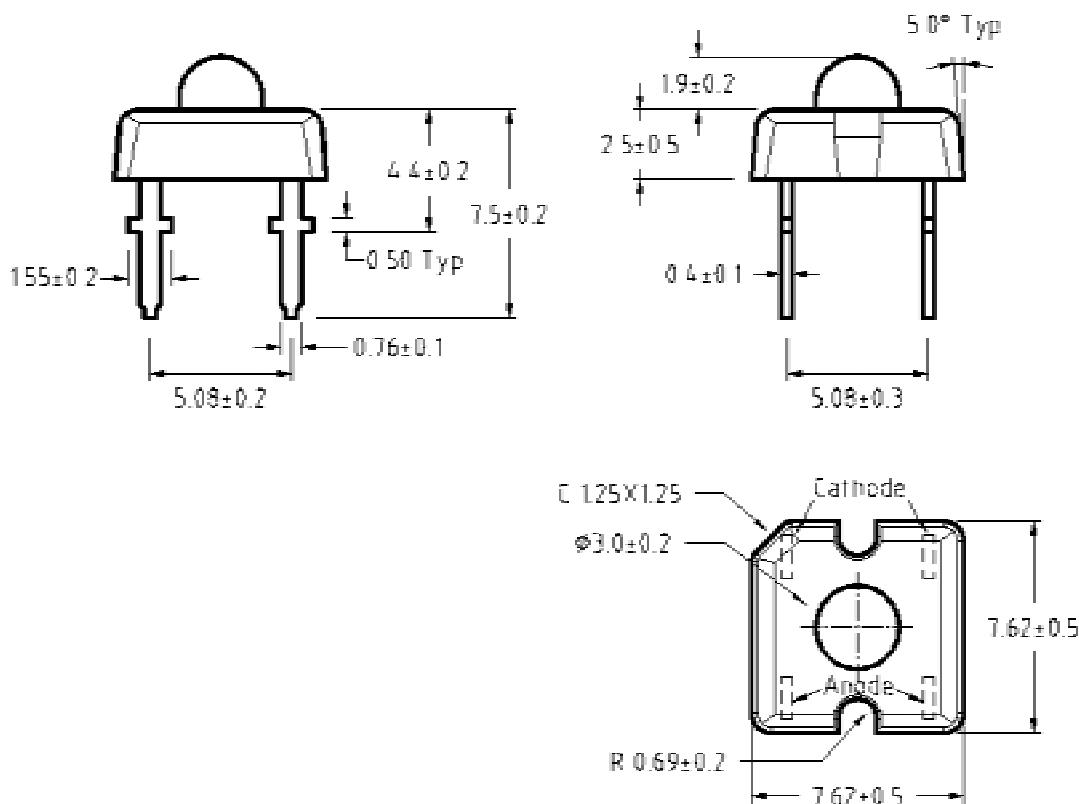


FEATURES

Highly Luminous Ultra Bright Blue
 InGaN Technology Chip
 Dominate Wavelength 525 nm
 Water Clear Package
 Viewing Angles $2\theta/2 = 50^\circ$ (Reference)

Package Dimensions



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance ± 0.25 (0.01") mm unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.0mm (0.04") max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Delivery

- Tube, 60 pieces per bag standard

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
DC Forward Current	I _F	30	mA
Peak Pulsed Forward Current	I _{FP}	100	mA
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
Power Dissipation	P _d	134	mW
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-35 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 ~ +100	°C
Solder Dipping Temperature	T _{sld}	260 for 5 sec	

Remarks: Duty Ratio = 1/16, Pulse Width = 0.1ms

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	V _F	I _F =30mA		3.2	3.5	V
Reverse Current	I _R	V _R =5V			50	µA
Luminous Intensity	I _V	I _F =30mA	5500		9300	mcd
Dominant Wavelength	d	I _F =30mA	515		535	nm
Peak Wavelength	p	I _F =30mA		525		nm
Spectral Half Width	1/2	I _F =30mA		20		nm

