



ATTENTION OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVE DEVICES

Features

- Uniform light output.
- Low power consumption.

Package Dimensions

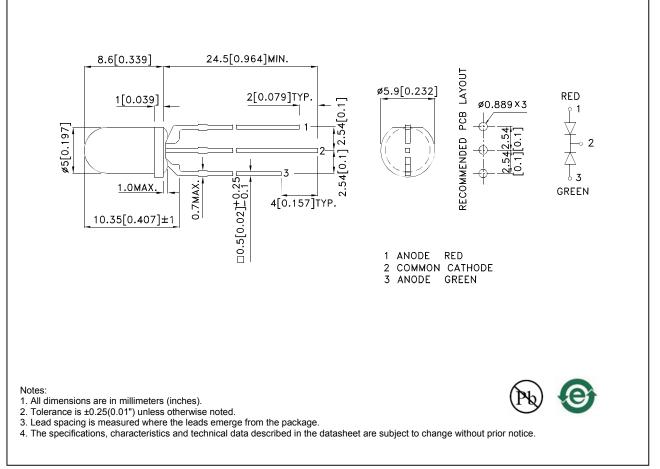
- 3 leads with one common lead.
- Long life-solid state reliability.
- RoHS compliant.

Part Number: WP59SURKCGKW

Hyper Red Green

Descriptions

- The Hyper Red source color devices are made with Al GaInP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.
- The Green source color devices are made with AlGaInP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.
- Electrostatic discharge and power surge could damage the LEDs.
- It is recommended to use a wrist band or antielectrostatic glove when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be electri cally grounded.



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Selection Guide lv (mcd) [2] Viewing @ 20mA Angle [1] Part No. **Emitting Color (Material)** Lens Type Min. 201/2 Тур. 600 1200 Hyper Red (AlGaInP) *200 *80 WP59SURKCGKW White Diffused 60° 180 80 Green (AlGaInP) *80 *180

Notes

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

Luminous intensity / luminous Flux: + / -15%.
* Luminous intensity value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Emitting Color	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Hyper Red Green	645 574		nm	I⊧=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Hyper Red Green	630 570		nm	I⊧=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Hyper Red Green	28 20		nm	IF=20mA
С	Capacitance	Hyper Red Green	35 15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Hyper Red Green	1.95 2.1	2.5 2.5	V	IF=20mA
lr	Reverse Current	Hyper Red Green		10 10	uA	VR = 5V

Notes:

1. Wavelength: + / -1nm.

2. Forward Voltage: + / -0.1V.

3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

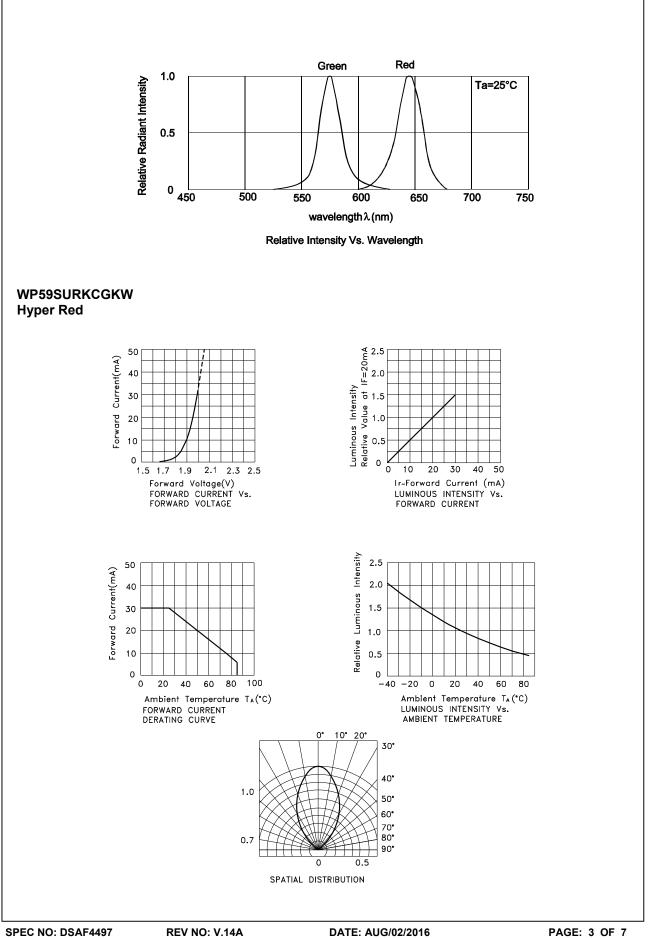
Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Hyper Red	Green	Units		
Power dissipation	75	75	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	185	150	mA		
Reverse Voltage	Ę	V			
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C				
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	d Solder Temperature [2] 260°C For 3 Seconds				
Lead Solder Temperature [3]	erature [3] 260°C For 5 Seconds				

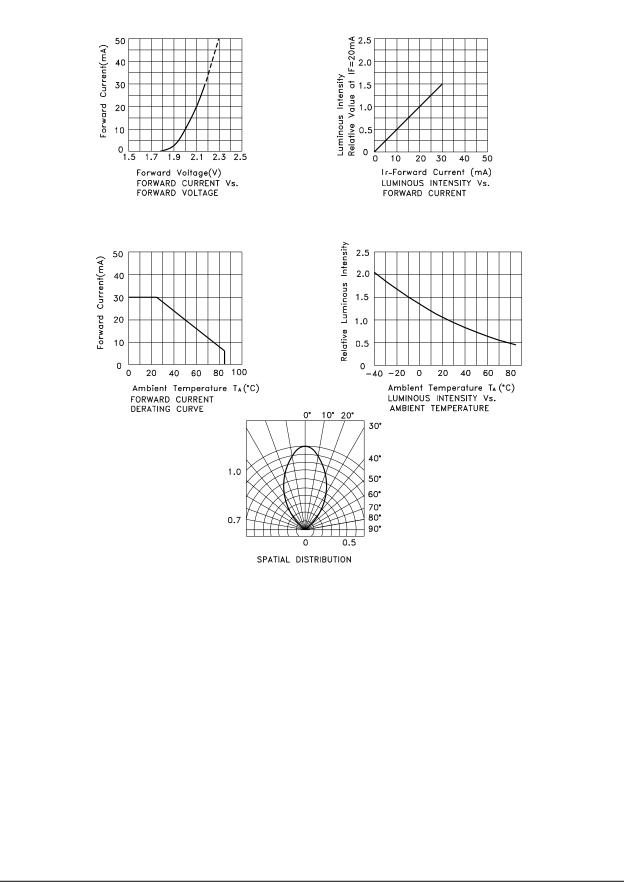
Notes:

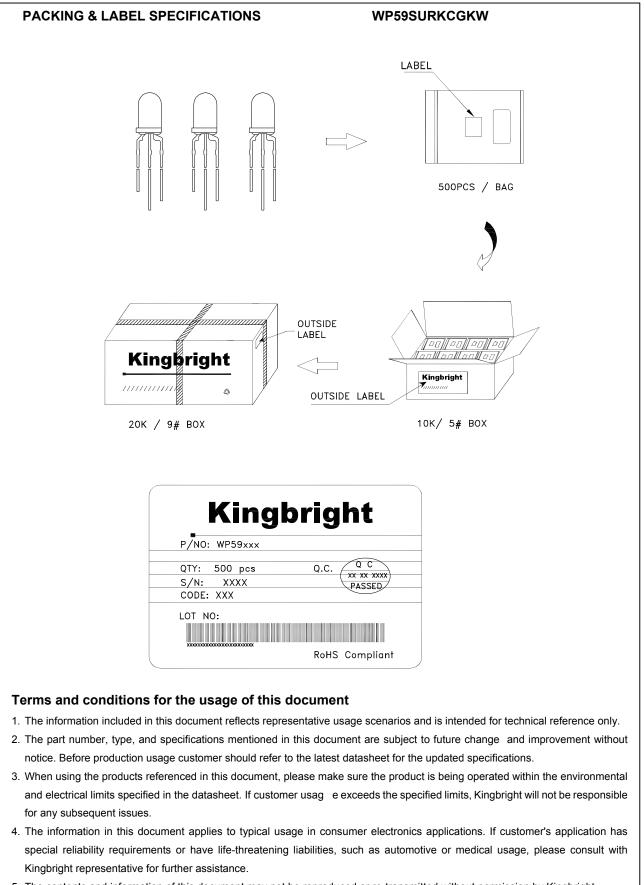
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

2. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity - Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.



Green



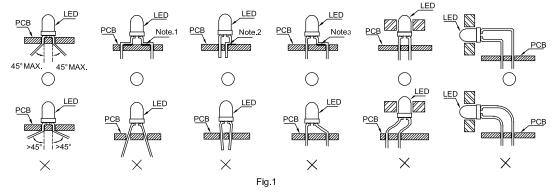


- 5. The contents and information of this document may not be reproduced or re-transmitted without permission by Kingbright.
- 6. All design applications should refer to Kingbright application notes available at http://www.KingbrightUSA.com/ApplicationNotes

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PRECAUTIONS

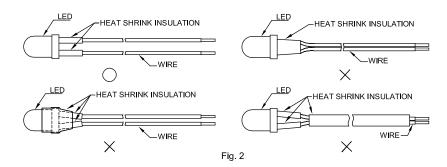
- 1. Storage conditions:
 - a.Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
 - b.LEDs should be stored with temperature $\leq 30^{\circ}$ C and relative humidity < 60%.
 - c.Product in the original sealed package is recommended to be assembled within 72 hours of opening. Product in opened package for more than a week should be baked for 30 (+10/-0) hours at 85 ~ 100°C.
- 2. 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)



 \bigcirc " Correct mounting method "imes" Incorrect mounting method

Note 1-3: Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

3. When soldering wires to the LED, each wire joint should be separately insulated with heat-shrink tube to prevent short-circuit contact. Do not bundle both wires in one heat shrink tube to avoid pinching the LED leads. Pinching stress on the LED leads may damage the internal structures and cause failure. (Fig. 2)



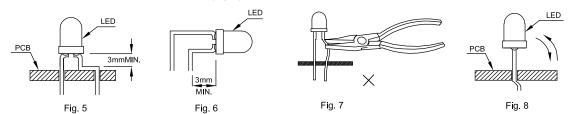
4. Use stand-offs (Fig.3) or spacers (Fig.4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.



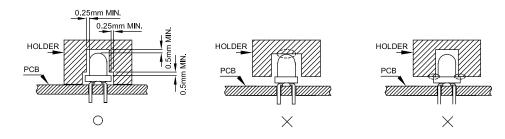
5. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)

 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)

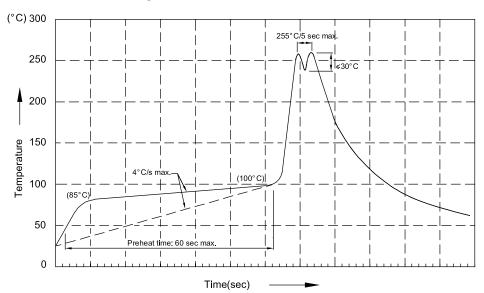
7. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)



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



- 9. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
- 10. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 11. 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.
- 12. 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 ~ 255° C for 3 sec (5 sec max).
- 3.Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above $85^\circ\text{C}.$

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.