

# CBT-140-W White LEDs



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### **Features:**

- Extremely high optical output from a14 mm<sup>2</sup> circular source: Up to 5,000 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 0.25°C/W
- Variable drive current: 1 A to 28A
- High CRI (92 typical) Daylight color temperatures for natural lighting
- Environmentally friendly: RoHS compliant

# **Applications**

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

- Spot Lighting
- Spot Lighting



# **Technology Overview**

Luminus LEDs 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.

### **Luminus LED Technology**

Luminus'Devices vertical chip LED 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 0.25° C/W, Luminus CBT-140-W 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.

#### **Environmental Benefits**

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

#### Reliability

Designed from the ground up, Luminus LEDs are one of the most reliable light sources in the world today. Luminus 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 LEDs are ready for even the most demanding applications.

#### **Static Electricity**

The products are sensitive to static electricity, and care should be taken when handling them. Static electricity or surge voltage willdamage the LEDs. It is recommended to wear an anti-electrostatic wristband or an anti-electrostatic gloves when handling the LEDs. Alldevices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. It is recommended that measures be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.

Reference: APN-002815 Electrical Stress Damage to LEDs and How to Prevent It

# **Understanding Luminus LED Test Specifications**

Every 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 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 datasheet.

#### **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 28.0A, and duty cycles from <1% to 100%), multiple drive conditions may be listed.

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



# **Ordering Information**

CBT-140-W LEDs are monolithic LED with 14 mm<sup>2</sup> circular emission area, un-encapsulated and integrated on a common anode coppercore PCB.

#### **Ordering Part Numbers**

CDI	Luminous Flux		Out to De AN out o		
CRI	Min. Flux Bin	Min. Flux	Chromaticity Bins	Ordering Part Number	
		2.440	C1, C2, C3, C4, CA, CB, CC, CD	CBT-140-WCS-L16-TB120	
	TD		C1, C2, C3, C4	CBT-140-WCS-L16-TB121	
	TB	3,440 lm	C3, C4	CBT-140-WCS-L16-TB122	
			C1, C2	CBT-140-WCS-L16-TB123	
WCS	UA	3,680 lm	C1, C2, C3, C4, CA, CB, CC, CD	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UA120	
6500K-7500K 70CRI			C1, C2, C3, C4	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UA121	
			C3, C4	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UA122	
			C1, C2	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UA123	
			C1, C2, C3, C4, CA, CB, CC, CD	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UB120	
	UB	3955 lm	C1, C2, C3, C4	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UB121	
			C3, C4	CBT-140-WCS-L16-UB122	
WDH	QA	2,100 lm	D1, D2, D1H, D2H, D1L, D2L	CBT-140-WDH-L16-QA220	
Daylight white	QB	2,260 lm	D1, D2, D1H, D2H, D1L, D2L	CBT-140-WDH-L16-QB220	
High CRI (typ. 92)	RA	2,420 lm	D1, D2, D1H, D2H, D1L, D2L	CBT-140-WDH-L16-RA220	

#### **Part Number Nomenclature**

CBT — 140 — <ABC> — L16 — <FF##>

Product Family	Chip Area	Color	Package Configuration	Bin Kit <sup>1</sup>
CBT: Copper-core PCB, No Encapsulation	140: 14.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	<a>: Color W = White <b>: Temperature C = Cool White D = Daylight White <c>: CRI S = Standard CRI H = High CRI</c></b></a>	L16: 28 mm x 26.75 mm - Common Anode Package, counter- bores	Refer to ordering part numbers above

Note 1: Flux Bin listed is minimum bin shipped, higher bins may be included at Luminus' discretion.



# **Binning Structure**

CBT-140-W 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**

Calan	L	Binning @ 21.	0A, T <sub>hs</sub> = 25°C <sup>5</sup>
Color	Luminous Flux Bin (FF) <sup>3</sup>	Minimum Flux (Im)	Maximum Flux (Im)
	XA	5,590	6,011
	WB	5,225	5,590
	WA	4,860	5,225
	VB	4,545	4,860
	VA	4,230	4,545
	UB	3,955	4,230
WCS (6500K-7500K, 70CRI)	UA	3,680	3,955
WDH (5700K, 92CRI)	ТВ	3,440	3,680
	TA	3,200	3,440
	SB	2,990	3,200
	SA	2,780	2,990
	RB	2,600	2,780
	RA	2,420	2,600
	QB	2,260	2,420
	QA	2,100	2,260

Note 1: Luminus maintains a +/- 6% tolerance on flux measurements.

Note 2: Products are production tested then sorted and packed by bin.

Note 3: Individual bins are not orderable. Please refer to the Product Ordering information page for a list of orderable bin kits.

Note 4: Product test condition: 21.0 A, 25°C heat sink temperature.

Note 5:  $T_{hs}$  = Testing Heat Sink Temperature.

Note 6: The 3 digit wavelength bin as marked on the product label may be followed by a letter which is for internal use only.



#### **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		
	0.2937	0.2921		
C1	0.3000	0.2988		
C1	0.2948	0.3159		
	0.2877	0.3080		
	0.3000	0.2988		
C2	0.3078	0.3068		
(2	0.3038	0.3255		
	0.2948	0.3159		
	0.3078	0.3068		
63	0.3145	0.3133		
C3	0.3116	0.3334		
	0.3038	0.3255		
	0.3145	0.3133		
C4	0.3225	0.3208		
C4	0.3209	0.3424		
	0.3116	0.3334		
	0.2937	0.2921		
CA	0.2956	0.2870		
CA	0.3090	0.3009		
	0.3078	0.3068		
	0.2877	0.3080		
СВ	0.2856	0.3135		
СВ	0.3025	0.3321		
	0.3038	0.3255		
	0.3078	0.3068		
CC	0.3090	0.3009		
CC	0.3225	0.3208		
	0.3229	0.3140		
	0.3038	0.3255		
CD	0.3025	0.3321		
CD	0.3204	0.3501		
	0.3209	0.3424		

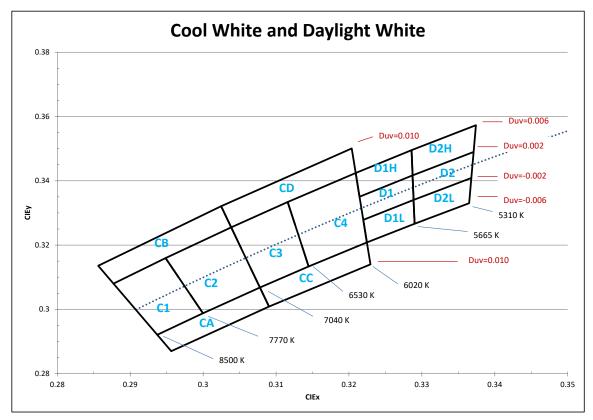
Daylight Chromaticity Bins				
Bin Code(WW)	CIEx	CIEy		
	0.3220	0.3278		
D1	0.3215	0.3350		
וט	0.3287	0.3417		
	0.3289	0.3341		
	0.3289	0.3341		
D2	0.3287	0.3417		
D2	0.3371	0.3490		
	0.3368	0.3409		
	0.3215	0.3350		
D1H	0.3209	0.3424		
DIN	0.3286	0.3495		
	0.3287	0.3417		
	0.3287	0.3417		
D2H	0.3286	0.3495		
DZH	0.3374	0.3573		
	0.3371	0.3490		
	0.3220	0.3278		
D1L	0.3225	0.3208		
	0.3290	0.3266		
	0.3289	0.3341		
	0.3289	0.3341		
D2L	0.3290	0.3266		
DZL	0.3365	0.3330		
	0.3368	0.3409		

Note 7: Luminus maintains a +/- 2% tolerance on CRI measurements.



### **Chromaticity Bins**





Note 8: CCT value based off of CIE measurement. CIE X and CIE Y measurement uncertainty for white devices is estimated to be  $\pm$ 0.01.



# **Typical Device Performance**

General Characteristics		Symbol	Value	Unit
Emitting Area		A <sub>e</sub>	14.0	mm²
Characteristics at Recommended Test Drive Curr	ent , I <sub>f</sub> 1,	2,3		
Test Peak Drive Current	typ	I <sub>f</sub>	21.0	А
Color Rendering Index - Cool White	typ	CRI	75	
Color Rendering Index - Daylight White	typ	CRI	92	
	min	V <sub>F min</sub>	2.75	V
Forward Voltage	typ	V <sub>F</sub>	3.3	V
		V <sub>F max</sub>	3.85	V
Device Thermal Characteristics				
Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient ty			-5.47	mV/°C
Thermal Resistance of junction to coreboard⁵	typ	$R_{\theta j ext{-}b}$	0.30	°C/W
Thermal Resistance of junction to thermistor <sup>5,6</sup>	typ	$R_{\theta_{j-ref}}$	0.33	°C/W

- Note 1: Ratings are based on operation with a constant heat sink temperature of Ths = 25 °C.
- Note 2: CBT-140-W LEDs are designed for operation to an absolute maximum forward drive current density of 2.0A/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 3: Tested at Current Density of 1.5 A/mm<sup>2</sup>.
- Note 4: Unless otherwise noted, values listed are typical.
- Note 5: Measurements are in accordance with JEDEC 51-14. For more about thermal resistance calculation, please see <a href="https://luminusdevices.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/4416807960717-Thermal-Heatsink-Required-Rth-Calculator">https://luminusdevices.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/4416807960717-Thermal-Heatsink-Required-Rth-Calculator</a>
- Note 6: For more about calculating thermistor temperature, please see <a href="https://luminusdevices.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/4412023747341-How-do-l-determine-the-temperature-from-Luminus-on-board-Thermistor-">https://luminusdevices.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/4412023747341-How-do-l-determine-the-temperature-from-Luminus-on-board-Thermistor-</a>
- Note 7: Caution must be taken not to stare at the light emitted from these LEDs. Under special circumstances, the high intensity could damage the eye.
- Note 8: Total flux from emitting area at listed dominant wavelength. Reported performance is included to show trends for a selected power level. For specific minimum and maximum values, use bin tables. For product roadmap and future performance of devices, contact Luminus.



# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Symbol	Value	Unit
Absolute Minimum Current <sup>8,9</sup>		0.2	Α
Absolute Maximum Current <sup>10</sup>		28.0	Α
Absolute Maximum Junction Temperature <sup>11</sup>	$T_{jmax}$	150	∘C
Storage Temperature Range		-40/+100	°C

Note 8: Special design considerations must be observed for operation under 1 A. Please contact Luminus for further information.

Note 9: For reference only.

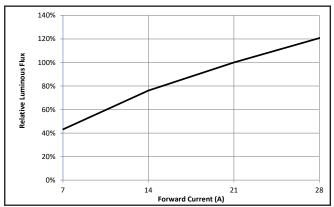
Note 10: Listed drive conditions are typical for common applications. CBT-140-W devices can be driven at currents ranging from 1A to 28A and at duty cycles ranging from 1% to 100%. Drive current and duty cycle should be adjusted as necessary to maintain the junction temperature desired to meet application lifetime requirements.

Note 11: Lifetime dependent on LED junction temperature. Input power and thermal system must be properly managed to ensure lifetime. Sustained operation at or beyond absolute maximum currents or temperatures will result in a reduction of device life ime compared to recommended conditions. Refer to the lifetime derating curves for further information.

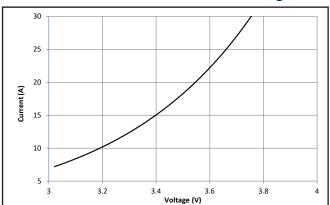


# **Optical & Electrical Characteristics**

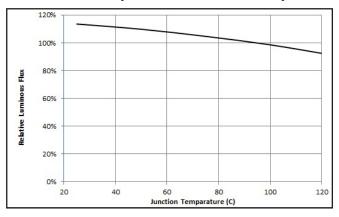
### **Relative Output Flux vs. Forward Current**



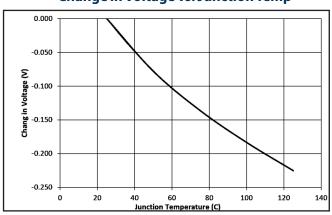
### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



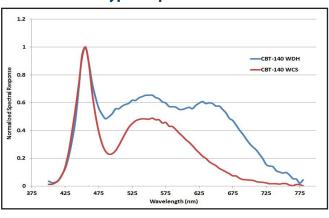
#### **Relative Output Flux vs. Junction Temp**



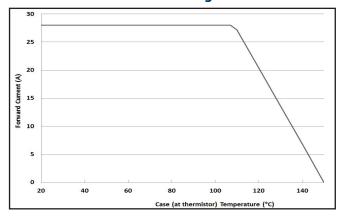
#### Change in Voltage vs. Junction Temp



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



#### **Current Derating Curve<sup>2</sup>**



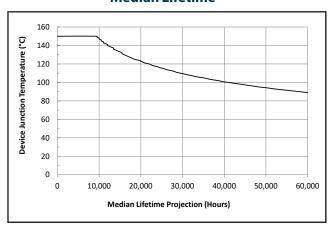
Note 1: Typical spectrum at current density of 1.5 A/mm $^2$  in continuous operation.

Note 2: Maximum drive current to comply with maximum junction temperature in continuous mode. Junction temperature should be maintained at level compatible with lifetime desired with may require further current de-rating

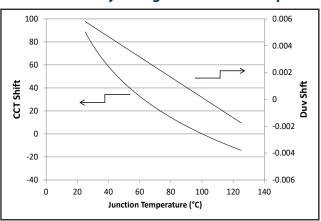


# **Optical & Electrical Characteristics**

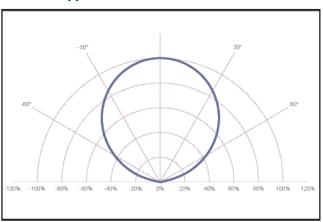
#### Median Lifetime<sup>3</sup>



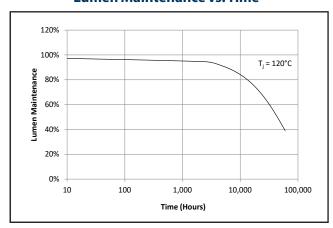
#### **Chromaticity Change vs. Junction Temp**



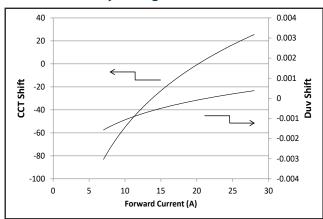
#### **Typical Polar Radiation Pattern**



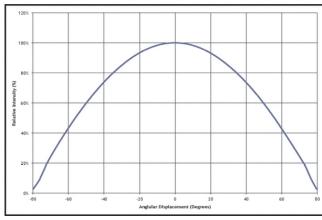
#### Lumen Maintenance vs. Time4



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



### **Typical Angular Radiation Pattern**

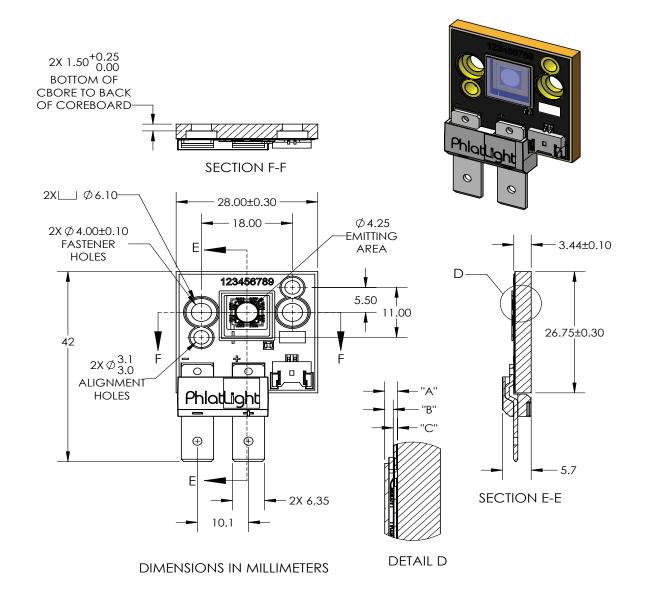


Note 3: Median expected lifetime in dependence of junction temperature at 1.5 A/mm<sup>2</sup> in continuous operation. Lifetime defined as time to 70% of initial intensity. Based on lifetime test data. Data can be used to model failure rate over typical product lifetime (contact Luminus for lifetime reliability test data for 1A/mm<sup>2</sup> condition).

Note 4: Lumen maintenance in dependence of time at 1.5 A/mm<sup>2</sup> in continuous operation with junction temperatures of 120 ℃.



### **Mechanical Dimensions**



DIMENSION NAME	DESCRIPTION	NOMINAL DIMENSION	TOLERANCE
"A"	TOP OF METAL SUBSTRATE TO TOP OF WINDOW	0.95	±0.13
"B"	TOP OF DIE EMITTING AREA TO TOP OF WINDOW	0.63	±0.11
"C"	TOP OF METAL SUBSTRATE TO TOP OF DIE EMITTING AREA	0.31	±0.02

DWG-002161

Recommended connector for Anode and Cathode:

Panduit Disco Lok™ Series P/N: DNF14-250FIB-C or JST Manufacturing Co: SPS-61T-250

Panduit Disco Lok™ Series P/N: DNF10-250FIB-L or JST Manufacturing Co: SPS-91T-250

(Check NEC standards for ampacity of the power cable being used)

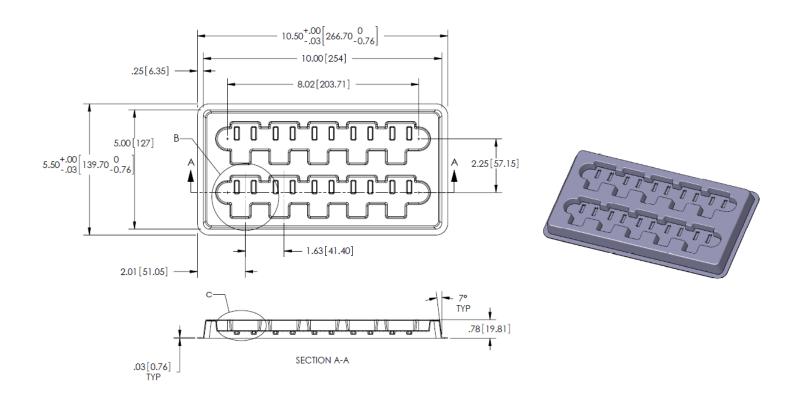
Recommended Female for Thermistor Connector:

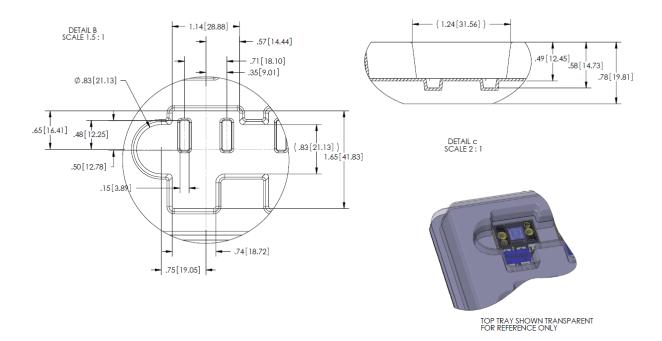
MOLEX P/N 51146-0200 (not recommended for new designs), GCT P/N WTB06-020H-A or equivalent

For detailed drawing, please refer to DWG-002161 document



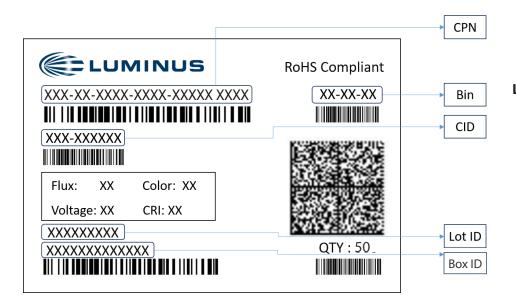
# **Shipping Tray Outline**







# **Shipping Label**



#### **Label Fields:**

- CPN: Luminus ordering part number
- CID: Customer's part number
- QTY: Quantity of devices in pack
- Flux: Bin as defined on page 4
- Color: Bin as defined on page 5
- Voltage: NA
- CRI: NA

#### **Packing Configuration:**

- Maximum: stack of 5 trays with 10 devices per tray per pack
- Each pack is enclosed in antistatic bag
- Partial pack or tray may be shipped
- Shipping label is placed on top of each pack



### **Revision History**

Rev	Date	Description of Change
09	02/12/2019	Documented higher flux for CBT-140-W products.
10	02/08/2022	Add ESD information in technology overview. Update forward voltage, mechanical dimension section, thermistor information, shipping tray outline and shipping label. Rename history of changes to revision history. Editorial fixes and layout adjustment.
11	07/01/2022	Update product photo, ordering part numbers, and chromaticity bin tables.

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