

Part Number: L-169XID

High Efficiency Red

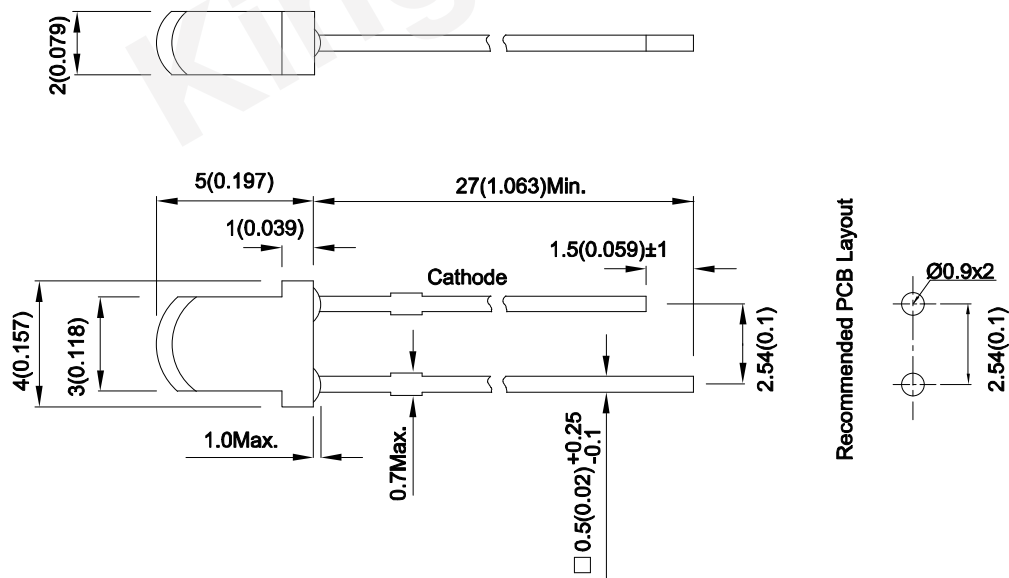
### Features

- Low power consumption.
- Reliable and rugged.
- Excellent uniformity of light output.
- Suitable for level indicator.
- Long life - solid state reliability.
- RoHS compliant.

### Description

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

### 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.	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) [2] @ 10mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
L-169XID	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	Red Diffused	10	15	60°
			*8	*14	

### 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 TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Emitting Color	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red	627		nm	IF=10mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red	617		nm	IF=10mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red	45		nm	IF=10mA
C	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red	15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	High Efficiency Red	1.9	2.5	V	IF=10mA
IR	Reverse Current	High Efficiency Red		10	uA	VR = 5V

### Notes:

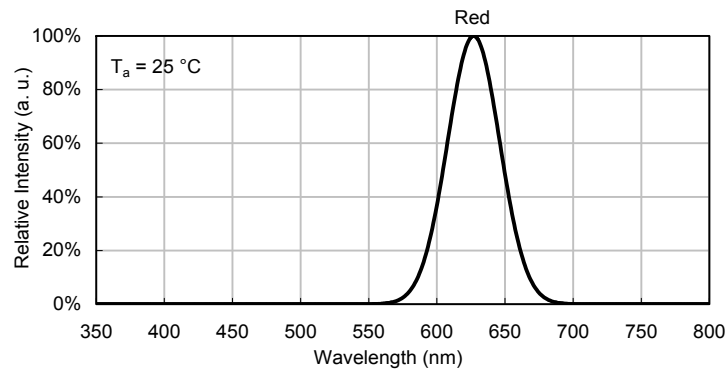
1. Wavelength: +/-1nm.
2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.
3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.
4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Values	Units
Power dissipation	75	mW
DC Forward Current	30	mA
Peak Forward Current [1]	160	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	

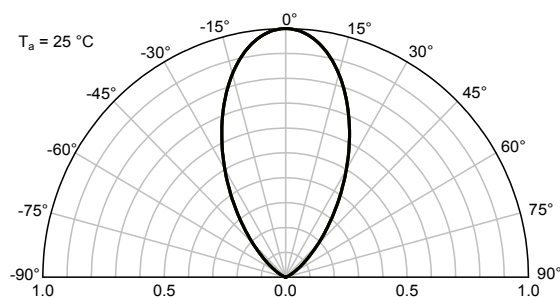
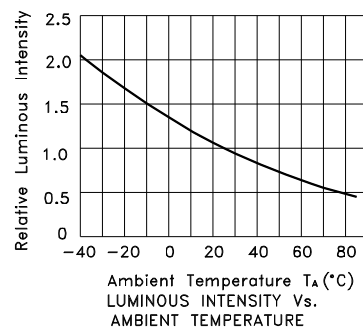
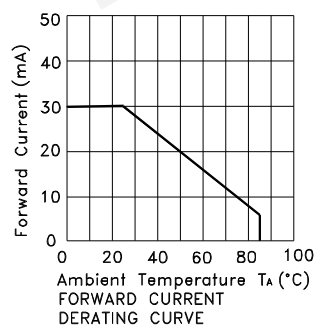
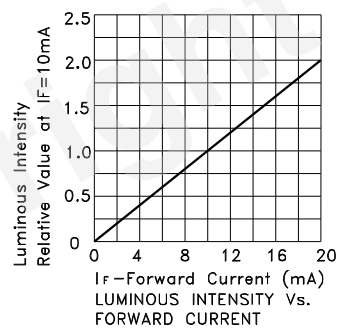
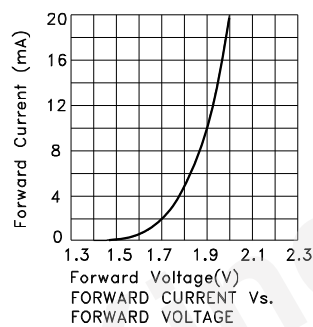
### Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.
3. 5mm below package base.
4. 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.



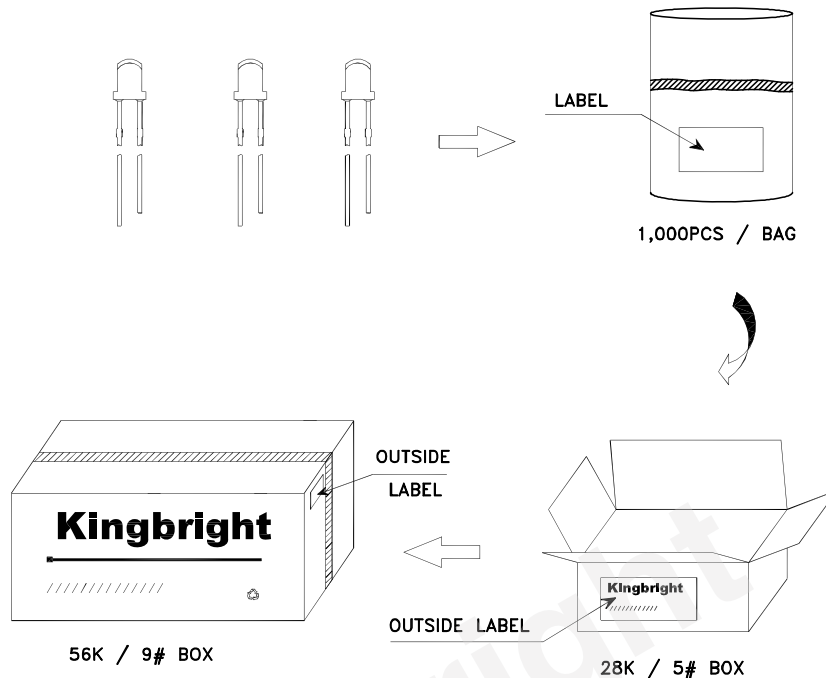
High Efficiency Red

L-169XID



## PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

L-169XID



<b>Kingbright</b>		XXXXXXXXXX-XXXX	
P/NO: XXXXXXXX			
QTY: XXXXpcs			
S/N: XXXX			
CODE: XXX			
COUNTRY: CN		QC DATE: XXX XX XXXX PASSED	
LOT NO:			
XXXXXXXXXX-XXXX			
			1 RoHS Compliant

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1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
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## PRECAUTIONS

### 1. Storage conditions:

- Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
- LEDs should be stored with temperature  $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and relative humidity  $< 60\%$ .
- 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  $85 \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 2. 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)

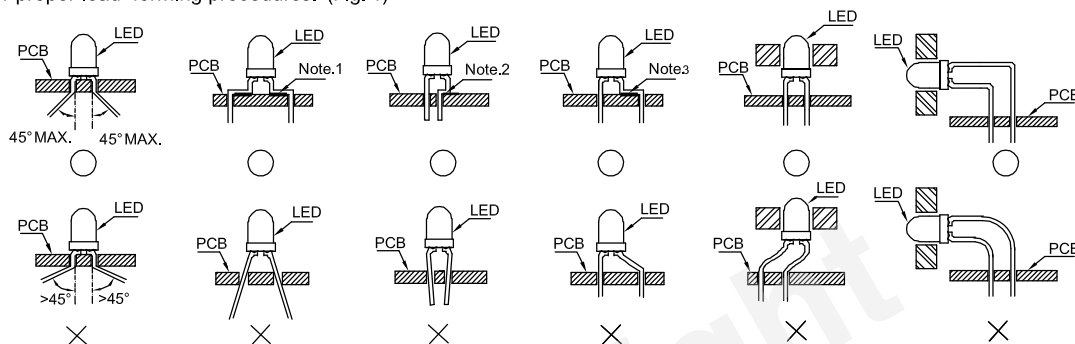


Fig.1

"○" Correct mounting method "×" Incorrect mounting method

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

### 3. 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. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 2

### 4. Use stand-offs (Fig.3) or spacers (Fig.4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.

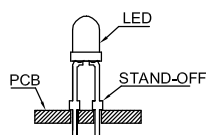


Fig. 3

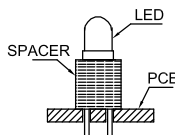


Fig. 4

### 5. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)

### 6. 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)

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



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

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

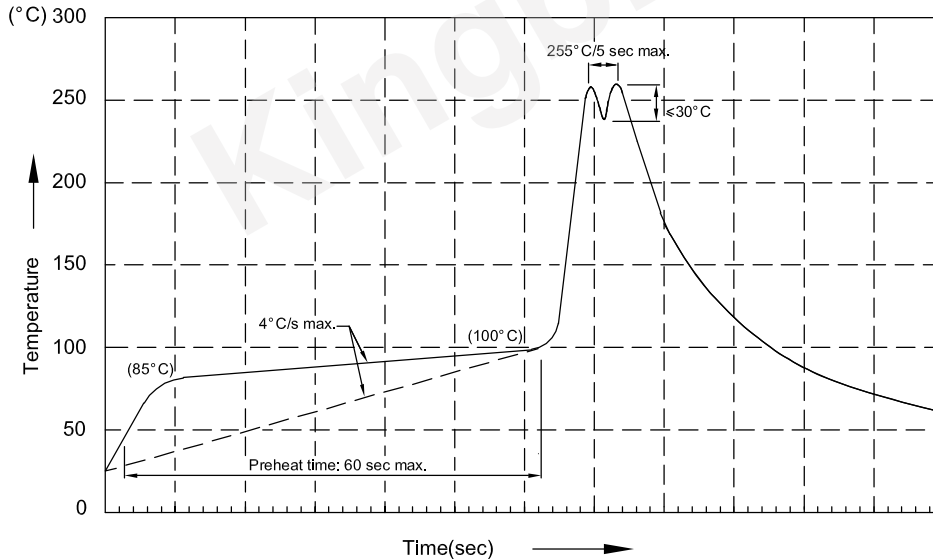


9. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.

10. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.

11. 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.

12. 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.