# SPECIFICATIONS FOR NICHIA CHIP TYPE **WHITE** LED MODEL : **NFSW036LT**

NICHIA CORPORATION

### 1.SPECIFICATIONS

# (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(Ts=25^{\circ}C)$ 

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	IF	180	mA
Pulse Forward Current	IFP	350	mA
Allowable Reverse Current	Ir	85	mA
Power Dissipation	PD	684	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +100	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +100	°C
Dice Temperature	Tj	130	°C
Soldering Temperature	Tsld	Reflow Soldering: 260°C for	or 10sec.
		Hand Soldering : 350°C for	or 3sec.

IFP Conditions : Pulse Width  $\leq 10$ msec. and Duty  $\leq 1/10$ 

(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics

(Ts=25°C)

2) Initial Discussion Speed Characteristics (18							
Item	Symbol	Condition	Тур.	Max.	Unit		
Forward Voltage		VF	IF=150[mA]	(3.5)	3.8	V	
Luminous Intensity		Iv	IF=150[mA]	(16.0)	-	cd	
Luminous Flux		φv	IF=150[mA]	(20.0)	-	lm	
Characticity Coordinate		-	IF=150[mA]	0.31	-	-	
Chromaticity Coordinate	У	_	IF=150[mA]	0.32	_	-	

<sup>\*</sup> Please refer to CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

(3) Ranking

 $(Ts=25^{\circ}C)$ 

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
Rank 7		Iv	IF=150[mA]	16.3	23.0	cd
Luminous Intensity	Rank S	Iv	IF=150[mA]	11.5	16.3	cd

**<sup>★</sup>** Luminous Intensity Measurement allowance is ± 10%.

Rank a0

Color Ranks

 $(IF=150mA,Ts=25^{\circ}C)$ 

X	0.280	0.264	0.283	0.296		
у	0.248	0.267	0.305	0.276		
	Rank b3					

X	0.287	0.283	0.304	0.307			
у	0.295	0.305	0.330	0.315			
	•	•	•	•			
		Rank b5					
X	0.296	0.287	0.307	0.311			
у	0.276	0.295	0.315	0.294			

	Rank b4				
X	0.307	0.304	0.330	0.330	
У	0.315	0.330	0.360	0.339	

	Rank b6				
X	0.311	0.307	0.330	0.330	
V	0.294	0.315	0.339	0.318	

	Rank c1				
X	0.330	0.330	0.361	0.357	
У	0.339	0.360	0.385	0.361	

	Rank c2			
X	0.330	0.330	0.357	0.356
У	0.318	0.339	0.361	0.351

<sup>\*</sup> Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is  $\pm 0.01$ .

#### 2.INITIAL OPTICAL/ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please refer to figure's page.

#### 3.OUTLINE DIMENSIONS AND MATERIALS

Please refer to figure's page.

Material as follows; Package : Ceramics

Encapsulating Resin : Silicone Resin (with Diffused + Phosphor)

Electrodes : Ag Plating
Lens : Silicone Resin

#### 4.PACKAGING

· The LEDs are packed in cardboard boxes after taping.

Please refer to figure's page.

The label on the minimum packing unit shows; Part Number, Lot Number, Ranking, Quantity

- · In order to protect the LEDs from mechanical shock, we pack them in cardboard boxes for transportation.
- The LEDs may be damaged if the boxes are dropped or receive a strong impact against them, so precautions must be taken to prevent any damage.
- · The boxes are not water resistant and therefore must be kept away from water and moisture.
- · When the LEDs are transported, we recommend that you use the same packing method as Nichia.

#### 5.LOT NUMBER

The first six digits number shows **lot number**.

The lot number is composed of the following characters;

 $\bigcirc \square \times \times \times \times - \triangle \blacksquare$ 

O - Year (6 for 2006, 7 for 2007)

☐ - Month (1 for Jan., 9 for Sep., A for Oct., B for Nov.)

×××× - Nichia's Product Number

 $\triangle$  - Ranking by Color Coordinates

Ranking by Luminous Intensity

## **6.RELIABILITY**

# (1) TEST ITEMS AND RESULTS

T T.	Standard	T C. 11/1	NT 4	Number of
Test Item	Test Method	Test Conditions	Note	Damaged
Resistance to	JEITA ED-4701	Tsld=260°C, 10sec.	2 times	0/22
Soldering Heat	300 301	(Pre treatment 30°C,70%,168hrs.)		
(Reflow Soldering)	IEITA ED 4701	T 11 215 + 50C 2	1	0/22
Solderability (D. G. 11)	JEITA ED-4701	Tsld= $215 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C, 3sec.	1 time	0/22
(Reflow Soldering)	300 303	(Lead Solder)	over 95%	0.450
Thermal Shock	JEITA ED-4701	-40°C ~ 100°C	100 cycles	0/50
	300 307	1min. (10sec.) 1min.		
		(Pre treatment 30°C,70%,168hrs.)		
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	100 cycles	0/50
	100 105	30min. 5min. 30min. 5min.		
Moisture Resistance Cyclic	JEITA ED-4701	25°C ~ 65°C ~ -10°C	10 cycles	0/50
	200 203	90%RH 24hrs./1cycle		
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701	Ta=100°C	1000 hrs.	0/50
	200 201			
Temperature Humidity	JEITA ED-4701	Ta=60°C, RH=90%	1000 hrs.	0/50
Storage	100 103			
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701	Ta=-40°C	1000 hrs.	0/50
	200 202			
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=25°C, IF=180mA	1000 hrs.	0/50
		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=100°C, IF=50mA	1000 hrs.	0/50
of High Temperature		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Steady State Operating Life		60°C, RH=90%, IF=100mA	500 hrs.	0/50
of High Humidity Heat		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=-40°C, IF=150mA	1000 hrs.	0/50
of Low Temperature		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*	1000 1110.	0,00
Permanence of Marking	JEITA ED-4701	Solvent : Isopropyl Alcohol	1 time	0/22
1 childrence of warking	500 501	Solvent Temperature : 20 ~ 25°C	1 tillic	0/22
	300 301	Dipping Time: 5 min.		
Vibration	JEITA ED-4701	100 ~ 2000 ~ 100Hz Sweep 4min.	48min.	0/10
v IUI atiVII	400 403	$100 \sim 2000 \sim 100112 \text{ Sweep 4}\text{Hilli}$ .	4011111.	0/10
	400 403	3directions, 4cycles		
Electrostatic Discharges	JEITA ED-4701	$R=1.5k\Omega$ , $C=100pF$	3 times	0/22
Electrostatic Discharges				0/22
	300 304	Test Voltage=2kV	Negative/Positive	

<sup>\*</sup> Thermal resistance of LED with Nichia standard circuit board : Rja = 140°C/W Nichia standard circuit board : FR4, t=1.6mm, Copper foil, t=0.07mm

# (2) CRITERIA FOR JUDGING DAMAGE

			Criteria for Judgement	
Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=150mA	-	Initial Level × 1.1
Luminous Intensity	Iv	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA	Initial Level $\times$ 0.7	-

<sup>\*</sup> The test is performed after the board is cooled down to the room temperature.

#### 7.CAUTIONS

The LEDs are devices which are materialized by combining Blue LEDs and special phosphors.

Consequently, the color of the LEDs is changed a little by an operating current.

Care should be taken after due consideration when using LEDs.

#### (1) Moisture Proof Package

- · When moisture is absorbed into the SMT package it may vaporize and expand during soldering. There is a possibility that this can cause exfoliation of the contacts and damage the optical characteristics of the LEDs. For this reason, the moisture proof package is used to keep moisture to a minimum in the package.
- The moisture proof package is made of an aluminum moisture proof bag. A package of a moisture absorbent material (silica gel) is inserted into the aluminium moisture proof bag. The silica gel changes its color from blue to pink as it absorbs moisture.

#### (2) Storage

· Storage Conditions

Before opening the package:

The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less. The LEDs should be used within a year. When storing the LEDs, moisture proof packaging with absorbent material (silica gel) is recommended.

# After opening the package:

The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 70% RH or less. The LEDs should be soldered within 168 hours (7days) after opening the package. If unused LEDs remain, they should be stored in the moisture proof packages, such as sealed containers with packages of moisture absorbent material (silica gel). It is also recommended to return the LEDs to the original moisture proof bag and to reseal the moisture proof bag again.

