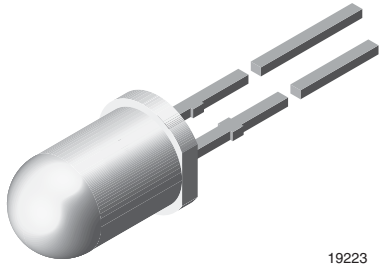




Ultrabright LED, Ø 5 mm Untinted Non-Diffused Package



19223

DESCRIPTION

The TLC.51.. series is a clear, non-diffused 5 mm LED for high end applications where supreme luminous intensity required.

These lamps with clear untinted plastic case utilize the highly developed ultrabright AlInGaP (AS).

The lens and the viewing angle is optimized to achieve best performance of light output and visibility.

PRODUCT GROUP AND PACKAGE DATA

- Product group: LED
- Package: 5 mm
- Product series: power
- Angle of half intensity: $\pm 9^\circ$

FEATURES

- Untinted non-diffused lens
- Utilizing ultrabright AlInGaP (AS)
- High luminous intensity
- High operating temperature: T_j (chip junction temperature) up to 125 °C for AlInGaP devices
- Luminous intensity and color categorized for each packing unit
- ESD-withstand voltage: up to 2 kV according to JESD22-A114-B
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912



APPLICATIONS

- Interior and exterior lighting
- Outdoor LED panels
- Instrumentation and front panel indicators
- Central high mounted stop lights (CHMSL) for motor vehicles
- Replaces incandescent lamps
- Traffic signals
- Light guide design

PARTS TABLE														
PART	COLOR	LUMINOUS INTENSITY (mcd)			at I_F (mA)	WAVELENGTH (nm)			at I_F (mA)	FORWARD VOLTAGE (V)			at I_F (mA)	TECHNOLOGY
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
TLCS5100	Super red	2400	7500	-	50	626	630	638	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TCR5100	Red	4300	11 000	-	50	611	616	622	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TCO5100	Soft orange	4300	12 000	-	50	600	605	611	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TLY5100	Yellow	3200	7500	-	50	585	590	597	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TLY5100-ASZ	Yellow	3200	7500	-	50	585	590	597	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TLY5101-AS12Z	Yellow	5750	-	20 000	50	585	590	597	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TLYG5100	Yellow green	1350	3500	-	50	565	572	576	50	-	2.2	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs
TLCPG5100	Pure green	430	1250	-	50	555	562	567	50	-	2.1	2.7	50	AllnGaP on GaAs

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified) TLCS510., TCR510., TCO510., TLY510., TLYG510., TLCPG510.				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Reverse voltage ⁽¹⁾		V_R	5	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	I_F	50	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$	I_{FSM}	1	A
Power dissipation		P_V	135	mW
Junction temperature		T_j	125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating temperature range		T_{amb}	-40 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	-40 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}	300	K/W

Note

⁽¹⁾ Driving the LED in reverse direction is suitable for a short term application



OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)							
TLCS5100, SUPER RED							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity ⁽¹⁾	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$	TLCS5100	I_V	2400	7500	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		λ_d	626	630	638	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		λ_p	-	641	-	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50 % $I_{rel\ max.}$	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		$\Delta\lambda$	-	20	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		ϕ	-	± 9	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		V_F	-	2.1	2.7	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		V_R	5	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of V_F	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		TC_{V_F}	-	-2	-	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of λ_d	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		TC_{λ_d}	-	0.04	-	nm/K

Note

⁽¹⁾ In one packing unit $I_{Vmax.}/I_{Vmin.} \leq 2.0$

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)							
TLCR5100, RED							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity ⁽¹⁾	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$	TLCR5100	I_V	4300	11 000	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		λ_d	611	616	622	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		λ_p	-	622	-	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50 % $I_{rel\ max.}$	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		$\Delta\lambda$	-	18	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		ϕ	-	± 9	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		V_F	-	2.1	2.7	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		V_R	5	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of V_F	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		TC_{V_F}	-	-3.5	-	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of λ_d	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		TC_{λ_d}	-	0.05	-	nm/K

Note

⁽¹⁾ In one packing unit $I_{Vmax.}/I_{Vmin.} \leq 2.0$

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)							
TLCO5100, SOFT ORANGE							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity ⁽¹⁾	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$	TLCO5100	I_V	4300	12 000	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		λ_d	600	605	611	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		λ_p	-	611	-	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50 % $I_{rel\ max.}$	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		$\Delta\lambda$	-	17	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		ϕ	-	± 9	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		V_F	-	2.1	2.7	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		V_R	5	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of V_F	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		TC_{V_F}	-	-2.5	-	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of λ_d	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$		TC_{λ_d}	-	0.1	-	nm/K

Note

⁽¹⁾ In one packing unit $I_{Vmax.}/I_{Vmin.} \leq 2.0$



OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T _{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
TLCY5100, TLCY5101, YELLOW							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity ⁽¹⁾	I _F = 50 mA	TLCY5100	I _V	3200	7500	-	mcd
		TLCY5101	I _V	5750	-	20 000	mcd
Dominant wavelength	I _F = 50 mA		λ _d	585	590	597	nm
Peak wavelength	I _F = 50 mA		λ _p	-	593	-	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50 % I _{rel max.}	I _F = 50 mA		Δλ	-	17	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	I _F = 50 mA		φ	-	± 9	-	deg
Forward voltage	I _F = 50 mA		V _F	-	2.1	2.7	V
Reverse voltage	I _R = 10 μA		V _R	5	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of V _F	I _F = 50 mA		TC _{V_F}	-	-3.5	-	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of λ _d	I _F = 50 mA		TC _{λ_d}	-	0.1	-	nm/K

