

## WP813ID 10 mm Solid State Lamp

### DESCRIPTION

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

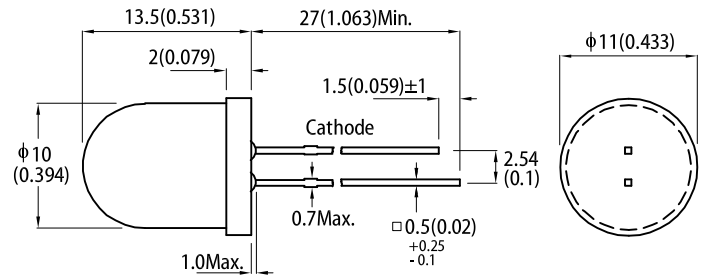
### FEATURES

- 10mm diameter big lamp
- Reliable and rugged
- Long life - solid state reliability
- RoHS compliant

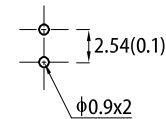
### APPLICATIONS

- Status indicator
- Illuminator
- Signage applications
- Decorative and entertainment lighting
- Commercial and residential architectural lighting

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



Recommended PCB Layout



**Notes:**

- All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25(0.01)$  unless otherwise noted.
- Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
- The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.

### SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) @ 20mA <sup>[2]</sup>		Viewing Angle <sup>[1]</sup>
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
WP813ID	<span style="color: red;">■</span> High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	Red Diffused	55	100	30°
			*36	*80	

Notes:  
 1.  $\theta_{1/2}$  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  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Emitting Color	Value		Unit
			Typ.	Max.	
Wavelength at Peak Emission $I_F = 20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_{\text{peak}}$	High Efficiency Red	627	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength $I_F = 20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_{\text{dom}}^{[1]}$	High Efficiency Red	617	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% $\Phi$ REL MAX $I_F = 20\text{mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	High Efficiency Red	45	-	nm
Capacitance	C	High Efficiency Red	15	-	pF
Forward Voltage $I_F = 20\text{mA}$	$V_F^{[2]}$	High Efficiency Red	2.0	2.5	V
Reverse Current ( $V_R = 5\text{V}$ )	$I_R$	High Efficiency Red	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Temperature Coefficient of $\lambda_{\text{peak}}$ $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ , $-10^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$\text{TC}_{\lambda_{\text{peak}}}$	High Efficiency Red	0.13	-	$\text{nm}/^\circ\text{C}$
Temperature Coefficient of $\lambda_{\text{dom}}$ $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ , $-10^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$\text{TC}_{\lambda_{\text{dom}}}$	High Efficiency Red	0.06	-	$\text{nm}/^\circ\text{C}$
Temperature Coefficient of $V_F$ $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ , $-10^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$\text{TC}_V$	High Efficiency Red	-1.9	-	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$

## Notes:

- The dominant wavelength ( $\lambda_d$ ) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance  $\lambda_d : \pm 1\text{nm}$ .)
- Forward voltage:  $\pm 0.1\text{V}$ .
- Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.
- Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ 

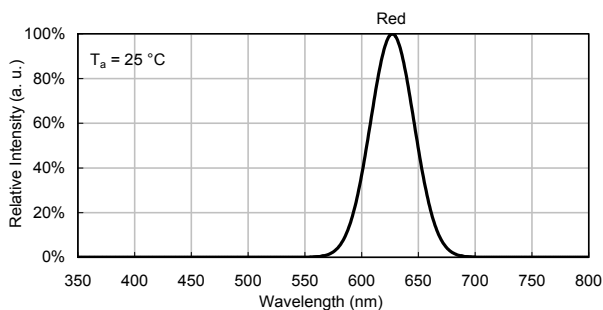
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	75	mW
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Junction Temperature	$T_j$	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	$T_{\text{op}}$	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{\text{stg}}$	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
DC Forward Current	$I_F$	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	$I_{\text{FM}}^{[1]}$	160	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	8000	V
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)	$R_{\text{th JA}}^{[2]}$	500	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point)	$R_{\text{th JS}}^{[2]}$	290	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Solder Temperature <sup>[3]</sup>		260 $^\circ\text{C}$ For 3 Seconds	
Lead Solder Temperature <sup>[4]</sup>		260 $^\circ\text{C}$ For 5 Seconds	

## Notes:

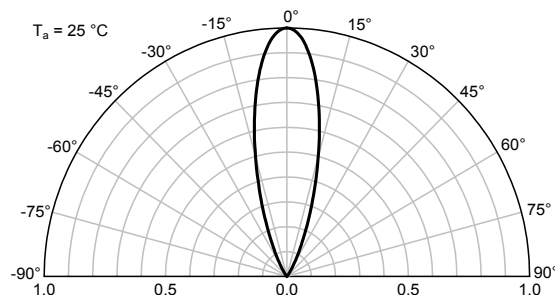
- 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
- $R_{\text{th JA}}$ ,  $R_{\text{th JS}}$  Results from mounting on PC board FR4 (pad size  $\geq 16\text{ mm}^2$  per pad).
- 2mm below package base.
- 5mm below package base.
- Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

## TECHNICAL DATA

### RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH

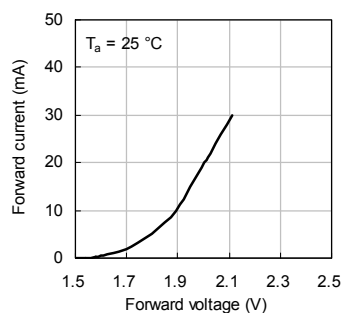


### SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

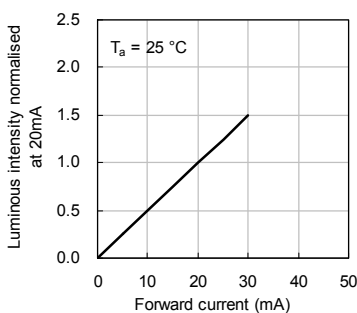


## HIGH EFFICIENCY RED

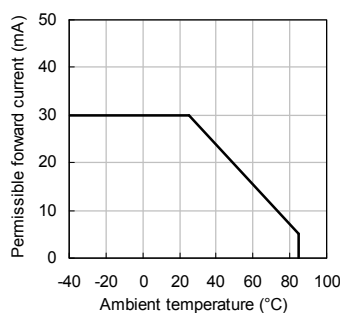
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



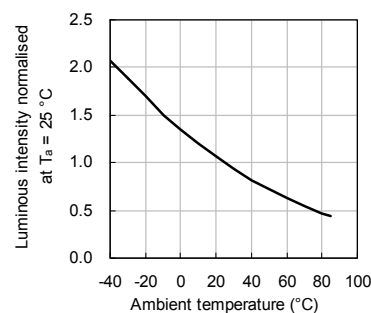
Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



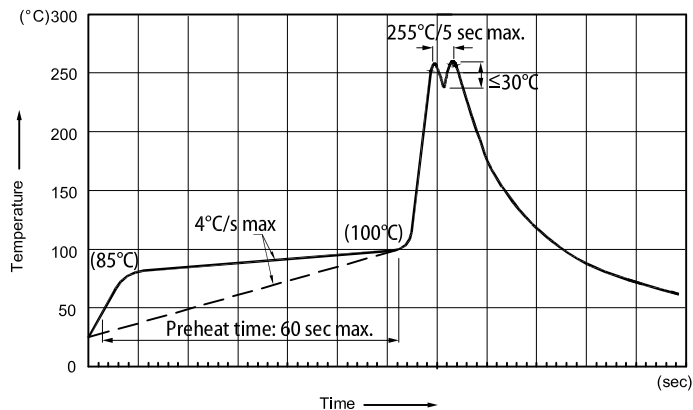
Forward Current Derating Curve



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

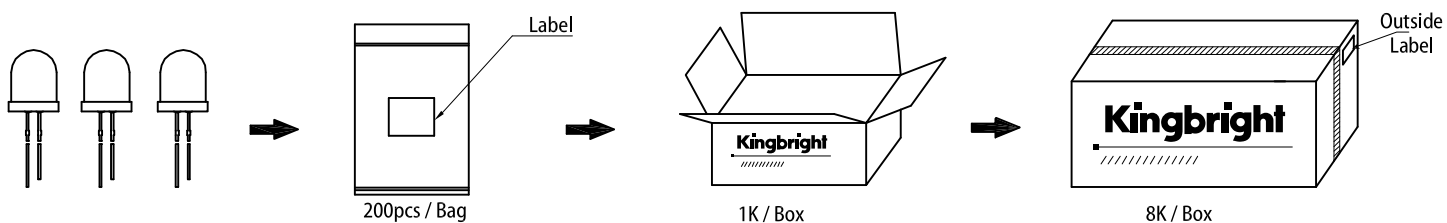


### RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE



- 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.

### PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS





## PRECAUTIONS

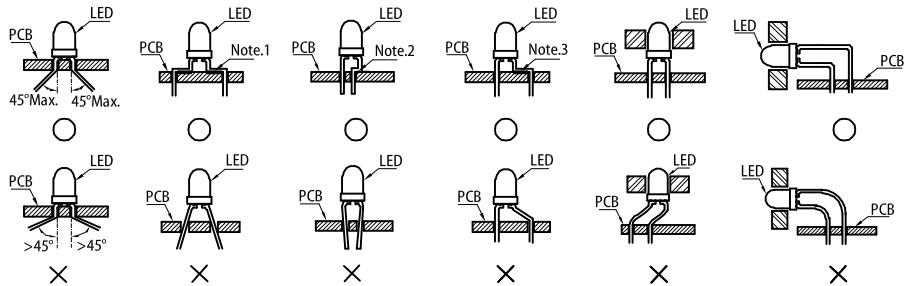
### Storage conditions

1. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
2. LEDs should be stored with temperature  $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and relative humidity  $< 60\%$ .
3. 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  $85 \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### LED Mounting Method

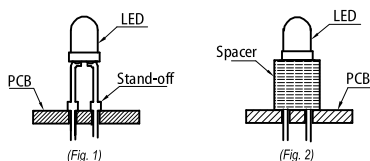
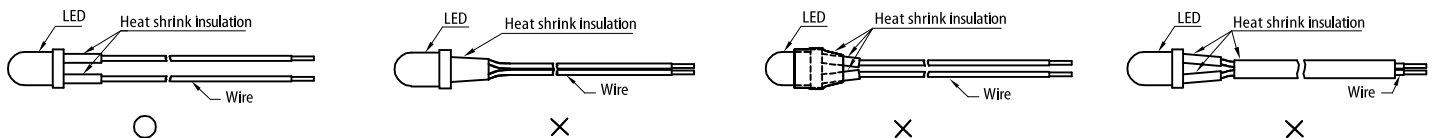
1. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement.  
 Lead-forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch.  
 Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures.

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



" O " Correct mounting method " X " Incorrect mounting method

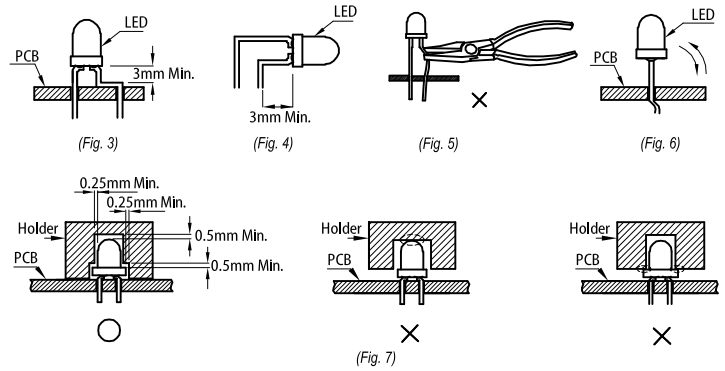
2. When soldering wires to the LED, each wire joint should be separately insulated with heat-shrink tube to prevent short-circuit contact.  
 Do not bundle both wires in one heat shrink tube to avoid pinching the LED leads. Pinching stress on the LED leads may damage the internal structures and cause failure.



3. Use stand-offs (Fig. 1) or spacers (Fig. 2) to securely position the LED above the PCB.
4. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend (Fig. 3, Fig. 4).
5. 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. 5)

### Lead Forming Procedures

1. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 6)
2. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering. (Fig. 7)
3. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
4. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
5. 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.



### PRECAUTIONARY NOTES

1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
2. The part number, type, and specifications mentioned in this document are subject to future change and improvement without notice. Before production usage customer should refer to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
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