

Technical Datasheet DS25

LUMILEDS

power light source

Luxeon Emitter

Introduction

Luxeon® is a revolutionary, energy efficient and ultra compact new light source, combining the lifetime and reliability advantages of Light Emitting Diodes with the brightness of conventional lighting.

Luxeon Emitters give you total design freedom and unmatched brightness, creating a new world of light.

Luxeon Emitters can be purchased in reels for high volume assembly. For more information, consult your local Lumileds representative.

For high volume applications, custom Luxeon power light source designs are available upon request, to meet your specific needs.

Features

- ◆ Highest flux per LED family in the world
- ◆ Very long operating life (up to 100k hours)
- ◆ Available in White, Green, Blue, Royal Blue, Cyan, Red, Red-Orange, and Amber
- ◆ Lambertian, Batwing or Side Emitting radiation pattern
- ◆ More energy efficient than incandescent and most halogen lamps
- ◆ Low voltage DC operated
- ◆ Cool beam, safe to the touch
- ◆ Instant light (less than 100 ns)
- ◆ Fully dimmable
- ◆ No UV
- ◆ Superior ESD protection

Typical Applications

- ◆ Reading lights (car, bus, aircraft)
- ◆ Portable (flashlight, bicycle)
- ◆ Mini-accent/Uplighters/Downlighters/Orientation
- ◆ Fiber optic alternative/Decorative/Entertainment
- ◆ Bollards/Security/Garden
- ◆ Cove/Undershelf/Task
- ◆ Traffic signaling/Beacons/ Rail crossing and Wayside
- ◆ Indoor/Outdoor Commercial and Residential Architectural
- ◆ Automotive Ext (Stop-Tail-Turn, CHMSL, Mirror Side Repeat)
- ◆ Edge-lit signs (Exit, point of sale)
- ◆ LCD Backlights/Light Guides



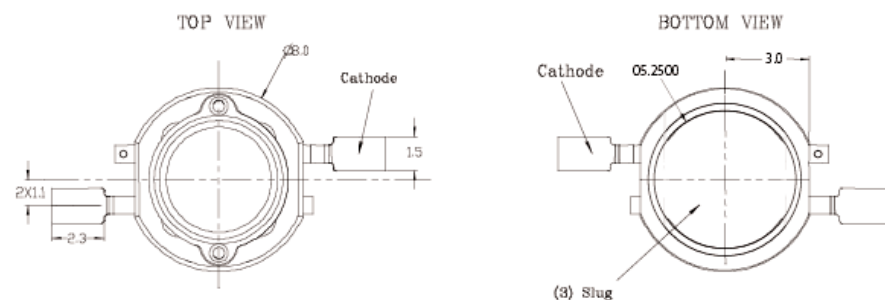
Luxeon Emitter is available in white, green, blue, royal blue, cyan, red, red-orange and amber.



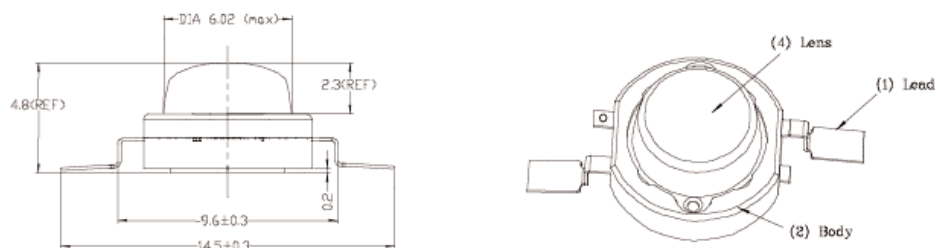
L U X E N®

Mechanical Dimensions

Batwing



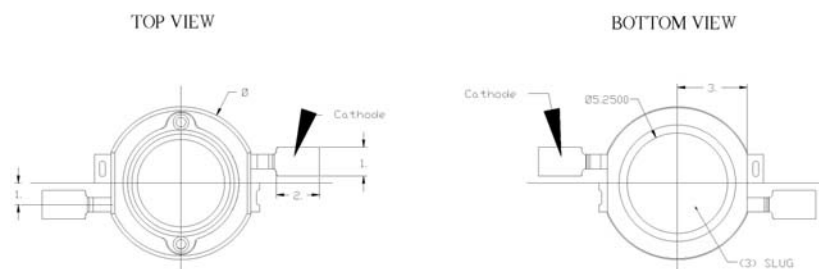
Drawings not to scale



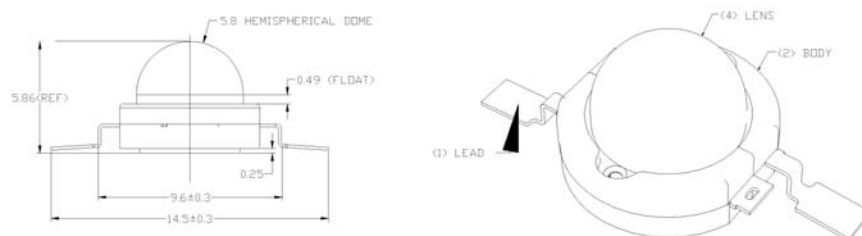
Notes:

1. The anode side of the device is denoted by a hole in the lead frame. Electrical insulation between the case and the board is required—slug of device is not electrically neutral. Do not electrically connect either the anode or cathode to the slug.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.

Lambertian



Drawings not to scale



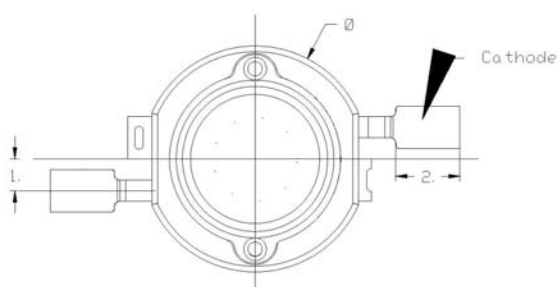
Notes:

1. The anode side of the device is denoted by a hole in the lead frame. Electrical insulation between the case and the board is required—slug of device is not electrically neutral. Do not electrically connect either the anode or cathode to the slug.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.

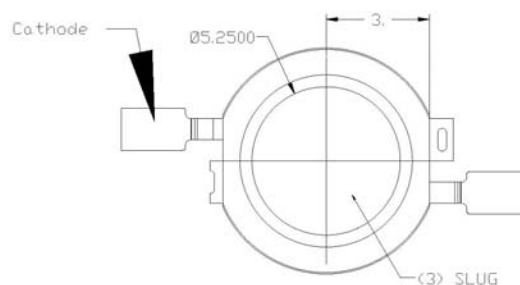
Mechanical Dimensions, Continued

Side Emitting

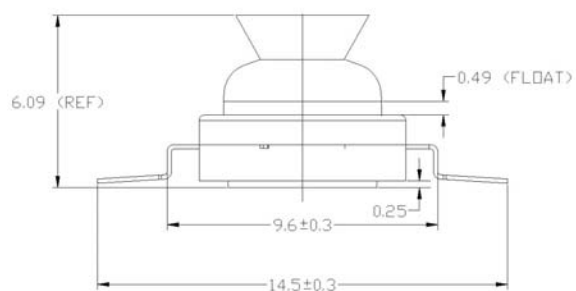
TOP VIEW



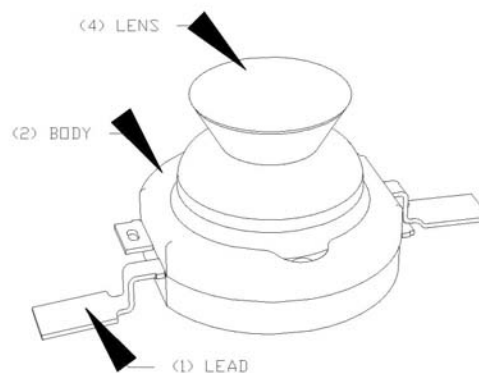
BOTTOM VIEW



Drawings not to scale



SIDE VIEW



Notes:

1. The anode side of the device is denoted by a hole in the lead frame. Electrical insulation between the case and the board is required—slug of device is not electrically neutral. Do not electrically connect either the anode or cathode to the slug.
2. Caution must be used in handling this device to avoid damage to the lens surfaces that will reduce optical efficiency.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters.
4. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.

Flux Characteristics at 350mA, Junction Temperature, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Table 1.

| Color | Luxeon Emitter | Minimum Luminous Flux (lm) or Radiometric Power (mW) $\Phi_V^{[1,2]}$ | Typical Luminous Flux (lm) or Radiometric Power (mW) $\Phi_V^{[2]}$ | Radiation Pattern |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------|
| White ^[5] | LXHL-BW02 | 30.6 | 45 | Batwing |
| Warm White | LXHL-BW03 | 13.9 | 20 | |
| Green | LXHL-BM01 | 30.6 | 53 | |
| Cyan | LXHL-BE01 | 30.6 | 45 | |
| Blue ^[3] | LXHL-BB01 | 8.2 | 16 | |
| Royal blue ^[4] | LXHL-BR02 | 145 mW | 220 mW | |
| Red | LXHL-BD01 | 13.9 | 27 | |
| Red | LXHL-BD03 | 30.6 | 42 | |
| Red-Orange | LXHL-BH03 | 39.8 | 55 | |
| Amber | LXHL-BL01 | 10.7 | 25 | |
| Amber | LXHL-BL03 | 23.5 | 42 | |
| White | LXHL-PW01 | 30.6 | 45 | Lambertian |
| Green | LXHL-PM01 | 30.6 | 53 | |
| Cyan | LXHL-PE01 | 30.6 | 45 | |
| Blue ^[3] | LXHL-PB01 | 8.2 | 16 | |
| Royal Blue ^[4] | LXHL-PR03 | 145 mW | 220 mW | |
| Red | LXHL-PD01 | 30.6 | 44 | |
| Red-Orange | LXHL-PH01 | 39.8 | 55 | |
| Amber | LXHL-PL01 | 23.5 | 42 | |
| White | LXHL-DW01 | 23.5 | 40.5 | Side Emitting |
| Green | LXHL-DM01 | 23.5 | 48 | |
| Cyan | LXHL-DE01 | 23.5 | 40.5 | |
| Blue ^[3] | LXHL-DB01 | 8.2 | 14.5 | |
| Royal blue ^[4] | LXHL-DR01 | 115 mW | 198 mW | |
| Red | LXHL-DD01 | 30.6 | 40 | |
| Red-Orange | LXHL-DH01 | 39.8 | 50 | |
| Amber | LXHL-DL01 | 23.5 | 38 | |

Notes for Table 1:

1. Minimum luminous flux or radiometric power performance guaranteed within published operating conditions. Lumileds maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.
2. Luxeon types with even higher luminous flux levels will become available in the future. Please consult your Lumileds Authorized Distributor or Lumileds sales representative for more information.
3. Minimum flux value for 470 nm devices. Due to the CIE eye response curve in the short blue wavelength range, the minimum luminous flux will vary over the Lumileds' blue color range. Luminous flux will vary from a minimum of 6.3 lm at 460 nm to a typical of 20 lm at 480 nm due to this effect. Although the luminous power efficiency is lower in the short blue wavelength range, radiometric power efficiency increases as wavelength decreases. For more information, consult the Luxeon Design Guide, available upon request.
4. Royal Blue product is binned by radiometric power and peak wavelength rather than photometric lumens and dominant wavelength.
5. In July 2003 Lumileds announced a second-generation white batwing product using a new phosphor deposition process resulting in improved color uniformity, LXHL-BW02.

Optical Characteristics at 350mA, Junction Temperature, T_J = 25°C

Table 2.

| Radiation Pattern | Color | Dominant Wavelength ^[1] λ _D , Peak Wavelength ^[2] λ _P , or Color Temperature ^[3] CCT | | | Spectral Half-width ^[4] (nm) Δλ _{1/2} | Temperature Coefficient of Dominant Wavelength (nm/°C) Δλ _D / ΔT _J | Total Included Angle ^[5] (degrees) θ _{0.90V} | Viewing Angle ^[6] (degrees) 2θ 1/2 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--------|----------|--|---|--|--|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | | | |
| Batwing | White | 4500K | 5500 K | 10000 K | --- | --- | 110 | 110 |
| | Warm White | 2850K | 3300K | 3800K | --- | --- | 110 | 110 |
| | Green | 520 nm | 530 nm | 550 nm | 35 | 0.04 | 110 | 110 |
| | Cyan | 490 nm | 505 nm | 520 nm | 30 | 0.04 | 110 | 110 |
| | Blue | 460 nm | 470 nm | 490 nm | 25 | 0.04 | 110 | 110 |
| | Royal Blue ^[2] | 440 nm | 455 nm | 460 nm | 20 | 0.04 | 110 | 110 |
| | Red | 620.5 nm | 625 nm | 645 nm | 20 | 0.05 | 110 | 110 |
| | Red-Orange | 613.5 nm | 617 nm | 620.5nm | 20 | 0.06 | 110 | 110 |
| Lambertian | Amber | 584.5 nm | 590 nm | 597 nm | 14 | 0.09 | 110 | 110 |
| | White | 4500 K | 5500 K | 10000 K | --- | --- | 160 | 140 |
| | Green | 520 nm | 530 nm | 550 nm | 35 | 0.04 | 160 | 140 |
| | Cyan | 490 nm | 505 nm | 520 nm | 30 | 0.04 | 160 | 140 |
| | Blue | 460 nm | 470 nm | 490 nm | 25 | 0.04 | 160 | 140 |
| | Royal Blue ^[2] | 440 nm | 455 nm | 460 nm | 20 | 0.04 | 160 | 140 |
| | Red | 620.5 nm | 627 nm | 645 nm | 20 | 0.05 | 160 | 140 |
| | Red-Orange | 613.5 nm | 617 nm | 620.5 nm | 20 | 0.06 | 160 | 140 |
| | Amber | 584.5 nm | 590 nm | 597 nm | 14 | 0.09 | 160 | 140 |

Optical Characteristics at 350mA, Junction Temperature, T_J = 25°C, Cont.

Table 3.

| Radiation Pattern | Color | Dominant Wavelength ^[1] λ _D , Peak Wavelength ^[2] λ _P , or Color Temperature ^[3] CCT | | | Spectral Half-width ^[4] (nm) Δλ _{1/2} | Temperature Coefficient of Dominant Wavelength (nm/°C) Δλ _D / ΔT _J | Typical Total Flux Percent within first 45° ^[7] Cum Φ _{45°} | Typical Angle of Peak Intensity ^[8] θ _{Peak} |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--------|----------|--|---|--|--|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | | | |
| Side Emitting | White | 4500 K | 5500 K | 10000 K | --- | --- | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Green | 520 nm | 530 nm | 550 nm | 35 | 0.04 | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Cyan | 490 nm | 505 nm | 520 nm | 30 | 0.04 | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Blue | 460 nm | 470 nm | 490 nm | 25 | 0.04 | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Royal Blue ^[2] | 440 nm | 455 nm | 460 nm | 20 | 0.04 | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Red | 620.5 nm | 627 nm | 645 nm | 20 | 0.05 | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Red-Orange | 613.5 nm | 617 nm | 620.5 nm | 20 | 0.06 | <15% | 75° - 85° |
| | Amber | 584.5 nm | 590 nm | 597 nm | 14 | 0.09 | <15% | 75° - 85° |

Notes: (for Tables 2 & 3)

1. Dominant wavelength is derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity diagram and represents the perceived color. Lumileds maintains a tolerance of ± 0.5nm for dominant wavelength measurements.
2. Royal Blue product is binned by radiometric power and peak wavelength rather than photometric lumens and dominant wavelength. Lumileds maintains a tolerance of ± 2nm for peak wavelength measurements.
3. CCT ±5% tester tolerance.
4. Spectral width at ½ of the peak intensity.
5. Total angle at which 90% of total luminous flux is captured.
6. θ½ is the off axis angle from lamp centerline where the luminous intensity is ½ of the peak value.
7. Cumulative flux percent within ± 45° from optical axis.
8. Off axis angle from lamp centerline where the luminous intensity reaches the peak value.

Notes: (for Tables 2 & 3) Continued

9. CRI (Color Rendering Index) for White product types is 70. CRI for Warm White product type is 90 with typical R_g value of 70.

10. All red, red-orange and amber products built with Aluminum Indium Gallium Phosphide (AlInGaP).

11. All white, warm white, green, cyan, blue and royal blue products built with Indium Gallium Nitride (InGaN).

12. Blue and Royal Blue power light sources represented here are IEC825 Class 2 for eye safety.

Electrical Characteristics at 350mA, Junction Temperature, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Table 4.

| Radiation Pattern | Color | Forward Voltage V_F ^[1] | | | Dynamic Resistance ^[2] (Ω) R_D | Temperature Coefficient of Forward Voltage ^[3] (mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$) $\Delta V_F / \Delta T_J$ | Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case ($^\circ\text{C/W}$) $R\theta_{J-C}$ |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------|---|---|--|
| | | Min. | (V) Typ. | Max. | | | |
| Batwing | White | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Warm White | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Green | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Cyan | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Blue | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Royal Blue | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Red (BD01) | 2.31 | 2.85 | 3.27 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Red (BD03) | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| | Red-Orange | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| | Amber (BL01) | 2.31 | 2.85 | 3.27 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Amber (BL03) | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| Lambertian | White | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Green | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Cyan | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Blue | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Royal Blue | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Red | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| | Red-Orange | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| Side Emitting | Amber | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| | White | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Green | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Cyan | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Blue | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Royal Blue | 2.79 | 3.42 | 3.99 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 15 |
| | Red | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| | Red-Orange | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |
| | Amber | 2.31 | 2.95 | 3.51 | 2.4 | -2.0 | 18 |

Notes for Table 4:

1. Lumileds maintains a tolerance of $\pm 0.06\text{V}$ on forward voltage measurements.
2. Dynamic resistance is the inverse of the slope in linear forward voltage model for LEDs. See Figures 3a and 3b. Measured between $25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$ at $I_F = 350\text{mA}$.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 5.

| Parameter | White/Green/ Cyan/Blue/ Royal Blue | Warm White | Red/ Red-Orange/ Amber |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| DC Forward Current (mA) ^[1] | 350 | 350 | 385 |
| Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA) | 500 | 500 | 550 |
| Average Forward Current (mA) | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| ESD Sensitivity ^[2] | ± 16,000V HBM | | |
| LED Junction Temperature (°C) | 135 | 120 | 120 |
| Storage Temperature (°C) | -40 to +120 | -40 to +120 | -40 to +120 |
| Soldering Temperature (°C) ^[3] | 260 for 5 seconds max | 260 for 5 seconds max | 260 for 5 seconds max |

Notes for Table 5:

1. Proper current derating must be observed to maintain junction temperature below the maximum. For more information, consult the Luxeon Design Guide, available upon request.
2. LEDs are not designed to be driven in reverse bias. Please consult Lumileds' Application Brief AB11 for further information.
3. Measured at leads, during lead soldering and slug attach, body temperature must not exceed 120°C. Luxeon emitters cannot be soldered by general IR or Vapor-phase reflow, nor by wave soldering. Lead soldering is limited to selective heating of the leads, such as by hot-bar reflow, fiber focussed IR, or hand soldering. The package back plane (slug) may not be attached by soldering, but rather with a thermally conductive adhesive. Electrical insulation between the slug and the board is required. Please consult Lumileds' Application Brief AB10 on *Luxeon Emitter Assembly Information* for further details on assembly methods.

Wavelength Characteristics, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

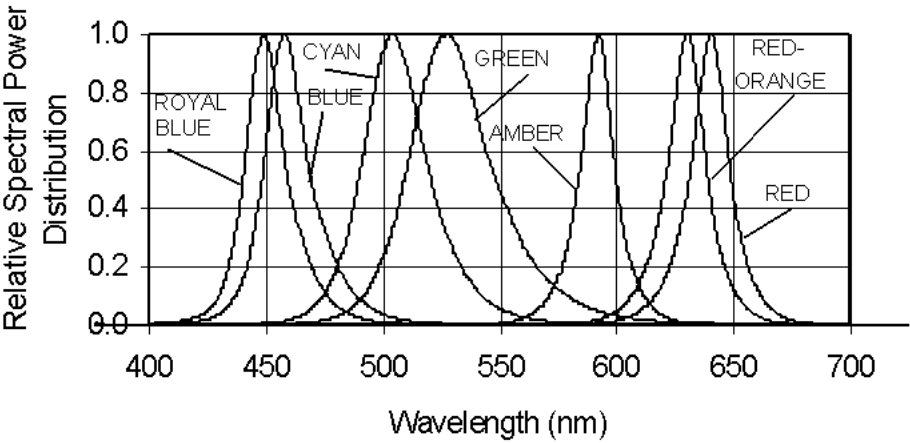


Figure 1a. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

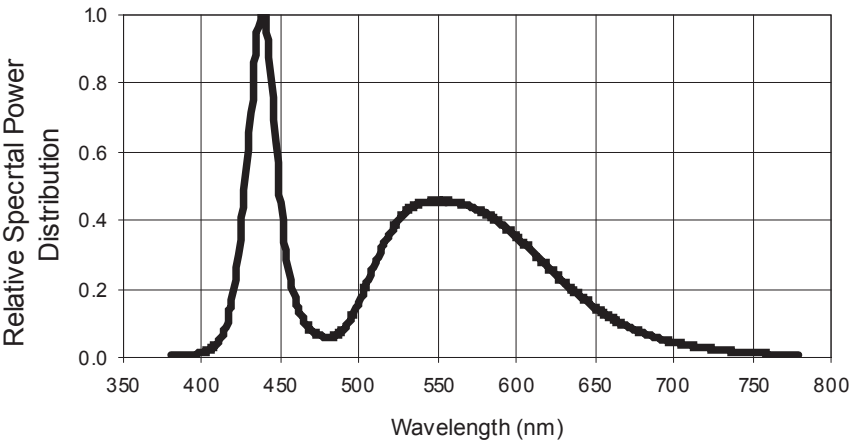


Figure 1b. White Color Spectrum of Typical CCT Part, Integrated Measurement. Applicable for LXHL-BW02.

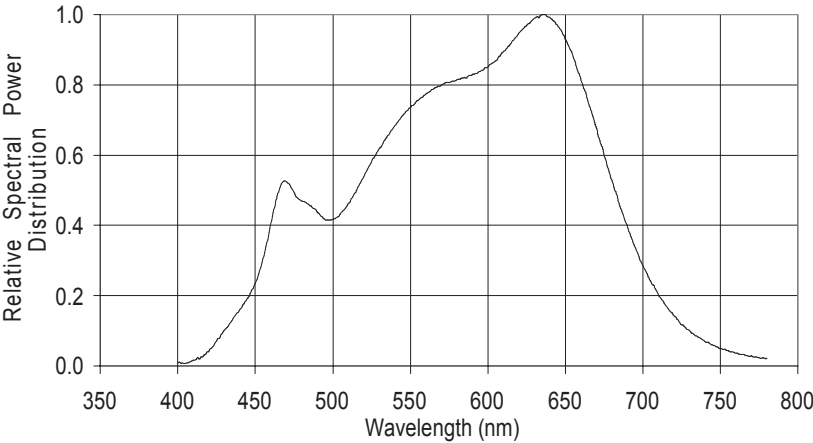


Figure 1c. White Color Spectrum of Typical Warm White Part, Integrated Measurement. Applicable for LXHL-BW03.

Light Output Characteristics

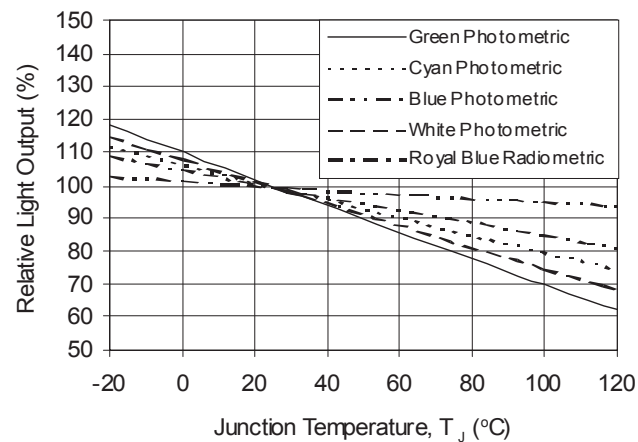


Figure 2a. Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature for White, Warm White, Green, Cyan, Blue and Royal Blue.

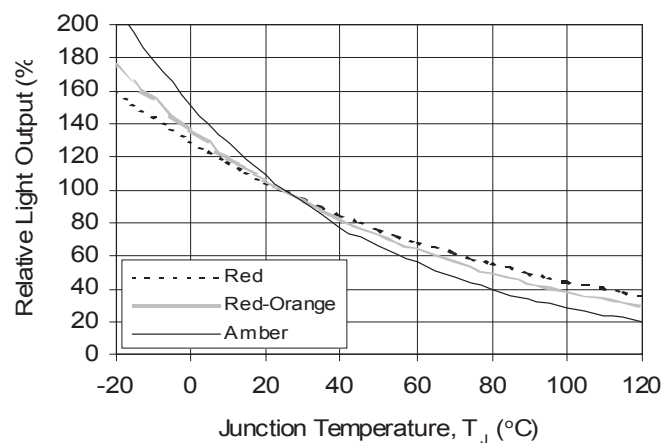


Figure 2b. Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature for Red, Red-Orange and Amber.

Forward Current Characteristics, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Note:

Driving these high power devices at currents less than the test conditions may produce unpredictable results and may be subject to variation in performance. Pulse width modulation (PWM) is recommended for dimming effects.

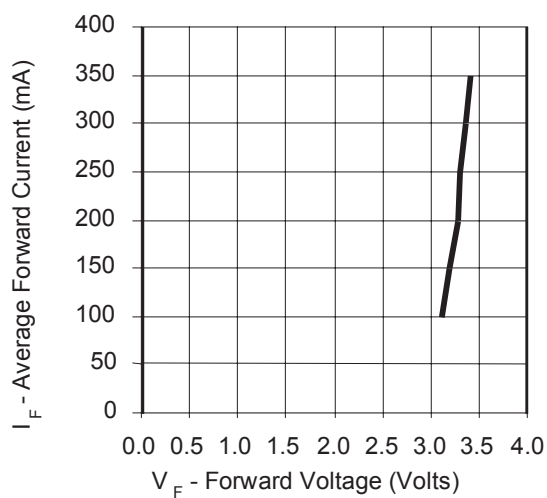


Figure 3a. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage for White, Warm White, Green, Cyan, Blue, and Royal Blue.

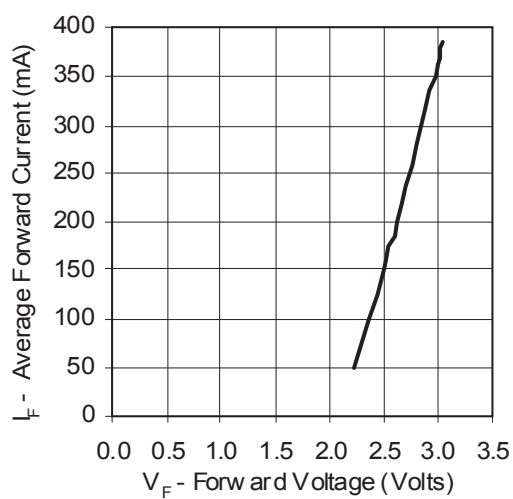


Figure 3b. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage for Red, Red-Orange and Amber.

Forward Current Characteristics, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Continued

Note:

Driving these high power devices at currents less than the test conditions may produce unpredictable results and may be subject to variation in performance. Pulse width modulation (PWM) is recommended for dimming effects.

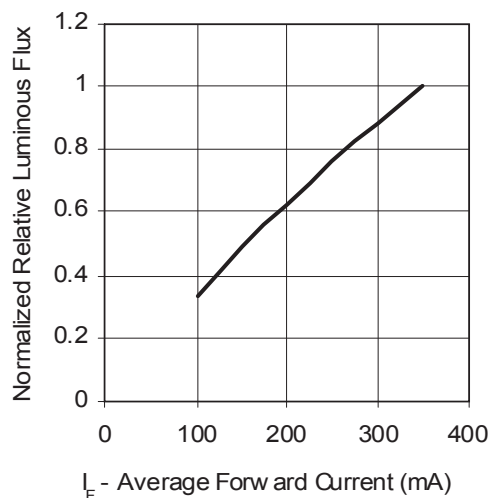


Figure 4a. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current for White, Warm White, Green, Cyan, Blue, and Royal Blue at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ maintained.

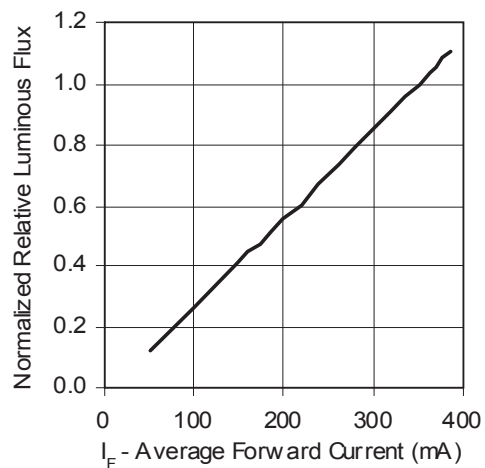


Figure 4b. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current for Red, Red-Orange and Amber at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ maintained.

Current Derating Curves

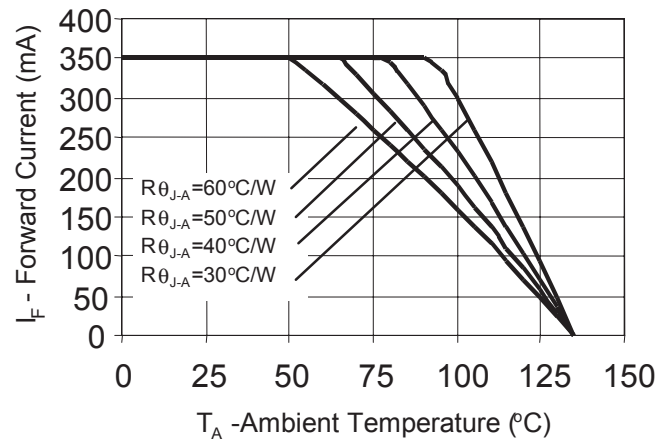


Figure 5a. Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.
Derating based on $T_{JMAX} = 135^\circ\text{C}$ for White, Green, Cyan, Blue, and Royal Blue.

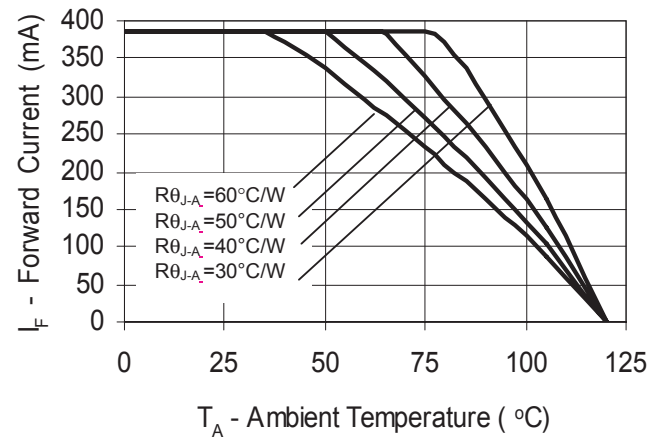


Figure 5b. Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.
Derating based on $T_{JMAX} = 120^\circ\text{C}$ for Red, Red-Orange and Amber.

