## Type：EDI－EA1143

## 1．Applications：

－Street lamps
－Functional lighting－MR16，AR111，PAR and light bulb replacements

## 2．Features：

（1）High luminous intensity
（2）Long operation life
（3） $100 \%$ probing test
（4）Passivation layer on top
（5）Backside mirror layer
Unit：mil
3．Characteristics：
（1）Size
Chip size： 45 mil $\times 45$ mil $(1143 \pm 25 \mu \mathrm{~m} \times 1143 \pm 25 \mu \mathrm{~m})$
Chip thickness： 5.9 mil $(150 \pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~m})$
$P$ bonding pad $\times 2$ ： 3.9 mil $(100 \pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~m})$
N bonding pad $\times 2: 3.9 \mathrm{mil}(100 \pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~m})$
（2）Metallization
P electrode：Au alloy
$N$ electrode：Au alloy
Backside metal：Au alloy
（3）Structure
Refer to drawing
Electro－optical characteristics：${ }^{(1)}$


| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min． | Typ． | Max． | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {t1 }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}=10 \mathrm{uA}$ | 1.6 | －－－ | －．． | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {t2 }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}=350 \mathrm{~mA}$ | －－－ | 3.15 | 3.6 | V |
| Reverse current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {r }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{r}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | －－－ | －－－ | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Dominant wavelength ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\lambda_{d}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}=350 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 445 | －－－ | 465 | nm |
| Spectra half－width | $\Delta \lambda$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{f}}=350 \mathrm{~mA}$ | －－－ | 25 | －．． | nm |
| Radiant power ${ }^{(3)(4)}$ | Po | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}=350 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 255 | －－－ | 275 | mW |
|  |  |  | 275 |  | 295 |  |
|  |  |  | 295 | －－ | 320 |  |
|  |  |  | 320 |  | 340 |  |

（1）ESD protection during chip handling is recommended．
（2）Basically，wavelength uniformity is $\lambda_{\mathrm{d}} \pm 5 \mathrm{~nm}$ ；however，customer＇s special requirements are also welcome，
（3）Customer＇s special requirements are also welcome．
（4）Radiant power is determined by a correlation with luminous intensity using a Au－plated TO－39 header without an encapsulant．
（5）The tolerance is $\pm 15 \%$ on the above radiant flux specifications．


Fig- 2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

## Absolute maximum ratings:

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Rating | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward DC current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 700$ | mA |
| Reverse voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 5$ | V |
| Junction temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | $\cdots--$ | $\leq 115$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature |  | chip | $-40 \sim+85$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | chip-on-tape/storage | $0 \sim 40$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | chip-on-tape/transportation | $-20 \sim+65$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature during ackaging |  | $\ldots$ | $280(<10 \mathrm{sec})$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |



Fig-3 Maximum Driving Forward DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature (Derating based on Tj max. $=115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Maximum rating is package dependent. The above maximum rating was determined using a Metal Core Printed Circuit Board (MCPCB) without an encapsulant. Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings such as forward current and junction temperature may cause damage to the LED.

