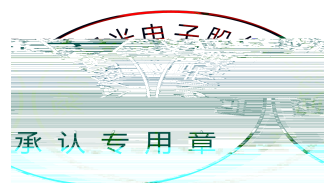


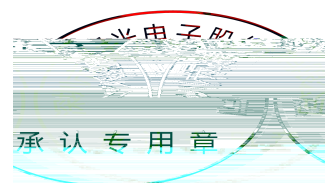
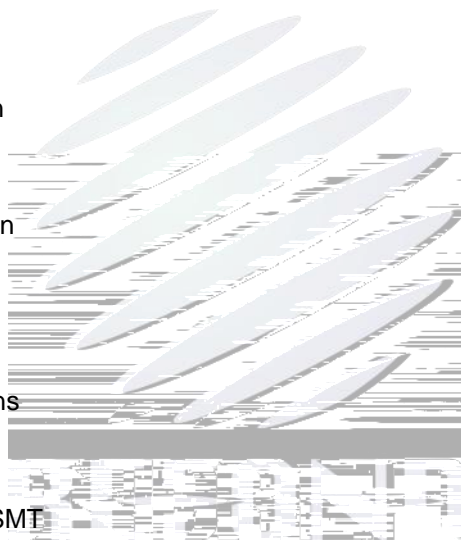
REFOND P/N
RF-BNB190TS-CF

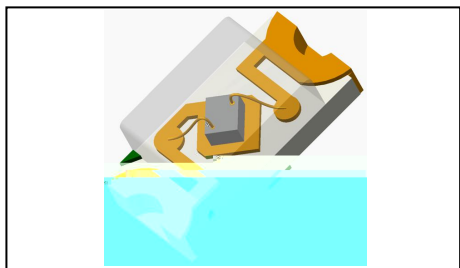
R&D
Mass Product



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4.1 Handling Precautions	17





The Colour LED which was fabricated using a blue chip Package Dimension :
1.6mmX0.8mmX0.7mm.

LED

1.6mmX0.8mmX0.7mm

Extremely wide viewing angle.

Suitable for all SMT assembly and solder process.

Moisture sensitivity level: Level 3.

Level 3

RoHS compliant.

RoHS

SM

Optical indicator.

Switch and symbol, display.

General use.

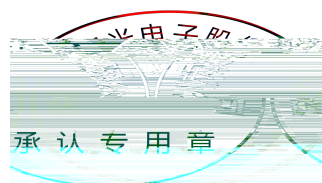
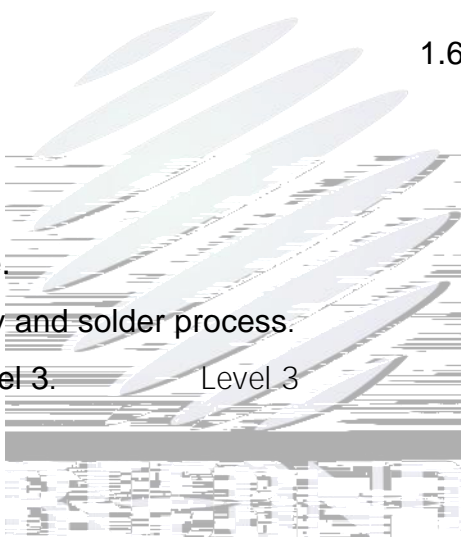




Fig.1-1 Top view



Fig.1-

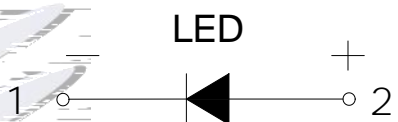


Table 1-1 Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ts=25°C

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	G1	2.8	--	2.9	V
			G2	2.9	--	3.0	V
			H1	3.0	--	3.1	V
			H2	3.1	--	3.2	V
			I1	3.2	--	3.3	V
			I2	3.3	--	3.4	V
			J1	3.4	--	3.5	V
Dominant Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	λ_D	D10	465.0	--		

Notes : $V_R=5V$ For test conditions. $V_R=5V$

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



Notes

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

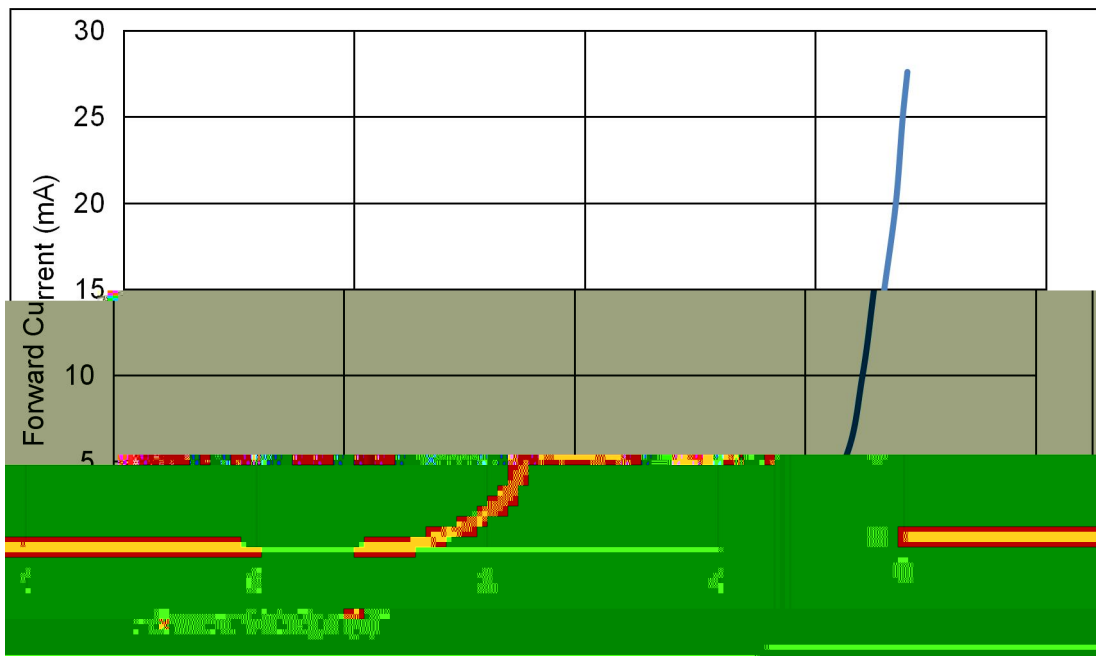


Fig 1-6 Forward Voltage Vs. Forward Current

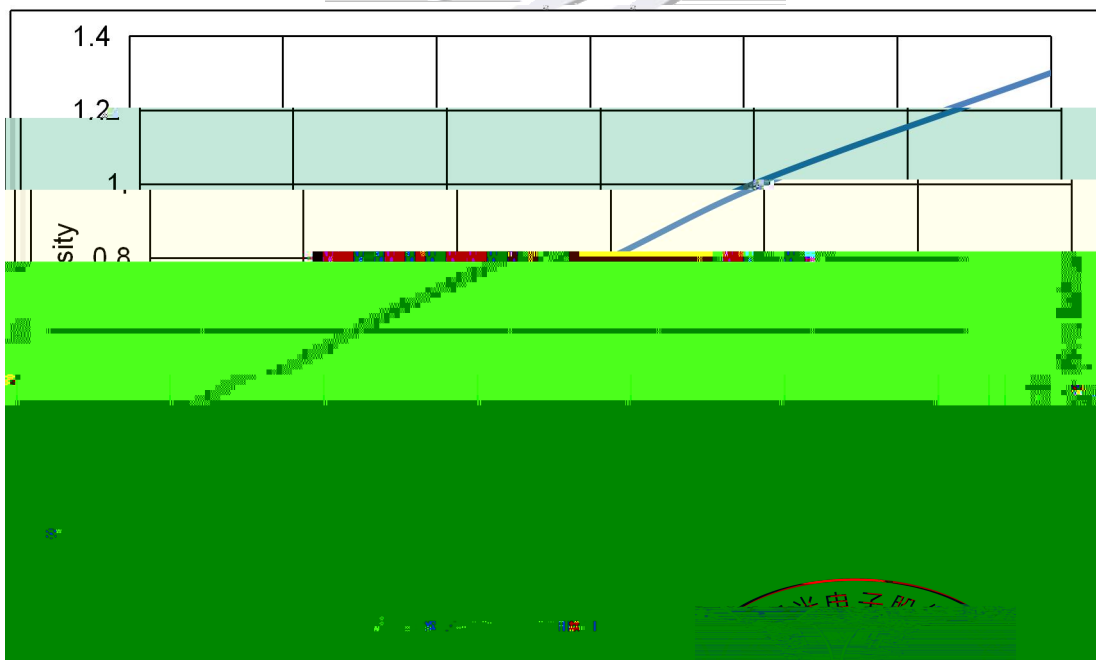


Fig 1-7 Forward Current Vs. Relative Intensity



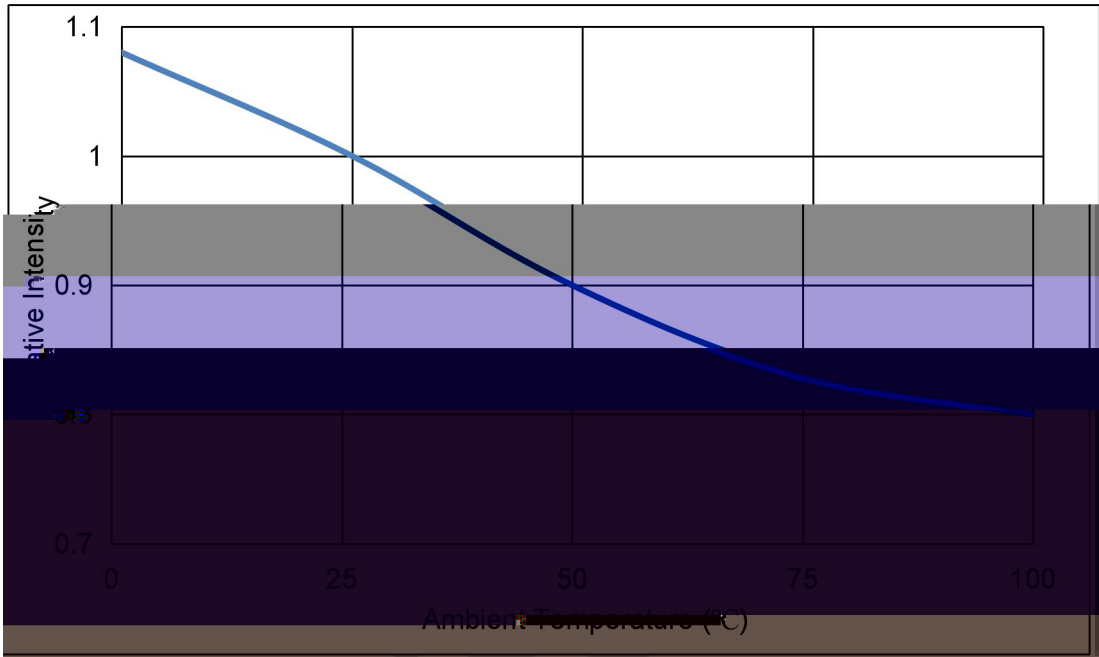


Fig 1-8 Pin Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

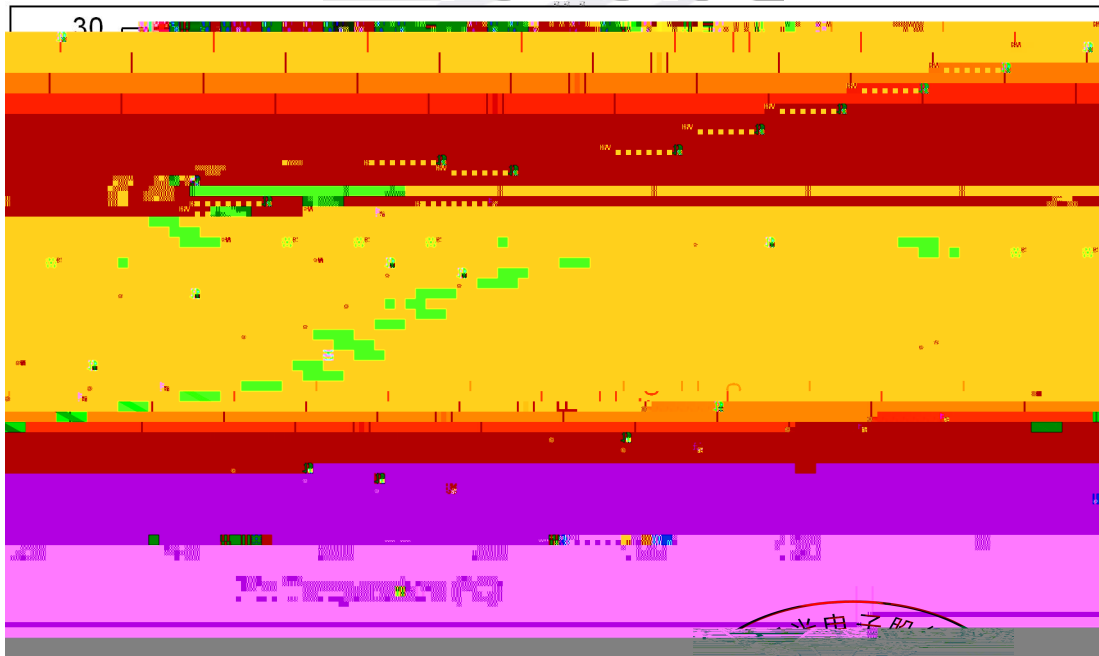
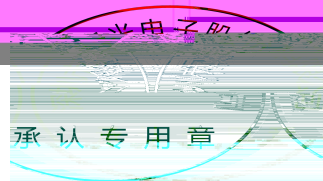


Fig 1-9 Pin Temperature Vs Forward Current



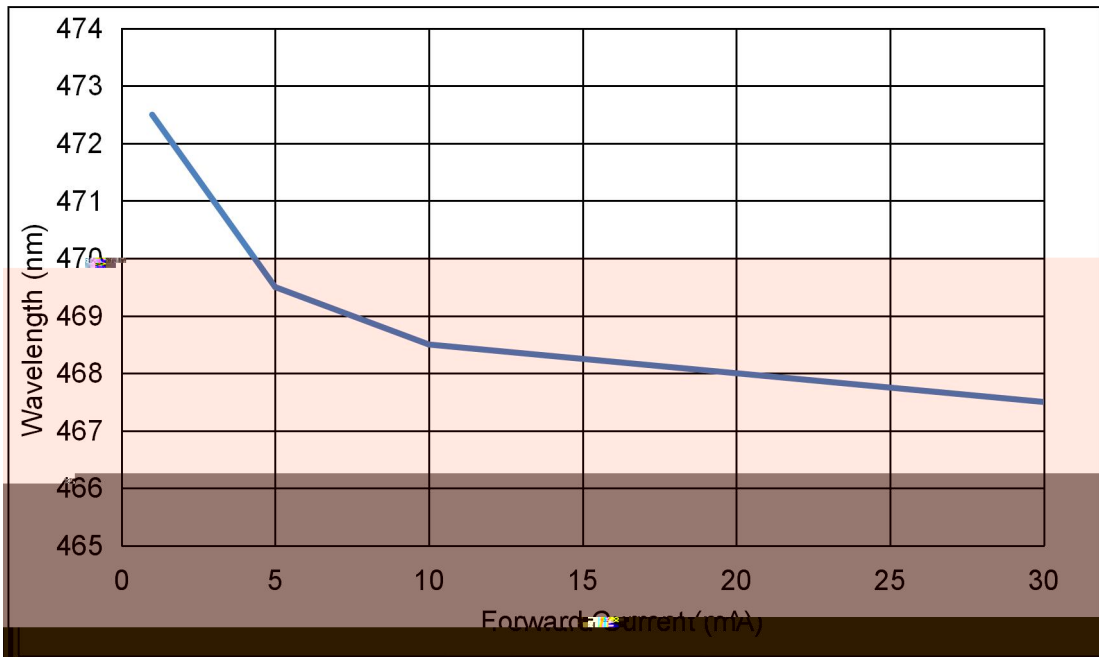


Fig 1-10 Forward Current Vs. Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25 °C)

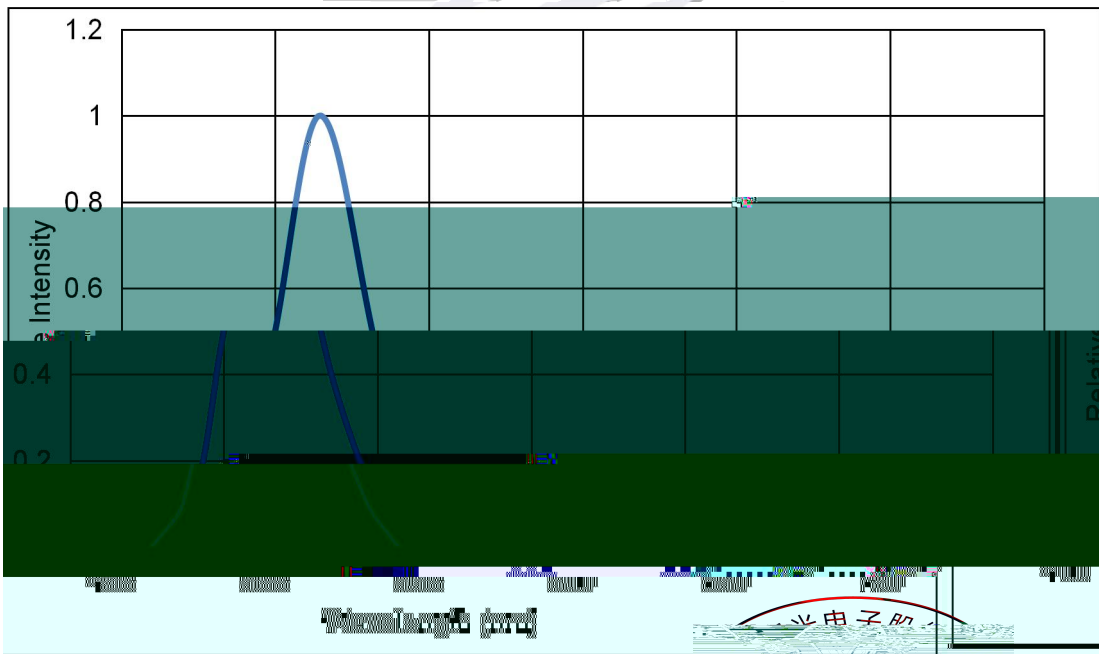


Fig 1-11 Relative Intensity Vs. Wavelength (Ta=25 °C)

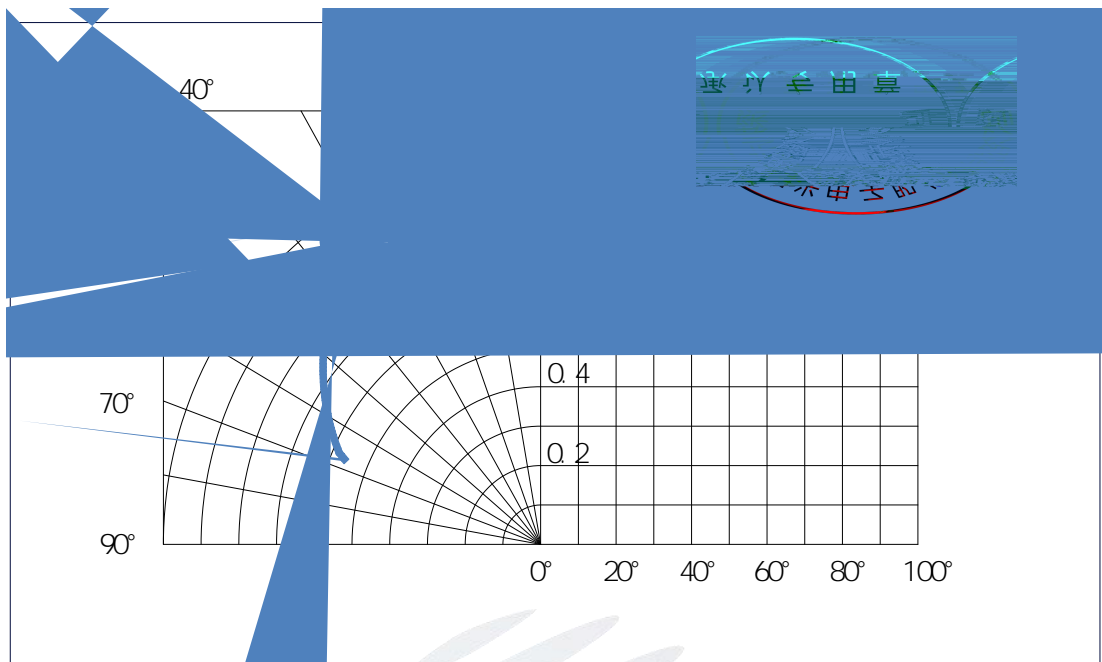


Fig 1-12 Diagram characteristics of radiation



Package:4000pcs/reel. 4000pcs

2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

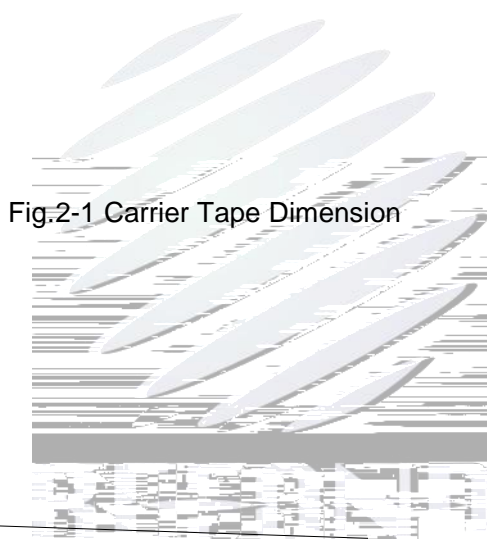


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

2.1.2 Reel Dimension

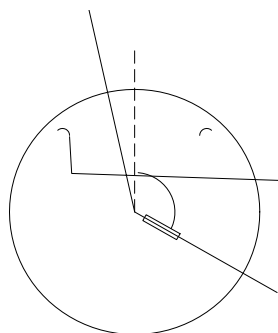


Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension

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 ±0.1mm. Unit : mm ± 0.1

2.1.3 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2 Parameter

PART NO.	Part Number
SPEC NO.	Spec Number
LOT NO.	Lot Number
BIN CODE	Bin Code

Fig. 2-3 Label Form Specification



Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing

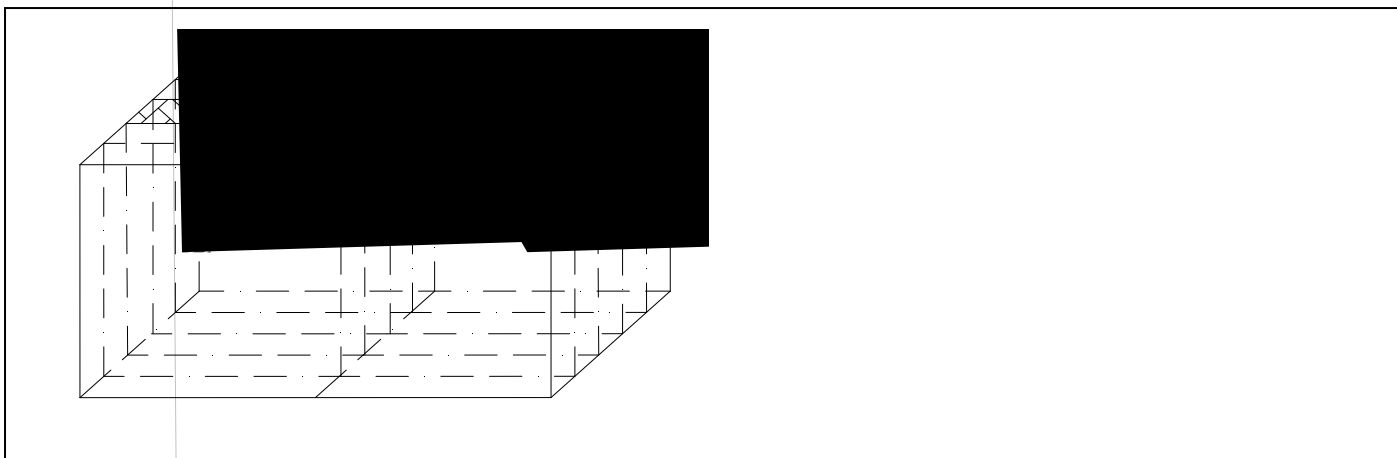


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

Table 2-3 Reliability Test Items And Conditions

Test Items	Ref.Standard	Test Condition	Time	Quantity	Ac/Re /
Reflow	JESD22-B106	$T_{emp}: 260 \text{ max}$ $T=10 \text{ sec}$	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	$T_{emp}: 100$	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1
Low Temperature Storage	JESD22-A119	$T_{emp}: -40$	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1
Life Test	JESD22-A108	$T_a=25$ $I_F=20\text{mA}$	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1

Table 2-4 Criteria For Judging Damage

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

LED

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.

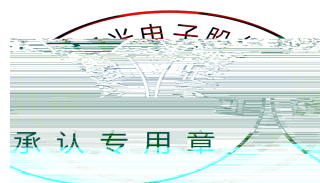


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

Table 3-1 Parameter

Average temperature (rise speed)

Preheating: minimum temperature

T_{smax} T_p

(T_{smi})

3 °C/ Max 3 °C/ s^m

150 °C

more than twice. If there is a gap between the two solderings ,



24 LED

(2)When soldering , do not touch LEDs during heating.

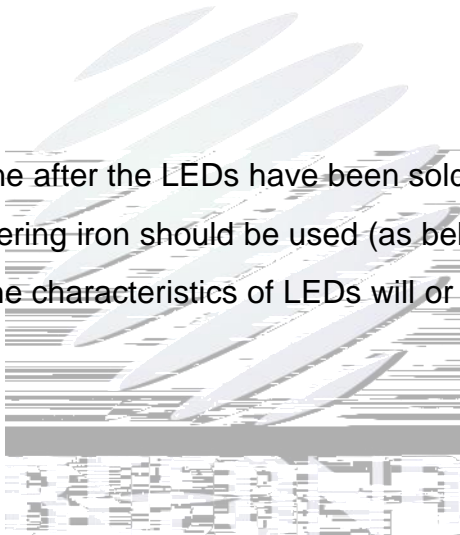
3.1.1 Soldering Iron

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

(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



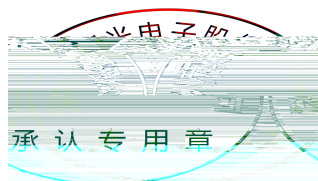
