# Specification LW540A

SSC		CUSTOMER
Drawn	Approval	Approval

Rev. 06

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### 1. Full Code of LED Series

Full code form :  $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9 - X_{10}X_{11}$ 

#### 1. Part Number

-X<sub>1</sub>: Model

-X<sub>2</sub>: Number of Die \*1

-X<sub>3</sub>: Color

-X4: Lens Shape

-X<sub>5</sub>: Directivity

-X<sub>6</sub>: Revision Symbol

-X<sub>7</sub>: High Reliability \*2

-X<sub>8</sub>: Surface coloring & Diffusion \*3

-X<sub>9</sub>: Stopper \*4

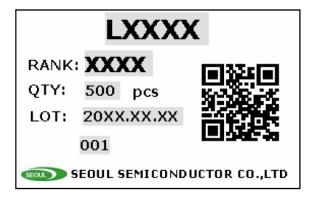
\*1, 2, 3, 4 are added to the Product Type only in necessary cases.

### 2. Internal Number

 $-X_{10}$ 

-X<sub>11</sub>

### 3. Sticker Diagram on Box & Aluminum Vinyl Bag



For more information about binning and labeling, refer to the Application Note -1



# **LW540A**

# **LW520A**

### **Description**

Lamp LEDs are effective in hot thermal and humid condition. This high brightness and weather-resistant packaging design makes these Lamp LEDs ideal for Outdoor applications such as traffic signals, variable message signs and backlighting for transparent sign panels.





### **Features**

- High luminous white emission
- Non-standoff leads
- 5mm package
- Viewing angle: 40°
- Color Coordinates : x=0.31 y=0.31

### **Applications**

- Electronic signs and signals
- Specialty lighting
- Small area illumination
- Torches and head lamps
- Backlighting
- Outdoor displays

## 3. Absolute maximum ratings

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	30	mA
Forward Peak Pulse Current	I <sub>FP</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>	100	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	114	mW
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-35 ~ 85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ 100	$^{\circ}$
Solder Temperature	T <sub>s</sub>	260°C for 10second [2]	Ç

Notes:

## 4. Electric & Optical characteristics

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Luminous Intensity <sup>[3]</sup>	I <sub>V</sub>	If=20mA	3500	6000		mcd
Luminous Flux	Φ <sub>V</sub>	lf=20mA	-	4	-	lm
Chromaticity Coordinate <sup>[4]</sup>	x, y	lf=20mA	X=0.31, y=0.31		-	
Forward Voltage <sup>[5]</sup>	V <sub>F</sub>	lf=20mA	-	3.3	3.8	V
View Angle	2θ <sub>½</sub>	lf=20mA	40		Deg.	
Optical Efficiency	D <sub>elc</sub>	If=20mA	-	60	-	lm/W
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 5V	-	-	5	μA

<sup>[3]</sup> SSC maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$  on intensity and power measurements.

[Note] All measurements were made under the standardized environment of SSC.

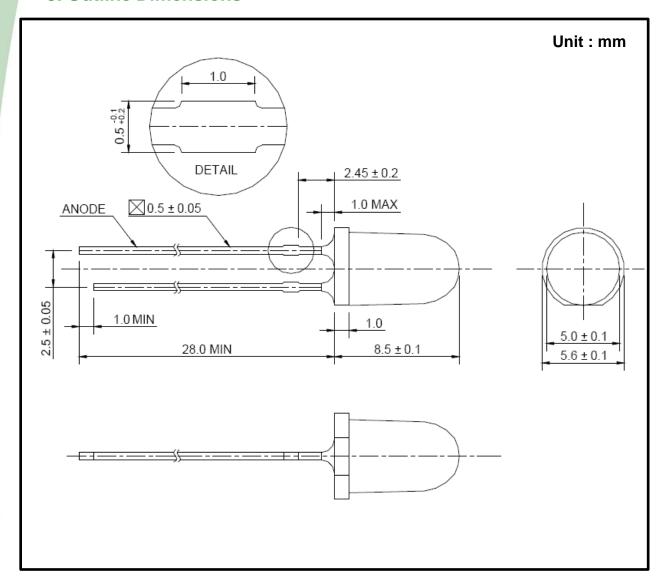
<sup>[1]</sup> t≤0.1ms, D = 1/10

<sup>[2]</sup> No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.

