

# HLMP-ELxx, HLMP-EHxx, HLMP-EJxx, HLMP-EGxx

## T-1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (5 mm) Precision Optical Performance

### AllnGaP LED Lamps



## Data Sheet



Lead (Pb) Free  
RoHS 6 fully  
compliant



### Description

These Precision Optical Performance AllnGaP LEDs provide superior light output for excellent readability in sunlight and are extremely reliable. AllnGaP LED technology provides extremely stable light output over long periods of time. Precision Optical Performance lamps utilize the aluminum indium gallium phosphide (AllnGaP) technology.

These LED lamps are untinted, nondiffused, T-1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> packages incorporating second generation optics producing well defined spatial radiation patterns at specific viewing cone angles.

These lamps are made with an advanced optical grade epoxy, offering superior high temperature and high moisture resistance performance in outdoor signal and sign applications. The high maximum LED junction temperature limit of +130°C enables high temperature operation in bright sunlight conditions. The package epoxy contains both uv-a and uv-b inhibitors to reduce the effects of long term exposure to direct sunlight.

These lamps are available in two package options to give the designer flexibility with device mounting.

### Benefits

- Viewing angles match traffic management sign requirements
- Colors meet automotive and pedestrian signal specifications
- Superior performance in outdoor environments
- Suitable for autoinsertion onto PC boards

### Features

- Well defined spatial radiation patterns
- Viewing angles: 8°, 15°, 23°, 30°
- High luminous output
- Colors:
  - 590 nm amber
  - 605 nm orange
  - 615 nm reddish-orange
  - 626 nm red
- High operating temperature:  $T_{JLED} = +130^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Superior resistance to moisture
- Package options:
  - With or without lead stand-offs

### Applications

- Traffic management:
  - Traffic signals
  - Pedestrian signals
  - Work zone warning lights
  - Variable message signs
- Commercial outdoor advertising:
  - Signs
  - Marquees
- Automotive:
  - Exterior and interior lights

## Device Selection Guide

Typical Viewing Angle $2\theta_{1/2}$ (Deg.) <sup>[4]</sup>	Color and Dominant Wavelength (nm), Typ. <sup>[3]</sup>	Lamps without Standoffs on Leads (Outline Drawing A)	Lamps with Standoffs on Leads (Outline Drawing B)	Luminous Intensity I <sub>v</sub> (mcd) <sup>[1,2,5]</sup> @ 20 mA	
				Min.	Max.
8°	Amber 590	HLMP-EL08-T0000		2500	–
		HLMP-EL08-VY000	HLMP-EL10-VY000	4200	12000
		HLMP-EL08-VYK00		4200	12000
		HLMP-EL08-WZ000	HLMP-EL10-WZ000	5500	16000
		HLMP-EL08-X1K00	HLMP-EL10-X1K00	7200	21000
		HLMP-EL08-X1000	HLMP-EL10-X1000	7200	21000
	Orange 605	HLMP-EJ08-WZ000		5500	16000
		HLMP-EJ08-X1000	HLMP-EJ10-X1000	7200	21000
		HLMP-EJ08-Y2000		9300	27000
	Red-Orange 615	HLMP-EH08-UX000	HLMP-EH10-UX000	3200	9300
		HLMP-EH08-WZ000	HLMP-EH10-WZ000	5500	16000
		HLMP-EH08-X1000	HLMP-EH10-X1000	7200	21000
		HLMP-EH08-Y2000	HLMP-EH10-Y2000	9300	27000
	Red 626	HLMP-EG08-T0000	HLMP-EG10-T0000	2500	–
		HLMP-EG08-VY000		4200	12000
		HLMP-EG08-WZ000	HLMP-EG10-WZ000	5500	16000
		HLMP-EG08-X1000	HLMP-EG10-X1000	7200	21000
		HLMP-EG08-YZ000		9300	16000
HLMP-EG08-Y2000		HLMP-EG10-Y2000	9300	27000	

### Notes:

1. The luminous intensity is measured on the mechanical axis of the lamp package.
2. The optical axis is closely aligned with the package mechanical axis.
3. The dominant wavelength,  $\lambda_d$ , is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the lamp.
4.  $\theta_{1/2}$  is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is half the on-axis intensity.
5. Tolerance for each intensity bin limit is  $\pm 15\%$ .

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Typical Viewing Angle $2\theta_{1/2}$ (Deg.) <sup>[4]</sup>	Color and Dominant Wavelength (nm), Typ. <sup>[3]</sup>	Lamps without Standoffs on Leads (Outline Drawing A)	Lamps with Standoffs on Leads (Outline Drawing B)	Luminous Intensity I <sub>v</sub> (mcd) <sup>[1,2,5]</sup> @ 20 mA		
				Min.	Max.	
15°	Amber 590	HLMP-EL15-PS000		880	2500	
		HLMP-EL15-QSK00		1150	2500	
		HLMP-EL15-QT000		1150	3200	
		HLMP-EL15-UX000	HLMP-EL17-UX000	3200	9300	
		HLMP-EL15-VY000	HLMP-EL17-VY000	4200	12000	
		HLMP-EL15-VYK00		4200	12000	
		HLMP-EL15-VW000		4200	7200	
	Orange 605			HLMP-EJ17-QT000	1150	3200
			HLMP-EJ15-PS000		880	2500
			HLMP-EJ15-RU000		1500	4200
			HLMP-EJ15-SV000	HLMP-EJ17-SV000	1900	5500
	Red-Orange 615		HLMP-EH15-QT000		1150	3200
			HLMP-EH15-RU000		1500	4200
			HLMP-EH15-TW000		2500	7200
Red 626		HLMP-EG15-PS000		880	2500	
		HLMP-EG15-QT000		1150	3200	
		HLMP-EG15-RU000	HLMP-EG17-RU000	1500	4200	
		HLMP-EG15-UX000	HLMP-EG17-UX000	3200	9300	
		HLMP-EG15-TW000	HLMP-EG17-TW000	2500	7200	

