
APPROVAL SHEET

AOT MODEL NAME	5125S
AOT PART NUMBER	5125S-W201
CUSTOMER NAME	General
DATE	2021 / Jan
Version	01

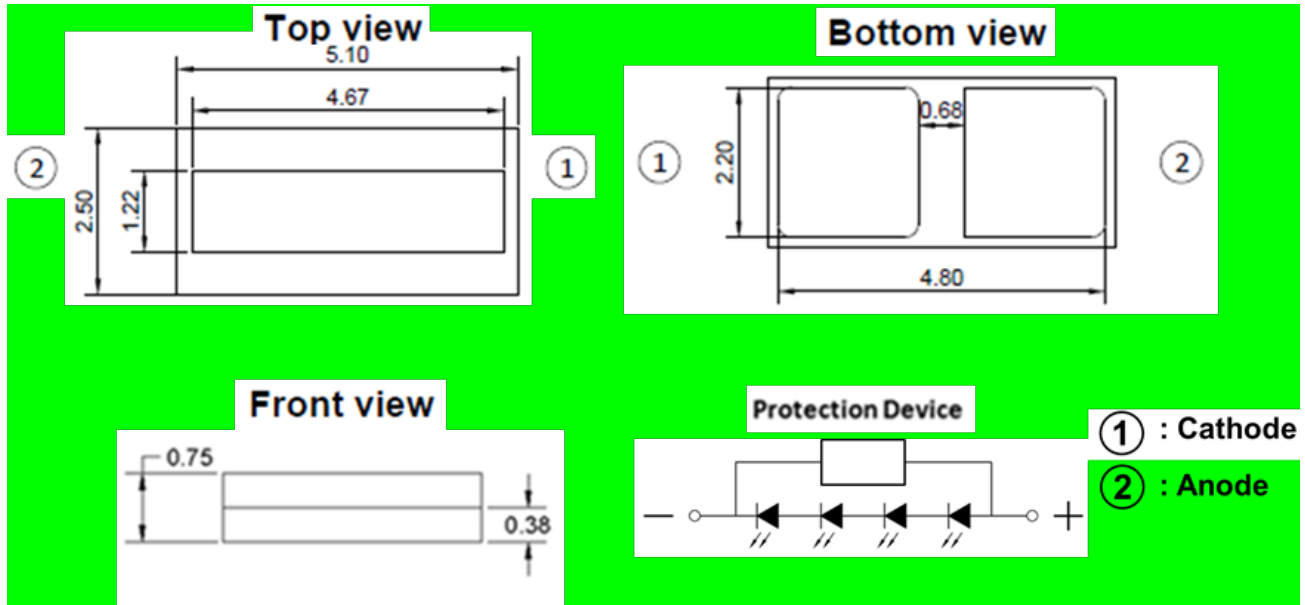
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Package Outline

Model name: 5125S-W201

Unit: mm, Tolerance: ± 0.1 mm



TENTATIVE

Item	Materials
Package	Ceramic substrate
Phosphor sheet	Phosphor glass
Encapsulating	Silicone Resin
Electrode	Au,Ni Plating Copper Alloy

- Four blue chip.
- High brightness SMD.
- Compact package outline (LxWxH) of 5.1 mm x 2.5 mm x 0.75 mm.
- Compatible with reflow soldering.
- Complies with RoHS Directive.

Optical/Electronic Characteristics (Ts=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F = 1000\text{mA}$	12.5	-	14.5	V
Luminous Flux	ϕ_v	$I_F = 1000\text{mA}$	1430	-	1790	lm
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\text{ths-j}}$	$I_F = 1000\text{mA}$		0.85 (Ts=25°C)	-	°C/W

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

* Tolerance of measurements of the Luminous Flux is $\pm 7\%$.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ts=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	1200	mA
*Pulse Forward Current	I_{FP}	1500	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	17.7	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40~+125	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40~+125	°C
Soldering Temperature	T_{sld}	Reflow Soldering 260°C for 10sec	
Junction Temperature	T_j	150	°C

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

* Max condition is not guarantee for life time

Group Definition of Forward Voltage

Rank	Condition	V _F (V)
J3	T _s =25°C I _f =1000mA	12.5-13.5
J4		13.5-14.5

Group Definition of Brightness

Rank	Condition	Luminous Flux(lm)
T1430	T _s =25°C I _f =1000mA	1430-1520
T1520		1520-1610
T1610		1610-1700
T1700		1700-1790

