# 2mm Tower Type Blue LED <br> Technical Data Sheet 

## Part No.: 204BC1F-B4-1G

## Luckylight

## Features:

$\diamond 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ Tower.
$\diamond$ High efficiency.
$\diamond$ Selected minimum intensities.
$\diamond$ Available on tape and reel.
$\diamond$ The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant Version.

Descriptions:
$\diamond$ The series is specially designed for applications requiring higher brightness.
$\diamond$ The LED lamps are available with different colors, intensities.

## Applications:

Status indicators.$\diamond$ Commercial use.
$\diamond$ Advertising Signs.
$\diamond$ Back lighting.

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## Package Dimension:



| Part No. | Chip Material | Lens Color | Source Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 204BC1F-B4-1G | InGaN | Water Clear | Blue |

## Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}$ (. $010^{\prime \prime}$ ) unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.00 mm (.039") max.
4. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Spec No.: A023 X430
Approved: JoJo
Rev No.: V. 3
Checked: Wu Lucky Light Electronics Co., Ltd.

Date: Oct./14/2008
Drawn: Yang http://www.luckylightled.com

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Absolute Maximum Ratings at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameters | Symbol | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Dissipation | PD | 95 | mW |
| Peak Forward Current <br> (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width) | IFP | 100 | mA |
| Forward Current | IF | 25 | mA |
| Reverse Voltage | VR | 5 | V |
| Electrostatic Discharge (HBM) | ESD | 400 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Lead Soldering Temperature <br> $[4 m m ~(.157 ") ~ F r o m ~ B o d y] ~$ | Tsld | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 5 Seconds |  |

Electrical Optical Characteristics at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameters | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Test Condition |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity * | IV | 450 | 700 | --- | mcd | IF=20mA (Note 1) |
| Viewing Angle * | $2 \theta_{1 / 2}$ | --- | 60 | --- | Deg | IF=20mA (Note 2) |
| Peak Emission Wavelength | $\lambda p$ | --- | 468 | --- | $n m$ | IF=20mA |
| Dominant Wavelength | $\lambda d$ | --- | 470 | --- | $n m$ | IF=20mA (Note 3) |
| Spectral Line Half-Width | $\triangle \lambda$ | --- | 25 | --- | nm | IF=20mA |
| Forward Voltage | VF | 2.80 | 3.20 | 3.80 | V | IF=20mA |
| Reverse Current | IR | --- | --- | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{~V}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |

## Notes:

1. Luminous Intensity Measurement allowance is $\pm 10 \%$.
2. $\theta_{1 / 2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. The dominant wavelength ( $\lambda \mathrm{d}$ ) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

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Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)


Luminous Intensity \&


Forward Current Derating Curve


Forward Current \& Forward Voltage $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Luminous Intensity \& Forward Current


Radiation Diagram


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## Reliability Test Items And Conditions:

The reliability of products shall be satisfied with items listed below:
Confidence level: 90\%.
LTPD: 10\%.

1) Test Items and Results:

| Test Item | Standard Test Method | Test Conditions | Note | Number of Damaged |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resistance to Soldering Heat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ & 300302 \end{aligned}$ | Tsld $=260 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{sec} 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ from the base of the epoxy bulb | 1 time | 0/100 |
| Solderability | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 300303 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tsld }=235 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 5 \mathrm{sec} \\ \text { (using flux) } \end{gathered}$ | 1 time over 95\% | 0/100 |
| Thermal Shock | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 300307 \end{gathered}$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 15 \mathrm{sec}, 15 \mathrm{sec}$ | 100 cycles | 0/100 |
| Temperature Cycle | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ & 100105 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $30 \mathrm{~min}, 5 \mathrm{~min}, 30 \mathrm{~min}, 5 \mathrm{~min}$ | 100 cycles | 0/100 |
| Moisture Resistance Cycle | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ & 200203 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 90 \% \mathrm{RH} \\ 24 \mathrm{hrs} / 1 \mathrm{cycle} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 10 cycles | 0/100 |
| High Temperature Storage | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 200201 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Ta}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1000hrs | 0/100 |
| Terminal Strength (Pull test) | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 400401 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Load 10N (1kgf) } \\ 10 \pm 1 \mathrm{sec} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No noticeable damage | 0/100 |
| Terminal Strength (bending test) | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 400401 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Load $5 \mathrm{~N}(0.5 \mathrm{kgf})$ $0^{\circ} \sim 90^{\circ} \sim 0^{\circ}$ bend 2 times | No noticeable damage | 0/100 |
| Temperature Humidity Storage | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 100103 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Ta}=60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{RH}=90 \%$ | 1000hrs | 0/100 |
| Low Temperature Storage | $\begin{gathered} \text { JEITA ED-4701 } \\ 200202 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Ta}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1000hrs | 0/100 |
| Steady State Operating |  | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{IF}=30 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1000hrs | 0/100 |
| Steady State Operating Life of High Humidity Heat |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ta}=60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{RH}=90 \%, \\ \mathrm{IF}=30 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | 500hrs | 0/100 |
| Steady State Operating Life of Low Temperature |  | $\mathrm{Ta}=-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1000hrs | 0/100 |

2) Criteria for Judging the Damage:

| Item | Symbol | Test Conditions | Criteria for Judgment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Max |
| Forward Voltage | VF | IF $=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | --- | F.V.* $) \times 1.1$ |
| Reverse Current | IR | VR=5V | --- | F.V.* $) \times 2.0$ |
| Luminous Intensity | IV | IF $=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | F.V.*) $\times 0.7$ | --- |

*) F.V.: First Value.

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## Please read the following notes before using the product:

1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).
2. Storage
2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.
2.2 Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less and $80 \%$ RH or less.
2.3 The LEDs should be used within a year.
2.4 After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less and $60 \%$ RH or less.
2.5 The LEDs should be used within 168 hours ( 7 days) after opening the package.
3. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 5 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25 W . Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

## 4. Soldering

When soldering, for Lamp without stopper type and must be leave a minimum of 3 mm clearance from the base of the lens to the soldering point.
To avoided the Epoxy climb up on lead frame and was impact to non-soldering problem, dipping the lens into the solder must be avoided.
Do not apply any external stress to the lead frame during soldering while the LED is at high temperature.
Recommended soldering conditions:

| Soldering Iron |  | Wave Soldering |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Temperature | $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Max. | Pre-heat | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{Max}$. |
| Soldering Time | 3 sec. Max. | Pre-heat Time | 60 sec. Max. |
|  | (one time only) | Solder Wave | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{Max}$. |
|  |  | Soldering Time | 5 sec. Max. |

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and / or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED.

## 5. Repairing

Repair 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.

## 6. Caution in ESD

Static Electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.

