

**ProLight PH2K-4BME-HSDLA
4W Crimson Power LED
Technical Datasheet
Version: 1.1**

ProLight Opto PH2K Series

Features

- Corrosion robustness
- SMD 3535 footprint package
- Best thermal material solution of the world
- Maximum drive current: 1400 mA
- Low thermal resistance: 2.5 °C/W
- Wide viewing angle: 140° (Batwing optical lens)
- Radiometric flux: typ. 1075 mW @ 700mA ; typ. 543 mW @ 350mA
- Photosynthetic Photon Flux: typ. 5.88 μmol/s @ 700mA ; typ. 2.96 μmol/s @ 350mA
- Best JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level 1

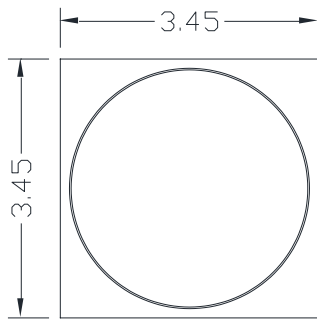
Main Applications

- Horticultural Lighting
- Accent and effect lighting

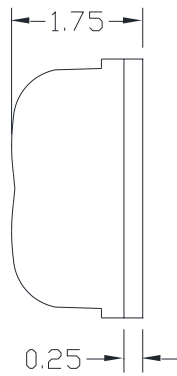
Introduction

- 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.

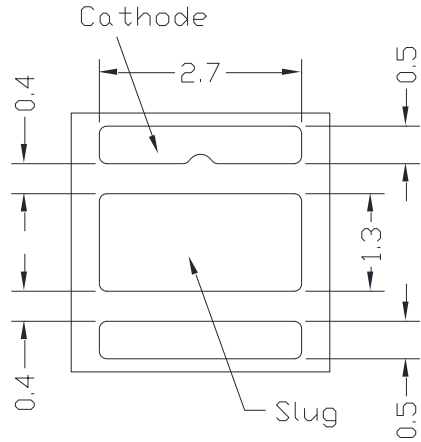
Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



Top View

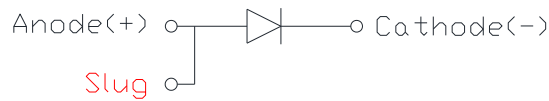


Side View



Bottom View

Circuit Diagram



Notes:

1. Electrical insulation between the case and the board is required. Do not electrically connect either the anode or cathode to the slug.
2. Drawing not to scale.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters.
4. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are ± 0.1 mm.
5. Please do not solder the emitter by manual hand soldering, otherwise it will damage the emitter.
6. **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, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Part Number Emitter | Radiometric Power (mW) | | | | PPF ($\mu\text{mol/s}$) | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | @700mA | | Refer @350mA | Refer @1000mA | @700mA | Refer @350mA | Refer @1000mA |
| | Min. | Typ. | Typ. | Typ. | Typ. | Typ. | Typ. |
| PH2K-4BME-HSDLA | 1035 | 1075 | 543 | 1527 | 5.88 | 2.96 | 8.35 |

- 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 | Min. | Forward Voltage V_F (V) | | | Electrical Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug with efficiency is 75% ($^\circ\text{C/W}$) | |
|---------|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----|
| | | @700mA Typ. | Refer @350mA Max. | Refer @1000mA Typ. | | |
| Crimson | 1.90 | 2.03 | 2.30 | 1.89 | 2.15 | 2.5 |

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

Optical Characteristics at 700mA, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Radiation Pattern | Color | Peak Wavelength λ_P | | | Total included Angle (degrees) $\theta_{0.90V}$ | Viewing Angle (degrees) $2\theta_{1/2}$ |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Batwing | Crimson ^[1] | 650 nm | 660 nm | 670 nm | 160 | 140 |

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 1\text{nm}$ for dominant wavelength measurements.
- ^[1] The peak wavelength of 660nm should contain the dominant wavelength of around 640nm.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Crimson |
|--|---|
| DC Forward Current (mA) | 1400 |
| Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA) | 1500 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz) |
| 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 - 105°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 |

Radiometric Power Bin Structure at 700mA

| Color | Bin Code | Radiometric Power (mW) | | PPF ($\mu\text{mol/s}$)* | |
|---------|----------|------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| | | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |
| Crimson | X1 | 1035 | 1075 | 5.65 | 5.87 |
| | X2 | 1075 | 1120 | 5.87 | 6.12 |
| | Y1 | 1120 | 1165 | 6.12 | 6.36 |

- *PPF values are for reference only.
- 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.

