

High Power LED – 1 W





### **Features**

- Feature of the device: Small package with high efficiency
- ◆ Typical color temperature: 3050 K.
- ◆ Typical view angle: 140°
- Typical light flux output: 70 lm @ 350mA.
- ESD protection.
- Soldering methods: SMT
- Grouping parameter: Brightness, Forward Voltage and Chromaticity.
- ◆ Optical efficiency: 56 lm/W.
- ♦ Moisture Sensitivity Level: 3
- ◆ Color rendering Index: 80(typ.)
- ◆ Thermal resistance

(Junction to Heat sink): 15 °C /W

◆ The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

## **Applications**

- ◆ Design and effect illumination
- Interior automotive lighting (e.g. dashboard backlighting)
- ◆ Room lighting (e.g. luminaries, spotlights)
- Reading light (aircraft, car, bus)
- Signal and symbol luminaries
- ◆ Marker lights (e.g. steps, exit ways, etc.)
- Architectural illumination

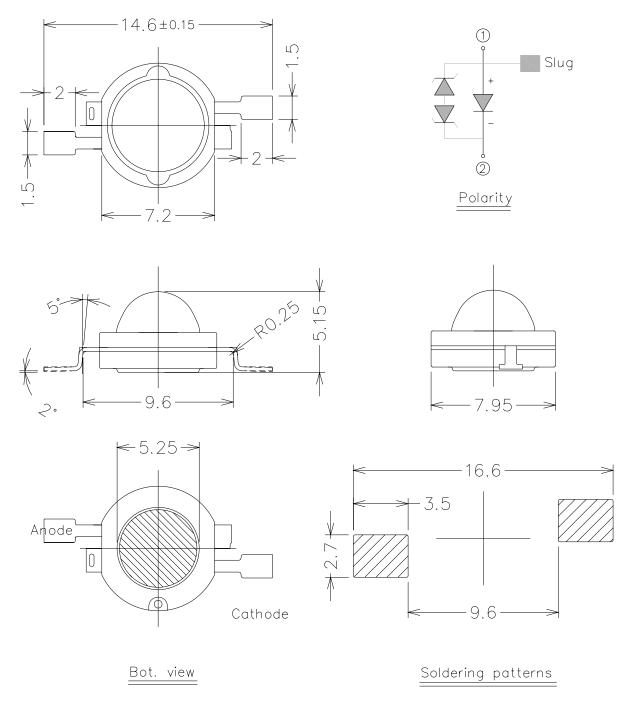
## **Materials**

Items	Description		
Housing black body	Heat resistant polymer		
Encapsulating Resin	Silicone resin		
Electrodes	Ag plating copper alloy		
Die attach	Silver paste		
Chip	InGaN		

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## **Dimensions**



#### Notes.

- 1. Dimensions are in millimeters.
- 2. Tolerances for fixed dimensions are  $\pm$  0.25mm.

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Maximum Ratings (T<sub>Soldering</sub>=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
DC Operating Current	I <sub>F</sub>	400	mA
Pulsed Forward Current <sub>(1)</sub>	I <sub>PF</sub>	500	mA
ESD Sensitivity	ESD	2000	V
Junction Temperature	$T_{j}$	125	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>op.</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stge.</sub>	-40 ~ +100	°C
Power Dissipation	$P_d$	1.0	W
Junction To Heat-Sink Thermal Resistance	R <sub>th</sub>	15	°C /W

Electro-Optical Characteristics (T<sub>Soldering</sub>=25°C)

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Parameter	Bin	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit	Condition
Brightness <sub>(2)</sub>		$oldsymbol{arPhi}_{\scriptscriptstyle V}$	60	70		lm	
	V1		2.95		3.25		
Forward Voltage <sub>(3)</sub>	V2	$V_F$	3.25		3.55	V	I <sub>F</sub> =350mA
	V3		3.55		3.85		•
Color Temperature <sub>(4)</sub>		CCT	2850	3050	3250	К	

### Note.

- 1. tp  $\leq$ 100  $\mu$  s, Duty cycle = 0.25
- 2. Luminous Flux measurement tolerance: ±10%.
- 3. Forward Voltage measurement tolerance: ±0.1V.
- 4. X, Y coordination for white light bin areas refer to EHP-A08/AX08 series White and Warm White Binning (DSE-A08-001).

