

# T-13/4 Super Ultra-Bright LED Lamps

## **Technical Data**

HLMP-8115 HLMP-8109 HLMP-8205 HLMP-8209 HLMP-8305 HLMP-8309 HLMP-8405 HLMP-8409 HLMP-8505 HLMP-8509 HLMP-8605

### **Features**

- Very High Intensity
- Narrow and Medium Viewing Angles
- Untinted, Nondiffused Lens
- Choice of Five Colors
- Sturdy Leads with Seating Plane Tabs

## **Description**

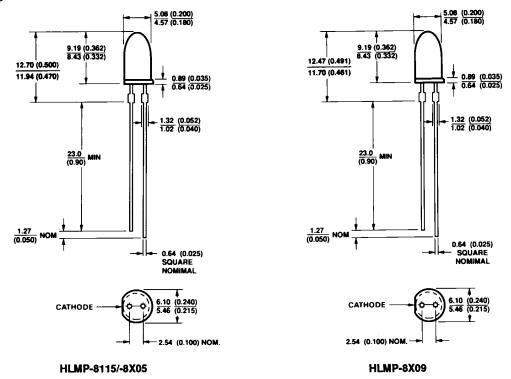
These untinted, nondiffused solid state lamps are designed with special internal optics to give a very high luminous intensity within a well defined viewing angle. The LED materials used within these devices is specifically grown to assure the high light output performance these lamps provide.



### **Device Selection Guide**

LED Color	Part Number	Typical Luminous Intensity (mcd @ 20 mA dc)	201/2 Viewing Angle
DH AS AlGaAs	HLMP-8115	1000	10°
	HLMP-8109	500	20°
High Efficiency Red	HLMP-8205	350	10°
	HLMP-8209	260	20°
Yellow	HLMP-8305	350	10°
	HLMP-8309	260	20°
Orange	HLMP-8405	350	10°
	HLMP-8409	260	20°
High Performance Green	HLMP-8505	400	10°
	HLMP-8509	300	20°
Emerald Green	HLMP-8605	75	10°

## **Package Dimensions**



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

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25$ °C

Parameter	DH AS AlGaAs Red	High Efficiency Red and Orange Yellow		High Performance Green/Emerald Green	Units			
DC Forward Current <sup>[1]</sup>	30	30	20	30	mA			
Peak Forward Current <sup>[2]</sup>	300	90	60	90	mA			
Average Forward Current <sup>[2]</sup>	20	25 20		25	mA			
Transient Forward Current <sup>[3]</sup> (10 μs Pulse)	500	500	500	500	mA			
Reverse Voltage ( $I_R = 100 \mu A$ )	5	5 5		5	V			
LED Junction Temperature	110	110	110	110	°C			
Operating Temperature Range	-20 to +100	-20 to +100 -55 to +100 -20 to +100						
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +100 °C							
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from body]	260°C for 5 seconds							

- 1. See Figure 5 for maximum current derating vs. ambient temperature.
- 2. See Figure 6 for maximum peak current vs. pulse duration and allowable duty factor.
- 3. The transient peak current is the maximum non-recurring peak current the device can withstand without damaging the LED die and wire bond. Do not operate these lamps at peak currents above the Absolute Maximum Peak Forward Current.

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

## DH AS AlGaAs HLMP-8115/8109

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Luminous Intensity HLMP-8115 HLMP-8109	$I_{v}$	500 200	1000 500		mcd	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{F}}$		1.8	2.2	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_R$	5.0	15.0		V	$I_R = 100  \mu A$
Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points HLMP-8115 HLMP-8109	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10 20		Deg.	
Total Luminous Flux	$\phi_{ m d}$		120		mlm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		645		nm	Measured at Peak
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	$\lambda_{ m d}$		637		nm	
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		20		nm	
Speed of Response	$\tau_{\rm s}$		30		ns	Time Constant, e <sup>-t/τ</sup> s
Capacitance	С		30		pF	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1$ MHz
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{ ext{J-LEAD}}$		210		°C/W	LED Junction-to- Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[2]</sup>	$\eta_{\mathrm{v}}$		80		lm/W	

