

This datasheet is provided by: e-radionica.com

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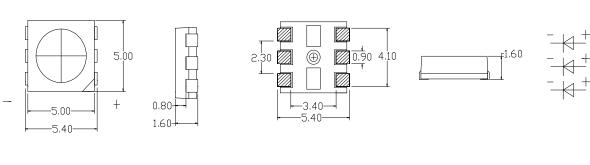
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Features:

- High efficiency;
- Reliable and Robust;
- The product itself will remain within ROHS compliant;
- The series is specially designed for applications requiring higher brightness;
- The LED lamps are available with different colors and intensities;

Dimensional drawing:



in millimeter

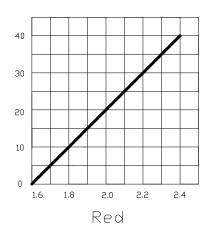
Tolerance is ± 0.25 mm(0.10") unless otherwise noted

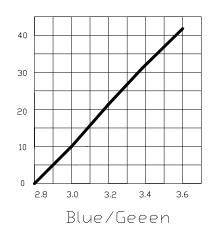
Shape Specification:

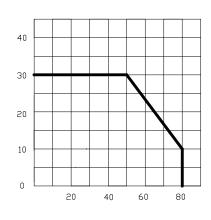
| No. | ITEM | SPEC OR DESCRIPTION | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Lens | No change color No Disrepair Scratch (length ≤2.0mm,Width≤0.25mm) macula (≤0.25mm and ≤2EA in Encapsulation reverse) bubble/氣泡 (≤0.3mm and ≤2EA Encapsulation reverse) | | | | |
| 2 | PIN | No bottom crook No oxidation No electropolar reverse | | | | |
| 3 | Configuration | No Encapsulation reverseNo PIN loosen | | | | |
| 4 | surface preparation | ◆ Cut needn't electroplate | | | | |



Opto-Electronical Characteristics:

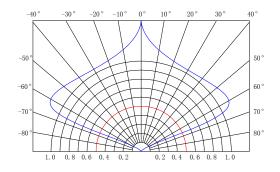






LED Chip Forward Current vs.Forward Voltage

LED Chip Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Lighting Angle

Absolute maximum ratings:

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Forward Current | If | 20 | mA |
| Reverse Voltage | Vr 5 | | V |
| Operating Temperature | Topr | -25∼+85 | $^{\circ}$ |
| Storage Temperature | Tstg | -3 5∼+85 | $^{\circ}$ C |
| Soldering temperature | Tsol | Tsol 260±5℃ (for4sec) | |
| Power Dissipation | Pd R=40 | | mW |
| Pulse Current | I_{FP} | 100 | mA |



Opto-Electronical Specification:

| Parameter | Symbol | Color | Min | Тур | Max | Unit | Tolerance | Test Conditinos |
|-----------------|--------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Forward | | R | 1.80 | | 2.40 | | | |
| Voltage | Vf | G | 2.80 | | 3.60 | V | ± 0.05V | |
| | | В | 2.80 | | 3.60 | | | |
| Luminous | | R | 100 | | | | | |
| Intensity | IV | G | 400 | | | med | ± 10 mcd | IF forward current=20mA |
| | | В | 100 | | | | | Test Temperature=25°C |
| Dominant | | R | 620 | | 630 | | | 2 0 |
| Wavelength | λd | G | 515 | | 530 | nm | ±2nm | |
| | | В | 460 | | 475 | | | |
| Lighting Angle | θ | / | 115 | 120 | 125 | deg | ±2 | |
| Reverse Current | IR | / | | | 10 | μA | ±0.1µA | Vr=5V |

Opto-Electronical Grading Specification:

| Forward Voltage | Luminous Intensity | Dominant Wavelength | Chromatic current | | Test Conditinos |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | X | Y | |
| / | | | | / | IF forward current=60mA Test Temperature=25℃ |

Reliability Test Items:

| No. | Item | Condition | Time/Cycle | Number of Damaged | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Soldering Heat Test | 260±5°C | 10 sec | 0/60 | |
| 2 | Thermal Shock | 0 °C (15sec) ~ 100 oC(15sec) | 20 cycle | 0/60 | |
| 3 | High Temp. Storage | 100 °C | 1000Hrs | 0/60 | |
| 4 | Low Temp. Storage | -40 °C | 1000Hrs | 0/60 | |
| 5 | Temperature Cycle Test | -40 °C ~ 80 °C | 100 Cycles, 200 Hrs | 0/60 | |
| 6 | High Temp. High Humidity Test | 60 °C, 90 % RH | 1000 Hrs | 0/60 | |
| 7 | Operation Life Test 1 | eration Life Test 1 Room Temp., 20mA | | 0/60 | |
| 8 | Operation Life Test 2 | Room Temp., 30mA | 500 Hrs | 0/60 | |
| 9 | High Temp. Operation Life Test | 85 °C , 5mA | 1000 Hrs | 0/60 | |
| 10 | .ow Temp. Operation Life Test -30 °C , 20mA 1000 Hrs 0/60 | | 0/60 | | |



Technical data sheet SMD 5050 RGB

Judgment Criteria:

| Item | Symbol | Test Conditions | Judgment Criteria |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Forward Voltage | Vf | $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ | Δ% < 10 % |
| Leakage Current | Ir | Vr = 5V | < 20 uA |
| Luminous Intensity | Iv | $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ | Δ% <20 % |
| Luminous Flux | lm | $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ | Δ%<20 % |

Caution:

- 1 After open the package, the LED should be kept at 25°C, 65 % RH environment or less.
- 2 · The LED should be soldered within 48 hours (2 days) after opening the package.
- 3 · The LAMP LED is an ESD sensitive device. All the equipment and machine must be properly grounded.
- 4 v when make use of it, please use static-free container, operator showld ware antistatic clothes and rope-satic-ring also should make effective ground.
- 5 · Damaged device will appear some symptoms, lower forward voltage, higher leak current, or even short curcuit.
- 6 · It's unsuitable for circumfluence soldering
- 7 · ferrochromium soldering :power keep no more than 40W,tip temperature should not pass 280°C,soldering time within 3 second, welding position and lens should keep 1.6mm distance at least
- 8 · wave-soldering: temperature should not pass 265 °C, soldering time within 5 second, welding position and lens should keep 1.6mm distance at least
- 9 ` After soldering the LED should keep out off any shake or outer force before it come to normal tempreture.
- 10 \ when shaped pin should used tong or by professional staff, keep 2mm at least between lens and bend pin, the pin should been shaped before soldering..
- 11 · the pin can't not be press in high temperature, cut pin in room temperature because in high temperature LED may fail
- 12 · after shape ,pin space should keep in line with the PCB board space
- 13 · LED is one-way continuity, please check electrode before mount, if amount wrong ,the LED chip will damage or fail when LED applied voltage
- 14 · ordinary our LED the long pin is anode ,shot pin is cathode, lens without gap is anode ,with gap is cathode.unless other special require and note
- 15 please design the PCB board to keep a distance between LED and other emit heat component
- 16 strongly recommend design the board according setting current other than setting voltage .if you are really need setting



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voltage type please consider there may cause influence arise by difference voltage of difference LED.

- 17 · the outer voltage change will bring the current index change .unsuitable design and current control,easy cause LED fail .for example excess current will cause LED life short or even burn down , too little electricity will cause lacking light.
- 18 · If you need make difference BIN LED in the one module .please confirm whether it can meet the electric and optics characteristic require such as the current balance, emitting and brightness consistency.

