

NICHIA CORPORATION

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WHITE LED

PART NO. NF1204EJD-V5

(Rs060 Spec.)

- ESD Withstand Voltage (HBM) Class 3B
- RoHS Compliant

SPECIFICATIONS

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	800	mA
Pulse Forward Current	I_{FP}	1200	mA
ESD Withstand Voltage (HBM)	V_{ESD}	8	kV
Allowable Reverse Current	I_R	85	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	28.5	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40~105	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40~100	°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	140	°C

- * Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- * I_{FP} conditions with pulse width $\leq 10\text{ms}$ and duty cycle $\leq 10\%$.
- * For I_F and I_{FP} , see the "DERATING CHARACTERISTICS" of this specification.
- * HBM ESD Component Classification Level of the LEDs: Class 3B
For more details, see ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001.
- * The operating Temperature (T_{opr}) range is the range of case temperatures.

(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics

Item		Symbol	Condition	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage		V_F	$I_F=360\text{mA}$	34.4	-	V
Rs060	Luminous Flux	Φ_v	$I_F=360\text{mA}$	850	-	lm
	Chromaticity Coordinate	-	$I_F=360\text{mA}$	0.336	-	-
			$I_F=360\text{mA}$	0.301	-	
Thermal Resistance		$R_{\theta JC}$	-	1.8	2.1	°C/W

- * Characteristics at $T_J=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and measured in pulse mode.
- * Optical Characteristics as per CIE 127:2007 standard.
- * Chromaticity Coordinates as per CIE 1931 Chromaticity Chart.
- * $R_{\theta JC}$ is measured using the Dynamic Mode detailed in JESD51-1.
- * $R_{\theta JC}$ is the thermal resistance from the junction to the T_C measurement point.
- * The Max value for the $R_{\theta JC}$ is for reference purposes only.
- * $R_{\theta JC}$ is the thermal resistance when a thermal grease is used. If a thermal film/sheet is used, the $R_{\theta JC}$ may be significantly larger than this $R_{\theta JC}$.
- * For more details on thermal resistance, see CAUTIONS, (6) Thermal Management.

Refer to the relevant application notes for detailed information (e.g. how to handle the COB LEDs, the effect of adhesion strength between the COB and the housing, thermal design considerations, etc.). To access the application notes, go to the Technical Suggestions And Recommendations section of Nichia's website.

RANKS

Item	Rank		Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	-		$I_F=360\text{mA}$	33.22	35.66	V
Luminous Flux	Q0076		$I_F=360\text{mA}$	760	940	lm
Color Rendering Index	Rs060	R _a	$I_F=360\text{mA}$	-	-	-

Color Rank($I_F=360\text{mA}$)

	Rank csw52290			
x	0.3239	0.3243	0.3504	0.3465
y	0.2800	0.3044	0.3229	0.2977

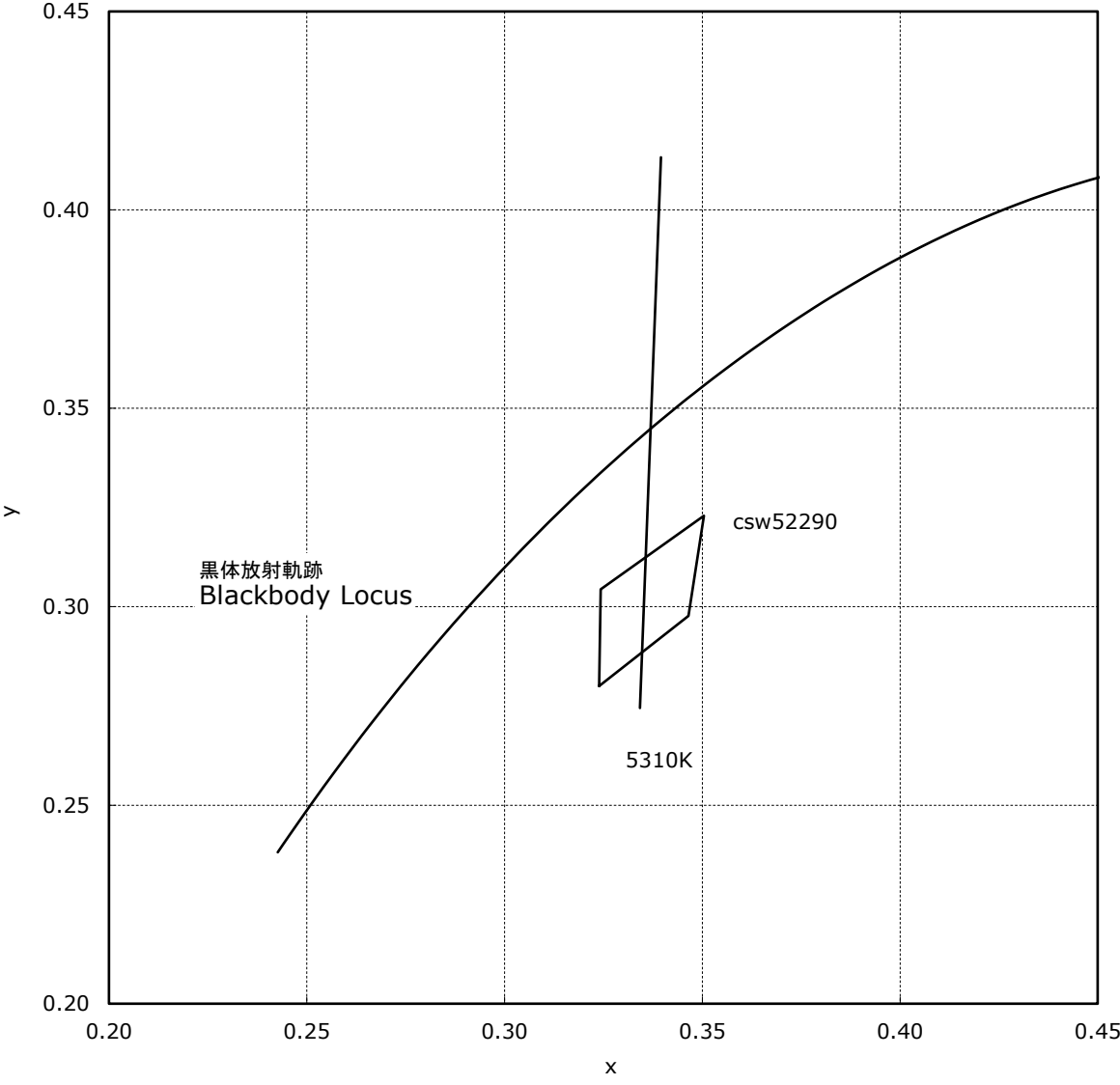
* Ranking at $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ and measured in pulse mode.

