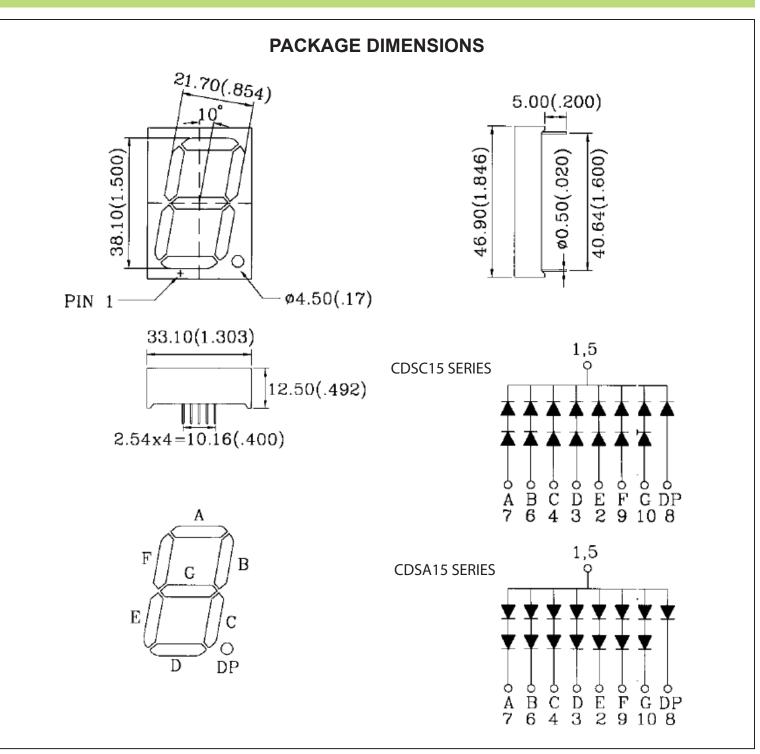


SPECIFICATIONS CDSX15 SERIES



Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is \pm 0.25mm (0.01") unless otherwised noted.
- 3. Specifications are subject to change without notice.





PART NUMBER DESCRIPTION

Part Number	Chip Material	Color of Emission	Lens Type	Description
CDSA15R1W	GaAsP	Red	White Segment	Common Anode
CDSC15R1W	GaAsP	Red	White Segment	Common Cathode
CDSA15RR1W	AlGaAs	Super Red	White Segment	Common Anode
CDSC15RR1W	AlGaAs	Super Red	White Segment	Common Cathode
CDSA15Y1W	GaAsP	Yellow	White Segment	Common Anode
CDSC15Y1W	GaAsP	Yellow	White Segment	Common Cathode
CDSA15G1W	GaP	Green	White Segment	Common Anode
CDSC15G1W	GaP	Green	White Segment	Common Cathode
CDSA15B1W	GaN	Blue	White Segment	Common Anode
CDSC15B1W	GaN	Blue	White Segment	Common Cathode

OPTICAL-ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(TA=25°C)

Part Number	Wave- length (nm)	Absolute Maximum			Electro-Optical Characteristics						
		Δλ	PD	IAF	I PF	V _F (V)		lF	lv ({ cd)		
		nm	mW	mA	(Peak)	Min	Тур	Max	(Rec)	Min	Тур
CDSA15R1W	625	45	50	30	100	3.4	3.7	5.0	10	ÁŁÈ	8 /////
CDSC15R1W	625	45	50	30	100	3.4	3.7	5.0	10	4.8	18
CDSA15RR1W	640	20	50	20	100	3.2	3.6	5.2	10	18	60
CDSC15RR1W	640	20	50	20	100	3.2	3.6	5.2	10	18	60
CDSA15Y1W	588	30	50	30	100	3.4	4.1	5.2	10	3	8
CDSC15Y1W	588	30	50	30	100	3.4	4.1	5.2	10	3	8
CDSA15G1W	568	30	40	25	100	3.4	4.1	5.2	10	8	24
CDSC15G1W	568	30	40	25	100	3.4	4.1	5.2	10	8	24
CDSA15B1W	470	30	65	25	100	-	6.6	7.6	10	6	7.5
CDSC15B1W	470	30	65	25	100	-	6.6	7.6	10	6	7.5



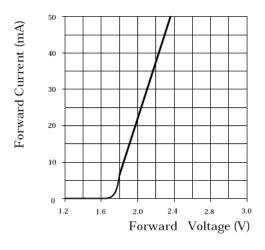


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA=25°C) Reverse Voltage 5V Spectral Line half-width (λ) nm Reverse Current (Vr = 5V) 100µA Power Dissipation (PD) mW-40°C~+85°C **Operating Temperature** Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10, @ KHz) mA Storage Temperature -40°C~+85°C Recommended Operation Current (IF Rec) mA Soldering Temperature 250C~260C for 3 sec. Average Luminous Intensity (IF=10) μΑ

