

<b>Customer Approved</b>
<b>Date:</b>

**Part No.:**  
**LL836B1C-J01T4**

**DATA SHEET**

Issue Date: 2019.06.28

Issue No.: LTD-836-010

REVISION: V2

Designer	Checker	Approver
<i>Lisa</i>	<i>Rock</i>	<i>Allen</i>

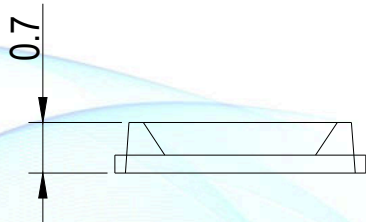
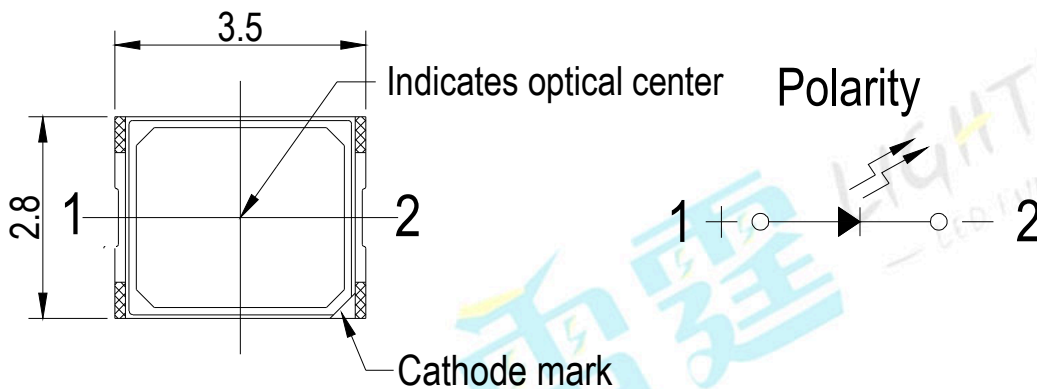
SMD Type ■ Top view 2835 Package  
LL836B1C-J01T4

Features

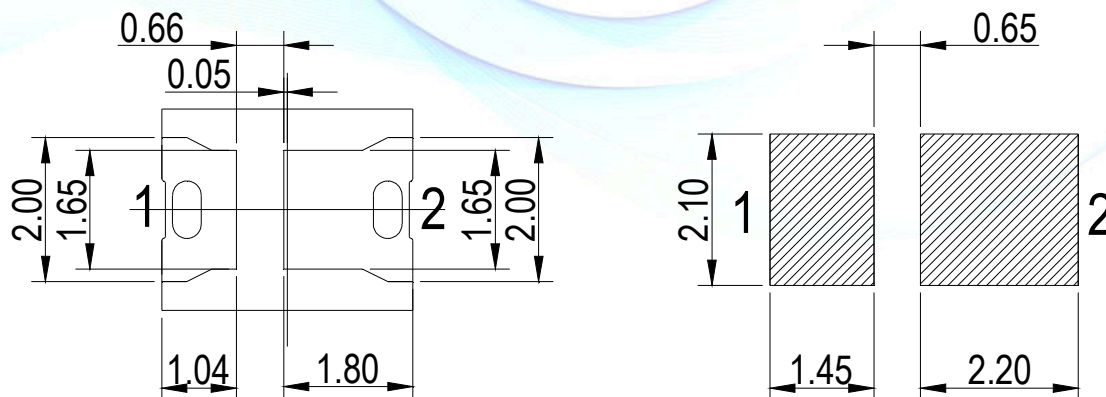
- 2835 package
- Top view LED
- Compatible with infrared and vapor phase reflow solder process
- Pb-free
- RoHS compliant



Package Dimensions



Recommended solder pad



Note:  
Tolerance unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$  mm, Unit = mm.

### Applications

- General lighting
- Decorative and Entertainment Lighting
- Agricultural lighting
- Automotive Telecommunication
- Switch lights

### Device Selection Guide

Emitted Color	Resin Color
Blue	Water Clear

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>Soldering</sub>=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	180	mA
Peak Forward Current (T=1ms, tp=0.1ms)	I <sub>FP</sub>	350	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	0.5	W
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	Reflow Soldering : 260 °C for 10 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 °C for 3 sec.	
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V

**Note:**

The products are sensitive to static electricity and must be carefully taken when handling products.

### Electro-Optical Characteristics (T<sub>Soldering</sub>=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Flux	Φ	4.5	-----	11	lm	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>D</sub>	450.0	-----	460.0	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	2.75	-----	3.65	V	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	-----	120	-----	deg	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	-----	-----	1	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

**Notes:**

1. Tolerance of Luminous Flux: ±10%.
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength : ±1nm
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage : ±0.05V.

## Bin Code Description

### Bin Range of Luminous Flux

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
L14	4.5	5	lm	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
L15	5	6		
L16	6	7		
L17	7	8		
L18	8	9		
L19	9	10		
L20	10	11		

### Bin Range of Dominant Wavelength

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
A3	450.0	455.0	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
A4	455.0	460.0		

### Bin Range of Forward Voltage

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
5	2.75	3.05	V	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA
6	3.05	3.35		
7	3.35	3.65		

#### Notes:

1. Tolerance of Luminous Flux  $\pm 10\%$ .
2. Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength :  $\pm 1\text{nm}$ .
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage :  $\pm 0.1\text{V}$ .

**Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves**

Fig.1-Forward Current(I) vs. Forward Voltage  $T_s=25^{\circ}\text{C}$

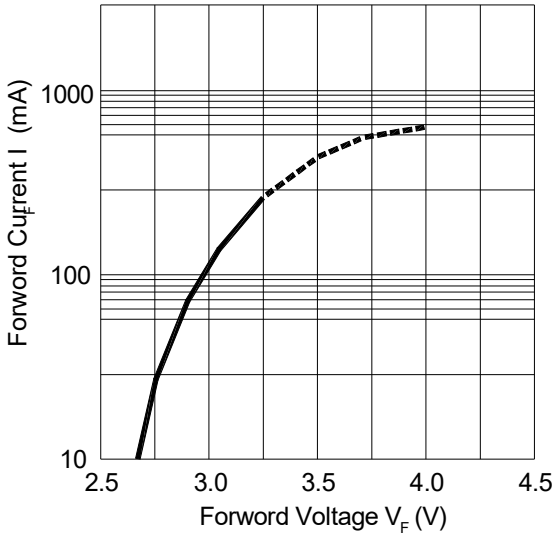


Fig.2-Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current  $T_s=25^{\circ}\text{C}$

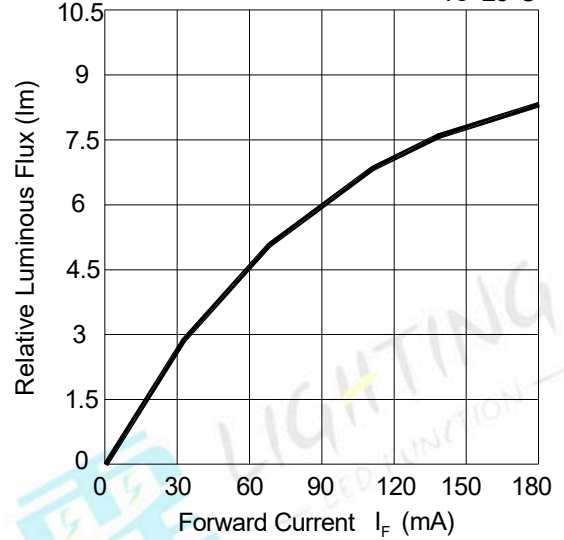


Fig.3-Max. Driving Forward Current vs. Soldering Temperature

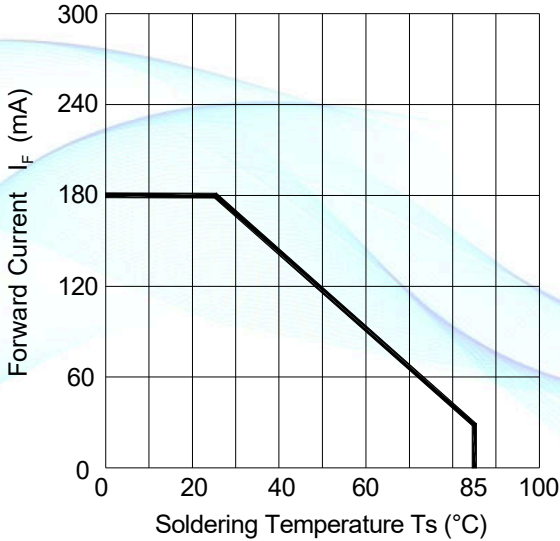
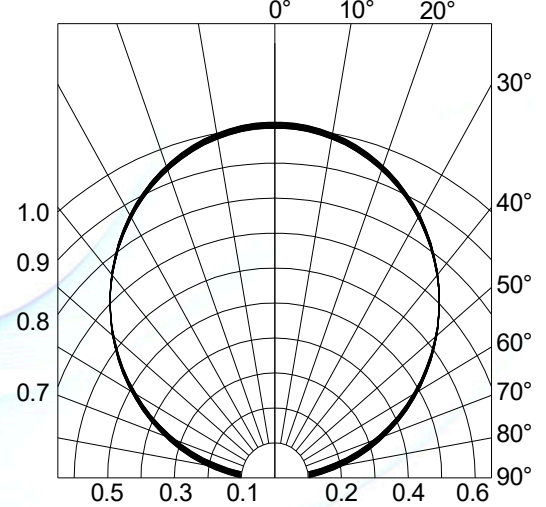


Fig.4-Radiation Diagram  $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$



### Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.5-Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

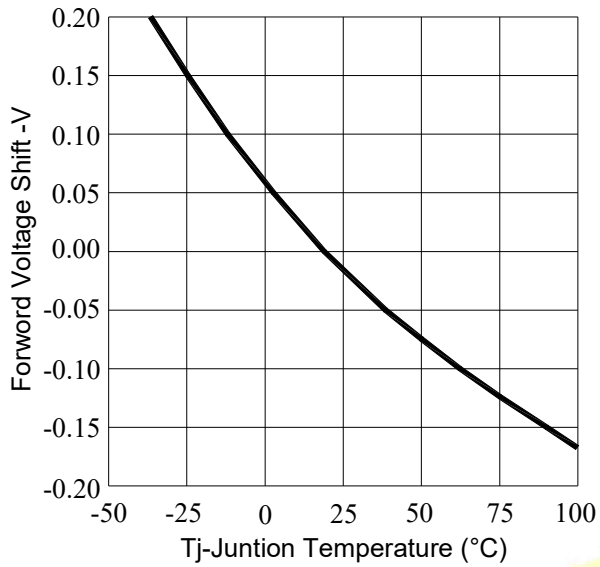
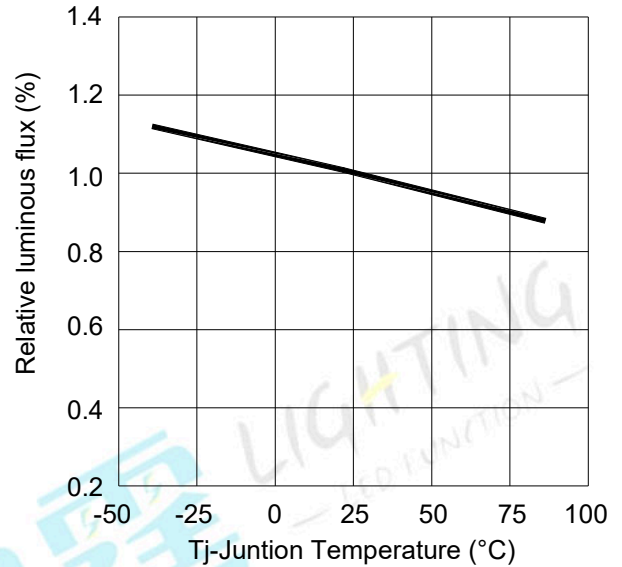
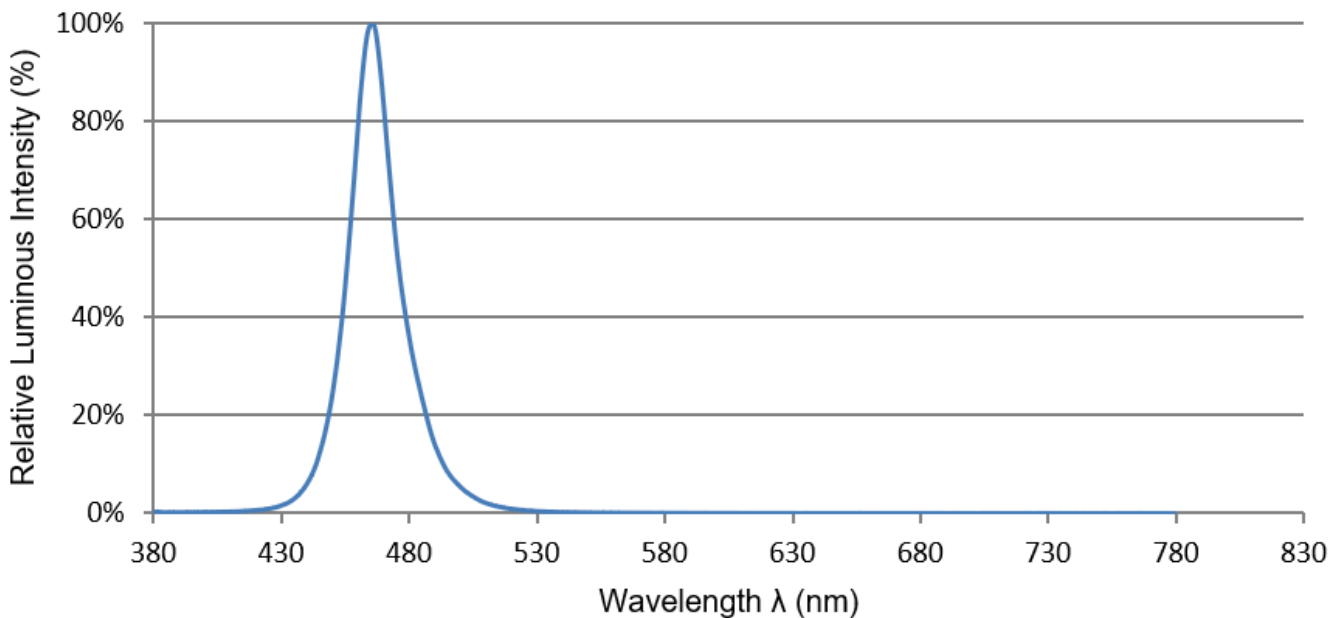


Fig.6-Relative Luminous Flux vs. Junction Temperature



### Spectrum Distribution



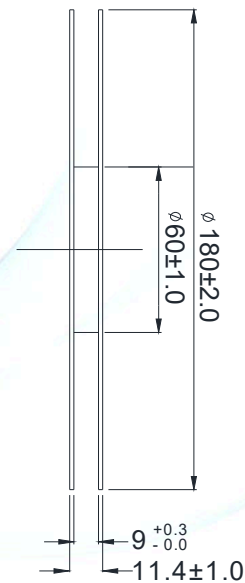
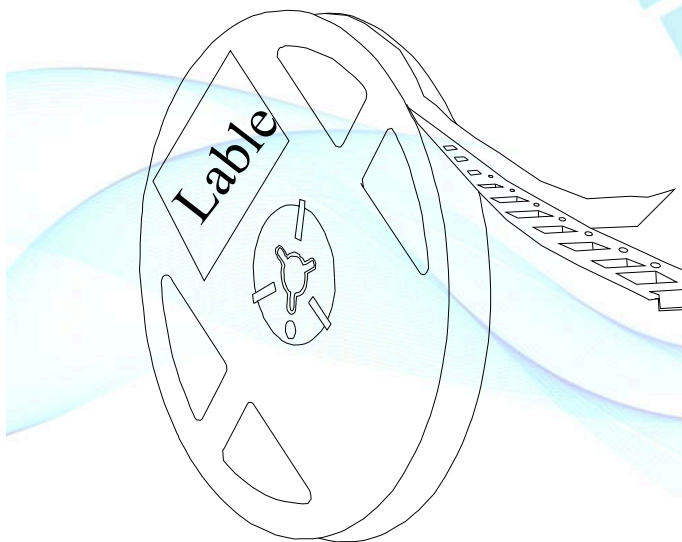
**Moisture Resistant Packing Materials**

**Label Explanation**

P/N: × × × × × × × × × ×			
TYPE: LXXXXXXXX-XXXX			
	CODE	MIN	MAX
IV:	× ×	× ×	× × lm
WD:	× ×	× ×	× × nm
VF:	× ×	× ×	× × v
QTY: × × × ×			
LOT NO.: × × × × × × × ×			

- \* QR code: Contains all of the following information
- \* P/N: Product Number
- \* TYPE :Part NO.
- \* IV: Luminous Flux Rank
- \* WD: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- \* VF: Forward Voltage Rank
- \* QTY: Packing Quantity
- \* LOT NO.: Lot Number

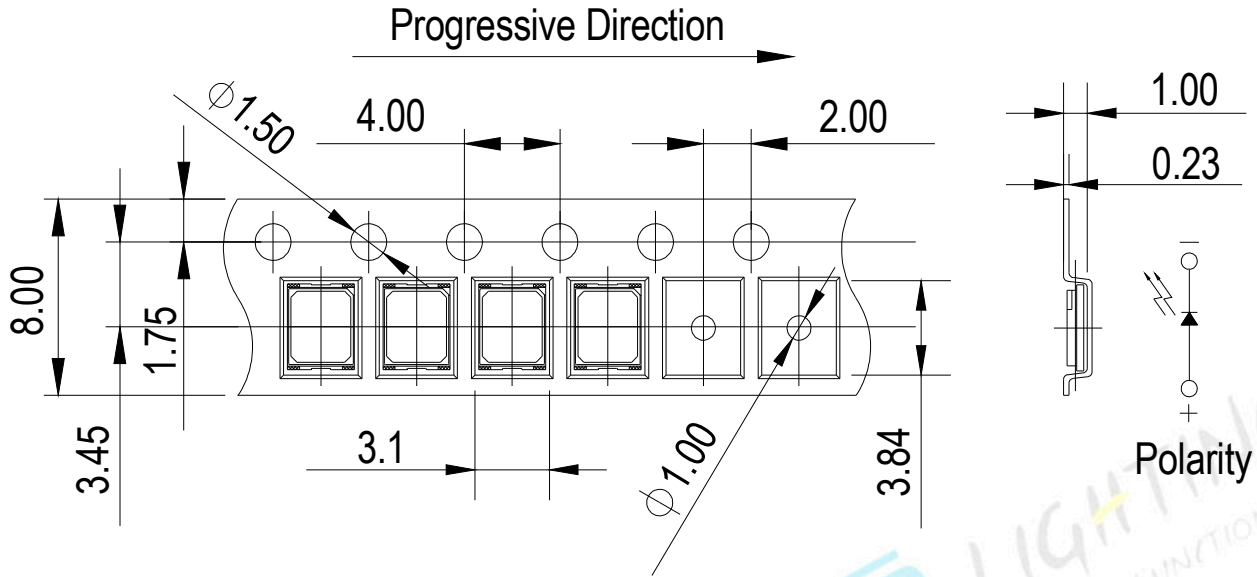
**Taping method: Loaded Quantity 4,000 pcs Per Reel**



Direction of unreeling →

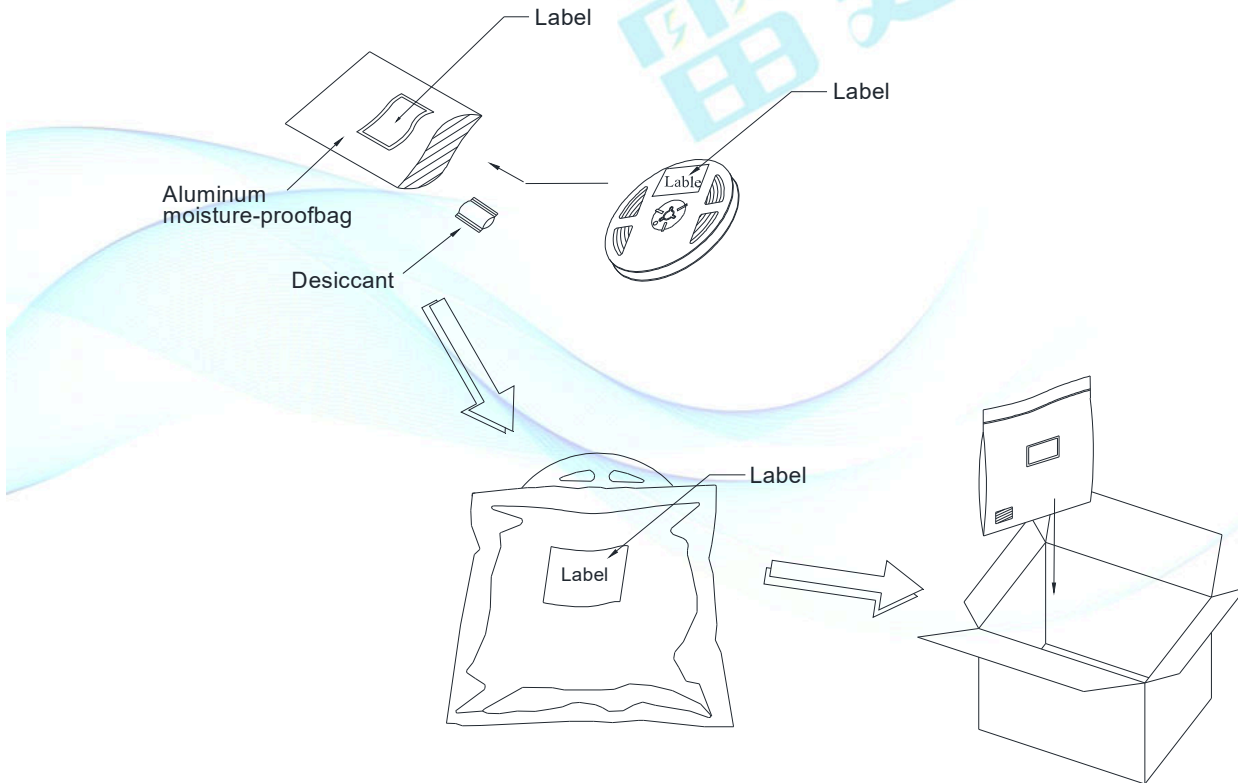
Notes:  
1. Tolerance unless mentioned is ±0.1mm, Unit = mm.  
2. Minimum packing amount is 1000 pcs per reel.

**Carrier Tape Dimensions:**



Note:  
Tolerance unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$ mm, Unit = mm.

