

Specification

LT370

S	SC	Customer				
Drawn	Approval	Approval				

Rev. 03

December 2010



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Description

Lamp LEDs are effective in hot thermal and humid condition. This high brightness and weather-resistant packaging design makes these Lamp LEDs ideal for Outdoor applications such as traffic signals, variable message signs and backlighting for transparent sign panels.



LT370

Features

- High luminous
 emission
- 3mm type package
- Transparent
 epoxy lens
- Viewing angle : 70°
- Dominant Wavelength
 : 525nm

Applications

- Electronic signs and signals
- Specialty lighting
- Small area illumination
- Torches and head lamps
- Backlighting
- Outdoor displays

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2. Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^{\circ}C$)

	ltem	Symbol	Value	Unit
	DC Forward Current	I _F	30	mA
	Forward Peak Pulse Current	Ι _{FP} ^[1]	100	mA
	Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
	Power Dissipation	P _D	120	mW
0	Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-35 ~ 85	٥C
	Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 ~ 100	٥C
	Solder Temperature	T _s	260°C for 10seconds [2]	٥C

Notes :

[1] $t \le 0.1$ ms, D = 1/10

[2] No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.

3. Electro-Optical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^{\circ}C$, $I_F = 20mA$)

ltem	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Luminous Intensity ^[3]	/ _V ^[4]	700	1200	-	mcd	
Dominant Wavelength ^[5]	λ_d	519	525	536	nm	
Forward Voltage [6]	V _F	-	3.6	4.0	V	
View Angle	$2 heta_{rac{1}{2}}$	70			deg.	
Reverse Current (at $V_R = 5V$)	I _R	-	-	5	μA	

Notes :

[3] SSC maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on intensity and power measurements.

[4] I_V is the luminous intensity output as measured with a cylinder.

[5] Dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram.

- A tolerance of ± 0.5 nm for dominant wavelength.
- [6] A tolerance of $\pm 0.05 V$ on forward voltage measurements

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nical Data	. Reliability Tests			
She	Item	Condition	Note	Failures
et	Life Test	$T_a = RT, I_F = 30mA$	1000hrs	0/22
	High Temperature Operating	$T_a = 85^{\circ}$ C, $I_F = 8$ mA	1000hrs	0/22
	Low Temperature Operating	$T_a = -30^{\circ}$ C, $I_F = 20$ mA	1000hrs	0/22
	Thermal Shock	$T_a = -40^{\circ}$ C (30min) ~ 100° (30min) (Transfer time : 10sec, 1Cycle = 1hr)	100 cycles	0/40
	Resistance to soldering Heat	$T_s = 255 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C, $t = 10$ sec	1 time	0/22
	ESD (Human Body Model)	1kV, 1.5kΩ ; 100pF	1 time	0/22
	High Temperature Storage	$T_a = 100^{\circ} \text{C}$	1000hrs	0/22
	Low Temperature Storage	$T_a = -40^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	1000hrs	0/22
	Temperature Humidity Storage	$T_a = 85^{\circ}$ C, $RH = 85\%$	1000hrs	0/22
	Temperature Humidity Operating	$T_a = 85^{\circ}$ C, $RH = 85\%$, $I_F = 8$ mA	100hrs	0/22

< Judging Criteria For Reliability Tests >

V _F	USL ^[1] X 1.2					
I _R	USL X 2.0					
$\phi_{_V}$	LSL ^[2] X 0.5					

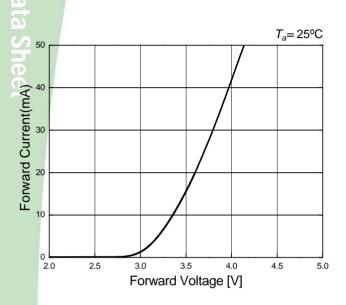
Notes :

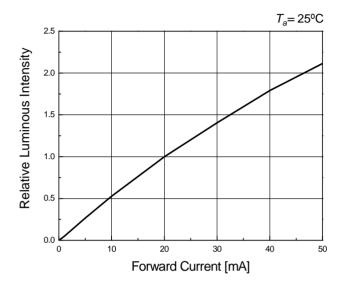
[1] USL : Upper Standard Level [2] LSL : Lower Standard Level.

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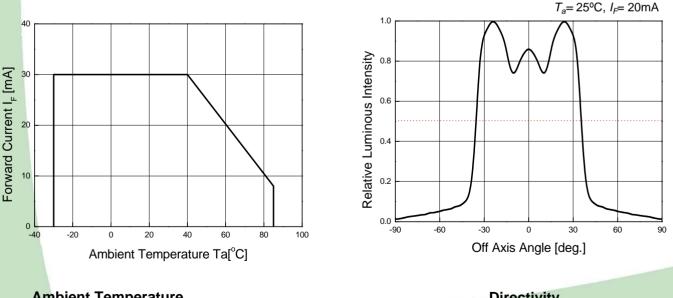


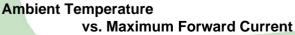




Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

Forward Current vs. Relative Intensity





Directivity

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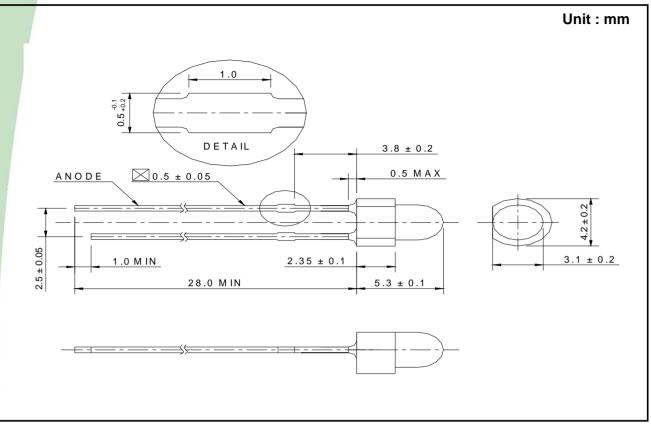
nical Data Sheet	6. Colo	r & Bin	ning									
Sh		Bin Code										
leet	Luminou				5 Dominant Wavelength		Forward Voltage		e			
	A			1			-					
					Ļ							
		minous Intensity (mcd) @ I _F =20mA			Dominant Wavelength (nm) @ $I_F = 20$ mA			ו)		ard Voltag D I _F = 20m	d Voltage (V) ₌=20mA	
	Bin Code	Min.	Max.		in ode	Min.	Max.		Bin Code	Min.	Max.	
	А	700	1200		1	519	525		-	2.9	4.0	
	В	1200	2000	:	2	525	530					
	С	2000	5000		3	530	536					

Available ranks

서식번호: SSC-QP-7-07-24 (Rev.00)

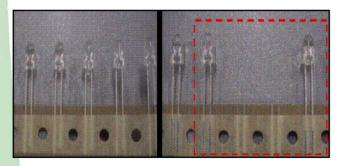


7. Outline Dimensions



Notes : Protruded epoxy is 1.0mm maximum.

8. Standard of Taping Empty Space



Available Empty Space : 2ea

Before

After

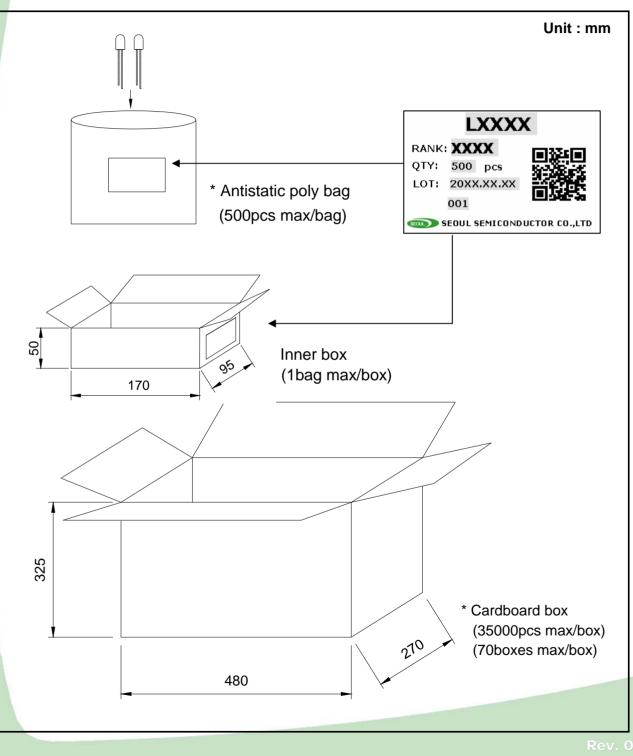
- * Purpose : Prevention of being Mixed & Reverse mounting
- *Before : Insert the right PKG after removing defective product
- * After : Attaching the right PKG on the backside after removing defective product

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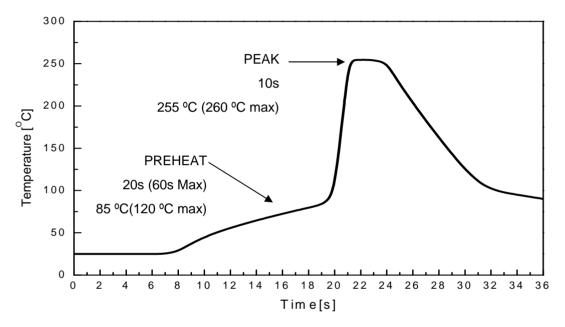


10. Soldering Profile

1) Wave Soldering Conditions / Profile

- Preliminary heating to be at 85°C(120 °C max) for 20 seconds(60 seconds max).
- Soldering heat to be at 255 °C (260°C max) for 10 seconds

• Soak time above 200 °C is 5 seconds



- 2) Hand Soldering conditions
- Not more than 3 seconds at max. 350°C, under Soldering iron.
- 3) Caution
- Lead frames are silver plated copper alloy. This substance has a low thermal coefficient (easily conducts heat)
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering.
- Do not apply any stress to the lead particularly when heat.

Note : In case the soldered products are reused in soldering process, we don't guarantee the products.

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11. Precaution for Use

- 1) Storage
- Before opening the package

Avoid the absorption of moisture, we recommended to store Lamp LEDs in a dry box(or desiccators) with a desiccant. Otherwise, store them in the following environment: Temperature : $5^{\circ}C \sim 30^{\circ}C$ Humidity : 50% max.

- After opening the package
 - a. Soldering should be done right after opening the package(within 24Hrs).
 - b. Keeping of a fraction
 - Sealing
 - Temperature : 5 ~ 40 $^\circ \! \mathbb{C}, \,$ Humidity : less than 30%
 - c. If the package has been opened more than 1week or the color of desiccant changes, Components should be dried for 10-12hr at $60\pm5^\circ$ C
- Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temp. after soldering.
- Avoid quick cooling
- Leadframes are silver plated SPCC. The silver plate surface may be affected by environments which contains corrosive substances. Please avoid conditions which may cause the LEDs to corrode, tarnish or discolor.
- 2) Lead Forming
 - When the lead forming is required before soldering, care must be taken to avoid any bending and mechanical stress. The stress to the base may damage the LEDs.
 - When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the holes on the circuit board should be exactly aligned with the leads of the LEDs.
 - It is recommended that tooling made to precisely form and cut the leads to length rather than rely on hand operating.

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- 3) Static Electricity
- Static Electricity and surge voltage damage the LEDs. So 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 precautions be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.
- 4) Heat Generation
- Thermal is one of the important parameter to design the end product. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs.
- The operating current should be decided after considering the ambient maximum temperature of LEDs.

5) Others

- The color of the LEDs is changed a little by an operating current and thermal.
- Anti radioactive ray design is not considered for the products listed here in.
- Gallium arsenide is used in some of the products listed in this publication. These products are dangerous if they are burned or smashed in the process of disposal. It is also dangerous to drink the liquid or inhale the gas generated by such products when chemically disposed.
- This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc. When washing is required, IPA(Isopropyl Alcohol) should be used.
- When the LEDs are illuminating, operating current should be decided after considering the junction temperature.

Cf.) Please refer Ambient temperature vs. Forward Current graph on page 5

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

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