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Our Brand

LED ENGIN



LuxiGen™ White Emitter Series

LZP High Lumen Density Cool White Emitter

LZP-00CW0R

Key Features

- Highest luminous flux per unit area LED emitter
- Up to 90W power dissipation on compact 12.0mm x 12.0mm footprint
- Industry lowest thermal resistance per package size (0.6°C/W)
- Surface mount ceramic package with integrated glass lens
- JEDEC Level 1 for Moisture Sensitivity Level
- Lead (Pb) free and RoHS compliant
- Reflow solderable (up to 6 cycles)
- Copper core MCPCB option with emitter thermal slug directly soldered to the copper core
- Full suite of TIR secondary optics family available



Typical Applications

- Architectural
- Entertainment
- General lighting
- Industrial
- Outdoor lighting

Description

The LZP-00CW0R Cool White LED emitter can dissipate up to 90W of power in an extremely small package. With a small 12.0mm x 12.0mm footprint, this package provides unmatched luminous flux density. The high quality materials used in the package are chosen to optimize light output and minimize stresses which results in superior reliability and lumen maintenance. The robust product design performs well in applications with high ambient temperatures and high humidity.

LZP-00CW0R

Part number options

Base part number

Part number	Description
LZP-00CW0R-xxxx	LZP Cool White emitter
LZP-D0CW0R-xxxx	LZP Cool White emitter on 5 channel 4x6+1 star MCPCB

Bin Kit Option

CW, Cool White (5000K – 6500K)

Bin Number suffix	Min flux Bin	Chromaticity bins	Description
0055	J2	2U, 2Y, 3U, 2A, 2D, 3A, 2B, 2C, 3B, 2V, 2X, 3V	full distribution flux; 5500K bin
0065	J2	1U, 1A, 1B, 1V, 1Y, 1D, 1C, 1X, 2U, 2A, 2B, 2V	full distribution flux; 6500K bin

Cool White Chromaticity Groups

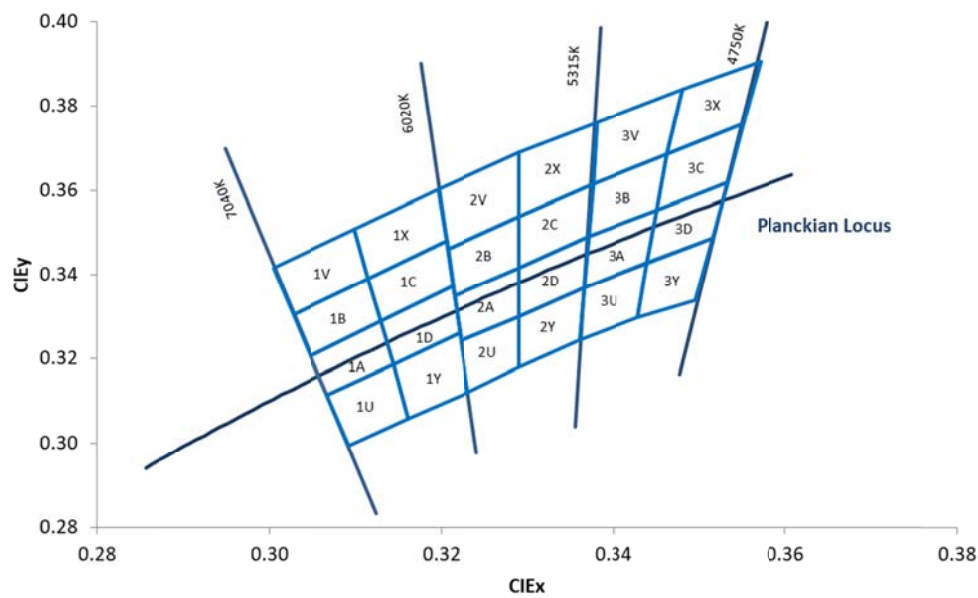


Figure 1: Standard Chromaticity Groups plotted on excerpt from the CIE 1931 (2°) x-y Chromaticity Diagram.

Coordinates are listed below in the table.

Cool White Bin Coordinates

Bin code	CIEx	CIEy	Bin code	CIEx	CIEy	Bin code	CIEx	CIEy	Bin code	CIEx	CIEy
1U	0.3068	0.3113	1A	0.3048	0.3207	1B	0.3028	0.3304	1V	0.3005	0.3415
	0.3144	0.3186		0.313	0.329		0.3115	0.3391		0.3099	0.3509
	0.3161	0.3059		0.3144	0.3186		0.313	0.329		0.3115	0.3391
	0.3093	0.2993		0.3068	0.3113		0.3048	0.3207		0.3028	0.3304
	0.3068	0.3113		0.3048	0.3207		0.3028	0.3304		0.3005	0.3415
1Y	0.3144	0.3186	1D	0.313	0.329	1C	0.3115	0.3391	1X	0.3099	0.3509
	0.3221	0.3261		0.3213	0.3373		0.3205	0.3481		0.3196	0.3602
	0.3231	0.312		0.3221	0.3261		0.3213	0.3373		0.3205	0.3481
	0.3161	0.3059		0.3144	0.3186		0.313	0.329		0.3115	0.3391
	0.3144	0.3186		0.313	0.329		0.3115	0.3391		0.3099	0.3509
2U	0.3222	0.3243	2A	0.3215	0.335	2B	0.3207	0.3462	2V	0.3196	0.3602
	0.329	0.33		0.329	0.3417		0.329	0.3538		0.329	0.369
	0.329	0.318		0.329	0.33		0.329	0.3417		0.329	0.3538
	0.3231	0.312		0.3222	0.3243		0.3215	0.335		0.3207	0.3462
	0.3222	0.3243		0.3215	0.335		0.3207	0.3462		0.3196	0.3602
2Y	0.329	0.33	2D	0.329	0.3417	2C	0.329	0.3538	2X	0.329	0.369
	0.3366	0.3369		0.3371	0.349		0.3376	0.3616		0.3381	0.3762
	0.3361	0.3245		0.3366	0.3369		0.3371	0.349		0.3376	0.3616
	0.329	0.318		0.329	0.33		0.329	0.3417		0.329	0.3538
	0.329	0.33		0.329	0.3417		0.329	0.3538		0.329	0.369
3U	0.3366	0.3369	3A	0.3371	0.349	3B	0.3376	0.3616	3V	0.3381	0.3762
	0.344	0.3428		0.3451	0.3554		0.3463	0.3687		0.348	0.384
	0.3429	0.3299		0.344	0.3427		0.3451	0.3554		0.3463	0.3687
	0.3361	0.3245		0.3366	0.3369		0.3371	0.349		0.3376	0.3616
	0.3366	0.3369		0.3371	0.349		0.3376	0.3616		0.3381	0.3762
3Y	0.344	0.3428	3D	0.3451	0.3554	3C	0.3463	0.3687	3X	0.348	0.384
	0.3515	0.3487		0.3533	0.362		0.3551	0.376		0.3571	0.3907
	0.3495	0.3339		0.3515	0.3487		0.3533	0.362		0.3551	0.376
	0.3429	0.3299		0.344	0.3427		0.3451	0.3554		0.3463	0.3687
	0.344	0.3428		0.3451	0.3554		0.3463	0.3687		0.348	0.384

