C3535PGC-G5H-Q65

3.5x3.5mm, Pure Green LED

Ceramic Package Top View LED Light Source

Technical Data Sheet

Features:

- Small SMT ceramic package with high efficiency.
- Low thermal resistance.
- Soldering method: SMT.
- Binning Parameters: Brightness, Forward.
- Voltage, Wavelength and Chromaticity.
- Matches ANSI binning.
- Reflow soldering with JEDEC JSTD-020C compatible.
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant Version.

Descriptions:

- The C3535 series is a surface-mount high-power device featuring high brightness combined with a compact size that is suitable for all kinds of lighting applications such as general illumination, flash, spot, signal, industrial and commercial lighting. The thermal pad of this device is electrically isolated providing convenience in thermal and electrical design.
- The C3535 series is one of the most promising devices in Luckylight's high power product offering and is ready to face the challenges of today's Solid-State Lighting requirements.

Applications:

- General Lighting.
- General luminaire.
- Decorative and Entertainment Lighting.
- Exterior and Interior Automotive.
- Agriculture Lighting.
- Bulb.
- Downlight.

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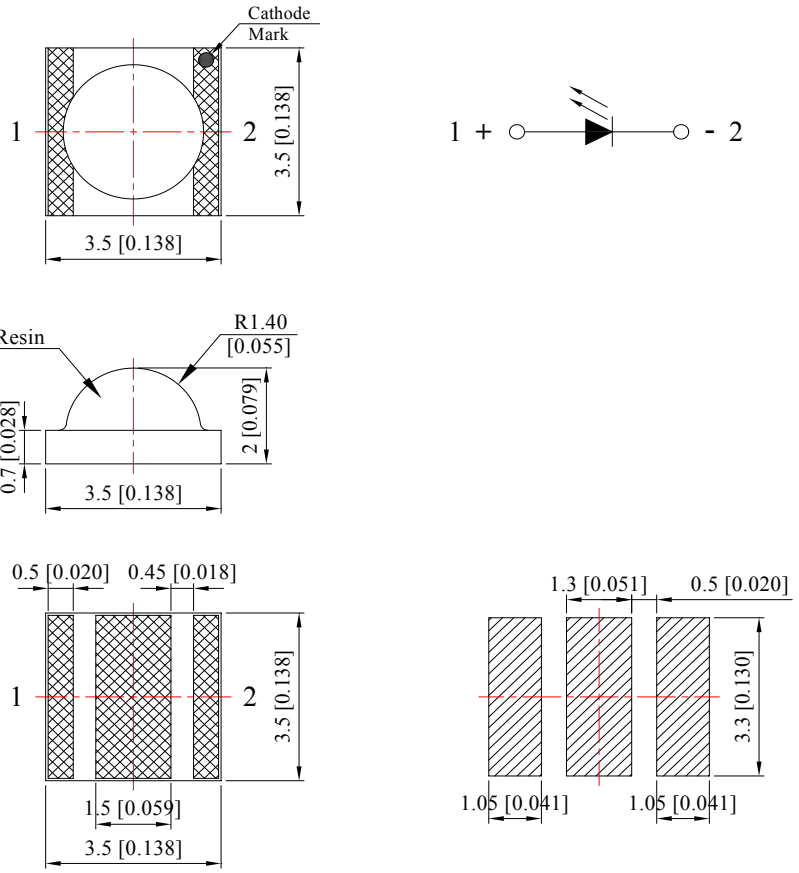
Part No.	Emitting Color	Lens Color
C3535PGC-G5H-Q65	Pure Green	Water Clear

Package Dimension:



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ± 0.25 mm (.010″) unless otherwise noted.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25℃

Parameters	Symbol	Max	Unit
Power Dissipation	Pd	1	W
Peak Forward Current[a]	IFP	500	mA
DC Forward Current	IF	350	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	ESD	1000	V
LED Junction Temperature	Tj	120	℃
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40℃ to +80℃	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40℃ to +85℃	
Soldering Temperature	Tsld	260℃ for 5 Seconds	

Note:

a.Pulse width≤0.1ms, Duty≤1/10

Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25℃

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Flux[a]	Φv	65	85	---	Lm	IF=350mA
Viewing Angle	2θ1/2	---	120	---	Deg	IF=350mA
Peak Emission Wavelength	λp	---	520	---	nm	IF=350mA
Dominant Wavelength[b]	λd	---	525	---	nm	IF=350mA
Spectral Line Half-Width	△λ	---	35	---	nm	IF=350mA
Forward Voltage[C]	VF	2.80	3.20	3.60	V	IF=350mA
Thermal Resistance	Rth j-s	---	10	---	℃/W	IF=350mA
Reverse Current	IR	---	---	50	μA	VR=5V

Notes:

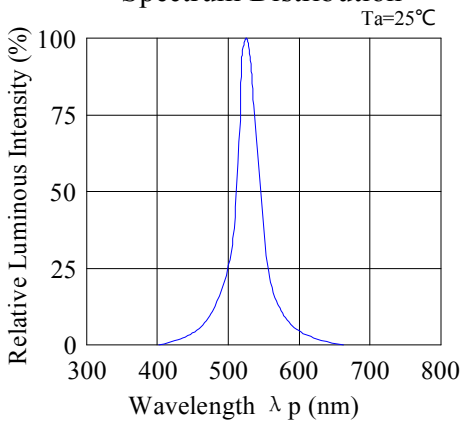
a. Luminous flux measurement tolerance: ±10%.

b. Wavelength measurement tolerance: ±1nm

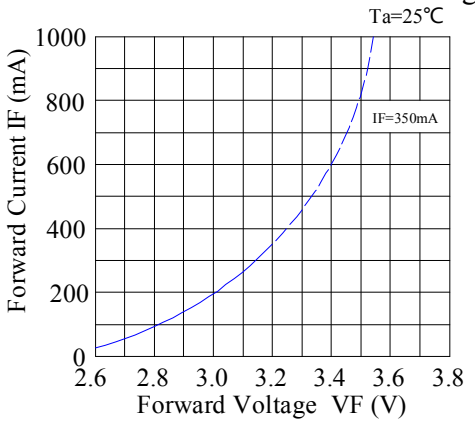
c. Forward voltage measurement tolerance: ±0.1V

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves (25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

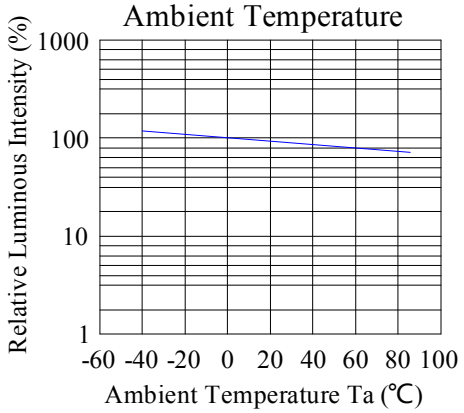
Spectrum Distribution



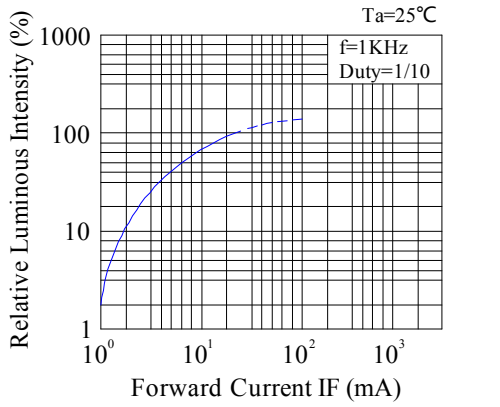
Forward Current & Forward Voltage



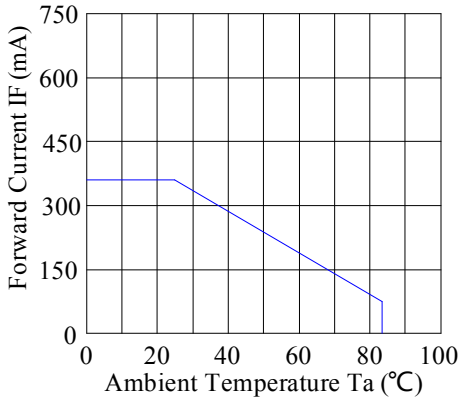
Luminous Intensity & Ambient Temperature