· If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following condition.

Baking treatment : more than 24 hours at  $65 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C

- · Nichia LED electrodes are silver plated. The silver surface may be affected by environments which contain corrosive substances. Please avoid conditions which may cause the LED to corrode, tarnish or discolor. This corrosion or discoloration may cause difficulty during soldering operations. It is recommended that the User use the LEDs as soon as possible.
- · Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

#### (3) Static Electricity

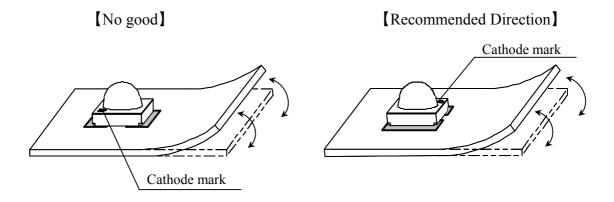
- · Static electricity or surge voltage damages the LEDs.

  It is recommended that a wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove be used when handling the LEDs.
- · All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. It is recommended that precautions be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.
- · When inspecting the final products in which LEDs were assembled, it is recommended to check whether the assembled LEDs are damaged by static electricity or not. It is easy to find static-damaged LEDs by a light-on test or a VF test at a lower current (below 1mA is recommended).
- · Damaged LEDs will show some unusual characteristics such as the forward voltage becomes lower, or the LEDs do not light at the low current.

Criteria: (VF > 2.0V at IF=0.5mA)

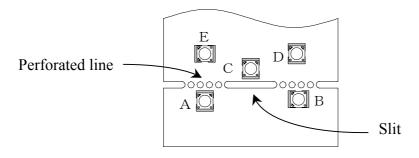
- (4) Designing the position of LED on a board.
- · No twist / warp / bent / or other stress shall be applied to the board after mounting LED with solder to avoid a crack of LED package.

Refer to the following recommended position and direction of LED.



Appropriate LED mounting is to place perpendicularly against the stress affected side.

· Depending on the position and direction of LED, the mechanical stress on the LED package can be changed. Refer to the following figure.



Stress: A > B = C > D > E

- · Do not split board by hand. Split with exclusive special tool.
- · If an aluminum circuit board is used, a large stress by thermal shock might cause a solder crack. For this reason, it is recommended an appropriate verification should be taken before use.

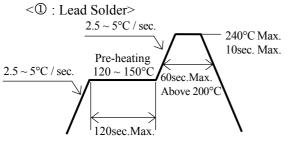
## (5) Soldering Conditions

• The LEDs can be soldered in place using the reflow soldering method. Nichia cannot make a guarantee on the LEDs after they have been assembled using the dip soldering method.

· Recommended soldering conditions

	Reflow Solderin	Hand Soldering		
	Lead Solder	Lead-free Solder		
Pre-heat	120 ∼ 150°C	180 ~ 200°C	Temperature	350°C Max.
Pre-heat time	120 sec. Max.	120 sec. Max.	Soldering time	3 sec. Max.
Peak temperature	240°C Max.	260°C Max.		(one time only)
Soldering time Condition	10 sec. Max.	10 sec. Max. refer to		
Condition	Temperature - profile ①.	Temperature - profile ②. (N <sub>2</sub> reflow is recommended.)		

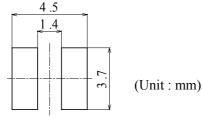
- \* Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, reflow or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.
- \* A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature. [Temperature-profile (Surface of circuit board)] Use the conditions shown to the under figure.



<2 : Lead-free Solder>  $\frac{1 \sim 5^{\circ}\text{C / sec.}}{1 \sim 5^{\circ}\text{C / sec.}}$ Pre-heating  $1 \sim 5^{\circ}\text{C / sec.}$   $1 \sim 5^{\circ}\text{C / sec.}$ Pre-heating  $180 \sim 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ Above 220°C 120sec.Max.

[Recommended soldering pad design]

Use the following conditions shown in the figure.



