T-1 3/4 (5mm) SOLID STATE LAMP

Part Number: L-7113GT Green

Features

- Low power consumption.
- Popular T-1 3/4 diameter package.
- General purpose leads.
- Reliable and rugged.
- Long life solid state reliability.
- Available on tape and reel.
- RoHS compliant.

Description

The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode.

Package Dimensions



REV NO: V.12 CHECKED: Allen Liu DATE: APR/20/2010 DRAWN: Z.Q.NI PAGE: 1 OF 6 ERP: 1101005015

Selection Guide lv (mcd) [2] Viewing @ 10mA Angle [1] Part No. Dice Lens Type 201/2 Min. Тур. L-7113GT Green (GaP) **GREEN TRANSPARENT** 18 60 20°

Notes:

1. 01/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.

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

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Green	565		nm	IF=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Green	568		nm	I⊧=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Green	30		nm	I⊧=20mA
С	Capacitance	Green	15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Green	2.2	2.5	V	IF=20mA
IR	Reverse Current	Green		10	uA	VR = 5V

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

Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Green	Units		
Power dissipation	62.5	mW		
DC Forward Current	25	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.





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.



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Fig. 4

LED

PCB

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.

