### 2.5x5mm RECTANGULAR SOLID LAMP

Part Number: WP513YDT

Yellow

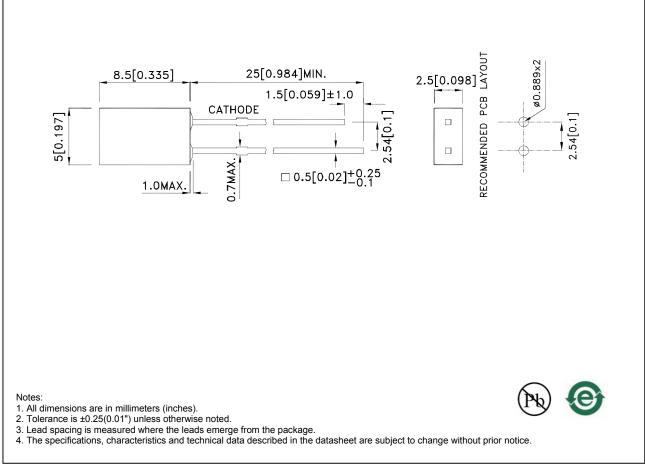
#### Features

- 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



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#### **Selection Guide**

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	lv (mcd) [2] @ 10mA		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Тур.	201/2
WP513YDT	Yellow (GaAsP/GaP)	Yellow Diffused	1.2	3	110°

Notes:

θ1/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.
Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.

3. Luminous intensity value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

#### Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Yellow	590		nm	I⊧=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Yellow	588		nm	I⊧=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Yellow	35		nm	I⊧=20mA
С	Capacitance	Yellow	20		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Yellow	2.1	2.5	V	I⊧=20mA
lr	Reverse Current	Yellow		10	uA	VR = 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

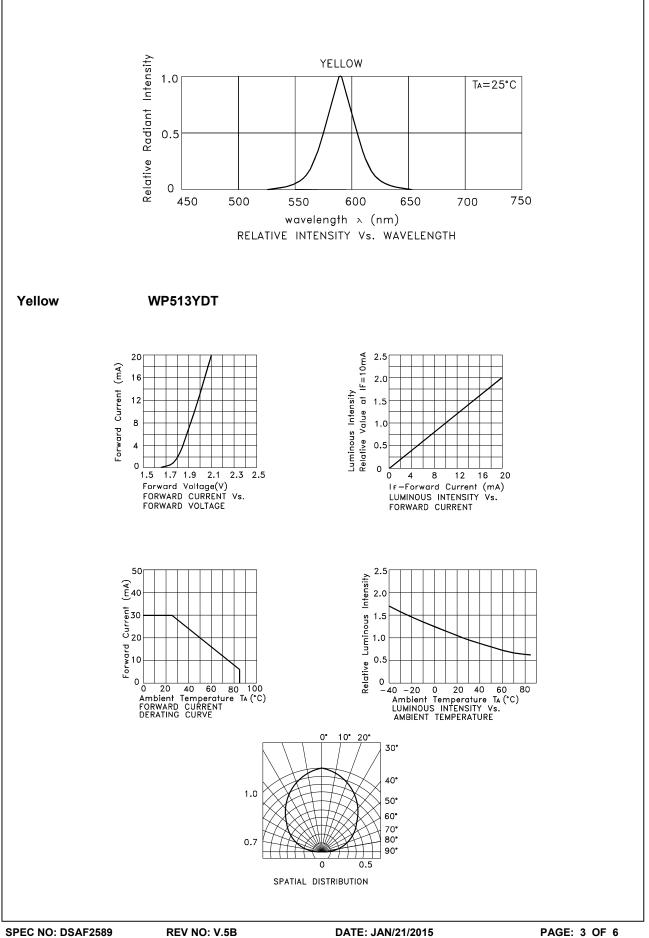
Parameter	Yellow	Units		
Power dissipation	75	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	140	mA		
Reverse Voltage	5	V		
Operating/Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C			
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 3 Seconds			
Lead Solder Temperature [3]	260°C For 5 Seconds			

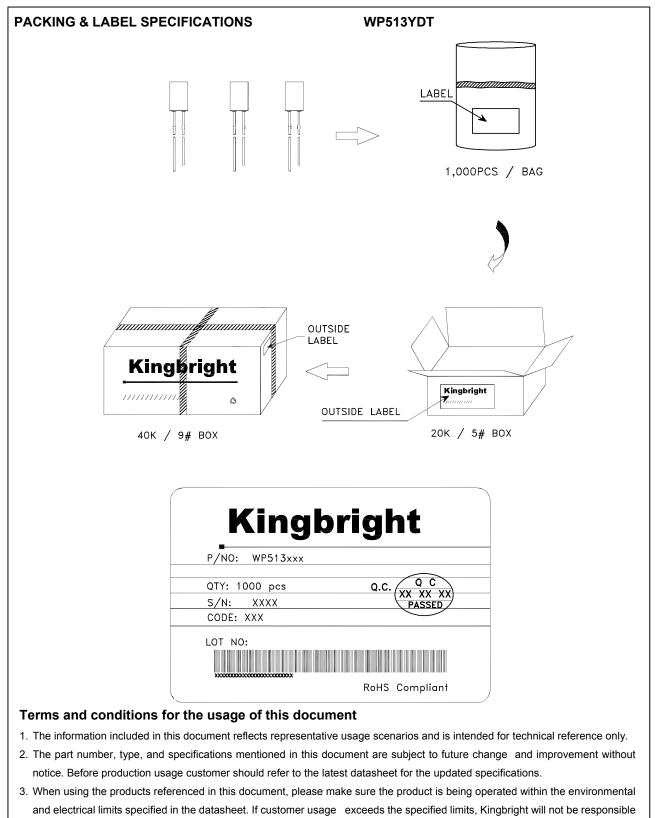
Notes:

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

3. 5mm below package base.

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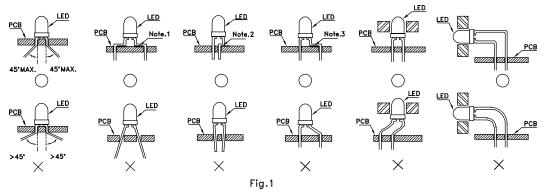
- for any subsequent issues.4. The information in this document applies to typical usage in consumer electronics applications. If customer's application has special reliability requirements or have life-threatening liabilities, such as automotive or medical usage, please consult with Kingbright representative for further assistance.
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#### PRECAUTIONS

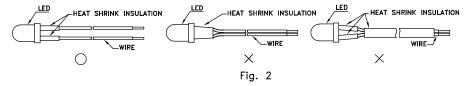
- 1. Storage conditions:
  - a.Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
  - b.LEDs should be stored with temperature  $\leq 30^{\circ}$ C and relative humidity < 60%.
  - c.Product in the original sealed package 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)



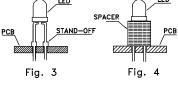
"  $\bigcirc$  " Correct mounting method "imes" Incorrect mounting method

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)



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



- 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)

