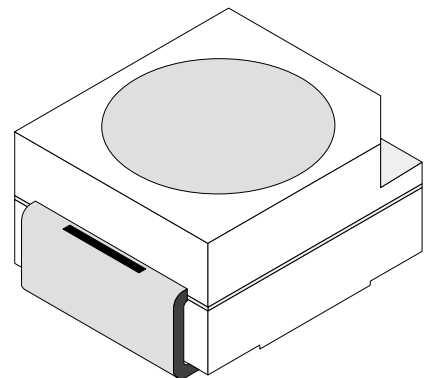


## SMD LED in P-LCC-2 Package

Color	Type	Technology	Angle of Half Intensity $\pm\varphi$
High efficiency red	TLMH310.	GaAsP on GaP	60°
Soft orange	TLMO310.	GaAsP on GaP	60°
Yellow	TLMY310.	GaAsP on GaP	60°
Green	TLMG310.	GaP on GaP	60°
Pure green	TLMP310.	GaP on GaP	60°

### Description

These devices have been designed to meet the increasing demand for surface mounting technology. The package of the TLM.310. is the P-LCC-2 (equivalent to a size B tantalum capacitor). It consists of a lead frame which is embedded in a white thermoplast. The reflector inside this package is filled up with clear epoxy.



94 8553

### Features

- SMD LEDs with exceptional brightness
- Luminous intensity categorized
- Compatible with automatic placement equipment
- EIA and ICE standard package
- Compatible with infrared, vapor phase and wave solder processes according to CECC
- Available in 8 mm tape
- Low profile package
- Non-diffused lens: excellent for coupling to light pipes and backlighting
- Low power consumption
- Luminous intensity ratio in one packaging unit  
 $I_{Vmax}/I_{Vmin} \leq 2.0$ , optional  $\leq 1.6$

### Applications

Automotive: backlighting in dashboards and switches  
 Telecommunication: indicator and backlighting in telephone and fax  
 Indicator and backlight for audio and video equipment  
 Indicator and backlight in office equipment  
 Flat backlight for LCDs, switches and symbols  
 General use

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

**TLMH310. , TLMO310. , TLMY310. , TLMG310. , TLMP310.**

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	$t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$	$I_{FSM}$	0.5	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		$T_{amb}$	-40 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	-55 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 5 \text{ s}$	$T_{sd}$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	mounted on PC board (pad size > 16 mm <sup>2</sup> )	$R_{thJA}$	400	K/W

### Optical and Electrical Characteristics

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

**High efficiency red (TLMH310.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TLMH3100	$I_V$	2.5	6		mcd
		TLMH3101	$I_V$	4		12.5	mcd
		TLMH3102	$I_V$	6.3		20	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_d$	612		625	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_p$		635		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 60$		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	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		15		pF

<sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{VMin.} / I_{VMax.} \leq 2$

**Soft orange (TLMO310.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TLMO3100	$I_V$	2.5	8		mcd
		TLMO3101	$I_V$	4		12.5	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_d$	598		611	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_p$		605		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 60$		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		$V_F$		2.2	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		$V_R$	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		15		pF

<sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{VMin.} / I_{VMax.} \leq 2$



**Yellow (TLMY310.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TLMY3100	$I_V$	2.5	6		mcd
Luminous intensity <sup>1)</sup>		TLMY3101	$I_V$	4		12.5	mcd
		TLMY3102	$I_V$	6.3		20	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_d$	581		594	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_p$		585		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 60$		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	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		15		pF

<sup>1)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{V\text{Min.}}/I_{V\text{Max.}} \leq 1.6$    <sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{V\text{Min.}}/I_{V\text{Max.}} \leq 2$

**Green (TLMG310.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TLMG3100	$I_V$	4	9		mcd
		TLMG3101	$I_V$	4		12.5	mcd
		TLMG3102	$I_V$	10		20	mcd
		TLMG3105	$I_V$	6.3		20	mcd
		TLMG3106	$I_V$	6.3		12.5	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_d$	562		575	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_p$		565		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 60$		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		$V_F$		2.2	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$		$V_R$	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		15		pF

<sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{V\text{Min.}}/I_{V\text{Max.}} \leq 2$

**Pure green (TLMP310.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TLMP3100	$I_V$	1	4		mcd
		TLMP3101	$I_V$	1.6		5	mcd
		TLMP3106	$I_V$	1.6		3.2	mcd
		TLMP3107	$I_V$	2.5		5	mcd
Luminous intensity <sup>1)</sup>		TLMP3102	$I_V$	2.5		8	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_d$	555		565	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\lambda_p$		555		nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 60$		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	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		15		pF

<sup>1)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{V\text{Min.}}/I_{V\text{Max.}} \leq 1.6$    <sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit  $I_{V\text{Min.}}/I_{V\text{Max.}} \leq 2$

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

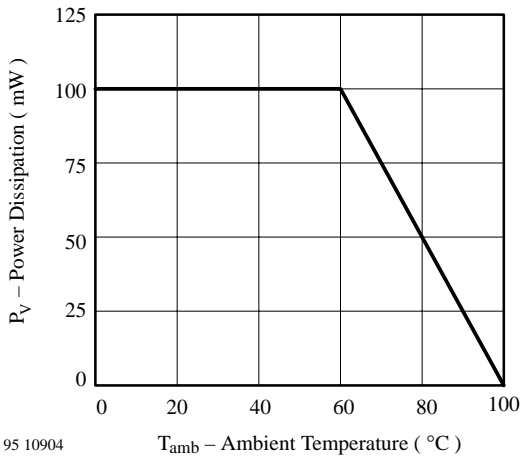


Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

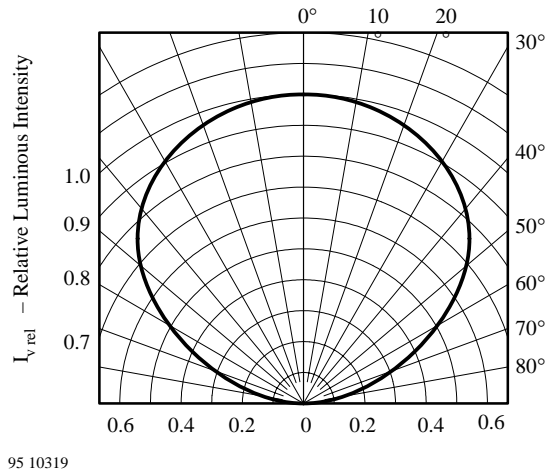


Figure 4. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

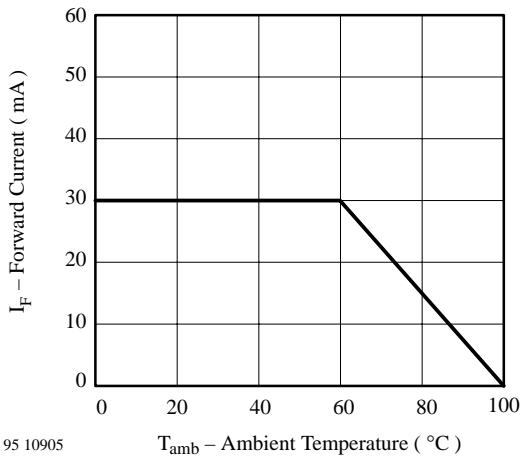


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

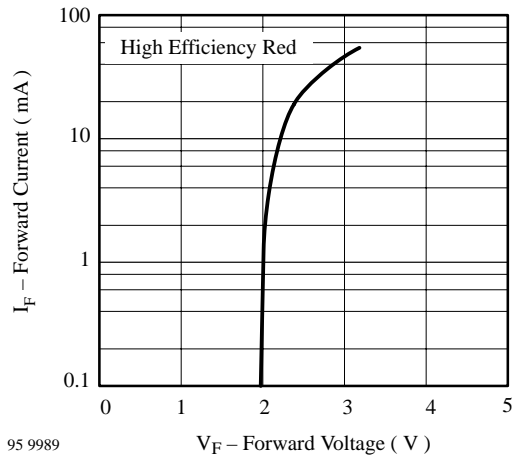


Figure 5. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

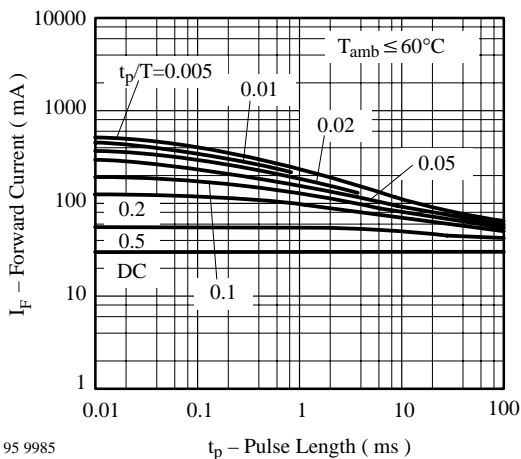


Figure 3. Forward Current vs. Pulse Length

