

Subminiature LED Lamps

Technical Data

HLMP-Pxxx Series HLMP-Qxxx Series HLMP-6xxx Series HLMP-70xx Series

Features

• Subminiature Flat Top Package

Ideal for Backlighting and Light Piping Applications

• Subminiature Dome Package

Diffused Dome for Wide Viewing Angle Nondiffused Dome for High Brightness

- TTL and LSTTL Compatible 5Volt Resistor Lamps
- Available in Six Colors
- Ideal for Space Limited Applications
- Axial Leads
- Available with Lead Configurations for Surface Mount and Through Hole PC Board Mounting

Description

FlatTopPackage

The HLMP-Pxxx Series flat top lamps use an untinted, non-diffused, truncated lens to provide a wide radiation pattern that is necessary for use in backlighting applications. The flat top lamps are also ideal for use as emitters in light pipe applications.

Dome Packages

The HLMP-6xxx Series dome lamps for use as indicators use a tinted, diffused lens to provide a wide viewing angle with a high on-off contrast ratio. High brightness lamps use an untinted, nondiffused lens to provide a high luminous intensity within a narrow radiation pattern.

Resistor Lamps

The HLMP-6xxx Series 5 volt subminiature lamps with built in current limiting resistors are for use in applications where space is at a premium.

Lead Configurations

All of these devices are made by encapsulating LED chips on axial lead frames to form molded epoxy subminiature lamp packages. A variety of package configuration options is available. These



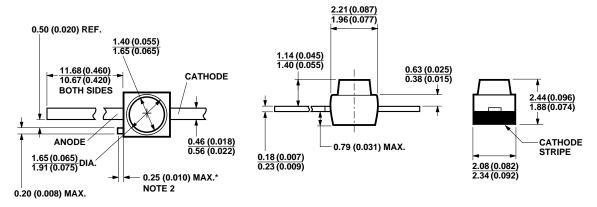
include special surface mount lead configurations, gull wing, yoke lead or Z-bend. Right angle lead bends at 2.54 mm (0.100 inch) and 5.08 mm (0.200 inch) center spacing are available for through hole mounting. For more information refer to Standard SMT and Through Hole Lead Bend Options for Subminiature LED Lamps data sheet.

Device Selection Guide Part Number: HLMP-xxxx

Standard Red	DHAS AlGaAs Red	High Efficiency Red	Orange	Yellow	High Perf. Green	Emerald Green	Device Description ^[1]	Device Outline Drawing
	P105	P205	P405	P305	P505	P605	Untinted, Nondiffused, Flat Top	A
	P102	P202	P402	P302	P502		Untinted, Diffused, Flat Top	В
6000/6001	Q101	6300	Q400	6400	6500	Q600	Tinted, Diffused	
	Q105	6305		6405	6505		Untinted, Nondiffused, High Brightness	
	Q150	7000		7019	7040		Tinted, Diffused, Low Current	В
	Q155						Nondiffused, Low Current	
		6600		6700	6800		Tinted, Diffused, Resistor, 5 V, 10 mA	
		6620		6720	6820		Diffused, Resistor, 5 V, 4 mA	

Package Dimensions

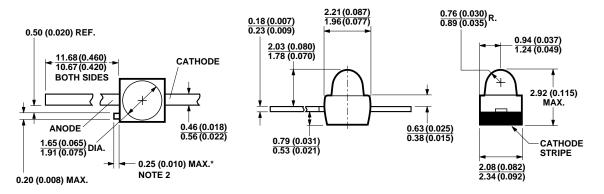
(A) Flat Top Lamps



- NOTES:
 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
 2. PROTRUDING SUPPORT TAB IS CONNECTED TO CATHODE LEAD.
- * REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR DESIGN CONCERNS.

Package Dimensions (cont.)

(B) Diffused and Nondiffused



- NOTES:
 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
 2. PROTRUDING SUPPORT TAB IS CONNECTED TO CATHODE LEAD.
- * REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR DESIGN CONCERNS.