Luminous Flux Bin

Table 1:

Bin Code	Minimum	Maximum
	Luminous Flux (Φ_v) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA /Channel}$ ^[1,2] (lm)	Luminous Flux (Φ_v) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA /Channel}$ ^[1,2] (lm)
K2	4,200	4,600
L2	4,600	5,100
M2	5,100	5,600

Notes for Table 1:

1. Luminous flux performance guaranteed within published operating conditions. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux measurements.
2. Luminous Flux typical value is for all 24 LED dies operating at rated current. The LED is configured with 4 Channels of 6 dies in series.

Forward Voltage Bin

Table 2:

Bin Code	Minimum	Maximum
	Forward Voltage (V_F) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA /Channel}$ ^[1] (V)	Forward Voltage (V_F) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA /Channel}$ ^[1] (V)
0	18.0 ^[2,3]	21.6 ^[2,3]

Notes for Table 2:

1. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of $\pm 0.24\text{V}$ for forward voltage measurements.
2. All 4 white Channels have matched V_f for parallel operation.
3. Forward Voltage is binned with 6 LED dies connected in series. The LED is configured with 4 Channels of 6 dies in series each.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 3:

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Forward Current at $T_{jmax}=135^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[1]	I_F	1200	mA
DC Forward Current at $T_{jmax}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[1]	I_F	1000	mA
Peak Pulsed Forward Current ^[2]	I_{FP}	1500 /Channel	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	See Note 3	V
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction Temperature	T_J	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature ^[4]	T_{sol}	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Allowable Reflow Cycles		6	
ESD Sensitivity ^[5]		> 8,000 V HBM Class 3B JESD22-A114-D	

Notes for Table 3:

- Maximum DC forward current (per die) is determined by the overall thermal resistance and ambient temperature. Follow the curves in Figure 10 for current de-rating.
- Pulse forward current conditions: Pulse Width $\leq 10\text{msec}$ and Duty cycle $\leq 10\%$.
- LEDs are not designed to be reverse biased.
- Solder conditions per JEDEC 020D. See Reflow Soldering Profile Figure 5.
- LED Engin recommends taking reasonable precautions towards possible ESD damages and handling the LZP-00CW0R in an electrostatic protected area (EPA). An EPA may be adequately protected by ESD controls as outlined in ANSI/ESD S6.1.

Optical Characteristics @ $T_c = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Table 4:

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Luminous Flux (@ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$) ^[1]	Φ_V	5150	lm
Luminous Flux (@ $I_F = 1000\text{mA}$) ^[1]	Φ_V	6600	lm
Luminous Efficacy (@ $I_F = 350\text{mA}$)		105	lm/W
Correlated Color Temperature	CCT	5500	K
Color Rendering Index (CRI)	R_a	75	
Viewing Angle ^[2]	$2\Theta_{1/2}$	110	Degrees

Notes for Table 4:

- Luminous flux typical value is for all 24 LED dies operating at rated current.
- Viewing Angle is the off-axis angle from emitter centerline where the luminous intensity is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the peak value.

Electrical Characteristics @ $T_c = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Table 5:

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Forward Voltage (@ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$) ^[1]	V_F	18.9 /Channel	V
Forward Voltage (@ $I_F = 1000\text{mA}$) ^[1]	V_F	19.5 /Channel	V
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage ^[1]	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_J$	-16.8	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	$R\Theta_{J-C}$	0.6	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

Notes for Table 5:

- Forward Voltage is measured for a single string of 6 dies connected in series. The LED is configured with 4 Channels of 6 dies in series each.

IPC/JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level

Table 6 - IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20D.1 MSL Classification:

Soak Requirements						
Floor Life			Standard		Accelerated	
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 6:

- 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.

Average Lumen Maintenance Projections

Based on TM21 guidelines, LED Engin projects that the LZP-00CW0R will deliver, on average, above 70% lumen maintenance at ≥36,000 hours of operation at a forward current of 700mA. This projection is based on constant current operation with junction temperature maintained at or below 100°C.

Mechanical Dimensions (mm)

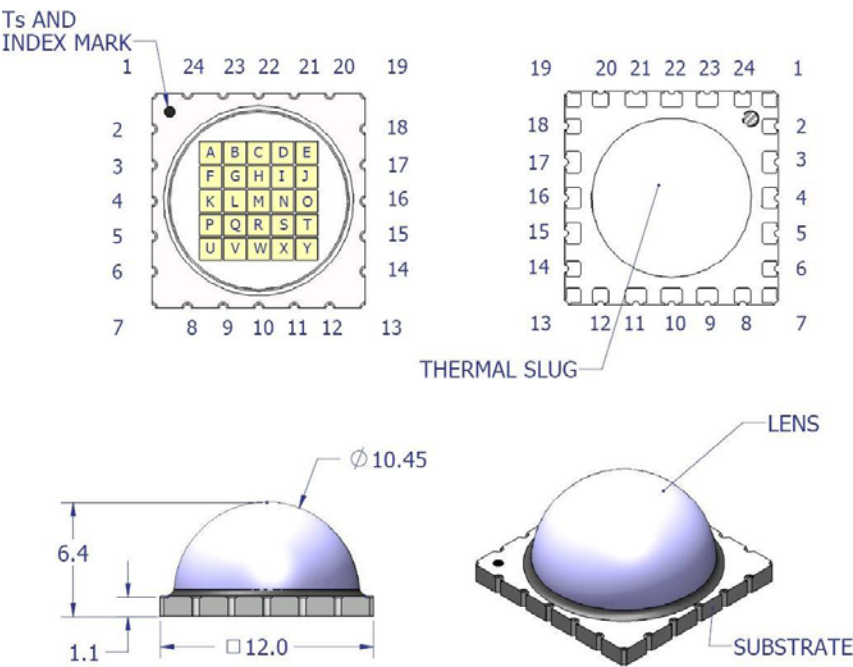
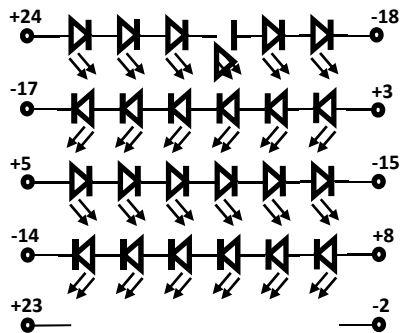


Figure 2: Package outline drawing.

Notes for Figure 2:

1. LZP-00xW0R pin out polarity is reversed; therefore it is not compatible with MCPCB designed for LZP-00xW00 products, except for LZP-00SW00 and LZP-00GW00.
2. Index mark, Ts indicates case temperature measurement point.
3. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.20 mm.
4. Thermal slug is electrically isolated



Pin Out				
Ch.	Pad	Die	Color	Function
1	18	E	CW	Cathode
		D	CW	na
		C	CW	na
		B	CW	na
		A	CW	na
	24	F	CW	Anode
2	17	J	CW	Cathode
		I	CW	na
		H	CW	na
		G	CW	na
		L	CW	na
	3	K	CW	Anode
3	15	O	CW	Cathode
		N	CW	na
		S	CW	na
		R	CW	na
		Q	CW	na
	5	P	CW	Anode
4	14	T	CW	Cathode
		Y	CW	na
		X	CW	na
		W	CW	na
		V	CW	na
	8	U	CW	Anode
5	2	M	-	na
	23	M	-	na

Recommended Solder Pad Layout (mm)

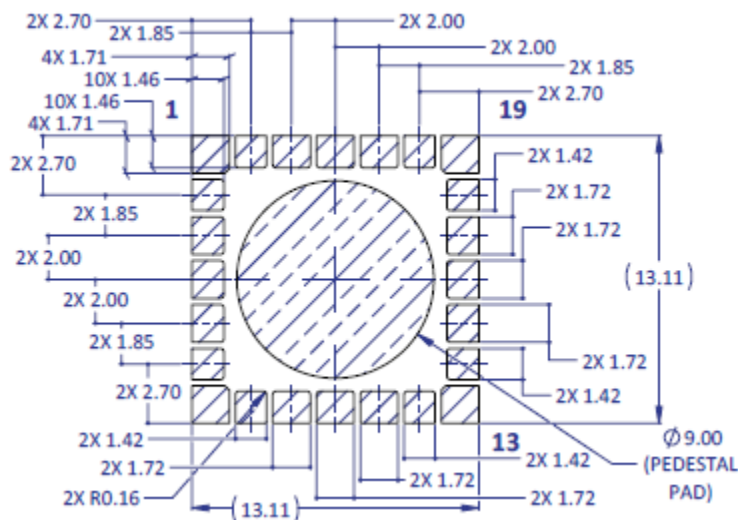


Figure 2a: Recommended solder pad layout for anode, cathode, and thermal pad

Notes for Figure 2a:

1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.20 mm.
2. LED Engin recommends the use of copper core MCPCB's which allow for the emitter thermal slug to be soldered directly to the copper core (so called pedestal design). Such MCPCB technologies eliminate the high thermal resistance dielectric layer that standard MCPCB technologies use in between the emitter thermal slug and the metal core of the MCPCB, thus lowering the overall system thermal resistance.
3. LED Engin recommends x-ray sample monitoring for solder voids underneath the emitter thermal slug. The total area covered by solder voids should be less than 20% of the total emitter thermal slug area. Excessive solder voids will increase the emitter to MCPCB thermal resistance and may lead to higher failure rates due to thermal over stress.

Recommended Solder Mask Layout (mm)

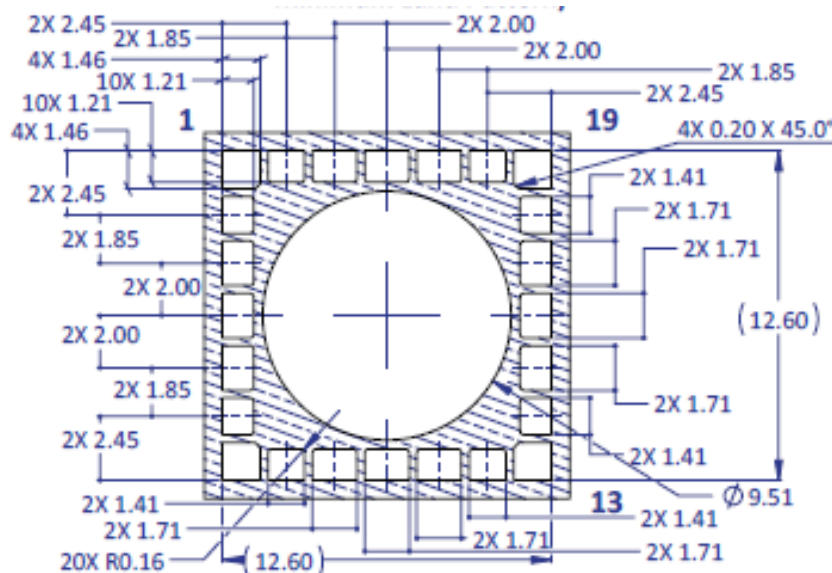


Figure 2b: Recommended solder mask opening for anode, cathode, and thermal pad

Note for Figure 2b:

1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.20 mm.

Recommended Solder Pad Layout (mm)

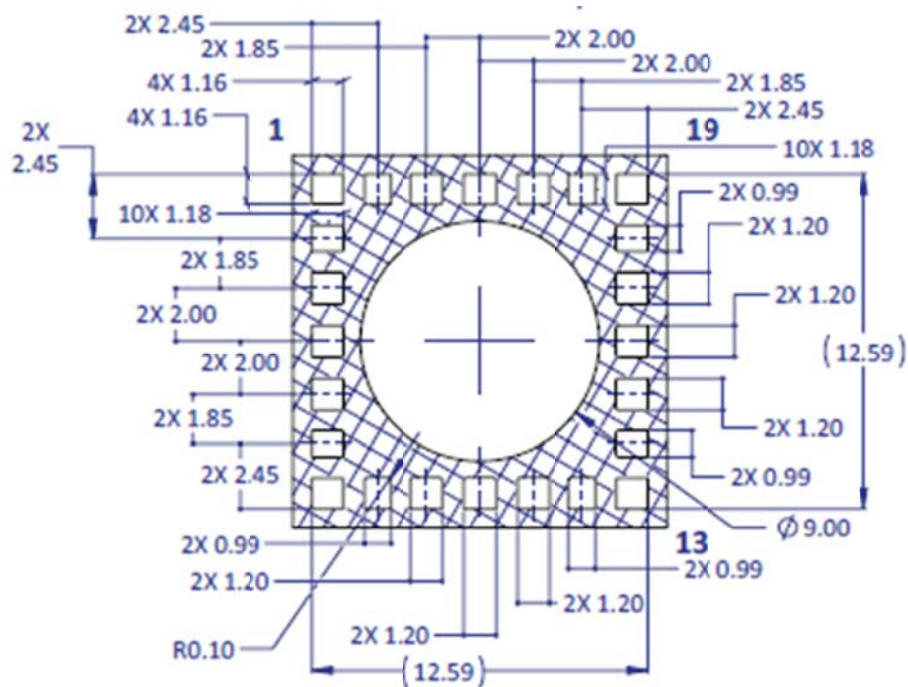


Figure 2c: Recommended 8mil stencil apertures for anode, cathode, and thermal pad

Note for Figure 2c:

1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.20 mm.

