

SPECIFICATION

LT P/N

LT2604WH-A-GL

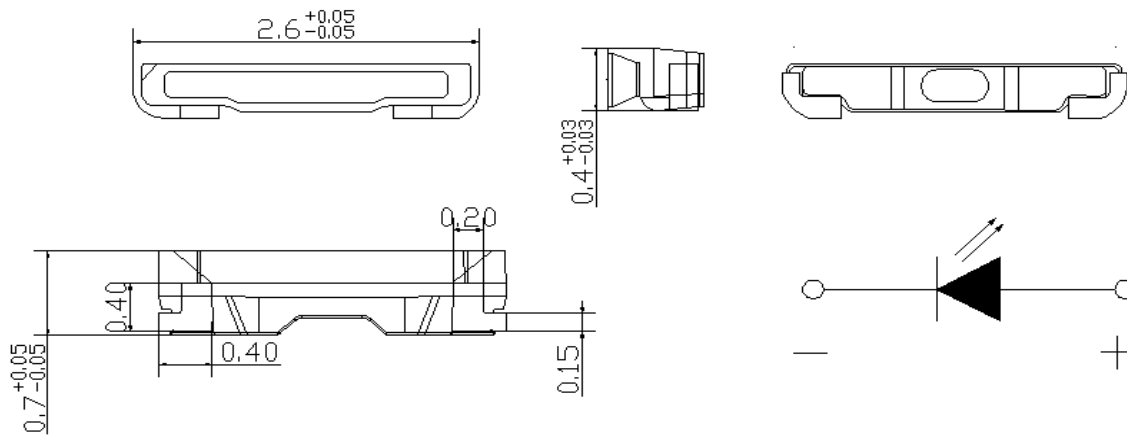
Mass Product



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1.4 Package Dimension



Notes

All dimensions units are millimeters

All dimensions tolerances are $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ unless otherwise noted.

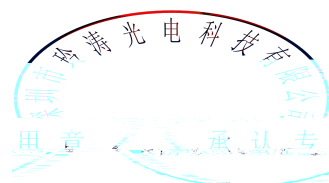
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1.5 Product Parameters

Table 1-1 Electrical / Optical Characteristics at $T_s=25^\circ\text{C}$

| Item | Symbol | Test Condition | Value | | | Unit |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|------|------|---------------|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Forward Voltage | V_F | $I_F=20\text{mA}$ | --- | 2.8 | --- | V |
| Reverse Current | I_R | $V_R=5\text{V}$ | --- | --- | 1 | μA |
| Luminous Intensity | I_v | $I_F=20\text{mA}$ | --- | 2650 | --- | mcd |
| Viewing Angle | | $I_F=20\text{mA}$ | --- | 120 | --- | deg |





1.6 Bin Range Of Forward Voltage and Luminous Intensity (IF=20mA) BIN (IF=20mA)

Table 1-3 Bin Range Of Luminous Intensity

| BIN CODE | IF=20mA Test | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | Min(mcd) | Max(mcd) | Min(lm) | Max(lm) |
| 30 | 2150 | 2250 | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| 31 | 2250 | 2350 | 6.25 | 6.50 |
| 32 | 2350 | 2450 | 6.50 | 6.75 |
| 33 | 2450 | 2550 | 6.75 | 7.00 |
| 34 | 2550 | 2650 | 7.00 | 7.25 |
| 35 | 2650 | 2750 | 7.25 | 7.50 |
| 36 | 2750 | 2850 | 7.50 | 7.75 |
| 37 | 2850 | 2950 | 7.75 | 8.00 |
| 38 | 2950 | 3050 | 8.00 | 8.25 |
| 39 | 3050 | 3150 | 8.25 | 8.50 |

