LED'S AND BULBS

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THEIR CARE AND FEEDING

Metro-North Meeting 2/15/2020

HISTORY (THE BORING STUFF)

- Bulbs:
 - Incandescent, First Successful -1879 (Carbon Filament)
 - Incandescent -1915 (Tungsten Filaments as We Know Them Today)
- LED's:
 - Infrared -1961
 - Red 1962
 - Orange, Yellow and Green 1967
 - Blue 1972 1993
 - White 1996

BULBS

- "Voltage" device (Ratings like 1.5v, 5v, 12v, 110v)
- The filament is a resistor in a vacuum that glows when heated
- Very inefficient 95+% of energy is converted to heat, not light
- Some model type bulbs (Miniatronics) have current ratings (i.e. 1.5v, 30mA)
- Ratings are important, especially if used in or near plastic
 - 12v, 50mA bulb creates .6 Watts of power, 95% of which is heat

BULBS - RATINGS

Color	Voltage	mA	Dia. (mm)	Hours	Qty	Part #	Price \$
Clear	1.5	30	1.2	1,000	10		17.95
Clear	1.5	25	1.34	500	10		17.23
Clear	1.5	25	1.34	500	20		31.27
Clear	12	30	1.7	5,000	10		22.63
Clear	12	30	1.7	5,000	20	<u>18-712-20</u>	40.95
Clear	1.5	40	1.7	5,000	10	<u>18-701-10</u>	22.63
Clear	1.5	40	1.7	5,000	20	<u>18-701-20</u>	40.95
Clear	12	50	2.4	10,000	10	<u>18-012-10</u>	16.15
Clear	12	50	2.4	10,000	20	<u>18-012-20</u>	30.19
Clear	14	30	2.4	16,000	10	<u>18-014-10</u>	17.7

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BULBS - SIZES



Micro Mini Lamp, Clear, 2.4mm, 16v, 30mA, [10 pcs] Micro Mini Lamp, Clear, 2.4mm, 16v, 30mA, [20 pcs]

2.4 mm

Micro Mini Lamp, Clear, 5.5mm, 6v, 40mA, [10 pcs]

5.5 mm

5.5 mm

Micro Mini Lamp, Clear, 5.5mm, 6v, 40mA, [20 pcs]

BULBS - CALCULATIONS

- 1.5v bulb, 30mA
- DC Use diode lighting (each diode drops .7v nominal)
- DCC 12v nominal on blue wire (could be more)
 - Soundtraxx recommends 560 ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt resistor
 - Could be too much, depending on decoder voltage and bulb current
 - Voltage drop over a resistor depends on the current
 - Ohm's Law: V=IR

LED'S



- "Current" Device (Ratings like 10mA, 20mA)
- Semiconductor material that gives off light when forward current is applied
- Very efficient 95% of the energy is converted to light instead of heat
- Forward Voltage is important rating to figure resistor value, typically:
 - Red = 1.8v 2.2v
 - Yellow = 1.9v 2.3v
 - Green = 3.0v 3.4v
 - Blue = 3.0v 3.4v
 - White = 3.0v 3.4v

LED'S

- Colors are built in, not dyed like bulbs and permanent.
- Don't need to be colored.
- Color not determined by the plastic, but by the material that makes up the chip
- The efficiency of that material determines the forward voltage

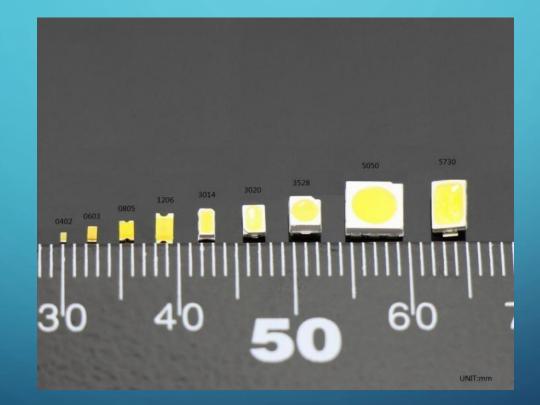
LED'S - SIZES

- T1 (3mm)
- T1 ³/₄ (5mm)

• Surface mount LED's are sized by rectangular dimensions. Common ones are:

- 1206 .12" x .06" (3.2mm x 1.6mm)
- 0805 .08" x .05" (2mm x 1.2mm)
- 0603 .06" x .03" (1.6mm x .8mm)
- 0402 .04" x .02" (1mm v .5mm)





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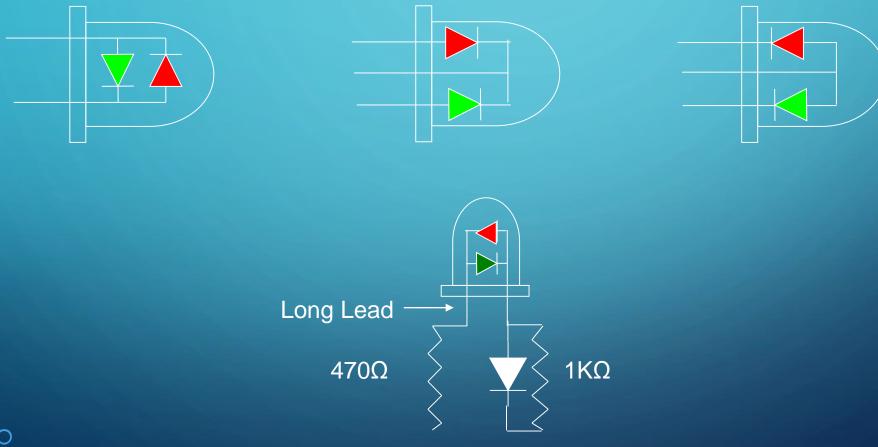
LED'S - CALCULATIONS

- V= Power Supply Voltage (transformer, decoder, etc.)
- V_F= LED Forward Voltage
- I = LED Forward Current
- R = Current Limiting Resistor
- $\vee \vee_F = IR \rightarrow \vee \vee_F / I = R$
- Example for White LED: 12-3=9/.010=900 Use $1K\Omega$ min, $2K\Omega$ usually works

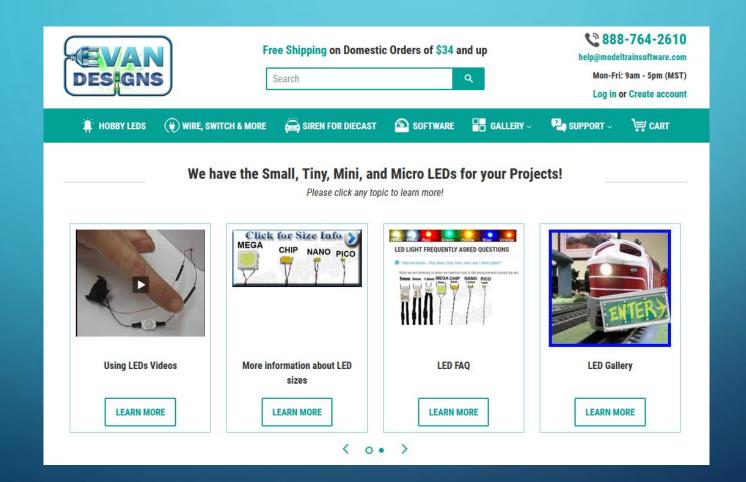
BI-COLOR LED'S

- Red / Green commonly used for Model RR use
- 2 lead: Red and Green chips are in reverse parallel (can be yellow on AC)
- 3 lead: Red and Green chips are either cathode to cathode (common -) or anode to anode (common +)
- Because Red is more efficient than Green, a balancing circuit is helpful

BI-COLOR LED'S CONTINUED



DO IT YOURSELF, OR:



QUESTIONS?