

Middle Power LED Series  
2835 1.0W 9V Hot bin Ra80

LM283N+  
RM Rank  
DAY



Designed for better lm/\$ (Lamps)



#### Features & Benefits

- 0.9W Class mid power LED
- Standard form factor for design flexibility (2.8 × 3.5mm)

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## 1. Characteristics

### a) Absolute Maximum Rating

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Condition
Ambient / Operating Temperature	$T_a$	-40 ~ +85	°C	-
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +85	°C	-
LED Junction Temperature	$T_j$	125	°C	-
Forward Current	$I_F$	110	mA	-
Peak Pulsed Forward Current	$I_{FP}$	200	mA	Duty 1/10, pulse width 10ms
Assembly Process Temperature	-	260 <10	°C s	-
ESD (HBM)	-	2	kV	-

**Note:**

Proper current derating must be observed to maintain junction temperature below the maximum at all time.

**b) Electro-optical Characteristics (I<sub>F</sub> = 100 mA, T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)**

Item	Unit	Rank	Bin	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Forward Voltage (VF)	V	or SG SK	GZ	8.8	-	9.1
			G1	9.1	-	9.4
			G2	9.4	-	9.7
			G3	9.7		10.0
Color Rendering Index (Ra)	-	5		80	-	-
Melanopic ratio	-		4000K		0.84	
			5000K		1.03	
Thermal Resistance (junction to solder point)	°C/W			-	15	-
Beam Angle	°			-	120	-

**Note:**

Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of: forward voltage = ±0.2 V, CRI = ±3

Melanopic ratio is provided just for reference only as a design guide.

**b) Electro-optical Characteristics (I<sub>F</sub> = 100 mA, T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)**

Item	CRI (R <sub>a</sub> ) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Bin	100mA	
				Min.	Max.
Luminous Flux ( $\Phi_v$ )	80	4000K	RM	115	135
		5000K	RM	115	135

**Note:**

Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of: forward voltage = ±0.2V, luminous flux = ±5 %, CRI = ±3

## 2. Product Code Information

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
S	P	M	W	H	H	D	2	9	A	Q	5	S	G	R	0	R	M								
Digit	PKG Information					Code	Specification																		
1 2 3	Samsung Package Middle Power					SPM	Middle power																		
4 5	Color					WH	White																		
6	Product Version					H	Human-centric Light																		
7 8 9	Form Factor					D29	2.8 x 3.5 x 0.7 mm; 2 pads; 3chip;																		
10	Sorting Current (mA)					A	100 mA																		
11	Chromaticity Coordinates					Q	Hot bin																		
12	CRI					5	Min. 80																		
13 14	Forward Voltage (V)					SG or SK	8.8~10.0	Bin Code	GZ	8.8 ~ 9.1		G1	9.1 ~ 9.4		G2	9.4 ~ 9.7		G3	9.7 ~ 10.0						
							SG : 4,000ea per reel ,SK : 16,000ea per reel																		
15 16	CCT (K)					T☆ R☆	4000 5000	Bin Code:	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG																
							☆ : "0" (Whole bin) "M" (Quarter bin) or "K" (kitting bin)																		
17 18	Luminous Flux					RM	Bin Code: RM																		

**a) Luminous Flux Bins ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**

CRI ( $R_a$ ) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Product Code	Flux Bin	Flux Range ( $\Phi_v$ , lm)
80	4000	SPMWHD29AQ5SGT☆RM	RM	115 ~ 135
	5000	SPMWHD29AQ5SGR☆RM	RM	115 ~ 135

**Note:** "☆" can be "0" (Whole bin), "M" (Quarter bin) or "K" (Kitting bin) of the color binning

## b) Kitting rule

### 1) Kitting bin Concept

1. Under agreement between customer and SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, SAMSUNG can supply kitting bin (VF, Color, Im).
2. A forward voltage (VF) of kitting bin is combined by a pair of same VF rank such as (GZ+GZ), (G1+G1), (G2+G2) or (G3+G3).
3. A Chromaticity Coordinates of kitting bin is mixed by kitting procedure.(below kitting simulation)

### [Kitting example]

D	E	F	G
9	A	B	C
5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4

### [Binning Information]

	Bin #1	Bin #2
VF	GZ	GZ
	G1	G1
	G2	G2
	G3	G3
CIE	1, 2, 5 bin	C, F, G bin
	6, 7, A, B bin	6, 7, A, B bin
	3, 4, 8 bin	9, D, E bin

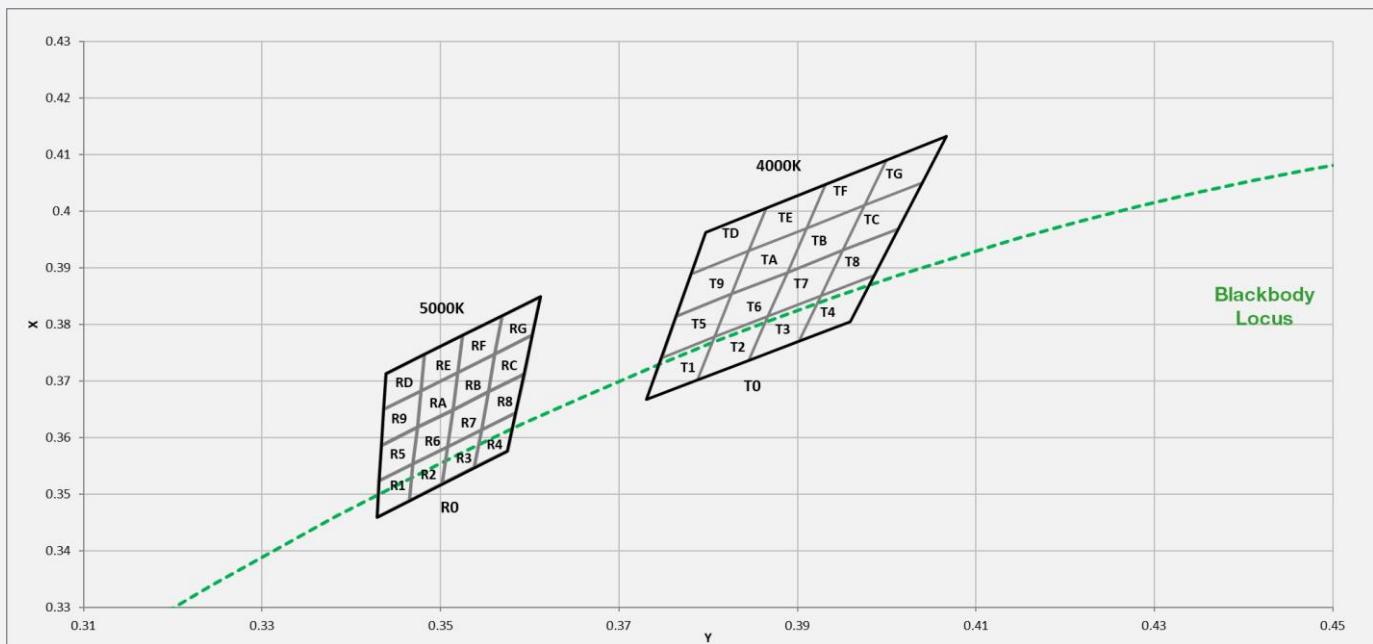
c) Color Bins ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

CRI ( $R_a$ ) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Product Code	Color Rank	Chromaticity Bins
80		SPMWHD29AQ5SGT0RM	T0 (Whole bin)	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG
	4000	SPMWHD29AQ5SGTMRM	TM (Quarter bin)	T6, T7, TA, TB
		SPMWHD29AQ5SGTKRM	TK (Kitting bin)	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG
		SPMWHD29AQ5SGR0RM	R0 (Whole bin)	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG
	5000	SPMWHD29AQ5SGRMRM	RM (Quarter bin)	R6, R7, RA, RB
		SPMWHD29AQ5SGRKRM	RK (Kitting bin)	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG

d) Voltage Bins ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

CRI ( $R_a$ ) Min.	Nominal CCT (K)	Product Code	Voltage Rank	Voltage Bin	Voltage Range (V)
-	-	-	GZ		8.8 ~ 9.1
-	-	-	SG	G1	9.1 ~ 9.4
-	-	-	or		
-	-	-	SK	G2	9.4 ~ 9.7
-	-	-		G3	9.7 ~ 10.0

e) Chromaticity Region & Coordinates ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



### e) Chromaticity Region & Coordinates

Region	CIE x	CIE y	Region	CIE x	CIE y
T rank (4000 K)					
T1	0.3731	0.3667	T9	0.3764	0.3815
	0.3788	0.3702		0.3826	0.3854
	0.3807	0.3778		0.3845	0.3930
	0.3748	0.3741		0.3781	0.3889
T2	0.3788	0.3702	TA	0.3826	0.3854
	0.3845	0.3736		0.3889	0.3892
	0.3867	0.3814		0.3910	0.3970
	0.3807	0.3778		0.3845	0.3930
T3	0.3845	0.3736	TB	0.3889	0.3892
	0.3902	0.3771		0.3951	0.3931
	0.3926	0.3851		0.3975	0.4011
	0.3867	0.3814		0.3910	0.3970
T4	0.3902	0.3771	TC	0.3951	0.3931
	0.3959	0.3805		0.4013	0.3969
	0.3986	0.3887		0.4040	0.4051
	0.3926	0.3851		0.3975	0.4011
T5	0.3748	0.3741	TD	0.3781	0.3889
	0.3807	0.3778		0.3845	0.3930
	0.3826	0.3854		0.3865	0.4006
	0.3764	0.3815		0.3797	0.3963
T6	0.3807	0.3778	TE	0.3845	0.3930
	0.3867	0.3814		0.3910	0.3970
	0.3889	0.3892		0.3932	0.4048
	0.3826	0.3854		0.3865	0.4006
T7	0.3867	0.3814	TF	0.3910	0.3970
	0.3926	0.3851		0.3975	0.4011
	0.3951	0.3931		0.4000	0.4091
	0.3889	0.3892		0.3932	0.4048
T8	0.3926	0.3851	TG	0.3975	0.4011
	0.3986	0.3887		0.4040	0.4051
	0.4013	0.3969		0.4067	0.4133
	0.3951	0.3931		0.4000	0.4091

Note: Samsung maintains measurement tolerance of:

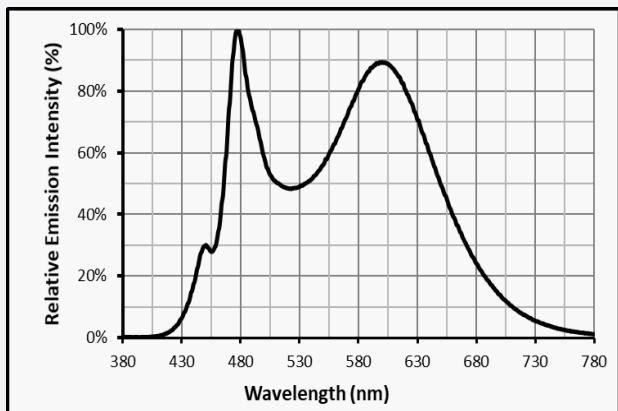
Region	CIE x	CIE y	Region	CIE x	CIE y
R rank (5000 K)					
R1	0.3429	0.3459	R9	0.3434	0.3586
	0.3465	0.3489		0.3474	0.3618
	0.3469	0.3553		0.3478	0.3682
	0.3431	0.3523		0.3436	0.3650
R2	0.3465	0.3489	RA	0.3474	0.3618
	0.3502	0.3518		0.3514	0.3649
	0.3508	0.3584		0.3519	0.3715
	0.3469	0.3553		0.3478	0.3682
R3	0.3502	0.3518	RB	0.3514	0.3649
	0.3538	0.3547		0.3554	0.3681
	0.3546	0.3614		0.3561	0.3748
	0.3508	0.3584		0.3519	0.3715
R4	0.3538	0.3547	RC	0.3554	0.3681
	0.3575	0.3576		0.3594	0.3713
	0.3584	0.3644		0.3603	0.3781
	0.3546	0.3614		0.3561	0.3748
R5	0.3431	0.3523	RD	0.3436	0.3650
	0.3469	0.3553		0.3478	0.3682
	0.3474	0.3618		0.3482	0.3747
	0.3434	0.3586		0.3439	0.3713
R6	0.3469	0.3553	RE	0.3478	0.3682
	0.3508	0.3584		0.3519	0.3715
	0.3514	0.3649		0.3525	0.3781
	0.3474	0.3618		0.3482	0.3747
R7	0.3508	0.3584	RF	0.3519	0.3715
	0.3546	0.3614		0.3561	0.3748
	0.3554	0.3681		0.3569	0.3815
	0.3514	0.3649		0.3525	0.3781
R8	0.3546	0.3614	RG	0.3561	0.3748
	0.3584	0.3644		0.3603	0.3781
	0.3594	0.3713		0.3612	0.3849
	0.3554	0.3681		0.3569	0.3815

Cx, Cy = ±0.005

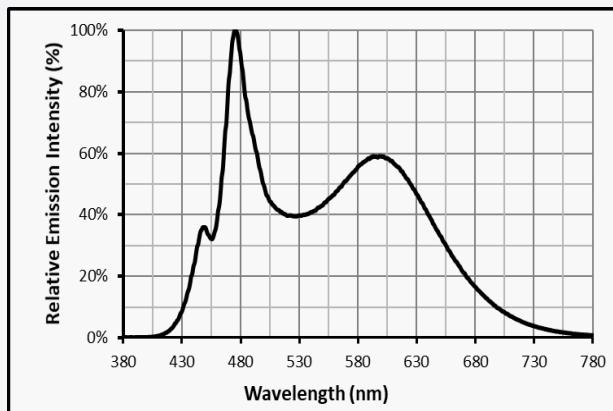
### 3. Typical Characteristics Graphs

#### a) Spectrum Distribution ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

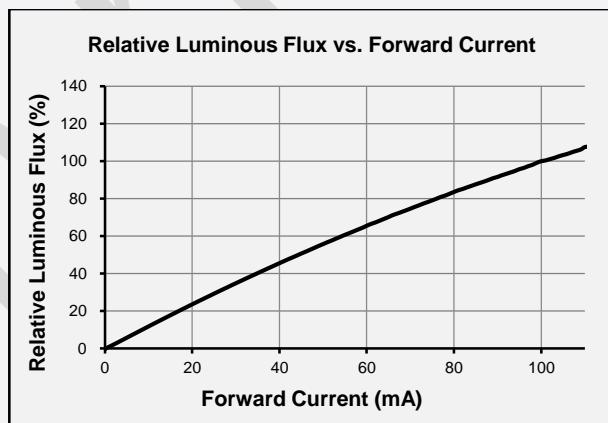
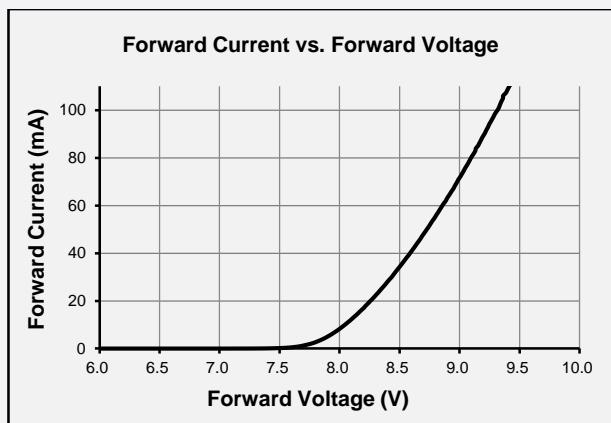
CCT: 4000 K (80 CRI)



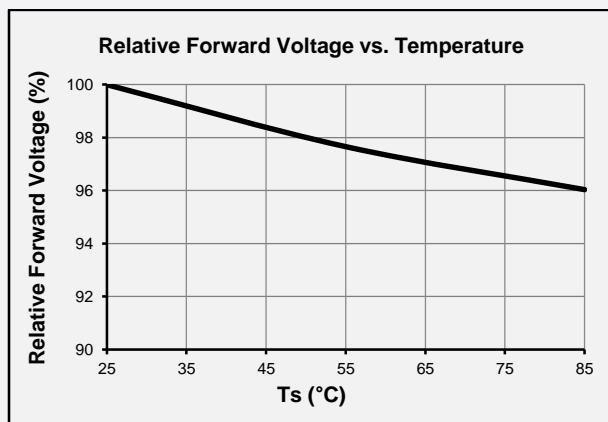
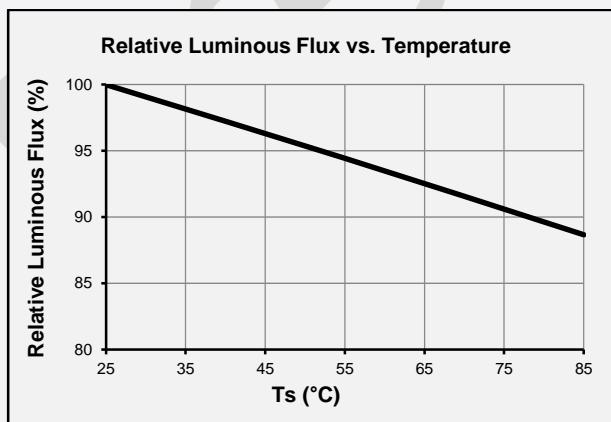
CCT: 5000K (80 CRI)



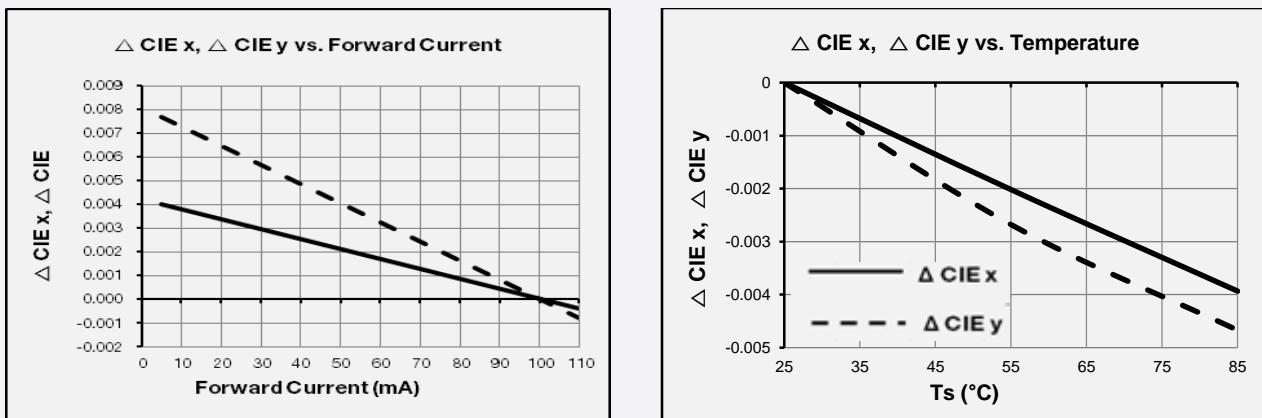
#### b) Forward Current Characteristics ( $T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



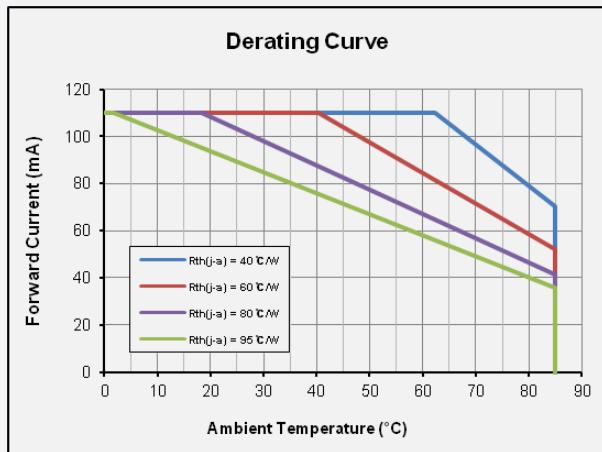
#### c) Temperature Characteristics ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ )



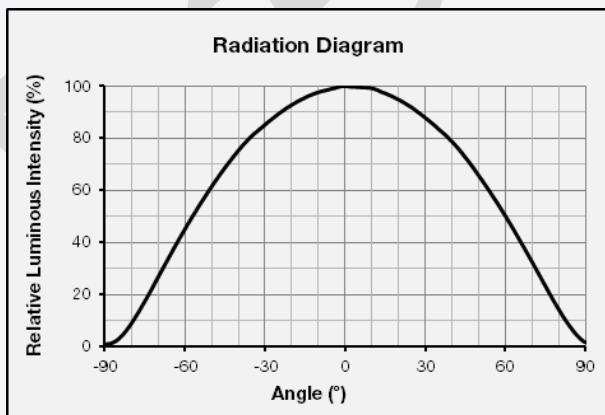
d) Color Shift Characteristics ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



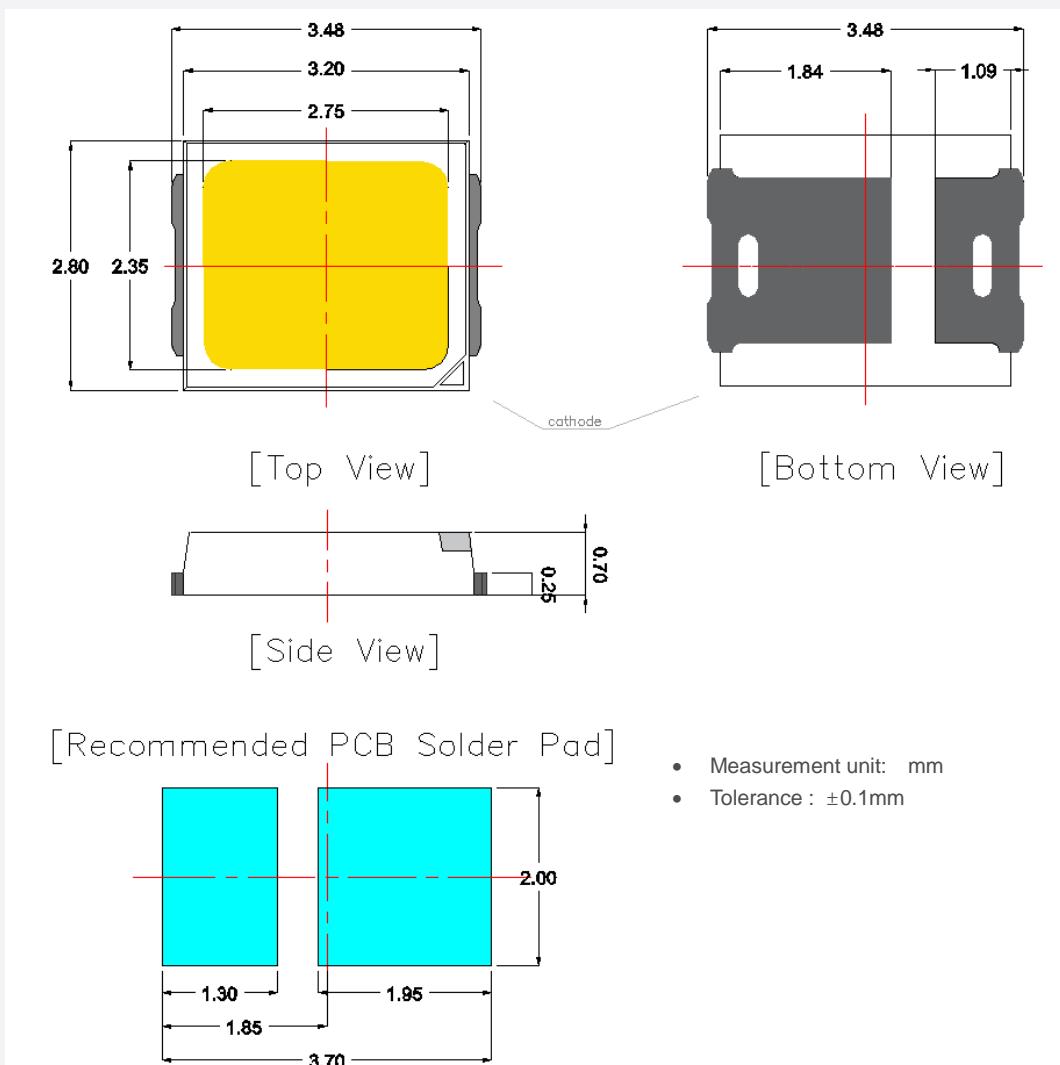
e) Derating Curve



f) Beam Angle Characteristics ( $I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_s = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



#### 4. Outline Drawing & Dimension



#### Notes:

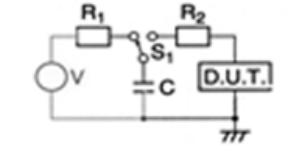
- 1)  $T_s$  point and measurement method:
  - ① Measure one point at the cathode pad, if necessary remove PSR of PCB to reach  $T_s$  point.
  - ② All pads must be soldered to the PCB to dissipate heat properly, otherwise the LED can be damaged.

#### Precautions:

- 1) Pressure on the LEDs will influence to the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid strong pressure on the LEDs. Do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- 2) Re-soldering should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. If re-soldering is unavoidable, LED's characteristics should be carefully checked before and after such repair.
- 3) Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Since materials of LEDs is soft, abrasion between two PCB assembled with LED might cause catastrophic failure of the LEDs.

## 5. Reliability Test Items & Conditions

### a) Test Items

Test Item	Test Condition	Test Hour / Cycle	Sample No.
Room Temperature Life Test	25 °C, DC 110 mA	1000 h	22
High Temperature Life Test	85 °C, DC 110 mA	1000 h	22
High Temperature Humidity Life Test	60 °C, 90 % RH, DC 110 mA	1000 h	22
Low Temperature Life Test	-40 °C, DC 110 mA	1000 h	22
Powered Temperature Cycle Test	-45 °C ~ 85 °C, each 20 min, on/off 5 min Temp. Change time 100min, DC 110 mA	100 cycles	22
Temperature Cycling	-45 °C / 15 min ↔ 125 °C / 15 min	200 cycles	100
High Temperature Storage	85 °C	1000 h	11
Low Temperature Storage	-40 °C	1000 h	11
ESD (HBM)	 <p>R<sub>1</sub>: 10 MΩ  R<sub>2</sub>: 1.5 kΩ  C: 100 pF  V: ±2 kV</p>	5 times	30

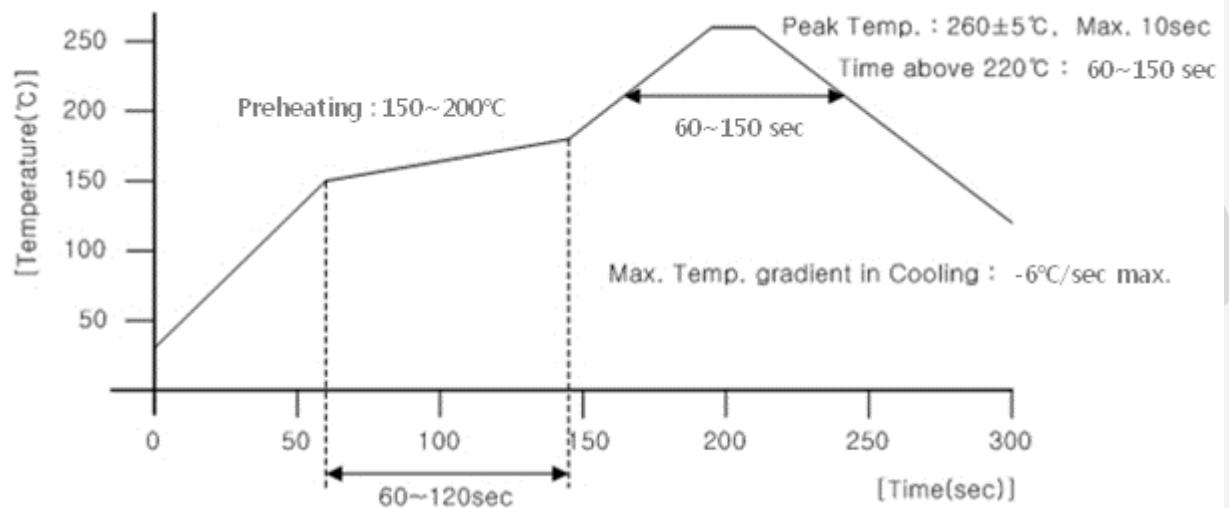
### b) Criteria for Judging the Damage

Item	Symbol	Test Condition (T <sub>s</sub> = 25 °C)	Limit	
			Min	Max
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 mA	Init. Value * 0.9	Init. Value * 1.1
Luminous Flux	Φ <sub>v</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 mA	Init. Value * 0.7	Init. Value * 1.1

## 6. Soldering Conditions

### a) Reflow Conditions (Pb free)

Reflow frequency: 2 times max.

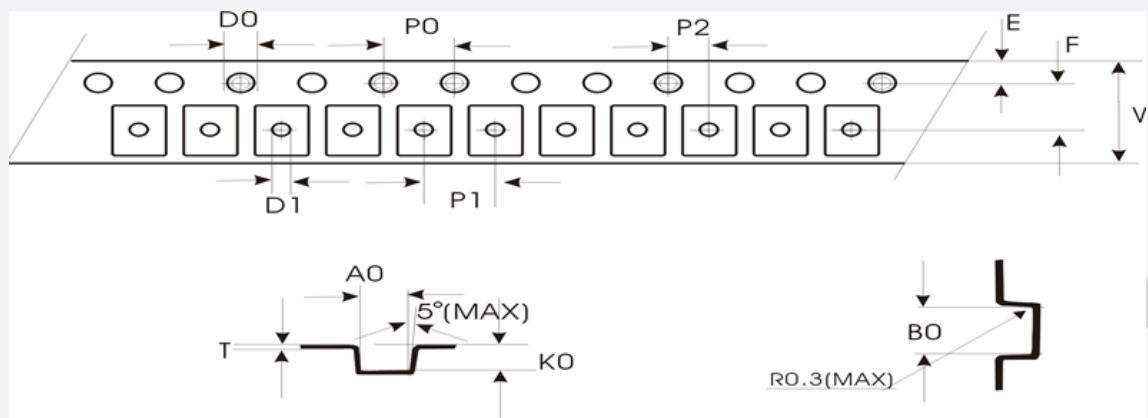


### b) Manual Soldering Conditions

Not more than 5 seconds @ max. 300 °C, under soldering iron.

## 7. Tape & Reel

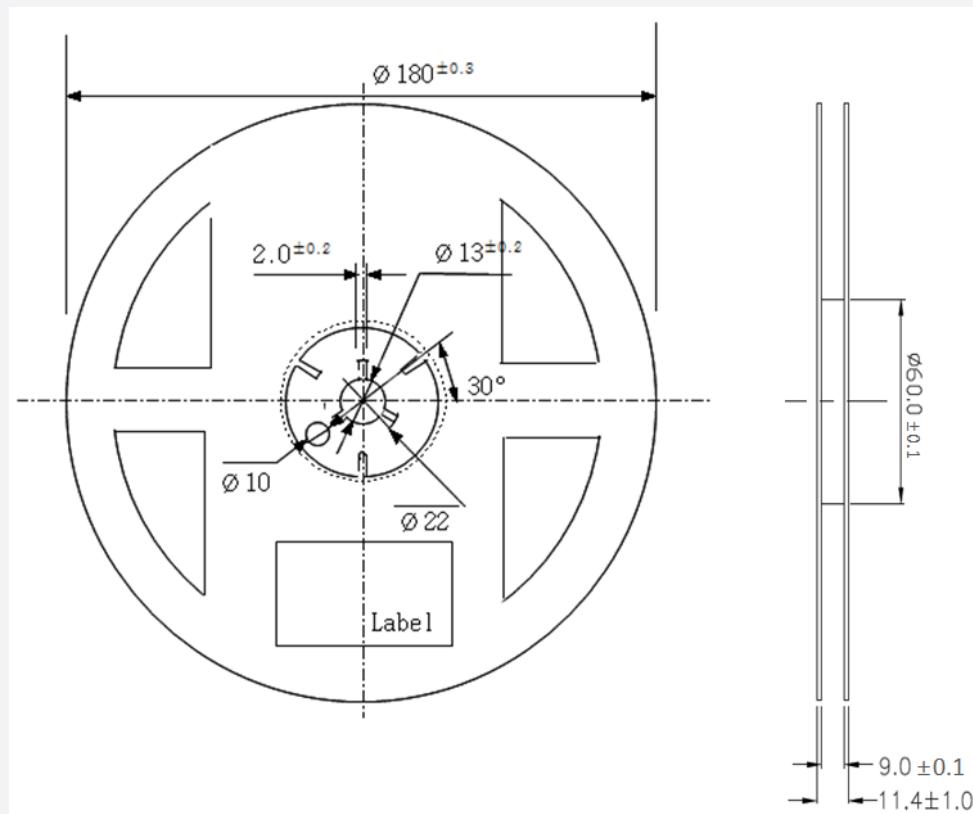
### a) Taping Dimension



A0	$3.10 \pm 0.1$	P0	$4.00 \pm 0.1$	T	$0.20 \pm 0.05$	D0	$1.60(\text{MAX})$
B0	$3.70 \pm 0.1$	P1	$4.00 \pm 0.1$	E	$1.75 \pm 0.1$	D1	$1.05(\text{MIN})$
K0	$1.00 \pm 0.1$	P2	$2.00 \pm 0.1$	F	$3.50 \pm 0.05$	V	$8.00 \pm 0.1$

**b) Reel Dimension (max 4,000 pcs)**

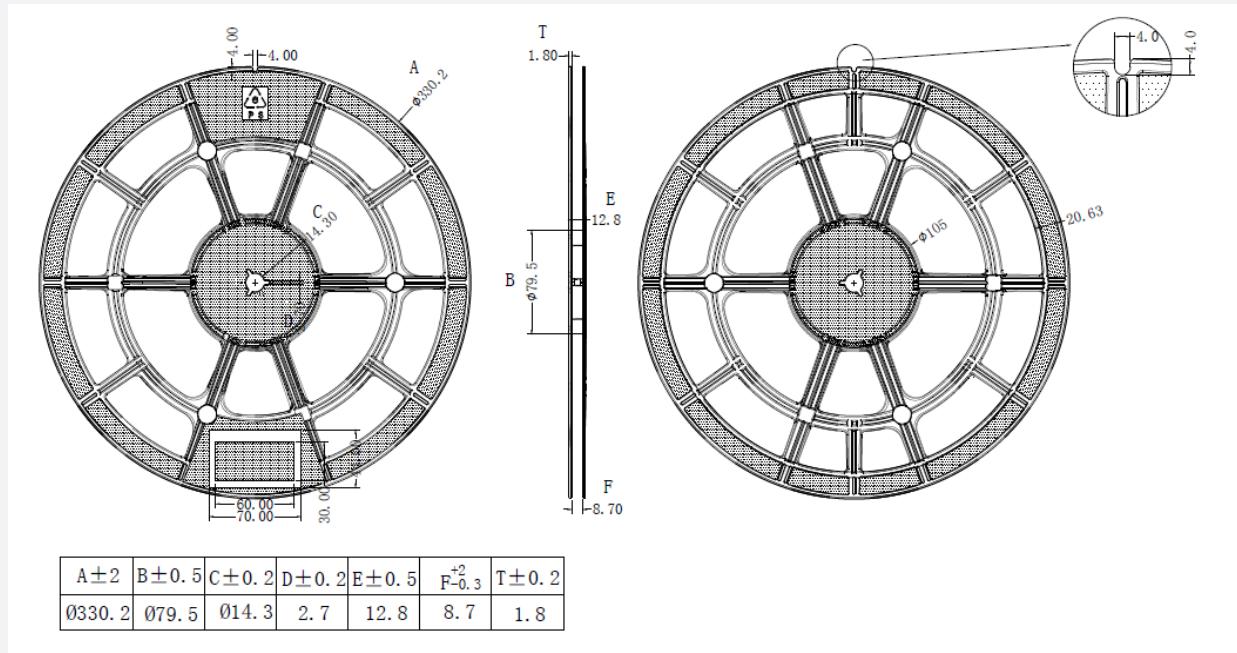
(unit: mm)

**Notes:**

- 1) Quantity: The quantity/reel is 4,000 pcs
- 2) All dimensions are millimeters (tolerance :  $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$ )
- 3) Packaging: P/N, Manufacturing data code no. and quantity are indicated on the aluminum packing bag

c) Reel Dimension (max 16,000 pcs)

(unit: mm)

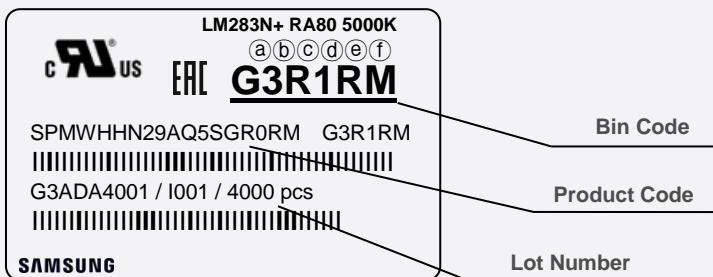


**Notes:**

- 1) Quantity: The quantity/reel is 16,000 pcs
- 2) All dimensions are millimeters (tolerance :  $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$ )
- 3) Packaging: P/N, Manufacturing data code no. and quantity are indicated on the aluminum packing bag

## 8. Label Structure

### a) Label Structure



Note: Denoted bin code and product code above is only an example (see description on page 6)

Bin Code:

- ⒶⒷ: Forward Voltage bin (refer to page 10)
- ⒸⒹ: Chromaticity bin (refer to page 8-15)
- ⒺⒻ: Luminous Flux bin (refer to page 7)

### b) Lot Number

The lot number is composed of the following characters:



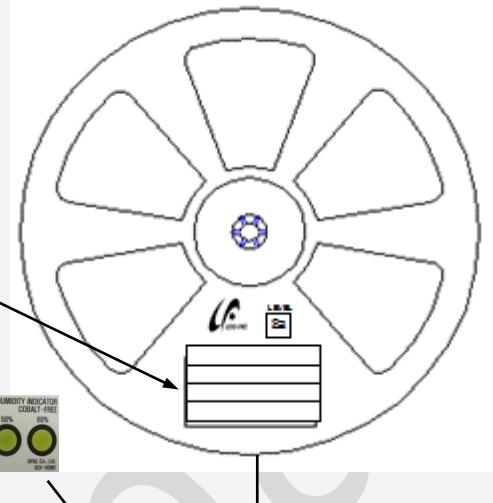
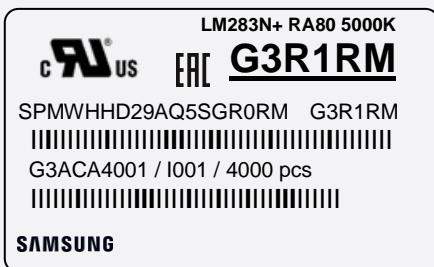
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ / Iⓐⓑⓒ / 4,000 pcs

- ①② : Production site (G3 or GP : Shenzhen, China, G4 : Guangzhou, China)
- ③ : Product state (A: Normal, B: Bulk, C: First Production, R: Reproduction, S: Sample)
- ④ : Year (C: 2018, D: 2019, E: 2020, F: 2021...)
- ⑤ : Month (1~9, A, B, C)
- ⑥ : Day (1~9, A, B~V)
- ⑦⑧⑨ Ⓛⓑⓒ : Product serial number

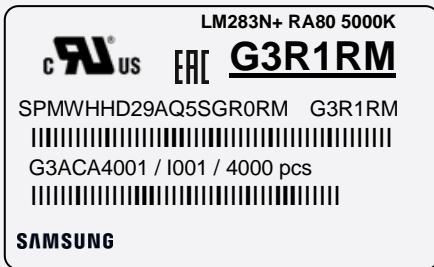
## 9. Packing Structure

### a) Packing Process (The quantity of PKG on the Reel to be Max 4,000 pcs)

Reel



Aluminum Vinyl Packing Bag

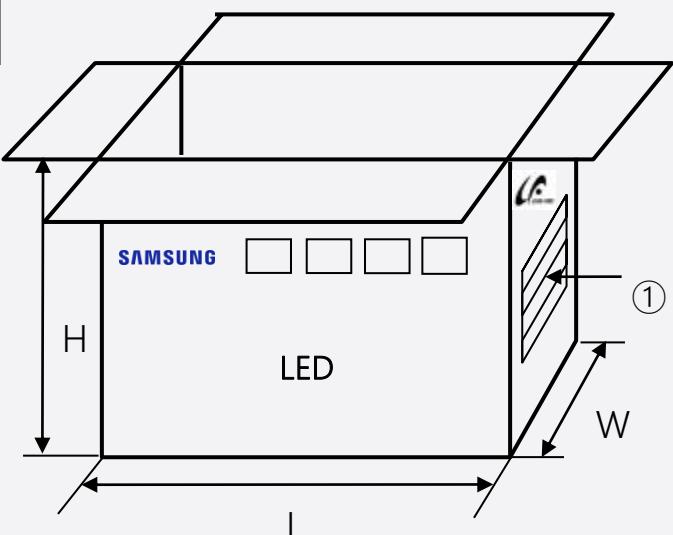
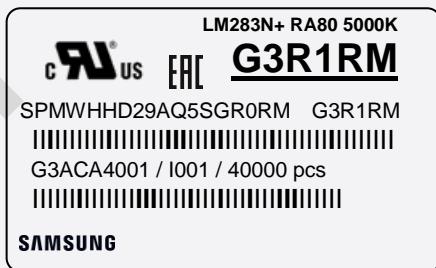


Outer Box

Material: Paper (SW3B(B))

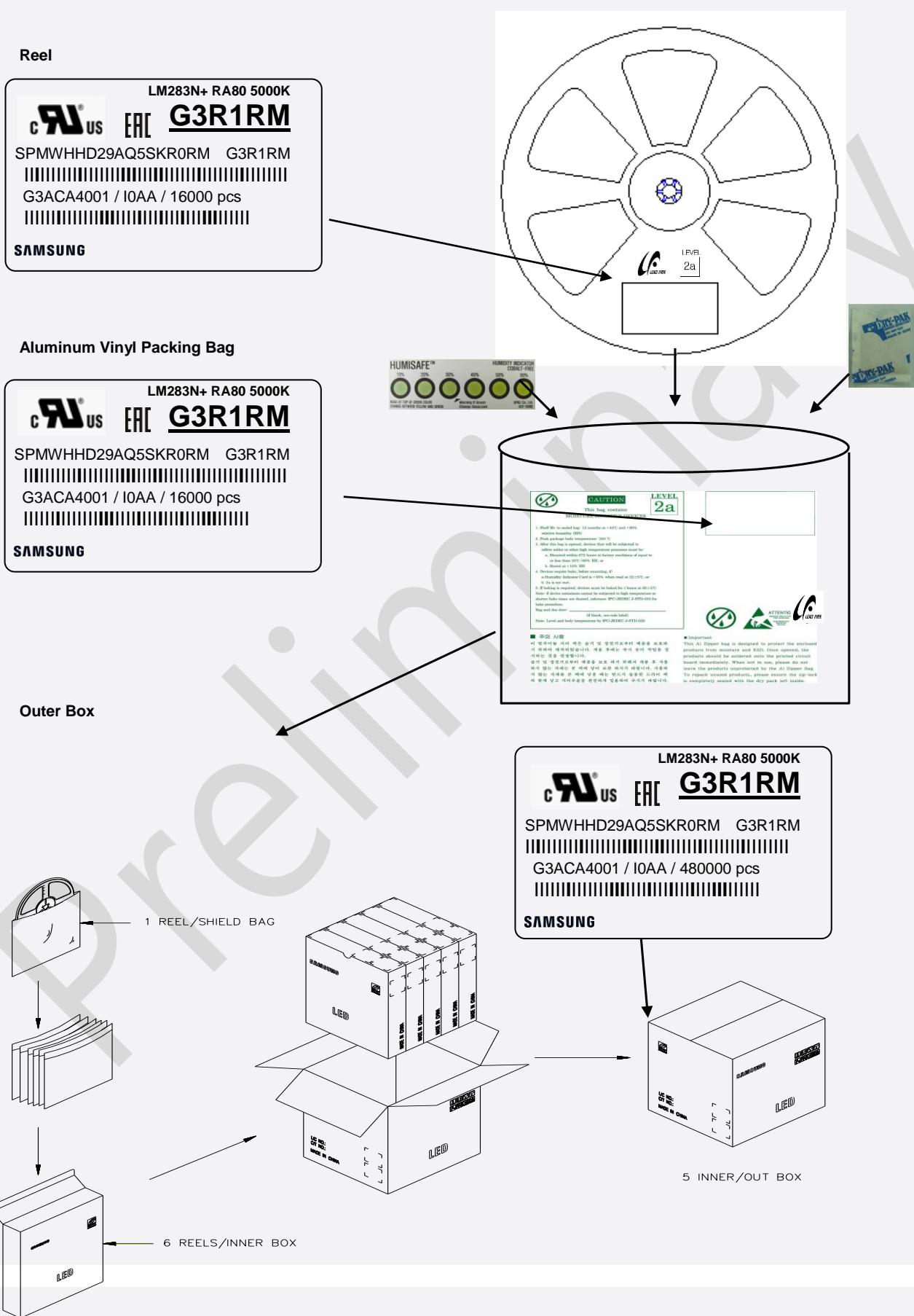
Type	Size (mm)			Note
	L	W	H	
7 inch L	245 ± 5	220 ± 5	182 ± 5	Up to 10 reels
7 inch S	245 ± 5	220 ± 5	86 ± 5	Up to 5 reels

① Side Label



**SAMSUNG**

**b) Packing Process (The quantity of PKG on the Reel to be Max 16,000 pcs)**

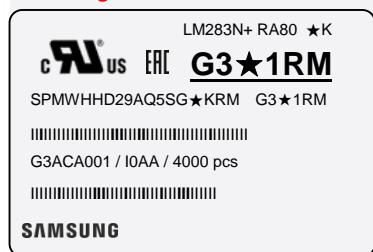


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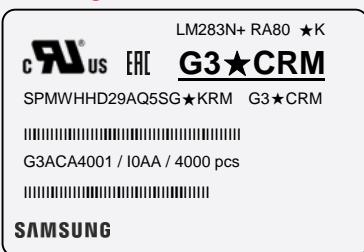
### c) Packing Process

#### Reel

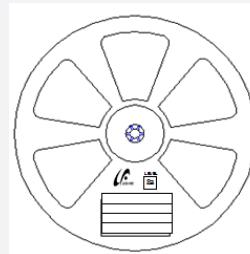
##### Kitting 'A'



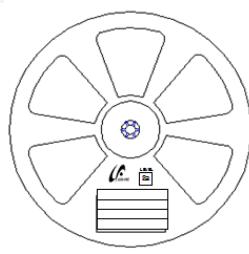
##### Kitting 'B'



