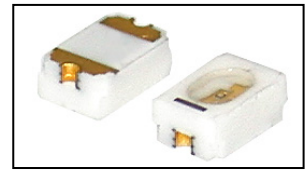




## UVLED375E-SMD



### TECHNICAL DATA

### 375 nm SMD UVLED

#### Features

- Zener diode is built in the protective circuit against static electricity
- Low Voltage DC Operated
- High Power Intensity
- Complies with RoHS Directive



#### Specifications (25°C)

Type	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b>			
DC Forward Current	$I_F$	25	mA
Peak Pulse Forward Current *	$I_{FP}$	80	mA
Allowable Reverse Current	$I_R$	85	mA
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	100	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{OP}$	-30 ... +85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40 ... +100	°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow, 10 s)	$T_{SOL}$	260	°C
Soldering Temperature (hand, 3 s)	$T_{SOL}$	350	°C

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
<b>Electrical Specification</b>						
Forward Current	$I_F$	-	20	-	mA	
Forward Voltage * <sup>1</sup>	$V_F$	-	3.6	4.0	V	
<b>Optical Specification</b>						
CW Output Power * <sup>2</sup>	Rank 9	$P_O$	9.6	-	13.6	mW
	Rank 10	$P_O$	13.6	-	19.2	mW
	Rank 11	$P_O$	19.2	-	27.2	mW
Peak Wavelength * <sup>3</sup>	$\lambda_P$	370	375	380	nm	
Spectrum Half Width	$\lambda$	15			nm	
Viewing Angel	$\varphi$	100			deg.	

\* Note:

1. Forward voltage measurement tolerance is  $\pm 0.2$  V
2. Optical output measurement tolerance is  $\pm 10\%$
3. Peak wavelength measurement tolerance is  $\pm 3$  nm

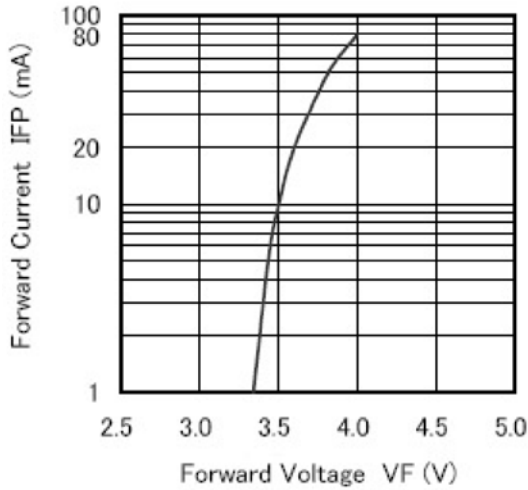
#### Device Materials

Item	Material
Package	Ceramics
Encapsulating Resin	Silicone Resin
Electrodes	Ag Plating

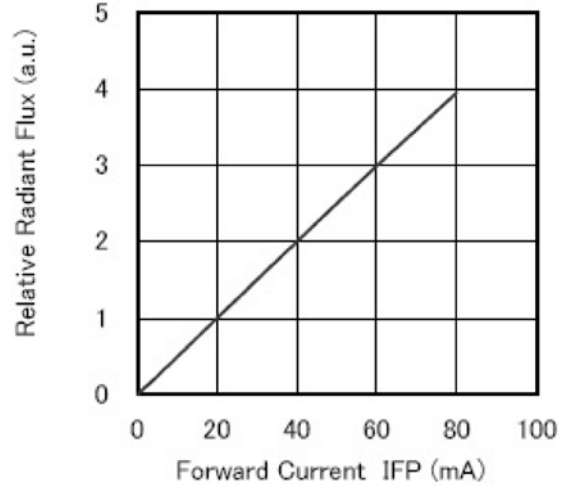


**Typical Performance Curves**

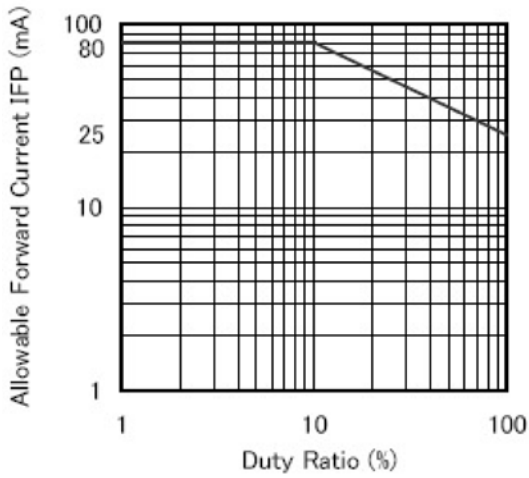
**Forward Voltage vs Forward Current:**



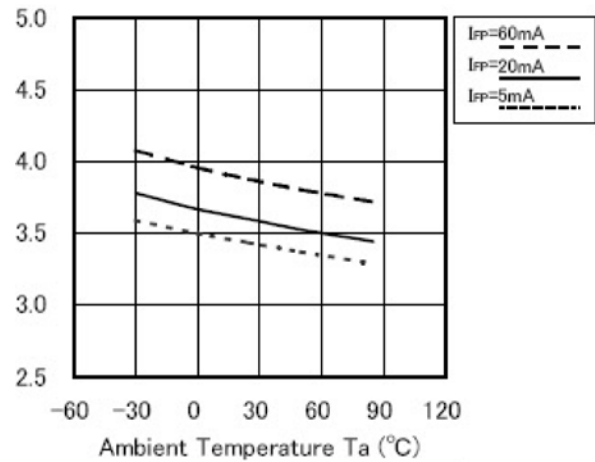
**Forward Voltage vs relative radiant Flux :**



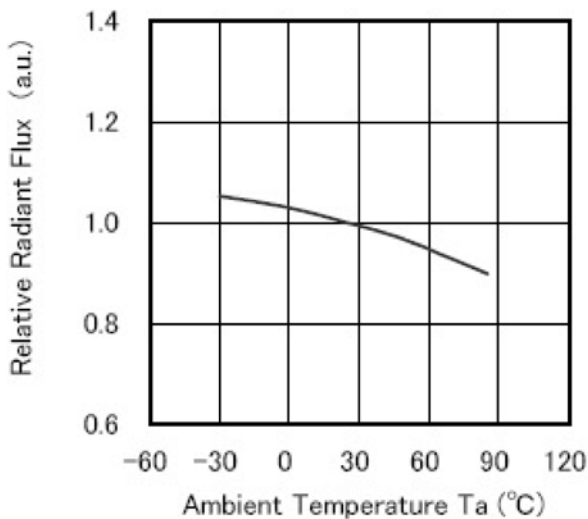
**Duty Ratio vs Allowable Forward Current:**



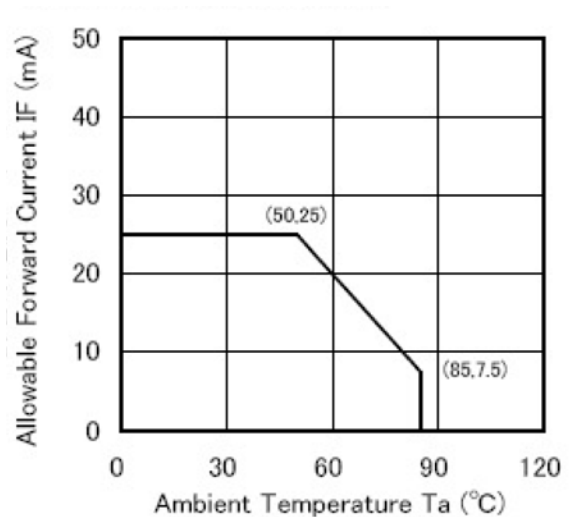
**Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage:**



**Ambient Temp. vs. Relative Output Power:**

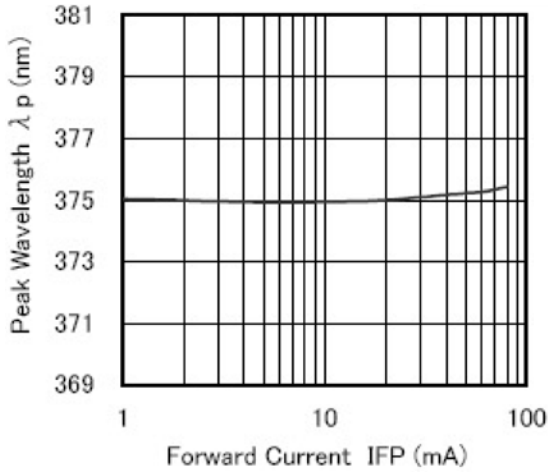


**Ambient Temp. vs Allowable Forward Current:**

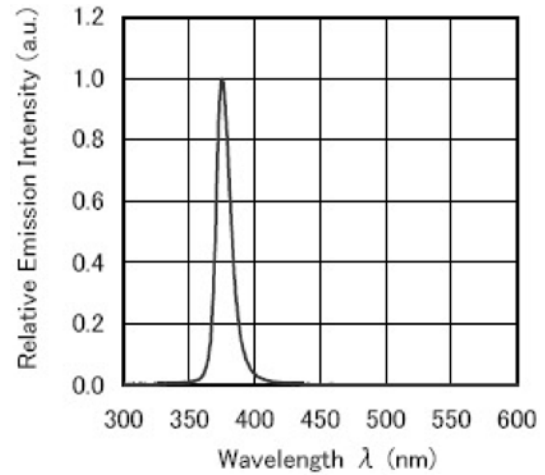




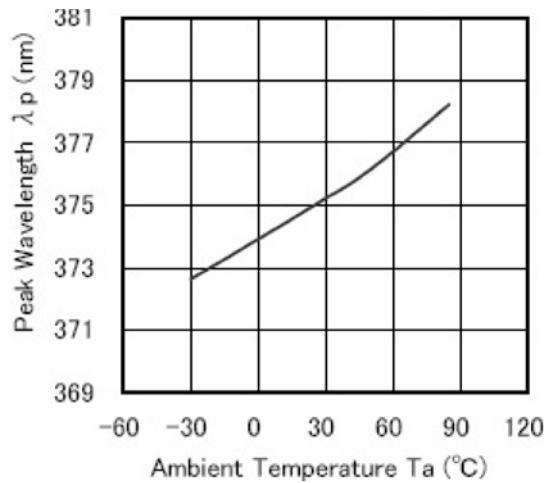
### Forward Current vs. Peak Wavelength.



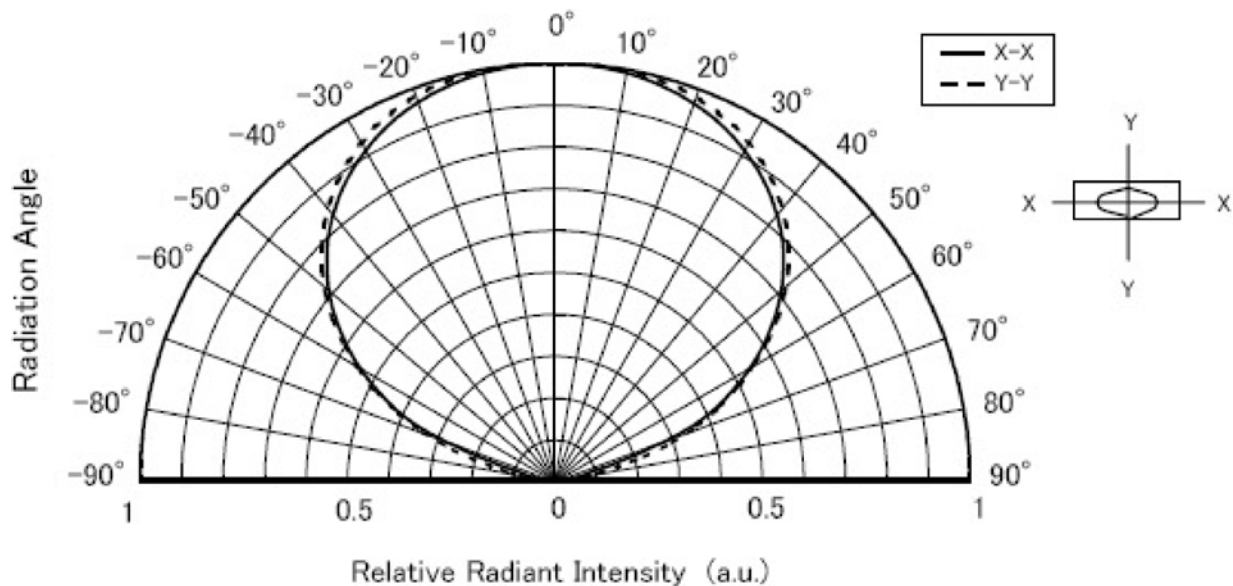
### Spectrum:



### Ambient Temperature vs. Peak Wavelength:



### Directivity:





## Reliability

### 1. Test items and result

No.	Test Item	Standard Test Methode	Test Conditions	Note	Sample s	Passed
1	Steady State Operating Life		$I_F=25\text{mA}$ , $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$	1000 Hr	50	50/50
2	High Temp. Steady State Operating Life		$I_F=7.5\text{mA}$ , $T_a=85^\circ\text{C}$	1000 Hr	50	50/50
3	High Temp. High Humidity Steady State		$T_a=60^\circ\text{C}$ , $\text{RH}=90\%$ , $I_F=20\text{mA}$	500 Hr	50	50/50
4	Low Temp. Steady State Operating Life		$I_F=20\text{mA}$ , $T_a=-30^\circ\text{C}$	1000 Hr	50	50/50
5	Reflow Soldering	JEITA ED-4701 330 301	$T_{\text{sol}}=260 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , 10sec	2 Times	50	50/50
6	Reflow Solderability	JEITA ED-4701 330 303	$T_{\text{sol}}=215 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , 3sec	1 Time >95%	50	50/50
7	Thermal Shock	JEITA ED-4701 330 307	$0^\circ\text{C} \dots +100^\circ\text{C}$ (15 s)	20 cycles	50	50/50
8	Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	$-40^\circ\text{C} \sim 25^\circ\text{C} \sim 100^\circ\text{C} \sim 25^\circ\text{C}$ 30min. 5min. 30min. 5min.	100 cycles	50	50/50
9	Moisture Resistance Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	$25^\circ\text{C} \sim 65^\circ\text{C} \sim -10^\circ\text{C}$ 90%RH 24hrs./1 cycle	10 cycles	50	50/50
10	High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	$T_a=100^\circ\text{C}$	1000 Hr	50	50/50
11	Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	$T_a=-40^\circ\text{C}$	1000 Hr	50	50/50
12	Vibration	JEITA ED-4701 400 403	100 ~ 2k ~ 100HZ sweep 4min. 200m/s <sup>2</sup> , 3directions, 4 cycles	48min	50	50/50

### 2. Criteria for judging the damage

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria for Judgment	
			Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	-	U.S.L x 1.1
Optical Power Output	$P_O$	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	L.S.L x 0.7	-

\* Note:

1. U.S.L: Upper Standard Level
2. L.S.L: Lower Standard Level



## Precaution for Use

### 1. Cautions

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

### 2. Moisture Proof Package

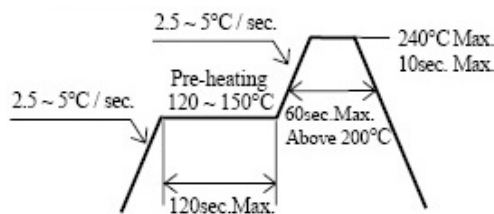
- When moisture is absorbed into the SMD package, it may vaporize and expand during soldering. This can cause exfoliation of the contacts, alter the optical characteristics of the LED, and may irreversible damage the LED.

### 3. Soldering

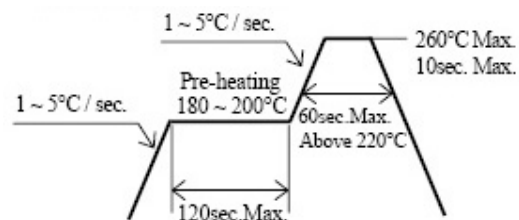
- The LEDs should be soldered using the reflow soldering method. Function of the LEDs can not be guaranteed after assembling was done using dip soldering method
- Recommended soldering conditions:

	Reflow Soldering		Dip Soldering
	Lead Solder	Lead-free Solder	
Pre-Heat	120 ...150°C	180 ...200°C	-
Pre-Heat Time	max 120 s	max 120 s	-
Peak Temperature	240°C	260°C	max 350°C.
Soldering time	max 10 s	max 10 s	max 3 s
Condition	Please see graph below	Please see graph below	-

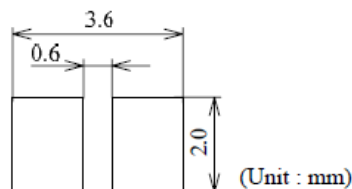
#### Lead Solder:



#### Lead free Solder:



#### Recommended Solder Pad design (unit mm):



- Soldering at the lowest possible temperatures is desirable for the LEDs.
- Occasionally there is a decrease in LEDs brightness due to the influence of heat or ambient atmosphere during soldering. Nitrogen reflow soldering is recommended therefor.
- LEDs encapsulation material is silicone. Therefor the LEDs surface is soft and must not be exposed to strong pressure during soldering.



#### 4. 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.

#### 5. 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.

#### Outline Dimensions

