LITEON®
OPTOELECTRONICS



Through Hole Lamp

Product Data Sheet

LTL1BEKVJH131

Spec No.: DS20-2004-195

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Revision: -

LITE-ON DCC

RELEASE

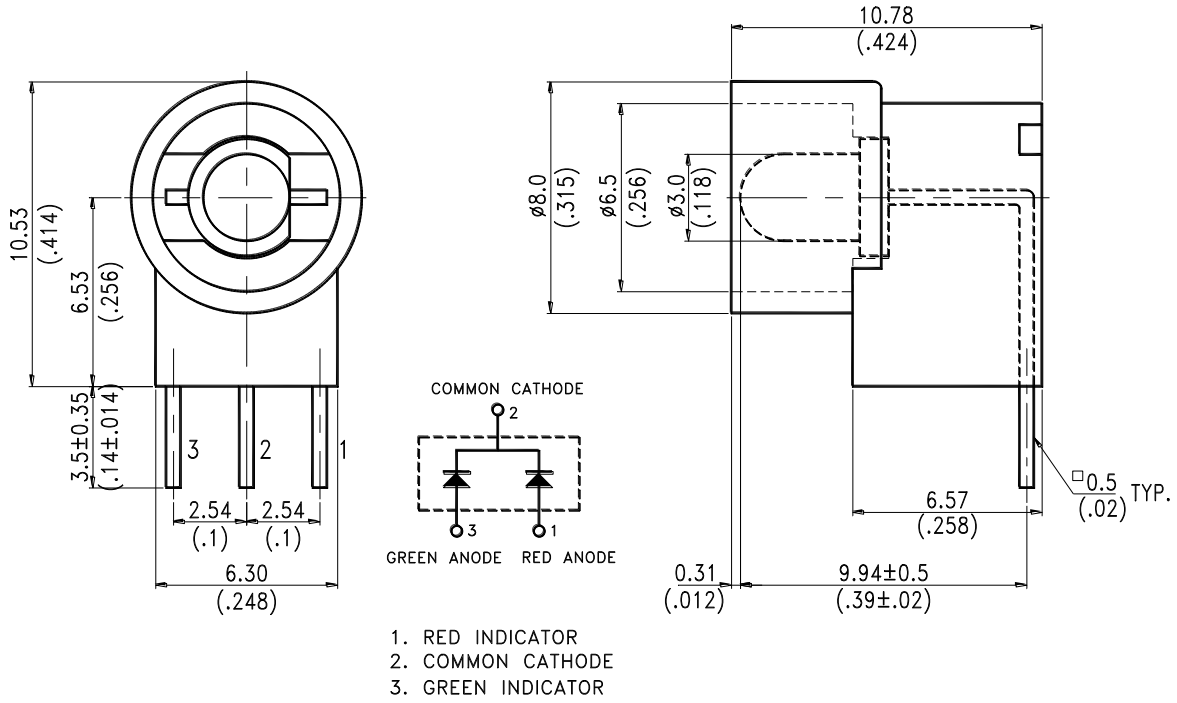
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Features

* Red and Green chips are matched for uniform light output.
* Low power consumption.
* Designed for ease in circuit board assembly.
* Black case enhance contrast ratio.
* Solid state light source.
* Reliable and rugged.

Package Dimensions



Lamp Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL1BEKVJNN	White Diffused	AlInGaP Super Red / AlInGaP Green

Notes:
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. The holder color is black.
4. The holder material in plastic.
5. The lamp is LTL1BEKVJNN(Red/Green Bi-color).

Absolute Maximum Ratings at T_A=25℃

Parameter	Super Red	Green	Unit
Power Dissipation	75	75	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	90	60	mA
DC Forward Current	30	30	mA
Derating Linear From 50℃	0.4	0.4	mA/℃
Reverse Voltage	5	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40℃ to + 100℃		
Storage Temperature Range	-55℃ to + 100℃		
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260℃ for 5 Seconds		

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at T_A=25℃

Parameter	Symbol	Color	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I_V	Super Red Green	65 65	110 110		mcd	I_F = 20mA I_F = 20mA Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	Super Red Green		45 45		deg	Note 2 (Fig.5)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_P	Super Red Green		639 575		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ_d	Super Red Green		631 572		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda$	Super Red Green		20 11		nm	
Forward Voltage	V_F	Super Red Green		2.0 2.1	2.4 2.4	V	I_F = 20mA I_F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I_R	Super Red Green			100	μA	V_R = 5V
Capacitance	C	Super Red Green		40 40		pF	V_F = 0 f = 1MHz

Note: 1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE (Commission International De L'Eclairage) eye-response curve.

