



## L-57GYW

T-1 3/4 (5mm) Bi-Color Indicator Lamp

### DESCRIPTIONS

- The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode
- The Yellow source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode

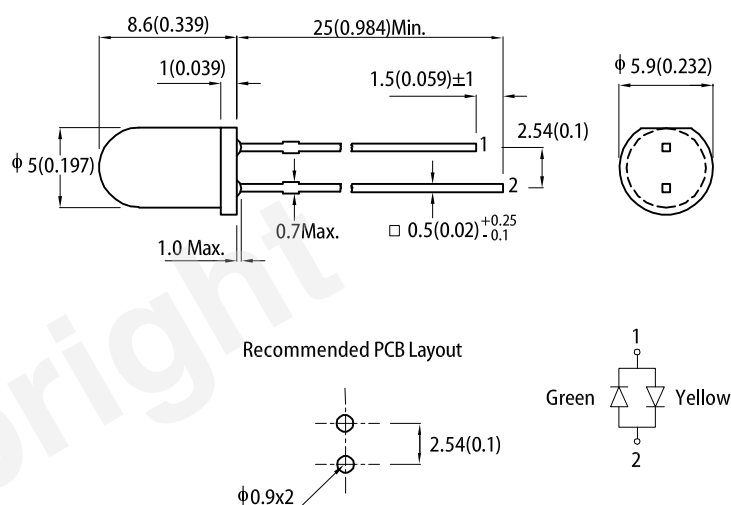
### FEATURES

- Low power consumption
- Long life - solid state reliability
- RoHS compliant

### APPLICATIONS

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

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



#### Notes:

- 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<br>(Material)                                                                           | Lens Type      | Iv (mcd) @ 20mA <sup>[2]</sup> |      | Viewing Angle <sup>[1]</sup> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
|             |                                                                                                        |                | Min.                           | Typ. | 2θ1/2                        |
| L-57GYW     |  Green (GaP)        | White Diffused | 12                             | 30   | 30°                          |
|             |  Yellow (GaAsP/GaP) |                | 4                              | 10   |                              |

#### Notes:

- θ1/2 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 CIE127-2007 standards.

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

| Parameter                                                                               | Symbol                          | Emitting Color  | Value        |            | Unit  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------|
|                                                                                         |                                 |                 | Typ.         | Max.       |       |
| Wavelength at Peak Emission I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA                                       | λ <sub>peak</sub>               | Green<br>Yellow | 565<br>590   | -          | nm    |
| Dominant Wavelength I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA                                               | λ <sub>dom</sub> <sup>[1]</sup> | Green<br>Yellow | 568<br>588   | -          | nm    |
| Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX<br>I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA                            | Δλ                              | Green<br>Yellow | 30<br>35     | -          | nm    |
| Capacitance                                                                             | C                               | Green<br>Yellow | 15<br>20     | -          | pF    |
| Forward Voltage I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA                                                   | V <sub>F</sub> <sup>[2]</sup>   | Green<br>Yellow | 2.2<br>2.1   | 2.5<br>2.5 | V     |
| Temperature Coefficient of λ <sub>peak</sub><br>I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C | TC <sub>λpeak</sub>             | Green<br>Yellow | 0.1<br>0.12  | -          | nm/°C |
| Temperature Coefficient of λ <sub>dom</sub><br>I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C  | TC <sub>λdom</sub>              | Green<br>Yellow | 0.06<br>0.07 | -          | nm/°C |
| Temperature Coefficient of V <sub>F</sub><br>I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA, -10°C ≤ T ≤ 85°C    | TC <sub>V</sub>                 | Green<br>Yellow | -2<br>-2     | -          | mV/°C |

## Notes:

1. The dominant wavelength (λ<sub>d</sub>) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λ<sub>d</sub> : ±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.

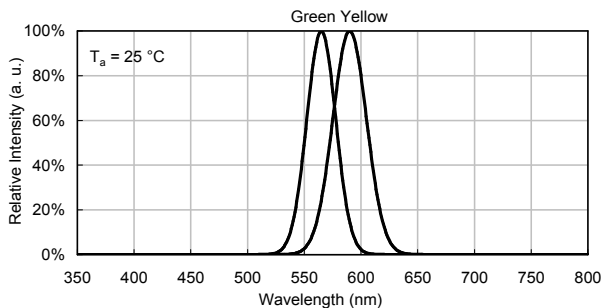
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

