



# Through Hole Lamp Product Data Sheet

LTL-1214A

Spec No.: DS-20-92-0076

Effective Date: 04/14/2000

Revision: -

**LITE-ON DCC**

**RELEASE**

BNS-OD-FC001/A4

**LITE-ON Technology Corp. / Optoelectronics**

No.90,Chien 1 Road, Chung Ho, New Taipei City 23585, Taiwan, R.O.C.

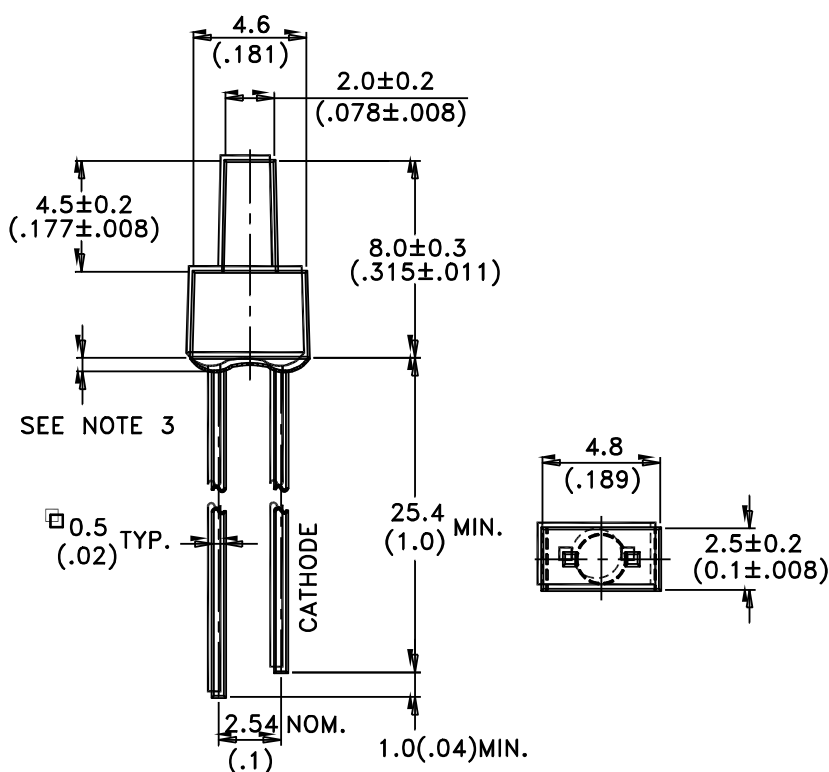
Tel: 886-2-2222-6181 Fax: 886-2-2221-1948 / 886-2-2221-0660

<http://www.liteon.com/opto>

## Features

- \* Low power consumption.
- \* Suitable for pulsed operation.
- \* Most suitable for use like audio panel indicator.
- \* Fit 2mm hole in panels up to 4.5mm (0.177) thick.
- \* Long life solid state reliability.

## Package Dimensions



| Part No.  | Lens         | Source Color |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| LTL-1214A | Red Diffused | Bright Red   |

### Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.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.



**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<br>(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<br>[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 <sub>v</sub>   | 0.4  | 1.1  |      | mcd     | I <sub>F</sub> = 10mA<br>Note 1,4 |
| Viewing Angle            | 2 $\theta_{1/2}$ |      | 120  |      | deg     | Note 2 (Fig.6)                    |
| Peak Emission Wavelength | $\lambda_p$      |      | 697  |      | nm      | Measurement<br>@Peak (Fig.1)      |
| Dominant Wavelength      | $\lambda_d$      |      | 657  |      | nm      | Note 3                            |
| Spectral Line Half-Width | $\Delta \lambda$ |      | 90   |      | nm      |                                   |
| Forward Voltage          | V <sub>F</sub>   |      | 2.1  | 2.6  | V       | I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA             |
| Reverse Current          | I <sub>R</sub>   |      |      | 100  | $\mu A$ | V <sub>R</sub> = 5V               |
| Capacitance              | C                |      | 55   |      | pF      | V <sub>F</sub> = 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.  $\theta_{1/2}$  is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. The dominant wavelength,  $\lambda_d$  is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
4. The I<sub>v</sub> guarantee should be added  $\pm 15\%$ .

## Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

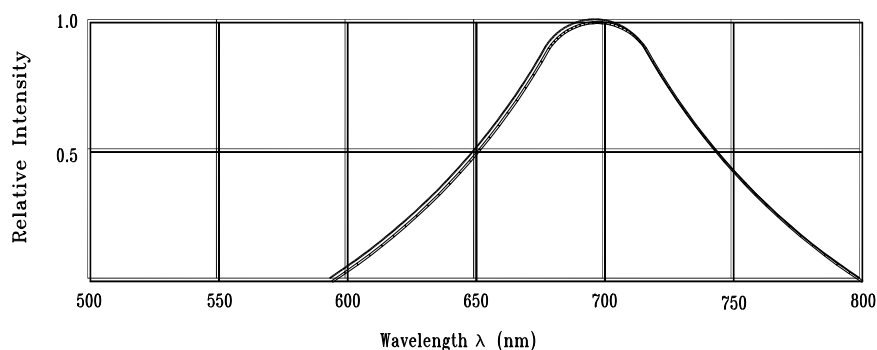


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

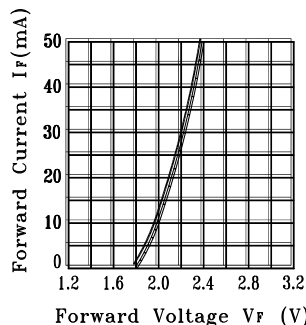


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

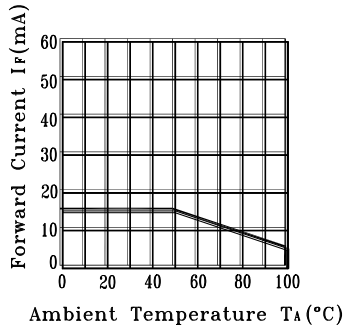


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

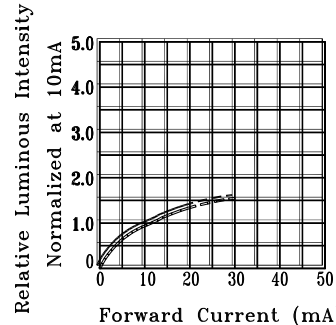


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

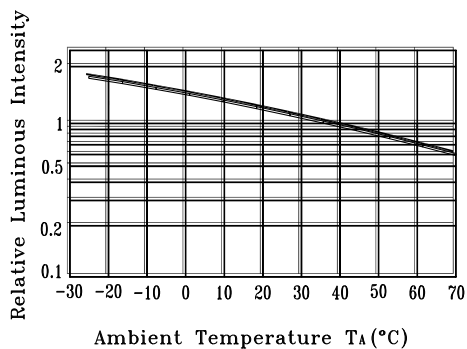


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

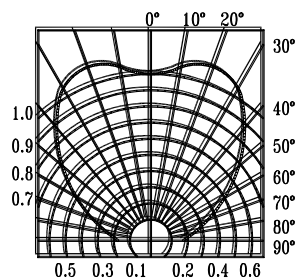


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution