#### T-1 (3mm) SOLID STATE LAMP

PRELIMINARY SPEC

Part Number: WP3A8ID

High Efficiency Red

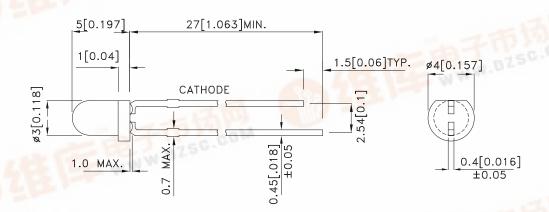
#### **Features**

- LOW POWER CONSUMPTION.
- POPULAR T-1 DIAMETER PACKAGE.
- GENERAL PURPOSE LEADS.
- RELIABLE AND RUGGED.
- LONG LIFE SOLID STATE RELIABILITY.
- AVAILABLE ON TAPE AND REEL.
- 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).
- Tolerance is ±0.25(0.01") unless otherwise noted.
- ead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

pecifications are subject to change without notice.





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### **Selection Guide**

Part No.	Dice	Dice Lens Type		cd) [2] OmA	Viewing Angle [1]
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Min.	Тур.	201/2
WP3A8ID	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	RED DIFFUSED	8	25	50°

#### Notes:

- 1. 01/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the optical centerline value. 2. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.

### 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	625		nm	IF=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red	45		nm	IF=20mA
С	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red	15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	High Efficiency Red	2	2.5	V	IF=20mA
lr	Reverse Current	High Efficiency Red		10	uA	VR = 5V

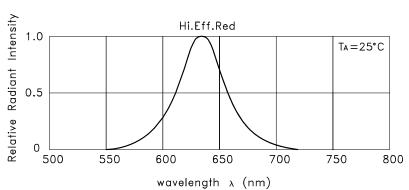
- 1.Wavelength: +/-1nm. 2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	High Efficiency Red	Units	
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		

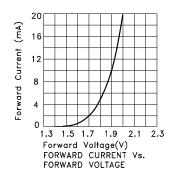
- 1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
- 2. 2mm below package base.
- 3. 5mm below package base.

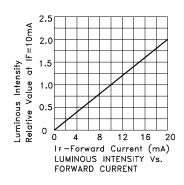
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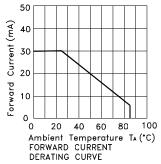


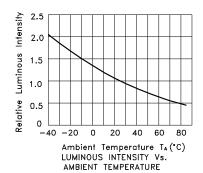
RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

### High Efficiency Red WP3A8ID





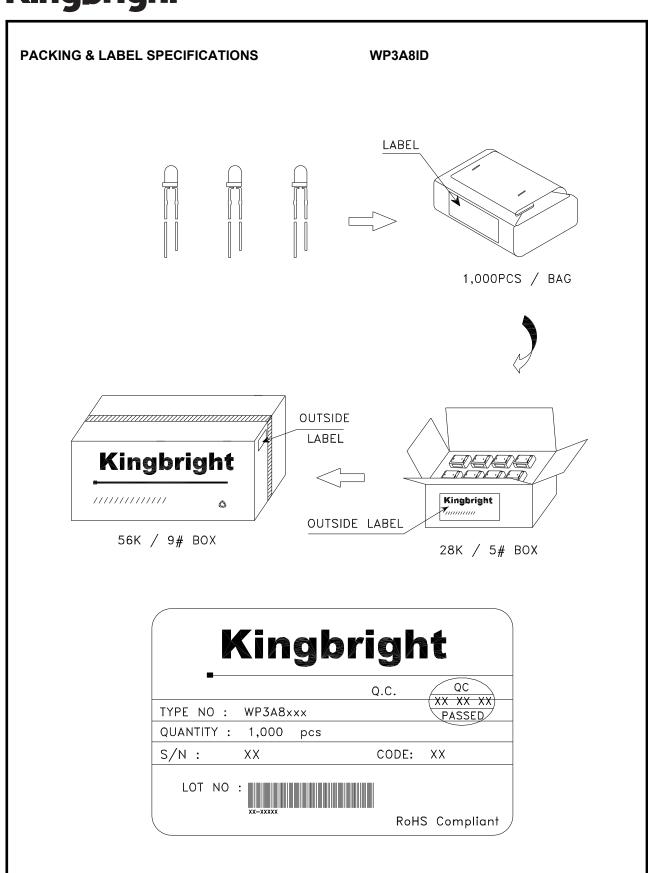




0° 10° 20° 40° 50° 60° 70° 80° 90°

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

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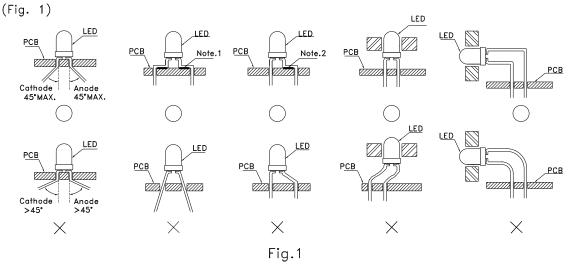
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### LED MOUNTING METHOD

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.



Correct mounting method " $\times$ " Incorrect mounting method Note 1-2: Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

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)

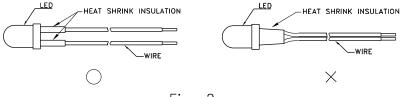
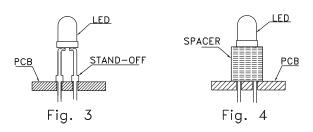


Fig. 2

3. Use stand—offs (Fig. 3) or spacers (Fig. 4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.

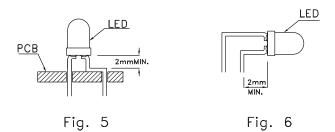


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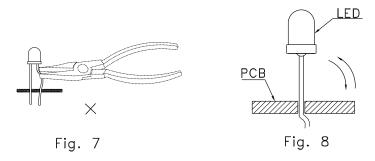
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#### LEAD FORMING PROCEDURES

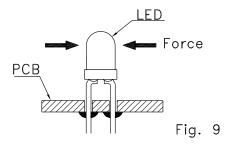
1. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)



- 2. Lead forming or bending must be performed before soldering, never during or after Soldering.
- 3. Do not stress the LED lens during lead—forming in order to fractures in the lens epoxy and damage the internal structures.
- 4. 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)
- 5. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)



6. After soldering or other high—temperature assembly, allow the LED to cool down to 50°C before applying outside force (Fig. 9). In general, avoid placing excess force on the LED to avoid damage. For any questions please consult with Kingbright representative for proper handling procedures.



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