

## VL405-3228





## **UV LED, SMD 3228 PLLC2**

### **Features**

- Zener diode is built in the protective circuit against static electricity
- Low Voltage DC Operated
- Long operating life
- Qualified according to JEDEC moisture sensitivity Level 2
- · Compatible to IR reflow soldering

## Specifications (25°C)

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit				
Absolute Maximum Ratings							
DC Forward Current	l <sub>F</sub>	30	mA				
Peak Pulse Forward Current *	I <sub>FP</sub>	100	mA				
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V				
Power Dissipation	$P_{D}$	105	mW				
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	-40 +85	°C				
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40 +100	°C				
Soldering Temperature (for 5 sec.)	$T_{SOL}$	260 ± 5	°C				

<sup>\*</sup> Note: 1/10 duty cycle, 0.1 ms pulse width

Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit			
Optical Specification								
CW Output Power *1	Po	8.0	-	10.0	mW			
Peak Wavelength *2	$\lambda_{P}$	400	405	410	nm			
Viewing Angel	φ		120		deg.			
Electrical Specification								
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	-	20	-	mA			
Forward Voltage *3	$V_{F}$	3.2	-	4.2	V			

<sup>\*</sup> Note:

- 1. Peak wavelength measurement allowance is  $\pm 2 \text{ nm}$
- 2. Optical outur measurement allowance is  $\pm 10\%$
- 3. Forward voltage measurement allowance is ± 0.2 V





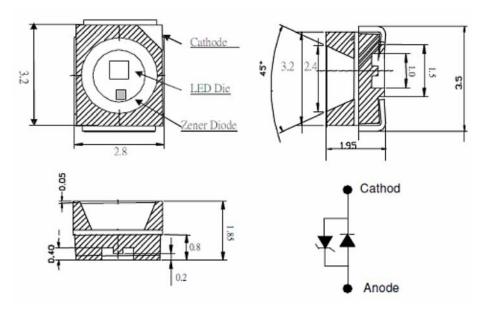
# ROITHNER LASERTECHNIK GIRDH

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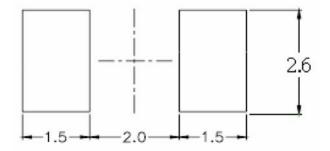


## Outline Dimensons [mm, Tolerance: ±0.2 mm]

WIEDNER HAUPTSTRASSE 76



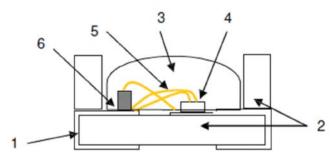
## Recommended Soldering Pattern



## **Device Materials**

Item	Material	
1. Lead-frame / Soldering Leads	Cu Alloy with Ni, Ag Plating	
2. Package	High temperature resistant plastic, PPA	
3. Encapsulation	Silicon resin	
4. Die	InGaN based	
5. Bonding wire	Au Chip: Ball Bonding / Lead-frame: Ball Bonding	
6. Zener Diode	Si	

Note: Product is lead-free (Pd free)





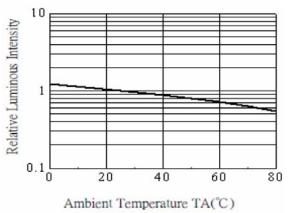
## **Typical Performance Curves**

0

10

## 

# Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



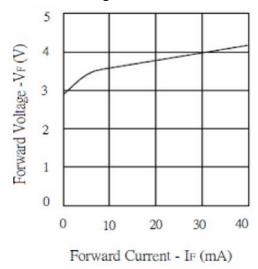
## Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

30

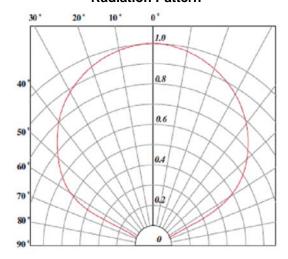
FORWARD CURRENT (mA)

