

# Agilent HLMP-LD16/HLMP-MD16 4 mm Precision Optical Performance Red Oval LEDs

**Data Sheet** 



## **Description**

These Precision Optical Performance Oval LEDs are specifically designed for Full Color/Video and Passenger Information signs. The oval shaped radiation pattern (50° x 100°) and high luminous intensity ensure that these devices are excellent for wide field of view outdoor applications where a wide viewing angle and readability in sunlight are essential. These lamps have very smooth, matched radiation patterns ensuring consistent color mixing in full color applications, message uniformity across the viewing angle of the sign.

High efficiency LED materials are used in these lamps: Aluminum Indium Gallium Phosphide (AlInGaP) for Red color. The higher performance AlInGaP II is used. Each lamp is made with an advanced optical grade epoxy offering superior high temperature and high moisture resistance in outdoor applications. The package epoxy contains both UV-a and UV-b inhibitors to reduce the effects of long term exposure to direct sunlight.

Designers can select parallel (where the axis of the leads is parallel to the wide axis of the oval radiation pattern) or perpendicular orientation. Both of the lamps are red diffused-tinted.

## **Features**

- High brightness material AllnGaP 630 mm Red
- Viewing angles: major axis 100° minor axis 50°
- Well defined spatial radiation pattern
- Superior resistance to moisture

## **Applications**

- Commercial outdoor advertising
- Full color signs

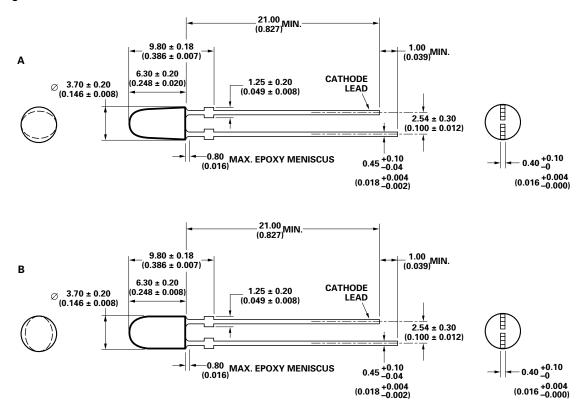
## **Device Selection Guide AlInGaP2**

	Color Dominant Wavelength	Luminous Intensity I <sub>V</sub> (mcd) at 20 mA		Tinting	Leadframe	Package
Part Number	$\lambda_{f d}$ (nm) Typ.	Min.	Max.	Туре	Orientation	Drawing
HLMP-MD16-MQ000	Red 630	450	1730	Red	Perpendicular	А
HLMP-MD16-MQT00	Red 630	450	1730	Red	Perpendicular	Α
HLMP-LD16-MQ000	Red 630	450	1730	Red	Parallel	В
HLMP-LD16-MQT00	Red 630	450	1730	Red	Parallel	В
HLMP-MD16-LP000	Red 630	345	1330	Red	Perpendicular	Α
HLMP-MD16-LPT00	Red 630	345	1330	Red	Perpendicular	Α
HLMP-LD16-LP000	Red 630	345	1330	Red	Parallel	В
HLMP-LD16-LPT00	Red 630	345	1330	Red	Parallel	В

## Notes:

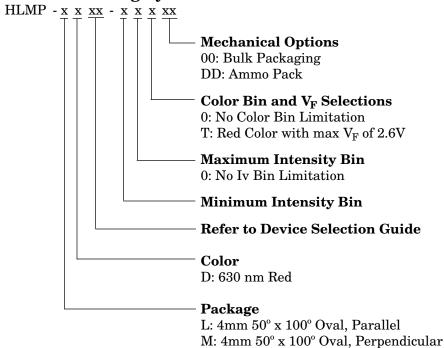
- 1. The luminous intensity is measured on the mechanical axis of the lamp package.
- 2. The optical axis is closely aligned with the package mechanical axis.
- 3. The dominant wavelength,  $\lambda_d$ , is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the lamp.

## **Package Dimensions**



- Dimensions in millimeters (inches).
   Tolerance ± 0.1 mm unless otherwise noted.

# Part Numbering System



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

Parameter	AlinGaP Value	Units
DC Forward Current <sup>[1]</sup>	50	mA
Peak Forward Current	100	mA
Average Forward Current	30	mA
Power Dissipation	120	mW
Reverse Voltage ( $I_R = 100 \mu A$ )	5	V
LED Junction Temperature	130	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +100	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +120	°C
Soldering Temperature	260 for 5 sec	°C

## Note:

1. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 3 for temperatures above  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

# **Electrical/Optical Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Typical Viewing Angle Major Minor	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>		100 50		deg	
Forward Voltage Red ( $\lambda_d$ = 630 nm)	V <sub>F</sub>		2.0	2.4[1]	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Reverse Voltage Red	$V_{R}$	5	20		V	I <sub>R</sub> = 100 μA
Peak Wavelength Red ( $\lambda_d = 630 \text{ nm}$ )	λpeak		639		nm	Peak of Wavelength of Spectral Distribution at I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Spectral Halfwidth Red ( $\lambda_d$ = 630 nm)	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		17		nm	Wavelength Width at Spectral Distribution Power Point at $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Capacitance Red	С		40		pF	V <sub>F</sub> = 0, F = 1 MHz
Thermal Resistance	Rθ <sub>J-PIN</sub>		240		°C/W	LED Junction-to-Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy Red ( $\lambda_d$ = 630 nm)	$\eta_{\text{V}}$		155		lm/W	Emitted Luminous Power/ Emitted Radiant Power

## Notes:

- 1. For option -xxTxx, maximum forward voltage,  $V_F$  is 2.6V.
- 2. 2θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the on-axis intensity.
   3. The radiant intensity, I<sub>e</sub> in watts per steradian, may be found from the equation I<sub>e</sub> = I<sub>v</sub>/η<sub>v</sub> where I<sub>v</sub> is the luminous intensity in candelas and η<sub>v</sub> is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.

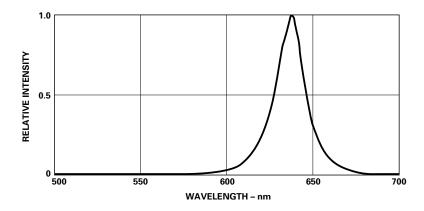
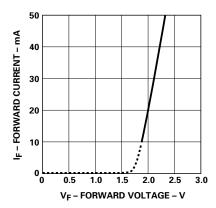


Figure 1. Relative intensity vs. wavelength.



ReJA = 780°C/W

ReJA = 780°C/W

TA - AMBIENT TEMPERATURE - °C

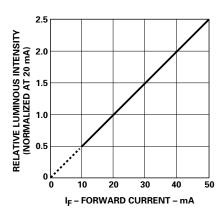


Figure 2. AlInGaP forward current vs. forward voltage.

Figure 3. AlInGaP maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature.

Figure 4. AllnGaP relative luminous intensity vs. forward current.

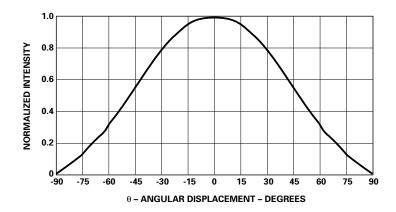


Figure 5a. Representative spatial radiation pattern – horizontal.

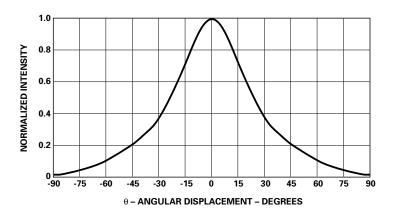


Figure 5b. Representative spatial radiation pattern – vertical.

# **Intensity Bin Limits**

(mcd at 20 mA)

Bin Name	Min.	Max.
L	400	520
M	520	680
N	680	880
P	880	1150
Q	1150	1500

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

#### Note

<sup>1.</sup> Bin categories are established for classification of products. Products may not be available in all bin categories.

