

Part Number: L-7113ID-5V

High Efficiency Red



**ATTENTION**  
OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS  
FOR HANDLING  
ELECTROSTATIC  
DISCHARGE  
SENSITIVE  
DEVICES

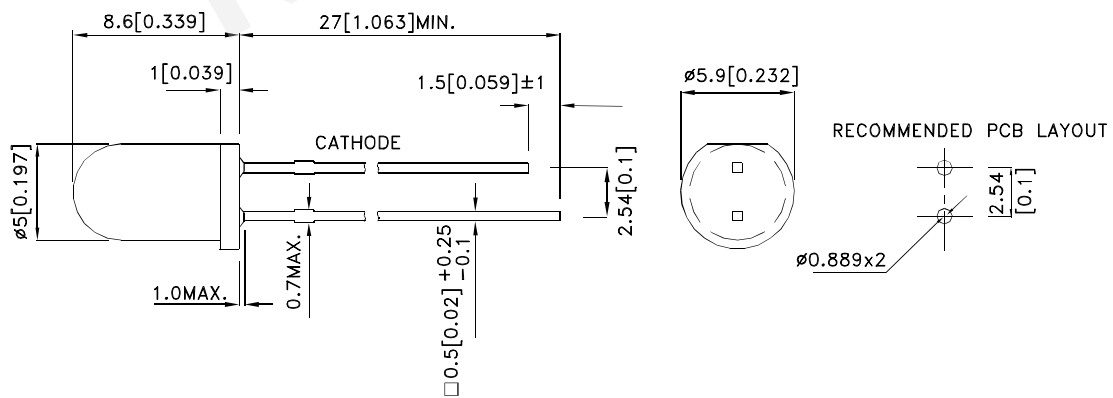
### Features

- Low power consumption.
- Popular T-1 3/4 diameter package.
- General purpose leads.
- Reliable and rugged.
- Long life - solid state reliability.
- Available on tape and reel.
- 5V internal resistor.
- RoHS compliant.

### Descriptions

- The High Efficiency Red source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode.
- Electrostatic discharge and power surge could damage the LEDs.
- It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipments and machineries must be electrically grounded.

### Package Dimensions



#### Notes:

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.



## Selection Guide

Part No.	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) [2] V= 5V		Viewing Angle [1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
L-7113ID-5V	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP/GaP)	Red Diffused	20	40	30°
			*12	*25	

Notes:

1. θ1/2 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 the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Emitting Color	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λ <sub>peak</sub>	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red	627		nm	V <sub>F</sub> =5V
λ <sub>D</sub> [1]	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red	617		nm	V <sub>F</sub> =5V
Δλ <sub>1/2</sub>	Spectral Line Half-width	High Efficiency Red	45		nm	V <sub>F</sub> =5V
I <sub>F</sub>	Forward Current	High Efficiency Red	13	17.5	mA	V <sub>F</sub> =5V
I <sub>R</sub>	Reverse Current	High Efficiency Red		10	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5V

Notes:

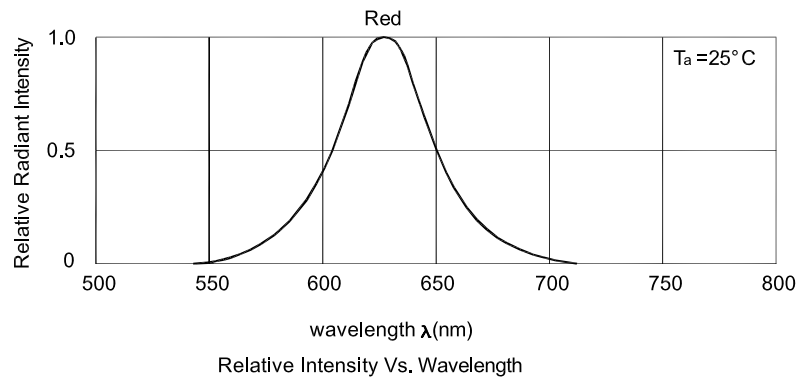
1. Wavelength: +/-1nm.
2. Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.
3. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

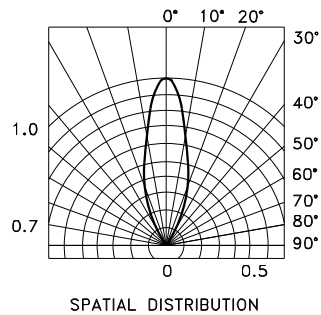
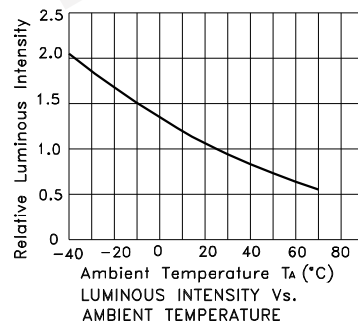
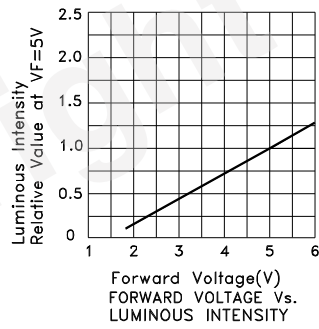
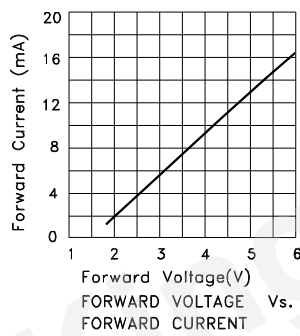
Parameter	Values	Units
Power dissipation	85	mW
Forward Voltage	6	V
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature	-40°C To +70°C	
Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C	
Lead Solder Temperature [1]	260°C For 3 Seconds	
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260°C For 5 Seconds	

Notes:

1. 2mm below package base.
2. 5mm below package base.



## High Efficiency Red L-7113ID-5V





## 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  $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $85 \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 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)

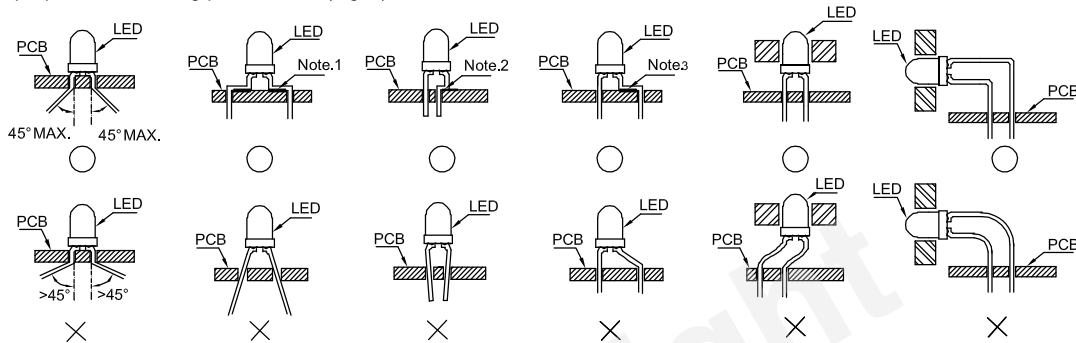


Fig.1

"○" Correct mounting method "×" 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)

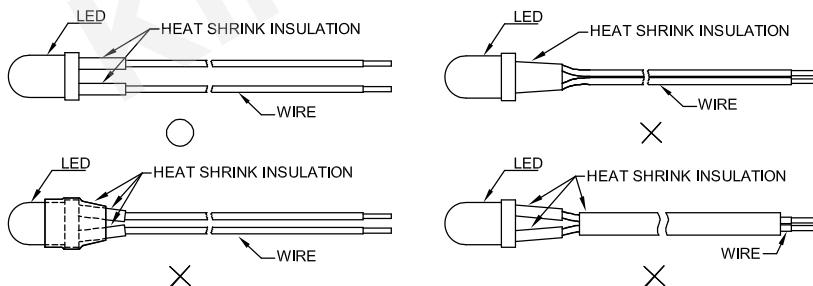


Fig. 2

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

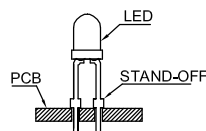


Fig. 3

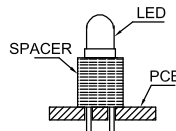


Fig. 4

### 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)

7. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)

