LL-1003ZC1L-001

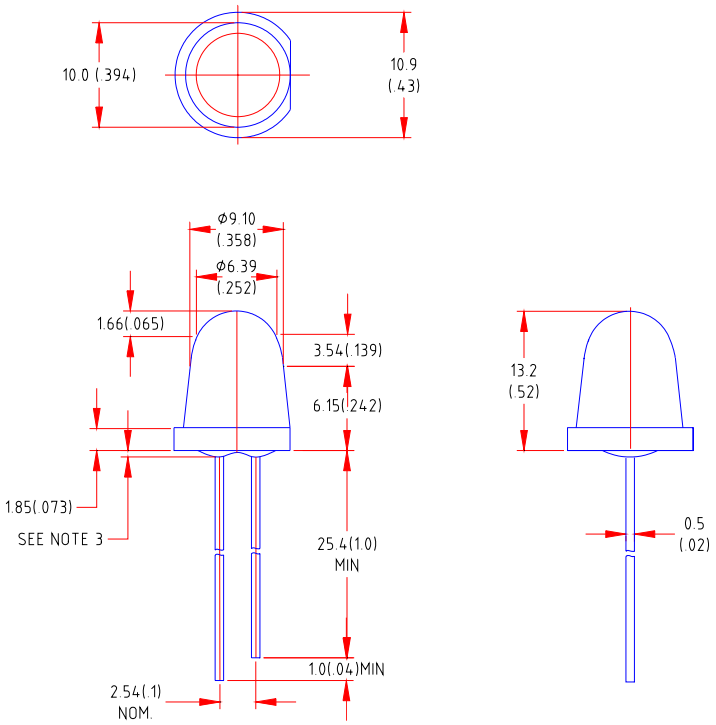
DATA SHEET

CHECK BY: MODIFIED BY: 潘冬梅 DATE: 2000/07/07

Features

- ♦ High intensity
- ♦ Popular 10mm bullet head type diameter package
- ♦ Selected minimum intensities
- ♦ Wide viewing angle
- ♦ General purpose leads
- ♦ Reliable and rugged

Package Dimension:



Part NO. LL-	Lens Color	Source Color
1003ZC1L-001	Water Clear	Bluish / Green

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25(.010")mm 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℃

Parameter	LL-1003ZC1L-001	Unit
Power Dissipation	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	100	mA
Continuous Forward Current	20	mA
Derating Linear From 50℃	0.4	mA/℃
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40℃ to +80℃	
Storage Temperature Range	-40℃ to +80℃	
Lead Soldering Temperature [4mm(.157") From Body]	260℃ for 5 Seconds	

Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25℃

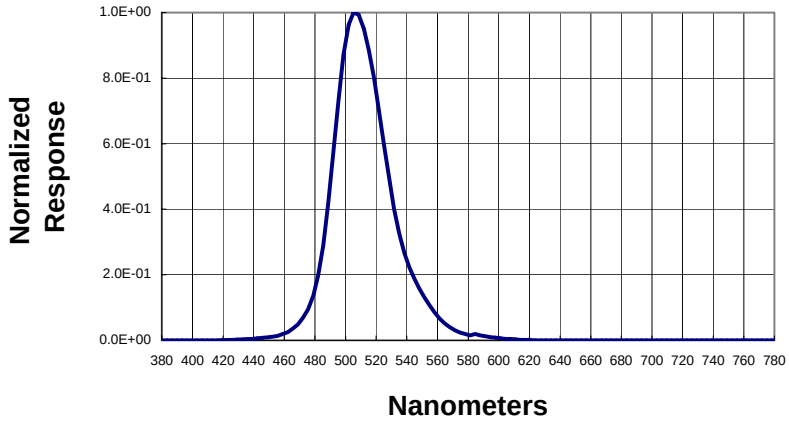
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Luminous Intensity	Iv		7000		mcd	I_f=20mA Note 1
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10		Deg	Note 2
Peak Emission Wavelength	λp		508		nm	Measurement @Peak
Dominant Wavelength	λd		511		nm	Note 3
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\triangle\lambda$		35		nm	
Forward Voltage	V_F		3.8	4.5	V	I_F=20mA
Reverse Current	I_R			100	μA	V_R=5V

Note:

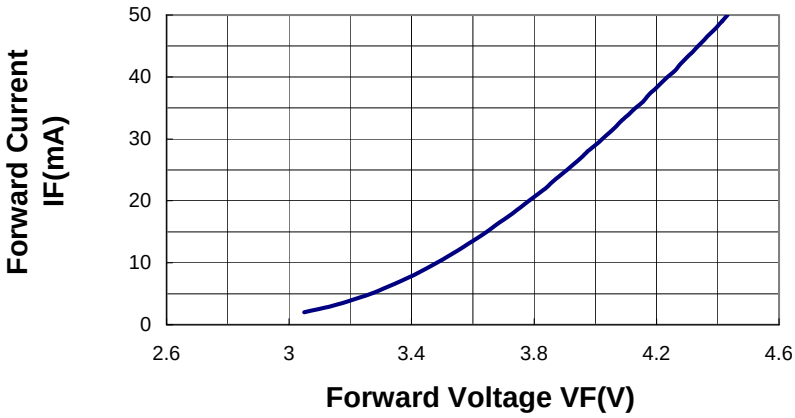
1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
2. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
3. The dominant wavelength, λd is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

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

Spectral Radiance Peak @ 508nm



Forward Current vs Forward Voltage



Relative Luminous Intensity vs Forward Current