(1) LED operating environment and sulfur element composition cannot be over 100PPM in the LED mating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.

LED 100PPM
LED 900PPM
LED 900PPM
1500PPM

(2) In order to prevent external material from getting into the inside of LED, which may cause the malfunction of LED, the single content of Bromine element is required to be less than 900PPM, the single content of Chlorine element is required to be less than 900PPM, the total content of Bromine element and Chlorine element in the external materials of the application products is required to be less than 1500PPM. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.

(3) VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor when exposed to heat and photonic energy. The result can be a significant loss of light output from the fixture. Knowledge of the properties of the materials selected to be used in the construction of fixtures can help prevent these issues. Refond advises against the use of any chemicals or materials that have been found or are suspected to have an adverse affect on device performance or reliability. To verify compatibility, Refond recommends that all chemicals and materials be tested in the specific application and environment for which they are intended to be used. Attaching LEDs, do not use adhesives that outgas organic vapor.

LED
LED
LED



(4) In designing a circuit, the current through each LED can 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. LED

LED

(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

LED

(6) Storage

Table 4-1 Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	30	75%	Within 1 Year From Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	30	60%	168hours 168
Baking		60± 5	-	24hours 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.

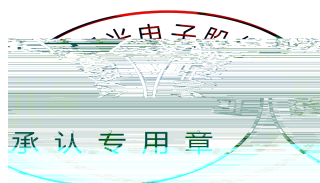
60± 5

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



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

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





Declare

This specification is written both in English and in Chinese and the latter is formal.