I_V Ranks / Luminous Intensity Bin Limits

Bin Name	Min	Max
W	5500	7200
X	7200	9300

I_V Ranks Tolerance of each minimum and maximum is ± 15%

Color / Wave Length Ranks

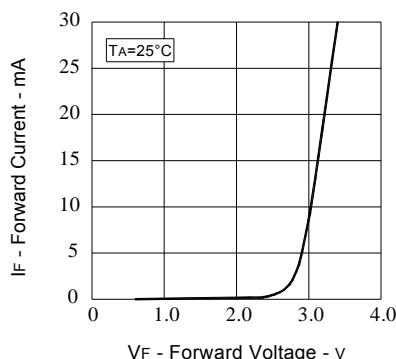
Rank name	Min (nm)	Max (nm)
1	515	520
2	520	525
3	525	530
4	530	535



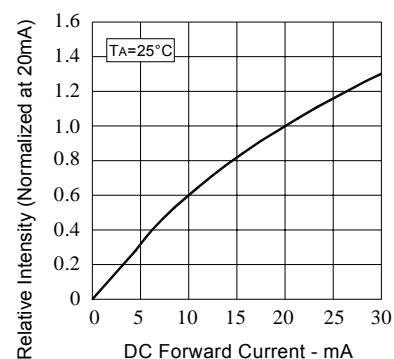
Electrostatic Sensitive Devices

Electrical / Optical Characteristics Diagram at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

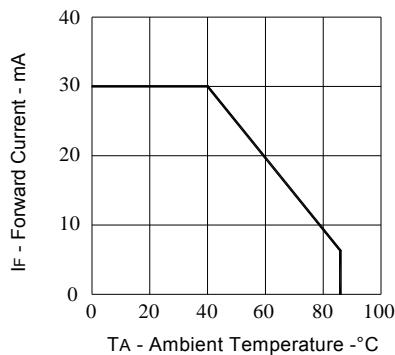
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



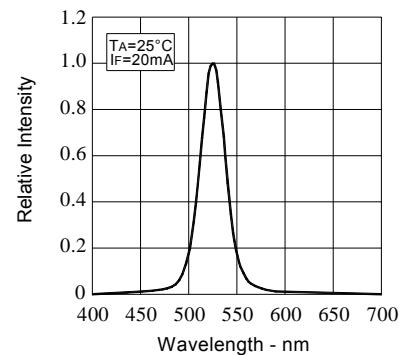
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



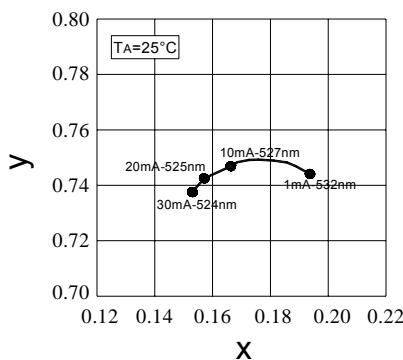
Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength



Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate



Notes:

- One delivery will include up to three-color ranks and two luminous intensity ranks of the products. The quantity-ratio of the ranks is decided by Yoldal.
- All data showing in this product specification are measured by proper experiment conditions and instruments. However, those data may be different due to variations of testing instruments and conditions.

Soldering Conditions - Lamp Type LED

- Solder the LED no closer than 3mm from the base of the LENS. Soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended
- Recommended soldering conditions

Dip Soldering	
Pre-Heat	120 Max.
Pre-Heat Time	60 sec. Max.
Solder Bath Temperature	260 Max.
Dipping Time	10 sec. Max.
Dipping Position	No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.

Hand Soldering		
	3Ø Series	Others (Including Lead-Free Solder)
Temperature Soldering time Position	300 Max. 3 sec. Max. No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.	350 Max. 3 sec. Max. No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.

- Do not apply any stress to the lead, particularly when heated
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- Direct soldering onto a PC board should be avoided. Mechanical stress to the resin may be caused by the PC board warping or from the clinching and cutting of the leadframes. When it is absolutely necessary, the LEDs may be mounted in this fashion, but, the User will assume responsibility for any problems. Direct soldering should only be done after testing has confirmed that no damage, such as wire bond failure or resin deterioration, will occur. YOLDAL's LEDs should not be soldered directly to double sided PC boards because the heat will deteriorate the epoxy resin.
- When it is necessary to clamp the LEDs to prevent soldering failure, it is important to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause LED failure.