

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

Part Number: L-1503GD

Green

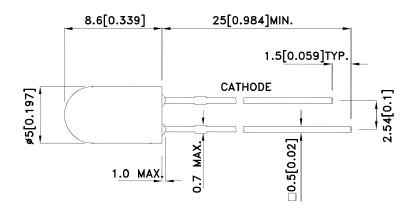
Features

- Low power consumption.
- Versatile mounting on P.C. board or panel.
- T-1 3/4 diameter flangeless package.
- Reliable and rugged.
- RoHS compliant.

Description

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

Package Dimensions





- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25(0.01")$ 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.

SPEC NO: DSAA9485 **REV NO: V.10 DATE: NOV/08/2010** APPROVED: WYNEC **CHECKED: Allen Liu** DRAWN: F.F.Zhou





PAGE: 1 OF 6

ERP: 1101001565

Selection Guide

Part No.	Dice	Lens Type		lv (mcd) [2] @ 10mA	
		, ,	Min.	Тур.	201/2
L-1503GD	Green (GaP)	Green Diffused	25	50	60°

- Notes: 1. θ 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%.

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
lr	Reverse Current	Green		10	uA	V _R = 5V

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

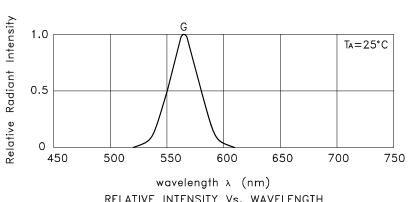
Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Green			
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:

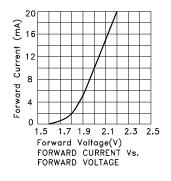
- 1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
 2. 2mm below package base.
 3. 5mm below package base.

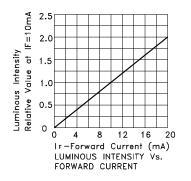
SPEC NO: DSAA9485 **REV NO: V.10 DATE: NOV/08/2010** PAGE: 2 OF 6 APPROVED: WYNEC **CHECKED: Allen Liu** DRAWN: F.F.Zhou ERP: 1101001565

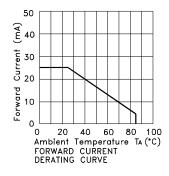


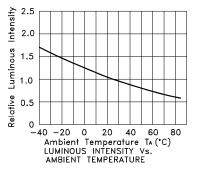
RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

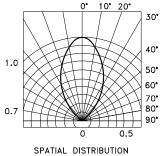
Green L-1503GD



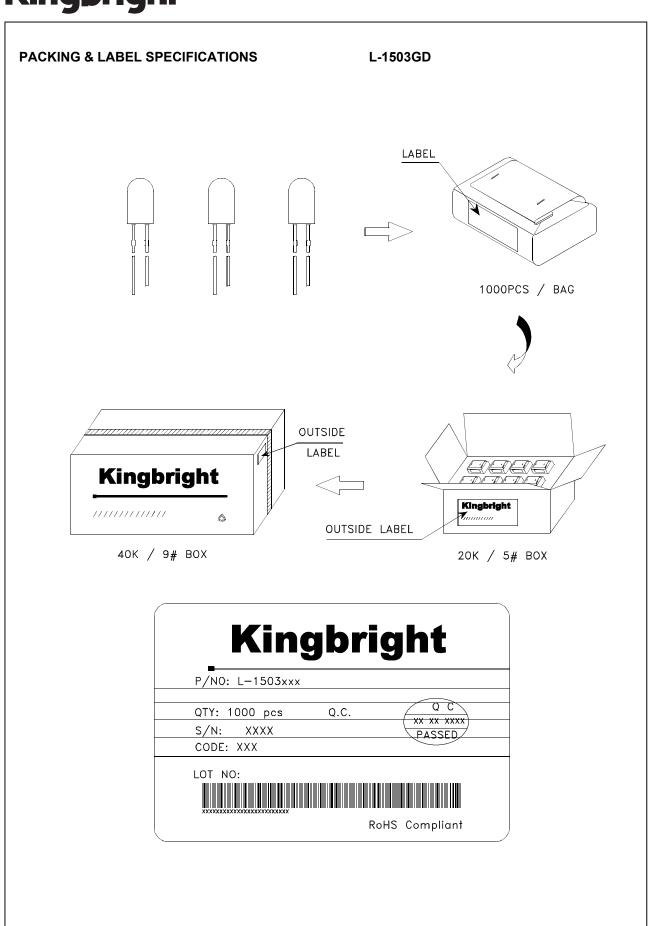








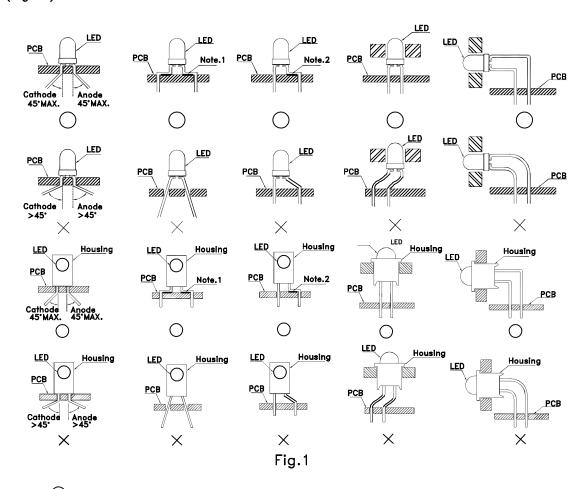
SPEC NO: DSAA9485 **REV NO: V.10 DATE: NOV/08/2010** PAGE: 3 OF 6 APPROVED: WYNEC **CHECKED: Allen Liu** DRAWN: F.F.Zhou ERP: 1101001565



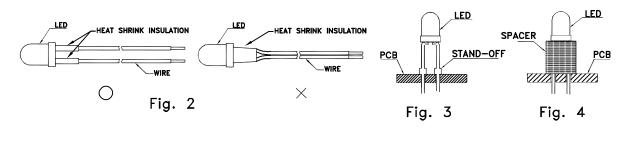
SPEC NO: DSAA9485 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.10 CHECKED: Allen Liu DATE: NOV/08/2010 DRAWN: F.F.Zhou PAGE: 4 OF 6 ERP: 1101001565

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.



- " \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.

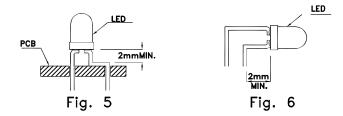


SPEC NO: DSAA9485 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.10 CHECKED: Allen Liu DATE: NOV/08/2010 DRAWN: F.F.Zhou

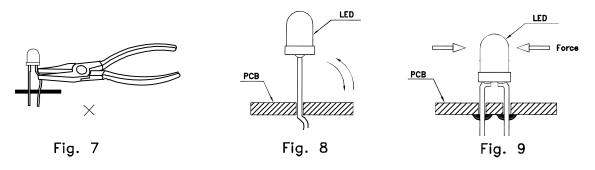
PAGE: 5 OF 6 ERP: 1101001565

LEAD FORMING PROCEDURES

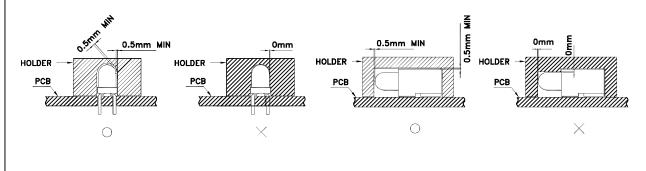
1. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)



- 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.



7. No stress shall be applied on the LED during soldering to prevent damage.



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PAGE: 6 OF 6 ERP: 1101001565