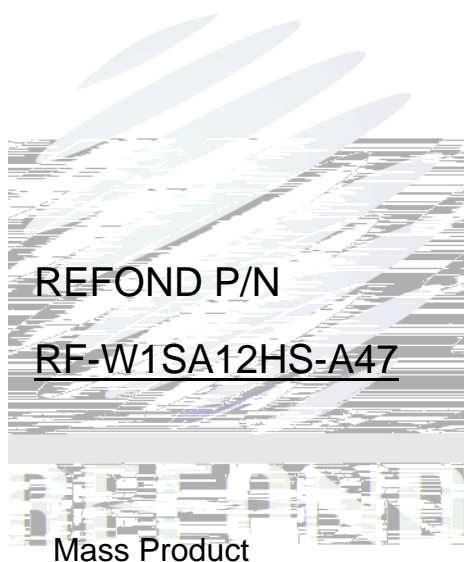
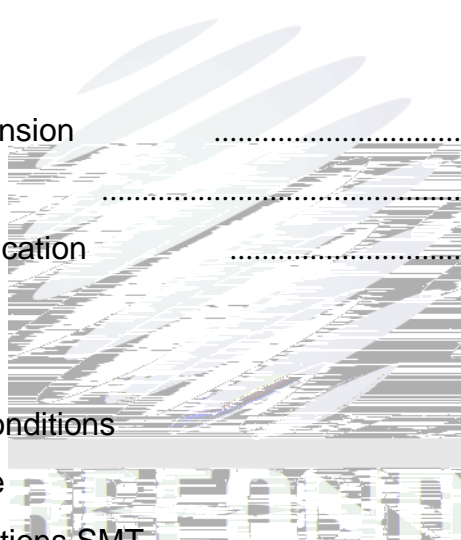


# SPECIFICATION



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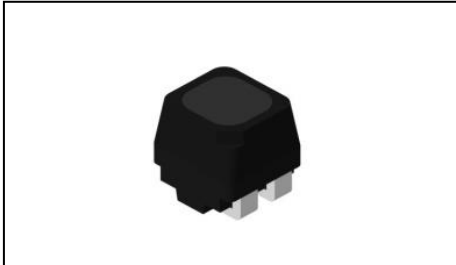


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# 1. Description

## 1.1 General Description



The product is a full-color LED device, Common anode RGB SMD, High contrast(Designed on all black surface ), The product size: 1.2mmX1.2mmX1.1mm.

LED

RGB SMD

1.2mmX1.2mmX1.1mm

## 1.2 Features

Extremely wide viewing angle.

High luminous Intensity, Low power dissipation, Good reliability and Long life.

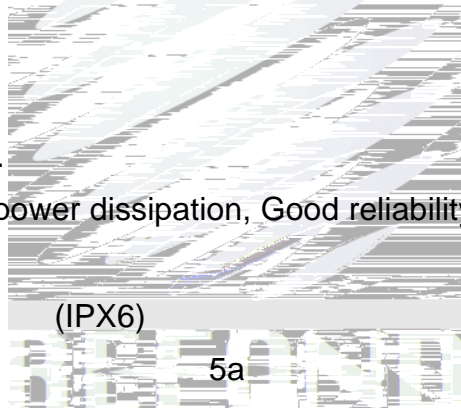
Water-resistant (IPX6).

Moisture sensitivity level: 5a.

RoHS compliant.

Matte surface.

Pb-free reflow soldering application.



## 1.3 Application

Outdoor full-color video screen.

Indoor and outdoor decorative lighting.

Amusement.

General use.



## 1.4 Package Dimension

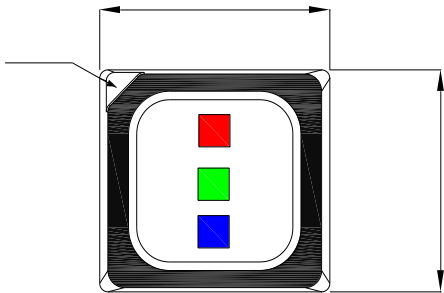


Fig.1-1 Top view

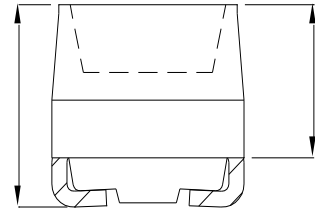


Fig.1-2 Side view

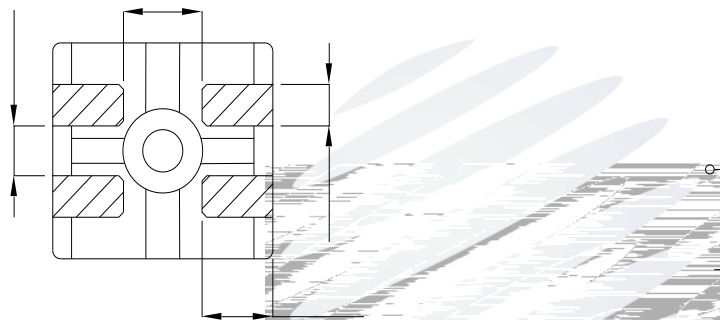


Fig.1-3 Bottom view

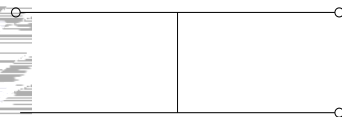


Fig.1-4 Polarity

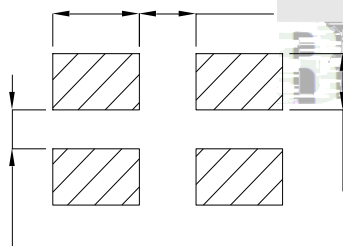


Fig.1-5 Soldering patterns

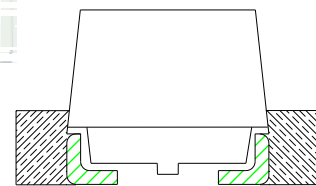


Fig.1-6 Glue filling

### Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters.

All dimensions tolerances are  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$  unless otherwise noted.



## 1.5 Product Parameters

Table 1-1 Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ts=25°C

			Absolute Maximum Ratings			
			R	G	B	
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R=5V$	6	6	6	
Forward Voltage	$V_{F \text{ min}}$	R $I_F = 10mA$ G $I_F = 10mA$ B $I_F = 5mA$	1.7	2.5	2.5	V
	$V_{F \text{ max}}$		2.4	3.3	3.3	V
Dominant Wavelength	$\lambda_D$		617~628	520~545	460~475	nm
			5nm per Bin	3nm per Bin	3nm per Bin	
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth			24	38	30	nm
Luminous Intensity	$I_V(\text{min})$		142	298	24	mcd
	$I_V(\text{avg})$		214	448	37	mcd
	$I_V(\text{max})$		321	672	56	mcd
	BIN Range		1:1.3	1:1.3	1:1.3	
Viewing Angle				110		

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

		Absolute Maximum Ratings			
		R	G	B	
Forward Current	$I_F$	20	15	15	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	5	5	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{OPR}$	-30 ~ +85			
Storage Temperature	$T_{STQ}$	-40 ~ +100			
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	48	50	50	mW
Total Junction Temperature	$T_J$	100	100	100	
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	$E_{SD}$	1000V			

Notes

1. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1V$ .
2. The above Tolerance of measurement of dominant wavelength  $\pm 1nm$ .
3. The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance  $\pm 10\%$ .
4. Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.
5. All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Refond.
6. All the datas are just for reference, specific parameters please refer to the label.

## 1.6 Typical optical characteristics curves

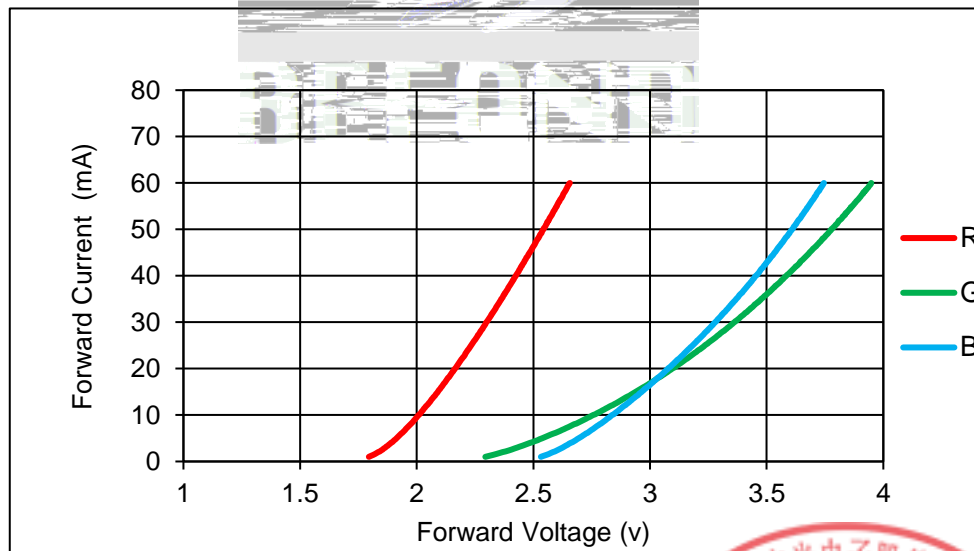


Fig 1-6 Forward Voltage Vs. Forward Current



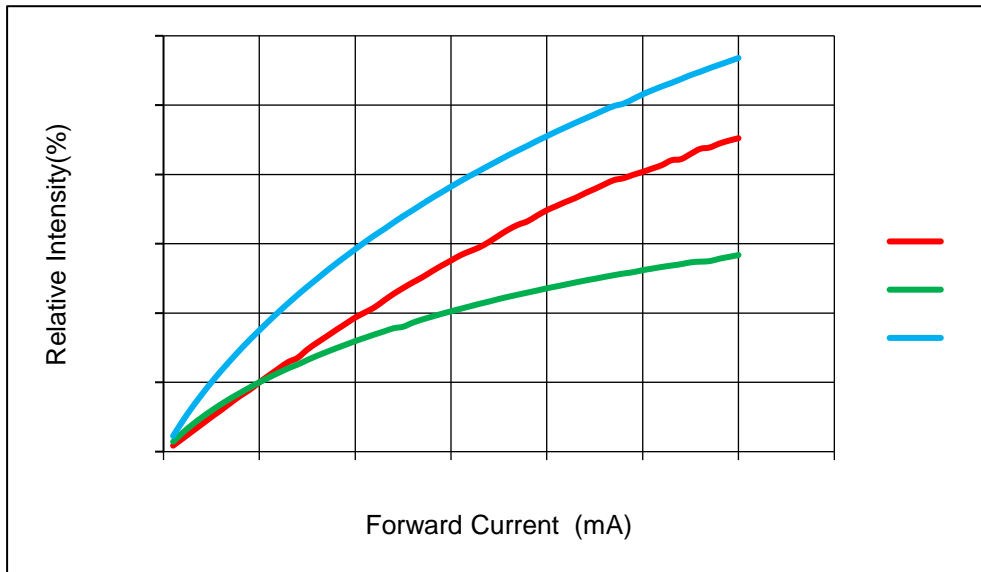


Fig 1-7 Forward Current Vs. Relative Intensity

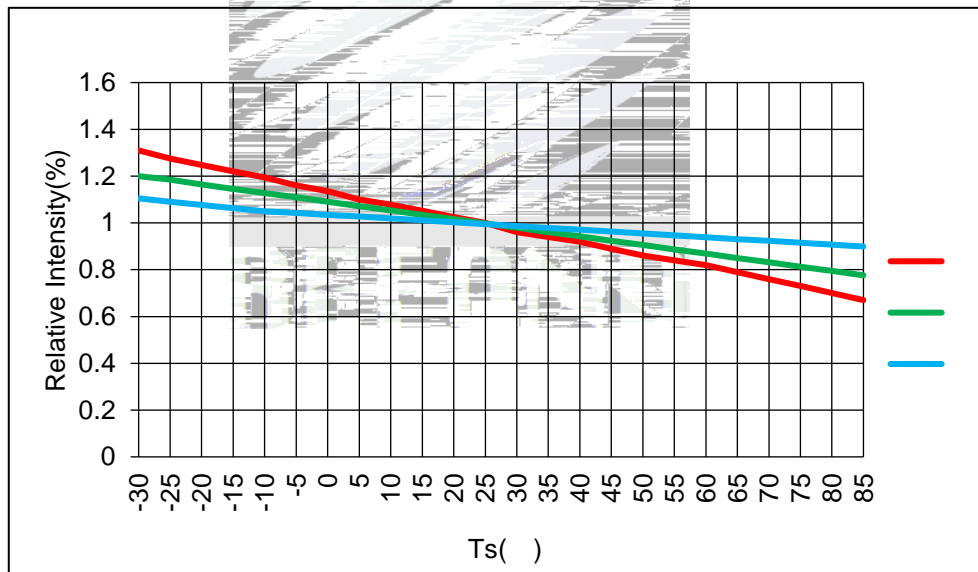


Fig 1-8 Luminous Intensity VS Ambient Temperature





Fig 1-9 Solder Temperature Vs Forward Current

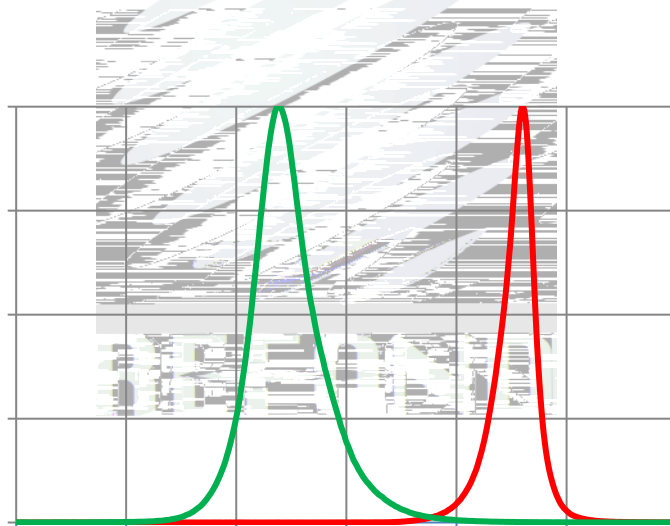


Fig 1-10 Spectrum Distribution

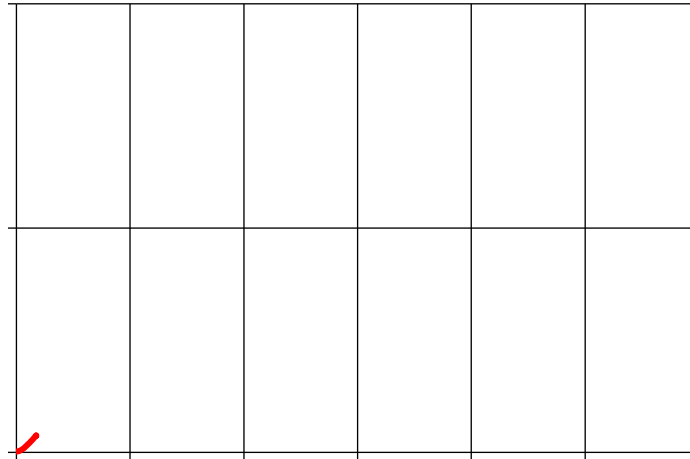


Fig 1-11 Directivity X-X radiation angle X



Fig 1-12 Directivity Y-Y radiation angle Y



## 2. Packaging

### 2.1 Packaging Specification

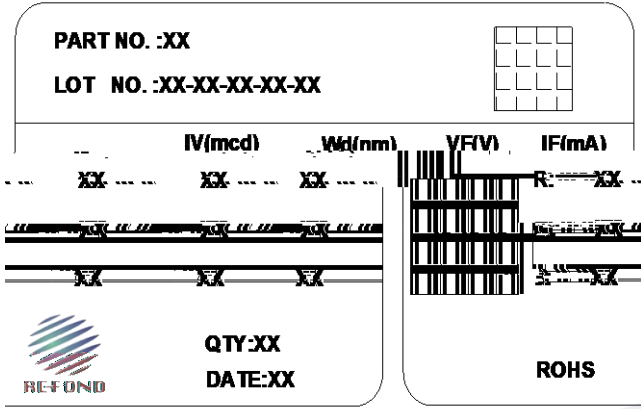
Package:19000pcs/reel.                      19000pcs

#### 2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension



### 2.1.3 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2 Description



PART NO.	Part Number
LOT NO.	Lot Number + Packing Machine No. + Serial Number +BIN No. + Quantity (K)
	+ + +BIN + K
IV	Light intensity
VF	Forward Voltage
Wd	Wavelength
IF	Forward current
QTY	Packing Quantity
DATE	Made Date

Fig 2-3 Label

### 2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

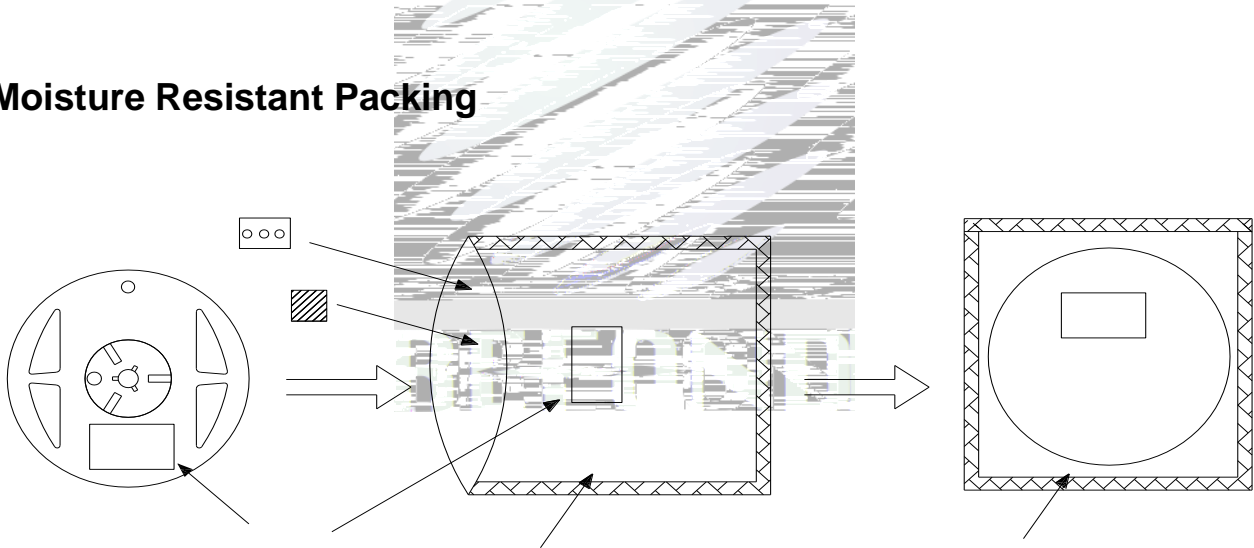


Fig.2-4 Pack



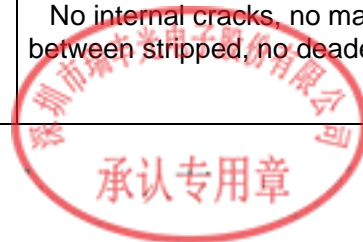


Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	Temp:-40	1000hrs.	22pcs.	0/1
Room Temperature Operating Life	JESD22-A108	T <sub>A</sub> =25 I <sub>F</sub> =10mA	1000hrs.	22pcs.	0/1
High Temperature High Humidity Life Test	JESD22-A101	85 / 85%RH I <sub>F</sub> =5mA	500hrs.	22pcs.	0/1
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T <sub>A</sub> =85 R <sub>H</sub> =85%	1000hrs	22pcs.	0/1
Low Temperature Life Test	JESD22-A108D	T <sub>A</sub> =-40°C, I <sub>F</sub> =10mA	1000hrs.	22pcs.	0/1

## 2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage

Table 2-4 Criteria

Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	Initial Data 10% 10%
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 5V	I <sub>R</sub>
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>V</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	Average I <sub>v</sub> degradation rate I <sub>v</sub> 30%
Material appearance	/	/	No internal cracks, no material between stripped, no deaded light



## Notes

The Reliability tests are based on Refond existing test platform.

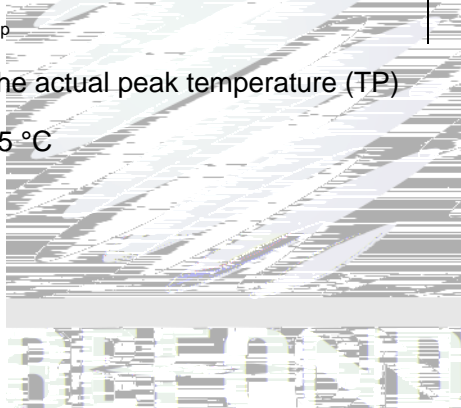
2.The above reliability tests



Table 3-1 Description

Average temperature rise speed	$T_{smax}$ $T_P$	Max 4 °C/ s	4 °C/
Preheating: minimum temperature	( $T_{smin}$ )	150 °C	
Preheating: Max temperature	( $T_{smax}$ )	200 °C	
Preheating: Time	$T_{smin}$ $T_{smax}$	60s-120s	60 - 120
Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature	( $T_L$ )	217 °C	
Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time	( $t_L$ )	Max 60s	60
Peak /Classification of temperature:	/ ( $T_P$ )	245 °C	
Time limit classification of peak temperature time	$t_p$	Max 10s	10

Hold time within 5 °C with the actual peak temperature ( $T_P$ )  
 ( $T_P$ ) 5 °C





6. This product can differ in optical characteristics depending on the number of reflow cycles. In a single display, only LEDs with same number of reflow cycles should be used regardless of the application type, such as rental and/or permanent installations.

7. This LED is designed to be reflow soldered on to a PCB. If dip soldered, cannot guarantee its reliability.

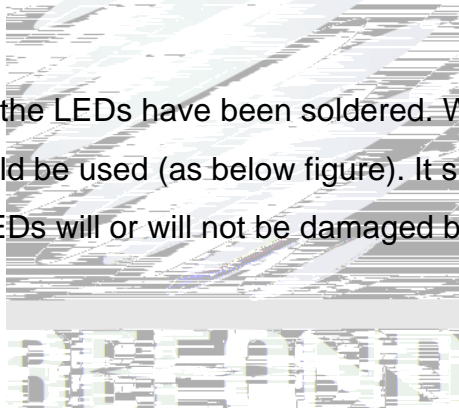
### 3.1.1 Soldering Iron

(1) When hand soldering, keep the temperature of iron below less 300°C less than 3 seconds

(2) The hand solder should be done only one time.

### 3.1.2 Repairing

Repair 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 will not be damaged by repairing.



LED

### 3.1.3 Cleaning

The LEDs should not be cleaned with water, benzene, and/or thinner. Alcohol is recommended for cleaning. Before cleaning with other similar solvents, please make sure that the solvent used will not cause damage to the LED. Do not use ionic liquids containing "Cl" and "S" elements to clean the LED surface.



## 4. Handling Precautions

### 4.1 Handling Precautions

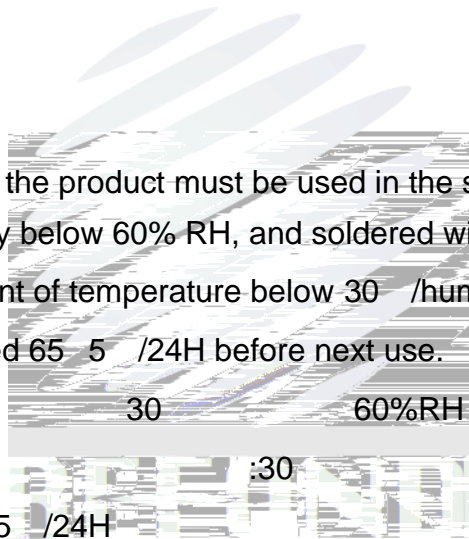
#### 4.1.1 Storage

(1) Moisture proof and anti-electrostatic package with moisture absorbent material is used, Suggest storage time is less than 6 months.

(2) Storage condition: temperature 30 , humidity 60% RH.

(3) Before opening the package, please check the package for air leaks, if there exists any air leaks, please return the product to our company for package after dehumidification by baking before your second use.

(4) After the package is opened, the product must be used in the specified environment of temperature below 30 /humidity below 60% RH, and soldered within 12HR. Unused material must be stored in the environment of temperature below 30 /humidity below 10% RH , These surplus products should be baked 65 5 /24H before next use.



12

:30

:10%RH

:65 5 /24H

(5) Before SMT, LEDs need to be baked , baking requirement as below

Customer pre-treatment conditions before use				
Condition before use	undamped Production date 2 months 2	undamped Production date 2-6 months 2-6	undamped Production date 6-12 months 6-12	damped or Production date exceed 12 months 12
Pre-treatment	Baked 65 5 /12H 65 5 /12H	Baked 65 5 /24H 65 5 /24H	Baked 65 5 /48H 65 5 /48H	Return to the original factory for processing

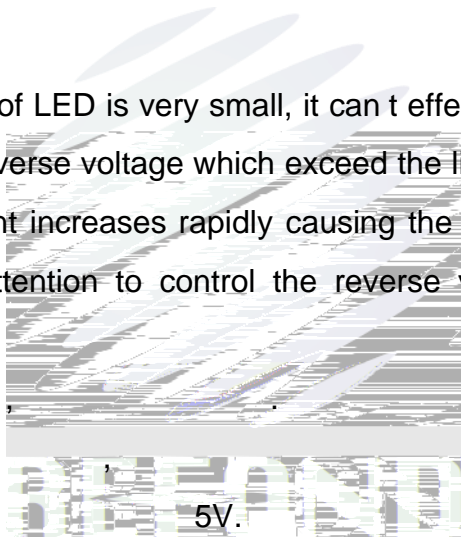


#### 4.1.2 Static Electricity

Static electricity and surge voltage damage the LEDs. Damaged LEDs will show some unusual characteristics such as the forward voltage becomes lower, or the LEDs do not light at the low current and even not light. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. At the same time, it is also recommended that anti-electrostatic wrist bands, pads, uniforms, gloves or containers can be used as effective measures when dealing with the LEDs.

#### 4.1.3 Reverse voltage protection

In generally the reverse current of LED is very small, it can't effect using the component normally, but when it often suffered the reverse voltage which exceed the limits of the component than it will be damaged, the reverse current increases rapidly causing the string light display gray scale so when designing, please pay attention to control the reverse voltage we suggest the reverse voltage less than 5V.



LED  
 ,LED ,  
 , LED

5V.

#### 4.1.4 The safe temperature for LEDs working

products in a way that the LED die temperature does not exceed the maximum junction temperature (TJ).

(3) Drive current should be determined for the surrounding ambient temperature (TA) to dissipate the heat from the product.

TA

#### 4.1.5 Directions for Use

(1) During designing a circuit, the current goes through each LED chip must not exceed the Absolute Max Rating current specified for each chip.

LED

(2) It is recommended that each LED chip is driven by a constant current.

LED

(3) When having the two or more dices within this product at the same time, the total power dissipation for the LED package must be within the max value specified in this specification.

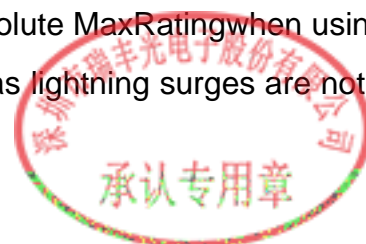
LED

(4) This product should be operated with forward current. Make sure the product is not subjected to continuous reverse voltage because it may cause damage to the LED chip. If the display will not be used for a long time, the main power should be switched off, Dehumidification is necessary before using the screen again.

Especially, DO NOT subject it to

LED

(5) Make sure that the reverse voltage will not exceed the Absolute Max Rating when using the LEDs with matrix drive. Ensure that excessive voltages such as lightning surges are not applied to the LEDs.



LED

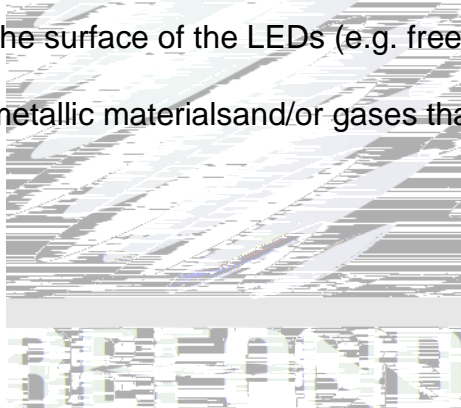
LED

(6) Aging is recommended in order to detect manufacturing and assembly defects. Particularly, make sure that excessive current and/or voltage is not applied to the LEDs. This aging should be conducted in environments where water condensation does not occur.

LED

(7) when the LEDs are used in the following environments, incorporate sufficient measures into the display to prevent debris, water/moisture and gases that will adversely affect the product.

- where water vapor is abundant
- where water condensation is likely to occur
- where water is likely to splash onto the LEDs
- where frost is likely to form on the surface of the LEDs (e.g. freezer, ice skating rink, etc.)
- where dust, dirt, debris, loose metallic materials and/or gases that will adversely affect the product are present



LED

- 
- 

LED

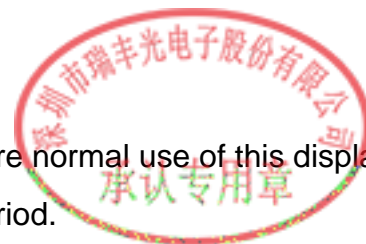
-LED

- 

(8) In areas where hydrogen sulfide, which is a sulfide-based gas, is present (e.g. hot springs and volcanic areas), and where salt is abundant (e.g. coastal areas), the life may be shortened.

(9

100% wattage for the LEDs may have absorbed moisture. Before normal use of this display, operate the display at approximately 20% wattage for an initial time period.

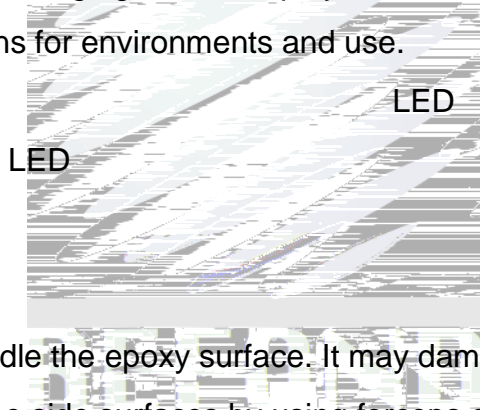


LED 100  
 20

(10) If the display units will be rented, those units should be selected carefully to ensure that the display as a whole will appear the same color and brightness.

(11) If the display modules are loaded onto and/or transported by ship, the moisture environment on the vessel can cause condensation; the display units should be packaged to prevent moisture absorption.

(12) If a display that has been, or is being, used is relocated, it is possible that degradation of the LED has occurred. When transporting this display, provide sufficient protection for the LEDs in addition to the moisture-proof packaging for the display. When this display is reinstalled, ensure to follow the installation instructions for environments and use.



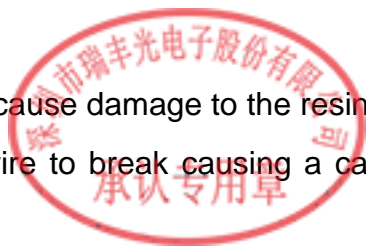
4.1.6 Others

(1) Do not directly touch or handle the epoxy surface. It may damage the internal circuitry. Handle the component along the side surfaces by using forceps or appropriate tools.

(2) Do not handle the LEDs with bare hands as it will contaminate the LED surface and may affect the optical characteristics: it might cause the LED to be deformed and/or the wire to break, which will cause the LED not to illuminate. The lead could also cause an injury.

LED LED LED  
 LED

(3) Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the resin (e.g. cut, scratch, chip, crack, delamination and deformation) and the wire to break causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate).



PCB

LED

(4) Other precautions, please refer to our "Ruifeng Photoelectric Full color SMD LED device User Manual".

SMD LED

#### 4.1.7 Declare

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

(2) Both the customers and Refond will agree on official specifications of supplied products before

reserves the right to further modify the specification for technical reference and sample without noticing the customers.









www.refond.com



Declare

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