

# 1.40mm Height Subminiature Axial Flat Top View Pure Green Chip LED Technical Data Sheet

## Part No.: A21PGC-G5-1B/TR2



#### Features:

High intensity. Wide viewing angle. General purpose leads. Mono-color type. The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

## Descriptions:

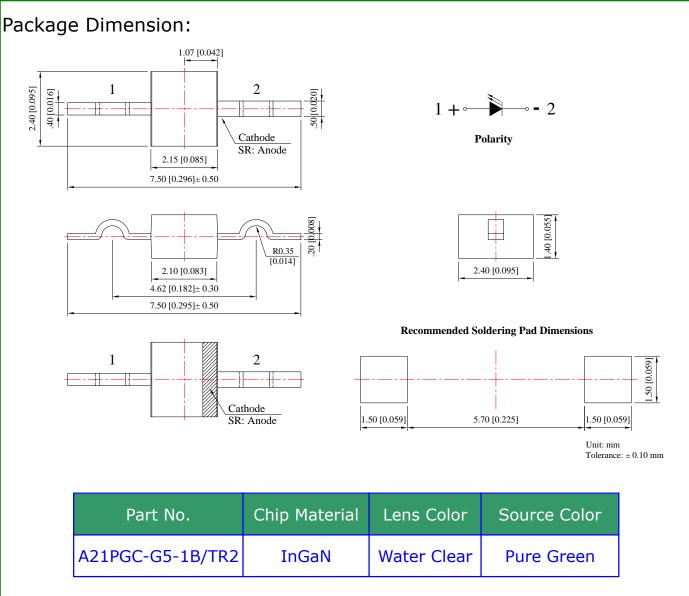
The A21SMD taping is much smaller than leaded components. Thus enable smaller board size. Higher packing density. Reduced storage space and finally smaller equipment to be obtained.

Besides, light weight makes them ideal for miniature applications.

## Applications:

Small indicator for indoor applications. Flat backlight for LCD, switches and symbols. Indicator and backlight in office equipment. Indicator and backlight for battery driven equipment. Indicator and backlight for audio and video equipment. Automotive: Backlighting in dashboards and switches. Telecommunication: Indicator and backlighting in telephone and fax.





#### Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is  $\pm$  0.10 mm (.004") unless otherwise specified.
- 3. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



## Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25

Parameters	Symbol	Max	Unit
Power Dissipation	PD	95	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	IFP	100	mA
Continuous Forward Current	IF	25	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	ESD	400	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40 to +80	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40 to +85	
Soldering Temperature	Tsld	260 for 5 Seconds	

## Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity *	IV	100	250		mcd	IF=20mA (Note 1)
Viewing Angle *	201/2		140		Deg	IF=20mA (Note 2)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λр		520		nm	IF=20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λd		525		nm	IF=20mA (Note 3)
Spectral Line Half-Width	λ		35		nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage	VF	2.80	3.40	3.80	V	IF=20mA
Reverse Current	IR			10	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

Notes:

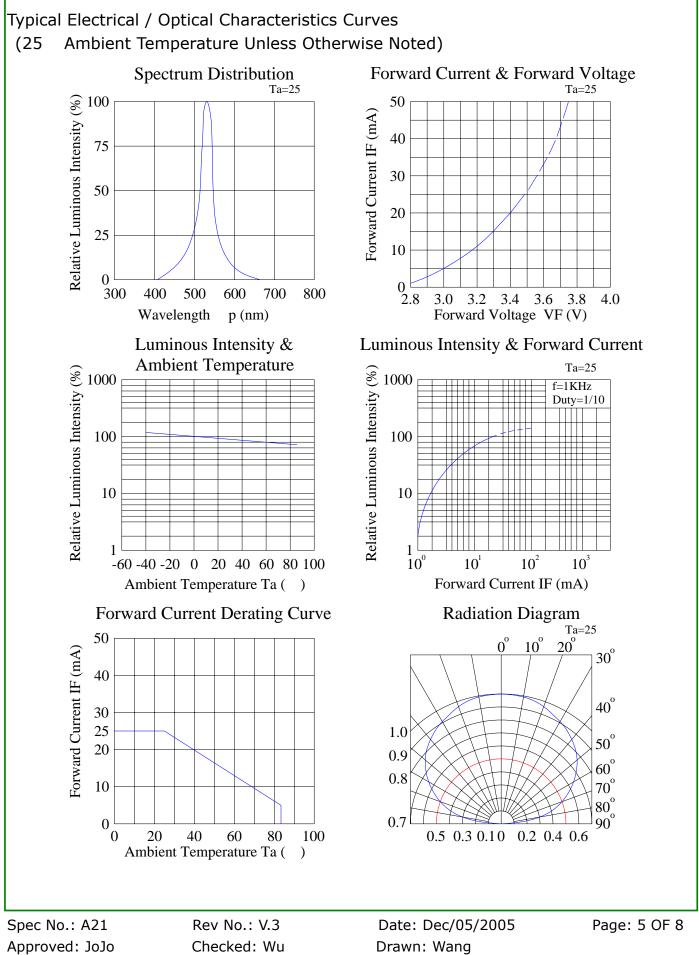
1. Luminous Intensity Measurement allowance is  $\pm$  10%.

