

# SnapLED 70 LEDs

## Technical Data



**HP SunPower Series**  
**HPWT-TH00**  
**HPWT-FH00**  
**HPWT-TL00**  
**HPWT-FL00**

### Benefits

- Fewer LEDs Required
- Lower System Cost
- 3-Dimensional Array Design

### Features

- High Flux Output
- Designed for High Current Operation
- Low Thermal Resistance
- Low Profile
- Solderless Mounting Technique
- Mounted on Formable Substrate
- Meets SAE/ECE/JIS Automotive Color Requirements

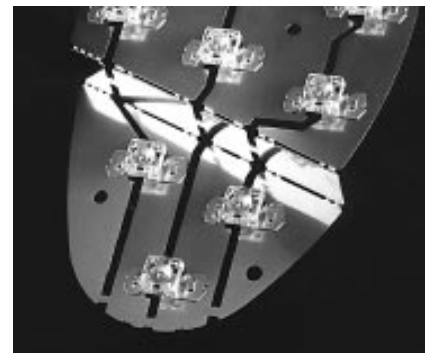
### Applications

- Automotive Lighting
  - Rear Combination Lamps
  - Front Turn Signal Lamps
  - High Mount Stop Lamps
  - Indirect Lighting
- Solid State Lighting and Signaling

### Description

Using Hewlett-Packard's patented solderless clinch technology, SnapLED 70 emitters are assembled onto a formable metal substrate which offers both styling flexibility and thermal conductivity unmatched by any other LED assembly.

The package's efficient optical design, high brightness material, and high current capability drastically reduce the number of LEDs required for lighting functions – thereby lowering the total cost.



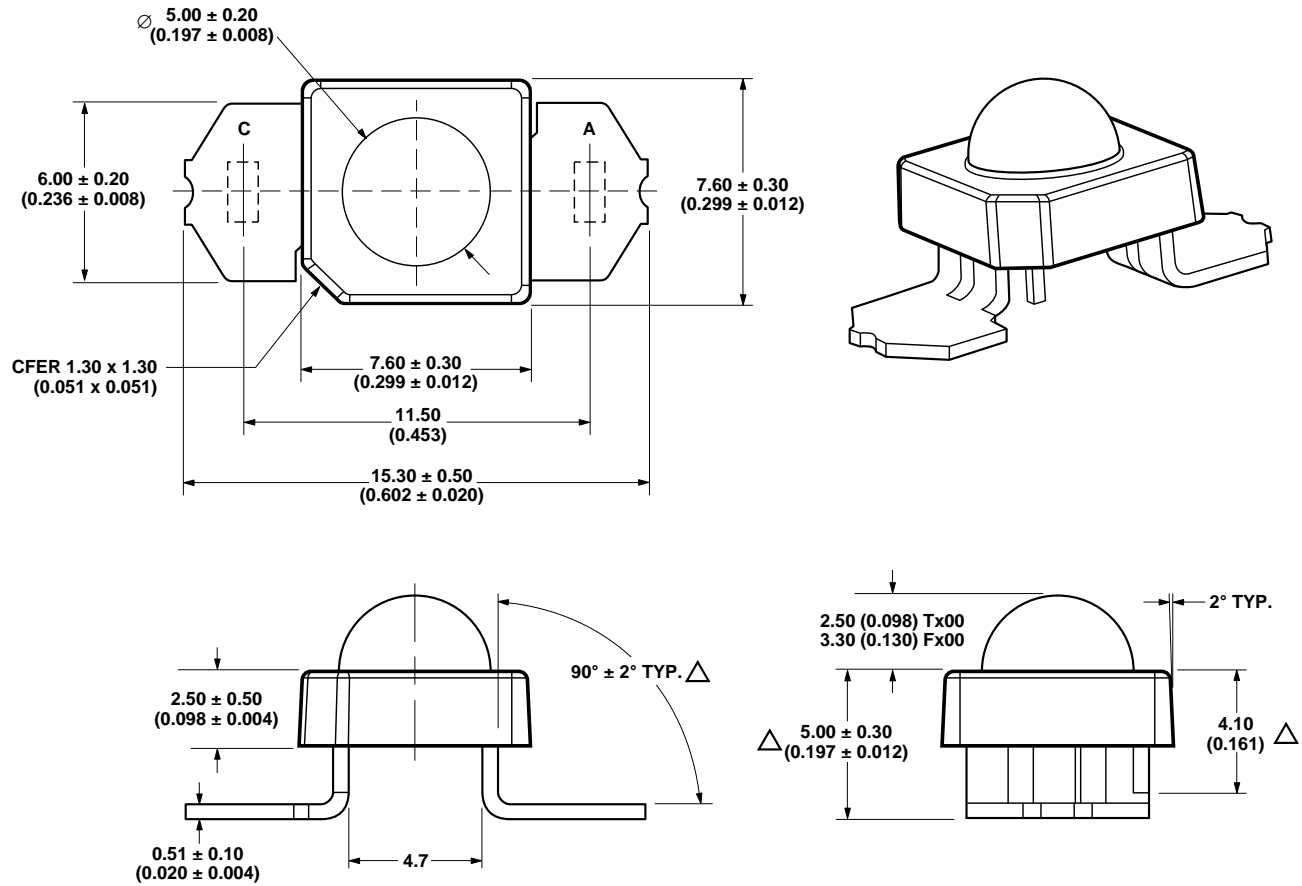
### Selection Guide

Part Number	LED Color	Total Flux $\Phi_v$ (mlm) @ 70 mA <sup>[1]</sup> Min.	Total Included Angle $\theta_{0.90v}$ (Degrees) <sup>[2]</sup> Typ.
HPWT-TH00-00000	TS AlInGaP Red-Orange	3000	120
HPWT-FH00-00000			70
HPWT-TL00-00000	TS AlInGaP Amber	1500	120
HPWT-FL00-00000			70

#### Notes:

1.  $\Phi_v$  is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized ( $R\theta_{j-a} = 200^\circ\text{C/W}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ).
2.  $\theta_{0.90v}$  is the included angle at which 90% of the total luminous flux is captured. See Figure 5.

## Outline Drawing



### Notes:

1. Dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Dimensions without tolerances are nominal.
3. Cathode lead is indicated with a "C" and anode lead is indicated with an "A."
4. Special characteristics are designated with a triangle.
5. Clinch joint locations shown in dashed lines on top view of part (11.50 mm spacing).

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

Parameter	HPWT-Tx00/Fx00	Units
DC Forward Current <sup>[1,2]</sup>	70	mA
Power Dissipation	221	mW
Reverse Voltage ( $I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$ )	10	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 hrs.	
LED Junction Temperature	125 $^\circ\text{C}$	

### Notes:

1. Operation at currents below 10 mA is not recommended.
2. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 3.

## Optical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_F = 70\text{ mA}$ , $R_{\theta\text{J-A}} = 200^\circ\text{C/W}$

Device Type	Total Flux $\Phi_V$ (mIm) <sup>[1]</sup>		Peak Wavelength $\lambda_{\text{peak}}$ (nm)		Color, Dominant Wavelength $\lambda_d$ (nm) <sup>[2]</sup>		Total Included Angle $\theta_{0.90\text{ V}}$ (Degrees) <sup>[3]</sup>		Ratio of Luminous Intensity to Total Flux $I_V$ (mcd)/ $\Phi_V$ (mIm)		Viewing Angle $2\theta_{1/2}$ (Degrees)	
	Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.
HPWT-TH00	3000	630	621	120	0.6	85						
HPWT-FH00							70	2.0	30			
HPWT-TL00	1500	596	594	120	0.6	85						
HPWT-FL00							70	2.0	30			

### Notes:

- $\Phi_V$  is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized.
- The dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device.
- $\theta_{0.90\text{ V}}$  is the included angle at which 90% of the total luminous flux is captured. See Figure 5.

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

Device Type	Forward Voltage $V_F$ (Volts) @ $I_F = 70\text{ mA}$			Reverse Breakdown $V_R$ (Volts) @ $I_R = 100\ \mu\text{A}$		Capacitance $C$ (pF) $V_F = 0$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	Thermal Resistance $R_{\theta\text{J-PIN}}$ ( $^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	Speed of Response $\tau_s$ (ns) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Typ.	Typ.	Typ.
HPWT-xH00	2.15	2.50	3.03	10	20	40	80	20
HPWT-xL00	2.15	2.60	3.15	10	20	40	100	20

### Note:

- $\tau_s$  is the time constant,  $e^{-t/\tau_s}$ .

## Projected Availability by Luminous Flux Category <sup>[1]</sup>

Part Number	LED Color	Total Flux $\Phi_V$ (mIm) @ $70\text{ mA}$ <sup>[2]</sup> Min.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
HPWT-xH00-F4000	Red-Orange	3000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
HPWT-xH00-G4000		3500			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HPWT-xH00-H4000		4000				✓	✓	✓	✓
HPWT-xH00-J4000		5000					✓	✓	✓
HPWT-xL00-C4000	Amber	1500	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
HPWT-xL00-D4000		2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HPWT-xL00-E4000		2500				✓	✓	✓	✓

### Notes:

- LEDs will be available at the beginning of indicated years.
- $\Phi_V$  is the total luminous flux output as measured with an integrating sphere after the device has stabilized ( $R_{\theta\text{J-a}} = 200^\circ\text{C/W}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ).

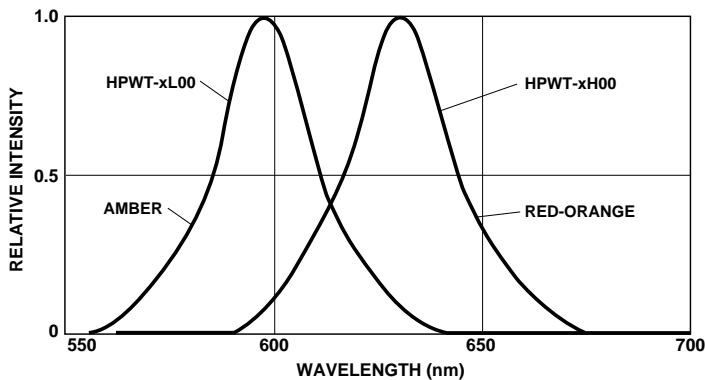


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength.

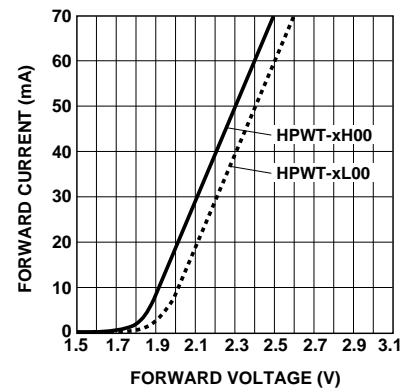
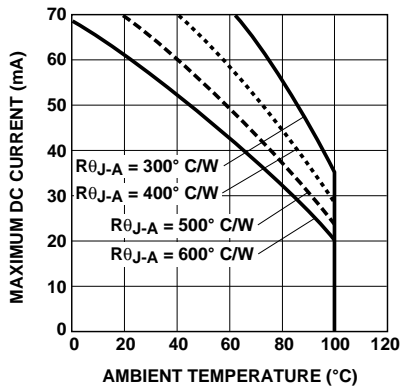
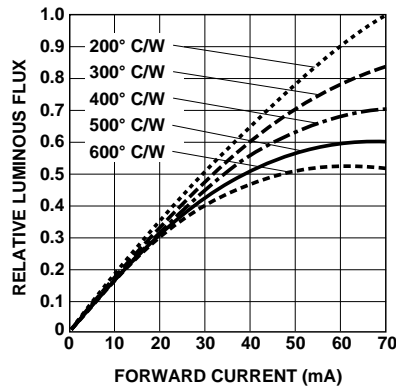


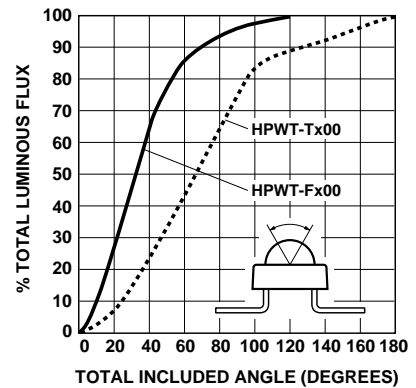
Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.



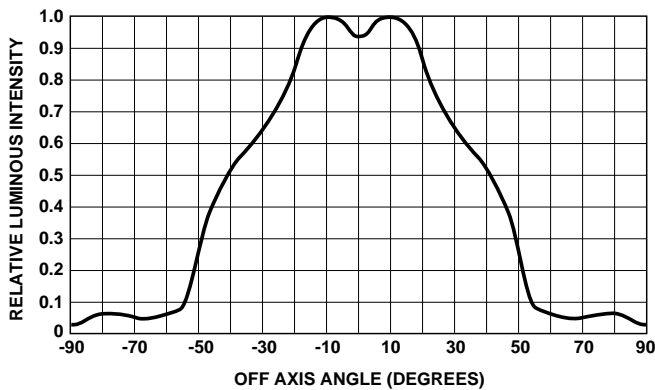
**Figure 3. HPWT-xx00 Maximum DC Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.**



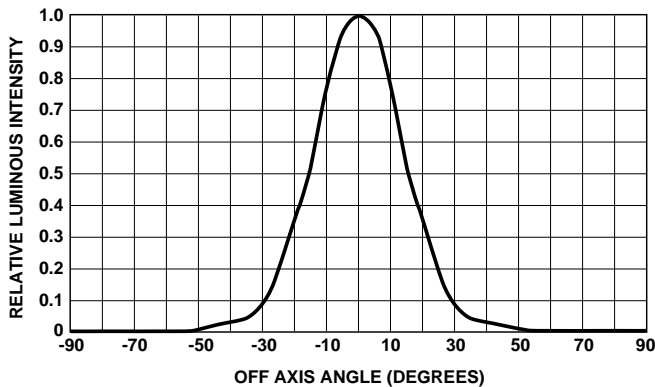
**Figure 4. HPWT-xx00 Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current.**



**Figure 5. HPWT-xx00 Percent Total Luminous Flux vs. Total Included Angle.**



**Figure 6a. HPWT-Tx00 Relative Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.**



**Figure 6b. HPWT-Fx00 Relative Intensity vs. Off Axis Angle.**

For additional information, please refer to the HP AN 1149 Series.

[www.hp.com/go/led](http://www.hp.com/go/led)

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**Far East/Australasia:** Call your local HP sales office.

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Data subject to change.

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Obsoletes 5968-6845E (7/99)

5968-7650E (10/99)