



**ProLight PK2E-5LxE-xxx**  
**5W High CRI Power LED**  
**Technical Datasheet**  
**Version: 1.0**

# ProLight Opto ® PK2E 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

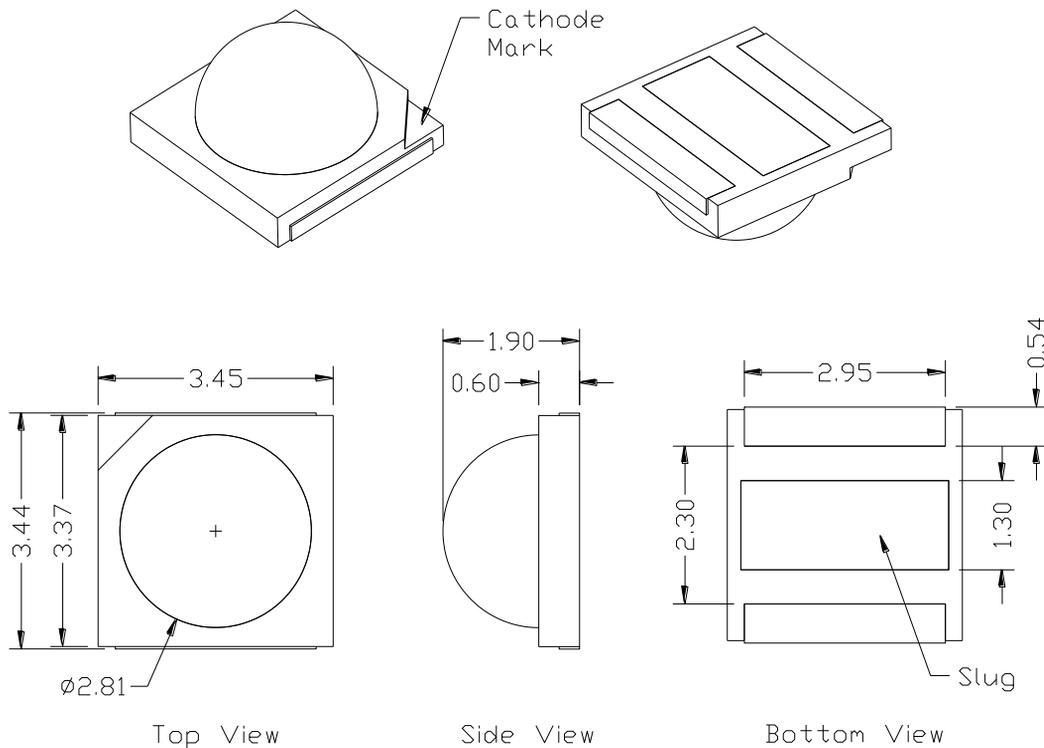
## Main Applications

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

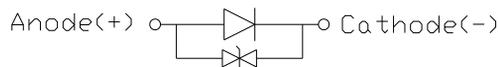
## Introduction

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

Part Number Emitter	Luminous Flux $\Phi_v$ (lm)					CRI Minimum
	@350mA		Refer @700mA	Refer @1000mA	Refer @1200mA	
	Minimum	Typical	Typical	Typical	Typical	
PK2E-5LWE-BR7	130	141	253	329	370	70
PK2E-5LNE-R7	120	138	247	322	362	70
PK2E-5LWE-BR8	110	121	217	283	317	80
PK2E-5LNE-R8	100	118	212	276	310	80
PK2E-5LVE-R8	100	113	203	264	296	80

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 7\%$  on flux and power measurements.
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 2$  on CRI 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)						Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
	Min.	@350mA		Refer @700mA	Refer @1000mA	Refer @1200mA	
		Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Typ.	Typ.	
White	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.45	3.75	3.95	7
Neutral White	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.45	3.75	3.95	7
Warm White	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.45	3.75	3.95	7

- 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	5000 K	6000 K	7000 K	160	130
	Neutral White	3800 K	4400 K	5000 K	160	130
	Warm White	2700 K	2975 K	3250 K	160	130

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

## Electro-Optical Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

$I_F$ (mA)	$V_F$ (V)	Power (W)	PK2E-5LWE-BR7 Flux (lm)	PK2E-5LNE-R7 Flux (lm)
300	3.04	0.91	123	120
350	3.10	1.09	141	138
400	3.15	1.26	159	155
500	3.26	1.63	192	188
600	3.36	2.02	223	219
700	3.46	2.42	253	247
800	3.55	2.84	281	275
1000	3.74	3.74	329	322
1200	3.92	4.70	370	362

$I_F$ (mA)	$V_F$ (V)	Power (W)	PK2E-5LWE-BR8 Flux (lm)	PK2E-5LNE-R8 Flux (lm)	PK2E-5LVE-R8 Flux (lm)
300	3.04	0.91	105	103	99
350	3.10	1.09	121	118	113
400	3.15	1.26	136	133	127
500	3.26	1.63	165	161	154
600	3.36	2.02	192	187	179
700	3.46	2.42	217	212	203
800	3.55	2.84	241	235	225
1000	3.74	3.74	283	276	264
1200	3.92	4.70	317	310	296

● All values are reference only.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	White/Neutral White/Warm White
DC Forward Current (mA)	1200
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	1300 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	±4000V (Class III)
LED Junction Temperature	130°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

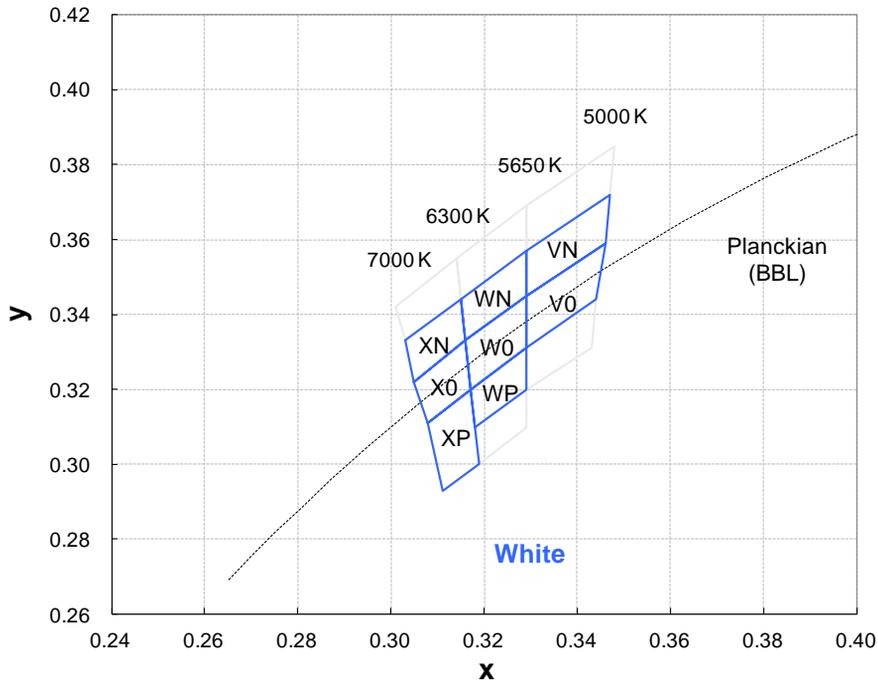
## Photometric Luminous Flux Bin Structure at 350mA

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Photometric Flux (lm)	Maximum Photometric Flux (lm)	Available Color Bins
PK2E-5LWE-BR7	W1	130	140	All
	W2	140	155	Xx,Wx,Vx <sup>[1]</sup>
	X1	155	170	[1]
PK2E-5LNE-R7	V2	120	130	All
	W1	130	140	All
	W2	140	155	[1]
	X1	155	170	[1]
PK2E-5LWE-BR8	V1	110	120	All
	V2	120	130	All
	W1	130	140	[1]
	W2	140	155	[1]
PK2E-5LNE-R8	U2	100	110	All
	V1	110	120	All
	V2	120	130	[1]
	W1	130	140	[1]
PK2E-5LVE-R8	U2	100	110	All
	V1	110	120	All
	V2	120	130	[1]
	W1	130	140	[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.
- <sup>[1]</sup> The rest of color bins are not 100% ready for order currently. Please ask for quote and order possibility.

## Color Bin

### White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



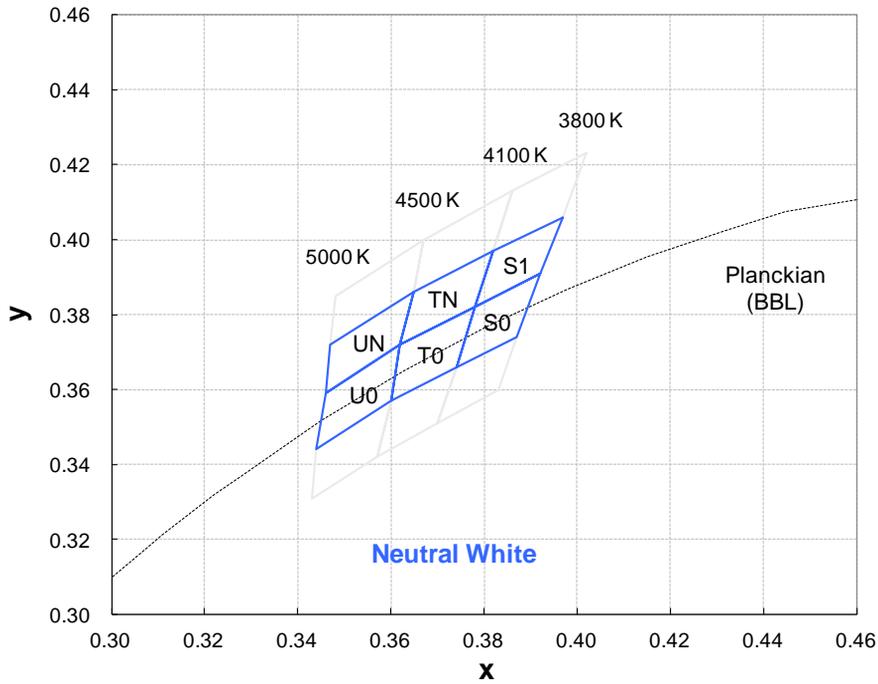
### White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
V0	0.329	0.331	5320	WP	0.329	0.331	5970
	0.329	0.345			0.329	0.320	
	0.346	0.359			0.318	0.310	
	0.344	0.344			0.317	0.320	
VN	0.329	0.345	5320	X0	0.308	0.311	6650
	0.329	0.357			0.305	0.322	
	0.347	0.372			0.316	0.333	
	0.346	0.359			0.317	0.320	
W0	0.329	0.345	5970	XN	0.305	0.322	6650
	0.329	0.331			0.303	0.333	
	0.317	0.320			0.315	0.344	
	0.316	0.333			0.316	0.333	
WN	0.329	0.345	5970	XP	0.308	0.311	6650
	0.316	0.333			0.317	0.320	
	0.315	0.344			0.319	0.300	
	0.329	0.357			0.311	0.293	

- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.005$

## Color Bin

### Neutral White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



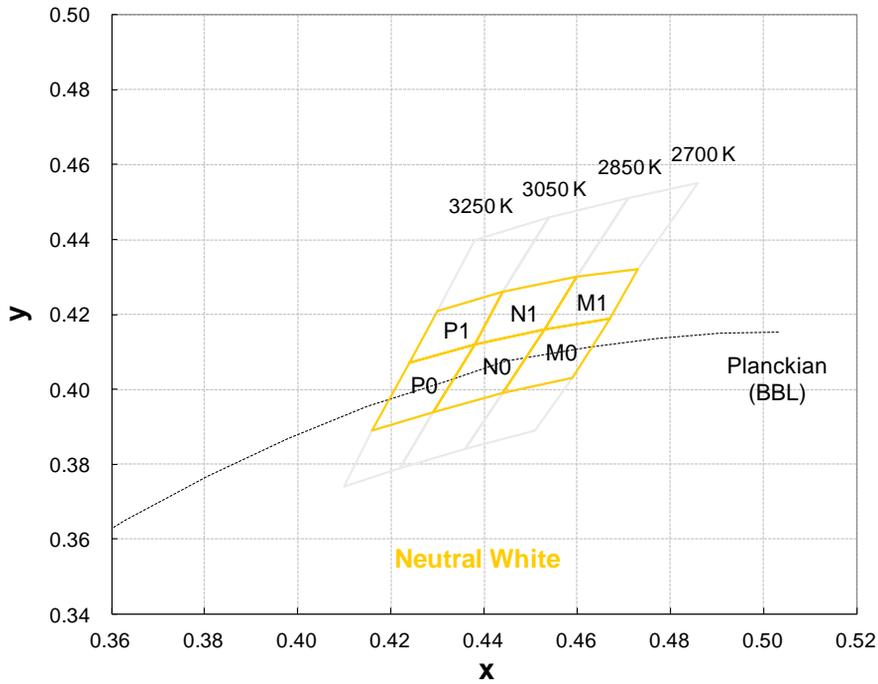
### Neutral White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
S1	0.3970	0.4060	3950	T0	0.3780	0.3820	4250
	0.3920	0.3910			0.3740	0.3660	
	0.3780	0.3820			0.3600	0.3570	
	0.3820	0.3970			0.3620	0.3720	
S0	0.3920	0.3910	3950	UN	0.3650	0.3860	4750
	0.3870	0.3740			0.3620	0.3720	
	0.3740	0.3660			0.3470	0.3720	
	0.3780	0.3820			0.3620	0.3720	
TN	0.3780	0.3820	4250	U0	0.3600	0.3570	4750
	0.3620	0.3720			0.3440	0.3440	
	0.3650	0.3860			0.3460	0.3590	

- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.005$

## Color Bin

### Warm White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



### Warm White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
M1	0.4600	0.4300	2770	N0	0.4380	0.4120	2950
	0.4530	0.4160			0.4290	0.3940	
	0.4670	0.4190			0.4440	0.3990	
	0.4730	0.4320			0.4530	0.4160	
M0	0.4530	0.4160	3880	P1	0.4300	0.4210	3150
	0.4440	0.3990			0.4240	0.4070	
	0.4590	0.4030			0.4380	0.4120	
	0.4670	0.4190			0.4440	0.4260	
N1	0.4440	0.4260	2950	P0	0.4240	0.4070	3150
	0.4380	0.4120			0.4160	0.3890	
	0.4530	0.4160			0.4290	0.3940	
	0.4600	0.4300			0.4380	0.4120	

- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.005$

## Forward Voltage Bin Structure at 350mA

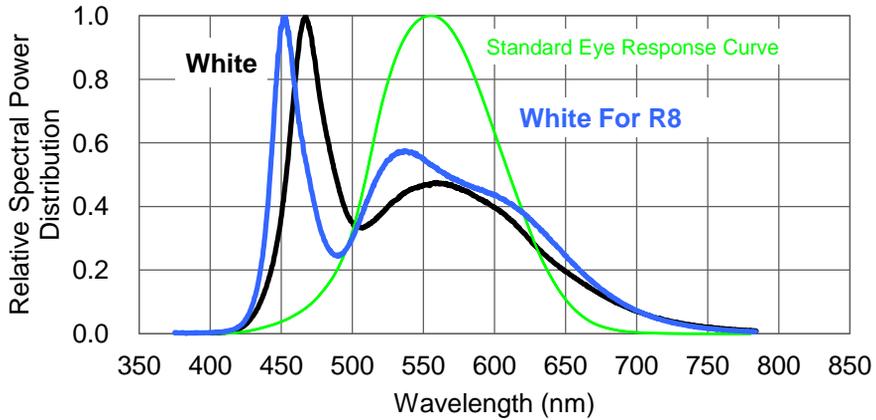
Color	Bin Code	Minimum Voltage (V)	Maximum Voltage (V)
White	A	2.8	3.0
	B	3.0	3.2
	D	3.2	3.4
Neutral White	A	2.8	3.0
	B	3.0	3.2
	D	3.2	3.4
Warm White	A	2.8	3.0
	B	3.0	3.2
	D	3.2	3.4