<sup>[4]</sup> Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram. Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is  $\pm$  0.01.

<sup>[5]</sup> A tolerance of  $\pm 0.05 \text{V}$  on forward voltage measurements

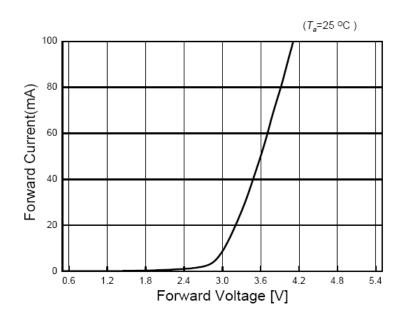
### 5. Outline Dimensions



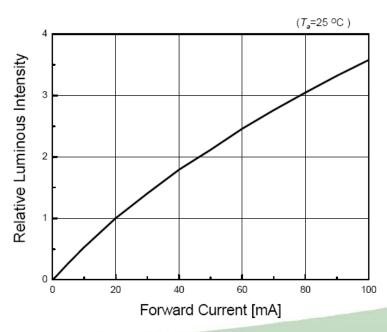
Notes: Protruded epoxy is 1.0mm maximum.



### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



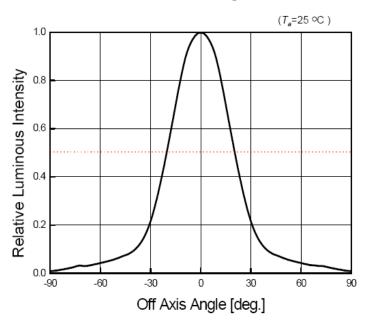
### Relative Luminous Intensity vs Forward Current



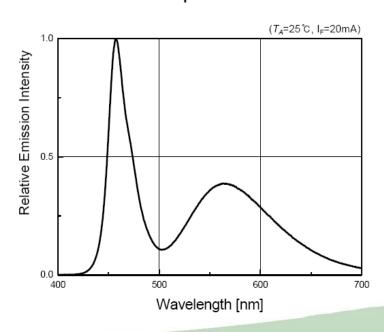
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### **Radiation Diagram**



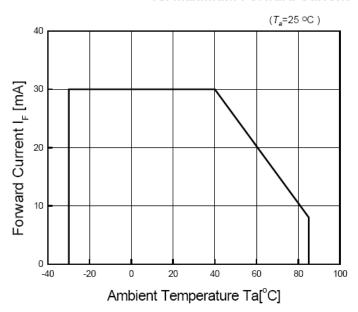
### Spectrum



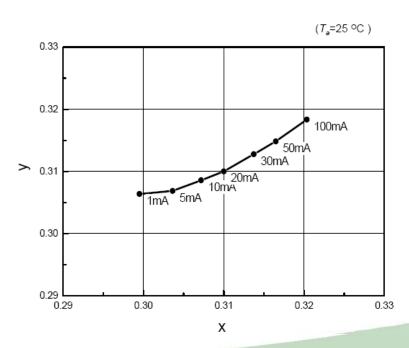
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# Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

