

## Subminiature Solid State Lamps

LTL-93BCK1/CA1	AlGaAs Red
LTL-93BGK1/GA1	Green
LTL-93BPK1/PA1	Bright Red
LTL-93BYK1/ YA1	Yellow
LTL-93BEK1/HRA1	Red Orange

### Features

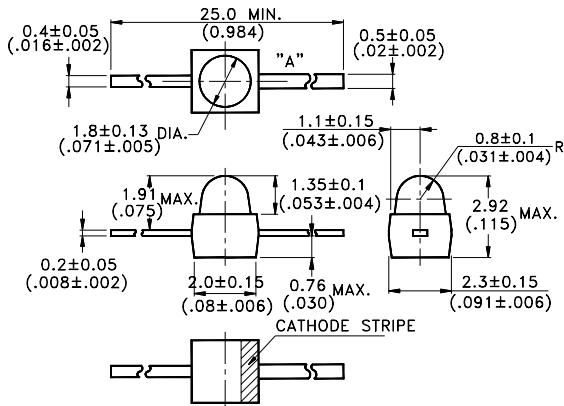
- Subminiature package style.
- Low package profile.
- Axial leads.
- Wide viewing Angle.
- Long life solid state reliability.

### Description

The Bright Red source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Red Light Emitting Diode. The Orange source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Orange Light Emitting Diode. The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode. The Yellow source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode. The AlGaAs Red source color are Aluminum Gallium Arsenide Red Light Emitting Diode.

Lamps in this series of solid state indicators are molded in an axial lead subminiature package of molded epoxy. Size makes these lamp suitable for PC board mounting in space sensitive application.

### Package Dimensions



### Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$  (.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. LTL-93BCK1, 93BCA1 "A" identify anode, other item "A" identify cathode.
4. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

### Devices

Part No. LTL-	Lens	Source Color
93BCK1	Water Clear	
93BCA1	Red Diffused	AlGaAs Red
93BPK1	Water Clear	
93BPA1	Red Diffused	Bright Red
93BEK1	Water Clear	
93BHRA1	Red Diffused	Red Orange
93BGK1	Water Clear	
93BGA1	Green Diffused	Green
93BYK1	Water Clear	
93BYA1	Yellow Diffused	Yellow

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Parameter	AlGaAs Red	Bright Red	Red Orange	Green	Yellow	Unit
Power Dissipation	100	40	100	100	60	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	200	60	120	120	80	mA
Continuous Forward Current	40	15	30	30	20	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.8	0.15	0.4	0.4	0.25	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage	5	5	5	5	5	V
Operating Temperature Range			-55°C to +100°C			
Storage Temperature Range			-55°C to +100°C			
Wave Soldering Condition			260°C for 5 Seconds			
Infrared Soldering Condition			260°C for 5 Seconds			
Vapor phase Soldering Condition			215°C for 3 minutes			

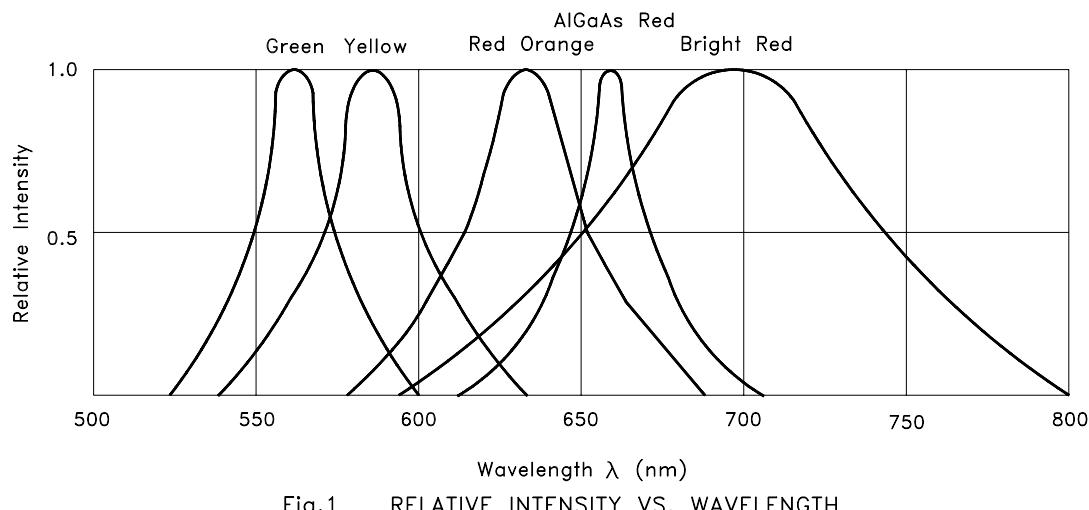


Fig.1 RELATIVE INTENSITY VS. WAVELENGTH

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

Parameter	Symbol	Part No. LTL-	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Test Condition.
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>V</sub>	93BCK1 93BCA1	40 25	200 60		mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =20 mA Note 1
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	93BCK1 93BCA1		34 90		deg	Note 2 (FIG.22)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ <sub>P</sub>			660		nm	Measurement @Peak (FIG.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>			638		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half Width	Δλ			20		nm	
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>			1.8	2.4	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>				100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V
Capacitance	C			30		PF	V <sub>F</sub> =0 f=1MHZ

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

2. 2θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

3. The dominant wavelength, λ<sub>d</sub> is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

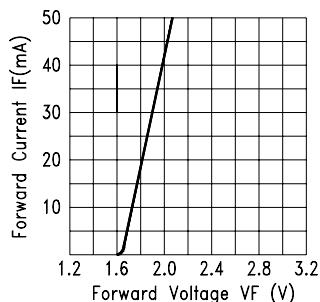


Fig.18 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE

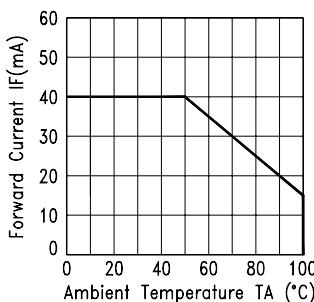


Fig.19 FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

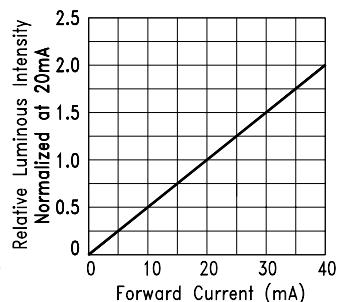


Fig.20 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. FORWARD CURRENT

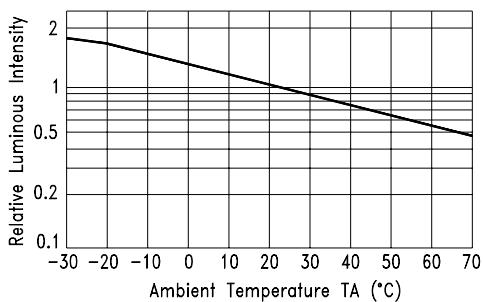


Fig.21 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

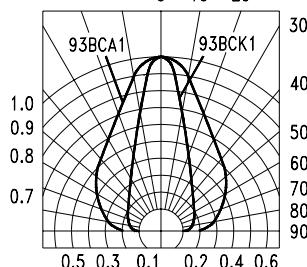


Fig.22 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

## Electrical / Optical Characteristics and Curves at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Part No. LTL-	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Test Condition.
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>V</sub>	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1	2.5 5.6 5.6 5.6	8.7 19.0 19.0 19.0		mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA Note 1
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1		34		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ <sub>P</sub>	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1		697 635 565 585		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1		657 621 569 588		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half Width	Δλ	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1		90 40 30 35		nm	
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1		2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V
Capacitance	C	93BPK1 93BEK1 93BGK1 93BYK1		55 20 35 15		PF	V <sub>F</sub> =0 f=1MHZ

