

SPECIFICATION

产品规格书



REFOND P/N 产品型号

R&D 研发

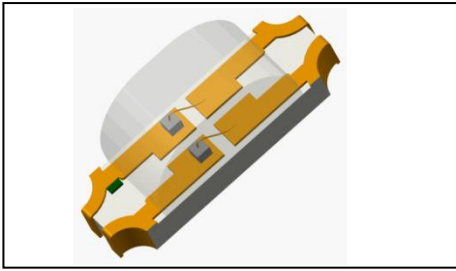
Mass Product 量产供货





1. Description 产品介绍

1.1 General Description 产品描述



The Colour LED which was fabricated using a yellow-green chip and red chip, Package Dimension : 3.2mmX1.0mmX1.48mm.

该产品为双色光LED

,产品尺寸: 3.2mmX1.0mmX1.48mm。

1.2 Features 产品特征

Extremely wide viewing angle. 发光角度大

Suitable for all SMT assembly and solder process. 适用于所有的SMT组装和焊接工艺

Moisture sensitivity level: Level 3. 防潮等级 Level3

RoHS compliant. 满足RoHS要求

1.3 Application 产品应用

Optical indicator. 光学指示

Switch and symbol, display. 开关和标志, 显示器等

General use. 其他应用



1.4 Package Dimension 封装尺寸

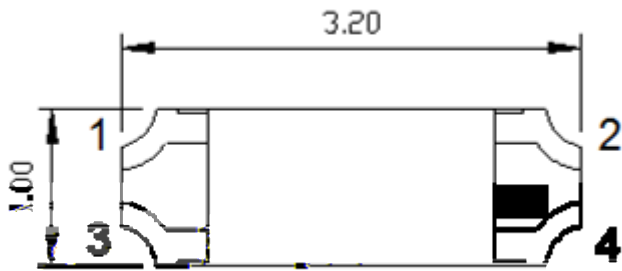


Fig.1-1 Top view 正面视图

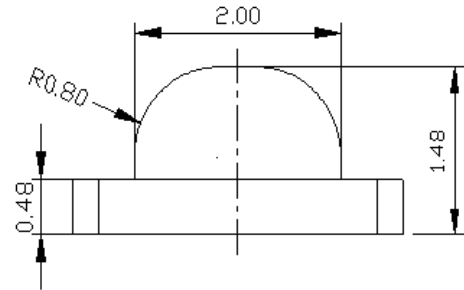


Fig.1-2 Side view 侧面视图

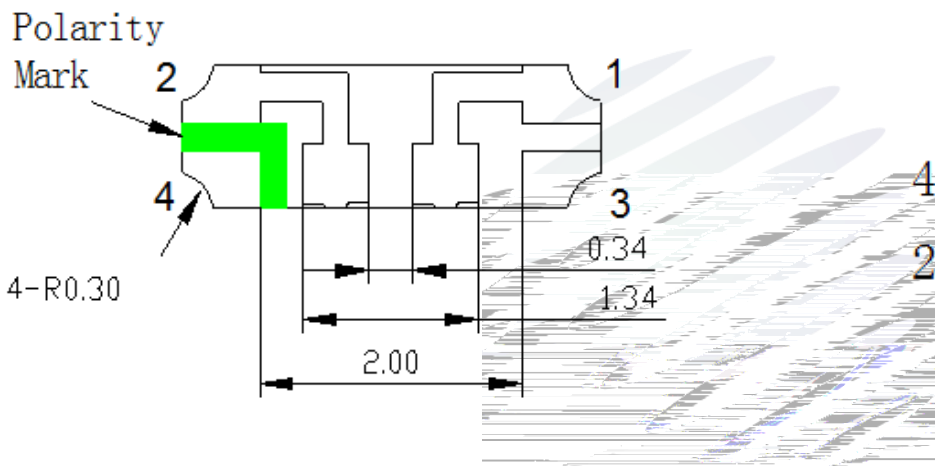


Fig.1-3 Bottom view 背面视图

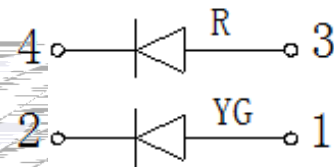


Fig.1-4 Polarity 极性

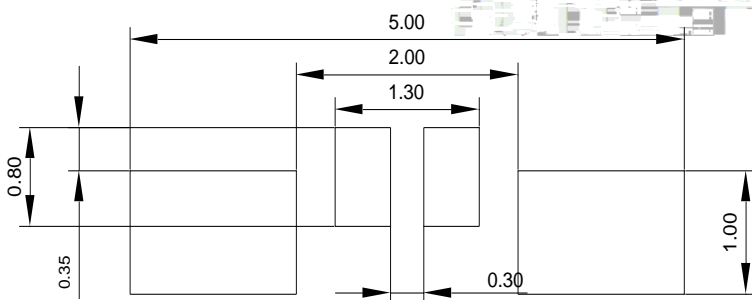


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns 推荐焊盘

Notes 备注:

1. All dimensions units are millimeters. 所有尺寸标注单位为毫米

All dimensions tolerances are $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$ unless otherwise noted. 除特别标注外, 所有尺寸公差为 ± 0.2 毫米



1.5 Product Parameters 产品参数

Table 1-1 Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ts=25°C 电性与光学特性

Item 项目	Test Condition 测试条件	Symbol 符号	Code 代码	Value			Unit 单位	
				Min. (最小值)	Typ. (典型值)	Max. (最大值)		
Spectral Half Bandwidth 半波宽	I _F =20mA		R	/	--	15	--	nm
			YG	/	--	15	--	
Forward Voltage 正向电压	I _F =20mA	V _F	R	1L	1.8	--	2.4	V
			YG	1L	1.8	--	2.4	
Dominant wavelength 主波长	I _F =20mA		R					nm
			YG					
			R					
			YG					
Luminous Intensity 发光强度	I _F =20mA	I _v	R					mcd
			YG					
Viewing Angle 发光角度	I _F =20mA				--	140	--	deg
Reverse Current 反向电流	V _R =5V	I _R			--	--	10	μA
Thermal Resistance. 热阻	I _F =20mA	R _{THJ-S}			--	--	450	°C/W

Notes 备注: V_R=5V For test conditions. V_R=5V 为测试分选条件。

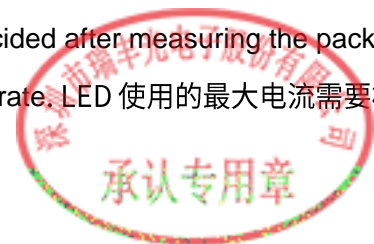


Table 1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ts=25°C 绝对最大值

Parameter (参数)	Symbol (符号)	Rating (值)		Units (单位)
		R	YG	
Power Dissipation (功耗)	P_d	48	48	mW
Forward Current (正向电流)	I_F	20		mA
Peak Forward Current Of Pulse (脉冲峰值电流)	I_{FP}	60		mA
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM) (静电)	E_{SD}	2000		V
Operating Temperature (操作温度)	T_{opr}	-40 ~ +85		
Storage Temperature (储存温度)	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +85		
Junction Temperature (结温)	T_j	95		

Notes 备注:

- 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width. 脉宽0.1ms,占空比1/10.
- The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 0.1V$. 以上所示电压测量误差 $\pm 0.1V$.
- The above dominant wavelength measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 2nm$. 以主波长测量误差 $\pm 2nm$.
- The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance $\pm 10\%$. 上述发光强度的测试允许公差 $\pm 10\%$.
- Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product. 使用功率不能超过规定的最大值。
- All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Refond.
标准测试平台。
- 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使用的最大电流需要根据散热条件确定, 结温不能超过最大值。



1.6 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves 典型光学特性曲线

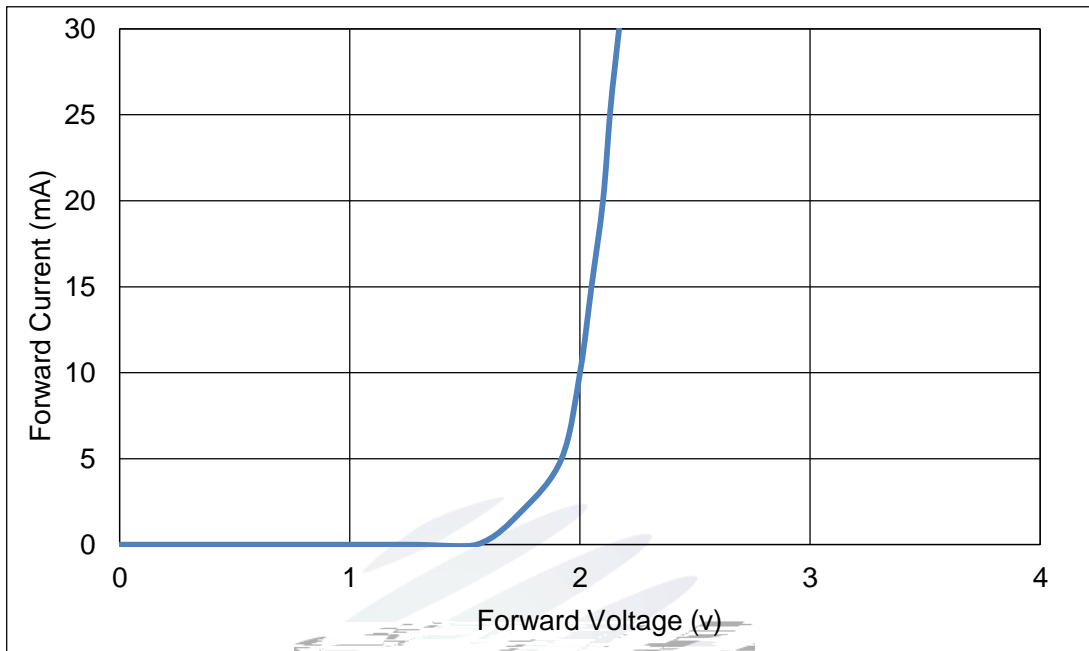


Fig.1-6 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current 伏安特性曲线

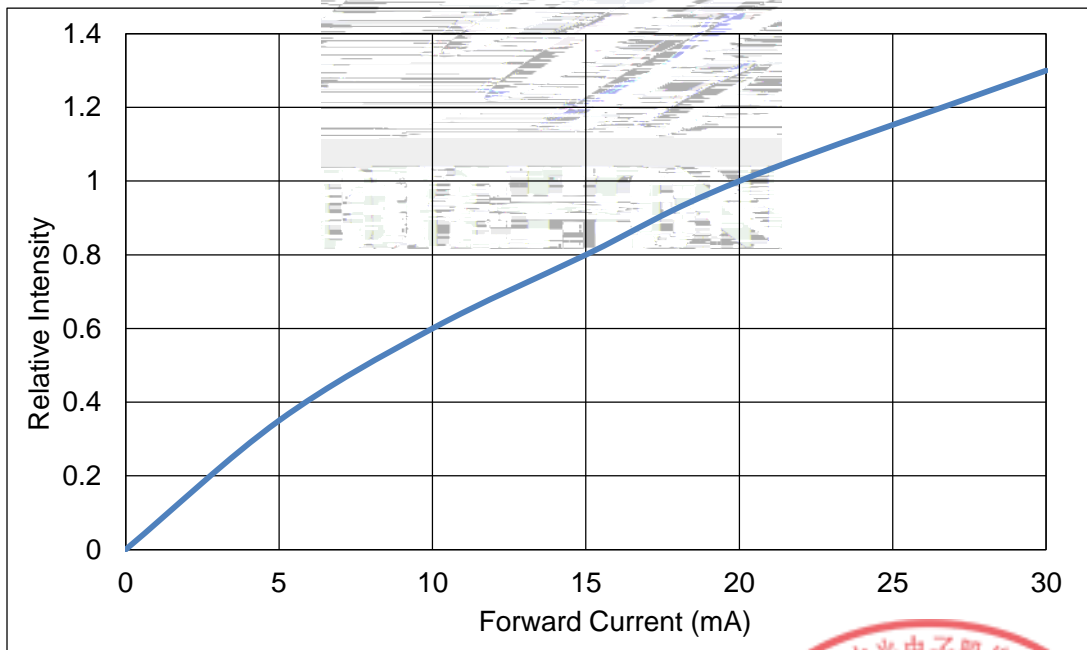


Fig.1-7 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity 正向电流与相对光强特性曲线



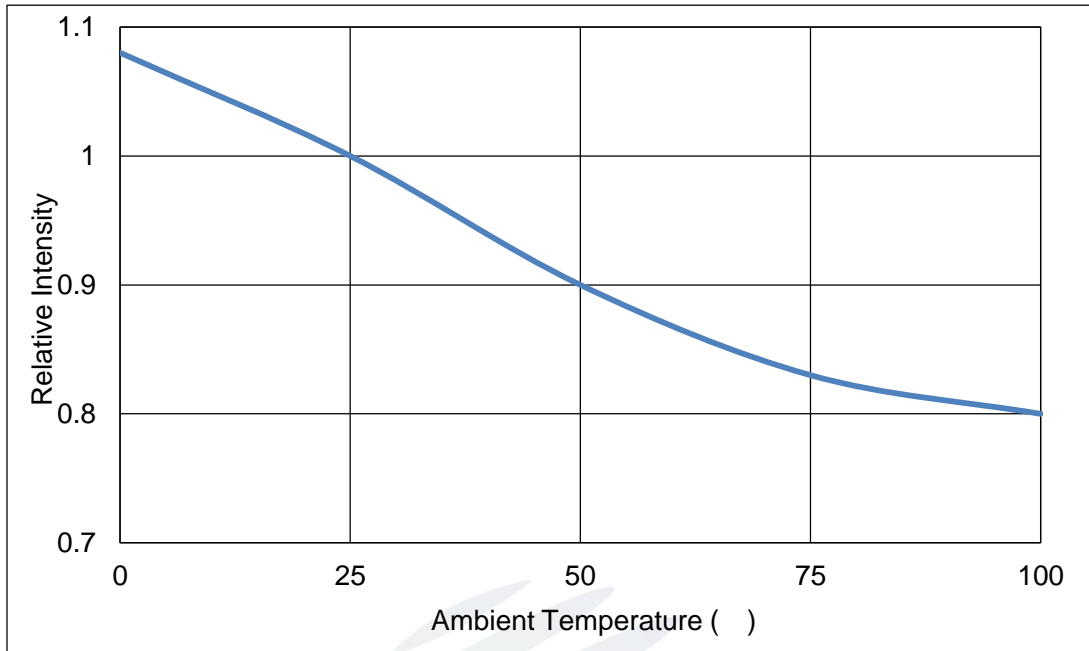


Fig.1-8 Pin Temperature Vs Relative Intensity 引脚温度与相对光强特性曲线

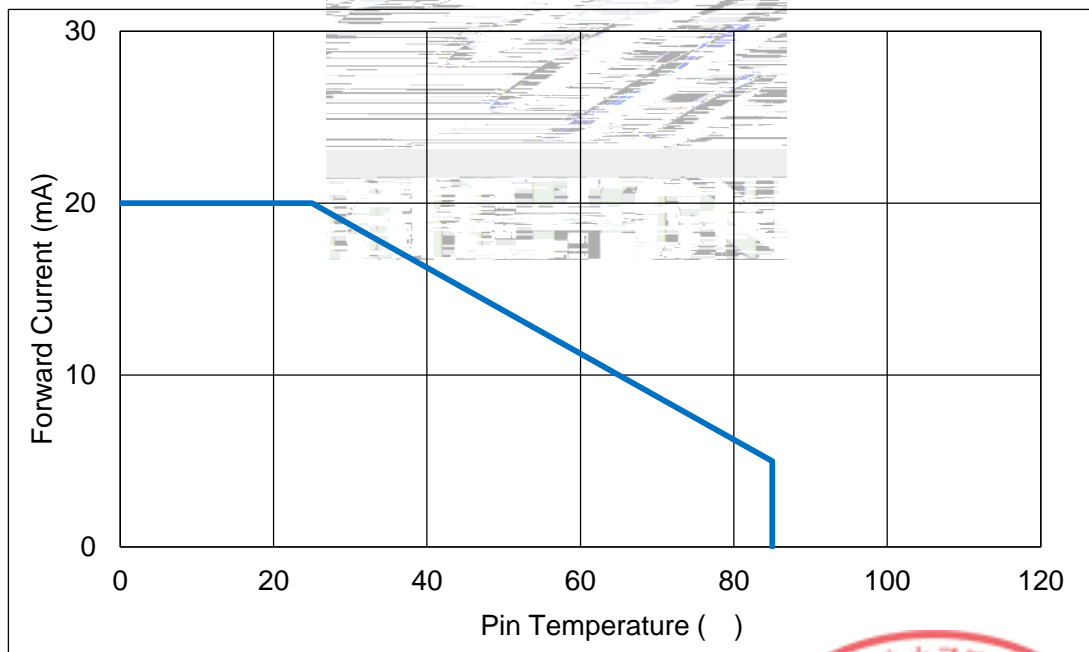


Fig.1-9 Pin Temperature Vs Forward Current 引脚温度与正向电流特性曲线



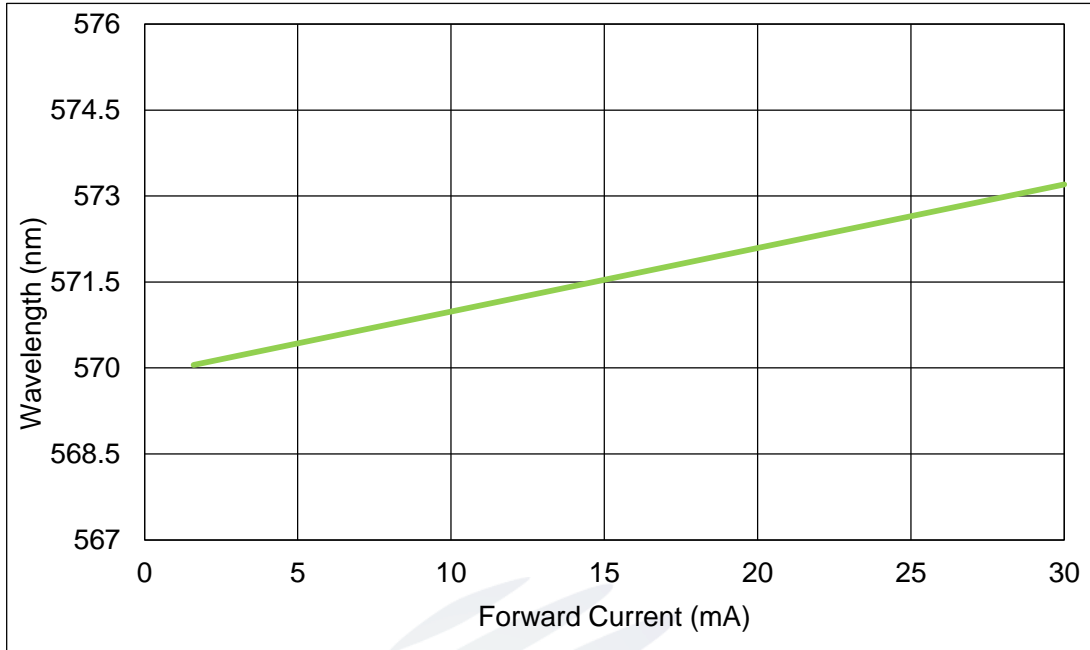


Fig.1-10 Forward Current Vs Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25°C) 正向电流与主波长关系曲线 (黄绿光)

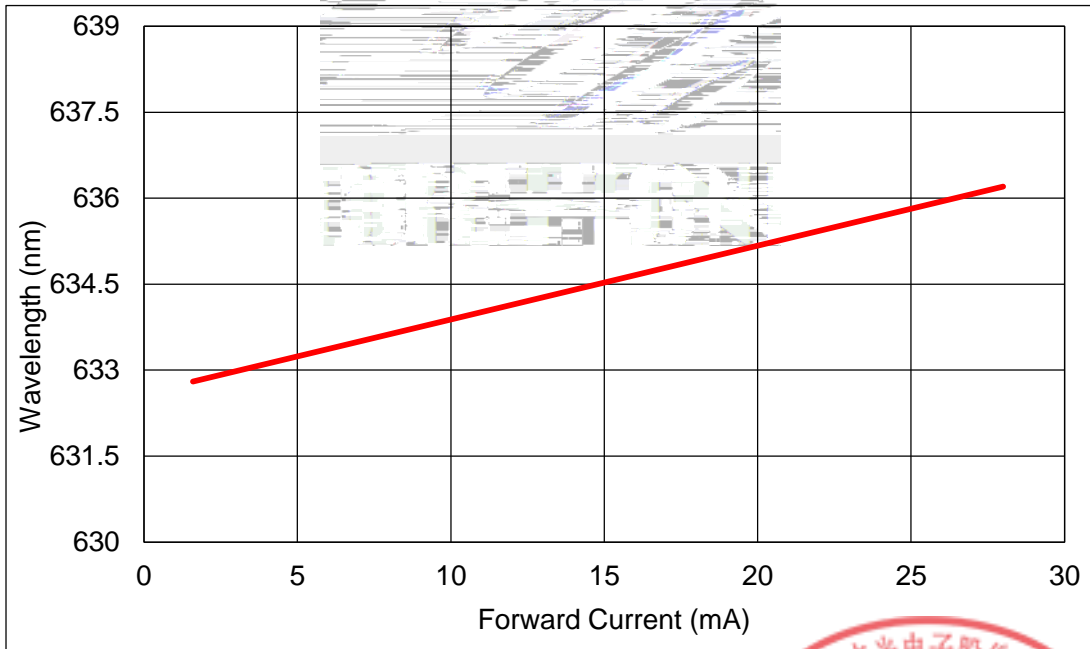


Fig.1-11 Forward Current Vs Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25) 正向电流与主波长关系曲线 (红光)



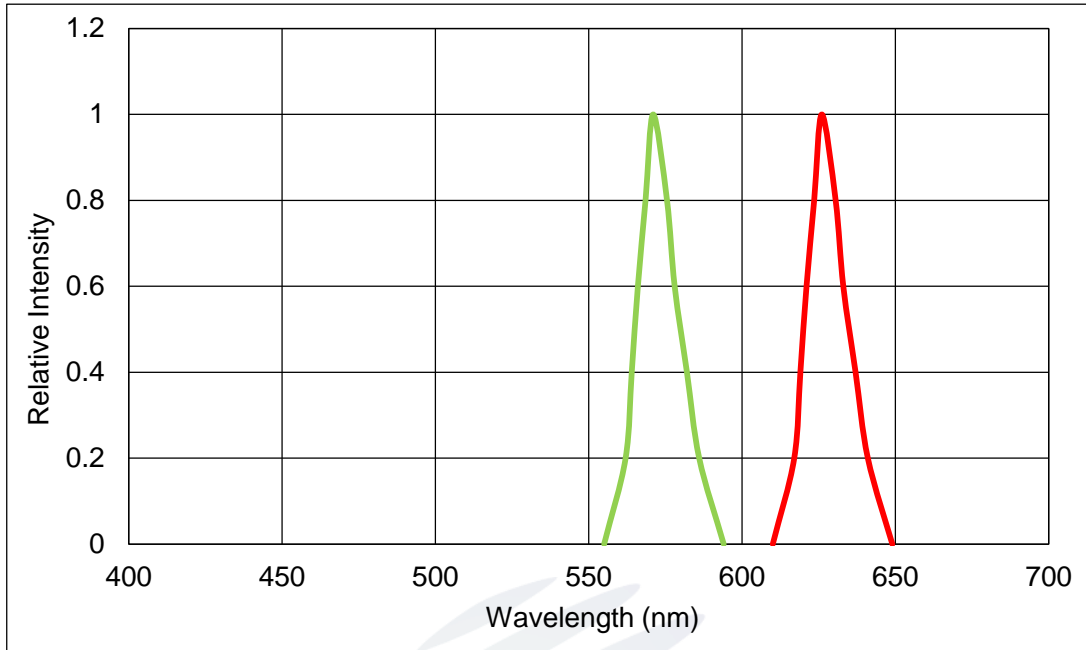


Fig.1-12 Relative Intensity Vs Wavelength (Ta=25) 相对光强与波长关系曲线

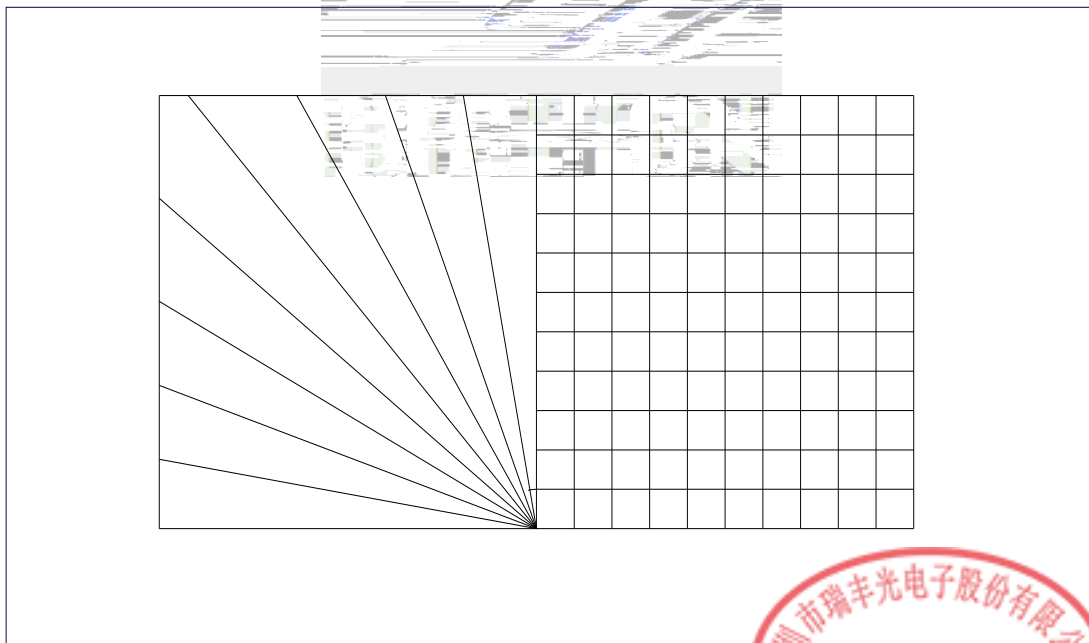
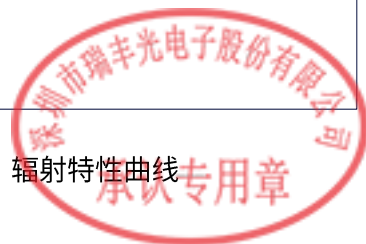


Fig.1-13 Diagram characteristics of radiation 辐射特性曲线



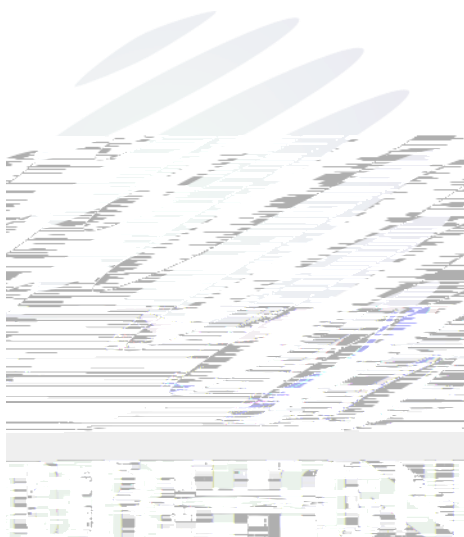
2. Packaging 产品包装

2.1 Packaging Specification 包装规格

Package:3000pcs/reel.包装每卷 3000pcs。

2.1.1 Carrier Tapn931 (en-US) BDC BT/F3 T/F TRSpiis9.64/Lang (en-US) BDC BT/F3 5.57 658.66 9 8/Im





2.3 Cardboard Box 包装纸箱

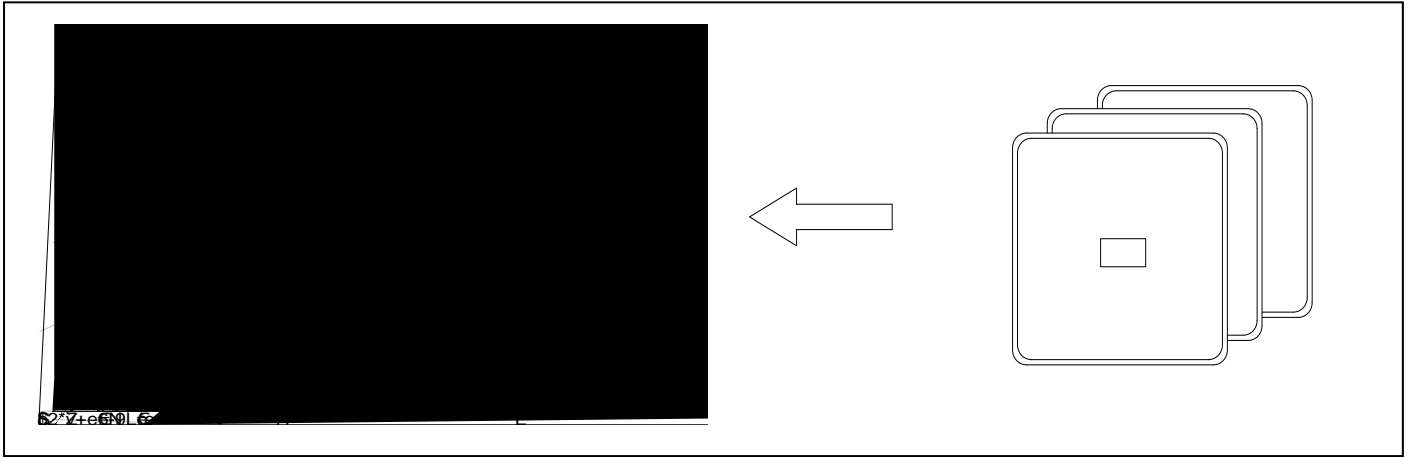


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box 包装纸箱

2.4 Reliability Test Items And Conditions 信赖性测试项目及条件

Table 2-3 Reliability Test Items And Conditions 信赖性测试项目及条件

Test Items 项目	Ref.Standard 参考标准	Test Condition 测试条件	Time 时间	Quantity 数量	Ac/Re 接收/拒收
Reflow 回流焊	JESD22-B106	Temp:260°Cmax T=10 sec	2 times	22Pcs.	0/1
Temperature Cycle 温度循环	JESD22-A104	100°C 30 min 5 min -40°C 30 min	100 cycles	22Pcs.	0/1
Thermal Shock 冷热冲击	JESD22-A106	-40°C 15min 100°C 15min	300 cycles	22Pcs.	0/1
High Temperature Storage 高温保存	JESD22-A103	Temp:100°C	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1
Low Temperature Storage 低温保存	JESD22-A119	Temp:-40°C	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1
Life Test 常温通电	JESD22-A108	T _a =25°C I _F =20mA	1000 hrs.	22Pcs.	0/1

2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage 失效判定标准

Table 2-4 Criteria For Judging Damage 失效判定标准

Test Items
项目



3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

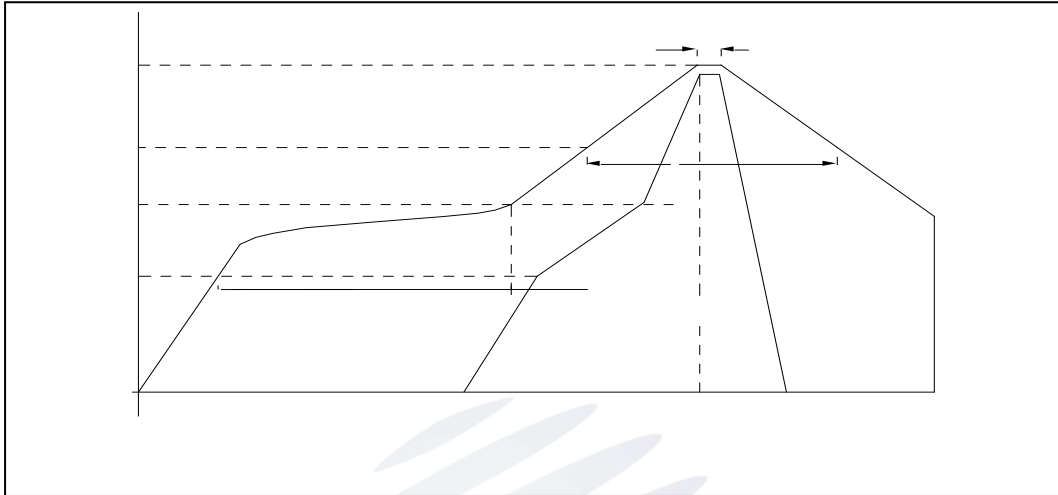
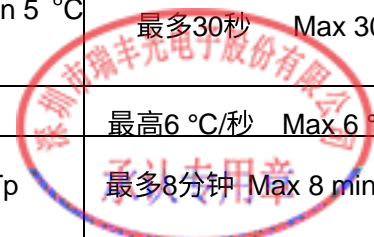


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

Table 3-1 Parameters 参数

Average temperature rise speed 平均升温速度 (T _{smax} 至 T _P)	最高3 °C/秒 Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature 预热: 最低温度 (T _{smin})	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature 预热: 最高温度 (T _{smax})	200 °C
Preheating: Time 预热: 时间 (T _{smin} 至 T _{smax})	60 - 120秒 60s-120s
Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature 限时维持高温: 温度 (T _L)	217 °C
Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time 限时维持高温: 时间 (t _L)	60秒-150秒 60s-150s
Peak /Classification of temperature:峰值 / 分类温度 (T _P)	260 °C
Time limit classification of peak temperature time 限时峰值分类温度: 时间 (t _p)	最多10秒 Max 10s
与实际峰值温度 (T _P) 相差 5 °C 以内的保持时间 Hold time within 5 °C with the actual peak temperature (T _P)	最多30秒 Max 30s
降温速度 Cooling speed	最高6 °C/秒 Max 6 °C/ s
25 °C 升至峰值温度所需时间 Needed time from 25 °C to T _p	最多8分钟 Max 8 minutes



