

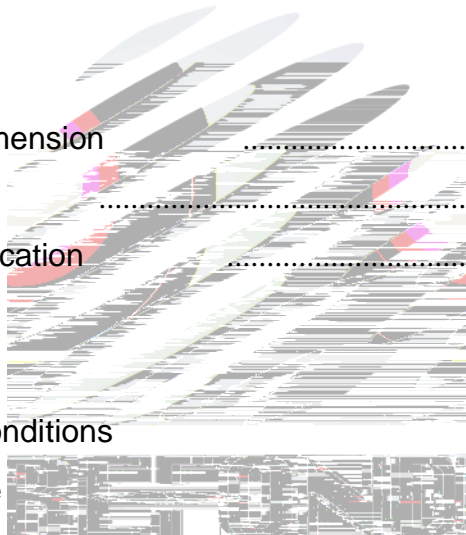
# SPECIFICATION



Mass Product

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3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT	
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### 1.4 Package Dimension

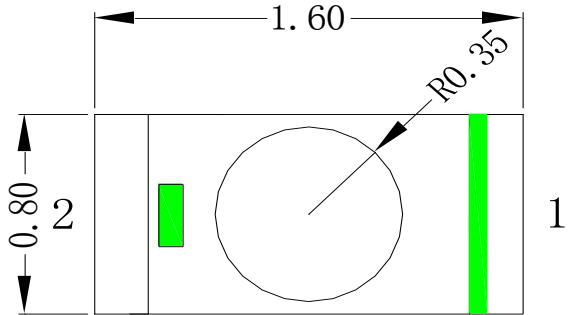


Fig.1-1 Top view

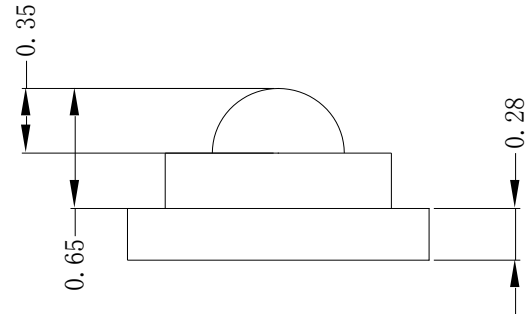


Fig.1-2 Side view

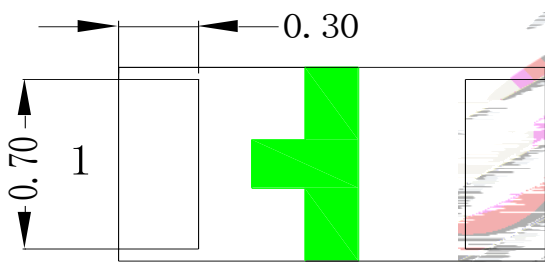


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

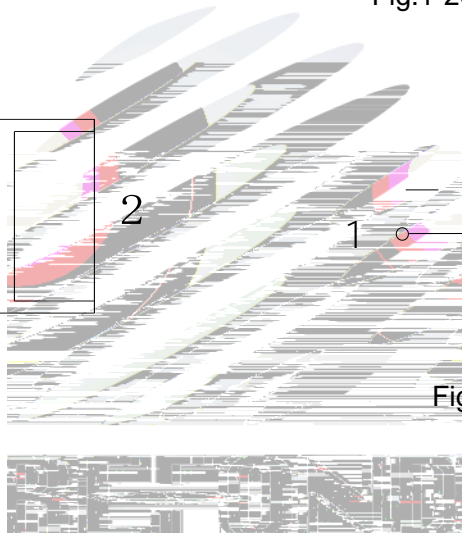


Fig.1-4 Polarity

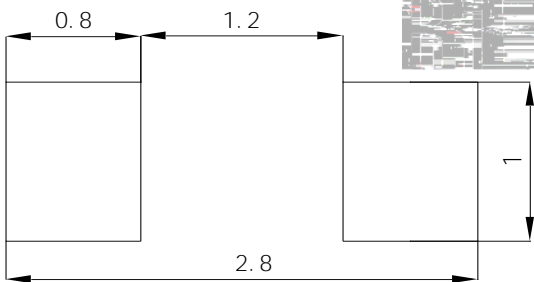


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

#### Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters.

All dimensions tolerances are 0.2mm unless otherwise noted.

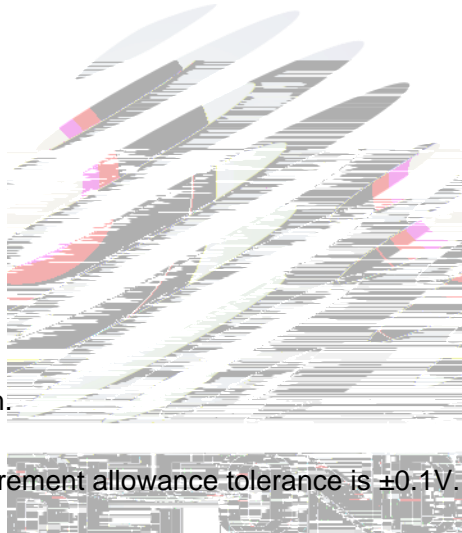
## 1.5 Product Parameters

Table 1-1 Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ts=25°C

Item	Test Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit	
			Min	Typ	Max		
Spectral Half Bandwidth	$I_F=20\text{mA}$		--	15	--	nm	
Forward Voltage	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$V_F$	A0	1.6	--	1.8	V
			B0	1.8	--	2.0	V
			C0	2.0	--	2.2	V
			D0	2.2	--	2.4	V
Dominant Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_D$	D00	585	--	590	nm
			E00	590	--	595	nm
Luminous Intensity	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$I_V$	J10	350	--	430	mcd
			J20	430	--	530	mcd
			K10	530	--	650	mcd
Viewing Angle at 50% IV	$I_F=20\text{mA}$		--	60	--	deg	
Reverse Current	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$I_R$	--	--	10	A	
Thermal Resistance	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$R_{THJ-S}$	--	--	450	/W	

Note :  $V_R=5\text{V}$  For test conditions.  $V_R=5\text{V}$

Table 1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ts=25°C



Notes

1. 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width.
2. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1V$ .
3. The above dominant wavelength measurement allowance tolerance is 2nm.

