RoHS



STW8A12D – Mid-Power LED

### Mid-Power LED - 3528 Series

STW8A12D - 0.5W (Cool, Neutral, Warm)



### **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**

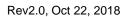
- Market Standard 3528 Package Size
- High Color Quality, CRI Min. 80
- RoHS compliant

### **Key Applications**

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

### Table 1. Product Selection Table

Part Number		ССТ	сст			
Part Number	Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.		
STW8A12D	Cool White	4700K	5600K	7000K		
STW8A12D	Neutral White	3700K	4200K	4700K		
STW8A12D	Warm White	2600K	3000K	3700K		







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STW8A12D – Mid-Power LED

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### **Performance Characteristics**

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### Table 2. Product Selection Guide, $I_F = 150mA$ , $T_i = 25^{\circ}C$ , RH30%

	<b>•••</b>		Luminous	Intensity <sup>[2]</sup>	Luminou	s Flux <sup>[3]</sup>	CRI
Part Number	ССТ (К) [1]	RANK	l <sub>v</sub> (	cd)	Ф <sub>v</sub> (	lm)	Ra
	Тур.		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min.
		J16	16	18	49.6	55.8	80
	6500	J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	80
		K20	20	22	62.0	68.2	80
		J16	16	18	49.6	55.8	80
	5600	J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	80
		K20	20	22	62.0	68.2	80
		J18	18	20	55.8	62.0	80
	5000	K20	20	22	62.0	68.2	80
		K22	22	24	68.2	74.4	80
		J18	18	20	54.9	61.0	80
	4500	K20	20	22	61.0	67.1	80
		K22	22	24	68.2	74.4	80
		J18	18	20	54.9	61.0	80
STW8A12D	4000	K20	20	22	61.0	67.1	80
		K22	22	24	68.2	74.4	80
		J16	16	18	48.0	54.0	80
	3500	J18	18	20	54.0	60.0	80
		K20	20	22	60.0	66.0	80
	3000 -	J16	16	18	48.0	54.0	80
	3000 -	J18	18	20	54.0	60.0	80
	2700	J16	16	18	48.0	54.0	80
	2700 -	J18	18	20	54.0	60.0	80
	2450 -	J16	16.0	18.0	48.0	54.0	80
	2400	J18	18.0	20.0	54.0	60.0	80
	2200	J16	16.0	18.0	48.0	54.0	80
	2200 -	J18	18.0	20.0	54.0	60.0	80

#### 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, $I_F=150mA$ , $T_j=25^{\circ}C$ , RH30%

Parameter	Sumbol		Value			
Falameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	-	150	180	mA	
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	-	3.2	3.5	V	
Luminous Intensity <sup>[1]</sup> (2,700K) <sup>[2]</sup>	l <sub>v</sub>	-	18.2	-	cd	
	$R_a$	80	83	90		
Viewing Angle	2Θ <sub>1/2</sub>	-	120	-	Deg.	
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	- 40	-	+ 85	°C	
Thermal resistance (J to S) <sup>[4]</sup>	Rθ <sub>J-S</sub>	-	35	-	°C/W	
ESD Sensitivity(HBM)	-		Class 2 JESE	022-A114-E		

### Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	180	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	0.63	W
Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	125	٥C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ + 85	٥C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ + 100	°C

#### Notes :

- (1) Seoul Semiconductor maintains a tolerance of  $\pm$ 7% on Intensity and power measurements.
- (2) Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram. Color coordinate :  $\pm 0.005$ , CCT  $\pm 5\%$  tolerance.
- (3) Tolerance is  $\pm 2.0$  on CRI measurements.
- (4) Thermal resistance is junction to Solder.
- (5)  $I_{FP}$  conditions with pulse width ≤10ms and duty cycle ≤10%
- (6) The products are sensitive to static electricity and must be carefully taken when handling products
- Calculated performance values are for reference only.
- All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Seoul Semiconductor.



# **Characteristics Graph**

Fig 1. Color Spectrum,  $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $I_F = 150mA$ 

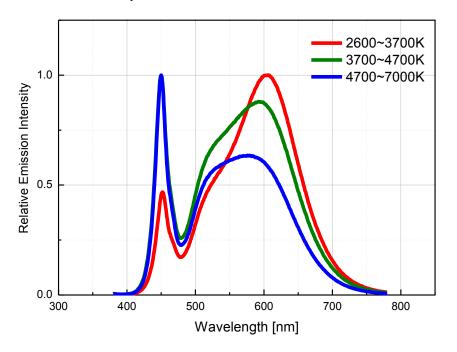
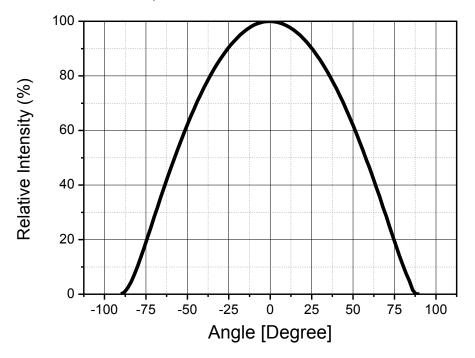


Fig 2. Radiant Pattern,  $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $I_F = 150mA$ 





# **Characteristics Graph**

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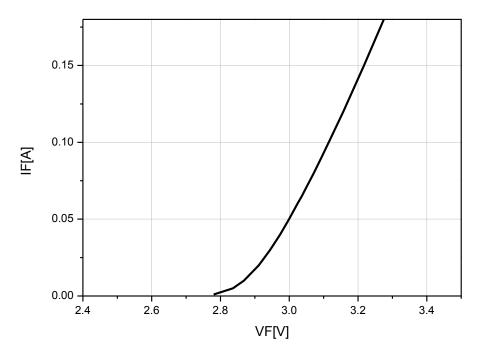
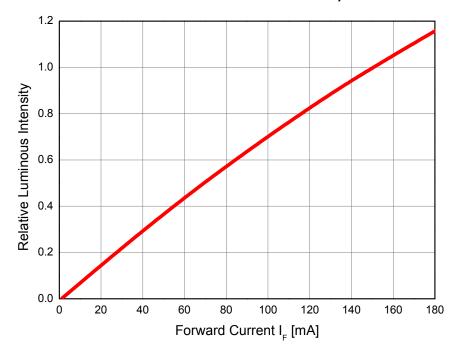


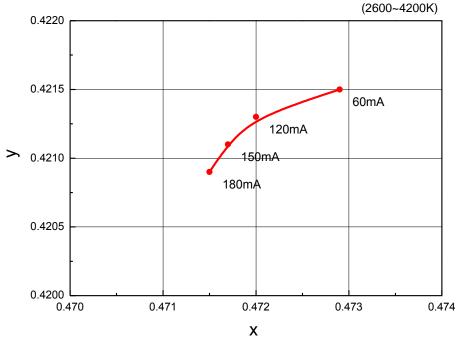
Fig 3. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current,  $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$ 

Fig 4. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Intensity, T<sub>i</sub> = 25°C





# **Characteristics Graph**



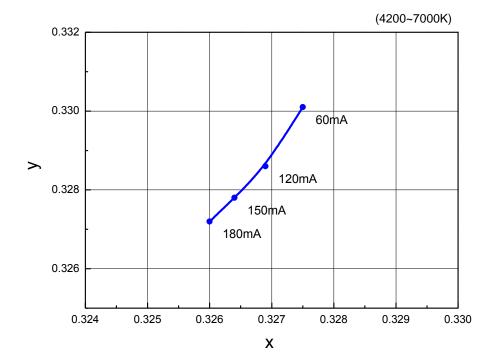


Fig 5. Forward Current vs. CIE X,Y Shift, T<sub>i</sub> = 25°C

Rev2.0, Oct 22, 2018



# **Characteristics Graph**

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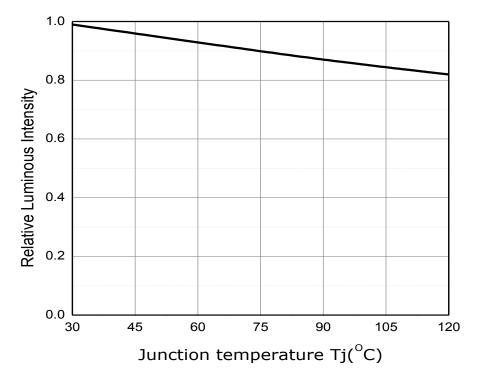
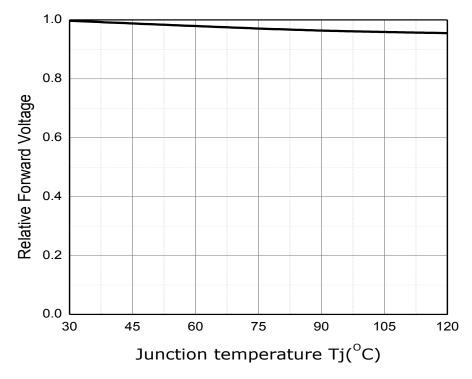


Fig 6. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Luminous Intensity,  $I_F$ =150mA

