Jameco Part Number 334529

SPECIFICATION

PART NO. : UL10000-HR RRAK

10 SEGMENT LIGHT BAR

RoHS

Approved by	Checked by	Prepared by
Sam	*Jimmy*	*Hong*

Dimensions

22.86

1.78

+20   11+

5.08

+1   10+

2.54

8.0

0.25

10.16   7.62

25.27

MARK

3.5 MIN.

2.54X9=22.86

0.5

A B C D E F G H I J
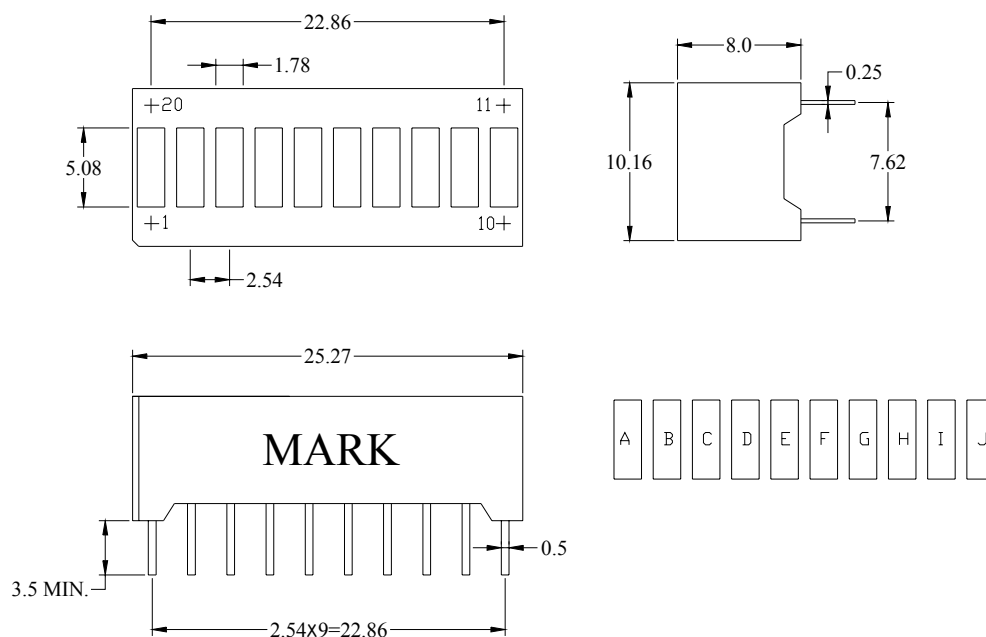
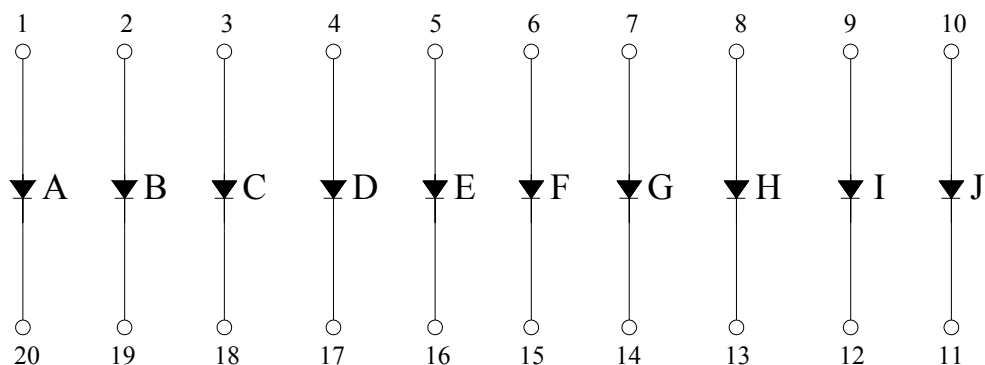**Notes:**

1. THE SLPE ANGLE OF ANY PIN MAY BE ±5.0° MAX.

2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm,TOLERANCE IS ±0.25mm UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Internal Circuit Diagram

UL10000-HR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11

Description

Part No.	LED Chip		Face Color	
	Material	Emitting Color	Surface	Segments
UL10000-HR RRAK	GaAsP/GaP	Orange	Red	Red

