

TL1WK-LL1,L

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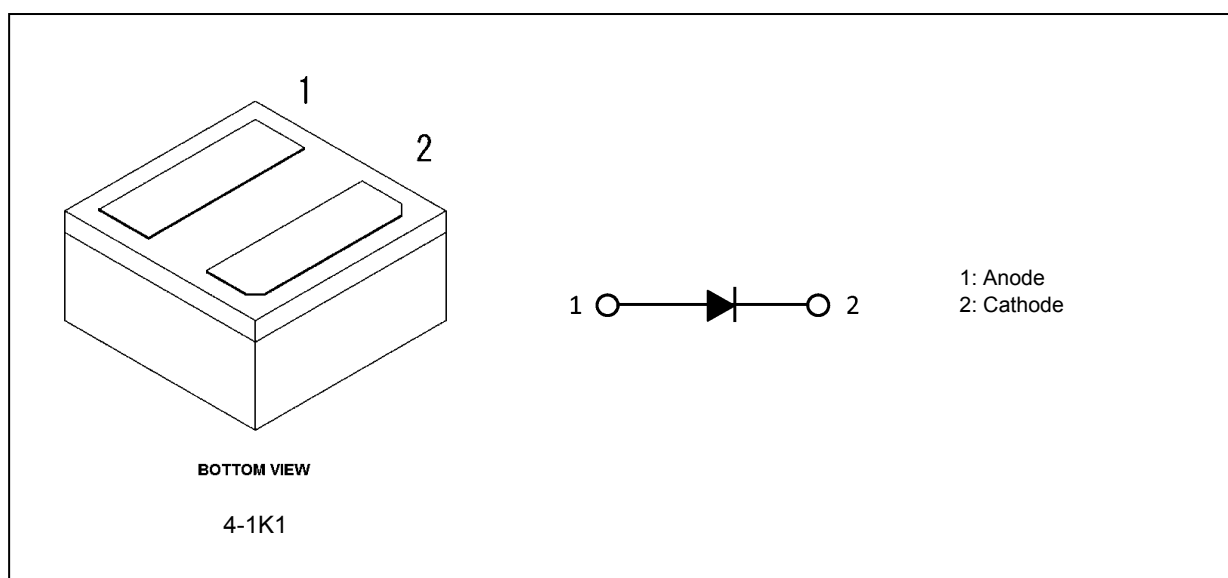
1. Applications

- General Lighting

2. Features

- (1) Size: 0.65 (L) mm × 0.65 (W) mm × 0.36 (H) mm
- (2) High luminous flux LED: 18.5 lm (typ.) @I_F = 60 mA
- (3) Color: White (color temperature: 2700 K (typ.))
- (4) Operating temperature range: T_{opr} = -40 to 120 °C
- (5) Reflow-soldering is available.

3. Packaging and Pin Assignment



Start of commercial production

2014-06

4. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

| Characteristics | | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| Forward current (DC) | See Fig. 4.1. | I_F | 180 | mA |
| Power dissipation | | P_D | 0.61 | W |
| Operating temperature | | T_{opr} | -40 to 120 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | | T_{stg} | -40 to 120 | |
| Junction temperature A | (Note1) | T_j | 125 | |
| Junction temperature B | (Note1) | T_j | 150 | |

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

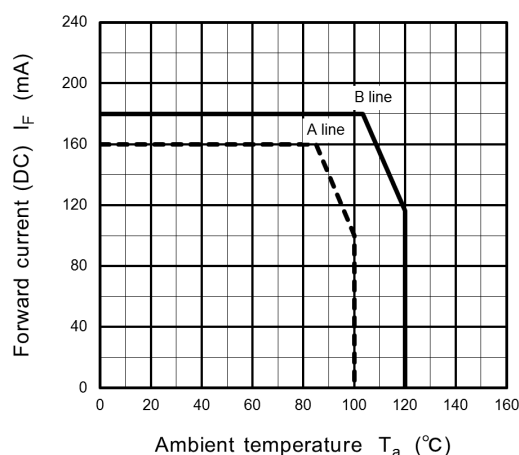


Fig. 4.1 $I_F - T_a$ (Note 1), (Note 2)

Note 1: The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, $R_{th(j-a)}$, should be kept below $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ so that this product is not exposed to a condition beyond the absolute maximum ratings.

Junction temperature A: For general lighting applications, the current rating should be limited within the range shown by the dotted line (A) ($T_j \leq 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) and derated for temperature. Heat dissipation performance should also be considered when selecting a printed circuit board.

Junction temperature B: The device temperature is between lines A and B shown in Figure 4.1 ($125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < T_j \leq 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$). Because the device becomes so hot, it could be damaged in a short period of time. Therefore, in this temperature range, the device must not be used for any applications other than camera flashlights and similar applications (with a short lifetime on-time).

$R_{th(j-a)}$: Thermal resistance from the LED junction to ambient temperature

Note 2: This LED has a relatively large (mid-range) operating power. When it is mounted in a narrow space or together with other components, they have mutual effects on their thermal characteristics; most notably, $R_{th(j-a)}$ affects their junction temperatures. Therefore, care should be exercised to thermal management and PCB selection.

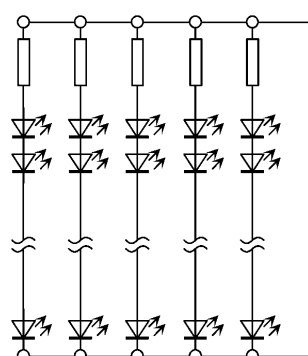
If this LED operates at high temperatures, be sure to provide adequate heat dissipation by using an MCP, thermally enhanced PCB and the like, and perform thorough evaluation.

5. Handling Precautions

- This product is sensitive to electrostatic and care must be fully taken when handling products. Particularly in the case that an overvoltage shall be applied, the overflowed energy may cause damage to or possibly result in destruction of the product. Users shall take absolutely secure countermeasures against electrostatic and surge when handling the product.
- A damage to the device might create a tiny leakage path, which causes the LED lamp not to light up in the low-current region or causes a drop in the V_F rise voltage.

Failure criterion: $I_F \geq 0.5 \text{ mA} @ V_F = 2 \text{ V}$

- If multiple LEDs are connected in parallel, they will experience variations in the forward current due to the characteristics differences in forward voltage. Ensure that the forward current of all the LEDs fall within the intended range of the system design, for example, by inserting current-limiting resistors to each LED string.



Circuit Example

- Since this product is intended to be used for display lighting, the measurement standard is based on the spectral sensitivity of the human eye. It is not intended to be used for any applications other than display lighting (e.g., sensors and light communications systems.)
- Generally, GaN-based LEDs exhibit instability or significant device-to-device variations in the relative luminous flux in the low-current region. To avoid these problems, an application system should be designed in such a manner that the GaN-based LEDs are driven with a forward current of 2 mA or higher.
- This device should not be reverse-biased.
- When the device is used in places that are likely to be exposed to condensation, salt or corrosive gas, the effect on its performance and reliability must be thoroughly verified.
- Please note the handling of products during evaluation.
 - (1) Please do not handle apply pressure to the product with finger, tweezers, and others.
Failure of product to light up may occur due to package deformation disconnection.
 - (2) Please do not drop the product. There is a possibility for package transformation etc. to occur when the product is dropped.
 - (3) Please do not stack the printed circuit boards on which the product is mounted to prevent damages to product surface. Also, please note not to damage the surface of the product with cushioning material etc. Surface damage to the product may influence their optical characteristics.
 - (4) Solder, flux, paper or heat-sensitive materials that might be deformed or discolored at high temperatures should not be left on the surface of an LED lamp.

6. Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|---|---------------|----------|----------------------|-----|------|-----|----------------------|
| Forward voltage See Table 6.1. | V_F | | $I_F = 60\text{ mA}$ | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | V |
| Thermal resistance (junction-to-soldering point) | $R_{th(j-s)}$ | (Note 1) | $I_F = 60\text{ mA}$ | — | 17 | — | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |

Note 1: $R_{th(j-s)}$: Thermal resistance from the LED junction to solder point.

Table 6.1 Forward Voltage Rank (Note)

| Rank | Test Condition | Forward Voltage (Min) | Forward Voltage (Max) | Unit |
|------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 1 | $I_F = 60\text{ mA}$, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, Tolerance $\pm 0.1\text{ V}$ | 2.7 | 2.8 | V |
| 2 | | 2.8 | 2.9 | |
| 3 | | 2.9 | 3.0 | |
| 4 | | 3.0 | 3.1 | |

Note: This LED lamp is sorted into forward voltage (V_F) ranks shown above. Each reel includes the same rank LEDs. Let the delivery ratio of each rank be unquestioned.

7. Optical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Note | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Chromaticity | C_x | (Note 1) | $I_F = 60\text{ mA}$ | — | — | — | — |
| | C_y | (Note 1) | | — | — | — | |
| Luminous flux | ϕ_v | (Note 2) | | 16.5 | 18.5 | 23.3 | lm |
| Color temperature | CCT | | | — | 2700 | — | K |
| Color rendering index | Ra | (Note 3) | | 80 | — | — | — |

Note: The optical characteristics are for an aluminum board coated with white solder resist with a reflectivity of 90 % or greater.

Note 1: See Fig. 7.1 and Table 7.1 for chromaticity rank.

Note 2: See Table 7.2 for luminous flux rank.

Note 3: Tolerance: ± 2

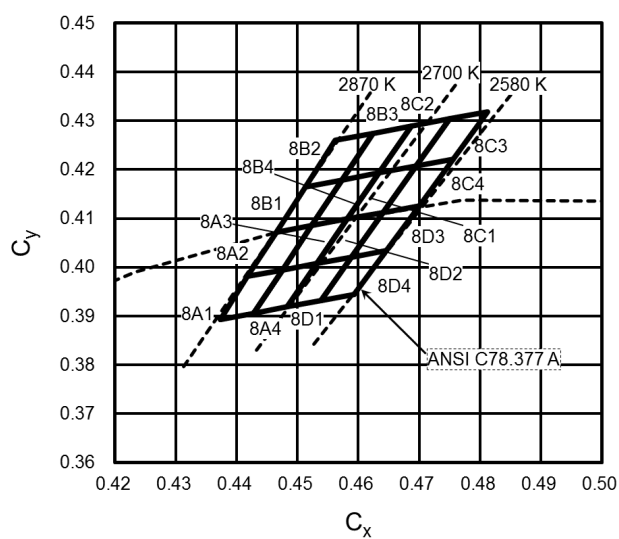


Fig. 7.1 Chromaticity Rank (Note)

Note: Test conditions: $I_F = 60 \text{ mA}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Tolerance: ± 0.01

Table 7.1 Chromaticity Rank (Note)

| Rank | C _x | C _y | Rank | C _x | C _y |
|------|----------------|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| 8A1 | 0.4373 | 0.3893 | 8C1 | 0.4582 | 0.4099 |
| | 0.4418 | 0.3981 | | 0.4634 | 0.4193 |
| | 0.4475 | 0.3994 | | 0.4695 | 0.4207 |
| | 0.4428 | 0.3906 | | 0.4641 | 0.4112 |
| 8A2 | 0.4418 | 0.3981 | 8C2 | 0.4634 | 0.4193 |
| | 0.4465 | 0.4071 | | 0.4687 | 0.4289 |
| | 0.4523 | 0.4085 | | 0.4750 | 0.4304 |
| | 0.4475 | 0.3994 | | 0.4695 | 0.4207 |
| 8A3 | 0.4475 | 0.3994 | 8C3 | 0.4695 | 0.4207 |
| | 0.4523 | 0.4085 | | 0.4750 | 0.4304 |
| | 0.4582 | 0.4099 | | 0.4813 | 0.4319 |
| | 0.4532 | 0.4008 | | 0.4756 | 0.4221 |
| 8A4 | 0.4428 | 0.3906 | 8C4 | 0.4641 | 0.4112 |
| | 0.4475 | 0.3994 | | 0.4695 | 0.4207 |
| | 0.4532 | 0.4008 | | 0.4756 | 0.4221 |
| | 0.4483 | 0.3919 | | 0.4700 | 0.4126 |
| 8B1 | 0.4465 | 0.4071 | 8D1 | 0.4483 | 0.3919 |
| | 0.4513 | 0.4164 | | 0.4532 | 0.4008 |
| | 0.4573 | 0.4178 | | 0.4589 | 0.4021 |
| | 0.4523 | 0.4085 | | 0.4538 | 0.3931 |
| 8B2 | 0.4513 | 0.4164 | 8D2 | 0.4532 | 0.4008 |
| | 0.4562 | 0.4260 | | 0.4582 | 0.4099 |
| | 0.4624 | 0.4274 | | 0.4641 | 0.4112 |
| | 0.4573 | 0.4178 | | 0.4589 | 0.4021 |
| 8B3 | 0.4573 | 0.4178 | 8D3 | 0.4589 | 0.4021 |
| | 0.4624 | 0.4274 | | 0.4641 | 0.4112 |
| | 0.4687 | 0.4289 | | 0.4700 | 0.4126 |
| | 0.4634 | 0.4193 | | 0.4646 | 0.4034 |
| 8B4 | 0.4523 | 0.4085 | 8D4 | 0.4538 | 0.3931 |
| | 0.4573 | 0.4178 | | 0.4589 | 0.4021 |
| | 0.4634 | 0.4193 | | 0.4646 | 0.4034 |
| | 0.4582 | 0.4099 | | 0.4593 | 0.3944 |

Note: This LED lamp is sorted into chromaticity coordinate groups shown above. Each reel includes the same rank LEDs. Let the delivery ratio of each rank be unquestioned.

Table 7.2 Luminous Flux Rank (Note)

| Rank | Test Condition | Luminous Flux (Min) | Luminous Flux (Max) | Unit |
|------|---|---------------------|---------------------|------|
| C12B | $I_F = 60 \text{ mA}$, $T_a = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, Tolerance $\pm 10 \%$ | 16.5 | 18.0 | lm |
| C13A | | 18.0 | 19.6 | |
| C13B | | 19.6 | 21.4 | |
| C14A | | 21.4 | 23.3 | |

Note: This LED lamp is sorted into luminous flux ranks shown above. Each reel includes the same rank LEDs. Let the delivery ratio of each rank be unquestioned.

Rank notations: The luminous flux, chromaticity and V_F ranks are printed on labels as shown below:

Example: 8A3 C13A 2

8A3: Chromaticity rank

C13A: Luminous flux rank

2: V_F rank

8. Characteristics Curves (Note)

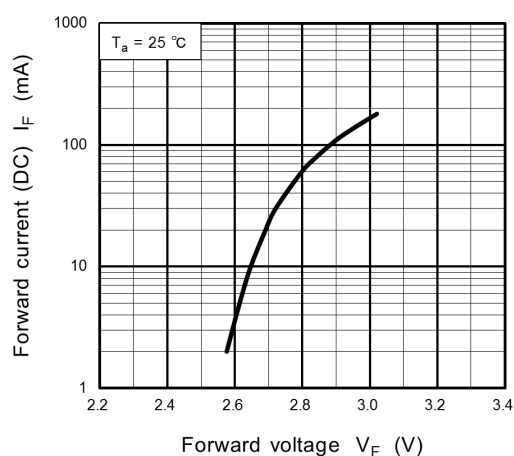


Fig. 8.1 $I_F - V_F$

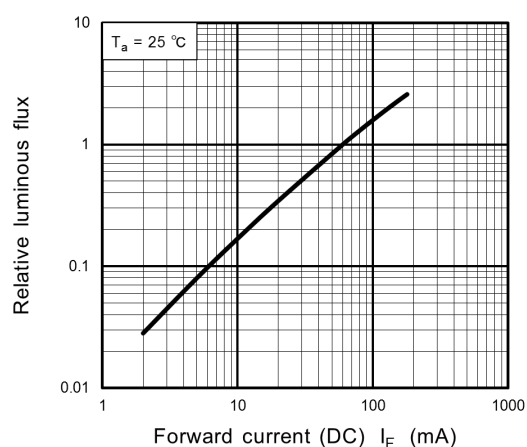


Fig. 8.2 Relative Luminous Flux - I_F

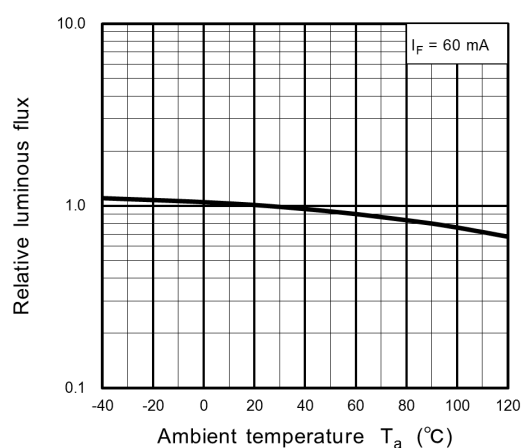


Fig. 8.3 Relative Luminous Flux - T_a

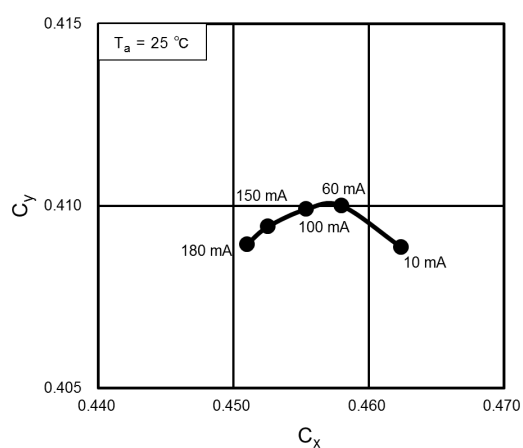


Fig. 8.4 Chromaticity - I_F

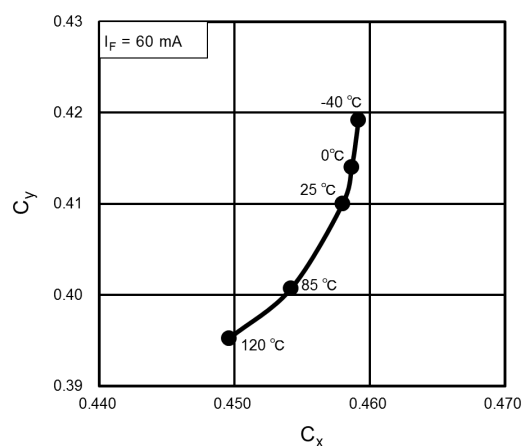


Fig. 8.5 Chromaticity - T_a

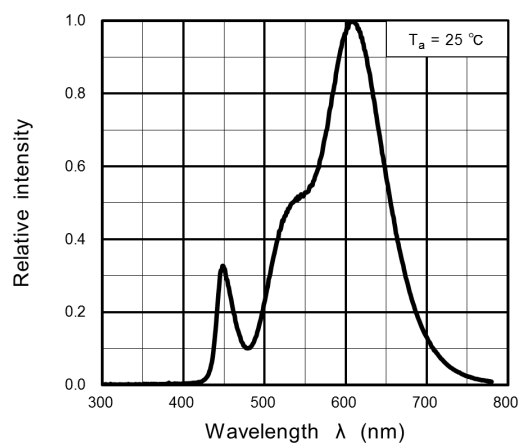


Fig. 8.6 Wavelength Characteristic

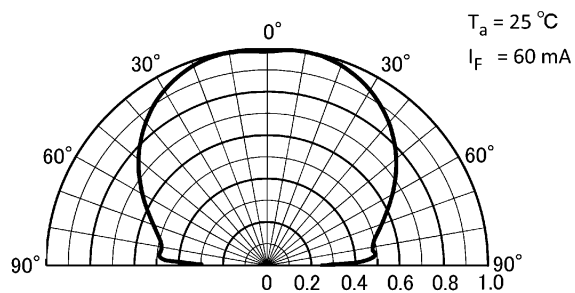


Fig. 8.7 Radiation Pattern

Note: The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

Note: The above optical characteristics curves are for an aluminum board coated with white solder resist with a reflectivity of 90 % or greater.

9. Packing

9.1. Moisture-Proof Packaging

These LED devices are packed in an aluminum envelope with a silica gel and a moisture indicator to avoid moisture absorption. The optical characteristics of the device may be affected by exposure to moisture in the air before soldering and the device should therefore be stored under the following conditions:

- This moisture proof bag may be stored unopened within 12 months at the following conditions.
Temperature: 5 °C to 30 °C
Humidity: 90 % (max)
- After opening the moisture proof bag, the device should be assembled within 4 weeks in an environment of 5 °C to 30 °C/60 % RH or below.
- If upon opening, the moisture indicator card shows humidity 30 % or above (Color of indication changes to pink) or the expiration date has passed, the device should be baked in taping with reel.
After baking, use the baked device within 72 hours, but perform baking only once.
Baking conditions: 60 ± 5 °C, for 12 to 24 hours.
Expiration date: 12 months from sealing date, which is imprinted on the label affixed.
- Repeated baking can cause the peeling strength of the taping to change, then leads to trouble in mounting. Furthermore, prevent the devices from being destructed against static electricity for baking of it.
- If the packing material of laminate would be broken, the hermeticity would deteriorate. Therefore, do not throw or drop the packed devices.

10. Mounting

10.1. Mounting Precautions

- Do not apply mechanical stress to the resin body at high temperature.
The time taken for a device to return to the room temperature after reflow soldering depends on the mounting board and environmental conditions.
- The resin body is easily scratched. Avoid friction against hard materials.
- When installing an assembled board into equipment, ensure that the devices on the board do not contact with other components.

10.2. Soldering

Following show examples of reflow soldering.

- Temperature Profile (see following figures.)

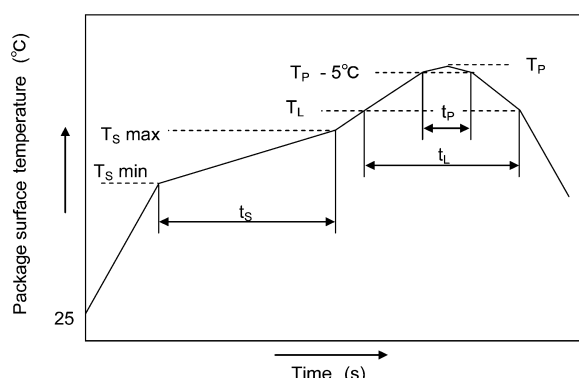


Fig. 10.2.1 Temperature Profile for Lead(Pb)-free Soldering (example)

| | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|--|--------|-----|-----|------|
| Ramp-up rate (25 to 150°C) | | 1 | 3 | °C/s |
| Preheat temperature | T_S | 150 | 200 | °C |
| Preheat time | t_S | 60 | 120 | s |
| Ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P) | | 1 | 3 | °C/s |
| Liquidous temperature | T_L | 217 | | °C |
| Time above T_L | t_L | 60 | 100 | s |
| Peak temperature | T_P | | 260 | °C |
| Time within 5°C of actual peak temperature | t_P | | 30 | s |
| Ramp-down rate (T_P to T_L) | | | 6 | °C/s |

Table 10.2.1 Temperature Profile for Lead(Pb)-free Soldering (example)

- The product is evaluated using above reflow soldering conditions. No additional test is performed exceed the condition as a evaluation. Please perform reflow soldering under the above conditions.
- Please perform the first reflow soldering with reference to the above temperature profile and within 4 weeks of opening the package.
- If a second reflow process is necessary, reflow soldering should be performed within 168 h of the first reflow under the above conditions. Storage conditions before the second reflow soldering: 30 °C, 60 % RH (max)
- Do not perform wave soldering.
- Do not make soldering corrections manually.

10.3. Land Pattern Dimensions (for reference only)

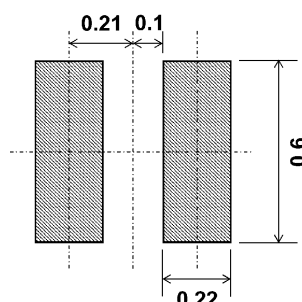


Fig. 10.3.1 (Unit: mm)

11. Cleaning

- Flux cleaning should be completed free of residual reactive ion such as Na, Cl, etc. Organic solvent acts upon water and generates corrosive gas such as hydrogen chloride. There are some cases where the device is degraded.
- Effective solvent seriously affects package and resin, and may cause inferior device. In actually using it, please sufficiently check whether there is nothing inferior on the device.
- Ultrasonic cleaning that provides effective cleaning for short time much affects on the device. so coherence between resin and lead metal is degraded by cleaning solvent during long ultrasonic cleaning. We recommend to take ultrasonic cleaning for the device at a minimum range. The influences on a device is occurred by the output of an ultrasonic wave and set board, please sufficiently check whether there is nothing inferior on the device.

12. Tape Specifications

12.1. Product Naming Conventions

The type of package used for shipment is denoted by a symbol suffix after the part number. The method of classification is as below. (this method, however does not apply to products whose electrical characteristics differ from standard Toshiba specifications)

Example: TL1WK-LL1,L

Toshiba part number: TL1WK-LL1

Packing type: L (Taping)

12.2. Handling Precautions

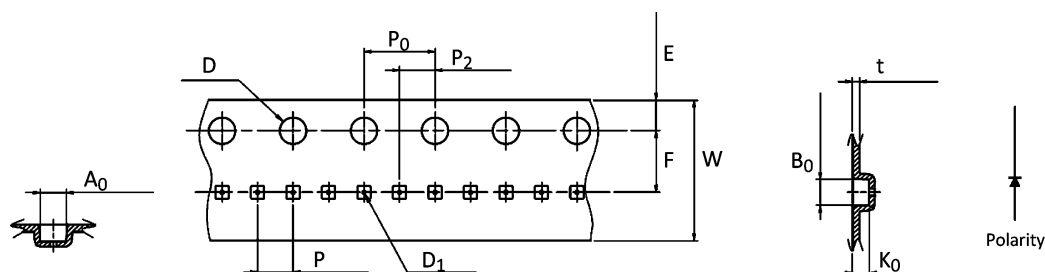
The tape is antistatic-coated. However, if the tape is charged with excess static electricity, devices might cling to the tape or waggle in the tape when the cover tape peeled off. Be aware of the following to avoid this:

- Use an ionizer to neutralize the ions when utilizing an automatic mounter.
- For transport and temporary storage of devices, use containers (boxes, jigs, bags) that are made with antistatic materials or materials that dissipate static electricity.

12.3. Tape Dimensions

Table 12.3.1 Tape Dimensions (Unit: mm)

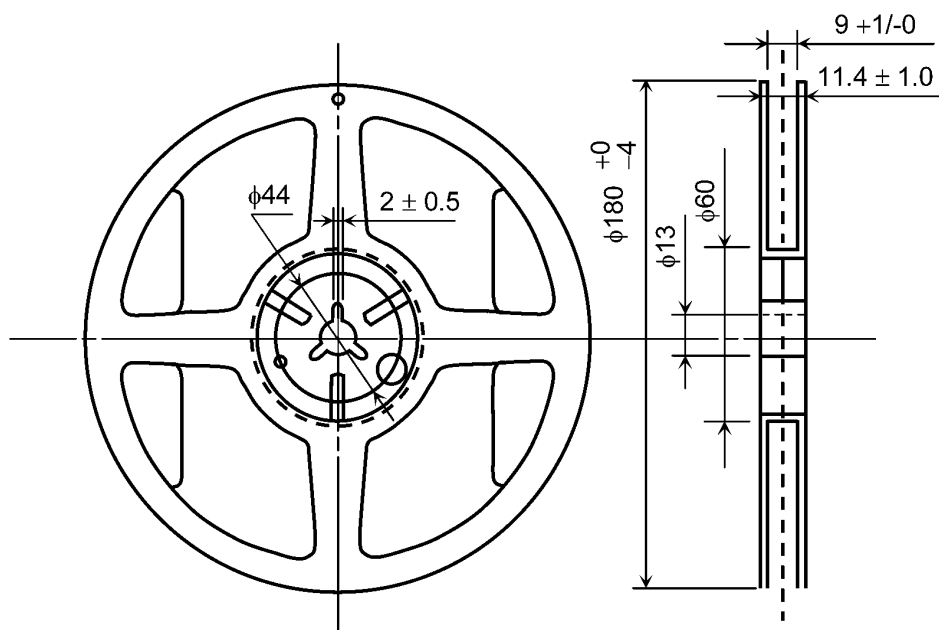
| | D | E | P ₀ | t | F | D ₁ | P ₂ | W | P | A ₀ | B ₀ | K ₀ |
|------------|---------|------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Dimensions | 1.5 | 1.75 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.48 |
| Tolerance | +0.1/-0 | ±0.1 | ±0.05 | ±0.05 | ±0.05 | ±0.05 | ±0.05 | ±0.1 | ±0.05 | +0.03/-0.02 | +0.03/-0.02 | ±0.03 |



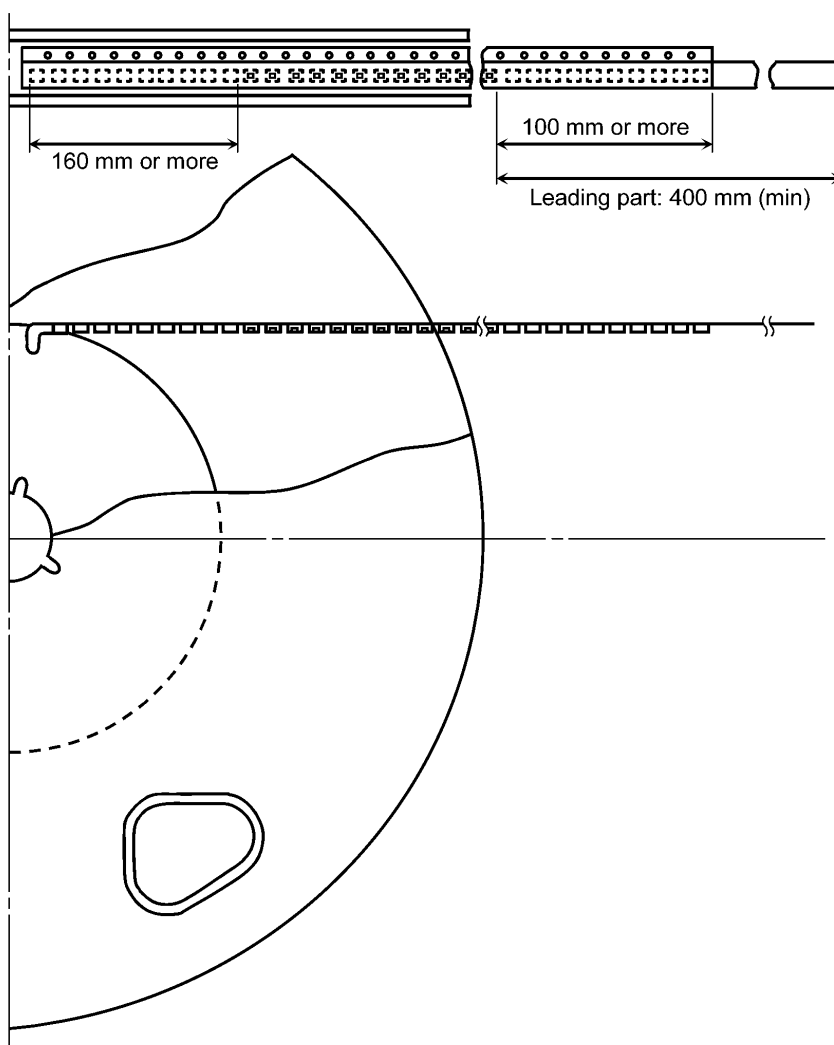
12.4. Reel Specification

12.4.1. Reel Dimensions

Unit: mm



12.4.2. Tape Leader and Trailer



12.5. Packing Form

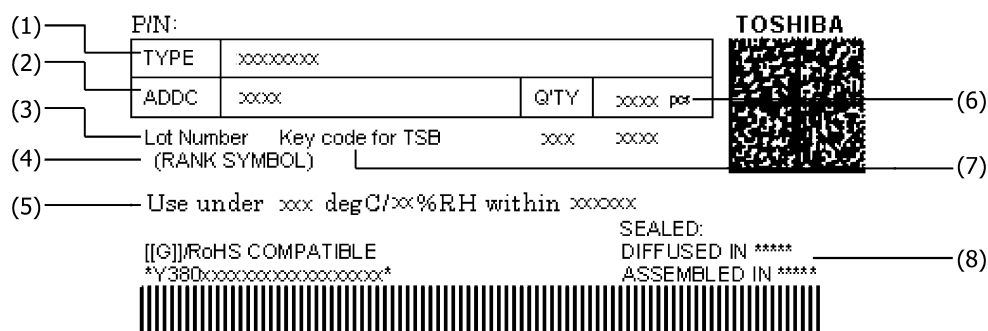
Each reel is sealed in an aluminum pack with silica gel. Packing quantity is as shown below.

- Reel: 5,000 pcs
- Carton: 25,000 pcs
- Sealed aluminum pack with silica gel

12.6. Label Format

Label example for TL1WK-LL1,L and label location are as shown below.

12.6.1. Label Example



12.6.2. Label Details

| No. (# refer to the above label example) | Information for Toshiba Use | Remarks |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| (1) | Part No. | TL1WK-LL1,L |
| (2) | ADD code | (O |
| (3) | Lot code | Example: 270xxxxx |
| (4) | Rank symbol | Example: 8A3C13A2 |
| (5) | Storage condition after opening | Use under 5 - 30 °C/60 %RH within 4 weeks |
| (6) | Packing quantity | Example: 5,000 pcs |
| (7) | Key code | Example: 12345 |
| (8) | Country of origin | Example: JAPAN |

12.6.3. Label Location

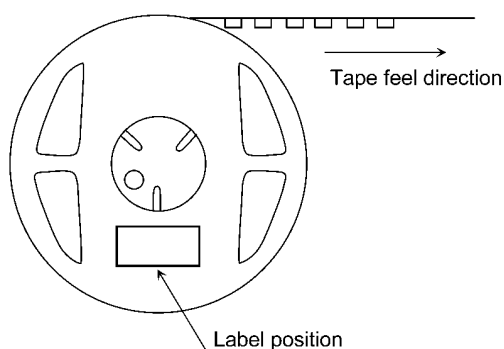


Fig. 12.6.3.1 Label Position on the Reel

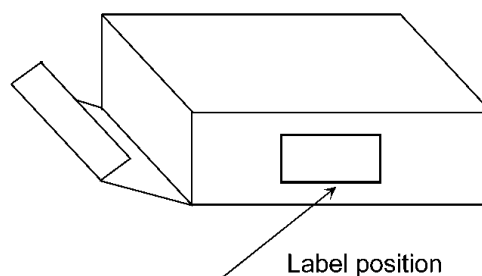


Fig. 12.6.3.2 Label Position on the Carton

Aluminum pack: The aluminum pack in which the reel is supplied also has the label attached to center of one side.

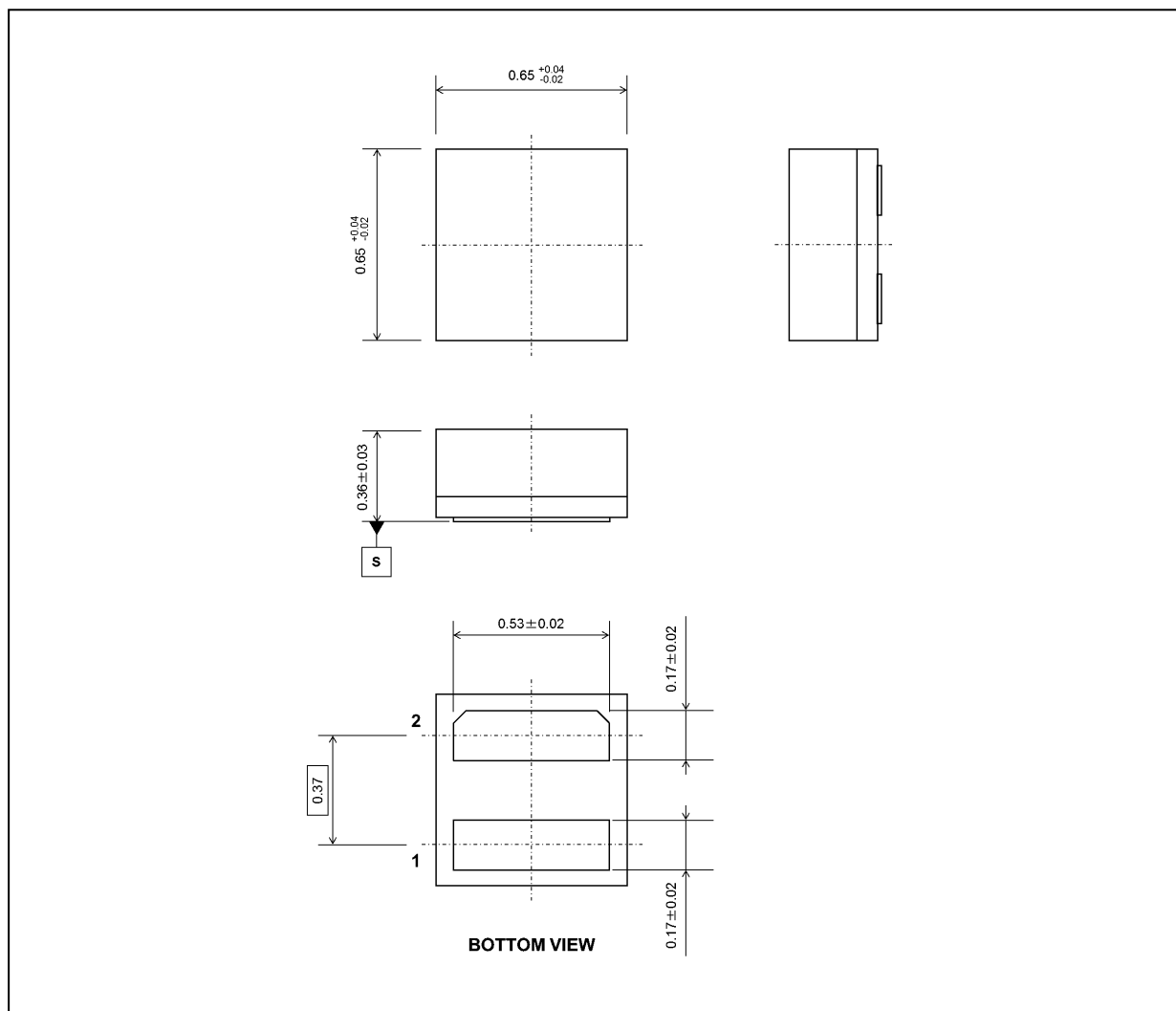
13. Internal Circuit



1: Anode
2: Cathode

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.0003 g (typ.)

| Package Name(s) |
|-----------------|
| TOSHIBA: 4-1K1 |

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