Hyper 3 mm (T1) LED, Diffused
Hyper-Bright LED

LS 3366, LA 3366, LO 3366, LY 3366

Besondere Merkmale

- **Gehäusetyp:** eingefärbtes, diffuses 3 mm (T1) Gehäuse
- **Besonderheit des Bauteils:** Lötspieße mit Aufsetzebene
- **Wellenlänge:** 633 nm (super-rot), 615 nm (amber), 606 nm (orange), 587 nm (gelb)
- **Abstrahlwinkel:** 70°
- **Technologie:** InGaAlP
- **optischer Wirkungsgrad:** 11 lm/W (gelb, orange, amber), 7 lm/W (super-rot)
- **Gruppierungsparameter:** Lichtstärke
- **Lötmethode:** Wellenlöten (TTW)
- **Verpackung:** Schüttgut, gegurtet lieferbar
- **ESD-Festigkeit:** ESD-sicher bis 2 kV nach EOS/ESD-5.1-1993

Features

- **package:** colored, diffused 3 mm (T1) package
- **feature of the device:** solder leads with stand-off
- **wavelength:** 633 nm (super-red), 615 nm (amber), 606 nm (orange), 587 nm (yellow)
- **viewing angle:** 70°
- **technology:** InGaAlP
- **optical efficiency:** 11 lm/W (yellow, orange, amber), 7 lm/W (super-red)
- **grouping parameter:** luminous intensity
- **soldering methods:** TTW soldering
- **packing:** bulk, available taped on reel
- **ESD-withstand voltage:** up to 2 kV acc. to EOS/ESD-5.1-1993

Anwendungen

- optischer Indikator
- Hinterleuchtung (LCD, Schalter, Tasten, Displays, Werbebeleuchtung, Allgemeinbeleuchtung)
- Innenbeleuchtung im Automobilbereich (z.B. Instrumentenbeleuchtung, u.ä.)
- Markierungsbeleuchtung (z.B. Stufen, Fluchtwege, u.ä.)
- Signal- und Symbolleuchten

Applications

- coupling into light guides
- backlighting (LCD, switches, keys, displays, illuminated advertising, general lighting)
- interior automotive lighting. (e.g. dashboard backlighting, etc.)
- marker lights (e.g. steps, exit ways, etc.)
- signal and symbol luminaire

Typ Type	Emissions-farbe Color of Emission	Gehäuse-farbe Color of Package	Lichtstärke Luminous Intensity I_F = 20 mA I_V (mcd)	Lichtstrom Luminous Flux I_F = 20 mA Φ_V (mlm)	Bestellnummer Ordering Code
LS 3366-NR	super-red	red diffused	28 ... 180	360 (typ.)	Q62703Q3457
LS 3366-Q			71 ... 112	300 (typ.)	Q62703Q3459
LS 3366-R			112 ... 180	480 (typ.)	Q62703Q3460
LS 3366-PS			45 ... 280	580 (typ.)	Q62703Q3461
LS 3366-R1S2			112 ... 280	650 (typ.)	Q65110A0560
LA 3366-PS	amber	orange diffused	45 ... 280	540 (typ.)	Q62703Q3881
LA 3366-Q			71 ... 112	280 (typ.)	Q62703Q3882
LA 3366-R			112 ... 180	450 (typ.)	Q62703Q3883
LA 3366-S			180 ... 280	720 (typ.)	Q62703Q3884
LA 3366-QT			71 ... 450	840 (typ.)	Q62703Q3885
LO 3366-PS	orange	orange diffused	45 ... 280	540 (typ.)	Q62703Q3127
LO 3366-Q			71 ... 112	280 (typ.)	Q62703Q3172
LO 3366-R			112 ... 180	450 (typ.)	Q62703Q3173
LO 3366-S			180 ... 280	720 (typ.)	Q62703Q3174
LO 3366-QT			71 ... 450	840 (typ.)	Q62703Q3175
LY 3366-PS	yellow	yellow diffused	45 ... 280	540 (typ.)	Q62703Q3462
LY 3366-Q			71 ... 112	280 (typ.)	Q62703Q3464
LY 3366-R			112 ... 180	450 (typ.)	Q62703Q3465
LY 3366-S			180 ... 280	720 (typ.)	Q62703Q3463
LY 3366-QT			71 ... 450	840 (typ.)	Q62703Q3466

Anm.: Die Standardlieferform von Serientypen beinhaltet eine untere bzw. eine obere Familiengruppe oder mindestens zwei Einzelgruppen.
In einer Verpackungseinheit / Gurt ist immer nur eine Helligkeitsgruppe enthalten.
Die technologiebedingte Helligkeits-Streuung der heutigen LED-Herstellprozesse über einen längeren Fertigungszeitraum (Halbleitermaterial - Chipherstellung - Montageprozess) erlaubt keine Zusage einer einzelnen Helligkeitsgruppe. Daher müssen mindestens zwei Helligkeitsgruppen vorgesehen werden!

Note: The standard shipping format for serial types includes a lower or upper family group or at least two individual groups.
No packing unit / tape ever contains more than one luminous intensity group.
Luminosity variations caused by the technology used in current LED manufacturing processes over a protracted manufacturing period (semiconductor material - chip fabrication - assembly process) mean that it is not possible to assign LEDs to a single luminous intensity group. For this reason at least two luminous intensity groups must be provided!

Grenzwerte
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Werte Values		Einheit Unit
		LS, LO, LA	LY	
Betriebstemperatur Operating temperature range	T_{op}	– 55 … + 100		°C
Lagertemperatur Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	– 55 … + 100		°C
Sperrschichttemperatur Junction temperature	T_j	+ 100		°C
Durchlassstrom Forward current	I_F	30		mA
Stoßstrom Surge current $t \leq 10$ µs, $D = 0.005$	I_{FM}	1	0.2	A
Sperrspannung[1] Reverse voltage	V_R	12		V
Leistungsaufnahme Power consumption $T_A \leq 25$ °C	P_{tot}	80		mW
Wärmewiderstand [2] Thermal resistance Sperrschicht/Umgebung Junction/ambient Sperrschicht/Lötpad Junction/solder point Montage auf PC-Board FR 4 (Padgröße ≥ 16 mm²) mounted on PC board FR 4 (pad size ≥ 16 mm²) Minimale Beinchenlänge Minimum lead length	 $R_{th\ JA}$ $R_{th\ JS}$	 500 280		 K/W K/W

[1] für kurzzeitigen Betrieb geeignet / suitable for short term application

[2] R_{th} erhöht sich um 13 K/W pro mm Beinchenlänge.
Each additional 1 mm of lead length increases R_{th} by 13 K/W.

Kennwerte (T_A = 25 °C)
Characteristics

Bezeichnung **Parameter**		**Symbol** **Symbol**	**Werte** **Values**				**Einheit** **Unit**
			LS	**LA**	**LO**	**LY**	
Wellenlänge des emittierten Lichtes Wavelength at peak emission I_F = 20 mA	(typ.)	λ_{peak}	645	622	610	591	nm
Dominantwellenlänge Dominant wavelength I_F = 20 mA	(typ.)	λ_{dom}	633	615	606	587	nm
Spektrale Bandbreite bei 50 % $I_{rel\ max}$ Spectral bandwidth at 50 % $I_{rel\ max}$ I_F = 20 mA	(typ.)	$\Delta\lambda$	16	16	16	15	nm
Abstrahlwinkel bei 50 % I_V (Vollwinkel) Viewing angle at 50 % I_V	(typ.)	2φ	70	70	70	70	Grad deg.
Durchlassspannung [1)] Forward voltage [1)] I_F = 20 mA	(typ.) (max.)	V_F V_F	2.0 2.4	2.0 2.4	2.0 2.4	2.0 2.4	V V
Sperrstrom Reverse current V_R = 12 V	(typ.) (max.)	I_R I_R	0.01 10	0.01 10	0.01 10	0.01 10	µA µA
Temperaturkoeffizient von λ_{peak} Temperature coefficient of λ_{peak} I_F = 20 mA; –10°C ≤ T ≤ 100°C	(typ.)	$TC_{\lambda peak}$	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	nm/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von λ_{dom} Temperature coefficient of λ_{dom} I_F = 20 mA; –10°C ≤ T ≤ 100°C	(typ.)	$TC_{\lambda dom}$	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.10	nm/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von V_F Temperature coefficient of V_F I_F = 20 mA; –10°C ≤ T ≤ 100°C	(typ.)	TC_V	– 2.0	– 1.8	– 1.7	– 2.5	mV/K
Optischer Wirkungsgrad Optical efficiency I_F = 20 mA	(typ.)	η_{opt}	7	11	11	11	lm/W

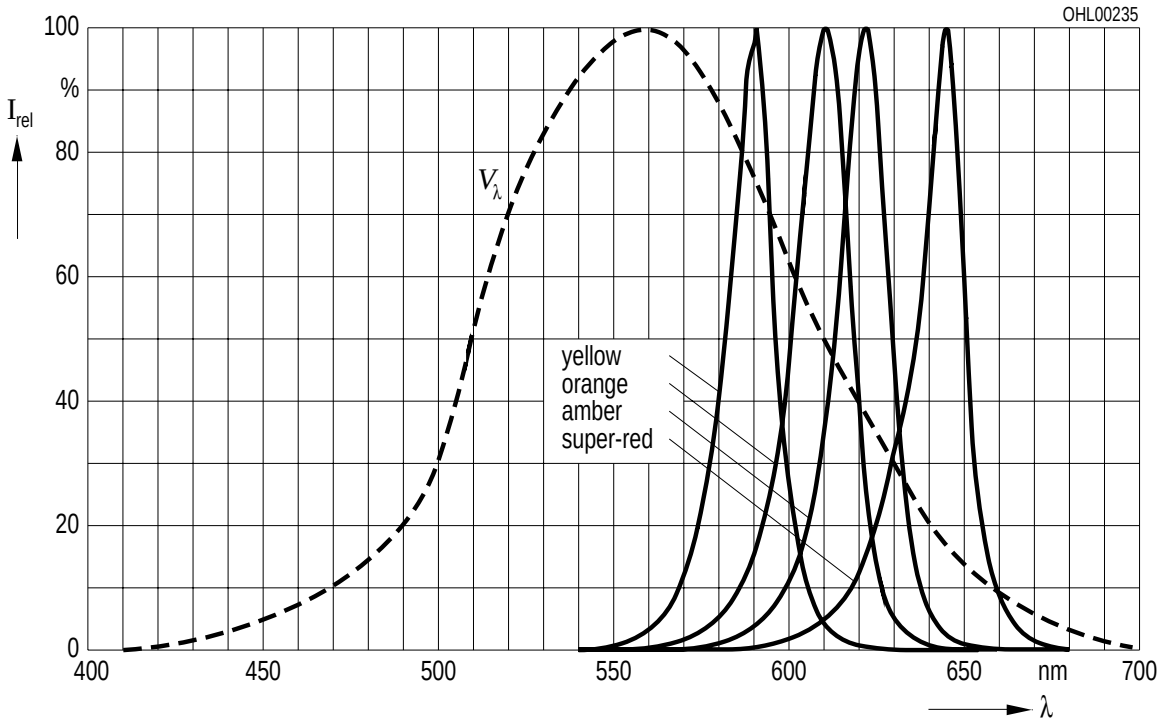
[1)] Spannungswerte werden mit einer Stromeinprägedauer von 1 ms und einer Genauigkeit von ±0,1 V ermittelt.
Voltages are tested at a current pulse duration of 1 ms and a tolerance of ±0.1 V.

Helligkeits-Gruppierungsschema
Luminous Intensity Groups

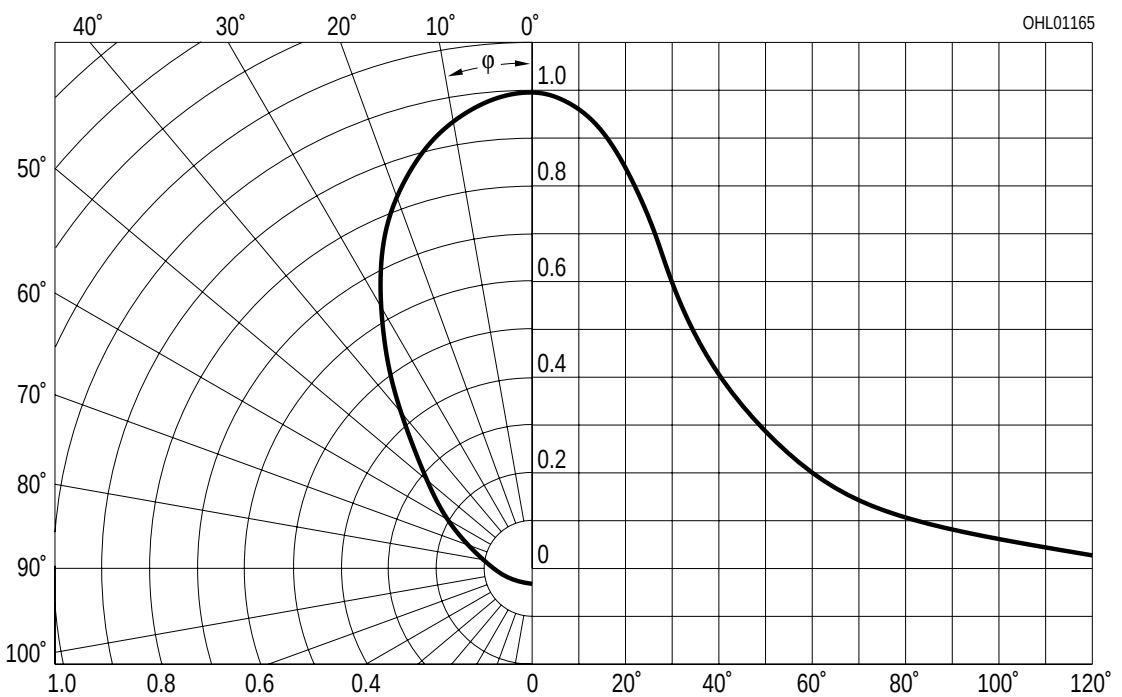
Lichtgruppe Luminous Intensity Group	Lichtstärke Luminous Intensity I_V (mcd)	Lichtstrom Luminous Flux Φ_V (mlm)
N	28 … 45	115 (typ.)
P	45 … 71	190 (typ.)
Q	71 … 112	300 (typ.)
R	112 … 180	480 (typ.)
S	180 … 280	720 (typ.)
T	280 … 450	1150 (typ.)

Helligkeitswerte werden mit einer Stromeinprägedauer von 25 ms und einer Genauigkeit von ±11 % ermittelt.
Luminous intensity is tested at a current pulse duration of 25 ms and a tolerance of ±11 %.

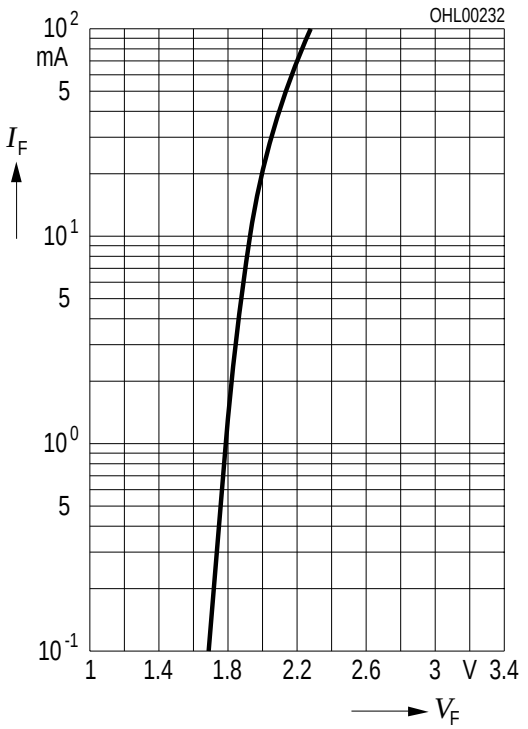
Relative spektrale Emission $I_{rel} = f(\lambda)$, T_A = 25 °C, I_F = 20 mA
Relative Spectral Emission
V(λ) = spektrale Augenempfindlichkeit
Standard eye response curve



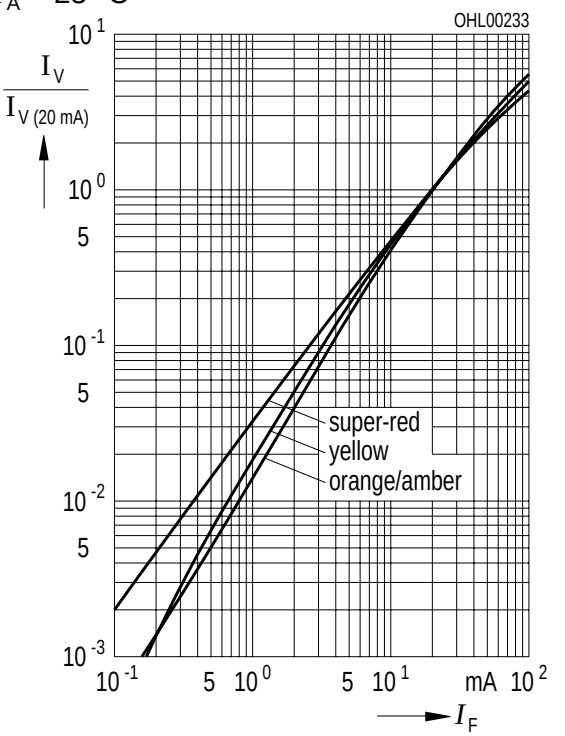
Abstrahlcharakteristik $I_{rel} = f(\varphi)$
Radiation Characteristic



