

# HLMP-Q900, HLMP-Q900-000xx

## Infrared Subminiature LED Lamps

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### Description

The Broadcom<sup>®</sup> HLMP-Q900/Q900-000xx are made by encapsulating an AlGaAs chip on axial leadframe to form molded epoxy subminiature lamps.

This 2-mm dome emitter is rolled out in straight, gull-wing, and Z-bend lead options for ease of industry standard automatic machine assembly. Its 940-nm peak wavelength makes it ideal for applications such as smart meters, light curtains in industrial automation, particle sensors, remote controls in home application, and so on.

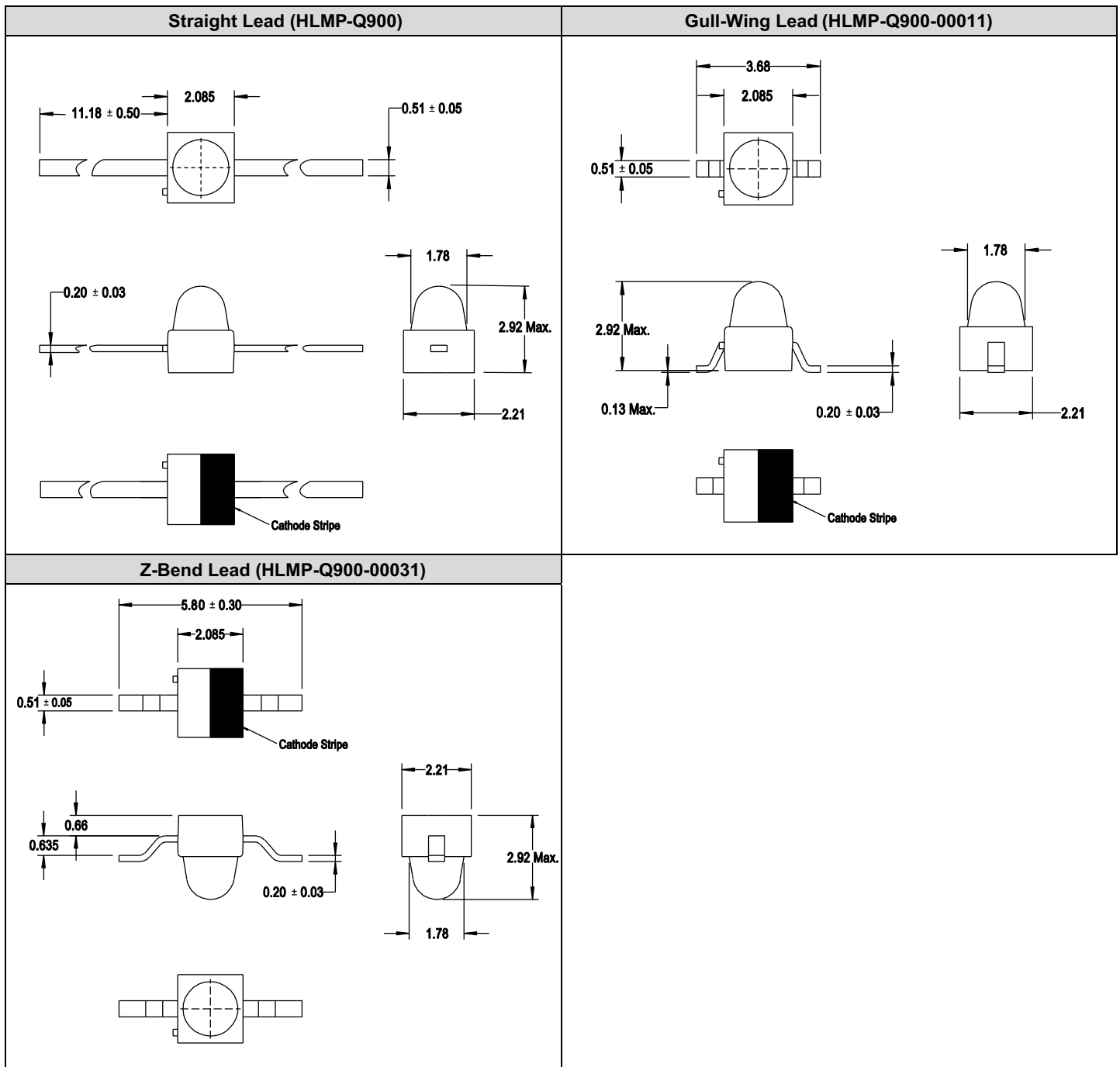
### Features

- 2-mm untinted, non-diffused dome
- Low power consumption
- Easy assembly
- 500 units (bulk packaging) for straight lead option, 1500 units per reel for gull-wing and Z-bend lead options
- Moisture Sensitivity Level: Level 3
- RoHS compliant

### Applications

- Smart meter
- Light curtains
- Remote control
- Particle sensor

Figure 1: Package Drawing



**NOTE:**

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.13$  mm unless otherwise specified.
3. Protruding support tab is connected to the cathode lead.
4. Lead finishing is tin (Sn).

## Device Selection Guide ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ )

Part Number	Die Type	Radiant Intensity, $I_e$ (mW/sr) <sup>a,b,c</sup>			Viewing Angle, $2\theta_{1/2}$ ( $^\circ$ ) <sup>d</sup>
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.
HLMP-Q900/ HLMP-Q900-000xx	AlGaAs	15.0	35.0	60.0	24

- The radiant intensity,  $I_e$  is measured at the mechanical axis of the package with a single current pulse condition ( $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$ ).
- The optical axis is closely aligned with the mechanical axis of the package.
- Tolerance is  $\pm 15\%$ .
- $\theta_{1/2}$  is the off-axis angle where the radiant intensity is half of the peak intensity.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Rating	Unit
DC Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	100	mA
Peak Forward Current <sup>b,c</sup>	350	mA
Power Dissipation	170	mW
LED Junction Temperature	100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$

- Derate linearly as shown in [Figure 8](#).
- Duty factor = 1%,  $t_p = 100\ \mu\text{s}$ .
- Solder point temperature,  $T_S = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Optical and Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Radiant Flux <sup>a</sup>	$\phi_e$	—	27	—	mW	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{\text{PEAK}}$	920	940	960	nm	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$
Temperature Coefficient of Radiant Intensity	$\text{TK}_{I_e}$	—	-0.89	—	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 1\text{ mA}$
		—	-0.51	—	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$	—	64	—	nm	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$
Junction Capacitance	$C_J$	—	45	—	pF	$V_R = 0\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
Forward Voltage <sup>b</sup>	$V_F$	1.15	1.35	1.70	V	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$
Temperature Coefficient of $V_F$	$\text{TK}_{V_F}$	—	-1.82	—	mV/K	$I_F = 1\text{ mA}$
		—	-0.96	—	mV/K	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$
Reverse Voltage <sup>c</sup>	$V_R$	5	—	—	V	$I_R = 10\ \mu\text{A}$
Thermal Resistance	$R\theta_{J-S}$	—	120	—	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	LED junction to solder point

- The radiant flux,  $\phi_e$ , is the total flux output as measured with an integrating sphere at a single current pulse condition.
- Forward voltage tolerance is  $\pm 0.1\text{V}$ .
- Indicates product final test condition. Long term reverse bias is not recommended.

## Part Numbering System for Gull-Wing Lead and Z-Bend Lead

H L M P - Q 9 0 0 - 0 0 0 

x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>
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Code	Description	Option	
x <sub>1</sub> x <sub>2</sub>	Packing Option	11	Gull-wing lead, 7-inch tape and reel, 1500 pieces
		31	Z-bend lead, 7-inch tape and reel, 1500 pieces

Figure 2: Spectral Power Distribution

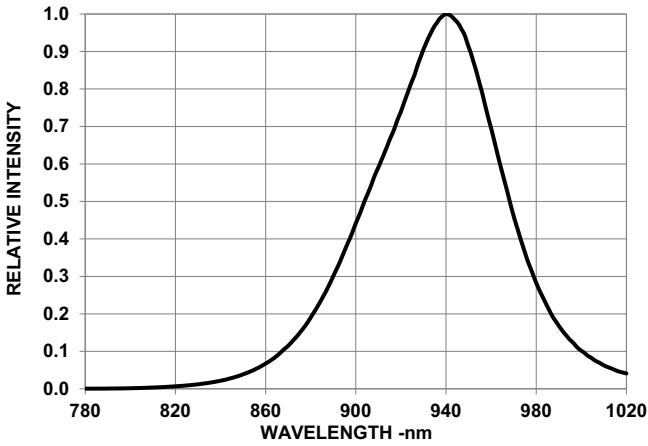


Figure 3: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

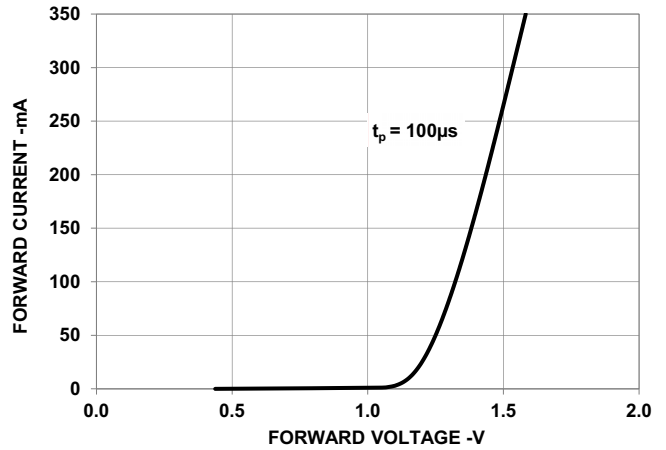


Figure 4: Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Mono Pulse Current

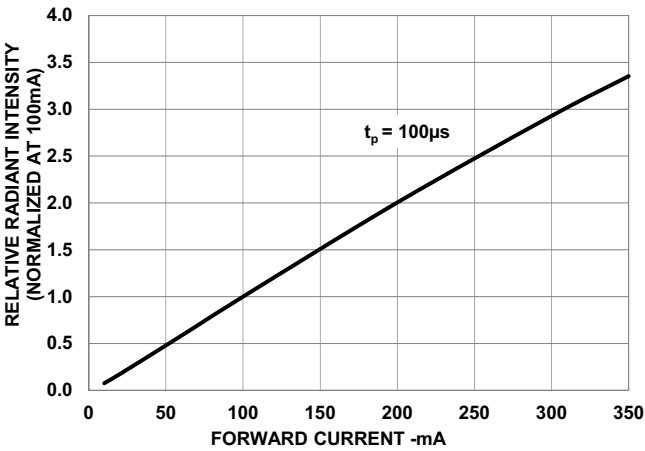


Figure 5: Radiation Pattern

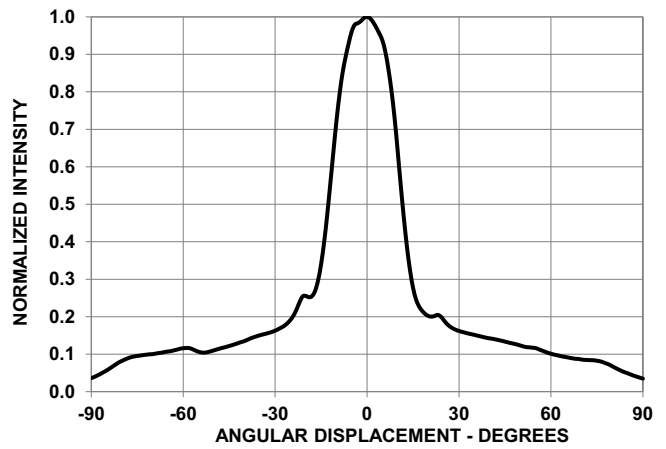


Figure 6: Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Junction Temperature

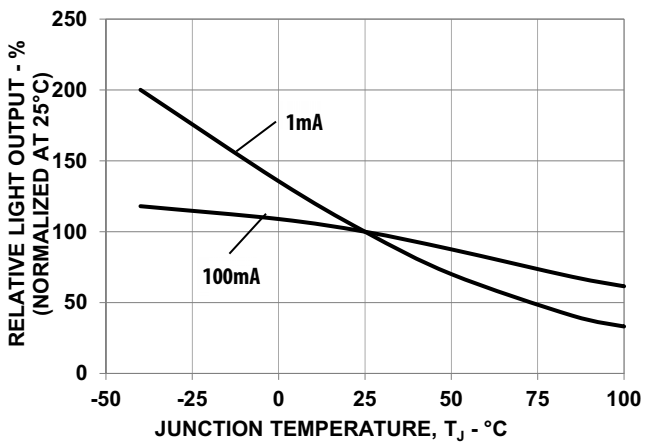


Figure 7: Forward Voltage Shift vs. Junction Temperature

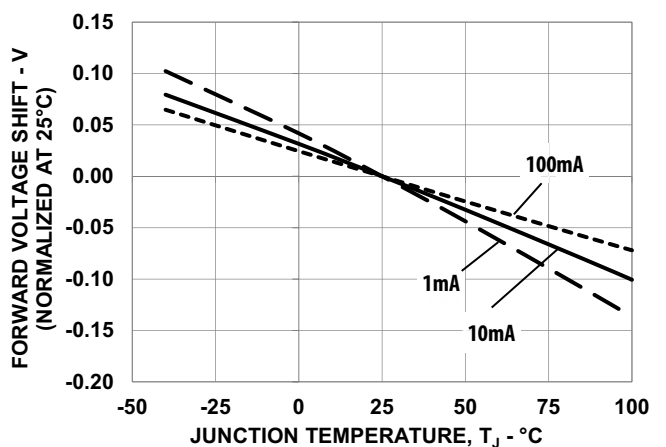


Figure 8: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

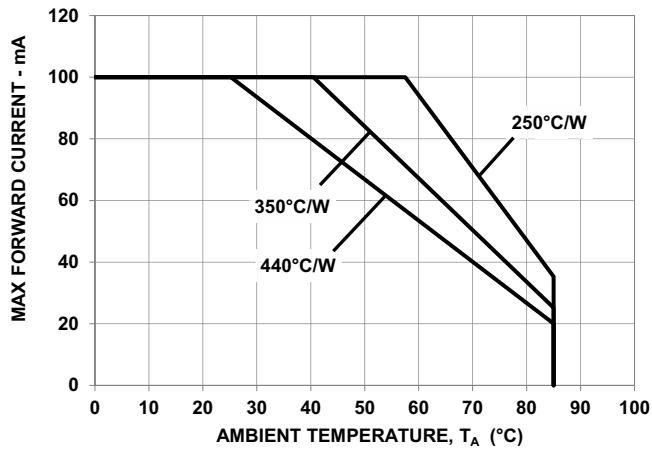


Figure 9: Recommended Soldering Land Pattern for Gull-Wing Lead

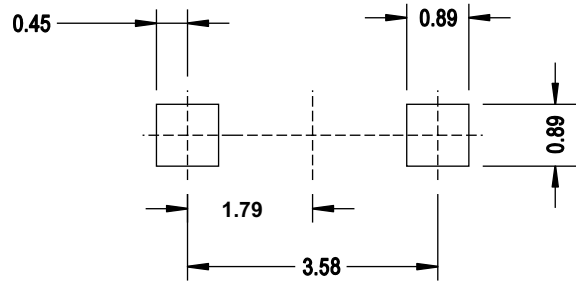
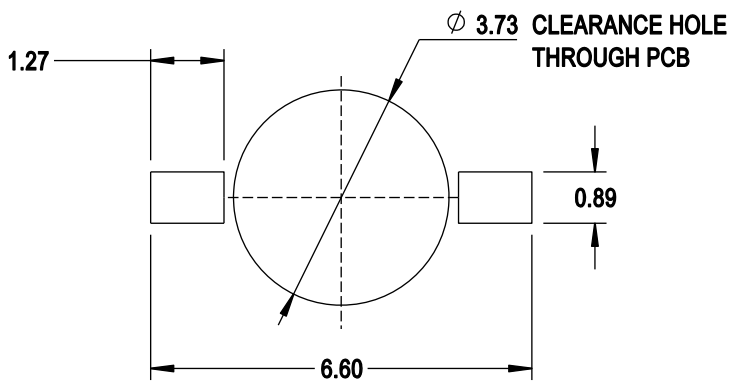
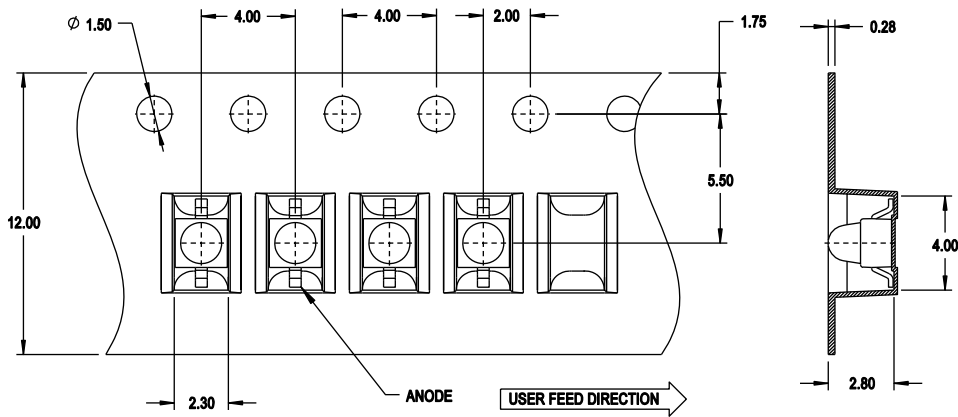


Figure 10: Recommended Soldering Land Pattern for Z-Bend Lead

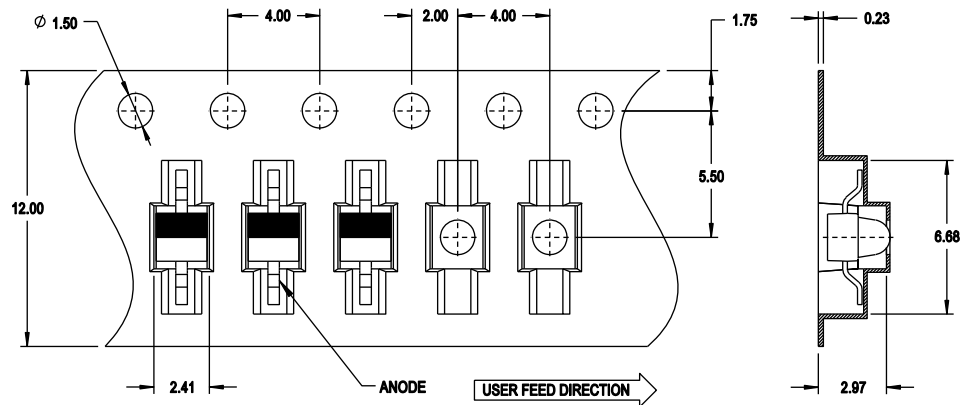


**Figure 11: Carrier Tape Dimensions for Gull-Wing Lead**



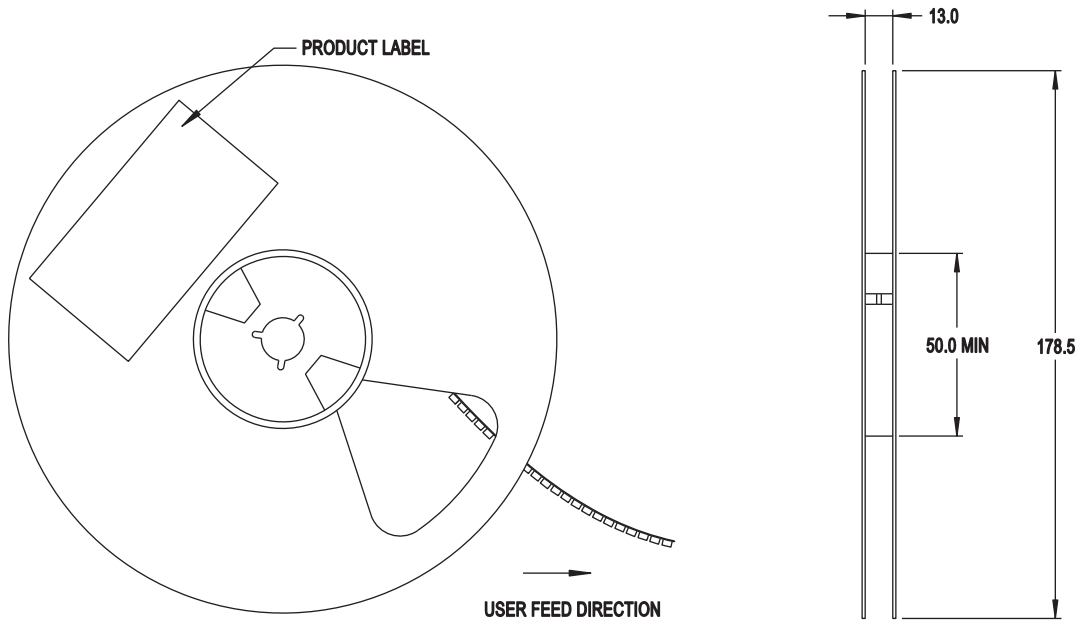
**NOTE:** All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

**Figure 12: Carrier Tape Dimensions for Z-Bend Lead**



**NOTE:** All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

Figure 13: Reel Dimensions



**NOTE:** All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).

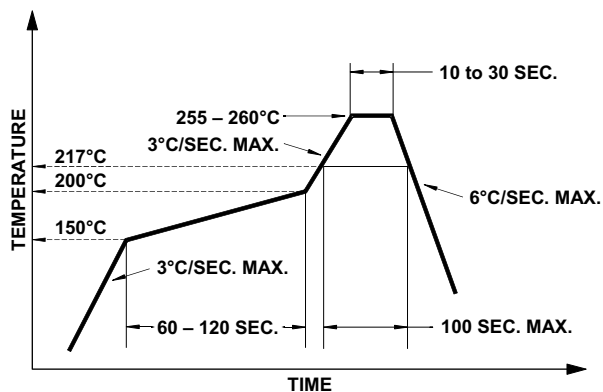


## Precautionary Notes

### Soldering

- Do not perform reflow soldering more than twice. Observe necessary precautions of handling moisture-sensitive device as stated in the following section.
- Do not apply any pressure or force on the LED during reflow and after reflow when it is still hot.
- Use reflow soldering to solder the LED. Use hand soldering only for rework if unavoidable, but it must be strictly controlled to the following conditions:
  - Soldering iron tip temperature = 310°C maximum.
  - Soldering duration = 2 seconds maximum.
  - Number of cycles = 1 only.
  - Power of soldering iron = 50W maximum.
- Do not touch the LED package body with the soldering iron except for the soldering terminals because it can cause damage to the LED.
- Confirm beforehand whether the functionality and performance of the LED is affected by soldering with hand soldering.

Figure 14: Recommended Lead-Free Reflow Soldering Profile



### Handling Precautions

The product has a Moisture Sensitive Level 3 rating per JEDEC J-STD-020. Refer to Broadcom Application Note AN5305, *Handling of Moisture Sensitive Surface Mount Devices* for additional details and a review of proper handling procedures.

Before use:

- An unopened moisture barrier bag (MBB) can be stored at <math>40^{\circ}\text{C}/90\% \text{RH}</math> for 12 months. If the actual shelf life has exceeded 12 months and the Humidity Indicator Card (HIC) indicates that baking is not required, then it is safe to reflow the LEDs per the original MSL rating.
- Do not open the MBB prior to assembly (for example, for IQC). If unavoidable, MBB must be properly resealed with fresh desiccant and HIC. The exposed duration must be taken in as floor life.

Control after opening the MBB:

- Read the HIC immediately upon opening of MBB.
- Keep the LEDs at <math>30^{\circ}/60\% \text{RH}</math> at all times, and complete all high temperature-related processes, including soldering, curing or rework within 168 hours.

Control for unfinished reel:

- Store unused LEDs in a sealed MBB with desiccant or a desiccator at <math>5\% \text{RH}</math>.

Control of assembled boards:

- If the PCB soldered with the LEDs is to be subjected to other high-temperature processes, store the PCB in a sealed MBB with desiccant or desiccator at <math>5\% \text{RH}</math> to ensure that all LEDs have not exceeded their floor life of 168 hours.

Baking is required if:

- The HIC indicator indicates a change in color for 10% and 5%, as stated on the HIC.
- The LEDs are exposed to conditions of <math>30^{\circ}\text{C}/60\% \text{RH}</math> at any time.
- The LED's floor life exceeded 168 hours.

The recommended baking condition is:  $60 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 20 hours.

Baking can only be done once.

## Application Precautions

- The drive current of the LED must not exceed the maximum allowable limit across temperature as stated in the data sheet. Constant current driving is recommended to ensure consistent performance.
- Circuit design must cater to the whole range of forward voltage ( $V_F$ ) of the LEDs to ensure the intended drive current can always be achieved.
- The LED exhibits slightly different characteristics at different drive currents, which can result in a larger variation of performance (such as intensity, wavelength, and forward voltage). Set the application current as close as possible to the test current to minimize these variations.
- The LED is not intended for reverse bias. Use other appropriate components for such purposes. When driving the LED in matrix form, ensure that the reverse bias voltage does not exceed the allowable limit of the LED.
- Avoid rapid change in ambient temperature, especially in high-humidity environments, because they cause condensation on the LED.
- If the LED is intended to be used in a harsh or an outdoor environment, protect the LED against damages caused by rain water, water, dust, oil, corrosive gases, external mechanical stresses, and so on.

## Eye Safety Precautions

LEDs can pose optical hazards when in operation. Do not look directly at operating LEDs because it might be harmful to the eyes. For safety reasons, use appropriate shielding or personal protective equipment.

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