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## Device Selection Guide

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				Min.	Max.
23°	Amber 590	HLMP-EL24-NR000		680	1900
		HLMP-EL24-PS000	HLMP-EL26-PS000	880	2500
		HLMP-EL24-QR000		1150	1900
		HLMP-EL24-QRK00		1150	1900
		HLMP-EL24-QS400		1150	2500
		HLMP-EL24-QT000	HLMP-EL26-QT000	1150	3200
		HLMP-EL24-SU400		1900	4200
		HLMP-EL24-TW000		2500	7200
	Orange 605	HLMP-EJ24-QT000		1150	3200
	Red-Orange 615	HLMP-EH24-PS000	HLMP-EH26-PS000	880	2500
		HLMP-EH24-QT000		1150	3200
		HLMP-EH24-RU000		1500	4200
	Red 626	HLMP-EG24-M0000		520	–
		HLMP-EG24-PS000	HLMP-EG26-PS000	880	2500
HLMP-EG24-QT000			1150	4200	
HLMP-EG24-RU000			1500	4200	

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## Device Selection Guide

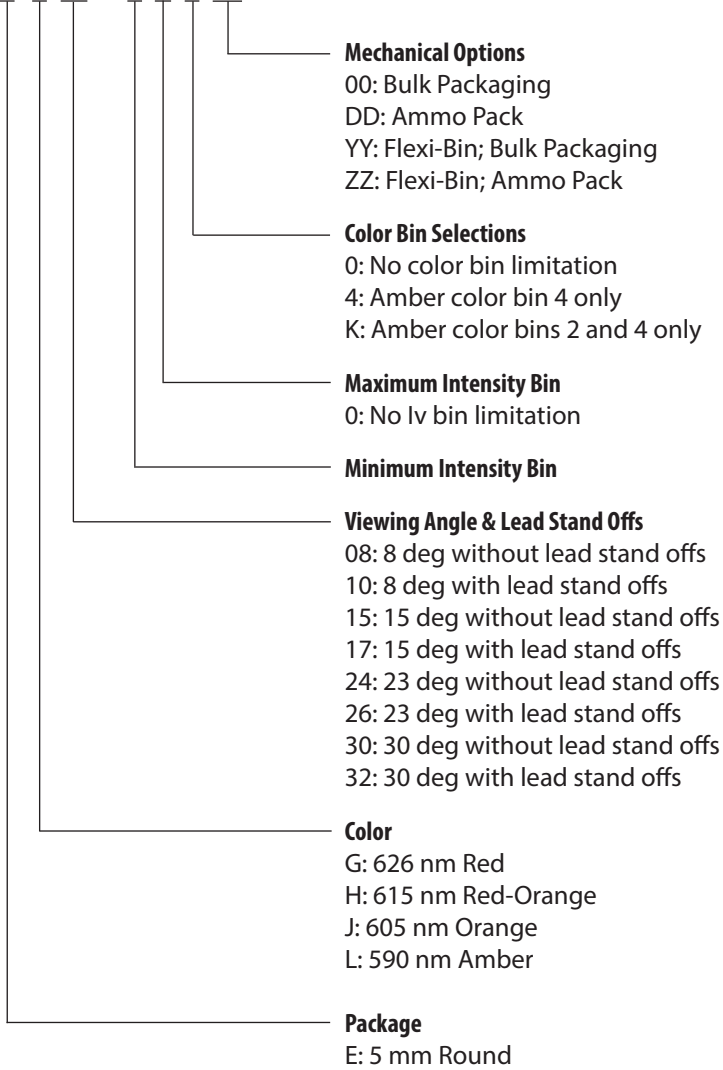
Typical Viewing Angle $2\theta_{1/2}$ (Deg.) <sup>[4]</sup>	Color and Dominant Wavelength (nm), Typ. <sup>[3]</sup>	Lamps without Standoffs on Leads (Outline Drawing A)	Lamps with Standoffs on Leads (Outline Drawing B)	Luminous Intensity I <sub>v</sub> (mcd) <sup>[1,2,5]</sup> @ 20 mA		
				Min.	Max.	
30°	Amber 590	HLMP-EL30-K0000		310	–	
		HLMP-EL30-MQ000		520	1500	
		HLMP-EL30-PQ000		880	1500	
		HLMP-EL30-PR400		880	1900	
		HLMP-EL30-PS000	HLMP-EL32-PS000	880	2500	
		HLMP-EL30-PSK00		880	2500	
		HLMP-EL30-QT000		1150	3200	
		HLMP-EL30-QTK00		1150	3200	
		HLMP-EL30-STK00		1900	3200	
		HLMP-EL30-SV000	HLMP-EL32-SV000	1900	5500	
		HLMP-EL30-SVK00		1900	5500	
		Orange 605	HLMP-EJ30-NR000		680	1900
			HLMP-EJ30-PS000	HLMP-EJ32-PS000	880	2500
		Red-Orange 615	HLMP-EH30-MQ000		520	1500
HLMP-EH30-NR000			680	1900		
HLMP-EH30-PS000			880	2500		
Red 626	HLMP-EG30-KN000		310	880		
	HLMP-EG30-MQ000	HLMP-EG32-MQ000	520	1500		
	HLMP-EG30-NQ000		680	1500		
	HLMP-EG30-NR000	HLMP-EG32-NR000	680	1900		
	HLMP-EG30-PQ000		880	1500		
	HLMP-EG30-PR000		880	1900		
	HLMP-EG30-PS000		880	2500		
	HLMP-EG30-QT000	HLMP-EG32-QT000	1150	3200		

Notes:

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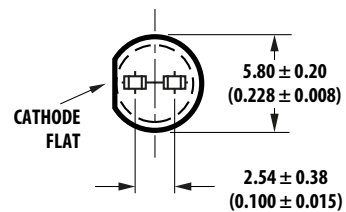
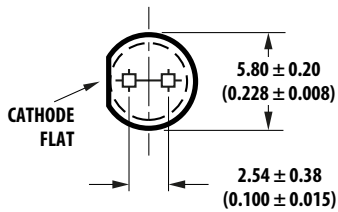
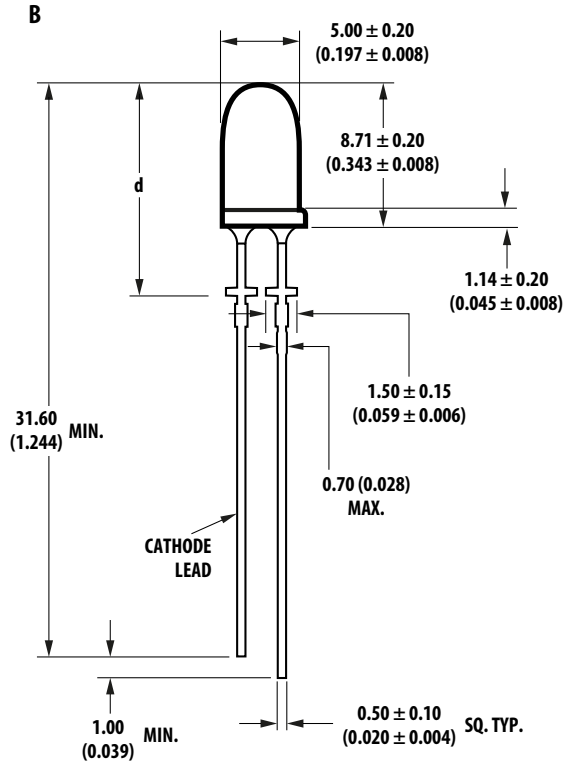
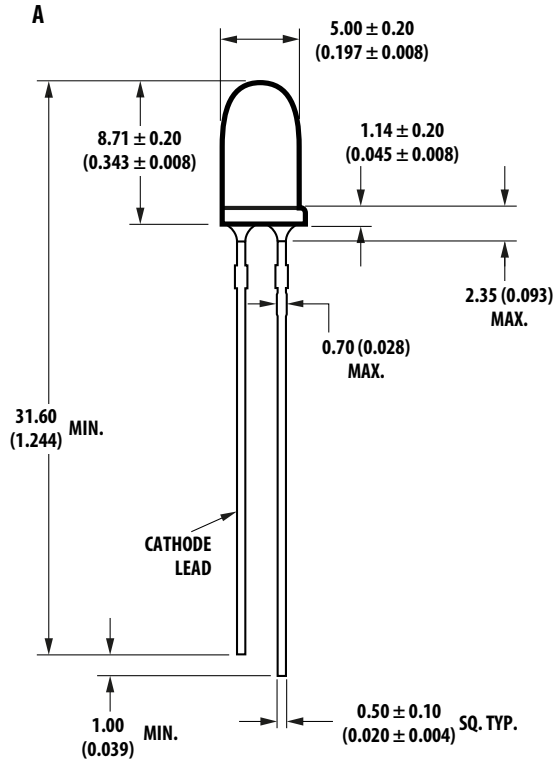
## Part Numbering System

HLMP - X X XX - X X X XX



Note: Please refer to AB 5337 for complete information on part numbering system.

# Package Dimensions



PART NO.	HLMP-XX10	HLMP-XX17	HLMP-XX26	HLMP-XX32
d	12.37 ± 0.25 (0.487 ± 0.010)	12.42 ± 0.25 (0.489 ± 0.010)	12.52 ± 0.25 (0.493 ± 0.010)	11.96 ± 0.25 (0.471 ± 0.010)

## NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
2. TAPERS SHOWN AT TOP OF LEADS (BOTTOM OF LAMP PACKAGE) INDICATE AN EPOXY MENISCUS THAT MAY EXTEND ABOUT 1 mm (0.040 in.) DOWN THE LEADS.
3. FOR DOME HEIGHTS ABOVE LEAD STAND-OFF SEATING PLANE, d, LAMP PACKAGE B, SEE TABLE.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

DC Forward Current [1,2,3]	50 mA
Peak Pulsed Forward Current [2,3]	100 mA
Average Forward Current [3]	30 mA
Reverse Voltage ( $I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$ )	5 V
LED Junction Temperature	130 °C
Operating Temperature	-40 °C to +100 °C
Storage Temperature	-40 °C to +100 °C

**Notes:**

1. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 4.
2. For long term performance with minimal light output degradation, drive currents between 10 mA and 30 mA are recommended. For more information on recommended drive conditions, please refer to Application Brief I-024.
3. Operating at currents below 1 mA is not recommended. Please contact your local representative for further information.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Forward Voltage	$V_F$					
Amber ( $\lambda_d = 590 \text{ nm}$ )			2.02		V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Orange ( $\lambda_d = 605 \text{ nm}$ )			1.98	2.4		
Red-Orange ( $\lambda_d = 615 \text{ nm}$ )			1.94			
Red ( $\lambda_d = 626 \text{ nm}$ )			1.90			
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	20		V	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Dominant Wavelength	$\lambda_d$					
Red		620.0	626.0	630.0	nm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Amber		584.5	590.0	594.5		
Orange		599.5	605.0	610.5		
Red Orange		612.0	615.0	621.7		
Peak Wavelength:	$\lambda_{\text{PEAK}}$					
Amber ( $\lambda_d = 590 \text{ nm}$ )			592		nm	Peak of Wavelength of Spectral Distribution at $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Orange ( $\lambda_d = 605 \text{ nm}$ )			609			
Red-Orange ( $\lambda_d = 615 \text{ nm}$ )			621			
Red ( $\lambda_d = 626 \text{ nm}$ )			635			
Spectral Halfwidth	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		17		nm	Wavelength Width at Spectral Distribution $1/2$ Power Point at $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Speed of Response	$\tau_s$		20		ns	Exponential Time Constant, $e^{-t/\tau_s}$
Capacitance	C		40		pF	$V_F = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{\text{J-PIN}}$		240		°C/W	LED Junction-to-Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[1]</sup>	$\eta_v$					
Amber ( $\lambda_d = 590 \text{ nm}$ )			480		lm/W	Emitted Luminous Power/ Emitted Radiant Power
Orange ( $\lambda_d = 605 \text{ nm}$ )			370			
Red-Orange ( $\lambda_d = 615 \text{ nm}$ )			260			
Red ( $\lambda_d = 626 \text{ nm}$ )			150			
Luminous Flux	$\phi_v$		500		mlm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Luminous Efficiency <sup>[2]</sup>	$\eta_e$					
Amber			12		lm/W	Emitted Luminous Flux/ Electrical Power
Orange			13			
Red-Orange			13			
Red			13			

**Note:**

1. 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  $\eta_v$  is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.
2.  $\eta_e = \phi_v / I_F \times V_F$ , where  $\phi_v$  is the emitted luminous flux,  $I_F$  is electrical forward current and  $V_F$  is the forward voltage.



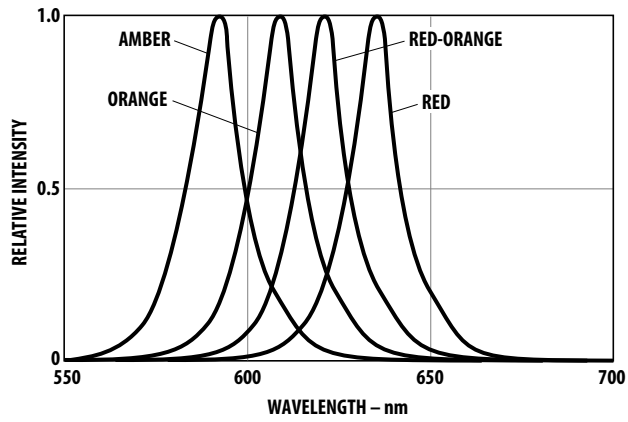


Figure 1. Relative intensity vs. peak wavelength

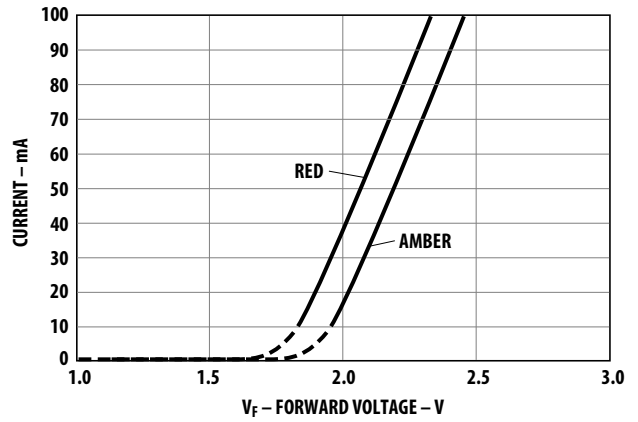


Figure 2. Forward current vs. forward voltage

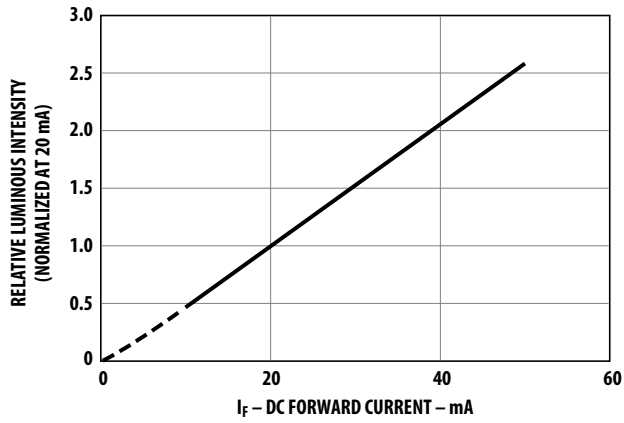


Figure 3. Relative luminous intensity vs. forward current

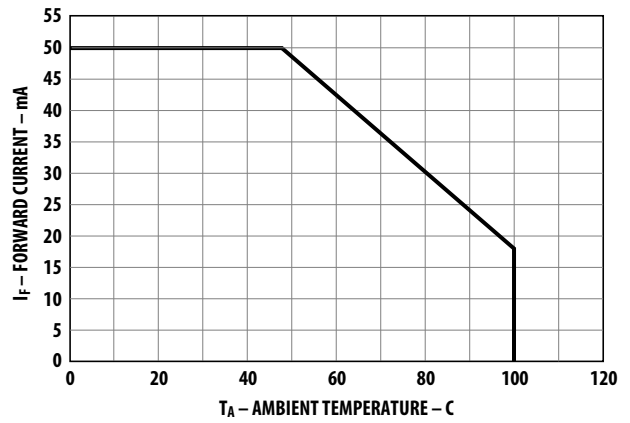


Figure 4. Maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature

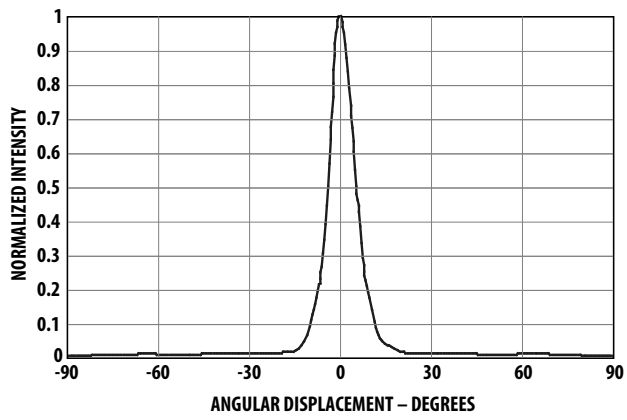


Figure 5. Representative spatial radiation pattern for 8° viewing angle lamps

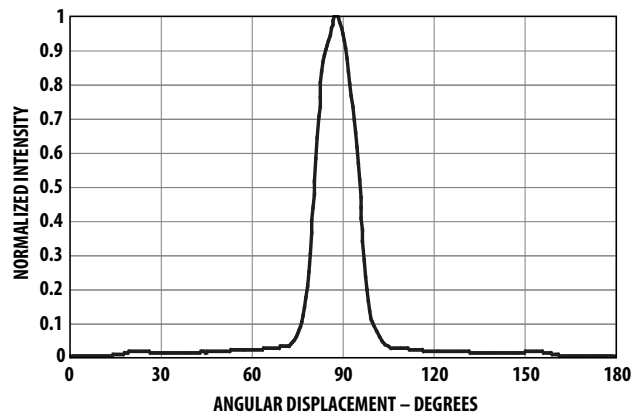


Figure 6. Representative spatial radiation pattern for 15° viewing angle lamps

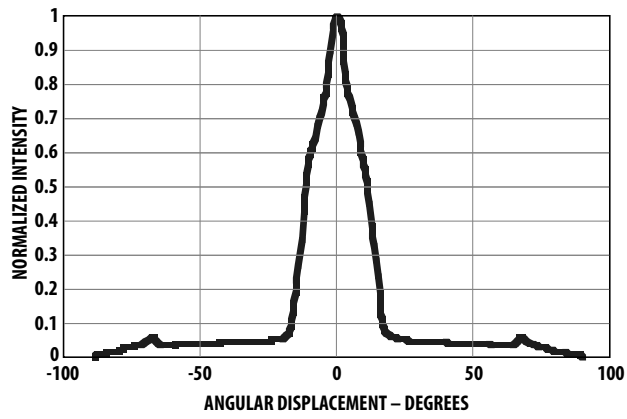


Figure 7. Representative spatial radiation pattern for 23° viewing angle lamps

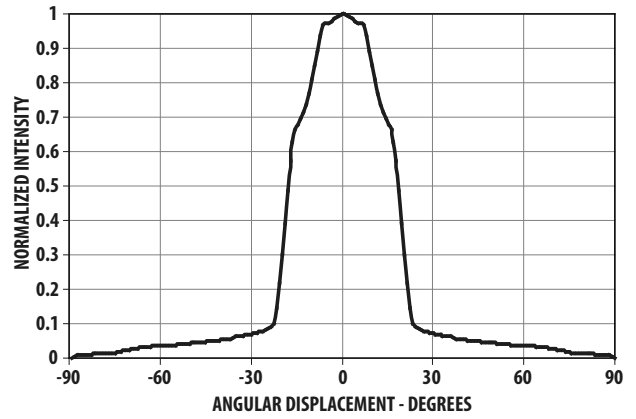


Figure 8. Representative spatial radiation pattern for 30° viewing angle lamps

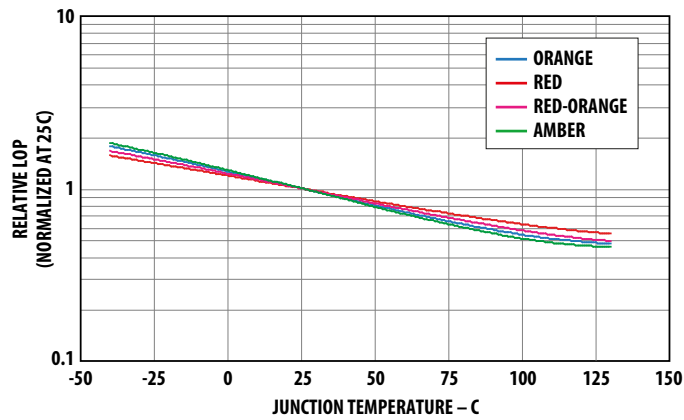


Figure 9. Relative light output vs. junction temperature

**Intensity Bin Limits  
(mcd at 20 mA)**

Bin Name	Min.	Max.
K	310	400
L	400	520
M	520	680
N	680	880
P	880	1150
Q	1150	1500
R	1500	1900
S	1900	2500
T	2500	3200
U	3200	4200
V	4200	5500
W	5500	7200
X	7200	9300
Y	9300	12000
Z	12000	16000
1	16000	21000
2	21000	27000

Tolerance for each bin limit is  $\pm 15\%$ .

**Amber Color Bin Limits  
(nm at 20 mA)**

Bin Name	Min.	Max.
1	584.5	587.0
2	587.0	589.5
4	589.5	592.0
6	592.0	594.5

Tolerance for each bin limit is  $\pm 0.5$  nm.

Note:

- Bin categories are established for classification of products. Products may not be available in all bin categories.

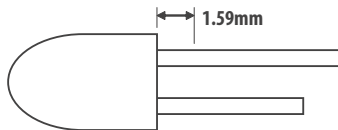
## Precautions:

### Lead Forming:

- The leads of an LED lamp may be preformed or cut to length prior to insertion and soldering on PC board.
- For better control, it is recommended to use proper tool to precisely form and cut the leads to applicable length rather than doing it manually.
- If manual lead cutting is necessary, cut the leads after the soldering process. The solder connection forms a mechanical ground which prevents mechanical stress due to lead cutting from traveling into LED package. This is highly recommended for hand solder operation, as the excess lead length also acts as small heat sink.

### Soldering and Handling:

- Care must be taken during PCB assembly and soldering process to prevent damage to the LED component.
- LED component may be effectively hand soldered to PCB. However, it is only recommended under unavoidable circumstances such as rework. The closest manual soldering distance of the soldering heat source (soldering iron's tip) to the body is 1.59mm. Soldering the LED using soldering iron tip closer than 1.59mm might damage the LED.



- ESD precaution must be properly applied on the soldering station and personnel to prevent ESD damage to the LED component that is ESD sensitive. Do refer to Avago application note AN 1142 for details. The soldering iron used should have grounded tip to ensure electrostatic charge is properly grounded.
- Recommended soldering condition:

	Wave Soldering [1, 2]	Manual Solder Dipping
Pre-heat temperature	105 °C Max.	-
Preheat time	60 sec Max	-
Peak temperature	250 °C Max.	260 °C Max.
Dwell time	3 sec Max.	5 sec Max

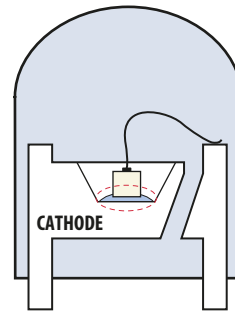
Note:

- 1) Above conditions refers to measurement with thermocouple mounted at the bottom of PCB.
  - 2) It is recommended to use only bottom preheaters in order to reduce thermal stress experienced by LED.
- Wave soldering parameters must be set and maintained according to the recommended temperature and dwell time. Customer is advised to perform daily check on the soldering profile to ensure that it is always conforming to recommended soldering conditions.

Note:

1. PCB with different size and design (component density) will have different heat mass (heat capacity). This might cause a change in temperature experienced by the board if same wave soldering setting is used. So, it is recommended to re-calibrate the soldering profile again before loading a new type of PCB.
2. Avago Technologies' high brightness LED are using high efficiency LED die with single wire bond as shown below. Customer is advised to take extra precaution during wave soldering to ensure that the maximum wave temperature does not exceed 250°C and the solder contact time does not exceeding 3sec. Over-stressing the LED during soldering process might cause premature failure to the LED due to delamination.

### Avago Technologies LED configuration



Note: Electrical connection between bottom surface of LED die and the lead frame is achieved through conductive paste.

- Any alignment fixture that is being applied during wave soldering should be loosely fitted and should not apply weight or force on LED. Non metal material is recommended as it will absorb less heat during wave soldering process.
- At elevated temperature, LED is more susceptible to mechanical stress. Therefore, PCB must allowed to cool down to room temperature prior to handling, which includes removal of alignment fixture or pallet.
- If PCB board contains both through hole (TH) LED and other surface mount components, it is recommended that surface mount components be soldered on the top side of the PCB. If surface mount need to be on the bottom side, these components should be soldered using reflow soldering prior to insertion the TH LED.
- Recommended PC board plated through holes (PTH) size for LED component leads.

LED component lead size	Diagonal	Plated through hole diameter
0.45 x 0.45 mm (0.018x 0.018 inch)	0.636 mm (0.025 inch)	0.98 to 1.08 mm (0.039 to 0.043 inch)
0.50 x 0.50 mm (0.020x 0.020 inch)	0.707 mm (0.028 inch)	1.05 to 1.15 mm (0.041 to 0.045 inch)

- Over-sizing the PTH can lead to twisted LED after clinching. On the other hand under sizing the PTH can cause difficulty inserting the TH LED.

Refer to application note AN5334 for more information about soldering and handling of high brightness TH LED lamps.

### Example of Wave Soldering Temperature Profile for TH LED

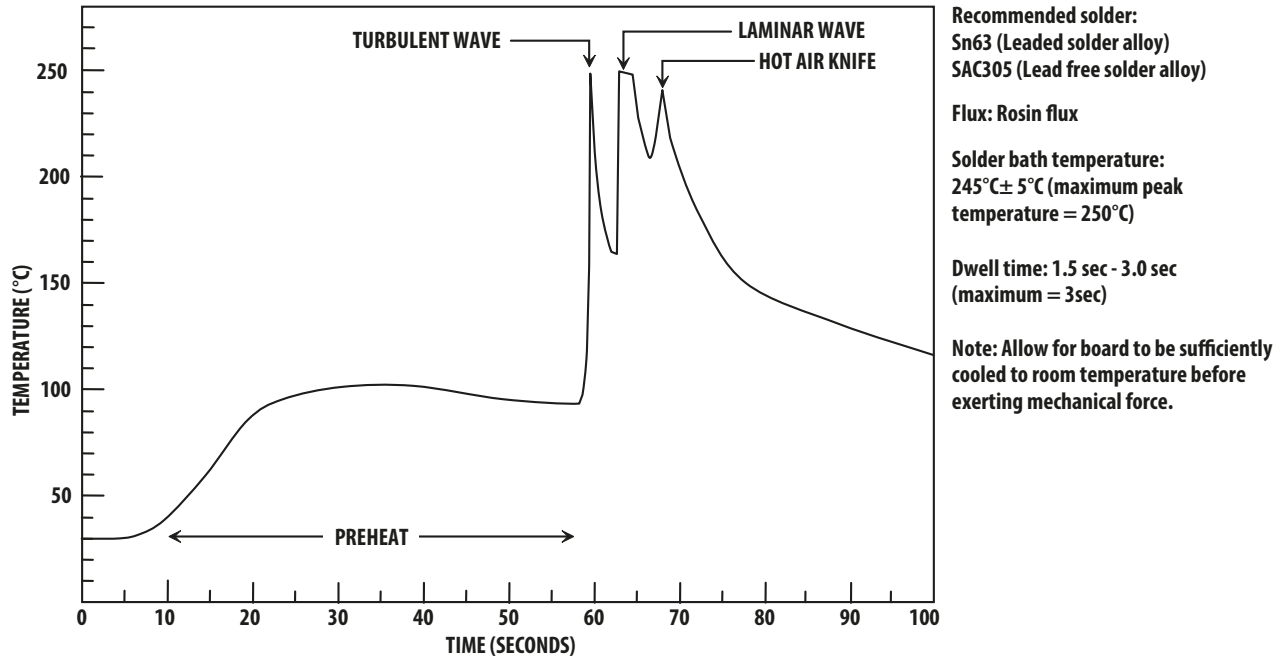
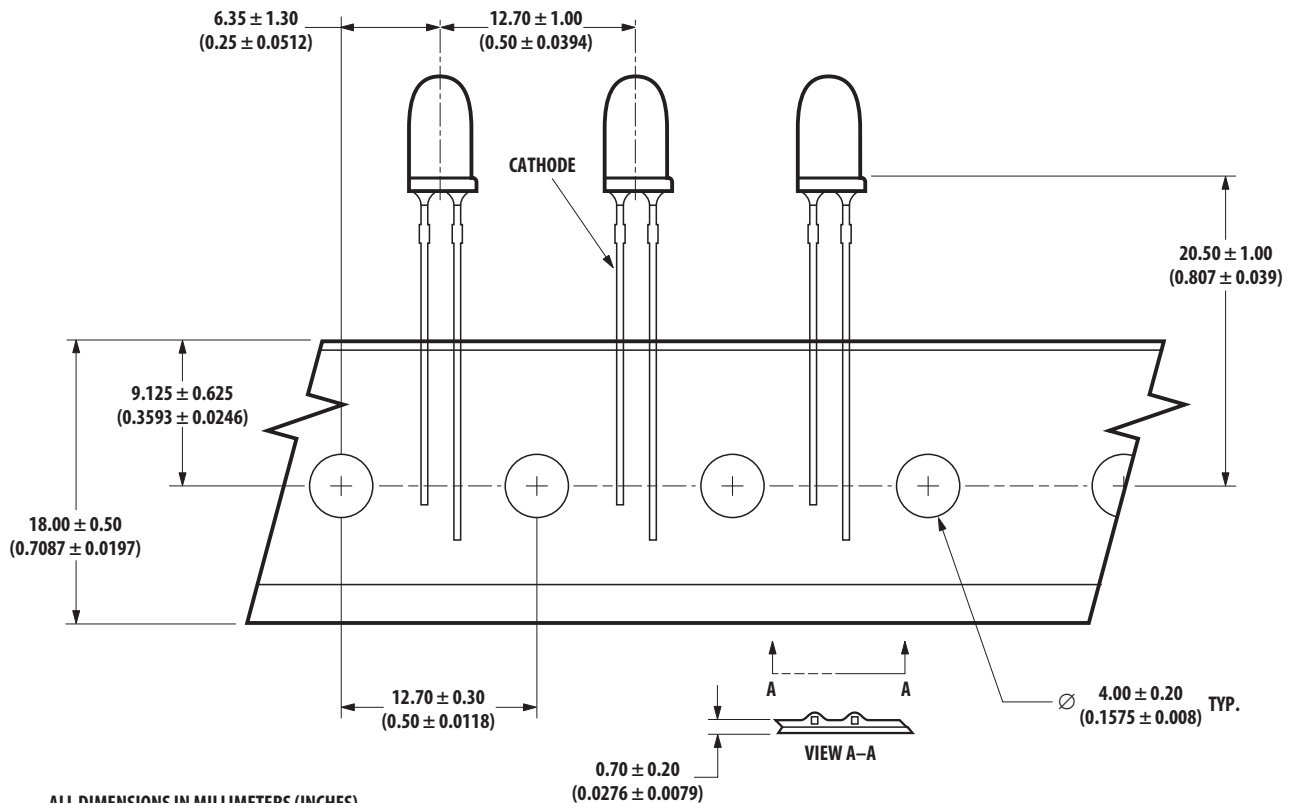
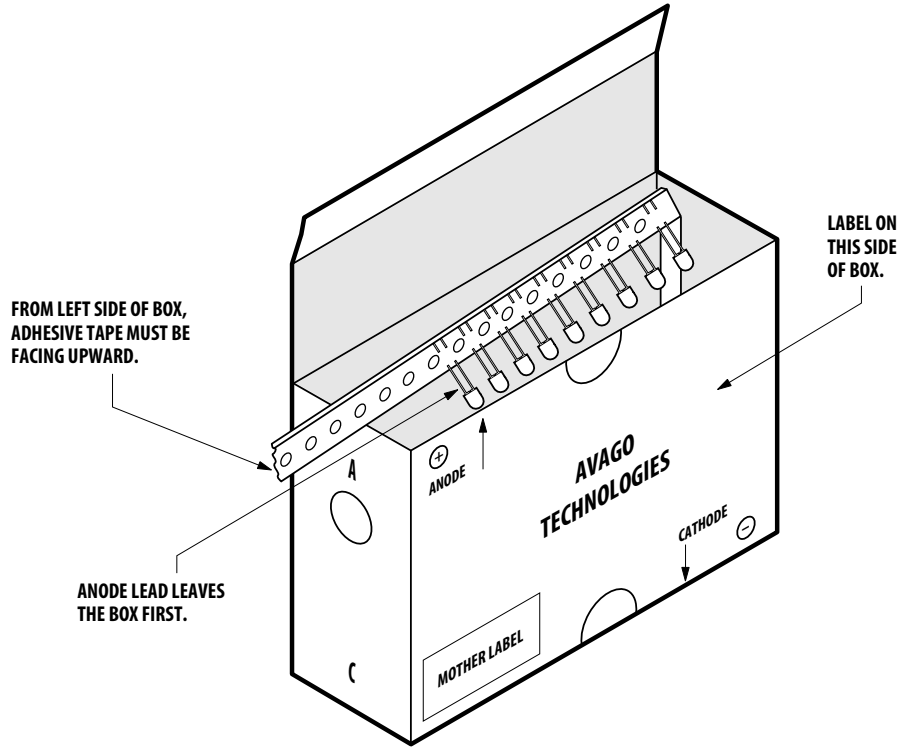


Figure 10. Recommended wave soldering profile

### Ammo Pack Drawing



## Packaging Box for Ammo Packs













**NOTE:**  
THE DIMENSION FOR AMMO PACK IS APPLICABLE FOR THE DEVICE WITH STANDOFF AND WITHOUT STANDOFF.

## Packaging Label:

(i) Avago Mother Label: (Available on packaging box of ammo pack and shipping box)

<b>AVAGO</b> TECHNOLOGIES	
STANDARD LABEL LS0002 RoHS Compliant e3 max temp 250C	
(1P) Item: <u>Part Number</u> [Barcode]	(Q) QTY: <u>Quantity</u> [Barcode]
(1T) Lot: <u>Lot Number</u> [Barcode]	CAT: <u>Intensity Bin</u> [Barcode]
LPN: [Barcode]	BIN: <u>Refer to below information</u>
(9D)MFG Date: <u>Manufacturing Date</u> [Barcode]	
<hr/>	
(P) Customer Item: [Barcode]	
(V) Vendor ID: [Barcode]	(9D) Date Code: <u>Date Code</u> [Barcode]
DeptID: [Barcode]	Made In: <u>Country of Origin</u> [Barcode]

**(ii) Avago Baby Label (Only available on bulk packaging)**

 <b>Avago</b> TECHNOLOGIES		RoHS Compliant e3 max temp 250C
<b>Lamps Baby Label</b>		
(1P) PART #: Part Number		
		
(1T) LOT #: Lot Number		
		
(9D)MFG DATE: Manufacturing Date	QUANTITY: Packing Quantity	
		
C/O: Country of Origin		
Customer P/N:	CAT: Intensity Bin	
		
Supplier Code:	BIN: Refer to below information	
		
	DATECODE: Date Code	
		

**Acronyms and Definition:**

BIN:

(i) Color bin only or VF bin only

(Applicable for part number with color bins but without VF bin OR part number with VF bins and no color bin)

OR

(ii) Color bin incorporated with VF Bin

(Applicable for part number that have both color bin and VF bin)

Example:

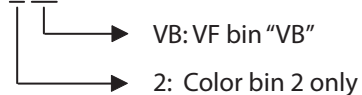
(i) Color bin only or VF bin only

BIN: 2 (represent color bin 2 only)

BIN: VB (represent VF bin "VB" only)

(ii) Color bin incorporate with VF Bin

BIN: 2VB



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