



Through Hole Lamp Product Data Sheet LTL3H3CGDS8-J-132A

Spec No.: DS20-2008-0038

Effective Date: 04/18/2008

Revision: -

LITE-ON DCC

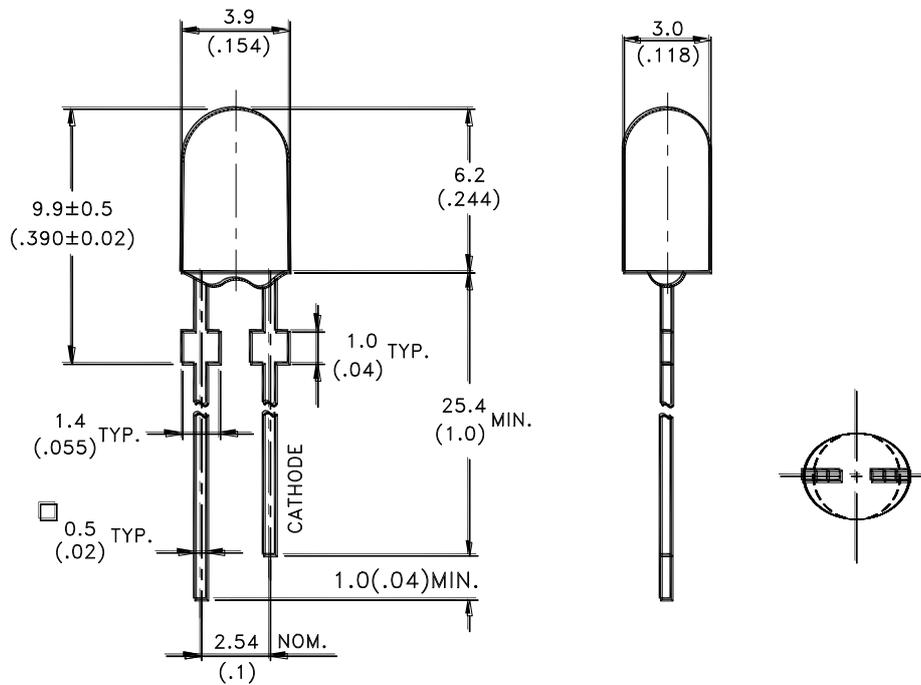
RELEASE

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

Features

- * Lead (Pb) free product – RoHS compliant.
- * Low power consumption.
- * High efficiency.
- * Wide Viewing Angle
Major Axis 110° / Minor Axis 50°
- * Versatile mounting on P.C. board or panel.
- * I.C. Compatible/low current requirements.
- * Oval 3 mm. package.

Package Dimensions



Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL3H3CGDS8-J-132A	Green Diffused	InGaN Green

Notes:

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



Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	126	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	100	mA
DC Forward Current	30	mA
Derating Linear From 30°C	0.28	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold(HBM) ^{Note A}	1000	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to + 100 °C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55 °C to + 100 °C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [2.0 mm(.078") From Body]	260 °C for 5 Seconds	

Note A :

Product resistance to electrostatic discharge (ESD) according to the HBM is measured by simulating ESD using a rapid avalanche test (RAET). The RAET procedures are designed to approximate the maximum ESD ratings shown. The RAET procedure is performed on each die. The ESD classification of Class II is based on sample testing according to MIL-STD 883E. (From CREE official DS).

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _v	1450	2070		mcd	I _F = 20mA Note 1,5
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		110 / 50		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _p		522		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d		531		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		35		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		3.8	4.2	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			100	μA	V _R = 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 classification code is marked on each packing bag.

5. The I_v guarantee should be added ±15% tolerance.

6. Precautions in handling:

- When soldering, leave 2mm of minimum clearance from the resin to the soldering point.
- Dipping the resin to solder must be avoided.
- Correcting the soldered position after soldering must be avoided.
- In soldering, do not apply any stress to the lead frame particularly when heated.
- When forming a lead, make sure not to apply any stress inside the resin.
- Lead forming must be done before soldering.
- It is necessary to cut the lead frame at normal temperature.

