

NICHIA CORPORATION

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BLUE LED

PART NO. NSPBR70BSS

- RoHS Compliant



SPECIFICATIONS

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	40	mA
Pulse Forward Current	I_{FP}	120	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	148	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30~85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40~100	°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	100	°C

* Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

* I_{FP} conditions with pulse width $\leq 10\text{ms}$ and duty cycle $\leq 10\%$.

(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics

Item		Symbol	Condition	Typ	Unit
Forward Voltage		V _F	I _F =30mA	3.4	V
Reverse Current		I _R	V _R =5V	-	μA
Luminous Flux		Φ _v	I _F =30mA	2.0	lm
Luminous Intensity		I _v	I _F =30mA	800	mcd
Chromaticity Coordinate	x	-	I _F =30mA	0.133	-
	y		I _F =30mA	0.075	

* Characteristics at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

* Chromaticity Coordinates as per CIE 1931 Chromaticity Chart.

RANKS

Item	Rank	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	-	2.7	3.7	V
Reverse Current	-	-	50	μ A
Luminous Flux	Pw	2.3	2.7	lm
	Pv	1.9	2.3	
	Pu	1.6	1.9	
	Pt	1.3	1.6	

Color Rank

	Rank W					
x	0.137	0.124	0.110	0.132	0.142	0.151
y	0.037	0.058	0.087	0.112	0.081	0.058

* Ranking at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

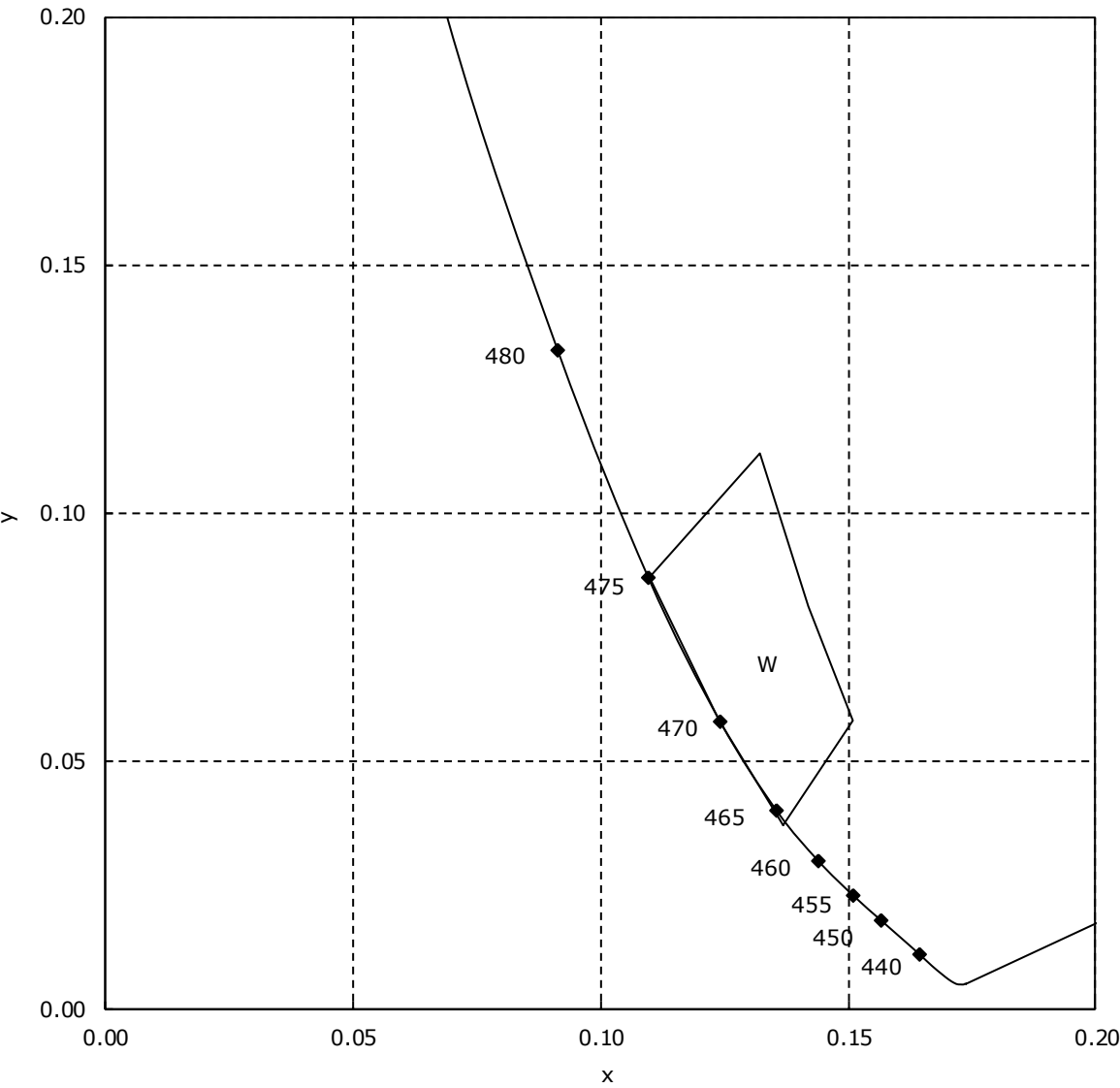
* Forward Voltage Tolerance: $\pm 3\%$

* Luminous Flux Tolerance: $\pm 10\%$

* Chromaticity Coordinate Tolerance: ± 0.01

* LEDs from the above ranks will be shipped. The rank combination ratio per shipment will be decided by Nichia.

CHROMATICITY DIAGRAM



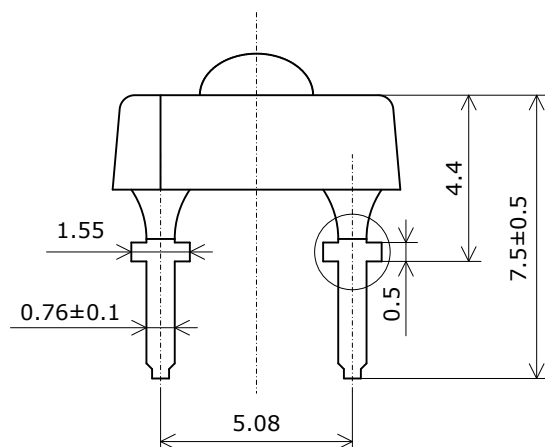
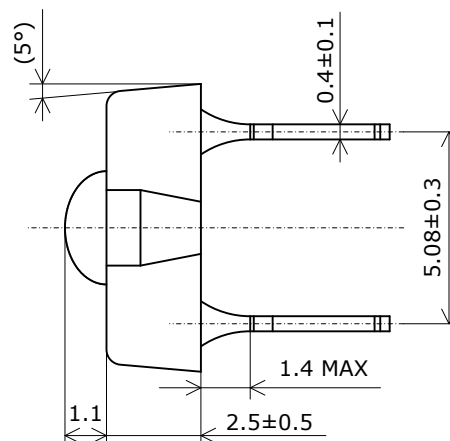
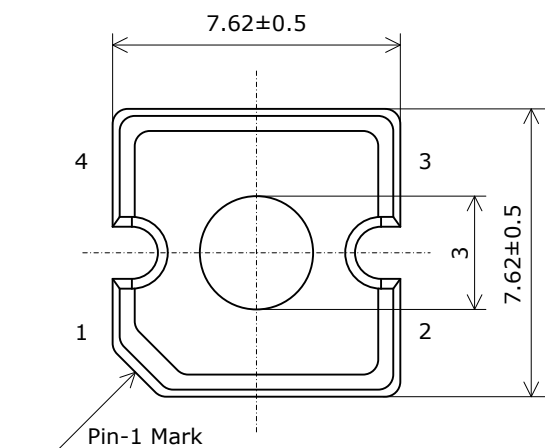
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

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

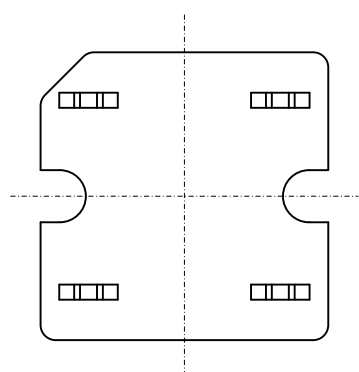
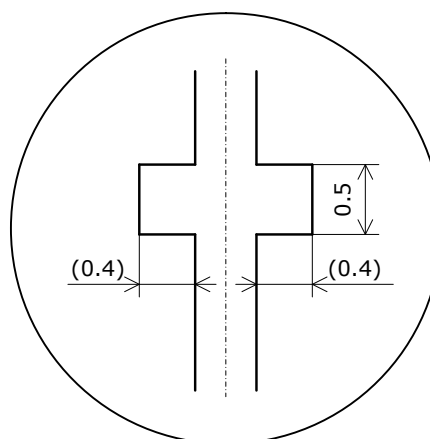
* 括弧で囲まれた寸法は参考値です。
The dimension(s) in parentheses are for reference purposes.

NSPxR70xS

管理番号 No. STS-DA7-2771A

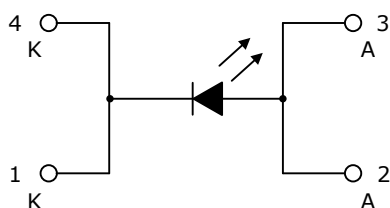
(単位 Unit: mm, 公差 Tolerance: ± 0.2)

ストッパー部詳細図
Lead Standoff



項目 Item	内容 Description
樹脂材質 Resin Materials	エポキシ樹脂 (一部シリコン樹脂+拡散剤入り) Epoxy Resin (partly using silicone resin with diffuser)
リードフレーム材質 Lead Frame Materials	銅合金+銀メッキ Ag-plated Copper Alloy
質量 Weight	0.25g(TYP)

* タイバーを切り取った部分は銅合金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。
The tie bar cut-end surface exhibits exposed copper alloy base metal.
Care must be taken to handle the LEDs, as it may contain sharp parts such as lead, and can cause injury.



SOLDERING

• Recommended Hand Soldering Condition

Temperature	350°C Max
Soldering Time	3sec Max
Position	No closer than 1.6mm under the standoff.

• Recommended Dip Soldering Condition

Pre-heat	120°C Max
Pre-heat Time	60sec Max
Solder Bath Temperature	260°C Max
Dipping Time	5sec Max
Dipping Position	No closer than 1.6mm under the standoff.

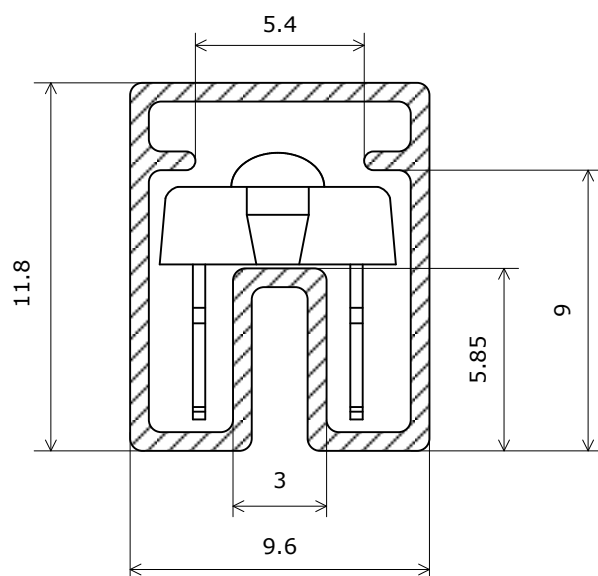
- * For a better thermal performance, copper alloy is used for the leadframe of the product. Care must be taken for the soldering conditions and handling of the products after soldering.
- * Solder the LED no closer than 1.6mm under the lead standoff.
- * Dip soldering/hand soldering must not be performed more than once.
- * When cooling the LEDs from the peak temperature a gradual cooling slope is recommended; do not cool the LEDs rapidly.
- * When soldering, do not apply stress to the lead frame while the LED is hot.
- * When using a pick and place machine, choose an appropriate nozzle for this product.
- * After soldering, do not correct the LED position.
- * After soldering, ensure that the LED is not exposed to shocks/vibrations before it cools down to room temperature.
- * If the LEDs are soldered to a PCB in a manner that leaves no gap between the LED and PCB (i.e. flush mount), it may cause damage to the lens when the PCB bows/warps or the lead frame is clinched/cut; this will not be guaranteed. If it must be done, it is the customer's responsibility to perform sufficient verification to ensure that there are no issues (e.g. internal disconnection, damage to resin, etc.). For cases where double-sided PCBs are soldered in this manner, the resulting heat will have a direct effect on the lens; this must not be performed on the LEDs.
- * If the LED is clamped during dip soldering to prevent soldering failures (e.g. position shift), ensure that the mechanical stress on the LED is minimized.
- * Ensure that the cutting of the lead frames is performed at room temperature. If it is done while the LED is hot, it may cause issues (e.g. damage to the LED).
- * Consider factors (e.g. dip soldering temperature, hand soldering temperature, etc.) when choosing the solder.
- * 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.

TUBE DIMENSIONS

スティック断面図 Cross Section

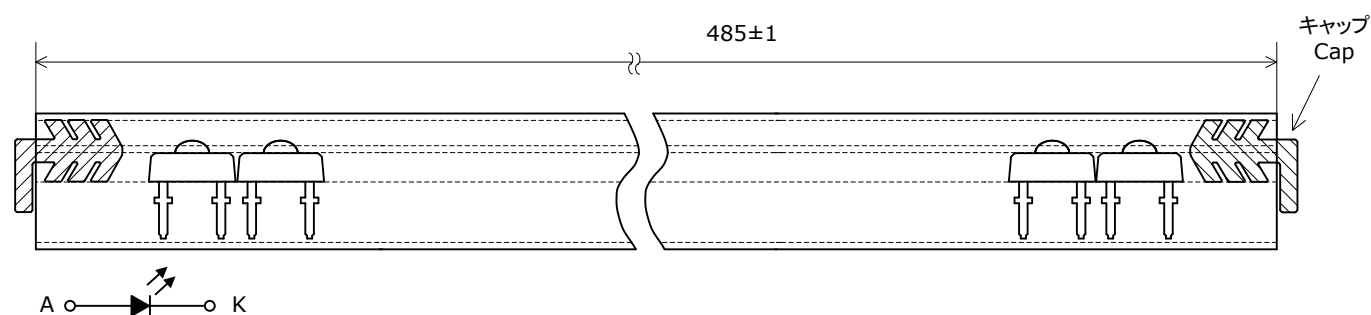
NxxxR70xxx
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-2772

(単位 Unit: mm, 公差 Tolerance: ± 0.2)



- * $t=0.6\pm 0.1\text{mm}$
- * 反り: 1mm以下
Warp: 1mm MAX

スティック全体図 Overview

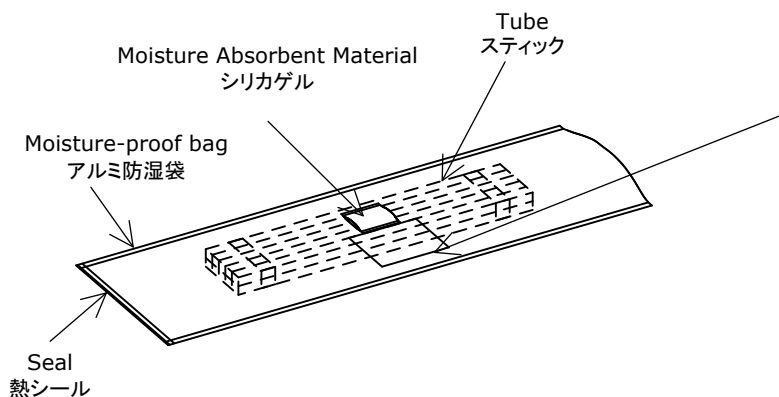


- * 数量は1スティックにつき 60個入りです。
Quantity per tube=60pcs

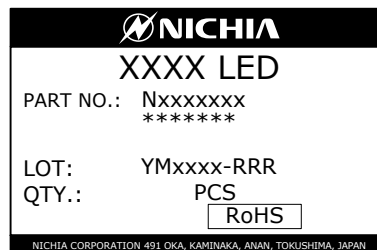
PACKAGING - TUBE PACK

Tubes are shipped with desiccants in heat-sealed moisture-proof bags.
シリカゲルとともにスティックをアルミ防湿袋に入れ、熱シールにより封をします。

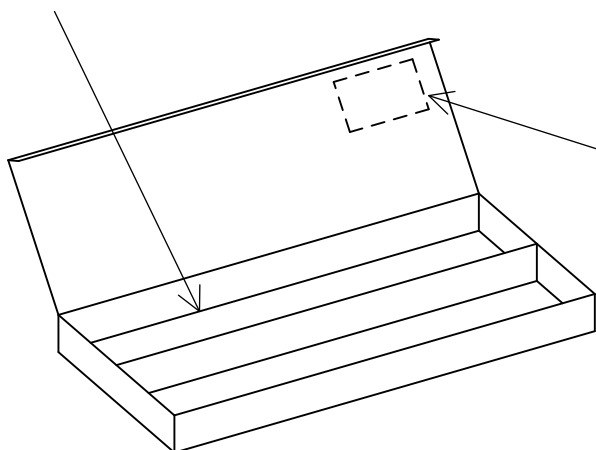
Part No. Nxxxxxxx
No. STS-DA7-0005G



Label ラベル



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。



Label ラベル



- * ***** 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 in tubes are packed in a moisture-proof bag.
They are shipped in cardboard boxes to protect them from external forces during transportation.
本製品はスティックに入れたのち、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
2018	I
2019	J
2020	K
2021	L
2022	M
2023	N

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

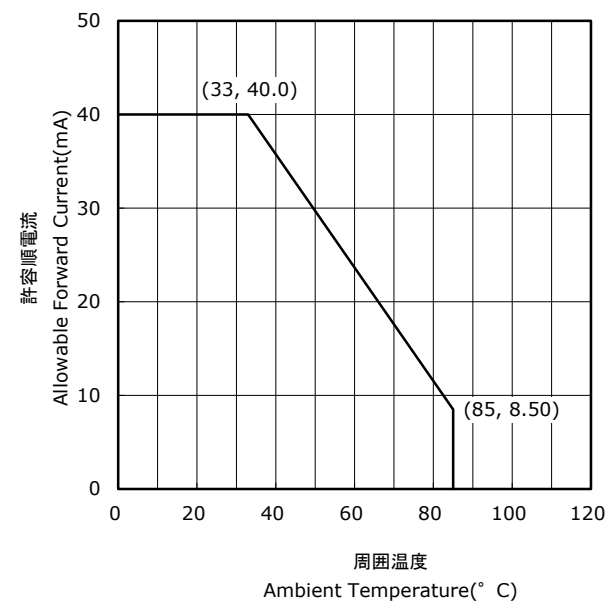
xxxx-Nichia's Product Number

RRR-Ranking by Color Coordinates, Ranking by Luminous Flux

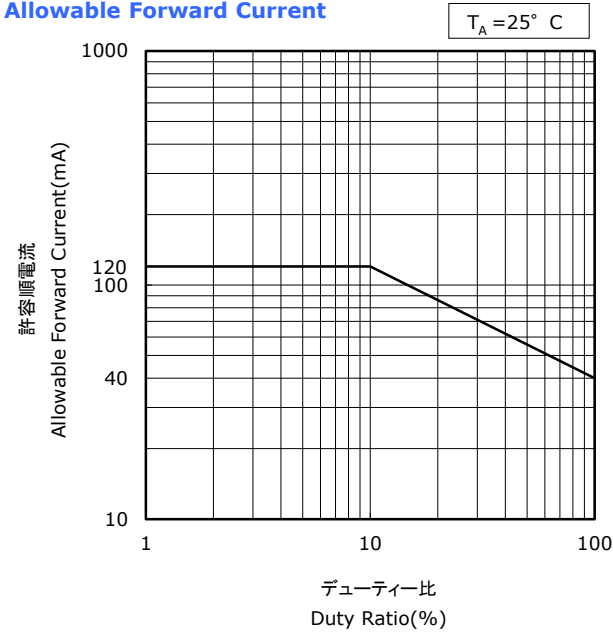
DERATING CHARACTERISTICS

NSPxR70BS
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-2784

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



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

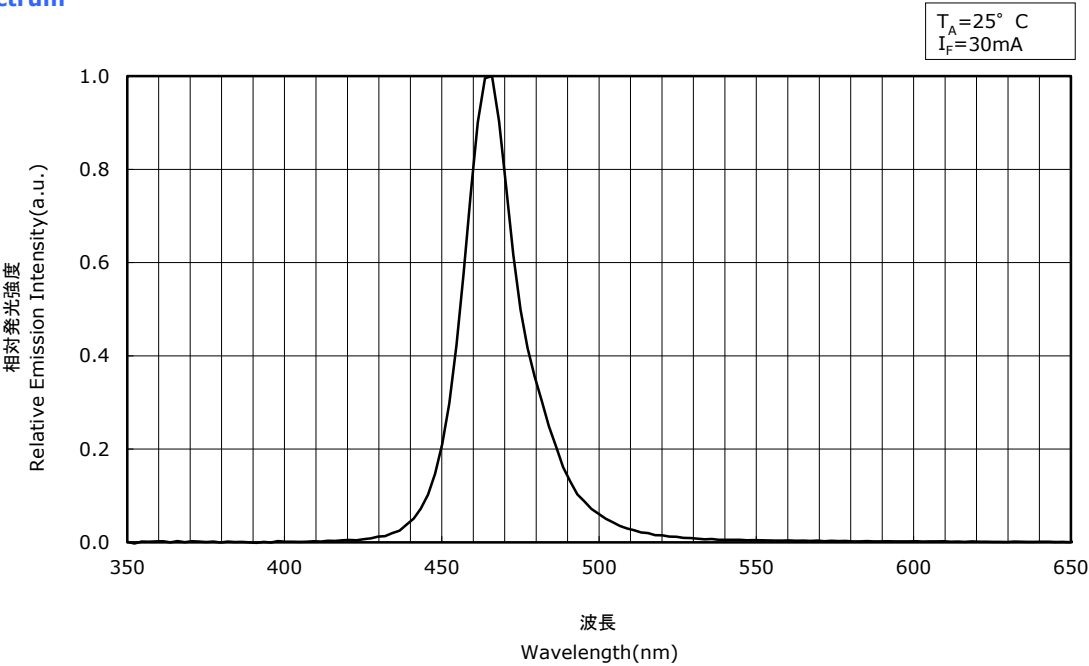


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

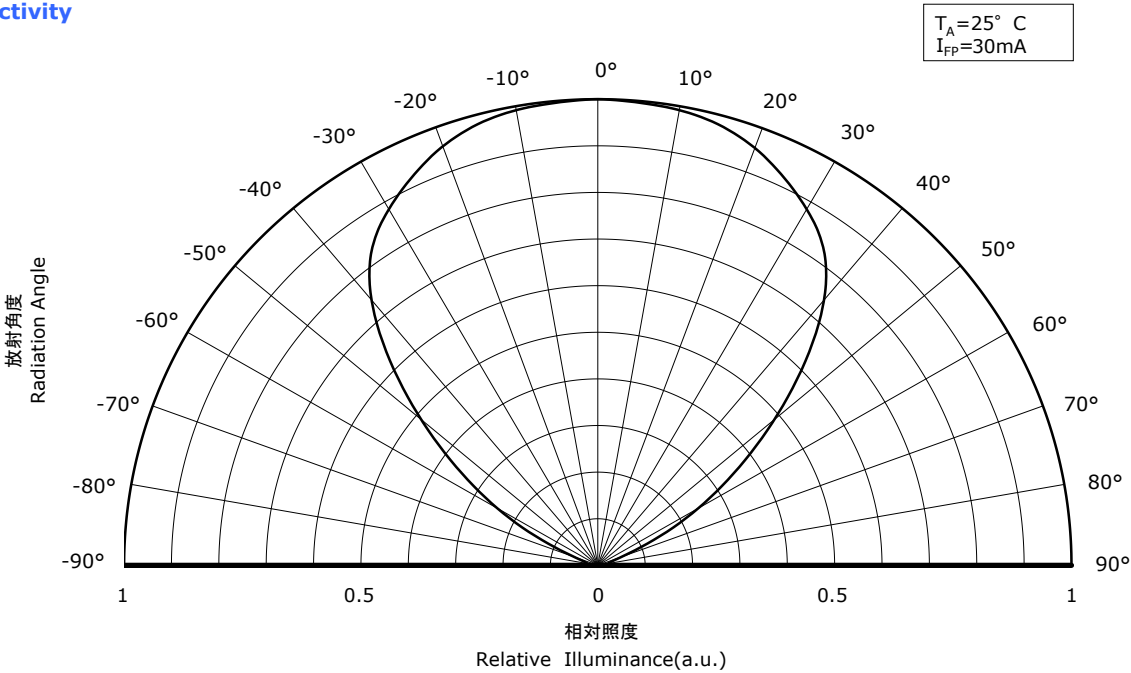
* 本特性は参考です。
All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.

NSPBR70BS
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-2788

発光スペクトル
Spectrum



指向特性
Directivity



FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

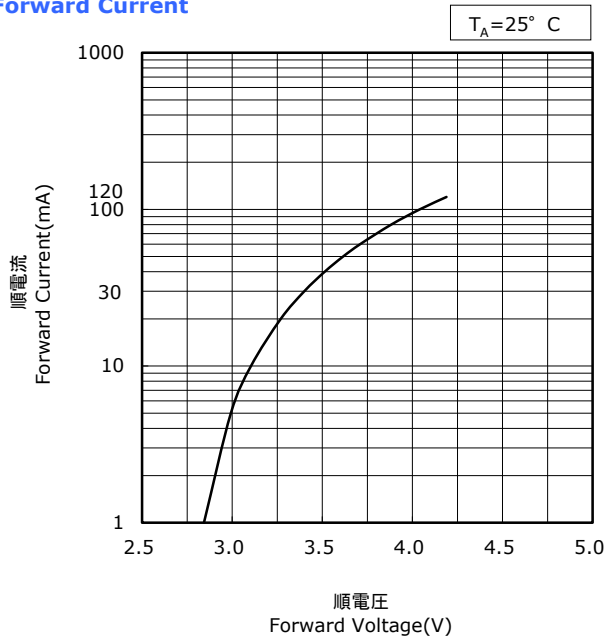
* 本特性は参考です。

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

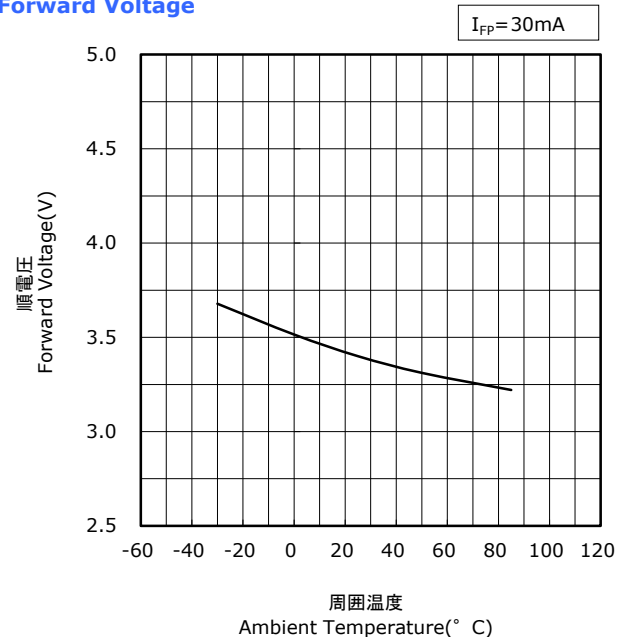
NSPBR70BS

管理番号 No. STS-DA7-2789

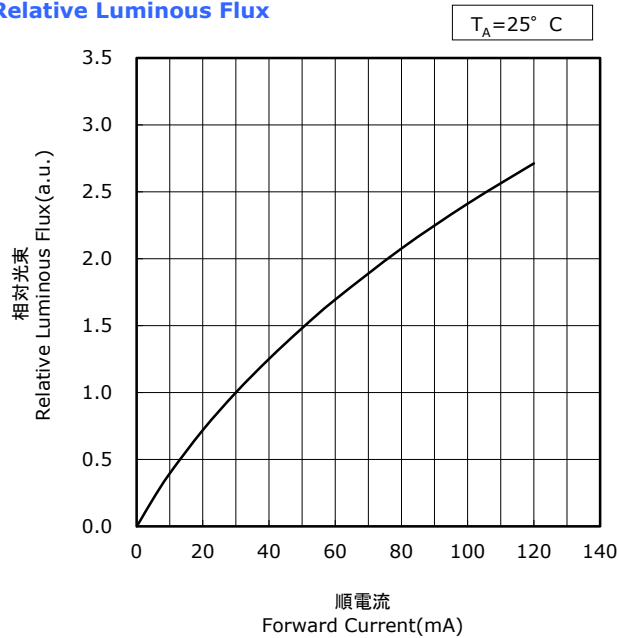
順電圧-順電流特性
Forward Voltage vs
Forward Current



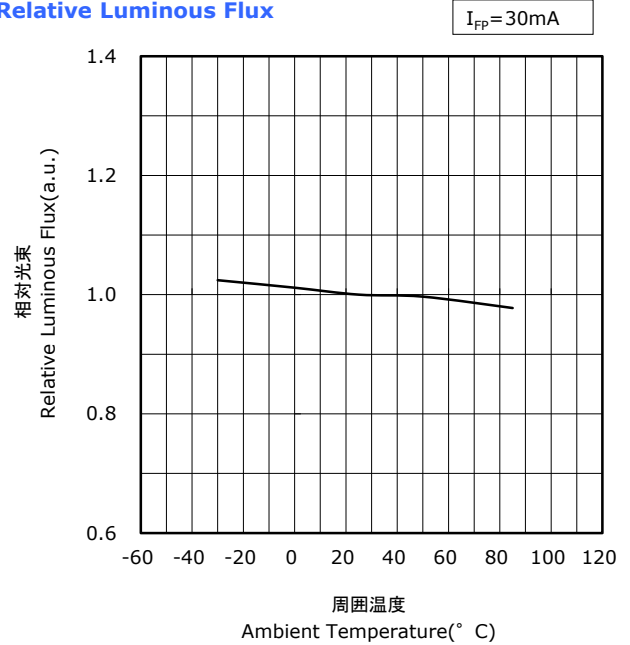
周囲温度-順電圧特性
Ambient Temperature vs
Forward Voltage



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



周囲温度-相対光束特性
Ambient Temperature vs
Relative Luminous Flux

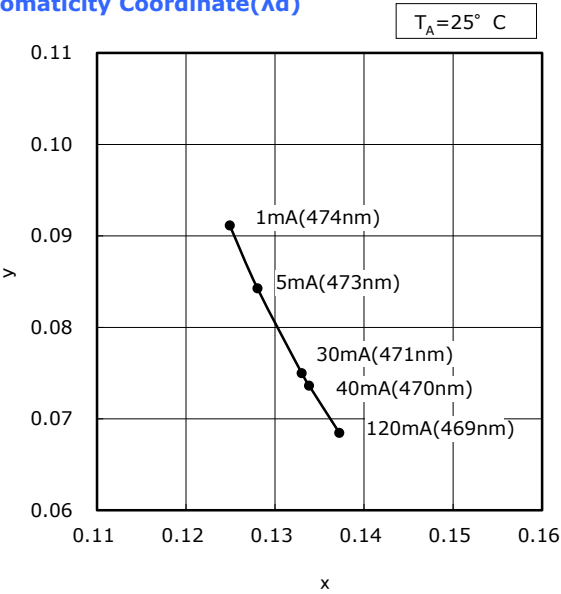


FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

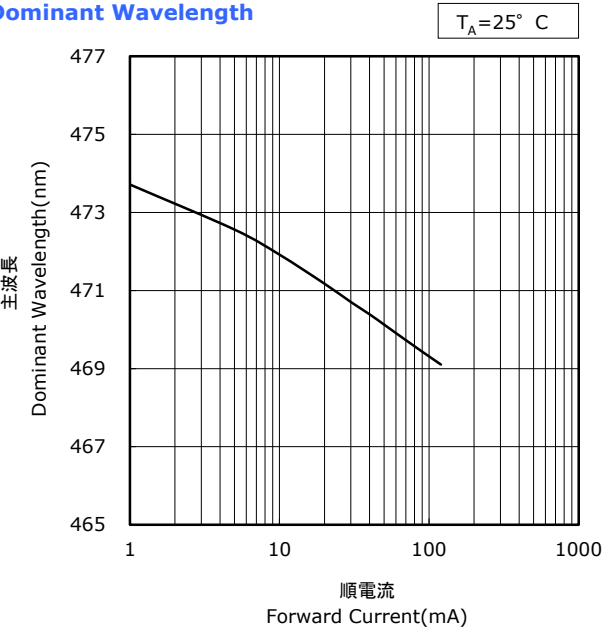
* 本特性は参考です。
All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.

NSPBR70BS
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-2790

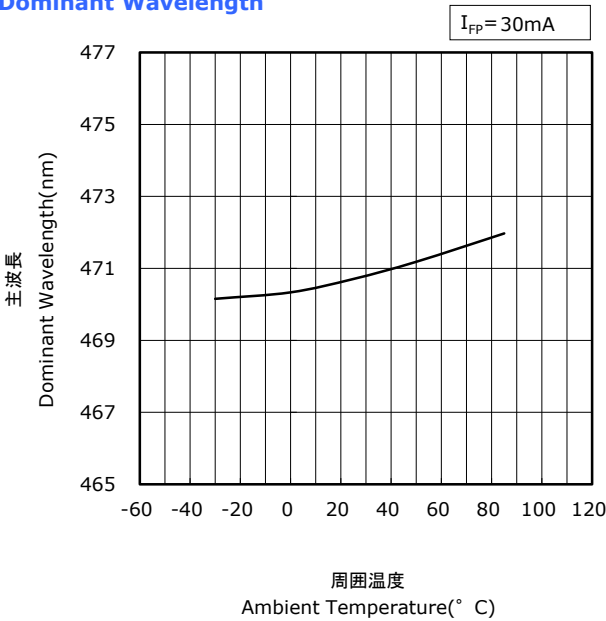
順電流-色度(主波長)特性
Forward Current vs
Chromaticity Coordinate(λ_d)



