

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-SP1943R6GHW1D-C01-2T

发文日期 (Issue Date) : 2020/06/15 承认日期 (Approved Date) : _____

Checking signature of Amicc

Designer	Checker	Approver
Will		

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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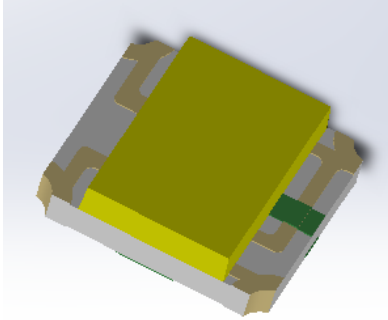
Add: 98.Wu Nan Road, Wujin, Changzhou city, Jiangsu Province

TEL:0086-519-89806999

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Multi-Color Type ■ Top view 1615 Package

A-SP1943R6GHW1D-C01-2T



Features

- 1615 package
- Top view LED
- Compatible with infrared and vapor phase reflow solder process.
- Wide viewing angle
- Pb-free
- RoHS compliant

Description

- The Amicc 1943 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
R6	AlGaInP	Brilliant Red	Yellow Diffused
GH	InGaN	Green	
W1	InGaN	White	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_{Soldering}=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V _R		5	V
Forward Current	I _F	R6/GH	25	mA
		W1	10	
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1ms)	I _{FP}	R6	50	mA
		GH	60	
		W1	60	
Power Dissipation	P _d	R6	60	mW
		GH	75	
		W1	40	
Electrostatic Discharge(HBM)	ESD	R6	2000	V
		GH/W1	1000	
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}		-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}		-40~+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T _{sol}		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_{Soldering}=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _v	R6	36	-----	90	mcd	I _F =5mA
		GH	225	-----	450		
		W1	140	-----	285		
Peak Wavelength	λ _p	R6	-----	632	-----	nm	I _F =5mA
		GH	-----	518	-----		
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d	R6	617	-----	625	nm	I _F =5mA
		GH	520	-----	535		
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ	R6	-----	17	-----	nm	I _F =5mA
		GH	-----	27	-----		
Forward Voltage	V _F	R6	1.6	-----	2.2	V	I _F =5mA
		GH	2.3	-----	2.9		
		W1	2.6	-----	3.2		
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		-----	130	-----	deg	I _F =5mA
Reverse Current	I _R	all	-----	-----	10	μA	V _R =5V

Notes:

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

Bin Code Description

R6: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
NA	36	57	mcd	I _F =5mA
PA	57	90		

GH: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AS2	225	285	mcd	I _F =5mA
AT1	285	360		
AT2	360	450		

W1: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AR2	140	180	mcd	I _F =5mA
AS1	180	225		
AS2	225	285		

Note:

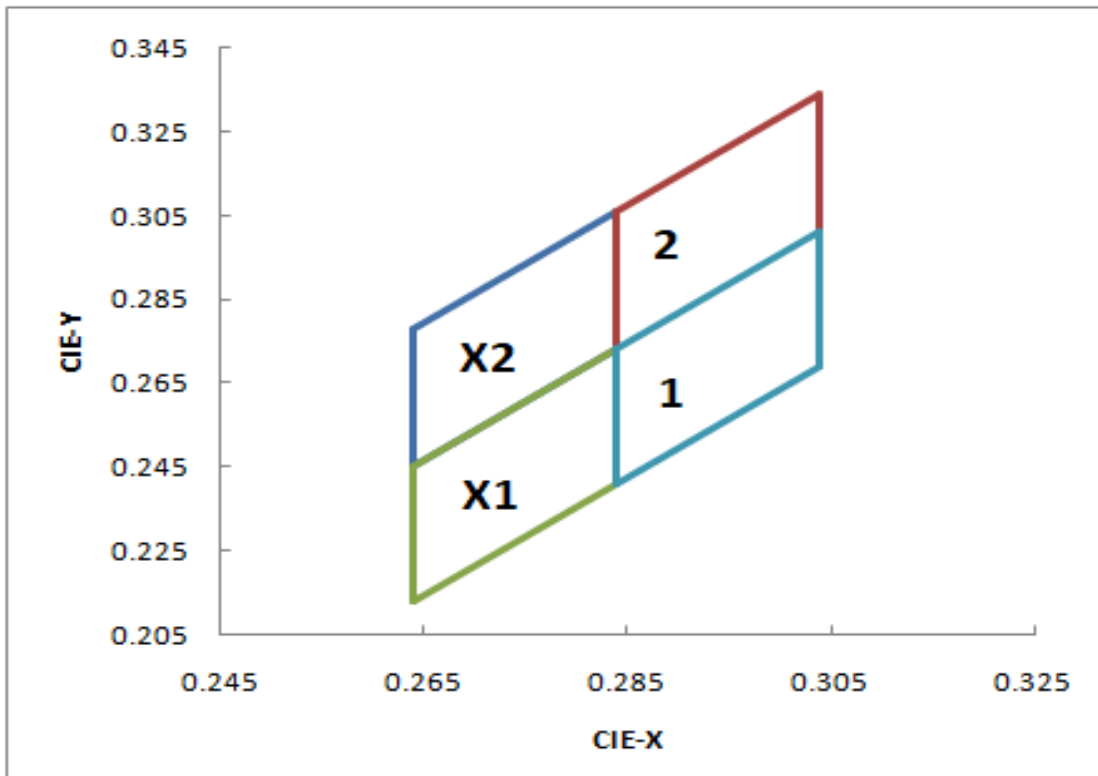
Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%.

Bin Range of Chromaticity Coordinates

Bin Code	CIE_x	CIE_y	Bin Code	CIE_x	CIE_y
X1	0.264	0.213	X2	0.264	0.245
	0.264	0.245		0.264	0.278
	0.284	0.273		0.284	0.306
	0.284	0.241		0.284	0.273
1	0.284	0.241	2	0.284	0.273
	0.284	0.273		0.284	0.306
	0.304	0.301		0.304	0.334
	0.304	0.269		0.304	0.301

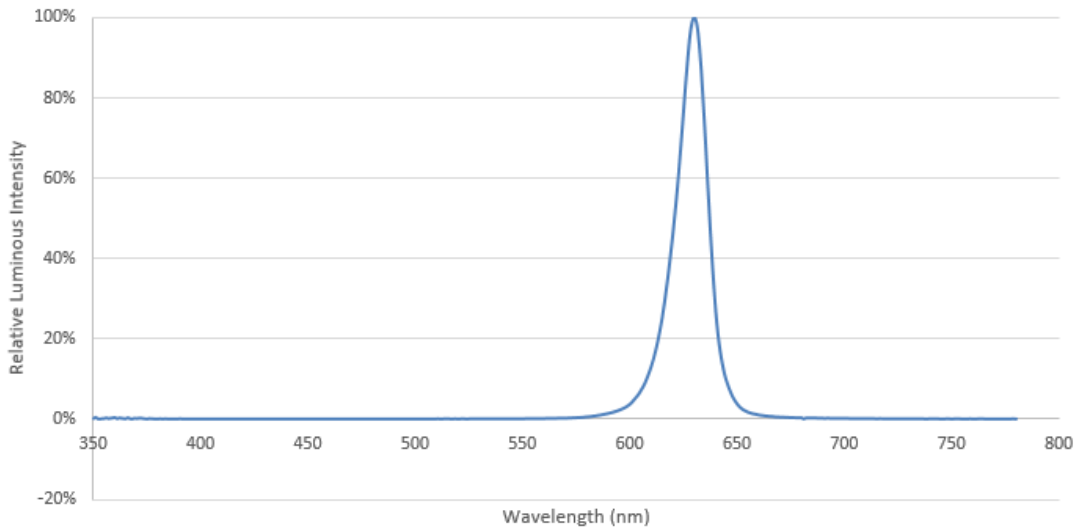
Note:
 1. The value is based on driving current by 5mA.
 2. Tolerance of Chromaticity Coordinates: ±0.01

The C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram

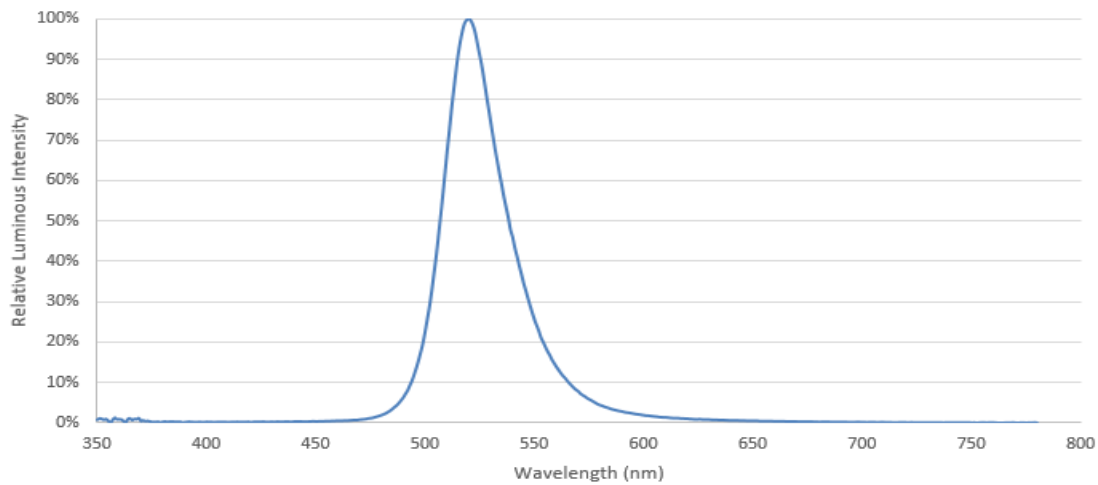


Spectrum Distribution

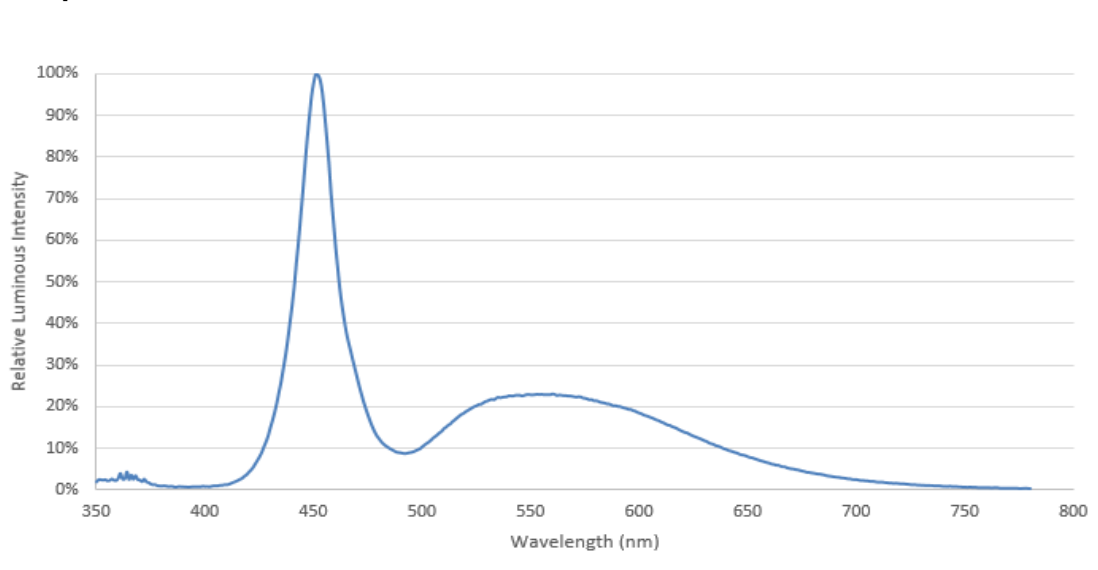
R6: Spectrum Distribution



GH: Spectrum Distribution



W1: Spectrum Distribution



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve(Chip code: R6)

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

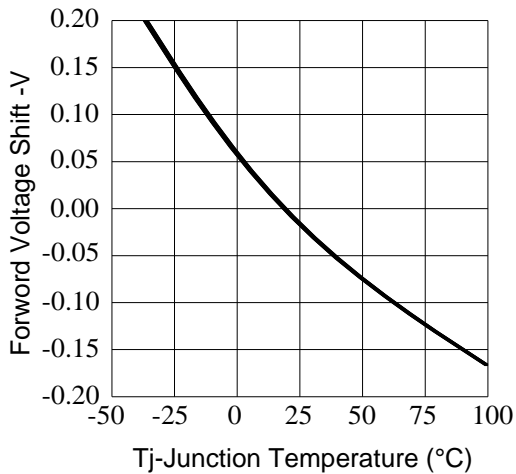


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

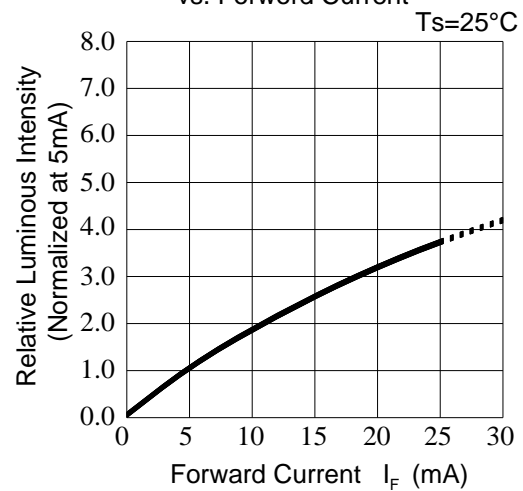


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

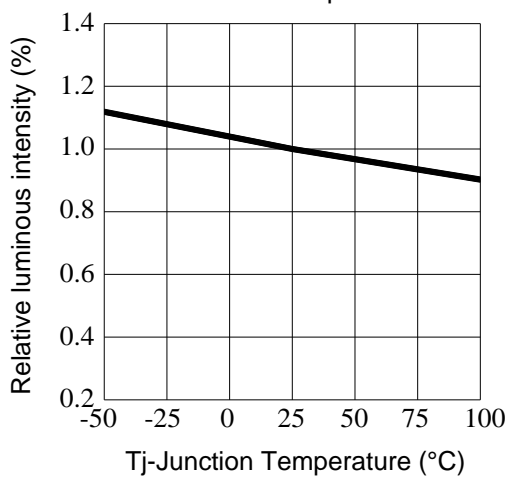


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

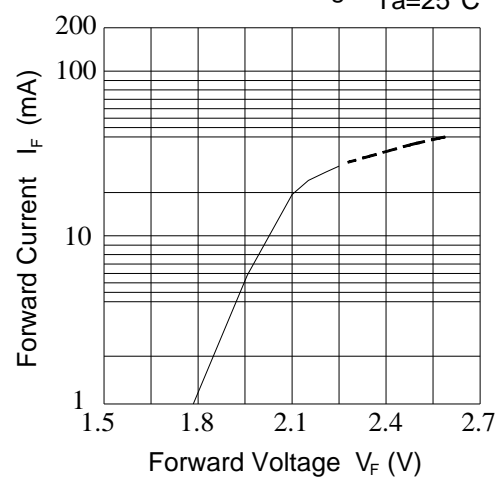


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

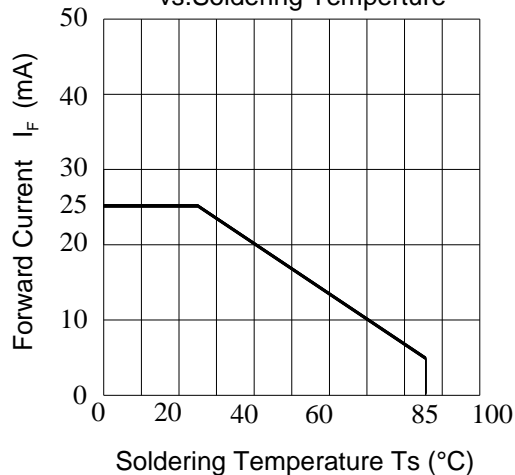
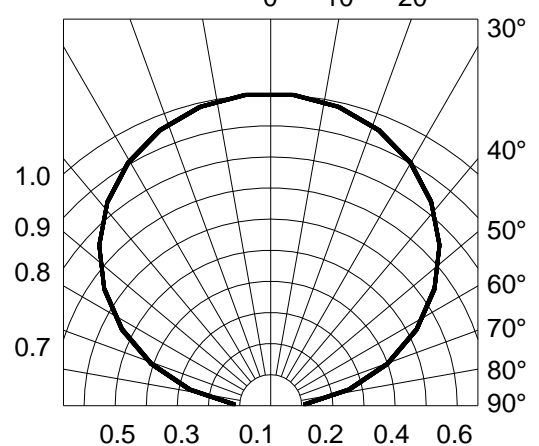


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve (Chip code: GH)

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

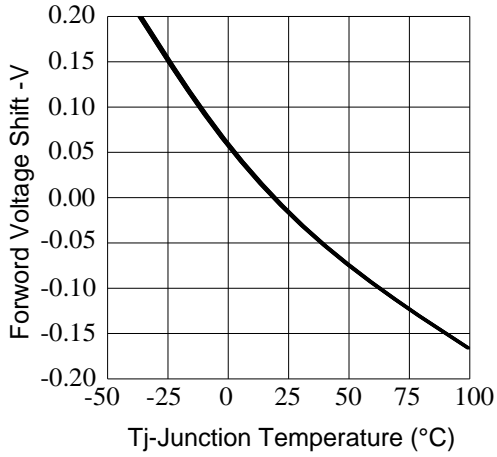


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

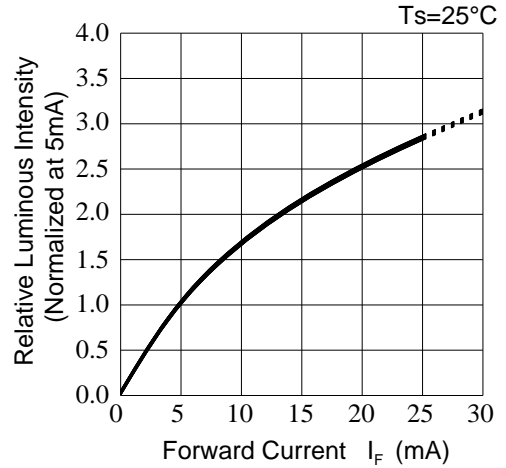


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

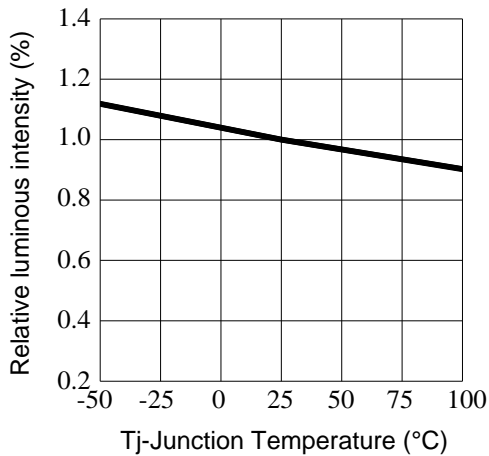


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

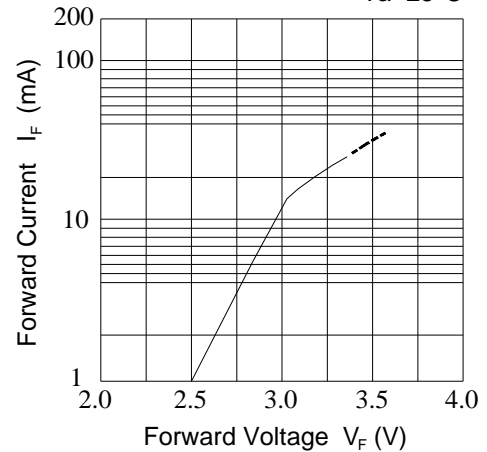


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

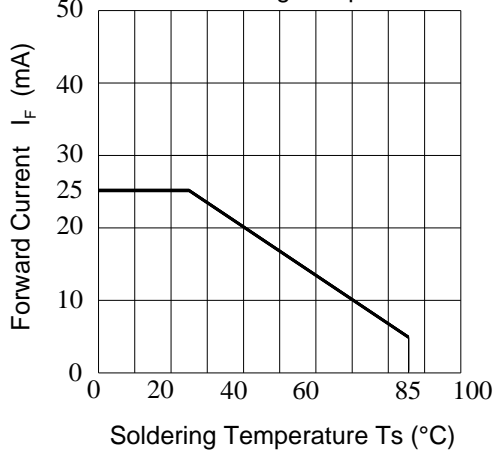
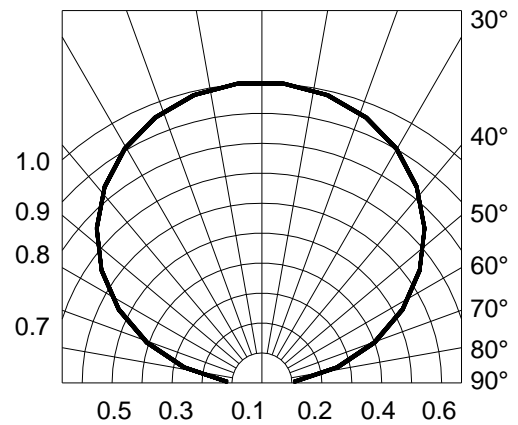


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve (Chip code: GH)

