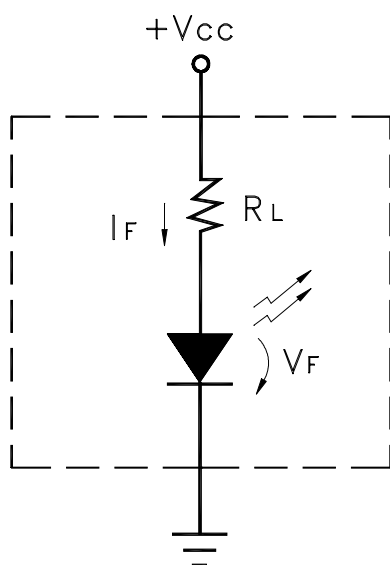


Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
DC Forward Voltage (TA=25°C)	7.5	V
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.071	V/°C
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to + 85°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to + 100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds	

Equivalent circuit:


$V_{cc} = 5 \text{ Volts}$
 $(R_L = 240 \text{ ohms} \pm 20\%)$

$$I_F = \frac{V_{cc} - V_F}{R_L}$$

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I_v	5.6	19		md	$V_{CC} = 5V$ Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$		36		deg	Note 2 (Fig.5)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_p		585		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ_d		588		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda$		35		nm	
Forward Current	I_F	8	12	16	mA	$V_{CC} = 5V$
Reverse Current	I_R			100	μA	$V_R = 5V$

Note: 1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE (Commission International De L'Eclairage) eye-response curve.

2. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

3. The dominant wavelength, λ_d is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

4. The I_v guarantee should be added $\pm 15\%$.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

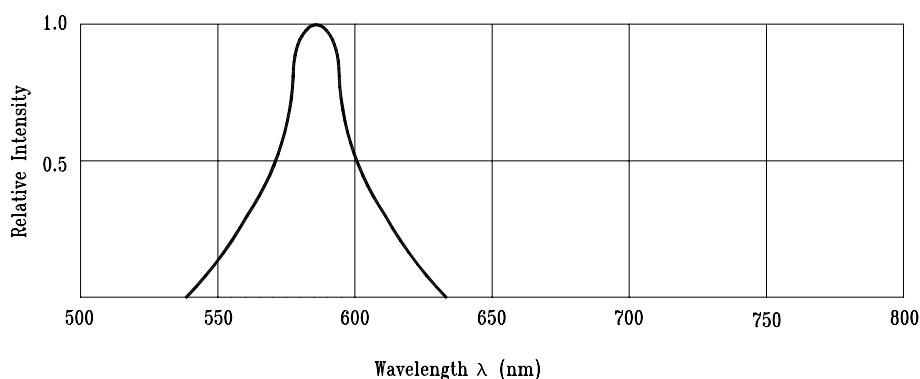
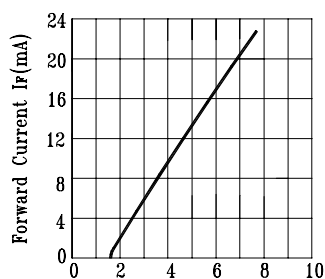
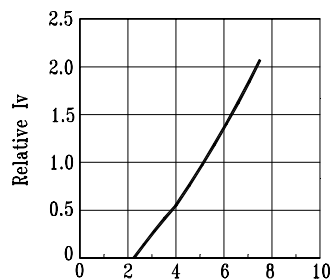


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength



Applied Forward Voltage Vcc (V)

Fig.2 Forward Current vs.
Applied Forward Voltage
5 Volts Devices



Forward Current (mA)

Fig.3 Relative Luminous Intensity
vs. Applied Forward Voltage
5 Volts Devices

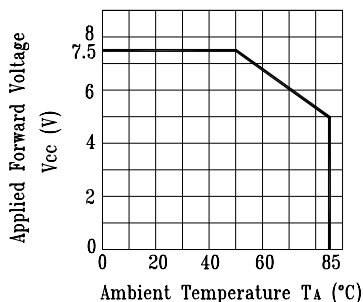


Fig.4. Maximum Allowed Applied
Forward Voltage vs.
5 Volts Devices

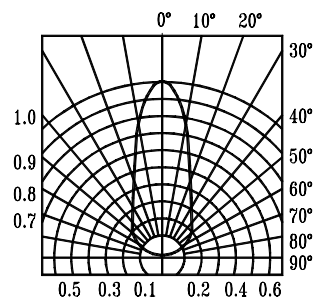


Fig.5 Spatial Distribution