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## Middle Power LED Series 3030 <br> LM301Z CRI 70

## Features \& Benefits

- 0.3 W class middle power LED
- EMC resin for high reliability
- Standard form factor for design flexibility ( $3.0 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ )


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## 1. Characteristics

a) Absolute Maximum Rating

| Item | Symbol | Rating | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ambient / Operating Temperature | Ta | $-40 \sim+85$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | $-40 \sim+100$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
| LED Junction Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
| Forward Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 400 | mA | - |
| Pulse Forward Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{fp}}$ | 600 | mA | Duty $1 / 10$, pulse width 10 ms |
| Assembly Process Temperature | - | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & <10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{~s} \end{gathered}$ | - |
| ESD (HBM) | - | 5 | kV | - |

b) Electro-optical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Item | Nominal CCT (K) | Rank | Bin | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ ) |  | WA | AY | 2.6 | - | 2.7 | V |
|  |  |  | AZ | 2.7 | - | 2.8 |  |
|  |  |  | A1 | 2.8 | - | 2.9 |  |
| Reverse Voltage (@ 5 mA ) |  |  |  | 0.7 | - | 1.2 | V |
| Color Rendering Index ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) |  | 3 |  | 70 | - | - | - |
| Special CRI (R9) |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| Thermal Resistance (junction to solder point) |  |  |  | - | 12 | - | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Beam Angle |  |  |  | - | 120 | - | $\bigcirc$ |

## Note:

Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of: forward voltage $= \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$, luminous flux $= \pm 5 \%, \mathrm{CRI}= \pm 3$

## 2. Product Code Information



a）Luminous Flux Bins $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Nominal CCT <br> （K） | CRI <br> Min． | Product Code | Flux Bin | Flux Range （ $\Phi_{\mathrm{v}}$, Im） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3000 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WAV ヶ～SA | SA | 30．0－33．0 |
| 3500 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WAU そTSA | SA | $30.5-33.5$ |
| 4000 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WAT ${ }^{\text {\％S }}$ SA | SA | 31．0－34．0 |
| 5000 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WARネSA | SA | 33．0－36．0 |

## Note：

＂出＂can be＂0＂（Whole Bin），＂3＂（MacAdam 3－step），＂Y＂（Kitting）
b) Kitting Rule

1) Y Kitting bin Concept
1. Under agreement between customer and SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, SAMSUNG can supply kitting bin (VF, Color, Im).
2. A forward voltage (VF) of kitting bin is combined by a pair of same VF rank such as (A2+A2) or (A3+A3).
3. A Chromaticity Coordinates of kitting bin is mixed by kitting procedure.(below kitting simulation)
[Kitting example]

[Binning Information]
VF
c) Color Bins ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{S}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Nominal CCT (K) | CRI | Product Code | Color Rank | Chromaticity Bins |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3000 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WAVOSA | vo <br> (Whole Bin) | VN, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WAV3SA | $\begin{gathered} \text { V3 } \\ \text { (MacAdam 3-step) } \end{gathered}$ | VU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WAVYSA | vy (Kitting) | VN, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU |
| 3500 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WAUOSA | uo (Whole Bin) | UN, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WAU3SA | $\begin{gathered} \text { U3 } \\ \text { (MacAdam 3-step) } \end{gathered}$ | UU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WAUYSA | $\begin{gathered} \text { UY } \\ \text { (Kitting) } \end{gathered}$ | UN, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU |
| 4000 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WATOSA | TO <br> (Whole Bin) | TN, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WAT3SA | T3 <br> (MacAdam 3-step) | TU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WATYSA | TY <br> (Kitting) | TN, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU |
| 5000 | 70 | SPMWH3326MD3WAROSA | $\begin{gathered} \text { RO } \\ \text { (Whole Bin) } \end{gathered}$ | RN, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WAR3SA | $\begin{gathered} \text { R3 } \\ \text { (MacAdam 3-step) } \end{gathered}$ | RU |
|  |  | SPMWH3326MD3WARYSA | $\begin{gathered} \text { RY } \\ \text { (Kitting) } \end{gathered}$ | RN, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU |

d) Voltage Bins ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{S}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Nominal CCT (K) | CRI <br> Min. | Product Code | Voltage Rank | Voltage Bin | Voltage Range <br> (V) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | AY | $2.6 \sim 2.7$ |
| - | - | - | WA | AZ | $2.7 \sim 2.8$ |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | 2.8 ~ 2.9 |



f) Chromaticity Region \& Coordinates ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


| MacAdam | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCT } \\ & (\mathrm{K}) \end{aligned}$ | Center point |  | Major-axis | Minor-axis | Rotation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CIE $x$ | CIE y | a | b | Ф |
| 3 step | 3000 | 0.4338 | 0.4030 | 0.0083 | 0.0041 | 53.22 |
|  | 3500 | 0.4073 | 0.3917 | 0.0093 | 0.0041 | 54.00 |
|  | 4000 | 0.3818 | 0.3797 | 0.0094 | 0.0040 | 53.72 |
|  | 5000 | 0.3447 | 0.3553 | 0.0082 | 0.0035 | 59.62 |
| 5 step | 3000 | 0.4338 | 0.4030 | 0.0138 | 0.0068 | 53.22 |
|  | 3500 | 0.4073 | 0.3917 | 0.0155 | 0.0068 | 54.00 |
|  | 4000 | 0.3818 | 0.3797 | 0.0157 | 0.0067 | 53.72 |
|  | 5000 | 0.3447 | 0.3553 | 0.0137 | 0.0058 | 59.62 |

## Note:

Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of: $\quad C x, C y= \pm 0.005$
e) Chromaticity Region \& Coordinates


| CCT | Region | CIE x | CIE y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 0.4283 | 0.4071 |
|  | 2 | 0.4382 | 0.4146 |
|  | 3 | 0 | 0.4437 |

3. Typical Characteristics Graphs
a) Spectrum Distribution ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{S}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


CCT : 5000K (70 CRI)

b) Forward Current Characteristics $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$


c) Temperature Characteristics ( $\mathrm{IF}=\mathbf{6 5 m A}$ )


d) Color Shift Characteristics (IF $=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

e) Derating Curve

f) Beam Angle Characteristics (IF $=65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


## 4. Outline Drawing \& Dimension


[TOP VIEW]
[BOTTOM VIEW]


Tolerance : $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$

[SIDE VIEW]

[RECOMMENDED PCB SOLDER PAD]

## Notes:

1) This LED has built-in ESD protection device(s) connected in parallel to LED chip(s).
2) $T_{s}$ point and measurement method:
(1) Measure one point at the cathode pad, if necessary remove PSR of PCB to reach $T_{s}$ point.
(2) All pads must be soldered to the PCB to dissipate heat properly, otherwise the LED can be damaged.

## Precautions:

1) Pressure on the LEDs will influence to the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid strong pressure on the LEDs. Do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
2) Re-soldering should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. If re-soldering is unavoidable, LED's characteristics should be carefully checked before and after such repair.
3) Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Since materials of LEDs is soft, abrasion between two PCB assembled with LED might cause catastrophic failure of the LEDs.

