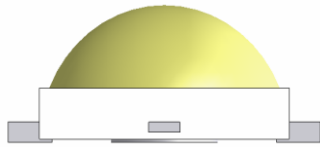


**ProLight PP6N-FLxE  
0.5W Power LED  
Technical Datasheet  
Version: 3.5**



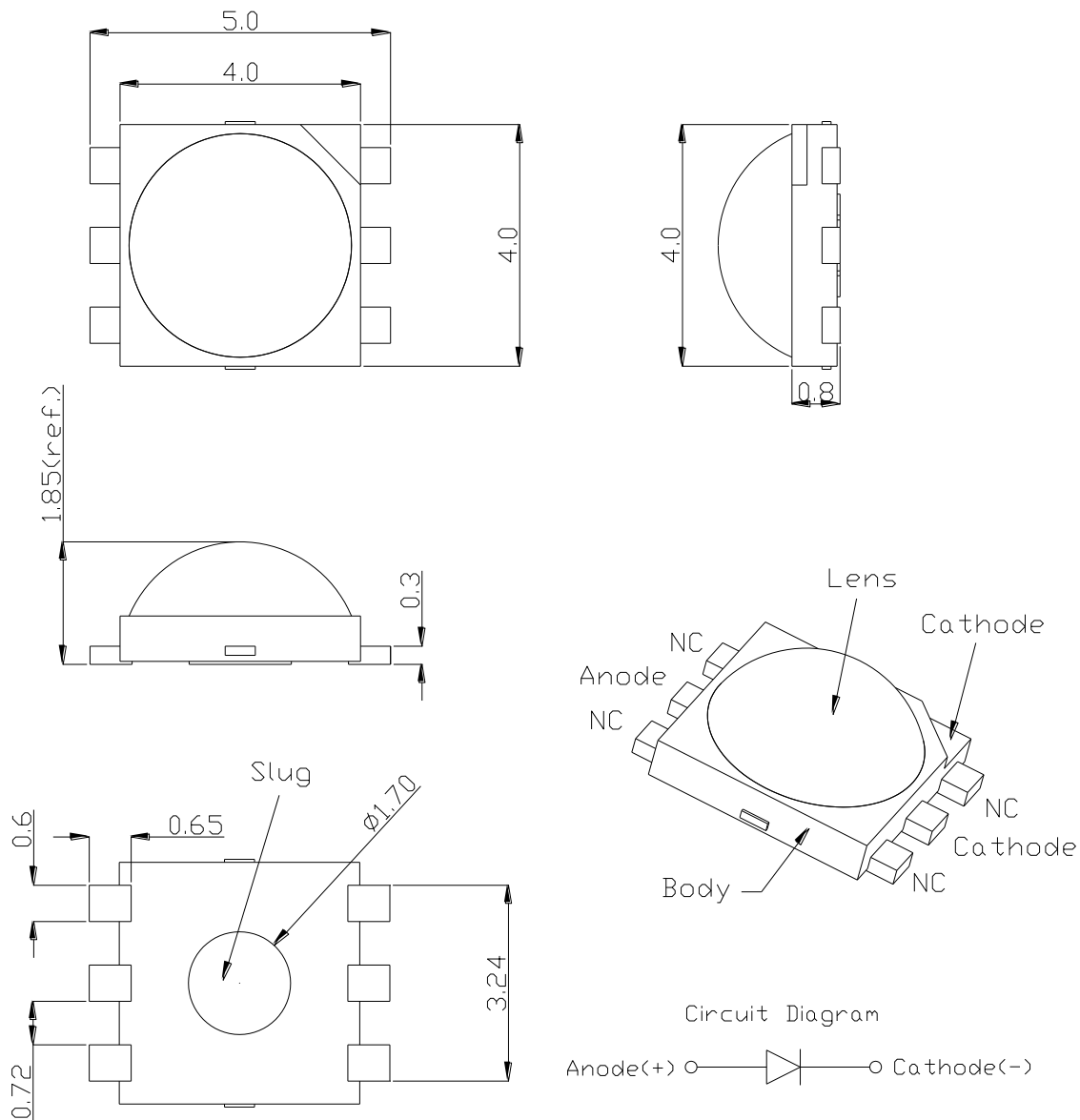
### Features

- High flux per LED
- Good color uniformity
- Industry best moisture sensitivity level - JEDEC 1
- Low-temp. & lead free reflow soldering
- RoHS compliant
- More energy efficient than incandescent and most halogen lamps
- Low Voltage DC operated
- Instant light (less than 100ns)
- No UV

### Typical Applications

- Reading lights (car, bus, aircraft)
- Portable (flashlight, bicycle)
- Decorative
- Appliance
- Sign and Channel Letter
- Architectural Detail
- Cove Lighting
- Automotive Exterior (Stop-Tail-Turn, CHMSL, Mirror Side Repeat)
- LCD backlight

## Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



### Notes:

1. The Anode side of the device is denoted by a hole in the lead frame.
2. 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.
3. Drawing not to scale.
4. All dimensions are in millimeters.
5. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.
6. Please do not bend the leads of the LED, otherwise it will damage the LED.
7. **Please do not use a force of over 3kgf 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 at 150mA, T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

Radiation Pattern	Color	Part Number Emitter	Lumious Flux $\Phi_V$ (lm)	
			Minimum	Typical
Lambertian	White	PP6N-FLWE	18.1	32
	Warm White	PP6N-FLVE	18.1	30
	Red	PP6N-FLRE	10.7	17
	Amber	PP6N-FLAE	13.9	20
	Green	PP6N-FLGE	18.1	25
	Blue	PP6N-FLBE	4.9	6.5

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$  on flux and power measurements.
- Please do not drive at rated current more than 1 second without proper heat sink.

## Electrical Characteristics at 150mA, T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

Color	Forward Voltage V <sub>F</sub> (V)			Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug (°C/ W)
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
White	2.8	3.5	4.1	20
Warm White	2.8	3.5	4.1	20
Red	1.9	2.2	3.1	20
Amber	1.9	2.2	3.1	20
Green	2.8	3.5	4.1	20
Blue	2.8	3.5	4.1	20

## Optical Characteristics at 150mA, T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

Color	Dominant Wavelength $\lambda_D$ , or Color Temperature CCT			Total included Angle (degrees) $\theta_{0.90V}$	Viewing Angle (degrees) $2 \theta_{1/2}$
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
White	6020 K	6535 K	7050 K	160	140
Warm White	2870 K	3045 K	3220 K	160	140
Red	613.5 nm	623 nm	631 nm	160	140
Amber	587 nm	592 nm	597 nm	160	140
Green	515 nm	525 nm	535 nm	160	140
Blue	455 nm	465 nm	475 nm	160	140

- 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	White/Warm White/ Red/Amber/Green/Blue
Max DC Forward Current (mA)	150
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	250
Average Forward Current (mA)	150
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	> $\pm 500V$
LED Junction Temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ )	120
Aluminum-core PCB Temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ )	105
Storage & Operating Temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ )	-40 to +105
Soldering Temperature( $^{\circ}C$ )	235 $^{\circ}C$

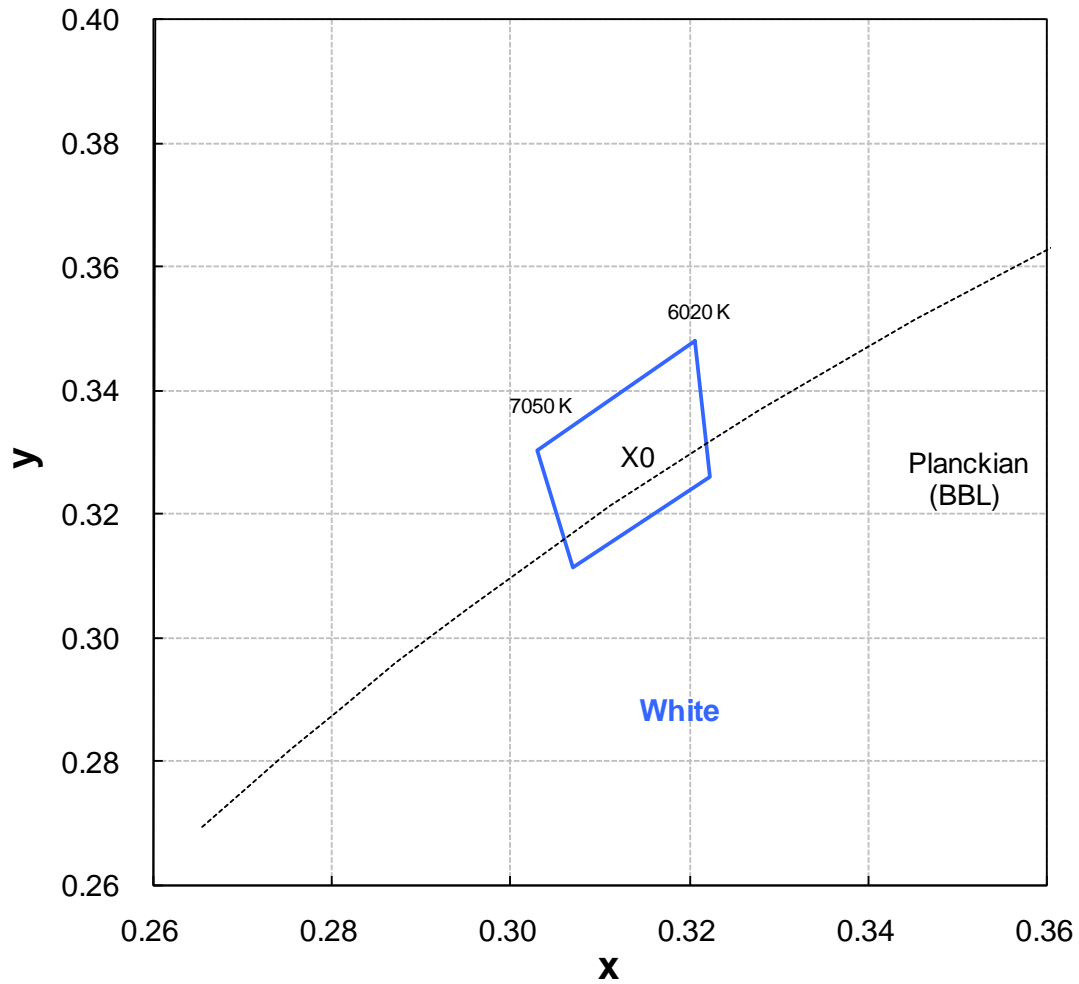
## Photometric Luminous Flux Bin Structure

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Photometric Flux (lm)	Maximum Photometric Flux (lm)	Available Color Bins
White	N	18.1	22	All
	P	22	30.6	All
	Q	30.6	39.8	All
Warm White	N	18.1	22	All
	P	22	30.6	All
	Q	30.6	39.8	All
Red	L	10.7	13.9	All
	M	13.9	18.1	All
Amber	M	13.9	18.1	All
	N	18.1	23.5	All
Green	N	18.1	22	All
	P	22	30.6	All
Blue	H	4.9	6.3	All
	J	6.3	8.2	All

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$  on flux and power measurements.
- The flux bin of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

# Color Bins

## White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



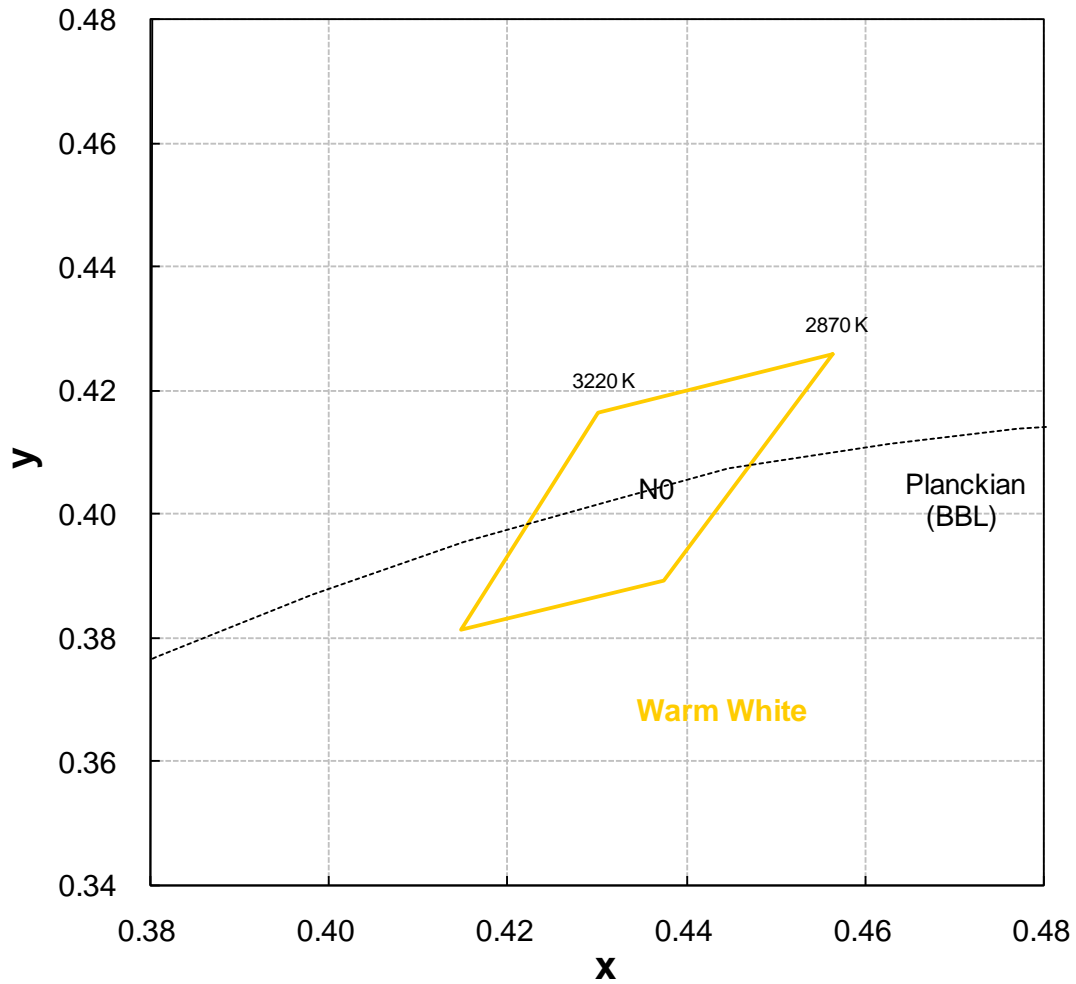
### White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
X0	0.321	0.348	6500
	0.303	0.330	
	0.307	0.311	
	0.322	0.326	

● Tolerance on each color bin (x , v) is ± 0.01

# Color Bins

## Warm White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



### Warm White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
N0	0.456	0.426	3000
	0.430	0.417	
	0.415	0.381	
	0.437	0.389	

● Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.01$

## Dominant Wavelength Bin Structure

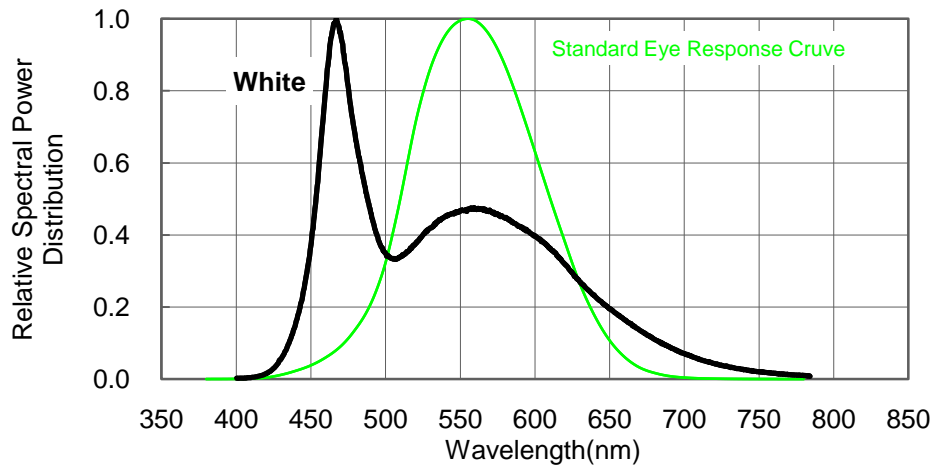
Color	Bin Code	Minimum Dominant Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Dominant Wavelength (nm)
Red	2	613.5	620.5
	4	620.5	631.0
Amber	2	587.0	589.5
	4	589.5	592.0
	6	592.0	594.5
	7	594.5	597.0
Green	A	515	520
	1	520	525
	2	525	530
	3	530	535
Blue	A	455	460
	1	460	465
	2	465	470
	3	470	475

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 1$ nm for dominant wavelength measurements.

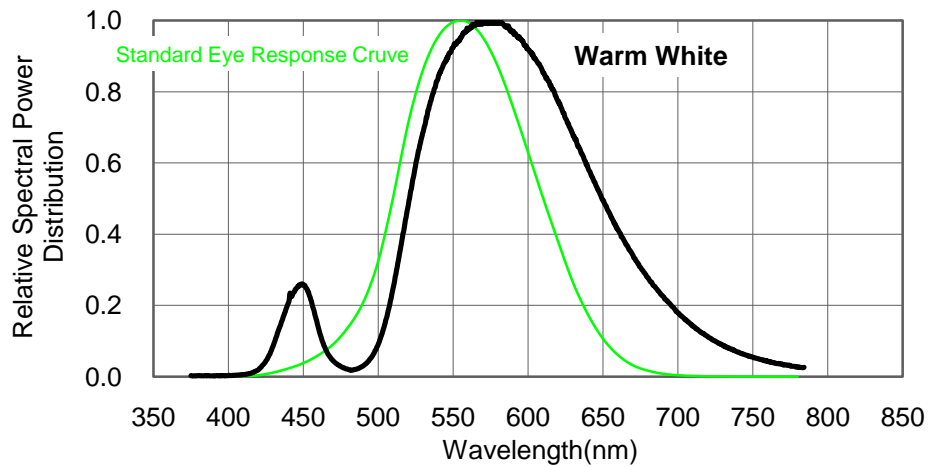
Note: Although several bins are outlined, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all colors.

