

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-SP1942B1GHC-A02-2T

发文日期 (Issue Date) : 2022/04/07 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

Jiangsu Amicc Opto-Electronics Technology Co.,Ltd

地址: 江苏省常州市武进区武南中路 98 号

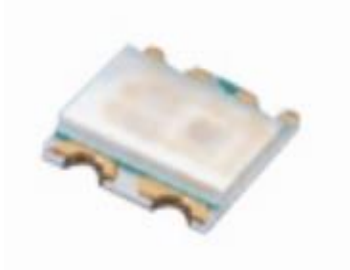
Add: 98.Wu Nan Road, Wujin, Changzhou city, Jiangsu Province

TEL:0086-519-89806999

FAX:0086-519-86523668

Multi-Color Type ■ Top view Full-color A-SP1942B1GHC-A02-2T

Preliminary



Features

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

Description

- The Amicc 1942 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
B1	InGaN		Blue	Water Clear
GH	InGaN		Green	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V _R		5	V
Forward Current	I _F		25	mA
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1ms)	I _{FP}	B1	100	mA
		GH	100	
Power Dissipation	P _d	B1	95	mW
		GH	95	
Electrostatic Discharge(HBM)	ESD	B1	150	V
		GH	150	
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	B1	112	-----	225	mcd	I _F =20mA
		GH	450	-----	900		
Peak Wavelength	λ _p	B1	-----	470	-----	nm	I _F =20mA
		GH	-----	518	-----		
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d	B1	465	-----	475	nm	I _F =20mA
		GH	515	-----	530		
Forward Voltage	V _F	B1	2.7	-----	3.5	V	I _F =20mA
		GH	2.7	-----	3.5		
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		-----	130	-----	deg	I _F =20mA
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ		-----	20	-----	nm	I _F =20mA
Reverse Current	I _R		-----	-----	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

B1:Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AR1	112	140	mcd	I _F =20mA
AR2	140	180		
AS1	180	225		
AS2	225	285		

GH:Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AU1	450	565	mcd	I _F =20mA
AU2	565	715		
AV1	715	900		

Note:

Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%.

B1: Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
X	465.0	470.0	nm	I _F =20mA
Y	470.0	475.0		

GH: Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

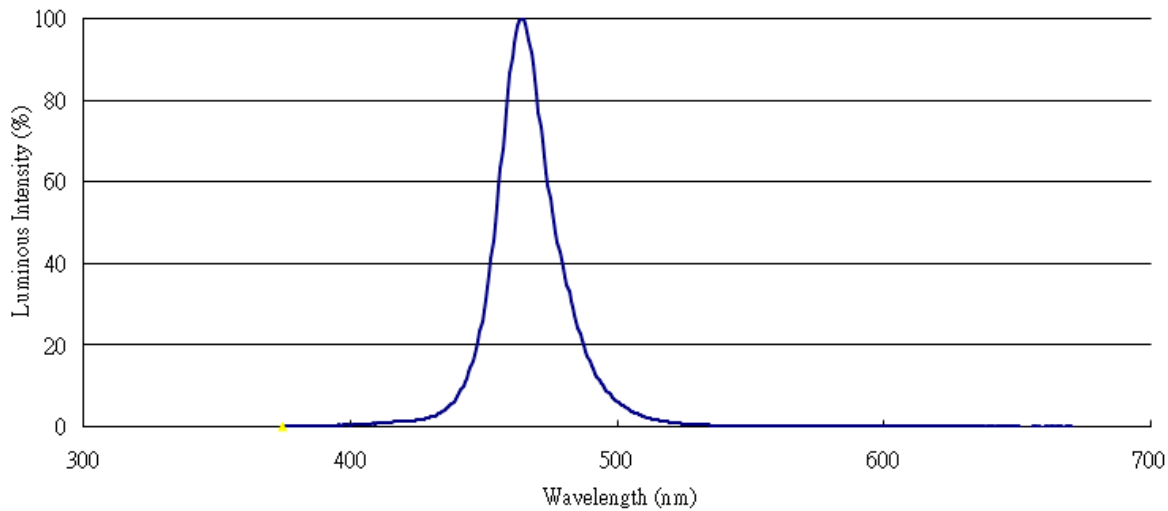
Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
A4	515.0	520.0	nm	I _F =20mA
A5	520.0	525.0		
A6	525.0	530.0		

Note:

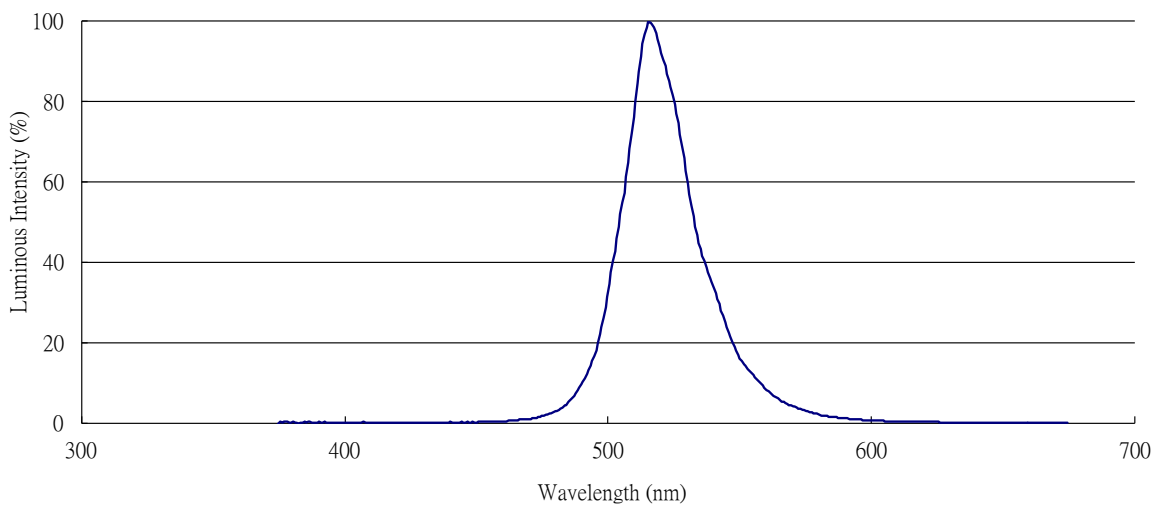
Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: ±1nm

Spectrum Distribution

B1: Spectrum Distribution



GH: Spectrum Distribution



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves(Chip code:B1)

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

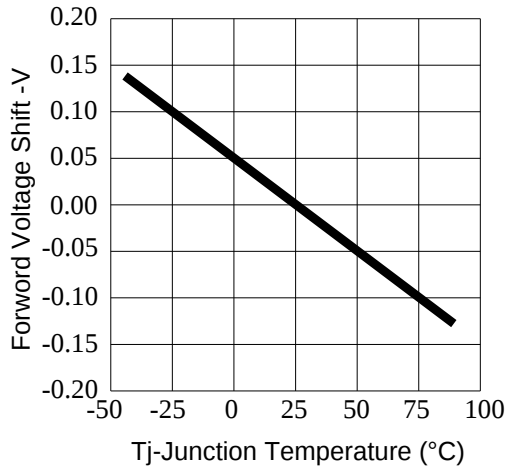


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

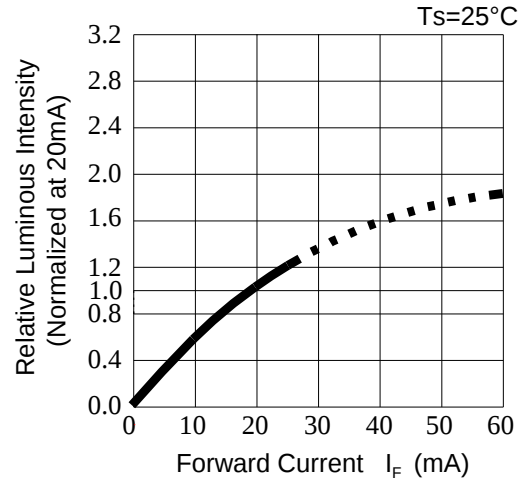


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

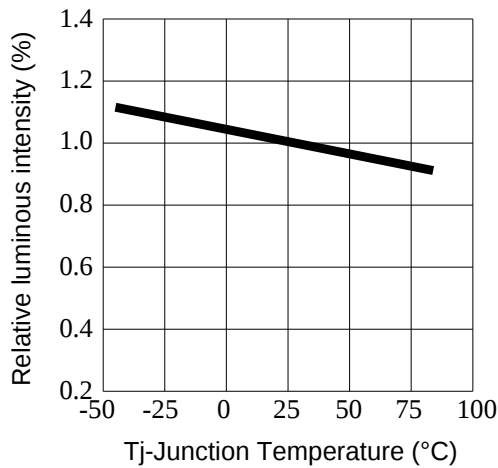


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

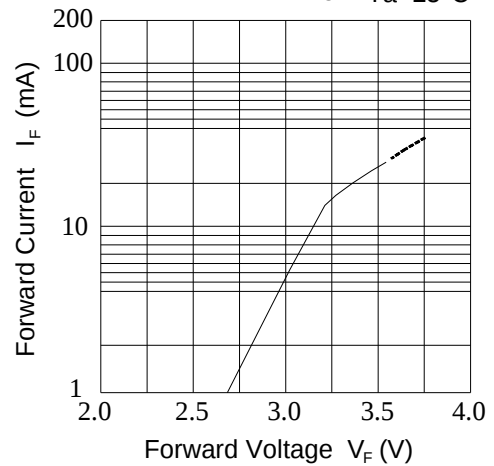


Fig.5-Max.Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

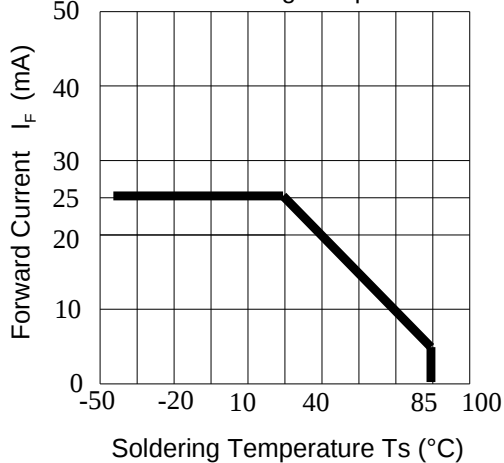
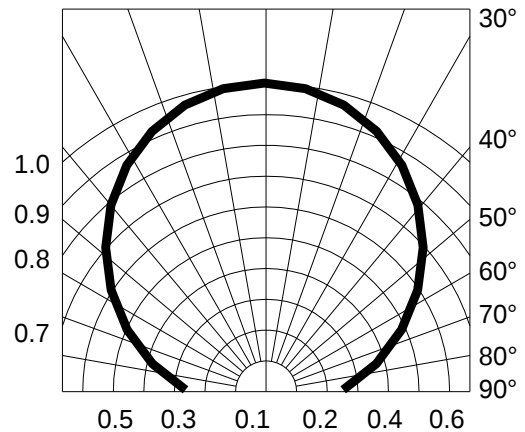


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



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

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs.
Junction Temperature

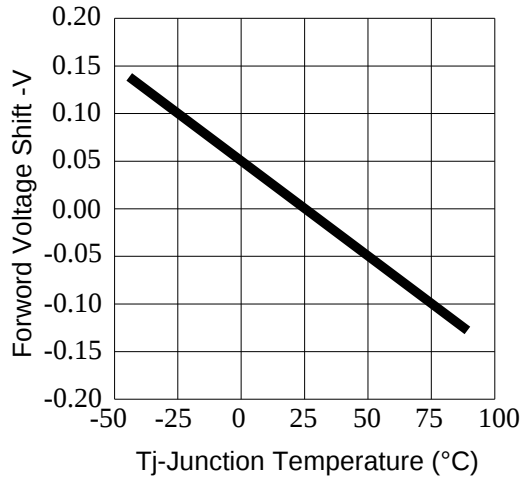


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity
vs. Forward Current

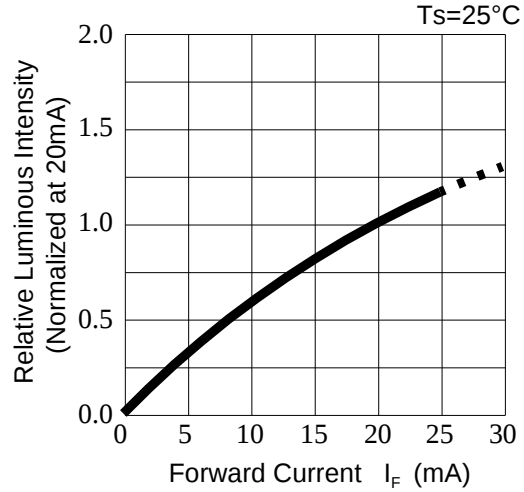


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity
vs. Junction Temperature

