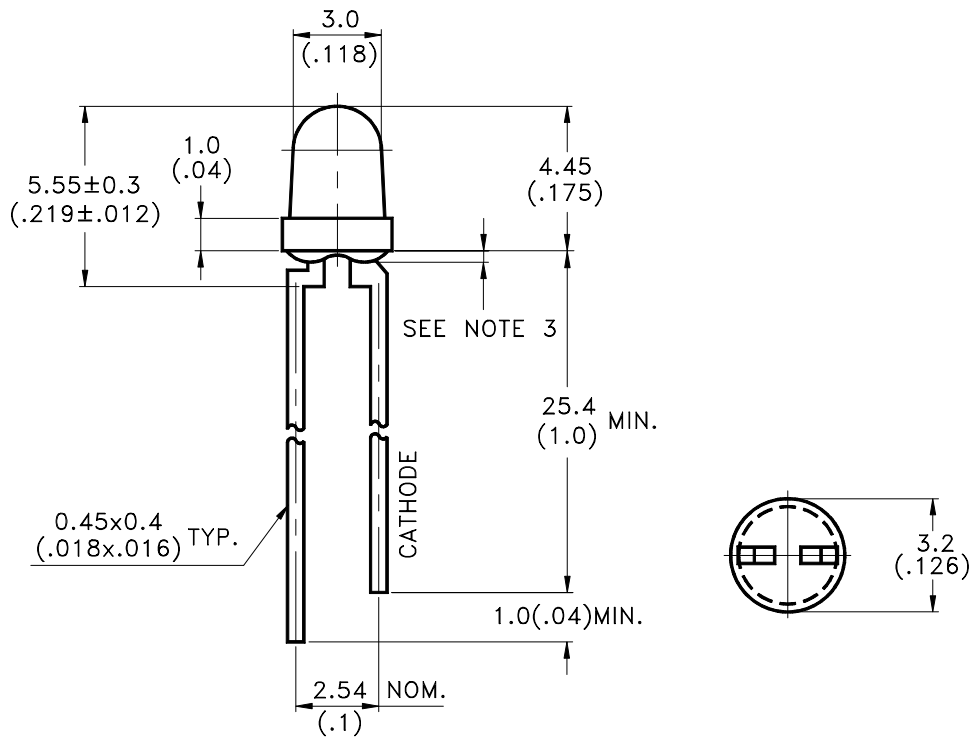


Features

- * High Intensity.
- * Popular T-1 diameter package.
- * Selected minimum intensities.
- * General purpose leads.
- * Reliable and rugged.

Package Dimensions



Part No.	Lens	Source Color
LTL-4222N	Red Transparent	Hi-Eff.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.



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)	120	mA
Continuous Forward Current	30	mA
Derating Linear From 50°C	0.4	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	8.7	29		mcd	I _F = 10mA Note 1,4
Viewing Angle	2θ _{1/2}		45		deg	Note 2 (Fig.6)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ _P		635		nm	Measurement @Peak (Fig.1)
Dominant Wavelength	λ _d		623		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		40		nm	
Forward Voltage	V _F		2.0	2.6	V	I _F = 20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			100	μA	V _R = 5V
Capacitance	C		20		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)

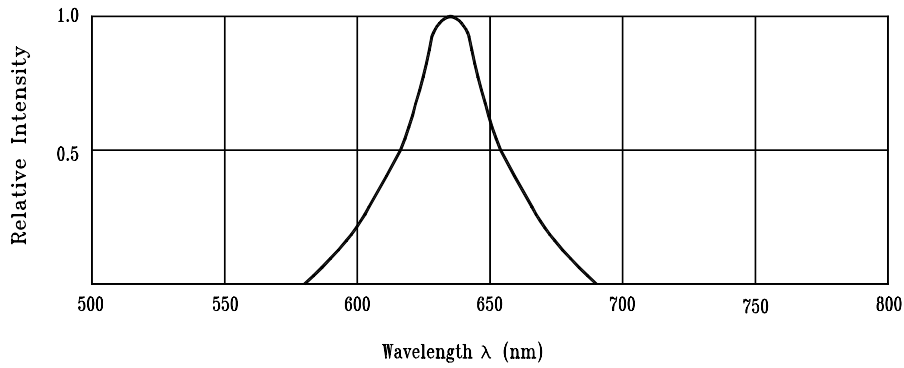


Fig.1 Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

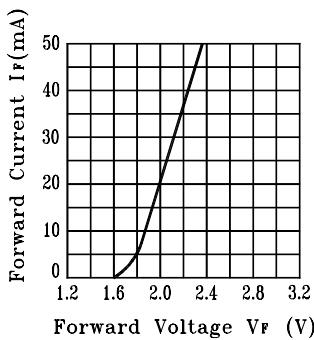


Fig.2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

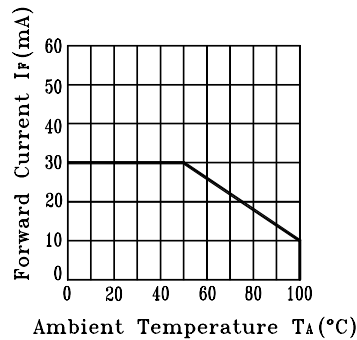


Fig.3 Forward Current Derating Curve

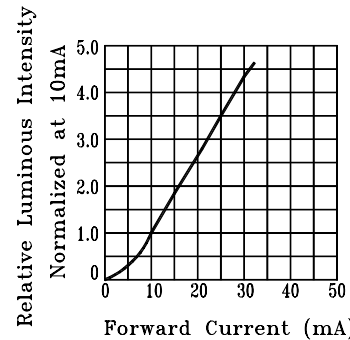


Fig.4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

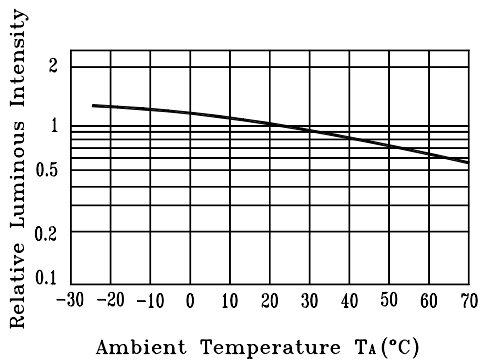


Fig.5 Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

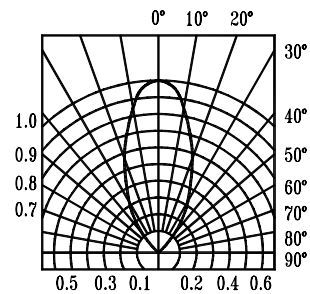


Fig.6 Spatial Distribution