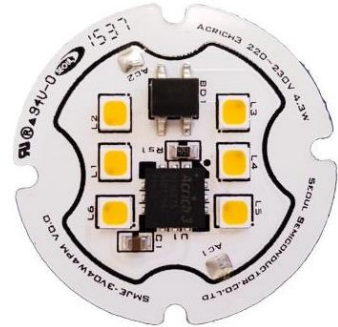


Integrated AC LED Solution

**Acrich3 – 4.5W**

SMJE-3V04W4P#

SMJE-2V04W4P#



## Product Brief

### Description

- The Acrich3 series of products are designed to be driven directly off of AC line voltage, therefore they do not need the standard converter essential for conventional general lighting products.
- The converter or driver found in most general lighting products can limit the overall life of the product, but with the Acrich3 series of products the life of the product can more closely be estimated from the LED itself. This will also allow for a much smaller form factor from an overall fixture design allowing for higher creativity in the fixture.
- The modules have a high power factor which can contribute to a higher energy savings in the end application.

### Features and Benefits

- Connects directly to AC line voltage though Acrich2 SPC (SMJC-SPCR5WV4 )
- High Power Efficiency & Factor
- Low THD
- Long Life Time
- Simple BOM
- Miniaturization
- Lead Free Product
- RoHS Compliant

### Key Applications

- PAR16 light
- Candle light
- Bulb light

**Table 1-1. Product Selection (Flux)**

Part No.	Bin	Flux [lm]		Vin [Vac]	P [W]
		Min.	Typ.		
SMJE-2V04W4PD	A38	290	380	120	4.5
SMJE-2V04W4PE	A29	220	290		
SMJE-3V04W4PM	A38	290	380	230	
SMJE-3V04W4PN	A29	220	290		

**Table 1-2. Product Selection (CCT)**

Part No.	Bin	Rank	CCT [K]	CRI
				Min.
SMJE-2V04W4PD	X03, X04, X0A	H ~ B	2700~5600	80
SMJE-2V04W4PE				90
SMJE-3V04W4PM	X03, X04, X0A	H ~ B	2700~5600	80
SMJE-3V04W4PN				90

Note : G03 = G rank 3-step / G04 = G rank 4-step / G0A = G rank All

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## Performance Characteristics

**Table 2. Electro Optical Characteristics, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C**

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Mark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Luminous Flux	$\Phi_v$ [2]	220	290		lm	A29
		290	380			A38
Correlated Color Temperature [3]	CCT	5300	5600	6000	K	B
		4700	5000	5300		C
		3700	4000	4200		E
		2900	3000	3200		G
		2600	2700	2900		H
CRI	Ra	80	-	-	-	
		90	-	-	-	
Input Voltage [4]	V <sub>in</sub>		230		Vac	3V
			120		Vac	2V
Power Consumption	P	4.1	4.5	4.9	W	04W
Operating Frequency	f		50 / 60		Hz	
Power Factor	PF		Over 0.97		-	
Viewing Angle	2 $\Theta_{1/2}$		120		deg.	

**Notes :**

- (1) At 230Vac, At 120Vac, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C
- (2)  $\Phi_v$  is the total luminous flux output measured with an integrated sphere.
- (3) Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.
- (4) Operating Voltage doesn't indicate the maximum voltage which customers use but means tolerable voltage according to each country's voltage variation rate. It is recommended that the solder pad temperature should be below 70°C.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

**Table 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$** 

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum Input Voltage	$V_{in}$	Vac	230
Power Consumption	P	W	5.7
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	$^\circ\text{C}$	-30 ~ 85
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	$^\circ\text{C}$	-40 ~ 100
ESD Sensitivity	-	-	$\pm 4,000\text{V HBM}$

## Part List

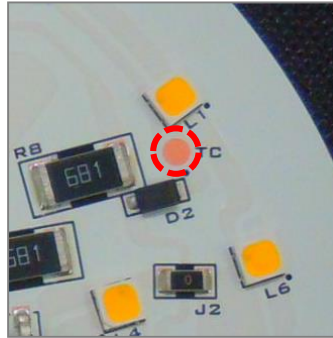
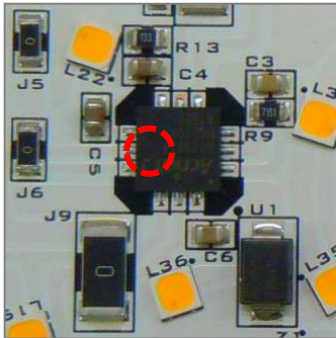
**Table 4. Part List**

No	Part	Reference	Specification	Quantity
1	PCB	-	Al,33pi, T=1.6, 1 layer / Cu 1oz / White PSR	1
2	LED	-	SAW8CF2A (SMJE-3V04W4PM) SAW9CF2A (SMJE-3V04W4PN) (@230V) SAW8C72A (SMJE-2V04W4PD) SAW9C72A (SMJE-2V04W4PE) (@120V)	6
3	IC	U1	DT3007A (@230V) DT3007B (@120V)	1
4	Bridge diode	BD1	MB6S	1
5	Resistor	Rs1	R2012, 3.65K $\Omega$ , 1%(J) (@230V) R2012, 3.65K $\Omega$ , 1%(J) (@120V)	1
6	Capacitor	C1	C2012, 10uF, 25V, 10%(K)	1

## Thermal Resistance

**Table 5. Thermal information, Ta = 25°C**

Part	Maximum Junction Temperature [°C]	R $\theta_{j-s}$ [°C/W]
SAW8CF2A SAW8C72A SAW9CF2A SAW9C72A(B)	125	10
Acrich3 IC	150	11.25

**Notes :**


The Acrich3 module is recommended to keep the junction temperature under maximum junction temperature spec. (Table 5)

LED lead temperature and IC top case temperature are measured with thermocupler. (Fig1)

LED & IC junction temperatures can be calculated using the formulas below.

$$T_{s\_max} = T_{j\_max} - (R\theta_{j-s} * P_d)$$

< Example >

If LED lead temperature and IC top temperature are 110°C

1) LED junction temperature

$$\begin{aligned} T_J &= T_S + (R\theta_{j-s} * P_d) \\ &= 100^\circ\text{C} + (10^\circ\text{C/W} * 1.5\text{W}) = 115^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

2) IC junction temperature

$$\begin{aligned} T_J &= T_S + (R\theta_{j-s} * P_d) \text{ (1)} \\ &= 110^\circ\text{C} + (11.25^\circ\text{C/W} * 2.8\text{W}) = 141.5^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

\* (1) : In the example, P<sub>d</sub> value is the power consumption of IC when the rated voltage.

