

Power LED III

TECHNICAL DATA

F50380

Preliminary

•The appearance and specifications of the product may be
modified for improvement without notice

2005. 6. Rev 0



SEOUL SEMICONDUCTOR CO., LTD.

148-29, Kasan-Dong, Keumchun-Gu, Seoul, Korea

TEL : 82-2-3281-6269 FAX : 82-2-857-5430

SPECIFICATIONS

- Features

- Super high flux output and high luminance
- Designed for high current operation
- Low thermal resistance
- SMT solderability
- Lead (Pb) Free Product – RoHS Compliant

- Applications

- General Illumination
 - Outdoor & Indoor architectural lighting
 - Decorative lighting
 - Torch lighting
 - Portable lighting (Flash and lamp) and Reading lighting
 - LCD Backlighting

- Description

This package LEDs are designed for high current operation and high flux output application. But the package's design features better thermal management characteristics than other LED solutions.

Because of these advantages, this product have many applications such as internal & external lighting and automobile lamps, and large size LCD backlight etc.

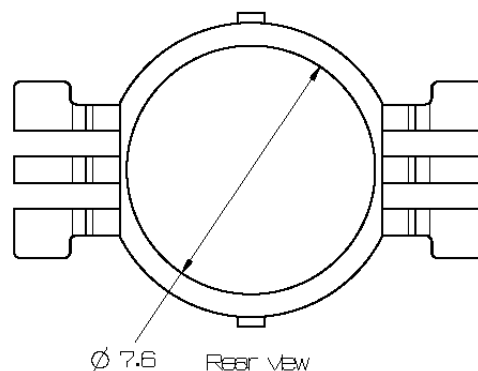
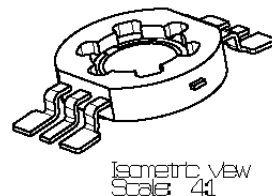
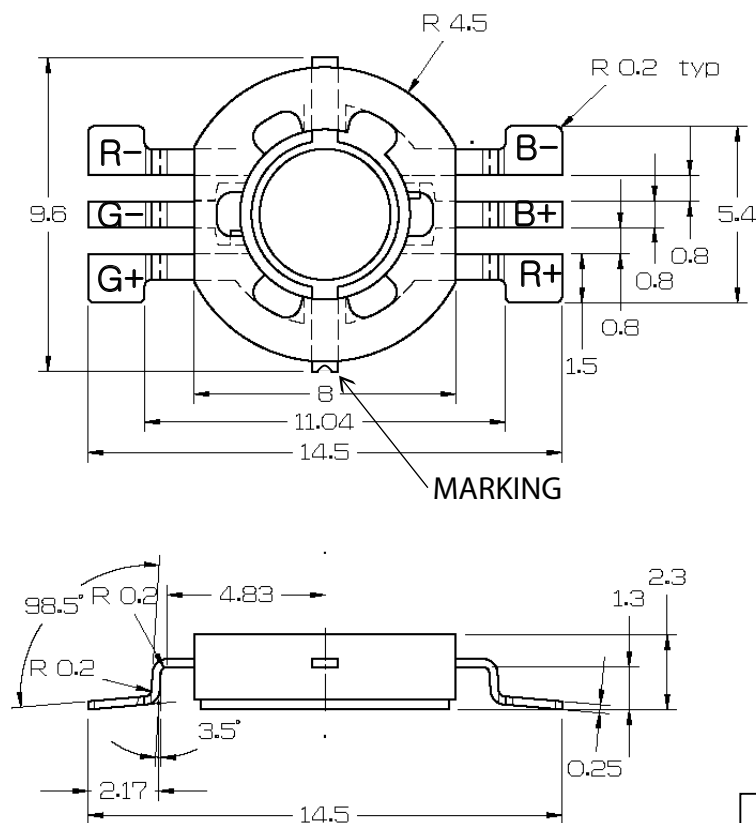


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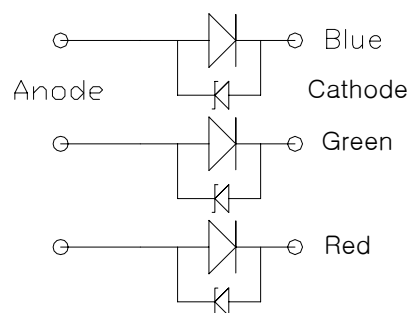
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1. Outline Dimensions



[INNER CIRCUIT DIAGRAM]



- Notes : 1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Scale : none
3. This drawing is reference only for engineering



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White

2. Electro-Optical Characteristics (at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux	$\Phi_V^{[1]}$	-	55	-	lm
Correlated Color Temperature	CCT	-	6000	-	K
Forward Voltage	V_F	-	R:2.5 ,B/G:3.4	-	V
Forward Current	I_F	R:237, G:370, B:120			mA

3. Absolute Maximum Ratings (at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	1.2	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	3.5	W
Junction Temperature	T_j	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +120	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[2]	-	±20,000V HBM	-

*Notes : [1] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere.

[2] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.

[3] SSC maintains a tolerance of ±10% on flux and power measurements.

[4] A tolerance of ±0.006V on forward voltage measurements

* It is necessary to equip proper heat sink which controls below 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ of package temperature in order to have over 95% of light efficiency

-----Caution-----

Please do not drive a rated current more than 5 sec. without proper heat sink



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Blue

2. Electro-Optical Characteristics (at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux	$\Phi_V^{[1]}$	6	9	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength	λ_D	455	460	465	nm
Forward Voltage	V_F	3.0	3.5	4.0	V
View Angle	2Θ 1/2	120			deg.
Thermal Resistance	$R\Theta^{[4]}$	-			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

3. Absolute Maximum Ratings (at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	0.4	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.6	W
Junction Temperature	T_j	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	$-30 \sim +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	$-40 \sim +120$	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[2]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V HBM}$	-

*Notes : [1] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere.

[2] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.

[3] $R\Theta$ is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_j \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)

[4] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.

[5] A tolerance of $\pm 0.006\text{V}$ on forward voltage measurements

* It is necessary to equip proper heat sink which controls below 50°C of package temperature in order to have over 95% of light efficiency

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Green

2. Electro-Optical Characteristics (at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux	$\Phi_V^{[1]}$	24	42	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength	λ_D	520	527	535	nm
Forward Voltage	V_F	3.0	3.5	4.0	V
View Angle	2Θ 1/2	130			deg.
Thermal Resistance	$R\Theta^{[3]}$	-			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

3. Absolute Maximum Ratings (at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	0.4	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.6	W
Junction Temperature	T_j	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	$-30 \sim +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	$-40 \sim +120$	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[2]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V HBM}$	-

*Notes : [1] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere.

[2] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.

[3] $R\Theta$ is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_j \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)

[4] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.

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Red

2. Electro-Optical Characteristics (at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux	$\Phi_V^{[1]}$	22	30	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength	λ_D	620	625	630	nm
Forward Voltage	V_F	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
View Angle	2Θ 1/2	130			deg.
Thermal Resistance	$R\Theta^{[4]}$	-			$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

3. Absolute Maximum Ratings (at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	0.4	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.2	W
Junction Temperature	T_j	100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	$-30 \sim +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	$-40 \sim +120$	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[2]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V}$ HBM	-

*Notes : [1] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere.

[2] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.

[3] $R\Theta$ is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_j \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)

[4] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.

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* It is necessary to equip proper heat sink which controls below 50°C of package temperature in order to have over 95% of light efficiency

-----Caution-----

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22. Precaution for use

(1) Storage

In order to avoid the absorption of moisture, it is recommended to store in the dry box (or desiccator) with a desiccant . Otherwise, to store them in the following environment is recommended. Temperature : 5℃~30℃ Humidity : 60%HR max.

(2) Attention after opened

However LED is correspond SMD, when LED be soldered dip, interfacial separation may affect the light transmission efficiency, causing the light intensity to drop.

Attention in followed.

a. After opened and mounted, the soldering shall be quickly.

b. Keeping of a fraction

Temperature : 5 ~ 40℃ Humidity : less than 30%

(3) In case of more than 1 week passed after opening or change color of indicator on desiccant components shall be dried 10-12hr. at 60±5℃ .

(4) In case of supposed the components is humid, shall be dried dip-solder just before. 100Hr at 80±5℃ or 12Hr at 100±5℃ .

(5) Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temp. after soldering.

(6) Quick cooling shall avoid.

(7) Components shall not be mounted on warped direction of PCB.

(8) Anti radioactive ray design is not considered for the products listed here in.

(9) Gallium arsenide is used in some of the products listed in this publication. These products are dangerous if they are burned or smashed in the process of disposal. It is also dangerous to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed.

(10) This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc. When washing is required, IPA should be used.

(11) When the LEDs are illuminating, operating current should be decided after considering the package maximum temperature.

(12) LEDs must be stored to maintain a clean atmosphere. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more after being shipped from SSC, a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere should be used for storage.

(13) The LEDs must be soldered within seven days after opening the moisture-proof packing.

(14) Repack unused products with anti-moisture packing, fold to close any opening and then store in a dry place.

(15) The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

(16) The PKG with LENS can't reflow soldering

(17) Long time exposure of sunlight or UV occasions color of PKG



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5. Handling of silicone resin LEDs

Z-Power LED is encapsulated by silicone resin for the highest flux efficiency.

Notes for handling of Silicone resin Z-Power LEDs

- 1) Avoid touching silicone resin parts especially by sharp tools such as Pincette(Tweezers)**
- 2) Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.**
- 3) Dust sensitivity silicone resin need containers having cover for storage.**
- 4) When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that mechanical pressure on the surface of the resin must be prevent.**

This is assured by choosing a pick and place nozzle which is larger than the LEDs silicone resin area



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Z-POWER LED Series

Technical Datasheet for F50380



Z-Power series is designed for high current operation and high flux output applications.

Z-Power LED's thermal management perform exceeds other power LED solutions.

It incorporates state of the art SMD design and Thermal emission material.

Full color Z-Power LED is the first full color package, using 3 RGB power chips and rendering 7colors.

In case of the full color product used in architectural lighting or decoration, it emits 7colors in one package so that it can render a clear mixed color when it is mixed with other colors.

Features

- Super high Flux output and high Luminance
- Designed for high current operation
- Low thermal resistance
- SMT solderability
- Lead Free product
- RoHS compliant

Application

- Mobile phone flash
- Automotive interior / exterior lighting
- Automotive signal lighting
- Automotive forward lighting
- General Torch
- Architectural lighting
- LCD TV / Monitor Backlight
- Projector light source
- Traffic signals
- Task lighting
- Decorative / Pathway lighting
- Remote / Solar powered lighting
- Household appliances



Full Code of Z-Power LED Series

Full code form : $X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6 - X_7 X_8 - X_9 X_{10} X_{11} X_{12} X_{13}$

1. Part Number

- X_1 : Color
- X_2 : Z-Power LED series number
- X_3 : LENS type
- X_4 : Chip quantity (or Power Dissipation)
- X_5 : Package outline size
- X_6 : Type of PCB

2. Internal Number

- X_7
- X_8

3. Code Labeling

- X_9 : Luminous flux (or Radiant flux for royal blue)
- $X_{10} X_{11} X_{12}$: Dominant wavelength (or x,y coordinates rank code)
- $X_{13} : ^*$

4. Sticker Diagram on Reel & Aluminum Vinyl Bag

PART NO. : $X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6 - X_7 X_8$



QUANTITY : ###



LOT NUMBER : #####

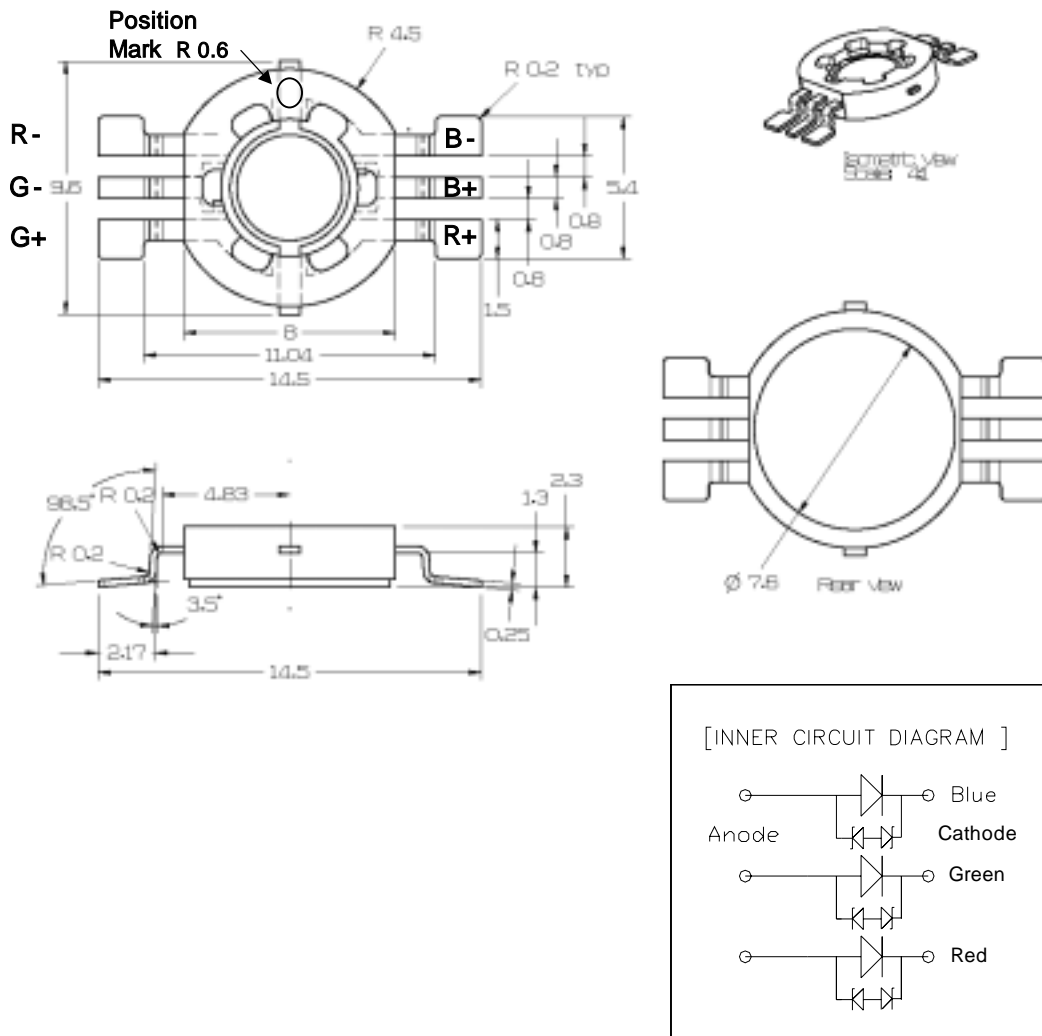


BIN CODE : $X_9 X_{10} X_{11} X_{12} ^*$



Outline Dimensions

1. Emitter Type



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Scale : none
3. This drawing without tolerances are for reference only
4. Slug of package is connected to anode of Red.

Characteristics for Dome type Z-Power LED

1. White

1-1 Electro-Optical characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux ^[1]	Φ_V ^[2]	45	55	65	lm
Correlated Color Temperature ^[3]	CCT	-	6500	-	K
Forward Voltage	V_F	-	R:2.4 B:3.4 G:3.7	-	V
Forward Current	I_F	R:170, G:370, B:150			mA
View Angle	2 1/2	133			deg.
Thermal resistance ^[5]	R_{J-B}	R: 30, G: 20, B: 19 @ R, G, B 350mA			$^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$

1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	1.2	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	4.8	W
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +120	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[6]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V HBM}$	-

*Notes :

[1] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.

[2] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrated sphere.

[3] Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.
CCT $\pm 5\%$ tester tolerance

[4] A tolerance of $\pm 0.06\text{V}$ on forward voltage measurements

[5] R_{J-B} is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)
Insulation voltage of Metal PCB is 6.5kVAC

[6] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.
(bidirectional zener diode, $V_b = 5.6\text{V}$)

* Caution

1. Please do not drive at rated current more than 5 sec. without proper heat sink



2. Blue

2-1 Electro-Optical characteristics at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux ^[1]	Φ_V ^[2]	6	9	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	λ_D	455	458	460	nm
Forward Voltage ^[4]	V_F	-	3.5	-	V
View Angle	2 1/2	120			deg.
Thermal Resistance ^[5]	R_{J-B}	12.5			$^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$

2-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	0.4	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.6	W
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +120	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[6]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V HBM}$	-

***Notes :**

- [1] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.
- [2] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrated sphere.
- [3] Dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.
A tolerance of $\pm 0.5\text{nm}$ for dominant wavelength
- [4] A tolerance of $\pm 0.06\text{V}$ on forward voltage measurements
- [5] R_{J-B} is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)
Insulation voltage of Metal PCB is 6.5kVAC
- [6] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.
(bidirectional zener diode, $V_b = 5.6\text{V}$) .

*** Caution**

1. Please do not drive at rated current more than 5 sec. without proper heat sink
2. Blue power light sources represented here are IEC825 Class 2 for eye safety

3. Green

3-1 Electro-Optical characteristics at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux ^[1]	Φ_V ^[2]	24.5	40	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	λ_D	525	530	535	nm
Forward Voltage ^[4]	V_F	3.0	3.5	4.0	V
View Angle	2 1/2	133			deg.
Thermal Resistance ^[5]	R_{J-B}	13			$^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$

3-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	0.4	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.6	W
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +120	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[6]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V HBM}$	-

*Notes :

[1] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.

[2] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrated sphere.

[3] Dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.

A tolerance of $\pm 0.5\text{nm}$ for dominant wavelength

[4] A tolerance of $\pm 0.06\text{V}$ on forward voltage measurements

[5] R_{J-B} is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)

Insulation voltage of Metal PCB is 6.5kVAC

[6] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.

(bidirectional zener diode, $V_b = 5.6\text{V}$)

* Caution

1. Please do not drive at rated current more than 5 sec. without proper heat sink

4. Red

4-1 Electro-Optical characteristics at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Luminous Flux ^[1]	Φ_V ^[2]	24.5	30	-	lm
Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	λ_D	618	622	625	nm
Forward Voltage ^[4]	V_F	2.0	2.5	3.0	V
View Angle	2 1/2	130			deg.
Thermal Resistance ^[5]	R_{J-B}	18			$^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$

4-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	0.4	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	1.2	W
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +120	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Sensitivity ^[6]	-	$\pm 20,000\text{V HBM}$	-

*Notes :

[1] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.

[2] Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrated sphere.

[3] Dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.

A tolerance of $\pm 0.5\text{nm}$ for dominant wavelength

[4] A tolerance of $\pm 0.06\text{V}$ on forward voltage measurements

[5] R_{J-B} is measured with a SSC metal core pcb. ($25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$)

Insulation voltage of Metal PCB is 6.5kVAC

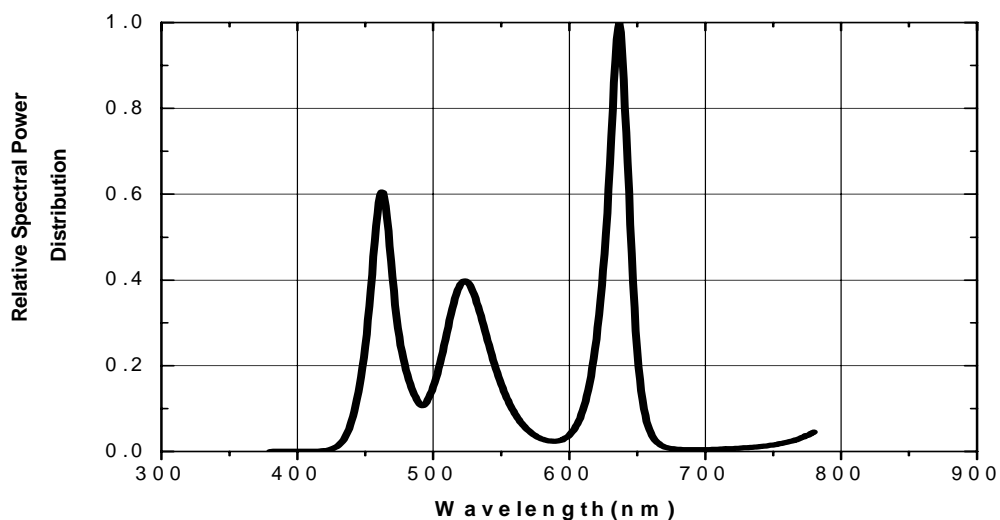
[6] It is included the zener chip to protect the product from ESD.

(bidirectional zener diode, $V_b = 5.6\text{V}$)

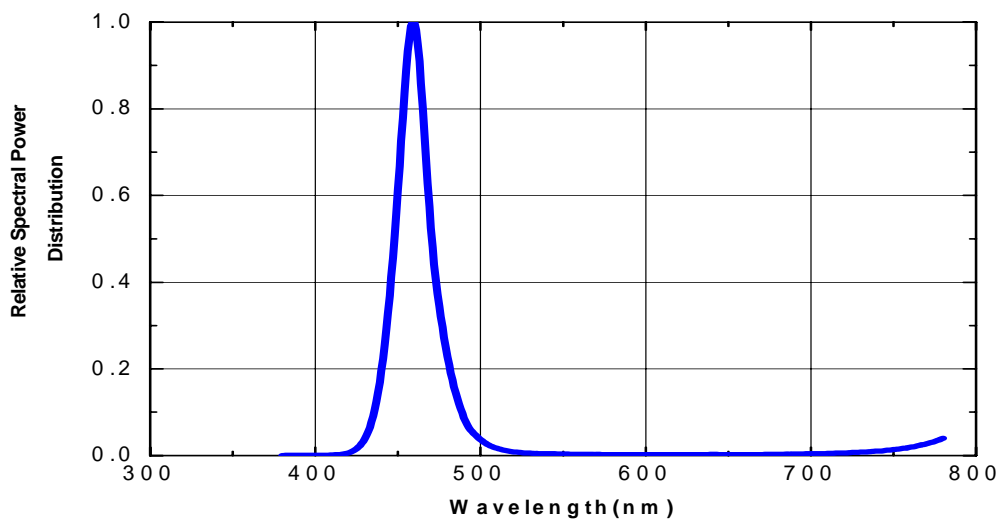
* Caution

1. Please do not drive at rated current more than 5 sec. without proper heat sink

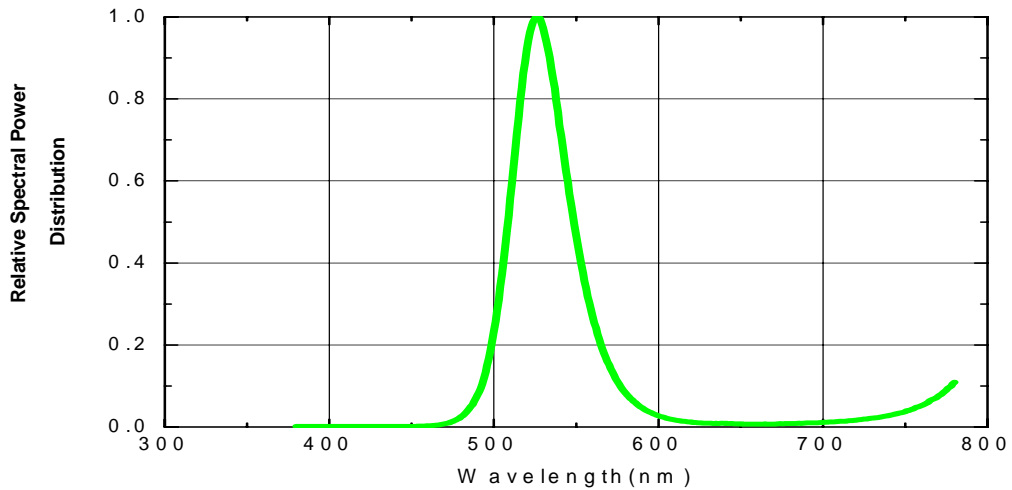
1. White ($I_F=R:170, G:370, B:150\text{ mA}$)



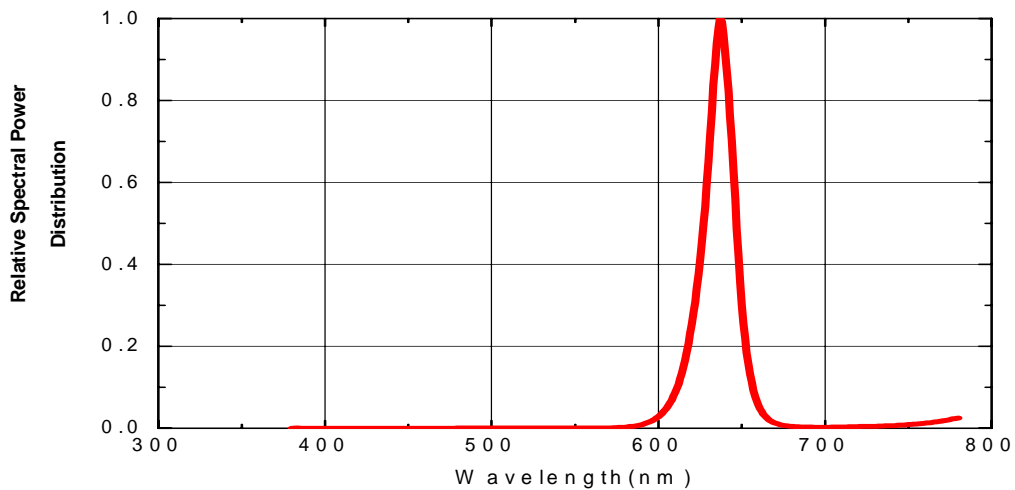
2. Blue ($I_F=350\text{mA}$)



3. Green ($I_F=350\text{mA}$)

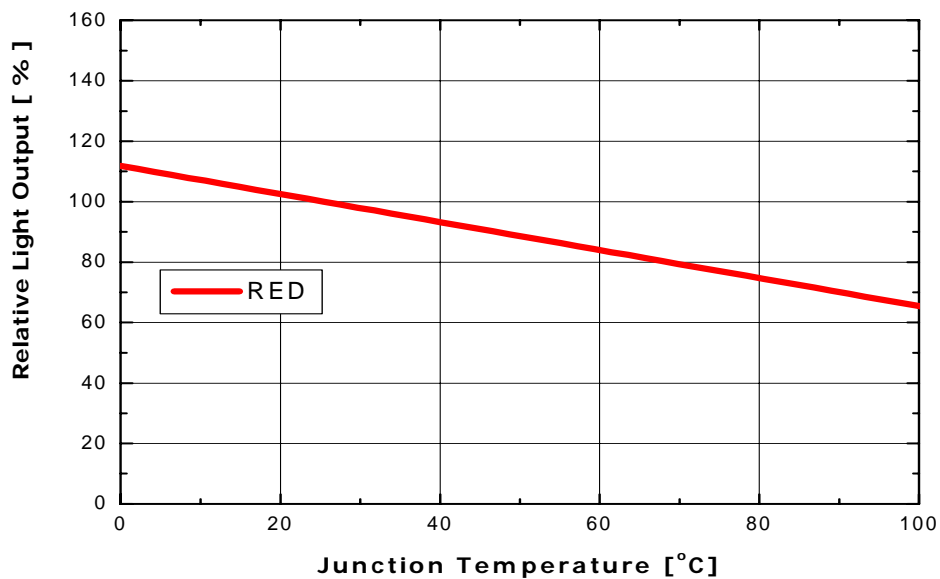
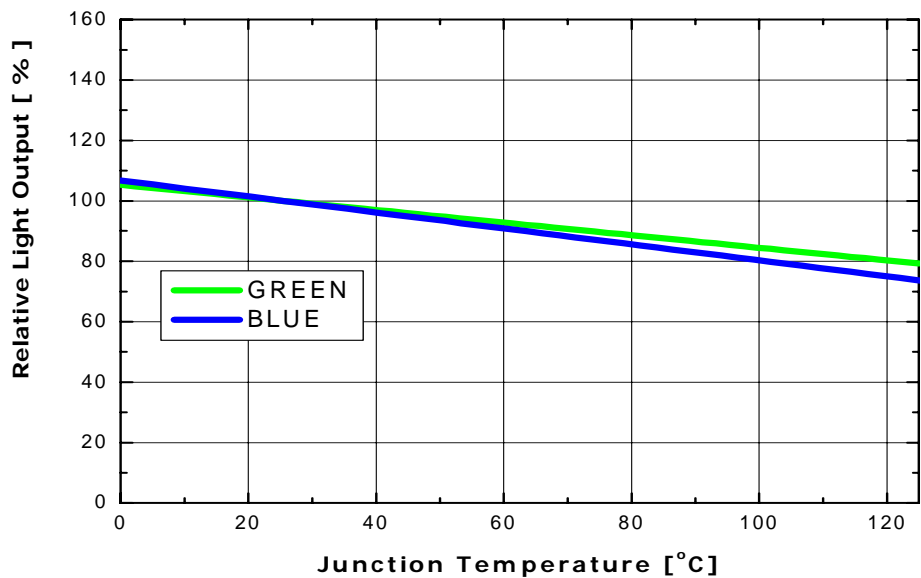


4. Red ($I_F=350\text{mA}$)



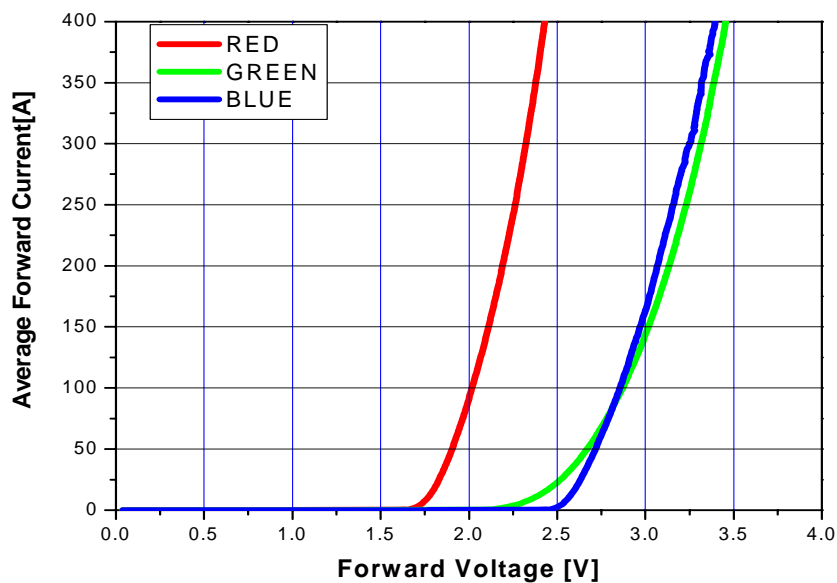
Light Output Characteristics

1. Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at $I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_A=25$

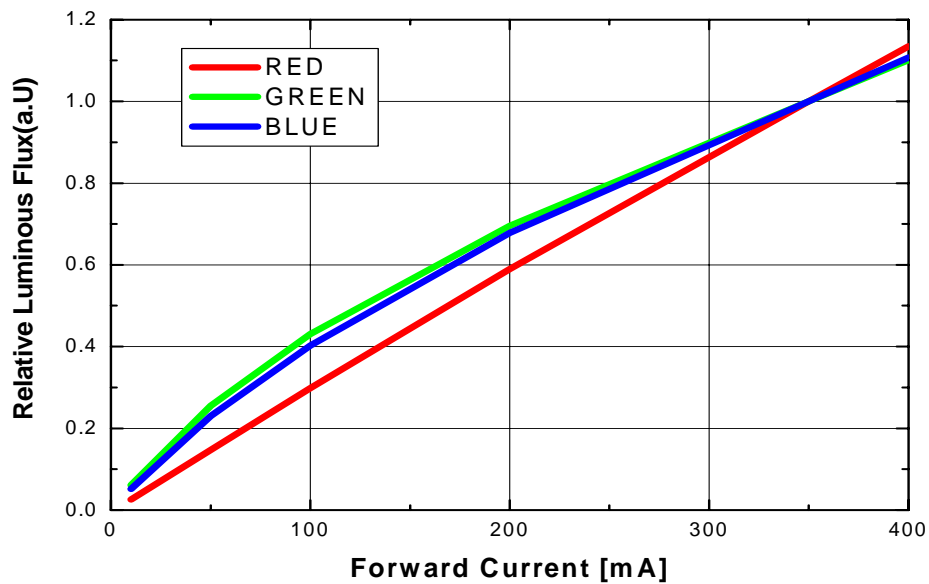


Forward Current Characteristics

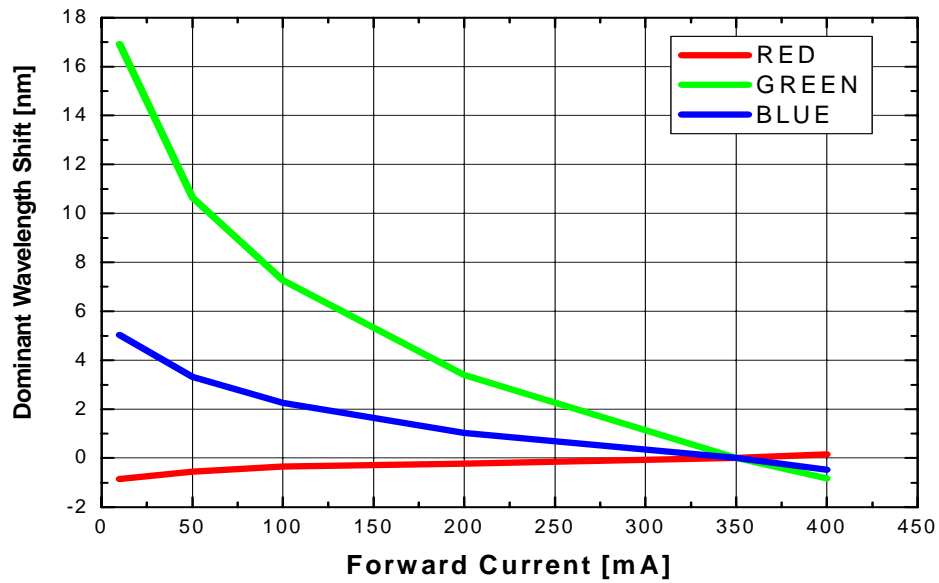
1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current, $T_A=25$



2. Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux, $T_A=25$

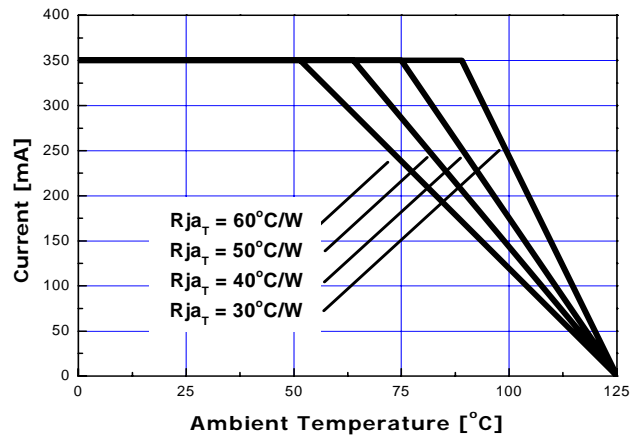


3. Forward Current Vs Wavelength shift, $T_A=25$

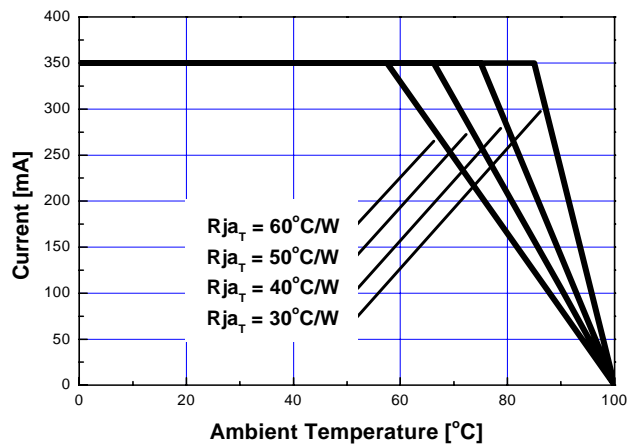


Ambient Temperature vs Allowable Forward Current

1. Blue, Green ($T_{JMAX} = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

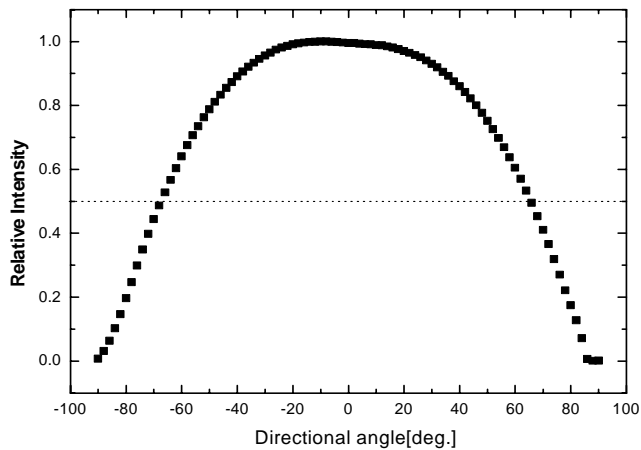


2. Red ($T_{JMAX} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

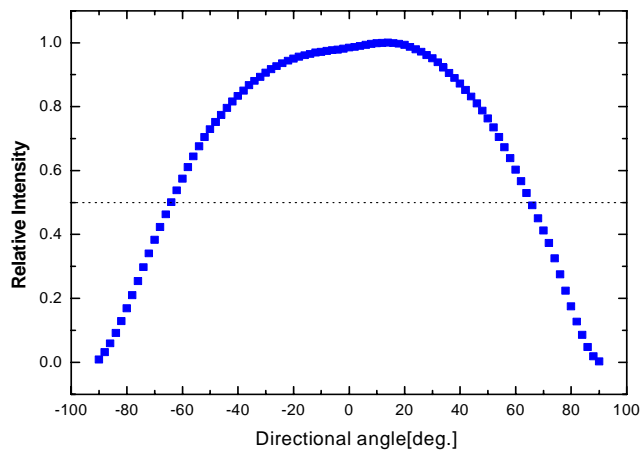


Typical Emitter Type Radiation pattern

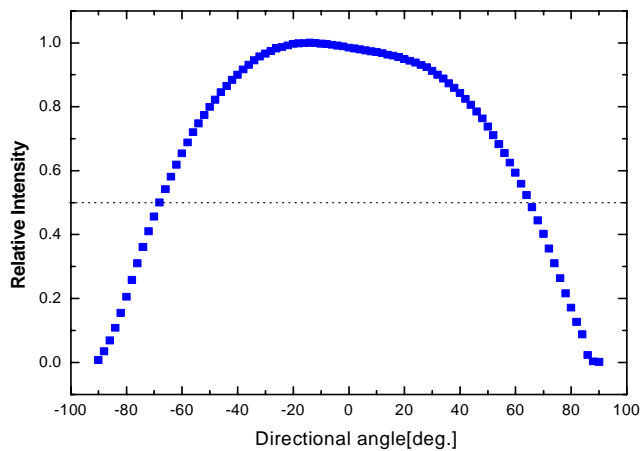
1. White



2. Blue, Red

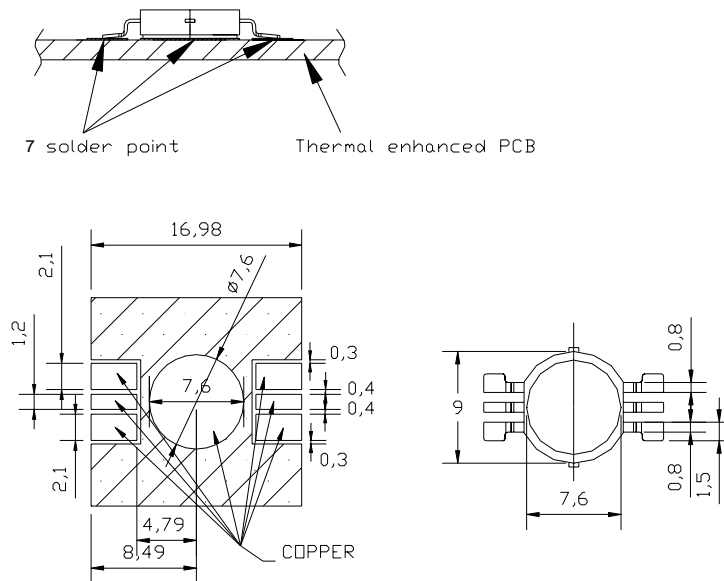


3. Green

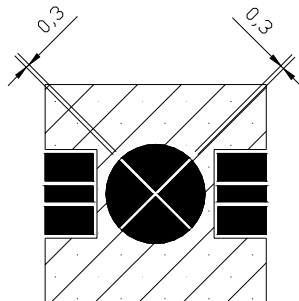


Recommended Soldering

1. Solder pad



2. Solder paste pattern

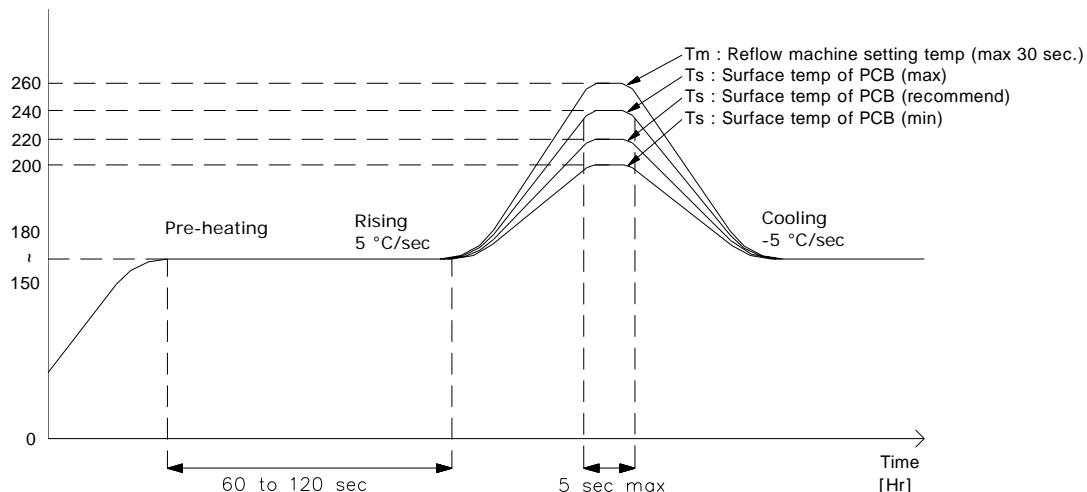


1. Paste thickness : 0.2mm

Note :

