

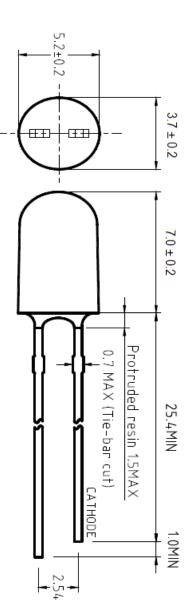
3.7 x 5.2 Oval Red LED Lamp

DESCRIPTION

- Oval Type
- 3.7 x 5.2 Oval Package
- Lens Color: Red Diffused
- Solder leads without standoffs

FEATURES

- Emitted Color: Red
- High Luminous Intensity
- Technology: AllnGaP
- Viewing Angle: 110/40°



Item	Materials	
Resin	Epoxy Resin	
Lead Frame	Ag Plating on SPCC	

NOTES:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.



Part Number	Material	Lens	Color
		Emitted	Lens
L783MED-110D	AlInGaP	Red	Red Diffused

Version 1.0 Date: 3-27-2012 Specifications are subject to change without notice. American Opto Plus LED Corp. 1206 E. Lexington Ave., Pomona CA 91766 Tel: 909-465-0080 Fax: 909-465-0130 www.aopled.com



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS			(Ta=25°C)	
Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	
DC Forward Current	I _F	50	mA	
Peak Pulsed Forward Current	I _{FP}	100	mA	
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V	
Power Dissipation	Pd	120	mW	
Operating temperature range	Topr	-30~+85	°C	
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-40~+100	°C	
Solder Dipping Temperature	Tsld	260°C for 5 sec		

OPTICAL-ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C)

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Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Reverse Current	I _R	V _R =5V			50	μA
Forward Voltage	V _F	I _F =20mA		2.1	2.4	V
Luminous Intensity	I _V		680	900	1900	mcd
Dominant Wavelength	λd		615	625	635	nm
Peak Wavelength	λр			635		nm
Spectral Half Width	Δλ1/2			15		nm

*Note: I_{FP} = Pulse Width \leq 10ms, Duty Ratio \leq 1/10



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LUMINOUS INTENSITY BIN TABLE

Rank name	Min (mcd)	Max (mcd)
N	680	880
Р	880	1150
Q	1150	1500
R	1500	1900

Tolerance for each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$.

COLOR BIN TABLE

		IF-2011A
Rank name	Min (mcd)	Max (mcd)
1	615	620
2	620	625
3	625	630
4	630	635

Tolerance for each bin limit is ±1nm.

Notes:

- 1. One delivery will include several color ranks and lv ranks of products. The quantity-ratio of the different ranks is decided by AOP.
- 2. Bin name typed on the label: IV RANK + Color Rank. For example, **BIN P2 Means IV: 4200~5500mcd and Color: 620nm~625nm.**
- 3. AOP has the right to update the information without notice. Please double confirm the spec details before placing an order.

 $I_F = 20 \text{mA}$

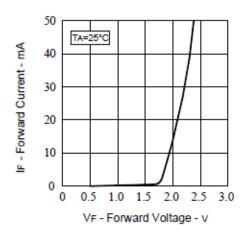
 $I_{-}=20m\Delta$



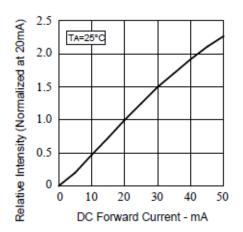
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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

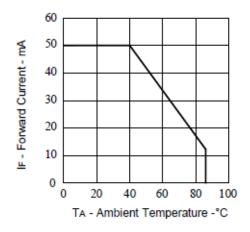
Forward Current vs.Forward Voltage



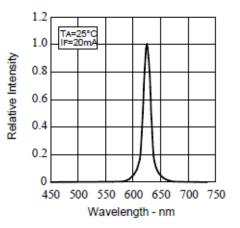
Relative Intensity vs.Forward Current



Forward Current vs.Ambient Temperature



Relative Intensity vs.Wavelength





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SOLDERING CONDITIONS – LAMP TYPE LED

- Solder the LED no closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. Soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions.

Dip Soldering		
Pre-Heat	100°C Max.	
Pre-Heat Time	60 sec. Max.	
Solder Bath Temperature	260°C Max.	
Dipping Time	5 sec. Max.	
Dipping Position	No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.	

Hand Soldering			
	3Ø Series	Others (Including Lead-Free Solder)	
Temperature Soldering time Position	300°C Max. 3 sec. Max. No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.	350°C Max. 3 sec. Max. No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.	

- Do not apply any stress to the lead, particularly when heated
- The LEDs must not be repositioned after soldering
- After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- Direct soldering onto a PC board should be avoided. Mechanical stress to the resin may be caused by the PC board warping or from the clinching and cutting of the leadframes. When it is absolutely necessary, the LEDs may be mounted in this fashion, but the User will assume responsibility for any problems. Direct soldering should only be done after testing has confirmed that no damage, such as wire bond failure or resin deterioration, will occur. AOP's LEDs should not be soldered directly to double sided PC boards because the heat will deteriorate the epoxy resin.
- When it is necessary to clamp the LEDs to prevent soldering failure, it is important to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs.
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause LED failure.