## Kingbright

Hyper Red
Green

## Features

- Uniform light output.
- Low power consumption.
- 3 leads with one common lead.
- Long life - solid state reliability.
- RoHS compliant.


## Description

The Hyper Red source color devices are made with AlGalnP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode. The Green source color devices are made with AIGalnP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.

## Package Dimensions



## Notes:

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

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## Selection Guide

| Part No. | Dice | Lens Type | Iv (mcd) [2] @ 20mA |  | Viewing Angle [1] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. | 201/2 |
| L-119SURKCGKWT | Hyper Red (AIGalnP) | White Diffused | 80 | 180 | $110^{\circ}$ |
|  |  |  | *30 | *55 |  |
|  | Green (AIGalnP) |  | 15 | 30 |  |
|  |  |  | *15 | *30 |  |

Notes:

1. $\theta 1 / 2$ 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 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Symbol | Parameter | Device | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\lambda$ deak | Peak Wavelength | Hyper Red Green | $\begin{aligned} & 645 \\ & 574 \end{aligned}$ |  | nm | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\lambda \mathrm{D}$ [1] | Dominant Wavelength | Hyper Red Green | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 570 \end{aligned}$ |  | nm | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\Delta \lambda 1 / 2$ | Spectral Line Half-width | Hyper Red Green | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | nm | $\mathrm{l}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| C | Capacitance | Hyper Red Green | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| VF [2] | Forward Voltage | Hyper Red Green | $\begin{gathered} 1.95 \\ 2.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| IR | Reverse Current | Hyper Red Green |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | uA | $V \mathrm{~V}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Notes:

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

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $\mathrm{TA}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| 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 | 5 | V |  |
| Operating / Storage Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ To $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Lead Solder Temperature [2] | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ For 3 Seconds |  |  |
| Lead Solder Temperature [3] | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ For 5 Seconds |  |  |

## Notes:

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

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RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

## L-119SURKCGKWT

Hyper Red





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## Green



FORWARD CURRENT Vs
FORWARD VOLTAGE


Ambient Temperature $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
FORWARD CURRENT
DERATING CURVE




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## PACKING \& LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

L-119SURKCGKWT


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## 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)



$X$



Fig. 1
" $\bigcirc$ " Correct mounting method " $\times$ " 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 3 mm 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)

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


Fig. 5


Fig. 6


Fig. 7


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

$\bigcirc$


X


X
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 $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2.Peak wave soldering temperature between $245^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 255^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 3 sec ( 5 sec max ).
3.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.

