

3.00mm Round Type
Housing LED Lamps
Technical Data Sheet

Part No.: DL-H30D-1YGUYD

Double Light

◆ Features:

- 1.Low Power consumption.
- 2.High efficiency and low cost.
- 3.Chip material: GaP&GaAlAs
- 4.Emitted color : Yellow Green& Ultra Yellow
- 5.Good control and free combinations on the colors of LED lamps.
- 6.Good lock and easy to assembly.
- 7.Stackable and easy to assembly.
- 8.Stackable vertically and easy to assembly.
- 9.Versatile mounting on P.C board or panel.
10. Stackable horizontally and easy to assembly.
11. The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

◆ Descriptions:

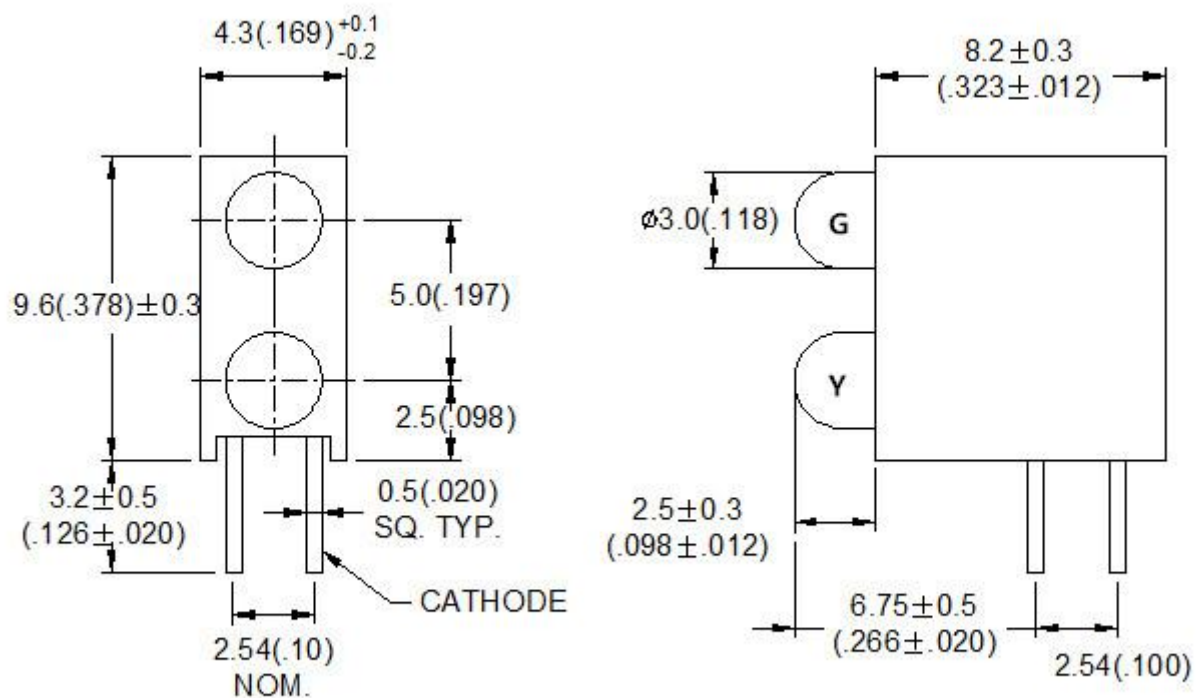
- 1.ARRAY=Plastic Holder + Combinations of Lamps.
- 2.The array will easily mount be applicable on any panel up to.

◆ Applications:

- 1.TV set
- 2.Monitor
- 3.Telephone
- 4.Computer
- 5.Circuit board
- 6.Used as indicators of indicating the Degree, Functions, Positions etc, in electronic instruments.

Double Light

◆ Package Dimension:



Part No.	Chip Material	Lens Color	Source Color
DL-H30D-1YGUYD	GaP	Green Diffused	Yellow Green
	AlGaInP	Yellow Diffused	Ultra Yellow

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$ ($.010''$) unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.00 mm ($.039''$) max.
4. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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◆ Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Parameters	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Power Dissipation	PD	75	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	IFP	100	mA
Forward Current	IF	25	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40°C to +80°C	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40°C to +85°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [4mm (.157") From Body]	Tsld	260°C for 5 Seconds	

◆ Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameters	Symbol	Emitting Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	IV	Green	20	45	---	mcd	IF=20mA
		Yellow	30	60	---		
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}	Green	---	60	---	Deg	IF=20mA (Note 2)
		Yellow	---	60	---		
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _p	Green	---	565	---	nm	Measurement @Peak
		Yellow	---	588	---		
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d	Green	---	568	---	nm	IF=20mA (Note 3)
		Yellow	---	590	---		
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ	Green	---	20	---	nm	
		Yellow	---	20	---		
Forward Voltage	VF	Green	1.80	2.20	2.60	V	IF=20mA
		Yellow	1.80	2.20	2.60		
Reverse Current	IR	Green	---	---	10	μA	V _R =5V
		Yellow					

Notes:

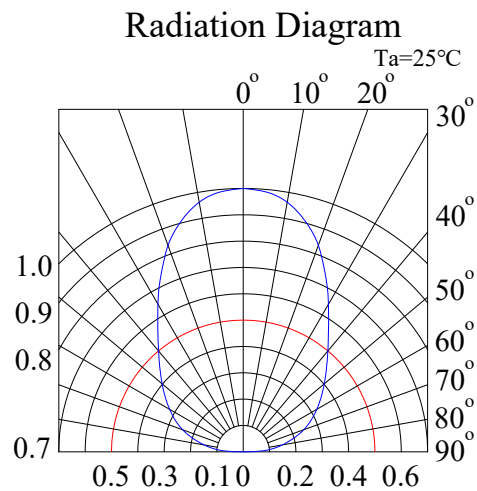
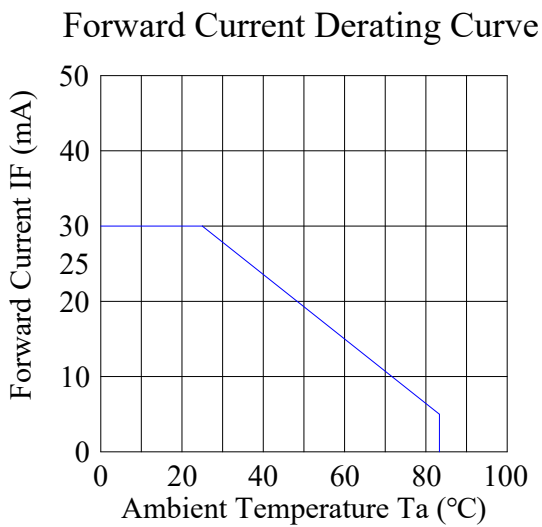
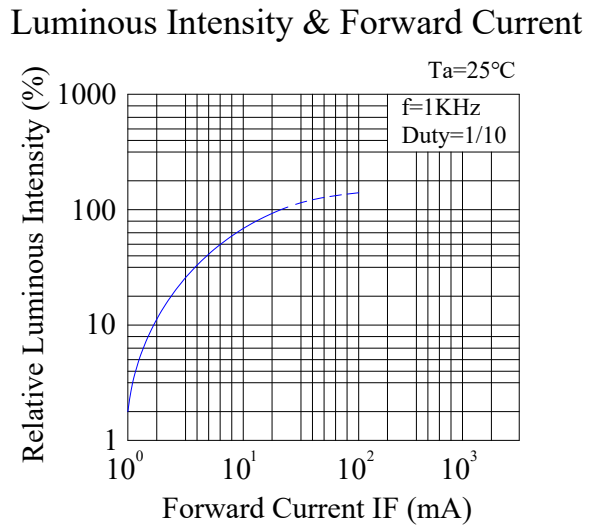
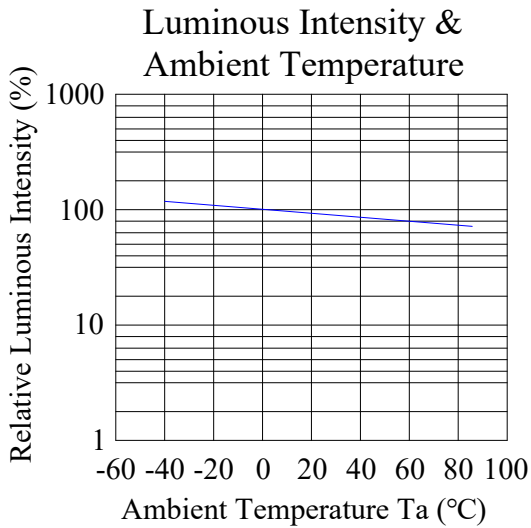
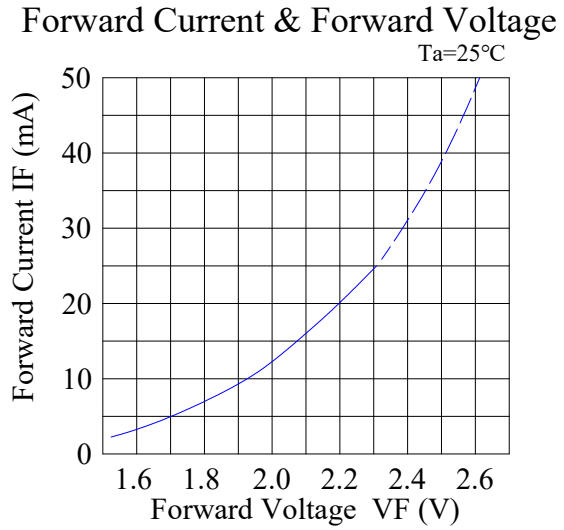
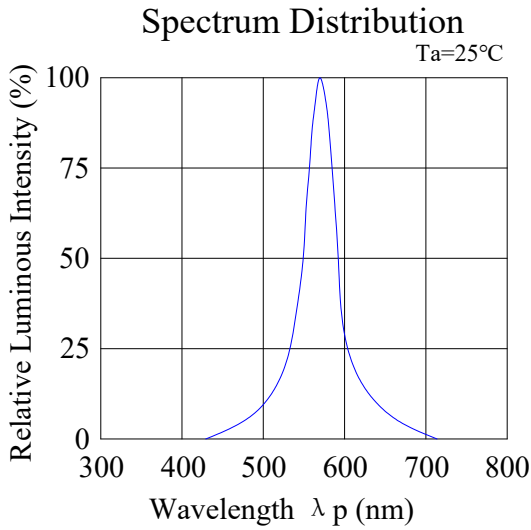
- Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
- θ_{1/2} is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
- The dominant wavelength (λ_d) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

