

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	
Yellow	TLHY4900	GaAsP on GaP	
Green	TLHG4900	GaP on GaP	

Description

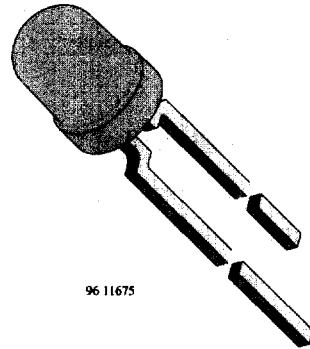
The TLH.4900 series was developed for applications where high light output is required. It is housed in a 3 mm clear plastic package. The small viewing angle of these devices provides a high brightness. All LEDs are categorized in luminous intensity groups. The green and yellow LEDs are categorized additionally in wavelength groups. That allows users to assemble LEDs with uniform appearance.

Features

- Choice of four 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



TLH.4900

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

TLHR4900, TLHO4900, TLHY4900, TLHG4900,

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	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

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

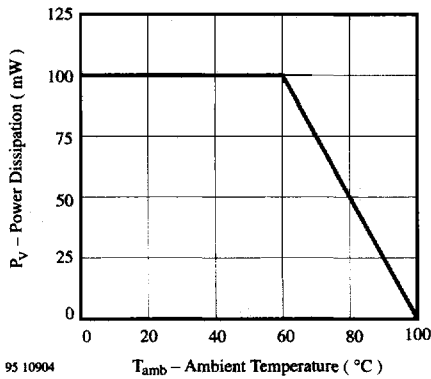


Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

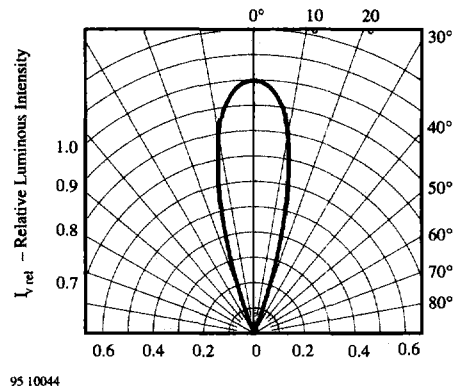


Figure 4. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

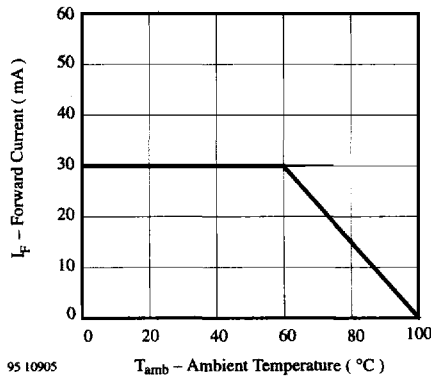


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

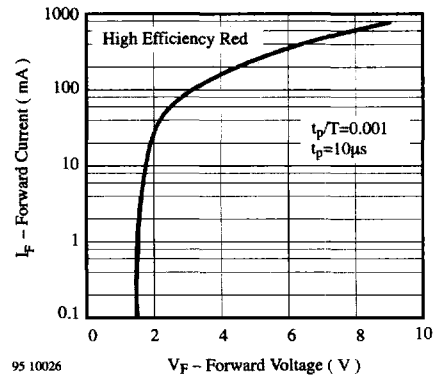


Figure 5. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

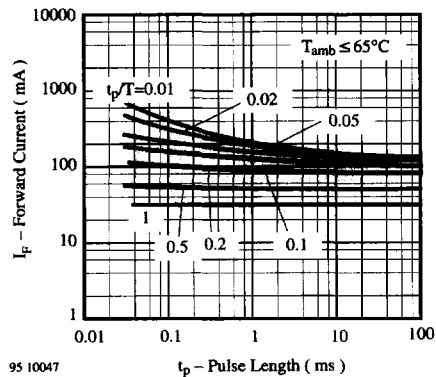


Figure 3. Forward Current vs. Pulse Length

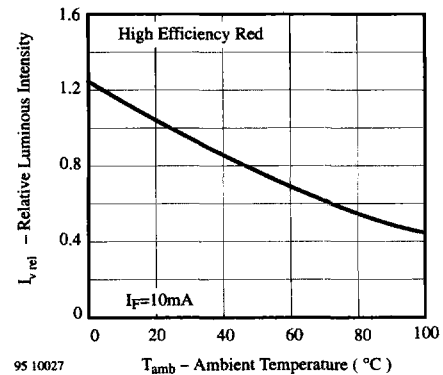


Figure 6. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

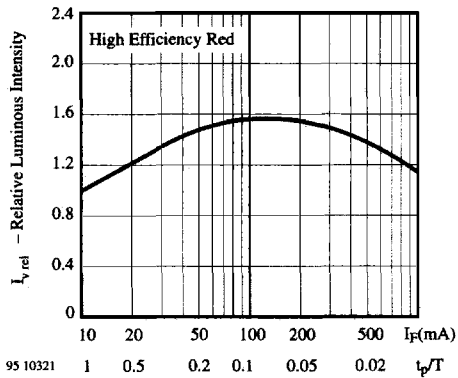


Figure 7. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

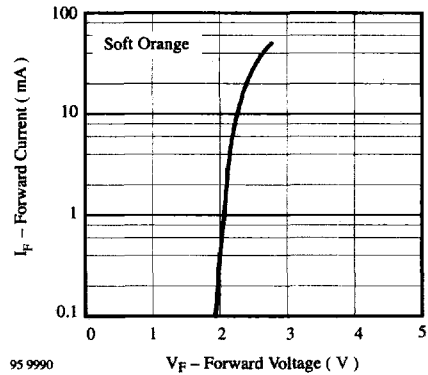


Figure 10. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

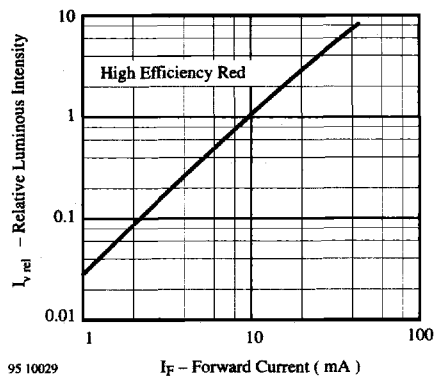


Figure 8. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

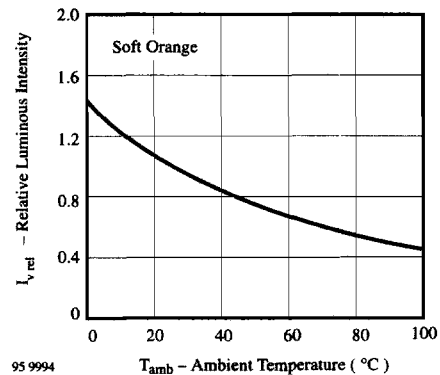


Figure 11. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

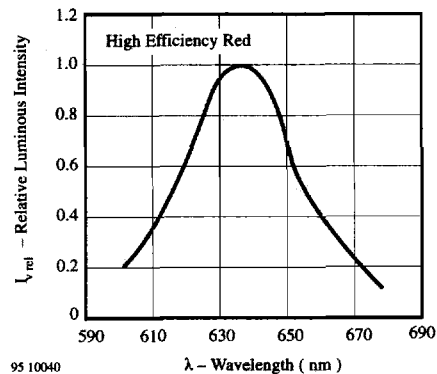


Figure 9. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

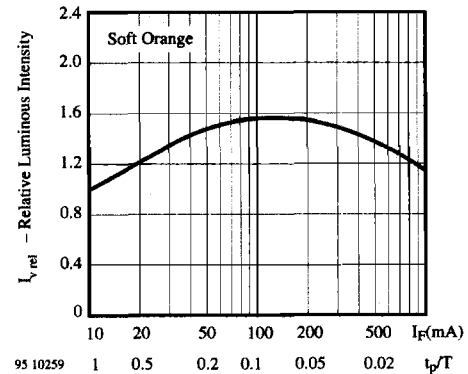


Figure 12. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

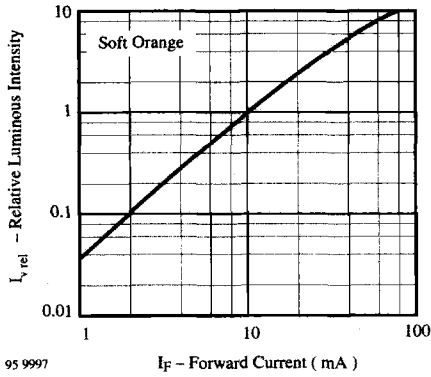


Figure 13. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

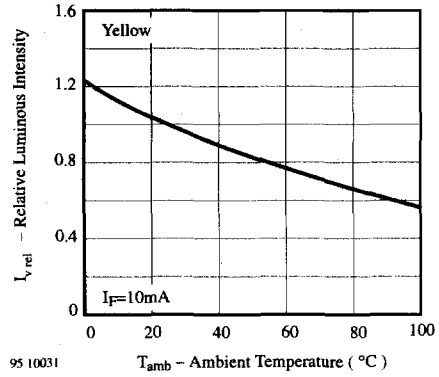


