

LP377THR1-A0G

Features

Low Profile
4 Pin Plastic Package
Water Clear Lens
High Flux Output
High Current Operation

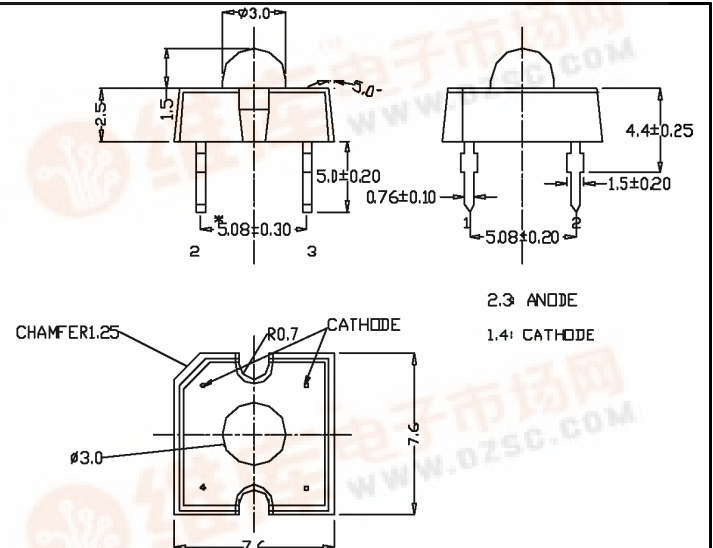
Applications

- Automotive Interior Exterior Lighting
- Rail Signals
- Traffic Control Devices
- Channel Letters
- Strip Lighting
- Architectural Lighting



ATTENTION

**OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS
ELECTROSTATIC
SENSITIVE DEVICES**



NOTES

- NOTES:
1. All Dimensions are in mm. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$.
 2. An Epoxy Meniscus may extend about 1.5mm down the leads.
 3. Burr around bottom of epoxy may be 0.5mm Max.

Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Forward Current	I _F	70	mA
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5.00	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	220.00	mW
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40 ~ +100	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 ~ +100	°C
Soldering Temperature	T _{sol}	260	°C
Soldering Time	-	for 5 sec. max	-

Opto-Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F=70mA$	--	2.60	3.20	V
Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R=5V$	-	-	100	μA
Luminous Flux	Φ	$I_F=70mA$	3000.00	4000.00	-	mlm
Viewing Angle	$2\theta^{1/2}$	-	-	100°	-	deg.
Peak Wavelength	λ_p	$I_F=70mA$	-	639	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength	λ_d	$I_F=70mA$	-	628	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda$	$I_F=70mA$	-	23	-	nm

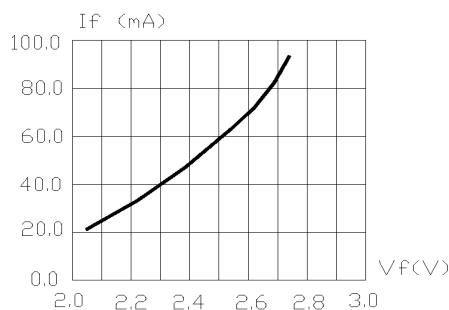


FIG.1 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE.

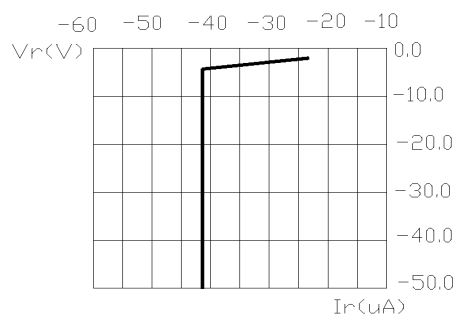


FIG.2 REVERSE CURRENT VS. REVERSE VOLTAGE.

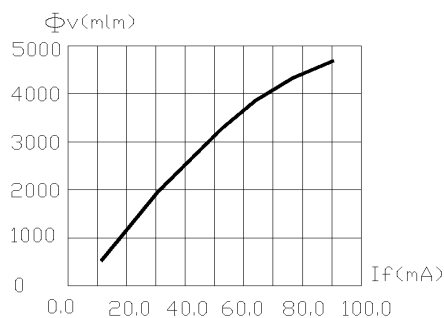


FIG.3 RELATIVE FLUX VS. FORWARD CURRENT.

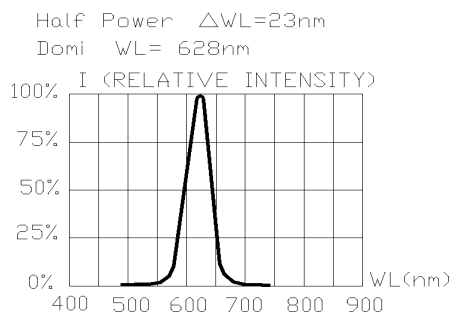


FIG.4 RELATIVE INTENSITY VS. WAVE LENGTH.

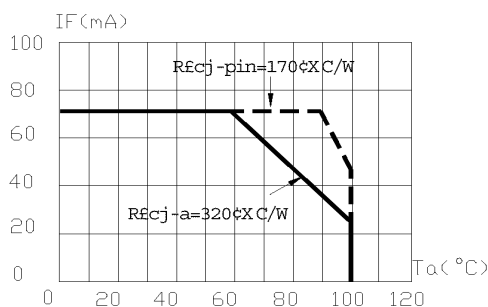


FIG.5 MAXIMUM FORWARD DC CURRENT VS TEMPERATURE. DERATING BASED ON $T_{jmax}=120^{\circ}\text{C}$

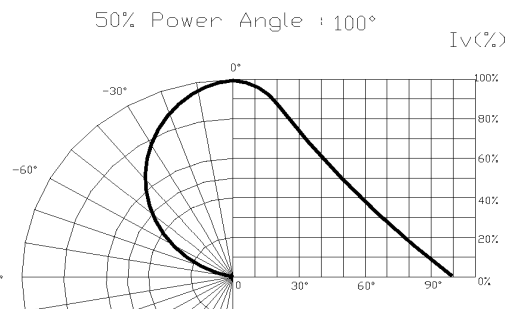


FIG.6 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION.

1. Cathode PAD Area ($0.18 \times 0.18 \times 2 \text{ inch}^2$)
2. Height above nominal seating plane in inches (0.3inch)