Peak Wavelength Bin Structure at 700mA

| Color | Bin Code | Minimum Peak Wavelength (nm) | Maximum Peak Wavelength (nm) |
|---------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Crimson | 1 | 650 | 670 |

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 1\text{nm}$ for peak wavelength measurements.

Forward Voltage Bin Structure at 700mA

| Color | Bin Code | Minimum Voltage (V) | Maximum Voltage (V) |
|---------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Crimson | B | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| | D | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| | E | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| | F | 2.2 | 2.3 |

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

Ordering Information

| Order Code | Specification (Radiometric Power/Wavelength/Voltage) | Typical PPF/W ($\mu\text{mol/J}$)* | Available Bins |
|------------|---|---|-------------------|
| V7 | X1/1/D,E,F | 3.96 | All |
| V8 | X1/1/B ; X2/1/D,E,F | 4.11 | All |
| V9 | X2/1/B ; Y1/1/B,D,E,F | 4.28 | [1] |

● *PPF/W values are for reference only.

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

BIN Format on Label

Example: X2/1/D (V8)

| Radiometric Power | Peak Wavelength | Forward Voltage | Order Code |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| X2 | 1 | D | V8 |

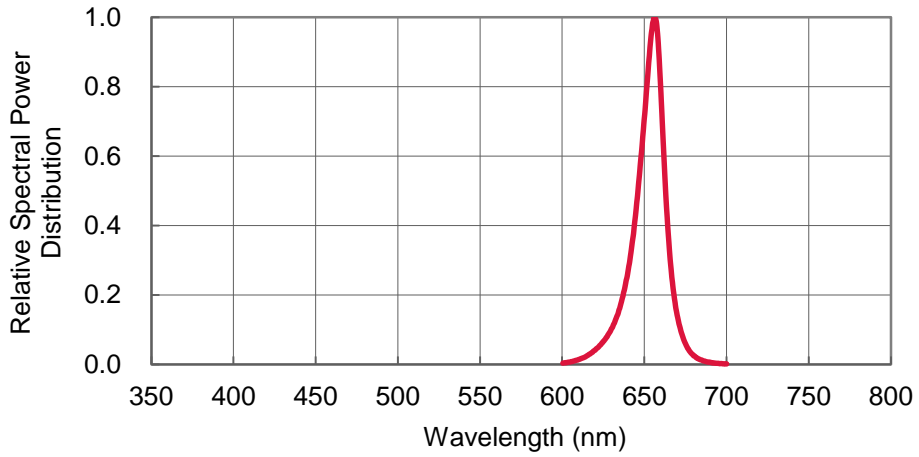
PPF/W at 700mA

| PPF/W ($\mu\text{mol/J}$)* | Forward Voltage Bin | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | B (1.9 - 2.0 V) | | D (2.0 - 2.1 V) | | E (2.1 - 2.2 V) | | F (2.2 - 2.3 V) | |
| Radiometric Power Bin | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |
| X1 (1035 - 1075 mW) | 4.04 | 4.41 | 3.84 | 4.19 | 3.67 | 3.99 | 3.51 | 3.81 |
| X2 (1075 - 1120 mW) | 4.19 | 4.60 | 3.99 | 4.37 | 3.81 | 4.16 | 3.65 | 3.97 |
| Y1 (1120 - 1165 mW) | 4.37 | 4.78 | 4.16 | 4.54 | 3.97 | 4.33 | 3.80 | 4.13 |

● *PPF/W values are for reference only.

