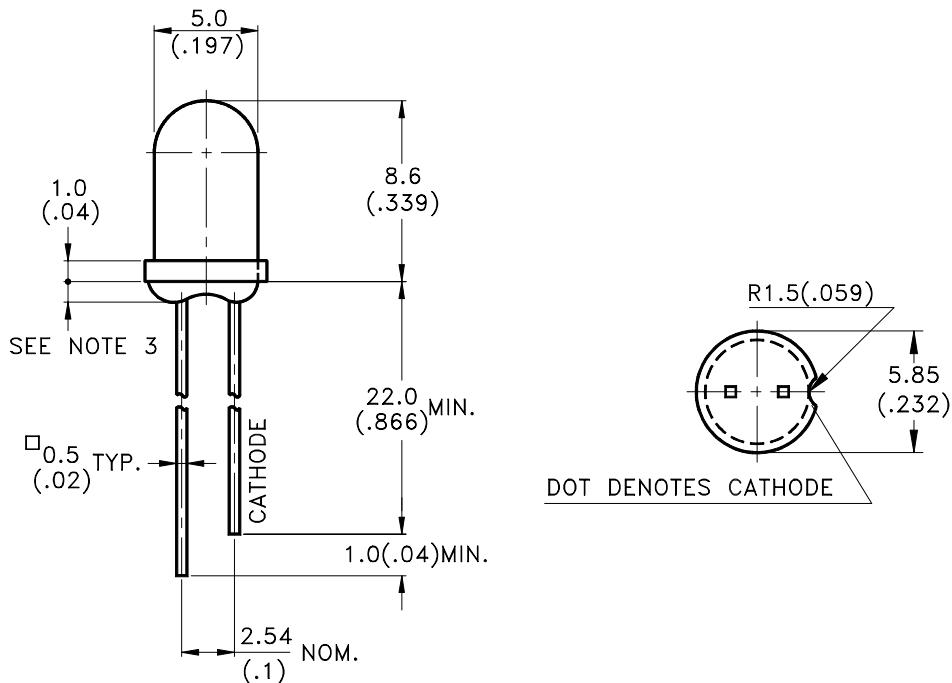


Features

- * Low power consumption.
- * High efficiency.
- * Versatile mounting on p.c. board or panel.
- * I.C. compatible/low current requirement.

Package Dimensions



Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL-307CR-S	Red Diffused	AlGaAs Red

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.



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Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	200	mA
Continuous Forward Current	40	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.5	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage	4	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°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	



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Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	I _V	19	60		mcd	I _F = 10mA Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		50		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _P		660		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d		638		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		20		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		1.8	2.4	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			5	μA	V _R = 4V
Capacitance	C		30		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)

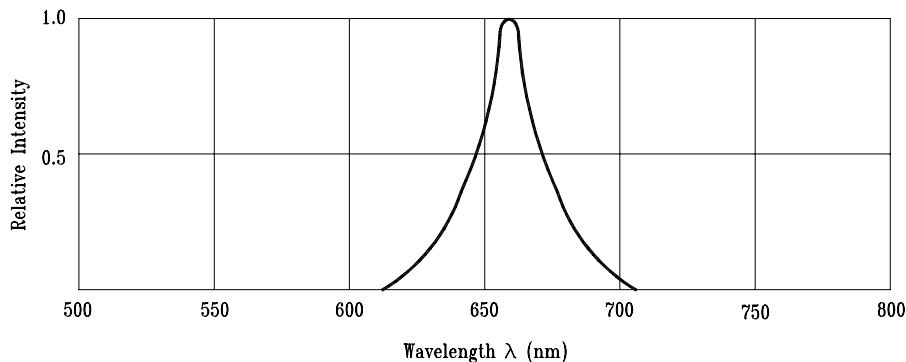


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

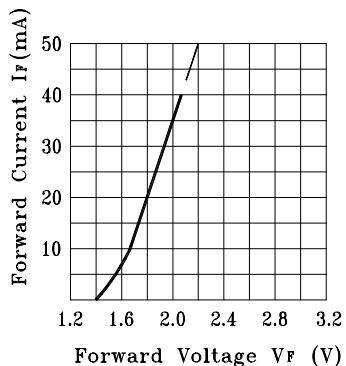
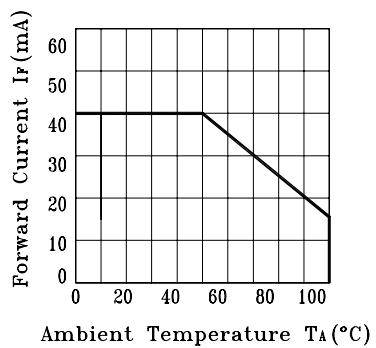
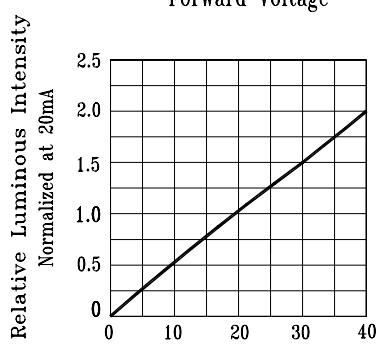
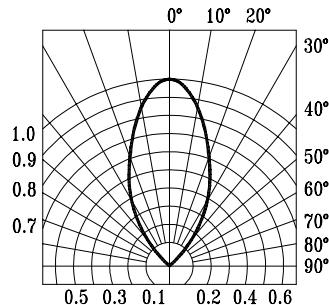
Fig.2 Forward Current vs.
Forward VoltageFig.3 Forward Current
Derating CurveFig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity
vs. Forward Current

Fig.5 Spatial Distribution