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



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



RELIABILITY

(1) Tests and Results

Test	Reference Standard	Test Conditions	Test Duration	Failure Criteria #	Units Failed/Tested
Resistance to Soldering Heat	JEITA ED-4701 300 302	$T_{\text{slid}}=260\pm5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5sec, 1dip 1.6mm under the lead standoff Precondition: 30°C , 70%RH, 168hr		#1	0/50
Solderability	JEITA ED-4701 303 303A	$T_{\text{slid}}=245\pm5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5sec, Lead-free Solder(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu)		#2	0/50
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}(30\text{min})\sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}(5\text{min})\sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}(30\text{min})\sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}(5\text{min})$	100cycles	#1	0/50
Moisture Resistance (Cyclic)	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	$25^{\circ}\text{C}\sim 65^{\circ}\text{C}\sim -10^{\circ}\text{C}$, 90%RH, 24hr per cycle	10cycles	#1	0/50
Terminal Bend Strength	JEITA ED-4701 400 401	5N, $0^{\circ}\sim 90^{\circ}\sim 0^{\circ}$ bend, 2bending cycles		#1	0/50
Terminal Pull Strength	JEITA ED-4701 400 401	10N, $10\pm 1\text{sec}$		#1	0/50
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	$T_A=100^{\circ}\text{C}$	1000hours	#1	0/50
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	$T_A=60^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH=90%	1000hours	#1	0/50
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	$T_A=-40^{\circ}\text{C}$	1000hours	#1	0/50
Room Temperature Operating Life Condition 1		$T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F=40\text{mA}$	1000hours	#1	0/50
Room Temperature Operating Life Condition 2		$T_A=35^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F=30\text{mA}$	1000hours	#1	0/50
Temperature Humidity Operating Life		60°C , RH=90%, $I_F=20\text{mA}$	500hours	#1	0/50
Low Temperature Operating Life		$T_A=-30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F=30\text{mA}$	1000hours	#1	0/50

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)	$I_F=30\text{mA}$	$> \text{U.S.L.} \times 1.1$
	Luminous Flux(Φ_v)	$I_F=30\text{mA}$	$< \text{L.S.L.} \times 0.7$
	Reverse Current(I_R)	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$> \text{U.S.L.} \times 2.0$
#2	Solderability	-	Less than 95% solder coverage

U.S.L. : Upper Specification Limit L.S.L. : Lower Specification Limit

CAUTIONS

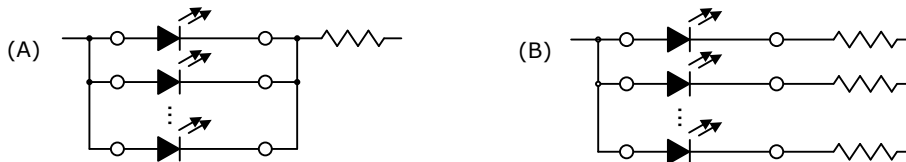
(1) Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq 90\%\text{RH}$	Within 1 Year from Delivery Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq 70\%\text{RH}$	$\leq 168\text{hours}$
Baking		85°C	-	$\geq 24\text{hours}$

- This LED has a silver-plated lead frame. If the LEDs are exposed to a corrosive environment, it may cause the plated surface to tarnish causing issues (i.e. solderability). Ensure that LEDs are stored under proper conditions/environment and soldered to a PCB immediately.
- To avoid condensation, the products must not be stored in the 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.
- To stabilize the LED characteristics while in use, Nichia recommends that the LEDs are operated at currents $\geq 10\%$ of the sorting current.
- If LEDs are arranged into rows and columns in a grid circuit (i.e. LED matrix circuit) and operated, ensure that when using a pulsed mode to operate the LEDs in a matrix circuit, the reverse voltage for any of the LEDs does not exceed the Absolute Maximum Rating while the LED is off.
- 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),
 - the lead frame may cause injuries when the LED is handled with bare hands.
- Dropping may cause damage to the LED (e.g. deformation).
- Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the lens (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

- If the LEDs are soldered to a PCB and the PCB assembly is bent (e.g. PCB depaneling process), it may cause the LED package to break. The PCB layout should be designed to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs when the PCB assembly is bent/warped.
- The amount of mechanical stress exerted on the LED from depaneling may vary depending on the LED position/orientation on the PCB assembly (e.g. especially in areas near V-groove scores). The PCB layout should be designed to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs when the PCB is separated into individual PCB assemblies.
- To separate a PCB populated with the LEDs, use a specially designed tool. Do not break the PCB by hand.
- Volatile organic compounds that have been released from materials present around the LEDs (e.g. housing, gasket/seal, adhesive, secondary lens, lens cover, etc.) may penetrate the LED lens and/or encapsulating resin. If the LEDs are being used in a hermetically sealed environment, these volatile compounds can discolor after being exposed to heat and/or photon energy and it may greatly reduce the LED light output and/or color shift. In this case, ventilating the environment may improve the reduction in light output and/or color shift. Perform a light-up test of the chosen application for optical evaluation to ensure that there are no issues, especially if the LEDs are planned to be used in a hermetically sealed environment.

(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
- To detect if an LED was damaged by transient excess voltages (i.e. an ESD event during the system's assembly process), perform a characteristics inspection (e.g. forward voltage measurement, light-up test) at low current ($\leq 1\text{mA}$).
- Failure Criteria: $V_F < 2.0\text{V}$ at $I_F = 0.5\text{mA}$
 If any one or more dice, except for the red die, are damaged by transient excess voltages (e.g. ESD), it will cause:
 - the leakage current to increase
 - the Forward Voltage (V_F) to decrease
 - the LED not to illuminate at a low current

(6) Thermal Management

- The Absolute Maximum Junction Temperature (T_J) must not be exceeded under any circumstances. The increase in the temperature of an LED while in operation may vary depending on the PCB thermal resistance and the density of LEDs on the PCB assembly. Ensure that when using the LEDs for the chosen application, heat is not concentrated in an area and properly managed in the system/assembly.
- The operating current should be determined by considering the temperature conditions surrounding the LED (i.e. T_A). Ensure that when operating the LED, proper measures are taken to dissipate the heat.

(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.).