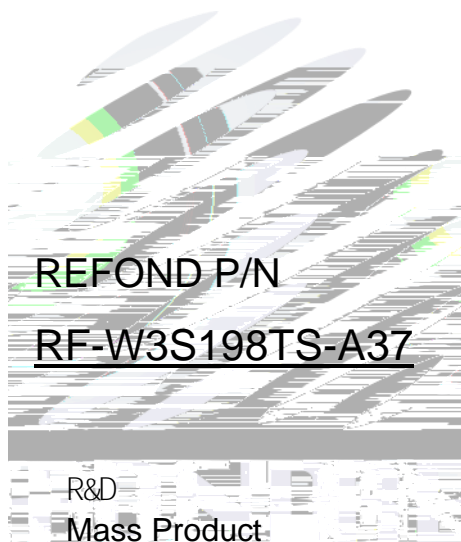


# SPECIFICATION



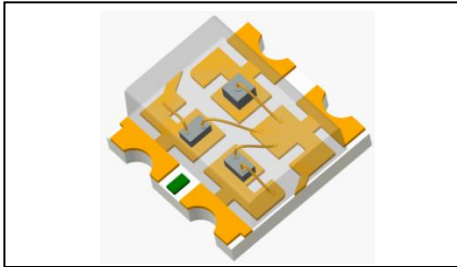
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# 1. Description

## 1.1 General Description



The Colour LED which was fabricated using blue green and yellow chip Package  
 Dimension : 1.6mmX1.6mmX0.7mm.

LED

1.6mmX1.6mmX0.7mm

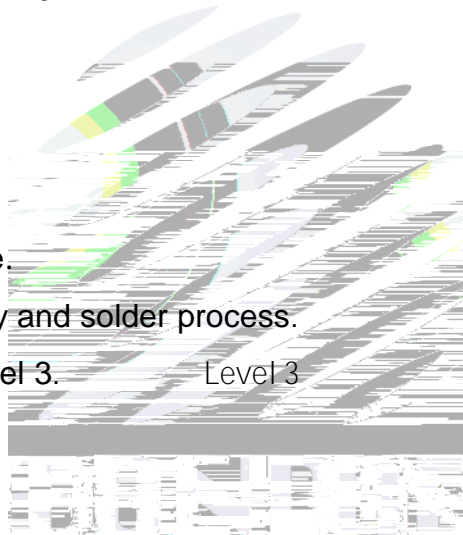
## 1.2 Features

Extremely wide viewing angle.

Suitable for all SMT assembly and solder process.

Moisture sensitivity level: Level 3.

RoHS compliant. RoHS



SMT

Level 3

## 1.3 Application

Optical indicator.

Switch and symbol, display.

General use.