1. All dimensions are in millimeters
2. Scale none
3. This drawing without tolerances are for reference only

1. Reflow Soldering Conditions / Profile



2. Hand Soldering conditions

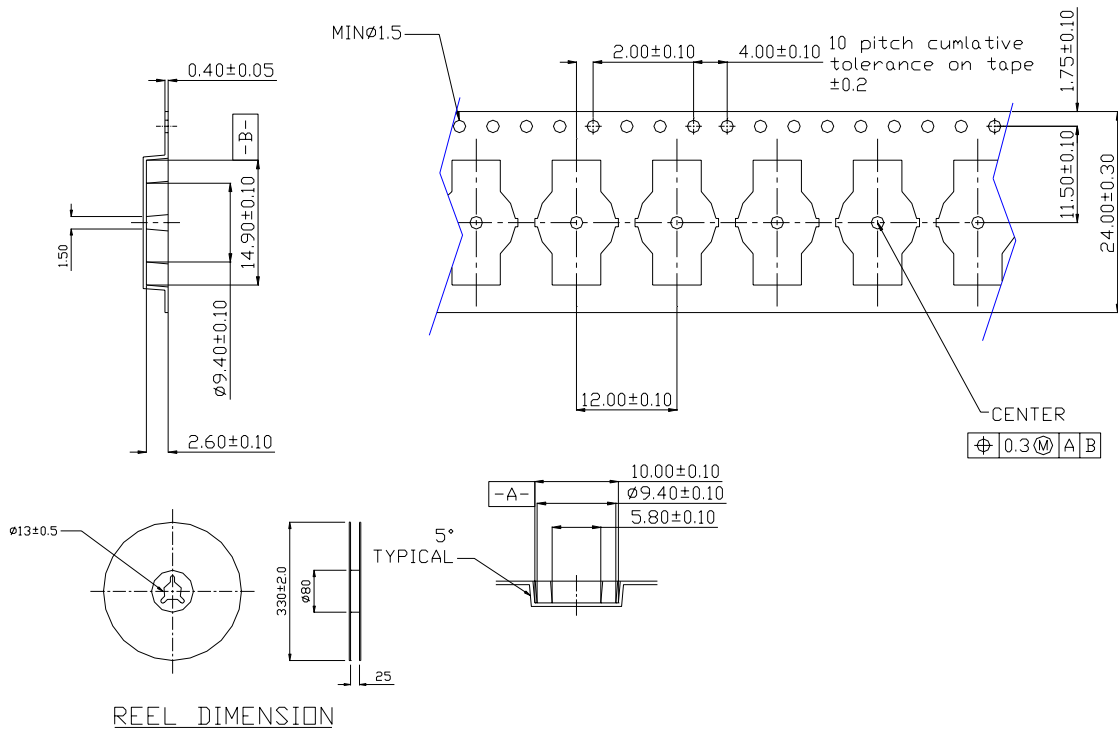
Lead : Not more than 3 seconds @MAX280

Slug : Use a thermal-adhesives

* Caution

1. Reflow soldering should not be done more than one time.
2. Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, suitable tools have to be used.
3. Die slug is to be soldered.
4. When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
5. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.
6. Recommend to use a convection type reflow machine with 7 ~ 8 zones.

Emitter Reel Packaging



Note :

1. The number of loaded products in the reel is 250ea
2. All dimensions are in millimeters
3. Scale none
4. This drawing without tolerances are for reference only

Precaution for use

- Storage
Avoid the absorption of moisture, we recommend to store Z Power LEDs in a dry box (or desiccator) with a desiccant. Otherwise, store them in the following environment:
Temperature : 5 ~ 30 Humidity : 50% max.
- Precaution after opening packaging
However LED is correspond SMD, when LED be soldered dip, interfacial separation may affect the light transmission efficiency, causing the light intensity to drop.
Attention in followed.
 - a. Soldering should be done right after opening the package(within 24Hrs).
 - b. Keeping of a fraction
 - Sealing
 - Temperature : 5 ~ 40 Humidity : less than 30%
 - c. If the package has been opened more than 1week or the color of desiccant changes, components should be dried for 10-12hr at 60 ± 5
- Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temp. after soldering.
- Avoid quick cooling
- Components should not be mounted on warped direction of PCB.
- Anti radioactive ray design is not considered for the products listed here in.
- Gallium arsenide is used in some of the products listed in this publication. These products are dangerous if they are burned or smashed in the process of disposal. It is also dangerous to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed.
- This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc. When washing is required, IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) should be used.
- When the LEDs are illuminating, operating current should be decided after considering the package maximum temperature.
- LEDs must be stored to maintain a clean atmosphere. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more after being shipped from SSC, a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere should be used for storage.
- The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.
- Long time exposure of sunlight or occasional UV exposure will cause reflector discoloration.
- Slug polarity is anode of Red chip.

Handling of Silicone resin LEDs

Z-Power LED is encapsulated by silicone resin for the highest flux efficiency.

Notes for handling of Silicone resin Z-Power LEDs

- Avoid touching silicone resin parts especially by sharp tools such as Pincette(Tweezers)
- Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.
- Since silicone resin is dust sensitive, Z POWER has to be stored on container with cover.
- When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that mechanical pressure on the surface of the resin must be prevented.
- Please do not force over 3000 gf impact or pressure diagonally on the silicon lens. It may cause fatal damage to the product
- Covering silicone resin of Z POWER LED with other resin (epoxy, urethane, etc) is not recommended.