| Parameter                                    | Symbol                            | Value               |        | Unit |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------|
|                                              |                                   | Green               | Yellow |      |
| Power Dissipation                            | P <sub>D</sub>                    | 62.5                | 75     | mW   |
| Junction Temperature                         | T <sub>J</sub>                    | 110                 | 110    | °C   |
| Operating Temperature                        | T <sub>op</sub>                   | -40 to +85          |        | °C   |
| Storage Temperature                          | T <sub>stg</sub>                  | -40 to +85          |        | °C   |
| DC Forward Current                           | I <sub>F</sub>                    | 25                  | 30     | mA   |
| Peak Forward Current                         | I <sub>FM</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>    | 140                 | 140    | mA   |
| Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)      | -                                 | 8000                | 8000   | V    |
| Thermal Resistance (Junction / Ambient)      | R <sub>th JA</sub> <sup>[2]</sup> | 650                 | 630    | °C/W |
| Thermal Resistance (Junction / Solder point) | R <sub>th JS</sub> <sup>[2]</sup> | 420                 | 420    | °C/W |
| Lead Solder Temperature <sup>[3]</sup>       |                                   | 260°C For 3 Seconds |        |      |
| Lead Solder Temperature <sup>[4]</sup>       |                                   | 260°C For 5 Seconds |        |      |

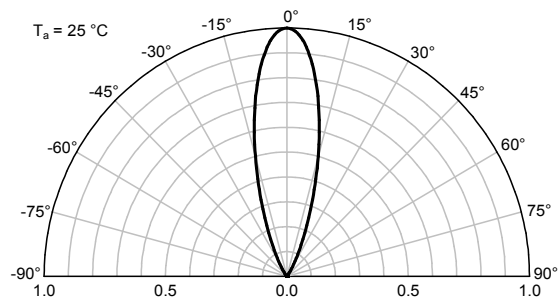
- Notes:
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
  2. R<sub>th JA</sub>, R<sub>th JS</sub> Results from mounting on PC board FR4 (pad size ≥ 16 mm<sup>2</sup> per pad).
  3. 2mm below package base.
  4. 5mm below package base.
  5. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production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

## TECHNICAL DATA

### RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH

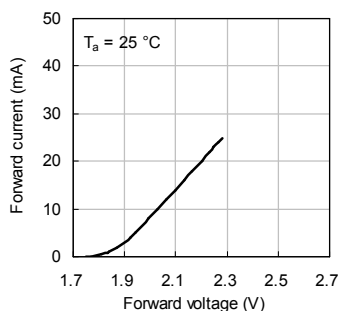


### SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

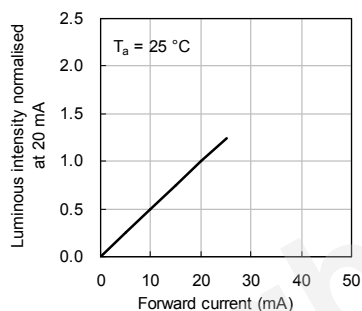


## GREEN

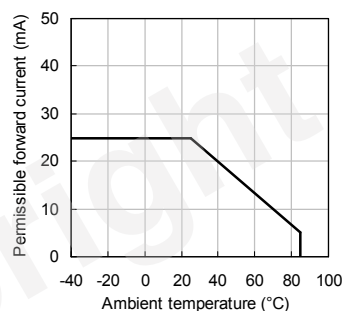
#### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



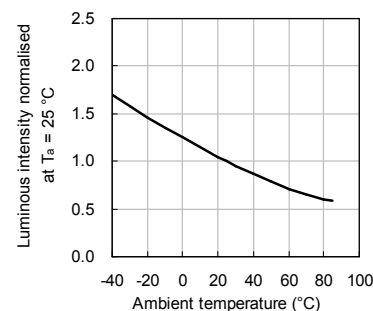
#### Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



#### Forward Current Derating Curve

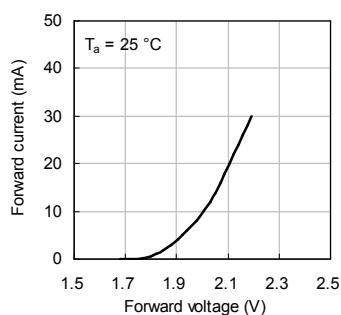


#### Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

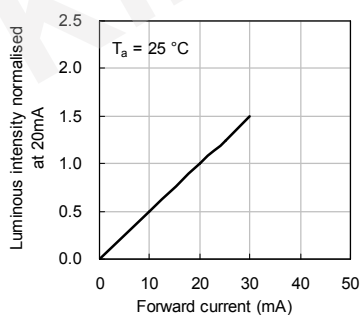


## YELLOW

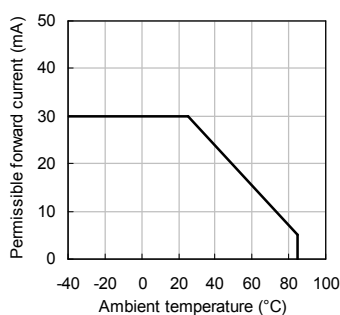
#### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



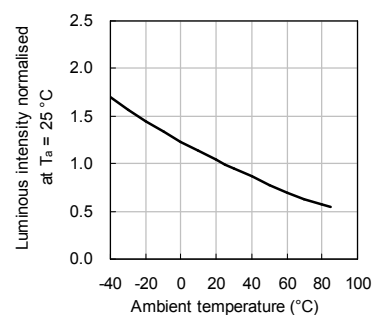
#### Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



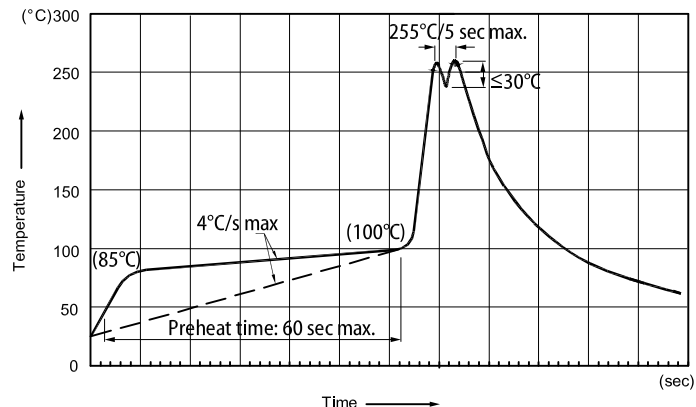
#### Forward Current Derating Curve



#### Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



### RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE



#### Notes:

1. Recommend pre-heat temperature of  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $260^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
2. Peak wave soldering temperature between  $245^{\circ}\text{C}$  ~  $255^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 sec (5 sec max).
3. Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
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.

Diagram illustrating the packaging process for Kingbright LEDs:

- Three individual LEDs are shown on the left.
- An arrow points to a bag labeled "500pcs / Bag" with a "Label" area indicated.
- An arrow points to a box labeled "16K / Box" with the "Kingbright" logo.
- An arrow points to a larger box labeled "32K / Box" with the "Kingbright" logo and an "Outside Label" area indicated.

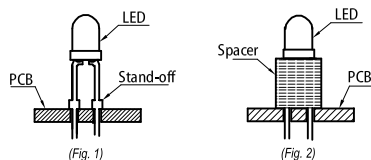


1. Avoid continued exposure to the condensing moisture environment and keep the product away from rapid transitions in ambient temperature.
2. LEDs should be stored with temperature  $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and relative humidity  $< 60\%$ .
3. Product in the original sealed package is recommended 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  $85 \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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.

" ○ " Correct mounting method " x " Incorrect mounting method

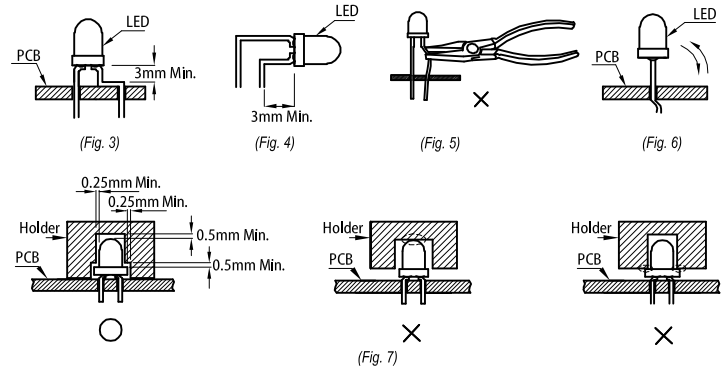
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- The figure consists of four side-by-side diagrams of an LED wire assembly. Each diagram has labels: 'LED' pointing to the light source, 'Heat shrink insulation' pointing to the protective sleeve, and 'Wire' pointing to the conductive lines. Below each diagram is a symbol: a circle 'O' for the first (correct) method and an 'X' for the other three (incorrect) methods. The first method shows a ring terminal crimped onto the wire, with heat shrink insulation covering the connection. The second method shows a simple wire splice without insulation. The third method shows a splice with a single wire. The fourth method shows a splice with multiple wires.



3. Use stand-offs (Fig.1) or spacers (Fig.2) to securely position the LED above the PCB.
4. Maintain a minimum of 3mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend (Fig. 3 ,Fig. 4).
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. 5 )

## Lead Forming Procedures

1. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 6)
2. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering. (Fig. 7)
3. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
4. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
5. 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

1. 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.
3. When using the products referenced in this document, please make sure the product is being operated within the environmental and electrical limits specified in the datasheet. If customer usage exceeds the specified limits, Kingbright will not be responsible for any subsequent issues.
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