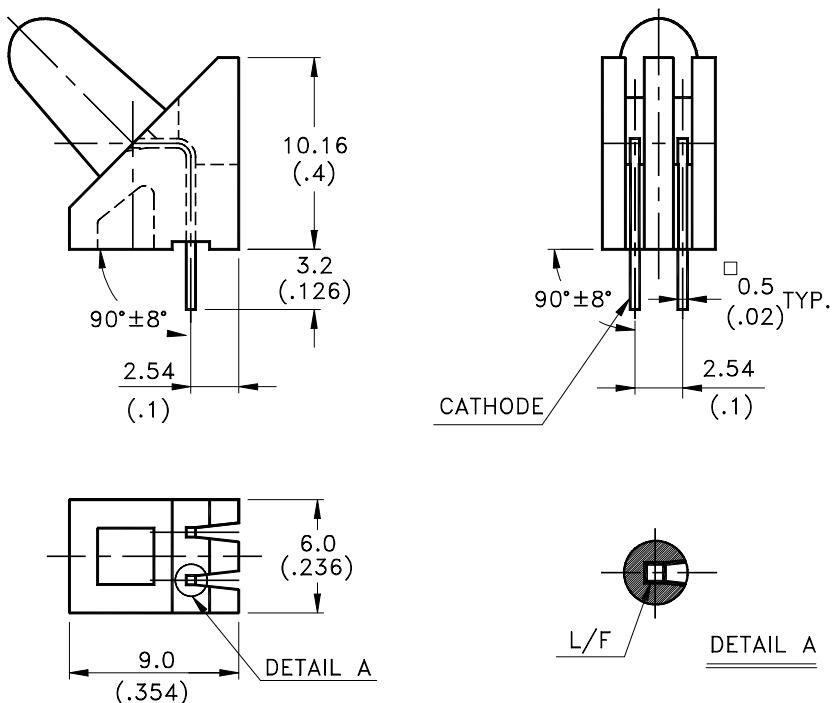


Features

- * Designed for ease in circuit board assembly.
- * Black case enhance contrast ratio.
- * Solid state light source.
- * Reliable and rugged.

Package Dimensions

Part No.	Lens	Source
LTL-		Color
337P	Red Diffused	Bright Red

NOTES:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm} (.010")$ unless otherwise noted.
3. The holder color is black.
4. The LED lamp is LTL-337P.



LITE-ON ELECTRONICS, INC.

Property of Lite-On Only

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	40	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	60	mA
Continuous Forward Current	15	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.2	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to + 100°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to + 100°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260°C for 5 Seconds	

Electrical Optical Characteristics at $T_a=25^\circ C$

Parameter	Symbol	Part No. LTL-	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I_v	412-11	1.1	3.7		mcd	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	412-11		34		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_p	412-11		697		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ_d	412-11		657		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda$	412-11		90		nm	
Forward Voltage	V_F	412-11		2.1	2.6	V	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$
Reverse Current	I_R	412-11		100	μA		$V_R = 5\text{V}$
Capacitance	C	412-11		55		PF	$V_F = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$

- NOTE:
1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
 2. $\theta_{1/2}$ 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 needs $\pm 15\%$ additionary for guaranteed limits.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

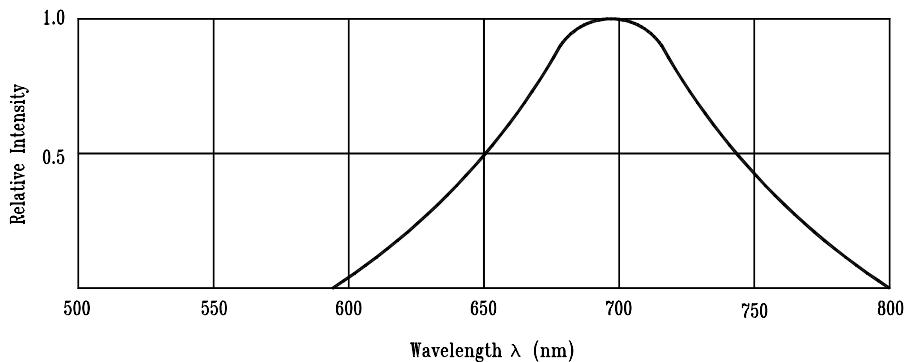


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

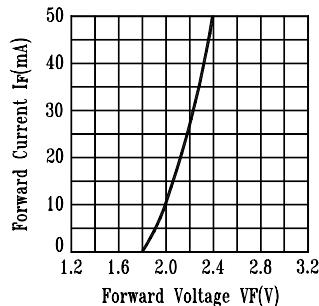


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

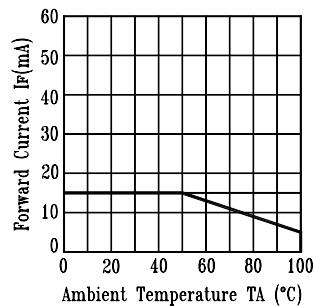


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

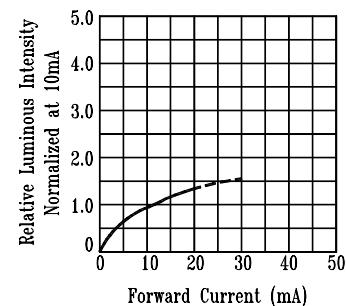


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

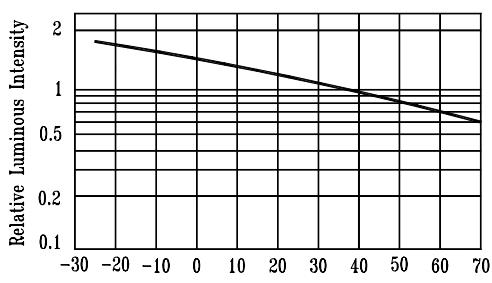


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

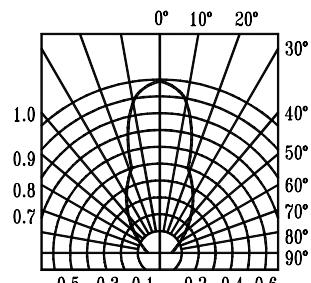


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution