

### **DATASHEET**

# P-LED EALP00SXAWA0



### Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant





### **Feature**

- · RoHS compliant.
- · Piranha package.
- · Colorless clear resin.
- · Low thermal resistance
- · Packaged in tubes for Automatic Insertion Equipment.
- Total Flux: 2850 to 5650 mlm at 30mA.
- Typical chromaticity coordinates x=0.30, y=0.29
- · according to CIE1931.

### **Applications**

- Electronic signs and signals
- · General lighting application

### **Device Selection Guide**

Chip	Emitted Color	Resin Color	
Material	Elintied Color		
InGaN	White	Water Clear	



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Forward Current	$I_{\mathrm{F}}$	30	mA
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1KHz)	$I_{\mathrm{FP}}$	100	mA
Power Dissipation	Pd	110	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{ m opr}$	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +100	$^{\circ}\! \mathbb{C}$
Thermal Resistance	Rth <sub>J-A</sub>	220	K/W
ESD	ESD <sub>HBM</sub>	4000	V
(Classification acc. AEC Q101)	ESD <sub>MM</sub>	200	V
Soldering Temperature	$T_{\mathrm{sol}}$	Wave Soldering : 260 °C for 5 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 °C for 3 sec.	

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### **Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Total Flux	Фу	2850		5650	mlm	I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
Viewing Angle	2 0 1/2		130		deg	I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
	X		0.30			I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
Chromaticity Coordinates	у		0.29			I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
Forward Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{F}}$	2.8		3.8	V	I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
Reverse Current	$I_R$			10	μΑ	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

### Note:

1. Tolerance of Total Flux: ±11%

Tolerance of Forward Voltage: ±0.1V
 Tolerance of color coordinates: ±0.01



### Bin Range of Forward Voltage (Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C)

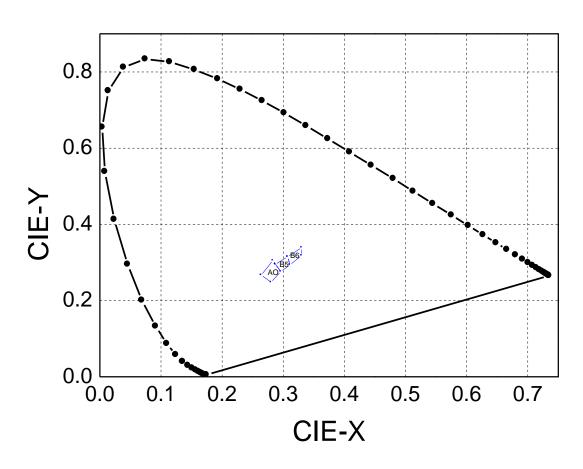
Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
0	2.8	3.0		
1	3.0	3.2		
2	3.2	3.4	V	I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
3	3.4	3.6		
4	3.6	3.8		

Note:

Tolerance of Forward Voltage :  $\pm 0.1 V$ 



### **CIE Chromaticity Diagram**



Color Ranks (IF=30mA , Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C)

Color Ran	ks	CIE			
4.0	X	0.264	0.283	0.296	0.28
A0	Y	0.267	0.305	0.267	0.248
D.5	X	0.287	0.307	0.311	0.296
B5	Y	0.295	0.315	0.294	0.276
D.C	X	0.307	0.33	0.33	0.311
В6	Y	0.315	0.339	0.318	0.294

<sup>\*</sup>Measurement uncertainty of the color coordinates:  $\pm 0.01$ 



### **Bin Range of Total Flux (Ta=25°C)**

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
P	2850	3600		
Q	3600	4500	mlm	I <sub>F</sub> =30mA
R	4500	5650		

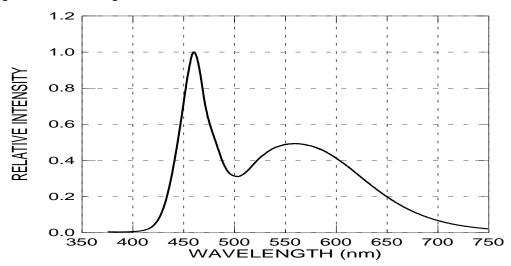
Note:

Tolerance of Total Flux: ±11%

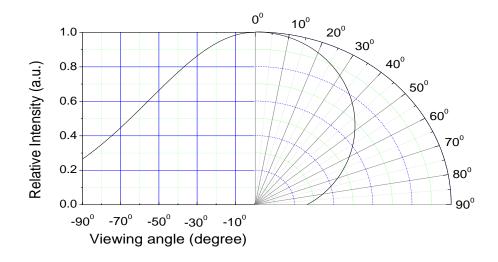


### **Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves**

**Typical Curve of Spectral Distribution** 



### **Diagram Characteristics of Radiation**



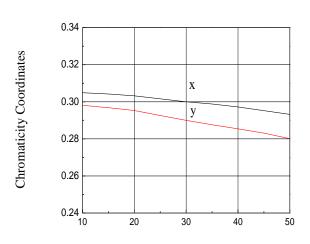


# Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage $(Ta=25^{\circ}C)$

# 25 20 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0

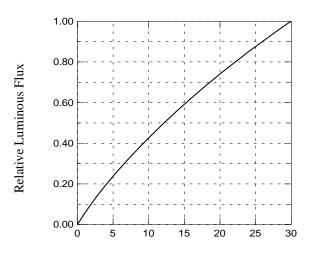
Forward Voltage (V)

# Chromaticity Coordinate vs. Forward Current (Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C)



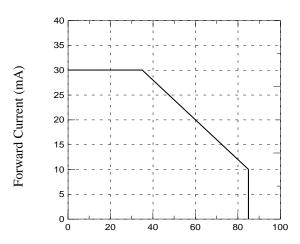
Forward Current (mA)

# Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current ( $Ta=25^{\circ}C$ )



Forward Current (mA)

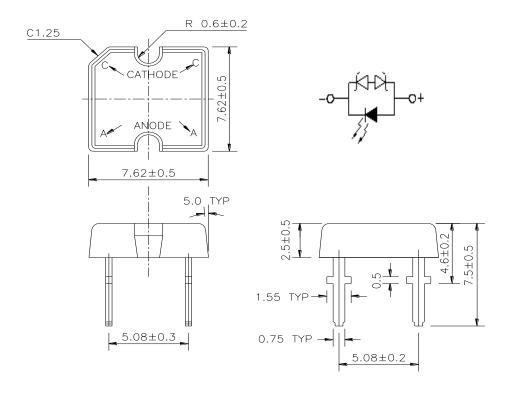
# Max. Permissible Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Ambient Temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)



### **Package Dimension**



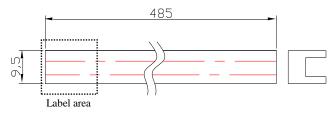
**Notes:** 1. An epoxy meniscus may extend about 1.5mm(0.059") down the leads

- 2. Tolerances unless dimensions ±0.25mm
- 3. All dimensions are in millimeters



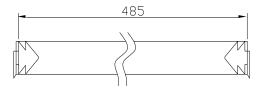
### **Moisture Resistant Packing Materials**

### **Tube**





### ube Label Explanation



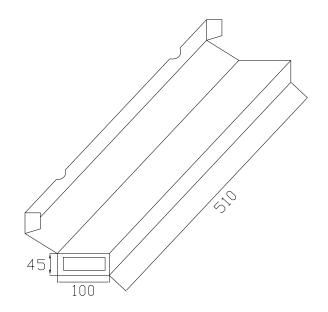
• LOT No: Lot Number

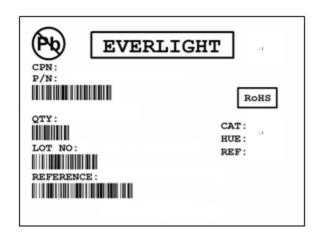
QTY: Packing Quantity

CAT: Rank of (VF)(Note\*)(ΦV)
 Note: λ<sub>d</sub>/CIE/Color temperature

Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 2.0$ mm. Unit = mm

### **Standard Box**





### **Tube Label Explanation**

• CPN: Customer's Product Number

• P/N: Product Number

· QTY: Packing Quantity

CAT: Rank of (VF)(Note\*)(ΦV)
 Note: λ<sub>d</sub>/CIE/Color temperature

• HUE/REF: Reference

· LOT No: Lot Number

Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 3.0$ mm. Unit = mm



### **Packing Quantity**

Packing material	$Length \times Width \times height (mm)$	Tube Quantity (Pcs)	LED Quantity (Pcs)
Tube	485 x 9.5 x 14.8	1	60
Standard box	510 x 100 x 45	30	1800
Large box	510 x 150 x 90	105	6300

### Note:

- 1. Normal packing specification is use standard box, unless already defined initially.
- 2. Vacuum packing with anti-static bag after packing in standard box.
- 3. Specifications are subject to change without prior notice.



### **Notes**

### 1. Lead Forming

- During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.
- Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- Avoid stressing the LED package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause failure of the LEDs.
- When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the LED. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the LEDs.

### 2. Storage

- The LEDs should be stored at 30°C or less and 60%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight Americas and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
- Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

### 3. Soldering

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. Solder the LED no lower than 1.6mm from the base of stopper is recommended.
- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the LEDs are at high temperature particularly when soldering.

■ Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering	
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100°C Max. (60 sec Max.)
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp.	260 Max.
Distance	No lower than 1.6mm from	Bath time.	5 sec Max.
	the base of stopper		
		Distance	No lower than 1.6mm from
			the base of stopper

- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration



until the LEDs return to room temperature.

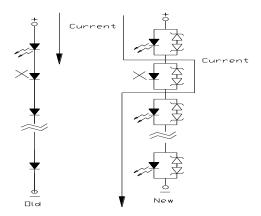
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature.
- Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or handsoldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.
- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

### 4. Cleaning

- When necessary, cleaning should occur only with isopropyl alcohol at room temperature for a duration of no more than one minute. Dry at room temperature before use.
- Do not clean the LEDs by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the LEDs depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Ultrasonic cleaning shall be pre-qualified to ensure this will not cause damage to the LED

### 5. Circuit Protection

- Below the zener reference voltage Vz, all the current flows through LED and as the voltage rises to Vz, the zener diode "breakdown." If the voltage tries to rise above Vz current flows through the zener branch to keep the voltage at exactly Vz.
- When the LED is connected using serial circuit, if either piece of LED is no light up but current can't flow through causing others to light down. In new design, the LED is parallel with zener diode. if either piece of LED is no light up but current can flow through causing others to light up.



### 6. Heat Management

- Heat management of LEDs must be taken into consideration during the design stage of LED application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.
- The temperature surrounding the LED in the application should be controlled. Please refer to the data sheet de-rating curve.

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### 7. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) or surge current (EOS) can damage LEDs.
- An ESD wrist strap, ESD shoe strap or antistatic gloves must be worn whenever handling LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
- Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handing.

### 8. Other

- Above specification may be changed without notice. Everlight Americas will reserve authority on material change for above specification.
- When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. Everlight Americas assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.

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### **Revision History**

Rev.	Modified date	File modified contents
4	2013/5/2	Change the form of data