

**SPECIFICATIONS** **CLA30Y2C**

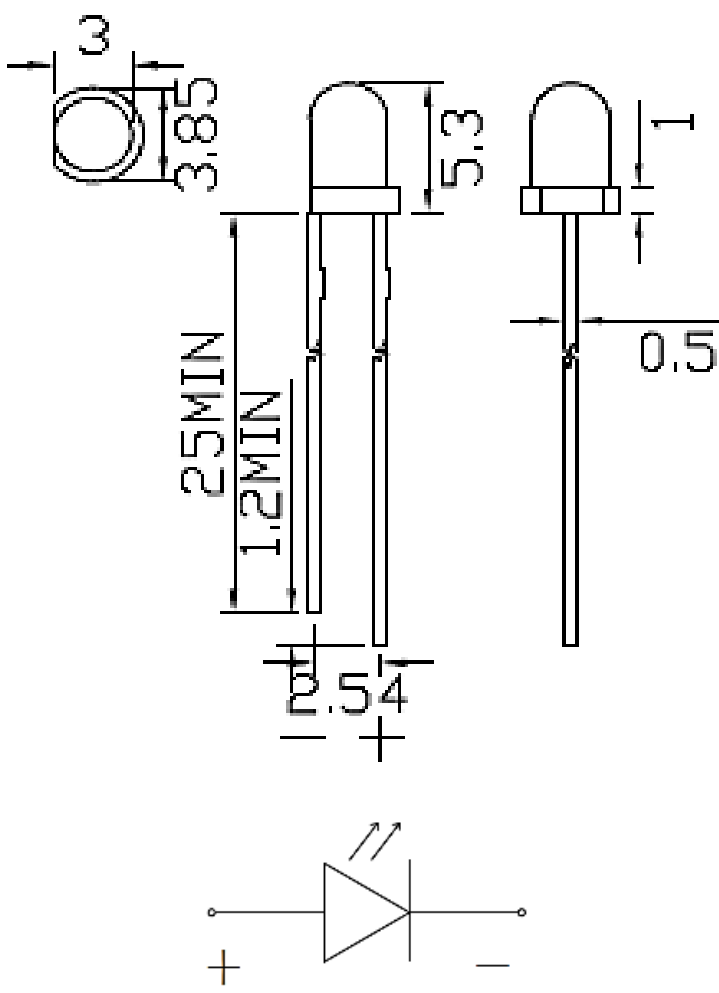
### OUTLINES DIMENSIONS

**Description**

- \*Round Type
- \*T1 (3mm) Diameter
- \*Lens Color: Water Clear
- \*With Flange

**Features**

- \*Emitting Color: Yellow
- \*High Luminous Intensity
- \*Technology: InGaAlP



**Notes:**

1. All Dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$  (0.01") unless otherwise noted.
3. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Part Number	Chip Material	Color of Emission	Lens Type	Viewing Angle
CLA30Y2C	InGaAlP	Yellow	Water Clear	40°



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**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**
**(TA=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Max Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	PD	66	mW
Pulse Current Forward Current	IFP	60	mA
Continuous Forward Current	IF	30	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	TOPR	-25~+85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	TSTG	-30~+85	°C
IFP = Pulse Width ≤ 10 ms, Duty Ratio ≤ 1/10. Soldering Condition: 260 °C/ 5sec			

**OPTICAL-ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**
**(TA=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Intensity	IV	IF = 20mA	1000	1500	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	VF	IF = 20mA	-	2.1	2.4	V
Reverse Leakage Current	IR	VR = 5V	-	-	10	µA
Viewing Angle	2θ1/2	IF = 20mA	-	40	-	deg
Dominant Wavelength	λD	IF = 20mA	587	-	593	nm

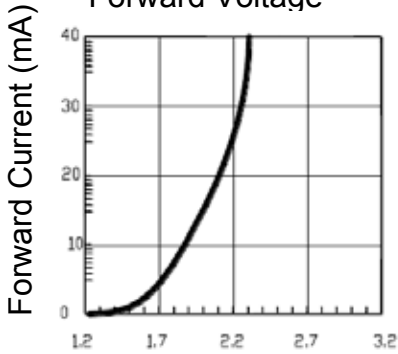
\*Tolerance of viewing angle: -10 / +5 deg.



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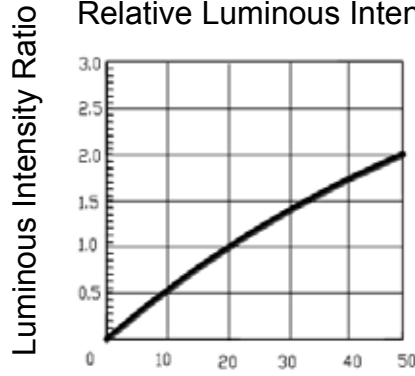
OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



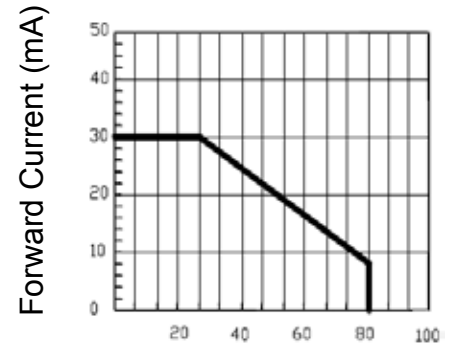
Forward Voltage (V)

Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Intensity



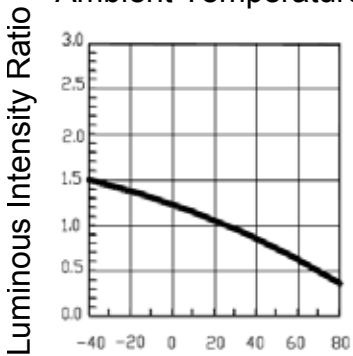
Forward Current (mA)

Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



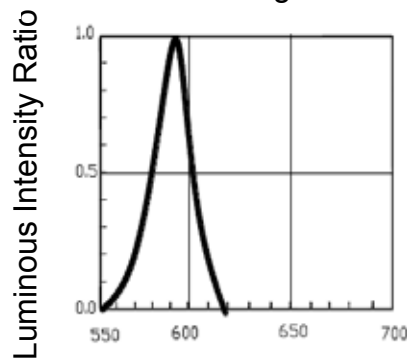
Ambient Temperature (°C)

Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



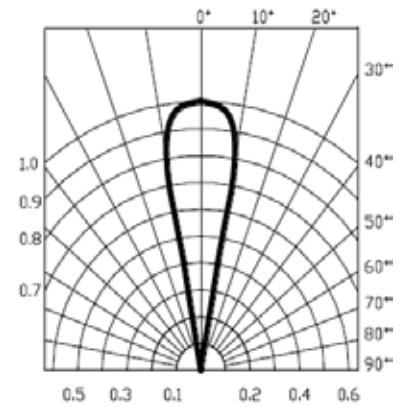
Ambient Temperature (°C)

Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Main Wavelength



Dominant Wavelength (nm)

Radiation Diagram



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## 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	100 °C Max
Pre-Heat Time	60 Second Max
Solder Bath Temperature	260 °C Max
Dipping Time	5 Second Max
Dipping Position	No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy

Hand Soldering		
	3mm Series	Others
Temperature	300 °C Max	350 °C Max
Soldering Time	3 Second Max	3 Second Max
Position	No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy	No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy

\* Do not apply any stress to the lead. Particularly when heated.

\* The LED 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. 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 temperature may cause LED failure.



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