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Enable High Flux and Cost Efficient System

Z Power Chip on board – ZC series

SDW*2F1C (SDW02F1C, SDW82F1C, SDW92F1C)

LM-80 | RoHS | MacAdam 3-Step

Product Brief

Description

- The ZC series are LED arrays which provide High Flux and High Efficacy.
- It is especially designed for easy assembly of lighting fixtures by eliminating reflow soldering process.
- It's thermal management is better than other power LED solutions with wide Metal area.
- ZC series are ideal light sources for General Lighting applications including Replacement Lamps, Industrial & Commercial Lightings and other high Lumen required applications.

Features and Benefits

- Size 19mm * 19 mm
- Power dissipation 12.6 ~ 27.6W
- Wide CCT range with CRI70~90
- Forward V_F typ 35.6V
- Maximum Current 690mA
- MacAdam 3-step binning
- Uniformed Shadow
- Excellent Thermal management
- RoHS compliant

Key Applications

- Commercial – Downlight
- Industrial – Low bay lighting
- Residential
- Replacement lamps – Bulb, PAR

Table 1. Product Selection Table

Part Number	CCT [K]			
	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.
SDW02F1C	Cool White	4,700	-	6,000
	Neutral White	3,700	-	4,700
SDW82F1C	Cool White	4,700	-	6,000
	Neutral White	3,700	-	4,700
	Warm White	2,600	-	3,700
SDW92F1C	Neutral White	3,700	-	4,200
	Warm White	2,600	-	3,700

Table of Contents

Product Performance & Characterization Guide

Table 2. Electro Optical Characteristics, T_j=25ºC

Part Number	CCT (K) [1]	Typical Luminous Flux [2], Φ_V [3] (lm)		Typical Forward Voltage, V_F [4] (V)		CRI [5], R_a	Viewing Angle (degrees) 2Θ ½
	Typ.	350mA	690mA*	350mA	690mA*	Min.	Typ.
SDW02F1C	5600	1830	3267	35.6	37.9	70	120
	5000	1839	3282	35.6	37.9	70	120
	4500	1878	3352	35.6	37.9	70	120
	4000	1890	3373	35.6	37.9	70	120
SDW82F1C	5600	1650	2940	35.6	37.9	80	120
	5000	1680	3000	35.6	37.9	80	120
	4000	1590	2767	35.6	37.9	80	120
	3500	1545	2688	35.6	37.9	80	120
	3000	1530	2723	35.6	37.9	80	120
	2700	1480	2632	35.6	37.9	80	120
SDW92F1C	4000	1385	2417	35.6	37.9	90	120
	3500	1320	2303	35.6	37.9	90	120
	3000	1295	2266	35.6	37.9	90	120
	2700	1230	2152	35.6	37.9	90	120

Notes :

(1) Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram. Color coordinate : ±0.01, CCT ±5% tolerance.

(2) Seoul Semiconductor maintains a tolerance of ±7% on flux and power measurements.

(3) Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere.

(4) Tolerance is ±3% on forward voltage measurements.

(5) Tolerance is ±2 on CRI measurements.

* No values are provided by real measurement. Only for reference purpose.

Product Performance & Characterization Guide

Table 3. Electro Optical Characteristics, T_j=85ºC

Part Number	CCT (K) [1]	Typical Luminous Flux [2], Φ_V [3] (lm)	Typical Forward Voltage, V_F [4] (V)
	Typ.	350mA *	350mA *
SDW02F1C	5600	1647	34.1
	5000	1655	34.1
	4500	1690	34.1
	4000	1701	34.1
SDW82F1C	5600	1469	34.1
	5000	1495	34.1
	4000	1415	34.1
	3500	1375	34.1
	3000	1362	34.1
	2700	1317	34.1
SDW92F1C	4000	1205	34.1
	3500	1148	34.1
	3000	1127	34.1
	2700	1070	34.1

Notes :

(1) Correlated Color Temperature is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram. Color coordinate : ±0.01, CCT ±5% tolerance.

(2) Seoul Semiconductor maintains a tolerance of ±7% on flux and power measurements.

(3) Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere.

(4) Tolerance is ±3% on forward voltage measurements.

(5) Tolerance is ±2 on CRI measurements.

* No values are provided by real measurement. Only for reference purpose.

Product Performance & Characterization Guide

Table 4. Absolute Maximum Characteristics, T_j=25ºC

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Forward Current	I_F	-	0.35	0.69	A
Power Dissipation	P_d	-	12.6	27.6	W
Junction Temperature	T_j	-	-	140	ºC
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40	-	85	ºC
Surface Temperature	T_S	-	-	100	ºC
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40	-	100	ºC
Thermal resistance (J to S) [1]	$R\theta_{J-S}$	-	0.9	-	K/W
ESD Sensitivity(HBM)	-	Class 3A JESD22-A114-E			

Notes :

(1) Thermal Resistance : $R\theta_{J-S}$ (Junction to Ts point)

Characteristics Graph

Fig 1. Color Spectrum, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA (CRI70)

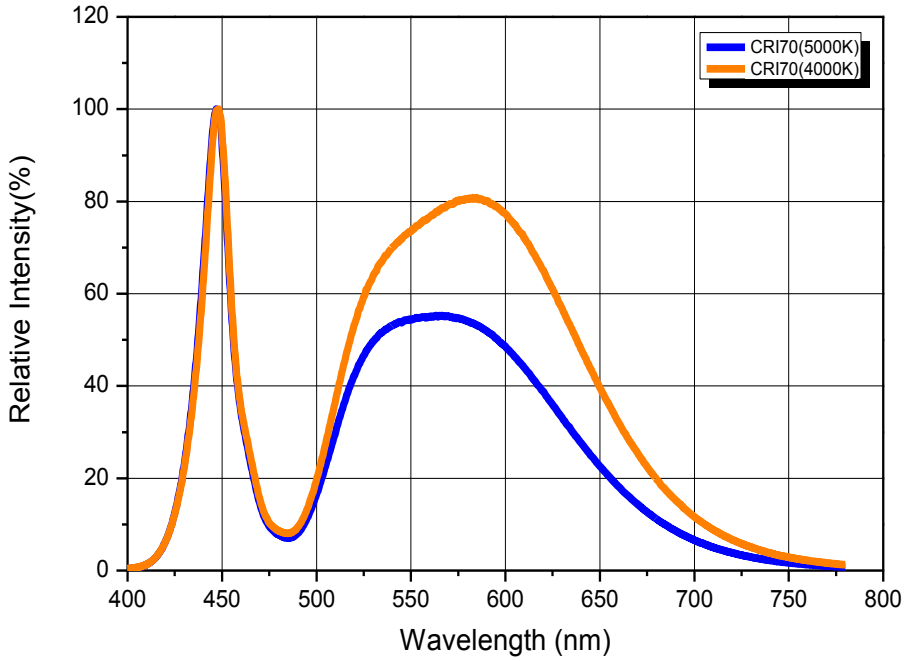
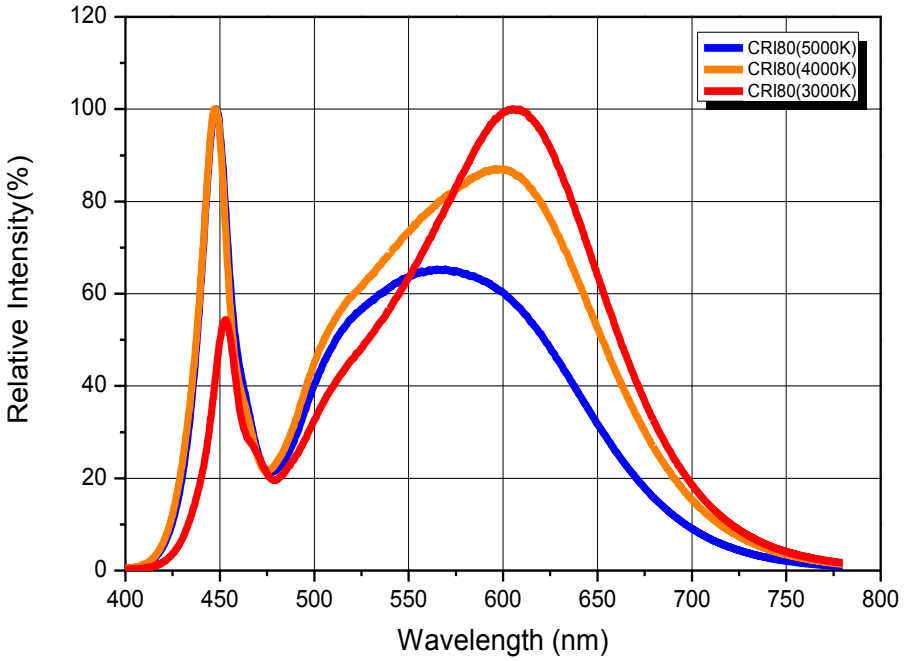
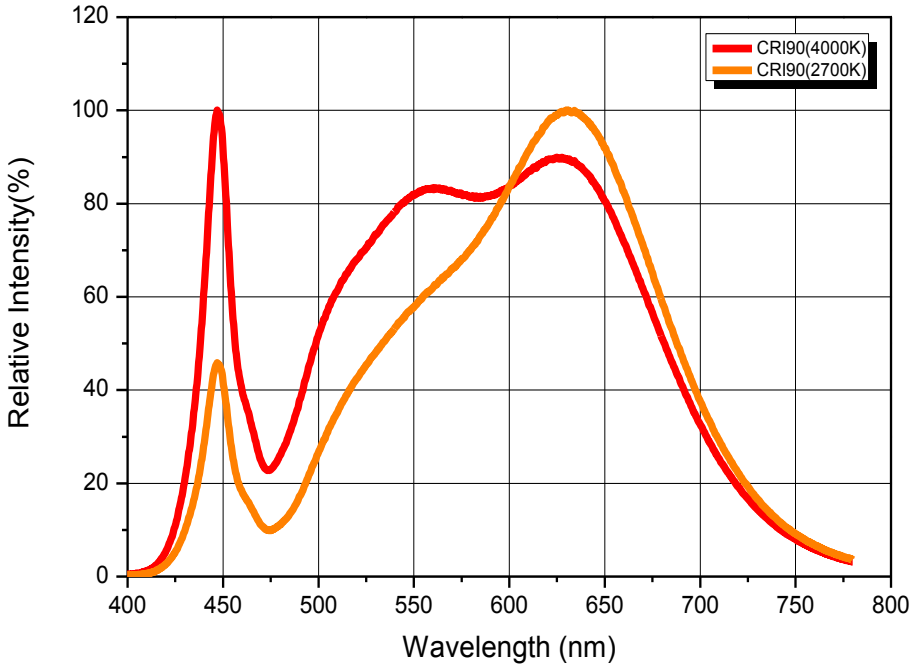


Fig 2. Color Spectrum, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA (CRI80)



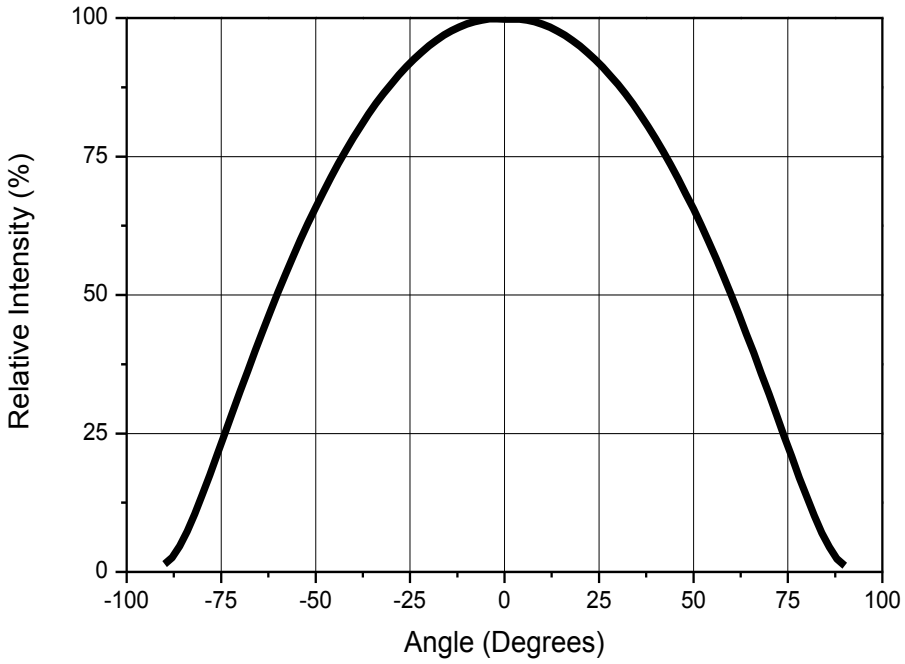
Characteristics Graph

Fig 3. Color Spectrum, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA (CRI90)



Characteristics Graph

Fig 4. Radiant pattern, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA



Characteristics Graph

Fig 5. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current, T_j=25℃

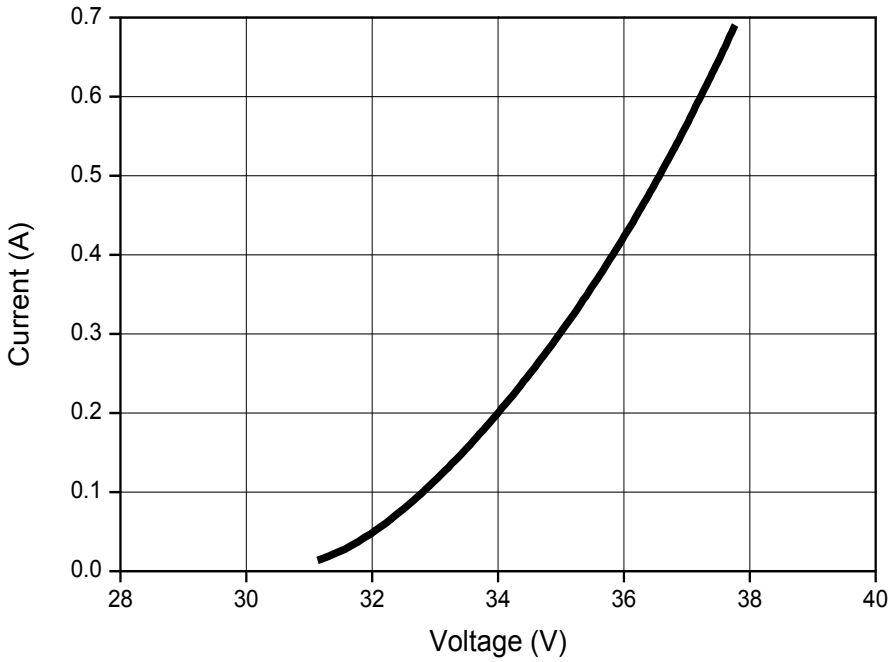
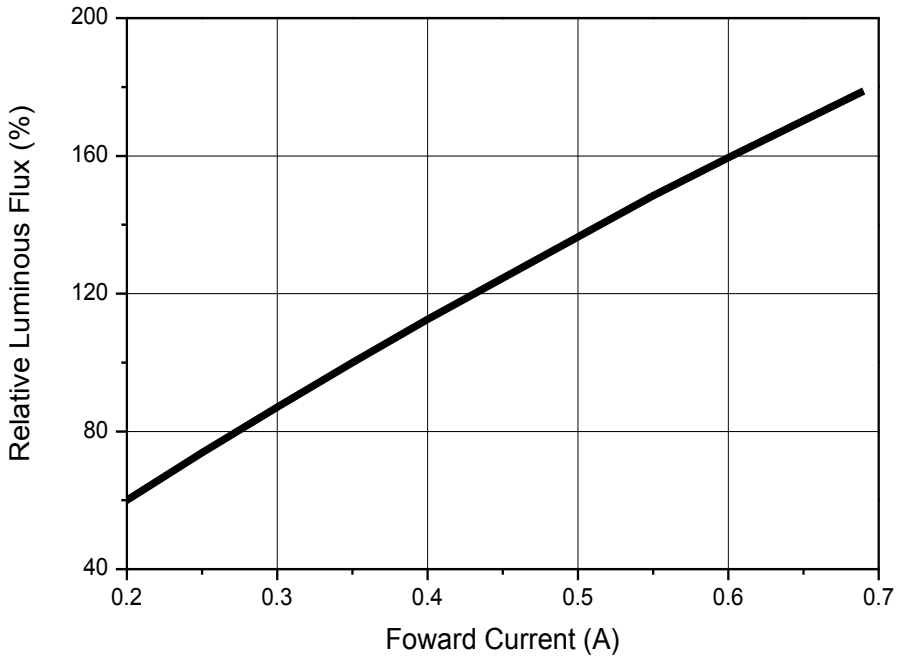


Fig 6. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux, T_j=25℃



Characteristics Graph

Fig 7. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Light Output, I_F=350mA

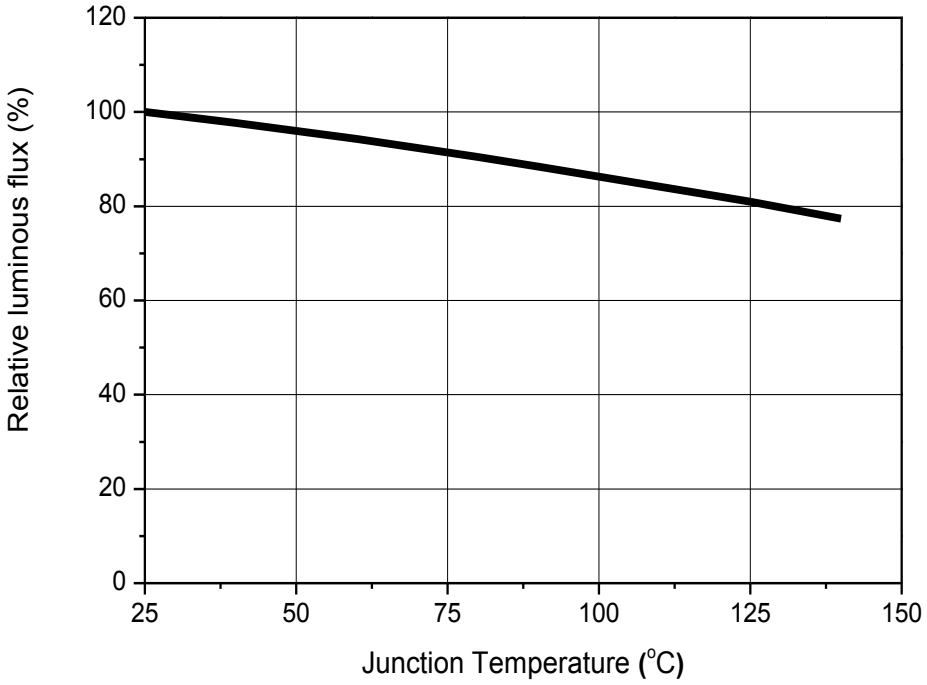
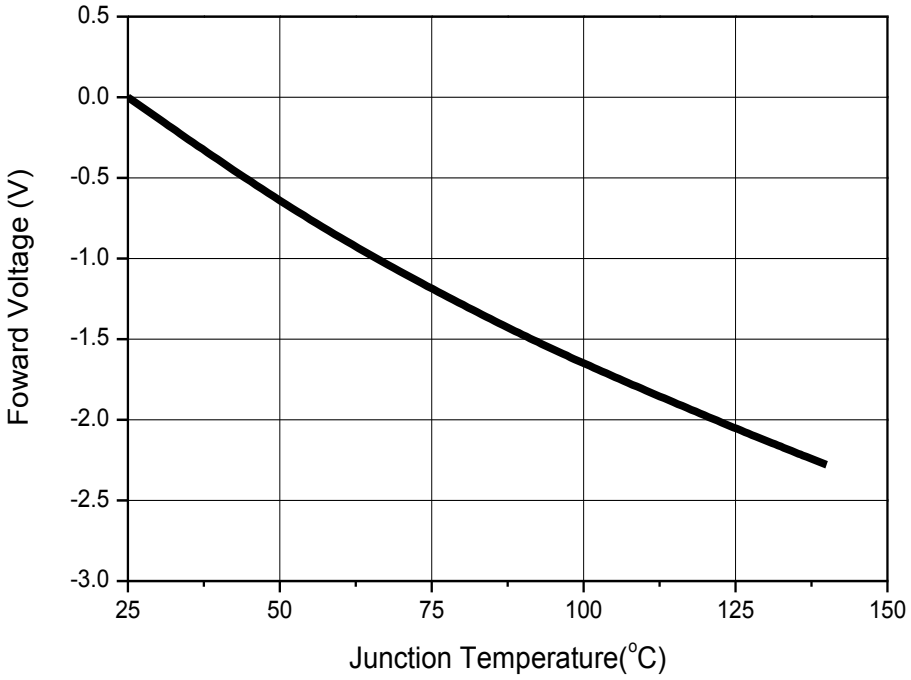


Fig 8. Junction Temperature vs. Forward Voltage, I_F=350mA



Characteristics Graph

Fig 9. Junction Temperature vs. CIE X, Y Shift, I_F=350mA (CRI70)

