Super Flux LED Technical Data

SDSF-315ENTY-S

Feature

- High Luminous Output Yellow Super Flux LED
- AlInGaP Chip Technology
- Low Thermal Resistance
- Low Lighting System Cost
- Packaged in Tubes for Use with Automatic Insertion
- Wide Viewing Angle **90** Degree(Reference Value)

Applications

- Automotive Exterior Lighting
- Electronic Signs and Traffic Signals
- Illuminations

Specification

Absolute Maximum Ratings: Ta = 25℃

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
DC Forward Current	I_F	70	mA
Pulse Forward Current ※	I_{FP}	100	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
Power Dissipation	Pd	196	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	℃
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	℃
Preheat Temperature	100℃ For 30 Seconds		
Solder Temperature	260℃ For 5 Seconds		

※ Pulse Width≦10 ms, Duty Ratio≦1/10

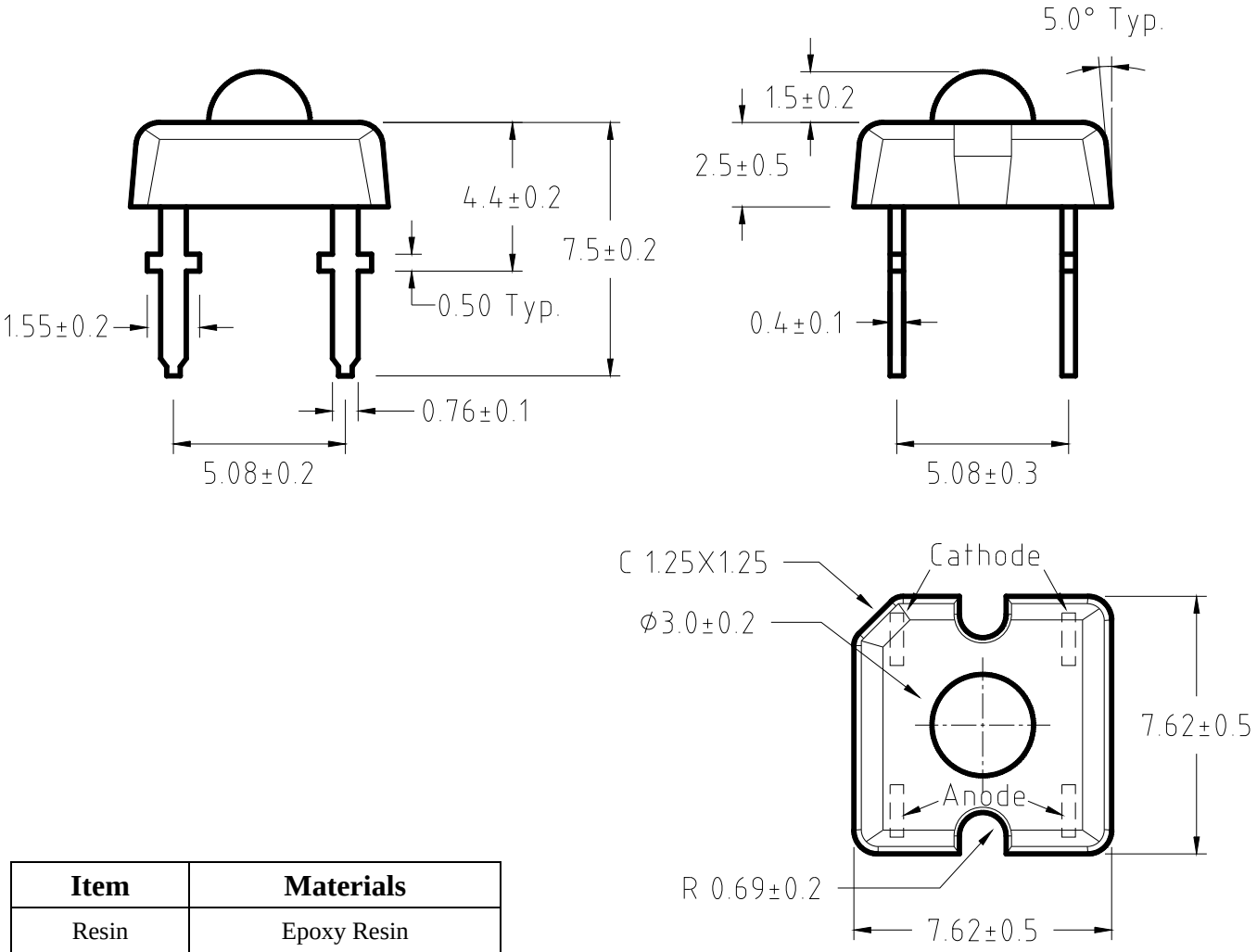
Electrical / Optical Characteristics

Ta = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	V_F	I_F=50mA		2.35	2.8	V
