

509RGBM2E-004

5mm Round, RGB Multi-color LED

Four Leads with One Common Anode Type

Luckylight

Technical Data Sheet

Features:

- Uniform light output.
- Low power consumption.
- I.C. Compatible.
- Long life-solid state reliability.
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant Version.

Descriptions:

- The Red source color devices are made with AlGaInP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.
- The Green source color devices are made with InGaN on Sapphire substrate Light Emitting Diode.
- The Blue source color devices are made with InGaN on Sapphire substrate Light Emitting Diode.

Applications:

- TV set.
- Monitor.
- Telephone.
- Computer.
- Circuit board, etc.

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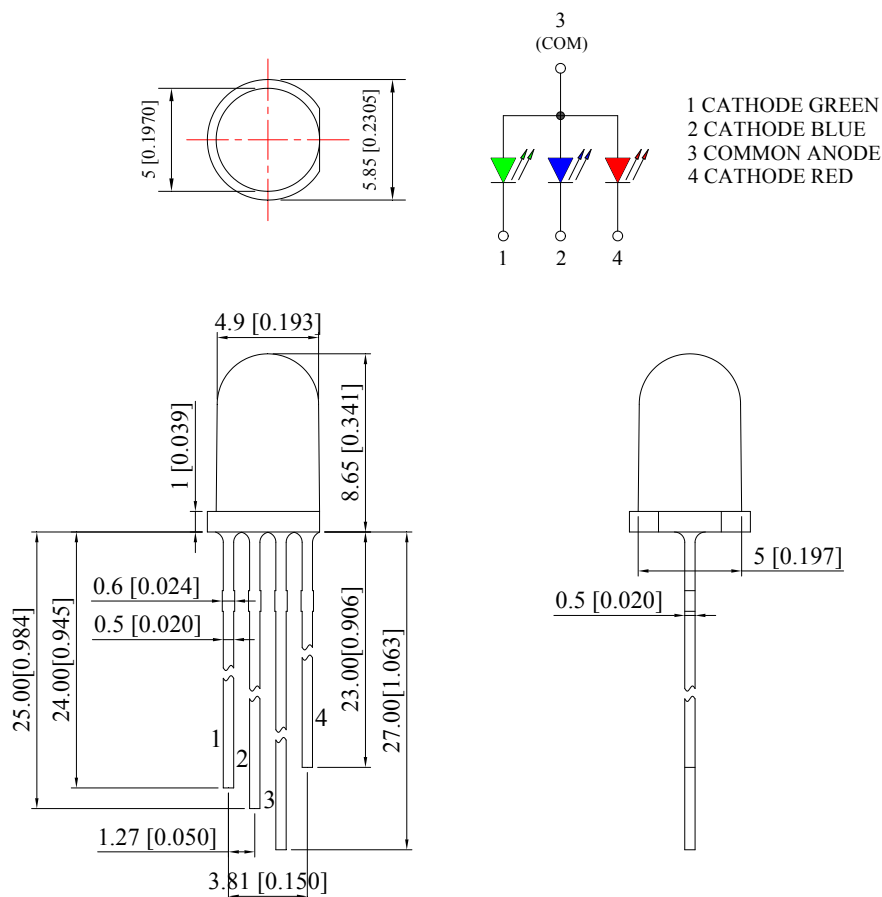
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Part No.	Emitting Color		Lens Color
	R	Red	
509RGBM2E-004	G	Pure Green	White Diffused
	B	Blue	

Package Dimension:



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ± 0.25 mm (.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.00mm (.039") max.

Spec No.: 508X360

Issue No.: G-Rev-4

Luckylight Electronics Co., Ltd

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E-mail: sales@luckylight.cn

http:// www.luckylight.cn

Page: 2 / 10

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Technical Data Sheet

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Parameters		Symbol	Max.	Unit
Power Dissipation	R	PD	60	mW
	G		90	
	B		90	
Peak Forward Current (Per Chip) ^(a)		IFP	100	mA
Forward Current (Per Chip)	R	IF	25	mA
	G		25	
	B		25	
Reverse Voltage (Per Chip)		VR	5	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	R	ESD	2000	V
	G		400	
	B		400	
Operating Temperature Range		Topr	-40°C to +80°C	
Storage Temperature Range		Tstg	-40°C to +85°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [4mm (.157") From Body]		Tsld	260°C for 5 Seconds	

Notes:

a. Duty Factor = 10%, Frequency = 1 kHz.

Technical Data Sheet

Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameters	Symbol	Emitting Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity ^(a)	IV	R	200	450	---	mcd	IF=20mA
		G	1000	1500	---		
		B	150	200	---		
Viewing Angle ^(b)	2 $\theta_{1/2}$	R	---	60	---	Deg	IF=20mA
		G	---	60	---		
		B	---	60	---		
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_p	R	---	632	---	nm	IF=20mA
		G	---	520	---		
		B	---	468	---		
Dominant Wavelength ^(c)	λ_d	R	---	624	---	nm	IF=20mA
		G	---	525	---		
		B	---	470	---		
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda$	R	---	20	---	nm	IF=20mA
		G	---	35	---		
		B	---	25	---		
Forward Voltage	VF	R	1.60	2.00	2.40	V	IF=20mA
		G	2.80	3.20	3.60		
		B	2.80	3.20	3.60		
Reverse Current	IR	R	---	---	10	μ A	VR=5V
		G					
		B					

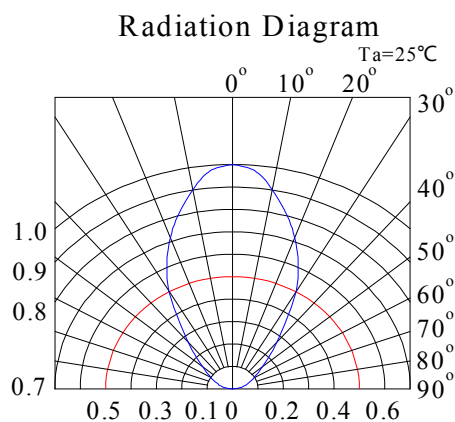
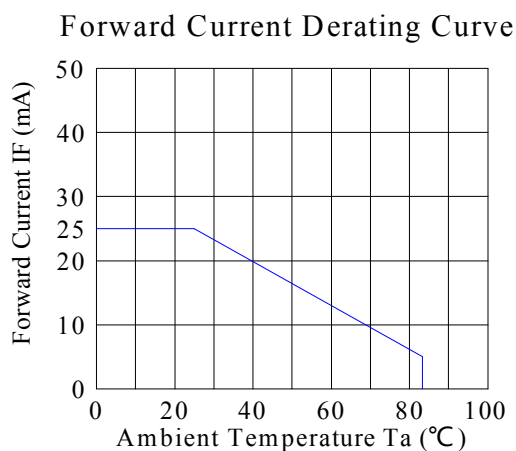
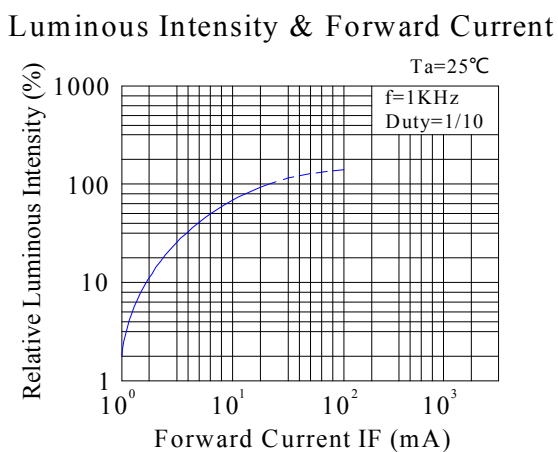
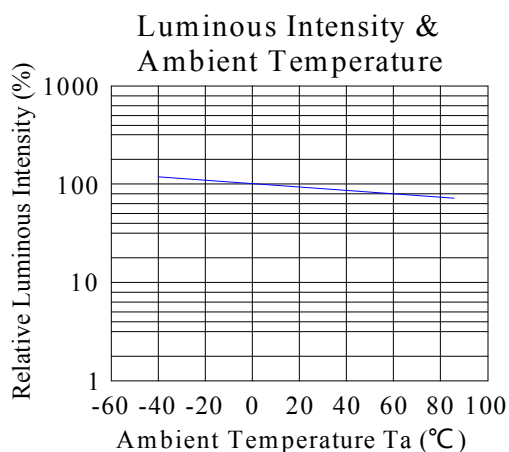
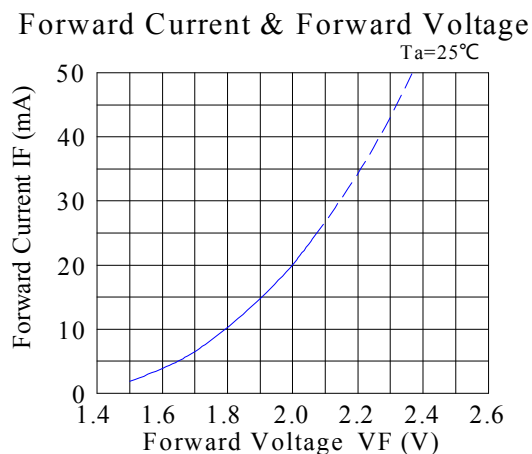
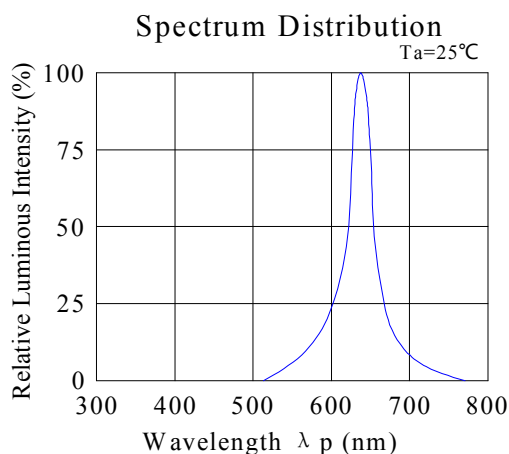
Notes:

- Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
- 2 $\theta_{1/2}$ is the o-axis angle where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the peak intensity.
- The dominant wavelength (λ_d) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

