## Specification

**CUD8AF1A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SVC</th>
<th>Customer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drawn</td>
<td>Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RoHS
[ Contents ]

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3. Characteristics of CUD8AF1A
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CUD8AF1A

Description

CUD8AF1A is a deep ultraviolet light emitting diode with peak emission wavelengths from 270nm to 285nm. The LED is sealed in full aluminum packages with a choice of UV-transparent optical window. It incorporates state of the art SMD design and low thermal resistance.

CUD8AF1A is designed for air and water sterilization and tools including chemical and biological analysis in that spectral range.

Features

- Deep ultraviolet LED
- Low thermal resistance
- SMT solderable
- Lead Free product
- RoHS compliant

Applications

- Disinfection
- Fluorescent spectroscopy
- Chemical and Biological analysis
Outline dimensions

<Top View>

(Tolerance : ±0.2, Unit : mm)

BOTTOM

(TOP)

SIDE

< Circuit Diagram >

Cathode Anode

Material Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PKG body</th>
<th>Metal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lens</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

[1] All dimensions are in millimeters.
[2] Scale : none
[3] Undefined tolerance is ±0.2mm
Characteristics of CUD8AF1A

1. CUD8AF1A (280nm)

1-1 Electro-Optical characteristics at 20mA

(Ta=25°C, RH=30%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peak wavelength [1]</td>
<td>λ_p</td>
<td>c1</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c2</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiant Flux [2]</td>
<td>Φ_e</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A5</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A6</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Voltage [4]</td>
<td>V_F</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectrum Half Width</td>
<td>Δλ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Angle</td>
<td>2Θ_1/2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal resistance</td>
<td>Rθ_J-S</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward Current</td>
<td>I_F</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>P_D</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>T_opr</td>
<td>-30 ~ +60</td>
<td>ºC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>T_stg</td>
<td>-40 ~ +100</td>
<td>ºC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Peak Wavelength Measurement tolerance : ±3nm
2. Radiant Flux Measurement tolerance : ±10%
3. Φ_e is the Total Radiant Flux as measured with an integrated sphere.
4. Forward Voltage Measurement tolerance : ±3%
Characteristic Diagrams

1. Spectral Power Distribution

(I_F=20mA, T_a=25℃, RH=30%)

2. Forward current vs. Forward Voltage

(T_a=25℃)
3. Relative Radiant Flux vs. Forward Current

(T_a=25°C)

4. Peak Wavelength vs. Forward Current

(T_a=25°C)
5. Relative Radiant Flux vs. Ambient Temperature

(I_F=20mA)

6. Peak Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

(I_F=20mA)
7. Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

![Graph showing Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature for the LED][1]

8. Radiant Pattern

![Graph showing Radiant Pattern for the LED][2]
# Binning & Labeling

## 1. Binning Structure

\[ Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4 Y_5 \]

### 1-1. Peak Wavelength, \( T_a = 25^\circ C \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( Y_1 Y_2 )</th>
<th>Peak Wavelength [nm] @ ( I_F = 20mA )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>270.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>280.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1-2. Radiant Flux, \( T_a = 25^\circ C \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( Y_3 Y_4 )</th>
<th>Radiant Flux [mW] @ ( I_F = 20mA )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1-3. Forward Voltage, \( T_a = 25^\circ C \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( Y_5 )</th>
<th>Forward Voltage [V] @ ( I_F = 20mA )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

```
RANK:
###
###
###
###
###
###

QUANTITY: 500
###
###
###
###
###
###

LOT NUMBER: XXXXXXXXXXXX-XXX-XXX-XXXXXXXX
###
###
###
###
###
###

SVC PART NUMBER: X1X2X3X4X5X6X7X8
###
###
###
###
###
###
```

4. SVC PART NUMBER: $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$X_1$</th>
<th>$X_2$</th>
<th>$X_3X_4$</th>
<th>$X_5$</th>
<th>$X_6$</th>
<th>$X_7$</th>
<th>$X_8$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Product Line</td>
<td>Wavelength</td>
<td>PKG Series</td>
<td>Lens Type</td>
<td>Chip Q’ty</td>
<td>Ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UV</td>
<td>U Deep 275</td>
<td>D8 AAP63</td>
<td>A Flat</td>
<td>F 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reel Packaging

- Power LED X10490

**Technical Data Sheet**

www.seoulviosys.com

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**Reel Packaging**

*EIAJ-RRM 16 B*

- Dimensions:
  - 178.5 ± 3
  - 17.5 ± 0.3
  - 2.5 ± 0.2
  - 13.2 ± 0.2
  - 60.0 ± 1.0
  - 19.4 ± 1

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CATHODE MARK
Recommended solder pad

Recommended PCB solder pad

Notes:
[1] Scale: none
[2] This drawing without tolerances are for reference only

ⓐ : Cathode
ⓑ : Anode

(Unit: mm)
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.
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 optical window part of LED needs to be handled carefully as below
     – Avoid touching the optical window especially with sharp tools such as Pincettes (Tweezers)
     – Avoid leaving fingerprints on optical window parts.
     – Optical window 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 optical window parts must be prevented.
     – It is not recommend to cover the optical window 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.

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CAUTION

• 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.

Avoid direct eye and skin exposure to UV light. Keep out of reach of children.
## Revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Change Date</th>
<th>Change Issue</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2013.02.14</td>
<td>Initial specification</td>
<td>Rev 00</td>
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