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With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

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Specification LY521

SSC		Customer
Drawn	Approval	Approval

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LY521

Description

Lamp LEDs are effective in hot thermal and humid condition. This high brightness and weather-resistant packaging design makes these Lamp LEDs ideal for Outdoor applications such as traffic signals, variable message signs and backlighting for transparent sign panels.



LY521

Features

- High luminous yellow emission
- Non-standoff leads
- 5mm package
- Viewing angle: 22°

Applications

- Electronic signs and signals
- Specialty lighting
- Small area illumination
- Torches and head lamps
- Backlighting
- Outdoor displays

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2. Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^{\circ}$ C)

	Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
	DC Forward Current	I _F	30	mA
	Forward Peak Pulse Current	I _{FP} ^[1]	100	mA
	Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
	Power Dissipation	P_D	78	mW
V	Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40 ~ 100	°C
	Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-50 ~ 105	°C
Solder Temperature		T_s	260°C for 10seconds [2]	°C

Notes:

[1] $t \le 0.1$ ms, D = 1/10

[2] No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.

3. Electro-Optical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 20\text{mA}$)

		Value			
ltem	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Luminous Intensity [3]	/ _V ^[4]	5000	7500	-	mcd
Luminous Flux	Φ_{V}	-	2.0	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength ^[5]	λ_d	585	590	595	nm
Forward Voltage [6]	V_{F}	-	2.0	2.6	V
View Angle	2 θ _½		22		deg.
Optical Efficiency	ŋ _{elc}	-	50	-	lm/W
Reverse Current (at $V_R = 5V$)	I_R	-	-	5	μΑ

Notes:

- [3] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on intensity and power measurements.
- [4] I_V is the luminous intensity output as measured with a cylinder.
- [5] Dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.
 - A tolerance of ± 0.5 nm for dominant wavelength.
- [6] A tolerance of ± 0.05 V on forward voltage measurements

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4. Reliability Tests

				1
	Item	Condition	Note	Failures
	Life Test	$T_a = RT, I_F = 30 \text{mA}$	1000hrs	0/22
Н	igh Temperature Operating	$T_a = 100^{\circ}\text{C}, \ I_F = 10\text{mA}$	1000hrs	0/22
L	ow Temperature Operating	$T_a = -40^{\circ}\text{C}, I_F = 20\text{mA}$	1000hrs	0/22
	Thermal Shock	T_a = -50°C (30min) ~ 105° (30min) (Transfer time : 10sec, 1Cycle = 1hr)	100 cycles	0/40
R	esistance to soldering Heat	T_s = 255 ± 5°C, t = 10sec	1 time	0/22
	ESD (Human Body Model)	1kV, 1.5kΩ ; 100pF	1 time	0/22
ŀ	High Temperature Storage	T _a = 105°C	1000hrs	0/22
	Low Temperature Storage	T _a = -50°C	1000hrs	0/22
	Temperature Humidity Storage	$T_a = 85^{\circ}\text{C}, RH = 85\%$	1000hrs	0/22
	Temperature Humidity Operating	$T_a = 85^{\circ}\text{C}, RH = 85\%, I_F = 15\text{mA}$	100hrs	0/22

< Judging Criteria For Reliability Tests >

V_F	USL ^[1] X 1.2
I _R	USL X 2.0
Φ_{V}	LSL [2] X 0.7

Notes:

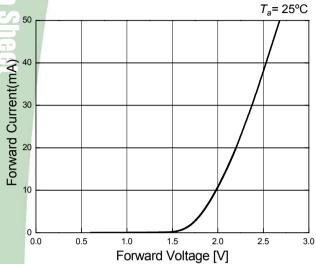
[1] USL: Upper Standard Level [2] LSL: Lower Standard Level.

