imall

Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from, Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

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GM5BW97331A

Light Emitting Diode



Features

- 1. 3-chip device, the given output at $I_F = 20$ mA/chip
- 2. White Color (achieved via InGaN Blue LED chips in combination with Yellow Phosphor)
- 3. Other parts in this family:

Part Chromaticity Number Coordinates		Color Temperature (K)	Luminous Intensity (cd)
GM5BW97330A	0.338, 0.356	5300	6.4
GM5BW97331A	0.335, 0.344	5000	(7.0)
GM5BW97332A	0.312, 0.311	6700	5.8
GM5BW97333A	0.283, 0.262	11500	5.1

■ Agency Approvals/Compliance

1. RoHS compliant

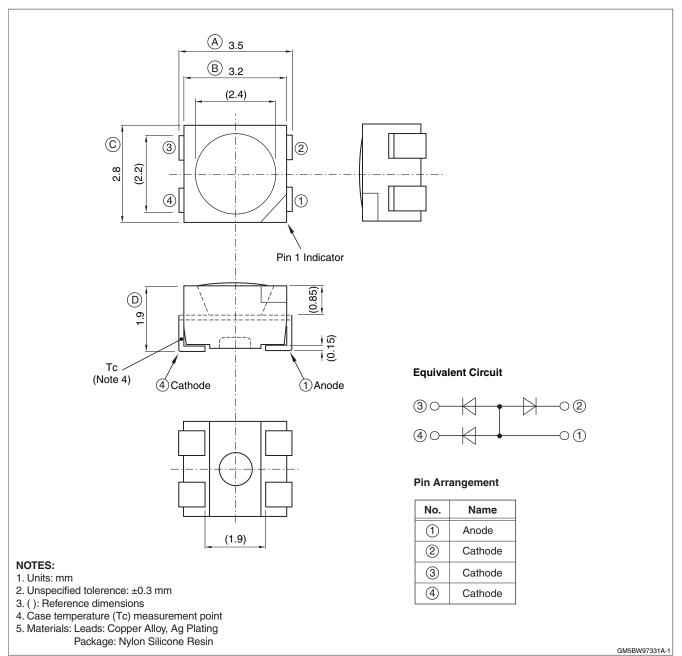
■ Applications

- 1. General indication (indoor)
- 2. Office Automation equipment
- 3. Audio/visual equipment
- 4. Home appliances
- 5. Telecommunications equipment
- 6. Measuring equipment
- 7. Machine tools
- 8. Computers

This Data Sheet is for reference. Be sure to contact Sharp before beginning a design to obtain the latest informaiton.

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External Dimensions



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings						
Symbol	Rating	Unit				
Р	300	mW				
TJ	125	°C				
K	95	°C/W				
۱ _F	30	mA				
I _{FM}	100	mA				
DC	0.50	mA/°C				
Pulse	1.67	mA/°C				
V _R	5	V				
Tc	-30 to +100	°C				
Tstg	-40 to +100	°C				
Tsol	295	°C				
	Symbol P T _J K I _F DC Pulse V _R Tc Tstg	Symbol Rating P 300 TJ 125 K 95 IF 30 IFM 100 DC 0.50 Pulse 1.67 V _R 5 Tc -30 to +100 Tstg -40 to +100				

*1 Rating for single chip (die) operation.

*2 Duty ratio = 1/10, Pulse width = 0.1 ms.

*3 Case temperature (See External Dimensions on page 2).

*4 Do not exceed these temperatures under any condition while in packing. Refer to *Storage and Handling.* *5 Each terminal must be soldered with a 30 W soldering iron within 3 seconds under 295°C.

For Reflow Soldering information, see Fig. 19.

*6 Operating current values here follow the derating curves shown in Fig. 1 through Fig. 3.

*7 This device uses the leads for heat sinking, therefore the operating temperature range is prescribed by Tc.

■ Electro-optical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Forward voltage *1	V _F	I _F = 20 mA (per chip)	3.0	(3.2)	3.4	V
Luminous intensity *1, *2	Ι _V	I _F = 20 mA		(7.0)		cd
Chromaticity coordinates *1, *3	х, у	(per chip, all chips on)		(0.335, 0.344)		
Reverse current *1	I _R	V _R = 4 V (per chip)		—	10	μA

*1 Rating for three-chip (die) operation. *2 Measured by EG&G Model 550 (Radiometer/Photometer) after 20 ms drive (Tolerance: ±15%) See the Luminosity Rank table for ranking range details. *3 Measured by Otuka Electronics Model MCPD-2000 after 20 ms drive (Tolerance: x, y: ±0.02). All chips (die) operating. See the Chromaticity Rank table for ranking range details.

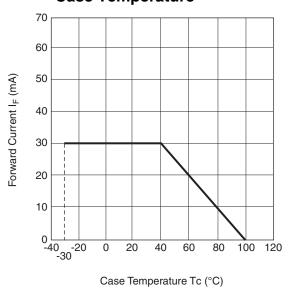
*4 Parens indicate reference values.

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Derating Curves

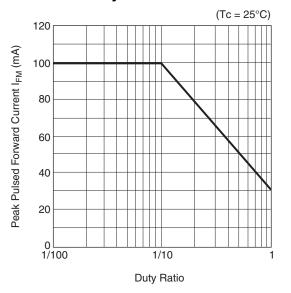
Figures 1, 2, and 3 apply to single-chip operation only. Figure 4 applies to three chip operation; however each chip must follow the limitiations for the Forward Current Derating Curve (Forward Current vs. Case Temperature).

Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Case Temperature



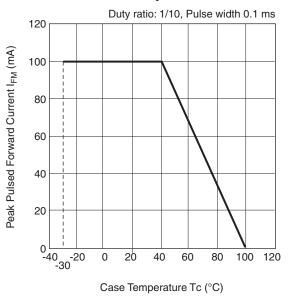
GM5BW97331A-4

Fig. 2 Peak Pulsed Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio



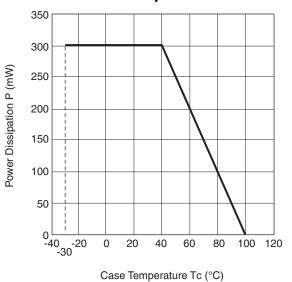
GM5BW97331A-6

Fig. 3 Peak Pulsed Forward Current vs. Case Temperature



GM5BW97331A-5

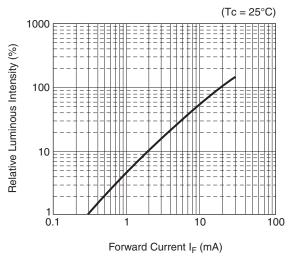
Fig. 4 Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature



■ Characteristic Diagrams (TYP.)

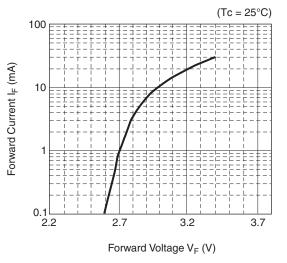
Characteristics data are typical data and so are not guaranteed data.

Fig. 5 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



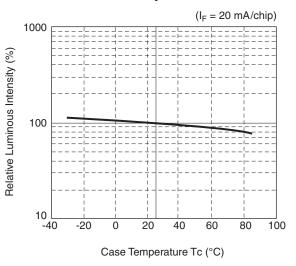
GM5BW97331A-8

Fig. 6 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



GM5BW97331A-10

Fig. 7 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Case Temperature



GM5BW97331A-9

Fig. 8 Forward Voltage vs. Case Temperature

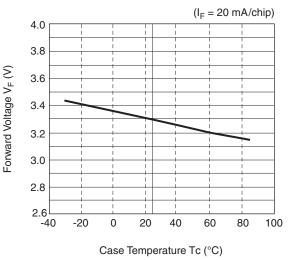


Fig. 9 Chromaticity vs. Forward Current

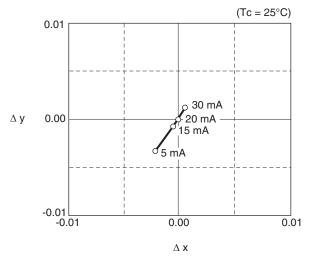
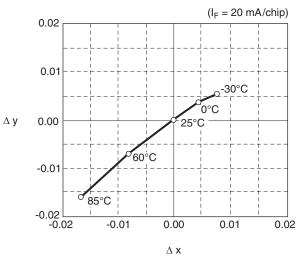


Fig. 10 Chromaticity Coordinates vs. Case Temperature



GM5BW97331A-13

GM5BW97331A-12

■ Luminous Intensity Rank Table (Tc = 25°C)

Rank	Range	Unit	Conditions
Y	6.0 to 6.4		
Z	6.4 to 6.8		
A	6.8 to 7.2	cd	I _F = 20 mA
В	7.2 to 7.6	cu	(per chip, all 3 chips on)
С	7.6 to 8.0		
D	8.0 to 8.4		

*1 Shipment quantities of each rank may not be specified by the Customer.

Chromaticity Rank Table

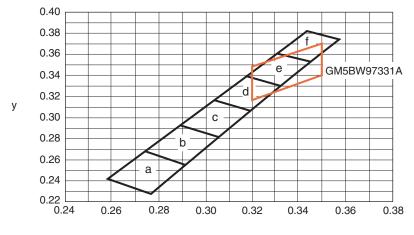
(Tc = 25°C)

Point 1		Point 2		Point 3		Point 4		Condition
x	У	х	У	х	У	х	У	
0.320	0.347	0.320	0.317	0.350	0.340	0.350	0.370	I _F = 20 mA (per chip, all 3 chips on)

*1 Tolerance: ±0.02.

SHARP

Fig. 11 Chromaticity Diagram



 GM5BW97330A
 GM5BW97332A
 GM5BW97332A

 Luminous Intensity (Rank)
 6.40 cd (C, D, E, F)
 5.80 cd (B, C, D, E)
 5.10 cd (A, B, C, D)

 Chromaticity (Rank)
 0.338, 0.356 (e, f)
 0.312, 0.311 (c, d)
 0.283, 0.262 (a, b)

 Color Temperature
 5300 K
 6700 K
 11500 K

х

■ Forward Voltage Rank Table

(Tc = 25°C)

			(:• =• •)
Rank	Range	Unit	Conditions
2	3.0 to 3.1		
3	3.1 to 3.2	V	I _F = 20 mA
4	3.2 to 3.3		(per chip, all 3 chips on)
5	3.3 to 3.4		

*1 Tolerance: ±0.1 V; measured 20 ms after the chip turns on.

*2 Shipment quantities of each rank may not be specified by the Customer.

Reliability and Quality Information

Sharp tests to a Reliability Confidence Level of 90%. These tables illustrate the test criteria and conditions, along with the Number of Samples, the Number of Defectives, and the Lot Tolerance Percent Defective.