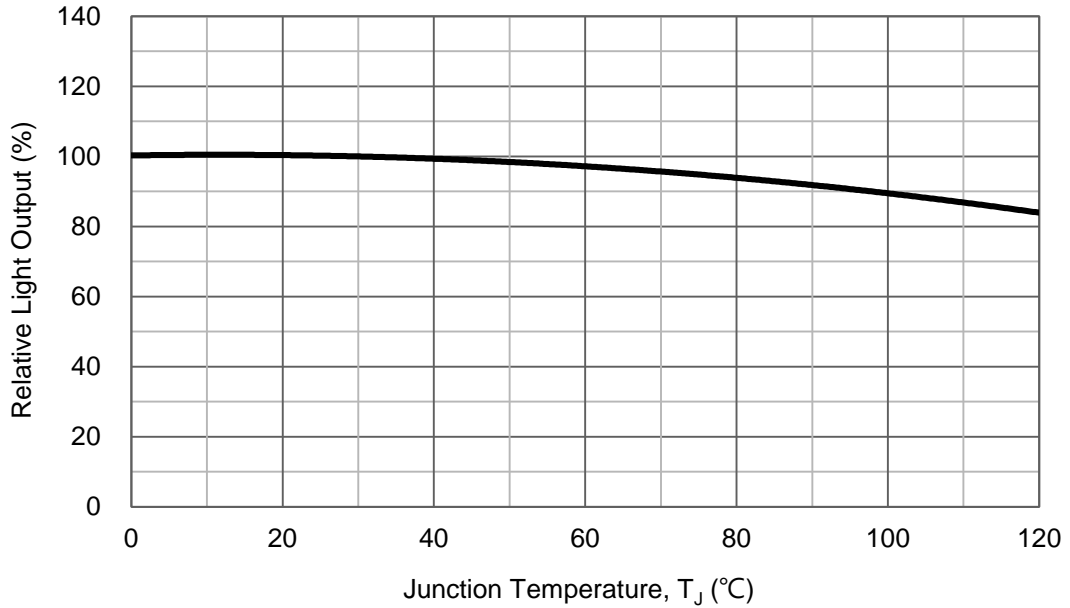
Color Spectrum, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

1. Crimson

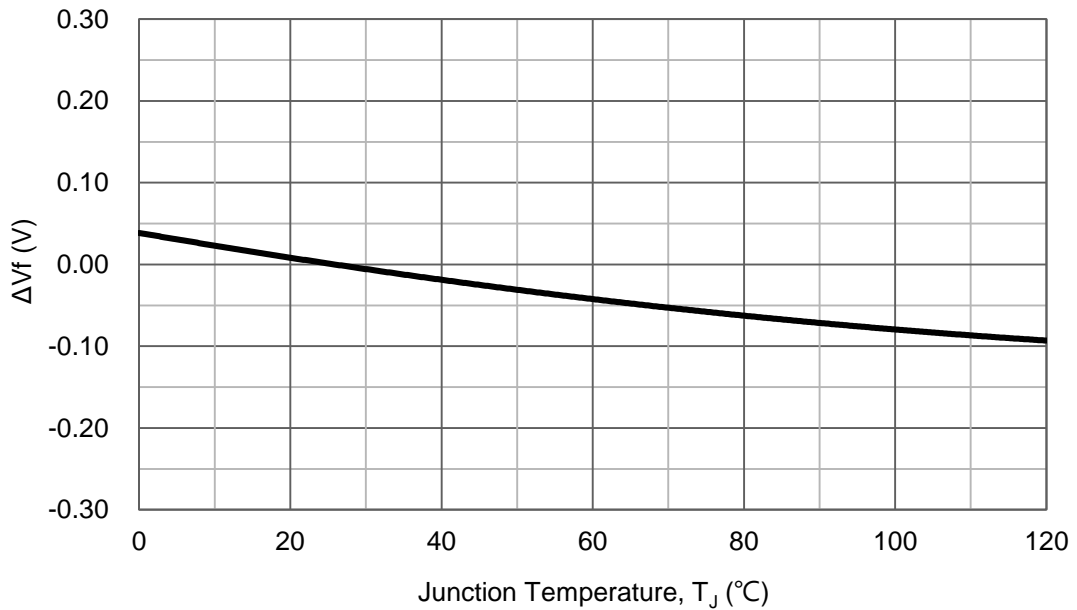


Junction Temperature Relative Characteristics

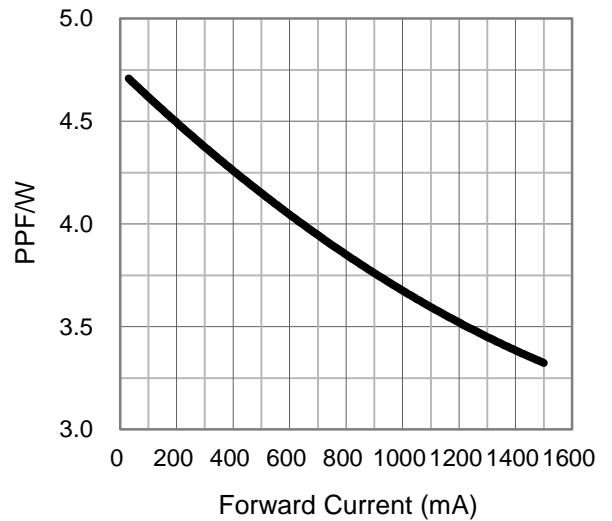
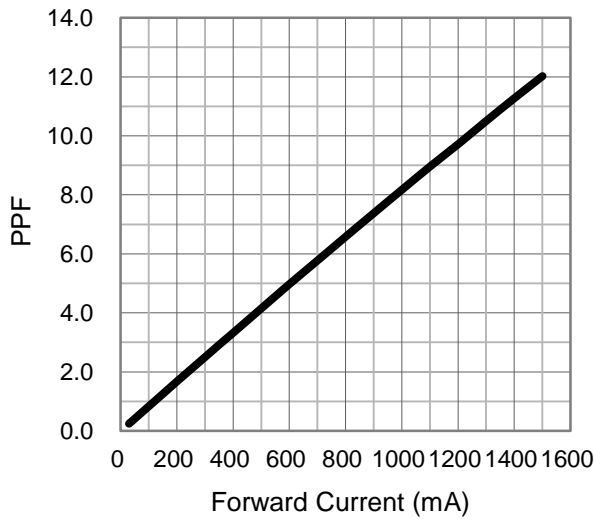
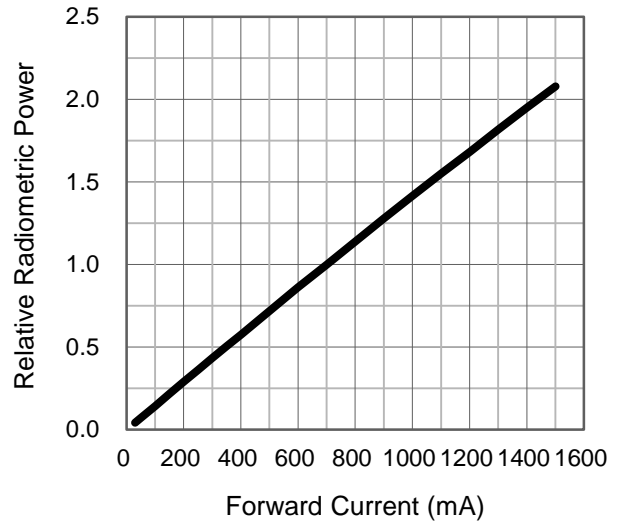
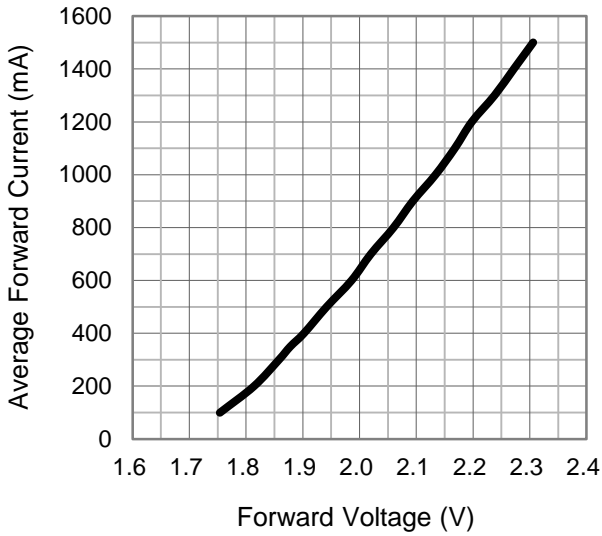
1. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Light Output at 700mA



