

High Efficiency LED in \varnothing 3 mm Clear Package

Color	Type	Technology	Angle of Half Intensity $\pm\varphi$
High efficiency red	TLHR4900	GaAsP on GaP	16°
Soft orange	TLHO4900	GaAsP on GaP	16°
Yellow	TLHY4900	GaAsP on GaP	16°
Green	TLHG4900	GaP on GaP	16°
Pure green	TLHP4900	GaP on GaP	16°

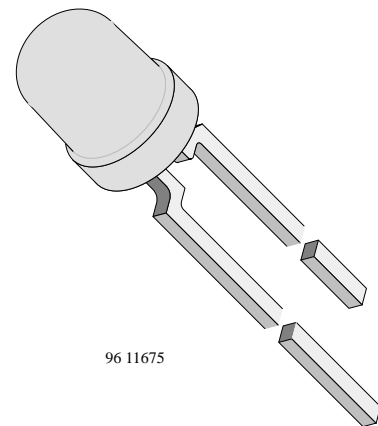
Description

The TLH.4900 series was developed for applications where high light output is required.

It is housed in a 3 mm clear plastic package. The small viewing angle of these devices provides a high brightness.

All LEDs are categorized in luminous intensity groups. The green and yellow LEDs are categorized additionally in wavelength groups.

That allows users to assemble LEDs with uniform appearance.



Features

- Choice of five bright colors
- Standard \varnothing 3 mm (T-1) package
- Small mechanical tolerances
- Suitable for DC and high peak current
- Very small viewing angle
- Luminous intensity categorized
- Yellow and green color categorized

Applications

Status lights
 OFF / ON indicator
 Background illumination
 Readout lights
 Maintenance lights
 Legend light

Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

TLHR4900, TLHO4900, TLHY4900, TLHG4900, TLHP4900

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		V_R	6	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_F	30	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$	I_{FSM}	1	A
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_V	100	mW
Junction temperature		T_j	100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating temperature range		T_{amb}	-20 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	-55 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 5 \text{ s}$, 2 mm from body	T_{sd}	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal resistance junction/ambient		R_{thJA}	400	K/W

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

High efficiency red (TLHR4900)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_{Vmin}/I_{Vmax} \geq 0.5$		I_V	6.3	13		mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_d	612		625	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_p		635		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		ϕ		± 16		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		V_F		2	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		V_R	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		C_j		50		pF

Soft orange (TLHO4900)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_{Vmin}/I_{Vmax} \geq 0.5$		I_V	10	26		mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_d	598		611	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_p		605		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		ϕ		± 16		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		V_F		2.4	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		V_R	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		C_j		50		pF



Yellow (TLHY4900)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_{V_{\min}}/I_{V_{\max}} \geq 0.5$		I_V	10	26		mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_d	581		594	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_p		585		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		ϕ		± 16		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		V_F		2.4	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		V_R	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		C_j		50		pF

Green (TLHG4900)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_{V_{\min}}/I_{V_{\max}} \geq 0.5$		I_V	16	37		mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_d	562		575	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_p		565		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		ϕ		± 16		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		V_F		2.4	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		V_R	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		C_j		50		pF

Pure green (TLHP4900)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_{V_{\min}}/I_{V_{\max}} \geq 0.5$		I_V	4	13		mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_d	555		565	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		λ_p		555		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		ϕ		± 16		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		V_F		2.4	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		V_R	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		C_j		50		pF

Typical Characteristics ($T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

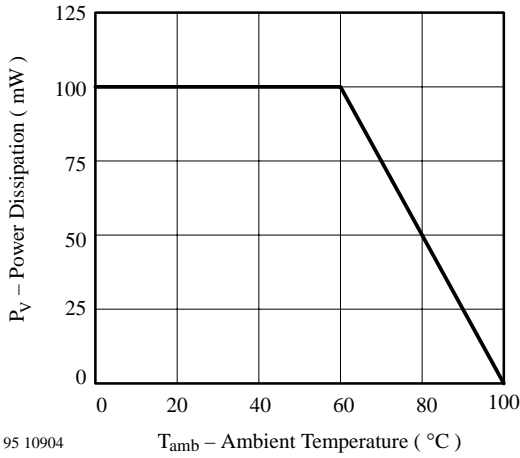


Figure 1 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

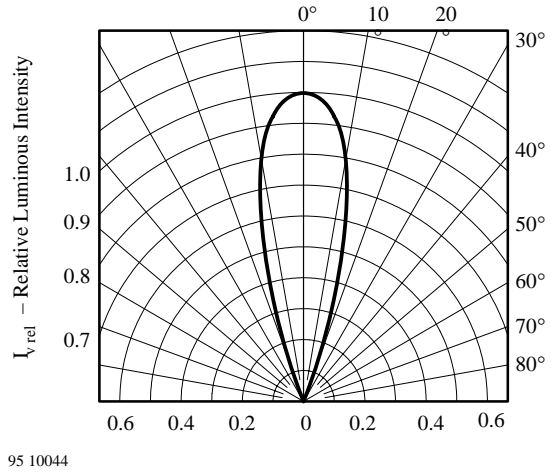


Figure 4 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

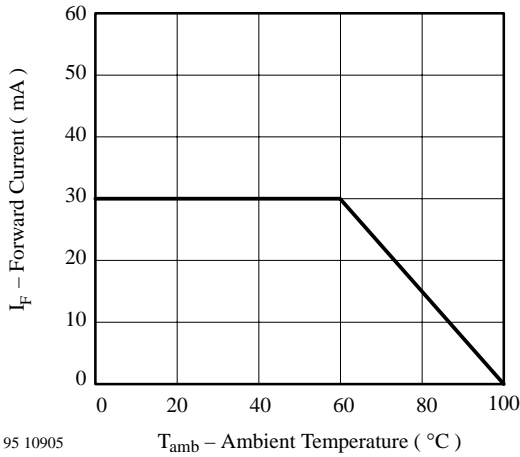


Figure 2 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

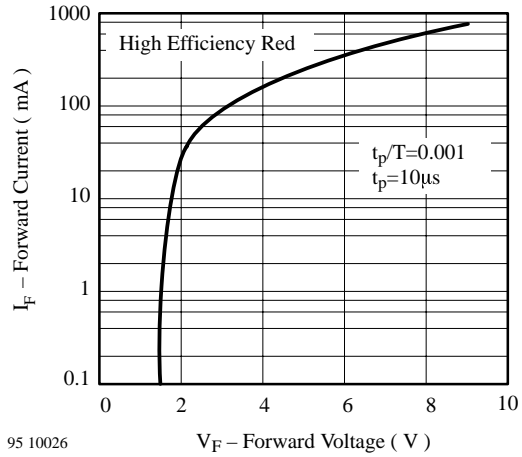


Figure 5 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

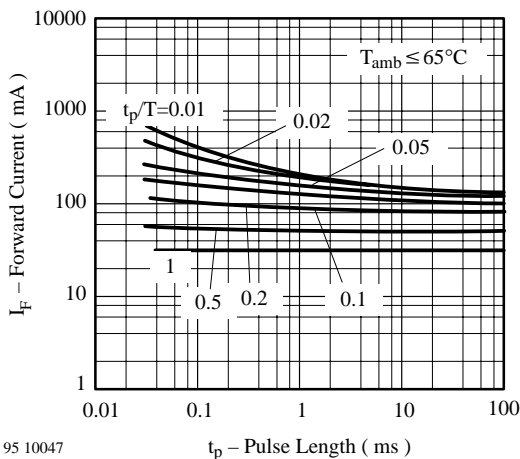


Figure 3 Forward Current vs. Pulse Length

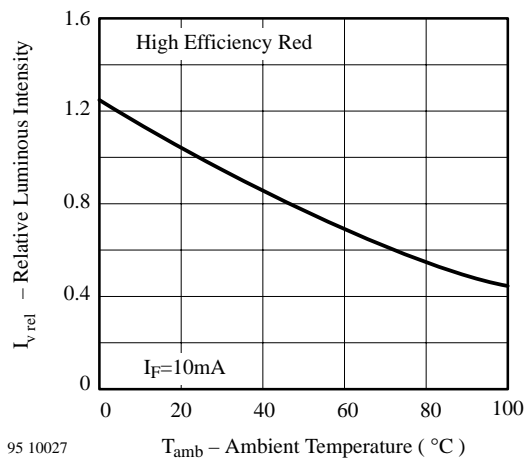


Figure 6 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

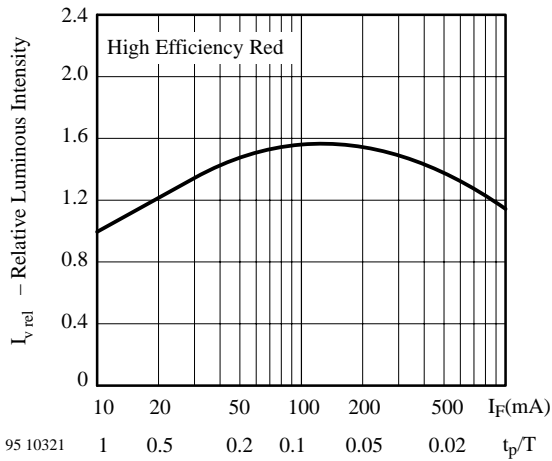


Figure 7 Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

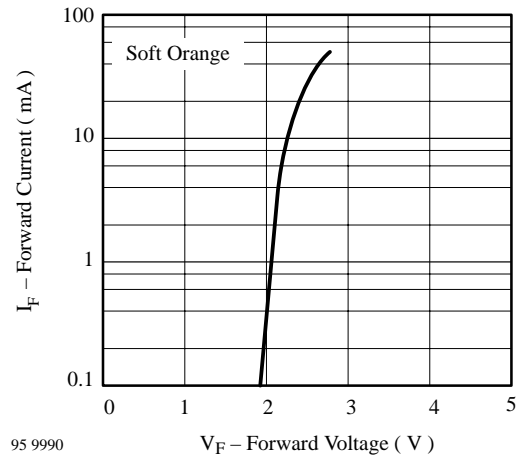


Figure 10 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

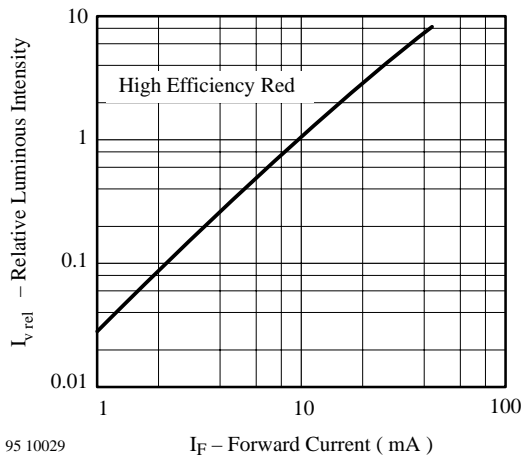


Figure 8 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

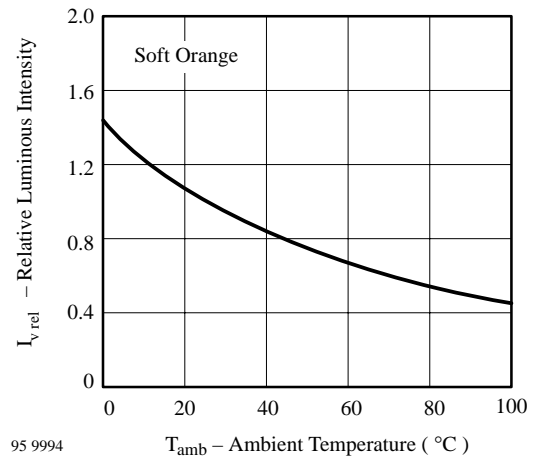


Figure 11 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

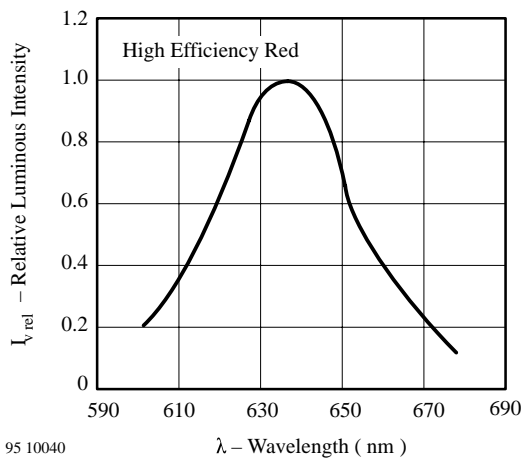


Figure 9 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

