

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Emitting Color	Value		Unit
			Typ.	Max.	
Wavelength at Peak Emission I _F = 20mA	λ _{peak}	Super Bright Red	660	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I _F = 20mA	λ _{dom} ^[1]	Super Bright Red	640	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I _F = 20mA	Δλ	Super Bright Red	20	-	nm
Forward Voltage I _F = 20mA	V _F ^[2]	Super Bright Red	2.1	2.5	V
Reverse Current (V _R = 5V)	I _R	Super Bright Red	-	10	μA
Temperature Coefficient of λ _{peak} I _F = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C	TC _{λpeak}	Super Bright Red	0.14	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of λ _{dom} I _F = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C	TC _{λdom}	Super Bright Red	0.05	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of V _F I _F = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C	TC _V	Super Bright Red	-1.9	-	mV/°C

Notes:

- The dominant wavelength (λ_d) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λ_d : ±1nm.)
- Forward voltage: ±0.1V.
- 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°C

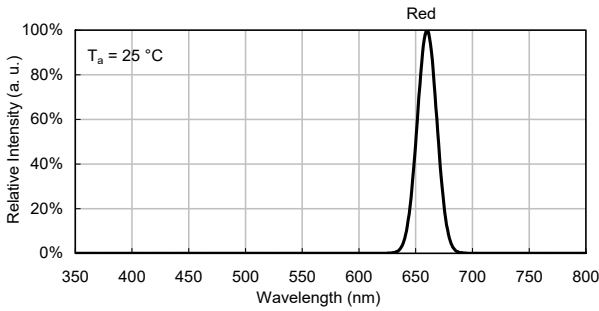
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation	P _D	75	mW
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
Junction Temperature	T _j	115	°C
Operating Temperature	T _{op}	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +85	°C
DC Forward Current	I _F	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	I _{FP} ^[1]	150	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	3000	V
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)	R _{th JA} ^[2]	360	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point)	R _{th JS} ^[2]	150	°C/W
Lead Solder Temperature ^[3]		260°C For 3 Seconds	
Lead Solder Temperature ^[4]		260°C For 5 Seconds	

Notes:

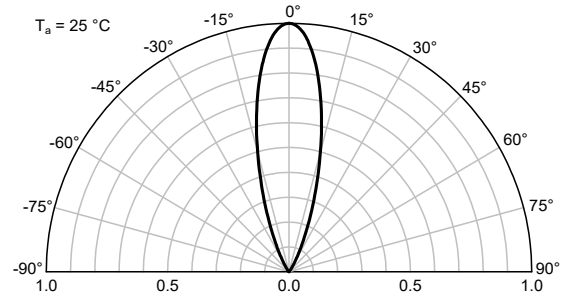
- 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
- R_{th JA} / R_{th JS} Results from mounting on PC board FR4 (pad size ≥ 16 mm² per pad).
- 2mm below package base.
- 5mm below package base.
- Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

TECHNICAL DATA

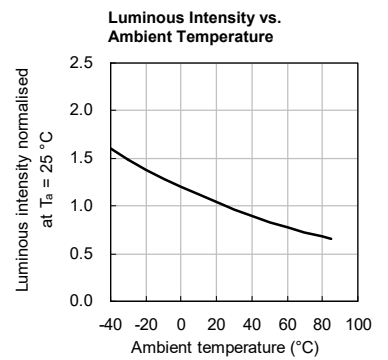
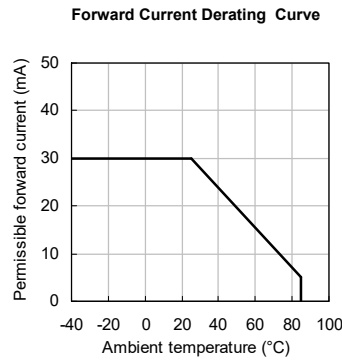
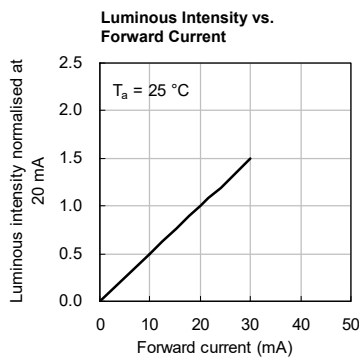
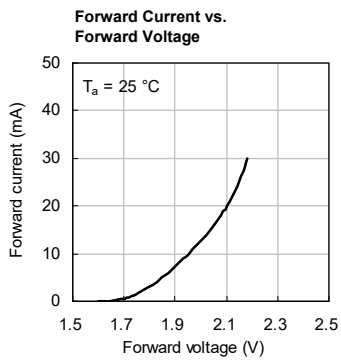
RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH



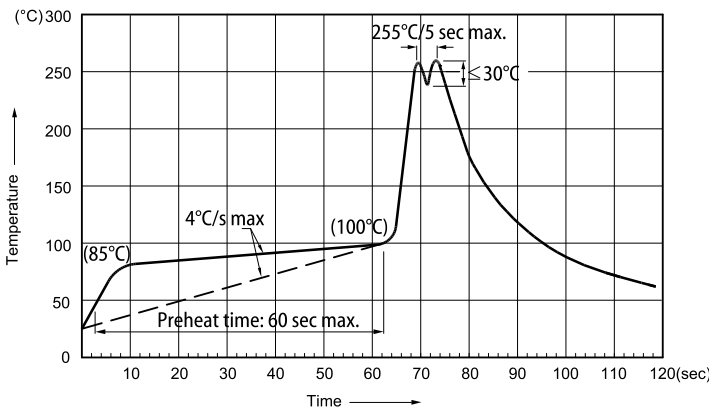
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



SUPER BRIGHT RED

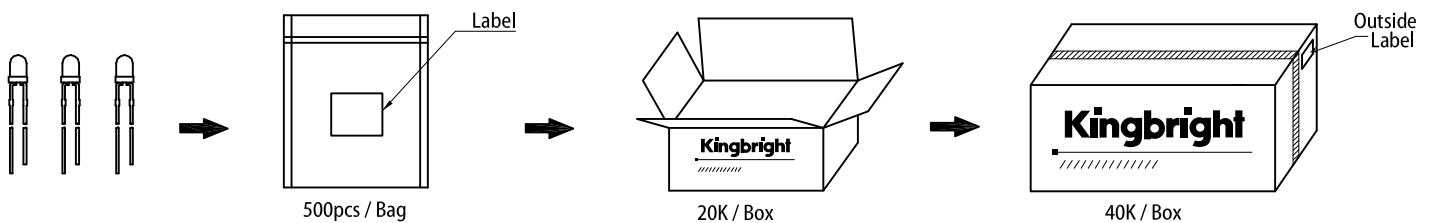


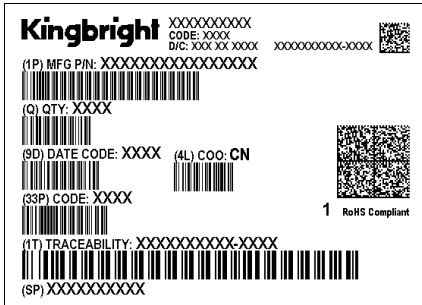
RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE



- 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

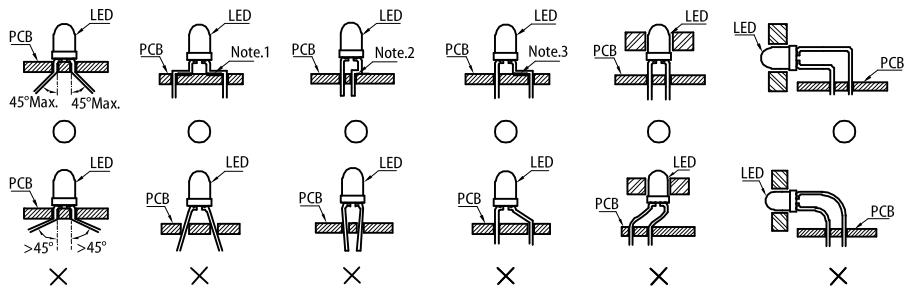
Storage Conditions

1. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
2. The LEDs should be stored at temperature <math><30^{\circ}\text{C}</math> and relative humidity <math><70\%</math>. If the packaging is opened but not used within three months, the unused LEDs should be stored in a sealed container with nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.

LED Mounting Method

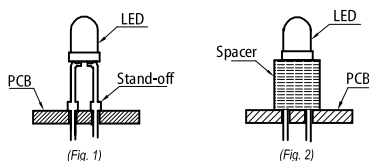
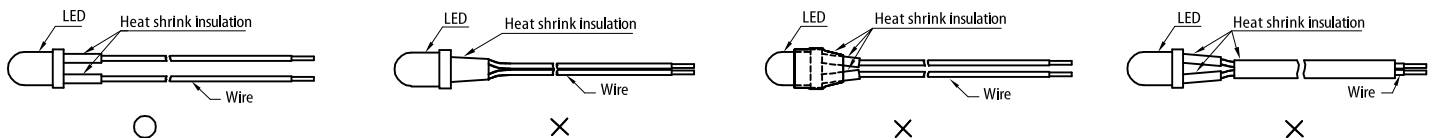
1. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement. Lead-forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch. Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures.

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.
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