

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-SP1922AW1R6AD-C01-2T

发文日期 (Issue Date) : 2019/12/30 承认日期 (Approved Date) : \_\_\_\_\_

### Checking signature of Amicc

Designer	Checker	Approver
		

### Approval signature of customer

Designer	Checker	Approver

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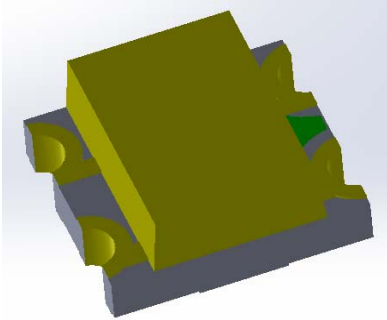
TEL:0086-519-89806999

FAX:0086-519-86523668

## Multi-Color Type ■ Top view Bi-color

A-SP1922AW1R6AD-C01-2T

Preliminary



### Features

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

### Description

The Amicc 1922A package has high efficacy, high power consumption, wide viewing angle and a compact form factor. These features make this package an ideal LED for all lighting applications.

### Applications

- General lighting
- Decorative and Entertainment Lighting
- Indicators
- Automotive Telecommunication
- Switch lights

### Device Selection Guide

Type	Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
W1	InGaN	White	Yellow Diffused
R6A	AlGaInP	Brilliant Red	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	W1/R6A	20/25	mA
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1ms)	I <sub>FP</sub>	W1	100	mA
		R6A	60	
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	W1	75	mW
		R6A	60	
Electrostatic Discharge(HBM)	ESD	W1	1000	V
		R6A	2000	
Operating Temperature	Topr		-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg		-40~+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>		Reflow Soldering : 260 °C for 10 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 °C for 3 sec.	

Note:

The products are sensitive to static electricity and must be carefully taken when handling products.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>v</sub>	W1	180	-----	360	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		R6A	90	-----	225		
Peak Wavelength	λ <sub>p</sub>	R6A	-----	632	-----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>	R6A	617	-----	627	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	W1	2.6	-----	3.1	V	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
		R6A	1.6	-----	2.2		
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>		-----	130	-----	deg	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ	R6A	-----	20	-----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>		-----	-----	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 : ±0.05V

## Bin Code Description

### W1: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AS1	180	225	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
AS2	225	285		
AT1	285	360		

### R6A: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
QA	90	140	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
RA	140	225		

Note:  
 Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%.

### W1: Bin Range of Forward Voltage

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
33	2.6	2.7	V	I <sub>F</sub> =5mA
34	2.7	2.8		
35	2.8	2.9		
36	2.9	3.0		
37	3.0	3.1		

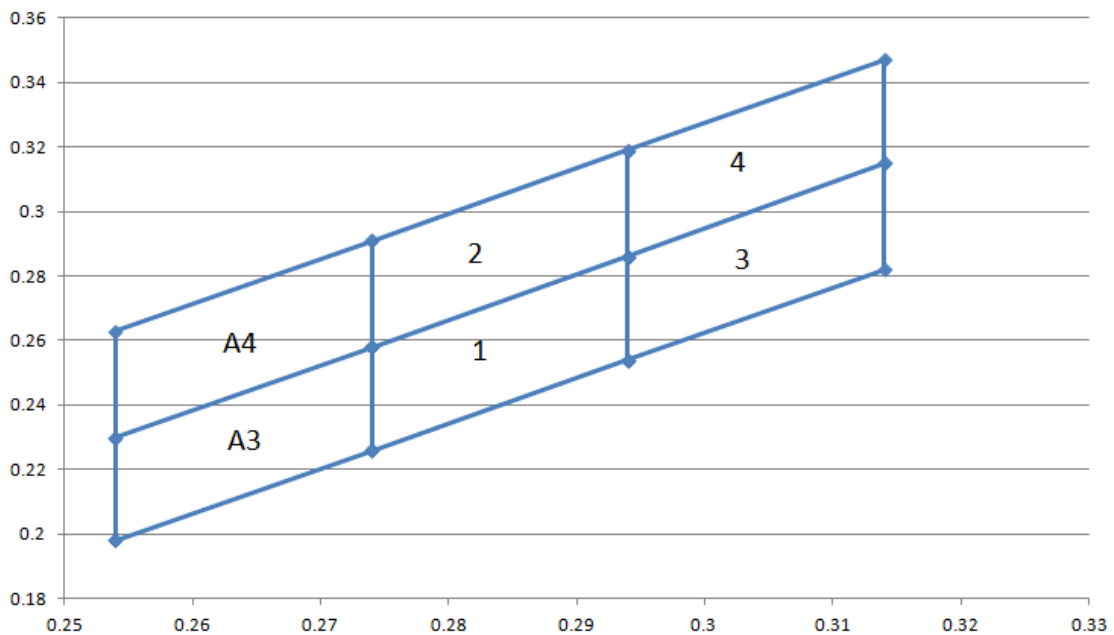
Note:  
 Tolerance of Forward Voltage: ±0.05V.

**Bin Range of Chromaticity Coordinates**

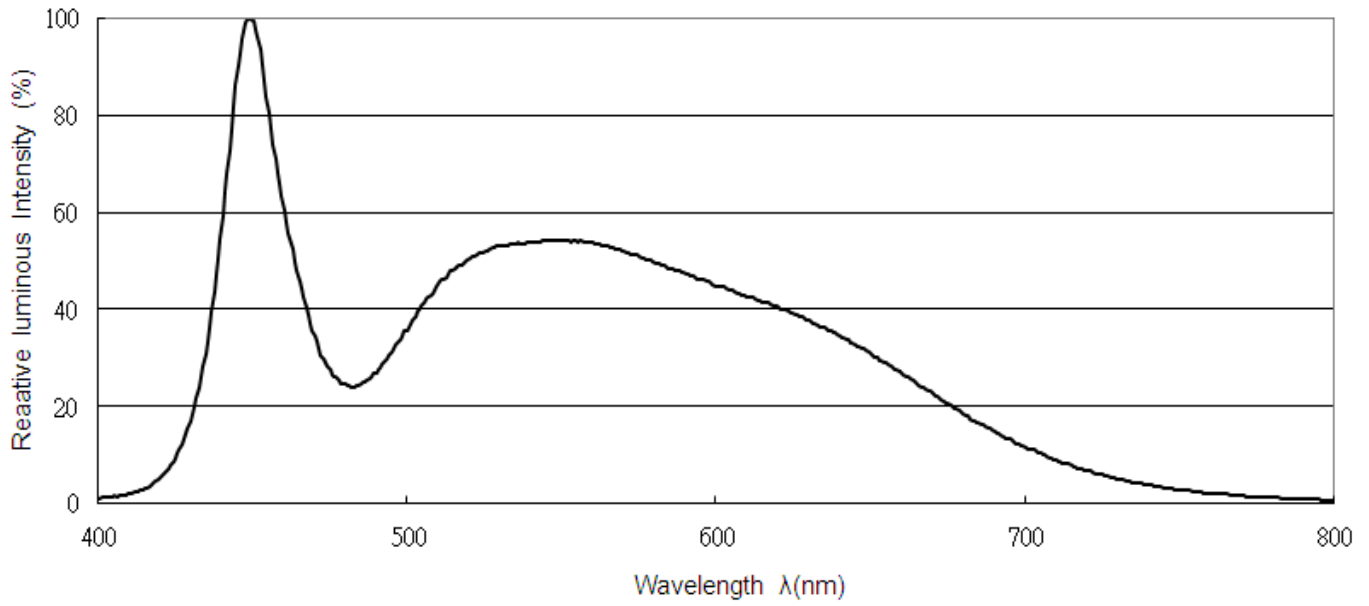
Bin Code	CIE_x	CIE_y	Bin Code	CIE_x	CIE_y
A3	0.254	0.198	2	0.274	0.258
	0.254	0.23		0.274	0.291
	0.274	0.258		0.294	0.319
	0.274	0.226		0.294	0.286
A4	0.254	0.23	3	0.294	0.254
	0.254	0.263		0.294	0.286
	0.274	0.291		0.314	0.315
	0.274	0.258		0.314	0.282
1	0.274	0.226	4	0.294	0.286
	0.274	0.258		0.294	0.319
	0.294	0.286		0.314	0.347
	0.294	0.254		0.314	0.315

Note:  
 1. The value is based on driving current by 5mA.  
 2. Tolerance of Chromaticity Coordinates: ±0.01

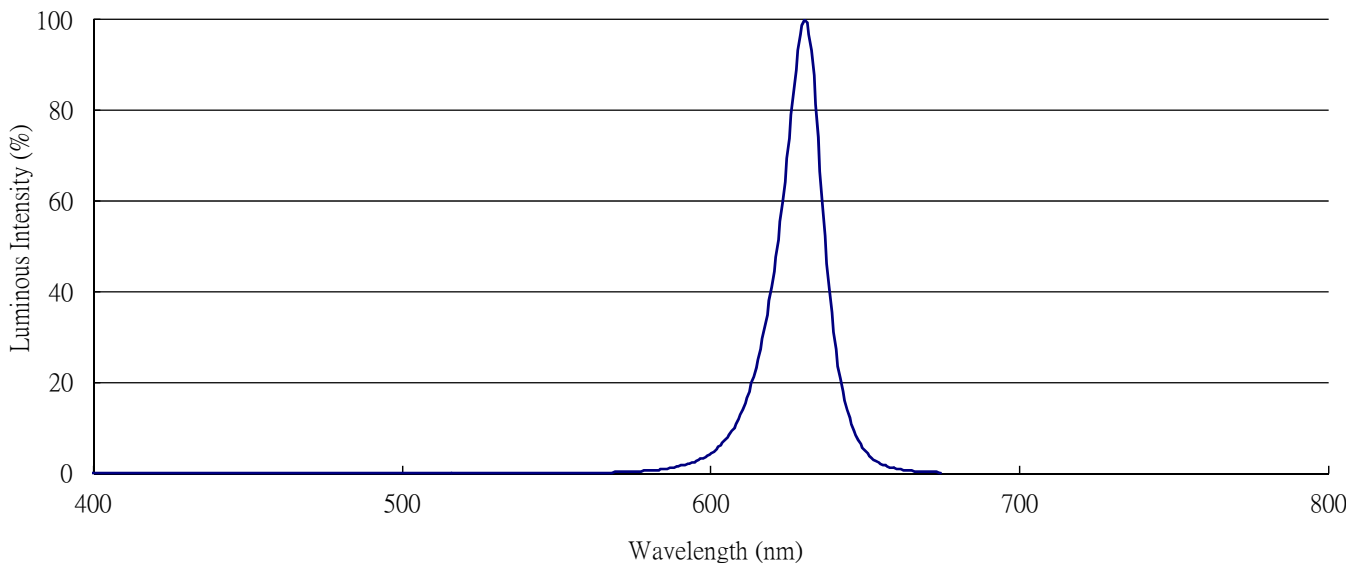
**The C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram**



