









ProLight PK2N-2JJE-RB 2W Infrared 850 Power LED **Technical Datasheet** Version: 1.2

ProLight Opto @ PK2N Series

Features

- ·Viewing angle: 45°
- ·Instant light (less than 100ns)
- ·Lead free reflow soldering
- ·RoHS compliant
- ·Cool beam, safe to the touch
- ·Superior ESD protection

Main Applications

- ·Wireless communication
- **Indoor Lighting**
- **Outdoor Lighting**

Introduction

- ·ProLight Phenix 3535-viewing angle 45°, is one of the smallest high power LED footprint available by ProLight Opto, has offered extended solid-state lighting design possibilities. ProLight Phenix 3535-viewing angle 45° is designed with ProLight own Patents and using copper leadframe, the best thermal material of the world.
- •Phenix 3535-viewing angle 45° 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.

2019/03

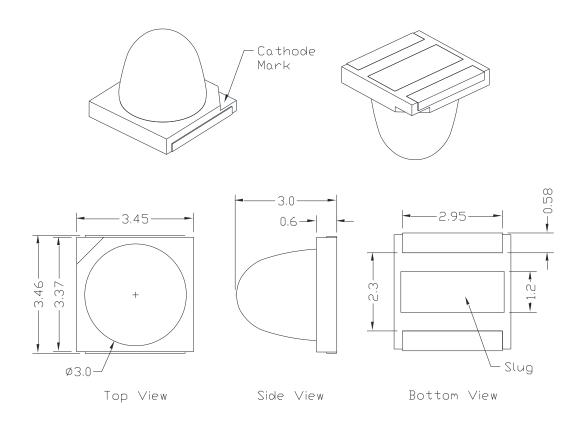
DS-1012

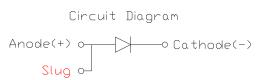
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No. 89, Xiyuan Rd., Zhongli City, Taoyuan County 320,



Emitter Mechanical Dimensions





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 0.10mm.
- 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°C

	I	Radiometric Power (mW)				Radiant Intensity I _e (mW/sr)		
Part Number Emitter	@35	0mA	Refer @700mA	Refer @1000mA	Refer @350mA	Refer @700mA	Refer @1000mA	
	Min.	Тур.	Тур.	Тур.	Тур.	Тур.	Тур.	
PK2N-2JJE-RB	275	300	590	830	300	590	830	

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 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°C

		Forward Voltage V _F (V)					
	@350mA				Refer @1000mA	Resistance Junction to	
Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Тур.	Тур.	Slug (°C/W)	
Infrared 850	1.30	1.50	2.00	1.64	1.75	8	

ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 0.1V for Voltage measurements.

Optical Characteristics at 350mA, T_J = 25°C

				Total	
				included	Viewing
				Angle	Angle
Color	Pe	eak Wavelength	λ _P	(degrees)	(degrees)
Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.	$\theta_{0.90V}$	2 θ _{1/2}
Infrared 850	840 nm	855 nm	870 nm	150	45

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



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter Infrared 850

DC Forward Current (mA) 1000

Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA) 1500 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)

ESD Sensitivity ±4000V (Class III)

(HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)
LED Junction Temperature 120°C

Operating Board Temperature -40°C - 90°C

at Maximum DC Forward Current

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

Radiometric Power Bin Structure at 350mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Radiometric Power (mW)	Maximum Radiometric Power (mW)	Available Color Bins	
Infrared 850	N P	275 335	335 435	All [1]	

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 7% 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.

Peak Wavelength Bin Structure at 350mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Peak Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Peak Wavelength (nm)
Infrared 850] 1	840	870

• ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 1nm for peak wavelength measurements.

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Forward Voltage Bin Structure at 350mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Voltage (V)	Maximum Voltage (V)
	В	1.3	1.4
	D	1.4	1.5
	E	1.5	1.6
Infrared 850	F	1.6	1.7
	G	1.7	1.8
	Н	1.8	1.9
	J	1.9	2.0

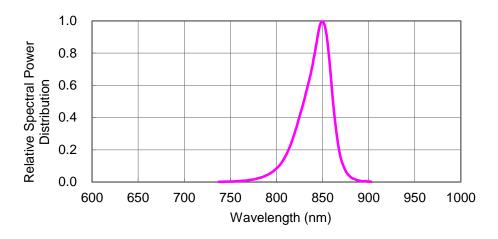
[•] ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 0.1V for Voltage measurements.

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.



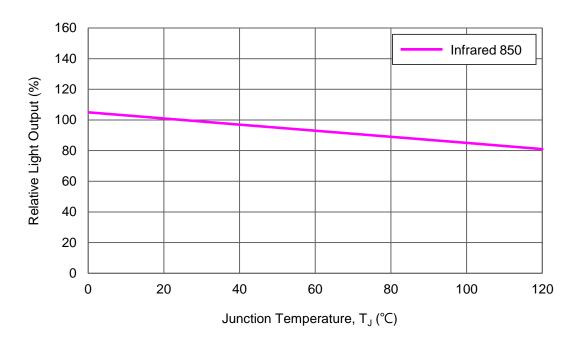
Color Spectrum, T_J = 25°C

1. Infrared 850



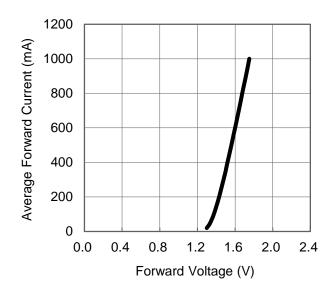
Light Output Characteristics

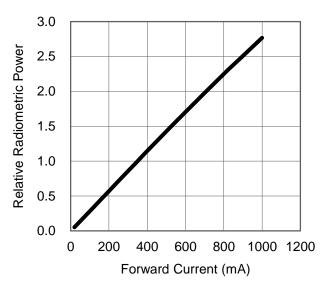
Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 1000mA





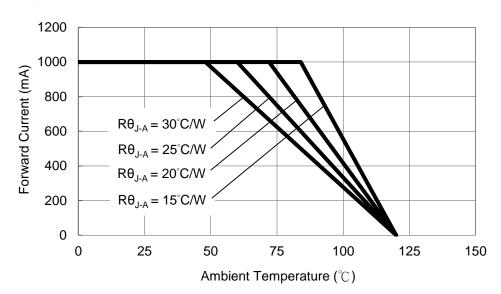
Forward Current Characteristics, T_j = 25°C





Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

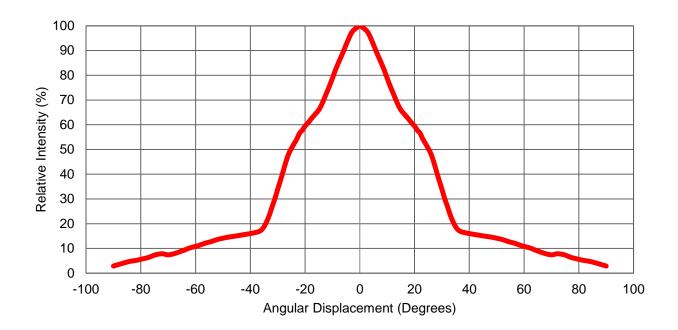
1. Infrared 850 ($T_{JMAX} = 120^{\circ}C$)





Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

Radiation Pattern





Qualification Reliability Testing

Stress Test	Stress Conditions	Stress Duration	Failure Criteria
Room Temperature Operating Life (RTOL)	25°C, I _F = max DC (Note 1)	1000 hours	Note 2
Wet High Temperature Operating Life (WHTOL)	85°C/60%RH, I _F = 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
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		
item	Test Condition	Min.	Max.	
Forward Voltage (V _F)	I _F = max DC		Initial Level x 1.1	
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power (Φ_V)	I _F = max DC	Initial Level x 0.7		

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

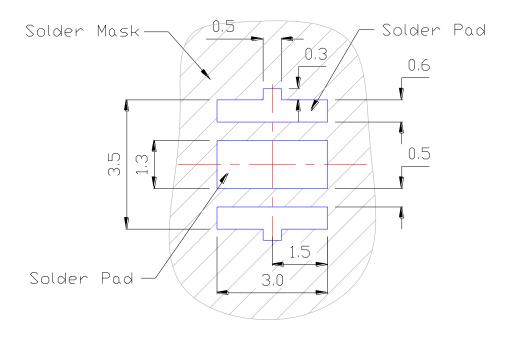
3. A failure is an LED that is open or shorted.



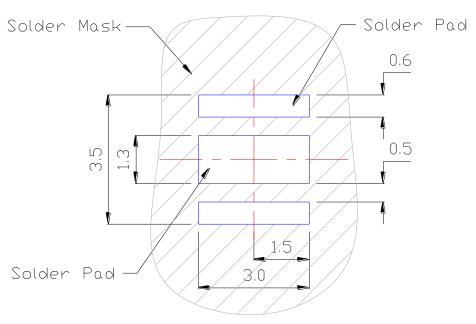
Recommended Solder Pad Design

Standard Emitter





TYPE B.

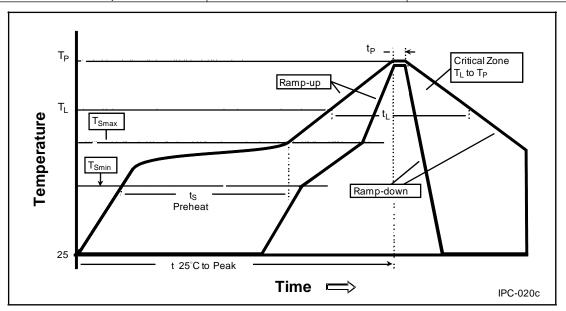


- All dimensions are in millimeters.
- Electrical isolation is required between Slug and Solder Pad.



Reflow Soldering Condition

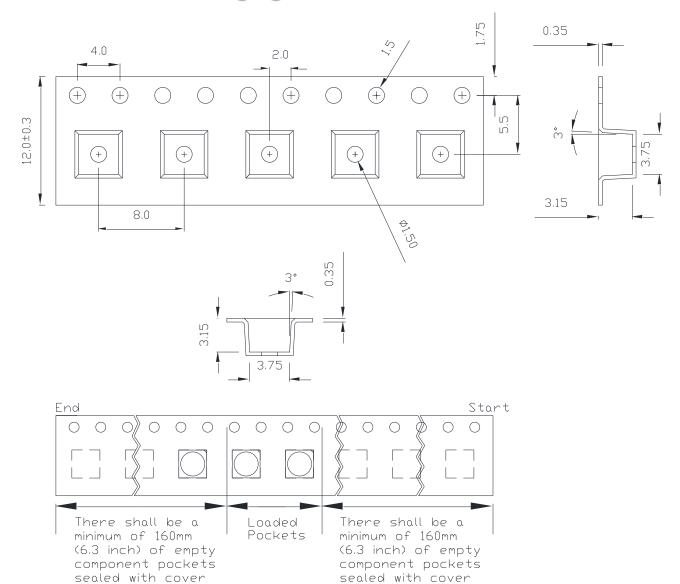
Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average Ramp-Up Rate	3°C / second max.	3°C / second max.
(T _{Smax} to T _P)	5 C / Second max.	5 C/ Second max.
Preheat		
– Temperature Min (T _{Smin})	100°C	150°C
– Temperature Max (T _{Smax})	150°C	200°C
– Time (t _{Smin} to t _{Smax})	60-120 seconds	60-180 seconds
Time maintained above:		
– Temperature (T _L)	183°C	217°C
– Time (t _L)	60-150 seconds	60-150 seconds
Peak/Classification Temperature (T _p)	240°C	260°C
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak	10-30 seconds	20-40 seconds
Temperature (t _P)	10-20 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



tape.

Notes:

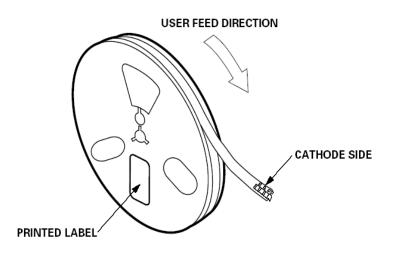
1. Drawing not to scale.

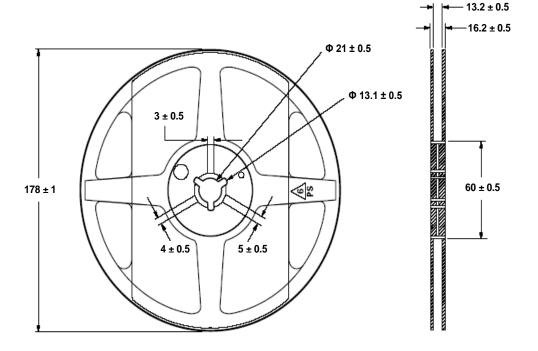
tape.

- 2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are \pm 0.10mm.



Emitter Reel Packaging





Notes

- 1. Empty component pockets sealed with top cover tape.
- 2. 250, 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.

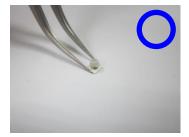
- The slug is is not electrically neutral. Therefore, we recommend to isolate the heat sink.
- We recommend using the M705-S101-S4 solder paste from SMIC (Senju Metal Industry Co., Ltd.) for lead-free soldering.
- Do not use solder pastes with post reflow flux residue>47%. (58Bi-42Sn eutectic alloy, 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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