Side View LED

SSHR41DL2



Product Brief

Description

- 1-Chip in one package
- SMT Solderability
- Own patent reserved
- RoHS Compliant
- Low Thermal Resistance
- Pb-free Reflow Soldering application
- SSHR41DL2 is very useful side view LED in back light unit application

Features and Benefits

- 3.0 (W) X 0.85 (D) X 0.4 (T) mm
- Side View LED of Reflector type

Key Applications

- Flat Backlighting (LCD, Display)
- Mobile Phone, Camera, PDA, Notebook
- Coupling into Light Guide Panel
- AV systems

Table of Contents

Index	
• Product Brief	2
• Table of Contents	3
• Performance Characteristics	4
• Characteristic Diagram	5
• Reliability Test	10
• Color Bin Structure	11
• Mechanical Dimension	15
• Material Structure	16
• Packaging Information	17
• Reflow Soldering Characteristics	20
• Handling of Silicone Resin for LEDs	21
• Precaution For Use	22
• Company Information	25

Performance Characteristics

Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_a = 25ºC)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation	P_d *1	93	mW
DC Forward Current	I_F	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	I_{FM} *2	100	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	ºC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	ºC

Notes :

(1) Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.
(2) 1/10 Duty Cycle @ 1kHz .

Table 2. Electro Optical Characteristics (T_a = 25ºC)

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage*1	Rank Z27	V_F	I_F =20mA	2.70	-	2.90	V
	Rank Z29			2.90	-	3.10	
Reverse Current		I_R	V_R=5V	-	-	50	μA
Luminous Flux*2	Rank W675	L_m	I_F =20mA	6.75	-	7.00	lm
	Rank W700			7.00	-	7.25	
	Rank W725			7.25	-	7.50	
	Rank W750			7.50	-	7.75	
	Rank W775			7.75	-	8.00	
Viewing Angle		$2\theta_{1/2}$ *3	I_F =20mA		120		deg.

Notes :

(1) Forward voltage measurement allowance is ±0.05V
(2) The luminous flux is measured at the peak of the spatial pattern which may not be aligned with the mechanical axis of the LED package. Luminous flux measurement allowance is ±5%.
(3) 2θ1/2 is the off-axis where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the peak intensity.

Characteristic Diagram

Fig 1. Color Spectrum, T_a = 25℃, I_F = 20mA

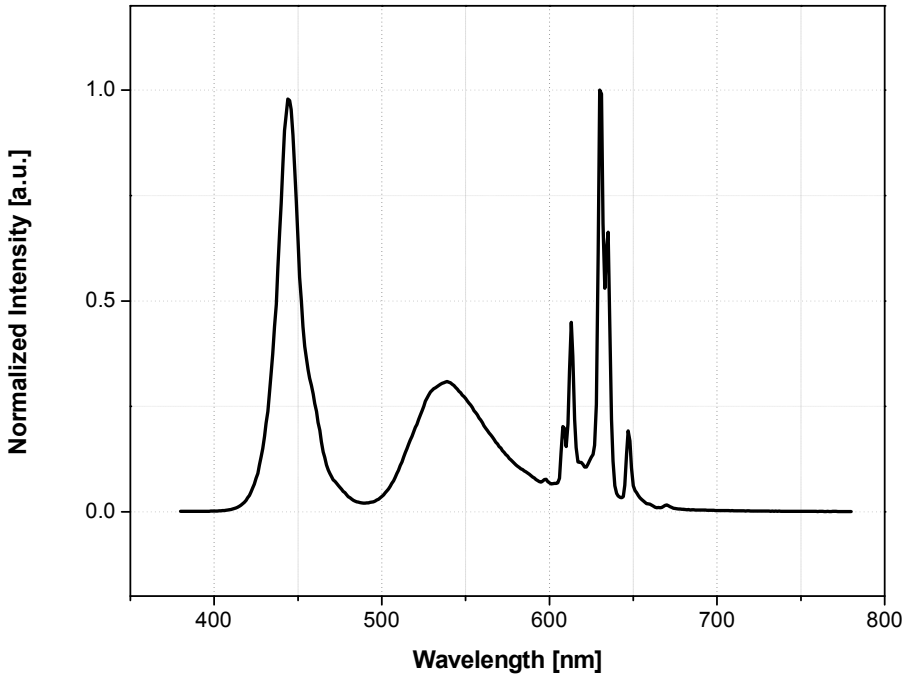
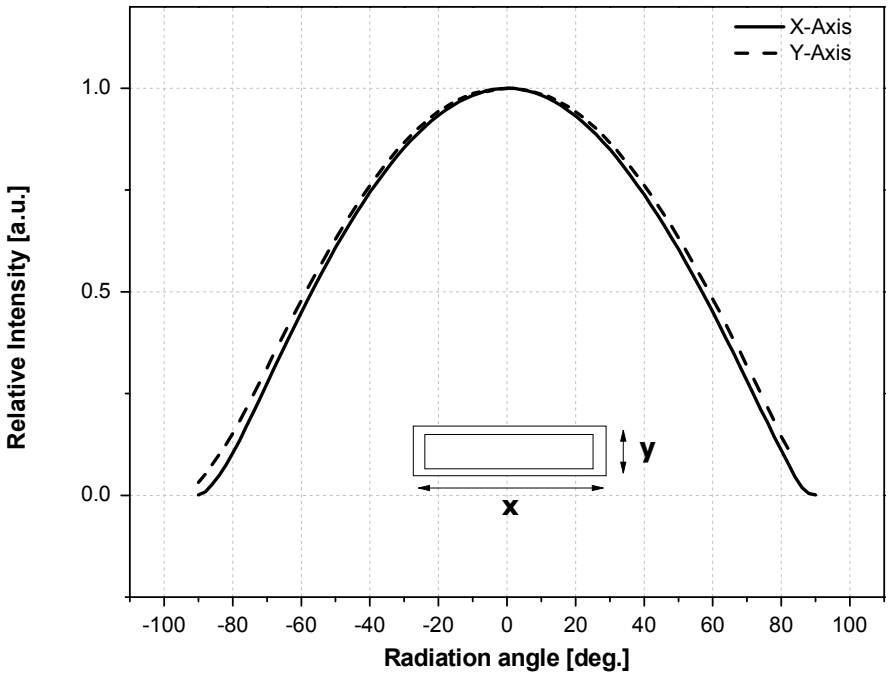


Fig 2. Radiant Pattern, T_a = 25℃, I_F = 20mA



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 3. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current, T_a = 25℃