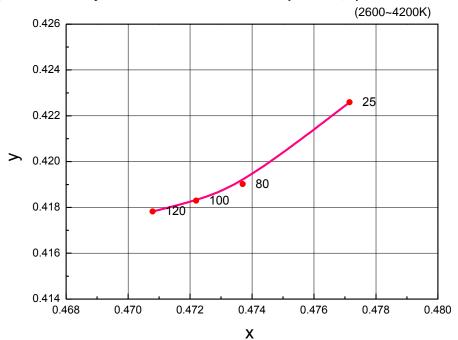
Fig 7. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Forward Voltage,  $I_F$ =150mA



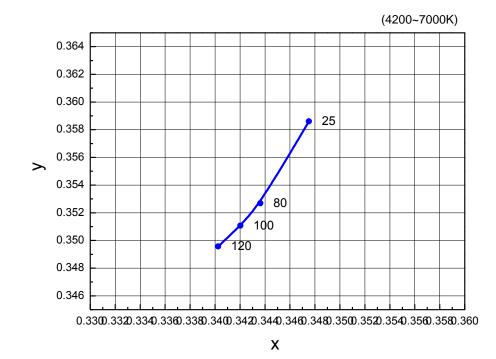


# **Characteristics Graph**

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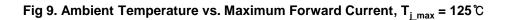


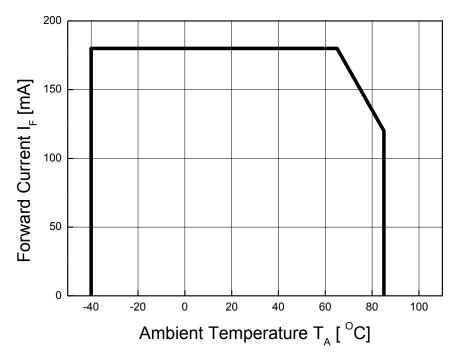
### Fig 8. Chromaticity Coordinate vs. Junction Temperature, I<sub>F</sub>=150mA





# **Characteristics Graph**





# **Color Bin Structure**

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### Table 5. Bin Code description, $T_j=25$ °C, $I_F=150$ mA

	Lumiı	Luminous Intensity (cd) Color Typical Forward Voltage (V					
Part Number	Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Chromaticity Coordinate	Bin Code	Min.	Max.
	J16	16.0	18.0	_	Y3	2.9	3.0
	J18	18.0	20.0		Z1	3.0	3.1
CT\A/0.4.2D	K20	20.0	22.0	Refer to	Z2	3.1	3.2
STW8A12D	K22	22.0	24.0	Page. 12	Z3	3.2	3.3
					A1	3.3	3.4
					A2	3.4	3.5

### Table 6. Intensity rank distribution

Available ranks

сст	CIE		IV Rank		
6,000 ~ 7,000K	А	J16	J18	K20	K22
5,300 – 6,000K	В	J16	J18	K20	K22
4,700 ~ 5,300K	С	J16	J18	K20	K22
4,200 ~ 4,700K	D	J16	J18	K20	K22
3,700 ~ 4,200K	E	J16	J18	K20	K22
3,200 ~ 3,700K	F	J16	J18	K20	K22
2,900 ~ 3,200K	G	J16	J18	K20	K22
2,600 ~ 2,900K	н	J16	J18	K20	K22
2,300 ~ 2,600K	J	J16	J18	K20	K22
2,100 ~ 2,300K	К	J16	J18	K20	K22

### \*Notes :

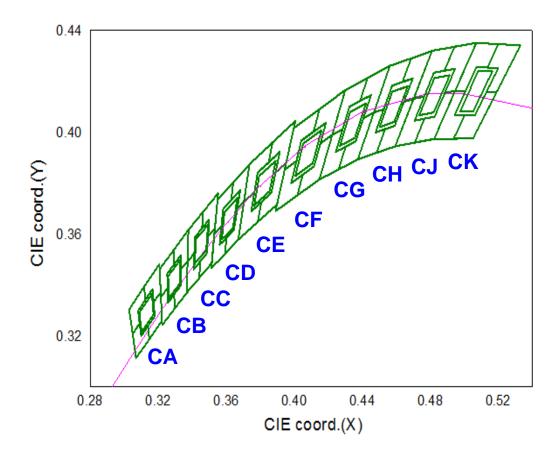
(1) Calculated performance values are for reference only.

• 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  $T_i=25$  °C,  $I_F=150$ mA



#### \*Notes :

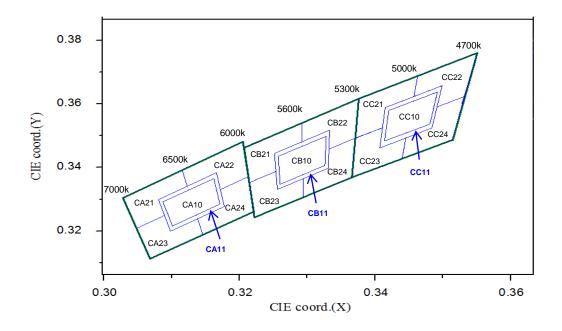
• Energy Star binning applied to all 2600~7000K.

- Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates :  $\pm \ 0.005$ 



### **Color Bin Structure**

CIE Chromaticity Diagram  $T_i=25$  °C,  $I_F=150$ mA

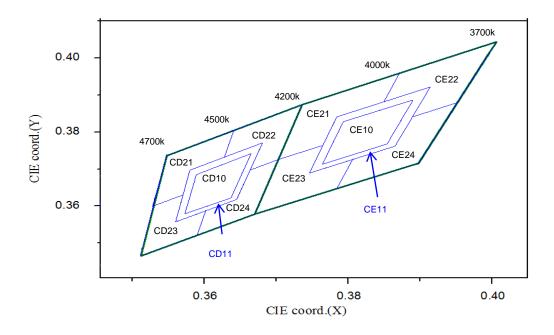


CA	10	CA	.11	CA	21	CA	22	CA	23
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3087	0.3292	0.3080	0.3299	0.3028	0.3304	0.3115	0.3393	0.3048	0.3209
0.3162	0.3365	0.3166	0.3384	0.3115	0.3393	0.3205	0.3481	0.3131	0.3290
0.3171	0.3285	0.3178	0.3277	0.3131	0.3290	0.3213	0.3371	0.3146	0.3187
0.3101	0.3216	0.3098	0.3200	0.3048	0.3209	0.3131	0.3290	0.3068	0.3113
CA	24	CE	310	CE	311	CE	21	CE	322
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
05									
CE	323	CE	324		:10	CC	:11	CC	21
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
	_		_				-		_
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
CIE X 0.3215	CIE Y 0.3353	CIE X 0.3293	CIE Y 0.3423	CIE X 0.3420	CIE Y 0.3579	CIE X 0.3415	CIE Y 0.3588	CIE X 0.3376	CIE Y 0.3616
CIE X 0.3215 0.3293	CIE Y 0.3353 0.3423	CIE X 0.3293 0.3371	CIE Y 0.3423 0.3493	CIE X 0.3420 0.3492	CIE Y 0.3579 0.3637	CIE X 0.3415 0.3499	CIE Y 0.3588 0.3657	CIE X 0.3376 0.3463	CIE Y 0.3616 0.3687
CIE X 0.3215 0.3293 0.3294 0.3222	CIE Y 0.3353 0.3423 0.3306	CIE X 0.3293 0.3371 0.3366 0.3294	CIE Y 0.3423 0.3493 0.3369	CIE X 0.3420 0.3492 0.3481 0.3414	CIE Y 0.3579 0.3637 0.3536	CIE X 0.3415 0.3499 0.3484	CIE Y 0.3588 0.3657 0.3524	CIE X 0.3376 0.3463 0.3452	CIE Y 0.3616 0.3687 0.3557
CIE X 0.3215 0.3293 0.3294 0.3222	CIE Y 0.3353 0.3423 0.3306 0.3243	CIE X 0.3293 0.3371 0.3366 0.3294	CIE Y 0.3423 0.3493 0.3369 0.3306	CIE X 0.3420 0.3492 0.3481 0.3414	CIE Y 0.3579 0.3637 0.3536 0.3483	CIE X 0.3415 0.3499 0.3484	CIE Y 0.3588 0.3657 0.3524	CIE X 0.3376 0.3463 0.3452	CIE Y 0.3616 0.3687 0.3557
CIE X 0.3215 0.3293 0.3294 0.3222 CC	CIE Y 0.3353 0.3423 0.3306 0.3243 22	CIE X 0.3293 0.3371 0.3366 0.3294 CC	CIE Y 0.3423 0.3493 0.3369 0.3306 23	CIE X 0.3420 0.3492 0.3481 0.3414 CC	CIE Y 0.3579 0.3637 0.3536 0.3483 24	CIE X 0.3415 0.3499 0.3484	CIE Y 0.3588 0.3657 0.3524	CIE X 0.3376 0.3463 0.3452	CIE Y 0.3616 0.3687 0.3557
CIE X 0.3215 0.3293 0.3294 0.3222 CIE X	CIE Y 0.3353 0.3423 0.3306 0.3243 22 CIE Y	CIE X 0.3293 0.3371 0.3366 0.3294 CIE X	CIE Y 0.3423 0.3493 0.3369 0.3306 23 CIE Y	CIE X 0.3420 0.3492 0.3481 0.3414 CIE X	CIE Y 0.3579 0.3637 0.3536 0.3483 24 CIE Y	CIE X 0.3415 0.3499 0.3484	CIE Y 0.3588 0.3657 0.3524	CIE X 0.3376 0.3463 0.3452	CIE Y 0.3616 0.3687 0.3557
CIE X 0.3215 0.3293 0.3294 0.3222 CIE X 0.3463	CIE Y 0.3353 0.3423 0.3306 0.3243 22 CIE Y 0.3687	CIE X 0.3293 0.3371 0.3366 0.3294 CCC CIE X 0.3371	CIE Y 0.3423 0.3493 0.3369 0.3306 223 CIE Y 0.3492	CIE X 0.3420 0.3492 0.3481 0.3414 CCIE X 0.3451	CIE Y 0.3579 0.3637 0.3536 0.3483 24 CIE Y 0.3557	CIE X 0.3415 0.3499 0.3484	CIE Y 0.3588 0.3657 0.3524	CIE X 0.3376 0.3463 0.3452	CIE Y 0.3616 0.3687 0.3557



### **Color Bin Structure**

CIE Chromaticity Diagram  $T_i=25$  °C,  $I_F=150$ mA



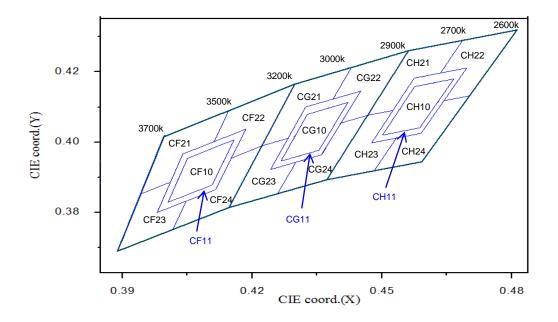
CC	010	CC	011	CC	021	CD	22	CC	23
CIE X	CIE Y								
0.3589	0.3685	0.3560	0.3557	0.3528	0.3599	0.3641	0.3805	0.3530	0.3601
0.3665	0.3742	0.3580	0.3697	0.3548	0.3736	0.3736	0.3874	0.3616	0.3663
0.3637	0.3622	0.3681	0.3771	0.3641	0.3805	0.3703	0.3726	0.3590	0.3521
0.3573	0.3579	0.3645	0.3618	0.3616	0.3663	0.3616	0.3663	0.3511	0.3465
01									
CL	024	L CE	10	CE	11	CE	21	CE	22
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	10 CIE Y	CIE X	11 CIE Y	CIE X	21 CIE Y	CIE X	22 CIE Y
-	-								
CIE X	CIE Y								
CIE X 0.3616	CIE Y 0.3663	CIE X 0.3764	CIE Y 0.3713	CIE X 0.3746	CIE Y 0.3689	CIE X 0.3703	CIE Y 0.3726	CIE X 0.3828	CIE Y 0.3803
CIE X 0.3616 0.3703	CIE Y 0.3663 0.3726	CIE X 0.3764 0.3793	CIE Y 0.3713 0.3828	CIE X 0.3746 0.3784	CIE Y 0.3689 0.3841	CIE X 0.3703 0.3736	CIE Y 0.3726 0.3874	CIE X 0.3828 0.3871	CIE Y 0.3803 0.3959

CE	23	CE	24
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  $T_i=25$  °C,  $I_F=150$ mA



