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Electro-Optical Characteristics

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Temperature=25°C)

| 参数名和 Paramete | | 符号 Symbol | 数值 Rating | 单位 Unit |
|------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Forward Current | | I _F | 25 | mA |
| Pulse Forward Current* | | I _{FP} | 100 | mA |
| Reverse Volt | age | V_R | 5 | V |
| Operating Temperature | | T _{OPR} | -30 ~ +85 | |
| Storage Temperature | | Tstg | -40 ~ + 100 | |
| | Red | | 60 | |
| Power Dissipation | Green | P_D | 85 | mW |
| . 5.1.5. 2160/pacion | Blue | | 85 | |

0.1ms

1/10 * Note: Pulse Width 0.1ms, Duty 1/10

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Electro-Optical Characteristics (Temperature=25°C)

| 参数名称 | 符号 | 条件 | 颜色 | 最小值 | 典型值 | 最大值 | 单位 |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Color | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit |
| | | | Red | | | 10 | |
| Reverse Current | I_R | VR=5 V | Green | | | 10 | μΑ |
| Trovoros Garron | | | Blue | | | 10 | |
| | | IF=15mA | Red | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | |
| Forward Voltage | V_{F} | IF=8mA | Green | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | V |
| 1 orward vortage | | IF=5mA | Blue | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | |
| | | IF=15mA | Red | 615 | 622 | 630 | |
| Dominant Wavelength | λ_{D} | IF=8mA | Green | 515 | 522 | 535 | nm |
| Dominal vvavarangur | | IF=5mA | Blue | 465 | 472 | 480 | |
| | | IF=15mA | Red | | | 24 | |
| Spectrum Radiation | Δλ | IF=8mA | Green | | | 38 | nm |
| Bandwidth | | IF=5mA | Blue | | | 28 | |
| | | IF=15mA | Red | 300 | 450 | 680 | |
| Luminous Intensity | I_V | IF=8mA | Green | 480 | 730 | 1100 | mcd |
| Zaminodomicilary | | IF=5mA | Blue | 70 | 105 | 160 | |
| View Angle | 201/2 | | | | 110 | | deg. |

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^{*} Note: The parameters above only for your reference. In case of any discrepancy, please adhere to the label of our actual products. All parameters tested by the standard testing system of manufacturer.

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Reliability Test Items And Conditions

| 实验项目 | 参考标准 | 实验条件 | 时间 | 样品数 | 判据 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Test Items | Reference | Test Conditions | Time | Quantit | Crite |
| Thermal Shock | MIL-STD-202G | -40 (30min)←→100 (30min) | 300 | 22 | 0/22 |
| THE HIGH SHOCK | | | 300 cycles | | |

JEITA ED-4701 200 -10 ----+65 0%-90%RH

Temperature And Humidity Cyclic

203





Product design and operational recommendation

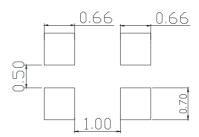
1 mm

Product design Unit: mm

GBNote A
A Nick Mark
X.X w 0.1 mm X.XX w 0.05mm
Tolerances X.X w 0.1 mm X.XX w 0.05mm

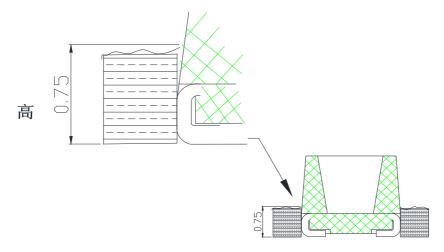
2 mm

Recommended soldering pad (Unit: mm)



3 0.75mm

Recommendation for glue filling: filling height must be higher than or equal to 0.75mm







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|-----------|--------------|------|---------|
| Packag | ging (1) | | |
| \$ | Carrier Tape | | |
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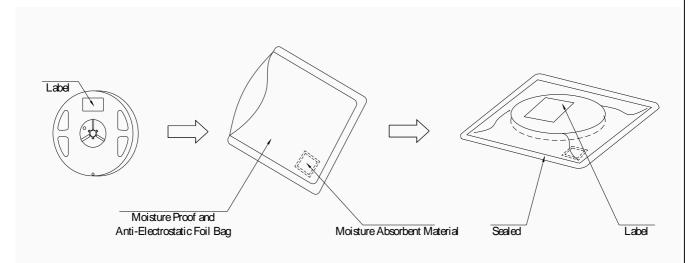




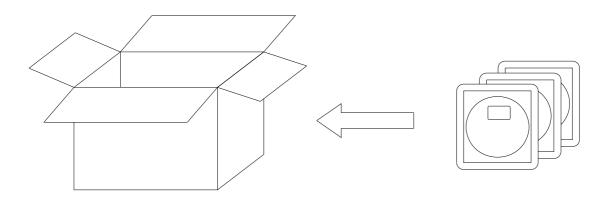
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Packaging(2)

Moisture Proof and Anti-Electrostatic Foil Bag

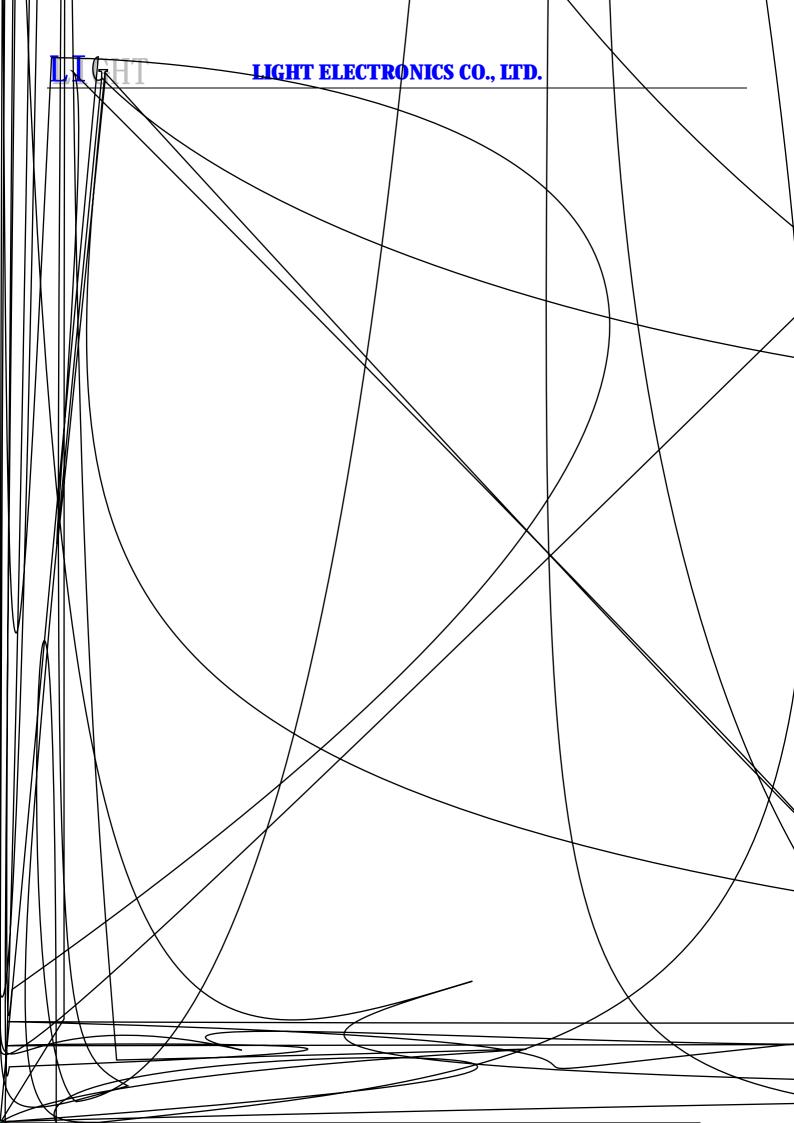


♦ Cardboard Box



♦ Label Explanation









2

Guideline for Soldering (2)

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Reflow soldering should not be done more than one time.

LED

Stress on the LEDs should be avoided during heating in the reflow soldering process.

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(1)

Precautions (1)

1.

Storage

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Moisture proof, anti-electrostatic package and moisture absorbent material are used, to keep moisture to a minimum. Humidity indicator card inside to test if the products are moisted.

• <30 <60 RH

Storage environment: All the products should be stored in the environment of temperature<30 and humidity<60 RH before foiled bags open and need to be baked before SMT.

Before using, please check whether there is any air leakage or not, If the bag has leaked air, Please bake the product with below condition.

• <30 <60 RH 12h

Before soldering ,the product must be stored under the condition of <30 and <60 RH. Under these conditions the SMD LEDs must be used (subject to reflow oven) within 12 hours.

• $70\pm5 \times 12h$ $70\pm5 \times 12h$

6 70±5 × 48h

Baking condition Within 2 months' storage undamped: 70±5 x12h

After 2 months' storage (undamped): 70±5 x24h

Damped/Foiled bag leakage/ beyond 6 months' storage at customers' side: 70±5 ×48h

2.

Static Electricity

•

Static electricity or surge voltage damages the LEDs. Damaged LEDs will show some unusual characteristics such as the forward voltage becomes lower, or the LEDs can not be lighted up. In view of the above, we should do some anti-static precautions when using the SMD LEDs.

All devices, equipments and machineries must be properly grounded, at the same time we should take measures to prevent anti-static and voltage surge.

It is also recommended that anti-electrostatic wrist bands, pads, uniforms, gloves or containers can be used when dealing with the LEDs.





(2)

Precautions (2)

3.

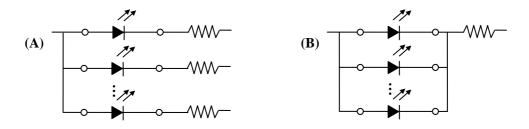
Design Consideration

• LED

In designing a circuit, the current through each LED must 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 which will probably lead to damage.

• A LED B LED LED

It is recommended to use Circuit A which regulates the current flowing through each LED rather than Circuit B. When driving LEDs with a constant voltage in Circuit B, the current through the LEDs may vary due to the variation in Forward Voltage (VF) of the LEDs. In the worst case, some LED may be subjected to stress in the excess of the Absolute Maximum Rating.



• LED LED

Thermal Design is paramount importance because heat generation may result in the Characteristics decline, such as brightness decrease, Color change and so on. Please consider the heat dissipation when making the system design.

4. Reverse voltage protection

• LED LED

LED 5V

In general, the reverse current of LED is very small, which won't affect the normal use of components. But when it is often suffered the reverse voltage which exceeds the limit of the component then it will be damaged.

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Such as the reverse current increase rapidly. And it will cause the string light when the screen is black. So please pay attention to controlling the reverse voltage which less than 5V is recommended.

5.

The safe temperature for LEDs working

• LED

55 75

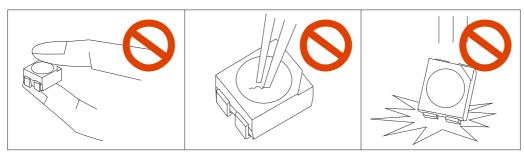
The high temperature will make the LEDs' Luminous Intensity decreased radically, if LEDs are used in hot environment for a long time, they will be disabled easily. When LEDs are used in a high density array, we suggest that the LEDs' surface temperature should be lower than 55 and the legs' temperature should be lower than 75.

6.

Others

Otric

When handling the product, touching the encapsulation with bare hands will not only contaminate its surface, but also have an effect on its optical characteristics. Excessive force to the encapsulation might result in catastrophic failure of the LEDs due to die breakage or wire deformation. For this reason, please do not put excessive stress on LEDs, especially when the LEDs are heated such as during Reflow Soldering.



LED