

客户 (Customer) : _____

承认书

Approval Sheet

谨致执事者：兹提供敝公司之有关详细规格及图面数据, 敬请给予办理试认定手续。
同时敬请送返一份附有贵公司签认之测试认定后之样品承认书。

We are pleased in sending you herewith on specification and drawings for your approval.
Please return to us one copy "Approval sheet" with your approved signature.

型号 (Model No.) : A-SC6303R6G2B1W-A01-2T

发文日期 (Issue Date) : 2016/10/28 承认日期 (Approved Date) : _____

Checking signature of Amicc

Designer	Checker	Approver
Joy	Tommy	jeff

Approval signature of customer

Designer	Checker	Approver

江苏欧密格光电科技股份有限公司

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Top view LED Type ■ PLCC Package

A-SC6303R6G2B1W-A01-2T



Features

- PLCC package
- Top view LED
- High luminous Intensity output
- Wide viewing angle
- Pb-free
- RoHS compliant

Description

The Amicc 6303 package has high efficacy, high power consumption, wide viewing angle and a compact form factor. These features make this package an ideal LED for all lighting applications.

Applications

- General lighting
- Decorative and Entertainment Lighting
- Indicators
- Lumination
- Switch light

Device Selection Guide

Type	Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
R6	AlGaInP	Brilliant Red	White Diffused
G2	AlGaInP	Yellow Green	
B1	InGaN	Blue	

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_{\text{Soldering}} = -25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	R6	25	mA
		G2	25	
		B1	30	
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1ms)	I_{FP}	R6	100	mA
		G2	100	
		B1	100	
Power Dissipation	P_d	R6	60	mW
		G2	60	
		B1	95	
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}		-40 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		-40 ~ +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature	T_{sol}		Reflow Soldering : 260 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 10 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 sec.	

Note:

The products are sensitive to static electricity and must be carefully taken when handling products.

Electro-Optical Characteristics (T_{Soldering}=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _v	R6	180		450	mcd	I _F =20mA (R6)
		G2	57		140		I _F =20mA (G2)
		B1	180		450		I _F =20mA (B1)
Peak Wavelength	λ _p	R6	-----	632	-----	nm	I _F =20mA (R6)
		G2	-----	575	-----		I _F =20mA (G2)
		B1	-----	462	-----		I _F =20mA (B1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d	R6	-----	623	-----	nm	I _F =20mA (R6)
		G2	569.5	-----	575.5		I _F =20mA (G2)
		B1	460	-----	470		I _F =20mA (B1)
Forward Voltage	V _F	R6	1.7	-----	2.4	V	I _F =20mA (R6)
		G2	1.7	-----	2.4		I _F =20mA (G2)
		B1	2.7	-----	3.4		I _F =20mA (B1)
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		-----	120	-----	deg	I _F =20mA (R6)
							I _F =20mA (G2)
							I _F =20mA (B1)
Reverse Current	I _R		-----	-----	5	μA	V _R =5V

Notes:

1. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%.
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: ±1nm
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage : ±0.1V.

Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

R6: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
S	180	285	mcd	I _F =20mA
T	285	450		

G2: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
PA	57	90	mcd	I _F =20mA
QA	90	140		

B1: Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
S	180	285	mcd	I _F =20mA
T	285	450		

Note:
Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ±10%.

Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

G2: Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
AG16	569.5	571.5	nm	I _F =20mA
AG17	571.5	573.5		
AG18	573.5	575.5		

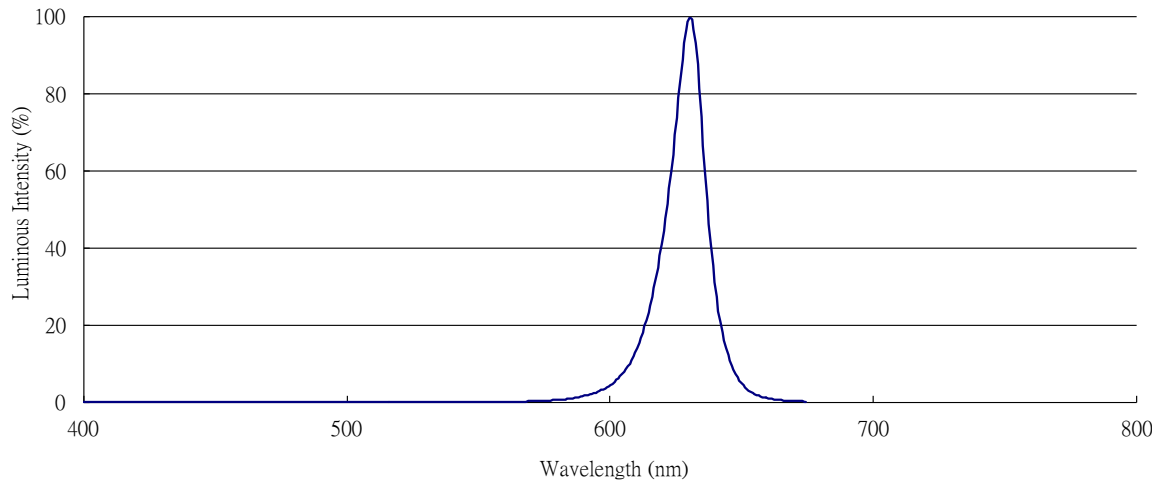
B1 : Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
A5	460	465	nm	I _F =20mA
A6	465	470		

