

客户 (Customer) : \_\_\_\_\_

承认书

Approval Sheet

谨致执事者：兹提供敝公司之有关详细规格及图面数据，敬请给予办理试认定手续。  
同时敬请送返一份附有贵公司签认之测试认定后之样品承认书。

We are pleased in sending you herewith on specification and drawings for your approval.  
Please return to us one copy "Approval sheet" with your approved signature.

型号 (Model No.) : A-SP1924RBGWW-C01-2T

发文日期 (Issue Date) : 2022/8/10 承认日期 (Approved Date) : \_\_\_\_\_

Checking signature of Amicc

Designer	Checker	Approver

Approval signature of customer

Designer	Checker	Approver

江苏欧密格光电科技股份有限公司

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## Multi-Color Type ■ Top view Full-color A-SP1924RBGWW-C01-2T



### Features

- Multi-Color Type
- Compatible with infrared and vapor phase reflow solder process.
- Wide viewing angle
- Pb-free
- RoHS compliant

### Description

- The Amicc 1924 SMD LED is much smaller than lead frame type components, thus enable smaller board size, higher packing density, reduced storage space and finally smaller equipment to be obtained.
- Besides, lightweight makes them ideal for miniature applications etc.

### Applications

- LCD Back-light
- Decorative and Entertainment Lighting
- Indicators
- Automotive Telecommunication
- Switch lights

### Device Selection Guide

Type	Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
R	AlGaInP	Brilliant Red	White Diffused
B	InGaN	Blue	
G	InGaN	Green	
W	InGaN	White	

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>Soldering</sub>=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>		5	V
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	R	25	mA
		B/G/W	20	
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1ms)	I <sub>FP</sub>	R	60	mA
		B	100	
		G	100	
		W	100	
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	R	60	mW
		B	75	
		G	75	
		W	75	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>		-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		-40~+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>		Reflow Soldering : 260 °C for 10 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 °C for 3 sec.	

**Electro-Optical Characteristics (T<sub>Soldering</sub>=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>v</sub>	R	28.5	40	57	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		B	45	70	112		
		G	225	300	450		
		W	140	200	285		
Peak Wavelength	λ <sub>p</sub>	R	-----	632	-----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		B	-----	468	-----		
		G	-----	518	-----		
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>	R	616	621	626	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		B	465	470	475		
		G	520	525	535		
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ	R	-----	20	-----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		B					
		G					
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	R	1.7	-----	2.2	V	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		B	2.6	-----	3.2		
		G	2.4	-----	3.0		
		W	2.6	-----	3.2		
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>		-----	130	-----	deg	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	all	-----	-----	10	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

Notes:

1. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity ±10%.
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: ±1nm
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage : ±0.1V.

## Bin Code Description

### G: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AS2	225	285	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
AT1	285	360		
AT2	360	450		

Note:  
Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%.

### G: Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
A5	520	525	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
A6	525	530		
A7	530	535		

Note:  
Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: ±1nm

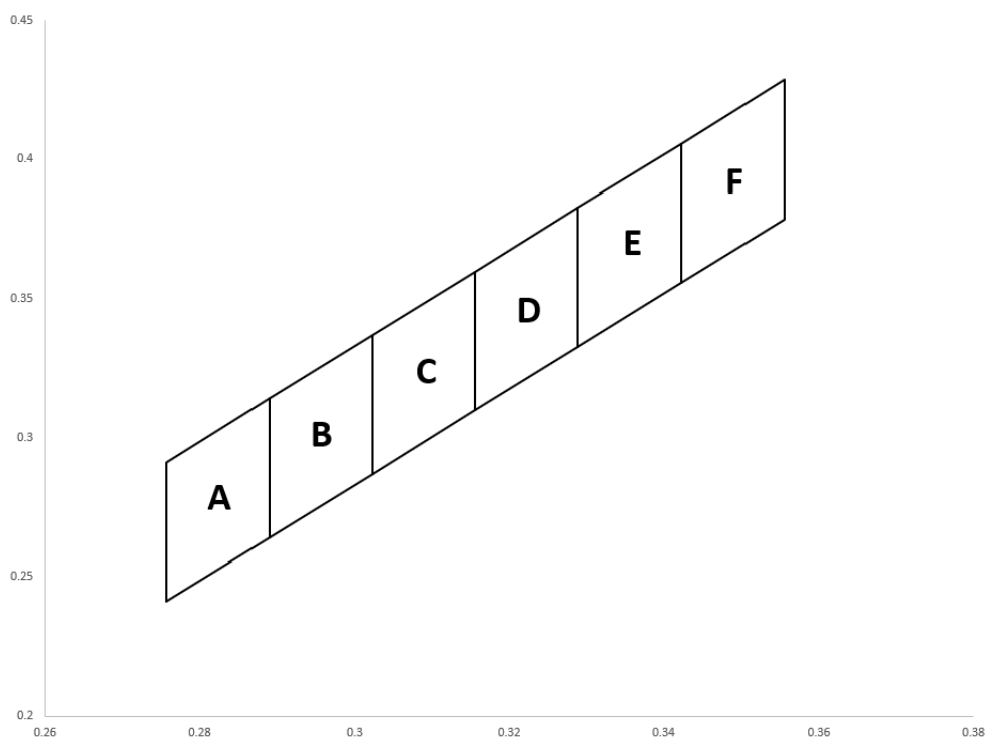
### Bin Range of Chromaticity Coordinates

Bin Code	CIE_x	CIE_y	Bin Code	CIE_x	CIE_y
A	0.2757	0.2411	B	0.2890	0.2640
	0.2757	0.2911		0.2890	0.3140
	0.2890	0.3140		0.3023	0.3369
	0.2890	0.2640		0.3023	0.2869
C	0.3023	0.2869	D	0.3156	0.3098
	0.3023	0.3369		0.3156	0.3598
	0.3156	0.3598		0.3289	0.3828
	0.3156	0.3098		0.3289	0.3328
E	0.3289	0.3328	F	0.3422	0.3557
	0.3289	0.3828		0.3422	0.4057
	0.3422	0.4057		0.3555	0.4286
	0.3422	0.3557		0.3555	0.3786

**Note:**

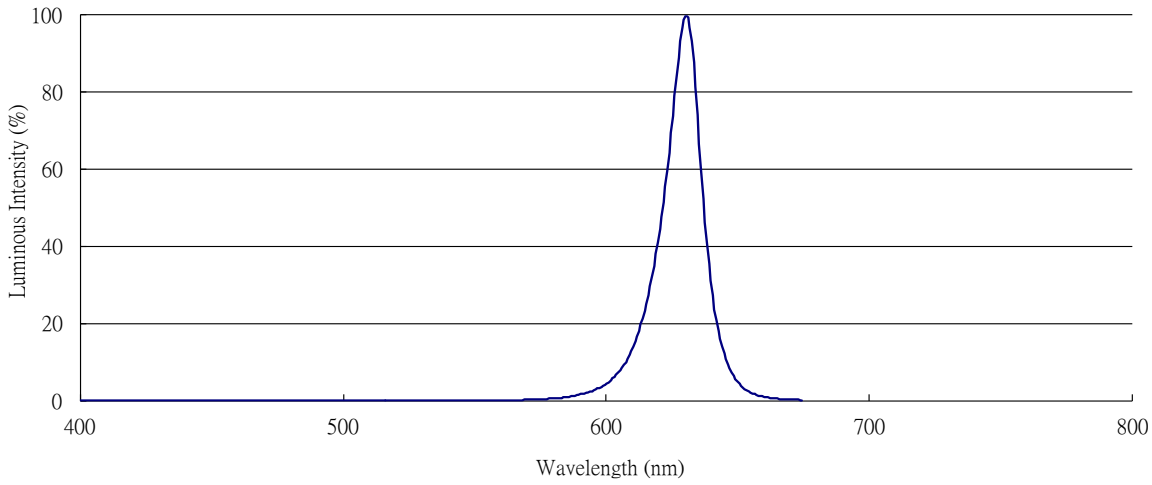
1. The value is based on driving current by 5mA.
2. Tolerance of Chromaticity Coordinates:  $\pm 0.01$

### The C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram

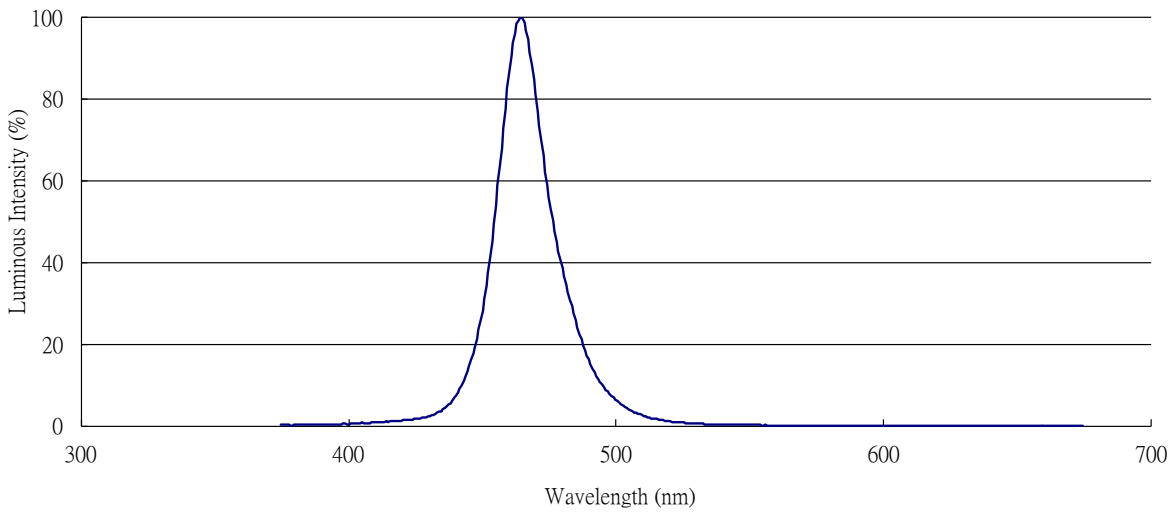


## Spectrum Distribution

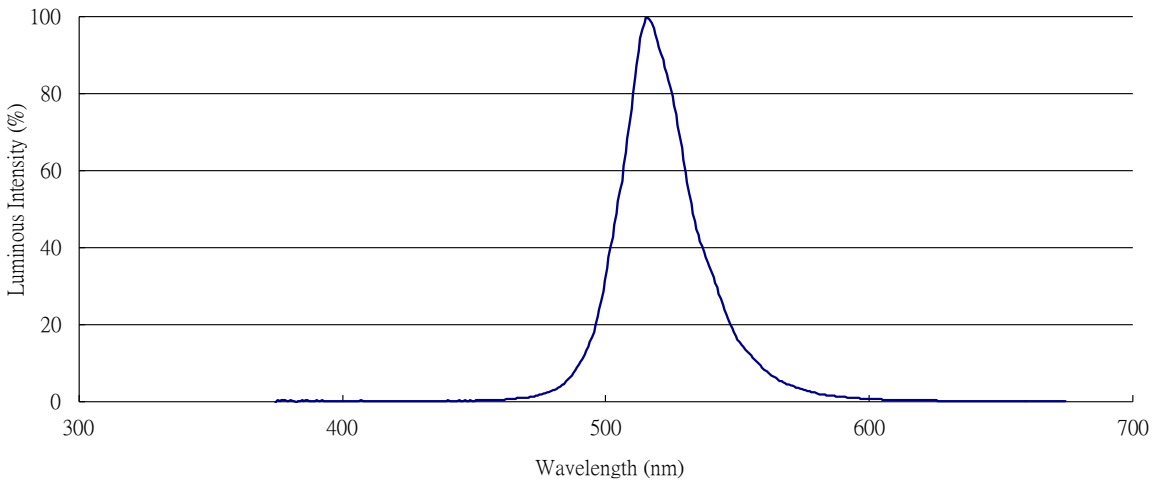
### R: Spectrum Distribution



### B: Spectrum Distribution

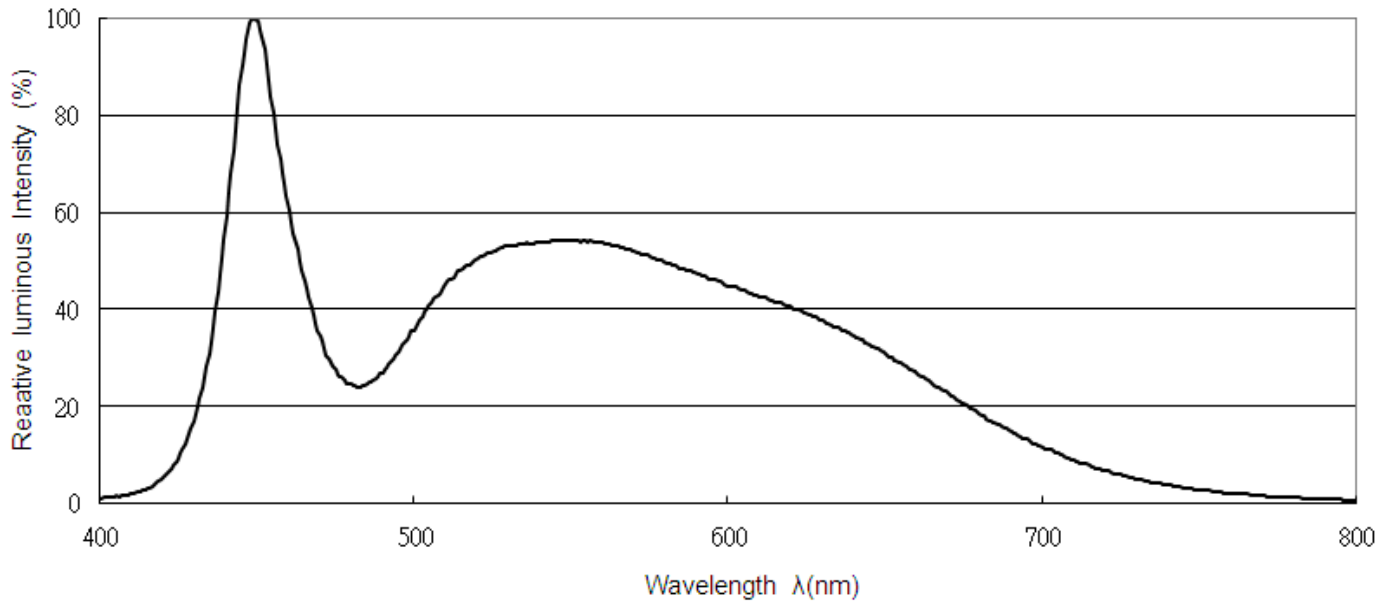


### G: Spectrum Distribution



## Spectrum Distribution

### W: Spectrum Distribution





**Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve(Chip code: R)**

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

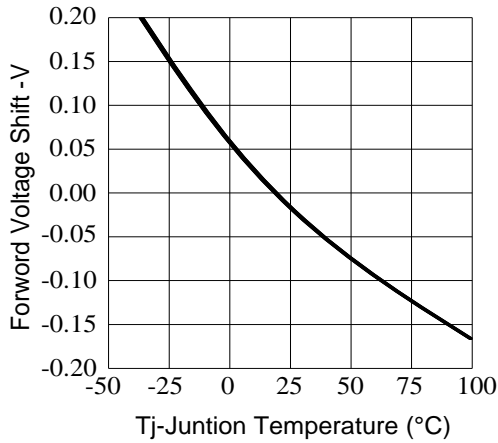


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

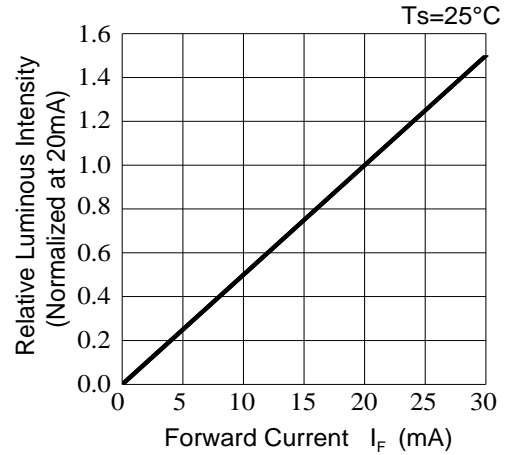


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

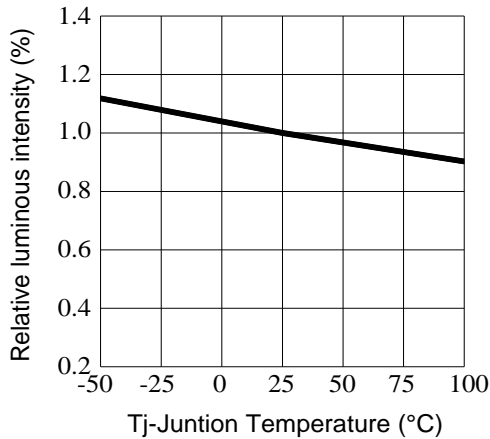


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

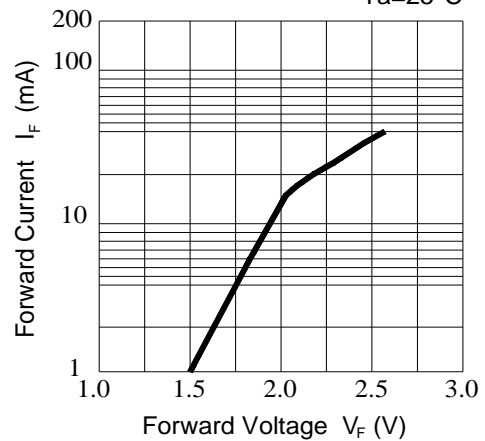


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

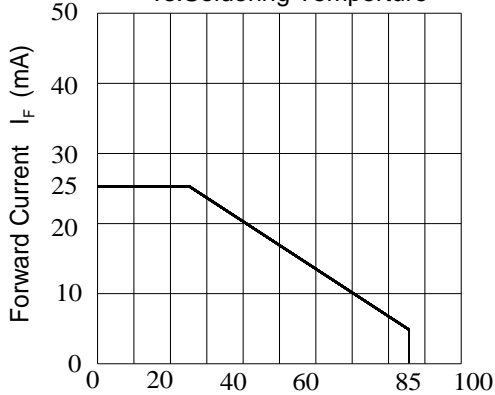
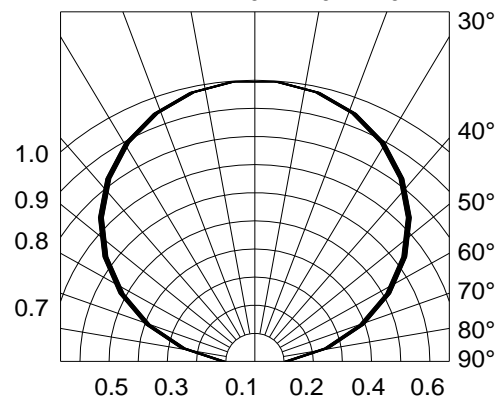


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



**Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve (Chip code: B/G/W)**

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

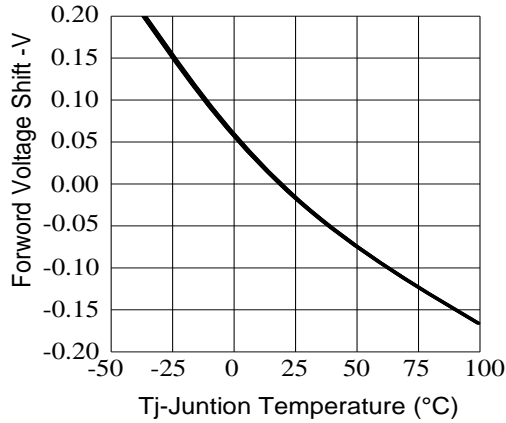


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current  
 Ts=25°C

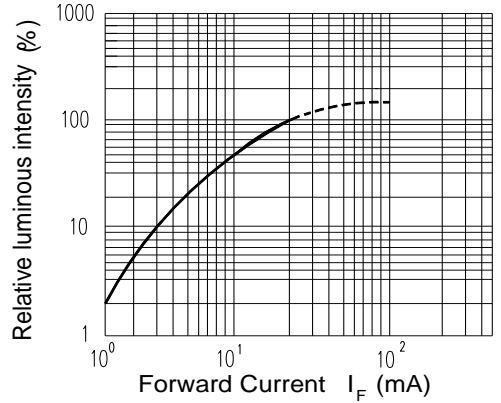


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

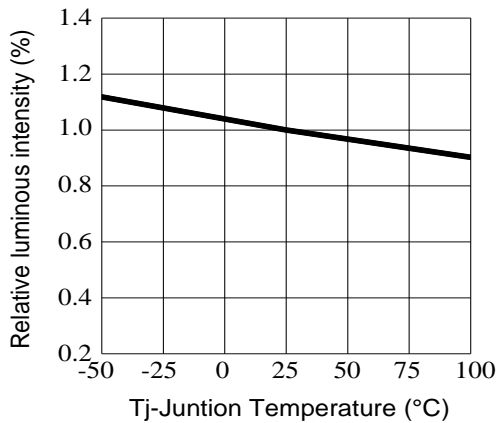


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage  
 Ta=25°C

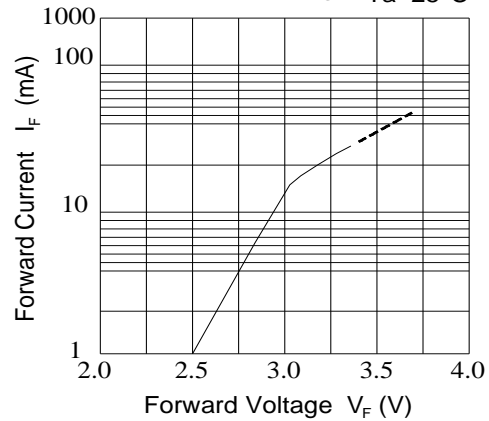


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

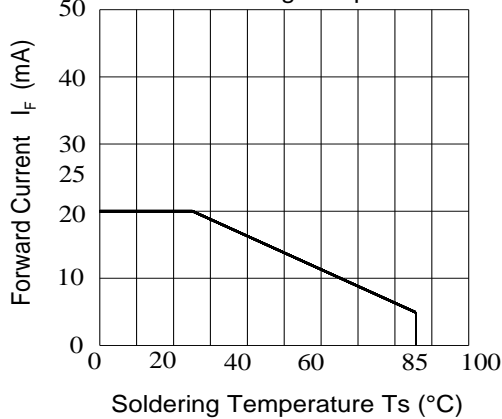
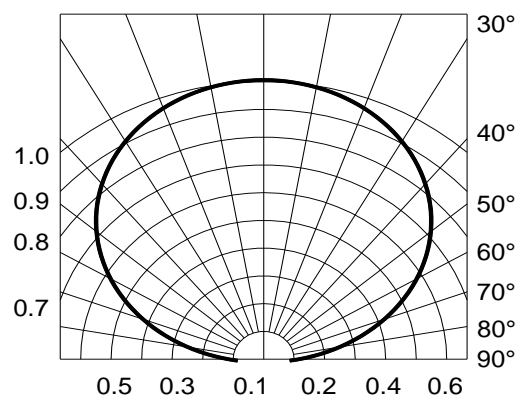
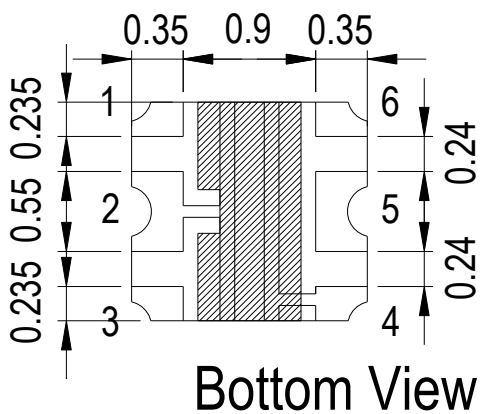
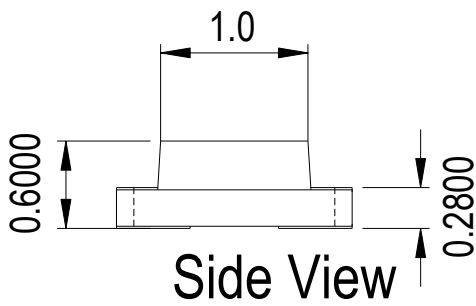
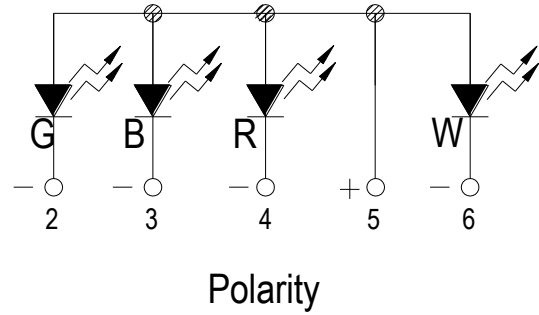
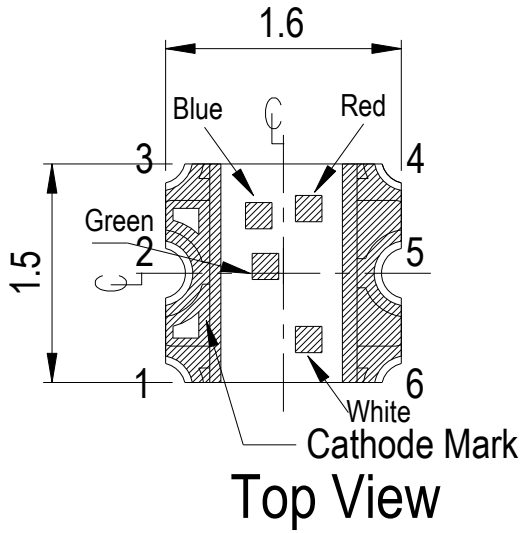


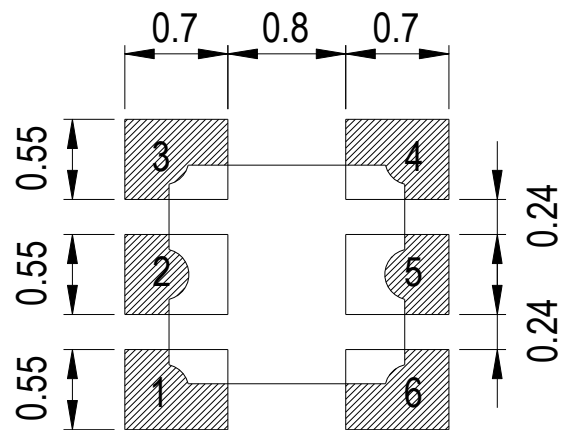
Fig.6-Radiation Diagram Ta=25°C  
 0° 10° 20°



**Package Dimension**



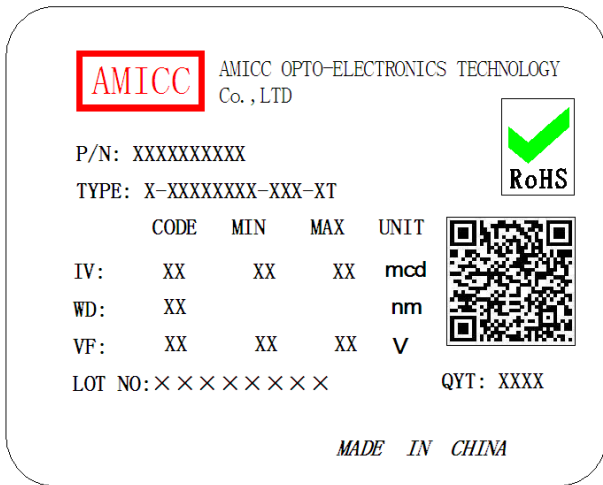
**Recommended Solder Pad**



Note:  
 Tolerance unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$ mm, Unit = mm.

