

## **CBT-140 White LEDs**



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#### **Features:**

- Extremely high optical output from a14 mm<sup>2</sup> circular source: Up to 4,000 white lumens
- Round emitting aperture provides most efficient match to circular optical systems and narrow beam projectors
- Unencapsulated package preserves small etendue facilitating narrow beam optical system design
- Chip on board package assures straightforward system assembly with the best possible thermal performance for high power devices.
- Integrated thermistor enables consistent temperature monitoring during operation for high system reliability
- High thermal conductivity package junction to heat sink thermal resistance less than  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
- Variable drive current: 1 A to 21A for white
- High CRI in Tungsten and Daylight color temperatures for natural lighting
- Environmentally friendly: RoHS compliant

## **Applications**

- Architectural and Entertainment Lighting
- Fiber-coupled Illumination
- Medical Lighting
- Machine Vision

- Microscopy
- Spot Lighting



## **Technology Overview**

Luminus Big Chip LEDs<sup>™</sup> benefit from a suite of innovations in the fields of chip technology, packaging and thermal management. These breakthroughs allow illumination engineers and designers to achieve solutions that are high brightness and high efficiency.

#### **Photonic Lattice Technology**

Luminus' photonic lattice technology enables large area LED chips with uniform brightness over the entire LED chip surface. The optical power and brightness produced by these large monolithic chips enable solutions which replace arc and halogen lamps where arrays of traditional high power LEDs cannot.

#### **Packaging Technology**

Thermal management is critical in high power LED applications. With a thermal resistance from junction to heat sink of 0.59° C/W, Luminus CBT-140 LEDs have the lowest thermal resistance of any LED on the market. This allows the LED to be driven at higher current densities while maintaining a low junction temperature, thereby resulting in brighter solutions and longer lifetimes.

#### Reliability

Designed from the ground up, Luminus Big Chip LEDs are one of the most reliable light sources in the world today. Big Chip LEDs have passed a rigorous suite of environmental and mechanical stress tests, including mechanical shock, vibration, temperature cycling and humidity, and have been fully qualified for use in extreme high power and high current applications. With very low failure rates and median lifetimes that typically exceed 60,000 hours, Luminus Big Chip LEDs are ready for even the most demanding applications.

#### **Environmental Benefits**

Luminus LEDs help reduce power consumption and the amount of hazardous waste entering the environment. All Big Chip LED products manufactured by Luminus are RoHS compliant and free of hazardous materials, including lead and mercury.

## **Understanding Big Chip LED Test Specifications**

Every Luminus LED is fully tested to ensure that it meets the high quality standards expected from Luminus' products.

#### **Testing Temperature**

Luminus core board products are typically measured in such a way that the characteristics reported agree with how the devices will actually perform when incorporated into a system. This measurement is accomplished by mounting the devices on a 40°C heat sink and allowing the device to reach thermal equilibrium while fully powered. Only after the device reaches equilibrium are the measurements taken. This method of measurement ensures that Luminus Big Chip LEDs perform in the field just as they are specified.

Expected flux values in real world operation can be extrapolated based on the information contained within this product data sheet.

#### **Multiple Operating Points**

The tables on the following pages provide typical optical and electrical characteristics. Since the LEDs can be operated over a wide range of drive conditions (currents from 1A to 21.0A, and duty cycles from <1% to 100%), multiple drive conditions may be listed.

CBT-140 White LEDs are production tested at 21.0 A.



#### **Preliminary**

## **CBT-140 White Binning Structure**

CBT-140 white LEDs are tested for luminous flux and chromaticity at a drive current of 21.0 A (1.5 A/mm²) and placed into one of the following luminous flux (FF) and chromaticity (WW) bins:

#### **Flux Bins**

Color	Flux Bin (FF)	Minimum Flux (lm) at 21.0A	Maximum Flux (lm) at 21.0A
	ТВ	3,440	3,680
WCS Cool White Standard CRI (typ. 75)	UA	3,680	3,955
Cool Write Standard Citi (typ. 73)	UB	3,955	4,230
WDH Daylight High CRI (typ. 92)	QA	2,100	2,260
	QB	2,260	2,420
	RA	2,420	2,600
WTH Tungsten White High CRI (typ. 92)	PB	1,965	2,100
	QA	2,100	2,260
	QB	2,260	2,420

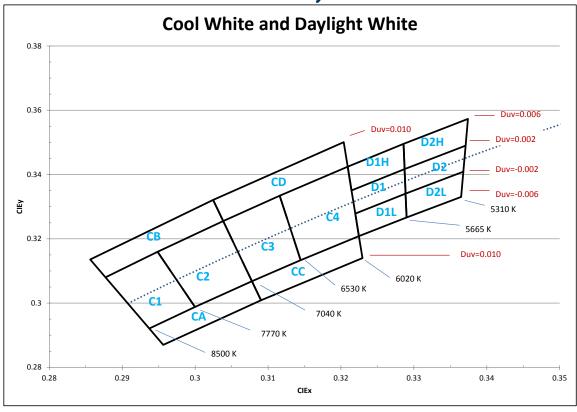
\*Note: Luminus maintains a +/- 6% tolerance on flux measurements.

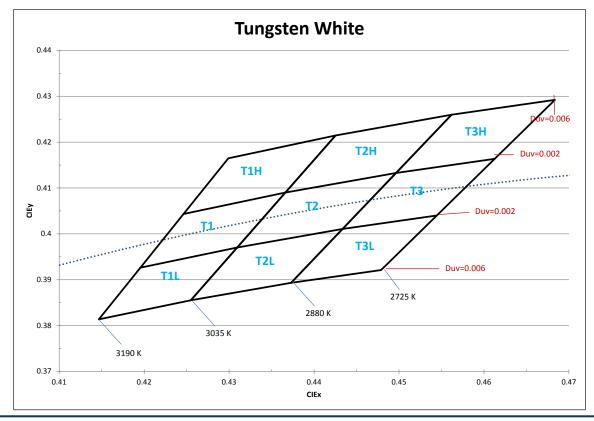
Luminus maintains a +/- 2% tolerance on CRI measurements.





## **Chromaticity Bins**







## **CBT-140 White Chromaticity Bins**

The following tables describe the four chromaticity points that bound each chromaticity bin. Chromaticity bins are grouped together based on the color temperature.

Cool White Chromaticity Bins				
Bin Code(WW)	CIEx	CIEy		
	0.293	0.292		
C1	0.299	0.298		
	0.294	0.315		
	0.287	0.307		
	0.299	0.298		
C2	0.307	0.306		
C2	0.303	0.325		
	0.294	0.315		
	0.307	0.306		
C3	0.314	0.313		
	0.311	0.333		
	0.303	0.325		
	0.314	0.313		
C4	0.322	0.32		
	0.32	0.342		
	0.311	0.333		

Cool White Chromaticity Bins				
Bin Code(WW)	CIEx	CIEy		
	0.293	0.292		
CA	0.295	0.287		
L CA	0.309	0.300		
	0.307	0.306		
	0.287	0.307		
СВ	0.285	0.313		
CB	0.302	0.332		
	0.303	0.325		
	0.307	0.306		
CC	0.309	0.300		
	0.322	0.313		
	0.322	0.320		
	0.303	0.325		
(D	0.302	0.332		
CD	0.320	0.350		
	0.320	0.342		



## **CBT-140 White Chromaticity Bins**

The following tables describe the four chromaticity points that bound each chromaticity bin. Chromaticity bins are grouped together based on the color temperature.

Daylight Chromaticity Bins			
Bin Code(WW)	CIEx	CIEy	
	0.321	0.327	
D1	0.321	0.335	
	0.328	0.341	
	0.328	0.334	
	0.328	0.334	
D2	0.328	0.341	
D2	0.337	0.348	
	0.336	0.340	
	0.321	0.335	
D1H	0.320	0.342	
חוט	0.328	0.349	
	0.328	0.341	
	0.328	0.341	
D2H	0.328	0.349	
DZH	0.337	0.357	
	0.337	0.348	
	0.321	0.327	
D1L	0.322	0.320	
DIL	0.328	0.326	
	0.328	0.334	
	0.328	0.334	
Dal	0.328	0.326	
D2L	0.336	0.333	
	0.336	0.340	

Tungsten White Chromaticity Bins					
Bin Code(WW) CIEx CIEy					
	0.419	0.392			
T1	0.424	0.404			
11	0.436	0.409			
	0.430	0.397			
	0.430	0.397			
T2	0.436	0.409			
12	0.449	0.413			
	0.443	0.401			
	0.443	0.401			
Т3	0.449	0.413			
15	0.461	0.416			
	0.454	0.404			
	0.424	0.404			
T1H	0.429	0.416			
1111	0.442	0.421			
	0.436	0.409			
	0.436	0.409			
T2H	0.442	0.421			
1211	0.456	0.425			
	0.449	0.413			
	0.449	0.413			
T3H	0.456	0.425			
1311	0.468	0.429			
	0.461	0.416			
	0.419	0.392			
T1L	0.414	0.381			
IIL	0.425	0.385			
	0.430	0.397			
	0.430	0.397			
Tal	0.425	0.385			
T2L	0.437	0.389			
	0.443	0.401			
	0.443	0.401			
T3L	0.437	0.389			
IJL	0.447	0.392			
	0.454	0.404			



## **Product Shipping & Labeling Information**

All CBT-140 products are packaged and labeled with their respective bin as outlined in the tables and charts on pages 3, 4. & 5. When shipped, each package will only contain one bin. The part number designation is as follows:

CBT-140 White					
CBT -	— 140 —	– WNX –	– C15 –	– FF –	— ww
Product Family	Chip Area	Color	Package Configuration	Flux Bin	Chromaticity Bin
CBT: Chip on Board (window)	140: 14.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	Color & CRI See Note 1 below	Internal Code	See page 3 for bins	See page 4-5 for bins

Note 1: WNX nomenclature corresponds to the following:

W = White

N = color, where:

C corresponds to Cool White, D corresponds to Daylight White, and T corresponds to Tungsten White

X = color rendering index, where:

S (Standard) corresponds to a typical CRI of 75

H (high) corresponds to a typical CRI of 92

#### Example 1:

The part label CBT-140-WDH-C15-RA-D1 refers to a Daylight high CRI white, CBT-140 emitter, with a flux range from 2,420 to 2,600 lumens and a chromaticity value within the box defined by the four points (0.321, 0.327), (0.321, 0.3335), (0.328, 0.341), (0.328, 0.334).



#### **Preliminary**

#### CBT-140 White Electrical Characteristics<sup>1</sup>

#### **Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

Drive Condition <sup>2</sup>		21.0 A Continuous	
Parameter Symbol Values at Test Currents		Unit	
Current Density	j	1.5	A/mm²
	V <sub>F, min</sub>	3.4	V
Forward Voltage	$V_{F,  \mathrm{typ}}$	3.6	V
	V <sub>F, max</sub>	4.2	V

#### **Common Characteristics**

Parameter		Symbol	Typical Values	Unit
Emitting Area			14.0	mm²
	Cool White	CRI	75	
Color Rendering Index (Typical)	Daylight White	CRI	92	
index (Typical)	Tungsten White	CRI	92	
Forward Voltage Temp	perature Coefficient⁵		-5.47	mV/°C

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Values	Unit
Maximum Current <sup>6</sup>		21.0	Α
Maximum Junction Temperature <sup>7</sup>	$T_{j-max}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range		-40/+100	°C

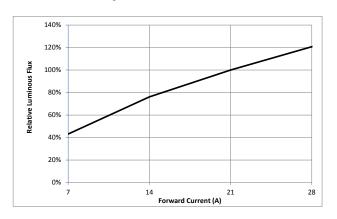
- Note 1: Ratings are based on operation with a constant junction temperature of  $T_i = 85$ °C.
- Note 2: Listed drive conditions are typical for common applications. CBT-140 white devices can be driven at currents ranging from 1A to 21A and at duty cycles ranging from 1% to 100%. Drive current and duty cycle should be adjusted as necessary to maintain the junction temperature desired to meet application lifetime requirements.
- Note 3: Unless otherwise noted, values listed are typical.
- Note 4: CCT value based off of CIE measurement. CIE, and CIE, measurement uncertainty for white devices is estimated to be +/- 0.01.
- Note 5: Forward voltage temperature coefficient at current density of 1.5 A/mm<sup>2</sup>. Contact Luminus for value at other drive conditions.
- Note 6: CBT-140 White LEDs are designed for operation to an absolute maximum forward drive current density of 1.5 A/mm². Product lifetime data is specified at recommended forward drive currents. Sustained operation at absolute maximum currents will result in a reduction of device lifetime compared to recommended forward drive currents. Actual device lifetimes will also depend on junction temperature. Refer to the lifetime derating curves for further information. In pulsed operation, rise time from 10-90% of forward current should be larger than 0.5 microseconds.
- Note 7: Lifetime dependent on LED junction temperature. Input power and thermal system must be properly managed to ensure lifetime. See charts on pg 9 for further information.
- Note 8: Special design considerations must be observed for operation under 1 A. Please contact Luminus for further information.
- Note 9: Caution must be taken not to stare at the light emitted from these LEDs. Under special circumstances, the high intensity could damage the eye.