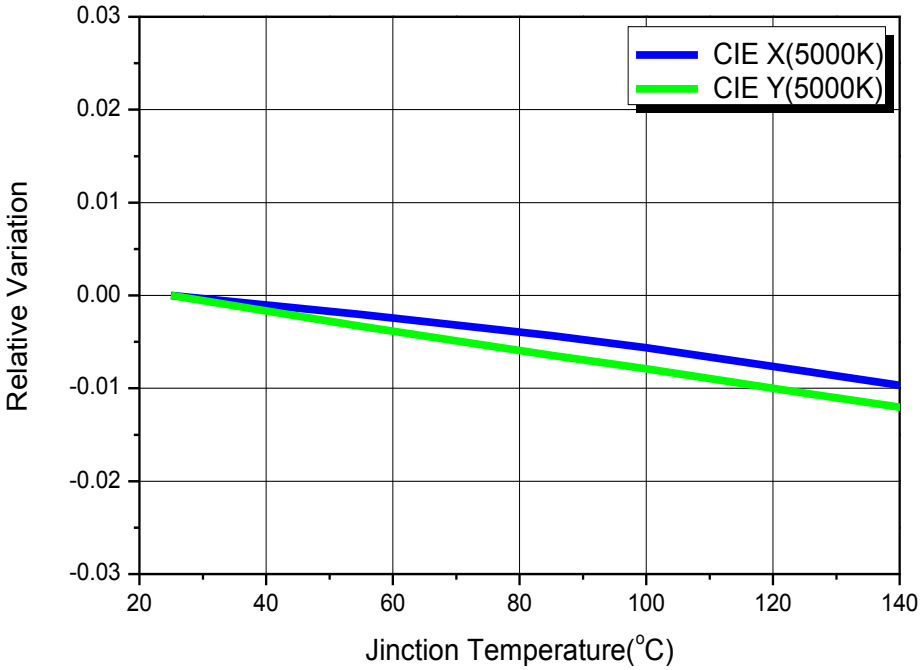
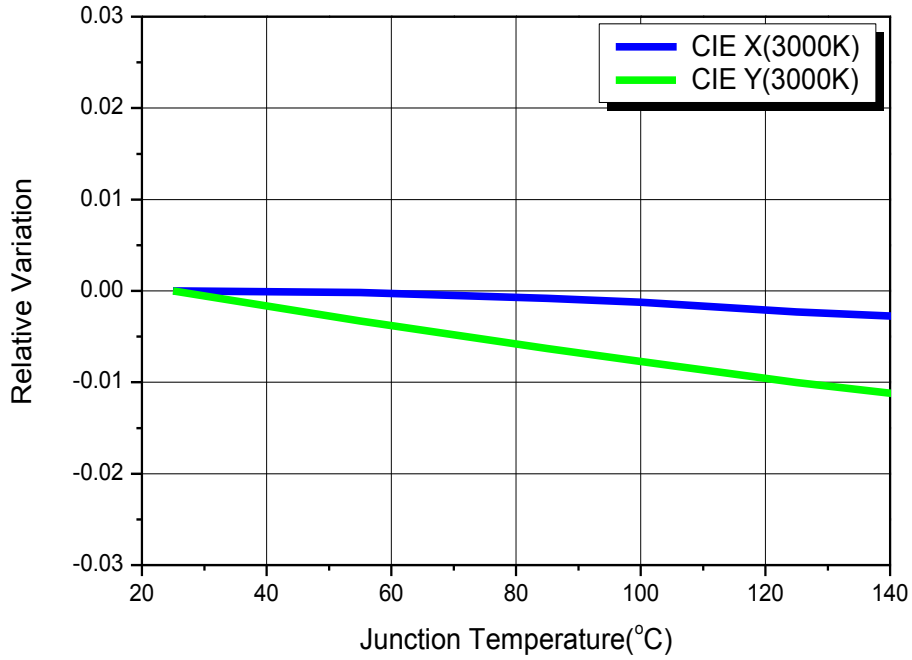
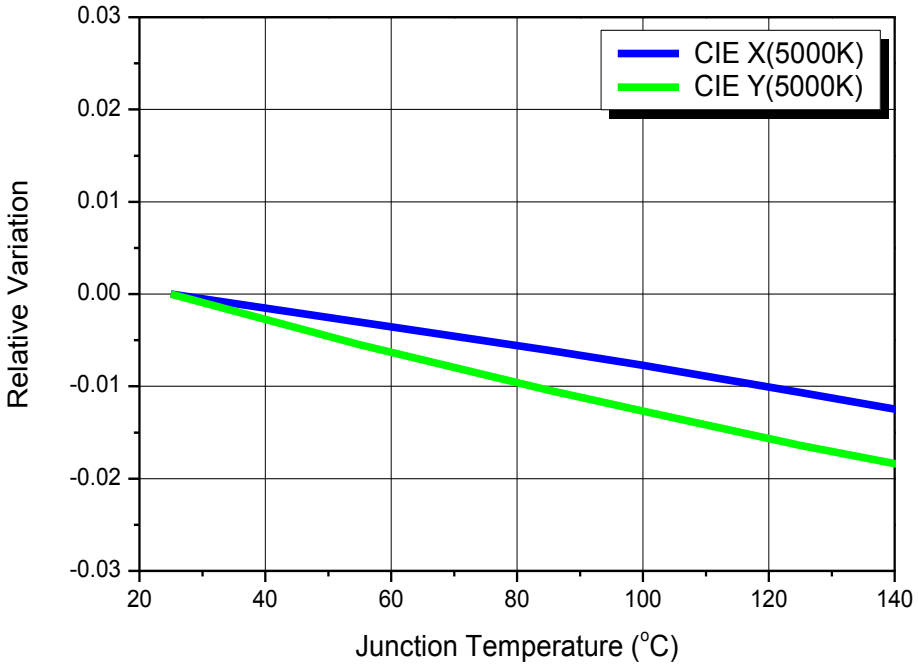


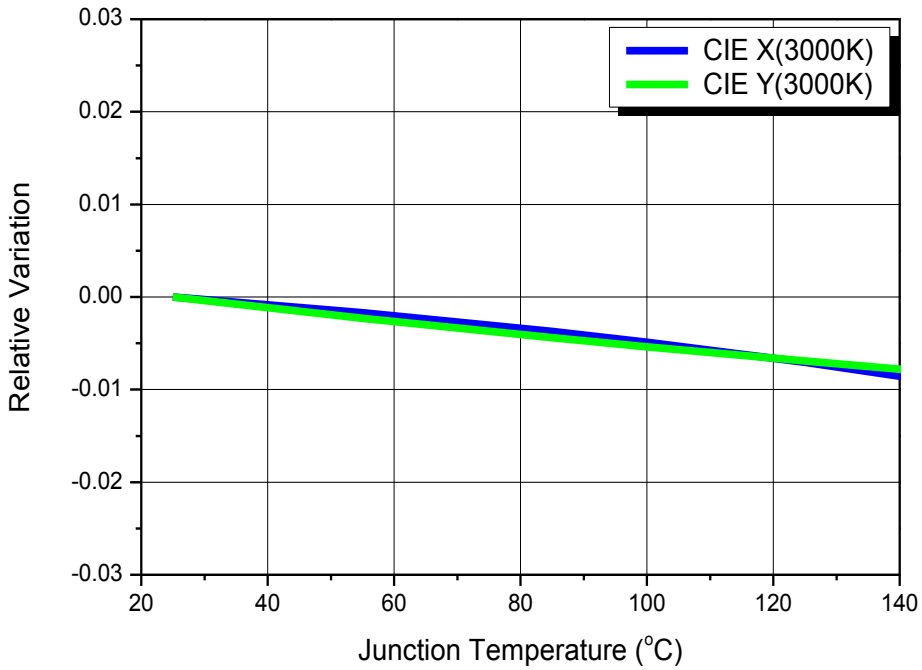
Fig 10. Junction Temperature vs. CIE X, Y Shift, I_F=350mA (CRI90)



Characteristics Graph

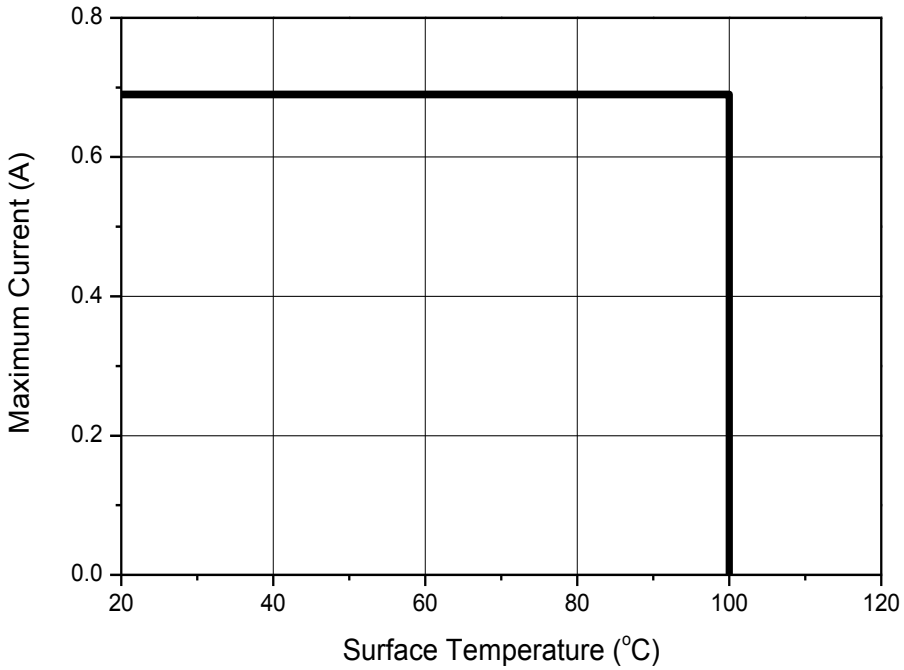
Fig 11. Junction Temperature vs. CIE X, Y Shift, I_F=350mA (CRI80)





Characteristics Graph

Fig 12. Surface Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current, T_j(max.)=140℃



Product Nomenclature

Table 5. Part Numbering System : $X_1X_2X_3\ X_4X_5\ X_6X_7\ X_8$

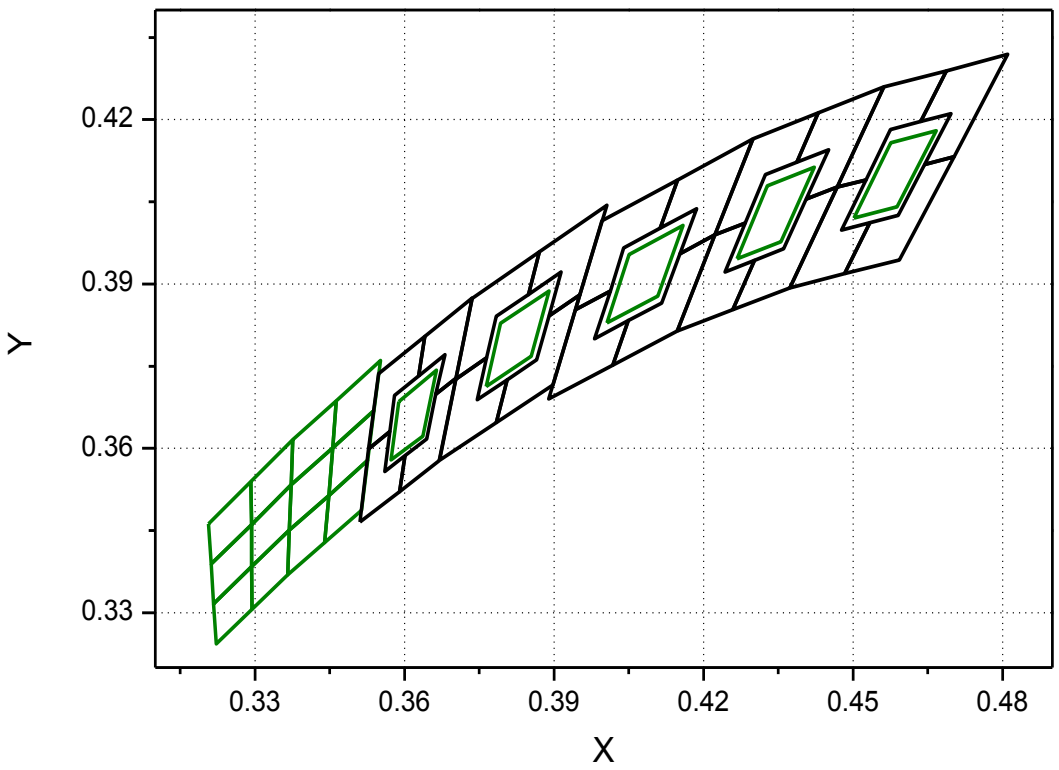
Part Number Code	Description	Part Number	Value
X_1	Company	S	
X_2	Package series	D	
X_3X_4	Color Specification	W0	CRI 70
		W8	CRI 80
		W9	CRI 90
X_5	Series number	**2**	
X_6	Lens type	F	Flat
X_7	PCB type	1	PCB
X_8	Revision number	C	New COB type

Table 6. Lot Numbering System : $Y_1Y_2Y_3Y_4Y_5Y_6 - Y_7Y_8Y_9Y_{10} - Y_{11}Y_{12}Y_{13}$

Lot Number Code	Description
Y_1Y_2	Year
Y_3Y_4	Month
Y_5Y_6	Day
$Y_7Y_8Y_9Y_{10}$	Mass order
$Y_{11}Y_{12}Y_{13}$	Tray No.

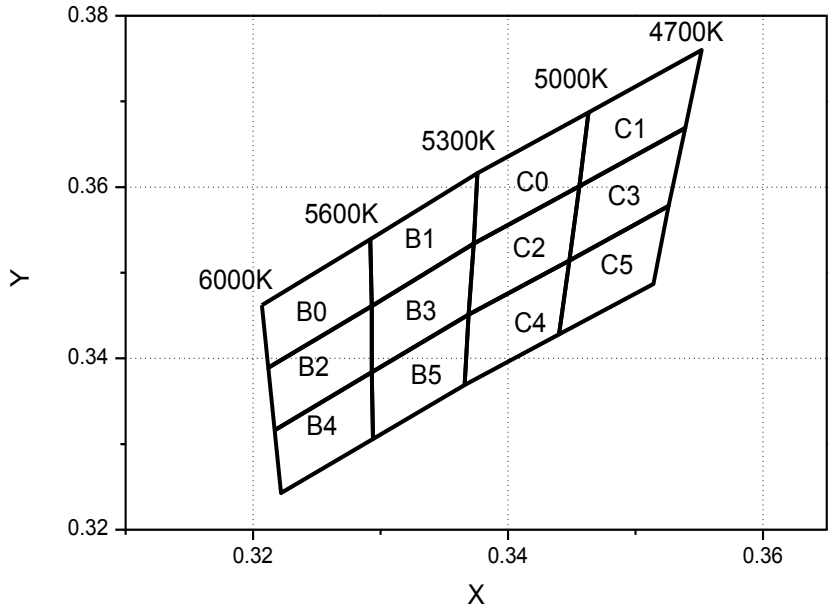
Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram



Color Bin Structure

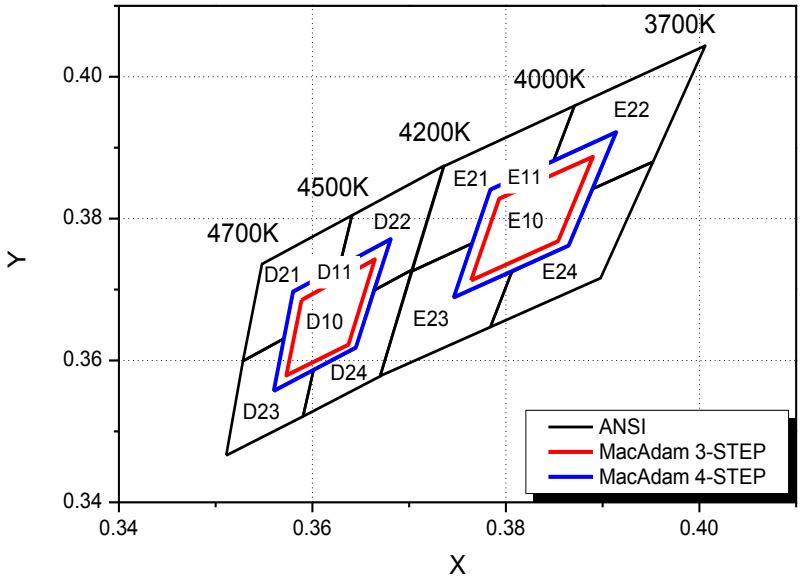
CIE Chromaticity Diagram, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA



B0		B1		B2	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3207	0.3462	0.3292	0.3539	0.3212	0.3389
0.3212	0.3389	0.3293	0.3461	0.3217	0.3316
0.3293	0.3461	0.3373	0.3534	0.3293	0.3384
0.3292	0.3539	0.3376	0.3616	0.3293	0.3461
B3		**B4**		**B5**	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3293	0.3461	0.3217	0.3316	0.3293	0.3384
0.3293	0.3384	0.3222	0.3243	0.3294	0.3306
0.3369	0.3451	0.3294	0.3306	0.3366	0.3369
0.3373	0.3534	0.3293	0.3384	0.3369	0.3451
C0		**C1**		**C2**	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3376	0.3616	0.3463	0.3687	0.3373	0.3534
0.3373	0.3534	0.3456	0.3601	0.3369	0.3451
0.3456	0.3601	0.3539	0.3669	0.3448	0.3514
0.3463	0.3687	0.3552	0.3760	0.3456	0.3601
C3		**C4**		**C5**	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3456	0.3601	0.3369	0.3451	0.3448	0.3514
0.3448	0.3514	0.3366	0.3369	0.3440	0.3428
0.3526	0.3578	0.3440	0.3428	0.3514	0.3487
0.3539	0.3669	0.3448	0.3514	0.3526	0.3578

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA

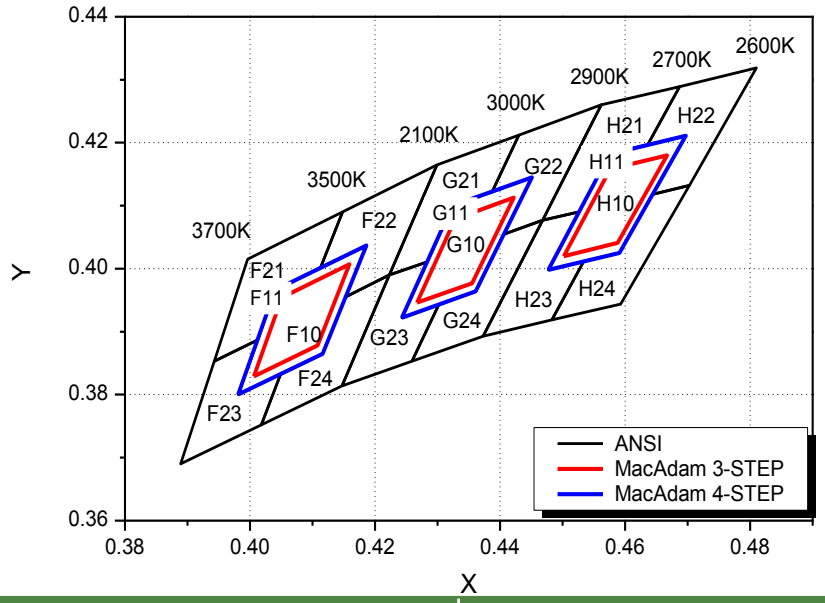


3-STEP				4-STEP			
D10		E10		D11		E11	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3589	0.3685	0.3764	0.3713	0.3560	0.3557	0.3746	0.3689
0.3665	0.3742	0.3793	0.3828	0.3580	0.3697	0.3784	0.3841
0.3637	0.3622	0.3890	0.3887	0.3681	0.3771	0.3914	0.3922
0.3573	0.3579	0.3854	0.3768	0.3645	0.3618	0.3865	0.3762

ANSI							
D21		D22		D23		D24	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3528	0.3599	0.3628	0.3732	0.3601	0.3587	0.3511	0.3466
0.3548	0.3736	0.3641	0.3805	0.3645	0.3618	0.3528	0.3599
0.3641	0.3805	0.3736	0.3874	0.3663	0.3699	0.3570	0.3631
0.3628	0.3732	0.3703	0.3728	0.3703	0.3728	0.3560	0.3558
0.3580	0.3697	0.3663	0.3699	0.3670	0.3578	0.3601	0.3587
0.3570	0.3631	0.3681	0.3771	0.3590	0.3521	0.3590	0.3521
E21		E22		E23		E24	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.3703	0.3726	0.3890	0.3842	0.3670	0.3578	0.3784	0.3647
0.3736	0.3874	0.3914	0.3922	0.3703	0.3726	0.3806	0.3725
0.3871	0.3959	0.3849	0.3881	0.3765	0.3765	0.3865	0.3762
0.3849	0.3881	0.3871	0.3959	0.3746	0.3689	0.3890	0.3842
0.3784	0.3841	0.4006	0.4044	0.3806	0.3725	0.3952	0.3880
0.3765	0.3765	0.3952	0.3880	0.3784	0.3647	0.3898	0.3716

Color Bin Structure

CIE Chromaticity Diagram, T_j=25℃, I_F=350mA



3-STEP						4-STEP					
F10		G10		H10		F11		G11		H11	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.4006	0.3829	0.4267	0.3946	0.4502	0.4020	0.3981	0.3800	0.4243	0.3922	0.4477	0.3998
0.4051	0.3954	0.4328	0.4079	0.4576	0.4158	0.4040	0.3966	0.4324	0.4100	0.4575	0.4182
0.4159	0.4007	0.4422	0.4113	0.4667	0.4180	0.4186	0.4037	0.4451	0.4145	0.4697	0.4211
0.4108	0.3878	0.4355	0.3977	0.4588	0.4041	0.4116	0.3865	0.4361	0.3964	0.4591	0.4025

