

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, phototherapy, sensor light, Bio-Analysis/Detection, Counterfeit Detectors, etc.

1.2 Features

Size(mm):3.7*3.7*1.8.

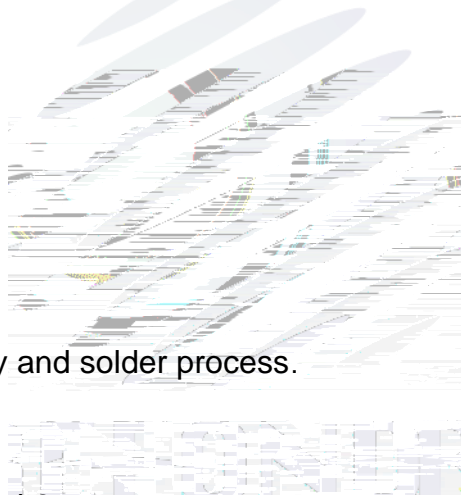
Viewing angle:120° .

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.

Phototherapy.

Bio-Analysis/Detection.

General use.

1.4 Package Dimension

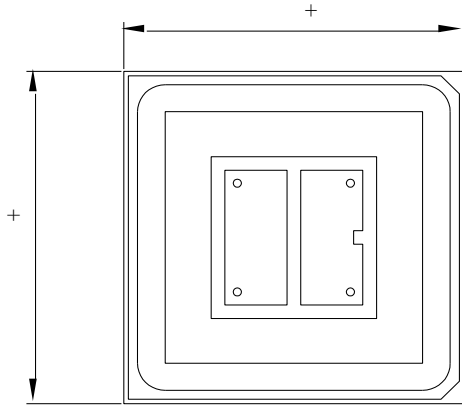


Fig.1-1 Top view



Fig.1-2 Side view

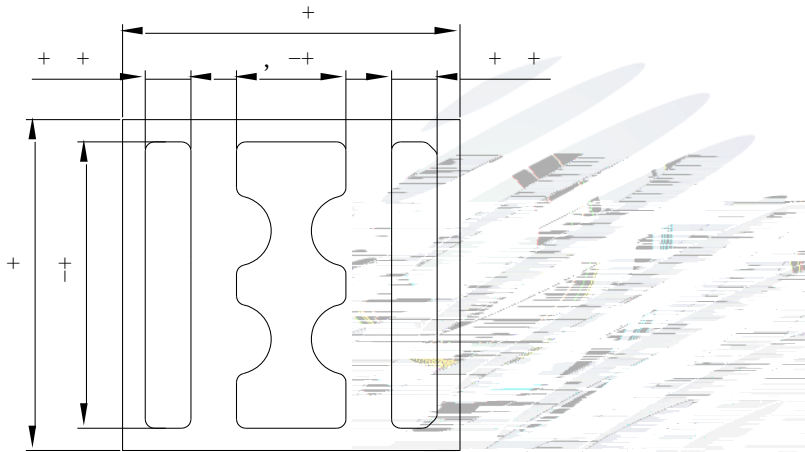


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

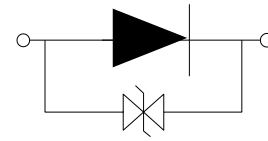


Fig.1-4 Polarity

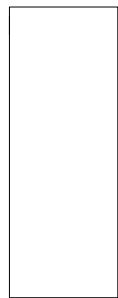


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters.

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

1.5 Product Parameters

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

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Code	Value			Unit
				Min.	Typ	Max.	
Forward Voltage	V _F	I _F =150mA	B16	4.0	---	4.2	V
			B17	4.2	---	4.4	
			B18	4.4	---	4.6	
			B19	4.6	---	4.8	
			B20	4.8	---	5.0	
			B21	5.0	---	5.2	
			B22	5.2	---	5.4	
			B23	5.4	---	5.6	
			B24	5.6	---	5.8	
			B25	5.8	---	6.0	
			B26	6.0	---	6.2	
B27	6.2	---	6.4				
Reverse Current	I _R	V _R =10V	---	---	---	5	uA
Total radiant flux	e	I _F =150mA	1J04	10	---	15	mW
			1J05	15	---	20	
Peak wavelength		I _F =150mA	UA42	305	---	310	nm
			UA43	310	311	315	
Spectrum Half width		I _F =150mA	---	10	13	15	nm
Viewing Angle		I _F =150mA	---	---	120	---	deg
Thermal Resistance.	R _{THJ-S}	I _F =150mA	---	---	45	---	/W

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

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 $\pm 10\%$.

±



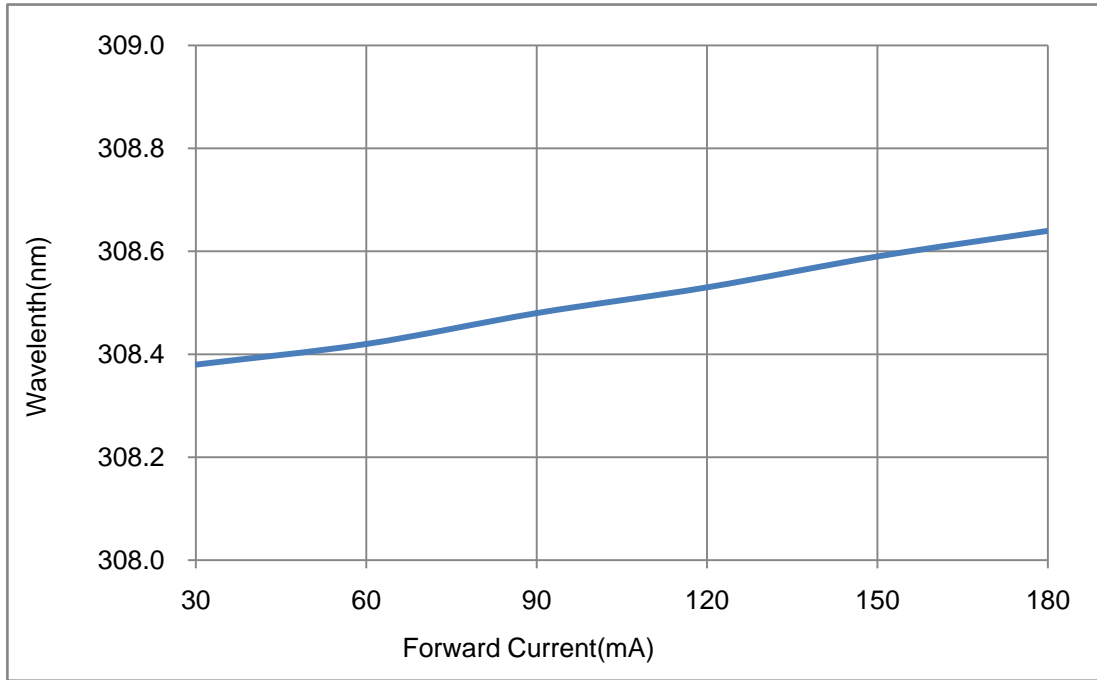


Fig.3- Peak Wavelength Vs. Forward Current

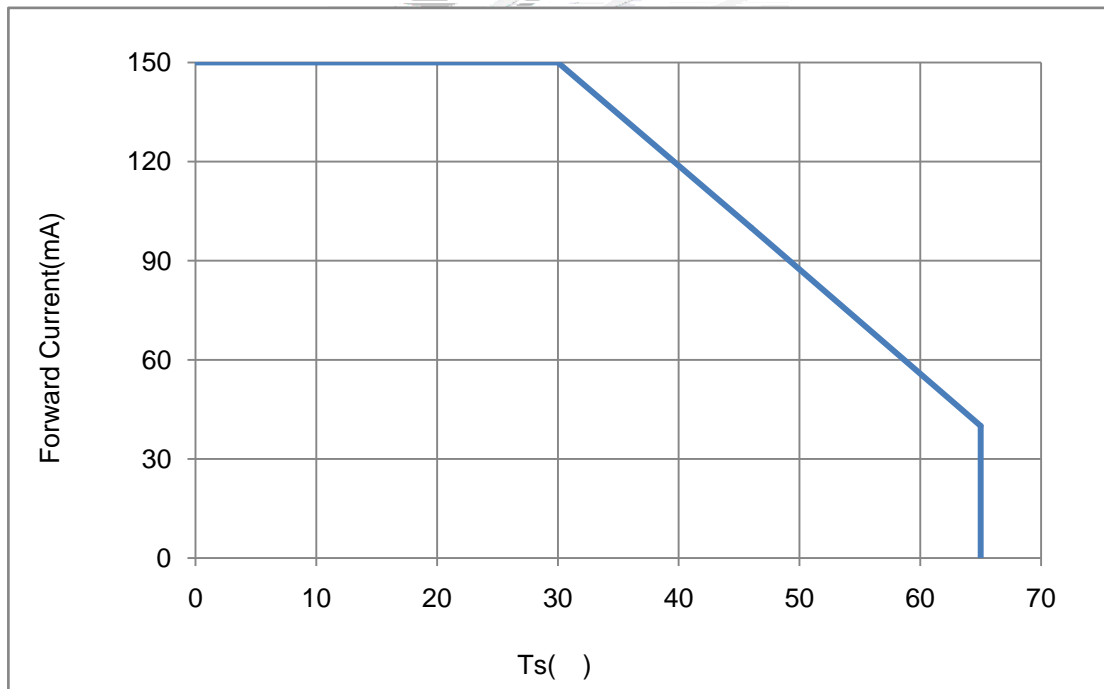
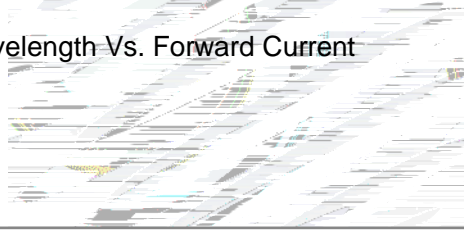


Fig.4-Ts Temperature VS. Forward Current

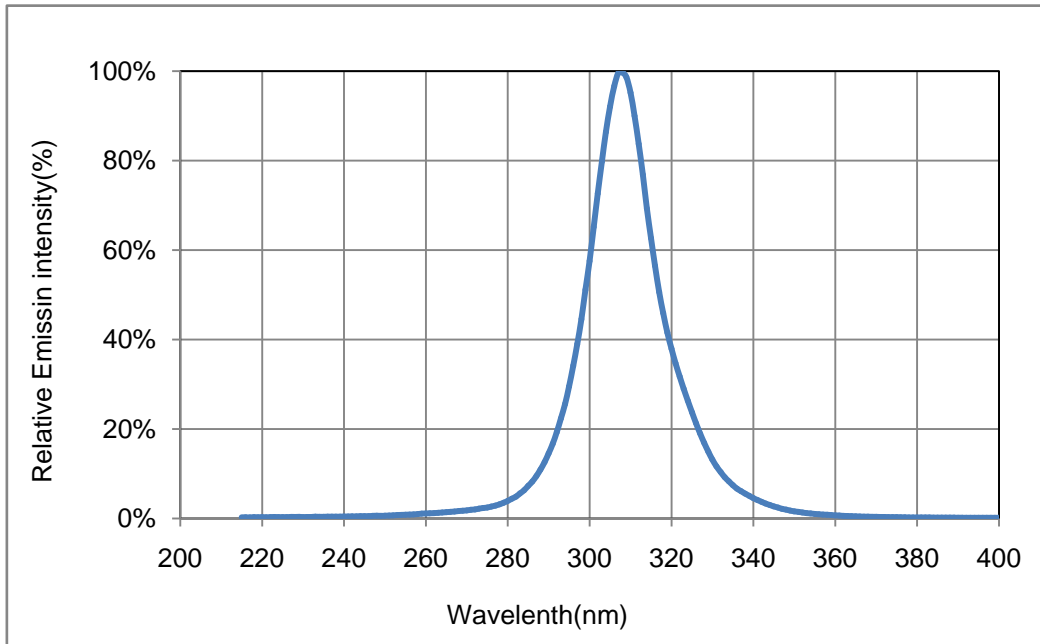


Fig.5-Spectrum Distribution

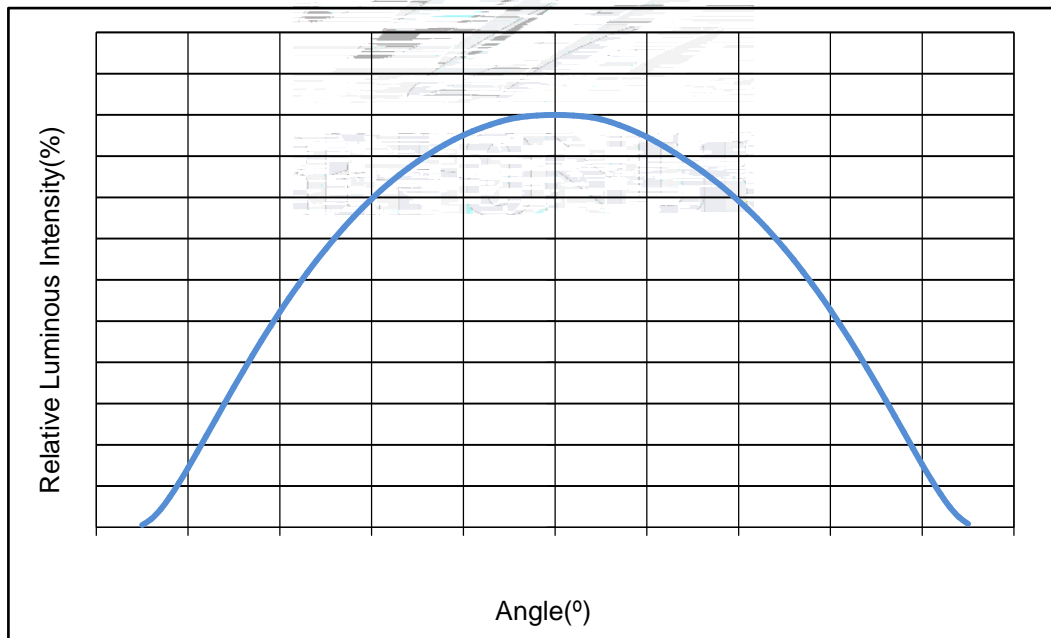


Fig.6- Radiation Diagram

2. Packaging

2.1 Packaging Specification

Package:1000pcs/reel.

2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

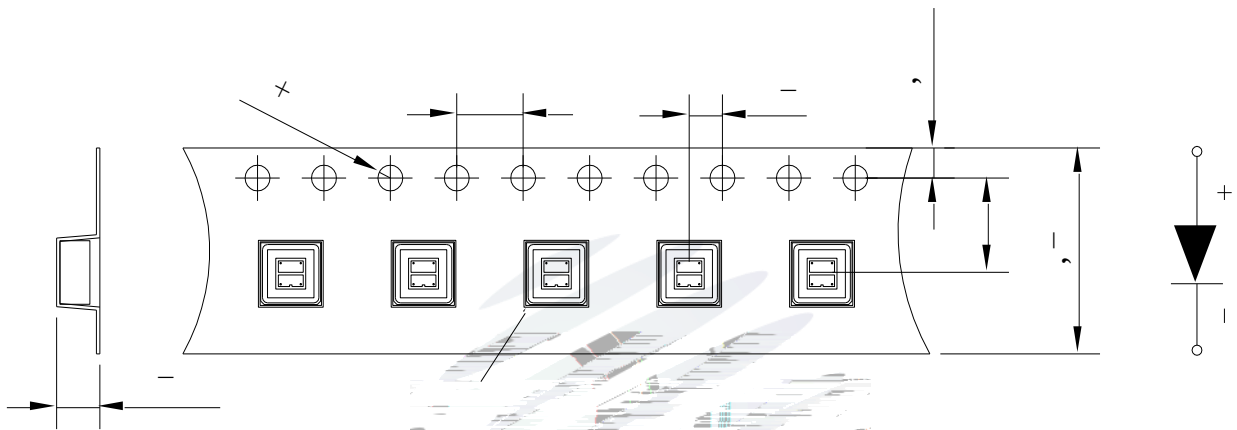
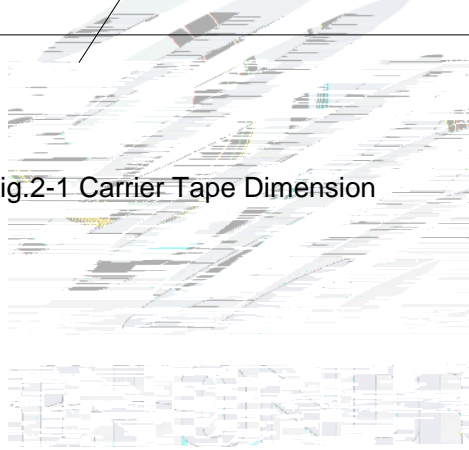


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

2.1.2 Reel Dimension

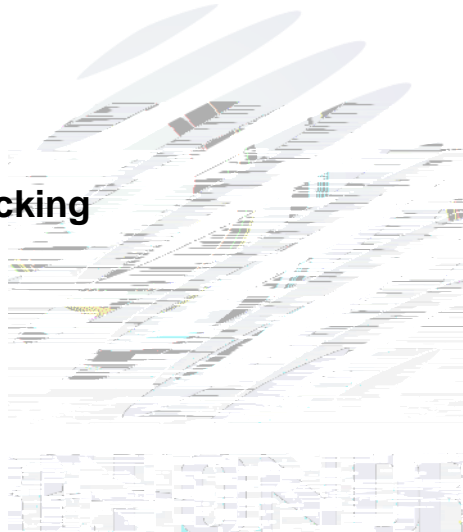


2.1.3 Label Form Specification

Label Form Specification

PART NO. Part Number

Fig. 2-3 Label Form Specification



2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing Process

2.3 Cardboard Box

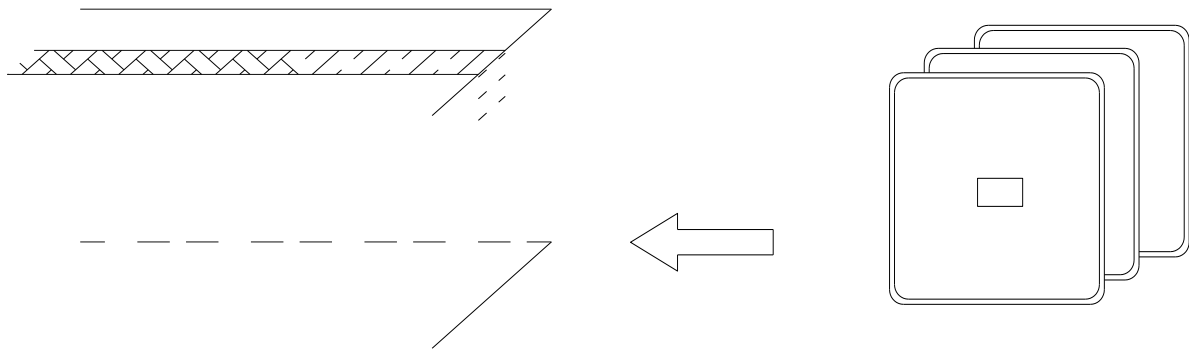


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

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 =150mA	1000Hrs.	10Pcs.	0/1

2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage

Table 2-4 Criteria For Judging Damage

Test Items	Symbol	Test Condition
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3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 5Dyf

3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

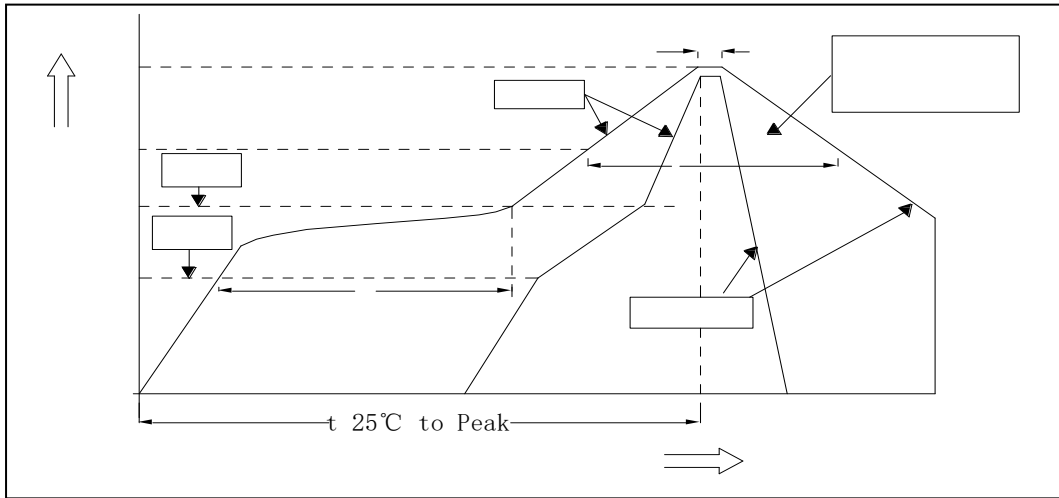


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

Table 3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

Average temperature rise speed	T _{max} T _P	Max 3 °C/ s 3 °C/
Preheating: minimum temperature	(T _{min})	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature	(T _{max})	200 °C
Preheating: Time	T _{min} T _{max}	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) (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

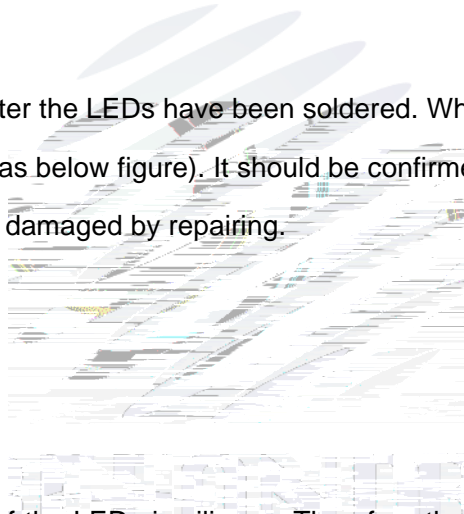
(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300 less than 3 seconds

(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 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.

(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 effect 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.

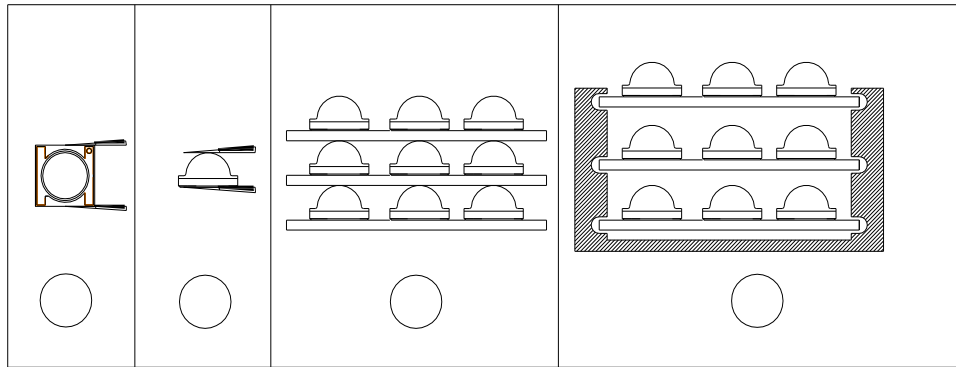


Fig 4-1 Operate Method

(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 4-1 Storage

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.



Declare

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