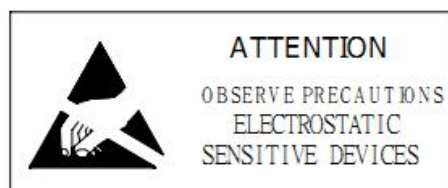


TOP LED:3528UYC

(3528SMD LED-590nm LED)

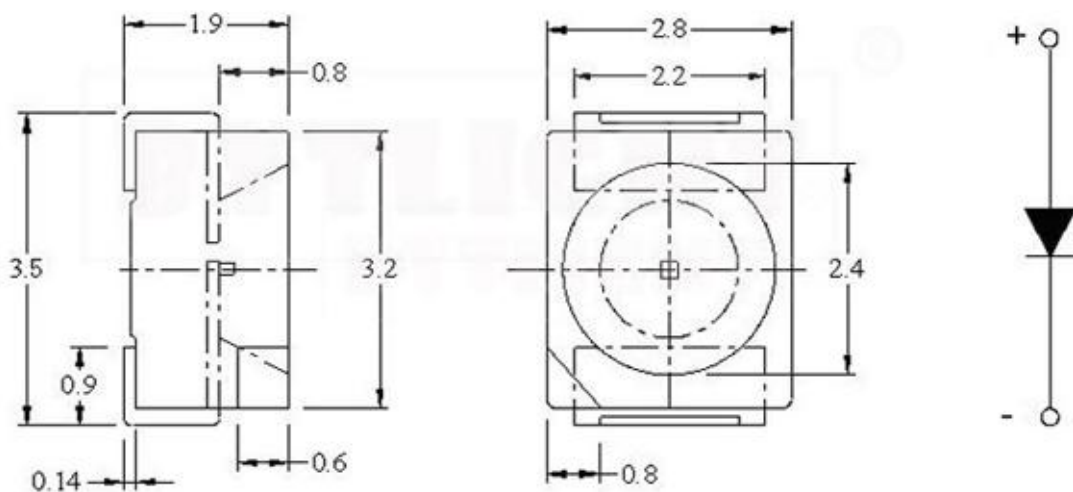


CUSTOMER APPROVED SIGNATURES	SALES APPROVED	APPROVED BY	CHECKED BY	PREPARED BY

1. Features

- Lens: Color :590nm yellow LED
- Lens: Water clear
- High reliability
- Low forward voltage
- Meet ROHS, Green Product
- Compatible With Infrared Reflow Solder And Wave Solder Process

2. Package Profile & Soldering PAD Suggested



Notes: 1. All dimensions are in millimeters ;
2. Tolerance is ± 0.10 mm unless otherwise noted.

**3. Absolute Maximum Ratings At Ta=25°C**

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	Pd	70	mW
Pulse Forward Current	IFP	100	mA
Forward Current	IF	30	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
Junction Temperature	Tj	115	°C
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +80	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40 ~ +100	°C
Soldering Temperature	Tsol	260	°C
Electro-Static-Discharge(HBM)	ESD	1000	V
Service life under normal conditions	Time	80000	H
Warranty	Time	5	Years
Antistatic bag	Piece	2000	Back

***Pulse Forward Current Condition:Duty 1% and Pulse Width=10us.**

***Soldering Condition:Soldering condition must be completed with 3 seconds at 260°C**

4. Electrical Optical Characteristics At Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Forward Voltage	VF	1.8	2.0	2.4	V	IF=20mA
Luminous Intensity	IV	300		400	mcd	IF=20mA
Peak Wavelength	λ_P		593		nm	IF=20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λ_D	587	590	595	nm	IF=20mA
Half Width	$\Delta\lambda$		15		nm	IF=20mA
Viewing Half Angle	2 $\theta_{1/2}$		± 60		deg	IF=20mA
Reverse Current	IR			5	μA	VR=5V
Rise Time	tr		22		ns	IF=20mA
Fall Time	tf		15		ns	IF=20mA

*Luminous Intensity is measured by ZWL600.

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

* λ_P is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

5. Typical Electrical-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 – Relative luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

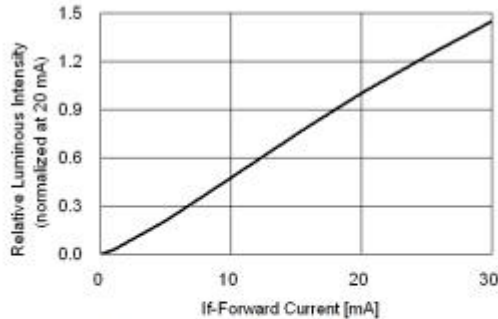


Fig.2 – Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

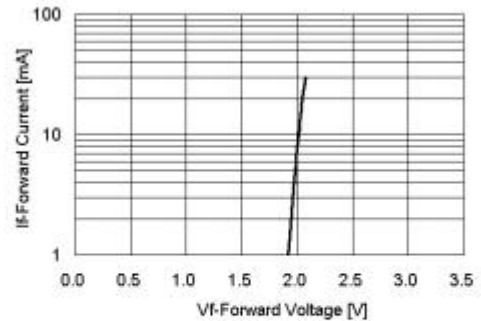


Fig.3 – Relative Intensity (@20mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

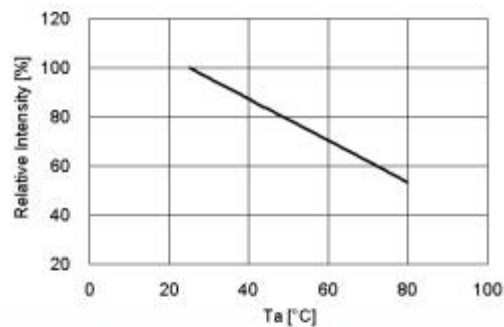


Fig.4 – Forward Voltage (@20mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

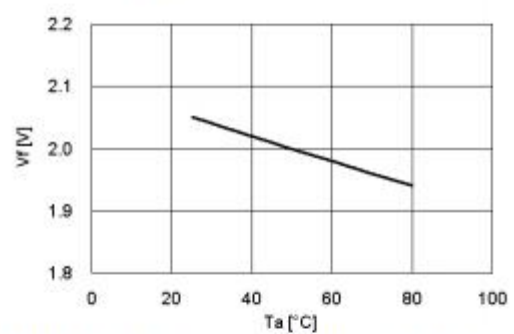


Fig.5 – Dominant Wavelength (20mA) vs. Ambient Temperature

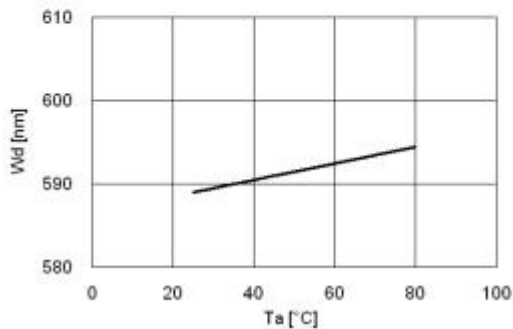
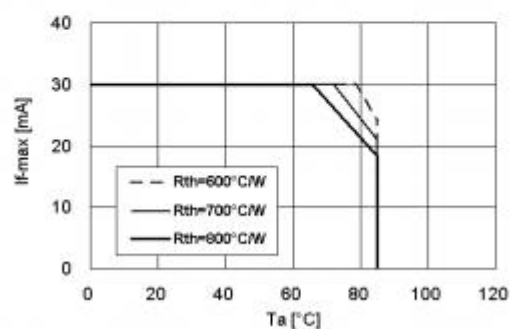
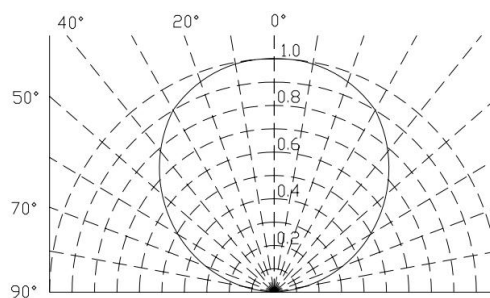


