

## **Specification**

Customer Name:	
Customer P/N:	
Product P/N:	WLS-3535W300-1CD0-SA55M-R95
Sending Date:	









#### Features :

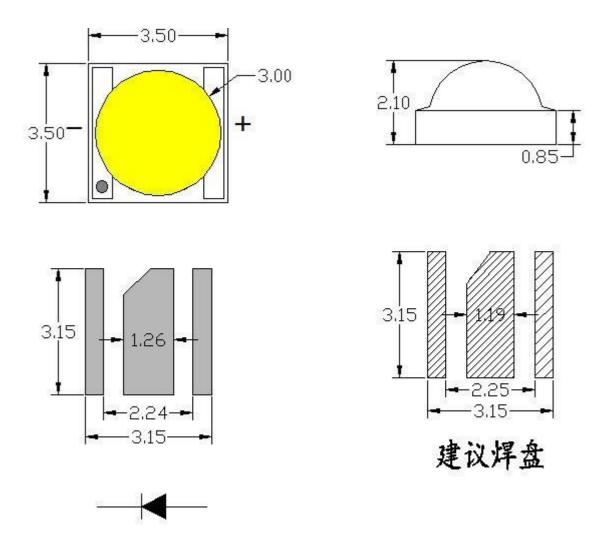
- Small size and high luminous efficiency
- Low operating voltage, instantaneous illumination
- Long operating life
- RoHS certified

#### Applications:

- Portable lightings / (flash lightings, bicycle)
- Landscape lighting, lighting engineering
- General lighting
- Industrial lighting
- Car light



#### Package Dimensions



Notes: All dimensions in mm tolerance is  $\pm 0.1$  mm unless otherwise noted.



#### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings(At TA = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
DC Forward Current	l <sub>F</sub>	1500	m A
Peak pulse Current*	I <sub>FP</sub>	2000	m A
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	5	W
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	10	μA
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 ~ +100	°C
LED Junction Temperature	TJ	150	°C

Note:

- 1. 1/10 Duty cycle, 0.1ms pulse width.
- 2. Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.
- 3. 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.



#### ■ Electrical/Optical Characteristics--White (At TA=25°C)

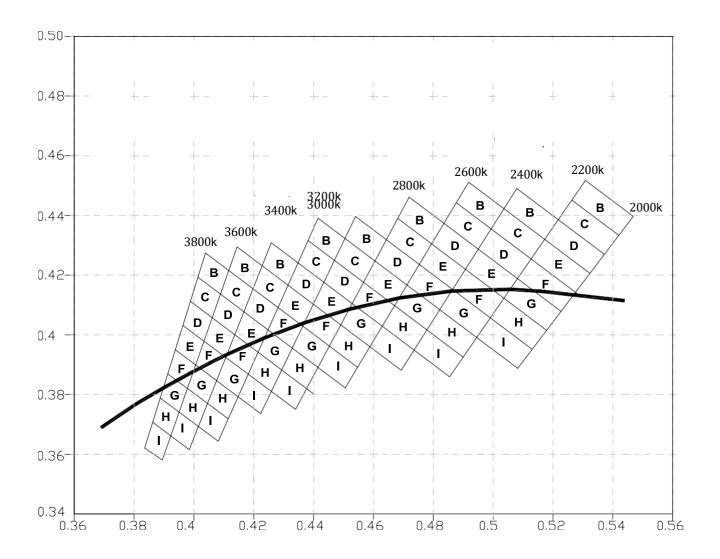
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Avg.	Max	Units
Forward Volta	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA	2.80		3.40	V
Thermal Resistance Junction To Board	RΘ <sub>J-B</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA		5		°C/W
Luminous Flux	Φν	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA	280		320	lm
Color Temperature	ССТ	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA	2500		3000	к
CRI	Ra	l <sub>F</sub> =1200mA	≧95			
R9	R9	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA	≧90			
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T$	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA		-2		mV/°C
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =5V			10	μA
Viewing Angle <sup>[1]</sup>	2O <sub>1/2</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =1200mA		120		Deg

Note:

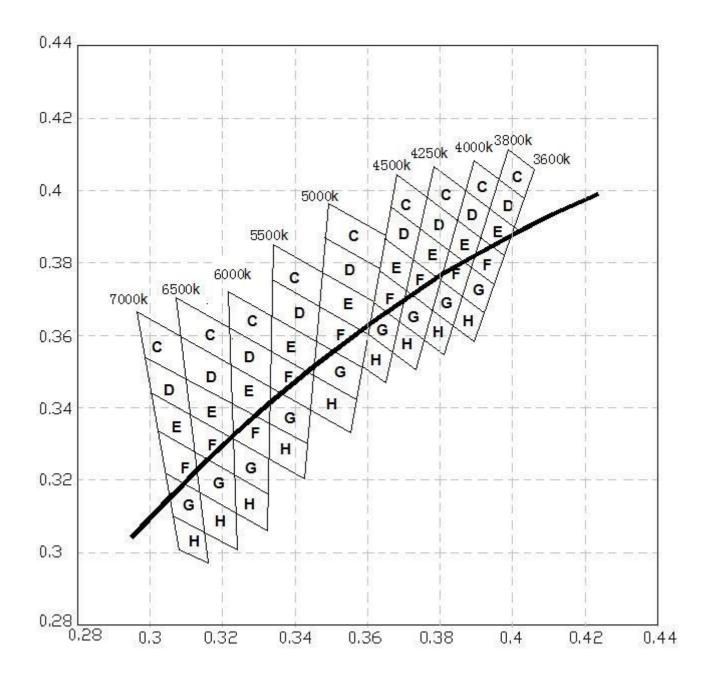
- 1. The above forward voltage measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.1$  V.
- 2. The above luminous flux measurement allowance tolerance is ±10%.
- 3. The above Color Rendering Index measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 2$ .
- 4. The above color coordinates measurement allowance tolerance is  $\pm 0.003$ .
- 5.  $2\Box 1/2$  is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the optical centerline value.



#### ■ Color & binning





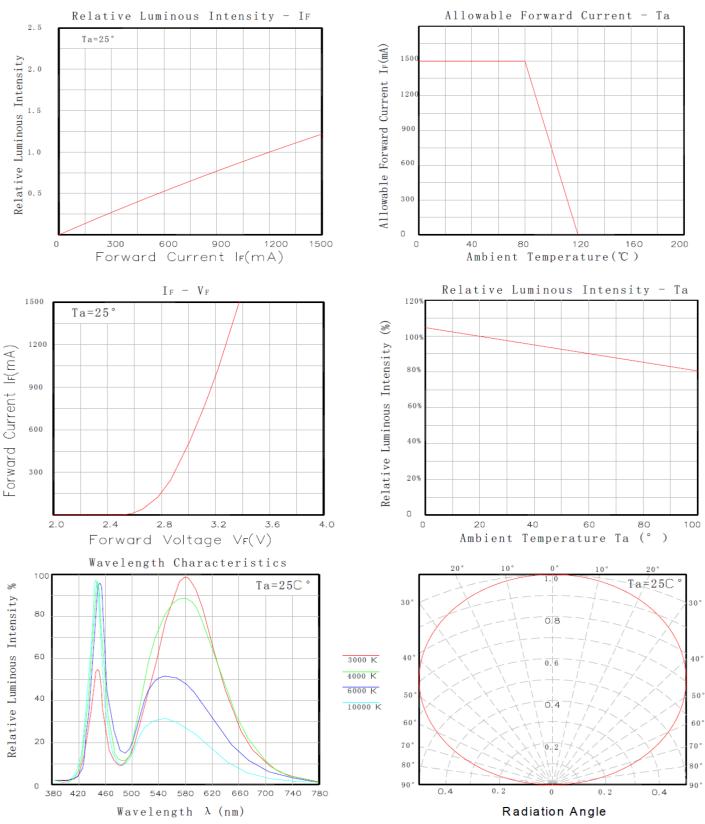




	0.5172	0.432		0.5127	0.4254		0.495	0.4287		0.4907	0.4219
20E	0.5324 0.4206	0.5275	0.4142	22E	0.5082	0.4188	22F	0.5036	0.4122		
2000-	0.5275	0.4142	2000-	0.5227	0.4078	2200- 2400K	0.5036	0.4122	2200- 2400K	0.4991	0.4057
2200K	0.5127	0.4254	2200K	0.5082	0.4188	2400K	0.4907	0.4219		0.4865	0.4152
	0.4795	0.4304	0.45	0.4753	0.4236		0.4605	0.4247	26F 2600- 2800K	0.4567	0.4176
24E	0.4907	0.4219	24F 2400-	0.4865	0.4152	26E 2600-	0.4712	0.4167		0.4671	0.4098
2400- 2600K	0.4865	0.4152	2400- 2600K	0.4822	0.4084	2800- 2800K	0.4671	0.4098		0.463	0.4029
20001	0.4753	0.4236	20001	0.4712	0.4167	20001	0.4567	0.4176		0.4529	0.4105
20E	0.4434	0.4176	28F	0.4399	0.4102	30E	0.4315	0.4166	30F 3000- 3200K	0.4281	0.4091
28E 2800-	0.4529	0.4105	2ог 2800-	0.4491	0.4033	30E 3000-	0.4399	0.4102		0.4364	0.4029
2000- 3000K	0.4491	0.4033	2000- 3000K	0.4453	0.3962	3200K	0.4364	0.4029		0.4327	0.3951
	0.4399	0.4102		0.4364	0.4029	02001	0.4281	0.4091		0.4248	0.4016
32E	0.4167	0.4077	32F	0.4137	0.4	34E	0.4061	0.4057	34F	0.4033	0.3978
3200-	0.4248	0.4016	3200-	0.4214	0.3942	3400-	0.4137	0.4	34F 3400- 3600K	0.4106	0.3923
3400K	0.4214	0.3942	3400K	0.4181	0.3867	3600K	0.4106	0.3923		0.4076	0.3846
	0.4137	0.4		0.4106	0.3923		0.4033	0.3978		0.4006	0.3899
36E	0.3963	0.4031	36F	0.3938	0.395	38E 3800- 4000K	0.3848	0.3918	38F 3800- 4000K	0.3825	0.3835
3600-	0.4033	0.3978	3600-	0.4006	0.3899		0.3913	0.3869		0.3887	0.3788
3800K	0.4006	0.3899	3800K 0.3	0.3978	0.382		0.3887	0.3788		0.3862	0.3707
	0.3938	0.395		0.3913	0.3869		0.3825	0.3835		0.3802	0.3752
40E	0.3746	0.3895	40F	0.3726	0.3809	42E	0.3649	0.3868	42F 4250- 4500K	0.3633	0.3779
4000-	0.3825	0.3835	4000-	0.3804	0.3751	4250- 4500K	0.3726	0.3809		0.3707	0.3724
4250K	0.3804	0.3751	4250K	0.378	0.3669		0.3707	0.3724		0.3688	0.3639
	0.3726	0.3809		0.3707	0.3724		0.3633	0.3779		0.3618	0.3691
45E	0.3475	0.3775	45F	0.3467	0.3679	50E	0.3327	0.3659	50F	0.3326	0.3559
4500-	0.3618	0.3693	4500-	0.3603	0.3602	5000-	0.3459	0.3584	5000-	0.345	0.3489
5000K	0.3603	0.3602	5000K	0.3587	0.3511	5500K	0.345	0.3489	5500K	0.3442	0.3393
	0.3467	0.3679		0.3459	0.3584		0.3326	0.3559		0.3325	0.3459
55E	0.3224	0.3517	55F	0.3227	0.3415	60E	0.3102	0.3486	60F 6000- 6500K	0.3117	0.3377
5500-	0.3325	0.3459	<b>5500-</b> 0.33	0.3325	0.336	6000-	0.3227	0.3415		0.323	0.3313
6000K	0.3325	0.336	6000K	0.3324	3324 0.326	6500K	0.323	0.3313		0.3234	0.3211
	0.3227	0.3415		0.323	0.3313		0.3117	0.3377		0.3133	0.3268
65E	0.3009	0.3438	65F	0.3032	0.3325	70E 7000- 7500K	0.293	0.3383	70F 7000- 7500K	0.2961	0.3265
6500-	0.3117	0.3377	6500-	0.3133	0.3268		0.3032	0.3325		0.3055	0.3212
7000K	0.3133	0.3268	7000K	0.3148	0.316		0.3055	0.3212		0.3078	0.3099
	0.3032	0.3325		0.3055	0.3212		0.2961	0.3265		0.2992	0.3148

#### Typical Optical/Electrical Characteristics Curves

#### (IF=1200mA, Ta=25°C Unless Otherwise Noted)





#### Reliability test standards

Test Item	REF. Standard	Test condition	Duration	Sample count	Accept
Temperature Cycle	JESD22-A104 -A	100°C±5 30min~25°C 30min,5min,30min,5min	100 cycles	22	0/22
Thermal shock	JESD22-A106	-40°C~100°C 30min, 30min	100 cycles	22	0/22
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	TA=100°C±5°C	1000 Hrs	22	0/22
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	TA=-40°C±5°C	1000 Hrs	22	0/22
Humidity Heat Storage	JIS C 7021 (1977)B- 11	Ta=60°C RH=85%	1000Hrs	22	0/22
Service life test	JESD22-A108 -A	Ta=25°C If=1500mA	1000Hrs	22	0/22
High humidity Heat life test	JESD22-A101	Ta=60°C RH=85% IF=1500mA	1000Hrs	22	0/22

#### Criteria For Judging Damage:

Test Item	Symbol	Test condition	Criteria For Judgement		
			Min.	Max.	
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=1500mA		U.S.L*)1.1	
Reverse Current	IR	VR=5V		10uA	
Luminous Flux	Lm	IF=1500mA	L.S.L*)0.7		
Lamp bead lighting test	/	IF=1500mA	No open circuit, short circuit, flicker		

#### U.S.L: Upper standard level

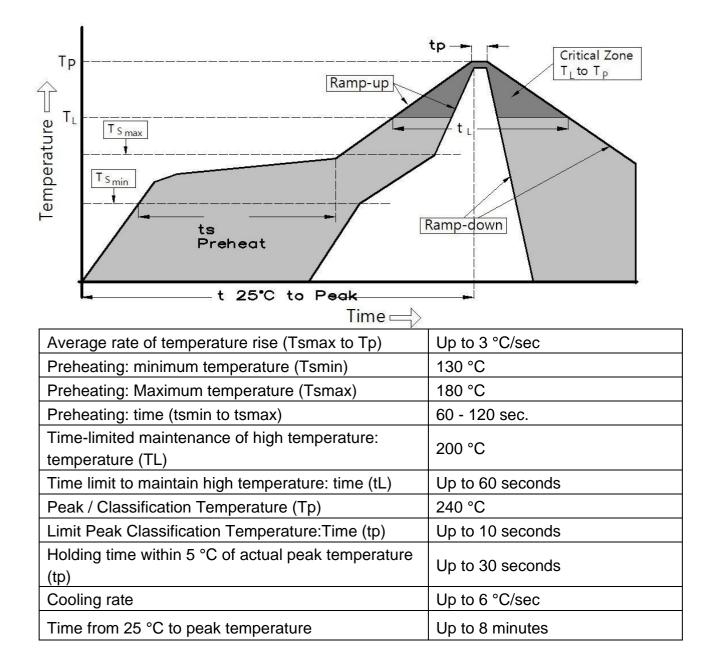
L.S.L: Lower standard level

Note

The above technical data is only the typical value of the product, not as any application conditions and application mode guarantee.



#### SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT



•Notes for reflow [if reflow products are needed]

- 1. Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times. In the case of more than 24 hours passed soldering after first, LEDs will be damaged.
- 2. When welding, do not press hard on the colloid surface when the material is heated.
- 3. Scrape the heat-conducting solder paste on the aluminum base plate, stir the solder paste clockwise for 10-15 minutes before scraping the solder paste, and place the aluminum base plate on the solder paste scraping tool. Scrape the solder paste evenly and thickly
- 4. Scrape solder paste steel mesh needs to be made into a cross, so as to allow air circulation, avoid

solder paste lifting caused by LED poor heat dissipation

- 5. Note that the lamp should be installed flat and the two pins of the LED light source should be installed on the welding pad position of the aluminum substrate.
- 6. Scrape the aluminum base plate of solder paste in 2 hours to install all the light source, light source installed in the aluminum base plate, the operator should self-check whether the light source is installed (can't have reverse, light source bottom suspension) to tilt 45 degrees Angle to check each light source
- 7. After reflow welding, check whether the light source is in the position of the welding pad, and do not have eccentric phenomenon, or the line will be broken in the second light distribution lens, resulting in open circuit.
- 8. Rapid cooling is not allowed after reflow soldering.
- 9. Do not weld on deformed PCB.
- Soldering Iron
  - 1. When hand soldering, keep the temperature of iron below less 300°C less than 3 seconds.
  - 2. The hand solder should be done only one time.

#### Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a doublehead soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed in advance whether the characteristics of LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.

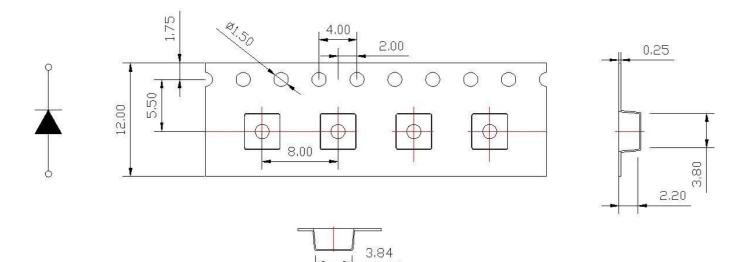
#### Cautions

- 1. LED product is lens package, the surface is relatively brittle, pressing the lens surface will affect the LED reliability, so there should be preventive measures to avoid pressing the device, when using the nozzle, the pressure on the lens surface should be appropriate.
- 2. Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.
- 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.

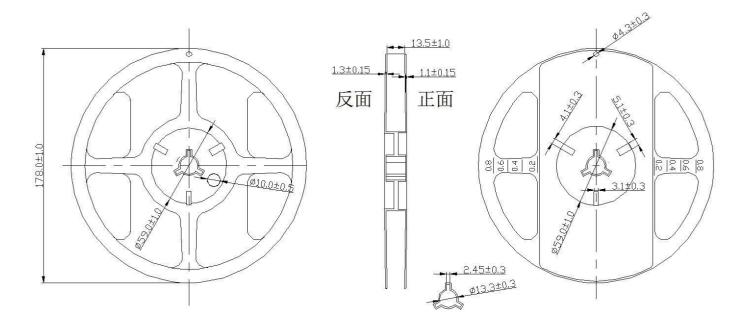


Packing Standard

Normal packing quantity: 1000pcs/reel

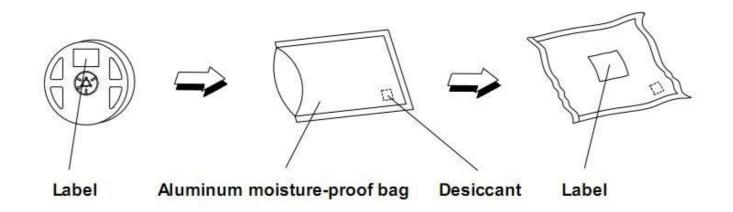


#### **Reel Specifications**





#### Moisture Resistant Packaging

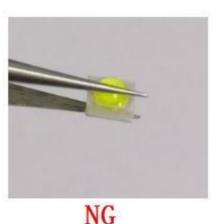


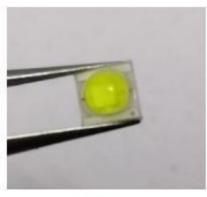
#### Product specification

#### I. Storage/use:

- 1. In order to avoid moisture absorption, it is suggested to store the products in a drying cabinet with desiccant. The storage temperature is 5°C~30°C, and the humidity is ≤60%HR.
- 2. After storage for six months, it is recommended to re-use the spectral separation to prevent changes in photoelectric parameters.
- 3. It is recommended to dry products that have been sealed and stored for more than six months before use. The drying condition is 65°C±5°C for 10 hours.
- 4. The product shall be used within 24h after opening, otherwise it shall be baked at 65°C for 4-6h before reflow welding.
- 5. Do not press the gel surface with any sharp object (such as tweezers). Do not leave fingerprints
- 6. on the surface of the colloid. The positive normal pressure of the colloid should be less than 2 newtons and the number of press should be less than 3 times. The lateral pressure of the lens body is less than 1.5 newtons and the number of press is less than 3 times. Pick up materials correctly
- 7. (as shown below).









- II. Products should not be in contact with water, oil or organic solutions.
- III. The operating current value of the product should consider LED junction temperature.
- IV. Repackage unused products in moisture-proof bags and store in a dry place.
- V. External dimensions are subject to change without prior notice.
- VI. Anti-static requirements: when using products, must wear anti-static ring or anti-static gloves, all equipment, devices, machines must be effectively grounded. This product belongs to electrostatic sensitive device, pay attention to anti-static protection!
- VII. When LED working, push the temperature of PCB board should not exceed 60°C.
- VIII. Anti vulcanization, chlorination, bromination and other treatments.
  - IX. In the closed, high temperature environment, the lamp may contain sulfur/chlorine/bromine and other substances, these sulfur, chlorine and bromine elements will volatilize into gas and corrosion LED light source. Because the LED seal silica gel has porous structure, and the light source silver plating reaction occurred. After curing reaction of LED light source, the functional area of the product will darken, the luminous flux will gradually decline until it becomes slightly bright, and the color temperature will drift obviously, and the LED light source will eventually fail. It is recommended to conduct sulfur emission test of lamps first to ensure that LED light source works in sulfur-free/chlorine/bromine and other material environment.
  - X. When the customer applies LED, it shall refer to the parameters of this specification and the requirements of operating environment. If the LED is used beyond the parameters or standard conditions without verification, our company will not make any quality guarantee.