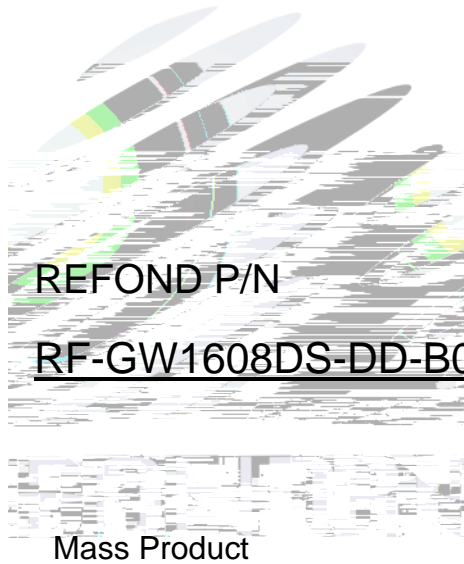


# SPECIFICATION



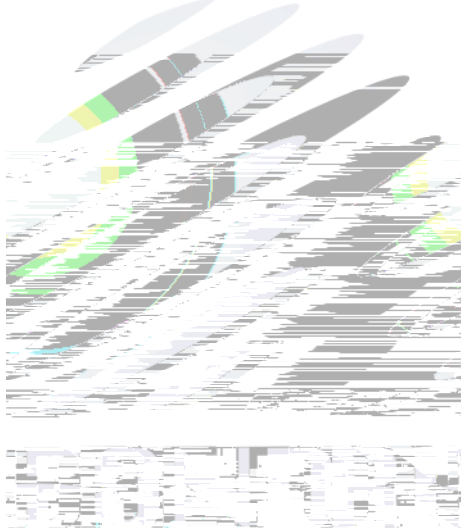
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# 1. Description

## 1.1 General Description

The White LED, which was fabricated by using a blue chip and yellow phosphor.



### 1.4 Package Dimension

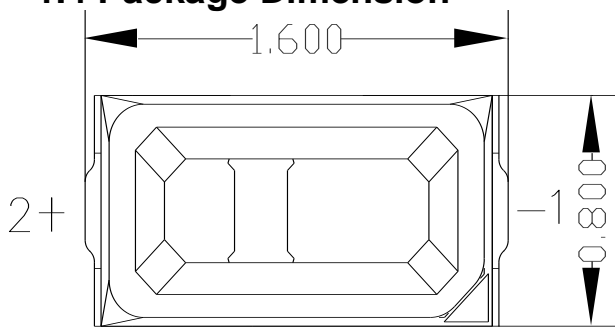


Fig.1-1 Top view

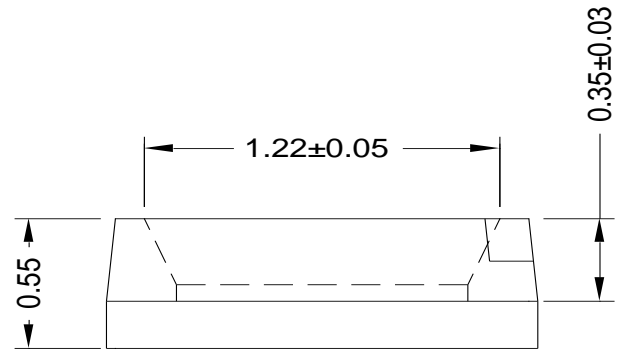


Fig.1-2 Side view

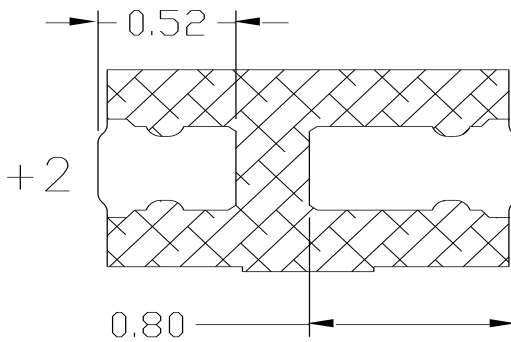


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

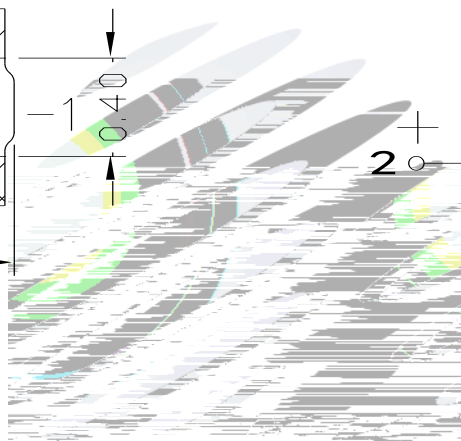


Fig.1-4 Polarity

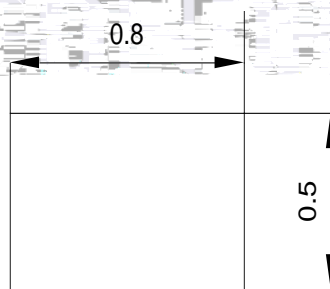
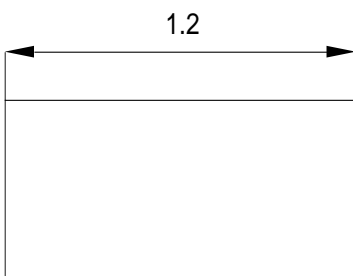


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

#### Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters.

All dimensions tolerances are 0.2mm unless otherwise noted.



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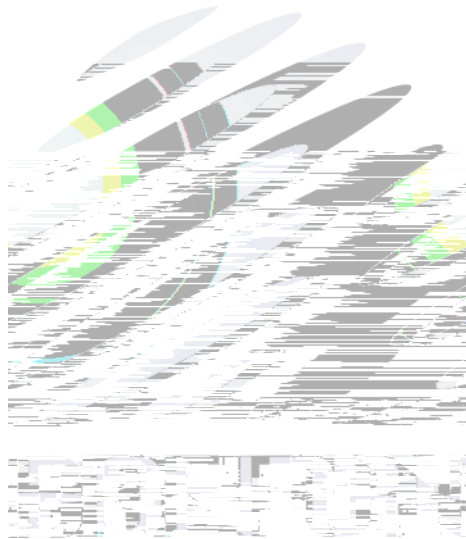


Table 1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ts=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power Dissipation	Pd	68	mW
Forward Current	IF	20	mA
Peak Forward Current Of Pulse	IFP	60	mA
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	ESD	1000	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +85	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +85	
Junction Temperature	Tj	95	

## Notes

- 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width.
- The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1V$ .
- The above color coordinates measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.005$ .
- The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance  $\pm 10\%$ .
- 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

