### imall

Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from, Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

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We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



### Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832 Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



### 3.81mmx19.05mm LED LIGHT BAR

Part Number: KB2835CGKD

Green

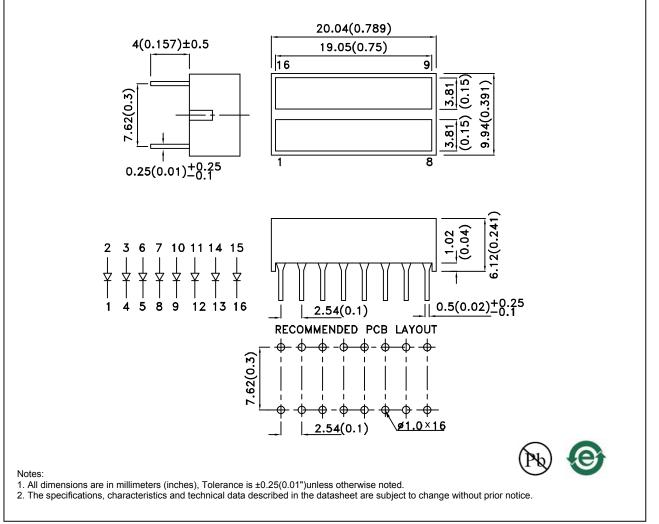
### Features

- Uniform light emitting area.
- Low current operation.
- Easily mounted on P.C. boards.
- Flush mountable.
- Excellent on/off contrast.
- Can be used with panels and legend mounts.
- RoHS compliant.

#### Description

The Green source color devices are made with AlGaInP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.

### Package Dimensions& Internal Circuit Diagram



SPEC NO: DSAM8379 APPROVED: WYNEC REV NO: V.2A CHECKED: Joe Lee DATE: APR/06/2015 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen PAGE: 1 OF 6 ERP: 1334000680

Selection Guide Part No.	Dice	Lens Type		cd) [1] 0mA
		)	Min.	Тур.
KROOMEOOKR		Oracan Different	20	50
KB2835CGKD	Green (AlGaInP)	Green Diffused	*8	*17

Notes:

1. 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	Green	574		nm	I⊧=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Green	570		nm	I⊧=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Green	20		nm	I⊧=20mA
С	Capacitance	Green	15		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Green	2.1	2.5	V	I⊧=20mA
IR	Reverse Current	Green		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.

Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

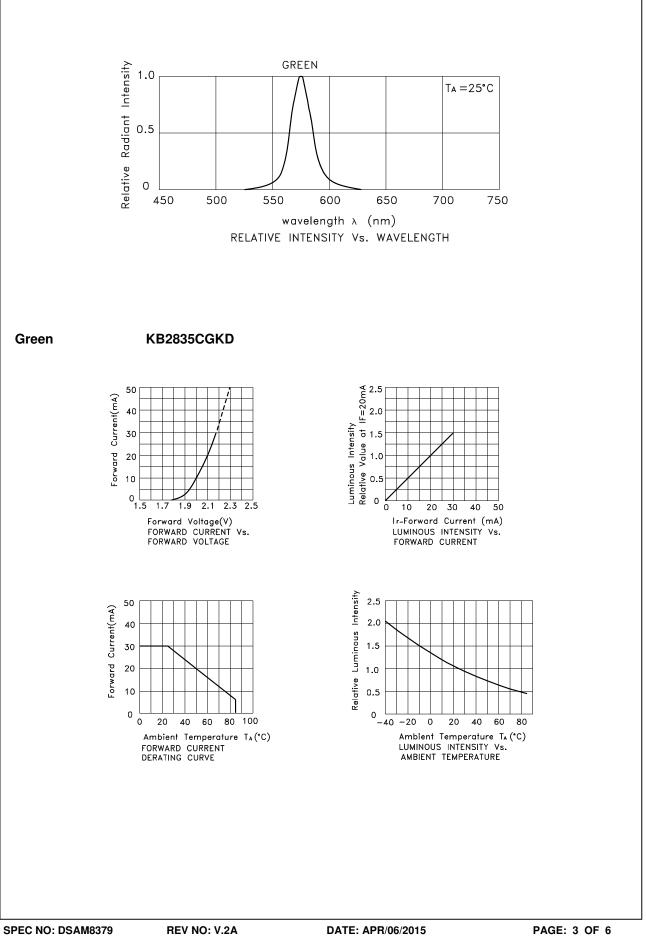
### Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

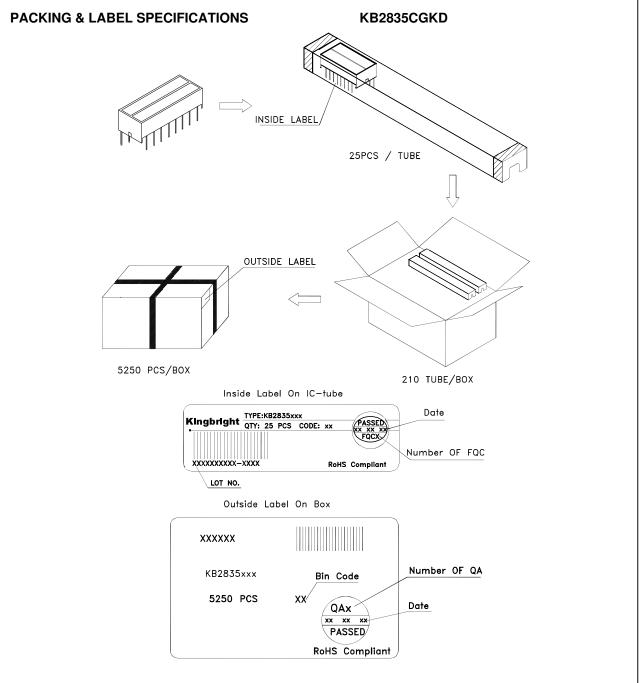
Parameter	Green	Units			
Power dissipation	75	mW			
DC Forward Current	30	mA			
Peak Forward Current [1]	150	mA			
Reverse Voltage	5	V			
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C				
Lead Solder Temperature[2]	260°C For 3-5 Seconds				

Notes:

1. 1 / 10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

2. 2mm below package base.

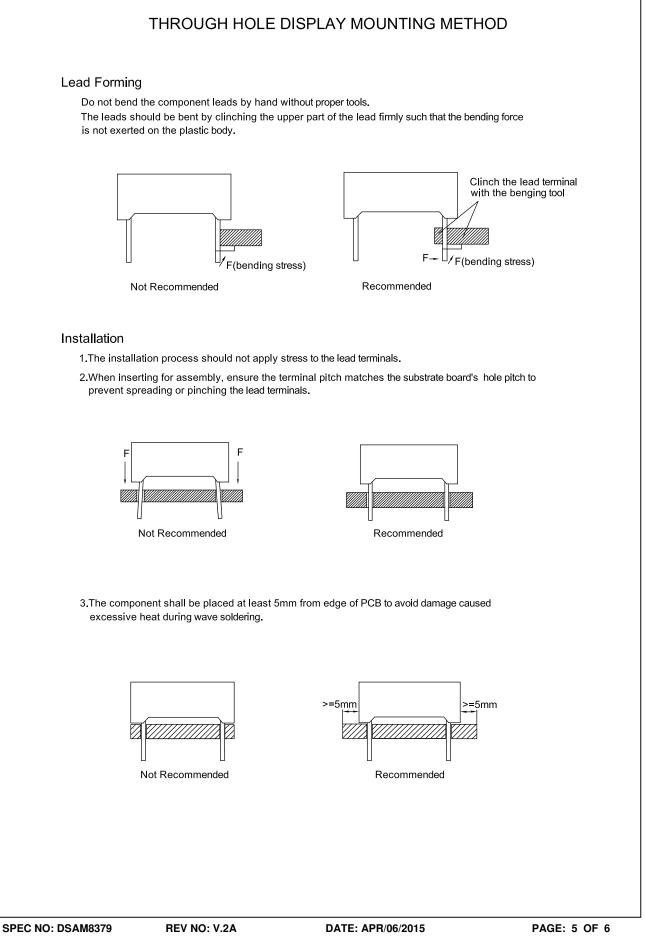




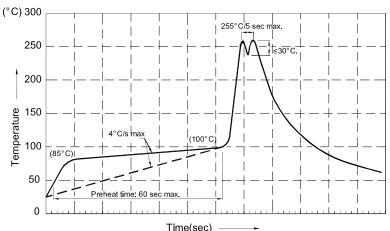
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DATE: APR/06/2015 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen



### 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.
- 7.During wave soldering, the PCB top-surface temperature should be kept below 105°C.

#### Soldering General Notes:

- 1. Through-hole displays are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 2.If components will undergo multiple soldering processes, or other processes where the components may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.

#### CLEANING

1.Mild "no-clean" fluxes are recommended for use in soldering.

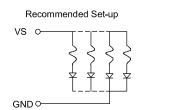
2.If cleaning is required, Kingbright recommends to wash components with water only.

Do not use harsh organic solvents for cleaning because they may damage the plastic parts .

- 3. The cleaning process should take place at room temperature and the devices should not be washed for more than one minute.
- 4. When water is used in the cleaning process, immediately remove excess moisture from the component with forced-air drying afterwards.

#### **CIRCUIT DESIGN NOTES**

- 1.Protective current-limiting resistors may be necessary to operate the LEDs within the specified range.
- 2.LEDs mounted in parallel should each be placed in series with its own current-limiting resistor.





- 3. The driving circuit should be designed to protect the LED against reverse voltages and transient voltage spikes when the circuit is powered up or shut down.
- 4. The safe operating current should be chosen after considering the maximum ambient temperature of the operating environment.
- 5. Prolonged reverse bias should be avoided, as it could cause metal migration, leading to an increase in leakage current or causing a short circuit.