

SPECIFICATIONS FOR NICHIA **RED** LED

MODEL : **NSPR346JS**

NICHIA CORPORATION

## 1.SPECIFICATIONS

### (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Item                  | Symbol | Absolute Maximum Rating | Unit |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|------|
| Forward Current       | IF     | 50                      | mA   |
| Pulse Forward Current | IFP    | 200                     | mA   |
| Reverse Voltage       | VR     | 5                       | V    |
| Power Dissipation     | PD     | 125                     | mW   |
| Operating Temperature | Topr   | -30 ~ + 85              | °C   |
| Storage Temperature   | Tstg   | -40 ~ +100              | °C   |
| Soldering Temperature | Tsld   | 265°C for 10sec.        |      |

IFP Conditions : Pulse Width ≤ 10msec. and Duty ≤ 1/10

### (2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

| Item                     | Symbol | Condition | Typ.  | Max. | Unit |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|------|------|
| Forward Voltage          | VF     | IF=20[mA] | (2.1) | 2.5  | V    |
| Reverse Current          | IR     | VR= 5[V]  | -     | 50   | μA   |
| Chromaticity Coordinate* | x      | IF=20[mA] | 0.700 | -    | -    |
|                          | y      | IF=20[mA] | 0.299 | -    | -    |

\* Please refer to CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

### (3) Ranking (Ta=25°C)

| Item               | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|------|------|------|
| Luminous Intensity | Rank V | IF=20[mA] | 1220 | 1730 | mcd  |
|                    | Rank U |           | 860  | 1220 |      |
|                    | Rank T |           | 610  | 860  |      |

\* Luminous Intensity Measurement allowance is ± 10%.

\* Luminous intensity value is traceable to the CIE 127:2007-compliant national standards.

### Color Rank (IF=20mA, Ta=25°C)

|   | Rank R |      |      |      |
|---|--------|------|------|------|
| x | 0.67   | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.73 |
| y | 0.27   | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.27 |

\* Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is ± 0.01.

\* Basically, a shipment shall consist of the LEDs of a combination of the above ranks.

The percentage of each rank in the shipment shall be determined by Nichia.

## 2.INITIAL OPTICAL/ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please refer to “CHARACTERISTICS” on the following pages.

## 3.OUTLINE DIMENSIONS AND MATERIALS

Please refer to “OUTLINE DIMENSIONS” on the following page.

#### 4.PACKAGING

- The LEDs are packed in cardboard boxes after packaging in anti-electrostatic bags.  
Please refer to “PACKING” on the following pages.  
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;

○□×××× - ◇◇◇

○ - Year ( 8 for 2008, 9 for 2009 )

