

Biomonitoring Sensor with Red & IR LED

FEATURES

- Peak wavelength : λ_p 660nm (Red), 940nm (Infrared)
- Miniature, thin package: 2.4 X 3.75 X 0.8mm
- Pb free solder re-flowing permitted: 260°C, 2 times
- Pb free, Halogen free
- Conformity to RoHS directive

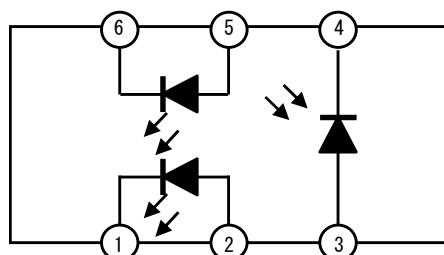
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

NJL5510R is the compact surface mount type photo sensor, which is built in a RED LED, Infrared LED and a high sensitive photo diode. NJL5510R is a sensor for SpO₂, pulse rate (heart rate) measurement which shows one of fitness application that targeted the fitness tracker like Smart watch/Band/Bracelet.

APPLICATION

- Bio monitor as SpO₂, pulse rate of Wearable Devices (Smart watch, Fitness Tracker etc.)
- Mobile Devices

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT • BLOCK DIAGRAM



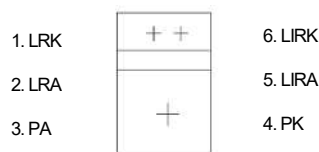
1. LRK
2. LRA
3. PA

6. LIRK
5. LIRA
4. PK

PIN CONFIGURATION

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	LRK	Cathode for RED LED
2	LRA	Anode for RED LED
3	PA	Anode for PD
4	PK	Cathode for PD
5	LIRA	Anode for IR LED
6	LIRK	Cathode for IR LED

(Top View)



ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE OUTLINE	RoHS	HALOGEN-FREE	TERMINAL FINISH	MARKING	WEIGHT (mg)	MOQ(pcs)
NJL5510R	COBP	✓	✓	Au	No marking	12	3,000

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Emitter			
Forward Current (Continuous) ^{*2}	IF RED	50	mA
	IF IR	50	mA
Reverse Voltage (Continuous)	VR RED	5	V
	VR IR	5	V
Power Dissipation ^{*1}	PD	65	mW
Detector			
Reverse Voltage	VR	35	V
Power Dissipation	PD	20	mW
Coupled			
Total Power Dissipation	P _{tot}	85	mW
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}	-20 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-30 to +85	°C
Reflow Soldering Temperature	T _{sol}	260	°C

*1 Please do not be turned on the LEDs of different wavelength at the same time.

*2 This is current value of each 1pcs LED.

■ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25 °C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Emitter						
DC Forward Voltage	VF RED	IF=10mA	—	1.9	2.2	V
	VF IR	IF=10mA	—	1.2	1.4	V
Pulse Forward Voltage *1	VFP RED	IFP=100mA	—	2.1	—	V
	VFP IR	IFP=100mA	—	1.4	—	V
Reverse Current	IR RED	VR=5V	—	—	10	μA
	IR IR	VR=5V	—	—	10	μA
Peak Wavelength *2	λ _P RED	IF=10mA	656	660	664	nm
	λ _P IR	IF=10mA	930	940	950	nm
Detector						
Dark Current	ID	VR=10V, Without incident light	—	0.1	2	nA
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=1mA, Without incident light	—	—	1.2	V
Terminal Capacitance	Ct	VR=0V, f=1MHz	—	25	—	pF
		VR=2.5V, f=1MHz	—	12	—	pF
Peak Wavelength	λ _p	VR=0V	—	800	—	nm
Coupled						
Output Current *3	IO RED	IF=4mA, VR=2.5V, d=2.0mm*5	2.5	—	8	μA
	IO IR	IF=4mA, VR=2.5V, d=2.0mm*5	0.6	—	1.8	μA
Operating Dark Current *4	ILD RED	IF=4mA, VR=2.5V, Without reflective plate	—	20	100	nA
	ILD IR	IF=4mA, VR=2.5V, Without reflective plate	—	20	100	nA
Response Time(Rise/Fall)	tr,tf RED	VR=0V, RL=1kΩ	—	400	—	ns
		VR=2.5V, RL=1kΩ	—	250	—	ns
	tr,tf IR	VR=0V, RL=1kΩ	—	700	—	ns
		VR=2.5V, RL=1kΩ	—	400	—	ns

*1 Pulse duty 10% (Pulse width 200us, Period 20ms)

*2 This is represented as Emission wavelength range of LED. The emission wavelength verification test has not confirmed in the manufacturing process.

*3 Please refer to "Output Current Test Condition".

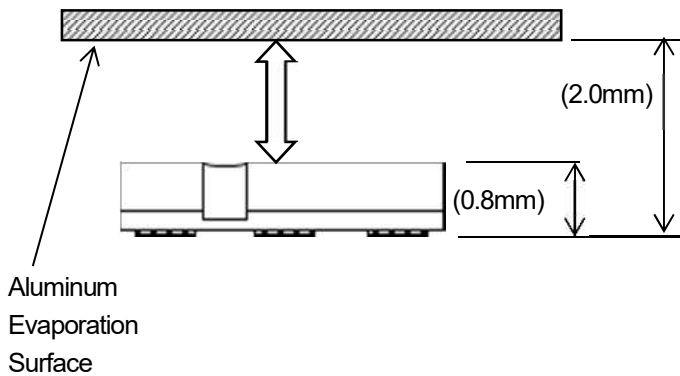
*4 ILD may increase according to the periphery situation of the surface mounted condition.

*5 Distance from the package undersurface to the aluminum evaporation surface.

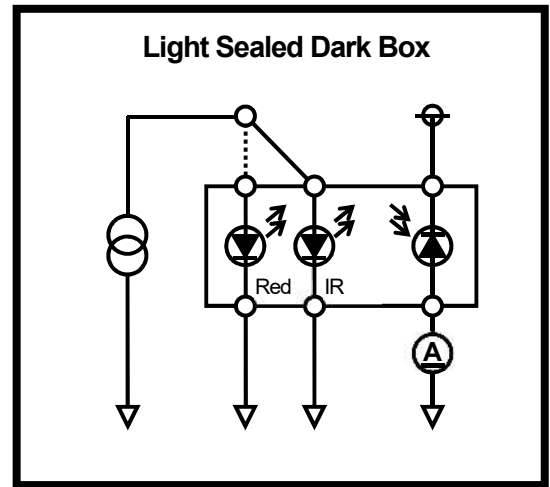
Note: In the Electro-Optical characteristics table, items that are showed only the typical value are not tested in manufacturing process.

■ OUTPUT CURRENT TEST CONDITION

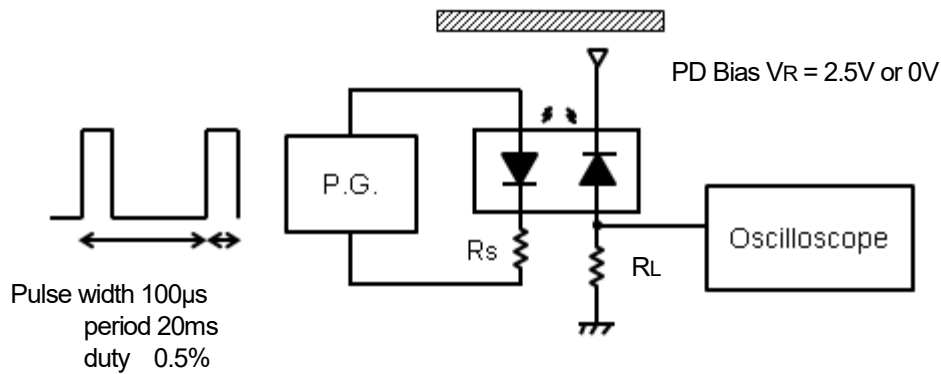
The signal from LED is reflected at the aluminum surface.



