

SPECIFICATIONS

SMD TYPE TOP VIEW WHITE COLOR LED MODEL : AT556LWSE3

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1. General Description

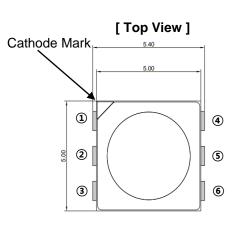
(1) Features

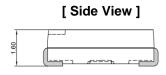
- Package size 5.4(L) × 5.0(W) × 1.6(T) mm
- Wide beam angle (2θ_½=120deg)
- RoHS Compliant

(2) Applications

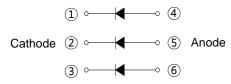
- Backlighting (LCD, switchs, keys, displays)
- Coupling into light guides
- Optical indicator
- General lighting

(3) Outline Dimensions

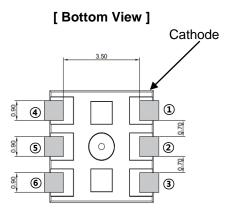








[Tolerance : ±0.1, unit : mm]



Pin Connection
- Anode : ④, ⑤, ⑥
- Cathode : ①, ②, ③



2. Specifications

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

				(T _a =25℃)
Parameter	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit	Remark
Power Dissipation	PD	297	mW	
Forward Current	I _F	90	mA	
Operating Temperature	T _{OPR}	-30 to +85	°C	
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	-40 to +100	°C	
Junction Temperature	TJ	110	°C	

(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics

						(T _a =25℃)
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Forward Voltage	V _F	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	2.8	3.0	3.3	V
Luminous Intensity	I _V	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	-	8.0	-	cd
Luminous Flux	Φν	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	-	26.0	-	lm
Reverse Current	I _R	$V_R = 5V$	-	-	1.0	μA
Color Rendering Index	Ra	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	-	70	-	-

* Notes : Color rendering index(Ra) measurement tolerance is ± 3 .

Initial electrical/optical characteristics data could be changeable if the user use the product in different condtion besides above data.

(3) Characteristics Rank

Forward Voltage & Luminous Intensity Rank								
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rank	Min	Max	Unit		
			V28	2.8	2.9	V		
			V29	2.9	3.0			
Forward Voltage ⁽¹⁾	V _F	I _F = 60mA	V30	3.0	3.1			
			V31	3.1	3.2			
			V32	3.2	3.3			
			SH70M	7.0	8.0			
Luminous Intensity ⁽²⁾	I_V	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	SH80M	8.0	.0 9.0	cd		
			SH90M	9.0	10.0			

* Notes : (1) Forward voltage measurement tolerance is ± 0.1 V.

(2) Luminous intensity measurement tolerance is \pm 7%.

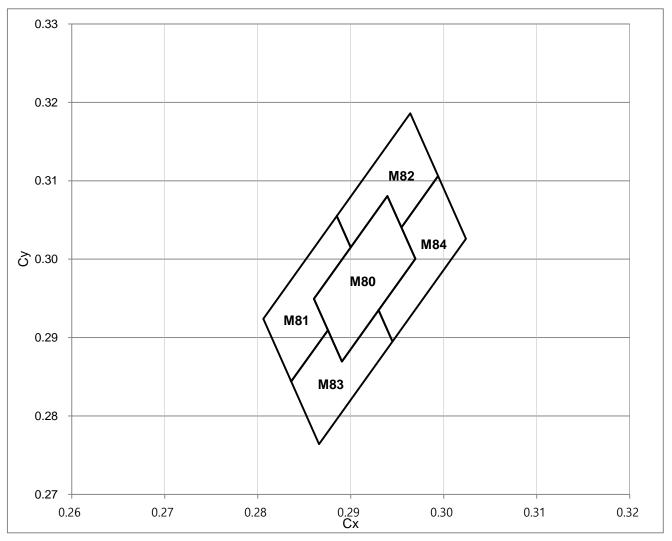
Based on the measuring instruments of Dongbu LED



 $(I_F = 60 \text{mA}, T_a = 25 \degree \text{C})$

	Rank (CCT : 8647K ± 1155K)									
М	81	М	82	М	83	М	M84 M80			
Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	
0.2806	0.2924	0.2885	0.3055	0.2836	0.2844	0.2930	0.2935	0.2861	0.2950	
0.2885	0.3055	0.2964	0.3186	0.2876	0.2910	0.2970	0.3001	0.2940	0.3081	
0.2900	0.3015	0.2994	0.3106	0.2891	0.2870	0.2955	0.3041	0.2970	0.3001	
0.2861	0.2950	0.2955	0.3041	0.2930	0.2935	0.2994	0.3106	0.2891	0.2870	
0.2876	0.2910	0.2940	0.3081	0.2945	0.2895	0.3024	0.3026	0.2861	0.2950	
0.2836	0.2844	0.2900	0.3015	0.2866	0.2764	0.2945	0.2895			
0.2806	0.2924	0.2885	0.3055	0.2836	0.2844	0.2930	0.2935			

CIE Chromaticity Diagram

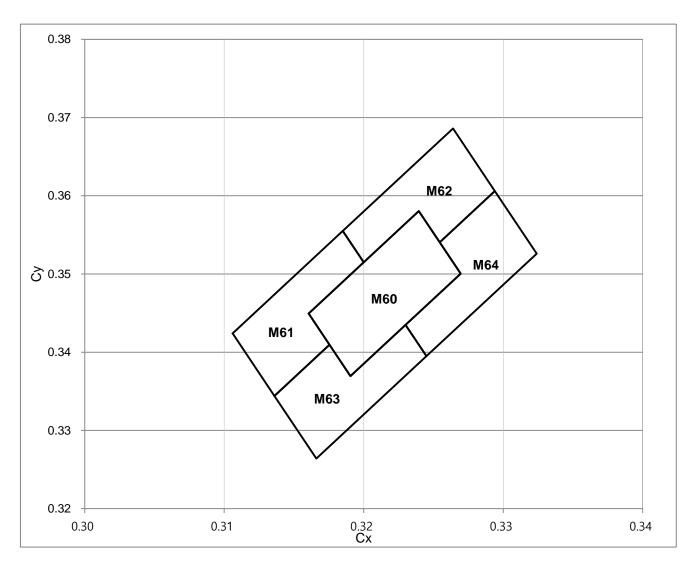




 $(I_F = 60 \text{mA}, T_a = 25 \degree \text{C})$

	Rank (CCT : 6,009K ± 511K)									
М	61	М	62	М	63	М	64	М	60	
Cx	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	
0.3106	0.3424	0.3185	0.3555	0.3136	0.3344	0.3230	0.3435	0.3161	0.3450	
0.3185	0.3555	0.3264	0.3686	0.3176	0.3410	0.3270	0.3501	0.3240	0.3581	
0.3200	0.3515	0.3294	0.3606	0.3191	0.3370	0.3255	0.3541	0.3270	0.3501	
0.3161	0.3450	0.3255	0.3541	0.3230	0.3435	0.3294	0.3606	0.3191	0.3370	
0.3176	0.3410	0.3240	0.3581	0.3245	0.3395	0.3324	0.3526	0.3161	0.3450	
0.3136	0.3344	0.3200	0.3515	0.3166	0.3264	0.3245	0.3395			
0.3106	0.3424	0.3185	0.3555	0.3136	0.3344	0.3230	0.3435			

CIE Chromaticity Diagram

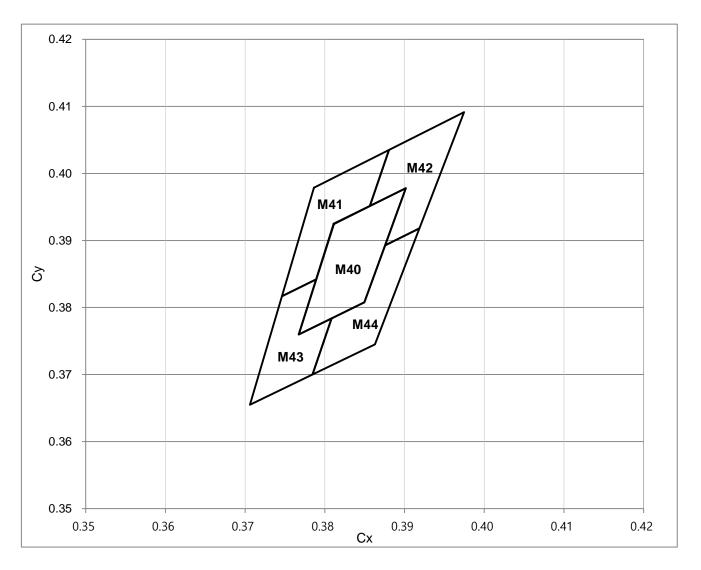




 $(I_F = 60 \text{mA}, T_a = 25 \degree \text{C})$

	Rank (CCT : 4,000K ± 186K)									
М	41	Μ	42	М	43	М	44	М	40	
Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	
0.3786	0.3979	0.3881	0.4035	0.3746	0.3817	0.3876	0.3893	0.3811	0.3925	
0.3881	0.4035	0.3975	0.4091	0.3789	0.3842	0.3919	0.3918	0.3902	0.3978	
0.3857	0.3951	0.3919	0.3918	0.3767	0.3760	0.3863	0.3745	0.3850	0.3808	
0.3811	0.3925	0.3876	0.3893	0.3809	0.3784	0.3785	0.3700	0.3767	0.3760	
0.3789	0.3842	0.3902	0.3978	0.3785	0.3700	0.3809	0.3784	0.3811	0.3925	
0.3746	0.3817	0.3857	0.3951	0.3706	0.3655	0.3850	0.3808			
0.3786	0.3979	0.3881	0.4035	0.3746	0.3817	0.3876	0.3893			

CIE Chromaticity Diagram

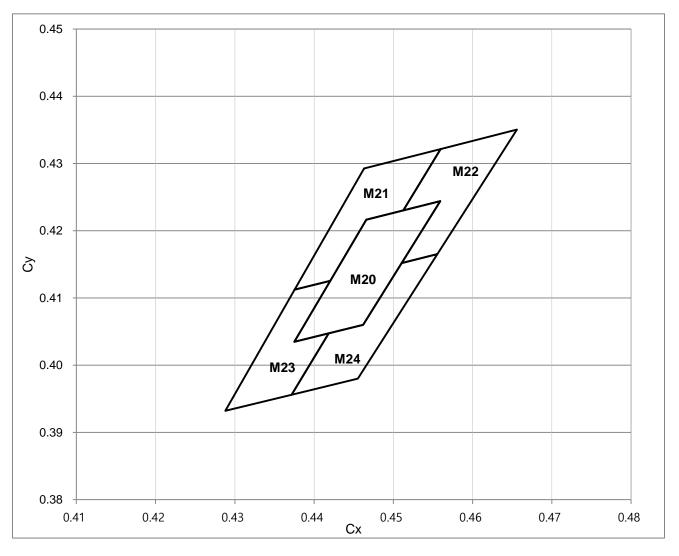




(I_F = 60mA, T_a=25℃)

	Rank (CCT : 2926K ± 120K)									
М	21	М	22	М	23	М	24	М	20	
Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	Сх	Су	
0.4463	0.4293	0.4560	0.4322	0.4376	0.4112	0.4511	0.4152	0.4466	0.4216	
0.4560	0.4322	0.4656	0.4350	0.4421	0.4126	0.4556	0.4165	0.4559	0.4244	
0.4513	0.4230	0.4556	0.4165	0.4375	0.4035	0.4455	0.3980	0.4462	0.4060	
0.4466	0.4216	0.4511	0.4152	0.4419	0.4047	0.4372	0.3956	0.4375	0.4035	
0.4421	0.4126	0.4559	0.4244	0.4372	0.3956	0.4419	0.4047	0.4466	0.4216	
0.4376	0.4112	0.4513	0.4230	0.4288	0.3932	0.4462	0.4060			
0.4463	0.4293	0.4560	0.4322	0.4376	0.4112	0.4511	0.4152			

CIE Chromaticity Diagram



 * Notes : The Color Coordinates Measurement tolerance is \pm 0.01. Based on the measuring instruments of Dongbu LED





3. Rank Code

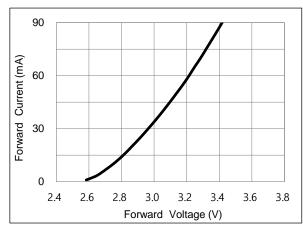
The rank inscription is composed of the follow method.