## 5. Reliability Test Items \& Conditions

a) Test Items

| Test Item | Test Condition | Test <br> Hour / Cycle | Sample No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Room Temperature Life Test | $25{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{DC} 400 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1000 h | 22 |
| High Temperature Life Test | $85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{DC} 400 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1000 h | 22 |
| High Temperature Humidity Life Test | $60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 90 \% \mathrm{RH}, \mathrm{DC} 400 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1000 h | 22 |
| Low Temperature Life Test | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{DC} 400 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1000 h | 22 |
| Powered Temperature Cycle Test | $-45{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 20 \mathrm{~min} \leftrightarrow 85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 20 \mathrm{~min}$, sweep 100 min cycle on/off: each $5 \mathrm{~min}, \mathrm{DC} 150 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 100 cycles | 22 |
| Thermal Cycle | $\begin{gathered} -40 \cong \mathrm{C} / 15 \min \leftrightarrow 100 \cong \mathrm{C} / 15 \mathrm{~min} \\ \rightarrow \text { Hot plate } 180 \cong \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | 500 cycles | 100 |
| High Temperature Storage | $120{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1000 h | 11 |
| Low Temperature Storage | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1000 h | 11 |
| ESD (HBM) |  | 5 times | 30 |
| ESD (MM) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{1}: \quad 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ & \mathrm{R}_{2}: \\ & \mathrm{C}: \\ & \mathrm{C}: \quad 200 \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{~V}: \quad \pm 0.5 \mathrm{kV} \end{aligned}$ | 5 times | 30 |
| Vibration Test | $20 \sim 2000 \sim 20 \mathrm{~Hz}, 200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, sweep 4 min $X, Y, Z 3$ direction, each 1 cycle | 4 cycles | 11 |
| Mechanical Shock Test | $\begin{gathered} 1500 \mathrm{~g}, 0.5 \mathrm{~ms} \\ 3 \text { shocks each } X-Y-Z \text { axis } \end{gathered}$ | 5 cycles | 11 |

b) Criteria for Judging the Damage

| Item | Symbol | Test Condition$\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}=25{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | Limit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Max |
| Forward Voltage | $V_{\text {F }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Init. Value * 0.9 | Init. Value * 1.1 |
| Luminous Flux | $\Phi_{v}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Init. Value * 0.7 | Init. Value * 1.1 |

6. Soldering Conditions
a) Reflow Conditions ( Pb free)

Reflow frequency: 2 times max.

b) Manual Soldering Conditions

Not more than 5 seconds @ max. $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, under soldering iron.
7. Tape \& Reel
a) Taping Dimension


Taping Direction

b) Reel Dimension


## Notes:

1) Quantity: The quantity/reel is $5,000 \mathrm{pcs}$
2) Cumulative Tolerance: Cumulative tolerance / 10 pitches is $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
3) Adhesion Strength of Cover Tape: Adhesion strength is $0.1-0.7 \mathrm{~N}$ when the cover tape is turned off from the carrier tape at $10^{\circ}$ angle to the carrier tape
4) Packaging: $P / N$, Manufacturing data code no. and quantity are indicated on the aluminum packing bag
8. Label Structure
a) Label Structure


Note: Denoted bin code and product code above is only an example (see description on page 5)

Bin Code:
(a)(b): Forward Voltage bin (refer to page 8)
(c)(d): Chromaticity bin (refer to page 10-13)
(e)f: Luminous Flux bin (refer to page 8)
b) Lot Number

The lot number is composed of the following characters:

## AZRUSA

SPMWH3326MD3WAROSAAZRUSA 01 IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII (1)(2)(3)(5)(6)(8)(9/1 (a)(b) $\mathrm{C} / 5,000 \mathrm{pcs}$ |IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII and suyi
(1) (2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9) $/ 1$ (a)(b)(c) $/ 5,000 \mathrm{pcs}$
(1) : Production site (S: Giheung, Korea, G: Tianjin, China)
(2) : 8 (LED)
(3) : Product state (A: Normal, B: Bulk, C: First Production, R: Reproduction, S: Sample)
(4) : Year (Z: 2015, A: 2016, B: 2017...)
(5) : Month (1~9, A, B, C)
(6)(7)(8)(9): Day $\left(1^{\sim} 9, A, B^{\sim} V\right)$
(a)(b) : Product serial number (001~999)
a) Packing Process (The quantity of PKG on the Reel to be Max 5,000pcs)

## Reel



Aluminum Vinyl Packing Bag


## Outer Box



| Type | Size (mm) |  |  | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L | W | H |  |
| 7 inch L | $245 \pm 5$ | $220 \pm 5$ | $182 \pm 5$ | Up to 10 reels |
| 7 inch S | $245 \pm 5$ | $220 \pm 5$ | $86 \pm 5$ | Up to 5 reels |


b) Packing Process for kitting (The quantity of PKG on the Reel to be Max 5,000pcs)

Reel

| Kitting ' $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ | Kitting 'B' |
| :---: | :---: |
| CFIUus AY, YSA | CMilus AY-YSA |
| SPMWH3326MD3WA $\begin{aligned} & \text { YSA } \\ & \text { AY }\end{aligned}$ | SPMWH3326MD3WA $\begin{aligned} & \text { YSA } \\ & \text { AY }\end{aligned}$ |
| \||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| | \||III||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| |
| G8AW94001 / 1001 / 5,000 pcs | G8AW94001 / 1001 / 5,000 pcs |
| \||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| | \||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| |
| - minsux | -mpyex |



## Aluminum Vinyl Packing Bag



## Outer Box



Note: " $\star$ " can be Nominal CCT code.

Material: Paper (SW3B(B))

| Type | Size (mm) |  |  | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L | W | $H$ |  |
| 7 inch L | $245 \pm 5$ | $220 \pm 5$ | $182 \pm 5$ | Up to 10 reels |



c) Silica Gel \& Humidity Indicator Card inside Aluminum Vinyl Bag


## 10. Precautions in Handling \& Use

1) For over-current-proof function, customers are recommended to apply resistors to prevent sudden change of the current caused by slight shift of the voltage.
2) This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent, etc. When washing is required, IPA is recommended to use.
3) When the LEDs illuminate, operating current should be decided after considering the ambient maximum temperature.
4) LEDs must be stored in a clean environment. If the LEDs are to be stored for three months or more after being shipped from Samsung, they should be packed by a sealed container with nitrogen gas injected (shelf life of sealed bags: 12 months, temperature $\left.\sim 40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, ~ \sim 90 \% R H\right)$.
5) After storage bag is opened, device subjected to soldering, solder reflow, or other high temperature processes must be:
a. Mounted within 672 hours ( 28 days) at an assembly line with a condition of no more than $30 \varrho^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 60 \% \mathrm{RH}$, or
b. Stored at $<10 \% \mathrm{RH}$
6) Repack unused products with anti-moisture packing, fold to close any opening and then store in a dry place.
7) Devices require baking before mounting, if humidity card reading is $>60 \%$ at $23 \pm 5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
8) Devices must be baked for $10^{\sim} 24$ hours at $60 \pm 5 \circ{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, if baking is required.
9) The LEDs are sensitive to the static electricity and surge. It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs. If voltage exceeding the absolute maximum rating is applied to LEDs, it may cause damage or even destruction to LED devices. Damaged LEDs may show some unusual characteristics such as increase in leak current, lowered turn-on voltage, or abnormal lighting of LEDs at low current.
10) VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) can be generated from adhesives, flux, hardener or organic additives used in luminaires (fixtures). Transparent LED silicone encapsulant is permeable to those chemicals and they may lead a discoloration of encapsulant when they exposed to heat or light. This phenomenon can cause a significant loss of light emitted (output) from the luminaires (fixtures). In order to prevent these problems, we recommend users to know the physical properties of the materials used in luminaires, and they must be selected carefully.
11) Risk of sulfurization (or tarnishing)

The LED from Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. uses a silver-plated lead frame and its surface color may change to black (or dark colored) when it is exposed to sulfur $(\mathrm{S})$, chlorine $(\mathrm{Cl})$ or other halogen compound. Sulfurization of lead frame may cause intensity degradation, change of chromaticity coordinates and, in extreme cases, open circuit. It requires caution. Due to possible sulfurization of lead frame, LED should not be used and stored together with oxidizing substances made of materials such as: rubber, plain paper, lead solder cream, etc.

## Legal and additional information.

About Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. inspires the world and shapes the future with transformative ideas and technologies that redefine the worlds of TVs, smartphones, wearable devices, tablets, cameras, digital appliances, printers, medical equipment, network systems, and semiconductor and LED solutions. We are also leading in the Internet of Things space with the open platform SmartThings, our broad range of smart devices, and through proactive cross-industry collaboration. We employ 319,000 people across 84 countries with annual sales of US \$196 billion. To discover more, and for the latest news, feature articles and press material, please visit the Samsung Newsroom at news.samsung.com.

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