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

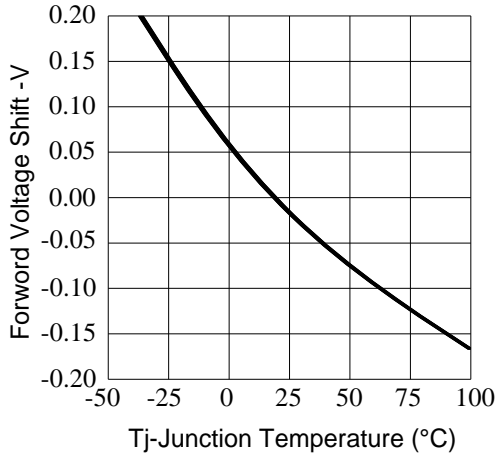


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

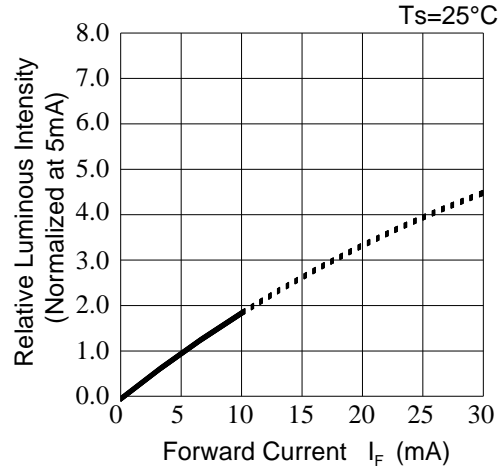


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

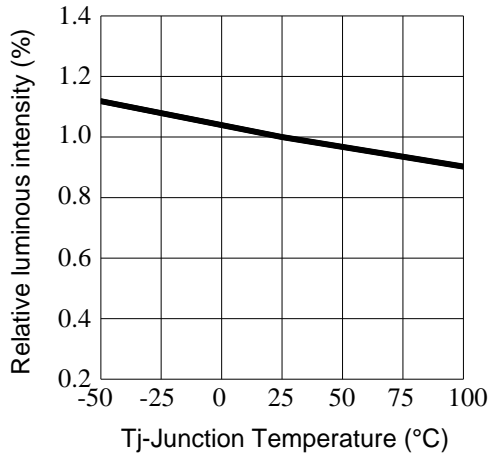


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

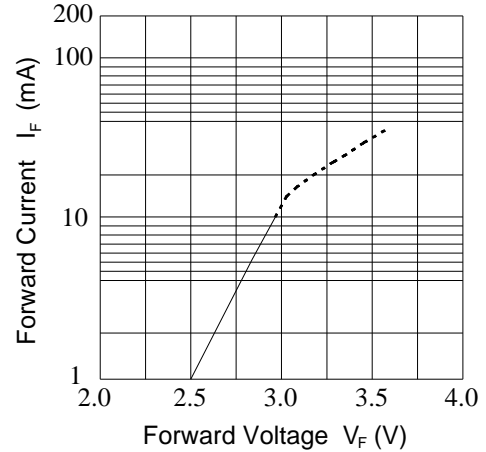


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

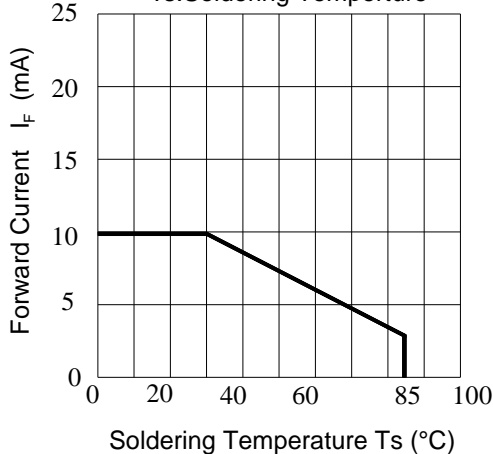
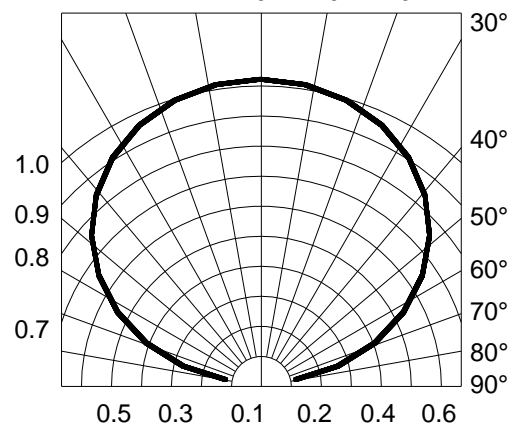
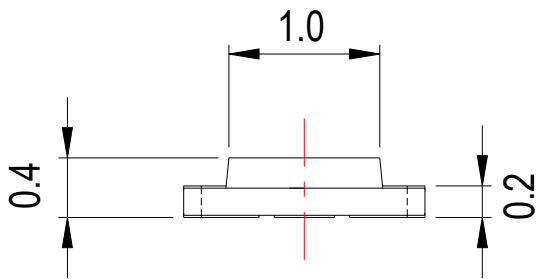
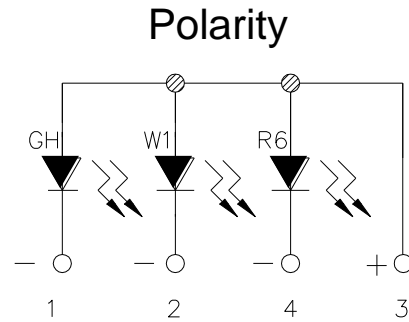
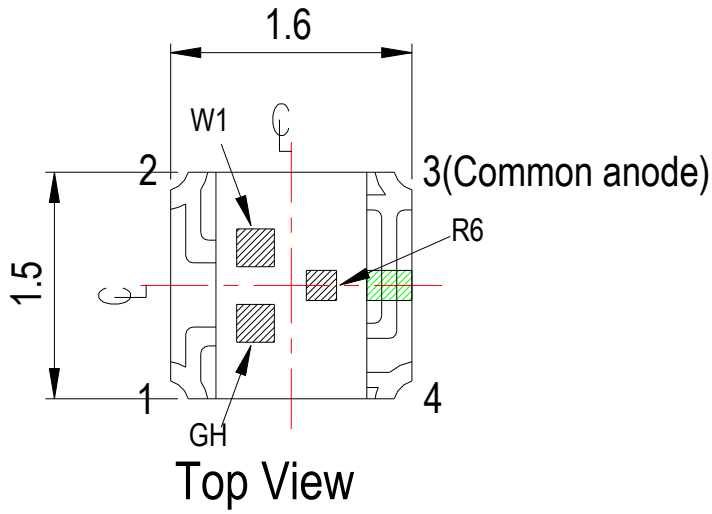


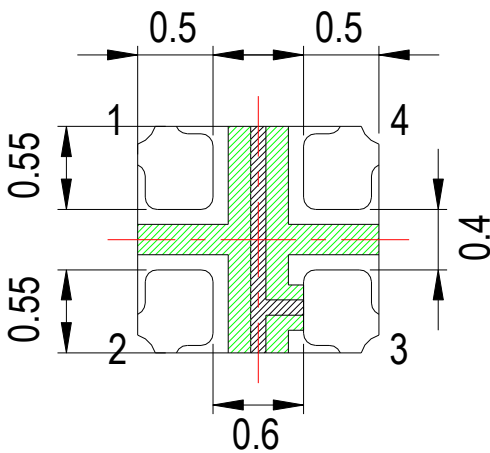
Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



Package Dimension

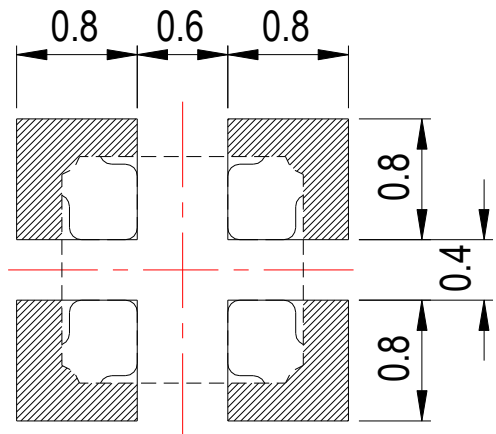


Side View



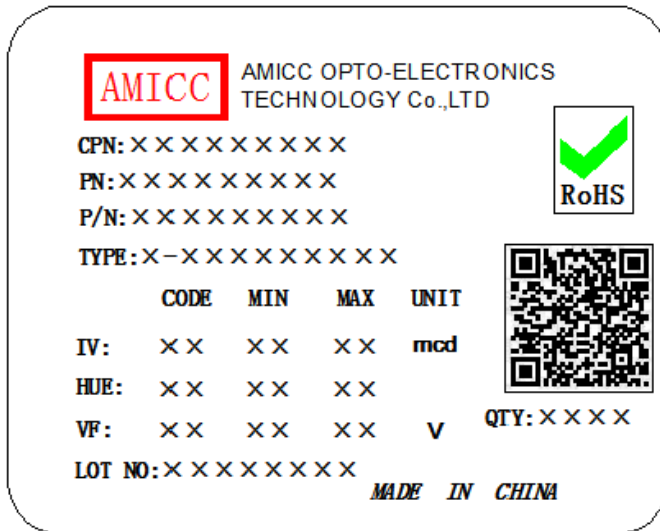
Bottom View

Recommended Solder Pad



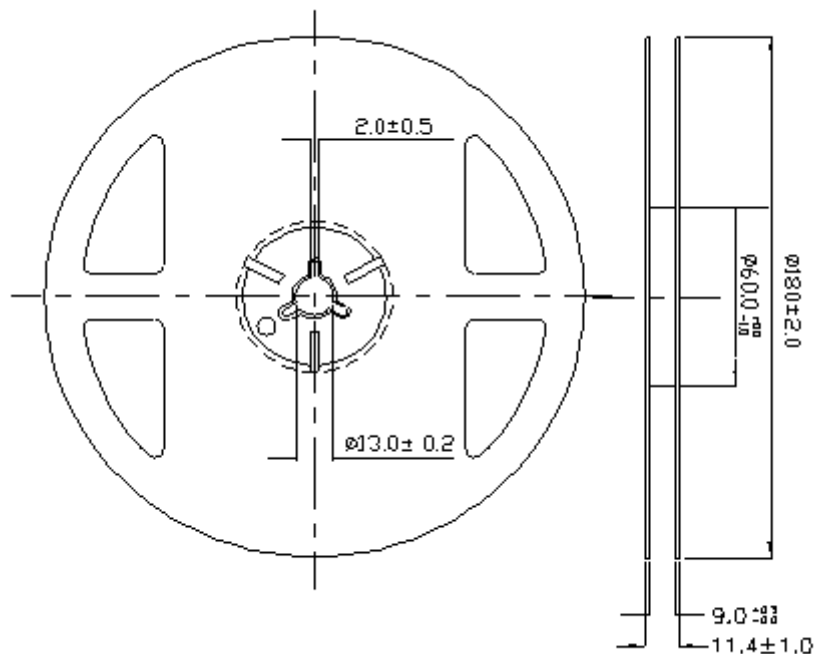
Note:
 Tolerance unless mentioned is ± 0.1 mm, Unit = mm.

**Moisture Resistant Packing Materials
 Label Explanation**



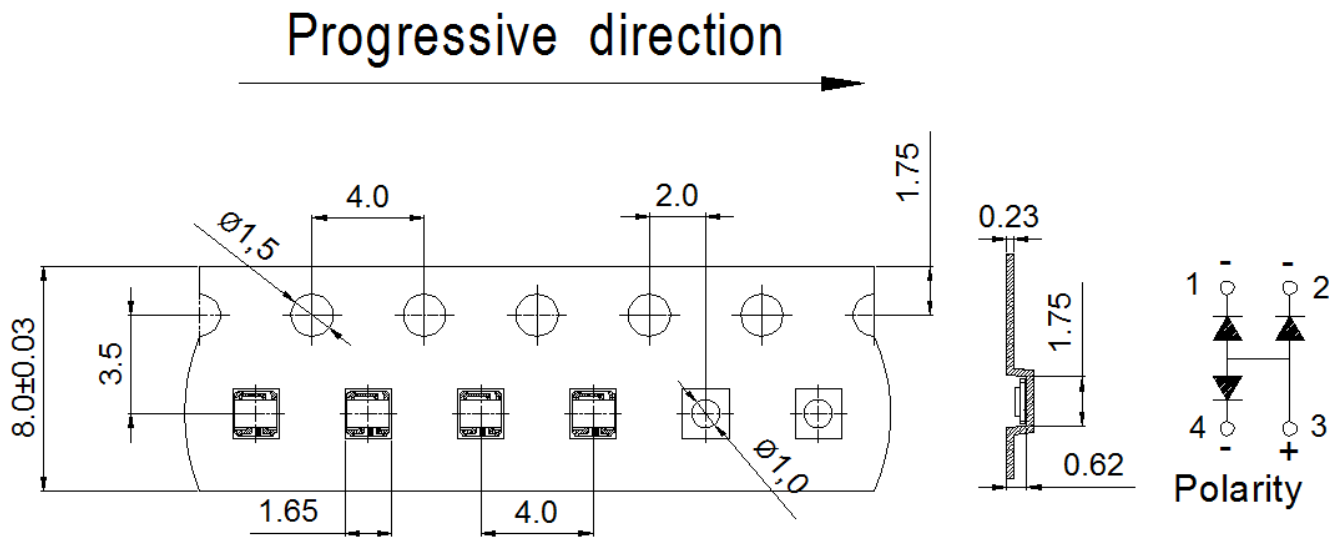
- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- TYPE :Part NO.
- IV: Luminous Intensity Rank
- WD: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- VF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT NO.: Lot Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity

Reel Dimensions



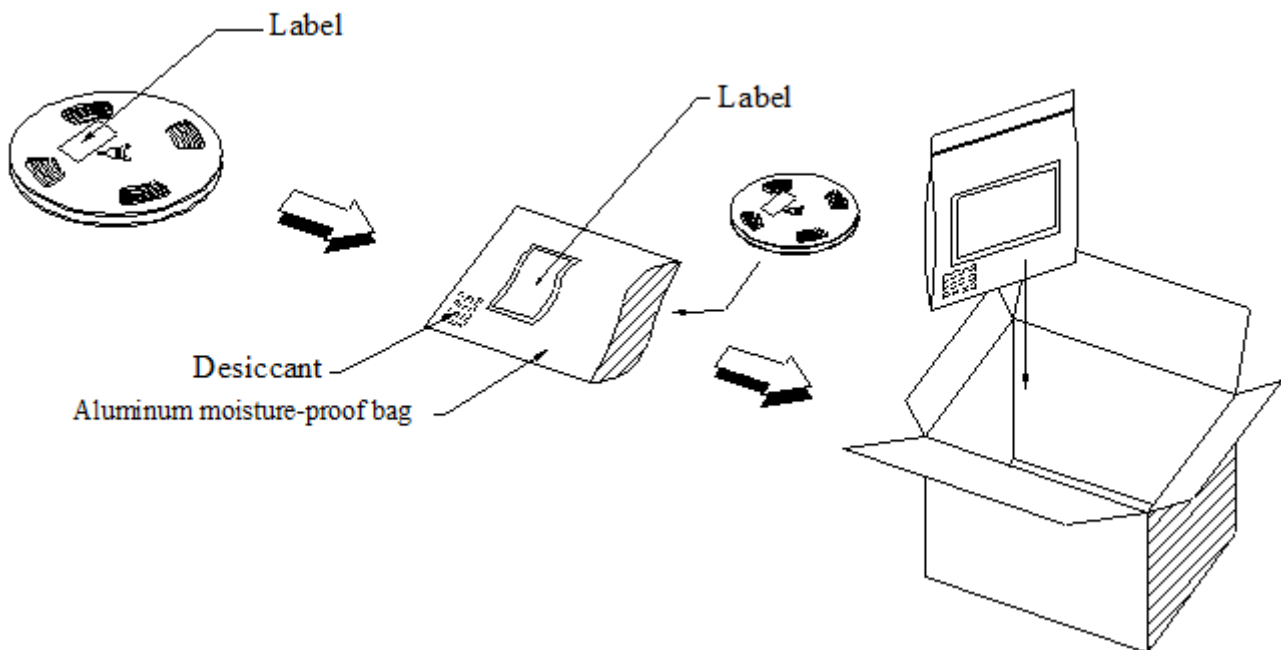
Note:
 Tolerances unless mentioned ± 0.1 mm, Unit = mm.

Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 2000pcs Per Reel



Note:
 1. Tolerance unless mentioned is ± 0.1 mm, Unit = mm.
 2. Minimum packing amount is 1000 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	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 _F = 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.

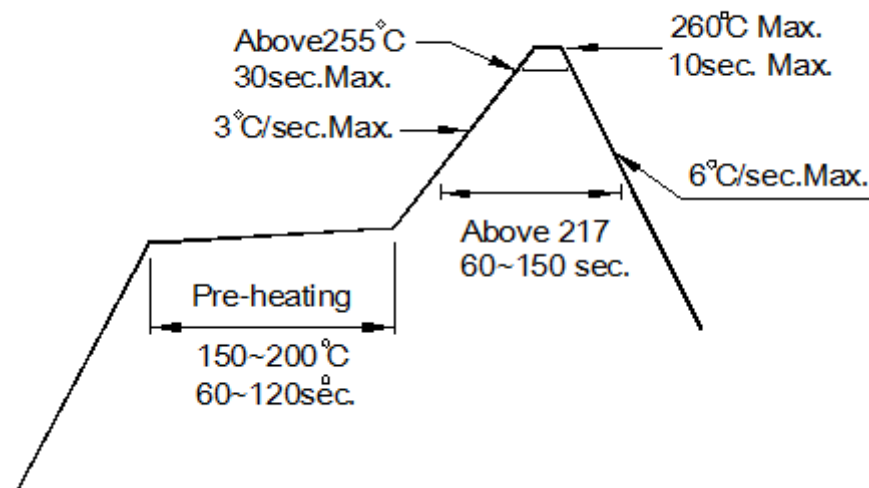
2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 1 year under 30°C or less and 60% RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.

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.