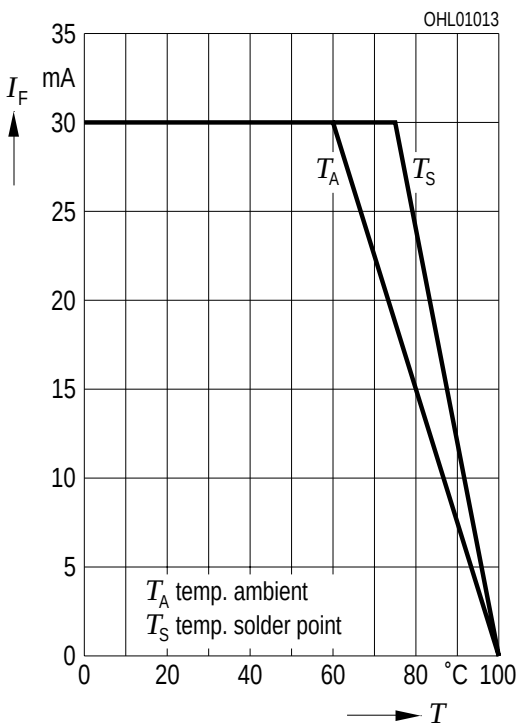
Durchlassstrom $I_F = f(V_F)$
Forward Current
T_A = 25 °C



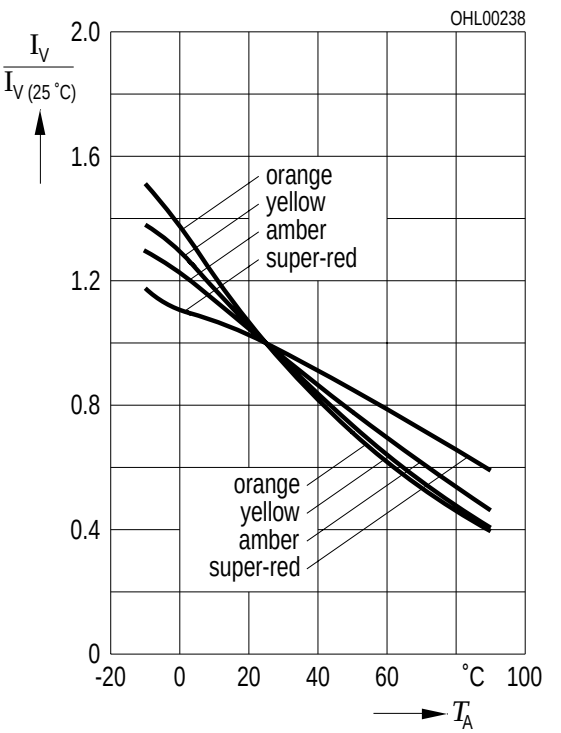
Relative Lichtstärke $I_V/I_{V(20\ mA)} = f(I_F)$
Relative Luminous Intensity
T_A = 25 °C



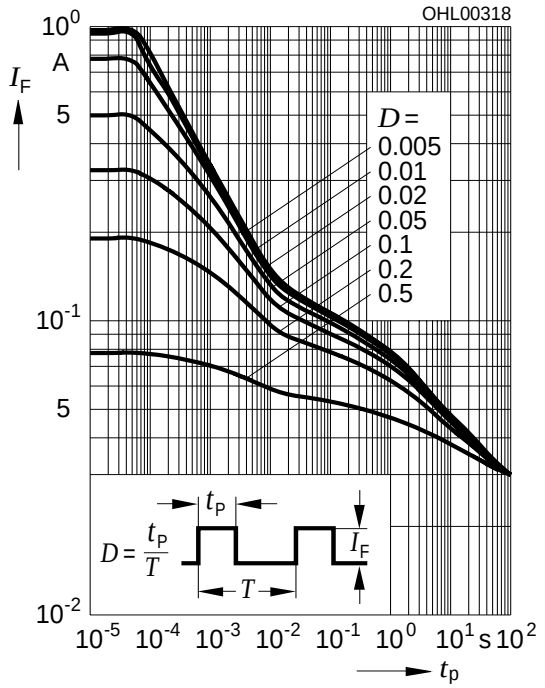
Maximal zulässiger Durchlassstrom $I_F = f(T)$
Max. Permissible Forward Current