ANSI							
F21		F22		F23		F24	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.4148	0.4090	0.4013	0.3887	0.4223	0.3990	0.4299	0.4165
0.3996	0.4015	0.3943	0.3853	0.4153	0.3955	0.4148	0.4090
0.3943	0.3853	0.3889	0.3690	0.4116	0.3865	0.4113	0.4002
0.4013	0.3887	0.4018	0.3752	0.4049	0.3833	0.4186	0.4037
0.4040	0.3966	0.4049	0.3833	0.4018	0.3752	0.4153	0.3955
0.4113	0.4002	0.3981	0.3800	0.4147	0.3814	0.4223	0.3990
G21		G22		G23		G24	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.4223	0.3990	0.4406	0.4055	0.4147	0.3814	0.4259	0.3853
0.4299	0.4165	0.4451	0.4145	0.4223	0.3990	0.4302	0.3943
0.4430	0.4212	0.4387	0.4122	0.4284	0.4011	0.4361	0.3964
0.4387	0.4122	0.4430	0.4212	0.4243	0.3922	0.4406	0.4055
0.4324	0.4100	0.4562	0.4260	0.4302	0.3943	0.4468	0.4077
0.4284	0.4011	0.4468	0.4077	0.4259	0.3853	0.4373	0.3893
H21		H22		H23		H24	
CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y	CIE x	CIE y
0.4468	0.4077	0.4644	0.4118	0.4373	0.3893	0.4483	0.3919
0.4562	0.4260	0.4697	0.4211	0.4468	0.4077	0.4534	0.4012
0.4687	0.4289	0.4636	0.4197	0.4526	0.4090	0.4591	0.4025
0.4636	0.4197	0.4687	0.4289	0.4477	0.3998	0.4644	0.4118
0.4575	0.4182	0.4810	0.4319	0.4534	0.4012	0.4703	0.4132
0.4526	0.4090	0.4703	0.4132	0.4483	0.3919	0.4593	0.3944

Color Bin Structure

Table 7. Bin Code description

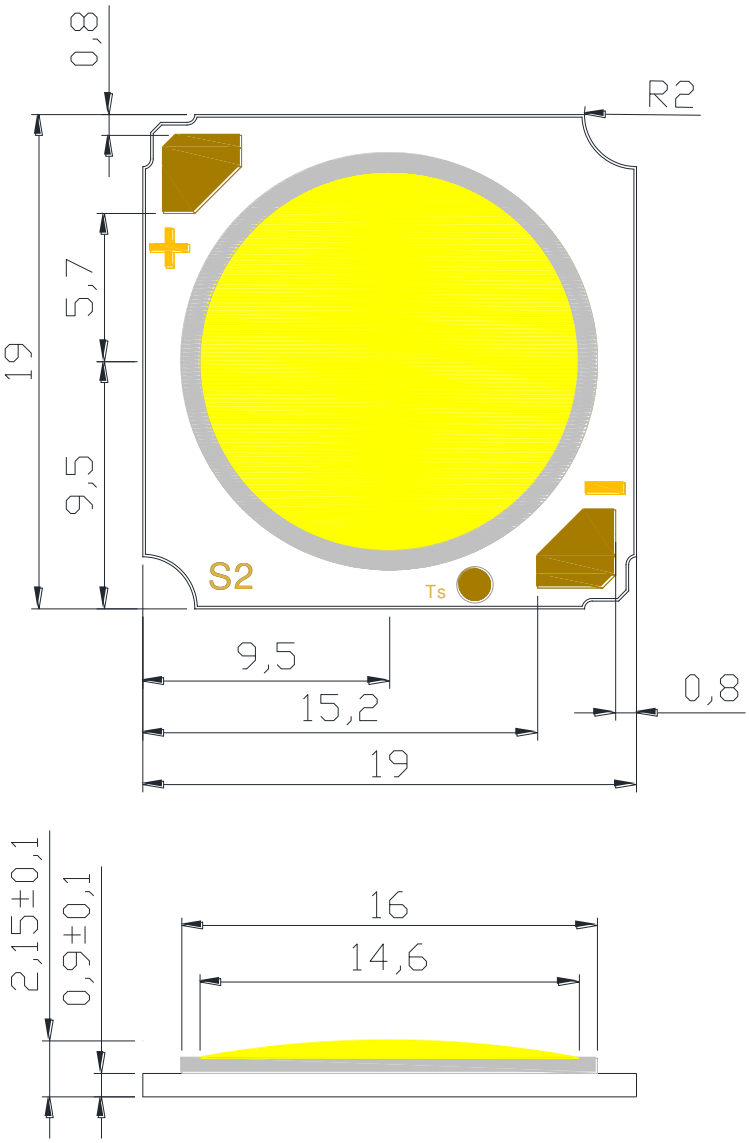
Part Number	Luminous Flux (lm) @ I_F = 350mA			Color Chromaticity Coordinate @ I_F = 350mA	Typical Forward Voltage (V_f) @ I_F = 350mA		
	Bin Code	Min.	Max.		Bin Code	Min.	Max.
SDW02F1C	G1	1400	1600	Refer to page.15~17	D	32.0	34.0
	G2	1600	1800		E	34.0	38.0
	H1	1800	2400		F	38.0	40.0
SDW82F1C	F2	1250	1400	Refer to page.15~18	D	32.0	34.0
	G1	1400	1600		E	34.0	38.0
	G2	1600	1800		F	38.0	40.0
SDW92F1C	F1	1100	1250	Refer to page.15~18	D	32	34
	F2	1250	1400		E	34	38
	G1	1400	1600		F	38	40

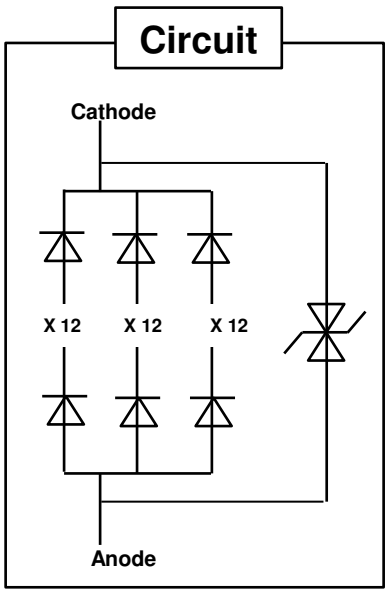
Table 8. Ordering Information(Bin Code)

Available ranks

Part Number	CCT	CIE	LF rank			VF rank		
SDW02F1C	5300~6000K	B	G1	G2	H1	D	E	F
	4700~5300K	C	G1	G2	H1	D	E	F
	4200~4700K	D	G1	G2	H1	D	E	F
	3700~4200K	E	G1	G2	H1	D	E	F
SDW82F1C	5300~6000K	B	F2	G1	G2	D	E	F
	4700~5300K	C	F2	G1	G2	D	E	F
	3700~4200K	E	F2	G1	G2	D	E	F
	3200~3700K	F	F2	G1	G2	D	E	F
	2900~3700K	G	F2	G1	G2	D	E	F
	2600~2900K	H	F2	G1	G2	D	E	F
SDW92F1C	3700~4200K	E	F1	F2	G1	D	E	F
	3200~3700K	F	F1	F2	G1	D	E	F
	2900~3200K	G	F1	F2	G1	D	E	F
	2600~2900K	H	F1	F2	G1	D	E	F

