PART NO. : EOZ-ZTFRCD0-EG

Super Flux LED

3mm 90° Round Lens- Green Color

Data Sheet

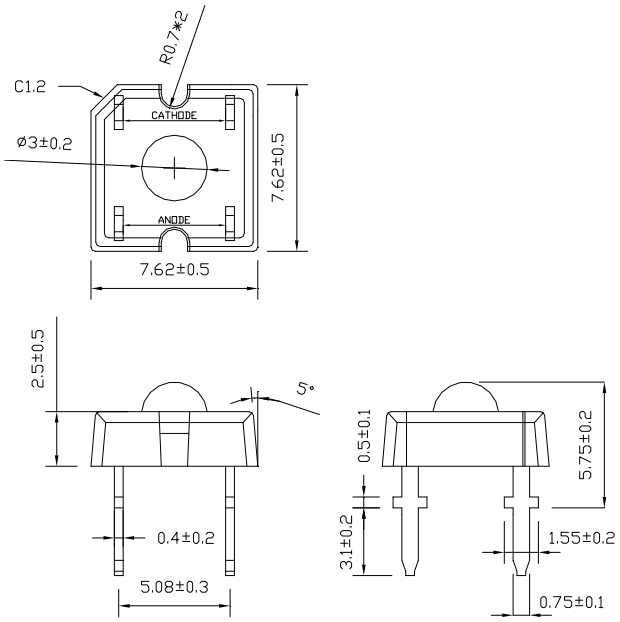
Features

- InGaN chip technology
- High luminance
- Low thermal resistance
- Low profile
- Design for high current operation
- Pb free & RoHS compliant product

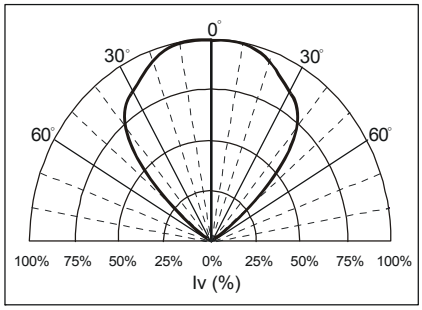
Applications

- Automotive exterior lighting
- Electronic sign and signal
- Specialty lighting
- Decoration

Outline Drawings



Beam Pattern



Note:

1. All dimensions are in millimeter.
2. Tolerance is ±0.20mm unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under bottom surface of epoxy is 1.5mm max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Average Forward Current[1]	I_F	50	mA
Peak Forward Current[2]	I_{peak}	80	mA
Reverse Voltage[3]	V_R	5	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	230	mW
Current Linearity vs. Ambient Temperature	TC_I	-0.48	mA/℃
LED Junction Temperature	T_J	125	℃
Operating Temperature Range[1]	T_{OPR}	-40 ~ 100	℃
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STO}	-40 ~ 100	℃
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)[4]	$R_{\theta JA}$	300 (Typ.)	K/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Soldering Point)[4]	$R_{\theta JS}$	130 (Typ.)	K/W
Lead Soldering Condition	T_{SOL}	Below 260℃, Max. 3 seconds	

Note: 1. Design of heat dissipation should be considered. For the allowable operating current at different operating temperature, please refer to fig 4. page 4.
2. Duty ratio=1/10, pulse width=0.1ms.
3. This device is not designed for reverse voltage application. The reverse voltage or current may damage LED.
4. This value is taken from a statistical sampling, and is provided for reference only. It's recommended to build in a safety margin for the design of heat dissipation, to ensure LEDs perform normally and optimally.

Electrical and Optical Characteristics at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Total Luminous Flux	Φv	5400	8100	---	mlm	I_F=50mA
Luminous Intensity / Total Flux[1]	Iv /Φv	---	0.65	---	mcd / mlm	I_F=50mA
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	---	90	---	Deg	I_F=50mA
Total Included Angle[2]	$\theta_{0.9}$	---	110	---	Deg	I_F=50mA
Dominant Wavelength	λ_D	519	525	531	nm	I_F=50mA
Spectral Half Width	Δλ	---	25	---	nm	I_F=50mA
Forward Voltage	V_F	3.0	3.8	4.6	V	I_F=50mA
Reverse Current	I_R	---	---	10	μA	V_R=10V

Note: 1. The ratio of luminous intensity vs. total flux is a typical value for reference only.
2. Viewing angle 0.9V is the included angle at which 90% of total luminous flux is captured.

