

## LG-03IR4C94C-302KW DATA SHEET

SPEC. NO. : SZ18080401  
DATE : 2018/08/04  
REV. : A/0

Approved By:

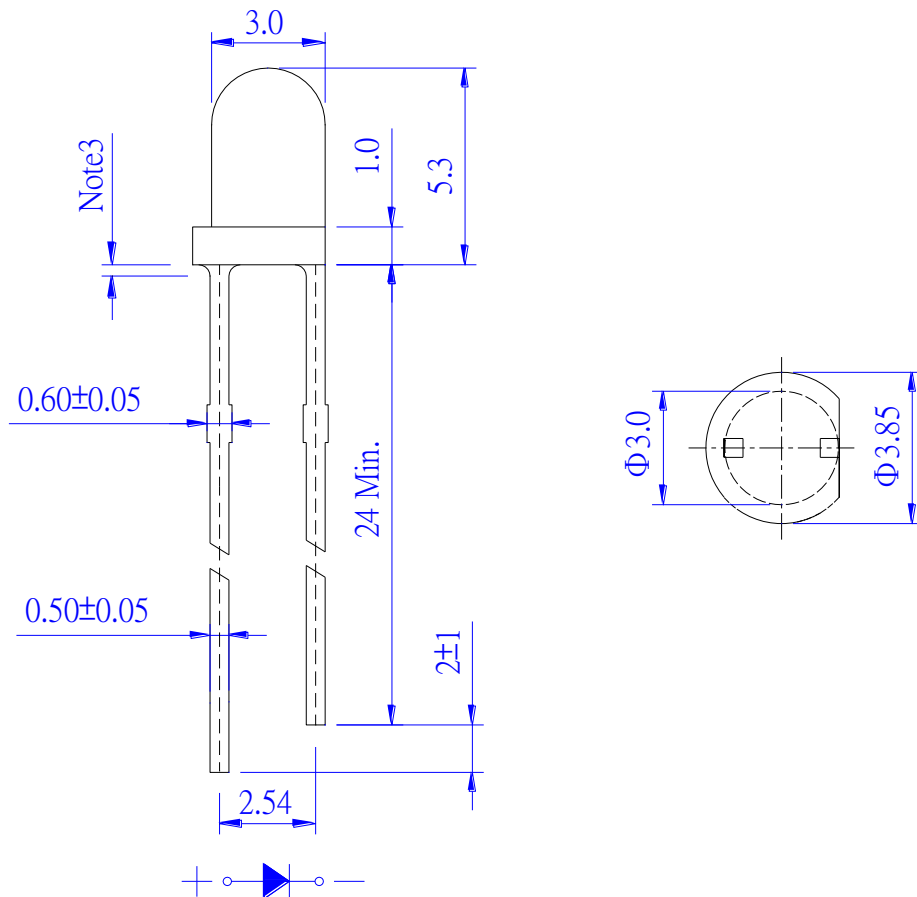
Checked By:

Prepared By:

## Features

- ◆ Pb free product RoHS compliant
- ◆ Low power consumption, High efficiency
- ◆ General purpose leads
- ◆ Reliable and rugged
- ◆ Long life solid state reliability
- ◆ Radiant angle: 30°

## Package Dimension

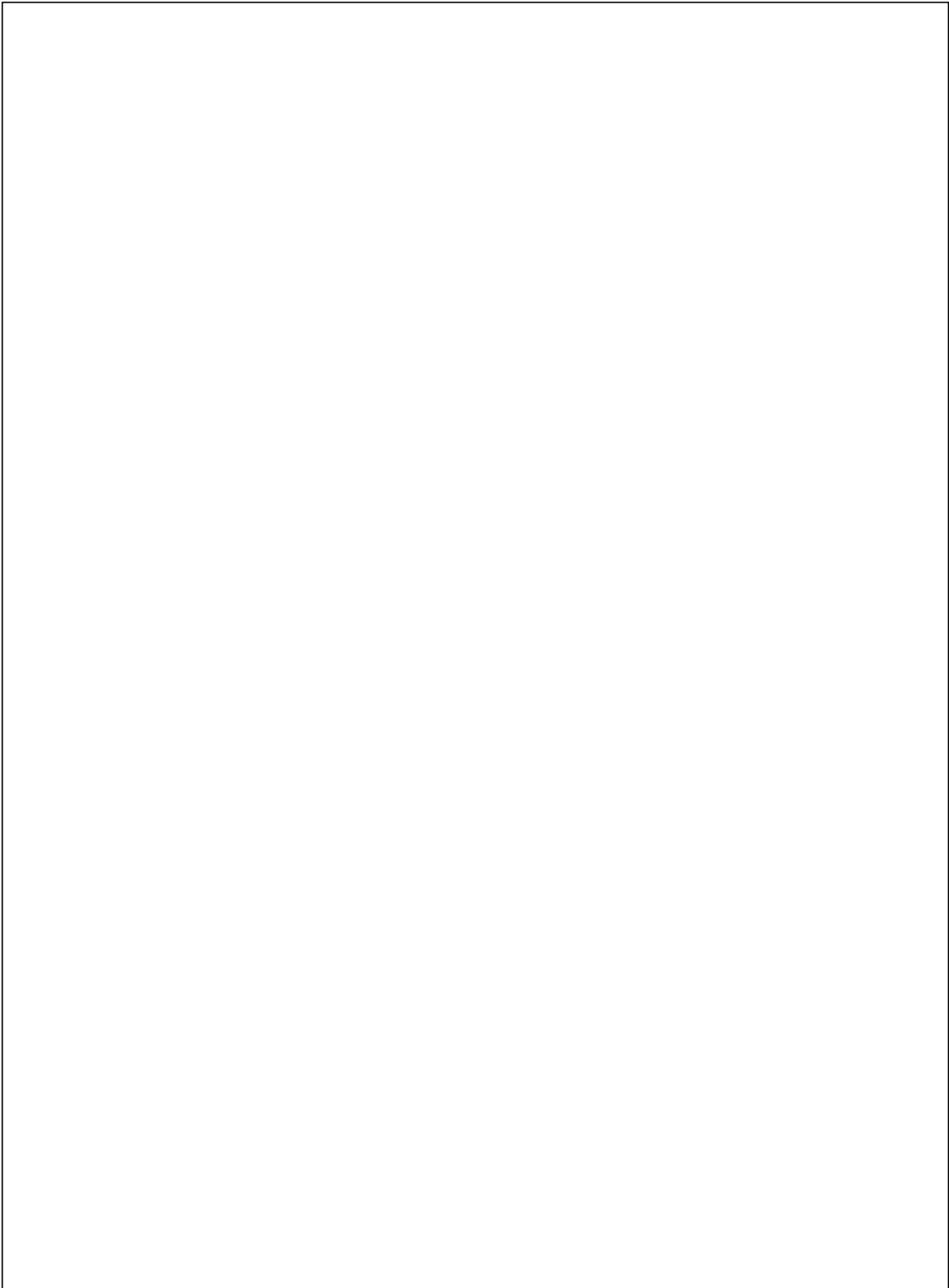


Part NO.	Chip Material	Lens Color
LG-03IR4C94C-302KW	AlGaAs	Water Clear

### Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.20\text{mm}$  unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.0mm max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

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## Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Radiant Intensity	I <sub>e</sub>	25	35	51.8	mW/sr	I <sub>F</sub> =50mA (Note 1,3)
Viewing Angle	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	30	35	Deg	(Note 2)
Peak Wavelength		---	940	---	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Spectral Line Half- Width		---	50	---	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	---	1.25	1.5	V	I <sub>F</sub> =50mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	---	---	100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

### Note:

1. Point sources of the amount of radiation per unit time in a given direction within the unit solid Angle radiated energy.
2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  is the off-axis angle at which the Radiant Intensity is half the axial Radiant Intensity.
3. The I<sub>e</sub> guarantee should be added ±15% tolerance.

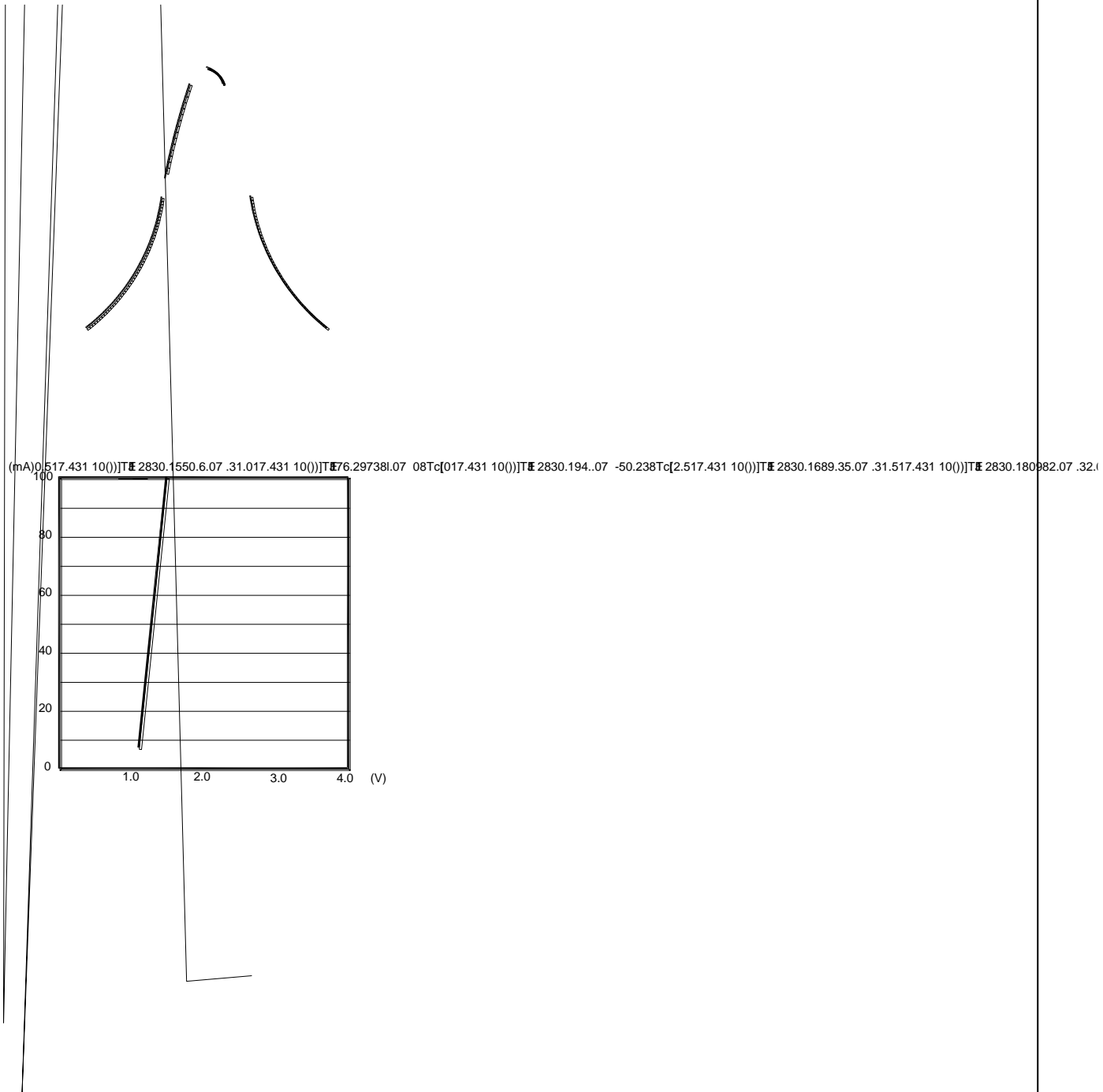
### Radiant Intensity Bin Code (I<sub>F</sub>=50mA)

BIN CODE	Min. (mW/sr)	Max. (mW/sr)
4	25	30
5-A	30	32.9
5-B	32.9	35.2
6	35.2	43.2
7	43.2	51.8

**NOTE: The I<sub>e</sub> guarantee should be added ±15% tolerance.**

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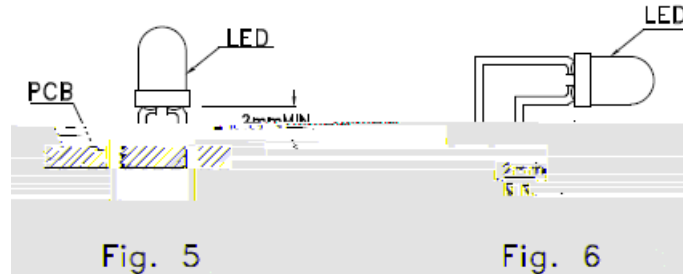
## Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves (25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)





## LEAD FORMING PROCEDURES

1. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend (Fig.5 and Fig.6).



2. Lead forming or bending must be performed before soldering, never during or after soldering.
3. Do not stress the LED lens during lead-forming in order to fractures in the lens epoxy and damage the internal structures.
4. During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that the bending force will not be transmitted to the LED lens and its internal structures. Do not perform lead forming once the component has been mounted onto the PCB (Fig.7).
5. Do not bend the leads more than twice(Fig.8)

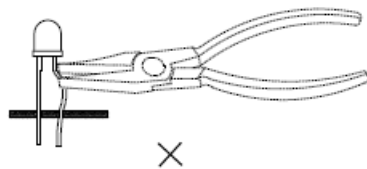


Fig. 7

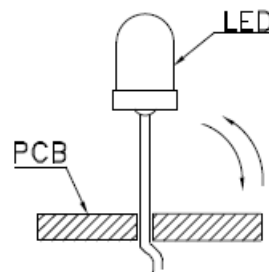


Fig. 8

6. After soldering or other high-temperature assembly, allow the LED to cool down to 50 before applying force (Fig.9).In general, avoid placing excess force on the LED to avoid damage. For any questions please consult with LIGHT representative for proper handling procedures.

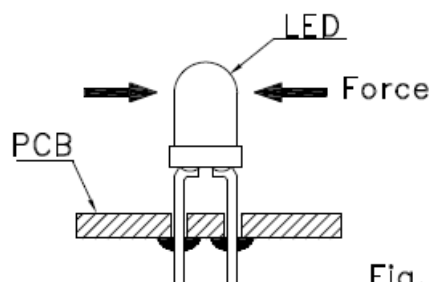


Fig. 9