7. Caution in ESD:

Static Electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommend to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

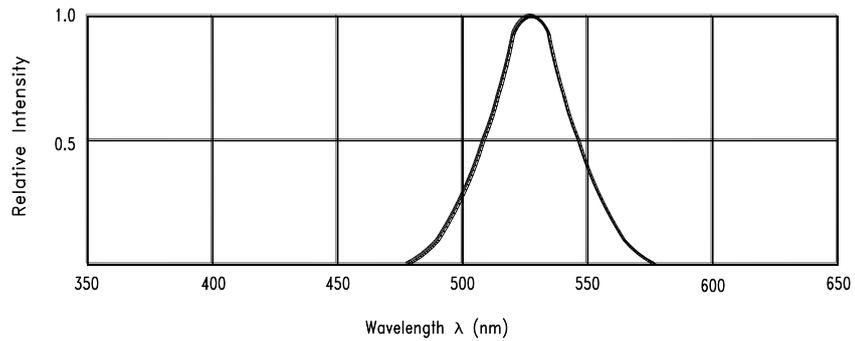


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

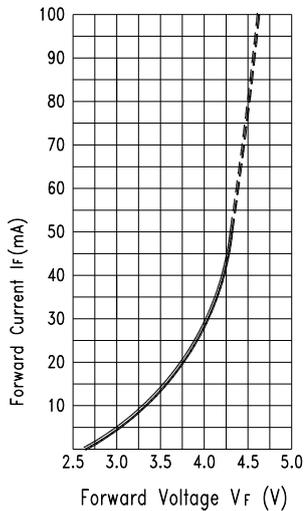


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

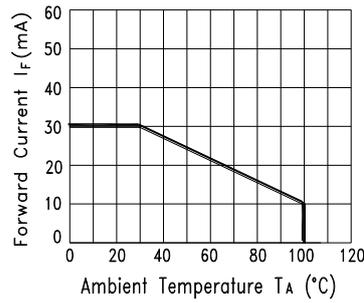


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

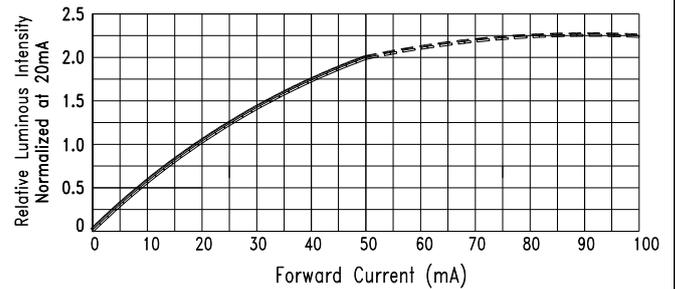


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

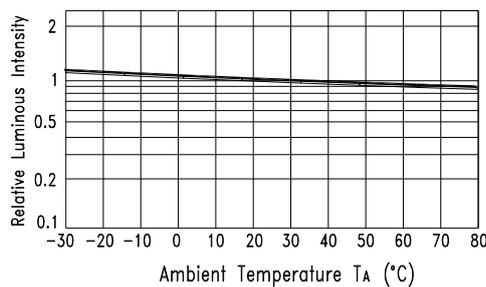


Fig.5 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

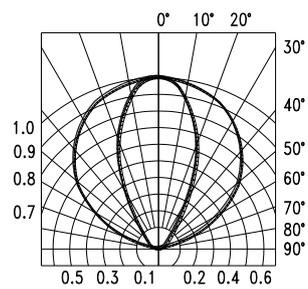
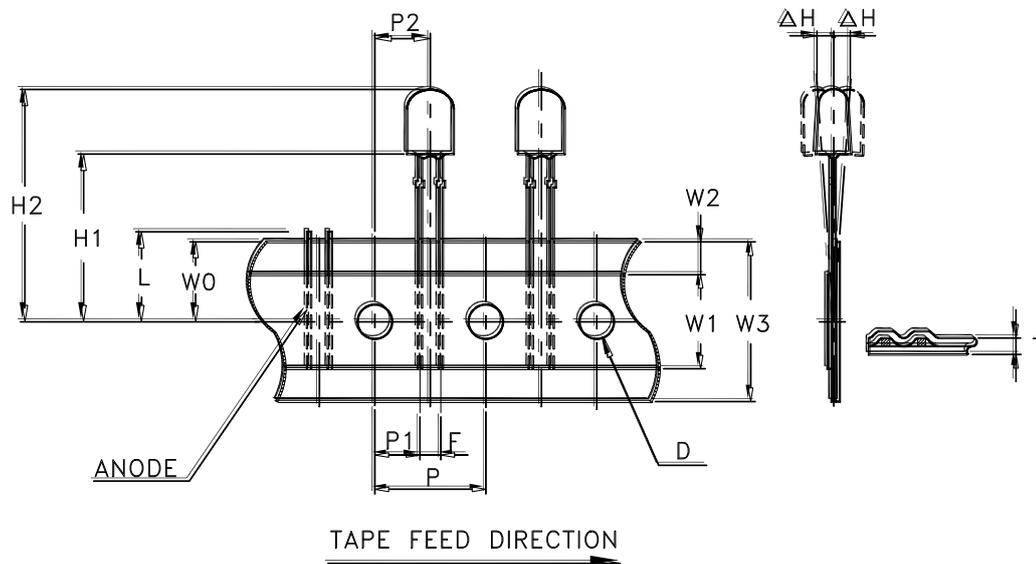


