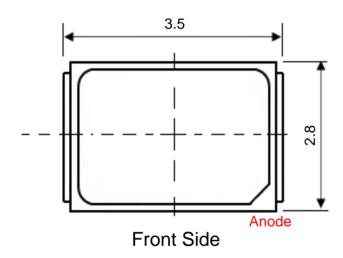


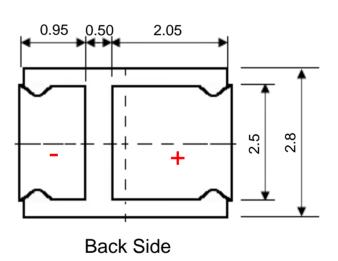
TH-UV365T0.2WXA-2835H

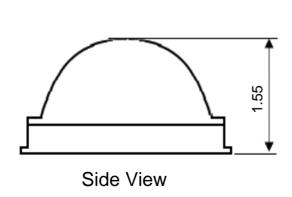


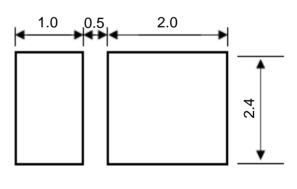


Mechanical Dimensions









Solder Pad of PCB

Notes:

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

- 13 +

Zener Diode



Electro-Optical characteristics

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

Items	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Forward Current	I _F			50		mA
Forward Voltage [4]	V _F	I_F = 50mA	3.2	3.6	4.0	٧
Radiant Flux [2]	Φ _e ^[3]	I _F = 50mA	40	-	100	mW
Peak Wavelength ^[1]	λр	I _F = 50mA	365	-	375	nm
Viewing Angle	2 0½	$I_F = 50 \text{mA}$		120		deg.
Spectrum Half Width	Δλ	I _F = 50mA		12		nm
Thermal Resistance	Rθ _{J -b} [5]	$I_F = 50 \text{mA}$		29.5		°C /W

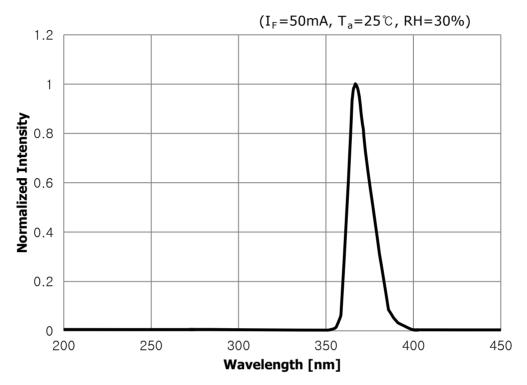
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Absolute maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_{F}	90	mA
Power Dissipation	P _D	350	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-30 ~ +60	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ + 100	°C

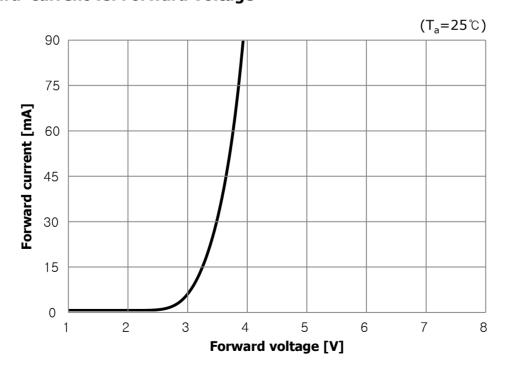
Notes:

- 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. $R\theta_{J-b}$ is the thermal resistance between chip junction to PCB board bottom. The PCB is made of aluminium and the size of PCB is 3.5mm by 2.8mm

Spectral Power Distribution

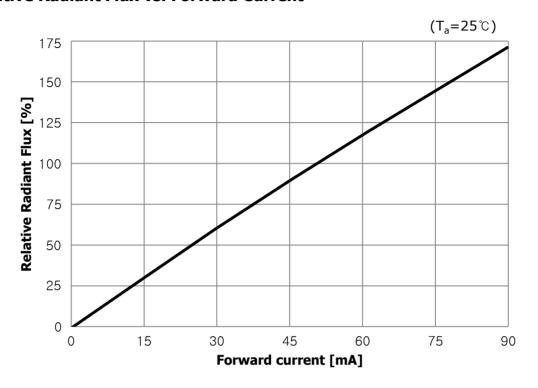


Forward current vs. Forward Voltage

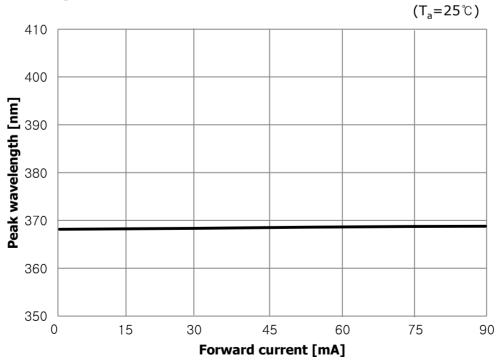




Relative Radiant Flux vs. Forward Current

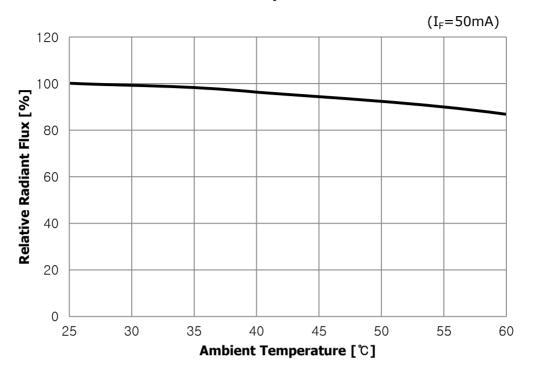


Peak Wavelength vs. Forward current

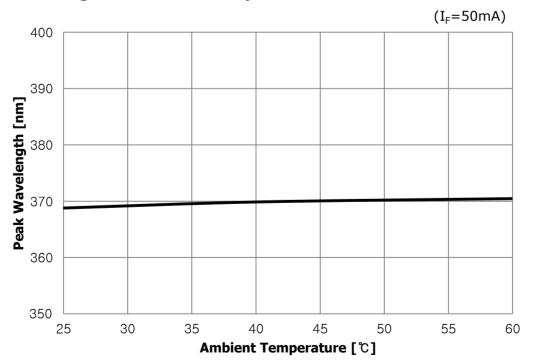




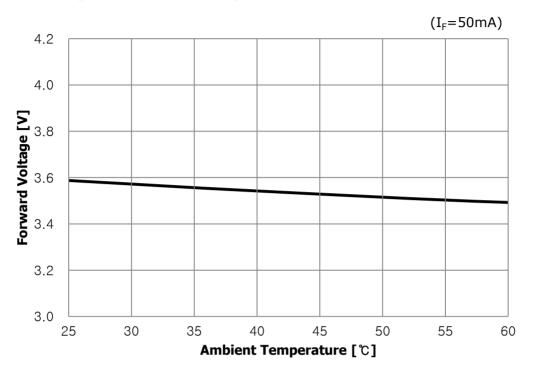
Relative Radiant Flux vs. Ambient Temperature



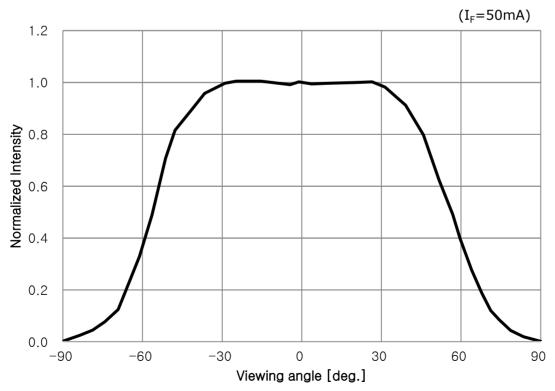
Peak Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature



Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

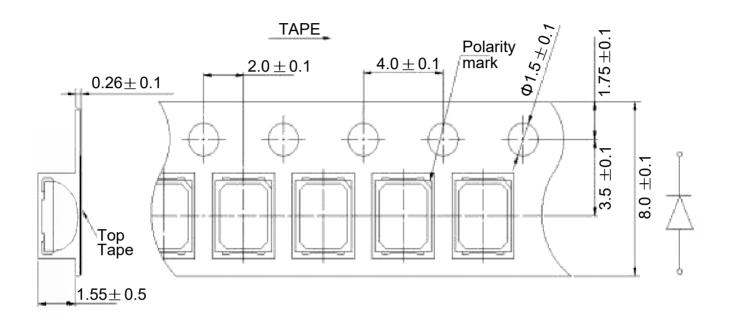


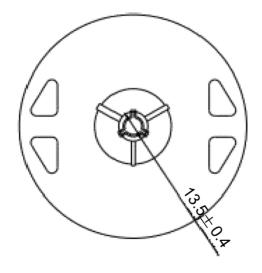
Radiant Pattern

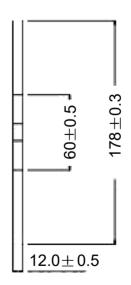




Tape Specifications(Units:mm)









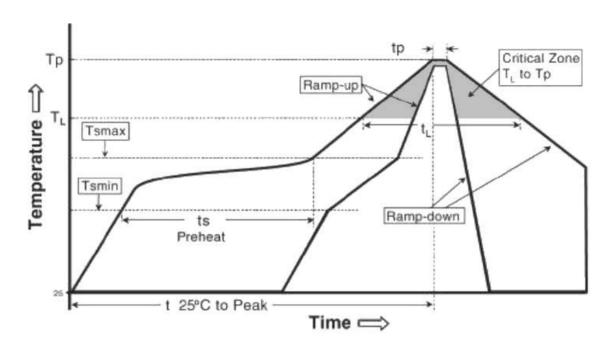
Precaution for Use

1. Storage

To avoid the moisture penetration, we recommend storing LEDs in a dry box (or a desiccator) with a desiccant. The recommended conditions are temperature 5 to 30 degrees Centigrade. Humidity 60% maximum.

- 2. Precaution after opening packing
 - 2.1. Soldering should be done right after opening the package (within 24Hrs).
 - 2.2. Keeping of a fraction
 - 2.2.1 Sealing
 - 2.2.2 Temperature: less than 30 °C, Humidity: less than 30 %
 - 2.2.3 If the package has been opened than 1 week or the color of desiccant changed Components, should be dried for 10 -12 Hrs at 60 ± 5 °C.
- 3. Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temperature after soldering.
- 4. Please avoid rapid cooling after soldering.
- 5. Components should not be mounted on warped direction of PCB.
- 6. This device should not be used in any fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent etc. When washing is required, Isopropyl Alcohol should be used.
- 7. Avoid touching Resin parts especially by sharp tools such as pincette.
- 8. Please do not force over 1000g impact or pressure diagonally on the silicone resin. It will cause fatal damage on this product.
- 9. Please do not cover the silicone resin of the LEDs with other resin
- 10.Do not use metal suction nozzle, rubber or silica gel suction nozzle is recommended.
- 11.Do not stack PCBs or assemblies containing the LEDs so that anything rests on the LED resinForce applied to the LED resin may result in the resin being knocked off. PCBs or assemblies containing the LEDs should be stacked in a way to allow at least 2 cm clearance above the LED resin.





Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly		
Average ramp-up rate (Ts_max to Tp)	3 °C/second max.		
Preheat - Temperature Min (Ts_min) - Temperature Max (Ts_max) - Time (Ts_min to Ts_max) (ts)	100 °C 140 °C 60-120 seconds		
Time maintained above: - Temperature (TL) - Time (tL)	180 °C 20-50 seconds		
Peak Temperature (Tp)	200℃		
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (tp)	10-30 seconds		
Ramp-down Rate	6 °C/second max.		
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.		

* 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 6 \sim 8 zones.