

SPECIFICATION

REFOND P/N

Mass Product

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1. Description

1.1 General Description

This production has a high reliability, good heat dissipation, are widely used in the disinfection, uv sterilization, Air purification, etc.

1.2 Features

Size(mm):3.7*3.7*3.45.



1.4 Package Dimension

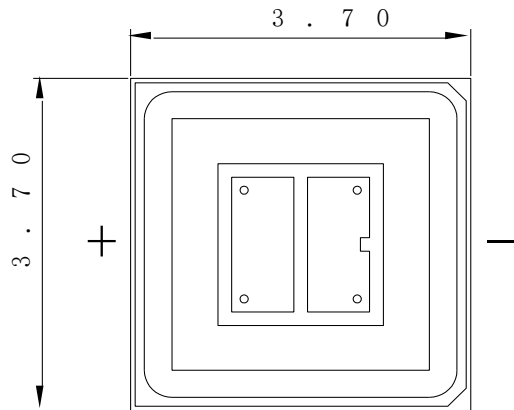


Fig.1-1 Top view

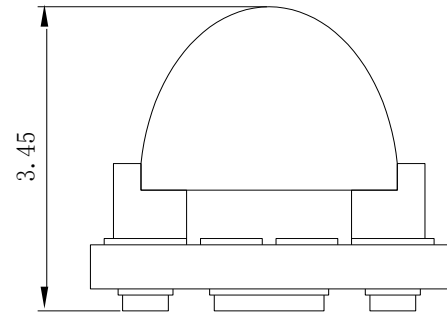


Fig.1-2 Side view

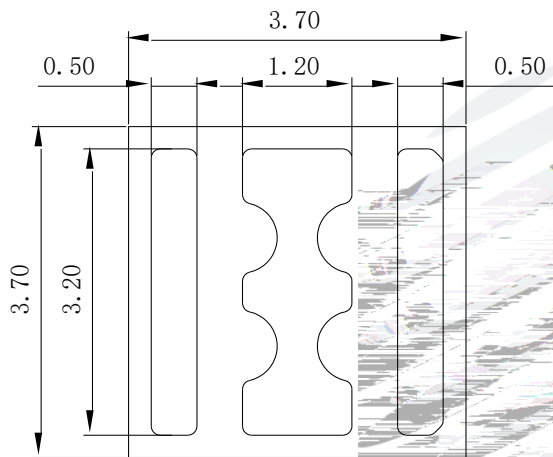
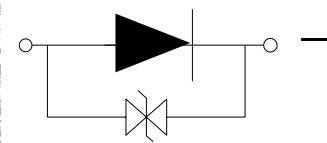


Fig.1-3 Bottom view



Polarity

Fig.1-4 Polarity

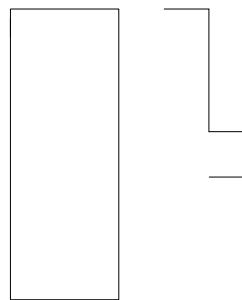


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters.

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

1.5 Product Parameters

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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Maximum Power Dissipation	P_D	1.2	W
Peak Forward Current	I_{FP}	150	mA
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.
2. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 0.1V$.
3. The above wavelength measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 2nm$.
4. The above radiation flux measurement allowance tolerance $\pm 10\%$.
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
8. ESD yield is over 90% at 1000V ESD (HBM). ESD protection during products handing is needed.

1.6 Typical optical characteristics curves

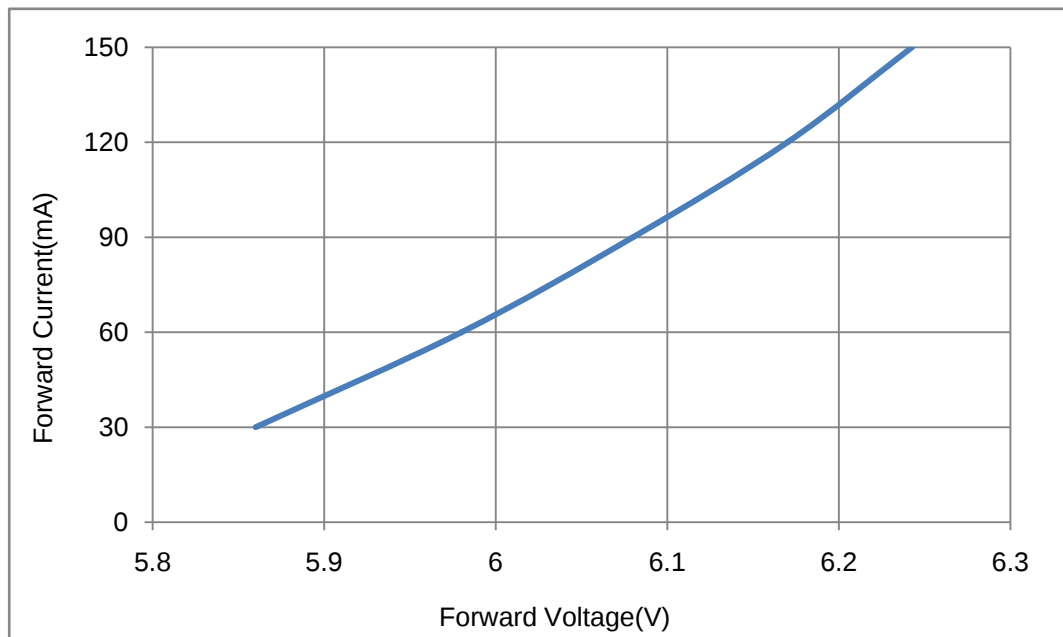


Fig.1- Forward Voltage Vs. Forward Current

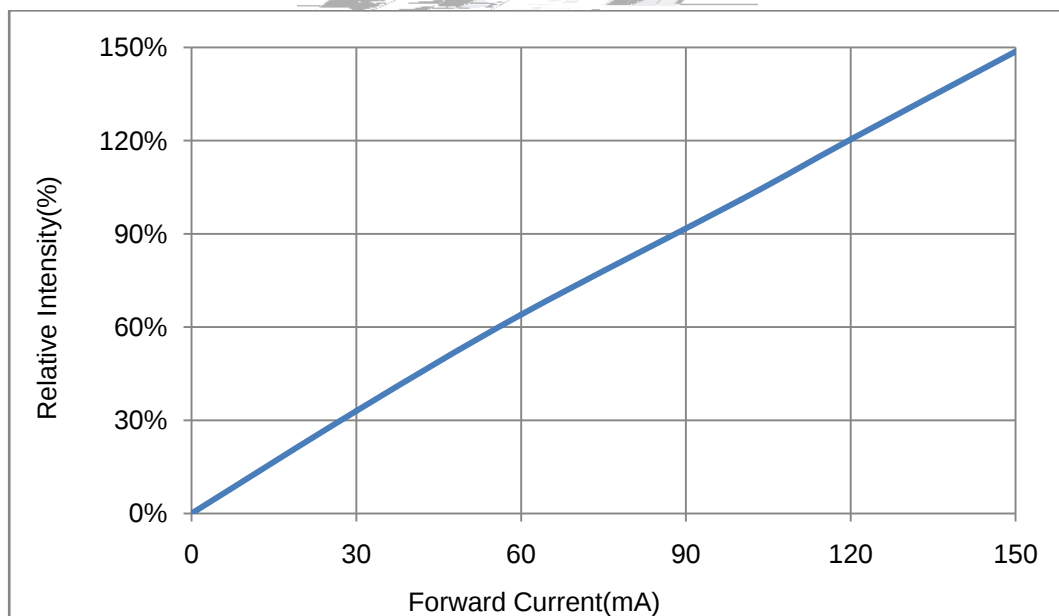


Fig.2- Forward Current Vs. Relative Power

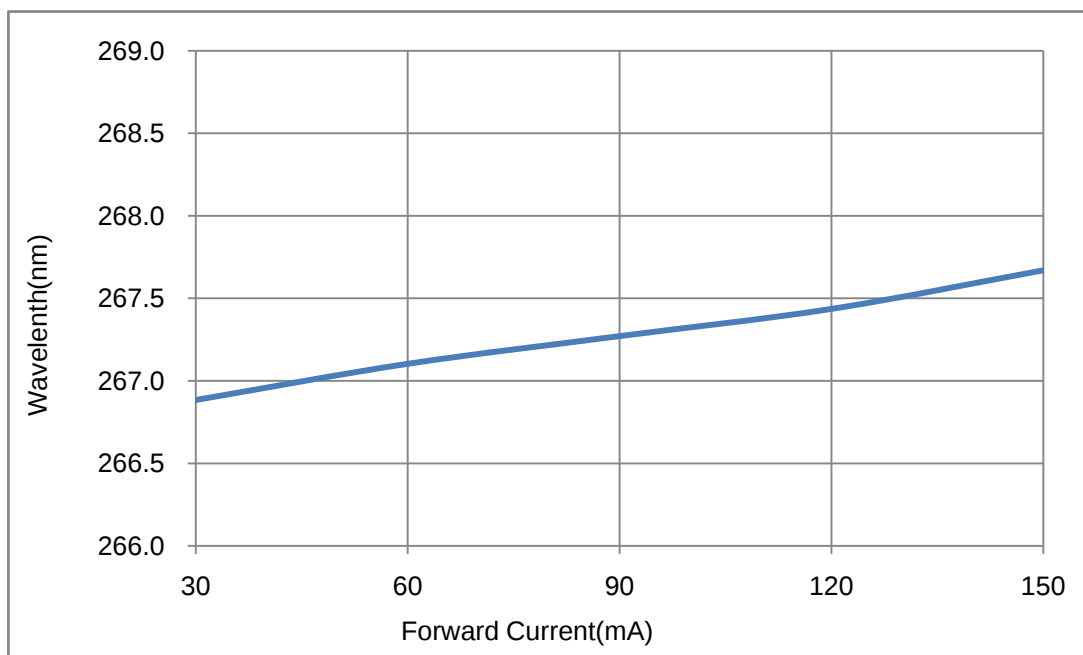


Fig.3- Peak Wavelength Vs. Forward Current

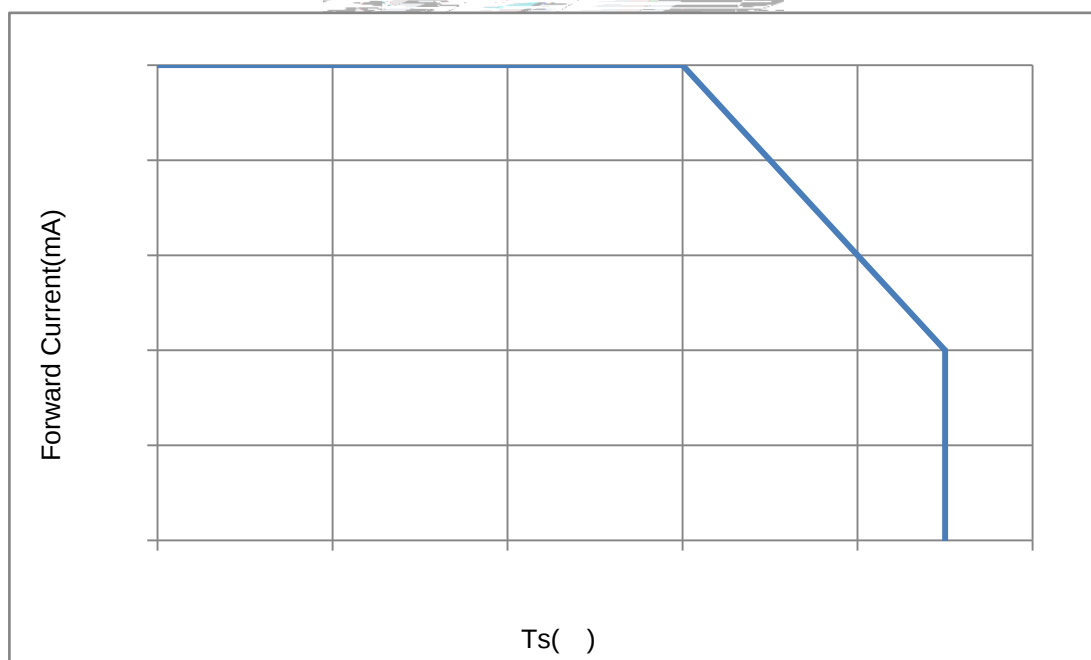
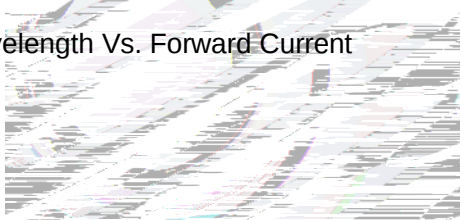


Fig.4-Ts Temperature VS. Forward Current

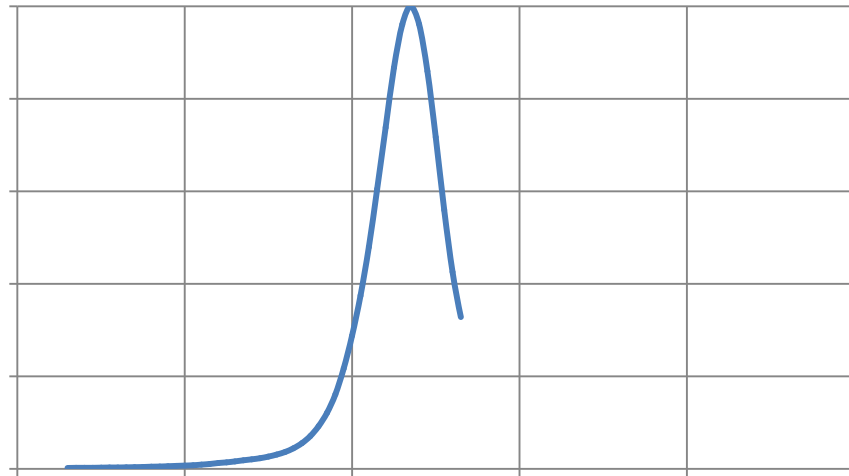


Fig.5-Spectrum Distribution

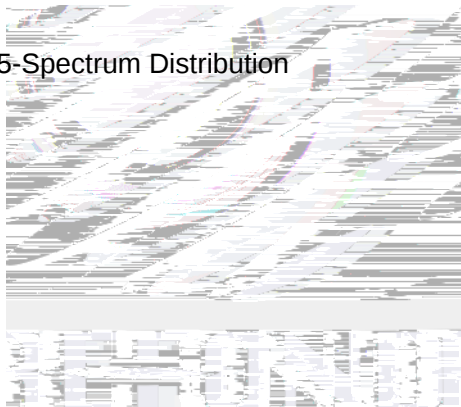


Fig.6- Radiation Diagram



2.3 Cardboard Box

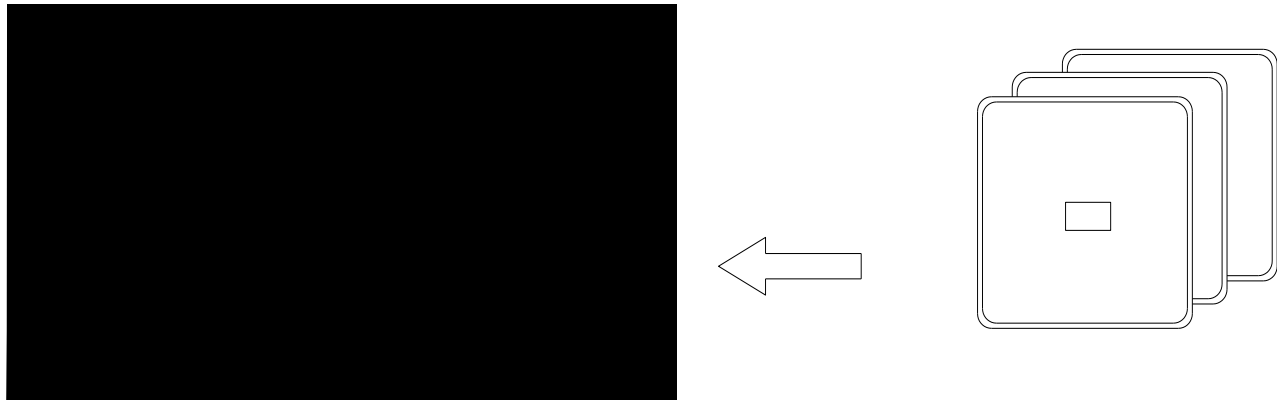


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

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 =100mA	1000Hrs.	10Pcs.	0/1



3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

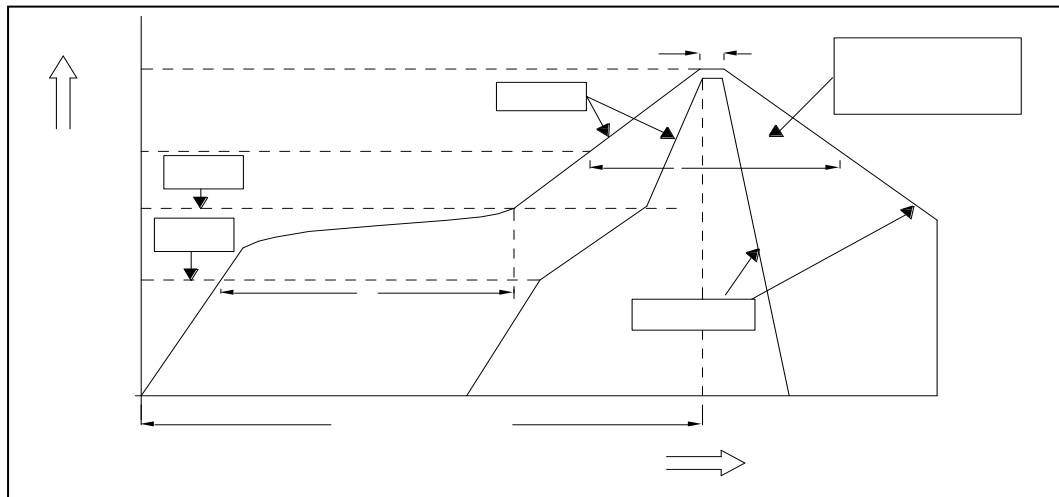


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

Table 3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

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

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

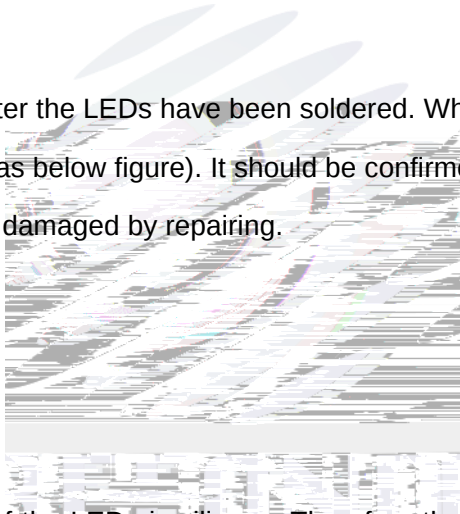
(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300 less than 3 seconds.

