

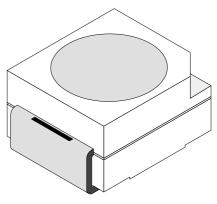
# **Power SMD LED**

Color	Туре	Technology	Angle of Half Intensity
			±φ
Red	TLMK330.	AllnGaP on GaAs	60°

### **Description**

The TLM.33.. series is an advanced modification of the Vishays TLM.31.. series. It is designed to incorporate larger chips, therefore, capable of withstanding a 50 mA drive current.

The package of the TLM.33.. 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**

- Utilizing (AS) AllnGaP technology
- Available in 8 mm tape reel
- Suitable for all soldering methods according to CECC
- Forward voltage and color categorized per packing unit
- Luminous intensity ratio per packing unit  $I_{Vmax}/I_{Vmin} \le 1.6$
- Thermal resistance R<sub>thJA</sub> = 400K/W
- ESD class 2

## **Applications**

Tail– and Stop Lights of Motor Vehicles Traffic Signals and Signs Exterior lighting Dot Matrix Panels, Signs, Displays Dashboard illumination

## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

 $T_{amb} = 25$ °C, unless otherwise specified **TLMK330.** 

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		$V_{R}$	5	V
Forward current		I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
Power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 73°C (400K/W)	P <sub>tot</sub>	130	mW
Junction temperature		T <sub>i</sub>	125	°C
Operating temperature range		T <sub>amb</sub>	-40 to +100	°C
Storage temperature range		T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +100	°C
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	mounted on PC board FR4 optional Paddesign (see page 5)	R <sub>thJA</sub>	400	K/W



## **Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

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

Red (TLMK330.)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Туре	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity		TI MIZ 2000	Ι <sub>V</sub>	250			mcd
Luminous flux		TLMK3300	φγ		1000		mlm
Luminous intensity		TLMK3301	I <sub>V</sub>	250		800	mcd
Luminous flux		I LIVINGSU I	φγ		1300		mlm
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	TI MIZ 2002	I <sub>V</sub>	400		800	mcd
Luminous flux		TLMK3302	φγ		1650		mlm
Dominant wavelength			$\lambda_{d}$	611	617	622	nm
Peak wavelength			λρ		624		nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50% I <sub>rel max</sub>			δλ		18		nm
Viewing angle at 50% I <sub>V</sub>			2φ		120		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$		$V_{F}$		2.1	2.55	V
Reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V		I <sub>R</sub>		0.01	10	μΑ
Temperature coefficient of $\lambda_{dom}$			$TC_\lambda$		0.05		nm/K
Temperature coefficient of λ <sub>peak</sub>	   50 m		$TC_\lambda$		0.14		nm/K
Temperature coefficient of V <sub>F</sub>	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$		TC <sub>V</sub>		- 2.1		mV/K
Temperature coefficient of I <sub>V</sub>			TC <sub>IV</sub>		- 0.6		%/K

# **Forward Voltage Classification**

Group	Forward V	Unit	
	min	max	
1	1.85	2.25	V
2	2.15	2.55	V

## **Color Classification**

Group	Red			
	Dom. wavelenght (nm)			
	min max			
1	611	618		
2	614	622		

## **Luminous Intensity Classification**

Group	Luminous Intensity (mcd)		
	min	max	
Ya	250	400	
Yb	320	500	
Za	400	640	
Zb	500	800	

## **Group Name on Label**

Example: Yb12

Luminous Intensity Group	Half Group	Wavelength	Forward Voltage
Y	b	1	2



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

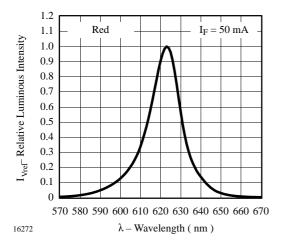


Figure 1 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

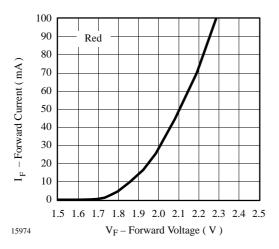


Figure 2 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

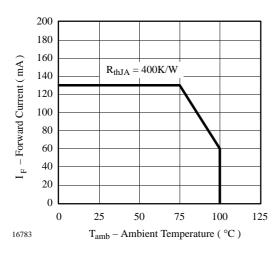


Figure 3 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

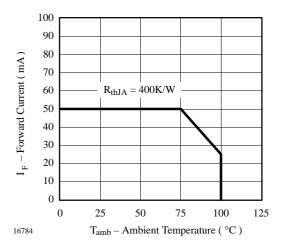


Figure 4 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

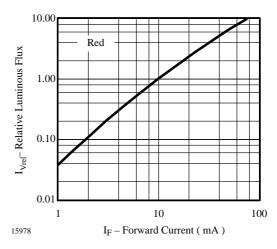


Figure 5 Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

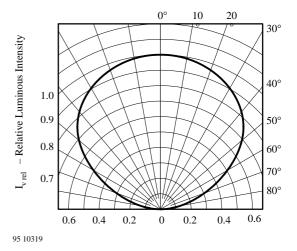


Figure 6 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement



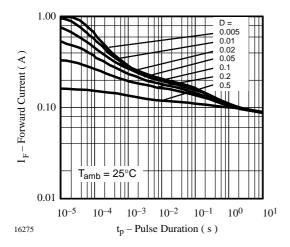
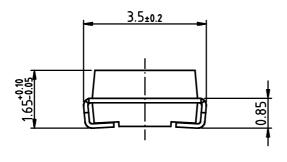
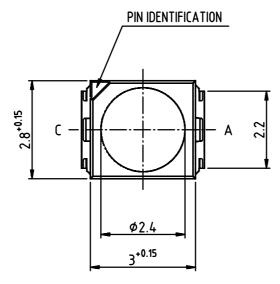


Figure 7 Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration

## **Dimensions in mm**



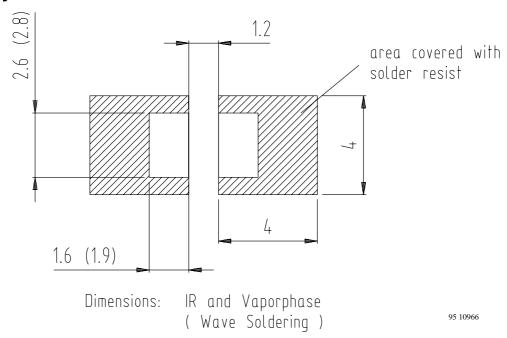




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# **PCB** Layout in mm





#### **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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