**W1: Spectrum Distribution**



**R6A: Spectrum Distribution**



**Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve (Chip code: W1)**

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

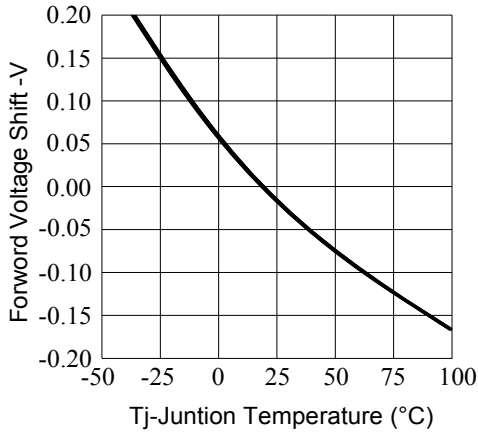


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

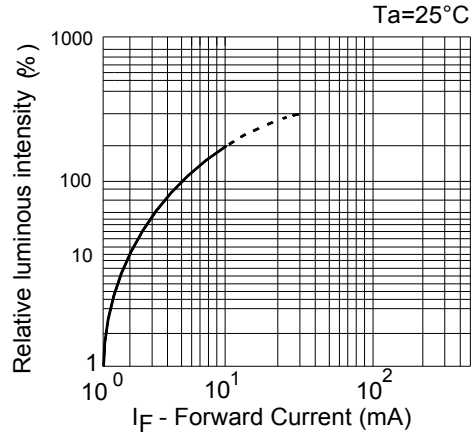


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

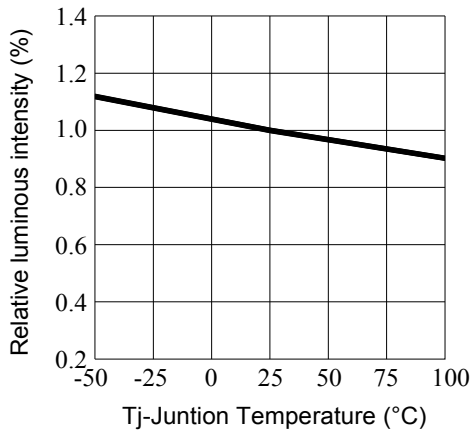


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

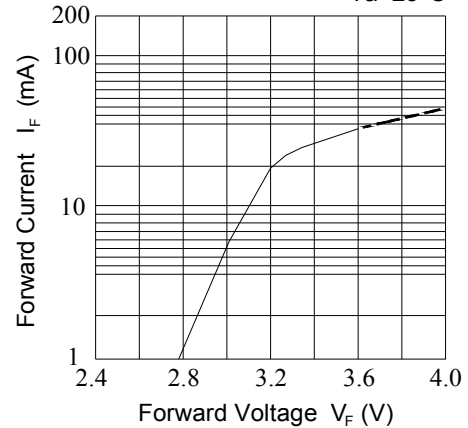


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

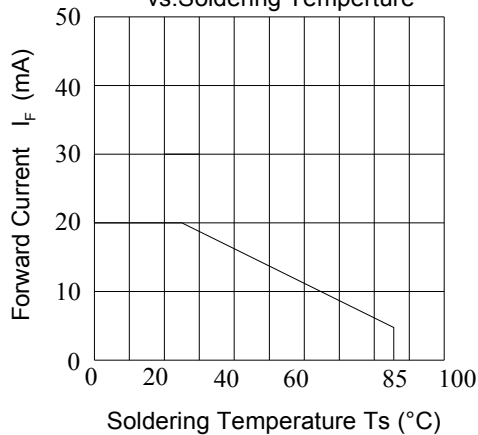
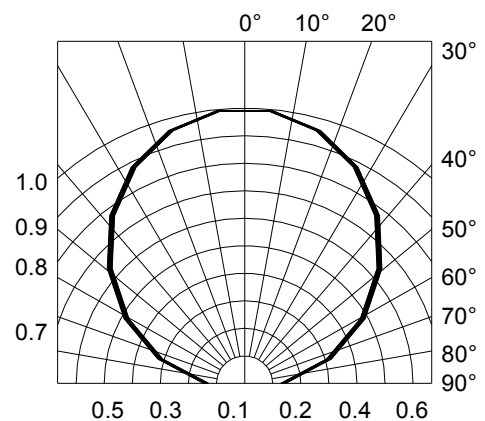


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



**Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve (Chip code: R6A)**

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

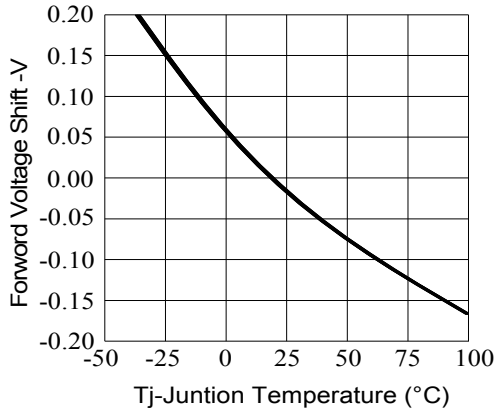


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current  $T_s=25^\circ\text{C}$