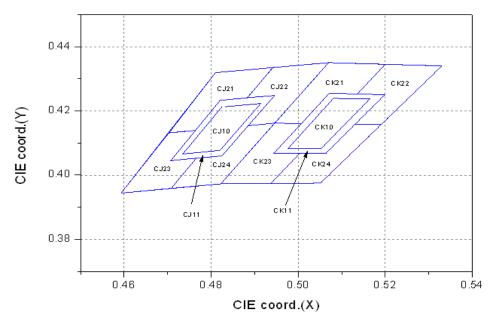
CF	10	CF	11	CF	21	CF	22	CF	23
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4006	0.3829	0.3981	0.3800	0.3996	0.4015	0.4146	0.4089	0.3943	0.3853
0.4051	0.3954	0.4040	0.3966	0.4146	0.4089	0.4299	0.4165	0.4082	0.3920
0.4159	0.4007	0.4186	0.4037	0.4082	0.3920	0.4223	0.3990	0.4017	0.3751
0.4108	0.3878	0.4116	0.3865	0.3943	0.3853	0.4082	0.3920	0.3889	0.3690
CF	24	CG	510	Co	611	CG	621	CG	22
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
CG	23	CG	<b>3</b> 24	Cŀ	110	CH	111	CH	121
CG CIE X	CIE Y	CG CIE X	624 CIE Y	CH CIE X	I10 CIE Y	CIE X	I11 CIE Y	CIE X	I21 CIE Y
				-					-
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
CIE X 0.4223	CIE Y 0.3990	CIE X 0.4345	CIE Y 0.4033	CIE X 0.4502	CIE Y 0.4020	CIE X 0.4477	CIE Y 0.3998	CIE X 0.4562	CIE Y 0.4260
CIE X 0.4223 0.4345	CIE Y 0.3990 0.4033	CIE X 0.4345 0.4468	CIE Y 0.4033 0.4077	CIE X 0.4502 0.4576	CIE Y 0.4020 0.4158	CIE X 0.4477 0.4575	CIE Y 0.3998 0.4182	CIE X 0.4562 0.4687	CIE Y 0.4260 0.4289
CIE X 0.4223 0.4345 0.4259	CIE Y 0.3990 0.4033 0.3853 0.3814	CIE X 0.4345 0.4468 0.4373 0.4259	CIE Y 0.4033 0.4077 0.3893	CIE X 0.4502 0.4576 0.4667 0.4588	CIE Y 0.4020 0.4158 0.4180	CIE X 0.4477 0.4575 0.4697	CIE Y 0.3998 0.4182 0.4211	CIE X 0.4562 0.4687 0.4585	CIE Y 0.4260 0.4289 0.4104
CIE X 0.4223 0.4345 0.4259 0.4147	CIE Y 0.3990 0.4033 0.3853 0.3814	CIE X 0.4345 0.4468 0.4373 0.4259	CIE Y 0.4033 0.4077 0.3893 0.3853	CIE X 0.4502 0.4576 0.4667 0.4588	CIE Y 0.4020 0.4158 0.4180 0.4041	CIE X 0.4477 0.4575 0.4697	CIE Y 0.3998 0.4182 0.4211	CIE X 0.4562 0.4687 0.4585	CIE Y 0.4260 0.4289 0.4104
CIE X 0.4223 0.4345 0.4259 0.4147 CH	CIE Y 0.3990 0.4033 0.3853 0.3814	CIE X 0.4345 0.4468 0.4373 0.4259 CH	CIE Y 0.4033 0.4077 0.3893 0.3853 123	CIE X 0.4502 0.4576 0.4667 0.4588 CF	CIE Y 0.4020 0.4158 0.4180 0.4041 124	CIE X 0.4477 0.4575 0.4697	CIE Y 0.3998 0.4182 0.4211	CIE X 0.4562 0.4687 0.4585	CIE Y 0.4260 0.4289 0.4104
CIE X 0.4223 0.4345 0.4259 0.4147 CH CIE X	CIE Y 0.3990 0.4033 0.3853 0.3814 22 CIE Y	CIE X 0.4345 0.4468 0.4373 0.4259 CF CIE X	CIE Y 0.4033 0.4077 0.3893 0.3853 123 CIE Y	CIE X 0.4502 0.4576 0.4667 0.4588 CF CIE X	CIE Y 0.4020 0.4158 0.4180 0.4041 124 CIE Y	CIE X 0.4477 0.4575 0.4697	CIE Y 0.3998 0.4182 0.4211	CIE X 0.4562 0.4687 0.4585	CIE Y 0.4260 0.4289 0.4104
CIE X 0.4223 0.4345 0.4259 0.4147 CH CIE X 0.4687	CIE Y 0.3990 0.4033 0.3853 0.3814 122 CIE Y 0.4289	CIE X 0.4345 0.4468 0.4373 0.4259 CH CIE X 0.4468	CIE Y 0.4033 0.4077 0.3893 0.3853 123 CIE Y 0.4077	CIE X 0.4502 0.4576 0.4667 0.4588 CH CIE X 0.4585	CIE Y 0.4020 0.4158 0.4180 0.4041 124 CIE Y 0.4104	CIE X 0.4477 0.4575 0.4697	CIE Y 0.3998 0.4182 0.4211	CIE X 0.4562 0.4687 0.4585	CIE Y 0.4260 0.4289 0.4104



### **Color Bin Structure**

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CIE Chromaticity Diagram T<sub>i</sub>=25  $^{\circ}$ C, I<sub>F</sub>=150mA



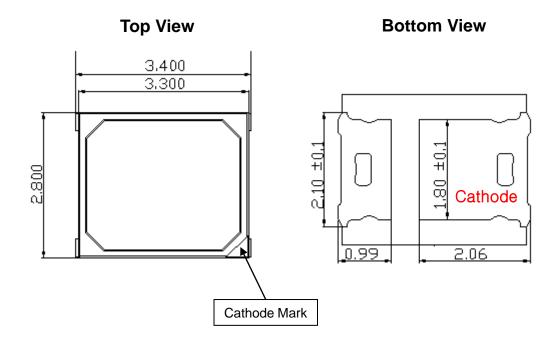
C.J	J10	CJ	11	CJ	21	CJ	22	CJ	23
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4825	0.4213	0.4821	0.4233	0.4810	0.4319	0.4942	0.4335	0.4703	0.4132
0.4735	0.4066	0.4707	0.4045	0.4703	0.4132	0.4824	0.4147	0.4593	0.3944
0.4820	0.4077	0.4825	0.4060	0.4824	0.4147	0.4946	0.4162	0.4708	0.3959
0.4914	0.4223	0.4946	0.4248	0.4942	0.4335	0.5070	0.4350	0.4824	0.4147
C.J	124	СК	10	ск	11	ск	21	CK	22
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
CIE X 0.4824	-		-		-				-
	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y						
0.4824	CIE Y 0.4147	CIE X 0.5081	CIE Y 0.4239	CIE X 0.5071	CIE Y 0.4254	CIE X 0.5070	CIE Y 0.4350	CIE X 0.5200	CIE Y 0.4345
0.4824	CIE Y 0.4147 0.3959	CIE X 0.5081 0.4976	CIE Y 0.4239 0.4082	CIE X 0.5071 0.4943	CIE Y 0.4254 0.4067	CIE X 0.5070 0.4946	CIE Y 0.4350 0.4162	CIE X 0.5200 0.5066	CIE Y 0.4345 0.4160

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



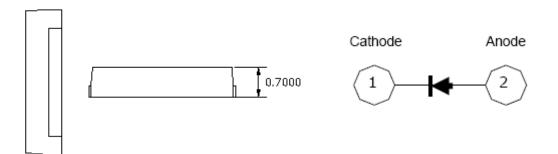
### **Mechanical Dimensions**

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**Side View** 

Circuit



### Notes :

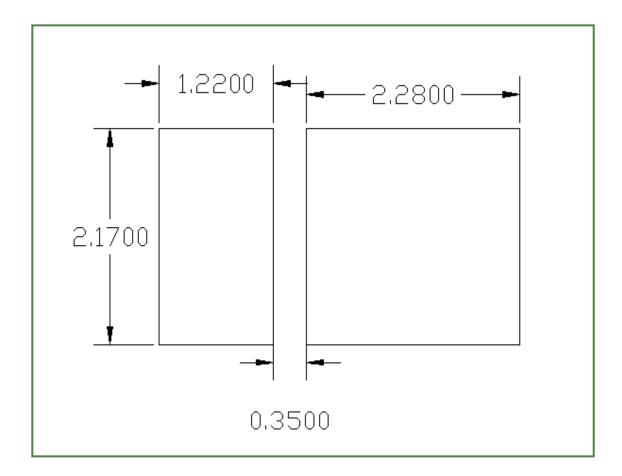
- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
- (2) Scale : none
- (3) Undefined tolerance is  $\pm 0.2 \text{mm}$



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STW8A12D – Mid-Power LED

### **Recommended Solder Pad**



### Notes :

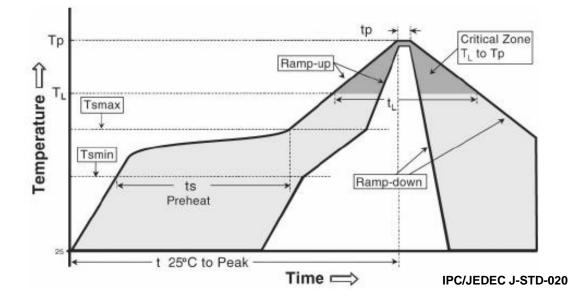
- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
- (2) Scale : none
- (3) This drawing without tolerances are for reference only
- (4) Undefined tolerance is  $\pm 0.1$ mm
- (5) The appearance and specifications of the product may be changed for improvement without notice.

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# **Reflow Soldering Characteristics**



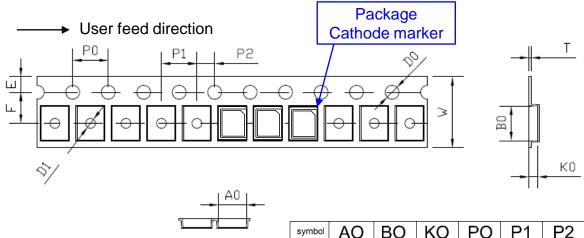
Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate $(T_{s\_max} \text{ to } T_p)$	3° C/second max.	3° C/second max.
Preheat - Temperature Min (T <sub>s_min</sub> ) - Temperature Max (T <sub>s_max</sub> ) - Time (T <sub>s_min</sub> to T <sub>s_max</sub> ) (t <sub>s</sub> )	100 °C 150 °C 60-120 seconds	150 ℃ 200 ℃ 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: - Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> ) - Time (t <sub>L</sub> )	183 °C 60-150 seconds	217 °C 60-150 seconds
Peak Temperature (T <sub>p</sub> )	<b>215</b> ℃	<b>260</b> ℃
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (t <sub>p</sub> )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 :

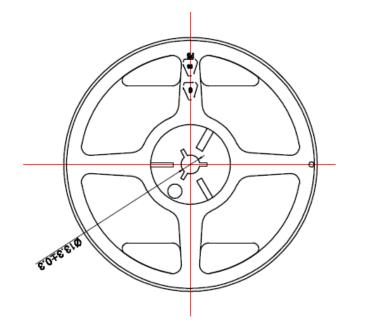
- Reflow soldering is recommended not to be done more than two times In the case of more than 24 hours passed soldering after first, LEDs will be damaged.
- (2) Repairs should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered When repair is unavoidable, suitable tools must be used.
- (3) Die slug is to be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

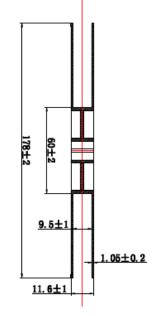
# **Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging**

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Symbol	AU	вО	hΟ	PU	ΡI	PZ
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	Т	E	F	DO	D1
Spec	8.00±0.10		1.75±0.10	3.5±0.10	1.5±0.05	1.10±0.10



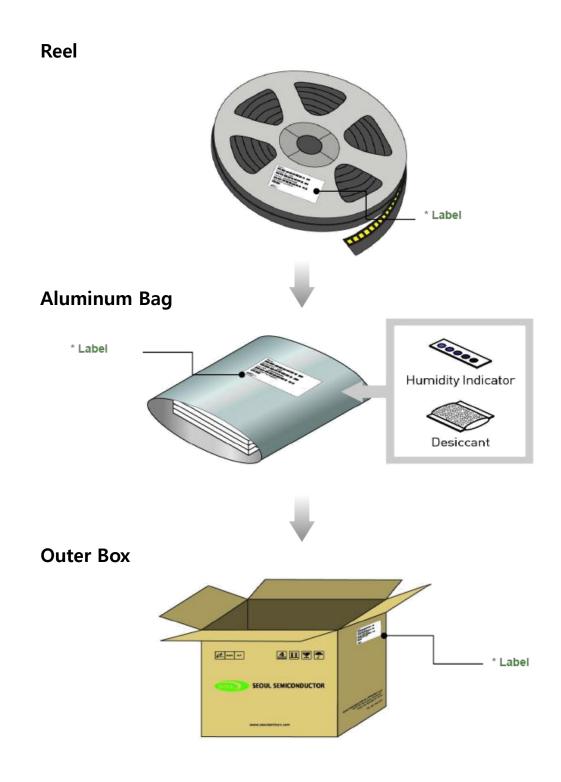


### Notes :

- (1) Quantity : Max 4,000pcs/Reel
- (2) Cumulative Tolerance : Cumulative Tolerance/10 pitches to be  $\pm$ 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**



# **Product Nomenclature**

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### Table 7. Part Numbering System : X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>

Part Number Code	Description	Part Number	Value
X <sub>1</sub>	Company	S	
X <sub>2</sub>	Top View LED series	т	
X <sub>3</sub>	Color Specification	W8	CRI 80
X4	Package series	А	A series
X <sub>5</sub> X <sub>6</sub>	Characteristic code	12	
X <sub>7</sub>	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 <sub>1</sub> Y <sub>2</sub>	Year		
Y <sub>3</sub>	Month		
Y <sub>4</sub> Y <sub>5</sub>	Day		
Y <sub>6</sub>	Top View LED series		
Y <sub>7</sub> Y <sub>8</sub> Y <sub>9</sub> Y <sub>10</sub>	Mass order		
Y <sub>11</sub> Y <sub>12</sub> Y <sub>13</sub> Y <sub>14</sub> Y <sub>15</sub> Y <sub>16</sub> Y <sub>17</sub>	Internal Number		



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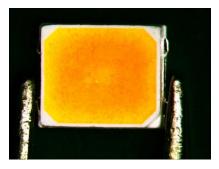
STW8A12D – Mid-Power LED

### 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.

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STW8A12D – Mid-Power LED

# **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  $^{\circ}$ C to 30  $^{\circ}$ C 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 °C 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  $65\pm5\,^\circ$ C
- (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.



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- (10) The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.
- (11) Long time exposure of sunlight or occasional UV exposure will cause lens discoloration.
- (12) 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.
- (13) Attaching LEDs, do not use adhesives that outgas organic vapor.
- (14) 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.
- (15) 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.

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)



# **Precaution for Use**

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

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#### **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.

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