BROADCOM®

Data Sheet

ASCQxx30 Series

Mono Color Top-Mount Lens PLCC-4

Description

The Broadcom® ASCQxx30 series is a PLCC-4 package with a 3.5-mm × 3.15-mm footprint. The LEDs are made with an advanced optical grade epoxy for superior performance in outdoor sign applications. The black outer appearance enables better display contrast without sacrificing the brightness.

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

Features

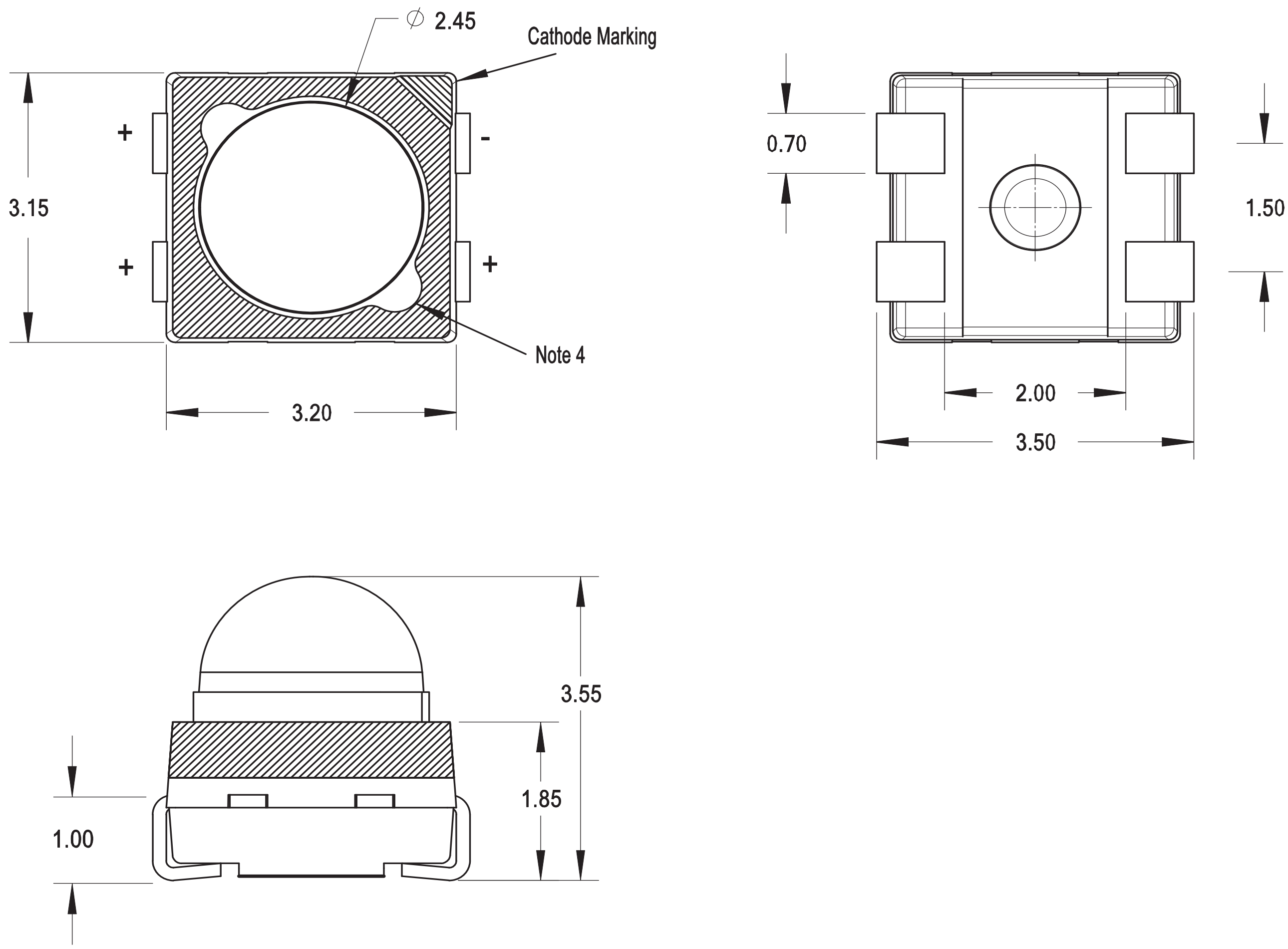
- Available in Red, Orange, Amber, Green, Cyan and Blue
- Nominal viewing angle: 30°
- Frosted lens with white surface and black outer appearance
- MSL 3

Applications

- Sign and symbol display
- Variable message signs

CAUTION! This LED is ESD sensitive. Observe appropriate precautions during handling and processing. Refer to the *Premium InGaN LEDs Safety Handling Fundamentals ESD Application Note* AN-1142 for additional details.

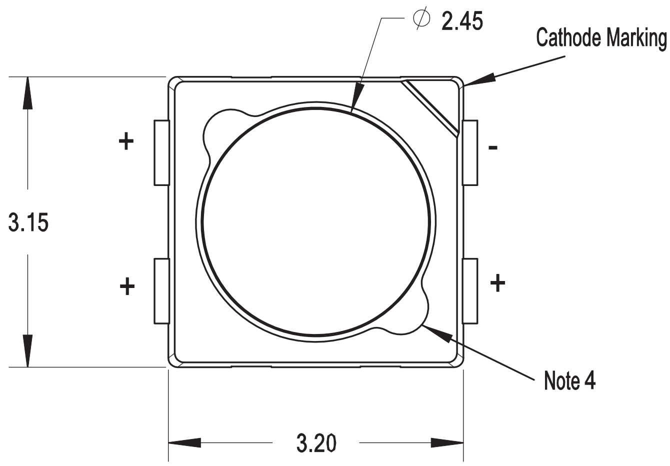
Figure 1: Package Drawing for Black Outer Appearance (BOA) ASCQFx30 Series

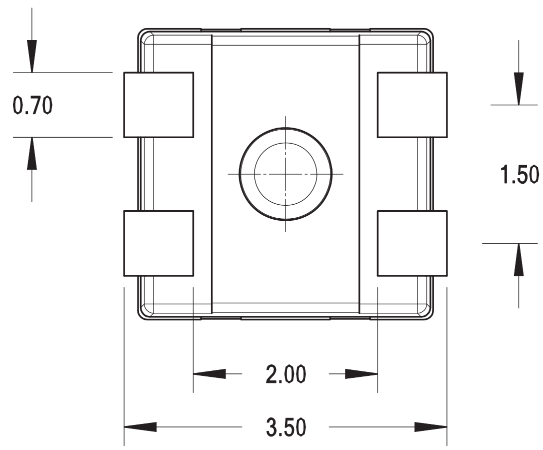


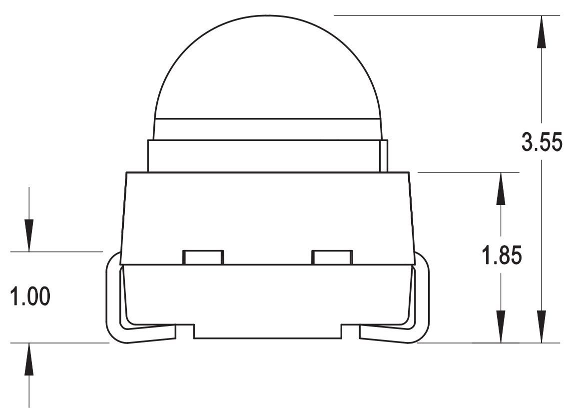
NOTE:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).
2. Tolerance is ±0.20 mm unless otherwise specified.
3. Terminal finish = silver plating.
4. The molding feature can be either on the left or right side of the lens.

Figure 2: Package Drawing for White Surface ASCQDx30 Series







NOTE:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).
2. Tolerance is ±0.20 mm unless otherwise specified.
3. Terminal finish = silver plating.
4. The molding feature can be either on the left or right side of the lens.

Device Selection Guide (T_J = 25°C)

Part Number	Appearance	Color	Luminous Intensity, I_V (mcd)[a, b]		Dominant Wavelength, λ_d (nm)[c]		Test Current (mA)
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
ASCQFR30-B2231R0R105	Black Outer Surface	Red	14000	22400	618.0	628.0	50
ASCQFJ30-B2231J1J505	Black Outer Surface	Orange	14000	22400	599.0	610.0	50
ASCQFA30-B2231A2A305	Black Outer Surface	Amber	14000	22400	587.0	593.0	50
ASCQFG30-N1222G2G302	Black Outer Surface	Green	9000	18000	522.0	529.0	20
ASCQFC30-NZ211C1C302	Black Outer Surface	Cyan	5600	9000	497.0	508.0	20
ASCQFB30-NX1Y1B2B302	Black Outer Surface	Blue	1800	3550	462.5	470.0	20
ASCQDR30-B2231R0R105	White Surface	Red	14000	22400	618.0	628.0	50
ASCQDJ30-B2231J1J505	White Surface	Orange	14000	22400	599.0	610.0	50
ASCQDA30-B2231A2A305	White Surface	Amber	14000	22400	587.0	593.0	50
ASCQDG30-N1222G2G302	White Surface	Green	9000	18000	522.0	529.0	20
ASCQDC30-NZ211C1C302	White Surface	Cyan	5600	9000	497.0	508.0	20
ASCQDB30-NX1Y1B2B302	White Surface	Blue	1800	3550	462.5	470.0	20

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. The dominant wavelength, λ_d, is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Red	Orange	Amber	Green	Cyan	Blue	Unit
DC Forward Current[a]	70	70	70	50	35	35	mA
Peak Forward Current[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100	mA
Power Dissipation	185.5	192.5	192.5	170.0	122.5	119.0	mW
Reverse Voltage	Not recommended for reverse bias operation						
LED Junction Temperature	110	110	110	110	110	110	°C
Operating Temperature Range	–40 to +100						°C
Storage Temperature Range	–40 to +100						°C

a. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 17 and Figure 18.

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

Optical and Electrical Characteristics (T_J = 25°C)

Parameters	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Dominant Wavelength, λ_d [a]					
Red	618.0	623.0	628.0	nm	I_F = 50 mA
Orange	599.0	605.0	610.0	nm	I_F = 50 mA
Amber	587.0	590.0	593.0	nm	I_F = 50 mA
Green	522.0	527.0	529.0	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Cyan	497.0	502.0	508.0	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Blue	462.5	468.0	470.0	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Peak Wavelength, λ_P					
Red	—	632.0	—	nm	I_F = 50 mA
Orange	—	611.0	—	nm	I_F = 50 mA
Amber	—	593.0	—	nm	I_F = 50 mA
Green	—	521.0	—	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Cyan	—	500.0	—	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Blue	—	464.0	—	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Forward Voltage, V_F [b]					
Red	2.00	2.20	2.65	V	I_F = 50 mA
Orange	2.00	2.40	2.75	V	I_F = 50 mA
Amber	2.10	2.40	2.75	V	I_F = 50 mA
Green	2.50	2.70	3.40	V	I_F = 20 mA
Cyan	2.70	2.90	3.50	V	I_F = 20 mA
Blue	2.60	2.80	3.40	V	I_F = 20 mA
Reverse Voltage, V_R [c]	4.00	—	—	V	I_R = 10 µA
Thermal Resistance, $R_{\theta J\text{-}S}$ [d]					
Red	—	150.0	—	°C/W	LED junction to pin
Orange	—	150.0	—	°C/W	LED junction to pin
Amber	—	150.0	—	°C/W	LED junction to pin
Green	—	220.0	—	°C/W	LED junction to pin
Cyan	—	300.0	—	°C/W	LED junction to pin
Blue	—	350.0	—	°C/W	LED junction to pin

a. The dominant wavelength, λ_d, is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device.

b. Forward voltage tolerance is ±0.1V.

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

d. Thermal resistance from the LED junction to the pin.

Part Numbering System

A	S	C	Q	x_1	x_2	3	0	-	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8	x_9	x_{10}	x_{11}	x_{12}	x_{13}			

Code	Description	Option	
x_1	Appearance	D	White Surface
		F	Black Outer Appearance (BOA)
x_2	Color	A	Amber
		B	Blue
		C	Cyan
		G	Green
		J	Orange
		R	Red
x_3	Die Technology	B	AlInGaP
		N	InGaN
x_4 x_5	Minimum Intensity Bin	Refer to Intensity Bin Limits (CAT).	
x_6 x_7	Maximum Intensity Bin		
x_8 x_9	Minimum Color Bin	Refer to Color Bin Limits (BIN).	
x_{10} x_{11}	Maximum Color Bin		
x_{12}	Forward Voltage Bin	0	Full Distribution
x_{13}	Test Current	2	20 mA
		5	50 mA

Bin Information

Intensity Bin Limits (CAT)

Bin ID	Luminous Intensity, I_V (mcd)	
	Min.	Max.
X1	1800	2240
X2	2240	2850
Y1	2850	3550
Y2	3550	4500
Z1	4500	5600
Z2	5600	7150
11	7150	9000
12	9000	11250
21	11250	14000
22	14000	18000
31	18000	22400

Tolerance = ±12%.

Forward Voltage Bin Limits (V_F)

Bin ID	Forward Voltage, V_F (V)	
	Min.	Max.
VA	2.00	2.15
VB	2.10	2.25
VC	2.20	2.35
VD	2.30	2.45
VE	2.40	2.55
VG	2.50	2.65
VH	2.60	2.75

Tolerance = ±0.1V.

Color Bin Limits (BIN)

Bin ID	Dominant Wavelength, λ_d (nm)	
	Min.	Max.
Red		
R0	618.0	623.0
R1	623.0	628.0
Orange		
J1	599.0	602.0
J2	601.0	604.0
J3	603.0	606.0
J4	605.0	608.0
J5	607.0	610.0
Amber		
A2	587	590
A3	590	593
Green		
G2	522.0	527.0
G3	524.0	529.0
Cyan		
C1	497.0	502.0
C2	500.0	505.0
C3	503.0	508.0
Blue		
B2	462.5	467.5
B3	465.0	470.0

Tolerance = ± 1.0 nm.

Example of bin information on reel and packaging label:

CAT: 22	–	Intensity bin 22
BIN: A2	–	Amber color bin A2
VF: VE	–	Forward voltage bin VE

Figure 3: Spectral Power Distribution - Red, Orange, and Amber

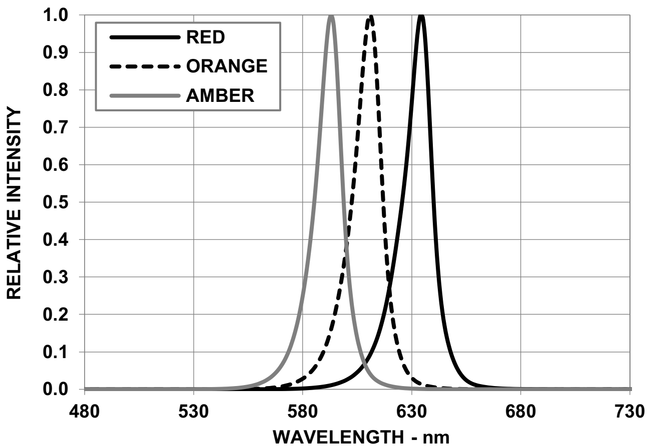


Figure 4: Spectral Power Distribution - Green, Cyan, and Blue

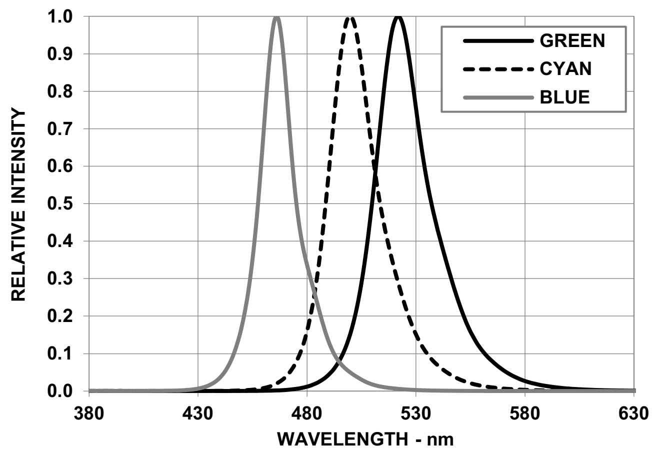


Figure 5: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage - Red, Orange, and Amber

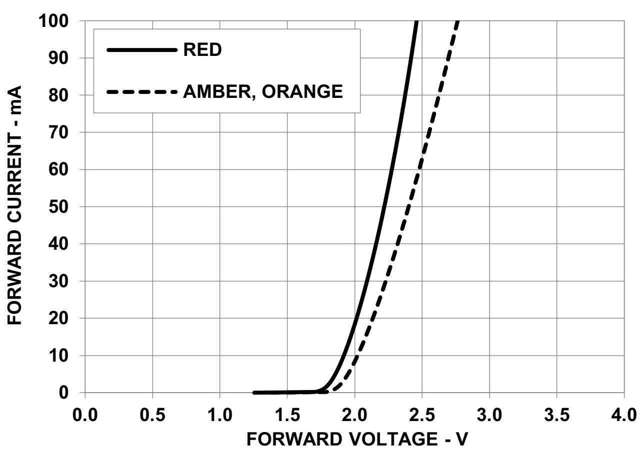


Figure 6: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage - Green, Cyan, and Blue

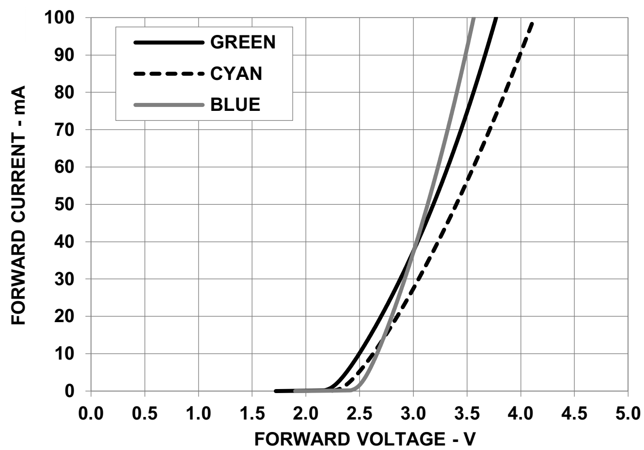


Figure 7: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Mono Pulse Current

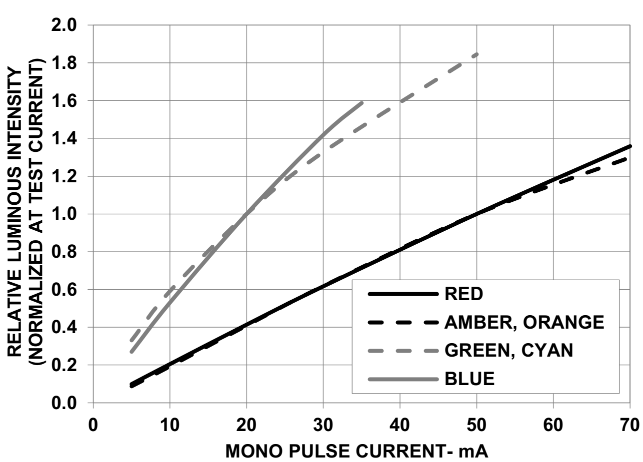


Figure 8: Radiation Pattern

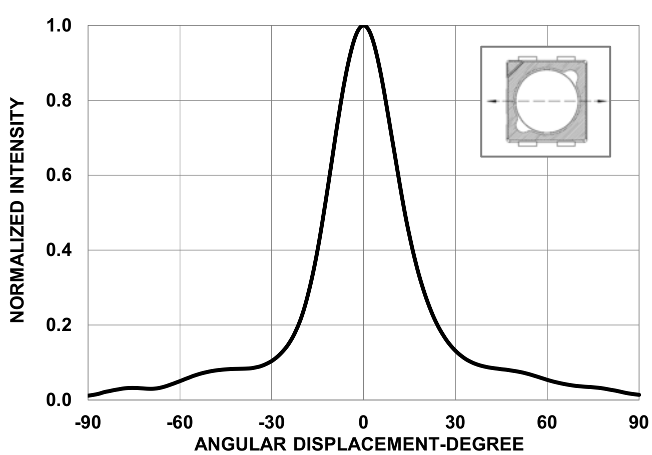


Figure 9: Dominant Wavelength Shift vs. Mono Pulse Current - Red, Orange, and Amber