## 1.4 Package Dimension

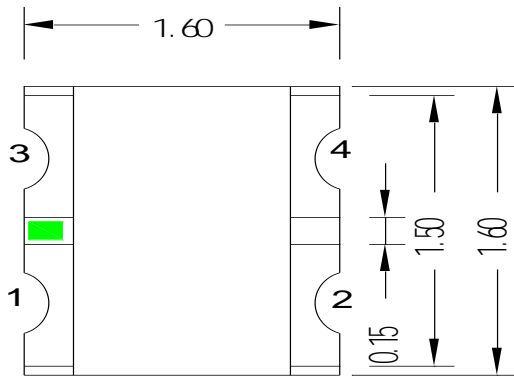


Fig.1-1 Top view

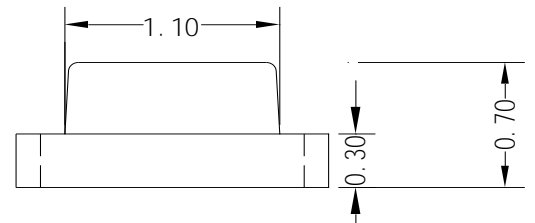


Fig.1-2 Side view

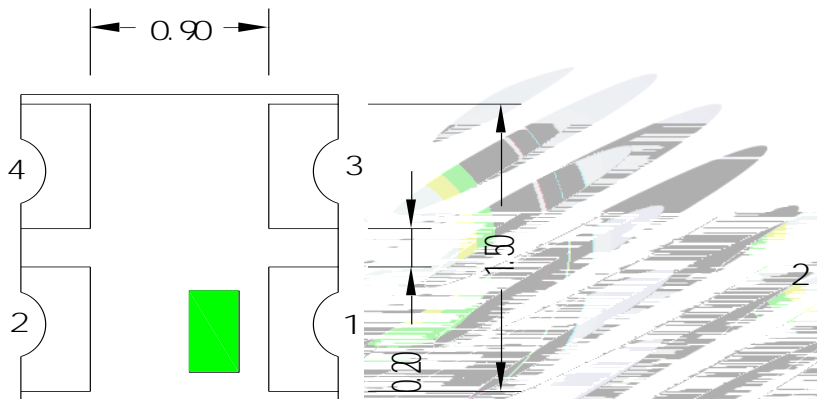


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

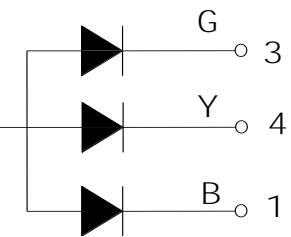


Fig.1-4 Polarity

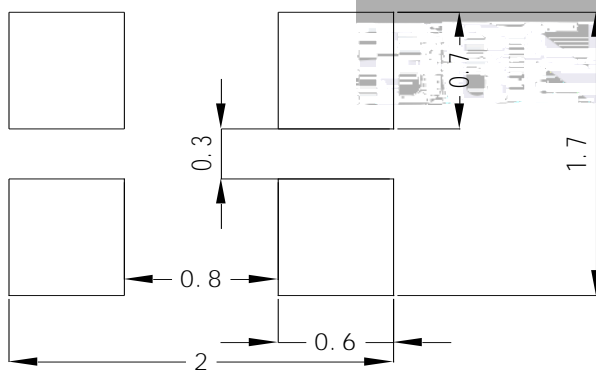


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

### Notes

1. All dimensions units are millimeters.
2. All dimensions tolerances are  $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$  unless otherwise noted.



± 0.2

## 1.5 Product Parameters

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

Item	Test Condition	Symbol	Code	Value			Unit					
				Min. ( )	Typ.	Max.						
Spectral Half Bandwidth	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	Δ	Y	/	--	15	--	nm				
			G		--	30	--					
			B		--	30	--					
Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	V <sub>F</sub>	Y	1L	1.8	--	2.4	V				
			G	3E	3.0	--	3.4					
			B	3E	3.0	--	3.4					
Dominant wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	λ <sub>d</sub>	Y	D00	585	--	590	nm				
				E00	590	--	595					
			G	D10	515	--	517.5		nm			
				D20	517.5	--	520					
				E10	520	--	522.5					
				E20	522.5	--	525					
			B	F10	525	--	527.5		nm			
				F20	527.5	--	530					
				D10	465	--	467.5					
				D20	467.5	--	470					
			Luminous Intensity	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	I <sub>v</sub>	Y	1DW		70	--	90	mcd
							1AP		90	--	120	
G20	120	--					150					
G	1AW	150				--	200	mcd				
	1AT	200				--	260					
	1AU	260				--	330					
	1AV	330				--	430					
	1CG	430				--	560					
	1CL	560				--	700					
B	1CM	700				--	900	mcd				
	1AP	90				--	120					
	G20	120				--	150					
				1AW	150	--	200	mcd				
				1GK	200	--	260					
Viewing Angle	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA			--	140	--	deg					
Reverse Current	V <sub>R</sub> =5V	I <sub>R</sub>		--	--	10	A					
Thermal Resistance.	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	R <sub>THJ-S</sub>		--	--	450	/W					

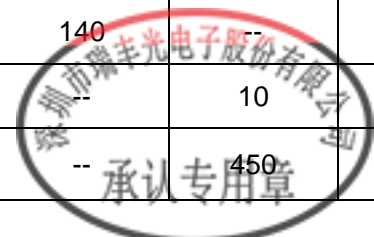
 Notes : V<sub>R</sub>=5V For test conditions. V<sub>R</sub>=5V


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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Units
		Y	G	B	
Power Dissipation	$P_d$	48	68	68	mW
Forward Current	$I_F$	20			mA
Peak Forward Current Of Pulse	$I_{FP}$	60			mA
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	$E_{SD}$	1000			V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85			°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +85			°C
Junction Temperature	$T_j$	95			°C

## Notes

- 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width. 0.1ms, 1/10.
- The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1V$ .  $\pm 0.1V$ .
- The above dominant wavelength measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 2nm$ .  $\pm 2nm$ .
- The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance  $\pm 10\%$ .  $\pm 10\%$ .
- Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.
- All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Refond.
- 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



