

# SPECIFICATION



REFOND P/N  
RF-A3H50-W60P-E5

R&D

Mass Production

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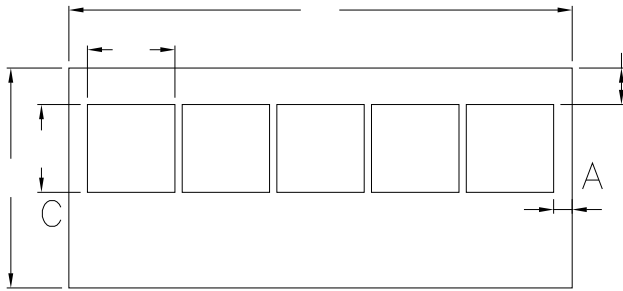
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## 1. Description

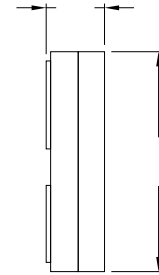
### 1.1



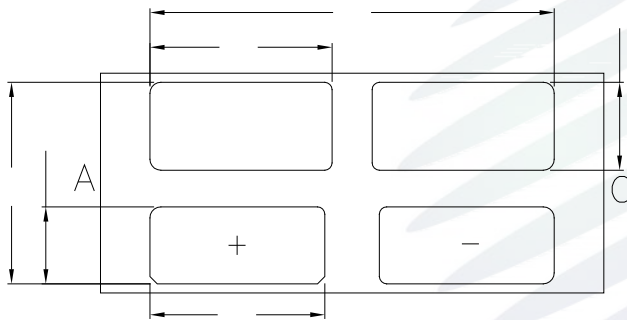
## 1.4 Package Dimension



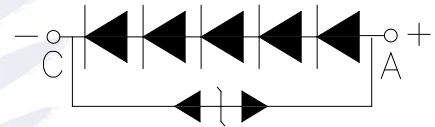
正面视图



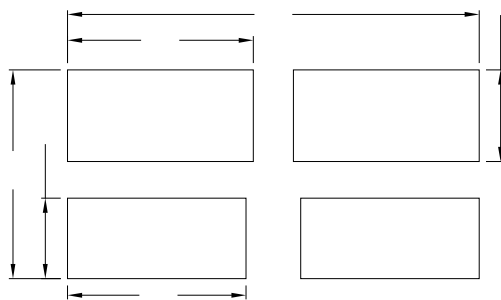
侧面视图



背面视图



极性



推荐焊盘

### 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	$V_F$	$I_F=1000\text{mA}$	15	---	18	V
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R=25\text{V}$	---	---	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Luminous Flux		$I_F=1000\text{mA}$	1600	---	2200	lm
Viewing Angle		$I_F=1000\text{mA}$	---	120	---	deg
Thermal Resistance.	$R_{THJ-S}$	$I_F=1000\text{mA}$	---	0.7	0.95	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	27000	mW
Forward Current	$I_F$	1500	mA

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>	G1	H1	J1	/
	15.0-16.0	16.0-17.0	17.0-18.0	/
	EC	ED	EE	EF
	1600-1750	1750-1900	1900-2050	2050-2200

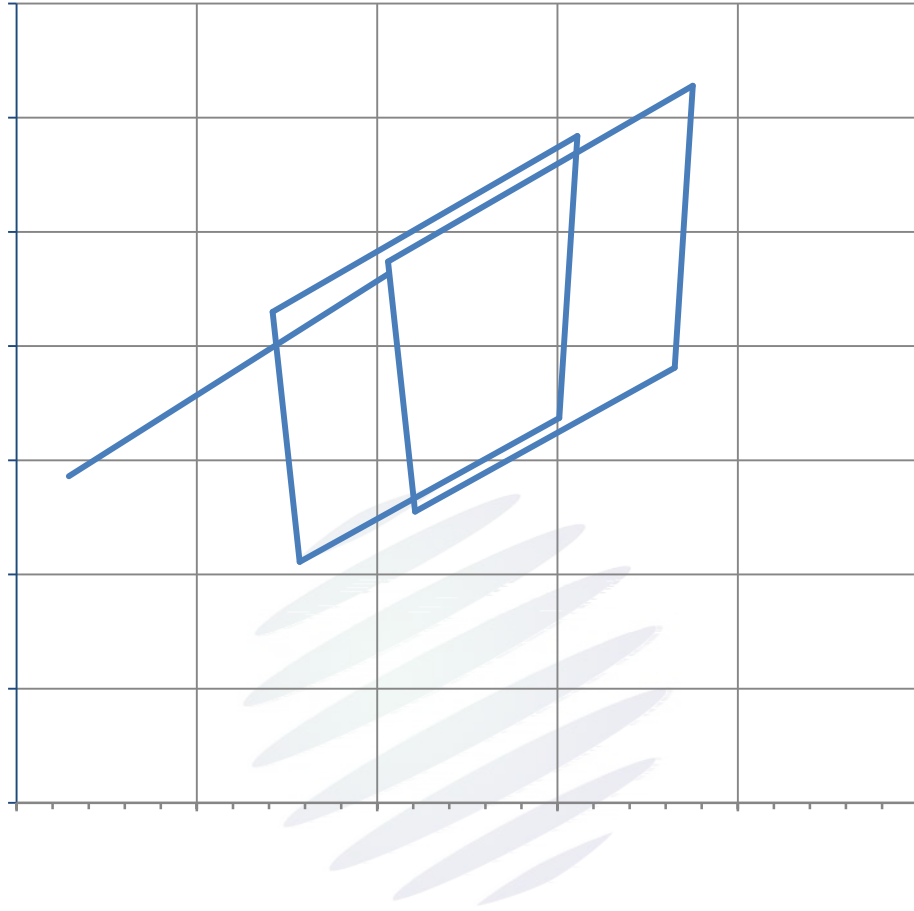


Fig. 1-6 The C.I.E Chromaticity Diagram CIE

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

0.3100 0.3200 0.3300 0.3400 0.3500 0.3600

## 1.7 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves

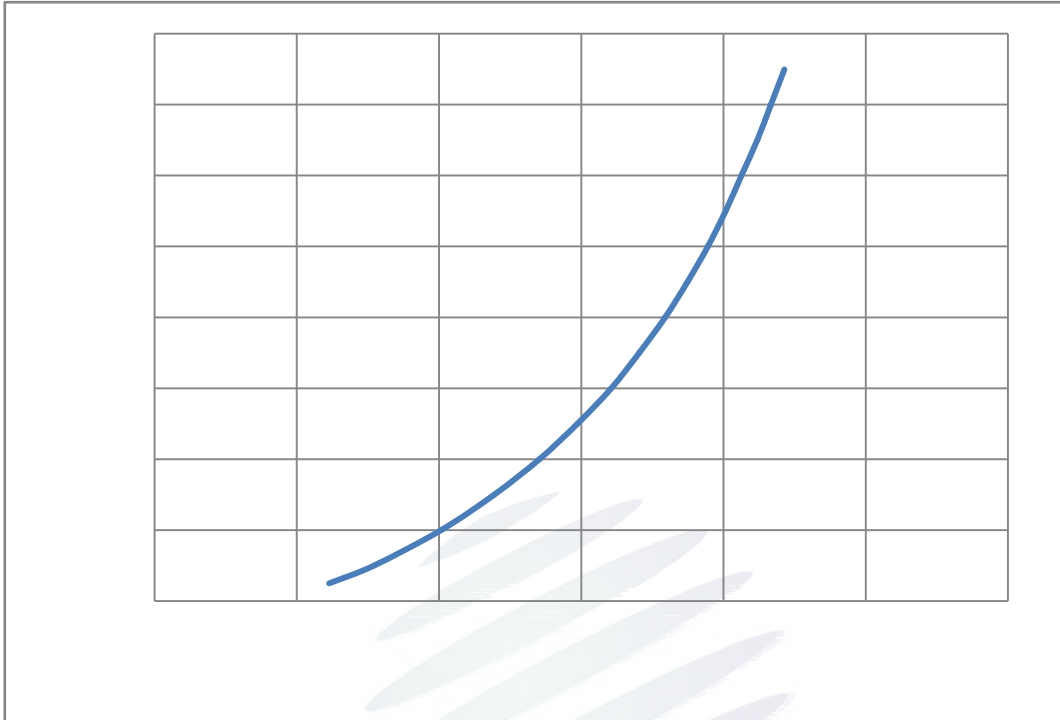


Fig. 1-7 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

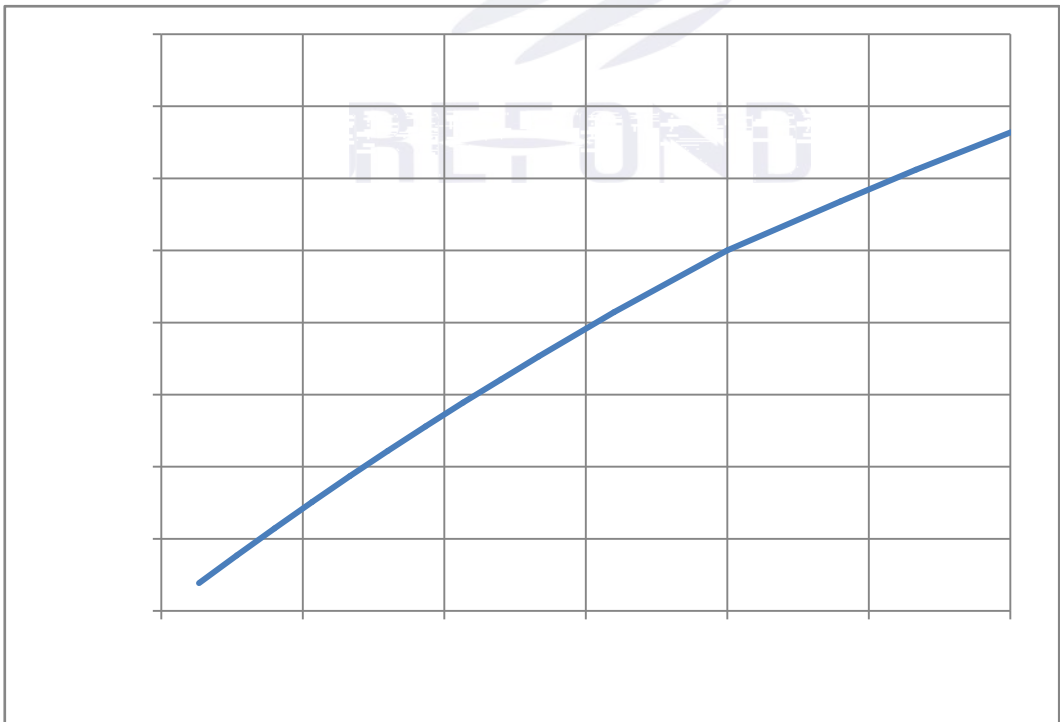


Fig. 1-8 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity



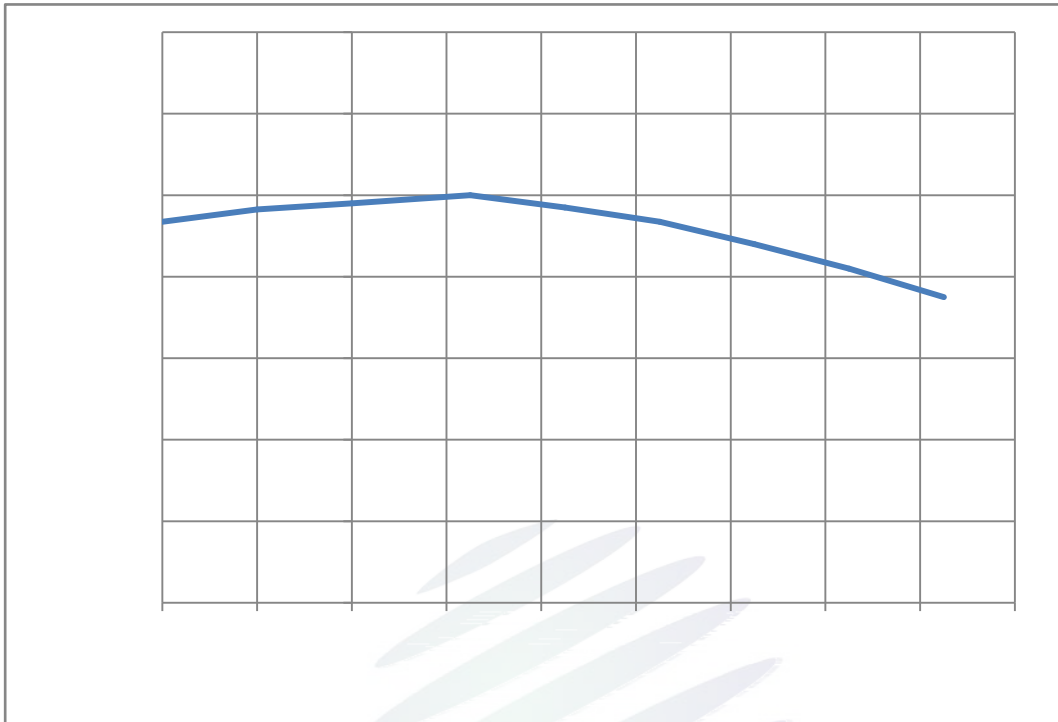


Fig. 1-9 Solder Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

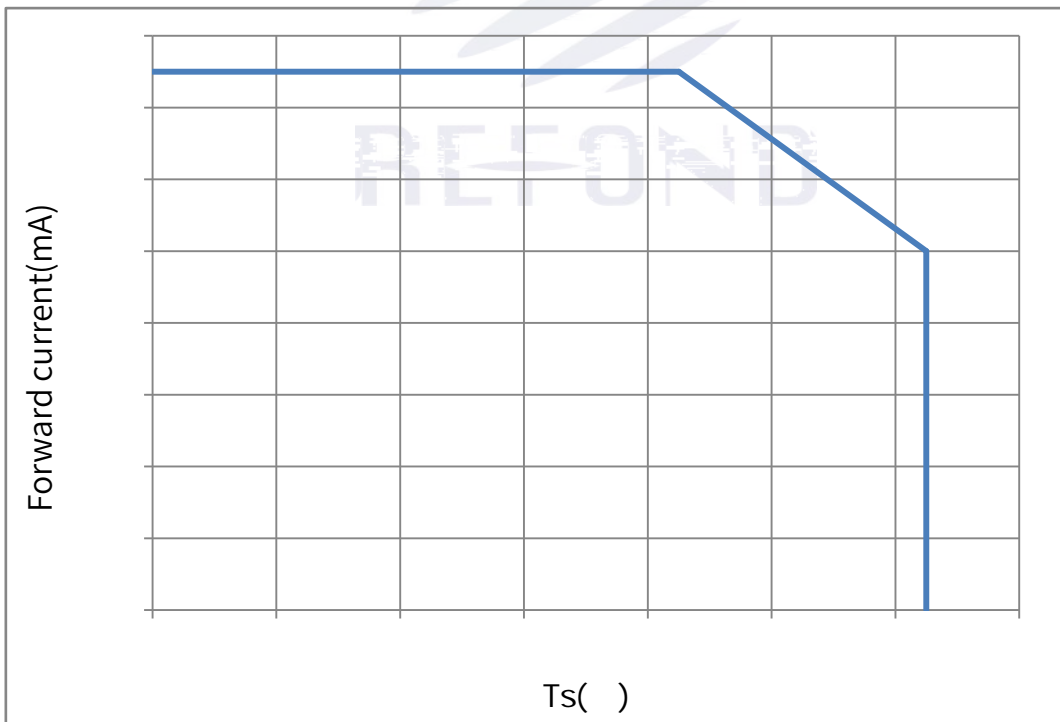


Fig. 1-10 Solder Temperature Vs Forward Current

Tj 150

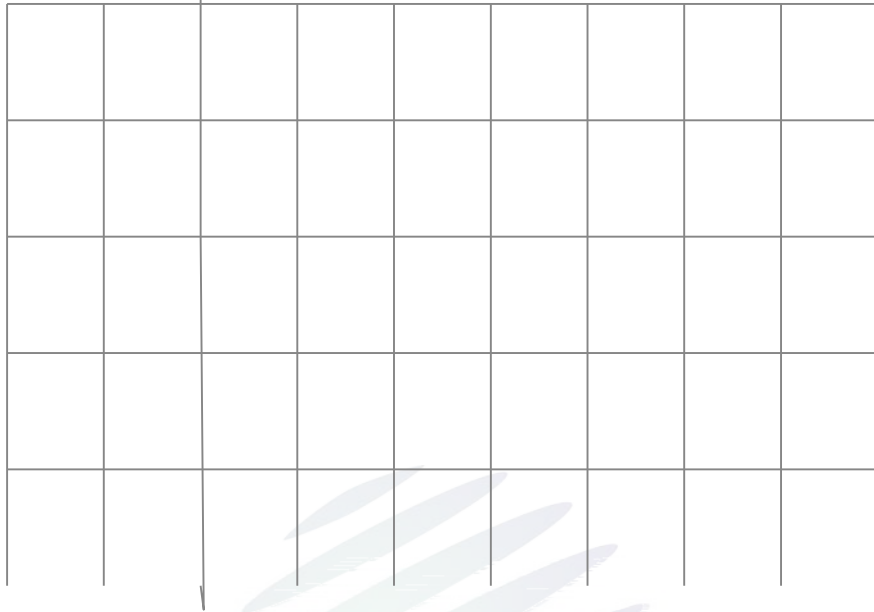


Fig. 1-11 Forward Voltage Vs Solder Temperature

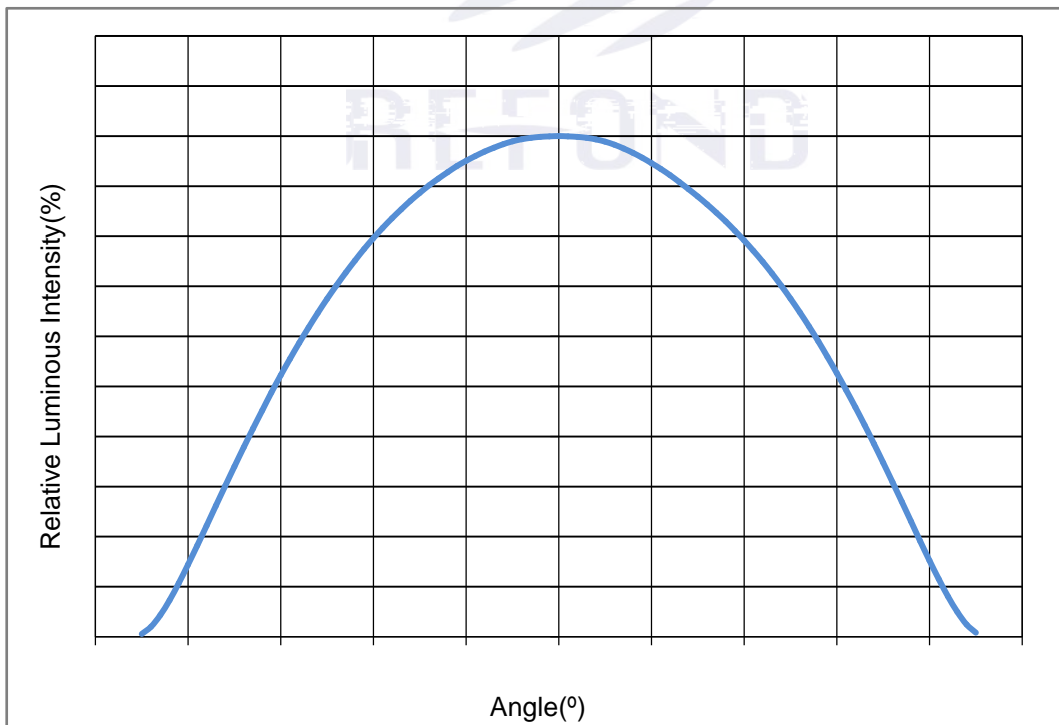


Fig. 1-12 Radiation diagram

Fig. 1-13 Chromaticity Coordinate Vs Solder Temperature

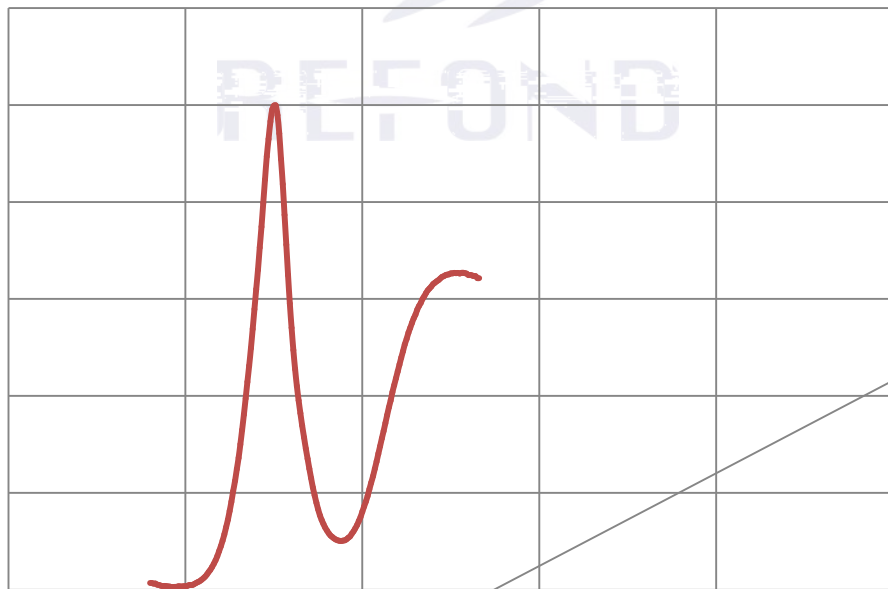


Fig. 1-14 Spectrum Distribution

## 2. Packaging

### 2.1 Packaging Specification

Package: 4000pcs/reel.

#### 2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

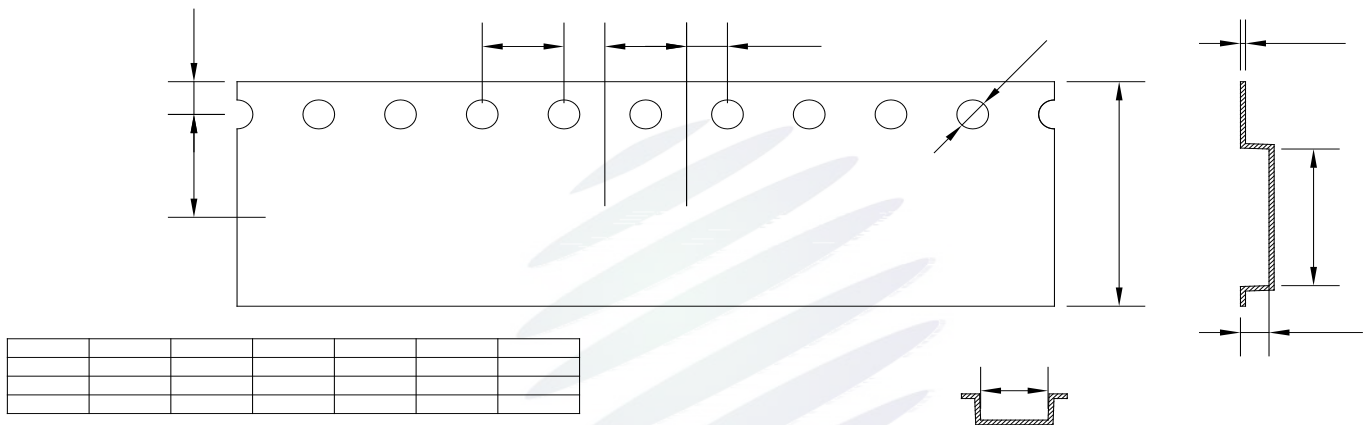


Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

#### 2.1.2 Reel Dimension

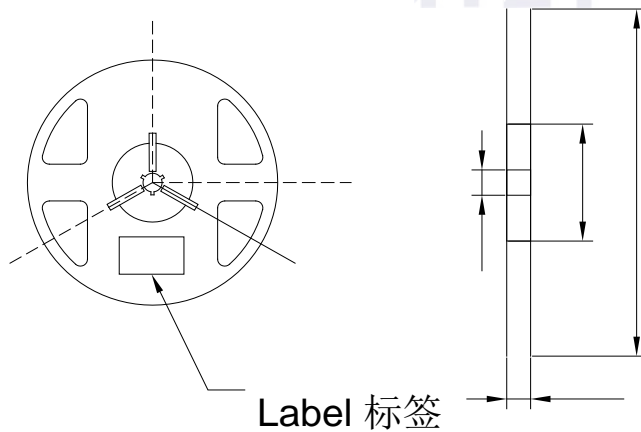


Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension

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

$\pm 0.1$



## 2.4 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=105 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



## SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

### 3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

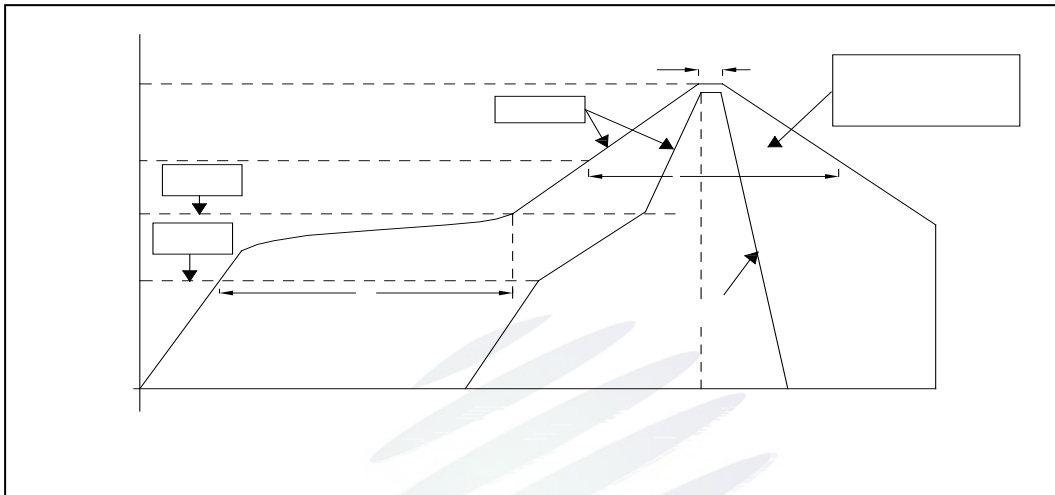


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

Table 3-1 Reflow parameters 回流焊参数

Average temperature rise speed	$T_{smx}$	$T_p$	3 °C/	Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature	(T <sub>sm</sub> )		150 °C	
Preheating: Max temperature	(T <sub>smx</sub> )		200 °C	
Preheating: Time	T <sub>sm</sub>	T <sub>smx</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	Hold time within 5 °C		30	Max 30s
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)Whensoldering , 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 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 LED

LED

(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 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 儲存	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	30	75%	Within 1 Year From Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	30	60%	Recommended for use within 24 hours







Declare

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