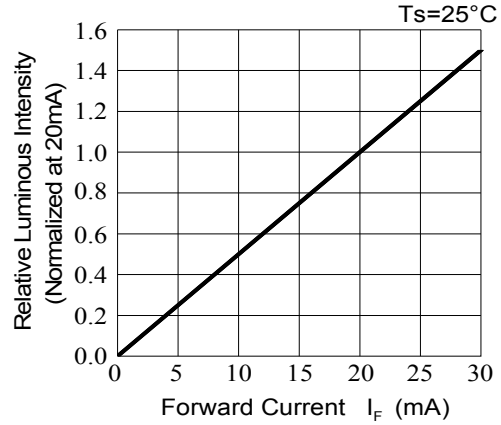


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

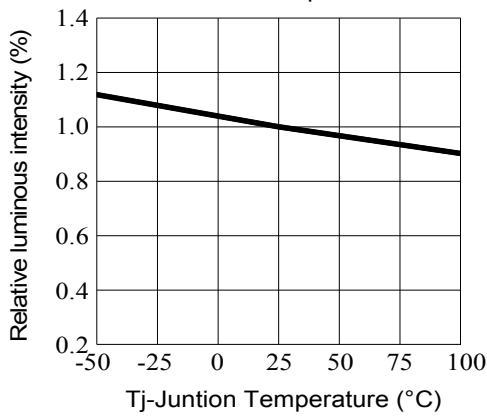


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

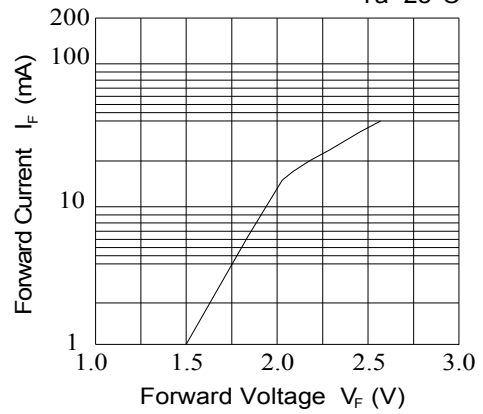


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

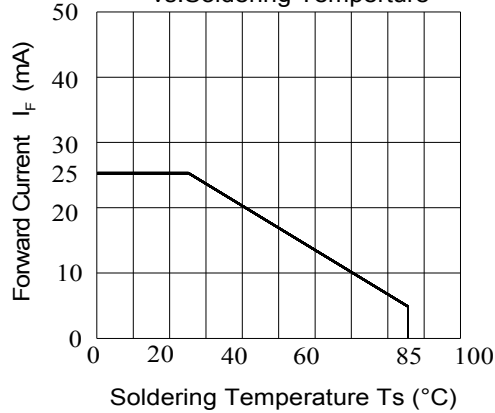
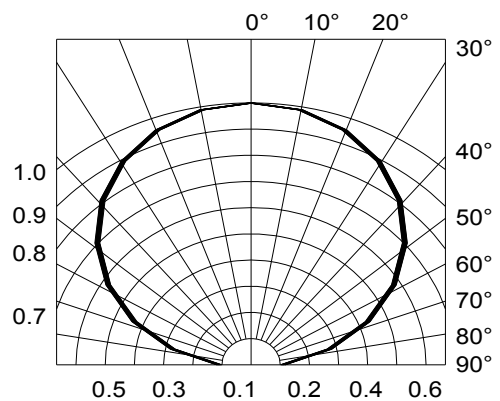
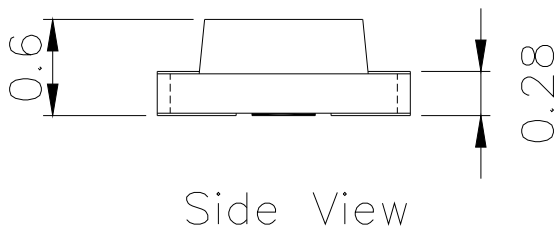
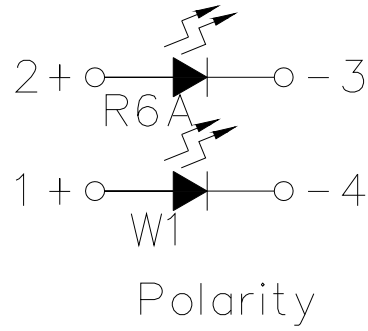
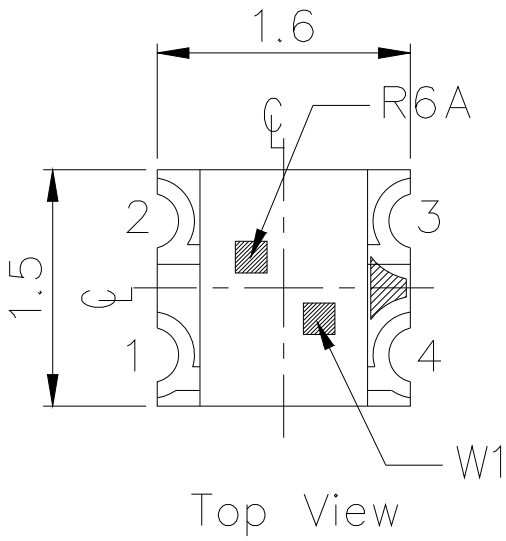