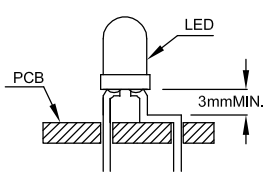


Fig. 5

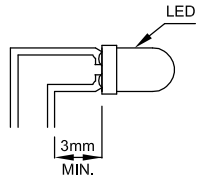


Fig. 6

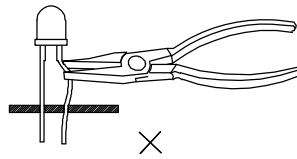


Fig. 7

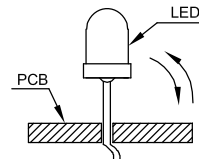
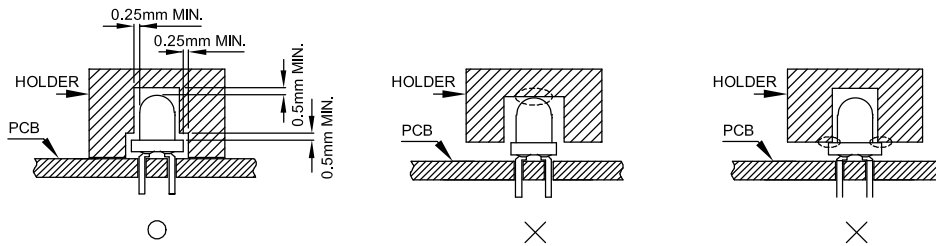


Fig. 8

8. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering.

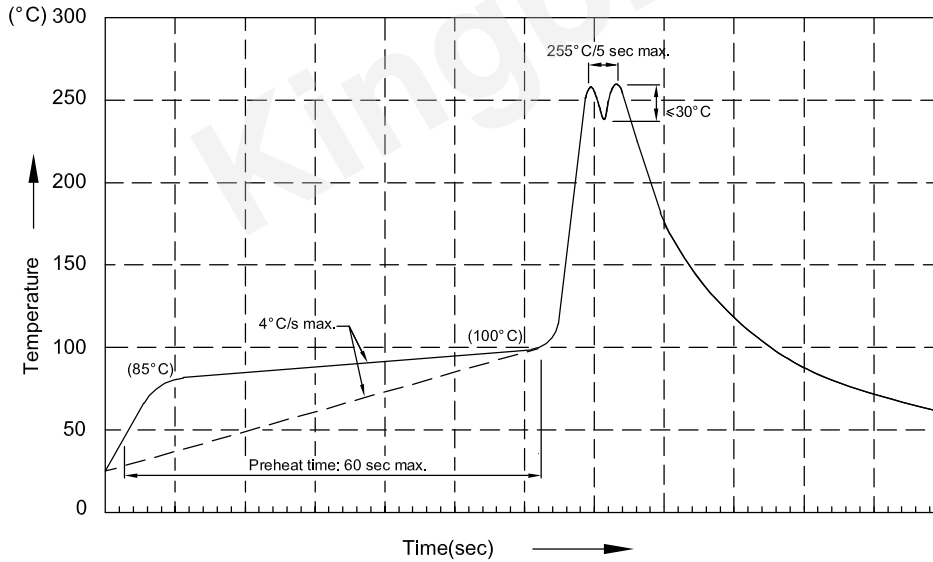


9. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.

10. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.

11. 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.

12. Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:



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.

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