Notes 备注

(1)Reflow soldering should not be done more than twice. If more than 24 hours between the two solderings, LED will be damaged. 回流焊次数不可以超过两次，两次回流焊的时间间隔如果超过24小时，LED可能由于吸湿而损坏。

(2)Whensoldering , do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.当焊接时，不要在材料受热时用力压胶体表面。

3.1.1 Soldering Iron 烙铁焊接

(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300°C less than 3 seconds 当手工焊接时,烙铁的温度必须小于300°C，时间不可超过3秒。

(2) Soldering by hand should be done only one time.手工焊接只可焊接一次。

3.1.2 Repairing 修补

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回流焊后不应该修复，当必须修复时，必须使用双头烙铁，而且事先应确认此种方式会不会损坏LED本身的特性。

3.1.3 Cautions 注意事项

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封装胶为硅胶，表面较软，用力按压胶体表面会影响LED可靠性。因此当用吸嘴时，避免在LED封装胶体表面的压力应是恰当的。

(2) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.LED 灯珠不要焊接在弯曲的 PCB 板上，焊接之后，也不要弯折线路板。

(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.回流焊之后冷却过程中，不要对材料施加外力，也不要震动，回流焊后，不要采用激剧冷却的方式。



4. Handling Precautions 产品使用注意事项

4.1 Handling Precautions 产品使用注意事项

(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 工作环境及与 LED 适配的材料中硫元素及化合物成份不可超过 100PPM. 这只是一个建议, 不作任何品质担保。

(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. 为了防止外界物质进入 LED 内部以造成 LED 的损伤, 所处环境及所用套件等等, 单一的溴元素含量要求小于 900PPM, 单一氯元素含量要求小于 900PPM, 溴元素与氯元素总含量必须小于 1500PPM. 这只是一个建议, 不作任何品质担保。

(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. 应用套件中的挥发性物质会渗透到 LED 内部, 在通电产生光子及热的条件下, 会导致 LED 变色, 进而造成严重光衰, 提前了解套件材料能够避免产生这些问题。瑞丰反对使用任何对 LED 器件的性能或者可靠性有害的物质或材料, 不管这些材料是已经证实了的还是仅仅怀疑有害。针对特定的用途和使用环境, 瑞丰建议对所有的物质和材料进行相容性的测试。在贴装 LED 时候, 不要使用能产生有机挥发性气体的粘结剂。



承认专用章

(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. 通过使用适当的工具从材料侧面夹取，不可直接用手或尖锐金属压胶体表面，它可能会损坏内部电路。

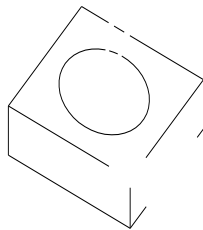
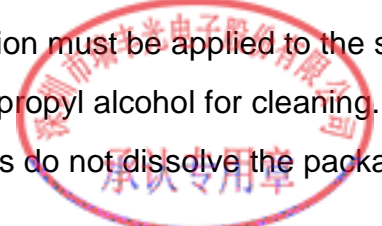


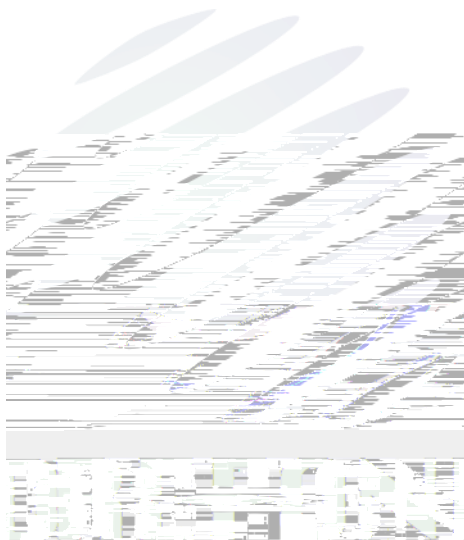
Fig 4-1

(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. 设计电路时，通过 LED 的驱动电流不能超过其绝对最大额定值。同时，应施加保护电阻，否则微小的电压偏移会导致大电流变化，可能导致产品烧毁。电路设计必须保证只有在开启或者关闭的时候出现正向电压的变化，不要施加反压，否则会损坏 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 容易因为自身的发热和环境的温度改变而改变，温度升高会降低 LED 发光效率，影响发光颜色，所以在设计时应充分考虑散热问题。

(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







Declare 申明

This specification is written both in English and in Chinese and the latter is formal.
产品规格书以中英文方式书写，若有冲突以中文版本为准。

