

ProLight PBEE-40FTE-NRBGN
40W Power LED
Technical Datasheet
Version: 1.1

ProLight Opto ProEngine Series

Features

- Compact light source
- R, B, G, N four color in one package
- Lead free reflow soldering
- Superior ESD protection
- RoHS compliant

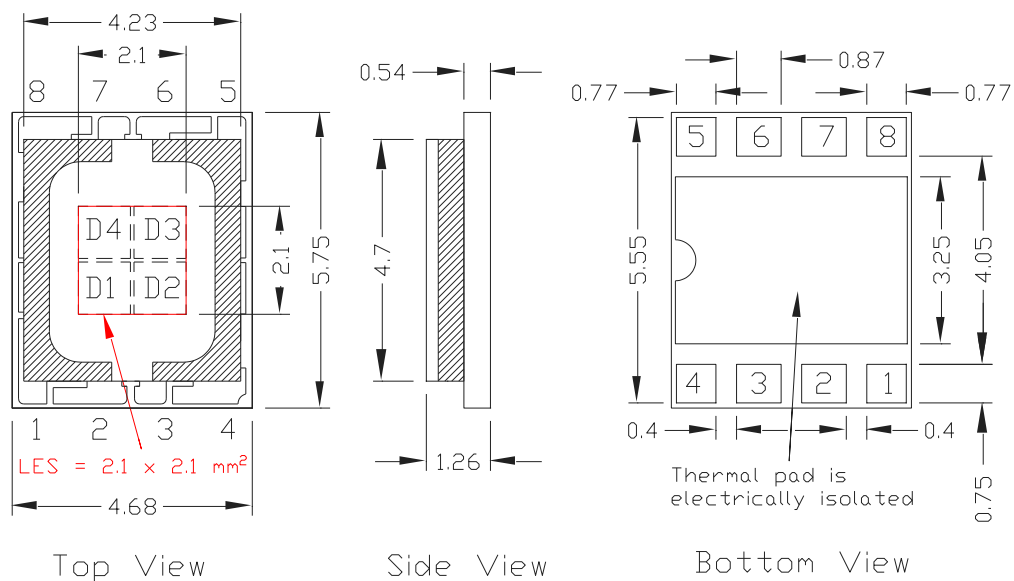
Main Applications

- Entertainment lighting (Stage lighting)
- Architectural lighting
- Mood lighting
- Outdoor lighting
- Indoor lighting

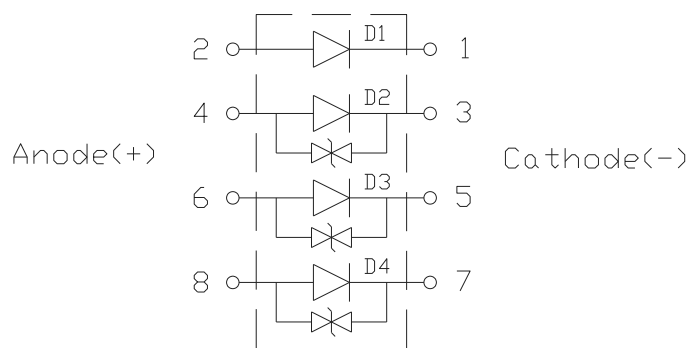
Introduction

- ProLight PBEE colorful series is a color changeable LED with maximum 4 color chips in one package. Compared to discrete LEDs, PBEE series reduce the distance between LED die, creating a small optical source for excellent optical control and efficient color mixing. ProLight PBEE series is much suitable for the application of color-changing lighting, especially for entertainment lighting.

Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



Circuit Diagram



Color

D1 : Red
D2 : Blue
D3 : Green
D4 : Neutral White

Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are ± 0.15 mm.
4. Please do not solder the emitter by manual hand soldering, otherwise it will damage the emitter.
5. **Please do not use a force of over 1kgf impact or pressure on the lens of the LED, otherwise it will cause a catastrophic failure.**

*The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

Flux Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Color	Part Number Emitter	Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power		
		@1000mA		Refer @2500mA
		Minimum	Typical	Typical
Red	PBEE-40FTE-NRBGN	110 lm	150 lm	307 lm
Blue		1080 mW	1310 mW	2630 mW
Green		190 lm	270 lm	453 lm
Neutral White		235 lm	305 lm	570 lm

- **Do not use below 40mA.**
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 7\%$ on flux and power measurements.
- Please do not drive at rated current more than 1 second without proper heat sink.

Electrical Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Color	Forward Voltage V_F (V)			Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug ($^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$)
	Min.	@1000mA Typ.	Refer @2500mA Typ.	
Red	2.00	2.30	2.55	1.1
Blue	2.70	3.00	3.40	
Green	2.70	3.00	3.40	
Neutral White	2.70	3.00	3.40	

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 0.1\text{V}$ for Voltage measurements.

Optical Characteristics at 1000mA, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Dominant Wavelength λ_D , or Color Temperature CCT			Total included Angle (degrees)	Viewing Angle (degrees)
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	$\theta_{0.90V}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$
Flat	Red	620 nm	624 nm	630 nm	160	120
	Blue	450 nm	453 nm	455 nm	160	120
	Green	523 nm	527 nm	530 nm	160	120
	Neutral White	3700 K	3975 K	4250 K	160	120

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 1\text{nm}$ for dominant wavelength measurements.
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ for CCT measurements.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Red	Blue	Green	Neutral White
DC Forward Current (4 chips operation, T _{Thermal Pad} = 25°C)	40 - 2500 mA	40 - 2500 mA	40 - 2500 mA	40 - 2500 mA
DC Forward Current (Single chip operation, T _{Thermal Pad} = 25°C)	40 - 3000 mA	40- 3000 mA	40- 3000 mA	40- 3000 mA
ESD withstand voltage acc. to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (HBM, Class 2)		2000V		
LED Junction Temperature		125°C		
Operating Temperature		-40°C - 85°C		
Storage Temperature		-40°C - 85°C		
Soldering Temperature		JEDEC 020c 260°C		
Allowable Reflow Cycles		3		
Reverse Voltage	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias			

Photometric Luminous Flux Bin Structure at 1000mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Photometric Flux (lm)	Maximum Photometric Flux (lm)
Red	A	110	135
	B	135	165
	C	165	200
Green	A	190	230
	B	230	275
	C	275	330
	D	330	400
Neutral White	A	235	285
	B	285	345
	C	345	420

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 7\%$ on flux and power measurements.
- The flux bin of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

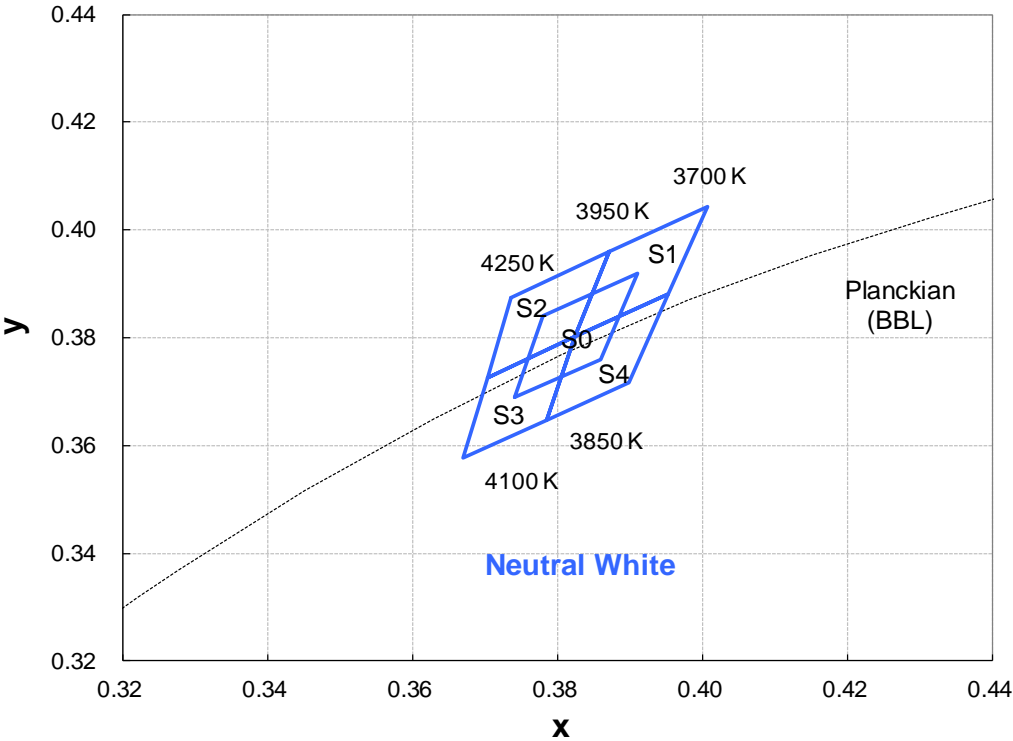
Radiometric Power Bin Structure at 1000mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Radiometric Power (mW)	Maximum Radiometric Power (mW)
Blue	A	1080	1230
	B	1230	1400
	C	1400	1600

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 7\%$ on flux and power measurements.
- The flux bin of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

Color Bin

Neutral White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



Neutral White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
S0	0.3740	0.3690	3975	S2	0.3736	0.3874	4100
	0.3780	0.3840			0.3871	0.3959	
	0.3910	0.3920			0.3823	0.3803	
	0.3860	0.3760			0.3703	0.3726	
S1	0.3871	0.3959	3825	S3	0.3703	0.3726	4100
	0.4006	0.4044			0.3823	0.3803	
	0.3952	0.3880			0.3784	0.3647	
	0.3823	0.3803			0.3670	0.3578	
S4	0.3823	0.3803	3825				
	0.3952	0.3880					
	0.3898	0.3716					
	0.3784	0.3647					

- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is ± 0.005

Note:

1. Although several bins are outlined, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all colors.

Dominant Wavelength Bin Structure

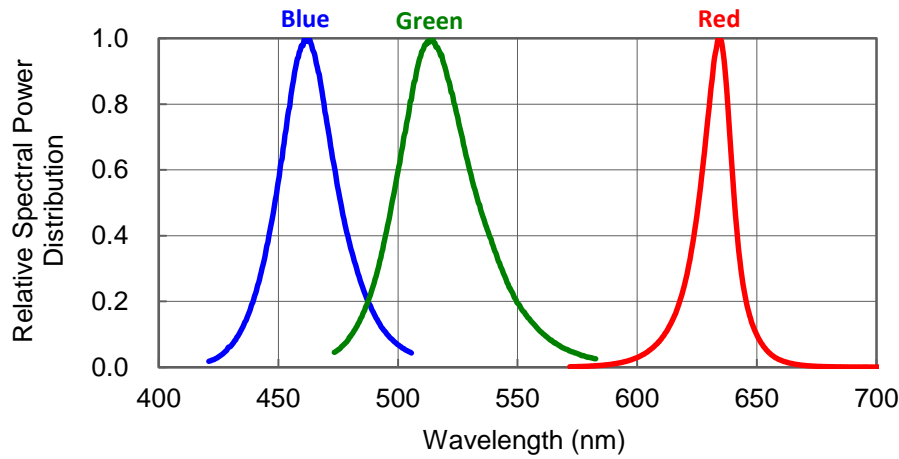
Color	Bin Code	Minimum Dominant Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Dominant Wavelength (nm)
Red	4	620	630
Blue	5	450	455
Green	1	523	528
	2	525	530

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 1 nm for dominant wavelength measurements.

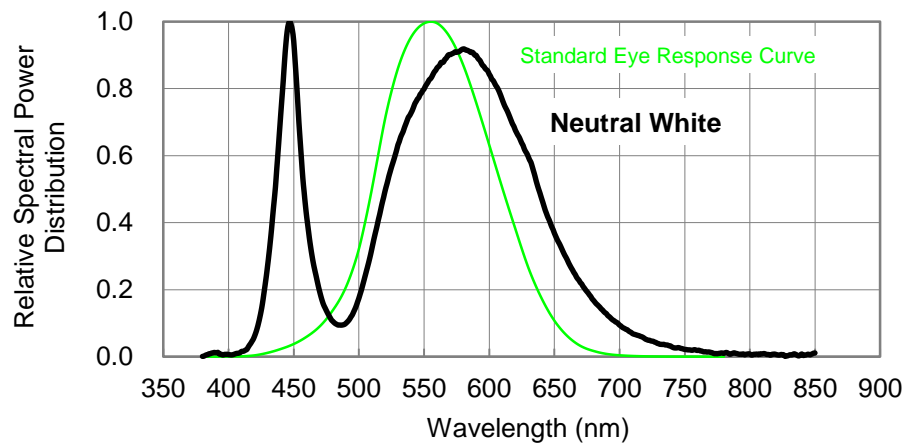
Note: Although several bins are outlined, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all colors.

Color Spectrum, $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

1. Blue 、 Green 、 Red

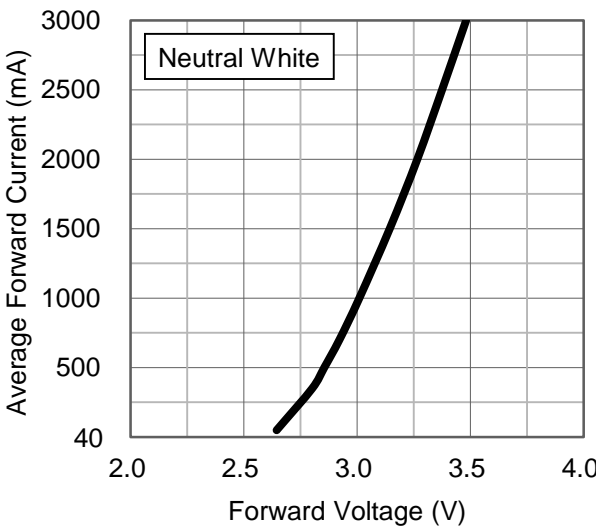
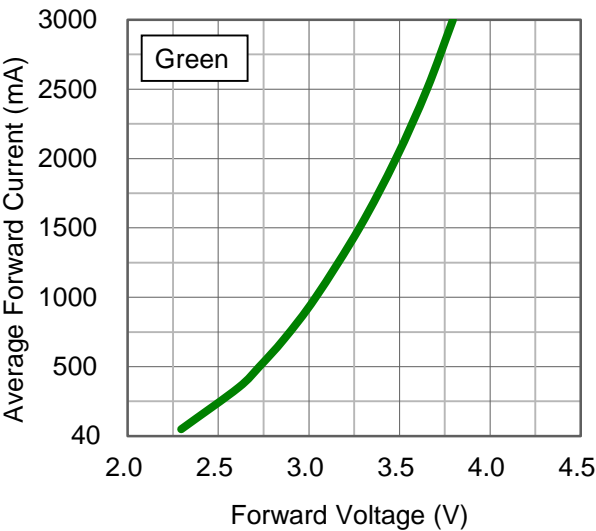
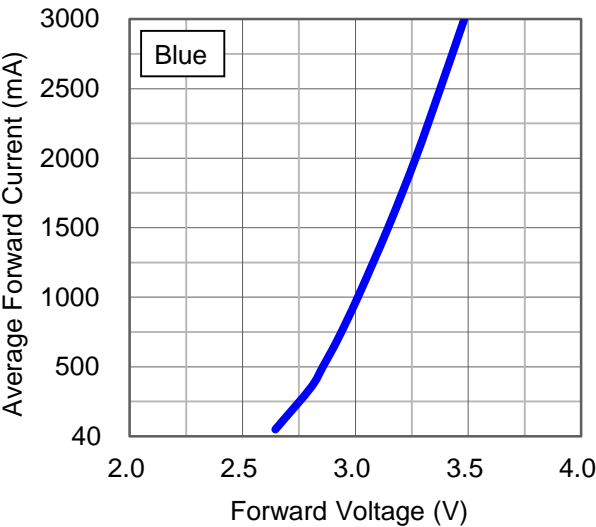
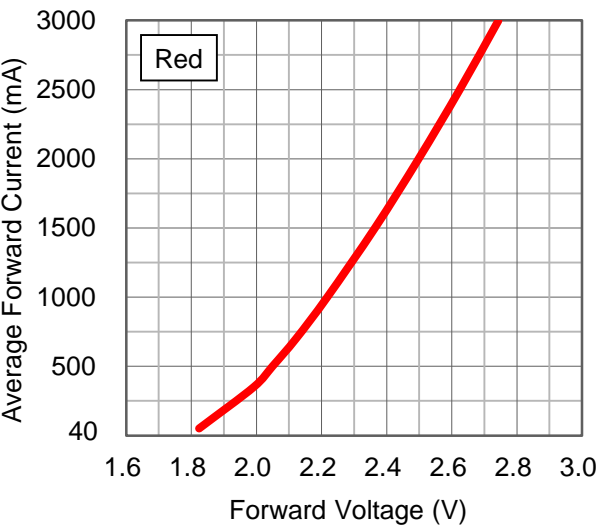


2. Neutral White



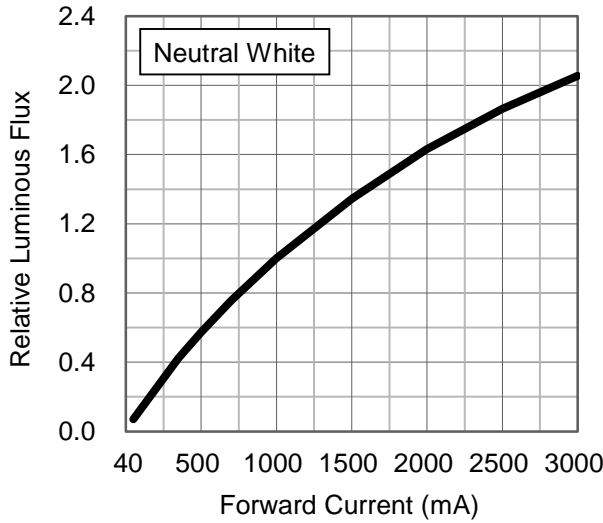
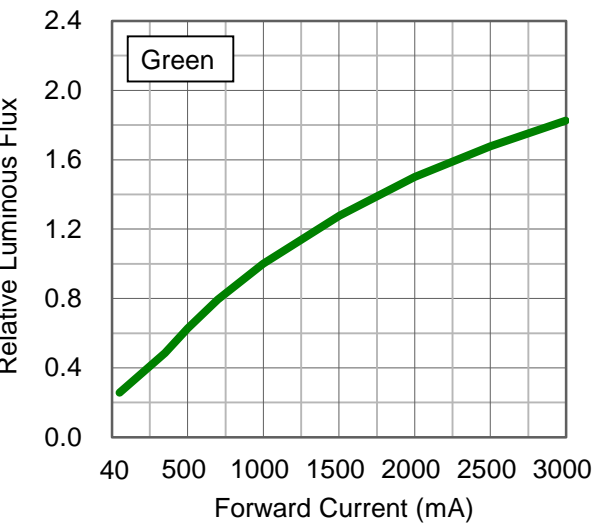
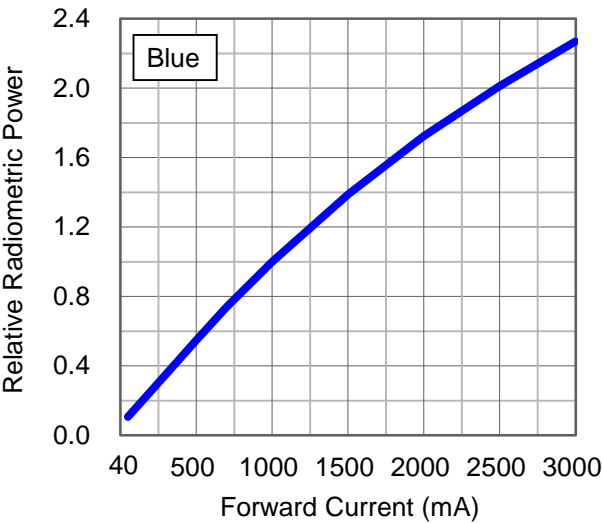
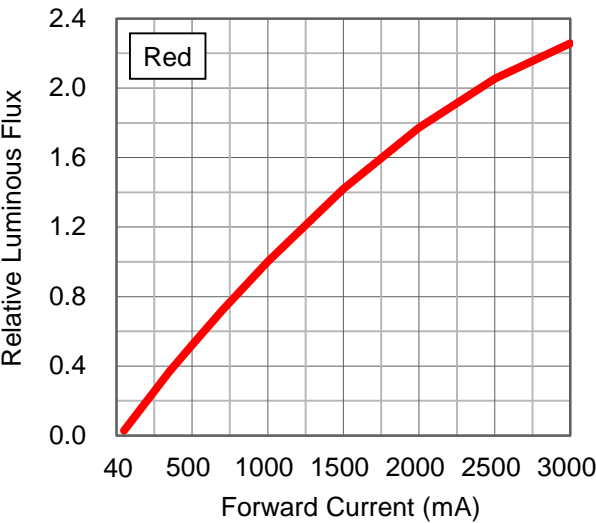
Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current



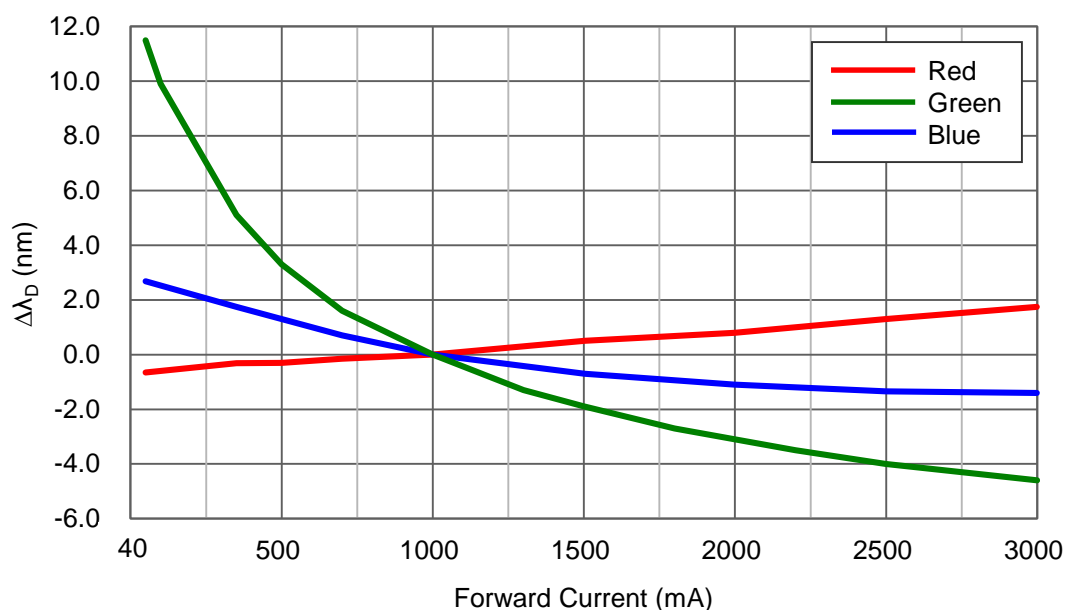
Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

2. Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux

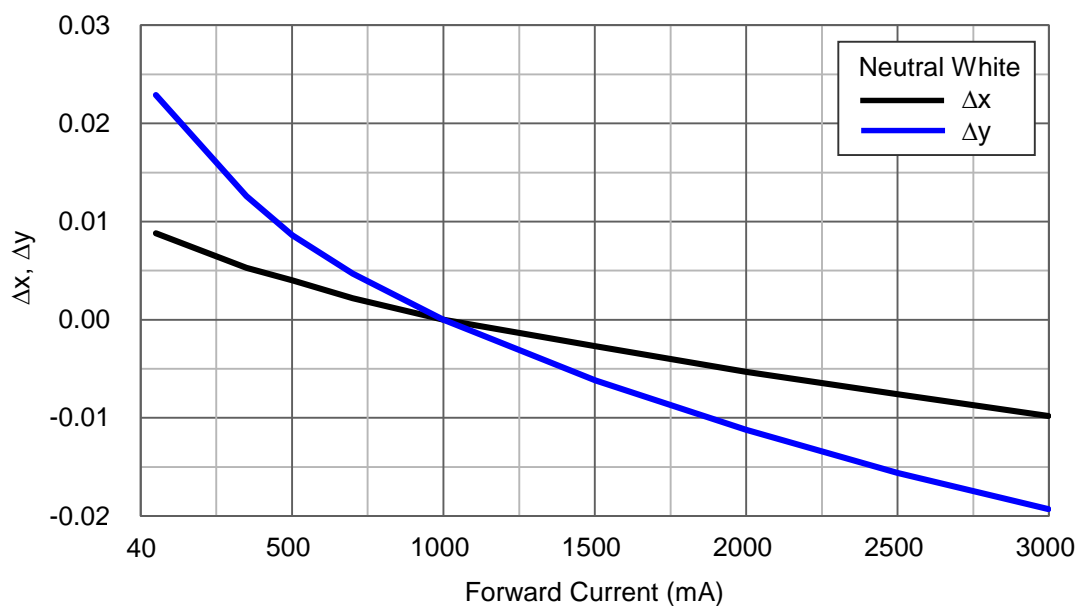


Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

3. Forward Current vs. Dominant Wavelength Shift

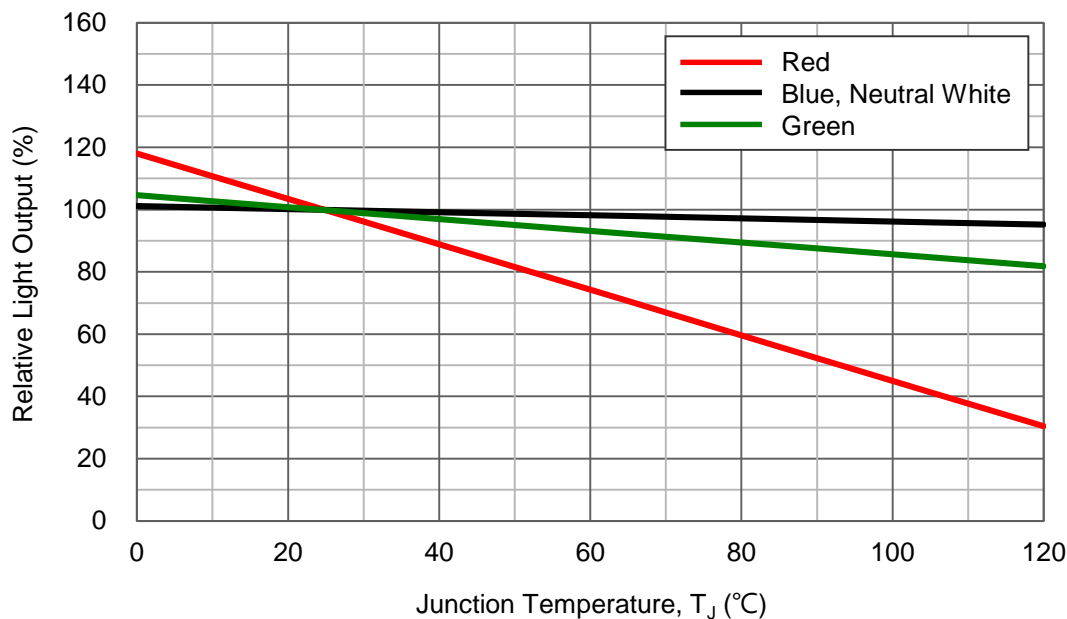


4. Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Shift

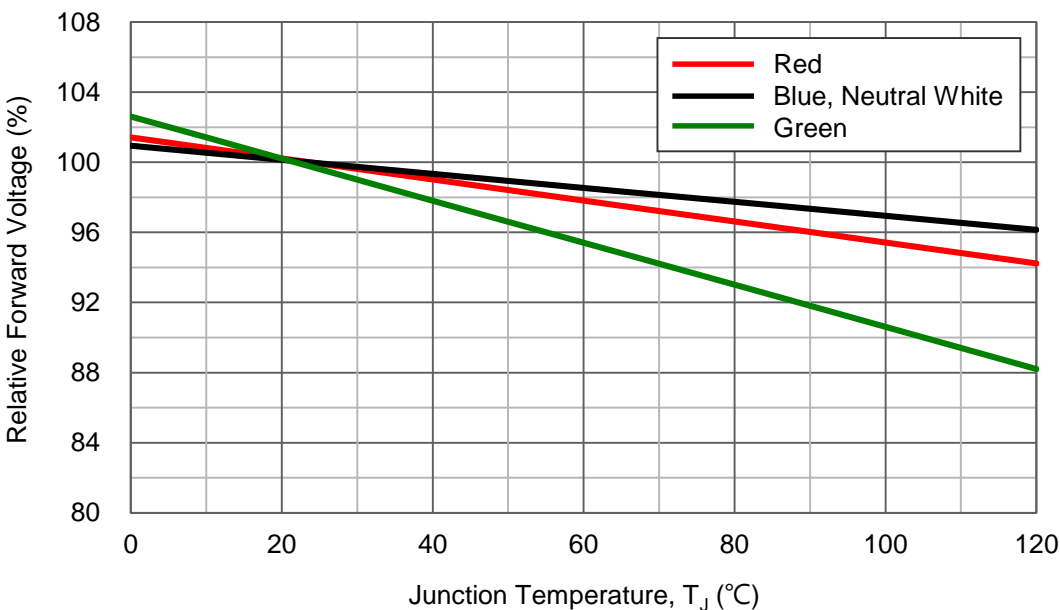


Junction Temperature Relative Characteristics

1. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Light Output at 1000mA

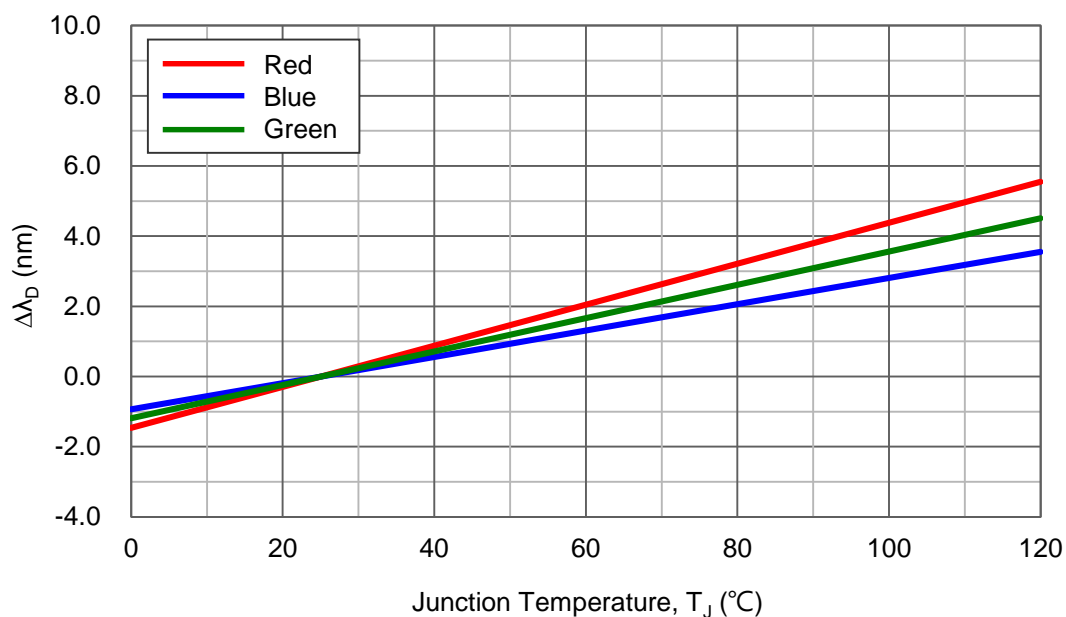


2. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Forward Voltage at 1000mA

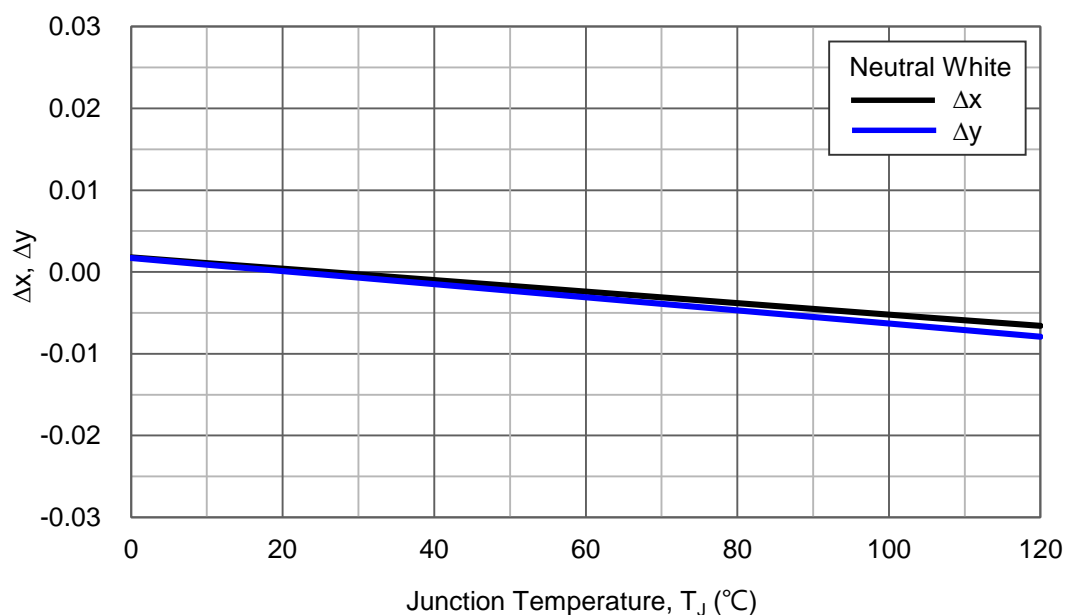


Junction Temperature Relative Characteristics

3. Junction Temperature vs. Dominant Wavelength Shift at 1000mA

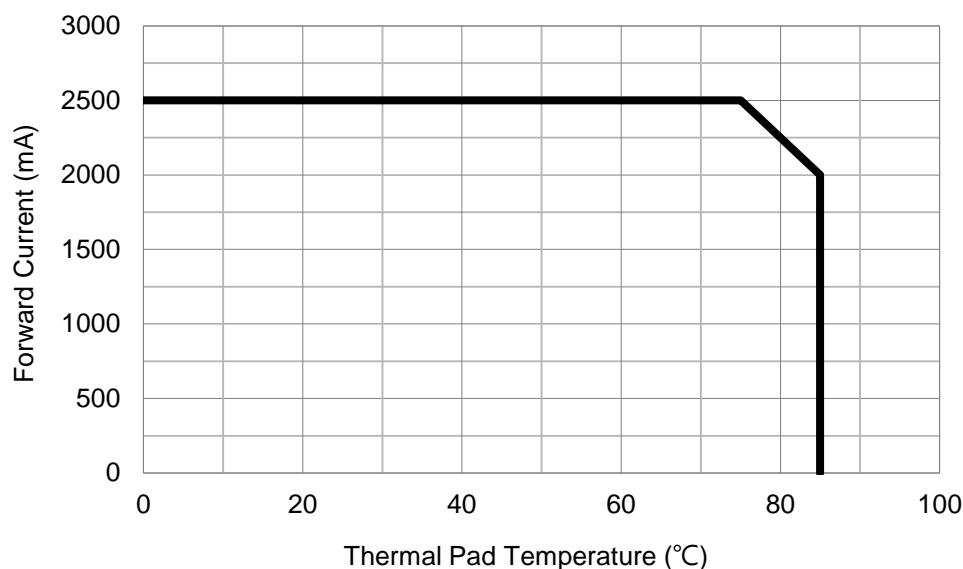


4. Junction Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Shift at 1000mA

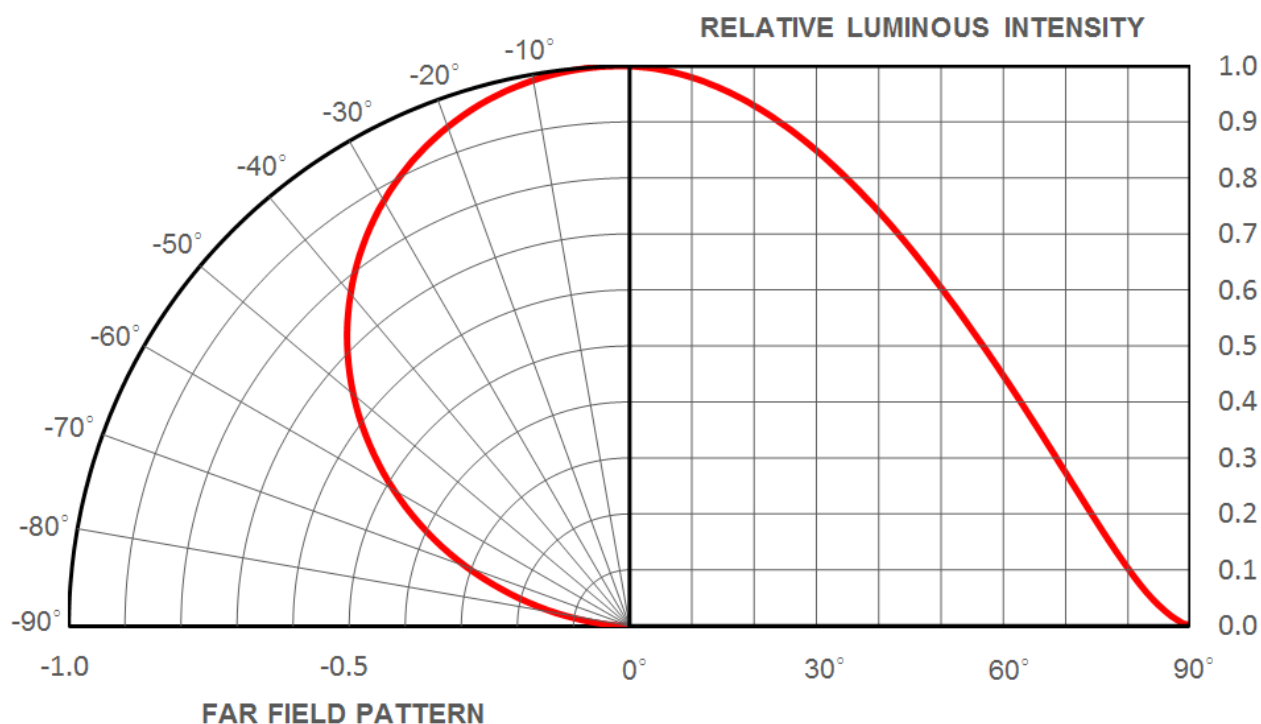


Thermal Pad Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

Maximum Forward Current for 4 chips operated; current per Chip



Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern



Moisture Sensitivity Level - JEDEC Level 1

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

- The standard soak time includes a default value of 24 hours for semiconductor manufacture's exposure time (MET) between bake and bag and includes the maximum time allowed out of the bag at the distributor's facility.