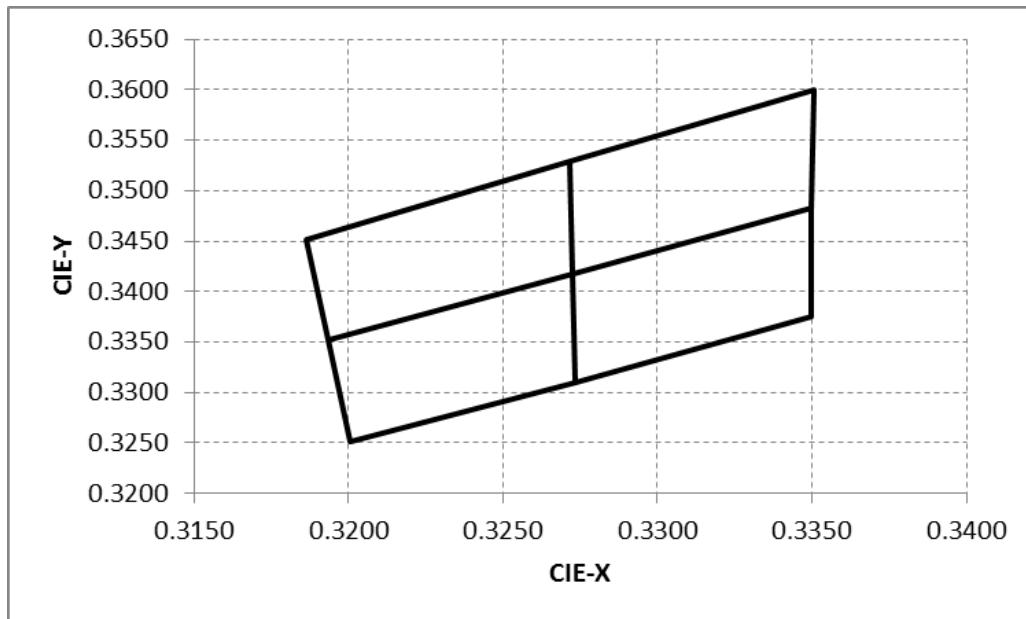
*A shipment shall consist of LEDs in a combination of above ranks.

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.

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Group Definition of Chromaticity Coordinate(25°C)



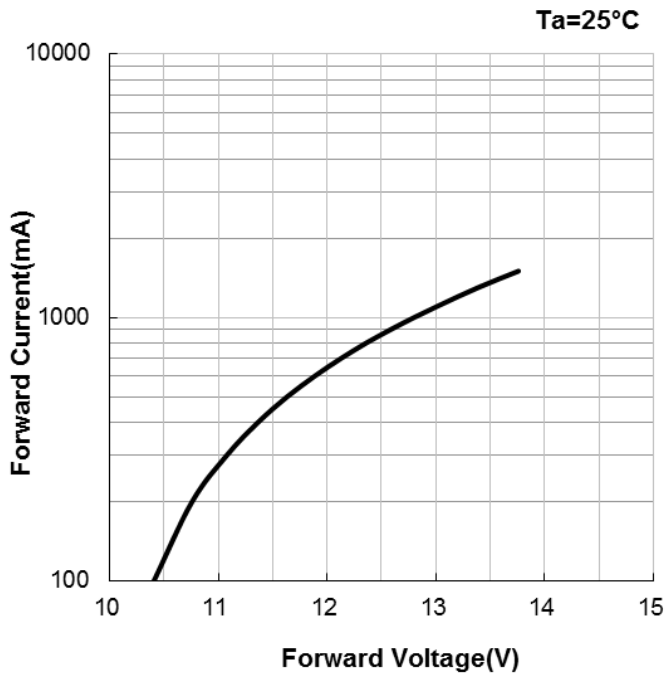
Color Rank

CIE	X	Y
NEW_AT57-A	0.3201	0.3251
	0.3194	0.3352
	0.3273	0.3417
	0.3274	0.3310
NEW_AT57-B	0.3194	0.3352
	0.3187	0.3452
	0.3272	0.3529
	0.3273	0.3417
NEW_AT57-C	0.3273	0.3417
	0.3272	0.3529
	0.3351	0.3600
	0.3350	0.3483
NEW_AT57-D	0.3274	0.3310
	0.3273	0.3417
	0.3350	0.3483
	0.3350	0.3375

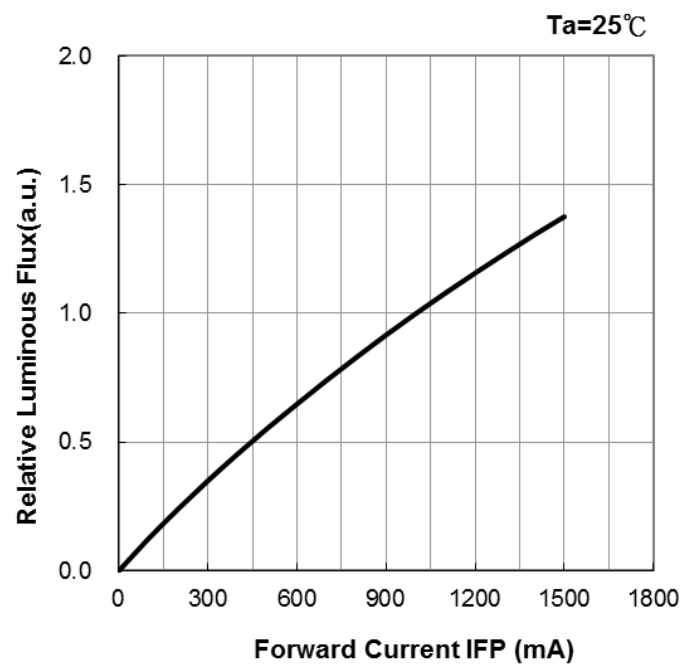
Note:
Chromaticity coordinate groups are measured with an accuracy of ± 0.01 .

Optical and electrical characteristics

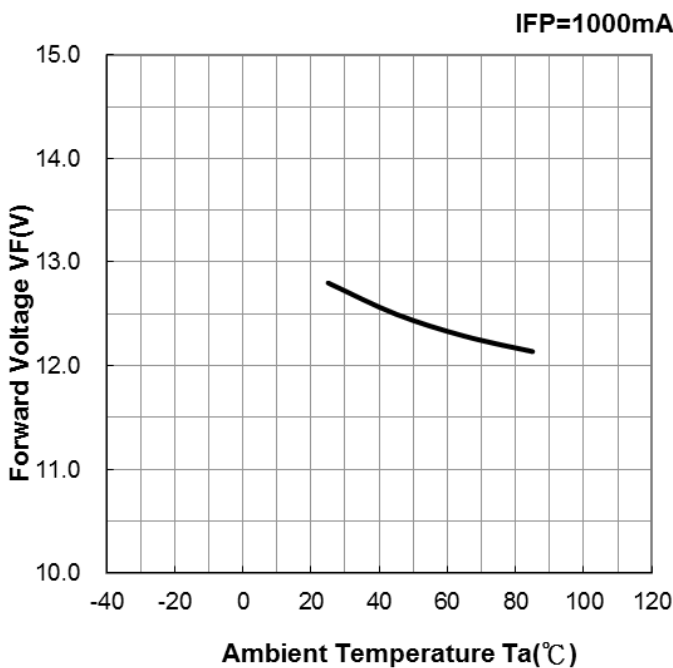
Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current (Ta=25°C)



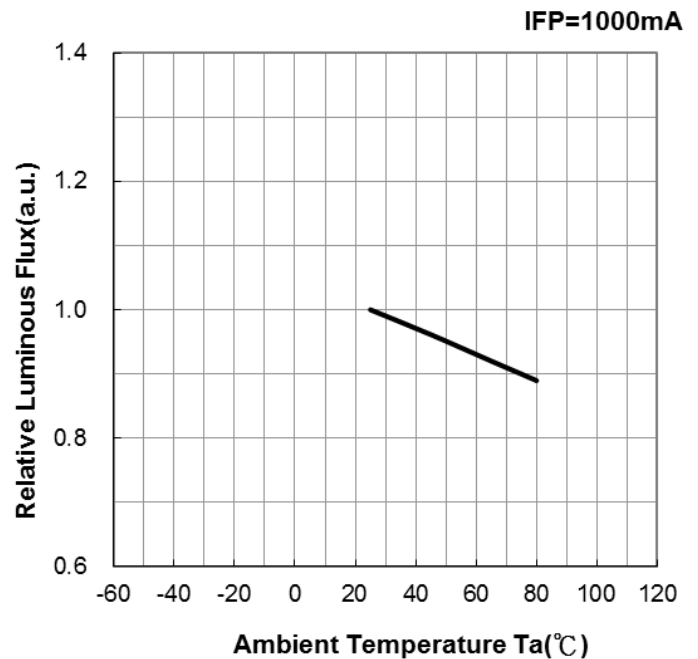
Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux



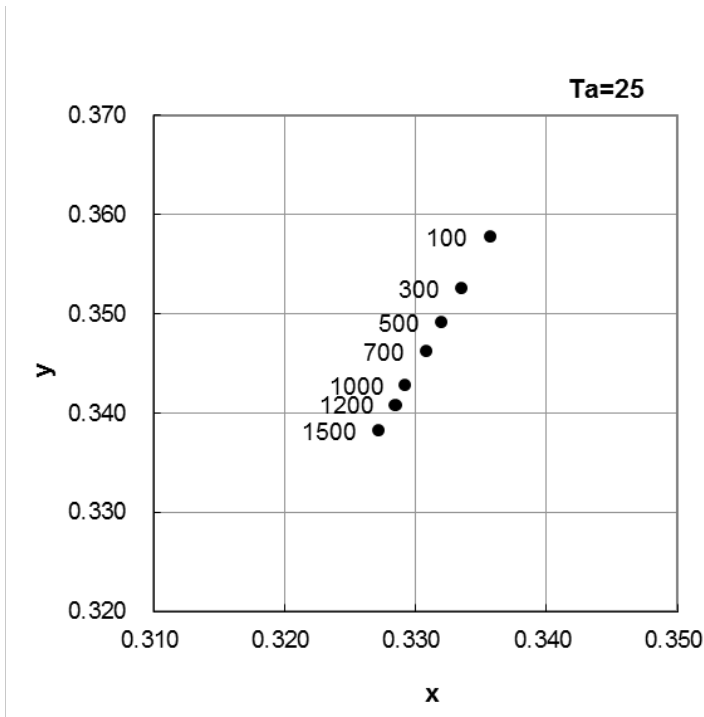
Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage



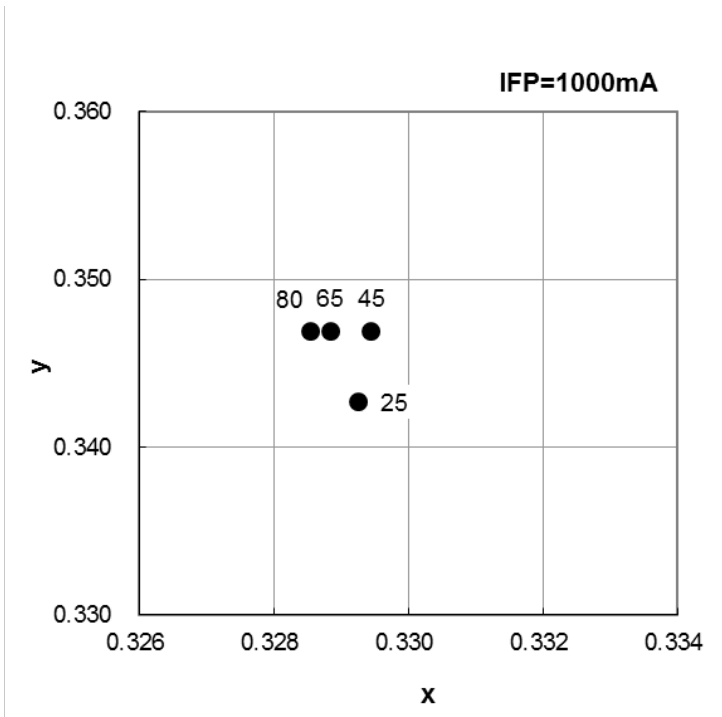
Ambient Temperature vs. Relative Luminous



Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate

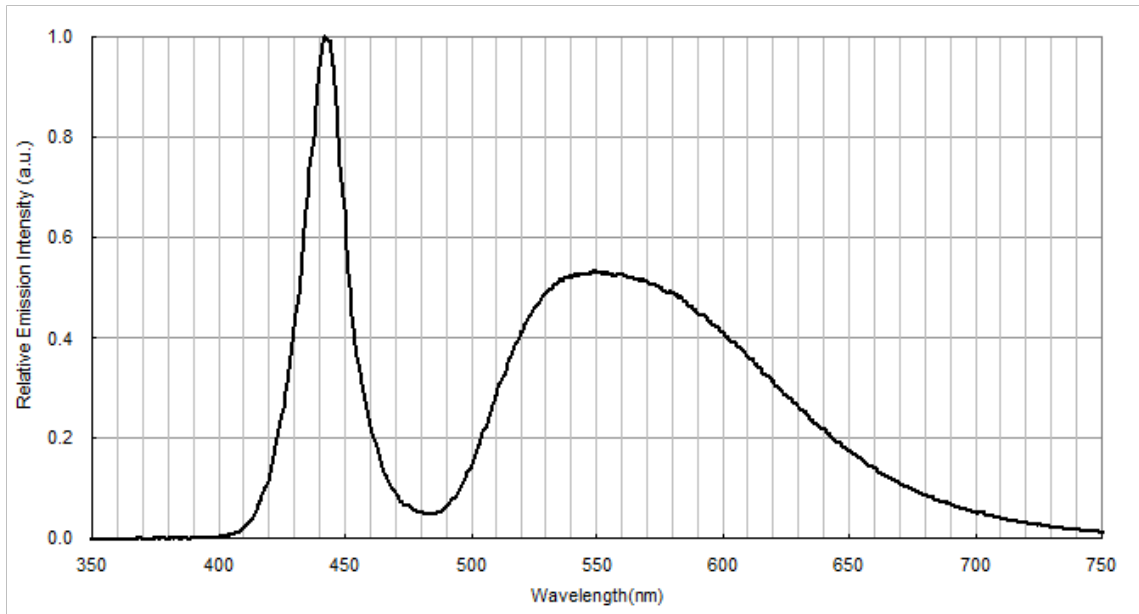


Ambient Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate

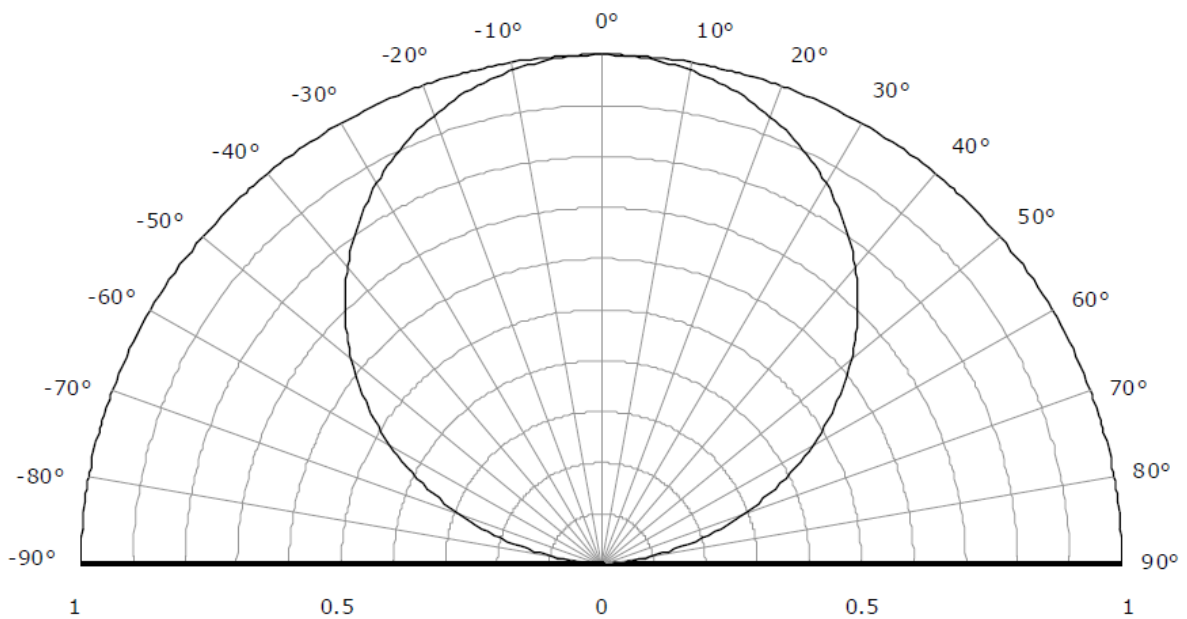


