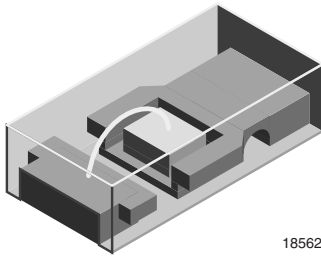


## Standard 0603 SMD LED



18562

### DESCRIPTION

The new 0603 LED series have been designed in the smallest SMD package. This innovative 0603 LED technology opens the way to

- smaller products of higher performance
- more design in flexibility
- enhanced applications

The 0603 LED is an obvious solution for small-scale, high power products that are expected to work reliability in an arduous environment.

### PRODUCT GROUP AND PACKAGE DATA

- Product group: LED
- Package: SMD 0603
- Product series: standard
- Angle of half intensity:  $\pm 80^\circ$

### FEATURES

- Smallest SMD package 0603 with exceptional brightness  
1.6 mm x 0.8 mm x 0.6 mm (L x W x H)
- High reliability lead frame based
- Temperature range  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+100^\circ\text{C}$
- Footprint compatible to 0603 chipled
- Wavelength 466 nm (blue), 570 nm (green), 561 nm (pure green), 589 nm (yellow), 606 nm (orange), 633 nm (red)
- AllnGaP and GaN technology
- Viewing angle: extremely wide  $160^\circ$
- Grouping parameter: luminous intensity, wavelength
- Available in 8 mm tape
- Compatible to IR reflow soldering
- Preconditioning according to JEDEC<sup>®</sup> level 2
- AEC-Q101 qualified
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see [www.vishay.com/doc?99912](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99912)

 AUTOMOTIVE  
GRADE

**RoHS**  
COMPLIANT  
HALOGEN  
**FREE**  
**GREEN**  
(5-2008)

### APPLICATIONS

- Backlight keypads
- Navigation systems
- Cellular phone displays
- Displays for industrial control systems
- Automotive features
- Miniaturized color effects
- Traffic displays

### PARTS TABLE

PART	COLOR	LUMINOUS INTENSITY (mcd)			at I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	WAVELENGTH (nm)			at I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	FORWARD VOLTAGE (V)			at I <sub>F</sub> (mA)	TECHNOLOGY
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
TLMS1100-GS08	Red	32	63	-	20	627	633	639	20	-	2.1	3.0	20	AllnGaP
TLMO1100-GS08	Orange	50	80	-	20	600	606	609	20	-	2.1	3.0	20	AllnGaP
TLMY1100-GS08	Yellow	50	80	-	20	580	589	595	20	-	2.1	3.0	20	AllnGaP
TLMG1100-GS08	Green	12.5	35	-	20	564	570	575	20	-	2.1	3.0	20	AllnGaP
TLMP1100-GS08	Pure green	6.3	15	-	20	551	561	566	20	-	2.1	3.0	20	AllnGaP
TLMB1100-GS08	Blue	4	5	-	10	-	466	-	10	-	3.9	4.5	10	GaN



<b>ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS</b> ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified) <b>TLMS1100, TLMO1100, TLMY1100, TLMG1100, TLMP1100</b>				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Reverse voltage <sup>(1)</sup>		$V_R$	12	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 75\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F$	30	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$I_{FSM}$	0.5	A
Power dissipation		$P_V$	90	mW
Junction temperature		$T_j$	+120	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating temperature range		$T_{amb}$	-40 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	-40 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering temperature	acc. Vishay specification	$T_{sd}$	+260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	mounted on PC board (pad size > 5 mm <sup>2</sup> )	$R_{thJA}$	480	K/W

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> Driving the LED in reverse direction is suitable for short term application

<b>ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS</b> ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified) <b>TLMB1100</b>				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Reverse voltage <sup>(1)</sup>		$V_R$	5	V
DC forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_F$	15	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$I_{FSM}$	0.1	A
Power dissipation		$P_V$	68	mW
Junction temperature		$T_j$	+100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating temperature range		$T_{amb}$	-40 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	-40 to +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering temperature	acc. Vishay specification	$T_{sd}$	+260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	mounted on PC board (pad size > 5 mm <sup>2</sup> )	$R_{thJA}$	480	K/W

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> Driving the LED in reverse direction is suitable for short term application

<b>OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified) <b>TLMS1100, RED</b>						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$I_V$	32	63	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_d$	627	633	639	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	645	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\varphi$	-	$\pm 80$	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	3.0	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_R$	6	-	-	V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$C_j$	-	15	-	pF

<b>OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified) <b>TLMO1100, ORANGE</b>						
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$I_V$	50	80	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_d$	600	606	609	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	610	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\varphi$	-	$\pm 80$	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	3.0	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_R$	6	-	-	V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$C_j$	-	15	-	pF

**OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)  
**TLMY1100, YELLOW**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$I_V$	50	80	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_d$	580	589	595	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	591	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\varphi$	-	$\pm 80$	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	3.0	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_R$	6	-	-	V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$C_j$	-	15	-	pF

**OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)  
**TLMG1100, GREEN**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$I_V$	12.5	35	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_d$	564	570	575	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	572	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\varphi$	-	$\pm 80$	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	3.0	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_R$	6	-	-	V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$C_j$	-	15	-	pF

**OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)  
**TLMP1100, PURE GREEN**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$I_V$	6.3	15	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_d$	551	561	566	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	562	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$\varphi$	-	$\pm 80$	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	3.0	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_R$	6	-	-	V
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	$C_j$	-	15	-	pF

**OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)  
**TLMB1100, BLUE**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Luminous intensity	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	$I_V$	4	5	-	mcd
Dominant wavelength	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_d$	-	466	-	nm
Peak wavelength	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	428	-	nm
Angle of half intensity	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	$\varphi$	-	$\pm 80$	-	deg
Forward voltage	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	$V_F$	-	3.9	4.5	V
Reverse voltage	$I_R = 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_R$	5	-	-	V



LUMINOUS INTENSITY/FLUX CLASSIFICATION		
GROUP	LUMINOUS INTENSITY I <sub>v</sub> (mcd)	
	MIN.	MAX.
Pa	4	6.3
Pb	5	8
Qa	6.3	10
Qb	8	12.5
Ra	10	16
Rb	12.5	20
Sa	16	25
Sb	20	32
Ta	25	40
Tb	32	50
Ua	40	63
Ub	50	80
Va	63	100
Vb	80	125
Wa	100	160
Wb	125	200

Note

- Luminous intensity is tested at a current pulse duration of 25 ms.  
The above type numbers represent the order groups which include only a few brightness groups. Only one group will be shipped on each reel (there will be no mixing of two groups on each reel).  
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 reel.  
In order to ensure availability, single wavelength groups will not be orderable.

COLOR CLASSIFICATION										
GROUP	DOM. WAVELENGTH (nm)									
	BLUE		PURE GREEN		GREEN		YELLOW		ORANGE	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
- 1	-	-	551	554	564	566	-	-	-	-
- 2	460	464	554	557	566	569	580	583	600	603
- 3	464	468	557	560	569	572	583	586	603	606
- 4	468	472	560	563	572	575	586	589	606	609
- 5	472	476	563	566	-	-	589	592	609	612
- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	595	-	-

Note

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

GROUP NAME ON LABEL		
LUMINOUS INTENSITY GROUP	HALFGROUP	WAVELENGTH
Q	b	4

Note

- One packing unit/tape contains only one classification group of luminous intensity, color and forward voltage. Only one single classification groups is not available.  
The given groups are not order codes, customer specific group combinations require marketing agreement.  
No color subgrouping for super red.