Rank Combination

Dominant Wavelength λ_D(nm) @I_F=50mA			Total Flux Φv(mlm) @I_F=50mA			Forward Voltage V_F(v) @I_F=50mA		
Min.	**Max.**	**Code**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Code**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Code**
519	523	**F5**	5400	7600	**2G**	3.0	3.2	**K**
523	527	**F6**	7600	10000	**2H**	3.2	3.4	**G**
527	531	**F7**	10000	15000	**2J***	3.4	3.6	**A**
-	-	-	-	-	**-**	3.6	3.8	**B**
-	-	-	-	-	**-**	3.8	4.0	**C**
-	-	-	-	-	**-**	4.0	4.2	**D**
-	-	-	-	-	**-**	4.2	4.4	**E**
-	-	-	-	-	**-**	4.4	4.6	**F**

Note: 1. All of rank combinations which include total flux, dominant wavelength, and forward voltage will be included in every shipment.
2. Measurement uncertainty of the total flux: ±15%
3. Measurement uncertainty of the dominant wavelength: ±1nm
4. Measurement uncertainty of the voltage: ±0.1V
5. [＊] Bin with less distribution

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristic Curves

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

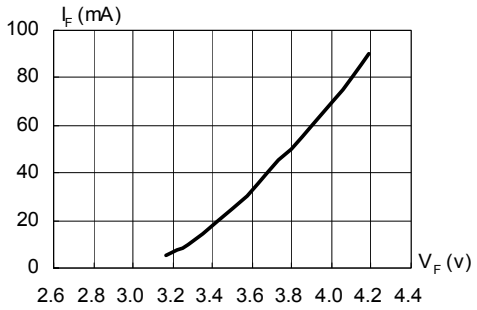


Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

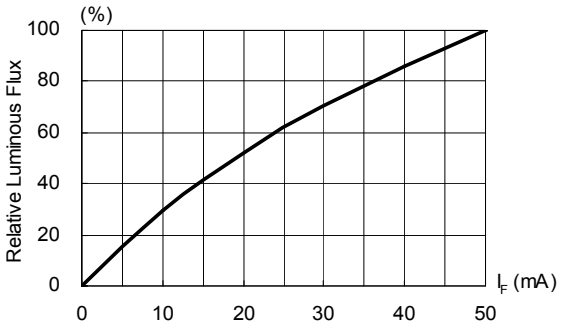


Fig.2 Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

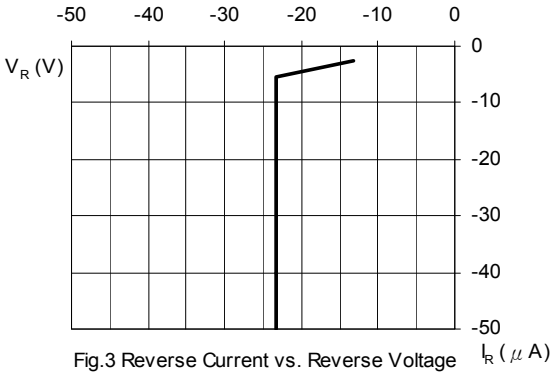


Fig.3 Reverse Current vs. Reverse Voltage

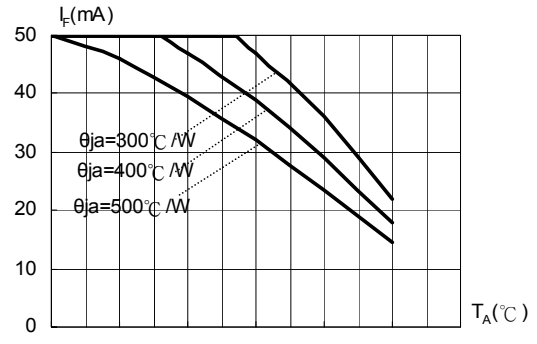


Fig.4 Allowable Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

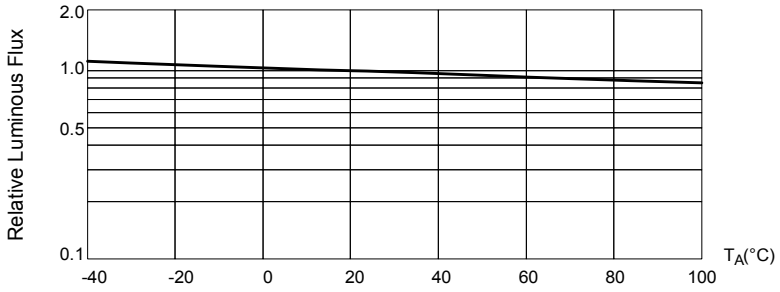


Fig. 5 Luminous Flux at I_F = 50mA vs. Ambient Temperature

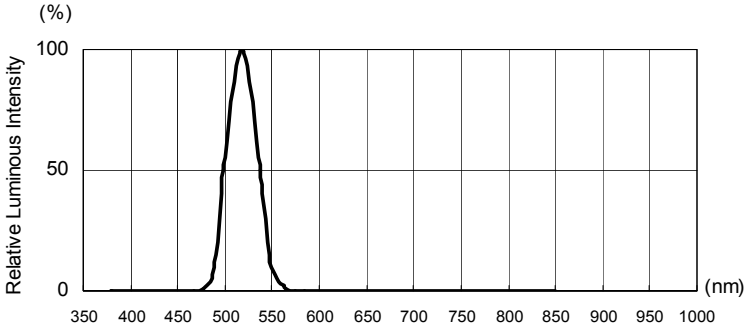
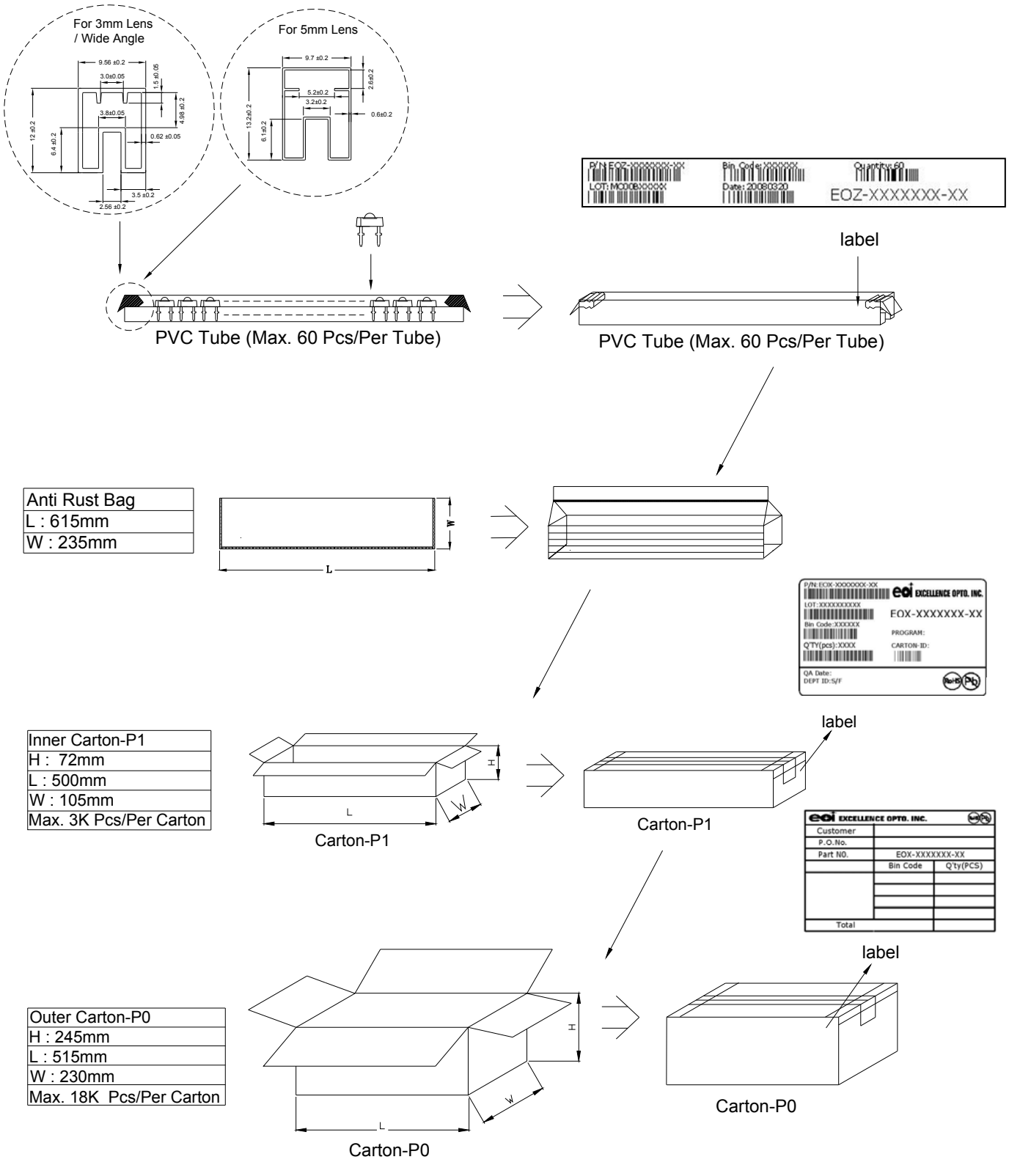


Fig 6. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

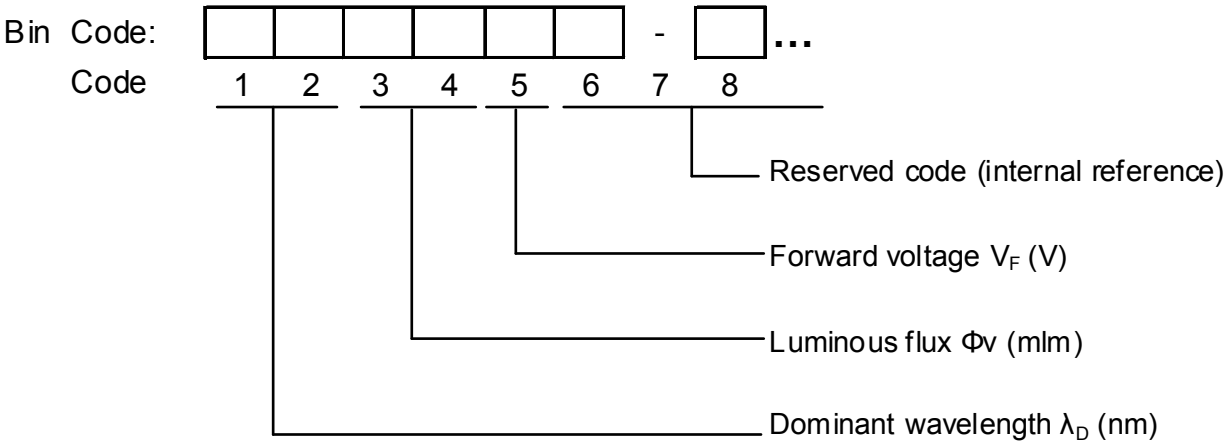
Note: The data shown above are typical values, which do not correspond to the actual parameters of every single LED. These figures can only reflect statistical curves, and the typical data will be changed without further notice.

Shipment Package



Description of Bin Code

EOI's LEDs are tested and sorted into different bins with individual bin code. The LED bin code is shown on the label of every shipment package, and includes the information of color, brightness, and also forward voltage of LED. Please refer to the rank combination of every product to get detail information of each bin code.



Precaution of Application

1. Circuit layout and design

(1) Due to the forward voltage of LED will vary with temperature and its driving current, the current- limited protective circuit should be considered in the LED circuit design.

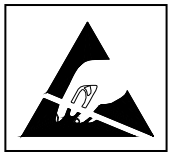
When LEDs are arrayed as parallel circuit, different inherent resistance of LED will cause unbalance current. The unbalanced driving current which exists in every parallel circuit may make LED to be driven at different power. Therefore, the LED driven at higher power may be damaged by over driving current, and the LED driven at lower power may be dimmer than the others.

To solve this situation, a suitable resistor is recommended to put in series with each LED circuit. The resistor will limit and balance the driving current which flows through every parallel circuit.

