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### 1.4 Package Dimension

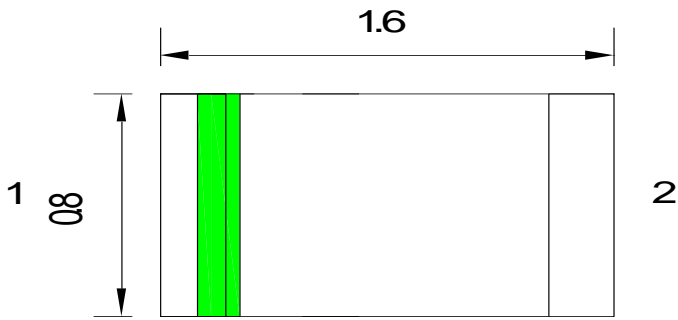


Fig.1-1 Top view

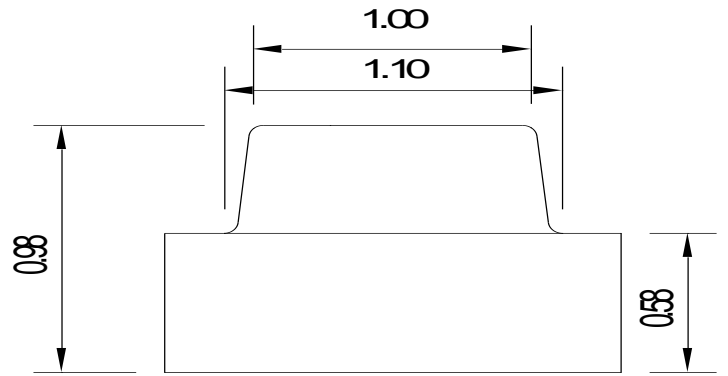


Fig.1-2 Side view

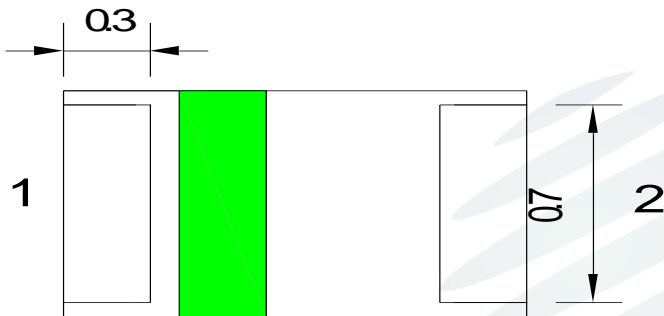


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

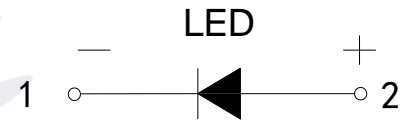


Fig.1-4 Polarity

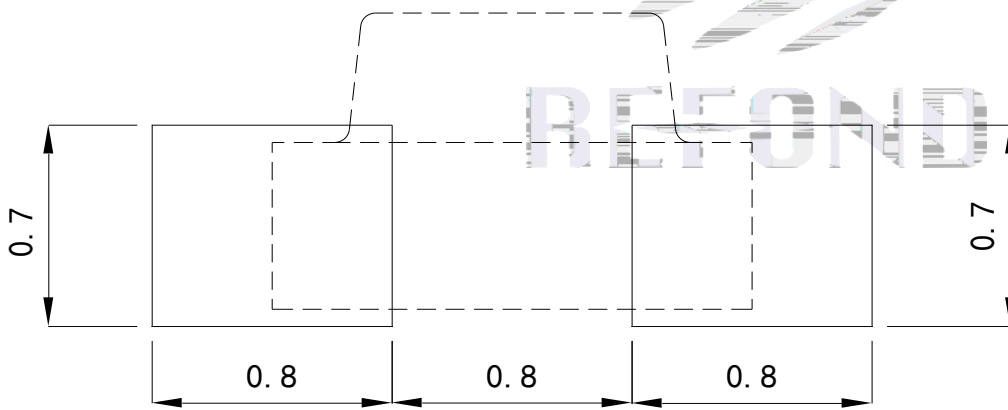


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

Notes

1. All dimensions units are millimeters.

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	Test Condition	Symbol		Value			Unit
				Min. ( )	Typ.	Max.	
Spectral Half Bandwidth	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	Δ		--	15	--	nm
Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	V <sub>F</sub>	F2	2.7	--	2.8	V
			G1	2.8	--	2.9	V
			G2	2.9	--	3.0	V
			H1	3.0	--	3.1	V
			H2	3.1	--	3.2	V
			I1	3.2	--	3.3	V
			I2	3.3	--	3.4	V
Dominant Wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	D	C00	460	--	465	nm
			D00	465	--	470	nm
			E00	470	--	475	nm
			F00	475	--	480	nm
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	I <sub>v</sub>	E00	43	--	65	mcd
			F00	65	--	100	mcd
			G00	100	--	150	mcd
			H00	150	--	230	mcd
Viewing Angle	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA			--	140	--	deg
Reverse Current	V <sub>R</sub> =5V	I <sub>R</sub>		--	--	10	μA
Thermal Resistance.	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	R <sub>THJ-S</sub>		--	--	450	W

Notes : V<sub>R</sub>=5V For test conditions. V<sub>R</sub>=5V



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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power Dissipation	$P_d$	105	mW
Forward Current	$I_F$	30	mA
Peak Forward Current Of Pulse	$I_{FP}$	60	mA
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	$E_{SD}$	1000	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +100	°C
Junction Temperature	$T_j$	105	°C

Notes

- 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width. 0.1ms, 1/10.
- The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1V$ .  $\pm 0.1V$ .
- The above dominant wavelength measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 2nm$ .  $\pm 2nm$ .
- The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance  $\pm 10\%$ .  $\pm 10\%$ .
- 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. LED.



## 1.6 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves

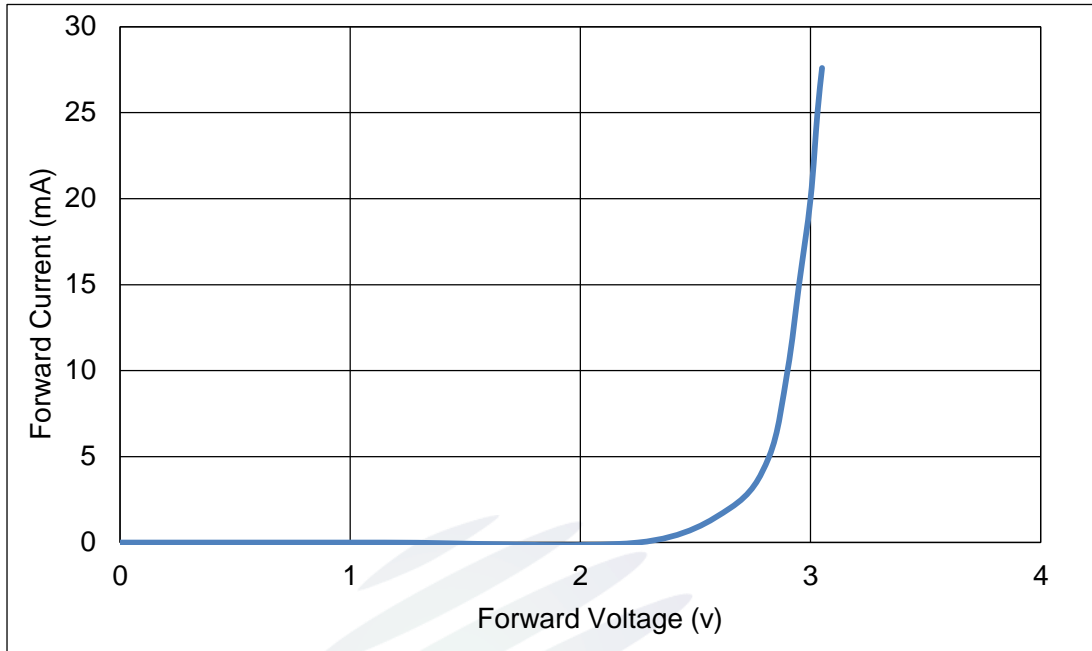


Fig 1-6 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

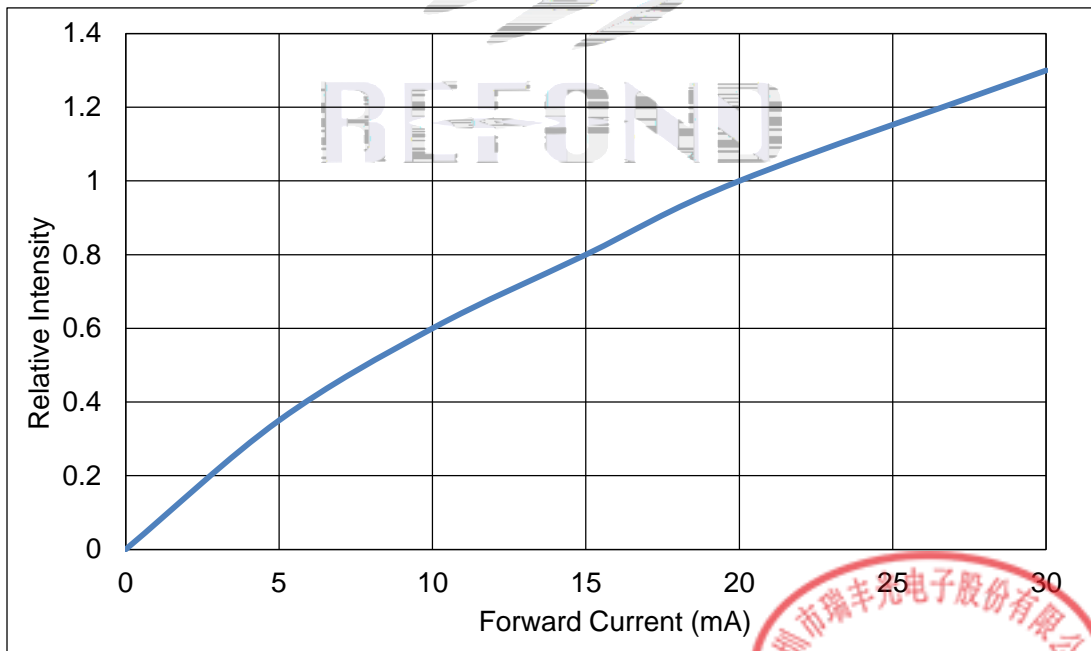
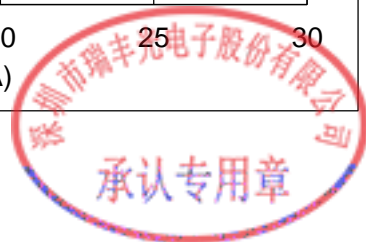


