

T-1 (3 mm), High Performance AlInGaP LED Lamps

Technical Data

HP SunPower Series HLMA-KL00 Series HLMA-KH00 Series

Features

- Outstanding LED Material Efficiency
- High Light Output over a Wide Range of Currents
- Low Electrical Power Dissipation
- Colors: 590/592 nm Amber, 615/617 nm Reddish-Orange

Applications

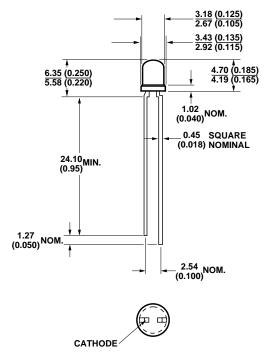
- Outdoor Message Boards
- Safety Lighting Equipment
- Signaling Applications
- Emitter for Emitter/ Detector Applications
- Changeable Message Signs
- Portable Equipment
- Medical Equipment
- Automotive Lighting
- Alternative to Incandescent Lamps

Description

These untinted, non-diffused, solid state lamps utilize the latest absorbing/transparent substrate aluminum indium gallium phosphide (AlInGaP) LED technology. These materials have a very high luminous efficiency, capable of producing high light output over a wide range of drive currents. In addition, these LED lamps are at wavelengths ranging from amber to reddish orange.



Package Dimensions



- NOTES:
 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
 2. THE LEADS ARE MILD STEEL, SOLDER DIPPED.
 3. AN EPOXY MENISCUS MAY EXTEND ABOUT 1 MM (0.040")
 DOWN THE LEADS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25$ °C

DC Forward Current ^[1,4,5]	50 mA
Peak Forward Current ^[2]	200 mA
Time Average Input Power ^[2]	103 mW
Transient Forward Current ^[3] (10 µs Pulse)	500 mA
Reverse Voltage ($I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$)	
Operating Temperature Range	
Storage Temperature	40 to 100°C
Junction Temperature	
Solder Temperature	60°C for 5 seconds
[1.59 mm (0.06 in.) be	

Notes:

- 1. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 4.
- 2. Any pulsed operation cannot exceed the Absolute Max Peak Forward Current or the Max Allowable Time Average Power as specified in Figure 5.
- 3. The transient peak current is the maximum nonrecurring peak current the device can withstand without damaging the LED die and wire bonds.
- 4. Drive Currents between 10 mA and 30 mA are recommended for best long term performance.
- 5. Operation at currents below 10~mA is not recommended, please contact your Hewlett-Packard sales representative.

Optical Characteristics at $T_A=25^{\circ}\!\mathrm{C}$

Part Number HLMA-	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{Luminous} \\ \textbf{Intensity} \\ \textbf{I}_{\textbf{V}} \ (\textbf{mcd}) \\ @ \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{mA}^{[1]} \\ \textbf{Min.} \ \ \textbf{Typ.} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c ccc} \textbf{Intensity} & \textbf{Peak} & \textbf{Dom} \\ \textbf{I}_{V} \ (\textbf{mcd}) & \textbf{Wavelength} & \textbf{Wave} \\ @ \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{mA}^{[1]} & \lambda_{\textbf{peak}} \ (\textbf{nm}) & \lambda_{\textbf{d}}^{[2]} \end{array}$		Viewing Angle $2\theta^{1/2}$ Degrees $^{[3]}$ Typ.	Luminous Efficacy η_{v} (lm/w)
KL00	35	200	592	590	45	480
KH00	35	200	621	615	45	263

Notes:

- 1. The luminous intensity, I_v , is measured at the mechanical axis of the lamp package. The actual peak of the spatial radiation pattern may not be aligned with this axis.
- $2. \ The \ dominant \ wavelength, \ \lambda_d, \ is \ derived \ from \ the \ CIE \ Chromaticity \ Diagram \ and \ represents \ the \ color \ of \ the \ device.$
- 3. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the peak intensity.

Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25$ °C

							Speed of
	For	ward	Rev	erse	Capacitance		Response
	Vol	tage	Break	kdown	C (pF)		τ_{s} (ns)
Part	$V_{\rm F}$ (1	olts)	V_{R} (V	Volts)	$V_{F}=0,$	Thermal	Time Constant
Number	$@I_{F} = 20 \text{ mA}$		@ $I_R = 100 \mu A$		f = 1 MHz	Resistance	e-t/τs
HLMA-	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Typ.	Rθ _{J-PIN} (°C/W)	Typ.
KL00	1.9	2.4	5	25	40	290	13
KH00	1.9	2.4	5	25	40	290	13

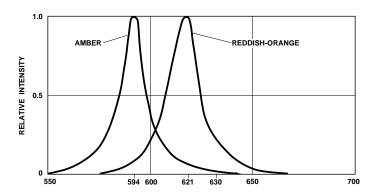


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength.

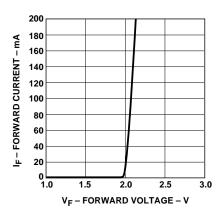
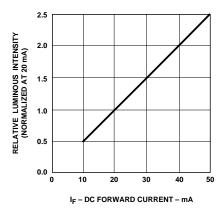
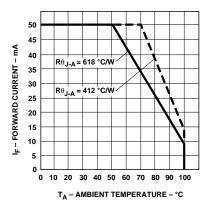


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage, AS-AlInGaP.







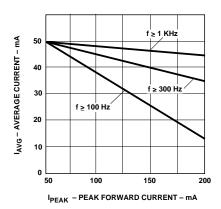
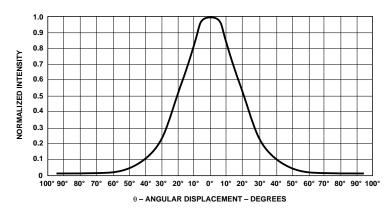


Figure 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current. Derating Based on $T_{\nu}MAX$.

Figure 4. Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature. Derating Based on $T_{\rm J}Max=110\,^{\circ}C.$

Figure 5. Maximum Average Current vs. Peak Forward Current.



 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Figure 6. Normalized Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement.}$

www.hp.com/go/led

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Data subject to change.

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Obsoletes 5963-2323E (4/96)

5968-1439E (2/99)