* Forward Voltage Tolerance: $\pm 0.35\text{V}$

* Luminous Flux Tolerance: $\pm 5\%$

* Chromaticity Coordinate Tolerance: ± 0.005

CHROMATICITY DIAGRAM



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

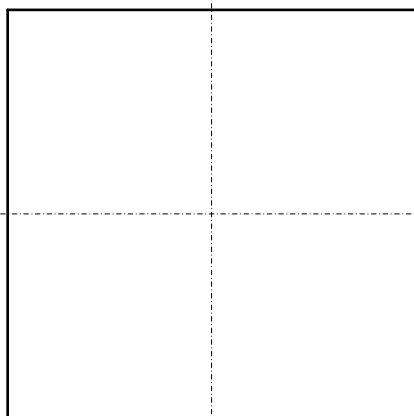
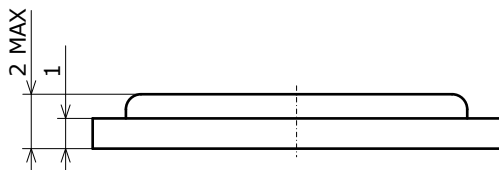
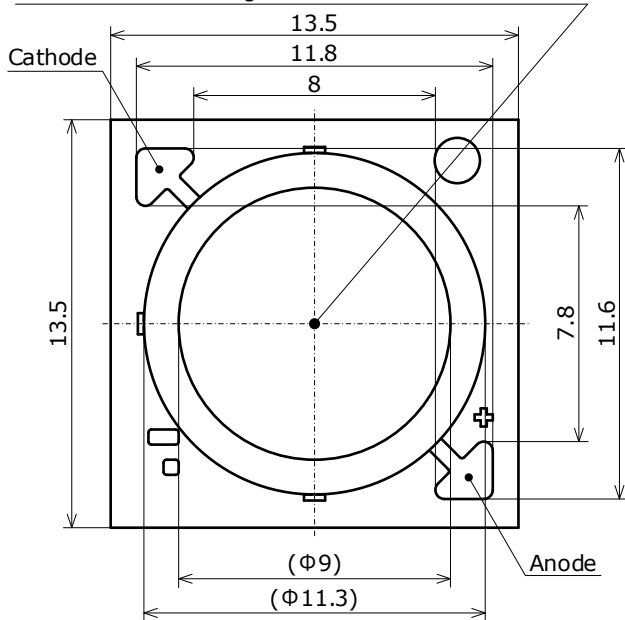
* 本製品はRoHS指令に適合しております。
This product complies with RoHS Directive.

Part No. NF1204EJD-Vx
No. STS-DA7-22217

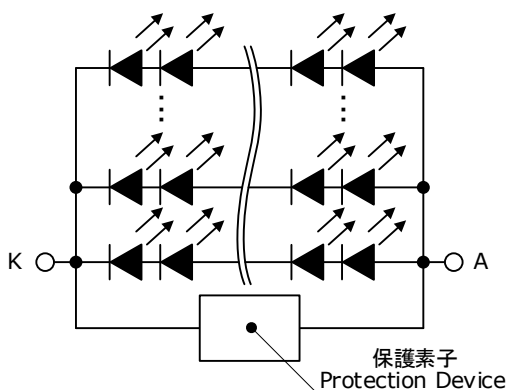
* 括弧で囲まれた寸法は参考値です。
The dimension(s) in parentheses are for reference purposes.

(単位 Unit: mm, 公差 Tolerance: ±0.3)

光学的中心位置
Location of the optical center
発光部中心の位置精度 ±0.3mm
The center of emitting area to be centered ±0.3mm.



項目 Item	内容 Description
パッケージ材質 Package Materials	セラミックス Ceramics
封止樹脂材質 Encapsulating Resin Materials	シリコン樹脂 (拡散剤+蛍光体入り) Silicone Resin (with diffuser and phosphor)
電極材質 Electrodes Materials	金メッキ Au-plated
質量 Weight	0.80g(TYP)



* 本製品の回路構成は12直列×4並列です。
The circuit contains 12 die in series with
4 parallel strings with one protection
device for the whole circuit.

SOLDERING

- Recommended Hand Soldering Condition

Temperature	380°C Max
Soldering Time	5sec Max

- * Hand soldering must not be performed more than once.
- * This LED uses a silicone resin for the encapsulating resin frame or resin area; the silicone resin is soft. If excess pressure is applied to the silicone resin, it may cause the resin to be damaged, chipped, cracked and/or deformed. If the encapsulating resin frame and/or resin area are damaged, chipped, cracked and/or deformed, it may cause the wire to break causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate) and/or reliability issues (e.g. the LED to corrode and/or to become dimmer, the color directivity to change, etc.).
- * Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- * When soldering, do not apply stress to the LED while the LED is hot.
- * When using an automatic pick-and-place machine, choose an appropriate nozzle for this LED. Using a pick-and-place nozzle with a smaller diameter than the size of the LED's emitting surface will cause damage to the emitting surface causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate).
- * When flux is used, it should be a halogen free flux. Ensure that the manufacturing process is not designed in a manner where the flux will come in contact with the LEDs.
- * During and/or after soldering an electric wire to the electrode, ensure that tension is not applied to the electric wire. This may cause the electrode to be damaged and/or reduce the adhesive strength of the electrode to the package.
- * If soldering is used to join electric wires to the electrodes, the adhesive strength of the electrode to the package may be reduced depending on the substances that are found in the solder paste and/or the type of the wire cover that is used. Ensure that there are no issues with the materials that will be used in the chosen application prior to use.
- * The electrodes of this LED are smaller than those of the COB B series LEDs; if the LED is electrically connected to the chosen application by soldering electric wires to the electrodes, note that the adhesive strength of the electrode to the package may be lower than that of the COB B series LEDs. Additionally, soldering may be difficult due to the small size of the electrode causing the wire to extend beyond the electrode and/or the wire to contact the encapsulating resin frame. Taking these issues into consideration, ensure that there are no issues before soldering.

TRAY DIMENSIONS

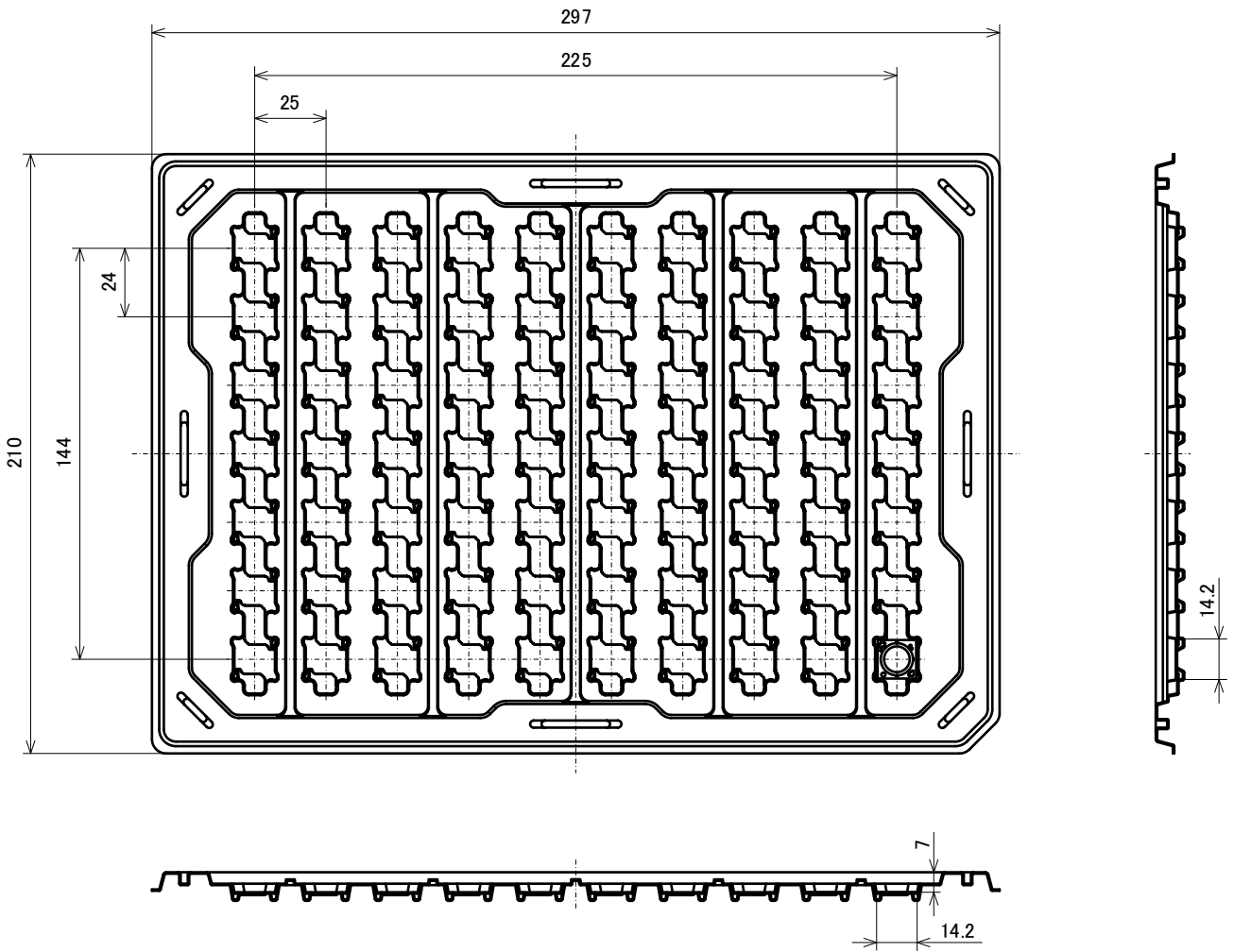
* 数量は1トレイにつき 70個入りです。
 Tray Size: 70pcs

* 寸法は参考です。

All dimensions shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.

Part No. Nx1204xxx
 No. STS-DA7-21967

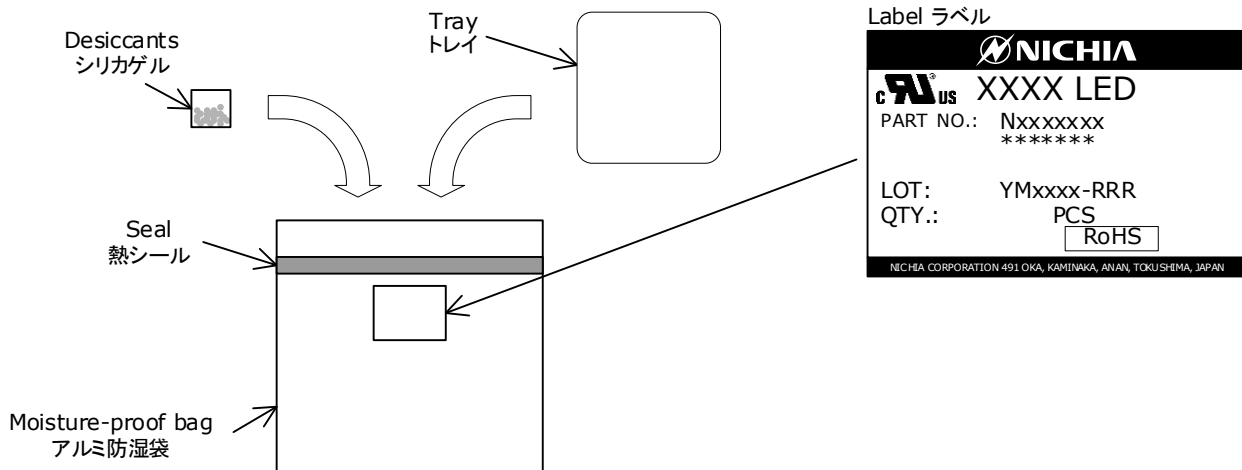
(単位 Unit: mm)



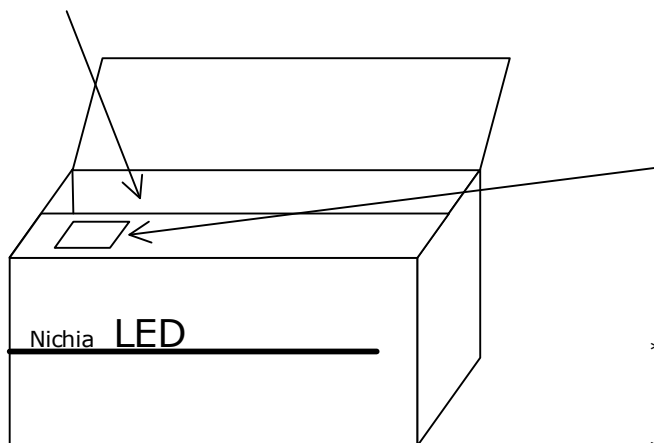
PACKAGING - TRAY PACK

Trays are shipped with desiccants in heat-sealed moisture-proof bags.
シリカゲルとともにトレイをアルミ防湿袋に入れ、熱シールにより封をします。

Part No. Nxxxxxxx
No. STS-DA7-5106D



Moisture-proof bags are packed in cardboard boxes with corrugated partitions.
アルミ防湿袋を並べて入れ、ダンボールで仕切ります。



- * ***** is the customer part number.
If not provided, it will not be indicated on the label.
客先型名を*****で示します。
客先型名が設定されていない場合は空白です。
- * For details, see "LOT NUMBERING CODE" in this document.
ロット表記方法についてはロット番号の項を参照して下さい。

- * Products shipped on trays are packed in a moisture-proof bag.
They are shipped in cardboard boxes to protect them from external forces during transportation.
本製品はトレイに入れたのち、輸送の衝撃から保護するためダンボールで梱包します。
- * Do not drop or expose the box to external forces as it may damage the products.
取り扱いに際して、落下させたり、強い衝撃を与えたりしますと、製品を損傷させる原因になりますので注意して下さい。
- * Do not expose to water. The box is not water-resistant.
ダンボールには防水加工がされておきませんので、梱包箱が水に濡れないよう注意して下さい。
- * Using the original package material or equivalent in transit is recommended.
輸送、運搬に際して弊社よりの梱包状態あるいは同等の梱包を行って下さい。

LOT NUMBERING CODE

Lot Number is presented by using the following alphanumeric code.

YMxxxx - RRR

Y - Year

Year	Y
2025	P
2026	Q
2027	R
2028	S
2029	T
2030	U

Thereafter, a letter of the alphabet is assigned to each year in alphabetical order.

M - Month

Month	M	Month	M
1	1	7	7
2	2	8	8
3	3	9	9
4	4	10	A
5	5	11	B
6	6	12	C

xxxx-Nichia's Product Number

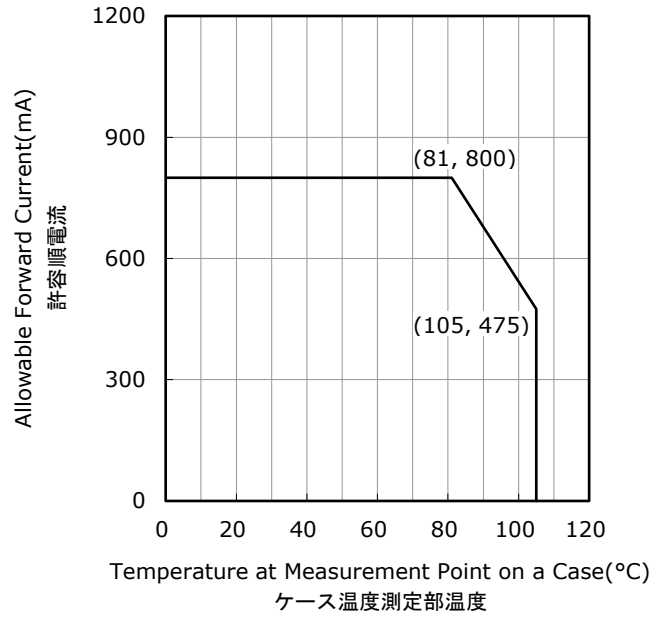
RRR-Ranking by Color Coordinates, Ranking by Luminous Flux, Ranking by Color Rendering Index

DERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Part No. NF1204EJx-V5
No. STS-DA7-20784A

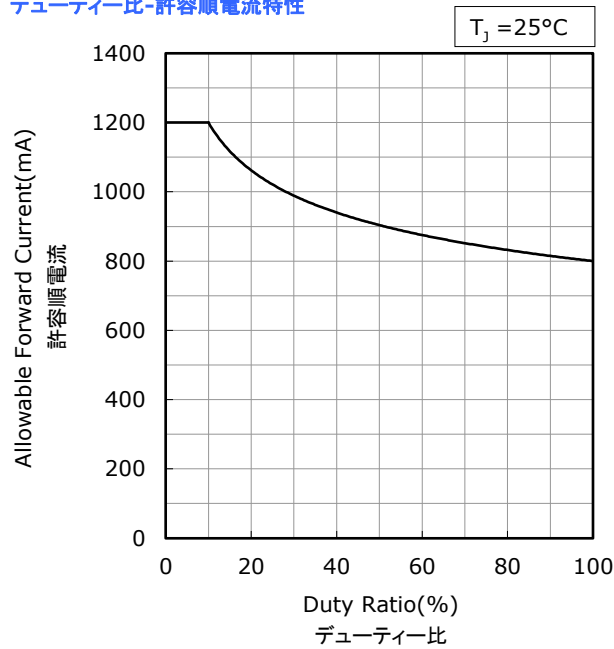
Temperature at Measurement Point on a Case vs Allowable Forward Current