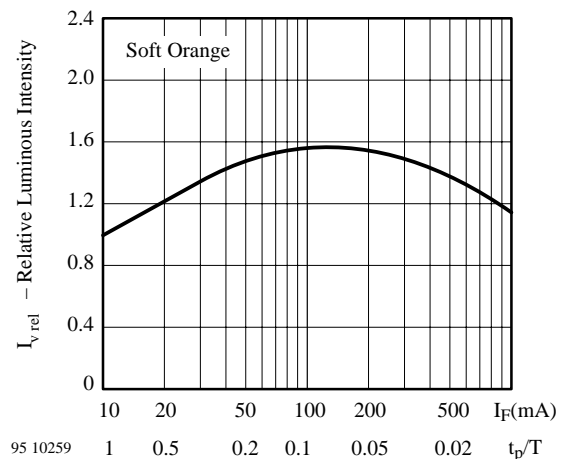


Figure 12 Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

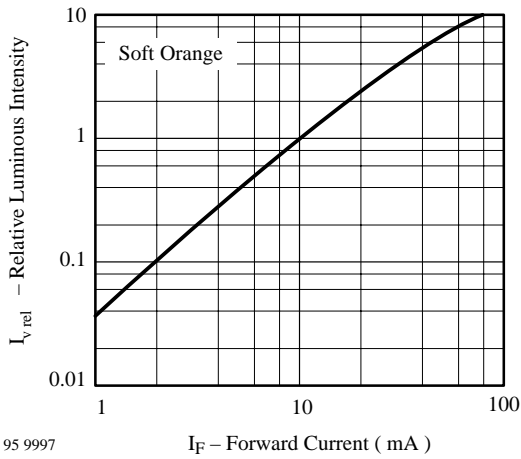


Figure 13 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

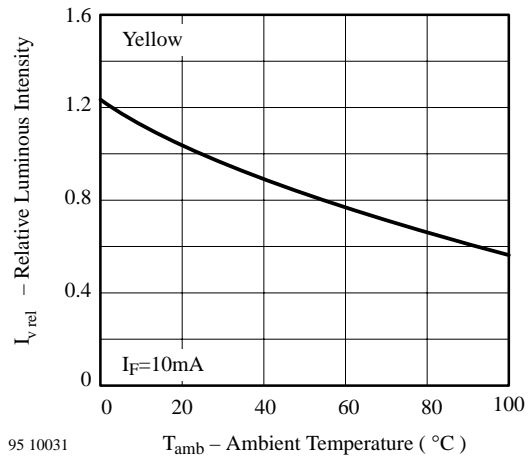


Figure 16 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

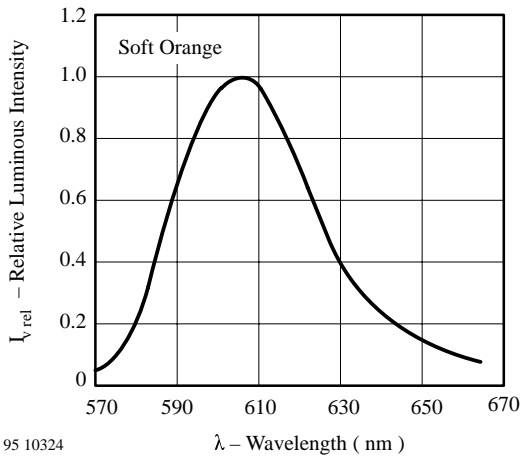


Figure 14 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

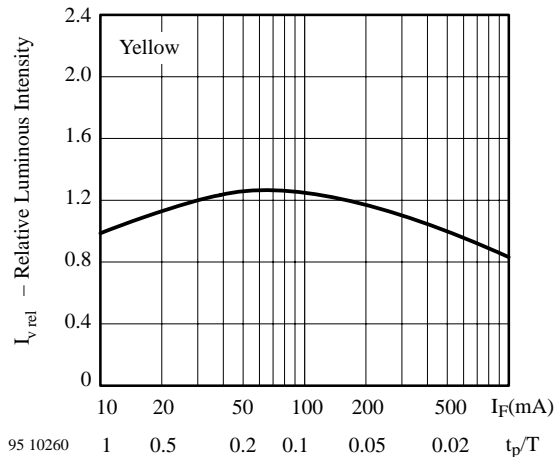


Figure 17 Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

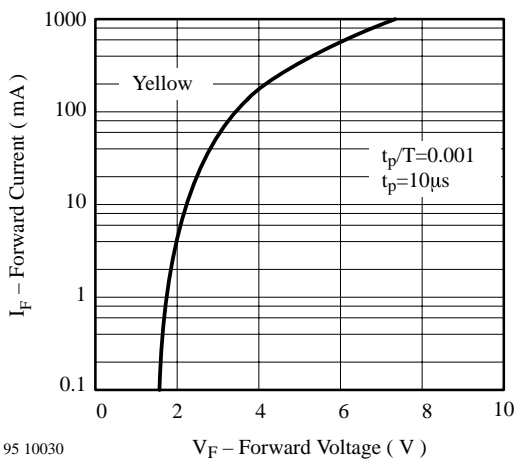


Figure 15 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

