

# High Luminous Flux Density Cool White LED Emitter

# **LZC-00CW00**



### **Key Features**

- High Luminous Flux Density 12-die Cool White LED
- More than 40 Watt power dissipation capability
- Small foot print 9.0mm x 9.0mm
- Very low Thermal Resistance (0.7°C/W)
- Surface mount ceramic package with integrated glass lens
- Spatial color uniformity across radiation pattern
- Excellent Color Rendering Index
- JEDEC Level 1 for Moisture Sensitivity Level
- Lead (Pb) free and RoHS compliant
- Reflow solderable (up to 6 cycles)
- Emitter available with several MCPCB options
- Recommend use with LL-3T08 lens family to provide standard beam patterns suitable for general lighting applications

## **Typical Applications**

- General lighting
- Down lighting
- Architectural lighting
- Street lighting
- Stage and Studio lighting
- Refrigeration lighting
- Portable lighting

## Description

The LZC-series 12-die White LED emitter has an electrical input power dissipation capability of more than 40 Watt electrical power in an extremely small package. With a small 9.0mm x 9.0mm ultra-small footprint, this package provides exceptional luminous flux density. LED Engin's patent-pending thermally insulated phosphor layer provides a spatial color uniformity across the radiation pattern and a consistent CCT over time and temperature. The high quality materials used in the package are chosen to minimize stresses and optimize light output which results in superior reliability and lumen maintenance. The robust product design thrives in outdoor applications with high ambient temperatures and high humidity.



#### **Product Nomenclature**

The LZ Series part number designation is defined as follows:

### LZA-BCDEFG

#### Where:

A – designates the number of LED die in the package ("C" for 12-die)

B – designates the package level ("0" for Emitter or other number for MCPC options)

C – designates the radiation pattern ("0" for Lambertian)

D and E – designate the color ("CW" for Cool White: 4750 K < CCT < 7200 K)

#### **Luminous Flux Bins**

Table 1:

Bin Code	Minimum Luminous Flux $(\Phi_V)$ @ $I_F = 700$ mA <sup>[1,2]</sup> (Im)	Maximum Luminous Flux $(\Phi_V)$ @ $I_F = 700$ mA <sup>[1,2]</sup> (Im)	Typical Luminous Flux (Φ <sub>V</sub> ) @ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[2]</sup> (Im)
Х	1,085	1,357	1,540
Y	1,357	1,696	1,920
Z	1,696	2,120	2,400

#### Notes for Table 1:

## Forward Voltage Bins

Table 2:

Bin Code	Minimum Forward Voltage (V <sub>F</sub> ) @ I <sub>F</sub> = 700mA <sup>[1,2]</sup> (V)	Maximum Forward Voltage (V <sub>F</sub> ) @ I <sub>F</sub> = 700mA <sup>[1,2]</sup> (V)	
0	38.40	49.92	

#### Notes for Table 2:

1. LedEngin maintains a tolerance of  $\pm$  0.48V for forward voltage measurements.

Luminous flux performance guaranteed within published operating conditions. LedEngin maintains a tolerance of ± 10% on flux measurements.

<sup>2.</sup> Luminous Flux typical value is for all 12 LED dice operating concurrently at rated current.

<sup>2.</sup> Forward Voltage is binned with 12 LED dice connected in series. The actual LED is configured with two strings of 6 dice in series.



# **Cool White Chromaticity Groups**

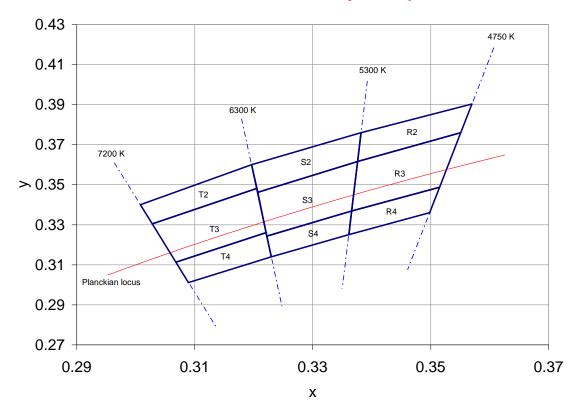


Figure 1: Standard Chromaticity Groups plotted on excerpt from the CIE 1931 (2°) x-y Chromaticity Diagram. Coordinates are listed below in Table 3.

# **Cool White Chromaticity Coordinates**

Table 3:

Bin Code	x	у	Typical CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	у	Typical CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	у	Typical CCT (K)
T2	0.3205 0.3196 0.3008 0.3028	0.3481 0.3600 0.3400 0.3304	6750	S2	0.3376 0.3382 0.3196 0.3207	0.3616 0.3760 0.3600 0.3462	5800	R2	0.3551 0.3570 0.3382 0.3376	0.3760 0.3903 0.3760 0.3616	5000
T3	0.3221 0.3205 0.3028 0.3068	0.3261 0.3481 0.3304 0.3113	6750	\$3	0.3366 0.3376 0.3207 0.3222	0.3369 0.3616 0.3462 0.3243	5800	R3	0.3515 0.3551 0.3376 0.3366	0.3487 0.3760 0.3616 0.3369	5000
T4	0.3230 0.3221 0.3068 0.3089	0.3140 0.3261 0.3113 0.3011	6750	S4	0.3361 0.3366 0.3222 0.3230	0.3251 0.3369 0.3243 0.3140	5800	R4	0.3498 0.3515 0.3366 0.3361	0.3360 0.3487 0.3369 0.3251	5000



### IPC/JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level

Table 4 - IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20.1 MSL Classification:

	Soak Requirements					
	Floo	r Life	Stan	dard	Accel	erated
Level	Time	Conditions	Time (hrs)	Conditions	Time (hrs)	Conditions
1	unlimited	≤ 30°C/ 85% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C/ 85% RH	n/a	n/a

Notes for Table 4:

### **Average Lumen Maintenance Projections**

Lumen maintenance generally describes the ability of a lamp to retain its output over time. The useful lifetime for solid state lighting devices (Power LEDs) is also defined as Lumen Maintenance, with the percentage of the original light output remaining at a defined time period.

Based on long-term WHTOL testing, LedEngin projects that the LZ Series will deliver, on average, 70% Lumen Maintenance at 100,000 hours of operation at a forward current of 700 mA per die. This projection is based on constant current operation with junction temperature maintained at or below 125°C.

### **Typical Radiation Pattern**

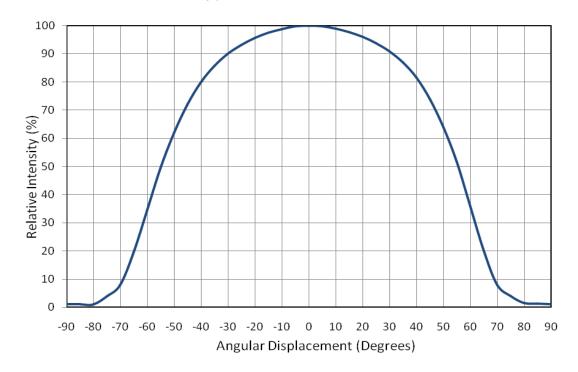


Figure 2: Typical representative spatial radiation pattern.

The standard soak time includes a default value of 24 hours for semiconductor manufacturer's exposure time (MET) between bake and bag and includes the maximum time allowed out of the bag at the distributor's facility.



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

#### Table 5:

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Forward Current at T <sub>imax</sub> =130C <sup>[1]</sup>	I <sub>F</sub>	1200	mA
DC Forward Current at T <sub>jmax</sub> =150C <sup>[1]</sup>	I <sub>F</sub>	1000	mA
Peak Pulsed Forward Current <sup>[2]</sup>	I <sub>FP</sub>	1500	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	See Note 3	V
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +150	°C
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	150	°C
Soldering Temperature <sup>[4]</sup>	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
Allowable Reflow Cycles		6	
ESD Sensitivity <sup>[5]</sup>		> 8,000 V HBM Class 3B JESD22-A114-D	

#### Notes for Table 5:

- 1. Maximum DC forward current (per die) is determined by the overall thermal resistance and ambient temperature. Follow the curves in Figure 10 for current derating.
- 2: Pulse forward current conditions: Pulse Width ≤ 10msec and Duty cycle ≤ 10%.
- 3. LEDs are not designed to be reverse biased.
- 4. Solder conditions per JEDEC 020D. See Reflow Soldering Profile Figure 5.
- LedEngin recommends taking reasonable precautions towards possible ESD damages and handling the LZ4-00CW40
  in an electrostatic protected area (EPA). An EPA may be adequately protected by ESD controls as outlined in
  ANSI/ESD S6.1.

# Optical Characteristics @ $T_C = 25$ °C

Table 6:

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit	
Luminous Flux (@ I <sub>F</sub> = 700mA) <sup>[1]</sup>	Фу	1900	lm	
Luminous Flux (@ $I_F = 1000 \text{mA}$ ) <sup>[1]</sup>	Фу	2400	lm	
Luminous Efficacy (@ I <sub>F</sub> = 350mA)		88	lm/W	
Correlated Color Temperature	CCT	5500	K	
Chromaticity Coordinates	x,y	0.332, 0.342		
Color Rendering Index (CRI)	$R_a$	75		
Viewing Angle <sup>[2]</sup>	2Θ <sub>1/2</sub>	110	Degrees	

#### Notes for Table 6:

- 1. Luminous flux typical value is for all 12 LED dice operating concurrently at rated current.
- 2. Viewing Angle is the off-axis angle from emitter centerline where the luminous intensity is ½ of the peak value.

# Electrical Characteristics @ T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C

Table 7:

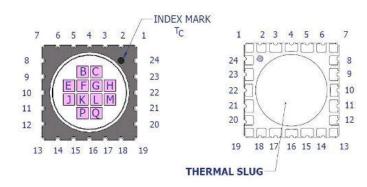
Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Forward Voltage (@ I <sub>F</sub> = 700mA) <sup>[1]</sup>	V <sub>F</sub>	42.0	V
Forward Voltage (@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA) <sup>[1]</sup>	V <sub>F</sub>	43.8	V
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage <sup>[1]</sup>	$\Delta V_F/\Delta T_J$	-33.6	mV/°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	RΘ <sub>J-C</sub>	0.7	°C/W

#### Notes for Table 7:

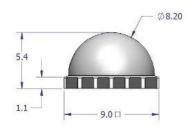
 Forward Voltage is binned with 12 LED dice connected in series. The actual LED is configured with two strings of 6 dice in series.

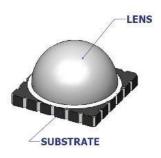


# Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



	Pin Out						
Pad	Series	Function					
2	1	Cathode					
3	1	Cathode					
5	2	Cathode					
6	2	Cathode					
14	2	Anode					
15	2	Anode					
17	1	Anode					
18	1	Anode					





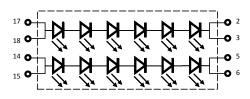


Figure 1: Package outline drawing.

#### Notes for Figure 1:

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm$  0.20 mm.
- 2. Thermal contact, Pad is electrically neutral.

# Recommended Solder Pad Layout (mm)

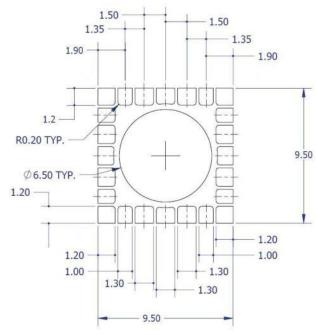


Figure 2: Recommended solder mask opening (hatched area) for anode, cathode, and thermal pad.

#### Note for Figure 2:

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm$  0.20 mm.
- Recommended stencil thickness is 125μm.



# Reflow Soldering Profile

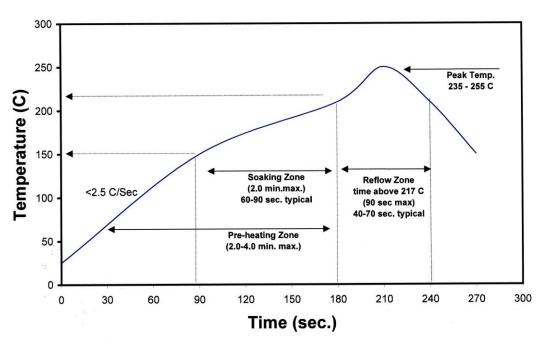


Figure 5: Reflow soldering profile for lead free soldering.

# Typical Relative Spectral Power Distribution

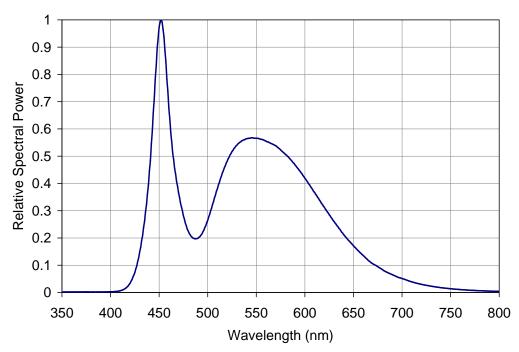


Figure 6: Typical relative spectral power vs. wavelength @  $T_C$  = 25°C.