- · Occasionally there is a brightness decrease caused by the influence of heat or ambient atmosphere during air reflow. It is recommended that the User use the nitrogen reflow method.
- The encapsulated material of the LEDs is silicone. Therefore the LEDs have a soft surface on the top of package. The pressure to the top surface will be influence to the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid the strong pressure on the encapsulated part. So when using the chip mounter, the picking up nozzle that does not affect the silicone resin should be used.
- · Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- · Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- · When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

#### (6) Cleaning

- It is recommended that isopropyl alcohol be used as a solvent for cleaning the LEDs. When using other solvents, it should be confirmed beforehand whether the solvents will dissolve the package and the resin or not. Freon solvents should not be used to clean the LEDs because of worldwide regulations.
- Do not clean the LEDs by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the LEDs depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Before cleaning, a pre-test should be done to confirm whether any damage to the LEDs will occur.

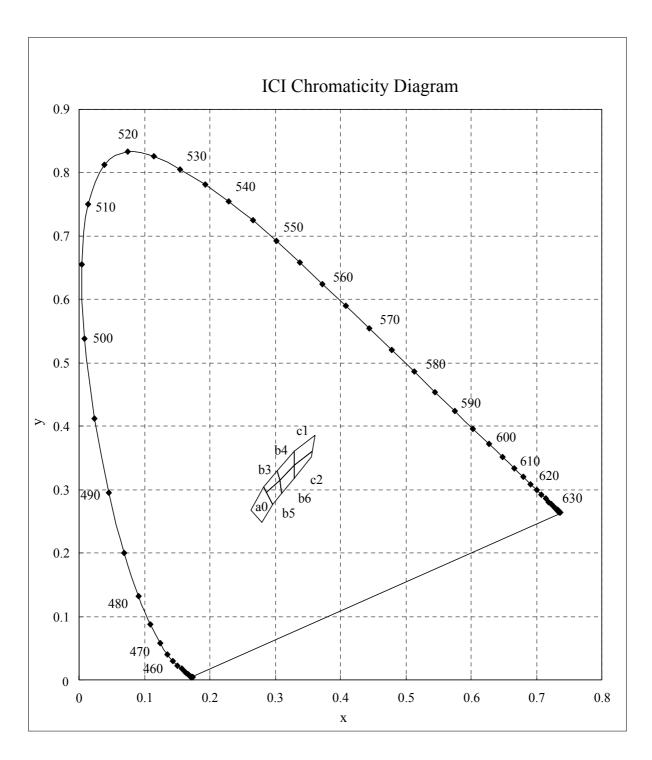
#### (7) Heat Generation

- Thermal design of the end product is of paramount importance. Please consider the heat generation of the LED when making the system design. The coefficient of temperature increase per input electric power is affected by the thermal resistance of the circuit board and density of LED placement on the board, as well as other components. It is necessary to avoid intense heat generation and operate within the maximum ratings given in this specification.
- · Please determine the operating current with consideration of the ambient temperature local to the LED and refer to the plot of Ambient temperature vs. Allowable Forward Current on CHARACTERISTICS in this specifications. Please also take measures to remove heat from the area near the LED to improve the operational characteristics of the LED.
- The equation ① indicates correlation between Tj and Ta, and the equation ② indicates correlation between Tj and Ts.

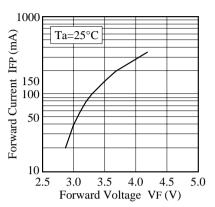
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\begin{split} &Tj = Ta + Rja \cdot W \quad \cdots \quad \textcircled{0} \qquad \qquad Tj = Ts + Rjs \cdot W \quad \cdots \quad \textcircled{0} \\ &\star Tj = \text{Dice Temperature: °C}, \quad Ta = \text{Ambient Temperature: °C}, \\ &Ts = \text{Solder Temperature (Cathode Side): °C}, \\ &Rja = \text{Heat resistance from Dice to Ambient temperature: °C /W}, \\ &Rjs = \text{Heat resistance from Dice to Ts measuring point} \; &\rightleftharpoons \; 85 ^{\circ}\text{C /W}, \\ &W = \text{Inputting Power (IF} \times \text{VF}): W \end{split}
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#### (8) Others

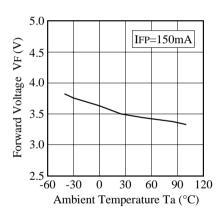
- · NFSW036L complies with RoHS Directive.
- The LED light output is strong enough to injure human eyes. Precautions must be taken to prevent looking directly at the LEDs with unaided eyes for more than a few seconds.
- · Flashing lights have been known to cause discomfort in people; you can prevent this by taking precautions during use. Also, people should be cautious when using equipment that has had LEDs incorporated into it.
- The LEDs described in this brochure are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communications equipment, measurement instruments and household appliances). Consult Nichia's sales staff in advance for information on the applications in which exceptional quality and reliability are required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health (such as for airplanes, aerospace, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, automobiles, traffic control equipment, life support systems and safety devices).
- · User shall not reverse engineer by disassembling or analysis of the LEDs without having prior written consent from Nichia. When defective LEDs are found, the User shall inform Nichia directly before disassembling or analysis.
- The formal specifications must be exchanged and signed by both parties before large volume purchase begins.
- The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.



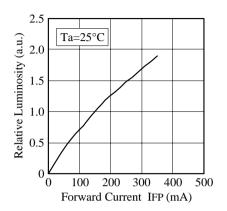
\* Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is  $\pm 0.01$ .



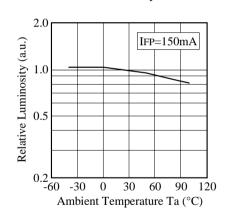
■ Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage



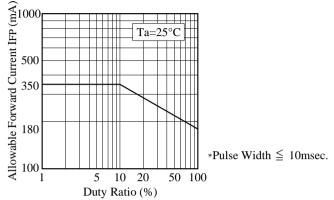
■ Forward Current vs. **Relative Luminosity** 

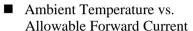


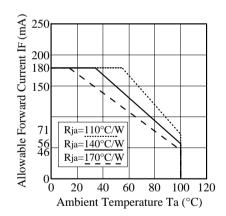
■ Ambient Temperature vs. **Relative Luminosity** 



■ Duty Ratio vs. Allowable Forward Current







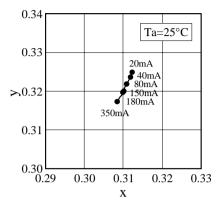
NICHIA CORPORATION Title

Model NFSW036L **CHARACTERISTICS** No. 070419547292

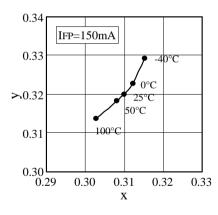
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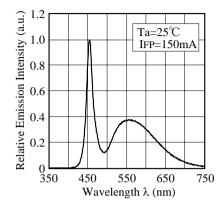
# ■ Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate



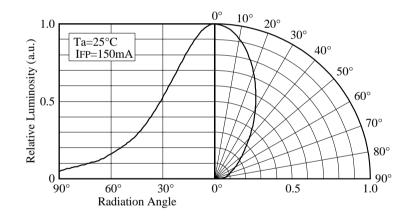
# ■ Ambient Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate



# ■ Spectrum



# ■ Directivity

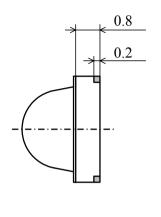


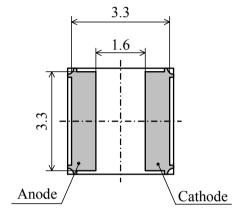
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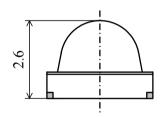
	Model	NFSW036L	
1	Title	CHARACTERISTICS	\
	No.	070419547302	

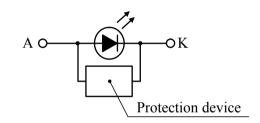
Nichia STSE-CC5172B <Cat.No.070427>

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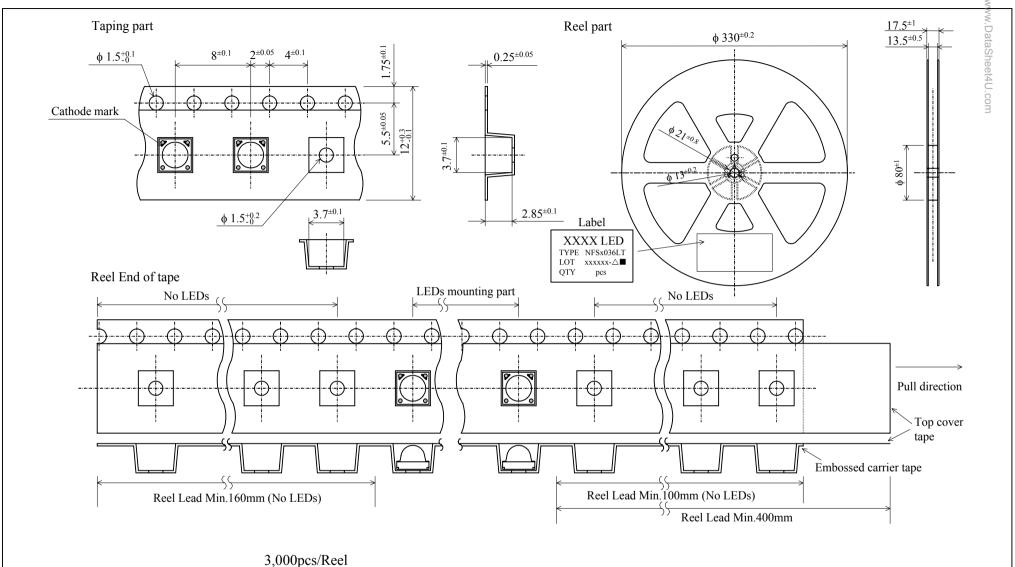


ITEM	MATERIALS
PACKAGE	Ceramics
ENCADOULATING DECIN	Silicone Resin
ENCAPSULATING RESIN	(with Diffused + Phosphor)
ELECTRODES	Ag Plating
LENS	Silicone Resin

\* NFSW036L has a protection device built in as a protection circuit against static electricity.

			Nichia
	Model	NFSW036L	Unit Cat STS
NICHIA CORPORATION	Title	OUTLINE DIMENSIONS	8/1 No.070 Scale Scale
	No.	051116547311	Allow #277 72B

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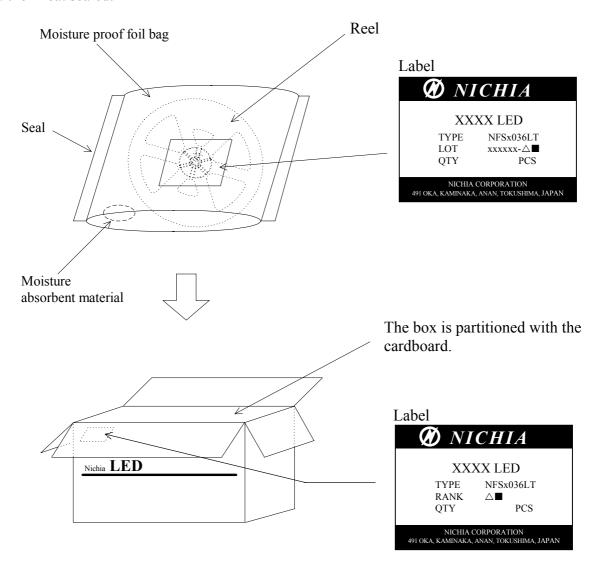
Taping is based on the **JIS C 0806**: Packaging of Electronic Components on Continuous Tapes.

(NOTE) When LED surface-mounting machines are used, special nozzles are required.

	Model	NFSx036LT	Unit	
NICHIA CORPORATION	Title	TAPING DIMENSIONS	Scale	
	No.	051116547321	Allow	

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The reel and moisture absorbent material are put in the moisture proof foil bag and then heat sealed.



Packing unit

	Reel/bag	Quantity/bag (pcs)
Moisture proof foil bag	1reel	3,000 MAX.

Cardboard box	Dimensions (mm)	Reel/box	Quantity/box (pcs)
Cardboard box S	$391\times379\times149\times8t$	5reel MAX.	15,000 MAX.

	Model	NFSx036LT	
NICHIA CORPORATION	Title	PACKING	
	No.	051116547331	