

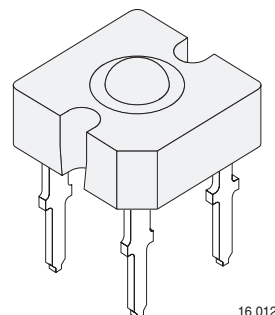
TELUX™ LED

Description

The TELUX™ series is a clear, non diffused LED for high end applications where supreme luminous flux is required.

It is designed in an industry standard 7.62 mm square package utilizing highly developed InGaN technology. The supreme heat dissipation of TELUX™ allows applications at high ambient temperatures.

All packing units are binned for luminous flux and color to achieve best homogenous light appearance in application.



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Features

- Utilizing InGaN technology
- High luminous flux
- Supreme heat dissipation: R_{thJP} is 90 K/W
- High operating temperature: $T_j + 100\text{ °C}$
- Packed in tubes for automatic insertion
- Luminous flux and color categorized for each tube
- Small mechanical tolerances allow precise usage of external reflectors or lightguides

- ESD-withstand voltage:
> 1 kV acc. to MIL STD 883 D, Method 3015.7

Applications

- Exterior lighting
- Interior lighting
- Dashboard illumination
- Replaces incandescent lamps

Parts Table

Part	Color, Luminous Intensity	Angle of Half Intensity ($\pm\phi$)	Technology
TLWW9600	White, $\phi_V > 800\text{ mlm}$	30	InGaN / YAG on SiC

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

TLWW9600

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	V_R	5	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 50\text{ °C}$	I_F	50	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	I_{FSM}	0.1	A
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 50\text{ °C}$	P_V	255	mW
Junction temperature		T_j	100	°C
Operating temperature range		T_{amb}	- 40 to + 100	°C
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	- 55 to + 100	°C
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 5\text{ s}$, 1.5 mm from body preheat temperature 100 °C/ 30 sec.	T_{sd}	260	°C
Thermal resistance junction/ ambient	with cathode heatsink of 70 mm ²	R_{thJA}	200	K/W
Thermal resistance junction/pin		R_{thJP}	90	K/W

Optical and Electrical Characteristics

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

White

TLWW9600

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Total flux	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$, $R_{thJA} = 200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K/W}$	ϕ_V	800	1500		mlm
Luminous intensity/Total flux	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$, $R_{thJA} = 200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K/W}$	I_V/ϕ_V		0.8		mcd/mlm
Color temperature	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$, $R_{thJA} = 200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K/W}$	T_K		5500		K
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$, $R_{thJA} = 200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K/W}$	ϕ		± 30		deg
Total included angle	90 % of Total Flux Captured	ϕ		75		deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 50\text{ mA}$, $R_{thJA} = 200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K/W}$	V_F		4.3	5.2	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	V_R	5	10		V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	C_j		50		pF

Chromaticity Coordinate Classification

Group	X		Y	
	min	max	min	max
31a	0.2900	0.3025	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.071$
31b	0.3025	0.3150	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.071$
31c	0.2900	0.3025	$Y = 1.4x - 0.171$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$
31d	0.3025	0.3150	$Y = 1.4x - 0.171$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$
41a	0.3150	0.3275	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.071$
41b	0.3275	0.3400	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.071$
41c	0.3150	0.3275	$Y = 1.4x - 0.171$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$
41d	0.3275	0.3400	$Y = 1.4x - 0.171$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$
51a	0.3400	0.3525	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.071$
51b	0.3525	0.3650	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.071$
51c	0.3400	0.3525	$Y = 1.4x - 0.171$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$
51d	0.3525	0.3650	$Y = 1.4x - 0.171$	$Y = 1.4x - 0.121$

tolerance ± 0.005

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

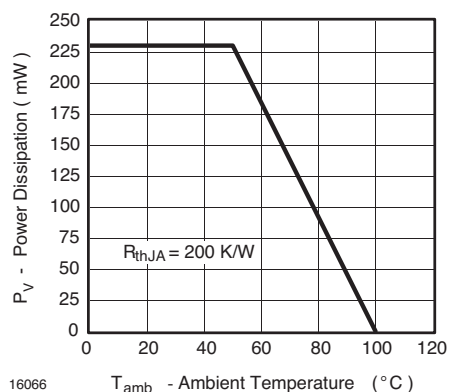


Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

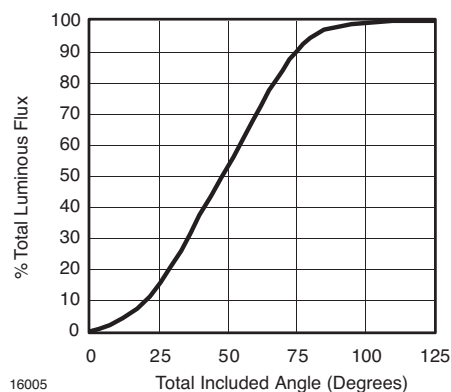


Figure 4. Percentage Total Luminous Flux vs. Total Included Angle for 60° emission angle

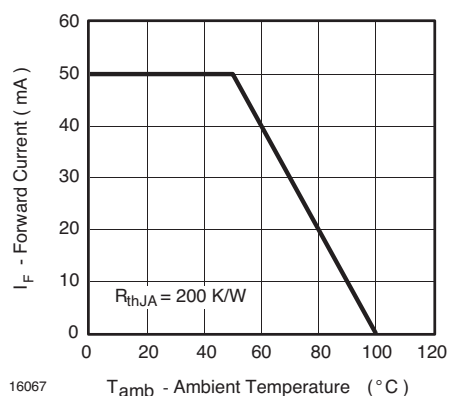


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature for InGaN

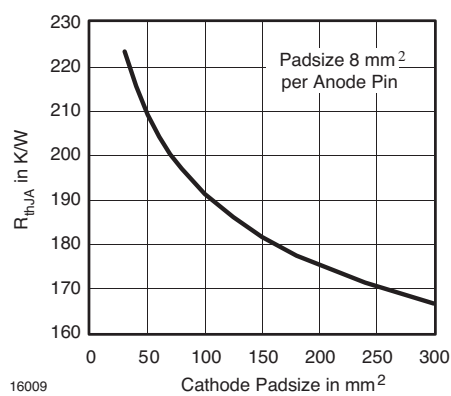


Figure 5. Thermal Resistance Junction Ambient vs. Cathode Padsize

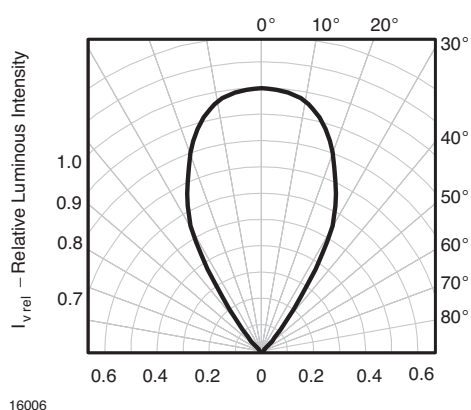


Figure 3. Rel. Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement for 60° emission angle

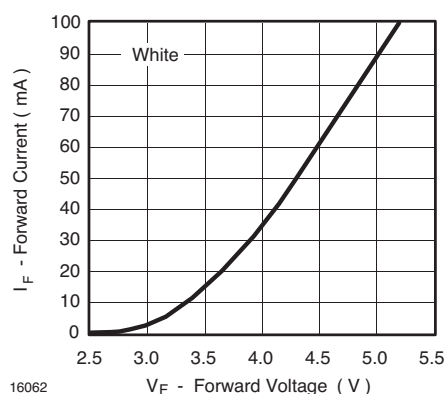


Figure 6. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

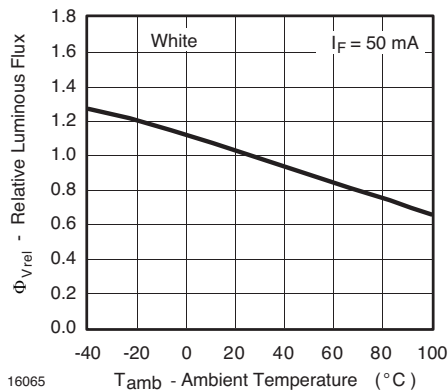


Figure 7. Rel. Luminous Flux vs. Ambient Temperature

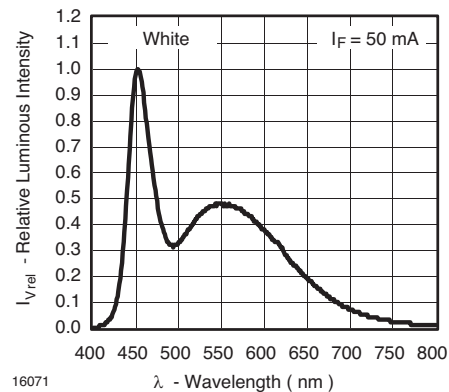


Figure 10. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

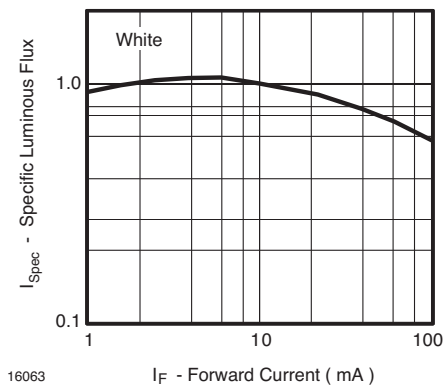


Figure 8. Specific Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

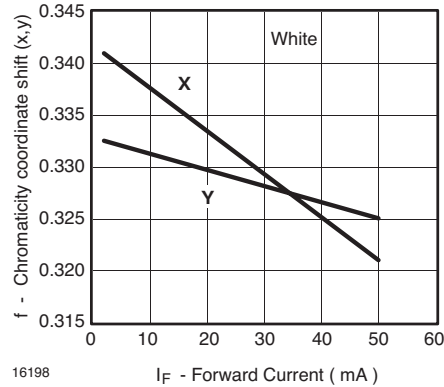


Figure 11. Chromaticity Coordinate Shift vs. Forward Current

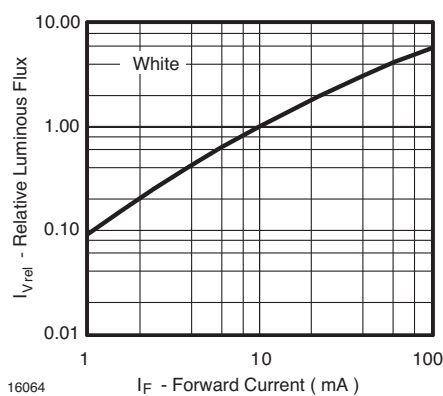


Figure 9. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current

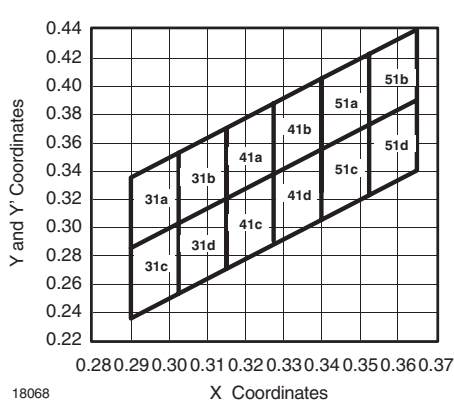
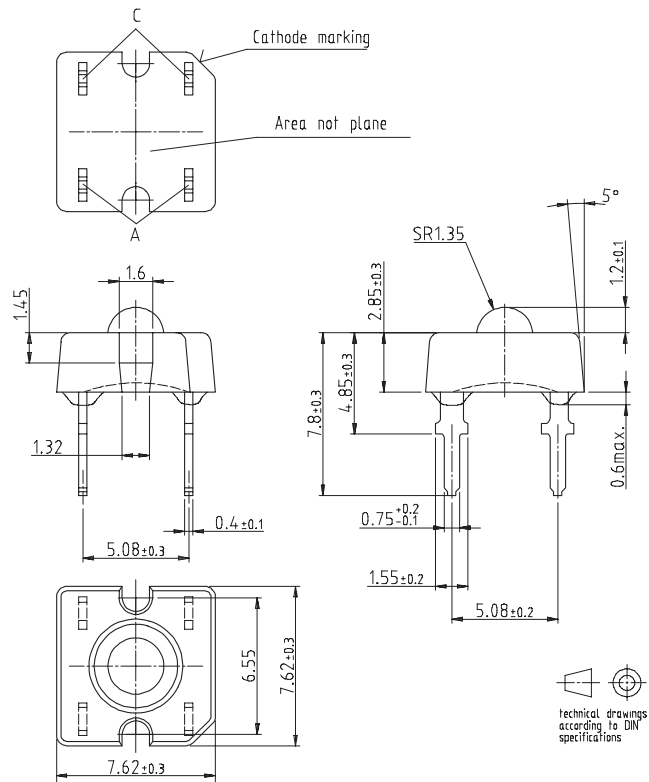


Figure 12. Coordinates of Colorgroups

Package Dimensions in mm



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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 Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors 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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