

WP7113SEKJ3CGKW

T-1 3/4 (5mm) Solid State Lamp



DESCRIPTIONS

- The Hyper Red device is based on light emitting diode chip made from AlGaInP
- 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, equipments and machineries must be electrically grounded

FEATURES

- Low power consumption
- Popular T-1 3/4 diameter package
- · General purpose leads
- Reliable and rugged
- · Long life solid state reliability
- · Available on tape and reel
- RoHS compliant

APPLICATIONS

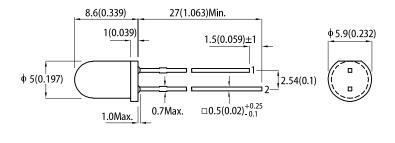
- Status indicator
- Illuminator
- Signage applications
- Decorative and entertainment lighting
- · Commercial and residential architectural lighting

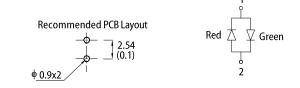
ATTENTION

Observe precautions for handling electrostatic discharge sensitive devices



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS





- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- All duffetbalance are an infimitine (inclusio).
 Tolerance is ±0.25(0.01¹¹) 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 vithout prior notice

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	lv (mcd) @ 20mA ^[2]		Viewing Angle [1]	
			Min.	Тур.	201/2	
WP7113SEKJ3CGKW	Hyper Red (AlGaInP)	White Diffused	1300	2600		
			*700	*1600	35°	
	Green (AlGalnP)		40	100	35	
			*40	*100	1	

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	Ewitting Color	Value		11
Parameter		Emitting Color	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Wavelength at Peak Emission I_F = 20mA	λ_{peak}	Hyper Red Green	640 574	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I _F = 20mA	λ_{dom} ^[1]	Hyper Red Green	625 570	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I _F = 20mA	Δλ	Hyper Red Green	20 20	-	nm
Capacitance	С	Hyper Red Green	27 15	-	pF
Forward Voltage I _F = 20mA	V _F ^[2]	Hyper Red Green	2.2 2.1	2.8 2.5	V
Temperature Coefficient of λ_{peak} I_F = 20mA, -10°C $\leq T \leq 85^\circ C$	TC_{\lambdapeak}	Hyper Red Green	0.13 0.12	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of λ_{dom} I_F = 20mA, -10°C $\leq T \leq 85^\circ$ C	$TC_{\lambda dom}$	Hyper Red Green	0.06 0.08	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of V_F I_F = 20mA, -10°C $\leq T \leq$ 85°C	TCv	Hyper Red Green	-2.0 -2.0	-	mV/°C

Notes:

The dominant wavelength (λd) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λd: ±1nm.)
 Forward voltage: ±0.1V.
 Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.
 Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

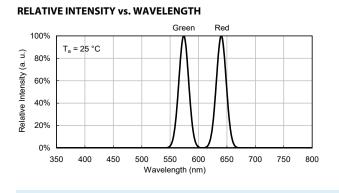
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T_A=25°C

Devenueter	Symbol	Va	11	
Parameter		Hyper Red	Green	Unit
Power Dissipation	P _D	84	75	mW
Junction Temperature	Tj	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]	150	150	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	3000	3000	V
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)	R _{th JA} ^[2]	430	650	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point)	R _{th JS} ^[2]	270	450	°C/W
Lead Solder Temperature ^[3]		260°C For 3 Seconds		
Lead Solder Temperature [4]	260°C For 5 Seconds			

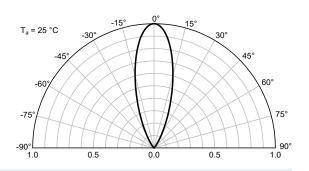
Notes: 1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width. 2. R_{th. Js}, R_{es}ults from mounting on PC board FR4 (pad size ≥ 16 mm² per pad). 3. 2mm below package base. 4. 5mm below package base. 5. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

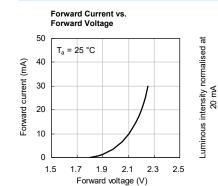
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TECHNICAL DATA



SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION





HYPER RED

Luminous Intensity vs.

Forward Current

T_a = 25 °C

10 20 30

Luminous Intensity vs.

20

Forward current (mA)

30 40

Forward Current

T_a = 25 °C

10

Forward current (mA)

2.5

2.0

1.5

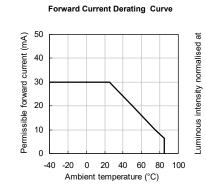
1.0

0.5

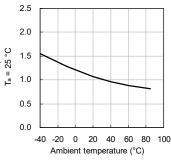
0.0

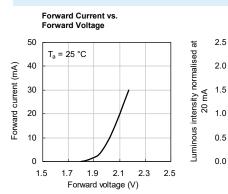
0

0



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature





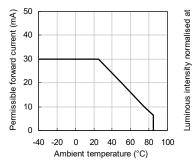
GREEN

50

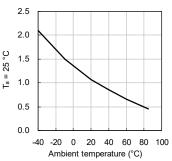
50

40

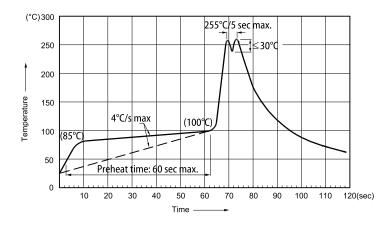
Forward Current Derating Curve



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE

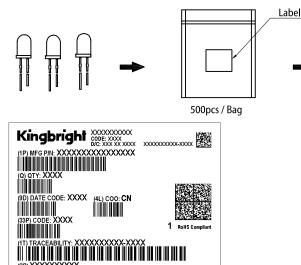


- Notes: 1. Recommend pre-heat temperature of 105°C or less (as measured with a thermocouple attached to the LED pins) prior to immersion in the solder wave with a maximum solder bath temperature of 260°C 2. Peak wave soldering temperature between 245°C ~ 255°C for 3 sec (5 sec max). 2. Denot each denote the peopure usin while the temperature is obeyor 250°C
- Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
 Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
 SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.
 No more than one wave soldering pass.

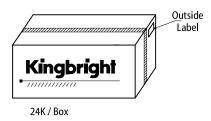
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PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS







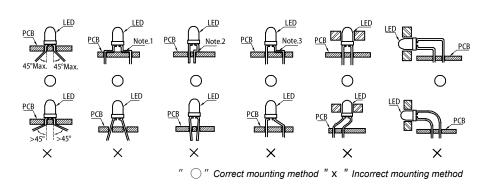
PRECAUTIONS

Storage Conditions

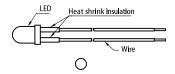
- 1. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
- 2. The LEDs should be stored at temperature <30°C and relative humidity <70%. If the packaging is opened but not used within three months, the unused LEDs should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

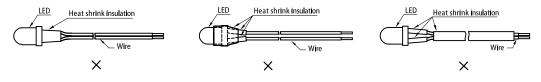
LED Mounting Method

 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.



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.



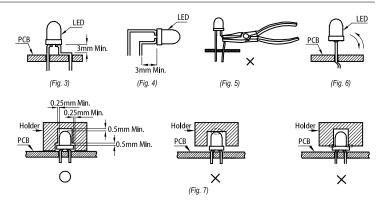


- PCB Stand-off Spacer PCB PCB (Fig. 1) (Fig. 2)
- 3. Use stand-offs (Fig.1) or spacers (Fig.2) to securely position the LED above the PCB.
- 4. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend (*Fig. 3 , Fig. 4*).
- 5. During lead forming, use tools or jigs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

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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

- The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
- 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 2 to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
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