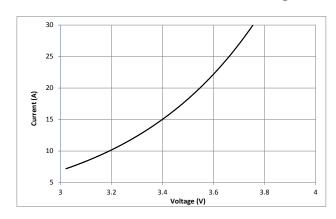
#### **Preliminary**

### **CBT-140 White Optical & Electrical Characteristics**

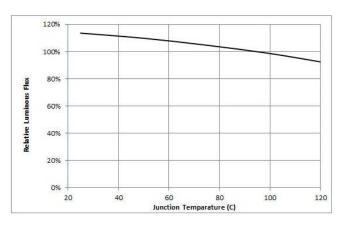
#### **Relative Output Flux vs. Forward Current**



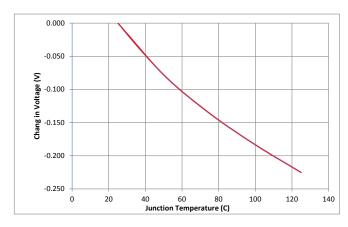
#### **Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



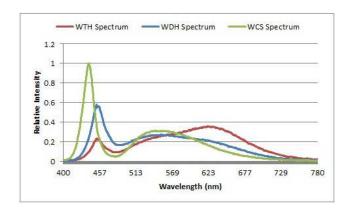
#### **Relative Output Flux vs. Junction Temp**



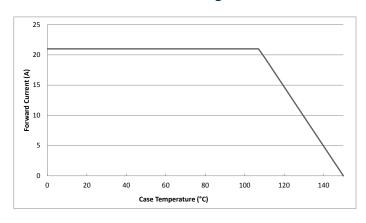
Change in Voltage vs. Junction Temp



#### Typical Spectrum<sup>1</sup>



**Current Derating Curve** 



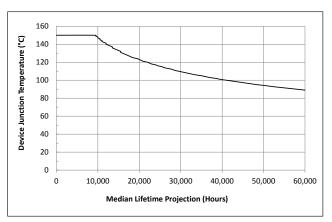
Note 1: Typical spectrum at current density of 1.5 A/mm<sup>2</sup> in continuous operation.



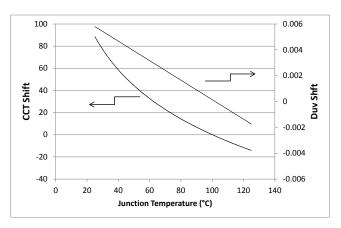
#### **Preliminary**

### **CBT-140 White Optical & Electrical Characteristics**

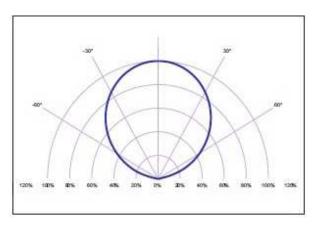
#### Median Lifetime<sup>2</sup>



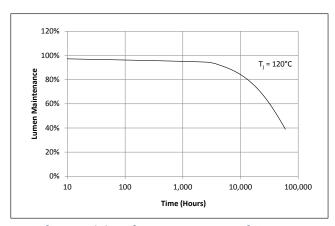
#### **Chromaticity Change vs. Junction Temp**



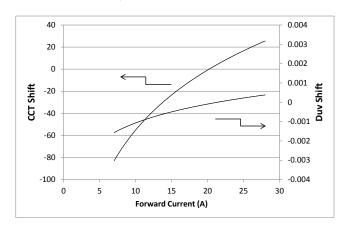
**Typical Polar Radiation Pattern** 



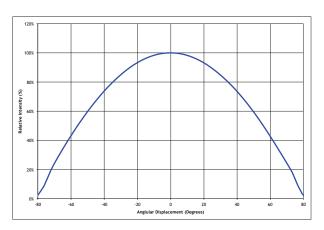
#### Lumen Maintenance vs. Time<sup>3</sup>



#### **Chromaticity Change vs. Forward Current**



**Typical Angular Radiation Pattern** 



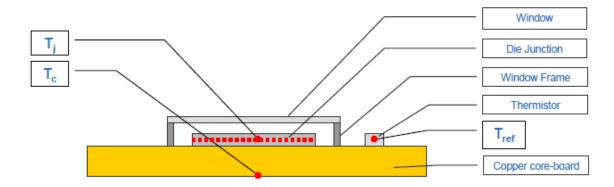
Note 2: Mean expected lifetime in dependence of junction temperature at 1.5 A/mm² in continuous operation. Lifetime defined as time to 70% of initial intensity. Based on lifetime test data. Data can be used to model failure rate over typical product lifetime (contact Luminus for lifetime reliability test data for 1A/mm² condition).

Note 3: Lumen maintenance in dependence of time at 1.5  $A/mm^2$  in continuous operation with junction temperatures of 120 °C.



#### **Preliminary**

### **Thermal Resistance**



#### **Typical Thermal Resistance**

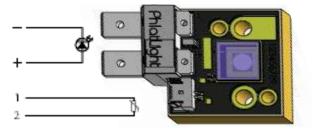
R <sub>j-c</sub> 1	0.51 °C/W
R <sub>j-ref</sub> 1	0.53 °C/W

Note 1: Thermal resistance values are preliminary based on modeled results.

#### **Thermistor Information**

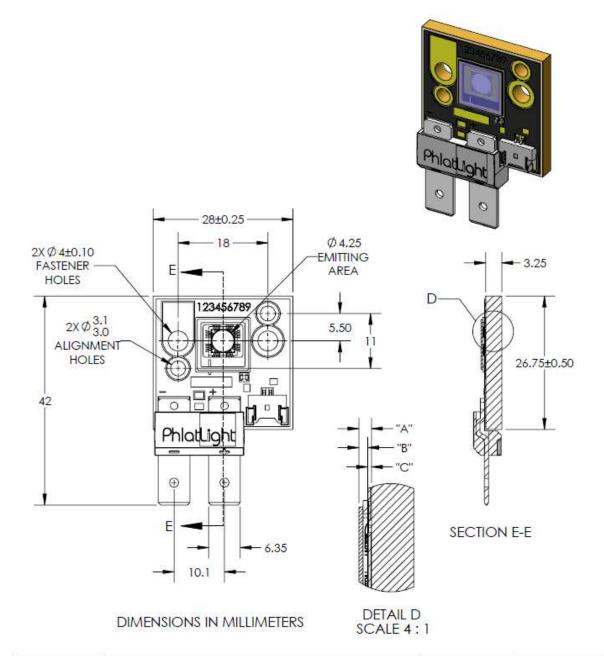
The on-board thermistor used in CBT-140 LEDs mounted on core-boards is from Murata Manufacturing Co. The global part number is NCP18XH103J03RB. Please see http://www.murata.com/for details on calculating thermistor temperature.

### **Electrical Pinout**





#### **Mechanical Dimensions – CBT-140 Emitter**



DIMENSION NAME	DESCRIPTION	NOMINAL DIMENSION	TOLERANCE
"A"	TOP OF METAL SUBSTRATE TO TOP OF GLASS	0.94	±0.07
"B"	EMITTING AREA TO TOP OF GLASS	0.66	±0.07
"C"	TOP OF METAL SUBSTRATE TO EMITTING AREA	0.28	±0.05

Recommended connector for Anode and Cathode: Panduit Disco Lok™ Series P/N: DNG14-250FL-C Thermistor Connector: MOLEX P/N 53780-0270. Recommended Female: MOLEX P/N 51146-0200 or equivalent For detailed drawing please refer to DWG-001997 document



## **Ordering Information**

Ordering Part Number 1,2,3,4	Color	Description
CBT-140-WCS-C15-TB120	Cool White	
CBT-140-WDH-C15-QB220	Daylight White	White Big Chip LED™ CBT-140 consisting of a 14 mm² LED, thermistor, and connector, mounted on a copper-core PCB
CBT-140-WTH-C15-QA720	Tungsten White	

Note 1: TB120 - denotes a bin kit comprising of all flux bins with a minimum flux of 3,440 lumens and chromaticity bins at cool white color point.

Note 2: QB220 - denotes a bin kit comprising of all flux bins with a minimum flux of 2,260 lumens and chromaticity bins at daylight white color point.

Note 3: QA720 - denotes a bin kit comprising of all flux bins with a minimum flux of 2,100 lumens and chromaticity bins at tungsten white color point.

Note 4: Standard packaging increment (SPI) is 10.

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