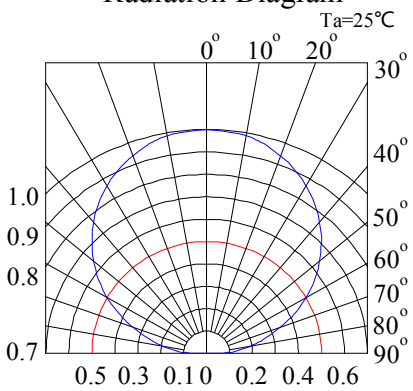
Luminous Intensity & Forward Current



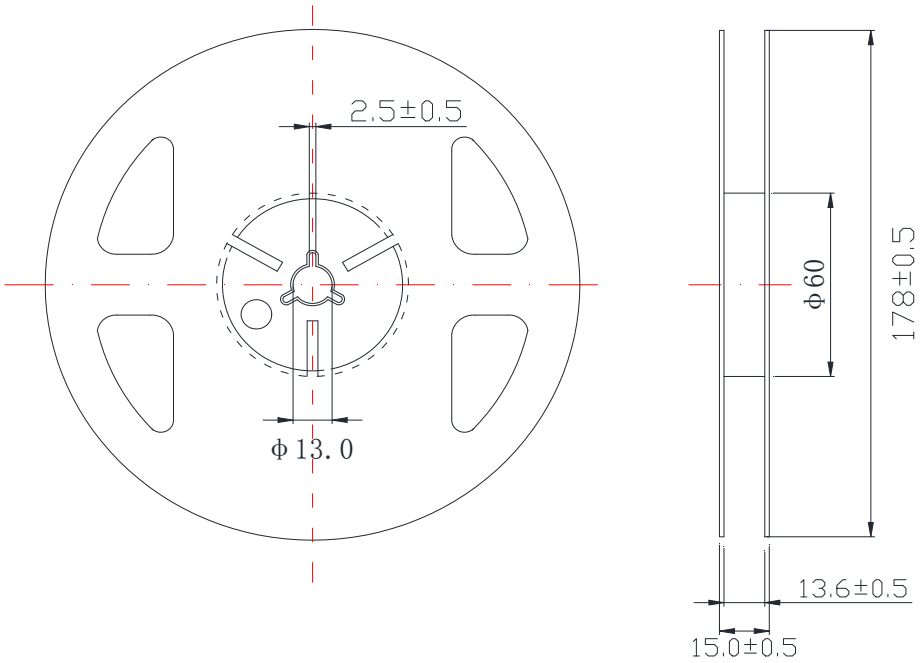
Forward Current Derating Curve



Radiation Diagram

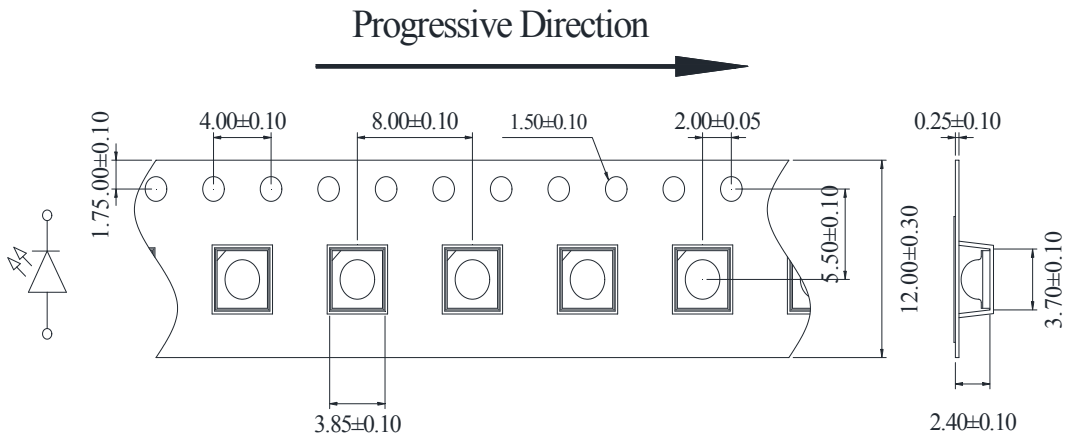


Reel Dimensions:



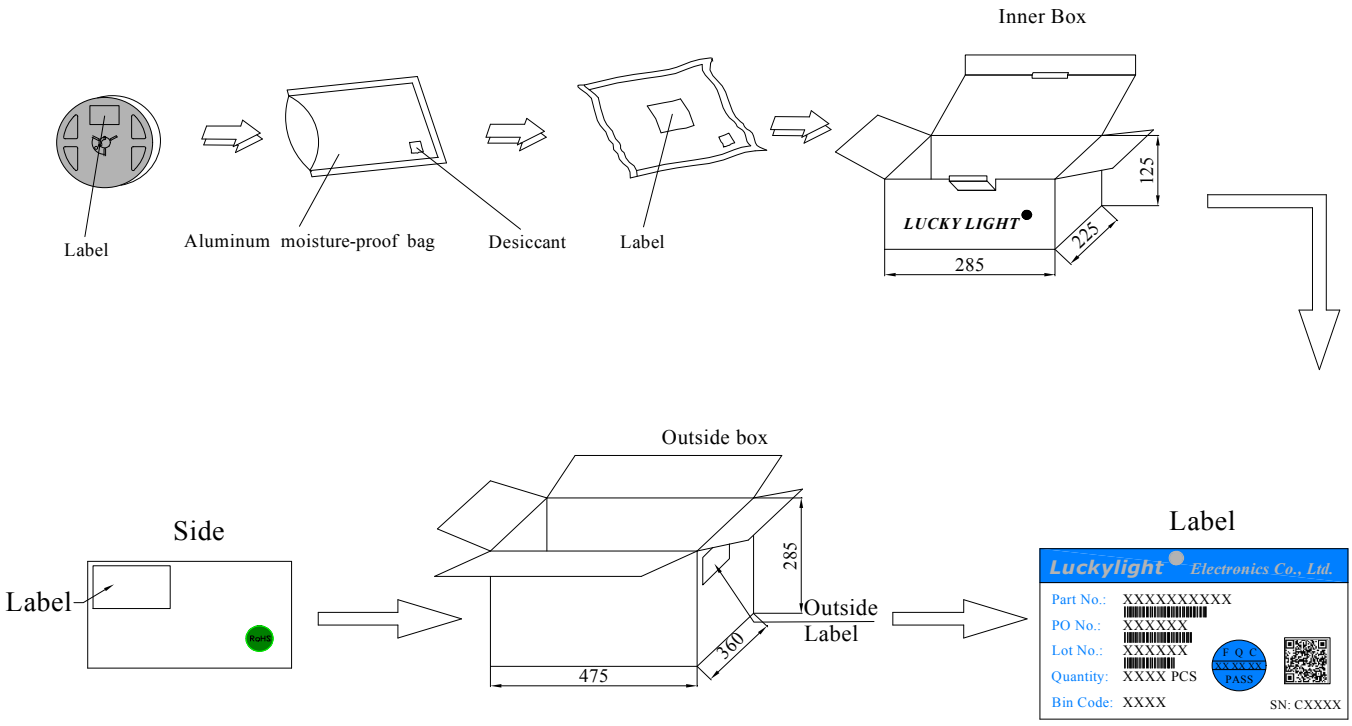
Carrier Tape Dimensions:

Loaded quantity 1000 pcs per reel.



Packing & Label Specifications:

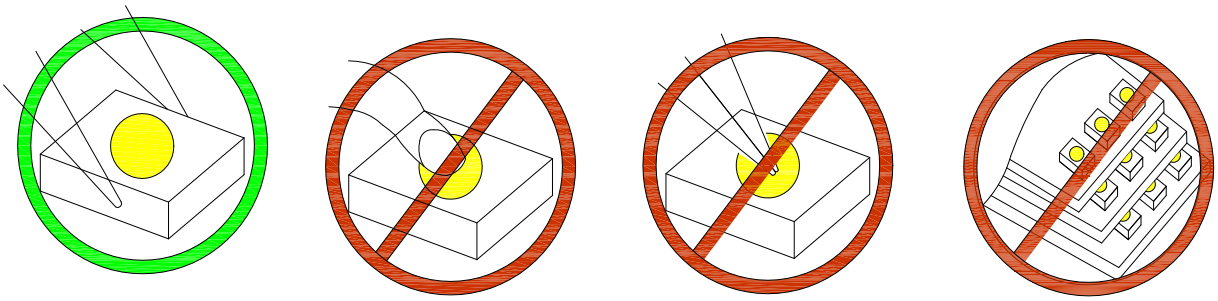
Moisture Resistant Packaging:



CAUTIONS

1. Handling Precautions:

1.1. Handle the component along the side surfaces by using forceps or appropriate tools.
1.2. Do not directly touch or handle the silicone lens surface. It may damage the internal circuitry.
1.3. Do not stack together assembled PCBs containing exposed LEDs. Impact may scratch the silicone lens or damage the internal circuitry.



Compare to epoxy encapsulant that is hard and brittle, silicone is softer and flexible. Although its characteristic significantly reduces thermal stress, it is more susceptible to damage by external mechanical force. As a result, special handling precautions need to be observed during assembly using silicone encapsulated LED products. Failure to comply might lead to damage and premature failure of the LED.

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 60%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 and 60%RH or less.
2.5. The LEDs should be used within 24 hours after opening the package.
2.6. If the moisture adsorbent material has fabled away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions. Baking treatment: 65±5°C for 24 hours

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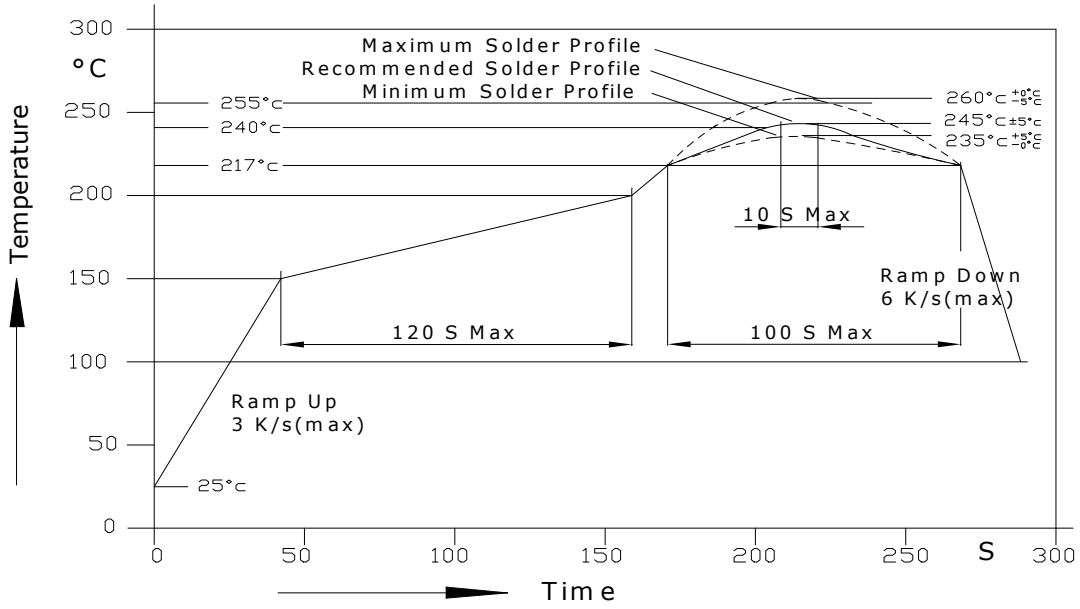
3. Soldering Condition

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.

3.5. Recommended soldering conditions:

Reflow soldering		Soldering iron	
Pre-heat	150~200°C	Temperature	300°C Max.
Pre-heat time	120 sec. Max.	Soldering time	3 sec. Max.
Peak temperature	260°C Max.		(one time only)
Soldering time	10 sec. Max.(Max. two times)		

3.6. Because different board designs use different number and types of devices, solder pastes, reflow ovens, and circuit boards, no single temperature profile works for all possible combinations.

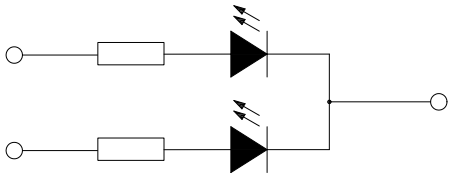
However, you can successfully mount your packages to the PCB by following the proper guidelines and PCB-specific characterization.

4. **Drive Method**

4.1. An LED is a current-operated device. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended that a current limiting resistor be incorporated in the drive circuit, in series with each LED as shown in Circuit A below.

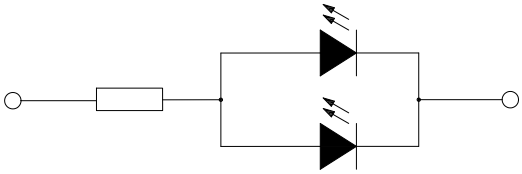
Circuit model A

LED



Circuit model B

LED



a. Recommended circuit.

b. The brightness of each LED might appear different due to the differences in the I-V characteristics of those LEDs.

5. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge):

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED. Suggestions to prevent ESD damage:

- Use of a conductive wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling these LEDs.
- All devices, equipment, and machinery must be properly grounded.
- Work tables, storage racks, etc. should be properly grounded.
- Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LED's plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handling.

ESD-damaged LEDs will exhibit abnormal characteristics such as high reverse leakage current, low forward voltage, or "no lightup" at low currents. To verify for ESD damage, check for "lightup" and Vf of the suspect LEDs at low currents. The Vf of "good" LEDs should be >2.0V@0.1mA for InGaN product and >1.4V@0.1mA for AlInGaP product.

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