## Relative Spectral Distribution

Fig 1. Relative Spectral Distribution vs. Wavelength Characteristic – G, H

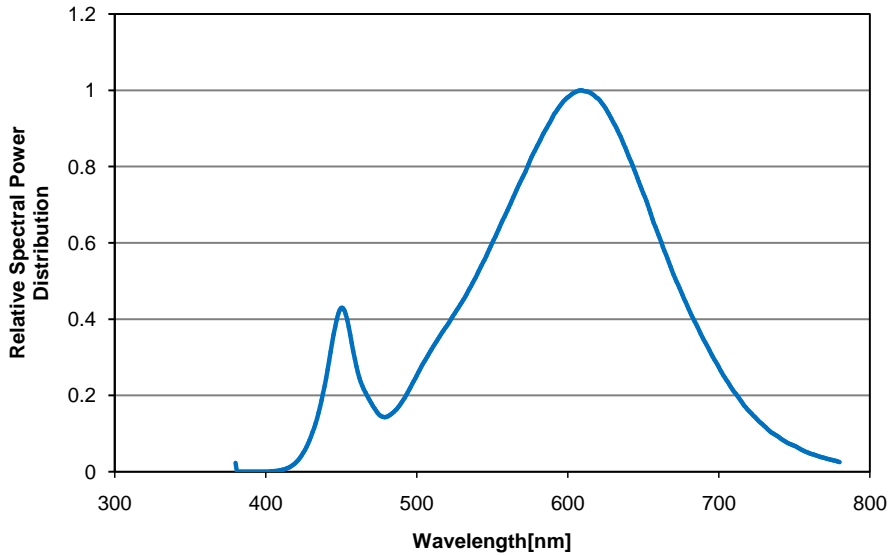
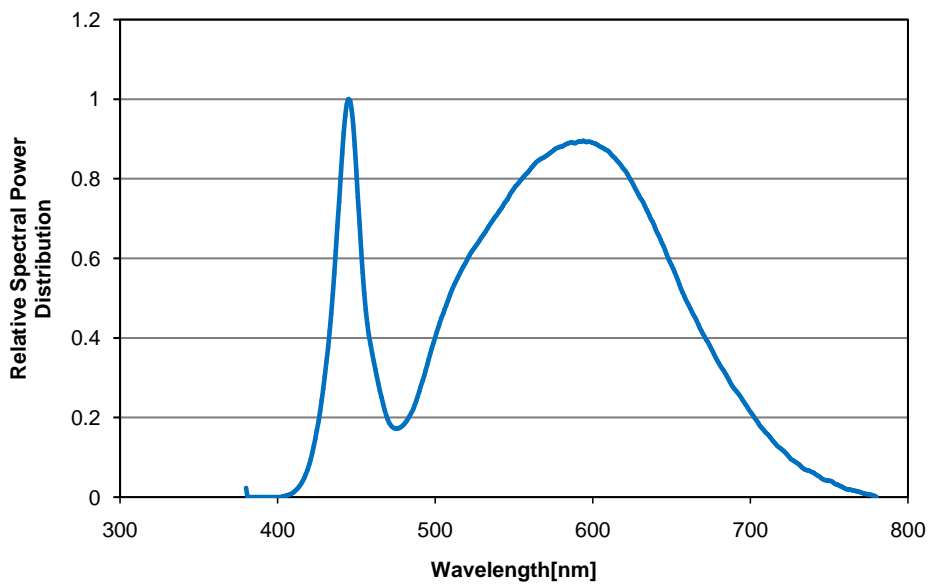
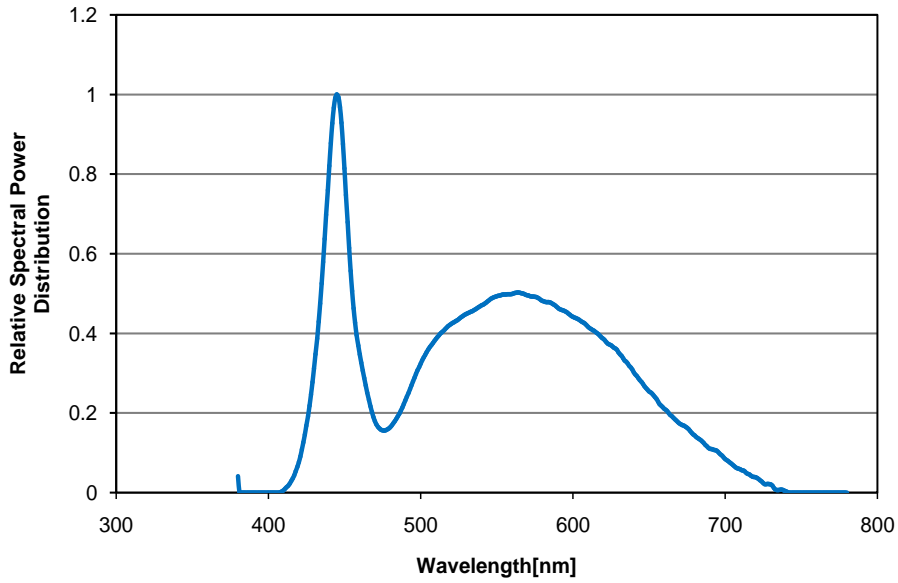


Fig 2. Relative Spectral Distribution vs. Wavelength Characteristic – E



## Relative Spectral Distribution

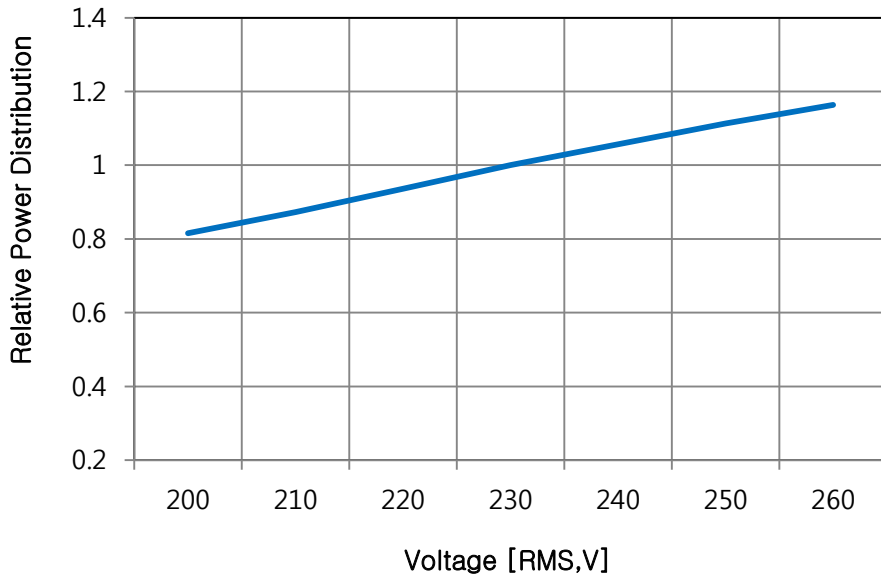
Fig 3. Relative Spectral Distribution vs. Wavelength Characteristic – B, C



