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

Part Number: WP1503EC

High Efficiency Red

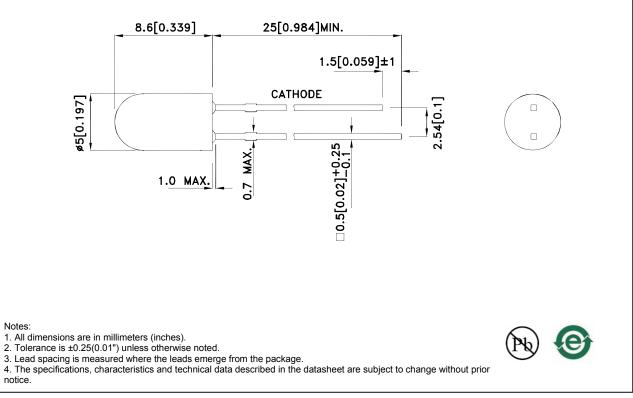
#### Features

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

#### **Package Dimensions**



SPEC NO: DSAF2378 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.4A CHECKED: Allen Liu DATE: MAR/16/2013 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen PAGE: 1 OF 6 ERP: 1101001562

#### Selection Guide

| Selection Guide |                                 |                             |      |      |                      |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|----------------------|
| Part No.        | Dice                            | Dice Lens Type Iv (mcd) [2] |      |      | Viewing<br>Angle [1] |
|                 |                                 |                             | Min. | Тур. | 201/2                |
| WP1503EC        | High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP) | Water Clear                 | 50   | 100  | - 30°                |
| WP ISUSEC       |                                 |                             | *25  | *50  |                      |

Notes:

1. 01/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.
Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.
\* 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          | High Efficiency Red | 627  |      | nm    | I⊧=20mA         |
| λD [1] | Dominant Wavelength      | High Efficiency Red | 617  |      | nm    | I⊧=20mA         |
| Δλ1/2  | Spectral Line Half-width | High Efficiency Red | 45   |      | nm    | I⊧=20mA         |
| С      | Capacitance              | High Efficiency Red | 15   |      | pF    | VF=0V;f=1MHz    |
| VF [2] | Forward Voltage          | High Efficiency Red | 2    | 2.5  | V     | I⊧=20mA         |
| lr     | Reverse Current          | High Efficiency Red |      | 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.

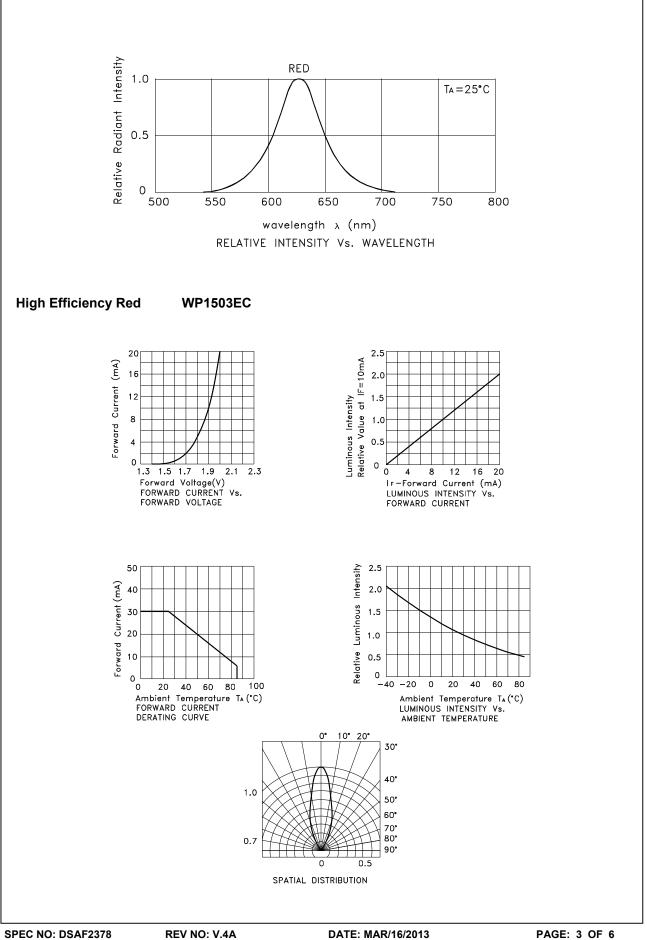
#### Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