Mechanical Dimensions

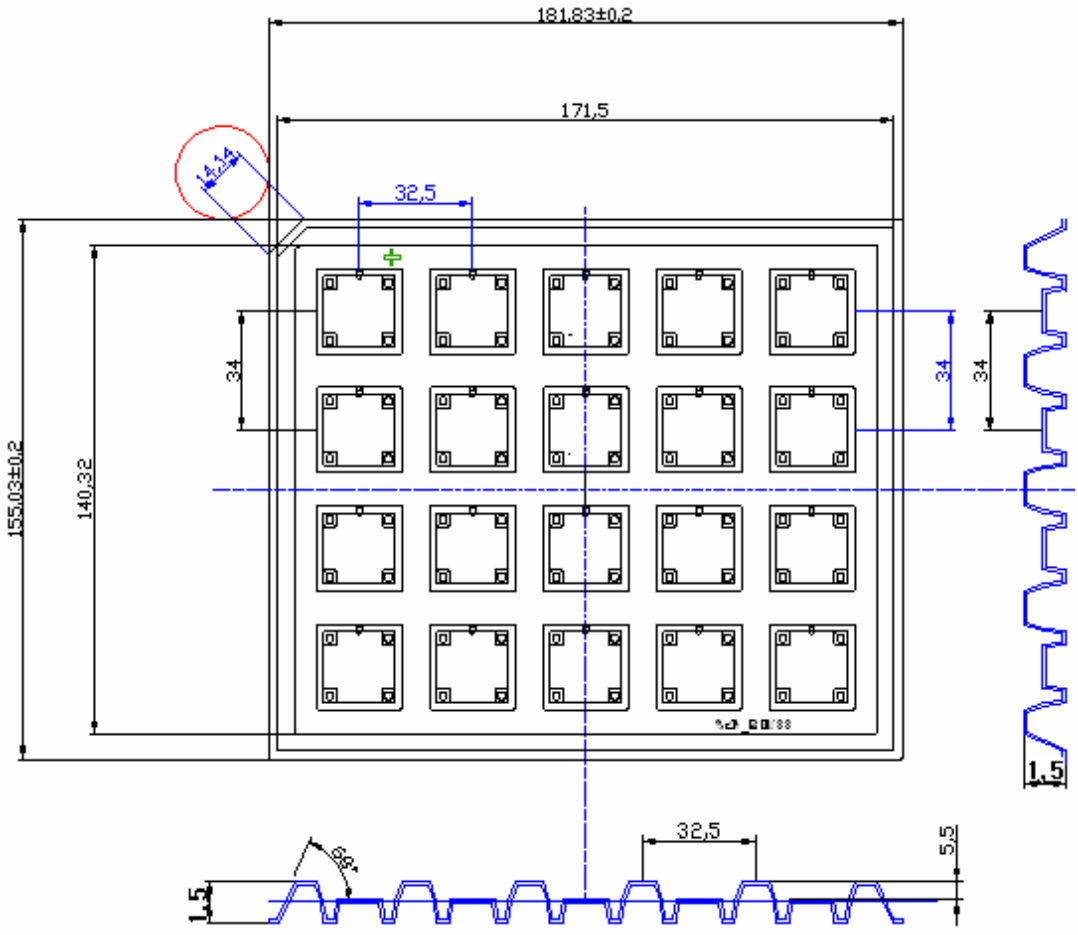




Notes :

(1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
(2) Scale : none
(3) Undefined tolerance is ±0.2mm

Packaging Specification



Notes :

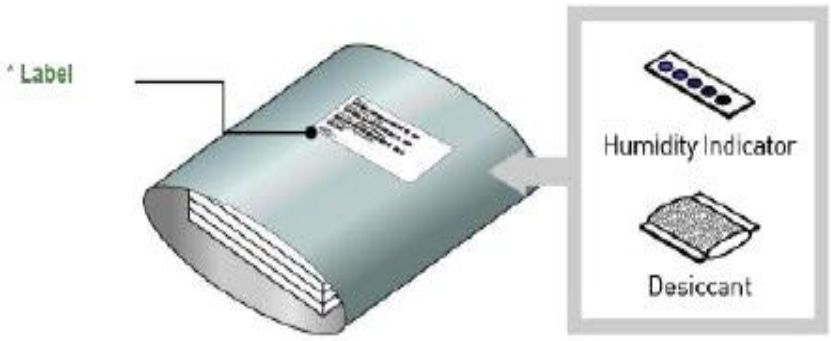
(1) Quantity : 20pcs/Tray

(2) All dimensions are in millimeters (tolerance : ±0.3)

(3) Scale none

Packaging Specification

Aluminum Bag



Outer Box

Notes :

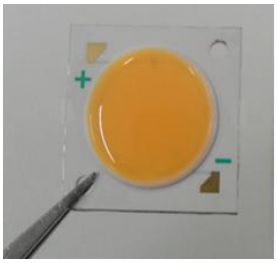
(1) Heat Sealed after packing (Use Zipper Bag)

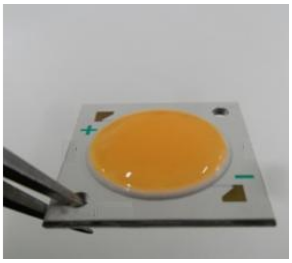
(2) Quantity : 3Tray(60pcs) /Bag

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) 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 wire.

(4) Seoul Semiconductor 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.

(5) 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.

(6) Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.

Precaution for Use

(1) Storage

To avoid the moisture penetration, we recommend storing Power LEDs in a dry box with a desiccant.

The recommended storage temperature range is 5℃ to 30℃ and a maximum humidity of 50%.

(2) Use Precaution after Opening the Packaging. Pay attention to the following:

a. Recommend conditions after opening the package

- Sealing
- Temperature : 5 ~ 40℃ Humidity : less than RH30%

b. If the package has been opened more than 4 week or the color of the desiccant changes.

(3) For manual soldering

Seoul Semiconductor recommends the soldering condition

(ZC series product is not adaptable to reflow process)

a. Use lead-free soldering

b. Soldering should be implemented using a soldering equipment at temperature lower than 350°C.

c. Before proceeding the next step, product temperature must be stabilized at room temperature.

(4) Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB.

(5) Radioactive exposure is not considered for the products listed here in.

(6) It is dangerous to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed of.

(7) This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc. When washing is required, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) should be used.

(8) When the LEDs are in operation the maximum current should be decided after measuring the package temperature.

(9) LEDs must be stored properly to maintain the device. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more after being shipped from Seoul Semiconductor,
a sealed container with vacuum atmosphere should be used for storage.

(10) The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

Precaution for Use

(11) Long time exposure of sun light or occasional UV exposure will cause silicone discoloration.

(12) Attaching LEDs, do not use adhesive that outgas organic vapor.

(13) The driving circuit must be designed to allow forward voltage only when it is ON or OFF. If the reverse voltage is applied to LED, migration can be generated resulting in LED damage.

(14) Please do not touch any of the circuit board, components or terminals with bare hands or metal while circuit is electrically active.

(15) VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor when exposed to heat and photonic energy. The result can be a significant loss of light output from the fixture. Knowledge of the properties of the materials selected to be used in the construction of fixtures can help prevent these issues.

(16) 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.

Ⅰ. ESD (Electro Static Discharge)

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the 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 an 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)