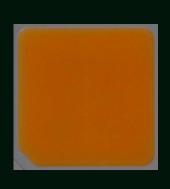




Bridgelux® SMD 5050 F90 1W 6V

Product Data Sheet DS906

SMD 5050



Introduction

Bridgelux Fgo Series combine unique phosphor and packaging technology to achieve today's CRI80 LED flux with a CRI of 90. It can be incorporated in virtually any luminaire (such as linear lamps, downlights, spotlights, high-bay) and can increase the vividness of strong red colors which is particularly desirable in retail applications.

Features

- Industry-standard 5050 footprint
- Enables 3- and 6-step MacAdam ellipse custom binning kits
- · RoHS compliant and lead free
- Multiple CCT configurations for a wide range of lighting applications

Benefits

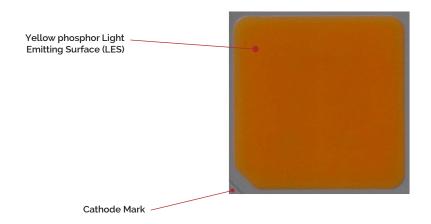
- · Lower operating and manufacturing cost
- · Ease of design and rapid go-to-market
- · Uniform, consistent white light
- · Reliable and constant white point
- Compliant with environmental standards
- Design flexibility

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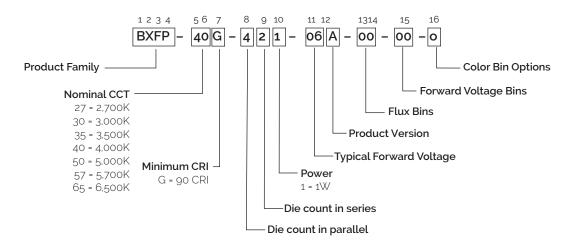
Product Feature Map

Bridgelux SMD LED products come in industry standard package sizes and follow ANSI binning standards. These LEDs are optimized for cost and performance, helping to ensure highly competitive system lumen per dollar performance while addressing the stringent efficacy and reliability standards required for modern lighting applications.



Product Nomenclature

The part number designation for Bridgelux SMD 5050 is explained as follows:



Product Test Conditions

Bridgelux SMD 5050 LEDs are tested and binned with a 10ms pulse of 180mA at T_j (junction temperature)= T_{sp} (solder point temperature)= T_{sp} 0. Forward voltage and luminous flux are binned at a T_j 0. While color is hot targeted at a T_{sp} 0 of 60°C.

Product Selection Guide

The following product configurations are available:

Table 1: Selection Guide, Pulsed Measurement Data at 180mA (T_i=T_{sp}=25°C)

| Part Number ^{1,6} | Nominal CCT ² | CRI ^{3.5} | Nominal Drive Current | F | Forward Voltage⁵ (V) | | Typical Pulsed Flux (lm)4.5 | Typical Power | Typical Efficacy |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (K) | | (mA) | Min | Typical | Max | Flux (IIII)*** | (W) | (lm/W) |
| BXFP-27G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 2700 | 90 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 175 | 1.0 | 177 |
| BXFP-30G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 3000 | 89 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 180 | 1.0 | 182 |
| BXFP-35G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 3500 | 88.5 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 182 | 1.0 | 184 |
| BXFP-40G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 4000 | 87.5 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 192 | 1.0 | 194 |
| BXFP-50G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 5000 | 88.5 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 192 | 1.0 | 194 |
| BXFP-57G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 5700 | 88.5 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 188 | 1.0 | 190 |
| BXFP-65G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 6500 | 88.5 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 188 | 1.0 | 190 |

Table 2: Selection Guide, Pulsed Test Performance (T_{sp} = 60°C)^{7,8}

| Part Number ^{1,6} | Nominal CCT ² | CRI ^{3.5} | Nominal Drive Current | Forward Voltage ^{4.5} (V) | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | Typical Power | Typical Efficacy |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (K) | | (mA) | Min | Typical | Max | Flux (lm)⁵ | (W) | (unzw) |
| BXFP-27G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 2700 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 166 | 1.0 | 169 |
| BXFP-30G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 3000 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 171 | 1.0 | 174 |
| BXFP-35G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 3500 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 172 | 1.0 | 176 |
| BXFP-40G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 4000 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 182 | 1.0 | 180 |
| BXFP-50G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 5000 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 182 | 1.0 | 180 |
| BXFP-57G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 5700 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 178 | 1.0 | 182 |
| BXFP-65G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 6500 | 90 | 180 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 178 | 1.0 | 182 |