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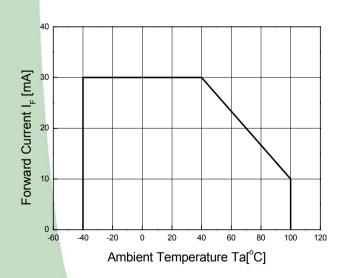
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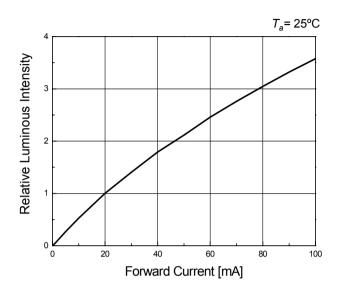
5. Characteristic Diagrams



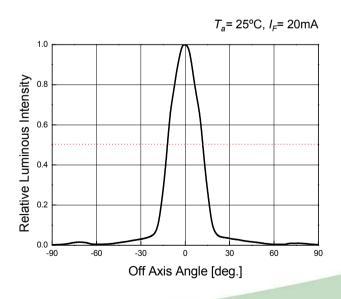
Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current



Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Relative Intensity



Directivity

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mical Data	Color & B	inning		
\$		Bin Code		
		Luminous Intensity	Dominant Wavelength	Forward Voltage
		R	g	4







Luminous Intensity (mcd) @ I_F = 20mA			
Bin Code Min. Max.			
Q	5000	7000	
R	7000	10000	
S	10000	14000	

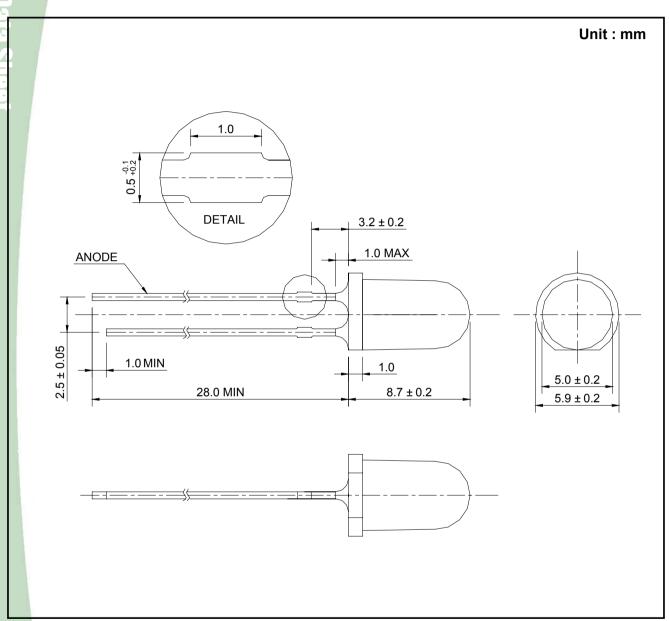
Dominant Wavelength (nm)			
@ $I_F = 20 \text{mA}$			
Bin Code	Min.	Max.	
g	585	587.5	
h	587.5	590	
j	590	595	

Forward Voltage (V) @ <i>I_F</i> = 20mA				
Bin Code	Min.	Max.		
1	1.8	1.9		
2	1.9	2.0		
3	2.0	2.1		
4	2.1	2.2		
5	2.2	2.3		
6	2.3	2.4		
7	2.4	2.5		
8	2.5	2.6		

Available ranks



7. Outline Dimensions



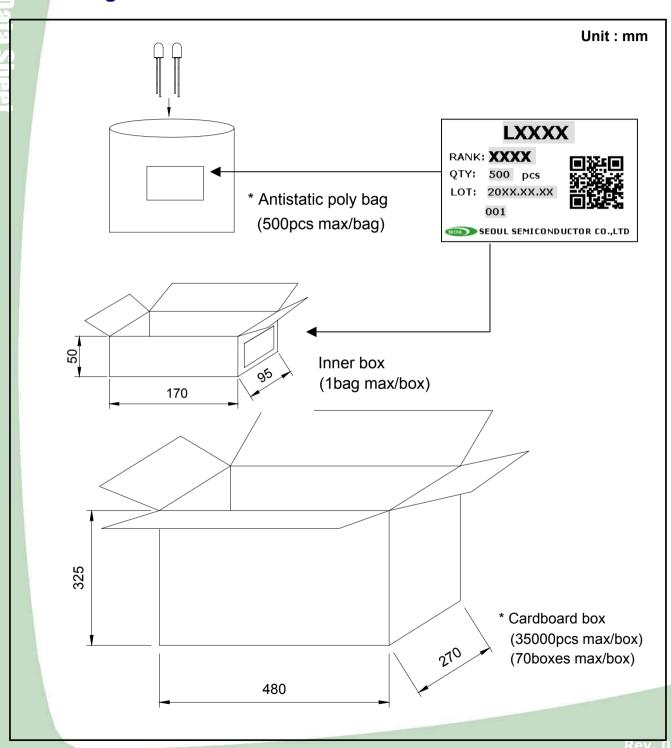
Notes: Protruded epoxy is 1.0mm maximum.

