

Reliability Data Sheet

SnapLED 70 Emitter

Agilent HPWT-TH00/FH00/TL00/FL00

Description

The following cumulative test results have been obtained from testing performed at Agilent Technologies in accordance with the latest revision of MIL-STD-883. Agilent tests parts at the absolute maximum rated conditions recommended for the device. The actual performance you obtain from Agilent parts depends on the electrical and environmental characteristics of your application, but will probably be better than the performance outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Life Tests

Demonstrated Performance

| Colors | Stress Test Conditions | Total Device Hours | Units Tested | Units Failed | Point Typical Performance | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | MTBF | Failure Rate (% /1K Hours) |
| TS AllnGaP Amber and Red-Orange | $T_A = 55^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 70\text{ mA}$ | 70,000 | 70 | 0 | 70,000 | ≤ 1.429 |
| TS AllnGaP Amber and Red-Orange | $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 70\text{ mA}$ | 42,000 | 42 | 0 | 42,000 | ≤ 2.381 |
| TS AllnGaP Amber and Red-Orange | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 70\text{ mA}$ | 42,000 | 42 | 0 | 42,000 | ≤ 2.381 |
| TS AllnGaP Amber and Red-Orange | $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$, 85% RH $I_F = 70\text{ mA}$ | 42,000 | 42 | 0 | 42,000 | ≤ 2.381 |

Failure Rate Prediction

The failure rate of semiconductor devices is determined by the junction temperature of the device. The relationship between ambient temperature and 2 actual junction temperature is given by the following:

$$T_J (\text{°C}) = T_A (\text{°C}) + \theta_{JA} P_{AVG}$$

where:

T_A = ambient temperature in °C

θ_{JA} = thermal resistance of junction-to-ambient in °C/watt

P_{AVG} = average power dissipated in watts

The estimated MTBF and failure rate at temperatures lower than the actual stress temperature can be determined by using an Arrhenius model for temperature acceleration. Results of such calculations are shown in the table on the following page using an activation energy of 0.43 eV (reference MIL-HDBK-217).

Table 2: Failure Rate Prediction (IF - 70mA)

| Ambient Temperature (°C) | Junction Temperature (°C) | Point Typical Performance in Time ^[1] (60% Confidence) | | Performance in Time ^[2] (90% Confidence) | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | MTBF ^[1] | Failure Rate (%/1K Hours) | MTBF ^[2] | Failure Rate (%/1K Hours) |
| 85 | 110 | 23,000 | 4.314 | 10,000 | 9.932 |
| 75 | 100 | 33,000 | 3.044 | 14,000 | 7.009 |
| 65 | 90 | 47,000 | 2.107 | 21,000 | 4.852 |
| 55 | 80 | 70,000 | 1.429 | 30,000 | 3.289 |
| 45 | 70 | 106,000 | 0.947 | 46,000 | 2.180 |
| 35 | 60 | 163,000 | 0.612 | 71,000 | 1.410 |
| 25 | 50 | 259,000 | 0.385 | 113,000 | 0.887 |

Notes:

- [1] The point typical MTBF (which represents 60% confidence level) is the total device hours divided by the number of failures. In the case of zero failures, one failure is assumed for this calculation.
- [2] The 90% Confidence MTBF represents the minimum level of reliability performance which is expected from 90% of all samples. This confidence interval is based on the statistics of the distribution of failures. The assumed distribution of failures is exponential. This particular distribution is commonly used in describing useful life failures. Refer to MIL-STD-690B for details on this methodology.
- [3] A failure is any LED which does not emit light and max. % I_V degradation is > 50%.
- [4] Assuming 115°C/W of θ_{JA}

Example of Failure Rate Calculation

Assume a device operating 8 hours/day, 5 days/week. The utilization factor, given 168 hours/week is:

$$(8 \text{ hours/day}) \times (5 \text{ days/week}) / (168 \text{ hours/week}) = 0.25$$

The point failure rate per year (8760 hours) at 25°C ambient temperature is:

$$(0.060\% / 1K \text{ hours}) \times (0.25) \times (8760 \text{ hours/year}) = 0.131\% \text{ per year}$$

Similarly, 90% confidence level failure rate per year at 25°C:

$$(0.137\% / 1K \text{ hours}) \times (0.25) \times (8760 \text{ hours/year}) = 0.300\% \text{ per year}$$

Table 3: Environmental Tests

| Test Name | Reference | Test Conditions | Units Tested | Units Failed | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|
| Temperature Cycle | MIL-STD-883 Method 1010 | -55°C to 100°C, 15 min. dwell, 5 min. transfer | | | |
| | | | 20 cycles | 6090 | 0 |
| | | | 100 cycles | 6090 | 0 |
| Temperature Cycle | MIL-STD-883 Method 1010 | -40°C to 120°C, 15 min. dwell, 5 min. transfer | | | |
| | | | 20 cycles | 1071 | 0 |
| | | | 100 cycles | 1071 | 0 |
| Power Temperature Cycle | Internal Reference | -40°C to 85°C, 18 min. dwell, 42 min. transfer, 70 mA, 5 min on/off | 100 cycles | 98 | |

Company Information

Lumileds is a world-class supplier of Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) producing billions of LEDs annually. Lumileds is a fully integrated supplier, producing core LED material in all three base colors (Red, Green, Blue) and White. Lumileds has R&D development centers in San Jose, California and Best, The Netherlands. Production capabilities in San Jose, California and Malaysia.

Lumileds is pioneering the high-flux LED technology and bridging the gap between solid state LED technology and the lighting world. Lumileds is absolutely dedicated to bringing the best and brightest LED technology to enable new applications and markets in the lighting world.

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