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

3. The dominant wavelength ( $\lambda$ d) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.



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http://www.luckylightled.com



## 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:

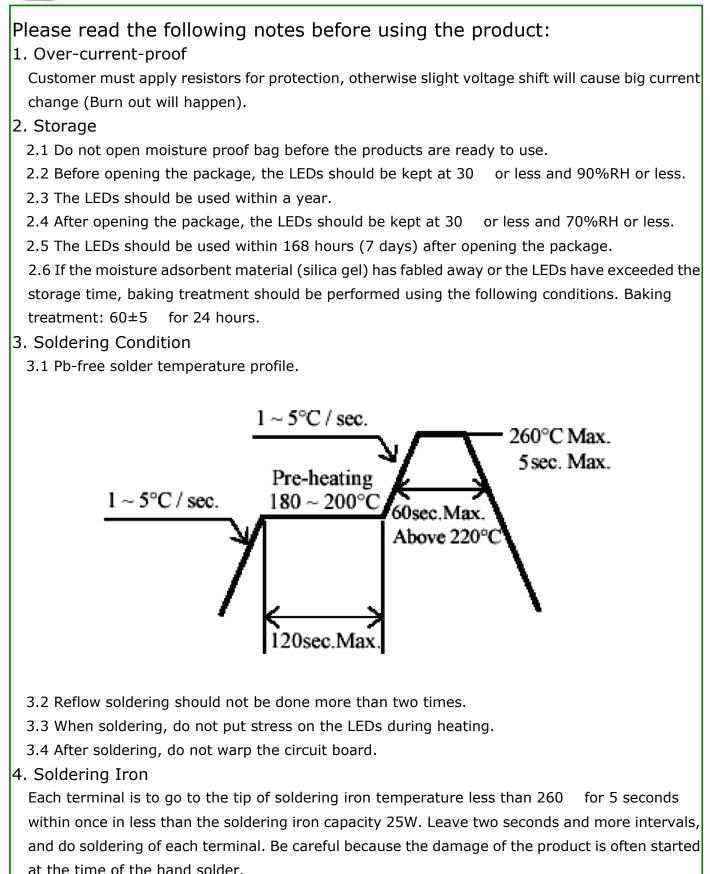
No.	Test Item	Test Hours/Cycles	Test Conditions	Sample Size	Ac/Re
1	Resistance to Soldering Heat	6 Min	Tsld=260±5 , Min. 5sec	25pcs	0/1
2	Thermal Shock	300 Cycles	H: +100 5min ∫ 10 sec L: -10 5min	25pcs	0/1
3	Temperature Cycle	300 Cycles	H: +100 15min ∫ 5min L: -40 15min	25pcs	0/1
4	High Temperature Storage	1000Hrs.	Temp: 100	25pcs	0/1
5	DC Operating Life	1000Hrs.	IF=20mA	25pcs	0/1
6	Low Temperature Storage	1000Hrs.	Temp: -40	25pcs	0/1
7	High Temperature/ High Humidity	1000Hrs.	85 /85%RH	25pcs	0/1

## 2) Criteria for Judging the Damage:

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria for Judgment		
		Test Conditions	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.

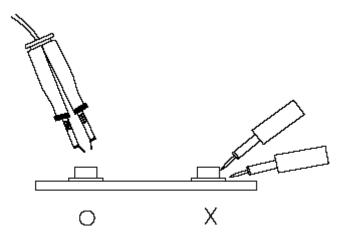






## 5. Repairing

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.



## 6. Caution in ESD

Static Electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.