

## High Efficiency LED, ø 3 mm Tinted Total Diffused

Color	Type	Technology	Angle of Half Intensity $\pm\varphi$
High efficiency red	TLHR46..	GaAsP on GaP	60°
Yellow	TLHY46..	GaAsP on GaP	
Green	TLHG46..	GaP on GaP	

### Description

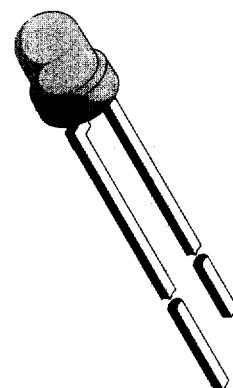
The TLH.46.. series was developed for applications which need a very wide radiation angle like backlighting, general indicating and lighting purposes.

It is housed in a 3 mm tinted total diffused plastic package. The wide viewing angle of these devices provides a high on-off contrast.

Several selection types with different luminous intensities are offered. 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.

94 8488



### Features

- Choice of three bright colors
- Standard T-1 package
- Small mechanical tolerances
- Suitable for DC and high peak current
- Very wide viewing angle
- Luminous intensity categorized
- Yellow and green color categorized

### Applications

Status lights  
OFF / ON indicator  
Background illumination  
Readout lights  
Maintenance lights  
Legend light

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

**TLHR46.. , TLHY46.. , TLHG46..**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage			$V_R$	6	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 60^\circ C$		$I_F$	30	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10 \mu s$		$I_{FSM}$	1	A
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 60^\circ C$		$P_V$	100	mW
Junction temperature			$T_j$	100	$^\circ C$
Operating temperature range			$T_{amb}$	-20 to +100	$^\circ C$
Storage temperature range			$T_{stg}$	-55 to +100	$^\circ C$
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 5 s$ , 2 mm from body		$T_{sd}$	260	$^\circ C$
Thermal resistance junction/ambient			$R_{thJA}$	400	K/W

## Optical and Electrical Characteristics

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

**High efficiency red (TLHR46.. )**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_V \text{min}/I_V \text{max} \geq 0.5$	TLHR4600	$I_V$	1	2		mcd
		TLHR4601	$I_V$	1.6	3.5		mcd
		TLHR4605	$I_V$	2.5	6		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	3	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10 \mu A$		$V_R$	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		50		pF

**Yellow (TLHY46.. )**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_V \text{min}/I_V \text{max} \geq 0.5$	TLHY4600	$I_V$	0.63	2		mcd
		TLHY4601	$I_V$	1	3.5		mcd
		TLHY4605	$I_V$	2.5	5		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	$I_R = 10 \mu A$		$V_R$	6	15		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		$C_j$		50		pF

## Green (TLHG46..)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ , $I_{V\min}/I_{V\max} \geq 0.5$	TLHG4600	$I_V$	1	2		mcd
		TLHG4601	$I_V$	1.6	3.5		mcd
		TLHG4605	$I_V$	4	6		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	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$		$V_F$		2.4	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

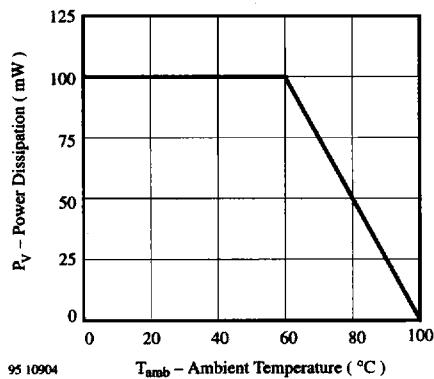
Typical Characteristics ( $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