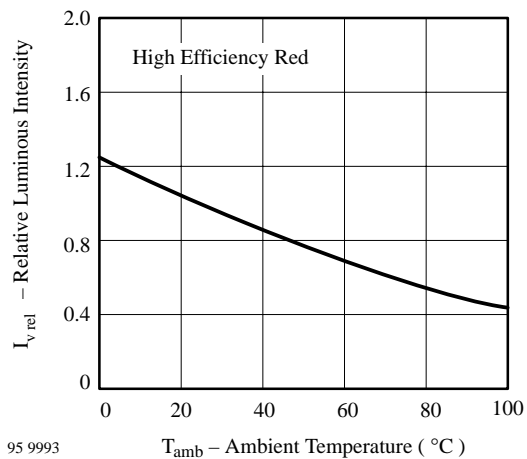


Figure 6. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

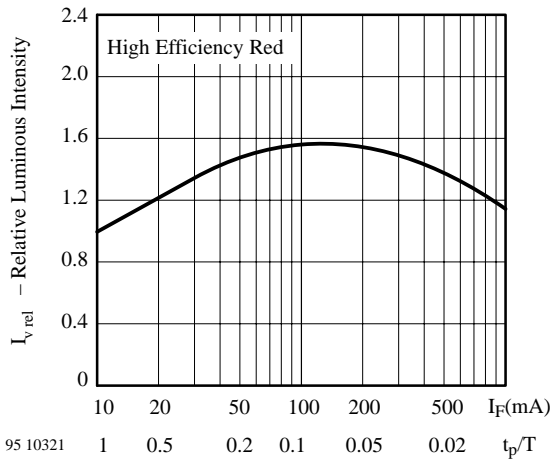


Figure 7. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

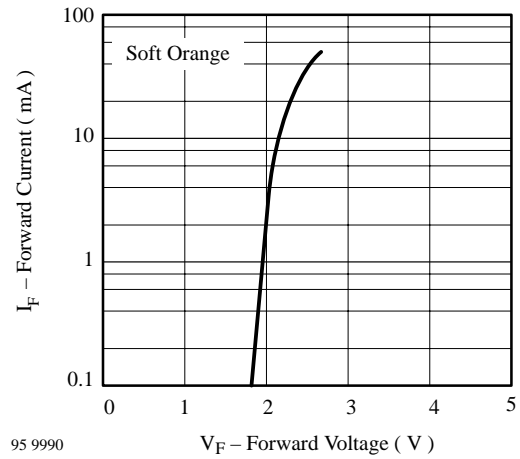


Figure 10. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

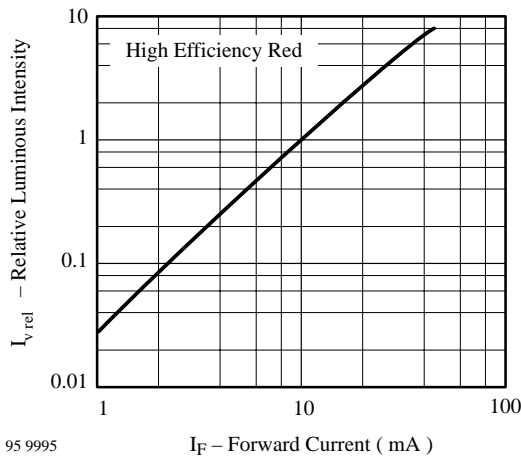


Figure 8. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

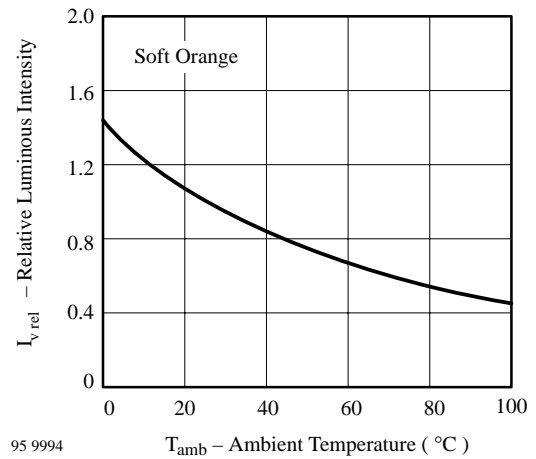


Figure 11. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

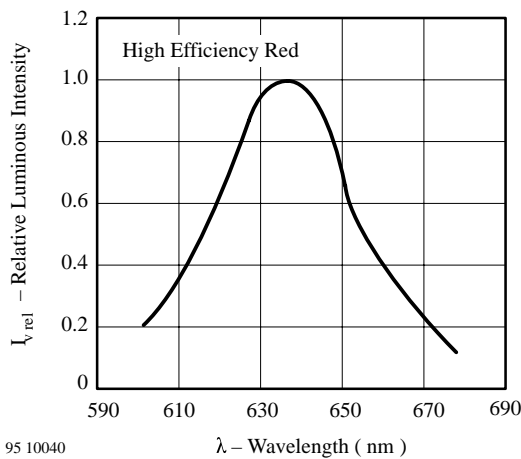


Figure 9. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

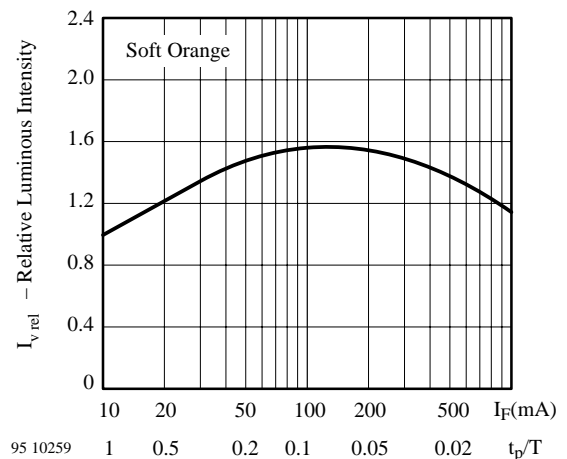