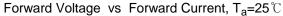
Ex)	SH70M	M60	V31	070	060	1	I _V Rank
	1	2	3	4	5	2	Color Rank
						3	V _F Rank
						4	CRI Rank (070 : 70Ra)
						5	I _F (60mA)

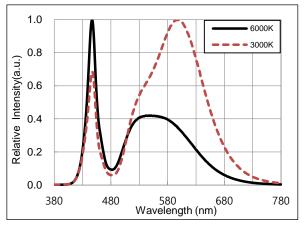




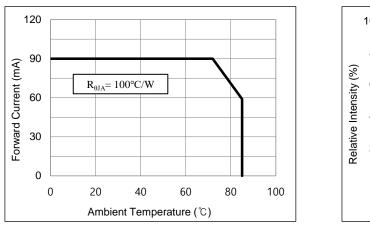
4. Characteristics Diagrams



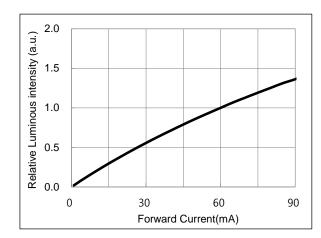




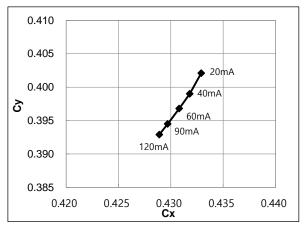
Spectrum, $T_a=25\,^{\circ}C$, $I_F=60mA$



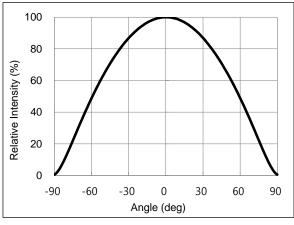
Derating Curve



Forward Current vs Relative Luminous intensity, $\rm T_a{=}25\,{}^\circ\!C$



Forward Current vs Chromaticity Coordinate, T_a=25 $^\circ\!\!\!\mathrm{C}$



Beam Angle, T_a=25 $^{\circ}$ C, I_F=60mA

* Note : The graph of characteristics is the sampling data for the reference.



5. Results of Reliability Tests

(1) Test Items and Results

Test Condition	Notes	No. of Damaged
-40℃ ~25℃ ~100℃ ~25℃ (30min~5min~30min~5min)	100 cycles	0/50
$T_a = 25 \degree C$, $I_F = 60 m A$	1000 hrs	0/50
$T_a = 85 \degree C, I_F = 15mA$	1000 hrs	0/50
$T_a = 60^{\circ}C$, RH = 90%, I _F = 45mA	1000 hrs	0/50
$T_a = -30 \degree C$, $I_F = 60 m A$	1000 hrs	0/50
T _a = 100 °C	1000 hrs	0/50
$T_a = 60 \degree C$, $RH = 90\%$	1000 hrs	0/50
T _a = -40 °C	1000 hrs	0/50
Tmax=260℃, 10sec (Pre treatment 30℃,70%, 168hrs)	2 times	0/50
	$\begin{array}{c} -40^{\circ}\mathrm{C} \ \sim 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C} \ \sim 100^{\circ}\mathrm{C} \ \sim 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C} \\ (30\mathrm{min} \sim 5\mathrm{min} \sim 30\mathrm{min} \sim 5\mathrm{min}) \end{array}$ $T_{a} = 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \ I_{F} = 60\mathrm{mA}$ $T_{a} = 85^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \ I_{F} = 15\mathrm{mA}$ $T_{a} = 60^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \ \mathrm{RH} = 90\%, \ I_{F} = 45\mathrm{mA}$ $T_{a} = -30^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \ I_{F} = 60\mathrm{mA}$ $T_{a} = 100^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ $T_{a} = 60^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \ \mathrm{RH} = 90\%$ $T_{a} = -40^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ $T_{max} = 260^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \ 10\mathrm{sec}$	$-40 \degree C \sim 25 \degree C \sim 100 \degree C \sim 25 \degree C$ (30min~5min~30min~5min)100 cycles $T_a = 25 \degree C$, $I_F = 60mA$ 1000 hrs $T_a = 85 \degree C$, $I_F = 15mA$ 1000 hrs $T_a = 60 \degree C$, RH = 90%, $I_F = 45mA$ 1000 hrs $T_a = -30 \degree C$, $I_F = 60mA$ 1000 hrs $T_a = -30 \degree C$, $I_F = 60mA$ 1000 hrs $T_a = 60 \degree C$, RH = 90%1000 hrs $T_a = 60 \degree C$, RH = 90%1000 hrs $T_a = -40 \degree C$ 1000 hrs $T_a = -40 \degree C$ 1000 hrs $T_max = 260 \degree C$, 10sec2 times

* The above reliability data is only for the reference data about the environment test.