**Moisture Resistant Packing Process**



Moisture/Reflow sensitivity classification  
IPC / JEDEC J-STD-020C: Level 5a



## Reliability Test Items and Conditions

The reliability of products shall be satisfied with items listed below.

Confidence level : 90%

LTPD : 10%

No.	Items	Test Condition	Test Hours/Cycles	Sample Size	Ac/Re
1	Reflow Soldering	Temp.: 260°C/10sec.	6 Min.	22 PCS.	0/1
2	Thermal Shock	H : +100°C/5min § 10 sec L : -10°C/5min	300 Cycles	22 PCS.	0/1
3	Temperature Cycle	H : +100°C/15min § 5 min L : -40°C/15min	300 Cycles	22 PCS.	0/1
4	High Temperature/Humidity Storage	Ta=85°C,85%RH	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
5	Low Temperature Storage	Ta=-40°C	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
6	High Temperature Storage	Ta=100°C	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1
7	DC Operation Life	Ta=25°C, I <sub>F</sub> = 150 mA	1000 Hrs.	22 PCS.	0/1

## Precautions for Use

### 1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection; otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).

### 2. Storage

2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.

2.2 Before opening the package: The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less.

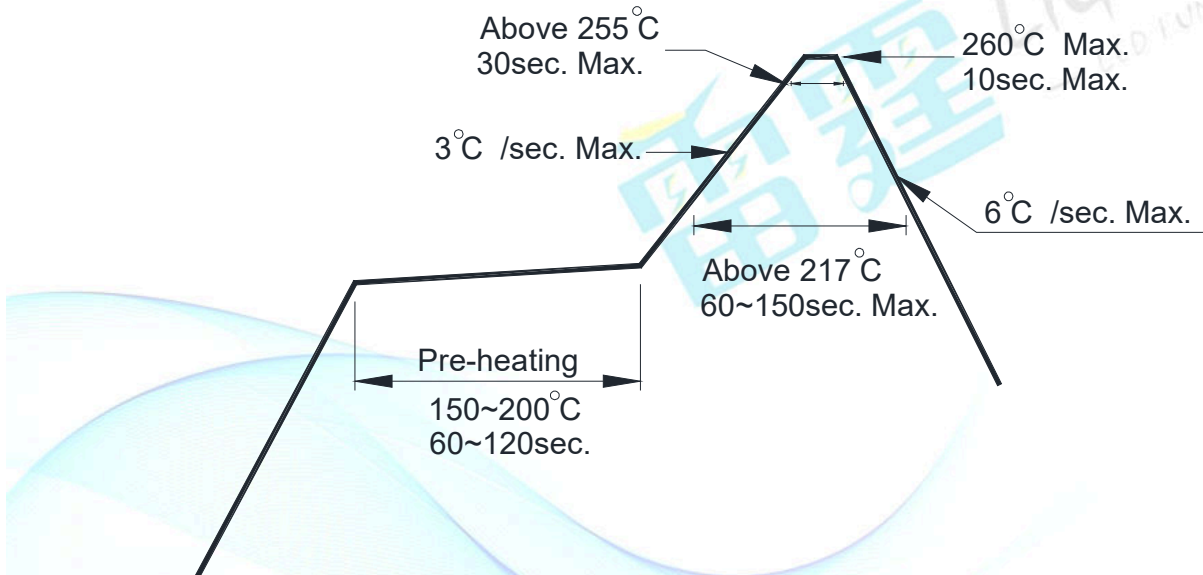
2.3 After opening the package: The LED's floor life is 24 Hrs. under 30°C or less and 60%RH or less. If unused LEDs remain, it should be stored in moisture proof packages.

2.4 If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions.

Baking treatment: 60±5°C for 24 hours.

### 3. Soldering Condition

#### 3.1 Pb-free solder temperature profile



3.2 Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.

3.3 When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

3.4 After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

### 4. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 350°C for 3 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

### 5. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.