

CXST[®]LC

PART NUMBER: ST-S3535 ORDER CODE: W1V6R23C3L





CAUTION

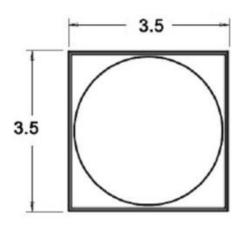
- · LEDs emit very strong UV radiation.
- · Don't look directly into the LED light. UV radiation can harm your eyes.
- To prevent even inadequate exposure, wear protective eyewear.
- $\cdot \ \, \text{If LEDs are embedded in devices, please indicate warning labels against the UV light LED used.}$
- · Keep out of reach of children.
- Specification and dimension are subject to change for improvement without notice.

Product Brief

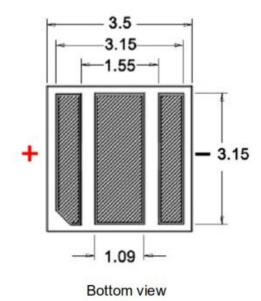
Features And Benefits	Application
3535 UVC 1W	Ultraviolet Disinfection
All Metal Design Cu Substrate/ ALN reflector	Chemical and Biological analysis
Low thermal resistance	Other Special Applications
SMT solderable	
Dimensions: 3.5mm * 3.5mm * 3.3mm	

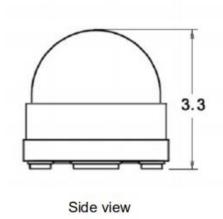


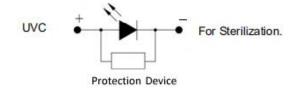
1.Outline Dimensions



Top view







Notes:

- 1.Drawings are not to scale.
- 2.All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 3. Tolerance: ± 0.20 mm.



3. Optical Parameters @ Ta=25 ℃

Absolute Maximum Ratings

TA=25°C

PARMETER	SYMBOL	MAXIMUN PERFORMANCE
Power Dissipation	P_{D}	1W
Forward Current	I_{F}	100mA
Peak Forward Current	${ m I}_{ m FP}$	150mA
Thermal Resistance, Junction-Case	R _{th} , J-C1	15℃/W
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{ m opr}$	-40 ~ +60 °C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{ m stg}$	-40 ~ +100 °C
Soldering Condition	$T_{ m sol}$	230℃ for 5 Seconds

Note: The Thermal Resistance value is measured with MCPCB(Star).

Electrical -Optical Characteristics

TA=25°C

PARMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Peak Wavelength		λρ		270	280	nm
Radiation Flux	$I_F=100mA$	Фе		23	28	mW
Radiant Irradiance	I _F =100mA	Ее		3.5		mW/cm^2
Forward Voltage	I _F =100mA	V_{F}	5	6	7	V
Viewing Angle		201/2			60	deg.
LED Junction Temperature		Tj		60	80	°C
Spectrum Half -Width		Δλ		15		nm

Note: The test tolerance.

 V_F : $\pm 0.2V$ Φ_V : $\pm 10\%$ $\pm 3nm$

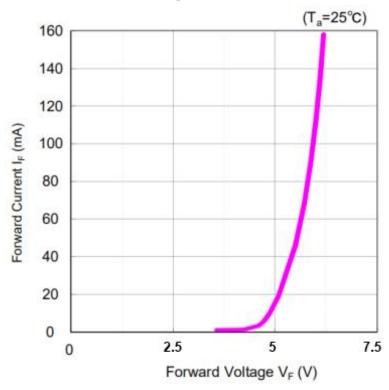
Irradiance tested at a distance 10mm from Al reflector

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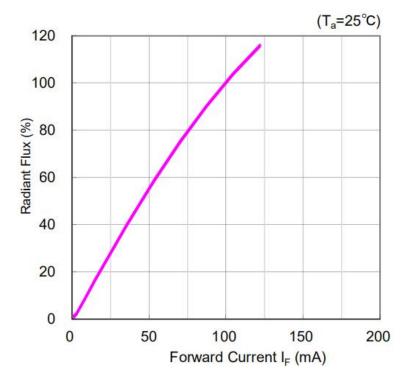