# Typical Relative Light Output

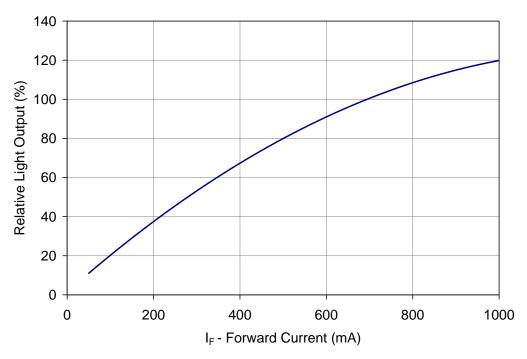


Figure 7: Typical relative light output vs. forward current @  $T_C = 25$ °C.

#### Notes for Figure 7:

1. Luminous Flux typical value is for all 12 LED dice operating concurrently at rated current.

# Typical Relative Light Output over Temperature

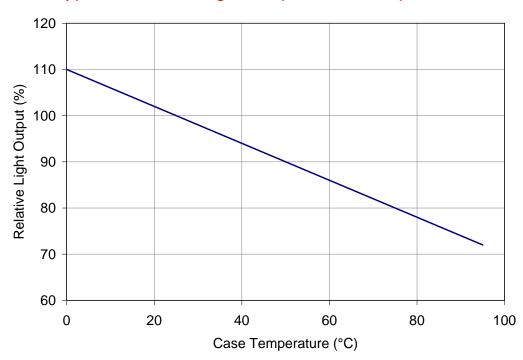


Figure 8: Typical relative light output vs. case temperature.

#### Notes for Figure 8:

1. Luminous Flux typical value is for all 12 LED dice operating concurrently at rated current.



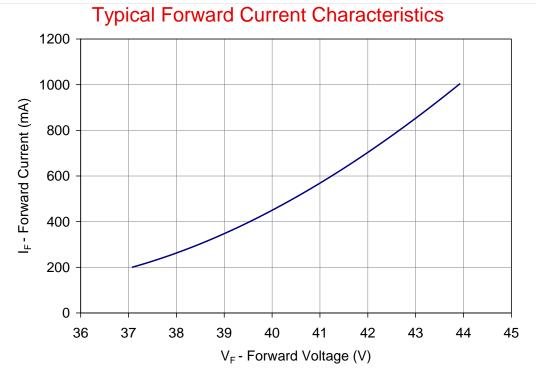


Figure 9: Typical forward current vs. forward voltage @ T<sub>C</sub> = at 25°C.

#### Note for Figure 9:

1. Forward Voltage assumes 12 LED dice connected in series. The actual LED is configured with two strings of 6 dice in series.

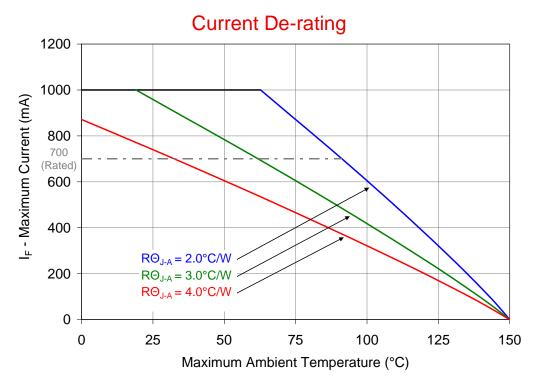


Figure 10: Maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature based on  $T_{J(MAX)} = 150$ °C.

Notes for Figure 10:

- 1. Maximum current assumes that all LED dice are operating concurrently at the same current.
- 2. RO<sub>J-C</sub> [Junction to Case Thermal Resistance] for the LZC-00xx00 is typically 0.7°C/W.
- 3.  $R\Theta_{J-A}$  [Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance] =  $R\Theta_{J-C}$  +  $R\Theta_{C-A}$  [Case to Ambient Thermal Resistance].



### MCPCB Option - Serial 1x12 configuration LZC-7xxxxx

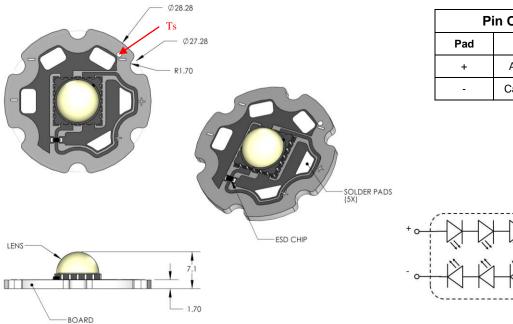
- Typical Thermal Resistance for MCPCB adds only 0.6°C/W
- Serial configuration allows for easy driver control with low current
- MCPCB contains Zener Diodes for enhanced ESD protection

The LZC-7xxxxx Serial MCPCB option provides a convenient method to mount LedEngin's single color LZC emitters. The six recessed features allow the use of M3 or #4 screws to attach the MCPCB to a heat sink. The MCPCB also contains Zener diodes for enhanced ESD protection.

### RO<sub>J-B</sub> Lookup Table

Table 8:

Product	Typical Emitter RO <sub>J-C</sub>	+	Typical MCPCB RΘ <sub>c-B</sub>	= <sup>Typi</sup>	cal Emitter + MCPCB RO <sub>J-B</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>
LZC-7	0.7°C/W	+	0.6°C/W	=	1.3°C/W



Pin Out		
Pad	Function	
+	Anode Ch1	
-	Cathode Ch1	

Serial 1x12MCPCB outline dimensions (mm)

#### Notes for MCPCBs:

- Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm$  0.20 mm.
- Slots in MCPCB are for M3 or #4 mounting screws.
- LedEngin recommends using plastic washers to electrically insulate screws from solder pads and electrical traces.
- LedEngin recommends using thermally conductive tape or adhesives when attaching MCPCB to a heat sink.
- Check the compatibility of the MCPCB with the emitter datasheet.



# MCPCB Option – Parallel 2x6 configuration LZC-Cxxxxx

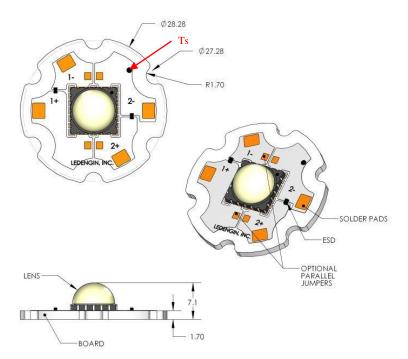
- Typical Thermal Resistance for MCPCB adds only 0.6°C/W
- Parallel configuration allows for easy driver control with low Vf
- MCPCB contains Zener Diodes for enhanced ESD protection

The LZC-Cxxxxx Parallel MCPCB option provides a convenient method to mount LedEngin's single color LZC emitters. The six recessed features allow the use of M3 or #4 screws to attach the MCPCB to a heat sink. The MCPCB also contains Zener diodes for enhanced ESD protection.

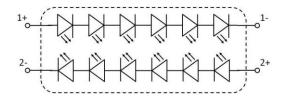
### RO<sub>J-B</sub> Lookup Table

Table 8:

Product	Typical Emitter RO <sub>J-C</sub>	+	Typical MCPCB RΘ <sub>c-B</sub>	= <sup>Typi</sup>	ical Emitter + MCPCB RO <sub>J-B</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>
LZC-C	0.7°C/W	+	0.6°C/W	=	1.3°C/W



Pin Out				
Pad	Function			
1+	Anode Ch1			
1-	Cathode Ch1			
2+	Anode Ch2			
2-	Cathode Ch2			



Parallel (2x6) MCPCB outline dimensions (mm)

#### Notes for MCPCBs:

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm$  0.20 mm.
- 2. Slots in MCPCB are for M3 or #4 mounting screws.
- 3. LedEngin recommends using plastic washers to electrically insulate screws from solder pads and electrical traces.
- 4. LedEngin recommends using thermally conductive tape or adhesives when attaching MCPCB to a heat sink.
- 5. Check the compatibility of the MCPCB with the emitter datasheet.



### **Company Information**

LED Engin, based in California's Silicon Valley, specializes in ultra-bright, ultra compact solid state lighting solutions allowing lighting designers & engineers the freedom to create uncompromised yet energy efficient lighting experiences.

Our LuxiGen™ Platform— an emitter and lens combination or integrated module solution, delivers superior flexibility in light output, ranging from 3w to 90w, a wide spectrum of available colors, including whites, multi-color and UV, and the ability to deliver upwards of 5,000 high quality lumens to a target. The small size, yet remarkably powerful output, allows for a previously unobtainable freedom of design wherever high-flux density, directional light is required.

Our LuxiLamp™\_ Series of PAR and MR16 replacement lamps and SPOT lighting modules leverage our LuxiGen emitters and lenses to deliver quality, control and high density white light solutions for a broad range of recessed and downlighting applications. www.ledengin.com

Please contact <u>Sales@ledengin.com</u> or (408) 492-0620 for more information.

<sup>\*</sup> LedEngin reserves the right to make changes to improve performance without notice.