



**ATTENTION**  
OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS  
FOR HANDLING  
ELECTROSTATIC  
DISCHARGE  
SENSITIVE  
DEVICES

Part Number: LF79WAEMBGMB

High Efficiency Red  
Blue  
Green

### Features

- One red, one green and two blue chips in one package.
- Can produce any color in visible spectrum, including white light.
- RoHS compliant.

### Description

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

The Blue source color devices are made with GaN on SiC Light Emitting Diode.

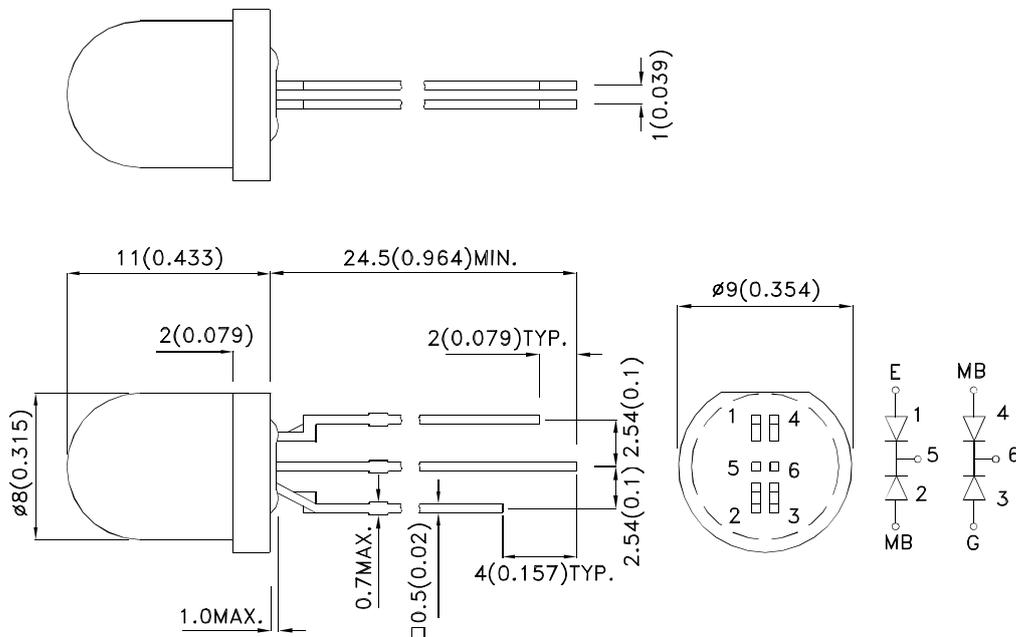
The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode.

Static electricity and surge damage the LEDs.

It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs.

All devices, equipment and machinery must be electrically grounded.

### Package Dimensions



#### Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25(0.01)$  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 No.	Dice	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) [2] @ 20mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
LF79WAEMBGMB	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	Water Clear	12	30	50°
			*6	*20	
	Blue (GaN)		12	30	
			*12	*30	
	Green (GaP)		12	30	
			*12	*30	
	Blue (GaN)		12	30	
	*12	*30			

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 the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

## Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.		Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Blue Green	627 430 565	*627 *430 *565		nm	If=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Blue Green	625 466 568	*617 *466 *568		nm	If=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red Blue Green	45 60 30			nm	If=20mA
C	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red Blue Green	15 100 15			pF	Vf=0V;f=1MHz
Vf [2]	Forward Voltage	High Efficiency Red Blue Green	2 3.8 2.2		2.5 4.5 2.5	V	If=20mA
Ir	Reverse Current	High Efficiency Red Blue Green			10 10 10	uA	Vr=5V

Notes:

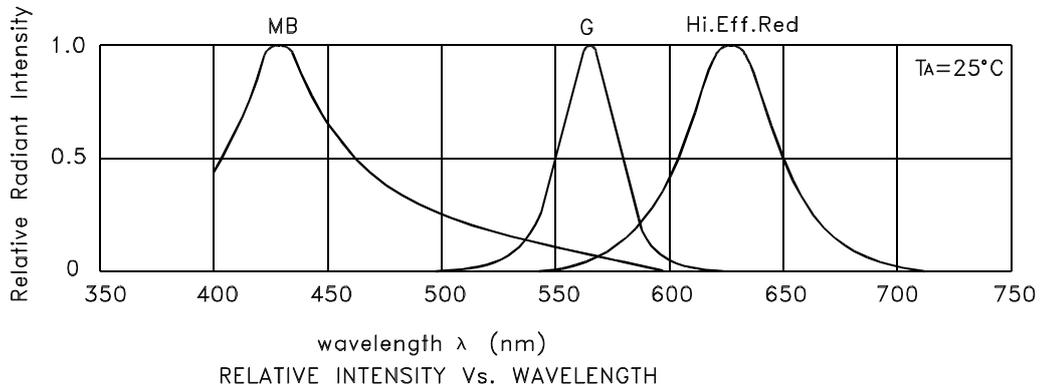
1. Wavelength: +/-1nm.
  2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.
- \* Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

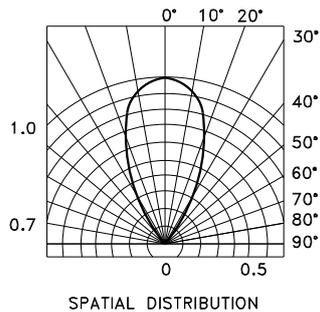
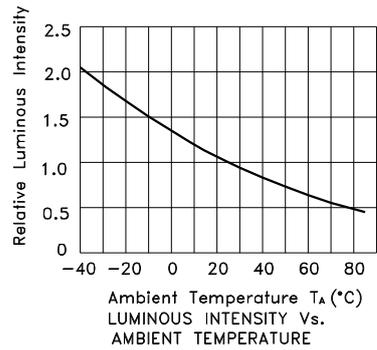
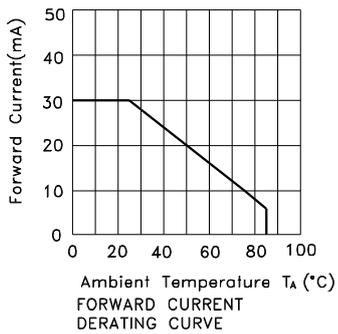
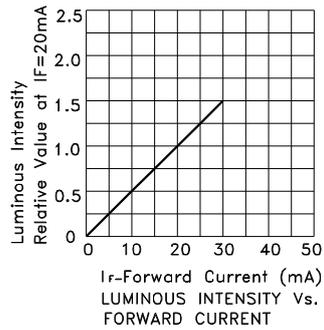
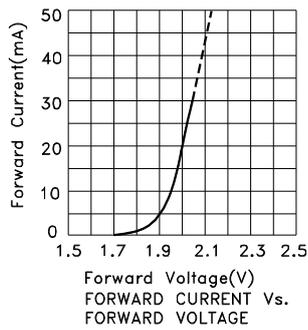
Parameter	High Efficiency Red	Blue	Green	Units
Power dissipation	75	135	62.5	mW
DC Forward Current	30	30	25	mA
Peak Forward Current [1]	160	150	140	mA
Reverse Voltage	5			V
Operating/Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C			
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 3 Seconds			
Lead Solder Temperature [3]	260°C For 5 Seconds			

Notes:

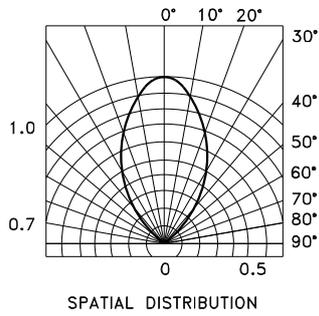
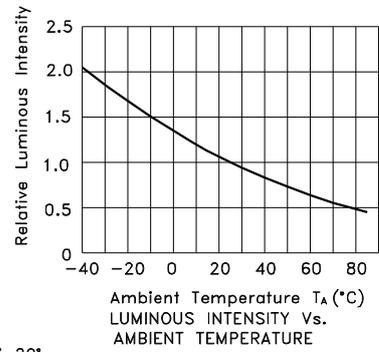
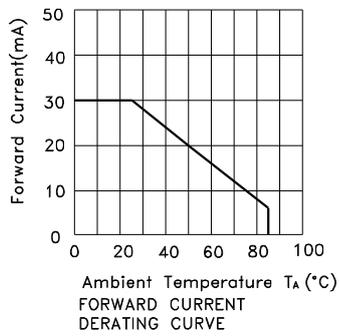
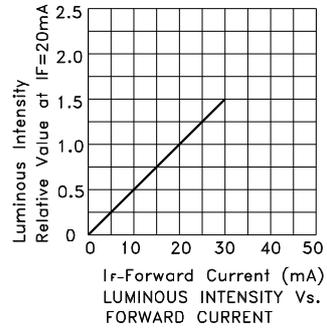
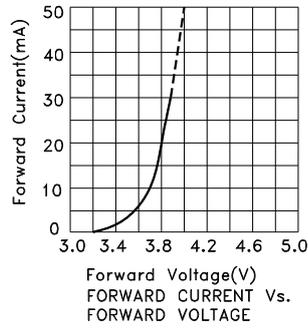
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.
3. 5mm below package base.



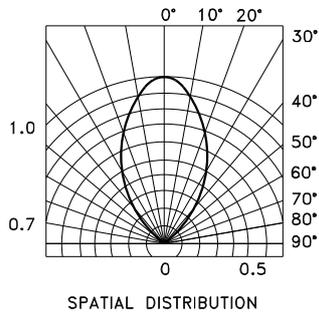
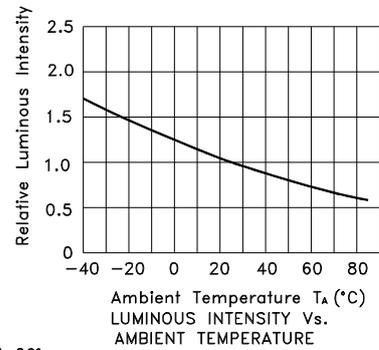
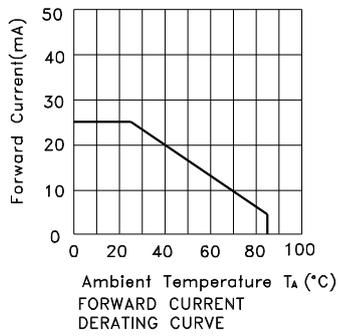
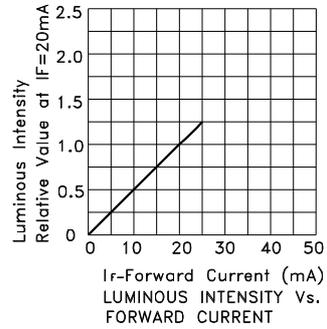
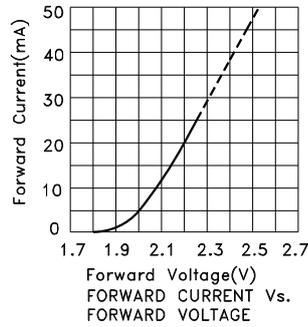
## LF79WAEMBGMB High Efficiency Red



## Blue



## Green



## 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)

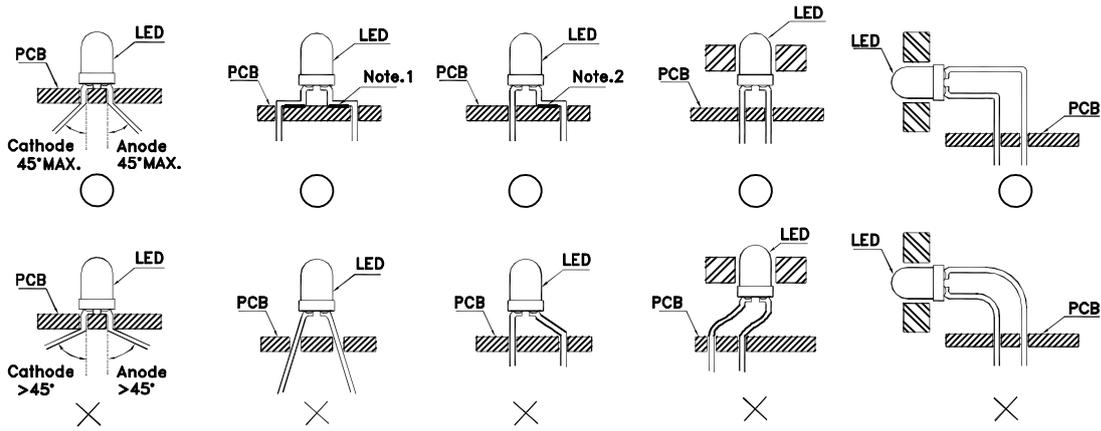


Fig.1

”O” Correct mounting method ”X” 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.

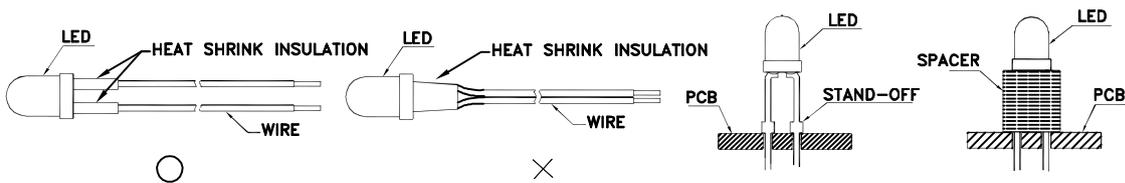


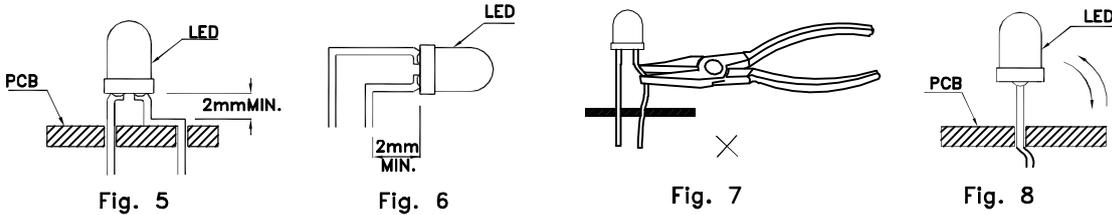
Fig. 2

Fig. 3

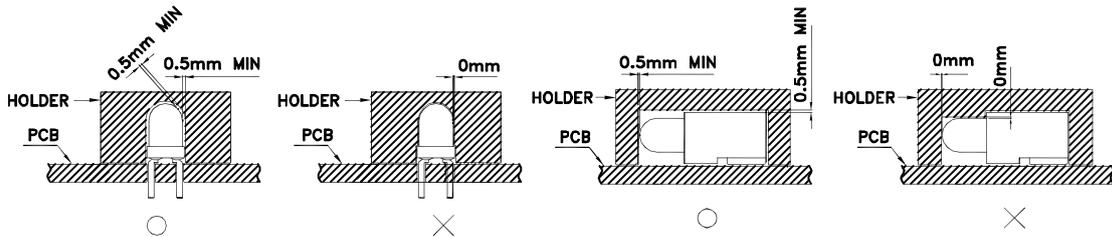
Fig. 4

4. Maintain a minimum of 2mm 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)

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



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

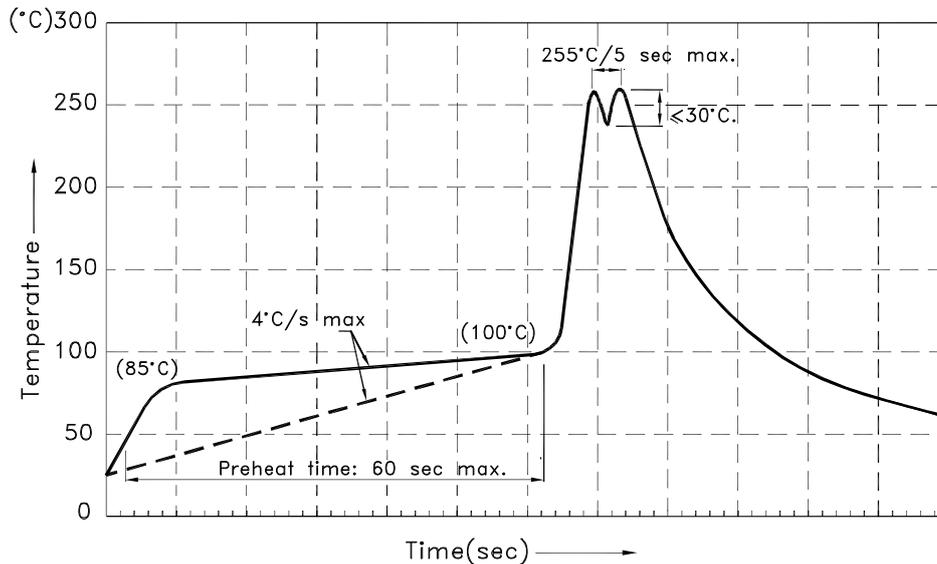


8. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.

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°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.

Detailed application notes are listed on our website.

[http://www.kingbright.com/application\\_notes](http://www.kingbright.com/application_notes)