## bridgelux.

## Bridgelux SMD 2835 0.2W 3V

Product Data Sheet DS-

## Introduction

## $\square$

## Features

- Industry-standard 2835 footprint
- 7 bin color control
- Enables3- and 6-step MacAdam ellipse custom binning kits
- RoHS compliant and lead free
- Multiple CCT configurations for a wide range of lighting applications


## Benefits

- Lower operating and manufacturing cost
- Ease of design and rapid go-to-market
- Uniform, consistent white light
- Reliable and constant white point
- Compliant with environmental standards
- Design flexibility


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## Product Feature Map

Bridgelux SMD LED products come in industry standard package sizes and follow ANSI binning standards. These LEDs are optimized for cost and performance, helping to ensure highly competitive system lumen per dollar performance while addressing the stringent efficacy and reliability standards required for modern lighting applications.


## Product Nomenclature

The part number designation for Bridgelux SMD 2835 is explained as follows:


## Product Test Conditions

Bridgelux SMD 2835 LEDs are tested and binned with a 10 ms pulse of 65 mA at $T_{j}$ (junction temperature) $=T_{\text {sp }}$ (solder point temperature) $=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Forward voltage and luminous efficacy are binned at a $T_{j}=T_{\text {sp }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Product Selection Guide

The following product configurations are available:
Table 1: Selection Guide, Pulsed Measurement Data at 65mA ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {Sp }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Part Number ${ }^{1.6}$ | Nominal CCT ${ }^{2}$ <br> (K) | CR13.5 | Nominal Test Current (mA) | Forward Voltage ${ }^{4.5}$ (V) |  |  | Typical Pulsed Flux (Im) ${ }^{4.5}$ | Typical Power (W) | Typical Efficacy ( $\operatorname{lm} / \mathrm{W})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typical | Max |  |  |  |
| BXFN-27G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 2700 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 33.0 | 0.2 | 180 |
| BXFN-30G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 3000 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 33.4 | 0.2 | 182 |
| BXFN-35G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 3500 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 33.4 | 0.2 | 182 |
| BXFN-40G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 4000 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 34.5 | 0.2 | 188 |
| BXFN-50G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 5000 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 34.5 | 0.2 | 188 |
| BXFN-57G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 5700 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 34.0 | 0.2 | 185 |
| BXFN-65G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 6500 | 90 | 65 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.10 | 34.0 | 0.2 | 185 |

Table 2: Selection Guide. Pulsed Test Performance $\left(T_{\text {sp }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{7.8}$

| Part Number ${ }^{16}$ | Nominal CCT ${ }^{2}$ (K) | CRI3.5 | Nominal Test Current (mA) | Forward Voltage ${ }^{4.5}$ (V) |  |  | Typical Pulsed Flux (Im)4. 5 | Typical Power (W) | Typical Efficacy ( $\mathrm{Im} / \mathrm{W}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typical | Max |  |  |  |
| BXFN-27G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 2700 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 30.0 | 0.2 | 171 |
| BXFN-30G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 3000 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 173 |
| BXFN-35G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 3500 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 173 |
| BXFN-40G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 4000 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 31.4 | 0.2 | 178 |
| BXFN-50G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 5000 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 31.4 | 0.2 | 178 |
| BXFN-57G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 5700 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 30.9 | 0.2 | 176 |
| BXFN-65G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 6500 | 90 | 65 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 30.9 | 0.2 | 176 |

Notes for Tables 1 \& 2:

