# imall

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#### High Luminous Efficacy Far Red LED Emitter

# LZ1-00R300



#### **Key Features**

- High Efficacy 2.4W Far Red LED
- Ultra-small foot print 4.4mm x 4.4mm
- Surface mount ceramic package with integrated glass lens
- Very high Radiant Flux density
- Autoclave complaint (JEDEC JESD22-A102-C)
- JEDEC Level 1 for Moisture Sensitivity Level
- Lead (Pb) free and RoHS compliant
- Reflow solderable (up to 6 cycles)
- Emitter available on Standard or Miniature MCPCB (optional)

#### **Typical Applications**

- Horticulture
- Photo Therapy
- Machine Vision

#### Description

The LZ1-00R300 Far Red LED emitter generates 705mW nominal output at 2.4W power dissipation in an extremely small package. The LZ1-00R300 LED emitter provides superior radiometric power in the 725nm to 745nm range. With a 4.4mm x 4.4mm ultra-small footprint, this package provides exceptional radiant flux density. The patent-pending design has unparalleled thermal and optical performance. The high quality materials used in the package are chosen to optimize light output and minimize stresses which results in monumental reliability and lumen maintenance. The robust product design thrives in outdoor applications with high ambient temperatures and high humidity.



### Part number options

#### Base part number

Part number	Description
LZ1-00R300-xxxx	LZ1 emitter
LZ1-10R300-xxxx	LZ1 emitter on Standard Star MCPCB
LZ1-30R300-xxxx	LZ1 emitter on Miniature round MCPCB

#### Bin kit option codes

R3, Far-Red (740nm)				
Kit number suffix	Min flux Bin	Color Bin Range	Description	
0000	F	F07 – F07	full distribution flux; full distribution wavelength	

Notes:

1. Default bin kit option is -0000

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### **Radiant Flux Bins**

	Table 1:	
Bin Code	Minimum Radiant Flux (Φ) @ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[1,2]</sup> (mW)	Maximum Radiant Flux (Φ) @ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[1,2]</sup> (mW)
F	262	328
G	328	410
Н	410	512
J	512	640
К	640	800

Notes for Table 1:

1. Radiant flux performance guaranteed within published operating conditions. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of ± 10% on flux measurements.

2. Future products will have even higher levels of radiant flux performance. Contact LED Engin Sales for updated information.

#### Peak Wavelength Bin

	Table 2:		
	Minimum	Maximum	
Die Cada	Peak Wavelength ( $\lambda_P$ )	Peak Wavelength ( $\lambda_P$ )	
Bin Code	@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[1]</sup>	@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[1]</sup>	
	(nm)	(nm)	
F07	723	745	

Notes for Table 2:

1. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of ± 2.0nm on peak wavelength measurements.

#### **Forward Voltage Bin**

	Table 3:	
	Minimum	Maximum
Dia Cada	Forward Voltage (V <sub>F</sub> )	Forward Voltage (V <sub>F</sub> )
Bin Code	@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[1]</sup>	@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA <sup>[1]</sup>
	(V)	(V)
0	2.24	2.9

Notes for Table 3:

1. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of ± 0.04V for forward voltage measurements.



#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

#### Table 4: Unit Parameter Symbol Value mΑ DC Forward Current at T<sub>jmax</sub>=100°C<sup>[1]</sup> 1200 $\mathbf{I}_{\mathsf{F}}$ DC Forward Current at T<sub>jmax</sub>=125°C<sup>[1]</sup> mΑ 1000 $I_{F}$ Peak Pulsed Forward Current<sup>[2]</sup> 1500 mΑ $I_{FP}$ $V_{R}$ V **Reverse Voltage** See Note 3 -40 ~ +125 °C Storage Temperature T<sub>stg</sub> °C Junction Temperature Тı 125 Soldering Temperature<sup>[4]</sup> °C 260 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{sol}}$ Allowable Reflow Cycles 6 121°C at 2 ATM, Autoclave Conditions<sup>[5]</sup> 100% RH for 168 hours > 8,000 V HBM ESD Sensitivity<sup>[6]</sup> Class 3B JESD22-A114-D

Notes for Table 4:

1. Maximum DC forward current 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 3.

5. Autoclave Conditions per JEDEC JESD22-A102-C.

 LED Engin recommends taking reasonable precautions towards possible ESD damages and handling the LZ1-00R205 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<sub>c</sub> = 25°C

Typical	Unit
550	mW
705	mW
740	nm
76	Degrees
115	Degrees
	740 76

Notes for Table 5:

1. Viewing Angle is the off axis angle from emitter centerline where the radiant power is ½ of the peak value.

2. Total Included Angle is the total angle that includes 90% of the total radiant flux.

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

	Table 6:		
Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Forward Voltage (@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1000mA)	V <sub>F</sub>	2.4	V
Forward Voltage (@ I <sub>F</sub> = 1200mA)	V <sub>F</sub>	2.5	V
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_J$	-2.0	mV/°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	RΘ <sub>J-C</sub>	10	°C/W

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#### **IPC/JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level**

				Soak Requ	uirements	
	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

Table 7 - IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20 MSL Classification:

Notes for Table 7:

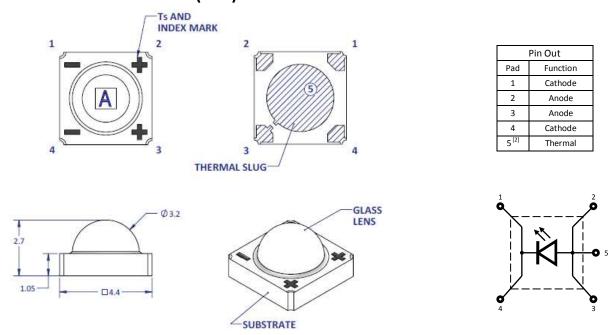
1. The standard soak time is the sum of the default value of 24 hours for the semiconductor manufacturer's exposure time (MET) between bake and bag and the floor life of maximum time allowed out of the bag at the end user of distributor's facility.

#### **Average Radiant Flux Maintenance Projections**

Based on long-term WHTOL testing, LED Engin projects that the LZ Series will deliver, on average, 70% Radiant Flux Maintenance at 65,000 hours of operation at a forward current of 1000 mA. This projection is based on constant current operation with junction temperature maintained at or below 110°C.

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#### **Mechanical Dimensions (mm)**

Figure 1: Package outline drawing.

Notes for Figure 1:

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm 0.20$  mm.
- Thermal contact, Pad 5, is electrically connected to the Anode, Pads 2 and 3. Do not electrically connect any electrical pads to the thermal contact, Pad 5. LED Engin recommends mounting the LZ1-00R300 to a MCPCB that provides insulation between all electrical pads and the thermal contact, Pad 5. LED Engin offers LZ1-10R300 and LZ1-30R300 MCPCB options which provide both electrical and thermal contact insulation with low thermal resistance. Please refer to Application Note MCPCB Options 1 and 3, or contact a LED Engin sales representative for more information.

#### **Recommended Solder Pad Layout (mm)**

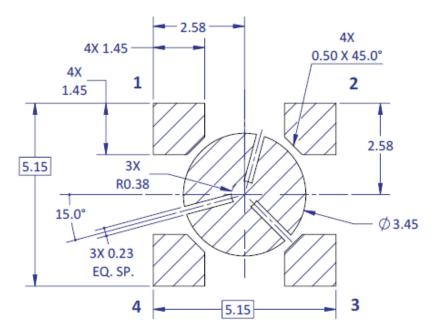


Figure 2a: Recommended solder pad layout for anode, cathode, and thermal pad

Note for Figure 2a:

1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm 0.20$  mm.

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#### **Recommended Solder Mask Layout (mm)**

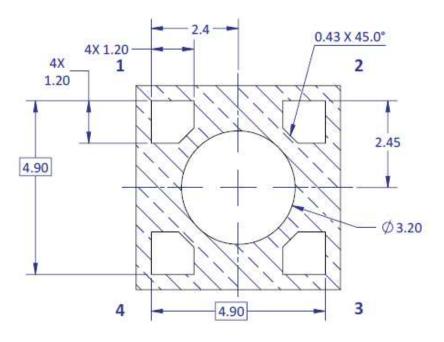


Figure 2b: Recommended solder mask opening for anode, cathode, and thermal pad

Note for Figure 2b:

1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm 0.20$  mm.

#### **Recommended 8mil Stencil Apertures Layout (mm)**

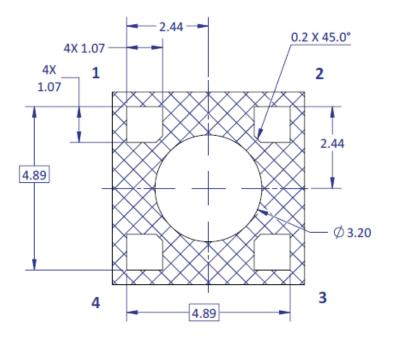


Figure 2c: Recommended 8mil stencil apertures layout for anode, cathode, and thermal pad

Note for Figure 2c:

1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm 0.20$  mm.