Notes for Tables 1 & 2:

- 1. The last 6 characters (including hyphens '-') refer to flux bins, forward voltage bins, and color bin options, respectively. "00-00-0" denotes the full distribution of flux, forward voltage, and 6 SDCM color.
 - Example: BXFP-40G-421-06A-00-00-0 refers to the full distribution of flux, forward voltage, and color within a 4000K 6-step ANSI standard chromaticity region with a minimum of 87.5 CRI and typical of 90 CRI, 4x2 die configuration, 1w power, 5.5V typical forward voltage.
- 2. Product CCT is the nominal CCT at Tsp = 60°C as defined by ANSI C78.377-2011.
- 3. Listed CRIs are minimum values at corresponding temperatures and include test tolerance.
- 4. Products tested under pulsed condition (10ms pulse width) at nominal drive current
- 5. Bridgelux maintains a ±7.5% tolerance on flux measurements, ±0.15V tolerance on forward voltage measurements, and ±2 tolerance on CRI measurements for the SMD 5050.
- $6. \ Refer to \ Table \ 6 \ and \ Table \ 7 \ for \ Bridgelux \ SMD 5050 \ flux \ Binning \ and \ Forward \ Voltage \ Binning \ information.$
- 7. Typical pulsed test performance values are provided as reference only and are not a guarantee of performance.
- 8. Typical performance is estimated based on operation under pulsed current with LED emitter mounted onto a heat sink with thermal interface material and the solder point temperature maintained at 60°C. Based on Bridgelux test setup, values may vary depending on the thermal design of the luminaire and/or the exposed environment to which the product is subjected.
- g. In order to ensure the accuracy of the test by Everfine sphere the test model suggest to use conventional test preheat for 30ms integrating time for 20ms. If using pulse model, pulse width suggest to use IP 80-90%. Hot cold test must use conventional test and wavelength accuracy is required to be 1nm. The test conditions must be fixed.

Performance at Commonly Used Drive Currents

SMD 5050 LEDs are tested to the specifications shown using the nominal drive currents in Table 1. SMD 5050 may also be driven at other drive currents dependent on specific application design requirements. The performance at any drive current can be derived from the current vs. voltage characteristics shown in Figure 2 and the relative luminous flux vs. current characteristics shown in Figure 3. The performance at commonly used drive currents is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Performance at Commonly Used Drive Currents

| Part Number | Drive Current¹ (mA) | Typical V _f T _{sp} = 25°C (V) | Typical Power T _{sp} = 25°C (W) | Typical Pulsed Flux² T _{sp} = 25°C (lm) | Typical Pulsed Flux² T _{sp} = 60°C (lm) | Typical Efficacy T _{sp} = 25°C (lm/W) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 28 | 27 | 182 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 88 | 84 | 184 |
| BXFP-27G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 147 | 139 | 179 |
| BX11-2/Q-421-00X-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 175 | 166 | 177 |
| | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 285 | 270 | 167 |
| | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 339 | 319 | 163 |
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 29 | 28 | 187 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 91 | 86 | 189 |
| BXFP-30G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 151 | 143 | 184 |
| DAI F-30G-421-00A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 180 | 171 | 182 |
| | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 293 | 278 | 172 |
| | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 349 | 329 | 168 |
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 29 | 28 | 189 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 92 | 87 | 191 |
| DVED 25C 424 26A 22 22 2 | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 152 | 145 | 186 |
| BXFP-35G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 182 | 172 | 184 |
| | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 296 | 281 | 174 |
| | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 353 | 332 | 170 |
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 31 | 30 | 200 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 97 | 92 | 202 |
| DVFD 40C 404 0CA 00 00 0 | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 161 | 152 | 197 |
| BXFP-40G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 192 | 182 | 194 |
| | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 313 | 296 | 183 |
| | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 372 | 350 | 179 |
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 31 | 30 | 200 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 97 | 92 | 202 |
| DVED =00 101 004 00 0 - | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 161 | 152 | 197 |
| BXFP-50G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 192 | 182 | 194 |
| <u> </u> | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 313 | 296 | 183 |
| <u> </u> | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 372 | 350 | 179 |
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 30 | 29 | 195 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 95 | 90 | 197 |
| D)/50 | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 157 | 149 | 193 |
| BXFP-57G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 188 | 178 | 190 |
| - | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 306 | 290 | 180 |
| - | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 364 | 343 | 176 |

