



Through Hole Lamp
Product Data Sheet
LTL1DETBEK5

Spec No. :DS20-2022-0040
Effective Date: 04/27/2022
Revision: -

LITE-ON DCC

RELEASE

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<u>Rev</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>Date</u>
P001	Preliminary SPEC(RDR-20210740-03)	Perry	08/12/2021
P002	Update red hue spec	Perry	02/08/2022
Above data for PD and Customer tracking only			
V.-	Upload to OPNC	Apisit	4/18/2022

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1. Description

Through hole LEDs are offered in a variety of packages such as 3mm, 4mm, 5mm, rectangular, and cylinder which are suitable for all applications requiring status indication. Several intensity and viewing angle choices are available in each color for design flexibility.

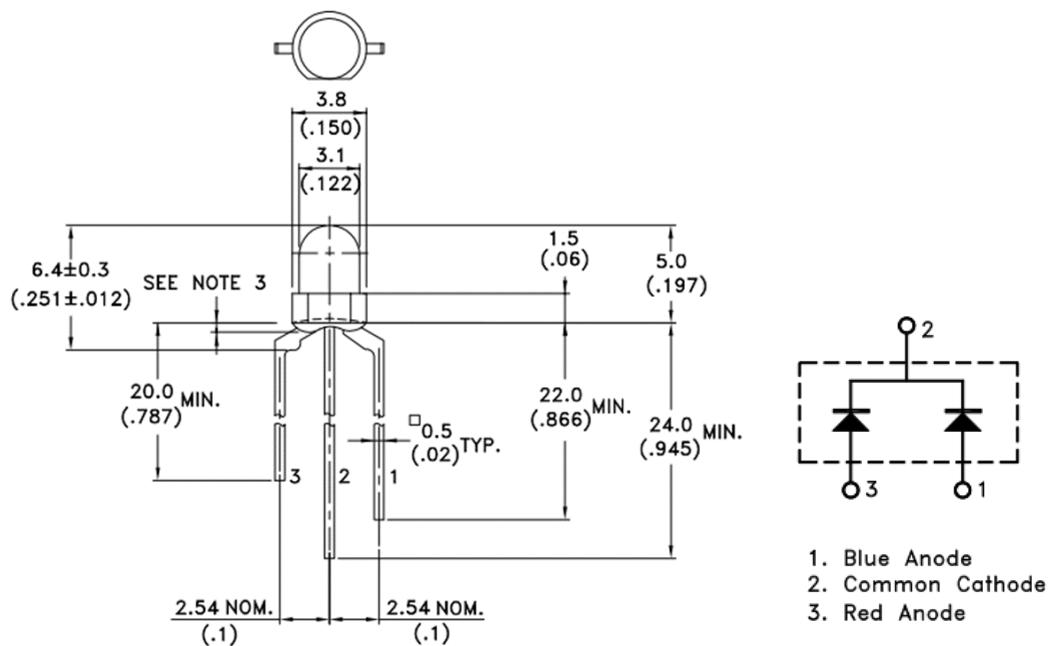
1.1. Features

- Low power consumption & High efficiency
- Lead free & RoHS Compliant
- Popular T-1 diameter
- InGaN Blue / AlInGaP Red Lamp & Water clear lens

1.2. Applications

- Communication
- Computer
- Consumer
- Home appliance

2. Outline Dimensions



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm (.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.0mm (.04") max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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3. Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Blue	Red	Unit
Power Dissipation	96	75	mW
Peak Forward Current (Duty Cycle \leq 1/10, Pulse Width \leq 10 μ s)	100	90	mA
DC Forward Current	30	30	mA
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to + 85°C		
Storage Temperature Range	-40°C to + 100°C		
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm (.062") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds Max.		

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

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Radiant Intensity	I _v	Blue	180	520	1500	mcd	IF = 20mA Note 1,4
		Red	400	680	1900		
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}	Blue		30		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
		Red		30			
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _P	Blue		468		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
		Red		632			
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d	Blue	465	470	475	nm	Note 3
		Red	617	624	627		
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ	Blue		22		nm	
		Red		20			
Forward Voltage	V _F	Blue		3.0	3.4	V	IF = 20mA
		Red		2.0	2.4		
Reverse Current	IR	Blue			10	μA	VR = 5V

NOTE:

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. θ_{1/2} is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. The dominant wavelength, λ_d is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
4. I_v guarantee must be included with $\pm 30\%$ testing tolerance.
5. Reverse voltage (VR) condition is applied for IR test only. The device is not designed for reverse operation.

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5. Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

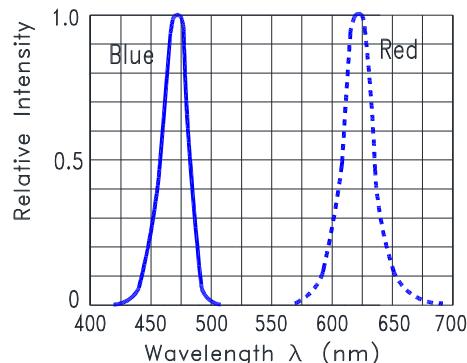


Fig.1 Relative Intensity VS.
Wavelength

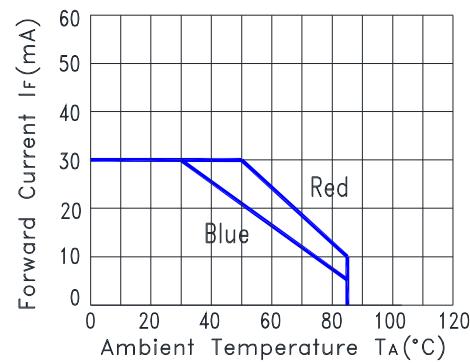


Fig.2 Forward Current
Derating Curve

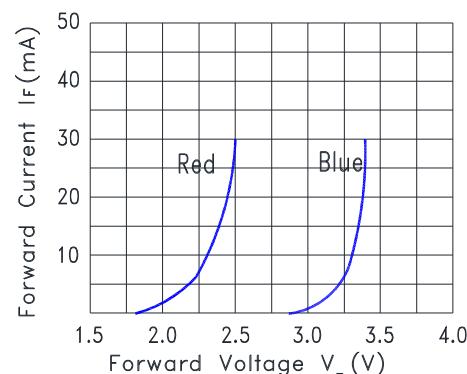


Fig.3 Forward Current vs.
Forward Voltage

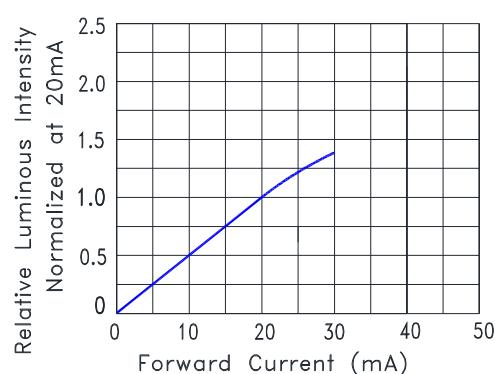


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity
vs. Forward Current

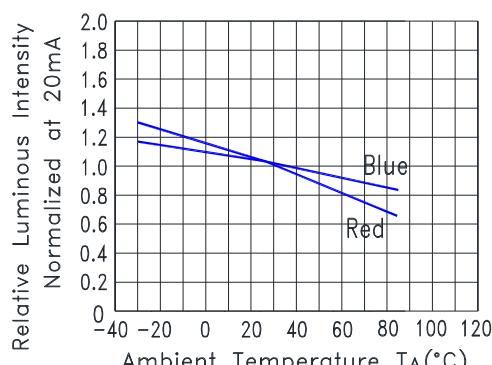


Fig.5 Relative Luminous Intensity
VS. Ambient Temperature

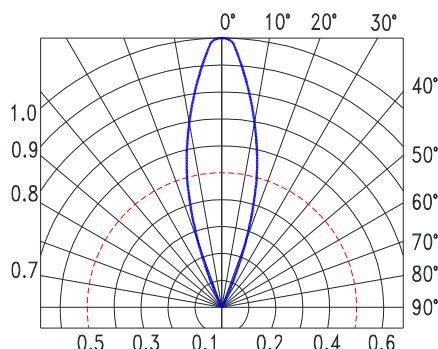
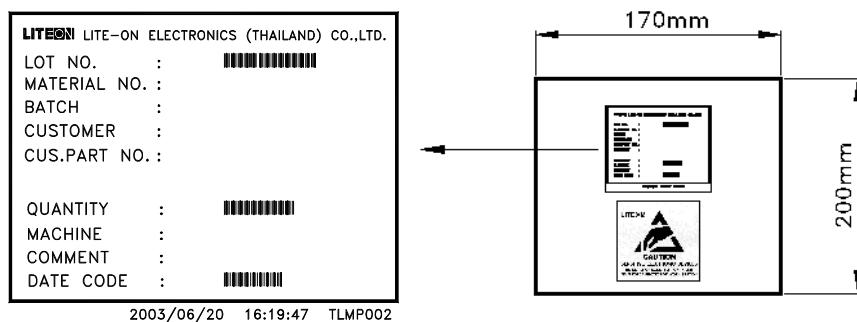


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution

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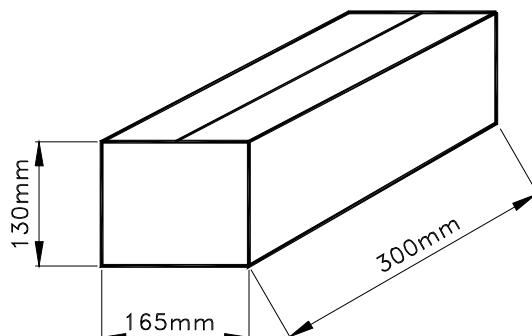
6. Packing Spec.

500 or 200,100 pcs per packing bag



10 packing bags per Inner carton

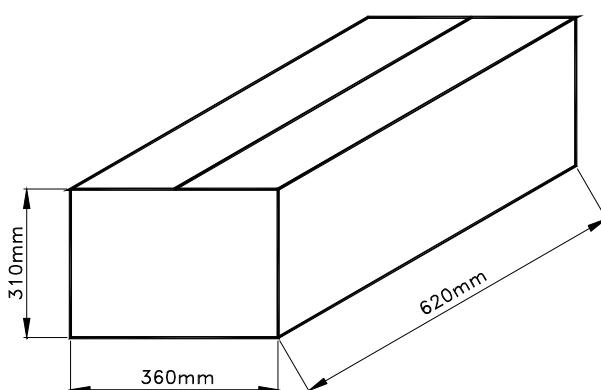
Total 5,000 pcs per Inner carton



8 inner cartons per outer carton

Total 40,000 pcs per outer carton

In every shipping lot, only the last pack will be non-full packing



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7. Bin Table Specification

Luminous Intensity Unit : mcd @20mA					
Blue			Red		
Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Bin Code	Min.	Max.
HJ	180	310	LM	400	680
KL	310	520	NP	680	1150
MN	520	880	QR	1150	1900
PQ	880	1500			

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

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8. CAUTIONS

8.1. Application

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

8.2. Storage

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

8.3. Cleaning

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

8.4. Lead Forming & Assembly

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

8.5. Soldering

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

Recommended soldering conditions:

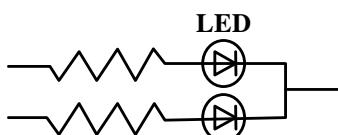
Soldering iron		Wave soldering	
Temperature	350°C Max.	Pre-heat	100°C Max.
Soldering time	3 seconds Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat time	60 seconds Max.
Position	No closer than 2mm from the base of the epoxy bulb	Solder wave Soldering time Dipping Position	260°C Max. 5 seconds Max. No lower than 2mm from the base of the epoxy bulb

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and/or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED. IR reflow is not suitable process for through hole type LED lamp product.

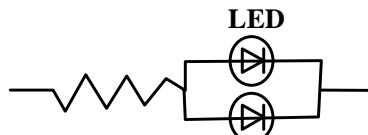
8.6. Drive Method

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

Circuit model (A)



Circuit model (B)



(A) Recommended circuit

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

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8.7. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED.

Suggestions to prevent ESD damage:

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

Suggested checking list:

Training and Certification

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

Static-Safe Workstation & Work Areas

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

Personnel Grounding

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

Note: *50V for Blue LED.

Device Handling

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

Others

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

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9. Reliability Test

Classification	Test Item	Test Condition	Sample Size	Reference Standard
Endurance Test	Operation Life	Ta = Under room temperature IF = per datasheet maximum drive current Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1026 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1005 (2006)
	High Temperature High Humidity storage	Ta = 60°C RH = 90% Test Time= 240hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-202G:103B (2002) JEITA ED-4701:100 103 (2001)
	High Temperature Storage	Ta= 105 ± 5°C Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1031 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1008 (2006) JEITA ED-4701:200 201 (2001)
	Low Temperature Storage	Ta= -55 ± 5°C Test Time= 1000hrs	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	JEITA ED-4701:200 202 (2001)
Environmental Test	Temperature Cycling	100°C ~ 25°C ~ -40°C ~ 25°C 30mins 5mins 30mins 5mins 30 Cycles	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1051 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1010 (2006) JEITA ED-4701:100 105 (2001) JESD22-A104C (2005)
	Thermal Shock	100 ± 5°C ~ -30°C ± 5°C 15mins 15mins 30 Cycles (<20 secs transfer)	22 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=10%)	MIL-STD-750D:1056 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:1011 (2006) MIL-STD-202G:107G (2002) JESD22-A106B (2004)
	Solder Resistance	T.sol = 260 ± 5°C Dwell Time= 10±1 seconds 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb	11 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=18.9%)	MIL-STD-750D:2031(1995) JEITA ED-4701: 300 302 (2001)
	Solderability	T. sol = 245 ± 5°C Dwell Time= 5 ± 0.5 seconds (Lead Free Solder, Coverage ≥95% of the dipped surface)	11 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=18.9%)	MIL-STD-750D:2026 (1995) MIL-STD-883G:2003 (2006) MIL-STD-202G:208H (2002) IPC/EIA J-STD-002 (2004)
	Soldering Iron	T. sol = 350 ± 5°C Dwell Time= 3.5 ± 0.5 seconds	11 PCS (CL=90%; LTPD=18.9%)	MIL-STD-202G:208H (2002) JEITA ED-4701:300 302 (2001)

10. Others

The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement, without prior notice.