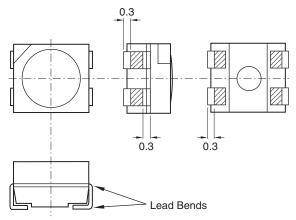
No.	Test items	Test Conditions	Samples (n)	Defective (C)	LTPD (%)
1	Temperature cycle	-40°C (30 min) to +100°C (30 min), 100 cycles	22	0	10
2	High temp and high humidity storage	Tstg = +60°C, RH = 90%, t = 1000 hr	22	0	10
3	High temperature storage	Tstg = +100°C, t = 1000 hr	22	0	10
4	Low temperature storage	Tstg = -40°C, t = 1000 hr	22	0	10
5	Operating test	$Tc = +40^{\circ}C$, $I_F = 25 \text{ mA/chip}$, $t = 1000 \text{ hr}$	22	0	10
6	Mechanical shock	15000 m/s ² , 0.5 ms \pm X • \pm Y • \pm Z direction, 3 times (Tc = 25°C)	11	0	20
7	Variable frequency vibration	200 m/s ² , 100 to 2000 to 100 Hz / sweep for 4 min. X • Y • Z direction, 4 times (Tc = 25° C)	11	0	20
8	Resistance to soldering temperatures	Refer to the Soldering Profile; Performed twice	11	0	20
9	Solderability	Solder/flux M705/ESR250 (Senju Metal Indus- try Co. Ltd.) Soldering temperature $245^{\circ}C \pm 5^{\circ}$; solder time 3 sec, 1 hr after Test 2 (above)	11	0	20

• Failure Judgement Criteria

No.	Items	Symbol	Failure judgment criteria (*2)
1	Forward voltage	V _F V _F > U.S.L × 1.2	
2	Reverse current	I _R	I _R > U.S.L × 2.0
2	Luminous intensity (*3)	lv	lv < Initial value × 0.5, lv > Initial value × 2.0

*1 Measuring condition is in accordance with specification.
*2 U.S.L.: Upper Specification Limit.
*3 Solderability failure criterion: Fail if >90% solderability in plated test areas are not soldered. Judgement areas are the bottom and sides as shown in Fig. 12.

Fig. 12 Solderability Judgment Areas



NOTE: Units: mm

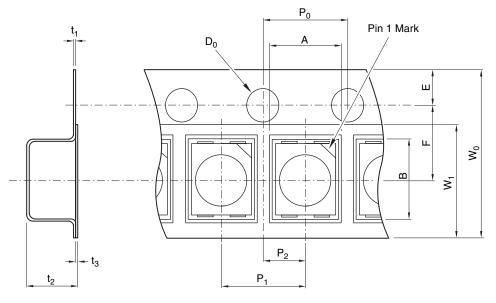
Quality Level

Sharp utilizes the IS02859-1 standard when measuring product quality. The method is a single sampling plan, following normal inspection level S-4. This table lists the Defect Judgment Criteria and Defect Classifications.

No.	Test items	Defect Judgment	Defect	AQL
1	Light emission	No light emission		
2	Radiation color	Major defect	.0.1%	
3	Taping			
4	Electro-optical characteristics	Does not fully conform to specification values for V_F , I_R , I_V		
5	External dimensions Does not fully conform to specification values for External Dimensions		Minor defect	0.4%
6	Appearance	Foreign substances and flaws which affect the appearance: Resin burr which exceeds tolerance, (0.3 mm MAX.) More than 0.4 mm cracks in resin or terminal		0.170

■ Tape Specifications

Fig. 13 Tape Shape and Dimensions



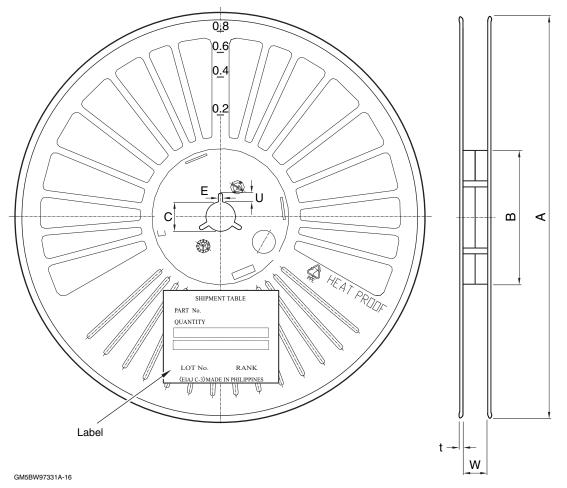
GM5BW97331A-15

■ Tape Dimension Specifications

Parameter		Symbol	Dimension (mm)	Remarks
	Vertical	A	3.0	Manaurad at incide bottom aquare corpor
Embossed pocket	Horizontal	В	3.7	Measured at inside bottom square corner
	Pitch	P ₁	4.0	
	Diameter	D ₀	1.5	
Sprocket hole	Pitch	P ₀	4.0	Accumulated error ±0.5 mm/10 pitch
	Position	E	1.75	Distance between the edge of the tape and center of the hole
Pocket Position	Vertical	P ₂	2.0	Distance between center lines of the concave square hole and
FUCKEL FUSILION	Horizontal	F	3.5	round sprocket hole
Covertano	Width	W ₁	5.4	
Cover tape	Thickness	t ₃	0.1	
Carrier topo	Width	W ₀	8.0	
Carrier tape	Thickness	t ₁	0.3	
Overall thickness		t ₂	2.6	Includes thickness of cover tape and carrier tape

Reel Specifications

Fig. 14 Reel Shape and Dimensions



■ Reel Dimension Specifications

	Parameter	Symbol	Dimension (mm)	Remarks
	Diameter	A	180	
Flange	Thickness	t	1.3	
	Flange spacing	W	9.5	Shaft core dimension
	External diameter	В	60	
Hub	Spindle hole diameter	С	13	
TIUD	Key slit width	E	2.0	
	Key slit depth	U	4	

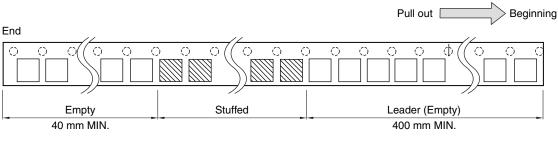
*1 Label on side of flange: part number, quantity, lot number, and rank.

*2 Material: described on flange.

Taping Specifications

1. Leader tape standard: JIS C0806

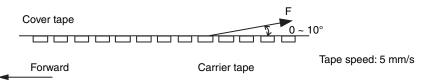
Fig. 15 Leader Tape



GM5BW97331A-17

2. Cover tape peel resistance: F = 0.1 to 1.0 N (θ = 10° or less). See Fig. 10.

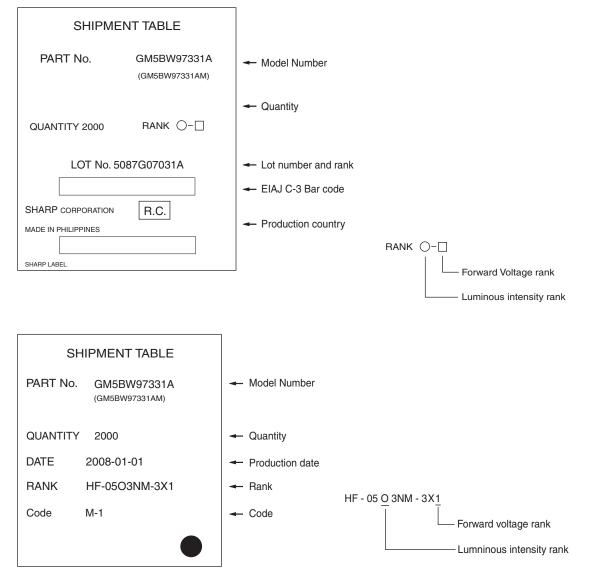
Fig. 16 Tape Separation



- 3. Tape bending resistance: Cover tape will remain in place on radii of 30 mm or more. Under 30 mm radii, the cover may separate.
- 4. Joints are not allowed in the cover tape.
- 5. Parts are packed with an average quantity of 2000 pieces per reel.
- 6. Product mass: 30 mg (approximately)
- 7. Sharp guarantees the following:
 - a. No contiguous empty spaces in the tape
 - b. Missing parts will not make up more than 0.1% of the total quantity.
 - c. Parts will be easily removed from the tape.
- 8. Parts will not stick to the cover tape as it is peeled.

■ Label and Marking Information

Fig. 17 Label Contents



Design Notes

- 1. Do not allow the circuit to apply any reverse voltage to the LEDs at any time, operating or not. Do not bias this part in any manner when it is not operating. Reverse voltage can also be induced via EMF, generated by ambient light falling on this part. When these parts are operated in series, connect a zener diode parallel to each part to protect them from reverse voltage.
- 2. This part can be damaged by mechanical stress. Be certain that assembly steps do not stress this part; pay particular attention to pick-and-place equipment. Verify placing pressure and do not allow the collet to contact the resin of this part.
- 3. This product uses blue LED chips in combination with yellow phosphor to achieve its color. There may be some slight color change due to afterglow of the phosphor when driving this part with pulsed power.
- 4. This part has a high light output. Looking directly at it during full power output may cause injury.
- 5. Sharp recommends taking proper personal and environmental static control precautions when handling this part.
- 6. This device incorporates thermally conductive materials to allow heat to be transferred from it to the circuit board. For best reliability, do not locate other sources of heat near the LED, and design the circuit board for effective heat dissipation. Keep the part's case temperature under 100°C (LED ON) including self-heating.
- 7. Handle these parts in a clean environment; dust may be difficult to remove and can affect optical performance.
- 8. Confirm the part's performance, reliability, and resistance to degradation, if exposing it to these environments:
 - Direct sunlight, outdoor exposure, dusty conditions
 - In water, oil, medical fluids, and organic solvents
 - Excessive moisture, such as dew or condensation
 - \bullet Corrosive (salt) air or corrosive gases, such as CI, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, NO_X

Manufacturing Guidelines

• Storage and Handling

- 1. Moisture-proofing: These parts are shipped in vacuum-sealed bags to keep them dry and ready for use. See Fig. 18.
- 2. Store these parts between 5°C and 30°C, at a relative humidity of less than 70%; for no more than one year from the production date.
- 3. After breaking the package seal, maintain the environment within 5°C to 30°C, at a relative humidity of less than 60%. Solder the parts within 3 days.
- 4. If the parts will not be used immediately, repack them in a dry box, or re-vacuum-seal them with a desiccant.
- 5. If the parts are exposed to air for more than 3 days, or if the silica gel telltale indicates moisture contamination, bake the parts:
 - When in the tape carrier, bake them at a temperature of 95°C to 100°C, for 16 to 24 hours.
 - When loose or on a PCB, bake them at a temperature of 110°C to 120°C, for 8 to 12 hours.
 - Note that the reels may become distorted if they are in a stack when baking. Confirm that the parts have cooled to room temperature after baking.

• Cleaning Instructions

- 1. Sharp does not recommend cleaning printed circuit boards containing this device, or cleaning this device with ultrasonic methods. Process chemicals will affect the structural and optical characteristics of this device.
- 2. Sharp recommends the use of a solder paste that does not require cleaning.
- 3. Do not clean this part ultrasonically.