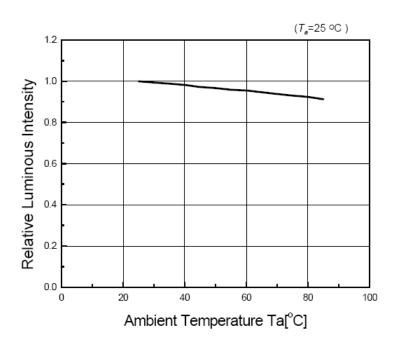


### Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate

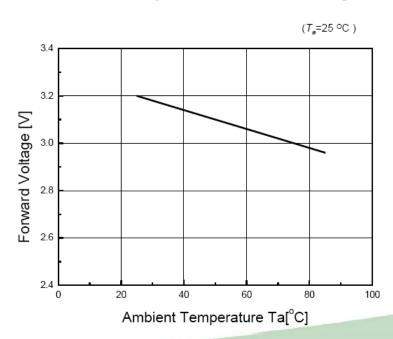




### Ambient Temperature vs. Relative Intensity



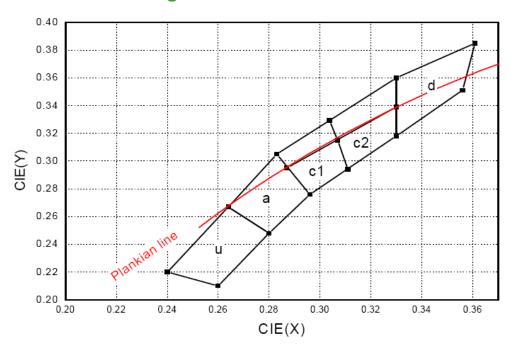
### Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage



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# 7. Color & Binning



		Rar	ık U	
Х	0.280	0.264	0.240	0.260
У	0.248	0.267	0.220	0.210

		Rar	nk a	
Х	0.264	0.280	0.296	0.283
у	0.267	0.248	0.276	0.305

		Ran	k b2	
Х	0.307	0.304	0.330	0.330
у	0.315	0.330	0.360	0.339

		Ran	k c2	
Х	0.311	0.307	0.330	0.330
у	0.294	0.315	0.339	0.318

		Ran	k b1	
Х	0.287	0.283	0.304	0.307
у	0.295	0.305	0.330	0.315

		Ran	k c1	
Х	0.296	0.287	0.307	0.311
у	0.276	0.295	0.315	0.294

		Rar	nk d	
Х	0.330	0.330	0.356	0.361
у	0.360	0.318	0.351	0.385

Note : Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is  $\pm 0.01$ 

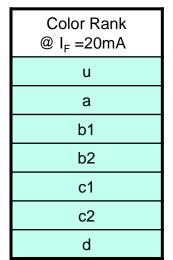
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### 8. Rank of LW540A

Bin Code				
Luminous Intensity	CIE	Forward Voltage		
Q	c1	4		



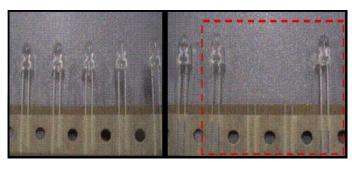
Luminous Intensity (mcd) @ I <sub>F</sub> =20mA			
Bin Code	Min.	Max.	
Р	3500	5000	
Q	5000	7000	
R	7000	10000	



Forward Voltage (V) @ I <sub>F</sub> =20mA			
Bin Code	Min.	Max.	
3	2.8	3.0	
4	3.0	3.2	
5	3.2	3.4	
6	3.4	3.6	
7	3.6	3.8	
8	3.8	4.0	

