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## NTE30153 thru NTE30156 Discrete RGB LED Indicators 5mm (T-1 3/4) 4-Pin Package Type

**Description:**

NTEs 5mm RGB LED indicators combine 3 LEDs (1 Red, 1 Green, & 1 Blue) in one convenient, 4-lead package. Available in either common anode or common cathode polarity and clear or diffused lens types, this one LED can be used for three status indicators or pulse width modulate all three and get mixed colors!

**Features:**

- All 5mm 4-Pin RGB Types are Available in Multiple Lens Types:
 

<b>Polarity</b>	<b>Water Clear</b>	<b>White Diffused</b>
Common Anode (+)	NTE30153	NTE30154
Common Cathode (-)	NTE30155	NTE30156
- Super High Brightness
- Round Head with Flange

**Absolute Maximum Ratings:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Reverse Voltage, $V_R$ .....	5V
Reverse Current, $I_R$ .....	100 $\mu$ A
Peak Current (Duty = 0.1, 1kHz), $I_{FM}$ .....	100mA
Derating Linear from $+25^\circ\text{C}$ .....	0.4mA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Power Dissipation, $P_D$ .....	200mW
Operating Temperature Range, $T_{opr}$ .....	$-30^\circ$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range, $T_{stg}$ .....	$-30^\circ$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (During Soldering, 5sec Max), $T_L$ .....	$+260^\circ\text{C}$

**Electrical Optical Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Red Color</b>						
Forward Voltage NTE30155	$V_F$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	2.0	-	2.2	V
All Others			1.8	2.0	2.2	V
Luminous Intensity NTE30153	$I_V$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	7000	-	9000	mcd
NTE30154			2500	3000	3500	mcd
NTE30155			5000	-	7000	mcd
NTE30156			2000	2500	3000	mcd
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_P$		620	625	630	nm
Half Intensity Angle NTE30153, NTE30155	$2 \theta_{1/2}$		-	30	-	deg
NTE30154, NTE30156			-	60	-	deg

Note 1.  $I_{FP}$  Conditions — Pulse Width  $\leq 100\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 1\%$ .



**Electrical Optical Characteristics (Cont'd):** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

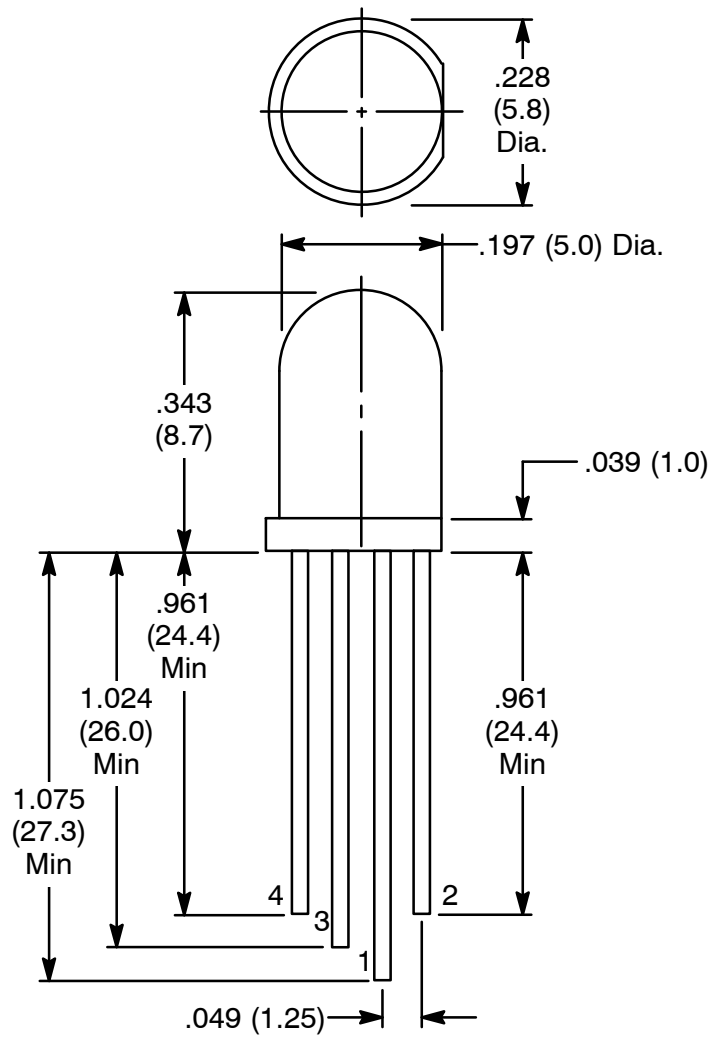
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Green Color</b>						
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	3.0	3.2	3.4	V
Luminous Intensity NTE30153, NTE30155	$I_V$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	10000	–	12000	mcd
NTE30154, NTE30156			4500	5000	5500	mcd
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_P$		520	525	530	nm
Half Intensity Angle NTE30153, NTE30155	$2 \theta_{1/2}$		–	30	–	deg
NTE30154, NTE30156			–	60	–	deg
<b>Blue Color</b>						
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	3.0	3.2	3.4	V
Luminous Intensity NTE30153, NTE30155	$I_V$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	5000	–	6000	mcd
NTE30154, NTE30156			1500	2000	2500	mcd
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_P$		460	465	470	nm
Half Intensity Angle NTE30153, NTE30155	$2 \theta_{1/2}$		–	30	–	deg
NTE30154, NTE30156			–	60	–	deg

Note 1.  $I_{FP}$  Conditions — Pulse Width  $\leq 100\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 1\%$ .

**Creating Different Colors:**

With an RGB LED, in addition to being able to produce red, green, and blue light, by configuring the intensity of each LED, you can produce other colors as well. To achieve a purely blue light, the blue LED would be set to the highest intensity, while the intensity of both the green and red LEDs would be set to the lowest. For a white light, all three LEDs would be set to their highest intensity.

In order to produce other colors, you would need to combine all three colors (RGB) using different intensities. This can be done by using a Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) to adjust the intensity of each LED. Because the LEDs are set very close together within a single package, our eyes see the result of the combination of colors, rather than the three colors individually.



	1	2	3	4
NTE30153	Anode (+)	Red -	Green -	Blue -
NTE30154	Anode (+)	Red -	Green -	Blue -
NTE30155	Cathode (-)	Red +	Green +	Blue +
NTE30156	Cathode (-)	Red +	Green +	Blue +