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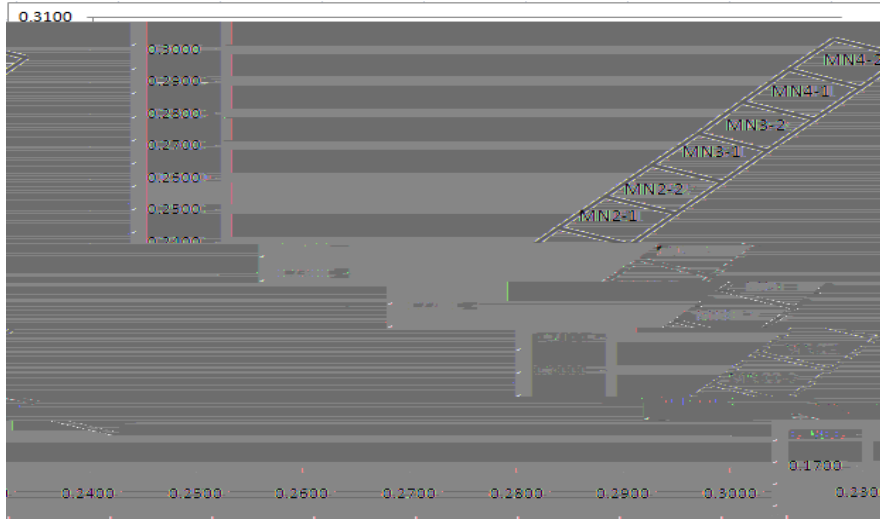
Fig. 1-5 The C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram:

Table 1-6 Bin Range of Chromaticity Coordinates Block

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| N0-1 | 0.2451 | 0.2180 | N0-2 | 0.2484 | 0.2253 | N1-1 | 0.2516 | 0.2326 |
| | 0.2484 | 0.2253 | | 0.2516 | 0.2326 | | 0.2549 | 0.2399 |
| | 0.2552 | 0.2198 | | 0.2584 | 0.2271 | | 0.2617 | 0.2344 |
| | 0.2519 | 0.2125 | | 0.2552 | 0.2198 | | 0.2584 | 0.2271 |
| N1-2 | 0.2549 | 0.2399 | N2-1 | 0.2581 | 0.2472 | N2-2 | 0.2614 | 0.2545 |
| | 0.2581 | 0.2472 | | 0.2614 | 0.2545 | | 0.2646 | 0.2618 |
| | 0.2649 | 0.2417 | | 0.2682 | 0.2490 | | 0.2714 | 0.2563 |
| | 0.2617 | 0.2344 | | 0.2649 | 0.2417 | | 0.2682 | 0.2490 |
| N3-1 | 0.2646 | 0.2618 | N3-2 | 0.2679 | 0.2691 | N4-1 | 0.2711 | 0.2764 |
| | 0.2679 | 0.2691 | | 0.2711 | 0.2764 | | 0.2744 | 0.2837 |
| | 0.2747 | 0.2636 | | 0.2779 | 0.2709 | | 0.2812 | 0.2782 |
| | 0.2714 | 0.2563 | | 0.2747 | 0.2636 | | 0.2779 | 0.2709 |
| N4-2 | 0.2744 | 0.2837 | M0-1 | 0.2519 | 0.2125 | M0-2 | 0.2552 | 0.2198 |
| | 0.2776 | 0.2910 | | 0.2552 | 0.2198 | | 0.2584 | 0.2271 |
| | 0.2844 | 0.2855 | | 0.2620 | 0.2143 | | 0.2652 | 0.2216 |
| | 0.2812 | 0.2782 | | 0.2587 | 0.2070 | | 0.2620 | 0.2143 |
| M1-1 | 0.2584 | 0.2271 | M1-2 | 0.2616 | 0.2345 | M2-1 | 0.2648 | 0.2418 |
| | 0.2616 | 0.2345 | | 0.2648 | 0.2418 | | 0.2681 | 0.2491 |
| | 0.2684 | 0.2290 | | 0.2716 | 0.2363 | | 0.2749 | 0.2436 |
| | 0.2652 | 0.2216 | | 0.2684 | 0.2290 | | 0.2716 | 0.2363 |

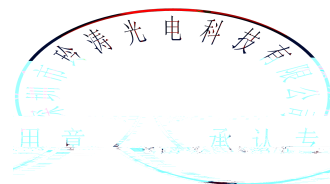
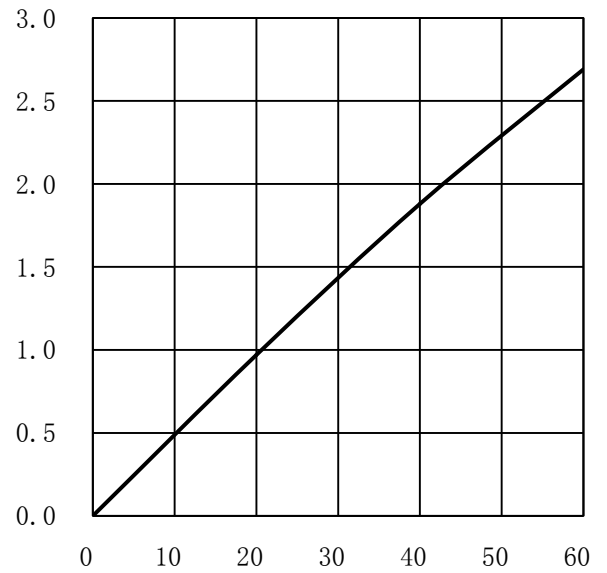
| | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| M4-1 | 0.2777 | 0.2710 | M4-2 | 0.2810 | 0.2783 |
| | 0.2810 | 0.2783 | | 0.2842 | 0.2856 |
| | 0.2878 | 0.2728 | | 0.2910 | 0.2801 |
| | 0.2845 | 0.2655 | | 0.2878 | 0.2728 |

Fig. 1-7 The C.I.E. 1931 Chromaticity Diagram:



| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| MN00-1 | 0.2355 | 0.1858 | MN00-2 | 0.2399 | 0.1956 | MN0-1 | 0.2442 | 0.2053 |
| | 0.2399 | 0.1956 | | 0.2442 | 0.2053 | | 0.2485 | 0.2151 |
| | 0.2467 | 0.1903 | | 0.2510 | 0.2000 | | 0.2553 | 0.2098 |
| | 0.2423 | 0.1805 | | 0.2467 | 0.1903 | | 0.2510 | 0.2000 |
| MN0-2 | 0.2485 | 0.2151 | MN1-1 | 0.2528 | 0.2249 | MN1-2 | 0.2572 | 0.2346 |
| | 0.2528 | 0.2249 | | 0.2572 | 0.2346 | | 0.2615 | 0.2444 |
| | 0.2596 | 0.2195 | | 0.2639 | 0.2293 | | 0.2682 | 0.2390 |
| | 0.2553 | 0.2098 | | 0.2596 | 0.2195 | | 0.2639 | 0.2293 |
| MN2-1 | 0.2615 | 0.2444 | MN2-2 | 0.2658 | 0.2542 | MN3-1 | 0.2702 | 0.2639 |
| | 0.2658 | 0.2542 | | 0.2702 | 0.2639 | | 0.2745 | 0.2738 |
| | 0.2725 | 0.2488 | | 0.2768 | 0.2585 | | 0.2811 | 0.2684 |
| | 0.2682 | 0.2390 | | 0.2725 | 0.2488 | | 0.2768 | 0.2585 |
| MN3-2 | 0.2745 | 0.2738 | MN4-1 | 0.2787 | 0.2836 | MN4-2 | 0.2830 | 0.2935 |
| | 0.2787 | 0.2836 | | 0.2830 | 0.2935 | | 0.2873 | 0.3033 |
| | 0.2854 | 0.2782 | | 0.2897 | 0.2881 | | 0.2940 | 0.2979 |
| | 0.2811 | 0.2684 | | 0.2854 | 0.2782 | | 0.2897 | 0.2881 |

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2. Packaging

Packaging Specification

Package:5000pcs/reel. 5000pcs

2.1.1 Carrier Tape Dimension

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| P0 | 4.00±0.10 | P2 | 2±0.05 | P1 | 4.00±0.10 | D0 | 1.50±0.10 | D1 | 0.65±0.10 |
| E | 1.75±0.10 | F | 3.50±0.10 | W | 8.00±0.20 | A0 | 0.95±0.10 | T | 0.20±0.10 |
| 0 | 2.80±0.10 | K0 | 0.55±0.10 | | | | | | |

