

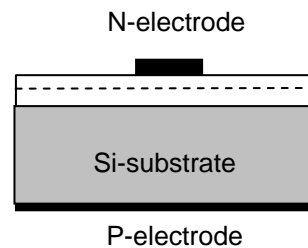
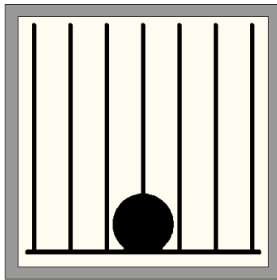
### > Mechanical Specification:

#### (1) Dimension

- Chip size: 20 mil x 20 mil (500±25 μm x 500±25 μm)
- Thickness: 8.8 mil (225±25 μm)
- N bonding pad: 4.5 mil (115±10 μm)

#### (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 = 10μA	1.3	-	-	V	
	Vf2	If = 150mA	-	2.3	2.8	V	
Reverse Current	Ir	Vr = 10V	-	-	5.0	μA	
Peak Wavelength	λp	If = 150mA	-	621	-	nm	
Dominant Wavelength <sup>(1)</sup>	λd	If = 150mA	610	615	620	nm	
Spectra Half-width	Δλ	If = 150mA	-	18	-	nm	
Luminous Intensity <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Iv	H11	If = 150mA	6300	-	-	mcd
		H12		7500	-	-	
		H13		9000	-	-	

Note:

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

(2) Customers' special requirements are also welcome.

(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

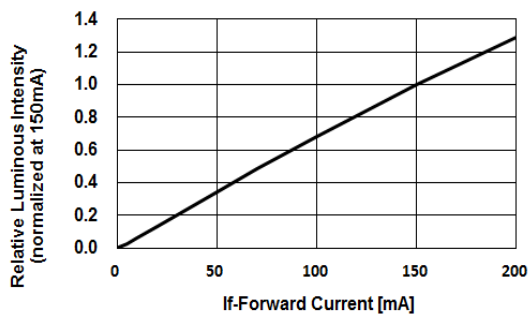


Fig.2 – Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

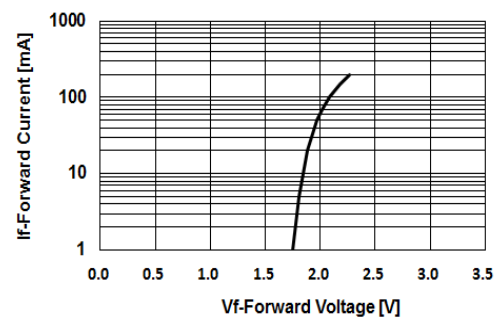


Fig.3 – Relative Intensity (@150mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

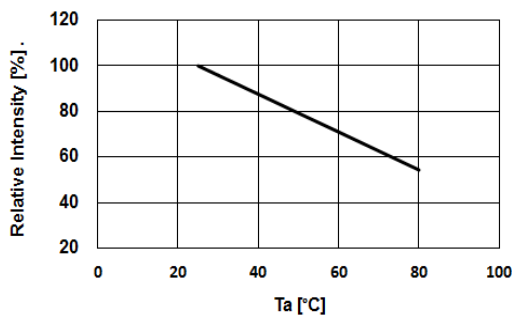


Fig.4 – Forward Voltage (@150mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

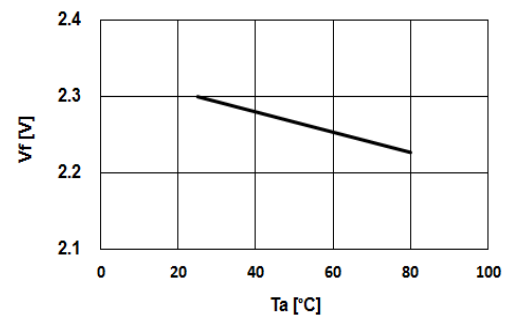


Fig.5 – Dominant Wavelength (@150mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

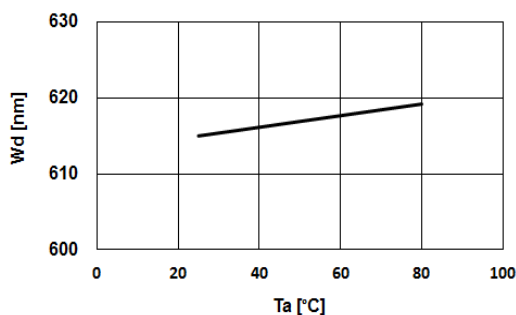


Fig.6 – Maximum Driving Forward DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature (De-rating based on Tj max. = 115°C)

