BROADCOM®

Data Sheet

ASCKCW00-Nxxxxxxxx01

1608 DFN-2 Surface Mount LED

Overview

The Broadcom® ASCKCW00 surface mount LEDs utilize InGaN chips in a small form factor DFN-2 package. The LEDs are designed with high-reliability performance to work under a wide range of environmental conditions. The small form factor package also enables flexibilities in product designs and ideal for a wide range of applications.

To facilitate easy pick and place assembly, the LEDs are packed in tape and reel. Every reel is shipped in single intensity and color bin, to provide close uniformity.

Features

- High reliability package with enhanced silicone resin encapsulation
- Available in White color
- Wide viewing angle at 120°
- Low package profile and large emitting area for better uniformity in linear lighting

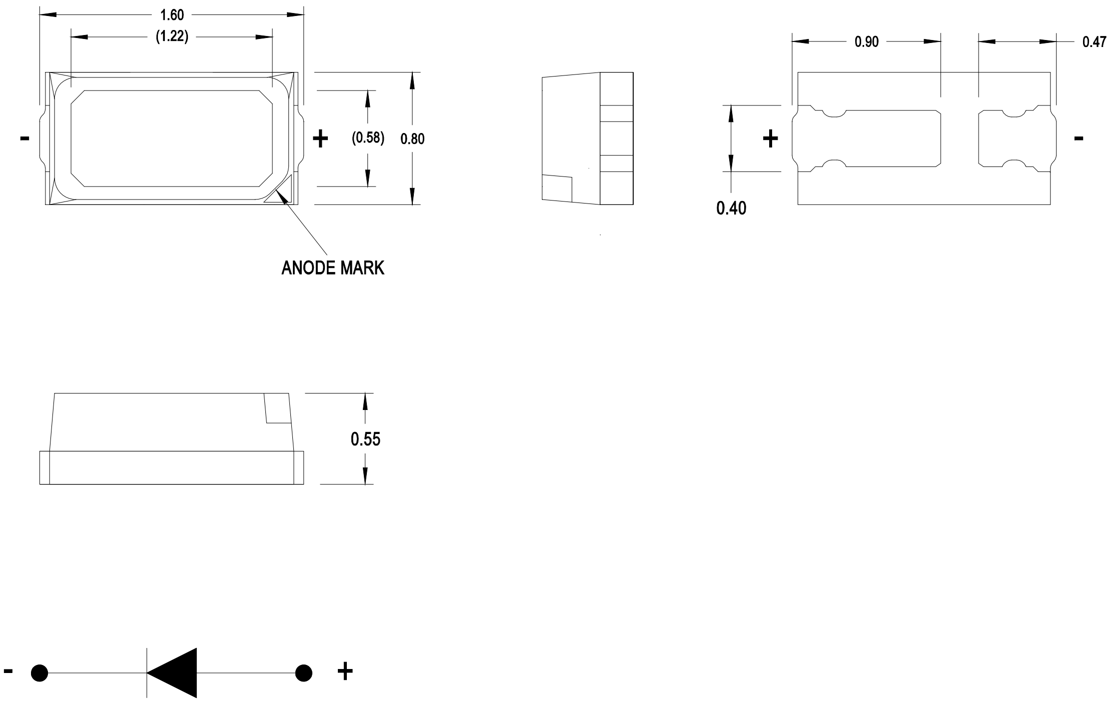
Applications

- Status Indicators
- Indoor information signs and displays
- Wearables and portable devices
- Office automations, home appliances, industrial equipment
  - Front panel backlighting
  - Push button backlighting
  - Display backlighting
  - Keypad backlighting
  - Symbol backlighting
  - Scanner lighting

CAUTION!

This LED is ESD sensitive. Please observe appropriate precautions during handling and processing. Refer to application note AN-1142 for additional detail.

Figure 1: Package Drawing



NOTE:

1. All dimensions in millimeters (mm).
2. Tolerance is ±0.20mm unless otherwise specified.
3. Encapsulation = silicone.
4. Terminal finish = silver plating.
5. Dimensions in brackets are for reference only.

Device Selection Guide (T_J = 25°C, I_F = 10mA)

Part Number	Luminous Intensity, I_V (mcd) [a, b]			Luminous Flux, Φ_V (lm) [c]
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.
ASCKCW00-NU3V5F1H301	450	900	1125	2.8
ASCKCW00-NU4W3J1M301	525	1050	1320	3.2
ASCKCW00-NU5W3N1Q301	613	1200	1320	3.7

a. The luminous intensity, I_V is measured at the mechanical axis of the package and it is tested with a single current pulse condition. The actual peak of the spatial radiation pattern may not be aligned with the axis.

b. Tolerance is ±12%

c. For reference only.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	ASCKCW00	Unit
DC Forward Current [a]	20	mA
Peak Forward Current [b]	40	mA
Power Dissipation	68	mW
Reverse Voltage	Not designed for reverse bias operation	
LED Junction Temperature	95	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C

a. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12.

