

# 3.0mm (1.2") 8×8 Hi-Eff Red Dot Matrix LED Displays Technical Data Sheet

# Model No.: KWM-30881XIB



### Features:

- $\diamond$  1.2inch (32.00mm) Matrix height.
- $\diamond$  Colors: Hi-Eff Red.
- $\diamond$  Flat package and light weight.
- $\diamond$  Easy assembly.
- $\diamond~$  High quality and low cost.
- $\diamond~$  High reliable and intensity.
- $\diamond$  Low power requirement.
- $\diamond~$  The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

# Descriptions:

- The KWM-30881 series is a large emitting area (3.0mm diameter) LED sources configured in a 64 dots 8\*8 matrix array.
- ◇ These displays provide excellent reliability in bright ambient light.
- $\diamond$   $\;$  These devices are made with white dots and black surface.

# Applications:

- Audio equipment.
- ◊ Instrument panels.
- ◊ Digital read out display.

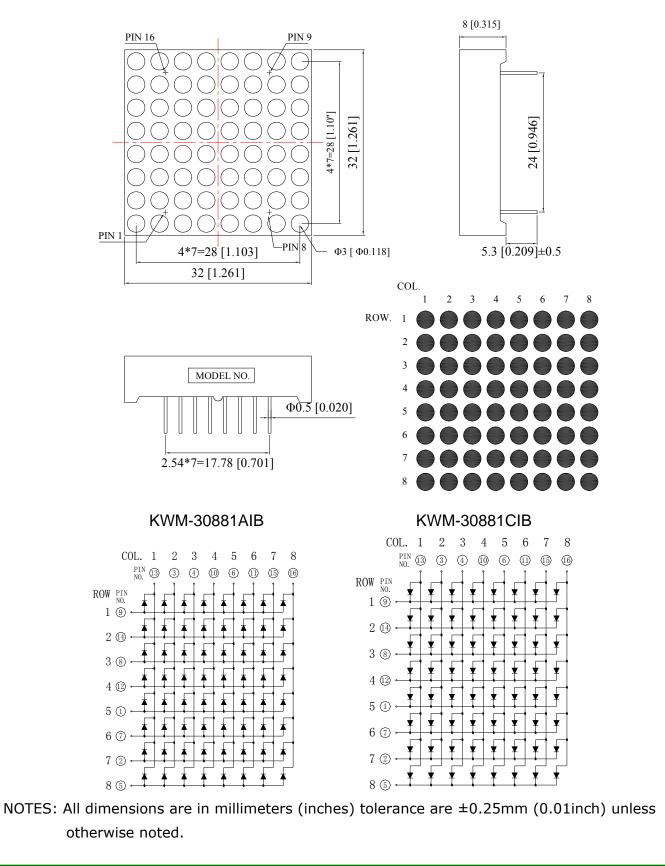
# Device Selection Guide:

Model No.	Chip Material	Face Color	Descriptions	
KWM-30881AIB		Black	Row Anode	
KWM-30881CIB	GaAsP/GaP	Black	Row Cathode	

http://www.luckylightled.com



## Package Dimension:



Spec No: W12088A/BRev No: V.2Approved: JoJoChecked: SunLucky Light Electronics Co., Ltd.

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### Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25 $^\circ\!\!\!\!^\circ\!\!\!^\circ$

Parameters	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Power Dissipation (Per Segment)	PD	65	mW
Peak Forward Current (Per Segment) (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	IFP	100	mA
Forward Current (Per Segment)	IF	25	mA
Dating Linear From 25°C		0.4	<b>mA/</b> ℃
Reverse Voltage	VR	5 V	
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40℃ to +80℃	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40℃ to +85℃	
Soldering Temperature	Tsld	260°C for 5 Seconds	

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

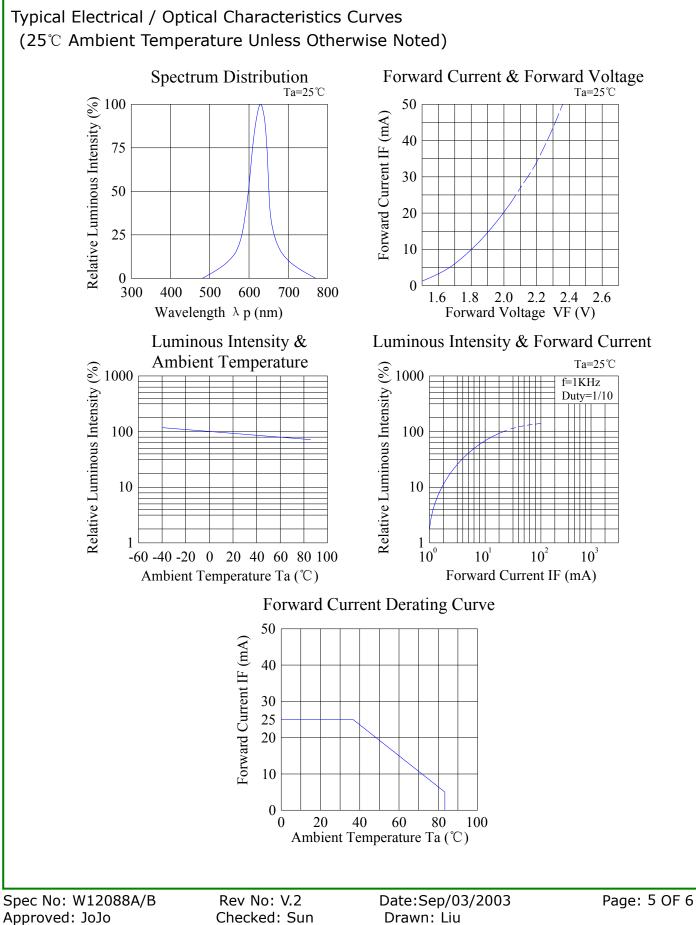
Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity (Per Segment)	IV	3.0	6.0		mcd	IF=20mA (Note 1)
Luminous Intensity Matching Ratio (Segment To Segment)	I <sub>v-m</sub>			2:1		IF=10mA
Peak Emission Wavelength	λр		632		nm	IF=20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λd		625		nm	IF=20mA (Note 2)
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		35		nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage	VF		2.0	2.6	V	IF=20mA
Reverse Current	IR			50	μA	VR=5V

#### Notes:

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.

2. The dominant wavelength ( $\lambda$ d) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.





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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  $^\circ\!\!\mathbb{C}$  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  $^\circ\!{\rm C}$  or less and 60%RH or less.

#### 3. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than  $260^{\circ}$  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 3mm 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 Soldering Time	300℃ Max. 3 sec. Max. (one time only)	Pre-heat Pre-heat Time Solder Wave Soldering Time	100℃ Max. 60 sec. Max. 260℃ Max. 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.