

# WP934MD/LYLID

T-1 (3mm) Bi-Level Circuit Board Indicator



## **DESCRIPTIONS**

- The Yellow source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode
- The High Efficiency Red source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode

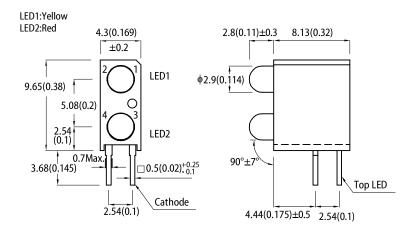
#### **FEATURES**

- · Pre-trimmed leads for pc mounting
- · Black case enhances contrast ratio
- · High reliability life measured in years
- Housing UL rating: 94V-0
- · Housing material: Type 66 nylon
- RoHS compliant

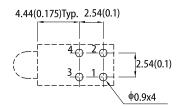
### **APPLICATIONS**

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

## **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**



Recommended PCB Layout



- All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
   Tolerance is ±0.25(0.01") 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 without prior notice

## **SELECTION GUIDE**

Part Number	Emitting Color	Lens Type	lv (mcd) (	Viewing Angle [1]	
Fait Number	(Material)		Min.	Тур.	201/2
WP934MD/LYLID	Yellow (GaAsP/GaP)	*0.8 *3 0.8 2	0.8	3	50°
			*0.8	*3	50
WI 934ND/ETEID	■ High Efficiency Red		50°		
	(GaAsP/GaP)		*0.5	*1.2	30

Notes.

1. 61/2 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<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Emitting Color	Value		11:4
Parameter		Emitting Color	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Wavelength at Peak Emission I <sub>F</sub> = 2mA	$\lambda_{peak}$	Yellow High Efficiency Red	590 627	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I <sub>F</sub> = 2mA	λ <sub>dom</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>	Yellow High Efficiency Red	588 617	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I <sub>F</sub> = 2mA	Δλ	Yellow High Efficiency Red	35 45	-	nm
Capacitance	С	Yellow High Efficiency Red	20 15	-	pF
Forward Voltage I <sub>F</sub> = 2mA	V <sub>F</sub> <sup>[2]</sup>	Yellow High Efficiency Red	1.85 1.7	2.2 2.1	V
Reverse Current (V <sub>R</sub> = 5V)	I <sub>R</sub>	Yellow High Efficiency Red	-	10 10	μA
Temperature Coefficient of $\lambda_{peak}$ I <sub>F</sub> = 2mA, -10°C $\leq$ T $\leq$ 85°C	$TC_{\lambda peak}$	Yellow High Efficiency Red	0.12 0.13	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of $\lambda_{dom}$ $I_F$ = 2mA, -10°C $\leq T \leq 85^{\circ}C$	TC <sub>λdom</sub>	Yellow High Efficiency Red	0.07 0.06	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of $V_F$ $I_F$ = 2mA, -10°C $\leq$ T $\leq$ 85°C	TC <sub>V</sub>	Yellow High Efficiency Red	-2 -1.9	-	mV/°C

#### Notes:

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter		Valu		
Parameter	Symbol	Yellow	High Efficiency Red	Unit
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	75	75	mW
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	5	V
Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	110 125		°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>op</sub>	-40 to +85		°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +85		°C
DC Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	30	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	I <sub>FM</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>	140	160	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	8000	8000	V
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)	R <sub>th JA</sub> <sup>[2]</sup>	690	680	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point)	R <sub>th JS</sub> [2]	450	450	°C/W
Lead Solder Temperature [3]		260°C For 3 Seconds		
Lead Solder Temperature [4]	260°C For 5 Seconds			



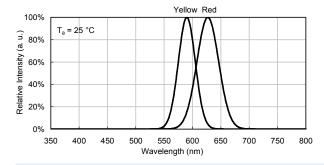
<sup>1.</sup> The dominant wavelength (λd) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λd:±1nm.)
2. Forward voltage: ±0.1V.
3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.
4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result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

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  $\geq$  16 mm<sup>2</sup> per pad). 3. 2mm below package base.

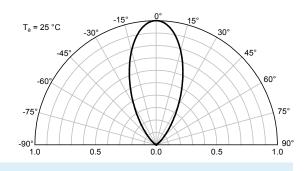


## **TECHNICAL DATA**

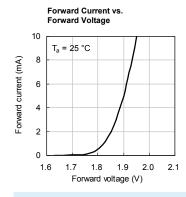
#### **RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH**

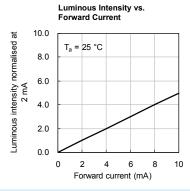


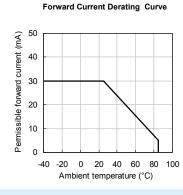
## **SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION**

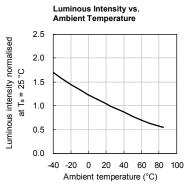


## **YELLOW**

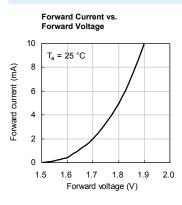


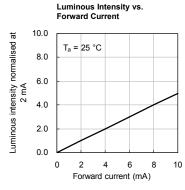


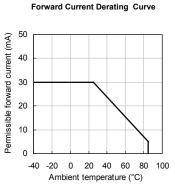


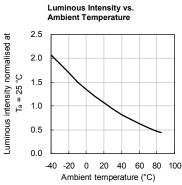


## **HIGH EFFICIENCY RED**

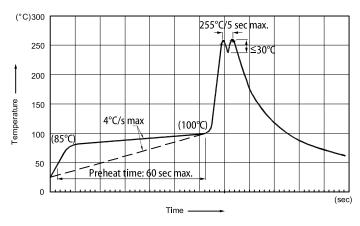








## **RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE**



- 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).

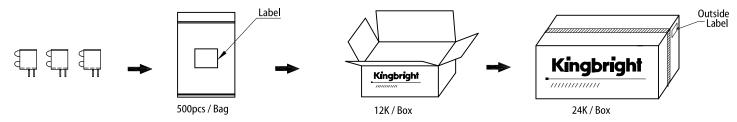
  3. Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.

  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. LEDs should be stored with temperature ≤ 30°C and relative humidity < 60%.
- 3. 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.

## **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.

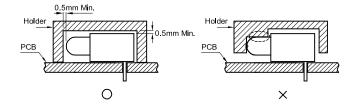
Note 1-3: Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

#### LED <u>Housing</u> LED **Housing** LED Housing Housing 0 0 0 LED Housing LED Housing LED Housing Housing LED. <u>Hous</u>ing

O" Correct mounting method " x " Incorrect mounting method

## **Lead Forming Procedures**

- 1. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.
- 2. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
- 3. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 4. 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 to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
- When using the products referenced in this document, please make sure the product is being operated within the environmental and electrical limits specified in the datasheet. If customer usage exceeds the specified limits, Kingbright will not be responsible for any subsequent issues.

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