



* Customer : CHANGHONG

SPECIFICATION

[SBHYN2S0E]

Item: LED Array for LCD BLU	
Customer P/N	
Model Name	

Seoul semiconductor			Customer
Drawn by	Checked by	Approved by	Approved by
PKG R&D team Kim J.M	-	PKG R&D team Jang S.S	
8/16	-	8/16	

Edge type Application

SBHYN2S0E

Top view LED



Product Brief

Description

- 2-chip in one package
- Own patent reserved
- RoHS Compliant
- Pb-free Reflow Soldering application
- SBHYN2S0E is very useful Top View LED in back light unit application

Features and Benefits

- 4.0mm x 1.4mm x 0.6mm
- White colored SMT package

Key Applications

- Flat Backlighting (LCD, Display)
- MNT, TV etc.
- Coupling into Light Guide Panel
- AV systems

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Performance Characteristics

Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation	P_d^{*1}	1049	mW
DC Forward Current	I_F	150	mA
Peak Forward Current	I_{FM}^{*2}	220	mA
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction Temperature	$T_j \text{ max}$	100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Notes :

- (1) Care is to be taken that power dissipation does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the product.
(2) 1/10 Duty Cycle @ 1kHz .

Table 2. Electro Optical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage ^{*1}	V_F	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	6.0	6.3	6.6	V
Luminous Intensity ^{*2}	I_V	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	-	23.0	-	cd
Luminous Flux	Flux	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	-	59.8	-	lm
CIE x	Cx	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	-	0.249	-	-
CIE y	Cy	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	-	0.224	-	-
ESD	-	-	5	-	-	kV
Life time ^{*3}	-	$T_j < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	30,000	-	-	hrs
Thermal Resistance	$R_{th,js}$	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	-	-	33	K/W

Notes :

- (1) Forward voltage measurement allowance is $\pm 0.1\text{V}$
(2) The luminous intensity I_V is measured at the peak of the spatial pattern which may not be aligned with the mechanical axis of the LED package. Luminous Intensity Measurement allowance is $\pm 7\%$.
(3) Failure means that luminous intensity degrades to 50% of initial value. (MTTF)
The lifetime is estimated by the measured datum at 3khr.

Characteristic Diagram

Fig 1. Color Spectrum, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 120\text{mA}$, RH30%

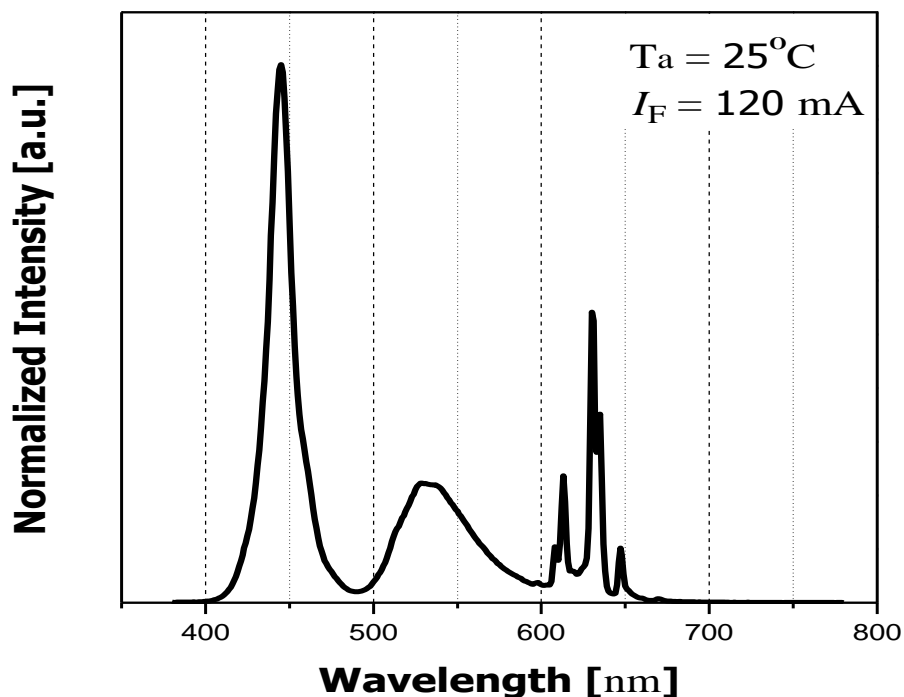
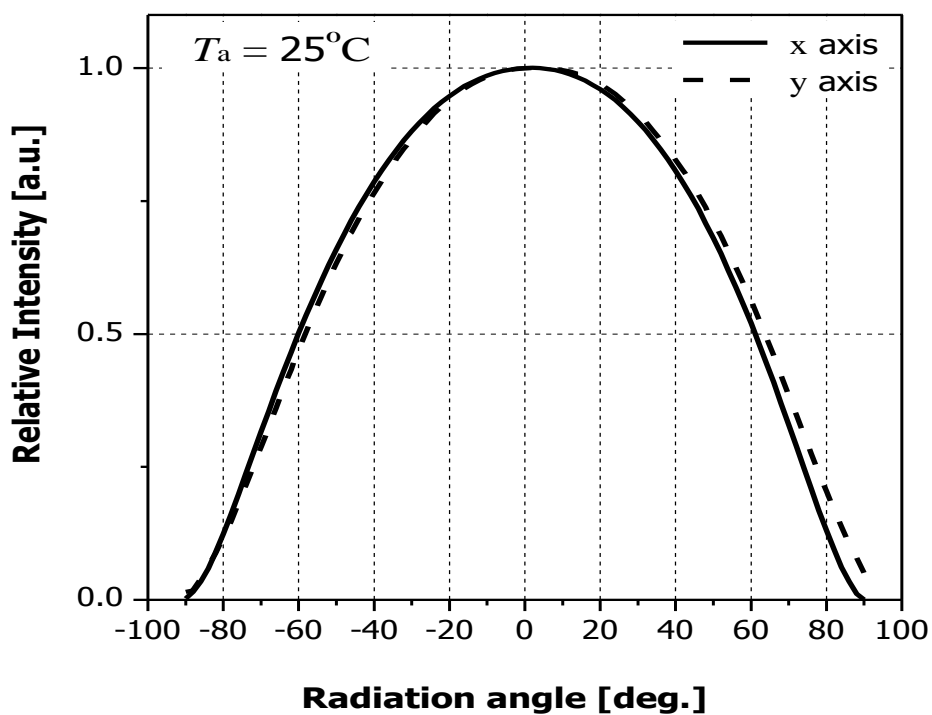


