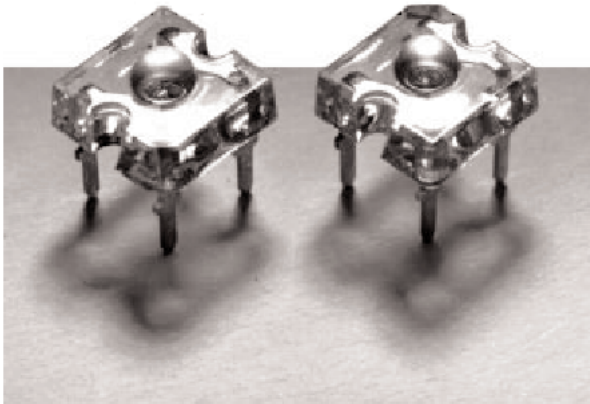


SuperFlux LEDs

Introduction

This revolutionary package design allows the lighting designer to reduce the number of LEDs required and provide a more uniform and unique illuminated appearance than with other LED solutions. This is possible through the efficient optical package design and high-current capabilities.

The low profile package can be easily coupled with reflectors or lenses to efficiently distribute light and provide the desired lit appearance. This product family employs the world's brightest red, red-orange, amber, blue, cyan, and green LED materials, which allow designers to match the color of many lighting applications like vehicle signal lamps, specialty lighting, and electronic signs.



HPWA-MH00-XXXX
HPWT-MH00-XXXX
HPWA-DH00-XXXX
HPWT-DH00-XXXX
HPWT-RD00-XXXX
HPWT-BH00-XXXX
HPWT-MD00-XXXX
HPWT-RL00-XXXX
HPWT-DD00-XXXX
HPWT-ML00-XXXX
HPWT-BD00-XXXX
HPWT-DL00-XXXX
HPWT-RH00-XXXX
HPWT-BL00-XXXX
HPWN-MB00-XXXX
HPWN-MC00-XXXX
HPWN-MG00-XXXX

Key Benefits

- ◆ Rugged Lighting Products
- ◆ Electricity Savings
- ◆ Maintenance Savings

Features

- ◆ High Luminance
- ◆ Uniform Color
- ◆ Low Power Consumption
- ◆ Low Thermal Resistance
- ◆ Low Profile
- ◆ Meets SAE/ECE/JIS Automotive Color Requirements
- ◆ Packaged in tubes for use with automatic insertion equipment

Typical Applications

- ◆ Automotive Exterior Lighting
- ◆ Electronic Signs and Signals
- ◆ Specialty Lighting

Selection Guide

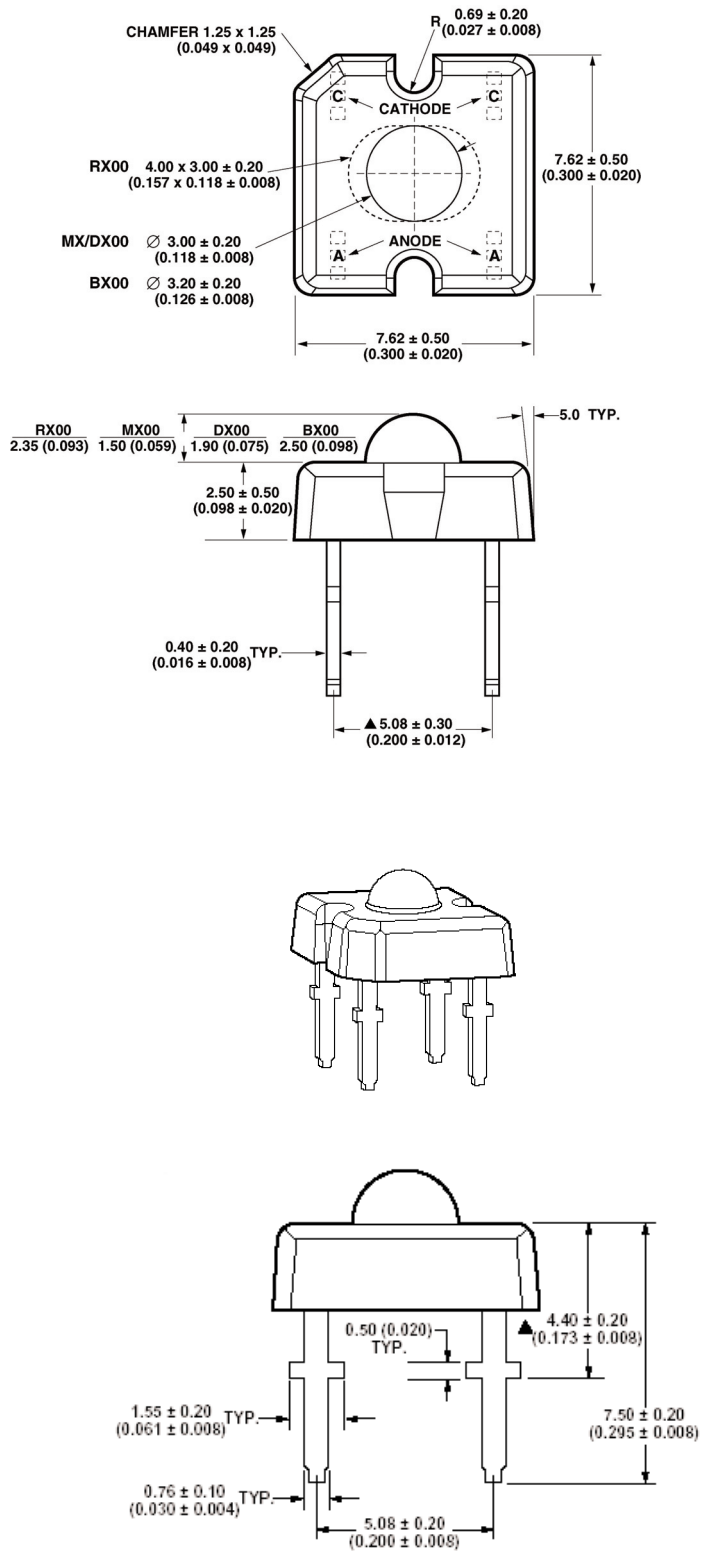
Table 1.

| Device Type | LED Color | Total Flux Φ_V (LM) @ 70 mA ⁽¹⁾ (HPWA, HPWT) 50 mA (HPWN) Typ. | Total Included Angle $\theta_{0.90V}$ (Degrees) ⁽²⁾ Typ. | View Angle $2\theta^{(2)}$ (Degrees) Typ. |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| HPWA-MH00 | AS AlInGaP | 2.0 | 95 | 90 |
| HPWA-DH00 | Red-Orange | | 60 | 55 |
| HPWT-RD00 | TS AlInGaP Red | 3.8 | 44 X 88 | 25x68 |
| HPWT-MD00 | | | 100 | 70 |
| HPWT-DD00 | | | 60 | 50 |
| HPWT-BD00 | | | 50 | 30 |
| HPWT-RH00 | TS AlInGaP Red-Orange | 5.0 | 44 X 88 | 25x68 |
| HPWT-MH00 | | | 100 | 70 |
| HPWT-DH00 | | | 60 | 50 |
| HPWT-BH00 | | | 50 | 30 |
| HPWT-RL00 | TS AlInGaP Amber | 2.5 | 44 X 88 | 25x68 |
| HPWT-ML00 | | | 100 | 70 |
| HPWT-DL00 | | | 60 | 50 |
| HPWT-BL00 | | | 50 | 30 |
| HPWN-MB00 | InGaN Blue | 2.0 | 110 | 90 |
| HPWN-MC00 | InGaN Cyan | 5.0 | 110 | 90 |
| HPWN-MG00 | InGaN Green | 4.5 | 110 | 90 |

Notes:

- Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized.
($R_{\theta J-A} = 200^\circ\text{C/W}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
- $\theta_{0.90V}$ is the included angle at which 90% of the total luminous flux is captured.

Outline Drawings



Notes:

1. Dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Dimensions without tolerances are nominal.

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

Table 2.

| Parameter | HPWA | HPWT | HPWN | Units |
|---|--|------|------|------------------|
| DC Forward Current ^[1] | 70 | 70 | 50 | mA |
| Power Dissipation | 187 | 221 | 233 | mW |
| Reverse Voltage ($I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$) | 10 | 10 | 0.55 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 to +100 | | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | -55 to +100 | | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| High Temperature Chamber | 125 $^\circ\text{C}$, 2 Hours | | | |
| LED Junction Temperature | 125 $^\circ\text{C}$ | | | |
| Solder Conditions ^[2] | | | | |
| Preheat Temperature | 85 +/- 15 $^\circ\text{C}$, 20 sec (Max 30 sec) | | | |
| Solder Temperature | 235 +/- 5 $^\circ\text{C}$, 2.5 +/- 0.5 sec | | | |
| | [1.5mm (0.06 in) below seating plane] | | | |

Notes:

1. De-rate as shown in Figures 4a, 4b and 4c.
2. Detail wave soldering instructions found in Application Brief AB13.

Optical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 70 \text{ mA}$ (HPWA, HPWT), $I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$ (HPWN), $R_{\theta\text{J-A}} = 200^\circ\text{C/W}$

Table 3.

| Device Type | Total Stabilized Flux Φ_V (lm) ^[1] Typ. | Total Instantaneous Flux Φ_V (lm) ^[2] Typ. | Luminous Intensity to Total Flux I_V (cd)/ Φ_V (lm) Typ. | Color, Dominant Wavelength λ_d (nm) ^[3] Typ. | Total Included Angle $\theta_{0,90\text{V}}$ (Degrees) ^[4] Typ. | Peak Wavelength λ_{peak} (nm) ^[3] Typ. | Viewing Angle $2\theta^{1/2\text{V}}$ (Degrees) Typ. |
|-------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| HPWA-MH00 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 618 | 95 | 624 | 90 |
| HPWA-DH00 | | | 0.8 | | 60 | | 55 |
| HPWT-RD00 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 630 | 44x88 | 640 | 25x68 |
| HPWT-MD00 | | | 0.6 | | 100 | | 70 |
| HPWT-DD00 | | | 1.1 | | 60 | | 50 |
| HPWT-BD00 | | | 2.0 | | 50 | | 30 |
| HPWT-RH00 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 620 | 44x88 | 626 | 25x68 |
| HPWT-MH00 | | | 0.6 | | 100 | | 70 |
| HPWT-DH00 | | | 1.1 | | 60 | | 50 |
| HPWT-BH00 | | | 2.0 | | 50 | | 30 |
| HPWT-RL00 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 594 | 44x88 | 596 | 25x68 |
| HPWT-ML00 | | | 0.6 | | 100 | | 70 |
| HPWT-DL00 | | | 1.1 | | 60 | | 50 |
| HPWT-BL00 | | | 2.0 | | 50 | | 30 |
| HPWN-MB00 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 470 | 110 | 460 | 90 |
| HPWN-MC00 | 5 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 505 | 110 | 503 | 90 |
| HPWN-MG00 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 525 | 110 | 520 | 90 |

Notes:

1. Total Stabilized Flux Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized to $T_j \sim 60^\circ\text{C}$.
2. Total Instantaneous Flux Φ_V is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere at 20ms duration.
3. The dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device at $T_j \sim 60^\circ\text{C}$.
4. $\theta_{0,90\text{V}}$ is the included angle at which 90% of the total luminous flux is captured.

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

Table 4.

| Device Type | Forward Voltage V_F (Volts) @ $I_F = 70\text{mA}$ (HPWA, HPWT) $I_F = 50\text{ mA}$ (HPWN) | | | Reverse Breakdown V_R (Volts) ^[1] @ $I_R = 100$ μA | | Capacitance C (pF) $V_F = 0,$ $F = 1\text{MHz}.$ | Thermal Resistance $R\theta_{J-PIN}$ ($^\circ\text{C/W}$) | Speed of Response τ_s (ns) ^[2] |
|-------------|---|-----|------|---|------|---|--|--|
| | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ. | Typ. | Typ. | Typ. |
| HPWA-xH00 | 1.83 | 2.2 | 2.67 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 155 | 20 |
| HPWT-xD00 | 2.19 | 2.6 | 3.03 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 125 | 20 |
| HPWT-xH00 | 2.19 | 2.6 | 3.03 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 125 | 20 |
| HPWT-xL00 | 2.19 | 2.6 | 3.15 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 125 | 20 |
| HPWN-xB00 | 3.00 | 3.8 | 4.60 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 1900 | 130 | 20 |
| HPWN-xC00 | 3.00 | 3.8 | 4.60 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 1900 | 130 | 20 |
| HPWN-xG00 | 3.00 | 3.9 | 4.60 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 1900 | 130 | 20 |

Notes:

1. Operation in reverse bias is not recommended.
2. τ_s is the time constant, e^{-t/τ_s} .

Figures¹

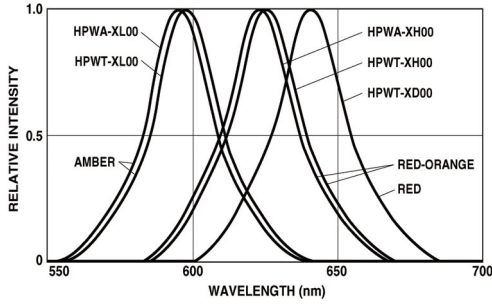


Figure 1a. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

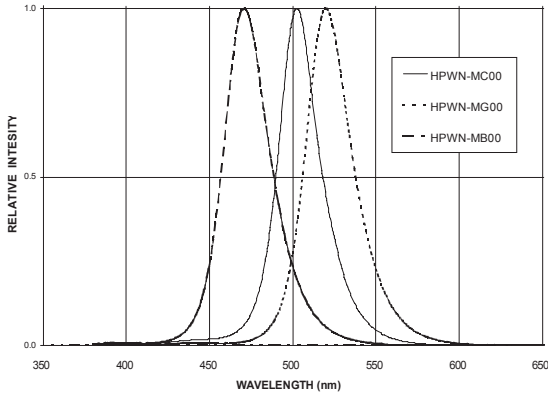


Figure 1b. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength (HPWN)

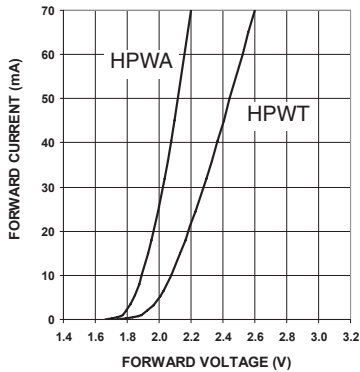


Figure 2a. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

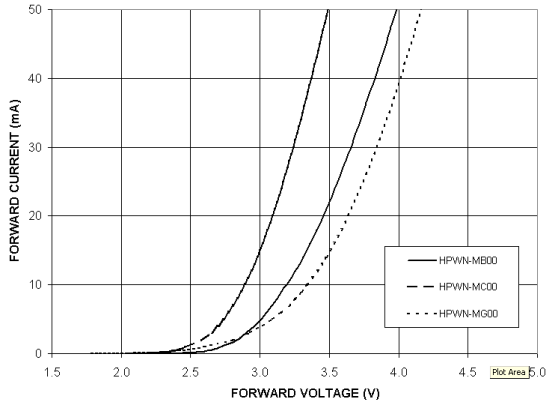


Figure 2b. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

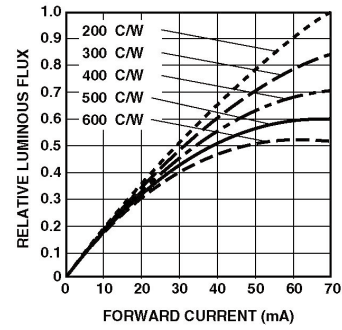


Figure 3. HPWA/HPWT-xx00 Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current.

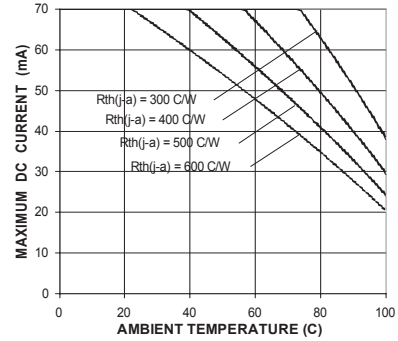


Figure 4a. HPWA-xx00 Maximum DC Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

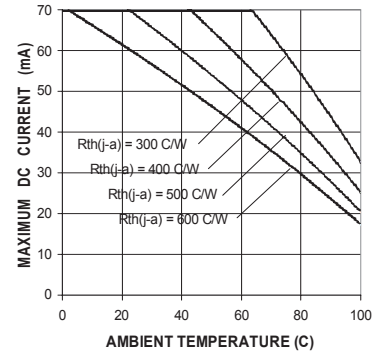


Figure 4b. HPWT-xx00 Maximum DC Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

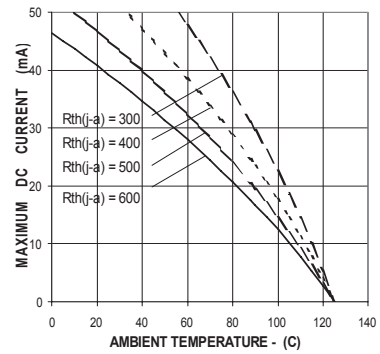


Figure 4c. HPWN-xx00 Maximum DC Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

1. All Figures Typical unless indicated as Maximum.

Note: 1.24mm² of Cu pad per emitter at cathode lead is recommended for lowest thermal resistance.

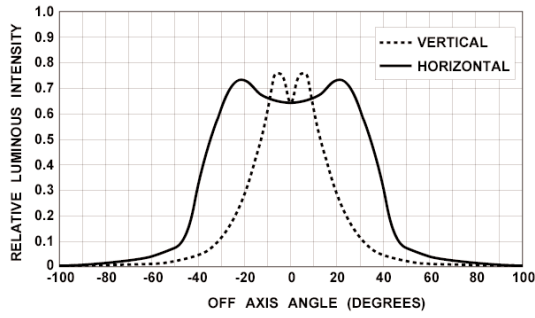


Figure 5a. HPWT-Rx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.

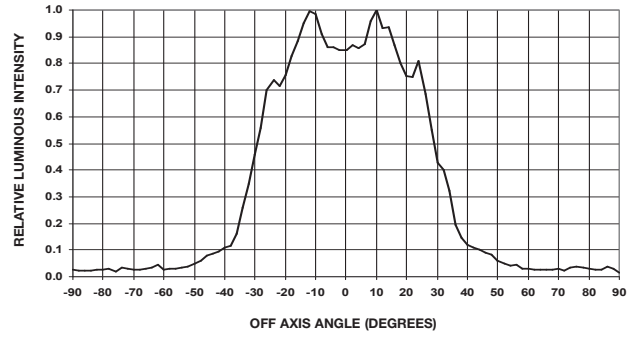


Figure 5e. HPWA(T)-Dx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.

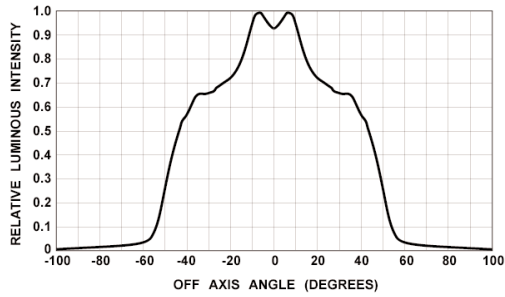


Figure 5b. HPWA-Mx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.

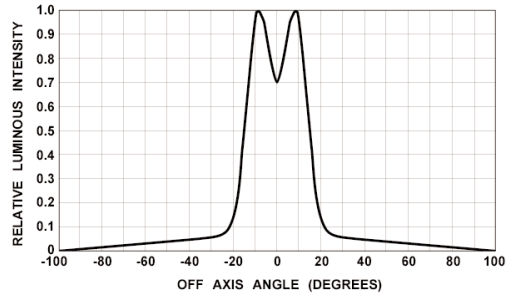


Figure 5f. HPWT-Bx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.

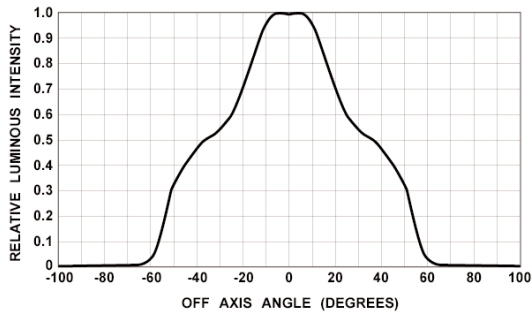


Figure 5c. HPWT-Mx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.

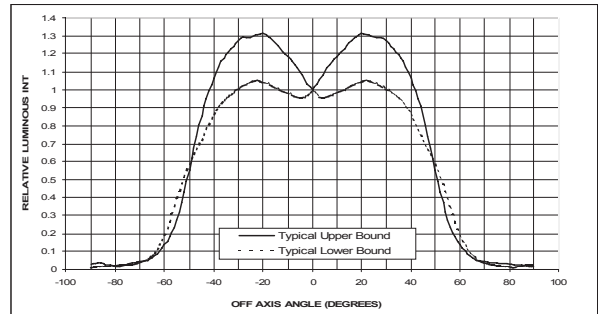


Figure 5g. HPWN-Mx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle

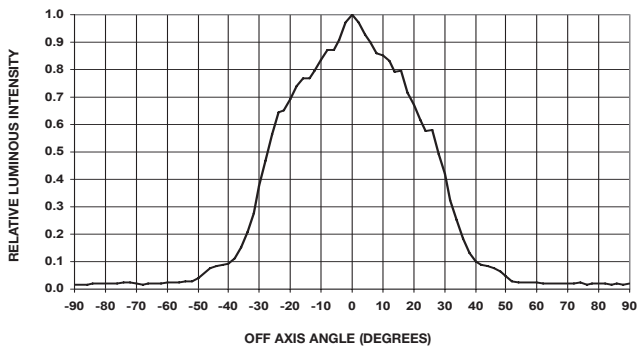


Figure 5d. HPWT-Dx00 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.

1. All Figures Typical unless indicated as Maximum.

SuperFlux Product Binning

This section provides bin selection assistance for SuperFlux LEDs. Additional category and label details for SuperFlux product can be found in AB20-7. Product availability varies by color and other factors, and not all bin-selection combinations are available. Contact your Philips Lumileds representative for further assistance.

Luminous Flux Bins

| Part Number | Bin Code | Minimum Luminous Flux @ 70 mA (HPWA, HPWT) @ 50 mA (HPWN) ¹⁾ | Maximum Luminous Flux @ 70 mA (HPWA, HPWT) @ 50 mA (HPWN) ¹⁾ |
|-------------|----------|---|---|
| HPWA-MH00 | B | 1 | 1.8 |
| HPWA-DH00 | C | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| HPWT-RD00 | D | 2 | 3 |
| HPWT-MD00 | E | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| HPWT-DD00 | F | 3 | 4.2 |
| HPWT-BD00 | G | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| HPWT-RH00 | E | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| HPWT-MH00 | F | 3 | 4.2 |
| HPWT-DH00 | G | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| HPWT-BH00 | H | 4 | 6.1 |
| | J | 5 | 7.3 |
| HPWT-RL00 | C | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| HPWT-ML00 | D | 2 | 3 |
| HPWT-DL00 | E | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| HPWT-BL00 | E | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| HPWN-MB00 | - | 1 | - |
| HPWN-MC00 | - | 3 | - |
| HPWN-MG00 | - | 3 | - |

Note:

1. Total Luminous Flux as measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized. $T_j \sim 60^\circ\text{C}$

Dominant Wavelength Bins, Red-Orange

| Bin Code | Minimum Dominant Wavelength (nm) | Maximum Dominant Wavelength (nm) |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 611 | 617 |
| 2 | 615 | 621 |
| 3 | 619 | 629 |

Dominant Wavelength Bins, Red

| Bin Code | Minimum Dominant Wavelength (nm) | Maximum Dominant Wavelength (nm) |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 622 | 645 |

Dominant Wavelength Bins, Amber

| Bin Code | Minimum Dominant Wavelength (nm) | Maximum Dominant Wavelength (nm) |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 587 | 591 |
| 2 | 589 | 594 |
| 9 | 592 | 595 |
| 3 | 592 | 597 |

Forward Voltage Bins, Red, Red-Orange, and Amber @ 70 mA

| Bin Code | Minimum Voltage | Maximum Voltage |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2.19 | 2.43 |
| 2 | 2.31 | 2.55 |
| 3 | 2.43 | 2.67 |
| 4 | 2.55 | 2.79 |
| 5 | 2.67 | 2.91 |
| 6 | 2.79 | 3.03 |
| 7 | 2.91 | 3.15 |

Company Information

LUXEON® is developed, manufactured and marketed by Philips Lumileds Lighting Company. Philips Lumileds is a world-class supplier of Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) producing billions of LEDs annually. Philips Lumileds is a fully integrated supplier, producing core LED material in all three base colors (Red, Green, Blue) and White. Philips Lumileds has R&D centers in San Jose, California and in The Netherlands and production capabilities in San Jose and Penang, Malaysia. Founded in 1999, Philips Lumileds is the high-flux LED technology leader and is dedicated to bridging the gap between solid-state LED technology and the lighting world. Philips Lumileds technology, LEDs and systems are enabling new applications and markets in the lighting world.

Philips Lumileds may make process or materials changes affecting the performance or other characteristics of our products. These products supplied after such changes will continue to meet published specifications, but may not be identical to products supplied as samples or under prior orders.



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