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

×××× - Nichia's Product Number

◇◇◇ - Ranking by Color Coordinates, Ranking by Luminous Intensity

## 6.RELIABILITY

### (1) TEST ITEMS AND RESULTS

| Test Item  | Standard<br>Test Method   | Test Conditions  | Note                    | Number of<br>Damaged |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Resistance to<br>Soldering Heat                      | JEITA ED-4701<br>300 302  | Tsld=260 ± 5°C, 10sec.<br>3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb            | 1 time                  | 0/50                 |
| Solderability  | JEITA ED-4701<br>303 303A | Tsld=245 ± 5°C, 5sec.<br>using flux<br>Lead-free Solder (Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu) | 1 time<br>over 95%      | 0/50                 |
| Temperature Cycle                                    | JEITA ED-4701<br>100 105  | -40°C ~ 25°C ~ 100°C ~ 25°C<br>30min. 5min. 30min. 5min.                 | 100 cycles              | 0/50                 |
| Moisture Resistance Cyclic                           | JEITA ED-4701<br>200 203  | 25°C ~ 65°C ~ -10°C<br>90%RH 24hrs./1cycle                               | 10 cycles               | 0/50                 |
| Terminal Strength<br>(bending test)                  | JEITA ED-4701<br>400 401  | Load 5N (0.5kgf)<br>0° ~ 90° ~ 0° bend 2 times                           | No noticeable<br>damage | 0/50                 |
| Terminal Strength<br>(pull test)                     | JEITA ED-4701<br>400 401  | Load 10N (1kgf)<br>10 ± 1 sec.   | No noticeable<br>damage | 0/50                 |
| High Temperature Storage                             | JEITA ED-4701<br>200 201  | Ta=100°C   | 1000hrs.                | 0/50                 |
| Temperature Humidity<br>Storage                      | JEITA ED-4701<br>100 103  | Ta=60°C, RH=90%  | 1000hrs.                | 0/50                 |
| Low Temperature Storage                              | JEITA ED-4701<br>200 202  | Ta=-40°C   | 1000hrs.                | 0/50                 |
| Steady State Operating Life                          |                           | Ta=25°C, IF=50mA   | 1000hrs.                | 0/50                 |
| Steady State Operating Life<br>of High Humidity Heat |                           | 60°C, RH=90%, IF=20mA  | 500hrs.                 | 0/50                 |
| Steady State Operating Life<br>of Low Temperature    |                           | Ta=-30°C, IF=20mA  | 1000hrs.                | 0/50                 |

### (2) CRITERIA FOR JUDGING DAMAGE

| Item               | Symbol         | Test Conditions      | Criteria for Judgement |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
|                    |                |                      | Min.                   | Max.           |
| Forward Voltage    | V <sub>F</sub> | I <sub>F</sub> =20mA | -                      | U.S.L.*) × 1.1 |
| Reverse Current    | I <sub>R</sub> | V <sub>R</sub> =5V   | -                      | U.S.L.*) × 2.0 |
| Luminous Intensity | I <sub>V</sub> | I <sub>F</sub> =20mA | L.S.L.***) × 0.7       | -              |

\*) U.S.L. : Upper Standard Level

\*\*) L.S.L. : Lower Standard Level

## 7. CAUTIONS

### (1) Lead Forming

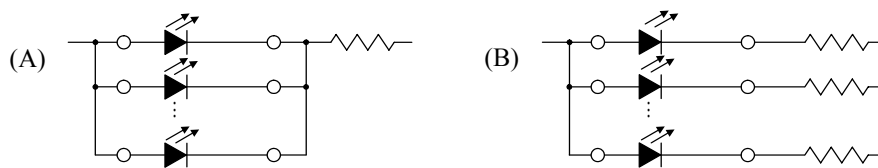
- When forming leads, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. Do not use the base of the leadframe as a fulcrum during lead forming.
- Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- Do not apply any bending stress to the base of the lead. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the LEDs.
- When mounting the LEDs onto a printed circuit board, the holes on the circuit board should be exactly aligned with the leads of the LEDs. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the LEDs.

### (2) Storage

- The LEDs should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Nichia and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
- Nichia LED leadframes are silver plated Iron. 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 LEDs be used as soon as possible.
- Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

### (3) Recommended circuit

- In designing a circuit, the current through each LED must not exceed the absolute maximum rating specified for each LED. It is recommended to use Circuit B which regulates the current flowing through each LED. In the meanwhile, when driving LEDs with a constant voltage in Circuit A, the current through the LEDs may vary due to the variation in forward voltage ( $V_F$ ) of the LEDs. In the worst case, some LED may be subjected to stresses in excess of the absolute maximum rating.



- This product should be operated in forward bias. A driving circuit must be designed so that the product is not subjected to either forward or reverse voltage while it is off. In particular, if a reverse voltage is continuously applied to the product, such operation can cause migration resulting in LED damage.

#### (4) Soldering Conditions

- Solder the LED no closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. Soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions

| Dip Soldering           |   | Hand Soldering |  |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Pre-Heat                | 120°C Max.  | Temperature    | 350°C Max.   |
| Pre-Heat Time           | 60 seconds Max.                                     | Soldering Time | 3 seconds Max.                                       |
| Solder Bath Temperature | 260°C Max.  | Position       | No closer than 3 mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. |
| Dipping Time            | 10 seconds Max.                                     |                |  |
| Dipping Position        | No lower than 3 mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. |                |  |

- Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip 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.
- Dip soldering should not be done more than one time.
- Hand soldering should not be done more than one time.
- Do not apply any stress to the lead particularly when heated.
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering.
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- Direct soldering onto a PC board should be avoided. Mechanical stress to the resin may be caused from warping of the PC board or from the clinching and cutting of the leadframes. When it is absolutely necessary, the LEDs may be mounted in this fashion but the customer will assume responsibility for any problems. Direct soldering should only be done after testing has confirmed that no damage, such as wire bond failure or resin deterioration, will occur. Nichia's LEDs should not be soldered directly to double sided PC boards because the heat will deteriorate the epoxy resin.
- When it is necessary to clamp the LEDs to prevent soldering failure, it is important to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause failure of the LEDs.

#### (5) 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.
- The operating current should be decided after considering the ambient maximum temperature of LEDs.

#### (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 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) Safety Guideline for Human Eyes

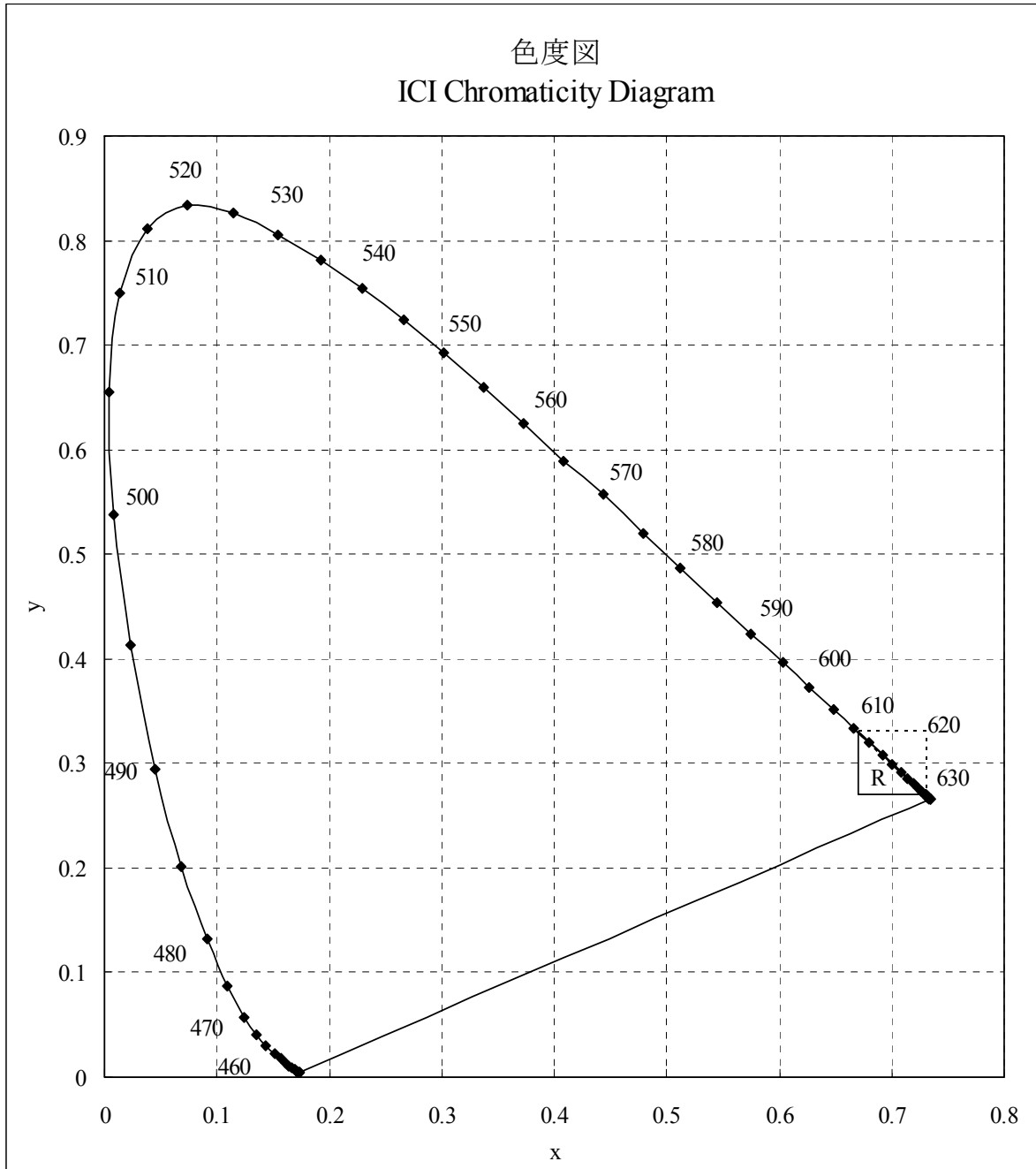
- The International Electrical Commission (IEC) published in 2006 IEC 62471:2006 *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems* which includes LEDs within its scope. Meanwhile LEDs were removed from the scope of the IEC 60825-1:2007 laser safety standard, the 2001 edition of which included LED sources within its scope. However, keep in mind that some countries and regions have adopted standards based on the IEC laser safety standard IEC 60825-1:2001 which includes LEDs within its scope.

Following IEC 62471:2006, most of Nichia LEDs can be classified as belonging to either Exempt Group or Risk Group 1. Optical characteristics of a LED such as output power, spectrum and light distribution are factors that affect the risk group determination of the LED. Especially a high-power LED, that emits light containing blue wavelengths, may be in Risk Group 2.

Great care should be taken when viewing directly the LED driven at high current or the LED with optical instruments, which may greatly increase the hazard to your eyes.

#### (8) Others

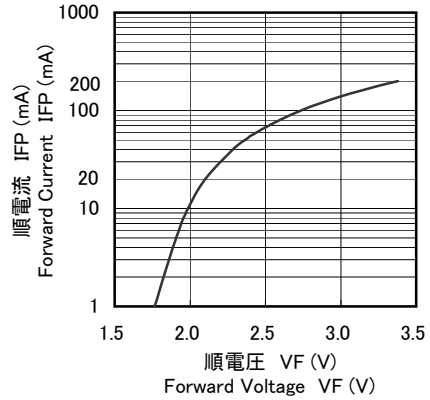
- NSPR346JS complies with RoHS Directive.
- Care must be taken to ensure that the reverse voltage will not exceed the absolute maximum rating when using the LEDs with matrix drive.
- Flashing lights have been known to cause discomfort in people; you can prevent this by taking precautions during use. 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).
- The customer shall not reverse engineer by disassembling or analysis of the LEDs without having prior written consent from Nichia. When defective LEDs are found, the customer 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.



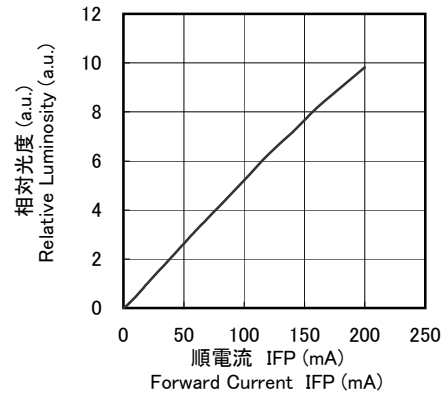
\* Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is  $\pm 0.01$ .