Figure 12. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

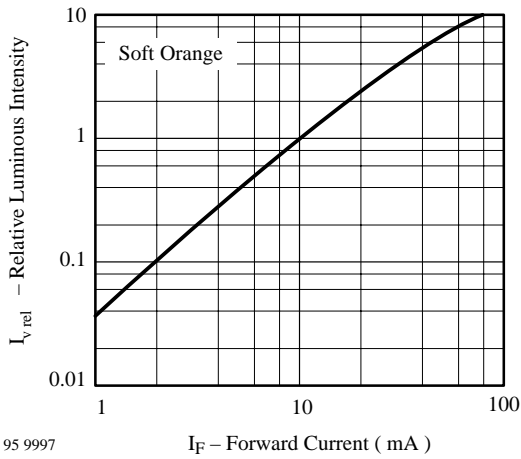


Figure 13. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

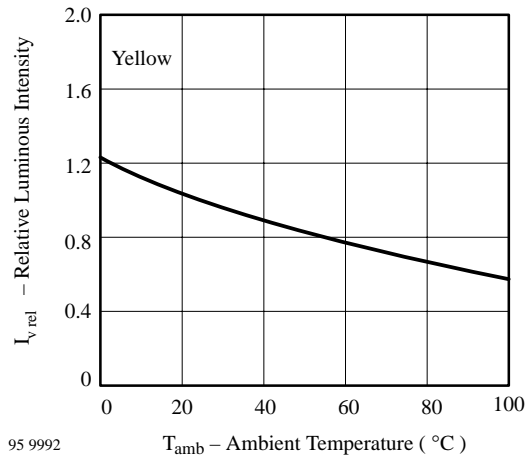


Figure 16. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

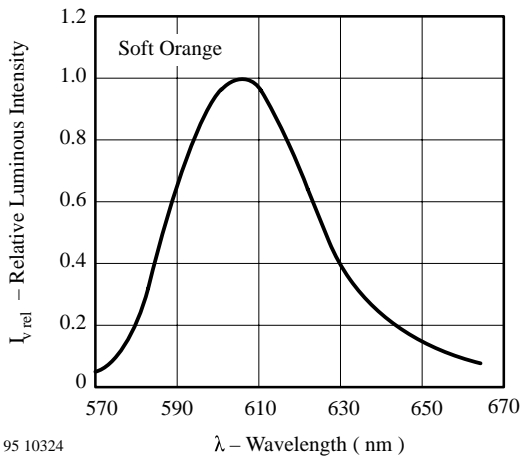


Figure 14. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

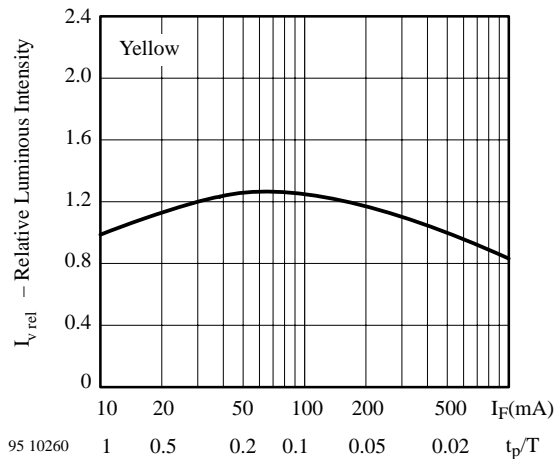


Figure 17. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

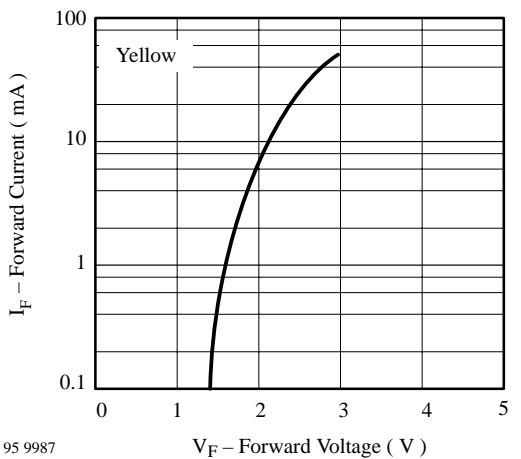


Figure 15. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

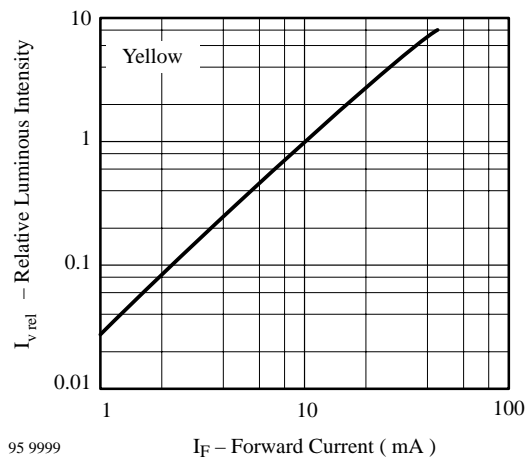
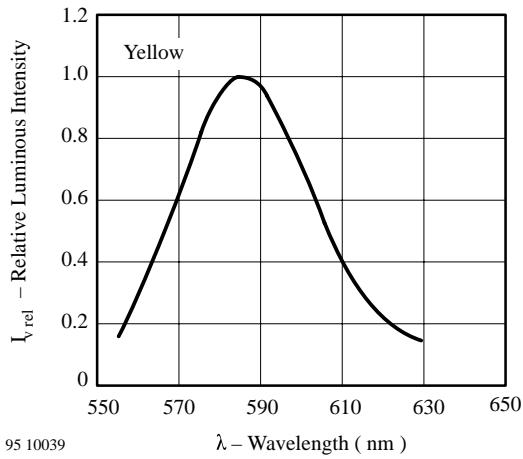
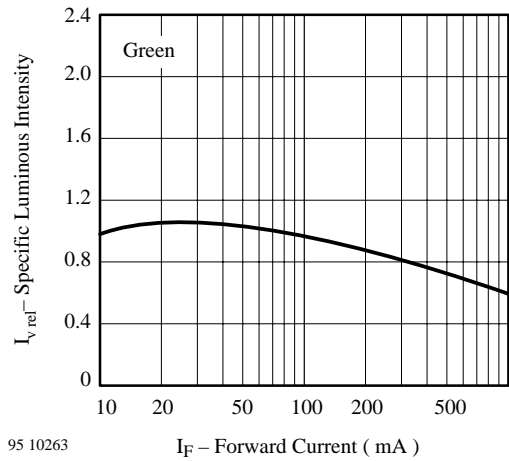


Figure 18. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



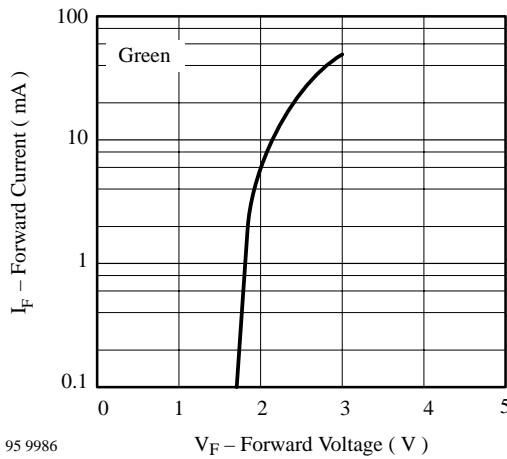
95 10039

Figure 19. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength



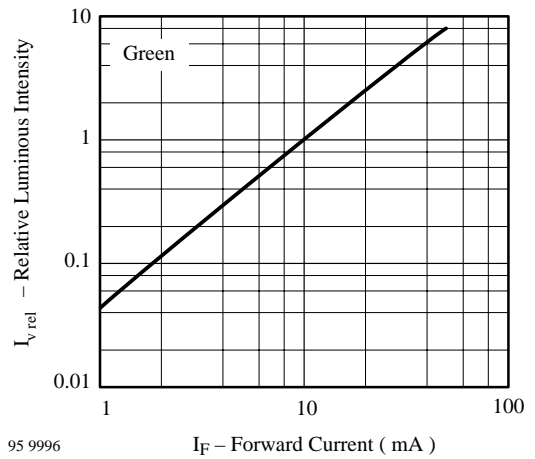
95 10263

Figure 22. Specific Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



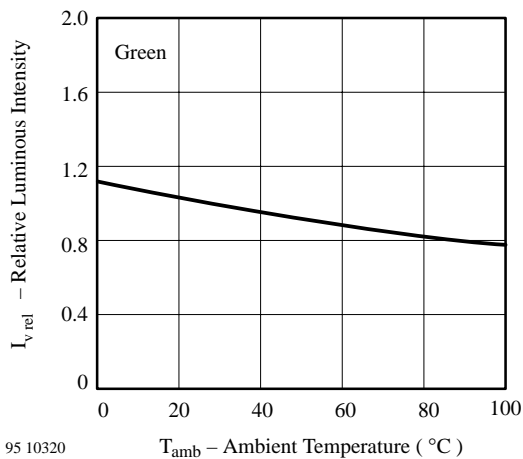
95 9986

Figure 20. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



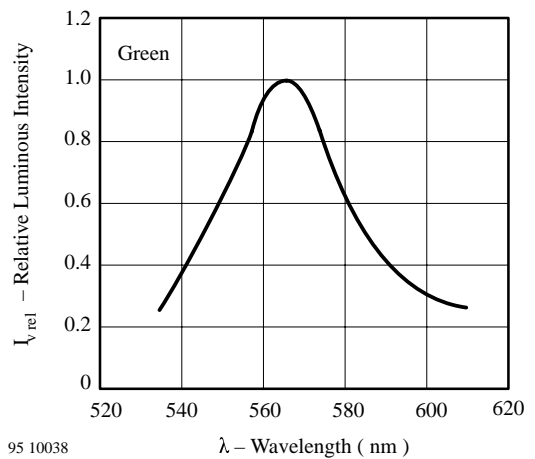
95 9996

Figure 23. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



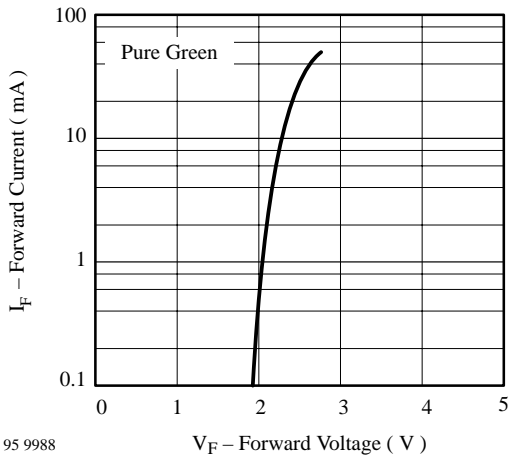
95 10320

Figure 21. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



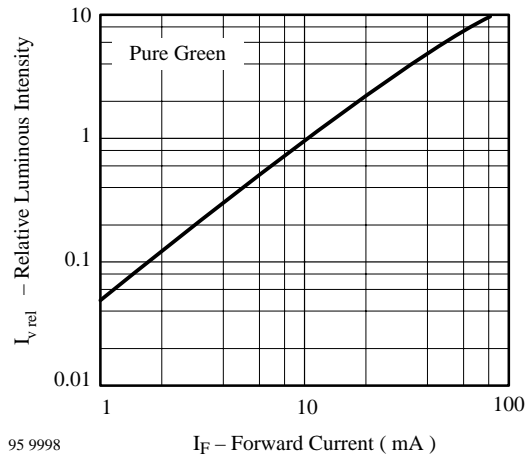
95 10038

Figure 24. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength



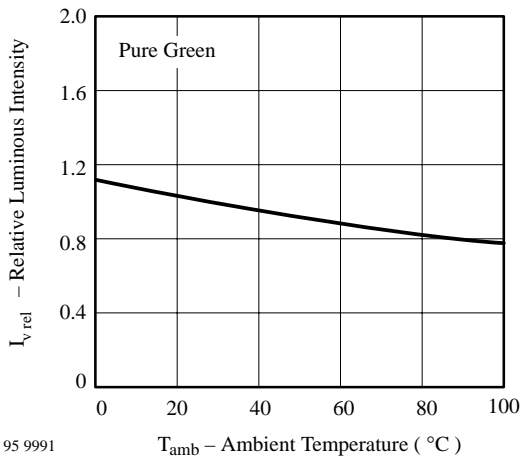
95 9988

Figure 25. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



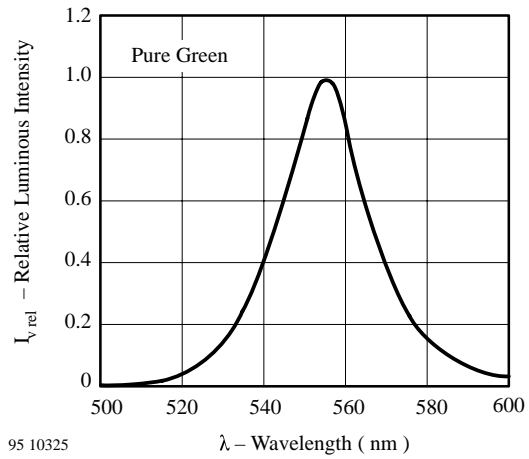
95 9998

Figure 28. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



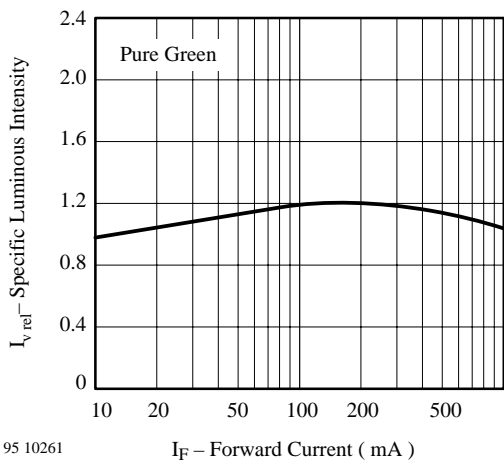
95 9991

Figure 26. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



95 10325

Figure 29. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

