

SDL-3N4EAG-A

Feature

- High Luminous Output Pure-Green LED Lamp •
- Chip Technology InGaN
- Standard 3mm Water Clear Packages ullet
- Viewing Angle **30** Degree (Reference) •

Specification

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
DC Forward Current	$I_{\rm F}$	30	mA
Peak Pulsed Forward Current 💥	I _{FP}	100	mA
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
Power Dissipation	Pd	108	mW
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-30 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	$-40 \sim +100$	°C
Solder Dipping Temperature	T _{sld}	260°C for 5 sec	

 $\ensuremath{\overset{\scriptstyle\bullet}{\times}}\ I_{FP} = Pulse \ Width {\,\leqq\,} 10 \ ms, \ Duty \ Ratio {\,\leq\,} 1/10$

Electrical / Ontical Characteristics

Electrical / Optical Characteristics					$Ta = 25^{\circ}C$	
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	V _F	I _F =20mA		3.2	3.6	V
Reverse Current	I _R	V _R =5V			50	μA
Luminous Intensity	I _V	I _F =20mA	12000		35100	mcd
Dominant Wavelength	λd	I _F =20mA	515	525	535	nm
Peak Wavelength	λp	I _F =20mA		518		nm
Spectral Half Width	$\Delta \lambda 1/2$	I _F =20mA		30		nm





Luminous Intensity Bin Table

Rank name	Min (mcd)	Max (mcd)
Z	12000	15700
ZA	15700	21000
ZB	21000	27000
ZC	27000	35100

***** Tolerance for each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$

Color Bin Table

IF=20mA

Rank name	Min (nm)	Max (nm)
1	515	520
2	520	525
3	525	530
4	530	535

***** Tolerance for each bin limit is ± 1 nm

Note

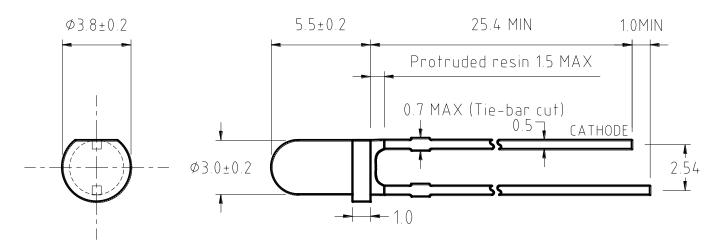
- 1. One delivery will include several color ranks and I_v ranks of products. The quantity-ratio of the different rank is decided by Sander.
- Bin Name typed on the Label: IV RANK + Color Rank.
 For Example, BIN Z2 Means IV: 12000~15700mcd and Color: 520nm~525nm
- Static Electricity or Surge Voltage damages the LEDs.
 It is recommended to use a wrist band or Anti-Electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs.
- 4. Sander has the right to update the information without notice. Please double confirm the Spec details before place an order.





Outline Dimensions

Lamps without Standoffs



Item	Materials
Resin	Epoxy Resin
Lead Frame	Ag Plating on SPCC

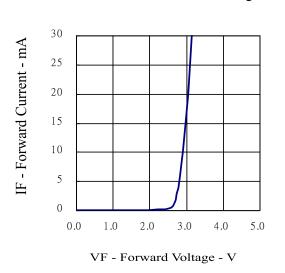
Note

1. All Dimensions are in Millimeters

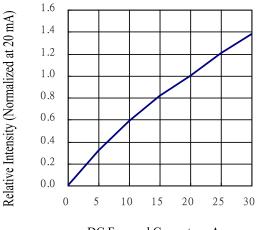




Electrical-Optical Characteristics



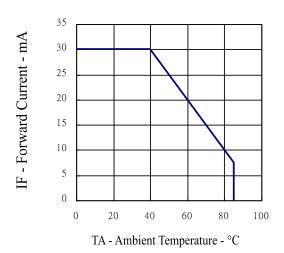
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

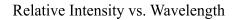


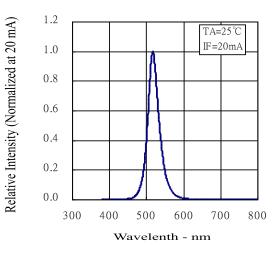
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

DC Forward Current - mA

Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature









Soldering Conditions - Lamp Type LED

- Solder the LED no closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. Soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended
- Recommended soldering conditions

Dip Soldering			
Pre-Heat Pre-Heat Time Solder Bath Temperature Dipping Time Dipping Position	 100°C Max. 60 sec. Max. 260°C Max. 5 sec. Max. No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. 		

Hand Soldering			
	3Ø Series	Others (Including Lead-Free Solder)	
Temperature Soldering time Position	300°C Max. 3 sec. Max. No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.	350℃ Max.3 sec. Max.No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.	

- Do not apply any stress to the lead, particularly when heated
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- Direct soldering onto a PC board should be avoided. Mechanical stress to the resin may be caused by the PC board warping or from the clinching and cutting of the leadframes. When it is absolutely necessary, the LEDs may be mounted in this fashion, but, the User will assume responsibility for any problems. Direct soldering should only be done after testing has confirmed that no damage, such as wire bond failure or resin deterioration, will occur. Sander's LEDs should not be soldered directly to double sided PC boards because the heat will deteriorate the epoxy resin.
- When it is necessary to clamp the LEDs to prevent soldering failure, it is important to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause LED failure.