

## **DATASHEET**

# LAMP 1224-15/F2C4-FHNO/R23



#### **Features**

- High luminous power
- Typical chromaticity coordinates x=0.258, y=0.228 according to CIE1931
- Bulk, available taped on Ammo.
- ESD-withstand voltage: up to 4KV
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version

### **Description**

- The series is designed for application required high luminous intensity.
- The phosphor filled in the reflector converts the blue emission of InGaN chip to ideal white

### **Applications**

- Message panels
- Optical Indicators
- Backlighting
- Marker Lights

LifecyclePhase:

mired Period: Forever



### **Device Selection Guide**

Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
InGaN	White	Water Clear

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Continuous Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	30	mA	
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @ 1KHZ)	I <sub>FP</sub>	100	mA	
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V	
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	110	mW	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85		
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +100		
ESD	ESD <sub>HBM</sub>	4K	V	
Zener Reverse Current	l <sub>z</sub>	100	mA	
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260 for 5 sec.		

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Forward Voltage	$V_{F}$	2.8		4.0	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Zener Reverse Voltage	Vz	5.2		7.4	V	Iz=5mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>			50	μΑ	V <sub>R</sub> =5V
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>V</sub>	715		3600	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Viewing Angle	201/2		30		deg	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Characterists Considerate	Х		0.258			I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Chromaticity Coordinates	у		0.228			IF -ZUITA

LifecyclePhase: Approved



### **Bin Range of Luminous Intensity**

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Н	715	900		
J	900	1125		
K	1125	1425		
L	1425	1800	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
M	1800	2250		
N	2250	2850		
Р	2850	3600		

Note:

Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%

## **Forward Voltage Combination**

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
0	2.8	3.0		
1	3.0	3.5	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
2	3.5	4.0		

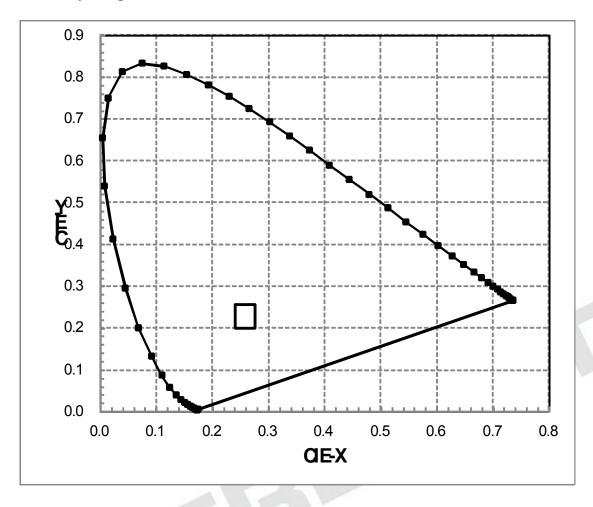
Note:

Measurement Uncertainty of Forward Voltage: ±0.1V

red Period: Forever



## **CIE Chromaticity Diagram**



## Color Ranks (I<sub>F</sub>=20mA , Ta=25 )

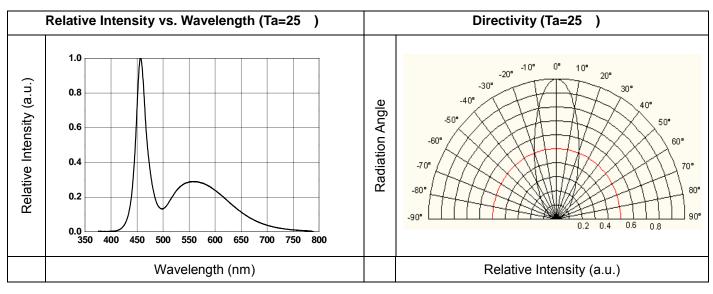
Color Rar	nks	CIE			
Г	Х	0.240	0.275	0.275	0.240
Г	у	0.200	0.200	0.256	0.256

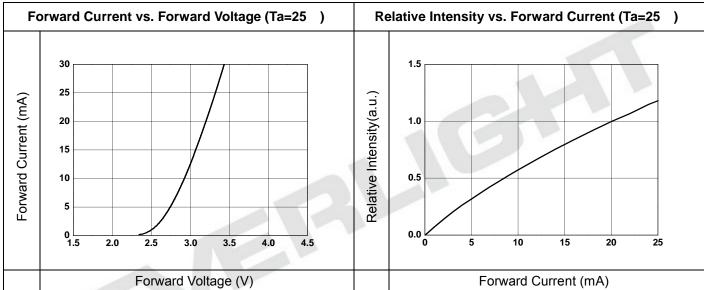
Note:

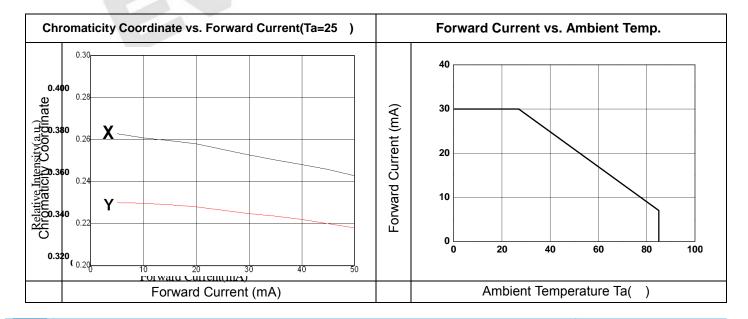
Measurement uncertainty of the color coordinates: ±0.01



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

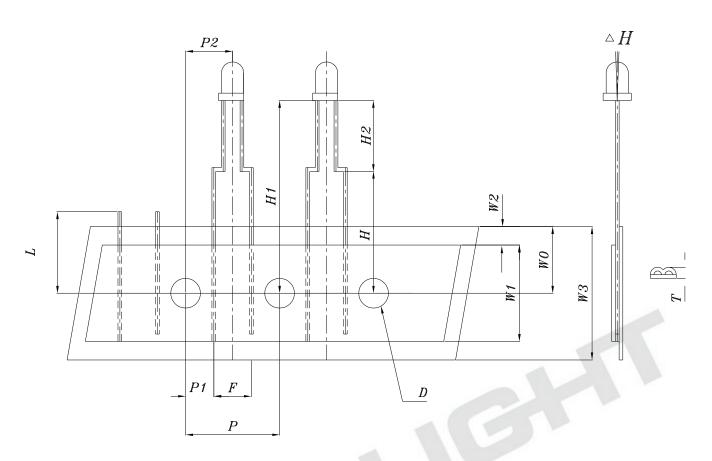








## **Taping Dimensions**



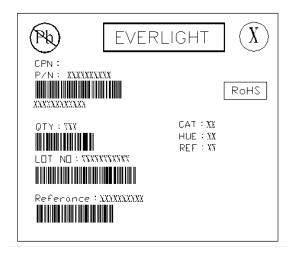
**Taping Sizes** 

		Specifications		
Symbol Item	Symbol	Avg.	Avg. Tolerance	
		mm	Inch	mm
Tape Feed Hold Diameter	D	4.0	0.158	±0.2
Component Lead Pitch	F	5.0	0.197	+0.8/-0.2
Front-To-Rear Deflection	ΔΗ	0	0	±5°
Feed Hole To Button Of Component		21.0	0.827	±1.0
Feed Hole To Overall Component Height	H2	5.0	0.197	±1.0
Lead Length After Component Height	L	11.0	0.433	Max
Feed Hold Pitch	Р	12.7	0.500	±0.3
Lead Location	P1	3.81	0.1501	±0.7
Center Of Component Location	P2	6.3	0.248	±1.2
Overall Taped Package Thickness	T	1.42	0.056	Max
Feed Hold Location	W0	9.0	0.355	±0.5
Adhesive Tape Width	W1	13.0	0.512	±0.25
Adhesive Tape Position	W2	2.0	0.079	Max
Tape Width	W3	18.0	0.709	±0.75



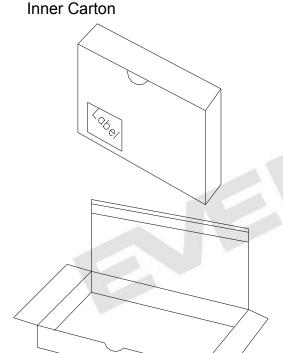
## **Moisture Resistant Packing Materials**

### **Label Explanation**



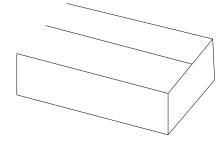
- · CPN: Customer's Production Number
- P/N : Production Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- · CAT: Ranks of Luminous Intensity and Forward Voltage
- HUE: Color Rank
- · REF: Reference
- · LOT No: Lot Number

### **Moisture Resistant Packing Process**



- Packing Quantity
  - 1. 2500 PCS/1 Inner Carton
  - 2. 10 Inner Cartons/1 Outside Carton







#### **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 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight 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.

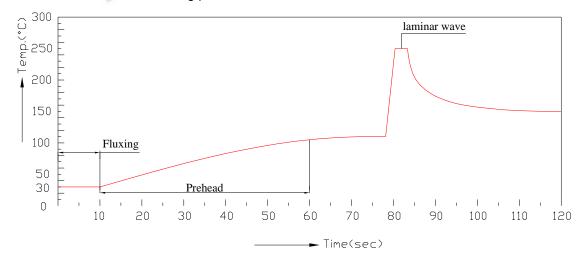
#### 3. Soldering

■ Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more then 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.

### Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering		
Temp. at tip of iron	Temp. at tip of iron 300 Max. (30W Max.)		100 Max. (60 sec Max.)	
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max	
Distance	3mm Min.(From solder joint to epoxy bulb)	Distance	3mm Min. (From solder joint to epoxy bulb)	

#### Recommended soldering profile





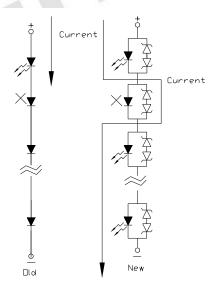
- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the LEDs are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to 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.

#### ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability. When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Eliminating the charge

Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes, and floors

Grounded workstation equipment and tools

ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials

- Proper grounding is required for all devices, equipment, and machinery used in product assembly.
  Surge protection should be considered when designing of commercial products.
- If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Dissipating static charge with conductive materials

Preventing charge generation with moisture

Neutralizing the charge with ionizers.

#### 8. Other

- Above specification may be changed without notice. EVERLIGHT 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 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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>>Everlight(亿光)