



# Data Sheet

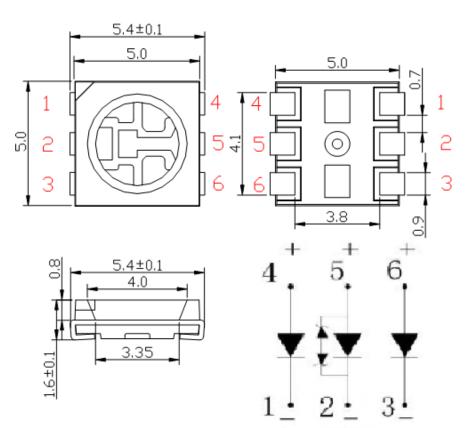
Customer:	
Part No:	CL-SFZ506DBW-6.5K-90CRI-02
Sample No:	
Description:	5050 SMD White Color
Item No:	

Customer				
Check	neck Inspection Approval		Date	

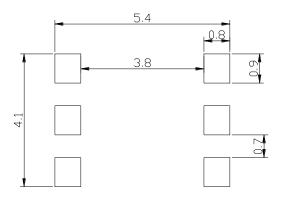




# **Package Dimensions**



# **Recommended Soldering Patter**



## NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- Tolerances are  $\pm 0.1$ mm unless otherwise note.





Color Rendering Index



Absolute maximum ra		(Ta=25°C)						
Parameter			Symbol		Value		Unit	
Forward current			If		60		mA	
Reverse voltage			Vr		5		V	
Power dissipation			Pd		192		mW	
Operating temperature range			Top -25~+					
Storage temperature range			Tstg -30~+8		-85 °C			
Peak pulsing current (1/8 duty f=1KHz)			Ifp			)	mA	
Junction Temperature			Tj			;	°C	
Electrostatic Discharge(HBM)			ESD			2000		
Electro-Optical characteris	stics		(	(TA=25°	C)			
Parameter	Test Condition Symbo	Carrah al	ol Color	Value		Unit		
		Symbol		Min	Тур	Max		
Color Temperature	I=60mA	ССТ	W	6000		6500	K	
Forward voltage	I=60mA	Vf	W	3.0		3.4	V	
luminous flux	I=60mA	φ	W	24		28	LM	
Viewing angle at 50% IV	I <sub>F</sub> =60mA	201/2	W		120		Deg	
Dominant wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> =60mA	λd					nm	
Reverse current	Vr=5V	Ir	W		5		μΑ	

CRI

W

90

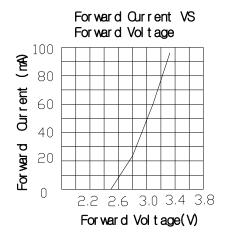
Ra

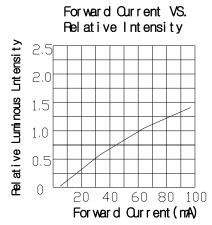
I<sub>F</sub>=60mA

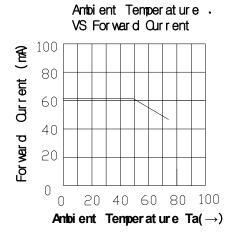


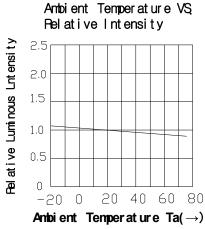


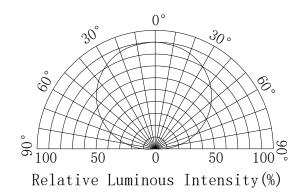
# Typical photo-electricity characteristic curve chart

















# Test items and results of reliability

Туре	Test item	JY. Standard	Test Conditions	Note	Quantity	Number of Damaged
mental ence	Temperature Cycle  JIS C 7021 (1977)A-4  Thermal Shock  MIL-SLD-107D		lemnerature Cycle   Timin		22	0
Environmental Sequence			-25°C 15min ↑↓5min 80°C 15min	50cycle	22	0
	High Humidity Heat Cycle	JIS C 7021 (1977)A-5	30°C ⟨=⟩ 65°C 90%RH 24hrs/1cycle	10 cycle	22	0
	High Temperature Storage	JIS C 7021 (1977)B-10	T <sub>a</sub> =80°C	1000hrs	22	0
	Humidity Heat Storage JIS C 7021 (1977)B-11		T <sub>a</sub> =60°C RH=90%	1000hrs	22	0
	Low Temperature Storage	JIS C 7021 (1977)B-12	$T_a=-30$ °C	1000hrs	22	0
Operation Sequence	Life Test	JIS C 7035 (1985)	T <sub>a</sub> =25°C I <sub>F</sub> =60mA	1000hrs	22	0
	High Humidity Heat Life Test	*	60°C RH=90% I <sub>F</sub> =60mA	500hrs	22	0
0 8	Low Temperature Life Test	*	Ta=-25°C I <sub>F</sub> =60mA	1000hrs	22	0

 $<sup>\</sup>bigstar$  Refer to reliability test standard specification for in this line.

### **Criteria For Judging Damage**

Test Items	Symbol	Test Conditions	Judgement Standard
Forward Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{F}}$	$I_{F}=I_{FT}$	Initial Data±10%
Reverse Current	$I_R$	V <sub>R</sub> =5V	I <sub>R</sub> ≦10μA
Luminous Intensity	$I_{V}$	$I_F = I_{FT}$	Average $I_V$ degradation $\leq 30\%$ Single LED $I_V$ degradation $\leq 50\%$
Resistance to Soldering Heat			Meterial without internal cracks, no material between stripped, no deaded light.

<sup>\*</sup>The technical information shown in the data sheets are limited to the typical characteristics and circuit examples of the referenced products. It does not constitute the warranting of industrial property nor the granting of any license.

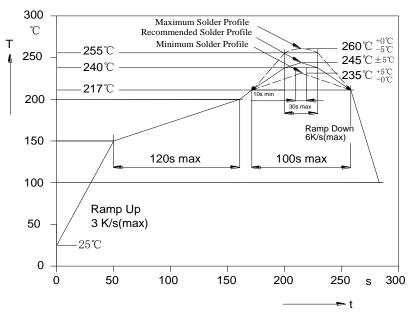




### **Guideline for Soldering**

1. **Reflow Soldering:** Use the conditions shown in the under Figure of Pb-Free Reflow Soldering.

SMD-Reflow Soldering Profile for lead free soldering( Acc.to J-STD-020B)



**Remark:** If not lead free soldering, the recommended solder profile is 230°C and max solder profile is 245°C.

#### 2, Hand Soldering

- 1). A soldering iron of less than 20W is recommended to be used in Hand Soldering Please keep the temperature of the soldering iron under 360°C while soldering Each terminal of the LED is to go for less than 3 second and for onetime only.
- 2). Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand soldering.

#### 3. Cleaning

- 1), It is recommended that alcohol be used as a solvent for cleaning after soldering. Cleaning is to go under 30°C for 3 minutes or 50°C for 30 seconds. When using other solvents, it should be confirmed beforehand whether the solvents will dissolve the package and the resin or not.
- 2). Ultrasonic cleaning is also an effective way for cleaning. But the influence of Ultrasonic cleaning on LED depends on factors such an ultrasonic power. Generally, the ultrasonic power should not be higher than 300W.Before cleaning, a pre-test should be done to confirm whether any damage to LEDs will occur.





# **Tape and Packaging**

### 1. Tape leader and reel





### 2. Moisture Resistant Packaging

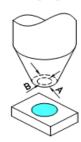






#### 3. Cautions

- 1). 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 influence to 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.
  - 2). The outer diameter of the SMD pickup nozzle should not exceed the size of the LED to prevent air leaks. The inner diameter of the nozzle should be as large as possible. pliable material is suggested for the nozzle tip to avoid scratching or damaging the LED surface during pickup.

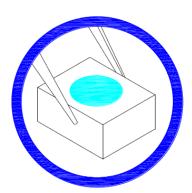


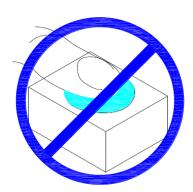


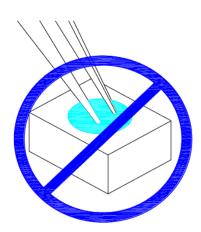


# **Handling Precautions**

1. 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.







Do not stack together assembled PCBs containing LEDs.

Not suitable to operate in acidic envi-ronment, PH<7

Impact may scratch the silicone lens or damage the internal circuitry

