

SPECIFICATION



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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):3.5*3.5*1.4.

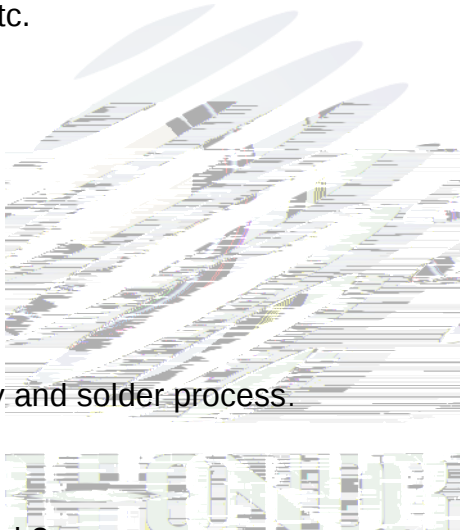
Viewing angle:120° .

Suitable for all SMT assembly and solder process.

Available on tape and reel.

Moisture sensitivity level: Level 3.

RoHS compliant.



1.3 Application

Ultraviolet disinfection.

UV sterilization.

Air purification.

General use.

1.4 Package Dimension

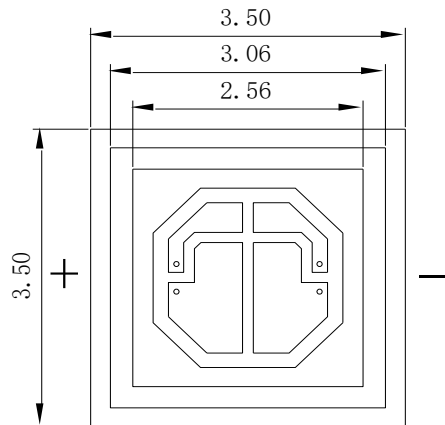


Fig.1-1 Top view



Fig.1-2 Side view

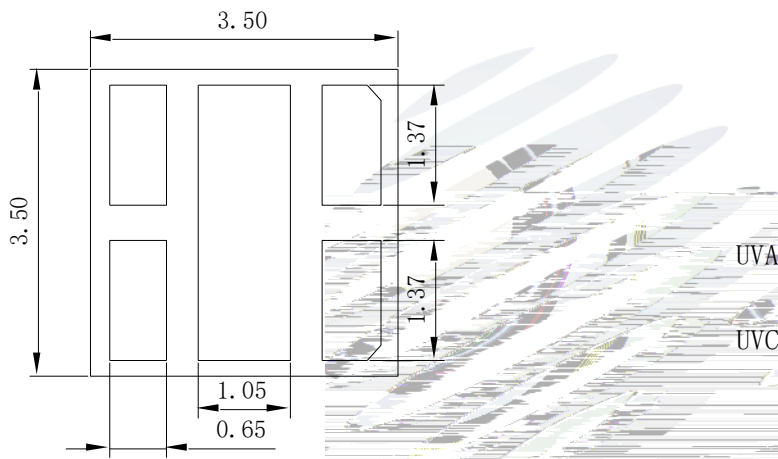


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

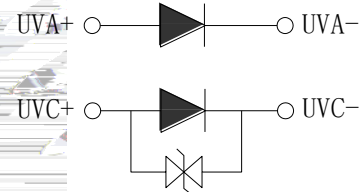


Fig.1-4 Polarity

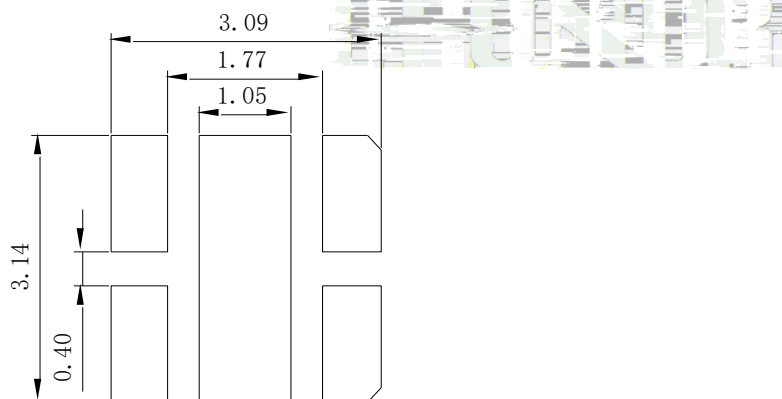


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters.

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

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

Forward Voltage

V



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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Maximum Power Dissipation	P_D	0.45	W
Peak Forward Current	I_{FP}	40	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

- 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width.
- The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 0.1V$.
- The above wavelength measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 2nm$.
- The above radiation flux 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
- ESD yield is over 90% at 1000V ESD (HBM). ESD protection during products handing is needed.

1.6 Typical optical characteristics curves

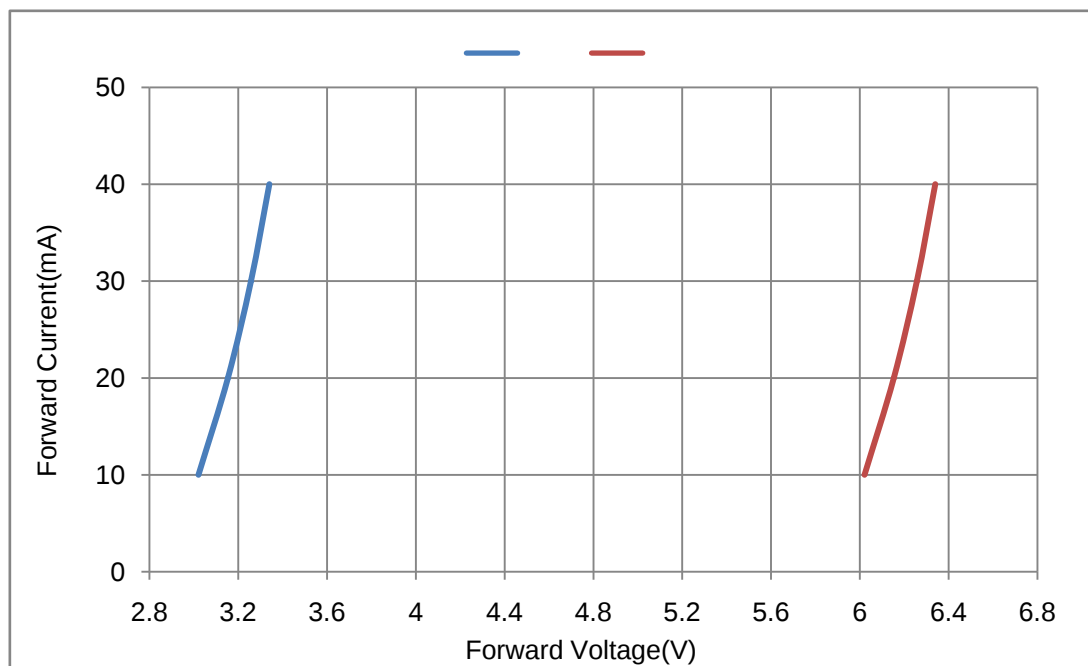


Fig.1- Forward Voltage Vs. Forward Current

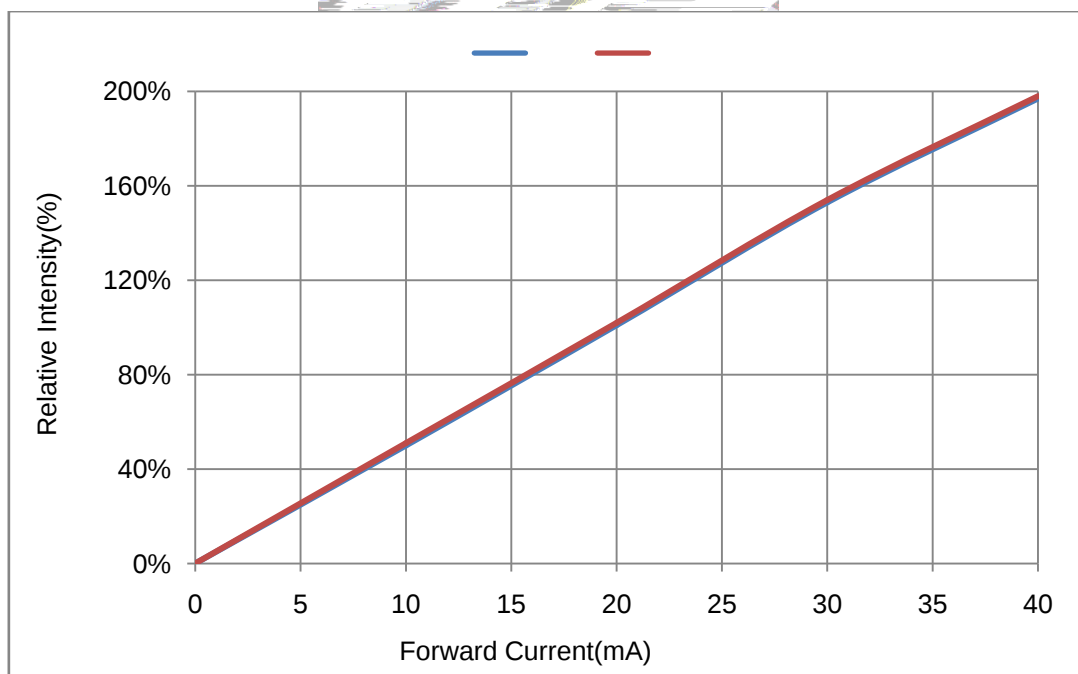


Fig.2- Forward Current Vs. Relative Power

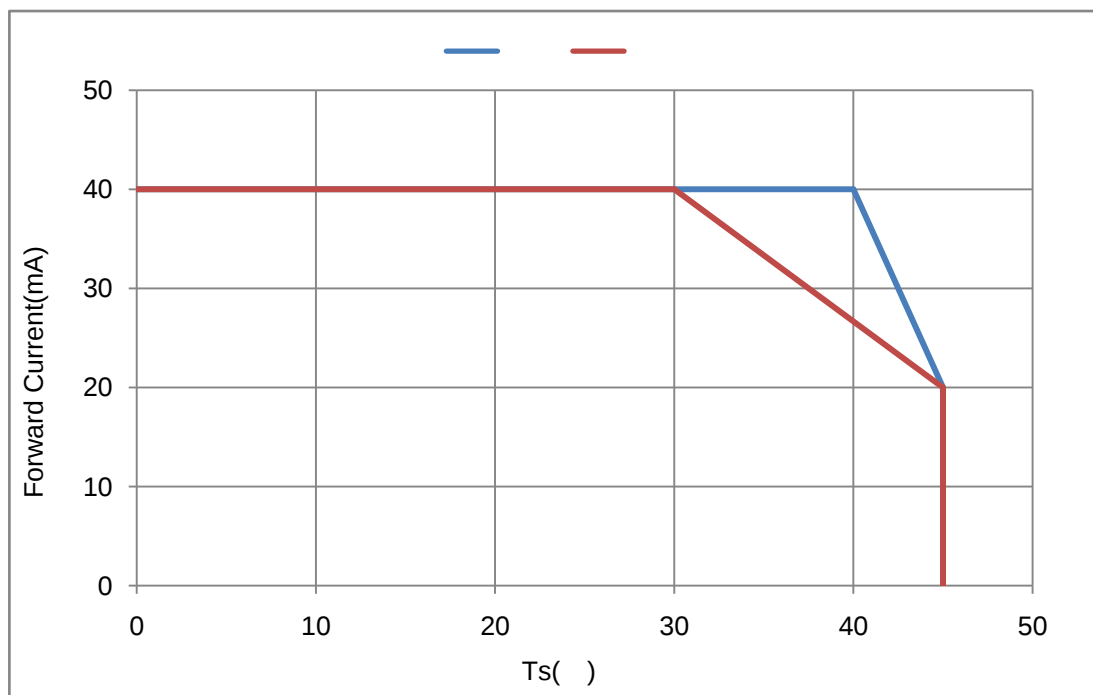


Fig.3-Ts Temperature VS. Forward Current

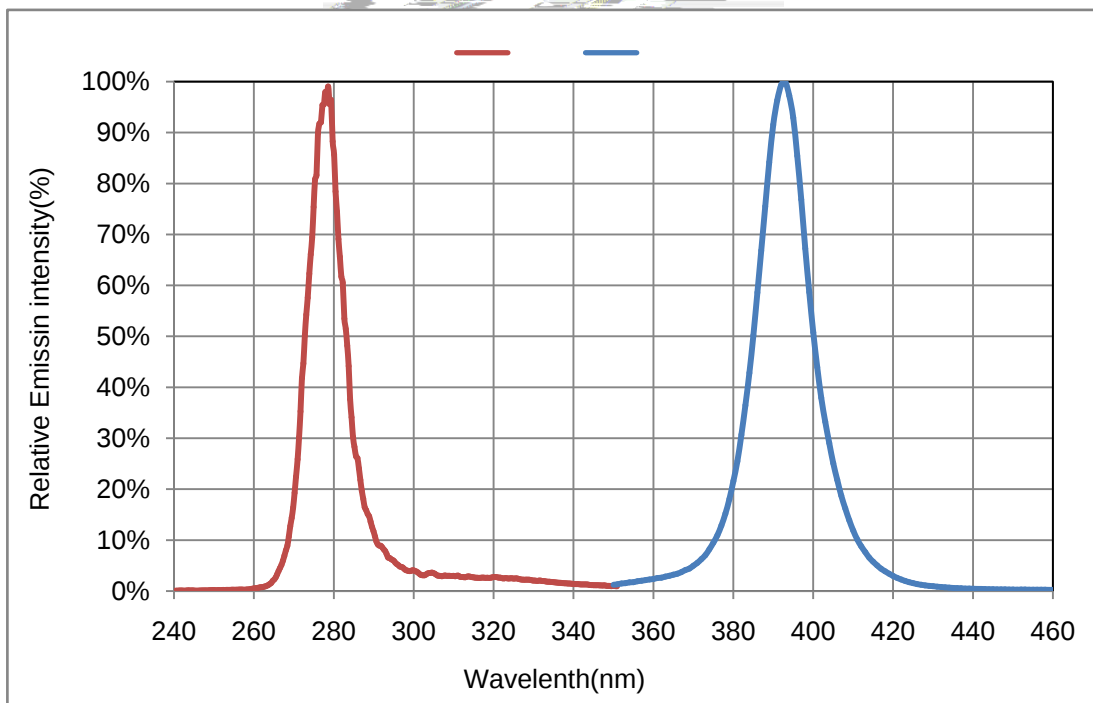


Fig.4-Spectrum Distribution

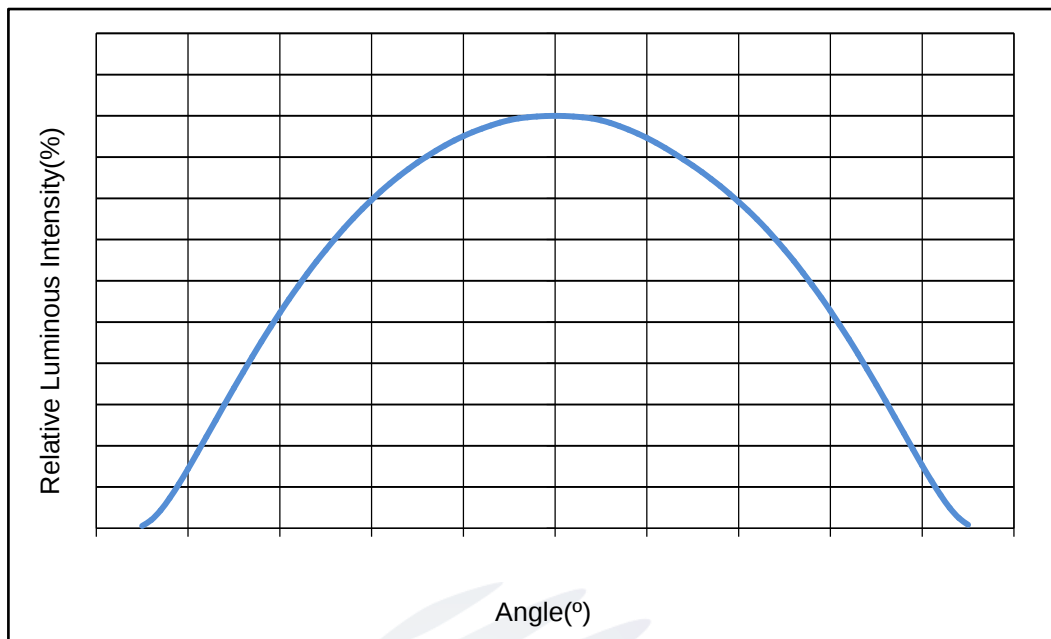


Fig.5- Radiation Diagram



2. Packaging

2.1 Packaging Specification

Package:1000pcs/reel.

2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

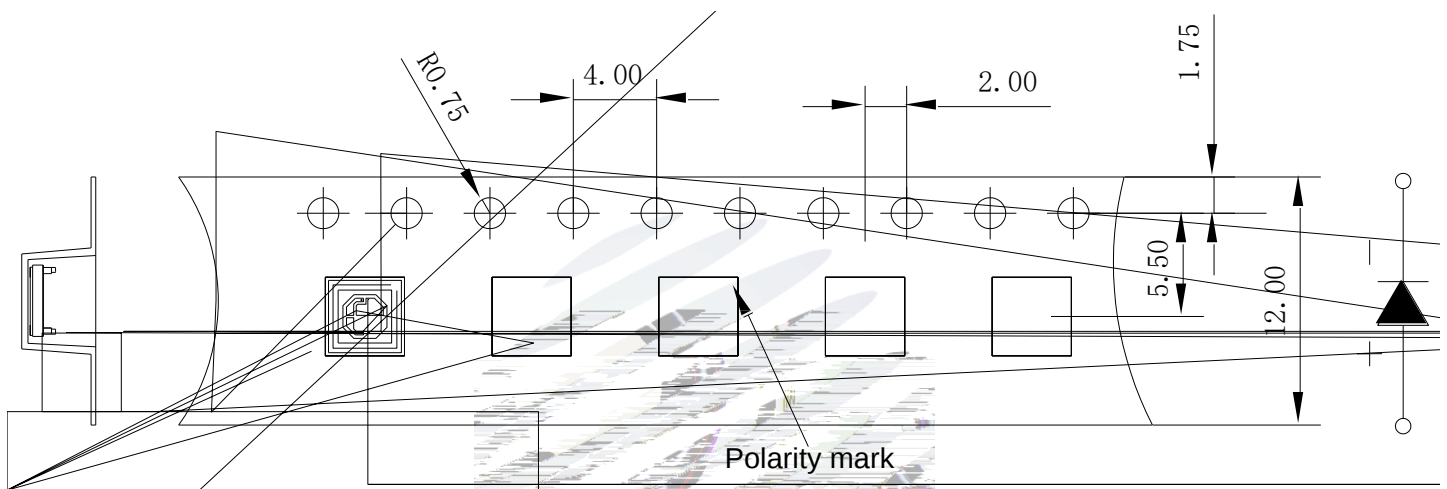
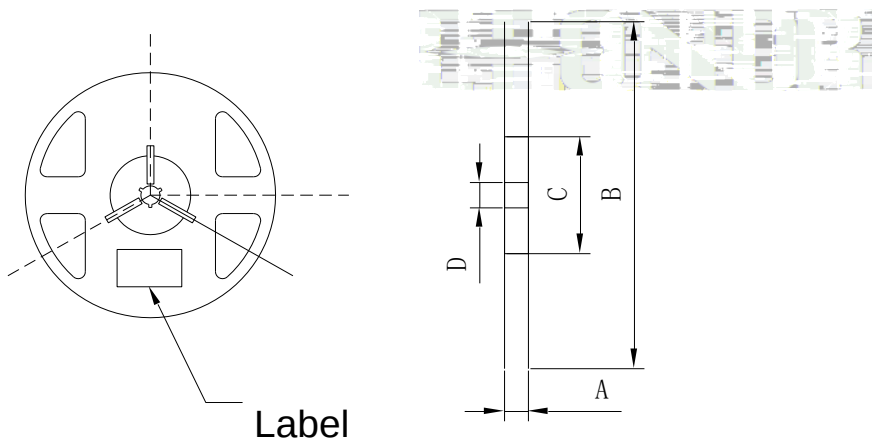


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

2.1.2 Reel Dimension



Reel Dimension

A	12 0.1mm
B	178 1mm
C	60 1mm
D	13.0 0.5mm

Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension

Notes

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

2.1.3 Label Form Specification

PART NO.		QR CODE
SPEC NO.		
LOT NO.		
BIN CODE		
Φ_e	WLP	
V_F		
QR CODE	QTY:	
	DATE:	

Fig. 2-3 Label Form Specification

Label Form Specification

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

2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

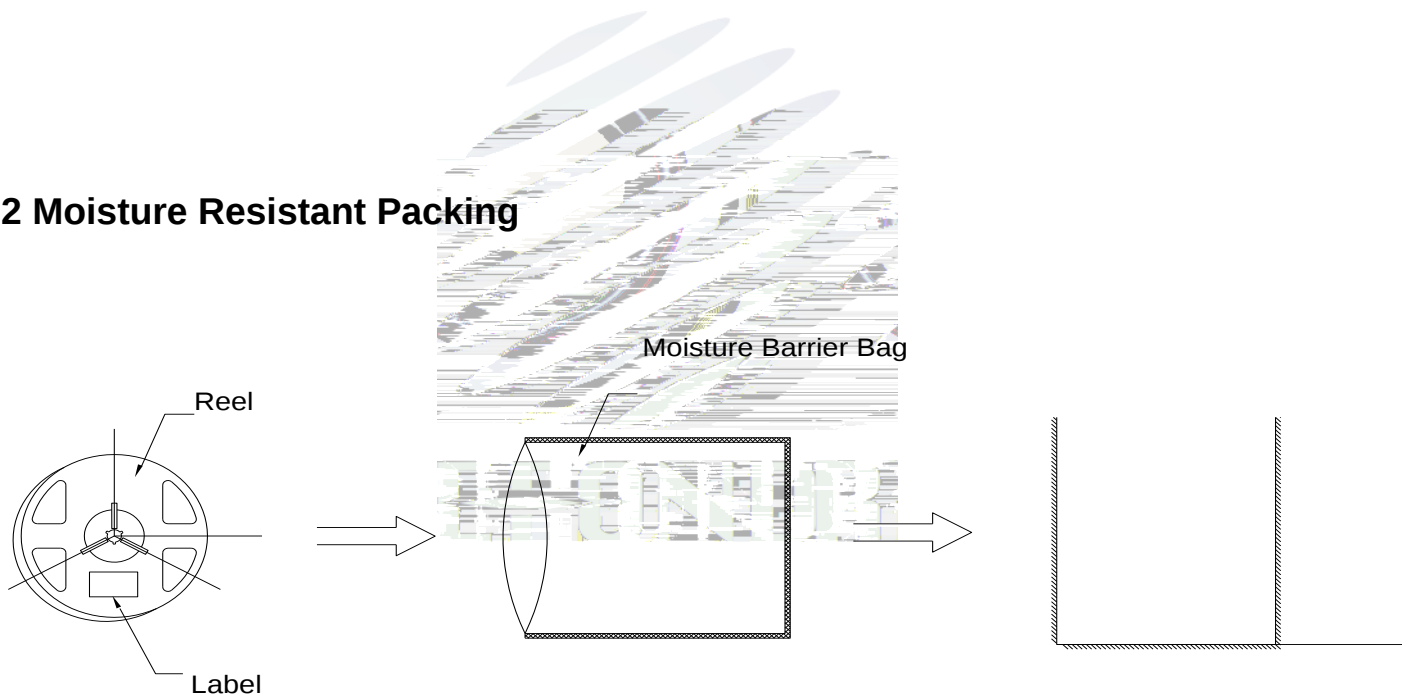


Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing Process

2.3 Cardboard Box

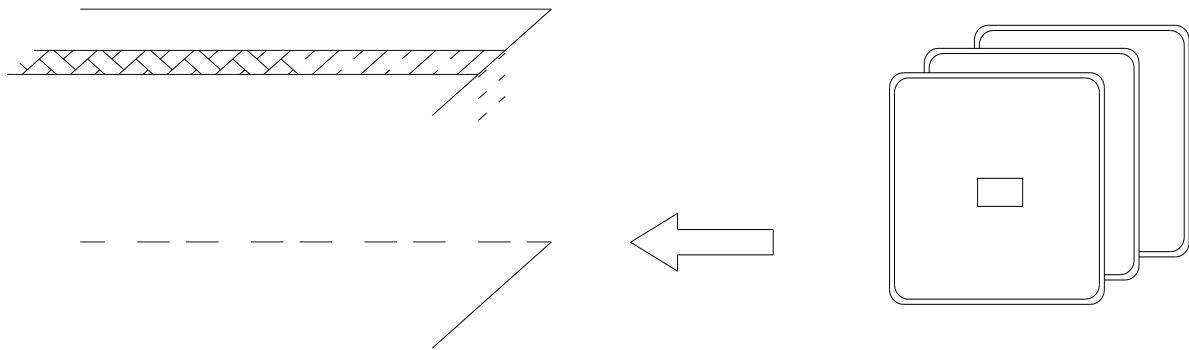


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

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 =20mA	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	$I_F=20mA$	-	$U.S.L^*) \times 1.1$
Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R = 10V$	-	$U.S.L^*) \times 2.0$
Total radiant flux	e	$I_F=20mA$	$L.S.L^*) \times 0.7$	-