## 1.6 Bin Range Of Forward Voltage and Luminous Flux (IF=5mA)

**BIN (IF=5mA)**

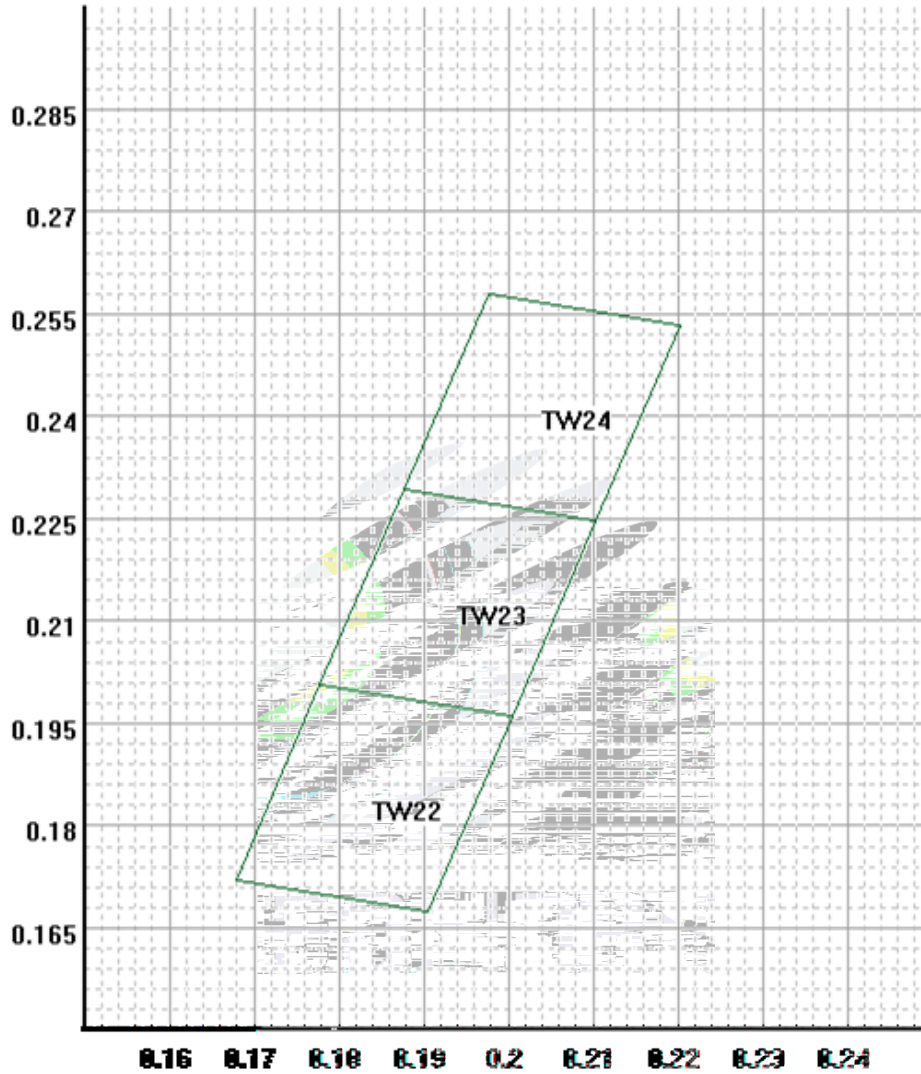


Fig. 1-6 The C.I.E Chromaticity Diagram CIE

Table 1-3 Bin Date Bin

BIN	X1	Y1	X2	Y2	X3	Y3	X4	Y4
TW22	0.1679	0.1718	0.1778	0.2004	0.2005	0.1958	0.1906	0.1672
TW23	0.1778	0.2004	0.1878	0.229	0.2104	0.2244	0.2005	0.1958
TW24	0.1878	0.2290	0.1977	0.2576	0.2203	0.2530	0.2104	0.2244

## 1.7 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves

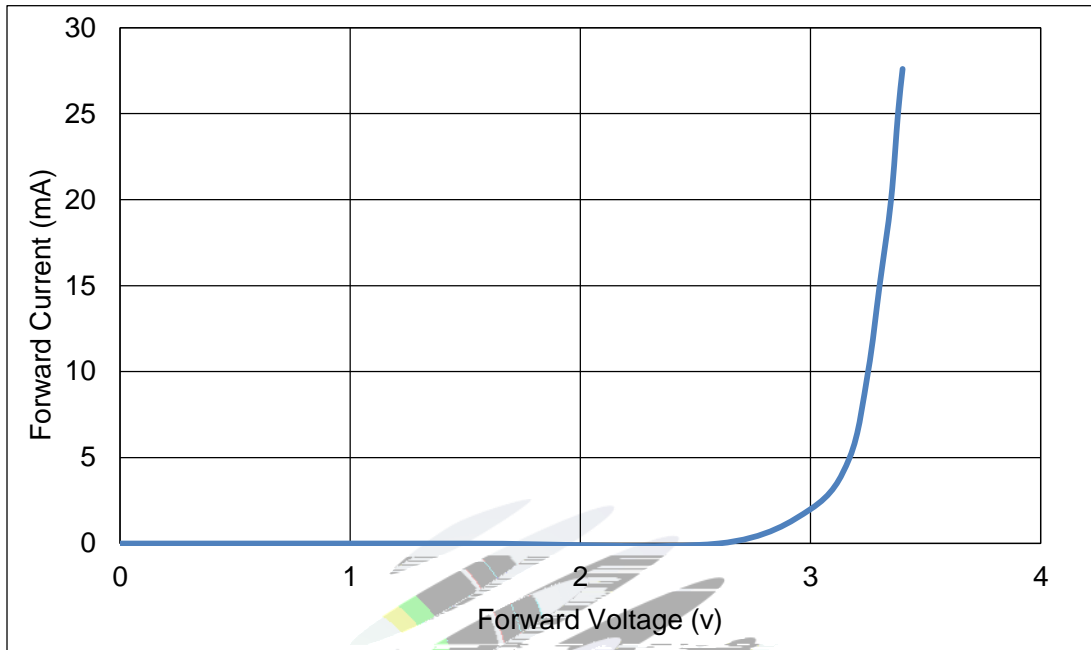


Fig. 1-7 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

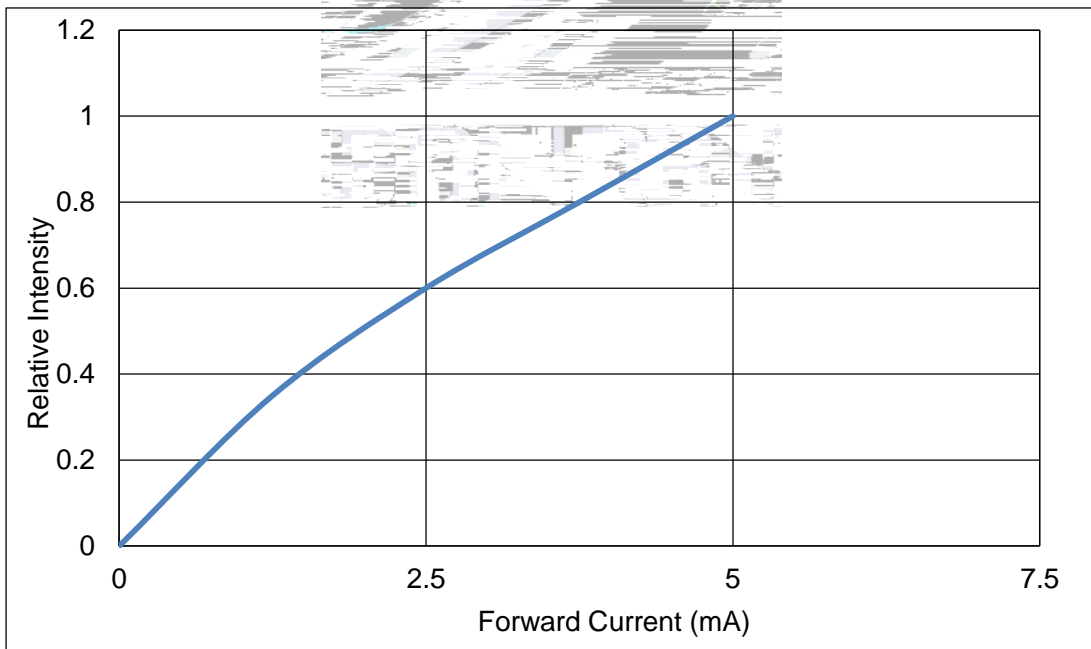


Fig. 1-8 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity



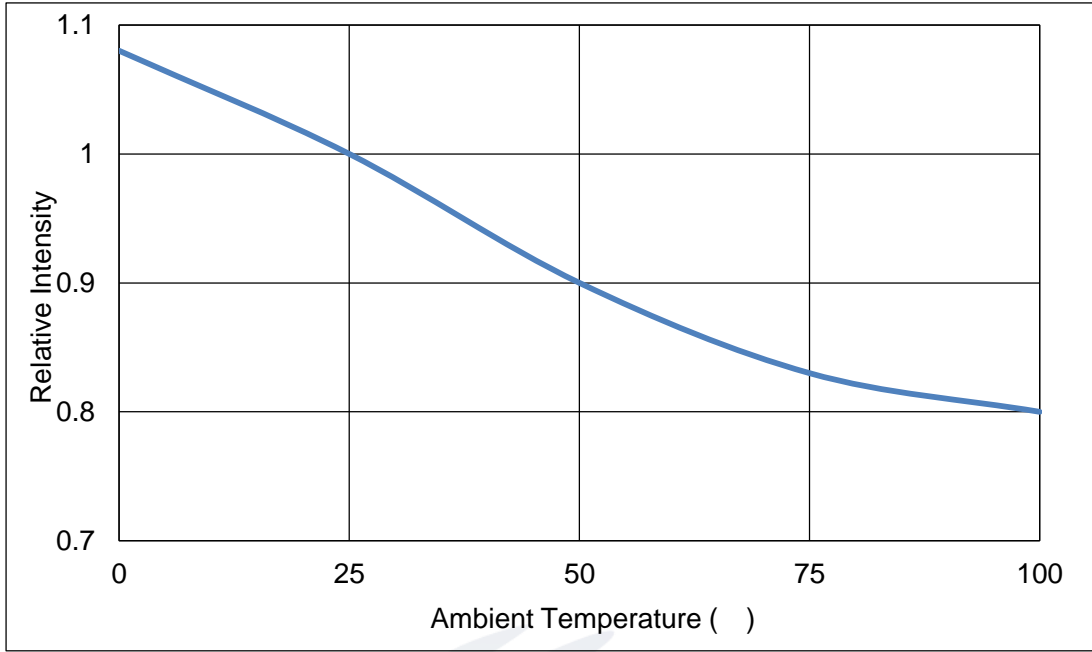


