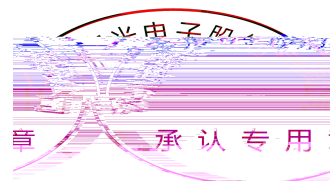
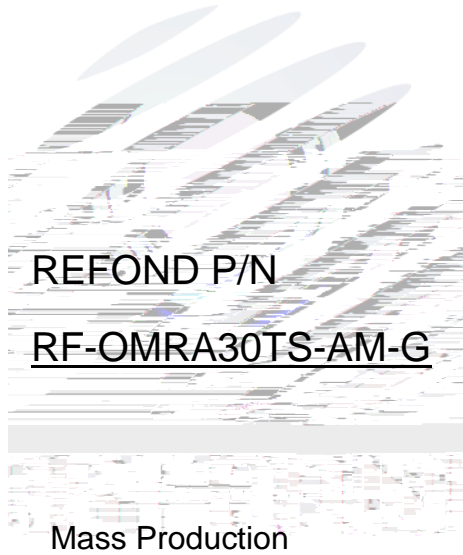
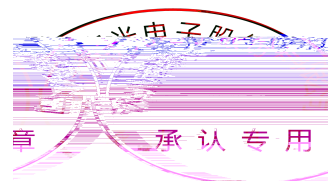


SPECIFICATION



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1.4 Package Dimension

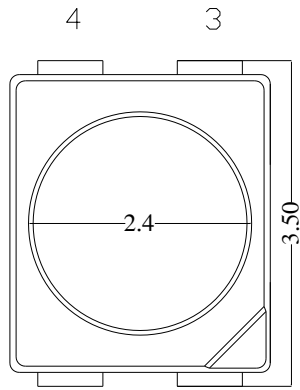


Fig.1-1 Top View

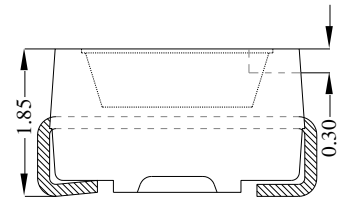


Fig.1-2 Side View

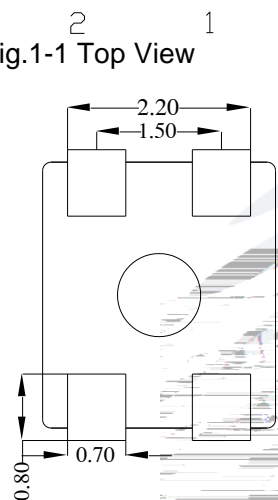


Fig.1-3 Bottom View

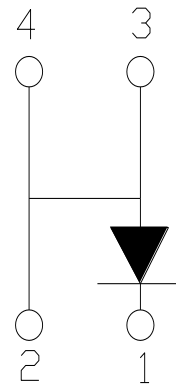


Fig.1-4 Polarity

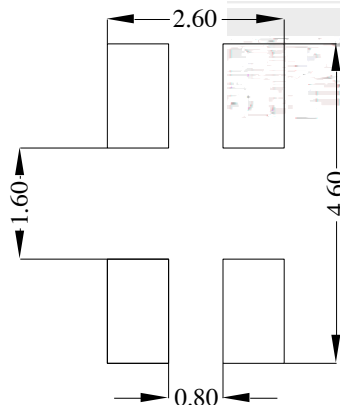


Fig.1-5 Soldering Patterns

Notes

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	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F=50\text{mA}$	2.0	2.4	2.8	V
Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R=5\text{V}$	---	---	10	μA
Luminous Intensity	I_V	$I_F=50\text{mA}$	1800	2900	3500	mcd
Dominant wavelength	λ_d	$I_F=50\text{mA}$	617.5	621	625	nm
Viewing Angle		$I_F=50\text{mA}$	---	120	---	deg
Thermal Resistance.	R_{THJ-S}	$I_F=50\text{mA}$	---	---	130	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power Dissipation	P_D	196	mW
Forward Current	I_F	70	mA
Peak Forward Current	I_{FP}	100	mA
Reverse Voltage			

Notes

1. 1/10 Duty cycle, 10ms pulse width.
2. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is $\pm 0.1V$.
3. The above color coordinates measurement allowance tolerance is ± 0.005 . \pm
4. The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance $\pm 10\%$.
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 B

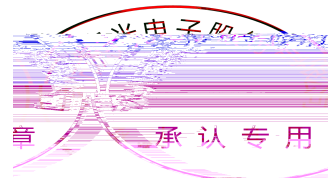
8. ESD yield is over 90% at 2000V ESD (HBM). ESD protection during products handing is needed. / B

I L

1.6Bin Range Of Forward Voltage and Luminous Intensity and Dominant wavelength (IF=50mA) BIN (IF=50mA)

Table 1-3

V_F V	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	F1	F2
	2.0-2.1	2.1-2.2	2.2-2.3	2.3-2.4	2.4-2.5	2.5-2.6	2.6-2.7	2.7-2.8
IV(mcd)	N1	N2	O1					
	1800-2300	2300-2800	2800-3500					
WD(nm)	D2	E1	E2					
	617.5-620	620-622.5	622.5-625					



1.7 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves



Fig. 1-7 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

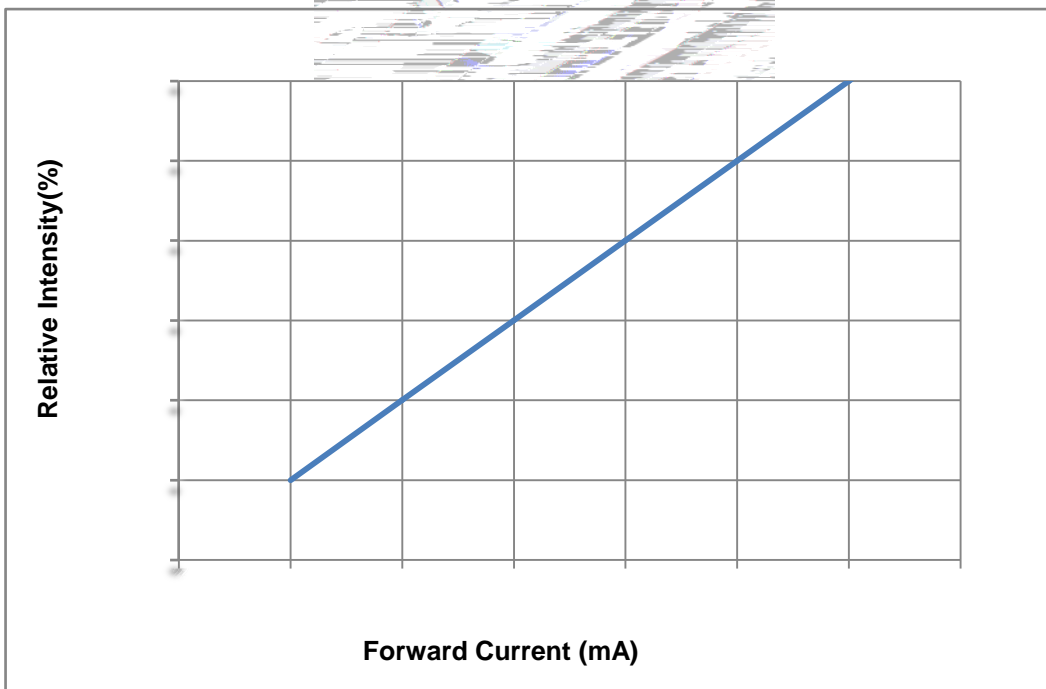
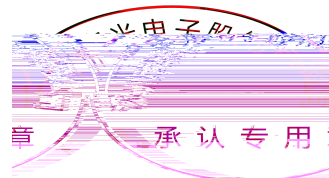


Fig. 1-8 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity



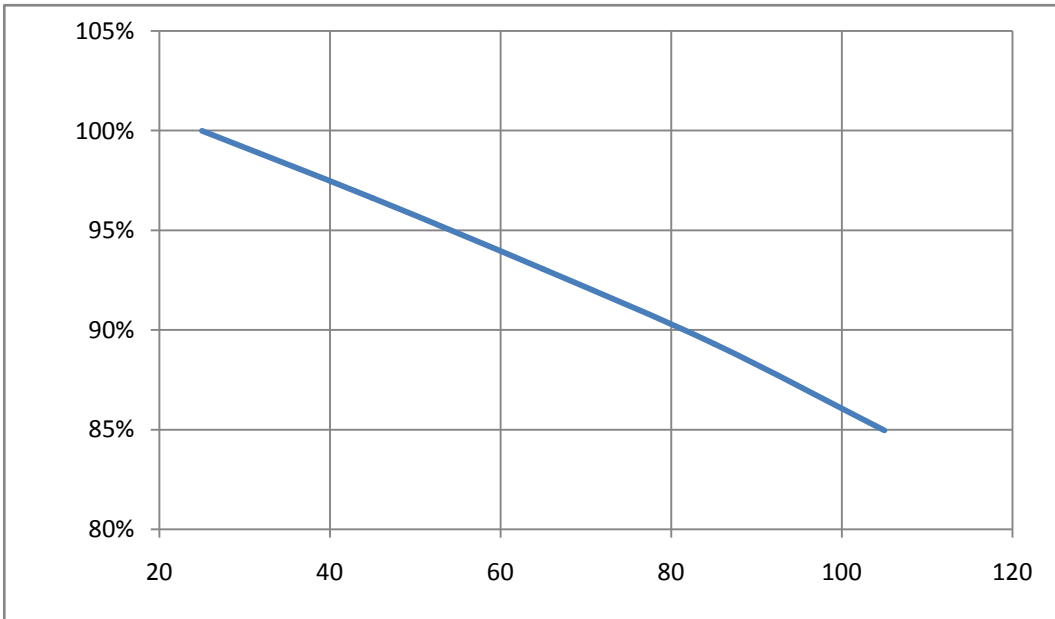


Fig. 1-9 Solder Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

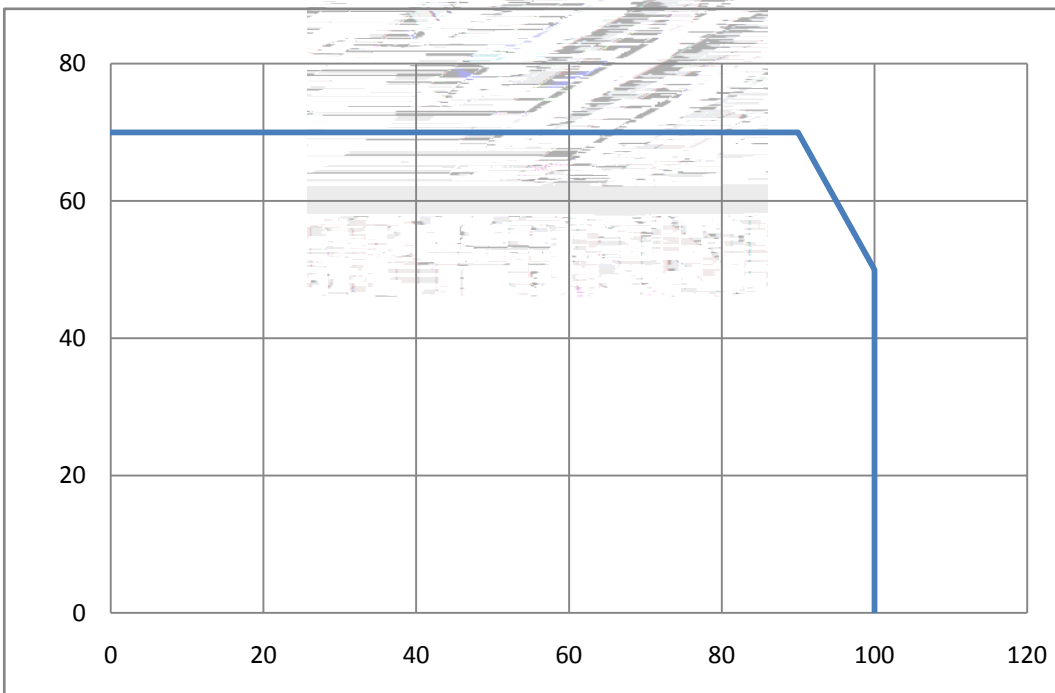


Fig. 1-10 Solder Temperature Vs Forward Current



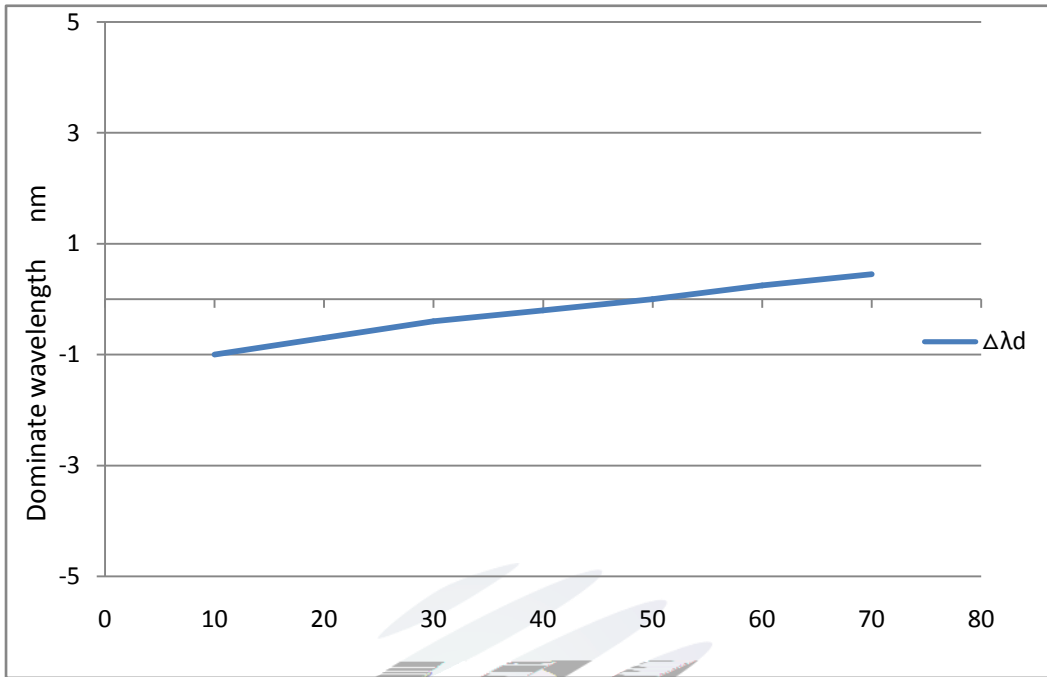


Fig. 1-13 Forward current vs. Dominate wavelength (Ts=25°C)

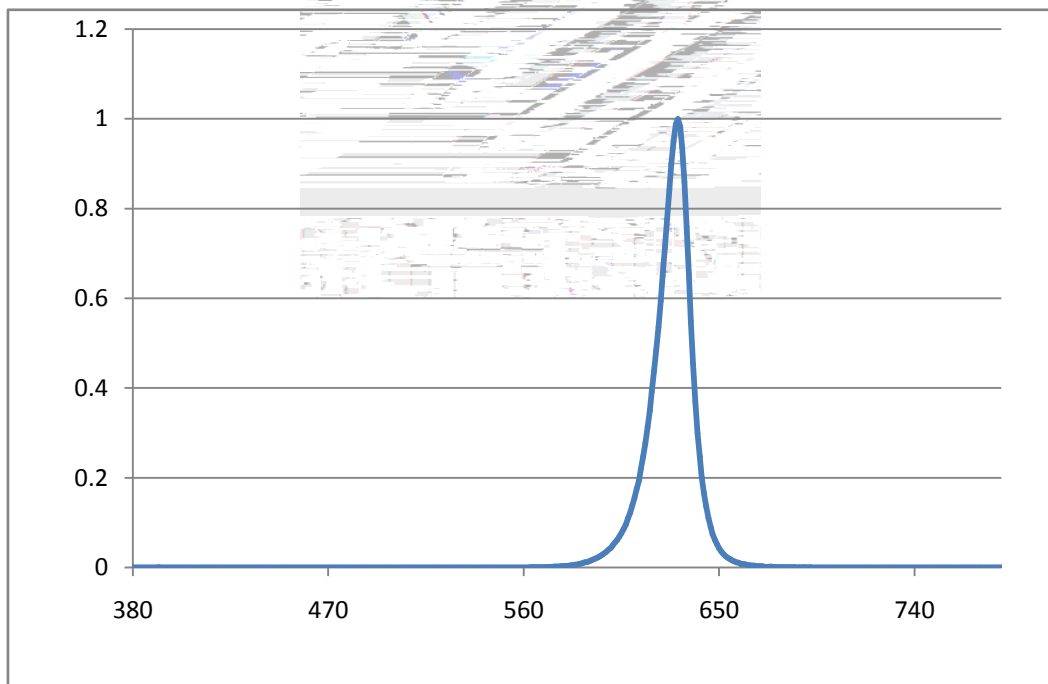


Fig. 1-14 Spectrum Distribution



2. Packaging

2.1 Packaging Specification

Package:2000pcs/reel. 2000pcs

2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

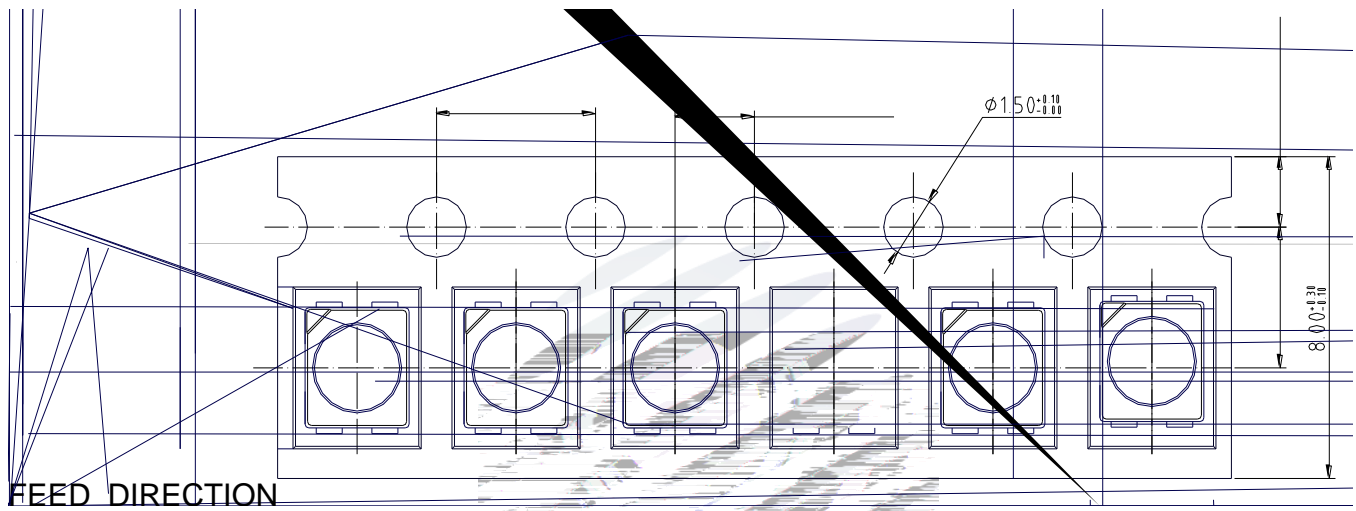
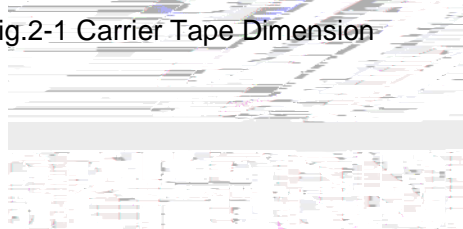


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

2.1.2 Reel Dimension



Reel Dimension

Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension

Notes

The tolerances unless mentioned ± 0.1 mm. Unit : mm

2.1.3 Label Form Specification

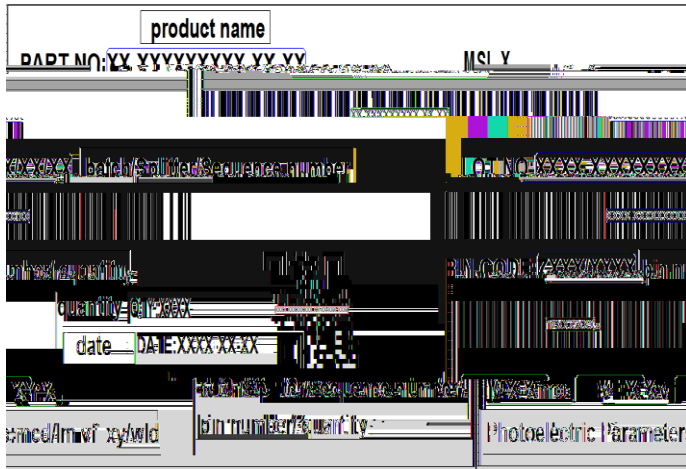


Fig. 2-3 Label

Specification

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

2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

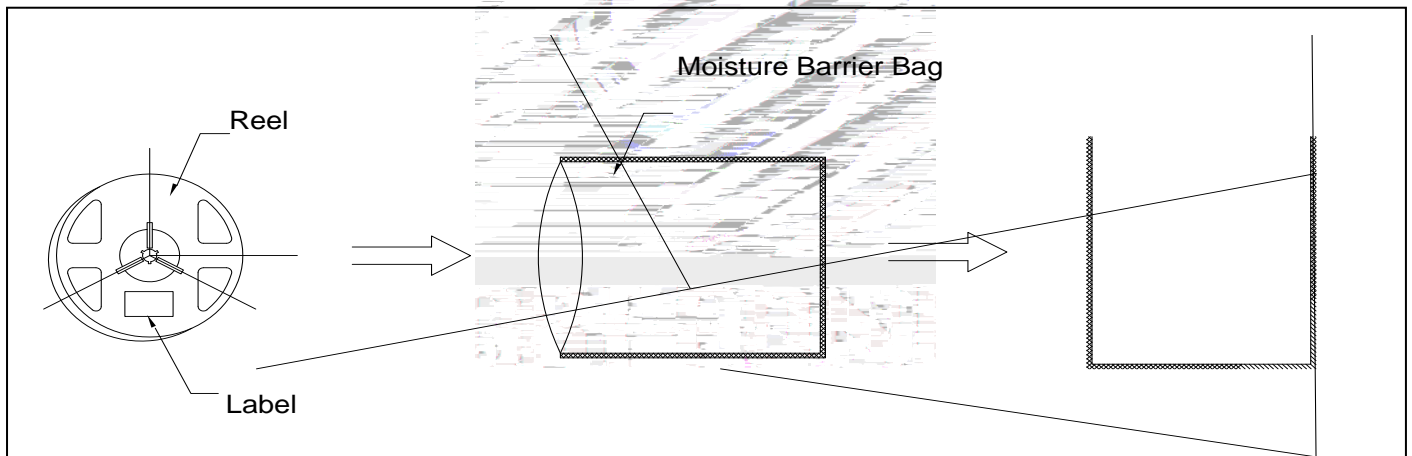
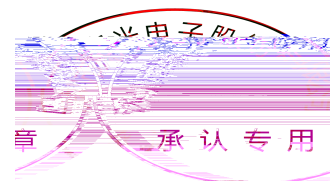


Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing



2.3 Cardboard Box

Fig.2- Cardboard Box 包装纸箱

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
Thermal Shock	JEITAED-4701 300307	-40 15min 10s 125 15min	1000 cycle	20pcs.	0/1
High Temperature Storage	JEITAED-4701 200 201	Temp:125	1000hrs.		

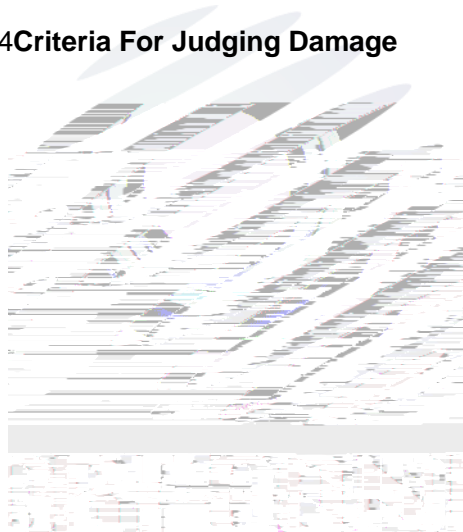
High Temperature High Humidity Life Test	JESD22-A101	85 / 85%RH I _F =50mA	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T _A =85 RH=85%	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1

2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage

Table 2-4 Criteria For Judging Damage

idity *n33348>BDC 4BP

Test Items



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

3.1SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

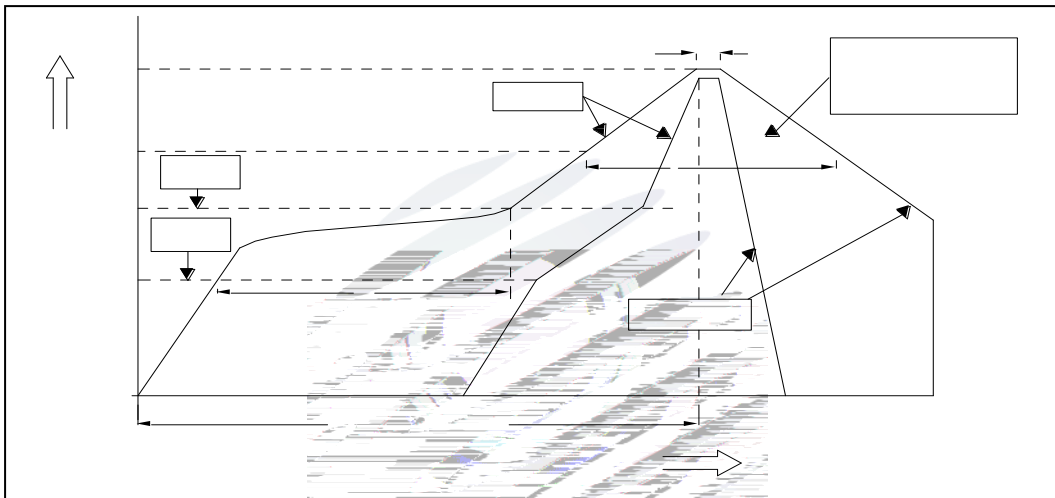


Fig.3-1SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

Table 3-1Reflow parameters

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)	60 Max 60s
Peak /Classification of temperature:	(T_P)	260 °C
Time limit classification of peak temperature time	t_p	10 Max 10s

(T _P)	5 °C	Hold time within 5	30	Max 30s
C with the actual peak temperature (TP)				
Cooling speed			6 °C/	Max 6 °C/ s



B

(2) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board. LED F9

(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

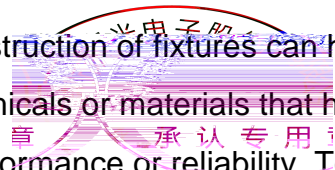
(1) LED operating environment and sulfur element composition cannot be over 100PPM in the LED mating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement. LED B FFC

(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.

B B / FFC / FFC

FFC

(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. B

B

B

B

(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.

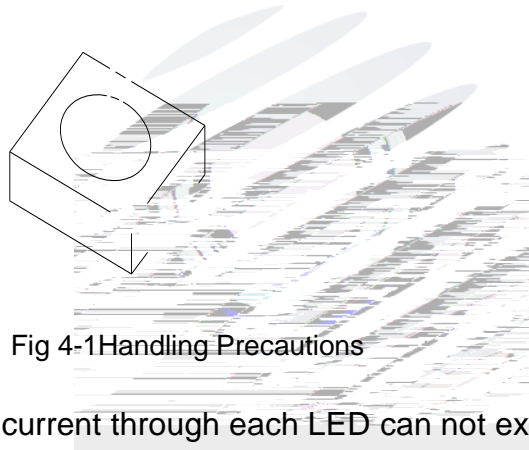


Fig 4-1 Handling Precautions

(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. B

B

(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

B



(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.

B

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	-	24 hours 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) °C 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). B

(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.