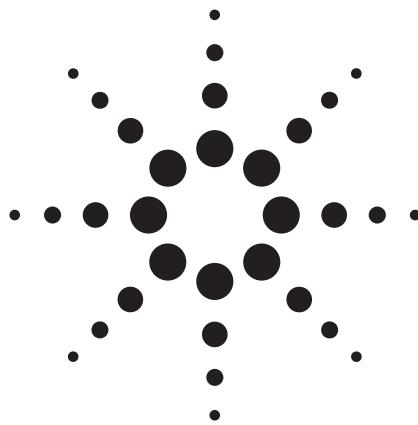


Agilent HLMP-WL02, HLMP-WG02

High Intensity AllInGaP LED Lamps

Data Sheet



Description

This 5 mm LED lamps is specially designed for applications requiring higher levels of intensity than is achieved with a standard lamp. The 5 mm lamp is available with 65 degree viewing angle.

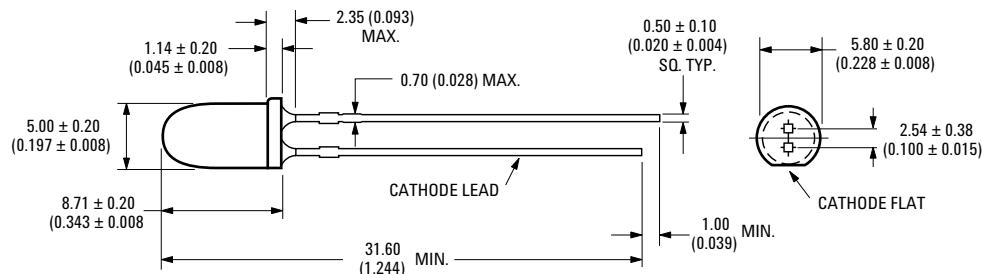
Device Selection Guide

T-1 3/4 (5 mm) Lamp		Luminous Intensity	
Color	Part Number	Min. mcd, I_f @ 20 mA	Viewing Angle 20½ (Degrees)
Amber	HLMP-WL02	35	65
Red	HLMP- WG02	26	65

Notes:

1. Dominant Wavelength, λ_d , is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram, and represents the color of the lamp.
2. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is one half the on-axis intensity.
3. The luminous intensity is measured on the mechanical axis of the lamp package.
4. The optical axis is closely aligned with the package mechanical axis.

Package Dimensions



Features

- T-1 3/4 (5 mm) General Purpose LED Lamps
- AllInGaP SunPower Intensity
- High Light Output
- Tinted Diffused Lens
- Amber and Red
- Available on Tape and Reel

Applications

- General Purpose
- Consumer Goods
- Indicator Lights



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

Parameter	5 mm
DC Forward Current	50 mA ^[1,3,4]
Peak Pulsed Forward Current ^[3,4]	70 mA
Average Forward Current	30 mA
Reverse Voltage ($I_R = 100$ mA)	5 V
LED Junction Temperature	130°C
Operating Temperature	-40°C to + 100°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to + 120°C
Wave Soldering Temperature	250°C for 3 seconds
Soldering Dipping Temperature [1.59 mm (0.06 in.) below body]	260°C for 5 seconds

Notes:

1. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 4.
2. For long term performance with minimal light output degradation, drive currents between 10 and 30 mA are recommended.
3. Please contact your Agilent sales representative about operating currents below 10 mA.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Forward Voltage						
Amber ($\lambda_d = 590$ nm)	V_F		2.02	2.4	V	$I_F = 20$ mA
Red ($\lambda_d = 626$ nm)			1.90			
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	20		V	$I_R = 100$ mA
Peak Wavelength						
Amber	λ_{PEAK}		592		nm	Peak of Wavelength of Spectral Distribution at $I_F = 20$ mA
Red			635			
Spectral Halfwidth	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		17		nm	Wavelength Width at Spectral Distribution $1/2$ Power point at $I_F = 20$ mA
Speed of Response	τ_s		20		ns	Exponential Time Constant, e^{-t/τ_s}
Capacitance	C		40		pF	$V_F = 0$, $f = 1$ MHz
Thermal Resistance	R_{θ_J-PIN}		240		°C/W	LED Junction-to-Cathode Lead
Luminous Efficacy ^[5]						
Amber	η_v		500		lm/W	Emitted Luminous Power/Emitted Radiant Power
Red			155			

Note:

1. The radiant intensity, I_e , in watts per steridian, may be found from the equation $I_e = I_v / \eta_v$, where I_v is the luminous intensity in candelas and η_v is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.

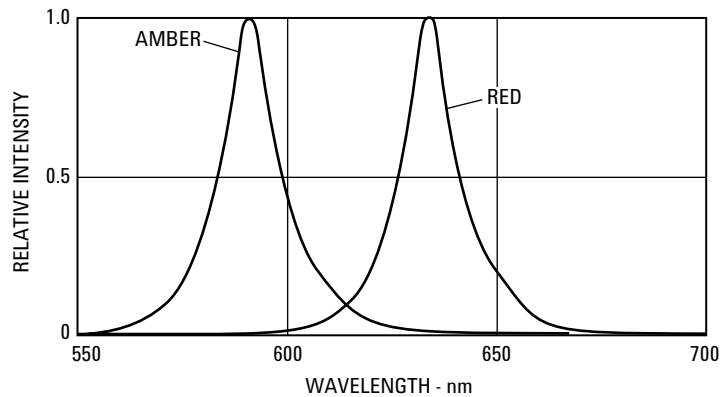


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Peak Wavelength.

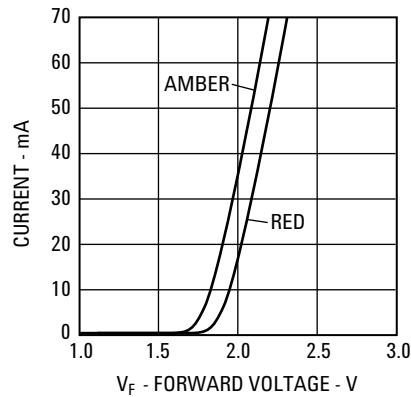


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

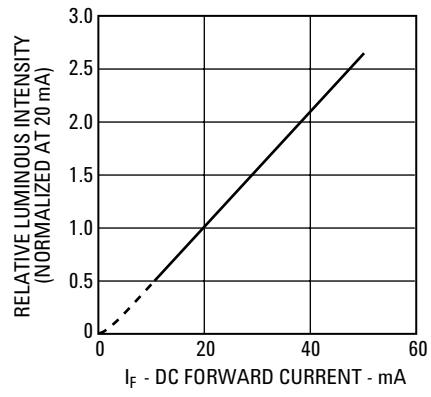


Figure 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current.

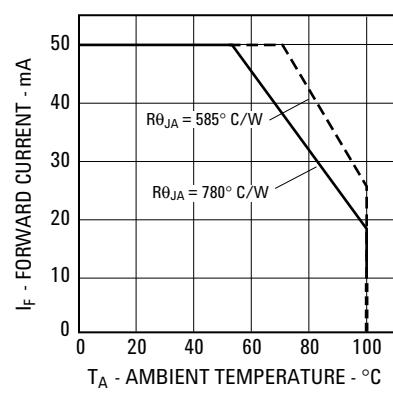


Figure 4. Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature. Derating Based on $T_{J\text{MAX}} = 130^{\circ}\text{C}$.

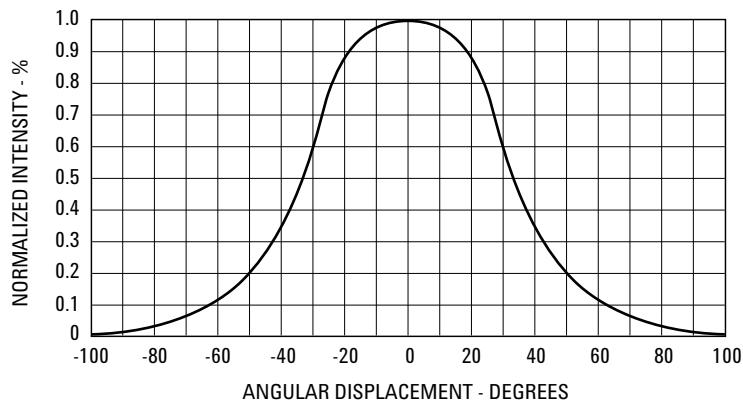


Figure 5. Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for 65°

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