1. The last 6 characters (including hyphens '-') refer to efficacy bins, forward voltage bins, and color bin options, respectively. "oo-0-0" denotes the full distribution of efficacy, forward voltage, and 6 SDCM color.
Example: BXFN-40G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 refers to the full distribution of efficacy, forward voltage, and color within a 4000K 6-step ANSI standard chromaticity region with a minimum of $87 \mathrm{CRI}, 1 \times 1$ die configuration, low power, 2.82 V typical forward voltage.
2. Product CCT is the nominal CCT at Tsp $=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ as defined by ANSI C78.377-2011.
3. Listed CRIs are minimum values and include test tolerance.
4. Products tested under pulsed condition ( 10 ms pulse width) at nominal Test current where $\mathrm{Tj}=\mathrm{Tsp}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
5. Bridgelux maintains a $\pm 7.5 \%$ tolerance on efficacy measurements, $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ tolerance on forward voltage measurements, and $\pm 2$ tolerance on CRI measurements for the SMD 2835.
6. Refer to Table 5 and Table 6 for Bridgelux SMD 2835 efficacy Binning and Forward Voltage Binning information.
7. Typical pulsed test performance values are provided as reference only and are not a guarantee of performance.
8. Typical performance is estimated based on operation under pulsed current with LED emitter mounted onto a heat sink with thermal interface material and the solder point temperature maintained at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Based on Bridgelux test setup, values may vary depending on the thermal design of the luminaire and/or the exposed environment to which the product is subjected.
9. In order to ensure the accuracy of the test by Everfine sphere the test model suggest to use conventional testpreheat for 30 msintegrating time for 20ms.If using pulse model, pulse width suggest to use IP 80-90\%. Hot cold test must use conventional test and wavelength accuracy is required to be 1 nm . The test conditions must be fixed.

## Electrical Characteristics

Table 3: Electrical Characteristics

| Part Number ${ }^{1}$ | Test Current (mA) | Forward Voltage <br> (V) ${ }^{2,3}$ |  |  | Typical Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage $\Delta \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{f}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ $\left(\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | Typical Thermal Resistance Junction to Solder Point ${ }^{4}$ $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{j} \text {-sp }}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Minimum | Typical | Maximum |  |  |
| BXFN-XXG-11L-3C3-00-0-0 | 65 | 2.7 | 2.82 | 3.1 | -1.87 | TBD |

Notes for Tables 3:

1. The last 6 characters (including hyphens '-') refer to efficacy bins, forward voltage bins, and color bin options, respectively. "00-0-00" denotes the full distribution of efficacy, forward voltage, and 6 SDCM color.
Example: BXFN-40G-11L-3C3-00-0-0 refers to the full distribution of efficacy, forward voltage, and color within a 4000K 6-step ANSI standard chromaticity region with a minimum of $87 \mathrm{CRI}, 1 \times 1$ die configuration, low power, 2.82 V typical forward voltage.
2. Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements. Voltage minimum and maximum values at the nominal Test current are guaranteed by $100 \%$ test.
3. Products tested under pulsed condition (10ms pulse width) at nominal Test current where $\mathrm{Tsp}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
4. Thermal resistance value was calculated using total electrical input power: optical power was not subtracted from input power.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 4: Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Maximum Rating |
| :---: | :---: |
| LED Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ ) | $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Solder Point Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Sp }}$ ) | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Soldering Temperature | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or lower for a maximum of 10 seconds |
| Maximum Test Current | $180 \mathrm{~mA}^{3}$ |
| Maximum Peak Pulsed Forward Current ${ }^{1}$ | 360 mA |
| Maximum Reverse Voltage ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{VR}=7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{IR}<1 \mathrm{uA}$ |
| Moisture Sensitivity Rating | MSL 4 |
| Electrostatic Discharge | 2kV HBM. JEDEC-JS-001-HBM and JEDEC-JS-001-2012 |

## Notes for Table 4:

1. Bridgelux recommends a maximum duty cycle of $10 \%$ and pulse width of 10 ms when operating LED SMD at maximum peak pulsed current specified. Maximum peak pulsed current indicate values where LED SMD can be driven without catastrophic failures.
2. Light emitting diodes are not designed to be driven in reverse voltage and will not produce light under this condition. no rating is provided 3. The product is more sensitive to moisture. It's not good to use for outdoor application or damp environment.

## Product Bin Definitions

Table 5 lists the standard photometric luminous efficacy bins for Bridgelux SMD 2835 LEDs. Although several bins are listed, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all CCTs.

Table 5: Efficacy Bin Definitions at $65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Bin Code | Minimum | Maximum | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 D | 28 | 30 |  |  |
| 1 E | 30 | 32 |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=65 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 1 m | 32 | 34 |  |  |
| 1 G | 34 | 36 |  |  |

Note for Tables 5:

1. Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of $\pm 7.5 \%$ on efficacy measurements.

