### 10mm SOLID STATE LAMP

Part Number: L-813SYC SUPER BRIGHT YELLOW

PRELIMINARY SPEC

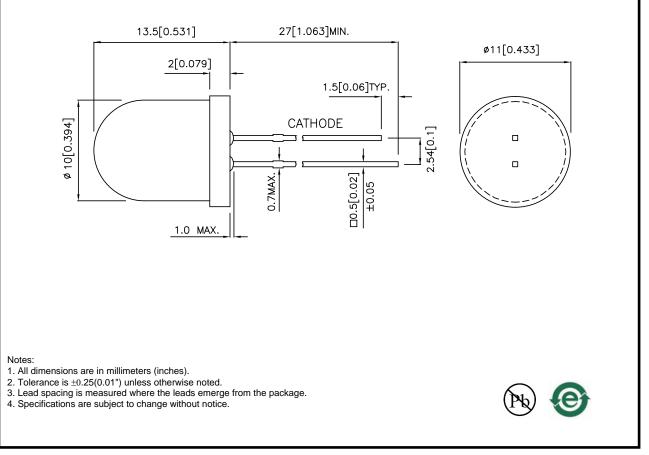
### Features

- •10mm DIAMETER BIG LAMP.
- •I.C. COMPATIBLE.
- •RELIABLE AND RUGGED.
- •LONG LIFE SOLID STATE RELIABILITY.
- RoHS COMPLIANT.

#### Description

The Super Bright Yellow device is made with DH InGaAIP (on GaAs substrate) light emitting diode chip.

#### Package Dimensions



#### SPEC NO: DSAA1608 APPROVED: WYNEC

#### REV NO: V.8 CHECKED: Allen Liu

DATE: JUN/04/2007 DRAWN: S.J.LIU

#### **Selection Guide**

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	lv (mcd) [2] @ 20mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Тур.	201/2
L-813SYC	SUPER BRIGHT YELLOW (InGaAIP)	WATER CLEAR	650	1400	15 <b>°</b>

Notes:

1.  $\theta$ 1/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the optical centerline value.

2. Luminous intensity / luminous flux: +/-15%.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Super Bright Yellow	590		nm	IF=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Super Bright Yellow	588		nm	IF=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Super Bright Yellow	28		nm	IF=20mA
С	Capacitance	Super Bright Yellow	25		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Super Bright Yellow	2.0	2.5	V	IF=20mA
lr	Reverse Current	Super Bright Yellow		10	uA	VR = 5V

Notes:

1.Wavelength: +/-1nm.

2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Super Bright Yellow	Units			
Power dissipation	75	mW			
DC Forward Current	30	mA			
Peak Forward Current [1]	150	mA			
Reverse Voltage	5	V			
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C				
Lead Solder Temperature [2] 260°C For 3 Seconds					
ead Solder Temperature [3] 260°C For 5 Seconds					

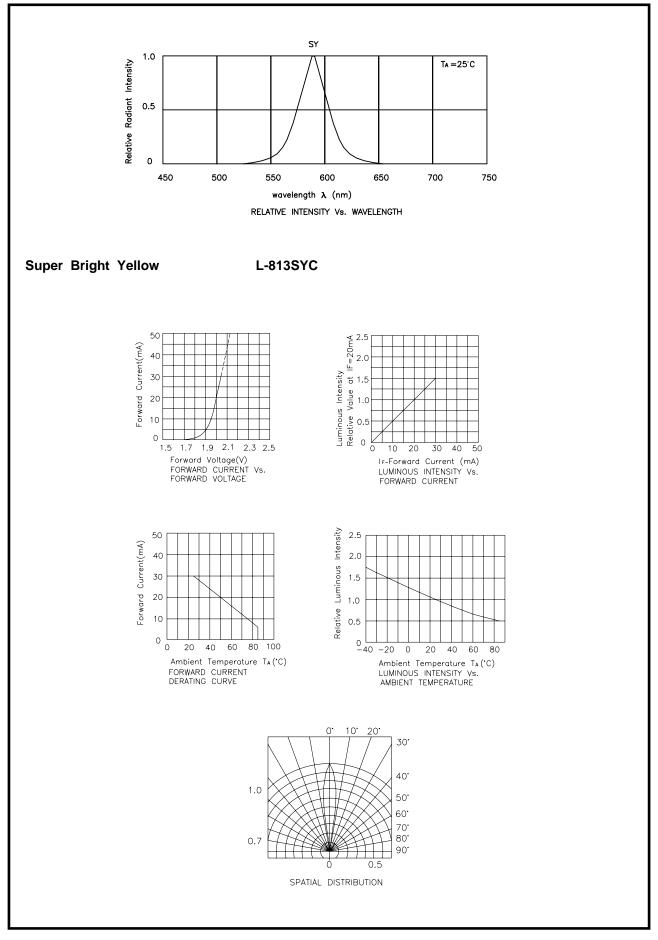
Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

2. 2mm below package base.

3. 5mm below package base.

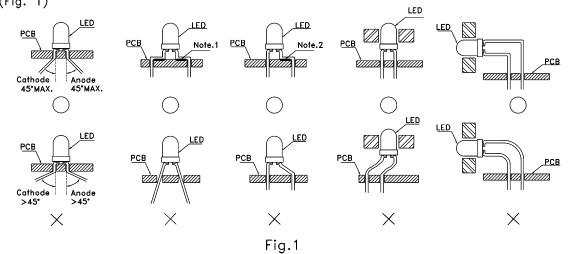
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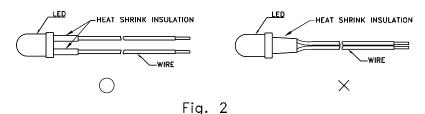
### LED MOUNTING METHOD

 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. (Fig. 1)

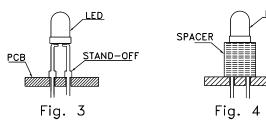


" $\bigcirc$ " Correct mounting method " $\times$ " Incorrect mounting method Note 1-2 : Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the leadframe and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

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.

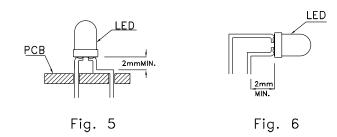


LED

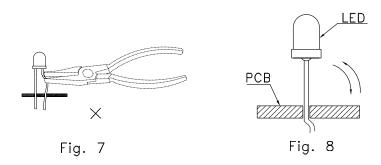
<u>PCB</u>

### LEAD FORMING PROCEDURES

1. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)



- 2. Lead forming or bending must be performed before soldering, never during or after Soldering.
- 3. Do not stress the LED lens during lead-forming in order to fractures in the lens epoxy and damage the internal structures.
- 4. 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)
- 5. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)



6. After soldering or other high-temperature assembly, allow the LED to cool down to 50°C before applying outside force (Fig. 9). In general, avoid placing excess force on the LED to avoid damage. For any questions please consult with Kingbright representative for proper handling procedures.