Notes for Table 3:

- 1. Alternate drive currents in Table 3 are provided for reference only and are not a guarantee of performance.
- 2. Bridgelux maintains a \pm 7.5% tolerance on flux measurements.
- 3. Typical stabilized pulsed performance values are provided as reference only and are not a guarantee of performance.

Electrical Characteristics

Table 3: Performance at Commonly Used Drive Currents (Continued)

| Part Number | Drive Current¹ (mA) | Typical V _f T _{sp} = 25°C (V) | Typical Power T _{sp} = 25°C (W) | Typical Pulsed Flux ² T _{sp} = 25°C (lm) | Typical Pulsed Flux ² T _{sp} = 60°C (lm) | Typical Efficacy T _{sp} = 25°C (lm/W) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | 30 | 5.20 | 0.2 | 30 | 29 | 195 |
| | 90 | 5.34 | 0.5 | 95 | 90 | 197 |
| BXFP-65G-421-06A-00-00-0 | 150 | 5.45 | 0.8 | 157 | 149 | 193 |
| BAI F-05G-421-00A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.50 | 1.0 | 188 | 178 | 190 |
| | 300 | 5.68 | 1.7 | 306 | 290 | 180 |
| | 360 | 5.76 | 2.1 | 364 | 343 | 176 |

Notes for Table 3:

- 1. Alternate drive currents in Table 3 are provided for reference only and are not a guarantee of performance.
- 2. Bridgelux maintains a ± 7.5% tolerance on flux measurements.
- 3. Typical stabilized pulsed performance values are provided as reference only and are not a guarantee of performance.

Table 4: Electrical Characteristics

| | Forward Voltage (V) 1.2 Drive Current | | | | Typical Temperature Coefficient | Typical Thermal Resistance | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|---|--|
| Part Number | (mA) | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | of Forward Voltage ∆V,∕∆T (mV/°C) | Junction to Solder Point R _{j-sp} (°C/W) | |
| BXFP-XXG-421-06A-00-00-0 | 180 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | -1.87 | 3.2 | |

Notes for Table 4:

- 1. Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of \pm 0.15V on forward voltage measurements. Voltage minimum and maximum values at the nominal drive current are guaranteed by 100% test.
- 2. Products tested under pulsed condition (10ms pulse width) at nominal drive current where Tsp = 25°C.
- 3. Thermal resistance value was calculated using total electrical input power; optical power was not subtracted from input power.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 5: Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Maximum Rating | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| LED Junction Temperature (T _j) | 125°C | | | | |
| Storage Temperature | -40°C to +105°C | | | | |
| Operating Solder Point Temperature (T _{Sp}) | -40°C to +105°C | | | | |
| Soldering Temperature | 260°C or lower for a maximum of 10 seconds | | | | |
| Maximum Drive Current | 360mA | | | | |
| Maximum Peak Pulsed Forward Current ¹ | 675mA | | | | |
| Maximum Reverse Voltage ² | - | | | | |
| Moisture Sensitivity Rating ³ | MSL 4 | | | | |
| Electrostatic Discharge | 2kV HBM. JEDEC-JS-001-HBM and JEDEC-JS-001-2012 | | | | |

Notes for Table 5:

^{1.} Bridgelux recommends a maximum duty cycle of 10% and pulse width of 10 ms when operating LED SMD at maximum peak pulsed current specified. Maximum peak pulsed current indicate values where LED SMD can be driven without catastrophic failures.