Table 6: Forward Voltage Bin Definition at $65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Bin Code | Minimum | Maximum | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 2.7 | 2.8 |  |  |
| A | 2.8 | 2.9 | V | $\mathrm{I}=65 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| B | 2.9 | 3.0 |  |  |
| C | 3.0 | 3.1 |  |  |
| Note for Tables 6: |  |  |  |  |

1. Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.

## Product Bin Definitions

Table 7: 3- and 6-step MacAdam Ellipse Color Bin Definitions

| CCT | Color Space | Center Point |  | Major Axis | Minor Axis | Ellipse <br> Rotation Angle | Color Bin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Notes for Table 7:

1. Color binning at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified
2. Bridgelux maintains a tolerance of $\pm 0.007$ on $x$ and $y$ color coordinates in the CIE 1931 color space.

## Product Bin Definitions

Figure 1: C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram (7 Color Bin Structure, Hot-color Targeted at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


## Performance Curves

Figure 2: Test Current vs. Voltage ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


Figure 3: Typical Relative Luminous Flux vs. Test Current ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


Note for Figure 3:

1. Bridgelux does not recommend driving low power LEDs at low currents. Doing so may produce unpredictable results. Pulse width modulation (PWM) is recommended for dimming effects.

## Performance Curves

Figure 4: Typical Relative Flux vs. Solder Point Temperature


Figure 5: Typical ccx Shift vs. Solder Point Temperature


[^0]
## Performance Curves

Figure 6: Typical ccy Shift vs. Solder Point Temperature


## Typical Radiation Pattern

Figure 7: Typical Spatial Radiation Pattern at $65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Notes for Figure 7:

1. Typical viewing angle is $120^{\circ}$.
2. The viewing angle is defined as the off axis angle from the centerline where luminous intensity (IV) is $1 / 2$ of the peak value.

Figure 8: Typical Polar Radiation Pattern at $65 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Typical Color Spectrum

Figure 9: Typical Color Spectrum


Notes for Figure 9:

1. Color spectra measured at nominal current for $\mathrm{Tsp}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2. Color spectra shown for 90 CRI products.

## Mechanical Dimensions

Figure 10: Drawing for SMD 2835


Side view

## Notes for Figure 10:

1. Drawings are not to scale.
2. Drawing dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise specified, tolerances are $\pm 0.10 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Recommended PCB Soldering Pad Pattern



## Reliability

Table 8: Reliability Test Items and Conditions

| No. | Items | Reference Standard | Test Conditions | Test Current | Test Duration | Units Failed/Tested |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity | J-STD-020E | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\text {sld }}=260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{sec}, \\ \text { Precondition: } 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 60 \% \mathrm{RH}, 168 \mathrm{hr} \end{gathered}$ | - | 3 reflows | 0/22 |
| 2 | Low Temperature Storage | JESD22-A119 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | 1000 hours | 0/22 |
| 3 | High Temperature Storage | JESD22-A103D | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | 1000 hours | 0/22 |
| 4 | Low Temperature Operating Life | JESD22-A108D | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 65 mA | 1000 hours | 0/22 |
| 5 | Temperature Humidity Operating Life | JESD22-A101C | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {sp }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{RH}=85 \%$ | 65 mA | 1000 hours | 0/22 |
| 6 | High Temperature Operating Life | JESD22-A108D | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {sp }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 180 mA | 1000 hours | 0/22 |
| 7 | Power switching | IEC62717:2014 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{sp}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> 30 sec on, 30 sec off | 180mA | 30000 cycles | 0/22 |
| 8 | Thermal Shock | JESD22-A106B | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Dwell : 15min; Transfer: 10sec | - | 200 cycles | 0/22 |
| 9 | Temperature Cycle | JESD22-A104E | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ;$ <br> Dwell at extreme temperature: 15 min ; Ramp rate $<105^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{min}$ | - | 200 cycles | 0/22 |
| 10 | Electrostatic Discharge | JS-001-2012 | HBM, 2KV, 1.5K $\Omega, 100 \mathrm{pF}$, <br> Alternately positive or negative | - | - | 0/22 |