## High Efficiency Red HLMP-8205/8209

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Luminous Intensity HLMP-8205 HLMP-8209	$I_{\rm v}$	200 90	350 260		mcd	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{F}}$		1.9	2.6	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_R$	5.0	30.0		V	$I_R = 100  \mu A$
Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points HLMP-8205 HLMP-8209	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10 20		Deg.	
Total Luminous Flux	$\phi_{\rm v}$		45		mlm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		635		nm	Measured at Peak
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	$\lambda_{ m d}$		626		nm	
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		40		nm	
Speed of Response	$\tau_{\mathrm{s}}$		90		ns	
Capacitance	С		11		pF	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{J-LEAD}$		210		°C/W	LED Junction-to- Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[2]</sup>	$\eta_{\mathrm{v}}$		145		lm/W	

## **Yellow HLMP-8305/8309**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Luminous Intensity HLMP-8305 HLMP-8309	I <sub>v</sub>	212 96	350 260		mcd	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{F}}$		2.1	2.6	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{R}$	5.0	30.0		V	$I_R = 100  \mu A$
Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points HLMP-8305 HLMP-8309	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10 20		Deg.	
Total Luminous Flux	$\phi_{\rm v}$		45		mlm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		583		nm	Measured at Peak
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	$\lambda_{ m d}$		585		nm	
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		36		nm	
Speed of Response	$\tau_{\rm s}$		90		ns	
Capacitance	C		15		pF	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{J-LEAD}$		210		°C/W	LED Junction-to- Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy[2]	$\eta_{\mathrm{v}}$		500		lm/W	

## **Orange HLMP-8405/8409**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Luminous Intensity HLMP-8405 HLMP-8409	$I_{v}$	200 90	350 260		mcd	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{F}}$		1.9	2.6	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_{R}$	5.0	30.0		V	$I_R = 100  \mu A$
Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points HLMP-8405 HLMP-8409	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10 20		Deg.	
Total Luminous Flux	$\phi_{\rm v}$		45		mlm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		600		nm	Measured at Peak
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	$\lambda_{ m d}$		602		nm	
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		40		nm	
Speed of Response	$\tau_{\mathrm{s}}$		280		ns	
Capacitance	С		4		pF	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{J-LEAD}$		210		°C/W	LED Junction-to- Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[2]</sup>	$\eta_{ m v}$		380		lm/W	

High Performance Green HLMP-8505/8509

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Luminous Intensity HLMP-8505 HLMP-8509	$I_{\rm v}$	170 111	400 300		mcd	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	$V_{\rm F}$		2.2	3.0	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$V_R$	5.0	30		V	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Included Angle Between						
Half Intensity Points HLMP-8505 HLMP-8509	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10 20		Deg.	
Total Luminous Flux	$\phi_{\rm v}$		115		mlm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		568		nm	Measured at Peak
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	$\lambda_{ m d}$		570		nm	
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		28		nm	
Speed of Response	$\tau_{ m s}$		260		ns	
Capacitance	С		18		pF	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1$ MHz
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{J-LEAD}$		210		°C/W	LED Junction-to- Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[2]</sup>	$\eta_{ m v}$		595		lm/W	

- 1. The dominant wavelength,  $\lambda_d$ , is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the device. 2. The radiant intensity,  $I_e$ , in watts per steradian, may be found from the equation  $I_e = I_v/\eta_v$ , where  $I_v$  is the luminous intensity in candelas and  $\eta_{\nu}$  is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.

### Emerald Green HLMP-8605<sup>[1]</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Luminous Intensity HLMP-8605	$I_{v}$	69	75		mcd	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	$V_{\rm F}$		2.2	3.0	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5.0	30		V	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Included Angle Between Half Intensity Points HLMP-8605	$2\theta_{1/2}$		10		Deg.	
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{ ext{PEAK}}$		558		nm	Measured at Peak
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[2]</sup>	$\lambda_{ m d}$		560		nm	
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		24		nm	
Speed of Response	$\tau_{\mathrm{s}}$		3100		ns	
Capacitance	С		35		pF	$V_F = 0$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{J-LEAD}$		210		°C/W	LED Junction-to- Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[3]</sup>	$\eta_{ m v}$		656		lm/W	

- 1. Please refer to Application Note 1061 for information comparing standard green and emerald green light output degradation.
- 2. The dominant wavelength,  $\lambda_d$ , is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the device.
- 3. The radiant intensity,  $I_e$ , in watts per steradian, may be found from the equation  $I_e = I_v \eta_v$ , where  $I_v$  is the luminous intensity in candelas and  $\eta_{\nu}$  is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.

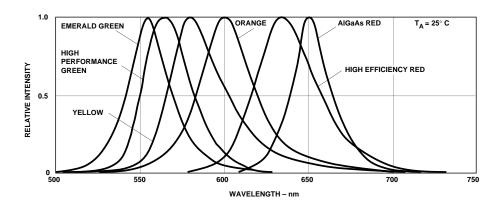


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength.

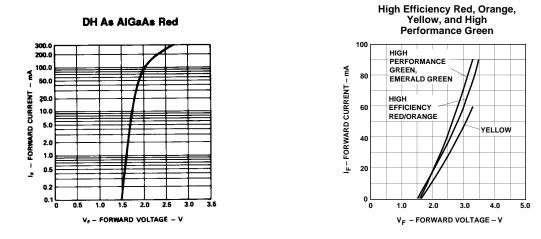
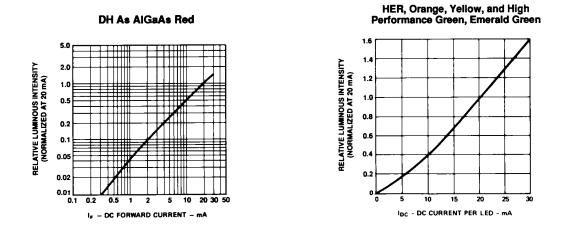
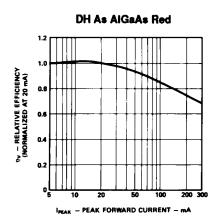


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage (Non-Resistor Lamp).



 ${\bf Figure~3.~Relative~Luminous~Intensity~vs.~Forward~Current.}$ 



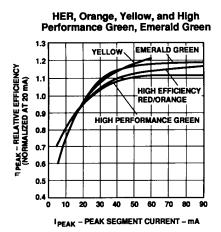
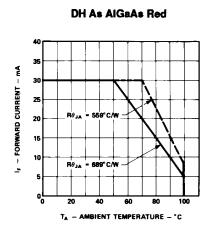


Figure 4. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak Current.



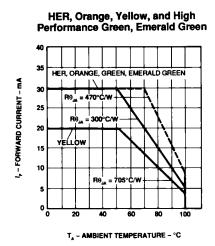
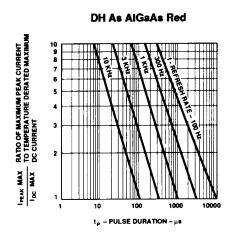


Figure 5. Maximum Forward dc Current vs. Ambient Temperature. Derating Based on T, MAX = 110 °C.



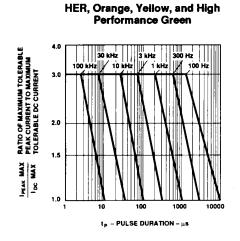


Figure 6. Maximum Tolerable Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration. ( $I_{DC}$  MAX as per MAX Ratings).



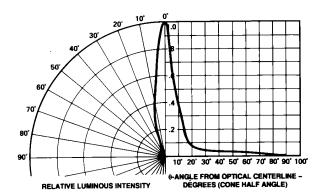


Figure 7. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement. HLMP-8115/-8X05.

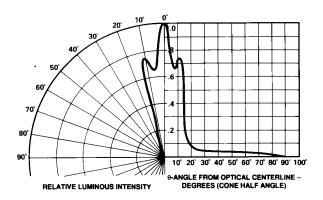


Figure 8. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement. HLMP-8X09.

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