Fig. 1-9 Pin Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

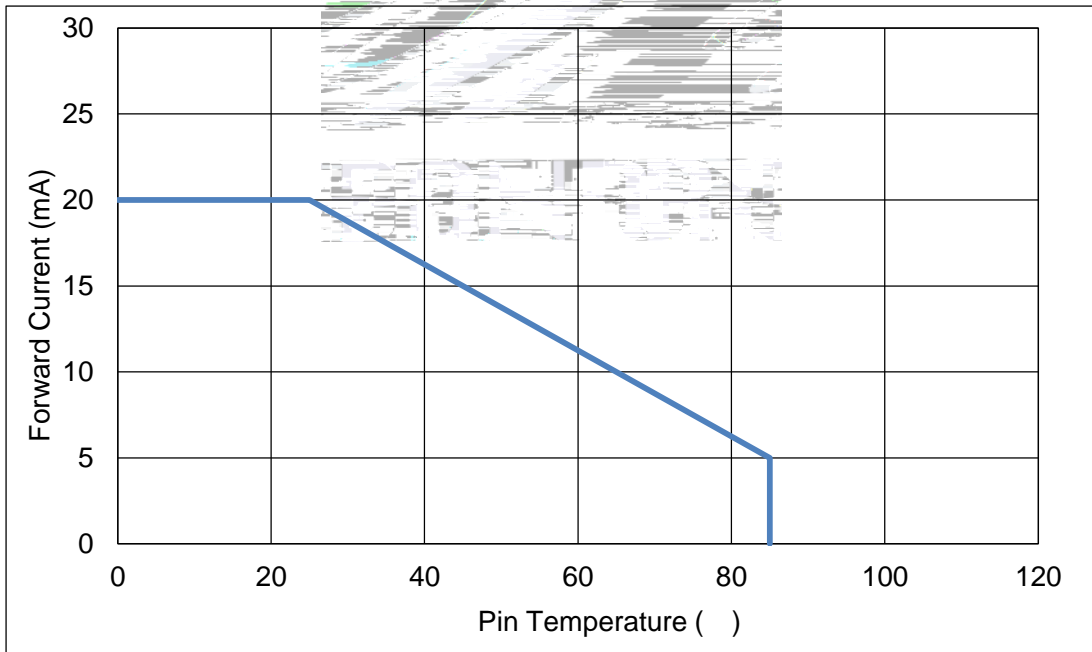


Fig. 1-10 Pin Temperature Vs Forward Current

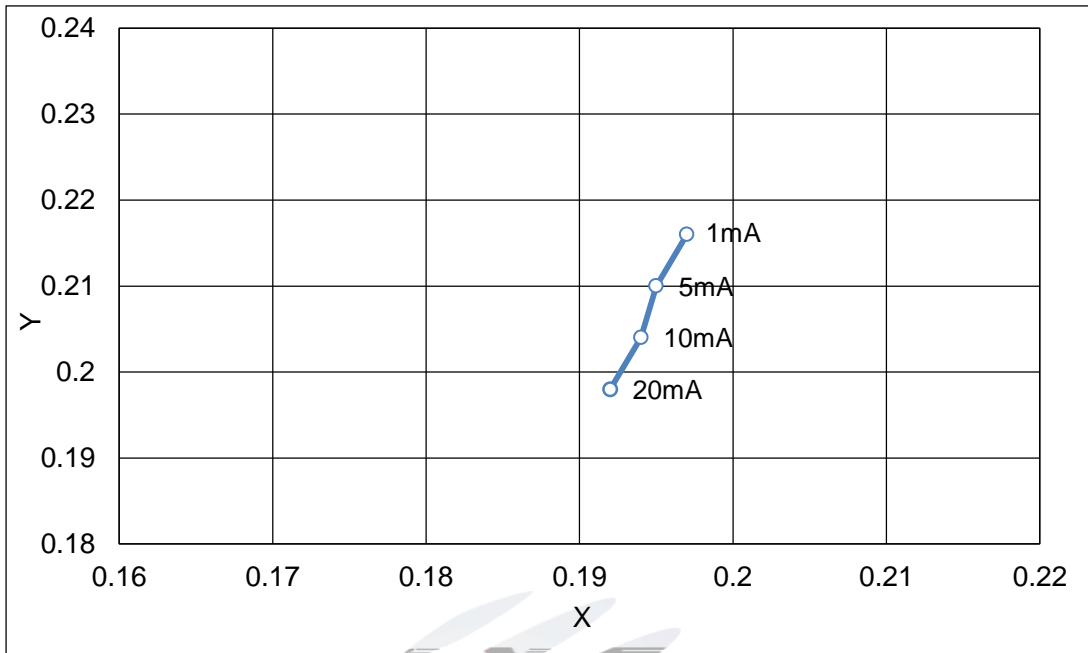


Fig. 1-11 Forward Current Vs Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25°C)