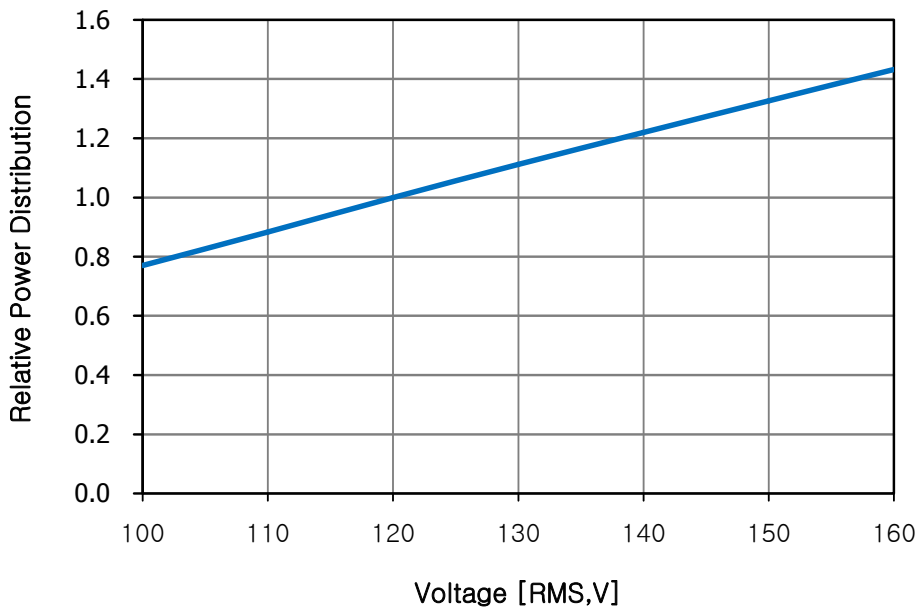


## Relative Power Distribution

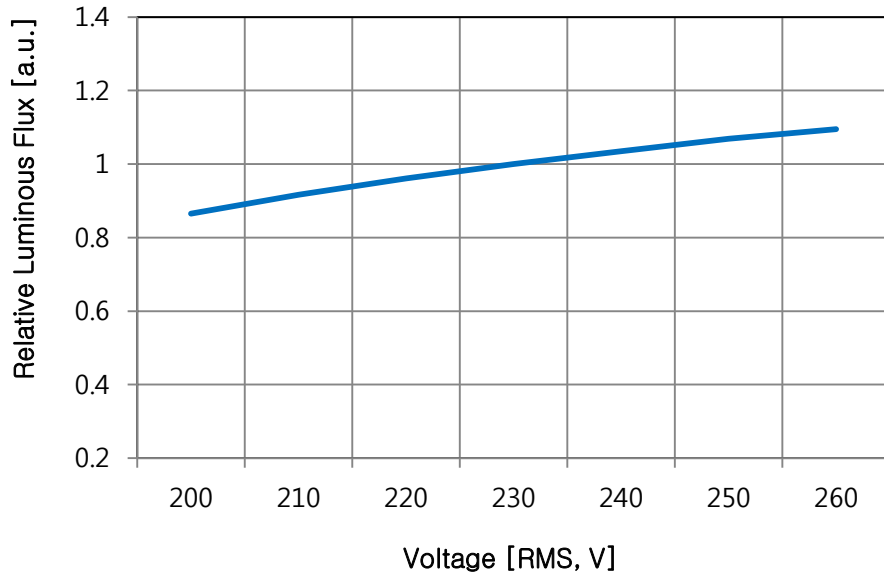
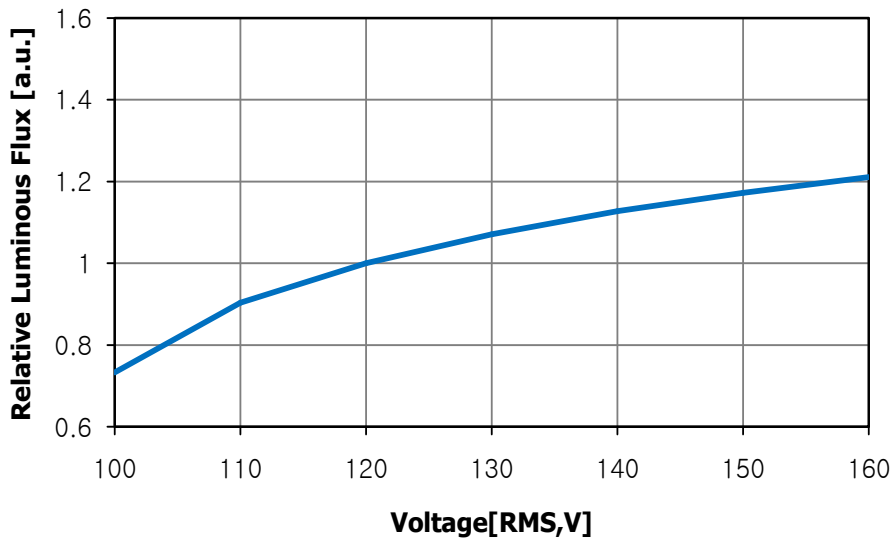
**Fig 2-1. Relative Power Distribution vs. Voltage at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 230V**



**Fig 2-2. Relative Power Distribution vs. Voltage at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 120V**

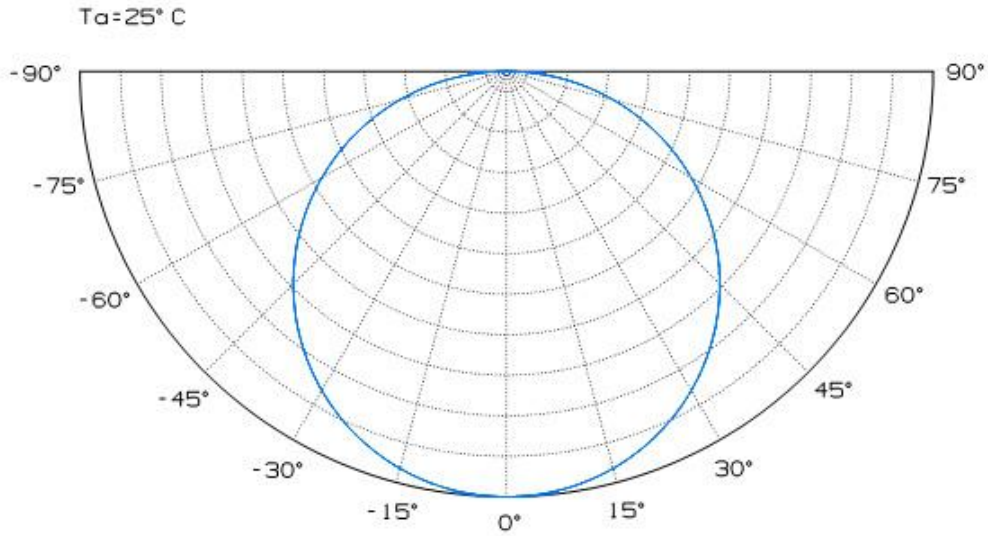


## Relative Luminous Distribution

**Fig 3-1. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Voltage at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 230V**

**Fig 3-2. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Voltage at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 120V**


