

HCC P50

PRODUCT DATASHEET



The P50 LED is a compact, high performance and high power LED for solid state lighting. It is designed to have an ultra low profile which enables wider design possibilities for various applications and luminaires.

The P50 LED is designed to maximize thermal and optical performance. The P50 LED is reflow solderable under standard SMT process.



Feature :

- Excellent Operating Life
- High Efficacy
- Low Thermal Resistance
- SMD Device
- Instant Light
- Fully Dimmable
- No UV
- Superior ESD Protection
- RoHS Compatibility

Table of Content

Characteristics	1
Relative Spectral Power Distribution	3
Typical Spatial Radiation Pattern	4
Thermal Design	6
Typical Forward L-I Characteristics	7
Typical Forward I-V Characteristics	8
Mechanical Dimensions	9
Shipping Package Information	10
Recommended Solder Pad Design	11
Recommended Soldering Profile	12
Reliability	13

Characteristics

Absolute Ratings

Parameter	Rating
	White Series / Royal Blue / Blue / Green / Amber / Red
Maximum DC Forward Current (mA)	500 mA
LED Junction Temperature	125°C
LED Operating Temperature	-40°C ~110°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C ~110°C
Soldering Temperature	Max. 260°C / Max. 10sec. (JEDEC 020c)
ESD Sensitivity	2,000 V HBM (JEDEC-22A-114-B)
Reverse Voltage	Not design to be driven in reverse bias (VR ≤ 5V)
Preconditioning	Acc. to JEDEC Level 2

General Characteristics at 350mA

Part number	Color	Typ. CRI	Dominant Wavelength λ_d Peak Wavelength λ_p * Correlated Color Temperature, CCT		$2\theta_{1/2}$	Temperature Coefficient of Vf (mV/°C)
			Min	Max		$\Delta V_f / \Delta T_j$
P50-W	Daylight	70	4750 K	7000 K	120	-3
P50-W	Neutral White	75	3700 K	4750K	120	-3
P50-W	Warm White	80	2600 K	3700K	120	-3
P50-R	Red		620	635	Lambertian	
P50-A	Amber		580	600	Lambertian	
P50-G	Green		520	535	Lambertian	-3
P50-B	Blue		460	470	Lambertian	-3
P50-D	Royal Blue		440*	460*	Lambertian	-3

Notes :

1. The CCT is measured with an accuracy of $\pm 200K$
2. The peak/dominant wavelength is measured with an accuracy of $\pm 1nm$

Luminous Flux and Forward Voltage at 350mA

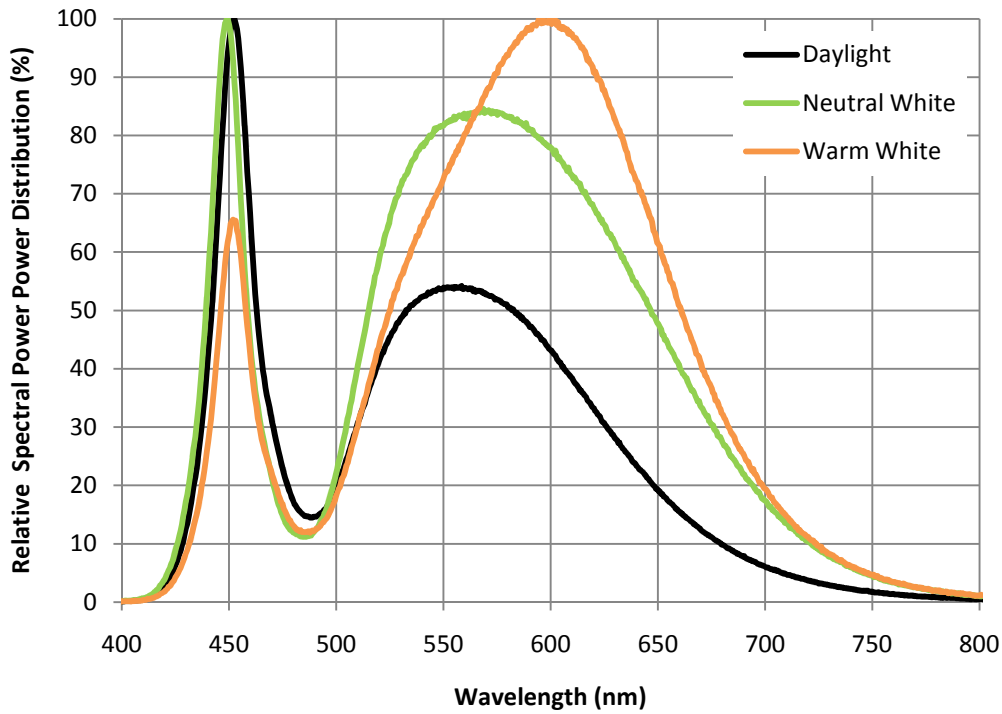
Part number	Color	Performance at Test Current (350mA)			
		Group	Minimum Luminous Flux (lm) or Radiometric Power* (mW)	VF	
				Min	Max
P50-W	Daylight	TU	75	2.8	3.8
		U2	90	2.8	3.8
		U3	100	2.8	3.8
	Neutral White	T1	65	2.8	3.8
		TU	75	2.8	3.8
		U2	90	2.8	3.8
	Warm White	S2	55	2.8	3.8
		T1	65	2.8	3.8
		TU	75	2.8	3.8
P50-R	Red	Q2	35	2.0	3.4
		R1	40	2.0	3.4
		R2	45	2.0	3.4
P50-A	Amber	Q2	35	2.0	3.4
		R1	40	2.0	3.4
		R2	45	2.0	3.4
P50-G	Green	S2	55	2.8	3.8
		T1	65	2.8	3.8
P50-B	Blue	M0	14	2.8	3.8
		N0	18	2.8	3.8
P50-D	Royal Blue	D2	240*	2.8	3.8
		D3	280*	2.8	3.8
		D4	320*	2.8	3.8