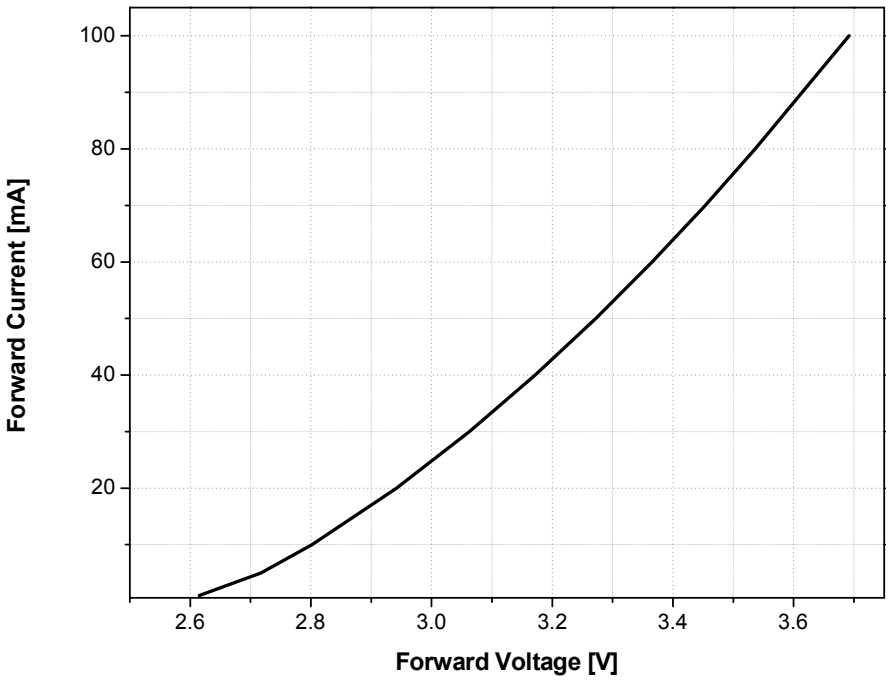
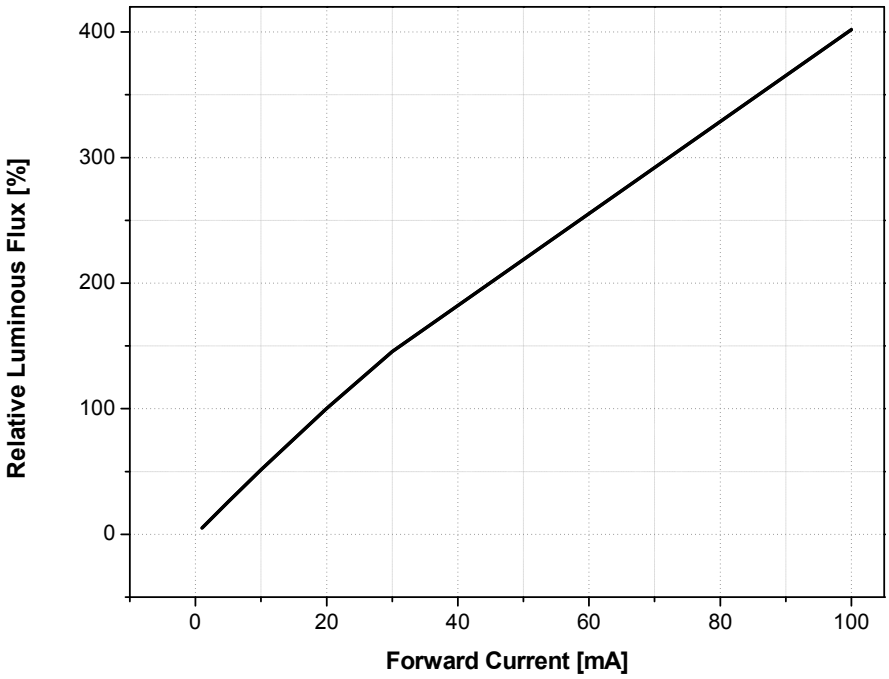


Fig 4. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux, T_a = 25℃



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 5. Forward Current vs. CIE X, Y Shift, T_a = 25℃

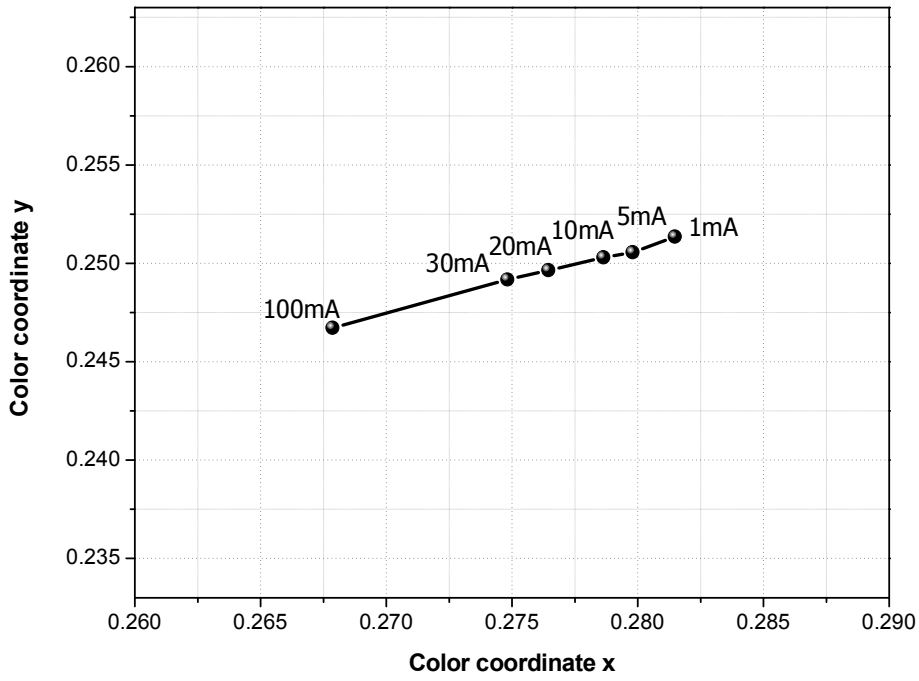
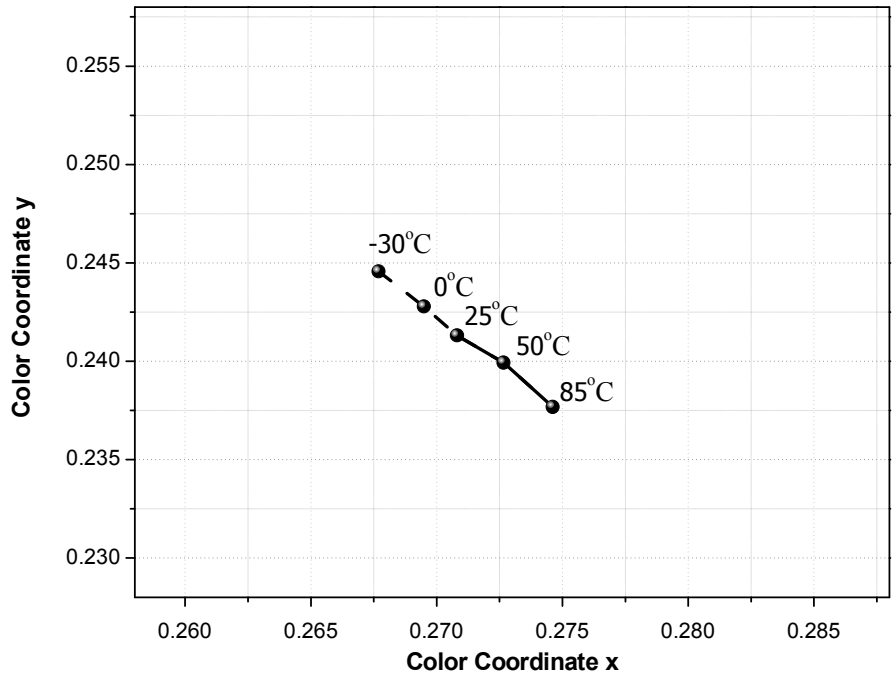


Fig 6. Color Coordinate vs. Ambient Temperature, I_F = 20mA



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 7. Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature, I_F = 20mA

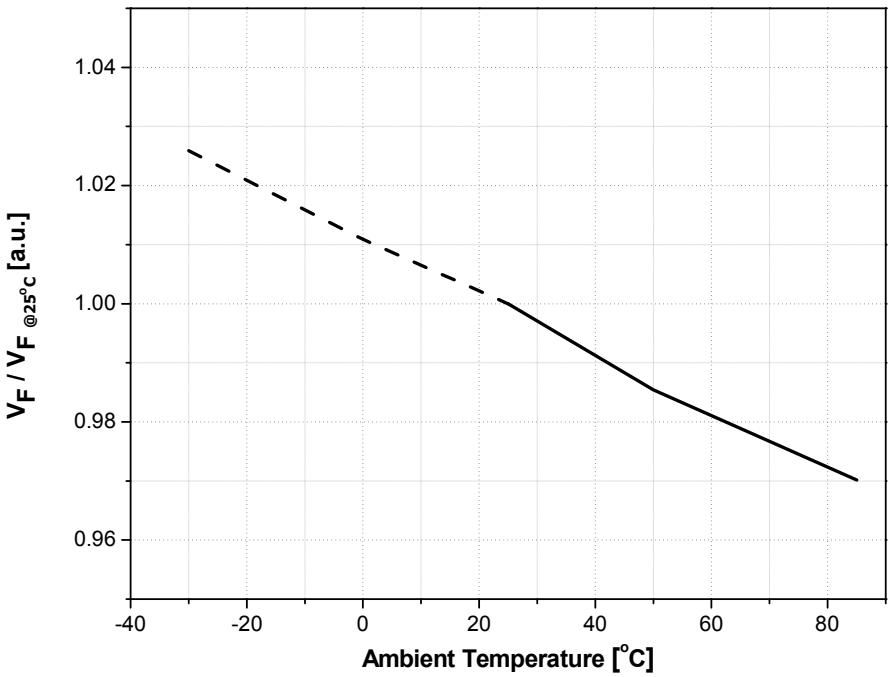
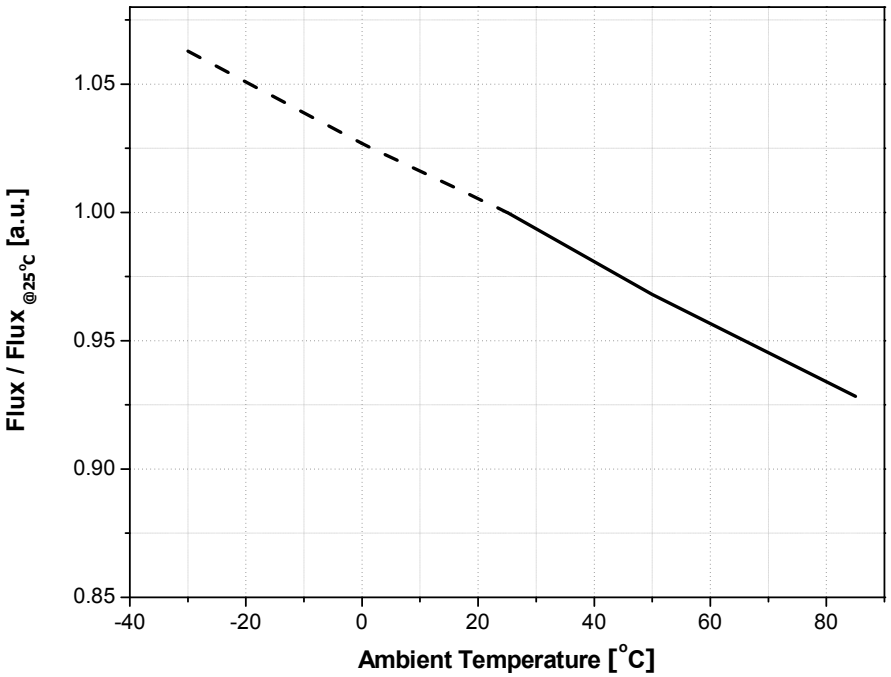


Fig 8. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Ambient Temperature, I_F = 20mA



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 9. Allowable Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

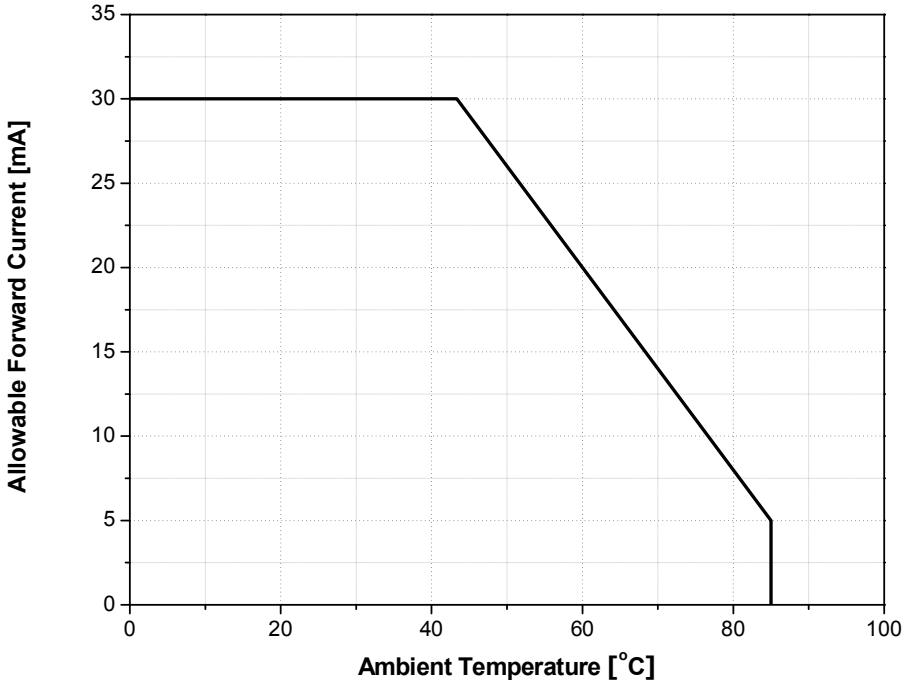
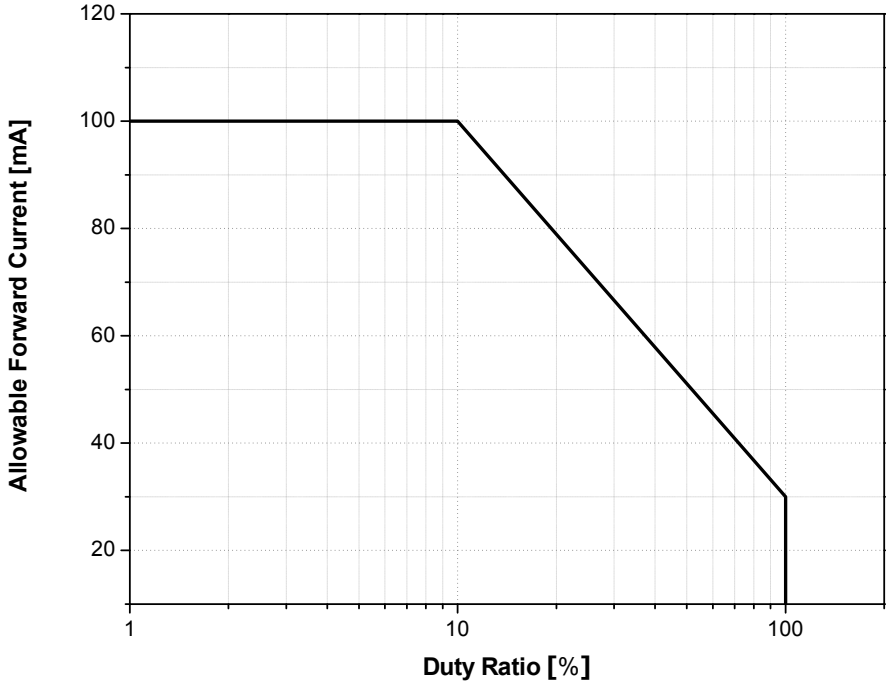


