## 12 Segment Light Bars Displays Technical Data Sheet

Model No.: KWL-R1230XDUGB

## Features:

$\diamond$ Industrial standard size.
$\diamond$ Low power consumption.
$\diamond$ Categorized for luminous intensity.
$\diamond$ The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant Version.

## Descriptions:

$\diamond$ The KWL-R1230 series is 12 Segment light bar display, designed for viewing distances up to 7 meters.
$\diamond$ These devices are available with green offering a wide possibility in design.
$\diamond$ These devices are made with white segments and black surface.

Applications:
$\diamond$ Audio equipment.
$\diamond$ Instrument panels.
$\diamond$ Digital read out display.

Device Selection Guide:

| Model No. | Chip Material |  | Source Color | Descriptions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KWL-R1230ADUGB | D | GaAIAs | Super Red | Common Anode |
|  | UG | AlGaInP | Super Yellow Green |  |
|  | D | GaAIAs | Super Red | Common Cathode |
|  | UG | AlGaInP | Super Yellow Green |  |

Spec No.: W123010A/BEG Approved: JoJo
Lucky Light Electronics Co., Ltd.

Rev No.: V. 2
Checked: Sun

Date: April/15/2009
Drawn: Liu
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## Package Dimension:



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(.010^{\prime \prime}\right)$ unless otherwise noted.
3. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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## Absolute Maximum Ratings at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameters | Symbol | Red | Green | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Dissipation | PD | 60 | 70 | mW |
| Peak Forward Current <br> $(1 / 10$ Duty Cycle, $0.1 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{Pulse} \mathrm{Width)}$ | IFP | 100 | 100 | mA |
| Forward Current | IF | 25 | 25 | mA |
| Derating Linear From $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | $\mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Reverse Voltage | VR | 5 | 5 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Soldering Temperature | Tsld | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 5 Seconds |  |  |

## Electrical Optical Characteristics at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameters | Symbol | Color | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Test Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity | Iv | Red | 7.0 | 14.0 | --- | mcd | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} A \\ & (\text { Note } 1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Green | 6.5 | 13.0 | --- |  |  |
| Peak Emission Wavelength | $\lambda p$ | Red | --- | 660 | --- | nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  |  | Green | --- | 575 | --- |  |  |
| Dominant Wavelength | $\lambda d$ | Red | --- | 640 | --- | nm | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & (\text { Note } 2) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Green | --- | 572 | --- |  |  |
| Spectral Line Half-Width | $\triangle \lambda$ | Red | --- | 20 | --- | nm | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  |  | Green | --- | 20 | --- |  |  |
| Forward Voltage | $V_{F}$ | Red | --- | 1.8 | 2.4 | V | $\mathrm{IF}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  |  | Green | --- | 2.2 | 2.8 |  |  |
| Reverse Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | Red | --- | --- | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Notes:

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. The dominant wavelength ( $\lambda \mathrm{d}$ ) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

## Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

 ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted) Red

Forward Current \& Forward Voltage


Luminous Intensity \&
Ambient Temperature


Forward Current Derating Curve


Luminous Intensity \& Forward Current


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Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)
Green


Forward Current \& Forward Voltage


Luminous Intensity \&


Luminous Intensity \& Forward Current


Forward Current Derating Curve


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## Please read the following notes before using the datasheets:

## 1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).
2. Storage
2.1 If the package contains a moisture proof bag inside, please don't open the package before using.
2.2 Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less and $80 \%$ RH or less.
2.3 The LEDs should be used within a year.
2.4 After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less and $60 \%$ RH or less.
3. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 5 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

## 4. Soldering

When soldering, for Lamp without stopper type and must be leave a minimum of 3 mm clearance from the base of the lens to the soldering point.
To avoided the Epoxy climb up on lead frame and was impact to non-soldering problem, dipping the lens into the solder must be avoided.
Do not apply any external stress to the lead frame during soldering while the LED is at high temperature.
Recommended soldering conditions:

| Soldering Iron |  | Wave Soldering |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Temperature | $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Max. | Pre-heat | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{Max}$. |
| Soldering Time | 3 sec. Max. | Pre-heat Time | 60 sec. Max. |
|  | (one time only) | Solder Wave | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{Max}$. |
|  |  | Soldering Time | 5 sec. Max. |

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and / or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED.

## 5. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.

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