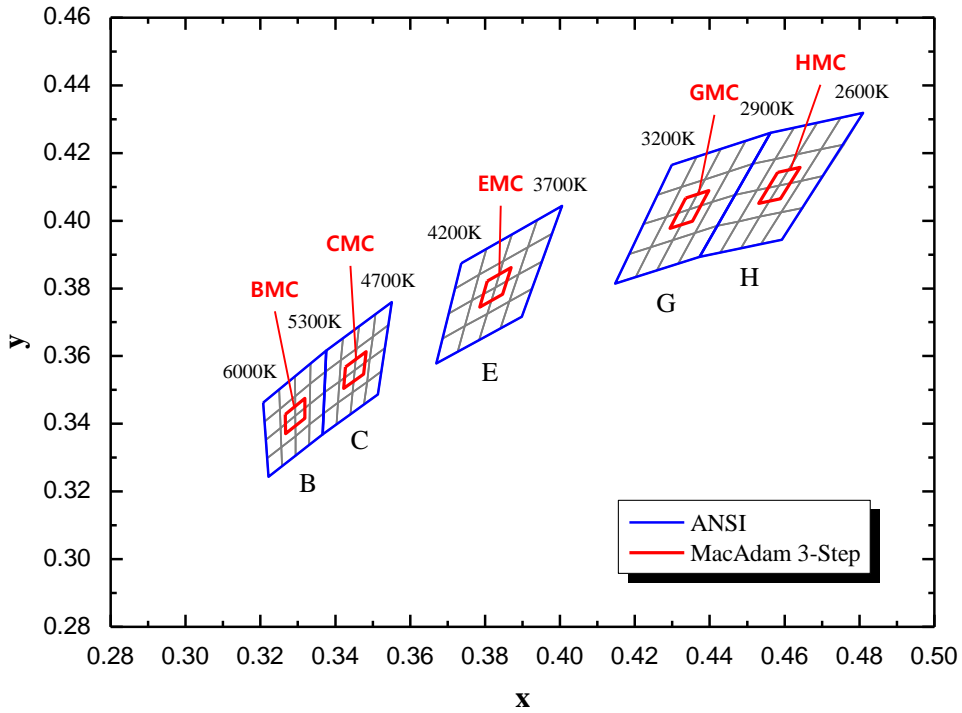
## Luminous Flux Characteristics

Fig 4. Radiant Pattern,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$



## Color Bin Structure

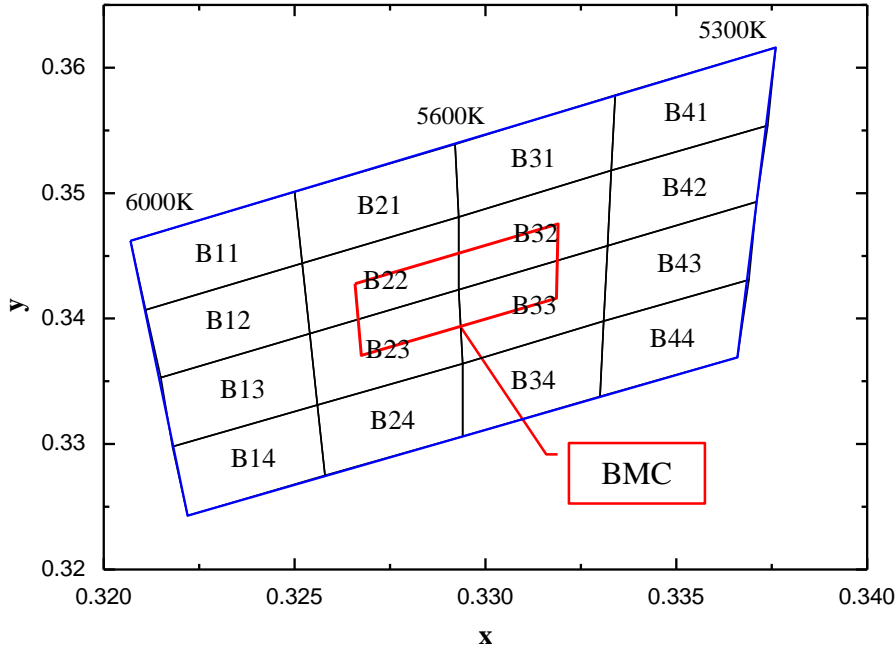
### CIE Chromaticity Diagram



Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y
<b>BMC</b>	0.3266	0.3428	<b>CMC</b>	0.3427	0.3568	<b>EMC</b>	0.3806	0.3822
	0.3268	0.3371		0.3423	0.3504		0.3786	0.3745
	0.3319	0.3416		0.3476	0.3547		0.3846	0.3782
	0.3319	0.3476		0.3482	0.3613		0.3870	0.3861
<b>GMC</b>	0.4336	0.4067	<b>HMC</b>	0.4581	0.4143			
	0.4294	0.3977		0.4531	0.4051			
	0.4354	0.3999		0.4589	0.4065			
	0.4398	0.4089		0.4641	0.4157			

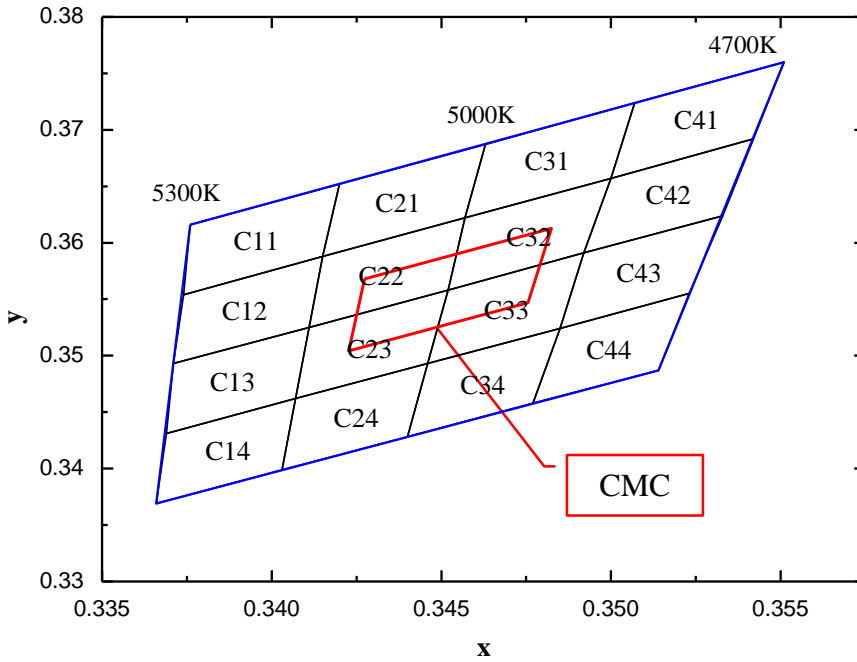
## Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram



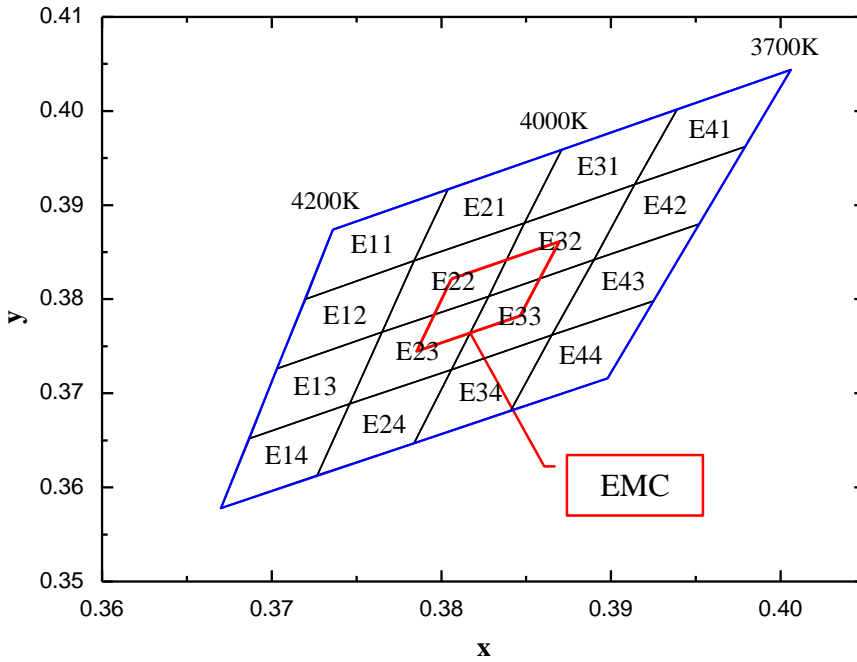
Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y
B11	0.3207	0.3462	B21	0.3250	0.3501	B31	0.3292	0.3539	B41	0.3334	0.3578
	0.3211	0.3407		0.3252	0.3444		0.3293	0.3481		0.3333	0.3518
	0.3252	0.3444		0.3293	0.3481		0.3333	0.3518		0.3374	0.3554
	0.3250	0.3501		0.3292	0.3539		0.3334	0.3578		0.3376	0.3616
B12	0.3211	0.3407	B22	0.3252	0.3444	B32	0.3293	0.3481	B42	0.3333	0.3518
	0.3215	0.3353		0.3254	0.3388		0.3293	0.3423		0.3332	0.3458
	0.3254	0.3388		0.3293	0.3423		0.3332	0.3458		0.3371	0.3493
	0.3252	0.3444		0.3293	0.3481		0.3333	0.3518		0.3374	0.3554
B13	0.3215	0.3353	B23	0.3254	0.3388	B33	0.3293	0.3423	B43	0.3332	0.3458
	0.3218	0.3298		0.3256	0.3331		0.3294	0.3364		0.3331	0.3398
	0.3256	0.3331		0.3294	0.3364		0.3331	0.3398		0.3369	0.3431
	0.3254	0.3388		0.3293	0.3423		0.3332	0.3458		0.3371	0.3493
B14	0.3218	0.3298	B24	0.3256	0.3331	B34	0.3294	0.3364	B44	0.3331	0.3398
	0.3222	0.3243		0.3258	0.3275		0.3294	0.3306		0.3330	0.3338
	0.3258	0.3275		0.3294	0.3306		0.3330	0.3338		0.3366	0.3369
	0.3256	0.3331		0.3294	0.3364		0.3331	0.3398		0.3369	0.3431

## Color Bin Structure

**CIE Chromaticity Diagram**


Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y
<b>C11</b>	0.3376	0.3616	<b>C21</b>	0.3420	0.3652	<b>C31</b>	0.3463	0.3687	<b>C41</b>	0.3507	0.3724
	0.3374	0.3554		0.3415	0.3588		0.3457	0.3622		0.3500	0.3657
	0.3415	0.3588		0.3457	0.3622		0.3500	0.3657		0.3542	0.3692
	0.3420	0.3652		0.3463	0.3687		0.3507	0.3724		0.3551	0.3760
<b>C12</b>	0.3374	0.3554	<b>C22</b>	0.3415	0.3588	<b>C32</b>	0.3457	0.3622	<b>C42</b>	0.3500	0.3657
	0.3371	0.3493		0.3411	0.3525		0.3452	0.3558		0.3492	0.3591
	0.3411	0.3525		0.3452	0.3558		0.3492	0.3591		0.3533	0.3624
	0.3415	0.3588		0.3457	0.3622		0.3500	0.3657		0.3542	0.3692
<b>C13</b>	0.3371	0.3493	<b>C23</b>	0.3411	0.3525	<b>C33</b>	0.3452	0.3558	<b>C43</b>	0.3492	0.3591
	0.3369	0.3431		0.3407	0.3462		0.3446	0.3493		0.3485	0.3524
	0.3407	0.3462		0.3446	0.3493		0.3485	0.3524		0.3523	0.3555
	0.3411	0.3525		0.3452	0.3558		0.3492	0.3591		0.3533	0.3624
<b>C14</b>	0.3369	0.3431	<b>C24</b>	0.3407	0.3462	<b>C34</b>	0.3446	0.3493	<b>C44</b>	0.3485	0.3524
	0.3366	0.3369		0.3403	0.3399		0.3440	0.3428		0.3477	0.3458
	0.3403	0.3399		0.3440	0.3428		0.3477	0.3458		0.3514	0.3487
	0.3407	0.3462		0.3446	0.3493		0.3485	0.3524		0.3523	0.3555

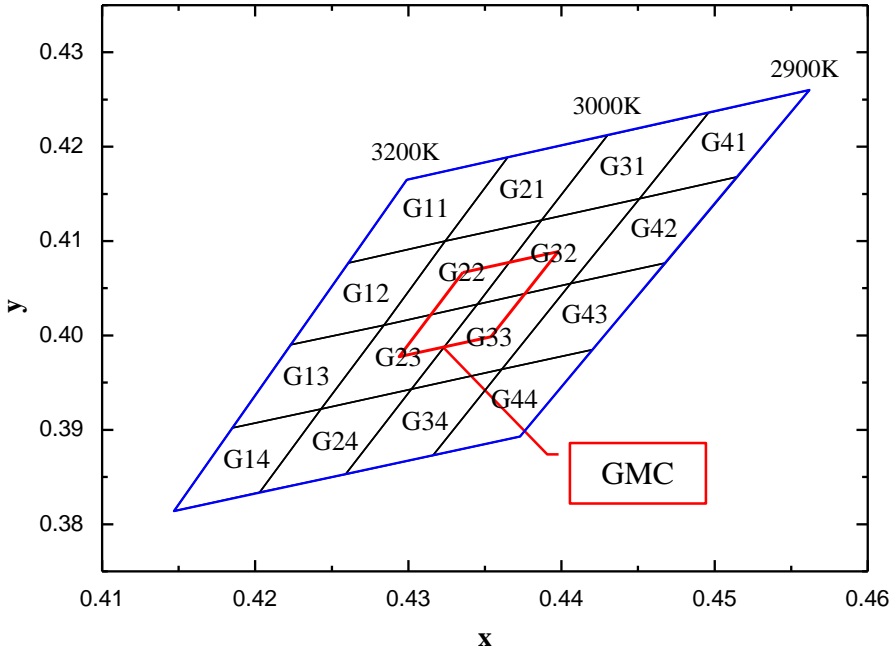
## Color Bin Structure

**CIE Chromaticity Diagram**


Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y
<b>E11</b>	0.3736	0.3874	<b>E21</b>	0.3804	0.3917	<b>E31</b>	0.3871	0.3959	<b>E41</b>	0.3939	0.4002
	0.3720	0.3800		0.3784	0.3841		0.3849	0.3881		0.3914	0.3922
	0.3784	0.3841		0.3849	0.3881		0.3914	0.3922		0.3979	0.3962
	0.3804	0.3917		0.3871	0.3959		0.3939	0.4002		0.4006	0.4044
<b>E12</b>	0.3720	0.3800	<b>E22</b>	0.3784	0.3841	<b>E32</b>	0.3849	0.3881	<b>E42</b>	0.3914	0.3922
	0.3703	0.3726		0.3765	0.3765		0.3828	0.3803		0.3890	0.3842
	0.3765	0.3765		0.3828	0.3803		0.3890	0.3842		0.3952	0.3880
	0.3784	0.3841		0.3849	0.3881		0.3914	0.3922		0.3979	0.3962
<b>E13</b>	0.3703	0.3726	<b>E23</b>	0.3765	0.3765	<b>E33</b>	0.3828	0.3803	<b>E43</b>	0.3890	0.3842
	0.3687	0.3652		0.3746	0.3689		0.3806	0.3725		0.3865	0.3762
	0.3746	0.3689		0.3806	0.3725		0.3865	0.3762		0.3925	0.3798
	0.3765	0.3765		0.3828	0.3803		0.3890	0.3842		0.3952	0.3880
<b>E14</b>	0.3687	0.3652	<b>E24</b>	0.3746	0.3689	<b>E34</b>	0.3806	0.3725	<b>E44</b>	0.3865	0.3762
	0.3670	0.3578		0.3727	0.3613		0.3784	0.3647		0.3841	0.3682
	0.3727	0.3613		0.3784	0.3647		0.3841	0.3682		0.3898	0.3716
	0.3746	0.3689		0.3806	0.3725		0.3865	0.3762		0.3925	0.3798

## Color Bin Structure

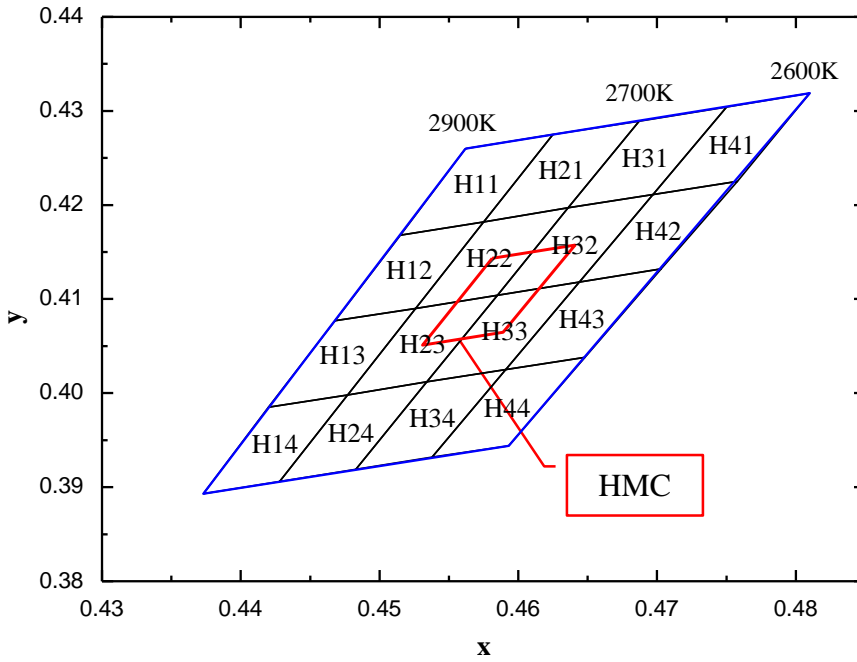
CIE Chromaticity Diagram



Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y
<b>G11</b>	0.4299	0.4165	<b>G21</b>	0.4364	0.4188	<b>G31</b>	0.4430	0.4212	<b>G41</b>	0.4496	0.4236
	0.4261	0.4077		0.4324	0.4099		0.4387	0.4122		0.4451	0.4145
	0.4324	0.4100		0.4387	0.4122		0.4451	0.4145		0.4514	0.4168
	0.4365	0.4189		0.4430	0.4212		0.4496	0.4236		0.4562	0.4260
<b>G12</b>	0.4261	0.4077	<b>G22</b>	0.4324	0.4100	<b>G32</b>	0.4387	0.4122	<b>G42</b>	0.4451	0.4145
	0.4223	0.3990		0.4284	0.4011		0.4345	0.4033		0.4406	0.4055
	0.4284	0.4011		0.4345	0.4033		0.4406	0.4055		0.4468	0.4077
	0.4324	0.4100		0.4387	0.4122		0.4451	0.4145		0.4515	0.4168
<b>G13</b>	0.4223	0.3990	<b>G23</b>	0.4284	0.4011	<b>G33</b>	0.4345	0.4033	<b>G43</b>	0.4406	0.4055
	0.4185	0.3902		0.4243	0.3922		0.4302	0.3943		0.4361	0.3964
	0.4243	0.3922		0.4302	0.3943		0.4361	0.3964		0.4420	0.3985
	0.4284	0.4011		0.4345	0.4033		0.4406	0.4055		0.4468	0.4077
<b>G14</b>	0.4243	0.3922	<b>G24</b>	0.4302	0.3943	<b>G34</b>	0.4302	0.3943	<b>G44</b>	0.4361	0.3964
	0.4203	0.3834		0.4259	0.3853		0.4259	0.3853		0.4316	0.3873
	0.4147	0.3814		0.4203	0.3834		0.4316	0.3873		0.4373	0.3893
	0.4185	0.3902		0.4243	0.3922		0.4361	0.3964		0.4420	0.3985



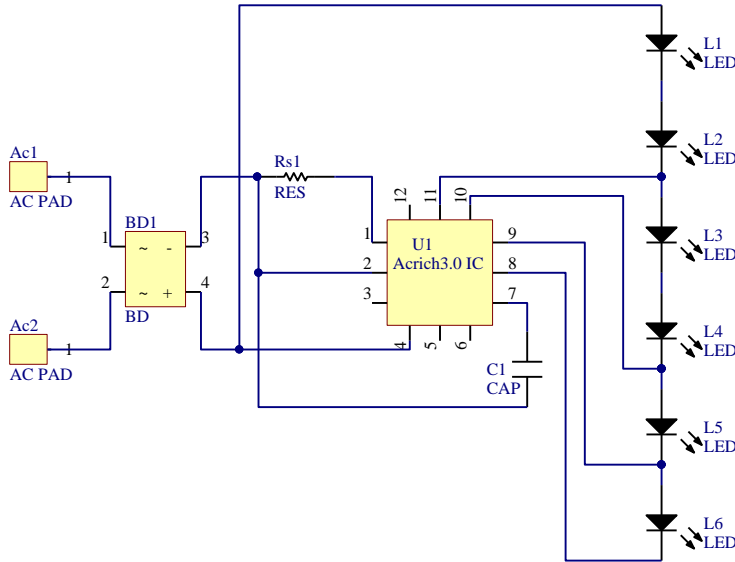
## Color Bin Structure

**CIE Chromaticity Diagram**


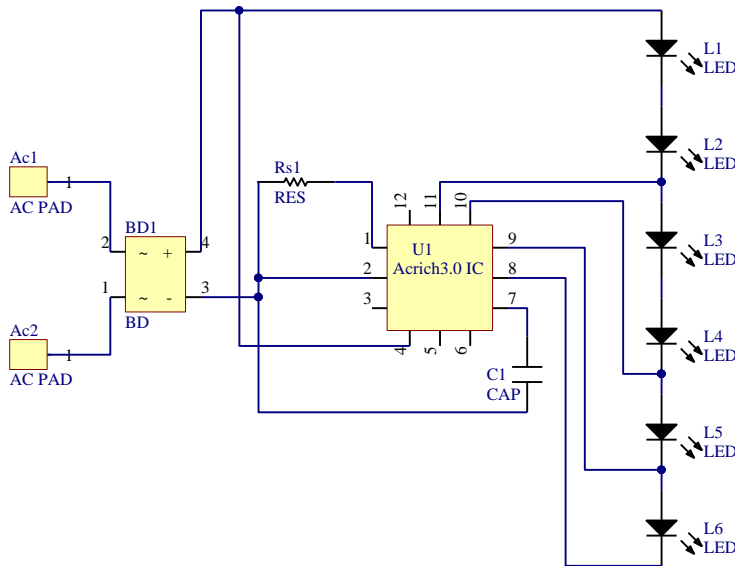
Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y	Bin	x	y
<b>H11</b>	0.4562	0.4260	<b>H21</b>	0.4625	0.4275	<b>H31</b>	0.4687	0.4289	<b>H41</b>	0.4750	0.4304
	0.4515	0.4168		0.4575	0.4182		0.4636	0.4197		0.4697	0.4211
	0.4575	0.4182		0.4636	0.4197		0.4697	0.4211		0.4758	0.4225
	0.4625	0.4275		0.4687	0.4289		0.4750	0.4304		0.4810	0.4319
<b>H12</b>	0.4515	0.4168	<b>H22</b>	0.4575	0.4182	<b>H32</b>	0.4636	0.4197	<b>H42</b>	0.4697	0.4211
	0.4468	0.4077		0.4526	0.4090		0.4585	0.4104		0.4644	0.4118
	0.4526	0.4090		0.4585	0.4104		0.4644	0.4118		0.4703	0.4132
	0.4575	0.4182		0.4636	0.4197		0.4697	0.4211		0.4758	0.4225
<b>H13</b>	0.4468	0.4077	<b>H23</b>	0.4526	0.4090	<b>H33</b>	0.4585	0.4104	<b>H43</b>	0.4644	0.4118
	0.4420	0.3985		0.4477	0.3998		0.4534	0.4012		0.4591	0.4025
	0.4477	0.3998		0.4534	0.4012		0.4591	0.4025		0.4648	0.4038
	0.4526	0.4090		0.4585	0.4104		0.4644	0.4118		0.4703	0.4132
<b>H14</b>	0.4420	0.3985	<b>H24</b>	0.4477	0.3998	<b>H34</b>	0.4534	0.4012	<b>H44</b>	0.4591	0.4025
	0.4373	0.3893		0.4428	0.3906		0.4483	0.3919		0.4538	0.3932
	0.4428	0.3906		0.4483	0.3919		0.4538	0.3932		0.4593	0.3944
	0.4477	0.3998		0.4534	0.4012		0.4591	0.4025		0.4648	0.4038