2.1.2 Label Form Specification

Table 2-2 Label Map



Table 2-3 Label Form Specification

| PART NO. | Part Number |
|----------------|--------------------|
| BIN CODE | Bin Code |
| IV | Luminous intensity |
| V _F | Forward Voltage |

2.2 Moisture Resistant Packing

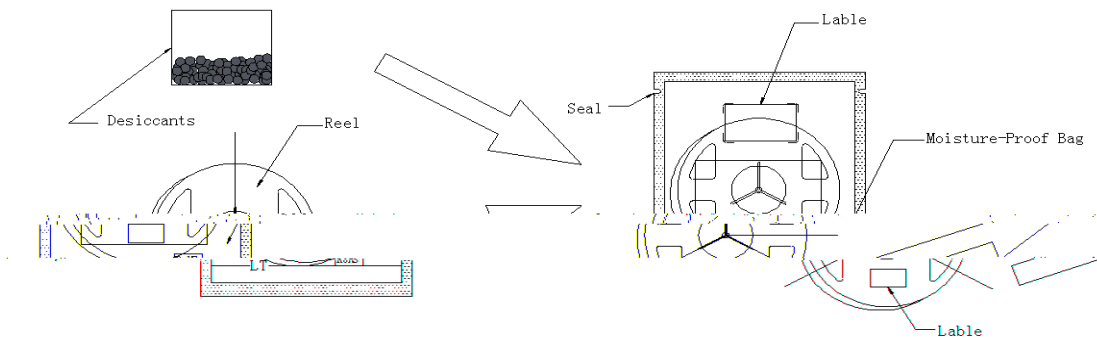


Fig.2-4 Moisture Resistant Packing

2.3 Cardboard Box

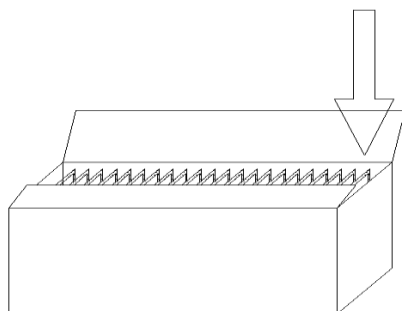


Fig.2-5 Cardboard Box

2.4 Reliability Test Items And Conditions

Table 2-6 Reliability Test Items And Conditions

| TestItems | Test Condition | Time | Quantity | Ac/Re / |
|---------------|--------------------------|------|----------|------------|
| Reflow | Temp:260 max T=10 sec | --- | 20pcs. | 0/1 |
| Thermal Shock | -40 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Reverse Current | I_R | $V_R = 5V$ | - | $>U.S.L^*) \times 2.0$ |
| Luminous Flux | | $I_F = 20mA$ | $<L.S.L^*) \times 0.7$ | - |

Notes

- 1.U.S.L: Upper standard level L.S.L: Lower standard level
- 2.The above reliability tests is based on the verification of a single/strip LED of LT existing experimental platform,the reliability experiment was taken under good heat dissipation conditions. when customers applies the LED to the series and parallel circuit, should take consideration of all the factors such as the current, voltage distribution, heat dissipation and others.
- 3.The technical information shown in the data sheets is limited to the typical characteristics and circuit examples of the referenced products. It does not constitute the warranting of industrial property nor the granting of any license.

3. SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

3.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions

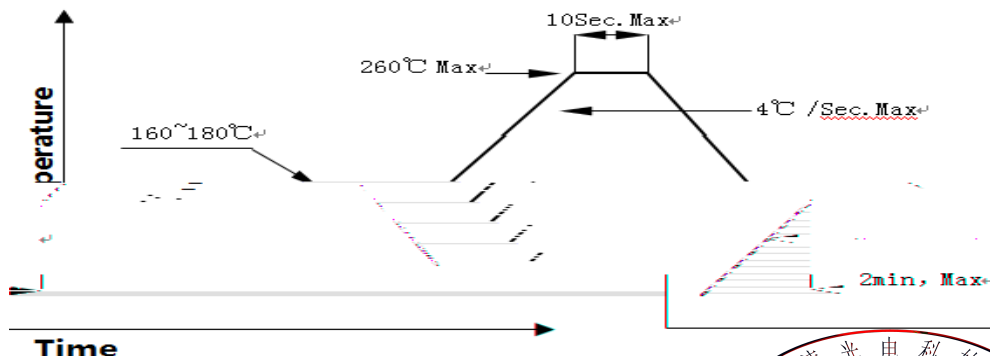


Fig.3-1 SMT Reflow Soldering Map

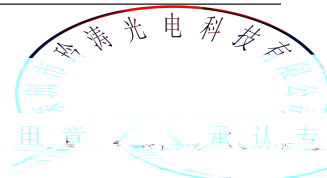


Fig.3-2 SMT Reflow Soldering Instructions SMT

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Average temperature rise speed | T _{smax} T _P | 5 °C/ Max 5 °C/ s |
| Preheating: minimum temperature | (T _{smin}) | 160 °C |
| Preheating: Max temperature | (T _{smax}) | 260 °C |
| Preheating: Time | T _{smin} T _{smax} | 60 - 120 60s-120s |
| Time limited to maintain high temperature: the temperature | (T _L) | 217 °C |
| Time limited to maintain high temperature: The Time | (t _L) | 60 Max 60s |
| Peak /Classification of temperature: / | (T _P) | 260 °C |
| Time limit classification of peak temperature time | t _p | 10 Max 10s |
| (T _P) 5 °C Hold time within 5 ° C with the actual peak temperature (TP) | | 30 Max 30s |
| Cooling speed | | 6 °C/ Max 6 °C/ s |
| 25 °C Needed time from 25 °C to T _p | | 8 Max 8 minutes |

Notes

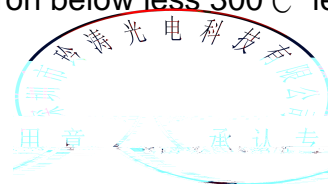
(1)Reflow soldering should not be done more than twice. If more than 24 hours between the two solderings , LED will be damaged.

(2)Whensoldering , do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

3.1.1 Soldering Iron

(1) When do soldering by hand, keep the temperature of iron below less 300°C less than 3 seconds.

(2) Soldering by hand should be done only one time.



3.1.2 Repairing

content of Bromine element and Chlorine element in the external materials of the application products is required to be less than 1500PPM. This is provided for informational purposes only and is not a warranty or endorsement.

(3) VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) emitted from materials used in the construction of fixtures can penetrate silicone encapsulants of LEDs and discolor when exposed to heat and photonic energy. The result can be a significant loss of light output from the fixture. Knowledge of the properties of the materials selected to be used in the construction of fixtures can help prevent these issues. LT advises against the use of any chemicals or materials that have been found or are suspected to have an adverse effect on device performance or reliability. To verify compatibility, LT recommends that all chemicals and materials be tested in the specific application and environment for which they are intended to be used. Attaching LEDs, do not use adhesives that outgas organic vapor.

(4) Handle the component along the side surface by using forceps or appropriate tools; do not directly touch or handle the silicone lens surface, it may damage the internal circuitry.

(5) In designing a circuit, the current through each LED must exceed the absolute maximum rating specified for each LED. In the meanwhile, resistors for protection should be applied, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change, burn out may happen. The driving circuit must be

(6) Thermal Design is paramount importance because heat generation may result in the Characteristics decline, such as brightness decreased, Color change and so on. Please consider the heat generation of the LEDs when making the system design. LED

(7) Compared to standard encapsulants, silicone is generally softer, and the surface is more likely to attract dust, requiring special care during processing. In cases where a minimal level of dirt and dust particles cannot be guaranteed, a suitable cleaning solution must be applied to the surface after the soldering of components. LT suggests using isopropyl alcohol for cleaning. In case other solvents are used, it must be assured that these solvents do not dissolve the package or resin. Ultrasonic cleaning is not recommended. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause damage to the LED.

Table 4-1 Storage

| Conditions | | Temperature | Humidity | Time |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Storage | Before Opening Aluminum Bag | 30 | 75% | Within 1 Year From Date |
| | After Opening Aluminum Bag | 30 | 60% | 24hours 24 |
| Baking | | 60± 5 | - | 24hours 24 |

(8) If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed after unpacking and based on the

