

Feature

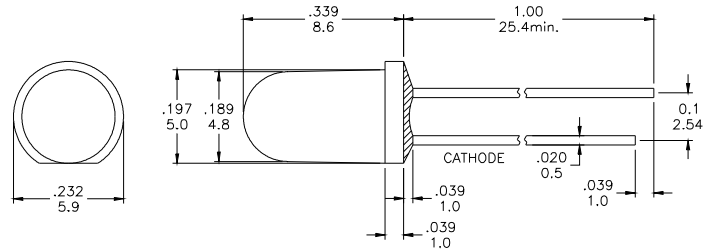
- § Low Power Consumption
- § High Intensity
- § I.C. compatible

Applications

- § Commercial Outdoor Sign Board
- § Front Panel Indicator
- § Dot-Matrix Module
- § LED Bulb

Description

- § These High Intensity LEDs are Based on AlGaInP/GaAs Material Technology
- § Water Transparent Lens

Package Dimension


*Tolerance : $\pm \frac{0.01}{0.25}$ Unit : $\pm \frac{\text{inch}}{\text{mm}}$

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Unit
PD	Power Dissipation	100	mW
VR	Reverse Voltage	5	V
IAF	Average Forward Current	30	mA
IPF	Peak Forward Current (Duty=0.1, 1kHz)	100	mA
—	Derating Linear Form 25°C	0.1	mA / °C
Topr	Operating Temperature Range	- 20 to + 80	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	- 20 to + 100	°C

Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm (0.063inch) From Body] 260°C For 5 Seconds.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics and Curves at Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VF	Forward Voltage	IF= 20 mA		2.0	2.4	V
IR	Reverse Current	VR= 5 V			100	μA
$\Delta\theta$	Half Intensity Angle	IF= 20 mA		45		Deg.
IV	Luminous Intensity	IF= 20 mA	1300	2000		mcd.
λp	Peak Wavelength	IF= 20 mA		595		nm



**APEX OPTO
CORP**

SUPERBRIGHT LED LAMP

AOL-5JYT4

Electrical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Symbol	Iv		VF		λ D	
Parameter	Luminous Intensity		Forward Voltage		Dominant Wavelength	
Condition	IF=20mA		IF=20mA		IF=20mA	
Unit	mcd		V		nm	
Binning	Grade	Range	Grade	Range	Grade	Range
	BIN 17	1300~1800	C	1.9~2.0	Y4	589~591
	BIN 18	1800~2500	D	2.0~2.1	Y5	591~593
			E	2.1~2.2	Y6	593~595
			F	2.2~2.3		
			G	2.3~2.4		

Intensity: Tolerance of minimum and maximum = ± 15%

Vf: Tolerance of minimum and maximum = ± 0.025v

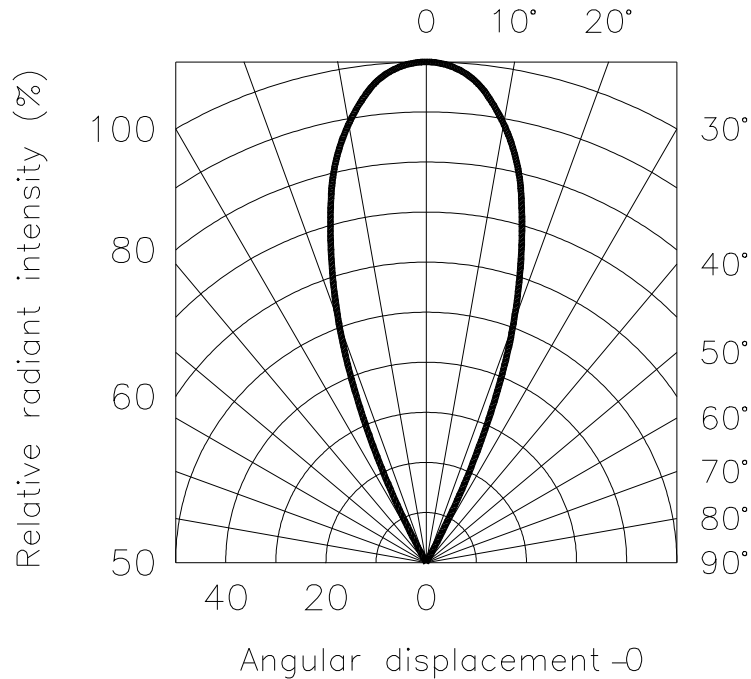
NOTE:

1. Static electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommend to use a anti-static wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handing the LEDs. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.

.Radiation Diagram

IF=20 mA 50% Power Angle Angle Y=45°

Radiation Diagram





SUPERBRIGHT LED LAMP

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Fig 1. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

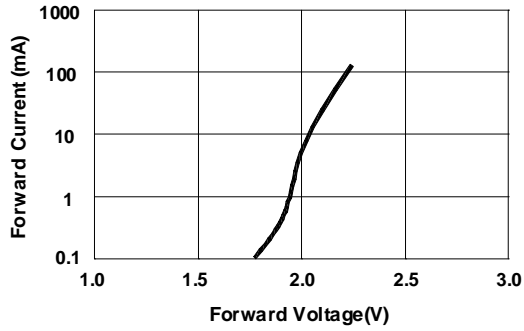


Fig 2. Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

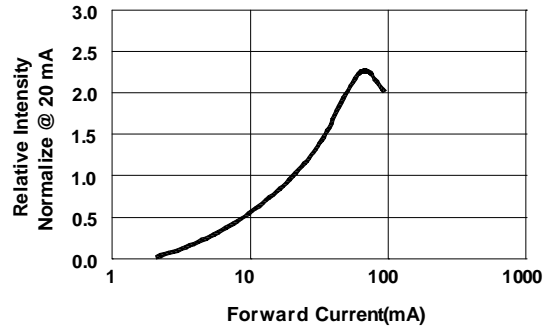


Fig 3. Forward Voltage vs. Temperature

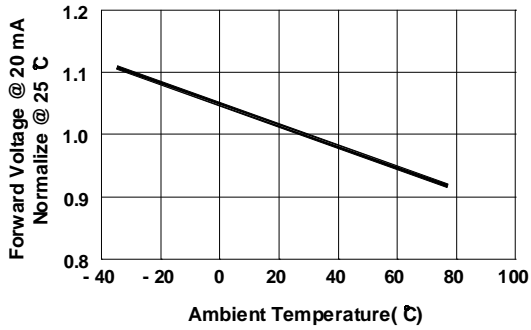


Fig 4. Relative Intensity vs. Temperature

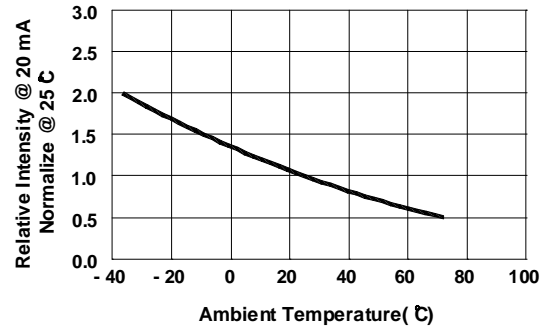


Fig 5. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