## Mechanical Dimensions

### SMJE-2V04W4P# Circuit

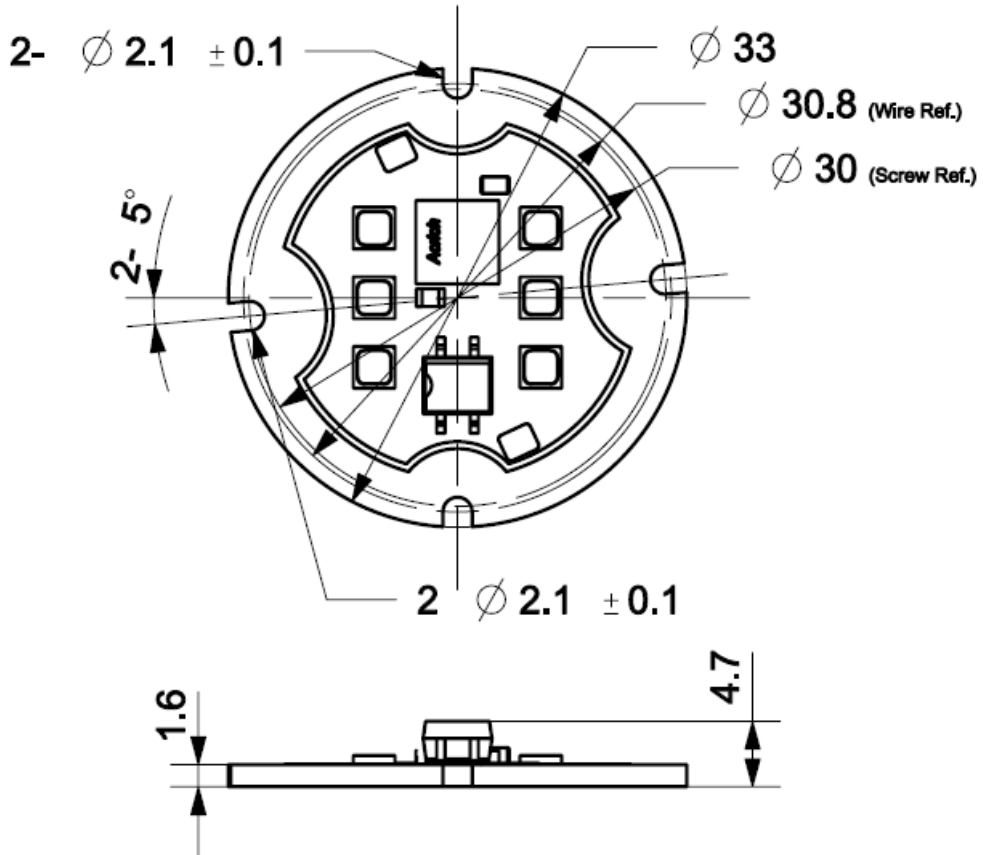


### SMJE-3V04W4P# Circuit



**Notes :**

## Mechanical Dimensions


**Notes :**

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. (Tolerance :  $\pm 0.2$ )
- (2) Scale : None

## Marking Information

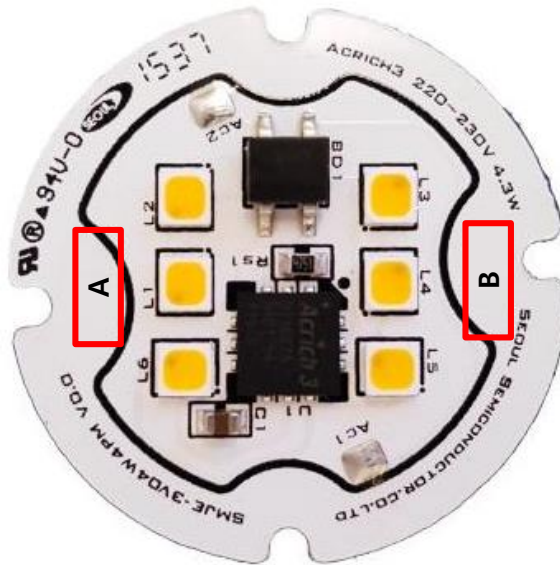
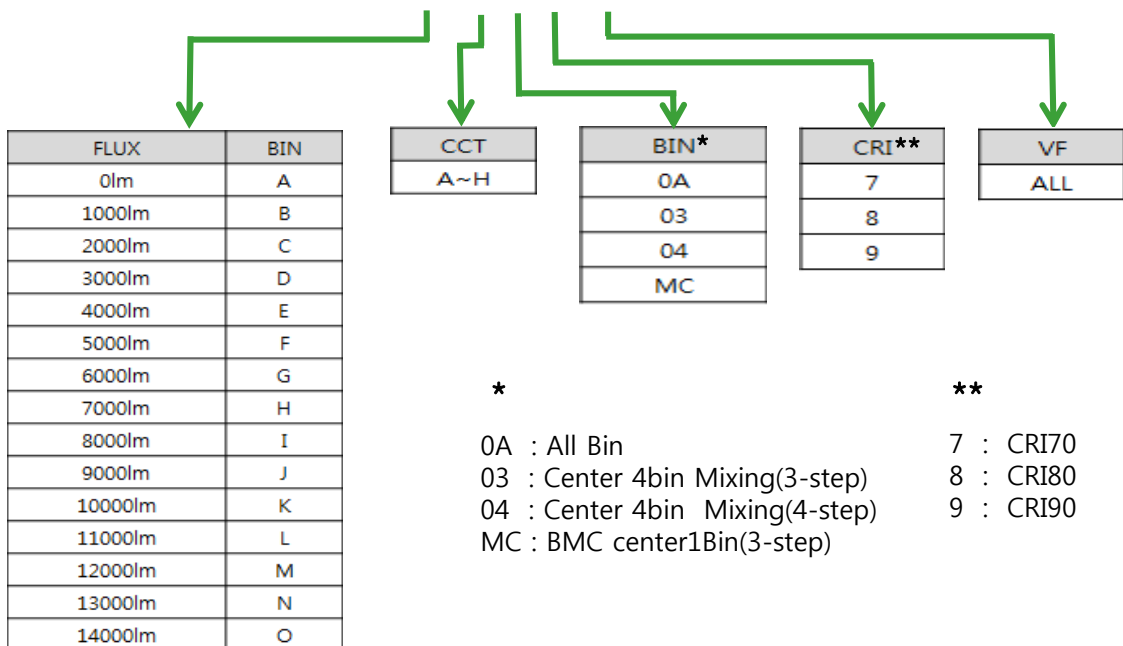


Fig 1. Marking point

A :	160510 A42E048ALL1	SMT Date (YYMMDD, 6 Digits) MP Information (10Digits) + Lot (1Digit)
B :	00001	Product Series Number (5 Digits)