5.Typical Electrical/Optical Characteristic Curves(If=100mA,TA=25°C)

Forward Voltage VS Forward Current

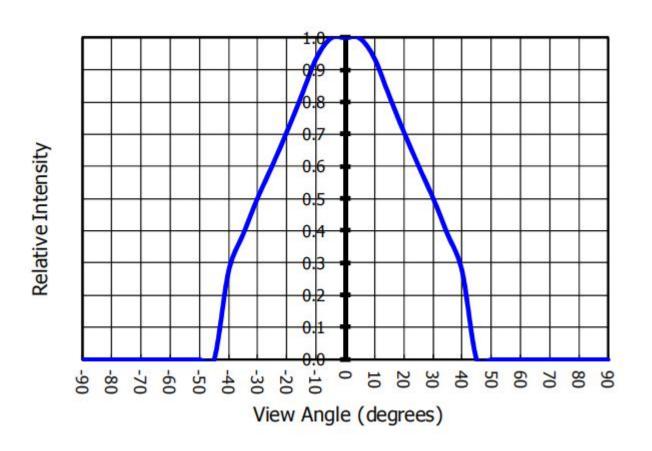


Forward Current VS Relative Intensity

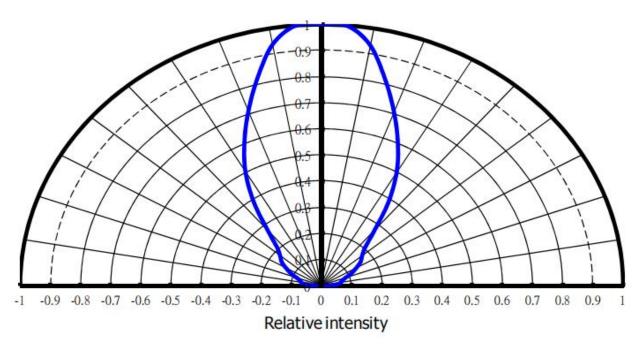




Spatial Raidation Pattern

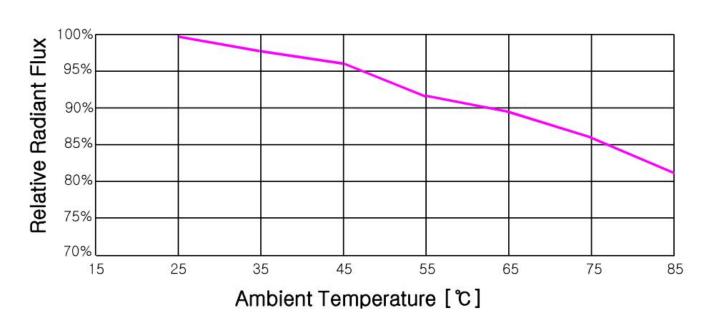


Spatial Radiation Pattern

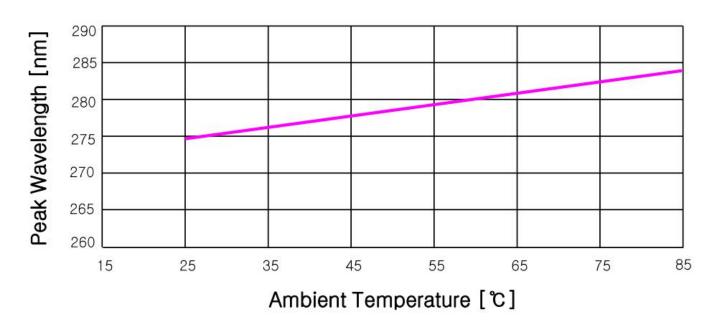




Ambient Temperature vs. Relative Radiant Flux(IF=100mA)



Peak Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature(IF=100mA)







6.Reliability

Test Item And Results

ITEM	TEST CONDITION	NOTE	NUMBER OF DAMAGED
Reflow	Temp: 260°C Max T=10sec	2 time	0/30
Thermal Shock	-40~100°C 30min,10s,30min	100 cycles	0/30
High Temperature High Humidity Storage	Ta=60°C,RH=90%	300 hrs	0/30
Steady State Operating Life	Ta=25°C,IF=150mA	1000 hrs	0/30
Steady State Operating Life Of High Humidity Heat	Ta=60°C, RH=90%,IF=150mA	1000 hrs	0/30
High Temperature Storage	Ta=100°C	1000 hrs	0/30
Low Temperature Storage	Ta=-40°C	1000 hrs	0/30

Test Item And Results

ITEM	SYMBOL	L TEST CONDITION —	ITEM		
I I EWI	SIMBUL		MIN.	MAX.	
Forward Voltage	V_{F}	$I_F=100mA$		U.S.L*)x1.1	
Radiation Power	mW	I _F =100mA	L.S.L*)x0.7		
Reverse Current	I_R	V _R -3V		U.S.L*)x2.0	

U.S.L: Upper standard level L.S.L: Lower standard level

The technical information shown in the data sheets are limited to the typical characteristics and circuit examples of the referenced products. It does not constitute the warranting of industrial property nor the granting of any license.



7. Packing Standard

Label

Model-Model Number

Power-Wattage

Chip-Chip Brand&Chip Size

IF-Forward Current

VF-Range Of Forward Voltage

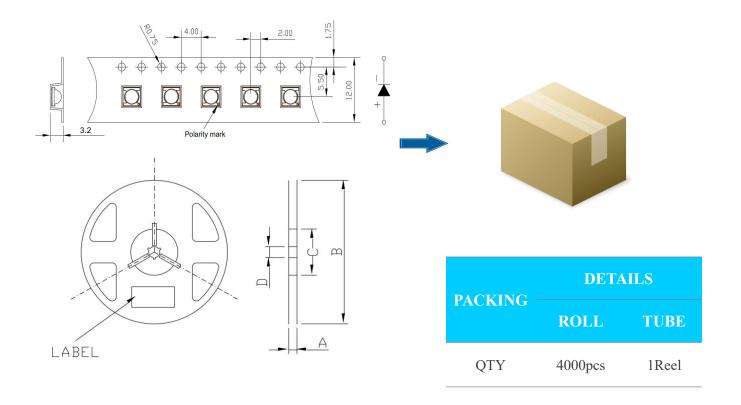
 $IV \Phi_V$ -Range Of Luminance/Lumen

WL.-Wavelength

QTY--(Quantity)

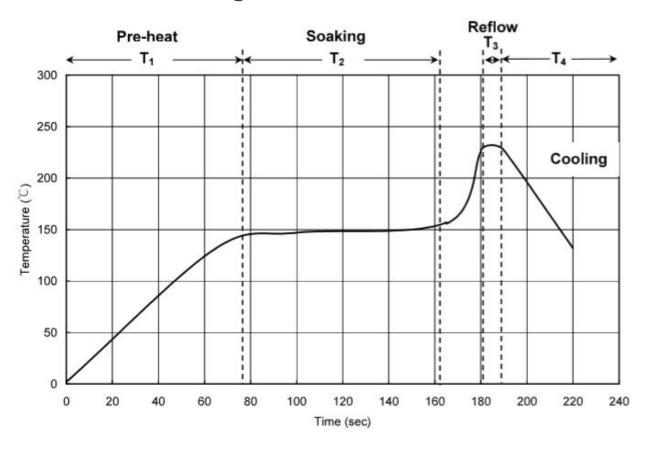
SANTANG LIGHTING		
Model		
Power	Chip	
IF	VF	
IVΦv	WL.	
Ra	QTY	

Packing





8.SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions



Т1	Ramp up rate	1.0-3.0 °C / Sec
T1	Pre-heat time	50-80 sec
TO	Soaking temperature	155-185 °C
T2	Dwell time during soaking	60-120 S
T3	Reflow temperature	220-230 °C
	Reflow time	Max 10 sec
	Ramp up rate during reflow	1.2-2.3 °C/sec
T4	Cooling	1.0-6.0 °C/sec

^{1.}Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times. In the case of more than 24 hours passed soldering after first, LEDs will be damaged.

^{2.} When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

^{4.}Suggest using Sn96Ag3Cu0.5 lead free solder.



Cautions

1. The encapsulated material of the LEDs is silicone. Therefore the LEDs have a soft surface on the top of package. The pressure to the top surface will be influence to the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid the strong pressure on the encapsulated part. So when use the picking up nozzle, the pressure on the silicone resin should be proper.

- 2. Components should not be mounted on warped(non coplanar) portion of PCB. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.
- 3. Do not apply mechanical force or excess vibration during the cooling process to normal temperature after soldering.

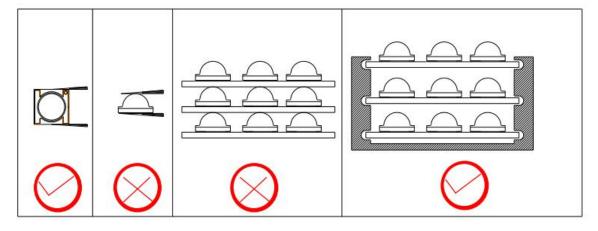
Handling Precautions

1>.LED operating environment and sulfur element composition cannot be over 100PPM in the LED mating usage material. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.

2>.In order to prevent external material from getting into the inside of LED, which may cause the malfunction of LED, the single content of Bromine element is required to be less than 900PPM, the single content of Bromine element is required to be less than 900PPM, the total content of Bromine element and Chlorine element in the external materials of the application products is required to be less than 1500PPM. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsemen.

3>VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor 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 be prevent these issues. Advises against the use of performance or reliability. To verify compatibility. Recommends that all chemicals and materials be tested in the specific application and environment for which they are intended to be used. Attaching LEDs, do no use adhesives that outgas organic vapor.

4>.Handle the component along the side surface by using forceps or appropriate tools; do not directly touch or Handle the silicone lens surface, it may damage the internal circuitry.





5>.In designing a circuit, the current through each LED must be exceed the absolute maximum rating specified for each LED. In the meanwhile, resistors for protection should be applied, otherwuse slight voltage shift will cause big current change, burn our may happen. 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.

6>.Thermal Design is paramount importance because heat generation may result in the Characteristics decline, such as brightness decreased, Color change and so on. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs when making the system design.

7>Compared to standard encapsulants, silicone is generally softer, and the surface is more likely to attract dust, requiring special care during processing. In cases where a minimal level of dirt and dust particles cannot be guaranteed, a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after the soldering of components. We suggest using isopropyl alcohol for cleaning. In case other solvents are used, it must be assured that these solvents do not dissolve the package or resin. Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause damage to the LED.

8> To avoid the moisture penetration, we recommend store in a dry box with a desiccant. The recommended storage temperature range is 5° C to 30° C and a maximum humidity of RH50%. If the color of the desiccant changes, components should be dried for 10-12hrs at $6\pm5^{\circ}$ C.

9>Similar to most Solid state devices; LEDs are sensitive to Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) and Electrical Over Stress (EOS).

10> When the UV led is lighting, users must not look straight at the UV leds, or, the UV light will damage your eyes permanently; When it lighting a long time, human or other animals must keep away from it, only if they put on the UV protective (including your eyes).



9.DISCLAIMER

The specifications, characteristics, and technical data presented in this datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.

It is recommended that the most updated specifications, characristics, and technical data be used in your application.

The information in this document had been compiled from reference matrials and ther sources and tested via equipment believed to be reliable, and given in good faith. No warranty, either expressed or impiled, is made, however, to the accuracy and completeness of the information, nor is any responsibility assumed orimpiled for any loss or damage resulting from inaccuracies or omissions. Each user bears full responsibility for making their own determination as to the suitability of CXST products, recommendation or advice for its own particular use. CXST makes no warranty or gaurantee, express or impiled, as to results obtained in end-use, nor of any design incorporating its products, recommendation or advice.

Each user must identify and perform all tests and analyses necessary to ensure that it's finished appliation incorporation incorporation in CXST products will be sae and suitable for use under end-use conditions. Each user ofdevices assumes full responsibility to become educated in and to protect from harmful irradiatin. CXST (SANTANG LIGHTING) specifically disclaims any and all liability for harm arising from buyer's use or misuse of UVC devices either in development or end-use.



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