L-7104SA/2G1ID

T-1 (3mm) Tri-Level Circuit Board Indicator

DESCRIPTIONS

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

FEATURES

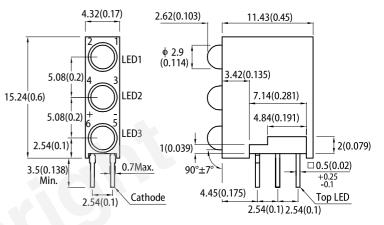
- · Pre-trimmed leads for pc mounting
- Black case enhances contrast ratio
- · High reliability life measured in years
- Housing UL rating: 94V-0
- Housing material: Type 66 nylon
- RoHS compliant

APPLICATIONS

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

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

LED1,2: Green LED3: Red



Recommended PCB Layout

4.45(0.175) 2.54(0.1)x2PL iΦ <u>4</u>A 4 2.54(0.1) ¢0.9x6

Notes

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).

 Tolerance is ±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	lv (mcd) @ 10mA ^[2]		Viewing Angle [1]	
			Min.	Тур.	201/2	
L-7104SA/2G1ID	Green (GaP)	Green Diffused	10	25	50°	
			*10	*25	UG	
	 High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP) 	Red Diffused	12	30	- 50°	
			*10	*20	- 50	

Notes

1. 61/2 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.



L-7104SA/2G1ID

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T_A=25°C

Devenueden	Symbol		Va	Value	
Parameter		Emitting Color	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Wavelength at Peak Emission I_F = 10mA	λ_{peak}	Green High Efficiency Red	565 627	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I _F = 10mA	λ _{dom} ^[1]	Green High Efficiency Red	568 617	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I _F = 10mA	Δλ	Green High Efficiency Red	30 45	-	nm
Capacitance	С	Green High Efficiency Red	15 15	-	pF
Forward Voltage I _F = 10mA	V _F ^[2]	Green High Efficiency Red	2 1.9	2.4 2.3	V
Reverse Current (V _R = 5V)	I _R	Green High Efficiency Red	-	10 10	μA
Temperature Coefficient of λ_{peak} I_F = 10mA, -10°C \leq T \leq 85°C	$TC_{\lambda peak}$	Green High Efficiency Red	0.1 0.13	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of λ_{dom} I_F = 10mA, -10°C \leq T \leq 85°C	$TC_{\lambda dom}$	Green High Efficiency Red	0.06 0.06	-	nm/°C
Temperature Coefficient of V_F I_F = 10mA, -10°C \leq T \leq 85°C	TCv	Green High Efficiency Red	-2 -1.9	-	mV/°C

Notes:

Notes: 1. The dominant wavelength (λd) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λd : ±1nm.) 2. Forward voltage: ±0.1V. 3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards. 4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

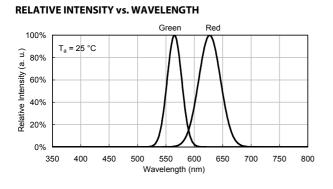
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Va	Unit	
Falameter		Green	High Efficiency Red	
Power Dissipation	P _D	62.5	75	mW
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5		V
Junction Temperature	Tj	110	125	°C
Operating Temperature	T _{op}	-40 to +85		°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +85		°C
DC Forward Current	IF	25	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	I _{FM} ^[1]	140	160	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	8000 8000		V
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)	R _{th JA} ^[2]	680	680	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point)	R _{th JS} ^[2]	460	450	°C/W
Lead Solder Temperature [3]		260°C For 3 Seconds		
Lead Solder Temperature ^[4]		260°C For 5 Seconds		

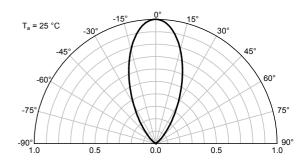
Notes: 1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width. 2. R_{In JS} Results from mounting on PC board FR4 (pad size ≥ 16 mm² per pad). 3. 2mm below package base. 4. 5mm below package base. 5. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

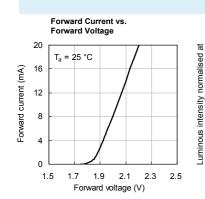
TECHNICAL DATA

L-7104SA/2G1ID



SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION





20

16

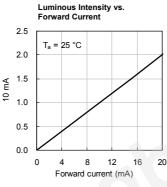
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8 4

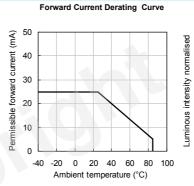
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1.3 1.5 1.7

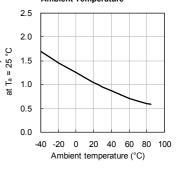
Forward current (mA)



GREEN

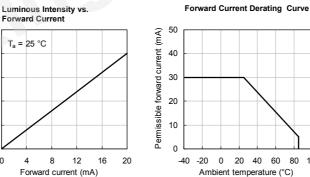


Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

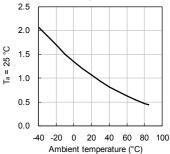


Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Forward Current 2.5 -uminous intensity normalised at T_a = 25 °C T_a = 25 °C 2.0 1.5 10 mA 1.0 0.5

HIGH EFFICIENCY RED



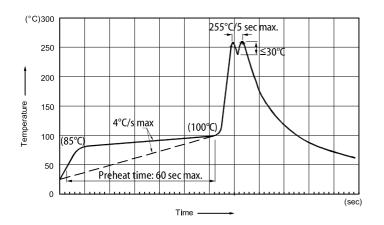
Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE

1.9 2.1 2.3

Forward voltage (V)



0.0

0

4

Notes

 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

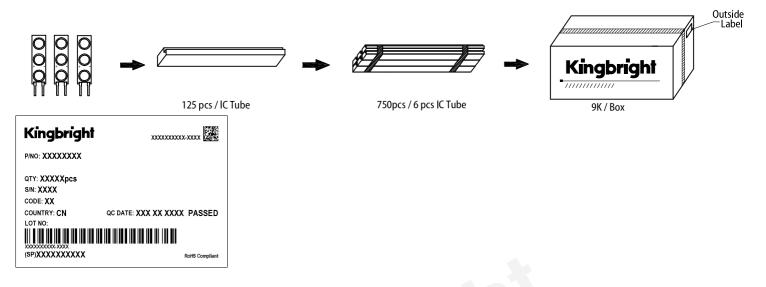
Luminous intensity normalised at

100

temperature of 260°C Peak wave soldering temperature between 245°C \sim 255°C for 3 sec (5 sec max).

Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
 Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
 SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.
 No more than one wave soldering pass.

PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS



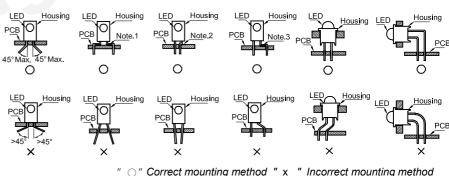
PRECAUTIONS

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°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 ~ 100°C.

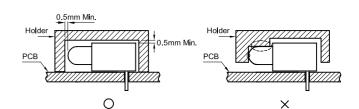
LED Mounting Method

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. LED 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.



Lead Forming Procedures

- 1. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.
- 2. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
- 3. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 4. 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

- 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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