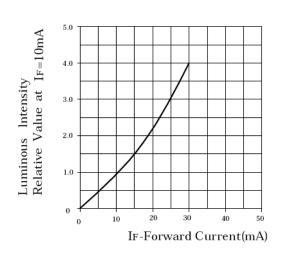


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES - RED

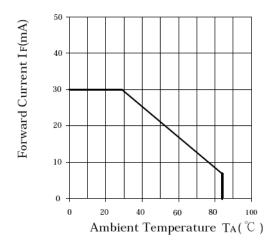
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



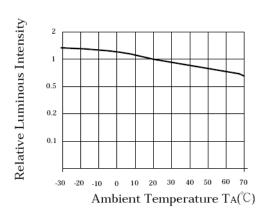
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

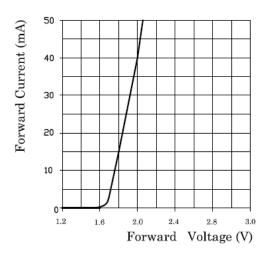




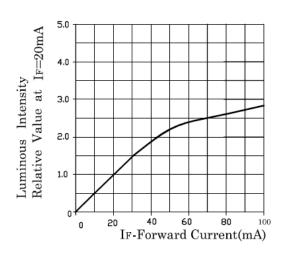


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES - SUPER RED

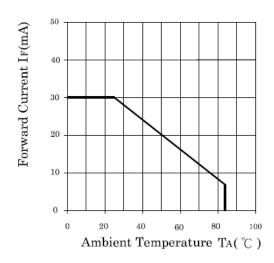
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



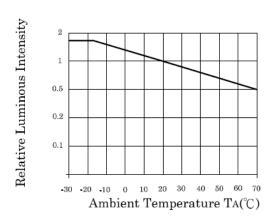
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature





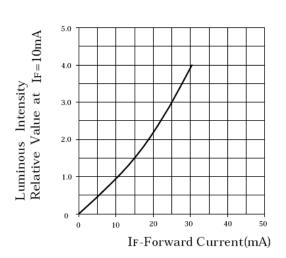


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES - YELLOW

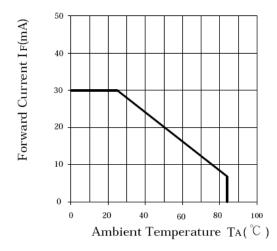
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

Toward Voltage (V)

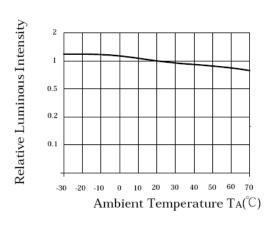
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature





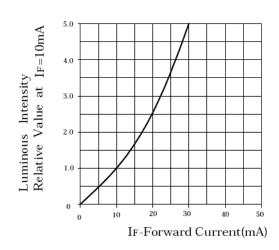


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES - GREEN

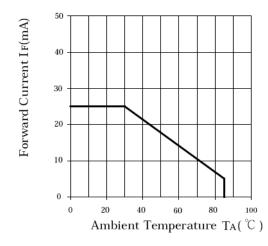
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

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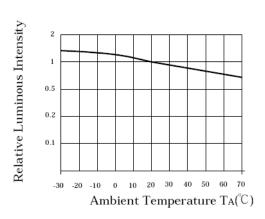
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

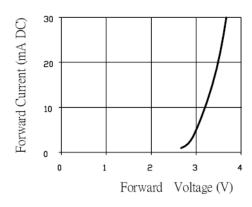




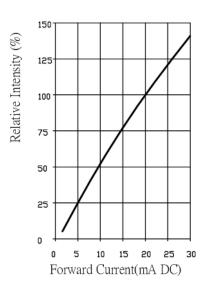


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES - BLUE

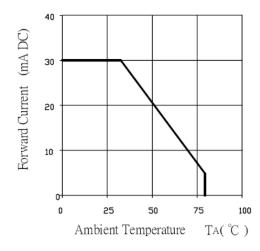
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



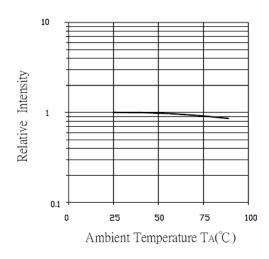
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature







SOLDERING CONDITIONS - DISPLAY

- * 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			
Dippng Time	5 Second Max			
Dipping Position	No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy			

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