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8. Packing

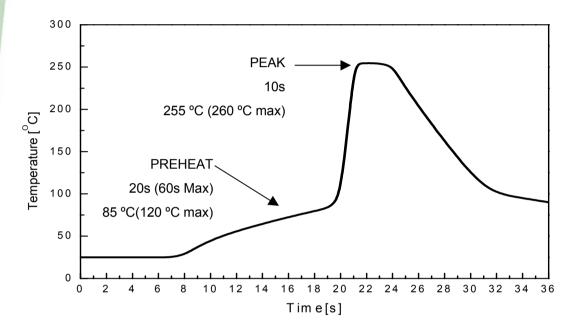


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9. Soldering Profile

- 1) Wave Soldering Conditions / Profile
- Preliminary heating to be at 85°C(120 °C max) for 20 seconds(60 seconds max).
- Soldering heat to be at 255 °C (260°C max) for 10 seconds
- Soak time above 200 °C is 5 seconds



2) Hand Soldering conditions

• Not more than 3 seconds at max. 350°C, under Soldering iron.

3) Caution

- Lead frames are silver plated copper alloy. This substance has a low thermal coefficient (easily conducts heat)
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering.
- Do not apply any stress to the lead particularly when heat.

Note: In case the soldered products are reused in soldering process, we don't guarantee the products.

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10. Precaution for Use

1) Storage

- Before opening the package
 Avoid the absorption of moisture, we recommended to store Lamp LEDs in a dry box(or desiccators) with a desiccant. Otherwise, store them in the following environment:
 Temperature: 5 ℃ ~30 ℃ Humidity: 50% max.
- After opening the package
 - a. Soldering should be done right after opening the package(within 24Hrs).
 - b. Keeping of a fraction
 - Sealing
 - Temperature : 5 ~ 40 °C, Humidity : less than 30%
- Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temp. after soldering.
- Avoid quick cooling
- Leadframes are silver plated SPCC. The silver plate surface may be affected by environments which contains corrosive substances. Please avoid conditions which may cause the LEDs to corrode, tarnish or discolor.

2) Lead Forming

- When the lead forming is required before soldering, care must be taken to avoid any bending and mechanical stress. The stress to the base may damage the LEDs.
- When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the holes on the circuit board should be exactly aligned with the leads of the LEDs.
- It is recommended that tooling made to precisely form and cut the leads to length rather than rely on hand operating.

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3) Static Electricity

- Static Electricity and surge voltage damage the LEDs. So it is recommended that a wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove be used when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
 It is recommended precautions be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.

4) Heat Generation

- Thermal is one of the important parameter to design the end product. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs.
- The operating current should be decided after considering the ambient maximum temperature of LEDs.

5) Others

- The color of the LEDs is changed a little by an operating current and thermal.
- Anti radioactive ray design is not considered for the products listed here in.
- Gallium arsenide is used in some of the products listed in this publication. These products
 are dangerous if they are burned or smashed in the process of disposal. It is also dangerous
 to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed.
- This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc. When washing is required, IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) should be used.
- When the LEDs are illuminating, operating current should be decided after considering the junction temperature.
 - Cf.) Please refer Ambient temperature vs. Forward Current graph on page 5
- The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

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