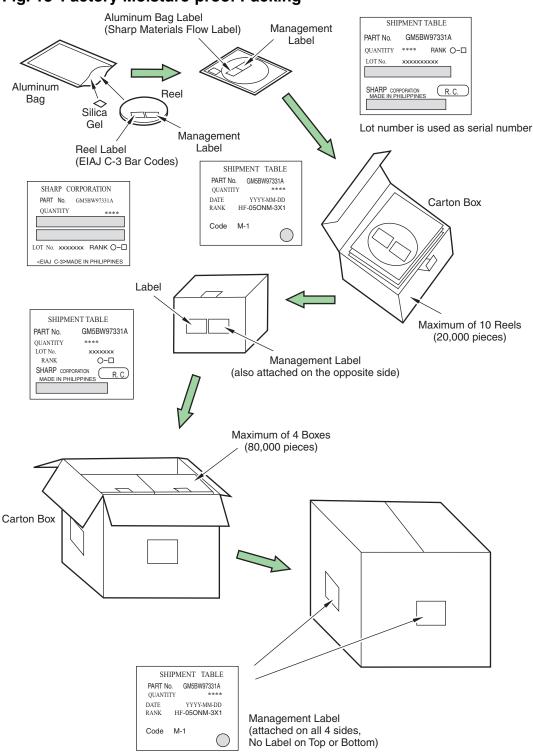


Fig. 18 Factory Moisture-proof Packing

Soldering Instructions

- 1. When soldering with reflow methods, Sharp recommends following the soldering profile in Fig. 19.
- 2. Do not subject the package to excessive mechanical force during soldering as it may cause deformation or defects in plated connections. Internal connections may be severed due to mechanical force placed on the package due to the PCB flexing during the soldering process.
- 3. When using a second reflow, the second process should be carried out as soon as possible after the first. Storage in a dry box is recommended between reflows.
- 4. Electrodes on this part are silver-plated. If the part is exposed to a corrosive environment, the plating may be damaged, thereby affecting solderability.
- 5. The Reflow Profile shown in Fig. 19 should be considered as a set of maximum parameters. Since this part uses the leads for heatsinking, the peak temperature should be kept as cool as possible and the cooldown period lengthened as much as possible. Thermal conduction into the LED will be affected by the performance of the reflow process, so verification of the reflow process is recommended. These parts may be used in a nitrogen reflow process.

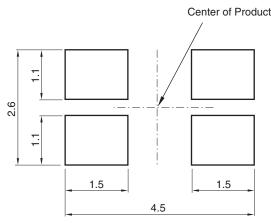
260 (MAX) 220 200 150 $1 \sim 4^{\circ}C/s$ $1 \sim 4^{\circ}C/s$ $1 \sim 2.5^{\circ}C/s$ 60s (MAX) $1 \sim 60s$ (MAX) 5s (MAX) $1 \sim 4^{\circ}C/s$ $1 \sim 4^{\circ}C/s$ $1 \sim 4^{\circ}C/s$ $1 \sim 4^{\circ}C/s$ Time (s)

Fig. 19 Temperature Profile

• Recommended Solder Pad Design

- 1. Solderability depends on reflow conditions, solder paste, and circuit board materials. Check the entire process before production commences.
- 2. Fig. 20 shows the recommended solder pad design for this part.
- 3. When using backside dip methods, Sharp recommends checking the process carefully: board warping from heat can cause mechanical failure in these parts, in addition to the high heat conducted into the part through the leads. Performing reflow after dip is recommended, with the interval between the two as short as possible.

Fig. 20 Recommended Solder Pad Design



NOTE: Unit: mm

GM5BW97331A-22

Presence of ODCs

This product shall not contain the following materials, and they are not used in the production process for this product:

• Regulated substances: CFCs, Halon, Carbon tetrachloride, and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform). Specific brominated flame retardants such as the PBBOs and PBBs are not used in this product at all.

This product shall not contain the following materials banned in the RoHS Directive (2002/95/EC).

• Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

Important Notices

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(i) The devices in this publication are designed for use in general electronic equipment designs such as:

- --- Personal computers
- --- Office automation equipment
- --- Telecommunication equipment (terminal)
- --- Test and measurement equipment
- --- Industrial control
- --- Audio visual equipment
- --- Consumer electronics

(ii) Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:

- --- Transportation control and safety equipment (i.e., aircraft, trains, automobiles, etc.)
- --- Traffic signals
- --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- --- Alarm equipment
- --- Various safety devices, etc.

(iii) SHARP devices shall not be used for or in connection with equipment that requires an extremely high level of reliability and safety such as:

- --- Space applications
- --- Telecommunication equipment (trunk lines)
- --- Nuclear power control equipment
- --- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g. scuba)

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