Fig 2. Radiant pattern, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 3. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

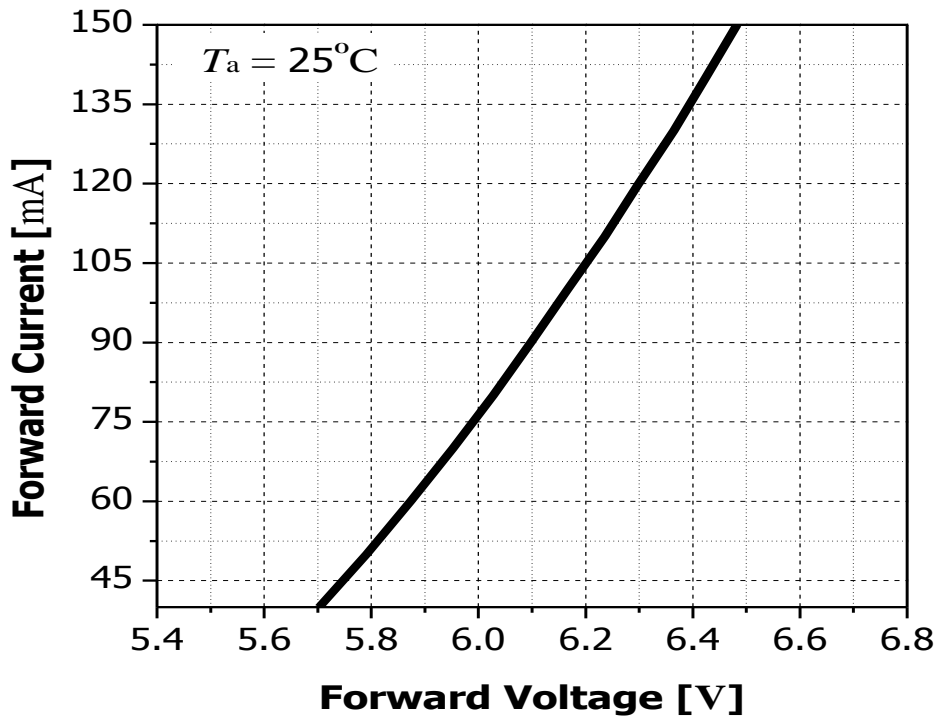
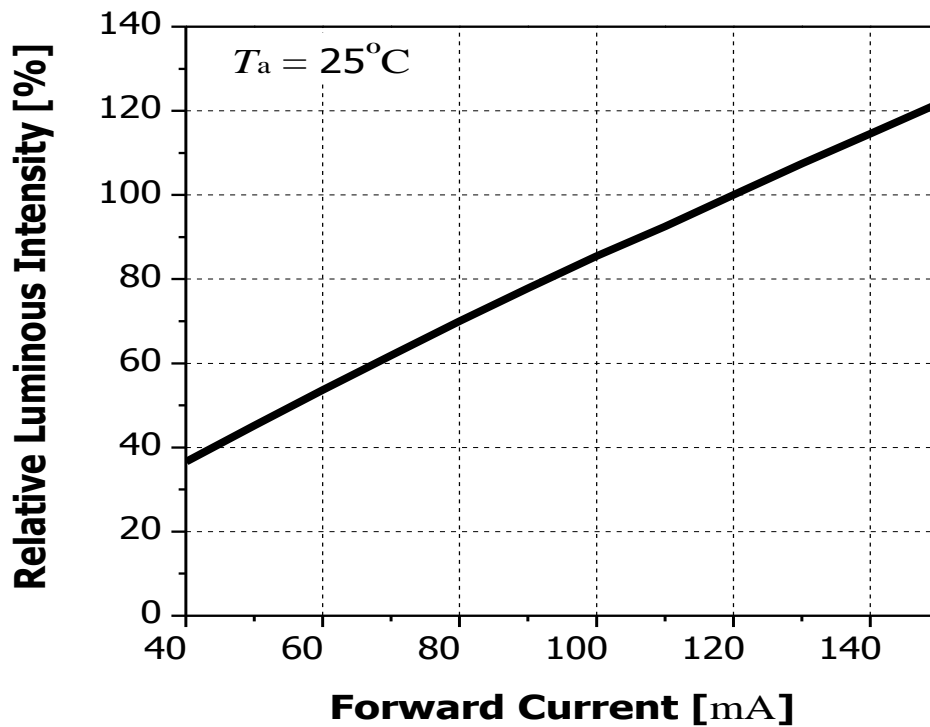


Fig 4. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 5. Forward Current vs. CIE X, Y Shift, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

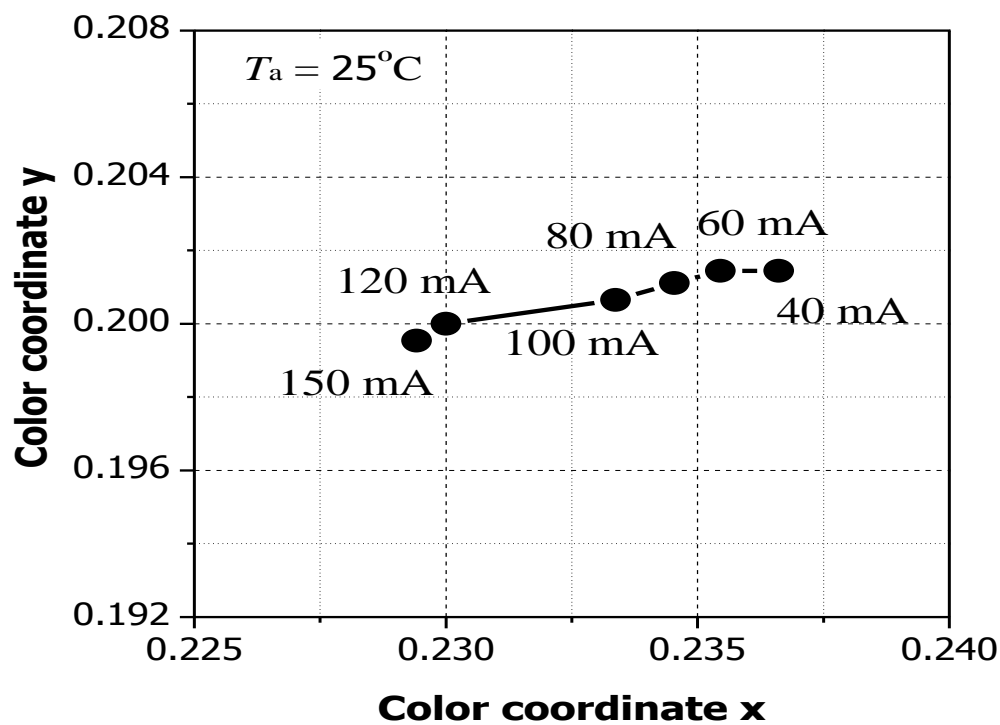
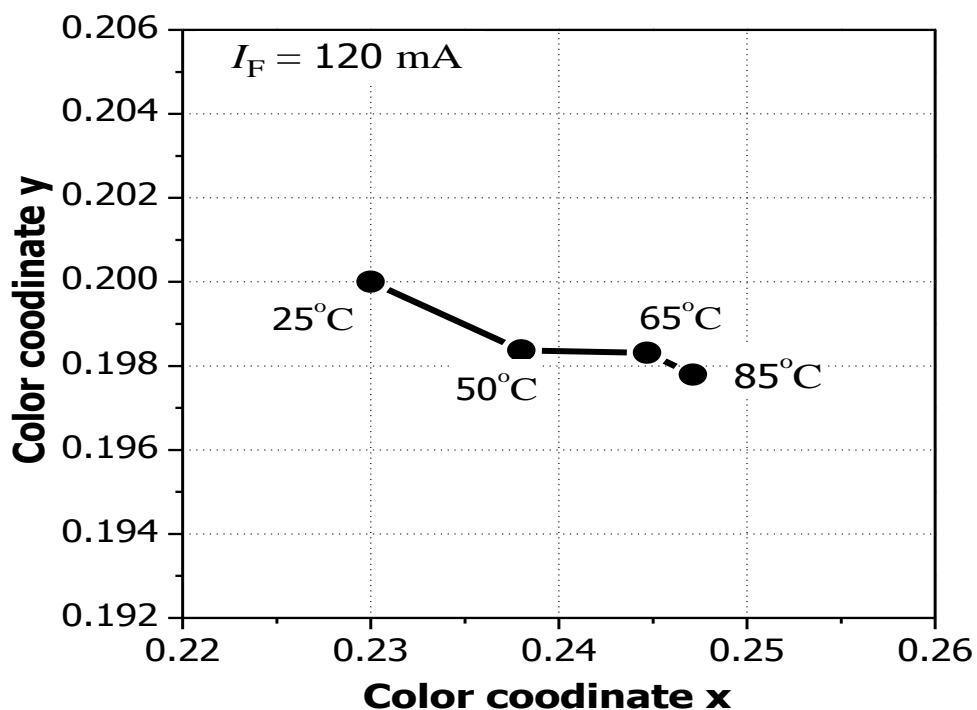


Fig 6. Color Coordinate vs. Ambient Temperature, $I_F = 120\text{mA}$



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 7. Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature, $I_F=120\text{mA}$

