

## High Efficiency LED, ø 5 mm Untinted Non-Diffused

Color	Type	Technology	Angle of Half Intensity $\pm\varphi$
Yellow	TLHY5800	GaAsP on GaP	4°
Green	TLHG5800	GaP on GaP	4°
Pure green	TLHP5800	GaP on GaP	4°

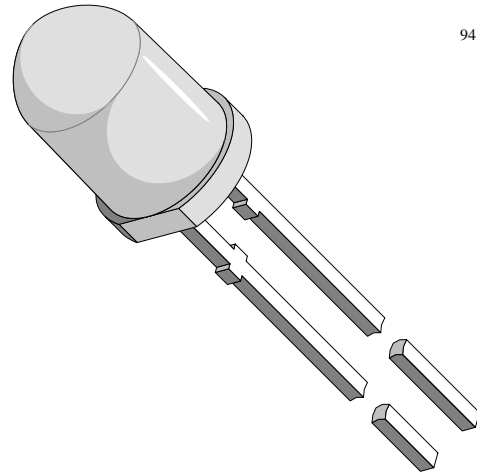
### Description

The TLH.5800 series was developed for standard applications which need a very small radiation angle or a very high luminous intensity.

It is housed in a 5 mm untinted non-diffused plastic package. The very small viewing angle of these devices provide a very high luminous intensity.

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

That allows users to assemble LEDs with uniform appearance.



94 8631

### Features

- Standard T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$  package
- Small mechanical tolerances
- Suitable for DC and high peak current
- Very small viewing angle
- Very high intensity
- Luminous intensity categorized
- Yellow and green color categorized

### Applications

Status lights  
 OFF / ON indicator  
 Lightpipe  
 Outdoor display  
 Medical instruments  
 Maintenance lights  
 Legend lights

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

TLHY5800, TLHG5800, TLHP5800,

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		$V_R$	6	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F$	30	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$	$I_{FSM}$	1	A
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P_V$	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		$R_{thJA}$	350	K/W

### Optical and Electrical Characteristics

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

**Yellow (TLHY5800)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ , $I_{Vmin}/I_{Vmax} \geq 0.5$		$I_V$	100	250		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	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 4$		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 (TLHG5800)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ , $I_{Vmin}/I_{Vmax} \geq 0.5$		$I_V$	400	700		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	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 4$		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 (TLHP5800)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ , $I_{Vmin}/I_{Vmax} \geq 0.5$		$I_V$	25	85		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	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$		$\phi$		$\pm 4$		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)

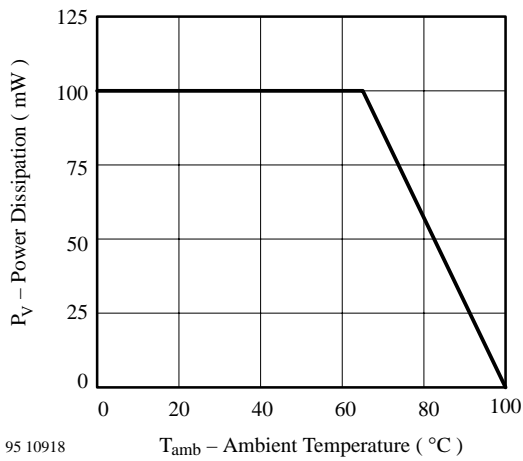


Figure 1 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

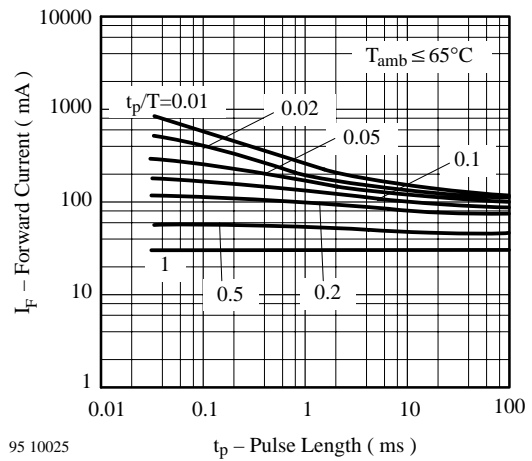


Figure 3 Forward Current vs. Pulse Length

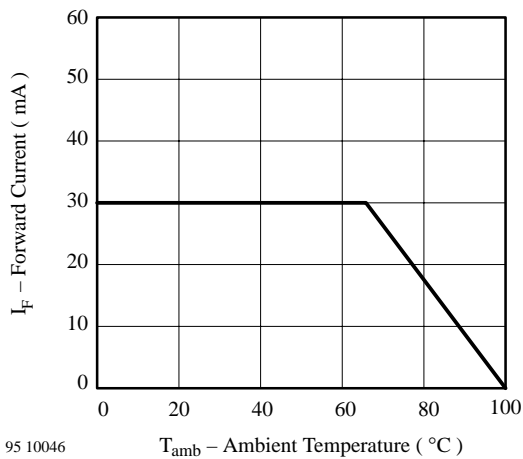


Figure 2 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

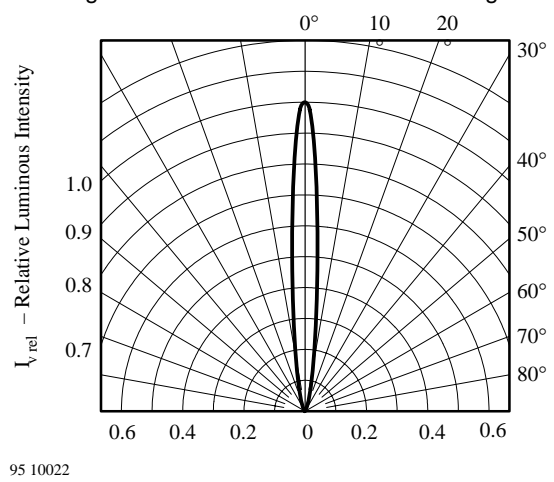


Figure 4 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

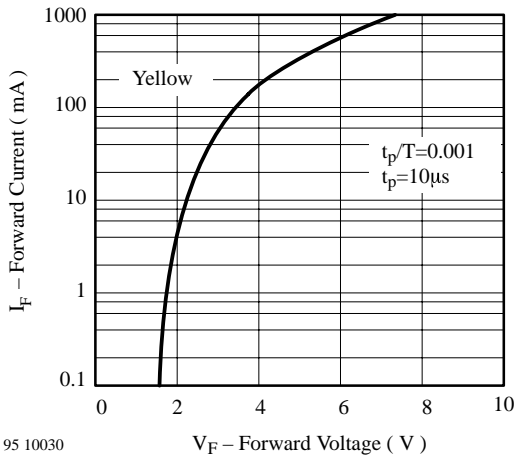


Figure 5 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

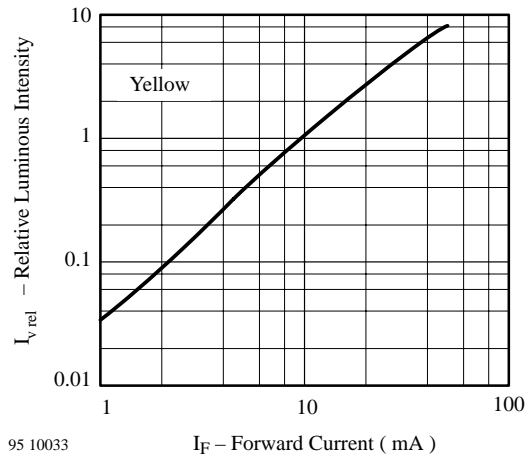


Figure 8 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

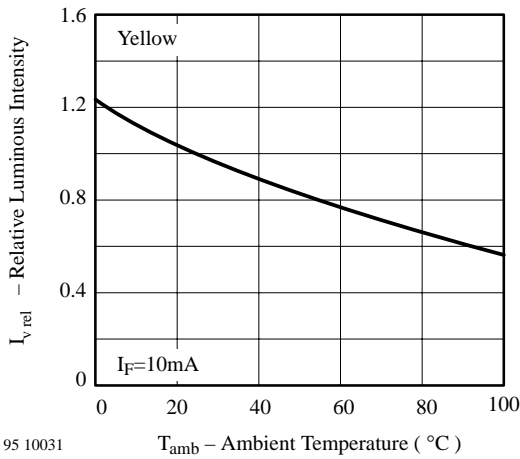


Figure 6 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

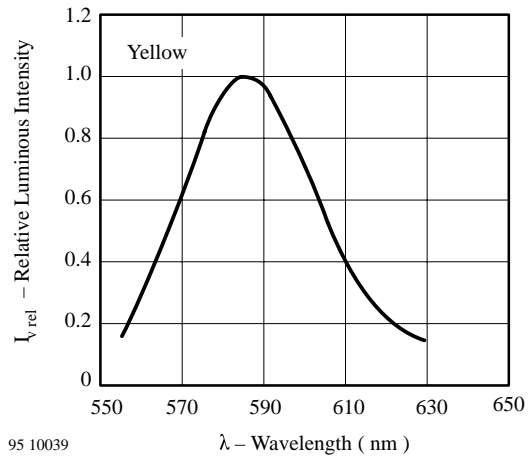


Figure 9 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

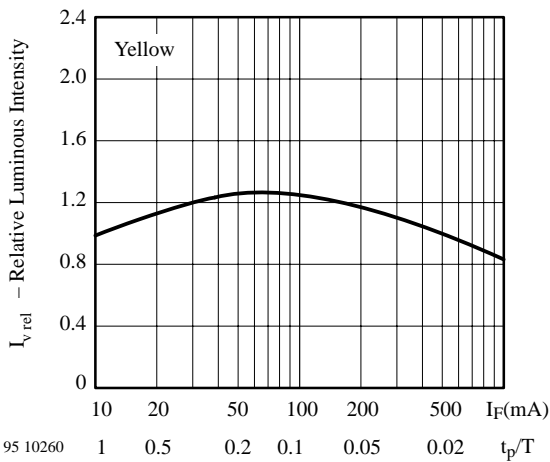


Figure 7 Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

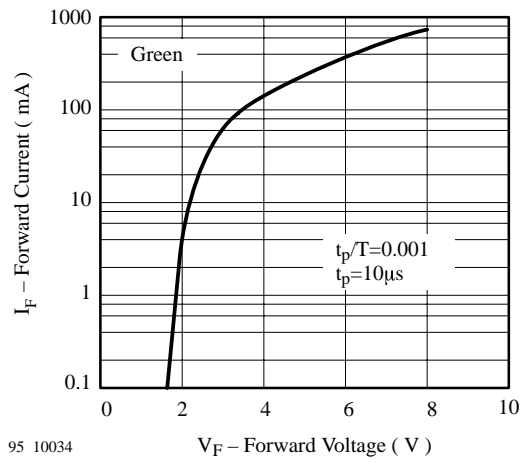
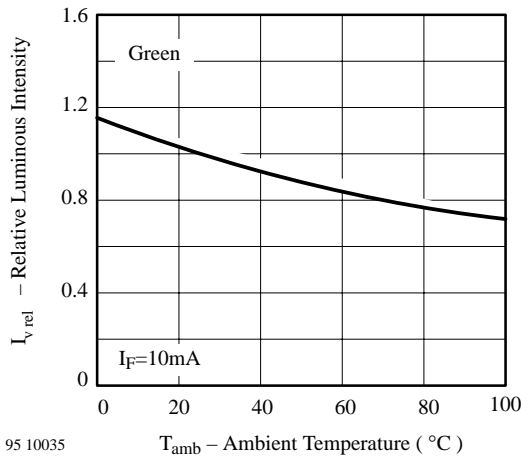
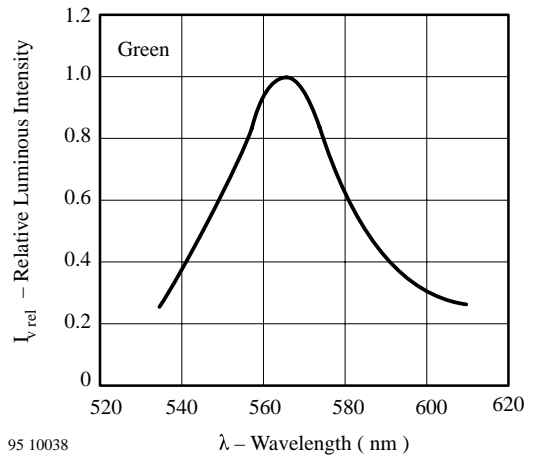


Figure 10 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



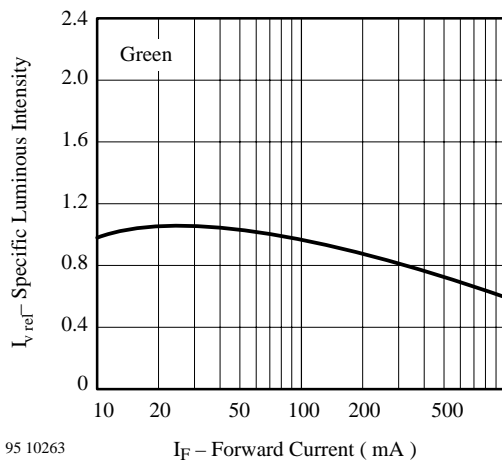
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Figure 11 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



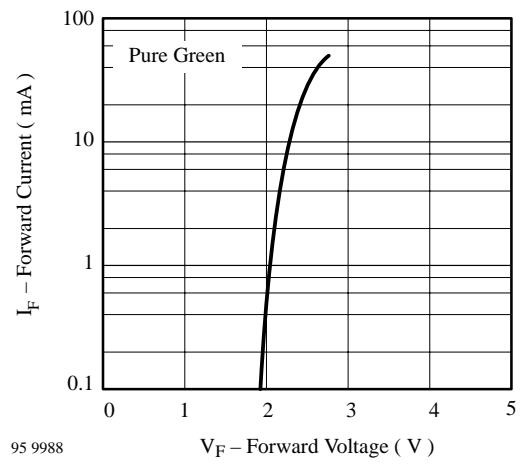
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Figure 14 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength



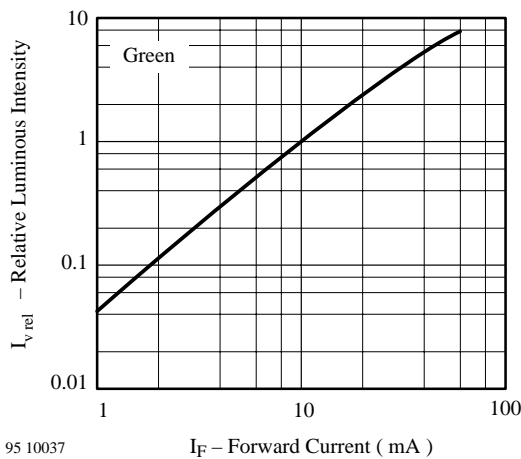
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Figure 12 Specific Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



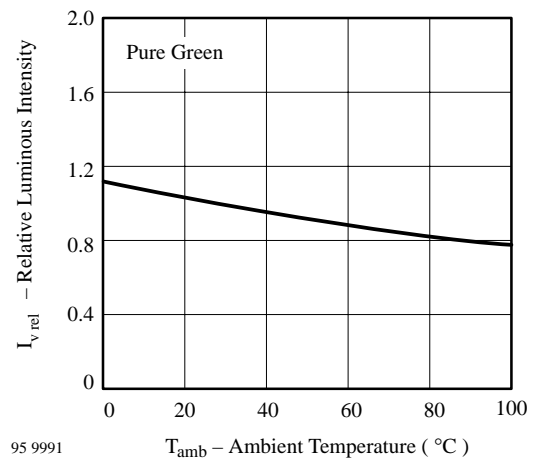
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Figure 15 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



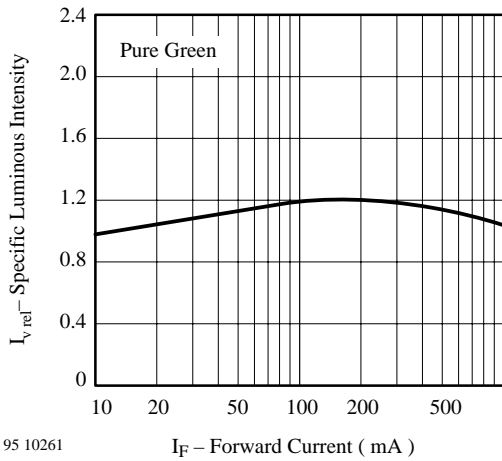
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Figure 13 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



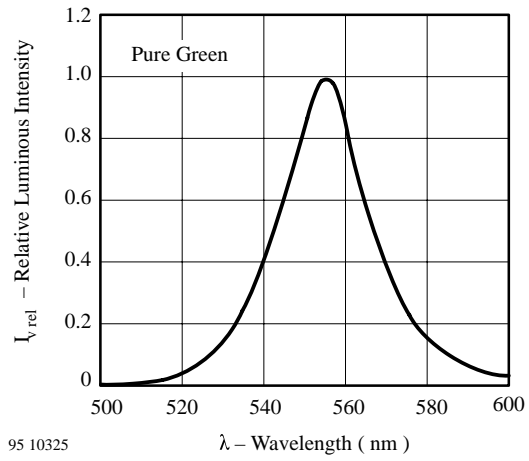
95 9991

Figure 16 Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



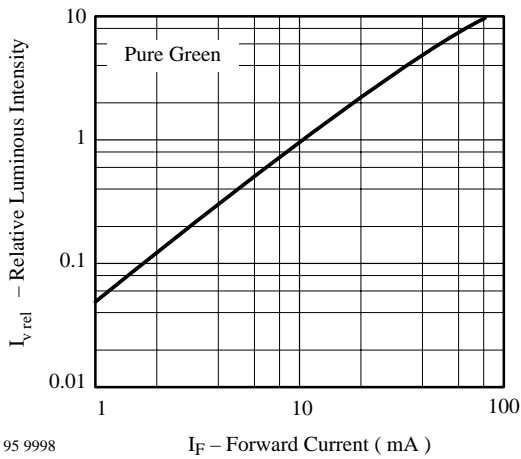
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Figure 17 Specific Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



95 10325

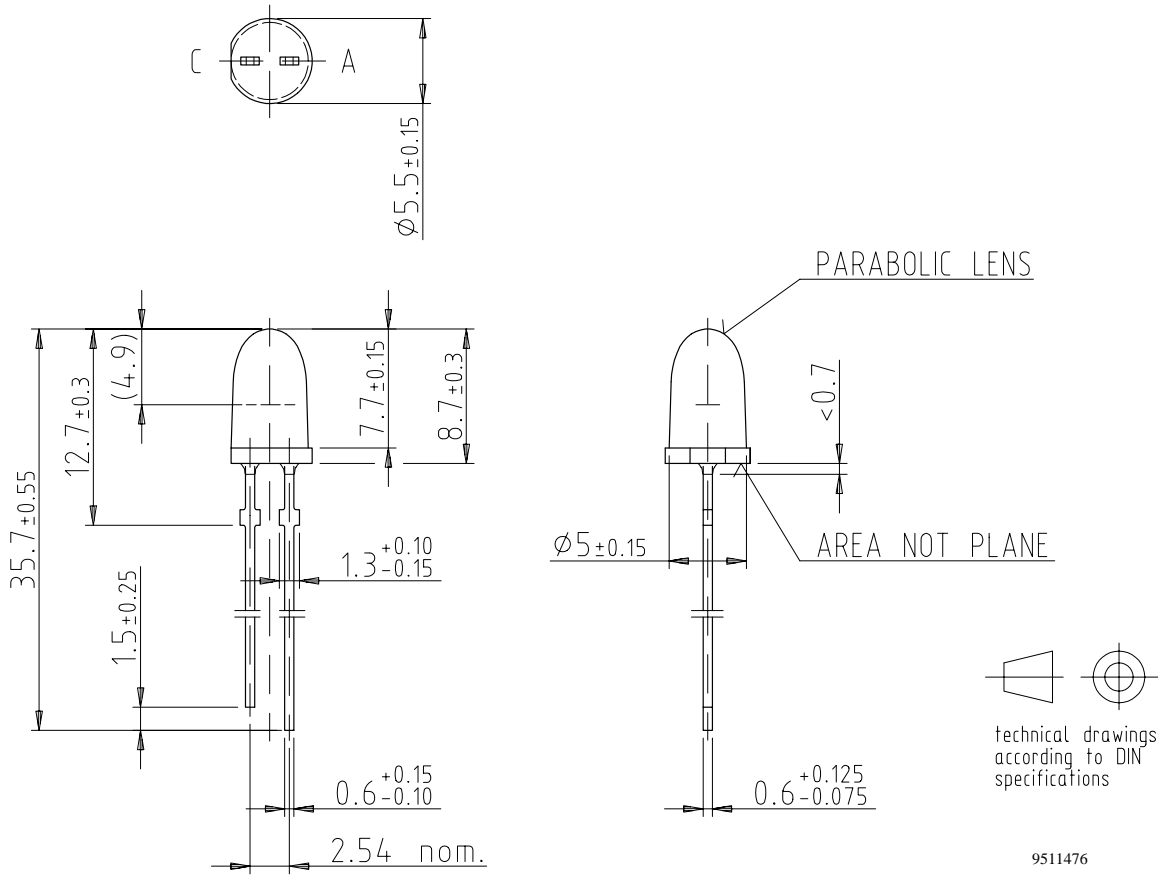
Figure 19 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength



95 9998

Figure 18 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

**Dimensions 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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