Let’s say that we have a Power P = U\*I = 300 mW

For ex, a common LED <http://www.planeteleds.fr/fr/catalogue/leds-unitaires/leds-standard/leds-haute-luminosite-5-mm/50-leds-bleues-10500mcd-5mm-p> has a Power

For one LED, P = 3.2 \* 0.02 = 0.064 W

Thus, for n LEDs, P = U\*I = U \* ∑ I = U \* n \* I = 0.3 W

* n = 0.3 / (U \* I) = 0.3 / 0.064 = 4 LEDs

10 000mcd with a consumption of 120 mW -> we can have 2 for 240 mW

35 000mcd with a consumption of 190 mW -> we can have 2 for 380 mW

1 cd = 1 lm/sr

For ex, a red LED, with luminous intensity Iv = 5000mcd, has a peak emission wavelength at 625nm

The radiant intensity Ie = Iv/K(625nm) = 5000/200 = 25 mW/sr, K with RCA Electro-Optics Handbook

Here an object at a distance d (m) with x W/sr.

* Irradiance W/m²