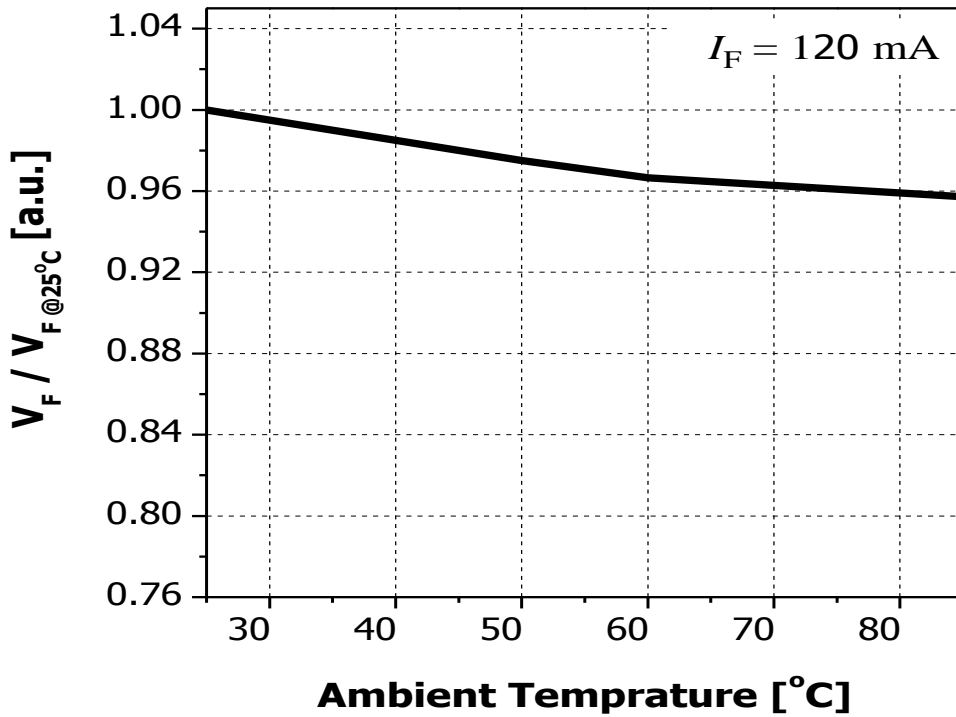
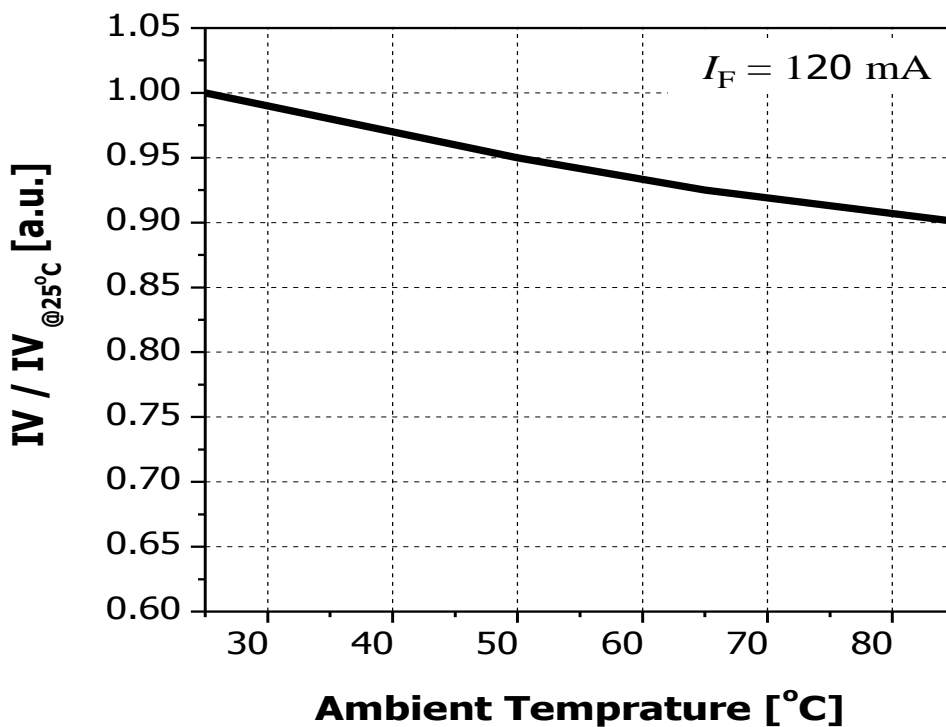
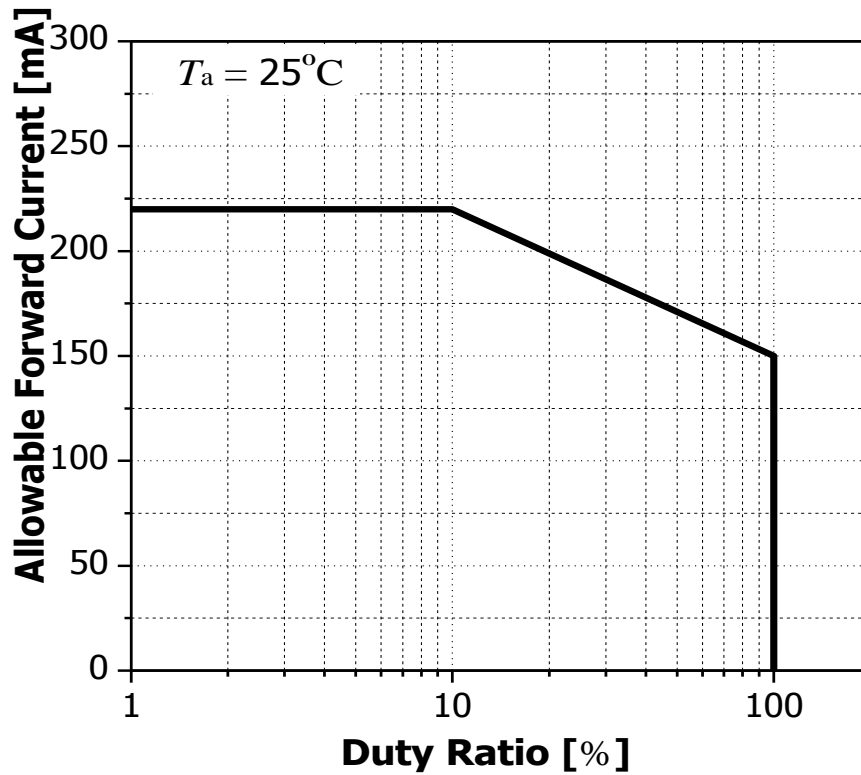


Fig 8. Relative Luminosity vs. Ambient Temperature, $I_F=120\text{mA}$



Characteristic Diagram

Fig 9. Allowable Forward Current vs. Duty Ratio, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, 1kHz



Reliability Test

Table 3. TEST ITEMS AND RESULTS

Item	Reference	Test Condition	Duration / Cycle	Number of Damage
Thermal Shock	-	$T_a = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ (30MIN) ~ 100°C (30MIN)	100 Cycle	0/20
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 cycle	0/20
Life Test	-	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 120\text{mA}$	1,000 Hours	0/20
High Temperature Life Test	-	$T_a = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 120\text{mA}$	1,000 Hours	0/20
High Humidity Heat Life Test	JEITA ED-4701 100 102	$T_a = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 90%, $I_F = 120\text{mA}$	1,000 Hours	0/20

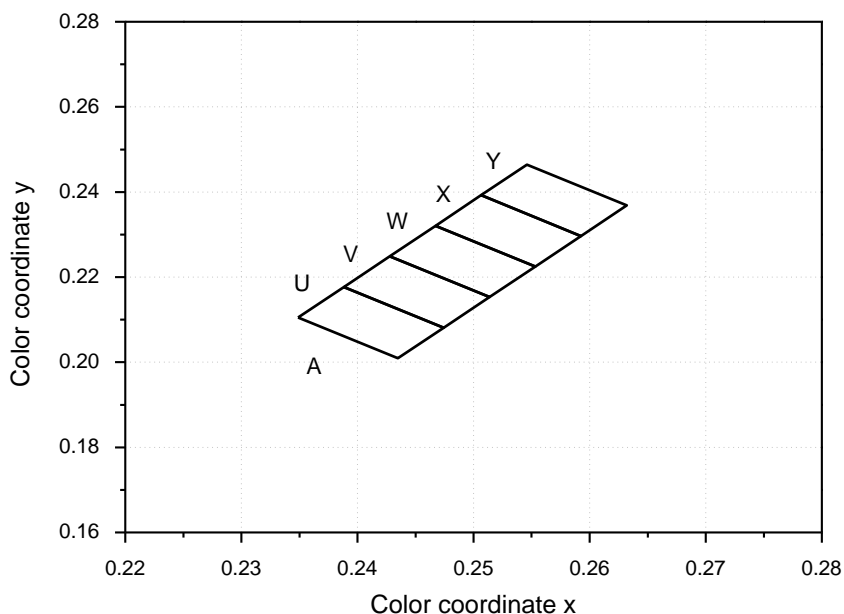
Table 4. Criteria for Judging the Damage

Item	Symbol	Condition	Criteria for Judgment	
			MIN	MAX
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	-	$I.V.^{*1} \times 1.2$
Luminous Intensity	I_V	$I_F = 120\text{mA}$	$I.V. \times 0.7$	-

Notes :

* (1) I.V. : Initial Value

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram


RANK	x1	y1	x2	y2
	x3	y3	x4	y4
UA	0.2349	0.2105	0.2388	0.2177
	0.2474	0.2081	0.2435	0.2009
VA	0.2388	0.2177	0.2428	0.2249
	0.2514	0.2153	0.2474	0.2081
WA	0.2428	0.2249	0.2467	0.2321
	0.2553	0.2225	0.2514	0.2153
XA	0.2467	0.2321	0.2507	0.2392
	0.2593	0.2297	0.2553	0.2225
YA	0.2507	0.2392	0.2546	0.2464
	0.2632	0.2368	0.2593	0.2297

* Measurement Uncertainty of the Color Coordinates is ± 0.007

Color Bin Structure

Table 5. Bin Code description

Part Number : SBHYN2S0E

Bin Code											
Luminous Intensity			CIE			Wp			Forward Voltage		
T230			WA			E			Y63		
Luminous Intensity (cd) @ I _F = 120mA			Color Rank @ I _F = 120mA			Wp Rank @ I _F = 120mA			Forward Voltage (V) @ I _F = 120mA		
Bin Code	Min.	Max.							Bin Code	Min.	Max.
T200	20.0	21.0	UA			D			Y60	6.0	6.1
T210	21.0	22.0	VA			E			Y61	6.1	6.2
T220	22.0	23.0	WA						Y62	6.2	6.3
T230	23.0	24.0	XA						Y63	6.3	6.4
T240	24.0	25.0	YA						Y64	6.4	6.5
T250	25.0	26.0							Y65	6.5	6.6

* Wp Rank

Rank	Wp Range[nm]
D	436.5~442.5
E	442.5~448.5

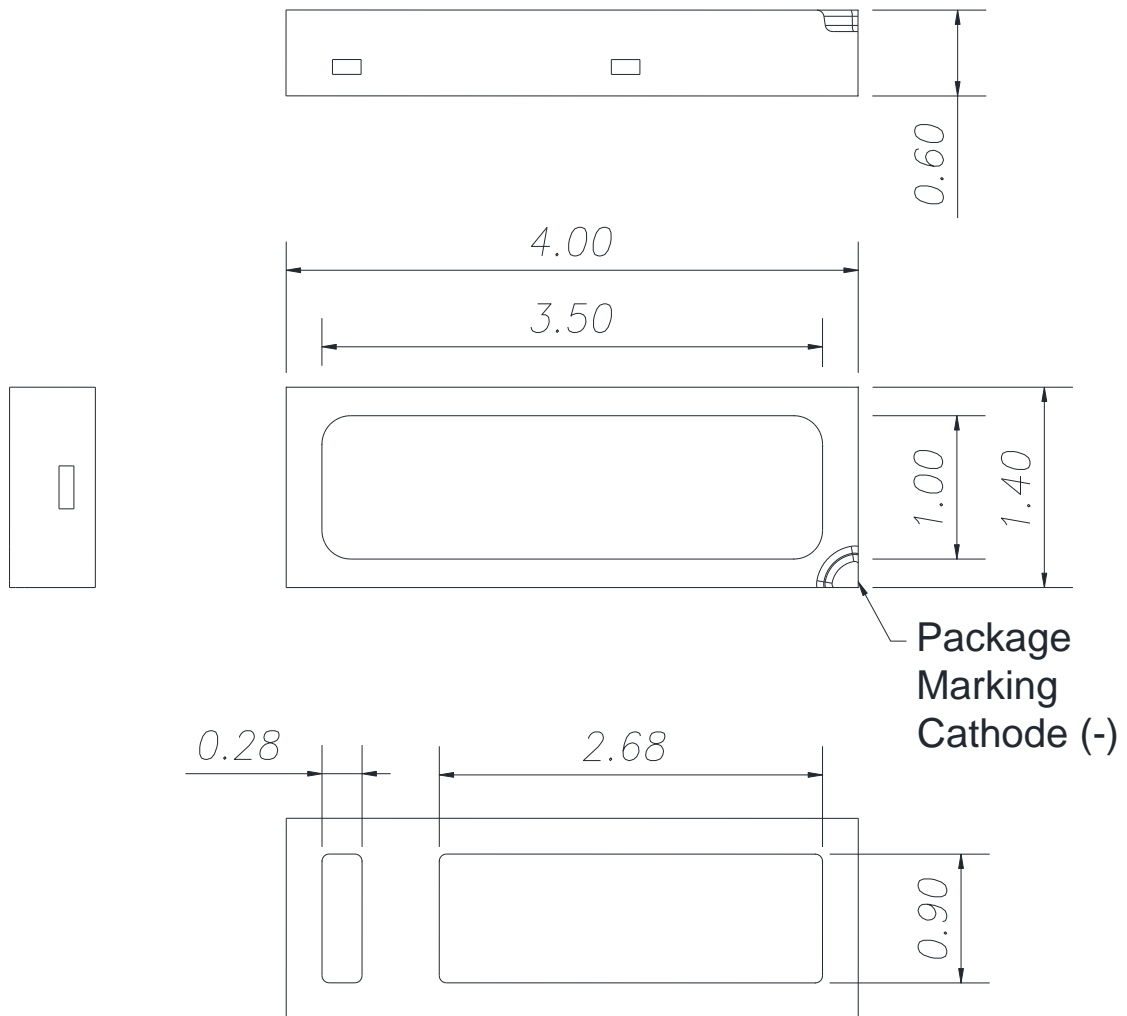
* Wp measurement allowance is ±1nm

Available Ranks

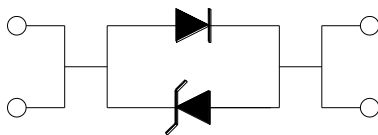
Mechanical Dimensions

(Tolerance: ± 0.1 , Unit: mm)

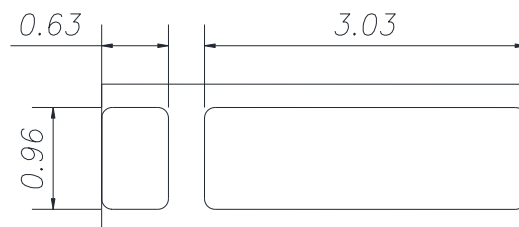
PKG Outline dimension



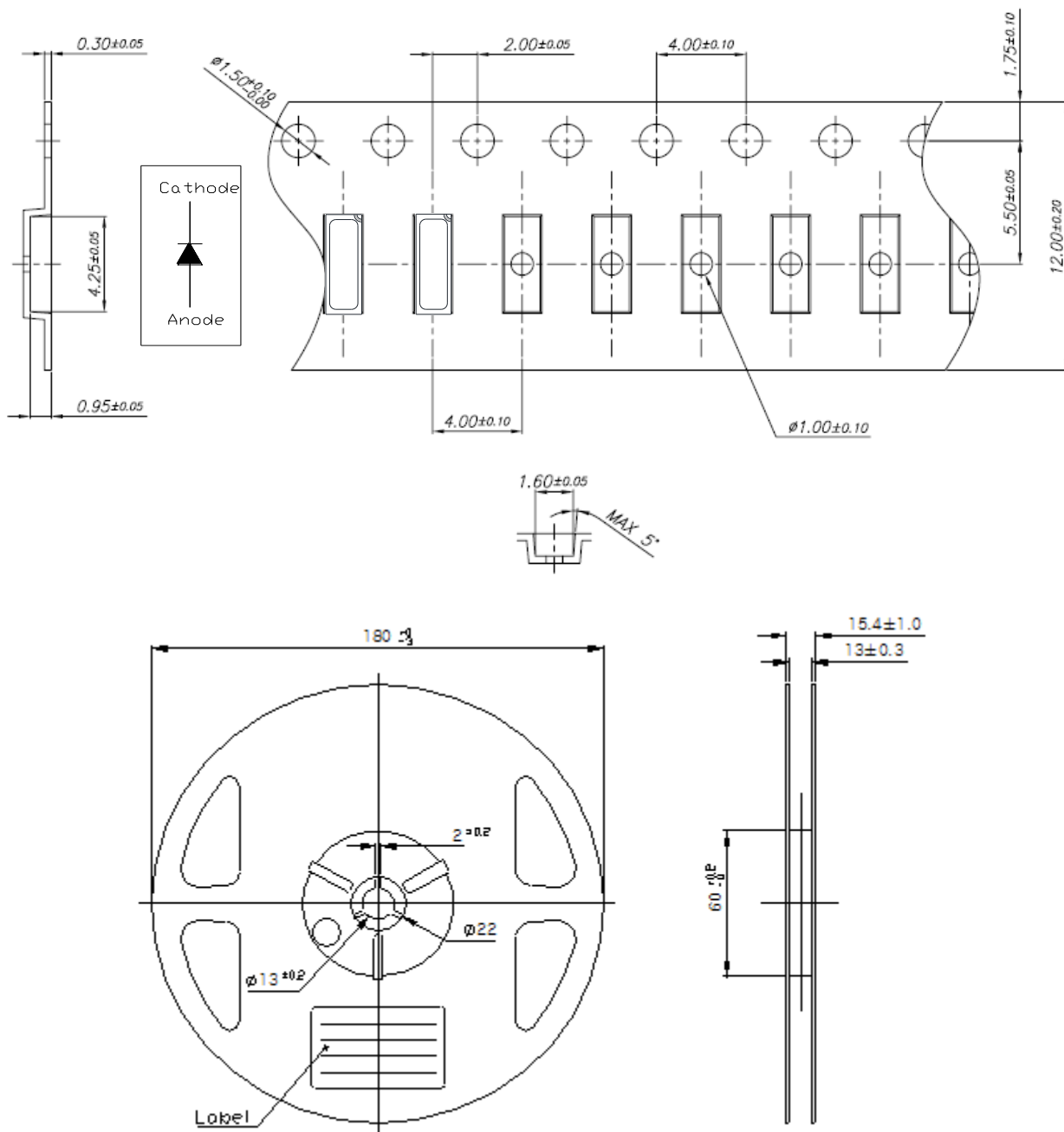
< Inner circuit >



< Recommended Solder Pattern >



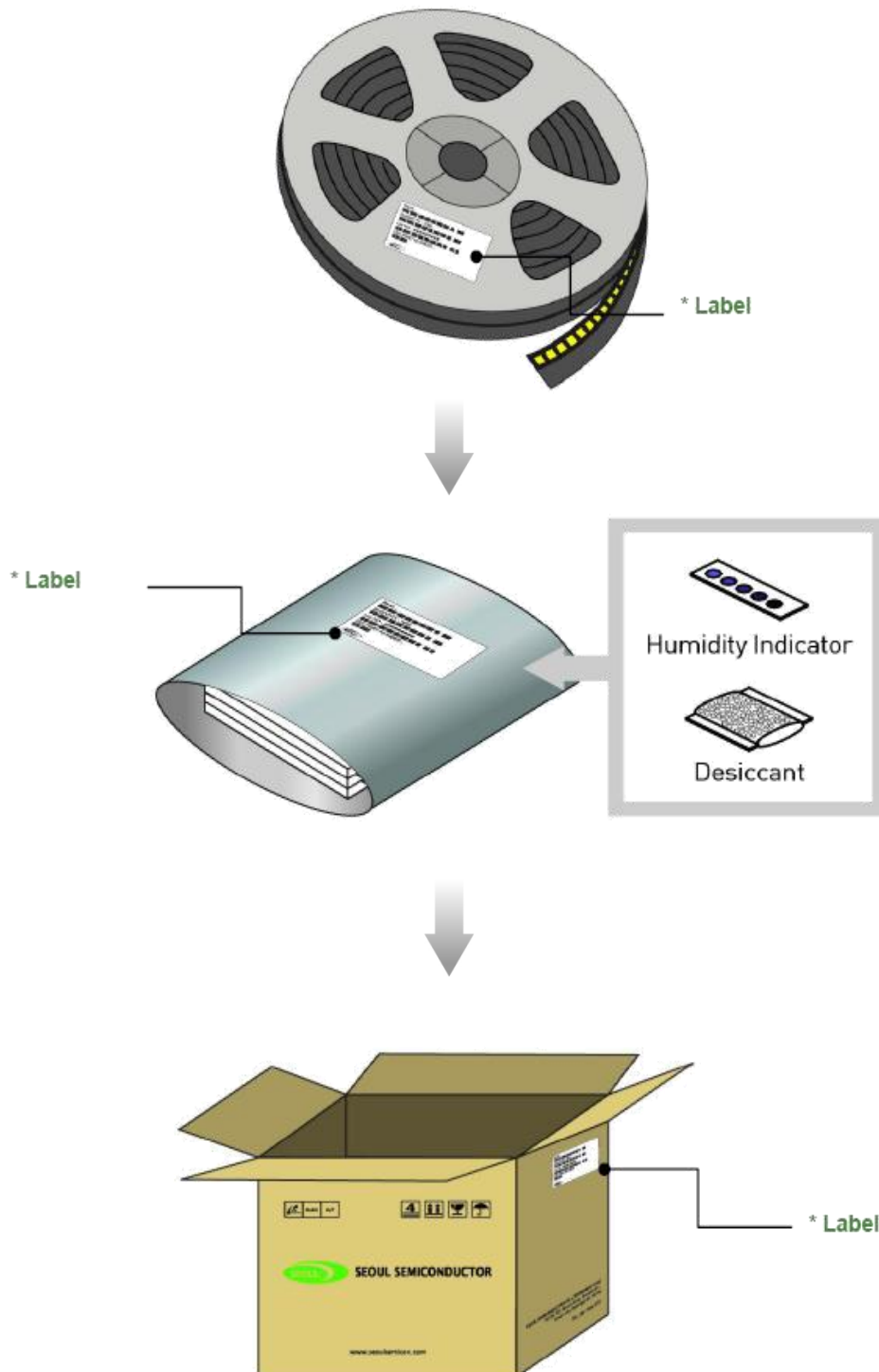
Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging




(Tolerance: ± 0.2 , Unit: mm)


- (1) Quantity : 3500pcs/Reel
- (2) Cumulative Tolerance : Cumulative Tolerance/10 pitches to be $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$
- (3) Adhesion Strength of Cover Tape : Adhesion strength to be 0.1-0.7N when the cover tape is turned off from the carrier tape at the angle of 10° to the carrier tape
- (4) Package : P/N, Manufacturing data Code No. and quantity to be indicated on a damp proof Package


Emitter Tape & Reel Packaging




Product Nomenclature

RANK :


QUANTITY : #####


LOT NUMBER : #####


SSC PART NUMBER : ### ## ## ##



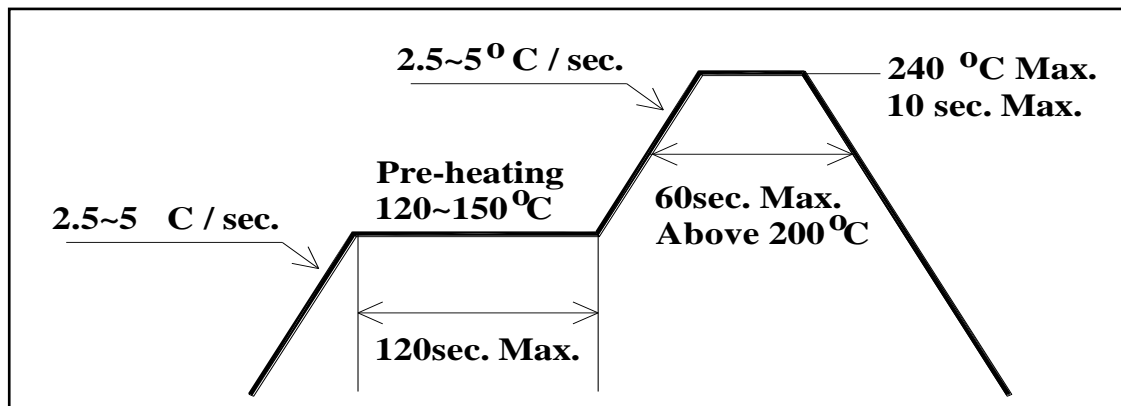


Table 6. Lot Numbering System : Y₁Y₂Y₃Y₄Y₅Y₆Y₇Y₈Y₉Y₁₀-Y₁₁Y₁₂Y₁₃-Y₁₄Y₁₅Y₁₆-Y₁₇Y₁₈Y₁₉Y₂₀Y₂₁Y₂₂Y₂₃

Symbol	Meaning	Example
Y ₁ Y ₂ Y ₃ Y ₄ Y ₅	THE DATE	09A23 (Year : 09, A : Month, 23 : day)
Y ₆ Y ₇ Y ₈ Y ₉ Y ₁₀	SSC's Number	Ex) S0017 0001~9999 allowance
Y ₁₁ Y ₁₂ Y ₁₃ -Y ₁₄ Y ₁₅ Y ₁₆	Order of Taping	014-001
Y ₁₇ Y ₁₈ Y ₁₉ Y ₂₀ Y ₂₁ Y ₂₂ Y ₂₃	SSC's Number	7250553(Automatic)

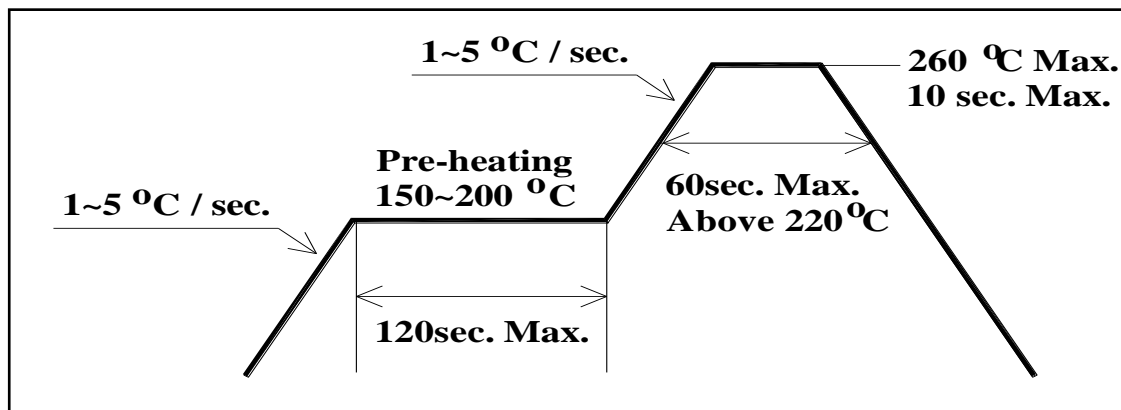
Reflow Soldering Characteristics

(1) Lead Solder



Lead Free Solder	
Pre-heat	120~150 °C
Pre-heat time	120 sec. Max.
Peak-Temperature	240 °C Max.
Soldering time Condition	10 sec. Max.

(2) Lead-Free Solder



Lead Free Solder	
Pre-heat	150~200 °C
Pre-heat time	120 sec. Max.
Peak-Temperature	260 °C Max.
Soldering time Condition	10 sec. Max.

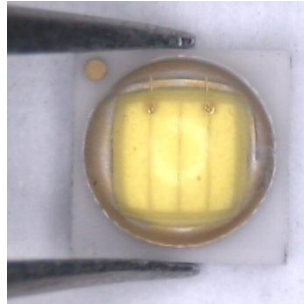
(3) Hand Soldering conditions

Not more than 3 seconds @MAX 350°C, under Soldering iron.

In case that the soldered products are reused in soldering process, we don't guarantee the products.

Handling of Silicone Resin for LEDs

- (1) During processing, mechanical stress on the surface should be minimized as much as possible. Sharp objects of all types should not be used to pierce the sealing compound.



- (2) In general, LEDs should only be handled from the side. By the way, this also applies to LEDs without a silicone sealant, since the surface can also become scratched.
- (3) When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that mechanical pressure on the surface of the resin must be prevented. This is assured by choosing a pick and place nozzle which is larger than the LED's reflector area.
- (4) Silicone differs from materials conventionally used for the manufacturing of LEDs. These conditions must be considered during the handling of such devices. Compared to standard encapsulants, silicone is generally softer, and the surface is more likely to attract dust. As mentioned previously, the increased sensitivity to dust requires special care during processing. In cases where a minimal level of dirt and dust particles cannot be guaranteed, a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after the soldering of components.
- (5) SSC suggests using isopropyl alcohol for cleaning. In case other solvents are used, it must be assured that these solvents do not dissolve the package or resin. Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause damage to the LED.
- (6) Please do not mold this product into another resin (epoxy, urethane, etc) and do not handle this product with acid or sulfur material in sealed space.
- (7) Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.

Precaution for Use

(1) Storage conditions

Keep the product in a dry box or a desiccator with a desiccant in order to prevent moisture absorption.

- a. Keep it at a temperature in the range from 5°C to 30°C and at a humidity of less than 50% RH. The product should be kept within a year.

(2) After opening the package .

When soldering, this could result in a decrease of the photoelectric effect or light intensity.

- a. Soldering should be done right after mounting the product.
- b. Keep the temperature in the range from 5°C to 30°C and the humidity at less than 60%.

Soldering should be done within 7 days after opening the desiccant package.

If the product has been exposed for more than 7 days after opening the package or the indicating color of the desiccator changes, the product must be baked at a temperature between $65 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for less than 24 hours.

An unused and unsealed product should be repacked in a desiccant package and kept sealed in a dry atmosphere.

Stored at a humidity of less than 10% RH.

(3) Precautions for use

Any external mechanical force or excessive vibration should not be applied to the product during cooling after soldering, and it is preferable to avoid rapid cooling.

The product should not be mounted on a distorted part of PCB.

Gloves or wrist bands for ESD(Electric Static Discharge) should be wore in order to prevent ESD and surge damage, and all devices and equipments must be grounded to the earth.

(4) Miscellaneous

Radiation resistance is not considered.

When cleaning the product, any kind of fluid such as water, oil and organic solvent must not be used and IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) must be used.

When using the product, operating current should be settled in consideration of the maximum ambient temperature.

Its appearance or specification for improvement is subject to change without notice.

Precaution for Use

(5) LEDs are sensitive to Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) and Electrical Over Stress (EOS).

Below is a list of suggestions that Seoul Semiconductor purposes to minimize these effects.

a. ESD (Electro Static Discharge)

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is defined as the release of static electricity when two objects come into contact. While most ESD events are considered harmless, it can be an expensive problem in many industrial environments during production and storage. The damage from ESD to LEDs may cause the product to demonstrate unusual characteristics such as:

- Increase in reverse leakage current lowered turn-on voltage
- Abnormal emissions from the LED at low current

The following recommendations are suggested to help minimize the potential for an ESD event.

One or more recommended work area suggestions:

- Ionizing fan setup
- ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
- ESD safe storage containers

One or more personnel suggestion options:

- Antistatic wrist-strap
- Antistatic material shoes
- Antistatic clothes

Environmental controls:

- Humidity control (ESD gets worse in a dry environment)

Precaution for Use

b. EOS (Electrical Over Stress)

Electrical Over-Stress (EOS) is defined as damage that may occur when an electronic device is subjected to a current or voltage that is beyond the maximum specification limits of the device.

The effects from an EOS event can be noticed through product performance like:

- Changes to the performance of the LED package
(If the damage is around the bond pad area and since the package is completely encapsulated the package may turn on but flicker show severe performance degradation.)
- Changes to the light output of the luminaire from component failure
- Components on the board not operating at determined drive power

Failure of performance from entire fixture due to changes in circuit voltage and current across total circuit causing trickle down failures. It is impossible to predict the failure mode of every LED exposed to electrical overstress as the failure modes have been investigated to vary, but there are some common signs that will indicate an EOS event has occurred:

- Damaged may be noticed to the bond wires (appearing similar to a blown fuse)
- Damage to the bond pads located on the emission surface of the LED package
(shadowing can be noticed around the bond pads while viewing through a microscope)
- Anomalies noticed in the encapsulation and phosphor around the bond wires.
- This damage usually appears due to the thermal stress produced during the EOS event.

c. To help minimize the damage from an EOS event Seoul Semiconductor recommends utilizing:

- A surge protection circuit
- An appropriately rated over voltage protection device
- A current limiting device

Company Information

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Company Information

Seoul Semiconductor (www.SeoulSemicon.com) manufactures and packages a wide selection of light emitting diodes (LEDs) for the automotive, general illumination/lighting, Home appliance, signage and back lighting markets. The company is the world's fifth largest LED supplier, holding more than 10,000 patents globally, while offering a wide range of LED technology and production capacity in areas such as "nPola", "Acrich", the world's first commercially produced AC LED, and "Acrich MJT - Multi-Junction Technology" a proprietary family of high-voltage LEDs.

The company's broad product portfolio includes a wide array of package and device choices such as Acrich and Acirch2, high-brightness LEDs, mid-power LEDs, side-view LEDs, and through-hole type LEDs as well as custom modules, displays, and sensors.

Legal Disclaimer

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Page	Remarks
1.0	August. 16 2016	All	The institution of New Spec.