

CUSTOMER :

DATE : 2012. 09. 20.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVAL



Top View Type White SMD LED

MODEL NAME : LEMWH51W80KZ10

APPROVAL	REMARK	APPENDIX

DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED

SPECIFICATION

MODEL	LEMWH51W80KZ10	DOCUMENT No.	
REG. DATE	12.09.20.	REV. No.	0.0
REV. DATE		PAGE	2 / 17

History of Revision

[illegible]

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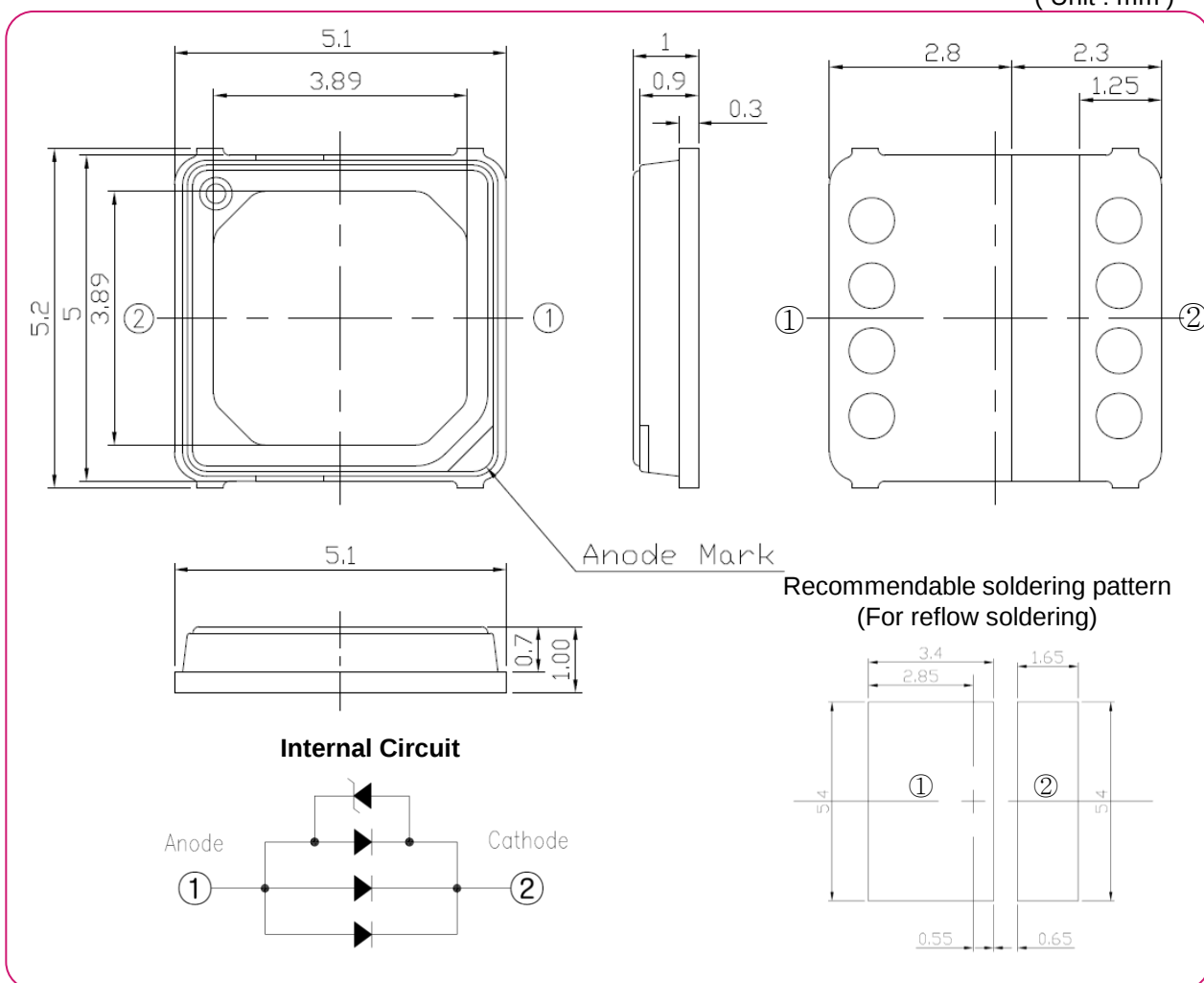
1. Features

- Lighting Color : White
- Lead Frame Type LED Package : 5.1×5.2×1.0 mm (L×W×H)
- Chip Material : InGaN
- Soldering Methods : Reflow soldering
- Taping : 12 mm conductive black carrier tape & antistatic clear cover tape.

1,000 pcs/reel, Φ178 mm wheel

2. Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



▪ Tolerances unless dimension ± 0.1 mm

3. Applications

- Interior and exterior illuminations

4. Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25℃)

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	If	450	mA
Pulse Forward Current ^{*1)}	Ifp	780	mA
Power Dissipation	Pd	1380	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-30 ~ +85	℃
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +100	℃
Junction Temperature	Tj	110	℃
ESD (HBM)	-	5	kV

*1) Pulse Width = 10 ms, Duty ≤ 10%

- ※ The stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damages to the device.
These or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions are not implied.
The exposure to the absolute maximum rated conditions may affect device reliability.

5. Electro - Optical Characteristics

(Ta=25℃)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Forward Voltage	Vf	If=300 [mA]	2.9	-	3.3	V
Reverse Voltage ^{*1)}	Vr	Ir=10 [mA]	0.60	-	1.20	V
Luminous Flux	Φv	If=300 [mA]	100	117	-	lm
Luminous Intensity	Iv	If=300 [mA]	31.83	37.24	-	cd
Color	Cx / Cy	If=300 [mA]	Refer to '6. Bin structure'			-
Viewing Angle	2Θ1/2	If=300 [mA]	-	120	-	deg
Color Rendering Index (Ra)	-	If=300 [mA]	80	-	-	-
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Solder Point	Rth j-s	If=300 [mA]	-	4.2	-	℃/W
Typical Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage ^{*2)}	ΔVf / ΔTj	If=300 [mA]	-1.5	-	-3.0	mV/℃

*1) The values are based on the performance of zener diode.

*2) Measured at Ta between 25℃ and 85℃.

- ※ These values are measured by the LG Innotek optical spectrum analyzer within the following tolerances.
Luminous Flux (Φv) : ± 7%, Forward Voltage (Vf) : ± 0.1V, Color Value : ± 0.005, CRI Value : ± 2, Viewing Angle : ± 5°
- ※ Although all LEDs are tested by LG Innotek equipments, some values may vary slightly depending on the conditions of the test equipments.
- ※ Luminous Intensity : Reference Data Only

5. Electro - Optical Characteristics

If (mA)	Vf (V)	Power (W)	Φ_v (lm)	lm/W
100	2.76	0.27	42.1	155
200	2.87	0.57	81.0	142
300 (Typ.)	2.96	0.88	117.3	133
350	3.01	1.05	134.9	128
400	3.05	1.22	151.9	124
450	3.08	1.38	168.3	121

※ Φ_v values are for representative references only.

6. Bin Structure

▪ Forward Voltage Bins

Bin	Vf (V, @300mA)		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
0	2.90	-	3.00
1	3.00	-	3.10
2	3.10	-	3.20
3	3.20	-	3.30

▪ Luminous Flux Bin

Bin	Φ_v (lm, @300mA)		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
W	100	-	-

▪ CRI Bin

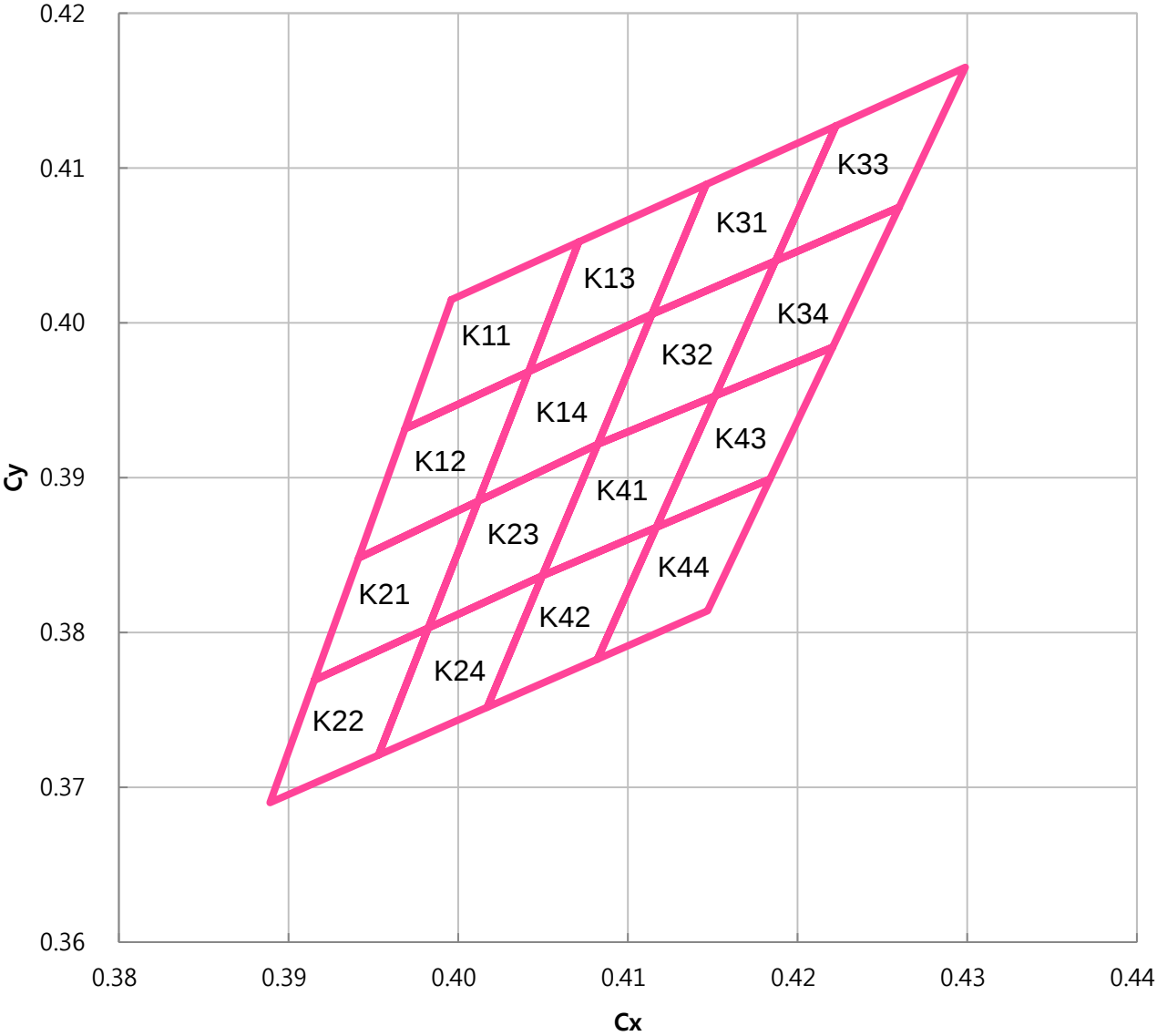
Bin	CRI @300mA		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
80	80	-	-

※ Bin Structure: Please refer to the following example.
Bin Code : W-K11-1
(Φ_v Bin = W, Color Bin = K11, Vf Bin = 1)

▪ Color Bins (@300mA)

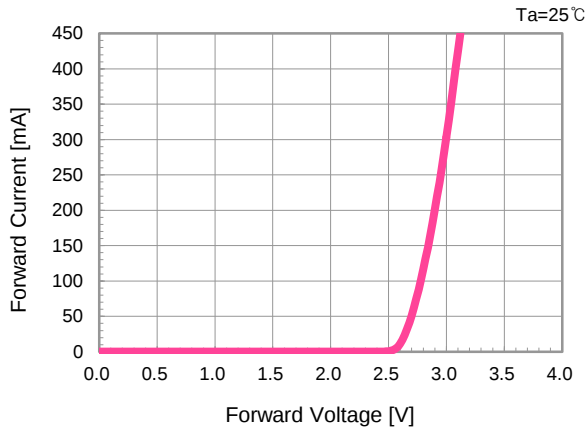
Bin	Cx	Cy	Bin	Cx	Cy
K11	0.3996	0.4015	K31	0.4146	0.4089
	0.4071	0.4052		0.4223	0.4127
	0.4041	0.3969		0.4187	0.4040
	0.3969	0.3932		0.4114	0.4005
K12	0.3969	0.3932	K32	0.4114	0.4005
	0.4041	0.3969		0.4187	0.4040
	0.4012	0.3885		0.4151	0.3953
	0.3941	0.3848		0.4082	0.3922
K13	0.4071	0.4052	K33	0.4223	0.4127
	0.4146	0.4089		0.4299	0.4165
	0.4114	0.4005		0.4260	0.4075
	0.4041	0.3969		0.4187	0.4040
K14	0.4041	0.3969	K34	0.4187	0.4040
	0.4114	0.4005		0.4260	0.4075
	0.4082	0.3922		0.4221	0.3984
	0.4012	0.3885		0.4151	0.3953
K21	0.3941	0.3848	K41	0.4082	0.3922
	0.4012	0.3885		0.4151	0.3953
	0.3982	0.3803		0.4117	0.3868
	0.3915	0.3769		0.4050	0.3837
K22	0.3915	0.3769	K42	0.4050	0.3837
	0.3982	0.3803		0.4117	0.3868
	0.3953	0.3721		0.4082	0.3783
	0.3889	0.3690		0.4017	0.3752
K23	0.4012	0.3885	K43	0.4151	0.3953
	0.4082	0.3922		0.4221	0.3984
	0.4050	0.3837		0.4184	0.3899
	0.3982	0.3803		0.4117	0.3868
K24	0.3982	0.3803	K44	0.4117	0.3868
	0.4050	0.3837		0.4184	0.3899
	0.4017	0.3752		0.4147	0.3814
	0.3953	0.3721		0.4082	0.3783

Color Bins Structure

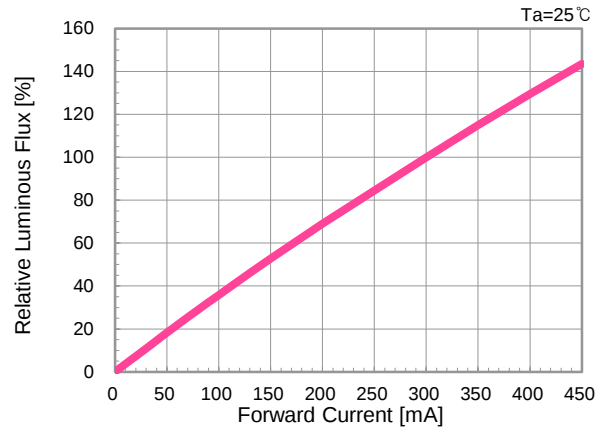


7. Typical Characteristic Curves

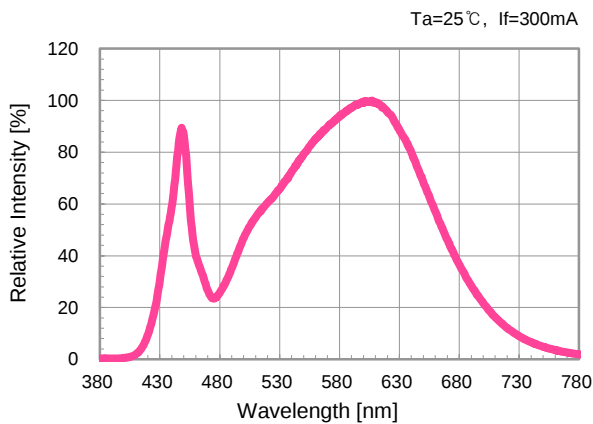
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



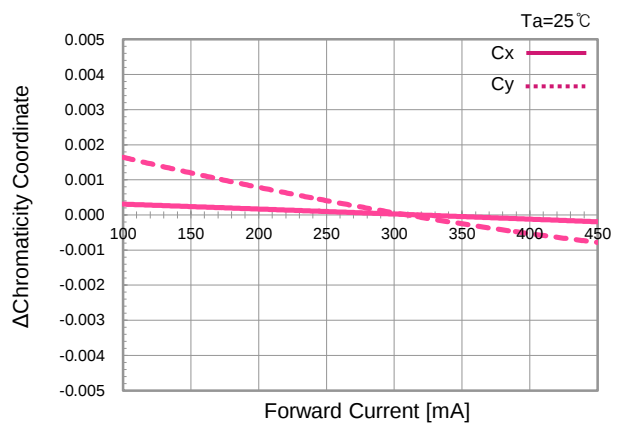
Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current



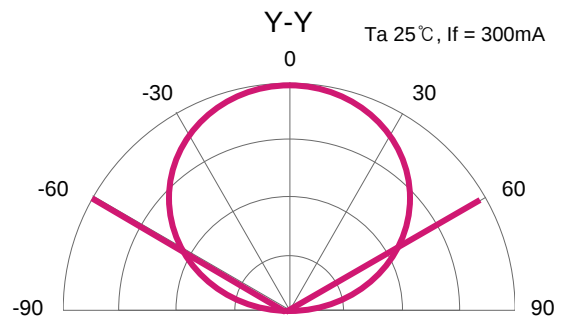
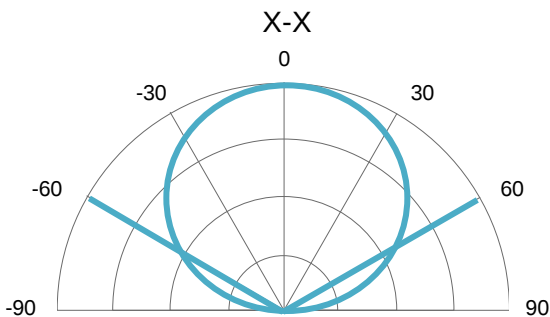
Spectrum



Δ Chromaticity Coordinate vs. Forward Current

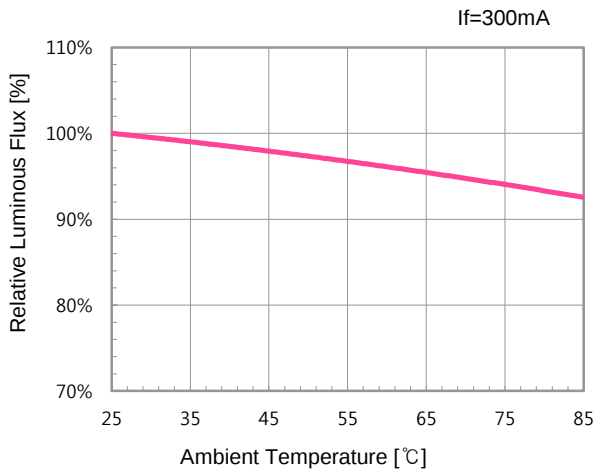


Radiation Characteristics

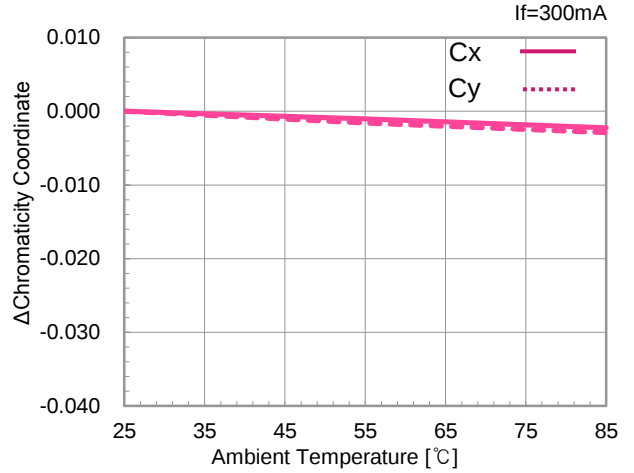


7. Typical Characteristic Curves

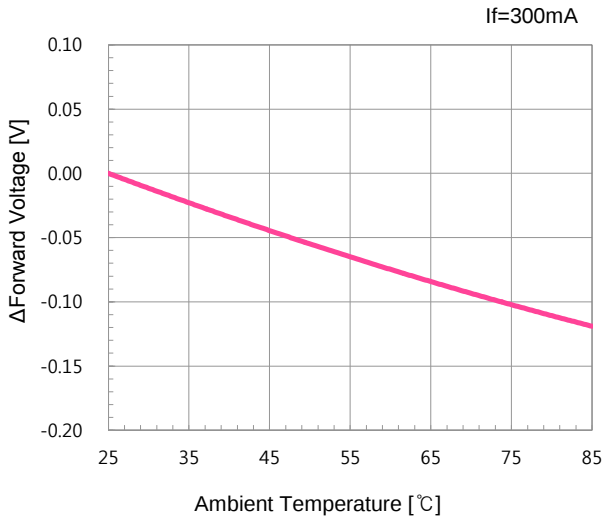
▪ Relative Luminous Flux vs. Temp.



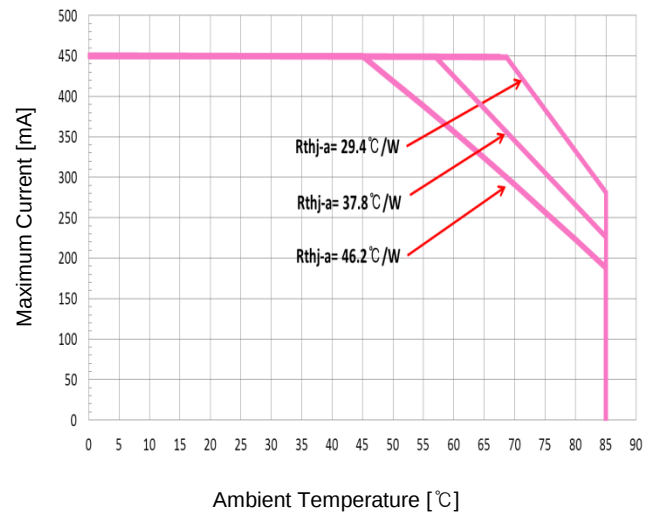
▪ Δ Chromaticity Coordinate vs. Temp.



▪ Δ Forward Voltage vs. Temp.



▪ Derating Curve

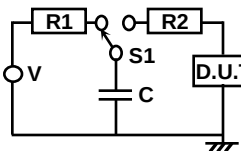


8. Reliability Test Items and Conditions

8-1. Criteria for Judging Damages

Items	Symbols	Test Conditions	Limits	
			Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	V_f	$I_f = 300\text{mA}$	-	Initial Value $\times 1.1$
Luminous Flux	Φ_v	$I_f = 300\text{mA}$	Initial Value $\times 0.7$	-

8-2. Reliability Test

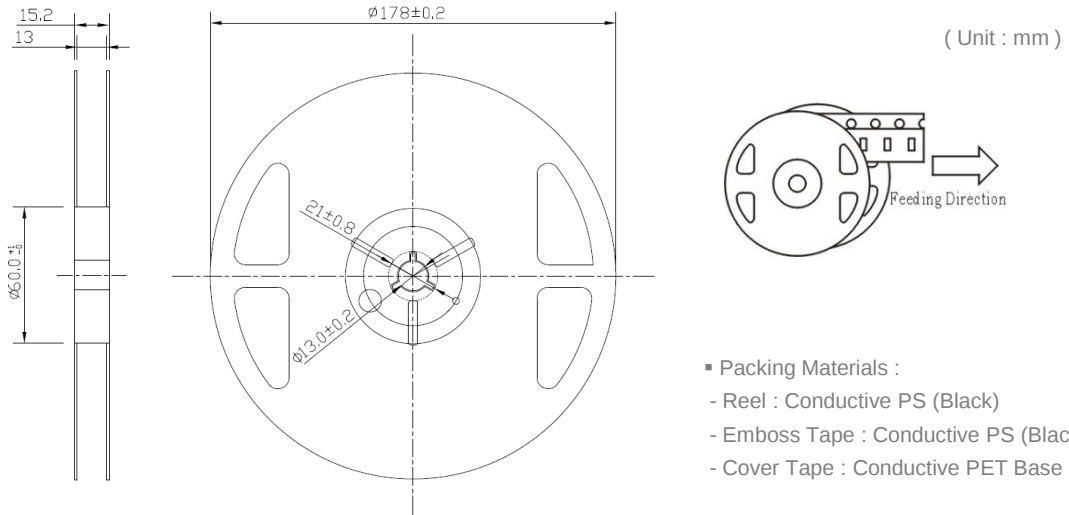
No	Test Items	Test Conditions	Test Hours /Cycles
1	Steady-State Operation	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_f = 300\text{mA}$	1,000 hours
2	Steady-State Operation under High Temperature / High Humidity	$T_a = 60^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{RH} = 90\%$, $I_f = 300\text{mA}$	1,000 hours
3	Steady-State Operation under High Temperature	$T_a = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $I_f = 300\text{mA}$	1,000 hours
4	Steady-State Operation under Low Temperature	$T_a = -30^\circ\text{C}$, $I_f = 300\text{mA}$	1,000 hours
5	Storage under High Temperature	$T_a = 100^\circ\text{C}$	1,000 hours
6	Storage under Low Temperature	$T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$	1,000 hours
7	Storage under High Temperature / High Humidity	$T_a = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{RH} = 85\%$	1,000 hours
8	Temperature Cycling	-40°C (30 min.) $\sim 25^\circ\text{C}$ (5 min.) $\sim 100^\circ\text{C}$ (30 min.) $\sim 25^\circ\text{C}$ (5 min.)	200 cycles
9	Thermal Shock	$100^\circ\text{C} \sim -40^\circ\text{C}$ Dwell : 15 min., Transfer : 10 sec.	200 cycles
10	Electrostatic Discharge Test Voltage 5kV (HBM)	 $R1 : 10\text{M}\Omega$, $R2 : 1.5\text{K}\Omega$ $C : 100\text{pF}$	3 times
11	Resistance to Soldering Heat (Reflow Soldering)	$T_{\text{sld}} = 260^\circ\text{C}$, 10 sec. (Pre treatment 30°C , 70%, 168 hours)	2 times

※ All samples must pass each test item and all test items must be satisfied.

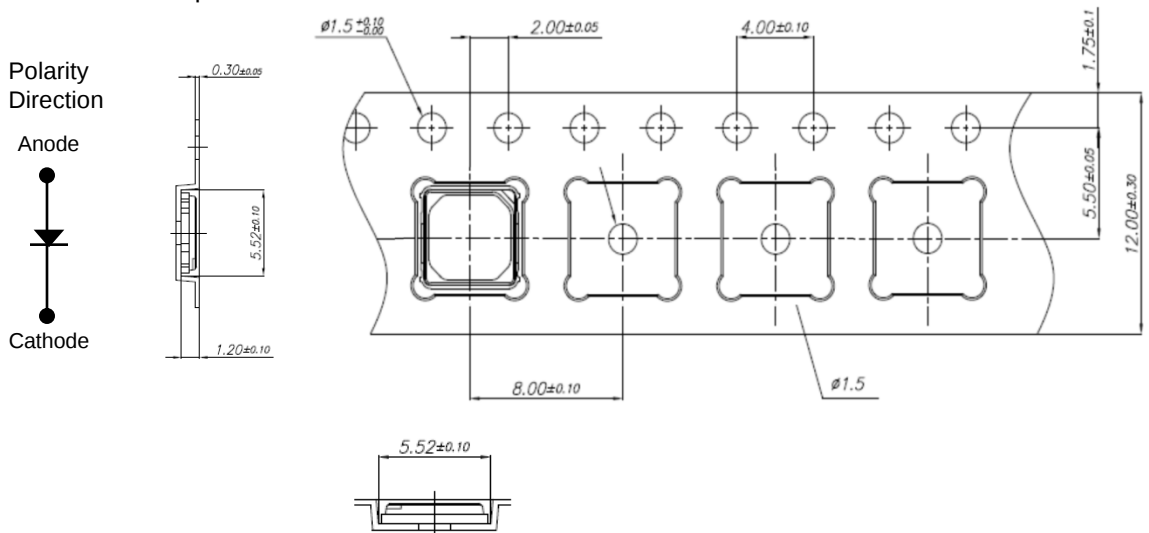
9. Packing and Labeling of Products

9-1. Taping Outline Dimension

Dimension of Reel



Dimension of Tape



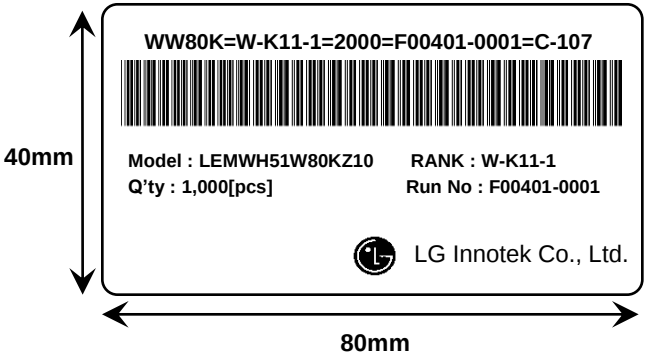
Arrangement of Tape (in case of 1,000 pcs)



9-2. Label Structure

※ Label A

Specifying Model Name, Rank, Quantity and Run number

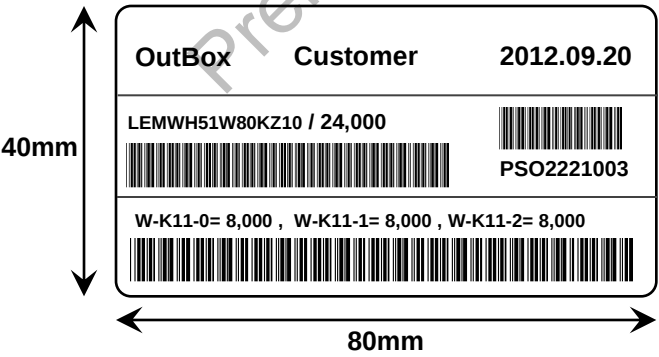


▪ Run No. indication

1	2	3	4	5	6	—	7	8	9	10
Code	Manufacture Site	Manufacture Year	Manufacture Month	Manufacture date			TH #		Serial No	
	Paju : 1 Huizhou : 9	2012 : 2 2013 : 3 ... 2020 : 0 2021 : 1	1~9 : 1~9 10 : A 11 : B 12 : C	(01~31)			(00 ~ 99)		(00 ~ ZZ)	

※ Label C

Specifying Customer, Date, Model Name, Quantity, Outbox ID, Rank/Rank Q'ty



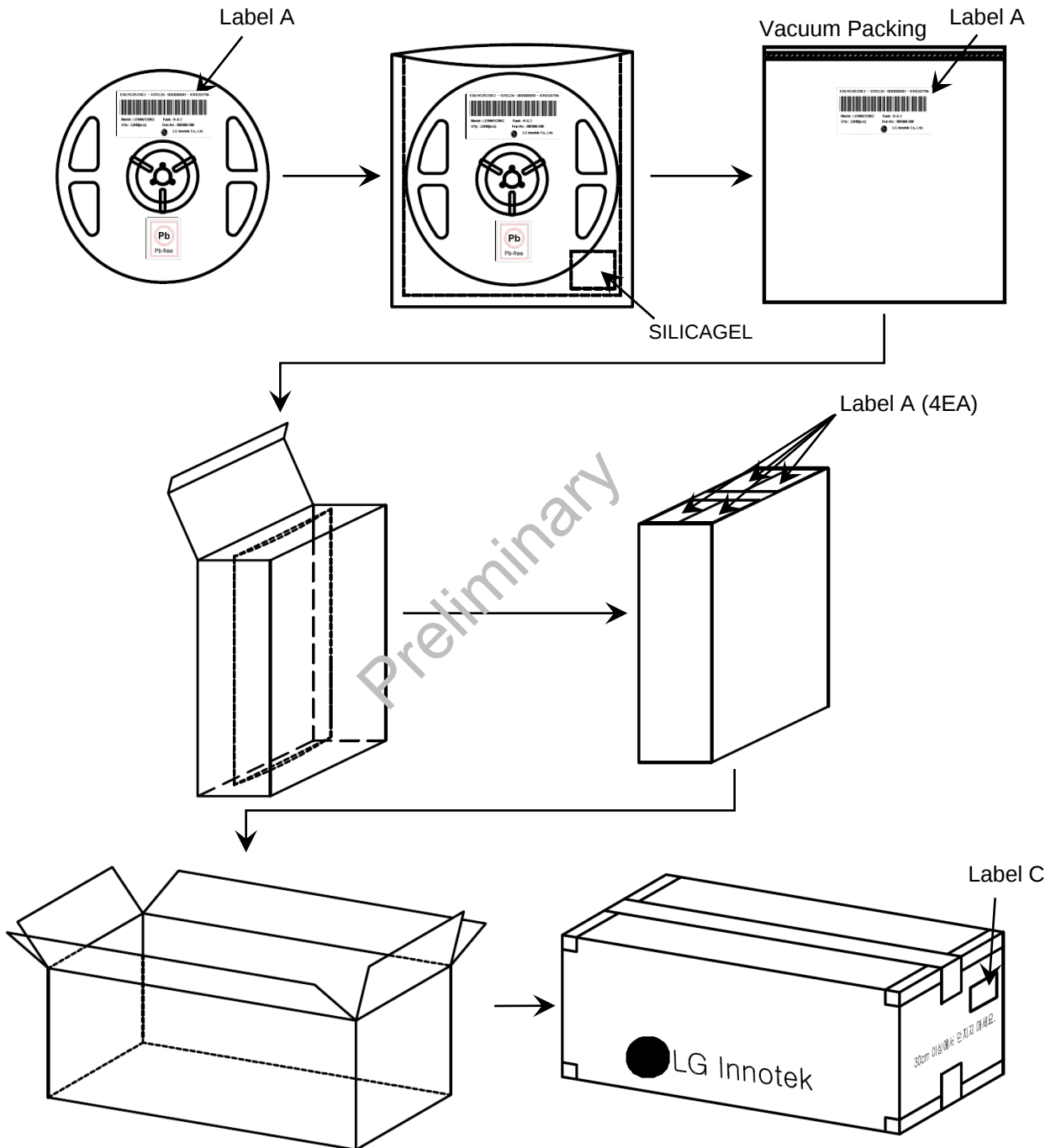
▪ Box ID. indication

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manufacture Site	PKG Site	Box	Year	Month	Date			Serial No	
Paju : P Huizhou : H	PKG : S, P	Inner Box : I Outer Box : O	2012 : 2 2013 : 3 ... 2020 : 0 2021 : 1	1~9 : 1~9 10 : A 11 : B 12 : C	(01 ~ 31)			(001 ~ 999)	

9-3. Packing Structure

Reeled products (numbers of products are 1,000 pcs) packed in a seal off aluminum moisture-proof bag along with desiccants (Silica gel).

Four aluminum bags (total maximum number of products are 24,000 pcs) packed in an inner box and Six inner boxes are put into an outer box.



10. Cautions on Use

10-1. Moisture-Proof Package

- The moisture in the SMD package may vaporize and expand during soldering.
- The moisture can damage the optical characteristics of the LEDs due to the encapsulation.

10-2. During Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	before Opening Aluminum Bag	< 30℃	< 50%RH	within 1 Year from Delivery Date
	after Opening Aluminum Bag	< 30℃	< 60%RH	≤ 672 hours
Baking		65 ± 5℃	< 10%RH	10 ~ 24 hours

10-3. During Usage

- LED should avoid the direct contact with exposure to hazardous materials such as sulfur, chlorine, phthalate, etc..
- The silver-plated metal parts on LEDs can be rusted when exposed to corrosive gases.
- The silver-plated metal parts also can be affected not only by the corrosive gases emitted inside of the end-products but by the gases penetrated from outside environment.
- The corrosive atmosphere must be avoided during the use and storage.
- Extreme environments such as sudden ambient temperature changes or high humidity that can cause condensation must be avoided.

10-4. Cleaning

- Do not use brushes for cleaning or organic solvents (i.e. Acetone, TCE, etc..) for washing as they may damage the resin of the LEDs.
- IPA is the recommendable solvent for cleaning the LEDs under the following conditions.
Clearing Condition : IPA, 25℃ max. × 60sec max.
- Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended.
- Pretests must be followed by the actual cleaning processes to avoid any possible damages to the LEDs.

10-5. Heat Generation

- The thermal design of the end product must be seriously considered even from the beginning stage.
- The co-efficiency between the heat generation and the input power is affected by the thermal resistance of the circuit boards and the density of the LED placements together with other components.

10-6. Static Electricity

- Wristbands and anti-electrostatic gloves are strongly recommended and all devices, equipments and machineries must be properly grounded when handling the LEDs which are sensitive against static electricity and surge.
- Precautions are to be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.
- Some unusual characteristics such as significant increase of current leakage, decrease of turn-on voltage, or no operation at a low current can be occurred by damaged LEDs.

10-7. Recommended Circuit

- The current through each LED must not exceed the absolute maximum rating when design the circuits.
- In general, there can be various forward voltages for LEDs. Different forward voltages in parallel via a single resistor can result different forward currents to each LED, which also can output different luminous flux values. In the worst case, the currents can exceed the absolute maximum ratings which can stress the LEDs. Matrix circuit with a single resistor for each LED is recommended to avoid the luminous flux fluctuations.

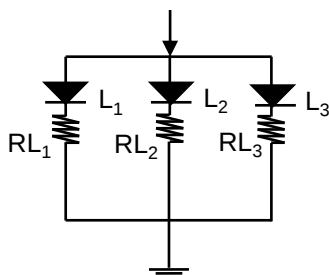


Fig.1 Recommended Circuit in Parallel Mode
: Separate resistors must be used for each LED.

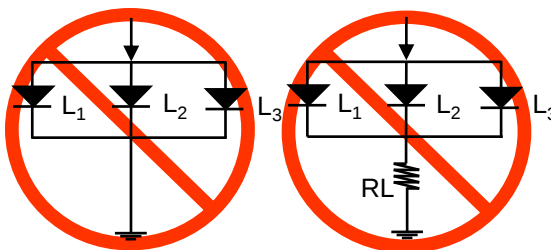
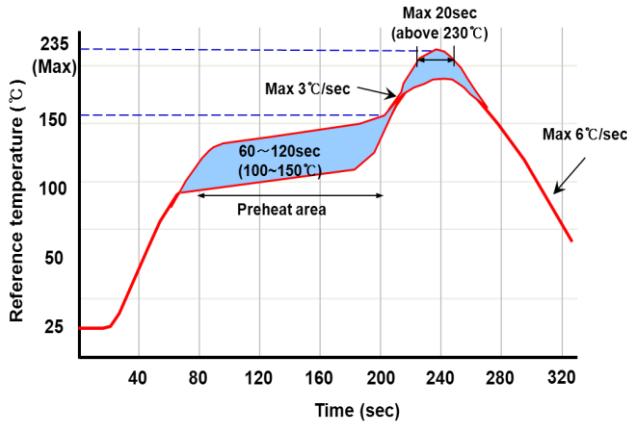


Fig.2. Abnormal Circuit
Circuits to Avoid: The current through the LEDs may vary due to the variation in LED forward voltage.

- The driving circuits must be designed and operated by forward bias only so that the LEDs are not to be operated by the reverse voltages while turned off, which can damage the LEDs.
- Reverse voltage can damage the zener diode and cause destructions.
- Constant-current operation by driver IC controller is recommended.

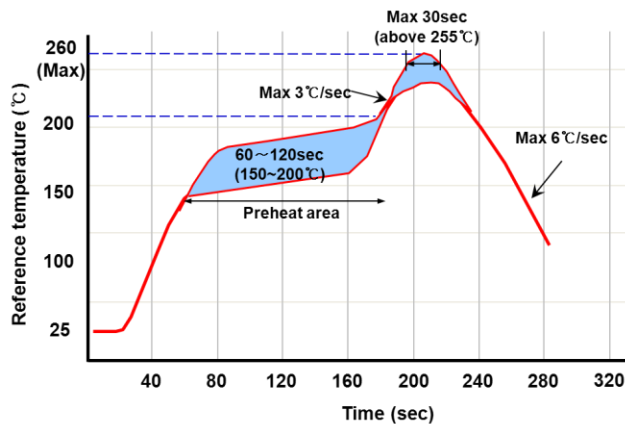
10-8. Soldering Conditions

- Reflow soldering method is recommended for LEDs assembly.
- LG Innotek does not guarantee the performance of the LEDs assembled by dip soldering method.
- Recommended Soldering Profile for Pb-Based Solder (according to JEDEC J-STD-020D)



Pb-Based Solder	
Pre-Heat	100~150°C
Pre-Heat Time	60~120sec
Peak Temperature	235°C max. (10sec. max.)
Time within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature	20sec. max.

- Recommended Soldering Profile for Pb-Free Solder (according to JEDEC J-STD-020D)



Pb-Free Solder	
Pre-Heat	150~200°C
Pre-Heat Time	60~120sec.
Peak Temperature	260°C max. (10sec. max.)
Time within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature	30sec. max.

- Reflow or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above diagrams.
- A rapid cooling process is not recommended for the LEDs from the peak temperature.
- The LEDs encapsulate silicone and have soft surfaces on the tops, which can easily damaged by pressure. Precautions should be taken to avoid strong pressure on the encapsulated part when leveraging the pick and place machines. The pick up nozzles should not directly contact the silicone resin of the LEDs.
- Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.

10-9. Soldering Iron

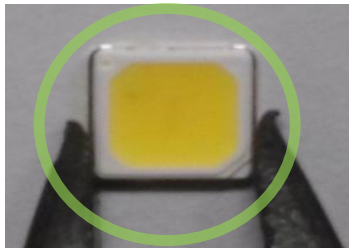
- The recommended condition is less than 5 seconds at 260 °C.
- The time must be shorter for the higher temperature. (+10 °C → -1sec).
- The power dissipation of the soldering iron should be lower than 15W when the surface temperature of the device should be controlled at or under 230 °C.

10-10. Eye Safety Guidelines

- Do not directly look at the light when the LEDs are on.
- Proceed with caution to avoid the risk of damage to the eyes when examining the LEDs with optical instruments.

10-11. Manual Handling

- Use Teflon-type tweezers to grab base of LED and do not touch the lens.



11. Disclaimers

- LG Innotek is not responsible for any damages caused by any accidents or operational environments exceeding the absolute maximum ratings.
- Generally accepted electronic equipments must be used to operate the LEDs in this document.
- Consultation with LG Innotek is recommended for unassured environments or operations to avoid any possible malfunctions or damages of the products or risk of life or health.
- Any unauthorized, without prior written consents from LG Innotek, disassembly is prohibited if purposed for reverse-engineering. All defected LEDs must be reported to LG Innotek and not to be disassembled or analyzed.
- The products can be modified and upgraded without prior notice.