

Part Number: WP7104NC

Pure Orange

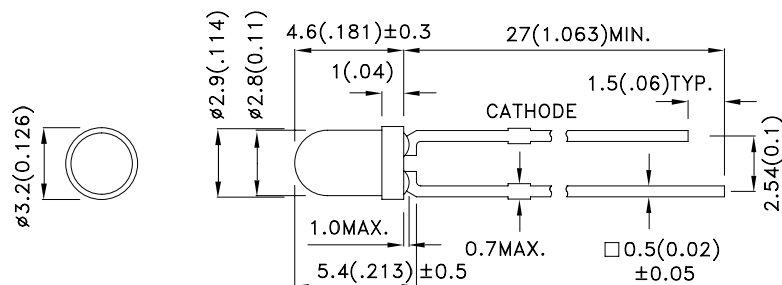
Features

- LOW POWER CONSUMPTION.
- POPULAR T-1 DIAMETER PACKAGE.
- GENERAL PURPOSE LEADS.
- RELIABLE AND RUGGED.
- LONG LIFE - SOLID STATE RELIABILITY.
- AVAILABLE ON TAPE AND REEL.
- RoHS COMPLIANT.

Description

The Pure Orange source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Pure 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. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



Selection Guide

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) [2] @ 10mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
WP7104NC	Pure Orange (GaAsP/GaP)	WATER CLEAR	18	50	34°

Notes:

1. θ1/2 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	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Pure Orange	607		nm	IF=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Pure Orange	610		nm	IF=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Pure Orange	35		nm	IF=20mA
C	Capacitance	Pure Orange	15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Pure Orange	2.05	2.5	V	IF=20mA
IR	Reverse Current	Pure Orange		10	uA	VR = 5V

Notes:

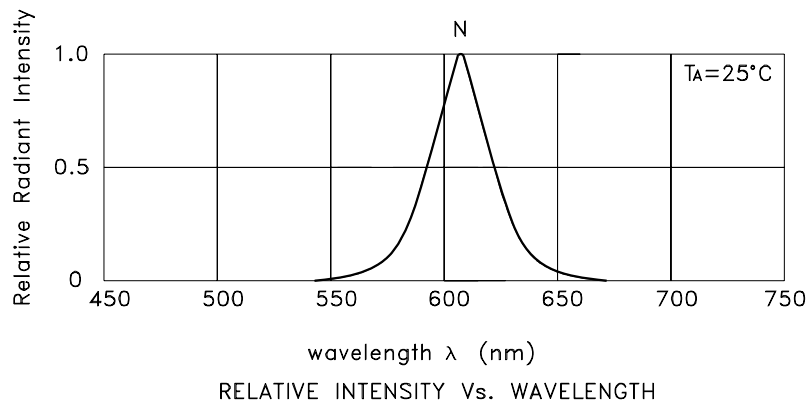
- 1.Wavelength: +/-1nm.
2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Pure Orange	Units
Power dissipation	62.5	mW
DC Forward Current	25	mA
Peak Forward Current [1]	145	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	

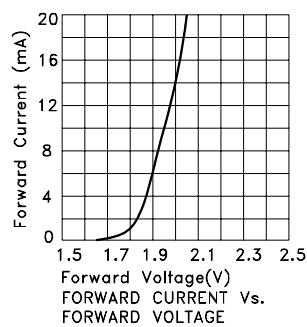
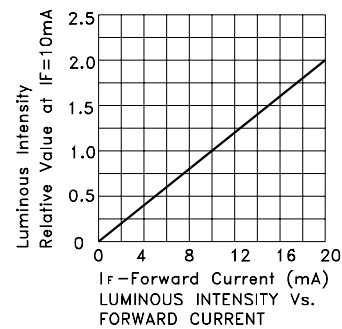
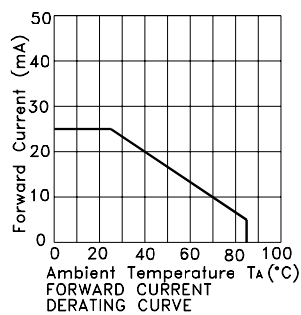
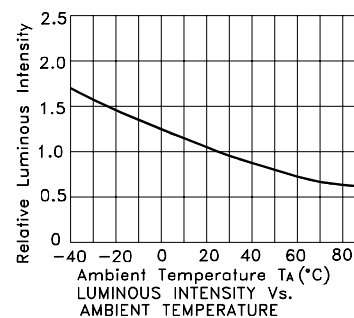
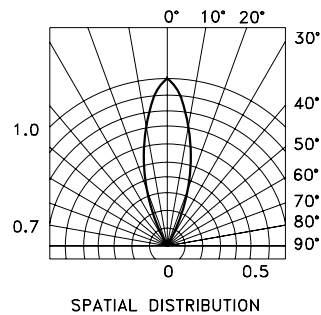
Notes:

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



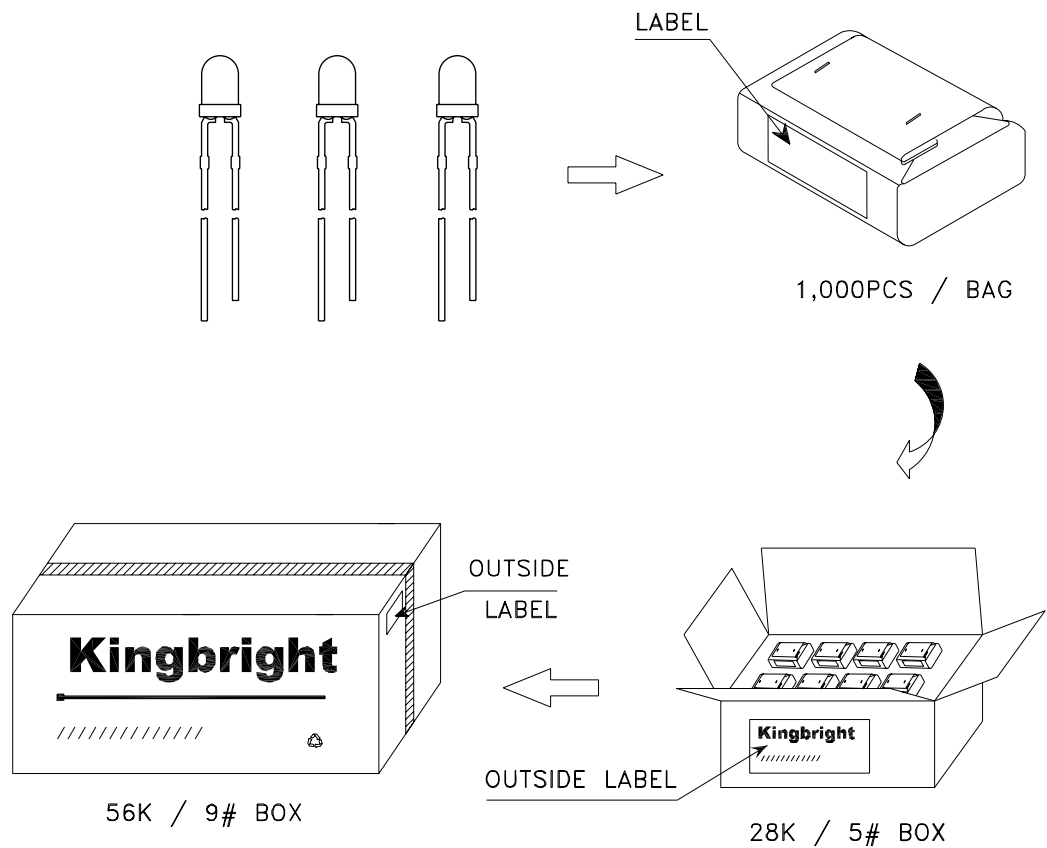
Pure Orange

WP7104NC



PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

WP7104NC



Kingbright	
Q.C.	
TYPE NO : WP7104xxx	QC XX XX XX PASSED
QUANTITY : 1,000 pcs	
S/N : XX	CODE: XX
LOT NO :  XX-XXXXX	
RoHS Compliant	

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.

(Fig. 1)

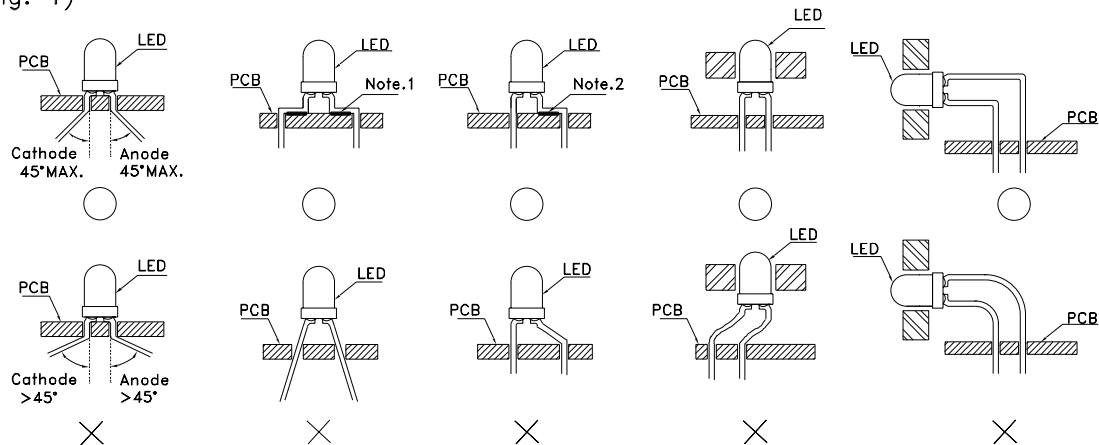


Fig.1

"○" Correct mounting method "×" 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)

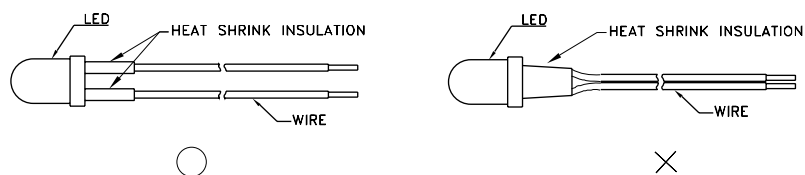


Fig. 2

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

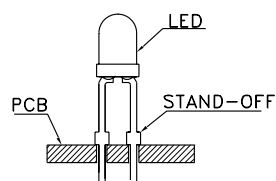


Fig. 3

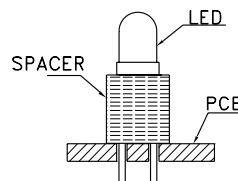


Fig. 4

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)

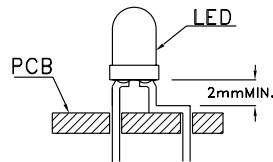


Fig. 5

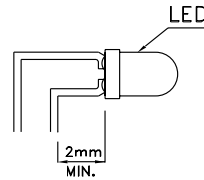


Fig. 6

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)

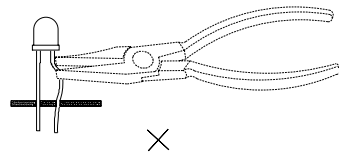


Fig. 7

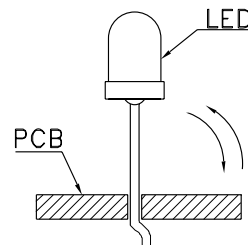


Fig. 8

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.

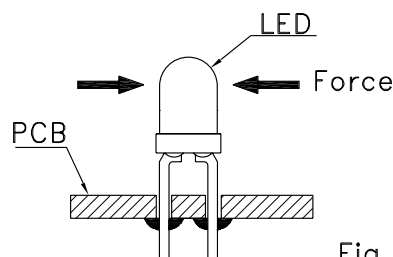


Fig. 9