Reflow Soldering Profile

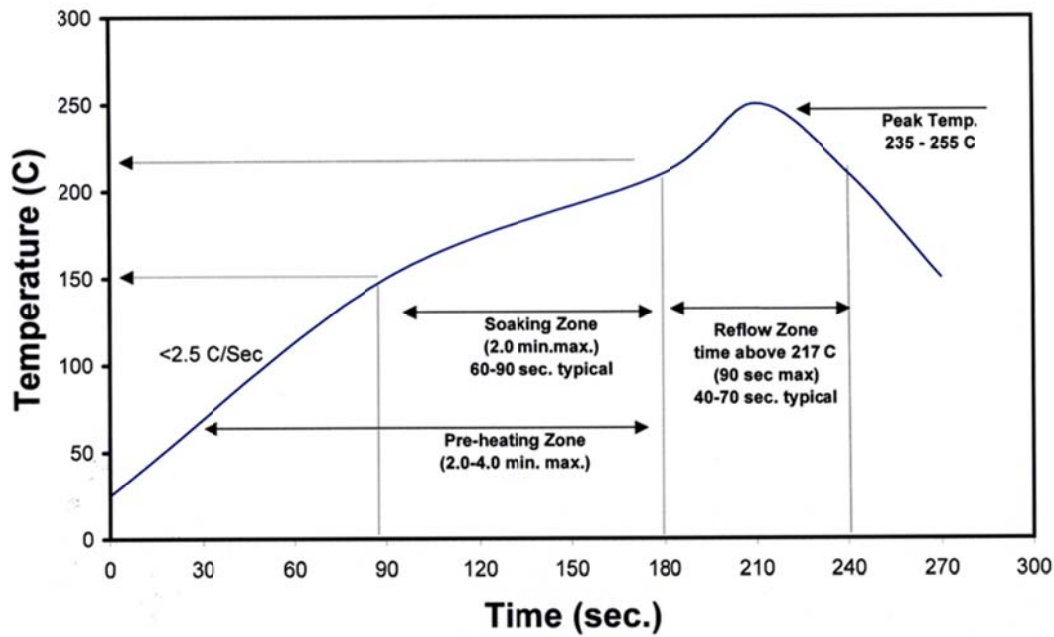


Figure 3: Reflow soldering profile for lead free soldering

Typical Radiation Pattern

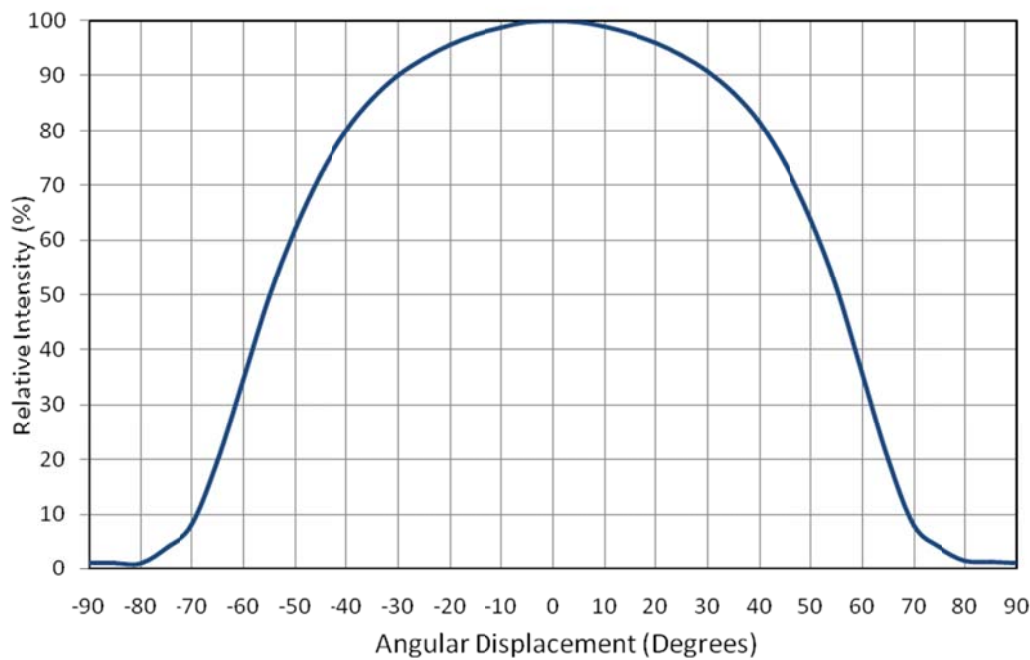


Figure 4: Typical spatial radiation pattern

Typical Relative Spectral Power Distribution

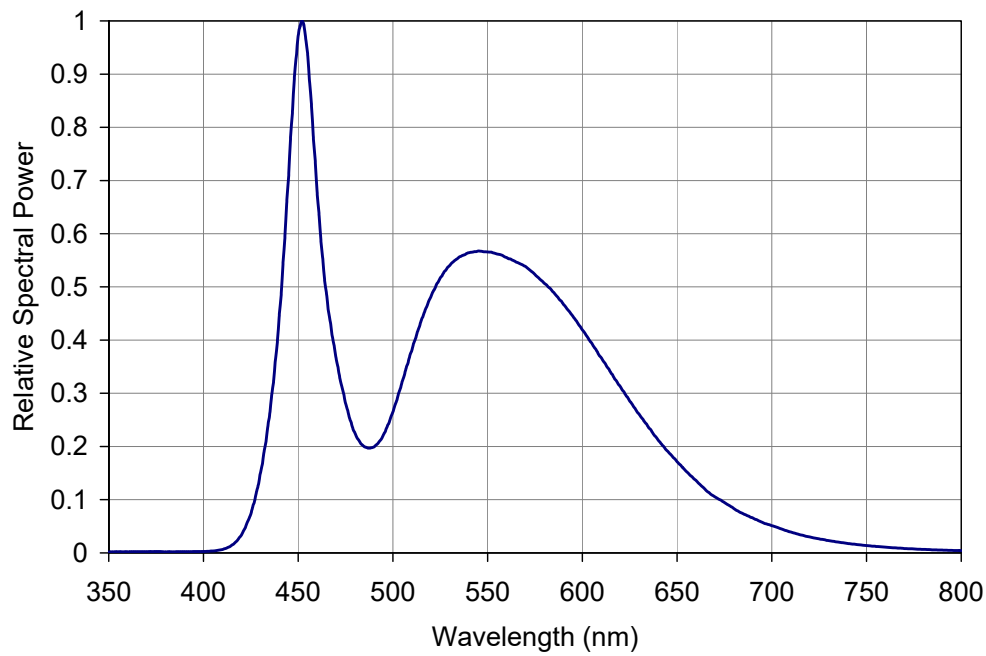


Figure 5: Relative spectral power vs. wavelength @ $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Typical Forward Current Characteristics

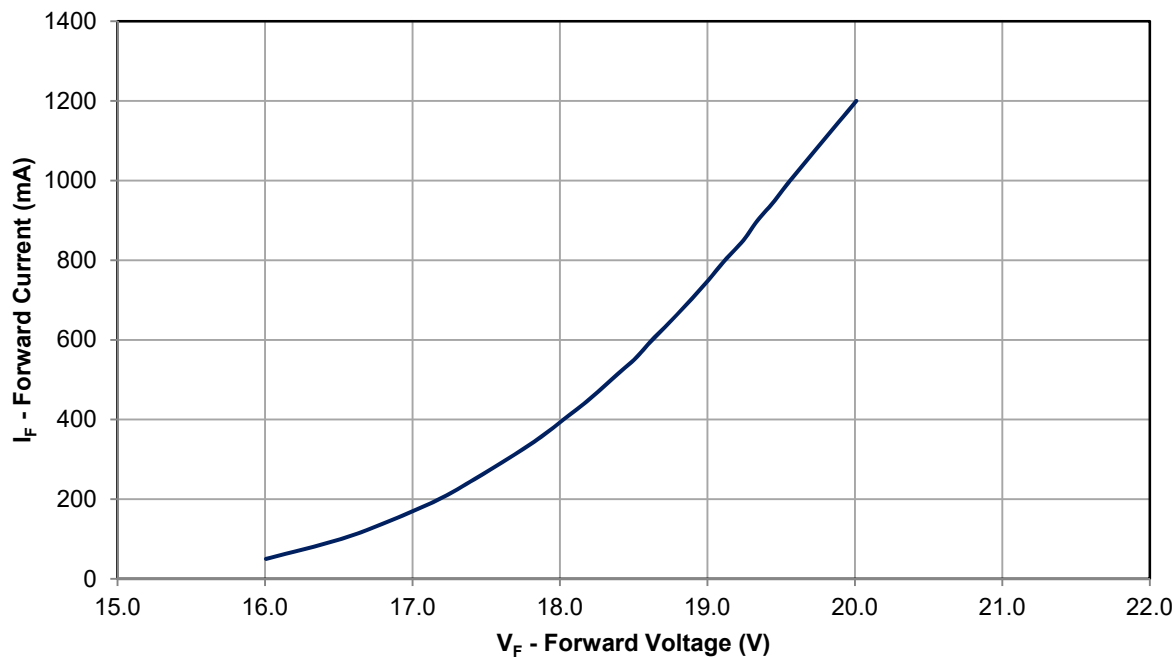


Figure 6: Typical forward current vs. forward voltage @ $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Notes for Figure 6:

1. Forward Voltage is measured for a single string of 6 dies connected in series. The LED is configured with 4 Channels of 6 dies in series each.

Typical Relative Light Output over Forward Current

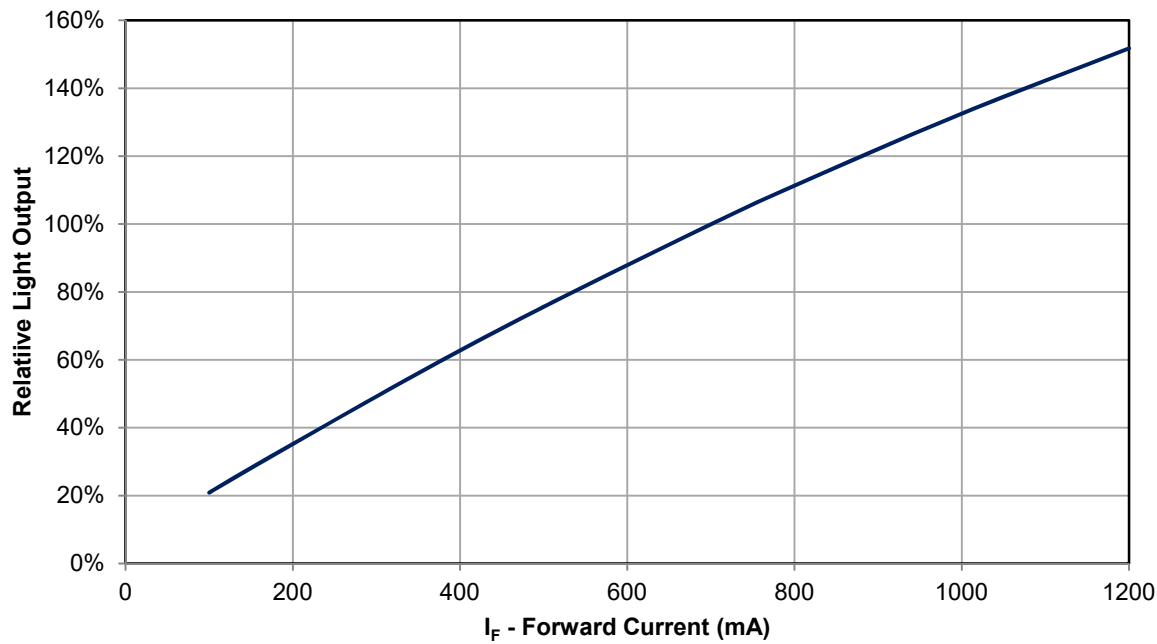


Figure 7: Typical relative light output vs. forward current @ $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Notes for Figure 7:

- 1. Luminous Flux typical value is for all 24 LED dies operating concurrently at rated current per Channel.

Typical Relative Light Output over Temperature

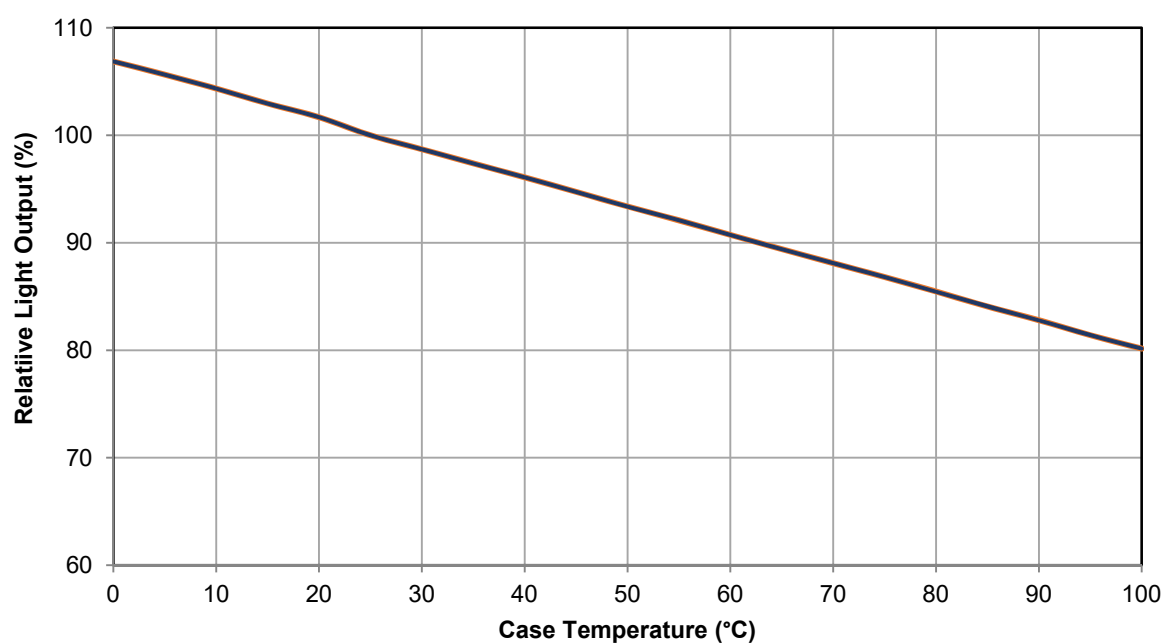


Figure 8: Typical relative light output vs. case temperature.