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#### **Reflow Soldering Profile**

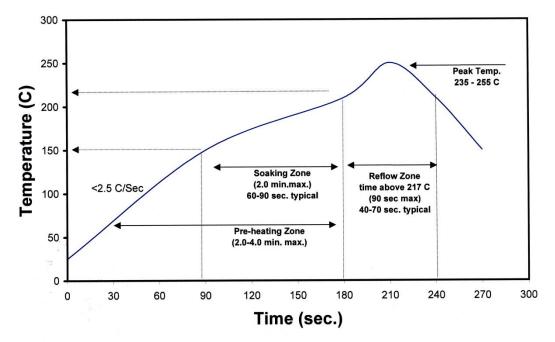


Figure 3: Reflow soldering profile for lead free soldering.



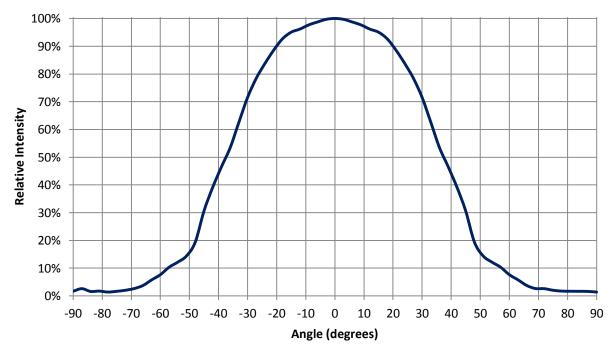


Figure 4: Typical representative spatial radiation pattern

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#### **Typical Relative Spectral Power Distribution**

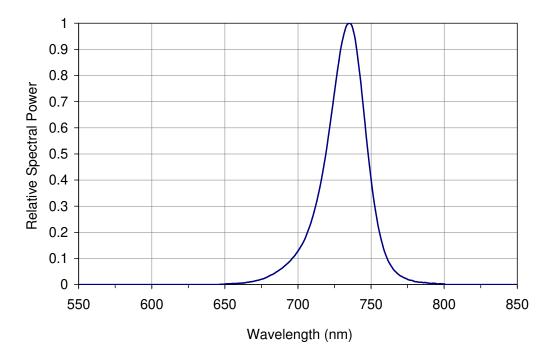


Figure 5: Relative spectral power vs. wavelength @  $T_C = 25$ °C.

#### **Typical Peak Wavelength Shift over Temperature**

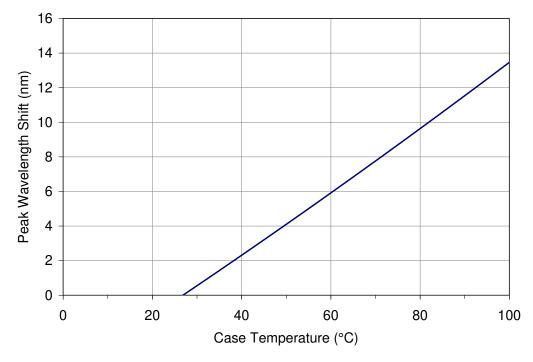


Figure 6: Typical peak wavelength shift vs. case temperature.

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### **Typical Normalized Radiant Flux**

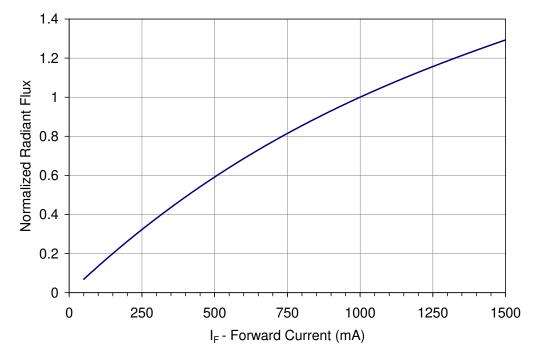


Figure 7: Typical normalized radiant flux vs. forward current @  $T_c = 25$ °C.

#### **Typical Normalized Radiant Flux over Temperature**

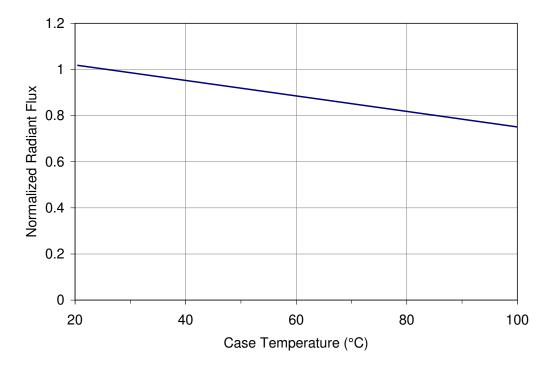
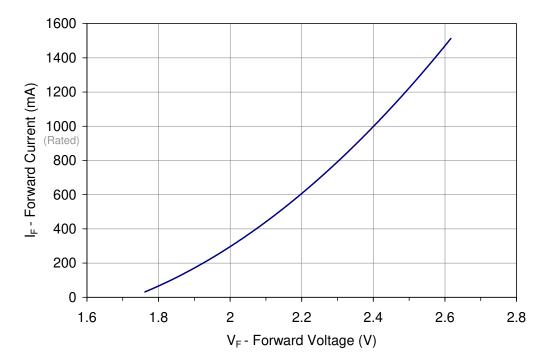


Figure 8: Typical normalized radiant flux vs. case temperature.

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#### **Typical Forward Current Characteristics**

Figure 9: Typical forward current vs. forward voltage @  $T_c = 25^{\circ}C$ .



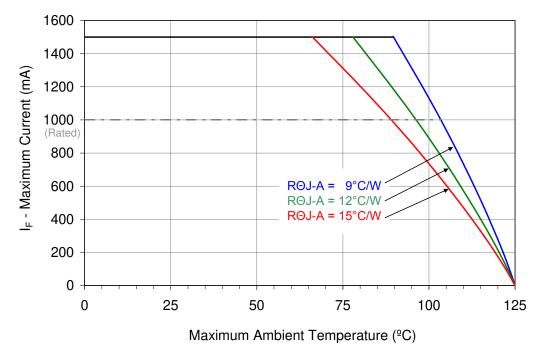


Figure 10: Maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature based on  $T_{J(MAX)}$  = 125°C.

Notes for Figure 10:

1. RO<sub>J-C</sub> [Junction to Case Thermal Resistance] for the LZ1-00R205 is typically 9°C/W-11°C/W.

2.  $R\Theta_{J-A}$  [Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance] =  $R\Theta_{J-C} + R\Theta_{C-A}$  [Case to Ambient Thermal Resistance].

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#### **Emitter Tape and Reel Specifications (mm)**

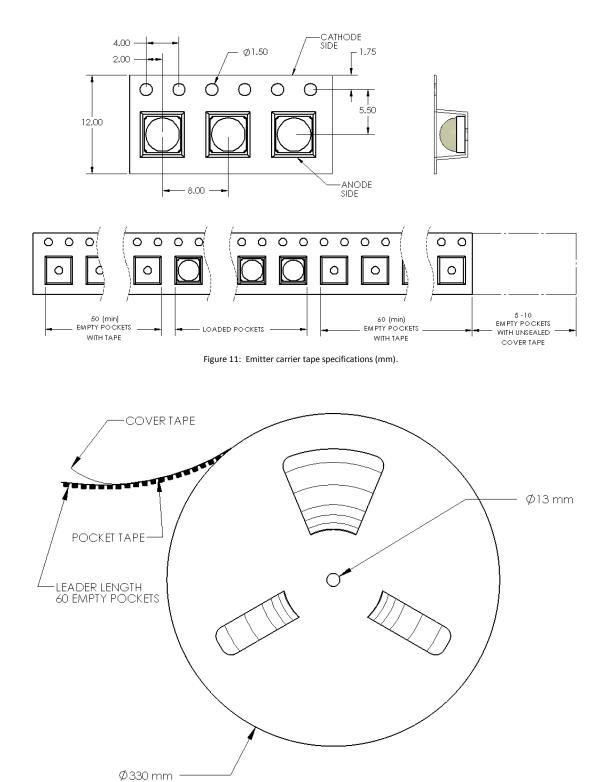


Figure 12: Emitter reel specifications (mm).

Notes for Figure 12: 1. Reel quantity minimum: 200 emitters. Reel quantity maximum: 2500 emitters.

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# **LZ1 MCPCB Family**

Part number	Type of MCPCB	Diameter (mm)	Emitter + MCPCB Thermal Resistance (°C/W)	Typical V <sub>f</sub> (V)	Typical I <sub>f</sub> (mA)
LZ1-1xxxxx	1-channel Star	19.9	10.5 + 1.5 = 12.0	2.4	1000
LZ1-3xxxxx	1-channel Mini	11.5	10.5 + 2.0 = 12.5	2.4	1000

#### **Mechanical Mounting of MCPCB**

- MCPCB bending should be avoided as it will cause mechanical stress on the emitter, which could lead to substrate cracking and subsequently LED dies cracking.
- To avoid MCPCB bending:
  - Special attention needs to be paid to the flatness of the heat sink surface and the torque on the screws.
  - Care must be taken when securing the board to the heat sink. This can be done by tightening three M3 screws (or #4-40) in steps and not all the way through at once. Using fewer than three screws will increase the likelihood of board bending.
  - It is recommended to always use plastics washers in combinations with the three screws.
  - If non-taped holes are used with self-tapping screws, it is advised to back out the screws slightly after tightening (with controlled torque) and then re-tighten the screws again.

#### Thermal interface material

- To properly transfer heat from LED emitter to heat sink, a thermally conductive material is required when mounting the MCPCB on to the heat sink.
- There are several varieties of such material: thermal paste, thermal pads, phase change materials and thermal
  epoxies. An example of such material is Electrolube EHTC.
- It is critical to verify the material's thermal resistance to be sufficient for the selected emitter and its operating conditions.

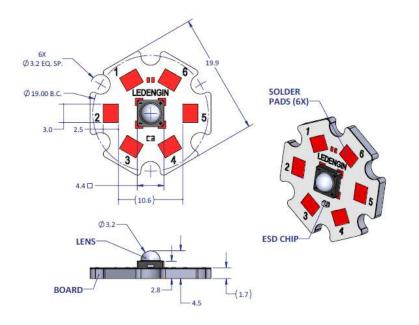
#### Wire soldering

- To ease soldering wire to MCPCB process, it is advised to preheat the MCPCB on a hot plate of 125-150°C.
   Subsequently, apply the solder and additional heat from the solder iron will initiate a good solder reflow. It is recommended to use a solder iron of more than 60W.
- It is advised to use lead-free, no-clean solder. For example: SN-96.5 AG-3.0 CU 0.5 #58/275 from Kester (pn: 24-7068-7601)



## LZ1-1xxxxx

### 1 channel, Standard Star MCPCB (1x1) Dimensions (mm)



#### Notes:

- Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.2 mm.
- Slots in MCPCB are for M3 or #4-40 mounting screws.
- LED Engin recommends plastic washers to electrically insulate screws from solder pads and electrical traces.
- LED Engin recommends using thermal interface material when attaching the MCPCB to a heat sink.
- The thermal resistance of the MCPCB is: ROC-B 1.5°C/W

#### **Components used**

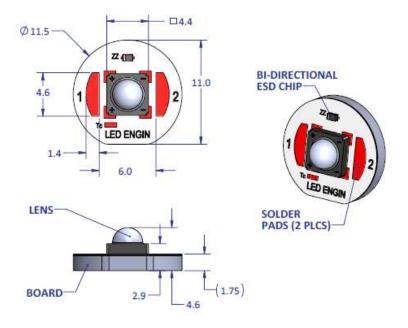
MCPCB:	HT04503	(Bergquist)
ESD/TVS Diode:	BZT52C5V1LP-7	(Diodes, Inc., for 1 LED die)
	VBUS05L1-DD1	(Vishay Semiconductors, for 1 LED die)

Pad layout				
Ch.	MCPCB Pad	String/die	Function	
1	1,2,3	1/A	Cathode -	
1	4,5,6	1/A	Anode +	



### LZ1-3xxxxx

### 1 channel, Mini Round MCPCB (1x1) Dimensions (mm)



Notes:

- Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.20 mm.
- LED Engin recommends using thermal interface material when attaching the MCPCB to a heat sink.
- The thermal resistance of the MCPCB is: ROC-B 2.0°C/W

#### **Components used**

MCPCB:	HT04503	(Bergquist)
ESD/TVS Diode:	BZT52C5V1LP-7	(Diodes, Inc., for 1 LED die)
	VBUS05L1-DD1	(Vishay Semiconductors, for 1 LED die)

Pad layout			
Ch.	MCPCB Pad	String/die	Function
1	1	1/A	Anode +
	2		Cathode -

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#### **Company Information**

LED Engin, Inc., 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. The LuxiGen<sup>™</sup> 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 combined with powerful output allows for a previously unobtainable freedom of design wherever high-flux density, directional light is required. LED Engin's packaging technologies lead the industry with products that feature lowest thermal resistance, highest flux density and consummate reliability, enabling compact and efficient solid state lighting solutions.

LED Engin is committed to providing products that conserve natural resources and reduce greenhouse emissions.

LED Engin reserves the right to make changes to improve performance without notice.

Please contact <u>sales@ledengin.com</u> or (408) 922-7200 for more information.

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