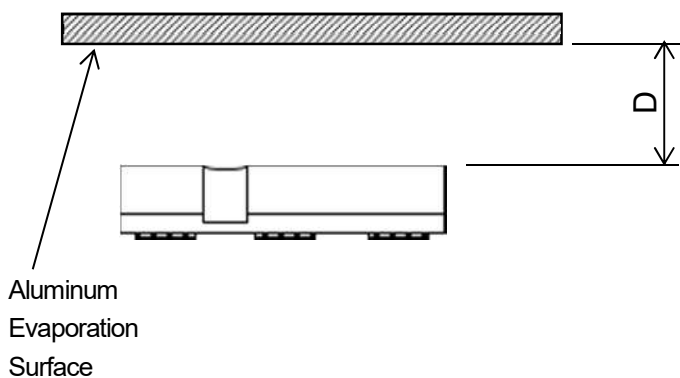
■ DARK CURRENT TEST CONDITION



■ RESPONSE TEST CONDITION

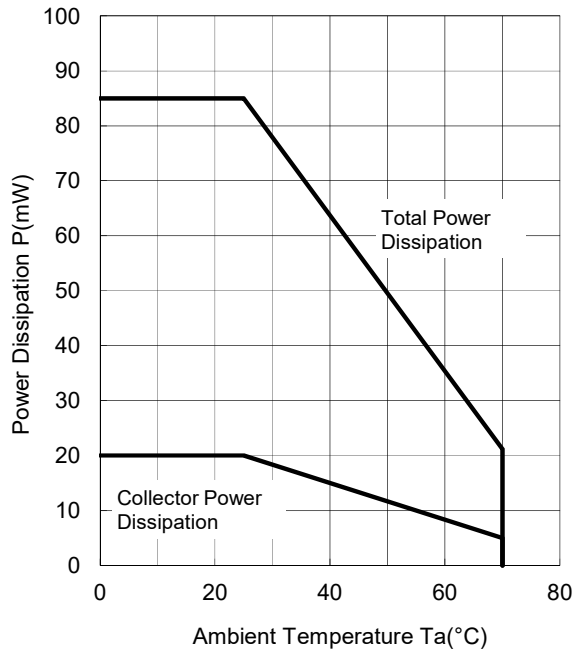


■ OUTPUT CURRENT vs. DISTANCE TIME TEST CONDITION

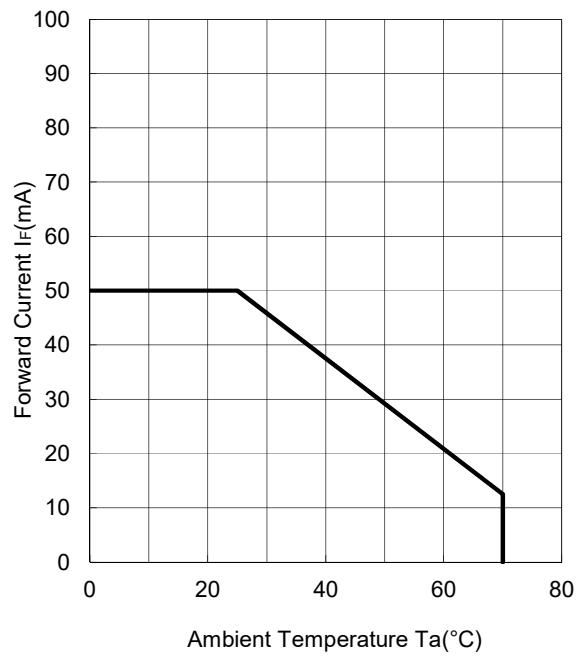


■POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

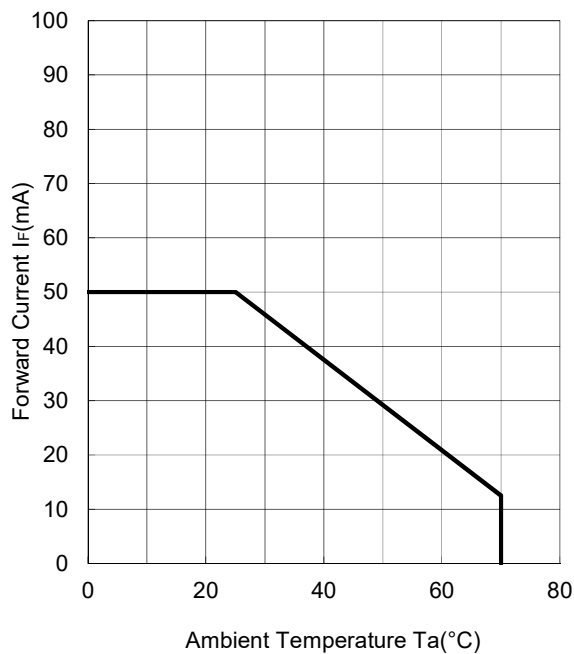
Power Dissipation vs. Temperature



Forward Current vs. Temperature
RED LED

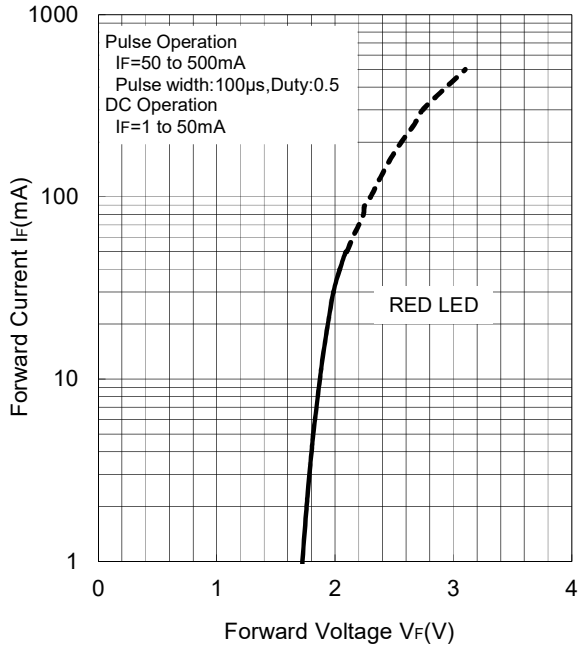


Forward Current vs. Temperature
IR LED

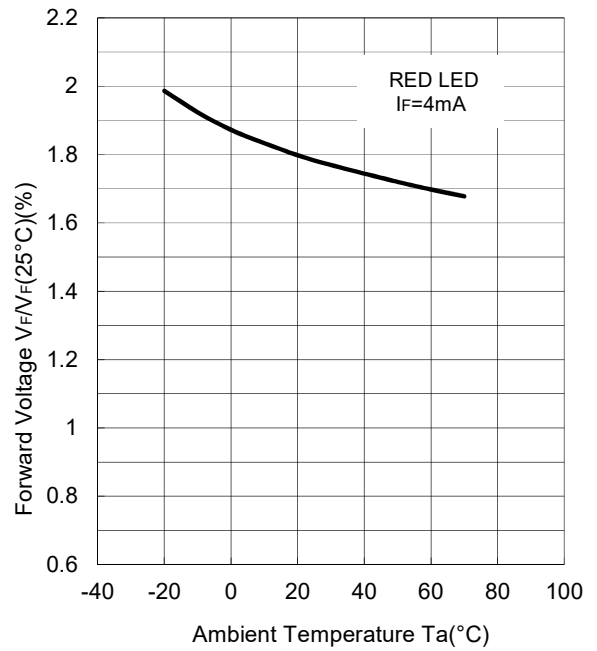


■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATED RED EMITTER

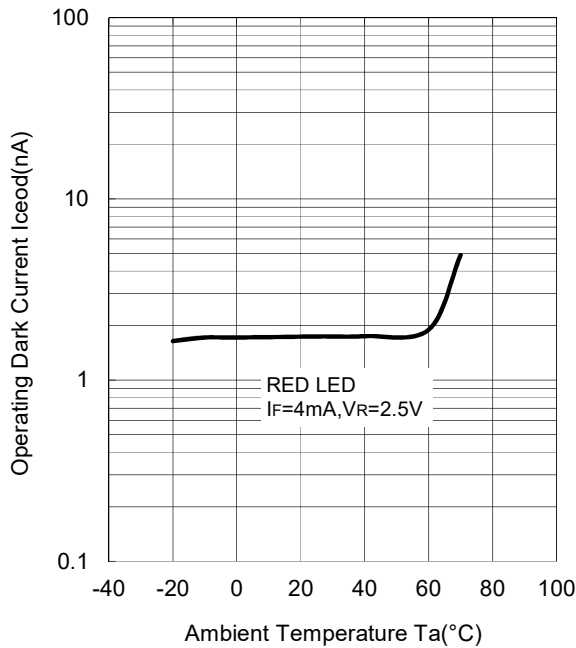
**Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current
RED LED**



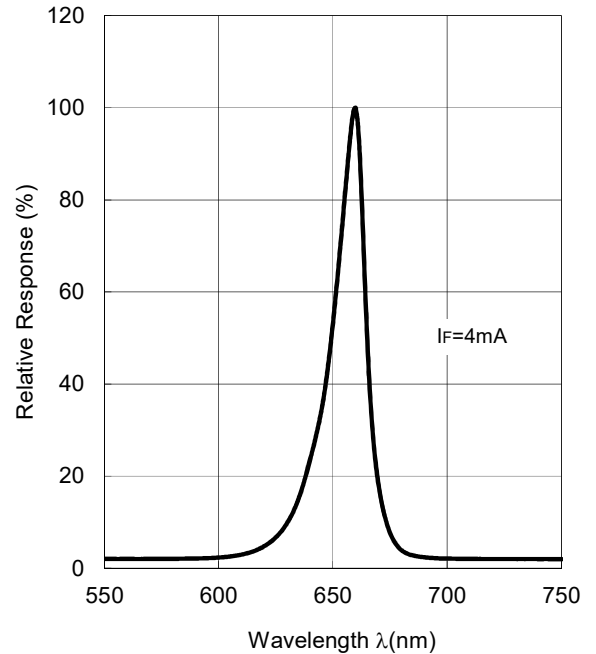
Forward Voltage vs. Temperature



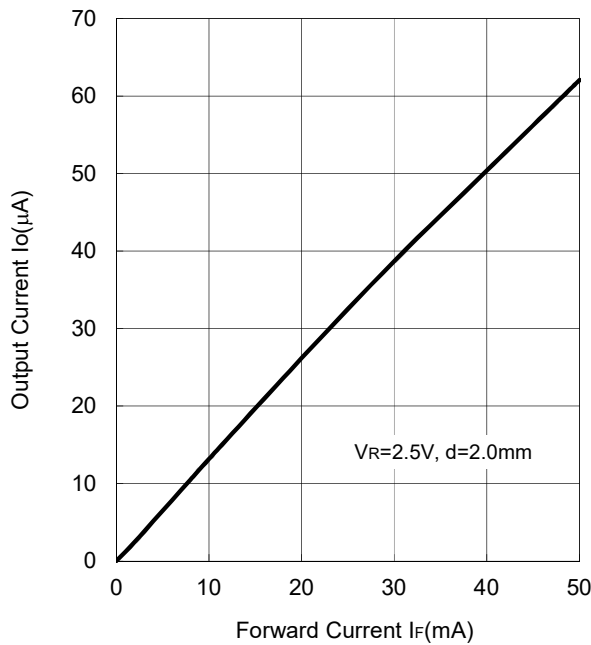
**Operating Dark Current vs. Temperature
RED LED**



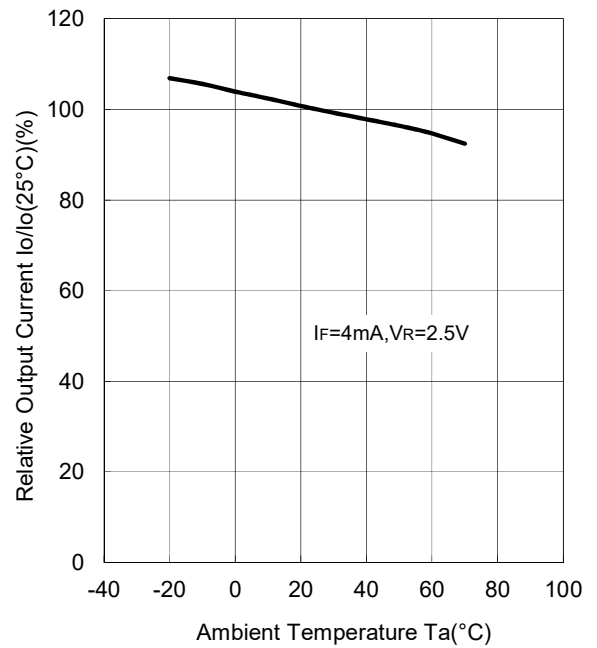
**Spectral Response ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
Emitter RED LED**



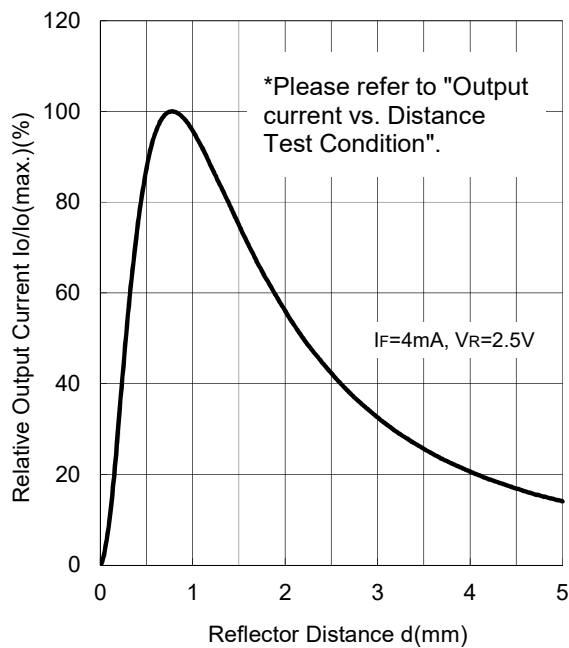
Output Current vs. Forward Current
RED LED ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)



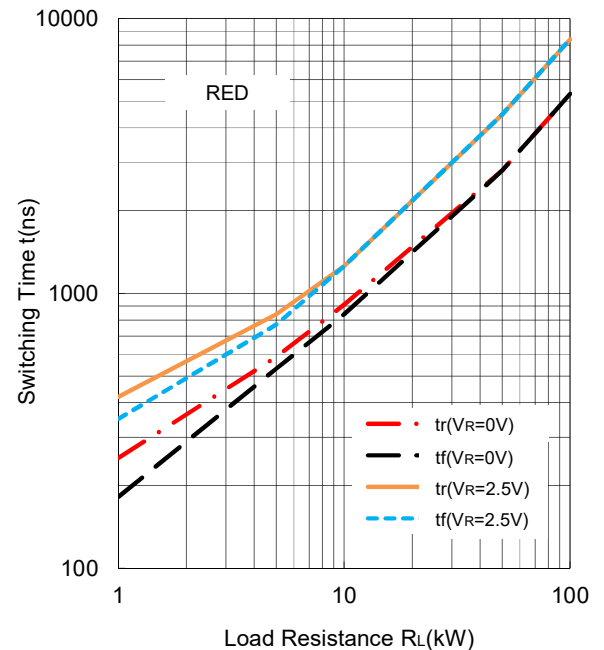
Output Current vs. Temperature
RED LED



Output Current vs. Distance
RED LED ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

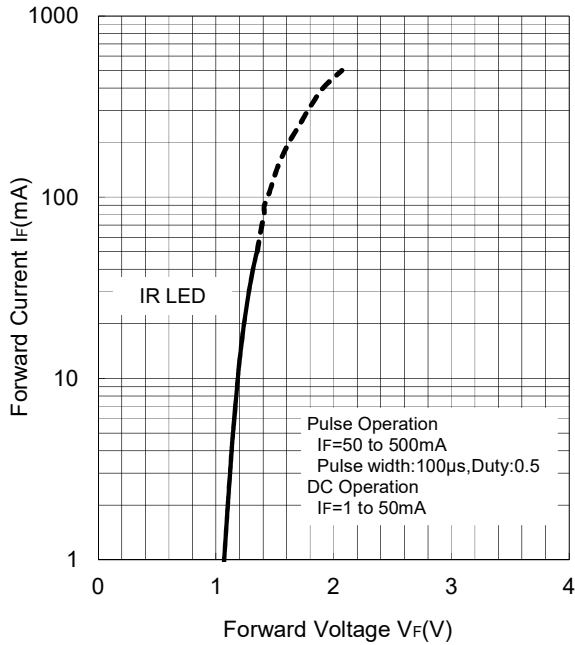


Switching Time vs. Load Resistance
($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

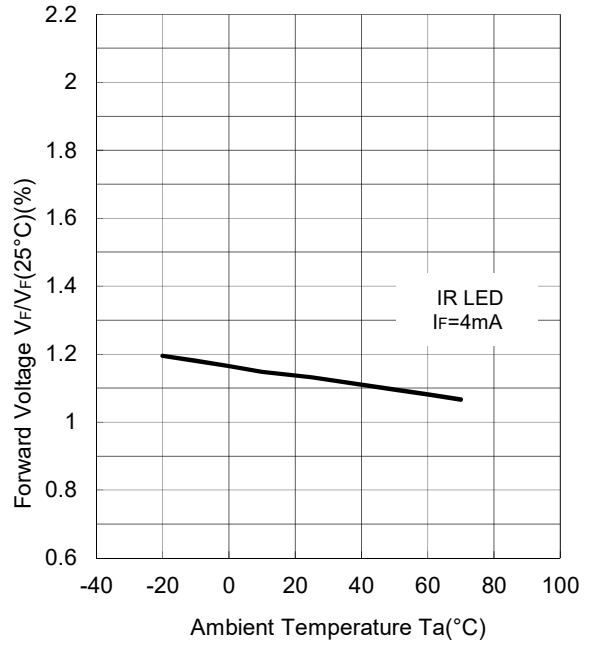


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATED INFRARED EMITTER

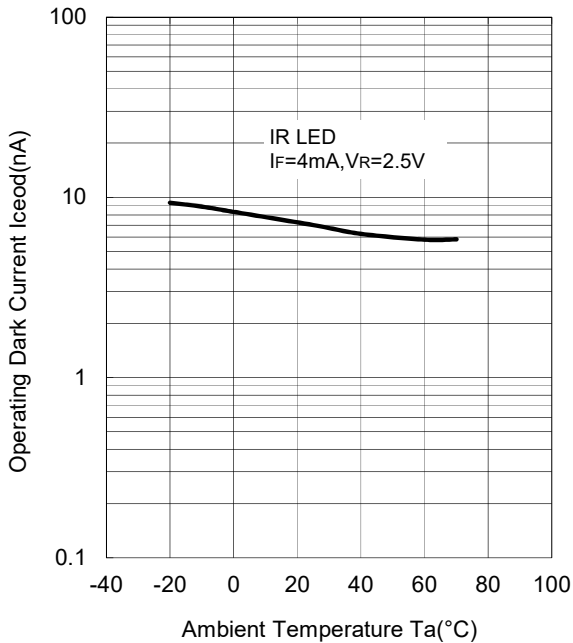
Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current
IR LED



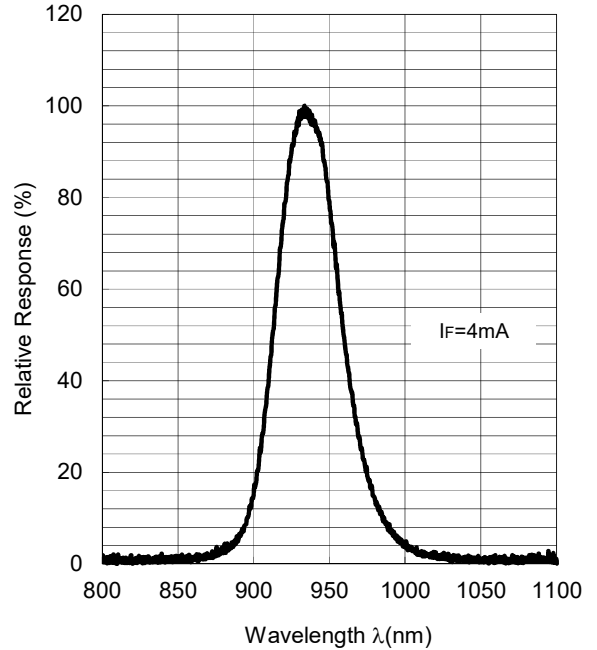
Forward Voltage vs. Temperature



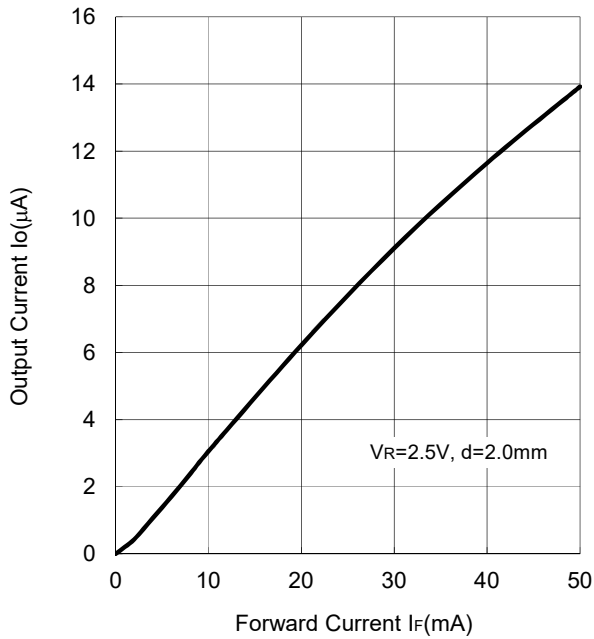
Operating Dark Current vs. Temperature
IR LED



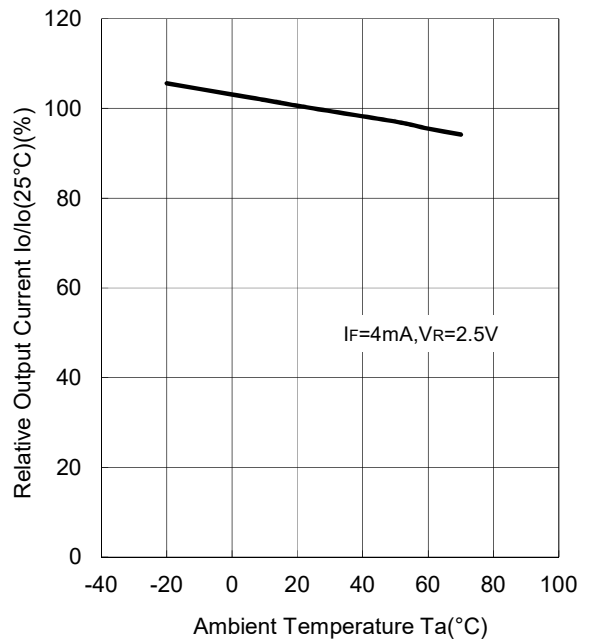
Spectral Response ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
Emitter IR LED



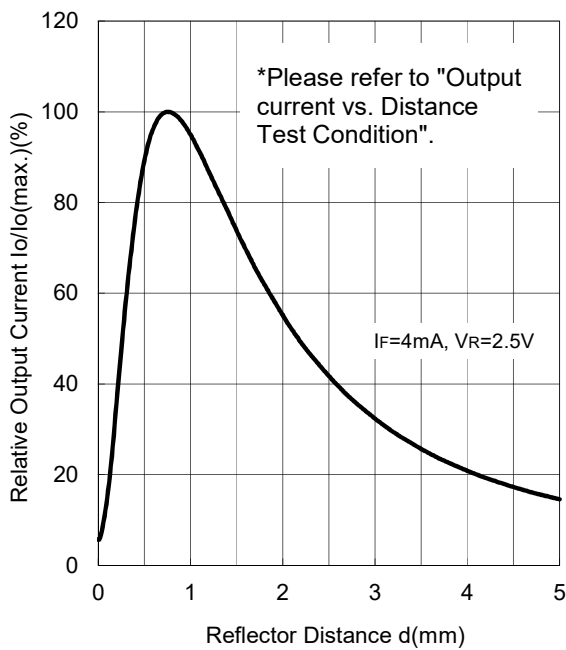
Output Current vs. Forward Current
IR LED ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)



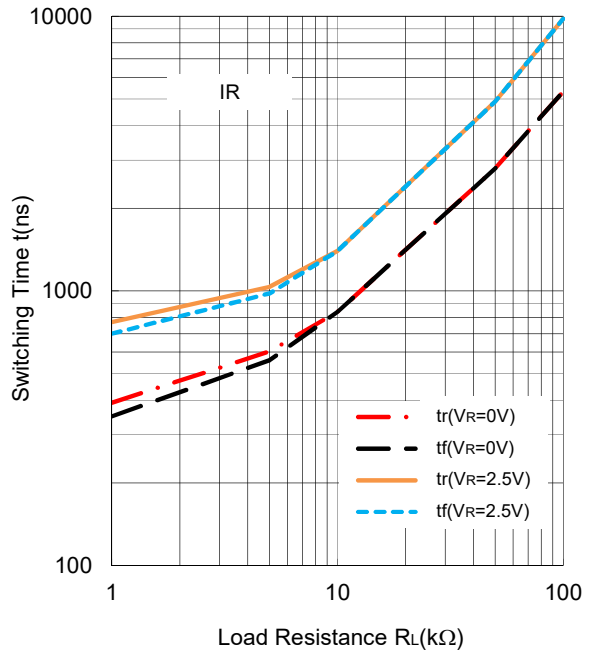
Output Current vs. Temperature
IR LED



Output Current vs. Distance
IR LED ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

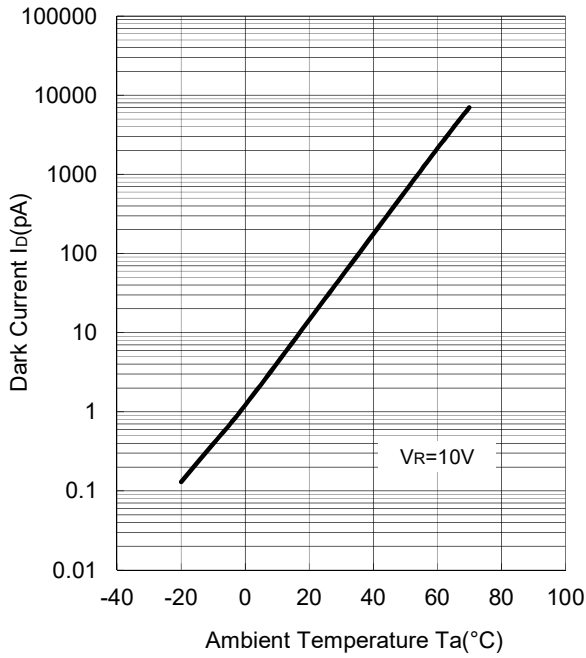


Switching Time vs. Load Resistance
($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

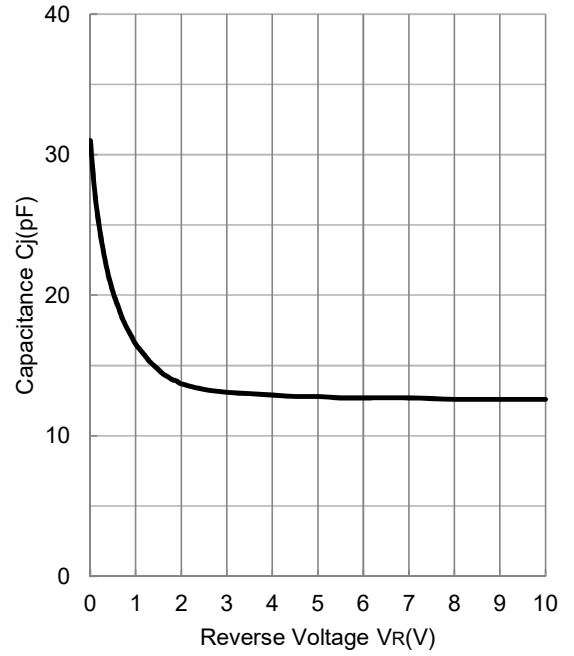


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATED DETECTOR

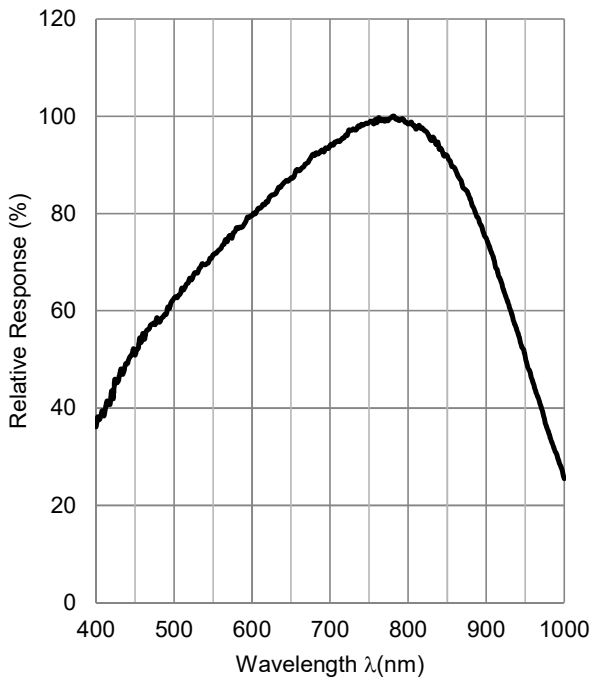
Dark Current vs. Temperature



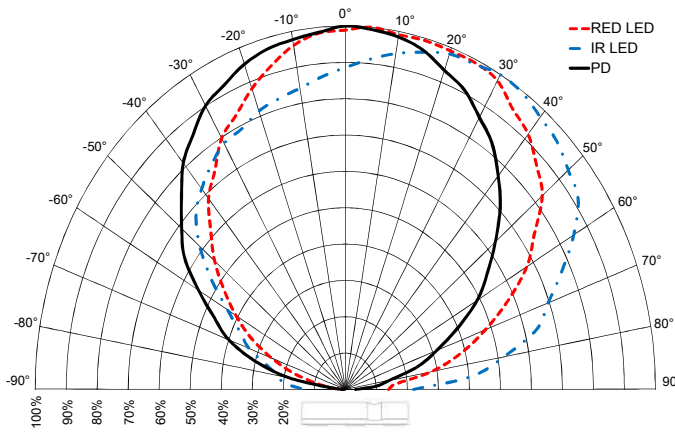
Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage
($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



Spectral Response ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
Detector



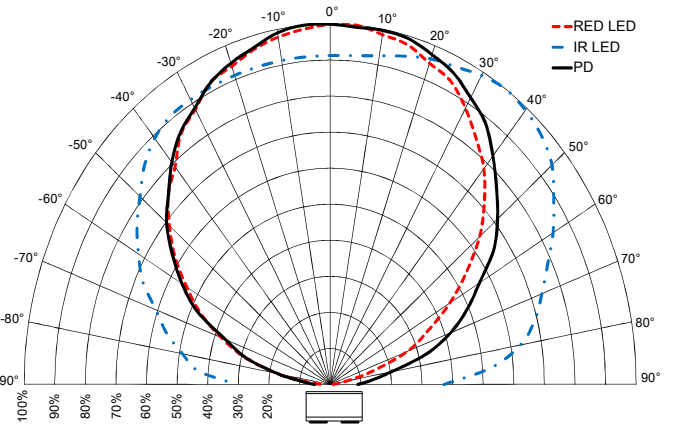
Directivity at Package direction X



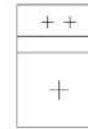
1pin



Directivity at Package direction Y



1pin



■APPLICATION NOTE**(1) Attention in handling**

Treat not to touch the light receiving and light emitting part.

Avoid to adhering the dust and any other foreign materials on the light receiving and light emitting part when using.

When LED has operated by voltage, it should be connected the resistor of current adjustment. Avoid to applying direct voltage to LED, because there is possibility that LED is destroyed.

When mounting, special care has to be taken on the mounting position and tilting of the device because it is very important to place the device to the optimum position to the object.

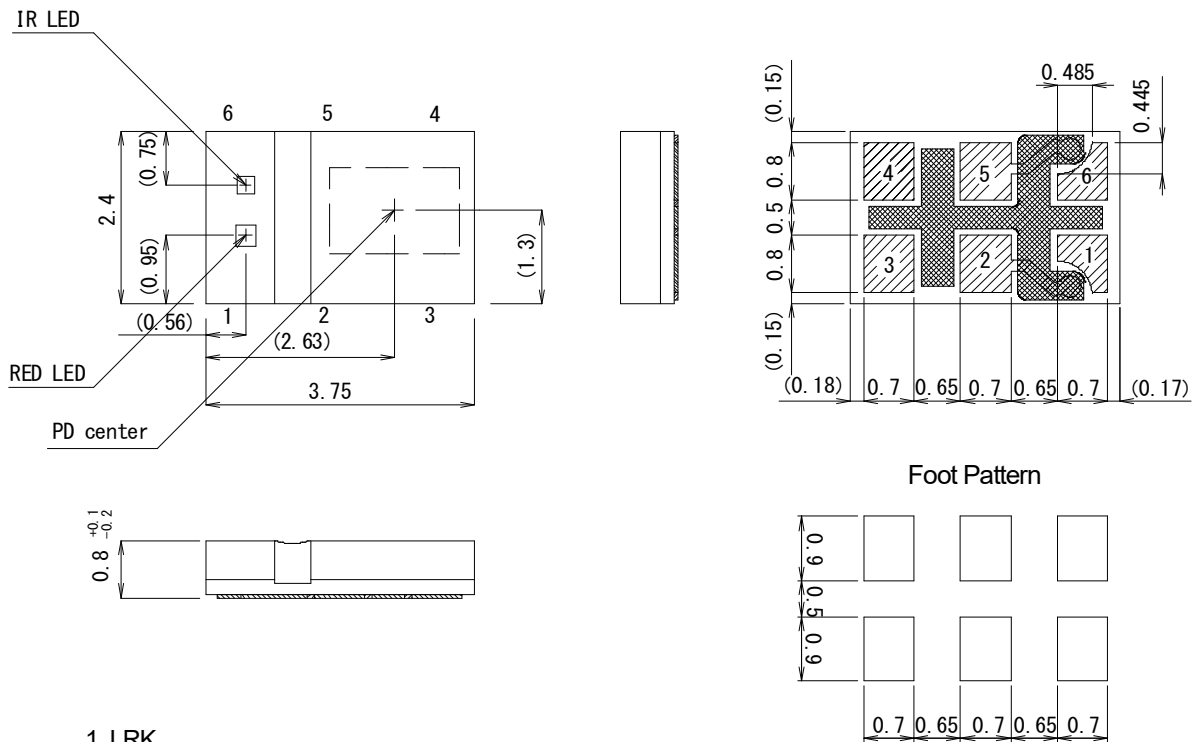
(2) Attention in designing

Avoid the entering ambient light into light receiving part for avoid the malfunction by ambient light. Furthermore, there is possibility of malfunction when there are the other mounted parts by near this product peripheral.