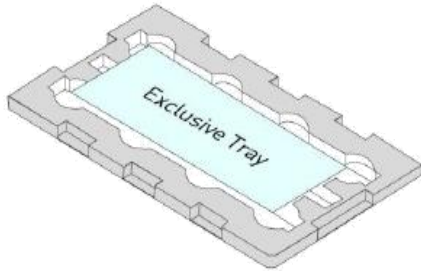
Table 1. MP information

### A38E048ALL



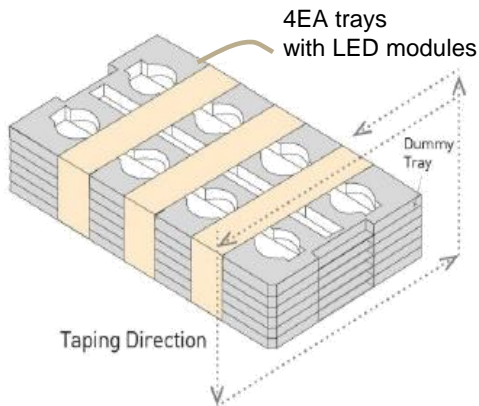
## Packing

### 1. Tray information



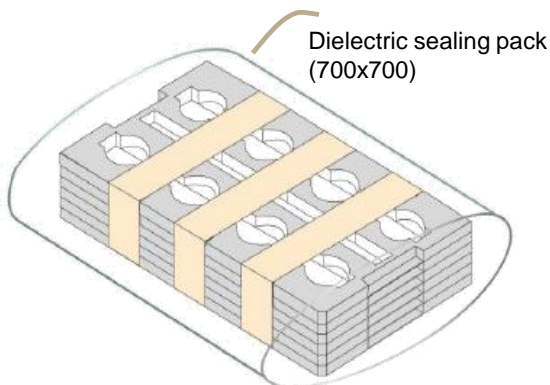
- 60 PCS LED modules packed per tray

### 2. Tray stack and taping

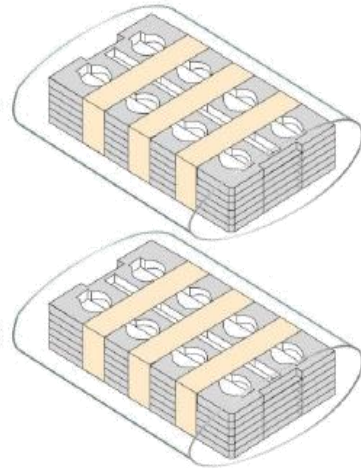


- 4 LED module trays and additional 2 dummy trays each up and down of box
- Add silica gel (1EA) on top of the tray

### 3. Sealing packing




### 4. Box information & packing



- 480 PCS modules per BOX 1EA


\*\* 1 Box : 60 PCS per tray x 8 trays = 480 PCS

## Label Information

<b>Model No.</b>	<b>SMJE-XV04W4P#</b> <sup>(1)</sup> 
<b>Rank</b>	<b>A38X038ALL</b> <sup>(2)</sup> 
<b>Type</b>	<b>3-Step</b> <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>XX</b> 
<b>Lot No.</b>	<b>YYMMDDXXXXX-XXXXXXX</b> 
	<b>SEOUL SEMICONDUCTOR CO.,LTD.</b>

**Notes**

- (1) The model number designation is explained as follow  
 SMJE : Seoul Semiconductor internal code  
 XV : Input Voltage(2V = 120V, 3V = 230V)  
 04W : Power Consumption  
 4 : Acrich IC (Acrich3)  
 P# : MJT PKG (PD:SAW8C72A / PE:SAW9C72A / PM:SAW8CF2A / PN:SAW9CF2A)
- (2) It represents the LED module rank.  
 A38 : Module Flux Bin(A29, A38)  
 X : CCT (B,C,E,G,H)  
 0X : Step (03, 04, 0A)  
 8 : CRI (8 or 9)  
 ALL : VF All
- (3) It represents McAdam 4-Step(STD) or McAdam 3-Step(3-Step), All
- (4) It is attached to the top of a sealing pack & the bottom right corner of the box.

<p><b>TOTAL Quantity</b></p> <p>                           </p> <p><b>XX</b></p>
 <b>SEOUL SEMICONDUCTOR CO.,LTD.</b>

**Notes**

- (1) It is attached to the bottom right corner of the box.

## Precaution for Use

- (1) Please review the Acrich3 Application Note for proper protective circuitry usage.
- (2) Please note, Acrich3 products run off of high voltage, therefore caution should be taken when working near Acrich3 products.
- (3) Make sure proper discharge prior to starting work.
- (4) DO NOT touch any of the circuit board, components or terminals with body or metal while circuit is active.
- (5) Please do not add or change wires while Acrich3 circuit is active.
- (6) Long time exposure to sunlight or UV can cause the lens to discolor.
- (7) Please do not use adhesives to attach the LED that outgas organic vapor.
- (8) Please do not use together with the materials containing Sulfur.
- (9) Please do not assemble in conditions of high moisture and/or oxidizing gas such as Cl, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, etc.
- (10) Please do not make any modification on module.
- (11) Please be cautious when soldering to board so as not to create a short between different trace patterns.
- (12) Do not impact or place pressure on this product because even a small amount of pressure can damage the product. The product should also not be placed in high temperatures, high humidity or direct sunlight since the device is sensitive to these conditions.
- (13) When storing devices for a long period of time before usage, please following these guidelines:
  - \* The devices should be stored in the anti-static bag that it was shipped in from Seoul-Semiconductor with opening.
  - \* If the anti-static bag has been opened, re-seal preventing air and moisture from being present in the bag.
- (14) LEDs and IC are sensitive to Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) and Electrical Over Stress (EOS). The Acrich3 product should also not be installed in end equipment without ESD protection. Below is a list of suggestions that Seoul Semiconductor purposes to minimize these effects.

### a. ESD (Electro Static Discharge)

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the defined as the release of static electricity when two objects come into contact. While most ESD events are considered harmless, it can be an expensive problem in many industrial environments during production and storage. The damage from ESD to an LEDs may cause the product to demonstrate unusual characteristics such as:

## Precaution for Use

- Increase in reverse leakage current lowered turn-on voltage
- Abnormal emissions from the LED at low current

The following recommendations are suggested to help minimize the potential for an ESD event. One or more recommended work area suggestions:

- Ionizing fan setup
- ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
- ESD safe storage containers

One or more personnel suggestion options:

- Antistatic wrist-strap
- Antistatic material shoes
- Antistatic clothes

Environmental controls:

- Humidity control (ESD gets worse in a dry environment)

### b. EOS (Electrical Over Stress)

Electrical Over-Stress (EOS) is defined as damage that may occur when an electronic device is subjected to a current or voltage that is beyond the maximum specification limits of the device. The effects from an EOS event can be noticed through product performance like:

- Changes to the performance of the LED package  
(If the damage is around the bond pad area and since the package is completely encapsulated the package may turn on but flicker show severe performance degradation.)
- Changes to the light output of the luminaire from component failure
- Components on the board not operating at determined drive power

Failure of performance from entire fixture due to changes in circuit voltage and current across total circuit causing trickle down failures. It is impossible to predict the failure mode of every LED exposed to electrical overstress as the failure modes have been investigated to vary, but there are some common signs that will indicate an EOS event has occurred:

- Damaged may be noticed to the bond wires (appearing similar to a blown fuse)
- Damage to the bond pads located on the emission surface of the LED package  
(shadowing can be noticed around the bond pads while viewing through a microscope)
- Anomalies noticed in the encapsulation and phosphor around the bond wires
- This damage usually appears due to the thermal stress produced during the EOS event

c. To help minimize the damage from an EOS event Seoul Semiconductor recommends utilizing:

- A surge protection circuit
- An appropriately rated over voltage protection device
- A current limiting device





## Company Information

### Published by

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### Company Information

Seoul Semiconductor ([www.SeoulSemicon.com](http://www.SeoulSemicon.com)) manufactures and packages a wide selection of light emitting diodes (LEDs) for the automotive, general illumination/lighting, Home appliance, signage and back lighting markets. The company is the world's fifth largest LED supplier, holding more than 10,000 patents globally, while offering a wide range of LED technology and production capacity in areas such as "nPola", "Acrich", the world's first commercially produced AC LED, and "Acrich MJT - Multi-Junction Technology" a proprietary family of high-voltage LEDs.

The company's broad product portfolio includes a wide array of package and device choices such as Acrich and Acirch2, high-brightness LEDs, mid-power LEDs, side-view LEDs, and through-hole type LEDs as well as custom modules, displays, and sensors.

### Legal Disclaimer

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