2. $\theta_{1/2}$ 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. The Iv tolerance was ±15%.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

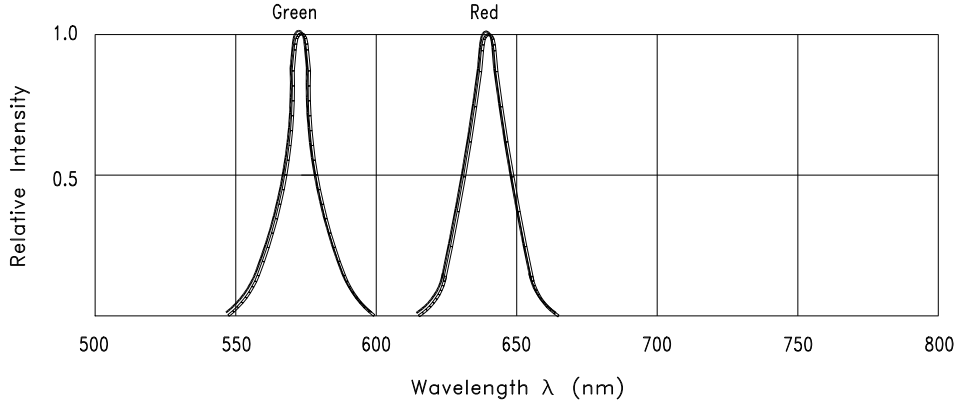


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

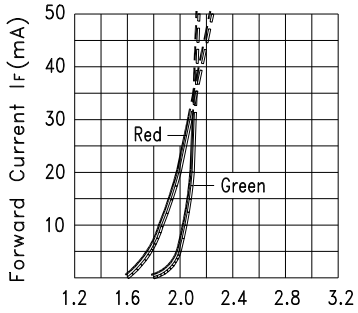


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

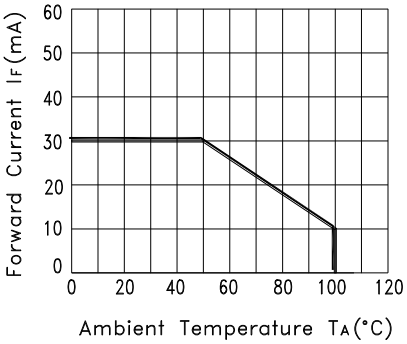


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

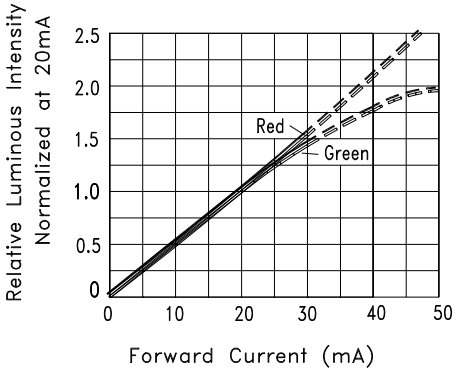


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

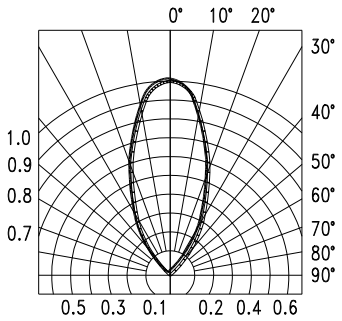


Fig.5 Spatial Distribution

CAUTIONS

1. Application

The LEDs described here are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communication equipment and household applications). Consult Liteon's Sales in advance for information on applications in which exceptional reliability is required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the LEDs may directly jeopardize life or health (such as in aviation, transportation, traffic control equipment, medical and life support systems and safety devices).

2. Storage

The storage ambient for the LEDs should not exceed 30℃ 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 a dessicator with nitrogen ambient.

3. Cleaning

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

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 leadframe 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

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 condition (for Lamp):

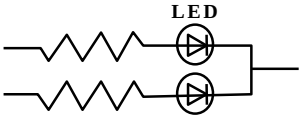
Soldering iron		Wave soldering	
Temperature Soldering time	300℃ Max. 3 sec. Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat Pre-heat time Solder wave Soldering time	100℃ Max. 60 sec. Max. 260℃ Max. 10 sec. Max.

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

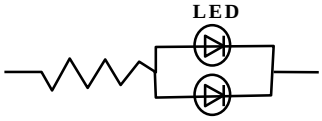
6. Drive Method

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

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 LED's plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handling.

ESD-damaged LEDs will exhibit abnormal characteristics such as high reverse leakage current, low forward voltage, or "no lightup" at low currents. To verify for ESD damage, check for "lightup" and Vf of the suspect LEDs at low currents.

Suggested checking list :

Training and Certification

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

Static-Safe Workstation & Work Areas

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

Personnel Grounding

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

Note: *50V for Blue LED.

Device Handling

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

Others

1. Audit result reported to entity ESD control coordinator?
2. Corrective action from previous audits completed?
3. Are audit records complete and on file?

8. Others

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