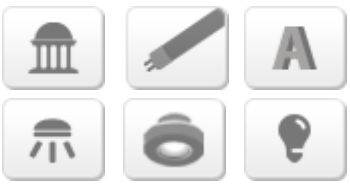
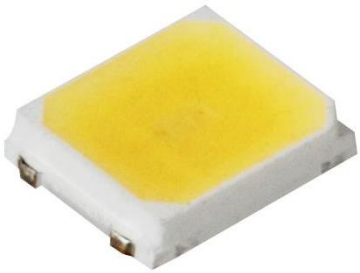
Mid-Power LED - 3528 Series

STW9A12D
(Cool, Neutral, Warm)





RoHS

Product Brief

Description

- This White Colored surface-mount LED comes in standard package dimension. Package Size: 3.5x2.8x0.7mm
- It has a substrate made up of a molded plastic reflector sitting on top of a lead frame.
- The die is attached within the reflector cavity and the cavity is encapsulated by silicone.
- The package design coupled with careful selection of component materials allow these products to perform with high reliability.

Features and Benefits

- Market Standard 3528 Package Size
- High Color Quality, CRI Min. 90
- RoHS compliant

Key Applications

- Interior lighting
- General lighting
- Indoor and outdoor displays
- Architectural / Decorative lighting

Table 1. Product Selection Table

Part Number	CCT			
	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.
STW9A12D	Cool White	4700K	5600K	7000K
STW9A12D	Neutral White	3700K	4200K	4700K
STW9A12D	Warm White	2100K	3000K	3700K

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Performance Characteristics

Table 2. Product Selection Guide, I_F = 150mA, T_j = 25ºC, RH30%

Part Number	CCT (K) [1]	RANK	Luminous Intensity [2] I_V (cd)		Luminous Flux [3] Φ_V (lm)		CRI R_a
	Typ.		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min.
STW9A12D	6500	J14	14	16	43.4	49.6	90
		J16	16	18	49.6	55.8	90
		J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	90
	5600	J14	14	16	43.4	49.6	90
		J16	16	18	49.6	55.8	90
		J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	90
	5000	J16	16	18	49.6	55.8	90
		J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	90
		J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	90
	4500	J16	16	18	48.8	54.9	90
		J18	18	20	54.9	61.0	90
	4000	J16	16	18	48.8	54.9	90
		J18	18	20	54.9	61.0	90
	3500	J14	14	16	42.0	48.0	90
		J16	16	18	48.0	54.0	90
		J18	18	20	54.0	60	90
	3000	J14	14	16	42.0	48.0	90
		J16	16	18	48.0	54.0	90
		J18	18	20	54.0	60	90
	2700	J14	14	16	42.0	48.0	90
		J16	16	18	48.0	54.0	90
	2450	J12	12	14	36.0	42.0	90
		J14	14	16	42.0	48.0	90
	2200	J12	12	14	36.0	42.0	90
		J14	14	16	42.0	48.0	90

Notes :

(1) Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.

(2) Seoul Semiconductor maintains a tolerance of ±7% on Intensity and power measurements. The luminous intensity IV was measured at the peak of the spatial pattern which may not be aligned with the mechanical axis of the LED package.

(3) The lumen table is only for reference.

Performance Characteristics

Table 3. Characteristics, I_F=150mA, T_j= 25ºC, RH30%

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Forward Current	I_F	-	150	180	mA
Forward Voltage	V_F	-	3.2	3.5	V
Luminous Intensity[1] (6,500K)[2]	I_v	-	15.0	-	cd
CRI [3]	R_a	90	-	-	
Viewing Angle	$2\Theta_{1/2}$	-	120	-	Deg.
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	- 40	-	+ 85	ºC
Thermal resistance (J to S) [4]	$R\theta_{J\text{-}S}$	-	35	-	℃/W
ESD Sensitivity(HBM)	-	Class 2 JESD22-A114-E			

Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	180	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	0.63	W
Junction Temperature	T_j	120	ºC
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ + 85	ºC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ + 100	ºC

Notes :

(1) Seoul Semiconductor maintains a tolerance of ±7% on Intensity and power measurements.

(2) Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.

Color coordinate : ±0.005, CCT ±5% tolerance.

(3) Tolerance is ±2.0 on CRI , ±0.1 on VF measurements.

(4) Thermal resistance is junction to Solder.

(5) The products are sensitive to static electricity and must be carefully taken when handling products

(6) It is recommended minimum currrent 5mA in order to avoid unstable brightness, and may vary depending on circuit configuration

(7) It is recommended to use it in the condition that the reliability is secured within the Max value.

- **Calculated performance values are for reference only.**
- **All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Seoul Semiconductor.**

Characteristics Graph

Fig 1. Color Spectrum, T_j = 25ºC, I_F=150mA

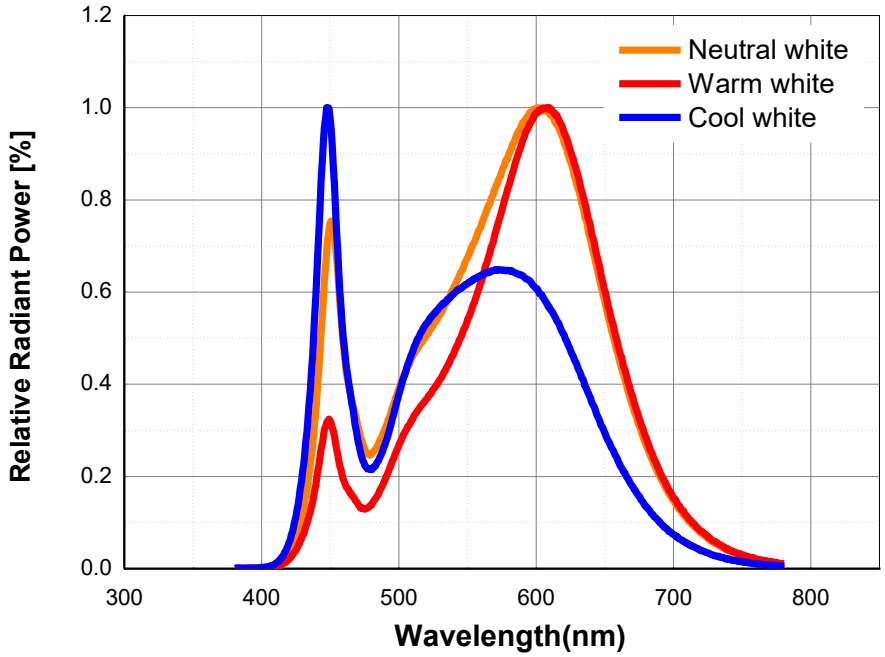
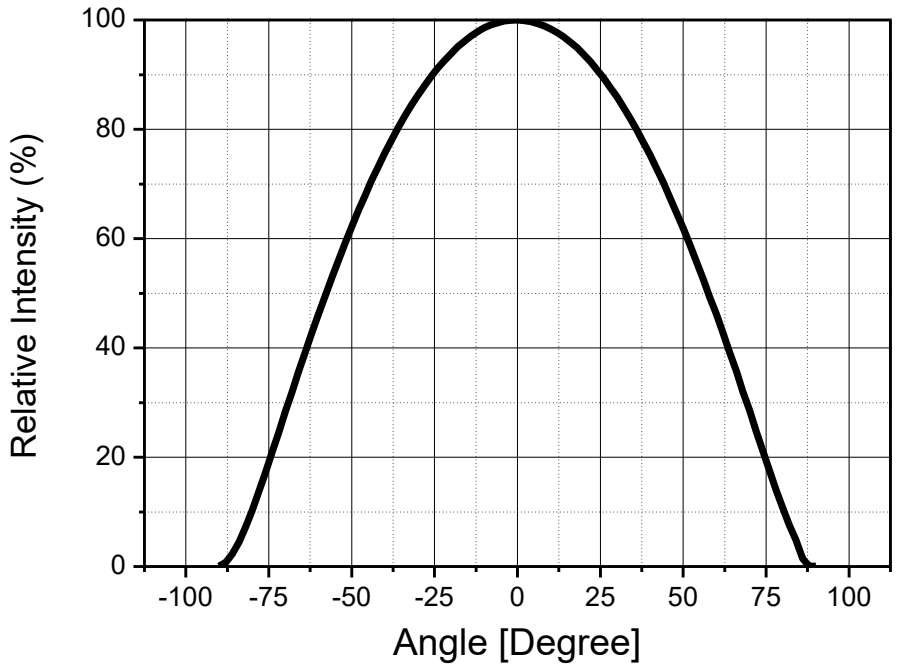


Fig 2. Radiant Pattern, T_j = 25ºC, I_F=150mA



Characteristics Graph

Fig 3. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current, T_j = 25ºC

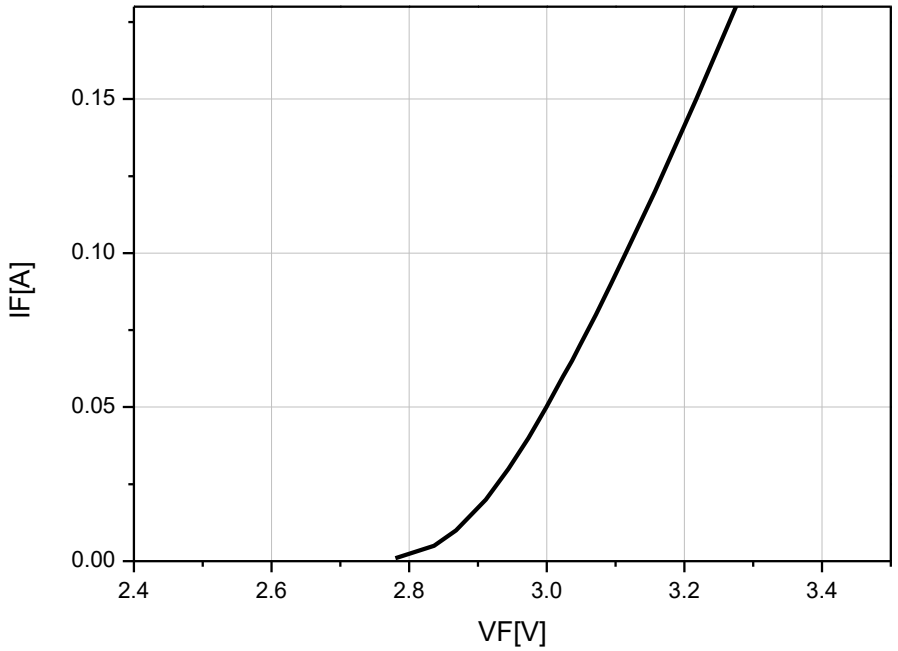
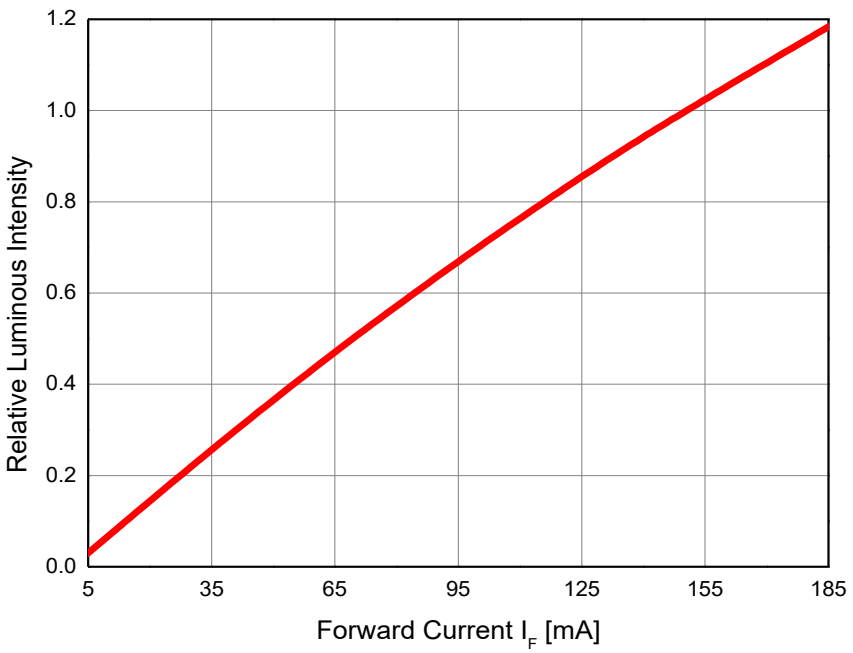


Fig 4. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Intensity, T_j = 25ºC



- Use of less than 5mA is not recommended

Characteristics Graph

Fig 6. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Luminous Intensity, I_F=150mA

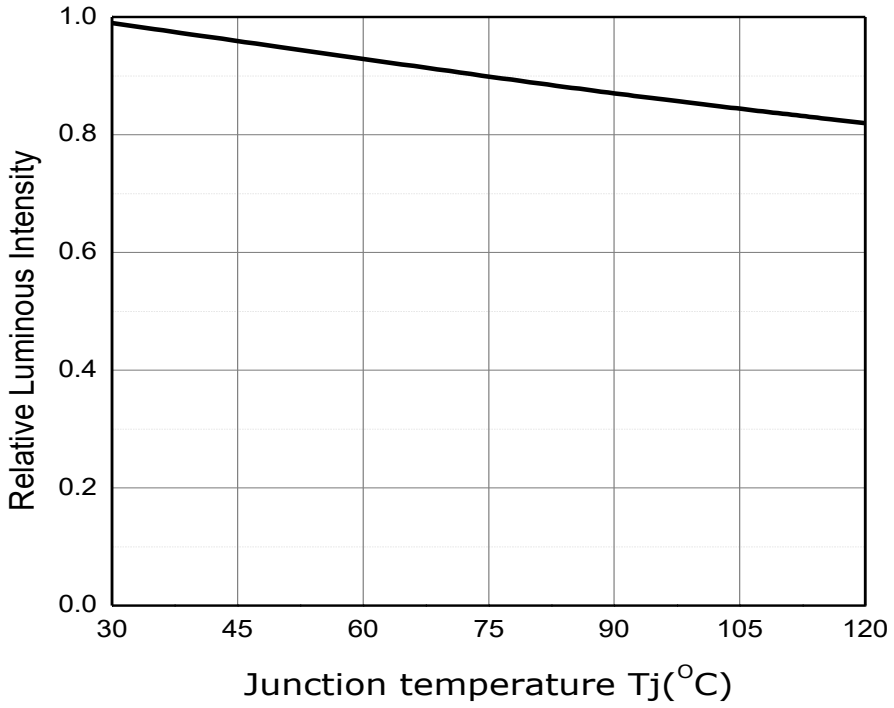
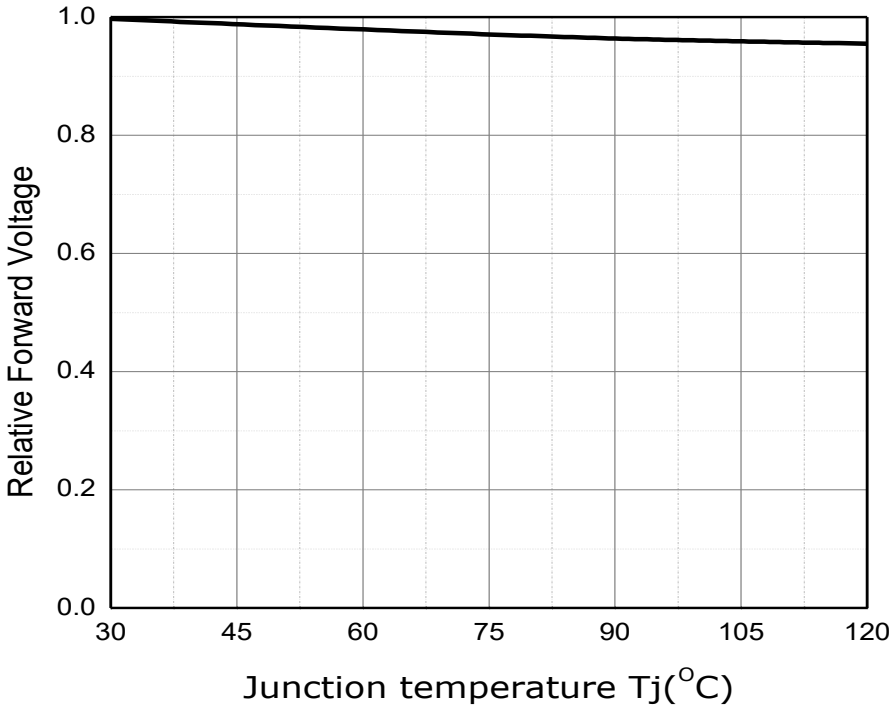
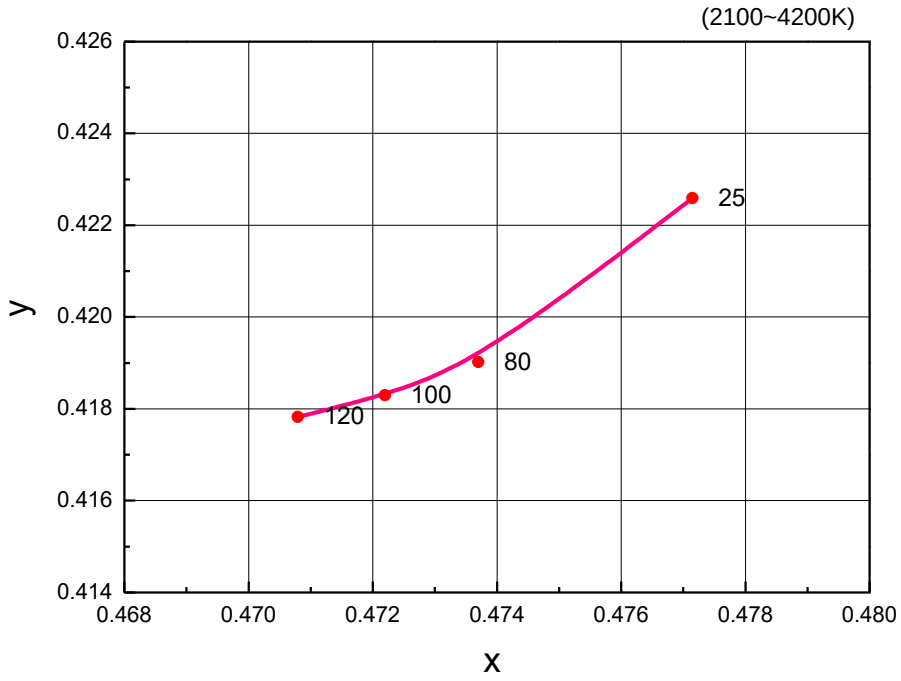


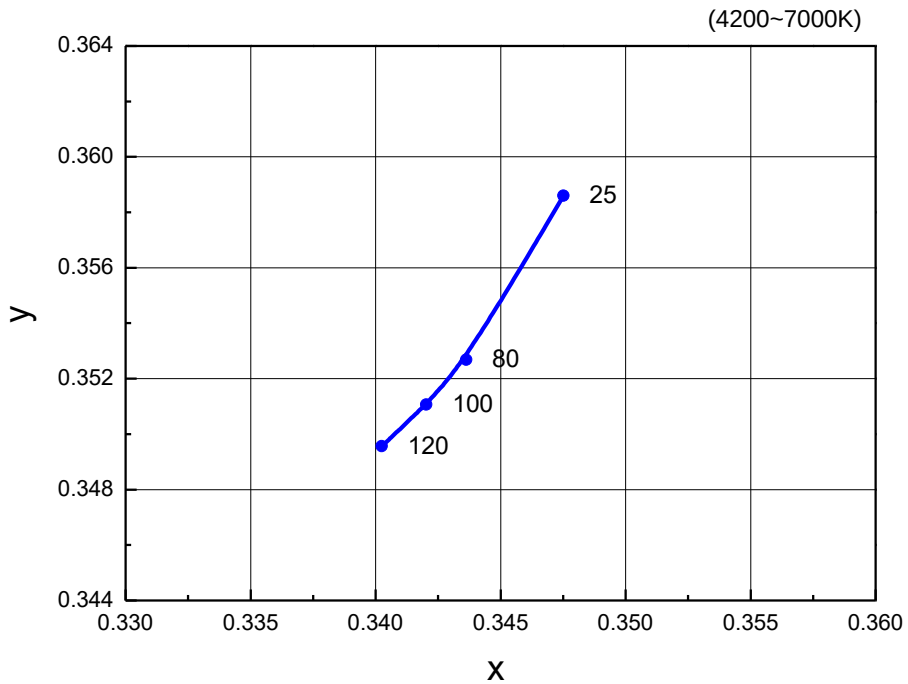
Fig 7. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Forward Voltage, I_F=150mA



Characteristics Graph

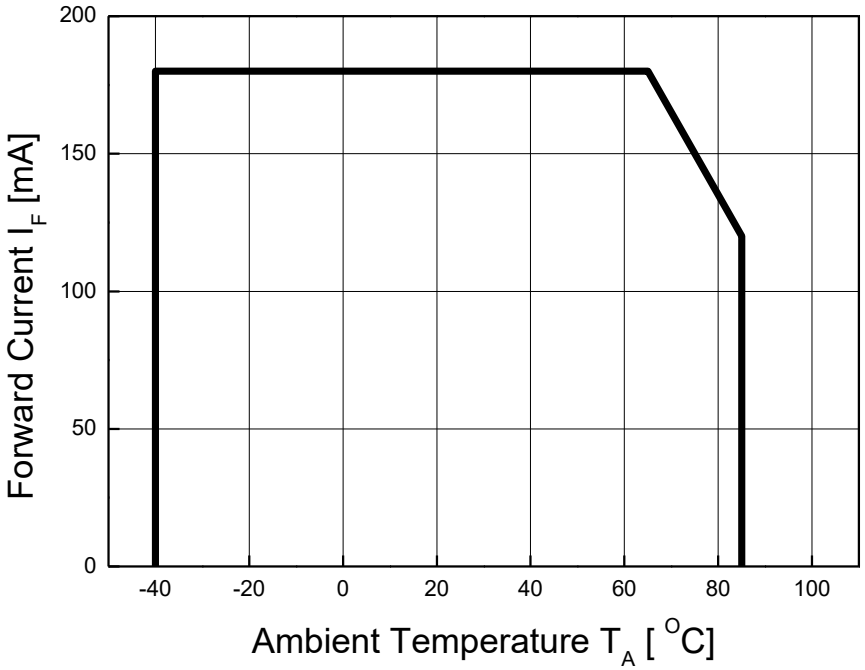
Fig 8. Chromaticity Coordinate vs. Junction Temperature, I_F=150mA





Characteristics Graph

Fig 9. Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current, T_{j_max} = 125℃



Color Bin Structure

Table 5. Bin Code description, T_j=25℃, I_F=150mA

Part Number	Luminous Intensity (cd)			Color Chromaticity Coordinate	Typical Forward Voltage (V)		
	Bin Code	Min.	Max.		Bin Code	Min.	Max.
STW9A12D	J12	12.0	14.0	Refer to Page. 12	Z1	3.0	3.1
	J14	14.0	16.0		Z2	3.1	3.2
	J16	16.0	18.0		Z3	3.2	3.3
	J18	18.0	20.0		A1	3.3	3.4
					A2	3.4	3.5

Table 6. Intensity rank distribution

Available ranks

CCT	CIE	IV Rank			
6,000 ~ 7,000K	A	J12	J14	J16	J18
5,300 – 6,000K	B	J12	J14	J16	J18
4,700 ~ 5,300K	C	J12	J14	J16	J18
4,200 ~ 4,700K	D	J12	J14	J16	J18
3,700 ~ 4,200K	E	J12	J14	J16	J18
3,200 ~ 3,700K	F	J12	J14	J16	J18
2,900 ~ 3,200K	G	J12	J14	J16	J18
2,600 ~ 2,900K	H	J12	J14	J16	J18
2,300 ~ 2,600K	J	J12	J14	J16	J18
2,100 ~ 2,300K	K	J12	J14	J16	J18

***Notes :**

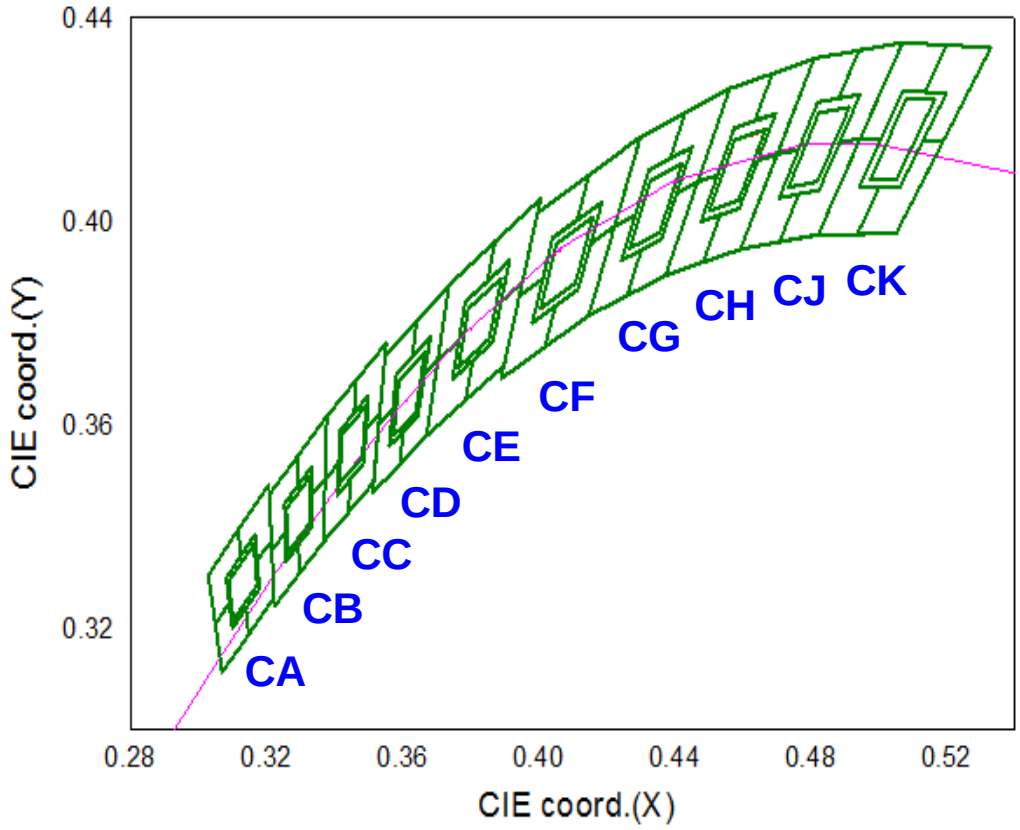
(1) Calculated performance values are for reference only.

- **All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Seoul Semiconductor.**

  In order to ensure availability, single color rank will not be orderable.

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram T_j=25℃, I_F=150mA

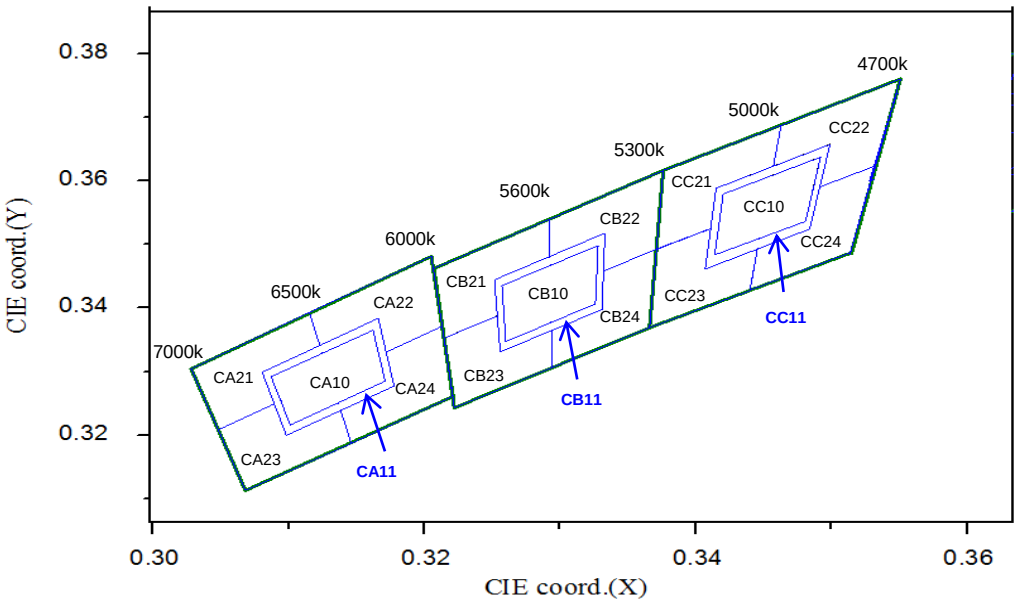


***Notes :**

• Energy Star binning applied to all 2600~7000K.
• Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates : ± 0.005

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram T_j=25℃, I_F=150mA



CA10		CA11		CA21		CA22		CA23	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3087	0.3292	0.3080	0.3299	0.3028	0.3304	0.3115	0.3393	0.3048	0.3209
0.3162	0.3365	0.3166	0.3384	0.3115	0.3393	0.3205	0.3481	0.3131	0.3290
0.3171	0.3285	0.3178	0.3277	0.3131	0.3290	0.3213	0.3371	0.3146	0.3187
0.3101	0.3216	0.3098	0.3200	0.3048	0.3209	0.3131	0.3290	0.3068	0.3113

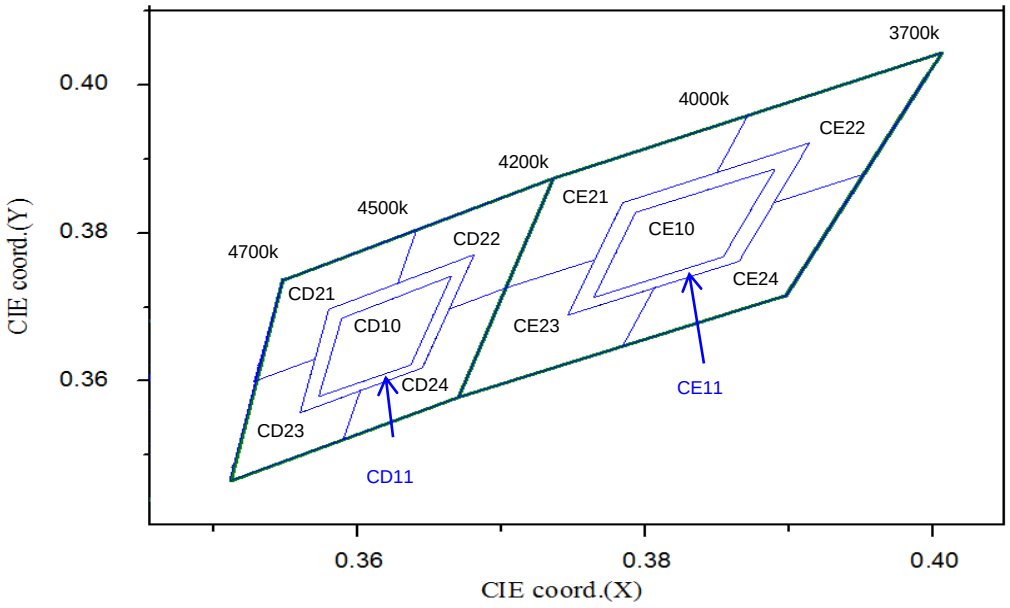
CA24		CB10		CB11		CB21		CB22	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3131	0.3290	0.3257	0.3435	0.3252	0.3444	0.3207	0.3462	0.3292	0.3539
0.3213	0.3371	0.3328	0.3498	0.3333	0.3518	0.3292	0.3539	0.3376	0.3616
0.3221	0.3261	0.3326	0.3406	0.3331	0.3398	0.3293	0.3423	0.3371	0.3493
0.3146	0.3187	0.3260	0.3347	0.3256	0.3331	0.3215	0.3353	0.3293	0.3423

CB23		CB24		CC10		CC11		CC21	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3215	0.3353	0.3293	0.3423	0.3420	0.3579	0.3415	0.3588	0.3376	0.3616
0.3293	0.3423	0.3371	0.3493	0.3492	0.3637	0.3499	0.3657	0.3463	0.3687
0.3294	0.3306	0.3366	0.3369	0.3481	0.3536	0.3484	0.3524	0.3452	0.3557
0.3222	0.3243	0.3294	0.3306	0.3414	0.3483	0.3407	0.3461	0.3371	0.3493

CC22		CC23		CC24	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3463	0.3687	0.3371	0.3492	0.3451	0.3557
0.3551	0.3760	0.3451	0.3557	0.3532	0.3623
0.3532	0.3623	0.3440	0.3427	0.3514	0.3487
0.3451	0.3557	0.3366	0.3369	0.3440	0.3428

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram T_j=25℃, I_F=150mA



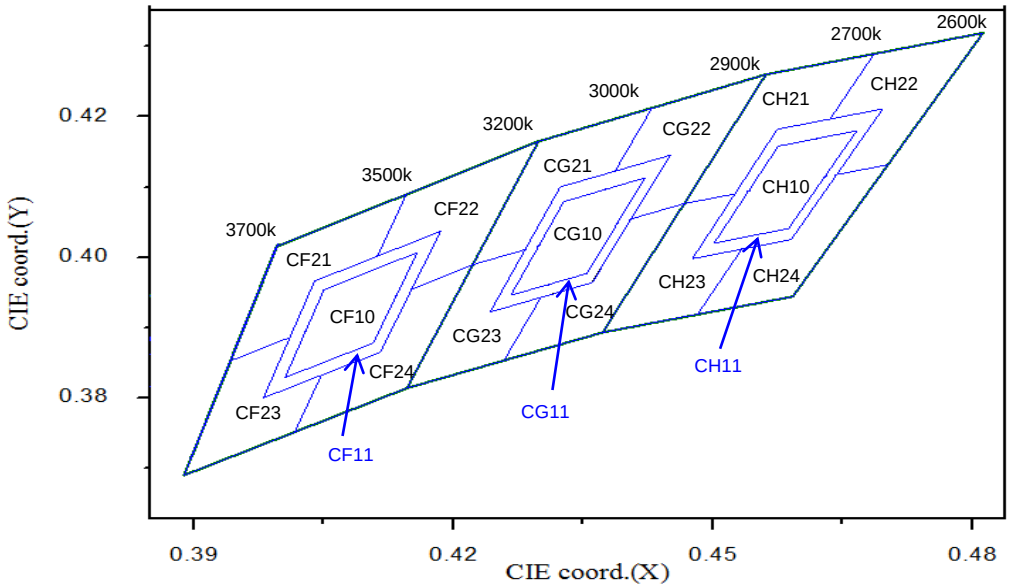
CD10		CD11		CD21		CD22		CD23	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3589	0.3685	0.3560	0.3557	0.3528	0.3599	0.3641	0.3805	0.3530	0.3601
0.3665	0.3742	0.3580	0.3697	0.3548	0.3736	0.3736	0.3874	0.3616	0.3663
0.3637	0.3622	0.3681	0.3771	0.3641	0.3805	0.3703	0.3726	0.3590	0.3521
0.3573	0.3579	0.3645	0.3618	0.3616	0.3663	0.3616	0.3663	0.3511	0.3465

CD24		CE10		CE11		CE21		CE22	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3616	0.3663	0.3764	0.3713	0.3746	0.3689	0.3703	0.3726	0.3828	0.3803
0.3703	0.3726	0.3793	0.3828	0.3784	0.3841	0.3736	0.3874	0.3871	0.3959
0.3670	0.3578	0.3890	0.3887	0.3914	0.3922	0.3871	0.3959	0.4006	0.4044
0.3590	0.3521	0.3854	0.3768	0.3865	0.3762	0.3828	0.3803	0.3952	0.3880

CE23		CE24	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3670	0.3578	0.3784	0.3647
0.3703	0.3726	0.3828	0.3803
0.3828	0.3803	0.3952	0.3880
0.3784	0.3647	0.3898	0.3716

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram T_j=25℃, I_F=150mA



CF10		CF11		CF21		CF22		CF23	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4006	0.3829	0.3981	0.3800	0.3996	0.4015	0.4146	0.4089	0.3943	0.3853
0.4051	0.3954	0.4040	0.3966	0.4146	0.4089	0.4299	0.4165	0.4082	0.3920
0.4159	0.4007	0.4186	0.4037	0.4082	0.3920	0.4223	0.3990	0.4017	0.3751
0.4108	0.3878	0.4116	0.3865	0.3943	0.3853	0.4082	0.3920	0.3889	0.3690

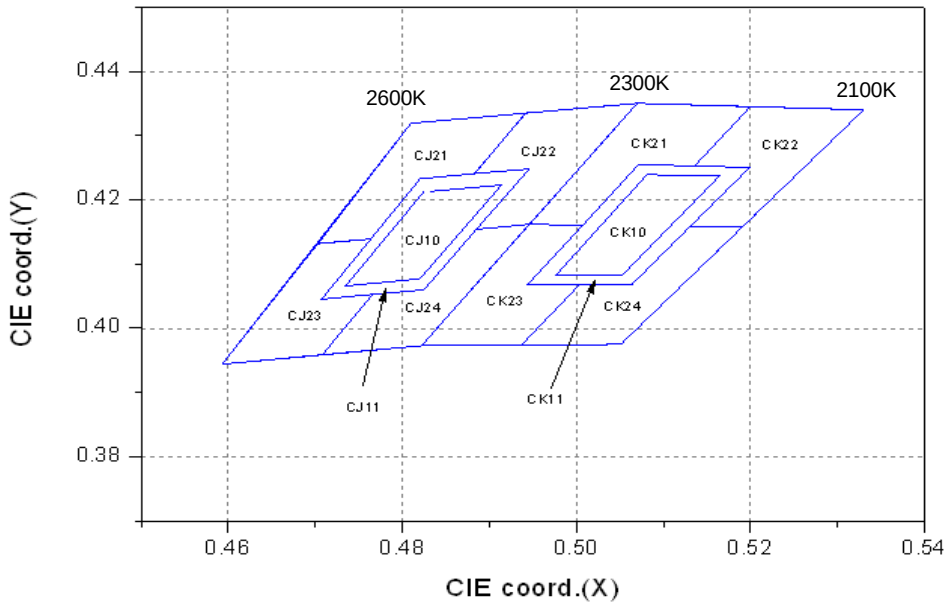
CF24		CG10		CG11		CG21		CG22	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4082	0.3920	0.4267	0.3946	0.4243	0.3922	0.4299	0.4165	0.4430	0.4212
0.4223	0.3990	0.4328	0.4079	0.4324	0.4100	0.4430	0.4212	0.4562	0.4260
0.4147	0.3814	0.4422	0.4113	0.4451	0.4145	0.4345	0.4033	0.4468	0.4077
0.4017	0.3751	0.4355	0.3977	0.4361	0.3964	0.4223	0.3990	0.4345	0.4033

CG23		CG24		CH10		CH11		CH21	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4223	0.3990	0.4345	0.4033	0.4502	0.4020	0.4477	0.3998	0.4562	0.4260
0.4345	0.4033	0.4468	0.4077	0.4576	0.4158	0.4575	0.4182	0.4687	0.4289
0.4259	0.3853	0.4373	0.3893	0.4667	0.4180	0.4697	0.4211	0.4585	0.4104
0.4147	0.3814	0.4259	0.3853	0.4588	0.4041	0.4591	0.4025	0.4468	0.4077

CH22		CH23		CH24	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4687	0.4289	0.4468	0.4077	0.4585	0.4104
0.4813	0.4319	0.4585	0.4104	0.4703	0.4132
0.4703	0.4132	0.4483	0.3919	0.4593	0.3944
0.4585	0.4104	0.4373	0.3893	0.4483	0.3919

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram T_j=25℃, I_F=150mA



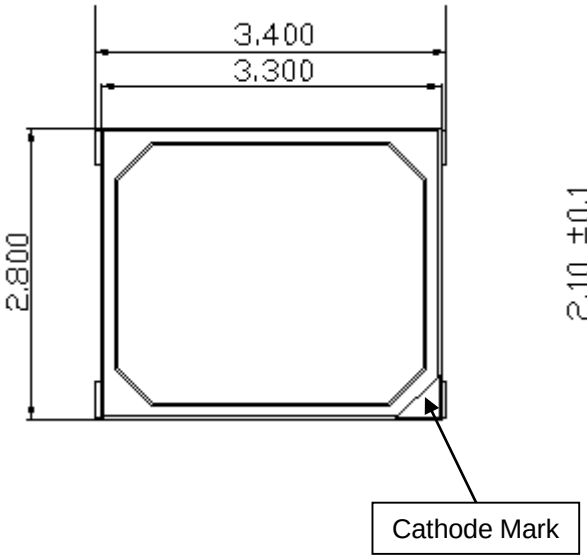
CJ10		CJ11		CJ21		CJ22		CJ23	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4825	0.4213	0.4821	0.4233	0.4810	0.4319	0.4942	0.4335	0.4703	0.4132
0.4735	0.4066	0.4707	0.4045	0.4703	0.4132	0.4824	0.4147	0.4593	0.3944
0.4820	0.4077	0.4825	0.4060	0.4824	0.4147	0.4946	0.4162	0.4708	0.3959
0.4914	0.4223	0.4946	0.4248	0.4942	0.4335	0.5070	0.4350	0.4824	0.4147

CJ24		CK10		CK11		CK21		CK22	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4824	0.4147	0.5081	0.4239	0.5071	0.4254	0.5070	0.4350	0.5200	0.4345
0.4708	0.3959	0.4976	0.4082	0.4943	0.4067	0.4946	0.4162	0.5066	0.4160
0.4822	0.3973	0.5052	0.4082	0.5043	0.4067	0.5066	0.4160	0.5191	0.4158
0.4946	0.4162	0.5165	0.4238	0.5199	0.4250	0.5200	0.4345	0.5330	0.4340

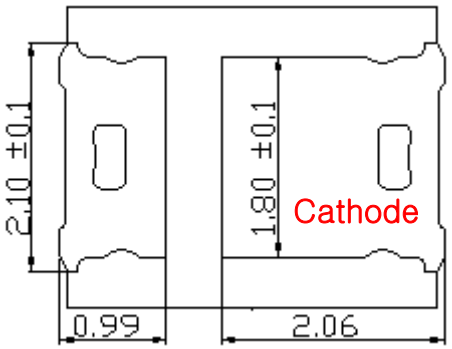
CK23		CK24	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4946	0.4162	0.5066	0.4160
0.4822	0.3973	0.4937	0.3974
0.4937	0.3974	0.5051	0.3975
0.5066	0.4160	0.5191	0.4158

Mechanical Dimensions

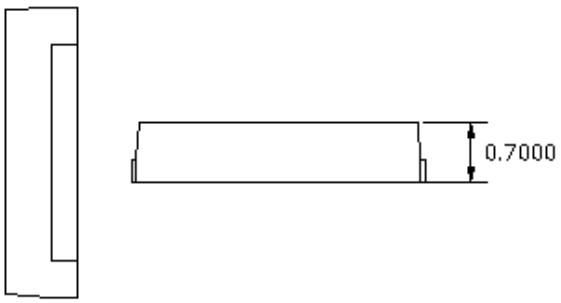
Top View



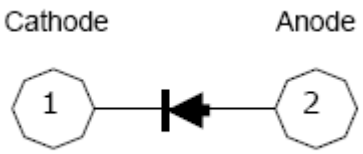
Bottom View



Side View



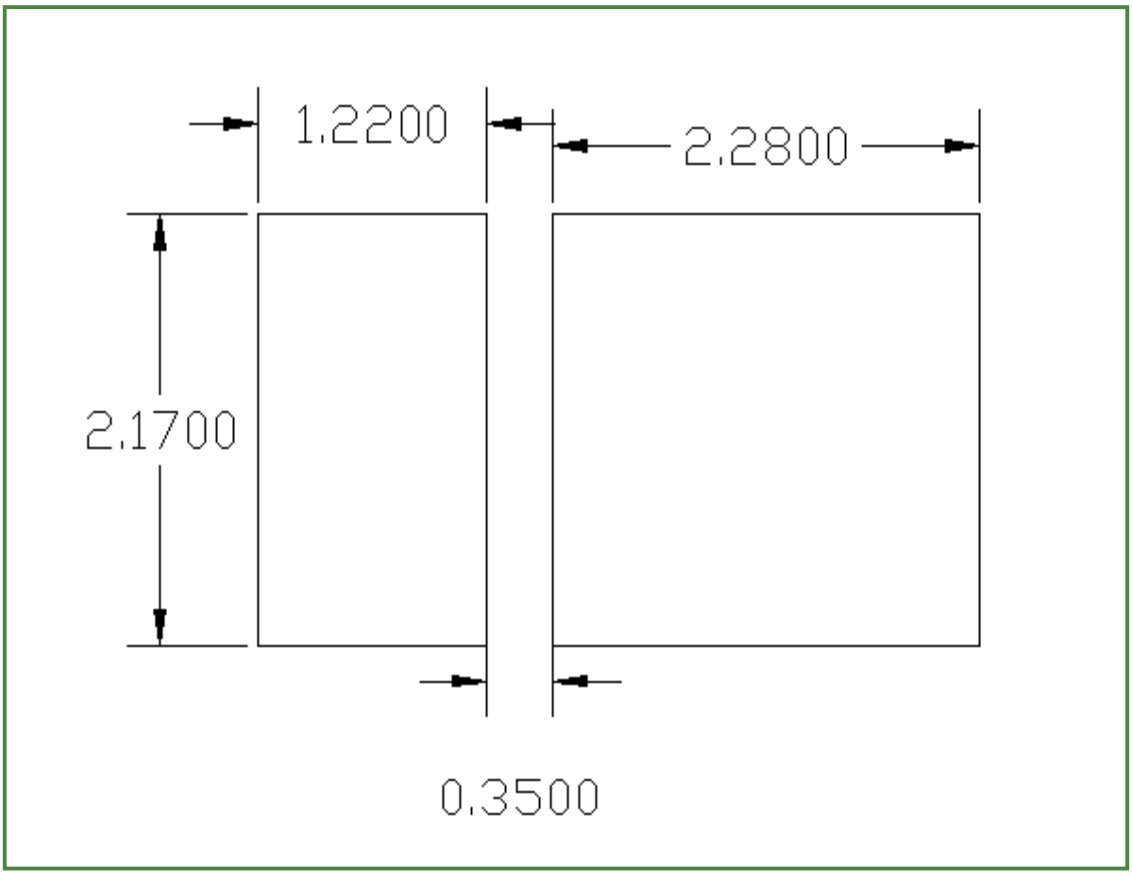
Circuit



Notes :

(1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
(2) Scale : none
(3) Undefined tolerance is ±0.2mm

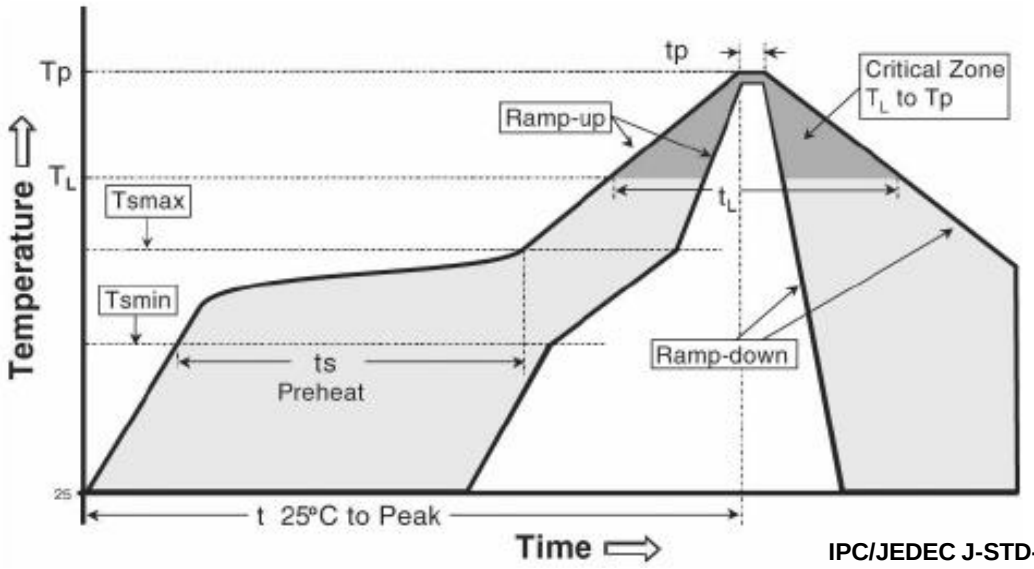
Recommended Solder Pad



Notes :

(1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
(2) Scale : none
(3) This drawing without tolerances are for reference only
(4) Undefined tolerance is ±0.1mm
(5) The appearance and specifications of the product may be changed for improvement without notice.

Reflow Soldering Characteristics



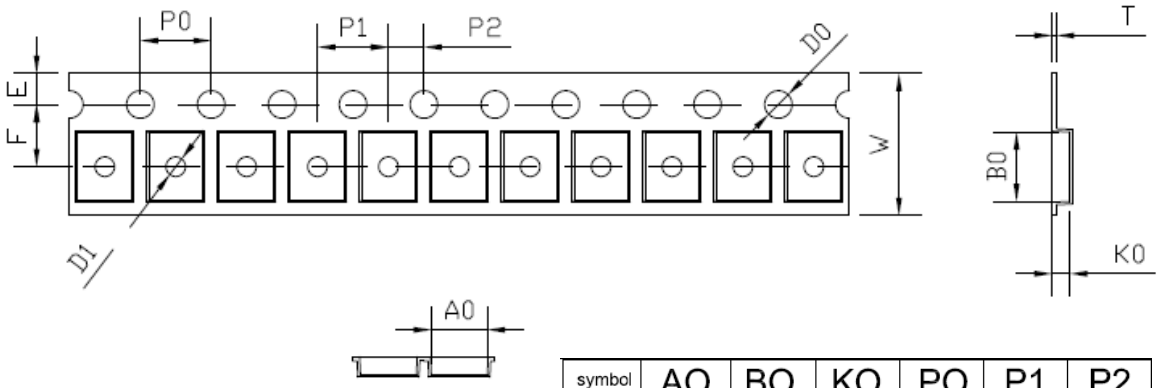
IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate (T_{s_max} to T_p)	3° C/second max.	3° C/second max.
Preheat - Temperature Min (T_{s_min}) - Temperature Max (T_{s_max}) - Time (T_{s_min} to T_{s_max}) (t_s)	 100 °C 150 °C 60-120 seconds	 150 °C 200 °C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: - Temperature (T_L) - Time (t_L)	 183 °C 60-150 seconds	 217 °C 60-150 seconds
Peak Temperature (T_p)	215℃	260℃
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (t_p)2	10-30 seconds	20-40 seconds
Ramp-down Rate	6 °C/second max.	6 °C/second max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.

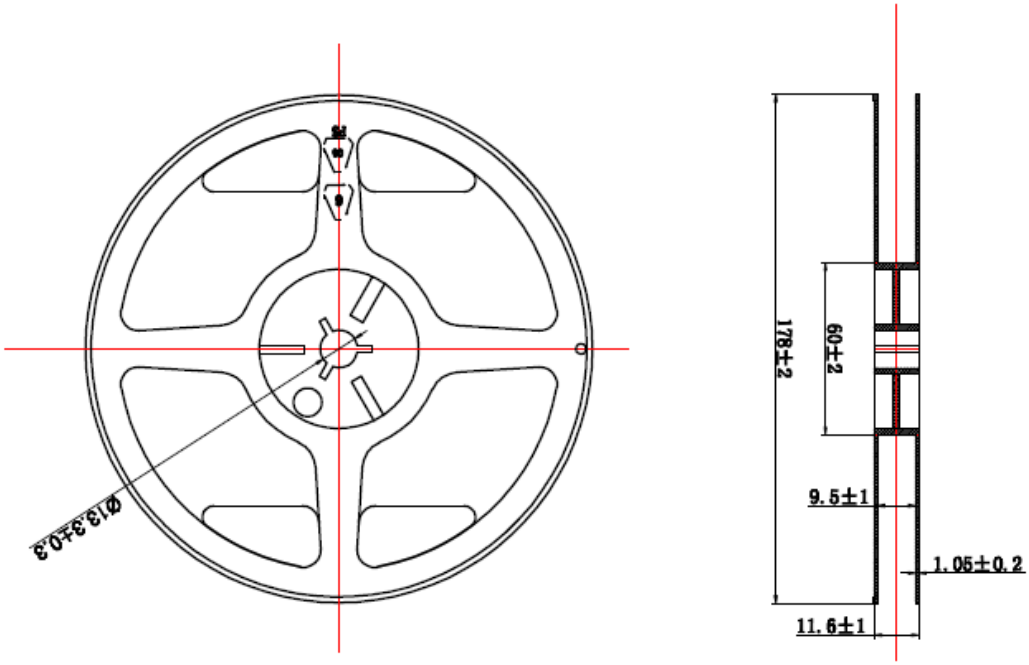
Caution :

(1) Reflow soldering is recommended not to be done more than two times
In the case of more than 24 hours passed soldering after first, LEDs will be damaged.
(2) Repairs should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered
When repair is unavoidable, suitable tools must be used.
(3) Die slug is to be soldered.
(4) When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
(5) After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging



symbol	AO	BO	KO	PO	P1	P2
Spec	3.0±0.10	3.75±0.15	1.05±0.15	4.0±0.10	4.0±0.10	2.0±0.10
symbol	W	T	E	F	DO	D1
Spec	8.00±0.10	0.20±0.05	1.75±0.10	3.5±0.10	1.5±0.05	1.10±0.10

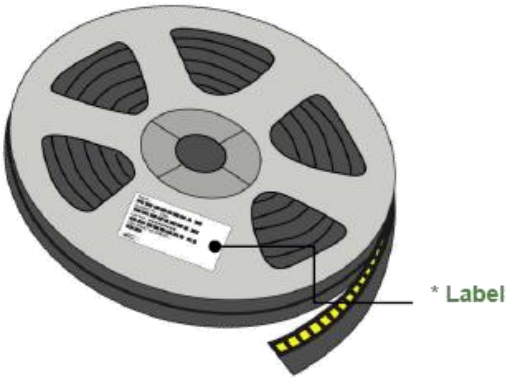


Notes :

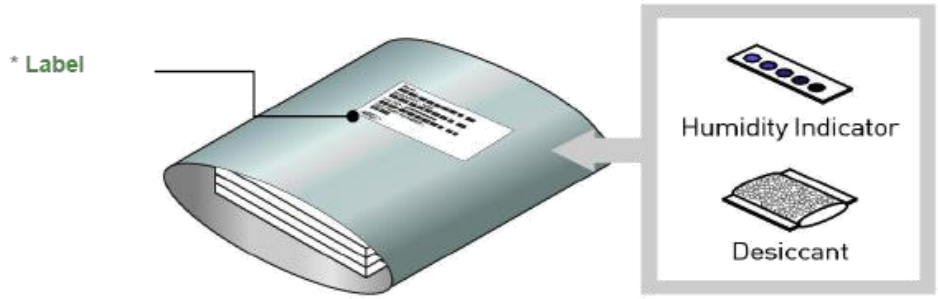
(1) Quantity : Max 4,000pcs/Reel
(2) Cumulative Tolerance : Cumulative Tolerance/10 pitches to be ±0.2mm
(3) Adhesion Strength of Cover Tape
Adhesion strength to be 0.1-0.7N when the cover tape is turned off from the carrier tape at the angle of 10˚ to the carrier tape.
(4) Package : P/N, Manufacturing data Code No. and Quantity to be indicated on a damp proof Package.

Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging

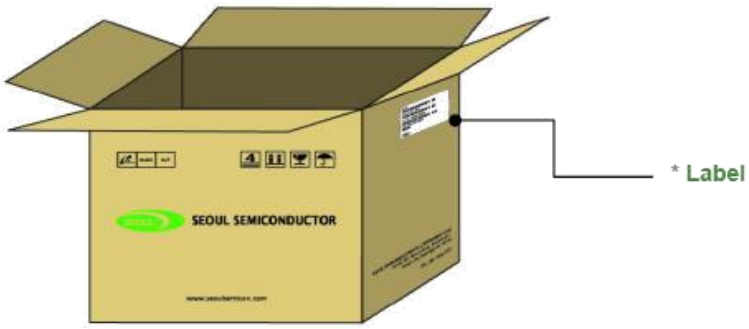
Reel



Aluminum Bag



Outer Box



Product Nomenclature

Table 7. Part Numbering System : $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8$

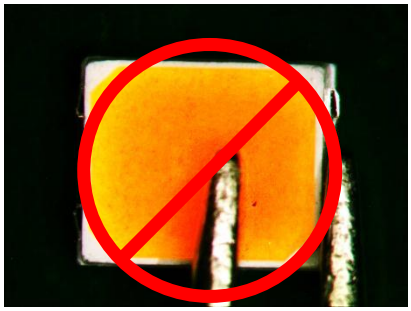
Part Number Code	Description	Part Number	Value
X_1	Company	S	
X_2	Top View LED series	T	
X_3	Color Specification	W9	CRI 90
X_4	Package series	A	A series
X_5X_6	Characteristic code	12	
X_7	Version	D	

Table 8. Lot Numbering System :$Y_1Y_2Y_3Y_4Y_5Y_6Y_7Y_8Y_9Y_{10}$–$Y_{11}Y_{12}Y_{13}Y_{14}Y_{15}Y_{16}Y_{17}$

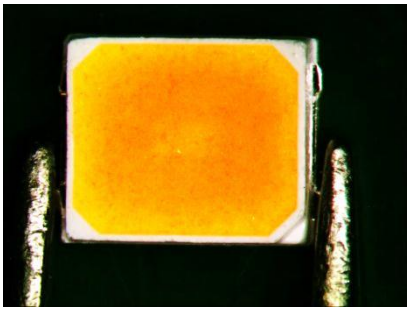
Lot Number Code	Description	Lot Number	Value
Y_1Y_2	Year		
Y_3	Month		
Y_4Y_5	Day		
Y_6	Top View LED series		
$Y_7Y_8Y_9Y_{10}$	Mass order		
$Y_{11}Y_{12}Y_{13}Y_{14}Y_{15}Y_{16}Y_{17}$	Internal Number		

Handling of Silicone Resin for LEDs

(1) During processing, mechanical stress on the surface should be minimized as much as possible. Sharp objects of all types should not be used to pierce the sealing compound.



(2) In general, LEDs should only be handled from the side. By the way, this also applies to LEDs without a silicone sealant, since the surface can also become scratched.



(3) 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 surface of the resin must be prevented. This is assured by choosing a pick and place nozzle which is larger than the LED's reflector area.

(4) Silicone differs from materials conventionally used for the manufacturing of LEDs. These conditions must be considered during the handling of such devices. Compared to standard encapsulants, silicone is generally softer, and the surface is more likely to attract dust.

As mentioned previously, the increased sensitivity to dust requires special care during processing. In cases where a minimal level of dirt and dust particles cannot be guaranteed, a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after the soldering of components.

(5) SSC suggests using isopropyl alcohol for cleaning. In case other solvents are used, it must be assured that these solvents do not dissolve the package or resin.
Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause damage to the LED.

(6) Please do not mold this product into another resin (epoxy, urethane, etc) and do not handle this. product with acid or sulfur material in sealed space.

Precaution for Use

(1) Storage

To avoid the moisture penetration, we recommend store in a dry box with a desiccant.

The recommended storage temperature range is 5℃ to 30℃ and a maximum humidity of RH50%.

(2) Use Precaution after Opening the Packaging

Use proper SMT techniques when the LED is to be soldered dipped as separation of the lens may affect the light output efficiency.

Pay attention to the following:

a. Recommend conditions after opening the package

- Sealing
- Temperature : 5 ~ 30℃ Humidity : less than RH60%

b. If the package has been opened more than 4 week(MSL_2a) or the color of the desiccant changes, components should be dried for 10-24hr at 65±5℃

(3) Do not apply mechanical force or excess vibration during the cooling process to normal temperature after soldering.

(4) Do not rapidly cool device after soldering.

(5) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB.

(6) Radioactive exposure is not considered for the products listed here in.

(7) Gallium arsenide is used in some of the products listed in this publication.

These products are dangerous if they are burned or shredded in the process of disposal.

It is also dangerous to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed of.

(8) This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc.

When washing is required, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) should be used.

(9) When the LEDs are in operation the maximum current should be decided after measuring the package temperature.

(10) Don't recommend to use it for cold storage lighting

Precaution for Use

(11) The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

(12) Long time exposure of sunlight or occasional UV exposure will cause lens discoloration.

(13) VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor when exposed to heat and photonic energy. The result can be a significant loss of light output from the fixture. Knowledge of the properties of the materials selected to be used in the construction of fixtures can help prevent these issues.

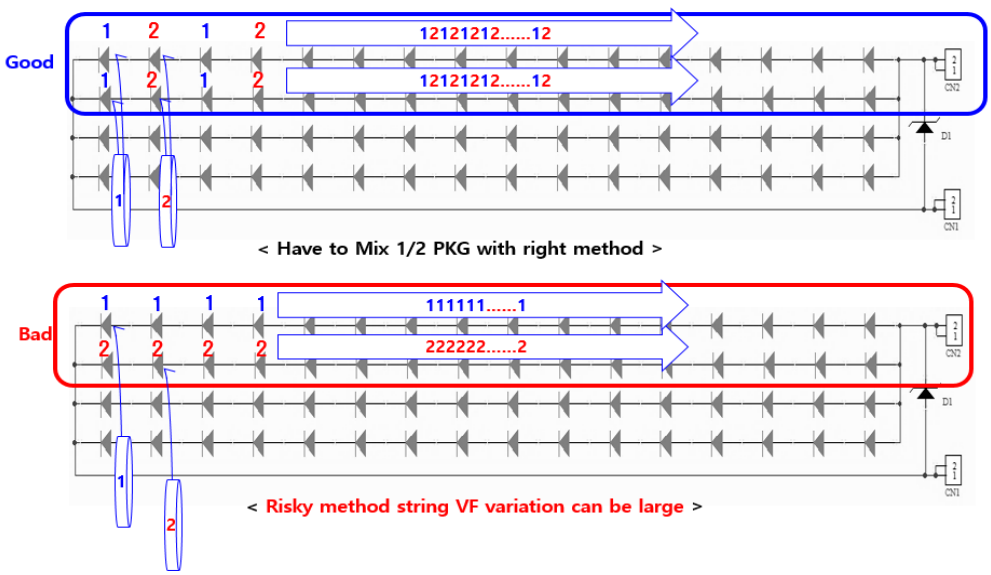
(14) Attaching LEDs, do not use adhesives that outgas organic vapor.

(15) The driving circuit must be designed to allow forward voltage only when it is ON or OFF.
If the reverse voltage is applied to LED, migration can be generated resulting in LED damage.

(16) Similar to most Solid state devices;
LEDs are sensitive to Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) and Electrical Over Stress (EOS).
Below is a list of suggestions that Seoul Semiconductor purposes to minimize these effects.

(17) Voltage Variation Mixing

If Module circuit series and parallel many PKG, voltage variation problem coming out seriously.
To avoid this issue we recommend mixing Vf bin at the SMD Module Program level. Even though using Single bin only.
For example, when configuring a module with two reels (reel1 and Reel2), SMT should be as follows Good below.



Precaution for Use

a. ESD (Electro Static Discharge)

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the defined as the release of static electricity when two objects come into contact. While most ESD events are considered harmless, it can be an expensive problem in many industrial environments during production and storage. The damage from ESD to an LEDs may cause the product to demonstrate unusual characteristics such as:

- Increase in reverse leakage current lowered turn-on voltage
- Abnormal emissions from the LED at low current

The following recommendations are suggested to help minimize the potential for an ESD event.
One or more recommended work area suggestions:

- Ionizing fan setup
- ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
- ESD safe storage containers

One or more personnel suggestion options:

- Antistatic wrist-strap
- Antistatic material shoes
- Antistatic clothes

Environmental controls:

- Humidity control (ESD gets worse in a dry environment)

b. EOS (Electrical Over Stress)

Electrical Over-Stress (EOS) is defined as damage that may occur when an electronic device is subjected to a current or voltage that is beyond the maximum specification limits of the device.
The effects from an EOS event can be noticed through product performance like:

- Changes to the performance of the LED package
  (If the damage is around the bond pad area and since the package is completely encapsulated the package may turn on but flicker show severe performance degradation.)
- Changes to the light output of the luminaire from component failure
- Components on the board not operating at determined drive power

Failure of performance from entire fixture due to changes in circuit voltage and current across total circuit causing trickle down failures. It is impossible to predict the failure mode of every LED exposed to electrical overstress as the failure modes have been investigated to vary, but there are some common signs that will indicate an EOS event has occurred:

- Damaged may be noticed to the bond wires (appearing similar to a blown fuse)
- Damage to the bond pads located on the emission surface of the LED package
  (shadowing can be noticed around the bond pads while viewing through a microscope)
- Anomalies noticed in the encapsulation and phosphor around the bond wires.
- This damage usually appears due to the thermal stress produced during the EOS event.

c. To help minimize the damage from an EOS event Seoul Semiconductor recommends utilizing:

- A surge protection circuit
- An appropriately rated over voltage protection device
- A current limiting device

Company Information

Published by

Company Information

Seoul Semiconductor (www.SeoulSemicon.com) manufacturers and packages a wide selection of light emitting diodes (LEDs) for the automotive, general illumination/lighting, Home appliance, signage and back lighting markets. The company is the world's fifth largest LED supplier, holding more than 10,000 patents globally, while offering a wide range of LED technology and production capacity in areas such as "nPola", "Acrich", the world's first commercially produced AC LED, and "Acrich MJT - Multi-Junction Technology" a proprietary family of high-voltage LEDs.

The company's broad product portfolio includes a wide array of package and device choices such as Acrich and Acirch2, high-brightness LEDs, mid-power LEDs, side-view LEDs, and through-hole type LEDs as well as custom modules, displays, and sensors.

Legal Disclaimer

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