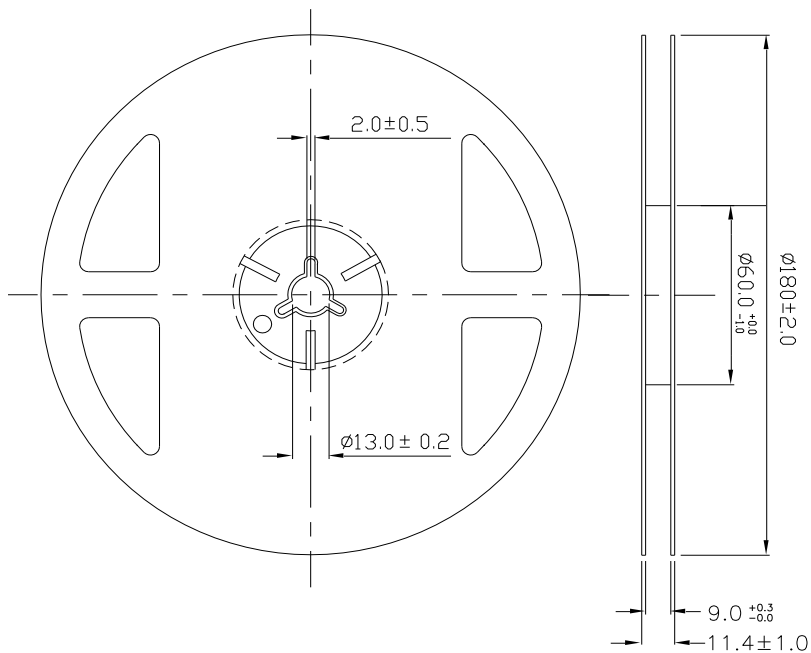
**Moisture Resistant Packing Materials**

**Label Explanation**



- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- TYPE :Part NO.
- IV: Luminous Intensity Rank
- WD: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- VF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT NO.: Lot Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity

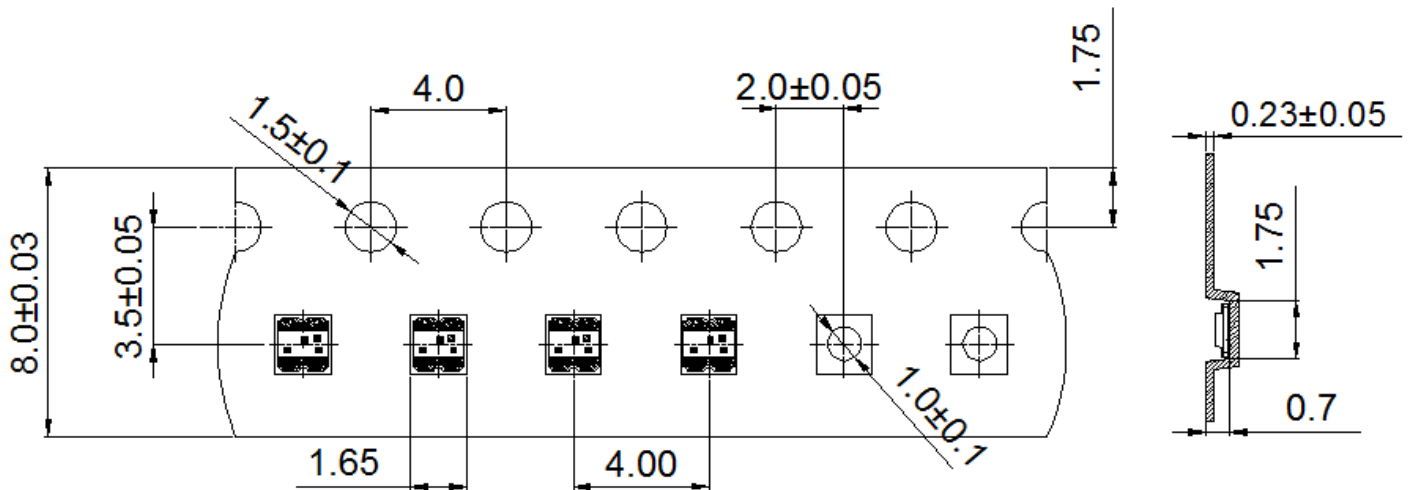
**Reel Dimensions**



Note:  
 Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.1$ mm, Unit = mm.

Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 2000pcs Per Reel

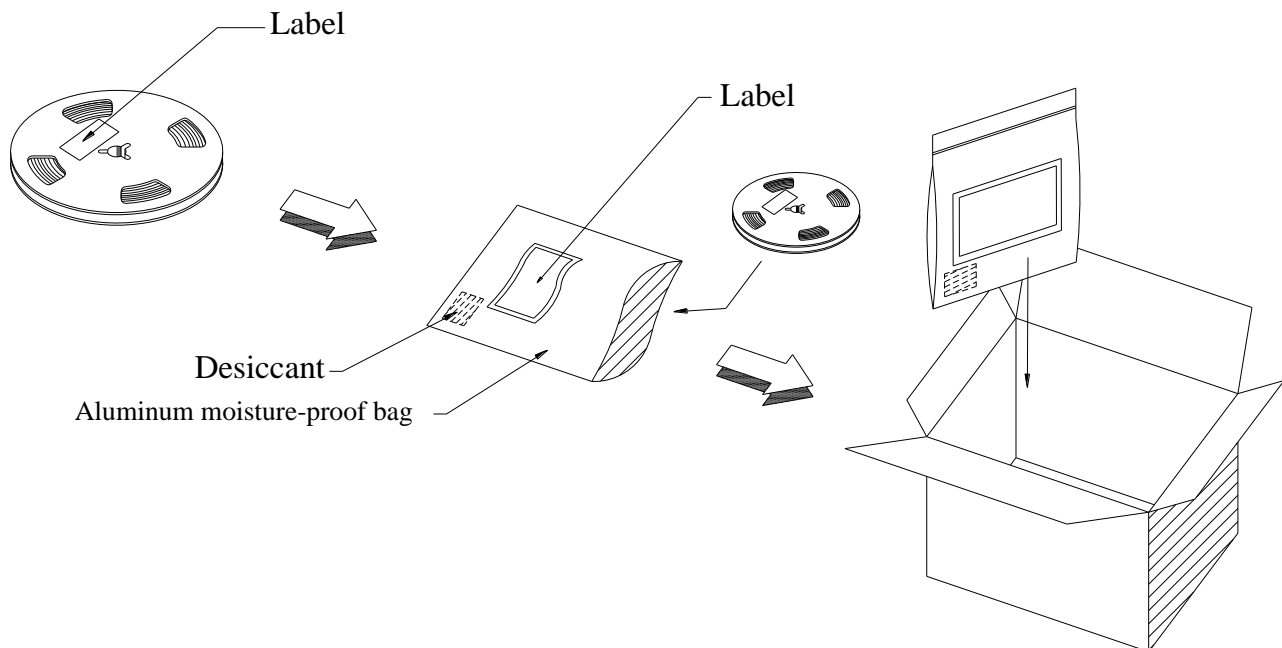
Progressive direction



Note:

1. Tolerance unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$  mm, Unit = mm.
2. Minimum packing amount is 1000pcs per reel.

### Moisture Resistant Packing Process



## Reliability Test Items and Conditions

The reliability of products shall be satisfied with items listed below.

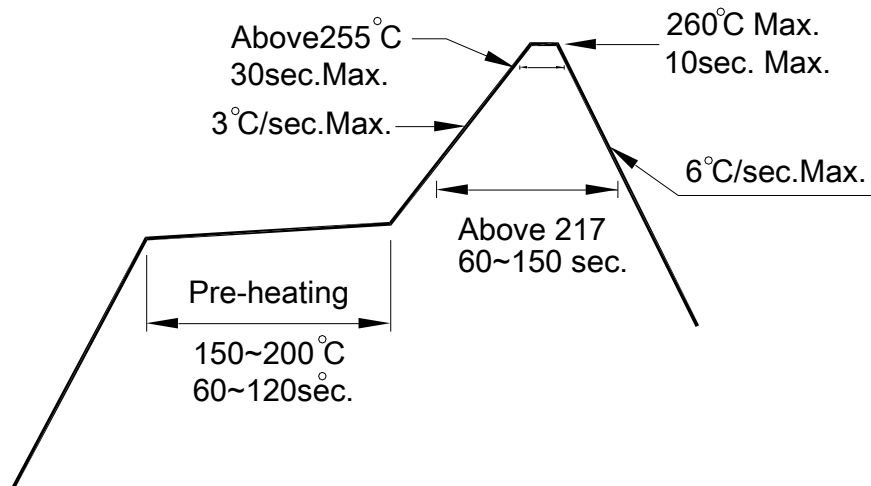
Confidence level : 90%

LTPD : 10%

No.	Items	Test Condition	Test Hours/Cycles	Sample Size	Ac/Re
1	Reflow Soldering	Temp. : 260°C/10sec.	6 Min.	22 PCS.	0/1
2	Thermal Shock	H : +100°C 5min ∫ 10 sec L : -10°C 5min	300 Cycles	22 PCS.	0/1
3	Temperature Cycle	H : +100°C 15min ∫ 5 min L : -40°C 15min	300 Cycles	22 PCS.	0/1
4	High Temperature/Humidity Reverse Bias	Ta=85°C,85%RH	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
5	Low Temperature Storage	Ta=-40°C	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
6	High Temperature Storage	Ta=100°C	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
7	DC Operation Life	Ta=25°C, If = 5mA	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1

## Precautions for Use

1. Over-current-proof  
Customer must apply resistors for protection; otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).
2. Storage
  - 2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.
  - 2.2 Before opening the package: The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less.
  - 2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 1 year under 30°C or less and 60% RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.
  - 2.4 If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions.  
Baking treatment: 60±5°C for 24 hours.
3. Soldering Condition
  - 3.1 Pb-free solder temperature profile



- 3.2 Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
  - 3.3 When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
  - 3.4 After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.
4. Soldering Iron  
Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 350°C for 3 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.
  5. Repairing  
Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.