



## LED610-03

- Red Through Hole LED
- 610 nm, 8 mW
- AlGaInP chip, 350 x 350  $\mu\text{m}$
- 5 mm Epoxy Resin Package
- Beam Angle:  $\pm 15^\circ$



### Description

**LED610-03** is an AlGaInP based red LED, emitting at a peak wavelength of typically 610 nm and optical output power of 8 mW @ 20 mA. It comes in a **5 mm through hole** clear epoxy resin mold package with a beam angle of  $\pm 15^\circ$ . Different beam angle variants are available on request.

### Maximum Ratings\*

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
Power Dissipation	$P_D$		120	mW
Forward Current	$I_F$		50	mA
Pulse Forward Current **	$I_{FP}$		100	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_F$		5	V
Thermal Resistance	$R_{THJA}$		270	K/W
Junction Temperature	$T_J$		120	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	$T_{CASE}$	- 40	+ 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	- 40	+ 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Solder Temperature ( $t_{max. 3s}$ )	$T_{SLD}$		+ 265	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* Operating close to or exceeding these parameters may damage the device

\*\* duty cycle = 1 %, pulse width = 10  $\mu\text{s}$

### Electro-Optical Characteristics ( $T_{CASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

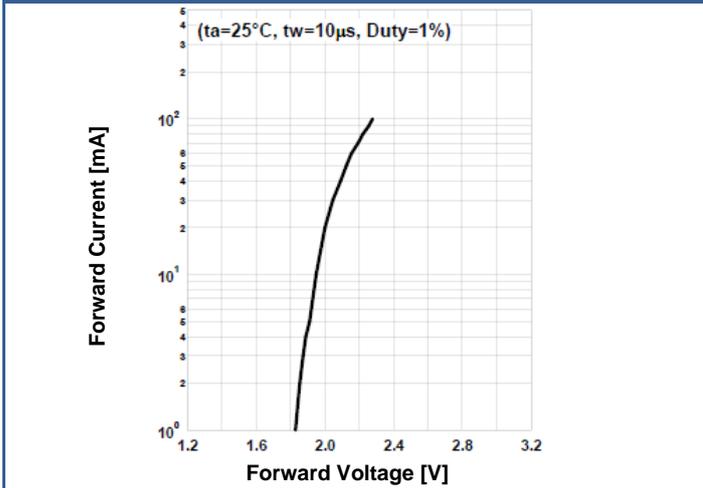
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	600		620	nm
Dominant Wavelength	$\lambda_D$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		604		
Half Width	$\lambda_\Delta$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		15		nm
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		2.0	2.3	V
	$V_{FP}$	$I_{FP} = 100 \text{ mA}^*$		2.3		
Total Radiated Power	$P_O$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		8		mW
		$I_{FP} = 100 \text{ mA}^*$		39		
Radiant Intensity	$I_E$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		29		mW/sr
		$I_{FP} = 100 \text{ mA}^*$		140		
Beam Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		30		deg.
Rise Time	$t_r$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		20		ns
Fall Time	$t_f$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		20		ns

\* duty cycle = 1 %, pulse width = 10  $\mu\text{s}$

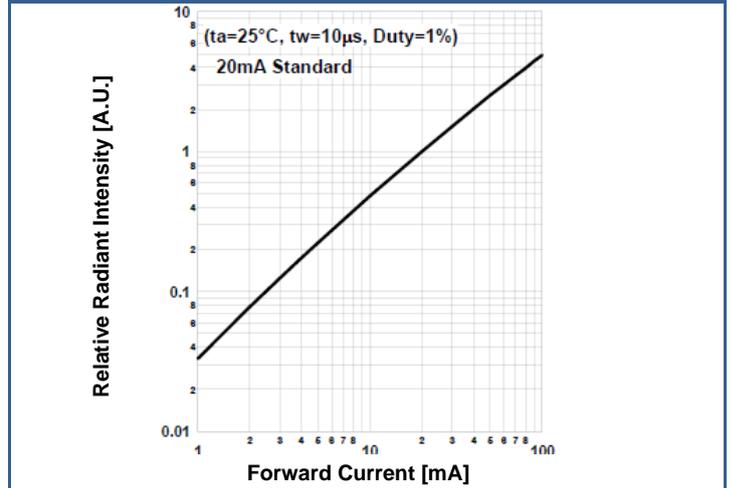


## Typical Performance Curves

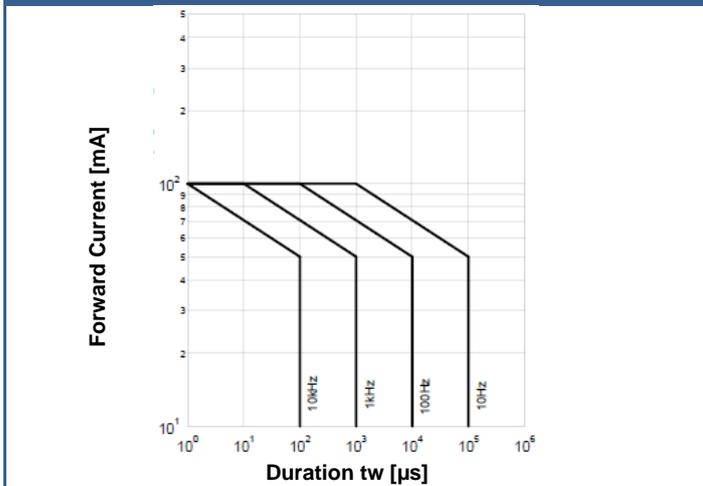
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



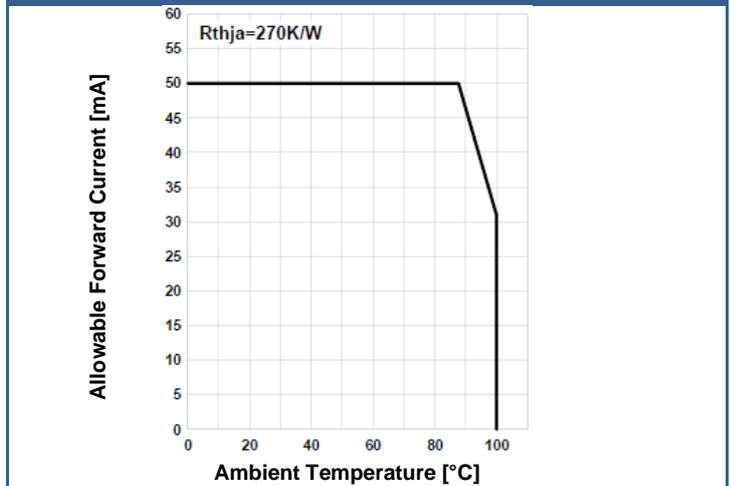
Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Forward Current



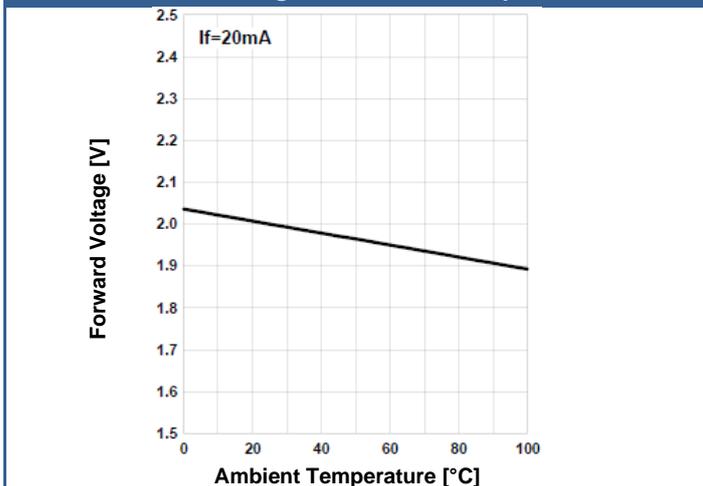
Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration



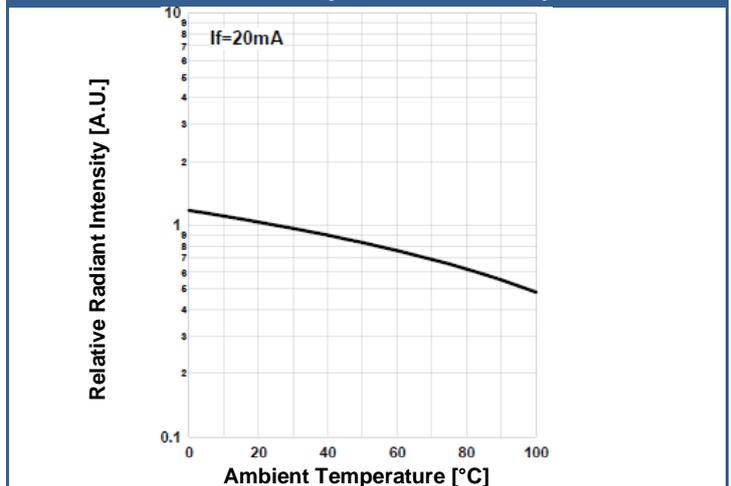
Allowed Forward Current vs. Amb. Temperature



Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

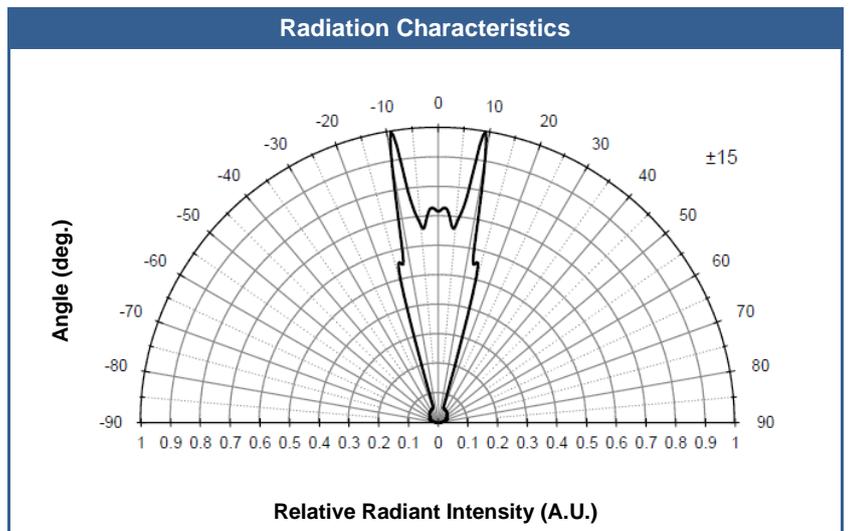
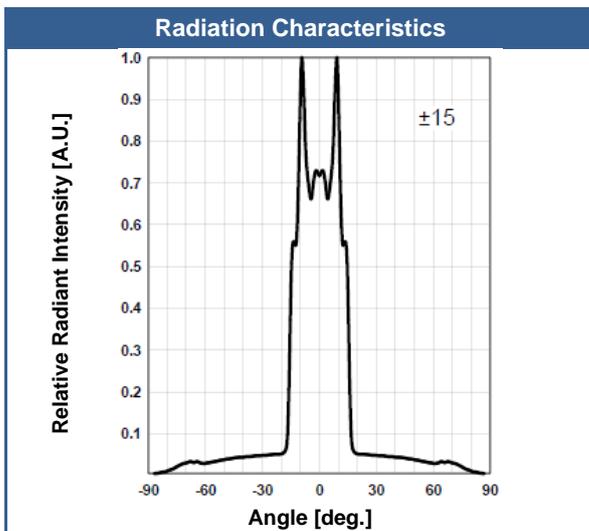
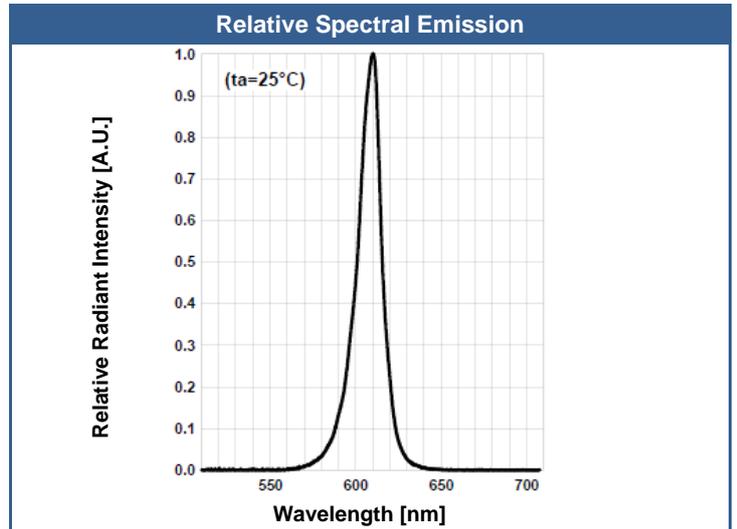
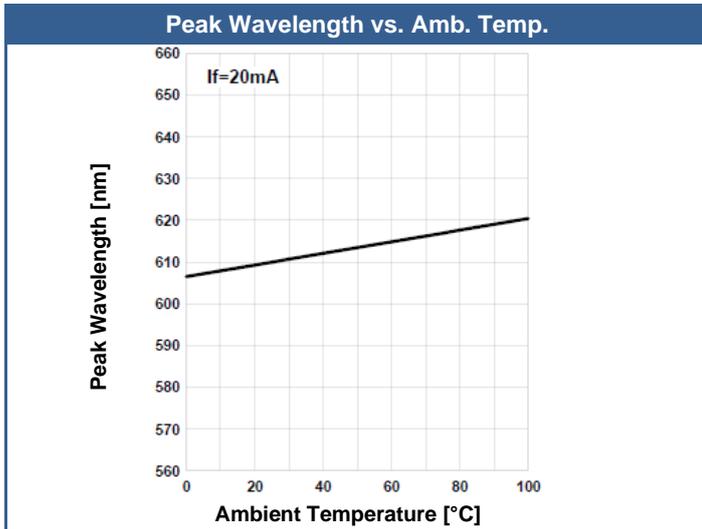


Rel. Radiant Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



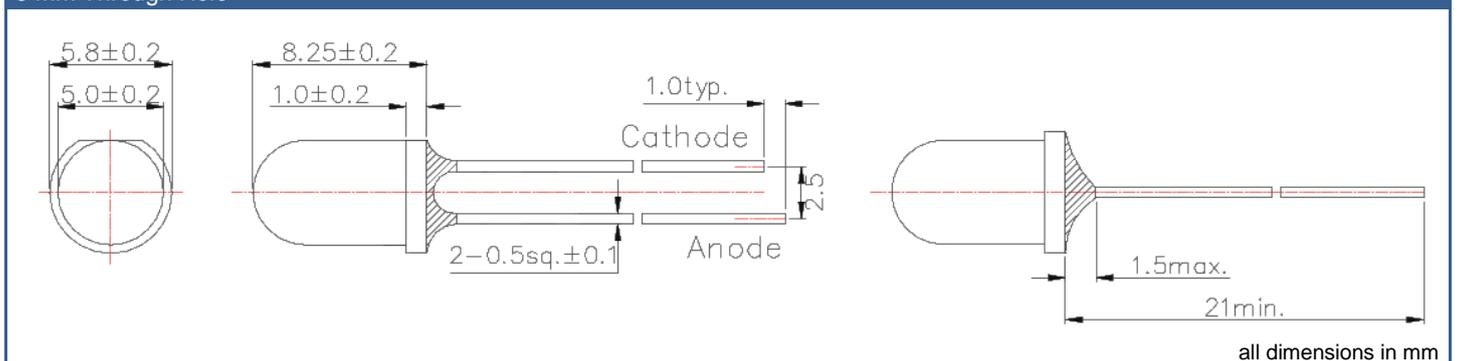


## Typical Performance Curves



## Outline Dimensions

5 mm Through Hole





## General Notes

### Soldering

- Do avoid overheating of the LED
- Do avoid electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- Do avoid mechanical stress, shock, and vibration
- Do only use non-corrosive flux
- Do not apply current to the LED until it has cooled down to room temperature after soldering

### Cleaning

- **Cleaning with isopropyl alcohol, propanol, or ethyl alcohol is recommended**
- DO NOT USE acetone, chloroform, trichloroethylene, or MKS
- DO NOT USE ultrasonic cleaners

### Static Electricity

- **LEDs are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD).**
- Precautions against ESD must be taken when handling or operating these LEDs
- Surge voltage or electrostatic discharge can result in complete failure of the LED.

### Radiation

- During operation these LEDs do emit light, which **could be hazardous to skin and eyes**, and **may cause cancer**.
- Do avoid exposure to the emitted light. Protective glasses if needed
- It is further advised to attach a warning label on products/systems.

### Operation

- **Do *only* operate LEDs with a current source.**
- Running these LEDs from a voltage source will result in complete failure of the device.
- Current of a LED is an exponential function of the voltage across it. Usage of current regulated drive circuits is mandatory.

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