## 1.6 Typical optical characteristics curves

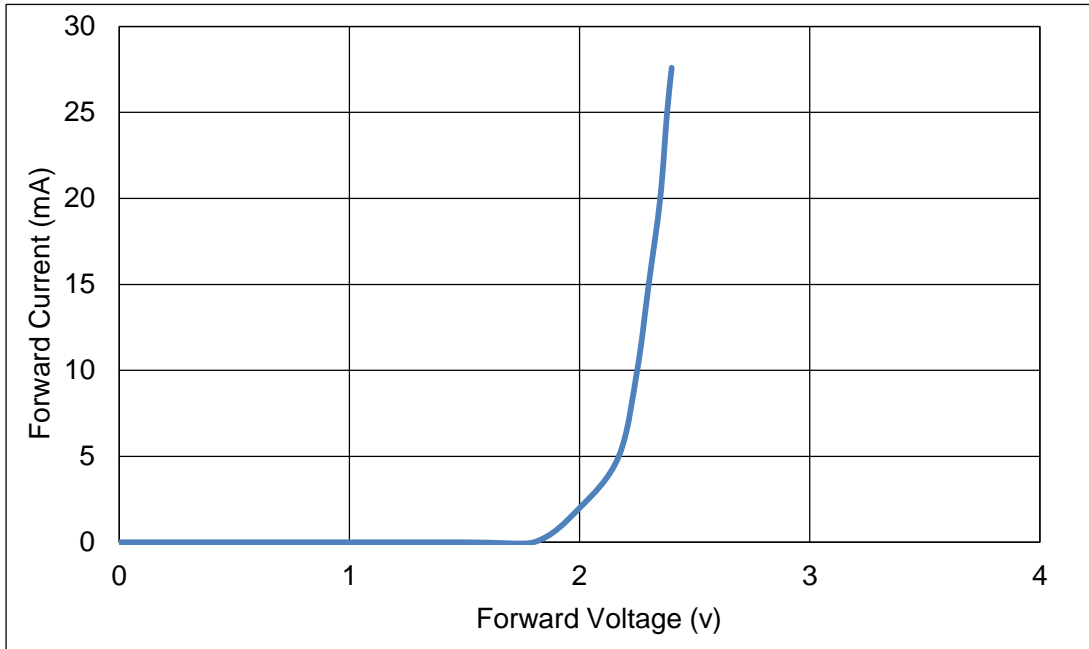


Fig 1-6 Forward Voltage Vs. Forward Current

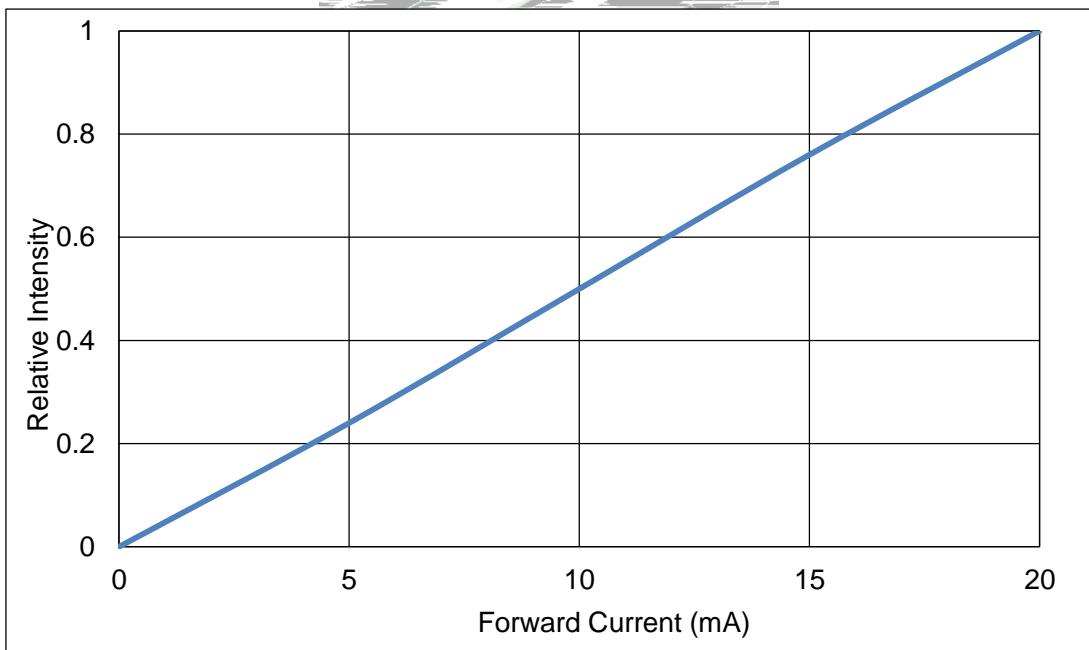


Fig 1-7 Forward Current Vs. Relative Intensity

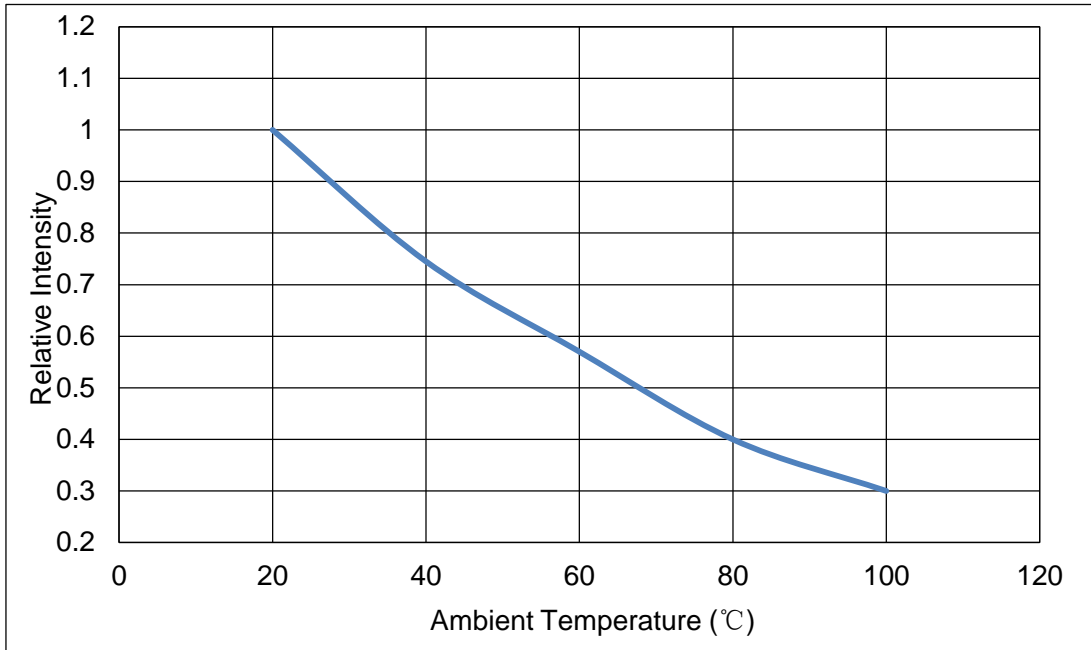


Fig 1-8 Solder Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

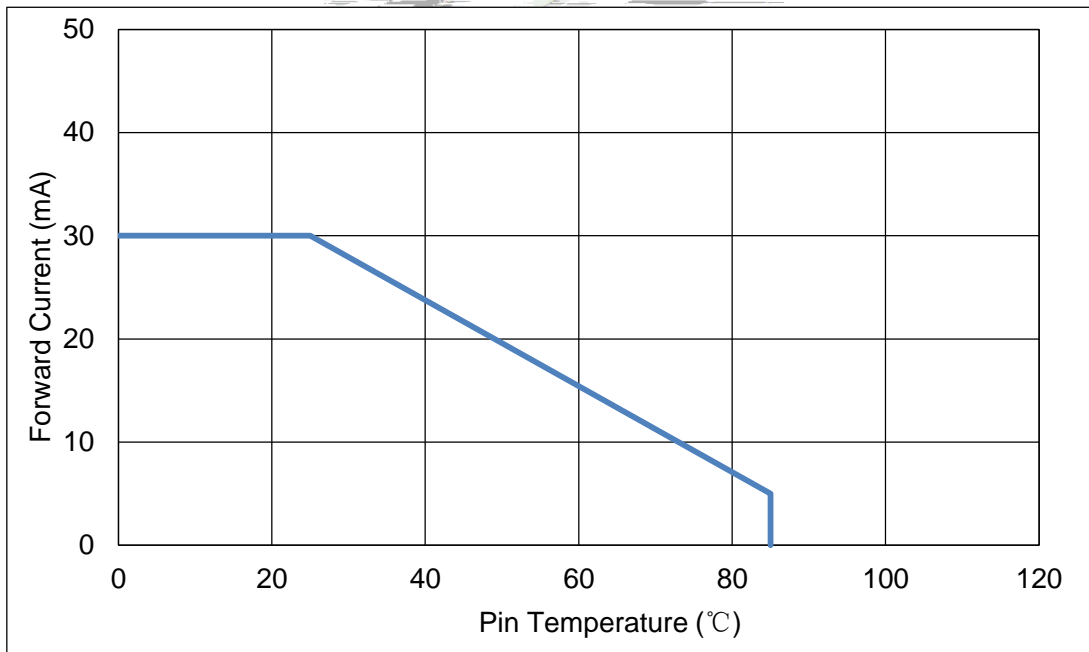


Fig 1-9 Solder Temperature Vs Forward Current



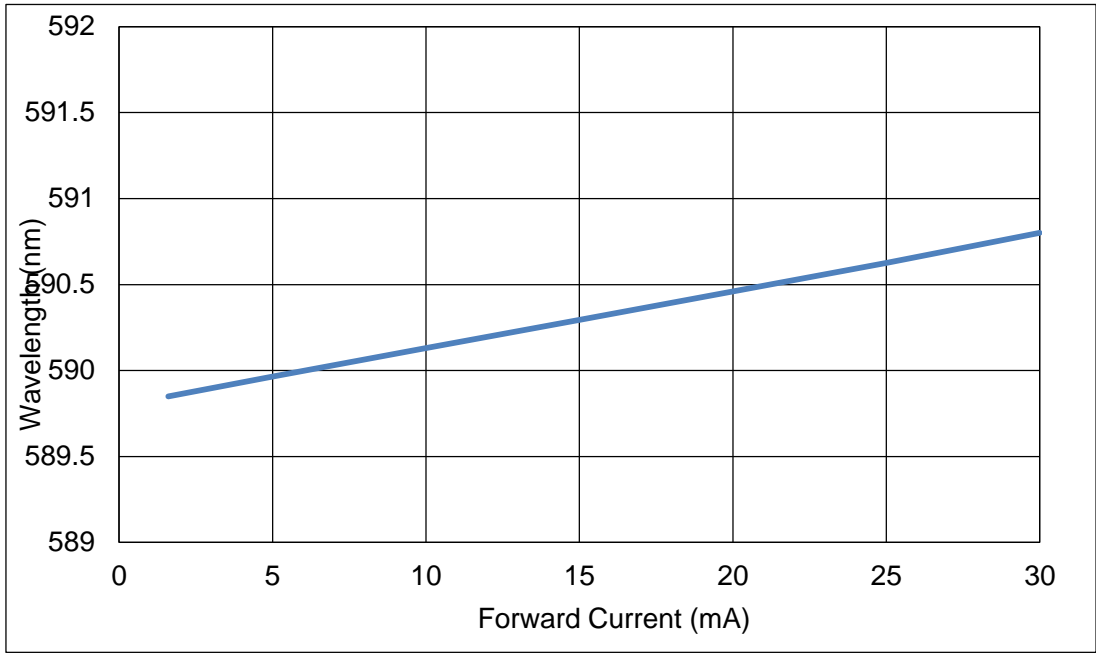


Fig.1-10 Forward Current Vs. Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25 )

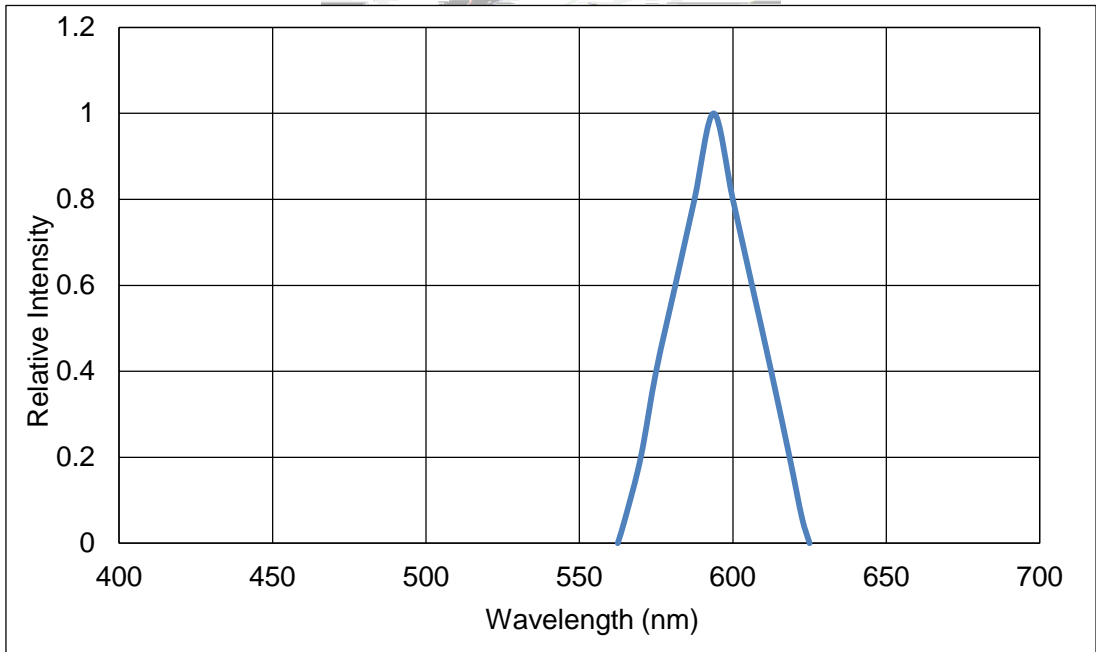
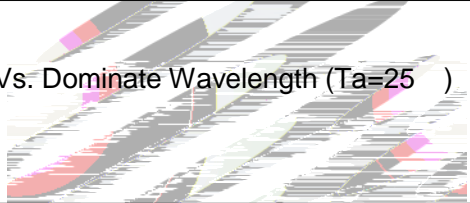


Fig.1-11 Relative Intensity Vs. Wavelength (Ta=25°C)

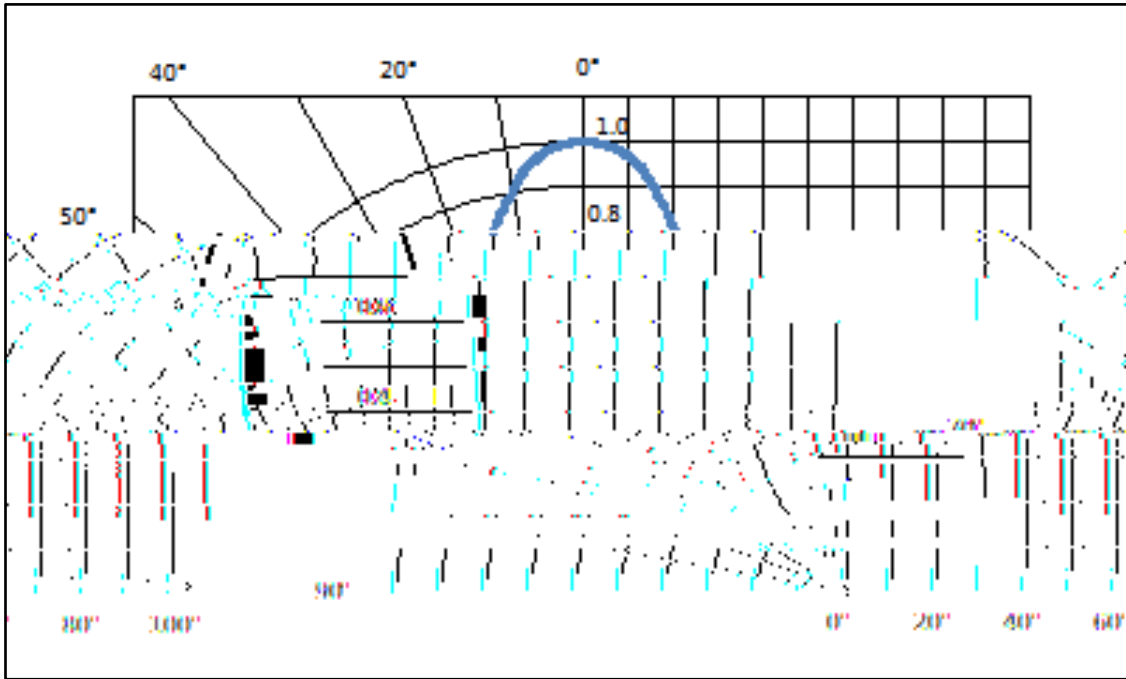
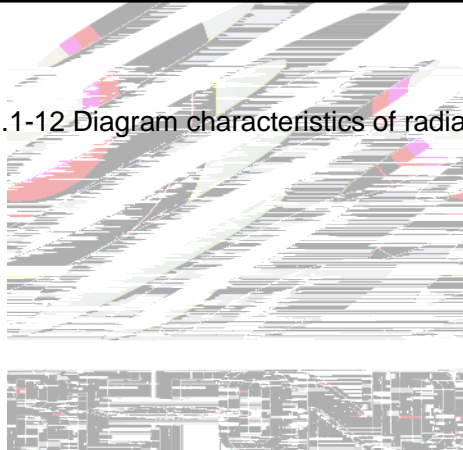


Fig.1-12 Diagram characteristics of radiation



## 2. Packaging

### 2.1 Packaging Specification

Package: 3000pcs/reel.      3000pcs

Carrier Tape Dimension

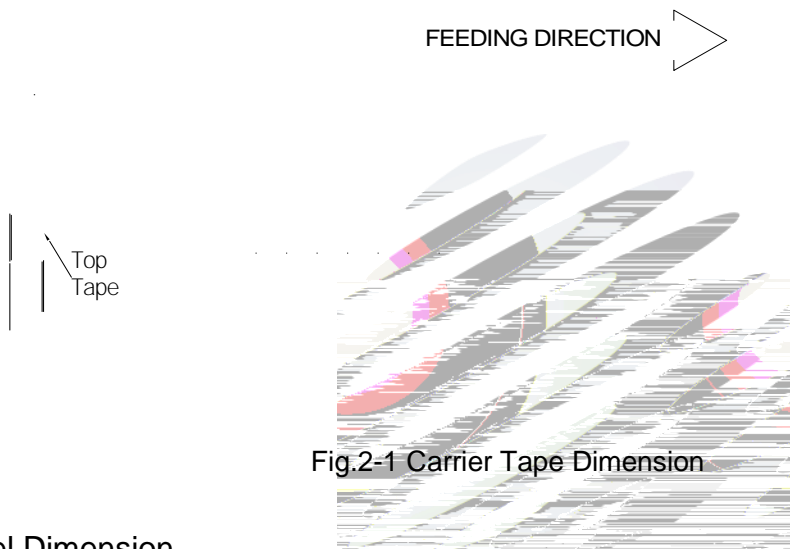


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

#### 2.1.2 Reel Dimension

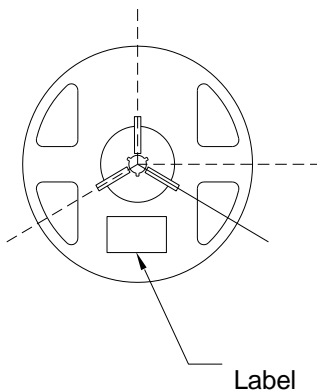


Fig 2-2 Reel Dimension

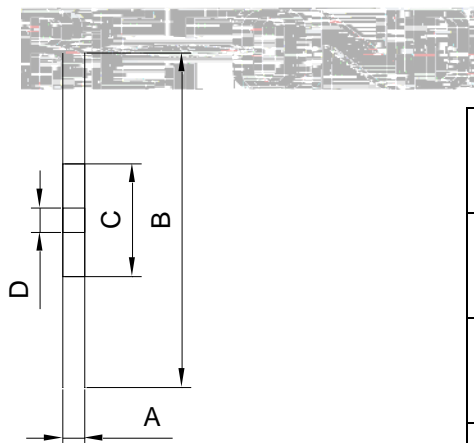


Table 2-1 Dimension

A	8.0 0.1mm
B	178 1mm
C	60 1mm
D	13.0 0.5mm

Notes      The tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.1$ mm. Unit : mm

### 2.1.3 Label Form Specification

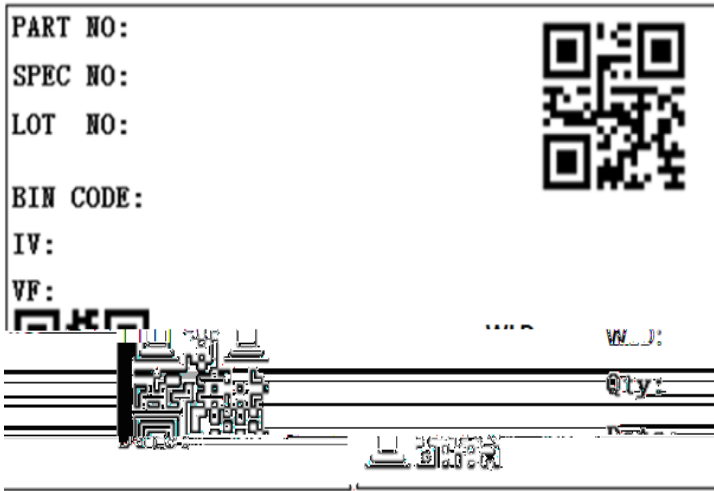


Fig 2-3 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2 Parameter

PART NO.	Part Number
SPEC NO.	Spec Number
LOT NO.	Lot Number
BIN CODE	Bin Code
	Luminous flux
XY	Chromaticity Bin
V <sub>F</sub>	Forward Voltage
WLD	Wavelength
QTY	Packing Quantity
DATE	Made Date

### 2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

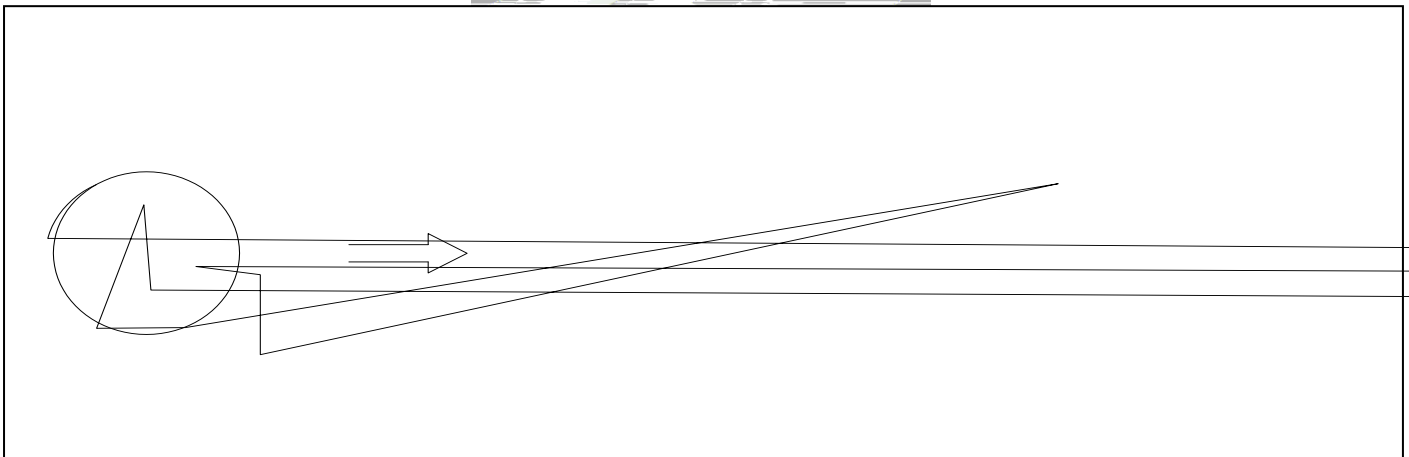
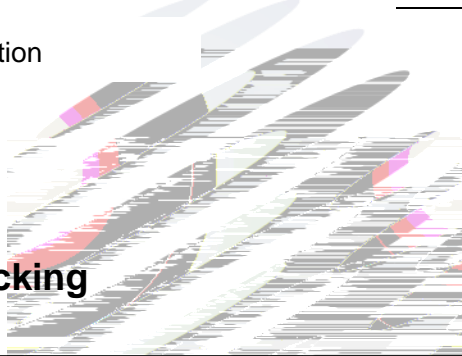


Fig 2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing

## 2.3 Cardboard Box

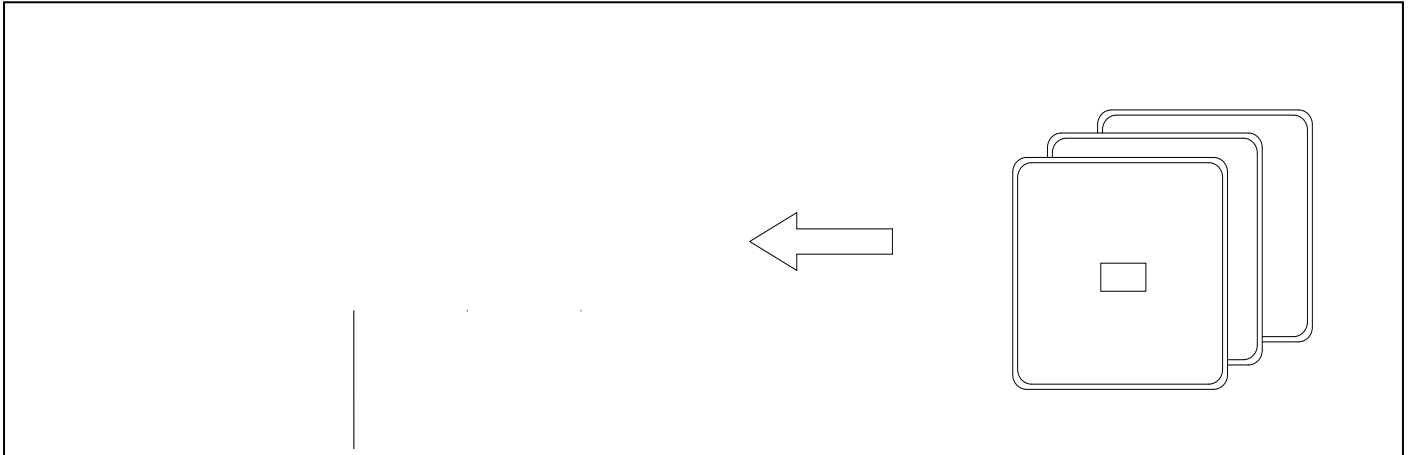


Fig 2-5 Cardboard Box

## 2.4 Reliability Test Items And Conditions

Table 2-3 Reliability Test Items And Conditions

Test Items	Ref.Standard	Test Condition	Time	Quantity	Ac/Re /
Reflow	JESD22-B106	Temp:260 max T=10 sec	2 times	22Pcs	0/1
Temperature Cycle	JESD22-A104	100 30 min 5 min -40 30 min	100 cycles	22Pcs	0/1
Thermal Shock	JESD22-A106	-40 15min 100 15min	300 cycles	22Pcs	0/1
High Temperature Storage	JESD22-A103	Temp:100	1000 hrs	22Pcs	0/1
Low Temperature Storage	JESD22-A119	Temp:-40	1000 hrs	22Pcs	0/1
Life Test	JESD22-A108	T <sub>a</sub> =25 I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	1000 hrs	22Pcs	0/1

## 2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage

Table 2-4 Criteria For Judging Damage

Test Items	Symbol	Test Condition	Criteria For Judgement	
			Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=20mA$	-	U.S.L*)x1.1
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R= 5V$	-	U.S.L*)x2.0
Luminous Flux		$I_F=20mA$	L.S.L*)x0.7	-

### Notes

1.U.S.L: Upper standard level

L.S.L: Lower standard level

2.The above reliability tests is based on the verification of a single/strip LED of Refond's existing experimental platform,the reliability experiment was taken under good heat dissipation conditions. When customers applies the LED to the series and parallel circuit,should take consideration of all the factors such as the current, voltage distribution, heat dissipation and others.

3.The technical information shown in the data sheets is limited to the typical characteristics and circuit examples of the referenced products. It does not constitute the warranting of industrial property nor the granting of any license.

### 3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

#### 3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

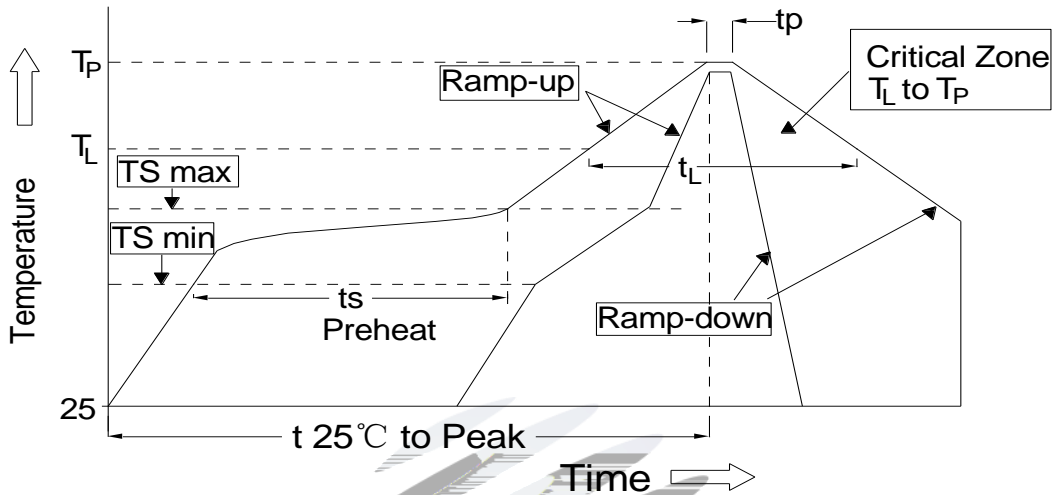


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

Table 3-1 Parameter

Average temperature rise speed	$T_{smax}$ $T_P$	3 °C/ Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature	( $T_{smin}$ )	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature	( $T_{smax}$ )	200 °C
Preheating: Time	$T_{smin}$ $T_{smax}$	60 - 120 60s-120s
Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature	( $T_L$ )	217 °C
Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time	( $t_L$ )	60 - 150 60s-150s
Peak /Classification of temperature:	/ ( $T_P$ )	260 °C
Time limit classification of peak temperature time	$t_p$	10 Max 10s
Hold time within 5 °C with the actual peak temperature ( $T_P$ )	( $T_P$ )	30 Max 30s
Cooling speed		6 °C/ Max 6 °C/ s
Needed time from 25 °C to $T_p$	25 °C	8 Max 8 minutes

Notes

(1)Reflow soldering should not be done more than twice. If more than 24 hours between the two solderings , LED will be damaged.

(2)When soldering , do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

### 3.1.1 Soldering Iron

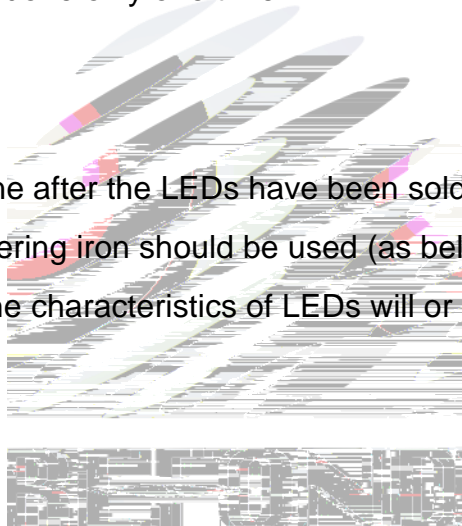
(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300 less than 3 seconds.

(2) Soldering by hand should be done only one time.

### 3.1.2 Repairing

Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable,a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed in advance whether the characteristics of LEDs will or not be damaged by repairing.

LED



### 3.1.3 Cautions

(1)Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.LED

(2) Do not apply mechanical force or excess vibration during the cooling process to normal temperature after soldering. Do not rapidly cool device after soldering.



## 4. Handling Precautions

### 4.1 Handling Precautions

(1) LED operating environment and sulfur element composition cannot be over 100PPM in the LED mating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement. LED



Information of the product is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.

(4) In designing a circuit, the current through each LED must not exceed the absolute maximum rating specified for each LED. In the meanwhile, resistors for protection should be applied, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change, burn out may happen. The driving circuit must be designed to allow forward voltage only when it is ON or OFF. If the reverse voltage is applied to LED, migration can be generated resulting in LED damage.

(5) Thermal Design is paramount importance because heat generation may result in the Characteristics decline, such as brightness decreased, Color change and so on. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs when making the system design. LED

(6) Storage

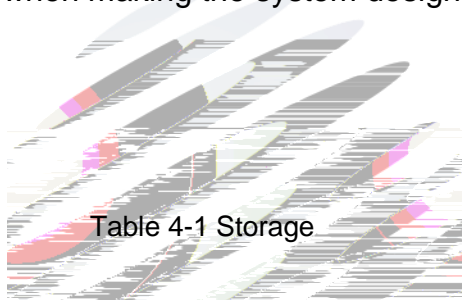


Table 4-1 Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	℃	75%	Within 1 Year from Delivery Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	℃		168hours 168
Baking		60±5℃	-	24

(7) If the moisture absorbent material silica gel has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time baking treatment should be performed after unpacking and based on the following condition 60 5 for above 24 hours.

(8) If the package is flatulence or damaged, please notify the sales staff to assist.

(9) Similar to most Solid state devices; LEDs are sensitive to Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) and Electrical Over Stress (EOS).

(10) Other points for attention, please refer to our relevant information.





