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RoHS

Specification

SSC-SAW8WA2A

REV.02

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SAW8WA2A

SAW8WA2A

Description

This surface-mount LED comes in standard package dimension. It has a substrate made up of a molded epoxy reflector sitting on top of a bent lead frame. The die is attached within the reflector Cavity and the cavity is encapsulated by silicone.



Features

- White colored SMT package.
- Pb-free RefloW Soldering
- Suitable for all SMT
- Lead Free and RoHS compliant

The package design coupled with careful selection of component materials allow these products to perform with high reliability.

Applications

- Interior lighting
- General lighting
- Indoor and out door displays
- Architectural / Decorative lighting

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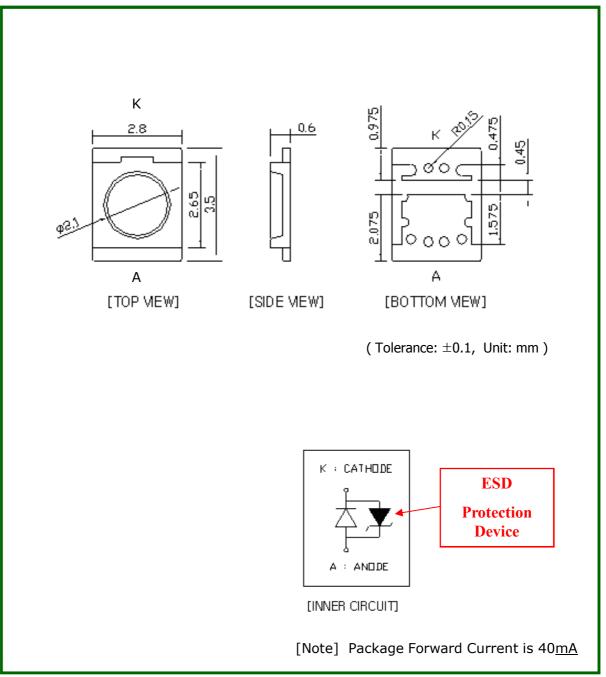
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1. Outline dimensions



Notes:

- [1] All dimensions are in millimeters.
- [2] Scale : none [3] Undefined tolerance is ± 0.1 mm





2. Characteristics of SAW8WA2A

Electro-Optical characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Forward Voltage*	V _F	I _F =40mA	30.0	32.5	34.5	V
Reverse Voltage	V_R	I _R =10mA	0.7	-	-	V
Luminous Intensity*[1] (3700~7000K)	I _v	I _F =40mA	-	40 (132)	-	cd
Luminous Intensity*[1] (2600~3700K)	I_{v}	I _F =40mA	30.0	37.5 (124)	-	(lm)
Color Correlated Temperature	ССТ	I _F =40mA	2,600	-	7,000	К
Viewing Angle ^[2]	$2\Theta_{1/2}$	I _F =40mA	-	120	-	deg.
Color Rendering Index*	Ra	I _F =40mA	80	82	90	-
ESD (HBM)		1.5kΩ;100 pF	6	-	-	KV
Thermal resistance [3]	R _{th} JS	I _F =40mA	-	23	-	K/W

^[1] 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.

will be exceeded our parameter range.

[Note] All measurements were made under the standardized environment of SSC.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation *[1]	P_d	1.55	W
Forward Current	${ m I}_{\sf F}$	45	mA
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40~+100	°C
Junction Temperature	Tj	125	°C

^[1] Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.

* LED's properties might be different from suggested values like above and below tables if operation condition

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^[2] $2\Theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the peak intensity.

^[3] Thermal resistance: RthJS (Junction / solder)

^{*} Tolerance : V_F : $\pm 4\%$, I_V : $\pm 7\%$, Ra: ± 2 , x,y: ± 0.01

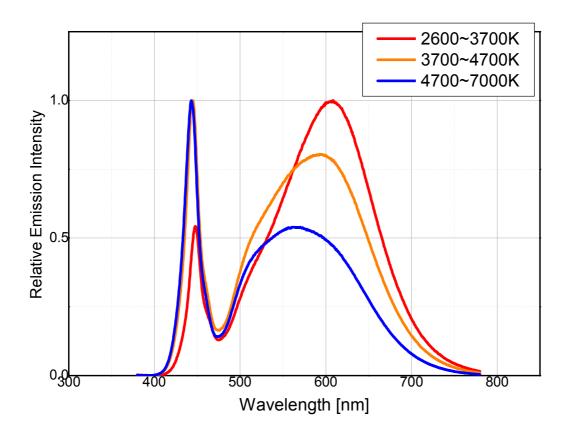




3. Characteristic diagrams

Color Spectrum

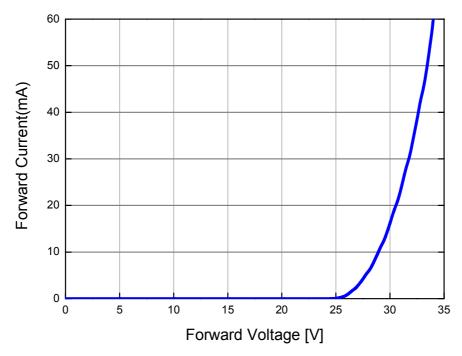
- 1. Cool white 4700 K~7000 K
- 2. Neutral white 3700 K~4700 K
- 3. Warm white 2600 K~3700 K



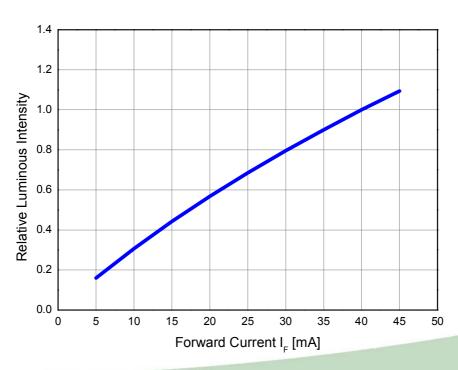




Current - Voltage characteristics, Ta=25°C



Forward Current-Relative Luminous Intensity characteristics, Ta=25°C



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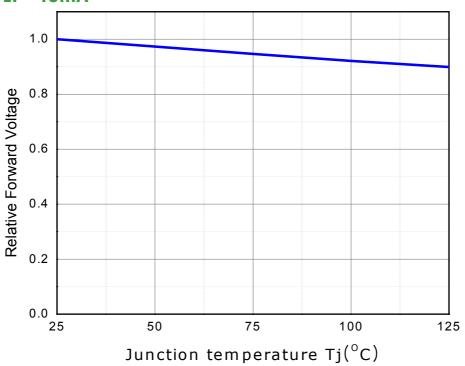
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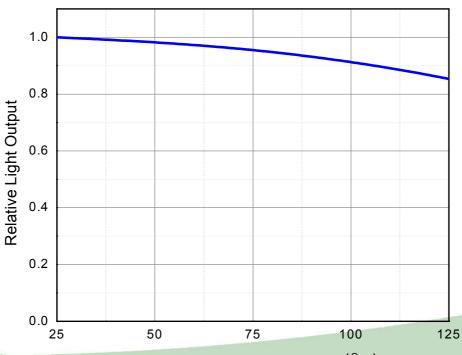




Forward Voltage Shift - Junction Temperature characteristics, IF=40mA



Relative Light Output - Junction Temperature characteristics, IF=40mA



Junction temperature Tj(°C)

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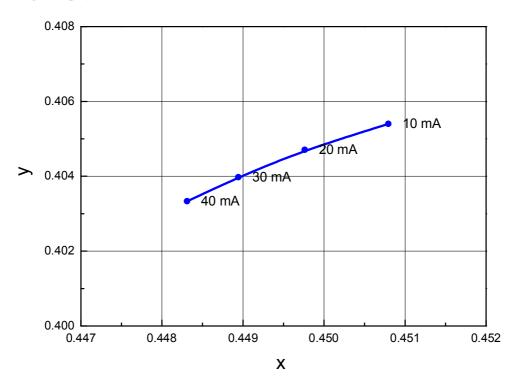
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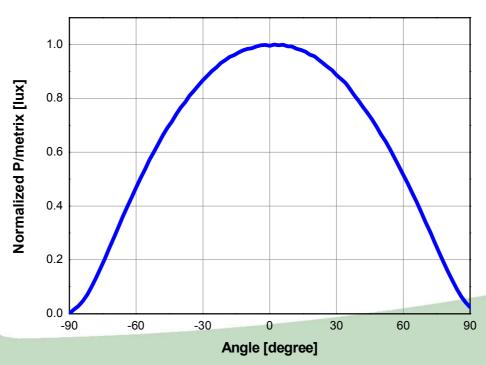




Forward Current -Chromaticity Coordinate characteristics, $Ta=25\,^{\circ}$



Radiation pattern, IF=40mA



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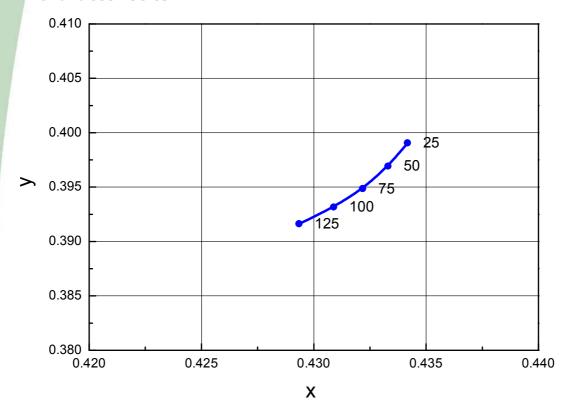
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Junction Temperature ($\ensuremath{^{\circ}}$) - Chromaticity Coordinate characteristics



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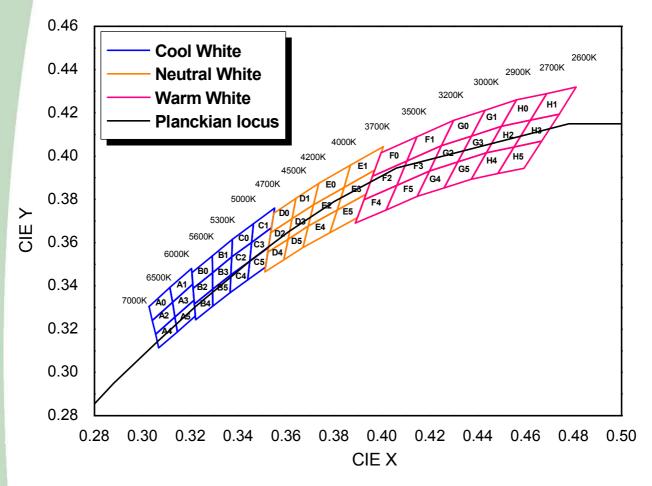
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4. Color & binning

1. SAW8WA2A



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<IF=40mA, Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C>

6500~7000K					
Α	0	A2		A4	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3028	0.3304	0.3041	0.324	0.3055	0.3177
0.3041	0.324	0.3055	0.3177	0.3068	0.3113
0.3126	0.3324	0.3136	0.3256	0.3146	0.3187
0.3115	0.3393	0.3126	0.3324	0.3136	0.3256
		6000~	6500K		
Α	1	A	.3	A	.5
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3115	0.3393	0.3126	0.3324	0.3136	0.3256
0.3126	0.3324	0.3136	0.3256	0.3146	0.3187
0.321	0.3408	0.3216	0.3334	0.3221	0.3261
0.3205	0.3481	0.321	0.3408	0.3216	0.3334
		5600~	6000K		
В	0	В	2	В	4
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3207	0.3462	0.3212	0.3389	0.3217	0.3316
0.3212	0.3389	0.3217	0.3316	0.3222	0.3243
0.3293	0.3461	0.3293	0.3384	0.3294	0.3306
0.3292	0.3539	0.3293	0.3461	0.3293	0.3384
	5300~5600K				
В	1	B3 B5		5	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3292	0.3539	0.3293	0.3461	0.3293	0.3384
0.3293	0.3461	0.3293	0.3384	0.3294	0.3306
0.3373	0.3534	0.3369	0.3451	0.3366	0.3369
0.3376	0.3616	0.3373	0.3534	0.3369	0.3451

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* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates : $\pm \ 0.01$





<IF=40mA, Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C>

	5000~5300K				
C	0	C2		C	34
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3376	0.3616	0.3373	0.3534	0.3369	0.3451
0.3373	0.3534	0.3369	0.3451	0.3366	0.3369
0.3456	0.3601	0.3448	0.3514	0.344	0.3428
0.3463	0.3687	0.3456	0.3601	0.3448	0.3514
		4700~	5000K		
C	1	C	3	C	:5
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3463	0.3687	0.3456	0.3601	0.3448	0.3514
0.3456	0.3601	0.3448	0.3514	0.344	0.3428
0.3539	0.3669	0.3526	0.3578	0.3514	0.3487
0.3552	0.376	0.3539	0.3669	0.3526	0.3578
		4500~	4700K		
D	0	D	2	D	4
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3548	0.3736	0.3536	0.3646	0.3523	0.3555
0.3536	0.3646	0.3523	0.3555	0.3511	0.3465
0.3625	0.3711	0.3608	0.3616	0.359	0.3521
0.3641	0.3804	0.3625	0.3711	0.3608	0.3616
	4200~4500K				
D	1	D3 D5		5	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3641	0.3804	0.3625	0.3711	0.3608	0.3616
0.3625	0.3711	0.3608	0.3616	0.359	0.3521
0.3714	0.3775	0.3692	0.3677	0.367	0.3578
0.3736	0.3874	0.3714	0.3775	0.3692	0.3677

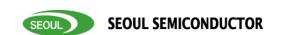
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* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates : $\pm \ 0.01$





<IF=40mA, Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C>

	4000~4200K				
Е	0	E2		E	4
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3736	0.3874	0.3714	0.3775	0.3692	0.3677
0.3714	0.3775	0.3692	0.3677	0.367	0.3578
0.3842	0.3855	0.3813	0.3751	0.3783	0.3646
0.3869	0.3958	0.3842	0.3855	0.3813	0.3751
		3700~	4000K		
E	1	E	3	E	5
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3869	0.3958	0.3842	0.3855	0.3813	0.3751
0.3842	0.3855	0.3813	0.3751	0.3783	0.3646
0.397	0.3935	0.3934	0.3825	0.3898	0.3716
0.4006	0.4044	0.397	0.3935	0.3934	0.3825
		3500~	3700K		
F	0	F	2	F	4
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.3996	0.4015	0.396	0.3907	0.3925	0.3798
0.396	0.3907	0.3925	0.3798	0.3889	0.369
0.4104	0.3978	0.4062	0.3865	0.4017	0.3751
0.4146	0.4089	0.4104	0.3978	0.4062	0.3865
	3200~3500K				
F	1	F3 F5		5	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4146	0.4089	0.4104	0.3978	0.4062	0.3865
0.4104	0.3978	0.4062	0.3865	0.4017	0.3751
0.4248	0.4048	0.4198	0.3931	0.4147	0.3814
0.4299	0.4165	0.4248	0.4048	0.4198	0.3931

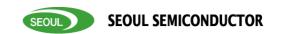
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* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates : $\pm \ 0.01$





<IF=40mA, Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C>

3000~3200К					
G	0	G2		G	4
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4299	0.4165	0.4248	0.4048	0.4198	0.3931
0.4248	0.4048	0.4198	0.3931	0.4147	0.3814
0.4374	0.4093	0.4317	0.3973	0.4259	0.3853
0.443	0.4212	0.4374	0.4093	0.4317	0.3973
		2900~	3000K		
G	1	G	i3	G	5
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.443	0.4212	0.4374	0.4093	0.4317	0.3973
0.4374	0.4093	0.4317	0.3973	0.4259	0.3853
0.4499	0.4138	0.4436	0.4015	0.4373	0.3893
0.4562	0.426	0.4499	0.4138	0.4436	0.4015
		2700~	2900K		
Н	0	Н	12	Н	4
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4562	0.426	0.4499	0.4138	0.4436	0.4015
0.4499	0.4138	0.4436	0.4015	0.4373	0.3893
0.462	0.4166	0.4551	0.4042	0.4483	0.3919
0.4687	0.4289	0.462	0.4166	0.4551	0.4042
		2600~	2700K		
Н	1	H3 H5		15	
CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y	CIE X	CIE Y
0.4687	0.4289	0.462	0.4166	0.4551	0.4042
0.462	0.4166	0.4551	0.4042	0.4483	0.3919
0.474	0.4194	0.4666	0.4069	0.4593	0.3944
0.481	0.4319	0.474	0.4194	0.4666	0.4069

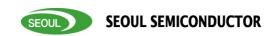
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* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates : $\pm \ 0.01$





5. Bin code description

1. Luminous Intensity Bins

- Luminous Intensity bin structure for Cool white, neutral white, warm white

· Example

BIN CODE: **L35**G3C

→ Luminous Intensity bin

Bin Code	Luminous Intensity [cd] @ $I_F = 40 \text{mA}$	*[note] Flux (lm)
L30	30.0~32.5	99.0~107.3
L32	32.5~35.0	107.3~115.5
L35	35.0~37.5	115.5~123.8
L37	37.5~40.0	123.8~132.0
M40	40.0~42.5	132.0~140.3

[Note] SSC sort the LED package according to the luminous intensity IV. (The lumen table is only for reference.)

2. Color Rank

white product tested and binned by x,y coordinates and CCT

· Example

BIN CODE: L35G3C

Color bin

[Note] Color Rank @ $I_F = 40 \text{mA}$

3. Voltage Bins

· Example

BIN CODE: L35G3C

→ Voltage bin

Bin Code	Min.	Max.
С	30.0	32.5
D	32.5	34.5

[Note] Forward Voltage (V) @ $I_F = 40 \text{mA}$

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6. Labeling

Rank: #1#2#3

QUANTITY: 2,000

Lot No: #########

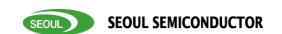
SSC PART NUMBER : SAW8WA2A



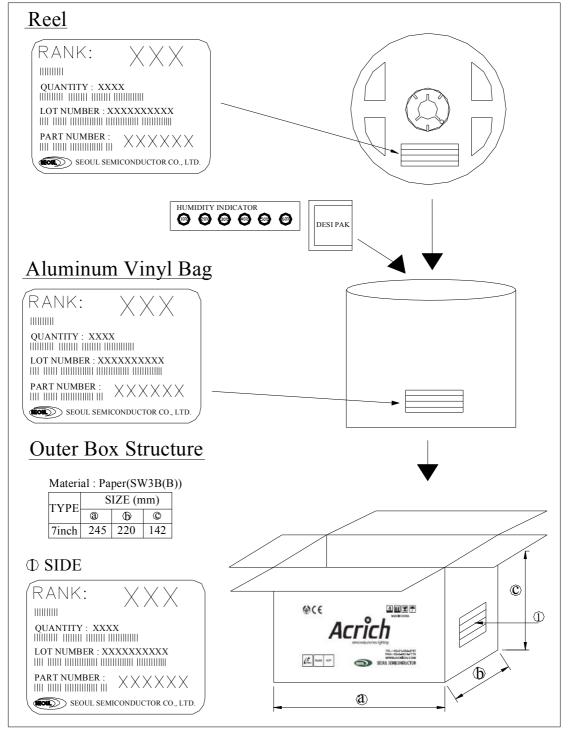
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7. Packing



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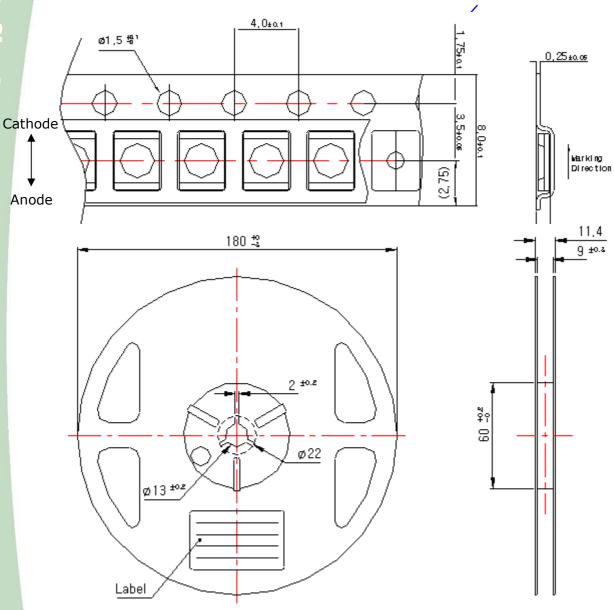
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■ Reel Packing Structure



- [1] Quantity: 2,000pcs/Reel
- [2] Cumulative Tolerance : Cumulative Tolerance/10 pitches to be $\pm 0.2 mm$
- [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

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(Tolerance: ± 0.2 , Unit: mm)

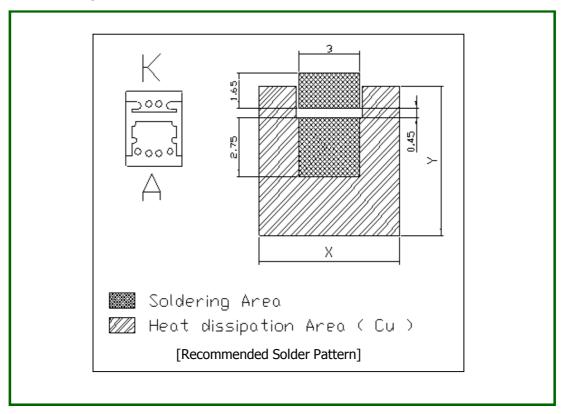
Notes:





8. Recommended solder pad

1. Solder pad



Notes:

- [1] All dimensions are in millimeters.
- [2] Scale: none
- [3] This drawing without tolerances are for reference only

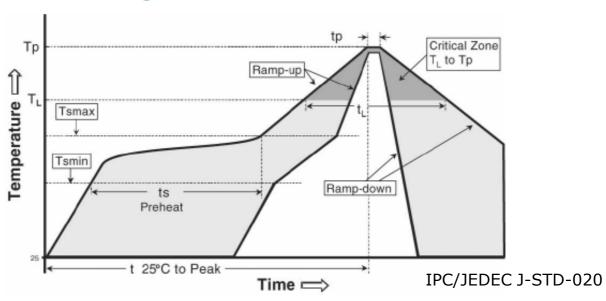
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9. Soldering



Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate (Tsmax to Tp)	3° C/second max.	3° C/second max.
Preheat - Temperature Min (Tsmin) - Temperature Max (Tsmax) - Time (Tsmin to Tsmax) (ts)	100 °C 150 °C 60-120 seconds	150 °C 200 °C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: - Temperature (TL) - Time (tL)	183 °C 60-150 seconds	217 °C 60-150 seconds
Peak Temperature (Tp)	215℃	260℃
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (tp)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.

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10. Precaution for use

(1) Storage

To avoid the moisture penetration, we recommend storing SSC LEDs in a dry box with a desiccant . The recommended storage temperature range is 5C to 30C and a maximum humidity of RH50%.

(2) Use Precaution after Opening the Packaging
Use proper SMD 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 ~ 40° Humidity : less than RH30%
- 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 10-12hr at 60 ± 5 °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.
- (10) LEDs must be stored properly to maintain the device. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more after being shipped from SSC, a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere should be used for storage.
- (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.

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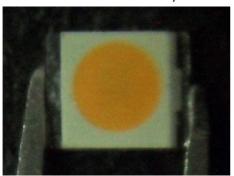


11. Handling of Silicone Resin LEDs

(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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(7) Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.

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