##### Kitting 'A'

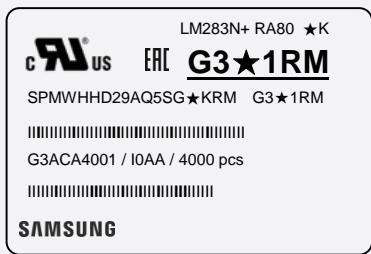


##### Kitting 'B'

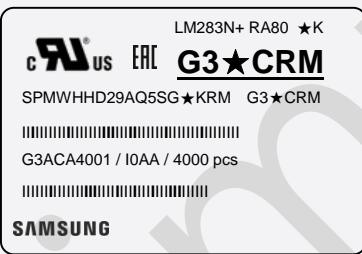


#### Aluminum Vinyl Packing Bag

##### Kitting 'A'

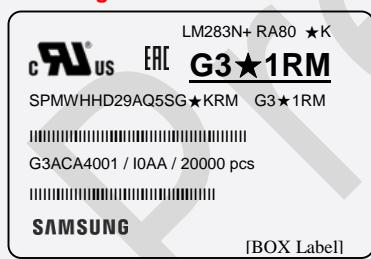


##### Kitting 'B'

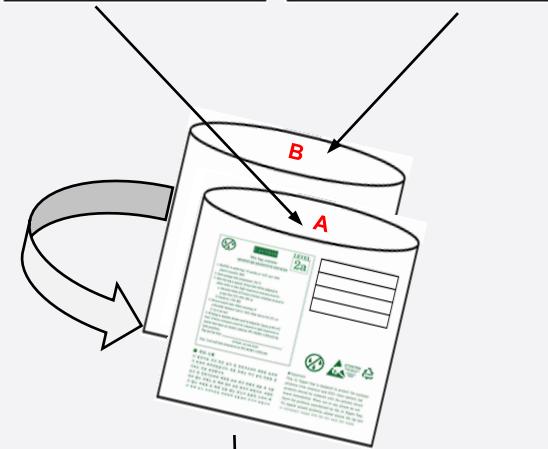
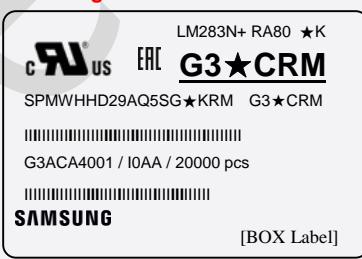


#### Outer Box

##### Kitting 'A'

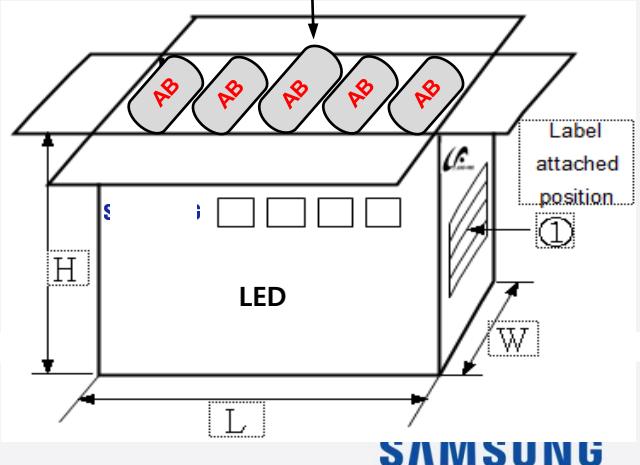


##### Kitting 'B'



Material: Paper (SW3B(B))

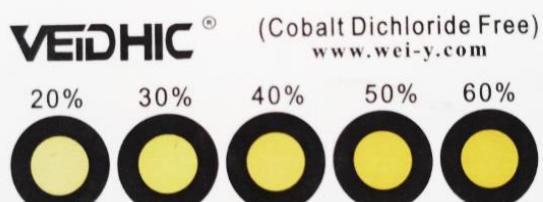
Type	Size (mm)			Note
	L	W	H	
13 inch L	345 ± 5	378 ± 5	405 ± 5	Up to 10 reels



### c) Aluminum Vinyl Packing Bag



### d) Example of Humidity Indicator Card inside Aluminum Vinyl Bag



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## 10. Precautions in Handling & Use

- 1) For over-current protection, users are recommended to apply resistors connected in series with the LEDs to mitigate sudden change of the forward current caused by shift of forward voltage.
- 2) This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent, etc. When cleaning is required, IPA is recommended as the cleaning agent. Some solvent-based cleaning agent may damage the silicone resins used in the device.
- 3) When the device is in operation, the forward current should be carefully determined considering the maximum ambient temperature and corresponding junction temperature.
- 4) LEDs must be stored in a clean environment.  
(shelf life of sealed bags is 12 months at temperature 0~40 °C, 0~90 % RH).
- 5) After storage bag is opened, device subjected to soldering, solder reflow, or other high temperature processes must be:
  - a. Mounted within 672 hours (28 days) at an assembly line with a condition of no more than 30 °C / 60 % RH<sup>Note 1</sup>, or
  - b. Mounted within 24 hours (1 day) at an assembly line with a condition of more than 30 °C / 70 % RH<sup>Note 2</sup>, or
  - c. Stored at <10 % RH.

\*Note 1, 2: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033A, Recommended Equivalent Total Floor Life Table

Package Type and Body Thickness	Moisture Sensitivity Level	Maximum Percent Relative Humidity						Temperature
		40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	
Body Thickness <2.1mm	Level 2a	∞	∞	28	1	1	1	30°C
		∞	∞	∞	2	1	1	25°C
		∞	∞	∞	2	2	1	20°C

- 6) Repack unused devices with anti-moisture packing, fold to close any opening and then store in a dry place.
- 7) Devices require baking before mounting, if humidity card reading is >60 % at 23 ± 5 °C.
- 8) Devices must be baked for 10~24 hours at 60 ± 5 °C, if baking is required.
- 9) The LEDs are sensitive to the static electricity and surge current. It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs. If voltage exceeding the absolute maximum rating is applied to LEDs, it may cause damage or even destruction to LED devices. Damaged LEDs may show some unusual characteristics such as increase in leakage current, lowered turn-on voltage, or abnormal lighting of LEDs at low current.
- 10) VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) can be generated from adhesives, flux, hardener or organic additives used in luminaires (fixtures). Transparent LED silicone encapsulant is permeable to those chemicals and they may lead to a discoloration of encapsulant when they exposed to heat or light. This phenomenon can cause a significant loss of light emitted (output) from the luminaires. In order to prevent these problems, we recommend users to know the physical properties of materials used in luminaires and they must be carefully selected.
- 11) Risk of sulfurization (or tarnishing)  
The LED from Samsung uses a silver-plated lead frame and its surface color may change to black (or dark colored) when it is exposed to sulfur (S), chlorine (Cl) or other halogen compound. Sulfurization of lead frame may cause intensity degradation, change of chromaticity coordinates and, in extreme cases, open circuit. It requires caution. Due to possible sulfurization of lead frame, LED should not be used and stored together with oxidizing substances made of materials such as rubber, plain paper, lead solder cream, etc.

# Legal and additional information.

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