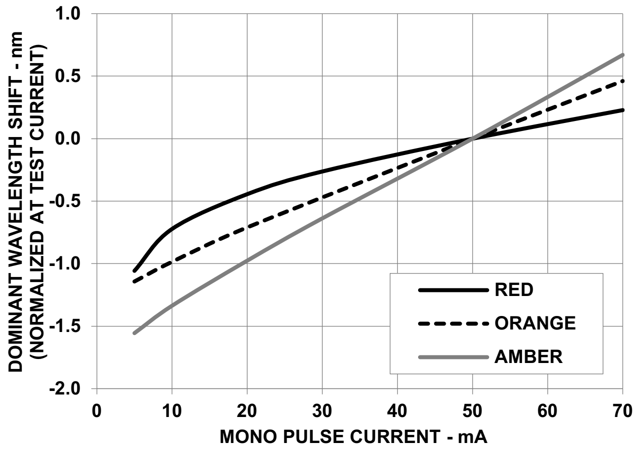


Figure 10: Dominant Wavelength Shift vs. Mono Pulse Current - Green, Cyan, and Blue

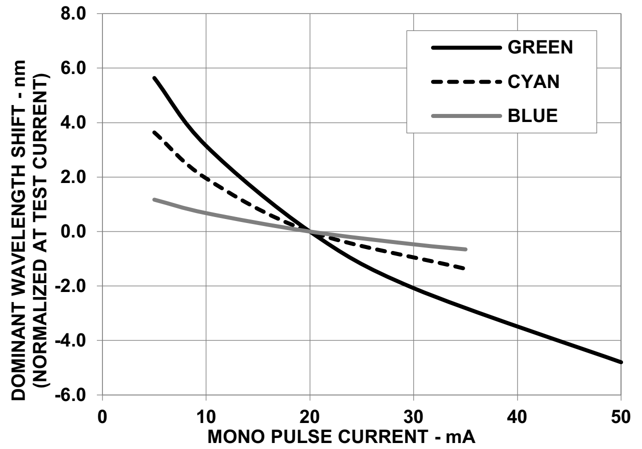


Figure 11: Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature - Red, Orange, and Amber

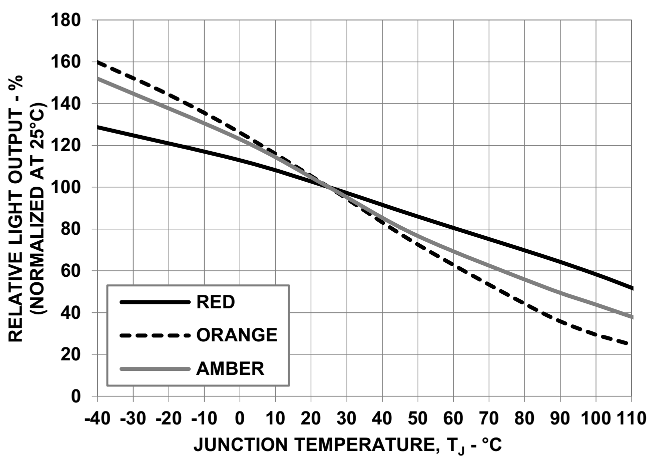


Figure 12: Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature - Green, Cyan, and Blue

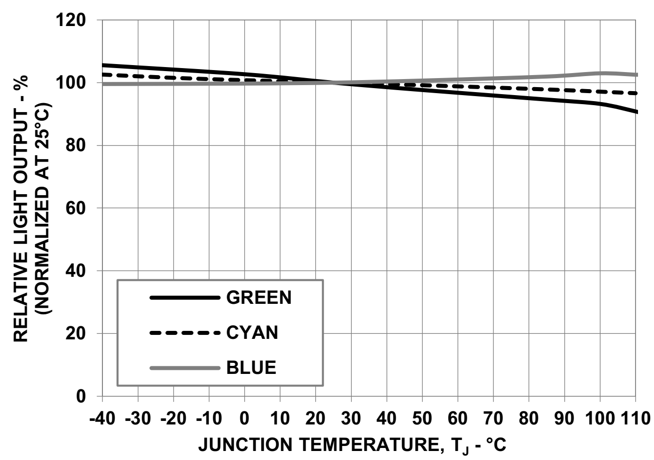


Figure 13: Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature - Red, Orange, and Amber

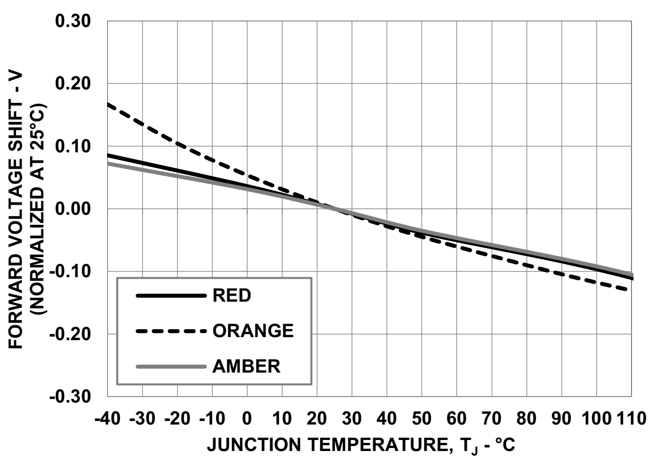


Figure 14: Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature - Green, Cyan, and Blue

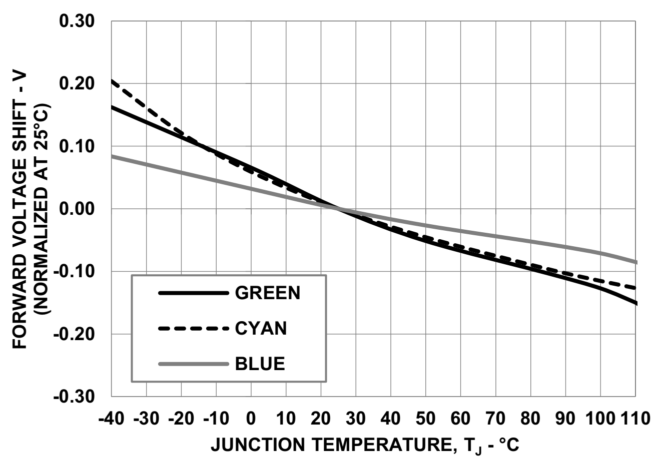


Figure 15: Dominant Wavelength Shift vs. Junction Temperature - Red, Orange, and Amber

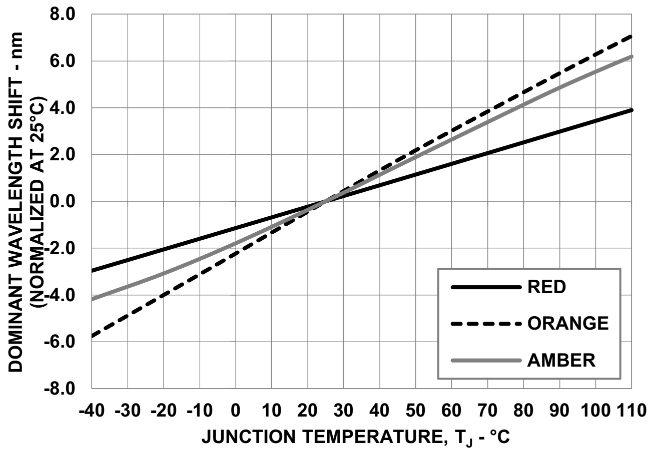


Figure 16: Dominant Wavelength Shift vs. Junction Temperature - Green, Cyan, and Blue

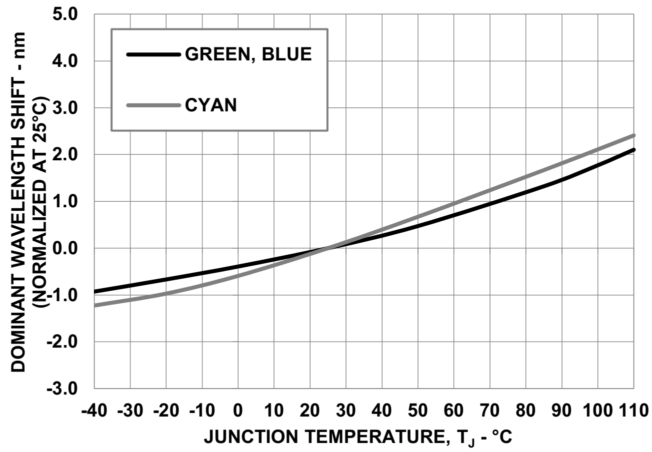


Figure 17: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature - Red, Orange, and Amber

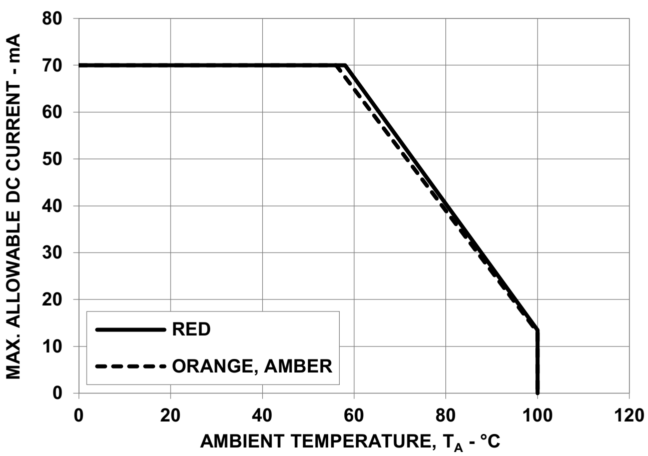


Figure 18: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature - Green, Cyan, and Blue

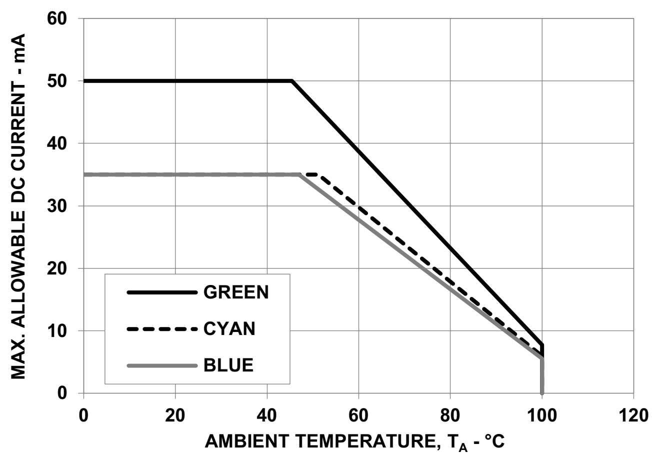
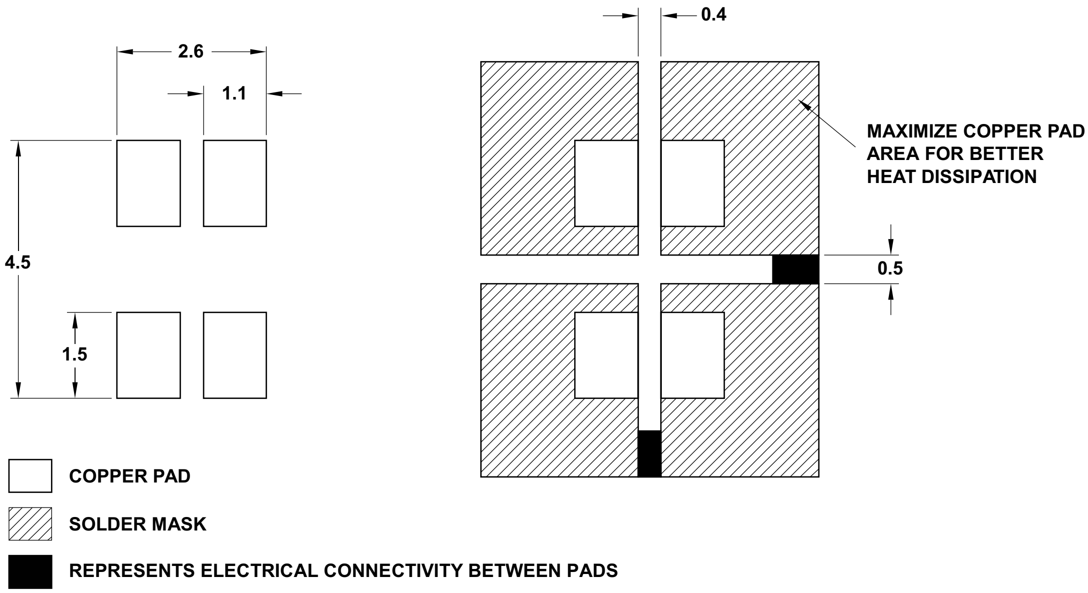
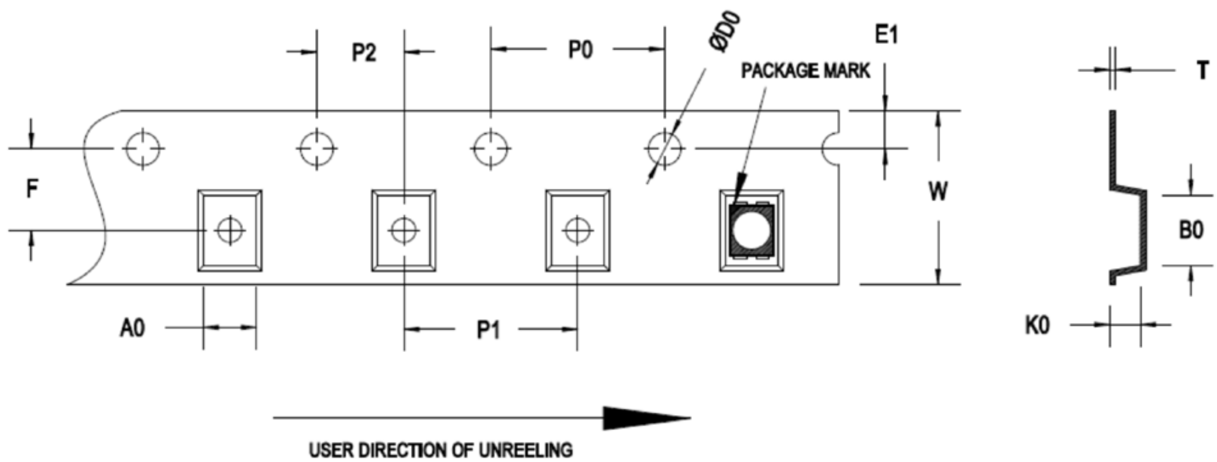


Figure 19: Recommended Soldering Pad Pattern



NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

Figure 20: Carrier Tape Drawing



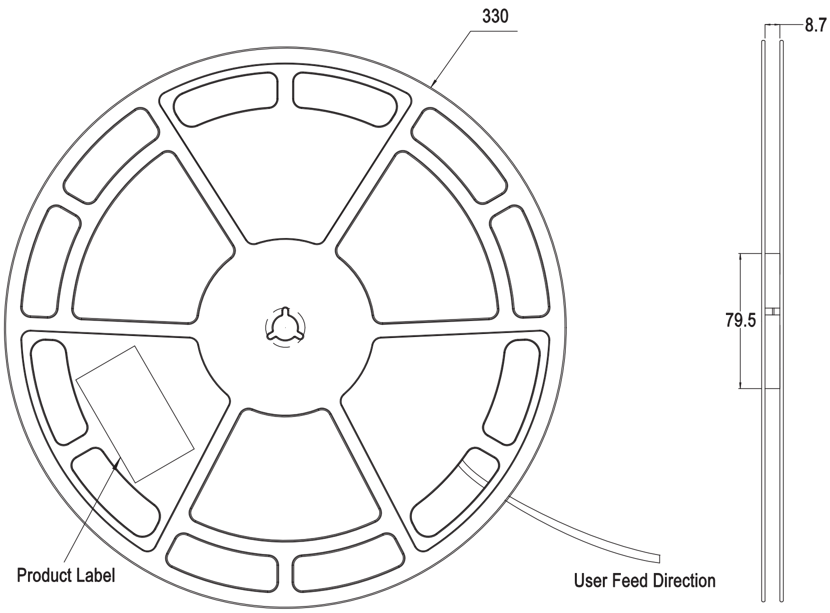
F	E1	P0	P1	P2	DO	W
5.5 ±0.1	1.75 ±0.10	4.0 ±0.10	8.0 ±0.1	2.0 ±0.05	1.50 +0.1	12.0 ±0.30

T	B0	A0	K0
0.3 ±0.05	3.7 ±0.1	3.35 ±0.1	3.7 ±0.1

NOTE:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).
2. LED quantity per reel is 2000 pieces.

Figure 21: Reel Drawing



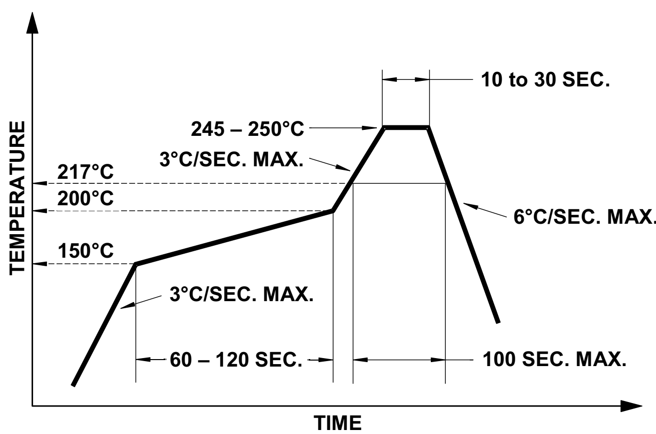
NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

Precautionary Notes

Soldering

- Do not perform reflow soldering more than twice. Observe necessary precautions of handling moisture-sensitive devices 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 the following conditions:
  - Soldering iron tip temperature = 315°C maximum.
  - Soldering duration = 3 seconds maximum.
  - Number of cycles = 1 only.
  - Power of soldering iron = 50W maximum.
- Do not touch the LED package body with the soldering iron except for the soldering terminals because it may cause damage to the LED.
- Confirm beforehand whether the functionality and performance of the LED is affected by soldering with hand soldering.

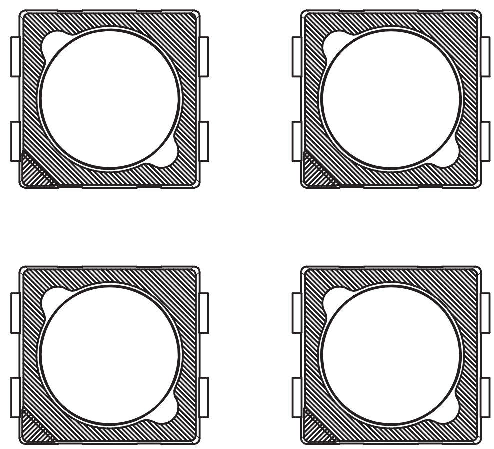
Figure 22: Recommended Lead-Free Reflow Soldering Profile



Handling Precautions

For automated pick-and-place, Broadcom has tested nozzle size with ID = 2.65 mm to work with this LED. However, due to the possibility of variations in other parameters such as pick-and-place machine maker/model, and other settings of the machine, verify that the selected nozzle performs as per requirements.

Figure 23: Recommended LED Placement



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, 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, the 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 following conditions exist:
  - 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 LEDs’ floor life exceeded 168 hours.

  The recommended baking condition is 65°C ± 5°C for 24 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 environments 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.
- The circuit design must cater to the entire 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 (such as intensity, wavelength, and forward voltage). Set the application current as close as possible to the test current to minimize these variations.
- The LED is not intended for reverse bias. Use other appropriate components for such purposes. When driving the LED in matrix form, ensure that the reverse bias voltage does not exceed the allowable limit of the LED.
- Avoid rapid changes in ambient temperatures, especially in high-humidity environments because they cause condensation on the LED.
- If the LED is intended to be used in a harsh or an outdoor environment, protect the LED against damages caused by rain water, 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:

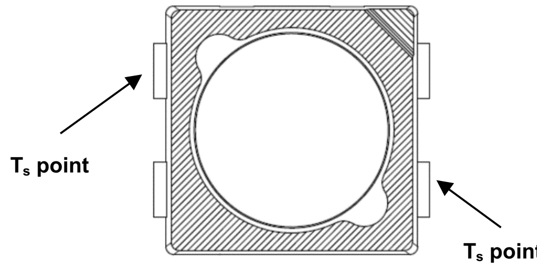
T_S = LED solder point temperature as shown in the following figure (°C)

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

I_F = Forward current (A)

V_{Fmax} = Maximum forward voltage (V)

Figure 24: 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.

Disclaimer

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BROADCOM®

Lead (Pb) Free
RoHS Compliant