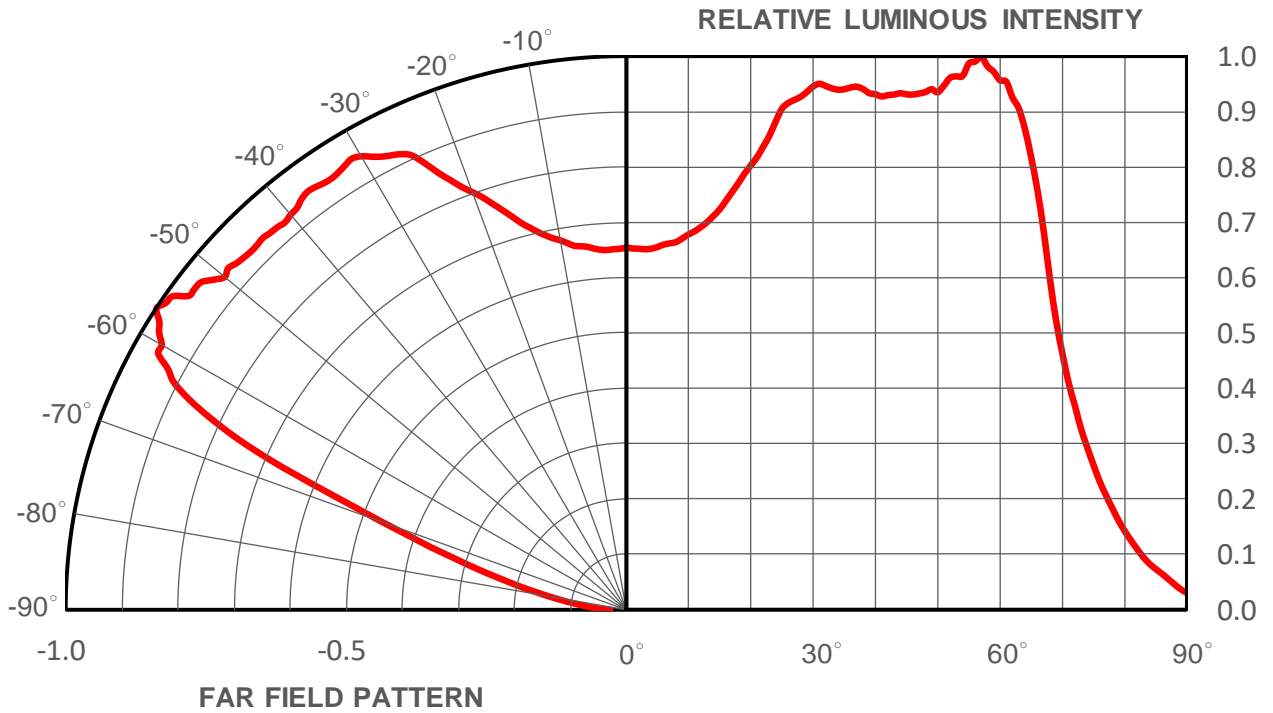
2. Junction Temperature vs. ΔV_f at 700mA



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



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 | ≤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 |
| 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