Double Light

◆ Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

Yellow Green:

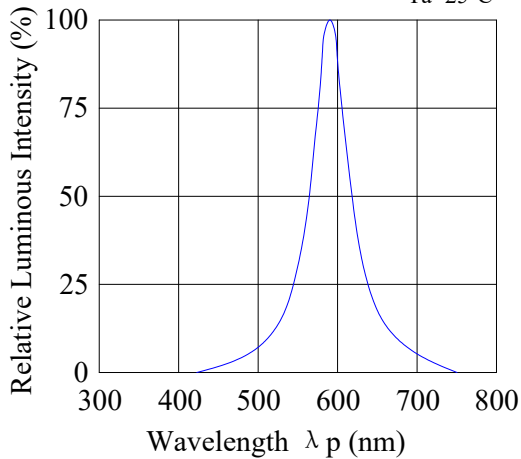


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Yellow:

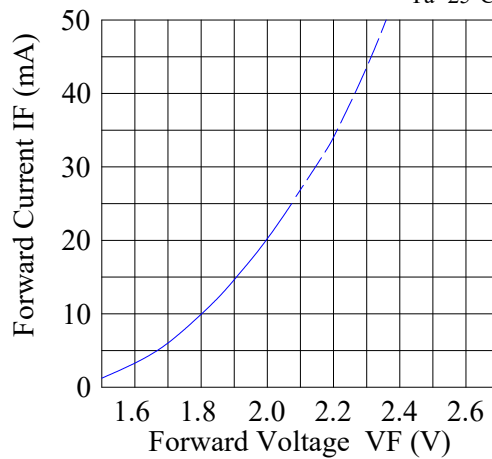
Spectrum Distribution

Ta=25°C

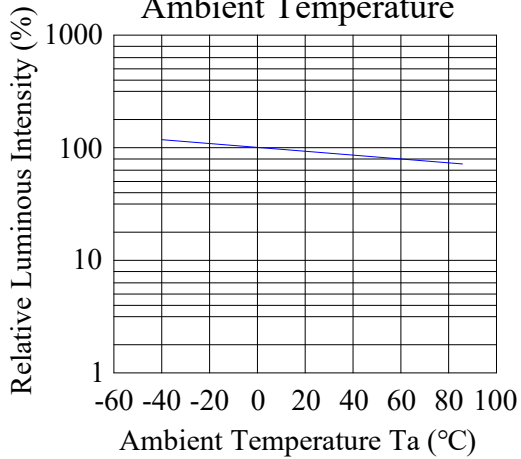


Forward Current & Forward Voltage

Ta=25°C



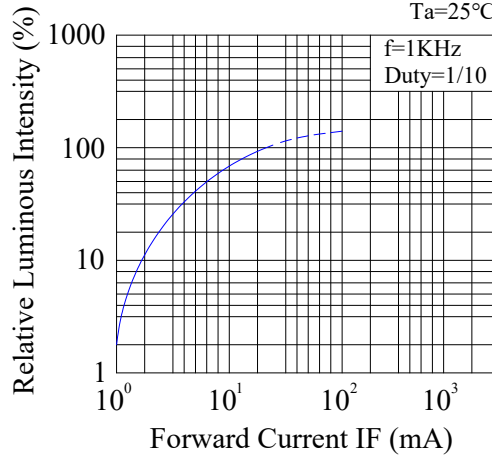
Luminous Intensity & Ambient Temperature



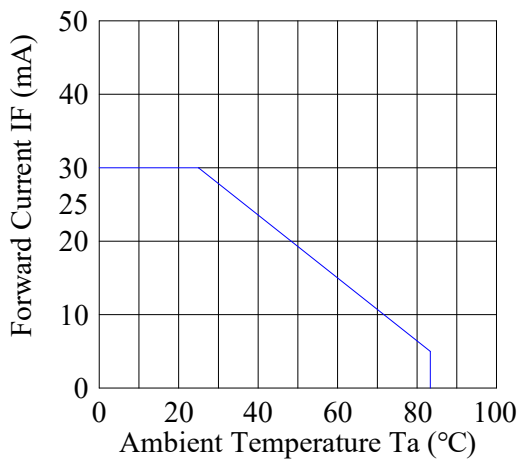
Luminous Intensity & Forward Current

Ta=25°C

f=1KHz
Duty=1/10

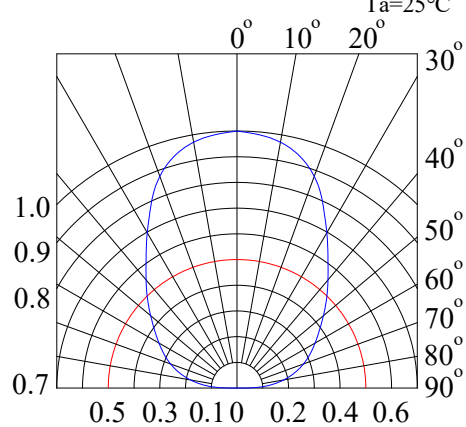


Forward Current Derating Curve



Radiation Diagram

Ta=25°C



Double Light

◆ Reliability Test Items And Conditions:

The reliability of products shall be satisfied with items listed below:

Confidence level: 90%.

LTPD: 10%.

1) Test Items and Results:

Test Item	Standard Test Method	Test Conditions	Note	Number of Damaged
Resistance to Soldering Heat	JEITA ED-4701 300 302	Tsld=260±5°C, 10sec 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb	1 time	0/100
Solder ability	JEITA ED-4701 300 303	Tsld=235±5°C, 5sec(using flux)	1time over 95%	0/100
Thermal Shock	JEITA ED-4701 300 307	0°C~100°C 15sec, 15sec	100 cycles	0/100
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	-40°C~25°C~100°C~25°C 30min,5min,30min,5min	100 cycles	0/100
Moisture Resistance Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	25°C~65°C~-10°C 90%RH 24hrs/1cycle	10 cycles	0/100
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	Ta=100°C	1000hrs	0/100
Terminal Strength (Pull test)	JEITA ED-4701 400 401	Load 10N (1kgf) 10±1sec	No noticeable damage	0/100
Terminal Strength (bending test)	JEITA ED-4701 400 401	Load 5N (0.5kgf) 0°~90°~0° bend 2 times	No noticeable damage	0/100
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	Ta=60°C, RH=90%	1000hrs	0/100
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	Ta=-40°C	1000hrs	0/100
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=25°C, IF=30mA	1000hrs	0/100
Steady State Operating Life of High Humidity Heat		Ta=60°C, RH=90%, IF=30mA	500hrs	0/100
Steady State Operating Life of Low Temperature		Ta=-30°C, IF=20mA	1000hrs	0/100

2) Criteria for Judging the Damage:

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria for Judgment	
			Min	Max
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=20mA	---	F.V.*)×1.1
Reverse Current	IR	VR=5V	---	F.V.*)×2.0
Luminous Intensity	IV	IF=20mA	F.V.*)×0.7	---

*) F.V.: First Value.

Double Light

◆ Please read the following notes before using the product:

1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).

2. Storage

2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.

2.2 Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less.

2.3 The LEDs should be used within a year.

2.4 After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less.

2.5 The LEDs should be used within 168 hours (7 days) after opening the package.

3. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 260°C for 5 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

4. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.