Note:

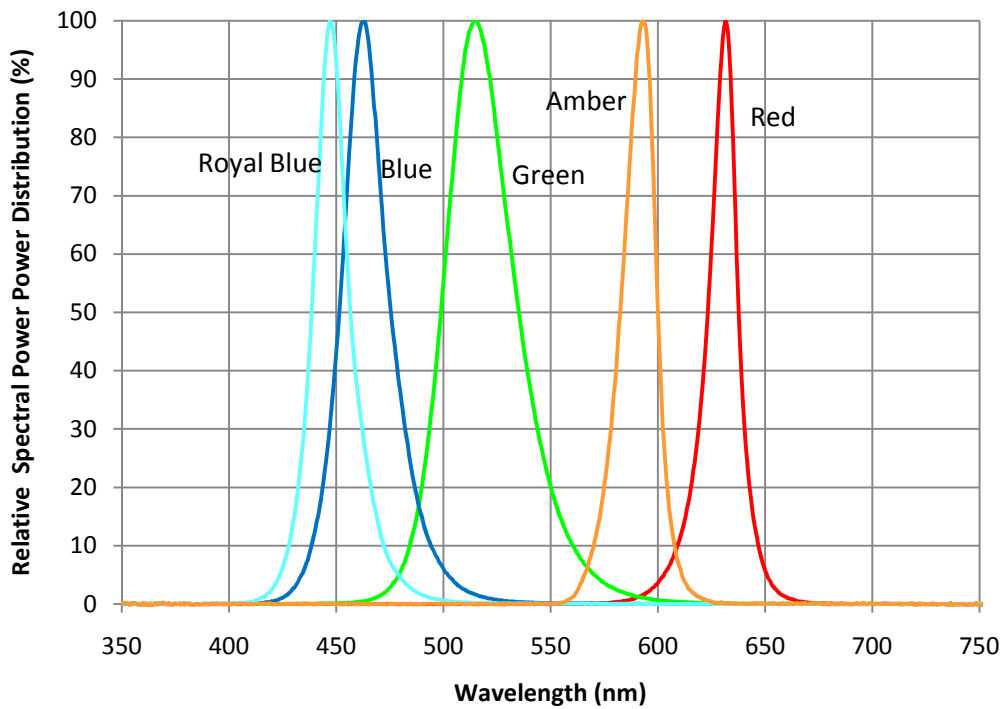
1. Luminous flux is measured with an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$
2. The forward voltage is measured with an accuracy of $\pm 0.1V$

Relative Spectral Power Distribution, $T_a=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

White light

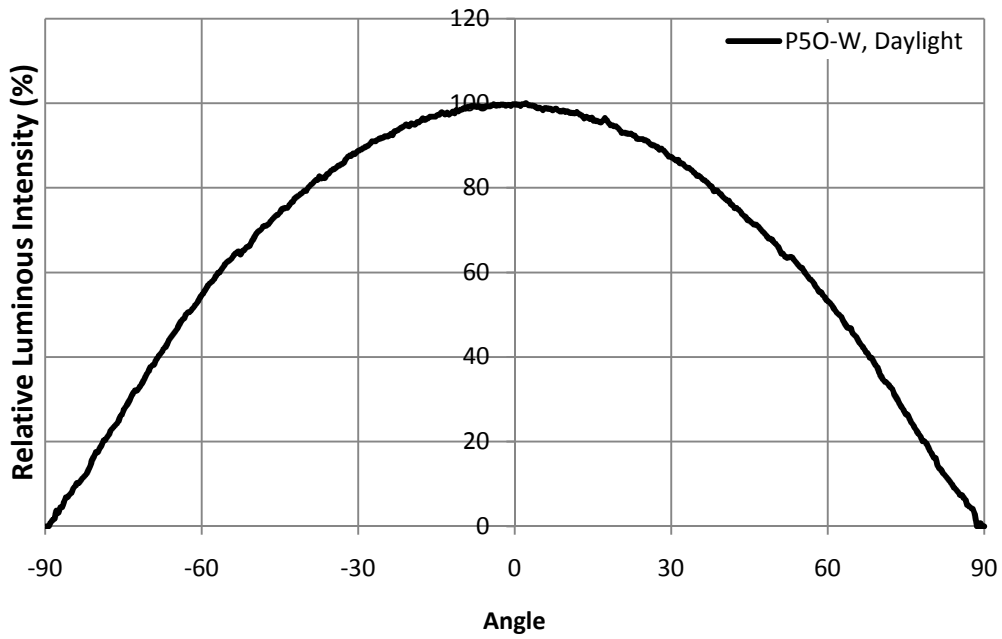


Royal Blue / Blue / Green / Amber / Red

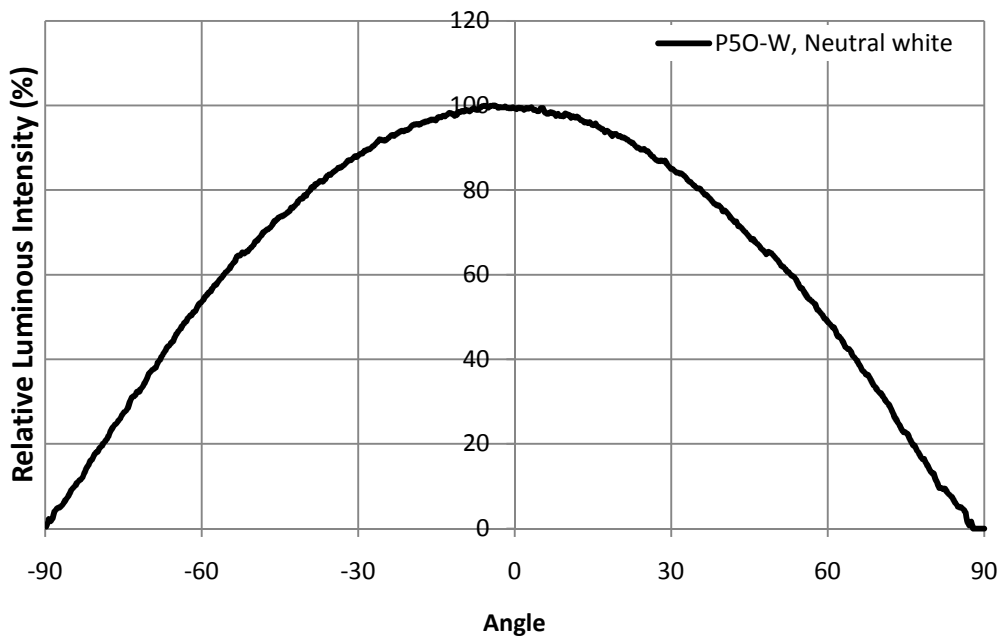


Typical Spatial Radiation Pattern

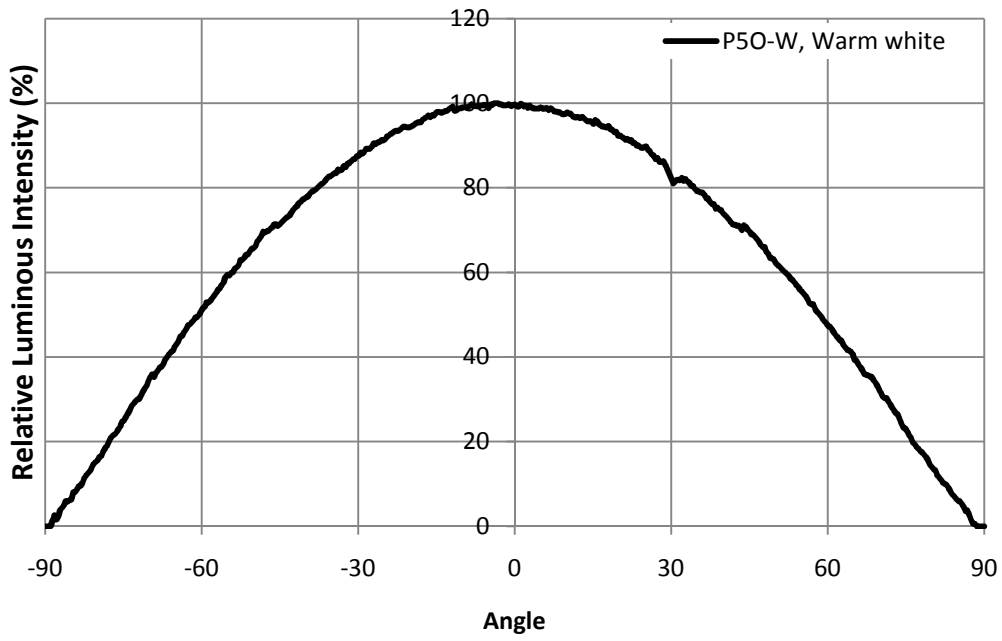
P50-W, Daylight



P50-W, Neutral White

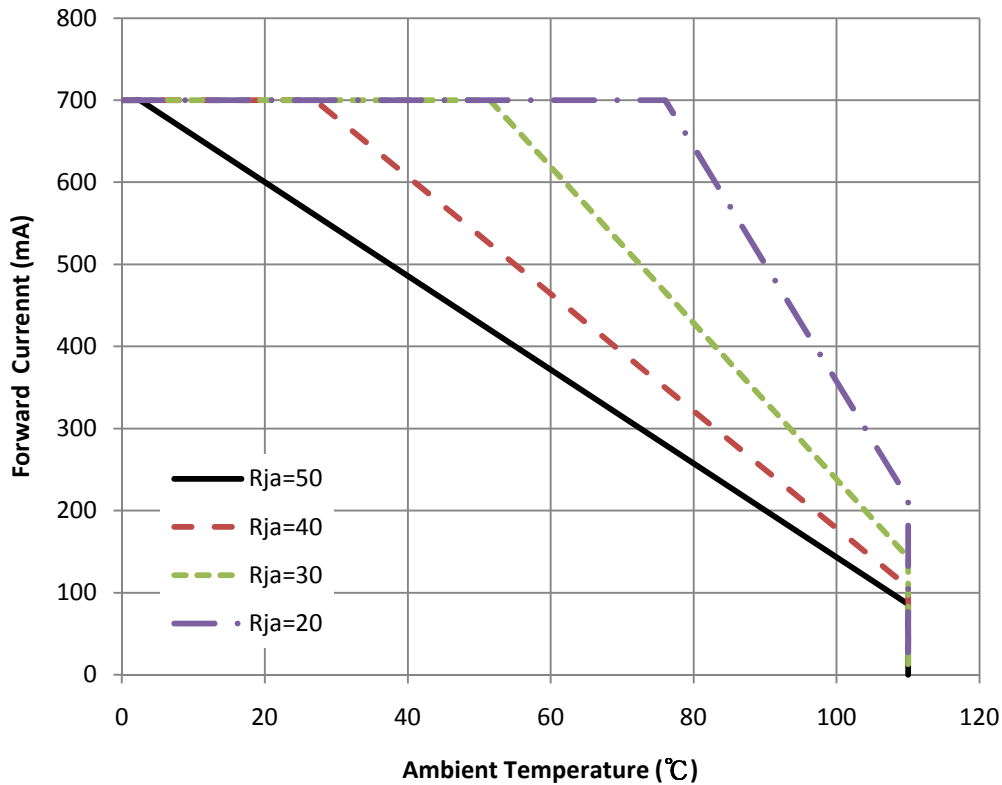


P50, Warm White



Thermal Design

Thermal design of the end product is important. Considering the thermal resistance between the junction and the solder point ($R_{\theta_{J-L}}$) is $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$, the end product should be designed to minimize the thermal resistance from the solder point to ambient in order to optimize the emitter life and optical characteristics. The maximum operation current is determined by the plot of Ambient Temperature vs. Allowable Forward Current.



The junction temperature can be correlated to the thermal resistance between the junction and ambient (R_{ja}) by the following equation.

