Kingbright

2x3mm RECTANGULAR SOLID LAMP

Part Number: WP169XYD Yellow

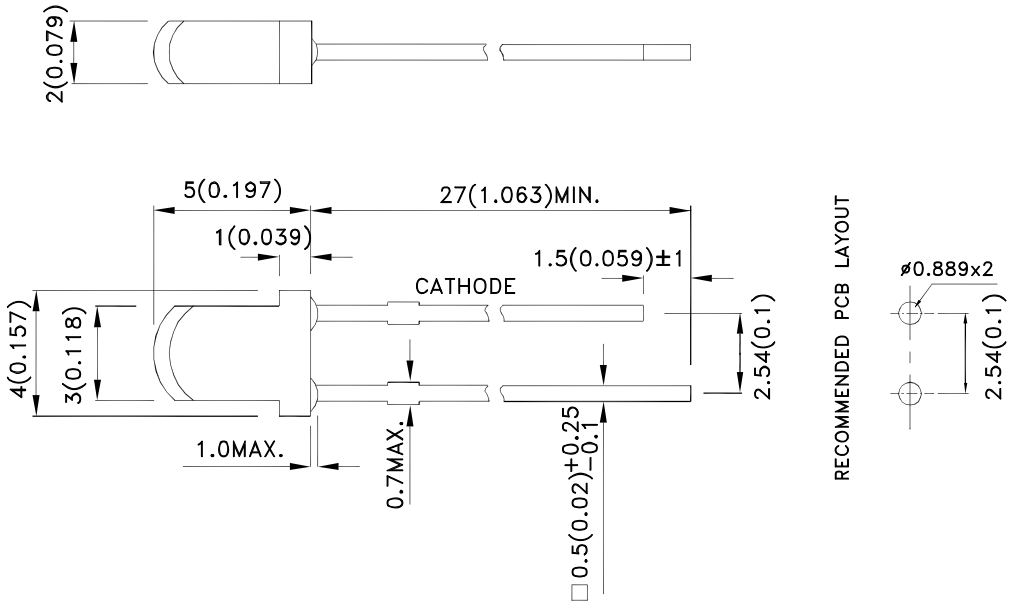
Features

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

Description

The Yellow source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode.

Package Dimensions



Notes:
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±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] @ 10mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
WP169XYD	Yellow (GaAsP/GaP)	Yellow Diffused	5	10	60°

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

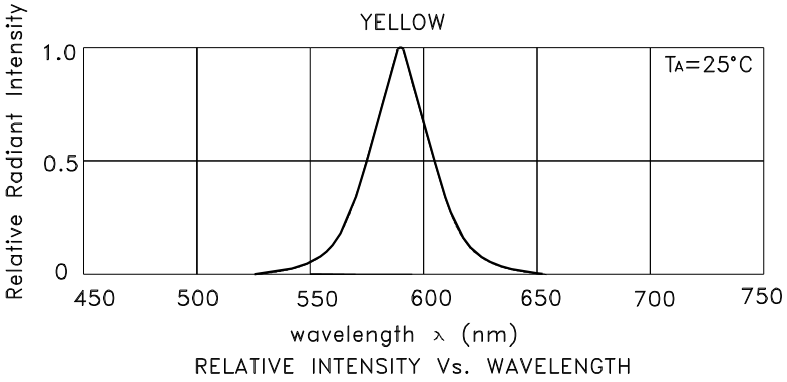
Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Yellow	590		nm	I_F=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Yellow	588		nm	I_F=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Yellow	35		nm	I_F=20mA
C	Capacitance	Yellow	20		pF	V_F=0V;f=1MHz
V_F [2]	Forward Voltage	Yellow	2.1	2.5	V	I_F=20mA
I_R	Reverse Current	Yellow		10	uA	V_R = 5V

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

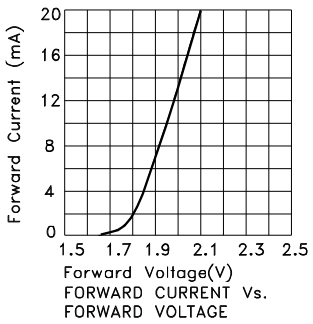
Parameter	Yellow	Units
Power dissipation	75	mW
DC Forward Current	30	mA
Peak Forward Current [1]	140	mA
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating/Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C	
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 3 Seconds	
Lead Solder Temperature [3]	260°C For 5 Seconds	

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

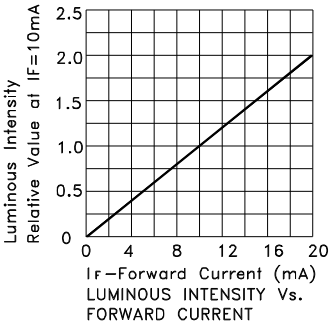


RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

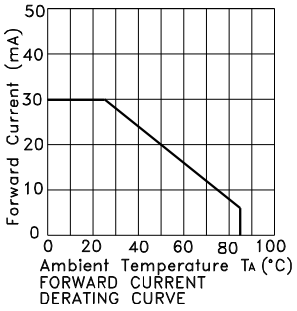
Yellow **WP169XYD**



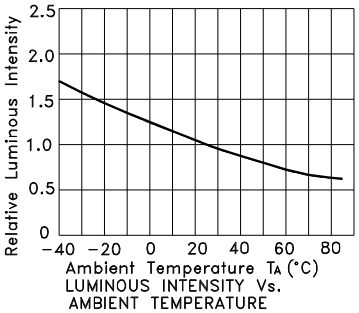
FORWARD CURRENT Vs.
FORWARD VOLTAGE



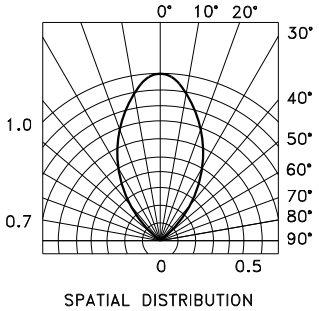
LUMINOUS INTENSITY Vs.
FORWARD CURRENT



FORWARD CURRENT
DERATING CURVE



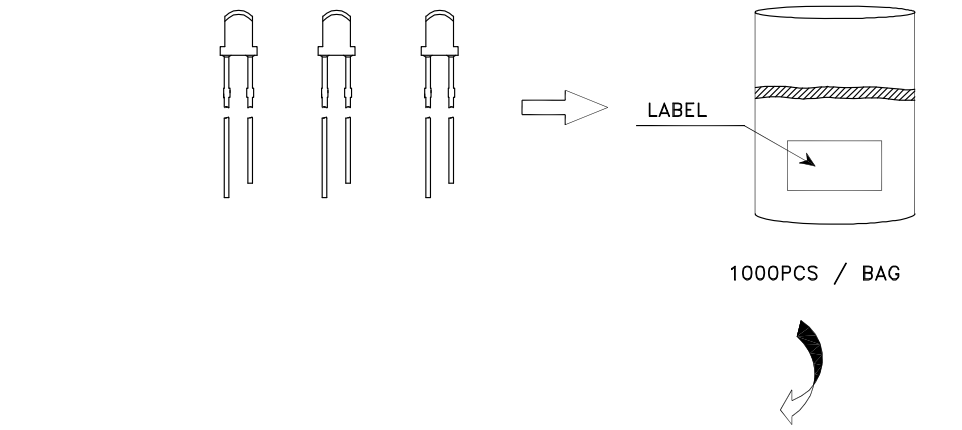
LUMINOUS INTENSITY Vs.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

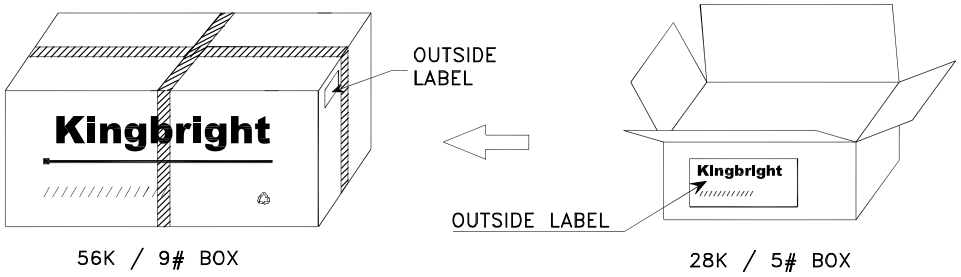


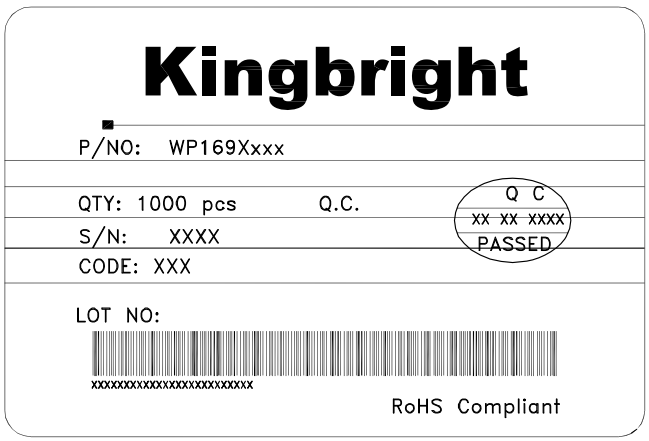
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Kingbright

PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS **WP169XYD**







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PRECAUTIONS

1. Storage conditions:

   a.Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.

   b.LEDs should be stored with temperature $\leqq$ 30°C and relative humidity < 60%.

   c.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 ~ 100°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)

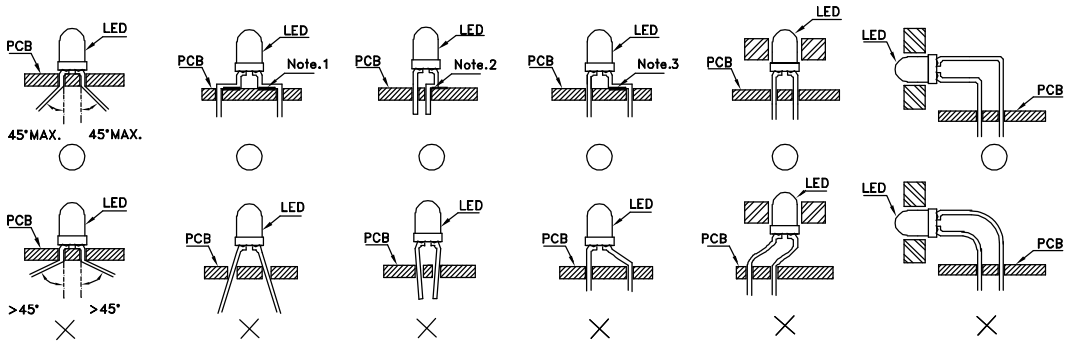


Fig.1

"◯" 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)

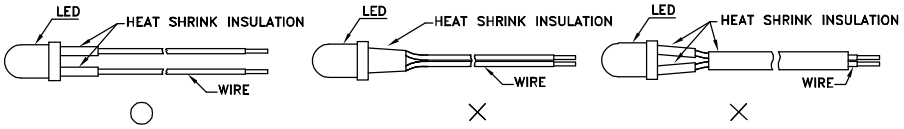


Fig. 2

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

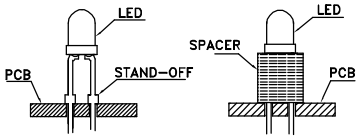


Fig. 3 Fig. 4

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)

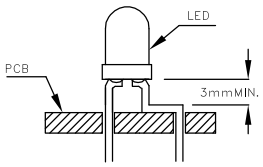


Fig. 5

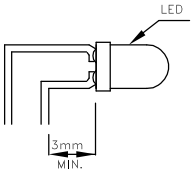


Fig. 6

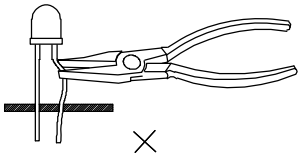


Fig. 7

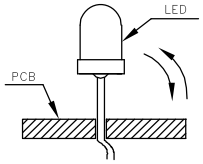
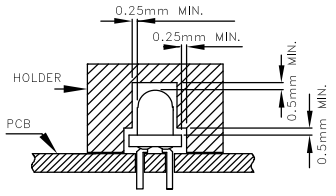
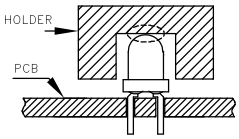


Fig. 8

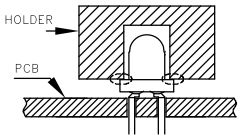
8. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.



○



×



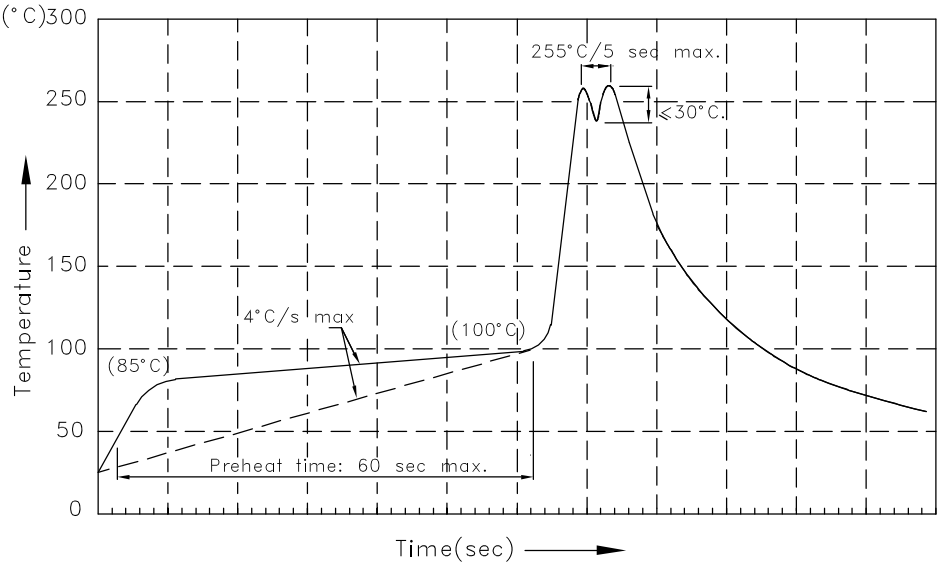
×

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.