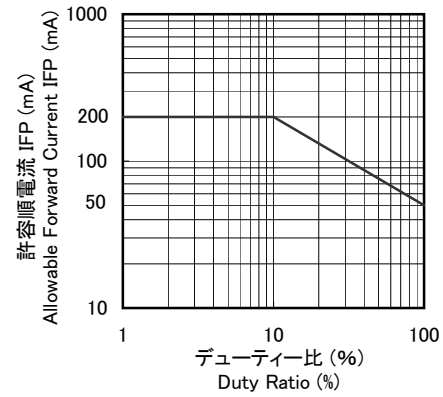
■ 順電圧-順電流特性  
Forward Voltage vs.  
Forward Current



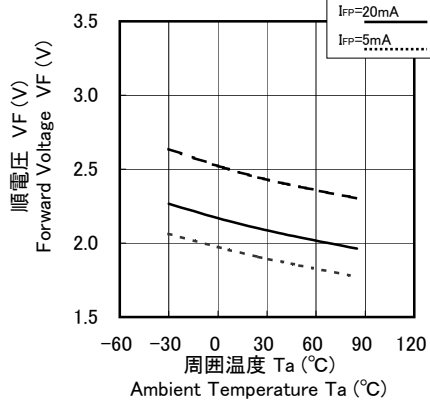
■ 順電流-相対光度特性  
Forward Current vs.  
Relative Luminosity



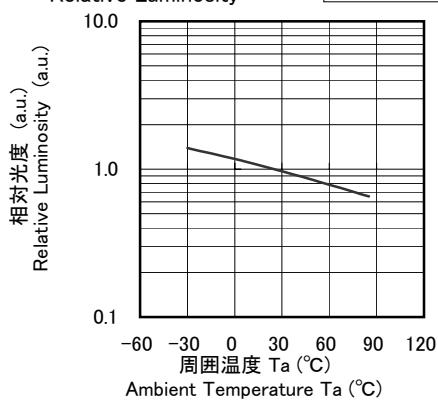
■ デューティー比-許容順電流特性  
Duty Ratio vs.  
Allowable Forward Current



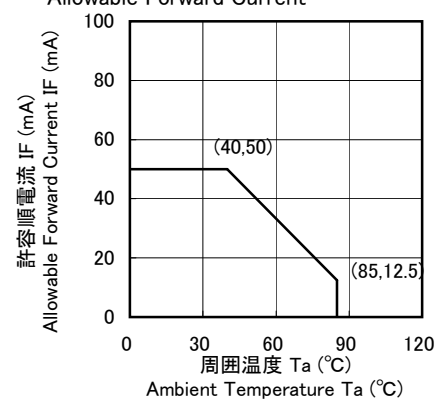
■ 周囲温度-順電圧特性  
Ambient Temperature vs.  
Forward Voltage



■ 周囲温度-相対光度特性  
Ambient Temperature  
Relative Luminosity



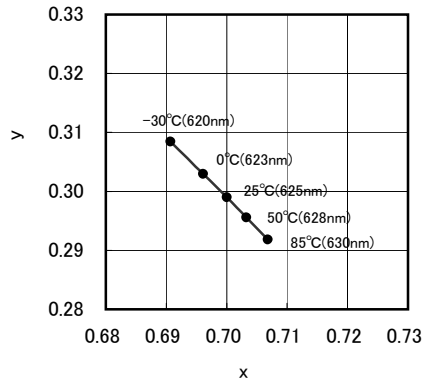
■ 周囲温度-許容順電流特性  
Ambient Temperature vs.  
Allowable Forward Current



|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 型名 Model<br><b>NSPRxxxx</b>      | 名称 Title<br>初期電気/光学特性<br><b>CHARACTERISTICS</b> |
| 日亜化学工業 (株)<br>NICHIA CORPORATION | 管理番号 No.<br>081217 833431                       |

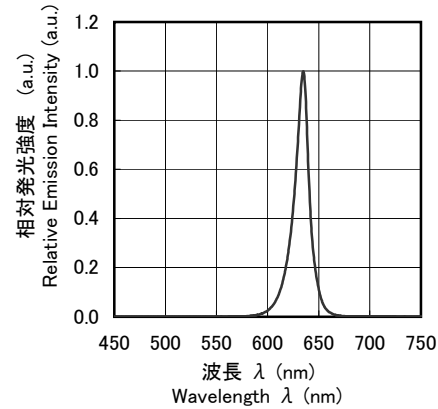
■ 周囲温度-色度(主波長)特性  
Ambient Temperature vs.  
Chromaticity Coordinate ( $\lambda D$ )

IFP= 20mA



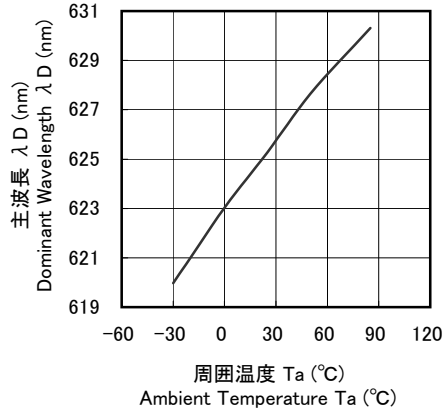
■ 発光スペクトル  
Spectrum

Ta=25°C  
If= 20mA



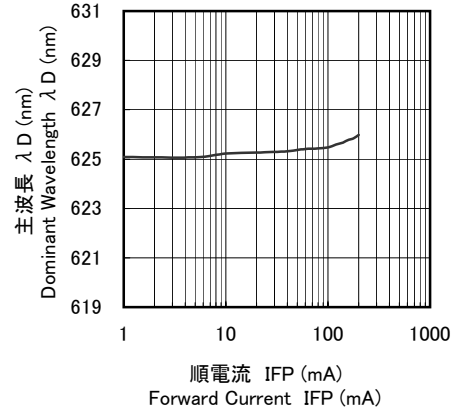
■ 周囲温度-主波長特性  
Ambient Temperature vs.  
Dominant Wavelength

IFP= 20mA



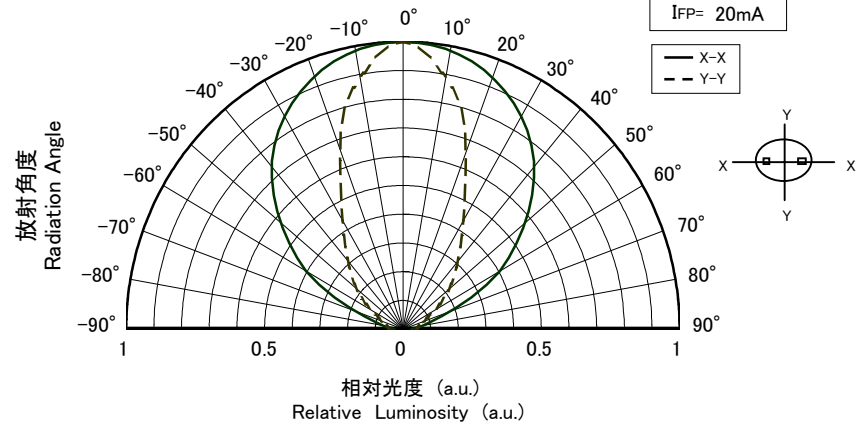
■ 順電流-主波長特性  
Forward Current vs.  
Dominant Wavelength

Ta=25°C

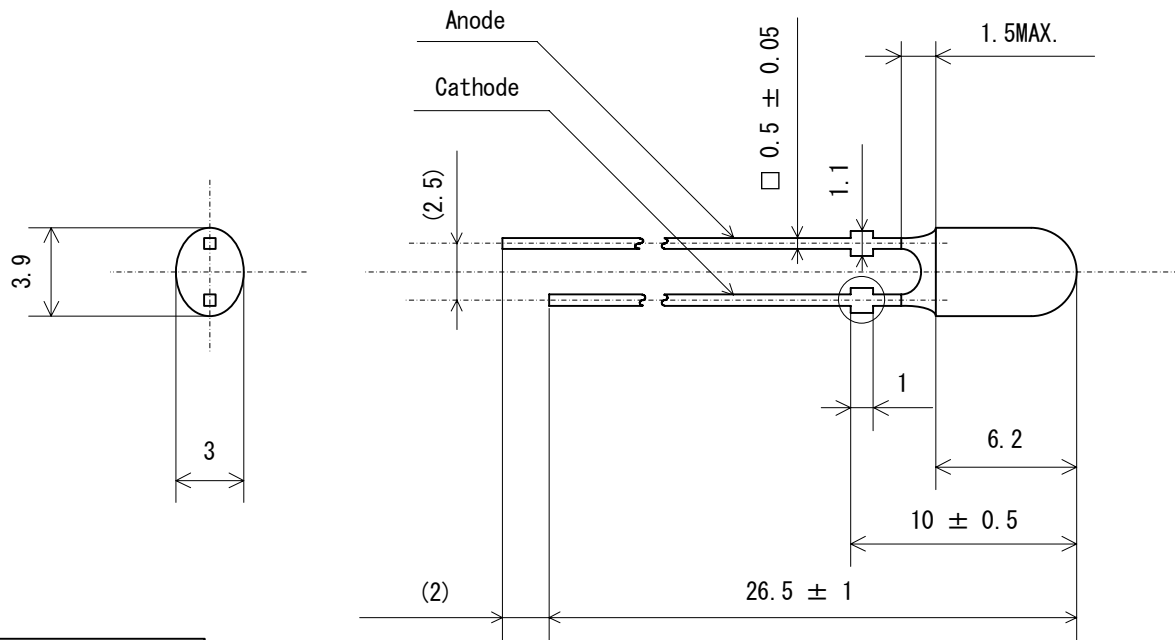


■ 指向特性  
Directivity

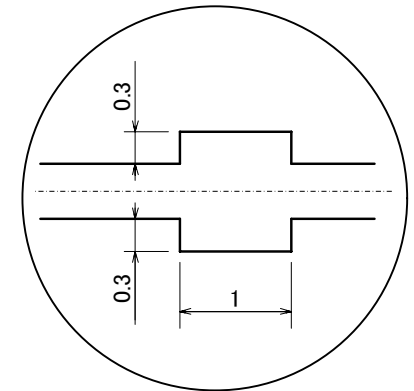
Ta=25°C  
IFP= 20mA



|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 型名 Model<br><b>NSPR346JS</b>     | 名称 Title<br>初期電気/光学特性<br><b>CHARACTERISTICS</b> |
| 日亜化学工業 (株)<br>NICHIA CORPORATION | 管理番号 No.<br>090107934401                        |



ストッパー部詳細図  
Detail of stopper



| 項目 Item               | 材質 Materials                       |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 樹脂<br>Resin           | エポキシ樹脂<br>Epoxy Resin              |
| レンズ色<br>Lens color    | 赤色 (拡散剤入り)<br>Red (Diffusion type) |
| リードフレーム<br>Lead frame | 鉄+銀メッキ<br>Ag Plating Iron          |

(注1) タイバーを切り取った部分は鉄が露出しております。  
またLEDには鋭利な部分があります。特にリード部分は、人体を傷つける  
ことがありますので、取り扱いに際しては十分注意して下さい。

(NOTE1) Please note that the bare iron showing at the cut end  
of the lead frame may be corroded under certain conditions.  
LEDs have some sharp edges and points, particularly lead frames.  
Please handle with care so as to avoid injuries.

(注2) レンズ樹脂部の形状は、同じ346シリーズにおいても製品型番毎に  
それぞれ異なります。製品外形に関係する部品、治具等設計の際は  
十分注意して下さい。

(NOTE2) The lens design of the product line (346 series) varies  
depending on part number. Proper considerations should  
be made in designing the equipment or tools dependent on  
the lens design.

|                                  |  |                  |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 型名 Model<br><b>NSPR346JS</b>     | 名称<br>外形寸法図<br>Title <b>OUTLINE DIMENSIONS</b> | 単位 Unit<br>mm    |
| 日亜化学工業 (株)<br>NICHIA CORPORATION | 管理番号<br>No. <b>090107934561</b>                | 公差 Allow<br>±0.2 |

