

T-1 3/4 (5mm) SOLID STATE LAMP

Part Number: WP1503EC High Efficiency Red

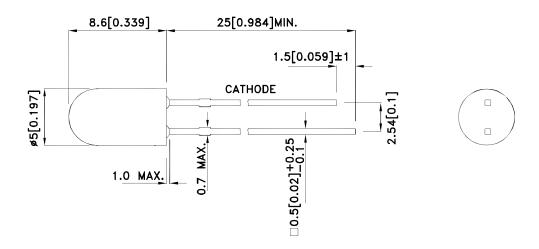
Features

- Low power consumption.
- Versatile mounting on P.C. board or panel.
- T-1 3/4 diameter flangeless package.
- Reliable and rugged.
- RoHS compliant.

Description

The High Efficiency Red source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode.

Package Dimensions



- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25(0.01")$ unless otherwise noted.
- Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
 The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior





SPEC NO: DSAF2378 **REV NO: V.4A DATE: MAR/16/2013** PAGE: 1 OF 6 APPROVED: WYNEC CHECKED: Allen Liu DRAWN: Q.M.Chen ERP: 1101001562

Selection Guide

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	lv (mcd) [2] @ 10mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Тур.	201/2
NADA FOOF C	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	Matan Class	50	100	- 30°
WP1503EC		Water Clear	*25	*50	

Notes:

- 1. 01/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.

 2. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.

 * Luminous intensity value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red	627		nm	IF=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red	617		nm	IF=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red	45		nm	I==20mA
С	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red	15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	High Efficiency Red	2	2.5	V	I==20mA
lr	Reverse Current	High Efficiency Red		10	uA	V _R = 5V

Notes:

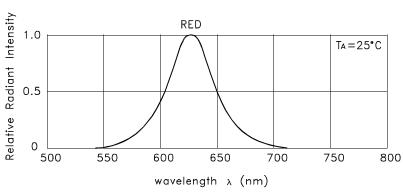
- 1.Wavelength: +/-1nm.
- 2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.
- 3. Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	High Efficiency Red			
Power dissipation	75	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	160	mA		
Reverse Voltage	5	V		
Operating/Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C			
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 3 Seconds			
Lead Solder Temperature [3]	260°C For 5 Seconds			

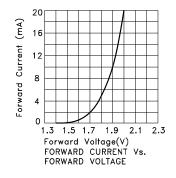
- 1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
- 2. 2mm below package base.3. 5mm below package base.

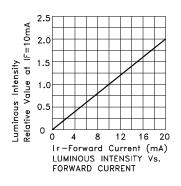
DATE: MAR/16/2013 SPEC NO: DSAF2378 **REV NO: V.4A** PAGE: 2 OF 6 APPROVED: WYNEC **CHECKED: Allen Liu** DRAWN: Q.M.Chen ERP: 1101001562

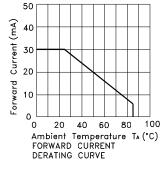


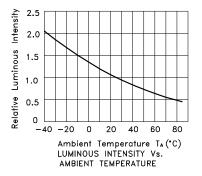
RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

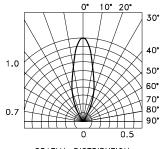
High Efficiency Red WP1503EC





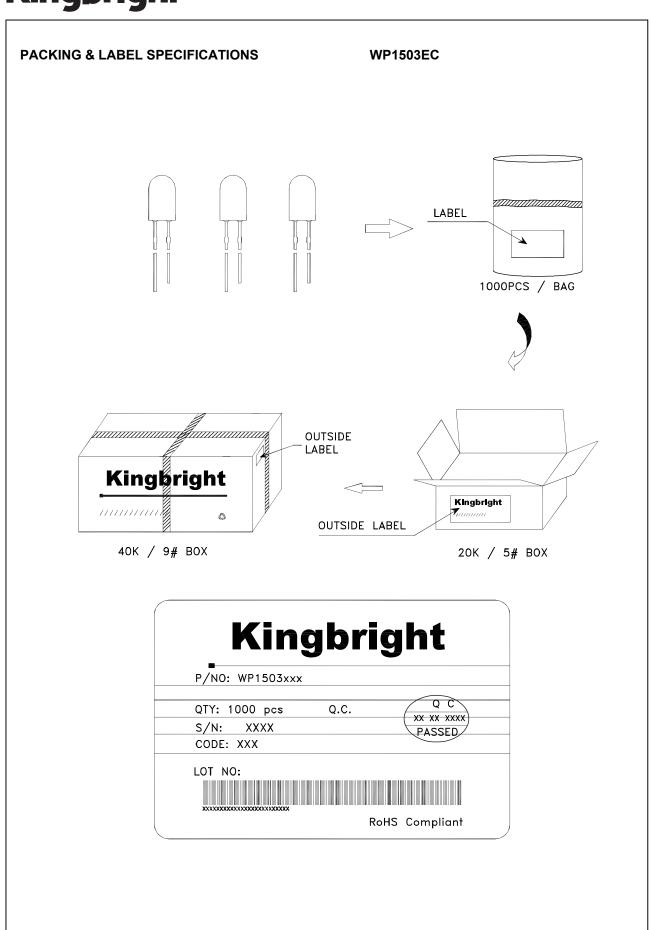






SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

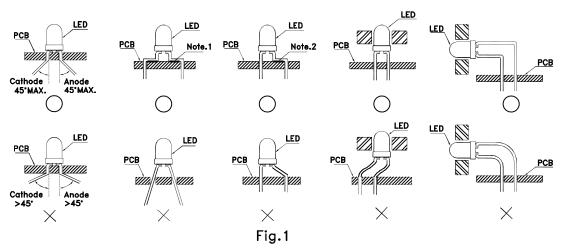
SPEC NO: DSAF2378 REV NO: V.4A DATE: MAR/16/2013 PAGE: 3 OF 6
APPROVED: WYNEC CHECKED: Allen Liu DRAWN: Q.M.Chen ERP: 1101001562



SPEC NO: DSAF2378 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.4A CHECKED: Allen Liu DATE: MAR/16/2013 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen PAGE: 4 OF 6 ERP: 1101001562

PRECAUTIONS

1. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement. Lead—forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch. Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures. (Fig. 1)



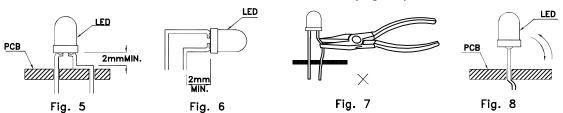
- "() " Correct mounting method "imes" Incorrect mounting method
- 2. When soldering wire to the LED, use individual heat—shrink tubing to insulate the exposed leads to prevent accidental contact short—circuit. (Fig.2)
- 3. Use stand—offs (Fig.3) or spacers (Fig.4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.



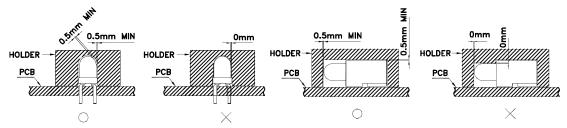
- 4. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)
- 5. During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that the bending force will not be transmitted to the LED lens and its internal structures. Do not perform lead forming once the component has been mounted onto the PCB. (Fig. 7)

SPEC NO: DSAF2378 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.4A CHECKED: Allen Liu DATE: MAR/16/2013 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen PAGE: 5 OF 6 ERP: 1101001562

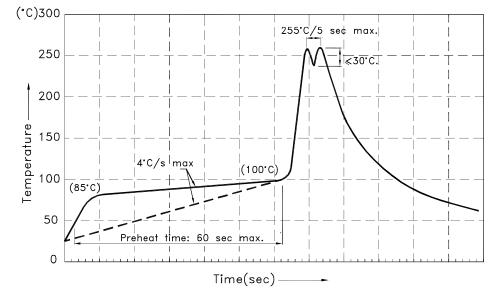
6. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)



7. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.



- 8. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
- 9. Through—hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 10. If the LED will undergo multiple soldering passes or face other processes where the part may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.
- 11. Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:



Notes:

- 1.Recommend pre—heat temperature of 105°C or less (as measured with a thermocouple attached to the LED pins) prior to immersion in the solder wave with a maximum solder bath temperature of 260°C
- 2.Peak wave soldering temperature between 245°C \sim 255°C for 3 sec (5 sec max).
- $3.\mathrm{Do}$ not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above $85^{\circ}\mathrm{C}.$
- 4.Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
- 5.SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.

6.No more than one wave soldering pass.

All design applications should refer to Kingbright application notes available at http://www.KingbrightUSA.com/ApplicationNotes

SPEC NO: DSAF2378 REV NO: V.4A DATE: MAR/16/2013 PAGE: 6 OF 6
APPROVED: WYNEC CHECKED: Allen Liu DRAWN: Q.M.Chen ERP: 1101001562