

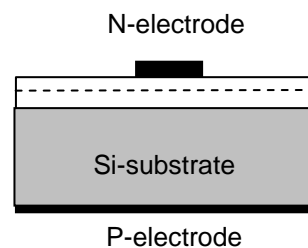
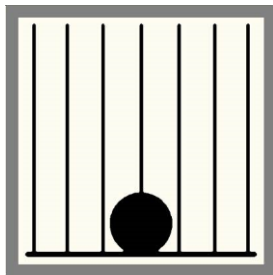
> Mechanical Specification:

(1) Dimension

- Chip size: 20 mil x 20 mil ($500\pm 25\ \mu\text{m}$ x $500\pm 25\ \mu\text{m}$)
- Thickness: 8.8 mil ($225\pm 25\ \mu\text{m}$)
- N bonding pad: 4.5 mil ($115\pm 10\ \mu\text{m}$)

(2) Metallization

- Topside N electrode: Au alloy
- Backside P electrode: Au alloy



Features:

- High luminous intensity
- Thin film structure
- Vertical electrode
- High driving current

Applications:

- Traffic signal
- Lighting

> Electro-optical Characteristics at 25°C:

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Forward Voltage	Vf1	If = 10 μ A	1.3	-	-	V	
	Vf2	If = 150mA	-	2.3	2.8	V	
Reverse Current	Ir	Vr = 10V	-	-	5.0	μ A	
Peak Wavelength	λ_p	If = 150mA	-	591	-	nm	
Dominant Wavelength ⁽¹⁾	λ_d	If = 150mA	584	-	594	nm	
Spectra Half-width	$\Delta\lambda$	If = 150mA	-	15	-	nm	
Luminous Intensity ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Iv	H8	If = 150mA	3600	-	-	mcd
		H9		4400	-	-	
		H10		5300	-	-	
		H11		6300	-	-	

Note:

(1) Basically, the wavelength span is 10nm; however, customers' special requirements are also welcome.

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(3) Luminous intensity is measured by EPISTAR's equipment on bare chips.

> Absolute Maximum Ratings:

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Forward DC Current	If	Ta = 25°C	≤ 200	mA
Reverse Voltage	Vr	Ta = 25°C	≤ 10	V
Junction Temperature	Tj	-	≤ 115	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	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 luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

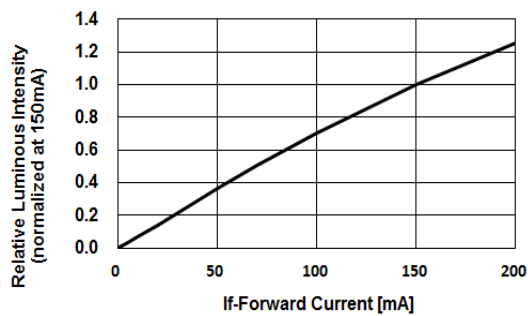


Fig.2 – Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

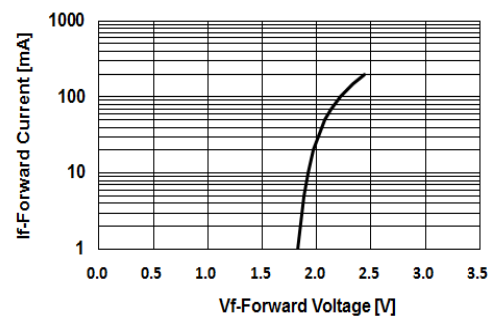


Fig.3 – Relative Intensity (@150mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

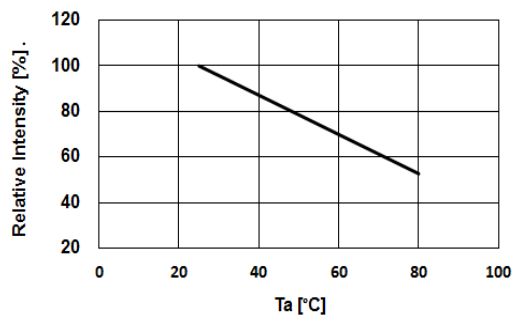


Fig.4 – Forward Voltage (@150mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

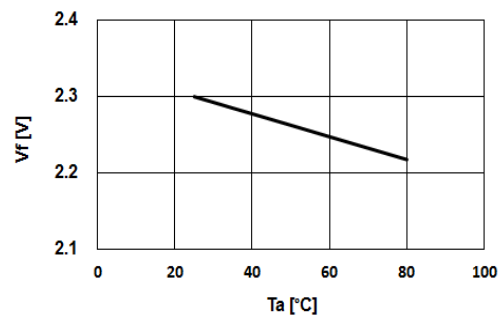


Fig.5 – Dominant Wavelength (@150mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

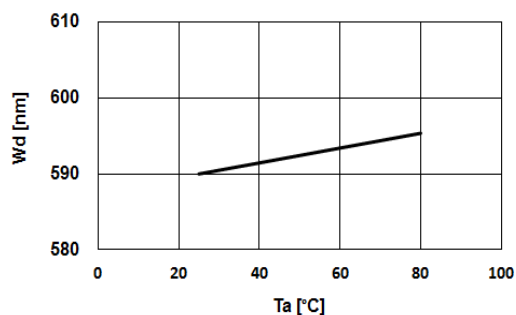


Fig.6 – Maximum Driving Forward DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature (De-rating based on Tj max. = 115°C)

