

5484BN/BADC-AFGA/XR/MS

Features

- High luminous intensity output
- Oval Shape
- Well defined spatial radiation
- Wide viewing angle $(2 \theta_{1/2}) : 110^{\circ} / 40^{\circ}$
- UV resistant epoxy
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version



Descriptions

- This precision optical performance oval LED is specifically designed for passenger information signs
- This lamp has matched radiation patterns with red and green mixing color applications

Applications

- Color graphic signs
- Message boards
- Variable message signs (VMS)
- Commercial outdoor advertising

Device Selection Guide

LED Part No.	Chip Material	Emitted Color	Lens Color	Stopper
5484BN/BADC-AFG/R/MS	I C N	D.I.	DI D'CC I	No
5484BN/BADC-AFGA/PR/MS	InGaN	Blue	Blue Diffused	Yes

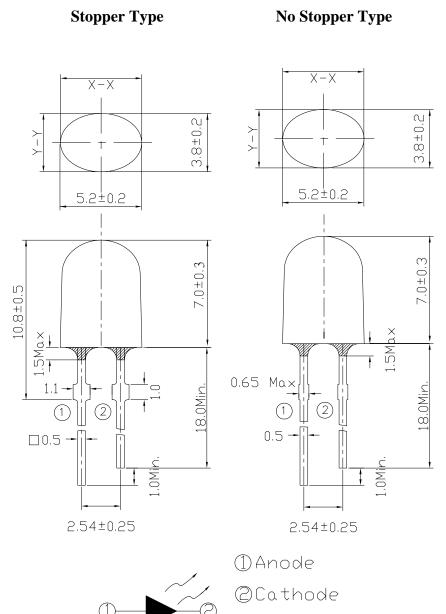
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Package Dimensions



Notes:

- All dimensions are in millimeters, tolerance is 0.25mm except being specified.
- Protruded resin under flange is 1.5mm Max LED.
- Bare copper alloy is exposed at tie-bar portion after cutting.

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Absolute Maximum Rating $(T_a=25^{\circ}C)$

Parameter	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit		
Forward Current	I_{F}	30	mA		
Pulse Forward Current (Duty1/10@ 1KHz)	I_{FP}	100	mA		
Operating Temperature	$T_{ m opr}$	-40 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$		
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$		
Soldering Temperature	T_{sol}	260	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$		
Power Dissipation	P_d	100	mW		
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V		
Electrostatic Discharge	ESD	1K	V		

Notes: Soldering time ≤ 5 seconds.

Electro-Optical Characteristics (T_a=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity	I_V	430		860	mcd	
Viewing Angle	$2 heta_{ ext{1/2}}$		X:110Y:40		deg	
Peak Wavelength	λp		468			T 20 A
Dominant Wavelength	λ_d	465		475	nm	$I_F=20mA$
Spectrum Half width	Δλ		26			
Forward Voltage	V_{F}	2.8		3.6	V	
Reverse Current	I_R			50	μ A	$V_R=5V$

Rank Combination (I_F=20mA)

	(-r)			
Rank	F1	F2	G1	G2
Luminous Intensity	430~520	520~600	600~720	720~860

^{*}Measurement Uncertainty of Luminous Intensity: ±10%

Unit:mcd

Rank	1	2	
Dominant Wavelength	465~470	470~475	

^{*}Measurement Uncertainty of Dominant Wavelength ±1.0nm

Unit:nm

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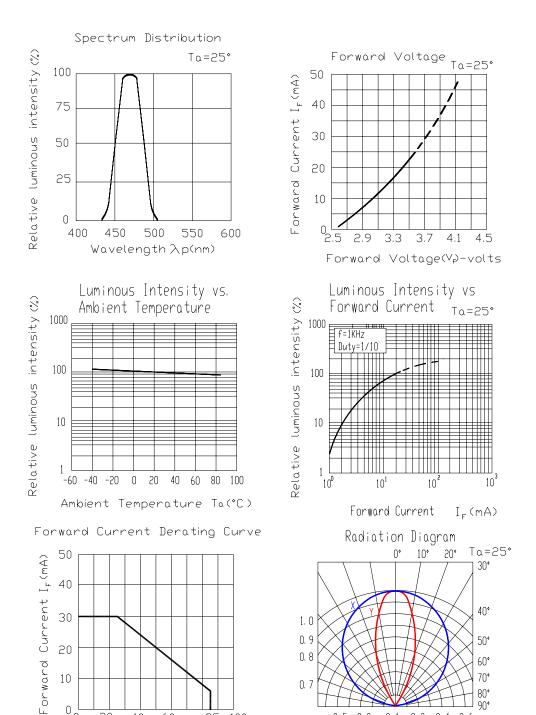
00

40

60 Ambient Temperature Ta(°C)

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Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves



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0.5 0.3

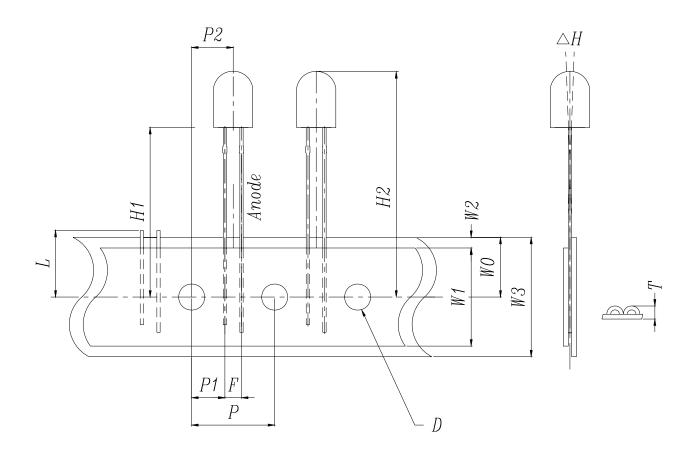
0.1 0.2

0.4 0.6



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Taping Dimensions



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Taping Sizes

		Specifications		
Symbol Items	Symbol	Avg.		Tolerance
		mm	Inch	(mm)
Tape Feed Hole Diameter	D	4.00	0.157	±0.2
Component Lead Pitch	F	2.54	0.100	±0.3
Front-to-Read Deflection	△H	2.0	0.078	Max
Feed Hole to Button of Component	H1	18.5	0.729	±1.0
Feed Hole to Overall Component Height	H2	25.5	1.003	±1.0
Lead Length after Component Removal	L	11.00	0.433	Max
Feed Hole Pitch	P	12.70	0.500	±0.3
Lead Location	P1	5.10	0.200	±0.7
Center of Component Location	P2	6.35	0.250	±1.2
Overall Taped Package Thickness	T	1.42	0.056	Max
Feed Hole Location	W0	9.00	0.354	±0.5
Adhesive Tape Width	W1	13.00	0.512	±0.5
Adhesive Tape Position	W2	4.00	0.157	Max
Tape Width	W3	18.00	0.709	±0.75

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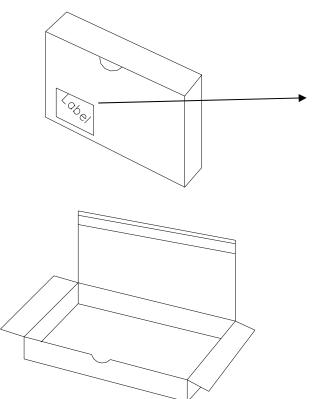
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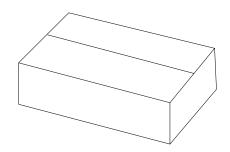
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Packing Specification

■ Inner Carton



■ Outside Carton



EVERLIGHT

CPN:

P/N:XXXXXXXXXX



XXX/XXXX-XXXX

QTY : XXXX

CAT:XX

HUE:XX

LOT NO:

REF:XX

MADE IN TAIWAN

■ Label Form Specification

CPN: Customer's Production Number

P/N: Production Number QTY: Packing Quantity

CAT: Rank of Luminous Intensity HUE: Rank of Dominant Wavelength

REF: Reference

LOT No: Lot Number

MADE IN TAIWAN: Production Place

■ Packing Quantity

1. 2000 PCS/1 Inner Carton

2. 10Inner Cartons/1 Outside Carton

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Notes

1. Lead Forming

- During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.
- Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- Avoid stressing the LED package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause failure of the LEDs.
- When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the LED. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the LEDs.

2. Storage

- The LEDs should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
- Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

3. Soldering

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more then 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions:

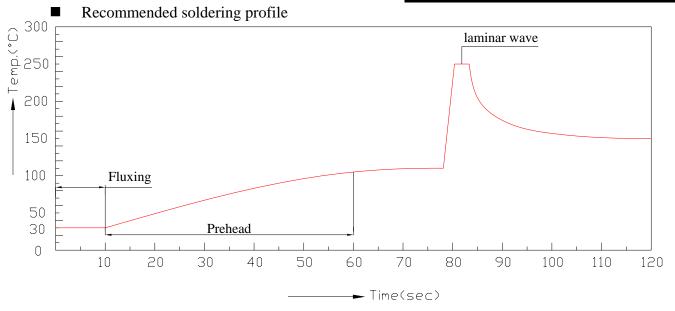
Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering		
T	300°C Max. (30W	D 1 44	100°C Max. (60 sec	
Temp. at tip of iron	Max.)	Preheat temp.	Max.)	
Soldering time 3 sec Max.		Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max	
Distance	Distance 3mm Min.(From		3mm Min. (From	
	solder joint to		solder joint to epoxy	
	epoxy bulb)		bulb)	

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- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the LEDs are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature.
- Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or handsoldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.
- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

4. Cleaning

- When necessary, cleaning should occur only with isopropyl alcohol at room temperature for a duration of no more than one minute. Dry at room temperature before use.
- Do not clean the LEDs by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the LEDs depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Ultrasonic cleaning shall be pre-qualified to ensure this will not cause damage to the LED.

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5. Heat Management

- Heat management of LEDs must be taken into consideration during the design stage of LED application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.
- The temperature surrounding the LED in the application should be controlled. Please refer to the data sheet de-rating curve.

6. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) or surge current (EOS) can damage LEDs.
- An ESD wrist strap, ESD shoe strap or antistatic gloves must be worn whenever handling LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
- Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handing.

7. Other

- Above specification may be changed without notice. EVERLIGHT will reserve authority on material change for above specification.
- When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
- These specification sheets include materials protected under copyright of EVERLIGHT corporation. Please don't reproduce or cause anyone to reproduce them without EVERLIGHT's consent.

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