Notes for Figure 8:

- 1. Luminous Flux typical value is for all 24 LED dies operating concurrently at rated current per Channel.

Current De-rating

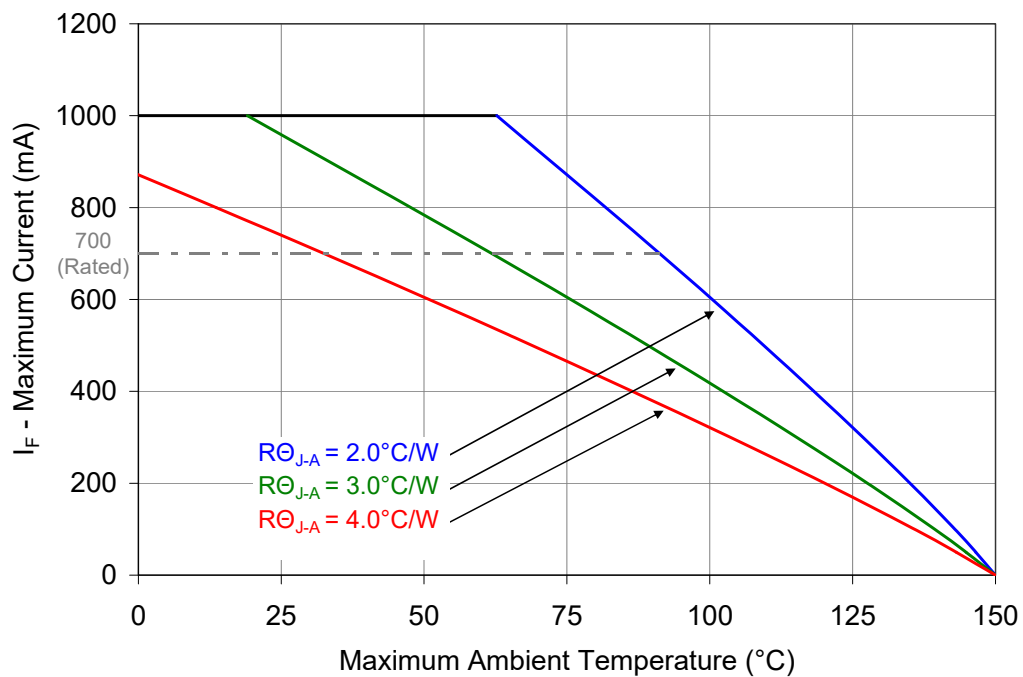


Figure 9: Maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature based on $T_{J(MAX)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$.

Notes for Figure 9:

1. Maximum current assumes that all LED dies are operating at rated current.
2. $R\Theta_{J-C}$ [Junction to Case Thermal Resistance] for the LZP-series is typically 0.6°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].

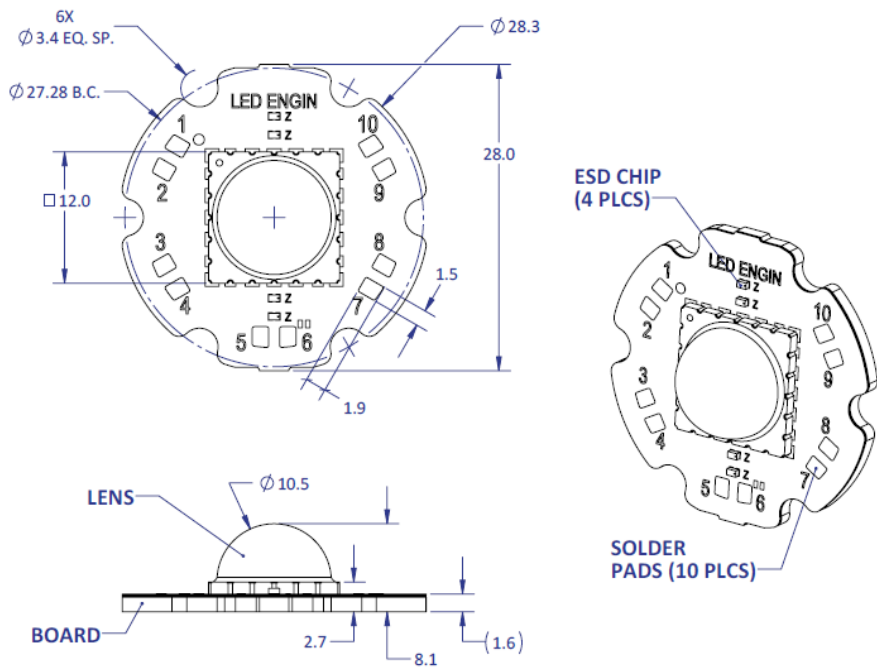
LZP MCPCB Option

Part number	Type of MCPCB	Dimension (mm)	Emitter + MCPCB Thermal Resistance (°C/W)	Typical V _f (V)	Typical I _f (mA)
LZP-DxxxxR	5-channel (4x6+1 strings)	28.3	0.6 + 0.1 = 0.7	18.9	4 x 700

LZP-00CW0R

LZP-DxxxxR

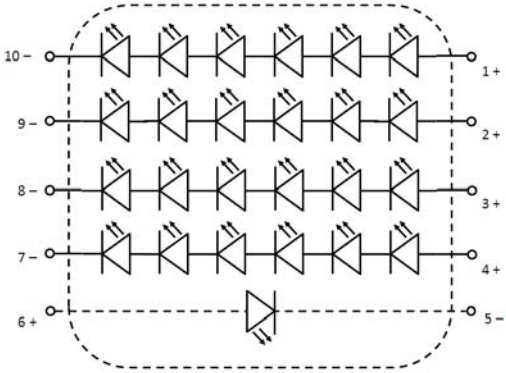
5-channel, Standard Star MCPCB (4x6+1) Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



Pad layout			
Ch.	MCPCB Pad	String/die	Function
1	1	1/EDCBAF	Anode +
	10		Cathode -
2	2	2/JIHGLK	Anode +
	9		Cathode -
3	3	3/ONSRQP	Anode +
	8		Cathode -
4	4	4/TYXWVU	Anode +
	7		Cathode -
5	5	5/M	N/A
	6		N/A

Notes:

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance = ± 0.20 mm.
- 2. Slots in MCPCB are for M3 or #4 mounting screws.
- 3. LED Engin recommends using plastic washers to electrically insulate screws from solder pads and electrical traces.
- 4. LED Engin recommends using thermal interface material when attaching the MCPCB to a heat sink.
- 5. LED Engin uses a copper core MCPCB with pedestal design, allowing direct solder connect between the MCPCB copper core and the emitter thermal slug.
The thermal resistance of this copper core MCPCB is: R_{ΘC-B} 0.1°C/W



Components used

- MCPCB: SuperMCPCB (Bridge Semiconductor, copper core with pedestal design)
- ESD chips: BZT52C36LP (NXP, for 6 LED dies in series)

Application Guidelines

MCPCB Assembly Recommendations

A good thermal design requires an efficient heat transfer from the MCPCB to the heat sink. In order to minimize air gaps in between the MCPCB and the heat sink, it is common practice to use thermal interface materials such as thermal pastes, thermal pads, phase change materials and thermal epoxies. Each material has its pros and cons depending on the design. Thermal interface materials are most efficient when the mating surfaces of the MCPCB and the heat sink are flat and smooth. Rough and uneven surfaces may cause gaps with higher thermal resistances, increasing the overall thermal resistance of this interface. It is critical that the thermal resistance of the interface is low, allowing for an efficient heat transfer to the heat sink and keeping MCPCB temperatures low. When optimizing the thermal performance, attention must also be paid to the amount of stress that is applied on the MCPCB. Too much stress can cause the ceramic emitter to crack. To relax some of the stress, it is advisable to use plastic washers between the screw head and the MCPCB and to follow the torque range listed below. For applications where the heat sink temperature can be above 50°C, it is recommended to use high temperature and rigid plastic washers, such as polycarbonate or glass-filled nylon.

LED Engin recommends the use of the following thermal interface materials:

1. Bergquist's Gap Pad 5000S35, 0.020in thick
 - Part Number: Gap Pad® 5000S35 0.020in/0.508mm
 - Thickness: 0.020in/0.508mm
 - Thermal conductivity: 5 W/m-K
 - Continuous use max temperature: 200°C
 - Using M3 Screw (or #4 screw), with polycarbonate or glass-filled nylon washer (#4) the recommended torque range is: 20 to 25 oz-in (1.25 to 1.56 lbf-in or 0.14 to 0.18 N-m)
2. 3M's Acrylic Interface Pad 5590H
 - Part number: 5590H @ 0.5mm
 - Thickness: 0.020in/0.508mm
 - Thermal conductivity: 3 W/m-K
 - Continuous use max temperature: 100°C
 - Using M3 Screw (or #4 screw), with polycarbonate or glass-filled nylon washer (#4) the recommended torque range is: 20 to 25 oz-in (1.25 to 1.56 lbf-in or 0.14 to 0.18 N-m)

Mechanical Mounting Considerations

The mounting of MCPCB assembly is a critical process step. Excessive mechanical stress build up in the MCPCB can cause the MCPCB to warp which can lead to emitter substrate cracking and subsequent cracking of the LED dies

LED Engin recommends the following steps to avoid mechanical stress build up in the MCPCB:

- Inspect MCPCB and heat sink for flatness and smoothness.
- Select appropriate torque for mounting screws. Screw torque depends on the MCPCB mounting method (thermal interface materials, screws, and washer).
- Always use three M3 or #4-40 screws with #4 washers.
- When fastening the three screws, it is recommended to tighten the screws in multiple small steps. This method avoids building stress by tilting the MCPCB when one screw is tightened in a single step.
- Always use plastic washers in combinations with the three screws. This avoids high point contact stress on the screw head to MCPCB interface, in case the screw is not seated perpendicular.
- In designs with non-tapped holes using self-tapping screws, it is common practice to follow a method of three turns tapping a hole clockwise, followed by half a turn anti-clockwise, until the appropriate torque is reached.

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)

About LED Engin

LED Engin, an OSRAM brand based in California's Silicon Valley, develops, manufactures, and sells advanced LED emitters, optics and light engines to create uncompromised lighting experiences for a wide range of entertainment, architectural, general lighting and specialty applications. LuxiGen™ multi-die emitter and secondary lens combinations reliably deliver industry-leading flux density, upwards of 5000 quality lumens to a target, in a wide spectrum of colors including whites, tunable whites, multi-color and UV LEDs in a unique patented compact ceramic package. Our LuxiTune™ series of tunable white lighting modules leverage our LuxiGen emitters and lenses to deliver quality, control, freedom and high density tunable white light solutions for a broad range of new recessed and downlighting applications. The small size, yet remarkably powerful beam output and superior in-source color mixing, allows for a previously unobtainable freedom of design wherever high-flux density, directional light is required. LED Engin is committed to providing products that conserve natural resources and reduce greenhouse emissions; and reserves the right to make changes to improve performance without notice.

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