Super Brightness Amber LED Lamp

5mm Round Through-Hole Package

PL–LSAM5N30C series

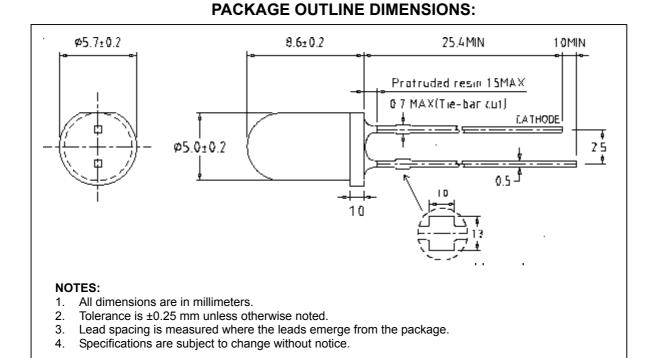


FEATURES

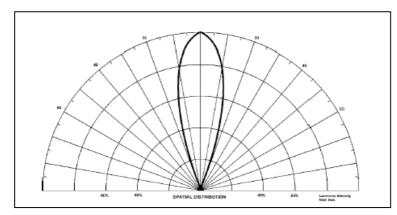
- Super luminosity Amber 590nm LED
- Latest AllnGaP II die.
- 5mm round resin mold.
- Water Clear Lens.
- UV Resistant Epoxy for outdoor use.

APPLICATIONS

- Traffic and Railroad signals.
- Outdoor Score/Clock Boards
- Full Color RGB Video Displays
- Back or Side lighting.
- Automotive.



BEAM RADIATION PATTERN



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5mm Round Through-Hole Package

PL–LSAM5N30C series

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit mA				
Continuous Forward Current	I _F	50					
Peak Forward Current (1/16 Duty Cycle, 0.1msec Pulse width)	I _{Fp}	150	mA				
Power Dissipation	Pd	130	mW				
Forward Voltage	V _f	2.6	V				
Derating Factor	D _F	0.4	mA / °C				
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5.0 V					
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-25 to +85	°C				
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-35 to +100	°C				
Lead Soldering Temperature (1.6mm (0.063") from body)	260°C for 5 seconds						

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

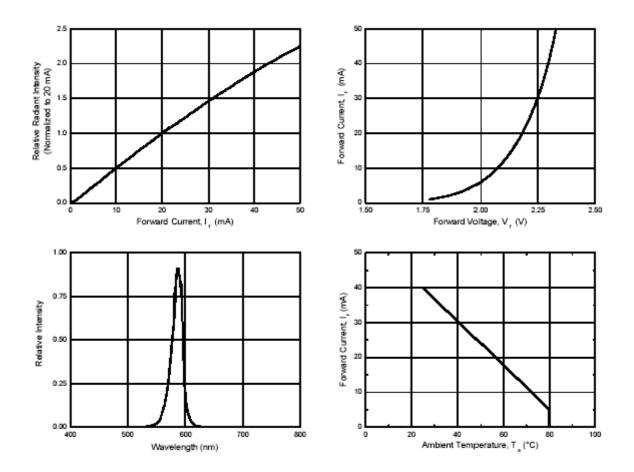
ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	F= 20 mA	VF	1.9	2.2	2.4	V
Dominant Wavelength	F= 20 mA	λ_{d}		590		nm
Peak Wavelength	F= 20 mA	λρ		595		nm
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	F= 20 mA	Δλ		15		nm
Reverse Current	V R= 5 V	l r			100	μΑ
Viewing Angle		2 θ 1/2	27	30	33	deg
Luminous Intensity	F = 20 mA	lv	2500	3600	7200	mcd

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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.

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Data Sheet 1/15/04 rev.