Fig 1-7 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity



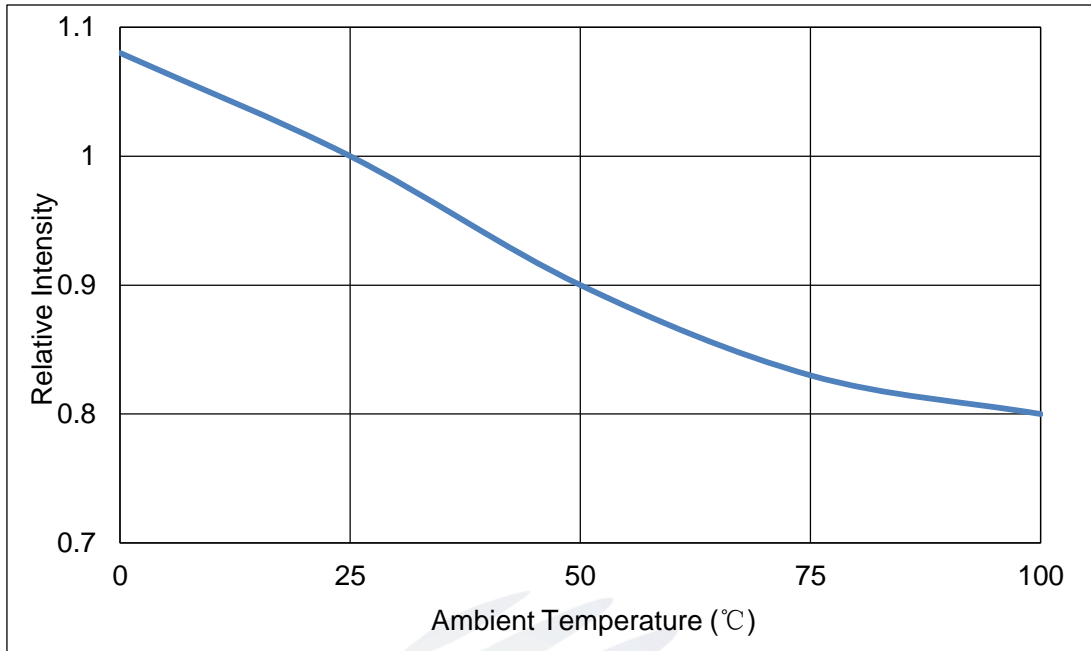


Fig 1-8 Pin Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

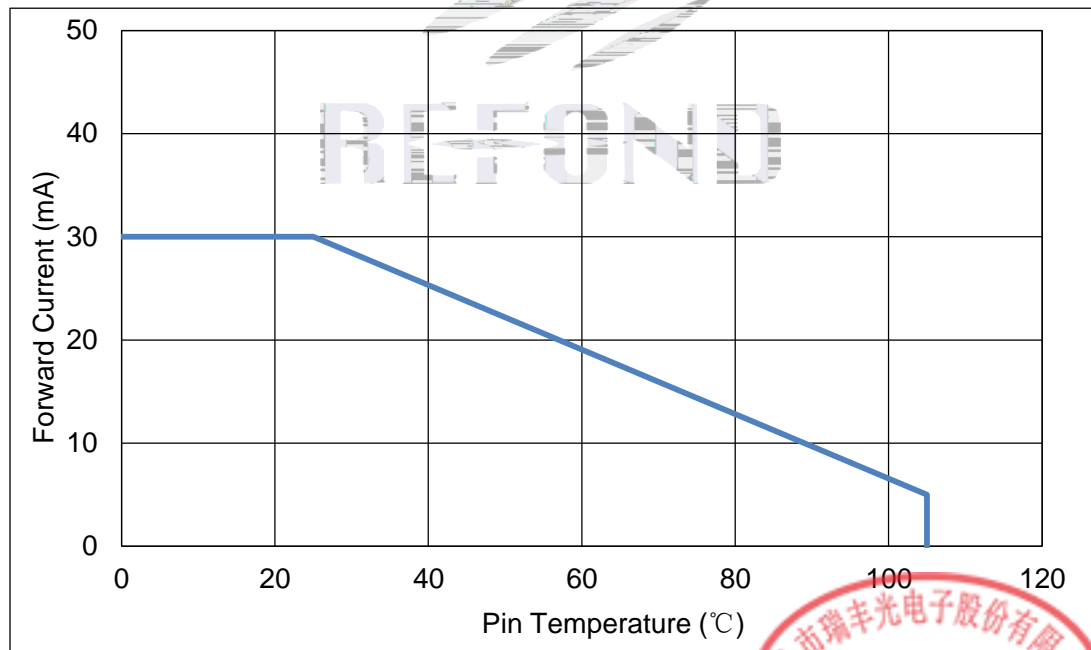


Fig 1-9 Pin Temperature Vs Forward Current



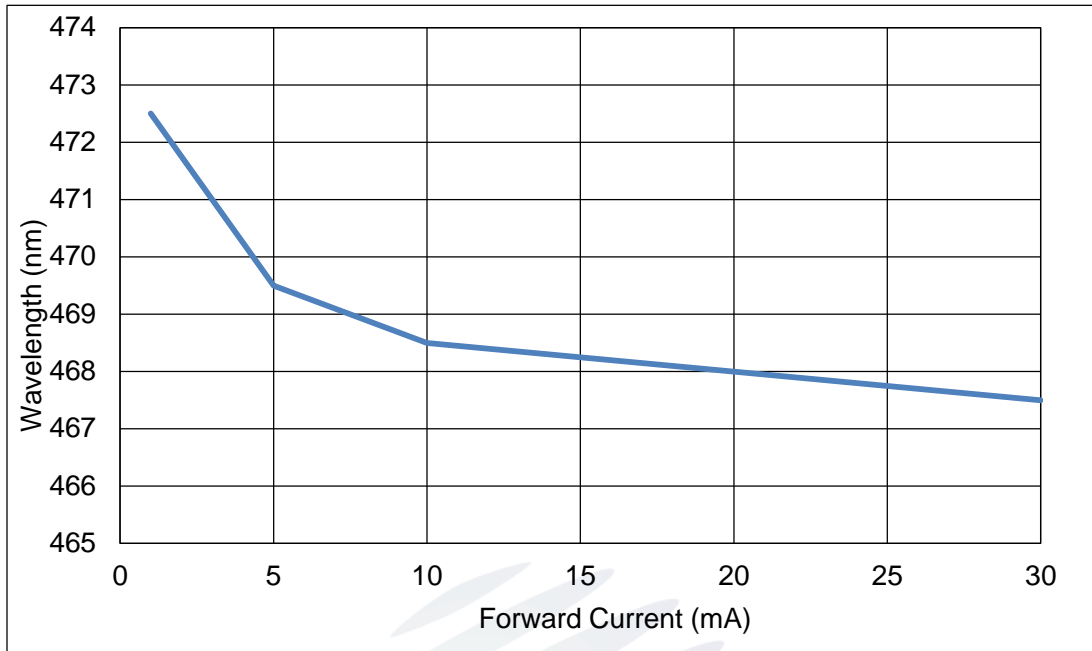


Fig 1-10 Forward Current Vs Dominate Wavelength (Ta=25°C)

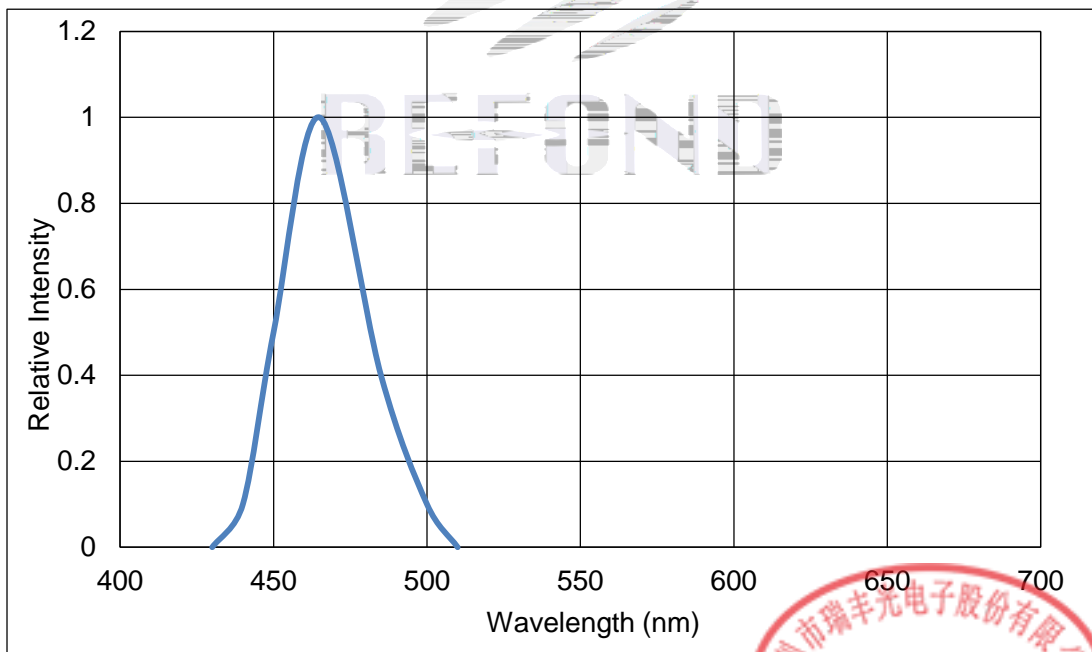
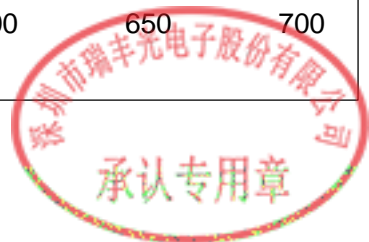


Fig 1-11 Relative Intensity Vs Wavelength (Ta=25°C)



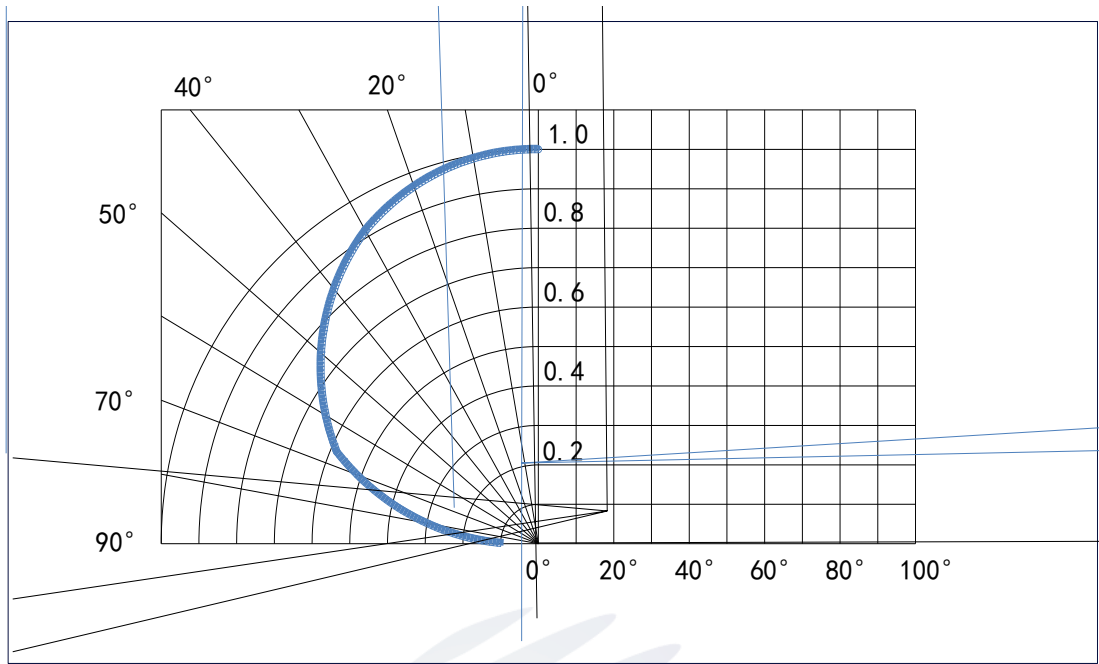


Fig 1-12 Diagram characteristics of radiation

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## 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

Table 2-1 Dimension

A	8.0±0.1mm
B	178±1mm
C	60±1mm
D	13.0±0.5mm

Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension

#### Notes

The tolerances unless mentioned ±0.1mm. Unit : mm                      ±0.1

### 2.1.3 Label Form Specification

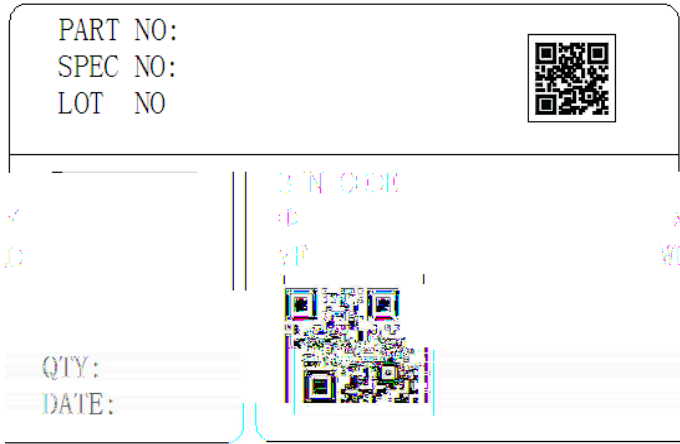


Fig. 2-3 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2 Parameter

PART NO.	Part Number
SPEC NO.	Spec Number
LOT NO.	Lot Number
BIN CODE	Bin Code
	Luminous flux
XY	Chromaticity Bin
V <sub>F</sub>	Forward Voltage
WLD	Wavelength
QTY	Packing Quantity
DATE	Made Date

### 2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing



Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing



## 2.3 Cardboard Box

Fig.2-5



## 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*)x1.1
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R= 5V$	-	U.S.L*)x2.0
Luminous Flux		$I_F=20mA$	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

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 SMT

Table 3-1 Parameter

Average temperature rise speed	$T_{smax}$ $T_P$	3 °C/ Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature	( $T_{smin}$ )	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature	( $T_{smax}$ )	200 °C
Preheating: Time	$T_{smin}$ $T_{smax}$	60 - 120 60s-120s
Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature	( $T_L$ )	217 °C
Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time	( $t_L$ )	

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)Whensoldering , 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°C less than 3 seconds. 300 3

(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

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3.1.3 Cautions

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

(2) 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 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 LED 900PPM 900PPM 1500PPM.

(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. LED

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(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.

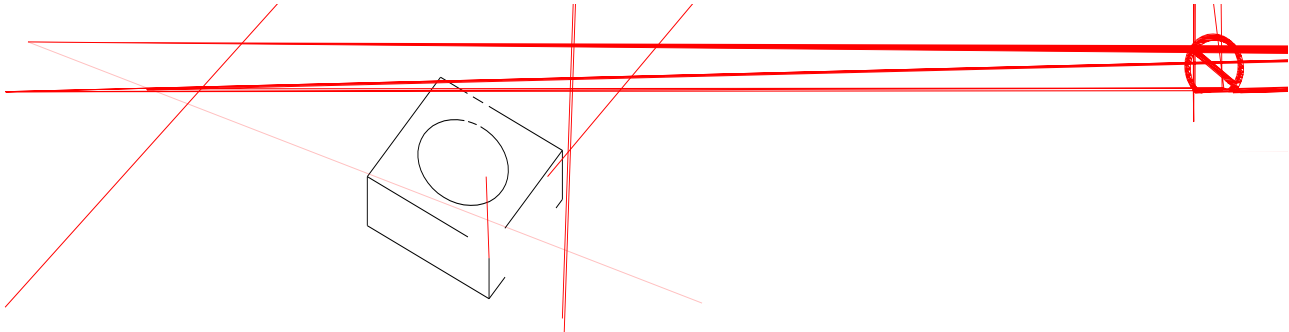


Fig 4-1

产品使用注意事项

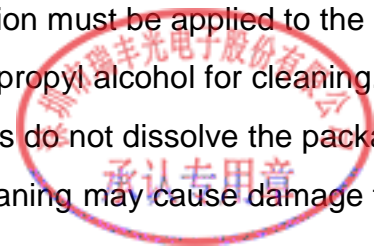
(5) In designing a circuit, the current through each LED can not exceed the absolute maximum rating specified for each LED. In the mean while, resistors for protection should be applied, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change, burn out may happen. The driving circuit must be designed 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

(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

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%	168hours 168
Baking		60±5	-	24hours 24

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Declare

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