Figure 16. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

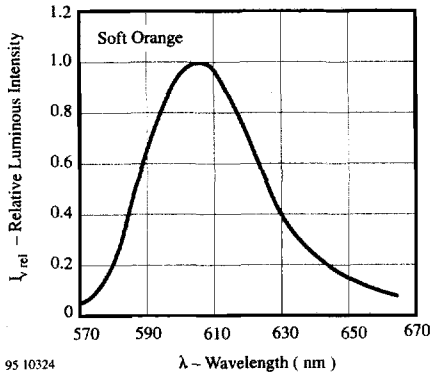


Figure 14. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

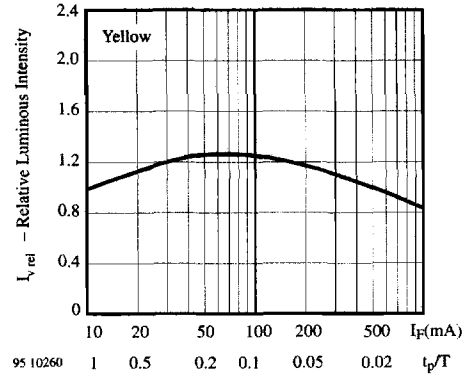


Figure 17. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

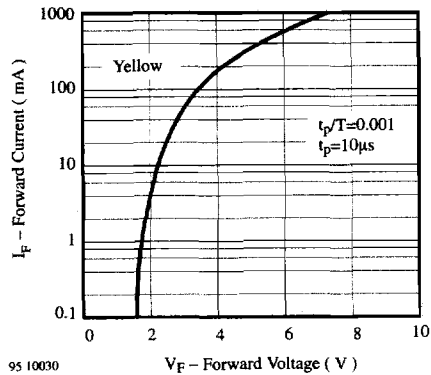


Figure 15. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

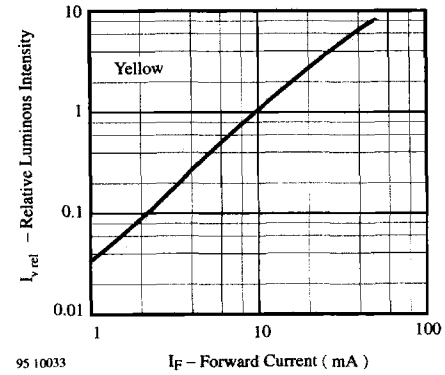


Figure 18. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

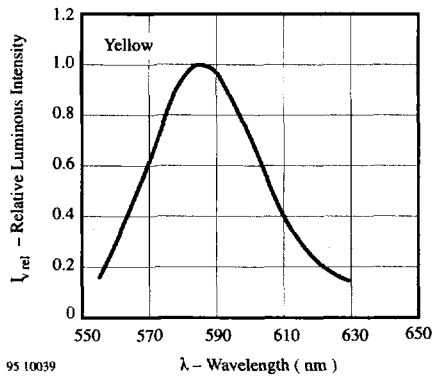


Figure 19. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

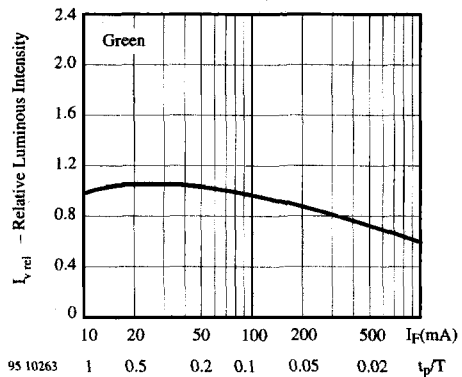


Figure 22. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

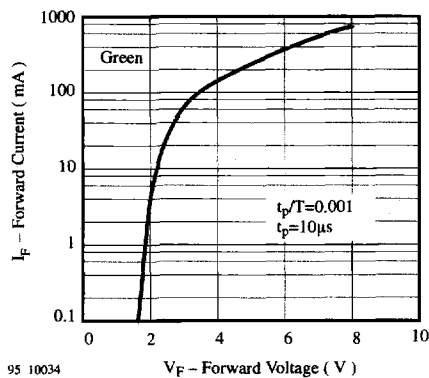


Figure 20. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

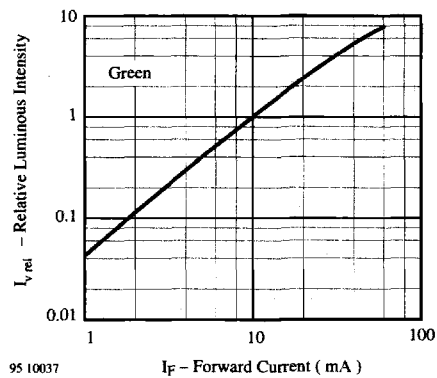


Figure 23. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

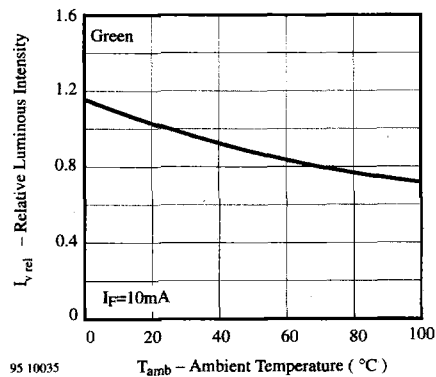


Figure 21. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

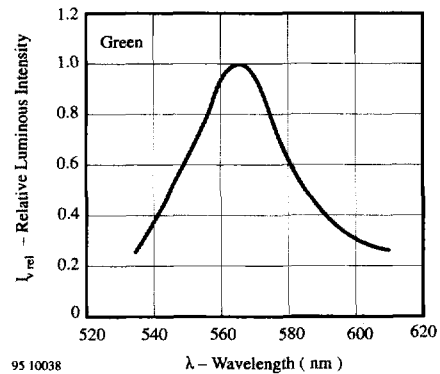


Figure 24. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

Dimensions in mm

95 10914