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

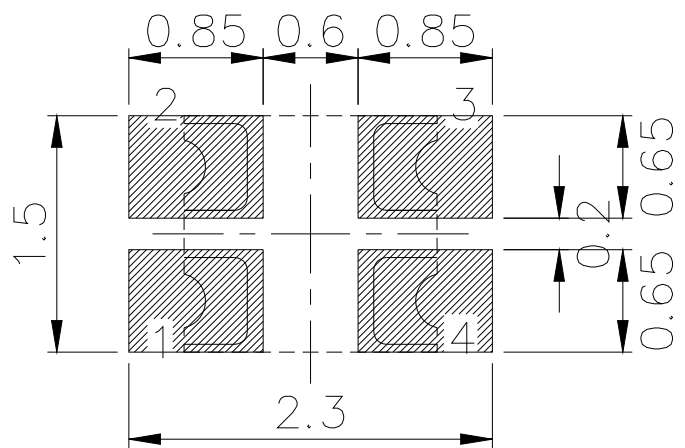
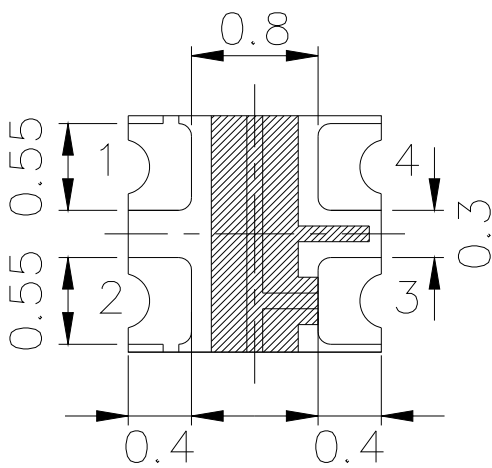