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# **Brightness Bin Table**

Group	Bin	Min	Тур.	Max
	1	1.5		3
	2	3		4
Е	3	4		5
	4	5		6
	5	6		8
	1	8		10
	2	10		13
F	3	13		17
	4	17		20
	5	20		23
	1	23		27
J	2	27		33
	3	33		39
	4	39		45
	5	45		52

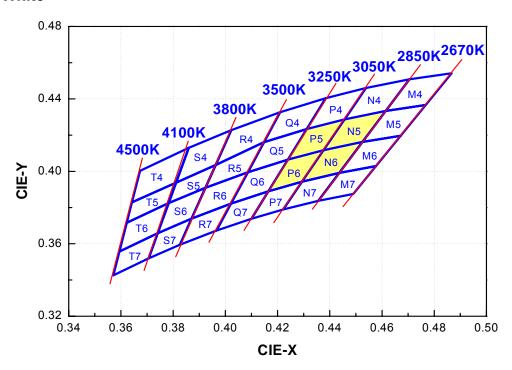
Group	Bin	Min	Тур.	Max
	1	52		60
	2	60		70
K	3	70		85
	4	85		100
	5	100		130
	1	130		160
	2	160		200
N	3	200		250
	4	250		300
	5	300		400
	1	400		500
	2	500		600
R	3	600		750
	4	750		1000
	5	1000		1300

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# **White Binning Structure**

### **Warm White**



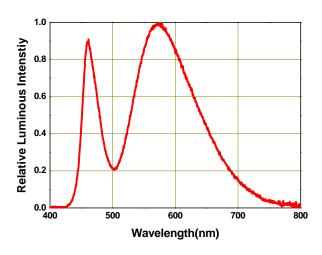
Note. The highlight portion represents the allotted CCT sub-bins for this specific part number

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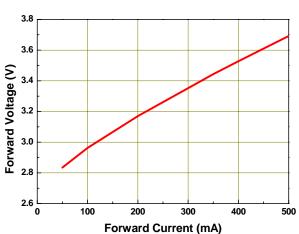


## **Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves**

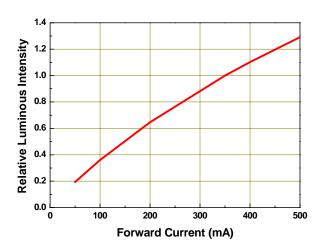
Relative Spectral Distribution,  $I_F$ =350mA,  $T_{Soldering}$  =25°C



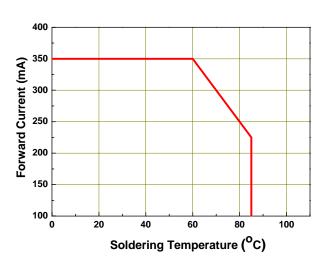
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current, T<sub>Soldering</sub> =25°C



Relative Luminous Intensity vs Forward Current,  $T_{Soldering} = 25^{\circ}C$ 



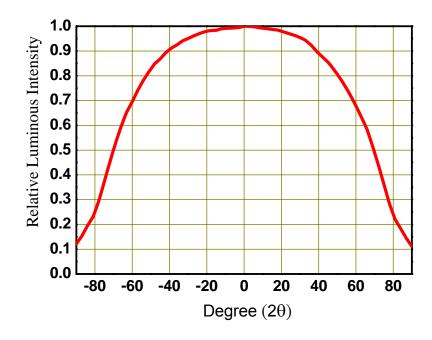
Forward Current Derating Curve, Derating based on T<sub>IMAX</sub>=125°C



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# **Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern**



#### Note.

- 1.  $2\theta_{1/2}$  is the off axis angle from lamp centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the peak value.
- 2. View angle tolerance is  $\pm$  10 $^{\circ}$  .

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## **Label explanation**

CPN: Customer's Production Number

P/N : Production Number QTY: Packing Quantity

CAT: Rank of Luminous Flux

**HUE: Color Rank** 

REF: Rank of Forward Voltage

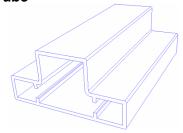
LOT No: Lot Number

MADE IN TAIWAN: Production Place

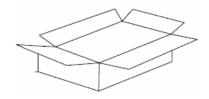


## **Tube Packing Specifications**

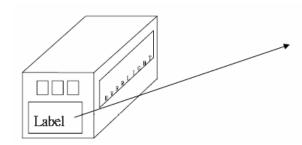




#### 2. Inner Carton



#### 3. Outside Carton



- Packing Quantity
  - 1. 60 Pcs / Per Tube
  - 2. 20 Tubes / Inner Carton
  - 3. 12 Inner Cartons / Outside Carton



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**Reliability Data** 

Reliability Data					
Stress Test	Stress Condition	Stress Duration			
Reflow	Tsol=260°C, 10sec, 6min	3 times			
Thermal Shock	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Temperature Cycle	$H: +85^\circ\mathbb{C}$ 30min. ' $J$ 5min. ' $L: -40^\circ\mathbb{C}$ 30min.	300 Cycles			
High Temperature/Humidity Operation	Ta=85℃,RH=60%, IF=225mA	1000hours			
Room Temperature Operation Life	Ta=25°ℂ, IF=350mA	1000hours			
High Temperature Operation Life #1	Ta=55°ℂ, IF=350mA	1000hours			
High Temperature Operation Life #2	Ta=85℃, IF=225mA	1000hours			
Low Temperature Operation Life	Ta=-40℃, IF=350mA	1000hours			

\*Im: BRIGHTNESS ATTENUATE DIFFERENCE(1000hrs) < 50%

\*VF: FORWARD VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE < 20%

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#### **Precautions For Use**

#### Over-current-proof

Although the EHP-A08 series has a conductive ESD protection mechanism, customer must not use the device in reverse and should apply resistors for extra protection. Otherwise, slight voltage shifts may cause significant current change resulting in burn out failure.

#### 1. Storage

- i. Do not open the moisture proof bag before the devices are ready to use.
- ii. Before the package is opened, LEDs should be stored at temperatures less than 30°C and humidity less than 90%.
- iii. LEDs should be used within a year.
- iv. After the package is opened, LEDs should be stored at temperatures less than 30°C and humidity less than 60%.
- v. LEDs should be used within 168 hours (7 days) after the package is opened.
- vi. If the moisture absorbent material (silicone gel) has faded away or LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be implemented based on the following conditions: pre-curing at 60±5°C for 24 hours.

### 2. Thermal Management

- i. For maintaining the high flux output and achieving reliability, EHP-A08 series LEDs should be mounted on a metal core printed circuit board (MCPCB) or other kinds of heat sink with proper thermal connection to dissipate approximately 1W of thermal energy at 350mA operation.
- ii. Heat dissipation or thermal conduction design is strongly recommended on PCB or MCPCB for reflow soldering purposes. Please refer to soldering patterns on Page 2.
- iii. Sufficient thermal management must be implemented. Otherwise, the junction temperature of die may exceed over the limit at high current driving conditions and the LEDs' lifetime may be decrease dramatically.
- iv. For further thermal management suggestions, please consult the Everlight Design Guide or local representatives for assistance.
- v. Special thermal designs are also recommended to take in outer heat sink design, such as FR4 PCB on Aluminum with thermal vias or FPC on Aluminum with thermal conductive adhesive, etc.
- vi. Sufficient thermal management must be conducted, or the die junction temperature will be over the limit under large electronic driving and LED lifetime will decrease critically.

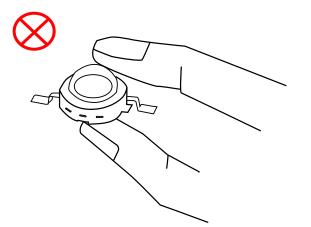
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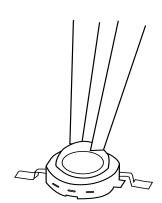
## 3. Proper Handling

To avoid contamination of materials, damage of internal components, and shortening of LED lifetime, do not subject LEDs to conditions as those listed below.

Bare Hand







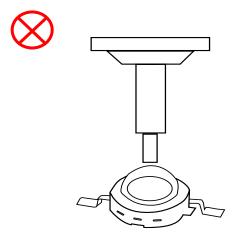
**Tweezers** 

When handling the product, do not apply direct pressure on the resin.

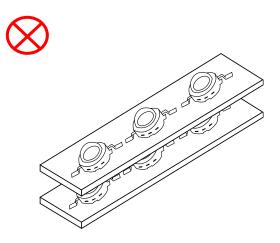
Pick and Place Nozzle for Surface Mount Assembly.

Do not touch the resin to avoid scratching or other damage.





Avoid directly contacting with nozzle.



Do not stack the modules together, it could damage the resin or scratch the lens.

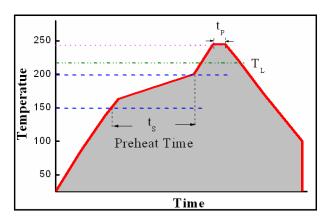
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## 4. Soldering Iron

#### i. For Reflow Process

- a. EHP-A08 series are suitable for SMT process.
- b. Curing of glue in oven according to standard operation flow processes.



Profile Feature	Lead Free Assembly
Ramp-Up Rate	<b>2-3</b> ℃/S
Preheat Temperature	150-200 ℃
Preheat Time (t <sub>S</sub> )	<b>60-120</b> S
Liquid Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> )	<b>217</b> ℃
Time maintained above T <sub>L</sub>	<b>60-90</b> S
Peak Temperature (T <sub>P</sub> )	<b>240</b> ±5 ℃
Peak Time (t <sub>P</sub> )	Max <b>20</b> S
Ramp-Down Rate	<b>3-5</b> ℃/S

- Reflow soldering should not be done more than twice.
- d. In soldering process, stress on the LEDs during heating should be avoided.
- e. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

### ii. For Manual Soldering Process

- a. For prototype builds or small series production runs it is possible to place and solder the LED by hand.
- b. Dispense thermal conductive glue or grease on the substrates and follow its curing specifications. Gently press LED housing to closely connect LED and substrate.
- c. It is recommended to hand solder the leads with a solder tip temperature of 280°C for less than 3 second, at a time with a soldering iron of less than 25W. Solder at intervals of two seconds or more.
- d. Take caution and be aware that damaged products are often a result of improper hand soldering technique.

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## **Revision History**

Page	Subjects(major change in previous version)	Date of change

■ Prepared date: 09-Jul-2009 ■ Device No.: DHE-0000759 ■ Created by: Edwin Hsiao ■ Rev.: 1

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