^{2.} Light emitting diodes are not designed to be driven in reverse voltage and will not produce light under this condition. no rating is provided

^{3.} The product is sensitive to moisture. It is not recommended for use in outdoor application or damp environment .

Product Bin Definitions

Table 6 lists the standard photometric luminous flux bins for Bridgelux SMD 5050 LEDs. Although several bins are listed, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all CCTs.

Table 6: Luminous flux Bin Definitions at 180mA, $T_{\rm sp}$ =25 $^{\circ}$ C

| Bin Code | Minimum | Maximum | Unit | Condition |
|----------------|---------|---------|------|-------------------------|
| Z1 | 160 | 170 | | |
| Z2 | 170 | 180 | lm | I _r =180mA |
| Z ₃ | 180 | 190 | ł lm | I ^E =100IJIW |
| Z4 | 190 | 200 | | |

Note for Table 6:

Table 7: Forward Voltage Bin Definition at 180mA, $T_{\rm sp}$ =25 $^{\circ}{\rm C}$

| Bin Code | Minimum | Maximum | Unit | Condition |
|----------|---------|---------|------|-----------------------|
| BL | 5.2 | 5.4 | | |
| ВМ | 5.4 | 5.6 | V | I _F =180mA |
| BN | 5.6 | 5.8 | | |

Note for Table 7:

^{1.} Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of ± 7.5% on flux measurements.

^{1.} Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of \pm 0.15V on forward voltage measurements.

Product Bin Definitions

Table 8: MacAdam Ellipse Color Bin Definitions

| сст | | Cente | r Point | | | Ellipse | 0.1.5 | |
|--------|-------------|--------|---------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| CCI | Color Space | Х | Υ | Major Axis | Minor Axis | Rotation Angle | Color Bin | |
| | 3 SDCM | 0.4578 | 0.4101 | 0.0081 | 0.0042 | 53.70 | 1 | |
| 2700K | 6 SDCM | 0.4578 | 0.4101 | 0.0162 | 0.0084 | 53.70 | 1/A/B/C/D | |
| | 3 SDCM | 0.4338 | 0.4030 | 0.00834 | 0.00408 | 53.22 | 1 | |
| 3000K | 6 SDCM | 0.4338 | 0.4030 | 0.01668 | 0.00816 | 53.22 | 1/A/B/C/D | |
| | 3 SDCM | 0.4073 | 0.3917 | 0.00927 | 0.00414 | 54.00 | 1 | |
| 3500K | 6 SDCM | 0.4073 | 0.3917 | 0.01854 | 0.00828 | 54.00 | 1/A/B/C/D | |
| | 3 SDCM | 0.3818 | 0.3797 | 0.00939 | 0.00402 | 53.72 | 1 | |
| 4000K | 6 SDCM | 0.3818 | 0.3797 | 0.01878 | 0.00804 | 53.72 | 1/A/B/C/D | |
| | 3 SDCM | 0.3447 | 0.3553 | 0.00822 | 0.00354 | 59.62 | 1 | |
| 5000K | 6 SDCM | 0.3447 | 0.3553 | 0.01644 | 0.00708 | 59.62 | 1/A/B/C/D | |
| 57001/ | 3 SDCM | 0.3287 | 0.3417 | 0.00746 | 0.00320 | 59.09 | 1 | |
| 5700K | 6 SDCM | 0.3287 | 0.3417 | 0.01492 | 0.00640 | 59.09 | 1/A/B/C/D | |
| | 3 SDCM | 0.3123 | 0.3282 | 0.00669 | 0.00285 | 58.56 | 1 | |
| 6500K | 6 SDCM | 0.3123 | 0.3282 | 0.01338 | 0.0057 | 58.56 | 1/A/B/C/D | |

Notes for Table 8:

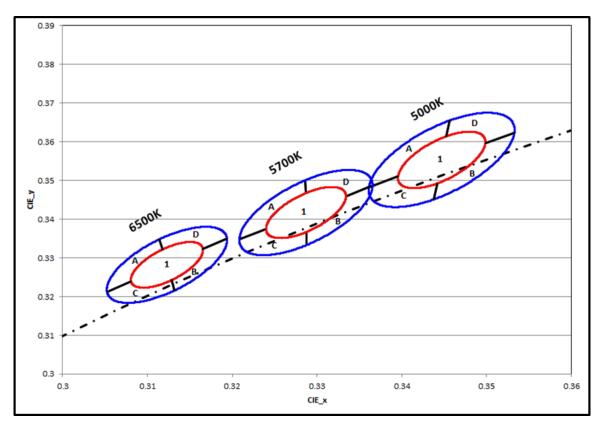
^{1.} Color binning at $\rm T_{\rm sp}\text{=}60^{\circ}\rm C$ unless otherwise specified

^{2.} Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of \pm 0.007 on x and y color coordinates in the CIE 1931 color space.

Product Bin Definitions

0.4300 2700K 0.4200 3000K 0.4100 0.4000 0.3900 0.3800 0.3700 0.3600 0.3500 0.3800 0.4000 0.4200 0.4400 0.4600 0.4800 0.3600 CIE_x

Figure 1: C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram (5 Color Bin Structure, Hot-color Targeted at T_{so}=60°C)



Performance Curves

Figure 2: Drive Current vs Forward Voltage

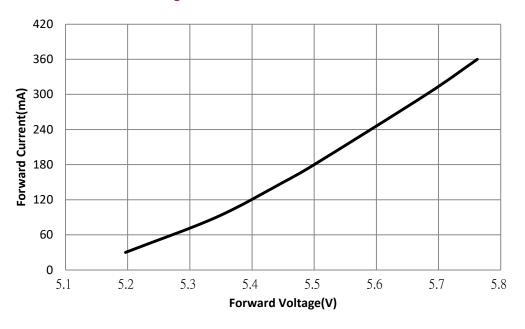
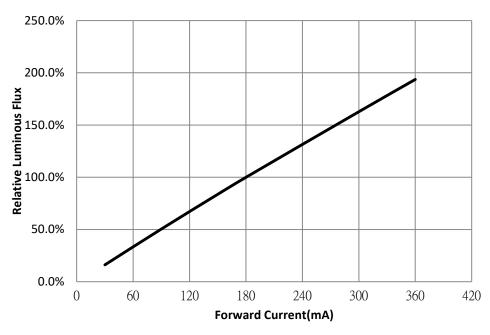


Figure 3: Typical Relative Luminous Flux vs. Test Current¹ (T_{cn}=25°C)



Note for Figure 3:

^{1.} Pulse width modulation (PWM) is recommended for dimming effects.

Performance Curves

Figure 4: Typical Relative Flux vs. Solder Point Temperature

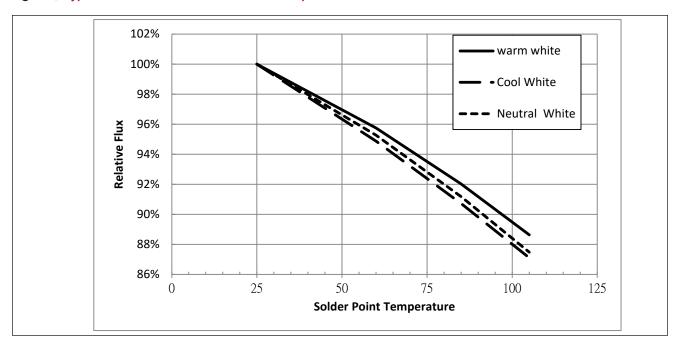
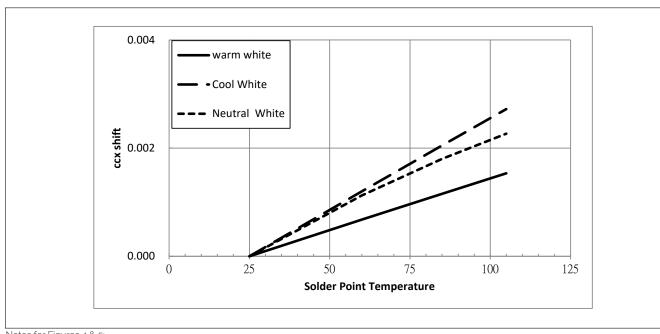


Figure 5: Typical ccx Shift vs. Solder Point Temperature



Notes for Figures 4 & 5:

- 1. Characteristics shown for warm white based on 3000K and 90 CRI.
- 2. Characteristics shown for neutral white based on 4000K and 90 CRI.
- 3. Characteristics shown for cool white based on 5000K and 90 CRI.
- 4. For other color SKUs, the shift in color will vary. Please contact your Bridgelux Sales Representative for more information

Performance Curves

0.000 warm white -0.002 - Cool White -0.004 Neutral White -0.006 ccy shift -0.008 -0.010 -0.012 -0.014 -0.016 25 50 75 100 125 **Solder Point Temperature**

Figure 6: Typical ccy Shift vs. Solder Point Temperature

Notes for Figure 6:

- 1. Characteristics shown for warm white based on 3000K and 90 CRI.
- 2. Characteristics shown for neutral white based on 4000K and 90 CRI.
- 3. Characteristics shown for cool white based on 5000K and 90 CRI.
- $\textbf{4.} \ For other color \ SKUs, the \textit{shift in color will vary.} \ Please \ contact \ your \ Bridgelux \ Sales \ Representative \ for \ more \ information$

Typical Radiation Pattern

110.00% 100.00% 90.00% 70.00% Relative Intensity 60.00% 50.00% 40.00% 30.00% 20.00% 10.00% -105 -90 -60 -4590 Angular Displacement (°)

Figure 7: Typical Spatial Radiation Pattern at 180mA, T_{sp} =25°C

Notes for Figure 7:

- 1. Typical viewing angle is 120°.
- 2. The viewing angle is defined as the off axis angle from the centerline where luminous intensity (Iv) is ½ of the peak value.

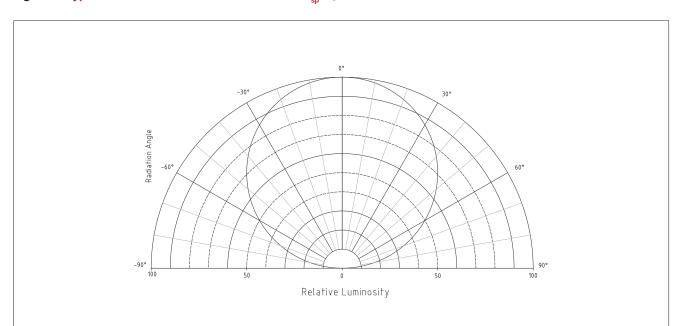
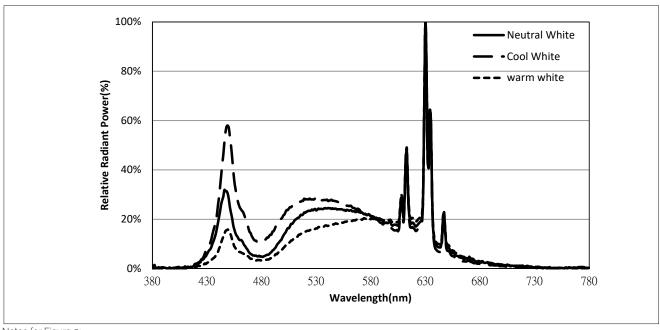


Figure 8: Typical Polar Radiation Pattern at 180mA, T_{sp}=25°C

Typical Color Spectrum

Figure 9: Typical Color Spectrum

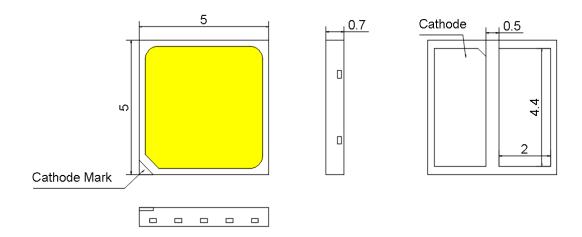


Notes for Figure 9:

- 1. Color spectra measured at nominal current for Tsp = 25 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$
- 2. Color spectra shown for 90 CRI products.

Mechanical Dimensions

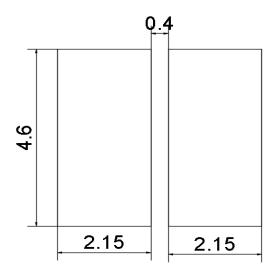
Figure 10: Drawing for SMD 5050



Notes for Figure 10:

- 1. Drawings are not to scale.
- 2. Drawing dimensions are in millimeters.
- 3. Unless otherwise specified, tolerances are ± 0.10mm.

Recommended PCB Soldering Pad Pattern



Reliability

Table 9: Reliability Test Items and Conditions

| No. | ltems | Reference Standard | Test Conditions | Test Current | Test Duration | Units Failed/Tested |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity | J-STD-020E | T _{sld} = 260°C, 10sec, Precondition: 60°C, 60%RH, 168hr | - | 3 reflows | 0/20 |
| 2 | Low Temperature Storage | JESD22-A119 | T _a =-40°C | - | 1000 hours | 0/20 |
| 3 | High Temperature Storage | JESD22-A103D | T _a = 105°C | - | 1000 hours | 0/20 |
| 4 | Low Temperature Operating Life | JESD22-A108D | T _a =-40°C | 180mA | 1000 hours | 0/20 |
| 5 | Temperature Humidity Operating Life | JESD22-A101C | T _{sp} =85°C, RH=85% | 180mA | 1000 hours | 0/20 |
| 6 | High Temperature Operating Life | JESD22-A108D | T _{sp} =85°C | 360mA | 1000 hours | 0/20 |
| 7 | Power switching | IEC62717:2014 | T _{sp} = 85°C 30 sec on, 30 sec off | 360mA | 30000 cycles | 0/20 |
| 8 | Thermal Shock | JESD22-A106B | T _a =-40°C ~105°C; Dwell : 15min; Transfer: 10sec | - | 200 cycles | 0/20 |
| 9 | Temperature Cycle | JESD22-A104E | T _a =-40°C ~100°C; Dwell at extreme temperature: 15min; Ramp rate < 105°C/min | | 200 cycles | 0/20 |
| 10 | Electrostatic Discharge | JS-001-2012 | HBM, 2KV, 1.5kΩ, 100pF, Alternately positive or negative | - | - | 0/20 |

Passing Criteria

| Item | Symbol | Test Condition | Passing Criteria |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|
| Forward Voltage | Vf | 180mA | ΔVf<10% |
| Luminous Flux | Fv | 180mA | ∆Fv<30% |
| Chromaticity Coordinates | (x, y) | 180mA | Δu'v'<0.007 |

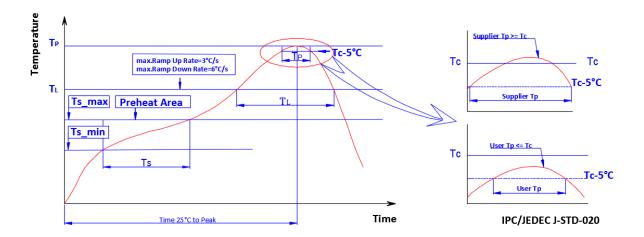
Notes for Table 9:

^{1.} Measurements are performed after allowing the LEDs to return to room temperature

^{2.} $T_{\rm sld}$: reflow soldering temperature; $T_{\rm a}$: ambient temperature

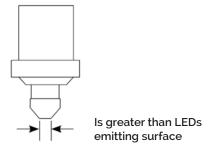
Reflow Characteristics

Figure 11: Reflow Profile



| Profile Feature | Lead Free Assembly |
|--|--------------------|
| Temperature Min. (Ts_min) | 160°C |
| Temperature Max. (Ts_max) | 205°C |
| Time (ts) from Ts_min to Ts_max | 60-150 seconds |
| Ramp-Up Rate (TL to Tp) | 3 °C/second |
| Liquidus Temperature (TL) | 220 °C |
| Time (TL) Maintained Above TL | 60-150 seconds |
| Peak Temp(Tp) | 260 °C max. |
| Time (Tp) Within 5 °C of the Specified Classification Temperature (Tc) | 25 seconds max. |
| Ramp-Down Rate (Tp to TL) | 5 °C/second max. |
| Time 25 °C to Peak Temperature | 10 minutes max. |

Figure 12: Pick and Place

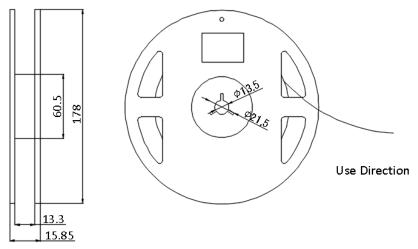


Note for Figure 12:

^{1.} When using a pick and place machine, choose a nozzle that has a larger diameter than the LED's emitting surface. Using a Pick-and-Place nozzle with a smaller diameter than the size of the LEDs emitting surface will cause damage and may also cause the LED to not illuminate.

Packaging

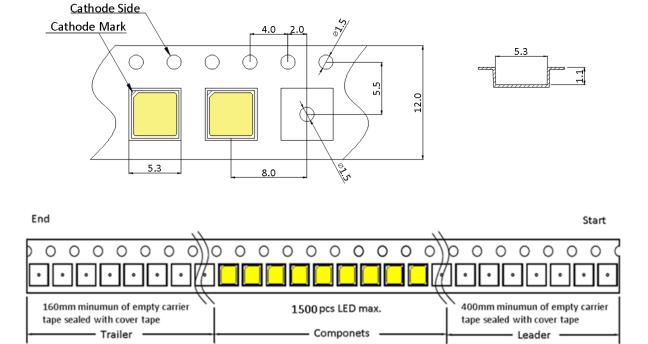
Figure 13: Emitter Reel Drawings



Note for Figure 13:

1. Drawings are not to scale. Drawing dimensions are in millimeters.

Figure 14: Emitter Tape Drawings

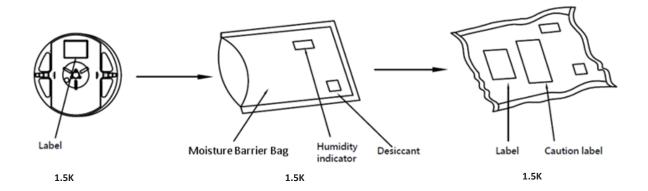


Note for Figure 14:

1. Drawings are not to scale. Drawing dimensions are in millimeters.

Packaging

Figure 15: Emitter Reel Packaging Drawings



Note for Figure 15:

1. Drawings are not to scale.

Design Resources

Please contact your Bridgelux sales representative for assistance.

Precautions

CAUTION

CAUTION: CHEMICAL EXPOSURE HAZARD

Exposure to some chemicals commonly used in luminaire manufacturing and assembly can cause damage to the LED emitter. Please consult Bridgelux Application Note AN51 for additional information.

CAUTION: EYE SAFETY

Eye safety classification for the use of Bridgelux SMD LED emitter is in accordance with IEC specification EN62471: Photobiological Safety of Lamps and Lamp Systems. SMD LED emitters are classified as Risk Group 1 when operated at or below the maximum drive current. Please use appropriate precautions. It is important that employees working with LEDs are trained to use them safely.

CAUTION: RISK OF BURN

Do not touch the SMD LED emitter during operation. Allow the emitter to cool for a sufficient period of time before handling. The SMD LED emitter may reach elevated temperatures such that could burn skin when touched.

CONTACT WITH LIGHT EMITTING SURFACE (LES)

Avoid any contact with the LES. Do not touch the LES of the emitter or apply stress to the LES (yellow phosphor resin area). Contact may cause damage to the emitter

Optics and reflectors must not be mounted in contact with the LES (yellow phosphor resin area).

Disclaimers

MINOR PRODUCT CHANGE POLICY

The rigorous qualification testing on products offered by Bridgelux provides performance assurance. Slight cosmetic changes that do not affect form, fit, or function may occur as Bridgelux continues product optimization.

STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, LED emitter testing is performed at the nominal drive current.

About Bridgelux: Bridging Light and Life™

At Bridgelux, we help companies, industries and people experience the power and possibility of light. Since 2002, we've designed LED solutions that are high performing, energy efficient, cost effective and easy to integrate. Our focus is on light's impact on human behavior, delivering products that create better environments, experiences and returns—both experiential and financial. And our patented technology drives new platforms for commercial and industrial luminaires.

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