

XFM-5050-UV

Surface Mount

UVC LED

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Features:

- Ultra-high power UVC LED: > 250 mW output power at 275-285 nm
- Designed to maximize performance in high flow reactors
- High reliability 5050 package
- Wide viewing angle of 130°
- Standard SMT Process
- RoHS and REACH compliant

Applications

- Water/ Air/ Surface Disinfection
- Florescence analyzer
- Food & Pharmaceutical Processing
- Horticulture
- Medical Spectroscopy

XFM-5050-UV Binning Structure

XFM-5050-UV LEDs are tested for radiometric flux and wavelength at a drive current of 350 mA, 20 ms single pulse at 25° C and placed into one of the following radiometric flux (FF) and wavelength (WWW) bins:

Radiometric Flux Bins

Flux Bin (FF)	Minimum Flux (mW)	Maximum Flux (mW)
FA	120	140
FB	140	160

Wavelength Bins

Wavelength Bin (WWW)	Minimum Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Wavelength (nm)
275	275	280
280	280	286

Note 1: Luminus maintains a +/- 6% tolerance on flux measurements and +/- 1 nm on wavelength measurements.

Note 2: Individual bins are not orderable. Please refer to product ordering information on page 3 for a list of ordering part numbers.

Part Number Nomenclature

XFM — 5050 — <UV3> — <A##> — <FF###>

Product Family	Package Type	Color, # of Chips	Package Configuration	Bin kit
XFM: UVC Surface Mount Package	5050: 5.0 mm x 5.0 mm	UVC, 3 chip package	A130: 130° emission angle	Flux and Wavelength bin kit code - See ordering informaton

Ordering Part Numbers

The table below lists ordering part numbers available for XFM-5050-UV LEDs. The part number includes a bin kit, a group of flux and wavelength bins described in page 2, that are shippable for a given ordering part number . Individual flux or wavelength bins are not orderable . Flux bin listed is minimum bin shipped - higher bins may be included at Luminus' discretion.

Wavelength Range	Wavelength Bins	Radiometric Flux		Ordering Part Number
		Bin Kit Flux Code	Min. Flux	
275-286	275, 280	FA	120	XFM-5050-UV3-A130-FA275-00

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Test Current	I_f	350	mA
Output Radiant Power	P_{opt}	135	mW
Minimum Forward Voltage	V_{f-min}	15.0	V
Typical Forward Voltage	V_{f-typ}	19.5	V
Maximum Forward Voltage	V_{f-max}	22.5	V
FWHM	$\Delta\lambda$	12	nm
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	130	°
Thermal Resistance (junction-solder point)	R_{th}	TBA	°C/W

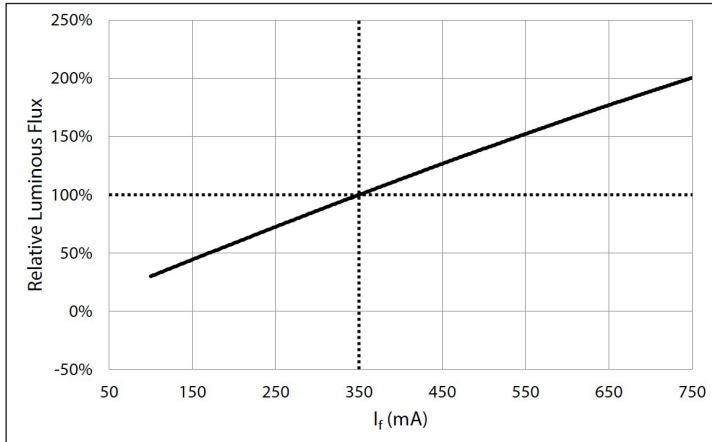
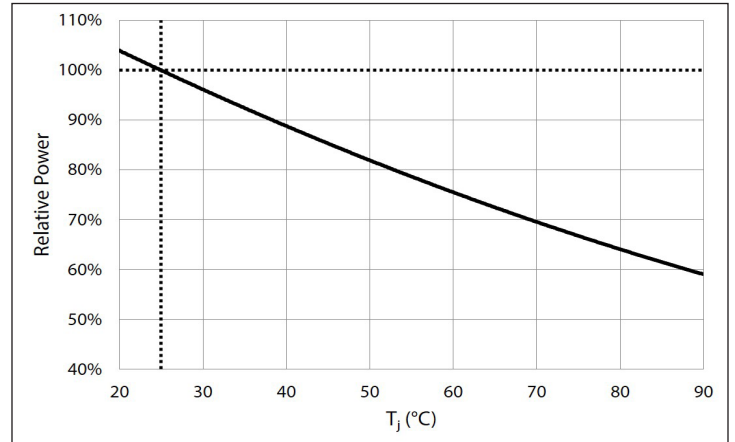
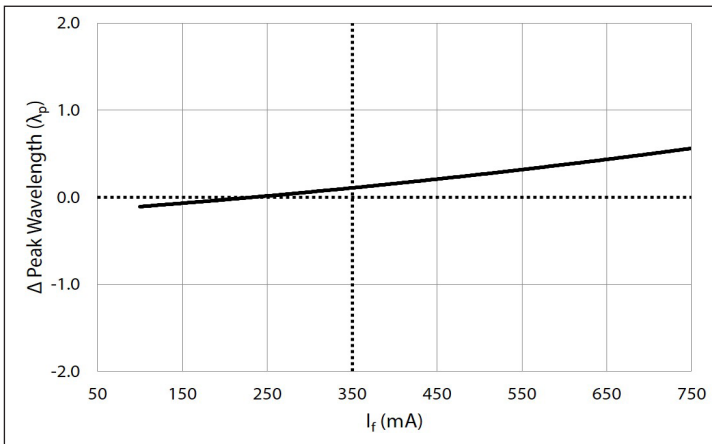
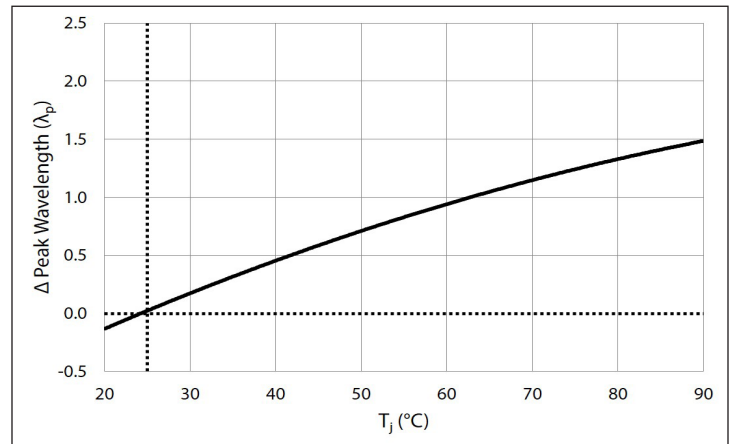
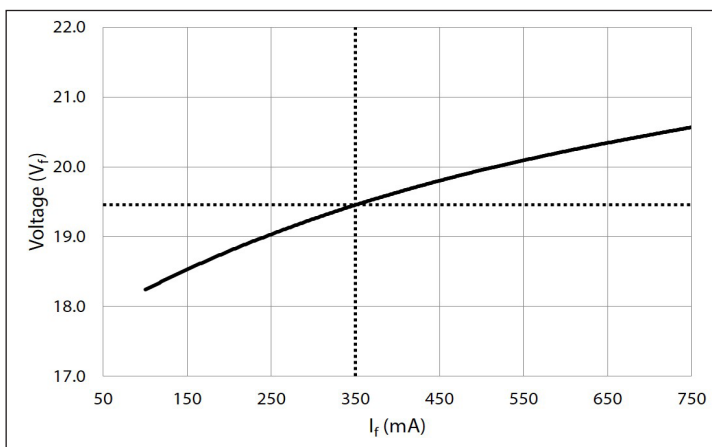
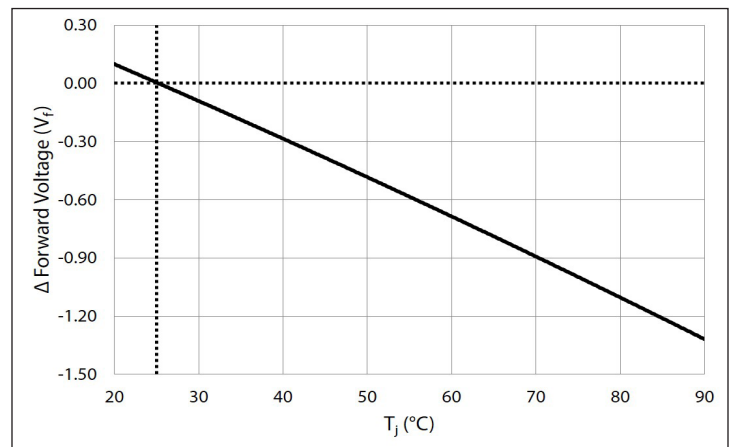
Absolute Maximum Ratings