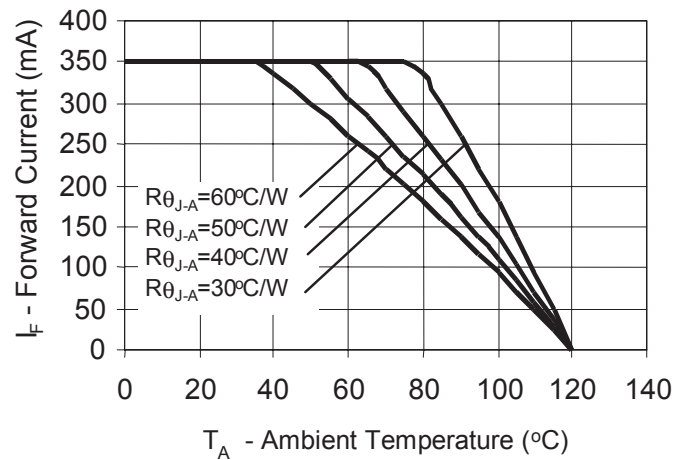


Figure 5c. Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.
Derating based on $T_{JMAX} = 120^\circ\text{C}$ for Warm White.

Typical Batwing Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

Note:
For more detailed technical information regarding Luxeon radiation patterns, please consult your Lumileds Authorized Distributor or Lumileds sales representative.

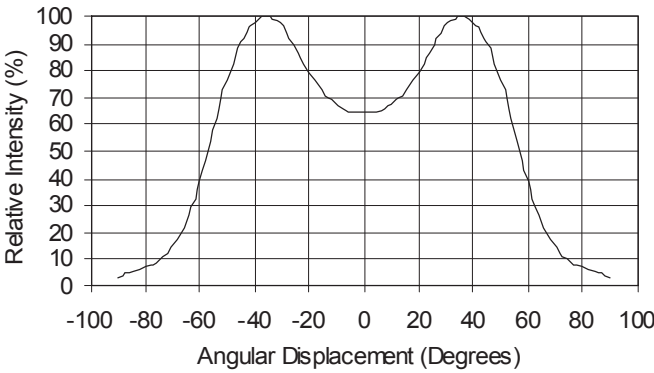


Figure 6a. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter Warm White (LXHL-BW03).

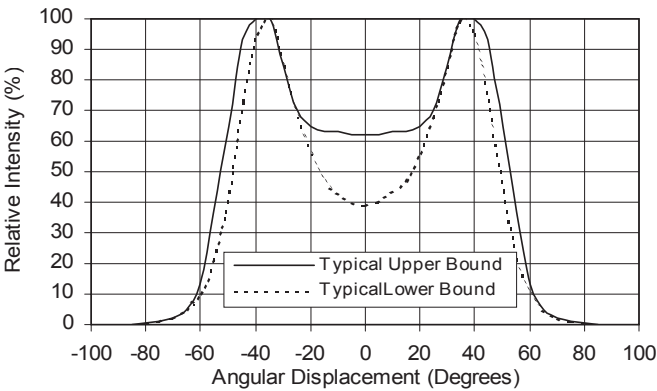


Figure 6b. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter Green, Cyan, Blue and Royal Blue.

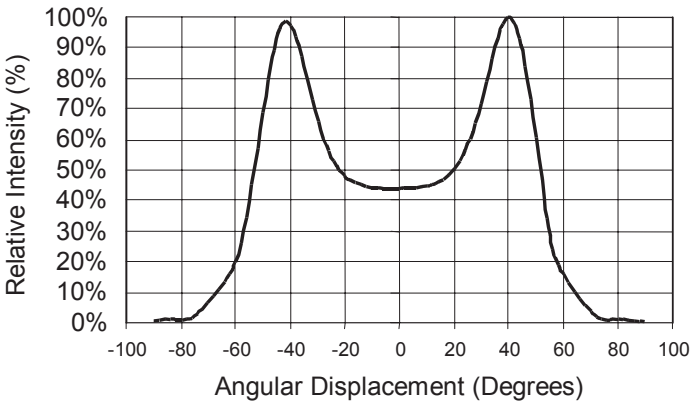


Figure 6c. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter White (LXHL-BW02).

Typical Batwing Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern, Continued

Note:
For more detailed technical information regarding Luxeon radiation patterns, please consult your Lumileds Authorized Distributor or Lumileds sales representative.

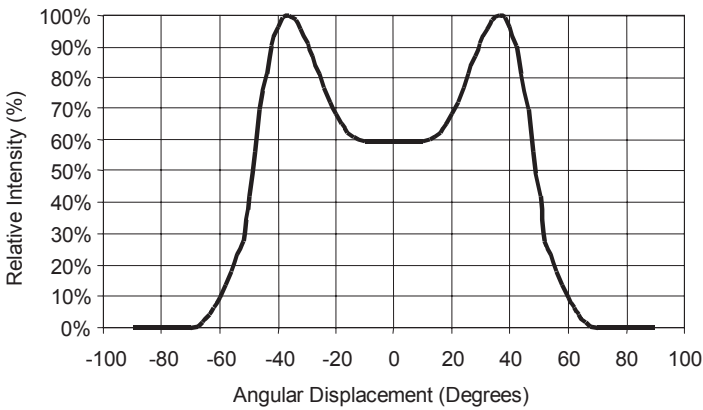


Figure 6d. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter Red (LXHL-BD01) and Amber (LXHL-BL01).

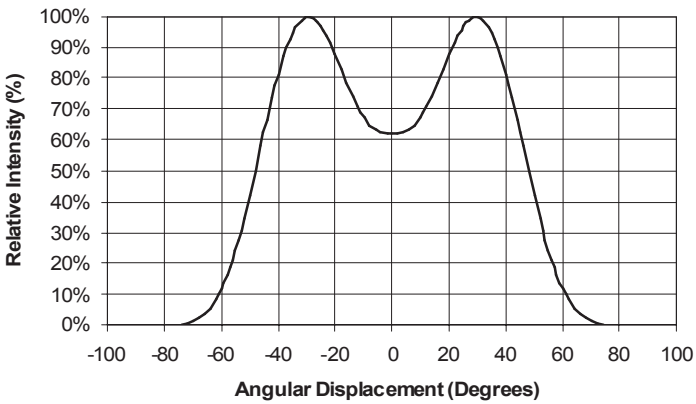


Figure 6e. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter Red (LXHL-BD03), Red-Orange (LXHL-BH03) and Amber (LXHL-BL03).

Typical Lambertian Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

Note:
For more detailed technical information regarding Luxeon radiation patterns, please consult your Lumileds Authorized Distributor or Lumileds sales representative.

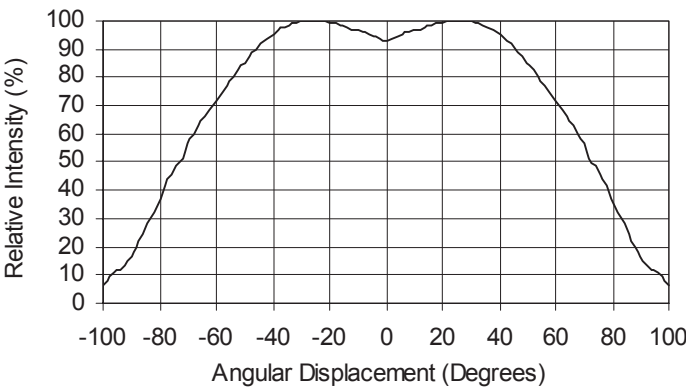


Figure 7a. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter Red, Red-Orange and Amber.

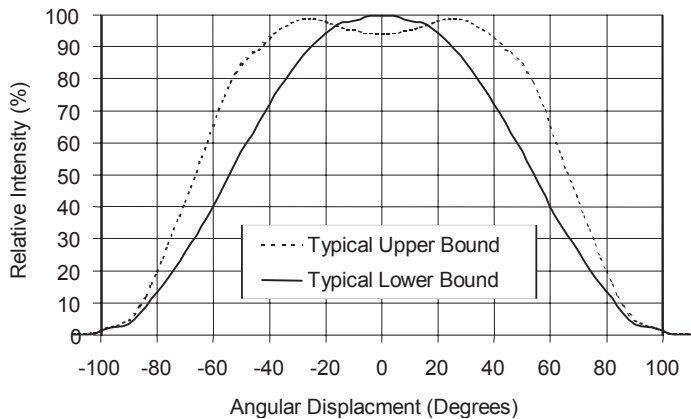


Figure 7b. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter White, Green, Cyan, Blue and Royal Blue.

Typical Side Emitting Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

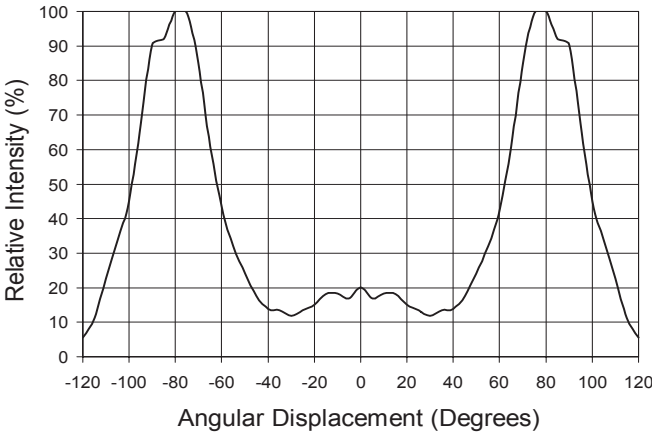


Figure 8a. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter Red, Red-Orange and Amber.

Typical Side Emitting Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern, Continued

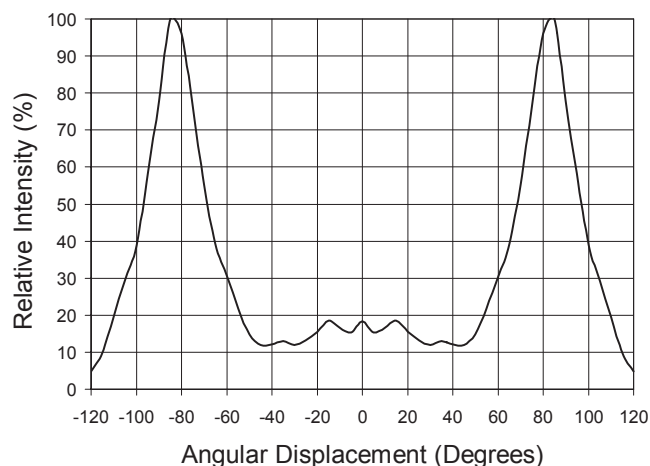


Figure 8b. Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for Luxeon Emitter White, Green, Cyan, Blue and Royal Blue.

Average Lumen Maintenance Characteristics

Lifetime for solid-state lighting devices (LEDs) is typically defined in terms of lumen maintenance—the percentage of initial light output remaining after a specified period of time. Lumileds projects that Luxeon products will deliver on average 70% lumen maintenance at 50,000 hours of operation. This performance is based on independent test data, Lumileds historical data from tests run on similar material systems, and internal Luxeon reliability testing. This projection is based on constant current 350 mA operation with junction temperature maintained at or below 90°C. Observation of design limits included in this data sheet is required in order to achieve this projected lumen maintenance.

Emitter Reel Packaging

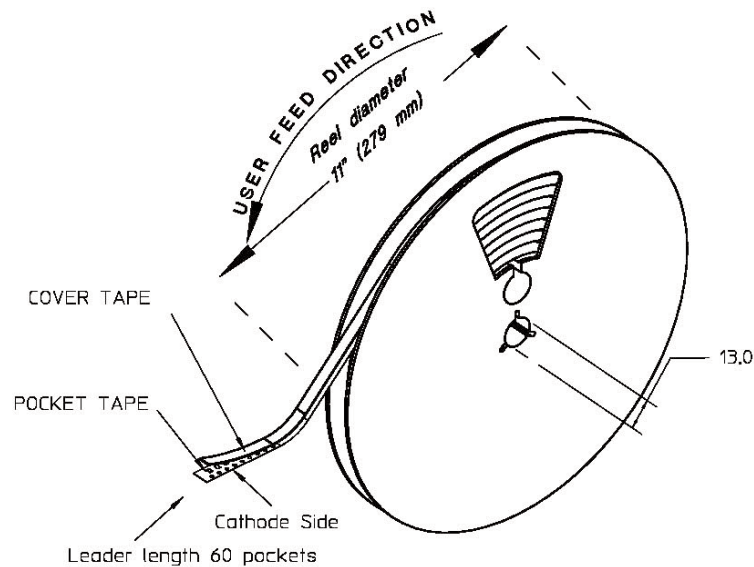


Figure 9. Reel dimensions and orientation.

