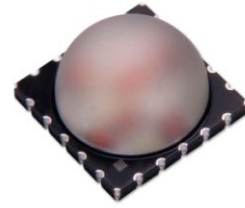


High Luminous Efficacy  
RGBA LED Emitter

# LZC-03MA07



## Key Features

- Ultra-bright, Ultra-compact 40W RGBA LED
- Individually addressable Red, Green, Blue and Amber channels
- Small high density foot print – 9.0mm x 9.0mm
- Surface mount ceramic package with integrated glass lens
- Exceptionally low Thermal Resistance (0.7°C/W)
- Electrically neutral thermal path
- Extreme Luminous Flux density
- JEDEC Level 1 for Moisture Sensitivity Level
- Lead (Pb) free and RoHS compliant
- Reflow solderable (up to 6 cycles)
- Emitter available on 4-channel MCPCB (optional)
- Recommended use with LLxx-3T08 family of High Efficiency / High Uniformity color-mixing lenses for perfect color uniformity from 8 to 32 deg.

## Typical Applications

- Architectural lighting
- Entertainment
- Stage and Studio lighting
- Accent lighting

## Description

The LZC-03MA07 RGBA LED emitter enables a full spectrum of brilliant colors with the highest light output, highest flux density, and superior color mixing available. It outperforms other colored lighting solutions with multiple red, green, blue and amber LED die in a single, compact emitter. With 40W power capability and a 9.0mm x 9.0mm ultra-small footprint, this package provides exceptional luminous flux density. LED Engin's RGBA LED offers ultimate design flexibility with four individually addressable color channels. The patented design with thermally and electrically isolated pads 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
LZC-03MA07-xxxx	LZC emitter
LZC-B3MA07-xxxx	LZC emitter on 4 channel 4x3 Star MCPCB

Notes:

1. See "Part Number Nomenclature" for full overview on LED Engin part number nomenclature.

### Bin kit option codes

MA, Red-Green-Blue-Amber (RGBA)			
Kit number suffix	Min flux Bin	Color Bin Range	Description
0000	02R	R2 – R2	Red, full distribution flux; full distribution wavelength
	03G	G2 – G3	Green, full distribution flux; full distribution wavelength
	03B	B03 – B03	Blue, full distribution flux; full distribution wavelength
	04A	A9 – A9	Amber, full distribution flux; full distribution wavelength

Notes:

1. Default bin kit option is -0000

## Luminous Flux Bins

Table 1:

Bin Code	Minimum Luminous Flux ( $\Phi_v$ ) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ <sup>[1,2]</sup> (lm)				Maximum Luminous Flux ( $\Phi_v$ ) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ <sup>[1,2]</sup> (lm)			
	3 Red	3 Green	3 Blue	3 Amber	3 Red	3 Green	3 Blue	3 Amber
02R	180				300			
03G		245				390		
03B			48				77	
04B			77				130	
04A				180				300

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. Each flux value consists of 3 dies from the same color in series for binning purposes.

## Dominant Wavelength Bins

Table 2:

Bin Code	Minimum Dominant Wavelength ( $\lambda_D$ ) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ <sup>[1,2]</sup> (nm)				Maximum Dominant Wavelength ( $\lambda_D$ ) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ <sup>[1,2]</sup> (nm)			
	Red	Green <sup>[2]</sup>	Blue	Amber	Red	Green <sup>[2]</sup>	Blue	Amber
R2	618				630			
G2		520				525		
G3		525				530		
B03			453				460	
A9				590				595

Notes for Table 2:

1. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 0.5\text{nm}$  on dominant wavelength measurements.

## Forward Voltage Bin

Table 3:

Bin Code	Minimum Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ ) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ <sup>[1]</sup> (V)				Maximum Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ ) @ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ <sup>[1]</sup> (V)			
	Red	Green	Blue	Amber	Red	Green	Blue	Amber
0	6.00	9.30	9.30	6.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	8.00

Notes for Table 3:

1. Forward Voltage is binned with all three LED dice connected in series.
2. LED Engin maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 0.12\text{V}$  for forward voltage measurements for the three LEDs.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 4:

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Forward Current <sup>[1]</sup>	$I_F$	1000	mA
Peak Pulsed Forward Current <sup>[2]</sup>	$I_{FP}$	1500	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	See Note 3	V
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +150	°C
Junction Temperature [Blue, Green]	$T_J$	150	°C
Junction Temperature [Red, Amber]	$T_J$	125	°C
Soldering Temperature <sup>[4]</sup>	$T_{sol}$	260	°C
Allowable Reflow Cycles		6	
ESD Sensitivity <sup>[5]</sup>		> 8,000 V HBM Class 3B JESD22-A114-D	

Notes for Table 4:

- Maximum DC forward current is determined by the overall thermal resistance and ambient temperature. Follow the curves in Figure 12 for current derating.
- Pulse forward current conditions: Pulse Width  $\leq$  10msec 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 LZC-03MA07 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 5:

Parameter	Symbol	Typical				Unit
		Red	Green	Blue <sup>[1]</sup>	Amber	
Luminous Flux (@ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ )	$\Phi_V$	210	340	80	240	lm
Luminous Flux (@ $I_F = 1000\text{mA}$ )	$\Phi_V$	270	440	100	305	lm
Dominant Wavelength	$\lambda_D$	623	523	460	590	nm
Viewing Angle <sup>[2]</sup>	$2\theta_{1/2}$	95				Degrees
Total Included Angle <sup>[3]</sup>	$\theta_{0.9}$	115				Degrees

Notes for Table 5:

- When operating the Blue LED, observe IEC 60825-1 class 2 rating. Do not stare into the beam.
- Viewing Angle is the off axis angle from emitter centerline where the luminous intensity is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the peak value.
- Total Included Angle is the total angle that includes 90% of the total luminous flux.