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

2. 2θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

3. The dominant wavelength, λ<sub>d</sub> is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

## Electrical / Optical Characteristics and Curves at Ta= 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Part No. LTL-	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Test Condition.
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>V</sub>	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1	0.5 2.5 1.1 1.7	1.7 3.7 3.7 3.1		mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA Note 1
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1		90		deg	Note 2 (Fig.7)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ <sub>P</sub>	93BPA 1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1		697 635 565 585		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1		657 621 569 588		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half Width	Δλ	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1		90 40 30 35		nm	
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1		2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1			100	μ A	V <sub>R</sub> =5V
Capacitance	C	93BPA1 93BHRA1 93BGA1 93BYA1		55 20 35 15		PF	V <sub>F</sub> =0 f=1MHZ

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

2. 2θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

3. The dominant wavelength, λ<sub>d</sub> is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

## Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristic Curves (25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

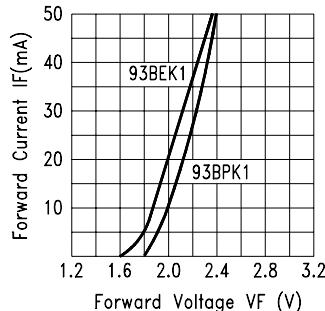


Fig.2 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE

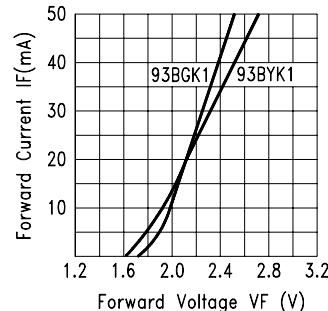


Fig.3 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE

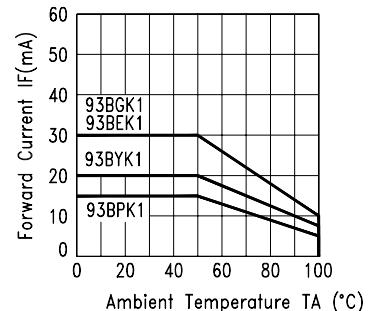


Fig.4 FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

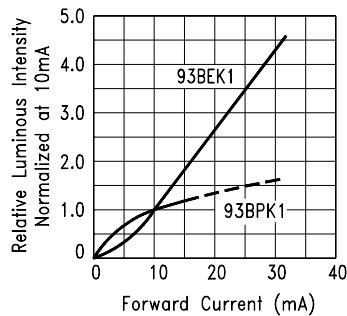


Fig.5 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. FORWARD CURRENT

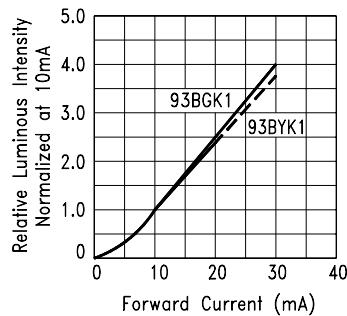


Fig.6 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. FORWARD CURRENT

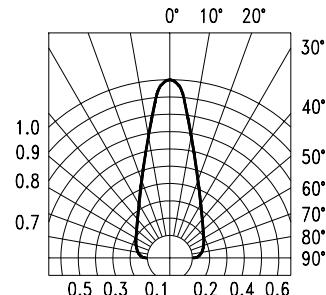


Fig.7 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

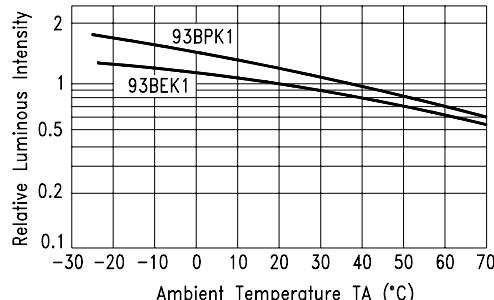


Fig.8 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

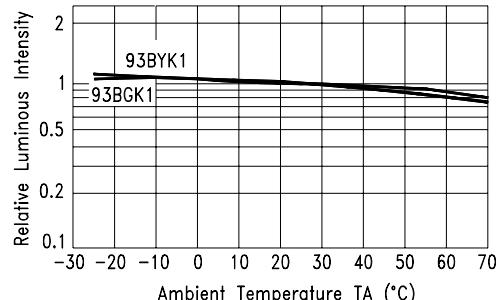


Fig.9 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

## Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristic Curves (25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