b. Duty factor = 10%, frequency = 1kHz. T_S= 25°C

Optical and Electrical Characteristics (T_J = 25°C, I_F = 10mA)

Parameters	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Viewing Angle, $2\theta_{½}$ [a]	–	120	–	°
Forward Voltage, V_F [b]	2.4	2.9	3.4	V
Reverse Current, I_R at V_R = 5V [c]	–	–	10	µA
Thermal Resistance, $R_{\theta J\text{-}S}$ [d]	–	80	–	°C/W

a. $\theta_{½}$ is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is half of the peak intensity.

b. Forward voltage tolerance is ±0.1V.

c. Indicates product final test condition. Long term reverse bias is not recommended.

d. Thermal resistance from LED junction to solder point.

Part Numbering System

A	S	C	K	C	W	0	0	–	N	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8	0	1

Code	Description	Option	
x_1 x_2	Minimum Intensity Bin	Refer to the Intensity Bin Limits table	
x_3 x_4	Maximum Intensity Bin		
x_5 x_6 x_7 x_8	Color Bins	F1H3	Bin F1, F2, F3, G1, G2, G3, H1, H2, H3
		J1M3	Bin J1, J2, J3, K1, K2, K3, L1, L2, L3, M1, M2, M3
		N1Q3	Bin N1, N2, N3, P1, P2, P3, Q1, Q2, Q3

Part Number Example

ASCKCW00-NU4W3J1M301

x_1 x_2	: U4	–	Minimum Intensity bin U4
x_3 x_4	: W3	–	Maximum Intensity bin W3
x_5 x_6 x_7 x_8	: J1M3	–	Color Bins F1, F2, F3, G1, G2, G3, H1, H2, H3

Bin Information

Intensity Bin Limits (CAT)

Bin ID	Luminous Intensity, I_V (mcd)	
	Min.	Max.
U3	450	525
U4	525	613
U5	613	715
V3	715	832
V4	832	967
V5	967	1125
W3	1125	1320

Tolerance = ±12%

Forward Voltage Bin Limits (VF)

Bin ID	Forward Voltage, V_F (V)	
	Min.	Max.
F03	2.4	2.6
F04	2.6	2.8
F05	2.8	3.0
F06	3.0	3.2
F07	3.2	3.4

Tolerance = ±0.1V

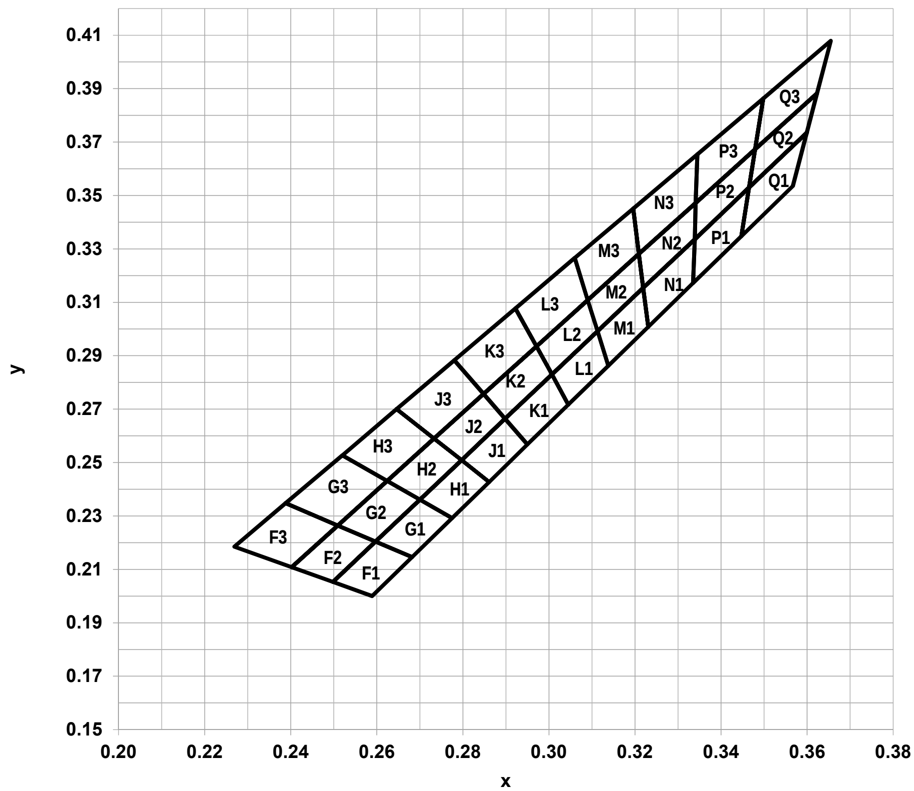
Color Bin Limits (BIN)