Technical Data Sheet

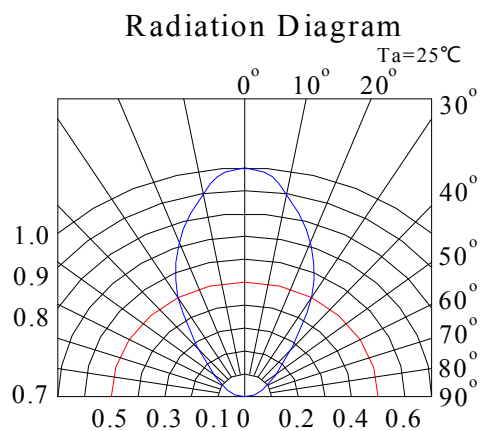
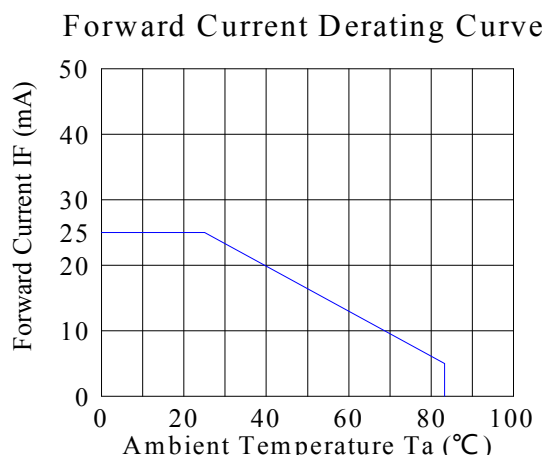
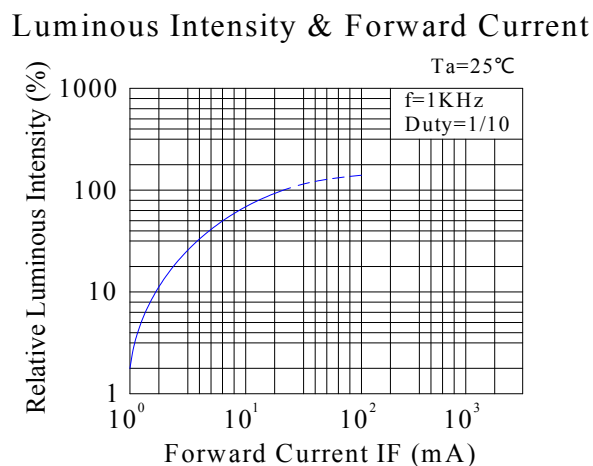
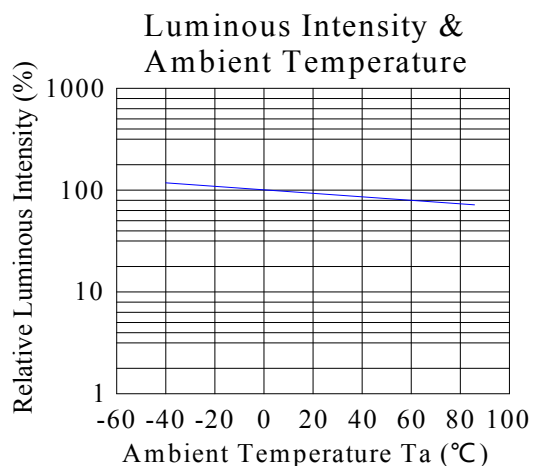
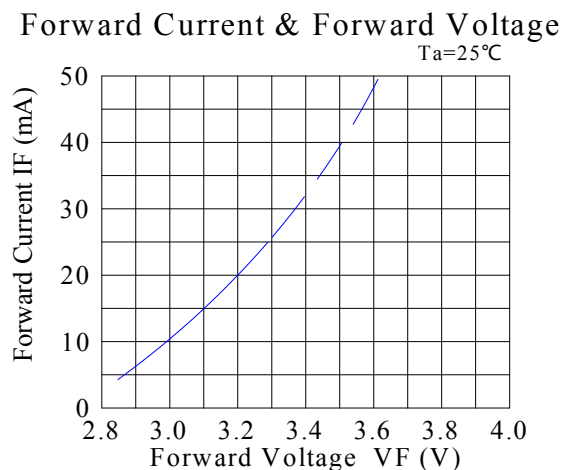
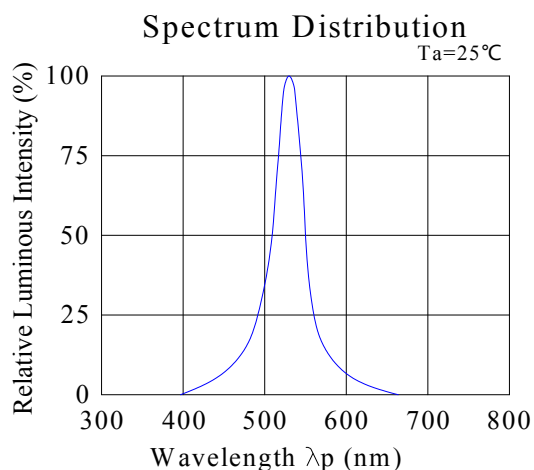
Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves (25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

Red:



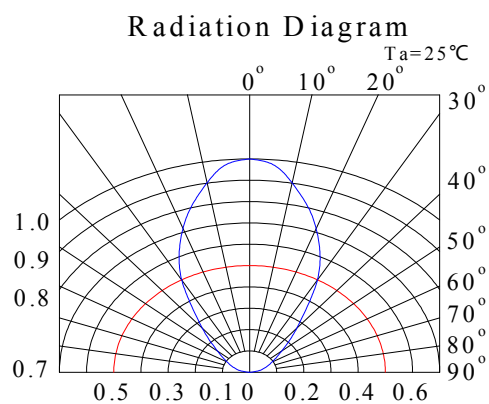
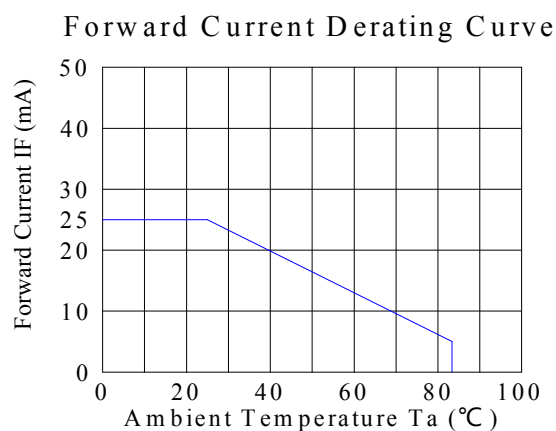
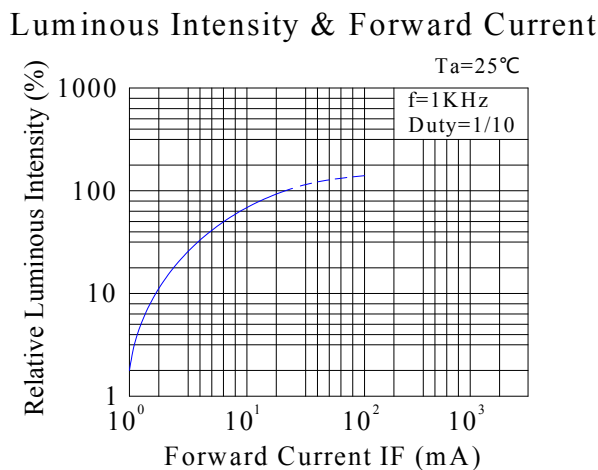
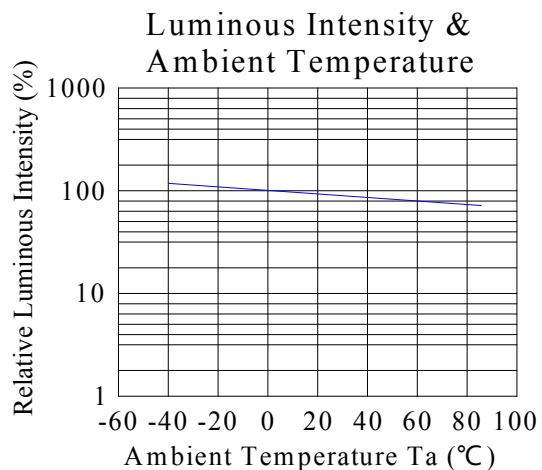
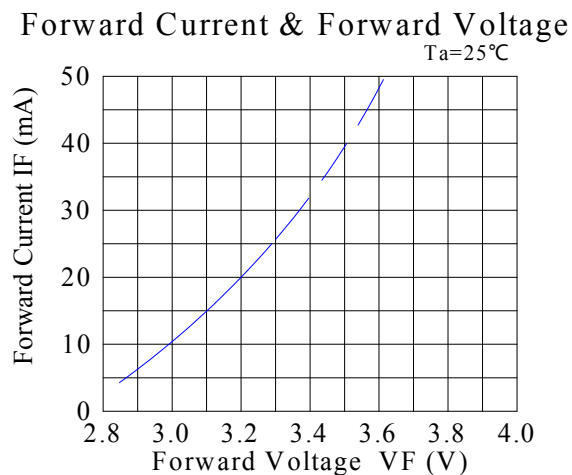
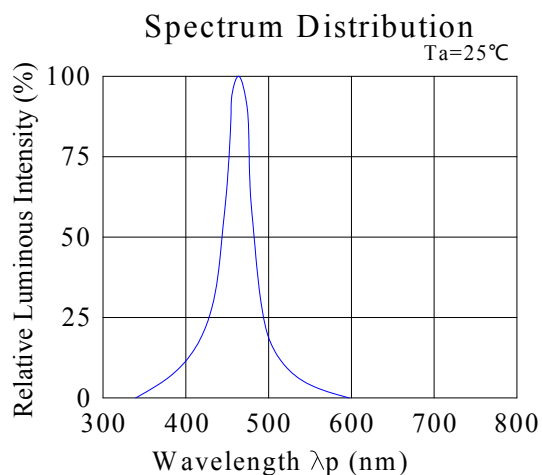
Technical Data Sheet

Green:



Technical Data Sheet

Blue:



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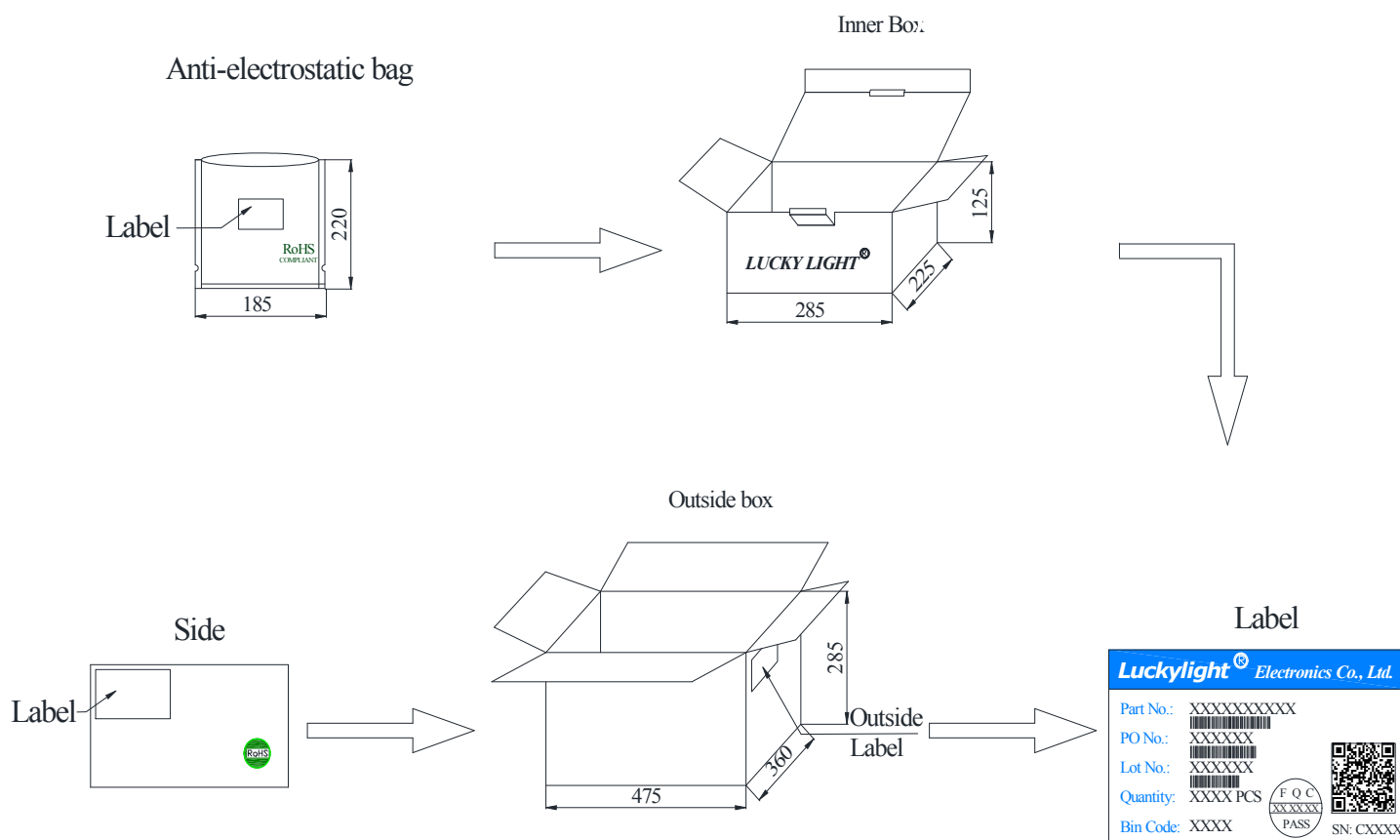
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Technical Data Sheet

Packing & Label Specifications:



Technical Data Sheet

CAUTIONS

1. **Over-current-proof**

Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).

2. **Storage**

2.1 The LEDs should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from LuckyLight 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.

2.2 Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

3. **Cleaning**

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvents such as isopropyl alcohol to clean the LEDs if necessary.

4. **Lead Forming & Assembly**

During lead forming, the leads should be bent at a point at least 1.6mm from the base of LED lens. Do not use the base of the lead frame as a fulcrum during forming. Lead forming must be done before soldering, at normal temperature. During assembly on PCB, use minimum clinch force possible to avoid excessive mechanical stress.

5. **Soldering**

When soldering, for Lamp without stopper type and must be leave a minimum of 3mm clearance from the base of the lens to the soldering point. Do not apply any external stress to the lead frame during soldering while the LED is at high temperature.

Recommended soldering conditions:

Soldering Iron		Wave Soldering	
Temperature	300°C Max.	Pre-heat	100°C Max.
Soldering Time	3 sec. Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat Time	60 sec. Max.
		Solder Wave	260°C Max.
		Soldering Time	5 sec. Max.

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and / or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED.

6. **Drive Method**

An LED is a current-operated device. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended that a current limiting resistor be incorporated in the drive circuit, in series with each LED as shown in Circuit A below.

Technical Data Sheet



(A) Recommended circuit

(B) The brightness of each LED might appear different due to the differences in the I-V characteristics of those LEDs.

7. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.

8. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED. Suggestions to prevent ESD damage:

- 8.1. Use a conductive wrist band or anti- electrostatic glove when handling these LEDs.
- 8.2. All devices, equipment, and machinery must be properly grounded.
- 8.3. Work tables, storage racks, etc. should be properly grounded.
- 8.4. 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.

ESD-damaged LEDs will exhibit abnormal characteristics such as high reverse leakage current, low forward voltage, or “no light up” at low currents.

To verify for ESD damage, check for “light up” and VF of the suspect LEDs at low currents.

The VF of “good” LEDs should be $>2.0V@0.1mA$ for InGaN product and $>1.4V@0.1mA$ for AlInGaP product.

9. Others

- 9.1 The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
- 9.2 The part number, type, and specifications mentioned in this document are subject to future change and improvement without notice. Before production usage customer should refer to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
- 9.3 When using the products referenced in this document, please make sure the product is being operated within the environmental and electrical limits specified in the datasheet. If customer usage exceeds the specified limits, LuckyLight will not be responsible for any subsequent issues.
- 9.4 The LEDs described here are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communication equipment and household applications). Consult LuckyLight’s Sales in advance for information on applications in which exceptional reliability is required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health, such as in aviation, transportation, traffic control equipment, medical and life support systems and safety devices.