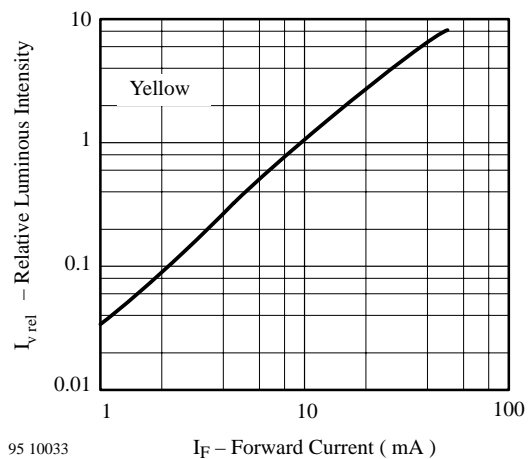


Figure 18 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

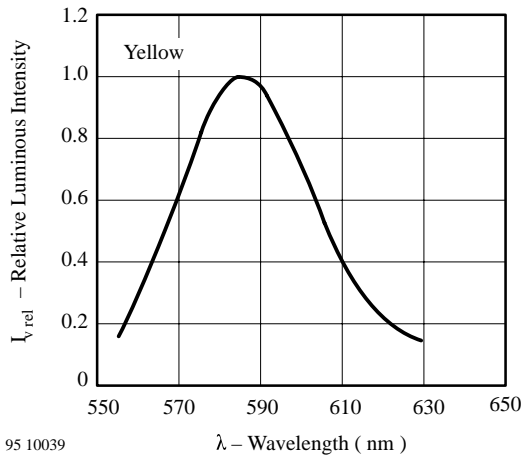


Figure 19 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

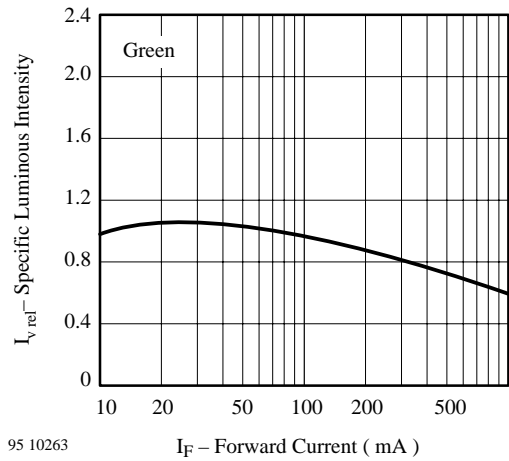


Figure 22 Specific Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

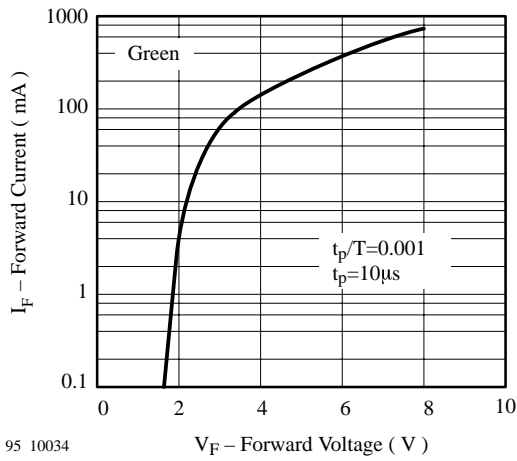


Figure 20 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

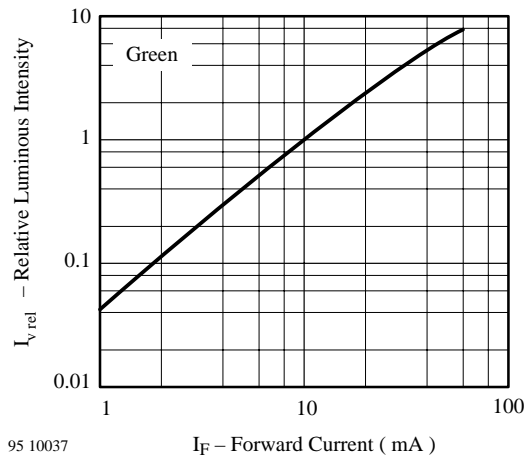


Figure 23 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

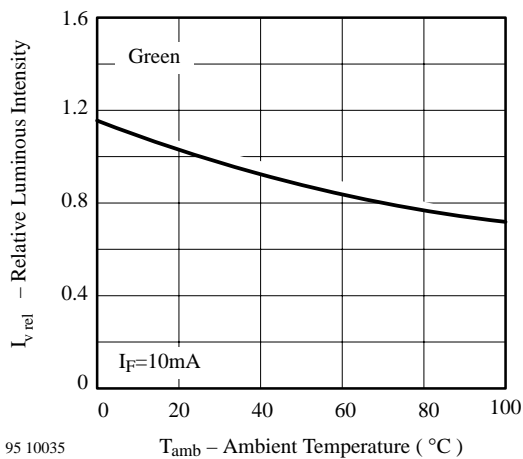


Figure 21 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

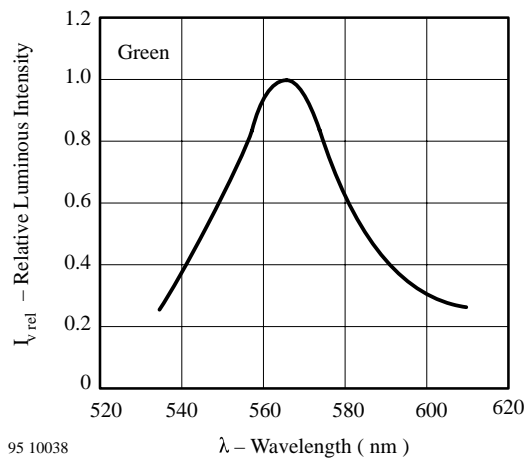


Figure 24 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

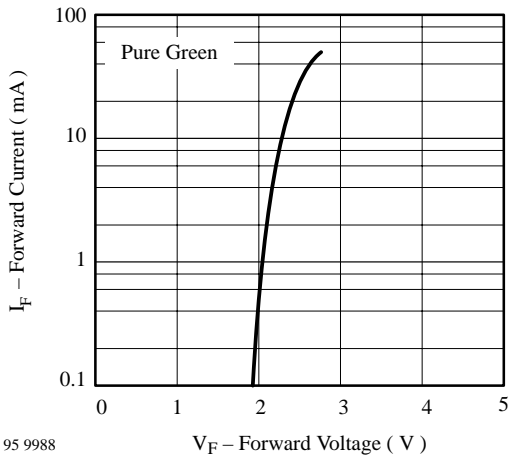


Figure 25 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

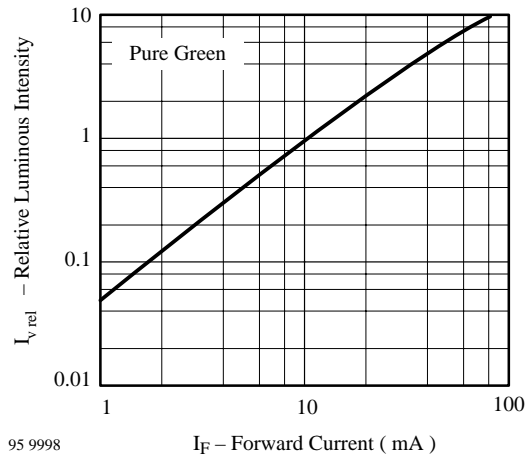


Figure 28 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

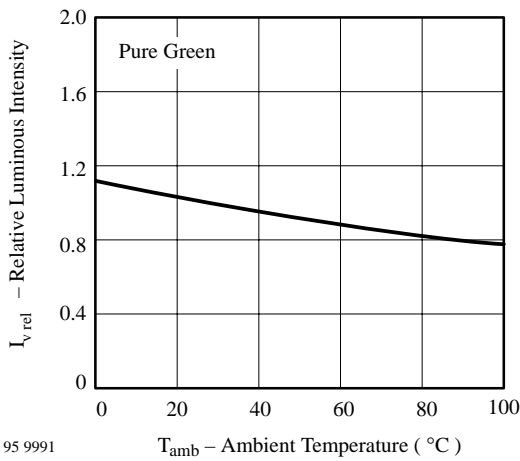


Figure 26 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

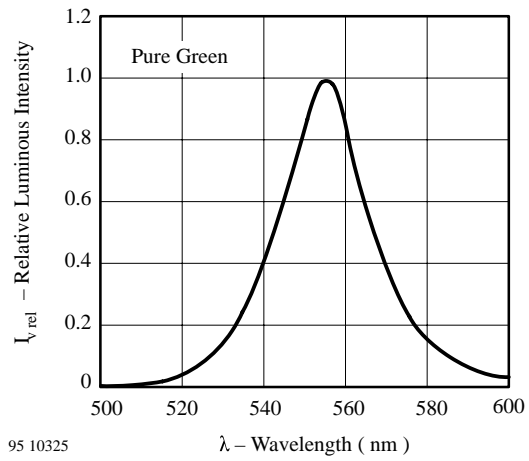


Figure 29 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

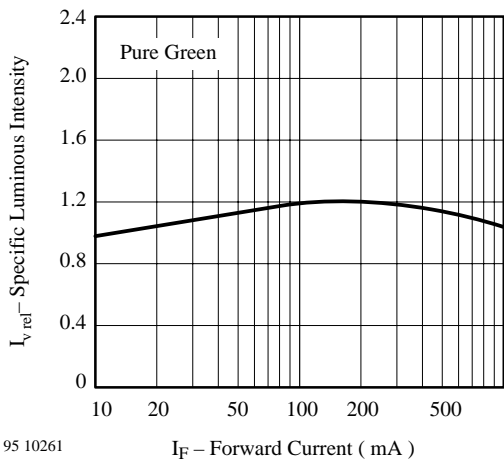
