SPECIFICATION

REFOND P/N

RF-A1F30-W269-A2

□

■Mass Production

1.4Package Dimension

Fig.1-3BottomView

Fig.1-4Polarity

Fig.1-5Soldering Patterns

1.5Product Parameters

Table 1-1 Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ts=25°C

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Forward Voltage	V_F	I_F=60mA	2.8	3.1	3.4	V
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R=5V	Not designed for reverse operation			uA
Luminous Flux	Φ	I_F=60mA	17.7	24	26.9	lm
Viewing Angle	2θ1/2	I_F=60mA	---	120	---	deg
Thermal Resistance.	R_{THJ-S}	I_F=60mA	---	---	21	℃/W

Table 1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ts=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power Dissipation	P_D	238	mW
Forward Current	I_F	70	mA
Peak Forward Current	I_{FP}	120	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	Not designed for reverse operation	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	E_{SD}	8000	V
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	-40 ~ +110	℃
Storage Temperature	T_{OPR}	-40 ~ +110	℃
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	℃

Notes

1. 1/10 Duty cycle, 10ms pulse width.

2. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is ±0.1V.

3. The above color coordinates measurement allowance tolerance is 0.005.

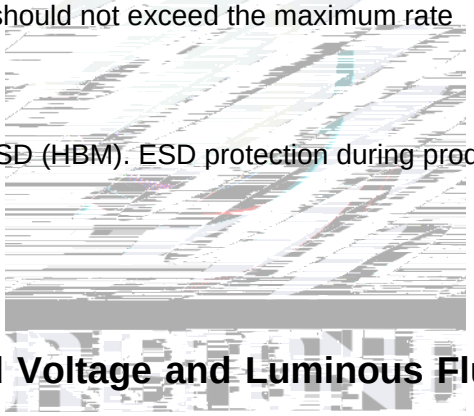
4. The above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance ±10%.

5. Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.

6. All measurements were made under the standardized environment of Refond.

7.When the LEDs are in operation the maximum current should be decided after measuring the package temperature,junction temperature should not exceed the maximum rate

8. ESD yield is over 90% at 8000V ESD (HBM). ESD protection during products handing is needed.



1.6 Bin Range Of Forward Voltage and Luminous Flux (IF=60mA)

BIN (IF=60mA)

Table 1-3

V_F（V）	G1	G2	H1	H2	I1	I2
	2.8-2.9	2.9-3.0	3.0-3.1	3.1-3.2	3.2-3.3	3.3-3.4
Φ(lm)	JB	KA	KB	LA		
	17.7-19.6	19.6-21.8	21.8-24.2	24.2-26.9		

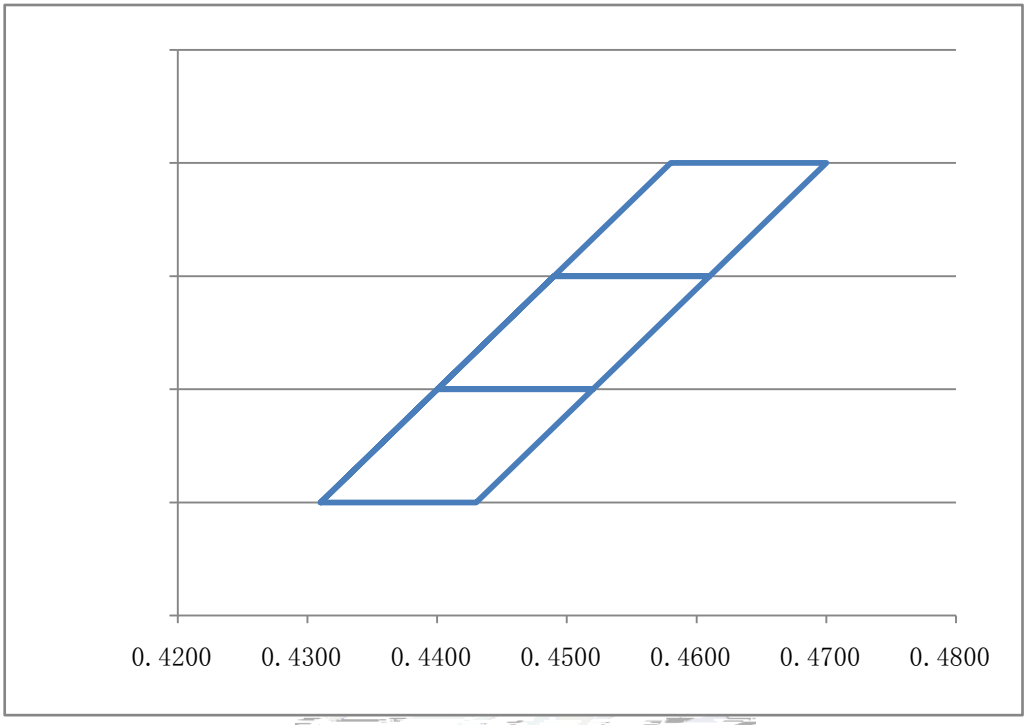


Fig. 1-6 The C.I.E Chromaticity Diagram CIE

Table 1-4

BIN C0DE	CIE-X1	CIE-Y1	CIE-X2	CIE-Y2	CIE-X3	CIE-Y3	CIE-X4	CIE-Y4
IA7	0.4310	0.4000	0.4400	0.4100	0.4520	0.4100	0.4430	0.4000
IA8	0.4400	0.4100	0.4490	0.4200	0.4610	0.4200	0.4520	0.4100
IA9	0.4490	0.4200	0.4580	0.4300	0.4700	0.4300	0.4610	0.4200

1.7 Typical Optical Characteristics Curves

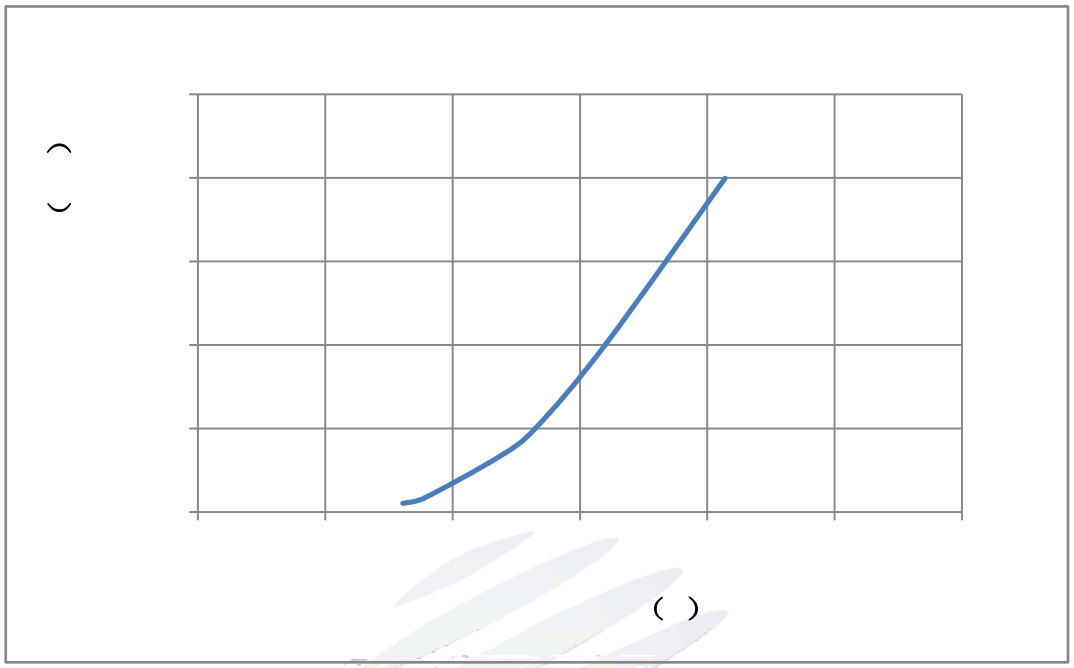


Fig. 1-7 Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

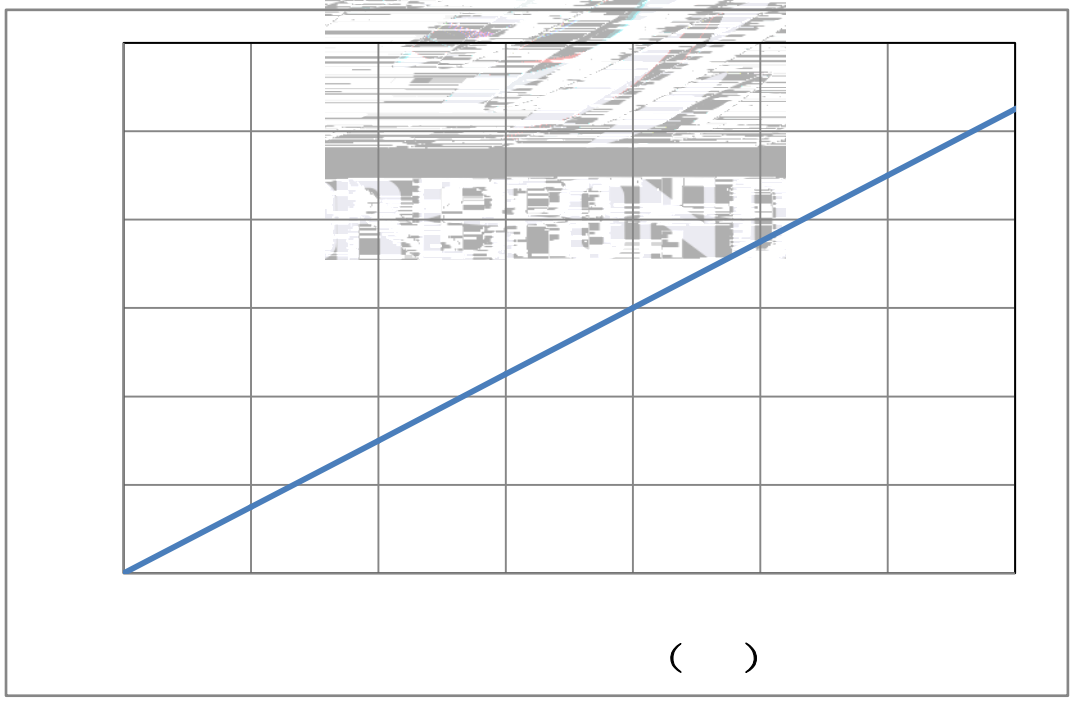


Fig. 1-8 Forward Current Vs Relative Intensity

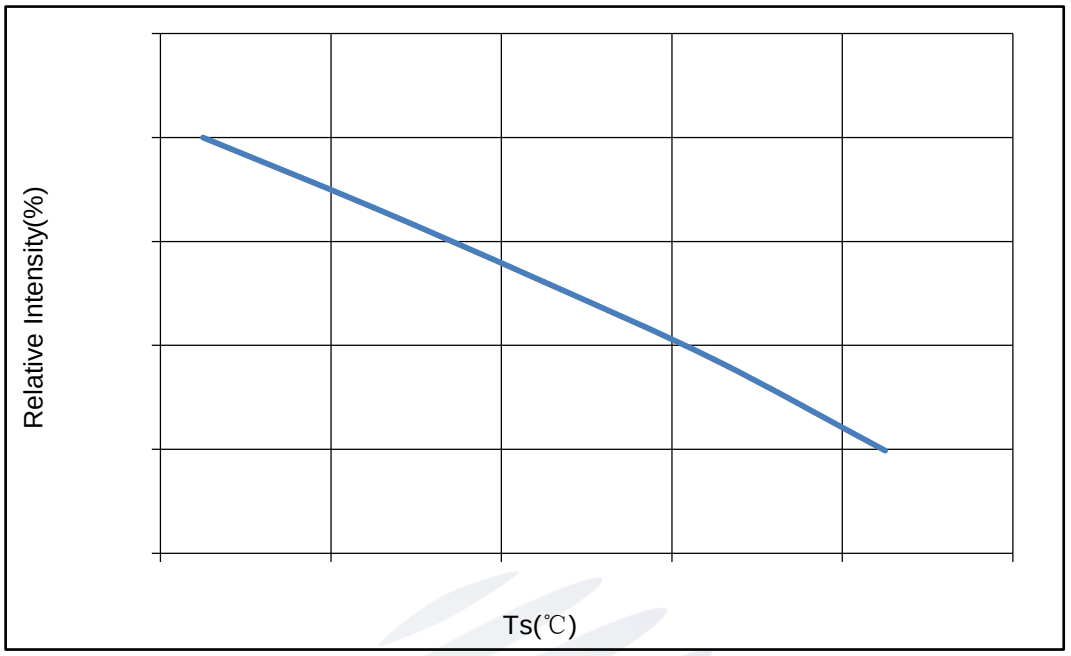


Fig. 1-9 Solder Temperature Vs Relative Intensity

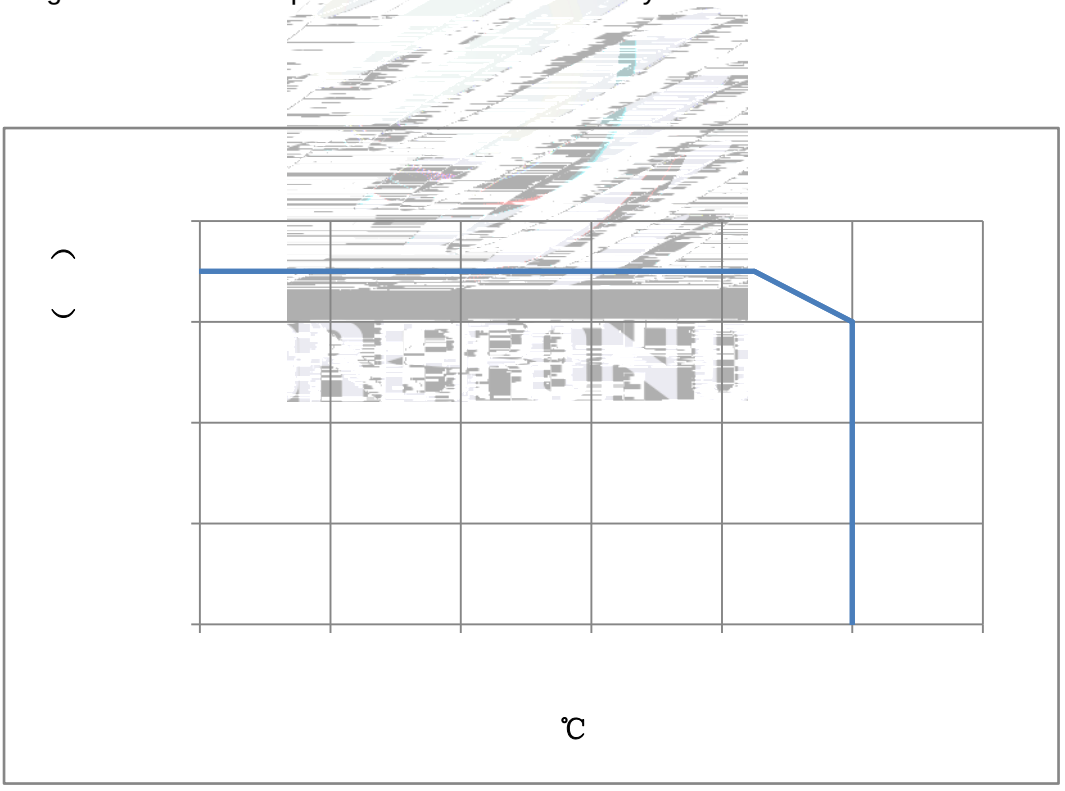


Fig. 1-10 Solder Temperature Vs Forward Current

Fig. 1-11 Forward Voltage Vs Solder Temperature

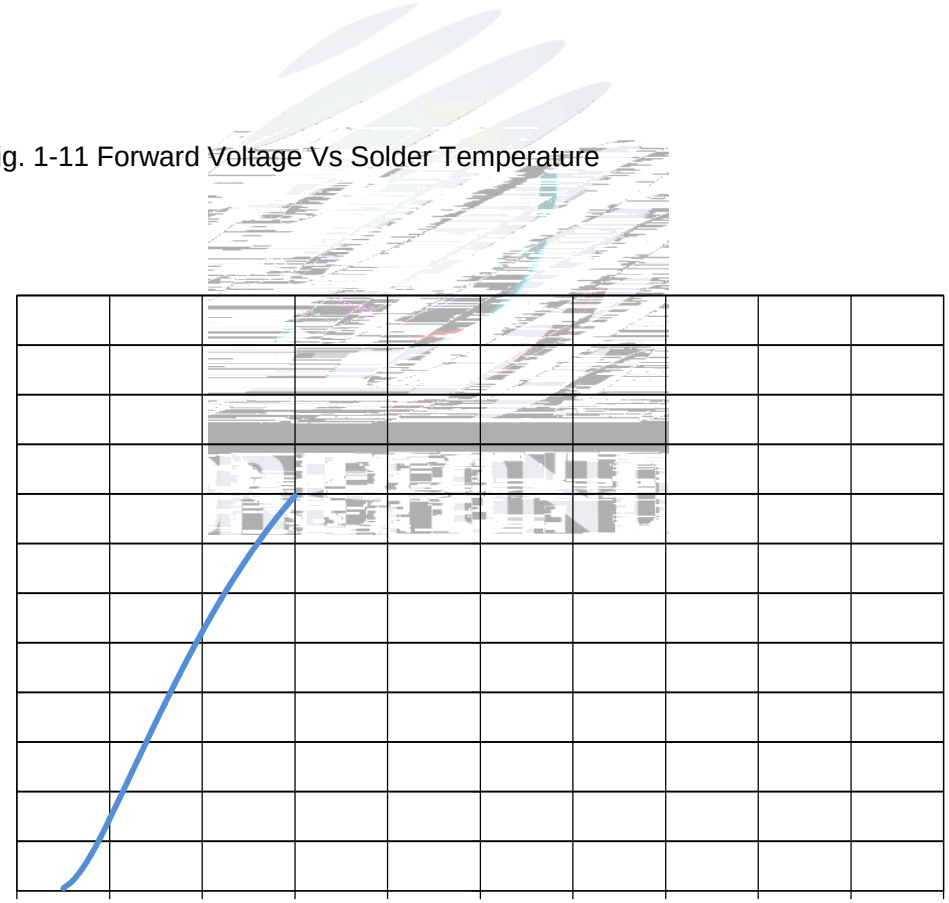


Fig. 1-12 Radiation diagram

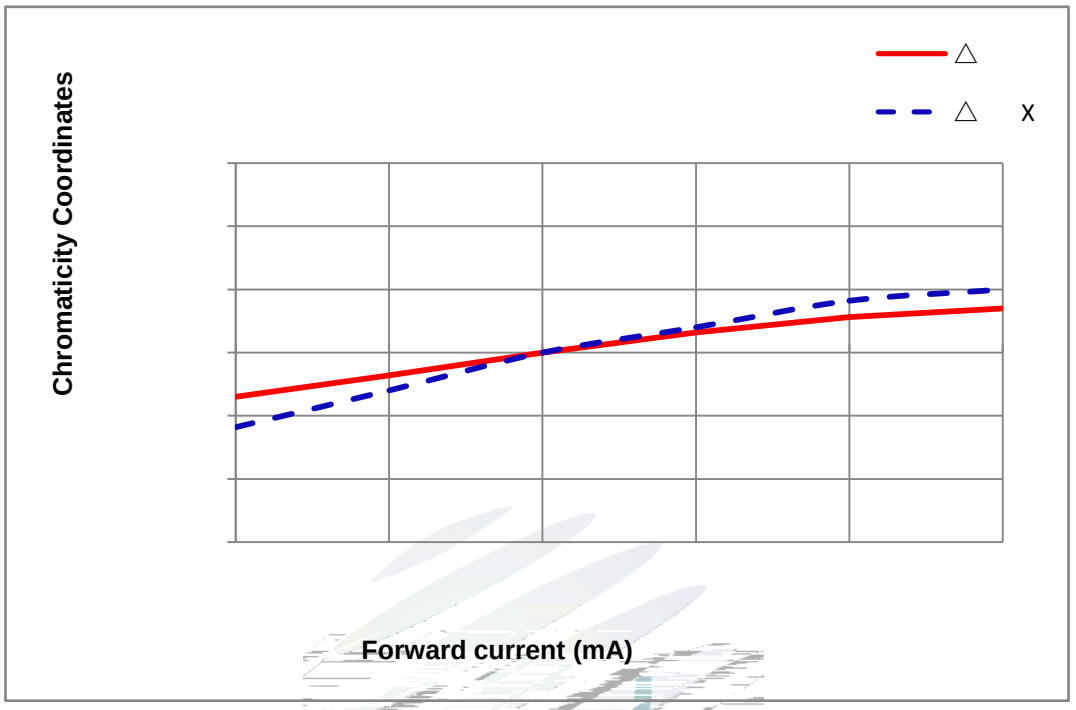


Fig. 1-13 Forward Current vs. Color Shift (Ts=25°C) (Ts=25°C)

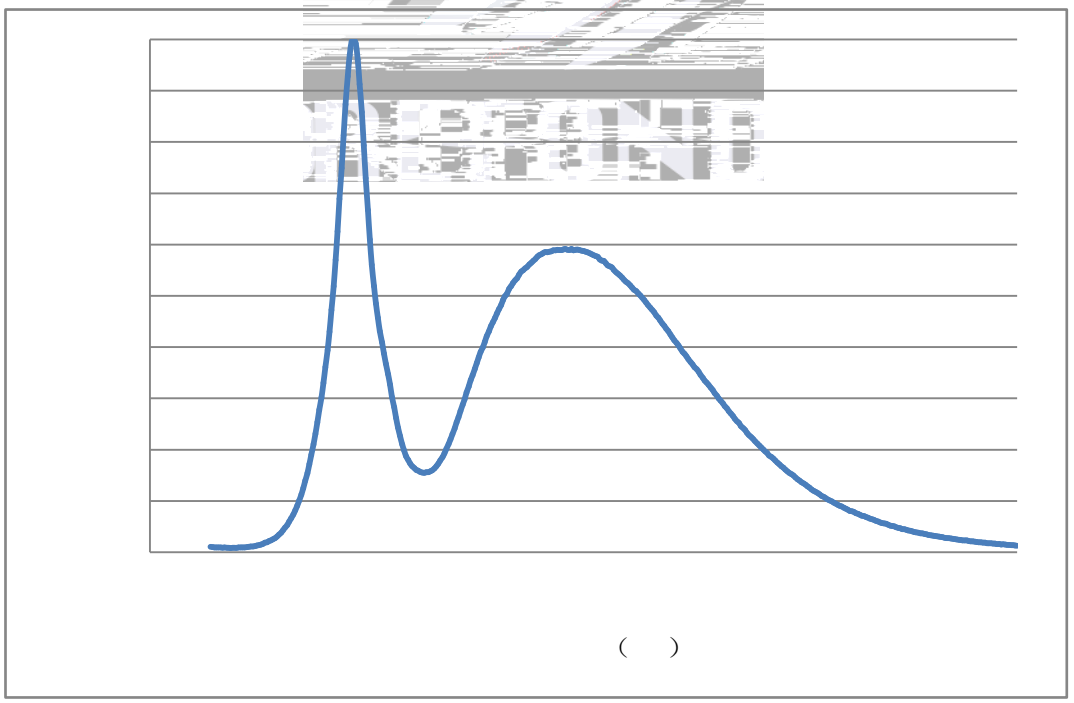


Fig. 1-14 Spectrum Distribution

2. Packaging

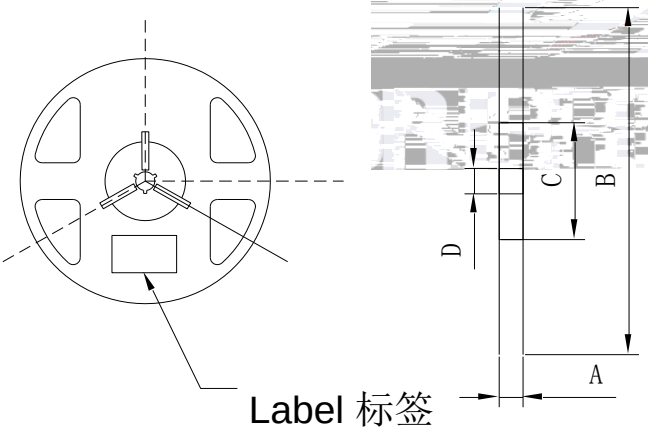
2.1 Packaging Specification

Package:5000pcs/reel.

2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension（㎜）

Fig.2-1 Carrier Tape Dimension

2.1.2Reel Dimension



Reel Dimension 卷盘尺寸

A	8.0 0.1mm
B	178 1mm
C	60 1mm
D	13.0 0.5mm

Fig.2-2 Reel Dimension 卷盘尺寸

Notes

The tolerances unless mentioned ±0.1mm. Unit : mm

2.1.3Label Form Specification

Specification

2.3Cardboard Box

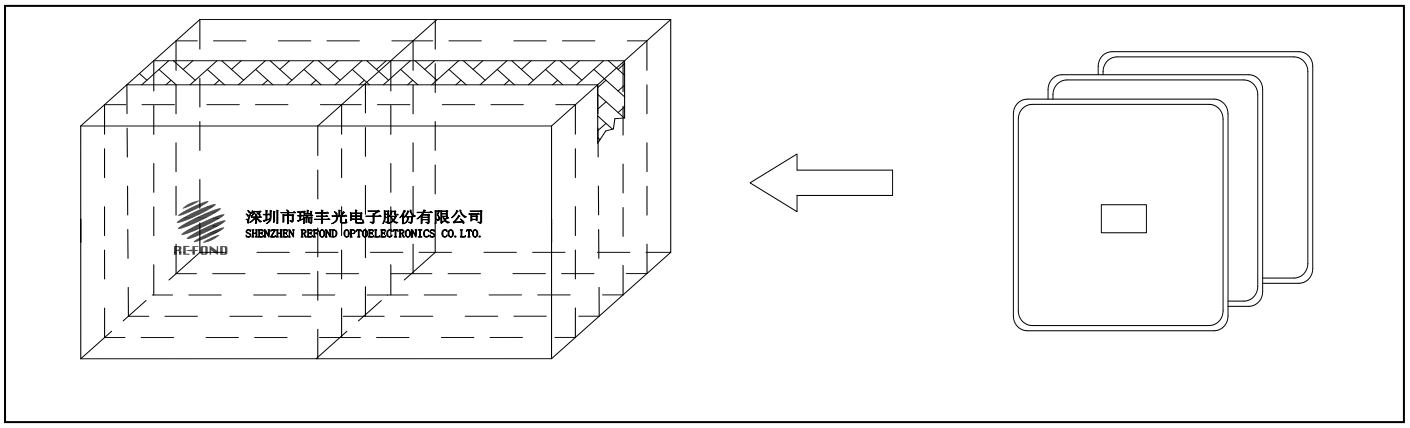


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box 包装纸箱

2.4Reliability Test Items And Conditions

Table 2-3 Reliability Test Items And Conditions

Test Items	Ref.Standard	Test Condition	Time	Quantity	Ac/Re /
Reflow	JESD22-B106	Temp:260 max T=10 sec	2times	20pcs.	0/1
Thermal Shock	JEITAED-4701 300307	-40 15min ↑↓10s 125 15min	1000 cycle	20pcs.	0/1
High Temperature Storage	JEITAED-4701 200 201	Temp:125	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	Temp:-40	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1
Life Test	JESD22-A108	Ta=25 I_F=60mA	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1

High Temperature High Humidity Life Test	JESD22-A101	85 / 85%R_H I_F=60mA	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T_A=85 R_H=85%	1000hrs.	20pcs.	0/1

2.5 Criteria For Judging Damage

Table 2-4 Criteria For Judging Damage

Test Items	Symbol	Test Condition	Criteria For Judgement	
			Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	V_F	I_F=60mA	-	U.S.L*)x1.1
Reverse Current	I_R	V_R = 5V	-	U.S.L*)x2.0
Luminous Flux	Φ	I_F=60mA	L.S.L*)x0.7	-

Notes

1.U.S.L: Upper standard level L.S.L: Lower standard level

2.The above reliability tests is based on the verification of a single/strip LED of Refond's existing experimental platform,the reliability experiment was taken under good heat dissipation conditions. when customers applies the LED to the series and parallel circuit, should take consideration of all the factors such as the current, voltage distribution, heat dissipation and others.

3.The technical information shown in the data sheets is limited to the typical characteristics and circuit examples of the referenced products. It does not constitute the warranting of industrial property nor the granting of any license.