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

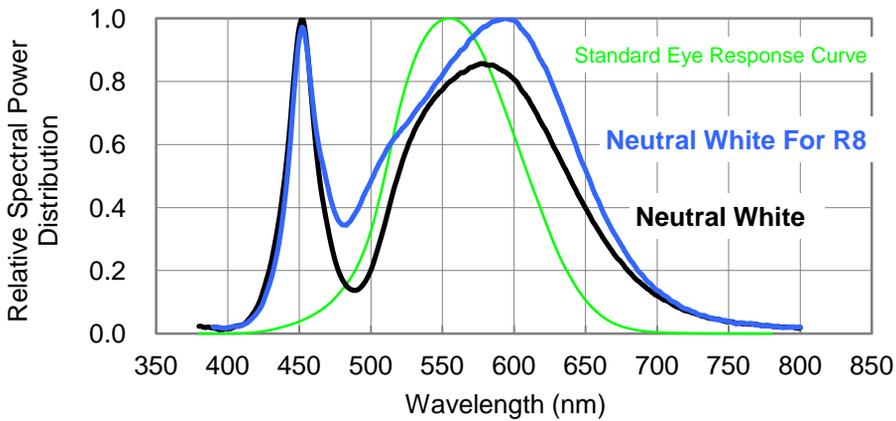
Note: Although several bins are outlined, product availability in a particular bin varies by production run and by product performance. Not all bins are available in all colors.

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

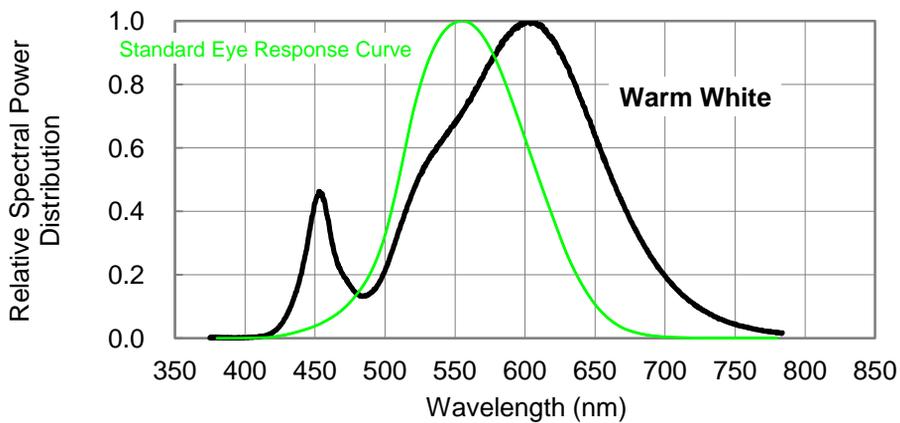
### 1. White



### 2. Neutral White

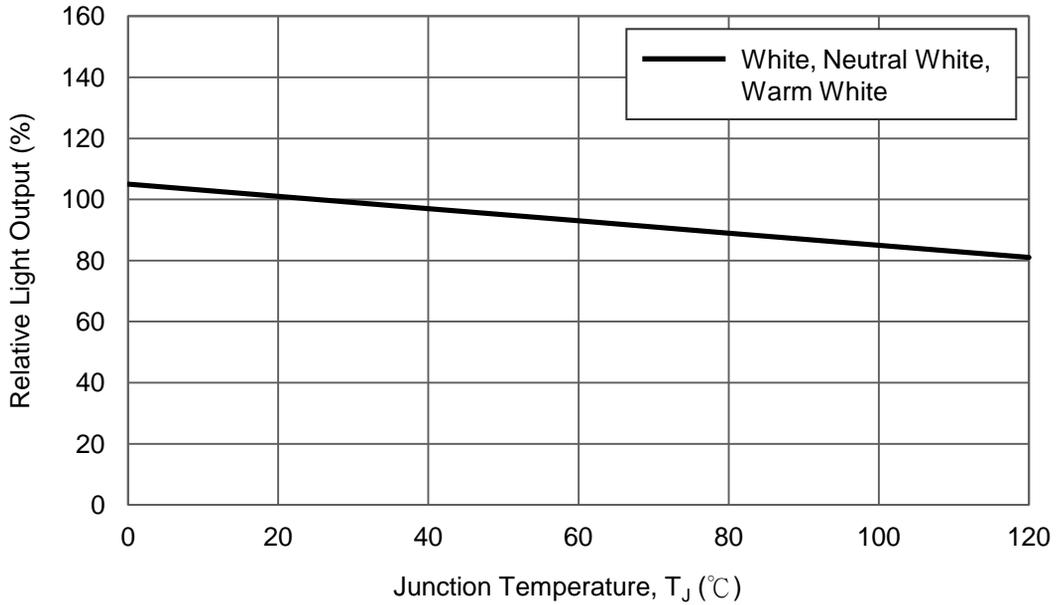


### 3. Warm White



## Light Output Characteristics

Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 1200mA



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

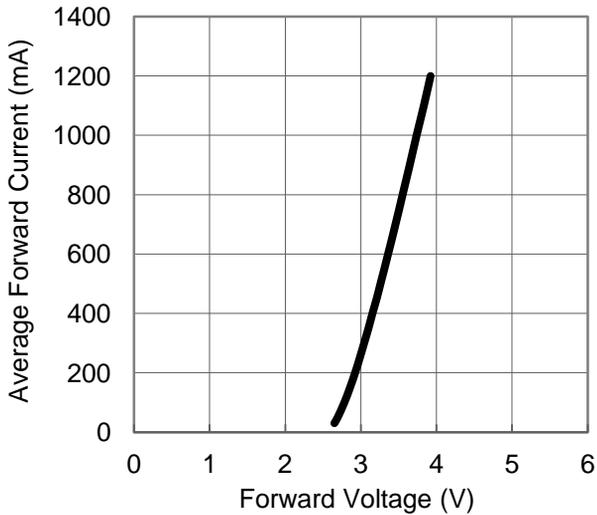


Fig 1. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage for White, Neutral White, Warm White.

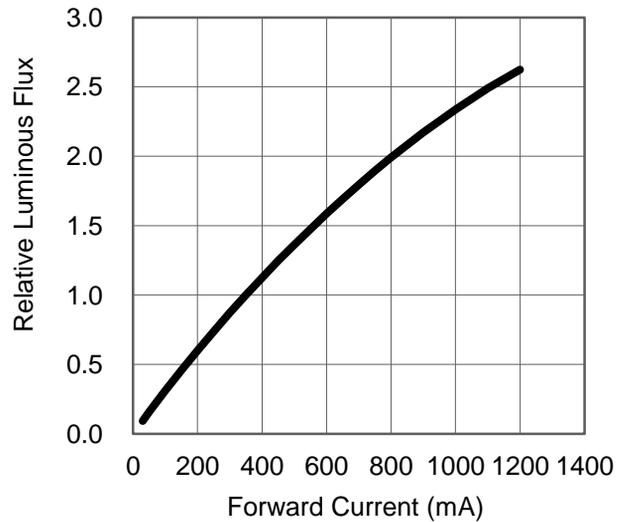
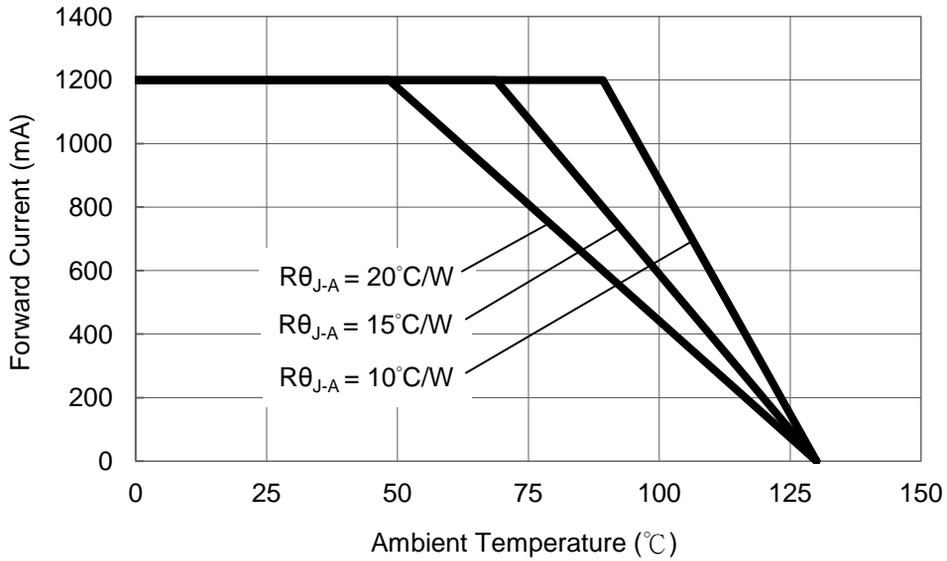


Fig 2. Relative Luminous Flux vs. Forward Current for White, Neutral White, Warm White at  $T_j=25$  maintained.

