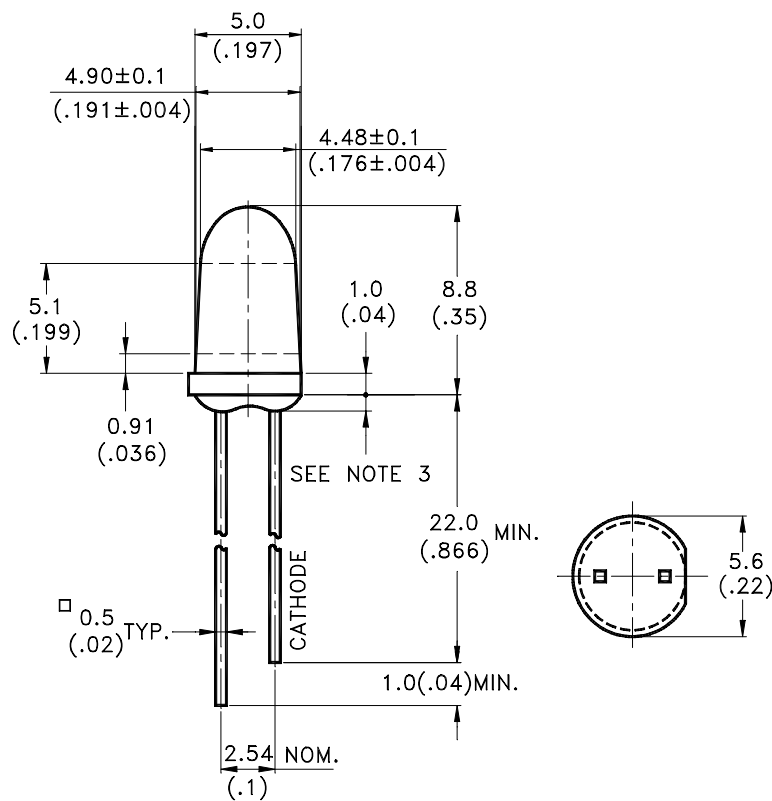


Features

- * Low power consumption.
- * High efficiency.
- * Versatile mounting on p.c. board or panel.
- * I.C. compatible/low current requirement.
- * T-1 3/4 type package.

Package Dimensions



Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL363UBK	Water Clear	Blue

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}(.010")$ unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.0mm(.04") max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	135	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	70	mA
Continuous Forward Current	30	mA
Derating Linear From 30°C	0.5	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold(HBM) ^{Note A}	1000	V
Operating Temperature Range	-20°C to + 80°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-30°C to + 100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds	

Note A :

HBM : Human Body Model. Seller gives no other assurances regarding the ability of Products to withstand ESD.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _v	240	400		mcd	I _F = 20mA Note 1,5
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		8		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _P		428		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d		466		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		65		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		3.8	4.5	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			100	μA	V _R = 5V

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

2. θ_{1/2} is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

3. The dominant wavelength, λ_d is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

4. I_v classification code is marked on each packing bag.

5. The I_v guarantee should be added ±15% tolerance

6. Caution in ESD:

Static Electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommend to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.

7. The axis defined by the intensity centroid of the LED's illumination pattern 10 mm from the LED tip and the mechanical center of the LED at its base must be within 5° of the LED's mechanical axis.

The LED's mechanical axis is defined as the line formed between the mechanical center of its base and the mechanical center of the LED lens.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

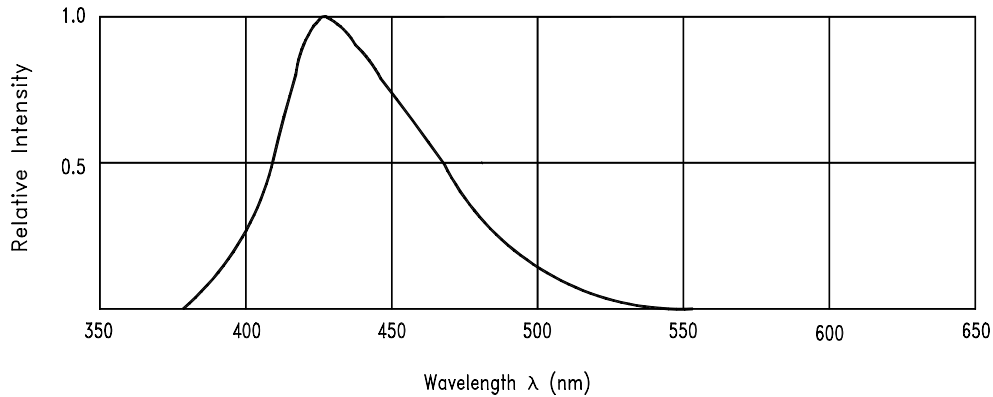


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

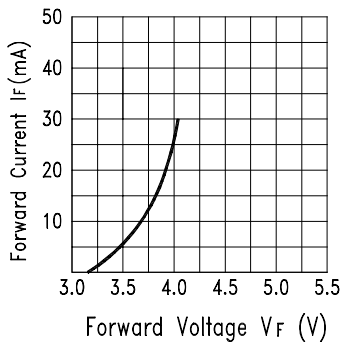


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

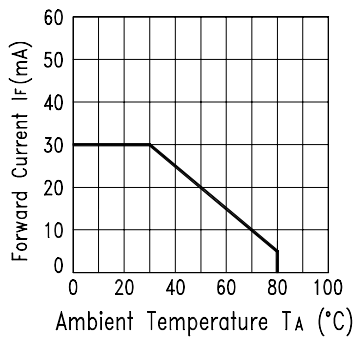


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

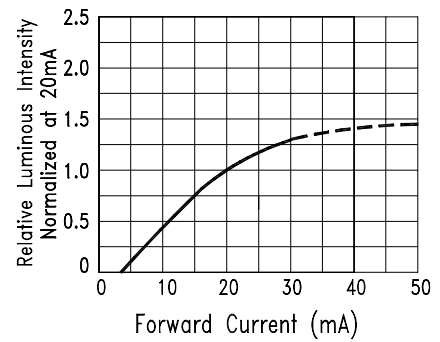


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

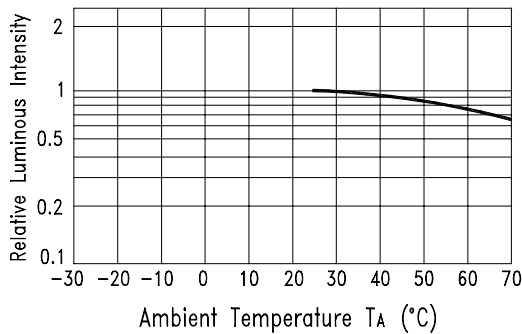


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

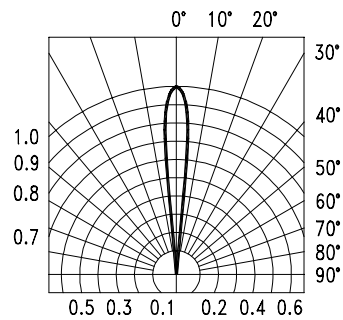


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution