

### Features

- 3727 with integrated high quality constant current IC and RGB LED chip.
- Built-in IC, with high precision of constant current and internal RGB chips spectral processing in advance.
- Single line data transmission (return to zero code).
- Specific Shaping Transmit Technology - number of LED stacked is not restricted.
- Cascading Enhancement Technology - any 2 LED spacing can be up to 10 meters
- Data transfer rate of 800 kbp/s at 30 frames per second.
- RGB output port PWM control can achieve 256 grey level adjustments.
- Upon powering up, IC performs self-inspection then lights connection on the pin B lamp.
- SA-I Anti-interference patent technology for single line data transmission.
- Built-in power supply reverse connect protection module, reversed power input will not damage the IC.

### Description

The IN-PI3727TBTPRGPB is 3.7\*2.7\*1.3mm RGB LED with integrated IC. It is a SMD type LED which can be used in various applications.

### Applications

- Full color LED string light
- LED full color module
- LED guardrail tube
- LED scene lighting
- LED point light
- LED pixel screen
- LED shaped screen

### Package Outline Dimensions & Pin Configuration

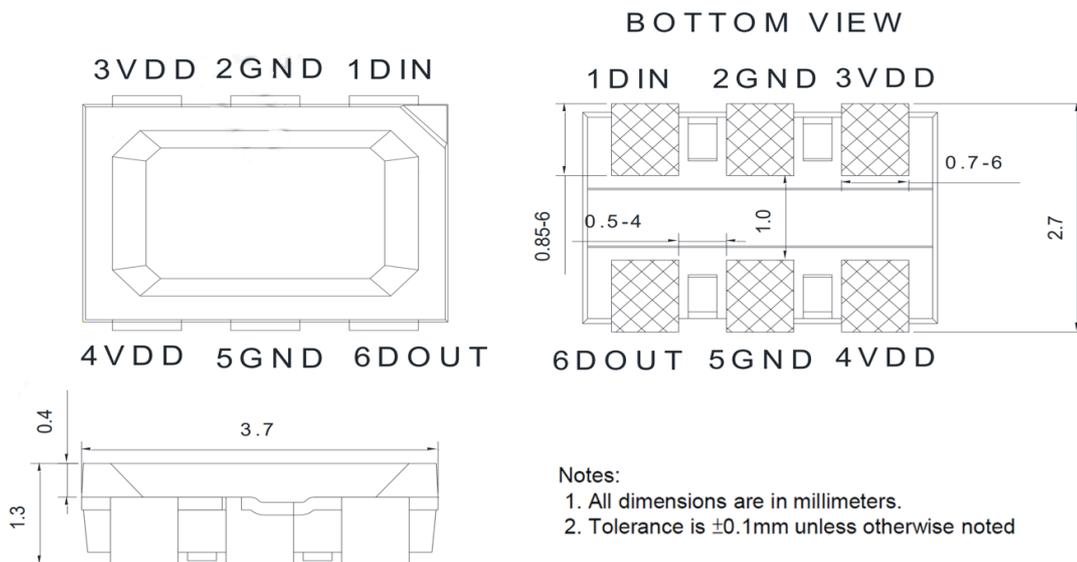
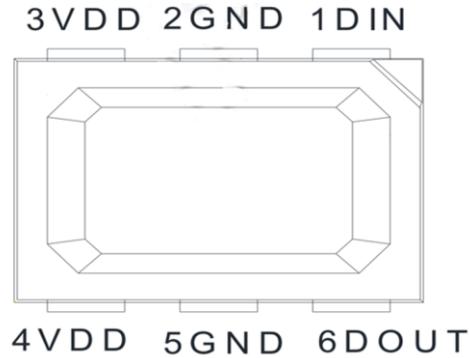


Figure 1. IN-PI3727TBTPRGPB Package Outline Dimensions

### Pin Configuration



**Figure 2. IN-PI3727TBTPRGPB Pin Configuration**

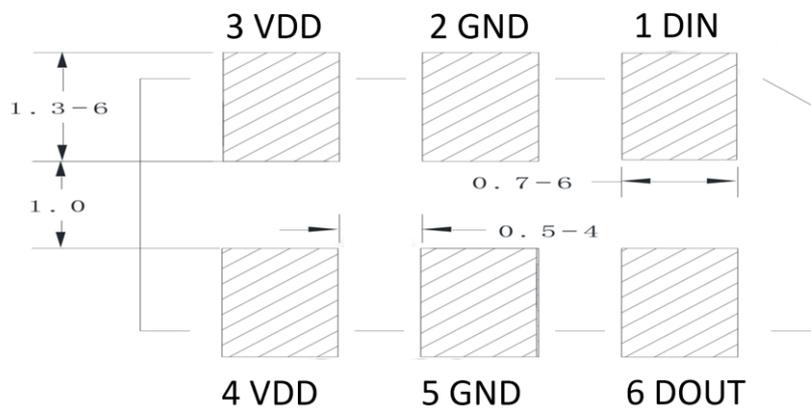
**Notes:**

1. Dimension in millimeter, tolerance is  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$  unless otherwise noted.

Number	Symbol	Function Description
1	DIN	Control data signal input
2	GND	Ground
3	VDD	Power Supply LED
4	VDD	Power supply LED
5	GND	Ground
6	DOUT	Control data signal output

### Soldering Pad Size

#### TOP VIEW



**Absolute Maximum Rating** ( $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{SS}=0V$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Range	Unit
Logic supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	+3.7~+5.5	V
Logic input voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.5 ~VDD+0.5	V
Operating temperature	$T_{OPT}$	-45 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{STG}$	-45 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD pressure(HBM)	$V_{ESD}$	2K	V
ESD pressure(DM)	$V_{ESD}$	200	V

**LED Characteristics** ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

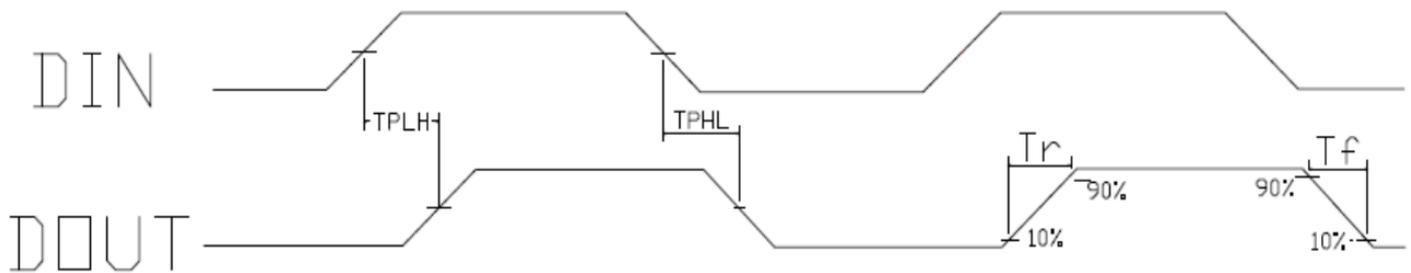
Light color	Wavelength (nm)	Light intensity (mcd)	Working current (mA)
R	620-630	240-450	12
G	515-525	580-1050	12
B	460-470	120-240	12

**Recommended Operating Ranges** (unless otherwise specified,  $T_A=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=4.5\text{ ~ }5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS}=0\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	-	5.2	-	V	-
High level input voltage	$V_{IH}$	0.7*VDD	-		V	VDD=5.0V
Low level input voltage	$V_{IL}$	-	-	0.3*VDD	V	VDD=5.0V
The frequency of PWM	$F_{PWM}$	-	4.0	-	KHZ	-
Static power consumption	$I_{DD}$	-	0.3	-	mA	-

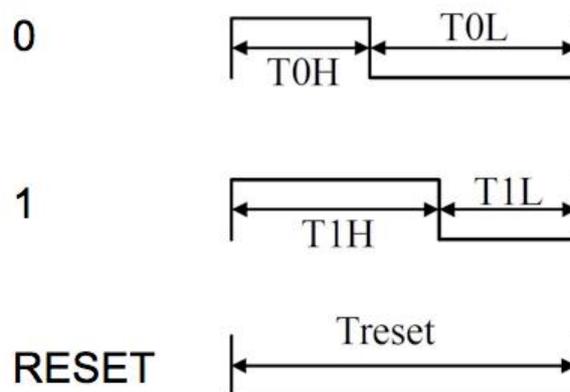
**Switching Characteristics** (unless otherwise specified,  $T_A=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit	Test conditions
The speed of data transmission	$f_{DIN}$	-	800	1100	KHZ	The duty ratio of 67% (data 1)
DOUT transmission delay	$T_{PLH}$	-	-	500	ns	DIN→DOUT
	$T_{PHL}$	-	-	500	ns	
$I_{OUT}$ Rise/Drop Time	$T_r$	-	100	-	ns	VDS=1.5 $I_{OUT}=12\text{mA}$
	$T_f$	-	100	-	ns	



**Timing Waveforms**

1. Input Code



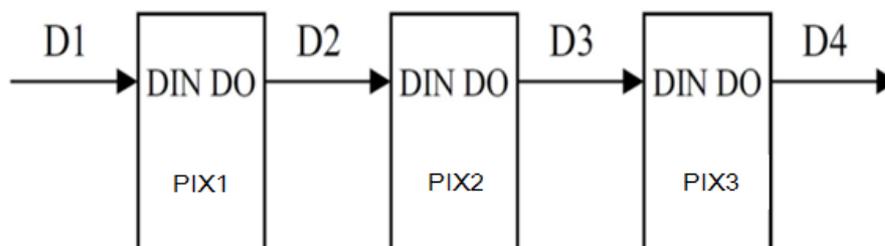
## 2. The data transmission time

Name		Min.	Standard value	Max.	Unit
<b>T</b>	<b>Code period</b>	<b>1.20</b>	--	--	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>T0H</b>	0 code, high level time	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.40</b>	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>T0L</b>	0 code, low level time	<b>0.80</b>	--	--	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>T1H</b>	1 code, high level time	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.00</b>	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>T1L</b>	1 code, low level time	<b>0.20</b>	--	--	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>Trst</b>	Reset code, low level time	<b>&gt;80</b>	--	--	$\mu\text{s}$

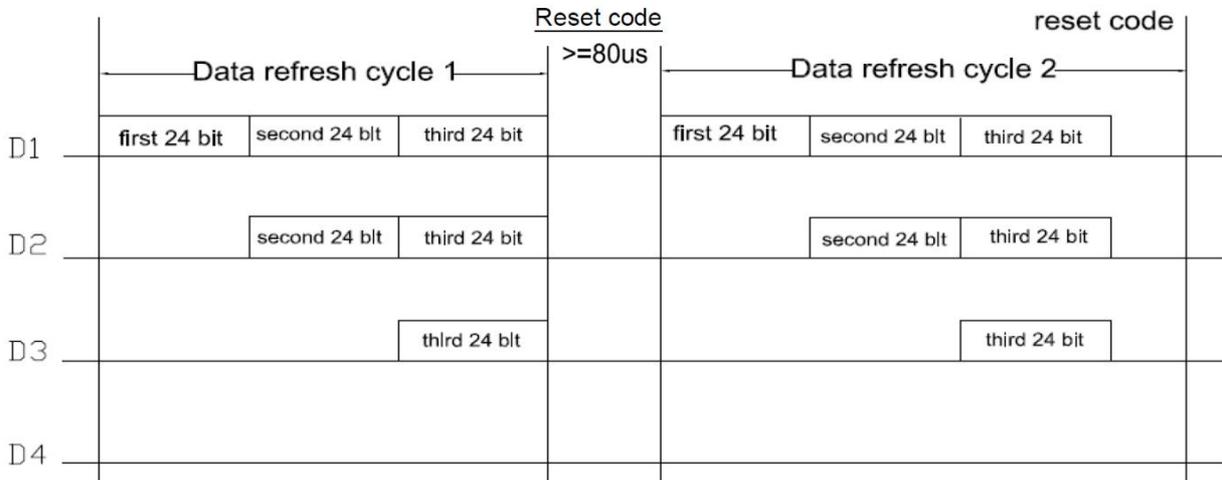
### Notes:

1. The protocol uses a unipolar zeroing code. Each symbol must have a low level. Each symbol in this protocol starts with a high level. The high time width determines the "0" or "1" code.
2. When writing programs, the minimum symbol period is 1.2 $\mu\text{s}$ .
3. The high time of "0" code and "1" code should be in accordance with the stipulated range in the above table. The low time requirement of "0" code and "1" code is less than 20 $\mu\text{s}$ .

## 3. Connection Scheme



#### 4. Data Transfer Format



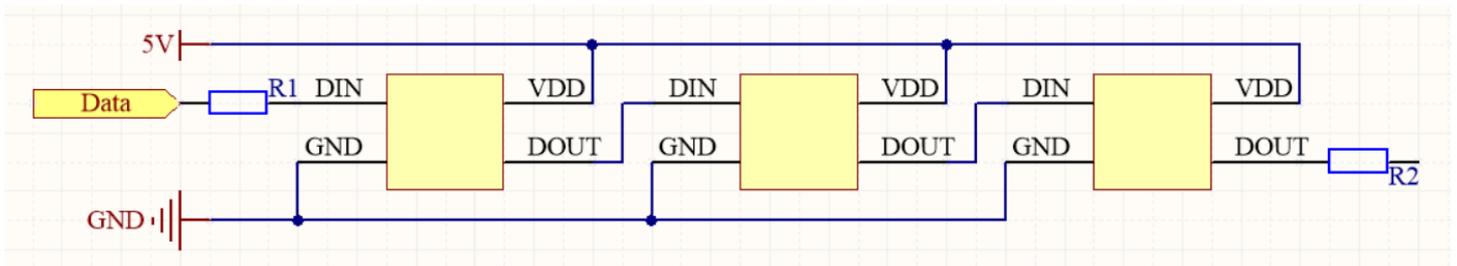
Note: the D1 sends data for MCU, D2, D3, D4 for data forwarding automatic shaping cascade circuit.

#### 5. 24-bit data format

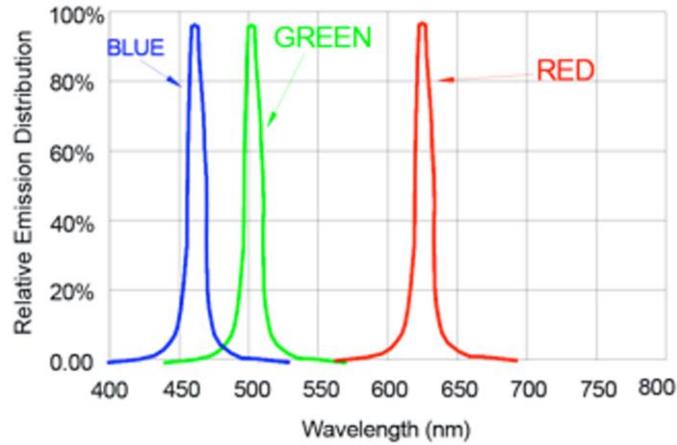
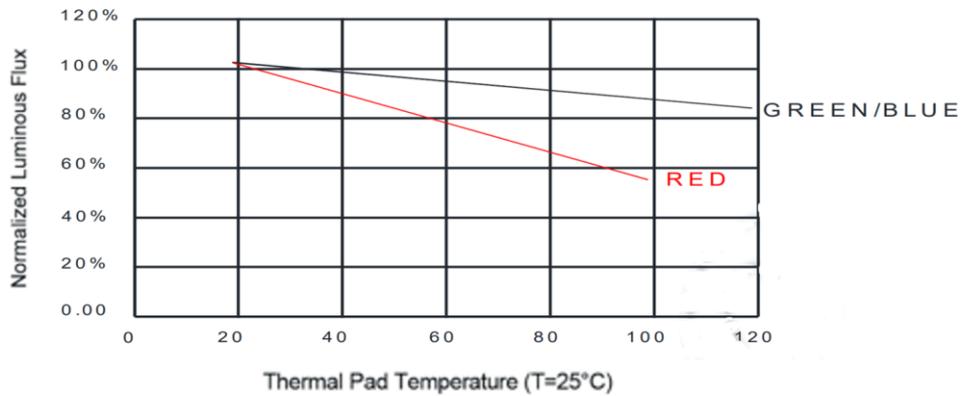
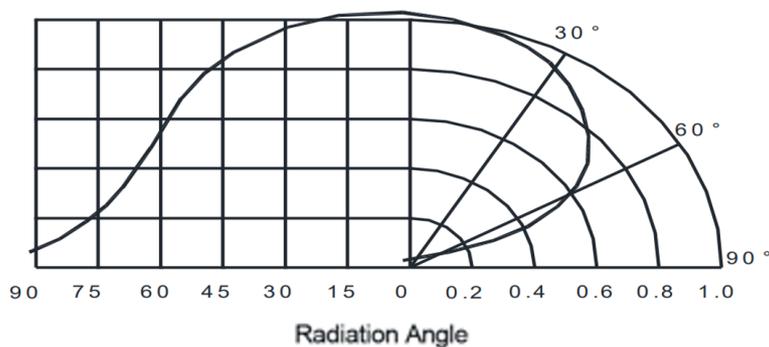


Note: high starting, in order to send data (G7 - G6 - ..... B0)

### Typical Application Circuit



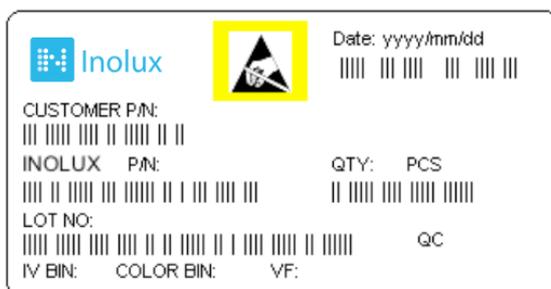
- Note:**
- In the practical application circuit, the signal input and output pins of the IC signal input and output pins should be connected to the signal input and output terminals. In addition, to make the IC chip is more stable, even the capacitance between beads is essential back.
- Application: used for soft lamp strip or hard light, lamp beads transmission distance is short, suggested in signal in time the clock line input and output end of each connected in series protection resistors, R1=R2 of about 500 ohms.
  - Application: for module or general special-shaped products, lamp beads transmission distance is long, because of different wire and transmission distance, in the signal in time clock at both ends of the line on grounding protection resistance will be slightly different; to the actual use of fixed.

**LED Performance Graph**
**Wavelength Characteristics**

**Thermal Pad Temperature vs. Relative Light Output**

**Typical Radiation Pattern 120°**


## Ordering Information

Product	Emission Color	IV(mcd)	Orderable Part Number
IN-PI3727TBTPRGPB	R	240-450	IN-PI3727TBTPRGPB
	G	580-1050	
	B	120-240	

## Label Specifications



## Inolux P/N:

I	N	PI	-	3727	T	B	T	P	R	P	G	P	B	-				
		Product		Package	Die Qty.	Variation	Orientation	Current	Color	Current	Color	Current	Color		Customized Stamp-off			
Inolux		PI- Single trace IC PC- Clock Function IC		3727TB = 3.7 x 2.7 x 1.3 mm (6 pins)			T = Top Mount	P=12mA	R = 625 nm	P=12mA	G = 520 nm	P=12mA	B = 465 nm					

## Lot No.:

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Internal Tracker	Year (2017, 2018, .....)				Month	Date	Serial

## Precautions

Please read the following notes before using the product:

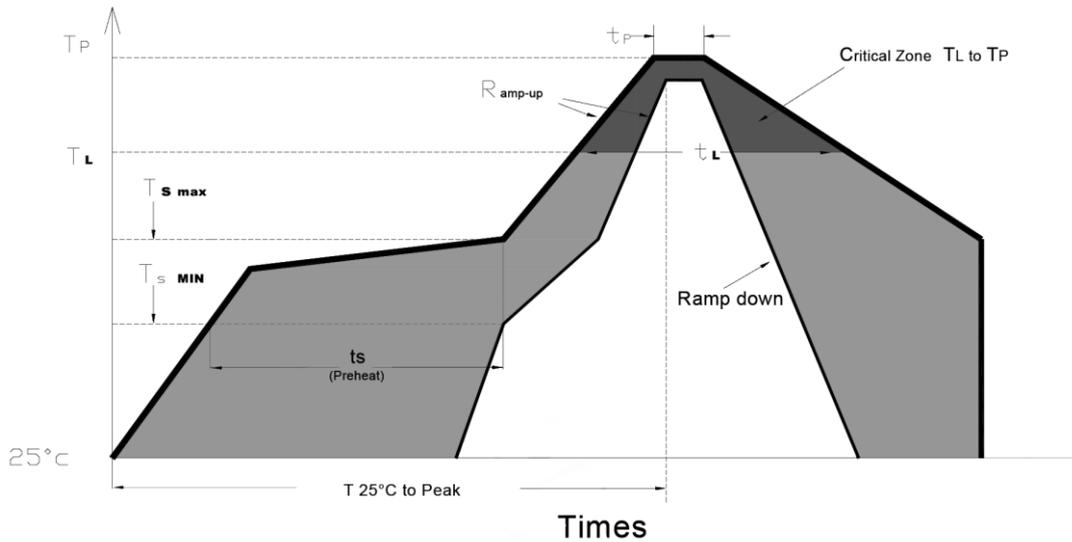
### 1. Storage

- 1.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.
- 1.2 Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 80%RH or less.
- 1.3 The LEDs should be used within a year.
- 1.4 After opening the package, the remaining LEDs should be kept in a resealed bag.
- 1.5 The LEDs require mandatory baking before usage. Baking treatment listed below.
- 1.6 If the moisture adsorbent material has fabled away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions.

\*Baking treatment: 60±5°C for 24 hours.

## 2. Soldering Condition

Recommended soldering conditions:



Profile Feature	Lead-Free Solder
Average Ramp-Up Rate ( $T_{s \max}$ to $T_p$ )	3°C/second max.
Preheat: Temperature Min ( $T_{s \min}$ )	150°C
Preheat: Temperature Min ( $T_{s \max}$ )	200°C
Preheat: Time ( $t_{s \min}$ to $t_{s \max}$ )	60-180 seconds
Time Maintained Above: Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217 °C
Time Maintained Above: Time ( $t_L$ )	60-150 seconds
Peak/Classification Temperature ( $T_p$ )	240 °C
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature ( $t_p$ )	<10 seconds
Ramp-Down Rate	6°C/second max.
Time 25 °C to Peak Temperature	<6 minutes max.

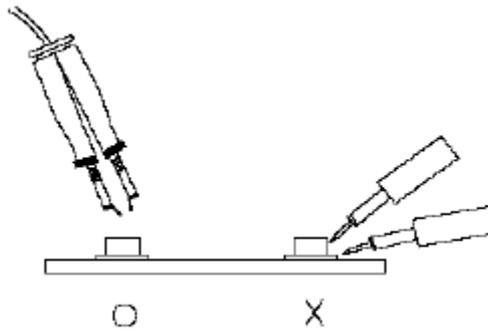
Note: Excessive soldering temperature and / or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED.

### 3. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 260°C for 5 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

### 4. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.



### 5. Caution in ESD

Static Electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommended to use a wristband or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.

## Revision History

Changes since last revision	Page	Version No.	Revision Date
Initial Release		1.0	10-05-2022

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