(2) For circuit design, current through each LED must not exceed its Absolute Maximum Rating.

(3) LEDs should be operated in forward bias. A driving circuit must be designed well, so that neither forward nor reverse voltage would be applied to LEDs while power off. Without such correct circuit design, damage may occur on LEDs, especially if a reverse voltage is continuously applied to LEDs.

2. Electric Static Discharge (ESD) Protection



All LED materials, such as GaP, AlGaAs, AlInGaP, GaN, or InGaN chips, are STATIC SENSITIVE device. ESD protection or surge voltages shall be considered and taken care in whole product design and production processes.

The following protection is recommended:

(1) A wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove shall be used when handling the LEDs.
(2) All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. The whole environments of processing and manufacturing should be controlled and kept in suitable ESD protection level.
(3) It is recommended to perform electrical tests to screen out ESD failures at final inspection.
(4) It is important to eliminate the possibility of surge current during circuitry design.

If LED is damaged by ESD or surge voltage, damaged LED may show some unusual characteristics, such as leakage current, dimmer, or no light emission. When damaged LED is inspected at low driving current, black dots may appear within the emitting area.

3. Lead Forming

The leads should not be bent or cut. If cut or bend process is not avoided, the customer will assume responsibility for any problems.

Do not apply any bending stress to the base of the lead, and don't cause any stress after mounting the LED lamp on PCB. The stress to the base may damage LED's characteristics, or cause deterioration of the epoxy resin. This will hurt and degrade the LEDs.

4. Storage

It is recommended to store the LEDs in the following conditions:

(1) Shelf life in original package: 12 months at T_A <40℃ and humidity <60%RH.
(2) After the package is opened, the LED must be kept in the following environment:

Humidity (Hum.): < 60%RH

Temperature (T_A): 5℃ ~ 30℃

Assembly duration (subject to wave soldering): within 168 hours

The LED should be used completely as soon as possible. If some of LED are not used, it's recommended to keep LED with moisture absorbent material in moisture proof sealed bags, or airtight container. When these unused LEDs will be used again, pre-qualification of soldering process should be done before production.

Although the leads of LED lamp are plated with pure tin to protect leads from corrosion, devices should be subjected to wave soldering, or equivalent process as soon as possible (within the above assembly duration), after the original package is opened. Exposure to a corrosive environment may cause the plated metal parts of product to be tarnished, which would adversely affect the solderability of LEDs.

If some of LEDs are not used, it's recommended to keep LED with moisture absorbent material in moisture proof sealed bags, or airtight container, in order to protect LEDs from corrosion and moisture. When these unused LEDs will be used again, pre-qualification of soldering process should be done before production.

Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially in high humidity environment where condensation can occur.

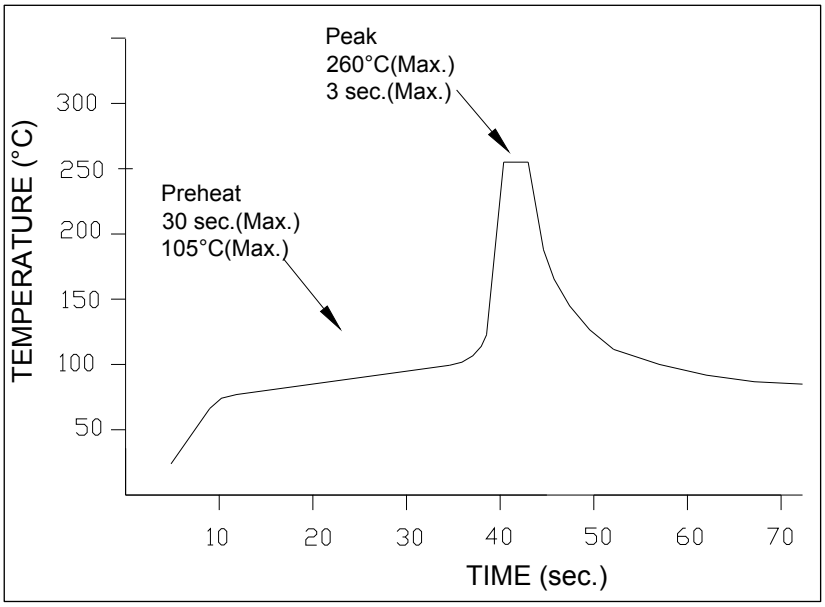
5. Soldering

Soldering heat may damage the LED. Careful attention should be paid during soldering and PCB assembly processes. In order to eliminate the stress of heat shock, please solder the LEDs no close than 1.6mm form the base of the epoxy bulb.