- Table below presents the moisture sensitivity level definitions per IPC/JEDEC's J-STD-020C.

Level	Floor Life		Soak Requirements			
			Standard		Accelerated Environment	
	Time	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions
1	Unlimited	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 85% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 85% RH	NA	NA
2	1 year	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 60% RH	NA	NA
2a	4 weeks	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	696 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	120 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH
3	168 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	192 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	40 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH
4	72 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	96 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	20 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
5	48 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	72 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	15 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
5a	24 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	48 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	10 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
6	Time on Label (TOL)	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	Time on Label (TOL)	30°C / 60% RH	NA	NA

Qualification Reliability Testing

Stress Test	Stress Conditions	Stress Duration	Failure Criteria
Room Temperature Operating Life (RTOL)	25°C, $I_F = \text{max DC}$ (Note 1)	1000 hours	Note 2
High Temperature Storage Life (HTSL)	110°C, non-operating	1000 hours	Note 2
Low Temperature Storage Life (LTSL)	-40°C, non-operating	1000 hours	Note 2
Non-operating Temperature Cycle (TMCL)	-40°C to 120°C, 30 min. dwell, <5 min. transfer	200 cycles	Note 2
Mechanical Shock	1500 G, 0.5 msec. pulse, 5 shocks each 6 axis		Note 3
Natural Drop	On concrete from 1.2 m, 3X		Note 3
Variable Vibration Frequency	10-2000-10 Hz, log or linear sweep rate, 20 G about 1 min., 1.5 mm, 3X/axis		Note 3
Solder Heat Resistance (SHR)	260°C \pm 5°C, 10 sec.		Note 3
Solderability	Steam age for 16 hrs., then solder dip at 260°C for 5 sec.		Solder coverage on lead

Notes:

1. Depending on the maximum derating curve.
2. Criteria for judging failure

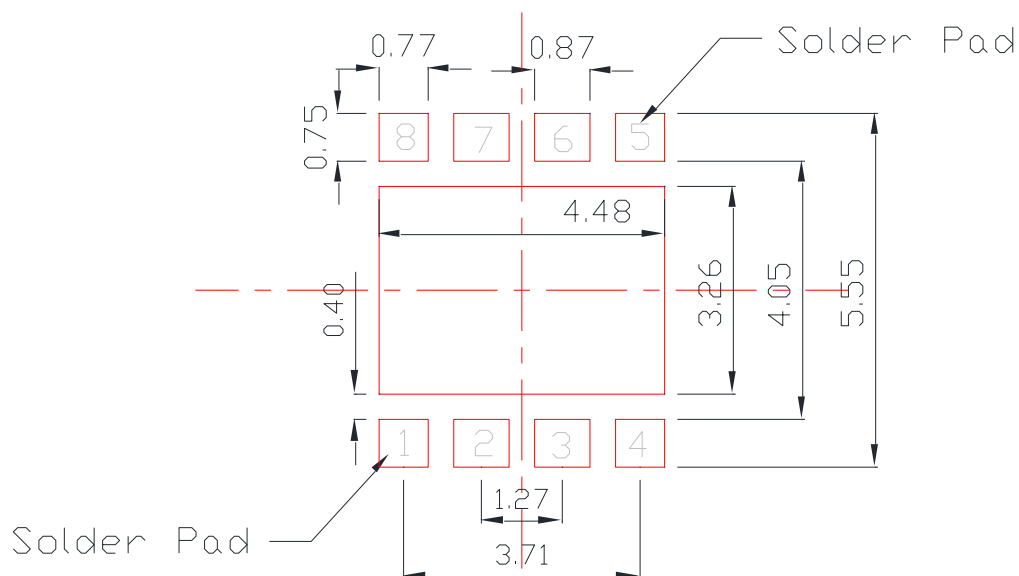
Item	Test Condition	Criteria for Judgement	
		Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage (V_F)	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	--	Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power (Φ_V)	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	Initial Level x 0.7	--

* The test is performed after the LED is cooled down to the room temperature.

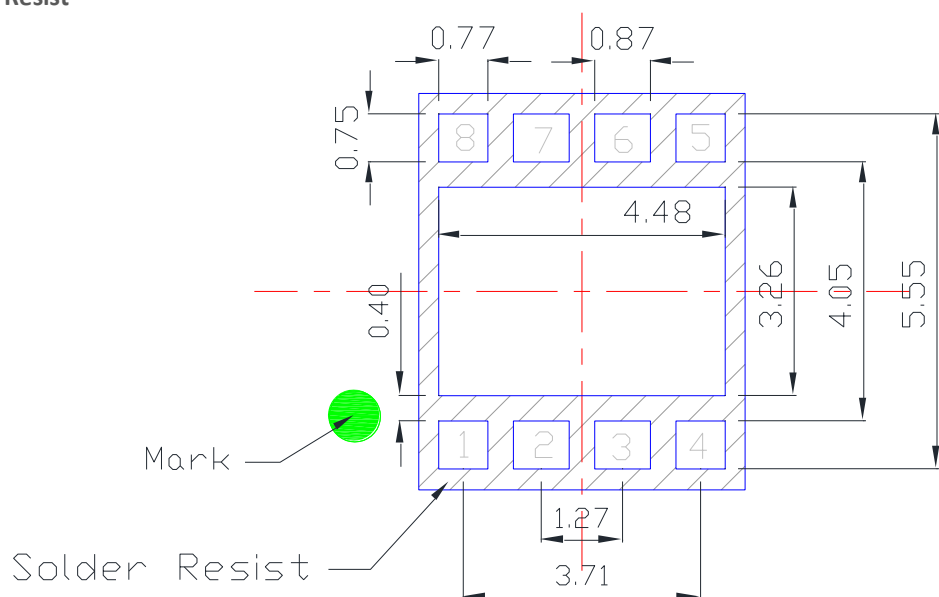
3. A failure is an LED that is open or shorted.

