APG2C1-515

High Power Single Chip LED

APG2C1-515 is a InGaN based, high power 515 nm single chip LED in standard emitter package for general application.

Specifications
- Structure: InGaN
- Peak Wavelength: 515 nm
- Optical Output Power: typ. 150 mW
- Life Time: > 10,000 hours
- Lead free product - RoHS compliant

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_a=25°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation, DC</td>
<td>P_D</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Current, DC</td>
<td>I_F</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsed Current (1% duty cycle, 1kHz)</td>
<td>I_PFP</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Voltage</td>
<td>U_R</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>T_opr</td>
<td>-30 ... +70</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>T_stg</td>
<td>-30 ... +85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering Temperature (max. 1.5 s)</td>
<td>T_ssd</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electro-Optical Characteristics (T_a=25°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward Current</td>
<td>I_F</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing Angle</td>
<td>φ</td>
<td>I_F = 350 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>± 75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>deg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW Output Power</td>
<td>P_O</td>
<td>I_F = 350 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Wavelength</td>
<td>\lambda</td>
<td>I_F = 350 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Voltage</td>
<td>U_F</td>
<td>I_F = 350 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Width (FWHM)</td>
<td>\Delta \lambda</td>
<td>I_F = 350 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wavelength measurements tolerance is +/- 2%
Output power measurement tolerance is +/- 10%
Voltage measurement tolerance is +/- 2%

Device Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lens</td>
<td>Silicone resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrodes</td>
<td>AgCu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Sink</td>
<td>AgCu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outline Dimensions

Emitter:

[Diagram showing dimensions and parts of the emitter]
**Radiation Pattern (lambertian lens without optics)**

**Relative Intensity vs. Angular Displacement**

![Graph showing the radiation pattern](image)

**Accessories**

- **Collimating optics, holders, reflectors**
  - 10158 + 10146, 2° half angle spot optic + optic holder
  - 10048 + 10076, 4° half angle spot optic + optic holder
  - 10003 + 10043, 6° half angle spot optic + optic holder
  - 10003/15 + 10043, 15° half angle spot optic + optic holder
  - 10003/25 + 10043, 25° half angle spot optic + optic holder
  - CLP17CR, 6° metalized polycarbonate reflector
  - CLP23CR, 20° metalized polycarbonate reflector

**Static Electricity**

LEDs are very sensitive to static Electricity and surge voltage. It is recommended to wear a wristband or an anti-electrostatic glove whenever handling the LEDs.

All devices, equipment, and machinery that is used when handling the LEDs must be grounded properly.

- **CAUTION**: Electrostatic Sensitive Devices - Do Not Open or Handle

**Heat Generation**

It is advised to operate these LEDs at a reasonable low temperature for long lifetime and stability. High operating temperature will result in premature degradation and shortened lifetime.

- **NOTE**: High Power LED Must Be Cooled
**Soldering Conditions**

### Reflow Soldering:
APG2C1 LEDs have a maximum storage temperature of 85°. Therefore it is not possible to use a reflow soldering process for array assembly!

### Hot Bar Soldering:
A Hot Bar Soldering process is recommended when soldering APG2C1 emitters. This process will only transfer heat to the leads and avoids overheating the emitter which will damage the device. In order to transfer sufficient heat from the hot bar to the device, following parameters must be carefully considered:

- Amount of flux
- Pressing force of solder tip
- Hot bar temperature

For the standard assembly process, following parameters should be maintained:

- Hot Bar temperature: 330 °C
- Force of Hot Bar: 40 N
- Soldering time: 1.5 s

It is recommended to use a copper nickel-plated hot bar mounted to standard temperature controlled soldering equipment.

### Manual Hand Soldering:
For prototype build or small series production runs, it is possible to place and solder the emitters by hand. It is therefore recommended to maintain the following parameters:

- Solder Tip Temperature 330 °C
- Soldering time: < 1.5 s
- Junction temperature must be kept below 70 °C

A visual inspection may be used to check the quality of the solder joint.

### General Soldering Precautions:

- Mechanical stress, shock and vibration must be avoided during soldering
- Only use non-corrosive flux.
- Do not apply current to the device until it has cooled down to room temperature after soldering.

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![Proper vs Poor Soldering](image_url)