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25 ℃

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation Per Segment	P_D	78	mW
Pulse Current(1/10Duty Cycle,0.1ms Pulse Width.)Per Chip	I_{FP}	100	mA
Forward Current Per Chip	I_F	30	mA
Reverse (Leakage)Current Per Chip	Ir	100	uA
Reverse Voltage Per Chip	V_R	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr.	-25 to +85	℃
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg.	-40 to +100	℃
Lead Soldering Temperature.(1.6mm from seating plane)	Tsol.	260 for 5s MAX.	℃

Electrical and Optical Characteristics:

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Luminous Intensity Per Segment	Iv	If=10mA/seg.	2.3	3.9		mcd
Forward Voltage	Vf	If=20mA/seg.		2.1	2.6	V
Peak Wavelength	λP	If=20mA/seg.		635		nm
Dominant Wavelength	λD	If=20mA/seg.		626		nm
Reverse Current Per Chip (Leakage Current Per Chip)	Ir	Vr=5V			100	μA
Spectrum Line Halfwidth	Δλ	If=20mA/seg.		35		nm
Response Time	T	-----------		250		ns

Typical Electrical/Optical Characteristic Curves

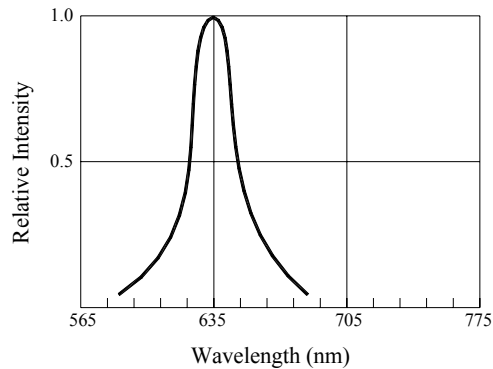## (25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

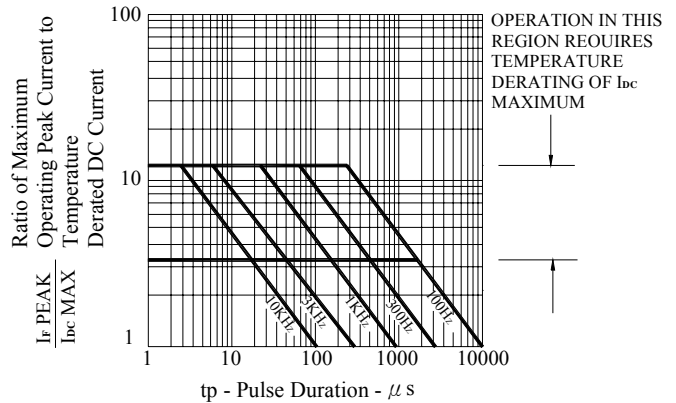Fig.1 RELATIVE INTENSITY VS.
WAVELENGTH

Fig.2 MAXIMUM TOLERABLE PEAK
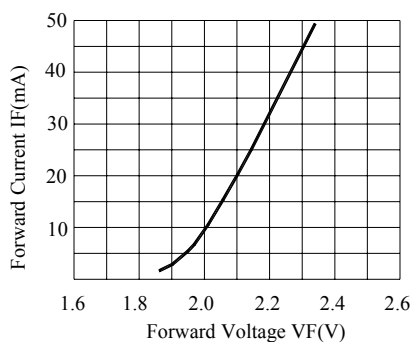CURRENT VS. PULSE DURATION
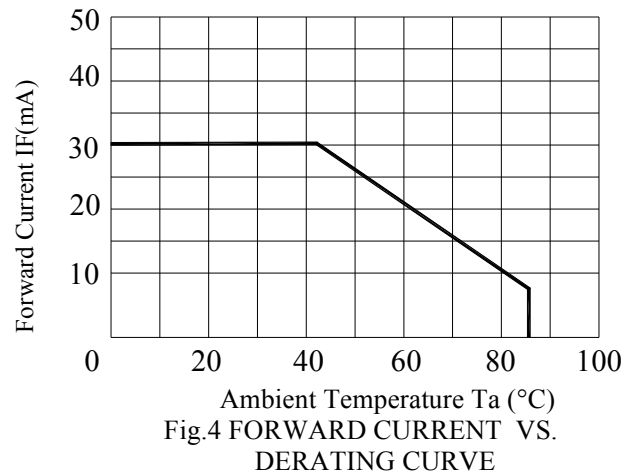
Fig .3 FORWARD CURRENT VS.
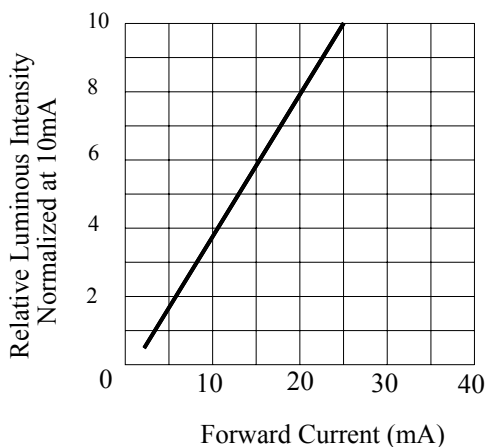FORWARD VOLTAGE PER CHIP

