

Part Number: L-7679C1SYC-H

Technical Data



Features:

- *High luminance output.
- *Design for high current operation.
- *Uniform color.
- *Low power consumption.
- *Low thermal resistance.
- *Low profile.
- *Packaged in tubes for use with automatic insertion equipment.
- *Soldering methods: wave soldering.
- *RoHS Compliant.

Benefits:

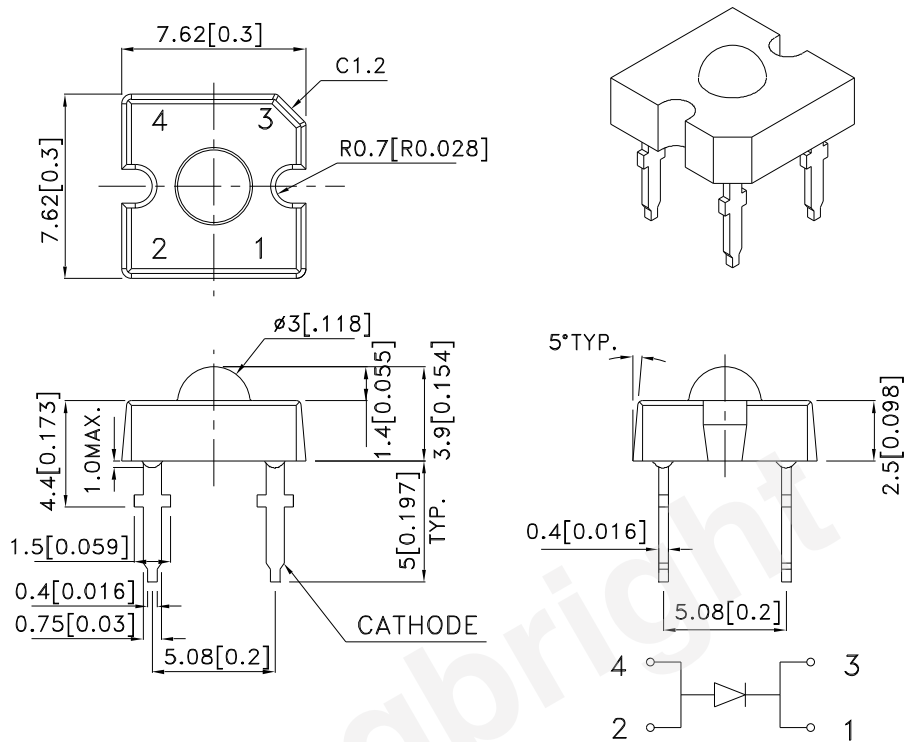
- *Outstanding Material Efficiency.
- *Electricity savings.
- *Maintenance savings.
- *Reliable and Rugged.

Typical Applications:

- *Automotive Exterior Lighting.
- *Electronic Signs and Signals.
- *Specialty Lighting.



Outline Drawings



Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

PARAMETER	Values	UNITS
DC Forward Current	70	mA
Power dissipation	245	mW
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature	-40 To +85	°C
Storage Temperature	-55 To +85	°C
Lead Solder Temperature[1]	260°C For 5 Seconds	

1. 1.5mm[0.06inch] below seating plane.

NO Reflow soldering .

2. 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.

Selection Guide

Part No.	Emitting Color (Material)	Iv(cd)[1] @70mA		Φ_v (lm)[1] @70mA Typ.	Viewing Angle[2] 2 θ 1/2 Typ.
		Min.	Typ.		
L-7679C1SYC-H	Super Bright Yellow (AlGaInP)	2.3	4.2	5.1	70°

Notes:

- 1.Luminous intensity is measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized; Luminous Intensity / luminous flux: +/-15%.
2. θ 1/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.
- 3.Luminous Intensity / luminous flux value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards

Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C If=70mA R θ j-a=200°C/W

DEVICE TYPE	PEAK WAVELENGTH λ_{PEAK} (nm) TYP.	DOMINANT[1] WAVELENGTH λ_{DOM} (nm) TYP.	SPECTRAL LINE WAVELENGTH $\Delta\lambda$ 1/2(nm) TYP.
SY-H	590	589	20

Notes:

- 1.The dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device; Wavelength: +/-1nm.
- 2.Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

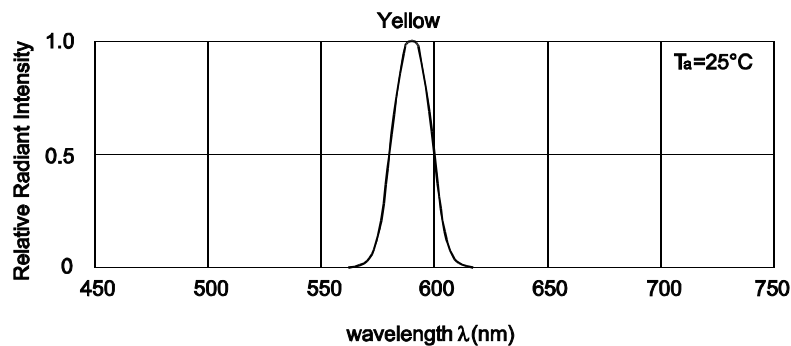
Electrical Characteristics at TA=25°C

DEVICE TYPE	FORWARD VOLTAGE [1] V _F (VOLTS) @ If=70mA			REVERSE CURRENT I _R (uA) @ V _R =5V	CAPACITANCE C (pF) @ V _F =0V F=1MHZ	THERMAL RESISTANCE R θ j -pin °C/W
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MAX.	TYP.	TYP.
SY-H	2.6	2.9	3.5	10	45	125

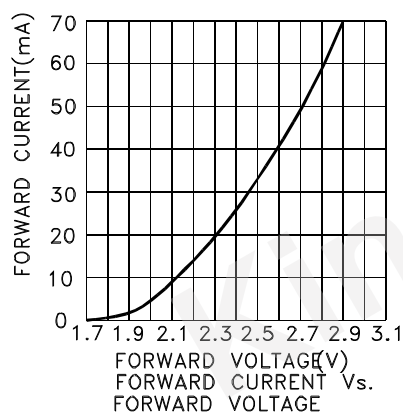
Notes:

1. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.
2. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

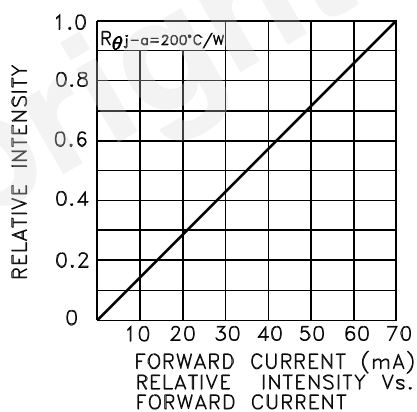
Figures



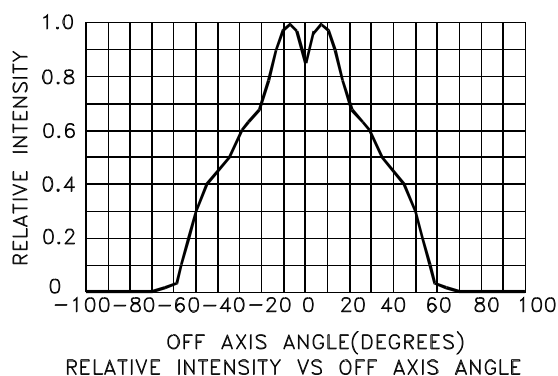
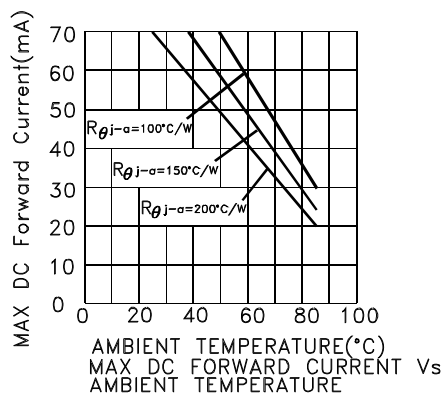
Relative Intensity Vs. Wavelength



FORWARD CURRENT Vs. FORWARD VOLTAGE

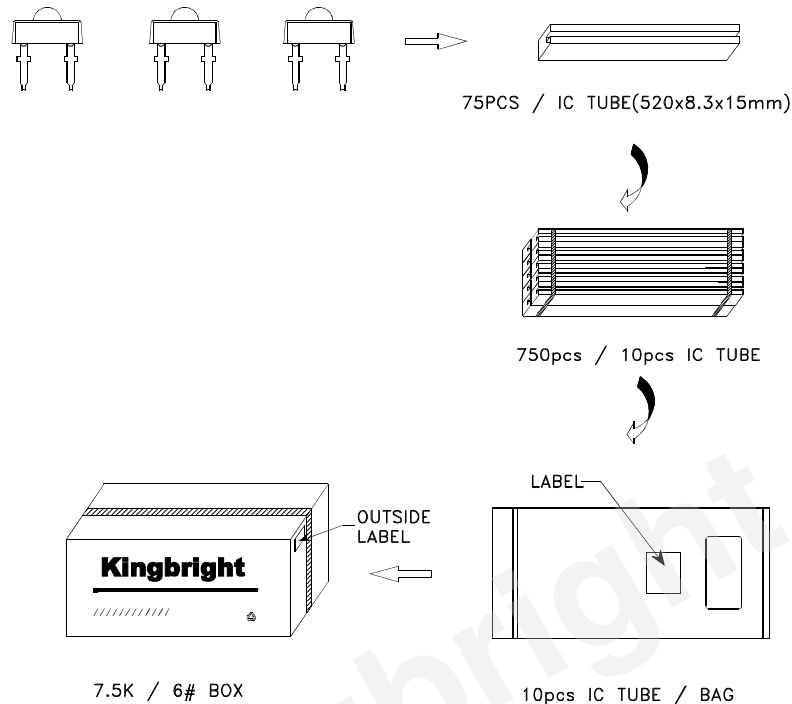



RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. FORWARD CURRENT



PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

L-7679C1SYC-H



Kingbright	
P/NO: L-7679C1xxx	
QTY: 750 pcs	Q.C. Q C XX XX XXXX PASSED
S/N: XXXX	
CODE: XXX	
LOT NO:	
 XXXXXXXXXX	
RoHS Compliant	

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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)

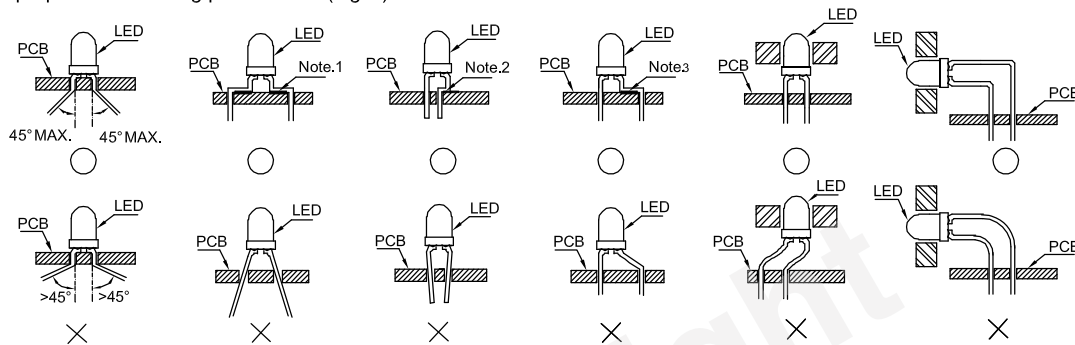


Fig.1

"○" 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.

- 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)

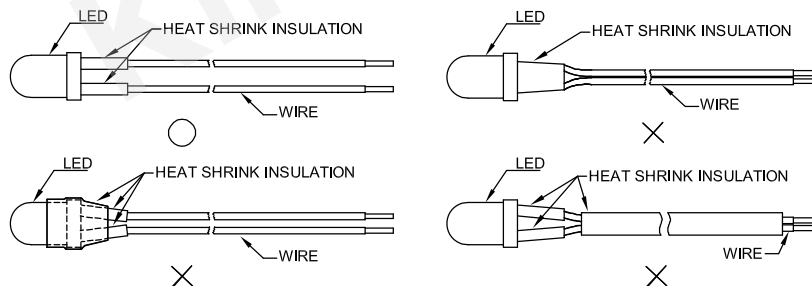


Fig. 2

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

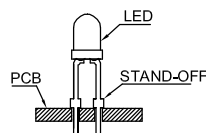


Fig. 3

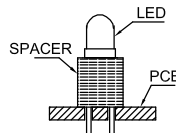
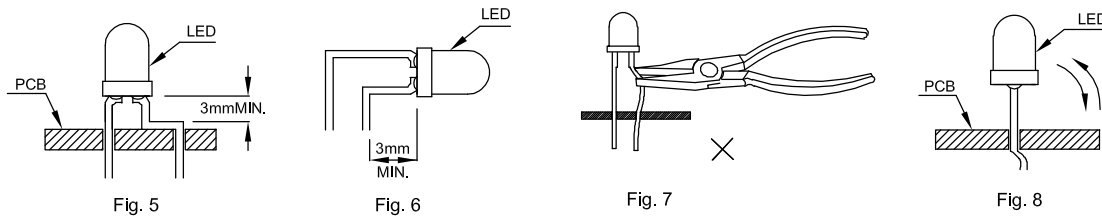


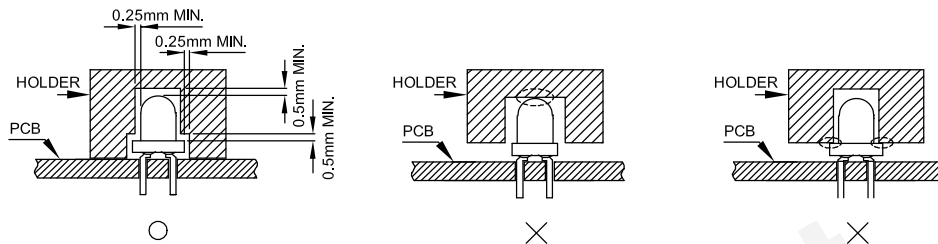
Fig. 4

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



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

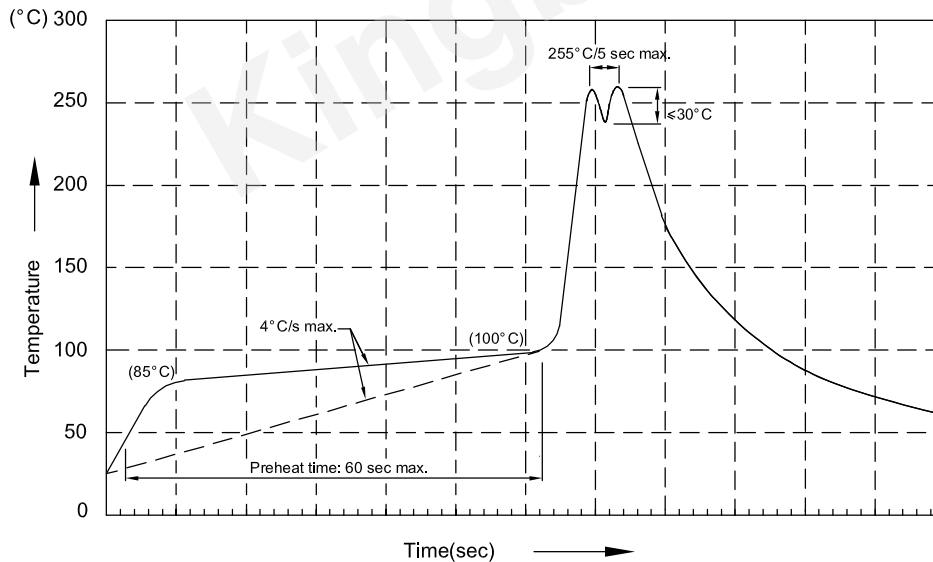


9. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.

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.