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AXIAL TYPE LED LAMPS



Lead-Free Parts

LRGB9853/T

DATA SHEET

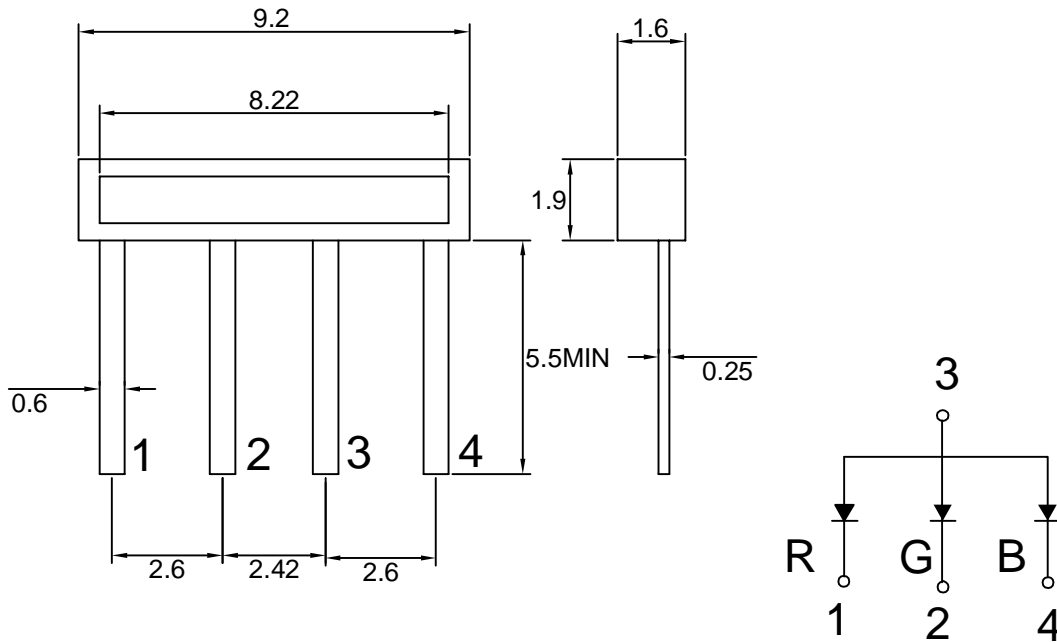
DOC. NO : QW0905-LRGB9853/T

REV. : A

DATE : 24 - Jan. - 2007

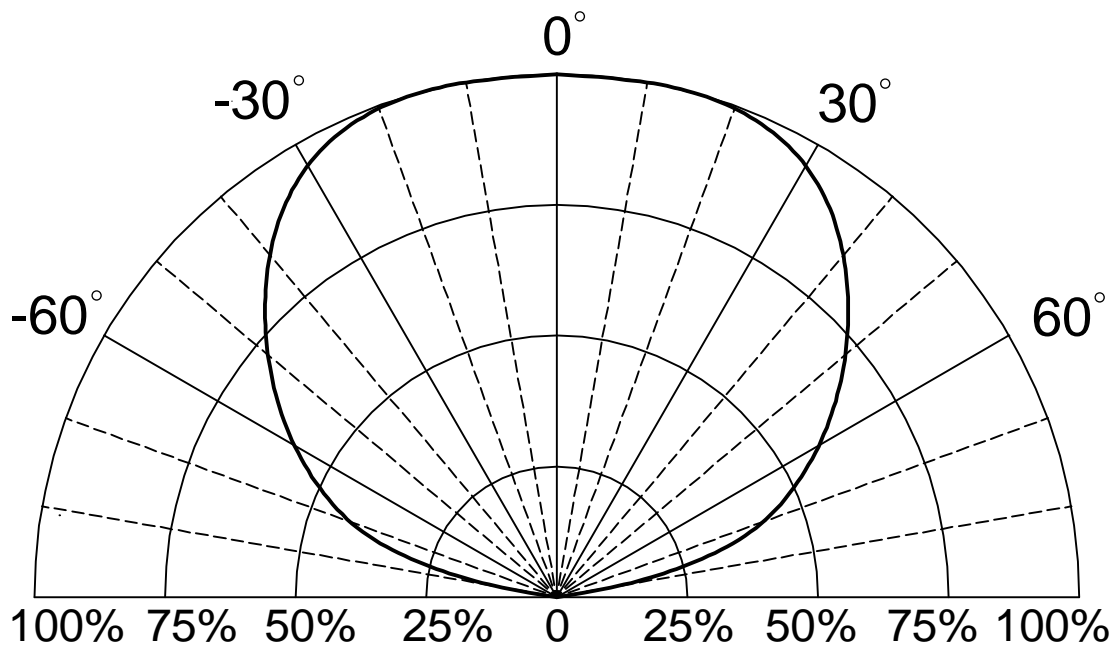


Package Dimensions



Note : 1.All dimension are in millimeter tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$ unless otherwise noted.
2.Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Directivity Radiation





Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings			UNIT
		UR	DGM	DBK	
Forward Current	IF	40	30	30	mA
Peak Forward Current Duty 1/10@10KHz	IFP	120	100	100	mA
Power Dissipation	PD	120	120	120	mW
Electrostatic Discharge	ESD	----	150		V
Reverse Current @5V	Ir	10	50		μA
Operating Temperature	Topr	-20 ~ +80			°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-30 ~ +100			°C

Typical Electrical & Optical Characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

PART NO	MATERIAL	COLOR		Peak wave length λ Pnm	Dominant wave length λ Dnm	Spectral halfwidth Δ λ nm	Forward voltage @5mA(V)			Luminous intensity @5mA(mcd)		Viewing angle 2θ 1/2 (deg)
		Emitted	Lens				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	
LRGB9853/T	GaAlAs	Red	Water Clear	660	----	20	1.5	----	2.0	80	125	130
	InGaN/GaN	Green		518	525	36	----	3.0	3.5	80	170	130
	InGaN/GaN	Blue		----	470	30	----	3.0	3.5	32	60	130

Note : 1. The forward voltage data did not including ±0.1V testing tolerance.
2. The luminous intensity data did not including ±15% testing tolerance.