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

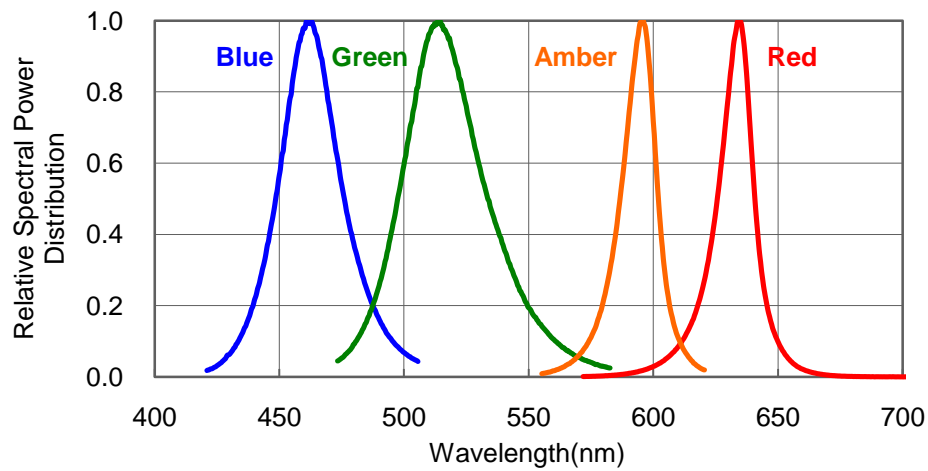
## 1. White



## 2. Warm White



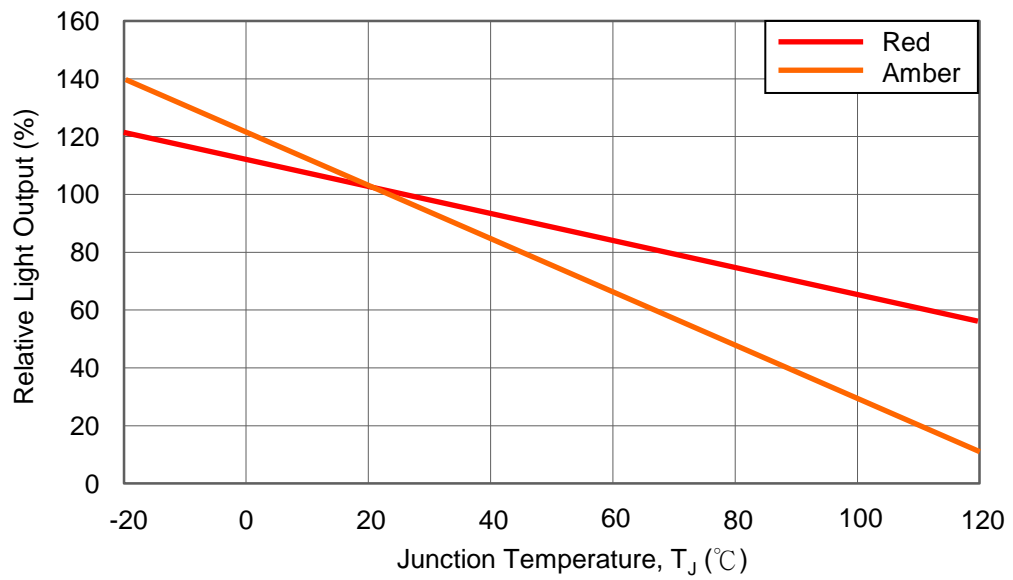
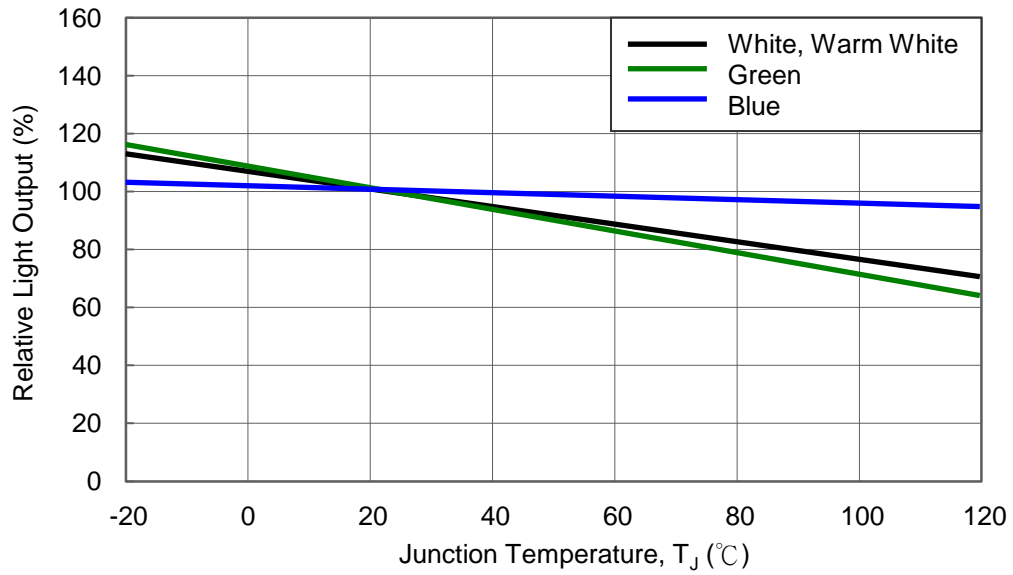
## 3. Blue 、 Green 、 Amber 、 Red



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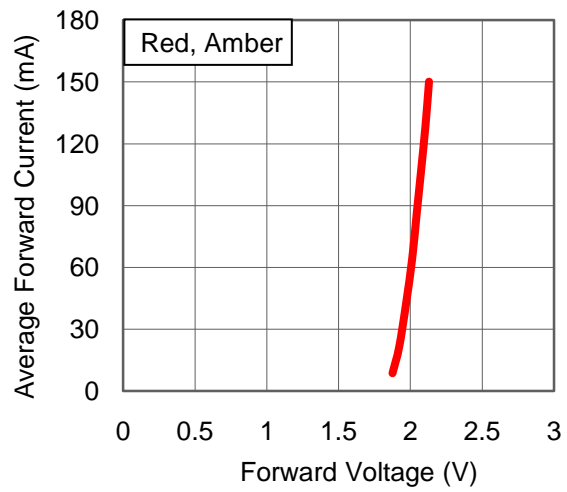
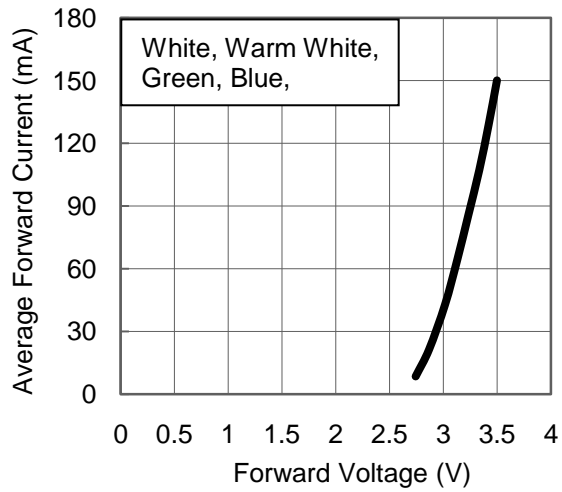
# Light Output Characteristics

## Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 150mA

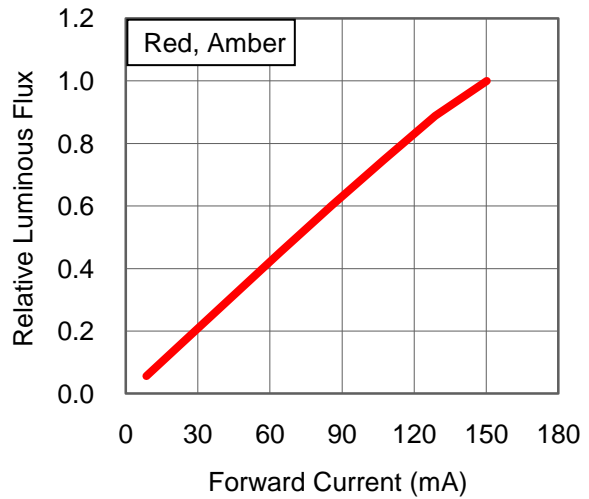
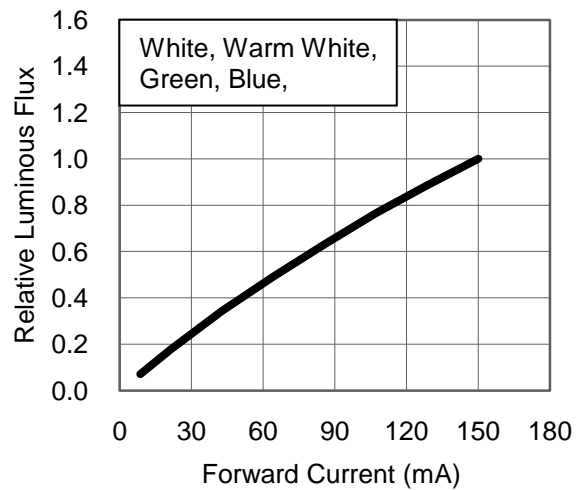


# Forward Current Characteristics, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

## 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

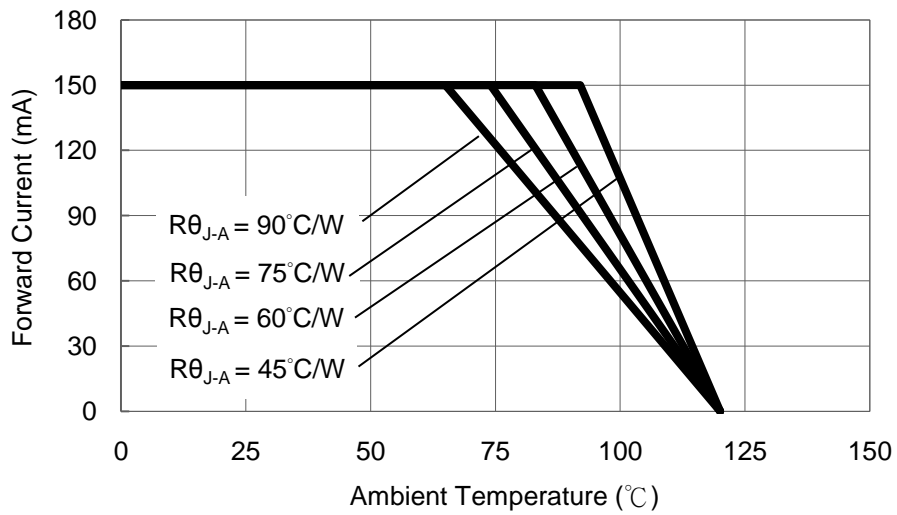


## 2. Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux

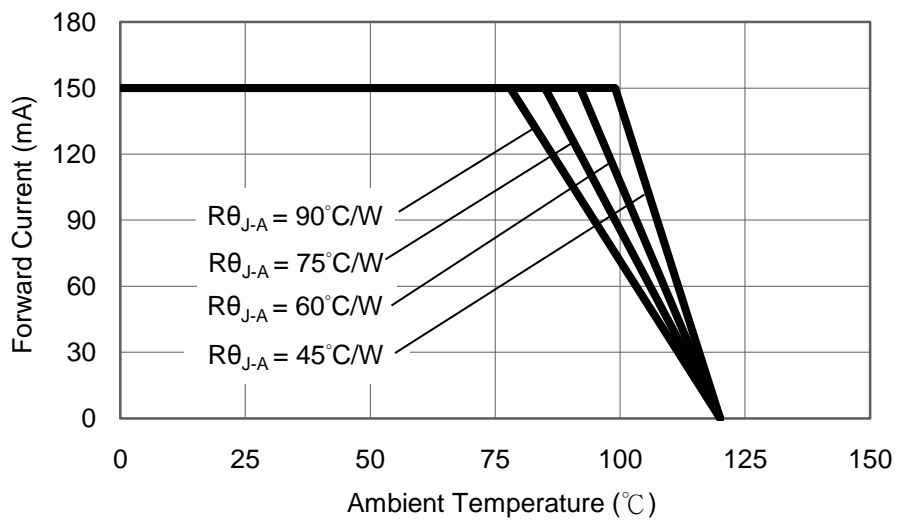


# Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

## 1. White, Warm White, Green, Blue ( $T_{JMAX} = 120^{\circ}C$ )

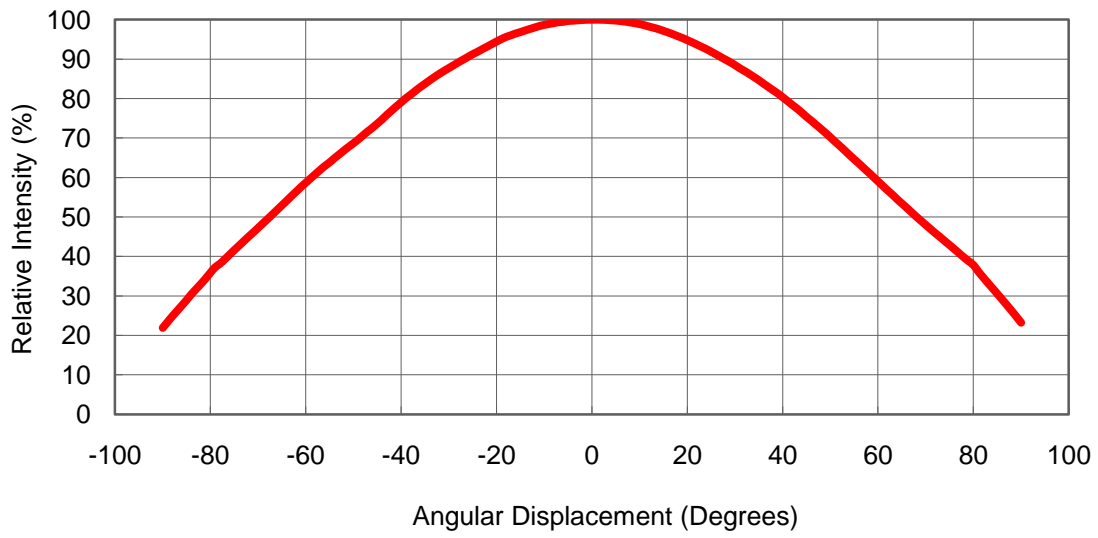


## 2. Red, Amber ( $T_{JMAX} = 120^{\circ}C$ )



# Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

## Lambertian Radiation Pattern



## Moisture Sensitivity Level - JEDEC 1

Level	Floor Life		Soak Requirements			
			Standard		Accelerated Environment	
	Time	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions	Time (hours)	Conditions
1	Unlimited	≤30°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	≤30°C / 85% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 85% RH	NA	NA
2	1 year	≤30°C / 60% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 60% RH	NA	NA
2a	4 weeks	≤30°C / 60% RH	696 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	120 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH
3	168 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	192 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	40 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH
4	72 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	96 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	20 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
5	48 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	72 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	15 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
5a	24 hours	≤30°C / 60% RH	48 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	10 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
6	Time on Label (TOL)	≤30°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
Wet High Temperature Operating Life (WHTOL)	85°C/60%RH, $I_F = \text{max DC}$ (Note 1)	1000 hours	Note 2
Wet High Temperature Storage Life (WHTSL)	85°C/85%RH, non-operating	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
Non-operating Thermal Shock (TMSK)	-40°C to 120°C, 20 min. dwell, <20 sec. 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 ± 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:

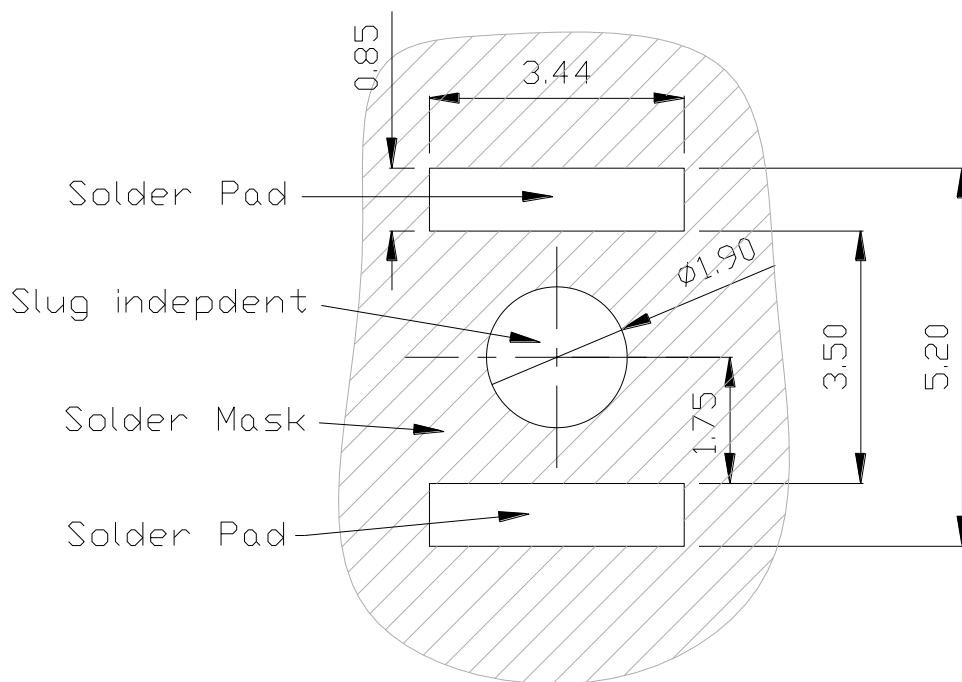
1. Depending on the maximum derating curve.
2. Criteria for judging failure

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 ( $\Phi_V$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	Initial Level x 0.7	-
Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )	$V_R = 5V$	-	50 $\mu A$

\* 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.

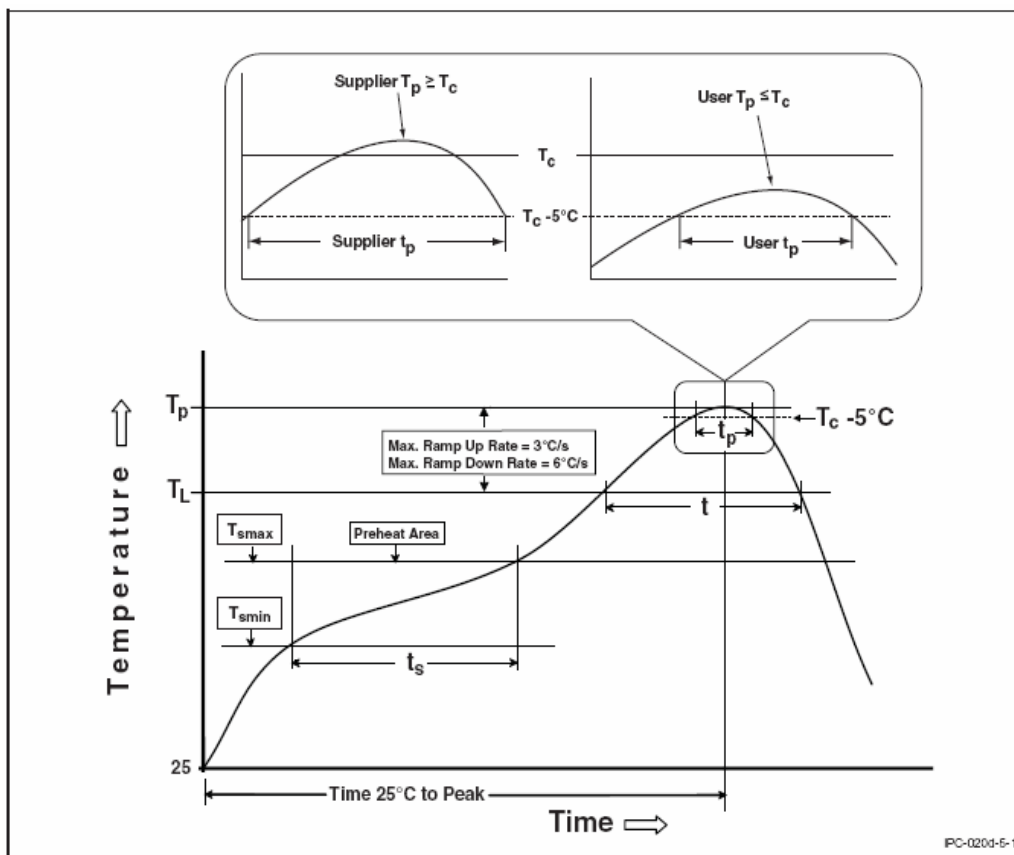
## Recommended Solder Pad Design



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

## Reflow Soldering Condition

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Low-Temp. & Pb-Free Assembly (58Bi-42Sn Eutectic Alloy)
<b>Preheat &amp; Soak</b>		
Temperature min ( $T_{smin}$ )	100 °C	90 °C
Temperature max ( $T_{smax}$ )	150 °C	120 °C
Time ( $T_{smin}$ to $T_{smax}$ )	60-120 seconds	60-120 seconds
Average Ramp-Up Rate ( $T_{smax}$ to $T_P$ )	3 °C / second max.	2 °C / second max.
Liquidous temperature ( $T_L$ )	183°C	138°C
Time at liquidous ( $t_L$ )	60-150 seconds	20-50 seconds
Peak package body temperature ( $T_P$ )	235°C	185°C
Time ( $t_p$ ) within 5°C of the specified classification temperature ( $T_C$ )	20 seconds	20 seconds
Average ramp-down rate ( $T_P$ to $T_{smax}$ )	6 °C/second max.	3 °C/second max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	4 minutes max.

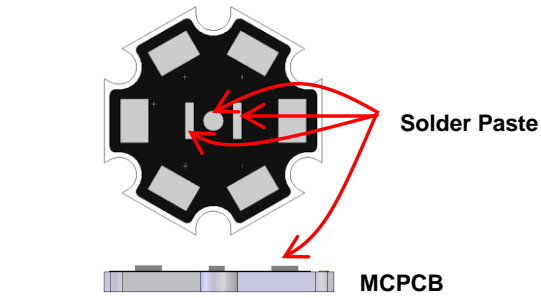


- All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a heat plate should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.
- Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

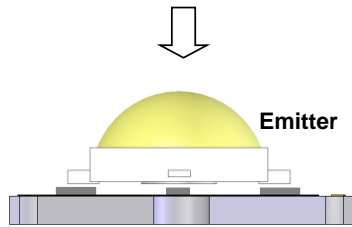
ProLight

## Heat Plate Soldering Condition

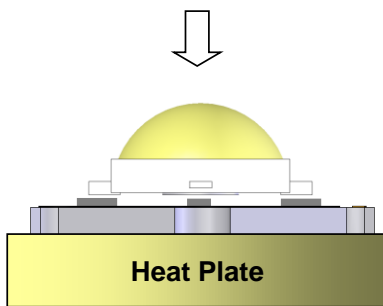
### (1) Soldering Process for Solder Paste



Use Solder Mask to print Solder Paste on MCPCB.



Place Emitter on MCPCB.

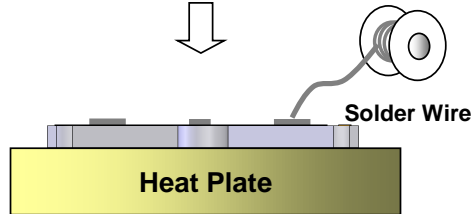


Put MCPCB on Heat Plate until Solder Paste melt.  
The Solder Paste could be melted within 10 seconds.  
Take out MCPCB out from Heat Plate within 15 seconds.

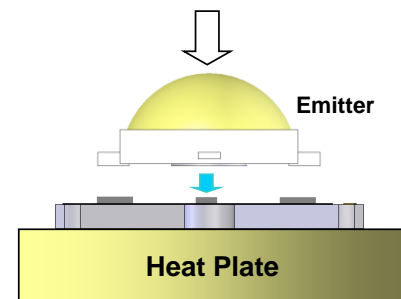
### (2) Soldering Process for Solder Wire



Put MCPCB on Heat Plate.



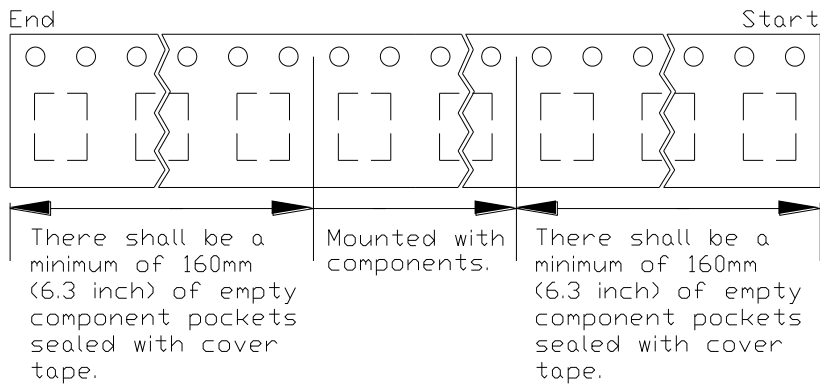
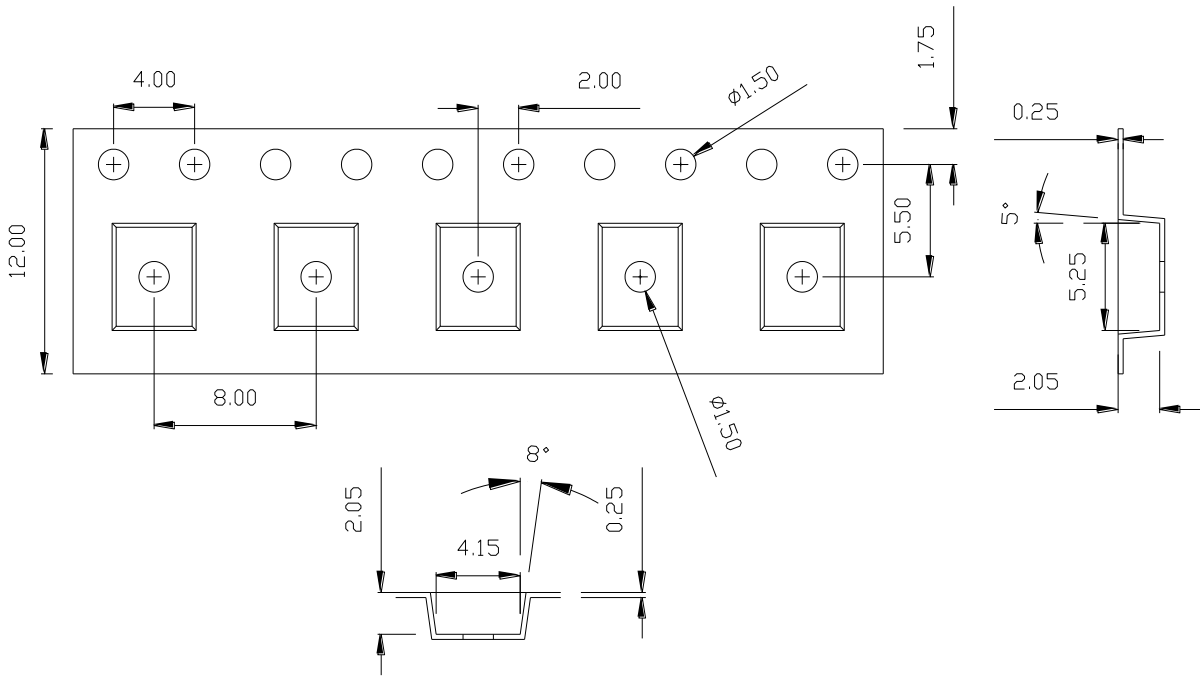
Place Solder Wire to the solder pad of MCPCB.



Put Emitter on MCPCB. Take the MCPCB out from Heat Plate within 10 seconds.

- Heat plate temperature: 230°C max for Lead Solder and 230°C max for Lead-Free Solder.
- We recommend using the 58Bi-42Sn eutectic alloy for low-temp. and lead free soldering (melting point = 138 °C).
- When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

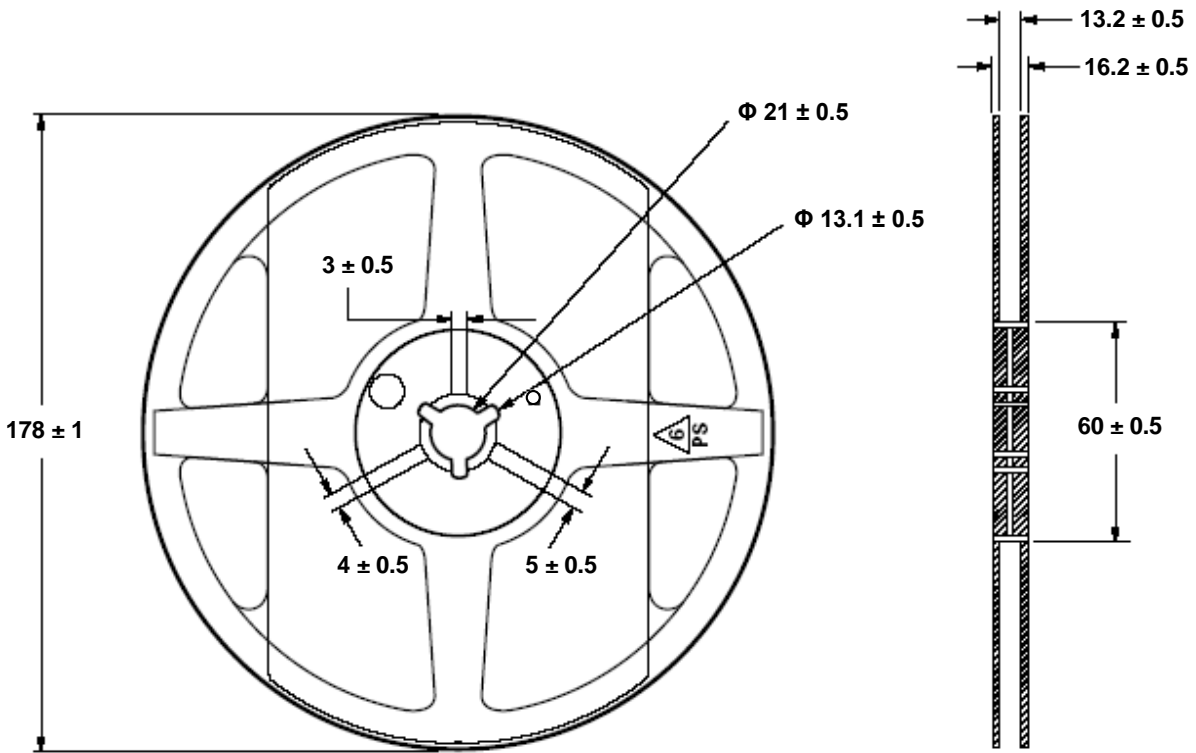
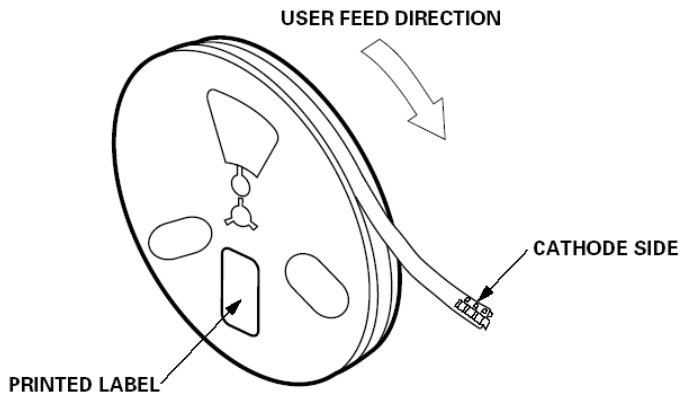
# Emitter Reel Packaging



## Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. General tolerance is  $\pm 0.10$  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.

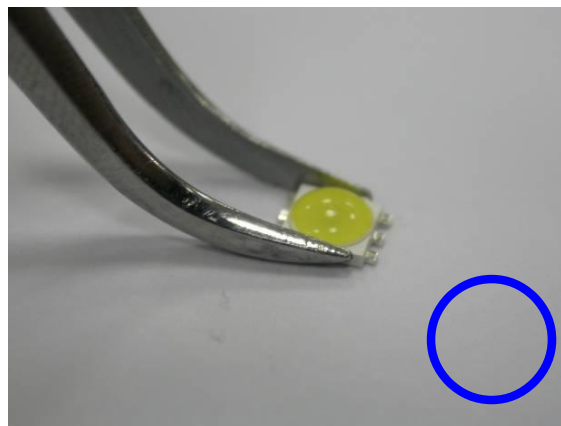
## Precaution for Use

- Storage  
Please do not open the moisture barrier bag (MBB) more than one week. This may cause the leads of LED discoloration. We recommend storing ProLight's LEDs in a dry box after opening the MBB. The recommended storage conditions are temperature 5 to 30°C and humidity less than 40% RH. It is also recommended to return the LEDs to the MBB and to reseal the MBB.
- The slug is not electrically neutral. Therefore, we recommend to isolate the heat sink.
- The slug is to be soldered. If not, please use the heat conductive adhesive.
- 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 decided 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 Silicone Lens LEDs

Notes for handling of silicone lens LEDs

- Please do not use a force of over 3kgf impact or pressure on the silicone 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 silicone lens especially by sharp tools such as Tweezers.
- Avoid leaving fingerprints on the silicone lens.
- Please store the LEDs away from dusty areas or seal the product against dust.
- When populating boards in SMT production, there are basically no restrictions regarding the form of the pick and place nozzle, except that mechanical pressure on the silicone lens must be prevented.
- Please do not mold over the silicone lens with another resin. (epoxy, urethane, etc)



ProLight