Fig.4 FORWARD CURRENT VS.
DERATING CURVE
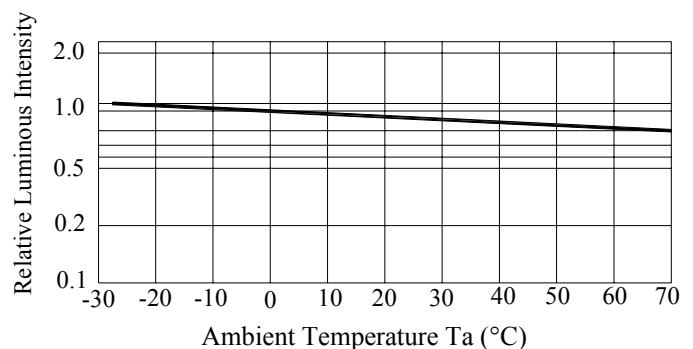
Fig.5 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY
VS. FORWARD CURRENT

Fig.6 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Precautions in Use:

PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTNTION TO THE NEXT POINT TO INCORPORATE OPTO
DEVICE TO HIGH RELIABILITY

1. Do not bend the lead. Bending leads could cause breakage of leads or the degradation of the chip.

   When bending is unavoidable, strictly follow the cautionary instruction below.

   (1)Bend the leads before soldering.

   (2)Bending a lead must be done by fixing a lead tightly and applying no stress on the resin part.

   (3)The lead bending point must be more than 1.6mm away from the edge or the resin part.

   (4)When a pin is tested for its endurance, bending degree should be $45°$ and repeated no more than two times.

2. Setting a product by using tool such as a holder should be avoided.

   When necessary, no stress should be applied to the resin part and lead to consider dimension tolerance,

   thermal expansion, thermal contraction of holder, product and circuit board etc.

3. The hole pitch of a circuit board must fit into the lead pitch of products.

4. When soldering, care the followings:

   (1)Do not heat a product under any stress (i.e.: twist) to leads.

   (2)Do not heat (for example, by soldering) a product while out side force is applied the resin part.

   (3)The temperature of a product should not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature.

   (4)Soldering with PC Board should be conducted with following conditions.

       (a)   For dip soldering

            Pre-heating : 90℃ Max. for within 60 Sec.

            Soldering bath : 260±5℃ (Solder Temp.) for within 5 Sec.

       (b)   Soldering iron : 350℃ (Soldering iron tip) for within 3 Sec.

5. Flux could corrode the leads.Use flux that contains as little chlorine as possible (RA, RMA,

   less than 0.2 wt%) and need not be washed way.   When, however, washing is necessary, partially wash

   around the leads, instead of the entire LED, by the following conditions.

   Cleaning   agent :   Methyl Alcohol

   Cleaning   temp   :   45℃ MAX.

   Cleaning   time   :   30Sec. MAX.

6. Minimum amount of soldering flux should be used. Soldering flux should be applied only to the pin portion.

7. The following may damage products or LED chips: Attachment or contact of residual flux solvent

       onto the product surface or to LED chips, or invasion of the same into the product.