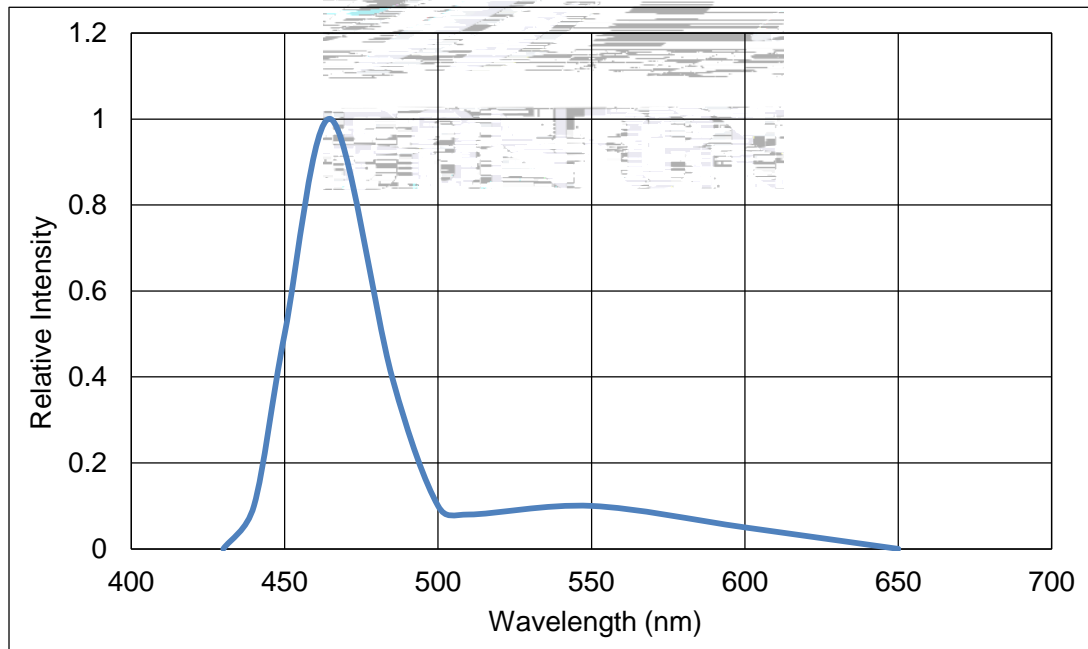


Fig. 1-12 Relative Intensity Vs Wavelength (Ta=25°C)

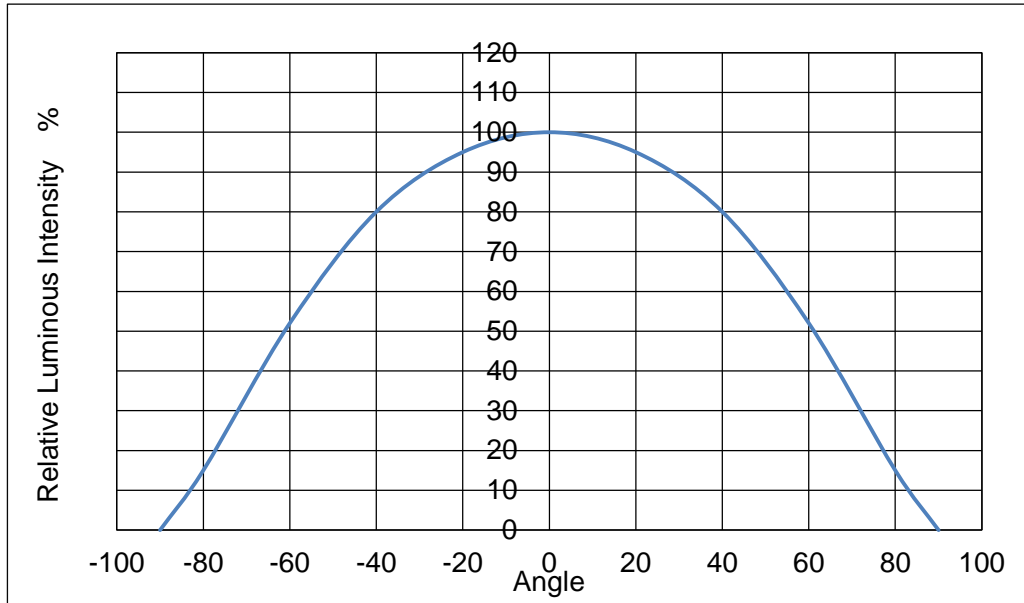
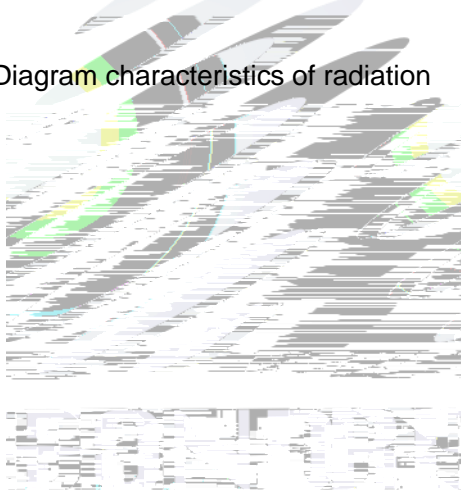


