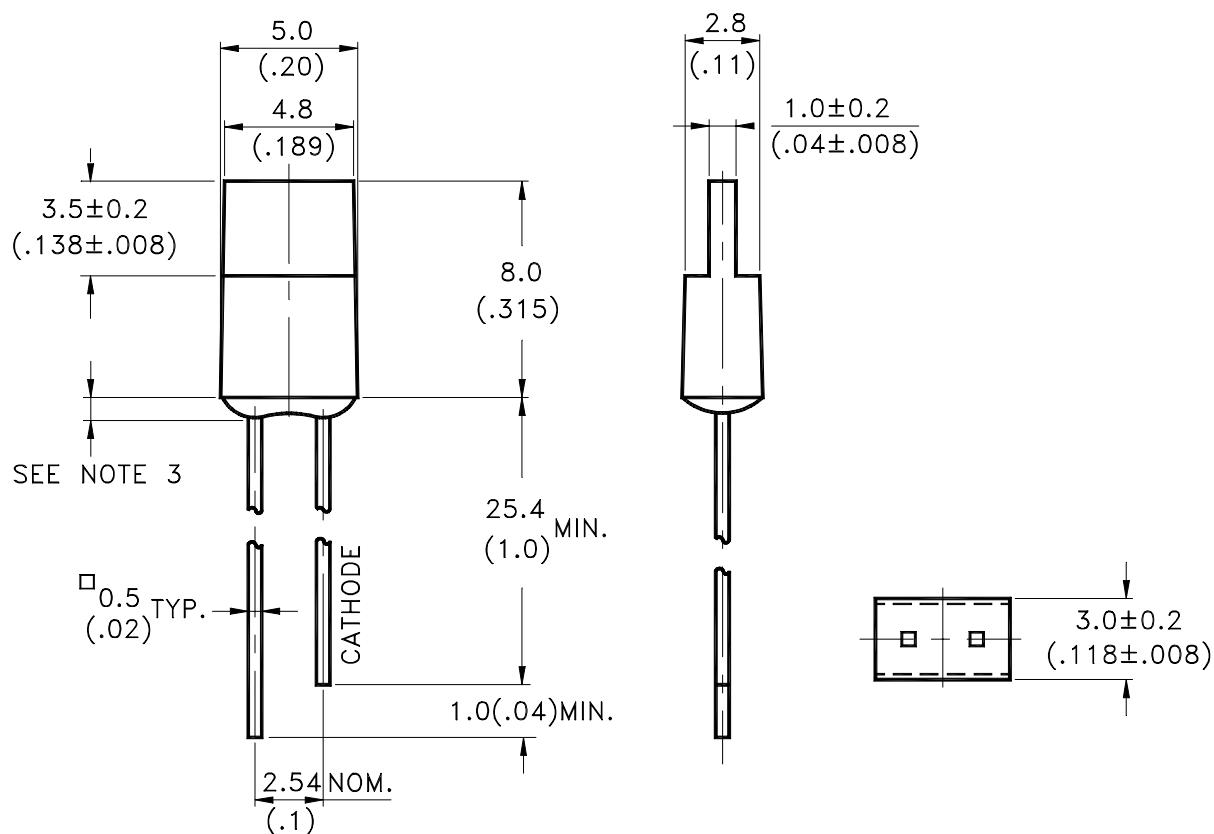


Features

- * Low power consumption.
- * Most suitable for use like level indicator.
- * Excellent uniformity of light emittance.
- * Long life-solid state reliability.
- * I.C. compatible.

Package Dimensions

Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL-3257A	Yellow Diffused	Yellow

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	60	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	80	mA
Continuous Forward Current	20	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.25	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 TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _V	0.5	1.7		mcd	I _F = 10mA Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		120		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _P		585		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d		588		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		35		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		2.1	2.6	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			100	μA	V _R = 5V
Capacitance	C		15		pF	V _F = 0, f = 1MHz

Note: 1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE (Commission International De L'Eclairage) 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. The I_V guarantee should be added ±15% .

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

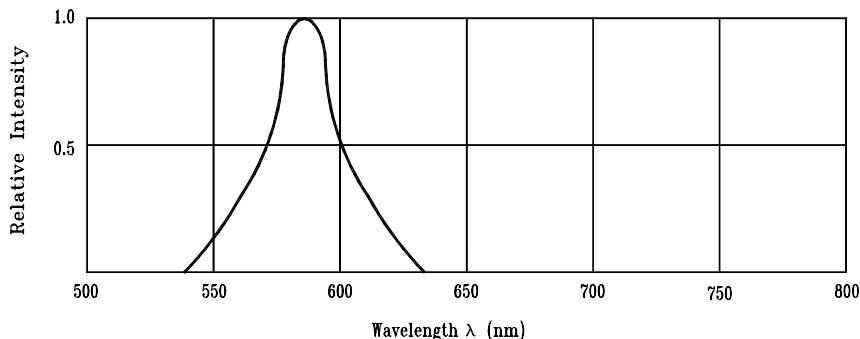


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

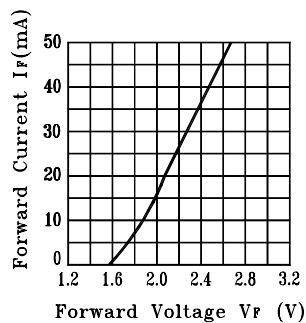


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

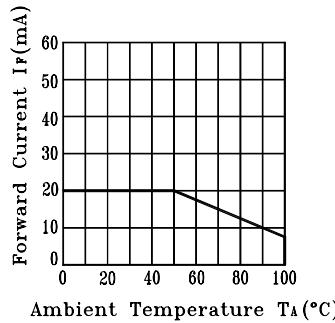


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

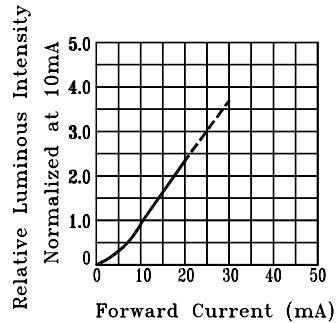


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

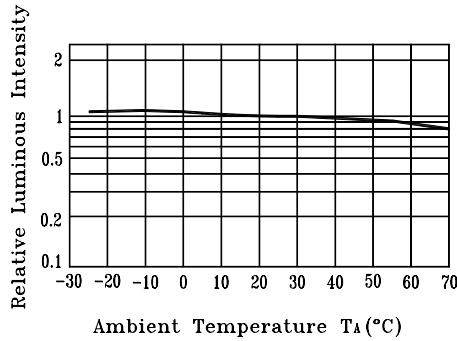


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

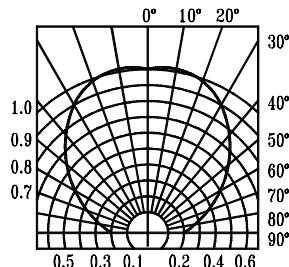


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution