NICHIA CORPORATION

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WHITE LED

NS2W157ART

- Pb-free Reflow Soldering Application
- Built-in ESD Protection Device
- RoHS Compliant

SPECIFICATIONS

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	90	mA
Pulse Forward Current	I_{FP}	120	mA
Allowable Reverse Current	I_R	85	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	612	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40~100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40~100	°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	120	°C

* Absolute Maximum Ratings at T_S=25°C.
* I_{FP} conditions with pulse width ≤10ms and duty cycle ≤10%.

(2) Initial Electrical/Optical Characteristics

Item		Symbol	Condition	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage		V_F	I_F=75mA	6.1	-	V
Luminous Flux		Φ_v	I_F=75mA	57.8	-	lm
Luminous Intensity		I_v	I_F=75mA	19.4	-	cd
Chromaticity Coordinate	x	-	I_F=75mA	0.344	-	-
	y	-	I_F=75mA	0.355	-	-
Thermal Resistance		$R_{\theta JS}$	-	17	24	°C/W

* Characteristics at T_S=25°C.
* Luminous Flux value as per CIE 127:2007 standard.
* Chromaticity Coordinates as per CIE 1931 Chromaticity Chart.
* $R_{\theta JS}$ is Thermal Resistance from junction to T_S measuring point.

RANKS

Item	Rank	Min	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	-	5.4	6.8	V
Luminous Flux	P15	60.5	72.0	lm
	P14	51.0	60.5	
	P13	42.8	51.0	

Color Ranks

	Rank b3			
x	0.287	0.283	0.304	0.307
y	0.295	0.305	0.330	0.315

	Rank b4			
x	0.307	0.304	0.330	0.330
y	0.315	0.330	0.360	0.339

	Rank b5			
x	0.296	0.287	0.307	0.311
y	0.276	0.295	0.315	0.294

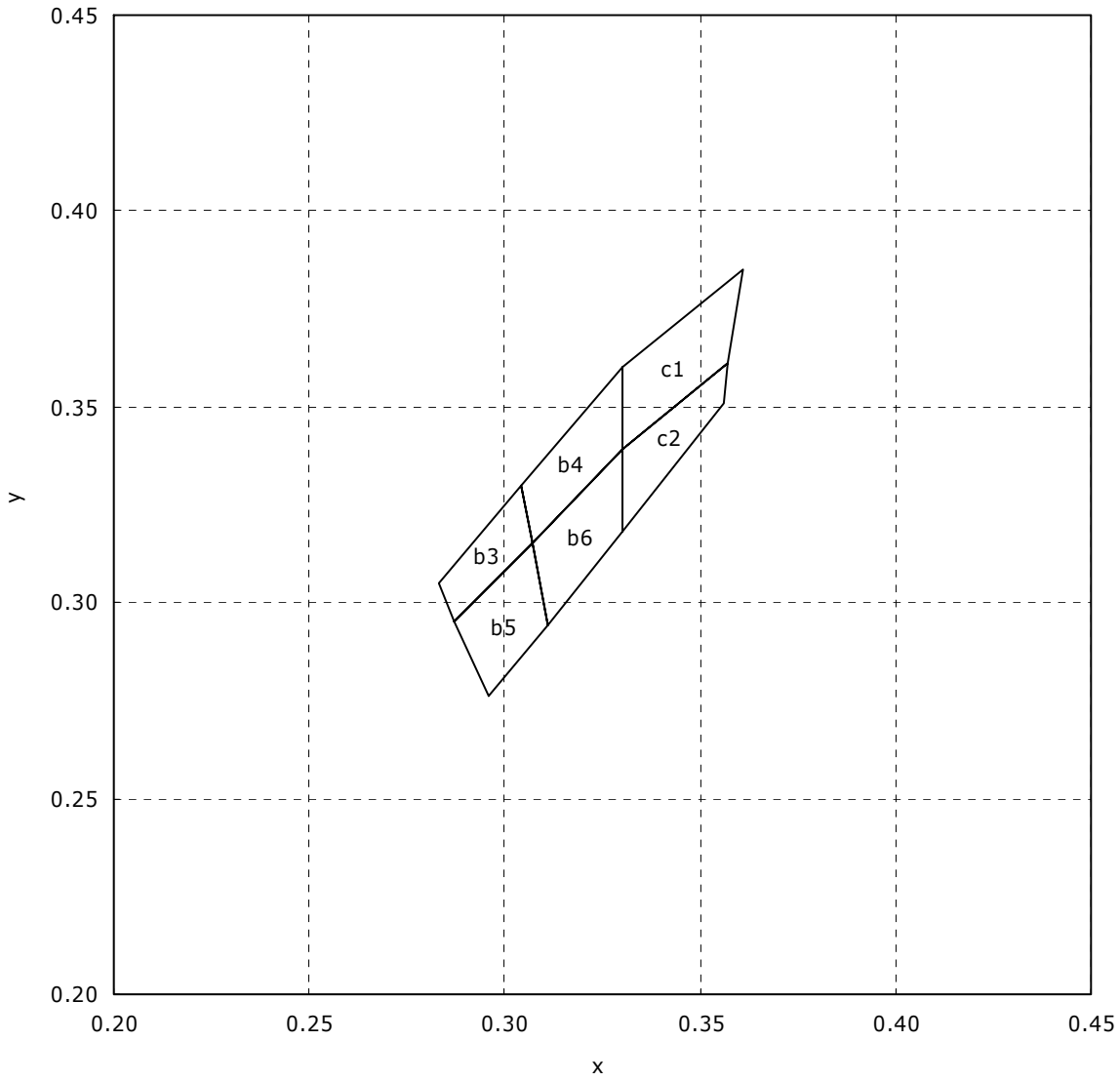
	Rank b6			
x	0.311	0.307	0.330	0.330
y	0.294	0.315	0.339	0.318

	Rank c1			
x	0.330	0.330	0.361	0.357
y	0.339	0.360	0.385	0.361

	Rank c2			
x	0.330	0.330	0.357	0.356
y	0.318	0.339	0.361	0.351

* Ranking at T_S=25°C.
* Forward Voltage Tolerance: ±0.08V
* Luminous Flux Tolerance: ±7%
* Chromaticity Coordinate Tolerance: ±0.005
* LEDs from the above ranks will be shipped.
  The rank combination ratio per shipment will be decided by Nichia.

CHROMATICITY DIAGRAM

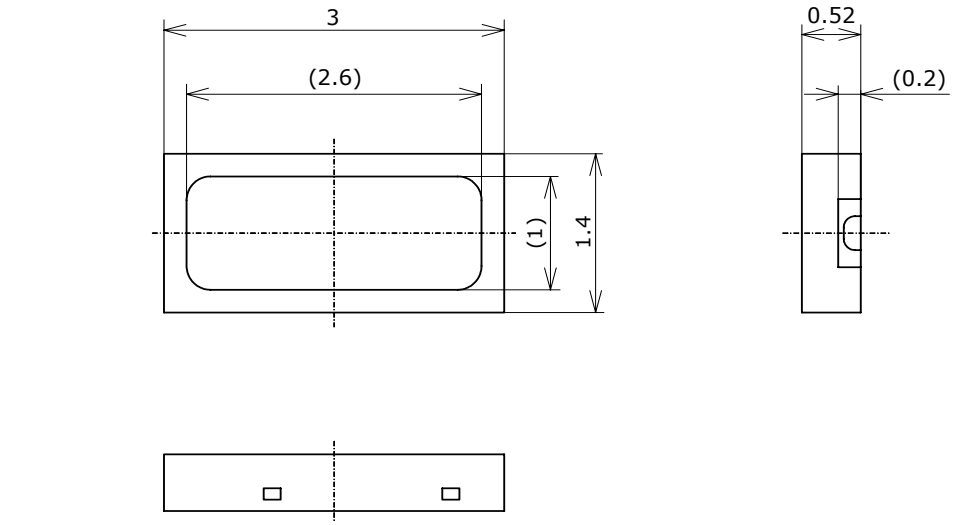


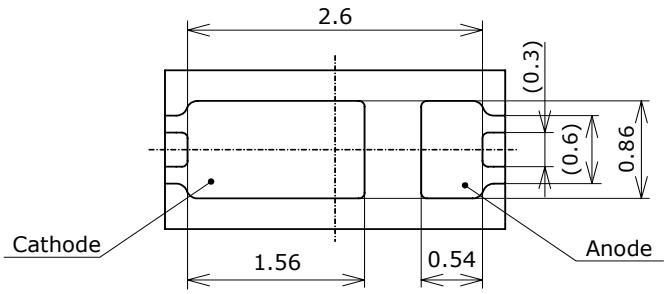
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

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

NS2W157xR
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0258A

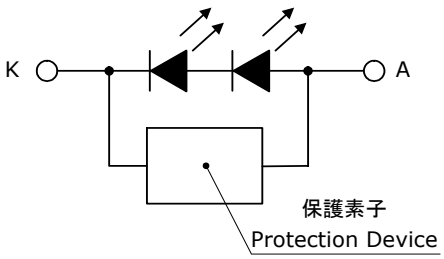
(単位 Unit: mm，公差 Tolerance: ±0.2)





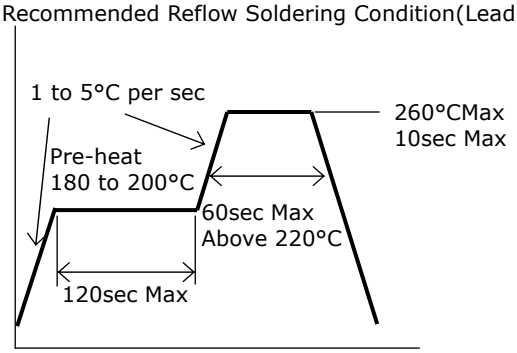
項目 Item	内容 Description
パッケージ材質 Package Materials	耐熱性ポリマー Heat-Resistant Polymer
封止樹脂材質 Encapsulating Resin Materials	シリコーン樹脂 （拡散剤＋蛍光体入り） Silicone Resin (with diffuser and phosphor)
電極材質 Electrodes Materials	銅合金＋銀メッキ Ag-plated Copper Alloy
質量 Weight	0.0073g(TYP)

＊バリは寸法に含まないものとします。
Dimensions do not include mold flash or metal burr.



SOLDERING

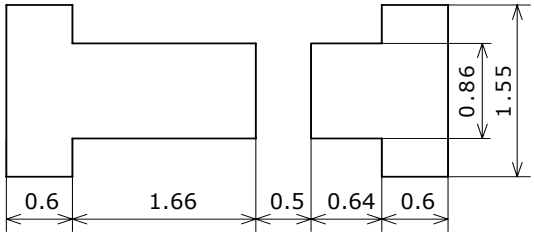
• Recommended Reflow Soldering Condition(Lead-free Solder)



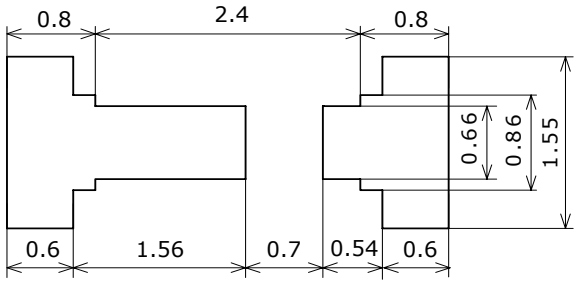
• Recommended Hand Soldering Condition

Temperature	350°C Max
Soldering Time	3sec Max

• Recommended Soldering Pad Pattern



• Recommended Metal Solder Stencil Aperture



(単位 Unit: mm)

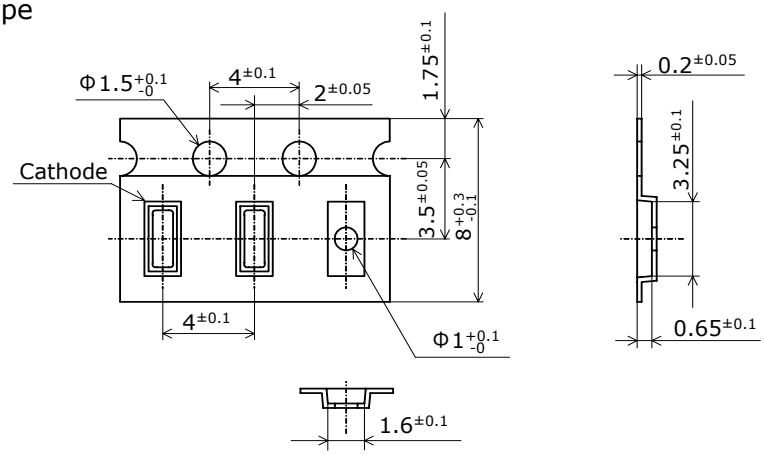
* This LED is designed to be reflow soldered on to a PCB. If dip soldered, Nichia cannot guarantee its reliability.
* Reflow soldering must not be performed more than twice. Hand soldering must not be performed more than once.
* Avoid rapid cooling. Ramp down the temperature gradually from the peak temperature.
* Nitrogen reflow soldering is recommended. Air flow soldering conditions can cause optical degradation, caused by heat and/or atmosphere.
* Since the silicone used in the encapsulating resin is soft, do not press on the encapsulant resin. Pressure can cause nicks, chip-outs, encapsulant delamination and deformation, and wire breaks, decreasing reliability.
* Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. 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 a pick and place machine, choose an appropriate nozzle for this product. 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 and may also cause the LED not to illuminate.
* The recommended soldering pad pattern is designed for attachment of the LED without problems. When precise mounting accuracy is required, such as high-density mounting, ensure that the size and shape of the pad are suitable for the circuit design.
* Consider factors such as the reflow 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.
* Make sure that there are no issues with the type and amount of solder that is being used.

TAPE AND REEL DIMENSIONS

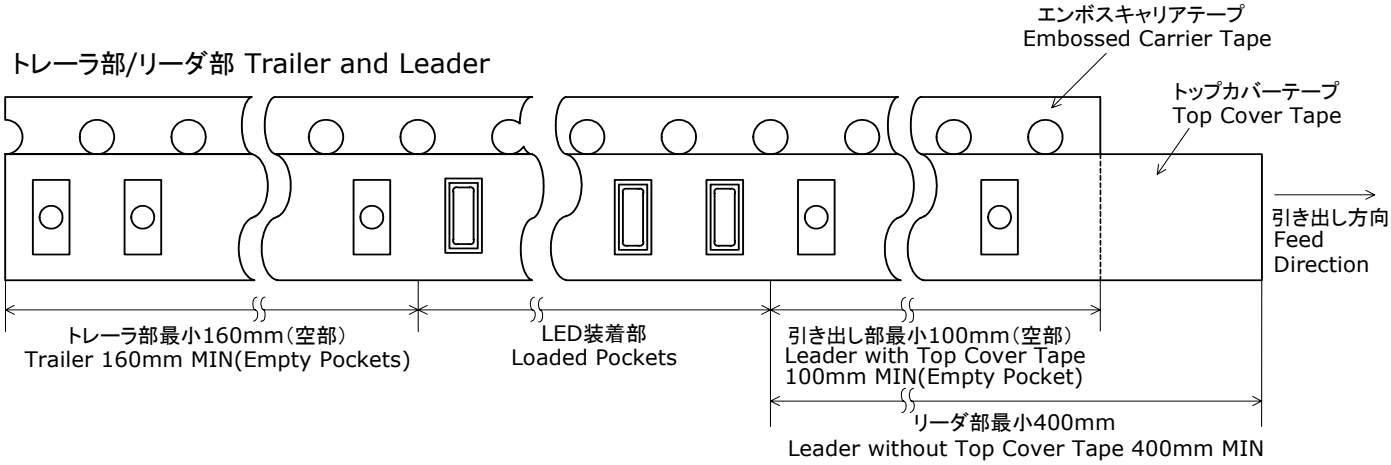
Nxxx157x
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0071C

(単位 Unit: mm)

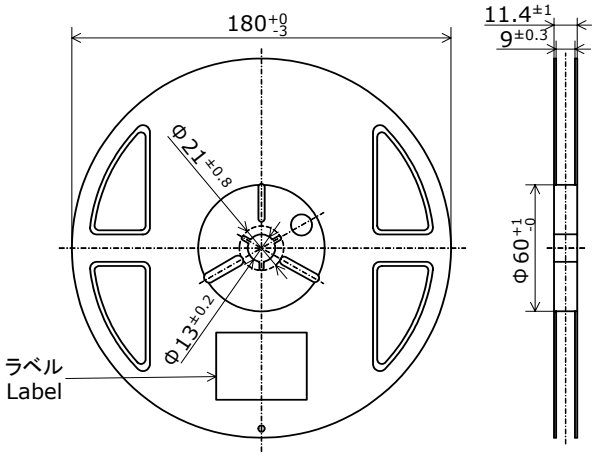
テーピング部 Tape



トレーラ部/リーダ部 Trailer and Leader



リール部 Reel



* 数量は1リールにつき 5000個入りです。
Reel Size: 5000pcs

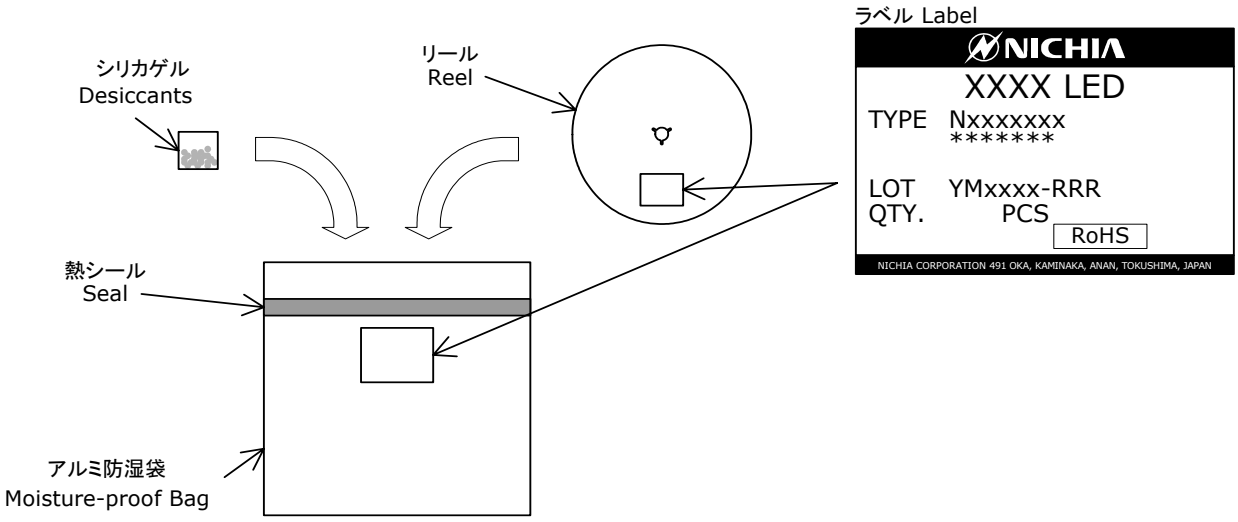
* JIS C 0806電子部品テーピングに準拠しています。
The tape packing method complies with JIS C 0806 (Packaging of Electronic Components on Continuous Tapes).

* 実装作業の中断などでエンボスキャリアテープをリールに巻き取る場合、エンボスキャリアテープを強く(10N以上)締めないで下さい。
LEDがカバーテープに貼り付く可能性があります。
When the tape is rewound due to work interruptions, no more than 10N should be applied to the embossed carrier tape.
The LEDs may stick to the top cover tape.

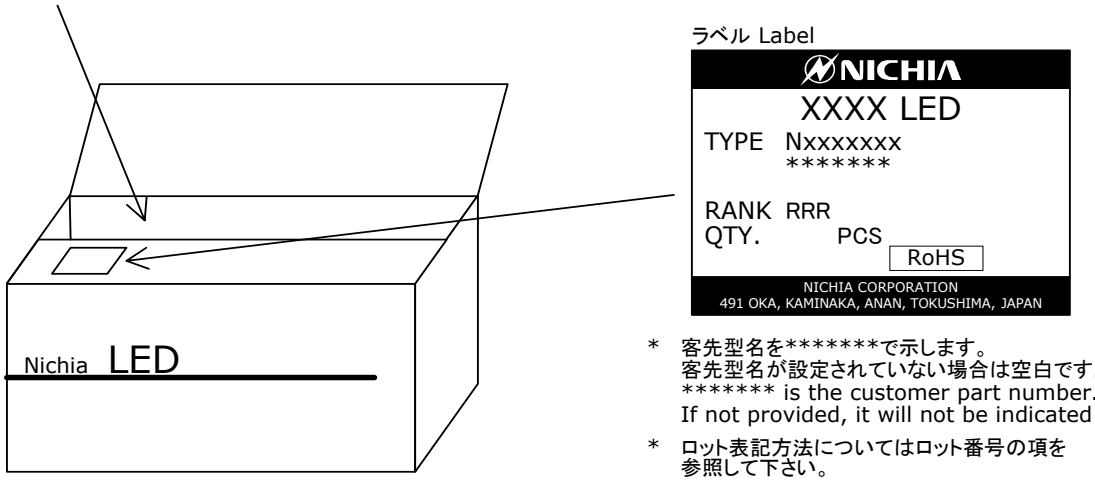
PACKAGING - TAPE & REEL

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

Nxxxxxxx
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0006C



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



* 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。
******* is the customer part number.
If not provided, it will not be indicated on the label.

* 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。
For details, see "LOT NUMBERING CODE" in this document.

* ランク分けがない場合はランク表記はありません。
The label does not have the RANK field for un-ranked products.

* 本製品はテーピングしたのち、輸送の衝撃から保護するためダンボールで梱包します。
Products shipped on tape and reel are packed in a moisture-proof bag.
They are shipped in cardboard boxes to protect them from external forces during transportation.

* 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 drop or expose the box to external forces as it may damage the products.

* ダンボールには防水加工がされておりませんので、梱包箱が水に濡れないよう注意して下さい。
Do not expose to water. The box is not water-resistant.

* 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。
Using the original package material or equivalent in transit is recommended.

LOT NUMBERING CODE

Lot Number is presented by using the following alphanumeric code.

YMxxxx - RRR

Y - Year

Year	Y
2009	9
2010	A
2011	B
2012	C
2013	D
2014	E

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

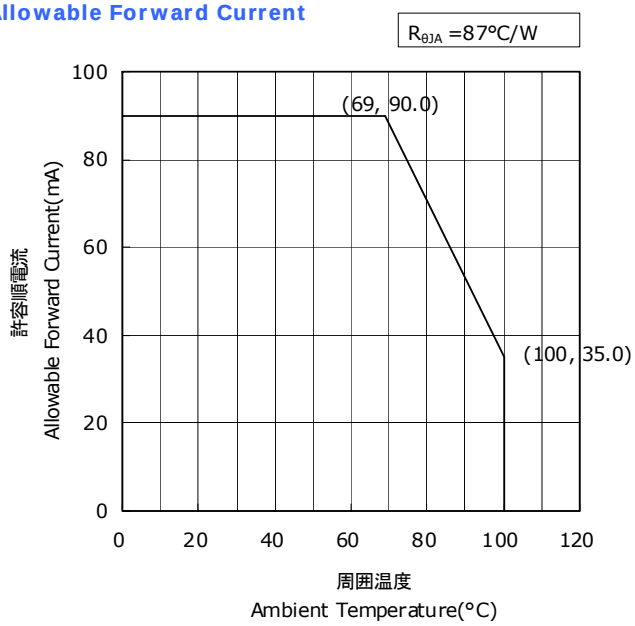
xxxx-Nichia's Product Number

RRR-Ranking by Color Coordinates, Ranking by Luminous Flux

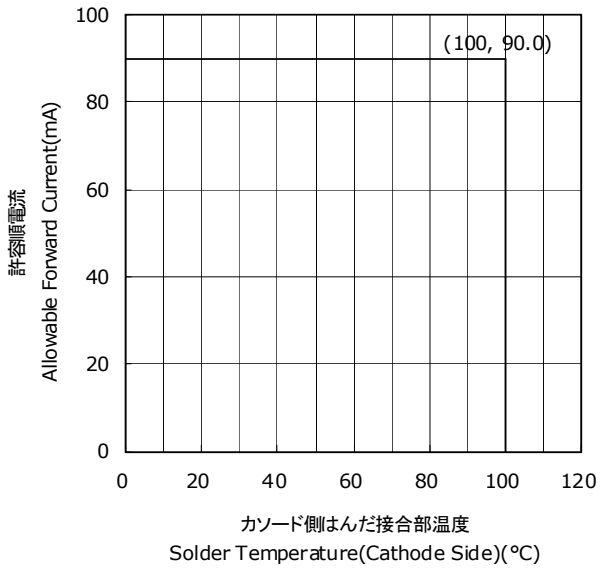
DERATING CHARACTERISTICS

NS2W157AR
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0220

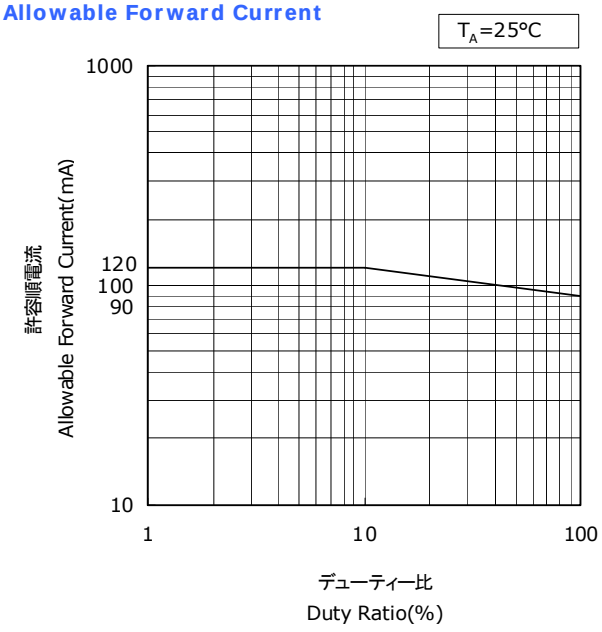
周囲温度-許容順電流特性
Ambient Temperature vs Allowable Forward Current



カソード側はんだ接合部温度-許容順電流特性
Solder Temperature(Cathode Side) vs Allowable Forward Current



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

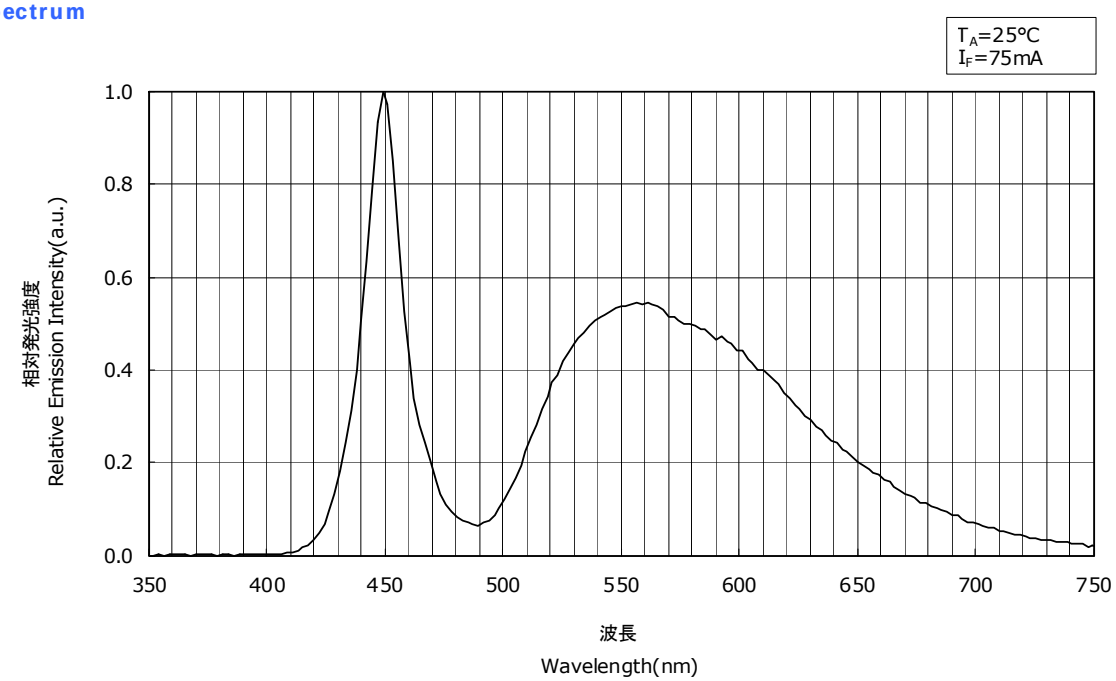


OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

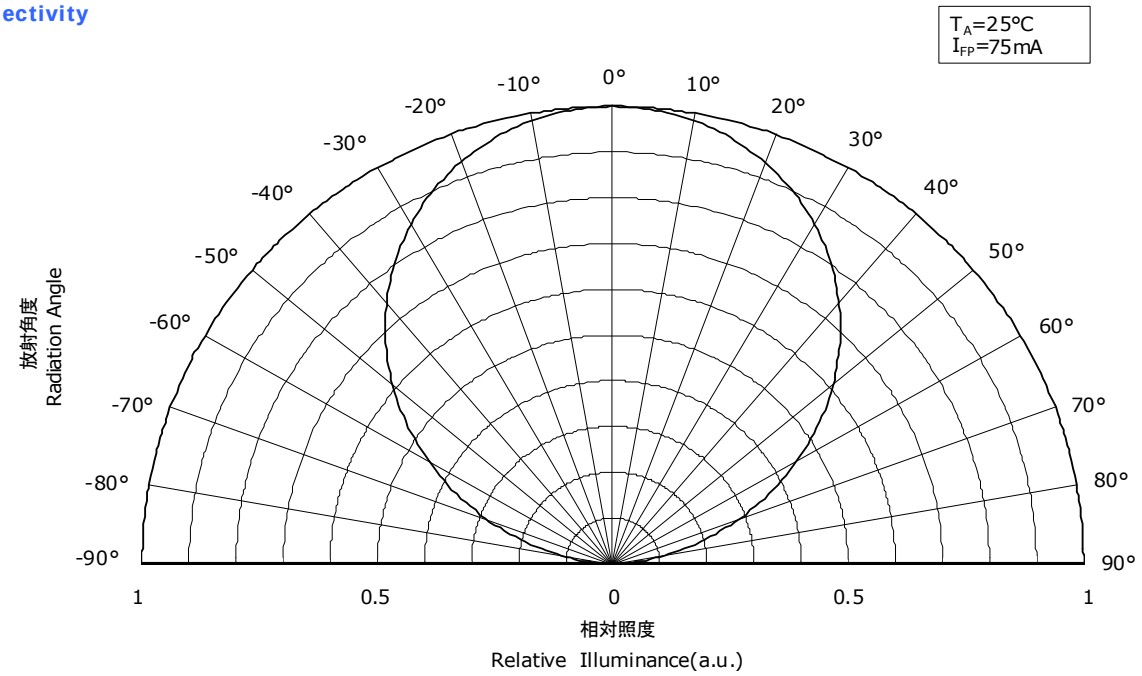
＊ 本特性は参考です。
All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.

NS2W157AR
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0221

発光スペクトル
Spectrum



指向特性
Directivity

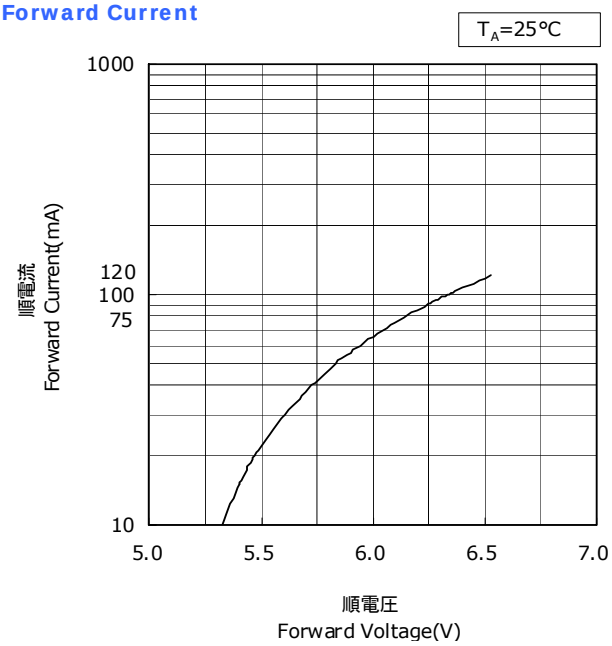


FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

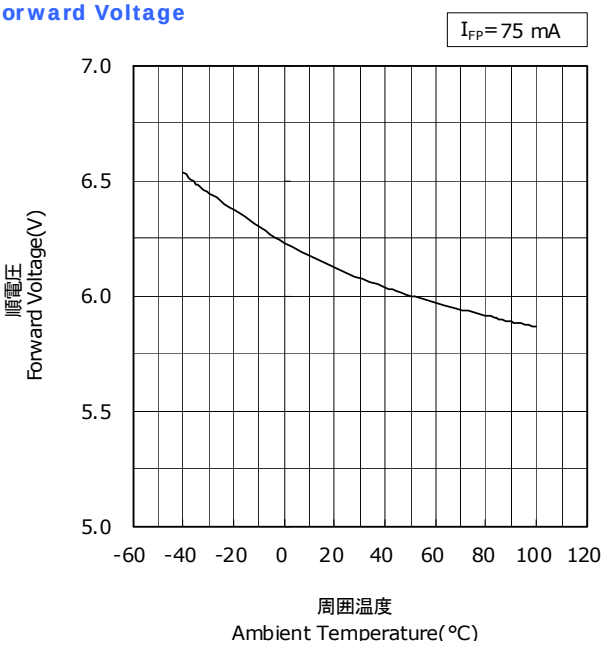
＊ 本特性は参考です。
All characteristics shown are for reference only and are not guaranteed.

NS2W157AR
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0222A

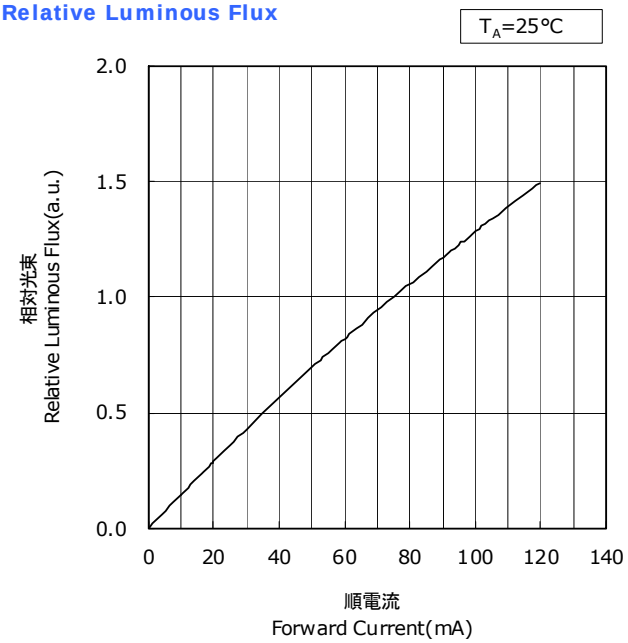
順電圧-順電流特性
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current



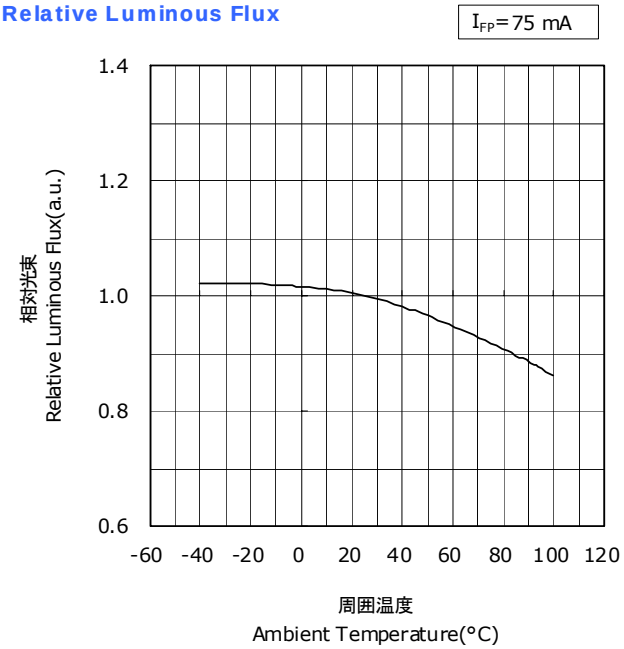
周囲温度-順電圧特性
Ambient Temperature vs Forward Voltage



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

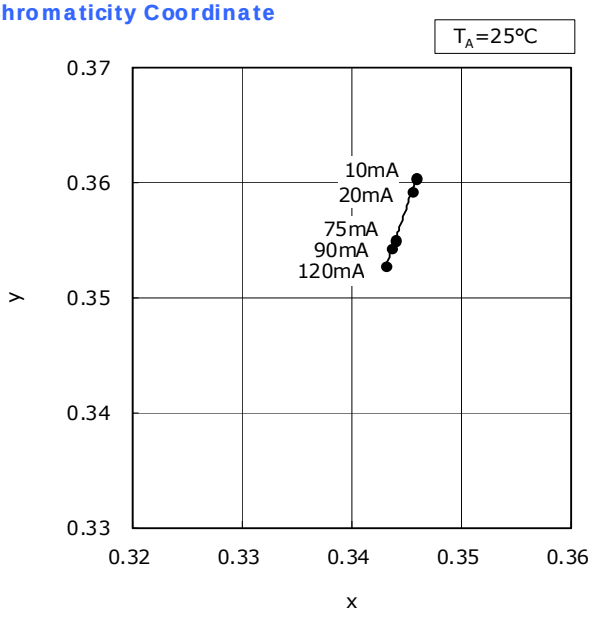


FORWARD CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS / TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

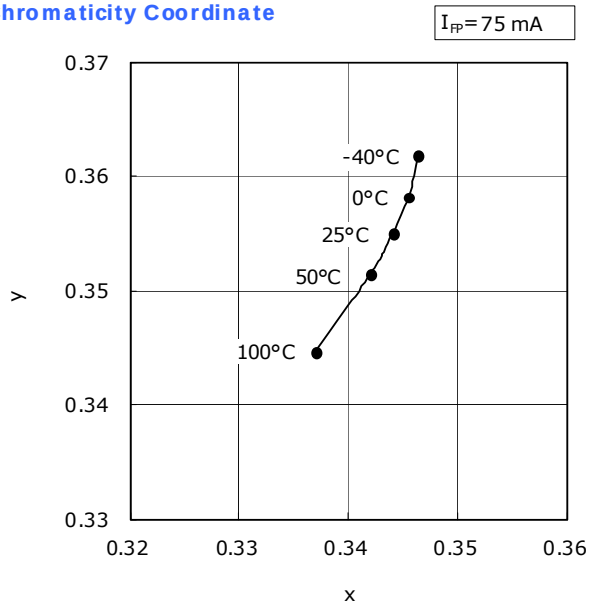
＊ 本特性は参考です。
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NS2W157AR
管理番号 No. STS-DA7-0223A

順電流-色度特性
Forward Current vs
Chromaticity Coordinate



周囲温度-色度特性
Ambient Temperature vs
Chromaticity Coordinate



RELIABILITY

(1) Tests and Results

Test	Reference Standard	Test Conditions	Test Duration	Failure Criteria #	Units Failed/Tested
Resistance to Soldering Heat (Reflow Soldering)	JEITA ED-4701 300 301	T_{sld}=260°C, 10sec, 2reflows, Precondition: 30°C, 70%RH, 168hr		#1	0/22
Solderability (Reflow Soldering)	JEITA ED-4701 303 303A	T_{sld}=245±5°C, 5sec, Lead-free Solder(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu)		#2	0/22
Temperature Cycle	JEITA ED-4701 100 105	-40°C(30min)~25°C(5min)~ 100°C(30min)~25°C(5min)	100cycles	#1	0/50
Moisture Resistance (Cyclic)	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	25°C~65°C~-10°C, 90%RH, 24hr per cycle	10cycles	#1	0/22
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 201	T_A=100°C	1000hours	#1	0/22
Temperature Humidity Storage	JEITA ED-4701 100 103	T_A=60°C, RH=90%	1000hours	#1	0/22
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED-4701 200 202	T_A=-40°C	1000hours	#1	0/22
Room Temperature Operating Life Condition 1		T_A=25°C, I_F=75mA Test board: See NOTES below	1000hours	#1	0/22
Room Temperature Operating Life Condition 2		T_A=25°C, I_F=90mA Test board: See NOTES below	500hours	#1	0/22
High Temperature Operating Life		T_A=100°C, I_F=30mA Test board: See NOTES below	1000hours	#1	0/22
Temperature Humidity Operating Life		60°C, RH=90%, I_F=60mA Test board: See NOTES below	500hours	#1	0/22
Low Temperature Operating Life		T_A=-40°C, I_F=75mA Test board: See NOTES below	1000hours	#1	0/22
Vibration	JEITA ED-4701 400 403	200m/s^2, 100~2000~100Hz, 4cycles, 4min, each X, Y, Z	48minutes	#1	0/22
Electrostatic Discharges	JEITA ED-4701 300 304	HBM, 2kV, 1.5kΩ, 100pF, 3pulses, alternately positive or negative		#1	0/22
Soldering Joint Shear Strength	JEITA ED-4702B 002 3	5N, 10±1sec		#1	0/22

NOTES:

1) Test board: FR4 board thickness=1.6mm, copper layer thickness=0.07mm, $R_{\theta JA}$≈87°C/W

2) 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=75mA	>U.S.L.×1.1
	Luminous Flux(Φ_V)	I_F=75mA	<L.S.L.×0.7
#2	Solderability	-	Less than 95% solder coverage

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

CAUTIONS

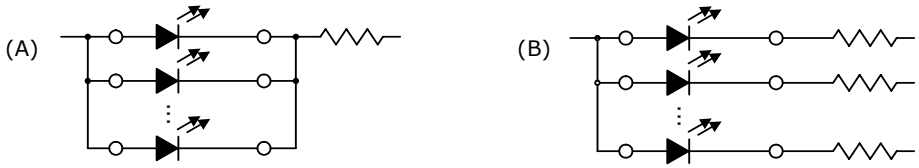
(1) Storage

Conditions		Temperature	Humidity	Time
Storage	Before Opening Aluminum Bag	≤30°C	≤90%RH	Within 1 Year from Delivery Date
	After Opening Aluminum Bag	≤30°C	≤70%RH	≤168hours
Baking		65±5°C	-	≥24hours

- Product complies with JEDEC MSL 3 or equivalent. See IPC/JEDEC STD-020 for moisture-sensitivity details.
- Absorbed moisture in LED packages can vaporize and expand during soldering, which can cause interface delamination and result in optical performance degradation. Products are packed in moisture-proof aluminum bags to minimize moisture absorption during transportation and storage.
  Included silica gel desiccants change from blue to red if moisture had penetrated bags.
- After opening the moisture-proof aluminum bag, the products should go through the soldering process within the range of the conditions stated above. Unused remaining LEDs should be stored with silica gel desiccants in a hermetically sealed container, preferably the original moisture-proof bags for storage.
- After the "Period After Opening" storage time has been exceeded or silica gel desiccants are no longer blue, the products should be baked. Baking should only be done once.
- Customer is advised to keep the LEDs in an airtight container when not in use. Exposure to a corrosive environment may cause the plated metal parts of the product to tarnish, which could adversely affect soldering and optical characteristics.
  It is also recommended to return the LEDs to the original moisture proof bags and reseal.
- 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.
  Resin materials, in particular, may contain substances which can affect silver plating, such as halogen.
- Do not use sulfur-containing materials in commercial products. Some materials, such as seals and adhesives, may contain sulfur. The extremely corroded or contaminated plating of LEDs might cause an open circuit. Silicone rubber is recommended as a material for seals. Bear in mind, the use of silicones may lead to silicone contamination of electrical contacts inside the products, caused by low molecular weight volatile siloxane.
- To prevent water condensation, please avoid large temperature and humidity fluctuations for the storage conditions.
- Do not store the LEDs in a dusty environment.
- Do not expose the LEDs to direct sunlight and/or an environment where the temperature is higher than normal room temperature.

(2) Directions for Use

- When designing a circuit, the current through each LED must not exceed the Absolute Maximum Rating.
  Operating at a constant current per LED is recommended. In case of operating at a constant voltage, Circuit B is recommended.
  If the LEDs are operated with constant voltage using Circuit A, the current through the LEDs may vary due to the variation in Forward Voltage characteristics of the LEDs.



- This product should be operated using forward current. Ensure that the product is not subjected to either forward or reverse voltage while it is not in use. In particular, subjecting it to continuous reverse voltage may cause migration, which may cause damage to the LED die. When used in displays that are not used for a long time, the main power supply should be switched off for safety.
- It is recommended to operate the LEDs at a current greater than 10% of the sorting current to stabilize the LED characteristics.
- Ensure that excessive voltages such as lightning surges are not applied to the LEDs.
- For outdoor use, necessary measures should be taken to prevent water, moisture and salt air damage.

(3) Handling Precautions

- Do not handle the LEDs with bare hands as it will contaminate the LED surface and may affect the optical characteristics: it might cause the LED to be deformed and/or the wire to break, which will cause the LED not to illuminate.
- When handling the product with tweezers, be careful not to apply excessive force to the resin. Otherwise, The resin can be cut, chipped, delaminate or deformed, causing wire-bond breaks and catastrophic failures.
- Dropping the product may cause damage.
- Do not stack assembled PCBs together. Failure to comply can cause the resin portion of the product to be cut, chipped, delaminated and/or deformed. It may cause wire to break, leading to catastrophic failures.

(4) Design Consideration

- PCB warpage after mounting the products onto a PCB can cause the package to break. The LED should be placed in a way to minimize the stress on the LEDs due to PCB bow and twist.
- The position and orientation of the LEDs affect how much mechanical stress is exerted on the LEDs placed near the score lines. The LED should be placed in a way to minimize the stress on the LEDs due to board flexing.
- Board separation must be performed using special jigs, not using hands.

(5) Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

- The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability. When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:
  - Eliminating 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 tools (e.g. soldering irons), jigs and machines that are being used are properly grounded and that proper grounding techniques are used in work areas. For devices/equipment that mount the LEDs, protection against surge voltages should also be used.
- If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:
  - Dissipating static charge with conductive materials
  - Preventing charge generation with moisture
  - Neutralizing the charge with ionizers
- The customer is advised to check if the LEDs are damaged by ESD when performing the characteristics inspection of the LEDs in the application. Damage can be detected with a forward voltage measurement or a light-up test at low current (≤1mA).
- ESD damaged LEDs may have current flow at a low voltage or no longer illuminate at a low current.
  - Failure Criteria: V_F<4.0V at I_F=0.5mA

(6) Thermal Management

- Proper thermal management is an important when designing products with LEDs. LED die temperature is affected by PCB thermal resistance and LED spacing on the board. Please design products in a way that the LED die temperature does not exceed the maximum Junction Temperature (T_J).
- Drive current should be determined for the surrounding ambient temperature (T_A) to dissipate the heat from the product.
- The following equations can be used to calculate the junction temperature of the products.

  1) $T_J=T_A+R_{\theta JA}\cdot W$ 2) $T_J=T_S+R_{\theta JS}\cdot W$

  *T_J=LED junction temperature: °C

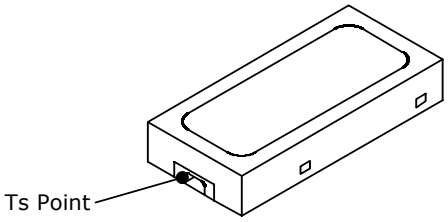
  T_A=Ambient temperature: °C

  T_S=Soldering temperature (cathode side): °C

  $R_{\theta JA}$=Thermal resistance from junction to ambient: °C/W

  $R_{\theta JS}$=Thermal resistance from junction to T_S measuring point: °C/W

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



(7) Cleaning

- The LEDs should not be cleaned with water, benzine, and/or thinner.
- If required, isopropyl alcohol (IPA) should be used. Other solvents may cause premature failure to the LEDs due to the damage to the resin portion. The effects of such solvents should be verified prior to use. In addition, the use of CFCs such as Freon is heavily regulated.
- When dust and/or dirt adheres to the LEDs, soak a cloth with Isopropyl alcohol (IPA), then squeeze it before wiping the LEDs.
- Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended since it may have adverse effects on the LEDs depending on the ultrasonic power and how LED is assembled. If ultrasonic cleaning must be used, the customer is advised to make sure the LEDs will not be damaged prior to cleaning.

(8) Eye Safety

- In 2006, the International Electrical Commission (IEC) published IEC 62471:2006 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems, which added LEDs in its scope. On the other hand, the IEC 60825-1:2007 laser safety standard removed LEDs from its scope. However, please be advised that some countries and regions have adopted standards based on the IEC laser safety standard IEC 60825-1:20112001, which still includes LEDs in its scope. Most of Nichia's LEDs can be classified as belonging into either the Exempt Group or Risk Group 1. High-power LEDs, that emit light containing blue wavelengths, may be classified as Risk Group 2. Please proceed with caution when viewing directly any LEDs driven at high current, or viewing LEDs with optical instruments which may greatly increase the damages to your eyes.
- Viewing a flashing light may cause eye discomfort. When incorporating the LED into your product, please be careful to avoid adverse effects on the human body caused by light stimulation.

(9) Others

- 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 system, automobiles, traffic control equipment, life support systems and safety devices).
- The customer shall not reverse engineer by disassembling or analysis of the LEDs without having prior written consent from Nichia. When defective LEDs are found, the customer shall inform Nichia directly before disassembling or analysis.
- The specifications and appearance of this product may change without notice;
  Nichia does not guarantee the contents of this specification. Both the customer and Nichia will agree on the official specifications of supplied products before the volume production of a program begins.