

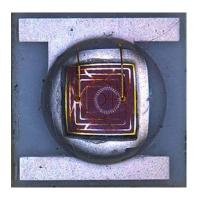
#### **Power Light Source**

#### Introduction:

THCA-CLx is one the highest flux LEDs in the world. THCA-CLx LED has offered extended solid-state lighting design possibilities. Due to the special design of chip and package, the THCA-CLX is designed by particular package for high power LED.



Blue · Cyan · Green



Amber · Red · Crimson

#### Feature:

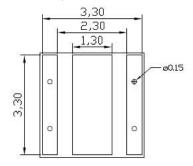
- Long operating life
- Energy efficiency
- Low thermal resistance
- Compact design
- Instant light
- Fully dimmable
- Superior ESD protection
- ROHS compatibility

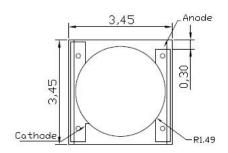
#### Typical Applications:

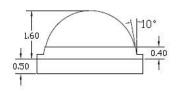
- Reading lights
- Portable light
- Orientation
- Entertainment
- Garden
- Security light
- Ceiling light
- Architectural lighting
- General lighting
- Jewel display illumination



### Package Dimensions







Dimension

#### Circuit Diagram

#### Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- 2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating	
DC Forward Current (mA)	350	
Max Pulsed Forward Current[1] IF(Max Pulsed)	400	
LED Junction Temperature (℃)	120	
Operating Board Temperature (°C)	-30~90	
Storage Temperature (°C)	-40~110	
Soldering Temperature	Manual 240°C (max) 5 seconds	
Reverse Voltage (V <sub>R</sub> )	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias	

#### Notes:

[1]. less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz

#### Optical Characteristics@350mA, TJ= 25°C

Color	Domina	Dominant Wavelength λD			Radiation
Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.	(degrees) 2θ1/2	Pattern
Red	613.5 nm	623 nm	631 nm	_	
Amber	587 nm	592 nm	597 nm		
Green	515 nm	525 nm	535 nm		
Cyan	495nm	505nm	515nm	_ 125	Lambertian
Blue	455 nm	465 nm	475 nm	<del>-</del> 125	Lambertian
Royal Blue	450nm	455nm	460nm		
Crimson(1)	650nm	660nm	670nm		
Cherry Red(1)	720nm	730nm	740nm	_	

<sup>•</sup> Maintains a tolerance of ± 1nm for dominant wavelength measurements.

(1)Crimson, Cherry Red product is binned by peak wavelength rather than dominant wavelength.



### Flux Characteristics@350mA, TJ= 25°CElectrical

Radiation	Color	Part Number	Luminous F	lux ФV(lm)
Pattern	Coloi	Emitter	Minimum	Typical
	Red	THCA-CLR	50lm	65lm
	Amber	THCA-CLA	50lm	70lm
	Green	THCA-CLG	90lm	135lm
Lambertian	Cyan	THCA-CLC	70lm	80lm
Lambertian	Blue	THCA-CLB	23lm	30lm
	Royal Blue	THCA-CLY	515mW	620mW
	Crimson	THCA-CLP	400mW	450mW
	Cherry Red	THCA-CLI	300mW	380mW

- Maintains a tolerance of ±7% on flux and power measurements.
- Please do not drive at rated current more than 1 second without proper heat sink.

### Electrical Characteristics@350mA, TJ= 25°COptical

Color	Fo	rward Voltage V <sub>F</sub>	Thermal Resistance	
Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Junction to Slug (°C/W)
Red	1.75	2.2	3.0	8
Amber	1.75	2.2	3.0	8
Green	2.6	3.1	3.6	8
Cyan	2.6	3.1	3.6	8
Blue	2.85	3.1	3.6	8
Royal Blue	2.85	3.1	3.6	8
Crimson	1.75	2.2	2.5	8
Cherry Red	1.80	2.1	2.4	8

Maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 0.1 \text{V}$  for Voltage measurements.



### **RELIABILITY ITEMS and SPECTIONS**

Stress Test	Stress Conditions	Stress Duration	Failure Criteria
Room Temperature Operating Life (RTOL)	25°C, I <sub>F</sub> = max DC (Note 1)	1000 hours	Note 2
Wet High Temperature Operating Life (WHTOL)	85°C/60%RH, I <sub>F</sub> = max DC (Note 1)	1000 hours	Note 2
Wet High Temperature Storage Life (WHTSL)	85°C/85%RH, non-operating	1000 hours	Note 2
High Temperature Storage Life (HTSL)	110°C, non-operating	1000 hours	Note 2
Low Temperature Storage Life (LTSL)	-40°C, non-operating	1000 hours	Note 2
Non-operating Temperature Cycle (TMCL)	-40°C to 120°C, 30 min. dwell, <5 min. transfer	200 cycles	Note 2
Mechanical Shock	1500 G, 0.5 msec. pulse, 5 shocks each 6 axis		Note 3
Natural Drop	On concrete from 1.2 m, 3X		Note 3
Variable Vibration Frequency	10-2000-10 Hz, log or linear sweep rate, 20 G about 1 min., 1.5 mm, 3X/axis		Note 3
Solder Heat Resistance (SHR)	260°C ± 5°C, 10 sec.		Note 3
Solderability	Steam age for 16 hrs., then solder dip at 260°C for 5 sec.		Solder coverage on lead

#### Notes:

- 1. Depending on the maximum derating curve.
- 2. Criteria for judging failure

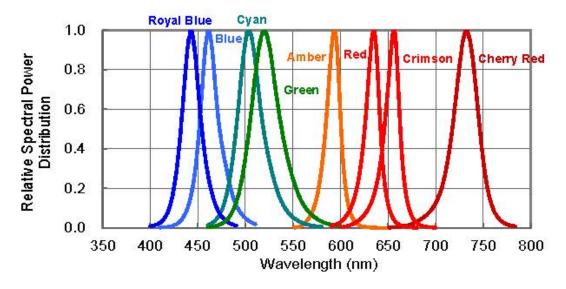
		Criteria for	Judgement
Item	Test Condition	Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage (V <sub>F</sub> )	I <sub>F</sub> = max DC		Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or	I <sub>F</sub> = max DC	Initial Level x 0.7	1
Reverse Current (I <sub>R</sub> )	$V_R = 5V$		50 μA

<sup>\*</sup> The test is performed after the LED is cooled down to the room temperature.

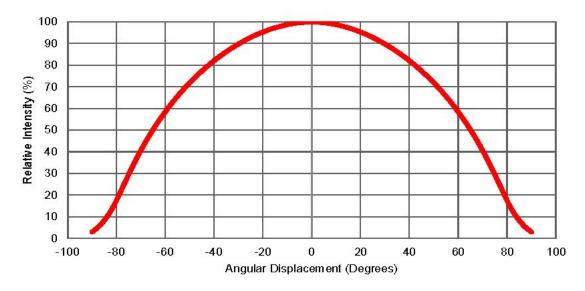
3. A failure is an LED that is open or shorted.



### Color Spectrum, TJ = 25°C



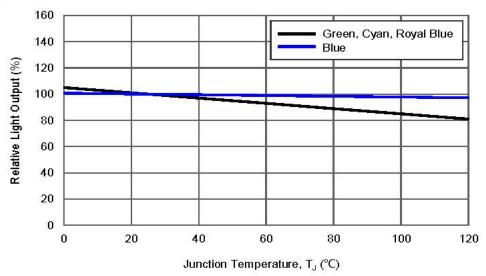
### **Typical Spatial Radiation Pattern**

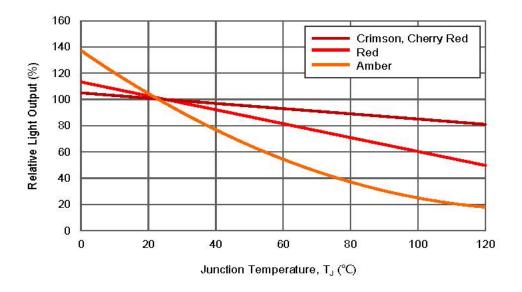




### **Light Output Characteristics**

Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 350mA

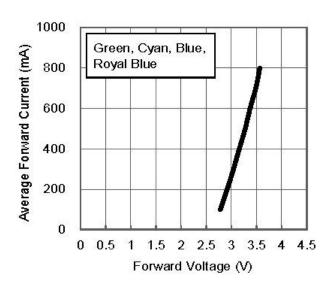


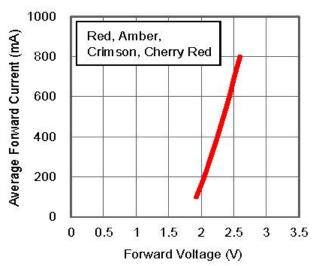




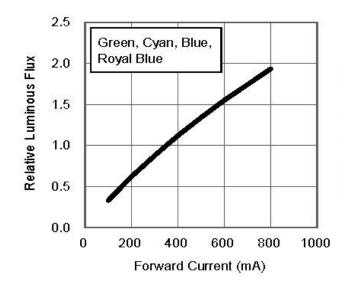
### Forward Current Characteristics, TJ = 25°C

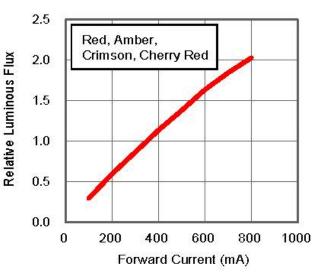
Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current





Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux







### RHMoisture Sensitivity Level -JEDEC Leve 3

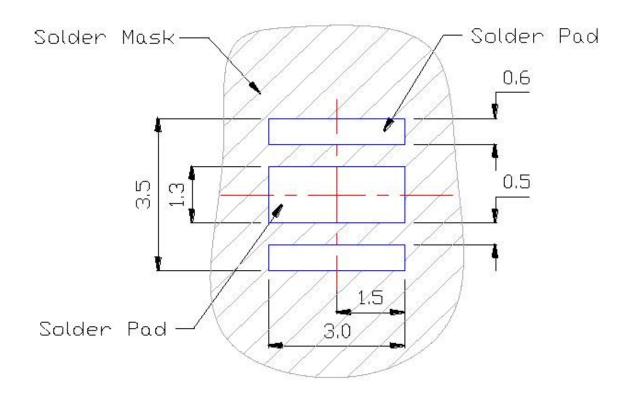
FloorLife		Soak Requirements				
Level	Floor Life		Stan	dard	Accelerated	d Environment
	Time	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions
3	168 hours	≦30/60%	192+5/-0	30/60	40+1/-0	60/60

- The standard soak time includes a default value of 24 hours for semiconductor manufature's exposure time (MET) between bake and bag and includes the maximum time allowed out of the bag at the distributor's facility.
- Table below presents the moisture sensitivity level definitions per IPC/JEDEC's J-STD-020C.

	<b>-</b> 1.77		Soak Requirements				
Level	Floor	Floor Life		Standard		Accelerated Environment	
	Time	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions	
1	Unlimited	≤30°C / 85% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 85% RH	NA	NA	
2	1 year	≤30°C / 60% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 60% RH	NA	NA	
2a	4 weeks	≤30°C / 60% RH	696 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	120 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH	
3	168 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	192 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	40 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH	
4	72 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	96 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	20 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH	
5	48 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	72 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	15 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH	
5a	24 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	48 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	10 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH	
6	Time on Label (TOL)	≤30°C / 60% RH	Time on Label (TOL)	30°C / 60% RH	NA	NA	



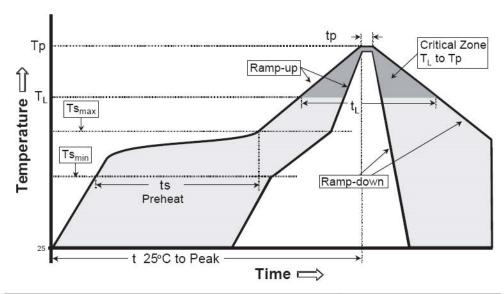
### **Recommended Solder Pad Design**



- All dimensions are in millimeters.
- Electrical isolation is required between Slug and Solder Pad.