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R=5V			50	μA
Luminous Flux	Φv	I_F=50mA	5000	7500		mlm
Luminous Intensity	I_V	I_F=50mA	2500	4000		mcd
Dominant Wavelength	λd	I_F=50mA	585	590	595	nm
Peak Wavelength	λp	I_F=50mA		596		nm
Spectral Half Width	Δλ1/2	I_F=50mA		15		nm

Electrostatic Sensitive Devices

Outline Dimensions



Item	Materials
Resin	Epoxy Resin
Lead Frame	Ag Plating on Copper Alloy

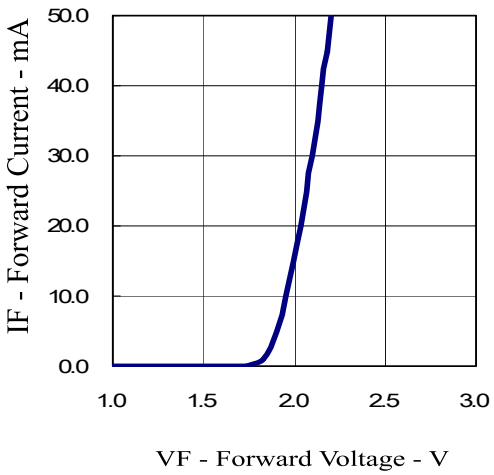
Notes:

1. All Dimensions are in Millimeters

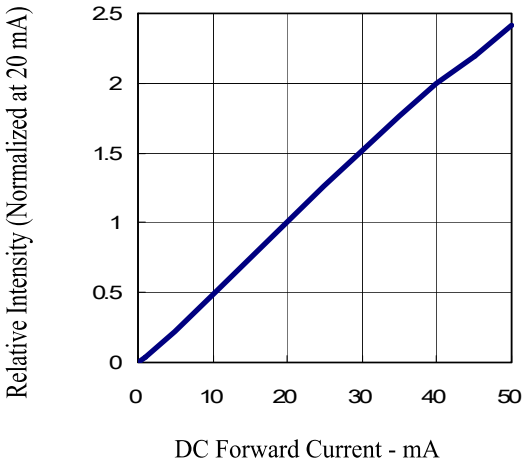
Electrostatic Sensitive Devices

Electrical-Optical Characteristics

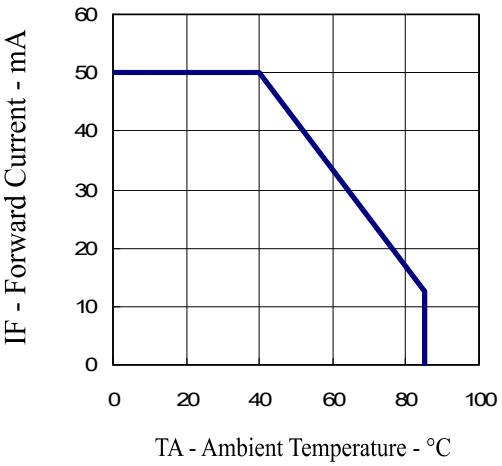
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



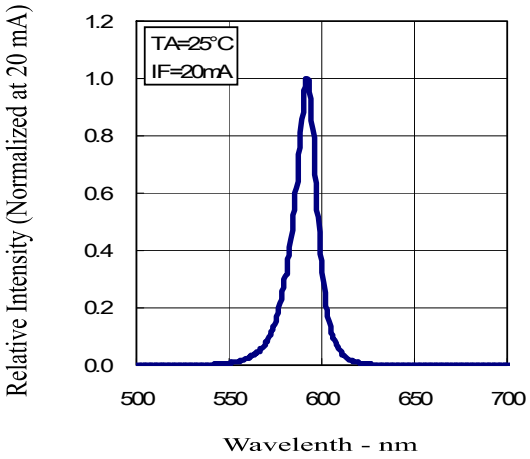
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength



Electrostatic Sensitive Devices

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℃ Max. 60 sec. Max. 260℃ 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℃ 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.