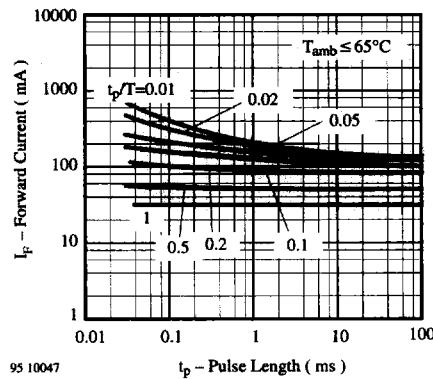


Figure 3. Forward Current vs. Pulse Length

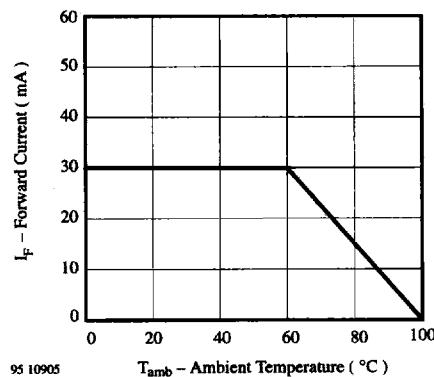


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

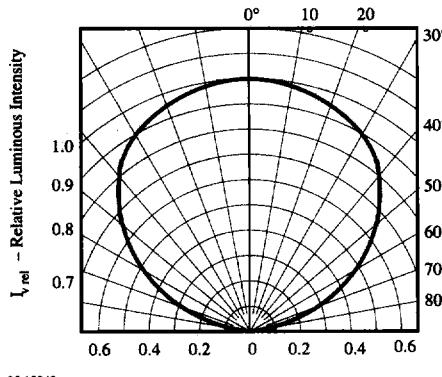


Figure 4. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

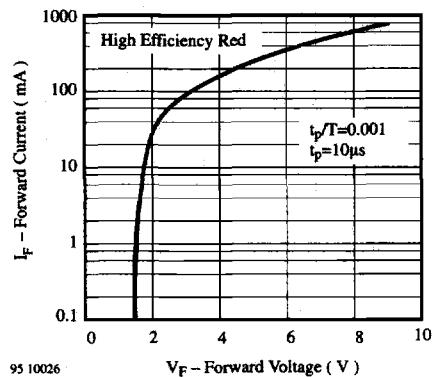


Figure 5. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

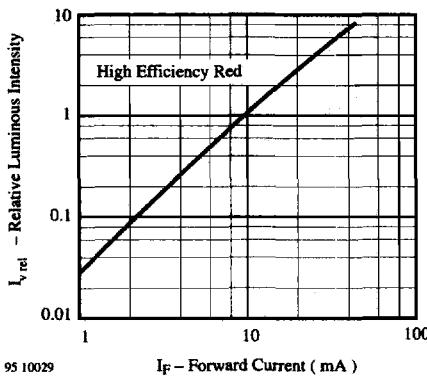


Figure 8. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

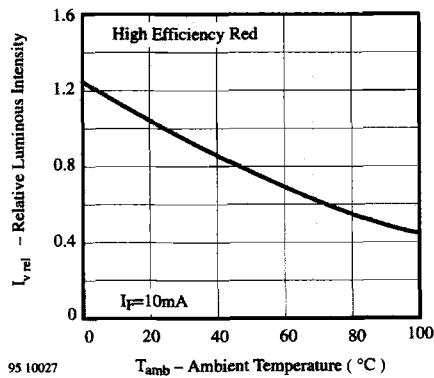


Figure 6. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

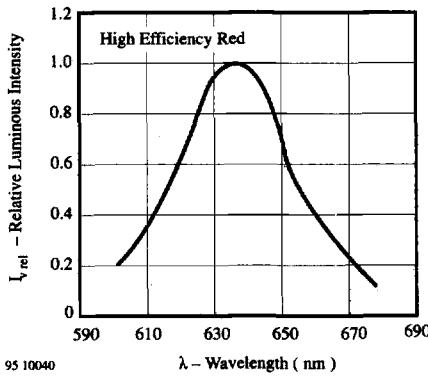


Figure 9. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

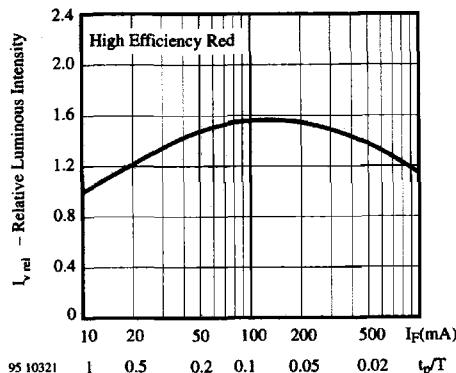


Figure 7. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

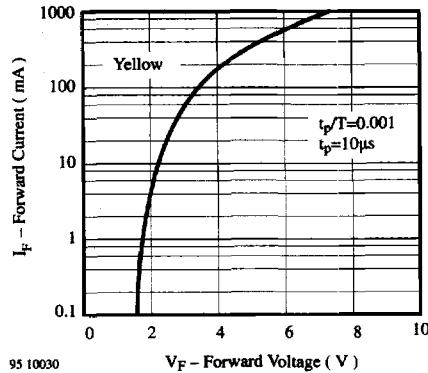


Figure 10. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

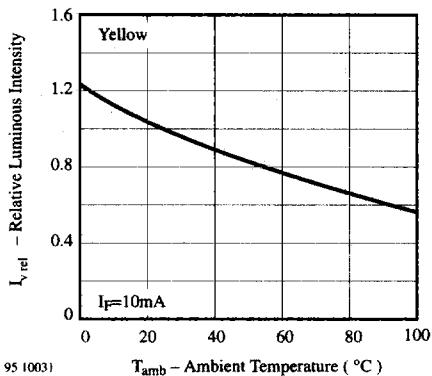


Figure 11. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

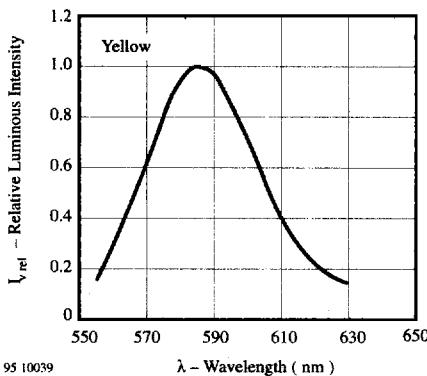


Figure 14. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

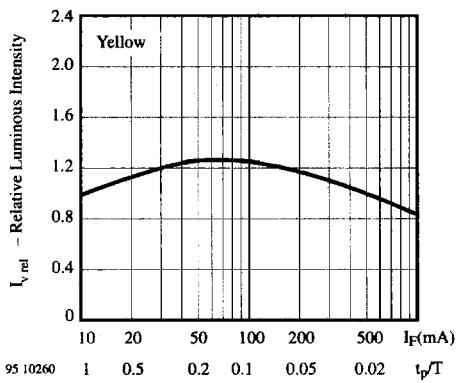


Figure 12. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

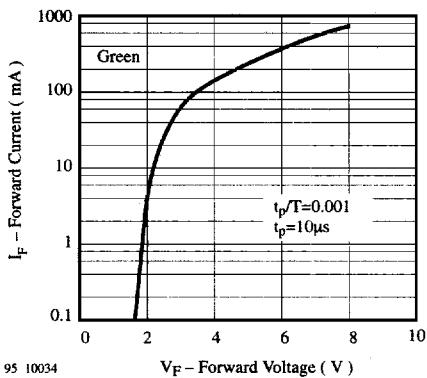


Figure 15. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

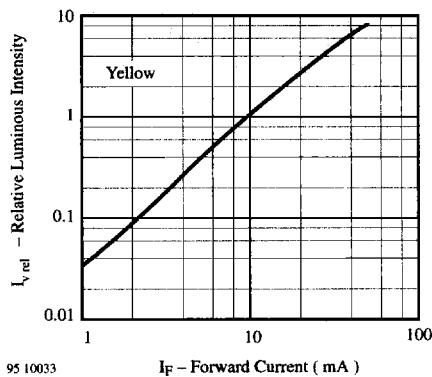


Figure 13. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