TENTATIVE

Spectrum



Radiation Pattern



Recommended Reflow Soldering Conditions

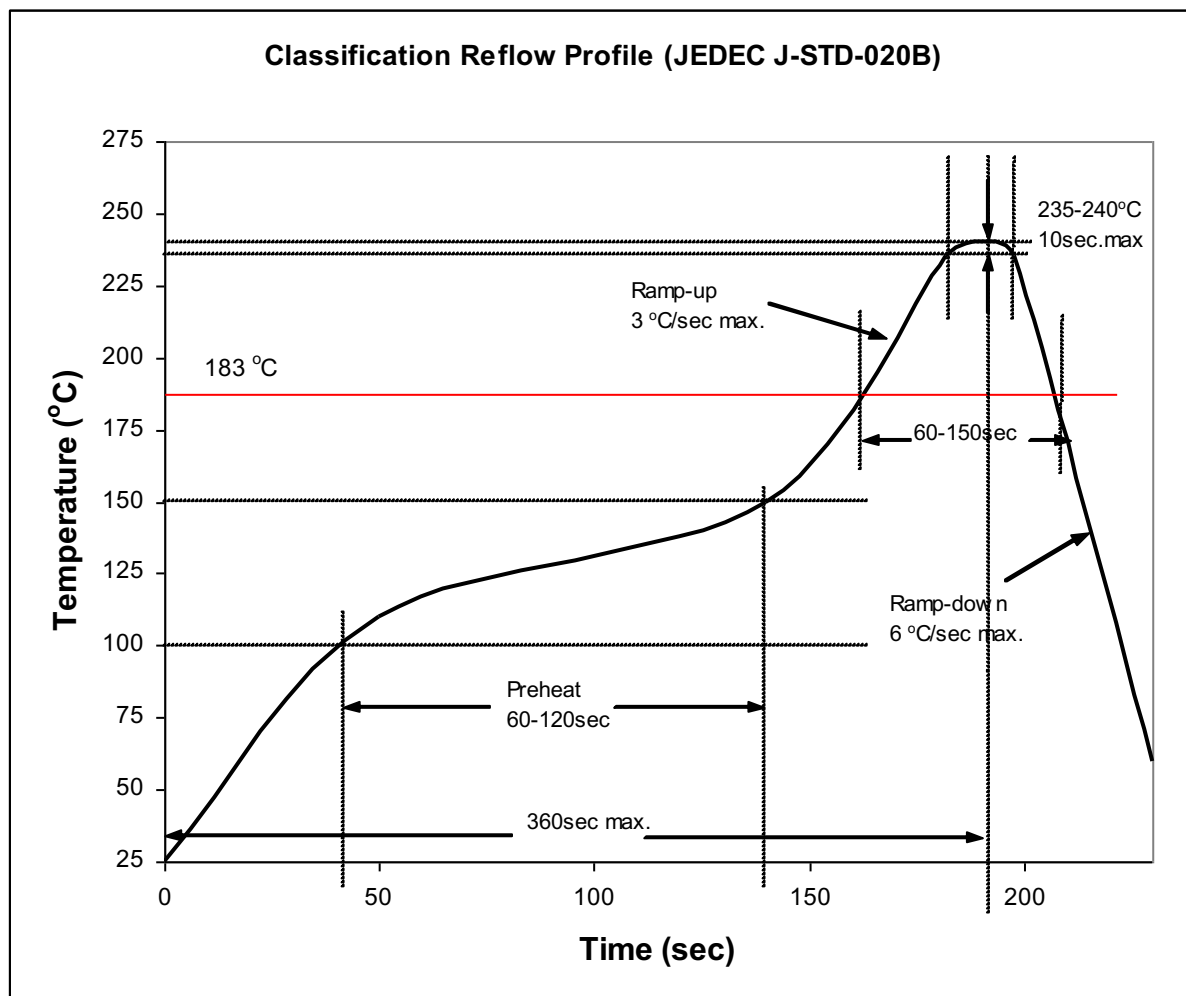
Surface Mounting Condition

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.