Fig 10. Allowable Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio, T_a = 25℃



Reliability Test

Table 3. Test Items and Results

Item	Reference	Test Condition	Duration / Cycle	Number of Damage
Life Test	-	T_a = 25℃, I_F = 20mA	1,000 Hours	0/20
High Temperature Life Test	-	T_a = 85℃, I_F = 5mA	1,000 Hours	0/20
Low Temperature Life Test	-	T_a = -30℃, I_F = 20mA	1,000 Hours	0/20
High Humidity Heat Life Test	JEITA ED-4701 100 102	T_a = 60℃, RH = 90%, I_F = 20mA	500 Hours	0/20
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	T_a = 100℃	1,000 Hours	0/20
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	T_a = -40℃	1,000 Hours	0/20
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	-40℃ ~ 25℃ ~ 100℃ ~ 25℃ (30min) (5min) (30min) (5min)	100 Cycle	0/20

Table 4. Criteria for Judging the Damage

Item	Symbol	Condition	Criteria for Judgment	
			Min	Max
Forward Voltage	V_F	I_F =20mA	-	I.V. [*1] × 1.2
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R=5V	-	U.S.L. [*2] × 2.0
Luminous Flux	I_V	I_F =20mA	I.V. × 0.7	-

Notes :

(1) I.V. : Initial Value
(2) U.S.L : Upper Standard Level

Color Bin Structure

Fig 11. CIE Chromaticity Diagram

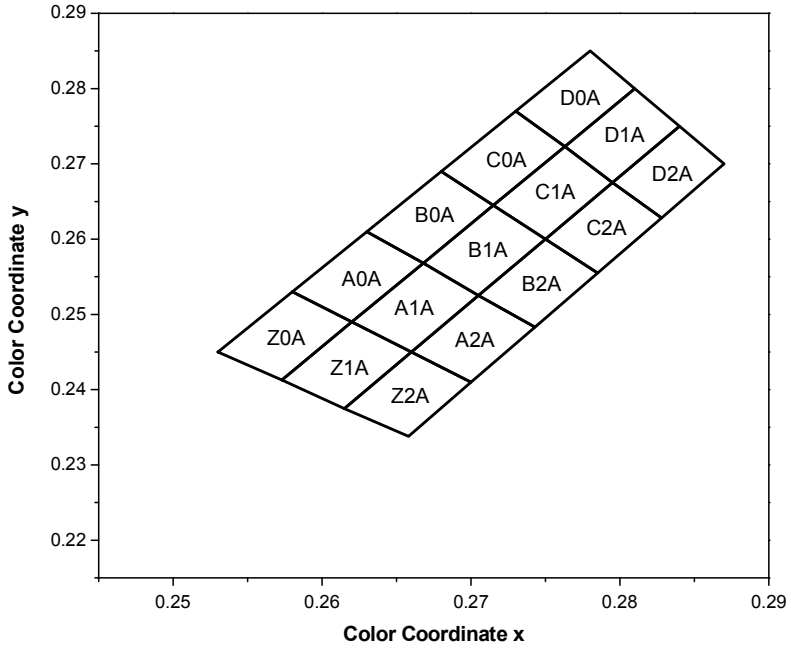


Table 5. Color Rank (Wp A)

Rank	x1	y1	x2	y2	Rank	x1	y1	x2	y2
	x3	y3	x4	y4		x3	y3	x4	y4
Z0A	0.2530	0.2450	0.2580	0.2530	B2A	0.2705	0.2525	0.2750	0.2600
	0.2620	0.2490	0.2573	0.2413		0.2785	0.2555	0.2743	0.2483
Z1A	0.2573	0.2413	0.2620	0.2490	C0A	0.2680	0.2690	0.2730	0.2770
	0.2660	0.2450	0.2615	0.2375		0.2763	0.2723	0.2715	0.2645
Z2A	0.2615	0.2375	0.2660	0.2450	C1A	0.2715	0.2645	0.2763	0.2723
	0.2700	0.2410	0.2658	0.2338		0.2795	0.2675	0.2750	0.2600
A0A	0.2580	0.2530	0.2630	0.2610	C2A	0.2750	0.2600	0.2795	0.2675
	0.2668	0.2568	0.2620	0.2490		0.2828	0.2628	0.2785	0.2555
A1A	0.2620	0.2490	0.2668	0.2568	D0A	0.2730	0.2770	0.2780	0.2850
	0.2705	0.2525	0.2660	0.2450		0.2810	0.2800	0.2763	0.2723
A2A	0.2660	0.2450	0.2705	0.2525	D1A	0.2763	0.2723	0.2810	0.2800
	0.2743	0.2483	0.2700	0.2410		0.2840	0.2750	0.2795	0.2675
B0A	0.2630	0.2610	0.2680	0.2690	D2A	0.2795	0.2675	0.2840	0.2750
	0.2715	0.2645	0.2668	0.2568		0.2870	0.2700	0.2828	0.2628
B1A	0.2668	0.2568	0.2715	0.2645					
	0.2750	0.2600	0.2705	0.2525					

* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates is ±0.005

Color Bin Structure

Fig 11. CIE Chromaticity Diagram

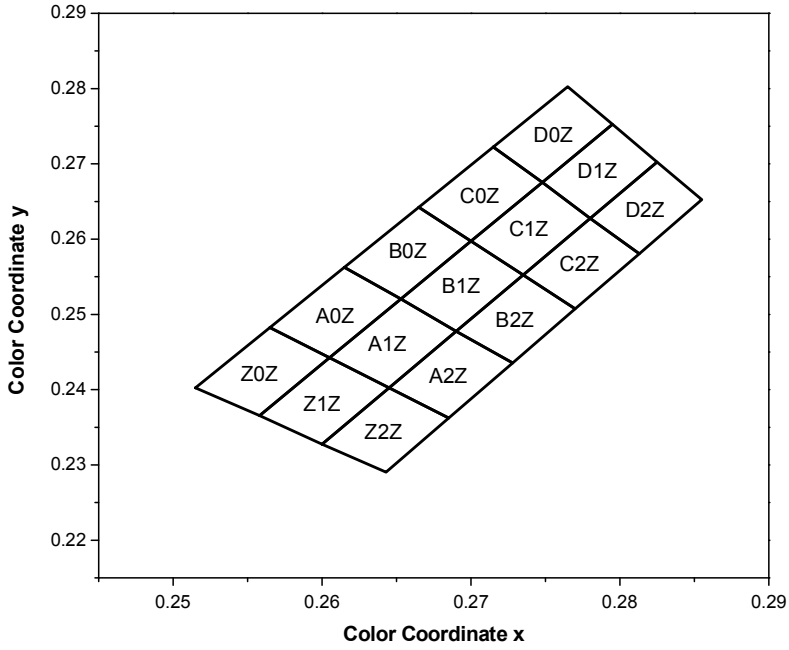


Table 5. Color Rank (Wp Z)

Rank	x1	y1	x2	y2	Rank	x1	y1	x2	y2
	x3	y3	x4	y4		x3	y3	x4	y4
Z0Z	0.2515	0.2403	0.2565	0.2483	B2Z	0.2690	0.2478	0.2735	0.2553
	0.2605	0.2443	0.2558	0.2366		0.2770	0.2508	0.2728	0.2436
Z1Z	0.2558	0.2366	0.2605	0.2443	C0Z	0.2665	0.2643	0.2715	0.2723
	0.2645	0.2403	0.2600	0.2328		0.2748	0.2676	0.2700	0.2598
Z2Z	0.2600	0.2328	0.2645	0.2403	C1Z	0.2700	0.2598	0.2748	0.2676
	0.2685	0.2363	0.2643	0.2291		0.2780	0.2628	0.2735	0.2553
A0Z	0.2565	0.2483	0.2615	0.2563	C2Z	0.2735	0.2553	0.2780	0.2628
	0.2653	0.2521	0.2605	0.2443		0.2813	0.2581	0.2770	0.2508
A1Z	0.2605	0.2443	0.2653	0.2521	D0Z	0.2715	0.2723	0.2765	0.2803
	0.2690	0.2478	0.2645	0.2403		0.2795	0.2753	0.2748	0.2676
A2Z	0.2645	0.2403	0.2690	0.2478	D1Z	0.2748	0.2676	0.2795	0.2753
	0.2728	0.2436	0.2685	0.2363		0.2825	0.2703	0.2780	0.2628
B0Z	0.2615	0.2563	0.2665	0.2643	D2Z	0.2780	0.2628	0.2825	0.2703
	0.2700	0.2598	0.2653	0.2521		0.2855	0.2653	0.2813	0.2581
B1Z	0.2653	0.2521	0.2700	0.2598					
	0.2735	0.2553	0.2690	0.2478					

* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates is ±0.005

Color Bin Structure

Fig 11. CIE Chromaticity Diagram

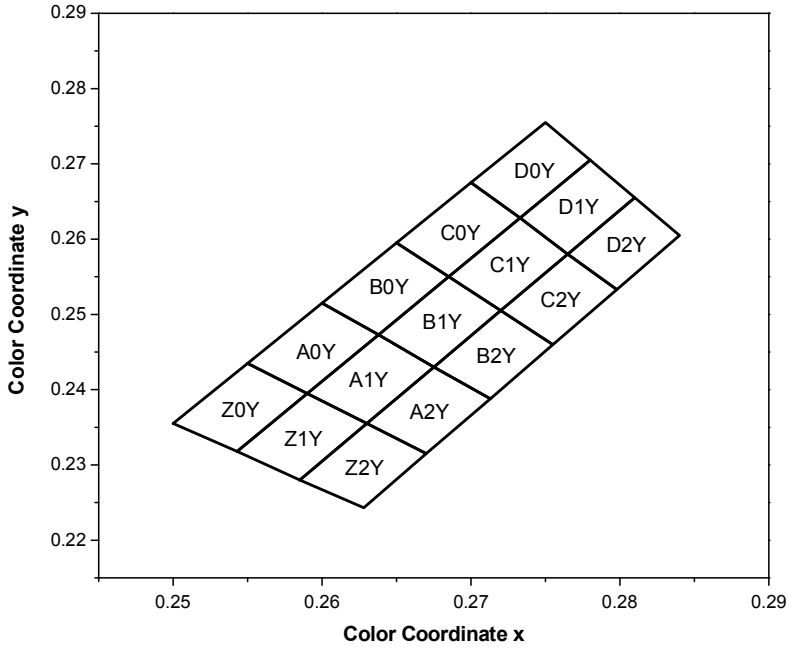


Table 5. Color Rank (Wp Y)

Rank	x1	y1	x2	y2	Rank	x1	y1	x2	y2
	x3	y3	x4	y4		x3	y3	x4	y4
Z0Y	0.2500	0.2355	0.2550	0.2435	B2Y	0.2675	0.2430	0.2720	0.2505
	0.2590	0.2395	0.2543	0.2318		0.2755	0.2460	0.2713	0.2388
Z1Y	0.2543	0.2318	0.2590	0.2395	C0Y	0.2650	0.2595	0.2700	0.2675
	0.2630	0.2355	0.2585	0.2280		0.2733	0.2628	0.2685	0.2550
Z2Y	0.2585	0.2280	0.2630	0.2355	C1Y	0.2685	0.2550	0.2733	0.2628
	0.2670	0.2315	0.2628	0.2243		0.2765	0.2580	0.2720	0.2505
A0Y	0.2550	0.2435	0.2600	0.2515	C2Y	0.2720	0.2505	0.2765	0.2580
	0.2638	0.2473	0.2590	0.2395		0.2798	0.2533	0.2755	0.2460
A1Y	0.2590	0.2395	0.2638	0.2473	D0Y	0.2700	0.2675	0.2750	0.2755
	0.2675	0.2430	0.2630	0.2355		0.2780	0.2705	0.2733	0.2628
A2Y	0.2630	0.2355	0.2675	0.2430	D1Y	0.2733	0.2628	0.2780	0.2705
	0.2713	0.2388	0.2670	0.2315		0.2810	0.2655	0.2765	0.2580
B0Y	0.2600	0.2515	0.2650	0.2595	D2Y	0.2765	0.2580	0.2810	0.2655
	0.2685	0.2550	0.2638	0.2473		0.2840	0.2605	0.2798	0.2533
B1Y	0.2638	0.2473	0.2685	0.2550					
	0.2720	0.2505	0.2675	0.2430					

* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates is ±0.005

Color Bin Structure

Table 6. Bin Code Description

Part Number : SSHR41DL2

Bin Code			
Luminous Flux	Color Rank	Wp	Forward Voltage
W675	Z0	A	Z27

Luminous Flux(lm) @ I_F = 20mA		
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
W675	6.75	7.00
W700	7.00	7.25
W725	7.25	7.50
W750	7.50	7.75
W775	7.75	8.00

Color Rank @ I_F = 20mA
Bin Code
Z0
Z1
Z2
A0
A1
A2
B0
B1
B2
C0
C1
C2
D0
D1
D2

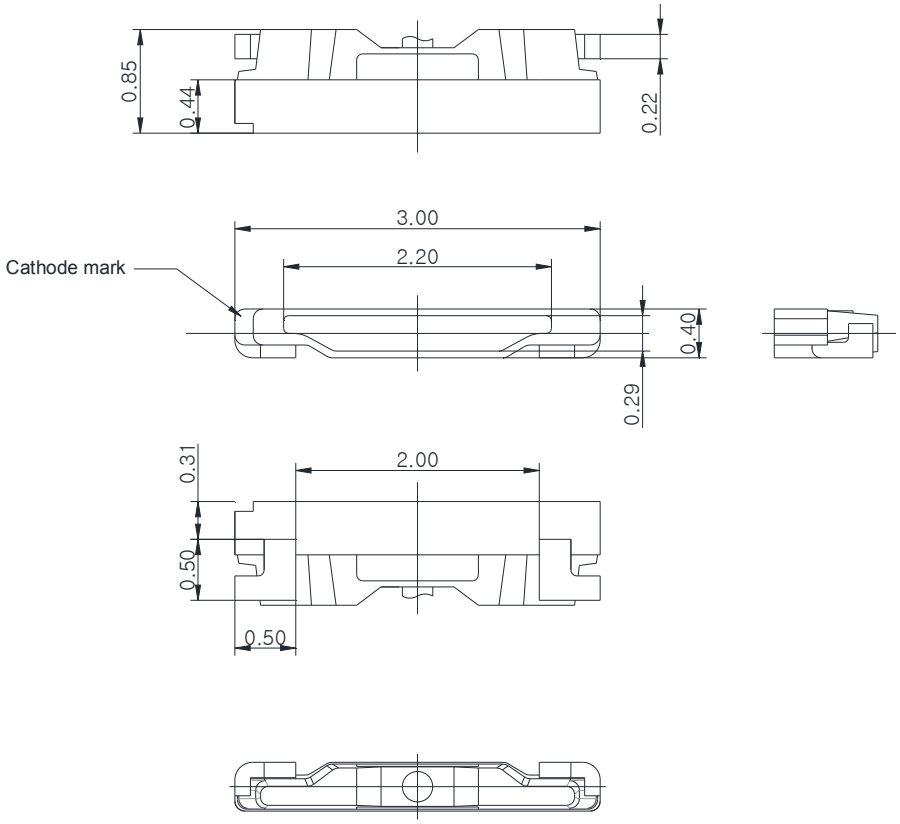
Wp(nm) @ I_F = 20mA		
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
A	447	452
Z	445	450
Y	442	447

Forward Voltage(V) @ I_F = 20mA		
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
Z27	2.70	2.90
Z29	2.90	3.10

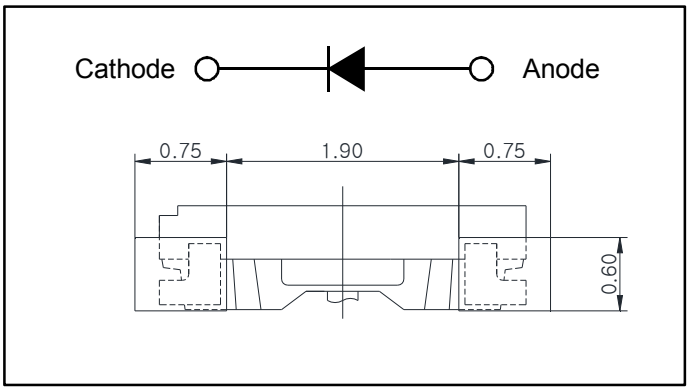
Mechanical dimensions

PKG Outline Dimension

(Tolerance: ±0.1, Unit: mm)



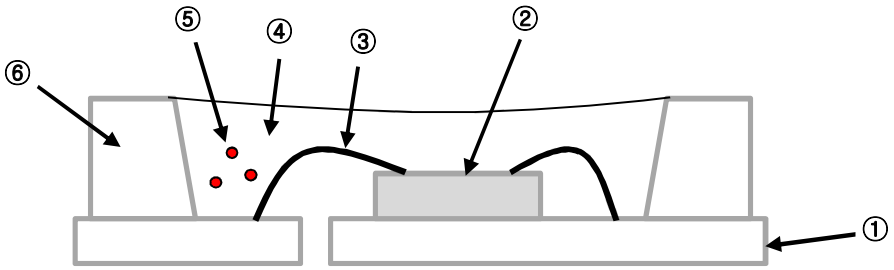
<Recommended Solder Pattern>



Notes :

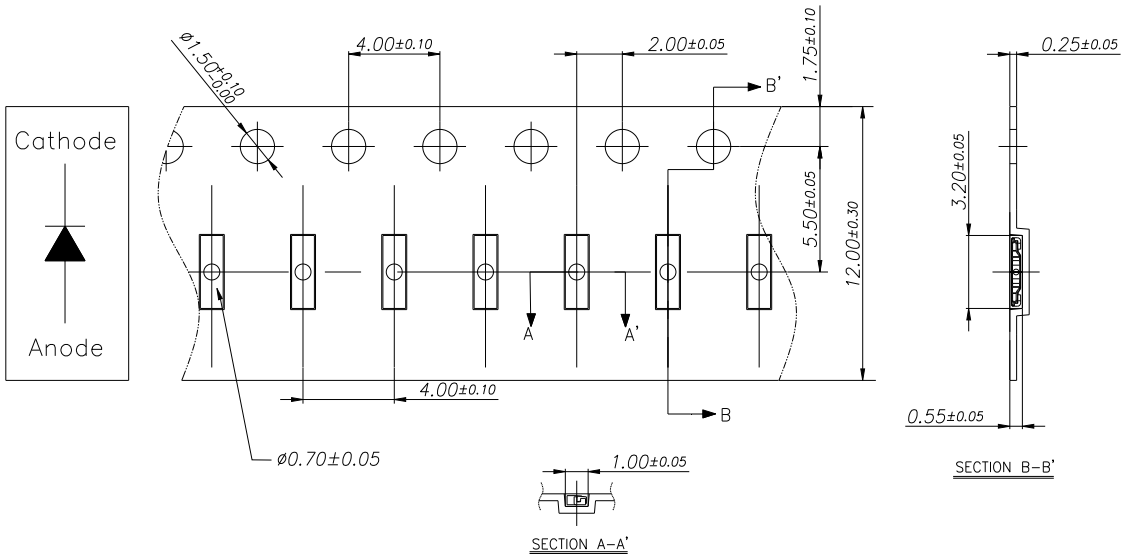
(1) Dimension is not including mold flash or metal burr.

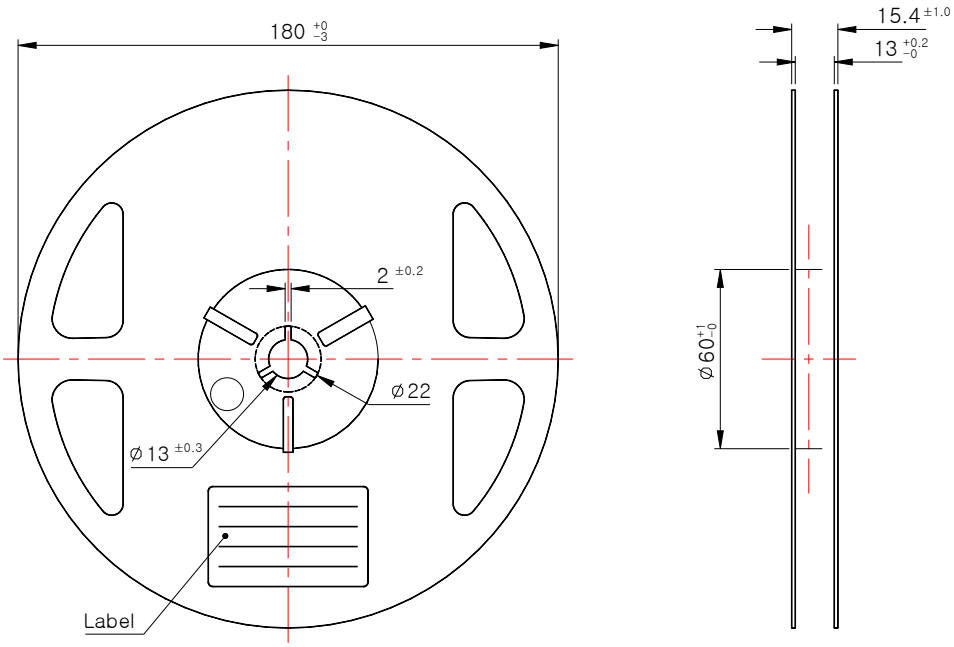
Material Structure



No.	List	Material
①	Frame	Copper Frame (Silver Plated)
②	LED Chip	GaN on Sapphire
③	Wire	Silver Wire
④	Encapsulation	Silicone
⑤	Phosphor	Nitride+KSF
⑥	Housing	Heat-Resistant Polymer

Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging





Notes :

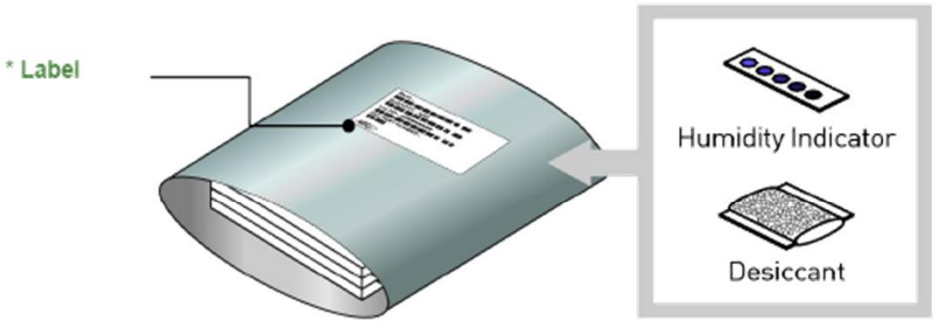
(1) Quantity : 3,500pcs/Reel
(2) Cumulative Tolerance : Cumulative tolerance/10 pitches to be ±0.2mm
(3) Adhesion Strength of Cover Tape : Adhesion strength to be 0.1-0.7N when the cover tape is turned off from the carrier tape at the angle of 10° to the carrier tape
(4) Package : P/N, Manufacturing data Code No. and quantity to be indicated on a damp proof package

Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging

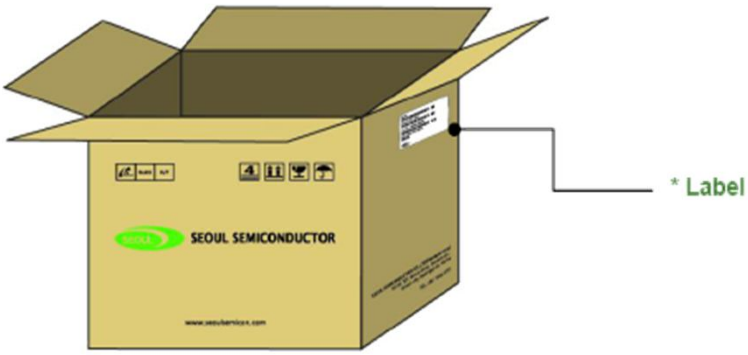
Reel



Aluminum Bag



Outer Box



Product Nomenclature

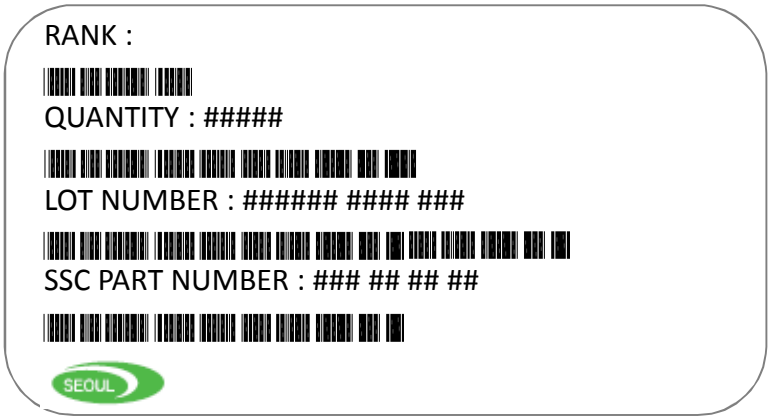


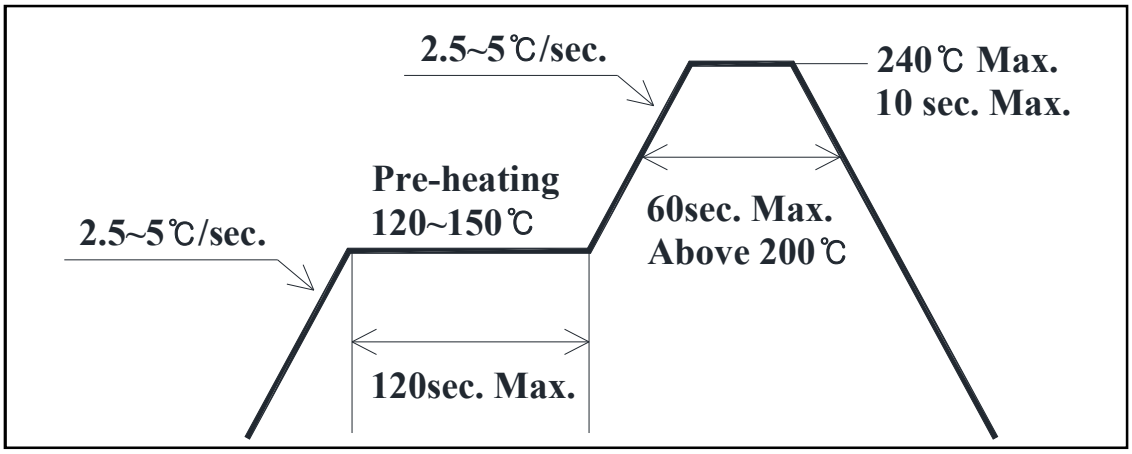
Table 7. Part Numbering System : $X_1X_2X_3$ - X_4X_5 - X_6X_7 - X_8X_9

The lot number is composed of the following characters aaaaabbbbb-ccc-ccc-ddddddd

Symbol	Meaning	Example
aaaaa	The Date	09A23 (Year : 09, A : Month, 23 : Day)
bbbbb	SSC's Number	Ex) S0017 0001~9999 Allowance
ccc-ccc	Order of Taping	014-001
ddddddd	SSC's Number	7300024(Automatic)

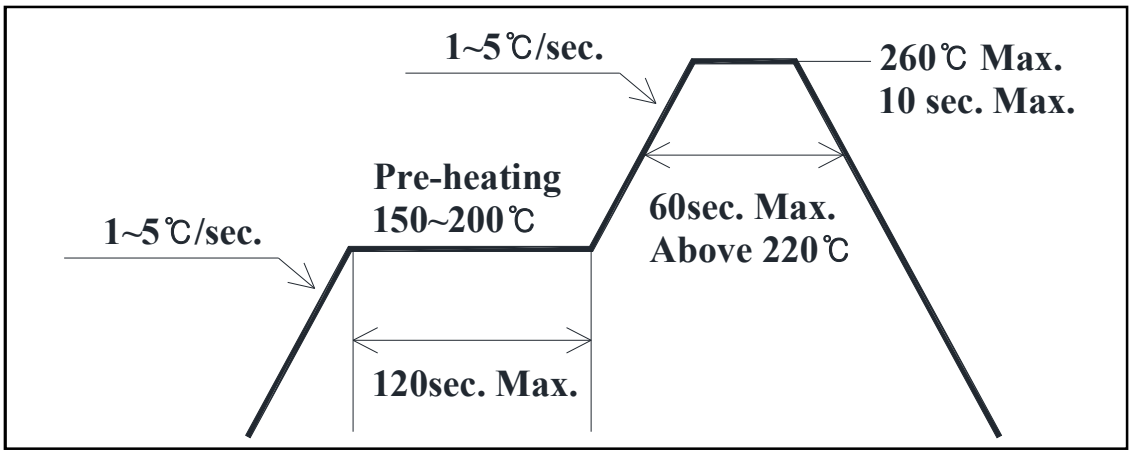
Reflow Soldering Characteristics

(1) Lead Solder



Lead Solder	
Pre-heat	120~150℃
Pre-heat Time	120 sec. Max.
Peak Temperature	240℃ Max.
Soldering Time Condition	10 sec. Max.

