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SPECIFICATIONS FOR NICHIA CHIP TYPE **BLUE** LED MODEL : NS6B083T

NICHIA CORPORATION

1.SPECIFICATIONS

(1) Absolute	Maximum	Ratings
(1) 110001000	1,100,11110,111	1 carings

) Absolute Maximum Ratings			(Ta=25°C)
Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	IF	350	mA
Pulse Forward Current	IFP	600	mA
Allowable Reverse Current	Ir	85	mA
Power Dissipation	Pd	1.54	W
Operating Temperature	Topr	-30 ~ + 85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +100	°C
Dice Temperature	Tj	120	°C

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

www.Da(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics						[]	[a=25°C)
	Item	Symbol	Condition	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
	Forward Voltage		VF	IF=300[mA]	(3.5)	4.4	V
	Luminous Flux		φv	IF=300[mA]	(16)	-	lm
	Chromaticity Coordinate *		-	IF=300[mA]	0.133	-	-
			-	IF=300[mA]	0.075	-	-

* Please refer to CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

(3) Ranking					(Ta=25°C)
	Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
		Rank H		IF=300[mA]	4.0	4.4	V
	Eamward Valtage	Rank M	VE		3.6	4.0	
	Forward Voltage	Rank L	VF		3.2	3.6	
		Rank K			2.8	3.2	
		Rank P9		21.4	25.5		
		Rank P8	φv	IF=300[mA]	18.0	21.4	lm
	Luminous Flux	Rank P7			15.1	18.0	
		Rank P6			12.7	15.1	
		Rank P5			10.7	12.7	
		Rank P4			9.0	10.7	

* Forward Voltage Measurement allowance is $\pm 3\%$.

* Luminous Flux Measurement allowance is $\pm 10\%$.

(Color Rank		(IF=300mA,Ta=25°C)			
		Rank W				
	Х	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15	
	у	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.04	

* Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is ± 0.01 .

2.INITIAL OPTICAL/ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please refer to figure's page.

3.OUTLINE DIMENSIONS AND MATERIALS

Please refer to figure's page.

U	10		
Material as follows ;	Package	:	Heat-Resistant Polymer
	Encapsulating Resin	:	Silicone Resin (with Diffused)
	Electrodes	:	Ag Plating Copper Alloy

4.PACKAGING

 \cdot The LEDs are packed in cardboard boxes after taping.

Please refer to figure's page.

- The label on the minimum packing unit shows ; Part Number, Lot Number, Ranking, Quantity
- \cdot In order to protect the LEDs from mechanical shock, we pack them in cardboard boxes for transportation.
- \cdot The LEDs may be damaged if the boxes are dropped or receive a strong impact against them,

w w w . D so preclautions must be taken to prevent any damage.

- \cdot The boxes are not water resistant and therefore must be kept away from water and moisture.
- \cdot When the LEDs are transported, we recommend that you use the same packing method as Nichia.

5.LOT NUMBER

The first six digits number shows lot number.

The lot number is composed of the following characters;

- $\bigcirc \Box \times \times \times \times \cdot \triangle \blacksquare \bullet$
 - \bigcirc Year (6 for 2006, 7 for 2007)
 - \Box Month (1 for Jan., 9 for Sep., A for Oct., B for Nov.)

 $\times \times \times \times$ - Nichia's Product Number

- \triangle Ranking by Color Coordinates
- Ranking by Luminous Flux
- - Ranking by Forward Voltage

6.RELIABILITY (1) TEST ITEMS AND RESULTS

	Standard			Number of
Test Item	Test Method	Test Conditions	Note	Damaged
Resistance to	JEITA ED-4701	Tsld= 260° C, 10sec.	2 times	0/22
Soldering Heat	300 301	(Pre treatment 30°C,70%,168hrs.)		
(Reflow Soldering)				
Solderability	JEITA ED-4701	Tsld= $215 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C, 3sec.	1 time	0/22
(Reflow Soldering)	300 303	(Lead Solder)	over 95%	
Thermal Shock	JEITA ED-4701	0° C ~ 100° C	20 cycles	0/50
	300 307	15sec. 15sec.		
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	100 cycles	0/50
	100 105	30min. 5min. 30min. 5min.		
Moisture Resistance Cyclic	JEITA ED-4701	25°C ~ 65°C ~ -10°C	10 cycles	0/22
laSheel40.com	200 203	90%RH 24hrs./1cycle		
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701	Ta=100°C	1000 hrs.	0/22
	200 201			
Temperature Humidity	JEITA ED-4701	Ta=60°C, RH=90%	1000 hrs.	0/22
Storage	100 103			
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701	Ta=-40°C	1000 hrs.	0/22
	200 202			
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=25°C, IF=350mA	1000 hrs.	0/22
		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=85°C, IF=160mA	1000 hrs.	0/22
of High Temperature		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Steady State Operating Life		60°C, RH=90%, IF=250mA	500 hrs.	0/22
of High Humidity Heat		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Steady State Operating Life		Ta=-30°C, IF=300mA	1000 hrs.	0/22
of Low Temperature		Tested with Nichia standard circuit board.*		
Vibration	JEITA ED-4701	100 ~ 2000 ~ 100Hz Sweep 4min.	48min.	0/22
	400 403	200m/s ²		0,
		3directions, 4cycles		
Substrate Bending	JEITA ED-4702	3 mm, 5 ± 1 sec.	1 time	0/22
Adhesion Strength	JEITA ED-4702	5N, 10 ± 1 sec.	1 time	0/22
			2.0	0/22
Electrostatic Discharges	JEITA ED-4701	$R=1.5k\Omega$, $C=100pF$	3 times	0/22
	300 304	Test Voltage=2kV	Negative/Positive	

★ Thermal resistance of LED with Nichia standard circuit board : Rja ≒ 65°C/W Nichia standard circuit board : FR4, t=1.6mm, Copper foil, t=0.07mm

(2) CRITERIA FOR JUDGING DAMAGE

			Criteria for Judgement	
Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=300mA	-	Initial Level \times 1.1
Luminous Flux	φv	IF=300mA	Initial Level \times 0.7	-

* The test is performed after the board is cooled down to the room temperature.

7.CAUTIONS

(1) Moisture Proof Package

• When moisture is absorbed into the SMT package it may vaporize and expand during soldering. There is a possibility that this can cause exfoliation of the contacts and damage the optical characteristics of the LEDs. For this reason, the moisture proof package is used to keep moisture to a minimum in the package.

• The moisture proof package is made of an aluminum moisture proof bag. A package of a moisture absorbent material (silica gel) is inserted into the aluminium moisture proof bag. The silica gel changes its color from blue to pink as it absorbs moisture.

(2) Storage

· Storage Conditions

Before opening the package :

www.DataSheet4 The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less. The LEDs should be used within a year. When storing the LEDs, moisture proof packaging with absorbent material (silica gel) is recommended.

After opening the package :

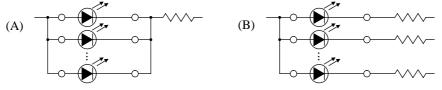
The LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less. The LEDs should be soldered within 168 hours (7days) after opening the package. If unused LEDs remain, they should be stored in the moisture proof packages, such as sealed containers with packages of moisture absorbent material (silica gel).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

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

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

- This product has silver plated metal parts that are inside and/or outside the package body. The silver plating becomes tarnished when being exposed to an environment which contains corrosive gases. Any LED with tarnished leads may lead to poor solderability and deterioration of optical characteristics. Please do not expose the LEDs to corrosive atmosphere during storage.
- After assembly and during use, silver plating can be affected by the corrosive gases emitted by components and materials in close proximity of the LEDs within an end product, and the gases entering into the product from the external atmosphere. The above should be taken into consideration when designing.
- 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 its absolute maximum rating. 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 (VF) of the LEDs. In the worst case, some LED may be subjected to stresses in excess of the absolute maximum rating.



(4) Soldering Conditions

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

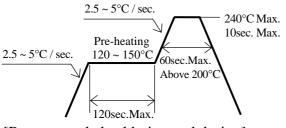
	Reflow Solderin	Hand Soldering		
	Lead Solder	Lead-free Solder		
Pre-heat	120 ~ 150°C	180 ~ 200°C	Temperature	350°C Max.
Pre-heat time	120 sec. Max.	120 sec. Max.	Soldering time	3 sec. Max.
Peak temperature	240°C Max.	260°C Max.		(one time only)
Soldering time	10 sec. Max.	10 sec. Max.		
Condition	refer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

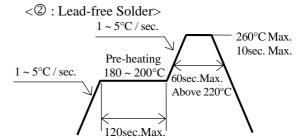
* Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, reflow or hand www.DataShsoldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.

* A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature. Use the conditions shown to the under figure.

[Temperature-profile (Surface of circuit board)]

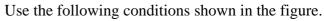
<① : Lead Solder>

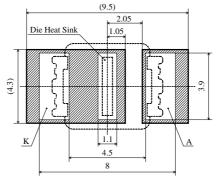




[Recommended soldering pad design]

Thin line boxes: Solder resist opening Thick line boxes: Land pattern Make sure the die heat sink is electrically connected to the cathode(K).





(Unit:mm)

· Occasionally there is a brightness decrease caused by the influence of heat or ambient atmosphere during air reflow. It is recommended that the User use the nitrogen reflow method.

- The encapsulated material of the LEDs is silicone. Therefore the LEDs have a soft surface on the top of package. The pressure to the top surface will be influence to the reliability of the LEDs. Precautions should be taken to avoid the strong pressure on the encapsulated part. So when using the chip mounter, the picking up nozzle that does not affect the silicone resin should be used.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs a hot plate should be used. will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- · Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- \cdot Die Heat sink is to be soldered. If not, please use the heat conductive adhesive.
- · When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- · After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

(5) Cleaning

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

(6) Static Electricity

- · Static electricity or surge voltage damages the LEDs.
- It is recommended that a wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove be used when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. It is recommended that precautions www.Data be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.
 - When inspecting the final products in which LEDs were assembled, it is recommended to check whether the assembled LEDs are damaged by static electricity or not. It is easy to find static-damaged LEDs by a light-on test or a VF test at a lower current (below 6mA is recommended).
 - Damaged LEDs will show some unusual characteristics such as the forward voltage becomes lower, or the LEDs do not light at the low current.

Criteria : (VF > 2.0V at IF=3mA)

(7) Heat Generation

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

 $Tj=Ta+Rja\cdot W \quad \textcircled{} \qquad Tj=Ts+Rjs\cdot W \quad \textcircled{} \qquad \textcircled{} \qquad \r{} \qquad Tj=Ts+Rjs\cdot W \quad \textcircled{} \qquad \r{} \qquad \qquad \r{} \qquad$ \r{} \qquad \r{} \qquad \qquad } \qquad \r{} \qquad \qquad \r{} \qquad \r{} \qquad \qquad }

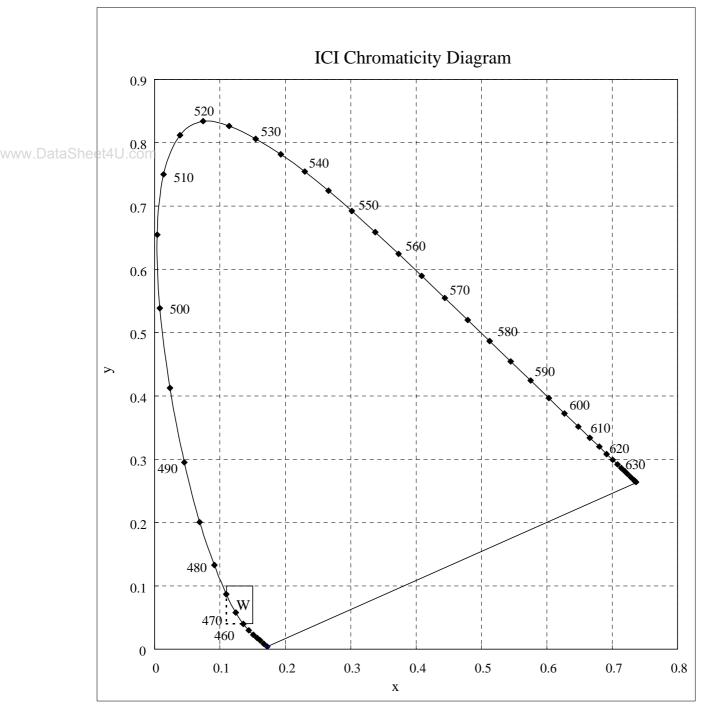
 $T_j = Dice Temperature : ^{\circ}C, T_a = Ambient Temperature : ^{\circ}C,$

Ts = Solder Temperature (Cathode Side) : $^{\circ}$ C,

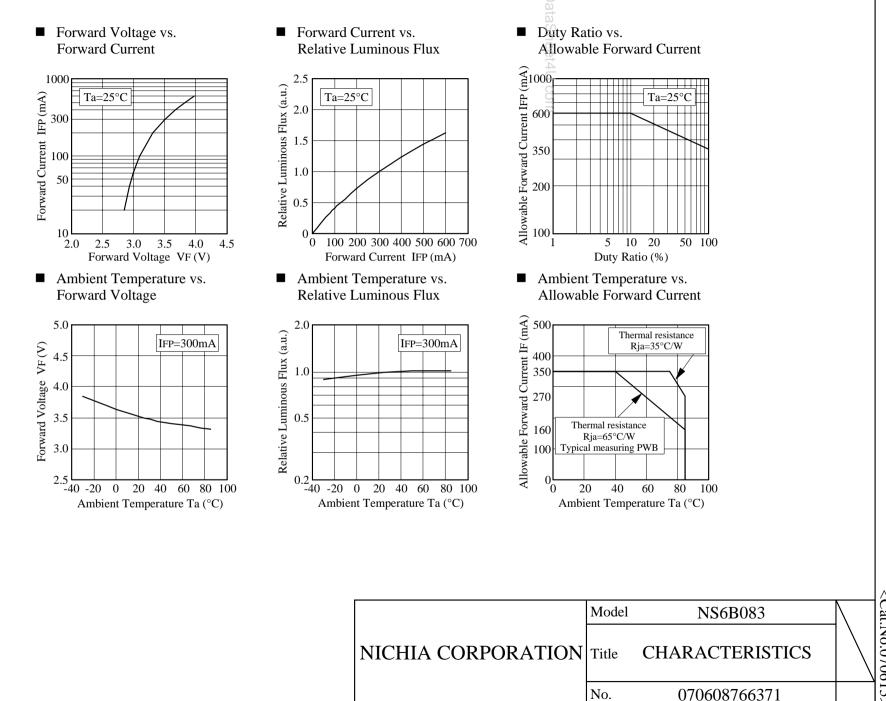
- Rja = Heat resistance from Dice to Ambient temperature : $^{\circ}C$ /W,
- Rjs = Heat resistance from Dice to Ts measuring point $\Rightarrow 10^{\circ}C /W$,
- W = Inputting Power (IF \times VF) : W

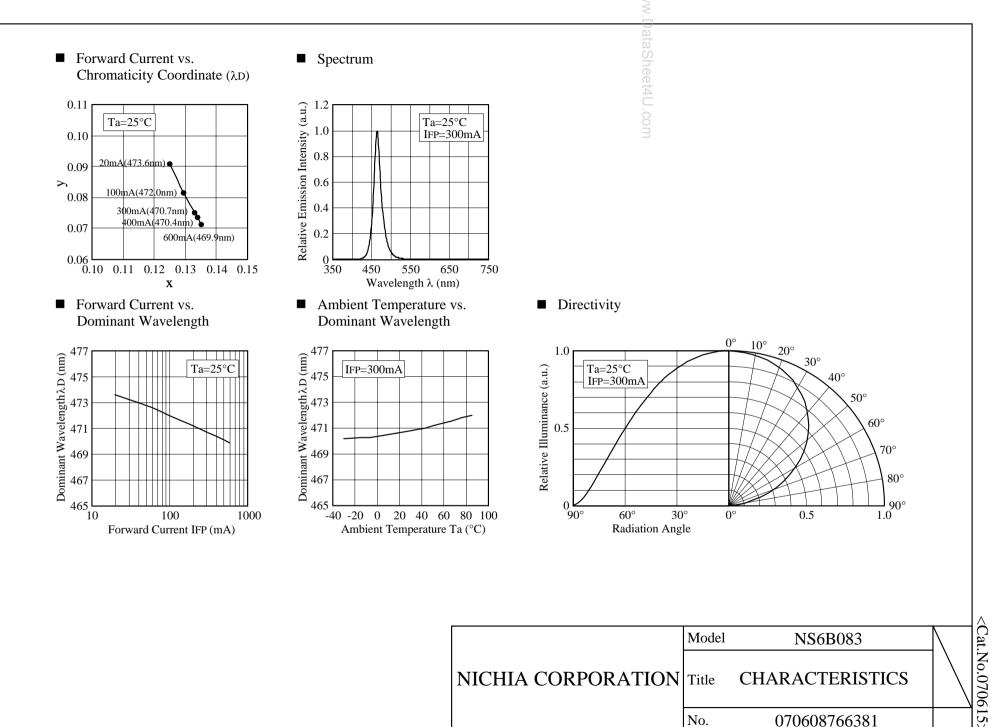
(8) Others

- \cdot NS6B083 complies with RoHS Directive.
- \cdot The LED light output is strong enough to injure human eyes. Precautions must be taken to prevent looking directly at the LEDs with unaided eyes for more than a few seconds.
- Flashing lights have been known to cause discomfort in people; you can prevent this by taking precautions during use. Also, people should be cautious when using equipment that has had LEDs incorporated into it.
- The LEDs described in this brochure are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communications equipment, measurement instruments and household appliances). Consult Nichia's sales staff in advance for information on the applications in which exceptional quality and reliability are required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health (such as for airplanes, aerospace, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, automobiles, traffic control equipment, life support systems and safety devices).
 - User shall not reverse engineer by disassembling or analysis of the LEDs without having prior written consent from Nichia. When defective LEDs are found, the User shall inform Nichia directly before disassembling or analysis.
 - \cdot The formal specifications must be exchanged and signed by both parties before large volume purchase begins.
 - \cdot The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

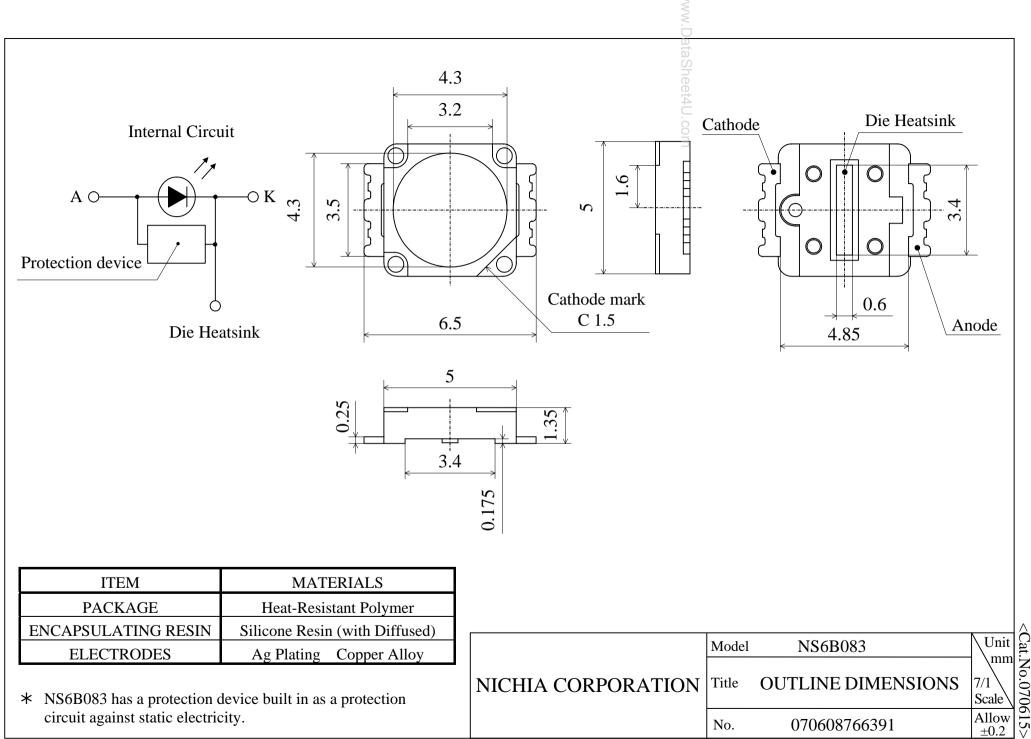


* Color Coordinates Measurement allowance is ± 0.01 .



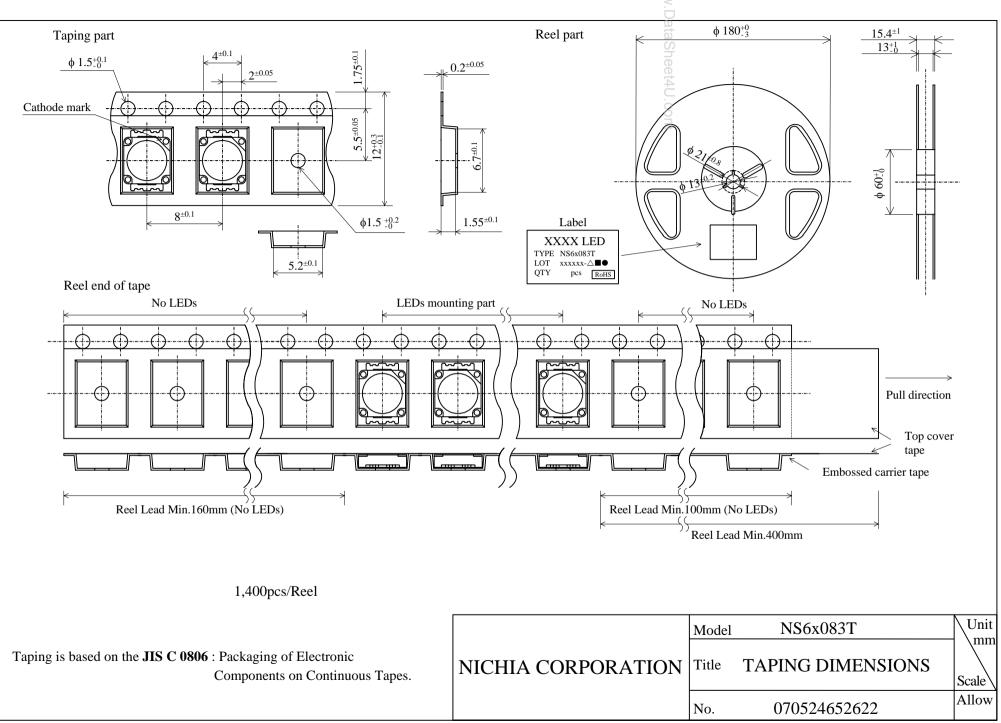


Nichia STSE-CC7099A <Cat.No.070615>



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