

ARL-1206UBC-100mcd

FEATURES

- Package in 8mm tape on 7" diameter reel
- Compatible with infrared and vapor phase reflow solder process
- Compatible with automatic placement equipment
- Mono-color type
- Pb-free



DESCRIPTIONS

- The 0603 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

- Automotive: backlighting in dashboard and switch
- and backlighting in telephone and fax
- Flat backlight for LCD, switch and symbol
- Telecommunication: indicator
- General use

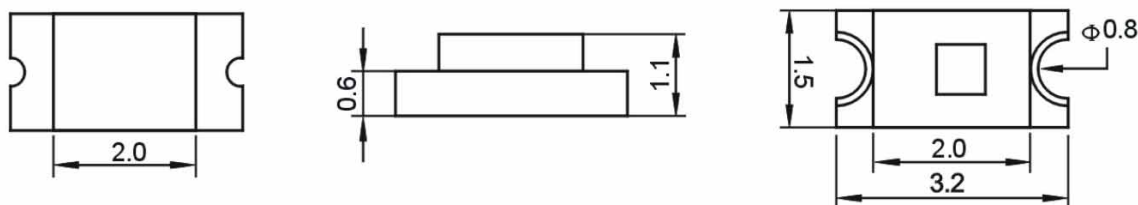
USAGE NOTES

- The ultra bright LED is an electrostatic insensitive device, so static electricity and surge will damage the LED. It is required to wear a wrist-band when handling the LED. All device, equipment, machinery, desk and ground must be properly grounded
- When using LED, it must use a protective resistor in series with DC current about 20mA

Device Selection Guide

LED Part No.	Chip		Lens Color
	Material	Emitted Color	
ARL-1206UBC-100mcd	InGaN	Blue	Water clear

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES

- Other dimensions are in millimeters, tolerance is 0.25mm except being specified.
- Protruded resin under flange is 1.5mm Max LED.
- Bare copper alloy is exposed at tie-bar portion after cutting.

Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Pulse Current	I_{FPM}	70	mA
Forward Current	I_{FM}	30	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	140	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ +80	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	°C
Soldering Heat (5s)	T_{sol}	260	°C

Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

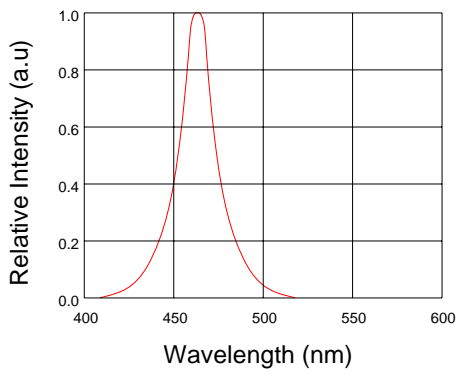
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I_v	60	75	90	mcd	IF=20mA
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	120	---	140	Deg	(Note 1)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_p	460	465	470	nm	IF=20mA
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda$	25	30	35	nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage	V_F	2.9	---	3.5	V	IF=20mA
Reverse Current	I_R	---	---	10	μA	VR=5V

Note:

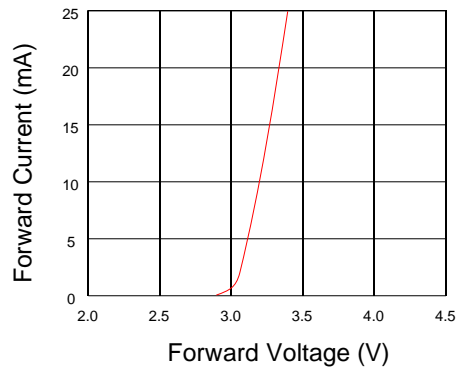
- Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
- $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

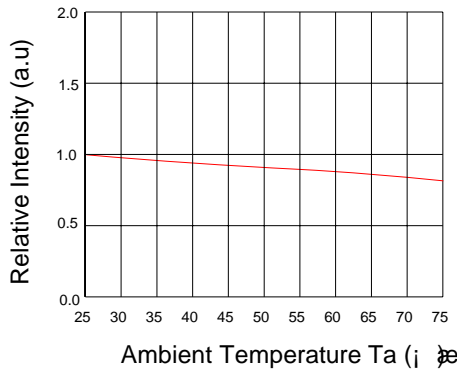
Relative Intensity VS. Wavelength



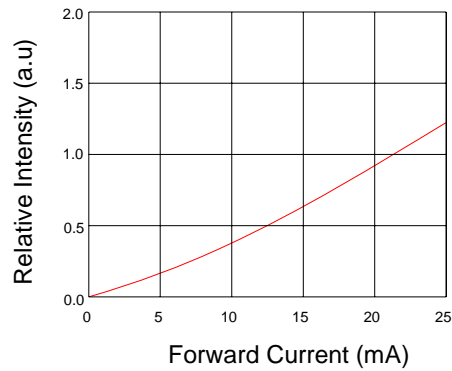
Forward Current VS. Forward Voltage



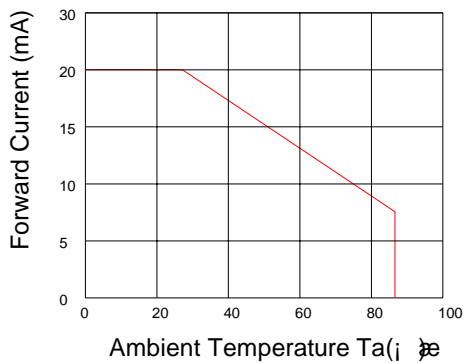
Relative Intensity VS. Ambient Temp



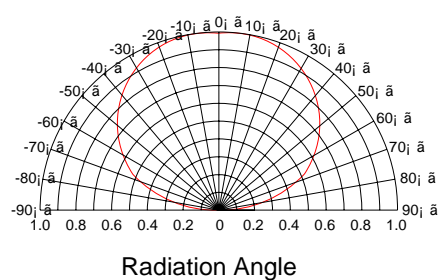
Forward Current VS. Relative Intensity



Forward Current VS. Ambient Temp.



Radiation Characteristics



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 The LEDs should be used within a year

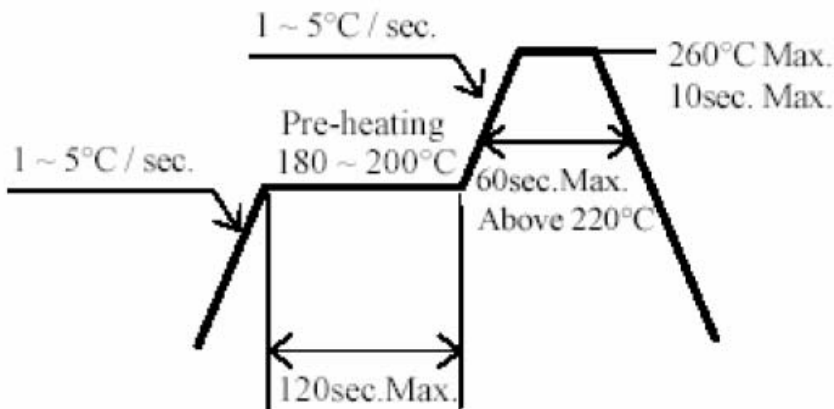
2.4 After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less 70%RH or less

2.5 The LEDs should be used within 168 hours(7 days)after opening the package

2.6 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

3.2 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 280°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

5.1 the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing