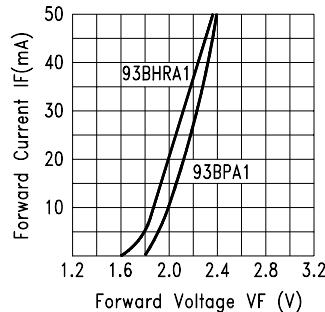


Fig.10 FORWARD CURRENT VS.  
FORWARD VOLTAGE

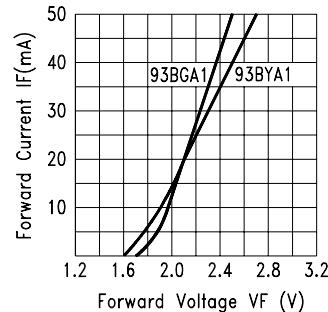


Fig.11 FORWARD CURRENT VS.  
FORWARD VOLTAGE

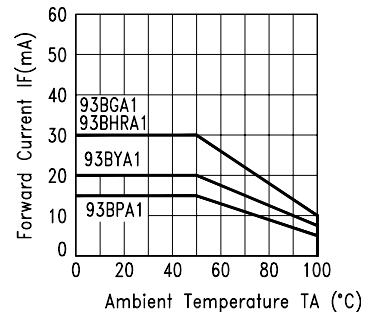


Fig.12 FORWARD CURRENT  
DERATING CURVE

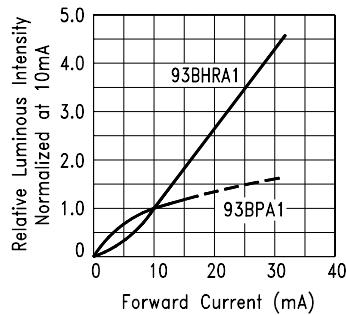


Fig.13 RELATIVE LUMINOUS  
INTENSITY VS. FORWARD  
CURRENT

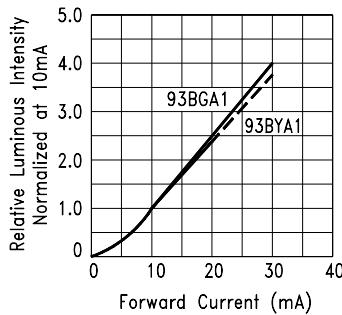


Fig.14 RELATIVE LUMINOUS  
INTENSITY VS. FORWARD  
CURRENT

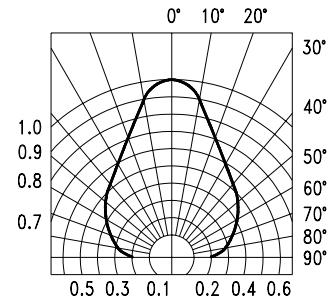


Fig.15 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

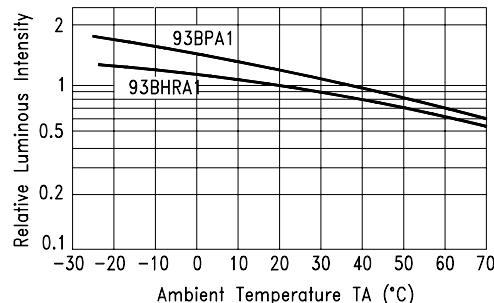


Fig.16 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS.  
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

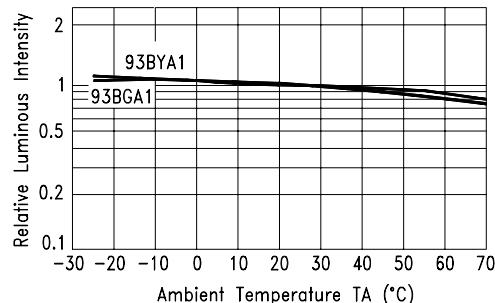


Fig.17 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS.  
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE