

APPROVAL SHEET

AOT MODEL NAME	5530S
AOT PART NUMBER	5530S-W201
CUSTOMER NAME	General
DATE	2021 / Jan
Version	01

	MAKER		CUSTOMER					
Prepared	Checked	Approved		$\Lambda \setminus I$				
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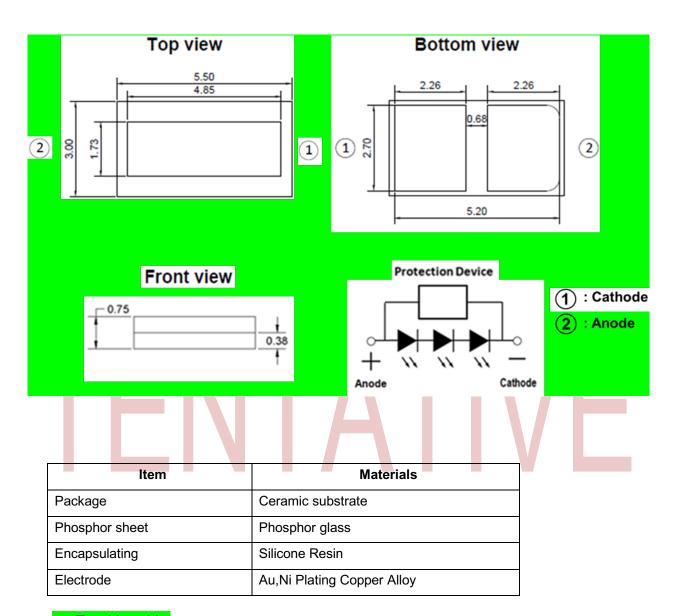
Revision Note

Date	Revision	Page	Version
2021-01-22	Initiate Document	18	01



Package Outline

Model name: **5530S-W200** Unit: mm, Tolerance: ± 0.1 mm



Two blue chip.

- High brightness SMD.
- Compact package outline (LxWxH) of 5.5 mm x 3.0 mm x 0.75 mm.
- · Compatible with reflow soldering.
- Complies with RoHS Directive.



Optical/Electronic Characteristics (Ts=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	VF	I _F = 1200mA	8.7	-	11.1	V
Luminous Flux	ф v	I _F = 1200mA	1250	-	1750	lm
Thermal Resistance	R _{ths-j}	I _F = 1200mA		0.65 (Ts=25°C)	-	°C/W

^{*} Tolerance of measurements of the Forward Voltage is ± 0.05 V.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ts=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	l _F	1500	mA
*Pulse Forward Current	I _{FP}	1800	mA
Power Dissipation	P _D	16.65	W
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40~+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T _{sld}	Reflow Soldering 260°C for 10sec	
Junction Temperature	Tj	150	°C

^{*} I_{FP} Conditions : Pulse Width \leq 10msec, and duty \leq 1/10

^{*} Tolerance of measurements of the Luminous Flux is ± 7%.

^{*} Max condition is not guarantee for life time



Group Definition of Forward Voltage

Rank	Condition	VF(V)
E21	Ts=25°C I _F =1200mA	8.7-9.45
E22		9.45-10.2
E23		10.2-10.95

Group Definition of Brightness

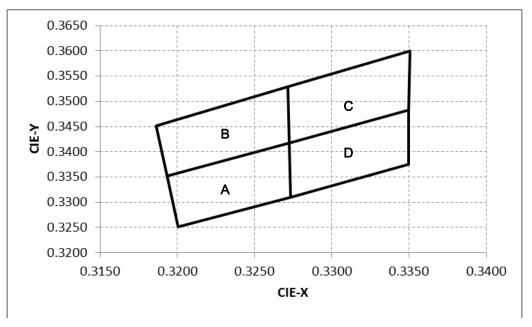
Rank	Condition	Luminous Flux(Im)
T1250	Ts=25°C I _F =1200mA	1250-1340
T1340		1340-1430
T1430		1430-1520
T1520		1520-1610
T1610		1610-1700
T1700		1700-1790

*A shipment shall consist of LEDs in a combination of above ranks.

The percentage of each rank in the shipment shall be determined by AOT. *The ranking information of LEDs can be found on the reel label.



Group Definition of Chromaticity Coordinate(25°C)



Color Rank

Rank	X	Y	
	0.3201	0.3251	
NEW ATER A	0.3194	0.3352	
NEW_AT57-A	0.3273	0.3417	
	0.3274	0.3310	
	0.3194	0.3352	
NEW ATEZ D	0.3187	0.3452	
NEW_AT57-B	0.3272	0.3529	
	0.3273	0.3417	
	0.3273	0.3417	
NIEW ATEZ O	0.3272	0.3529	
NEW_AT57-C	0.3351	0.3600	
	0.3350	0.3483	
	0.3274	0.3310	
NEW_AT57-D	0.3273	0.3417	
	0.3350	0.3483	
	0.3350	0.3375	

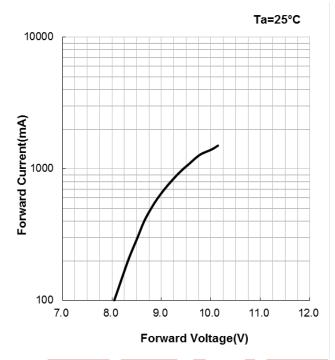
Note:

Chromaticity coordinate groups are measured with an accuracy of ±0.01.

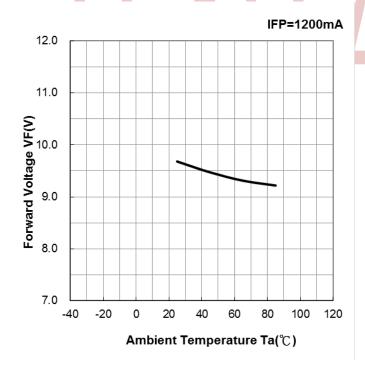


Optical and electrical characteristics

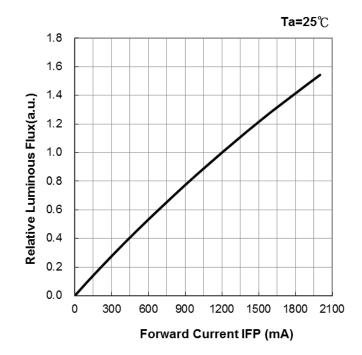
Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current (Ta=25°C)



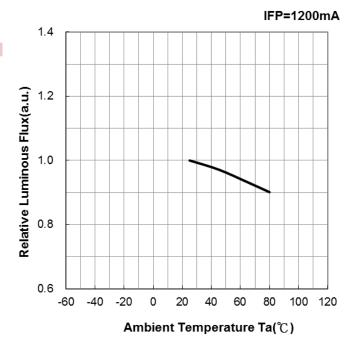
Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage



Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux



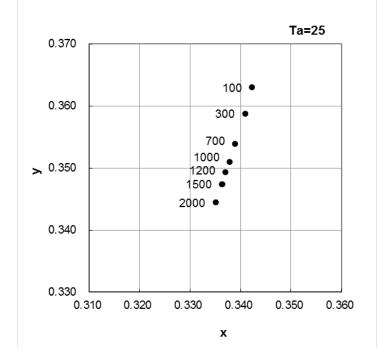
Ambient Temperature vs. Relative Luminous

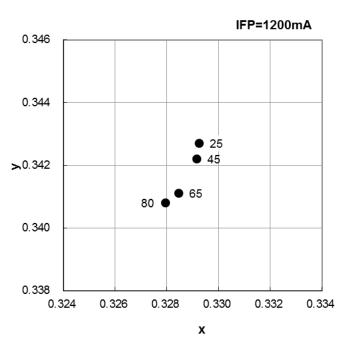




Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate

Ambient Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate

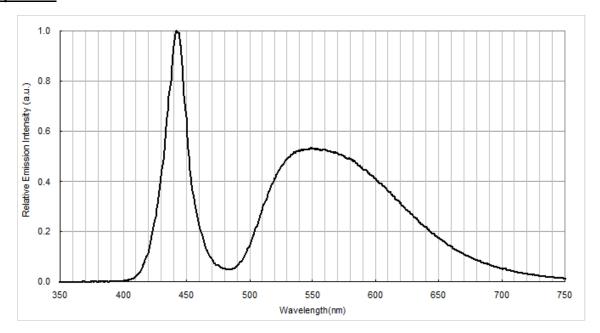




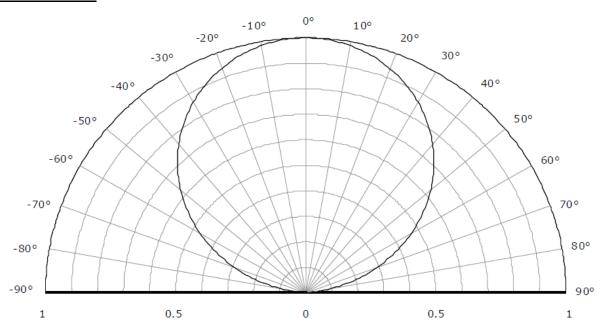
TENTATIVE



Spectrum



Radiation Pattern





Recommended Reflow Soldering Conditions

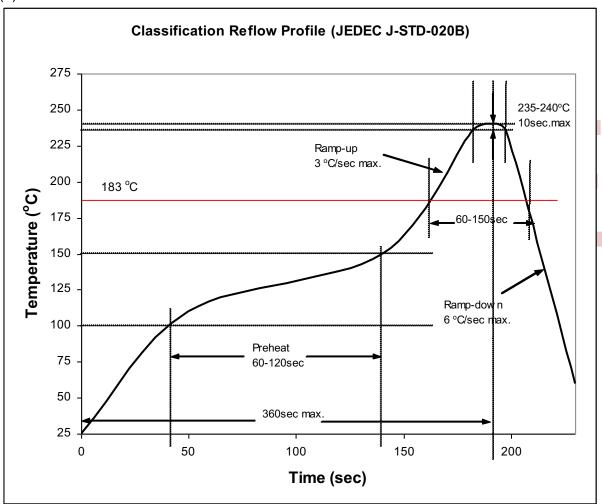
Surface Mounting Condition

In automatic mounting of the SMD LEDs on printed circuit boards, any bending, expanding and pulling forces or shock against the SMD LEDs should be kept min. to prevent them from electrical failures and mechanical damages of the devices.

Soldering Reflow

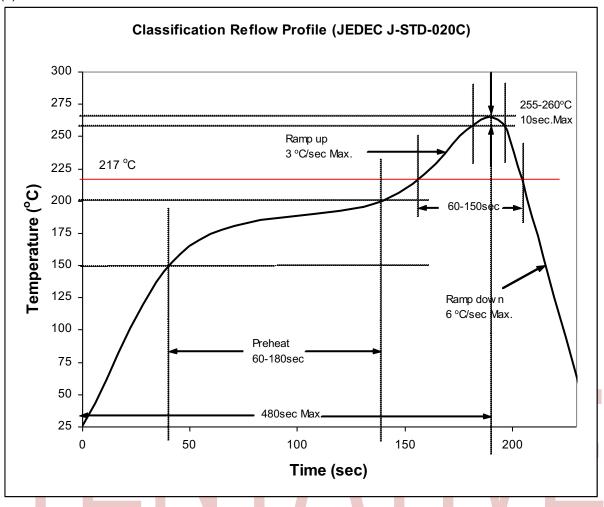
- -Soldering of the SMD LEDs should conform to the soldering condition in the individual specifications.
- -SMD LEDs are designed for Reflow Soldering.
- -In the reflow soldering, too high temperature and too large temperature gradient such as rapid heating/cooling may cause electrical & optical failures and damages of the devices.
- -AOT cannot guarantee the LEDs after they have been assembled using the solder dipping method.

(1) Lead Solder





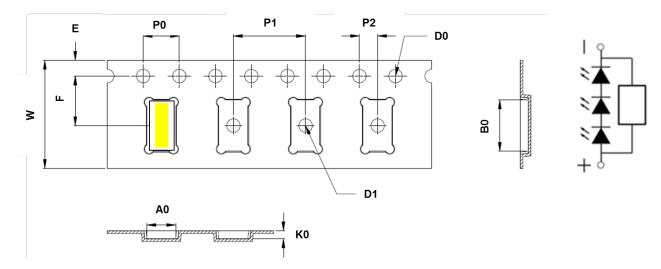
(2) Lead-Free Solder



(3) Manual Soldering Conditions

- Lead Solder
 - Max. 300 °C for Max. 3sec, and only one time.
- Lead-free Solder
 - Max. 350 °C for Max. 3sec, and only one time.
- There is possibility that the brightness of LEDs is decreased, which is influenced by heat or ambient atmosphere during reflow. It is recommended to use the nitrogen reflow method.
- After LEDs have been soldered, repair should not be done. As repair is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will be damaged by repairing or not.
- Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.

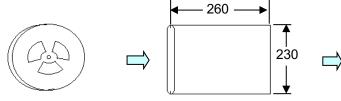




Item	Spec.	Tolerance(mm)	Item	Spec.	Tolerance(mm)	
W	12.00	±0.30	P1	8.00	±0.1	
Е	1.75	±0.10	P2 2.00		±0.1	
F	5.50	±0.10	Т	0.30	±0.05	
D0	1.50	+0.10, - <mark>0</mark>	A 0	3.20	±0.1	
D1	1.50	±0.10	В0	5.70	±0.1	
P0	4.00	±0.1	K0	0.90	±0.1	

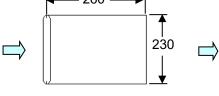


Packing Formation



Diameter: 178 mm Width: 12mm

1,000 pcs/Reel Antistatic Black Reel

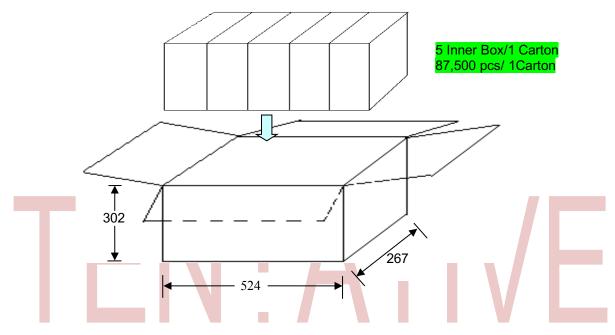


Antistatic Shielding Aluminum Bag 1 Reel / Bag

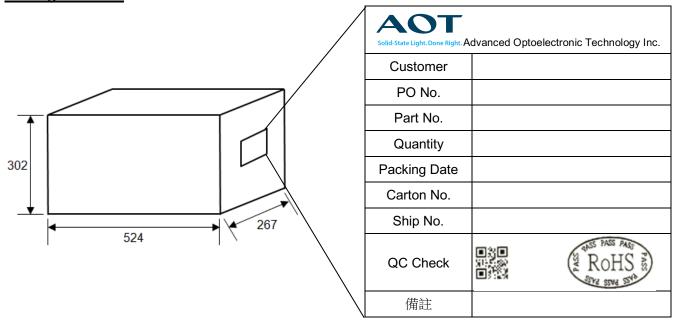
240 270

5 Bags / 1Inner Box 17,500 pcs/ 1 Inner Box

95



Package Outlook





Moisture Level(MSL Level)

MSL label is attached on the Aluminum bag and Reel





Moisture Level(MSL Level)

Silica gel is enclosed in the Aluminum bag. (Size: 8 cm x 5 cm / Weight: 8 gr.)



Moisture Level(MSL Level)

Humidity indicator is enclosed in the Aluminum bag. (Size: 8 cm x 9 cm)





Reel Label Definition

SMD LED, High Power Pure White Model

Model Name:

Part Number: XXXXX-XXXX

Brightness : A CIE : B Vf : C

Quantity: nn ea

Serial No : SHyymmddxxx

A: Iv value noted, B: CIE value noted, C: Vf value noted, nn: Quantity of LED

SHyymmddxxx: yy: year, mm: month, dd: day, xxx: reel no

*Reel Label to fill in practice data of all LED characteristic

TENTATIVE



Criteria for Judging Damage

lto	Compleal	Toot Conditions	Criteria for	r Judgement
Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	VF	I _F =1000mA	-	*U.S.L×1.1
Luminous Flux	φv	I _F =1000mA	*L.S.L×0.7	-

* U.S.L: Upper Standard Level * L.S.L: Lower Standard Level

TENTATIVE



Cautions

(1) Moisture Proof Package

The moisture proof package should be used to prevent moisture in the package as the moisture may Cause damage to optical characteristics of the LEDs.

The aluminum bag with zipper is used for moisture proof package. And, the moisture absorbent Material, Silica gel, is inserted into aluminum bag.

(2) Storage:

Storage Conditions

Before opening the package:

The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less than 90%RH or less. The LEDs should be used within a year. When storing the LEDs, moisture proof packaging with absorbent material is recommended. After opening the package:

After open the package, the LED should be kept at 30°C, 60%RH or less. The LED should be soldered within 168 hours (7 days) after opening the package. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof condition.

(3) Heat Generation

Thermal design of the end products is of paramount importance. The heat generation must be taken into design consideration when using the LED. The coefficient of the temperature increase per input electric power is affected by the thermal resistance of the circuit board and density of LED placement on the board, as well as other components.

(4) Static Electricity

Static electricity or surge voltage damages the LEDs. All equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. It is recommended to use a wristband or anti-electrostatic glove when handing the LEDs. When inspecting the final products in which LEDs were assembled, it is recommended to check whether the assembled LEDs are damaged by static electricity or not. It is easy to find static-damaged LEDs by a light-on test or a Vf test at a lower current. (Below 1mA is recommended). Criteria: VF>5.7V at IF=1uA

(5) Cleaning

Use isopropyl alcohol as a solvent for cleaning the LEDs. The other solvent may dissolve the LEDs package and the epoxy.

Ultrasonic cleaning should not be done.

(6) Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage, An ESD event may damage its die or reduce its reliability performance. When handling the products, measures against electro static discharge, including the followings, are strongly recommended.

Eliminating the charge;

Wrist strap, ESD footwear and garments, ESD floors

Grounding the equipment and tools at workstation



Solid-State Light. Done Right.

ESD table / shelf mat (conductive materials)

Proper grounding techniques are required for all devices, equipment and machinery used in the assembly of the products, Also note that surge protection should be considered in the design of customer products.

If tools or equipment contain insulating materials, such as glass or plastic, proper measures against electro static discharge, including the followings are strongly recommended.

Dissipating the charge with conductive materials

Preventing the charge generation with moisture

Neutralizing the charge with ionizer

When performing the characteristics inspection of the LEDs in your application, customer is advised to check on the LEDs whether or not they are damaged by ESD, Such damage can be detected during forward voltage measurement or light up test at low current. (The recommended current is 1mA or lower)

ESD-damaged LEDs may have a current flow at low voltage, or no longer light up at low current, Failure Criteria: VF<5.7V at IF=1uA

(7) Others

When using the LEDs, it must care that the reverse voltage will not exceed the absolute maximum rating.

The LED light is enough to injure human eyes, so it should avoid looking at LED light directly.

NOTE.

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