ケース温度測定部温度-許容順電流特性



Duty Ratio vs Allowable Forward Current

デューティー比-許容順電流特性

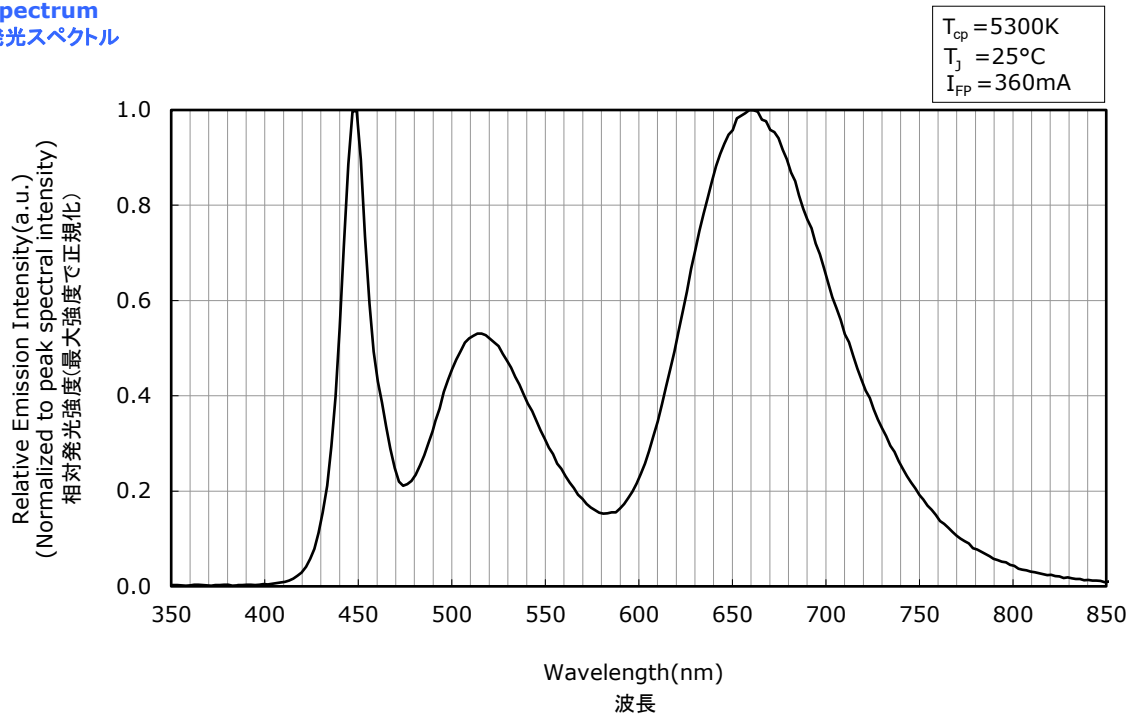


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

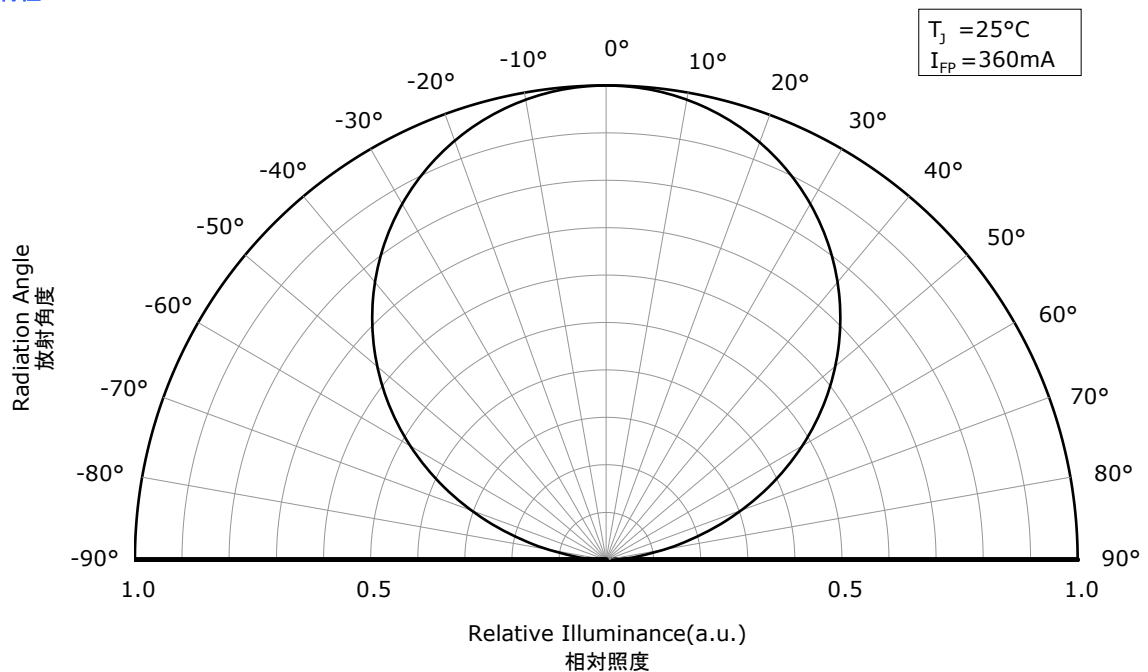
Part No. NF1204EJD-V5
No. STS-DA7-23087

- * All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.
本特性は参考です。
- * The following graphs show the characteristics measured in pulse mode.
パルス駆動により測定しています。

Spectrum 発光スペクトル



Directivity 指向特性



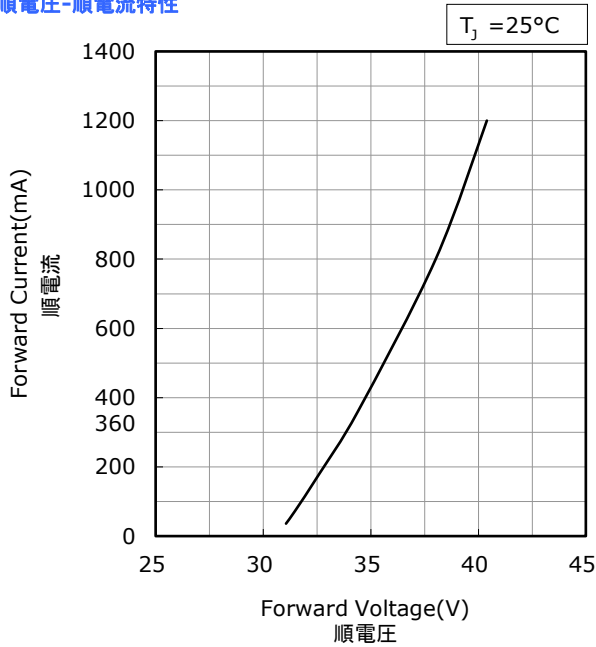
- * The graphs above show the characteristics for Rs060 LEDs of this product.
本特性は演色性ランクRs060に対応しています。

FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

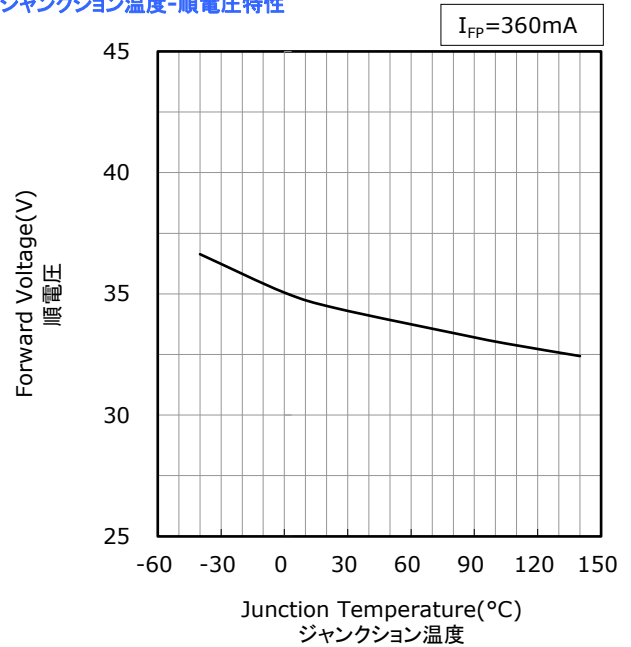
- * All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.
本特性は参考です。
- * The following graphs show the characteristics measured in pulse mode.
パルス駆動により測定しています。

Part No. NF1204EJD-V5
No. STS-DA7-23088

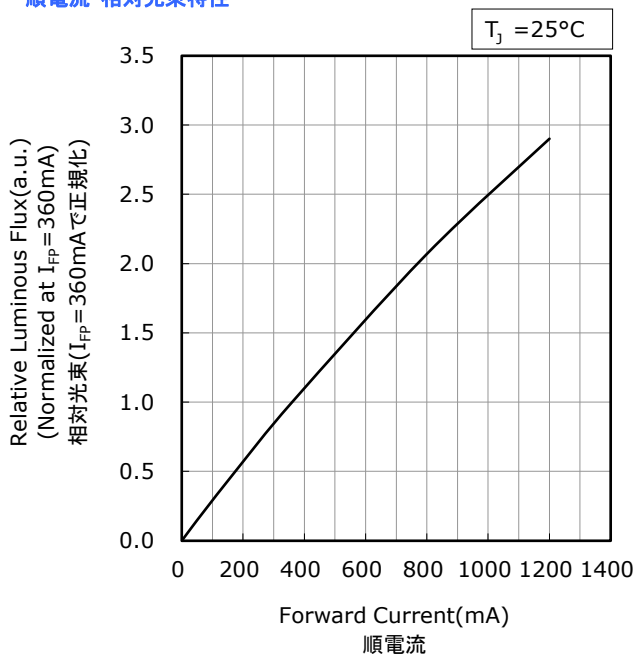
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current
順電圧-順電流特性