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

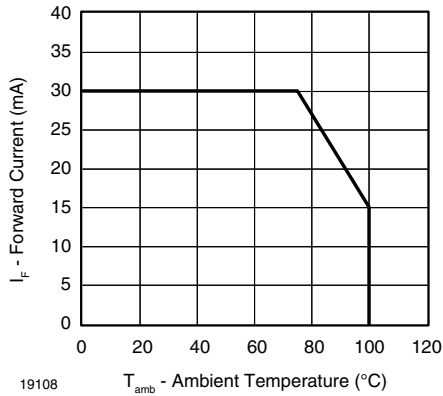


Fig. 1 - Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

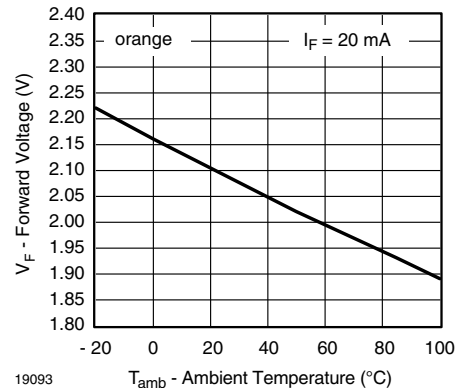


Fig. 4 - Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

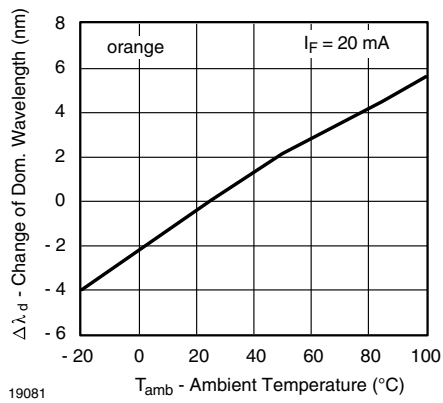


Fig. 2 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

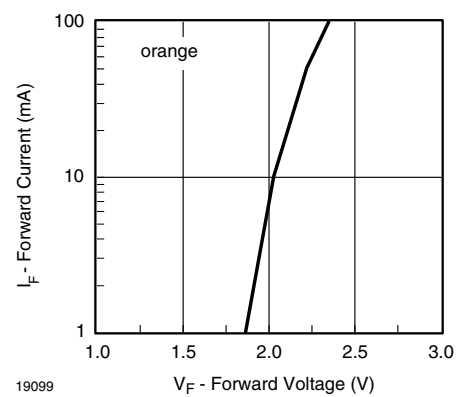


Fig. 5 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

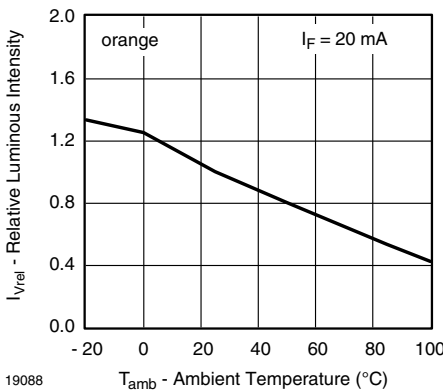


Fig. 3 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

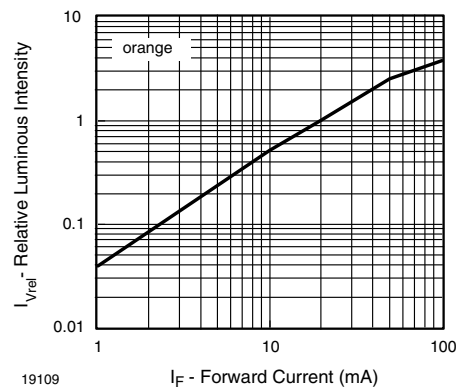


Fig. 6 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

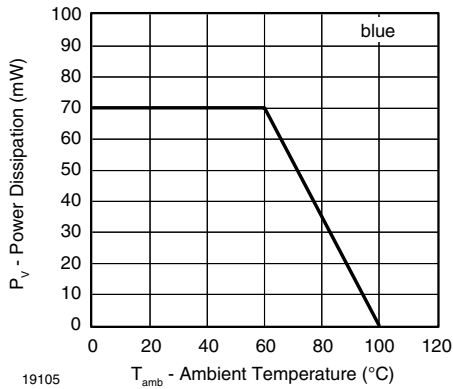


Fig. 7 - Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

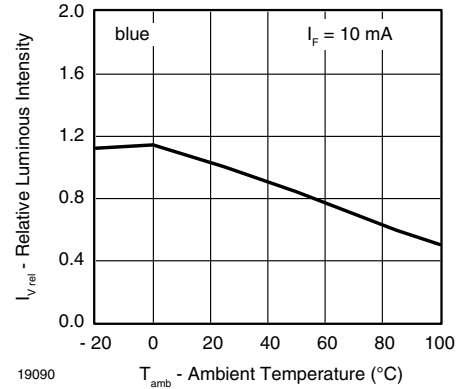


Fig. 10 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

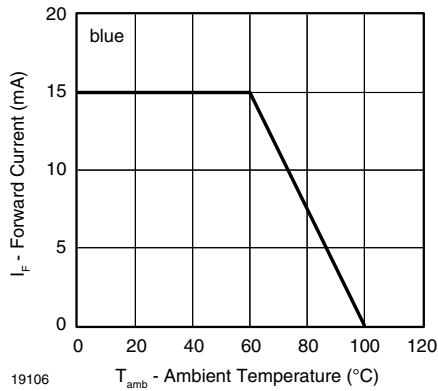


Fig. 8 - Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

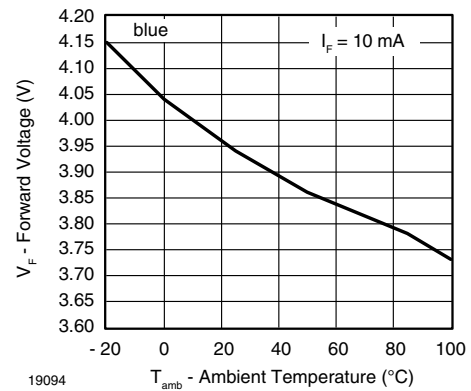


Fig. 11 - Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

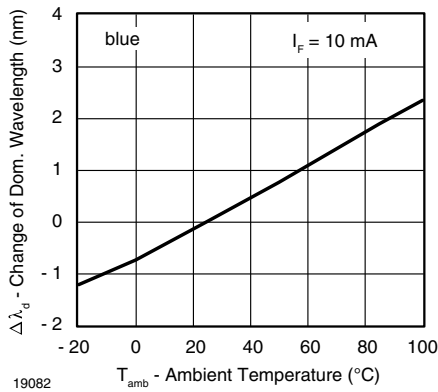


Fig. 9 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

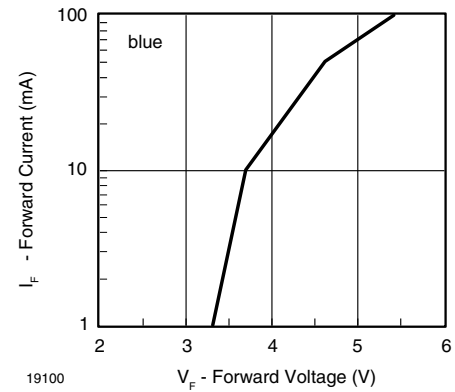


Fig. 12 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

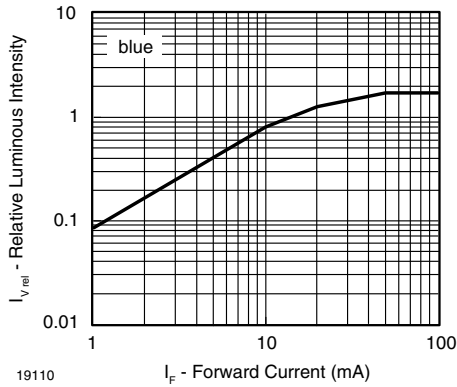


Fig. 13 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

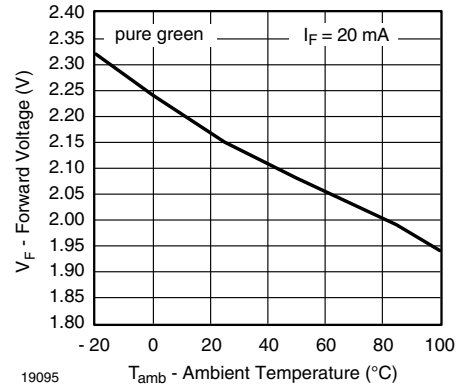


Fig. 16 - Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

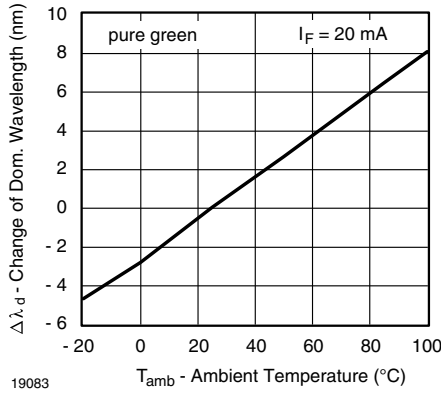


Fig. 14 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

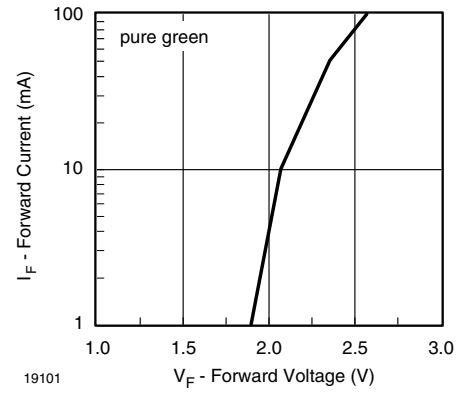


Fig. 17 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

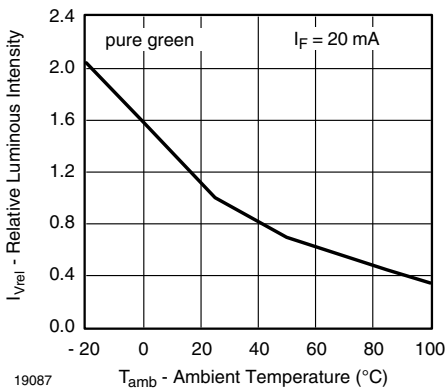


Fig. 15 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

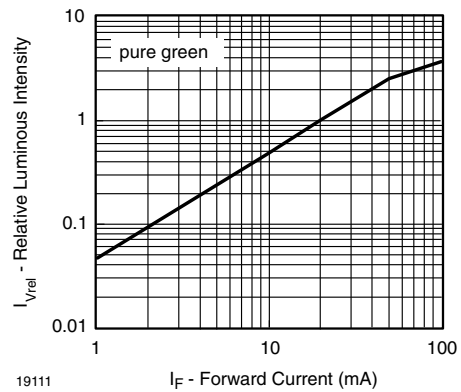


Fig. 18 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

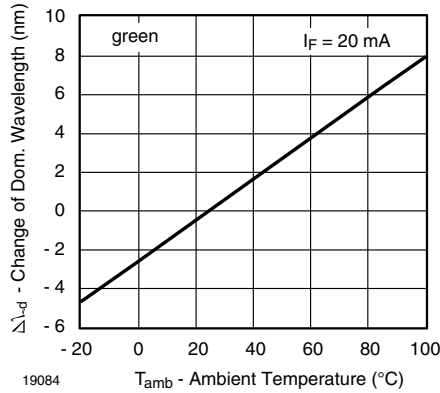


Fig. 19 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

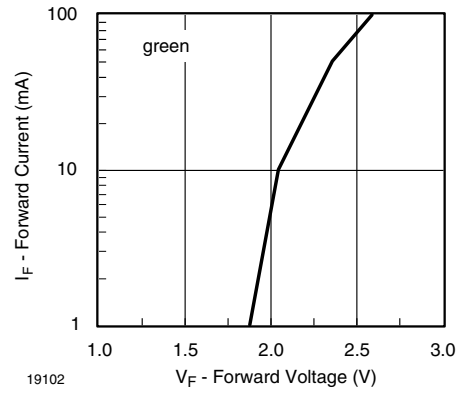


Fig. 22 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

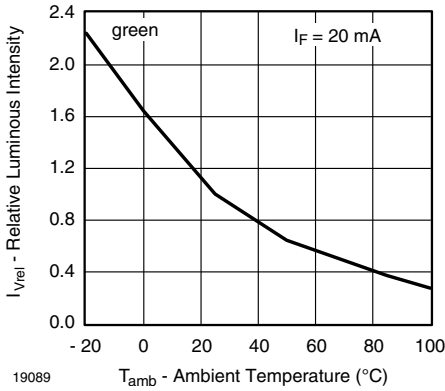


Fig. 20 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

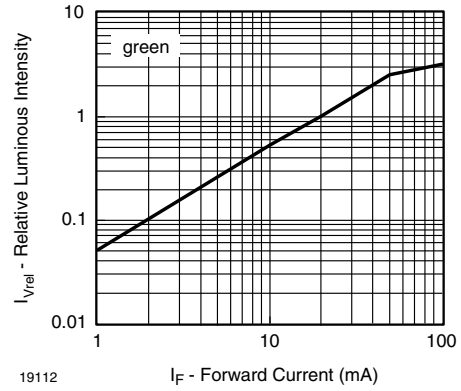


Fig. 23 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

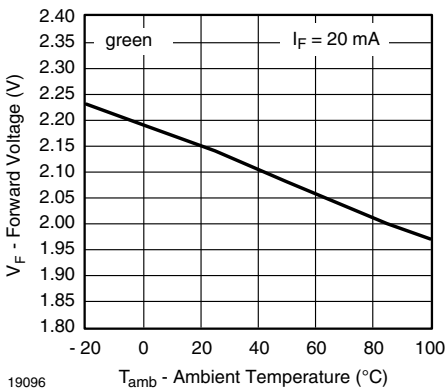


Fig. 21 - Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

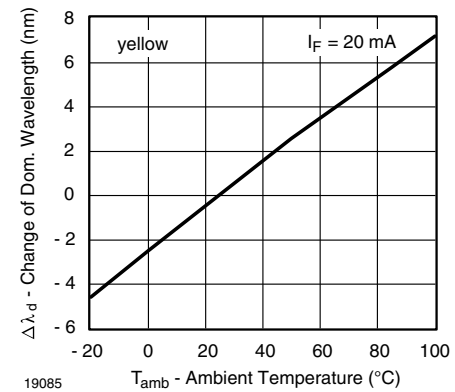


Fig. 24 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature



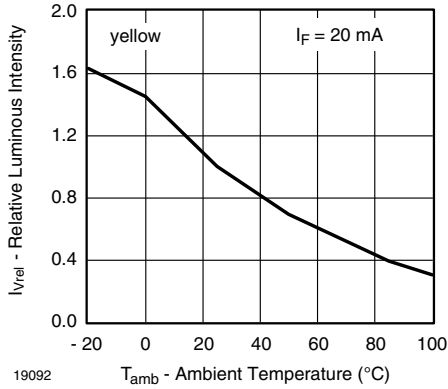