50

60



### **Radiation Pattern**





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## Reliability

No.	Test Item	Standard Test Methode	Test Conditions	Note	Sample	Pass
1 Steady State operating Life	Internal Ref.	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA	168 Hr	20	OK	
	operating Life	internal Net.	15 = 20 111/1	500 Hr	20	OK
2	Soldering Test	JESD22-B102-C	230°C max	2 Times	60	OK
3	Reflow Test	JESD22-B102-C	230°C max	2 Times	20	ОК
4	Themal Shock	JESD22-A106-A	-40°C +85°C	84 Cycles	20	ОК
5	Temperature Cycle	JESD22-A106-A	-35°C +75°C	168 Cycles	20	ОК
6	High Temperature Storage	JESD22-A103-A	100°C	168 Hr	20	ОК
7	Low Temperature Storage	Internal Ref.	-40°C	168 Hr	20	ОК
8	High Temperature High Humidity	JESD22-A101-B	85°C, 85%RH	168 Hr	20	ок
9	On-Off Test	Internal Ref.	2sec ON - 2sec OFF	100000 cycle	20	ОК

### Conclusions:

- 1. The relability tests were designed to evaluate both package integrity as well as workability of product preformance over time
- 2. All samples have done well by competed test required and passed all the qualitication criteria with zero failure. From design standpoint, this package is robust enough to meet its datasheet condigions.
- 3. Based on the good result shows on the above test, this prduct is qualified and released for market.



### Surface Mount Condition

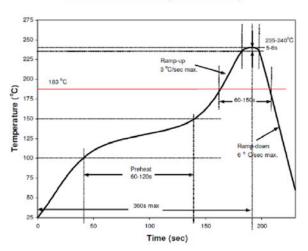
In automatic mounting of the SMD LEDs on printed circuit boards, any bending, expanding and pulling forces or shock against the SMD LEDs should be kept min. to prevent them from electrical failures and mechanical damages of the devices.

## Soldering Reflow

- 1. Soldering of the SMD LEDs should conform to the soldering condition in the individual specifications.
- 2. SMD LEDs are designed for Reflow Soldering.
- 3. In the reflow soldering, too high temperature and too large temperature gradient such as rapid heating/cooling may cause electrical & optical failures and damagesof the devices.
- 4. We cannot guarantee the LEDs after they have been assembled using the solder dipping method.
- 5. There is possibility that the brightness of LEDs is decreased, which is influenced by heat or ambient atmosphere during reflow. It is recommended to use the nitrogen reflow method.
- 6. After LEDs have been soldered, repairs should not be done. As repair is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will be damaged by repairing or not.
- 7. Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.

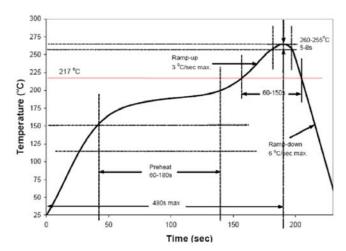
### (1) Lead Solder

Classification Reflow Profile (JEDEC J-STD-020C)



### (2) Lead-Free Solder

Classification Reflow Profile (JEDEC J-STD-020C)



### (3) Manual Soldering Conditions

- a) Lead Solder: max. 300°C for max. 3sec., and only one time.
- b) Lead -Free Solder: max. 350°C for max. 3sec., and only one time.



## Precaution for Use

### 1. Cautions

- This device is a UV LED, which radiates UV light during operation.
- DO NOT look directly into the UV light or look through the optical system. To prevent in adequate exposure of UV radiation, wear UV protective glasses.

## 2. Static Electricity

- The LEDs are very sensitive to Static Electricity and surge voltage. So it is recommended that a wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove be used when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be grounded properly. It is recommended that precautions should be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.

#### 3. Heat Generation

• The powered LEDs generate heat. Heat dissipation should be considered in the application design to avoid the environmental conditions for operation in excess of the absolute maximum ratings.