Passing Criteria

| Item | Symbol | Test Condition | Passing Criteria |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward Voltage | Vf | 65 mA | $\Delta V f<10 \%$ |
| Luminous Flux | FV | 65 mA | $\Delta \mathrm{VV}<30 \%$ |
| Chromaticity Coordinates | $(x, y)$ | 65 mA | $\Delta u^{\prime} v^{\prime}<0.007$ |

[^1]
## Reflow Characteristics

Figure 11 : Reflow Profile


Figure 12 : Pick and Place


Is greater than LEDs emitting surface

[^2]
## Packaging

Figure 13: Emitter Reel Drawings


Note for Figure 13

1. Drawings are not to scale. Drawing dimensions are in millimeters.

Figure 14: Emitter Tape Drawings


Note for Figure 14:

1. Drawings are not to scale. Drawing dimensions are in millimeters.

## Packaging

Figure 15: Emitter Reel Packaging Drawings


package1


4. 25 K


Moisture Barrier Bag

## package2


$4 * 21.25 \mathrm{~K}$

21.25K

4. 25 K

$5 * 4.25 \mathrm{~K}$

Note for Figure 15:

1. Drawings are not to scale

## Design Resources

Please contact your Bridgelux sales representative for assistance.

## Precautions

## CAUTION: CHEMICAL EXPOSURE HAZARD

Exposure to some chemicals commonly used in luminaire manufacturing and assembly can cause damage to the LED emitter. Please consult Bridgelux Application Note AN51 for additional information.

## CAUTION: EYE SAFETY

Eye safety classification for the use of Bridgelux SMD LED emitter is in accordance with IEC specification EN62471: Photobiological Safety of Lamps and Lamp Systems. SMD LED emitters are classified as Risk Group 1 when operated at or below the maximum Test current. Please use appropriate precautions. It is important that employees working with LEDs are trained to use them safely.

## CAUTION: RISK OF BURN

Do not touch the SMD LED emitter during operation. Allow the emitter to cool for a sufficient period of time before handling. The SMD LED emitter may reach elevated temperatures such that could burn skin when touched.

## Disclaimers

## MINOR PRODUCT CHANGE POLICY

The rigorous qualification testing on products offered by Bridgelux provides performance assurance. Slight cosmetic changes that do not affect form, fit, or function may occur as Bridgelux continues product optimization.

[^3]
## About Bridgelux: Bridging Light and Life ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

At Bridgelux, we help companies, industries and people experience the power and possibility of light. Since 2002, we've designed LED solutions that are high performing, energy efficient, cost effective and easy to integrate. Our focus is on light's impact on human behavior, delivering products that create better environments, experiences and returns-both experiential and financial. And our patented technology drives new platforms for commercial and industrial luminaires.

For more information about the company, please visit bridgelux.com
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## bridgelux.

## 46430 Fremont Boulevard

Fremont, CA 94538 USA
Tel (925) 583-8400
Fax (925) 583-8401
wwww.bridgelux.com

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[^0]:    Notes for Figures 4 \& 5 :

    1. Characteristics shown for neutral white based on 4000 K and 90 CRI.
    2. Characteristics shown for cool white based on 5700 K and 90 CRI .
    3. For other color SKUs, the shift in color will vary. Please contact your Bridgelux Sales Representative for more information
[^1]:    Notes for Tables 8

    1. Measurements are performed after allowing the LEDs to return to room temperature
    2. $T_{\text {sld }}$ : reflow soldering temperature: $T_{a}$ : ambient temperature
[^2]:    Note for Figure 12:

    1. When using a pick and place machine, choose a nozzle that has a larger diameter than the LED's emitting surface. Using a Pick-and-Place nozzle with a smaller diameter than the size of the LEDs emitting surface will cause damage and may also cause the LED to not illuminate.
[^3]:    STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS
    Unless otherwise stated, LED emitter testing is performed at the nominal Test current.

