

# SPECIFICATION



REFOND P/N

RF-A3H22-W60P-E5

R&D

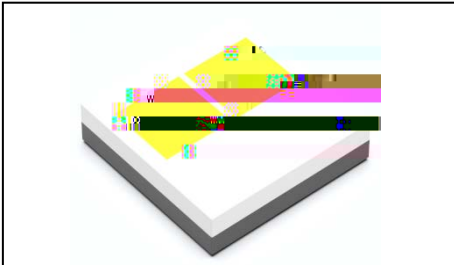
Mass Production

## Contents

1. Description .....	3
1.1 General Description .....	3
1.2 Features .....	3
1.3 Application .....	3
1.4 Package Dimension .....	4
1.5 Product Parameters .....	5
1.6 Bin Range Of Forward Voltage and Luminous Flux (IF=1000mA) .....	BIN 6
1.7 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves .....	8
2. Packaging .....	12
2.1 Packaging Specification .....	12
2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension .....	12
2.1.2 Reel Dimension .....	12
2.1.3 Label Form Specification .....	13
2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing .....	13
2.3 Cardboard Box .....	13
2.4 Reliability Test Items And Conditions .....	14
2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage .....	15
3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT .....	16
3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT .....	16
4. Handling Precautions .....	18
4.1 Handling Precautions .....	18

# 1. Description

## 1.1 General Description



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

Product Package:3.0mmX3.0mmX0.8mm.

LED

3.0mmX3.0mmX0.8mm

## 1.2 Features

Ceramic Package.

Extremely wide viewing angle.

Suitable for all SMT assembly and solder process. SMT

Available on tape and reel.

Moisture sensitivity level: Level 2. Level2

RoHS compliant. RoHS

Qualifications: The product qualification test plan is based on the guidelines of AEC-Q102  
 Stress Test Qualification for Automotive Grade Discrete Semiconductors

AEC-Q102

## 1.3 Application

Automotive Lighting Exterior.

## 1.4 Package Dimension

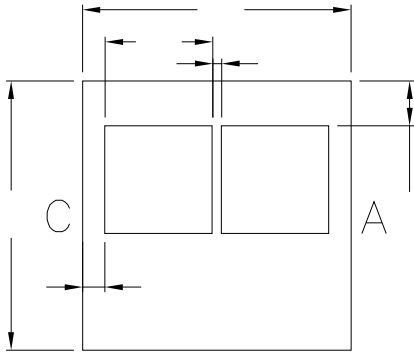


Fig.1-1 Top View

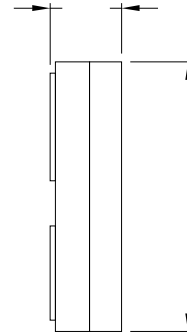


Fig.1-2 Side View

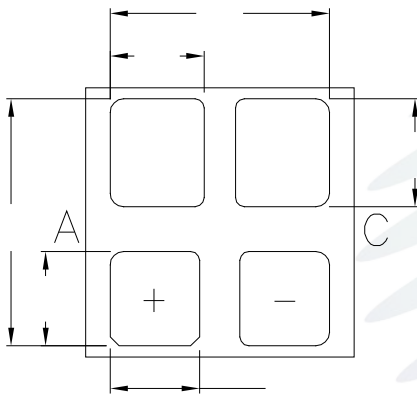


Fig.1-3 Bottom View

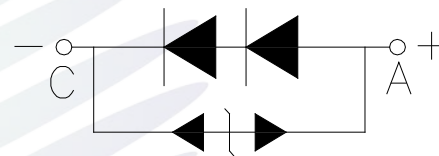


Fig.1-4 Polarity

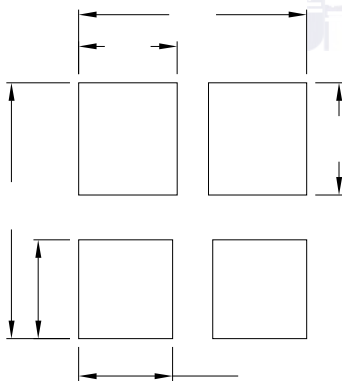


Fig.1-5 Soldering Patterns

### Notes

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

$\pm 0.2$

## 1.5 Product Parameters

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

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=1000mA	5.8	---	7.0	V
Reverse Current	IR	VR=10V	---	---	10	uA
Luminous Flux		IF=1000mA	670	---	1000	lm
Viewing Angle		IF=1000mA	---	120	---	deg
Thermal Resistance.	RTHJ-S	IF=1000mA	---	1.6	2.1	/W

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	10500	mW
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	1500	mA
Peak Forward Current	I <sub>FP</sub>	2000	mA
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	10	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	E <sub>SD</sub>	8000	V
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-40 ~ +125	
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 ~ +125	
Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	150	

**Notes**

1. 1/10 Duty cycle, 10ms pulse width.      10ms,      1/10.
2. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1V$ .       $\pm 0.1V$ .
3. The above color coordinates measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.005$ .       $\pm 0.005$ .
4. The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance  $\pm 10\%$ .  
 $\pm 10\%$ .
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. LED
8. ESD yield is over 90% at 8000V ESD (HBM). ESD protection during products handling is needed. 90% LED  
 ESD8000V

## 1.6 Bin Range Of Forward Voltage and Luminous Flux (IF=1000mA)

### BIN (IF=1000mA)

Table 1-3

V <sub>F</sub>	R0	S0	T0	/
	5.8-6.2	6.2-6.6	6.6-7.0	/
	CC	CD	DB	DC
	670-730	730-800	800-900	900-1000

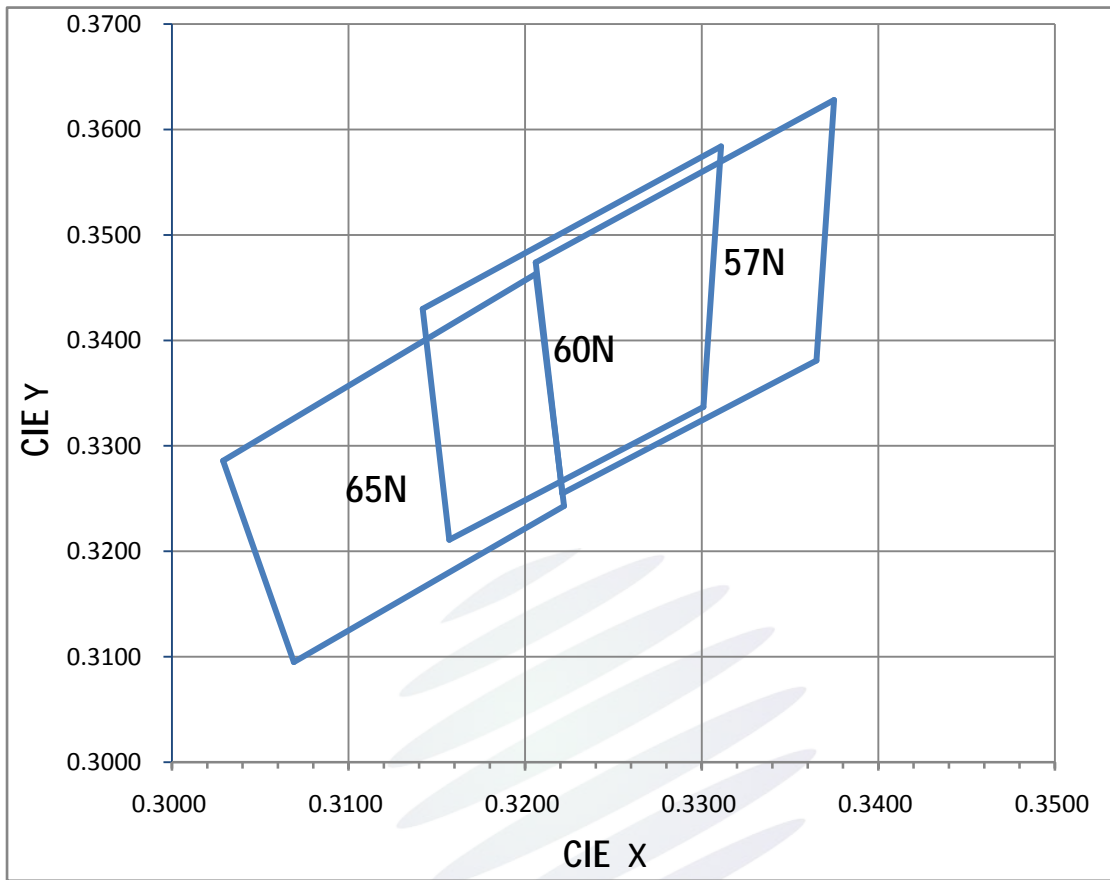


Fig. 1-6 The C.I.E Chromaticity Diagram CIE

Table 1-4

BIN CODE	CIE-X1	CIE-Y1	CIE-X2	CIE-Y2	CIE-X3	CIE-Y3	CIE-X4	CIE-Y4
57N	0.3221	0.3255	0.3206	0.3474	0.3375	0.3628	0.3365	0.3381
60N	0.3157	0.3211	0.3142	0.3430	0.3311	0.3584	0.3301	0.3337
65N	0.3029	0.3286	0.3206	0.3463	0.3222	0.3243	0.3069	0.3095

## 1.7 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves

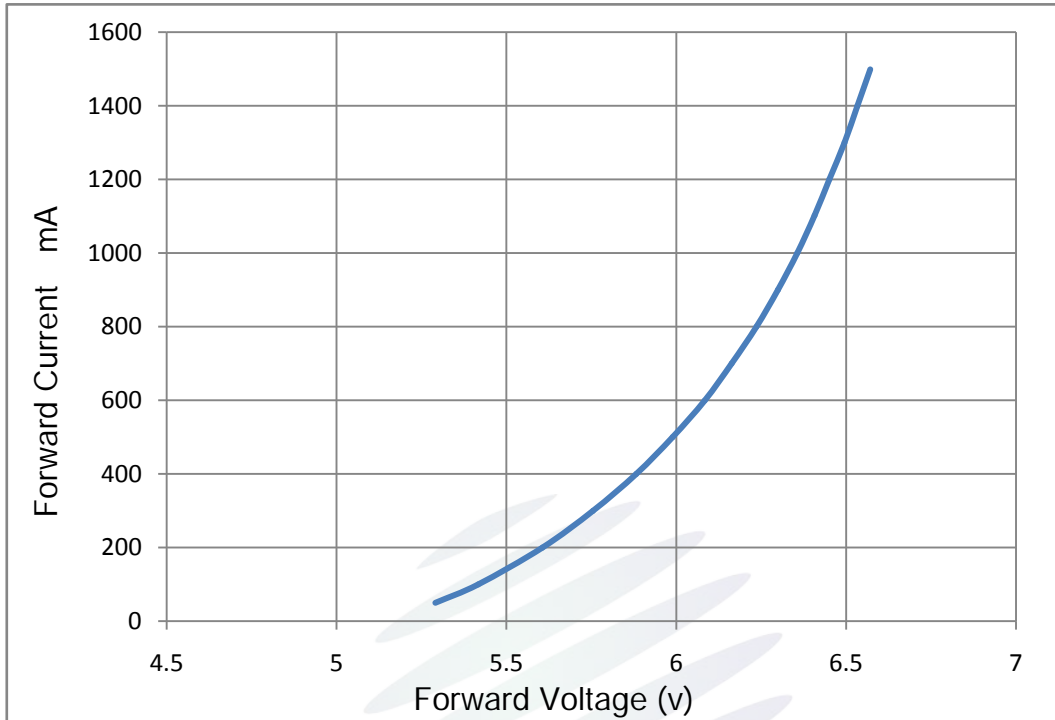


Fig. 1-7 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

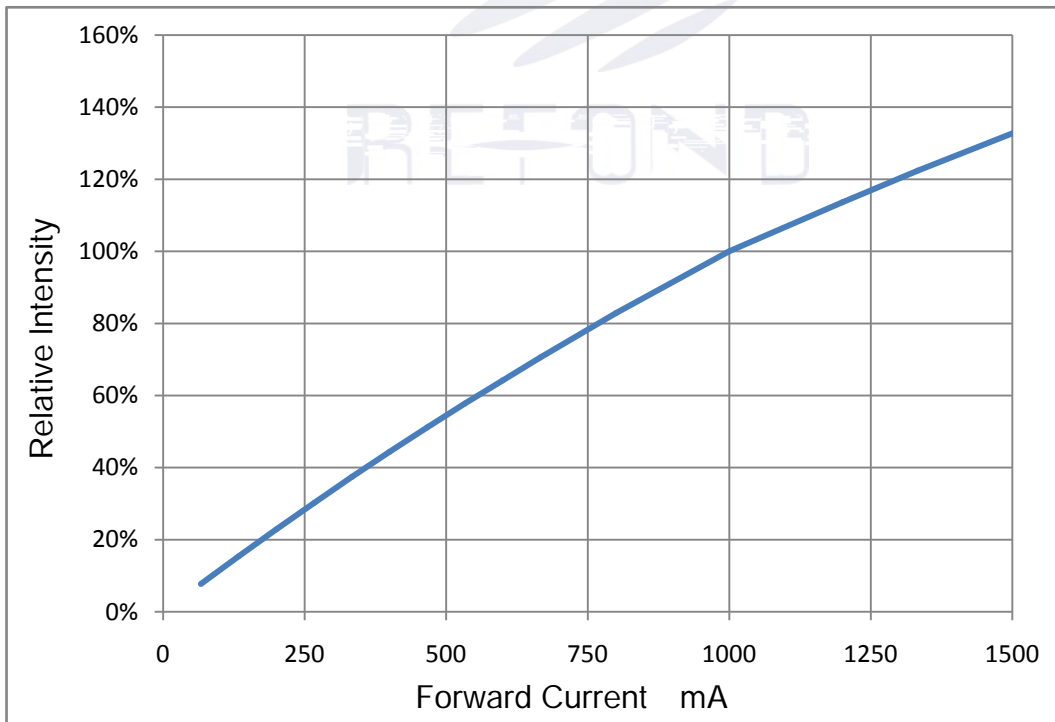


Fig. 1-8 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity

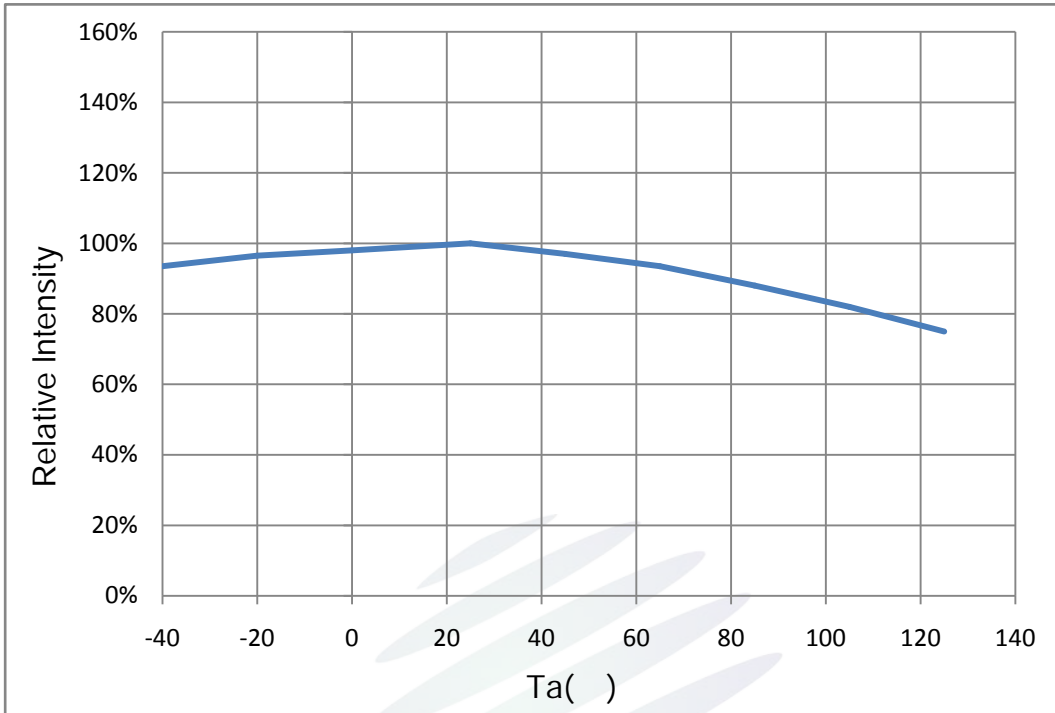


Fig. 1-9 Solder Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

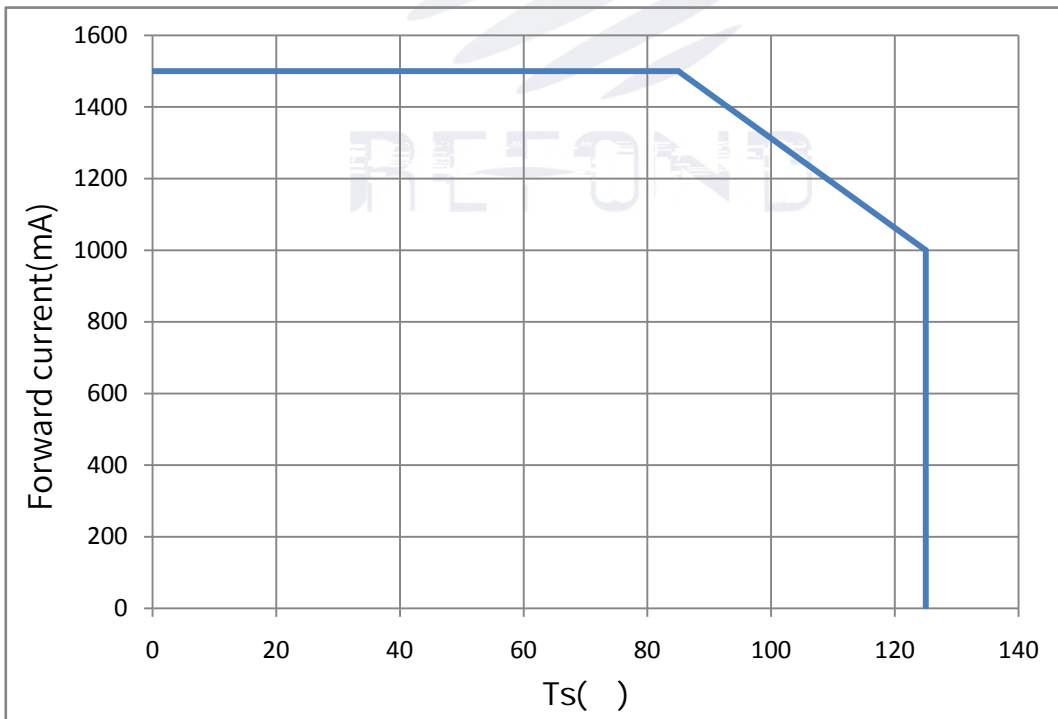


Fig. 1-10 Solder Temperature Vs Forward Current

Tj 150

Fig. 1-11 Forward Voltage Vs Solder Temperature

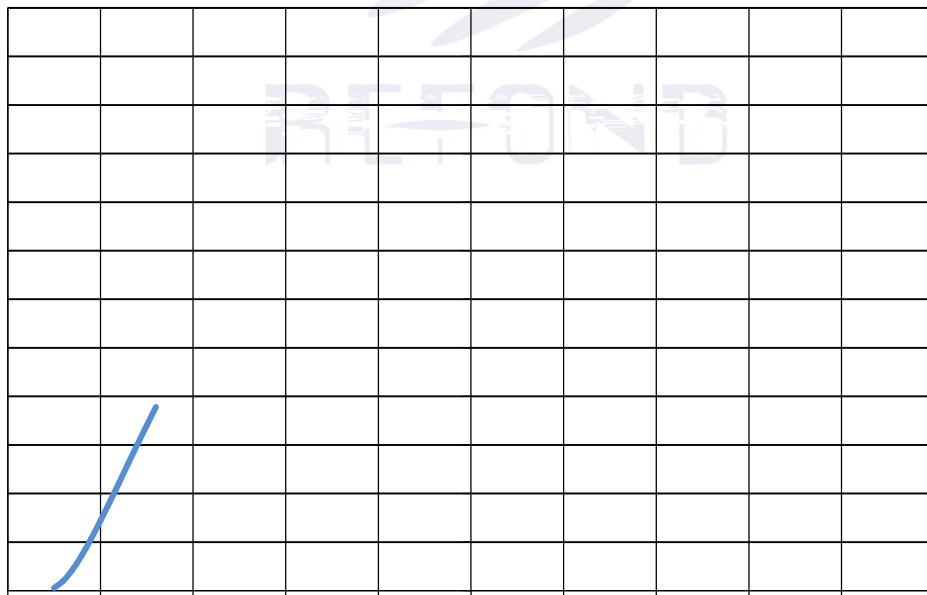


Fig. 1-12 Radiation diagram

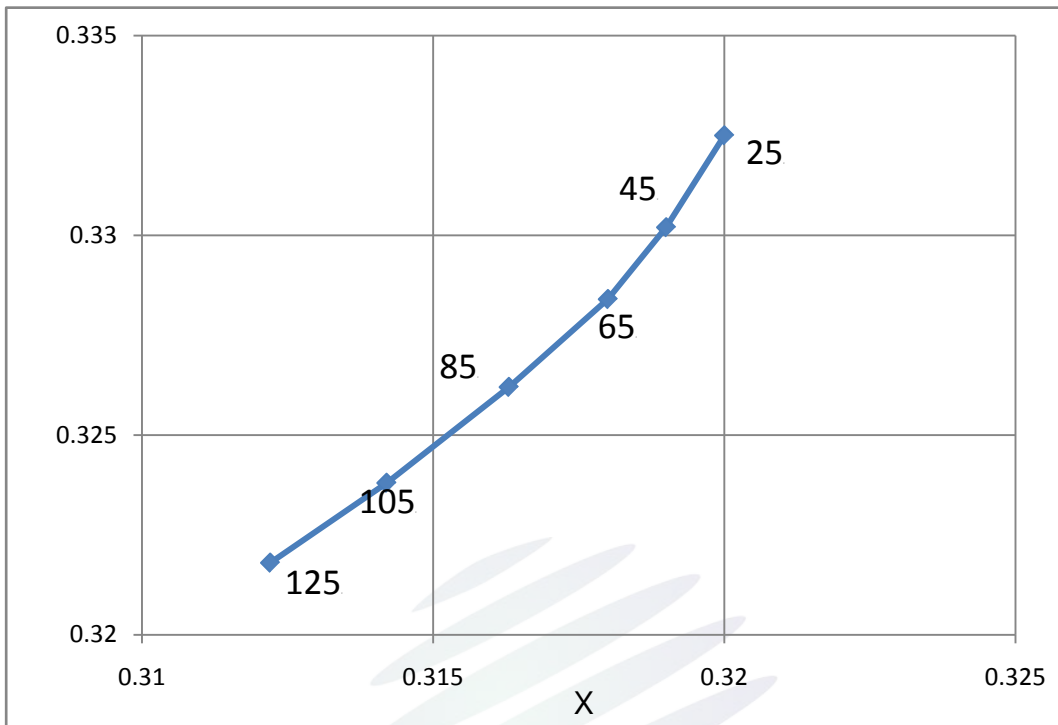


Fig. 1-13 Chromaticity Coordinate Vs Solder Temperature

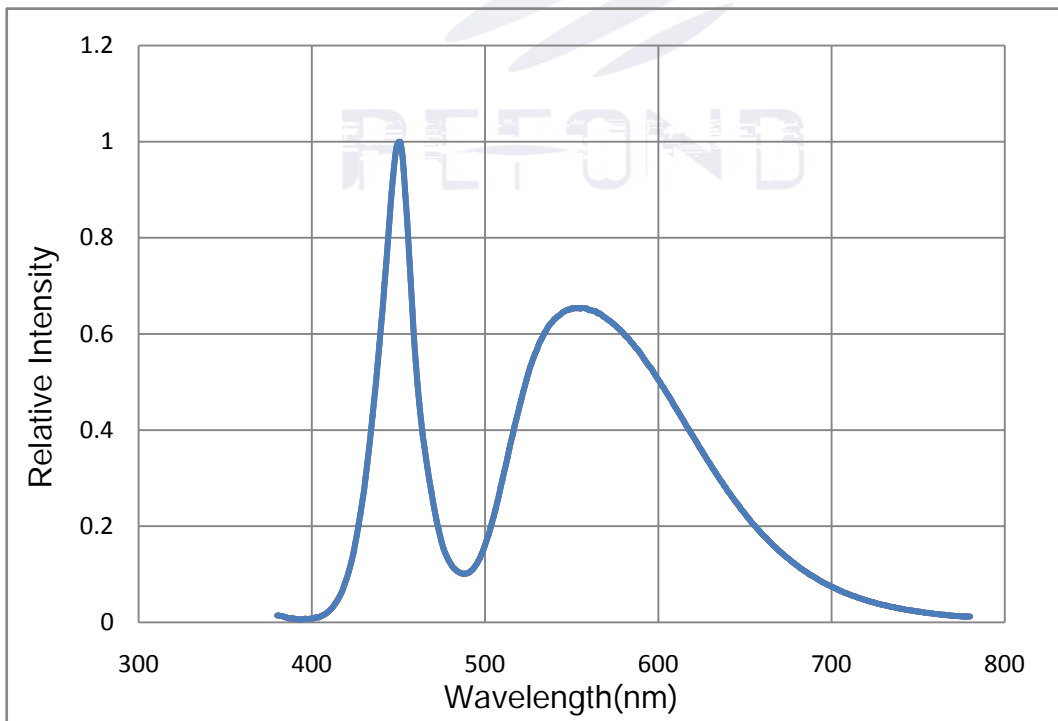


Fig. 1-14 Spectrum Distribution

## 2. Packaging

### 2.1 Packaging Specification

Package: 4000pcs/reel.      4000pcs

#### 2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

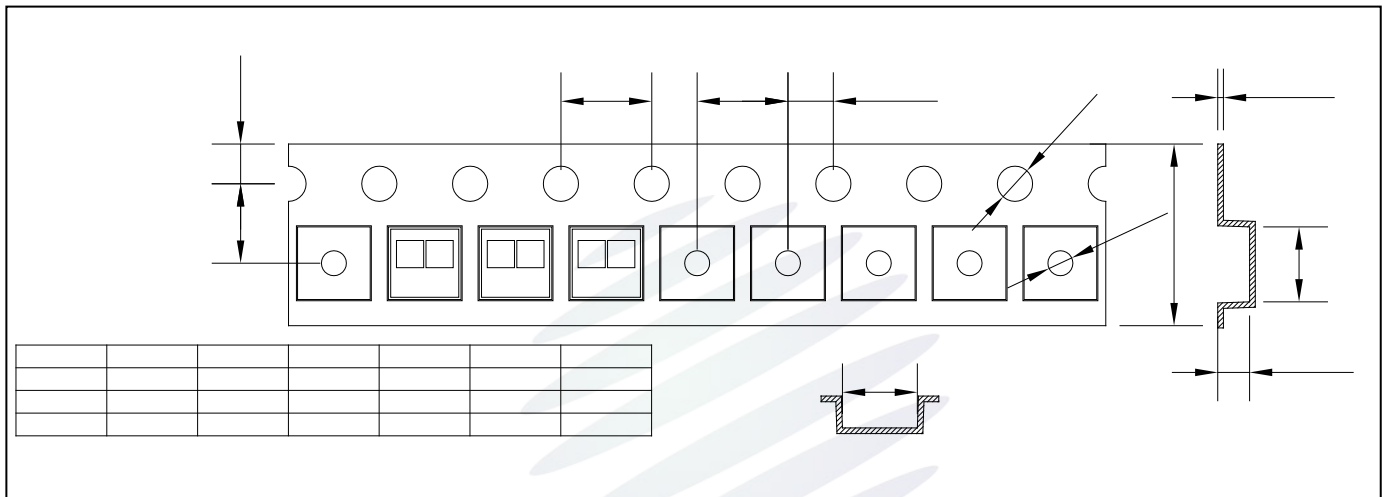


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

#### 2.1.2 Reel Dimension

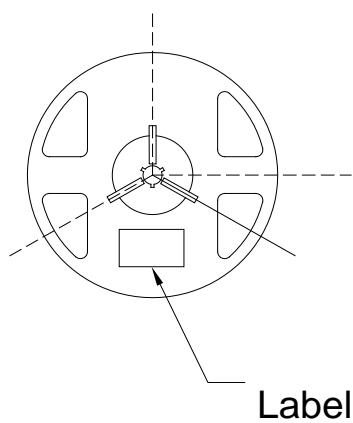


Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension

Table 2-1 Reel Dimension

A	13.6± 0.1mm
B	180± 1mm
C	100± 1mm
D	13.0± 0.5mm

#### Notes

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

$\pm 0.1$

### 2.1.3 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2



## 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	2times	20pcs.	0/1
MSL2 2	JESD22-A113	85 / 60%RH	168 hrs.	20pcs.	0/1
Thermal Shock	JEITAED-4701 300307	-40 15min 10s 125 15min	1000 cycle	20pcs.	0/1
Life Test	JESD22-A108	Ta=125 If=1000mA	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1
High Temperature High Humidity Life Test	JESD22-A101	85 / 85%RH If=1000mA	1000hrs.	20pcs.	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	$V_F$	$I_F=1000\text{mA}$	-	U.S.L*)x1.1
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R = 10\text{V}$	-	U.S.L*)x2.0
Luminous Flux		$I_F=1000\text{mA}$	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  
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.

## SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

### 3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

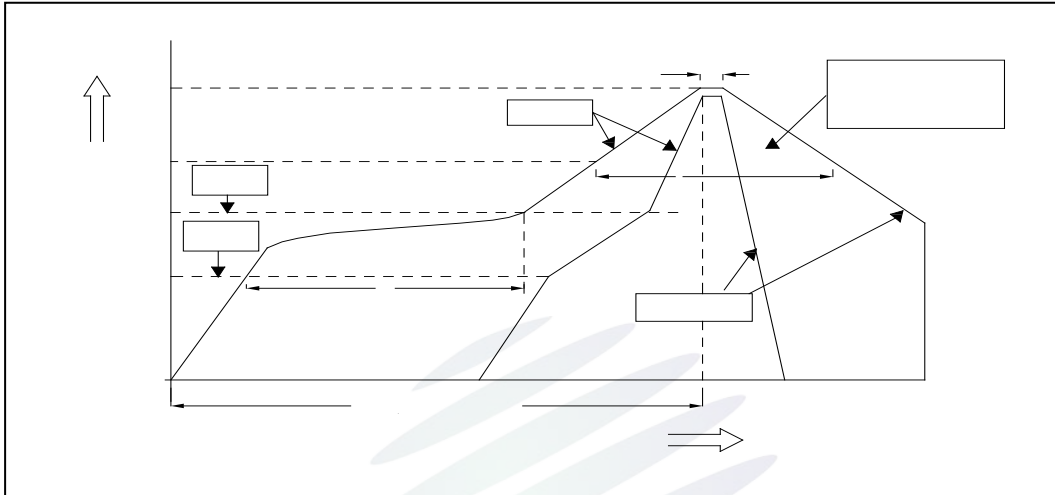


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

Table 3-1 Reflow parameters

Average temperature rise speed	$T_{smax}$	$T_P$	3 °C/	Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature	(T <sub>min</sub> )		150 °C	
Preheating: Max temperature	(T <sub>smax</sub> )		200 °C	
Preheating: Time	T <sub>min</sub>	T <sub>smax</sub>	60 - 120	60s-120s
Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature (T <sub>L</sub> )	217 °C			
Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time (t <sub>L</sub> )			60	Max 60s
Peak /Classification of temperature:	/	(T <sub>P</sub> )	260 °C	
Time limit classification of peak temperature time t <sub>p</sub>			10	Max 10s
(T <sub>P</sub> ) 5 °C	5 °C	Hold time within	30	Max 30s
5 °C with the actual peak temperature (TP)				
Cooling speed			6 °C/	Max 6 °C/ s
25 °C	Needed time from 25 °C to T <sub>p</sub>		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)When soldering , do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

### 3.1.1 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

### 3.1.2 Cautions

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 LED

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

(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 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.

LED 900PPM  
 900PPM 1500PPM

(3) VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulation.



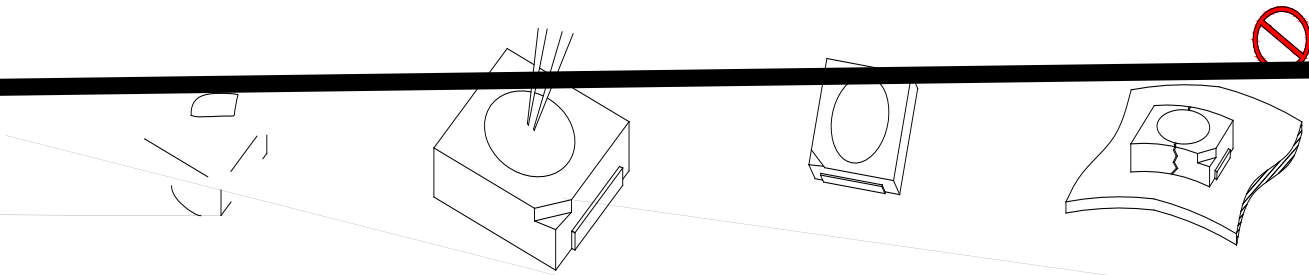


Fig 4-1 Cautions

(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.

LED

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

(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.

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%	Recommended for use within 24 hours 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 60 5 for above 24 hours.

± 5 24

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). LED

(10) 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.