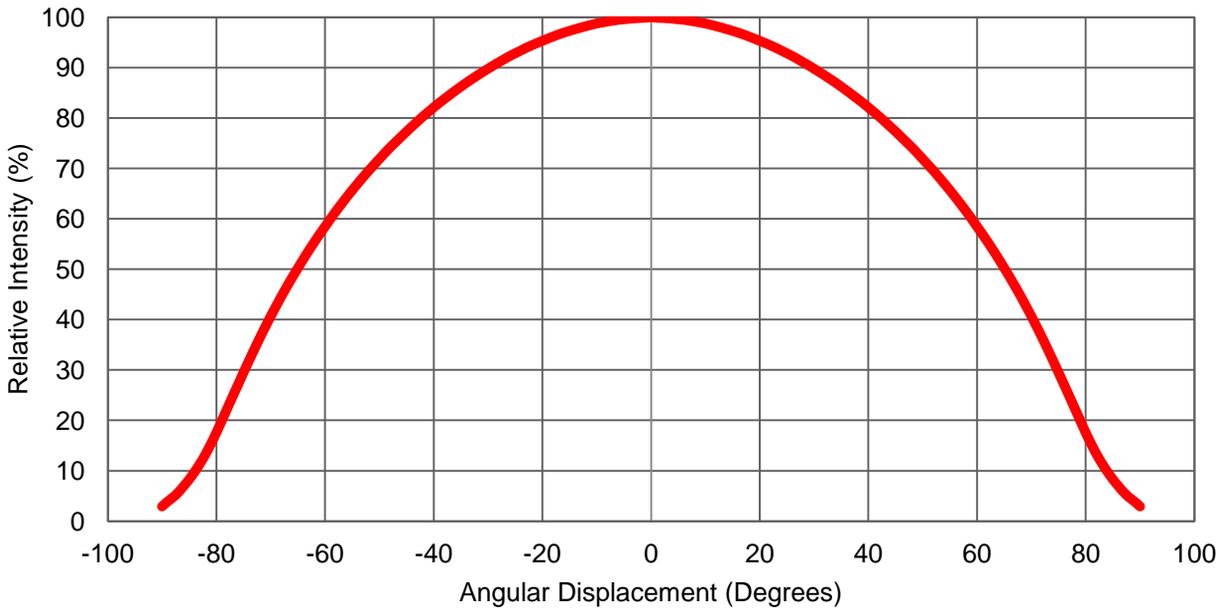
# Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

1. White, Neutral White, Warm White ( $T_{JMAX} = 130^{\circ}C$ )



# 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
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

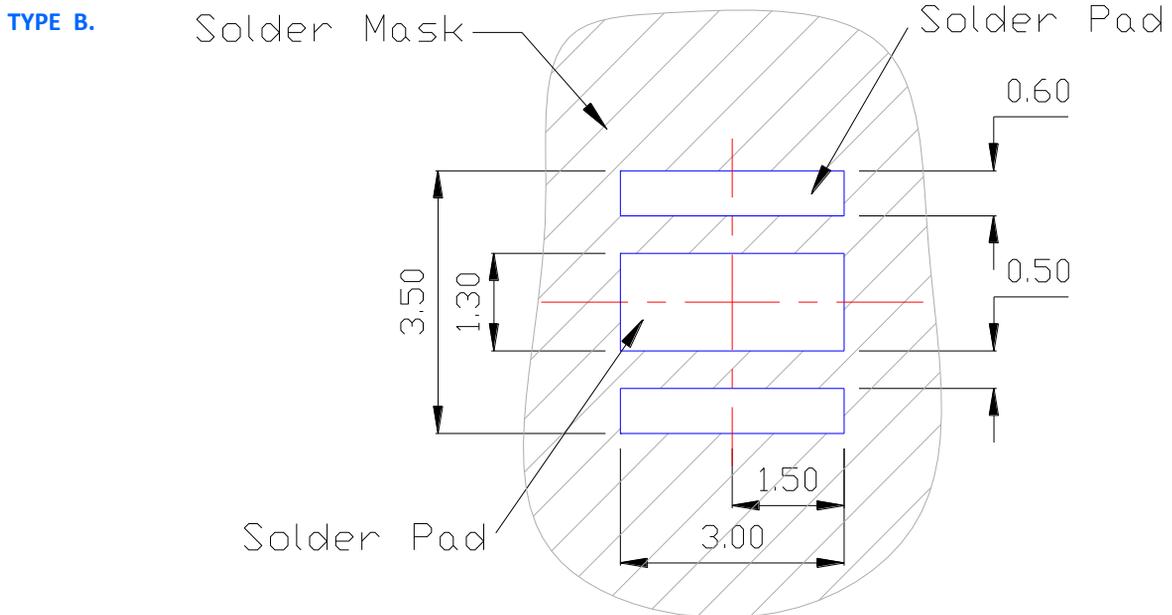
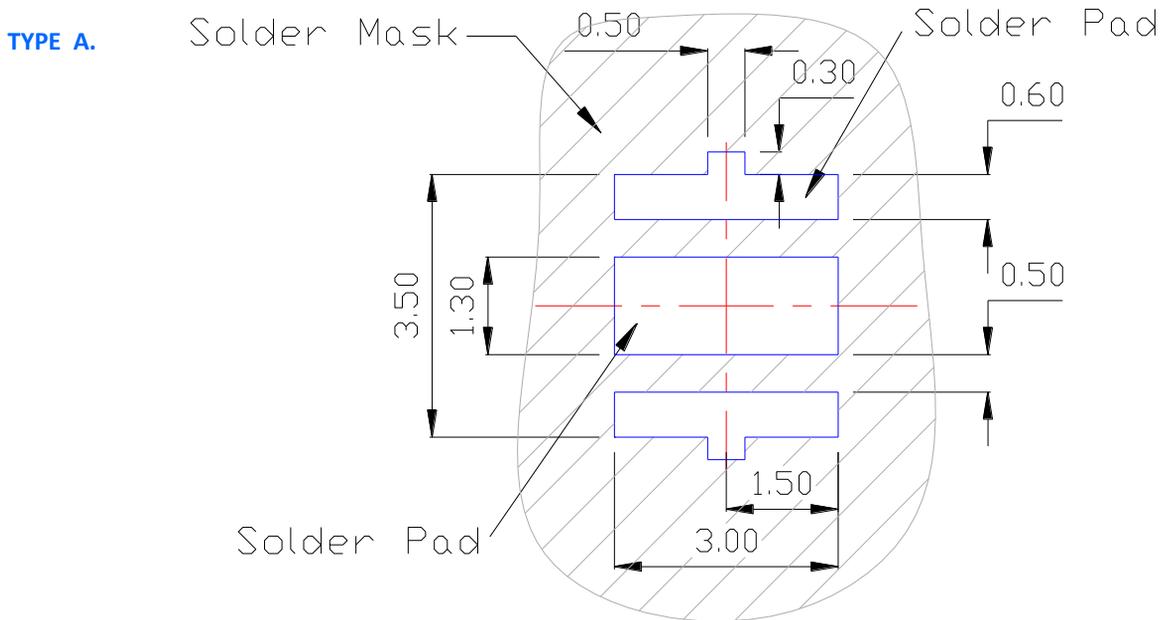
Item	Test Condition	Criteria for Judgement	
		Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	--	Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power ( $\Phi_V$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	Initial Level x 0.7	--
Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )	$V_R = 5V$	--	50 $\mu A$

\* 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

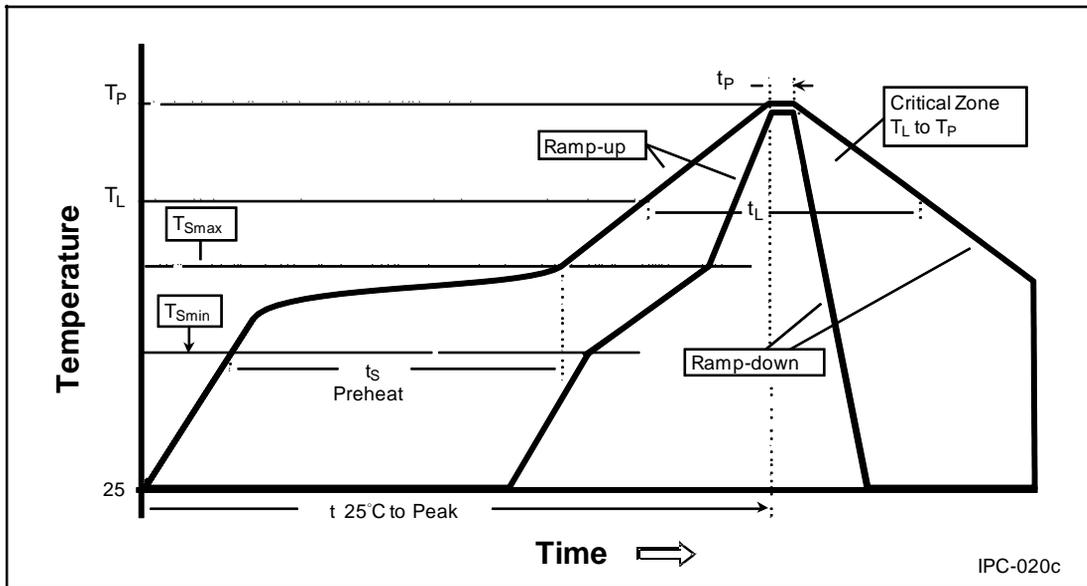
### Standard Emitter



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

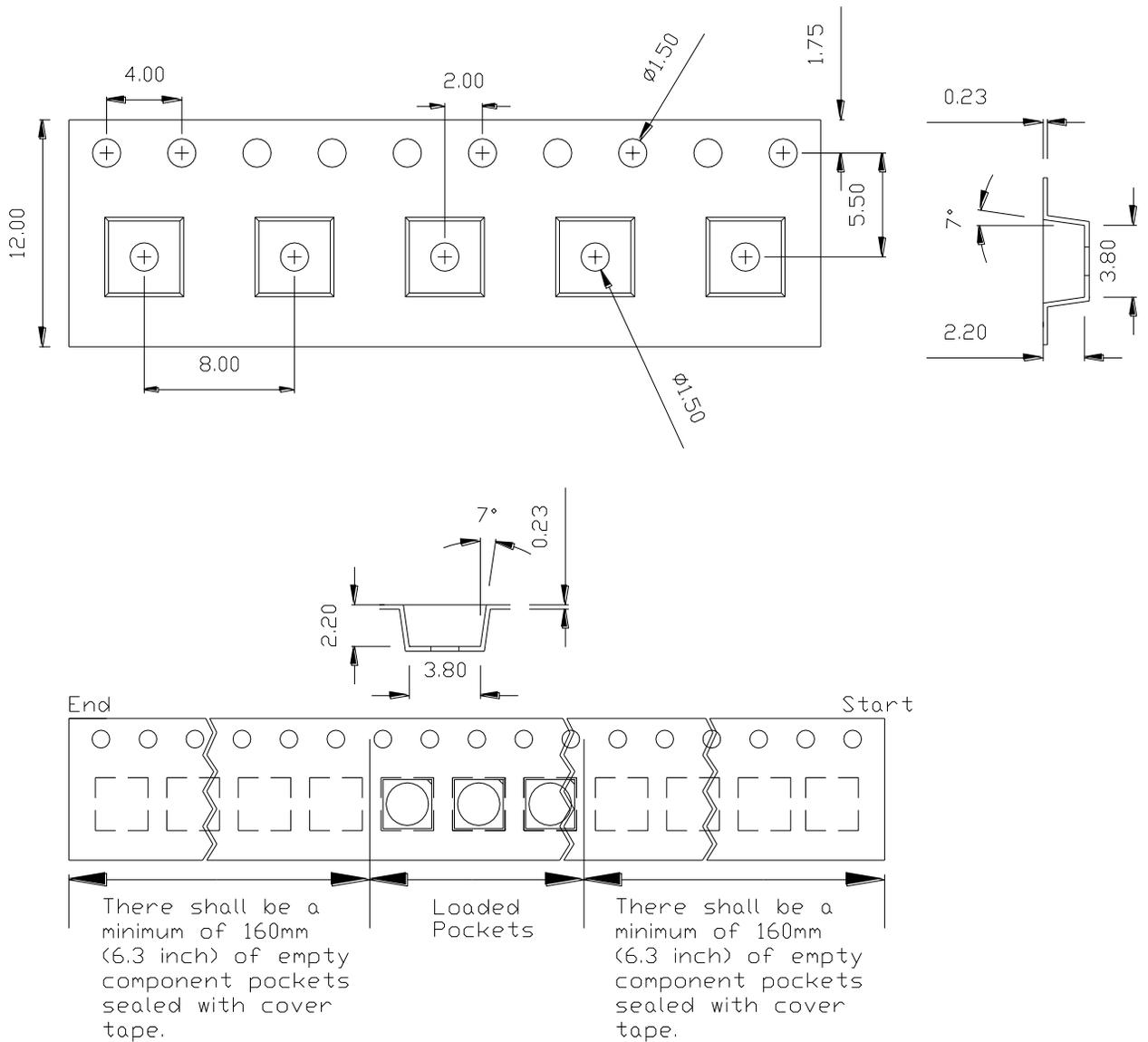