(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) 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 use the picking up nozzle, the pressure on the silicone resin should be proper. LED

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

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

(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 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.

(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.

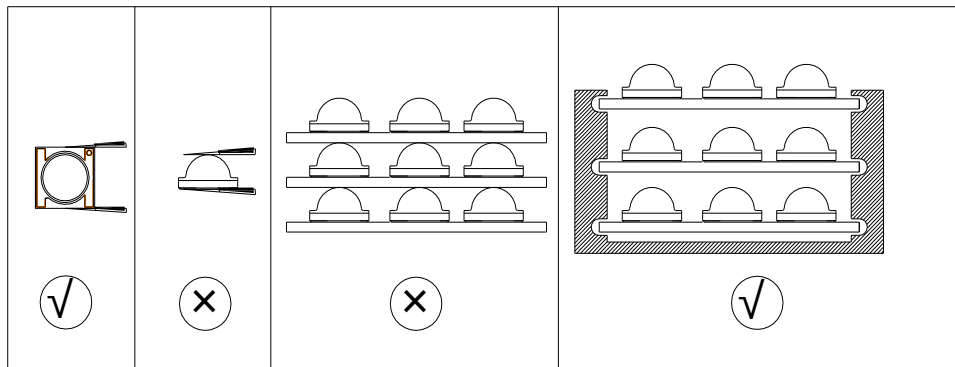


Fig 4-1 Operate Method

(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.

(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

(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.



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.