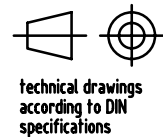
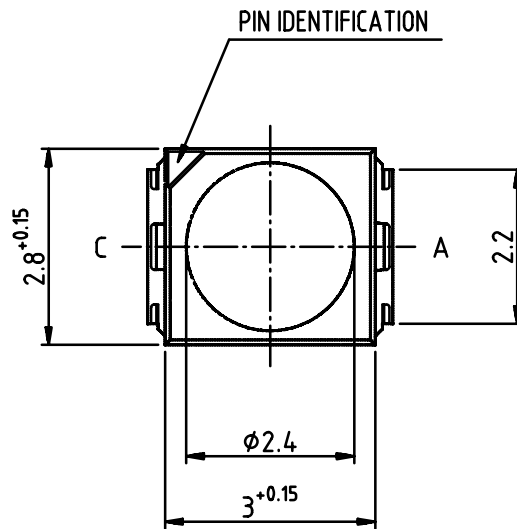
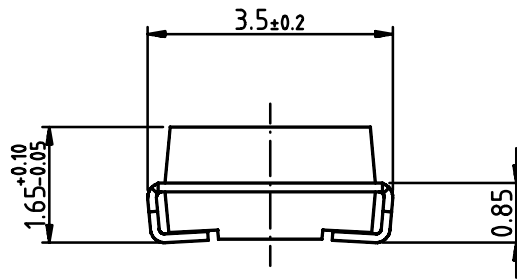


95 10261

Figure 27. Specific Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

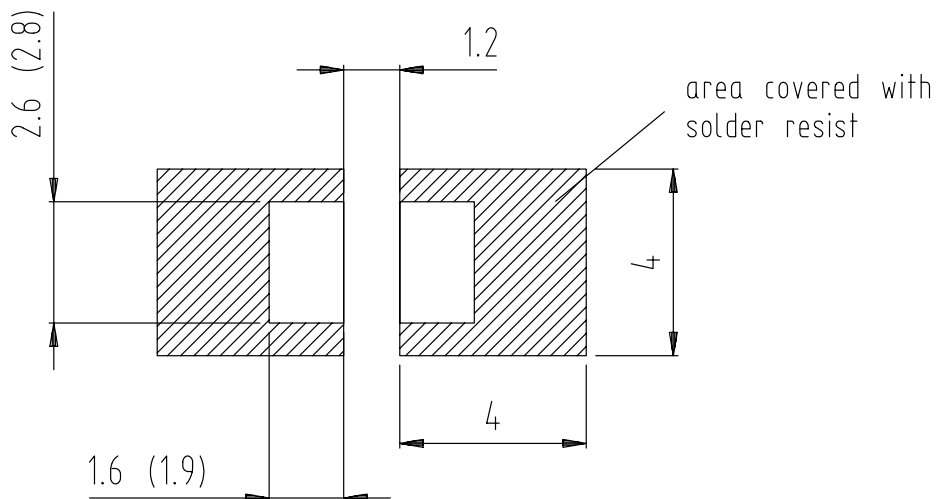


**Dimensions in mm**



95 11314

**PCB Layout in mm**



Dimensions: IR and Vaporphase  
( Wave Soldering )

95 10966

**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 Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors 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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