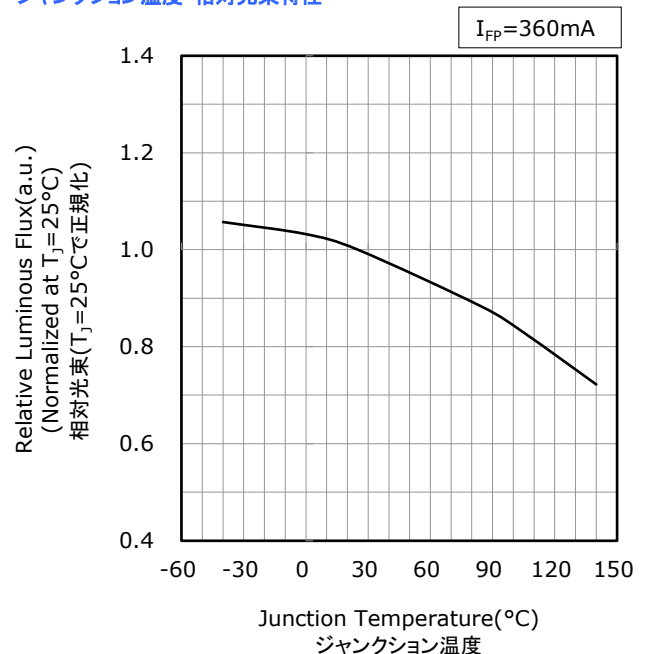
Junction Temperature vs Forward Voltage
ジャンクション温度-順電圧特性



Forward Current vs Relative Luminous Flux
順電流-相対光束特性



Junction Temperature vs Relative Luminous Flux
ジャンクション温度-相対光束特性



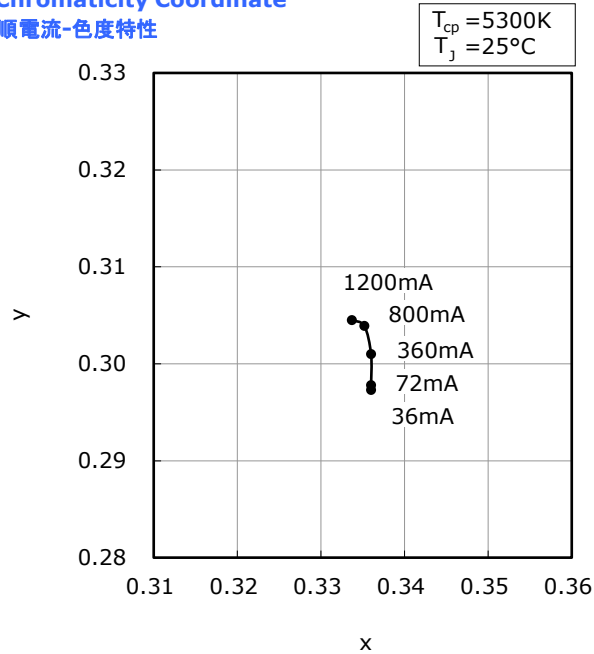
- * The graphs above show the characteristics for Rs060 LEDs of this product.
本特性は演色性ランクRs060に対応しています。

FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

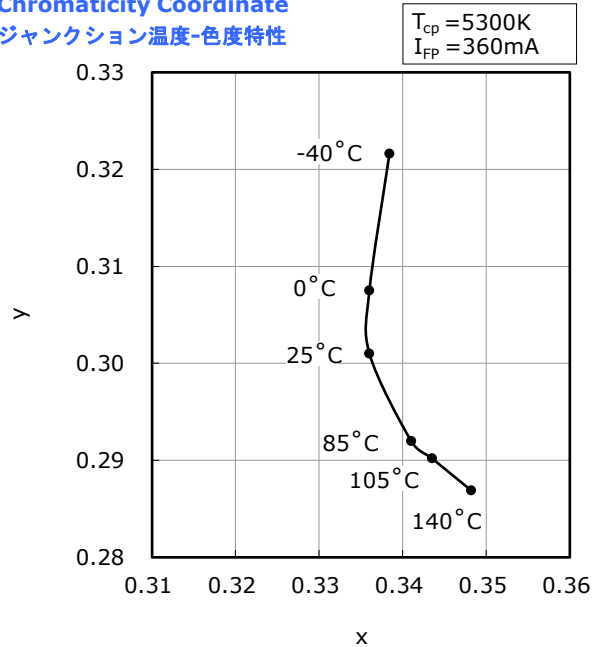
- * All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.
本特性は参考です。
- * The following graphs show the characteristics measured in pulse mode.
パルス駆動により測定しています。

Part No. NF1204EJD-V5
No. STS-DA7-23089

Forward Current vs Chromaticity Coordinate
順電流-色度特性



Junction Temperature vs Chromaticity Coordinate
ジャンクション温度-色度特性



- * The graphs above show the characteristics for Rs060 LEDs of this product.
本特性は演色性ランクRs060に対応しています。

RELIABILITY

(1) Tests and Results

Test	Reference Standard	Test Conditions	Test Duration	Failure Criteria #	Units Failed/Tested
Thermal Shock(Air to Air)		-40°C to 100°C, 15min dwell	100cycles	#1	0/10
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	T _A =100°C	1000hours	#1	0/10
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T _A =60°C, RH=90%	1000hours	#1	0/10
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	T _A =-40°C	1000hours	#1	0/10
High Temperature Operating Life		T _C =81°C, I _F =800mA	1000hours	#1	0/10
Electrostatic Discharges	ANSI/ESDA/ JEDEC JS-001	HBM, 8kV, 1.5kΩ, 100pF, 1pulse, alternately positive or negative		#1	0/10

NOTES:

Measurements are performed after allowing the LEDs to return to room temperature.

(2) Failure Criteria

Criteria #	Items	Conditions	Failure Criteria
#1	Forward Voltage(V _F)	I _F =360mA	>Initial value×1.1
	Luminous Flux(Φ _v)	I _F =360mA	<Initial value×0.7

CAUTIONS

(1) Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	≤30°C	≤90%RH	Within 1 Year from Delivery Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	≤30°C	≤70%RH	≤168hours

- Once the moisture-proof aluminum bag is open, ensure that the LED is soldered to a PCB within the range of the conditions above. To store any remaining unused LEDs, use a hermetically sealed container with silica gel desiccants. Nichia recommends placing them back to the original moisture-proof bag and reseal it.
- The parts/materials (e.g. housing, gasket/seal, secondary lens, lens cover, thermal grease, etc.) used with the LED in the same assembly/system may release corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc. A light-up test, sufficient verifications, etc. must be performed at the finished product level (i.e. automotive headlamp, luminaire, etc.) prior to use taking into consideration the conditions/environments in which the finished product will actually be used to ensure that the expected performance for the finished product is maintained. See below for the detailed information.

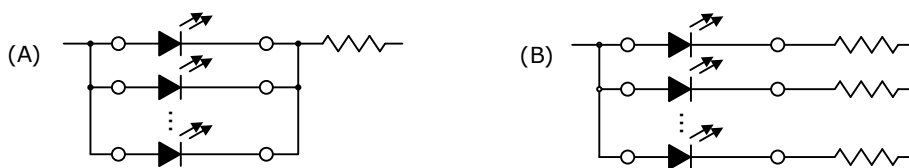
Issues that may be caused by corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc.:

This LED has plated parts. If the LED is exposed to corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc., it may cause the plated surface to tarnish. If the gases penetrate the LED (e.g. emitting surface, package material, etc.), it may cause the surface of the plated parts inside the package to tarnish. In addition, it has been confirmed that if a silicone resin is used in the LED, the gases may accelerate degradation of the silicone resin. As a result, the optical characteristics may be adversely affected (i.e. significant reduction in the brightness, significant color shift, etc.); in the worst case, the circuit could become open causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate). When determining the storage environment for the LED and/or selecting parts/materials that will be used with the LED in the finished product, it must be ensured prior to use that corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc. are not generated.

- To avoid condensation, the LEDs must not be stored in areas where temperature and humidity fluctuate greatly.
- Do not store the LEDs in a dusty environment.
- Do not expose the LEDs to direct sunlight and/or an environment over a long period of time where the temperature is higher than normal room temperature.

(2) Directions for Use

- The circuit must be designed to ensure that the Absolute Maximum Ratings are not exceeded for each LED. The LEDs should be operated at a constant current per LED. In the case of operating at a constant voltage, Circuit B is recommended. If Circuit A is used, it may cause the currents flowing through the LEDs to vary due to the variation in the forward voltage characteristics of the LEDs on the circuit.



- This LED is designed to be operated at a forward current. Ensure that no voltage is applied to the LED in the forward/reverse direction while the LED is off. If the LEDs are used in an environment where reverse voltages are applied to the LED continuously, it may cause electrochemical migration to occur causing the LED to be damaged. When not in use for a long period of time, the system's power should be turned off to ensure that there are no issues/damage.
- When using the LEDs with a dimmer, the color may vary depending on the current through the LED; it is recommended to operate the LED with pulse width modulation (PWM) to minimize this issue.
- To stabilize the LED characteristics while in use, Nichia recommends that the LEDs are operated at currents $\geq 10\%$ of the sorting current.
- Ensure that transient excessive voltages (e.g. lightning surge) are not applied to the LEDs.
- If the LEDs are used for outdoor applications, ensure that necessary measures are taken (e.g. protecting the LEDs from water/salt damage and high humidity).

(3) Handling Precautions

- Do not handle the LEDs with bare hands:
 - this may contaminate the LED surface and have an effect on the optical characteristics,
 - this may cause the LED to deform and/or the wire to break causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate).
- Ensure that when handling the LEDs with tweezers, excessive force is not applied to the LED. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the resin (e.g. cut, scratch, chip, crack, delamination and deformation) and the wire to break causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate).
- Dropping may cause damage to the LED (e.g. deformation).
- Do not stack the LEDs. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the resin (e.g. cut, scratch, chip, crack, delamination and deformation) and the wire to break causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate).

(4) Design Consideration

- The parts/materials (e.g. housing, gasket/seal, secondary lens, lens cover, thermal grease, etc.) used with the LED in the same assembly/system may release corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc., and/or volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A light-up test, sufficient verifications, etc. must be performed at the finished product level (i.e. automotive headlamp, luminaire, etc.) prior to use taking into consideration the conditions/environments in which the finished product will actually be used to ensure that the expected performance for the finished product is maintained. See below for the detailed information.

Issues that may be caused by corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc.:

This LED has plated parts. If the LED is exposed to corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc., it may cause the plated surface to tarnish. If the gases penetrate the LED (e.g. emitting surface, package material, etc.), it may cause the surface of the plated parts inside the package to tarnish. In addition, it has been confirmed that if a silicone resin is used in the LED, the gases may accelerate degradation of the silicone resin. As a result, the optical characteristics may be adversely affected (i.e. significant reduction in the brightness, significant color shift, etc.); in the worst case, the circuit could become open causing a catastrophic failure (i.e. the LED not to illuminate). When determining the storage environment for the LED and/or selecting parts/materials that will be used with the LED in the finished product, it must be ensured prior to use that corrosive gases containing sulfur, halogens, etc. are not generated.

Issues that may be caused by VOCs:

If VOCs that have been released from the parts/materials and/or organic additives used with the LED in the finished product penetrate into the LED and remain inside the LED, the VOCs can discolor after being exposed to heat and/or photon energy. This may cause the optical characteristics to be adversely affected (i.e. significant reduction in the brightness, significant color shift, etc.). This adverse effect may be improved by ventilating the environment (i.e. the LED is not used in a hermetically sealed environment) to prevent the VOCs from remaining inside the LED. When selecting parts/materials that will be used with the LED in the finished product, it must be ensured prior to use that there are no issues with the substances found in those parts/materials and/or that the expected performance for the finished product is maintained by performing a light-up test, sufficient verifications etc. taking into consideration the conditions/environments in which the finished product will actually be used.

- The characteristics of the LEDs (e.g. chromaticity, color rendering index, etc.) will vary depending on how the LEDs are designed into the application (e.g. secondary lens, luminaire cover/housing, etc. for ease of dissipation), how they were assembled, under what conditions/environments they are used (e.g. operating current/temperature, etc.), and how long they have been used (e.g. storage/operating hours, etc.). To ensure that there are no issues (e.g. deviations/changes in the characteristics, etc.) with the chosen application, perform a sufficient verification prior to use.
- This LED uses a ceramic material for the substrate; if the LED is attached to a housing in an inappropriate manner (e.g. uneven application of force to the ceramic substrate, unstable holding, etc.), it may cause the substrate to crack. Nichia recommends using a specially designed holder to attach the LEDs to a housing.
- Nichia recommends using a thermal grease for the interface between the LED and housing. If the LEDs are attached to a housing without a thermal interface material, it may cause the heat dissipation to decrease; additionally, if a thermal film/sheet is used as the thermal interface material, the $R_{\theta JC}$ may be significantly larger than the specified $R_{\theta JC}$.

Refer to the relevant application notes for detailed information (e.g. how to handle the COB LEDs, the effect of adhesion strength between the COB and the housing, thermal design considerations, etc.). To access the application notes, go to the Technical Suggestions And Recommendations section of Nichia's website.

