



Through Hole Lamp Product Data Sheet LTW-1NHDR5JH231

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Revision: A

LITE-ON DCC

RELEASE

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

Through Hole Lamp LTW-1NHDR5JH231

Through Hole Lamp

LTW-1NHDR5JH231

<u>Rev</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>Date</u>
P001	Preliminary Specification (RDR-20150253-01)	Javy Huang	3/26/2015
P002	Updated the outline dimensions on page 2	Javy Huang	4/01/2015
P003	LED reverse polarity	Javy Huang	4/08/2015
P004	Update LED viewing angle	Javy Huang	7/07/2015
Above data for PD and Customer tracking only			
-	NPPR Received and Upload on OPNC.	Javy Huang	7/07/2015
A	Update Drawing on page 2 Spec Lens.	Chalerm Ya.	7/03/2017



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3. Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	108	mW
Peak Forward Current (Duty Cycle $\leq 1/10$, Pulse Width $\leq 10\text{ms}$)	100	mA
DC Forward Current	30	mA
Derating Linear From 30°C	0.45	mA/°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to + 85°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40°C to + 100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [2.0mm (.079") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds Max.	

4. Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	Iv	880	1900	3200	mcd	IF = 20mA Note 1,3, 4 Iv Spec. Table
Viewing Angle	2 θ 1/2		65		deg	Note 2
Chromaticity Coordinates	x		0.30			IF = 20mA Note 5 Hue Spec. Table & Chromaticity Diagram
	y		0.29			
Forward Voltage	VF	2.8	3.2	3.6	V	IF = 20mA
Reverse Current	IR			10	μA	VR = 5V, note 6

NOTE:

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. $\theta 1/2$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. Iv classification code is marked on each packing bag.
4. The Iv guarantee should be added $\pm 15\%$ tolerance.
5. The chromaticity coordinates (x, y) is derived from the 1931 CIE chromaticity diagram.
6. Reverse voltage (VR) condition is applied for IR test only. The device is not designed for reverse operation.

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5. Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

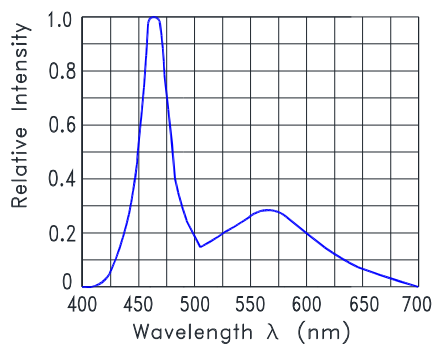


Fig.1 Relative Intensity VS. Wavelength

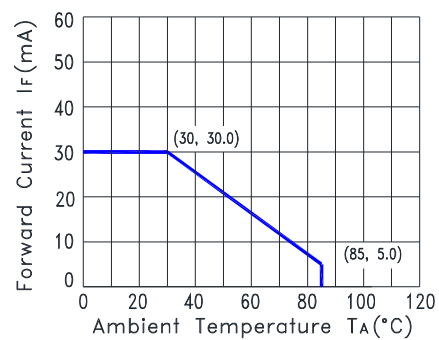


Fig.2 Forward Current Derating Curve

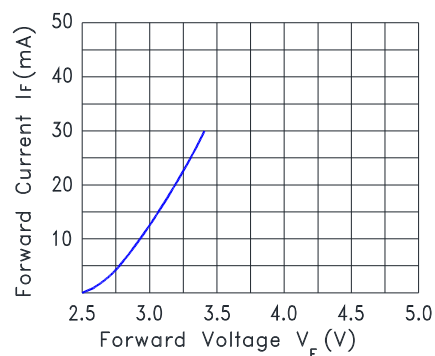


Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

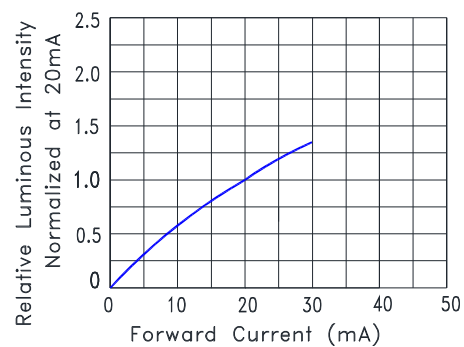


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

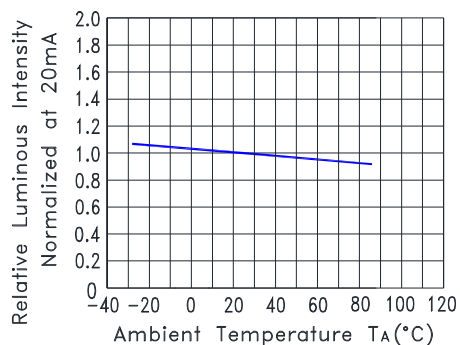


Fig.5 Relative Luminous Intensity VS. Ambient Temperature

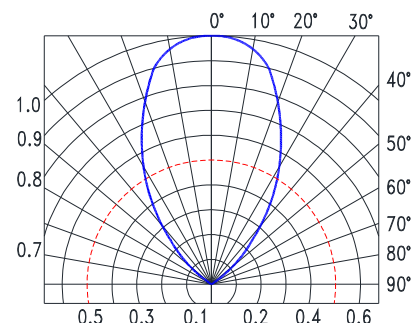
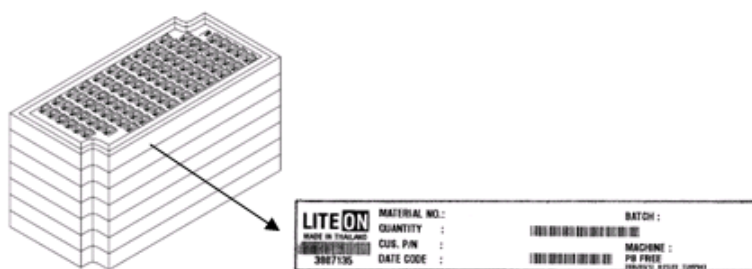


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution

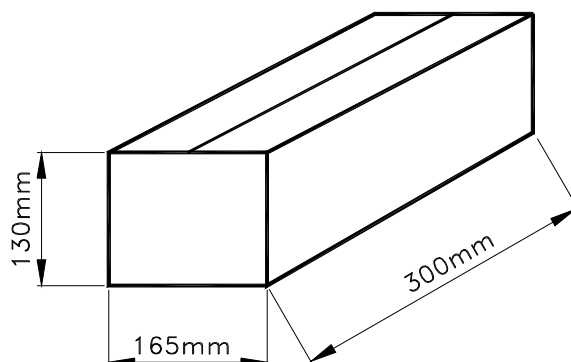
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6. Packing Spec.

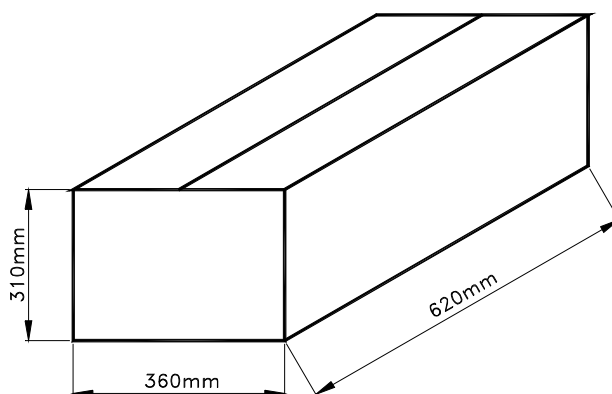
180 pcs per tray



8 packing trays per inner carton
Total 1,440 pcs per inner carton



8 Inner cartons per outer carton
Total 11,520 pcs per outer carton
In every shipping lot, only the last pack will be non-full packing



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7. Bin Table Specification

7.1. Optical/Electrical Bin Table for Reference

Luminous Intensity, Unit: mcd, If=20mA		
Iv Bin Code	Min.	Max.
P	880	1150
Q	1150	1500
R	1500	1900
S	1900	2500
T	2500	3200

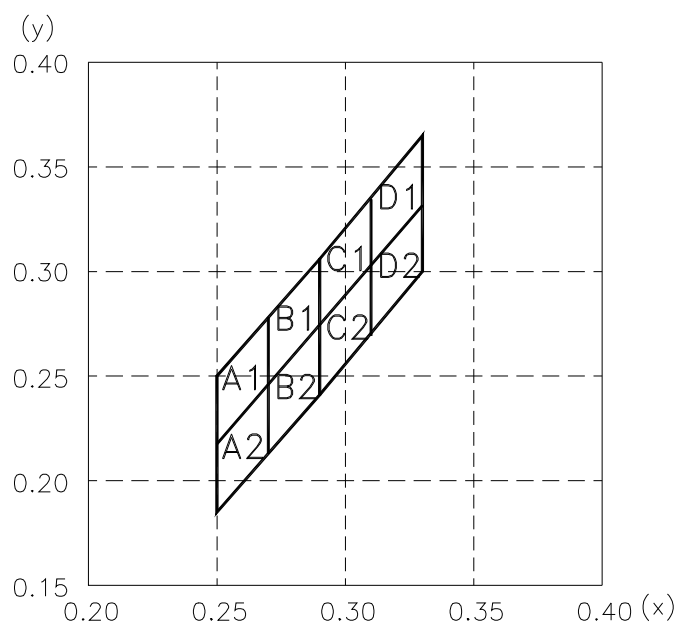
Note: Tolerance of each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$

Hue Ranks	Chromaticity Coordinates, CC(x,y), If=20mA				
A1	x	0.2500	0.2700	0.2700	0.2500
	y	0.2175	0.2455	0.2780	0.2500
A2	x	0.2500	0.2700	0.2700	0.2500
	y	0.1850	0.2130	0.2455	0.2175
B1	x	0.2700	0.2900	0.2900	0.2700
	y	0.2455	0.2735	0.3060	0.2785
B2	x	0.2700	0.2900	0.2900	0.2700
	y	0.2130	0.2410	0.2735	0.2455
C1	x	0.2900	0.3100	0.3100	0.2900
	y	0.2735	0.3030	0.3355	0.3060
C2	x	0.2900	0.3100	0.3100	0.2900
	y	0.2410	0.2705	0.3030	0.2735
D1	x	0.3100	0.3300	0.3300	0.3100
	y	0.3030	0.3325	0.3650	0.3355
D2	x	0.3100	0.3300	0.3300	0.3100
	y	0.2705	0.3000	0.3325	0.3030

Note: Tolerance of each bin limit is ± 0.01

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7.2. C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram



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8. CAUTIONS

8.1. Application

This LED lamp is good for application of indoor and outdoor sign, also ordinary electronic equipment.

8.2. Storage

The storage ambient for the LEDs should not exceed 30°C temperature or 70% relative humidity. It is recommended that LEDs out of their original packaging are used within three months. For extended storage out of their original packaging, it is recommended that the LEDs be stored in a sealed container with appropriate desiccant or in desiccators with nitrogen ambient.

8.3. Cleaning

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvents such as isopropyl alcohol to clean the LEDs if necessary.

8.4. Lead Forming & Assembly

During lead forming, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of LED lens. Do not use the base of the lead frame as a fulcrum during forming. Lead forming must be done before soldering, at normal temperature. During assembly on PCB, use minimum clinch force possible to avoid excessive mechanical stress.

8.5. Soldering

When soldering, leave a minimum of 2mm clearance from the base of the lens/Spacer to the soldering point. Dipping the lens/Spacer into the solder must be avoided. Do not apply any external stress to the lead frame during soldering while the LED is at high temperature.

Recommended soldering conditions:

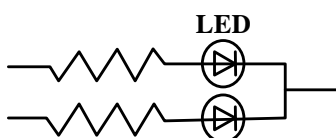
Soldering iron		Wave soldering	
Temperature	350°C Max.	Pre-heat	120°C Max.
Soldering time	3 seconds Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat time	100 seconds Max.
Position	No closer than 2mm from the base of the epoxy bulb	Solder wave	260°C Max.
		Soldering time	5 seconds Max.
		Dipping Position	No lower than 2mm from the base of the epoxy bulb

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and/or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED. IR reflow is not suitable process for through-hole type LED lamp product. Max temperature of wave soldering is not means that Spacer's HDT/Melting temperature.

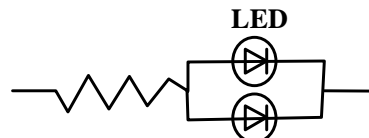
8.6. Drive Method

An LED is a current-operated device. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended that a current limiting resistor be incorporated in the drive circuit, in series with each LED as shown in Circuit A below.

Circuit model (A)



Circuit model (B)



(A) Recommended circuit

(B) The brightness of each LED might appear different due to the differences in the I-V characteristics of those LEDs.

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8.7. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED.

Suggestions to prevent ESD damage:

- Use a conductive wrist band or anti- electrostatic glove when handling these LEDs
- All devices, equipment, and machinery must be properly grounded
- Work tables, storage racks, etc. should be properly grounded
- Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handing

Suggested checking list:

Training and Certification

- 8.7.1.1. Everyone working in a static-safe area is ESD-certified?
- 8.7.1.2. Training records kept and re-certification dates monitored?

Static-Safe Workstation & Work Areas

- 8.7.2.1. Static-safe workstation or work-areas have ESD signs?
- 8.7.2.2. All surfaces and objects at all static-safe workstation and within 1 ft measure less than 100V?
- 8.7.2.3. All ionizer activated, positioned towards the units?
- 8.7.2.4. Each work surface mats grounding is good?

Personnel Grounding

- 8.7.3.1. Every person (including visitors) handling ESD sensitive (ESDS) items wear wrist strap, heel strap or conductive shoes with conductive flooring?
 - 8.7.3.1. If conductive footwear used, conductive flooring also present where operator stand or walk?
 - 8.7.3.2. Garments, hairs or anything closer than 1 ft to ESD items measure less than 100V*?
 - 8.7.3.3. Every wrist strap or heel strap/conductive shoes checked daily and result recorded for all DLs?
 - 8.7.3.4. All wrist strap or heel strap checkers calibration up to date?
- Note: *50V for Blue LED.

Device Handling

- 8.7.4.1. Every ESDS items identified by EIA-471 labels on item or packaging?
- 8.7.4.2. All ESDS items completely inside properly closed static-shielding containers when not at static-safe workstation?
- 8.7.4.3. No static charge generators (e.g. plastics) inside shielding containers with ESDS items?
- 8.7.4.4. All flexible conductive and dissipative package materials inspected before reuse or recycle?

Others

- 8.7.5.1. Audit result reported to entity ESD control coordinator?
- 8.7.5.2. Corrective action from previous audits completed?
- 8.7.5.3. Are audit records complete and on file?

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9. Reliability Test

Classification	Test Item	Test Condition	Sample Size	Reference Standard
Endurance Test	Operation Life	Ta = Under Room Temperature Per Data Sheet Maximum Rating Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1026 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1005 (2006)
	High Temperature High Humidity storage (THB)	Ta = 60°C RH = 90% Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-202G:103B (2002) JEITA ED-4701:100 103 (2001)
	High Temperature Storage	Ta= 105 ± 5°C Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1031 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1008 (2006) JEITA ED-4701:200 201 (2001)
	Low Temperature Storage	Ta= -55 ± 5°C Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	JEITA ED-4701:200 202 (2001)
Environmental Test	Temperature Cycling	100°C ~ 25°C ~ -40°C ~ 25°C 30mins 5mins 30mins 5mins Test time: 30 Cycles	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1051 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1010 (2006) JEITA ED-4701:100 105 (2001) JESD22-A104C (2005)
	Thermal Shock	100 ± 5°C ~ -30°C ± 5°C 15mins 15mins Test time: 30 Cycles	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1056 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1011 (2006) MIL-STD-202G:107G (2002) JESD22-A106B (2004)
	Solder Resistance	T. sol = 260 ± 5°C Dwell Time= 10±1 seconds 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb	11 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=18.9%)	MIL-STD-750D:2031(1995) JEITA ED-4701: 300 302 (2001)
	Solderability	T. sol = 245 ± 5°C Dwell Time= 5 ± 0.5 seconds (Lead Free Solder, Coverage ≥ 95% of the dipped surface)	11 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=18.9%)	MIL-STD-750D:2026 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:2003 (2006) MIL-STD-202G:208H (2002) IPC/EIA J-STD-002 (2004)
	Soldering Iron	T. sol = 350 ± 5°C Dwell Time= 3.5 ± 0.5 seconds	11 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=18.9%)	MIL-STD-202G:208H (2002) JEITA ED-4701:300 302 (2001)

10. Others

White LED is materialized by combining blue LED and phosphors. Color of White LED is changed a little by an operating current. The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement, without prior notice.