Fig. 25 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

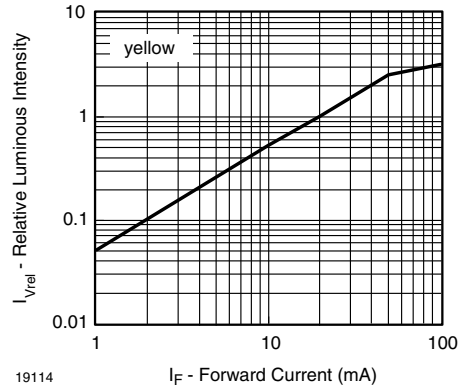


Fig. 28 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

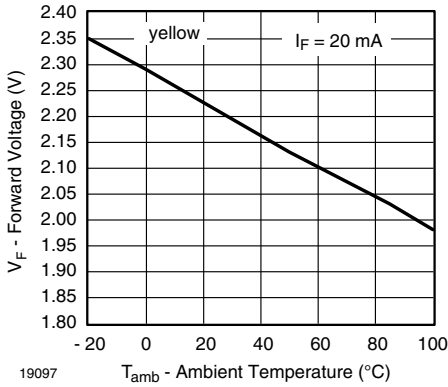


Fig. 26 - Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

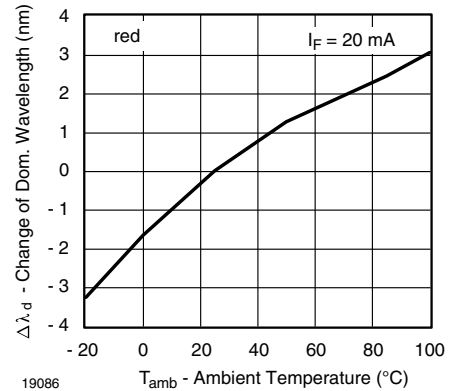


Fig. 29 - Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

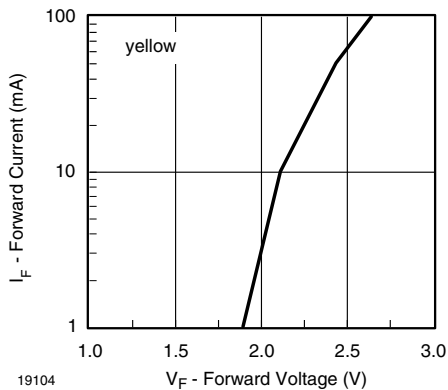


Fig. 27 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

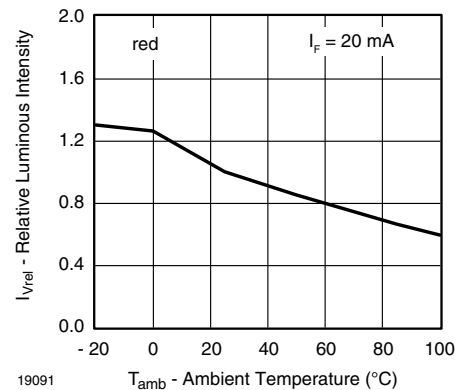


Fig. 30 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

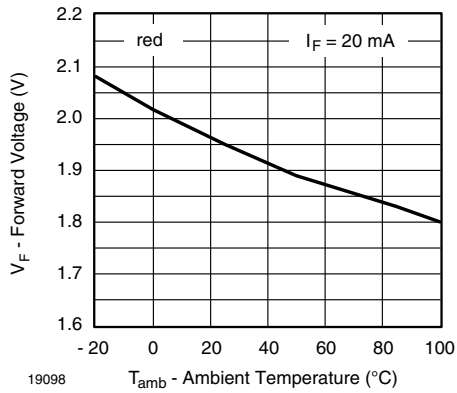


Fig. 31 - Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

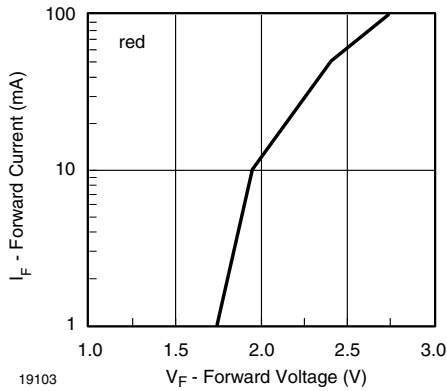


Fig. 32 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

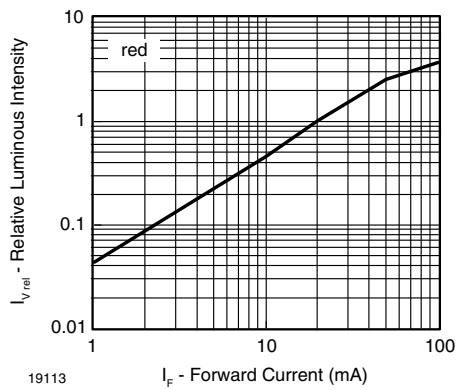
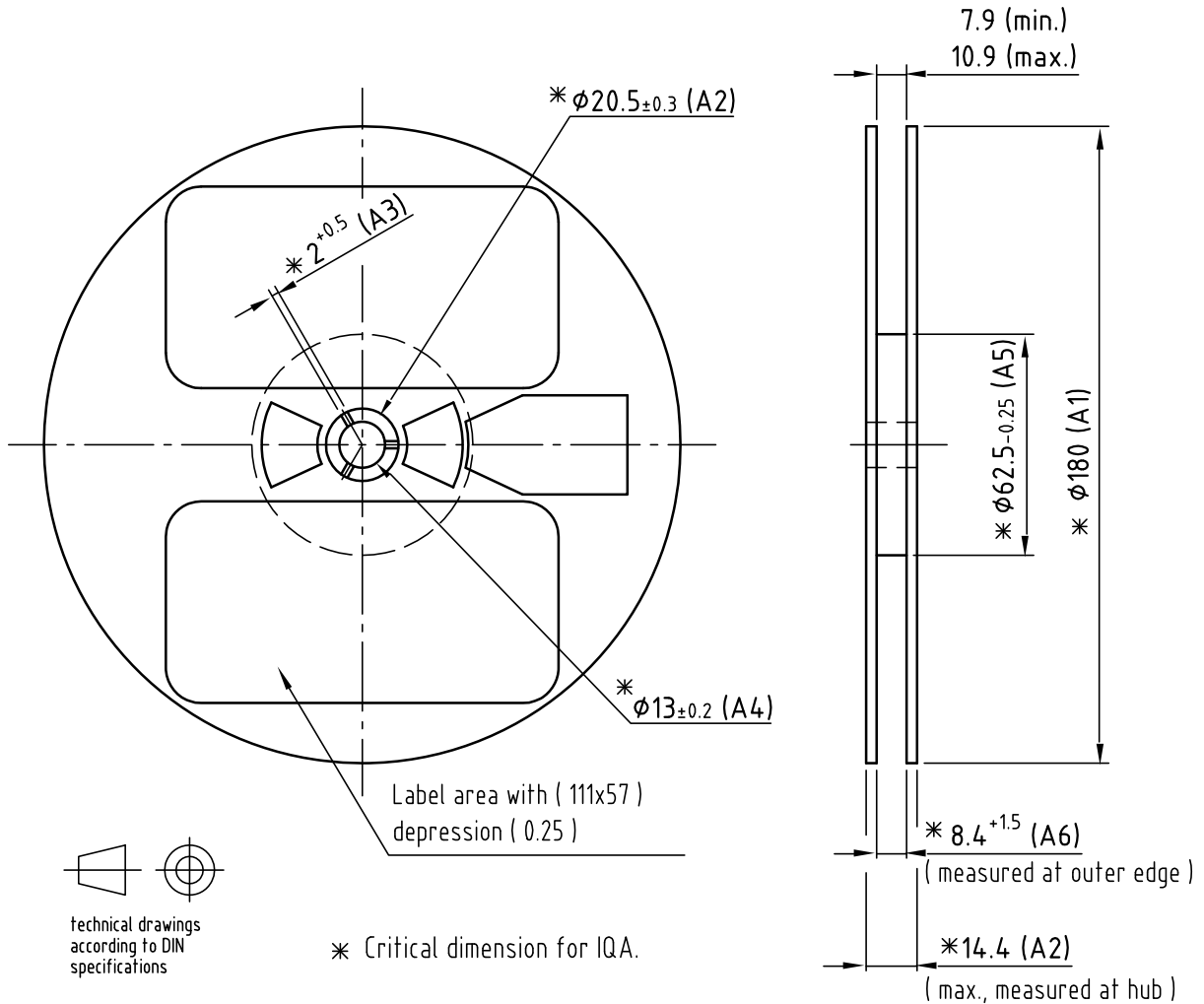


Fig. 33 - Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



## REEL DIMENSIONS in millimeters



Drawing-No.: 9.800-5086.01-4

Issue: 1; 29.04.04

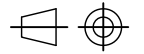
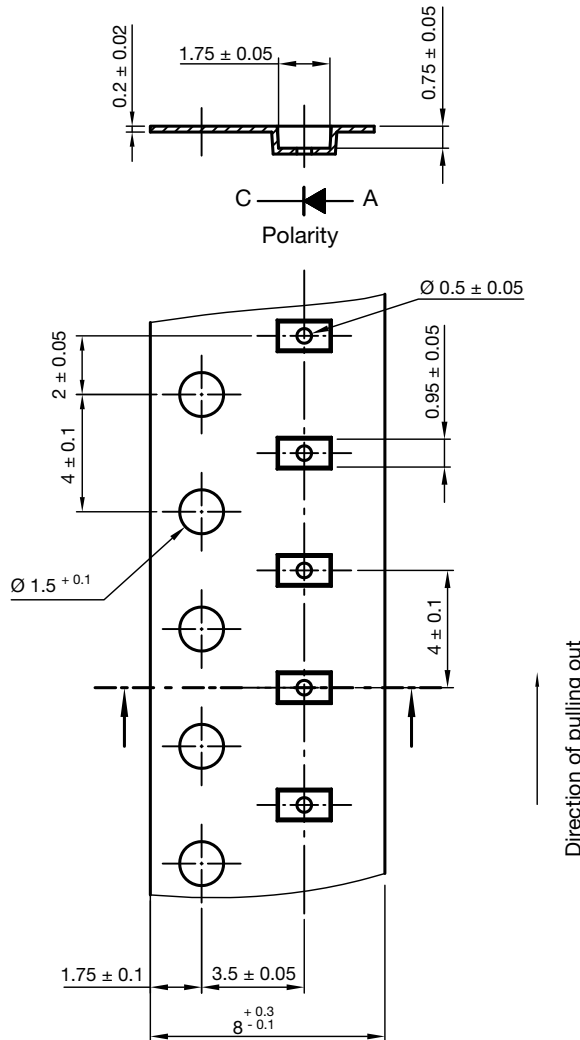
19043

Not indicated tolerances  $\pm 0.05$

Material: black static dissipative



### TAPE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



Technical drawings according to DIN specifications

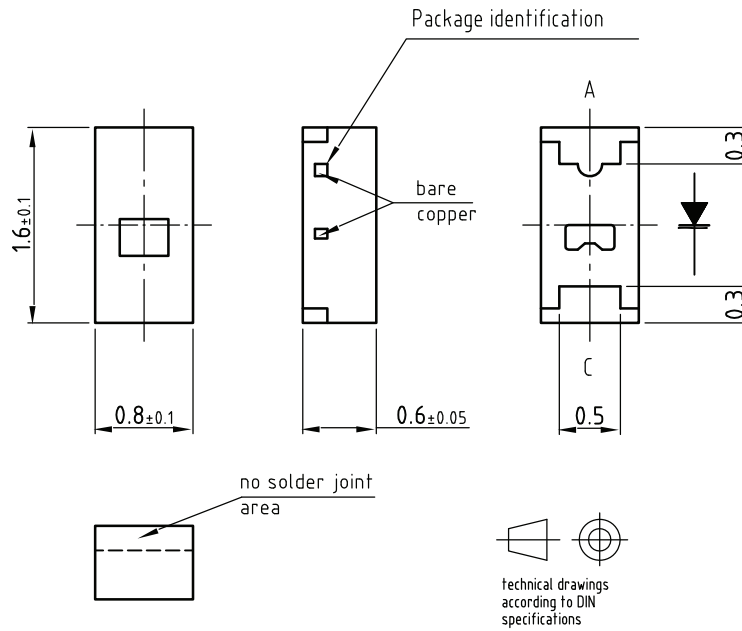
Not indicated tolerances  $\pm 0.05$   
Material: Conductive black PC

Direction of pulling out

Drawing-No.: 9.700-5290.01-4  
Issue: 3; 24.09.13

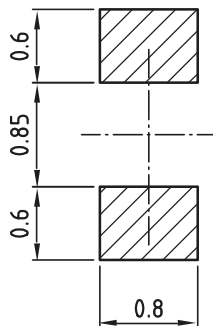


PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



Not indicated tolerances  $\pm 0.1$

Recommended solder pad



Drawing-No.: 6.541-5056.01-4

Issue: 2; 04.05.05

19426

## SOLDERING PROFILE

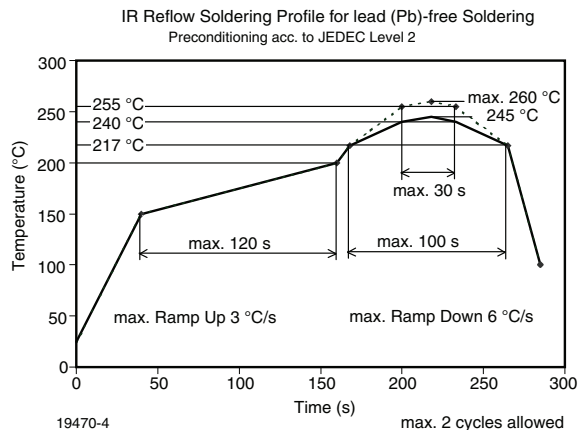
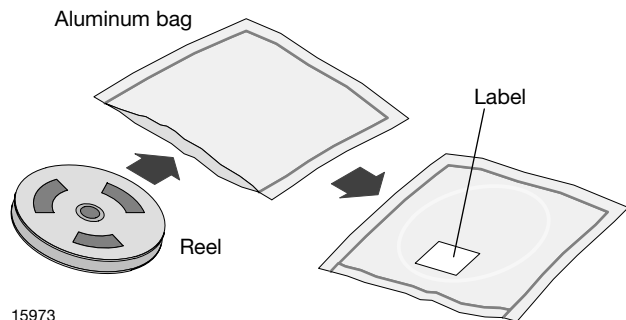


Fig. 34 - Vishay Lead (Pb)-free Reflow Soldering Profile (acc. to J-STD-020C)

## DRY PACKING

The reel is packed in an anti-humidity bag to protect the devices from absorbing moisture during transportation and storage.



## FINAL PACKING

The sealed reel is packed into a cardboard box. A secondary cardboard box is used for shipping purposes.

## RECOMMENDED METHOD OF STORAGE

Dry box storage is recommended as soon as the aluminum bag has been opened to prevent moisture absorption. The following conditions should be observed, if dry boxes are not available:

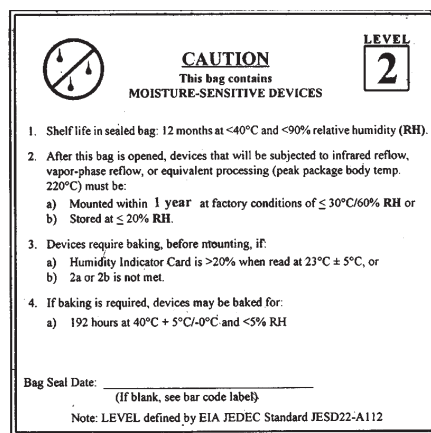
- Storage temperature 10 °C to 30 °C
- Storage humidity ≤ 60 % RH max.

After more than 1 year under these conditions moisture content will be too high for reflow soldering.

In case of moisture absorption, the devices will recover to the former condition by drying under the following condition:

- 192 h at 40 °C + 5 °C / - 0 °C and < 5 % RH (dry air/nitrogen) or
- 96 h at 60 °C + 5 °C and < 5 % RH for all device containers or
- 24 h at 100 °C + 5 °C not suitable for reel or tubes.

An EIA JEDEC standard JESD22-A112 level 2a label is included on all dry bags.



Example of JESD22-A112 level 2 label

## ESD PRECAUTION

Proper storage and handling procedures should be followed to prevent ESD damage to the devices especially when they are removed from the antistatic shielding bag. Electrostatic sensitive devices warning labels are on the packaging.

## VISHAY SEMICONDUCTORS STANDARD BAR CODE LABELS

The Vishay Semiconductors standard bar code labels are printed at final packing areas. The labels are on each packing unit and contain Vishay Semiconductors specific data.



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