#  AMERICAS 

## DATASHEET

## SMD • Power Top LEDs with

## Lens EAPL3529OA0



## Features

- PLCC-3 package.
- High flux output.
- High current capability.
- White package.
- Optical indicator.
- Ideal for backlight and light pipe application.
- Inter reflector.
- Wide viewing angle.
- Suitable for automatic placement equipment.
- Suitable for reflow and wave solder processes.
- Available on tape and reel (8mm Tape).
- Pb-free.
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.


## Applications

- Indicator and backlight for audio and video equipment.
- Indicator and backlight in office and family equipment.
- Flat backlight for LCD's, switches and symbols.
- Light pipe application.
- General use.


## Device Selection Guide

| Chip <br> Materials | Emitted Color | Resin Color |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AlGalnP | Brilliant Orange | Diffused |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathbf{T a}=\mathbf{2 5}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reverse Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | 12 | V |
| Forward Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 50 | mA |
| Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1KHz) | $I_{\text {FP }}$ | 100 | mA |
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 140 | mW |
| Junction Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {opr }}$ | $-40 \sim+85$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | Tstg | $-40 \sim+90$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance | Rth J-A | 300 | K/W |
| Thermal Resistance | Rth ${ }_{\text {J-S }}$ | 150 | K/W |
| ESD | ESD Hвм $^{\text {l }}$ | 2000 | V |
| (Classification acc. AEC Q101) | ESD ${ }_{\text {мм }}$ | 200 | V |
| Soldering Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {sol }}$ | Reflow Soldering: $260{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 10 sec . <br> Hand Soldering : $350{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 3 sec . |  |

Electro-Optical Characteristics $\left(\mathbf{T a}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity | Iv | 5600 | ----- | 18000 | mcd | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Viewing Angle | $2 \theta_{1 / 2}$ | ----- | 30 | ----- | deg | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda p$ | ----- | 611 | ----- | nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Dominant Wavelength | $\lambda \mathrm{d}$ | 599 | ---- | 611 | nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth | $\Delta \lambda$ | ----- | 18 | ----- | nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 1.8 | ---- | 2.8 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Reverse Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | ----- | ----- | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Note:

1. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: $\pm 11 \%$
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: $\pm 1 \mathrm{~nm}$
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage: $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$

## Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

| Bin Code | Min. | Max. | Unit | Condition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DB | 5600 | 7100 |  |  |
| EA | 7100 | 9000 |  |  |
| EB | 9000 | 11200 | 14000 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| FA | 11200 | 14000 | 18000 |  |
| FB |  |  |  |  |

Note:
Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: $\pm 11 \%$

## Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

| Bin Code | Min. | Max. | Unit | Condition |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B5 | 599 | 602 |  |  |
| B6 | 602 | 605 | nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| B7 | 605 | 608 |  |  |
| B8 | 608 | 611 |  |  |

Note:
Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: $\pm 1 \mathrm{~nm}$

## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Typical Curve of Spectral Distribution


Note: $V(\lambda)=$ Standard eye response curve; $I_{F}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$
Diagram Characteristics of Radiation


Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage ( $\mathbf{T a}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


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


Forward Current (mA)

Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current ( $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


Max. Permissible Forwarded Current $\left(\mathbf{T a}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$


## Package Dimension



Polarity

for reflow solding (propose)


Note: Tolerances unless mentioned $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$. Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$

## 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: Loaded Quantity 500 pcs Per Reel


## Polarity

Note: Tolerances unless mentioned $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$. Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$

## Moisture Resistant Packing Process



Note: Tolerances unless mentioned $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$. Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$

## Precautions for Use

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


Note: Reference: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D

## 2. Storage

2.1 Moisture proof bag should only be opened immediately prior to usage.
2.2 Environment should be less than $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $60 \% \mathrm{RH}$ when moisture proof bag is opened.
2.3 After opening the package MSL Conditions stated on page 1 of this spec should not be exceeded.
2.4 If the moisture sensitivity card indicates higher than acceptable moisture, the component should be baked at min. 60deg +/-5deg for 24 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 $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 3 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25 W . 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.

## Application Restrictions

High reliability applications such as military/aerospace, automotive safety/security systems, and medical equipment may require different product. If you have any concerns, please contact Everlight before using this product in your application. This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as an individual component. Do not use this product beyond the specification described in this document.

