

# SPECIFICATIONS FOR LEDMAN HIGH POWER LED

Model No.: LPEH03HQHR1-MF0

LEDMAN

LEDMAN

Document No.: LPS-40-105

Revision No.: 03

#### Description:

■ 1W High Power LED

■ Colloid Color: Water Transparent

■ Emission Color: Red■ Viewing Angle :150°

Dice Material: AlGalnP

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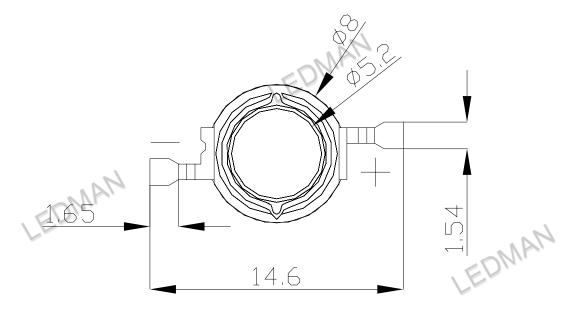
Add: Building 8,Block 2,Baimang Baiwangxin Industrial Park, Xili Area,Nanshan District,Shenzhen, P.R.China

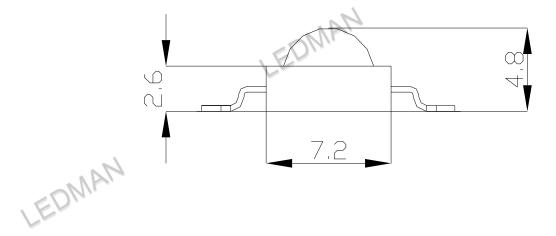
Tel: 86-755-86139688 Fax: 86-755-86139001

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## **Outline Drawing**





#### **NOTES:**

- 1. All dimensions area in mm tolerance is ±0.25mm unless otherwise noted.
- 2. Thermoelectric unseparation type high power LED.





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### Applications:

1	Signal lighting backlighting		
2	Flashlight Headlight		
3	3 Decorative entertainment and landscape lighting		
4	Signage and channel letter	NAM	
۸haa	dute Maximum Detings (T 25°C)	U.	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C

Items	Symbol	Absolute maximum Rating U	
DC Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	350	mA
Peak Forward Current*	I <sub>FP</sub>	1000	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Power Dissipation	$P_{D}$	770	MW
Operation Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +95	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +100	°C

<sup>\*</sup>pulse width <=0.1msec duty <=1/10

### Typical Electrical & Optical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

			~ 1-51			_
Items	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 350mA		2.2		V
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 5V			10	μA
Color Temperature	$\lambda_{D}$	$I_F = 350 \text{mA}$		622		nm
Luminous Flux	۷Ф	$I_F = 350 \text{mA}$		40		lm
50% Power Angle	2 θ ½	$I_F = 350 \text{mA}$		150		deg
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Board)	R <sub>J-B</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 350mA		15		°C/W

#### **Important Notes:**

- 1) All ranks will be included per delivery, rank ratio will be determined by Ledman. EDMAN
- 2) Tolerance of measurement of V<sub>F</sub> is ±0.1 V.
- 3) Tolerance of measurement of dominant wavelength is ±1nm.
- 4) Tolerance of measurement of luminous intensity is ±15%.
- 5) For Reliability test conditions and data, Please refer to "Reliability Test" section on page 5
- 6) For how to use Ledman LED product safely ,Please refer to "Application Notes" section on page 7 to 9.
- 7) Packaging methods are available to be chosen from , please refer to "packaging" section on page 10.
- 8) As we are making continous efforts to improve the performance of LED, Specifications are subject to change without notice.
- 9) Information is tentative and subject to change without notice.