# Available ranks

# 9. Standard of Taping Empty Space



Available Empty Space : 2ea

Before

After

\* Purpose: Prevention of being Mixed & Reverse mounting

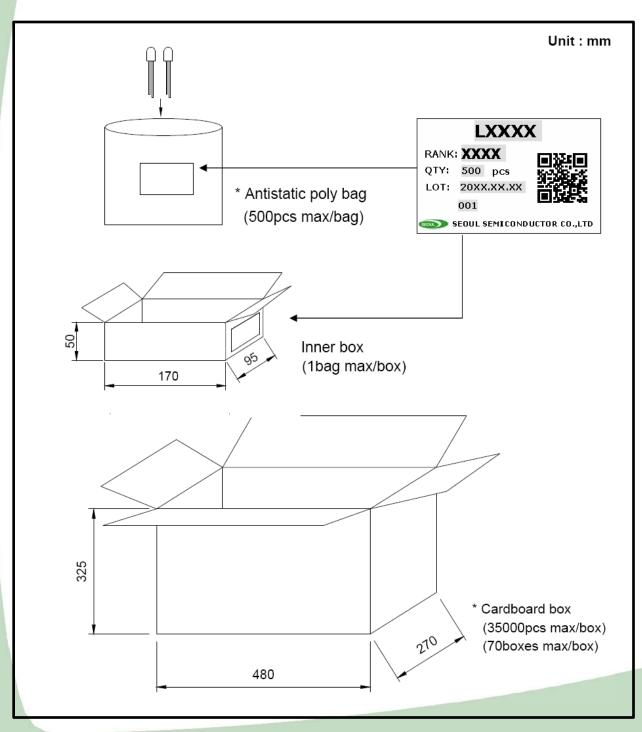
\*Before : Insert the right PKG after removing defective product

product

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# 10. Packing

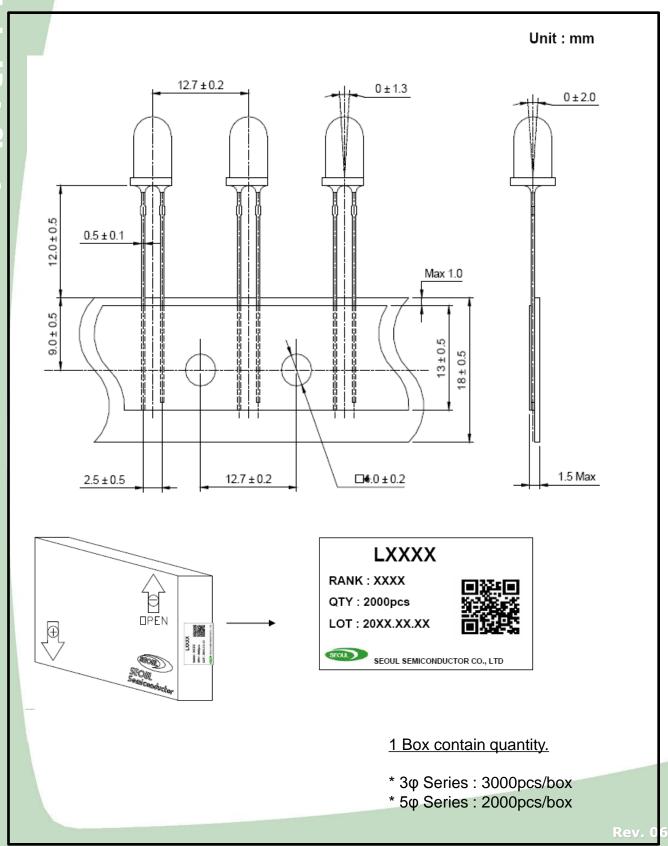


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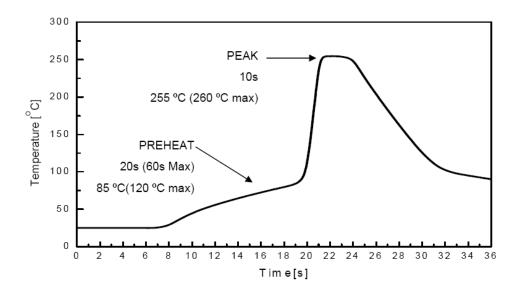
December 2010

서식번호: SSC-QP-7-07-24 (Rev.00)



### 11. Soldering

- 1) Wave Soldering Conditions / Profile
- Preliminary heating to be at 85°C(120 °C max) for 20 seconds(60 seconds max).
- Soldering heat to be at 255 °C (260°C max) for 10 seconds
- Soak time above 200 °C is 5 seconds



- 2) Hand Soldering conditions
- Not more than 3 seconds at max. 350°C, under Soldering iron.
- 3) Caution
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering.
- Do not apply any stress to the lead particularly when heat.