Bin ID	Chromaticity Coordinates		Bin ID	Chromaticity Coordinates		Bin ID	Chromaticity Coordinates	
	x	y		x	y		x	y
F1	0.2498	0.2053	H1	0.2700	0.2361	K1	0.2898	0.2664
	0.2597	0.2204		0.2797	0.2509		0.3007	0.2830
	0.2682	0.2146		0.2861	0.2427		0.3045	0.2717
	0.2589	0.2000		0.2775	0.2292		0.2950	0.2568
F2	0.2402	0.2108	H2	0.2624	0.2431	K2	0.2848	0.2757
	0.2509	0.2264		0.2733	0.2590		0.2971	0.2935
	0.2597	0.2204		0.2797	0.2509		0.3007	0.2830
	0.2498	0.2053		0.2700	0.2361		0.2898	0.2664
F3	0.2269	0.2185	H3	0.2520	0.2527	K3	0.2780	0.2883
	0.2388	0.2348		0.2646	0.2700		0.2922	0.3077
	0.2509	0.2264		0.2733	0.2590		0.2971	0.2935
	0.2402	0.2108		0.2624	0.2431		0.2848	0.2757
G1	0.2597	0.2204	J1	0.2797	0.2509	L1	0.3007	0.2830
	0.2700	0.2361		0.2898	0.2664		0.3113	0.2992
	0.2775	0.2292		0.2950	0.2568		0.3138	0.2862
	0.2682	0.2146		0.2861	0.2427		0.3045	0.2717
G2	0.2509	0.2264	J2	0.2733	0.2590	L2	0.2971	0.2935
	0.2624	0.2431		0.2848	0.2757		0.3090	0.3108
	0.2700	0.2361		0.2898	0.2664		0.3113	0.2992
	0.2597	0.2204		0.2797	0.2509		0.3007	0.2830
G3	0.2388	0.2348	J3	0.2646	0.2700	L3	0.2922	0.3077
	0.2520	0.2527		0.2780	0.2883		0.3060	0.3266
	0.2624	0.2431		0.2848	0.2757		0.3090	0.3108
	0.2509	0.2264		0.2733	0.2590		0.2971	0.2935

Bin ID	Chromaticity Coordinates		Bin ID	Chromaticity Coordinates	
	x	y		x	y
M1	0.3113	0.2992	P1	0.3339	0.3336
	0.3219	0.3154		0.3465	0.3530
	0.3231	0.3008		0.3447	0.3347
	0.3138	0.2862		0.3335	0.3172
M2	0.3090	0.3108	P2	0.3341	0.3472
	0.3209	0.3281		0.3479	0.3673
	0.3219	0.3154		0.3465	0.3530
	0.3113	0.2992		0.3339	0.3336
M3	0.3060	0.3266	P3	0.3345	0.3654
	0.3196	0.3451		0.3498	0.3863
	0.3209	0.3281		0.3479	0.3673
	0.3090	0.3108		0.3341	0.3472
N1	0.3219	0.3154	Q1	0.3465	0.3530
	0.3339	0.3336		0.3599	0.3735
	0.3335	0.3172		0.3567	0.3535
	0.3231	0.3008		0.3447	0.3347
N2	0.3209	0.3281	Q2	0.3479	0.3673
	0.3341	0.3472		0.3623	0.3882
	0.3339	0.3336		0.3599	0.3735
	0.3219	0.3154		0.3465	0.3530
N3	0.3196	0.3451	Q3	0.3498	0.3863
	0.3345	0.3654		0.3655	0.4079
	0.3341	0.3472		0.3623	0.3882
	0.3209	0.3281		0.3479	0.3673

Tolerance = ±0.01

Figure 2: Chromaticity Diagram



Example of bin information on reel and packaging label:

CAT : U3	–	Intensity bin U3
BIN : L2	–	Color bin L2
VF : F06	–	VF bin F06

Figure 3: Spectral Power Distribution

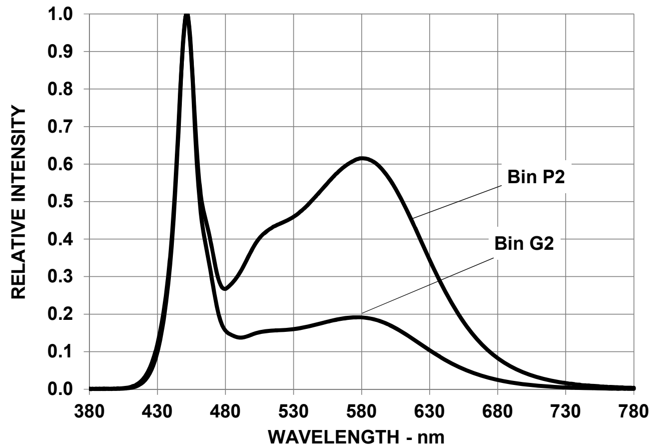


Figure 4: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

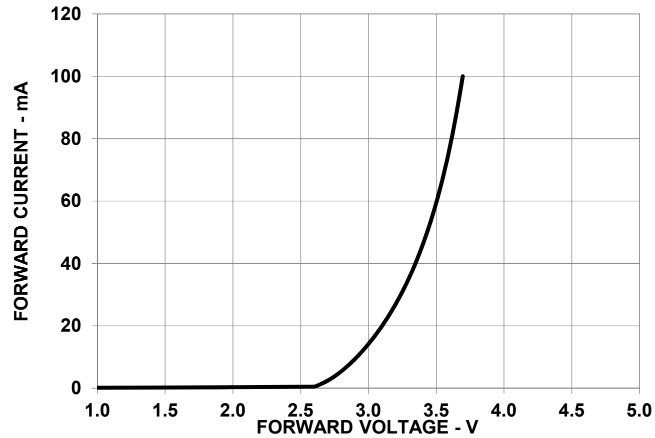


Figure 5: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Mono Pulse Current

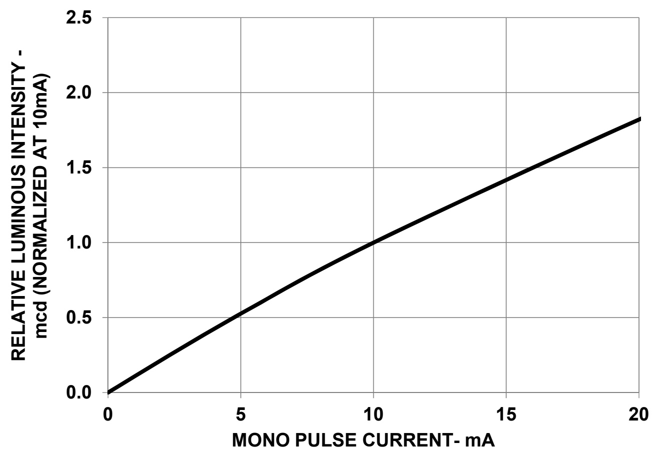


Figure 6: Radiation Pattern

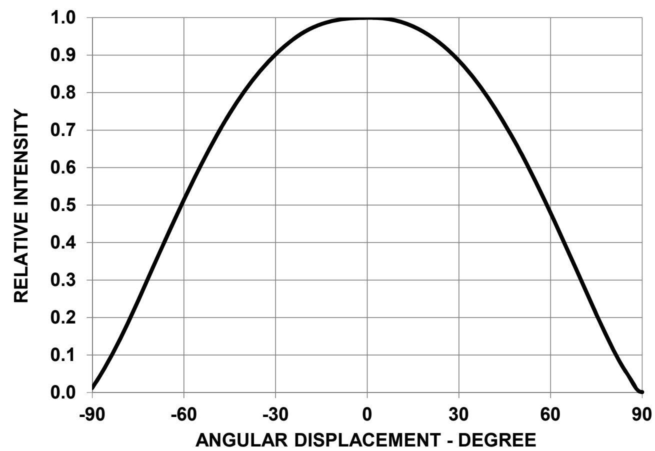


Figure 7: Chromaticity Coordinate Shift vs. Mono Pulse Current

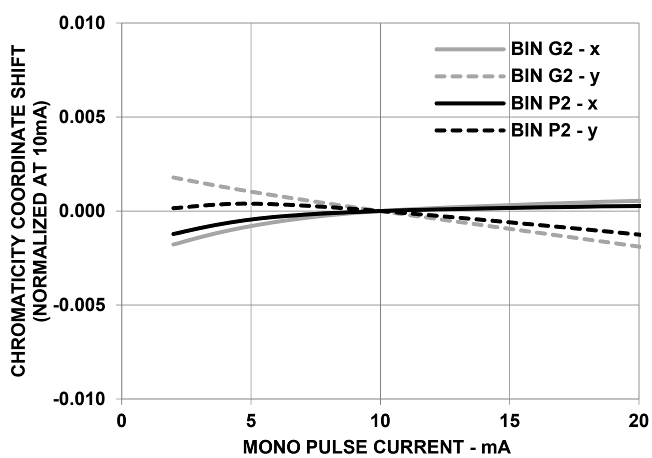


Figure 8: Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

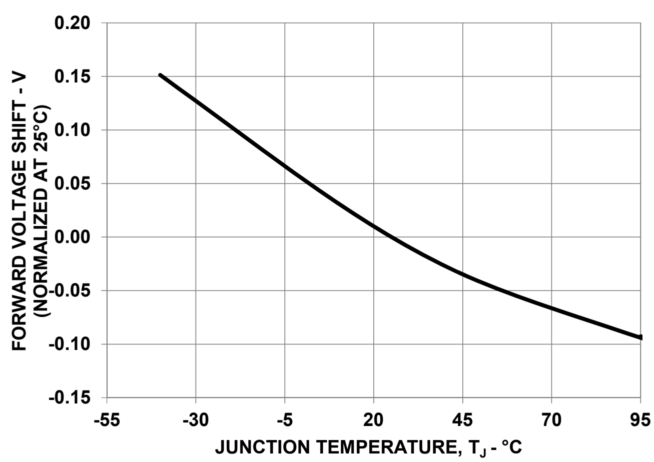


Figure 9: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

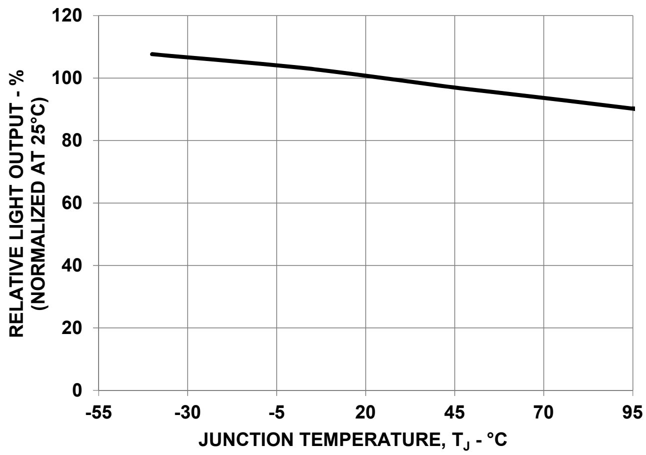


Figure 10: Chromaticity Coordinate Shift vs. Junction Temperature

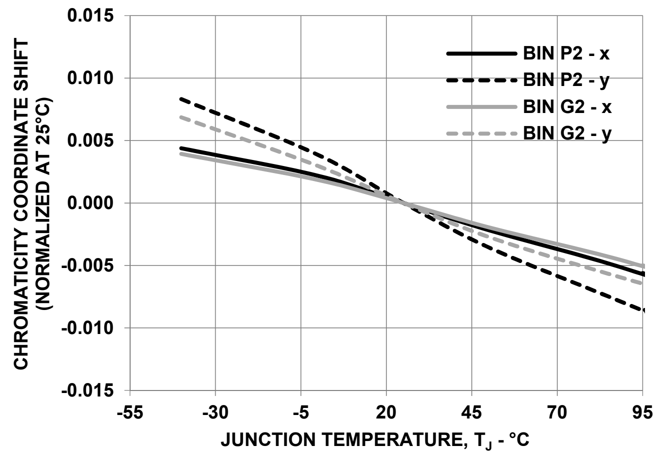


Figure 11: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature. Derated based on T_{JMAX} = 95°C

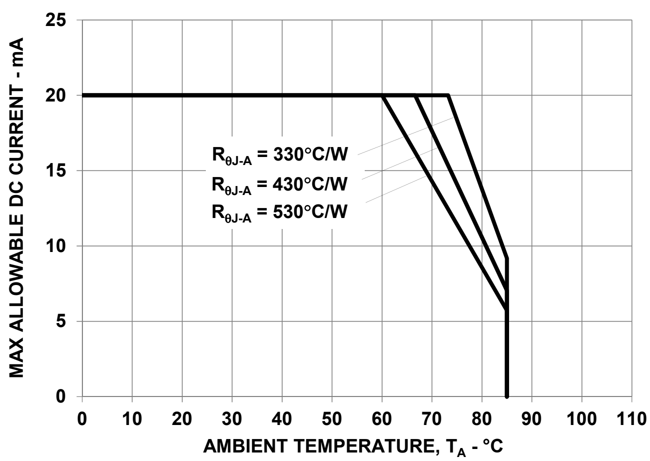


Figure 12: Maximum Forward Current vs. Solder Point Temperature. Derated based on T_{JMAX} = 95°C, $R_{\theta J-S}$ = 80°C/W