$$T_j = T_a + R_{ja} * W$$

T_j : LED junction temperature

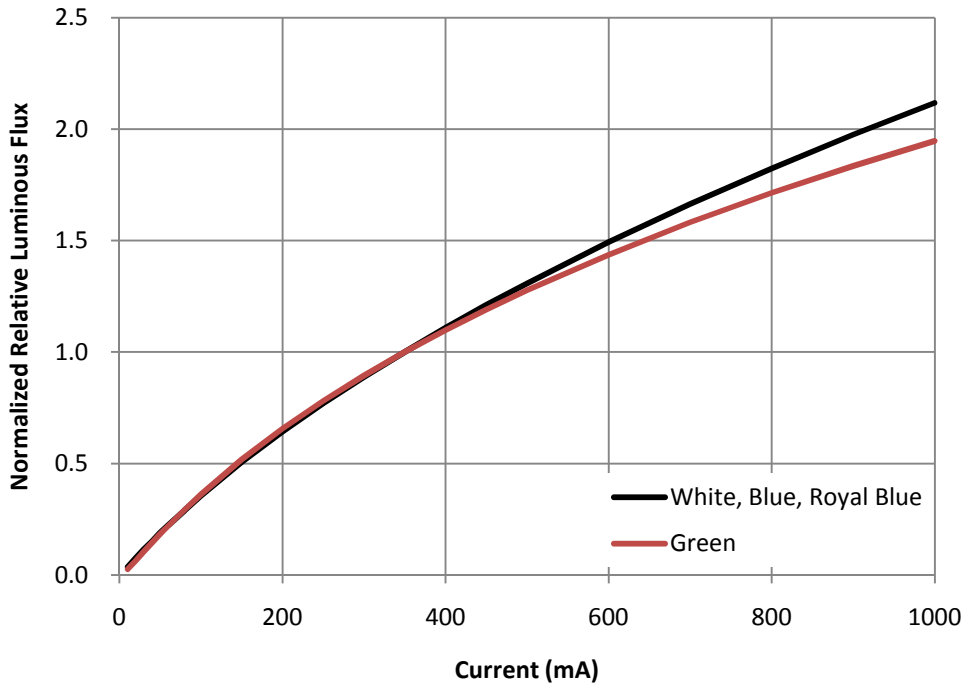
T_a : Ambient temperature

R_{ja} : Thermal resistance between the junction and ambient

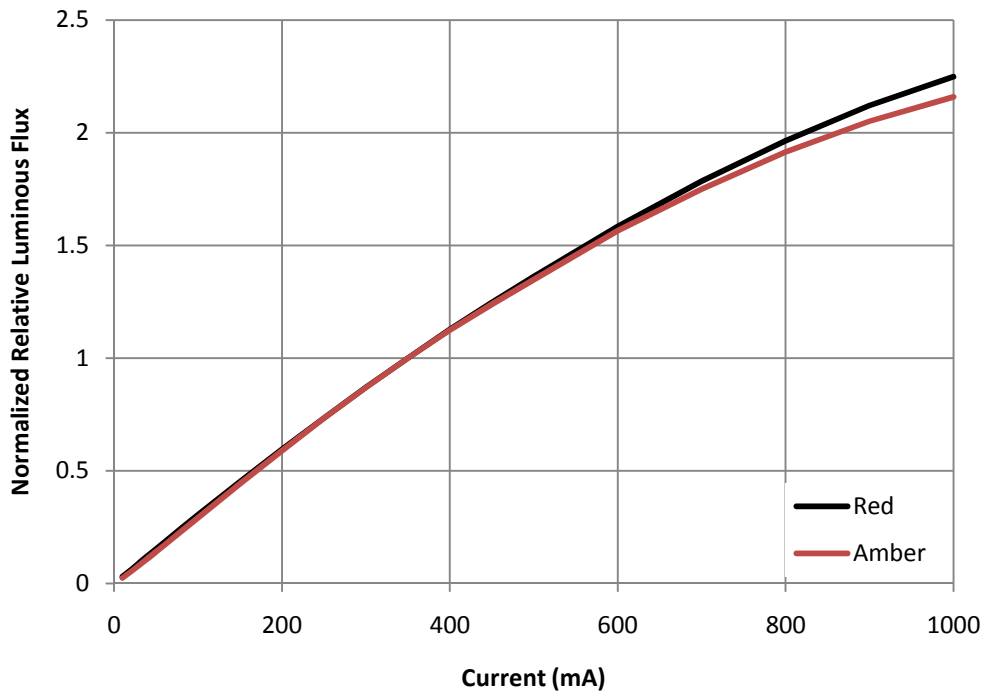
W : Inputting power ($I_F * V_F$)

Typical Forward L-I Characteristics

White Series / Green / Blue / Royal Blue

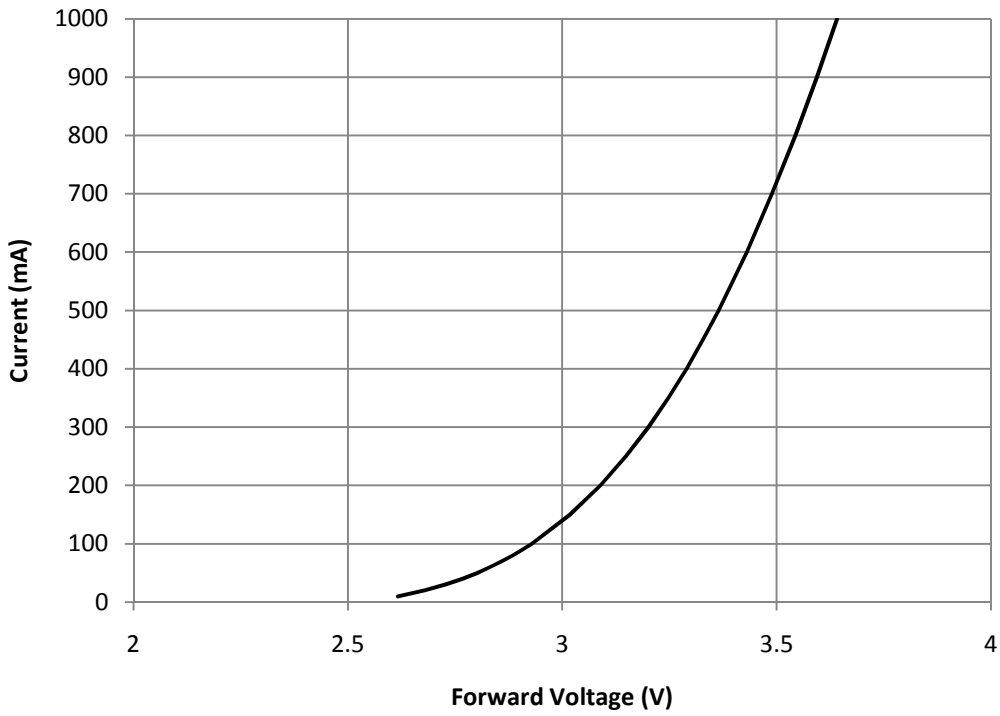


Amber / Red

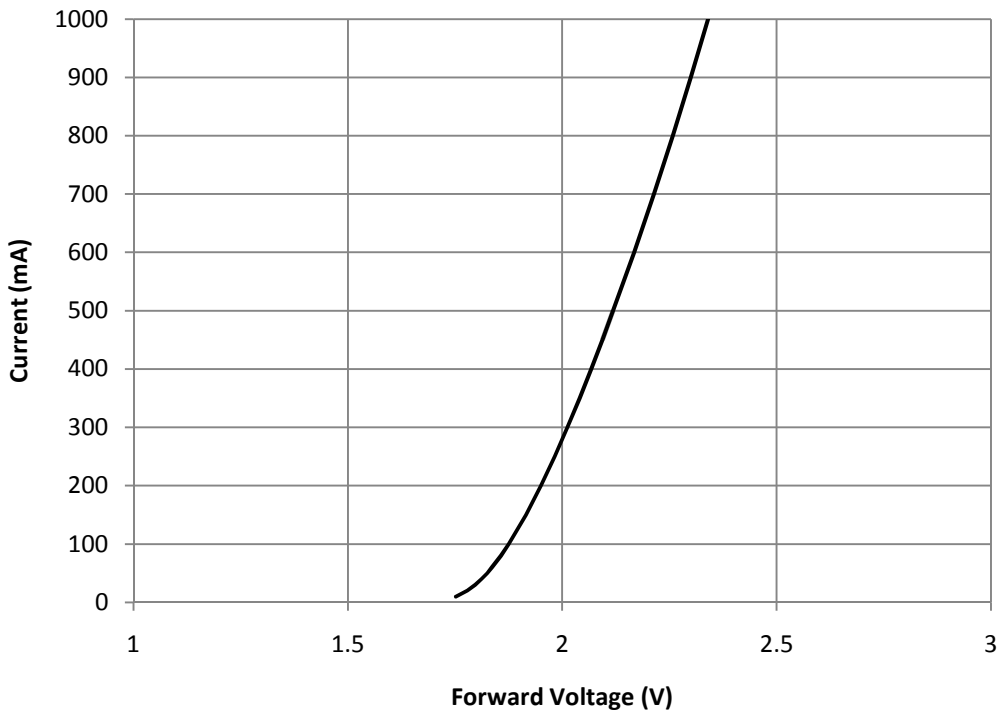


Typical Forward I-V Characteristics

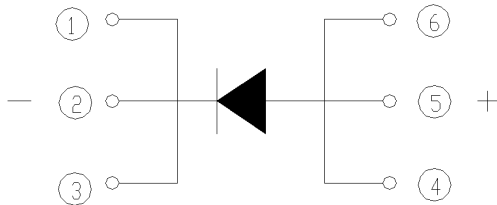
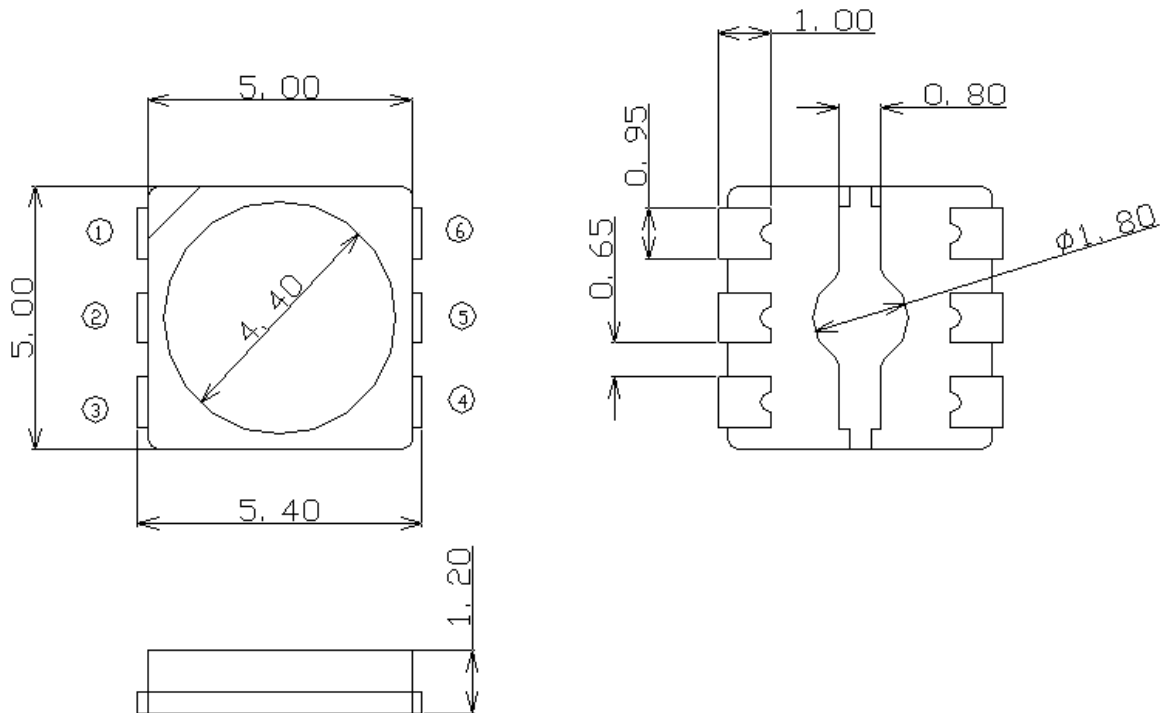
White Series / Green / Blue / Royal Blue