## Typical Optical-Electronic Characteristic Curves:

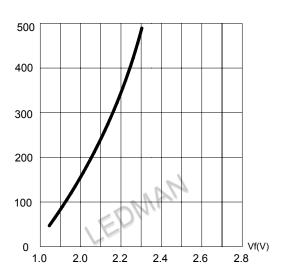


Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

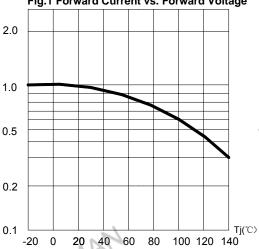


Fig.3 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. **Ambient Temperature** 

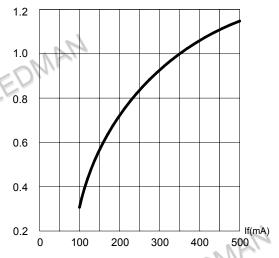


Fig.2 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. **Forward Current** 

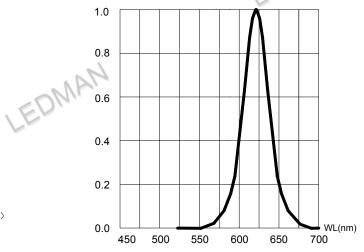


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Flux vs. Wavelength

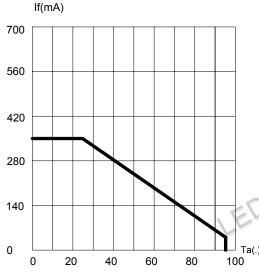


Fig.5 Maximum Forward Current vs. **Ambient Temperature** 

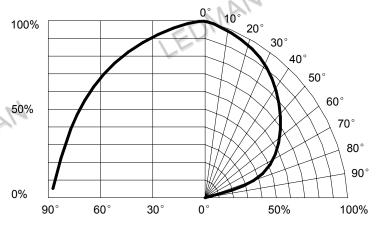


Fig.6 Relative Luminous Intensity vs.Radiation Angle



# Reliability Test Standards

#### Test item:

Туре	Test item	Applicable standard	Test condition	Duration	Sampling number	Accept criteria
	Temperature cycles	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	-40 $^{\circ}$ 30min 5min 30min 5min	100cycles	30	0/30
test	Thermal shock	MIL-STD-202G	-40℃~100℃ 15min 15min	300cycles	30	0/30
environment test	High humidity heat cycles	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	30℃~65℃ RH=90% 24hrs/1 cycle	50cycles	30	0/30
nviron	High temperature storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	T <sub>a</sub> =100℃	1000hrs	30	0/30
- G	Low temperature storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	T <sub>a</sub> =-40 °C	1000hrs	30	0/30
	High temperature & high humidity storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T <sub>a</sub> =60℃ RH=90%	1000hrs	30	0/30
1	Normal temperature life test		T <sub>a</sub> =25℃ I <sub>F</sub> =350mA	1000hrs	30	0/30
ife test	High temperature & high humidity life test		T <sub>a</sub> =60℃ RH=90% If=250mA	1000hrs	30	0/30
_	Low temperature life test		T <sub>a</sub> =-30℃ I <sub>F</sub> =300mA	1000hrs	30	0/30
ıctive iment	Resistance to soldering heat	JEITA ED-4701 300 301	T <sub>sol</sub> =260°C±5°C,10sec	one time	5	0/30
destructive experiment	Solderability		T <sub>sol</sub> =245℃±5℃,5sec using flux	one time	5	0/30
physical experiment	Vibration	JEITA ED-4701 400 403	20G 20-2000HZ 4mins X,Y,Z 3directions	each 4cycles	5	0/30
phy: exper	Drop		75CM	3 times	5	0/30