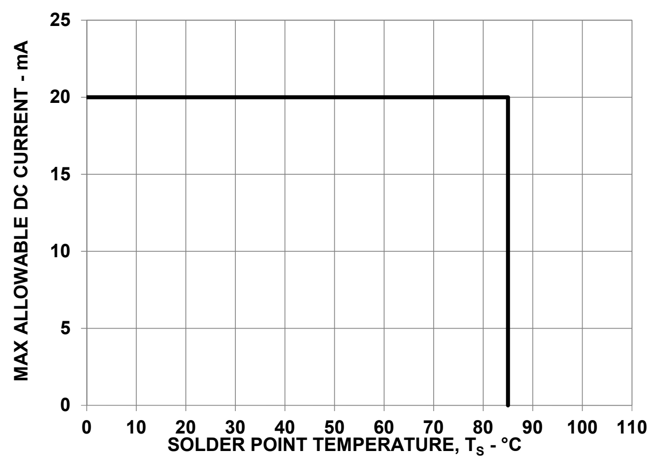
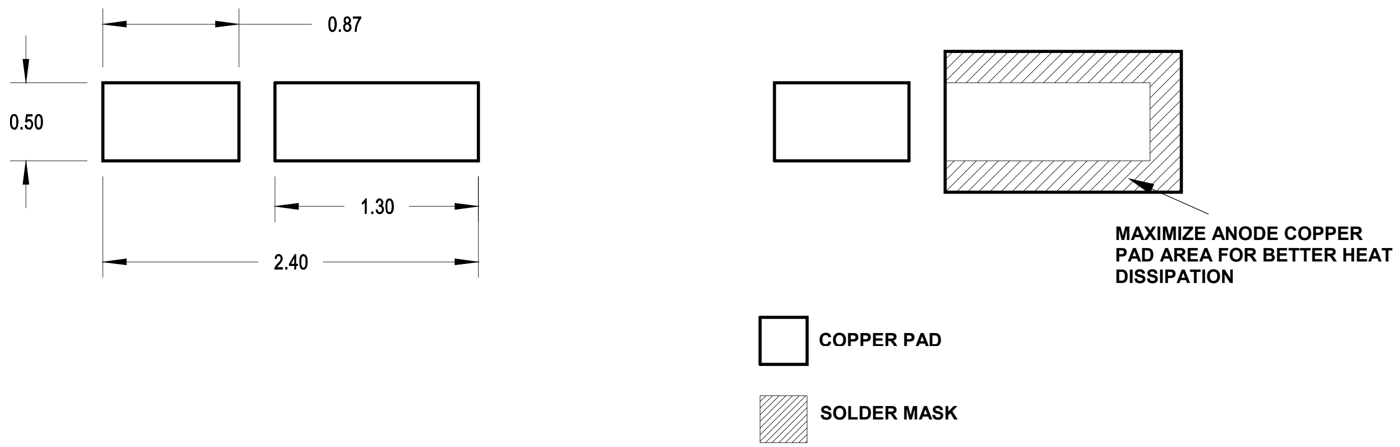
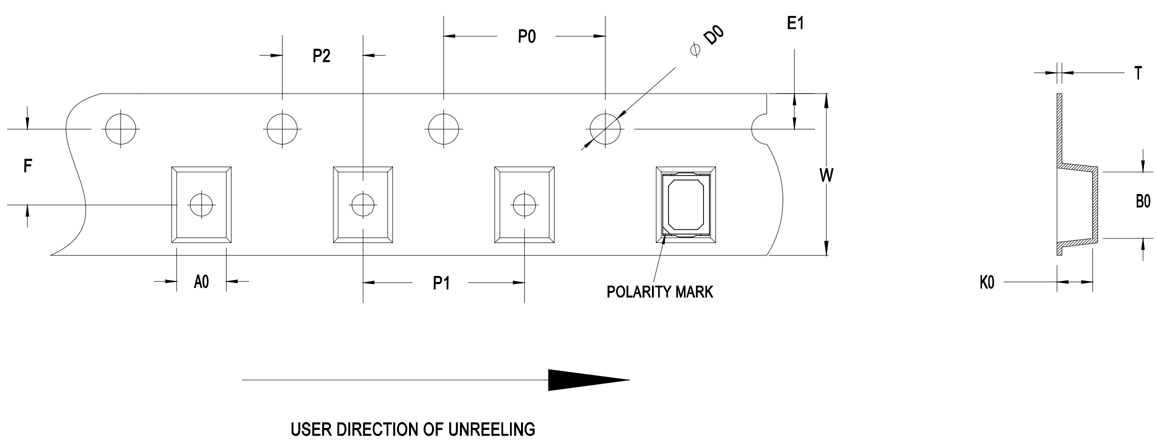