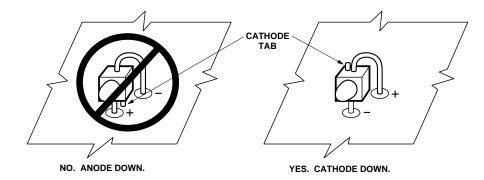


Figure 1. Proper Right Angle Mounting to a PC Board to Prevent Protruding Cathode Tab from Shorting Cathode Tab from Shoto Anode Connection.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at T_{A} = 25 $^{\circ}C$

- A										
Parameter	Standard Red	DHAS AlGaAs Red	High Eff. Red	Orange	Yellow	High Perf. Green	Emerald Green	Units		
DC Forward Current ^[1]	50	30	30	30	20	30	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current ^[2]	1000	300	90	90	60	90	90	mA		
DC Forward Voltage (Resistor Lamps Only)			6		6	6	6	V		
Reverse Voltage ($I_R = 100 \mu A$)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	V		
Transient Forward Current ^[3] (10 µs Pulse)	2000	500	500	500	500	500	500	mA		
Operating Temperature Range: Non-Resistor Lamps	-55 to +100	-40 to +100		-55 to +1	.00	-40 to +100	-20 to +100	· °C		
ResistorLamps				-40 to +	85	-20 +8) to 35			
Storage Temperature Range			•	-55 to +100)			℃		
For Thru Hole Devices Wave Soldering Temperature [1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from body]	260°C for 5 Seconds									
For Surface Mount Devices: Convective IR	235°C for 90 Seconds									
VaporPhase			215	5°C for 3 Min	nutes					

Notes:

See Figure 5 for current derating vs. ambient temperature. Derating is not applicable to resistor lamps.
 Refer to Figure 6 showing Max. Tolerable Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration to establish pulsed operating conditions.
 The transient peak current is the maximum non-recurring peak current the device can withstand without failure. Do not operate these lamps at this high current.

Electrical/Optical Characteristics, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$

Standard Red

Device HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
6000	Luminous Intensity ^[1]	Į,	0.5	1.2		mcd	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
6001			1.3	3.2			
	Forward Voltage	$V_{_{ m F}}$	1.4	1.6	2.0	V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
All	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_{R}	5.0	12.0		V	$I_R = 100 \ \mu A$
P005	Included Angle Between	901/-		125		D	
All Others	HalfIntensity Points ^[2]	$2\theta^{1/2}$		90		Deg.	
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		655		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength[3]	$\lambda_{ m d}$		640		nm	
	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		24		nm	
All	Speed of Response	$ au_{ m s}$		15		ns	
	Capacitance	С		100		pF	$V_F = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$ m R heta_{J ext{-PIN}}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to-Cathode Lead
	Luminous Efficacy ^[4]	$\eta_{ m v}$		65		lm/W	

DHASAlGaAs Red

Device							
HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
P102			4.0	20.0			
P105			8.6	30.0			
Q101			22.0	45.0			$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Q105	Luminous Intensity	$I_{ m v}$	40	200		mcd	
Q150			1.0	1.8			$I_{\nu} = 1 \text{ mA}$
Q155			2.0	4.0			F
Q101				1.8	2.2		$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
P205/P505 Q101/Q105	Forward Voltage	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle F}$		1.8	2.2	V	$I_{\rm F} = 20~{ m mA}$
Q150/Q155				1.6	1.8		$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$
All	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{_{ m R}}$	5.0	15.0		V	$I_R = 100 \mu A$
P105				125			
Q101/Q150	Included Angle Between	$2\theta^{1/2}$		90		Deg.	
Q105/Q155	HalfIntensityPoints ^[2]			28			
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		645		nm	Measured at Peak
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	$\lambda_{ m d}$		637		nm	
	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		20		nm	
All	Speed of Response	$ au_{ m s}$		30		ns	Exponential Time Constant; e ^{-t/\tau s}
	Capacitance	C		30		pF	$V_F = 0; f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$ m R heta_{J ext{-PIN}}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to Cathode Lead
	$Luminous Efficacy^{[4]}$	$\eta_{ m v}$		80		lm/W	

High Efficiency Red

Device HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
P202			1.0	5.0			
P205			1.0	8.0			
6300			1.0	10.0			$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
6305			10.0	40.0			
7000	Luminous Intensity ^[1]	I_{v}	0.4	1.0		mcd	$I_F = 2 \text{ mA}$
6600			1.3	5.0			$V_{\rm F}$ = 5.0 Volts
6620			0.8	2.0			
6653 to 6658			1.0	3.0			$I_{\rm F} = 10 \ { m mA}$
All	Forward Voltage (Nonresistor Lamps)	$ m V_{_F}$	1.5	1.8	3.0	V	$I_{\rm F} = 10 \text{ mA}$
6600	Forward Current	_		9.6	13.0		
6620	(Resistor Lamps)	${f I_F}$		3.5	5.0	mA	$V_{\rm F} = 5.0 \text{ V}$
All	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_{R}	5.0	30.0		V	$I_R = 100 \ \mu A$
P205				125			
6305	Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points ^[2]	$2\theta^{1/2}$		28		Deg.	
All Diffused	Train intensity Foints			90			
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		635		nm	Measured at Peak
,	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	$\lambda_{ m d}$		626		nm	
	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		40		nm	
All	Speed of Response	$ au_{ m s}$		90		ns	
	Capacitance	C		11		pF	$V_F = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$ m R heta_{J ext{-PIN}}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to-Cathode Lead
	Luminous Efficacy ^[4]	$\eta_{ m v}$		145		lm/W	

Orange

Device HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
P402			1.0	4.0			
P405	Luminous Intensity	I_{v}	1.0	6		mcd	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
Q400			1.0	8			
	Forward Voltage	$V_{_{ m F}}$	1.5	1.9	3.0	V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
All	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{\rm R}$	5.0	30.0		V	$I_R = 100 \ \mu A$
P405	Included Angle Between			125		D	
Q400	HalfIntensityPoints ^[2]	$2\theta^{1/2}$		90		Deg.	
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		600		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	$\lambda_{ m d}$		602		nm	Measured at Peak
	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		40		nm	
All	Speed of Response	$ au_{ m s}$		260		ns	
	Capacitance	C		4		pF	$V_F = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$ m R heta_{J-PIN}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to-Cathode Lead
	Luminous Efficacy ^[4]	$\eta_{\rm v}$		380		lm/W	

Yellow

Device HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
P302		3111001	1.0	3.0		01200	1000000110110
P305			1.0	4.0			
6400	-		1.0	9.0		_	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
6405	Luminous Intensity ^[1]	I _v	3.6	20		mcd	
7019		₹	0.4	0.6		111001	$I_{\rm F} = 2 \text{ mA}$
6700			1.4	5.0			$V_{\rm F} = 5.0 \text{Volts}$
6720			0.9	2.0			V _F 3.3 v 3.32
6753 to 6758			1.0	3.0			$I_{\rm F} = 10 \text{ mA}$
All	Forward Voltage (Nonresistor Lamps)	$V_{_{ m F}}$		2.0	2.4	V	$I_{\rm F} = 10 \text{ mA}$
6700		_		9.6	13.0		$V_{\scriptscriptstyle F}$ = 5.0 V
6720	Forward Current (Resistor Lamps)	$\mathbf{I}_{\! ext{F}}$		3.5	5.0	- mA	
All	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_{R}	5.0	50.0		V	
P305				125			
6405	Included Angle Between	$2\theta^{1/2}$		28		Deg.	
All Diffused	HalfIntensity Points ^[2]			90			
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		583		nm	Measured at Peak
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	λ_{d}		585		nm	
	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		36		nm	
All	Speed of Response	$ au_{ m s}$		90		ns	
	Capacitance	C		15		pF	$V_F = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$ m R heta_{J ext{-PIN}}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to-Cathode Lead
	Luminous Efficacy ^[4]	$\eta_{ m v}$		500		lm/W	

High Performance Green

Device HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
	rarameter	Symbol			Max.	Units	Test Conditions
P502			1.0	3.0			
P505			1.6	6.3			
6500			1.0	7.0			$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
6505			10.0	40.0			
7040	Luminous Intensity ^[1]	$I_{\rm v}$	0.4	0.6		mcd	$I_F = 2 \text{ mA}$
6800			1.6	5.0			$V_F = 5.0 \text{ Volts}$
6820			0.8	2.0			
6853 to 6858			1.0	3.0			$I_{\rm F} = 10 \; { m mA}$
All	Forward Voltage (Nonresistor Lamps)	$V_{_{ m F}}$		2.1	2.7	V	$I_{\rm F} = 10 \text{ mA}$
6800	P 10 4	т		9.6	13.0	mA	
6820	Forward Current (Resistor Lamps)	$\mathbf{I}_{\! ext{F}}$		3.5	5.0		$V_F = 5.0 \text{ V}$
All	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{\!_{ m R}}$	5.0	50.0		V	$I_R = 100 \ \mu A$
P505				125			
6505	Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points ^[2]	$2\theta^{1/2}$		28		Deg.	
All Diffused				90			
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		565		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	$\lambda_{ m d}$		569		nm	
	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		28		nm	
All	Speed of Response	$ au_{ m s}$		500		ns	
	Capacitance	C		18		pF	$V_{\rm F} = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$ m R heta_{J ext{-PIN}}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to-Cathode Lead
	Luminous Efficacy ^[4]	$\eta_{ m v}$		595		lm/W	

Notes:

^{1.} The luminous intensity for arrays is tested to assure a 2.1 to 1.0 matching between elements. The average luminous intensity for an array determines its light output category bin. Arrays are binned for luminous intensity to allow I_v matching between arrays. 2. $0^{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is half the on-axis value.

 $^{3. \,} Dominant \, wavelength, \, \lambda_d, is \, derived \, from \, the \, CIE \, Chromaticity \, Diagram \, and \, represents \, the \, single \, wavelength \, that \, defines \, the \, color \, of \, color \,$ the device.

 $^{4. \} Radiant \ intensity, I_e, in \ watts/steradian, may be calculated \ from \ the \ equation \ I_e = I_v/\eta_v, where \ I_v \ is \ the \ luminous \ intensity \ in \ candelas \ and \ \eta_v \ is \ the \ luminous \ efficacy \ in \ lumens/watt.$

$\boldsymbol{Emerald\ Green^{[1]}}$

Device HLMP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
P605	Luminous Intensity	I_v	1.0	1.5		mcd	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
Q600			1.0	1.5			
	Forward Voltage	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle F}$		2.2	3.0	V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{_{ m R}}$	5.0			V	$I_R = 100 \ \mu A$
P605	Included Angle Between	001/-		125		Deg.	
Q600	Half Intensity Points ^[2]	$2\theta^{1/2}$		90			
	Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		558		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	$\lambda_{ m d}$		560		nm	Measured at Peak
P605/	Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		24		nm	
Q600	Speed of Response	$\tau_{_{ m s}}$		3100		ns	
	Capacitance	С		35		pF	$V_F = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
	Thermal Resistance	$\mathrm{R} heta_{ ext{J-PIN}}$		170		°C/W	Junction-to-Cathode Lead
	Luminous Efficacy ^[4]	$\eta_{\rm v}$		656		lm/W	

Note:
1. Please refer to Application Note 1061 for information comparing standard green and emerald green light outtut degradation.

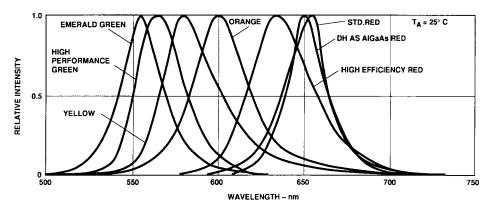
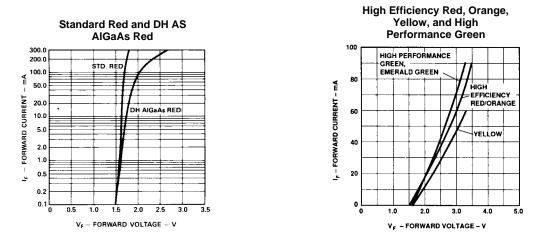


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength.



 $Figure \, 2. \, Forward \, Current \, vs. \, Forward \, Voltage. \, (Non-Resistor \, Lamp)$

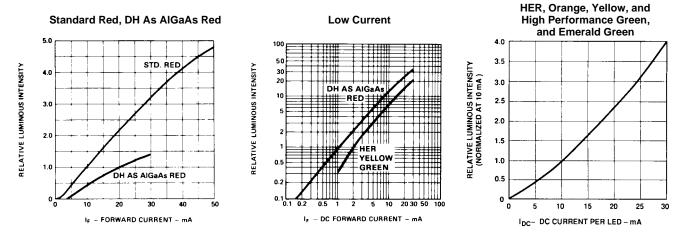
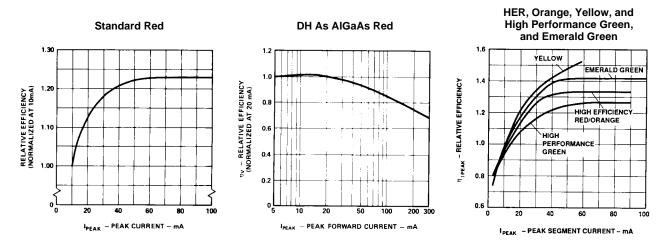


Figure 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current. (Non-Resistor Lamp)



 $Figure 4. Relative \ Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per \ Unit \ Current) \ vs. \ Peak \ Current \ (Non-Resistor \ Lamps).$

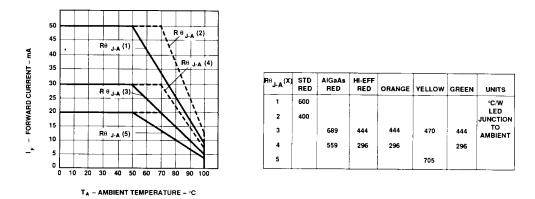
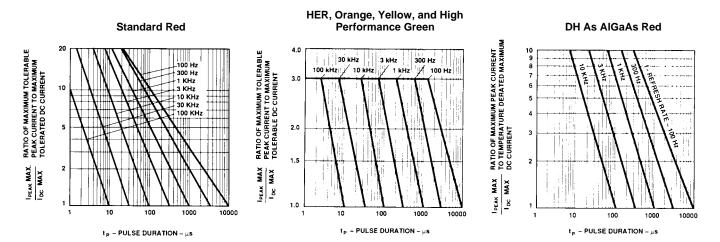
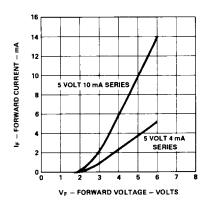


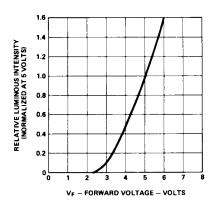
Figure 5. Maximum Forward dc Current vs. Ambient Temperature. Derating Based on T $_{\rm J}$ MAX = 110 $^{\circ}{\rm C}$ (Non-Resistor Lamps).



 $Figure 6. Maximum Tolerable Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration. (I_{DC} MAX as per MAX Ratings) (Non-Resistor Lamps). \\$



 ${\bf Figure~7. Resistor\, Lamp\, Forward\, Current\, vs.\, Forward\, Voltage.}$



 $\label{lem:continuous} Figure 8. Resistor Lamp Luminous Intensity vs. \\ Forward Voltage.$

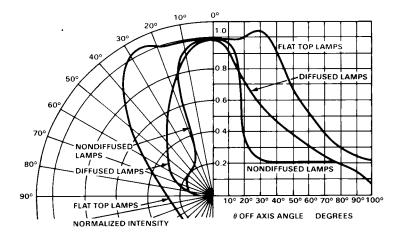


Figure 9. Relative Intensity vs. Angular Displacement.