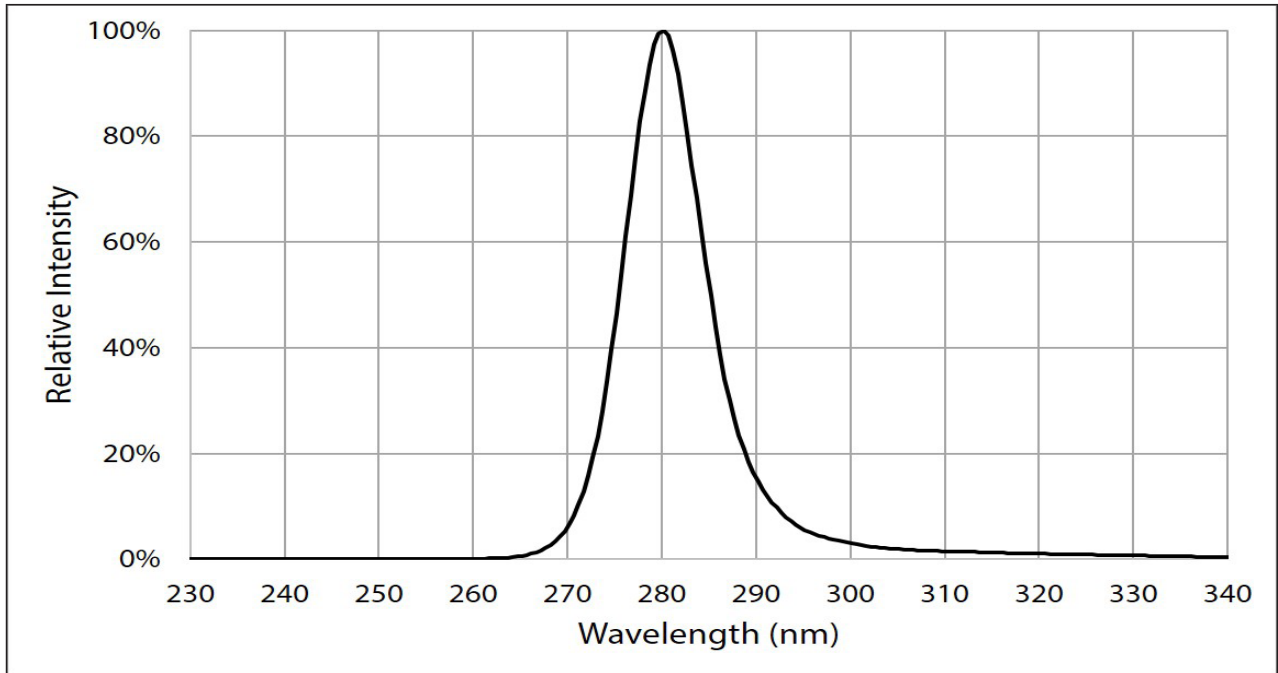
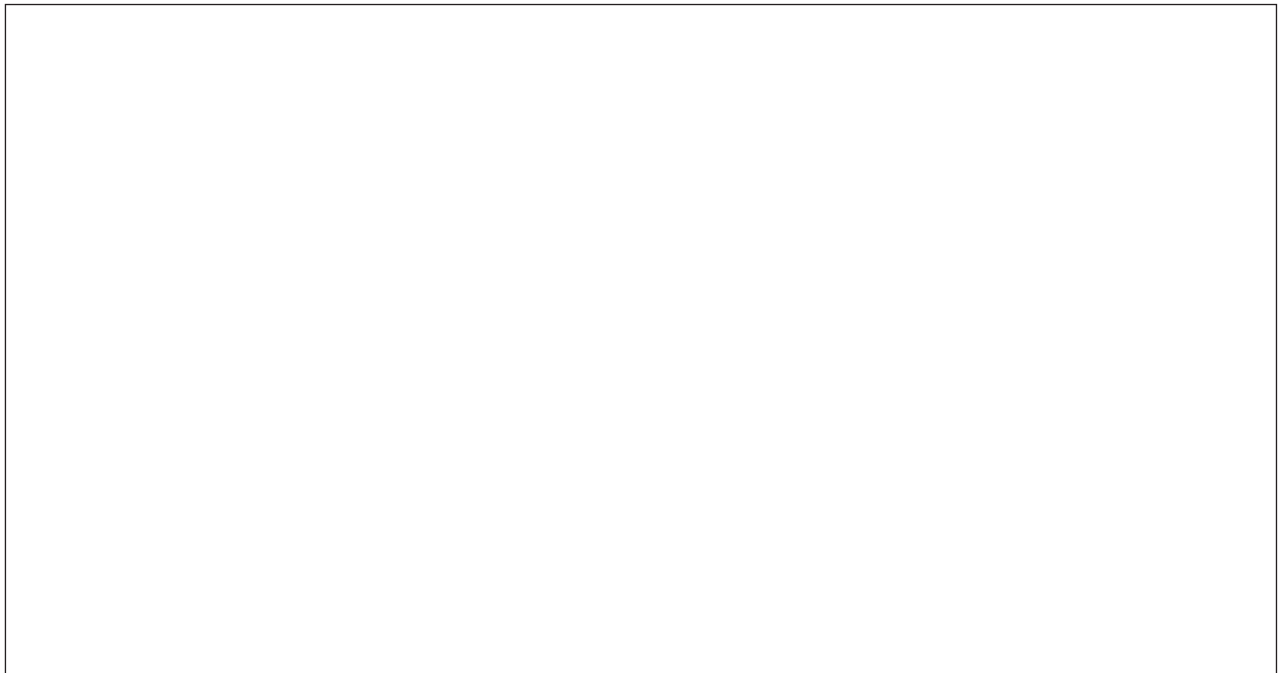
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I_{f-max}	1,000	mA
Junction Temperature	T_j	TBA	°C

Note 1: Ratings are based on operation at a constant junction temperature of $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Test conditions: 350 mA, 20 ms pulse at 25°C .

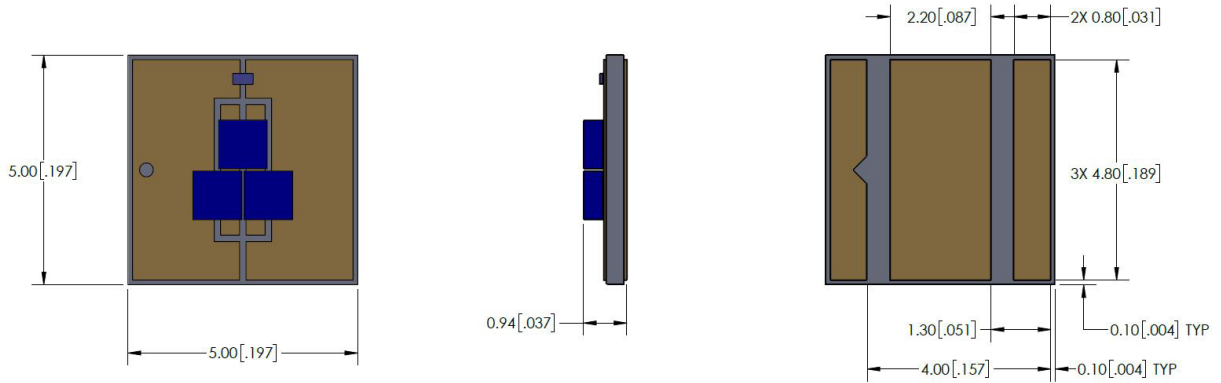
Note 2: XFM-5050-UV LEDs are designed for operation up to an absolute maximum forward drive current as specified above. Product lifetime data is specified at typical forward drive currents. Sustained operation at absolute maximum currents will result in a reduction of device lifetime compared to typical forward drive currents. Actual device lifetimes will also depend on junction temperature.

Note 3: Caution must be taken not to stare at the radiation emitted from UV LEDs.

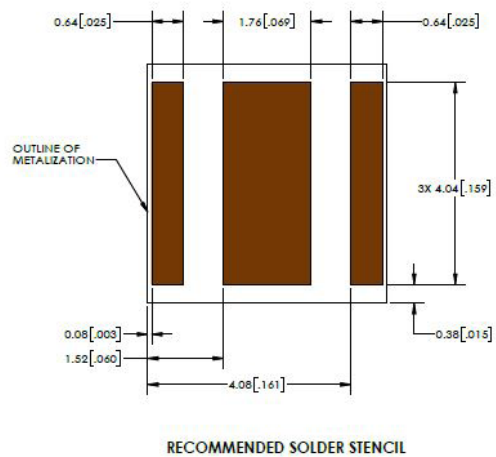
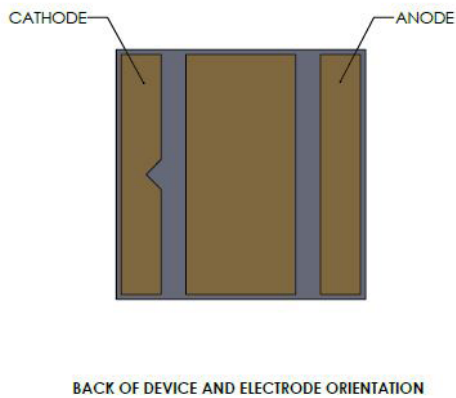
Optical & Electrical Characteristics
Relative Power vs. Forward Current
 $\phi/\phi_{(350\text{ mA})}$, 20 ms pulse, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Relative Power vs. Junction Temperature
 $\phi/\phi_{(25^\circ\text{C})}$, 20 ms pulse, 350 mA

Peak Wavelength Shift vs. Forward Current
 $\lambda_p = \lambda_p(I_f) - \lambda_p(350\text{ mA})$, 20 ms pulse, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Peak Wavelength Shift vs. Junction Temperature
 $\lambda_p = \lambda_p(T_j) - \lambda_p(25^\circ\text{C})$, 20 ms pulse, $I_f = 350\text{ mA}$

Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current
 25°C , 20 ms pulse

Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature
 $\Delta V_f = V_f(T_j) - V_f(25^\circ\text{C})$, 20 ms pulse, $I_f = 350\text{ mA}$


Typical Spectrum**Radiation Pattern- TBA**

Mechanical Dimensions



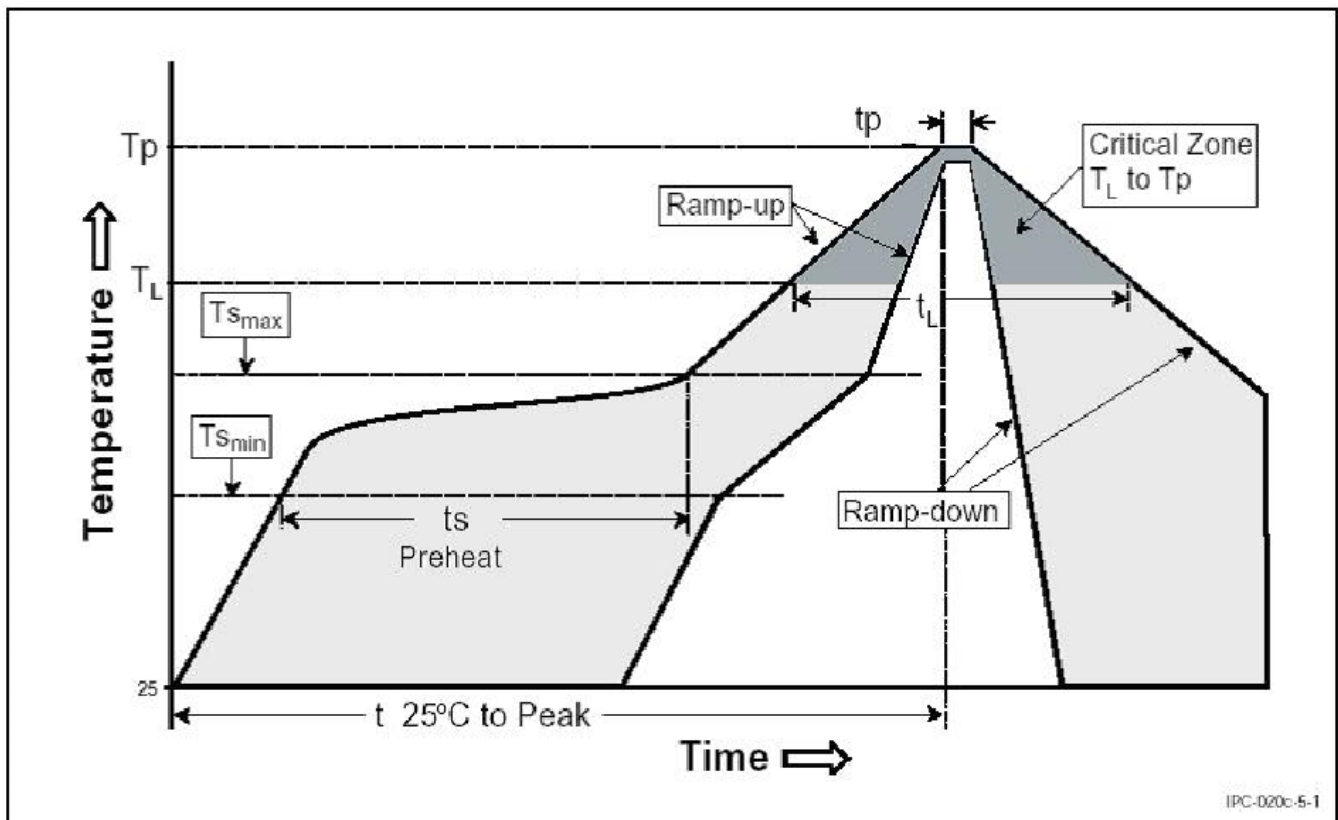
Recommended Solder Pad & Stencil Pattern



Soldering Profile

Profile Setting	Pb-Free Profile
Average Ramp-up Rate ($T_{s_{max}}$, T_p)	1 °C/sec
Preheat Temperature Min ($T_{s_{min}}$)	100-150 °C
Preheat Temperature Max ($T_{s_{max}}$)	180-200 °C
Preheat Time ($t_{s_{min}}$ to $t_{s_{max}}$)	60-120 sec
Liquidus Temperature (T_L)	217 °C
Time Maintained Above T_L (t_L)	50-80 sec
Peak / Classification Temperature (T_p)	260 °C
Time within 5°C of Actual Peak Temp (t_p)	Max 10 sec
Ramp-Down Rate	2-3 °C /sec
25°C to Peak Temperature time	4 mins

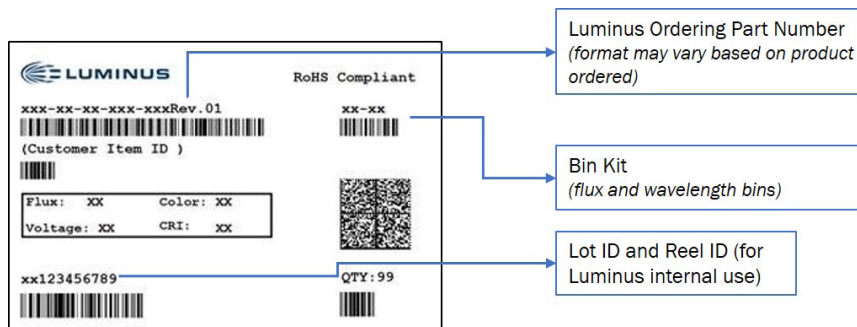
Luminus recommends that users follow the recommended soldering profile provided by the manufacturer of the solder paste used. Note that this general guideline may not apply to all PCB designs and configurations.



Product Shipping & Labeling Information-TBA

All XFM-5050 products are packaged and labeled with their respective bin as outlined in the tables on pages 2 & 3. E

XFM-5050-UV Label Information



Precautions for storage, handling and use of UV LEDs

1. UV Light

XFM-5050-UV LEDs are short wavelength, deep UV LEDs. During operation, the LED emits high intensity UVC radiation, which is harmful to skin and eyes. UV light is also hazardous to skin and may cause cancer. Avoid exposure to deep UV light when LED is operational.

2. Static Electricity (ESD)

While XST 3535 LEDs have built-in Zener protection diodes, they are particularly sensitive to ESD (Electrostatic Discharge). Static electricity and surge voltages seriously damage UV LEDs and can result in complete failure of the device. Precautions must be taken against ESD when handling or operating these devices.

3. Operating Conditions

In order to ensure the correct functioning of these LEDs, compliance to maximum allowed specifications is important. UV LEDs are particularly sensitive to drive currents that exceed the max operating specifications and may be damaged by such drive currents. The use of current regulated drive circuits is strongly recommended when operating these devices. Customers should also provide adequate thermal management to ensure LEDs do not exceed maximum recommended temperatures. Operating LEDs at temperatures in excess of specification will result in damage and possibly complete failure of the device.

History of Changes

Rev		Description of Change
01	09/09/2019	Initial Release

