ATTENTION
OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS
FOR HANDLING
ELECTROSTATIC
DISCHARGE
SENSITIVE
DEVICES

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

Part Number: L-7083ZGD  Green

Features
- Outstanding material efficiency.
- Reliable and rugged.
- RoHS compliant.

Descriptions
- The Green source color devices are made with InGaN on Sapphire 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 ±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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Dice</th>
<th>Lens Type</th>
<th>$I_v$ (mod) [2] @ 20mA</th>
<th>Viewing Angle [1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-7083ZGD</td>
<td>Green (InGaN)</td>
<td>Green Diffused</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.
2. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.
3. Luminous intensity value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A_{peak}</td>
<td>Peak Wavelength</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>nm</td>
<td>$I_f=20mA$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_D [1]</td>
<td>Dominant Wavelength</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>nm</td>
<td>$I_f=20mA$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ\Lambda/2</td>
<td>Spectral Line Half-width</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>nm</td>
<td>$I_f=20mA$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Capacitance</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td>$V_F=0V$; $f=1MHz$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{F [2]}</td>
<td>Forward Voltage</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.1 V</td>
<td>$I_f=20mA$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{R}</td>
<td>Reverse Current</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td>$VR = 5V$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power dissipation</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Forward Current</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Forward Current [1]</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Voltage</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating/Storage Temperature</td>
<td>-40°C To +85°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Solder Temperature [2]</td>
<td>260°C For 3 Seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Solder Temperature [3]</td>
<td>260°C For 5 Seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.
3. 5mm below package base.
Green L-7083ZGD

- Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength
- Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage
- Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current
- Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature
- Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature
- Spatial Distribution
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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)

Fig.1

"○" Correct mounting method "×" 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.

Fig. 2
Fig. 3
Fig. 4

4. Maintain a minimum of 3mm 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)
6. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 8)

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

8. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
9. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
10. 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.
11. Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Time (sec)} & \quad \text{Temperature} \\
0 & \quad 0 \\
50 & \quad 50 \\
100 & \quad 100 \\
150 & \quad 150 \\
200 & \quad 200 \\
250 & \quad 250 \\
300 & \quad 255^\circ C/5 \text{ sec max.} \\
(85^\circ C) & \quad (100^\circ C) \\
(5^\circ C/s \text{ max}) & \quad \text{Preheat time: 60 sec max.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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.