Amber / Red



Mechanical Dimensions



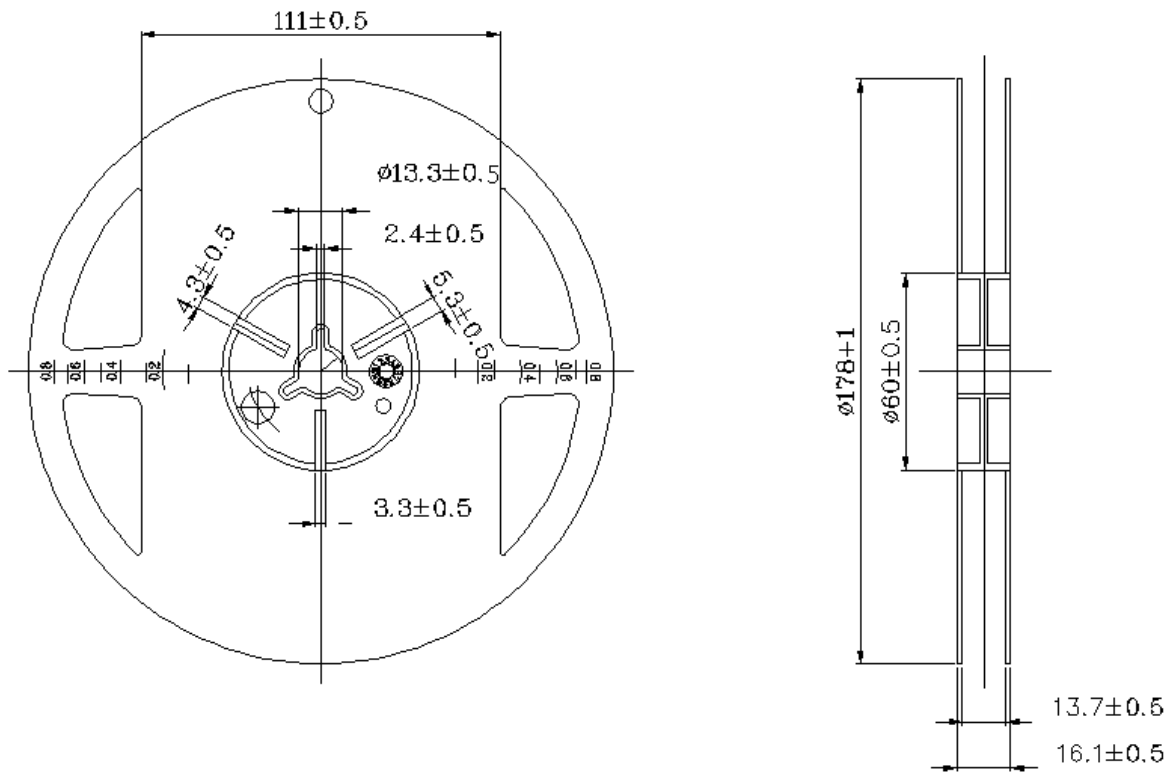
Polarity

Notes :

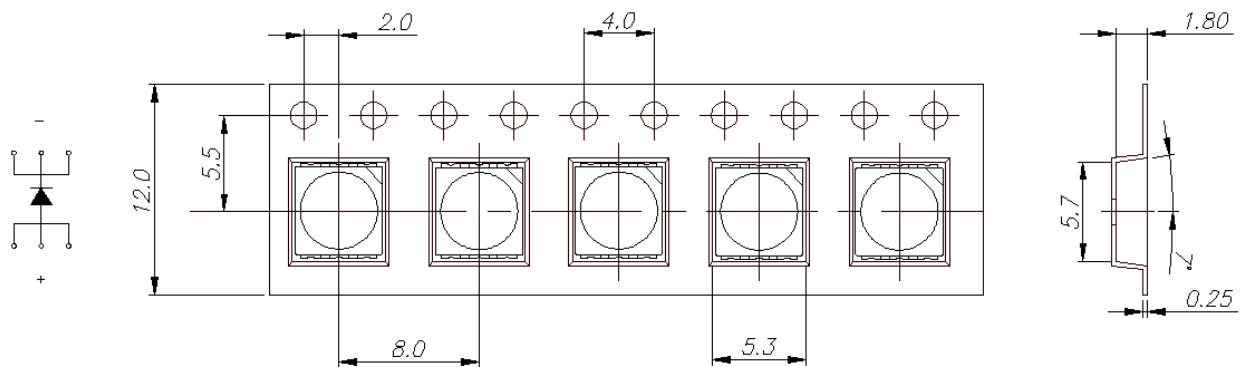
1. Drawings are not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeter.
3. General tolerance is $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$.
4. **The polarity of die heat sink at bottom is Anode; please make sure polarity isolation on MCPCB is done correctly.**
5. The Cathode is denoted by the bar (minus sign) on plastic body.

