L-93WSURKCGKC-DTS

T-1(3mm) Bi-Color Indicator Lamp

DESCRIPTIONS

- The Hyper Red source color devices are made with AlGaInP 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 anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs
- All devices, equipments and machineries must be electrically grounded

FEATURES

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

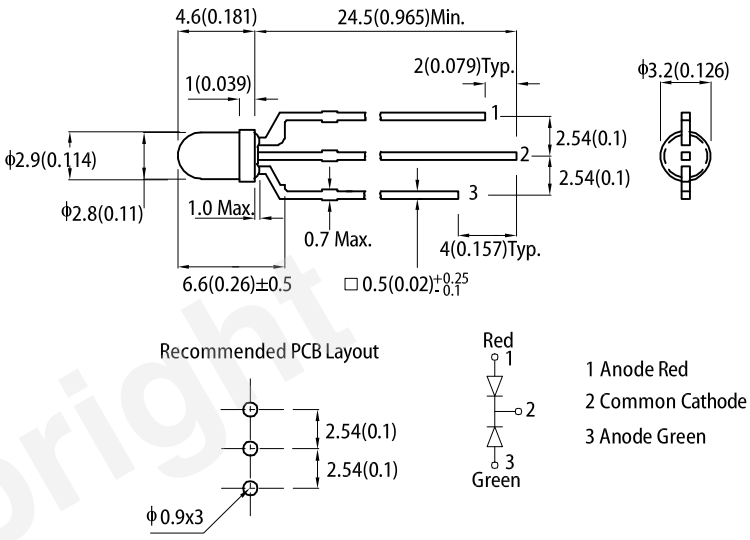
APPLICATIONS

- Status indicator
- Illuminator
- Signage applications
- Decorative and entertainment lighting
- Commercial and residential architectural lighting

ATTENTION

Observe precautions for handling electrostatic discharge sensitive devices

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



Notes:
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25(0.01") 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.

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) @ 20mA [2]		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
L-93WSURKCGKC-DTS	Hyper Red (AlGaInP)	Water Clear	700	1500	30°
			*350	*800	
	Green (AlGaInP)		300	500	
			*300	*500	

Notes:
1. θ1/2 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 CIE127-2007 standards.*

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Emitting Color	Value		Unit
			Typ.	Max.	
Wavelength at Peak Emission I_F = 20mA	λ_{peak}	Hyper Red Green	645 574	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I_F = 20mA	λ_{dom} [1]	Hyper Red Green	630 570	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I_F = 20mA	Δλ	Hyper Red Green	28 20	-	nm
Forward Voltage I_F = 20mA	V_F [2]	Hyper Red Green	1.95 2.1	2.5 2.5	V
Reverse Current (V_R = 5V)	I_R	Hyper Red Green	-	10 10	μA
Temperature Coefficient of λ_{peak} I_F = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C	$TC_{\lambda peak}$	Hyper Red Green	0.14 0.12	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of λ_{dom} I_F = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C	$TC_{\lambda dom}$	Hyper Red Green	0.05 0.08	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of V_F I_F = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C	TC_V	Hyper Red Green	-1.9 -2.0	-	mV/°C

Notes:
1. The dominant wavelength (λd) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λd : ±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.

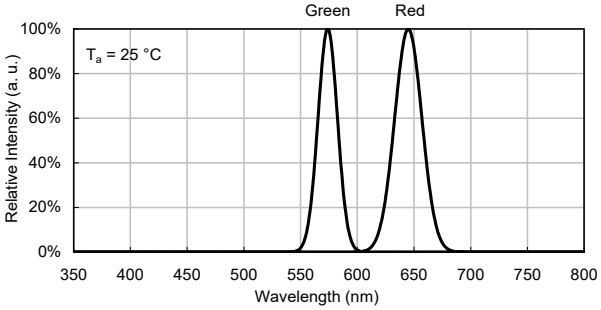
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit
		Hyper Red	Green	
Power Dissipation	P_D	75	75	mW
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	5	V
Junction Temperature	T_j	115	115	°C
Operating Temperature	T_{op}	-40 to +85		°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +85		°C
DC Forward Current	I_F	30	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	I_{FP} [1]	185	150	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	3000	3000	V
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)	$R_{th\ JA}$ [2]	570	640	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point)	$R_{th\ JS}$ [2]	380	460	°C/W
Lead Solder Temperature [2]		260°C For 3 Seconds		
Lead Solder Temperature [3]		260°C For 5 Seconds		

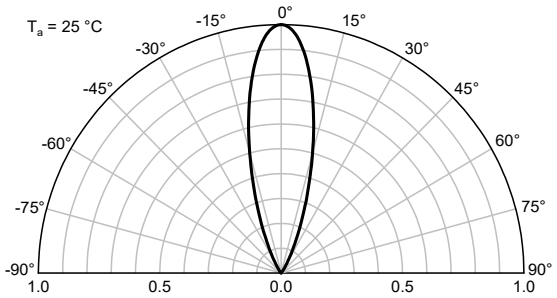
Notes:
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. $R_{th\ JA}$,$R_{th\ JS}$ Results from mounting on PC board FR4 (pad size ≥ 16 mm^2 per pad).
3. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

TECHNICAL DATA

RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH

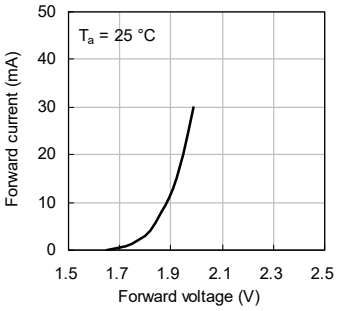


SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

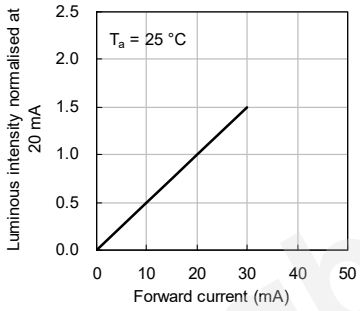


HYPER RED

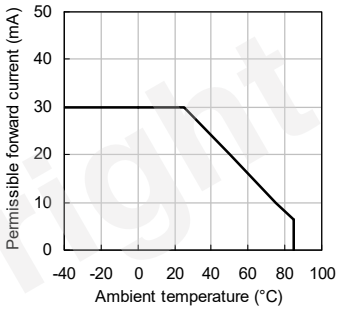
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



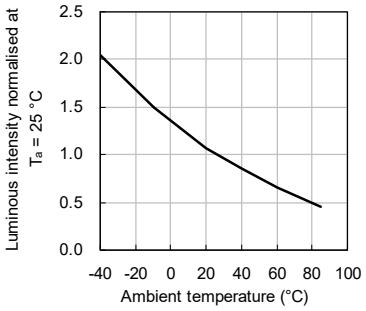
Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current Derating Curve

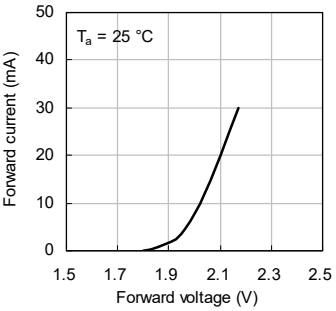


Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

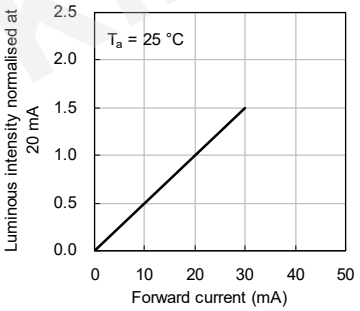


GREEN

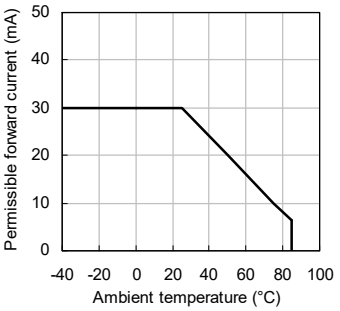
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



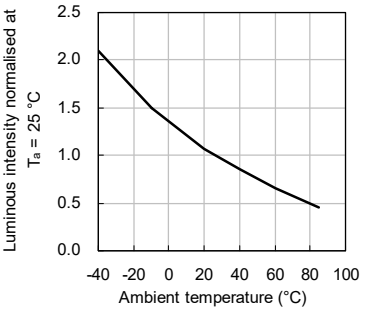
Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



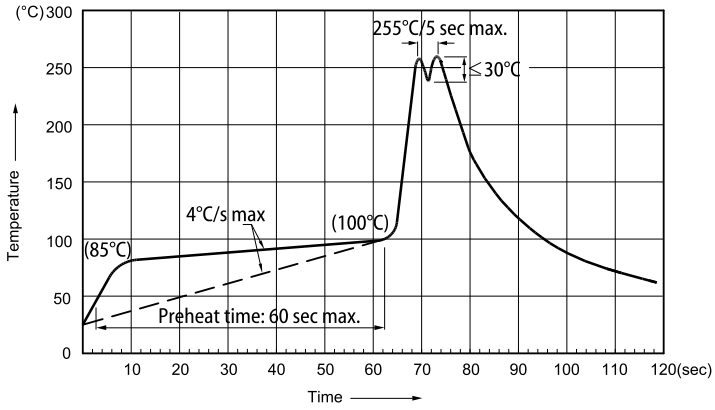
Forward Current Derating Curve



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

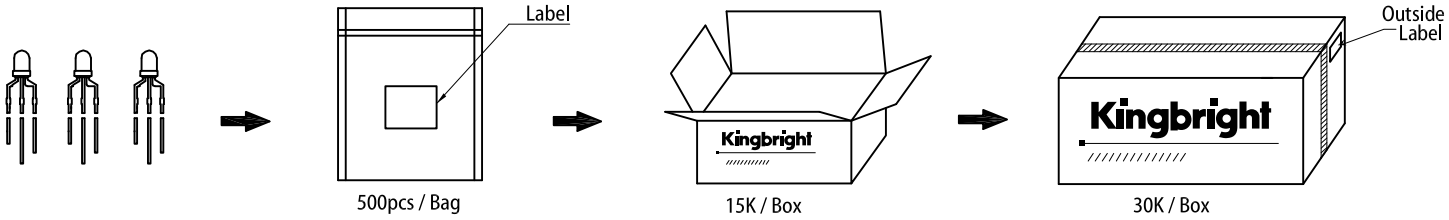


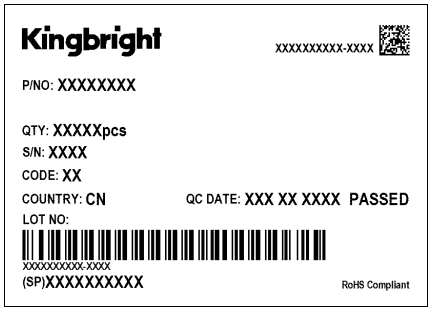
RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE



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°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.*

PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS





PRECAUTIONS

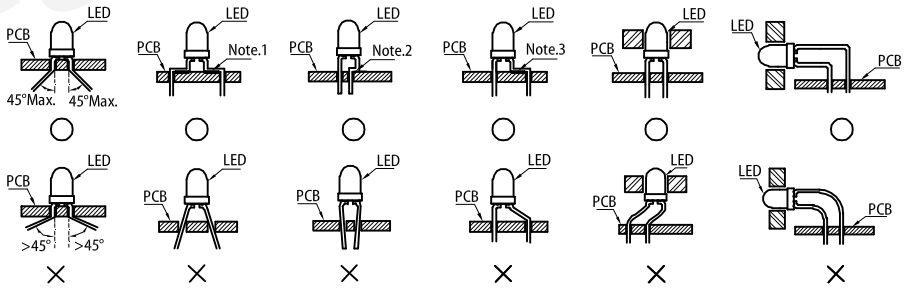
Storage Conditions

1. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
2. The LEDs should be stored at temperature <30°C and relative humidity <70%. If the packaging is opened but not used within three months, the unused LEDs should be stored in a sealed container with nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.

LED Mounting Method

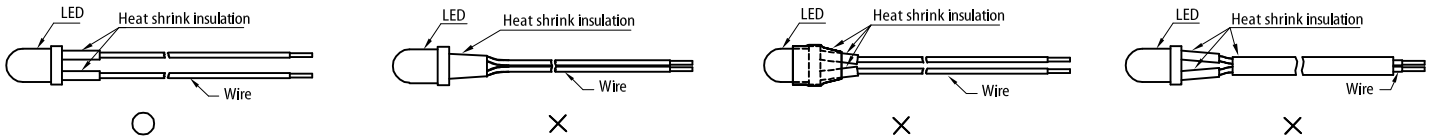
1. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement. Lead-forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch. Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures.

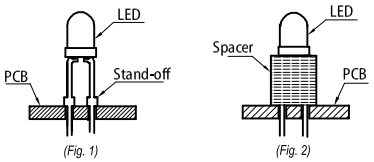
Note 1-3: Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.



" ○ " *Correct mounting method* " x " *Incorrect mounting method*

2. 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.

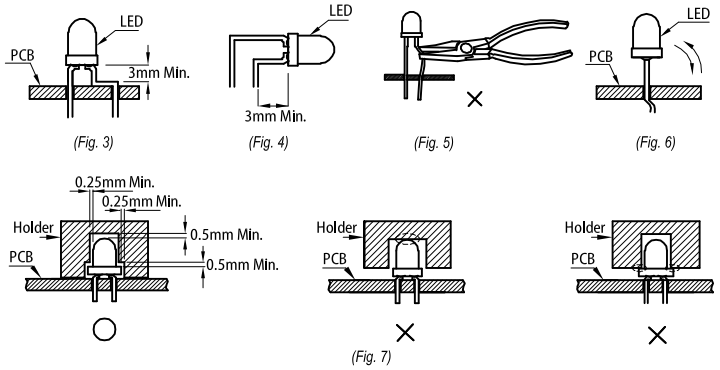




3. Use stand-offs *(Fig.1)* or spacers *(Fig.2)* to securely position the LED above the PCB.
4. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend *(Fig. 3 ,Fig. 4)*.
5. During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that the bending force 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. 5)*

Lead Forming Procedures

1. Do not bend the leads more than twice. *(Fig. 6)*
2. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering. *(Fig. 7)*
3. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
4. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
5. 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.



PRECAUTIONARY NOTES

1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
2. The part number, type, and specifications mentioned in this document are subject to future change and improvement without notice. Before production usage customer should refer to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
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