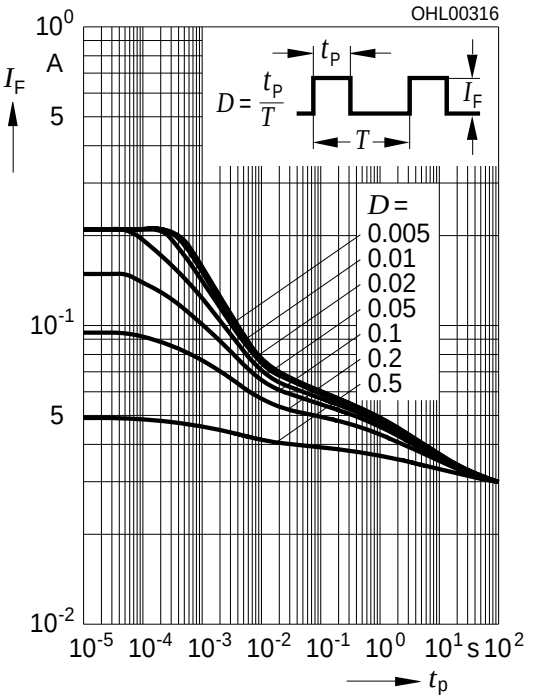
Relative Lichtstärke $I_V/I_{V(25\ °C)} = f(T_A)$
Relative Luminous Intensity
I_F = 20 mA



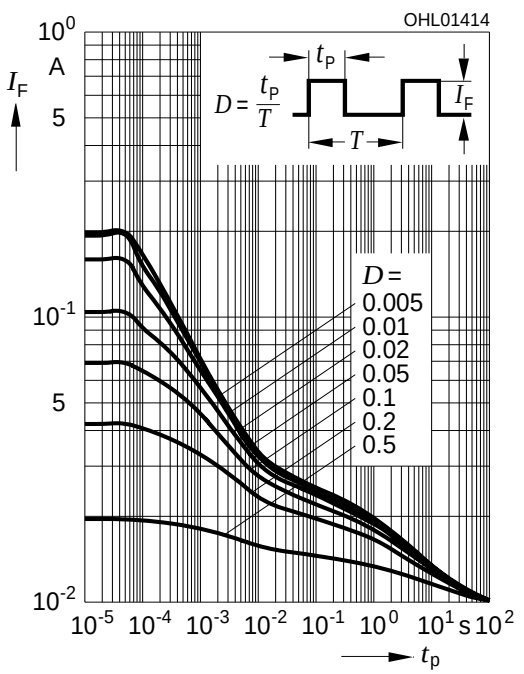
Zulässige Impulsbelastbarkeit $I_F = f(t_p)$
Permissible Pulse Handling Capability
Duty cycle D = parameter, T_A = 25 °C
LS, LA, LO



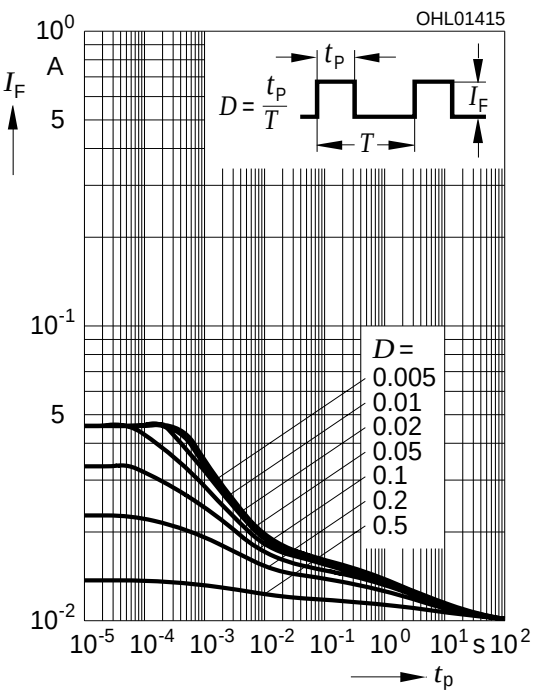
Zulässige Impulsbelastbarkeit $I_F = f(t_p)$
Permissible Pulse Handling Capability
Duty cycle D = parameter, T_A = 25 °C
LY



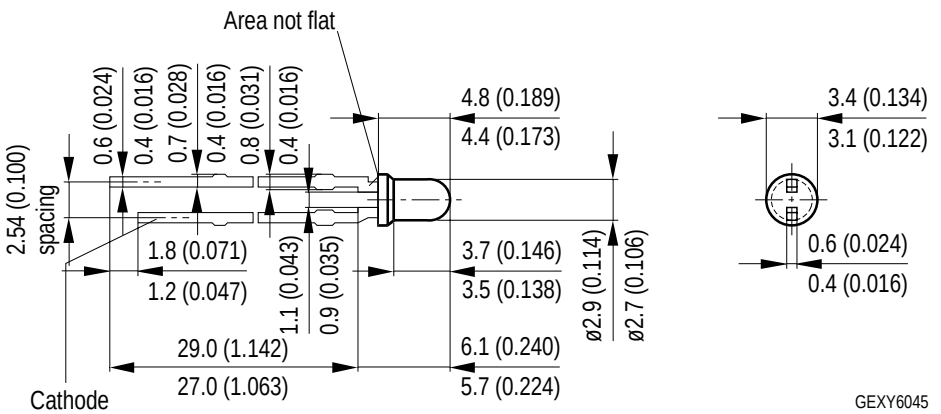
Zulässige Impulsbelastbarkeit $I_F = f(t_p)$
Permissible Pulse Handling Capability
Duty cycle D = parameter, T_A = 85 °C
LS, LA, LO



Zulässige Impulsbelastbarkeit $I_F = f(t_p)$
Permissible Pulse Handling Capability
Duty cycle D = parameter, T_A = 85 °C
LY



Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines

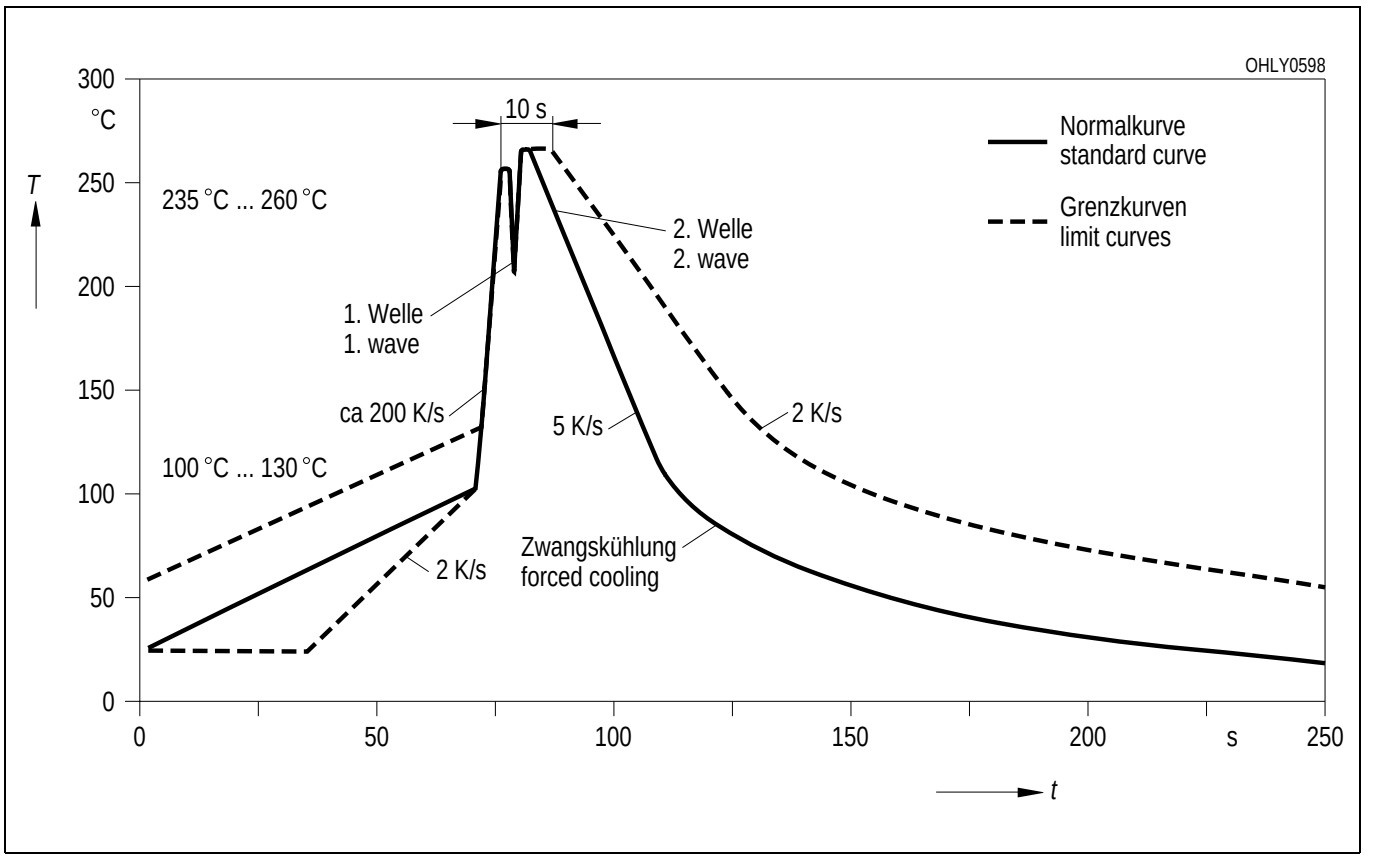


Maße werden wie folgt angegeben: mm (inch) / Dimensions are specified as follows: mm (inch).

