

Part Number: WP7113P3C

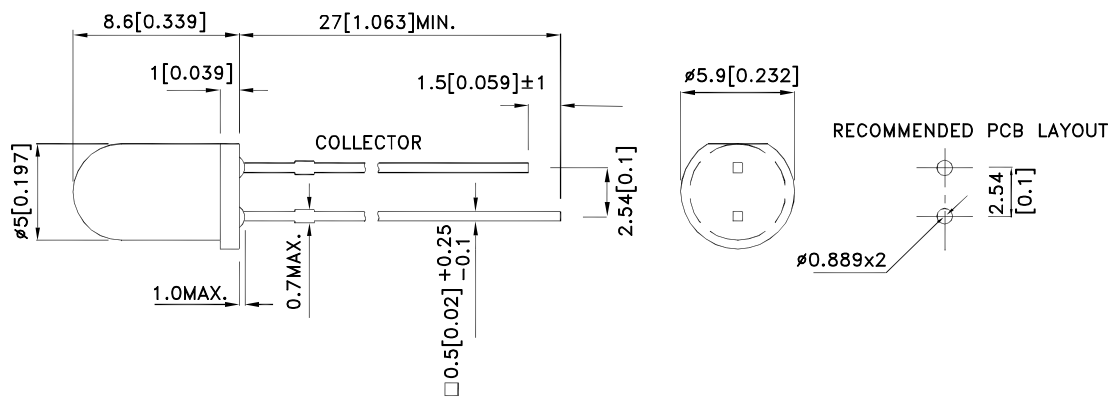
### Features

- Mechanically and spectrally matched to the infrared emitting LED lamp .
- Water clear lens.
- RoHS compliant.

### Description

Made with NPN silicon phototransistor chips.

### 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.



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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V <sub>BR CEO</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	30			V	I <sub>C</sub> =100uA E <sub>e</sub> =0mW/c m <sup>2</sup>
V <sub>BR ECO</sub>	Emitter-to-Collector Breakdown Voltage	5			V	I <sub>E</sub> =100uA E <sub>e</sub> =0mW/c m <sup>2</sup>
V <sub>CE (SAT)</sub>	Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage			0.8	V	I <sub>C</sub> =2mA E <sub>e</sub> =20mW/c m <sup>2</sup>
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector Dark Current			100	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> =10V E <sub>e</sub> =0mW/c m <sup>2</sup>
T <sub>R</sub>	Rise Time (10% to 90% )		15		us	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V I <sub>C</sub> =1mA R <sub>L</sub> =1000Ω
T <sub>F</sub>	Fall Time (90% to 10% )		15		us	
I <sub>(ON)</sub>	On State Collector Current	0.5	2.5		mA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5V E <sub>e</sub> =1mW/c m <sup>2</sup> λ=940nm

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Max.Ratings
Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	30V
Emitter-to-Collector Voltage	5V
Power Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	100mW
Operating Temperature	-40°C To +85°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (>5mm for 5sec)	260°C

### Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

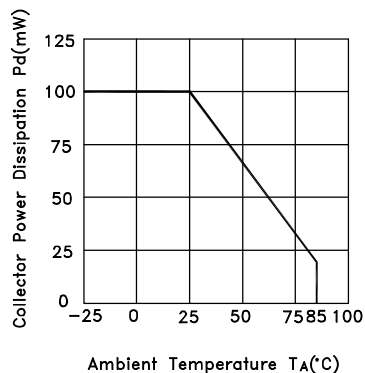


Fig.2 Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

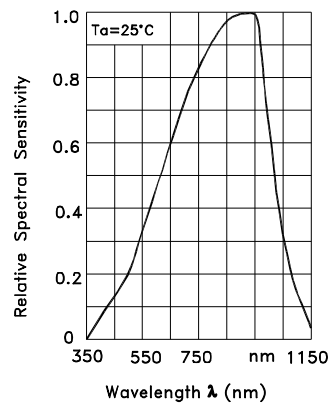


Fig.3 Relative Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

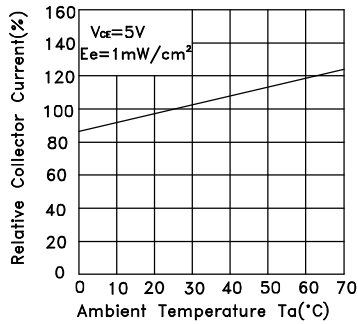


Fig.4 Collector Current vs. Irradiance  
 $V_{ce}=5V, T_a=25^\circ C$

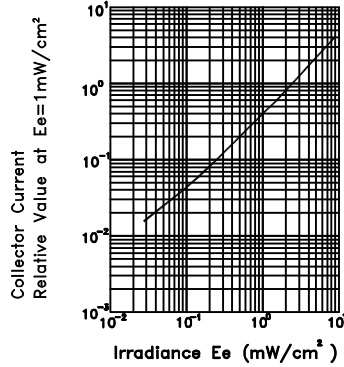


Fig.5 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

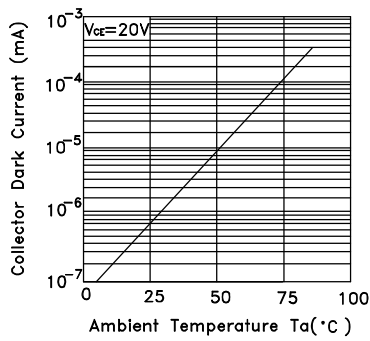


Fig.6 Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage

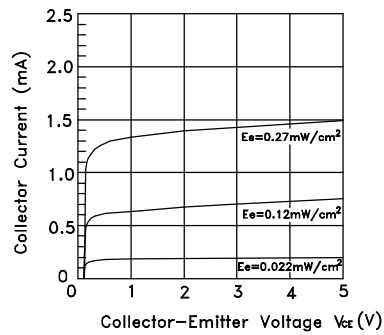
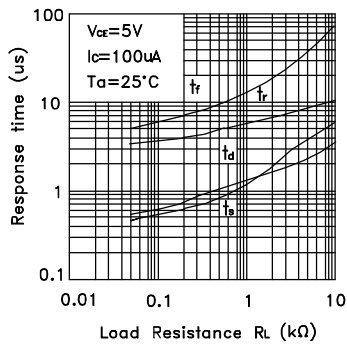
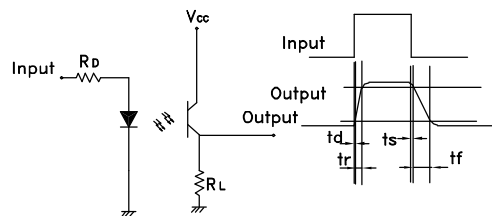


Fig.7 Response Time vs. Load Resistance

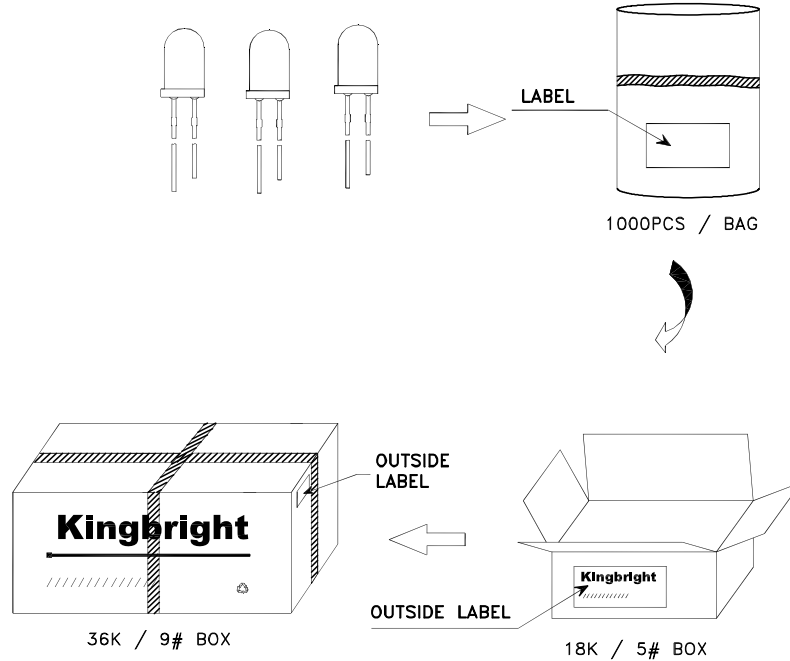


Test Circuit for Response Time



## PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

## WP7113P3C



<b>Kingbright</b>				
P/NO: WP7113xxx				
QTY: 1000 pcs	Q.C.			
S/N: XXXX	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Q C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">xx-xx-xxxx</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PASSED</td> </tr> </table>	Q C	xx-xx-xxxx	PASSED
Q C				
xx-xx-xxxx				
PASSED				
CODE: XXX				
LOT NO:				
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
RoHS Compliant				

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## 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)

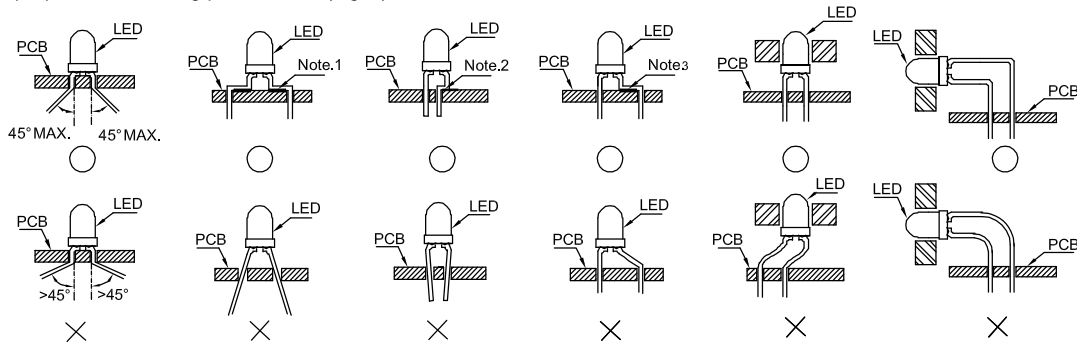


Fig.1

"○" 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)

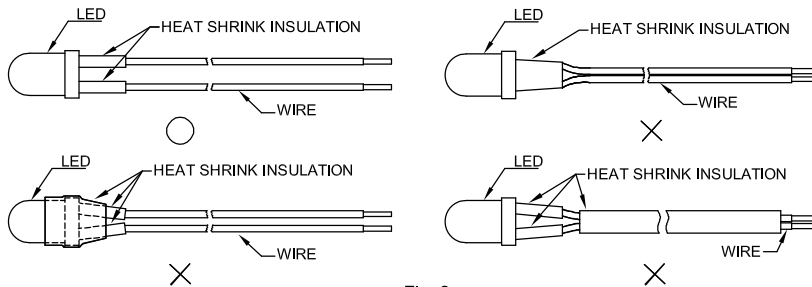


Fig. 2

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

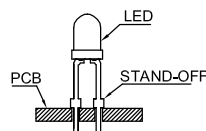


Fig. 3

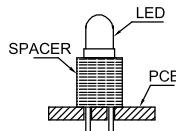


Fig. 4

### 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)

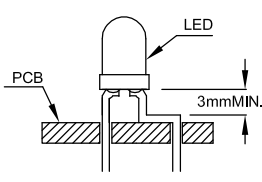


Fig. 5

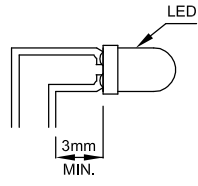


Fig. 6

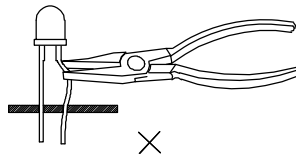


Fig. 7

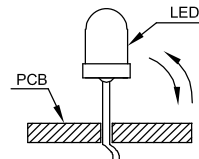
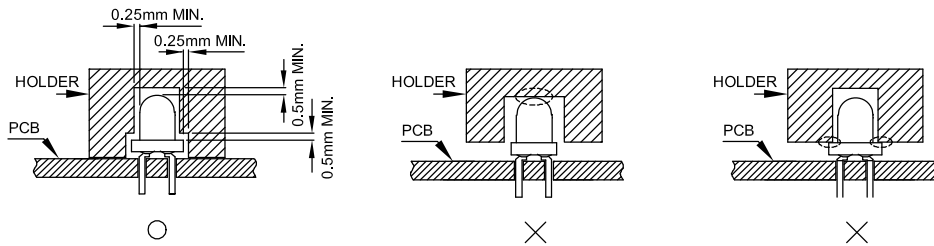


Fig. 8

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

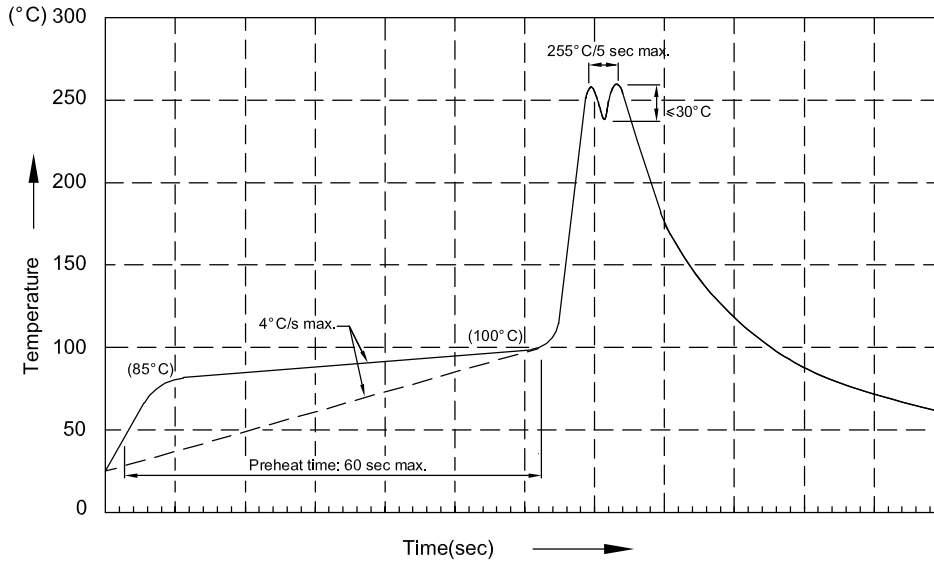


9. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.

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.