(2) Criteria for Judging the Damage

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Criteria for Judgement
Forward Voltage	V _F	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	Max. Initial Value*1.2
Luminous Intensity	Ι _V	$I_F = 60 \text{mA}$	Min. Initial Value*0.7



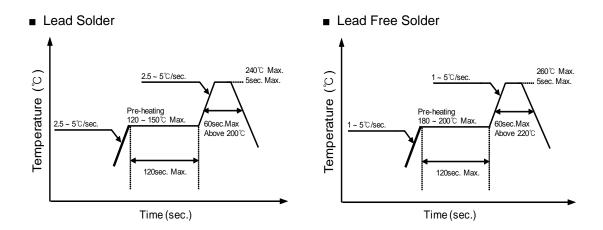
6. Soldering Conditions

(1) Recommended Soldering Conditions

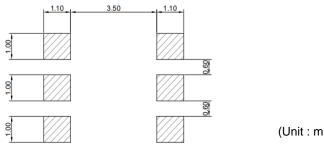
Reflow Soldering	Hand Soldering				
Lead Solder	Lead-Free Solder				
120 ~ 150 ℃	180 ~ 200 ℃	- <i>.</i>	300℃ Max. 3 sec. Max.		
120sec. Max.	120sec. Max.	•			
240℃ Max.	260℃ Max.		(one time only)		
5sec. Max.	5sec. Max.				
	Lead Solder 120 ~ 150℃ 120sec. Max. 240℃ Max.	Lead Solder Lead-Free Solder 120 ~ 150 °C 180 ~ 200 °C 120sec. Max. 120sec. Max. 240 °C Max. 260 °C Max.	Lead SolderLead-Free Solder120 ~ 150 ℃180 ~ 200 ℃120sec. Max.120sec. Max.240 ℃ Max.260 ℃ Max.		

* After reflow soldering, rapid cooling should be avoid.

(2) Recommended Reflow Soldering Profile



(3) Recommended Soldering Pad Pattern



(Unit : mm)

(4) Soldering Cautions

- -. Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- -. When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- -. After soldering, do not wrap the circuit board.
- -. The LEDs can be soldered on place using the reflow soldering method.
- -. Occasionally there is a brightness decrease cause by the influence of heat or ambient atmosphere during air reflow. It is recommend that the user use the nitrogen reflow method.
- -. After complete soldering, the product should be handled after cooling. (required to be handled under 60 °C)

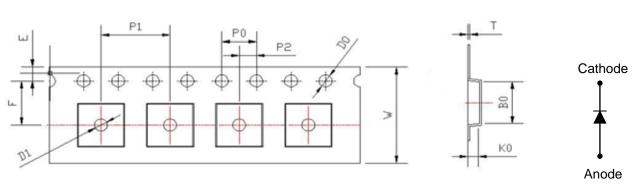


(Unit:mm)

7. Packing

(1) Carrier Tape & Carrier Reel Dimensions

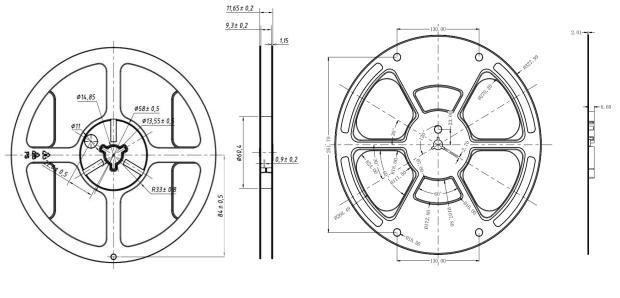
Carrier Tape



Symbol	A0	B0	K0	P0	P1	P2
Spec	5.35±0.10	5.75±0.10	1.85±0.10	4.00±0.10	8.00±0.10	2.00±0.10
Symbol	W	Т	E	F	D0	D1
Spec	12.00±0.20	0.20±0.10	1.75±0.10	5.50±0.10	1.55±0.10	1.55±0.10

Carrier Reel

(Unit:mm)



< 7" Reel >

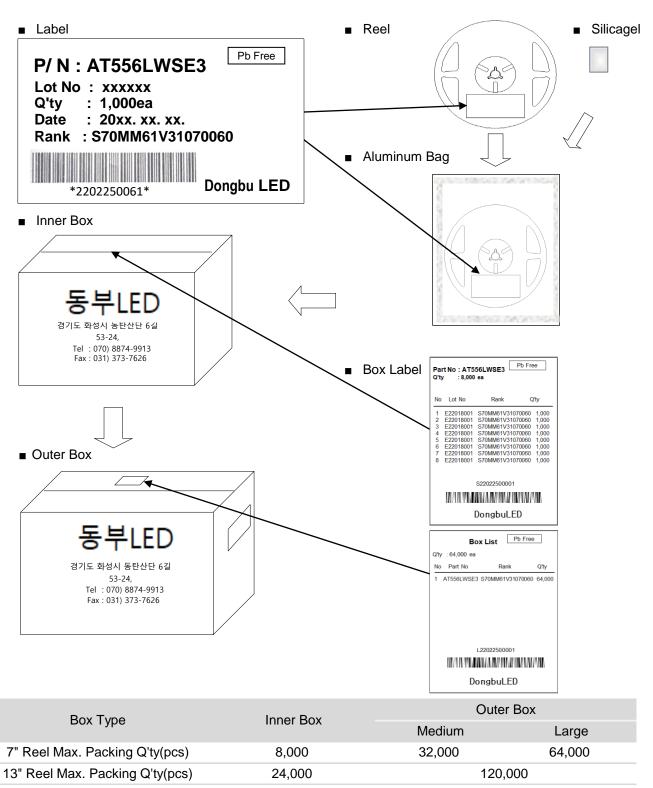
< 13" Reel >

A0

- 1) Quantity : Taping of 1 reel will be from min 1,000pcs to 4,000pcs in unit of a number in the thousands.
- 2) Adhesion strength of cover tape is 0.1 ~ 0.7N(20gf ~60gf) when the cover tape is turned off from the carrier tape.



(2) Packing and Packaging



1) The carrier tape winded on the reel are placed into an ESD protected pack with a silicagel and sealed by the thermal pressure sealer. Then this sealed pack is packaged in a cardboard box.





8. Precaution

(1) Static Electricity

These LEDs are highly susceptible to static electricity or surge voltage. So a wrist strap or an anti-electrostatic glove necessarily be used when handling the LEDs.

Do not use the equipment that surge voltage is came into existence.

All devices and equipment that measure or mount the LEDs must be properly grounded.

After being assembled LEDs, it should be ascertained a electrical characteristic whether that are damaged by static electricity or not.

(2) Packing

The moisture that is absorbed into the LED products may cause a badness and damage to the optical characteristics of the LEDs. Therefore the moisture barrier aluminum bag is used to keep moisture in the packing. And a silicagel is inserted into a moisture barrier aluminum bag that sealed by the thermal pressure sealer.

(3) Cleaning

Ethanol can be used for LED cleaning. The maximum exposure time with ethanol is 1 minute for cleaning. Do not use ultrasonic for cleaning the LEDs or other solvents, If ultrasonic cleaning is absolutely necessary, a pre-test should be done before cleaning to see if the LED is damaged.

(4) Storage

In order to avoid the absorption of moisture, it is recommended to store LEDs in the moisture barrier aluminum bag is not opened.

Storage condition before opening the packing :

Temperature : below 30 $^\circ$ C

Humidity : 90%RH max

The LEDs should be used within a year.

Storage condition after opening the packing :

Temperature : below 30 ℃

Humidity : 60%RH max

The products have to be used within one year from the date marked on label which is attached to reel or aluminium bag. After opening the packing, the LEDs should be used within 168 hours(7days). If unused LEDs remain, they should be stored in the place kept away moisture.

If the LEDs have exceeded the above storage time, it should be used after to bake using the following conditions.

Baking condition : 60±5°C, 10 ~ 24 hours

A slight amount of sulfur, chlorine or VOC from the surrounding environment may cause discoloration of the LEDs.



(5) Pick and Place

It should be avoided to rub or scratch the surface of resin by any hard material. It is possible that the LEDs are damaged to the optical characteristics.

(6) Heat

The LEDs are products that are generated heat. It must be considered the heat generation of the LEDs when it is designed the PCB. After considering the ambient temperature and the heat generation of LEDs, the operating current should be decided.

(7) Others

If the forward or reverse voltage which exceeds the absolute maximum rating is applied to the LEDs, that will cause the damage to the LEDs. It is possible that the damaged LEDs do not light on at the current. Be careful not to look the LEDs that the output power is strongly increased in the face. It is possible that eyesight has been getting weaker.

Light emitting part should not be exposed by physical contact. It can be the reason of material desquamation and progressive disconnection.

This LED is made for in-door use only. If the user wants the LED for out-door use, it is necessary to take some additional treatment on the product after surface mounting technology(SMT).

This specification could be changed without a notice to the customer because of the inside circumstance of the company.