(2) Lead-Free Solder



Lead Free Solder	
Pre-heat	150~200℃
Pre-heat Time	120 sec. Max.
Peak Temperature	260℃ Max.
Soldering Time Condition	10 sec. Max.

(3) Hand Soldering Conditions

Not more than 3 seconds @MAX 350°C, under soldering iron.

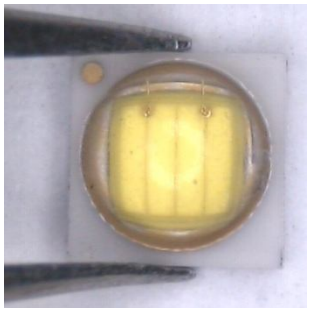
Notes :

(1) In case that the soldered products are reused in soldering process, we don't guarantee the products.

Handling of Silicone Resin for LEDs

(1) During processing, mechanical stress on the surface should be minimized as much as possible. Sharp objects of all types should not be used to pierce the sealing compound.





(2) In general, LEDs should only be handled from the side. By the way, this also applies to LEDs without a silicone sealant, since the surface can also become scratched.

(3) When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that mechanical pressure on the surface of the resin must be prevented. This is assured by choosing a pick and place nozzle which is larger than the LED's reflector area.

(4) Silicone differs from materials conventionally used for the manufacturing of LEDs. These conditions must be considered during the handling of such devices. Compared to standard encapsulants, silicone is generally softer, and the surface is more likely to attract dust. As mentioned previously, the increased sensitivity to dust requires special care during processing. In cases where a minimal level of dirt and dust particles cannot be guaranteed, a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after the soldering of components.

(5) Seoul Semiconductor suggests using isopropyl alcohol for cleaning. In case other solvents are used, it must be assured that these solvents do not dissolve the package or resin. Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause damage to the LED.

(6) Please do not mold this product into another resin (epoxy, urethane, etc) and do not handle this product with acid or sulfur material in sealed space.

(7) Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.

Precaution for Use

(1) Storage conditions

Keep the product in a dry box or a desiccator with a desiccant in order to prevent moisture absorption.

a. Keep it at a temperature in the range from 5˚C to 30˚C and at a humidity of less than 50% RH. The product should be kept within a year.

(2) After opening the package .

When soldering, this could result in a decrease of the photoelectric effect or light intensity.

a. Soldering should be done right after mounting the product.
b. Keep the temperature in the range from 5˚C to 30˚C and the humidity at less than 60%.

Soldering should be done within 7 days after opening the desiccant package.
If the product has been exposed for more than 7 days after opening the package or the indicating color of the desiccator changes, the product must be baked at a temperature between 65 ± 5˚C for less than 24 hours.
An unused and unsealed product should be repacked in a desiccant package and kept sealed in a dry atmosphere.
Stored at a humidity of less than 10% RH.

(3) Precautions for use

Any external mechanical force or excessive vibration should not be applied to the product during cooling after soldering, and it is preferable to avoid rapid cooling.
The product should not be mounted on a distorted part of PCB.
Gloves or wrist bands for ESD(Electric Static Discharge) should be wore in order to prevent ESD and surge damage, and all devices and equipments must be grounded to the earth.

(4) Miscellaneous

Radiation resistance is not considered.
When cleaning the product, any kind of fluid such as water, oil and organic solvent must not be used and IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) must be used.
When using the product, operating current should be settled in consideration of the maximum ambient temperature.
Its appearance or specification for improvement is subject to change without notice.

Precaution for Use

(5) LEDs are sensitive to Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) and Electrical Over Stress (EOS).
Below is a list of suggestions that Seoul Semiconductor purposes to minimize these effects.

a. ESD (Electro Static Discharge)

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the defined as the release of static electricity when two objects come into contact. While most ESD events are considered harmless, it can be an expensive problem in many industrial environments during production and storage. The damage from ESD to an LEDs may cause the product to demonstrate unusual characteristics such as:

- Increase in reverse leakage current lowered turn-on voltage
- Abnormal emissions from the LED at low current

The following recommendations are suggested to help minimize the potential for an ESD event.
One or more recommended work area suggestions:

- Ionizing fan setup
- ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
- ESD safe storage containers

One or more personnel suggestion options:
- Antistatic wrist-strap
- Antistatic material shoes
- Antistatic clothes

Environmental controls:
- Humidity control (ESD gets worse in a dry environment)

Precaution for Use

b. EOS (Electrical Over Stress)

Electrical Over-Stress (EOS) is defined as damage that may occur when an electronic device is subjected to a current or voltage that is beyond the maximum specification limits of the device. The effects from an EOS event can be noticed through product performance like:

- Changes to the performance of the LED package
  (If the damage is around the bond pad area and since the package is completely encapsulated the package may turn on but flicker show severe performance degradation.)
- Changes to the light output of the luminaire from component failure
- Components on the board not operating at determined drive power

Failure of performance from entire fixture due to changes in circuit voltage and current across total circuit causing trickle down failures. It is impossible to predict the failure mode of every LED exposed to electrical overstress as the failure modes have been investigated to vary, but there are some common signs that will indicate an EOS event has occurred:

- Damaged may be noticed to the bond wires (appearing similar to a blown fuse)
- Damage to the bond pads located on the emission surface of the LED package
  (shadowing can be noticed around the bond pads while viewing through a microscope)
- Anomalies noticed in the encapsulation and phosphor around the bond wires.
- This damage usually appears due to the thermal stress produced during the EOS event.

c. To help minimize the damage from an EOS event Seoul Semiconductor recommends utilizing:

- A surge protection circuit
- An appropriately rated over voltage protection device
- A current limiting device

Company Information

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Company Information

Seoul Semiconductor (www.SeoulSemicon.com) manufacturers and packages a wide selection of light emitting diodes (LEDs) for the automotive, general illumination/lighting, Home appliance, signage and back lighting markets. The company is the world's fifth largest LED supplier, holding more than 10,000 patents globally, while offering a wide range of LED technology and production capacity in areas such as "nPola", "Acrich", the world's first commercially produced AC LED, and "Acrich MJT - Multi-Junction Technology" a proprietary family of high-voltage LEDs.

The company's broad product portfolio includes a wide array of package and device choices such as Acrich and Acirch2, high-brightness LEDs, mid-power LEDs, side-view LEDs, and through-hole type LEDs as well as custom modules, displays, and sensors.

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