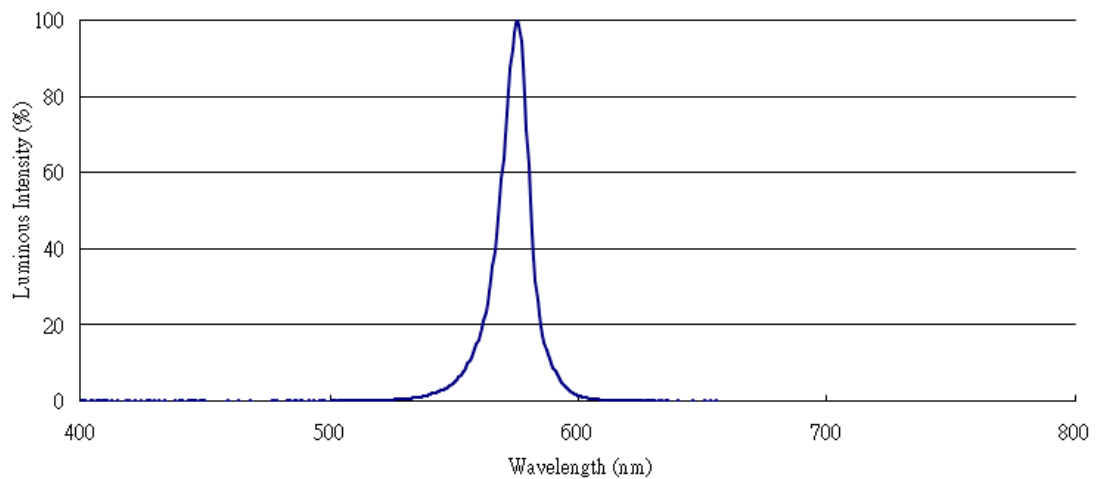
Note:
Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: ±1nm

Spectrum Distribution

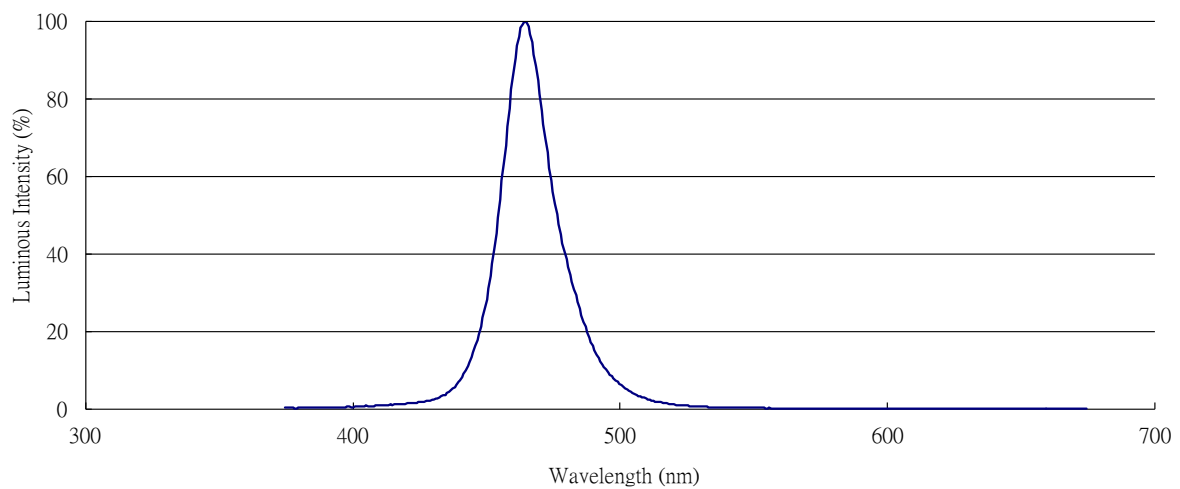
R6: Spectrum Distribution



G2: Spectrum Distribution



B1: Spectrum Distribution



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

R6:

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

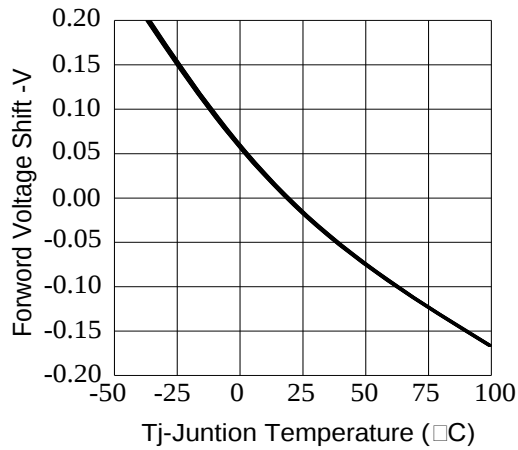


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

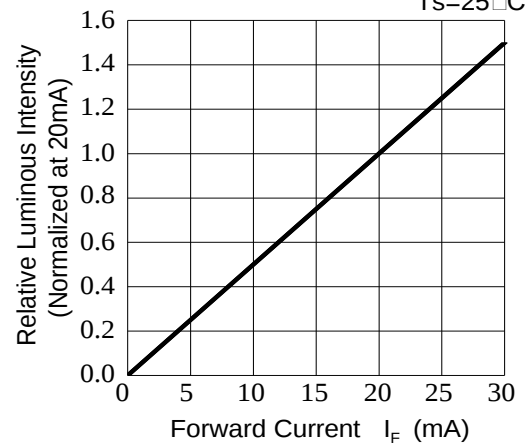


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

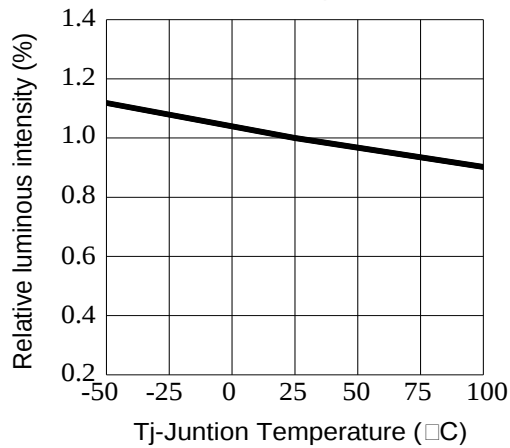


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

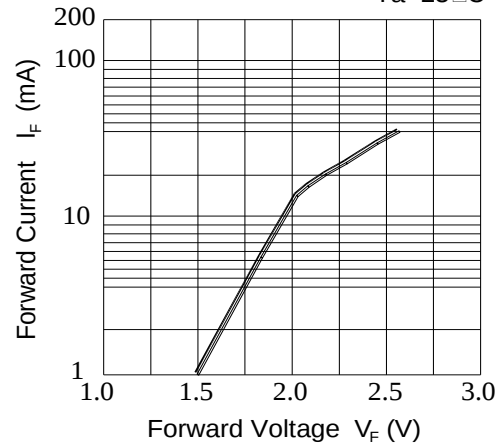


Fig.5-Max.Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

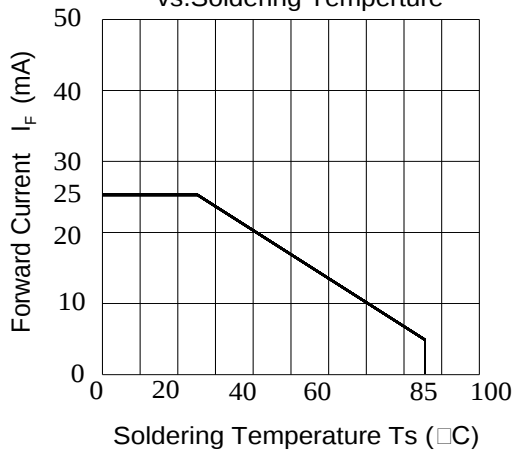
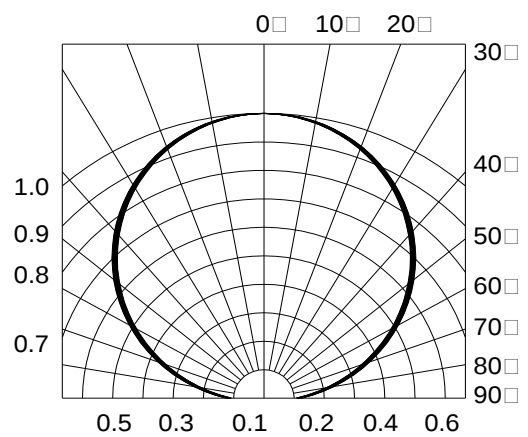


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram T_a=25 °C



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

G2:

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

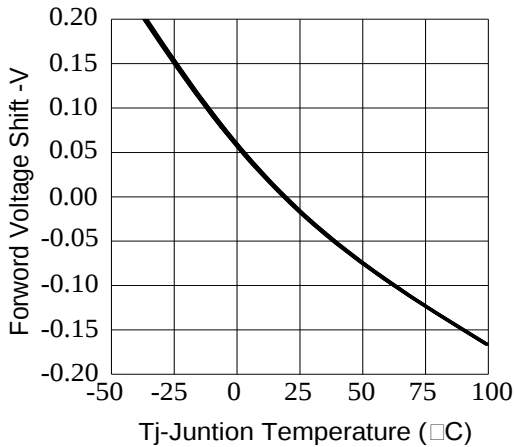


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

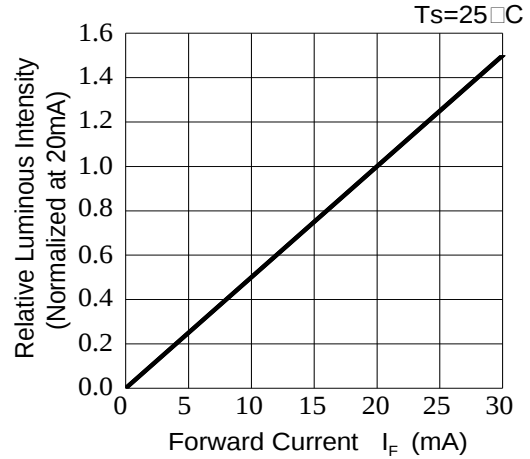


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

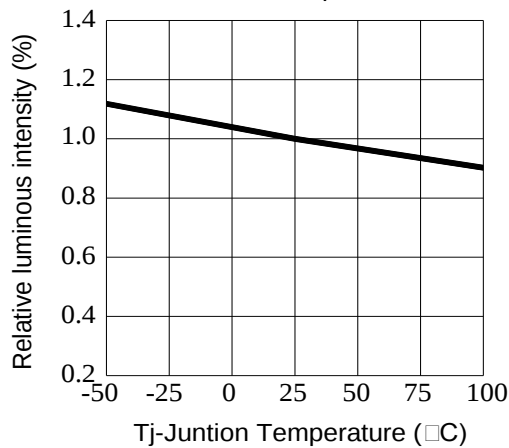


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

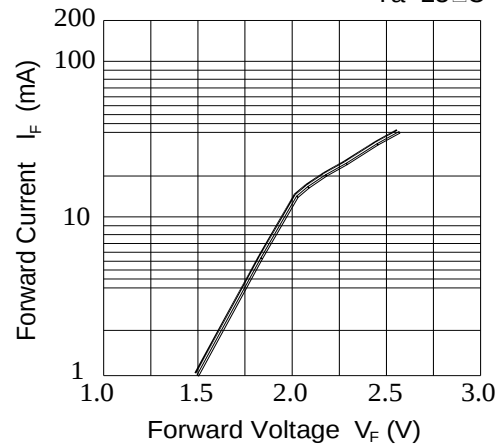


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

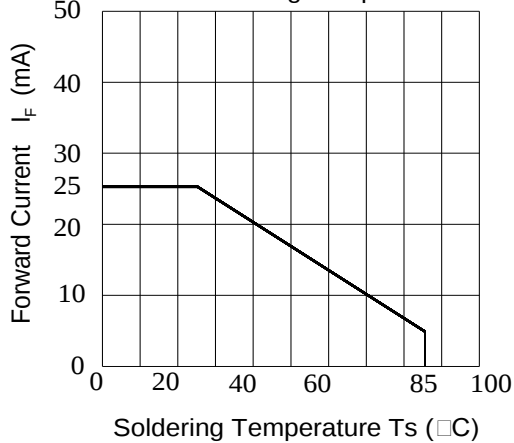
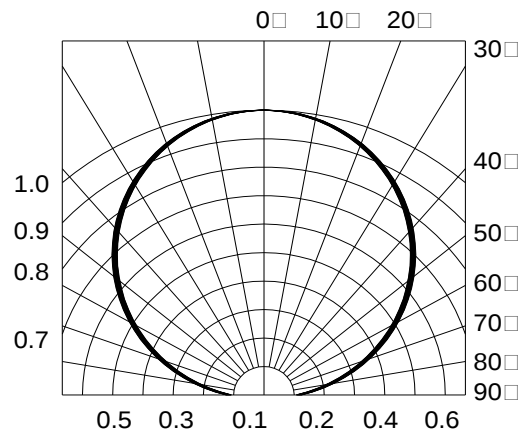


Fig.6-Radiation Diagram T_a=25°C



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

B1

Fig.1-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

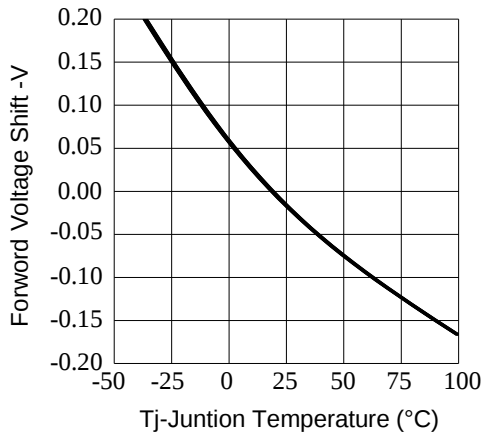


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

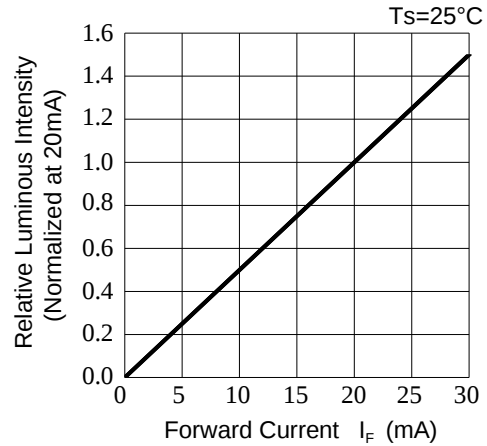


Fig.3-Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

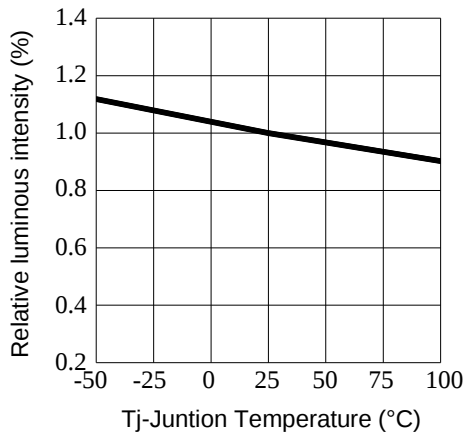


Fig.4-Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

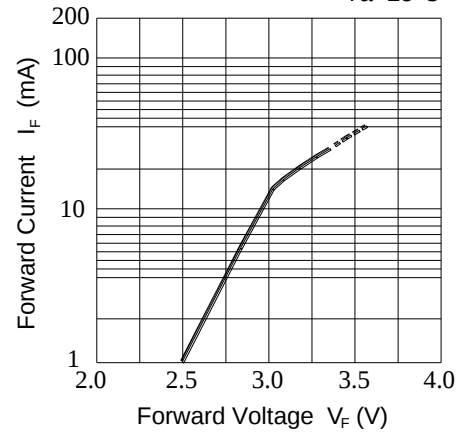


Fig.5-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

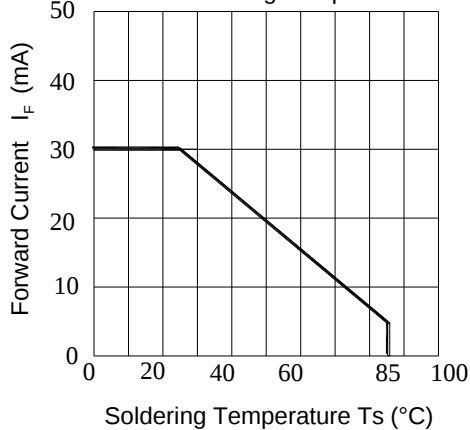
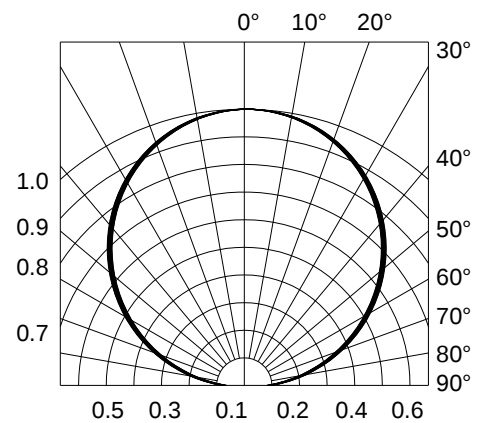
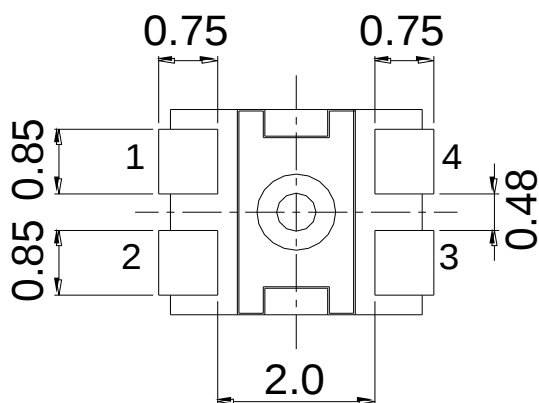
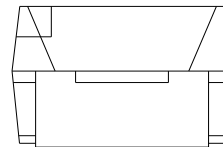
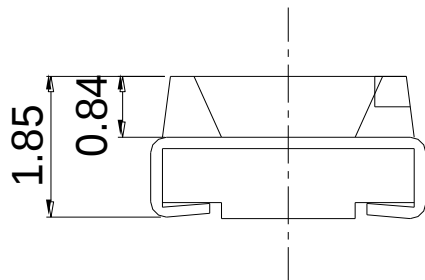
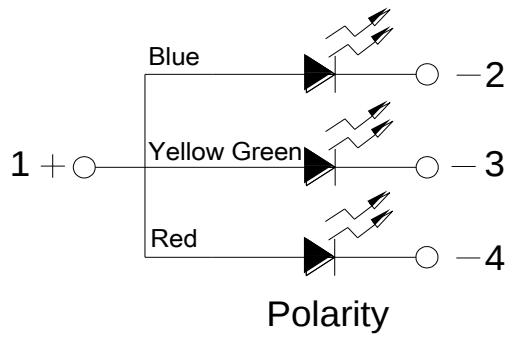
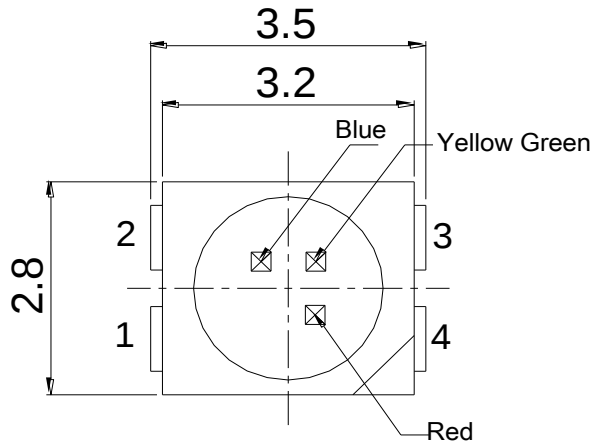


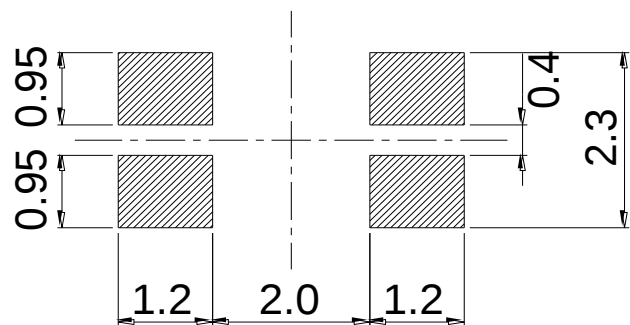
Fig.6-Radiation Diagram



Package Dimension



Recommended solder pad



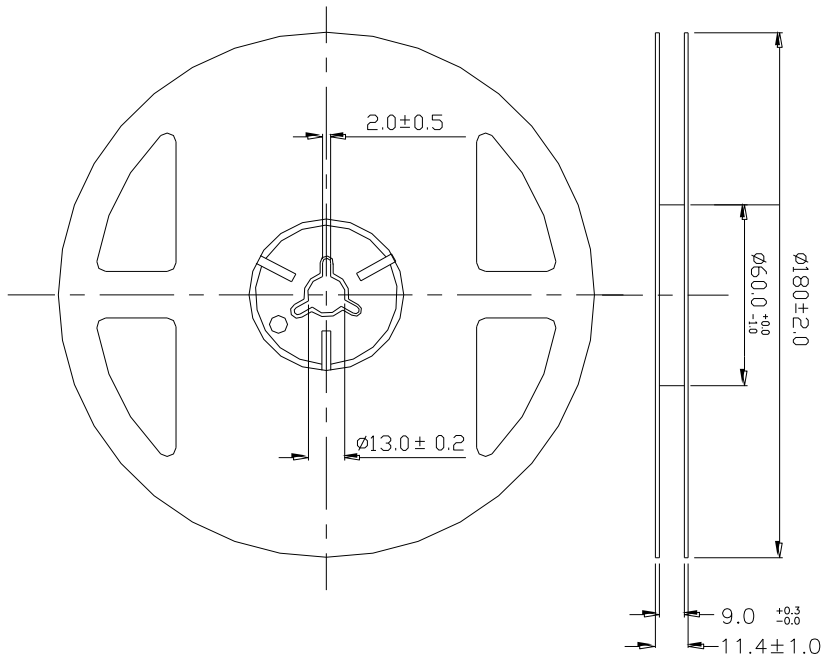
Note:
Tolerance unless mentioned is ± 0.1 mm, Unit = mm

Moisture Resistant Packing Materials

AMICC		AMICC OPTO-ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY Co., LTD		
P/N: XXXXXXXXXX				
TYPE: X-XXXXXXX-XXX-XT				
CODE	MIN	MAX	UNIT	
IV: XX	XX	XX	mcd	
WD: XX			nm	
VF: XX	XX	XX	V	
LOT NO: XXXXXXXXX			QTY: XXXX	
MADE IN CHINA				

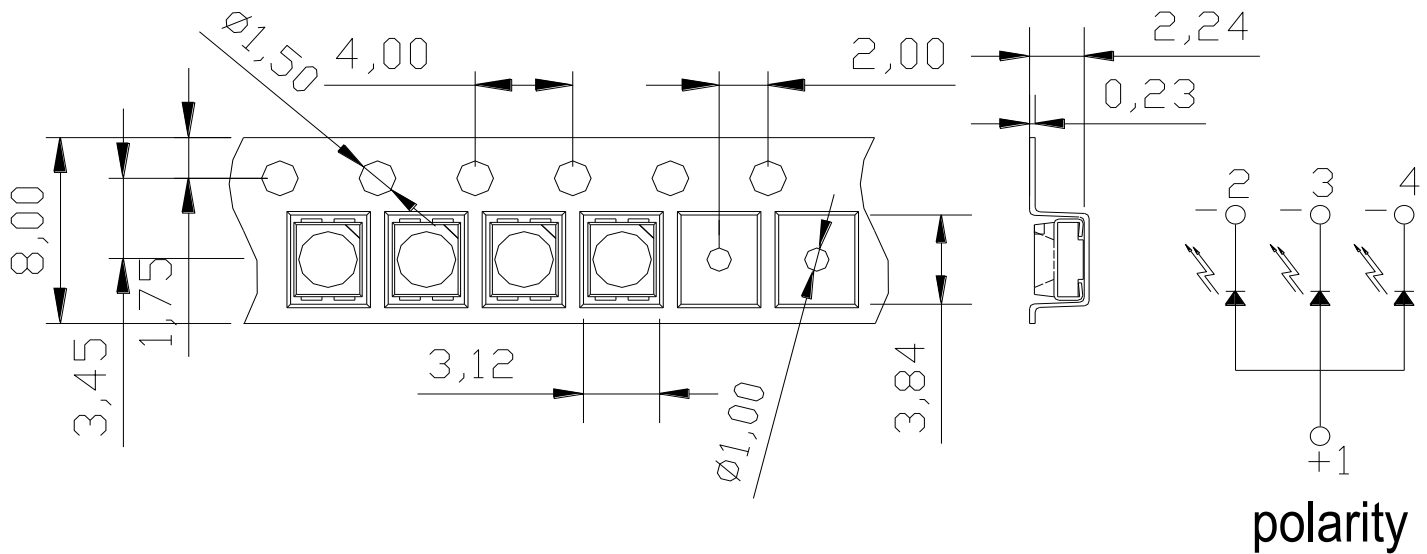
- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- TYPE :Part NO.
- IV: Luminous Intensity Rank
- WD: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- VF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT NO.: Lot Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity

Reel Dimensions



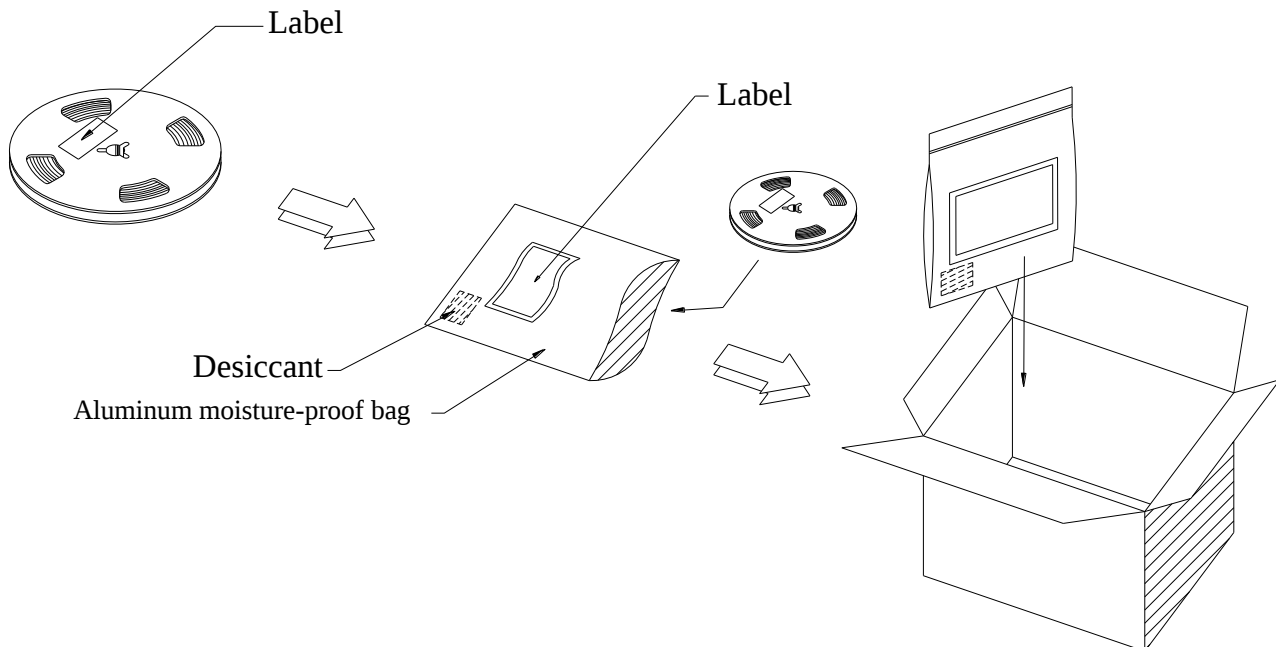
Note:
Tolerances unless mentioned $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$, Unit = mm

Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 2000 pcs Per Reel



Note:
Tolerance unless mentioned is ± 0.1 mm, Unit = mm

Moisture Resistant Packing Process



Reliability Test Items and Conditions

The reliability of products shall be satisfied with items listed below.

Confidence level : 90%

LTPD : 10%

No.	Items	Test Condition	Test Hours/Cycles	Sample Size	Ac/Re
1	Reflow Soldering	Temp. : 260°C/10sec.	6 Min.	22 PCS.	0/1
2	Thermal Shock	H : +100°C 5min └ 10 sec L : -10°C 5min	300 Cycles	22 PCS.	0/1
3	Temperature Cycle	H : +100°C 15min └ 5 min L : -40°C 15min	300 Cycles	22 PCS.	0/1
4	High Temperature/Humidity Reverse Bias	Ta=85°C,85%RH	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
5	Low Temperature Storage	Ta=-40°C	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
6	High Temperature Storage	Ta=100°C	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
7	DC Operation Life	Ta=25°C I _F = 20 mA(Per dice)	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1

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.

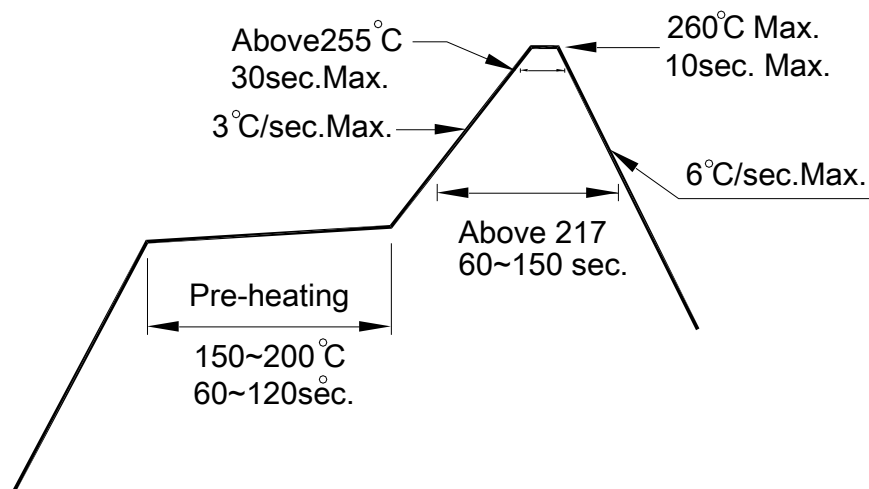
2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 168 Hrs under 30°C or less and 60% RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.

2.4 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.

3.4 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 350°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 the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.