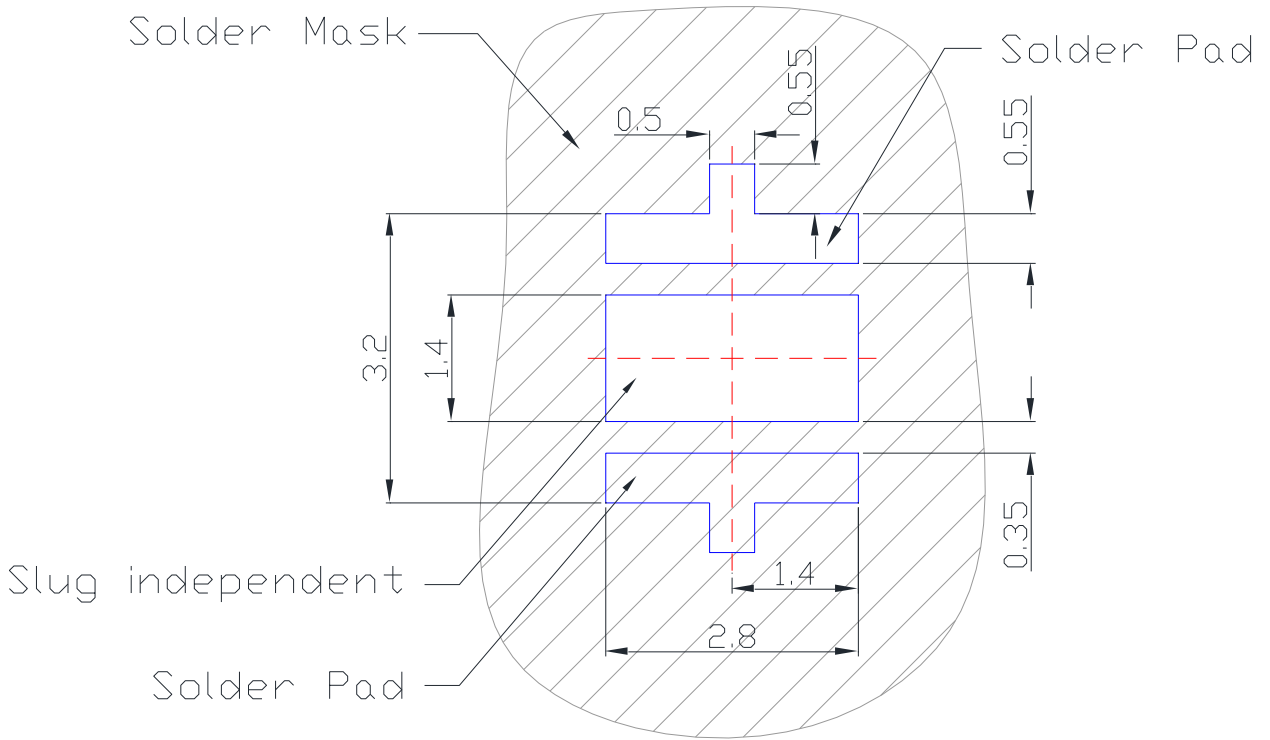
| Item | Test Condition | Criteria for Judgement | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Min. | Max. |
| Forward Voltage (V_F) | $I_F = \text{max DC}$ | -- | Initial Level x 1.1 |
| Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power (Φ_V) | $I_F = \text{max DC}$ | Initial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

