EVER-LED

Features

- High efficiency

- Low Power consumption

- General purpose leads

- Selected minimum intensities

- Available on tape and reel

Descriptions

- The series is specially designed for applications

  requiring higher brightness

- The LED lamps are available with different

  colors, intensities, epoxy colors, etc

- Superior performance in outdoor environment

Usage Notes:

- Surge will damage the LED

- When using LED, it must use a protective resistor in series with DC current about 20mA

Applications

- Status indicators

- Commercial use

- Advertising Signs

- Back lighting

Device Selection Guide

LED Part No.	Chip		Lens Color
	Material	Emitted Color	
5-22-CD36	AlGaInP	Red	Color Diffused

EVER-LED

Package Dimensions
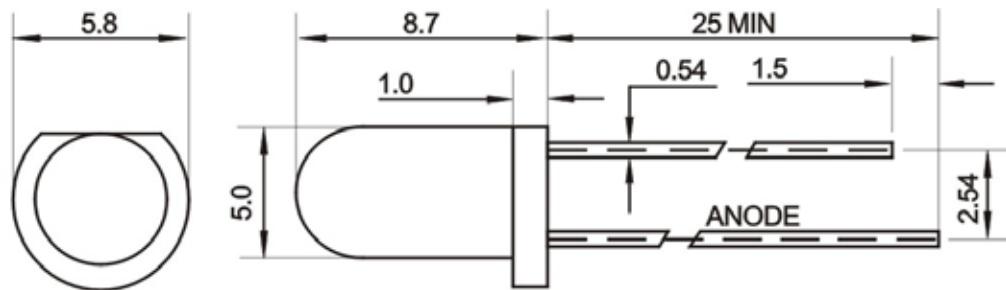
Notes:

• Other dimensions are in millimeters, tolerance is 0.25mm except being specified.

• Protruded resin under flange is 1.5mm Max LED.

• Bare copper alloy is exposed at tie-bar portion after cutting.

Absolute Maximum Rating (T$_a$=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Pulse Current	I$_{FPM}$	100	mA
Forward Current	I$_{FM}$	30	mA
Reverse Voltage	V$_R$	5	V
Power Dissipation	P$_D$	140	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40～+80	℃
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40～+100	℃
Soldering Heat (5s)	Tsol	260	℃

Electro-Optical Characteristics (T$_a$=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	Iv	100	150	---	mcd	IF=20mA(Note1)
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	30	40	50	Deg	(Note 2)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λp	620	630	635	nm	IF=20mA
Spectral Line Half-Width	△λ	15	20	25	nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage	V$_F$	1.9	---	2.3	V	IF=20mA
Reverse Current	I$_R$	---	---	10	μA	VR=5V

EVER-LED

Note:

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.

2. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Relative Intensity VS. Wavelength
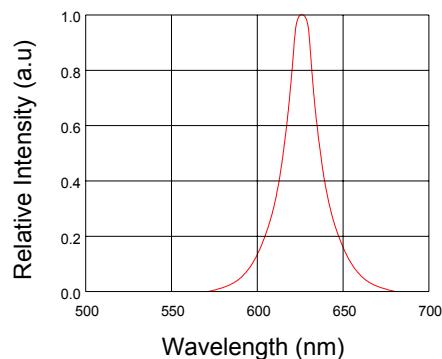
Forward Current VS.Forward Voltage
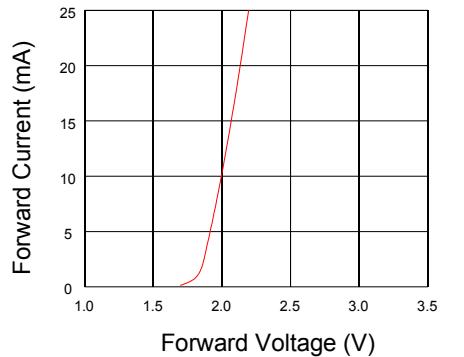
Relative Intensity VS. Ambient Temp
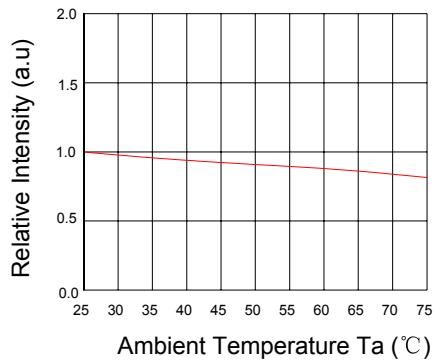
Forward Current VS.Relative Intensity
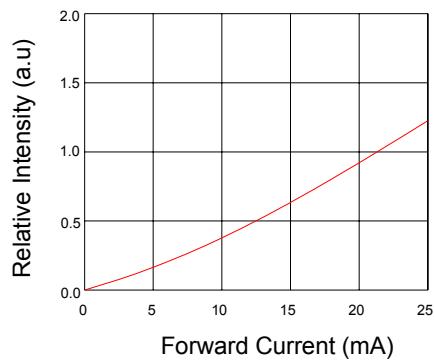
Forward Current VS.Ambient Temp.
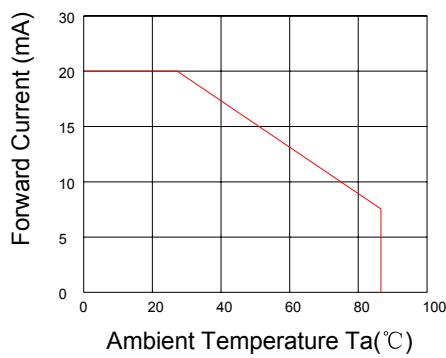
Radiation Characteristics

Radiation Angle