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

Table 6:

Parameter	Symbol	Typical				Unit
		3 Red	3 Green	3 Blue	3 Amber	
Forward Voltage (@ $I_F = 700\text{mA}$ ) <sup>[1]</sup>	$V_F$	7.0	10.5	10.5	7.0	V
Forward Voltage (@ $I_F = 1000\text{mA}$ ) <sup>[1]</sup>	$V_F$	7.6	10.9	10.9	7.6	V
Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_J$	-5.7	-8.7	-9.0	-5.7	mV/°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	$RO_{J-C}$	0.7				°C/W

Notes for Table 6:

- Forward Voltage typical value is for three LED dice from the same color dice connected in series.

## IPC/JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level

Table 7 - IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20D.1 MSL Classification:

Level	Floor Life		Soak Requirements			
	Time	Conditions	Standard	Time (hrs)	Conditions	Accelerated
1	Unlimited	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}/$ 85% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C/ 85% RH	n/a	n/a

Notes for Table 7:

1. 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

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, LED Engin projects that the LZ Series will deliver, on average, 70% Lumen Maintenance at 65,000 hours of operation at a forward current of 700 mA. This projection is based on constant current operation with junction temperature maintained at or below 125°C.

## Mechanical Dimensions (mm)

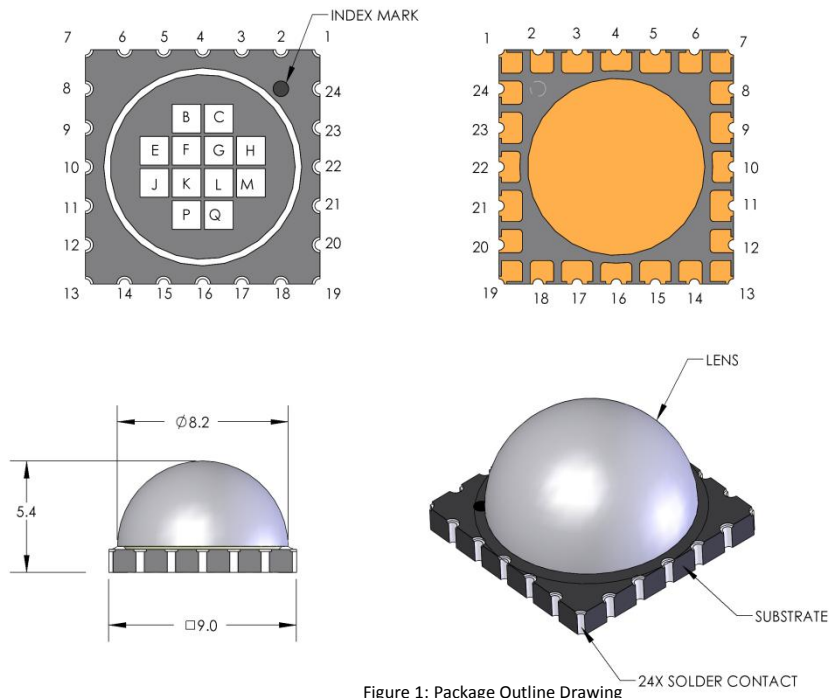


Figure 1: Package Outline Drawing

Notes for Figure 1:

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

Pin Out			
Pin	Die	Color	Polarity
1	G	Red	+
2	G	Red	-
3	C	Green	+
4	C	Green	-
5	B	Amber	+
6	B	Amber	-
7	F	Blue	-
8	F	Blue	+
9	E	Green	+
10	E	Green	-
11	J	Red	-
12	J	Red	+
13	K	Amber	-
14	K	Amber	+
15	P	Blue	-
16	P	Blue	+
17	Q	Red	-
18	Q	Red	+
19	L	Green	+
20	L	Green	-
21	M	Blue	-
22	M	Blue	+
23	H	Amber	+
24	H	Amber	-

## Recommended Solder Pad Layout (mm)

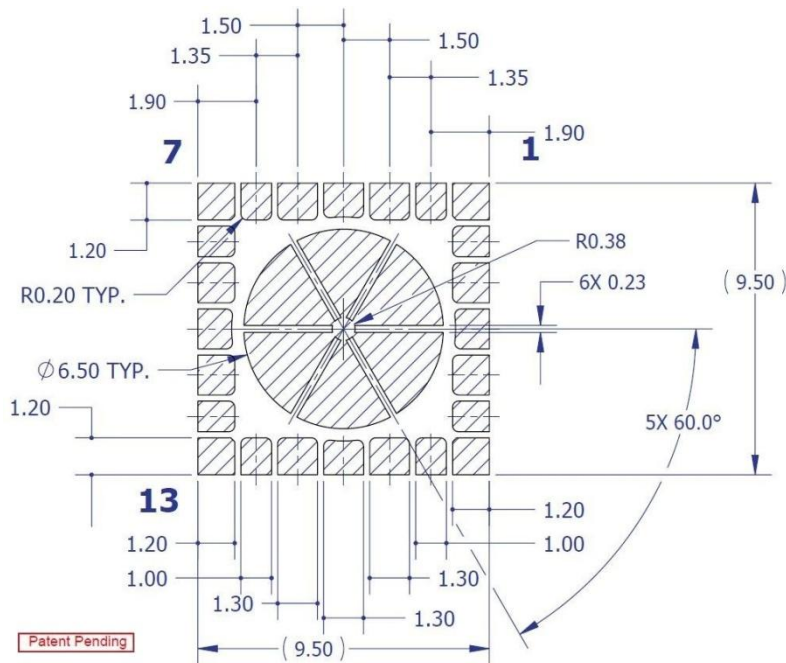
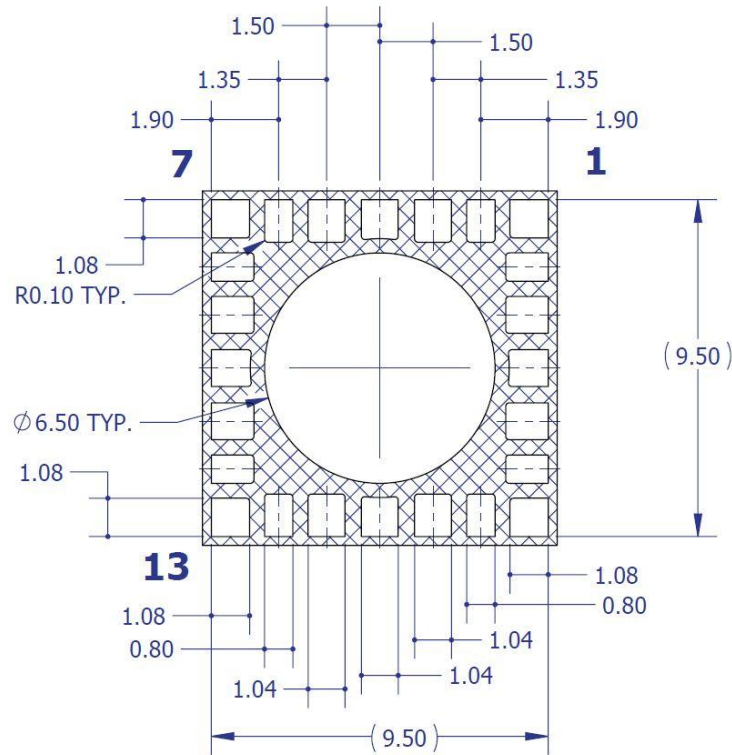


Figure 2a: Recommended solder pad layout for anode, cathode, and thermal pad.

Note for Figure 2a:

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

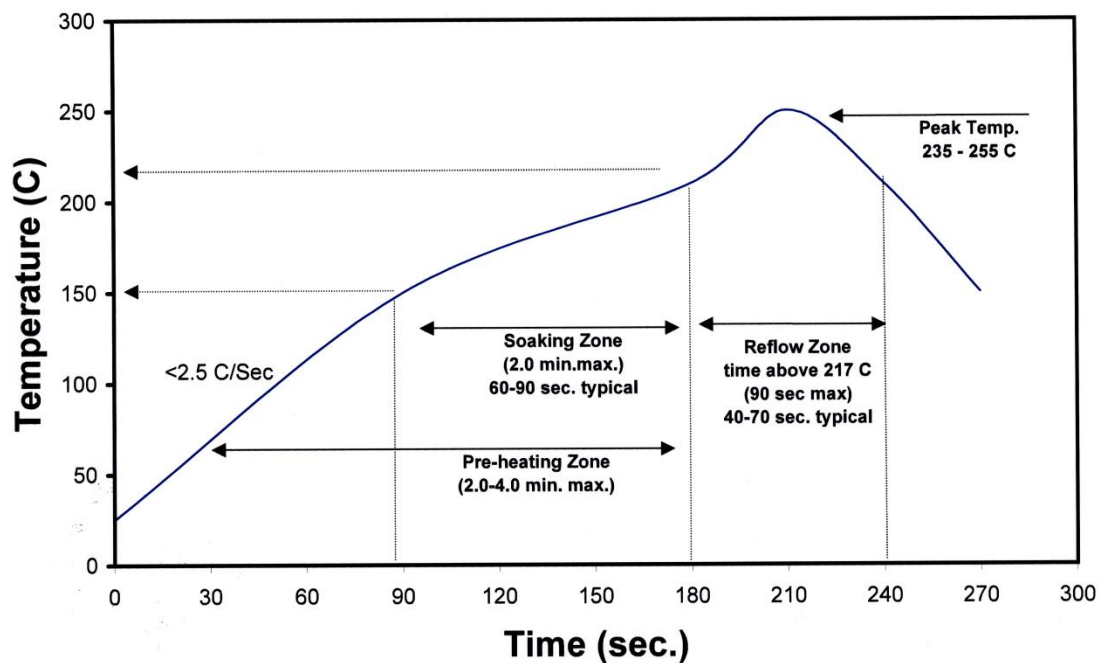
## Recommended Solder Mask Layout (mm)



Note for Figure 2b:

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

## Reflow Soldering Profile



## Typical Radiation Pattern

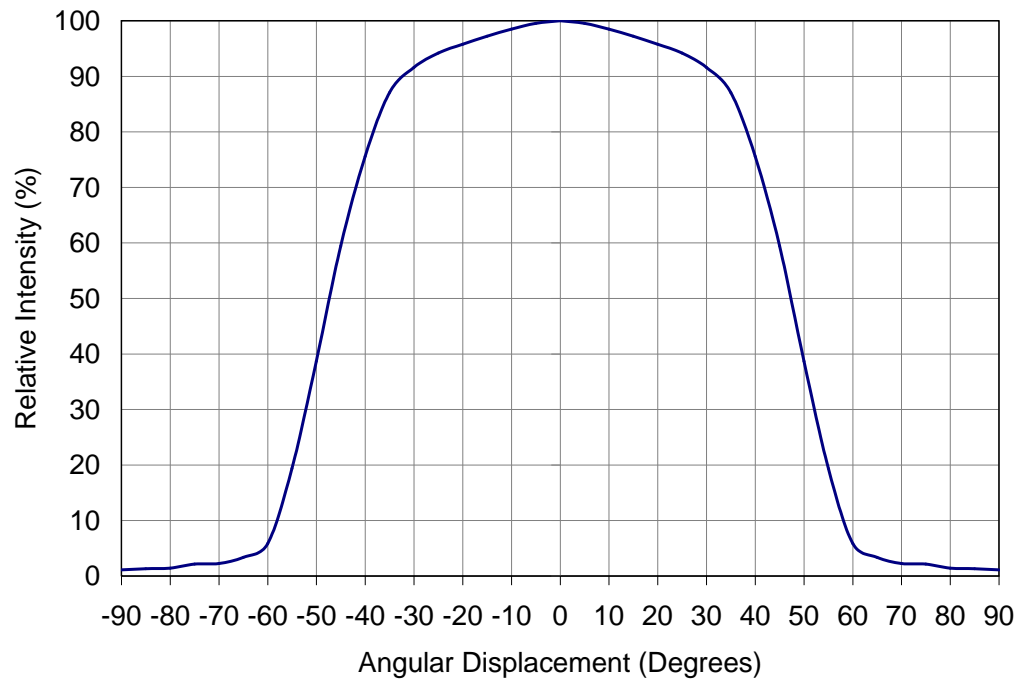


Figure 4: Typical representative spatial radiation pattern.

## Typical Relative Spectral Power Distribution

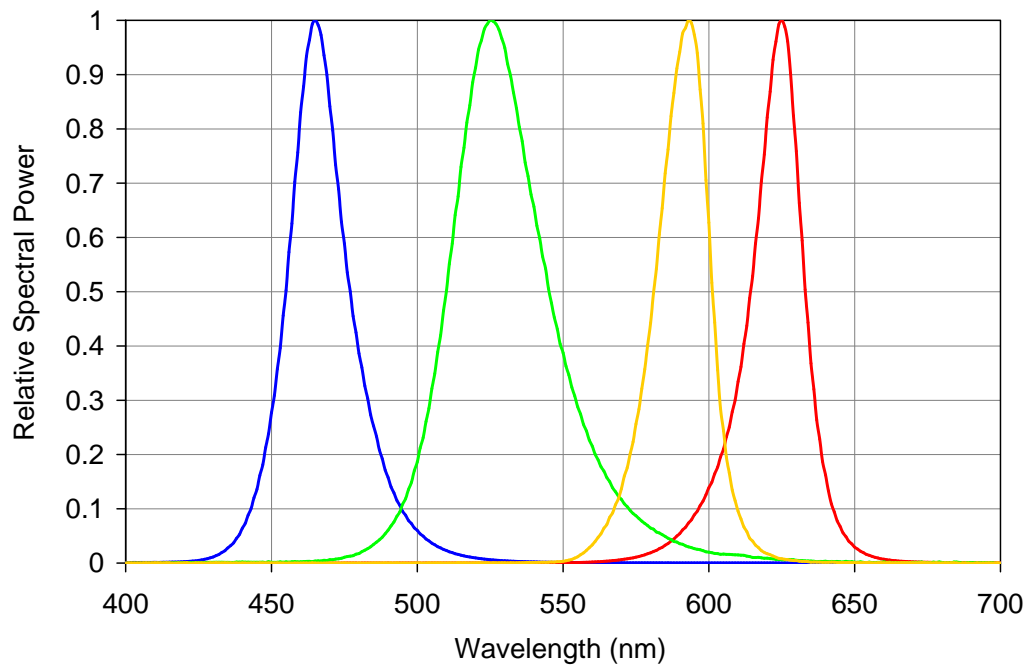


Figure 5: Typical relative spectral power vs. wavelength @  $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .



## Typical Dominant Wavelength Shift over Forward Current

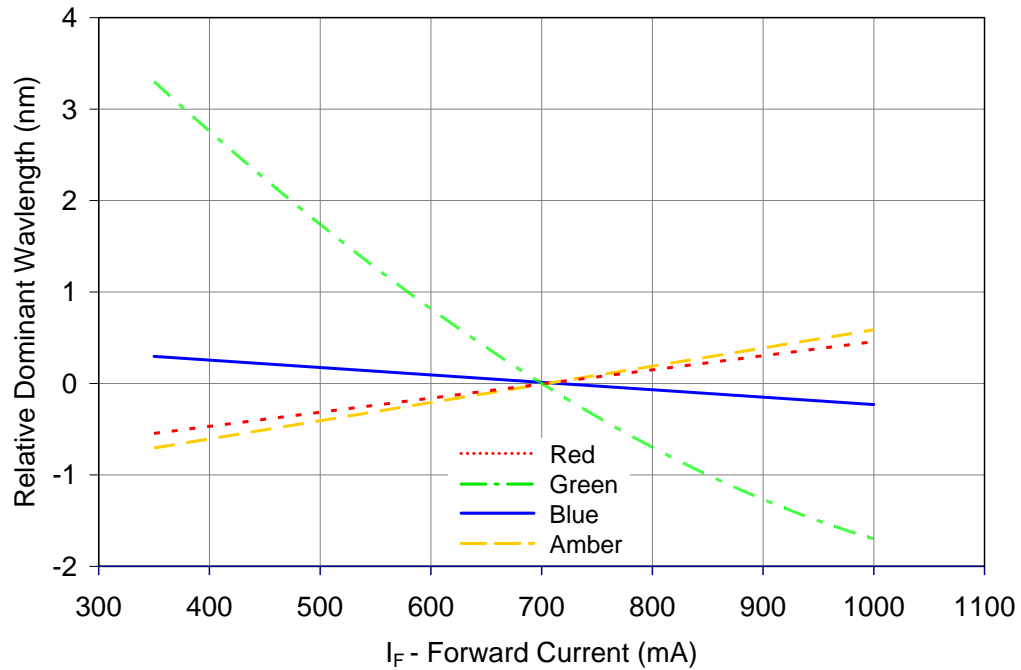


Figure 6: Typical dominant wavelength shift vs. forward current @  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Dominant Wavelength Shift over Temperature

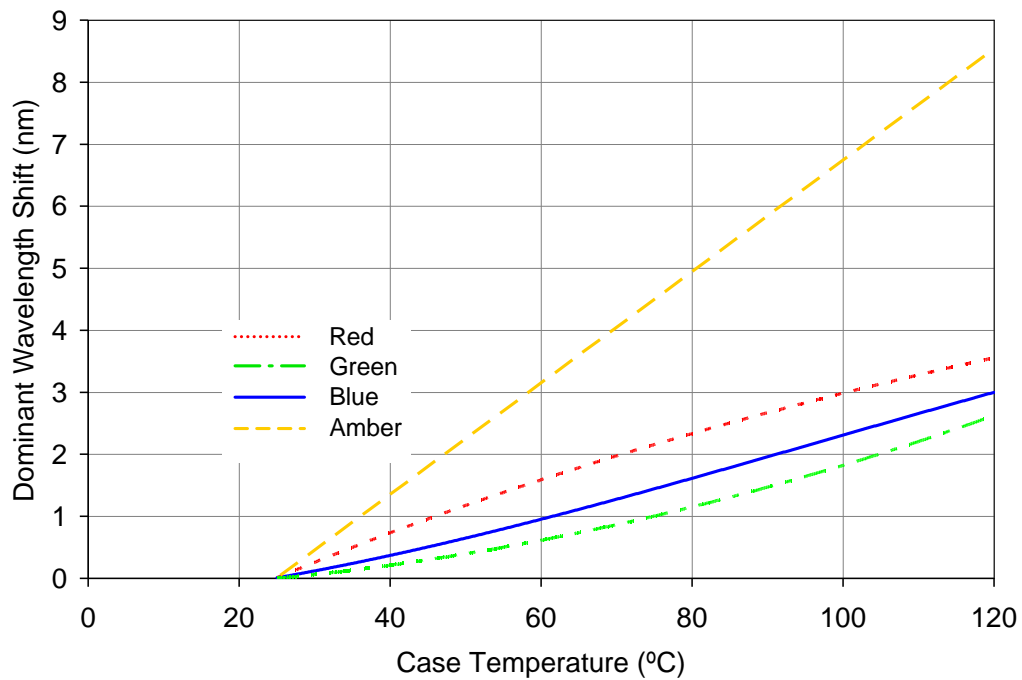


Figure 7: Typical dominant wavelength shift vs. case temperature.

## Typical Relative Light Output

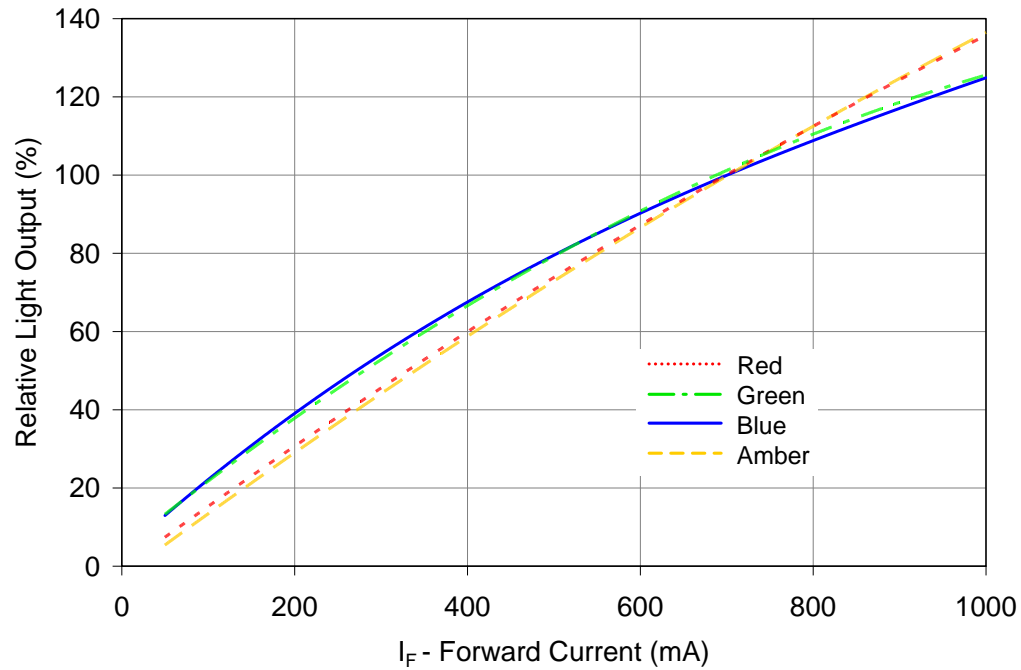


Figure 8: Typical relative light output vs. forward current @  $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Typical Relative Light Output over Temperature

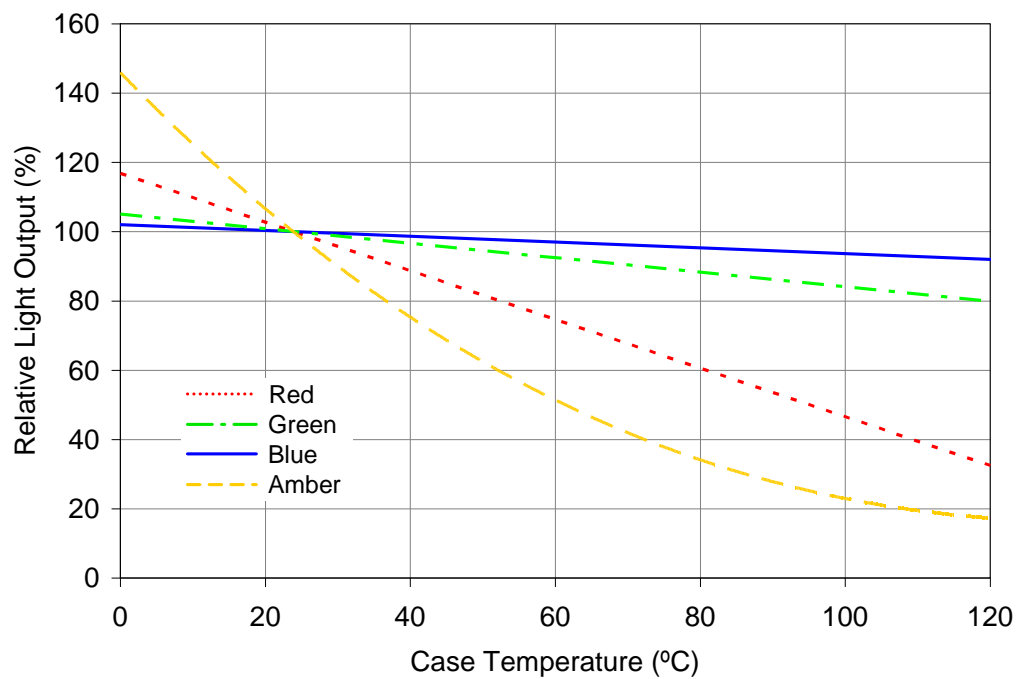


Figure 9: Typical relative light output vs. case temperature.

## Typical Forward Current Characteristics

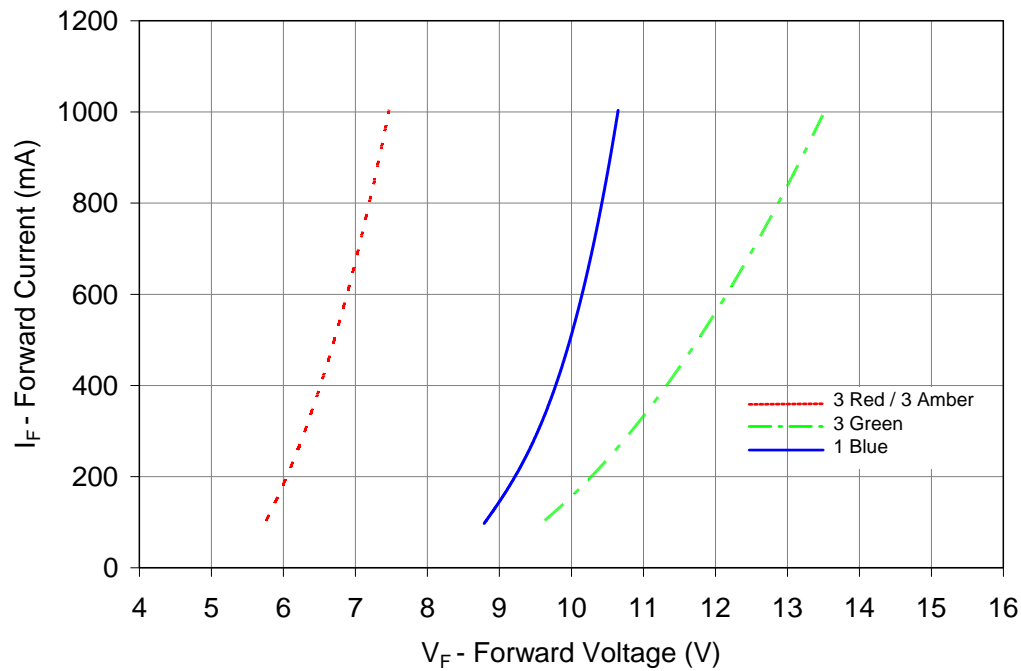


Figure 10: Typical forward current vs. forward voltage @  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Current De-rating

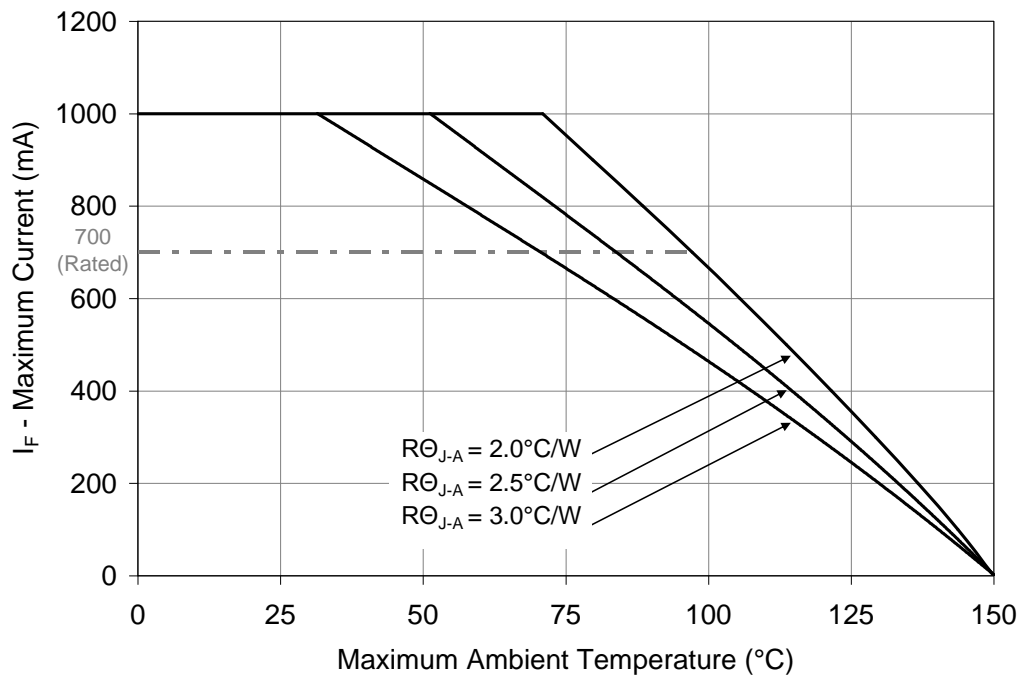


Figure 11: Maximum forward current vs. ambient temperature based on  $T_{J(\text{MAX})} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ .

Notes for Figure 11:

1. Maximum current assumes that all 12 LED dice are operating concurrently at the same current.
2.  $RO_{J-C}$  [Junction to Case Thermal Resistance] for the LZC-03MA07 is typically  $<0.7^\circ\text{C/W}$ .
3.  $RO_{J-A}$  [Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance] =  $RO_{J-C} + RO_{C-A}$  [Case to Ambient Thermal Resistance].