3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

3.1SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

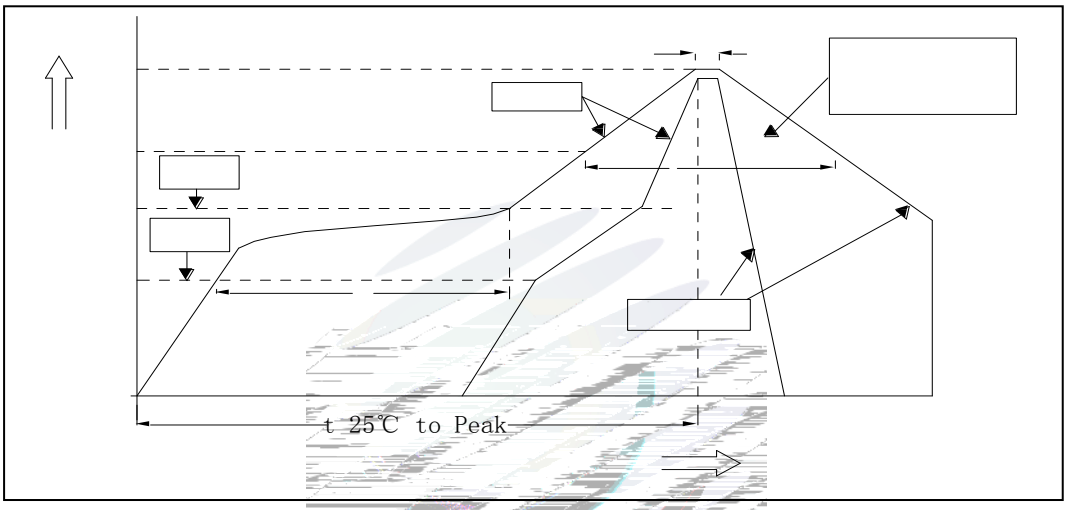


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT 回流焊说明

Table 3-1 Reflow parameters 回流焊参数

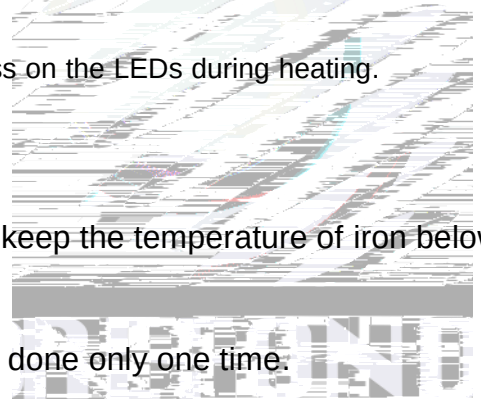
Average temperature rise speed Tsmax T_P	3 °C/ Max 3 °C/ s
Preheating: minimum temperature (Tsmin)	150 °C
Preheating: Max temperature (Tsmax)	200 °C
Preheating: Time Tsmin Tsmax	60 - 120 60s-120s
Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature (T_L)	217 °C
Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time (t_L)	60 Max 60s
Peak /Classification of temperature: / (T_P)	260 °C

Time limit classification of peak temperature time t_p	10 Max 10s
(T_P) 5 °C Hold time within 5 C with the actual peak temperature (TP)	30 Max 30s
Cooling speed	6 °C/ Max 6 °C/ s
25 °C Needed time from 25 °C to Tp	8 Max 8 minutes

Notes

(1)Reflow soldering should not be done more than twice. If more than 24 hours between the two solderings , LED will be damaged.

(2)When soldering , do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.



3.1.1 Soldering Iron

(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300℃ less than 3 seconds.

(2) Soldering by hand should be done only one time.

3.1.2 Repairing

Repairing 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 in advance whether the characteristics of LEDs will or not be damaged by repairing.

LED

3.1.3 Cautions

（1）The encapsulated material of the LEDs is silicone. Therefore the LEDs have a soft surface on the top of package. The pressure to the top surface will be impacted on the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid the strong pressure on the encapsulated part. So when use the picking up nozzle, the pressure on the silicone resin should be proper. LED

(2) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.LED

(3) Do not apply mechanical force or excess vibration during the cooling process to normal temperature after soldering. Do not rapidly cool device after soldering.

4. Handling Precautions

4.1 Handling Precautions

(1) LED operating environment and sulfur element composition cannot be over 100PPM in the LED mating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.LED

(2) In order to prevent ex-ternal material from getting into the inside of LED, which may cause the malfunction of LED, the single content of Bromine element is required to be less than 900PPM,the single content of Chlorine elementis required to be less than 900PPM,the total content of Bromine element and Chlorine element in the external materials of the application products is required to be less than 1500PPM. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.

(3) VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor when exposed to heat and photonic

(6) Thermal Design is paramount importance because heat generation may result in the Characteristics dW* nBT4.0

Version History/

Date	Revisor	Version	Verifier	Remarks
2021/5/20		E0		

www.refond.com

Declare

This specification is written both in English and in Chinese and the latter is formal.