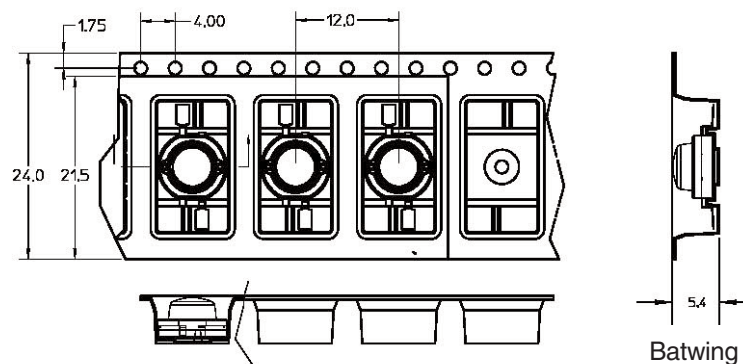
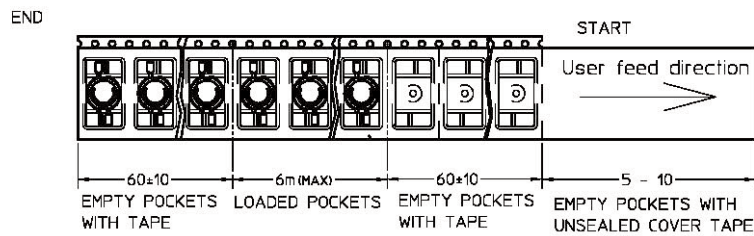


Figure 10. Tape dimensions for Batwing radiation pattern.

Notes:

1. Luxeon emitters should be picked up by the body (not the lens) during placement. The inner diameter of the pick-up collet should be greater than or equal to 6.5 mm. Please consult Lumileds Application Brief AB10 on Luxeon Emitter assembly information for further details on assembly methods.
2. Drawings not to scale.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters.
4. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.

Emitter Reel Packaging

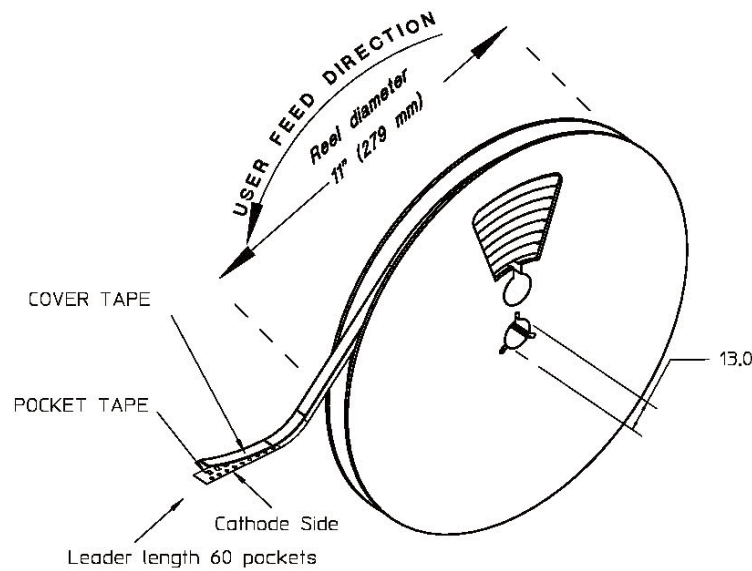


Figure 11. Reel dimensions and orientation.

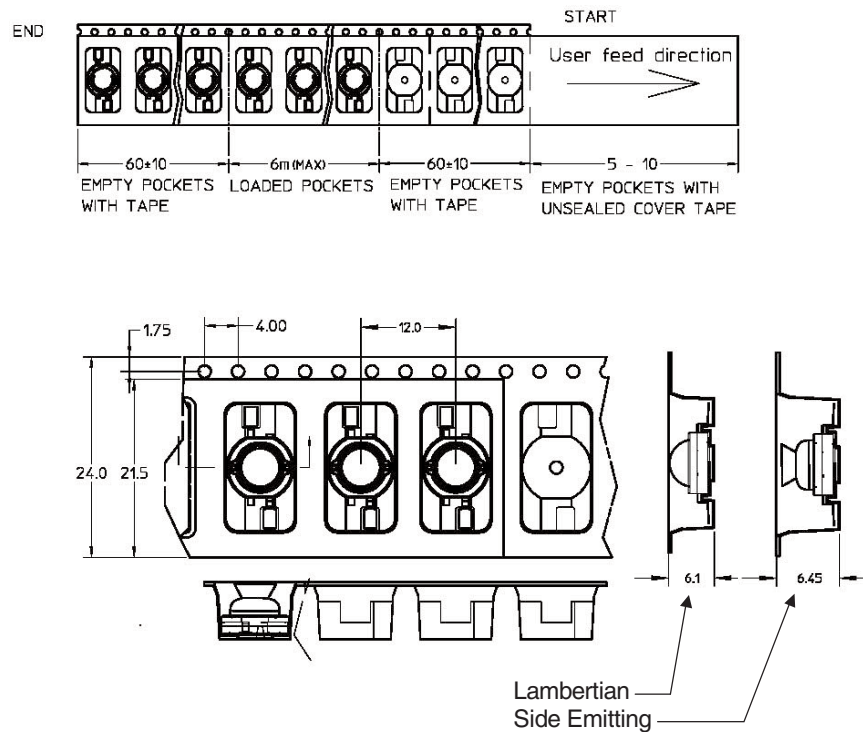


Figure 12. Tape dimensions for Lambertian and Side Emitting radiation patterns.

Notes:

1. Luxeon emitters should be picked up by the body (not the lens) during placement. The inner diameter of the pick-up collet should be greater than or equal to 6.5 mm. Please consult Lumileds Application Brief AB10 on Luxeon Emitter assembly information for further details on assembly methods.
2. Drawings not to scale.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters.
4. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.