Recommended soldering condition:

	Wave Soldering	Manual Solder Dipping	Hand soldering by iron
Pre-heat Temperature	105℃ Max.	-	
Pre-heat Time	30 sec. Max.	-	
Peak Temperature	260℃ Max.	260℃ Max.	350℃ Max.
Dwell Time	3 sec. Max.	5 sec. Max.	3 sec. Max.

Recommended Wave Solder Temperature Profile



Care should be taken to avoid cooling at a rapid rate, and ensure the peak temperature ramps down slowly.

Never take next process until the component is cooled down to room temperature after soldering. It's banned to load any stress on the resin during soldering. If it's necessary to clamp the LED bulbs to help soldering, it is important to ensure no mechanical stress on the LEDs.

Any kinds of soldering process must not be performed more than one time. Direct soldering to double-side PCBs must be avoided, to keep the LED from overheat damage.

Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is necessary, the soldering iron or heat gun could be used if the LED needs to be removed. The removed LEDs shall not be used again. Please refer to the recommendations for manual soldering if additional rework is needed.

6. Manual Soldering (Using Soldering Iron)

The manual soldering process is not recommended for quality consideration. When it is absolutely necessary, the LEDs may be mounted in this fashion but the customer will assume responsibility for any problems.

The following conditions are recommended:

(1) Soldering material: solder with silver content is recommended.

(2) Temperature of the iron : $\leqq$ 350°C

(3) Soldering time: max. 3 seconds

(4) Operating cautions:

- Please avoid overheating of LED component in any process. Overheating could damage the LED package.
- Please don’t place any stress on the lens of LED, especially at high temperature.

7. Cleaning

An alcohol-based solvent such as isopropyl alcohol (IPA) is recommended to clean the LED bulbs, if cleaning is necessary. Before cleaning, a pre-test should be done to confirm whether any damage to the LEDs will occur if cleaning solvent is used.

It is not recommended to use unspecified chemical liquids, and also ultrasonic power during cleaning process. The chemical and ultrasonic power could harm the LED devices.

8. Others

(1) The strong light from LEDs may injure human eyes. Precautions should be taken to prevent looking directly at the LEDs with unaided eyes.

(2) LED device is very sensitive to heat. In order to get maximum light output during the duration of LED's long life, designer should consider the best methods and design for thermal dissipation when designing the entire system. It's recommended to avoid intense heat generation and to operate within the maximum ratings given in this specification.

(3) Every piece of LED will be sorted and LEDs with the same binning grade will be taped into the same reel or put into the same tube or bag. It is recommended to use the same bin-grade LED to assemble the unit module. This will ensure the LED unit module with good uniformity of brightness, hue, and so on.

(4) For outdoor usage, necessary measure should be taken to prevent the damage from water, moisture and salt spray.

(5) Do not use sulfur-containing materials in commercial products.

Terms and Condition

1. EOI warrants all sold LEDs which conform to the specifications approved by the customers.
2. Any LED supplied by EOI is found not conform to the specifications that both parties agreed upon, customer should claim within 30 days of receipt.
3. EOI will not hold any responsibility for the failed LEDs, which are caused by mishandling or misusing the LEDs exceeding the operating conditions that EOI suggested.
4. EOI's LED products are designed and manufactured for general electronic equipment (such as household appliances, communication equipment, office equipment, electronic instrumentation and so on). If customer's application requires exceptional quality or reliability, which might concern human safety, it is necessary to consult with EOI in advance.
5. All the information published is considered to be reliable. However, EOI does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product described herein. EOI's liability for defective LED lamps shall only be limited to replacement, in no event shall EOI be liable for consequential damages or loss.
6. EOI and customer shall both confirm the specifications herein, and all quality related matters will base on the specifications both parties agreed upon.
7. The information in this documentation is subject to change without notice.

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