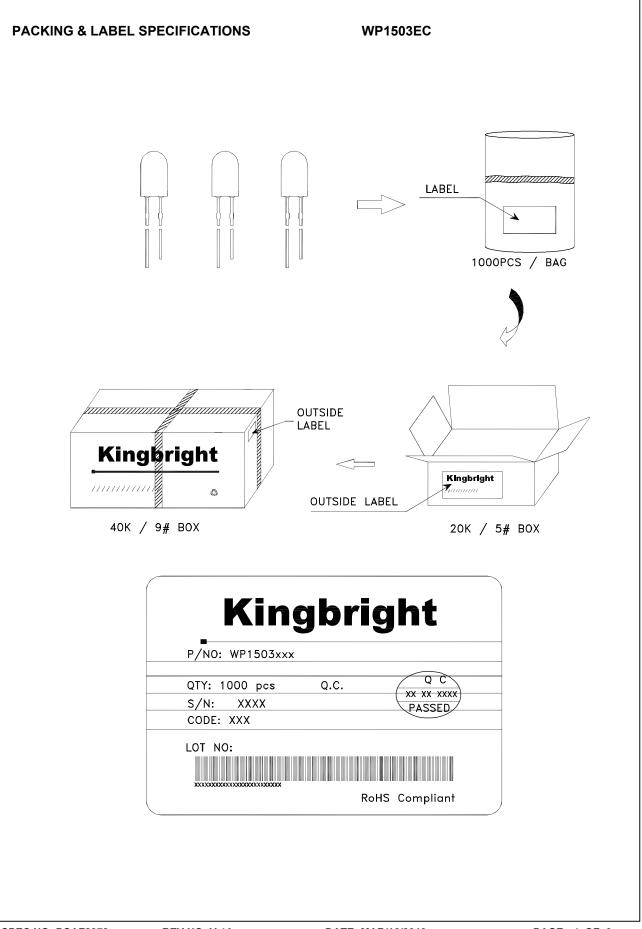
| Parameter                     | High Efficiency Red | Units |  |  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|--|
| Power dissipation             | 75                  | mW    |  |  |
| DC Forward Current            | 30                  | mA    |  |  |
| Peak Forward Current [1]      | 160                 | 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.

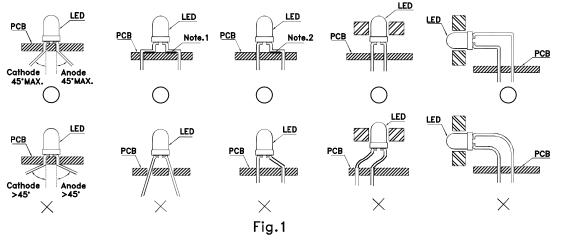
2. 2mm below package base.
3. 5mm below package base.





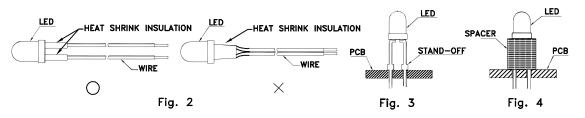
### PRECAUTIONS

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. (Fig. 1)

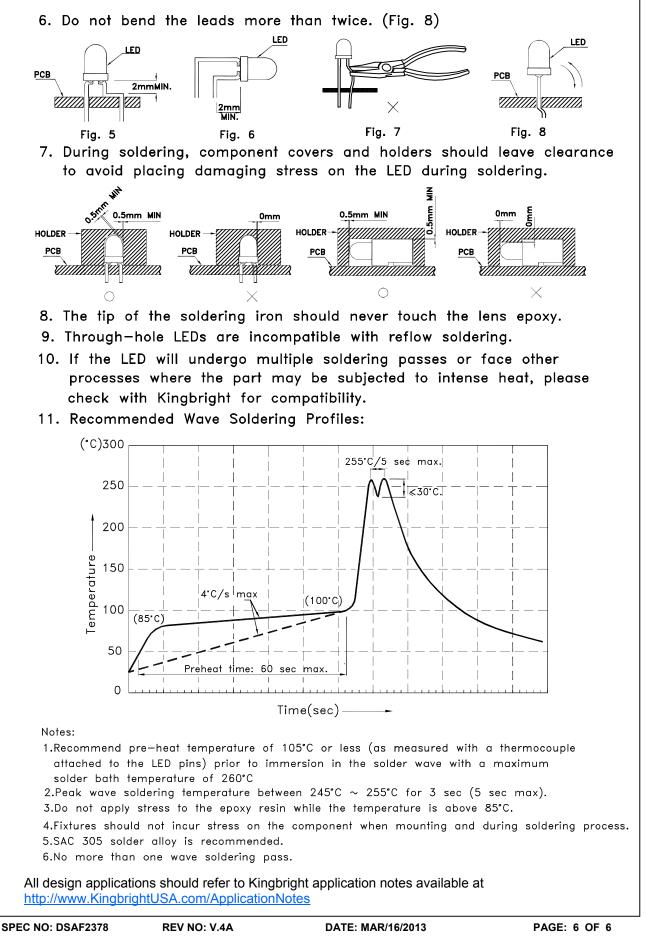


" $\bigcirc$  " Correct mounting method "imes" Incorrect mounting method

- 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.



- 4. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend. (Fig. 5 and 6)
- 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. 7)



**CHECKED: Allen Liu** 

DRAWN: Q.M.Chen

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