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 回流焊说明

3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

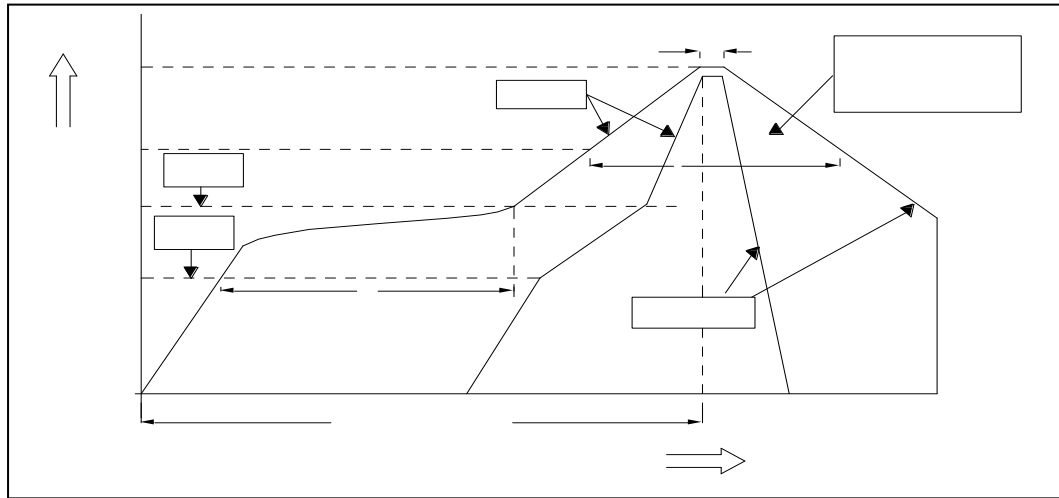


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

Table 3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

Average temperature rise speed	T _{smx} T _p	Max 3 °C/ s 3 °C/
Preheating: minimum temperature	(T _{sm})	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature	(T _{smx})	200 °C
Preheating: Time	T _{sm} T _{smx}	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



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.

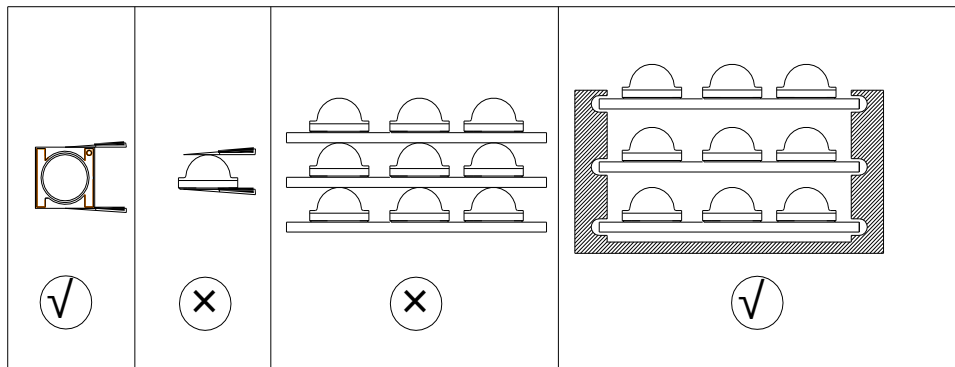
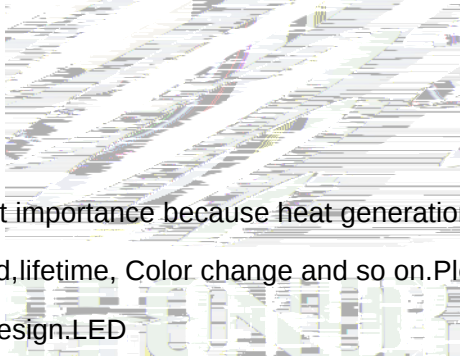


Fig 4-1 Operate Method

(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.



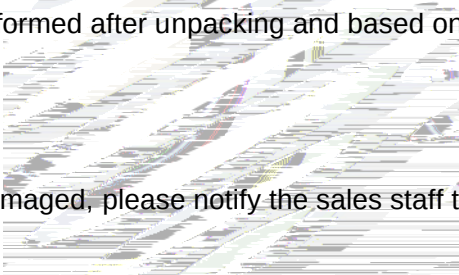
(6) Thermal Design is paramount importance because heat generation may result in the Characteristics decline, such as brightness decreased, lifetime, Color change and so on. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs when making the system design. LED

(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.

Table 4-1Storage

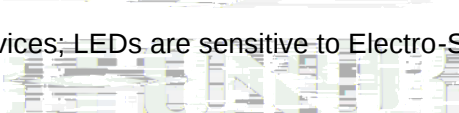
Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	30	75%	Within 1 Year From Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	30	60%	24hours 24
Baking		60 5	-	24hours 24

(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.



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).



(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.

Date	Revisor	Version	Verifier	Remarks
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Declare

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