



**Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C**

Parameter	MAX.	Unit
Power Dissipation	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	100	mA
Continuous Forward Current	50	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.4	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +80°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40°C to +80°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [4mm(.157") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds	

**Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C**

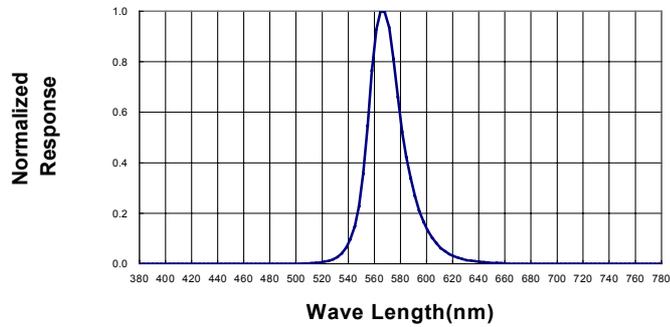
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>v</sub>	---	90	---	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA (Note 1)
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	---	17	---	Deg	(Note 2)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ <sub>p</sub>	---	564	---	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>	---	570	---	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA (Note 3)
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ	---	28	---	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	---	2.3	2.8	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	---	---	100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

**Note:**

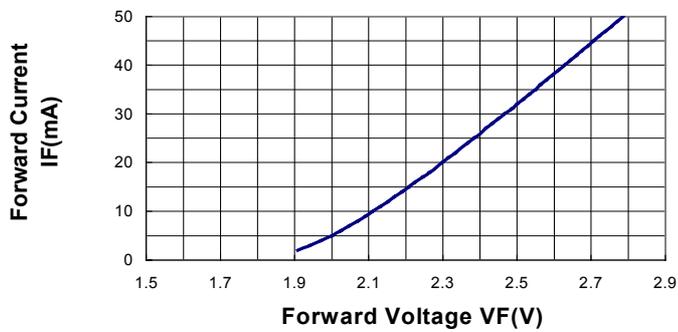
1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. The dominant wavelength (λ<sub>d</sub>) is derived from the CIE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

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves  
 (25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

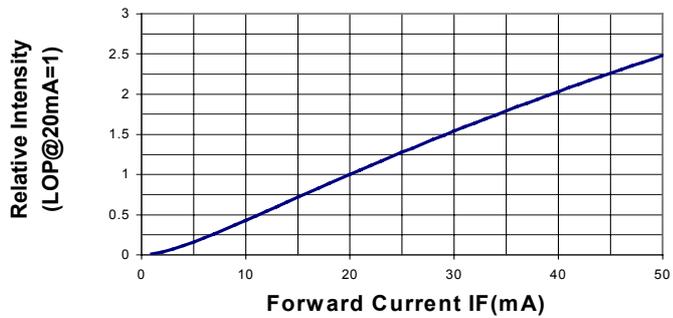
Spectral Radiance ( Peak @ 564nm)



Forward Current vs Forward Voltage



Relative Luminous Intensity vs Forward Current



Beam Pattern

