Ultra Brightness Green LED Lamp

5mm Round Through-Hole Package

PL–LBGR5N30C series

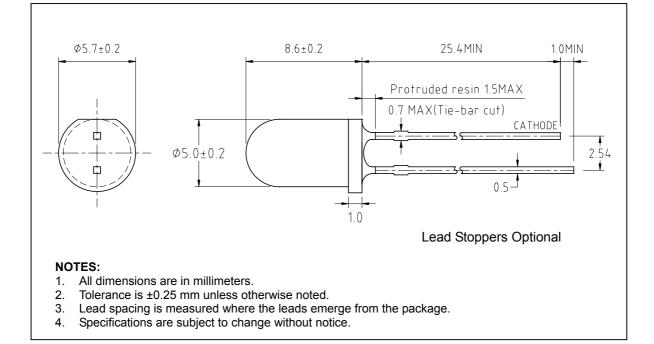


FEATURES

- Super luminosity Green InGaN LED
- 5mm round resin mold.
- Water Clear Lens.
- Wide viewing angles (30°).

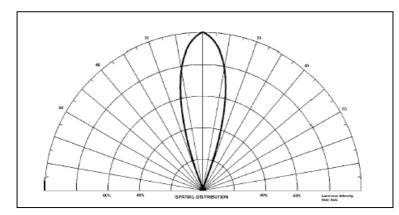
APPLICATIONS

- Traffic signals
- Full Color RGB Video Displays
- VMS.
- Back or Side lighting.
- Decorative /Accent Lighting



PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS:

BEAM RADIATION PATTERN

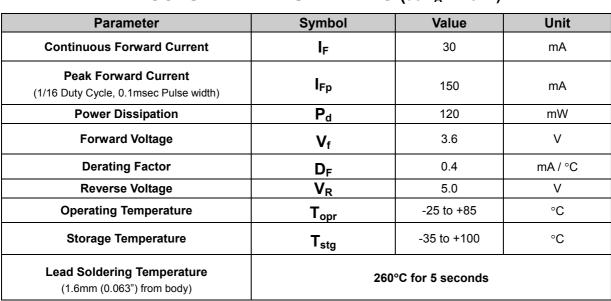


Brite-LED Optoelectronics

www.brite-led.com

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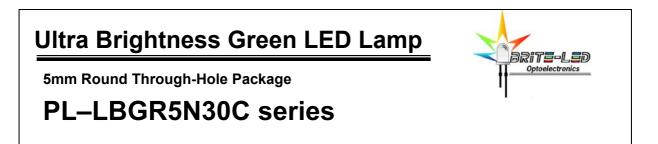


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUN RATING (at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)

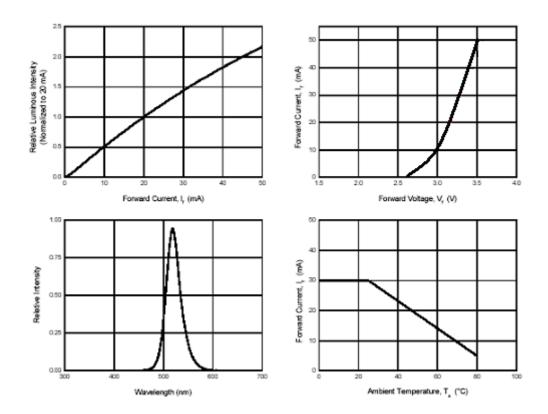
ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	F= 20 mA	VF		3.2	3.6	V
Dominant Wavelength	F= 20 mA	λ_d	510	520	530	nm
Peak Wavelength	F= 20 mA	λρ		520		nm
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	F= 20 mA	Δλ		38		nm
Reverse Current	V R= 5 V	l r			100	μ A
Viewing Angle		2 θ 1/2		30		deg
Luminous Intensity	F= 20 mA	lv	2500	4500	7200	mcd

BRITE-LED



TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (at 20 mA DC / $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C)



GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. Luminous Intensity (Iv) is measured with a light sensor and filter combination (goniospectroradiometer) and is the Luminous Flux per unit solid angle (steradian) emitted by the LED lamp in the direction of the mechanical axis of the lamp and then weighed by the eye response curve (1931 CIE 2° Observer Chromaticity Diagram).
- 2. Luminous Intensity measurement uncertainty is +/- 15% due to test procedures and equipment variations.
- 3. 01/2 is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity. Tolerance +/- 3°.
- 4. Dominant wavelength is derived from the 1931 CIE 2° Observer Chromaticity Diagram.
- 5. Peak and Dominant wavelength measurement uncertainty is +/- 0.05 due to variations.
- 6. Caution for ESD: Static Electricity and surges can damage the LED. It is recommended using a wristband or
- anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. 7. Do not apply excess mechanical stress to the leads, especially when heated or while soldering.