There will be changing characteristics by detection object. Refer to this datasheet and evaluate by actual detection object.

When LED has been applied continuous power on long period of time, the output current is dropped. If it uses by always applying power to LED, have to consider the circuit designing of including output current decrease.

■PACKAGE OUTLINE Unit: mm



Unspecified tolerance : $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$

Dimensions in parenthesis are shown for reference.

■ RECOMMENDED MOUNTING METHOD

NOTE

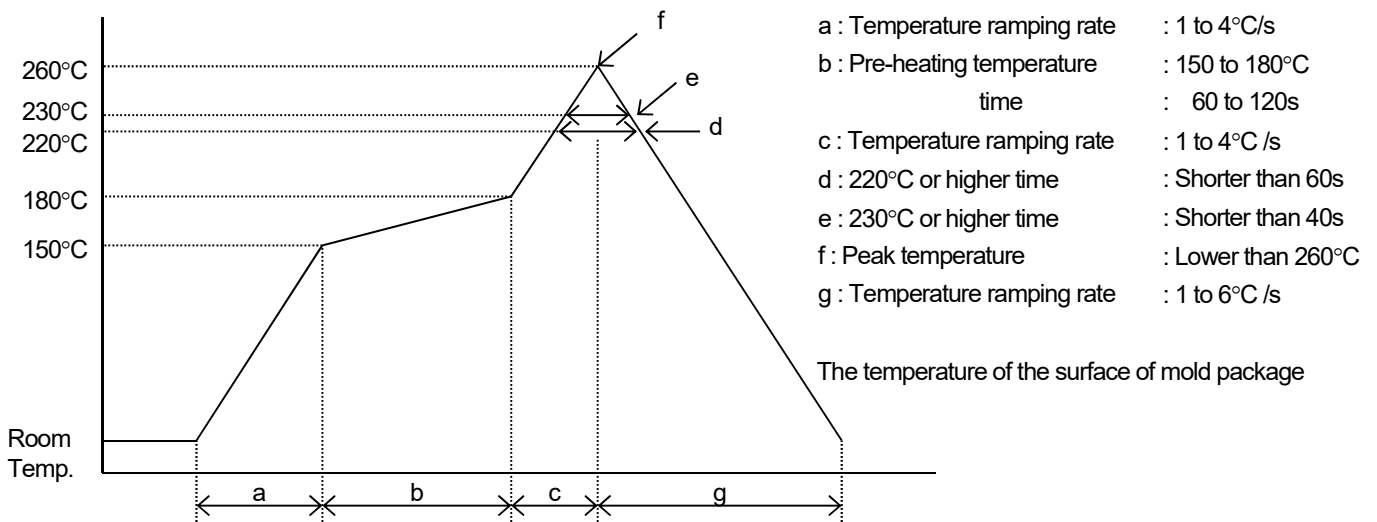
Mounting was evaluated with the following profiles in our company, so there was no problem.
However, confirm mounting by the condition of your company beforehand.

The exposure of device under higher temperature many affect to the reliability of the products, it is recommended to complete soldering in the shortest time possible.

Mounting: Two Times soldering is allowed.

■ INFRARED REFLOW SOLDERING METHOD

Recommended reflow soldering procedure



(NOTE1) Using reflow furnace with short wave infrared radiation heater such as halogen lamp

Regarding temperature profile, please refer to those fo reflow furnace.

In this case the resin surface temperature may become higher than lead terminals due to endothermic ally of black colored mold resin. Therefore, please avoid from direct exposure to mold resin.

(NOTE2) Other method

Such other methods of soldering as dipping the device into melted solder and vapor phase method (VPS) are not appropriate because the body of device will be heated rapidly. Therefore, these are not recommended to apply.

(NOTE3) The resin gets softened right after soldering, so, the following care has to be taken

Not to contact the lens surface to anything.

Not to dip the device into water or any solvents.

■ FLOE SOLDERING METHOD

Flow soldering is not possible.

■ IRON SOLDERING METHOD

Iron soldering is not possible.

■ CLEANING

Avoid washing the device after soldering by reflow method.

■ IC STORAGE CONDITIONS AND ITS DURATION**(1) Temperature and humidity ranges**

Pack Sealing	Temperature:	5 to 40 [°C]
	Humidity:	40 to 80 [%]
Pack Opening	Temperature:	5 to 30 [°C]
	Humidity:	40 to 70 [%]

After opening the bag, solder products within 48h.

Avoid a dry environment below 40% because the products are easily damageable by the electrical discharge.

Store the products in the place where it does not create dew with the products due to a sudden change in temperature.

(2) When baking, place the reel vertically to avoid load to the side.

(3) Do not store the devices in corrosive-gas atmosphere.

(4) Do not store the devices in a dusty place.

(5) Do not expose the devices to direct rays of the sun.

(6) Do not allow external forces or loads to be applied to IC's.

(7) Be careful because affixed label on the reel might be peeled off when baking.

(8) The product is recommended to do the baking before using for the stability of the quality.

■ BAKING

In case of keeping expect above condition be sure to apply baking.

Baking method: Ta=60°C, 48 to 72h, Three times baking is allowed

■ STORAGE DURATION

Within a year after delivering this device.

For the products stored longer than a year, confirm their terminals and solderability before they are used.

■ MOISTURE SENSITIVITY LEVELS

JEDEC : Level 5

[CAUTION]

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6. The products listed in the catalog may not be appropriate for use in certain equipment where reliability is critical or where the products may be subjected to extreme conditions. You should consult our sales office before using the products in any of the following types of equipment.

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Power Generator Control Equipment (Nuclear, Steam, Hydraulic)
Life Maintenance Medical Equipment
Fire Alarm/Intruder Detector
Vehicle Control Equipment (airplane, railroad, ship, etc.)
Various Safety devices
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