



ProLight PM6B-3LFx-A 3W RGB Power LED Technical Datasheet Version: 1.1

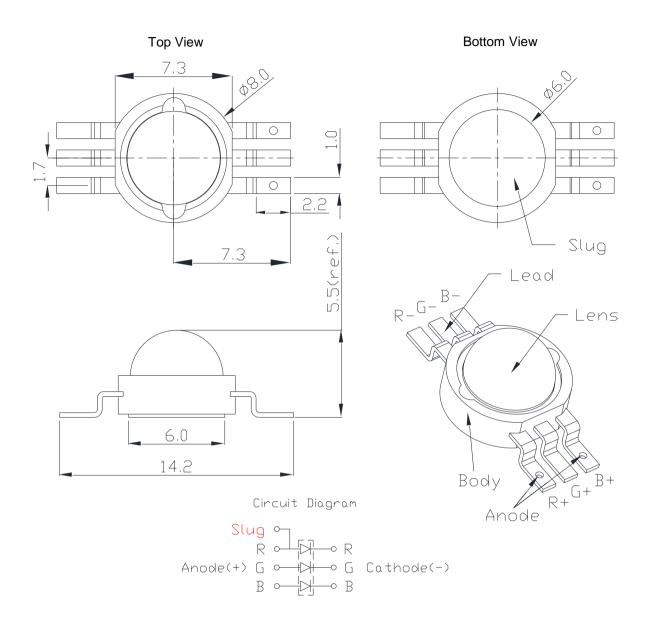
#### Features

- R, G, B three color in one Package
- High flux per LED
- Good color uniformity
- Low-temp. & lead free reflow soldering
- 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)
- Uplighters/Downlighters
- Decorative/Entertainment
- Bollards/Security/Garden
- Cove/Undershelf/Task
- Indoor/Outdoor Commercial and Residential Architectural
- Automotive Ext (Stop-Tail-Turn, CHMSL, Mirror Side Repeat)
- LCD backlights

#### **Emitter Mechanical Dimensions**

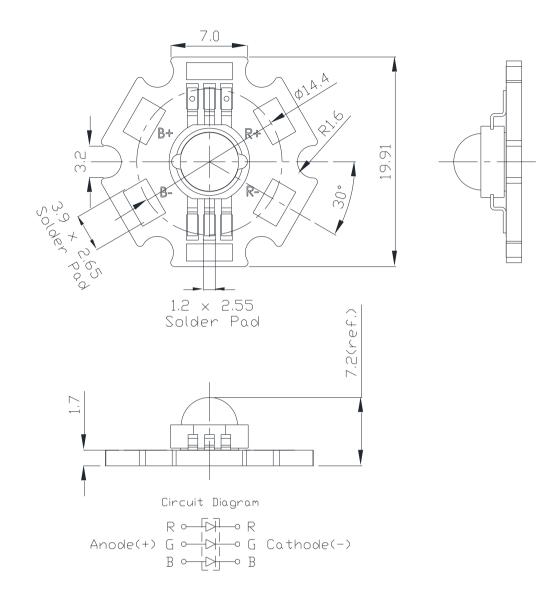


Notes:

- 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. 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  $\pm$  0.20mm.
- 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.

### **Star Mechanical Dimensions**



Notes:

- 1. Slots in aluminum-core PCB for M3 or #4 mounting screw.
- 2. Electrical interconnection pads labeled on the aluminum-core PCB with "+" and "-" to denote positive and negative, respectively. All positive pads are interconnected, as are all negative pads, allowing for flexibility in array interconnection.
- 3. Drawing not to scale.
- 4. All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 5. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm$  0.20mm.
- 6. 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.

Color	Part Number		Luminous Flux $\Phi_v$ (Im)	
Pattern		Star	Minimum	Typical
Red			50	58
Green Blue	PM6B-3LFE-A	PM6B-3LFS-A	100 18	120 22
	Green	ColorEmitterRedGreenPM6B-3LFE-A	ColorEmitterStarRedGreenPM6B-3LFE-APM6B-3LFS-A	ColorEmitterStarMinimumRed50GreenPM6B-3LFE-APM6B-3LFS-A100

### Flux Characteristics at 350mA, T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

• 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.

### Optical Characteristics at 350mA, T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

Dominant Wavelength $\lambda_{D}$		Total included Angle (degrees)	Viewing Angle (degrees)		
Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.	θ <sub>0.90V</sub>	<b>2 θ</b> <sub>1/2</sub>
Red	620 nm	623 nm	630 nm	180	130
Green	520 nm	525 nm	530 nm	180	130
Blue	457 nm	460 nm	463 nm	180	130

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

### Electrical Characteristics at 350mA, $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$

	Forward Voltage V <sub>F</sub> (V)		
Color	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Red	1.90	2.15	2.50
Green	2.80	3.00	3.40
Blue	2.80	3.10	3.40

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

# Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Red/Green/Blue
DC Forward Current (mA)	500
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	700 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7	> ±500V
LED Junction Temperature	120°C
Operating Board Temperature at Maximum DC Forward Current	-40°C - 105°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C - 120°C
Soldering Temperature	JEDEC 020c 240°C
Allowable Reflow Cycles	3
Reverse Voltage	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias

#### **Photometric Luminous Flux Bin Structure**

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Photometric Flux (Im)	Maximum Photometric Flux (Im)
Red	0	50	78
Green	0	100	155
Blue	0	18	28

• ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 10% on flux and power measurements.

• The flux bin of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

#### **Dominant Wavelength Bin Structure**

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Dominant Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Dominant Wavelength (nm)
Red	4	620	630
Green	1	520	530
Blue	1	457	463

• ProLight maintains a tolerance of ± 1nm 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	Bin Code	Minimum Voltage (V)	Maximum Voltage (V)
Red	A	1.9	2.2
	B	2.2	2.5
Green	A	2.8	3.1
	B	3.1	3.4
Blue	A	2.8	3.1
	B	3.1	3.4

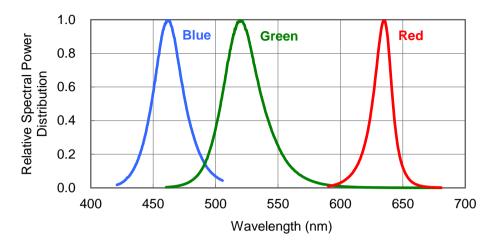
#### Forward Voltage Bin Structure

• 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.

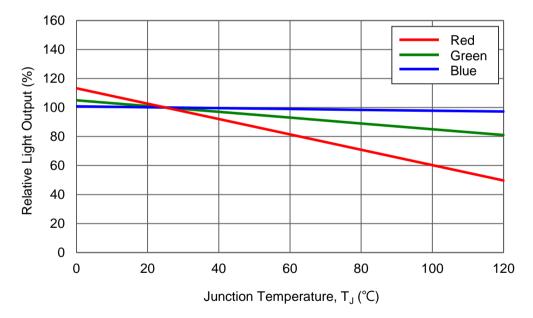
Color Spectrum,  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ 

1. Blue 
Green 
Red



### **Light Output Characteristics**

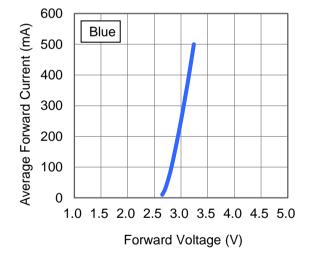




### Forward Current Characteristics, $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$

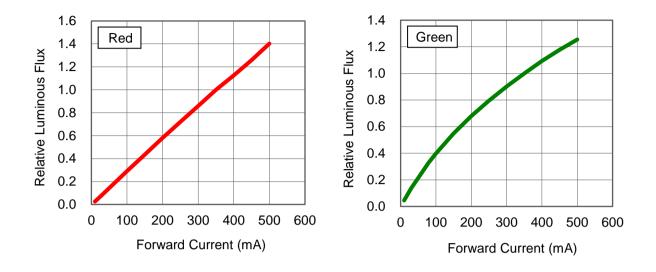
#### 600 600 Average Forward Current (mA) Red Green Average Forward Current (mA) 500 500 400 400 300 300 200 200 100 100 0 0 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 Forward Voltage (V) Forward Voltage (V)

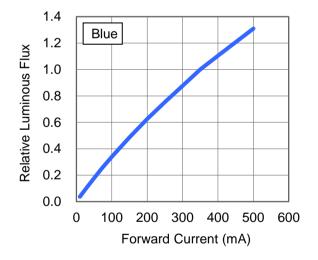
#### 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current



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

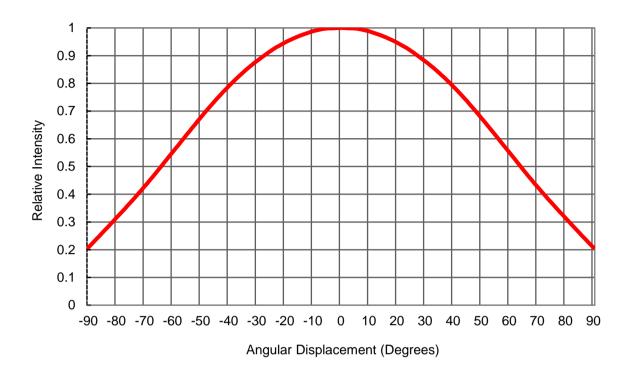
#### 2. Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux





### **Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern**

#### Lambertian Radiation Pattern



### **Qualification Reliability Testing**

Stress Test	Stress Conditions	Stress Duration	Failure Criteria
Room Temperature Operating Life (RTOL)	25°C, I <sub>F</sub> = max DC (Note 1)	1000 hours	Note 2
Wet High Temperature Operating Life (WHTOL)	85°C/60%RH, I <sub>F</sub> = 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
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.

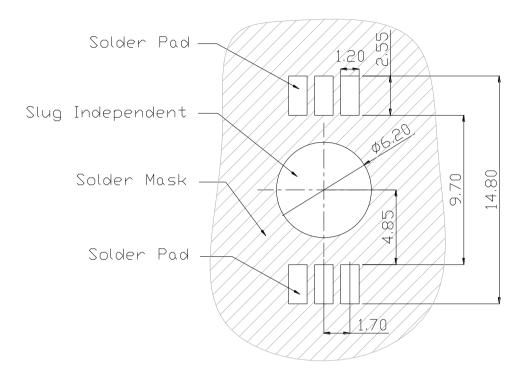
2. Criteria for judging failure

ltem	Test Condition	Criteria for Judgement	
nem		Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage (V <sub>F</sub> )	I <sub>F</sub> = max DC		Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power ( $\Phi_V$ )	I <sub>F</sub> = max DC	Initial Level x 0.7	
Reverse Current (I <sub>R</sub> )	$V_R = 5V$		50 µA

\* 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.

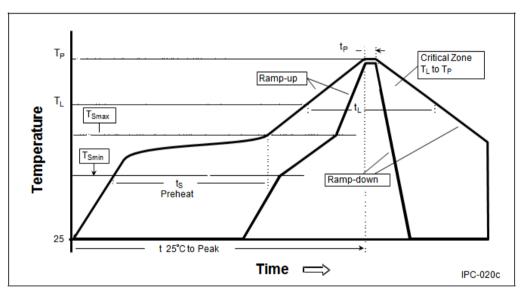
## **Recommended Solder Pad Design**



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

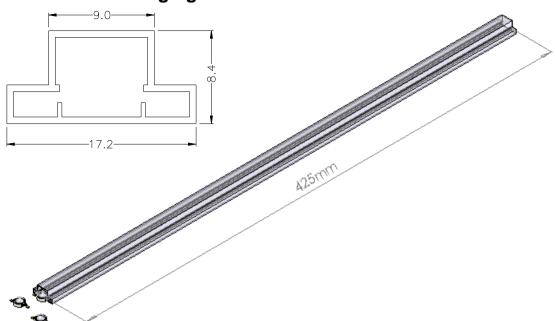
#### **Reflow Soldering Condition**

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Low-Temp. & Pb-Free Assembly (58Bi-42Sn Eutectic Alloy)	
Average Ramp-Up Rate $(T_{Smax}$ to $T_P)$	3°C / second max.	2°C / second max.	
Preheat – Temperature Min (T <sub>Smin</sub> ) – Temperature Max (T <sub>Smax</sub> )	100°C 150°C	90°C 120°C	
- Time ( $t_{Smin}$ to $t_{Smax}$ )	60-120 seconds	60-120 seconds	
Time maintained above: – Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> ) – Time (t <sub>L</sub> )	183°C 60-150 seconds	138°C 20-50 seconds	
Peak/Classification Temperature (T <sub>P</sub> )	240°C	185°C	
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature (t <sub>P</sub> )	10-30 seconds	10-30 seconds	
Ramp-Down Rate	6°C/second max.	3°C/second max.	
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	4 minutes max.	

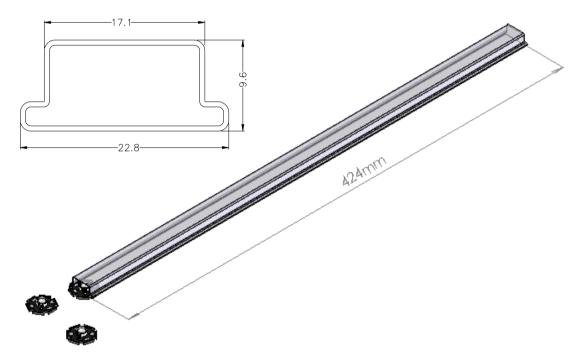


- All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a heat plate should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of LEDs will or will not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

### **Emitter Tube Packaging**



#### **Star Tube Packaging**



#### Notes:

- 1. Emitter 50 pieces per tube and Star 20 pieces per tube.
- 2. Drawing not to scale.
- 3. All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 4. All dimendions without tolerances are for reference only.
- \*\*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.

### **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.
- 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. <u>http://www.prolightopto.com/</u>

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