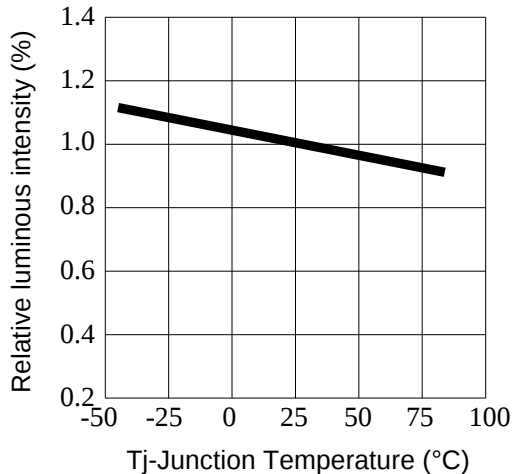


Fig.4-Forward Current vs.
Forward Voltage

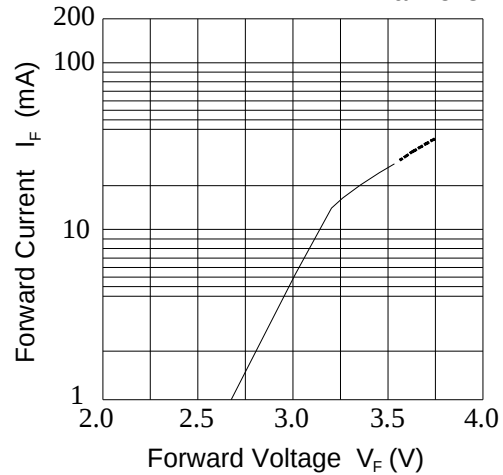


Fig.5-Max.Driving Forward Current
vs. Soldering Temperature

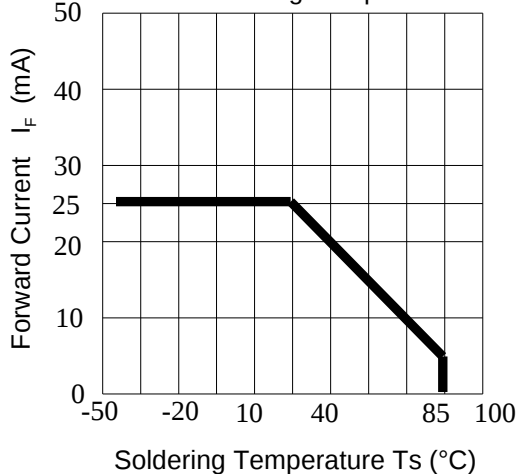
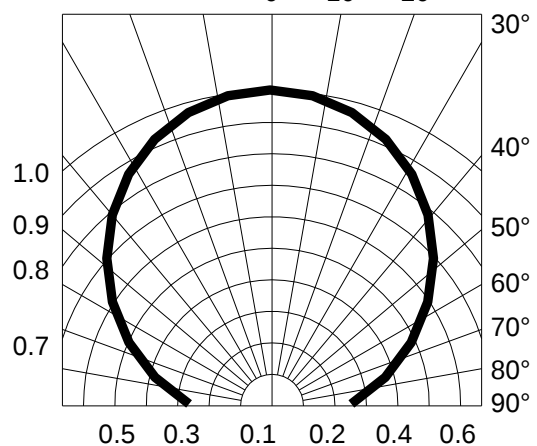
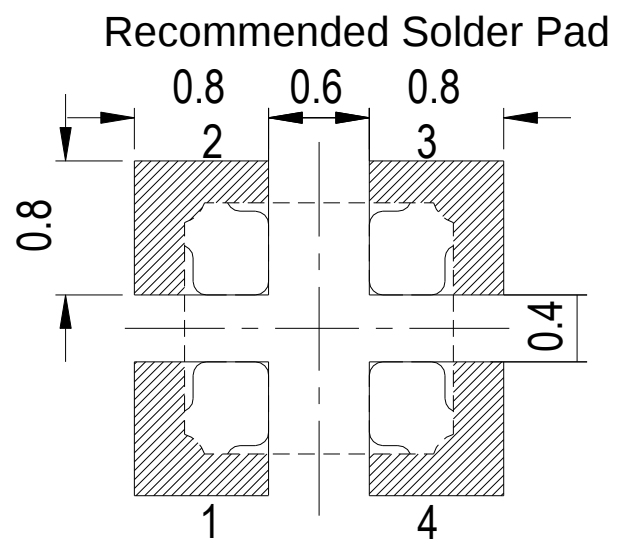
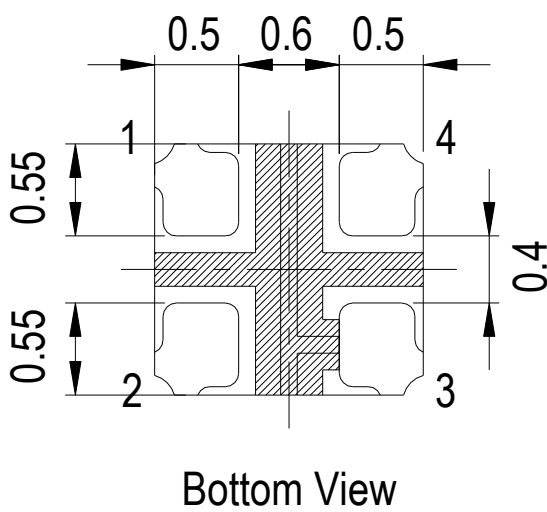
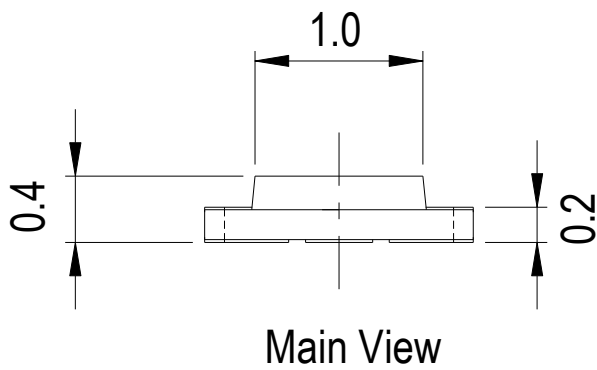
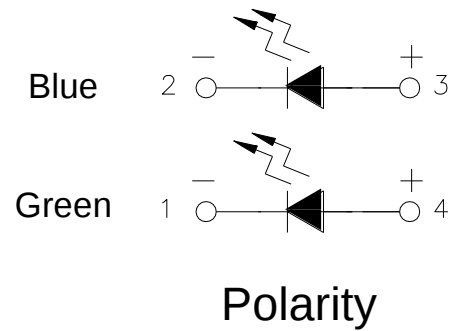
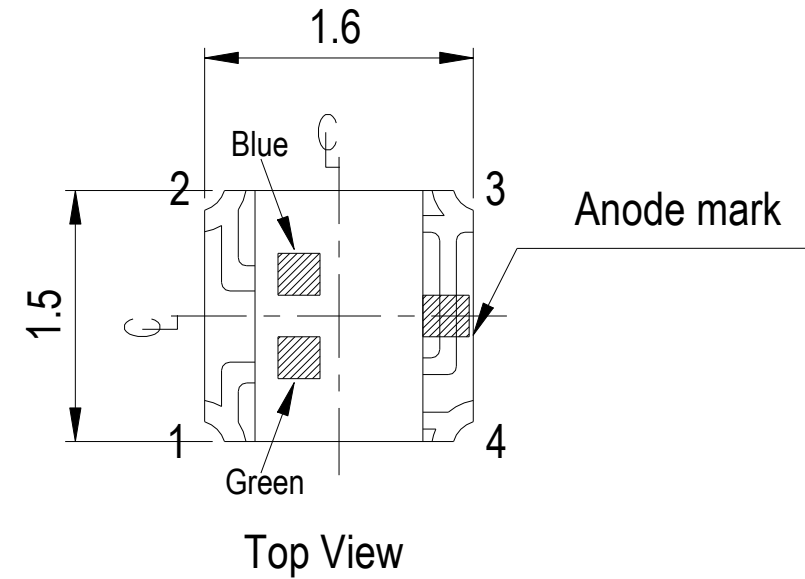


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



Package Dimension



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

Moisture Resistant Packing Materials

Label Explanation

AMICC

AMICC OPTO-ELECTRONICS
TECHNOLOGY Co.,LTD

P/N: × × × × × × × ×

TYPE: × - × × × × × × × ×

	CODE	MIN	MAX	UNIT
IV:	× ×	—	—	mcd
WD:	× ×	—	—	nm
VF:	× ×	—	—	V

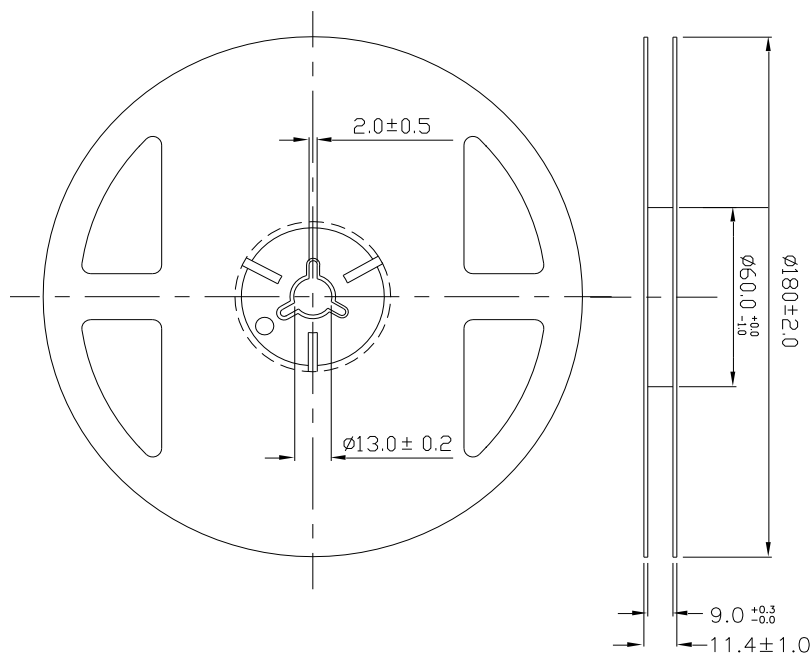
LOT NO: × × × × × × × ×

QTY: × × × ×

MADE IN CHINA

- 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 $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$, Unit = mm.

Technical drawing of a PCB layout for a 6-pin connector. The drawing includes a top view and a side view.

Top View Dimensions:

- Overall width: 8.0 ± 0.03
- Overall height: 1.75
- Pin pitch (center-to-center): 4.0
- Distance from left edge to first pin center: 3.5 ± 0.05
- Distance from right edge to last pin center: 3.5 ± 0.05
- Distance between pin 1 and pin 2: 4.0
- Distance between pin 2 and pin 3: 4.0
- Distance between pin 3 and pin 4: 4.0
- Distance between pin 4 and pin 5: 4.0
- Distance between pin 5 and pin 6: 4.0
- Distance between pin 6 and right edge: 3.5 ± 0.05
- Pin diameter: $\varnothing 1.5 \pm 0.1$
- Pad diameter: $\varnothing 1.0 \pm 0.1$
- Distance from center of pin 1 to center of pad 1: 2.0 ± 0.05
- Distance from center of pin 6 to center of pad 6: 2.0 ± 0.05

Side View Dimensions:

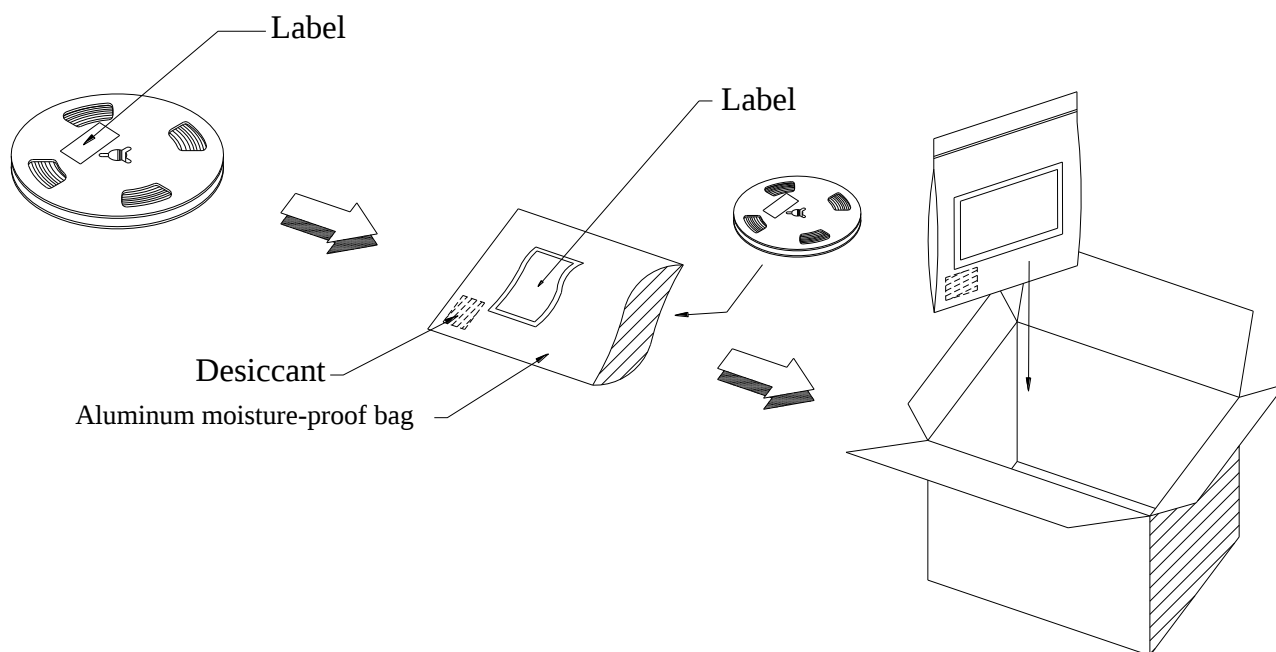
- Board thickness: 0.23
- Mounting height: 1.75
- Distance from bottom edge to mounting point: 0.7

Legend:

- Pin 1: Solid circle
- Pin 2: Triangle
- Pin 3: Solid circle
- Pin 4: Plus sign
- Pin 5: Plus sign
- Pin 6: Plus sign

Polarity:

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 = 20 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.

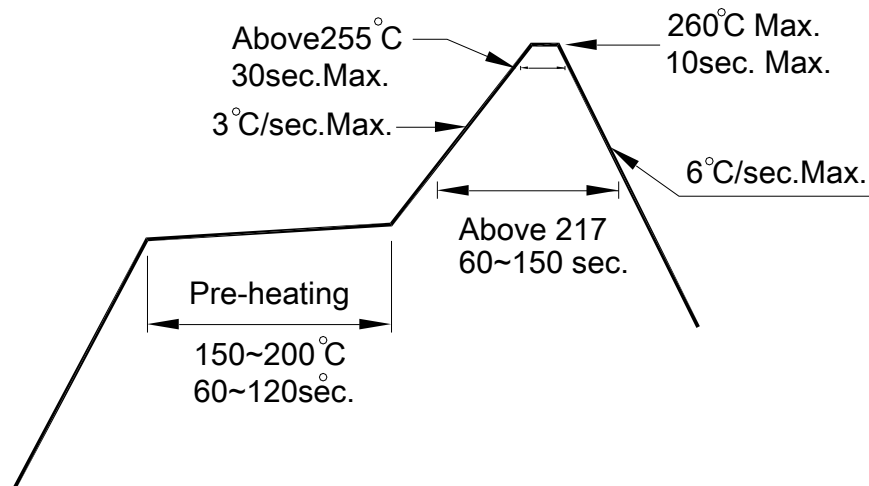
2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 1 year under 30°C or less and 60% RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.

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.