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve

UR CHIP

Fig.1 Forward current vs. Forward Voltage

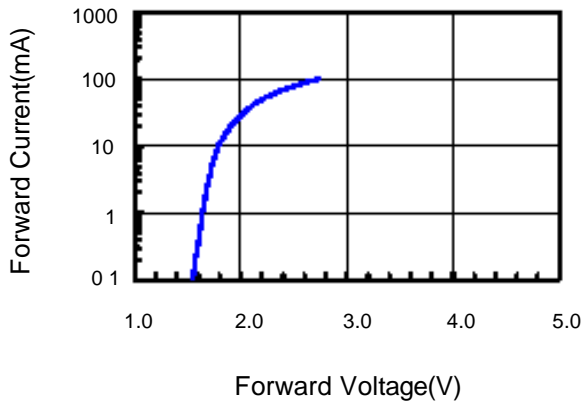


Fig.2 Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

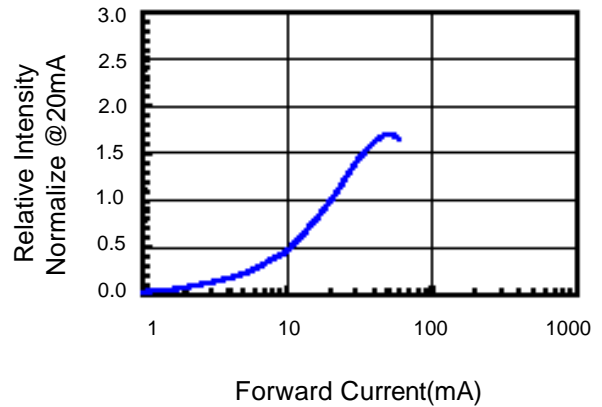


Fig.3 Forward Voltage vs. Temperature

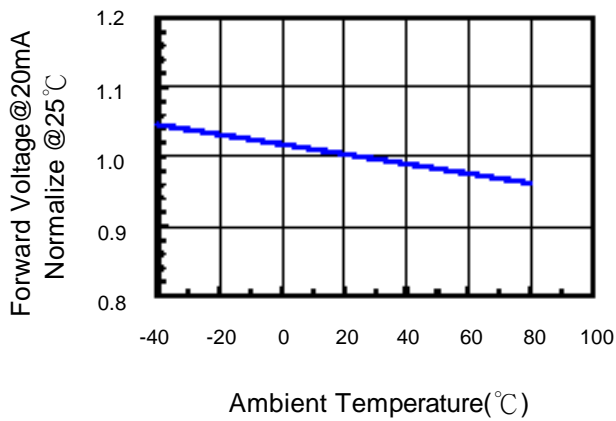


Fig.4 Relative Intensity vs. Temperature

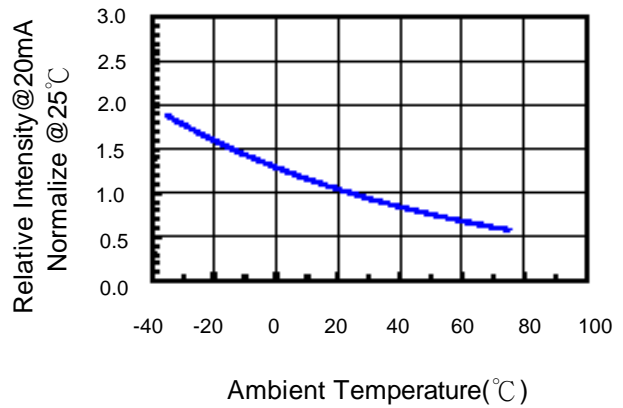
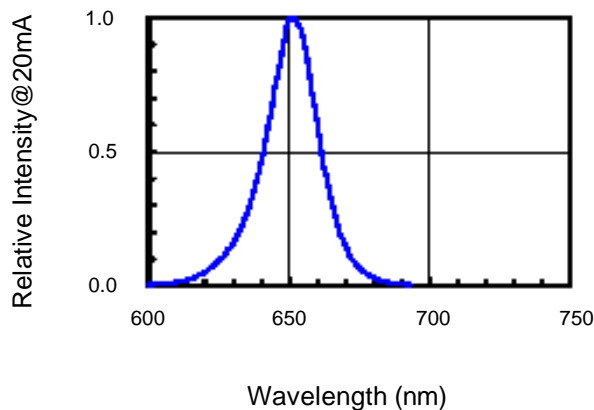


Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength





Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve

DGM CHIP

Fig.1 Forward current vs. Forward Voltage

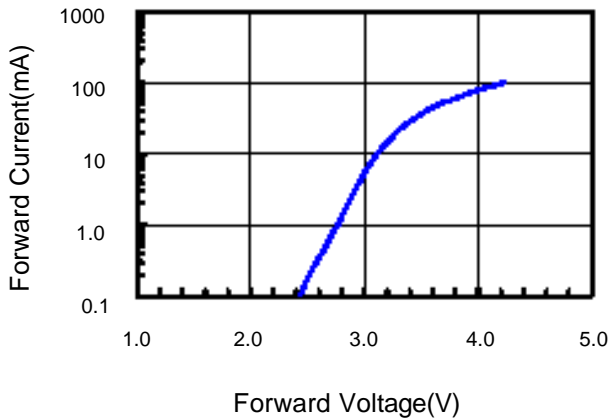


Fig.2 Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

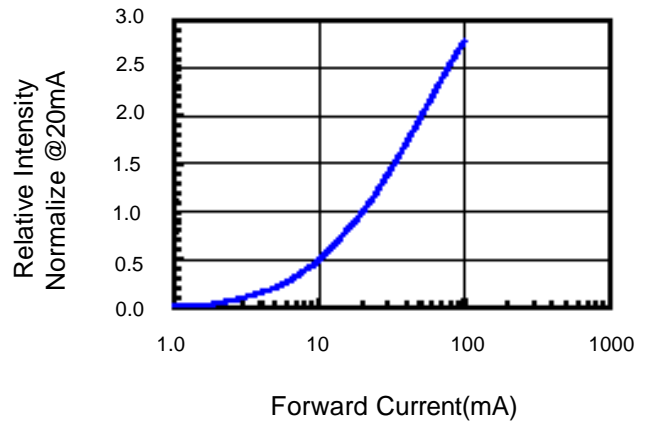


Fig.3 Forward Voltage vs. Temperature

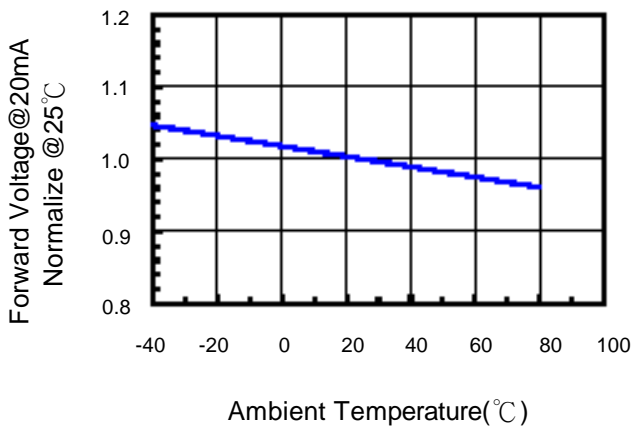


Fig.4 Relative Intensity vs. Temperature

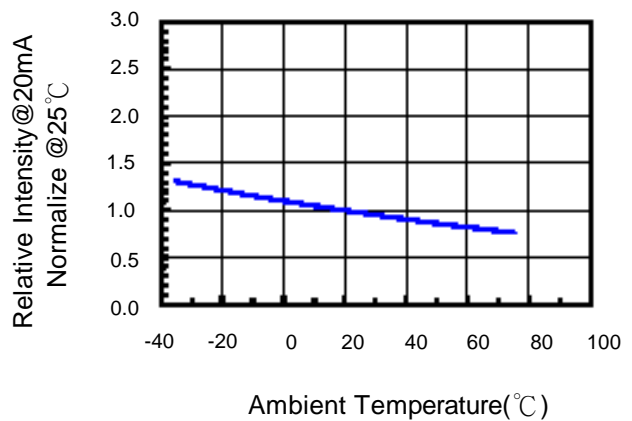
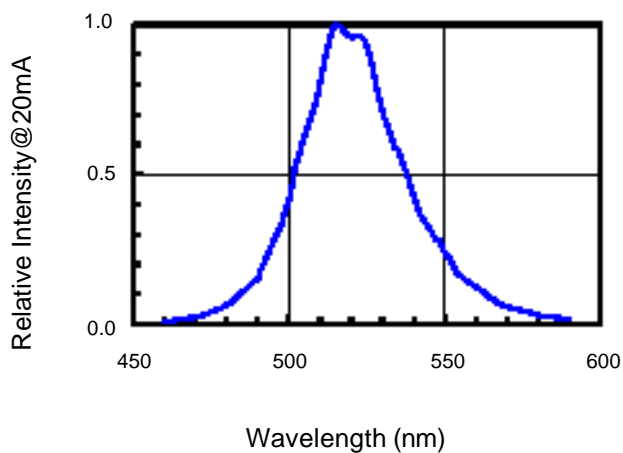


Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength





Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve

DBK CHIP

Fig.1 Forward current vs. Forward Voltage

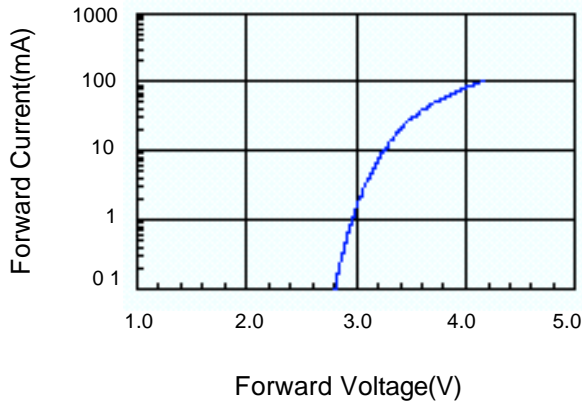


Fig.2 Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

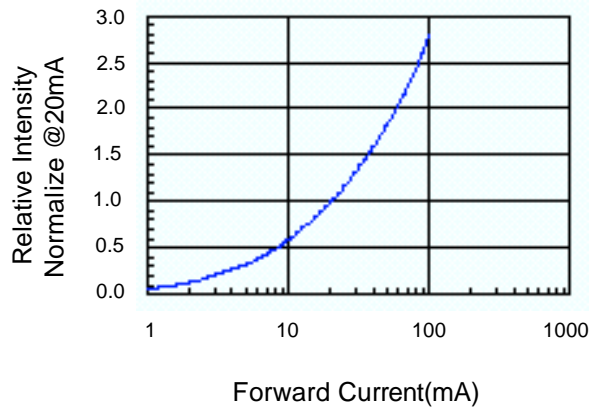


Fig.3 Forward Voltage vs. Temperature

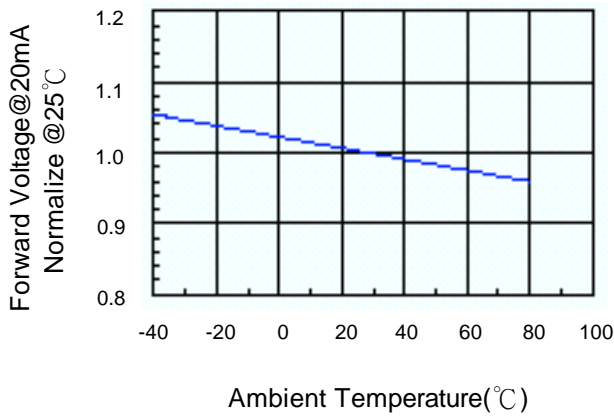


Fig.4 Relative Intensity vs. Temperature

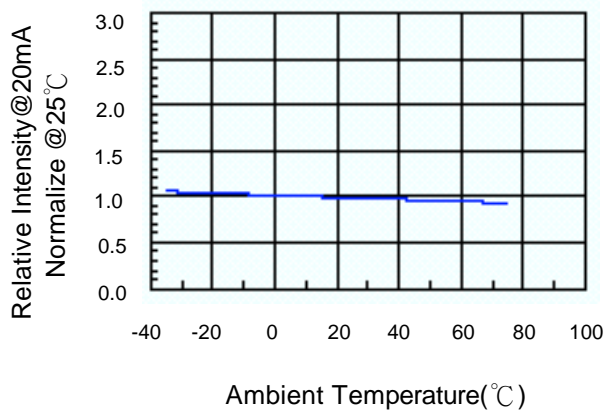
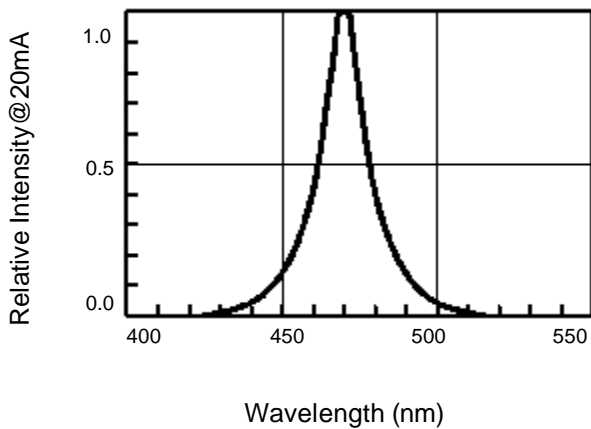


Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength



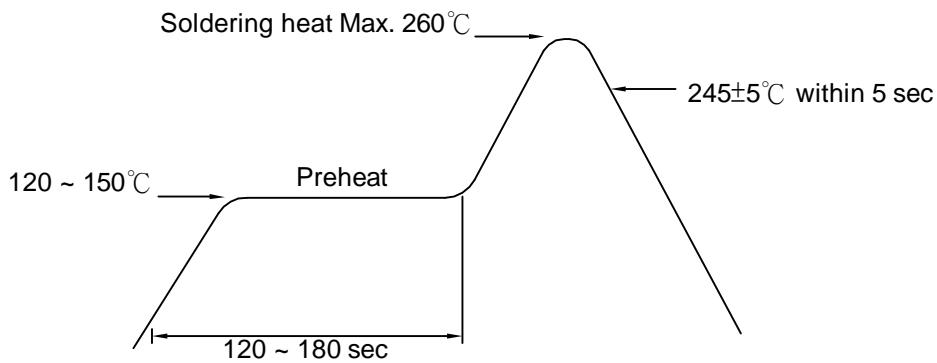


Recommended Soldering Conditions

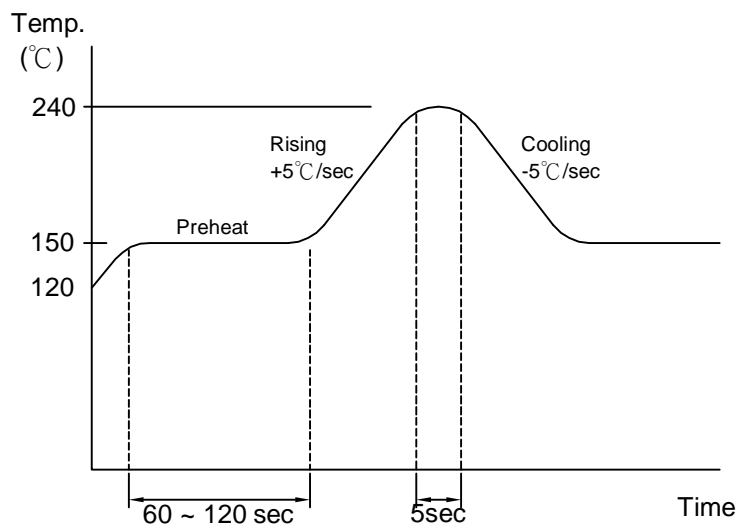
1. Hand Solder

Basic spec is $\leq 280^{\circ}\text{C}$ 3 sec one time only.

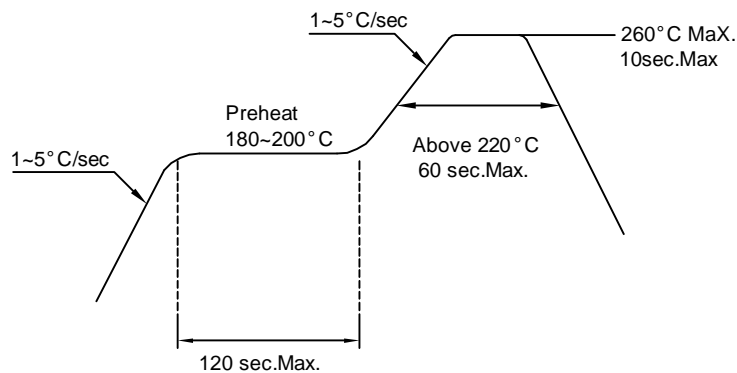
2. Wave Solder



3. LEAD Reflow Solder



4. PB-Free Reflow Solder



Note: 1.Wave solder and reflow soldering should not be made more than one time.
2.You can just only select one of the soldering conditions as above.



Precautions For Use:

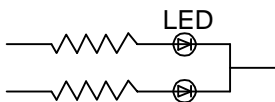
Storage time:

- 1.The operation of Temperatures and RH are : $5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 35^{\circ}\text{C}$,RH<60%.
- 2.Once the package is opened, the products should be used within a week. Otherwise, they should be kept in a damp proof box with descanting agent. Considering the tape life, we suggest our customers to use our products within a year(from production date).
- 3.If opened more than one week in an atmosphere $5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 35^{\circ}\text{C}$,RH<60%, they should be treated at $60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 15hrs.

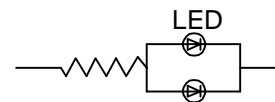
Drive Method:

LED is a current operated device, and therefore, requirer some kind of current limiting incorporated into the driver circuit. This current limiting typically takes the form of a current limiting resistor placed in series with the LED.
Consider worst case voltage variations than could occur across the current limiting resistor. The forwr d current should not be allowed to change by more than 40 % of its desired value.

Circuit model A



Circuit model B



(A) Recommended circuit.

(B) The difference of brightness between LED could be found due to the VF-IF characteristics of LED.

Cleaning:

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvents such as isopropyl alcohol to clean the LED.

ESD(Electrostatic Discharge):

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED. Use of a conductive wrist band or anti-electrosatic glove is recommended when handing these LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.



Reliability Test:

Classification	Test Item	Test Condition	Reference Standard
Endurance Test	Operating Life Test	1.Ta=Under Room Temperature As Per Data Sheet Maximum Rating. 2.If=20mA 3.t=1000 hrs (-24hrs, +72hrs)	MIL-STD-750D: 1026 MIL-STD-883D: 1005 JIS C 7021: B-1
	High Temperature Storage Test	1.Ta=105 °C±5°C 2.t=1000 hrs (-24hrs, +72hrs)	MIL-STD-883D:1008 JIS C 7021: B-10
	Low Temperature Storage Test	1.Ta=-40 °C±5°C 2.t=1000 hrs (-24hrs, +72hrs)	JIS C 7021: B-12
	High Temperature High Humidity Storage Test	1.IR-Reflow In-Board, 2 Times 2.Ta=65 °C±5°C 3.RH=90 %~95% 4.t=1000hrs ±2hrs	MIL-STD-202F:103B JIS C 7021: B-11
Environmental Test	Thermal Shock Test	1.IR-Reflow In-Board,2 times 2.Ta=105 °C±5°C & -40 °C±5°C (10min) (10min) 3.total 10 cycles	MIL-STD-202F: 107D MIL-STD-750D: 1051 MIL-STD-883D: 1011
	Solder Resistance Test	1.T.Sol=260 °C±5°C 2.Dwell Time= 10 ±1sec.	MIL-STD-202F: 210A MIL-STD-750D: 2031 JIS C 7021: A-1
	Solderability Test	1.T.Sol=235 °C±5°C 2.Immersion time 2 ±0.5sec 3.Immersion rate 25 ±2.5mm/sec 4.Immersion rate 25 ±2.5mm/sec 5.Coverage ≥ 95% of the dipped surface	MIL-STD-202F: 208D MIL-STD-750D: 2026 MIL-STD-883D: 2003 IEC 68 Part 2-20 JIS C 7021: A-2
	Temperature Cycling	1.105 °C ~ 25°C ~ 55°C ~ 25°C 30mins 5mins 30mins 5mins 2.10 Cyeles	MIL-STD-202F: 107D MIL-STD-750D: 1051 MIL-STD-883D: 1010 JIS C 7021: A-4
	Solderability Test	Ramp-up rate(183 °C to Peak) +3 °C second max Temp. maintain at 125(±25)°C 120 seconds max Temp. maintain above 183 °C 60-150 seconds Peak temperature range 235 °C+5-0 °C Time within 5 °C of actual Peak Temperature(tp) 10-30 seconds Ramp-down rate +6 °C/second max	MIL-STD-750D:2031.2 J-STD-020