Fig.6 – Maximum Driving Forward DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature (Derating based on Tj max. = 115°C)



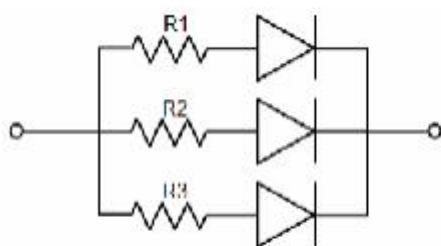
Curves of beam angle and relative brightness



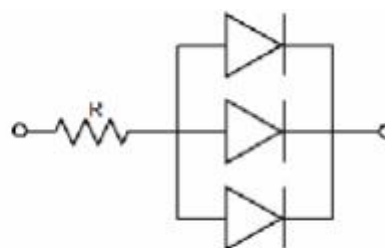
6. Cautions

Application

1. A LED is a current-operated device. The slight shift of voltage will cause big change of current, which will damage LEDs. Customer should use resistors in series for the Over-Current-Proof.
2. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended to use individual resistor separately, as shown in Circuit A below. The brightness of each LED shown in Circuit B might appear difference due to the differences in the I-V characteristics of those LEDs.



Circuit model A



Circuit model B

3. High temperature may reduce LEDs' intensity and other performances, so keeping it away from heat source to get good performance is necessary.

Storage

1. Before opening original package, it is recommended to store them in the following environment:
Temperature: 5°C~30°C Humidity: 85%RH max.
2. After opening original package, the storage ambient for the LEDs should be in 5~30°C temperature and 60% or less relative humidity.
3. In order to avoid moisture absorption, it is recommended that the LEDs that out of the original package should be stored in a sealed container with appropriate desiccant, or in desiccators with nitrogen ambient.
4. The LEDs should be used within 168hrs (7 days) after opening the package. Once been mounted, soldering should be quick.
5. If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs stored out of original package for more than 168hrs (7 days), baking treatment should be performed using the conditions:
60°C at least 24 hours.

ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)-Protection

A LED (especially the Blue、White and Green product) is an ESD sensitive component, and static electricity or power surge will damage the LED. ESD-damaged LEDs will exhibit abnormal characteristics such as high reverse leakage current, low forward voltage, or "no light-up" at low currents, etc.

Some advice as below should be noticed:

1. A conductive wrist strap or anti-electrostatic glove should be worn when handling these LEDs.
2. All devices, equipment, machinery, work tables and storage racks, etc. must be properly grounded.

3. Use anti-static package or boxes to carry and storage LEDs. And ordinary plastic package or boxes is forbidden to use.
4. Use ionizer to neutralize the static charge during handling or operating.
5. All surfaces and objects within 1 ft close to LEDs measure less than 100V.

Cleaning

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvents such as IPA (isopropyl alcohol) to clean LEDs if necessary.

Soldering

1. Soldering condition refer to the draft "Soldering Profile Suggested" on page 1.
2. Reflow soldering should not be done more than 2 times.
3. Manual soldering is only suggested on repair and rework. The maximum soldering temperature should not exceed 300°C within 3 sec. And the maximum capacity of soldering iron is 30W in power.
4. During the soldering process, do not touch the lens at high temperature.
5. After soldering, any mechanical force on the lens or any excessive vibration shall not be accepted to apply, also the circuit board shall not be bent as well.

Others

1. The LEDs described here are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communication equipment and household applications).Consult BESTSMD's Sales in advance for the applications in which exceptional reliability is required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health. (such as in aviation, transportation, traffic control equipment, medical and life support systems and safety devices).
2. The light output from the high luminous intensity LEDs may cause injury to human eyes when viewed directly.
3. The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without prior notice.