

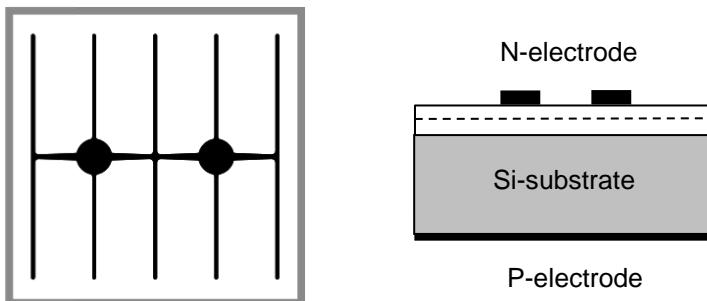
## > Mechanical Specification:

### (1) Dimension

- Chip size: 42 mil x 42 mil ( $1067\pm25 \mu\text{m} \times 1067\pm25 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Thickness: 6.7 mil ( $170\pm25 \mu\text{m}$ )
- N bonding pad: 4.9 mil ( $125\pm10 \mu\text{m}$ )

### (2) Metallization

- Topside N electrode (x2) : Au alloy
- Backside P electrode: Au alloy



### Features:

- High radiant flux
- Thin film structure
- Vertical electrode
- High driving current

### Applications:

- Sensing system
- Medical appliances
- Wafer inspection

## > Electro-optical Characteristics at 25°C:

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>Forward Voltage</b>	Vf1	If = 10µA	0.3	-	-	V
	Vf2	If = 350mA	-	1.0	1.5	V
<b>Reverse Current</b>	Ir	Vr = 5V	-	-	5.0	µA
<b>Peak Wavelength<sup>(1)</sup></b>	λp	If = 350mA	1250	1300	1350	nm
<b>Spectra Half-width</b>	Δλ	If = 350mA	-	74	-	nm
<b>Radiant flux<sup>(2)(3)</sup></b>	Po	H8	If = 350mA	60	-	-
		H9		65	-	-
		H10		72	-	-
		H11		80	-	-

Note:

(1) Basically, the wavelength span is 100nm; however, customers' special requirements are also welcome.

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(3) Radiant flux is measured by EPISTAR's equipment on bare chips.

## > Absolute Maximum Ratings:

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Forward DC Current	If	T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	≤ 1000	mA
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>r</sub>	T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	≤ 5	V
Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	-	≤ 115	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	Chip	-40 ~ +85	°C
		Chip-on-tape/storage	5 ~ 35	°C
		Chip-on-tape/transportation	-20 ~ +65	°C
Temperature during Packaging	-	-	280(<10sec)	°C

Note: Maximum ratings are package dependent. The above maximum ratings were determined using a Metal Core Printed Circuit Board (MCPCB) without an encapsulant. Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings such as forward current and junction temperature may cause damage to the LED.

## > Characteristic Curves:

Fig.1 – Relative Radiant Flux vs. Forward Current

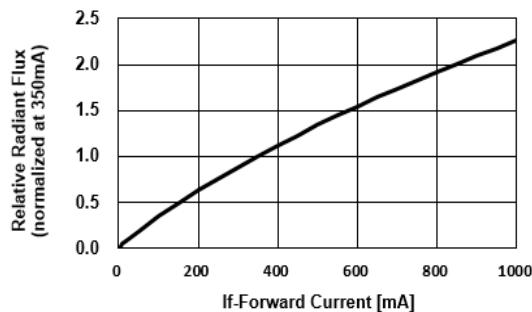


Fig.2 – Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

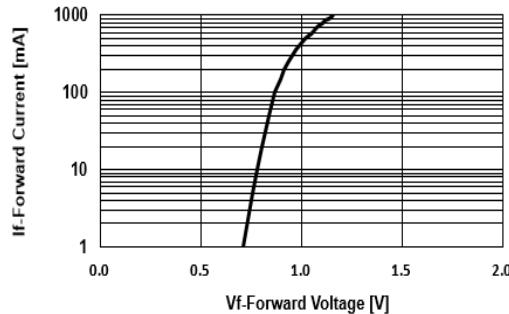


Fig.3 – Relative Radiant Flux (@350mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

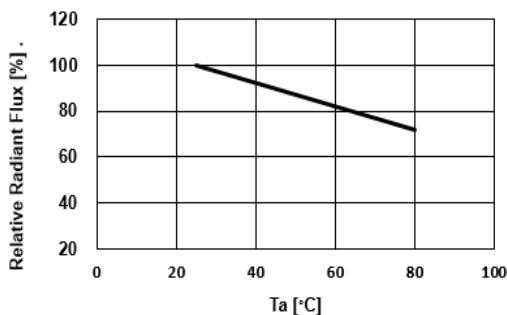


Fig.4 – Forward Voltage (@350mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

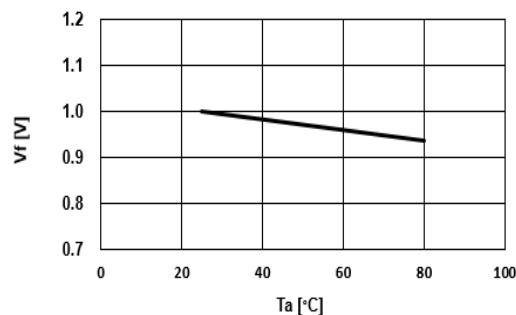


Fig.5 – Peak Wavelength (@350mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

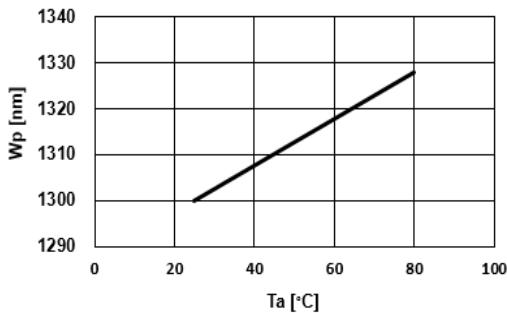


Fig.6 – Maximum Driving Forward DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature (De-rating based on T<sub>j</sub> max. = 115°C)