Note: In case the soldered products are reused in soldering process, we don't guarantee the products



### 12. Precaution for Use

- 1) Storage
- Before opening the package

  Avoid the absorption of moisture, we recommended to store Lamp LEDs in a dry

  box(or desiccators) with a desiccant . Otherwise, store them in the following environment:

  Temperature : 5 ℃ ~30 ℃ Humidity : 50% max.
- After opening the package
  - a. Soldering should be done right after opening the package(within 24Hrs).
  - b. Keeping of a fraction
  - Sealing
  - Temperature : 5 ~ 40 °C, Humidity : less than 30%
  - c. If the package has been opened more than 1week or the color of desiccant changes, Components should be dried for 10-12hr at 60  $\pm 5~^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temp. after soldering.
- Avoid quick cooling
- Leadframes are silver plated SPCC. The silver plate surface may be affected by environments which contains corrosive substances. Please avoid conditions which may cause the LEDs to corrode, tarnish or discolor.

### 2) Lead Forming

- When the lead forming is required before soldering, care must be taken to avoid any bending and mechanical stress. The stress to the base may damage the LEDs.
- When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the holes on the circuit board should be exactly aligned with the leads of the LEDs.
- It is recommended that tooling made to precisely form and cut the leads to length rather than rely on hand operating.

- 3) Static Electricity
- Static Electricity and surge voltage damage the LEDs. So it is recommended that a wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove be used when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
   It is recommended precautions be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.

### 4) Heat Generation

- Thermal is one of the important parameter to design the end product. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs.
- The operating current should be decided after considering the ambient maximum temperature of LEDs.

### 5) Others

- The color of the LEDs is changed a little by an operating current and thermal.
- Anti radioactive ray design is not considered for the products listed here in.
- Gallium arsenide is used in some of the products listed in this publication. These products are dangerous if they are burned or smashed in the process of disposal. It is also dangerous to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed.
- This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc.

When washing is required, IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) should be used.

- When the LEDs are illuminating, operating current should be decided after considering the junction temperature.
- Cf.) Please refer Ambient temperature vs. Forward Current graph on page 5
- The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.



# 13. Reliability Test Item and Condition

Item	Condition	Note	Failures
Life Test	$T_a = RT$ , $I_F = 30 \text{mA}$	1000hrs	0/22
High Temperature Operating	$T_a = 85^{\circ}C, I_F = 8mA$	1000hrs	0/22
Low Temperature Operating	$T_a = -30^{\circ}C, I_F = 20mA$	1000hrs	0/22
Thermal Shock	$T_a$ = -40°C (30min) ~ 100°(30min) (Transfer time : 10sec, 1Cycle = 1hr)	100 cycles	0/40
Resistance to soldering Heat	$T_s$ = 255 ±5°C, t= 10sec	1 time	0/22
ESD (Human Body Model)	1kV, 1.5kΩ; 100pF	1 time	0/22
High Temperature Storage	T <sub>a</sub> = 100°C	1000hrs	0/22
Low Temperature Storage	T <sub>a</sub> = -40°C	1000hrs	0/22
Temperature Humidity Storage	T <sub>a</sub> = 85°C, RH = 85%	1000hrs	0/22
Temperature Humidity Operating	T <sub>a</sub> = 85°C, RH = 85%, I <sub>F</sub> = 8mA	100hrs	0/22

### < Judging Criteria For Reliability Tests >

V <sub>F</sub>	USL <sup>[1]</sup> X 1.2
I <sub>R</sub>	USL X 2.0
$\Phi_{V}$	LSL <sup>[2]</sup> X 0.7

Notes:

[1] USL: Upper Standard Level [2] LSL: Lower Standard Level

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