

# APPROVAL SHEET

AOT MODEL NAME	2020
AOT PART NUMBER	2020C-G301
CUSTOMER NAME	General
DATE	2021 / Sep.
Version	01

MAKER		CUST	OMER		
Prepared	Checked	Approved			
Dimitri					

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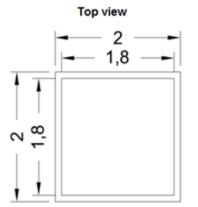
# **Revision Note**

Date	Revision	Page	Version
2021-09-02	Initiate Document	15	01



# Package Outline

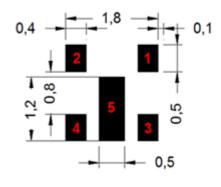
Model name: 2020C-G301 Package Tolerance: ± 0.1 mm Pad Tolerance: ± 0.05 mm Unit: mm



Bottom view  $0,4 \xrightarrow{1,8} \xrightarrow{0,1} 0,1$   $1 \xrightarrow{2} \xrightarrow{0} 0$   $2 \xrightarrow{0} \xrightarrow{1} 3$   $2 \xrightarrow{0} \xrightarrow{1} 3$   $2 \xrightarrow{1} 3$  $4 \xrightarrow{0} 0,5$ 

Front view 0,55

Recommended Soldering Pad Pattern



Cathode: 3

Anode: 5

Item	Materials
Package	Heat-Resistant Polymer
Encapsulating	Silicone Resin(with BN)
Electrode	Ag Plating Copper Alloy

- High density Green emitter.
- High brightness SMD.
- Compact package outline (LxWxH) of 2.0 mm x 2.0 mm x 0.6mm.
- Compatible with reflow soldering.
- Complies with RoHS Directive.



# **Optical/Electronic Characteristics (Ts=25°C)**

#### (540nm)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	VF	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA		2.3	2.7	V
Luminous Intensity	φv	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	3000			mcd
Wavelength	Wd	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	530		550	nm
View Angle	θ	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA		120		deg
Thermal Resistance	R <sub>ths-j</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA		60		°C/W

Notes:

\*Optical and electronical testing condition is based on 50ms pulse.

\*Single G chip current at 10mA

# Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ts=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Color	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	G(540nm)	150	mA
*Pulse Forward Current	IFP	G(540nm)	300	mA
Power Dissipation	PD	G(540nm)	0.6	W
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>		-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		-40~+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sld</sub>		Reflow Soldering : 260°C for 5sec	
Junction Temperature	Tj		115	°C

\* I<sub>FP</sub> Conditions : Pulse Width ≤50msec, and duty ≤1/10

\* Max condition is not guarantee for life time

\* Reliability tests are based on MCPCB

\* Operating temperature has to be controlled under junction temperature limitation



### **Group Definition of Forward Voltage**

Rank	Condition	540nm	Unit
A0	Ta = 25ºC I⊧ = 20mA	2.1-2.3	
A1		2.3-2.5	
A2		2.5-2.7	V
A3		2.7-2.9	

Notes: Forward Voltage tolerance is ±0.1V.

#### **Group Definition of Brightness**

Rank	Condition	540nm	Unit
А		3000-3200	
В	Ta = 25°C I⊧ = 20mA	3200-3400	mcd
С		3400-3600	

Notes: Radiant Intensity tolerance is  $\pm$  10%.

#### Group Wavelength Rank

Rank	Condition	540nm	Unit
W1	Ta = 25°C I⊧ = 20mA	530-535	
W2		535-540	
W3		540-545	nm
W4		545-550	

Notes: Wavelength measurement tolerance is ±1nm.

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

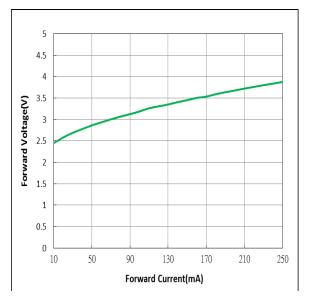
The percentage of each rank in the shipment shall be determined by AOT.

\*The ranking information of LEDs can be found on the reel label.

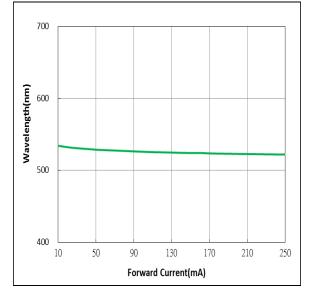


# **Optical and electrical characteristics**

#### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



Forward Current vs. Wavelength



Wavelength vs. Response

90

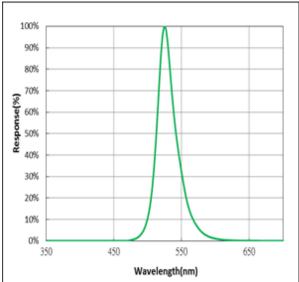
130

Forward Current(mA)

170

210

250



#### Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous

100%

90% 80%

70%

Relative Luminous(%) 80% 40% 30% 20%

10%

0%

10

50

Ta=25°C



### **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.

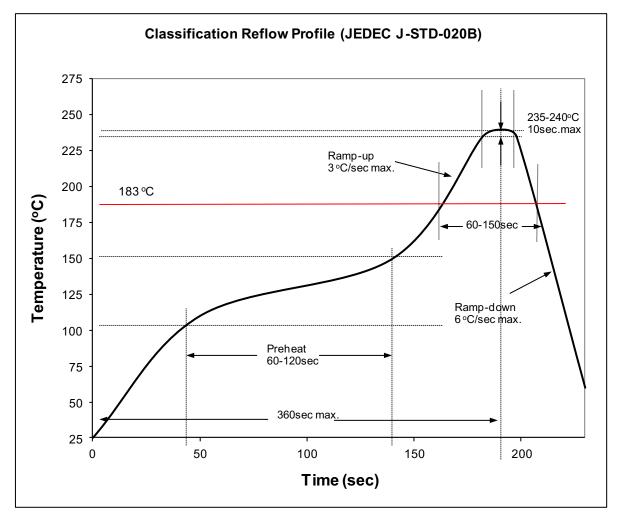
#### Soldering Reflow

-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.

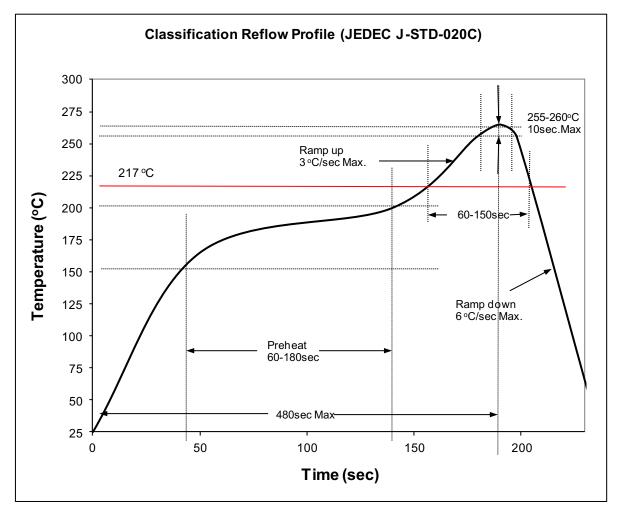
-AOT cannot guarantee the LEDs after they have been assembled using the solder dipping method.

#### (1) Lead Solder





#### (2) Lead-Free Solder



- (3) Manual Soldering Conditions
- Lead Solder

Max. 300 °C for Max. 3sec, and only one time.

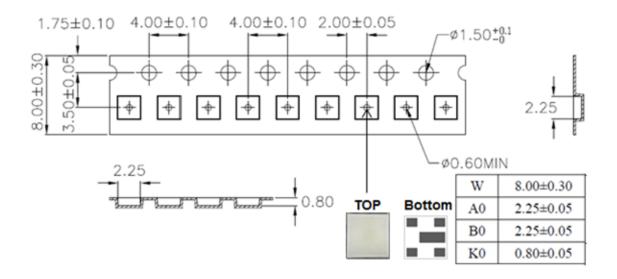
- Lead-free Solder

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

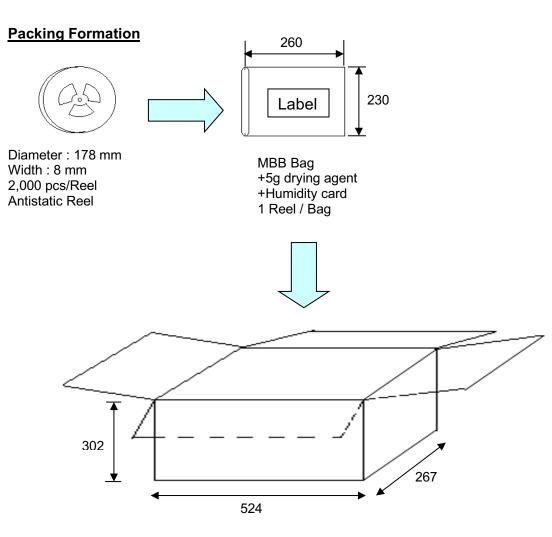


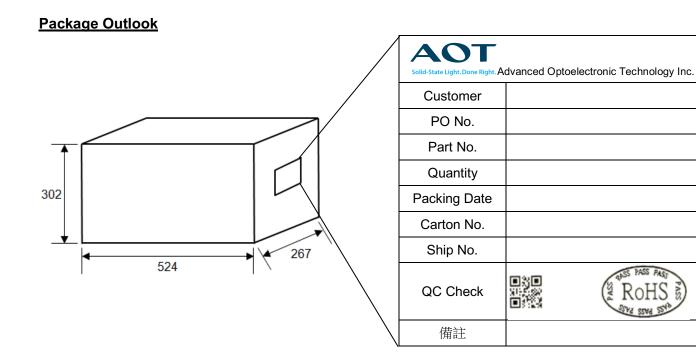
# <u>Dimensions (Unit :mm)</u>



ltem	Spec.	Tolerance(mm)	ltem	Spec.	Tolerance(mm)
w	8.00	±0.30	P1	4.00	±0.1
E	1.75	±0.10	P2	2.00	±0.1
F	3.50	±0.05	т	0.20	±0.05
D0	1.50	+0.10, -0	A0	2.25	±0.05
D1	0.60	±0.10	B0	2.25	±0.05
P0	4.00	±0.1	K0	0.80	±0.05









# 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, Top View Pure White Model						
Model Name : 2020C-G301						
Part Number	· : CKKWG3000-BZ	Z00				
Brightness	: A					
Wd	: B	TE PASS BAC				
Vf	: C	(RoHS )				
Quantity	: nn ea	a ROTTO R				
Serial No	: SHyymmddxxx					

A : lv value noted, (A,B,C,) B : Wd value noted,(W1,W2,W3,W4)

C : Vf value noted, (A0,A1,A2,A3)

c . VI value noted, (AU,A I

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



# **Reliability Test**

No.	Test Item	Standard Test Method	Test Conditions	Note	Number of Damaged
1	LTO40°C	JESD22-A108	I⊧=20mA Ta=25℃	1000 hr	0/20
2	HTHHO(60°C/90%RH)	JESD22-A119	60℃, 90%RH, I⊧=20mA	1000 hr	0/20
3	HTO_65°C	JESD22-A108	Ta=65℃, I⊧=20mA	1000 hr	0/20
4	HTO_85°C	JESD22-A108	Ta=85℃, I⊧=20mA	1000 hr	0/20
5	HTS_100℃	JESD22-A103	Ta=100℃	1000 hr	0/20
6	LIFE	NA	l <b>⊧=20mA Ta=25</b> ℃	1000 hr	0/20
7	TST-(40°C~100°C)	JESD22-A106	<b>-40°C∼100°</b> C	300 cycles	0/50

# Criteria for Judging Damage

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria for Judgement	
			Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	Vf	IF =20mA	-	*U.S.L×1.1
Radiant Intensity	φv	I⊧ =20mA	*L.S.L×0.7	-

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



# **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:  $V_F > 1.9V$  at  $I_F = 1uA$ 

(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

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:  $V_F < 1.9V$  at  $I_F = 1uA$ 

#### (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.

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