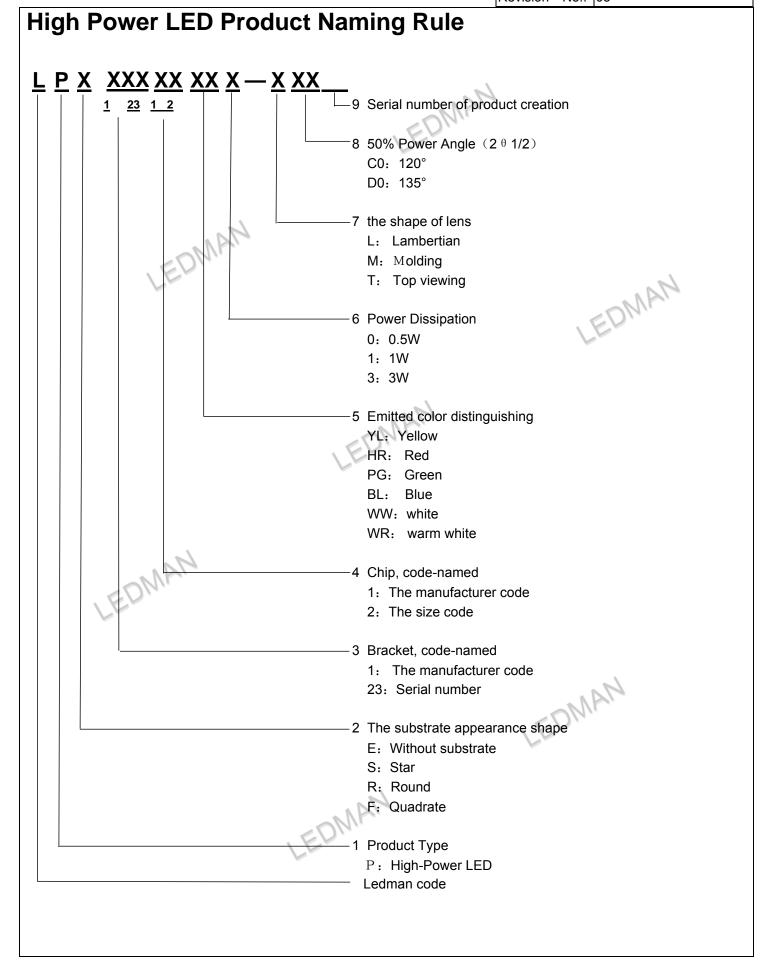
#### Failure Criteria:

Item	Symbol	Test condition	Criteria for Judgment
Forward Voltage	$V_{F}$	I <sub>F</sub> =350mA	Initial Data±10%
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =5V	≦10µA
Luminous flux	$\phi_{V}$	I <sub>F</sub> =350mA	Single led degradation ≦50% and Average degradation ≦
Solderability			Over 95%
Vibration		I <sub>F</sub> =350mA	No dead lamps or visual damage
Drop	. D	I <sub>F</sub> =350mA	No dead lamps or visual damage

Remark: RH:Environment humidity;  $T_a$ :Environment temperature;

 $T_{sol}$ :Tin temperature;  $I_F$ :Forward current;  $V_R$ :Reverse voltage.







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### **Application Notes**

#### **Storage**

- 1. Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept under the condition < 30°C and < 90%RH. After opening the package, the LEDs should be stored under the condition < 30°C and < 70%RH.
- 2. The LEDs should be used within a year. And after opening the package, The LEDs should be used within 168 hours (7 days).
- 3. If the desiccant is faded or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, Re-baking is required under the condition 60±6℃ for 24 hours.
- 4. The lens of LEDs is prone to attact dust so the relevant steps should be taken to keep the emitter free of dust.

#### Handling

Handle the component along the side surfaces by using forceps or appropriate tools. The forceps or other appropriate tools should not put any pressure on the lens, it's also strictly forbidden to poke and press the lens.

#### **Thermal Management**

When the LED is drived by large current, the TJ (junction temperature) will exceed its limit, which will shorten the lifetime of LEDs seriously. The thermal management should effectively reduce the thermal resistance of products.

The general way for the thermal management is to mount the LED on a metal core printed circuit board(MCPCB). It is recommended that the surface area of the MCPCB is at least 30 cm<sup>2</sup> for 1W LED(and 80cm<sup>2</sup> for 3W LED), and the MCPCB material with a thermal conductivity greater than 2.0W/mK. The thermal glue or paste should with a thermal conductivety greater than 1.0W/mK and its thickness must be less than 100um.

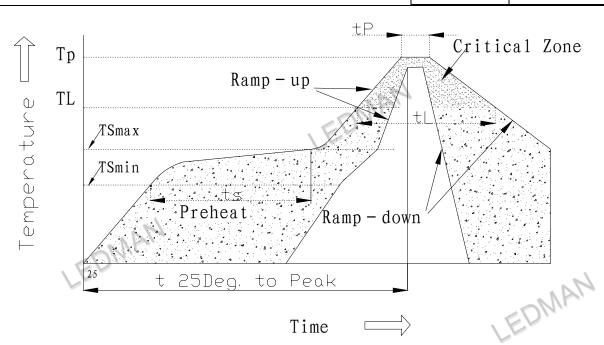
#### Soldering/Reflow Soldering

1.Soldering Iron

It is recommended to solder by soldering iron with the soldering iron tip temperature less than  $350^{\circ}$ C and with the time less than 3 seconds. The power of soldering iron should be less than 60W. After finishing one lead soldering, wait 2 seconds or more for another lead soldering. Do not press the lens while soldering, the problems often start at the time of soldering, so be careful for the soldering.

2. Reflow Soldering Conditions





#### Table of Classification Reflow Profiles:

Drofile Facture	Cn Di Floatria Accombly	Cn Frag Floatric Assembly	
Profile Feature	Sn-Bi Electric Assembly	Sn-Free Electric Assembly	
Average ramp-up rate (TL to TP)	3℃/second max.	3°C/second max.	
Preheat	60-120seconds	60-180seconds	
-Temperature Min.(Tsmin)	100℃	150℃	
-Temperature Min.(Tsmax)	130℃	200℃	
Tsmax to TL			
-Ramp-up Rate	3℃/second	3°C/second	
Time maintained aboveTL	160°C/60-150seconds	210°C/60-150seconds	
Peak Temperature(TP)	190+0/-5℃	250+0/-5℃	
Time within 5°C of Actual Peak	10 seconds	10 seconds	
Temperture(TP)			
Ramp-down Rate	6°C/Seconds max.	6°C/Seconds max.	
Time 25℃ to Peak Temperture	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.	
eflow soldering should not be do	ne more than two times	LEDMAN	

#### Notes:

- (a)Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- (b)While soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- (c)After soldering,do not warp the circuit board.

#### Cleaning

When cleaning is necessary, using the clean soft cloth and dipping the isopropyl alcoho to erasure the dirt gently. Do not clean it with the solvents such as Acetone, lest erode or destroy the LEDs.



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#### **Electrical Notes**

- 1. The LED can not be drived reversely.
- 2. It's necessary to have the measures to limit the current Otherwise slight voltage shift may cause enormous current change and results in the failure of LEDs.
- 3. It is recommended that the drive current should be lower when the light output is enough for applying. It would be helpful to improve the product's reliability.

#### **Antistatic**

The LEDs are electrostatic sensitive devices, so antistatic steps should be taken during the processing.

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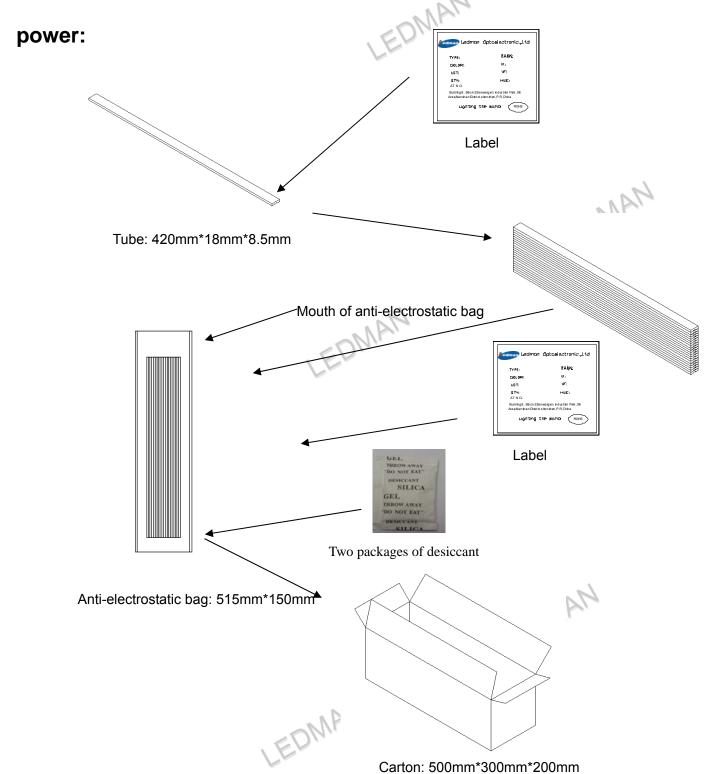
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# **Packaging Specifications of High Power**

Tube packaging Specifications for Lambertian series products of high



Туре	Quantity per tube	Tubes per bag	Bags per carton	<b>Quantity Tota</b>	Remark
Tube pack	50pcs	10	20	10000pcs	Lambertian series products of high power

Indication: We can use cardboard box to package, only if there are enough products.