Middle Power LED Series 3030

LM301B CRI 70





Features & Benefits

- 0.3 W class middle power LED
- Mold resin for high reliability
- Standard form factor for design flexibility (3.0 × 3.0 mm)

SAMSUNG

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1. Characteristics

a) Absolute Maximum Rating

ltem	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Condition
Ambient / Operating Temperature	Ta	-40 ~ +85	°C	-
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 ~ +120	°C	-
LED Junction Temperature	Tj	110	°C	-
Forward Current	l _F	200	mA	-
Pulse Forward Current	I _{FP}	300	mA	Duty 1/10, pulse width 10ms
Assembly Process Temperature	-	260 <10	°C s	-
ESD (HBM)	-	5	kV	-

b) Electro-optical Characteristics (IF = 65 mA, Ts = 25 °C)

ltem	Unit	Rank	Bin	Min.	Тур.	Max.
			AY	2.6	-	2.7
Forward Voltage (V $_{\rm F}$)	V	XA	AZ	2.7	-	2.8
			A1	2.8	-	2.9
Reverse Voltage (@ 5 mA)	V			0.7	-	1.2
Color Rendering Index (R _a)	-			70	-	-
Thermal Resistance (junction to solder point)	°C/W			-	7.5	-
Beam Angle	o			-	120	-

Note:

Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of: forward voltage = ± 0.1 V, luminous flux = ± 5 %, CRI = ± 3

c) Electro-optical Characteristics (T_s = 25 °C)

			S	21	S	SK	2	SL	S	М	Current
Item	CRI	Nominal CCT (K)	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Current
			34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	65mA
		3000									
		3500									
Luminous Flux	70	4000									
(Φ _v)		5000									
		5700									

Note:

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

2. Product Code Information

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
S	Р	М	W	н	D	3	2	Α	М	D	3	Х	А	R	0	S	0

Digit	PKG Information	Code		Specification		
123	Samsung Package Middle Power	SPM				
4 5	Color	WH	White			
6	Product Version	D	Dispensing			
789	Form Factor	32A	3.0 x 3.0 x 0.7 mm; 2 pads;			
10	Sorting Current (mA)	М	65 mA			
11	Chromaticity Coordinates	D	ANSI Standard, MacAdam 3 step ellipse bin, MacAdam 5 step ellipse bin			
12	CRI	3	Min. 70			
13 14	Forward Voltage (V)	XA	2.6~2.9 Bin Code: 4,000 pcs/Reel	AY 2.6-2.7 AZ 2.7-2.8 A1 2.8-2.9		
		V●	3000 –	VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VJ, VK, VL, VM		
	U●	U●	3500	UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UJ, UK, UL, UM		
15 16	CCT (K)	т●	Bin 4000 Code: :	TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TJ, TK, TL, TM		
		R●	5000	RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RJ, RK, RL, RM		
		Q●	5700	QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QJ, QK, QL, QM		
			● : "0" (Whole	e bin) or "K" (K Kitting) or "S" (S Kitting)		
17 18	Luminous Flux	S0	Bin Code:	SJ, SK, SL, SM		

a) Luminous Flux Bins($I_F = 65 \text{ mA}, T_s = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

CRI (R _a) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Product Code	Flux Bin	Flux Range (Φ _v , Im)
			SJ	34.0 ~ 36.0
	3000	SPMWHD32AMD3XAV®S0	SK	36.0 ~ 38.0
			SL	38.0 ~ 40.0
			SJ	34.0 ~ 36.0
	3500	SPMWHD32AMD3XAU S0	SK	36.0 ~ 38.0
			SL	38.0 ~ 40.0
			SK	36.0 ~ 38.0
70	4000	SPMWHD32AMD3XAT®S0	SL	38.0 ~ 40.0
			SM	40.0 ~ 42.0
			SK	36.0 ~ 38.0
	5000	SPMWHD32AMD3XAR S0	SL	38.0 ~ 40.0
			SM	40.0 ~ 42.0
			SK	36.0 ~ 38.0
	5700	SPMWHD32AMD3XAQ [●] S0	SL	38.0 ~ 40.0
			SM	40.0 ~ 42.0

Note:

"●" can be "0" (Whole bin), "K" (K Kitting) or "S" (S Kitting) of the color binning

b) Kitting Rule

1) S 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 (AY+AY), (AZ+AZ) or (A1+A1)
- 3. A Chromaticity Coordinates of kitting bin is mixed by kitting procedure.(below kitting simulation)
- A luminous flux(Im) of kitting bin is combined by a pair of IV rank such as (SJ+SJ), (SJ+SK), (SK+SK), (SK+SL), (SL+SL), (SL+SM) or (SM+SM)

[Kitting example]



[Binning Information]

	Bin #1	Bin #2	Remark
	AY	AY	
VF	AZ	AZ	
	A1	A1	
	Α	G	
	С	E	
	D	F	
CIE	В	Н	
	E	G	
	F	н	
	3 (A, B, C, D)	3 (A, B, C, D)	
	SJ	SJ	
	SJ	SK	
	SK	SK	
IV	SK	SL	
	SL	SL	
	SL	SM	
	SM	SM	

2) K 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 (AY+AY), (AY+AZ), (AZ+AZ), (AZ+A1) or (A1+A1)
- 3. A Chromaticity Coordinates of kitting bin is mixed by kitting procedure.(below kitting simulation)
- 4. A luminous flux(Im) of kitting bin is combined by a pair of IV rank such as (SE+SE), (SE+SF), (SF+SF), (SF+SG), (SG+SG)

[Kitting example]



[Binning Information]

	Bin #1	Bin #2	Remark
	AY	AY	
	AY	AZ	
VF	AZ	AZ	
	AZ	A1	
	A1	A1	
	н	к	
	F	М	
	E	L	
CIE	G	J	
	E	G	
	F	н	
	MacA. 3step(A, B, C, D)	MacA. 3step(A, B, C, D)	
	SJ	SJ	
	SJ	SK	
N./	SK	SK	
IV	SK	SL	
	SL	SL	
	SL	SM	

SM	SM	

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c) Color Bins ($I_F = 65 \text{ mA}, T_s = 25 \text{ °C}$)

CRI (Ra) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Product Code	Color Rank	Chromaticity Bins
		SPMWHD32AMD3XAV0S0	V0 (Whole bin)	VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VJ, VK, VL, VM
	3000	SPMWHD32AMD3XAVSS0	VS (S Kitting)	VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH
		SPMWHD32AMD3XAVKS0	VK (K Kitting)	VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VJ, VK, VL, VM
		SPMWHD32AMD3XAU0S0	U0 (Whole bin)	UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UJ, UK, UL, UM
	3500	SPMWHD32AMD3XAUSS0	US (S Kitting)	UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH
70		SPMWHD32AMD3XAUKS0	UK (K Kitting)	UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UJ, UK, UL, UM
		SPMWHD32AMD3XAT0S0	T0 (Whole bin)	TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TJ, TK, TL, TM
	4000	SPMWHD32AMD3XATSS0	TS (S Kitting)	TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH
		SPMWHD32AMD3XATKS0	TK (K Kitting)	TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TJ, TK, TL, TM
	5000 —	SPMWHD32AMD3XAR0S0	R0 (Whole bin)	RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH RJ,RK,RL,RM
	3000	SPMWHD32AMD3XARSS0	RS (S Kitting)	RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH

	SPMWHD32AMD3XARKS0	RK (K Kitting)	RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH RJ,RK,RL,RM
	SPMWHD32AMD3XAQ0S0	Q0 (Whole bin)	QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH QJ,QK,QL,QM
5700	SPMWHD32AMD3XAQSS0	QS (S Kitting)	QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH
_	SPMWHD32AMD3XAQKS0	QK (K Kitting)	QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH QJ,QK,QL,QM

d) Voltage Bins ($I_F = 65 \text{ mA}, T_s = 25 \text{ °C}$)

CRI (R₃) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Product Code	Voltage Rank	Voltage Bin	Voltage Range (V)
				AY	2.6 ~ 2.7
-	-	-	XA	AZ	2.7 ~ 2.8
			-	A1	2.8 ~ 2.9



e) Chromaticity Region & Coordinates ($I_F = 65 \text{ mA}, T_s = 25 \text{ °C}$)

f) Chromaticity Region & Coordinates ($I_F = 65 \text{ mA}, T_s = 25 \text{ °C}$)



MacAdam Ellipse (V3, V5)								
Step	CIE x	CIE y			b			
3-step	0.4338	0.4030	53.22	0.0083	0.0041			
5-step	0.4338	0.4030	53.22	0.01390	0.00680			

MacAdam Ellipse (T3, T5)								
Step	CIE x	CIE y			b			
3-step	0.3818	0.3797	53.72	0.00939	0.00402			
5-step	0.3818	0.3797	53.72	0.01565	0.00670			

MacAdam Ellipse (U3, U5)									
Step	CIE x	CIE y			b				
3-step	0.4073	0.3917	54.00	0.00927	0.00414				
5-step	0.4073	0.3917	54.00	0.01545	0.00690				

MacAdam Ellipse (R3,R5)								
Step	CIE x	CIE y			b			
3-step	0.3447	0.3553	59.62	0.0082	0.0035			
5-step	0.3447	0.3553	59.62	0.01370	0.00590			

MacAdam Ellipse (Q3, Q5)									
Step	CIE x	CIE y			b				
3-step	0.3287	0.3417	59.09	0.00746	0.00320				
5-step	0.3287	0.3417	59.09	0.01243	0.00533				

Note:

Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of: Cx, Cy = ± 0.005

3. Typical Characteristics Graphs

a) Spectrum Distribution ($I_F = 65 \text{ mA}, T_s = 25 \text{ °C}$)

CCT : 3000K (70 CRI)



CCT : 4000K (70 CRI)



CCT : 5700K (70 CRI)



CCT : 3500K (70 CRI)



CCT : 5000K (70 CRI)



b) Forward Current Characteristics (T_s = 25 °C)



c) Temperature Characteristics (I_F = 65 mA)



d) Color Shift Characteristics, $T_s = 25$ °C, $I_F = 65$ mA









e) Derating Curve



f) Beam Angle Characteristics ($T_s = 25 \text{ °C}$, $I_F = 65 \text{ mA}$)



4. Outline Drawing & Dimension



Measurement unit : mm Tolerance : ± 0.1 mm



[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:

- 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.
- 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 Hour / Cycle	Sample No.
Room Temperature Life Test	25 °C, DC 200 mA	1000 h	22
High Temperature Life Test	85 °C, DC 200 mA	1000 h	22
High Temperature Humidity Life Test	85 °C, 85 % RH, DC 200 mA	1000 h	22
Low Temperature Life Test	-40 °C, DC 200 mA	1000 h	22
Powered Temperature Cycle Test	-40 ℃ ~ 85 ℃, each 10 min, On/Off 5min , Temp. Change Time 20min, DC 200 mA	100 cycles	22
Thermal Cycle	-45 °C / 15 min ↔ 125 °C / 15 min → Hot plate 180 °C	500 cycles	100
High Temperature Storage	120 °C	1000 h	11
Low Temperature Storage	-40 °C	1000 h	11
ESD (HBM)	R ₁ : 10 MΩ R ₂ : 1.5 kΩ C: 100 pF V: ±5 kV	5 times	30
ESD (MM)	R1: 10 MΩ R2: 0 C: 200 pF V: ±0.5 kV	5 times	30
Vibration Test	20~2000~20 Hz, 200 m/s², sweep 4 min X, Y, Z 3 direction, each 1 cycle	4 cycles	11
Mechanical Shock Test	1500 g, 0.5 ms 3 shocks each X-Y-Z axis	5 cycles	11

b) Criteria for Judging the Damage

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Lin	nit
item	Symbol	(T _s = 25 °C)	Min	Max
Forward Voltage	VF	$I_F = 65 \text{ mA}$	Init. Value * 0.9	Init. Value * 1.1
Luminous Flux	Φ_{v}	I _F = 65 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 °C, under soldering iron.

7. Tape & Reel

a) Taping Dimension

(unit: mm)



(unit: mm)



Notes:

- 1) Quantity: The quantity/reel is 4,000 pcs
- 2) Cumulative Tolerance: Cumulative tolerance / 10 pitches is ± 0.2 mm
- 3) Adhesion Strength of Cover Tape: Adhesion strength is 0.1-0.7 N when the cover tape is turned off from the carrier tape at 10° 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:



123323456789/labc /4,000 pcs

12	: Production site (GL: Tianjin, China, G4: Guangzhou, China)
	※ Sample product (SL: Kiheung, Korea)
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	: Day (1~9, A, B~V)
(7)89	: Serial number (001 ~ 999)

(a)(b)(c) : Product serial number (001 ~ 999)

9. Packing Structure

a) Packing Process (The quantity of PKG on the Reel to be Max 4,000pcs)



Reel



Aluminum Vinyl Packing Bag



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Outer Box



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

Material: Paper (SW3B(B))

Tuno		Size (mm)		Note
Туре	L	w	н	Note
7 inch L	245 ± 5	220 ± 5	182 ± 5	Up to 10 reels



L



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



10. Precautions in Handling & Use

- 1) For over-current protection, users are recommended to apply resistors connected in series with the LEDs to mitigate sudden change of the forward current caused by shift of forward voltage.
- 2) This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent, etc. When cleaning is required, IPA is recommended as the cleaning agent. Some solvent-based cleaning agent may damage the silicone resins used in the device.
- 3) When the device is in operation, the forward current should be carefully determined considering the maximum ambient temperature and corresponding junction temperature.
- 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 with a nitrogen-filled container (shelf life of sealed bags is 12 months at temperature 0~40 °C, 0~90 % RH).
- 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 °C / 60 % RH*^{Note 1}, or
 - b. Mounted within 24 hours (1 day) at an assembly line with a condition of more than 30 °C / 70 % RH*^{Note 2}, or
 - c. Stored at <10 % RH.

*Note 1, 2: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033A, Recommended Equivalent Total Floor Life Table

Package Type and Body Thickness	Moisture Sensitivity		Ма	ximum Percent	t Relative Humi	dity		Temperature
	Level	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	remperature
Body Thickness <2.1mm		00	œ	28	1	1	1	30°C
	Level 2a	00	œ	œ	2	1	1	25℃
		00	œ	œ	2	2	1	20°C

- 6) Repack unused devices 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 °C.
- 8) Devices must be baked for 10^{24} hours at 60 ± 5 °C, if baking is required.
- 9) The LEDs are sensitive to the static electricity and surge current. 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 leakage 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 to 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. In order to prevent these problems, we recommend users to know the physical properties of materials used in luminaires and they must be carefully selected.
- 11) Risk of sulfurization (or tarnishing)

The LED from Samsung uses a silver-plated lead frame and its surface color may change to black (or dark colored) when it is exposed to sulfur (S), chlorine (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.

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