Figure 13: Recommended Soldering Land Pattern



NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

Figure 14: Carrier Tape Dimensions



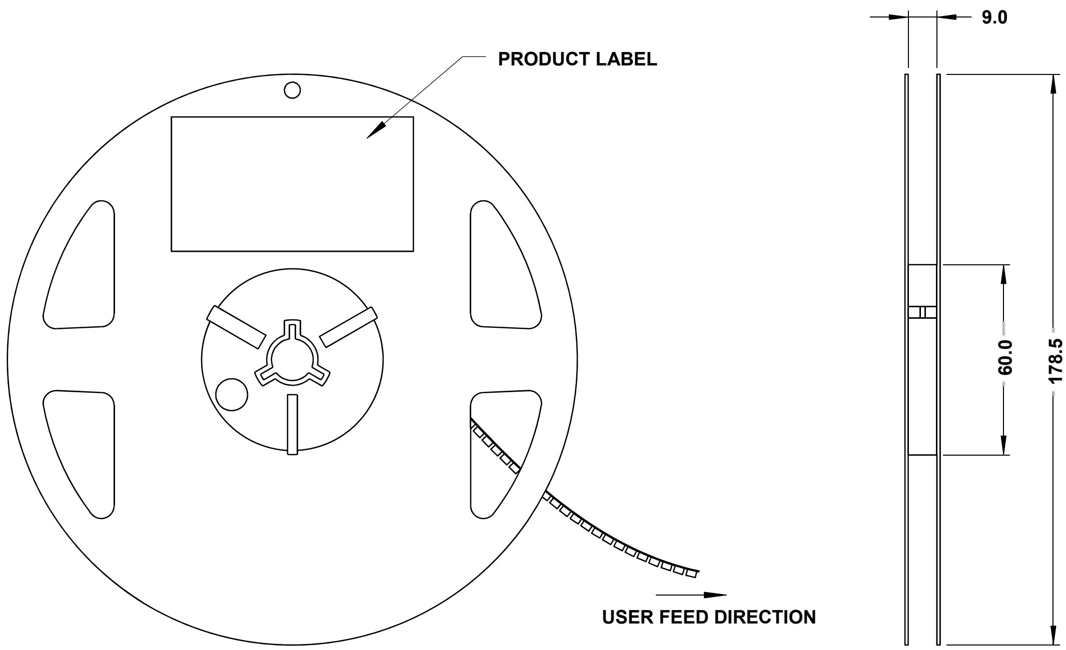
F	P0	P1	P2	D0	E1	W
3.5±0.10	4.0±0.1	4.0±0.1	2.0±0.10	1.55±0.05	1.75±0.1	8.0±0.3

T	B0	K0	A0
0.2±0.05	1.75±0.1	0.68±0.1	0.9±0.1

NOTE:

1. All dimensions in millimeters (mm).
2. Quantity per reel: 4000pcs.

Figure 15: Reel Dimensions



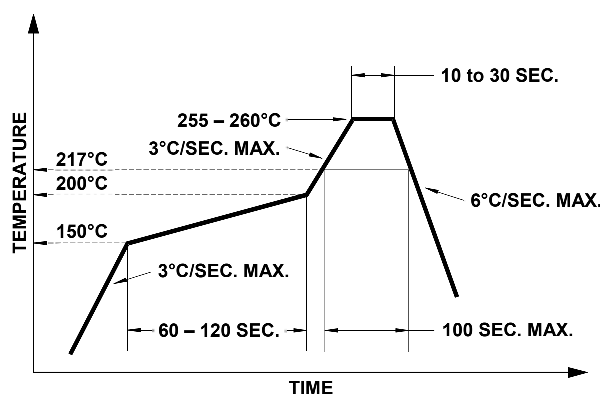
NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

Precautionary Notes

Soldering

- Do not perform reflow soldering more than twice. Observe necessary precautions of handling moisture-sensitive device as stated in the following section.
- Do not apply any pressure or force on the LED during reflow and after reflow when the LED is still hot.
- Use reflow soldering to solder the LED. Use hand soldering only for rework if unavoidable, but it must be strictly controlled to following conditions:
  - Soldering iron tip temperature = 315°C max.
  - Soldering duration = 3sec max.
  - Number of cycles = 1 only
  - Power of soldering iron = 50W max.
- Do not touch the LED package body with the soldering iron except for the soldering terminals, as it may cause damage to the LED.
- Confirm beforehand whether the functionality and performance of the LED is affected by soldering with hand soldering.

Figure 16: Recommended Lead-Free Reflow Soldering Profile



Handling Precautions

The encapsulation material of the LED is made of silicone for better product reliability. Compared to epoxy encapsulant, which is hard and brittle, silicone is softer and flexible. Observe special handling precautions during assembly of silicone encapsulated LED products. Failure to comply might lead to damage and premature failure of the LED. Refer to Broadcom Application Note AN5288, *Silicone Encapsulation for LED: Advantages and Handling Precautions,* for additional information.

- Do not poke sharp objects into the silicone encapsulant. Sharp objects, such as tweezers or syringes, might apply excessive force or even pierce through the silicone and induce failures to the LED die or wire bond.
- Do not touch the silicone encapsulant. Uncontrolled force acting on the silicone encapsulant might result in excessive stress on the wire bond. Hold the LED only by the body.
- Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Use an appropriate rack to hold the PCBs.
- Surface of silicone material attracts dust and dirt easier than epoxy due to its surface tackiness. To remove foreign particles on the surface of silicone, use a cotton bud with isopropyl alcohol (IPA). During cleaning, rub the surface gently without putting too much pressure on the silicone. Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended.

Handling of Moisture-Sensitive Devices

This product has a Moisture Sensitive Level 3 rating per JEDEC J-STD-020. Refer to Broadcom Application Note AN5305*, Handling of Moisture Sensitive Surface Mount Devices* for additional details and a review of proper handling procedures.

- Before use:
  - An unopened moisture barrier bag (MBB) can be stored at <40°C/90% RH for 12 months. If the actual shelf life has exceeded 12 months and the Humidity Indicator Card (HIC) indicates that baking is not required, then it is safe to reflow the LEDs per the original MSL rating.
  - Do not open the MBB prior to assembly (for example, for IQC). If unavoidable, MBB must be properly resealed with fresh desiccant and HIC. The exposed duration must be taken in as floor life.
- Control after opening the MBB:
  - Read the HIC immediately upon opening of MBB.
  - Keep the LEDs at <30°/60%RH at all times, and complete all high temperature-related processes, including soldering, curing or rework within 168 hours.
- Control for unfinished reel:
  Store unused LEDs in a sealed MBB with desiccant or a desiccator at <5% RH.
- Control of assembled boards:
  If the PCB soldered with the LEDs is to be subjected to other high-temperature processes, store the PCB in a sealed MBB with desiccant or desiccator at <5% RH to ensure that all LEDs have not exceeded their floor life of 168 hours.
- Baking is required if:
  - The HIC indicator indicates a change in color for 10% and 5%, as stated on the HIC.
  - The LEDs are exposed to conditions of >30°C/60% RH at any time.
  - The LED’s floor life exceeded 168 hours.

  The recommended baking condition is: 60±5ºC for 20 hours.

  Baking can only be done once.
- Storage:
  The soldering terminals of these Broadcom LEDs are silver plated. If the LEDs are exposed in ambient environment for too long, the silver plating might be oxidized, thus affecting its solderability performance. As such, keep unused LEDs in a sealed MBB with desiccant or in a desiccator at <5% RH.

Application Precautions

- The drive current of the LED must not exceed the maximum allowable limit across temperature as stated in the data sheet. Constant current driving is recommended to ensure consistent performance.
- Circuit design must cater to the whole range of forward voltage (V_F) of the LEDs to ensure the intended drive current can always be achieved.
- The LED exhibits slightly different characteristics at different drive currents, which may result in a larger variation of performance (meaning: intensity, wavelength, and forward voltage). Set the application current as close as possible to the test current to minimize these variations.
- Do not use the LED in the vicinity of material with sulfur content or in environments of high gaseous sulfur compounds and corrosive elements. Examples of material that might contain sulfur are rubber gaskets, room- temperature vulcanizing (RTV) silicone rubber, rubber gloves, and so on. Prolonged exposure

to such environments may affect the optical characteristics and product life.

- White LEDs must not be exposed to acidic environments and must not be used in the vicinity of any compound that may have acidic outgas, such as, but not limited to, acrylate adhesive. These environments have an adverse effect on LED performance.
- Avoid rapid change in ambient temperature, especially in high-humidity environments, because they cause condensation on the LED.
- If the LED is intended to be used in harsh or outdoor environment, protect the LED against damages caused by rain, water, dust, oil, corrosive gases, external mechanical stresses, and so on.

Thermal Management

The optical, electrical, and reliability characteristics of the LED are affected by temperature. Keep the junction temperature (T_J) of the LED below the allowable limit at all times. T_J can be calculated as follows:

$T_J = T_A + R_{\theta J\text{-}A} \times I_F \times V_{Fmax}$

where:

T_A = ambient temperature (°C)

$R_{\theta J\text{-}A}$ = thermal resistance from LED junction to ambient (°C/W)

I_F = forward current (A)

V_{Fmax} = maximum forward voltage (V)

The complication of using this formula lies in T_A and $R_{\theta J\text{-}A}$. Actual T_A is sometimes subjective and hard to determine. $R_{\theta J\text{-}A}$ varies from system to system depending on design and is usually not known.

Another way of calculating T_J is by using the solder point temperature, T_S as follows:

$T_J = T_S + R_{\theta J\text{-}S} \times I_F \times V_{Fmax}$

where:

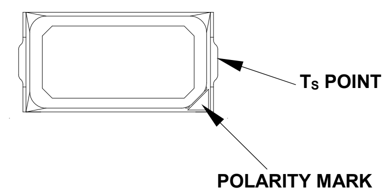
T_S = LED solder point temperature as shown in the following figure (°C)

$R_{\theta J\text{-}S}$ = thermal resistance from junction to solder point (°C/W)

I_F = forward current (A)

V_{Fmax} = maximum forward voltage (V)

Figure 17: Solder Point Temperature on PCB



T_S can be easily measured by mounting a thermocouple on the soldering joint as shown in preceding figure, while $R_{\theta J\text{-}S}$ is provided in the data sheet. Verify the T_S of the LED in the final product to ensure that the LEDs are operating within all maximum ratings stated in the data sheet.

Eye Safety Precautions

LEDs may pose optical hazards when in operation. Do not look directly at operating LEDs because it might be harmful to the eyes. For safety reasons, use appropriate shielding or personal protective equipment.

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