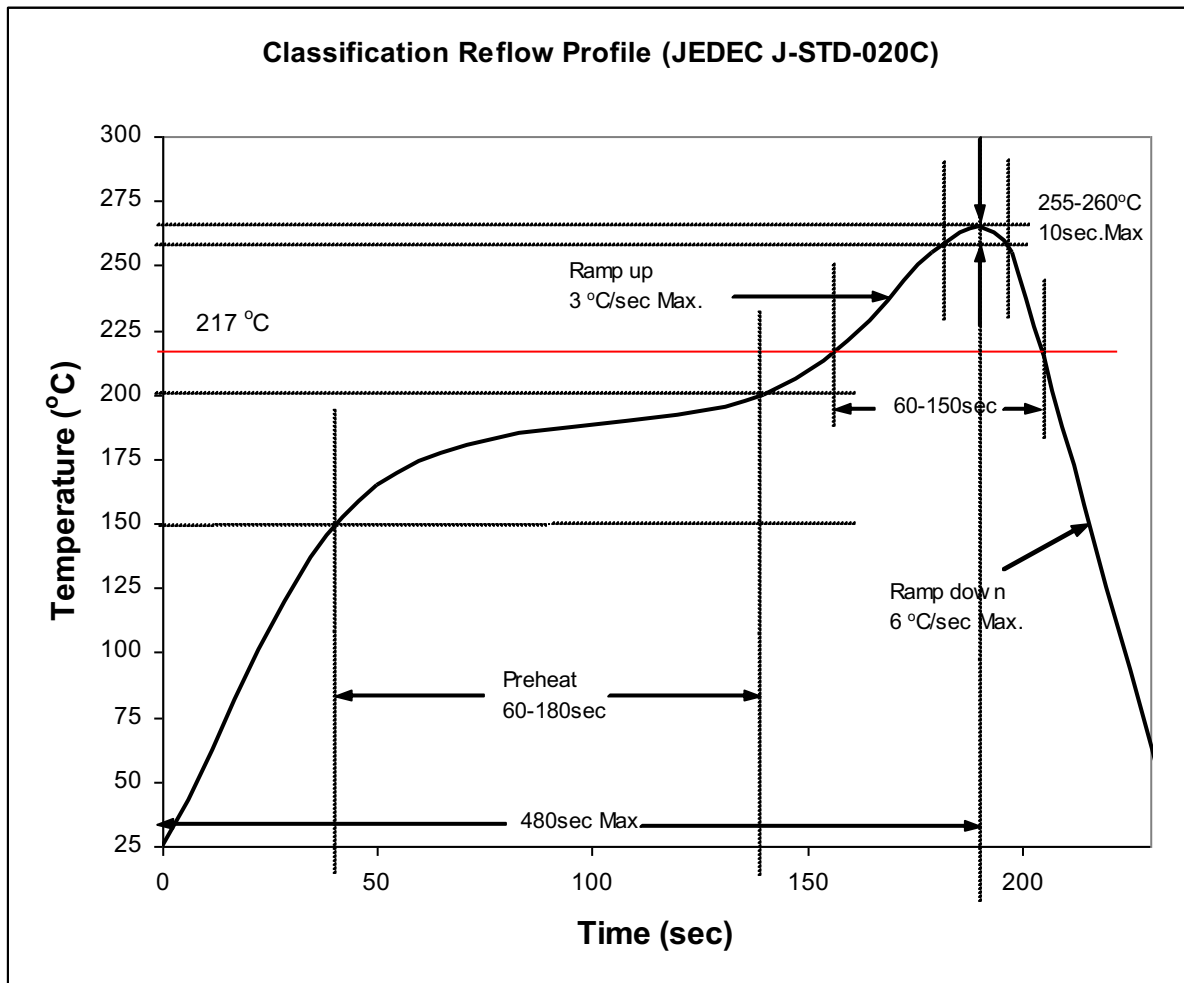
Soldering Reflow

- 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

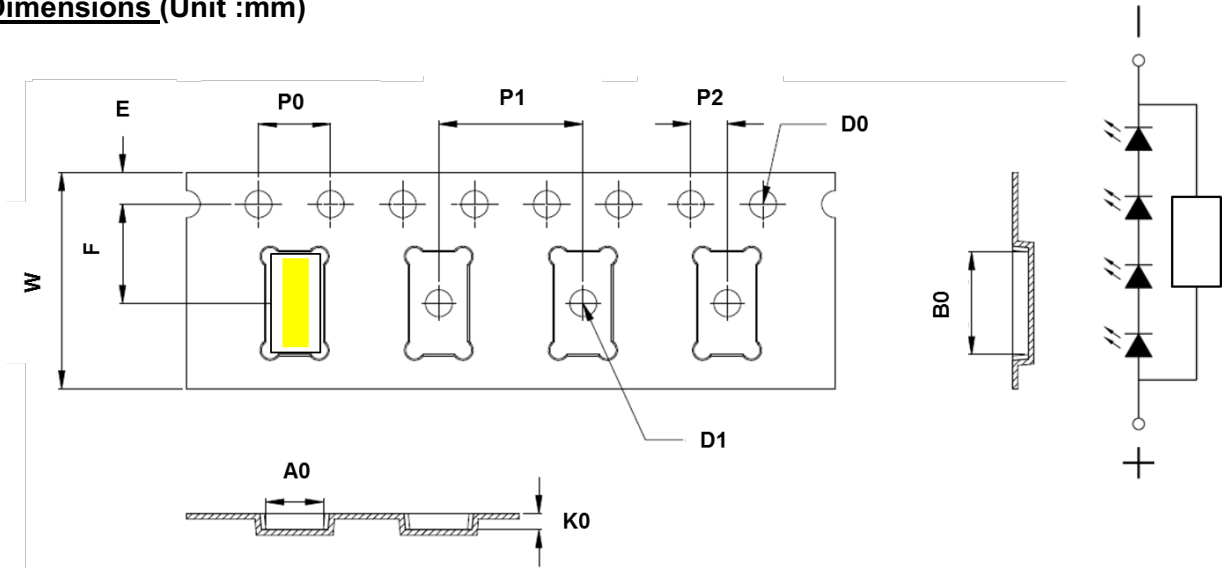


(3) Manual Soldering Conditions

- 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.

Dimensions (Unit :mm)



Item	Spec.	Tolerance(mm)	Item	Spec.	Tolerance(mm)
W	12.00	± 0.30	P1	8.00	± 0.1
E	1.75	± 0.10	P2	2.00	± 0.1
F	5.50	± 0.10	T	0.30	± 0.05
D0	1.50	+0.10, -0	A0	2.70	± 0.1
D1	1.00	± 0.10	B0	5.30	± 0.1
P0	4.00	± 0.1	K0	0.90	± 0.1

Moisture Level(MSL Level)

MSL label is attached on the Aluminum bag and Reel



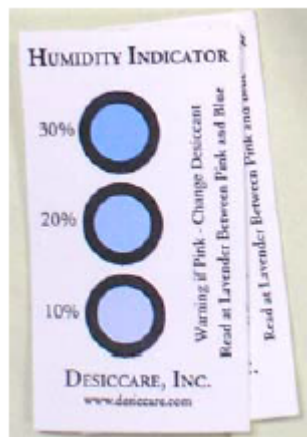
Moisture Level(MSL Level)

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

Reliability Test

No.	Test Item	Standard Test Method	Test Conditions	Note	Number of Damaged
1	Pre-Conditioning	AECQ-101	PC(MSL-2)	MSL-2	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
2	TCT_3	AECQ-101	TCT_Ta : -40°C/15mins~85°C/15mins	1000Cycle (5mins)	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
3	WHTOL_1	AECQ-101	H3TRB_Ta : 85°C/85%RH	1000hrs (-5V)	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
4	PTC	AECQ-101	PTC_Ta : -40°C/10mins~85°C/10mins	1000Cycle	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
5	HTOL_3	AECQ-101	HTFB_Ta : 85°C	1000hrs (5V, 80mA)	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
6	Solderability_1	AECQ-101	OM Steam Soak : 93°C(+3,-5°C)/8hrsBake at 100°C/1hr OM	8hrs Bake (1hr)	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
7	Thermal Resistance	AECQ-101	STA/OM 125°C/24hrs,Reflow : 255~260*3cycle SAT/OM	2hrs,3cycle	0/231(3 Lots) (each Lot 77ea)
8	HBM	AECQ-101	HBM_(±)500V~(±)8000V Step : (±)500V	N/A	0/30(3 Lots) (each Lot 10ea)
9	SDM	AECQ-101	Non-socket CDM: (±)500V,(±)750V ,(±)1000V	N/A	0/30(3 Lots) (each Lot 10ea)
10	GAS_1	AOT	Sulfur test	8 hrs	0/10

Criteria for Judging Damage

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria for Judgement	
			Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	V _F	I _F =1000mA	-	*U.S.L×1.1
Luminous Flux	φ _v	I _F =1000mA	*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 handling 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: $V_F > 7.6V$ at $I_F = 1\mu A$

(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: $V_F < 7.6V$ at $I_F = 1\mu A$

(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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