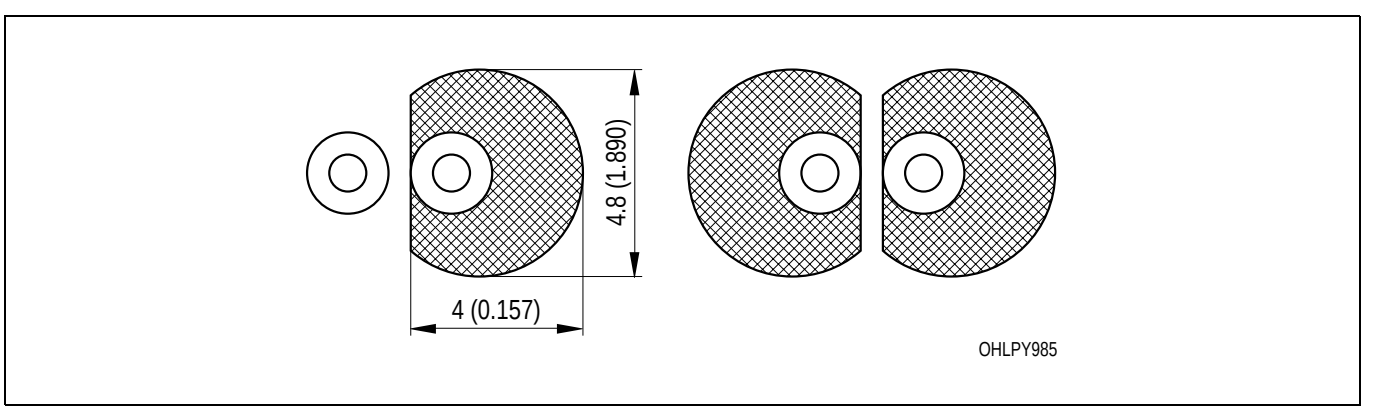
Kathodenkennung: kürzerer Lötspieß
Cathode mark: short solder lead
Gewicht / Approx. weight: 0.15 g

Lötbedingungen
Soldering Conditions

Wellenlöten (TTW) (nach CECC 00802)
TTW Soldering (acc. to CECC 00802)



Empfohlenes Lötpaddesign Wellenlöten (TTW)
Recommended Solder Pad TTW Soldering



Maße werden wie folgt angegeben: mm (inch) / Dimensions are specified as follows: mm (inch)

Revision History: 2003-03-10		Date of change
Previous Version: 2002-12-06		
Page	**Subjects (major changes since last revision)**	
3	thermal resistance (footnote)	
4	value (wavelength super-red/amber/orange)	
10	annotations	2002-07-25
4	value ($TC_{\lambda dom}$ from 0.01 to 0.05 nm/K)	2002-07-25
5	luminous intensity groups	2002-07-30
3, 4	value (reverse voltage from 3 V to 12 V)	2002-09-18
2	LS 3366-P is “Not for new designs”	2002-10-18
2	new type LS 3366-R1S2	2002-11-04
1	ESD-withstand voltage	2002-12-06
2	LS 3366-P deleted	2003-03-10

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The information describes the type of component and shall not be considered as assured characteristics.
All typical data and graphs are basing on representative samples, but don’t represent the production range. If requested, e.g. because of technical improvements, these typ. data will be changed without any further notice.
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If printed or downloaded, please find the latest version in the Internet.
Packing
Please use the recycling operators known to you. We can also help you – get in touch with your nearest sales office. By agreement we will take packing material back, if it is sorted. You must bear the costs of transport. For packing material that is returned to us unsorted or which we are not obliged to accept, we shall have to invoice you for any costs incurred.
Components used in life-support devices or systems must be expressly authorized for such purpose! Critical components [1] may only be used in life-support devices or systems [2] with the express written approval of OSRAM OS.
[1] A critical component is a component used in a life-support device or system whose failure can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect its safety or the effectiveness of that device or system.
[2] Life support devices or systems are intended (a) to be implanted in the human body, or (b) to support and/or maintain and sustain human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user may be endangered.