## 1.6 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves

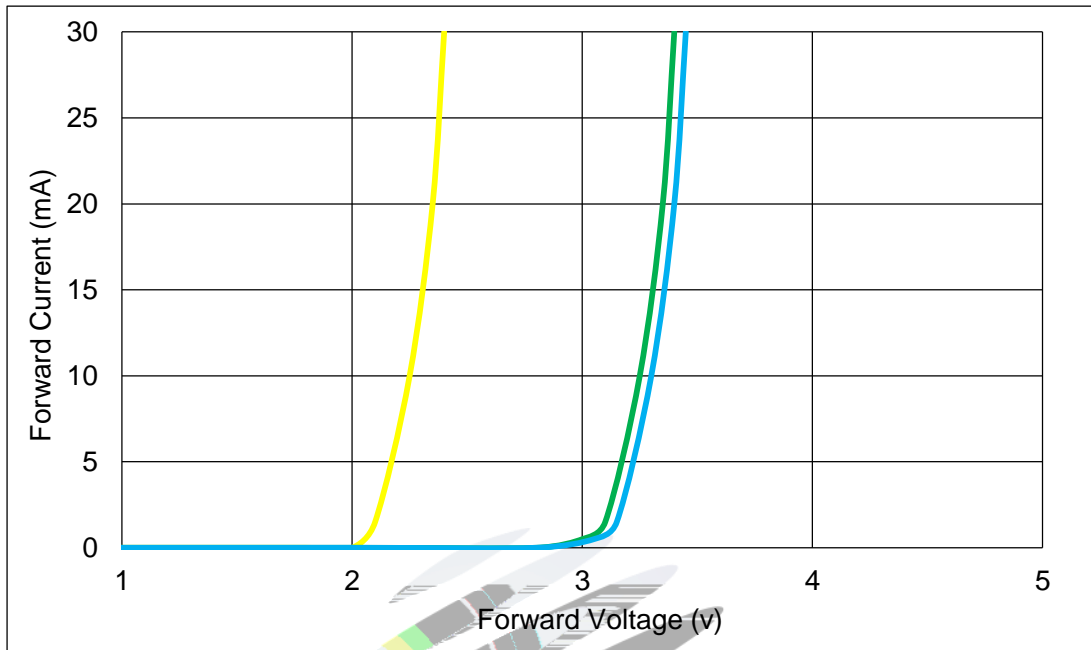


Fig.1-6 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

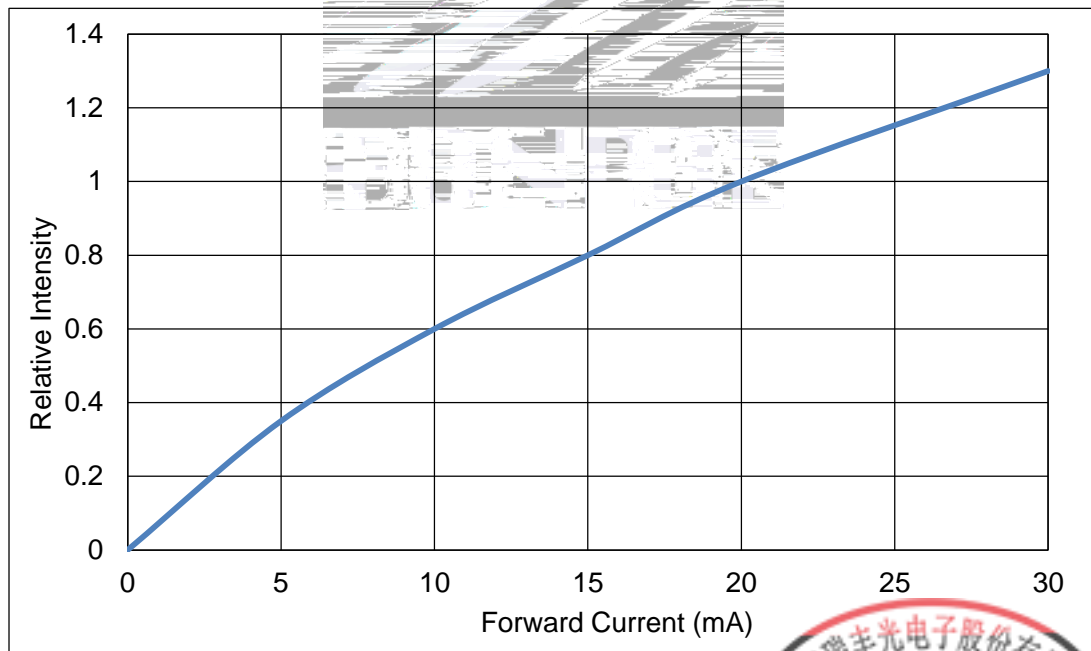


Fig.1-7 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity

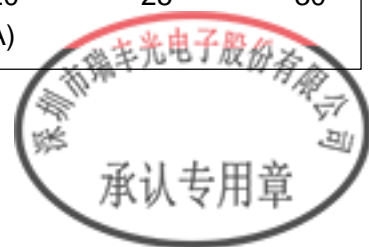
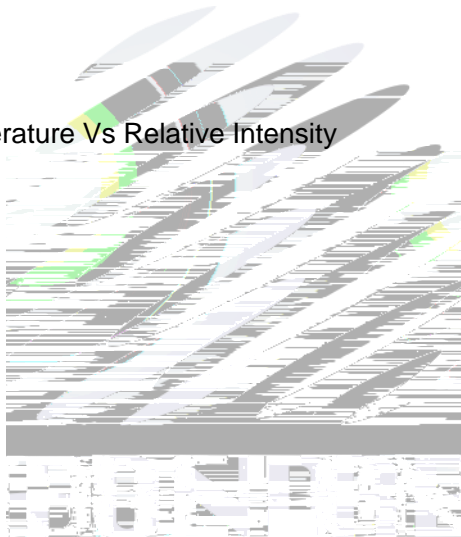


Fig.1-8 Pin Temperature Vs Relative Intensity





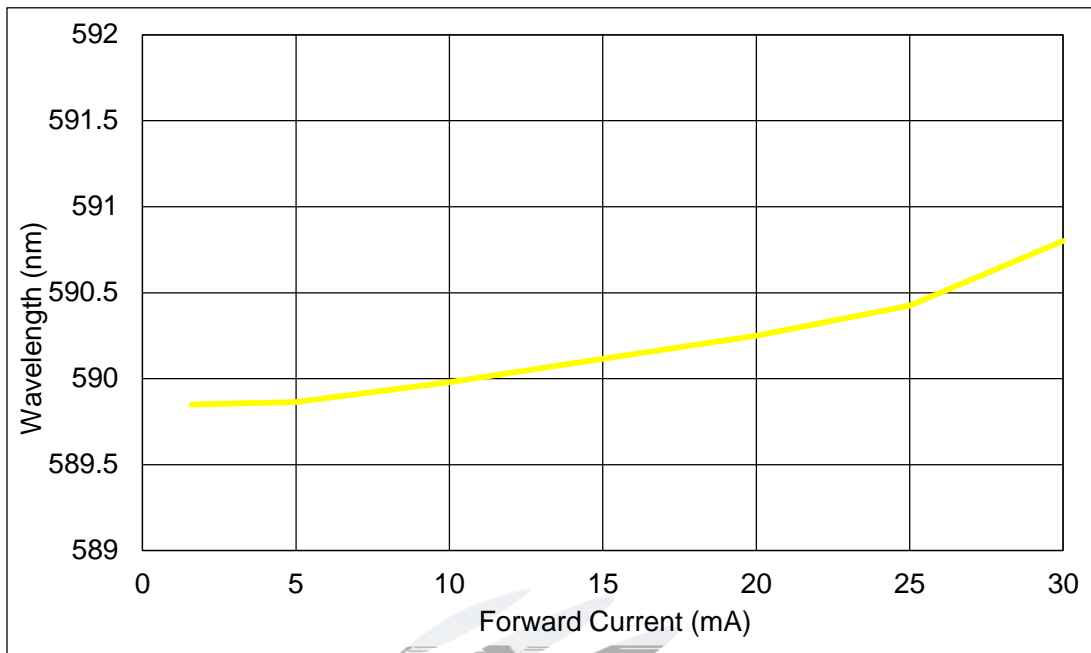


Fig.1-10 Forward Current Vs Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25 )

