

## Device Selection Guide

Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
AlGaInP	Brilliant Red	Black Surface Diffused
InGaN	Brilliant Green	
InGaN	Brilliant Blue	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Forward Current	$I_F$	R6:10 GA:10 BD:10	mA
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1KHz)	$I_{FP}$	R6:20 GA:20 BD:20	mA
Power Dissipation	$P_d$	R6:24 GA:31 BD:31	mW
Junction Temperature	$T_j$	100	°C
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +90	°C
ESD (Classification acc. AEC Q101)	$ESD_{HBM}$	R:2000 G:1000 B:1000	V
Soldering Temperature	$T_{sol}$	Reflow Soldering : 260 °C for 10 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 °C for 3 sec.	

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

Parameter	Symbol		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity	Iv	R6	11.8		20.0	mcd	IF=3mA
		GA	61.0		104.0		IF=5mA
		BD	8.8		25.4		IF=5mA
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>		-----	120	-----	deg	IF=3mA IF=5mA IF=5mA
Peak Wavelength	λp	R6		625		nm	IF=3mA
		GA	-----	525	-----		IF=5mA
		BD		465			IF=5mA
Dominant Wavelength	λd	R6	619		629	nm	IF=3mA
		GA	525		530		IF=5mA
		BD	465		470		IF=5mA
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ	R6		20		nm	IF=3mA
		GA	-----	25	-----		IF=5mA
		BD		25			IF=5mA
Forward Voltage	VF	R6	1.7	2.0	2.4	V	IF=3mA
		GA	2.5	2.9	3.2		IF=5mA
		BD	2.5	2.9	3.2		IF=5mA
Reverse Current	IR		-----	-----	10	μA	VR=5V

### Note:

1. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: ±1nm
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage: ±0.1V

## Floating Bin(R6) Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
RB	11.8	15.4	mcd	$I_F = 3\text{mA}$
RD	15.4	20.0		

## Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
R2	619.0	624.0	nm	$I_F = 3\text{mA}$
R3	624.0	629.0		

## Bin Range of Dominant Voltage

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
R1	1.7	2.4	v	$I_F = 3\text{mA}$

### Note:

- 1.Tolerance of Luminous Intensity:  $\pm 10\%$
- 2.Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength:  $\pm 1\text{nm}$
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage:  $\pm 0.01\text{V}$

## Floating Bin(GA) Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
GC	61.0	80.0	mcd	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$
GE	80.0	104.0		

## Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
G3	525.0	528.0	nm	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$
G4	527.0	530.0		

## Bin Range of Dominant Voltage

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
G1	2.5	3.2	v	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$

### Note:

1. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity:  $\pm 10\%$
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength:  $\pm 1\text{nm}$
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage:  $\pm 0.01\text{V}$

## Floating Bin(BD) Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
BA	8.8	11.5	mcd	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$
BC	11.5	15.0		
BE	15.0	19.5		
BG	19.5	25.4		

## Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
B3	465.0	468.0	nm	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$
B4	467.0	470.0		

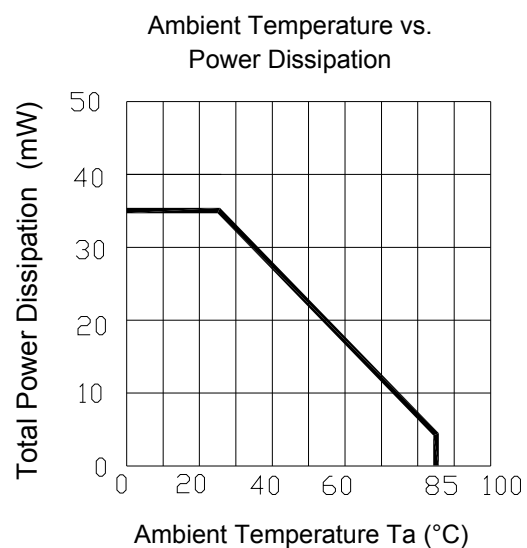
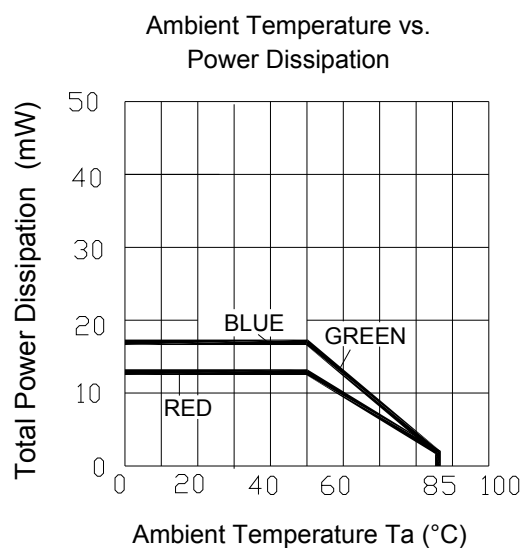
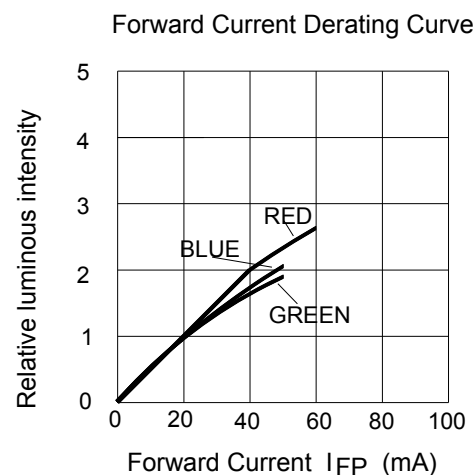
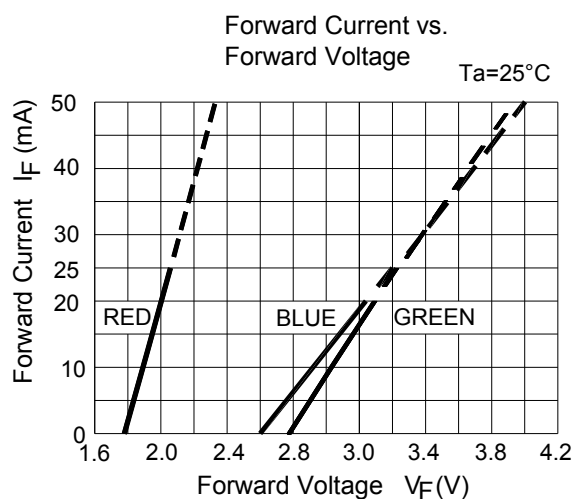
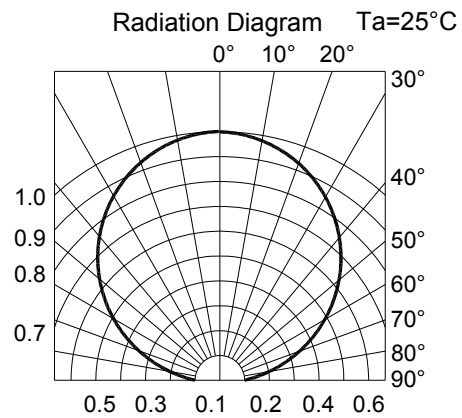
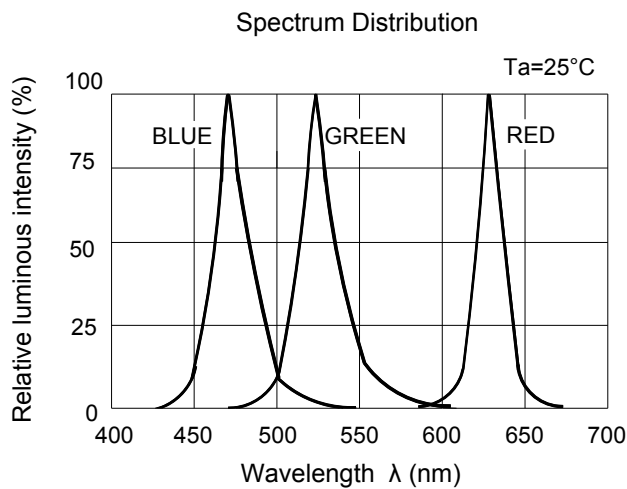
## Bin Range of Dominant Voltage

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
B1	2.5	3.2	v	$I_F = 5\text{mA}$

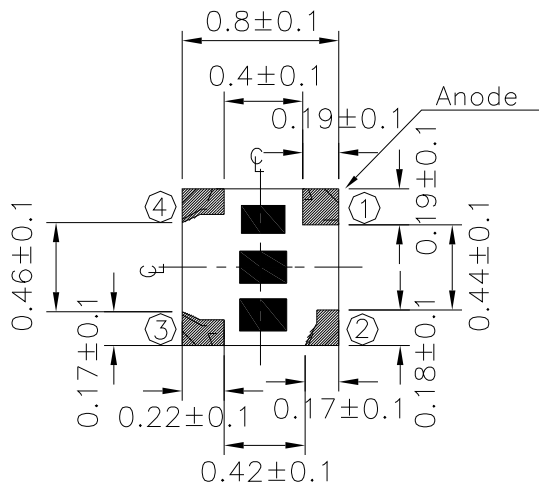
Note:

- 1.Tolerance of Luminous Intensity:  $\pm 10\%$
- 2.Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength:  $\pm 1\text{nm}$
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage:  $\pm 0.01\text{V}$

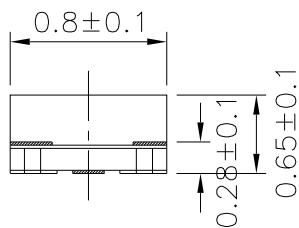
## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves



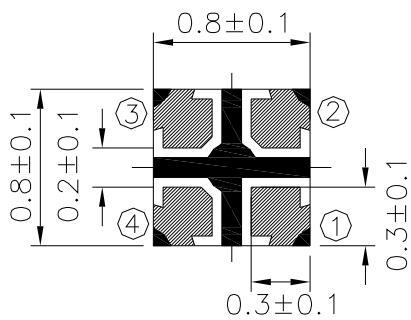
## Package Dimension



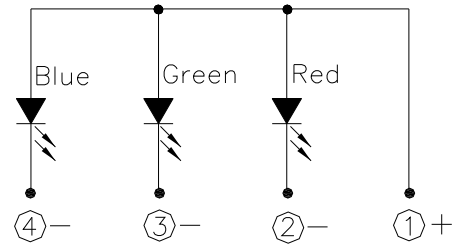
Top



Side

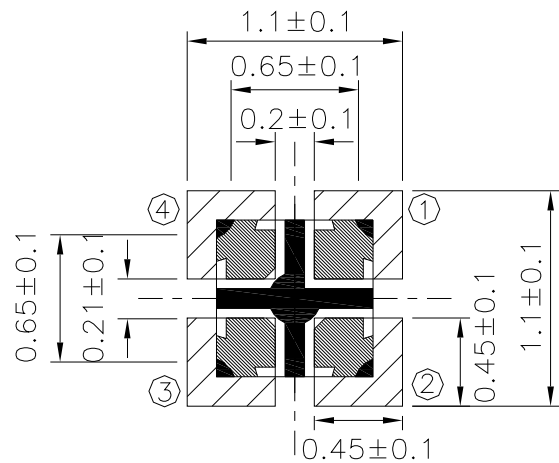


Bottom



Polarity

Recommend soldering pad

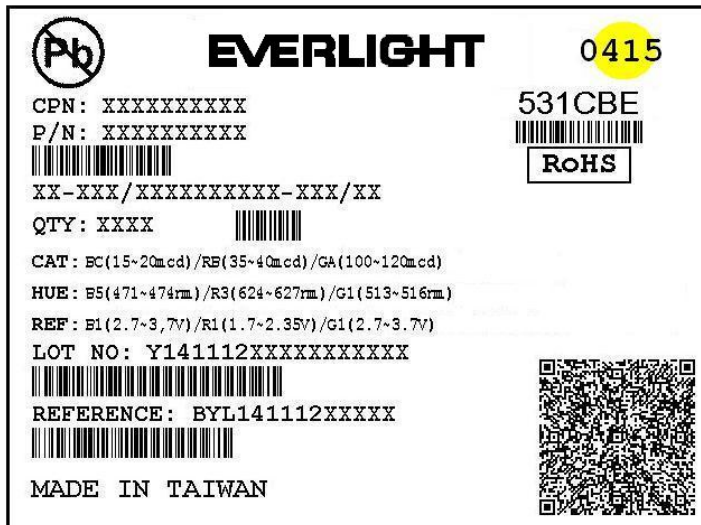


Suggested pad dimension is just for reference only.  
Please modify the pad dimension based on individual need.

Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.1$ mm. Unit = mm

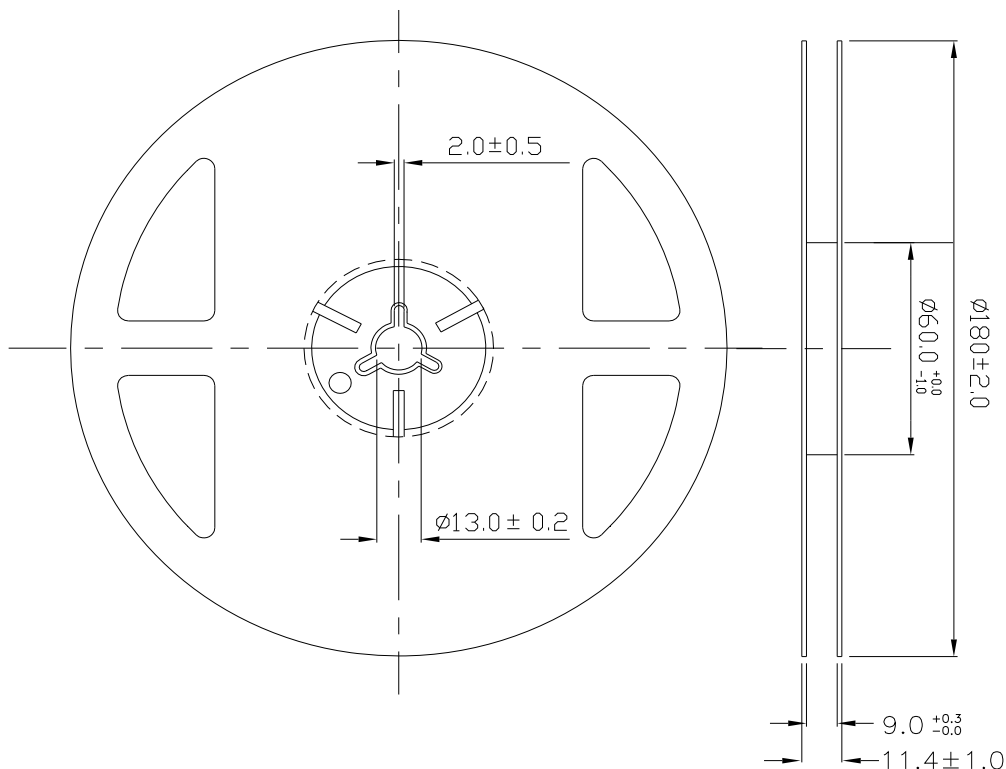
## Moisture Resistant Packing Materials

### Label Explanation



- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- CAT: Luminous Intensity Rank
- HUE: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- REF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT No: Lot Number

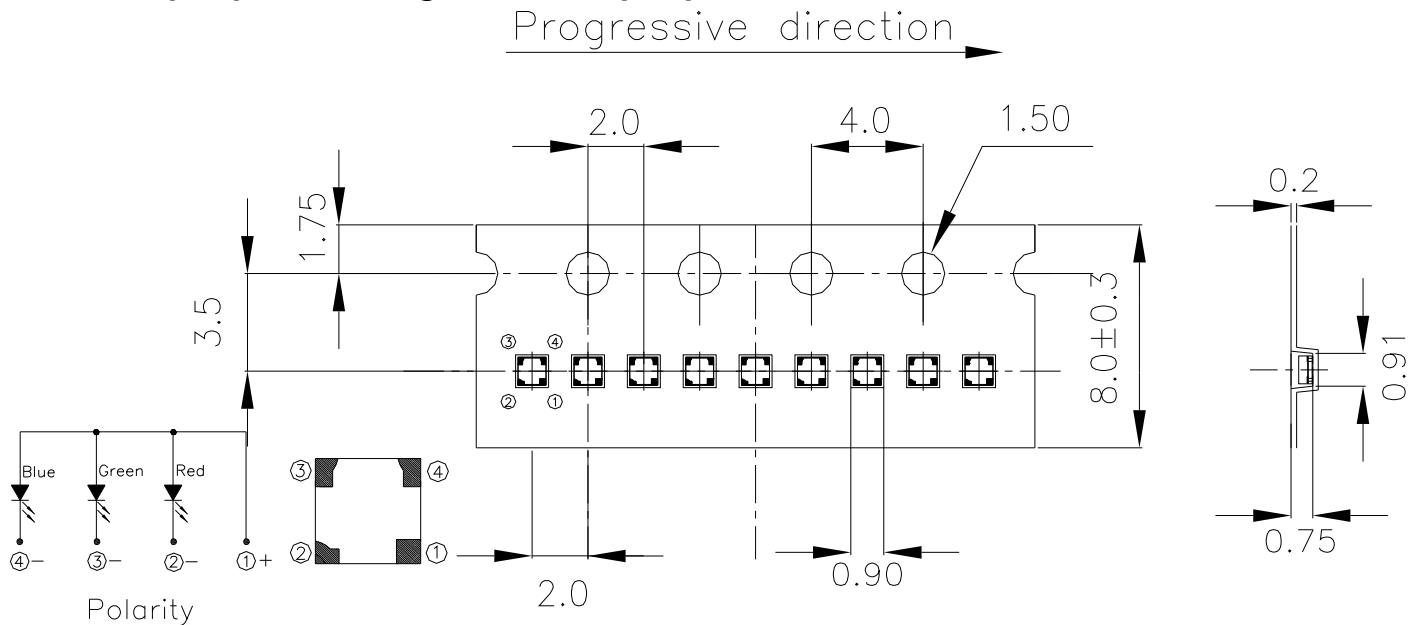
### Reel Dimensions





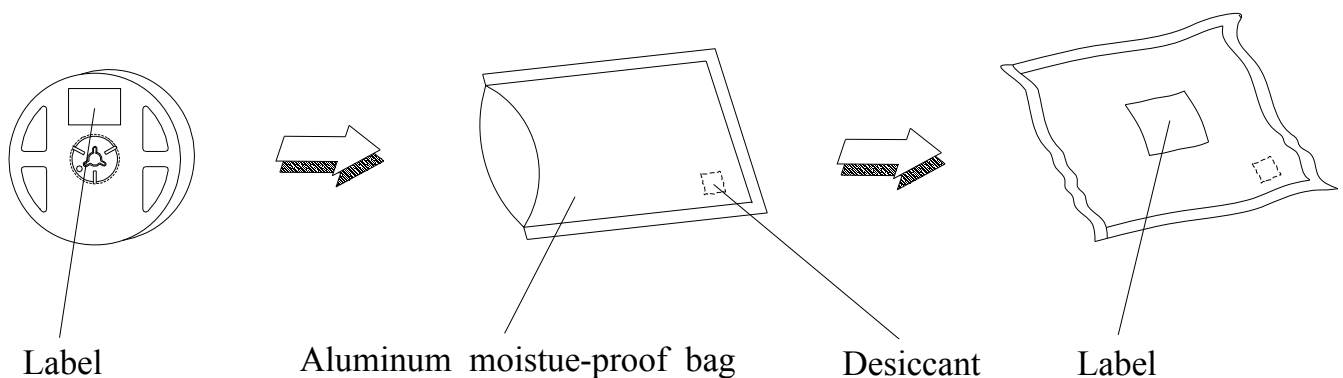
## Carrier Tape Dimensions:

The minimum quantity of packing is 10000 pcs per reel. The rest quantity which could not reach 4000 pcs per reel will go to 2000 pcs per reel.



Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.1$ mm. Unit = mm

## Moisture Resistant Packing Process



Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.1$ mm. Unit = mm

## Precautions for Use

### 1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change ( Burn out will happen ).

### 2. Storage

2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.

2.2 Before opening the package: The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less.

2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 168Hrs under 30°C or less and 60% RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.

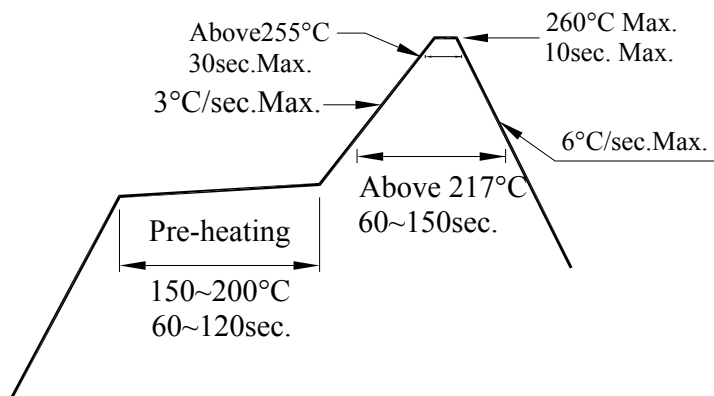
2.4 If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions.

Baking treatment : 60±5°C for 24 hours.

2.5 Before using LEDs, baking treatment should be implemented based on the following conditions: pre-curing at 60±5°C for 24 hours or 125±5°C for 3 hours.

### 3. Soldering Condition

#### 3.1 Pb-free solder temperature profile



3.2 Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.

3.3 When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

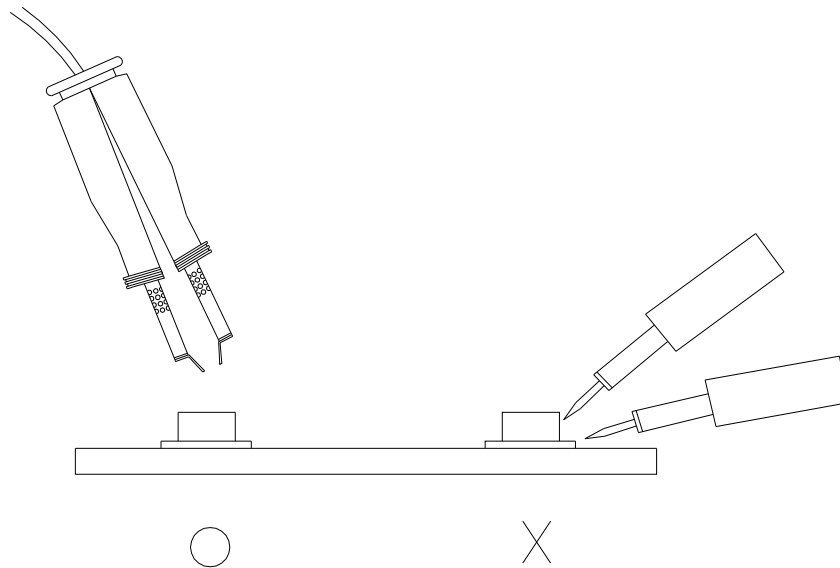
3.4 After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

### 4. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 350°C for 3 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

## 5.Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.



## 6.Directions for use

The LEDs should be operated with forward bias. The driving circuit must be designed so that the LEDs are not subjected to forward or reverse voltage while it is off. If reverse voltage is continuously applied to the LEDs, It may cause migration resulting in LED damage.

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## **DISCLAIMER**

1. EVERLIGHT reserves the right(s) on the adjustment of product material mix for the specification.
2. The product meets EVERLIGHT published specification for a period of twelve (12) months from date of shipment.
3. The graphs shown in this datasheet are representing typical data only and do not show guaranteed values.
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