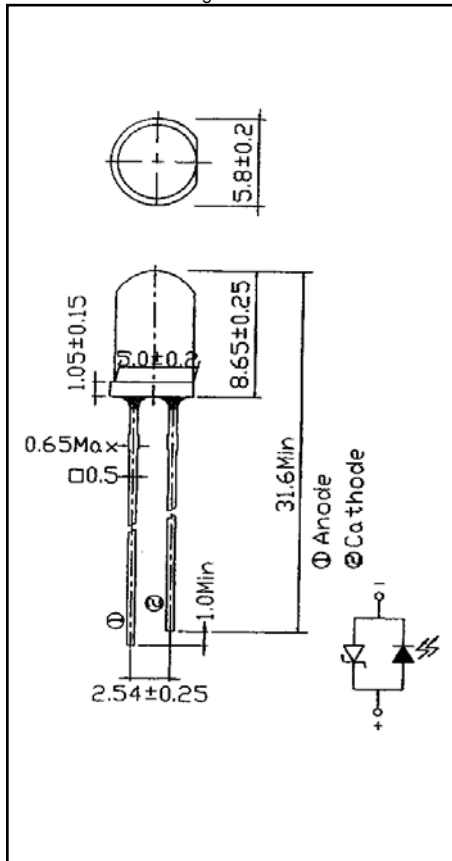




Package Dimensions Unit: mm



# AND156QYP

## AS AlInGaP Super Yellow Light Emission

### T-1 3/4 Package (5 mm)

#### Features

- High efficiency
- Absorbing substrate aluminum gallium phosphide
- Viewing Angle: 30 degrees
- All plastic mold type, clear colorless lens
- Low power consumption
- ESD-withstand voltage: up to 4KV
- Pb free
- **Applications:** Outdoor Displays, Status Indicators, Backlighting, and Commercial Use

• RoHS Compliant

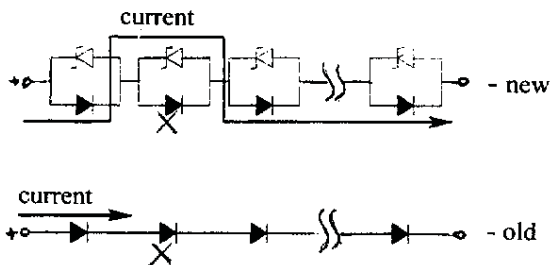
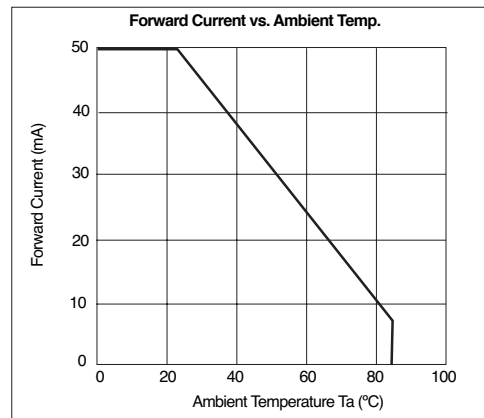
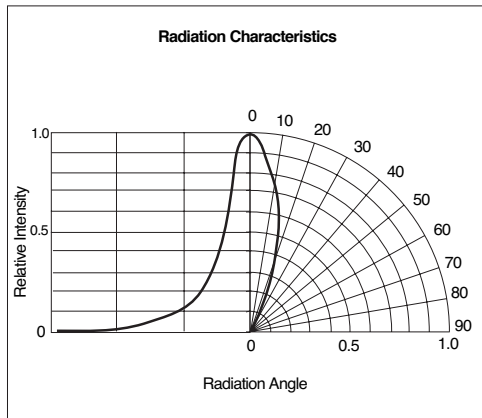
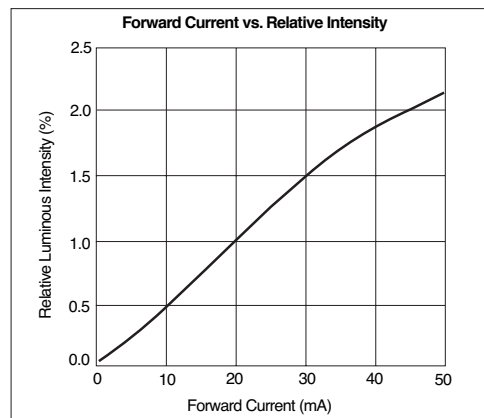
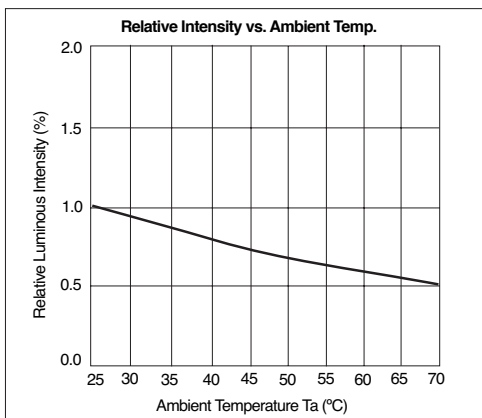
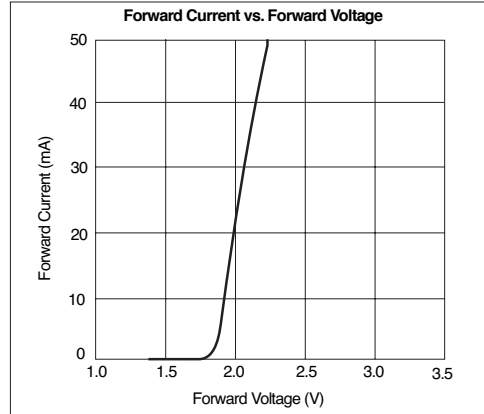
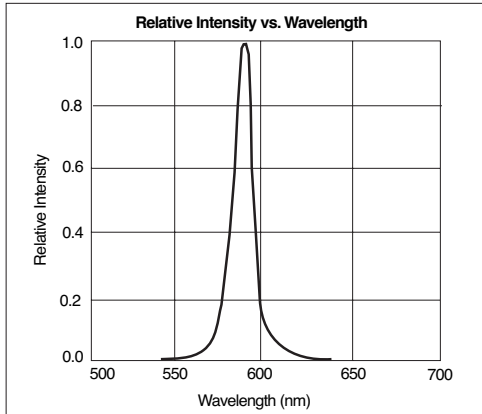
#### Maximum Ratings ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Continuous Forward Current	$I_F$	50	mA
Peak Forward Current (Pulse Width < 100 $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle < 1%)	IFP	100	mA
Operating Temperature	$T_{Opr}$	-40 ~ + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{Stg}$	-40 ~ +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature (Time < 5 seconds)	$T_{Sol}$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	130	mW
Zener Reverse Current	$I_Z$	100	mA
Electrostatic Discharge	ESD	4000	V

#### Electro-Optical Characteristics ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20$ mA	-	2.0	2.6	V
Zener Reverse Voltage	$V_Z$	$I_Z = 5$ mA	-	-	3.0	V
Luminous Intensity	$I_V$	$I_F = 20$ mA	3600	4000	-	mcd
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F = 20$ mA	-	591	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength	$\lambda_d$	$I_F = 20$ mA	-	589	-	nm
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	$\Delta\lambda$	$I_F = 20$ mA	-	15	-	nm
Full Viewing Angle	$2\theta$ 1/2	$I_F = 20$ mA	-	30	-	degree

Product specifications contained herein may be changed without prior notice.  
It is therefore advisable to contact Purdy Electronics before proceeding with the design of equipment incorporating this product.



When the LEDs are connected using serial circuit, if either one of the LEDs does not light up, then current will not flow causing the other LEDs to not light up. In the new design, the LEDs are in parallel with the zener diodes. If either one of the LEDs does not light up, current can still flow through causing the others to light up.