

LP377AHR1-40G

Features

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

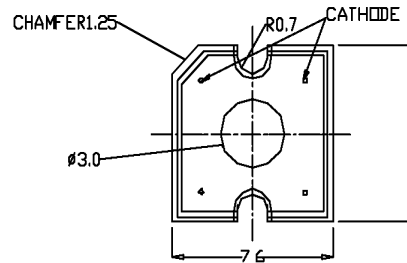
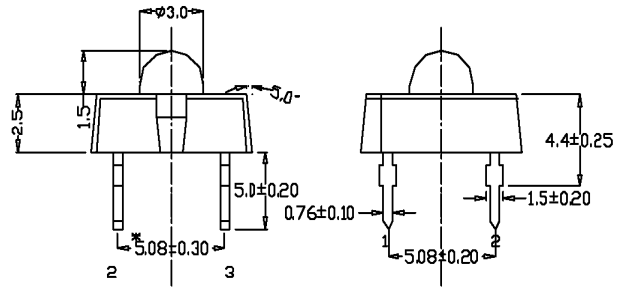
Applications

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



ATTENTION

OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS
ELECTROSTATIC
SENSITIVE DEVICES



2: ANODE
1: CATHODE

- NOTES:
1. All Dimensions are in mm. Tolerance is ± 0.25 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 ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Forward Current	I_F	70	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	210.00	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature	T_{sol}	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Time	-	for 5 sec. max	-

Opto-Electrical Characteristics ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F=70\text{mA}$	-	2.50	3.00	V
Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R=5\text{V}$	-	-	100	μA
Luminous Flux	Φ	$I_F=70\text{mA}$	3000.00	4500.00	-	mlm
Viewing Angle	$2\theta^{1/2}$	-	-	40°	-	deg.
Peak Wavelength	λ_p	$I_F=70\text{mA}$	-	632	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength	λ_d	$I_F=70\text{mA}$	-	624	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda$	$I_F=70\text{mA}$	-	20	-	nm

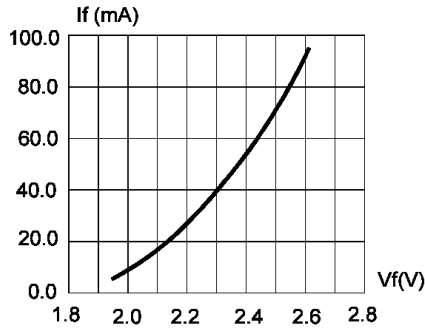


FIG.1 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE.

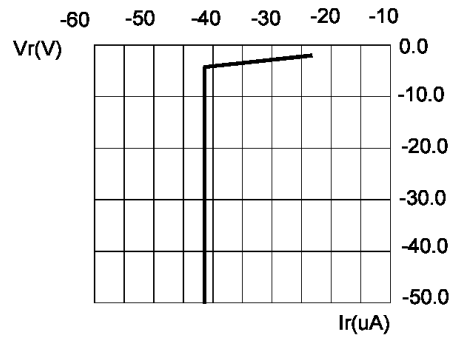


FIG.2 REVERSE CURRENT VS. REVERSE VOLTAGE.

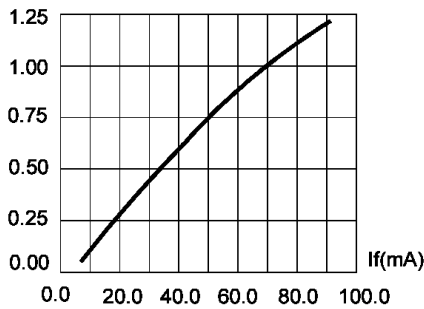


FIG.3 RELATIVE LUMINOUS FLUX VS. FORWARD CURRENT.

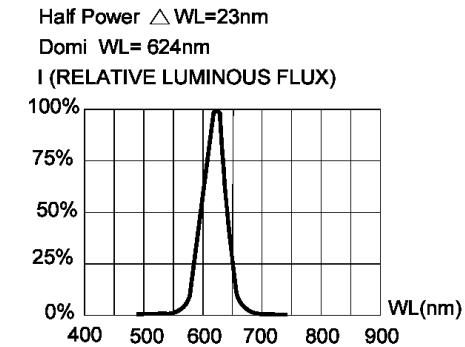


FIG.4 RELATIVE LUMINOUS FLUX VS. WAVELENGTH.

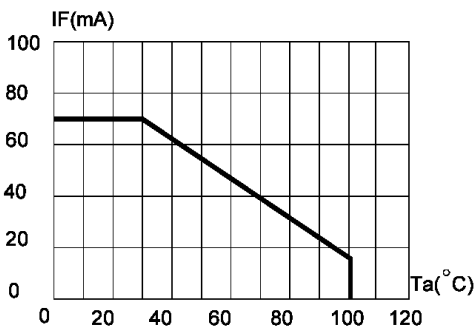


FIG.5 MAXIMUM FORWARD DC CURRENT VS AMBIENT TEMPERATURE ($T_{jmax}=120^{\circ}\text{C}$)

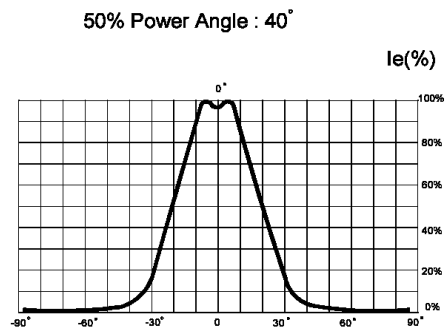


FIG.6 FAR FIELD PATTERN