# imall

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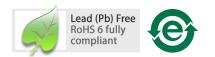
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### HLMP-Cx1A/1B/2A/2B/3A/3B

New 5mm Blue and Green LED Lamps

## **Data Sheet**



#### Description

These high intensity blue and green T-1¾ package LEDs are untinted and non-diffused. Based on the most efficient and cost effective InGaN material technology and incorporating second generation optics they produce well defined spatial radiation patterns at specific viewing cone angles.

Advanced optical grade epoxy construction offers superior high temperature and moisture resistance performance in outdoor signal and sign applications. The epoxy contains UV inhibitor ro reduce the effects of long term exposure to direct sunlight.

#### Features

- Well defined spatial radiation pattern
- High luminous output
- Untinted, Non-diffused
- Available in Color:
  - Blue 470nm
  - Green 525nm
- Viewing Angle: 15°, 23° and 30°
- Standoff or non-standoff
- Superior resistance to moisture

#### **Applications**

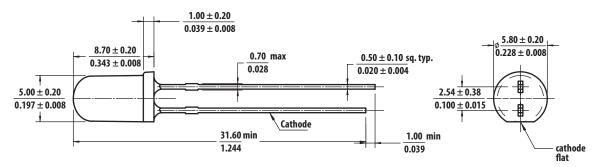
- Commercial outdoor advertising
- Traffic Sign
- Variable Message Sign

**CAUTION:** INGaN devices are Class 1C HBM ESD sensitive per JEDEC Standard. Please observe appropriate precautions during handling and processing. Refer to Application Note AN – 1142 for additional details.

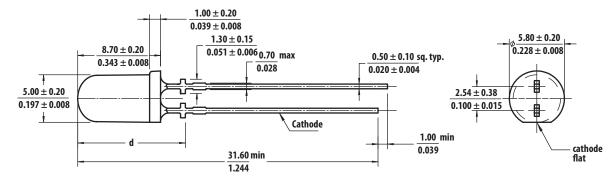


#### **Package Dimensions**

#### Drawing A (Non-standoff)



#### Drawing B (Standoff)



Viewing Angle	d
HLMP-Cx1B	12.96±0.25 (0.510±0.010)
HLMP-Cx2B	12.32 ±0.25 (0.485±0.010)
HLMP-Cx3B	12.00±0.25 (0.472±0.010)

Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches)
- 2. Leads are mild steel with tin plating.
- 3. The epoxy meniscus is 1.50mm max

#### **Device Selection Guide**

		Typical Viewing	Luminous In mA <sup>[1,2,5]</sup>	tensity I <sub>v</sub> (mcd) at 20	Standoff /	Package
Part Number	Color	angle, $2\theta_{\frac{1}{2}}$ (°) <sup>[4]</sup>	Min	Мах	Non Standoff	drawing
HLMP-CB1A-XY0DD	Blue	15°	7200	12000	Non Standoff	А
HLMP-CB1A-XYBDD						
HLMP-CB1A-XYCDD						
HLMP-CB1B-XY0DD					Standoff	В
HLMP-CB1B-XYBDD						
HLMP-CB1B-XYCDD						
HLMP-CB2A-VW0DD		23°	4200	7200	Non Standoff	А
HLMP-CB2A-VWBDD						
HLMP-CB2A-VWCDD						
HLMP-CB2B-VW0DD					Standoff	В
HLMP-CB2B-VWBDD						
HLMP-CB2B-VWCDD						
HLMP-CB3A-UV0DD		30°	3200	5500	Non Standoff	А
HLMP-CB3A-UVBDD						
HLMP-CB3A-UVCDD						
HLMP-CB3B-UV0DD					Standoff	В
HLMP-CB3B-UVBDD						
HLMP-CB3B-UVCDD						
HLMP-CM1A-560DD	Green	15°	45000	76000	Non Standoff	А
HLMP-CM1B-560DD					Standoff	В
HLMP-CM2A-230DD		23°	21000	35000	Non Standoff	А
HLMP-CM2B-230DD					Standoff	В
HLMP-CM3A-Z10DD		30°	12000	21000	Non Standoff	А
HLMP-CM3A-Z1BDD						
HLMP-CM3A-Z1CDD						
HLMP-CM3B-Z10DD					Standoff	В
HLMP-CM3B-Z1BDD						
HLMP-CM3B-Z1CDD						

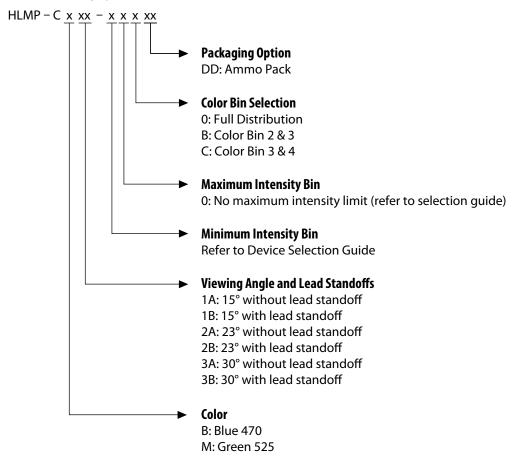
Notes:

1. The luminous intensity is measured on the mechanical axis of the lamp package and it is tested with pulsing condition.

2. The optical axis is closely aligned with the package mechanical axis of the family package and this tested with pulsing co 3. 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 bin limit is  $\pm 15\%$ 

#### **Part Numbering System**



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

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings T<sub>1</sub> = 25°C

IJ = 25 C		
Parameter	Blue / Green	Unit
DC Forward Current <sup>[1]</sup>	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	100 [2]	mA
Power Dissipation	116	mW
Reverse Voltage	5	V
LED Junction Temperature	110	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to + 85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to + 100	°C

Notes:

1. Derate linearly as shown in figure 4.

2. Duty Factor 10%, frequency 1KHz.

#### **Electrical / Optical Characteristics**

T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>				V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Green / Blue		2.8	3.2	3.8		
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5			V	$I_R = 10 \ \mu A$
Dominant Wavelength <sup>[1]</sup>	λ <sub>d</sub>				nm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Green		519.0	525.0	539.0		
Blue		460.0	470.0	480.0		
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{PEAK}$				nm	Peak of Wavelength of Spectral
Green			516			Distribution at $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Blue			464			
Spectral Half Width	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$				nm	$I_F = 20 \text{mA}$
Green			30			
Blue			23			
Thermal Resistance	R0j-pin		240		°C/W	LED Junction-to-Pin
Luminous Efficacy <sup>[2]</sup>	$\eta_V$				lm/W	Emitted Luminous Flux /
Green	-		518			Emitted Radiant Flux
Blue			78			
Thermal coefficient of $\lambda_d$					nm/°C	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ ; +25°C $\leq T_J \leq +100$ °C
Green			0.028			
Blue			0.024			

Notes:

The dominant wavelength is derived from the chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the lamp
The radiant intensity, l<sub>e</sub> in watts per steradian, may be found from the equation l<sub>e</sub> = l<sub>V</sub>/η<sub>V</sub> where l<sub>V</sub> is the luminous intensity in candelas and η<sub>V</sub> is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.

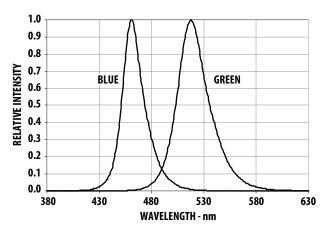


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs Wavelength

3.5

3.0

(NORMALIZED AT 20mA) 1.5 1.0

0.5

0.0

**RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY** 

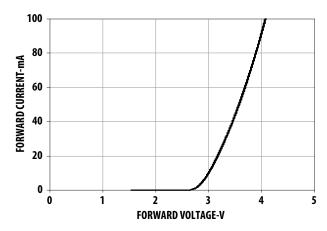


Figure 2. Forward Current vs Forward Voltage

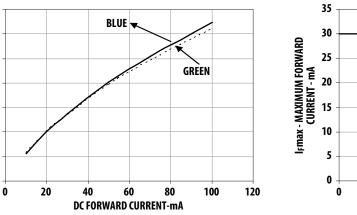


Figure 3. Relative Intensity vs Forward Current

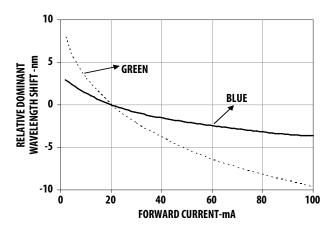


Figure 5. Relative Dominant Wavelength Shift vs Forward Current

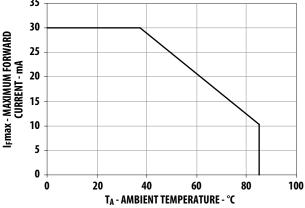


Figure 4. Maximum Forward Current vs Ambient Temperature

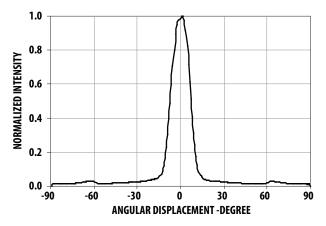
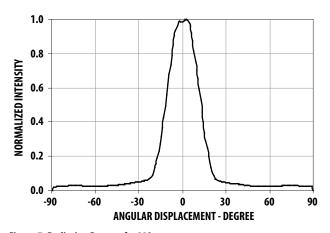


Figure 6. Radiation Pattern for 15°



— Blue

80

100

120

Green

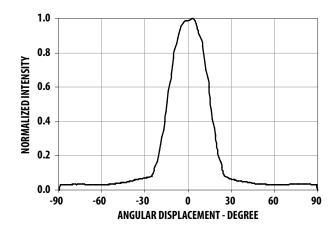


Figure 7. Radiation Pattern for 23°

10

1

0.1

-40

-20

NORMALZIED INTENSITY (PHOTO)



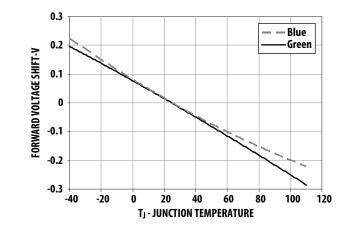


Figure 9. Relative Light Output vs Junction Temperature

0

20 40 60 TJ - JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

Figure 10. Relative Forward Voltage vs Junction Temperature

#### Intensity Bin Limit Table (1.3:1 lv bin ratio)

Intensity (mcd) at 20mA			
Min	Мах		
3200	4200		
4200	5500		
5500	7200		
7200	9300		
9300	12000		
12000	16000		
16000	21000		
21000	27000		
27000	35000		
35000	45000		
45000	59000		
59000	76000		
	3200 4200 5500 7200 9300 12000 16000 21000 27000 35000 45000		

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

#### **Green Color Bin Table**

	Min	Мах	Corner				
Bin	Dom	Dom	Point	Chromat	icity Coord	linate	
1	519	523	х	0.0667	0.1200	0.1450	0.0979
			у	0.8323	0.7375	0.7319	0.8316
2	523	527	х	0.0979	0.1450	0.1711	0.1305
			у	0.8316	0.7319	0.7218	0.8189
3	527	531	Х	0.1305	0.1711	0.1967	0.1625
			у	0.8189	0.7218	0.7077	0.8012
4	531	535	Х	0.1625	0.1967	0.2210	0.1929
			у	0.8012	0.7077	0.6920	0.7816
5	535	539	х	0.1929	0.2210	0.2445	0.2233
			у	0.7816	0.6920	0.6747	0.7600

#### **Blue Color Bin Table**

Bin	Min Dom	Max Dom	Corner Point	Chromat	icity Coord	linate	
1	460	464	х	0.1440	0.1818	0.1766	0.1374
			у	0.0297	0.0904	0.0966	0.0374
2	464	468	х	0.1374	0.1766	0.1699	0.1291
			у	0.0374	0.0966	0.1062	0.0495
3	468	472	х	0.1291	0.1699	0.1616	0.1187
			у	0.0495	0.1062	0.1209	0.0671
4	472	476	Х	0.1187	0.1616	0.1517	0.1063
			у	0.0671	0.1209	0.1423	0.0945
5	476	480	х	0.1063	0.1517	0.1397	0.0913
			у	0.0945	0.1423	0.1728	0.1327

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

Tolerance for each bin limit is  $\pm\,0.5~\text{nm}$ 

#### Note:

1. All bin categories are established for classification of products. Products may not be available in all bin categories. Please contact your Avago representative for further information.

#### **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 <sup>[1, 2]</sup>	Manual Solder Dipping
Pre-heat temperature	105°C Max.	-
Preheat time	60 sec Max	-
Peak temperature	260°C Max.	260°C Max.
Dwell time	5 sec Max.	5 sec Max

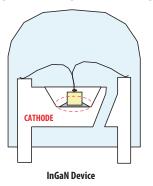
Note:

- 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.

#### **Avago Technologies LED Configuration**



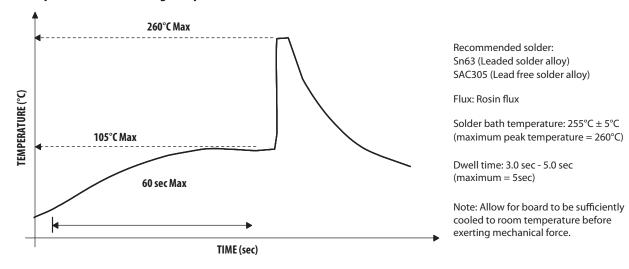
- Any alignment fixture that is being applied during wave soldering should be loosely fitted and should not apply weight or force on LED. Non metal material is recommended as it will absorb less heat during wave soldering process.
- At elevated temperature, LED is more susceptible to mechanical stress. 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	Disassal	Plated through
lead size	Diagonal	hole diameter
0.45 x 0.45 mm	0.636 mm	0.98 to 1.08 mm
(0.018x 0.018 inch)	(0.025 inch)	(0.039 to 0.043 inch)
0.50 x 0.50 mm	0.707 mm	1.05 to 1.15 mm
(0.020x 0.020 inch)	(0.028 inch)	(0.041 to 0.045 inch)

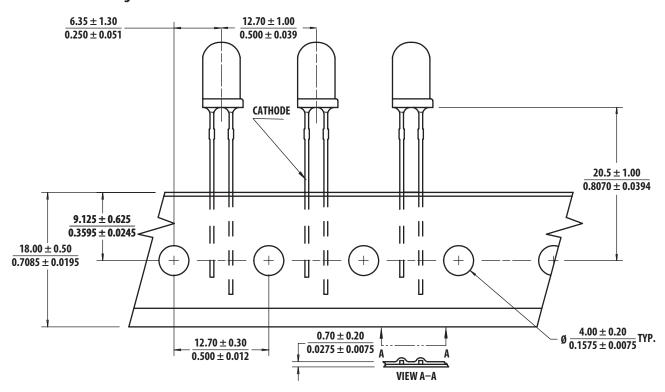
• Over-sizing the PTH can lead to twisted LED after clinching. On the other hand under sizing the PTH can cause difficulty inserting the TH LED.

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**

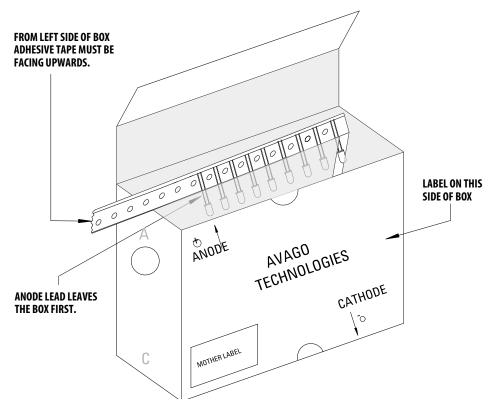


#### **Ammo Packs Drawing**



Note: The ammo-packs drawing is applicable for packaging option -DD & -ZZ and regardless standoff or non-standoff

#### Packaging Box for Ammo Packs



Note: For InGaN device, the ammo pack packaging box contain ESD logo

#### **Packaging Label**

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

(1P) Item: Part Number	STANDARD LABEL LS0002 RoHS Compliant e3 max temp 260C
(1T) Lot: Lot Number	(Q) QTY: Quantity ┃
LPN:	CAT: Intensity Bin
(9D)MFG Date: Manufacturing Date	BIN: Color Bin
(P) Customer Item:	
(V) Vendor ID: 	(9D) Date Code: Date Code
DeptID:	Made In: Country of Origin

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

Lamps Baby Label	RoHS Compliant e3 max temp 260C
(1T) LOT #: Lot Number	QUANTITY: Packing Quantity
Customer P/N: IIIII Supplier Code: IIIII	CAT: Intensity Bin IIIII BIN: Color Bin IIIII DATECODE: Date Code IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

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