(5) Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

- This LED is sensitive to transient excessive voltages (e.g. ESD, lightning surge). If this excessive voltage occurs in the circuit, it may cause the LED to be damaged causing issues (e.g. the LED to become dimmer or not to illuminate [i.e. catastrophic failure]). Ensure that when handling the LEDs, necessary measures are taken to protect them from an ESD discharge. The following examples are recommended measures to eliminate the charge:
 - Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes, and floors
 - Grounded workstation equipment and tools
 - ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
- Ensure that all necessary measures are taken to prevent the LEDs from being exposed to transient excessive voltages (e.g. ESD, lightning surge):
 - tools (e.g. soldering irons), jigs, and machines that are used are properly grounded
 - appropriate ESD materials/equipment are used in the work area
 - the system/assembly is designed to provide ESD protection for the LEDs.
- If the tool/equipment used is an insulator (e.g. glass cover, plastic, etc.), ensure that necessary measures have been taken to protect the LED from transient excessive voltages (e.g. ESD). The following examples are recommended measures to eliminate the charge:
 - Dissipating static charge with conductive materials
 - Preventing charge generation with moisture
 - Neutralizing the charge with ionizers

(6) Thermal Management

- The Maximum Junction Temperature (T_J) for the LED must not be exceeded. Ensure that when using the LEDs for the chosen application, the application is designed to reduce the LED chip temperature effectively. The following equation can be used to calculate the LED junction temperature once the saturation temperature at the junction has been reached:

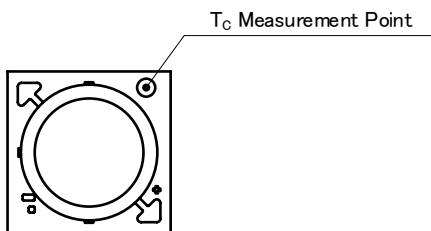
$$T_J = T_C + R_{\theta JC} \cdot W$$

* T_J = LED Junction Temperature: °C

T_C = Case Temperature: °C

$R_{\theta JC}$ = Thermal Resistance from Junction to T_C Measurement Point: °C/W

W = Input Power ($I_F \times V_F$): W



- $R_{\theta JC}$ may change depending on the properties for both the thermal interface material used (e.g. film, gel sheet, paste, or glue) and the heat sink/housing and the surface state of those materials. Ensure that when mounting the LEDs on to the heat sink/housing, the following points are considered:
 - A thermal interface material with a low thermal resistance should be used for the interface between the LED and heat sink/housing.
 - The surface of the heat sink used with the LEDs must not have any small recesses, cavities, or holes; if necessary, the surface must be leveled before mounting the LEDs.
 - If a holder and/or thermal interface material are used, ensure that these materials are properly used and the heat is effectively dissipated.

During use if the thermal interface material deteriorates due to heat and the dimensions change and/or the properties degrade, it may cause these materials not to dissipate the heat properly; this may cause the LED to be damaged. Ensure that reliability verification is performed for the chosen application.
- When measuring the temperatures of LEDs for the thermal management design, a non-contact temperature measuring instrument (e.g. thermal imaging camera) should be used.
- **Refer to the relevant application notes for detailed information (e.g. how to handle the COB LEDs, the effect of adhesion strength between the COB and the housing, thermal design considerations, etc.). To access the application notes, go to the Technical Suggestions And Recommendations section of Nichia's website.**

(7) Cleaning

- Do not clean the LEDs with water, benzine and/or thinner.
- To clean the LEDs, use isopropyl alcohol (IPA). If another solvent is used, it may cause the LED package/resin to be damaged causing issues; ensure that sufficient verification is performed prior to use. Additionally, ensure that the solvent being used does not cause any other issues (e.g. CFC-based solvents are heavily regulated).
- If an LED is contaminated (e.g. dust/dirt), use a cloth soaked with isopropyl alcohol (IPA). Ensure that the cloth is firmly squeezed before wiping the LED.
- Do not clean the LEDs with an ultrasonic cleaner. If cleaning must be done, ensure that sufficient verification is performed by using a finished assembly with LEDs to determine cleaning conditions (e.g. ultrasonic power, LED position on the PCB assembly) that do not cause an issue.

(8) Eye Safety

- There may be two important international specifications that should be noted for safe use of the LEDs: IEC 62471:2006 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems and IEC 60825-1:2001 (i.e. Edition 1.2) Safety of Laser Products - Part 1: Equipment Classification and Requirements. Ensure that when using the LEDs, there are no issues with the following points:
 - LEDs have been removed from the scope of IEC 60825-1 since IEC 60825-1:2007 (i.e. Edition 2.0) was published. However, depending on the country/region, there are cases where the requirements of the IEC 60825-1:2001 specifications or equivalent must be adhered to.
 - LEDs have been included in the scope of IEC 62471:2006 since the release of the specification in 2006.
 - Most Nichia LEDs will be classified as the Exempt Group or Risk Group 1 according to IEC 62471:2006. However, in the case of high-power LEDs containing blue wavelengths in the emission spectrum, there are LEDs that will be classified as Risk Group 2 depending on the characteristics (e.g. radiation flux, emission spectrum, directivity, etc.)
 - If the LED is used in a manner that produces an increased output or with an optic to collimate the light from the LED, it may cause damage to the human eye.
- If an LED is operated in a manner that emits a flashing light, it may cause health issues (e.g. visual stimuli causing eye discomfort). The system should be designed to ensure that there are no harmful effects on the human body.

(9) Miscellaneous

- Nichia warrants that the discrete LEDs will meet the requirements/criteria as detailed in the Reliability section within this specification. If the LEDs are used under conditions/environments deviating from or inconsistent with those described in this specification, the resulting damage and/or injuries will not be covered by this warranty.
- Nichia warrants that the discrete LEDs manufactured and/or supplied by Nichia will meet the requirements/criteria as detailed in the Reliability section within this specification; it is the customer's responsibility to perform sufficient verification prior to use to ensure that the lifetime and other quality characteristics required for the intended use are met.
- The applicable warranty period is one year from the date that the LED is delivered. In the case of any incident that appears to be in breach of this warranty, the local Nichia sales representative should be notified to discuss instructions on how to proceed while ensuring that the LED in question is not disassembled or removed from the PCB if it has been attached to the PCB. If a breach of this warranty is proved, Nichia will provide the replacement for the non-conforming LED or an equivalent item at Nichia's discretion. FOREGOING ARE THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO THE CUSTOMER IN RESPECT OF THE BREACH OF THE WARRANTY CONTAINED HEREIN, AND IN NO EVENT SHALL NICHIA BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSSES AND/OR EXPENSES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT) THAT MAY BE SUFFERED BY THE CUSTOMER ARISING OUT OF A BREACH OF THE WARRANTY.
- NICHIA DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
- This LED is intended to be used for general lighting, household appliances, electronic devices (e.g. mobile communication devices); it is not designed or manufactured for use in applications that require safety critical functions (e.g. aircraft, automobiles, combustion equipment, life support systems, nuclear reactor control system, safety devices, spacecraft, submarine repeaters, traffic control equipment, trains, vessels, etc.). If the LEDs are planned to be used for these applications, unless otherwise detailed in the specification, Nichia will neither guarantee that the LED is fit for that purpose nor be responsible for any resulting property damage, injuries and/or loss of life/health. This LED does not comply with IATF 16949 and is not intended for automotive applications.
- The customer will not reverse engineer, disassemble or otherwise attempt to extract knowledge/design information from the LED.
- All copyrights and other intellectual property rights in this specification in any form are reserved by Nichia or the right holders who have granted Nichia permission to use the content. Without prior written permission from Nichia, no part of this specification may be reproduced in any form or by any means.
- Both the customer and Nichia will agree on the official specifications for the supplied LEDs before any programs are officially launched. Without this agreement in writing (i.e. Customer Specific Specification), changes to the content of this specification may occur without notice (e.g. changes to the foregoing specifications and appearance, discontinuation of the LEDs, etc.).