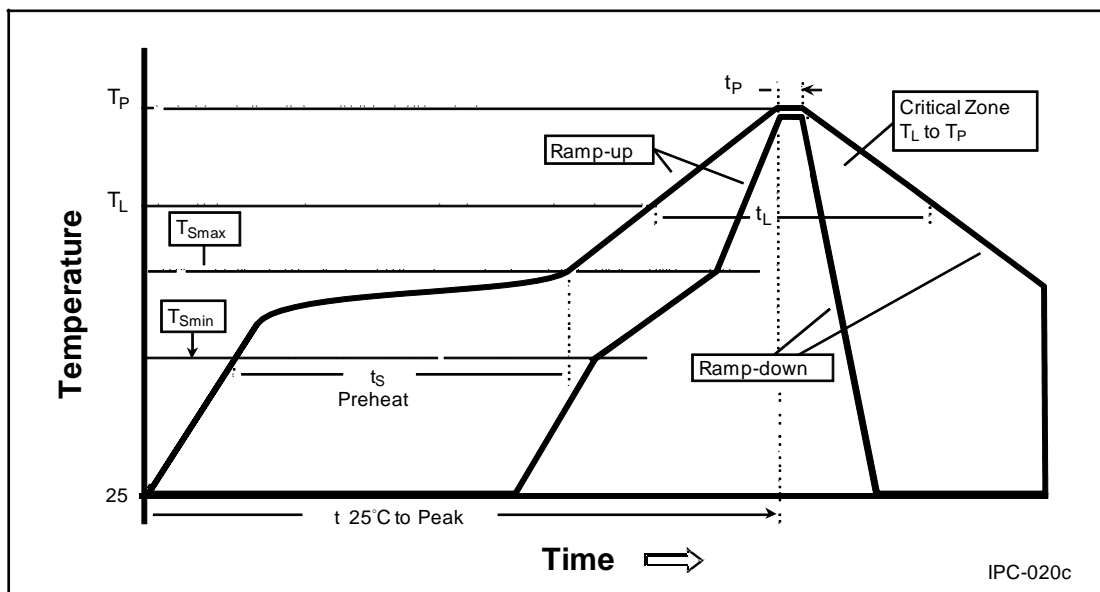
Standard Emitter



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

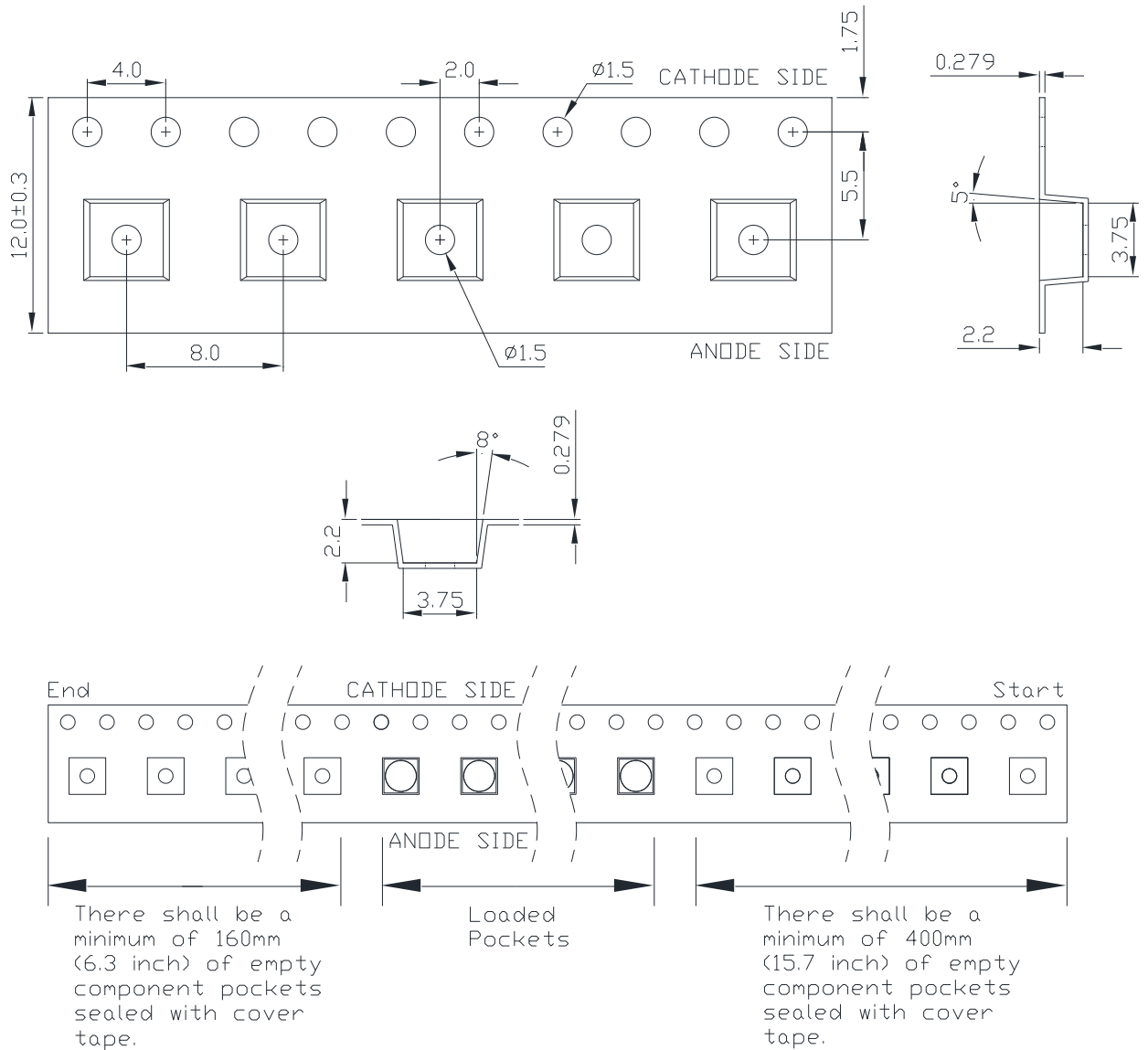
Reflow Soldering Condition

| 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 | | |
| – 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 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.

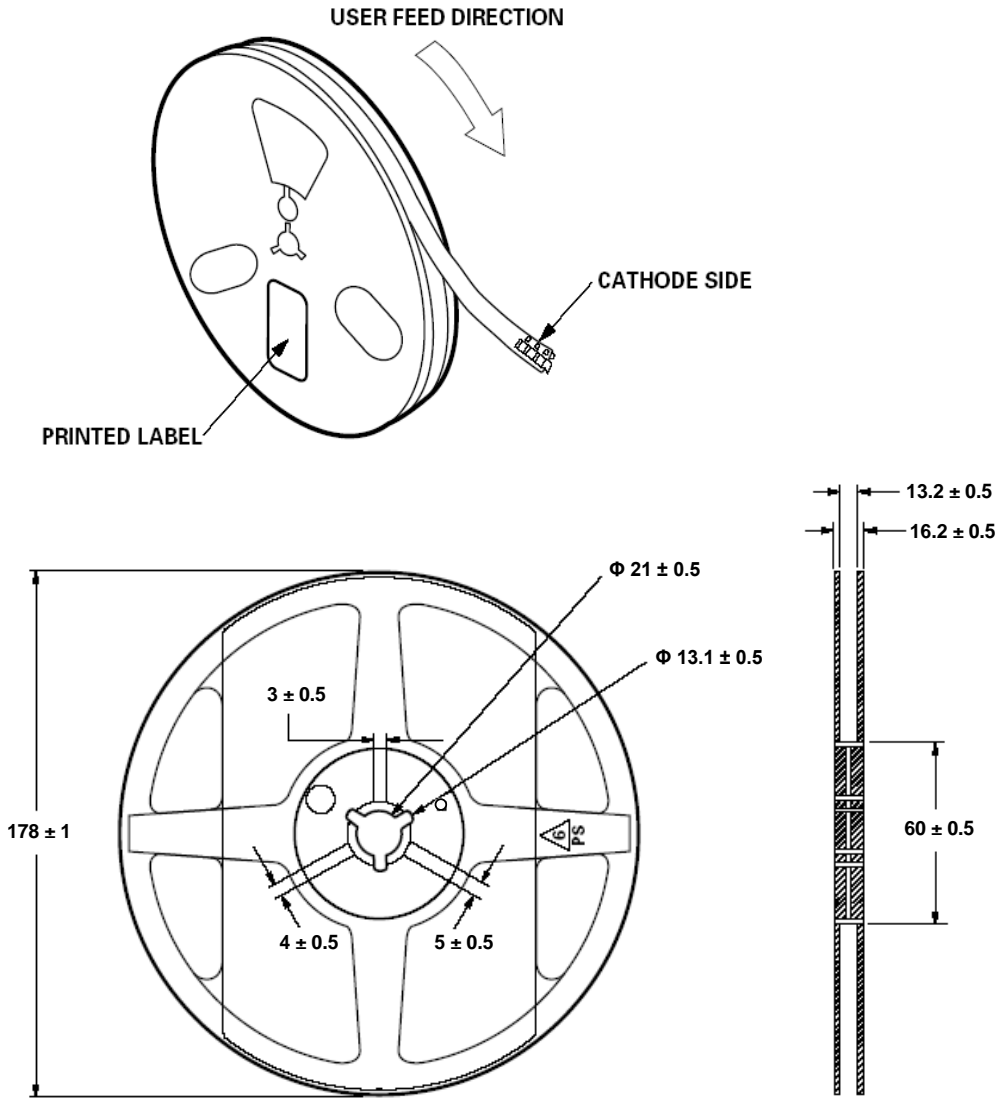
Emitter Reel Packaging



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. 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 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 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 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)