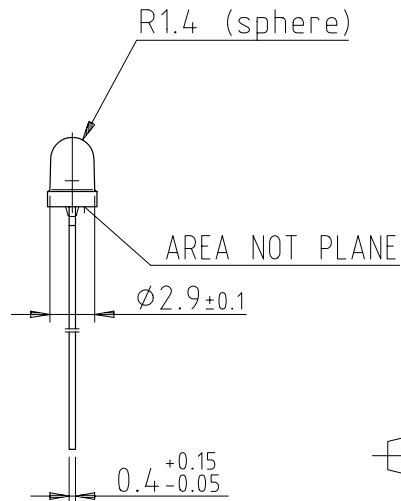
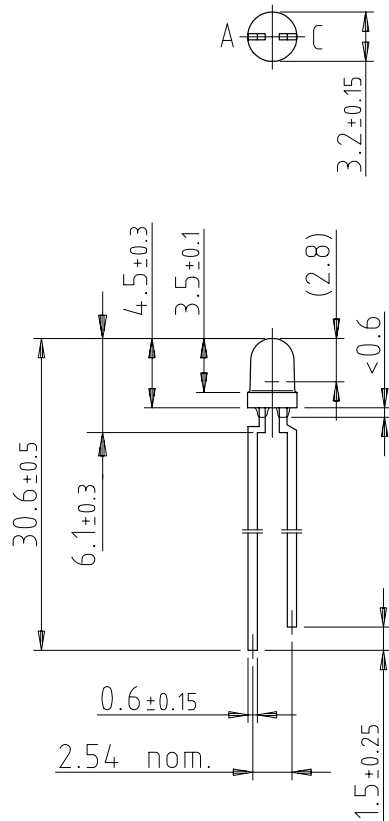
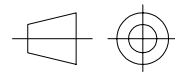


Figure 27 Specific Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

Dimensions in mm



95 10914



technical drawings
 according to DIN
 specifications

Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of **Vishay Semiconductor GmbH** to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay-Telefunken products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay-Telefunken against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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