

Specification

CUN66A1A

SVC		Customer
Drawn	Approval	Approval

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CUN66A1A

Description

High power UV LED series are designed for high current operation and high power output applications.

It incorporates state of the art SMD design and low thermal resistant material. Z5 NUV LED is ideal UV light source for curing, printing, and detecting applications.



CUN66A1A

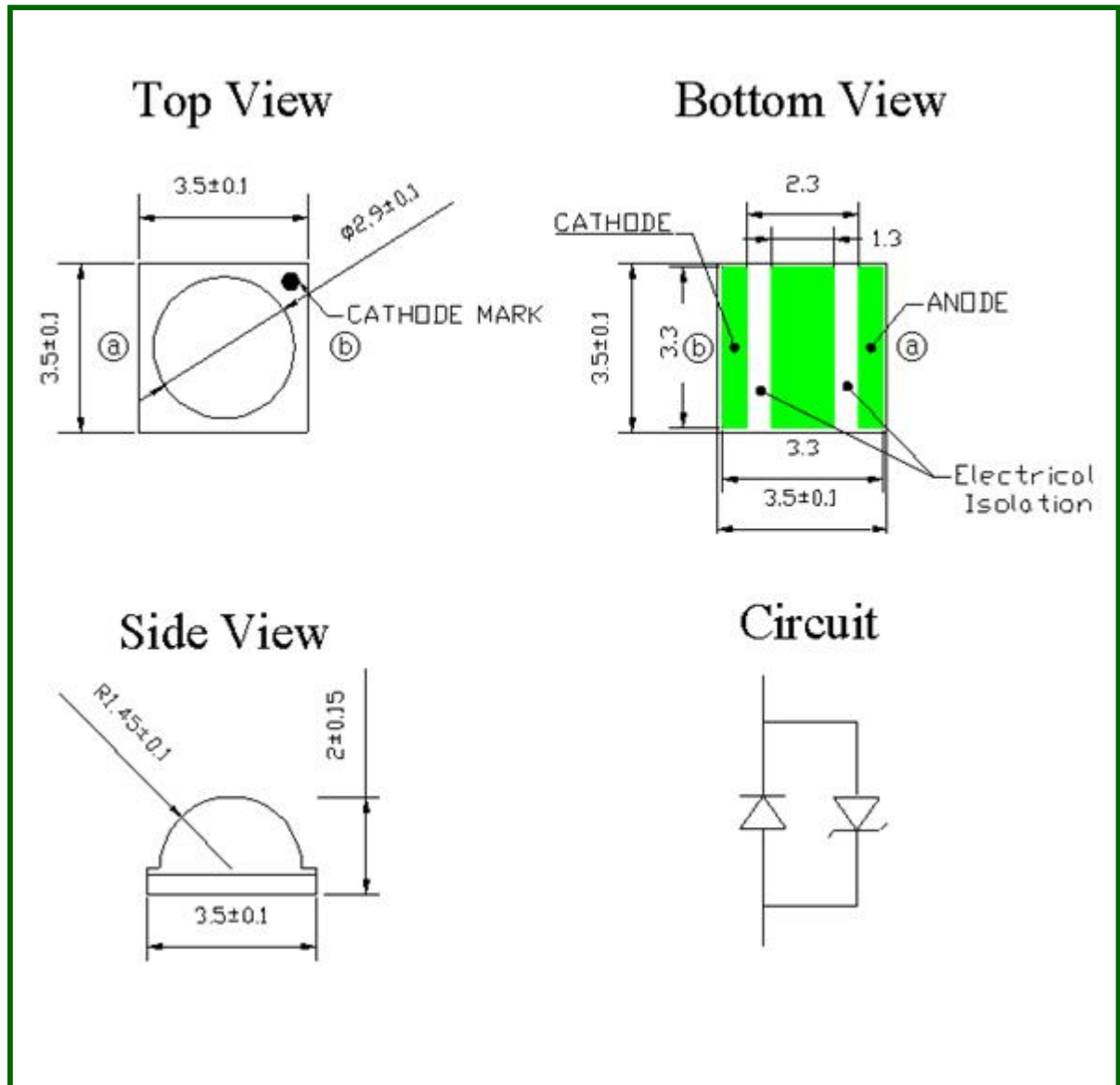
Features

- Super high power output
- Designed for high current operation
- Low thermal resistance
- SMT solderable
- Lead Free product
- RoHS compliant

Applications

- UV Curing
- Printing
- Coating
- Adhesive
- Counterfeit Detection/ Security
- UV Torch
- Fluorescence Photography
- Dental Curing
- Crime Inspection
- Oil leak Detection

Outline dimensions



Notes :

- [1] All dimensions are in millimeters.
- [2] Scale : none
- [3] Undefined tolerance is ± 0.2 mm

Characteristics of CUN66A1A

1. CUN66A1A (365nm)

1-1 Electro-Optical characteristics at 350mA

($T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH=30%)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak wavelength ^[1]	λ_p	365	nm
Radiant Flux ^[2] @ 350mA	Φ_e ^[3]	160	mW
Radiant Flux @ 500mA	Φ_e	220	mW
Forward Voltage ^[4]	V_F	3.8	V
Spectrum Half Width	$\Delta \lambda$	16	nm
View Angle	$2\Theta_{1/2}$	130	deg.
Thermal resistance	$R_{\theta_{j-s}}$ ^[5]	16	$^{\circ}\text{C} / \text{W}$

1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	500	mA
Junction Temperature	T_j	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-10 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

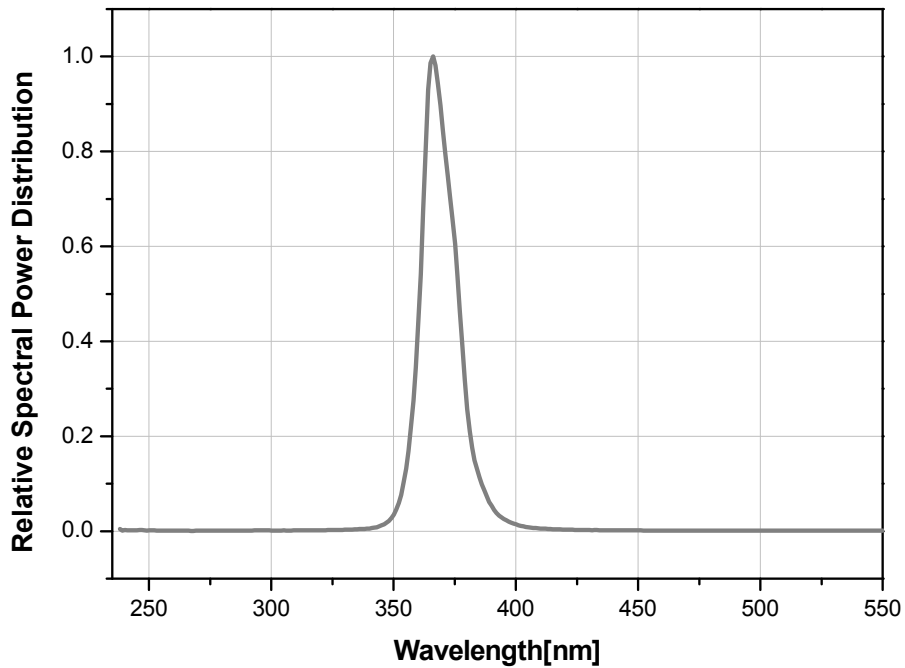
Notes :

1. Peak Wavelength Measurement tolerance : $\pm 3\text{nm}$
2. Radiant Flux Measurement tolerance : $\pm 10\%$
3. Φ_e is the Total Radiant Flux as measured with an integrated sphere.
4. Forward Voltage Measurement tolerance : $\pm 3\%$
5. $R_{\theta_{j-s}}$ is the thermal resistance between chip junction to package bottom.

Characteristic Diagrams

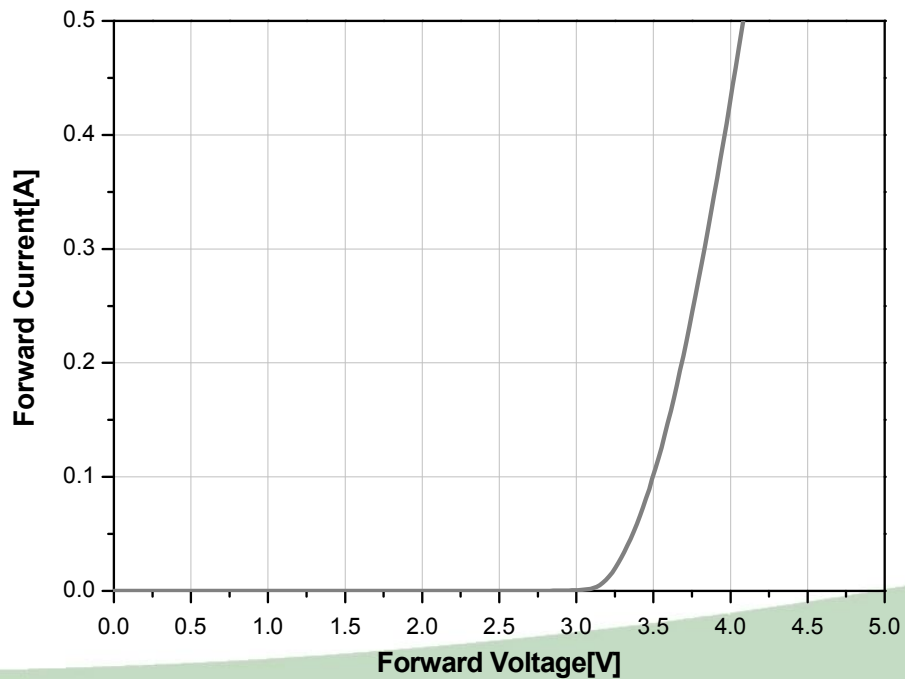
1. Relative Spectral Power Distribution

($I_F=350\text{mA}$, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{RH}=30\%$)



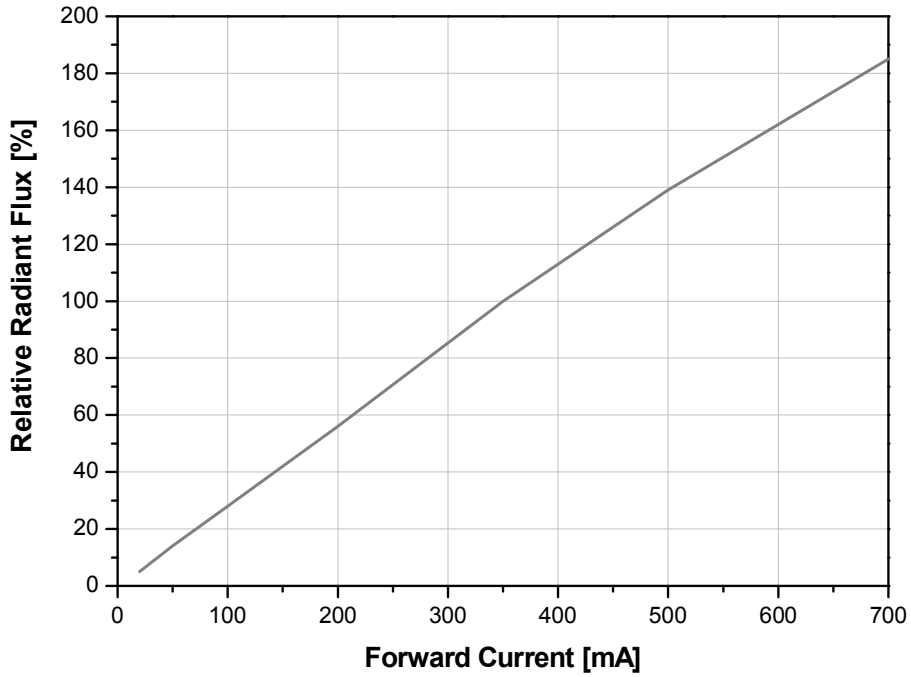
2. Forward Current VS Forward Voltage

($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)



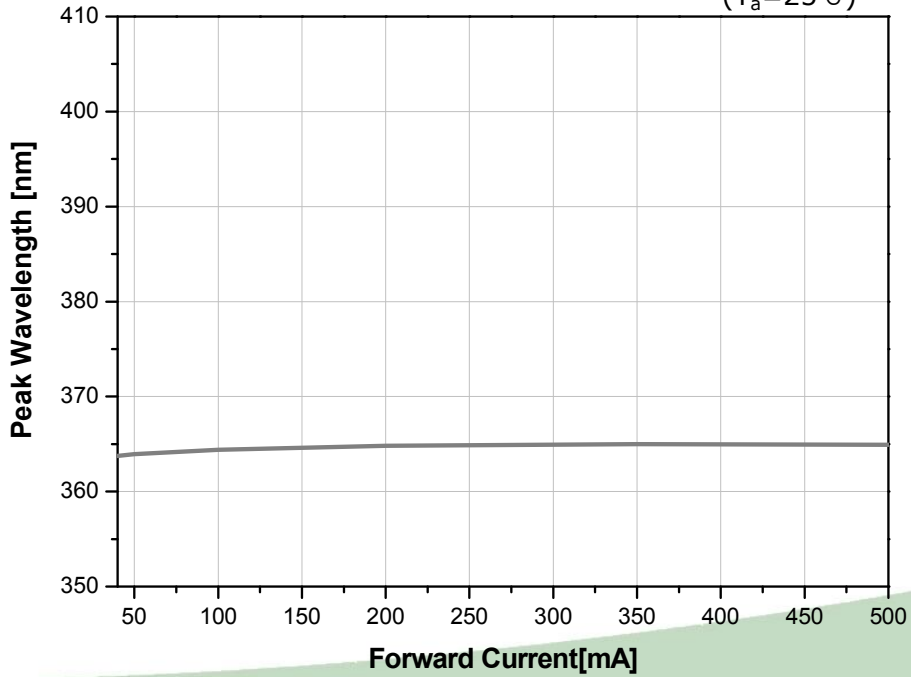
3. Relative Radiant Flux VS Forward Current

($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)



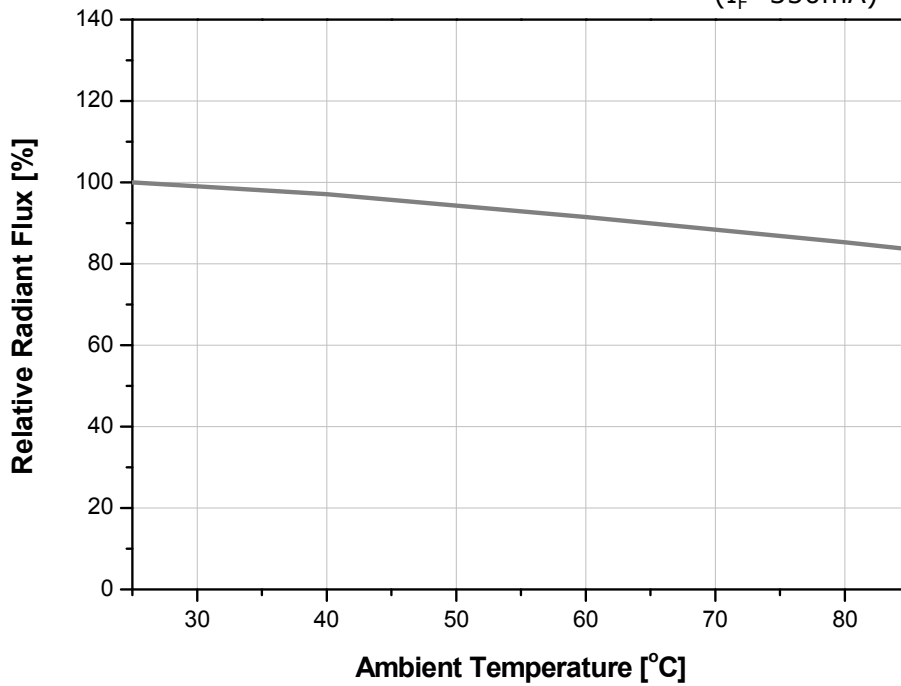
4. Peak Wavelength VS Forward Current

($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)



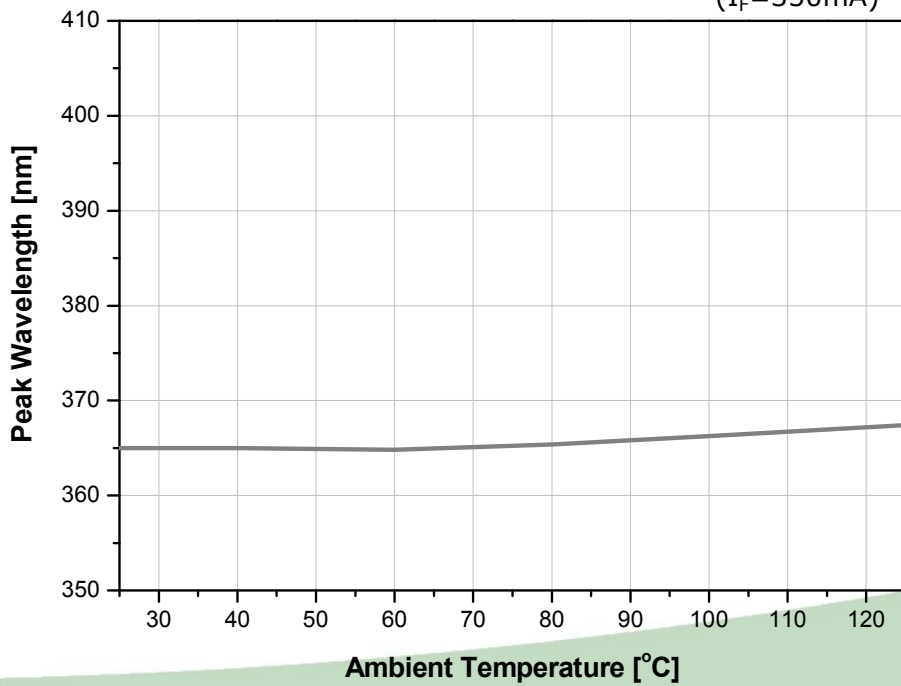
5. Relative Radiant Flux VS Ambient Temperature

($I_F=350\text{mA}$)



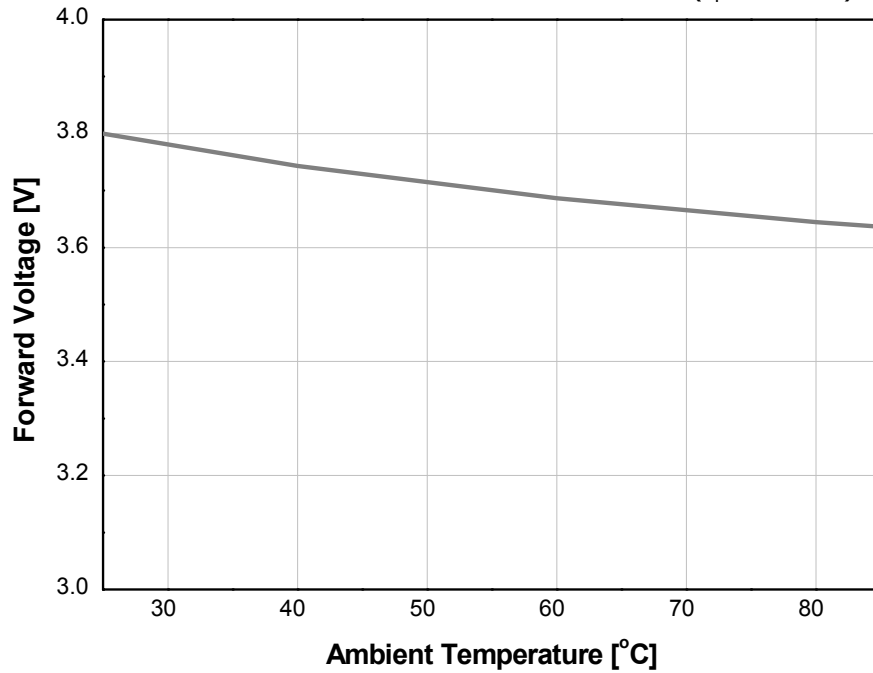
6. Peak Wavelength VS Ambient Temperature

($I_F=350\text{mA}$)



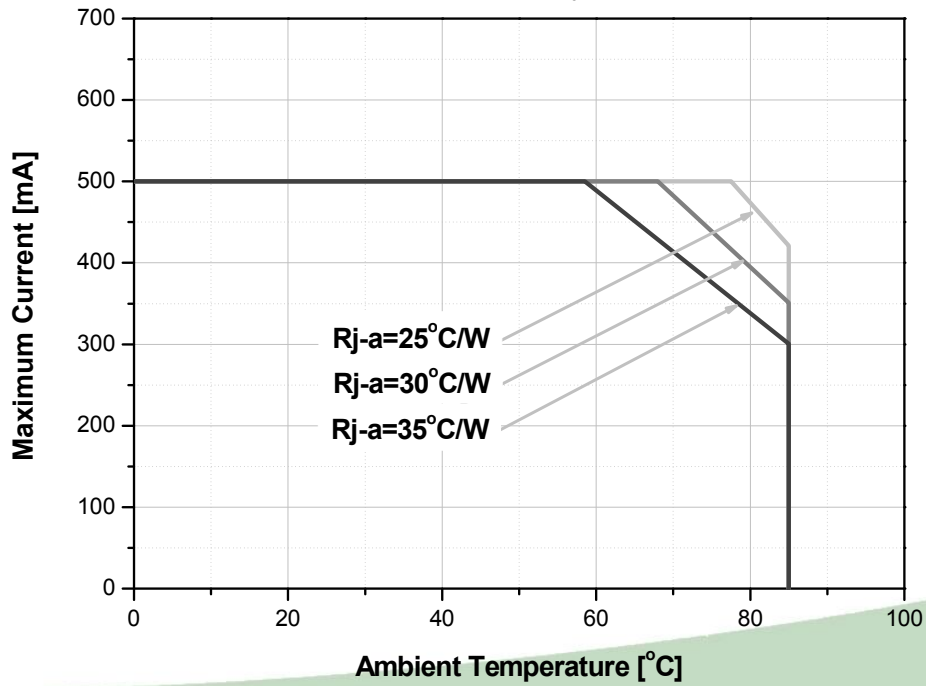
7. Forward Voltage VS Ambient Temperature

($I_F=350\text{mA}$)

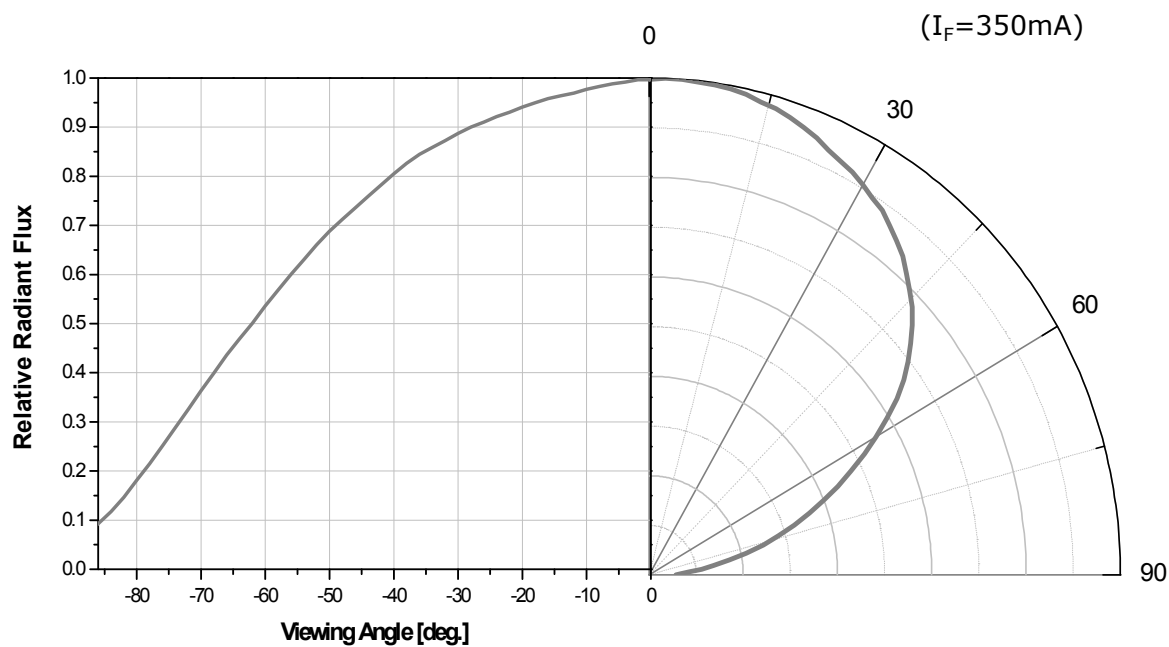


8. Allowable Forward Current VS Ambient Temperature

($T_{jmax} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F=500\text{mA}$)



9. Radiation pattern



Binning & Labeling

1. Binning Structure

Y₁Y₂Y₃Y₄Y₅

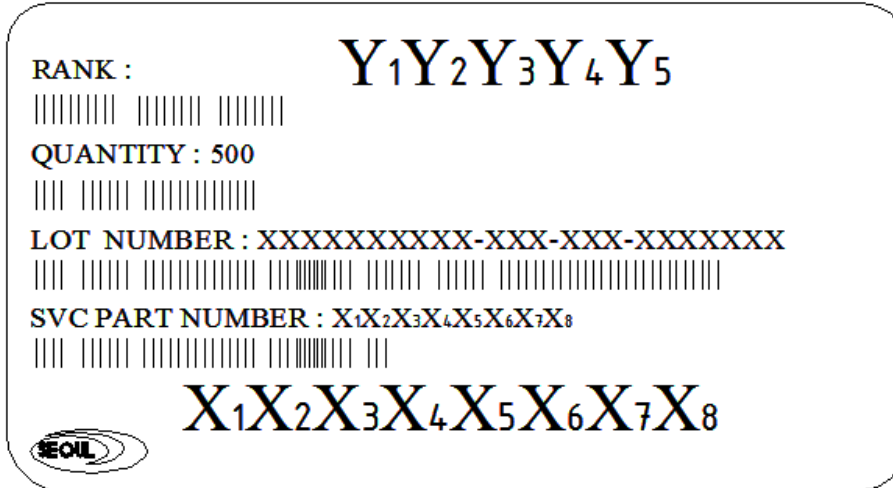
T_a=25℃, I_F=350mA

Y ₁ Y ₂			Y ₃ Y ₄			Y ₅		
Peak Wavelength [nm]			Radiant Flux [mW]			Forward Voltage [V]		
	MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX
j	360	370	F3	40	60	a	3.0	3.4
			F4	60	80	b	3.4	3.8
			F5	80	100	c	3.8	4.2
			G1	100	120	d	4.2	4.6
			G2	120	140			
			G3	140	160			
			G4	160	180			
			G5	180	200			
			H1	200	230			

Notes :

1. Peak Wavelength Measurement tolerance : ±3nm
2. Radiant Flux Measurement tolerance : ± 10%
3. Forward Voltage Measurement tolerance : ±3%

2. Label



3. SVC PART NUMBER : X1X2X3X4X5X6X7X8

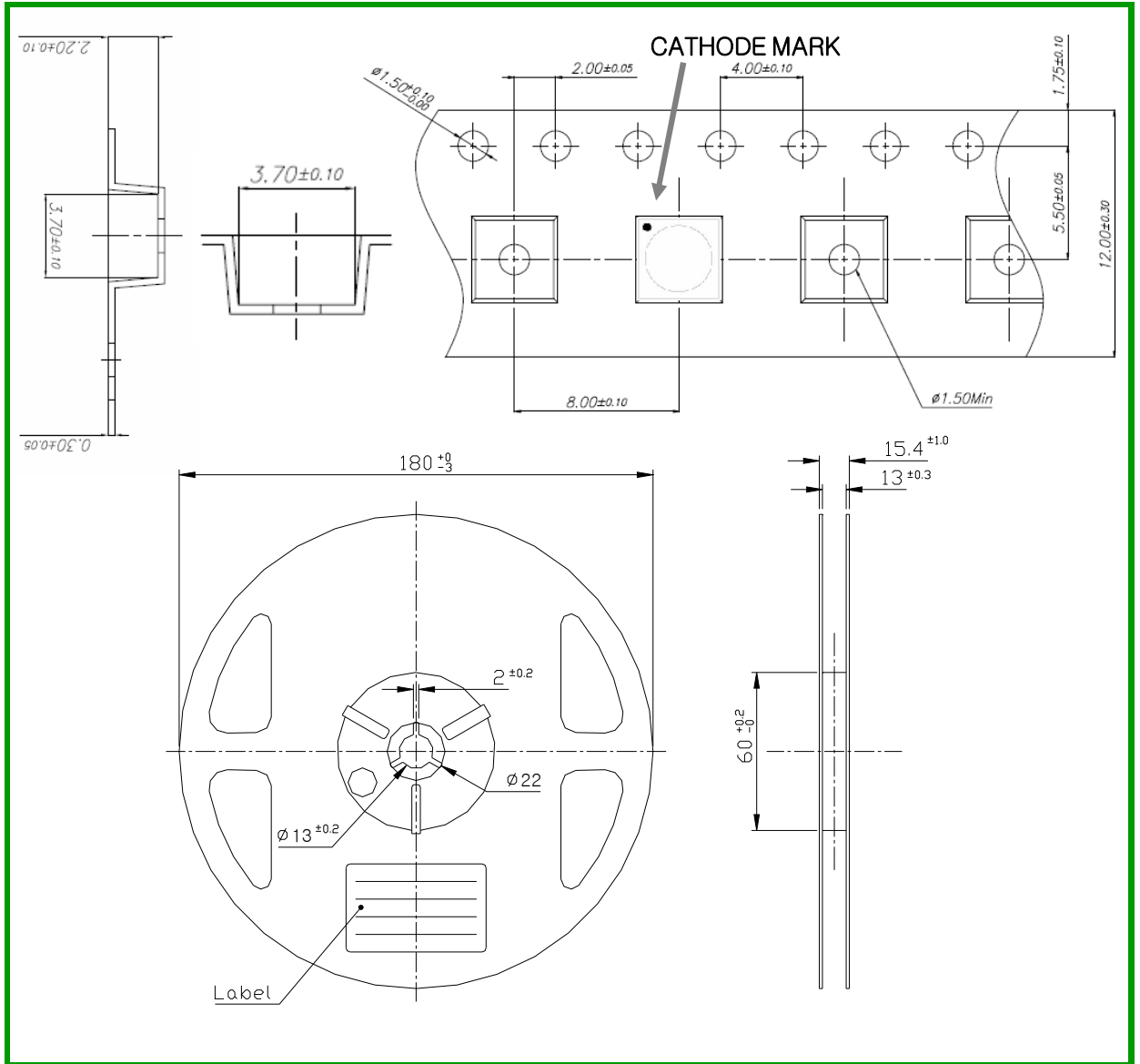
X1		X2		X3X4		X5		X6		X7		X8	
Company		Product Line		Wavelength		PKG Series		Lens Type		Chip Q'ty		Ver	
SVC	C	UV	U	Near 365	N6	Z5	6	Dome-Wide	A	1	1	ver0	A

4. Rank

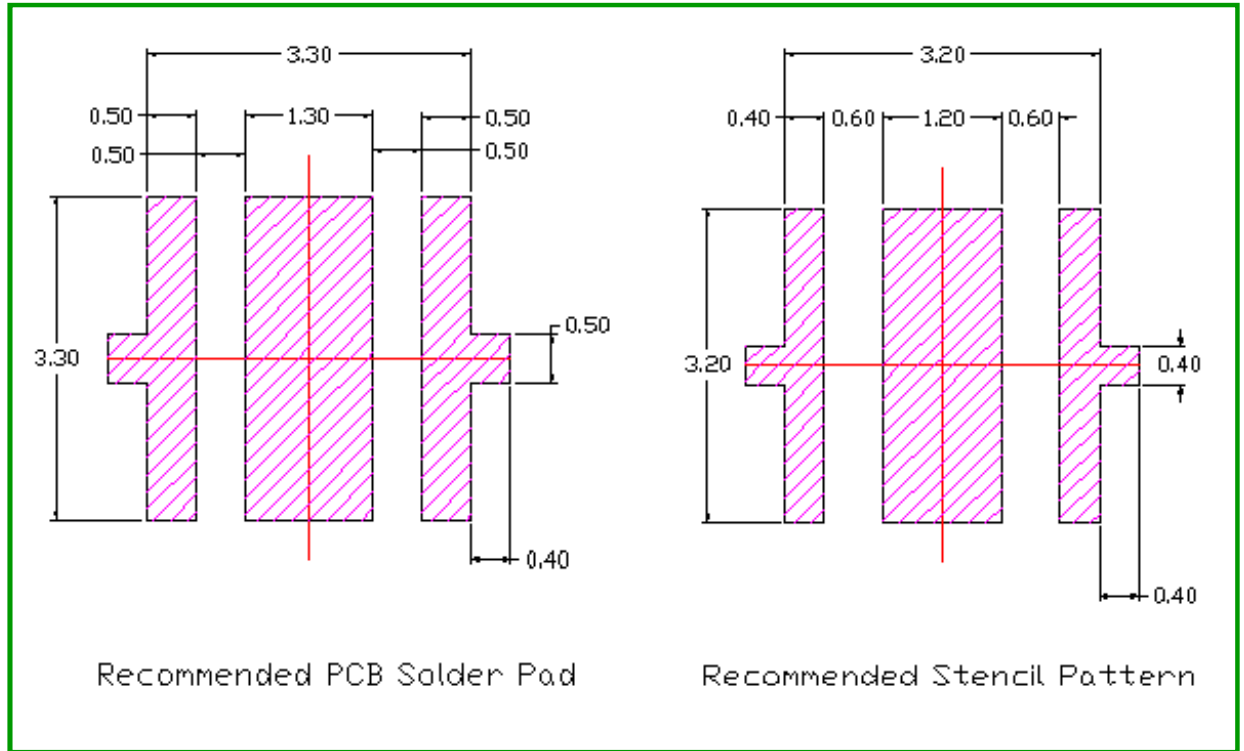
Y1Y2Y3Y4Y5

- Y₁Y₂ : Peak Wavelength [nm]
- Y₃Y₄ : Radiant Flux [mW]
- Y₅ : Forward Voltage [V]

Reel Packaging



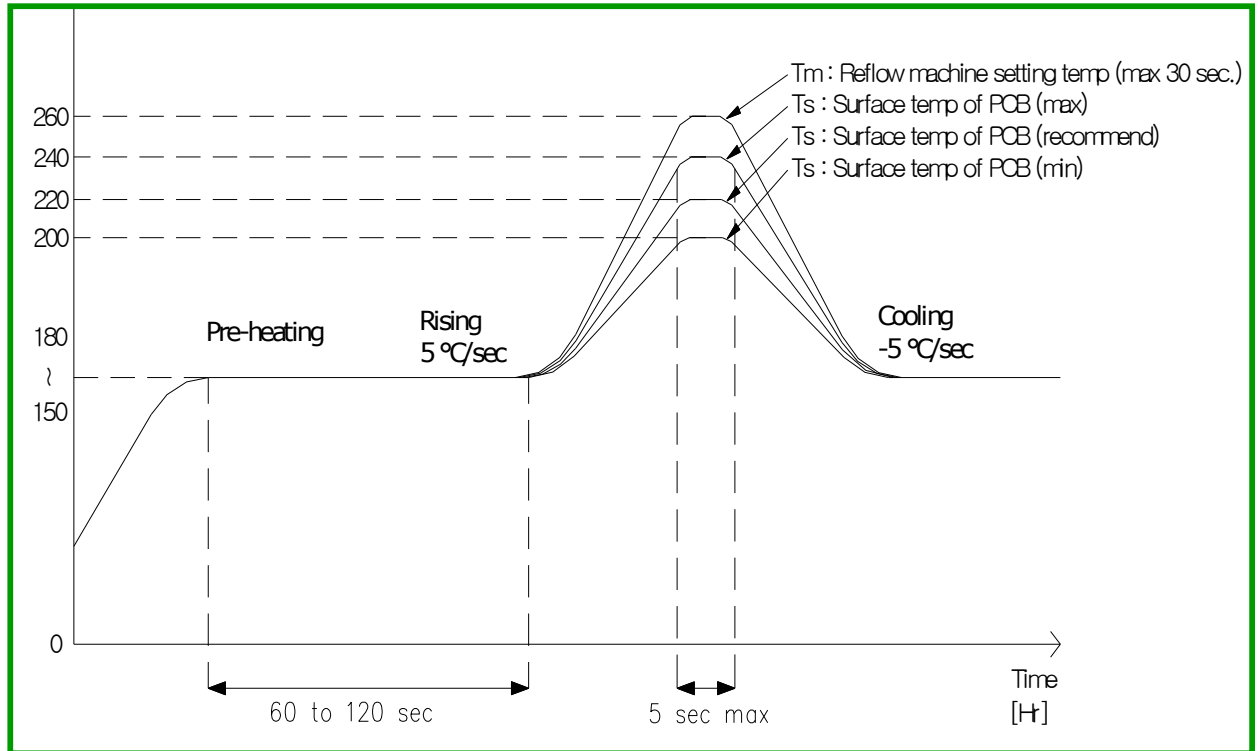
Recommended solder pad



Notes :

- [1] All dimensions are in millimeters.
- [2] Scale : none
- [3] This drawing without tolerances is for reference only

Reflow Soldering Profile



* Caution

1. Reflow soldering should not be done more than one time.
2. Repairs should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repair is unavoidable, suitable tools must be used.
3. Die slug is to be soldered.
4. When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
5. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.
6. Recommend to use a convection type reflow machine with 7 ~ 8 zones.

Reliability

1. Relative Spectral Power Distribution

Test Item	Test Condition	Note	# Failed /Tested
High Temp. Operational Life	Ta=85℃, IF=350mA	1000hrs	0/10
Low Temp. Operational Life	Ta=-40℃, IF=350mA	1000hrs	TBD
Room Temp. Operational Life	Ta=25℃, IF=350mA	1000hrs	0/10
High Humidity High Temp. Operational Life	Ta=60℃, RH=90%, IF=350mA	1000hrs	0/10
High Temp. Storage	Ta = 100℃	1000hrs	TBD
Thermal shock	Ta max=120℃, Ta min=-40℃ 30min dwell/transfer time : 10sec, 1 cycle=1hr	200 cycles	0/10
Resistance to Soldering	Temp=260±5℃, Time : 10±1 sec	1 time	0/10
Solderability	Temp=260±5℃, 95% Coverage	1 time	0/10
Vibration Variable Frequency	100~1000~100Hz, 20G, Sweep 4 min, 3 directions, 4 cycles	48min.	TBD
ESD	R=1.5kΩ, C=100pF Voltage level=2kV	3 times Negative /positive	0/10

2. Failure Criteria

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Max. or Min. allowable shift value
Forward Voltage	V _F	IF=350mA	Max. Initial measurement x 1.2
Radiant Flux	Φ _e	IF=350mA	Min. Initial measurement x 0.7

Notes :

1. The value is measured after the test sample is cooled down to the room temperature.

Precaution for use

1) Storage

- To avoid moisture penetration, we recommend storing UV LEDs in a dry box with a desiccant. The recommended temperature and Relative humidity are between 5°C and 30°C and below 50% respectively.
- LEDs must be stored properly to maintain the device. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more after being shipped from SVC, a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere should be used for storage.
- Replace the remained LEDs into the moisture-proof bag and reseal the bag after work to avoid those LEDs being exposed to moisture. Prolonged exposure to moisture can adversely affect the proper functioning of the LEDs.
- If the package has been opened more than 4 eek(MSL_2a) or the color of the desiccant changes, components should be dried for 10-12hr at 60±5°C
- The conditions of resealing are as follows
 - Temperature is 5 to 40°C and Relative humidity is less than 30%

2) Handling Precautions

- VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor them 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.
- In case of attaching LEDs, do not use adhesives that outgas organic vapor.
- Soldering should be done as soon as possible after opening the moisture-proof bag.
- Do not rapidly cool device after soldering.
- Do not apply mechanical force or excess vibration during the cooling process to normal temperature after soldering.
- Components should not be mounted on warped (non coplanar) portion of PCB.
- The UV LED is encapsulated with a silicone resin for the highest flux efficiency. So it needs to be handled carefully as below
 - Avoid touching silicone resin parts especially with sharp tools such as pincettes(Tweezers)
 - Avoid leaving fingerprints on silicone resin parts.
 - Silicone resin will attract dust so use covered containers for storage.
 - When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that excessive mechanical pressure on the surface of the resin must be prevented.
 - It is not recommend to cover the silicone resin of the LEDs with other resin (epoxy, urethane, etc).

3) Safety for eyes and skin



- The Products emit high intensity ultraviolet light which can make your eyes and skin harmful, So do not look directly into the UV light and wear protective equipment during operation.

4) Cleaning

- This device is not allowed to be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent , etc.

5) Others

- The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.
- When the LEDs are in operation the maximum current should be decided after measuring the package temperature.
- 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.
- Do not handle this product with acid or sulfur material in sealed space.

	 CAUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UV LEDs emit high intensity UV light. •Do not look directly into the UV light during operation. This can be harmful to your eyes and skin. •Wear protective eyewear to avoid exposure to UV light. •Attach caution labels to your products which contain UV LEDs. <p style="text-align: center;">Avoid direct eye and skin exposure to UV light. Keep out of reach of children.</p>

Revision history

REV	Change Date	Brief summary of change
00	May 18, 2012	Initial specification
01	July 17, 2012	Add Characteristics of CUN66A1A (365nm)
02	October 29, 2012	1. Change the measurement of $R_{\theta_{J-S}}$ 2. Add reliability section
03	February 13, 2013	Change view angle
01	February 21, 2014	Data upgrade