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution

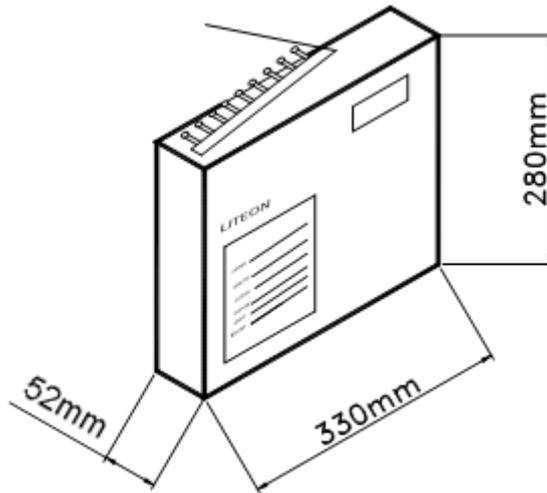
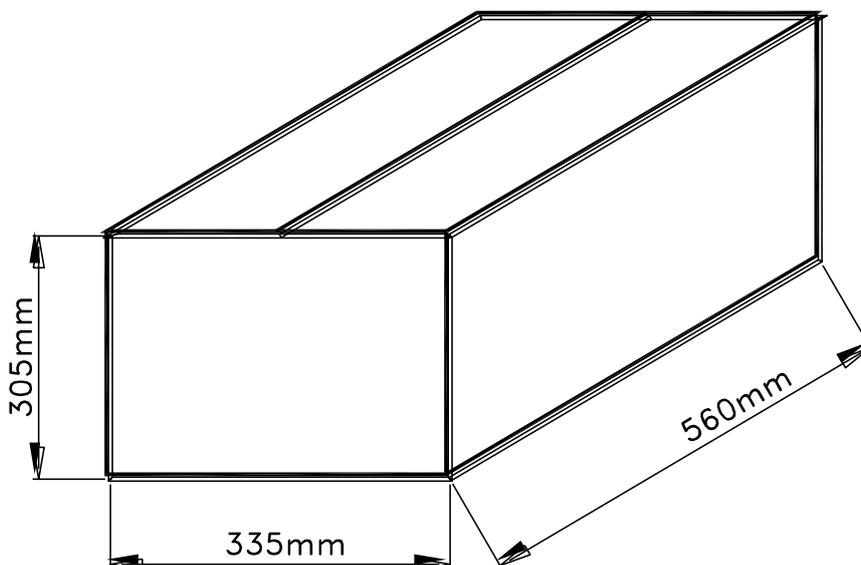
Features

- * Compatible with radial lead automatic insertion equipment.
 - * Most radial lead plastic lead lamps available packaged in tape and folding.
 - * 2.54mm (0.1") straight lead spacing available.
 - * Folding packaging simplifies handling and testing.
- Reel packaging is available by removing suffix "A" on option.