Note

⁽¹⁾ In one packing unit I_{Vmax.}/I_{Vmin.} ≤ 2.0

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T _{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
TLCYG5100, YELLOW GREEN							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity ⁽¹⁾	I _F = 50 mA	TLCYG5100	I _V	1350	3500	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	I _F = 50 mA		λ _d	565	572	576	nm
Peak wavelength	I _F = 50 mA		λ _p	-	574	-	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50 % I _{rel max.}	I _F = 50 mA		Δλ	-	15	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	I _F = 50 mA		φ	-	± 9	-	deg
Forward voltage	I _F = 50 mA		V _F	-	2.2	2.7	V
Reverse voltage	I _R = 10 μA		V _R	5	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of V _F	I _F = 50 mA		TC _{V_F}	-	-4.5	-	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of λ _d	I _F = 50 mA		TC _{λ_d}	-	0.1	-	nm/K

Note

⁽¹⁾ In one packing unit I_{Vmax.}/I_{Vmin.} ≤ 2.0

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T _{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)							
TLCPG5100, PURE GREEN							
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	PART	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity ⁽¹⁾	I _F = 50 mA	TLCPG5100	I _V	430	1250	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	I _F = 50 mA		λ _d	555	562	567	nm
Peak wavelength	I _F = 50 mA		λ _p	-	563	-	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50 % I _{rel max.}	I _F = 50 mA		Δλ	-	20	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	I _F = 50 mA		φ	-	± 9	-	deg
Forward voltage	I _F = 50 mA		V _F	-	2.1	2.7	V
Reverse voltage	I _R = 10 μA		V _R	5	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of V _F	I _F = 50 mA		TC _{V_F}	-	-3.5	-	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of λ _d	I _F = 50 mA		TC _{λ_d}	-	0.1	-	nm/K

Note

⁽¹⁾ In one packing unit I_{Vmax.}/I_{Vmin.} ≤ 2.0



LUMINOUS INTENSITY CLASSIFICATION		
GROUP	LUMINOUS INTENSITY (mcd)	
	MIN.	MAX.
BB	430	860
CC	575	1150
DD	750	1500
EE	1000	2000
FF	1350	2700
GG	1800	3600
HH	2400	4800
II	3200	6400
KK	4300	8600
LL	5750	11 500
MM	7500	15 000
NN	10 000	20 000
PP	13 500	27 000
QQ	18 000	36 000
RR	24 000	48 000
SS	32 000	64 000
TT	43 000	86 000
UU	57 500	115 000

Note

- Luminous intensity is tested at a current pulse duration of 25 ms and an accuracy of $\pm 11\%$.
The above type numbers represent the order groups which include only a few brightness groups. Only one group will be shipped on each bag (there will be no mixing of two groups on each bag).
In order to ensure availability, single brightness groups will not be orderable.
In a similar manner for colors where wavelength groups are measured and binned, single wavelength groups will be shipped in any one bag.
In order to ensure availability, single wavelength groups will not be orderable.

COLOR CLASSIFICATION										
GROUP	DOM. WAVELENGTH (nm)									
	RED		SOFT ORANGE		YELLOW		YELLOW GREEN		PURE GREEN	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
0	-	-	-	-	585	588	-	-	555	559
1	611	618	-	-	587	591	-	-	558	561
2	614	622	600	603	589	594	-	-	560	563
3	-	-	602	605	592	597	-	-	562	565
4	-	-	604	607	-	-	-	-	564	567
5	-	-	606	609	-	-	565	570	-	-
6	-	-	608	611	-	-	567	572	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	574	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	576	-	-

Note

- Wavelengths are tested at a current pulse duration of 25 ms and an accuracy of ± 1 nm.

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

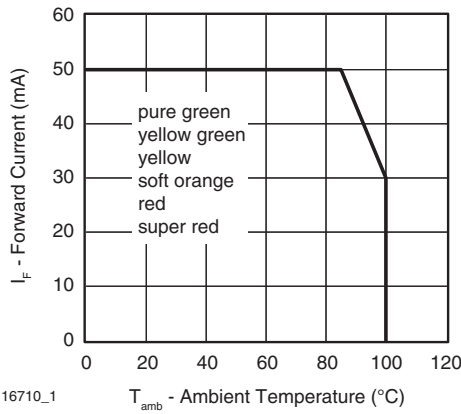


Fig. 1 - Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

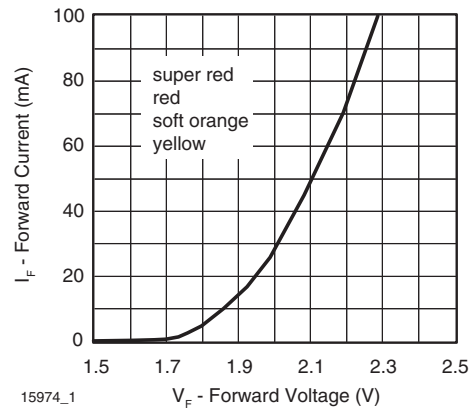


Fig. 4 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

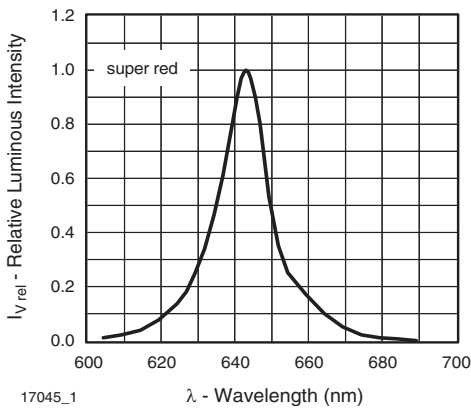


Fig. 2 - Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

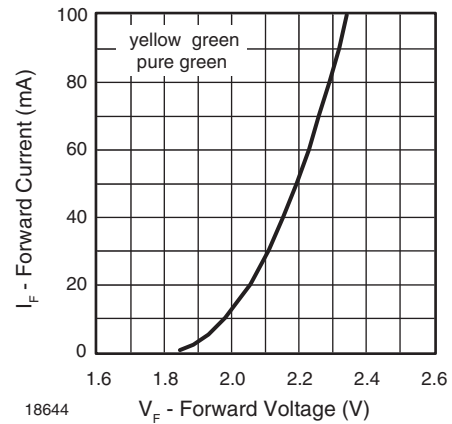


Fig. 5 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

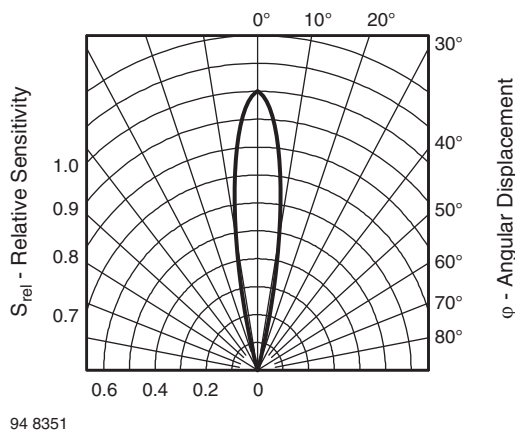


Fig. 3 - Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

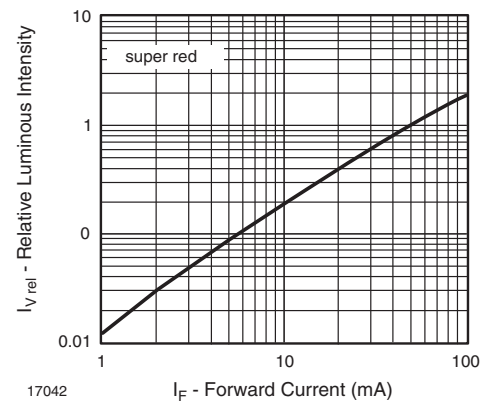


Fig. 6 - Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

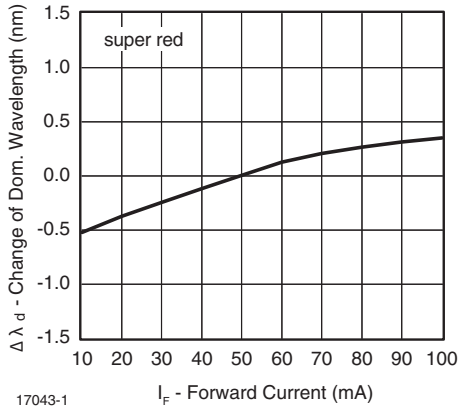


Fig. 7 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

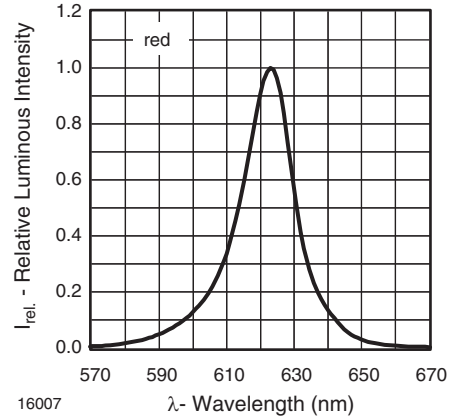


Fig. 10 - Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

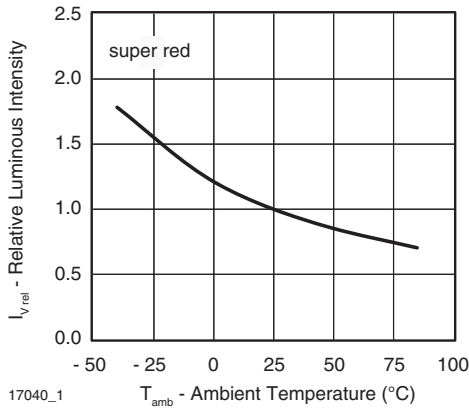


Fig. 8 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

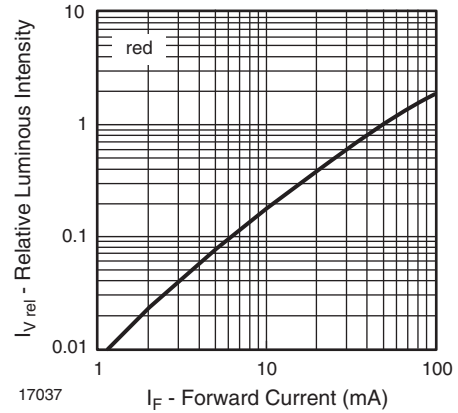


Fig. 11 - Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

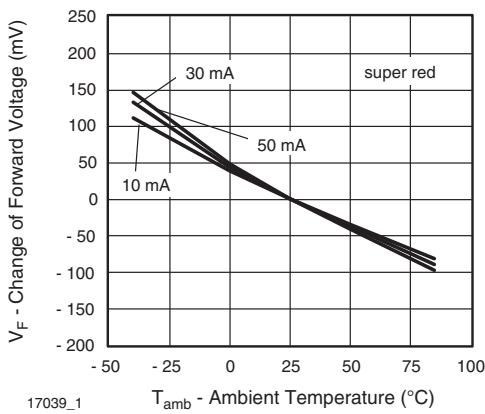


Fig. 9 - Change of Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

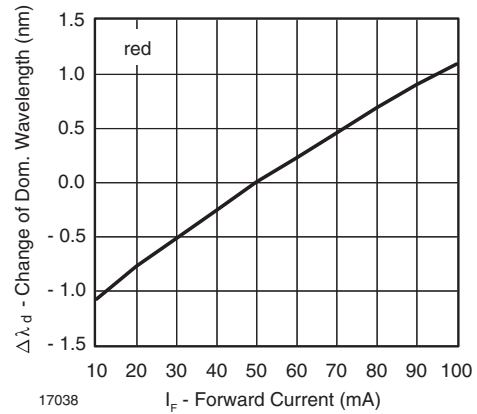


Fig. 12 - Changes of Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current

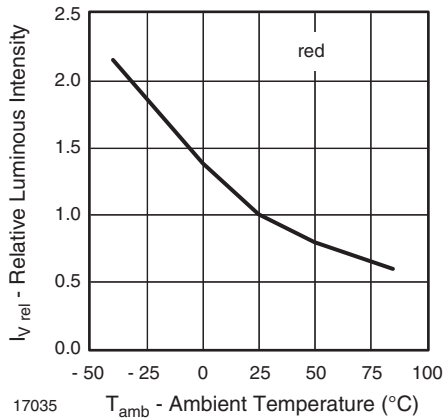


Fig. 13 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

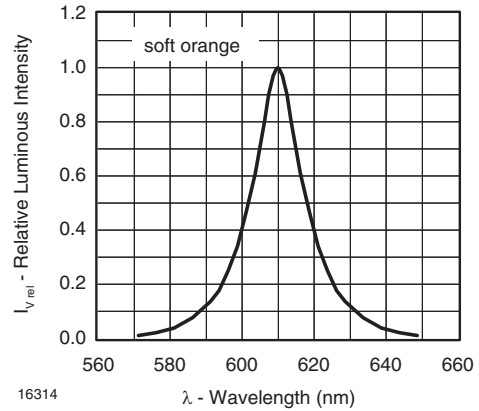


Fig. 16 - Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

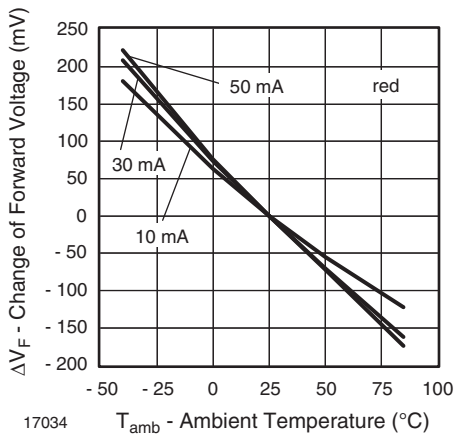


Fig. 14 - Change of Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

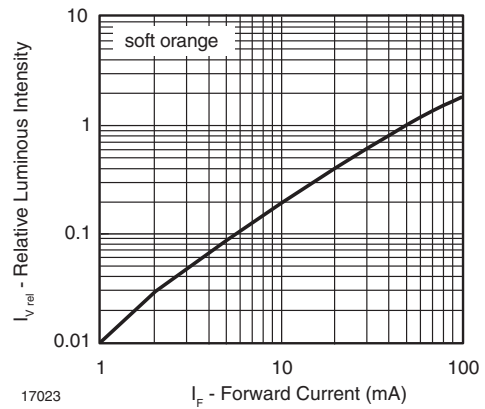


Fig. 17 - Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

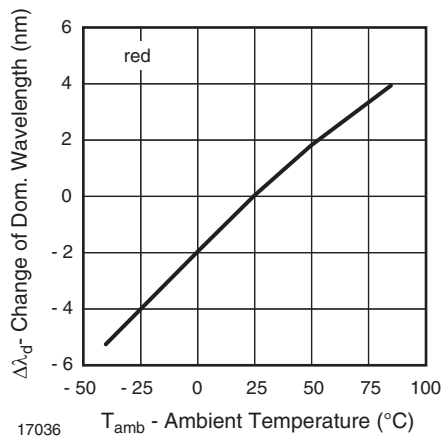


Fig. 15 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

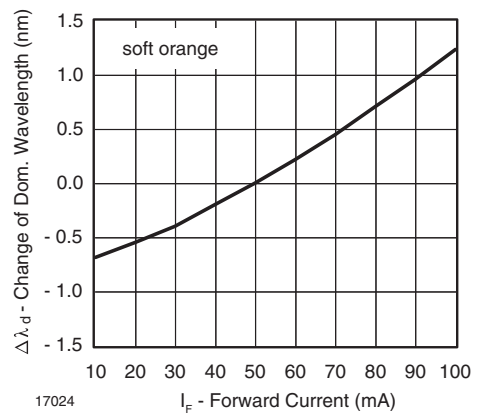


Fig. 18 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current

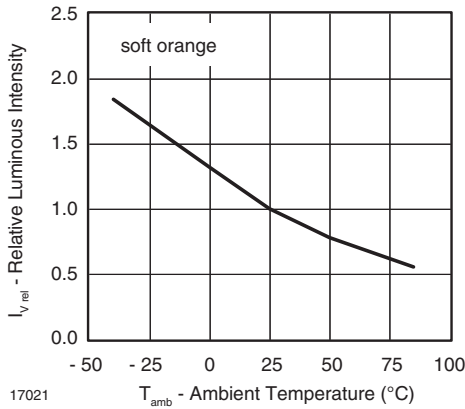


Fig. 19 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

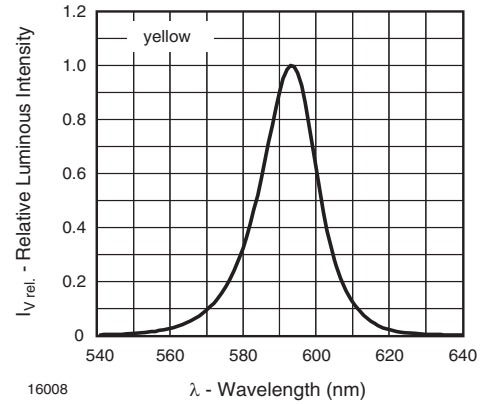


Fig. 22 - Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

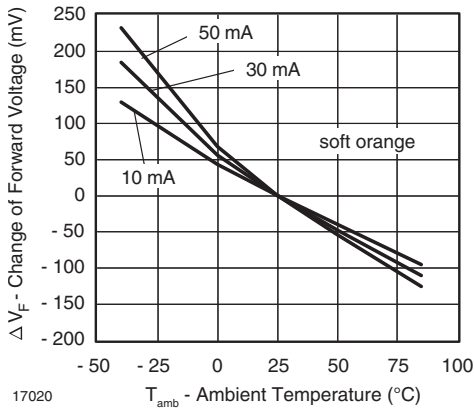


Fig. 20 - Change of Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

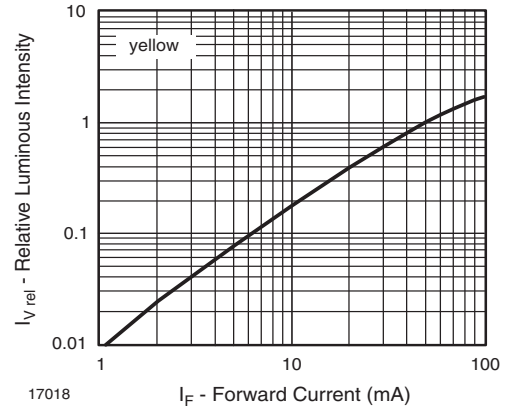


Fig. 23 - Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

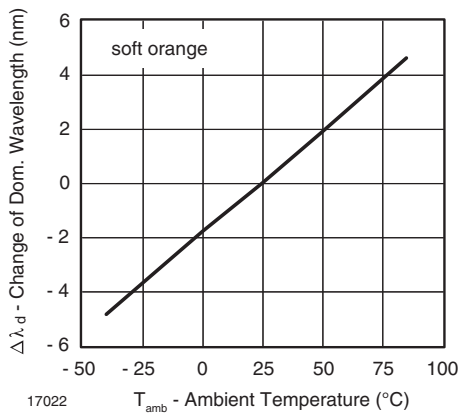


Fig. 21 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

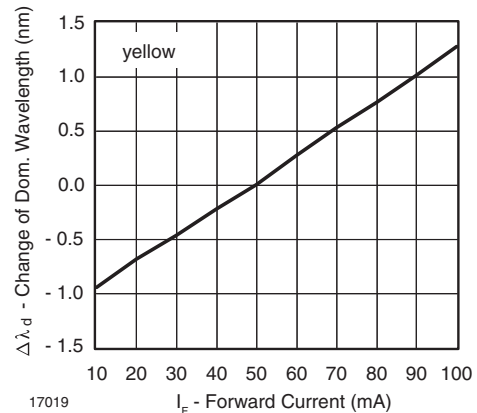


Fig. 24 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current

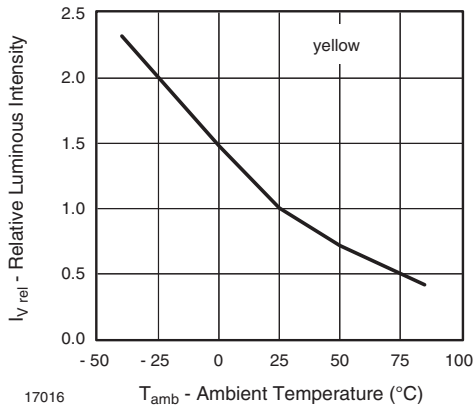


Fig. 25 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

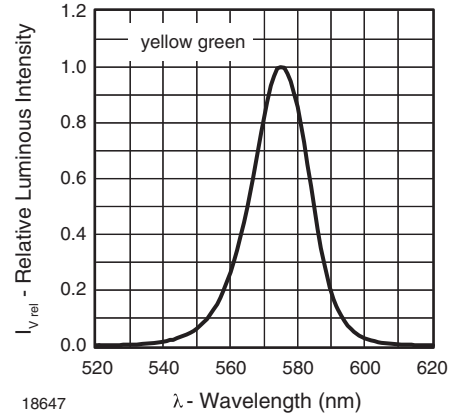


Fig. 28 - Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

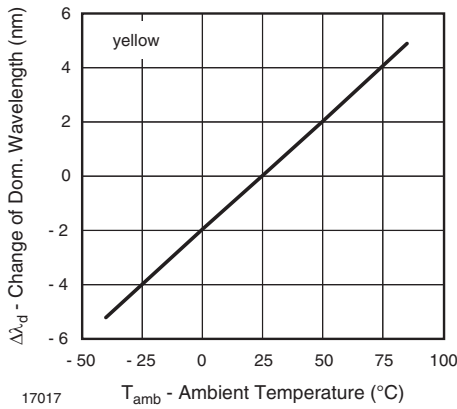


Fig. 26 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

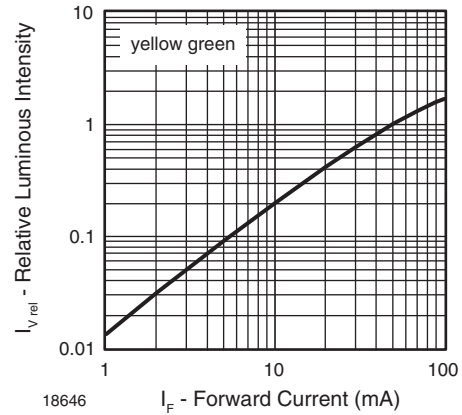


Fig. 29 - Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

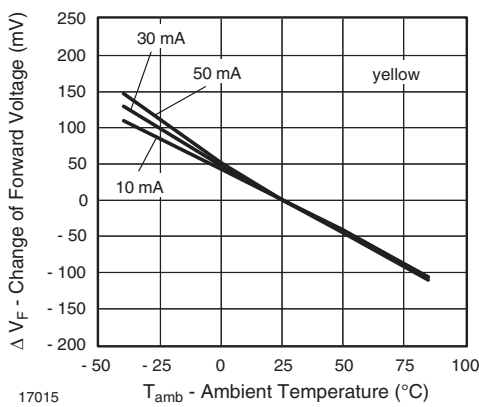


Fig. 27 - Change of Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

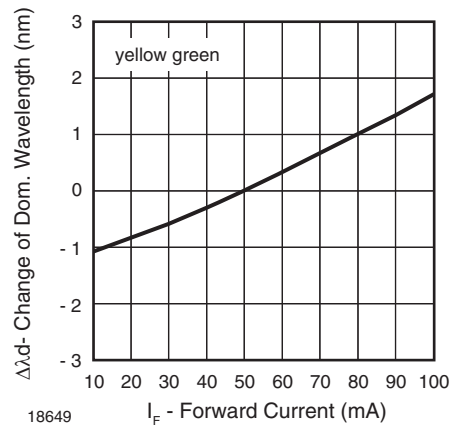


Fig. 30 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current

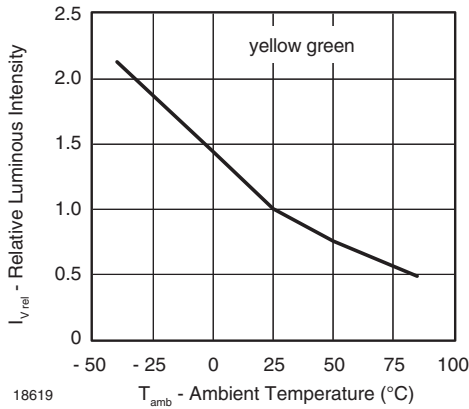


Fig. 31 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

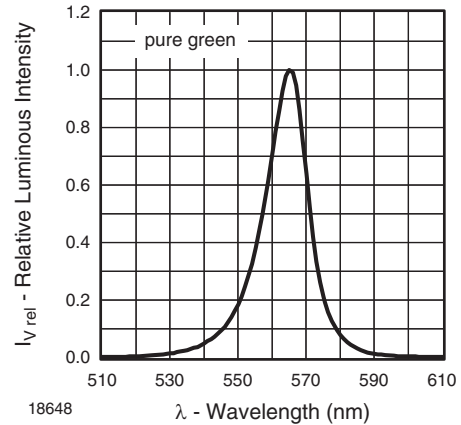


Fig. 34 - Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

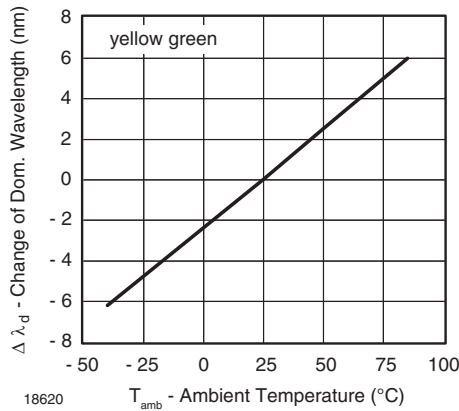


Fig. 32 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

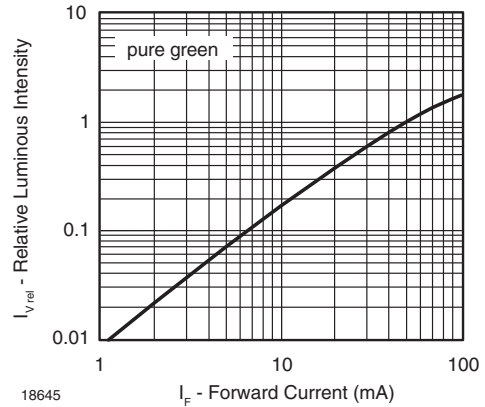


Fig. 35 - Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

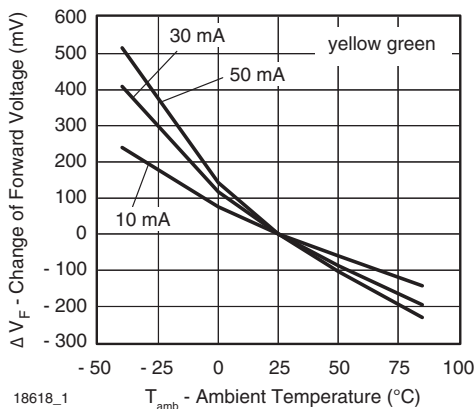


Fig. 33 - Change of Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

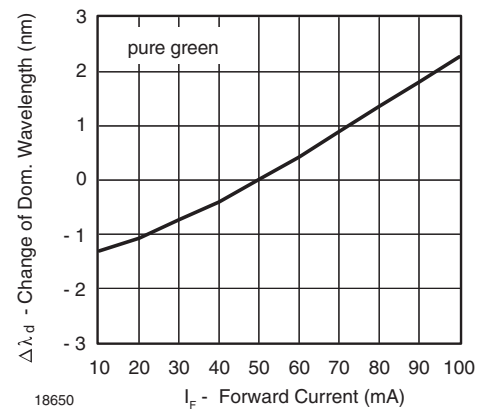


Fig. 36 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current

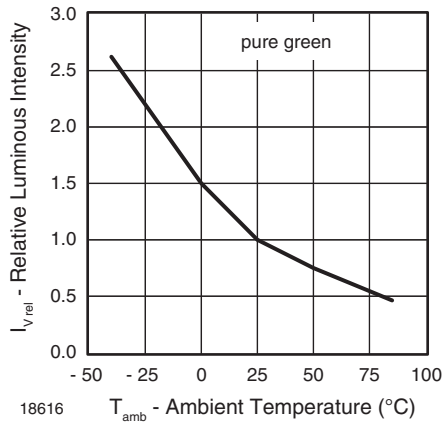


Fig. 37 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

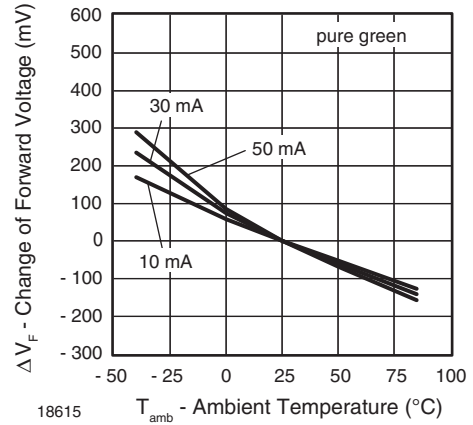


Fig. 39 - Change of Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

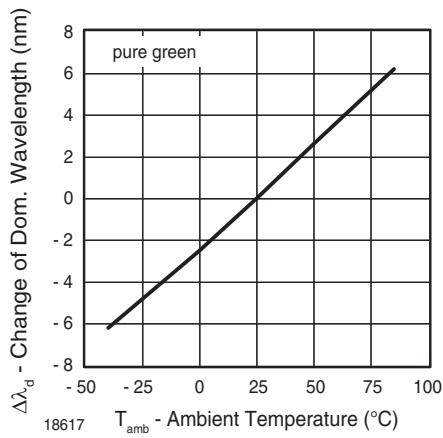
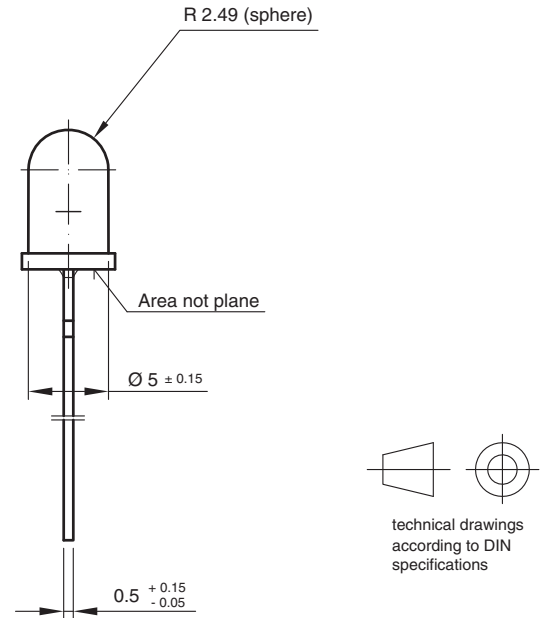
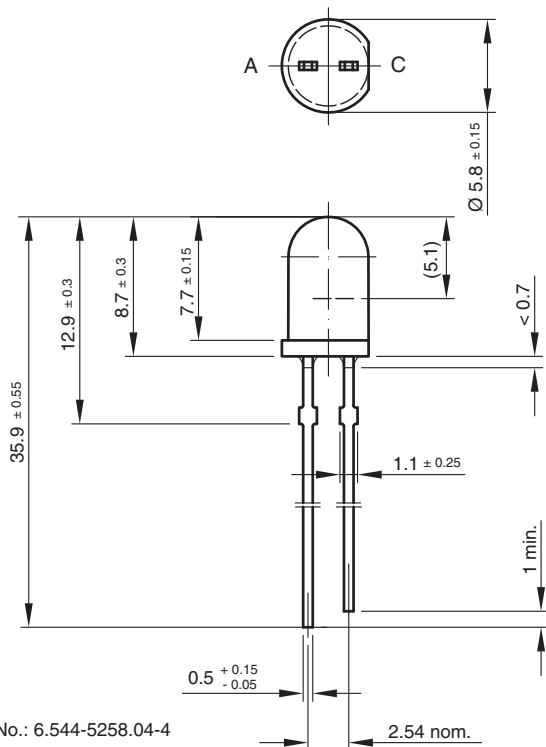


Fig. 38 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



Drawing-No.: 6.544-5258.04-4
Issue: 9; 23.07.10
96 12121

TAPE

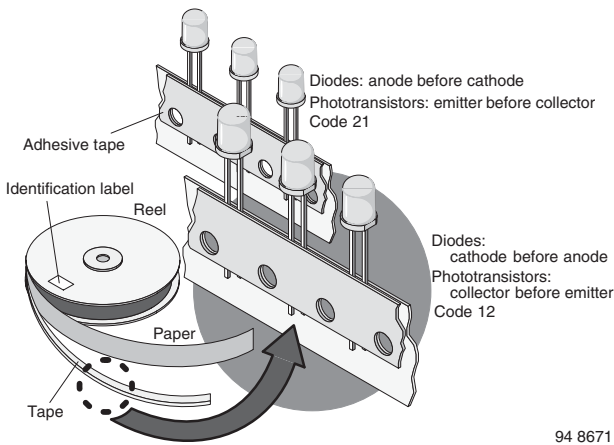


Fig. 40 - LED in Tape

94 8671

AMMOPACK

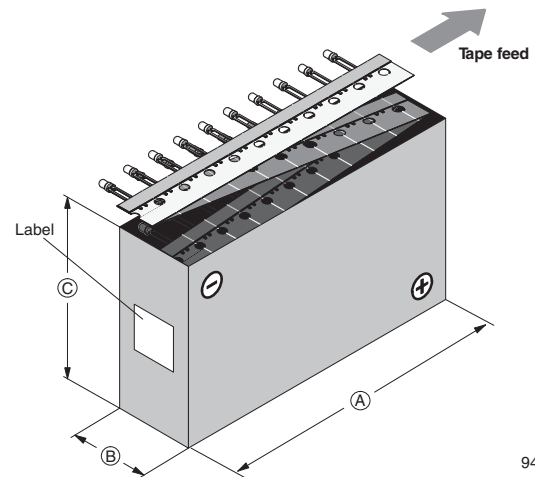


Fig. 41 - Tape Direction

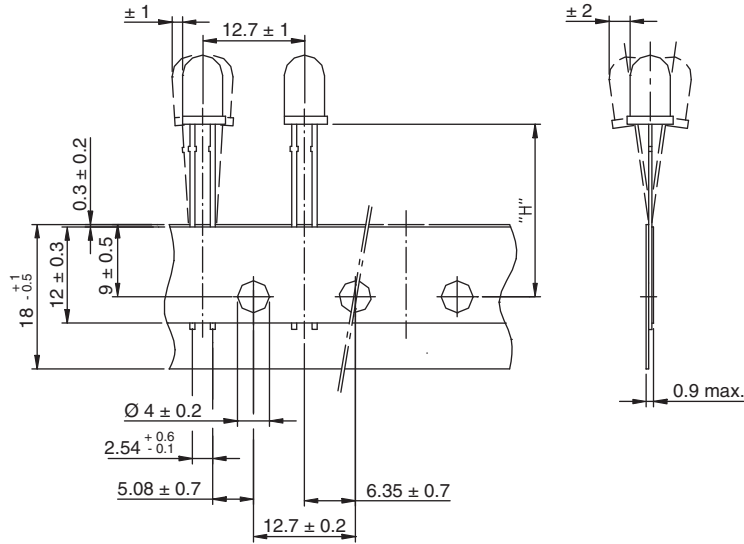
94 8667-1

Note

- The new nomenclature for ammpack is e.g. ASZ only, without suffix for the LED orientation. The carton box has to be turned to the desired position: "+" for anode first, or "-" for cathode first. AS12Z and AS21Z are still valid for already existing types, BUT NOT FOR NEW DESIGN.



TAPE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



Measure limit over 20 index-holes: ± 1

Quantity per:	Reel (Mat.-no. 1764)
	1000

94 8172

Option	Dim. "H" ± 0.5 mm
AS	17.3



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- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

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Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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