Recommended Solder Pad Design

Solder Pad

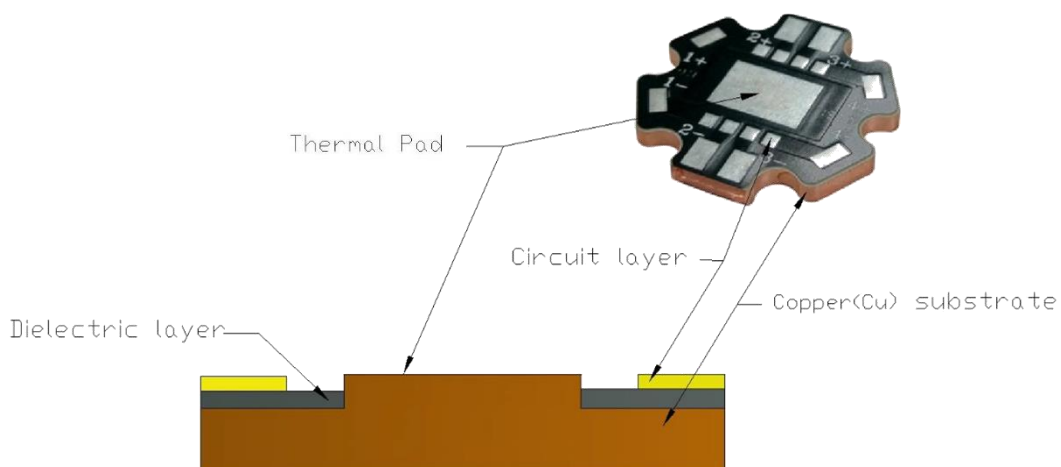


Solder Resist



- All dimensions are in millimeters.
- Electrical isolation is required between Thermal Pad and Solder Pad.

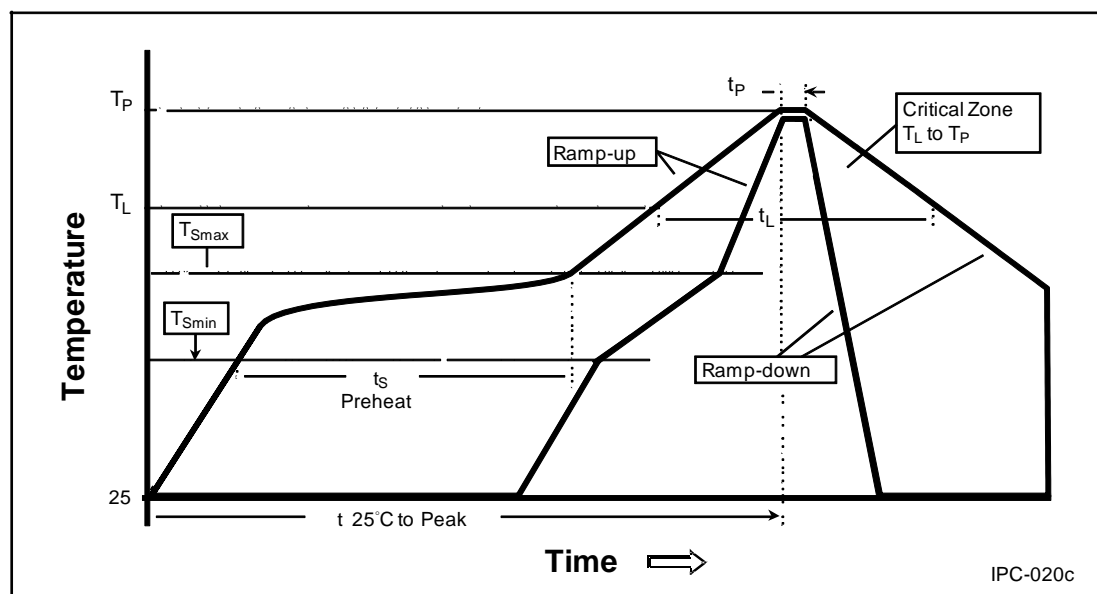
Recommended MCPCB Design



- Copper(Cu) substrate is recommended.

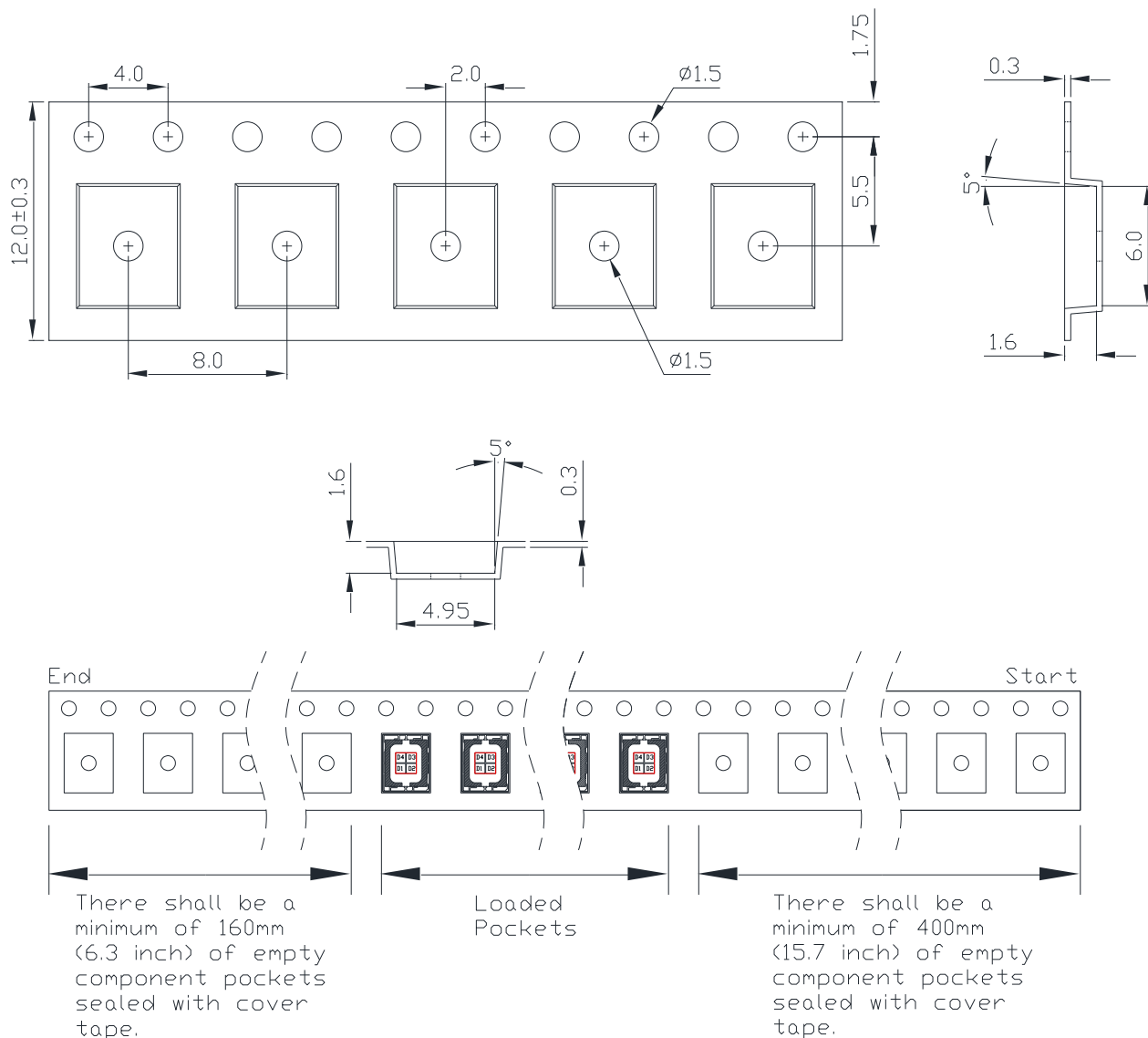
Reflow Soldering Condition

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average Ramp-Up Rate (T_{Smax} to T_P)	3°C / second max.	3°C / second max.
Preheat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Temperature Min (T_{Smin}) – Temperature Max (T_{Smax}) – Time (t_{Smin} to t_{Smax}) 	100°C 150°C 60-120 seconds	150°C 200°C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Temperature (T_L) – Time (t_L) 	183°C 60-150 seconds	217°C 60-150 seconds
Peak/Classification Temperature (T_P)	240°C	260°C
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature (t_P)	10-30 seconds	20-40 seconds
Ramp-Down Rate	6°C/second max.	6°C/second max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.



- We recommend using the M705-S101-S4 solder paste from SMIC (Senju Metal Industry Co., Ltd.) for lead-free soldering.
- Do not use solder pastes with post reflow flux residue>47%. (58Bi-42Sn eutectic alloy, etc) This kind of solder pastes may cause a reliability problem to LED.
- All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- Reflow soldering should not be done more than three times.
- When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

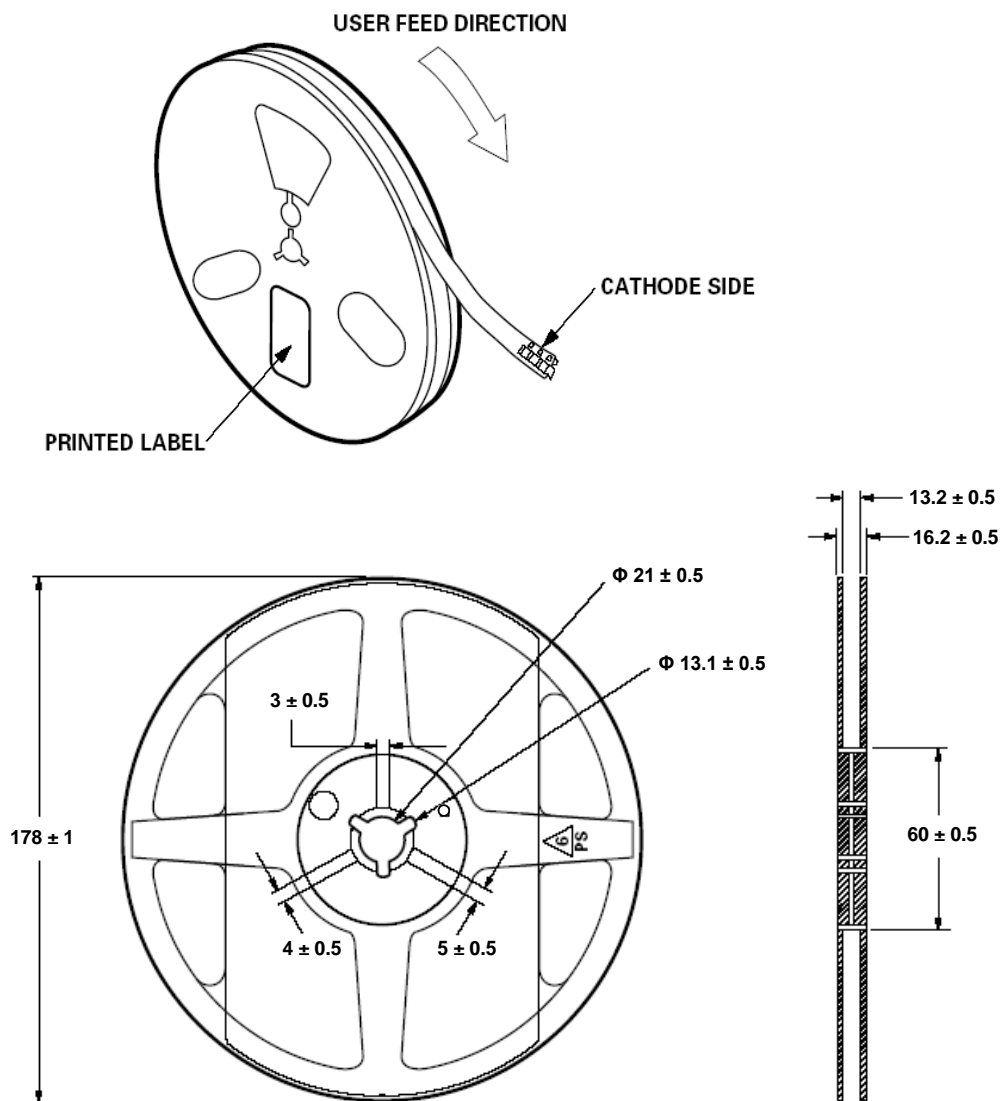
Emitter Reel Packaging



Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are ± 0.1 mm.

Emitter Reel Packaging



Notes:

1. Empty component pockets sealed with top cover tape.
2. 250 or 500 pieces per reel.
3. Drawing not to scale.
4. All dimensions are in millimeters.

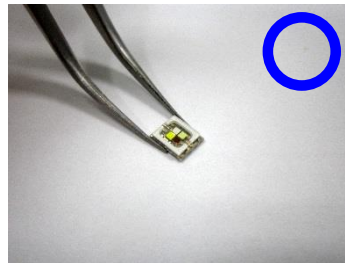
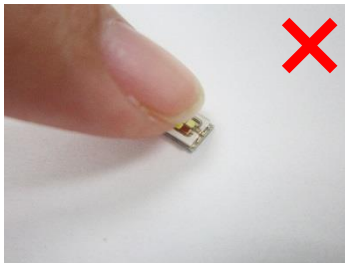
Precaution for Use

- We recommend using the M705-S101-S4 solder paste from SMIC (Senju Metal Industry Co., Ltd.) for lead-free soldering.
- Do not use solder pastes with post reflow flux residue>47%. (58Bi-42Sn eutectic alloy, etc) This kind of solder pastes may cause a reliability problem to LED.
- Any mechanical force or any excess vibration shall not be accepted to apply during cooling process to normal temperature after soldering.
- Please avoid rapid cooling after soldering.
- Components should not be mounted on warped direction of PCB.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a heat plate should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- This device should not be used in any type of fluid such as water, oil, organic solvent and etc. When cleaning is required, isopropyl alcohol should be used.
- When the LEDs are illuminating, operating current should be decide after considering the package maximum temperature.
- The appearance, specifications and flux bin of the product may be modified for improvement without notice. Please refer to the below website for the latest datasheets.
<http://www.prolightopto.com/>

Handling of Lens LEDs

Notes for handling of lens LEDs

- Please do not use a force of over 1kgf impact or pressure on the lens, otherwise it will cause a catastrophic failure.
- The LEDs should only be picked up by making contact with the sides of the LED body.
- Avoid touching the lens especially by sharp tools such as Tweezers.
- Avoid leaving fingerprints on the lens.
- Please store the LEDs away from dusty areas or seal the product against dust.
- Please do not mold over the lens with another resin. (epoxy, urethane, etc)



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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of the device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.