Shipping Package Information

Reel Dimension



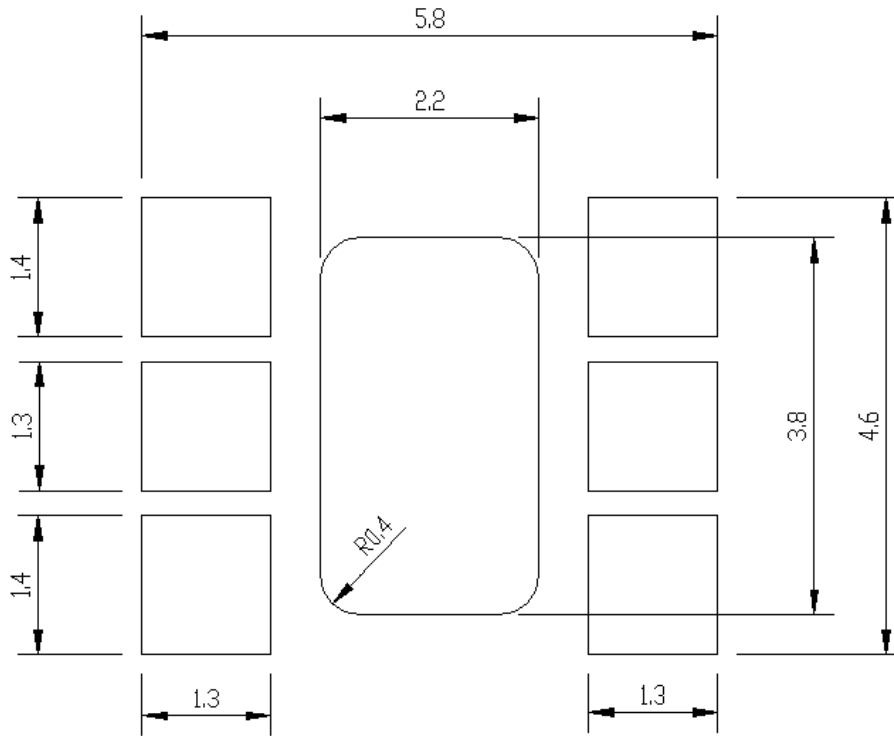
Carrier Tape



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in millimeter
2. Tolerance for fixed dimensions are 0.1mm
3. Packing unit: 1,000pcs/ reel ($\phi 178$ mm)

Recommended Solder Pad Design

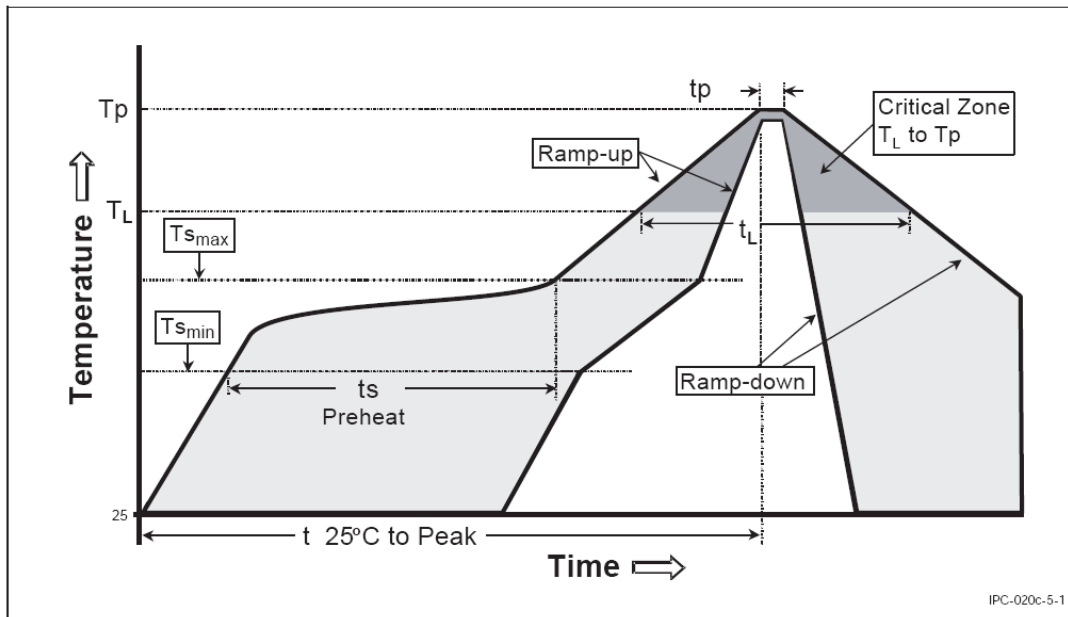


Notes :

1. Drawing is not to scale
2. All dimensions are in millimeter

Recommended Soldering Profile

The LEDs can be soldered using the parameter listed below. As a general guideline, the users are suggested to follow the recommended soldering profile provided by the manufacturer of the solder paste. Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the list, reflow soldering at the lowest possible temperature is preferred for the LEDs.



Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average Ramp-up Rate (T_{smax} to T_p)	3°C/second max.	3°C/second max.
Preheat		
- Temperature Min(T_{smin})	100°C	150°C
- Temperature Max(T_{smax})	150°C	200°C
- Time(t_{smin} to t_{smax})	60-120 seconds	60-180 seconds
Time maintained above:		
- Temperature(T_l)	183°C	217°C
- Time(t_l)	60-150 seconds	60-150 seconds
Peak/classification Temperature(T_p)	215°C	260°C
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature(t_p)	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.

Reliability Information

Stress Test	Stress Condition	Stress Duration
Room Temperature Operating Life (RTOL)	Tb=25°C, If=350mA	1000 hours
High Temperature Operating Life (HTOL)	Tb=85°C, If=350mA	1000 hours
Wet High Temperature Operating Life (WHTOL)	Ta=85°C, RH=85%, If=350mA	1000 hours
Temperature Cycles (TMCL)	-40°C/125, 15min dwell, 5min transfer	200 cycles
High Temperature Storage Life (HTSL)	Ta=110°C, non-operating	1000 hours
Low Temperature Storage Life (LTOL)	Ta=-40°C non-operating	1000 hours
Solder Heat Resistance (SHR)	260°C, 10 sec	

Failure Criteria:

1. Brightness attenuate difference <10%
2. Forward voltage difference: ±20%

Note:

1. Tb: board temperature
2. Ta: ambient temperature