Package Dimensions



Item	Symbol	Specification			
		Minimum		Maximum	
		mm	inch	mm	inch
Tape Feed Hole Diameter	D	3.8	0.149	4.2	0.165
Component Lead Pitch	F	2.3	0.091	3.0	0.118
Front to Rear Deflection	ΔH	--	--	2.0	0.078
Feed Hole to Bottom of Component	H1	20.0	0.787	21.0	0.827
Feed Hole to Overall Component Height	H2	26.5	1.043	28.1	1.106
Lead Length After Component Height	L	W0		11.0	0.433
Feed Hole Pitch	P	12.4	0.488	13.0	0.511
Lead Location	P1	4.4	0.173	5.8	0.228
Center of Component Location	P2	5.05	0.198	7.65	0.301
Total Tape Thickness	T	--	--	0.90	0.035
Feed Hole Location	W0	8.5	0.334	9.75	0.384
Adhesive Tape Width	W1	14.5	0.571	15.5	0.610
Adhesive Tape Position	W2	0	0	3.0	0.118
Tape Width	W3	17.5	0.689	19.0	0.748

Packing Spec**2000 pcs per inner carton**Tolerance: $\pm 5\text{mm}$ **10 Inner cartons per outer carton****total 20000 pcs per outer carton****In every shipping lot, only the last pack will be non-full packing**

Bin Table Specifications

Luminous Intensity		Unit : mcd @20mA
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
NS	1450	2070
NT	2070	2880

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

Dominant Wavelength		Unit : nm @20mA
Bin Code	Min.	Max.
G12	527.0	531.0
G13	531.0	535.0

Note: Tolerance of each bin limit is $\pm 1\text{nm}$

Material of the lead frame and plating material

Item. No.	Description	Material
1.0	Lead Frame	Iron
2.0	Plating material	Tin (Sn)

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°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.

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 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.

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 :

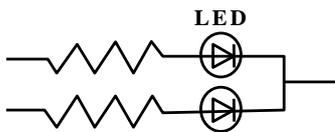
Soldering iron		Wave soldering	
Temperature	300°C Max.	Pre-heat	100°C Max.
Soldering time	3 sec. Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat time	60 sec. Max.
		Solder wave	260°C Max.
		Soldering time	5 sec. Max.

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.

6. Drive Method

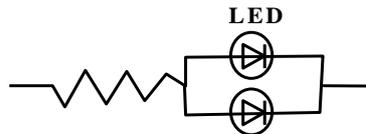
An LED is a current-operated device. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended that a current limiting resistor be incorporated in the drive circuit, in series with each LED as shown in Circuit A below.

Circuit model A



(A) Recommended circuit

Circuit model B



(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 LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handing

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 ionizer 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 wear 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 recycle?

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. Reliability Test

Classification	Test Item	Test Condition	Reference Standard
Endurance Test	Room Temp. Operation Life	If=50mA DC Ta= 25 °C t= 1000hrs	MIL-STD-750D:1026 (1995) MIL-STD-883D:1005 (1991) JIS C 7021:B-1 (1982)
	High Temperature Operation Life	If=30mA DC Ta= 55 °C t= 1000hrs	Liteon Request
	High Temperature High Humidity Life	If=10mA DC Ta= 85 °C, 85% t= 1000hrs	Liteon Request
	High Temperature High Humidity Reverse BIAS	Ta= 65±5 °C RH= 90 ~ 95% VR=-5V Test Time = 500hrs	MIL-STD-202: 103B JIS C 7021 : B-11(1982)
	High Temperature Storage	Ta= 100 °C t= 1000hrs	MIL-STD-883D:1008 (1991) JIS C 7021:B-10 (1982)
	Low Temperature Storage	Ta= -55 °C t= 1000hrs	JIS C 7021:B-12 (1982)
Environmental Test	Thermal Shock	100 ± 5 °C ~ -40 °C ± 5 °C 30mins 5mins 30mins 100 Cycles	MIL-STD-883:1010
	Thermal Shock (2)	80 ± 5 °C ~ -40 °C ± 5 °C 30mins 2mins 30mins 100 Cycles	Liteon Request
	Solder Resistance	T.sol = 260 °C Max. Dwell Time= 5 secs Max. 3 Times dip	MIL-STD-202F:210A(1980) MIL-STD-750D:2031(1995) JIS C 7021: A-1(1982)
	Solderability	T. sol = 230 ± 5 °C Dwell Time= 5 ± 1secs	MIL-STD-202F:208D(1980) MIL-STD-750D:2026(1995) MIL-STD-883D:2003(1991) JIS C 7021: A-2(1982)

9. Others

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