



**ProLight PK2N-3LWE-SD  
PK2N-3LxE-Rx  
3W High CRI Power LED  
Technical Datasheet  
Version: 1.8**

# ProLight Opto © PK2N Series

## Features

- 100% foot print compatible with Cree XP-C / XP-E / XP-G
- Best thermal material solution of the world
- Best Moisture Sensitivity: JEDEC Level 1
- RoHS compliant

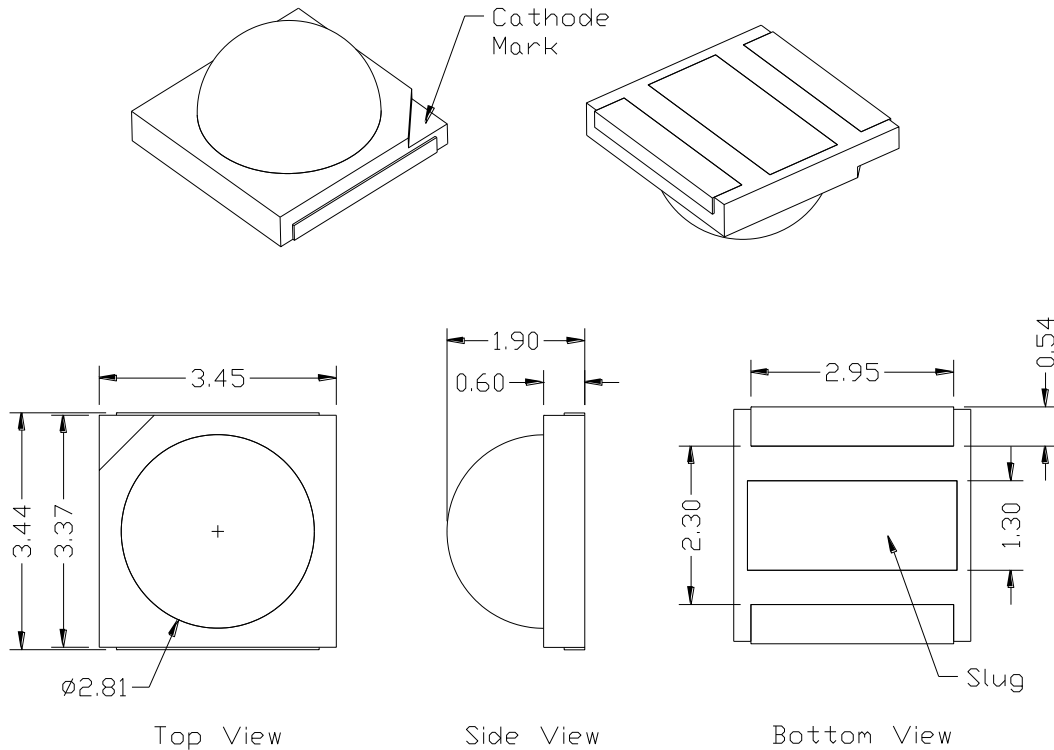
## Main Applications

- Entertainment Lighting
- Commercial Lighting
- Indoor Lighting
- Outdoor Lighting

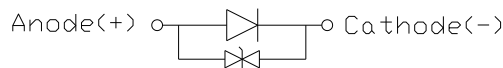
## Introduction

- ProLight Phenix 3535, is one of the smallest high power LED footprint available by ProLight Opto, has offered extended solid-state lighting design possibilities. ProLight Phenix 3535 is designed with ProLight own Patents and using copper leadframe, the best thermal material of the world.
- Phenix 3535 qualifies as the JEDEC Level 1 MSL sensitivity level and suitable for SMD process, Pb\_free reflow soldering capability, and full compliance with EU Reduction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) legislation.

## Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



Circuit Diagram



### Notes:

1. The cathode side of the device is denoted by the chamfer on the part body.
2. Electrical insulation between the case and the board is required. Do not electrically connect either the anode or cathode to the slug.
3. Drawing not to scale.
4. All dimensions are in millimeters.
5. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.10$ mm.
6. Please do not solder the emitter by manual hand soldering, otherwise it will damage the emitter.
7. **Please do not use a force of over 0.3kgf 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, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Color	Part Number Emitter	Lumious Flux $\Phi_v$ (lm)				CRI Typical
		@350mA		Refer @700mA		
		Minimum	Typical	Minimum	Typical	
White	PK2N-3LWE-SD	120	141	204	250	74
Warm White	PK2N-3LVE-R7	100	123	170	218	73
White	PK2N-3LWE-R8	100	120	170	213	84
Warm White	PK2N-3LVE-R8	90	112	153	199	82
Warm White	PK2N-3LVE-R95	70	90	119	160	95

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

Color	Forward Voltage $V_F$ (V) @ 350mA			Forward Voltage $V_F$ (V) Refer @700mA	Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	
White	2.85	3.2	3.85	3.6	8
Warm White	2.85	3.2	3.85	3.6	8

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

## Optical Characteristics at 350mA, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Color Temperature CCT			Total included Angle (degrees)	Viewing Angle (degrees)
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	$\theta_{0.90V}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$
Lambertian	White	4100 K	5500 K	10000 K	160	130
	Warm White	2700 K	3300 K	4100 K	160	130

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 5\%$  for CCT measurements.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	White/Warm White
DC Forward Current (mA)	700
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	1000 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
Average Forward Current (mA)	700
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	±4000V (Class III)
LED Junction Temperature	120°C
Operating Board Temperature at Maximum DC Forward Current	-40°C - 90°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C - 120°C
Soldering Temperature	JEDEC 020c 260°C
Allowable Reflow Cycles	3
Reverse Voltage	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias

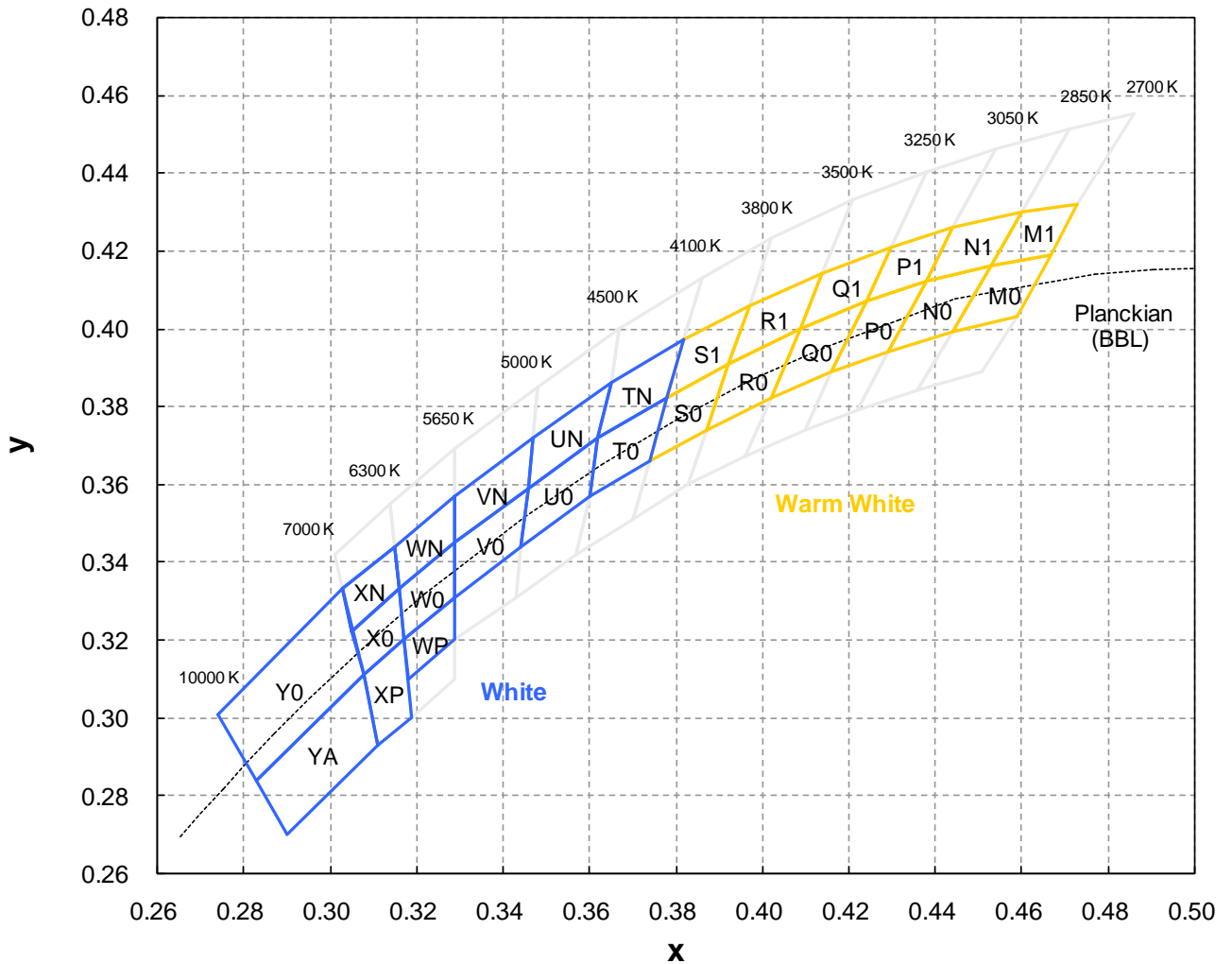
## Photometric Luminous Flux Bin Structure at 350mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Photometric Flux (lm)	Maximum Photometric Flux (lm)	Available Color Bins
PK2N-3LWE-SD	V2	120	130	[1]
	W1	130	140	All
	W2	140	155	Xx,Wx,Vx [1]
	X1	155	170	[1]
PK2N-3LVE-R7	U2	100	110	[1]
	V1	110	120	All
	V2	120	130	All
	W1	130	140	[1]
PK2N-3LWE-R8	U2	100	110	[1]
	V1	110	120	All
	V2	120	130	Xx,Wx,Vx [1]
	W1	130	140	[1]
PK2N-3LVE-R8	U1	90	100	[1]
	U2	100	110	All
	V1	110	120	All
	V2	120	130	[1]
PK2N-3LVE-R95	T1	70	80	All
	T2	80	90	All
	U1	90	100	All
	U2	100	110	[1]

- 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.
- [1] The rest of color bins are not 100% ready for order currently. Please ask for quote and order possibility.

## Color Bin

### White and Warm White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



## Color Bins

### White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
T0	0.378	0.382	4300	WN	0.329	0.345	5970
	0.374	0.366			0.316	0.333	
	0.360	0.357			0.315	0.344	
	0.362	0.372			0.329	0.357	
TN	0.382	0.397	4300	WP	0.329	0.331	5970
	0.378	0.382			0.329	0.320	
	0.362	0.372			0.318	0.310	
	0.365	0.386			0.317	0.320	
U0	0.362	0.372	4750	X0	0.308	0.311	6650
	0.360	0.357			0.305	0.322	
	0.344	0.344			0.316	0.333	
	0.346	0.359			0.317	0.320	
UN	0.365	0.386	4750	XN	0.305	0.322	6650
	0.362	0.372			0.303	0.333	
	0.346	0.359			0.315	0.344	
	0.347	0.372			0.316	0.333	
V0	0.329	0.331	5320	XP	0.308	0.311	6650
	0.329	0.345			0.317	0.320	
	0.346	0.359			0.319	0.300	
	0.344	0.344			0.311	0.293	
VN	0.329	0.345	5320	Y0	0.308	0.311	8000
	0.329	0.357			0.283	0.284	
	0.347	0.372			0.274	0.301	
	0.346	0.359			0.303	0.333	
W0	0.329	0.345	5970	YA	0.308	0.311	8000
	0.329	0.331			0.311	0.293	
	0.317	0.320			0.290	0.270	
	0.316	0.333			0.283	0.284	

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

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 Bins

### Warm White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
M0	0.453	0.416	2770	Q0	0.409	0.400	3370
	0.444	0.399			0.402	0.382	
	0.459	0.403			0.416	0.389	
	0.467	0.419			0.424	0.407	
M1	0.460	0.430	2770	Q1	0.414	0.414	3370
	0.453	0.416			0.409	0.400	
	0.467	0.419			0.424	0.407	
	0.473	0.432			0.430	0.421	
N0	0.438	0.412	2950	R0	0.392	0.391	3650
	0.429	0.394			0.387	0.374	
	0.444	0.399			0.402	0.382	
	0.453	0.416			0.409	0.400	
N1	0.444	0.426	2950	R1	0.414	0.414	3650
	0.438	0.412			0.409	0.400	
	0.453	0.416			0.392	0.391	
	0.460	0.430			0.397	0.406	
P0	0.424	0.407	3150	S0	0.392	0.391	3950
	0.416	0.389			0.387	0.374	
	0.429	0.394			0.374	0.366	
	0.438	0.412			0.378	0.382	
P1	0.430	0.421	3150	S1	0.397	0.406	3950
	0.424	0.407			0.392	0.391	
	0.438	0.412			0.378	0.382	
	0.444	0.426			0.382	0.397	

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

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.



## Forward Voltage Bin Structure at 350mA

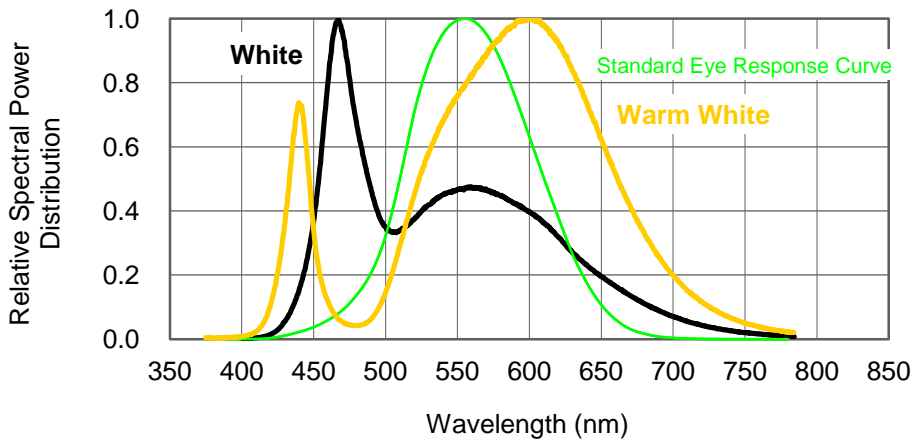
Color	Bin Code	Minimum Voltage (V)	Maximum Voltage (V)
White	A	2.85	3.10
	B	3.10	3.35
	D	3.35	3.60
	E	3.60	3.85
Warm White	A	2.85	3.10
	B	3.10	3.35
	D	3.35	3.60
	E	3.60	3.85

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

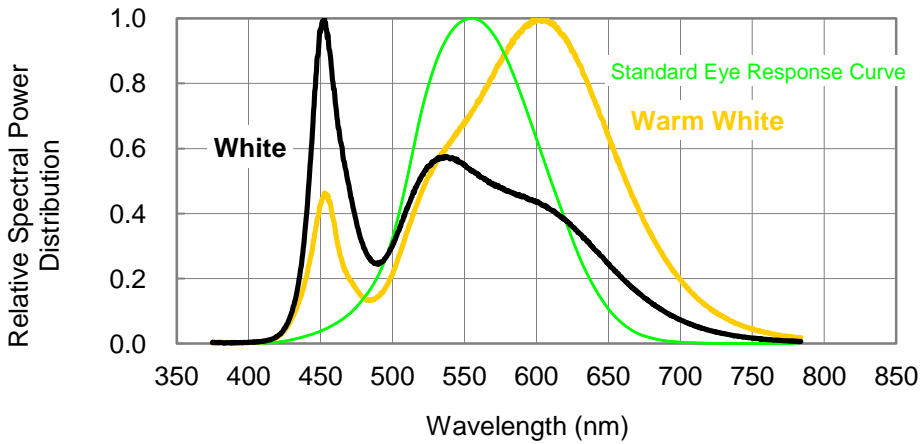
Note: Although several bins are outlined, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all colors.

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

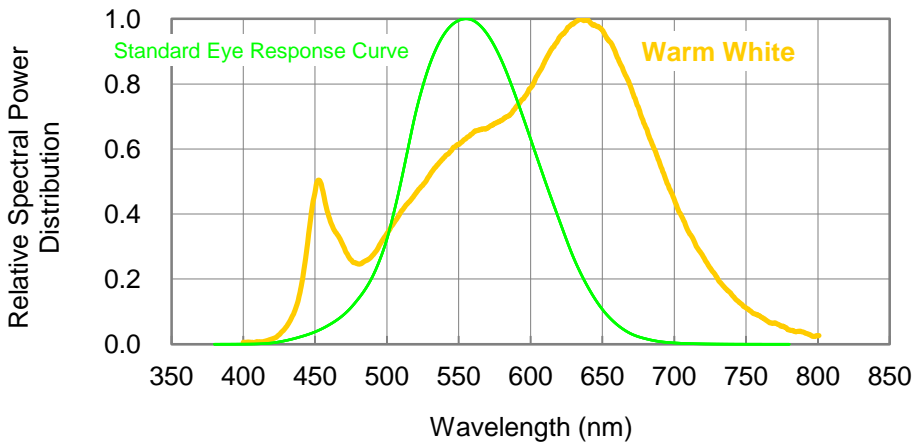
### 1. White · Warm White For R7



### 2. White · Warm White For R8

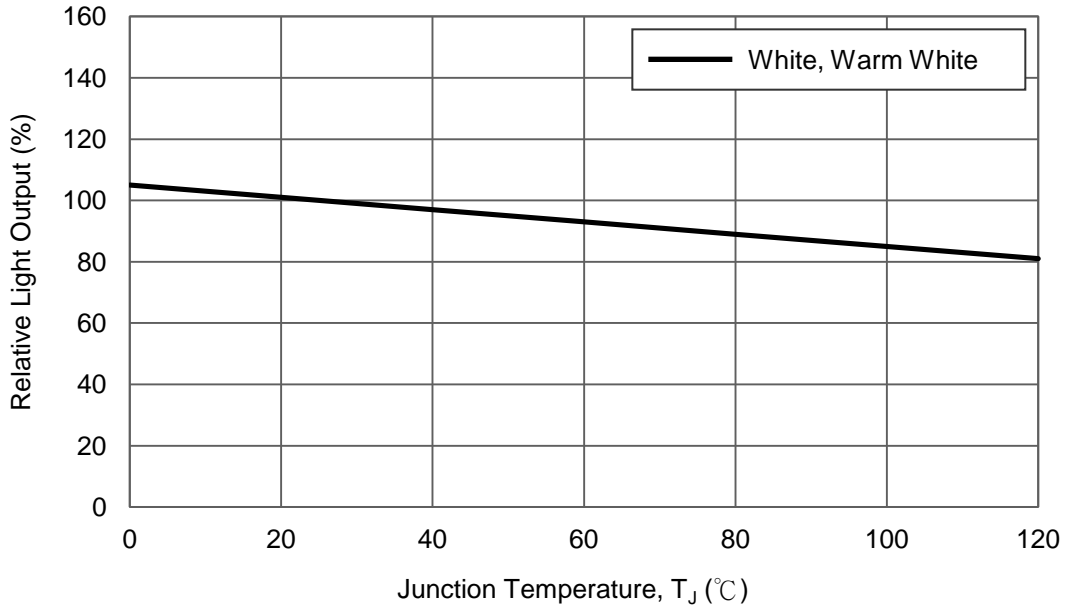


### 3. Warm White For R95



## Light Output Characteristics

Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 700mA



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

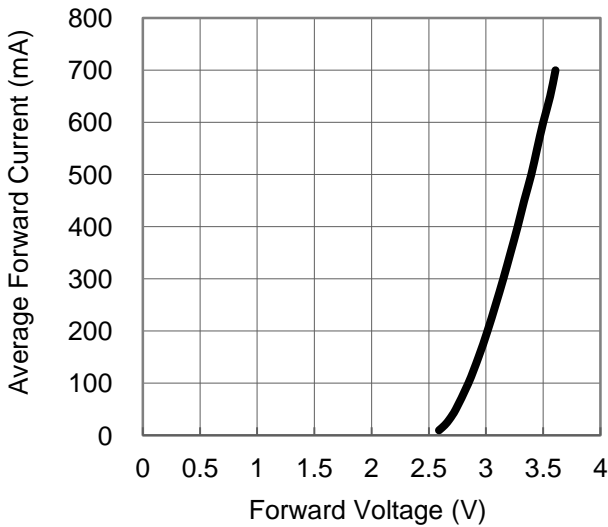


Fig 1. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage for White, Warm White.

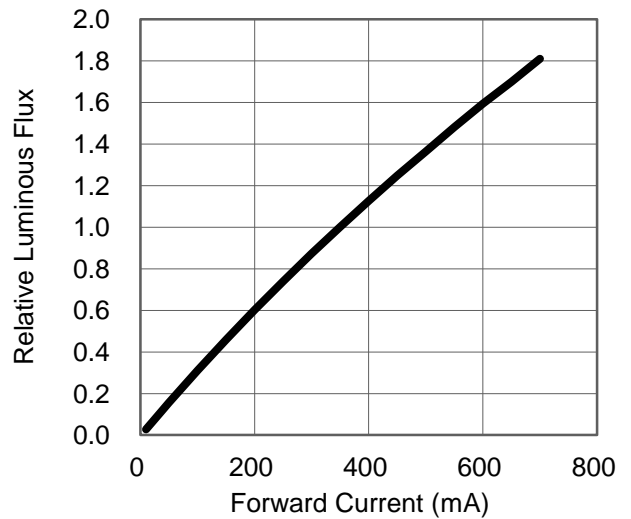
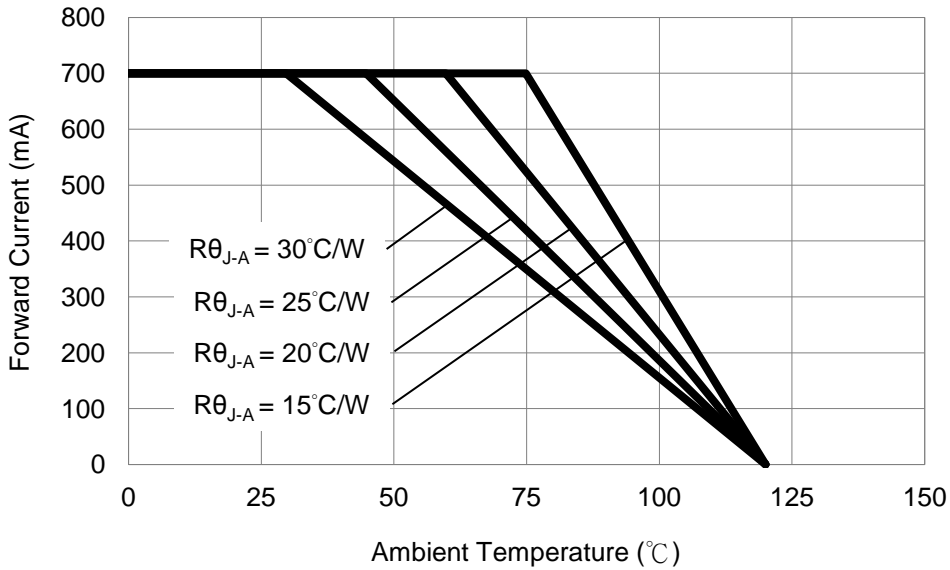


Fig 2. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current for White, Warm White at  $T_j=25$  maintained.

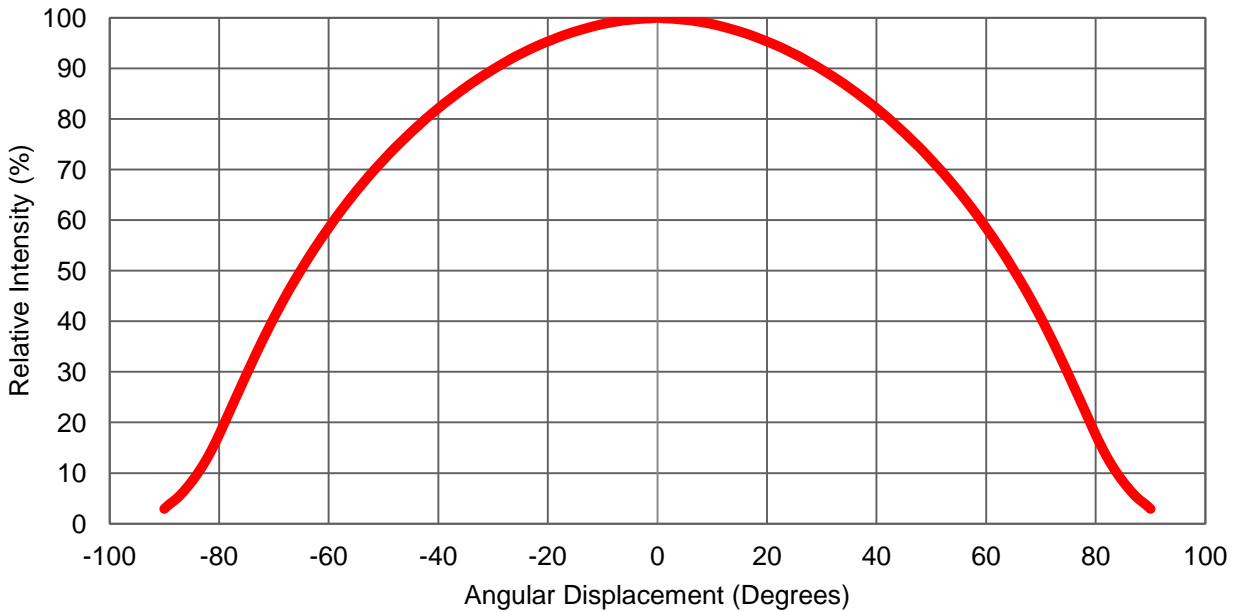
# Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

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



# Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

## Lambertian 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	≤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

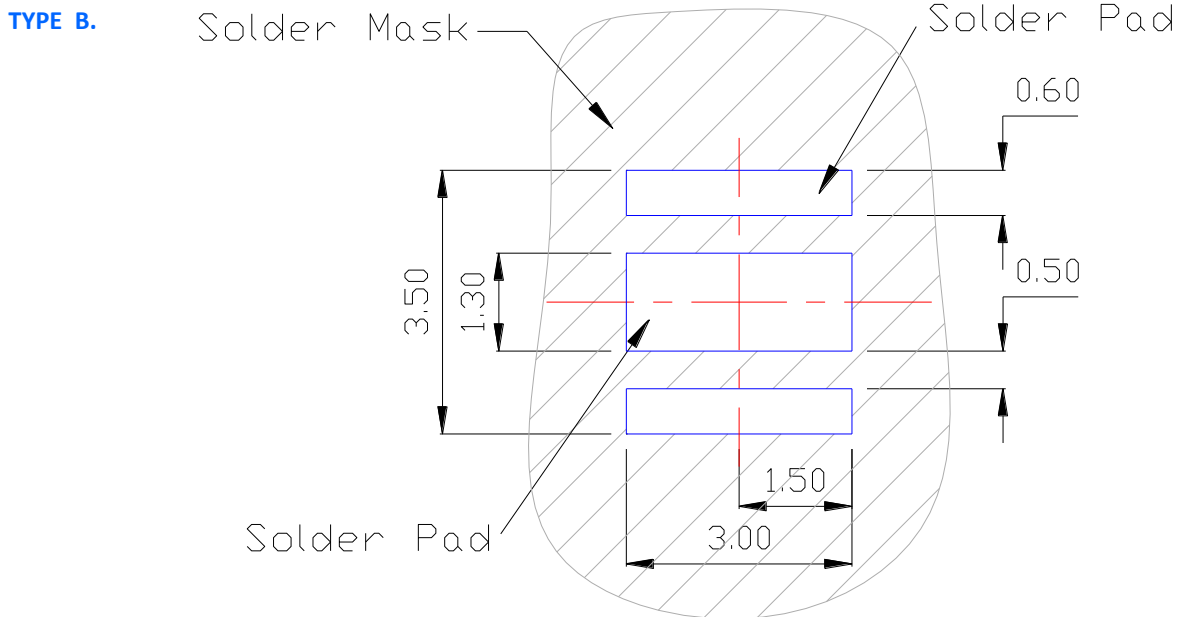
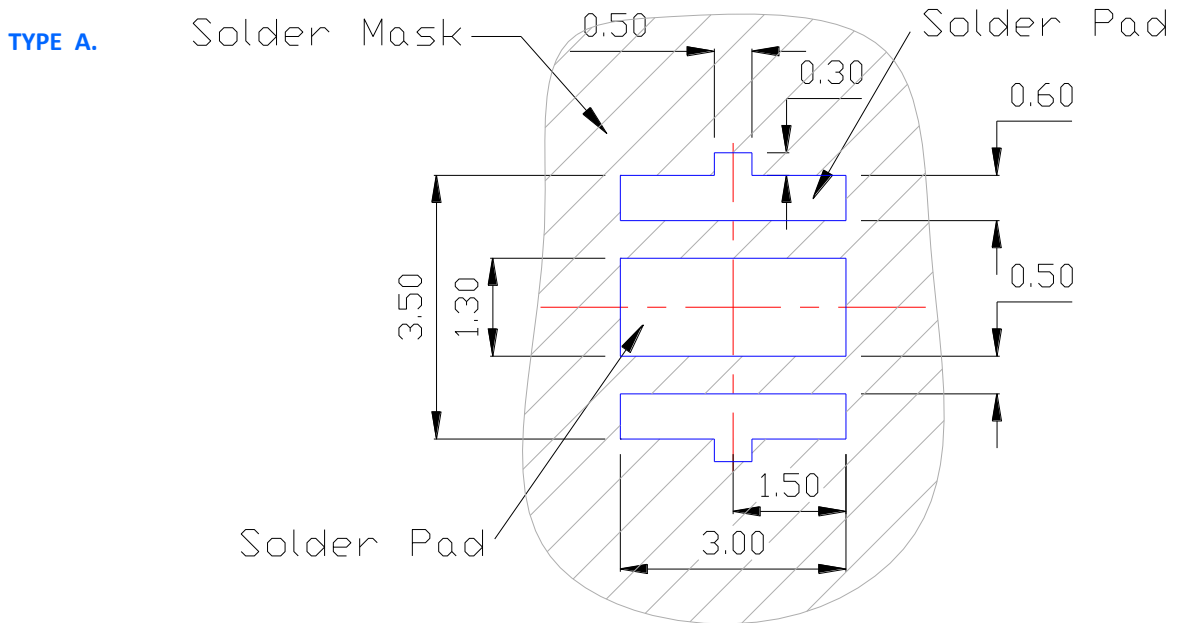
Item	Test Condition	Criteria for Judgement	
		Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	--	Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power ( $\Phi_V$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	Initial Level x 0.7	--
Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )	$V_R = 5V$	--	50 $\mu A$

\* 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

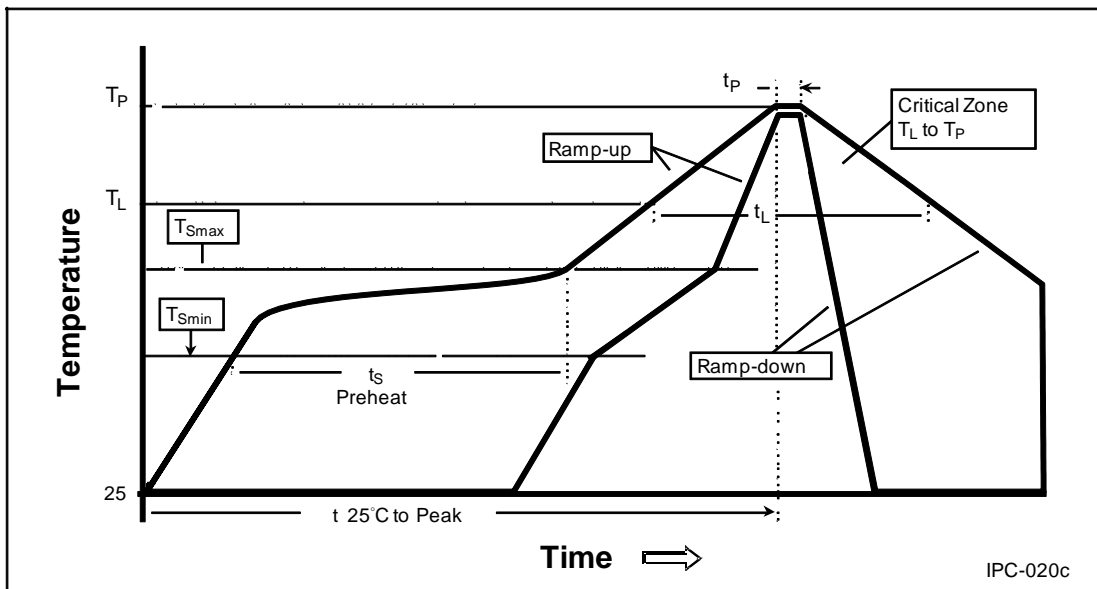
### Standard Emitter



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

## Reflow Soldering Condition

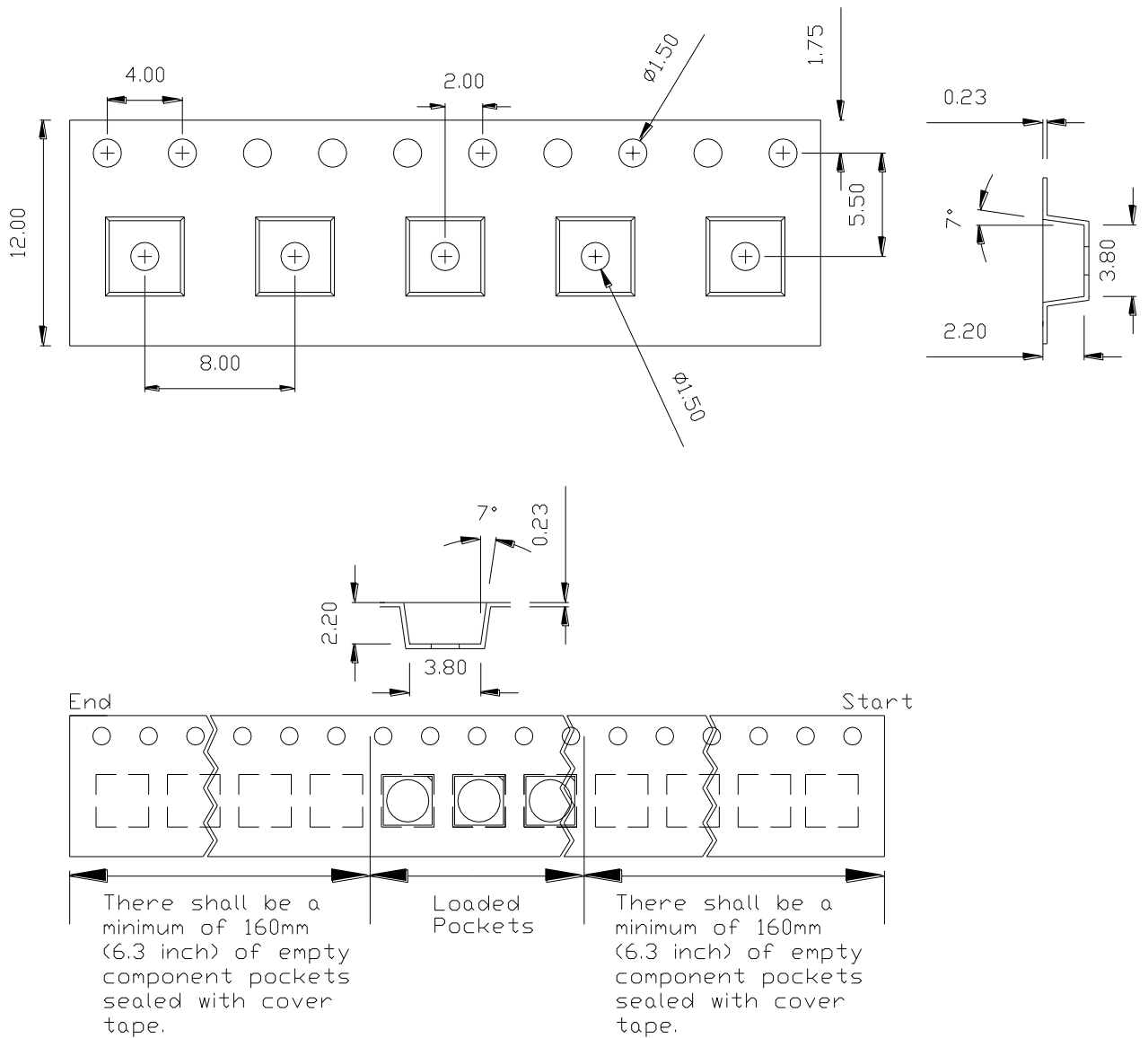
Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average Ramp-Up Rate ( $T_{Smax}$ to $T_p$ )	3°C / second max.	3°C / second max.
Preheat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Temperature Min (<math>T_{Smin}</math>)</li> <li>– Temperature Max (<math>T_{Smax}</math>)</li> <li>– Time (<math>t_{Smin}</math> to <math>t_{Smax}</math>)</li> </ul>	100°C 150°C 60-120 seconds	150°C 200°C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Temperature (<math>T_L</math>)</li> <li>– Time (<math>t_L</math>)</li> </ul>	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.



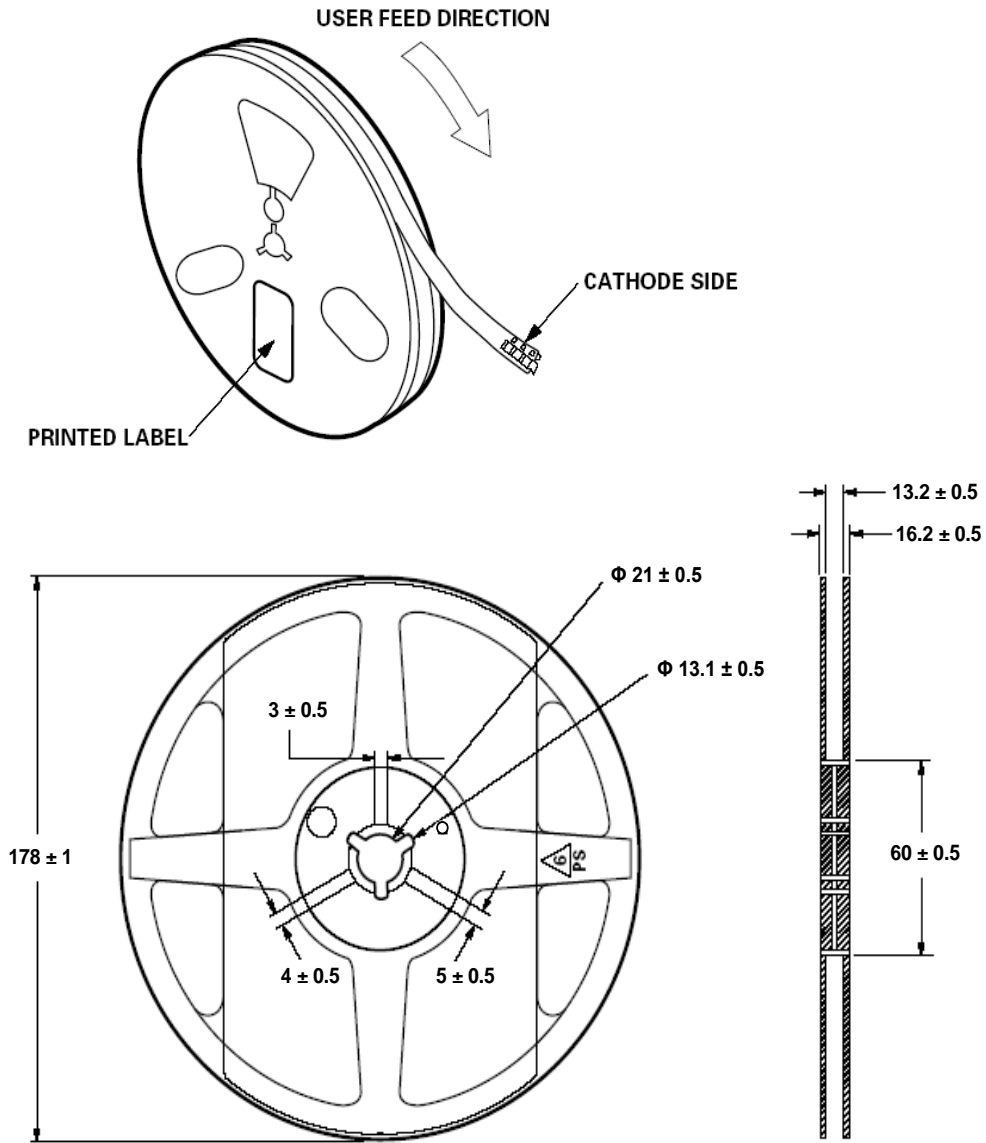
## Emitter Reel Packaging



### Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.10$ mm.

## Emitter Reel Packaging



Notes:

1. Empty component pockets sealed with top cover tape.
2. 250, 500 and 1000 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 is not electrically neutral. Therefore, we recommend to isolate the heat sink.
- **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 Silicone Lens LEDs

Notes for handling of silicone lens LEDs

- Please do not use a force of over 0.3kgf 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)



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