**Package Dimension**

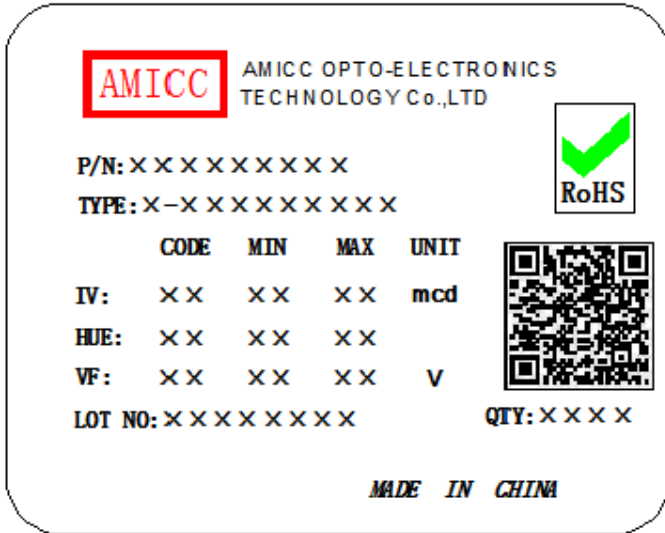


Recommended Solder Pad



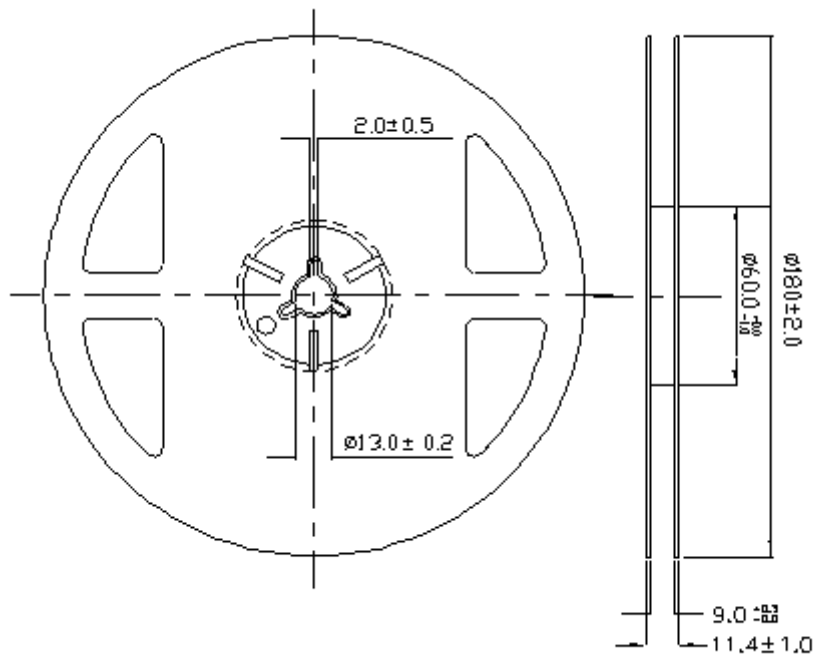
Note:  
 Tolerance unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$ mm, Unit = mm.

**Moisture Resistant Packing Materials  
 Label Explanation**



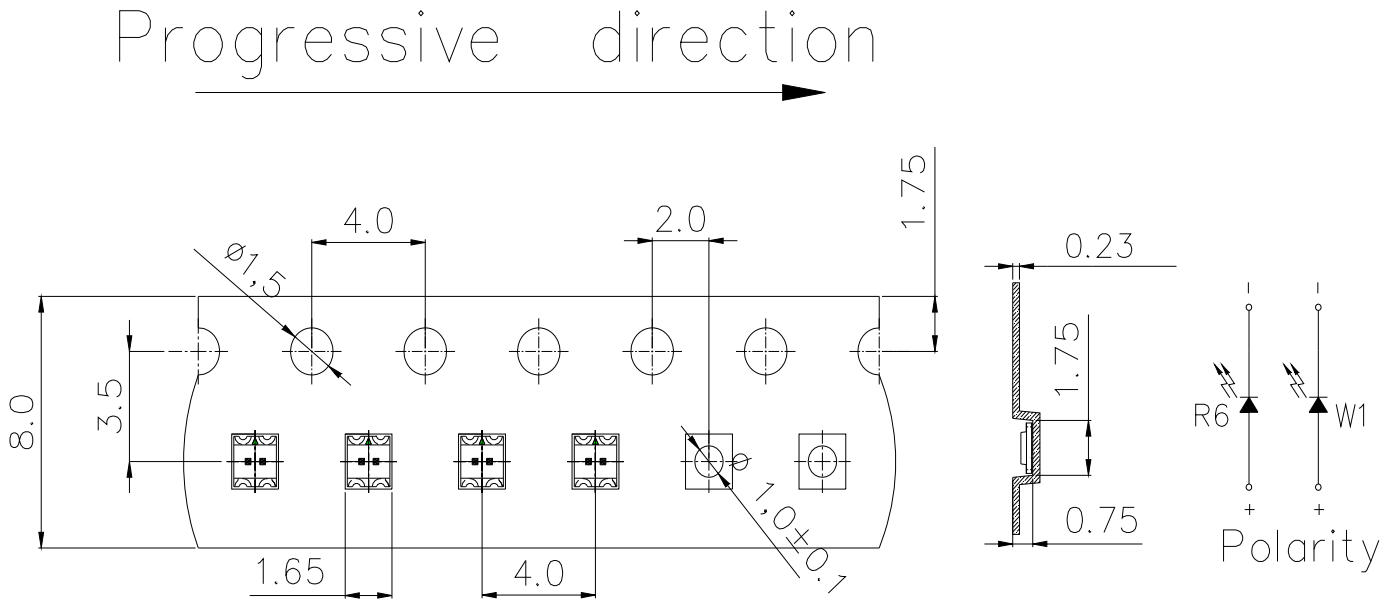
- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- TYPE :Part NO.
- IV: Luminous Intensity Rank
- WD: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- VF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT NO.: Lot Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity

**Reel Dimensions**



Note:  
 Tolerances unless mentioned ±0.1mm,Unit = mm.

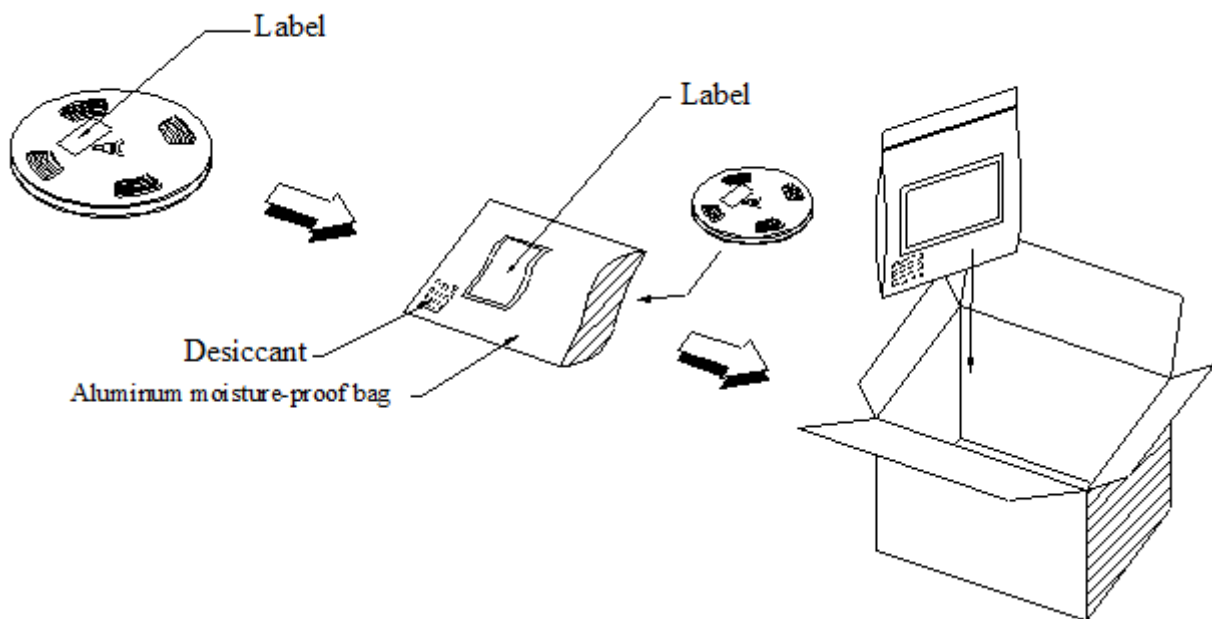
**Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 2000 pcs Per Reel**



**Notes:**

1. Tolerance unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$  mm, Unit = mm.
2. Minimum packing amount is 1000/2000 pcs 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, I <sub>F</sub> = 5 mA	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.

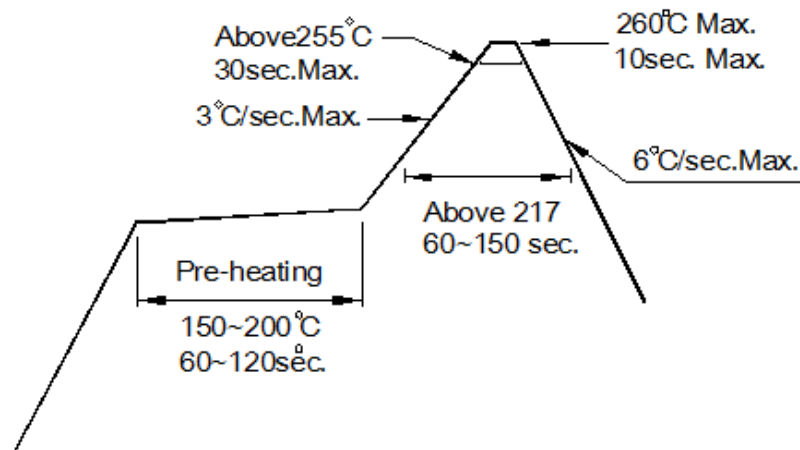
2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 1 week under 30°C or less and 60% RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.

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.