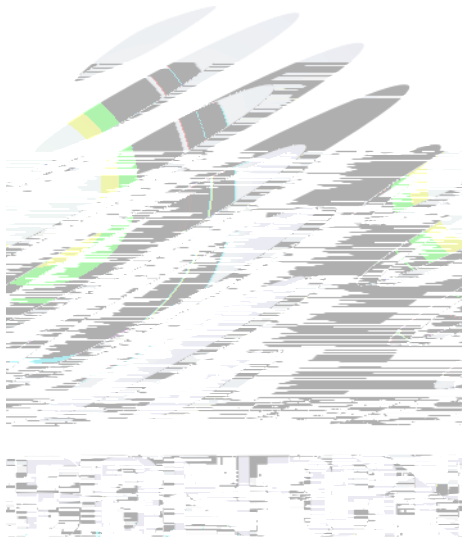
Fig. 1-13 Diagram characteristics of radiation



## 2. Packaging

### 2.1 Packaging Specification

Package:4000pcs/reel.                      4000pcs



### 2.1.3 Label Form Specification

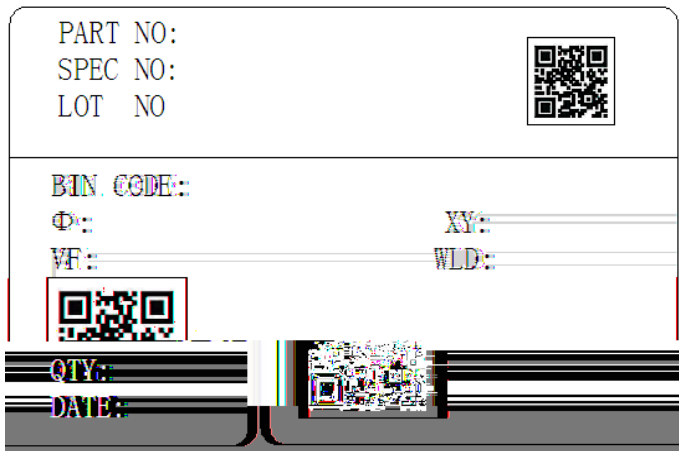


Table 2-2 Parameter

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

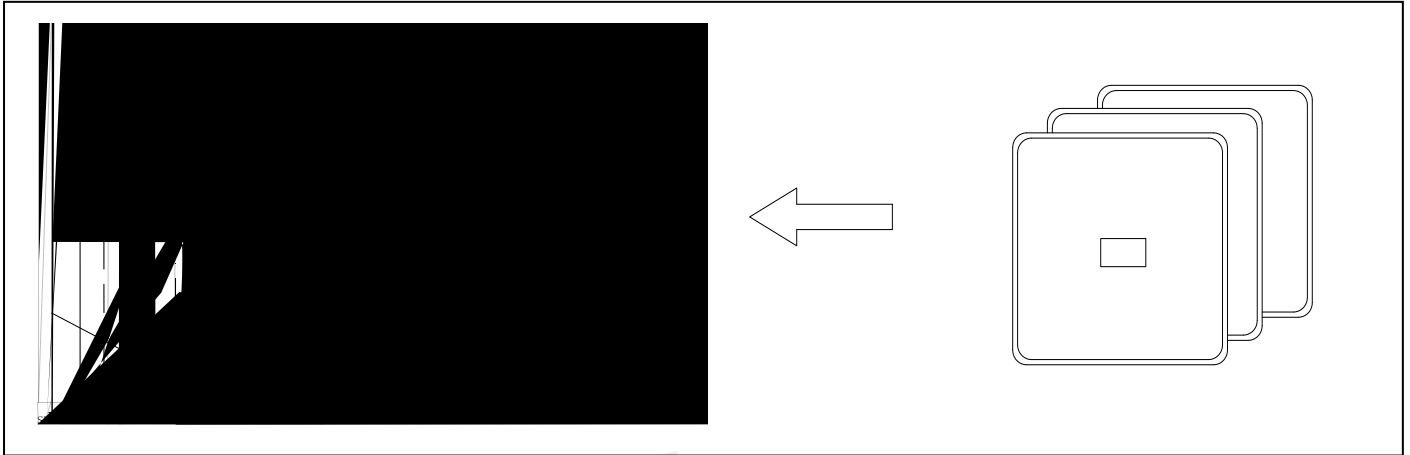


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

## 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	T <sub>emp</sub> :100	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1
Low Temperature Storage	JESD22-A119	T <sub>emp</sub> :-40	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1
Life Test	JESD22-A108	T <sub>a</sub> =25 I <sub>F</sub> =5mA	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	$V_F$	$I_F=5mA$	-	U.S.L*)x1.1
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R= 5V$	-	U.S.L*)x2.0
Luminous Flux		$I_F=5mA$	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