#### **Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile**



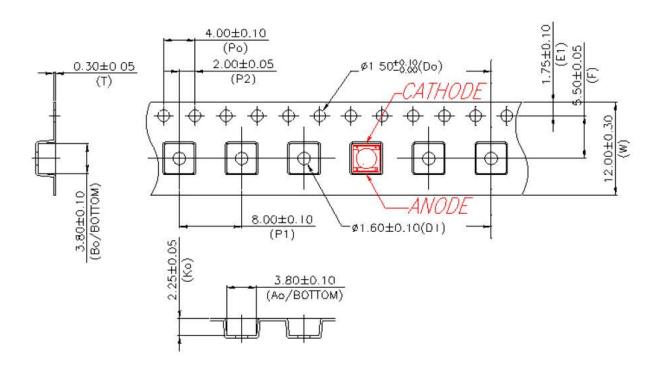
Profile Feature	Typical parameters
Average Ramp-Up Rate (Ts <sub>max</sub> to Tp)	3 °C/second max.
Preheat Temperature Min (Ts <sub>min</sub> )	150 ℃
Preheat Temperature Max (Ts <sub>max</sub> )	200 ℃
Time (Ts <sub>min</sub> to Ts <sub>max</sub> )	60-180 seconds
Time maintained above Temperature (TL)	217 ℃
Time maintained above Time (TL)	60-150 seconds
Peak/Classification Temperature (Tp)	240 ℃
Time within 5 °C of Actual Peak Temperature (Tp)	5 seconds
Ramp-Down Rate	6 °C/second max.
Time 25 °C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes max.

- All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a
  double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the
  characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- Reflow soldering should not be done more than three times.
- When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.



### **Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications**

• Carrier Tape Dimensions

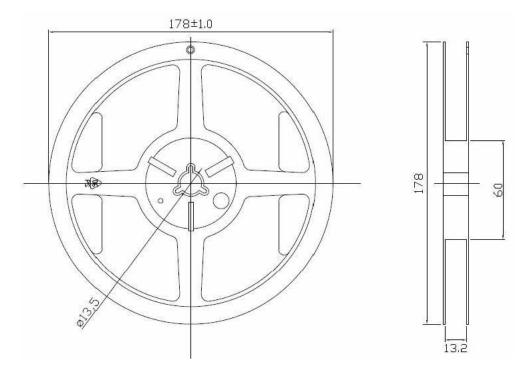


#### Notes:

- 1. Drawing not to scale.
- 2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm$  0.10mm.



#### Reel Dimensions



#### Notes:

- 1. Empty component pockets sealed with top cover tape.
- 2. 1000 pieces per reel.
- 3. Drawing not to scale.
- 4. All dimensions are in millimeters



# 台宙晶體科技股份有限公司

### Top Crystal Technology Inc.,

#### **Notice**

- In order to avoid absorption of moisture, it is recommended that the products are stored in the dry box (or desiccators) with a desiccants. Alternatively the following environment is recommended: Storage temperature: 5°C~30°C Humidity:60% HR max.
- If the storage conditions are of high humidity the product should be dried before use. Recommended drying conditions: 12 hours at 60°C±5°C.
- Any mechanical force or any excess vibration should be avoid during the cooling process after soldering.
- Reflow rapidly cooling should be avoided.
- Components should not be mounted on distorted Printed Circuit Boards.
- Devices should not contact with any types of fluid, such as water, oil, organic solvents....
   etc.
- The maximum ambient temperature should be taken into consideration when determining the operating current.
- Devices should be soldered within 7 days after opening the moisture-proof packing.
- Repack unused product in anti-moisture packing, fold to close any opening and store in a dry place.
- The appearance and specifications of devices may be modified for improvement without notice.
- ESD Precautions Static Electricity and surge damages LEDs. It is recommended that wrist bands or anti-electrostatic gloves be used when handing the LEDs. All devices, equipment and machinery should be properly grounded.
- This product must be driven by constant power supplier.

### Handling of Silicone Lens LEDs

Notes for handling of silicone lens LEDs

- Please do not use a force of over 0.3kgf impact or pressure on the silicone lens, otherwise it will cause a catastrophic failure.
- The LEDs should only be picked up by making contact with the sides of the LED body.
- Avoid touching the silicone lens especially by sharp tools such as Tweezers.
- Avoid leaving fingerprints on the silicone lens.
- Please store the LEDs away from dusty areas or seal the product against dust.
- When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that mechanical pressure on the silicone lens must be prevented.
- Please do not mold over the silicone lens with another resin. (epoxy, urethane, etc)