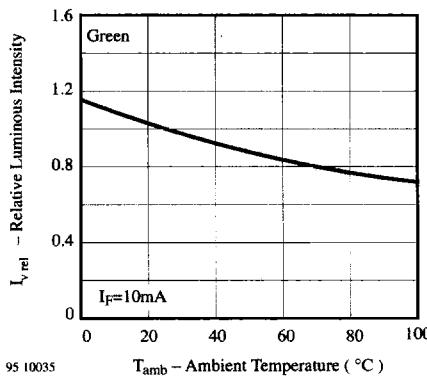


Figure 16. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

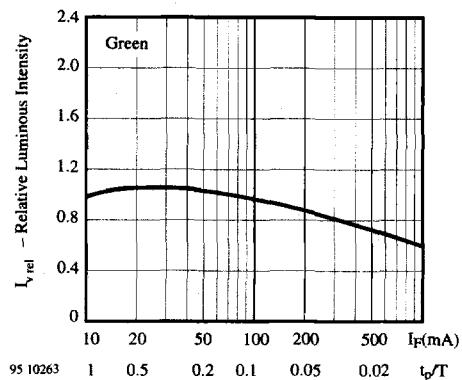


Figure 17. Rel. Lumin. Intensity vs. Forw. Current/Duty Cycle

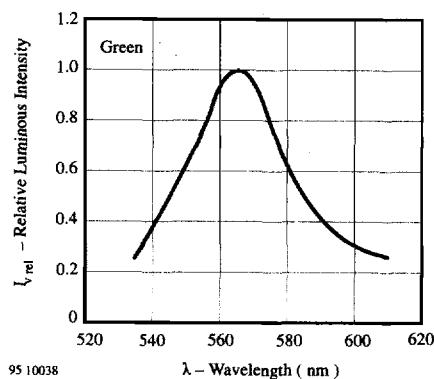


Figure 19. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Wavelength

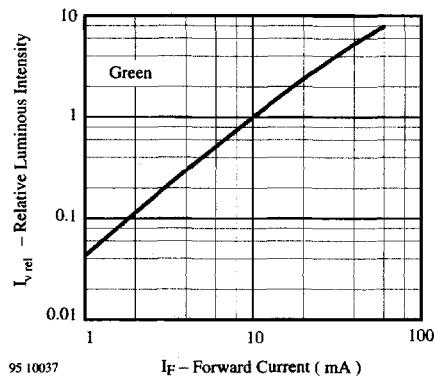


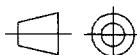
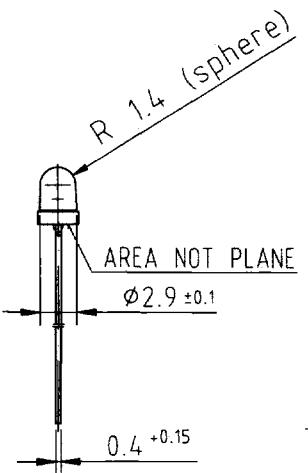
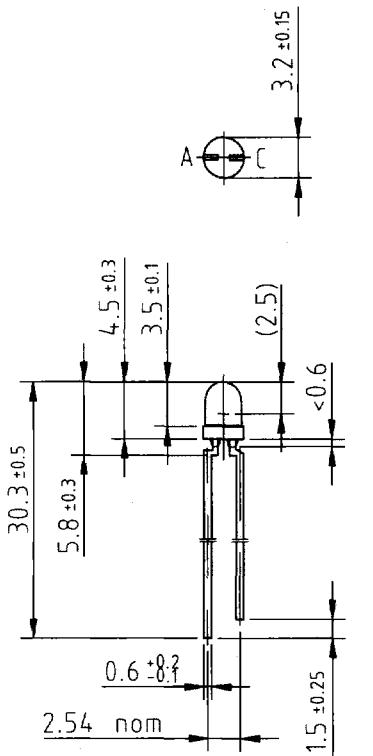
Figure 18. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

# TEMIC

## TLH.46..

TELEFUNKEN Semiconductors

### Dimensions in mm



technical drawings  
according to DIN  
specifications