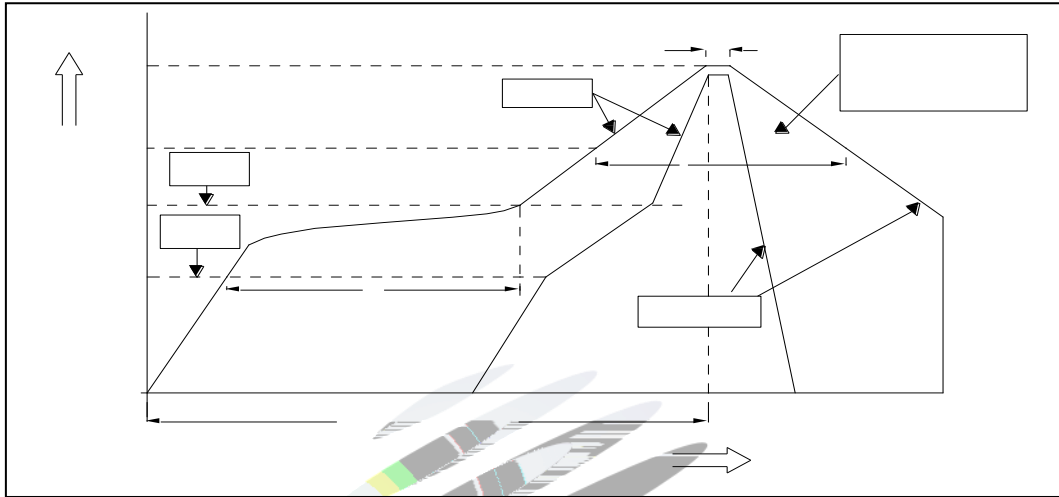


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

Table 3-1 Parameter

Average temperature rise speed	$T_{smx}$ $T_p$	3 °C/ Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature	( $T_{smin}$ )	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature	( $T_{smx}$ )	200 °C
Preheating: Time	$T_{smin}$ $T_{smx}$	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
5 °C		
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)Whensoldering , do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

3.1.1 Soldering Iron

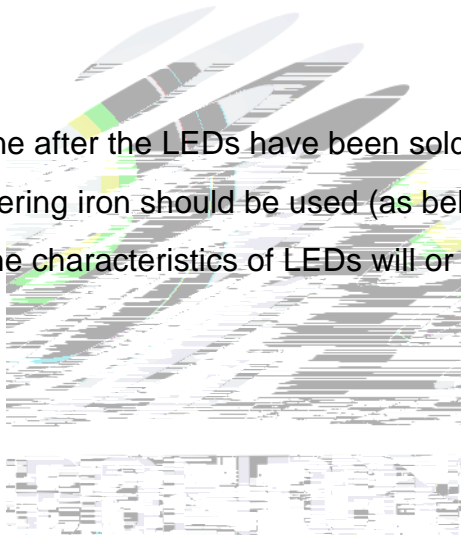
(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300°C less than 3 seconds

(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

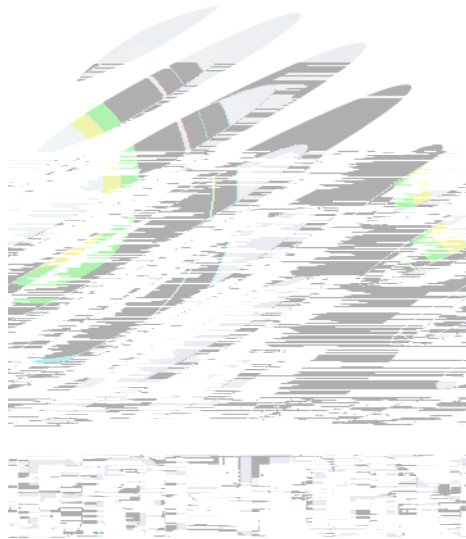
(1) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.LED

(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.



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(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.

(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

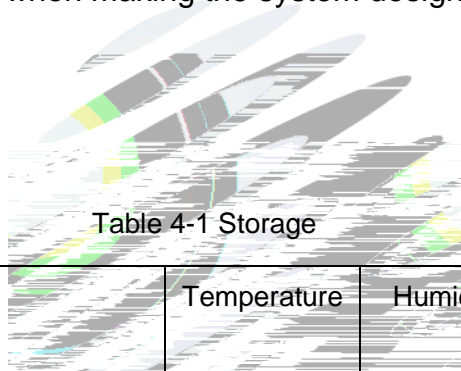


Table 4-1 Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	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 ) °C for above 24 hours.

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).