## Reflow Soldering Condition

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.

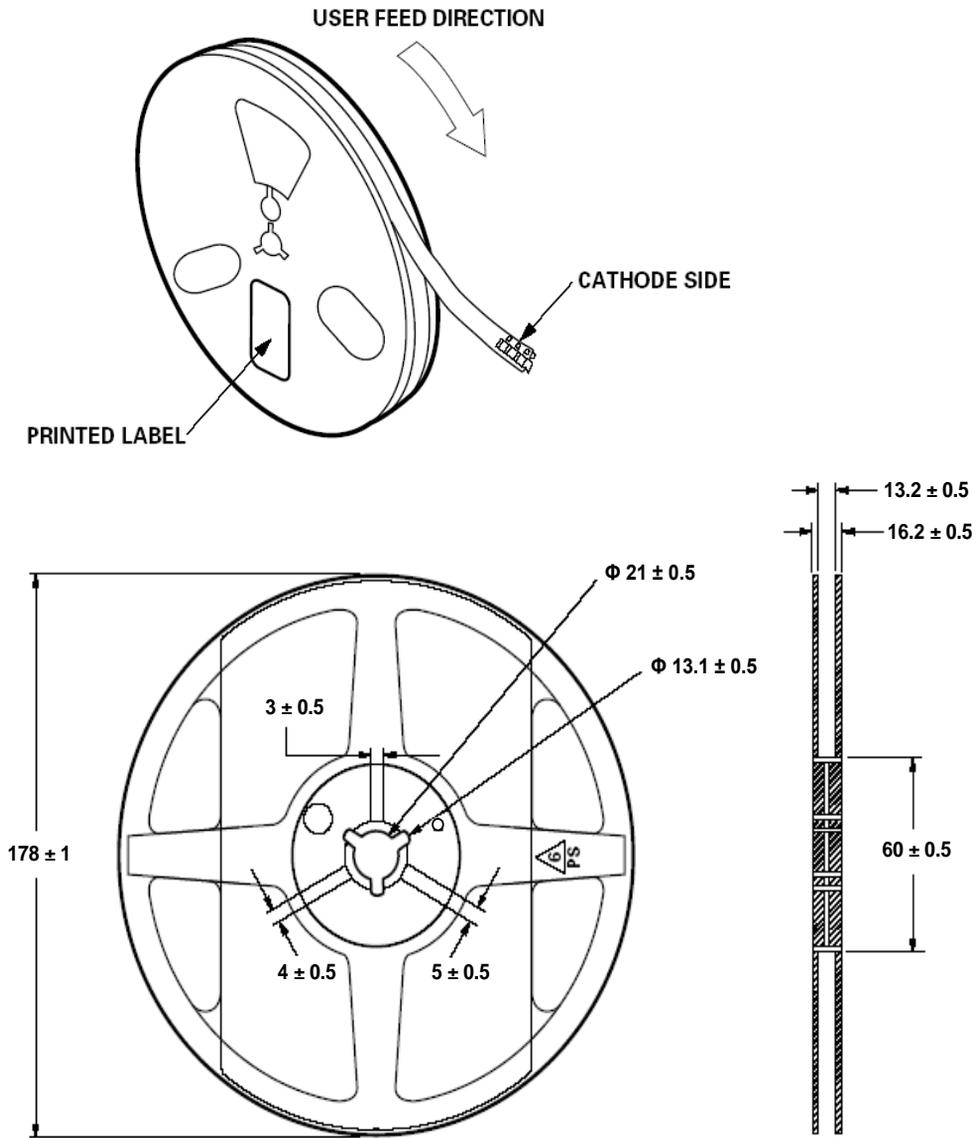
## Emitter Reel Packaging



### 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)

