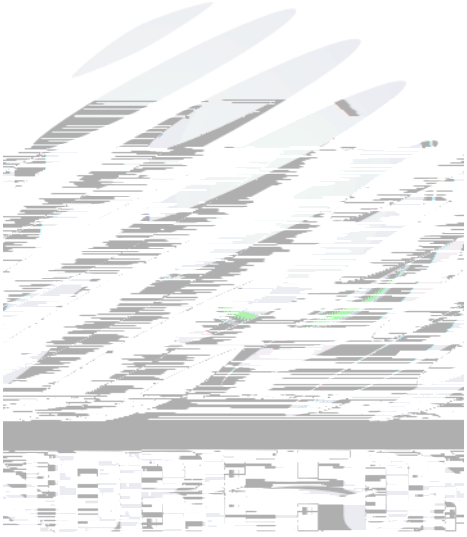
SPECIFICATION

REFOND P/N _____

Mass Product



Tel: +86-755-66839118 Fax:+86-755-66839300 E-mail:uvsales@refond.com W

1.4 Package Dimension

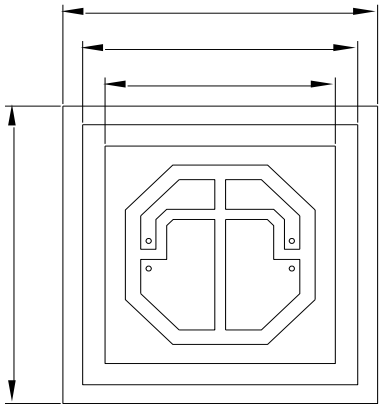


Fig.1-1 Top view

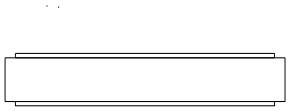


Fig.1-2 Side view

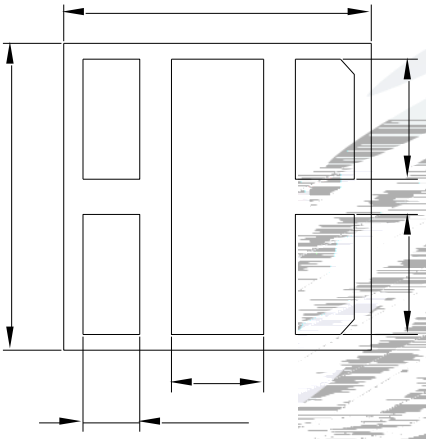


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

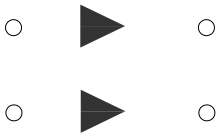


Fig.1-4 Polarity

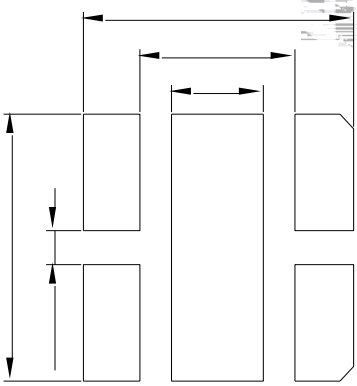


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

Notes

1. All dimensions units are millimeters.
2. All dimensions tolerances are ±0.2mm unless otherwise noted. 0.2

1.5 Product Parameters

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

Item	Colour	Symbol	Test Condition	Code	Value			Unit
					Min.	Typ	Max.	
Forward Voltage	UVC	V_F	I_F=100mA	F02	4.5	---	5.5	V
				F03	5.5	---	6.5	
				F04	6.5	---	7.5	
	UVA	V_F	I_F=20mA	B11	3.0	---	3.2	
				B12	3.2	3.3	3.4	
				B13	3.4	---	3.6	
Reverse Current	UVC/A	I_R	V_R=10V	---	---	---	5	uA
Total radiant flux ( )	UVC	e	I_F=100mA	1J03	6	10	10	mW
				1J04	10	---	15	
	UVA	e	I_F=20mA	1B16	9	---	11.2	
				1B17	11.2	12	14	
				1B18	14	---	18	
				1B19	18	---	22.4	
Peak wavelength ( )	UVC		I_F=100mA	UA35	270	---	275	nm
				UA36	275	---	280	
	UVA		I_F=20mA	UA60	390	396	400	
Spectrum Half width ( )	UVC/A		I_F=20mA	---	8	10	12	nm
Viewing Angle	UVC/A		I_F=20mA	---	---	120	---	deg
Thermal Resistance.	UVC/A	R_{THJ-S}	I_F=20mA	---	---	45	---	/W

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Maximum Power Dissipation	P_D	1.14	W
Peak Forward Current	I_{FP}	UVC:120	mA
		UVA:40	
Reverse Voltage	V_R	10	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	E_{SD}	1000	V
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	-40 ~ +45	
Storage Temperature	T_{OPR}	-20 ~ +65	
Junction Temperature	T_J	60	

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.
3. The above wavelenth measurement allowance tolerance is ±2nm. ± 2nm.
4. The above radiation flux measurement allowance tolerance ±10%.
5. Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.
6. All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Refond.
7. When the LEDs are in operation the maximum current should be decided after measuring the package temperature, junction temperature should not exceed the maximum rate. LED
8. ESD yield is over 90% at 1000V ESD (HBM). ESD protection during products handing is needed. 90% LED ESD 1000V ,

1.6 Typical optical characteristics curves

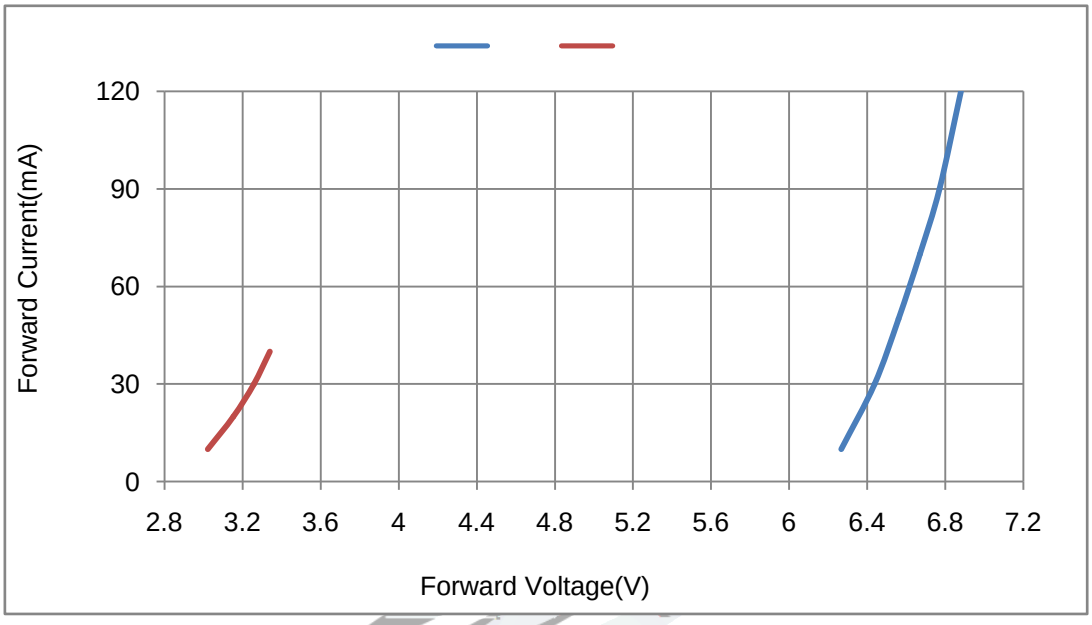


Fig.1- Forward Voltage Vs. Forward Current

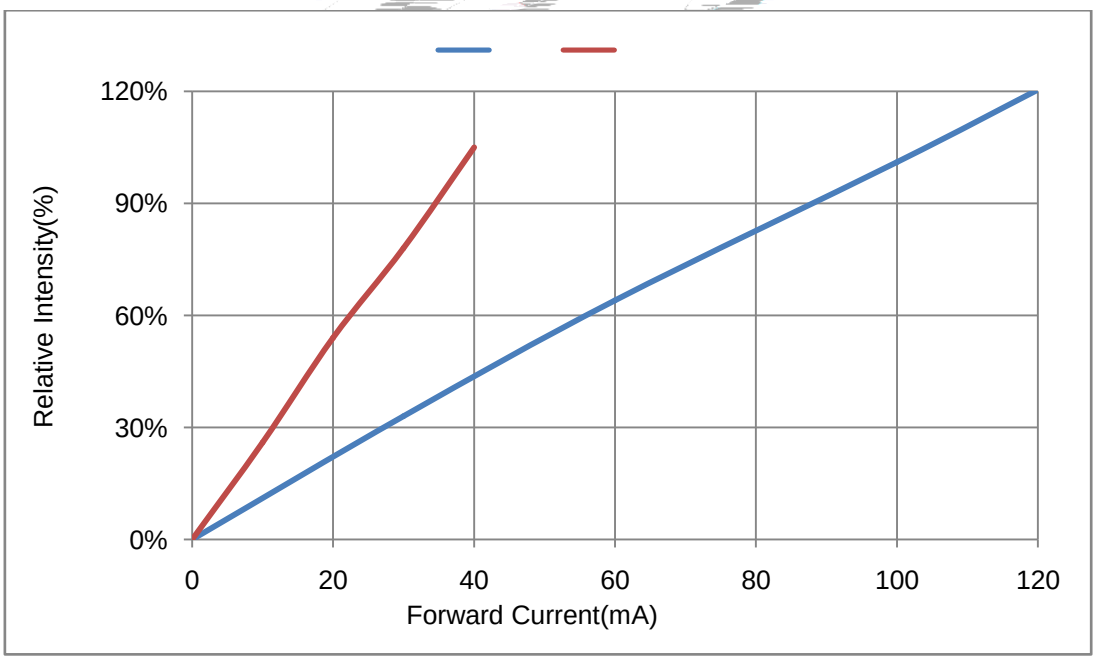


Fig.2- Forward Current Vs. Relative Power

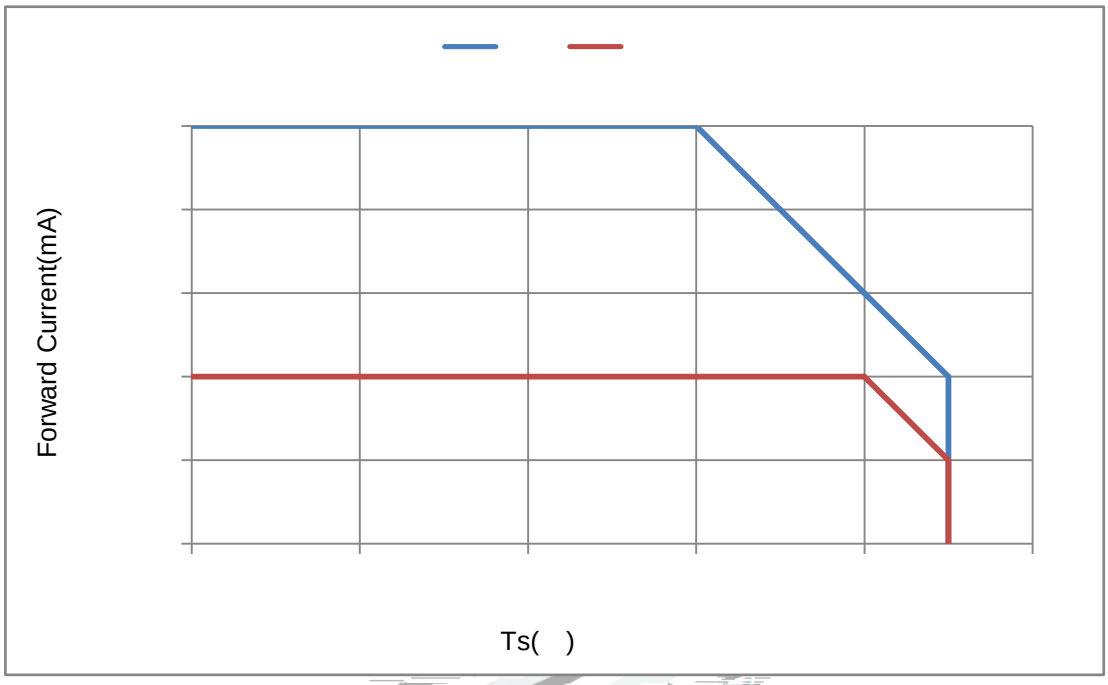


Fig.3-Ts Temperature VS. Forward Current

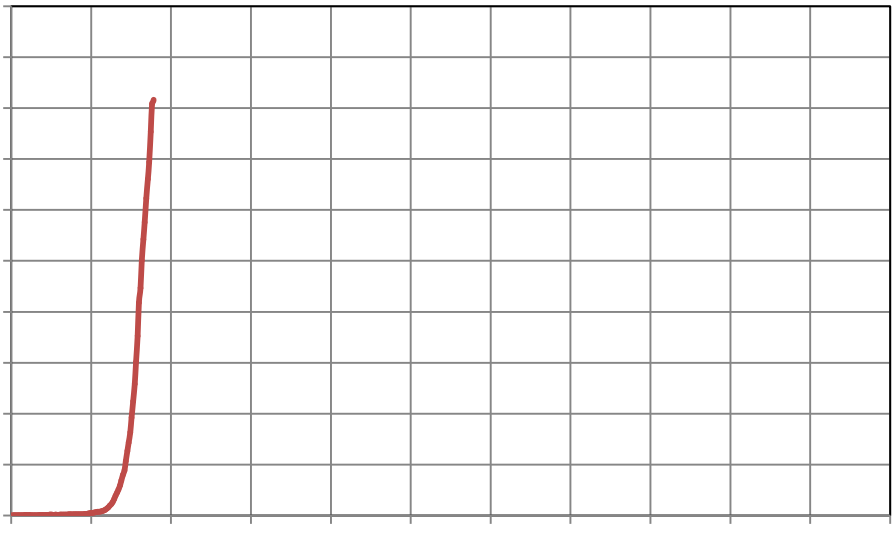


Fig.4-Spectrum Distribution

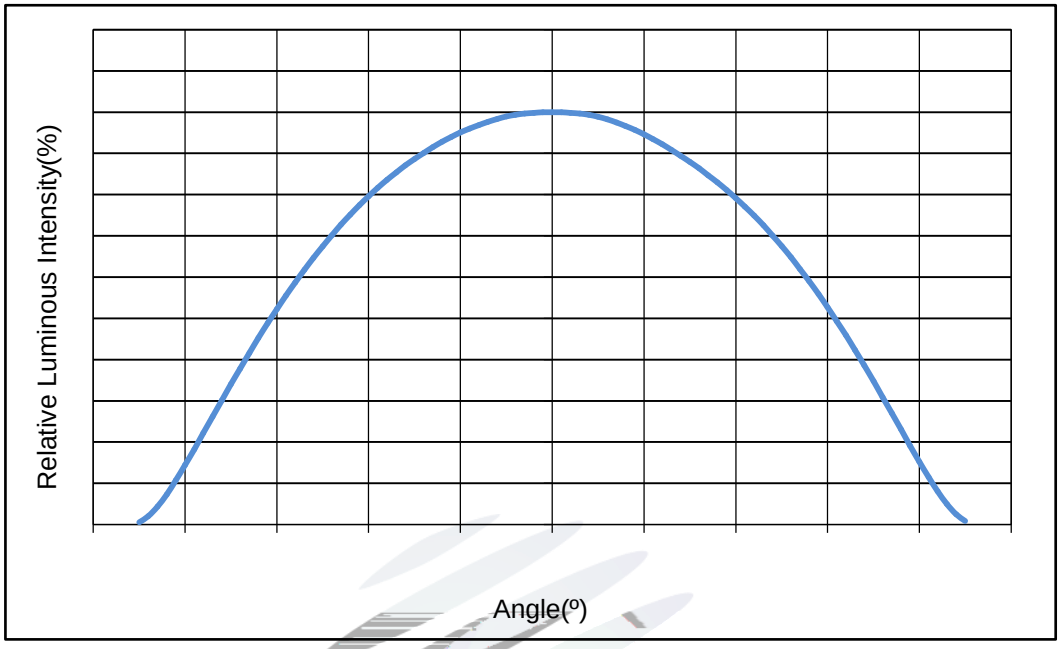


Fig.5- Radiation Diagram

2.1.3 Label Form Specification

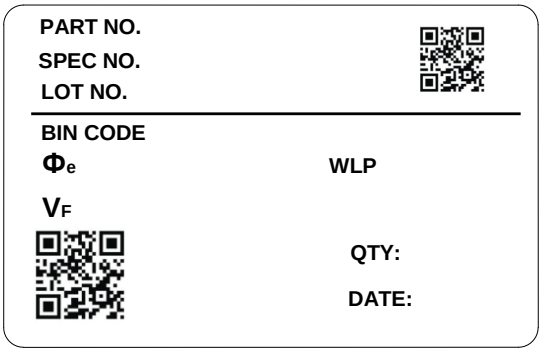


Fig. 2-3 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2 Label Form Specification

PART NO.	Part Number
SPEC NO.	Spec Number
LOT NO.	Lot Number
BIN CODE	Bin Code
e	Radiation flux
V_F	Forward Voltage
WLP	Wavelength
QTY	Packing Quantity
DATE	Made Date

2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

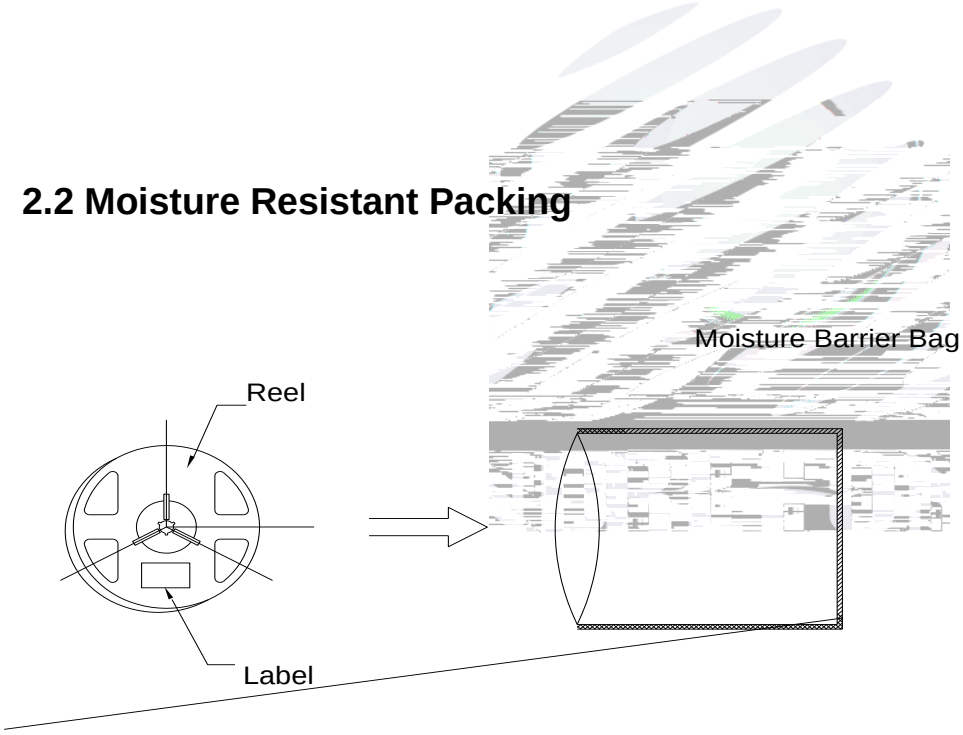


Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing Process

2.3 Cardboard Box

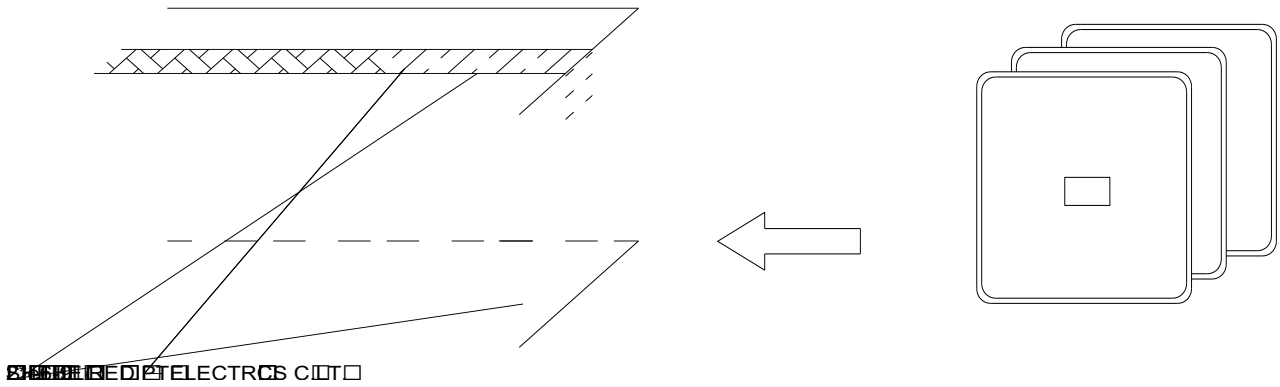


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

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	3times.	10Pcs.	0/1
Thermal Shock	JESD22-A106	-40 15min 100 15min	100 Cycles	10Pcs.	0/1
Life Test	JESD22-A108	T_a=25 I_F=20/100mA	1000Hrs.	10Pcs.	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 /100mA	-	U.S.L*)x1.1
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 10V	-	U.S.L*)x2.0
Total radiant flux	e	I_F=20mA /100mA	L.S.L*)x0.7	-

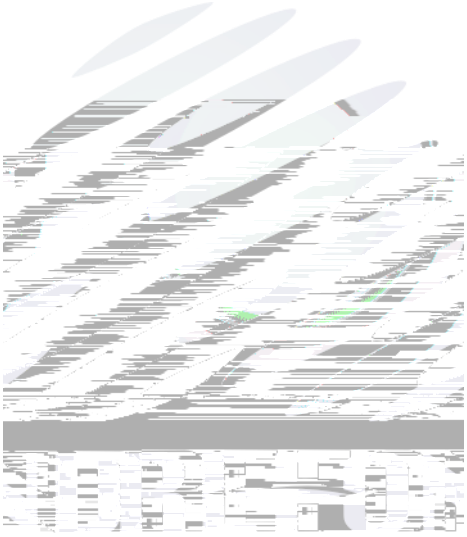
Notes

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

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.



Notes

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

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

3.1.1 Soldering Iron

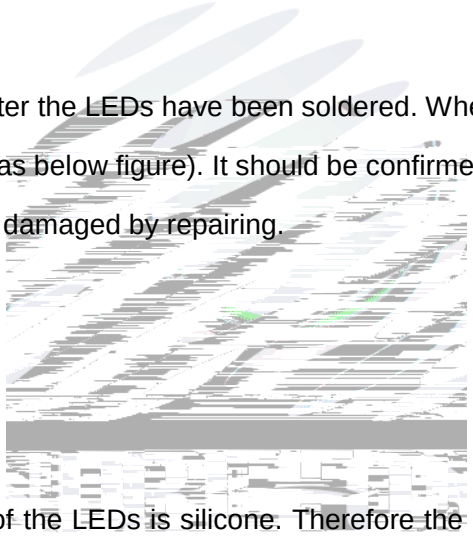
(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300 less than 3 seconds , 300 3

(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 repairing.

LED LED



3.1.3 Cautions

(1) The encapsulated material of the LEDs is silicone. Therefore the LEDs have a soft surface on the top of package. The pressure to the top surface will be impacted on the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid the strong pressure on the encapsulated part. So when usethe picking up nozzle, the pressure on the silicone resin should be proper. LED LED

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

(3) 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 LEDmating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.LED

LED 100PPM.

(2) In order to prevent ex-ternal 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 elementis 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. LED

LED 900PPM

900PPM 1500PPM.

(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 theuse of any chemicals or materials that have been found or are suspected to have an adverse affect on device performance or reliability. To verifycompatibility, Refond recommends that all chemicals and materials be tested in the specific application and environment for which they are intended tobe used. Attaching LEDs, do not use adhesives that outgas organic vapor. LED

LED LED

LED

(4) Handle the component along the side surface by using forceps or appropriate tools; Do not directlytouch or Handle the silicone lens surface, it may damage the internal circuitry.

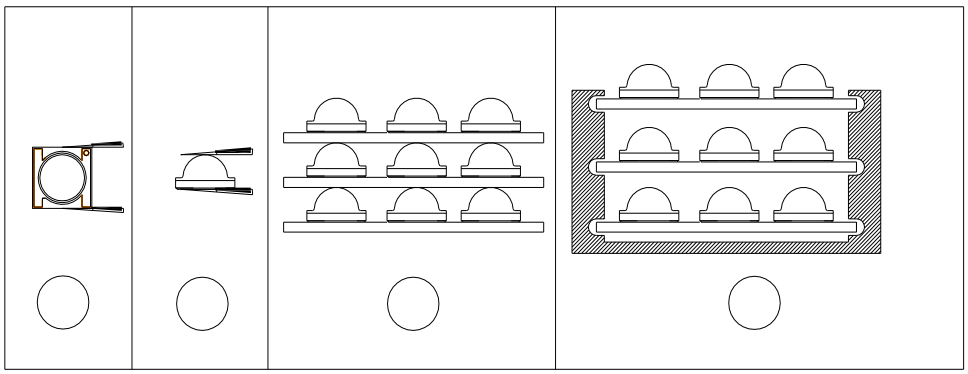


Fig 4-1 Operate Method

(5) 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

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

LED

(7) Compared to standard encapsulants, silicone is generally softer, and the surface is more likely to attract dust, requiring special care during processing. In cases where a minimal level of dirt and dust particles cannot be guaranteed, a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after the soldering of components. Refond suggests using isopropyl alcohol for cleaning. In case other solvents are used, it must be assured that these solvents do not dissolve the package or resin. Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause damage to the LED.

LED

Table 4-1Storage

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

(8) 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 65 5 for above 24 hours.

60 5 24

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). LED

(10) When using this product, you need to take good care to prevent it from causing harm to eyes and human body.

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

Version History/

Date	Revisor	Version	Verifier	Remarks
2020-09-20		E0		

Declare

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