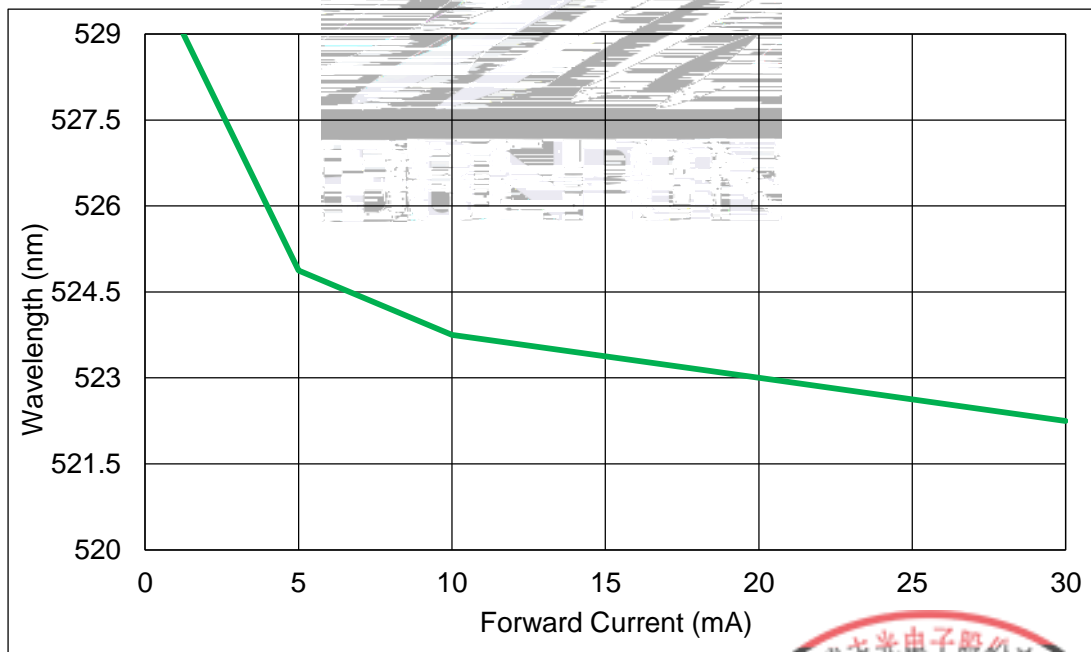
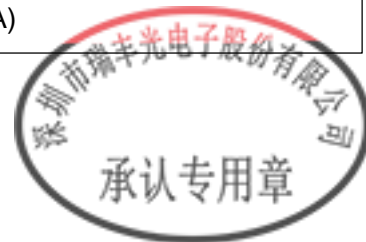


Fig.1-11 Forward Current Vs Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25°C)





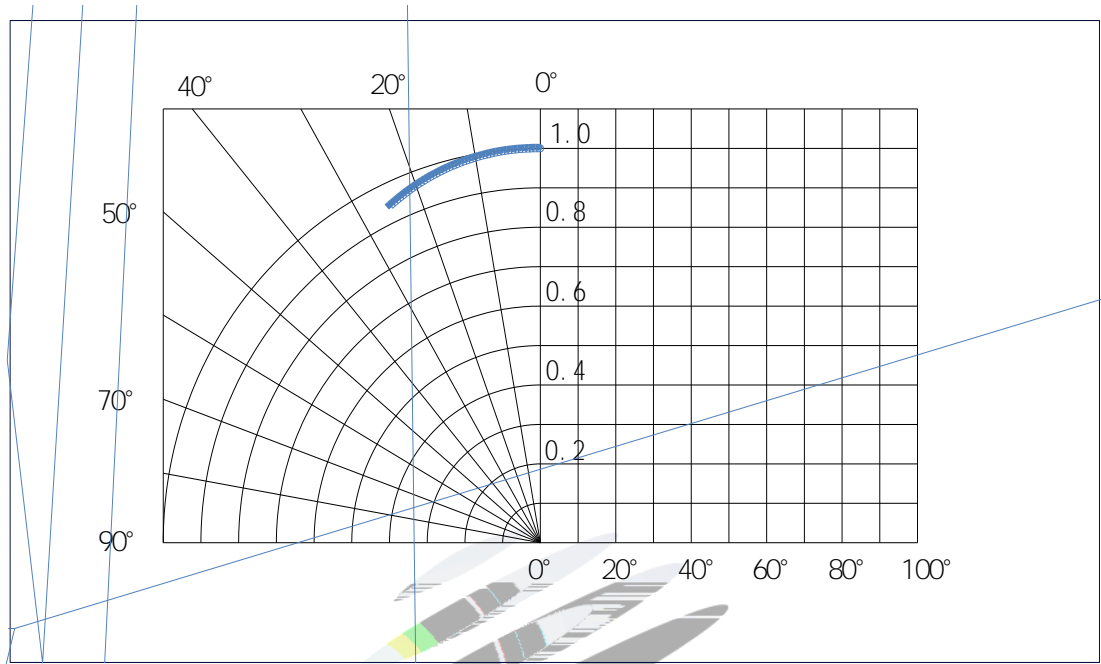
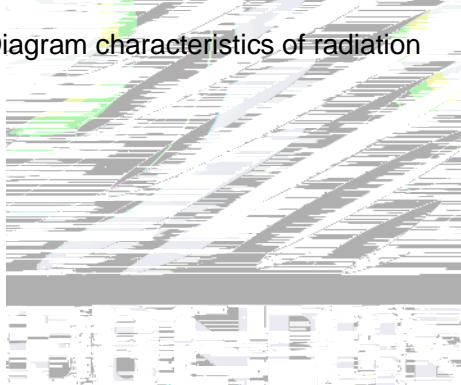


Fig.1-14 Diagram characteristics of radiation

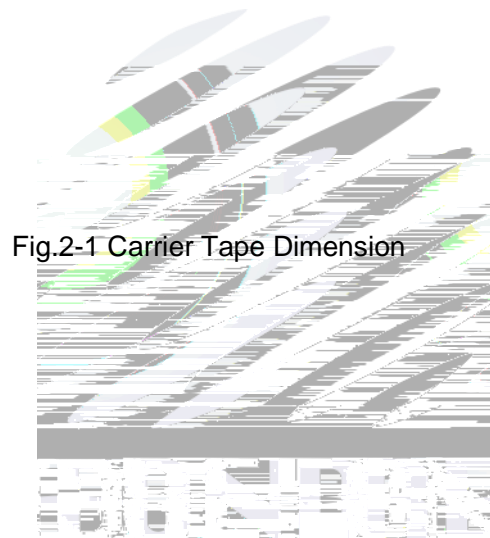


## 2. Packaging

### 2.1 Packaging Specification

Package:4000pcs/reel.      4000pcs

#### 2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension



#### 2.1.2 Reel Dimension

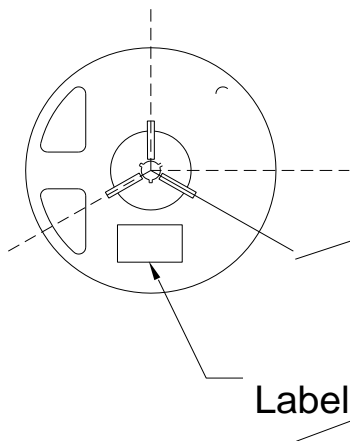


Table 2-1 Dimension

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

#### Notes

The tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ . Unit : mm



### 2.1.3 Label Form Specification

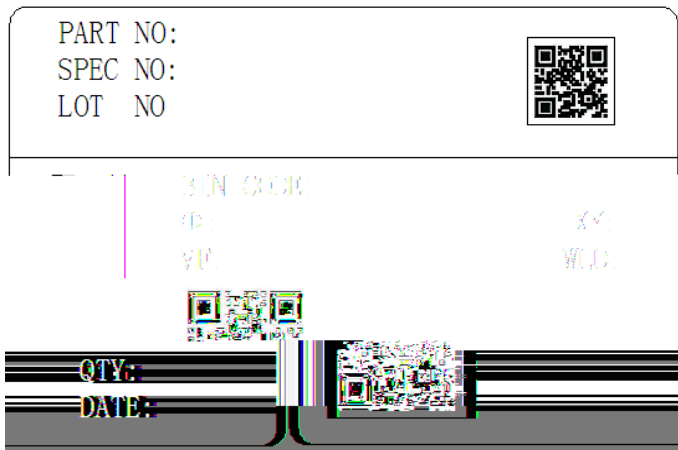


Table 2-2 Parameter

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

Fig. 2-3 Label Form Specification

### 2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

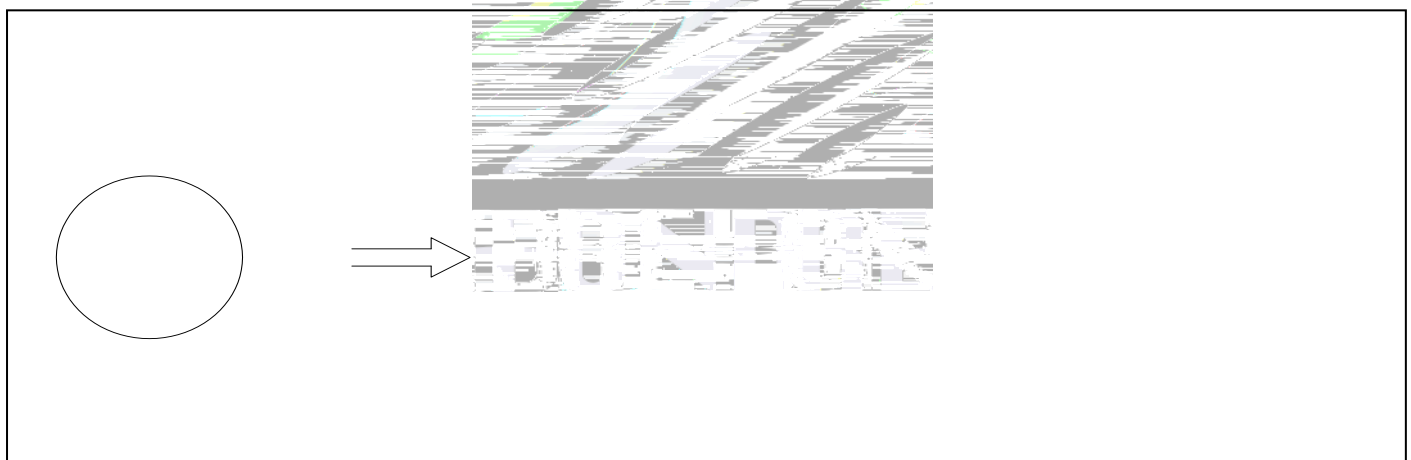


Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing



## 2.3 Cardboard Box

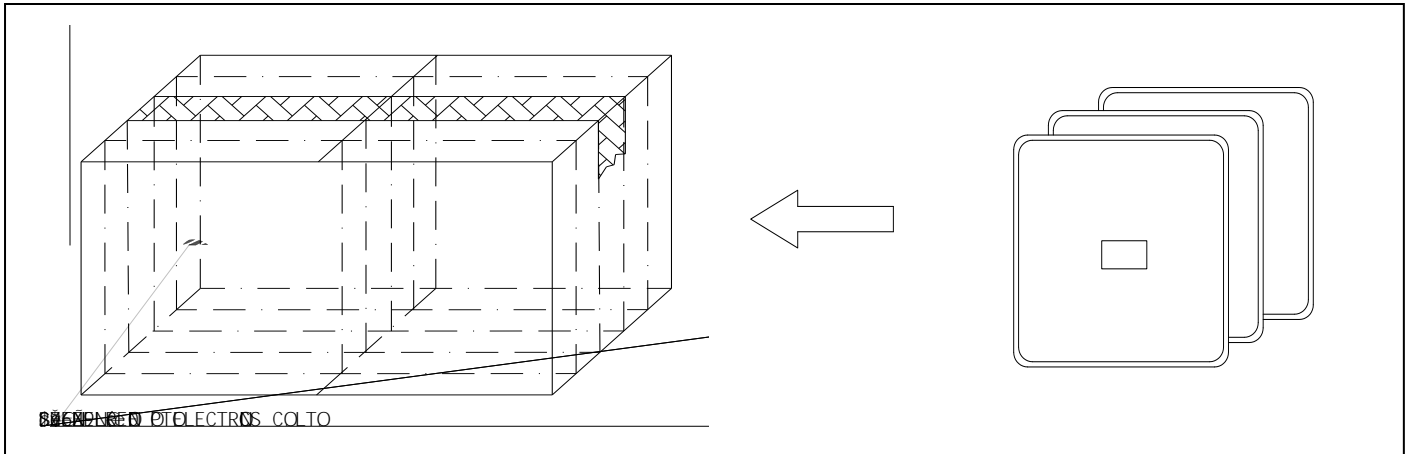
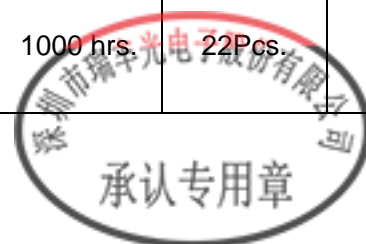


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

## 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.

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.



### 3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

#### 3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

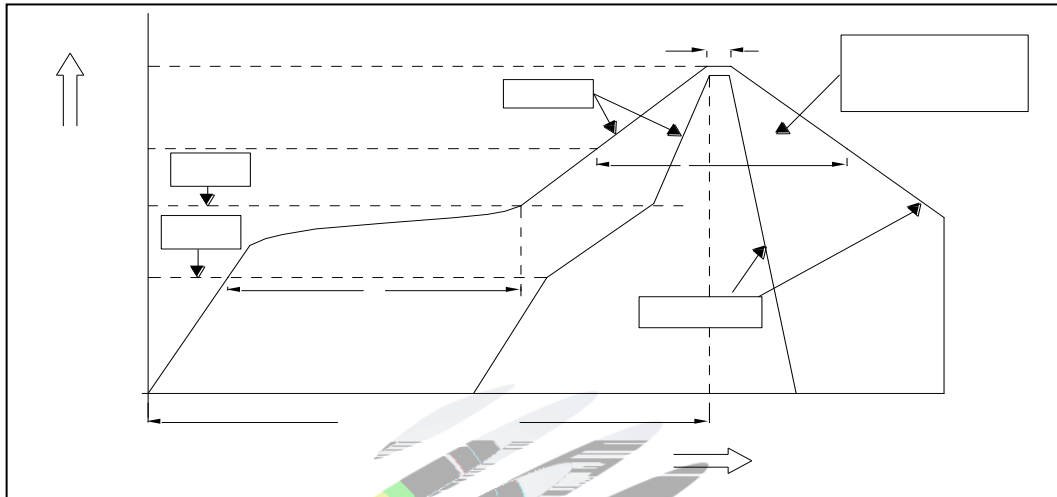
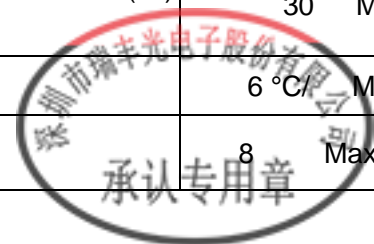


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

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 (TP) 5 °C	$(T_p)$	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. 24 LED

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

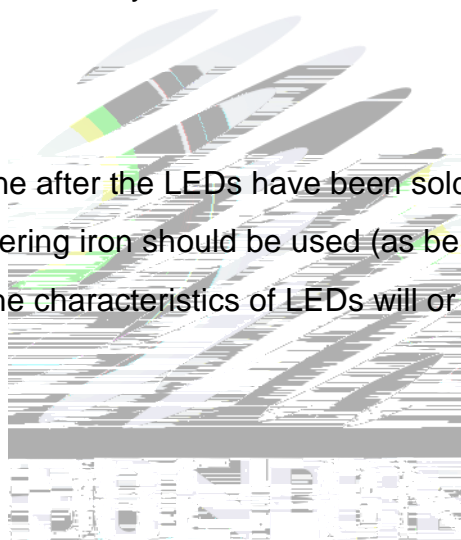
3.1.1 Soldering Iron

(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300°C 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) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.LED PCB

(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 can not be over 100PPM in the LED mating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement. LED LED 100PPM.

(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.

1500PPM LED LED 900PPM 900PPM

(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

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

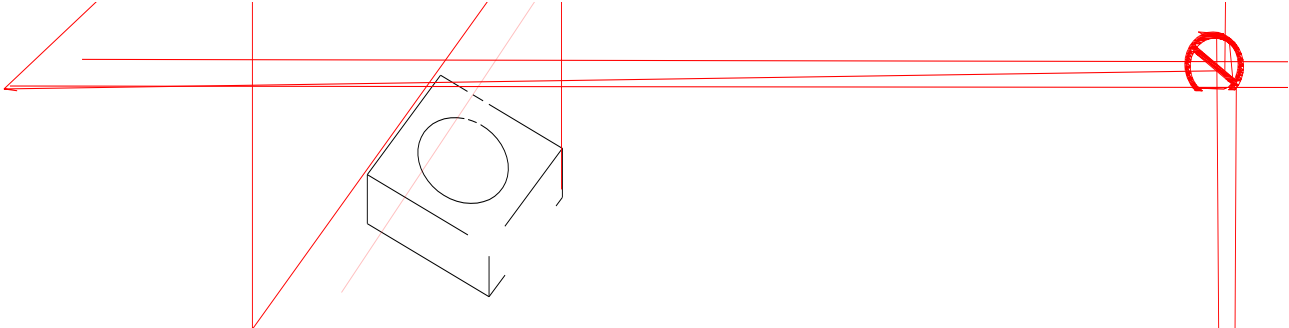
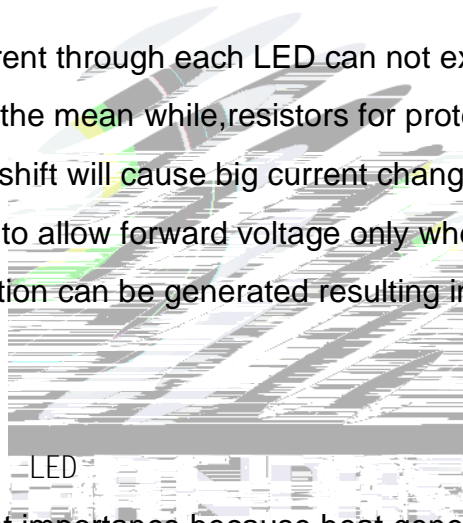


Fig 4-1 Handling Precautions 产品使用注意事项

(5) In designing a circuit, the current through each LED can not exceed the absolute maximum rating specified for each LED. In the mean while, 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.

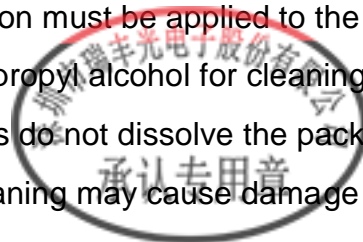
LED



(6) 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

(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





Date	Revisor	Version	Verifier	Remarks
2017.06.26		E/1		





Declare

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