## Emitter Tape and Reel Specifications (mm)

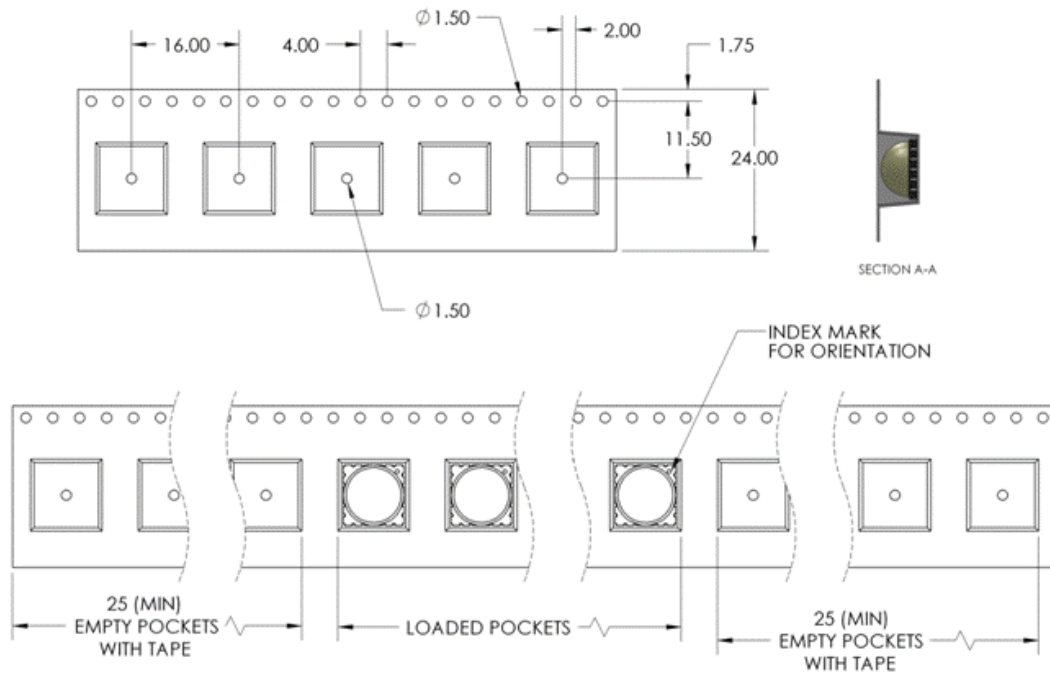


Figure 12: Emitter carrier tape specifications (mm).

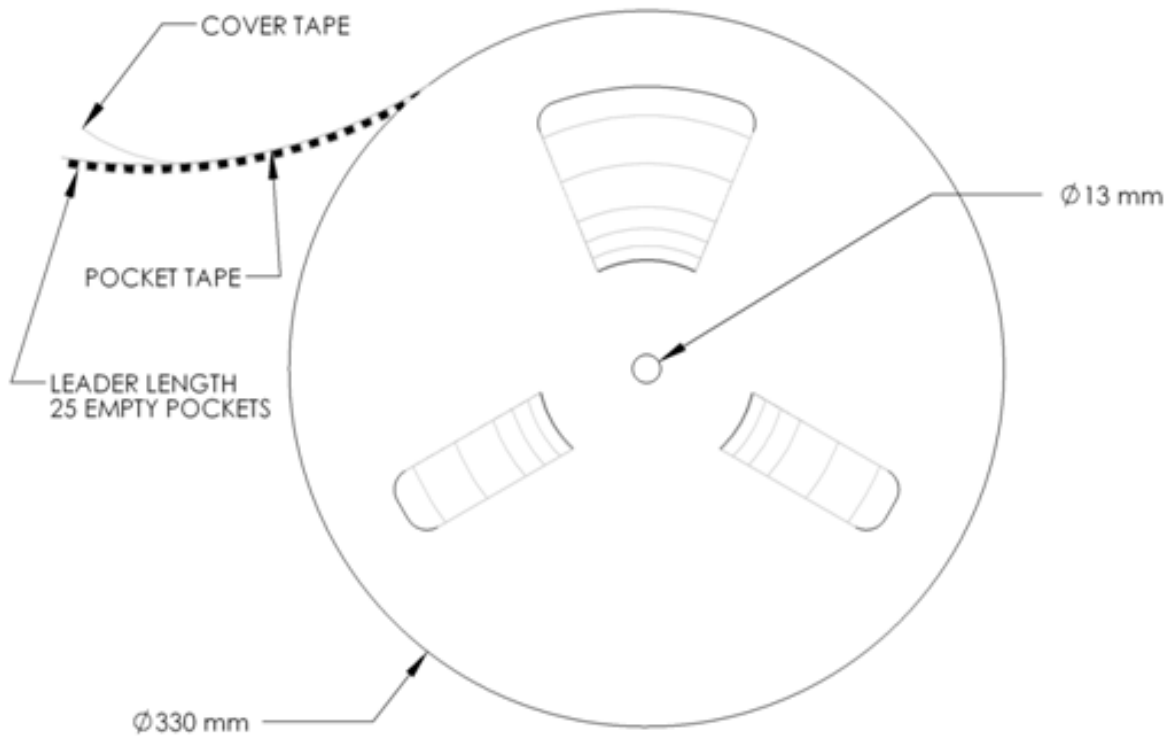


Figure 13: Emitter Reel specifications (mm).

## Part-number Nomenclature

The LZ Series base part number designation is defined as follows:

**L Z A – B C D E F G – H I J K**

A – designates the number of LED die in the package

- 1 for single die emitter package
- 4 for 4-die emitter package
- 9 for 9-die emitter package
- C for 12-die emitter package
- P for 25-die emitter package

B – designates the package level

- 0 for Emitter only

Other letters indicate the addition of a MCPCB. See appendix “MCPCB options” for details

C – designates the radiation pattern

- 0 for Clear domed lens (Lambertian radiation pattern)
- 1 for Flat-top
- 3 for Frosted domed lens

D and E – designates the color

- U6 Ultra Violet (365nm)
- UA Violet (400nm)
- DB Dental Blue (460nm)
- B2 Blue (465nm)
- G1 Green (525nm)
- A1 Amber (590nm)
- R1 Red (623nm)
- R2 Deep Red (660nm)
- R3 Far Red (740nm)
- R4 Infrared (850nm)
- WW Warm White (2700K-3500K)
- W9 Warm White CRI 90 Minimum (2700K-3500K)
- NW Neutral White (4000K)
- CW Cool White (5500K-6500K)
- W2 Warm & Cool White mixed dies
- MC RGB
- MA RGBA
- MD RGBW (6500K)

F and G – designates the package options if applicable

See “Base part number” on page 2 for details. Default is “00”

H, I, J, K – designates kit options

See “Bin kit options” on page 2 for details. Default is “0000”

### Ordering information:

For ordering LED Engin products, please reference the base part number above. The base part number represents our standard full distribution flux and wavelength range. Other standard bin combinations can be found on page 2. For ordering products with custom bin selections, please contact a LED Engin sales representative or authorized distributor.

# LZC MCPCB Family

Part number	Type of MCPCB	Diameter (mm)	Emitter + MCPCB Thermal Resistance (°C/W)	Typical $V_f$ (V)	Typical $I_f$ (mA)
LZC-Bxxxxx	4-channel	28.3	$0.7 + 0.1 = 0.8$	7.0 – 12.6	4 x 700

## ▪ Mechanical Mounting of MCPCB

- Mechanical stress on the emitter that could be caused by bending the MCPCB should be avoided. The stress can cause the substrate to crack and as a result might lead to cracks in the dies.
- Therefore special attention needs to be paid to the flatness of the heat sink surface and the torque on the screws. Maximum torque should not exceed 1 Nm (8.9 lbf/in).
- Care must be taken when securing the board to the heatsink to eliminate bending of the MCPCB. This can be done by tightening the three M3 screws (or #4-40) in steps and not all at once. This is analogous to tightening a wheel of an automobile
- It is recommended to always use plastic washers in combination with three screws. Two screws could more easily lead to bending of the board.
- If non taped holes are used with self-tapping screws it is advised to back out the screws slightly after tighten (with controlled torque) and retighten the screws again.

## ▪ Thermal interface material

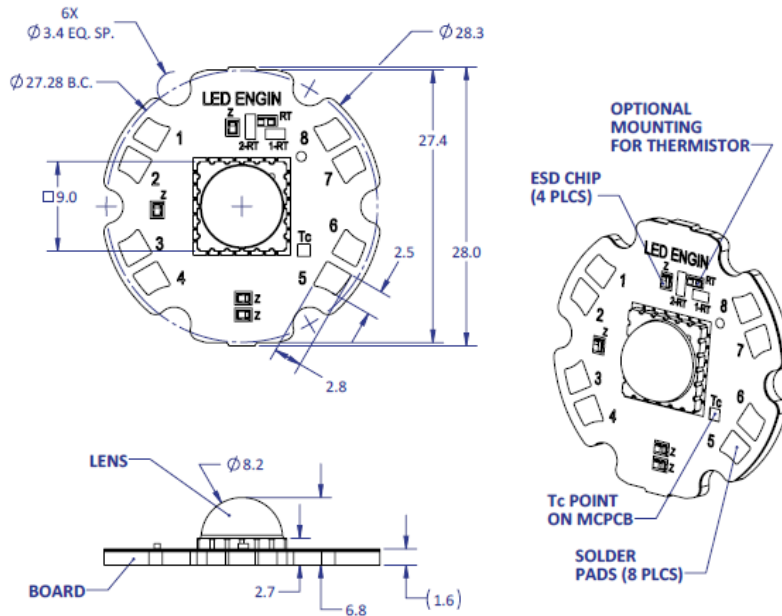
- To properly transfer the heat from the LED to the heatsink a thermally conductive material is required when mounting the MCPCB to the heatsink
- There are several materials which can be used as thermal interface material, such as thermal paste, thermal pads, phase change materials and thermal epoxies. Each has pro's and con's depending on the application. For our emitter it is critical to verify that the thermal resistance is sufficient for the selected emitter and its environment.
- To properly transfer the heat from the MCPCB to the heatsink also special attention should be paid to the flatness of the heatsink.

## ▪ Wire soldering

- For easy soldering of wires to the MCPCB it is advised to preheat the MCPCB on a hot plate to a maximum of 150°. Subsequently apply the solder and additional heat from the solder iron to initiate a good solder reflow. It is recommended to use a solder iron of more than 60W. We advise 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)

# LZC-Bxxxxx

## 4-Channel MCPCB Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



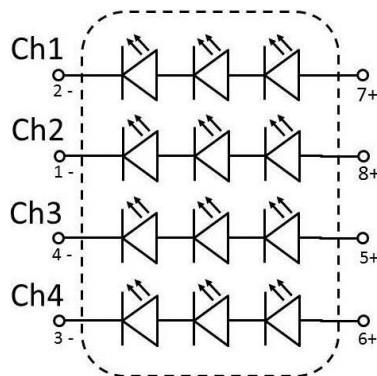
Pad function with:			
LZC-03MA07			
Pad	Polarity	Ch.	Function
7	Anode +	1	Red
2	Cathode -		
8	Anode +	2	Green
1	Cathode -		
5	Anode +	3	Blue
4	Cathode -		
6	Anode +	4	Amber
3	Cathode -		

### Notes:

- Unless otherwise noted, the tolerance =  $\pm 0.20$  mm.
- Slots in MCPCB are for M3 or #4-40 mounting screws.
- LED Engin recommends using 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:  $R_{\theta C-B} 0.1^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

## Components used

MCPCB: SuperMCPCB (copper) (Bridge Semiconductor)  
 ESD chips: BZX884-C18 (NXP, for 3 LED dies in series)



## 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™ 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 [sales@ledengin.com](mailto:sales@ledengin.com) or (408) 922-7200 for more information.