Acrich

## Application Note:

## Circuit Design for SAW8KG0B

## SAW8KG0B

## Description

This surface-mount LED comes in standard package dimension. It has a substrate made up of a molded plastic reflector sitting on top of a bent lead frame. The die is attached within the reflector Cavity and the cavity is encapsulated by silicone.

The package design coupled with careful selection of component materials allow these products to perform with high reliability.


## Features

- White colored SMT package.
- Pb-free RefloW Soldering
- Suitable for all SMT
- Lead Free and RoHS compliant


## Applications

- Interior lighting
- General lighting
- Indoor and out door displays
- Architectural / Decorative lighting


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## 1. SAW8KG0B Information

### 1.1 Description

The SAW8KGOB emitter is designed to operate of rectified high voltage AC. The SAW8KGOB contains a high brightness, high voltage LED chip array and connects the LED chip to the anode and cathode of the package. Each SAW8KG0B emitter contains a zener diode to provide ESD protection.


Figure 1. SAW8KG0B (left) and Circuit Diagram

### 1.2 Mechanical Dimensions


( Tolerance: $\pm 0.1$, Unit: mm )
Figure 2. SAW8KG0B mechanical dimensions(mm)

## 1. SAW8KG0B Information

### 1.3 Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward Voltage* | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 20.7 | 22 | 23 | V |
| Reverse Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{R}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 0.7 | - | - | V |
| Luminous Intensity*[1] <br> (3700~7000K) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 13.8 <br> $(42.8)$ | - | cd <br> $(\mathrm{Im})$ |
| Luminous Intensity*[1] <br> (2600~3700K) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 10.9 | 12.2 <br> $(37.8)$ | - | C |
| Color Correlated <br> Temperature | CCT | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 2,600 | - | 7,000 | K |
| Viewing Angle ${ }^{[2]}$ | $2 \Theta_{1 / 2}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 115 | - | deg. |
| Color Rendering <br> Index* | Ra | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 80 | 82 | 90 | - |
| ESD (HBM) | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{th}} \mathrm{JS}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 27 | - | $\mathrm{K} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Thermal resistance ${ }^{[3]}$ |  | 5 | - | - | KV |  |

[1] The luminous intensity IV was measured at the peak of the spatial pattern which may not be aligned with the mechanical axis of the LED package.
[2] $2 \theta_{1 / 2}$ is the off-axis where the luminous intensity is $1 / 2$ of the peak intensity.
[3] Thermal resistance: RthJS (Junction / solder)

* Tolerance : VF $: \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$, Iv $: \pm 7 \%, \operatorname{Ra}: \pm 2, x, y: \pm 0.01$
[Note] All measurements were made under the standardized environment of SSC.
Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Dissipation $*[1]$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{d}}$ | 0.58 | W |
| Forward Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 25 | mA |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{opr}}$ | $-30 \sim+85$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | $-40 \sim+100$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[1] Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.

* LED's properties might be different from suggested values like above and below tables if operation condition will be exceeded our parameter range.


## 2. Driver Configurations

### 2.1 Description

The SAW8KG0B emitter is designed to operate directly off of AC line power(e.g 120Vac, 230Vac) with a rectifier, linear circuits or capacitive circuits or switching circuits.

### 2.2 Linear Circuit

## A) Resistor Driving Circuit

It is better to use higher than rated power resistors for reliability. The rated power of the resistor should be chosen based on the equation $\operatorname{Irms}(\mathrm{A}) * \operatorname{Irms}(\mathrm{~A}) *$ Resistor value(ohms). The normal power rating of a 3216 size resistor is 0.25 W . If the power consumption in one resistor exceeds the rated power of the resistor it is suggested to use multiple resistors in parallel.

(a) Series configuration

(b) Parallel configuration

Figure 3. Resistor driving circuit for 100~120Vac

Table 1. Resistor values in Figure 3-(a)

| Input Voltage | Power dissipation | LED\# | Target Drive Current | VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 100 Vac | 2 W | 5 ea | 20 mA , rms | $630 \Omega$ | $480 \Omega$ | $330 \Omega$ |
| 110 Vac | 2 W | 5 ea | 20 mA , rms | $1060 \Omega$ | $910 \Omega$ | $760 \Omega$ |
| 120 Vac | 2 W | 5 ea | 20 mA , rms | $1510 \Omega$ | $1360 \Omega$ | $1210 \Omega$ |

Table 2. Resistor values in Figure 3-(b)

| Input <br> Voltage | Power <br> dissipation | LED\# | Target <br> Drive <br> Current | VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | B | C |  |
| 100 Vac | 4 W | 10 ea | $40 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $315 \Omega$ | $240 \Omega$ | $165 \Omega$ |
| 110 Vac | 4 W | 10 ea | $40 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $530 \Omega$ | $455 \Omega$ | $380 \Omega$ |
| 120 Vac | 4 W | 10 ea | $40 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $755 \Omega$ | $680 \Omega$ | $605 \Omega$ |



Figure 4. Resistor driving circuit for 220Vac

Table 3. Resistor values in Figure 4.

| Input Voltage | Power dissipation | LED\# | Target <br> Drive <br> Current | VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 220 Vac | 4 W | 10ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $2200 \Omega$ | $1900 \Omega$ | $1600 \Omega$ |
| 230 Vac | 4 W | 10ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $2640 \Omega$ | 2340 ת | 2040 ת |
| 240 Vac | 4 W | 10ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $3080 \Omega$ | $2780 \Omega$ | $2480 \Omega$ |

### 2.3 Capacitive Circuit

SAW8KG0B can be operated in three additional optional configurations if higher efficiency or less flicker is needed. These capacitive configurations can lower power factor as seen in Table 4. The three different capacitive configurations consist of a bridge diode, resistor, and capacitor(s).

Optional Configuration \#1 : output resistor + output capacitor(parallel)
Optional Configuration \#2 : Input capacitor(series) + output resistor
Optional Configuration \#3 : Input capacitor(series) + output capacitor(parallel) + output resistor
Table 4 shows detail circuit characteristic of four configurations that are operated in $\mathbf{2 3 0 V a c} / \mathbf{5 0 H z}$.

|  | Standard AC Drive | Optional <br> Configuration \#1 | Optional <br> Configuration \#2 | Optional <br> Configuration \#3 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LED VF rank | 10 ea | 10 ea | 10 ea | 10 ea |
| Vin | 230 Vac | C | C | C |
| Frequency | 50 Hz | 230 Vac | 230 Vac | 230 Vac |
| Rout | $2040 \Omega$ | 50 Hz | 50 Hz | 50 Hz |
| Cin | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $4750 \Omega$ | $100 \Omega$ | $390 \Omega$ |
| Cout | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 550 nF | 1130 nF |
| LED current | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 47 uF | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 47 uF |
| Input current | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $40 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ |
| Pin | 4.16 W | 6.52 W | 3.23 W | 4.71 W |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {led }}$ | 3.33 W | 4.54 W | 3.17 W | 4.53 W |
| Effciency $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\text {led }} / \mathrm{P}_{\text {in }}\right)$ | $80.15 \%$ | $69.56 \%$ | $98.19 \%$ | 100 Hz |
| Noticeable flicker | 100 Hz | no | 0.70 | n |
| PF | 0.90 | 0.28 | 0.51 |  |



Figure 5. Current waveforms of different circuit configurations

Optional circuit configuration\#1: This adds an output capacitor to the standard circuit. This configuration has no flicker. The current shape through the SAW8KGOB package is similar to DC Current, as seen in Figure 6. Input current and LED current are not the same value. The target Drive current indicates LED current through SAW8KG0B PKG. There is no difference in resistor values between 50 Hz and 60 Hz of frequency.


Figure 6. Optional capacitive drive circuit configuration\#1

Table 5. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 6

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Led, }}$ not $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{in}}$ ) | Cp | Rseries for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 220 Vac | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 10 ea | 20 mA , rms | 47 uF | $4650 \Omega$ | $4350 \Omega$ | 4050 ת |
| 230 Vac | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 10 ea | 20 mA , rms | 47 uF | $5350 \Omega$ | $5050 \Omega$ | $4750 \Omega$ |
| 240 Vac | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 10 ea | 20 mA , rms | 47 uF | $6050 \Omega$ | $5750 \Omega$ | $5450 \Omega$ |
| 100 Vac | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 100 uF | $1580 \Omega$ | $1430 \Omega$ | 1280 ת |
| 110 Vac | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 5 ea | 20 mA ,rms | 100 uF | 2290 ת | $2140 \Omega$ | 1990 ת |
| 120 Vac | $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 100 uF | 2990 ת | $2840 \Omega$ | 2690 ת |

Optional circuit configuration\#2: This adds an input capacitor to the standard circuit. This Configuration has the same current shape through the 5630 package as the standard AC drive (as seen in Figure 7), but since it can only drive one LED string it is very suitable for compact designs. Additionally the circuit efficiency is very high. You can also improve efficiency a little by eliminating the output resistor(Rout), but SSC recommends using Rout for surge immunity.


Figure 7. Optional capacitive drive circuit configuration\#2

Table 6. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 7 (220Vac)

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}=\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}$ ) | Rs | Cs for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 220 Vac | 50 Hz | 10 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $100 \Omega$ | 560 nF | 590 nF | 640 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 10 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $100 \Omega$ | 470 nF | 490 nF | 530 nF |

Table 7. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 7 (220Vac)

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}=\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}$ ) | Rs | Cs for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 230 Vac | 50 Hz | 10 ea | 20 mA ,rms | $100 \Omega$ | 500 nF | 520 nF | 550 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 10 ea | 20 mA ,rms | $100 \Omega$ | 420 nF | 430 nF | 460 nF |

Table 8. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 7 (100~120 Vac)

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}=\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}\right)$ | Rs | Cs for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 100Vac | 50 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $100 \Omega$ | 1600 nF | 1850 nF | 2340 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 5 ea | 20 mA , rms | $100 \Omega$ | 1340 nF | 1550 nF | 1950 nF |
| 110 Vac | 50 Hz | 5 ea | 20 mA , rms | $100 \Omega$ | 1150 nF | 1230 nF | 1330 nF |
|  | 60 H | 5 ea | 20 mA , rms | $100 \Omega$ | 960 nF | 1020 nF | 1110 nF |
| 120 Vac | 50 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $100 \Omega$ | 920 nF | 950 nF | 1000 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | $100 \Omega$ | 760 nF | 800 nF | 930 nF |

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Optional circuit configuration\#3: This adds an input capacitor and output capacitor to the
standard circuit. This configuration has no flicker and the current shape through the 5630 package is similar to DC current, as seen in Figure 8. This means we get a combination of configurations \#1 \& 2, higher efficiency and no flicker issues.


Figure 8. Optional capacitive drive circuit configuration\#3
Table 9. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 8 (220Vac)

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Led, }}$ not $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}$ ) | Cp | Rs | Cs for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 220 Vac | 50 Hz | 10 ea | 20 mA ,rms | 47 uF | $390 \Omega$ | 1160 nF | 1250 nF | 1350 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 10 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 47 uF | $390 \Omega$ | 960 nF | 1040 nF | 1120 nF |

Table 10. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 8 (230Vac)

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current (Iled, not $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}$ ) | Cp | Rs | Cs for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 230 Vac | 50 Hz | 10 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 47 uF | $390 \Omega$ | 990 nF | 1060 nF | 1130 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 10 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 47 uF | $390 \Omega$ | 830 nF | 880 nF | 940 nF |

Table 11. Resistor and capacitor values in Figure 8 (110~120Vac)

| Input Voltage | Frequency | LED\# | Target Drive Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Led, }}$ not $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}$ ) | Cp | Rs | Cs for VF bins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A | B | C |
| 110 Vac | 50 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~ms}$ | 100 uF | $200 \Omega$ | 2360 nF | 2550 nF | 2770 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 100 uF | $200 \Omega$ | 1970 nF | 2120 nF | 2300 nF |
| 120 Vac | 50 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 100 uF | $200 \Omega$ | 1780 nF | 1890 nF | 2010 nF |
|  | 60 Hz | 5 ea | $20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{rms}$ | 100 uF | $200 \Omega$ | 1480 nF | 1570 nF | 1640 nF |

