

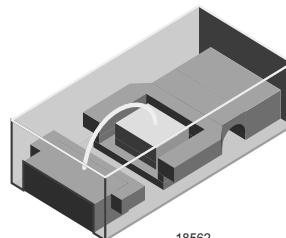
## Low Current 0603 LED

### 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.



18562



### 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 °C to + 100 °C
- Footprint compatible to 0603 chipled
- Wavelength 633 nm (red), 606 nm (orange), 587 nm (yellow)
- AlInGaP and InGaN technology
- Viewing angle: extremely wide 160 °
- Grouping parameter: luminous intensity, wavelength
- Available in 8 mm tape
- Lead-free device

### 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
TLMS1000	Red, $I_V = 4$ mcd (typ.)
TLMO1000	Soft Orange, $I_V = 8$ mcd (typ.)
TLMY1000	Yellow, $I_V = 6.5$ mcd (typ.)

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

**TLMS1000 ,TLMO1000 ,TLMY1000**

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		$V_R$	12	V
DC Forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 95$ °C	$I_F$	15	mA
Surge forward current	$t_p \leq 10$ µs	$I_{FSM}$	0.1	A
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 95$ °C	$P_V$	40	mW
Junction temperature		$T_j$	125	°C
Operating temperature range		$T_{amb}$	- 40 to + 100	°C
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	- 40 to + 100	°C
Soldering temperature	acc. Vishay spec	$T_{sd}$	260	°C
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	mounted on PC board (pad size > 5 mm <sup>2</sup> )	$R_{thJA}$	500	K/W

### Optical and Electrical Characteristics

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

#### Red

TLMS1000

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	I <sub>V</sub>	1.6	4		mcd
Dominant wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	λ <sub>d</sub>	624	628	636	nm
Peak wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	λ <sub>p</sub>		640		nm
Angle of half intensity	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	φ		± 80		deg
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	V <sub>F</sub>		1.8	2.6	V
Reverse voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 µA	V <sub>R</sub>	6			V
Junction capacitance	V <sub>R</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz	C <sub>j</sub>		15		pF

<sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit I<sub>Vmax</sub>/I<sub>Vmin</sub> ≤ 1.6

#### Soft Orange

TLMO1000

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	I <sub>V</sub>	3.2	7.5		mcd
Dominant wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	λ <sub>d</sub>	600	605	609	nm
Peak wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	λ <sub>p</sub>		610		nm
Angle of half intensity	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	φ		± 80		deg
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	V <sub>F</sub>		1.8	2.6	V
Reverse voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 µA	V <sub>R</sub>	6			V
Junction capacitance	V <sub>R</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz	C <sub>j</sub>		15		pF

<sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit I<sub>Vmax</sub>/I<sub>Vmin</sub> ≤ 1.6

#### Yellow

TLMY1000

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Luminous intensity <sup>2)</sup>	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	I <sub>V</sub>	3.2	7.5		mcd
Dominant wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	λ <sub>d</sub>	580	588	595	nm
Peak wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	λ <sub>p</sub>		591		nm
Angle of half intensity	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	φ		± 80		deg
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 2 mA	V <sub>F</sub>		1.8	2.6	V
Reverse voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 µA	V <sub>R</sub>	6			V
Junction capacitance	V <sub>R</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz	C <sub>j</sub>		15		pF

<sup>2)</sup> in one Packing Unit I<sub>Vmax</sub>/I<sub>Vmin</sub> ≤ 1.6

## Color Classification

Group	Dominant Wavelength (nm)			
	Yellow		Orange	
	min	max	min	max
1				
2	580	583	600	603
3	583	586	602	605
4	586	589	604	607
5	589	592	606	609
6	592	595		

## Luminous Intensity Classification

Group	Luminous Intensity (mcd)	
	min	max
Ma	1.6	2.5
Mb	2	3.2
Na	2.5	4
Nb	3.2	5
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

## Group Name on Label

Luminous Intensity Group	Halfgroup	Wavelength	Forward Voltage
Q	b	4	1

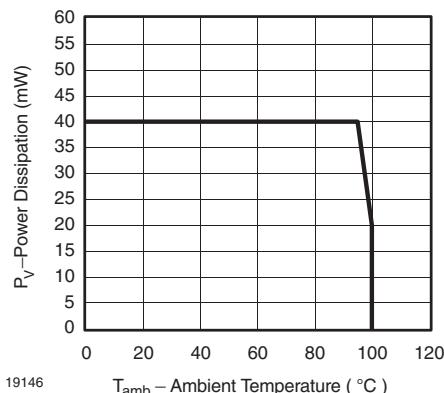
One packing unit/tape contains only one classification group of luminous intensity, color and forward voltage

Only one single classification groups is not available

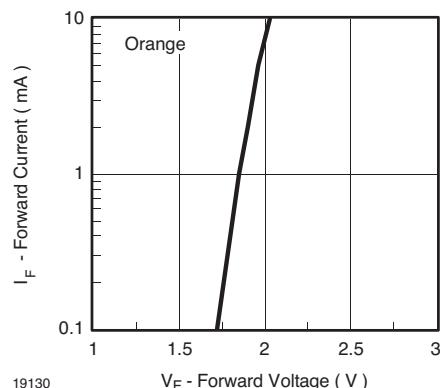
The given groups are not order codes, customer specific group combinations require marketing agreement

No color subgrouping for Super Red

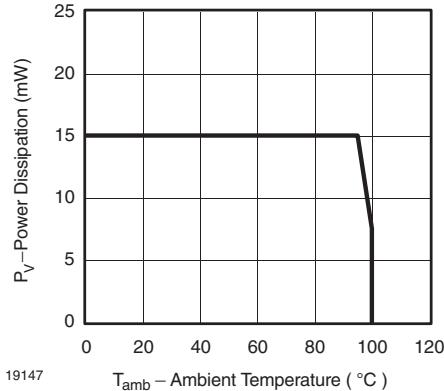
### Typical Characteristics ( $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)



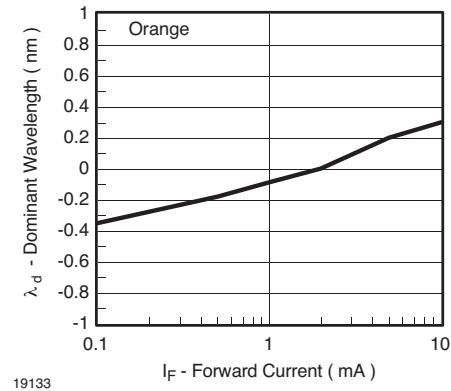
19146

 $T_{amb}$  – Ambient Temperature (°C)

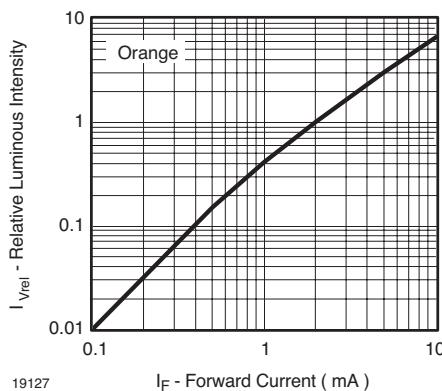
19130

 $V_F$  – Forward Voltage (V)

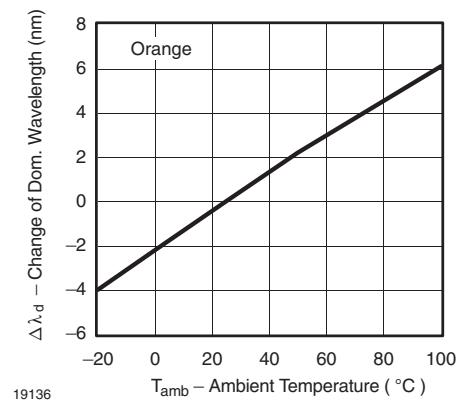
19147

 $T_{amb}$  – Ambient Temperature (°C)

19133

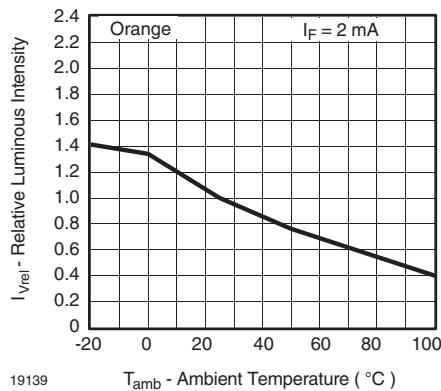
 $I_F$  – Forward Current (mA)

19127

 $I_F$  – Forward Current (mA)

19136

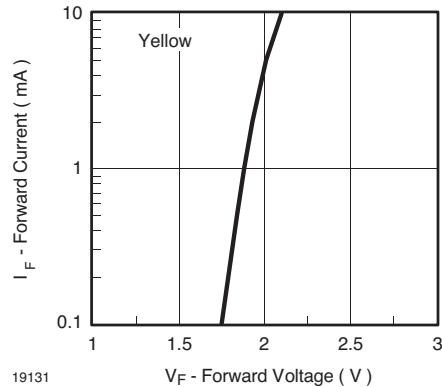
 $T_{amb}$  – Ambient Temperature (°C)



19139

 $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature (°C)

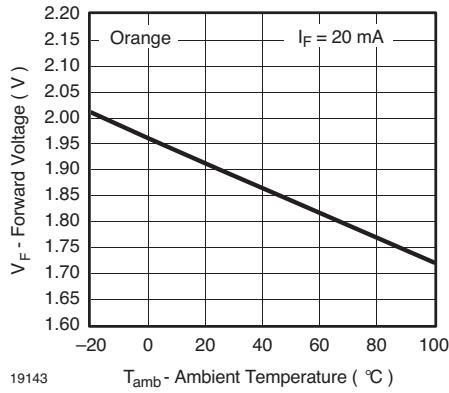
Figure 7. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Amb. Temperature



19131

 $V_F$  - Forward Voltage (V)

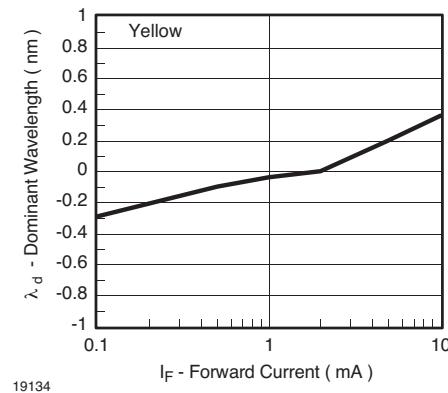
Figure 10. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



19143

 $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature (°C)

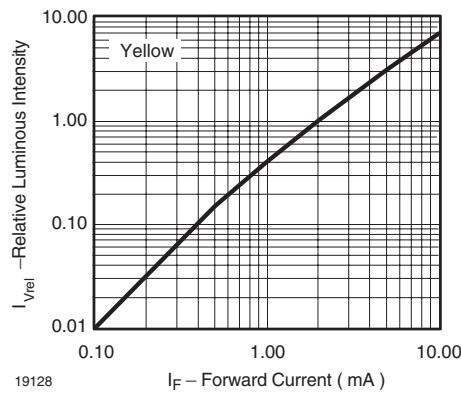
Figure 8. Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



19134

 $I_F$  - Forward Current (mA)

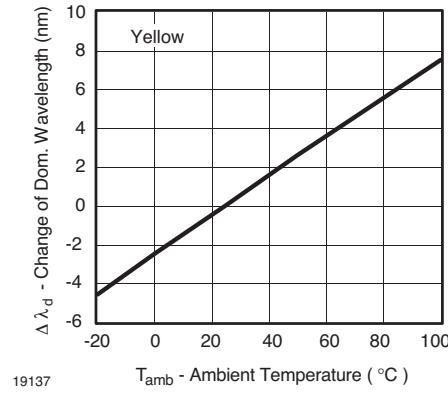
Figure 11. Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current



19128

 $I_F$  - Forward Current (mA)

Figure 9. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



19137

 $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature (°C)

Figure 12. Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

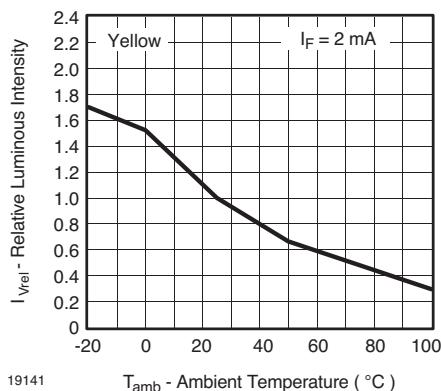


Figure 13. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Amb. Temperature

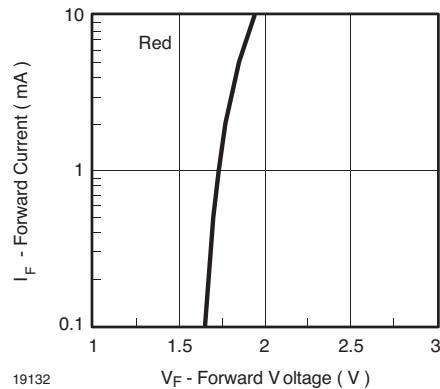


Figure 16. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

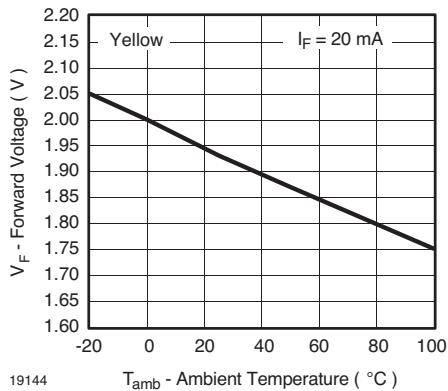


Figure 14. Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

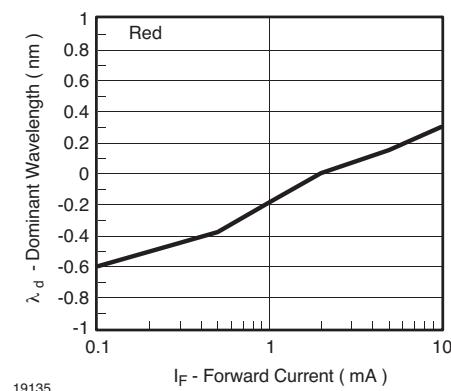


Figure 17. Dominant Wavelength vs. Forward Current

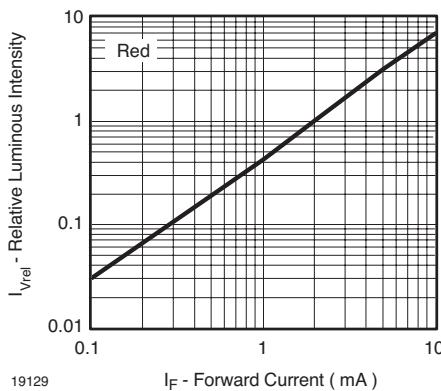


Figure 15. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

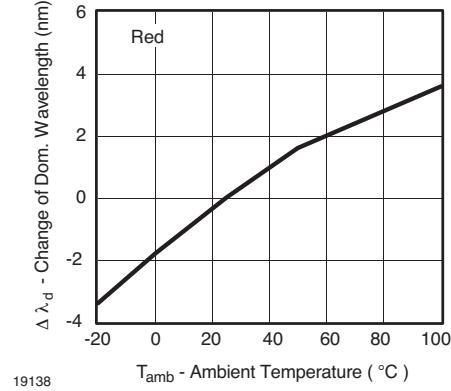


Figure 18. Change of Dominant Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

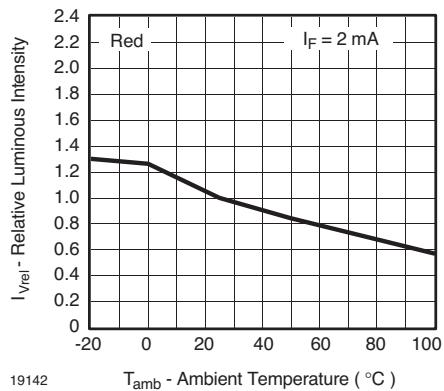

 19142       $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature ( °C )

Figure 19. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Amb. Temperature

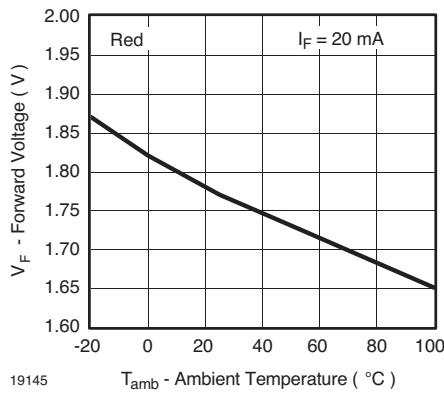
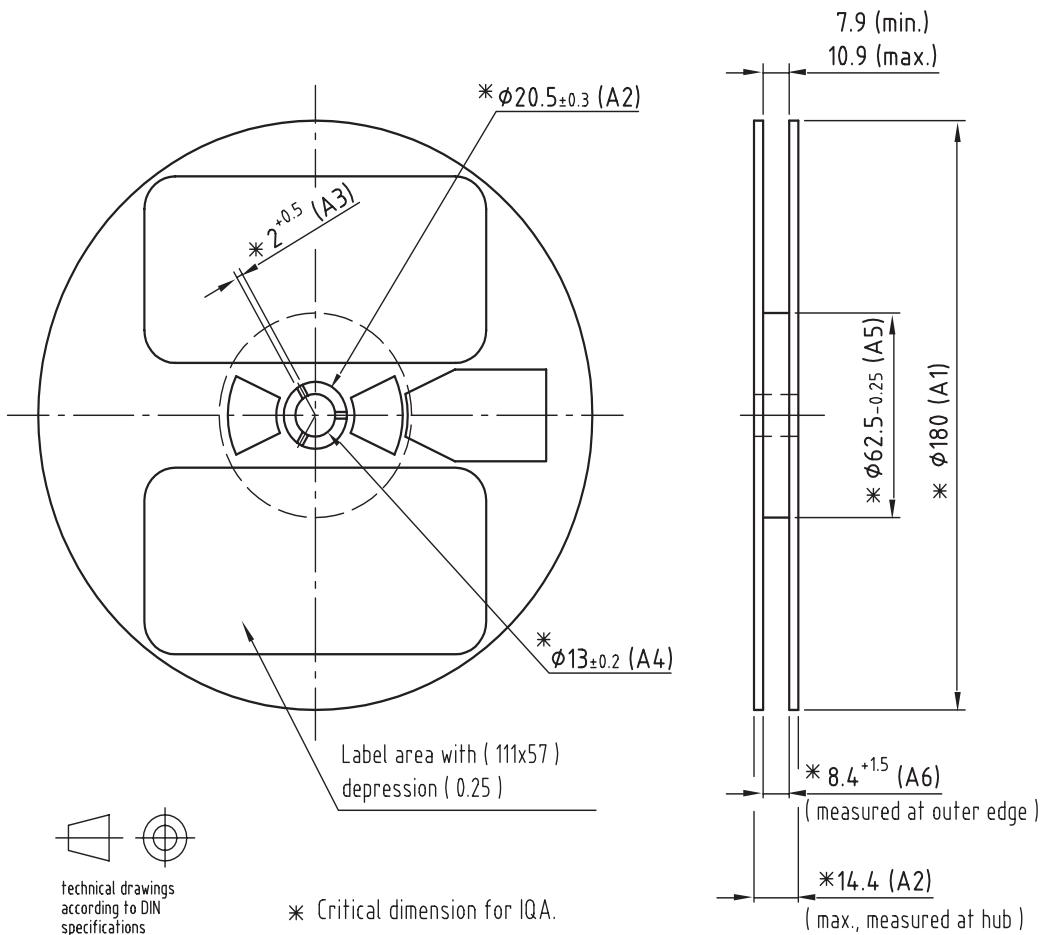

 19145       $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature ( °C )

Figure 20. Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

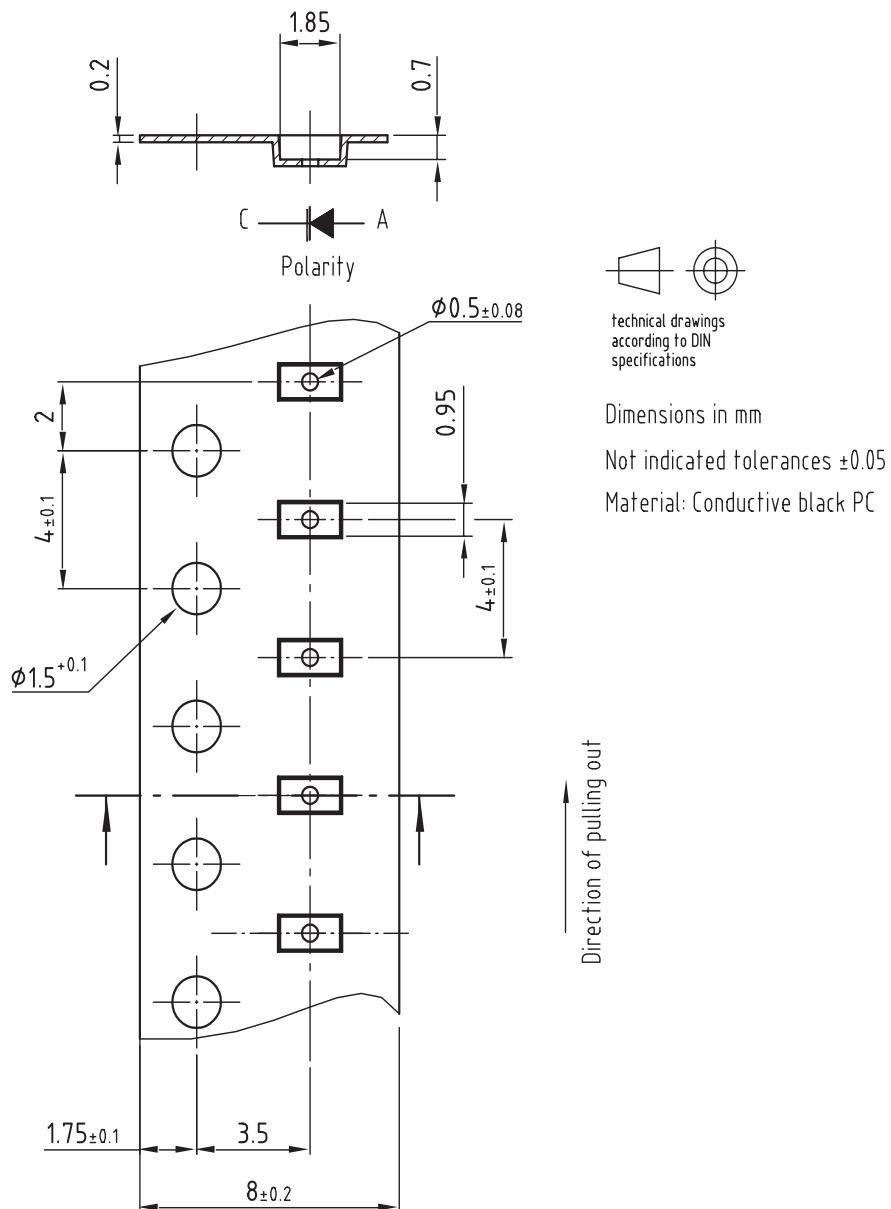
### Reel Dimensions



Drawing-No.: 9.800-5086.01-4  
Issue: 1; 29.04.04

Not indicated tolerances  $\pm 0.05$   
Material: black static dissipative

19043

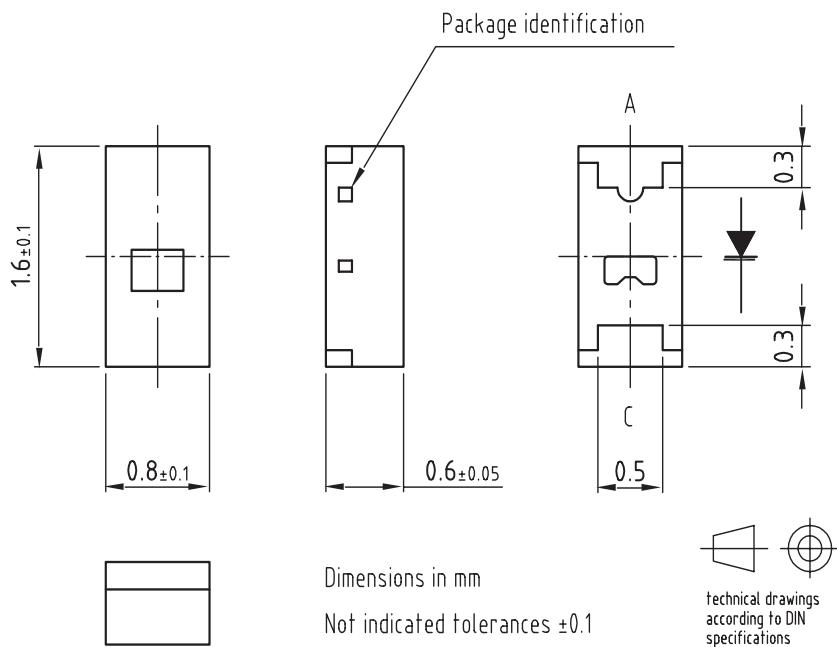
**Tape Dimensions**


Drawing-No.: 9.700-5290.01-4

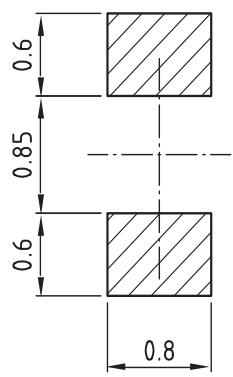
19044

Issue: 1; 29.04.04

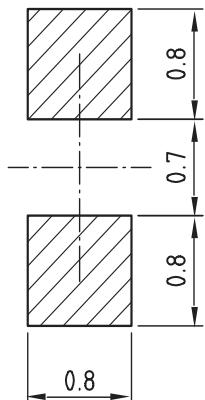
### Package Dimensions in mm



Recommended solder pad



Alternative solder pad  
Compatible to ChipLED 0603



Drawing-No.: 6.541-5056.01-4

Issue: 1; 23.06.04

18561

## 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.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH, P.O.B. 3535, D-74025 Heilbronn, Germany  
Telephone: 49 (0)7131 67 2831, Fax number: 49 (0)7131 67 2423