

ProLight PQ2N-3FLE-AFC  
3W Power LED  
Technical Datasheet  
Version: 1.9

# ProLight Opto ® PQ2N Series

## Features

- Best thermal material solution of the world
- Best Moisture Sensitivity:JEDEC Level 1
- RoHS compliant

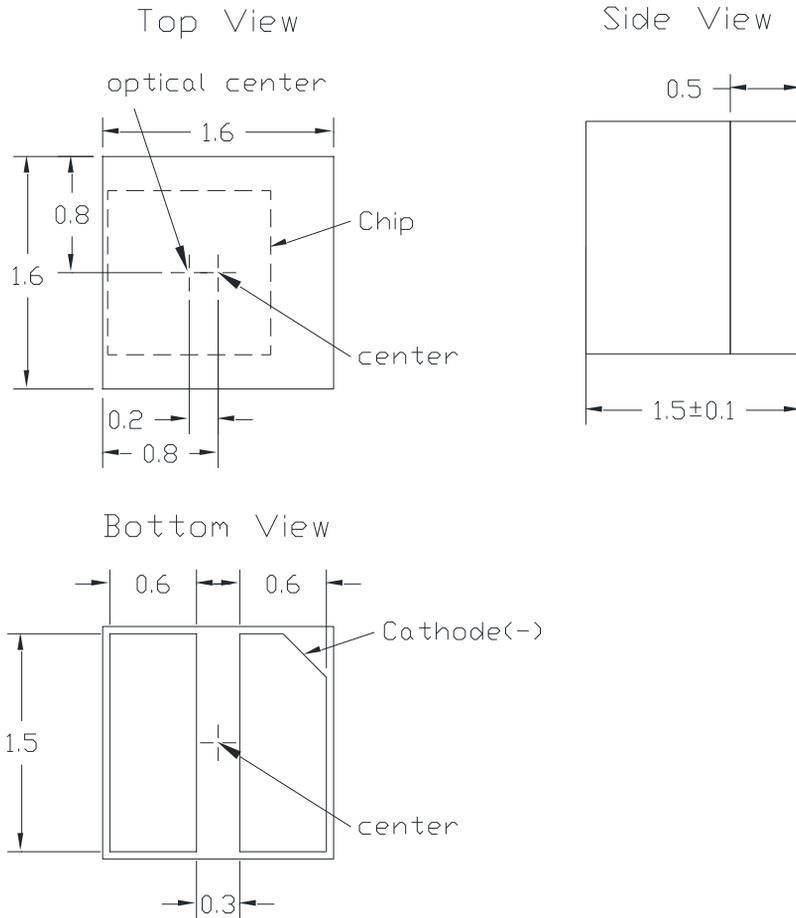
## Main Applications

- UV gluing, UV curing, UV marking
- UV drying of printing inks and lacquers
- Currency inspection
- Forensic analysis - urine, protein stains
- Leak detection using fluorescent dyes
- Detects fluorescing minerals and gems
- Indoor Lighting
- Outdoor Lighting

## Introduction

- ProLight 1616, is one of the smallest high power LED footprint available by ProLight Opto, has offered extended solid-state lighting design possibilities. The 1616's combination of consistent design across all configurations and its small size permit improved color mixing and optical control, compared to the larger 3535 LED. ProLight 1616 is designed with ProLight unique packaging technology which providing high stability reliability.
- 1616 qualifies as the JEDEC Level 1 MSL sensitivity level and suitable for SMD process, Pb free reflow soldering capability, and full compliance with EU education of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) legislation.

## Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



### Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.10$ mm.
4. Please do not solder the emitter by manual hand soldering, otherwise it will damage the emitter.
5. **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.**

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

Color	Part Number Emitter	Radiometric Power (mW)			
		@350mA		Refer @700mA	
		Minimum	Typical	Minimum	Typical
UV	PQ2N-3FLE-AFC	400	510	740	940

- 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	Forward Voltage $V_F$ (V) @350mA			Forward Voltage $V_F$ (V) Refer @700mA	Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug ( $^\circ\text{C/W}$ )
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	
UV	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5

- 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	Dominant Wavelength $\lambda_p$			Total included Angle (degrees) $\theta_{0.90V}$	Viewing Angle (degrees) $2\theta_{1/2}$
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Lambertian	UV	390 nm	400 nm	410 nm	195	150

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

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

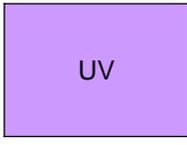
Parameter	UV
DC Forward Current (mA)	700
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	1000 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	> $\pm 500V$
LED Junction Temperature	125°C
Operating Board Temperature at Maximum DC Forward Current	-20°C - 85°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C - 100°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
UV	P	400	460	2,3,4 <sup>[1]</sup>
	Q	460	530	2,3,4 <sup>[1]</sup>
	R	530	610	[1]
	S	610	700	[1]

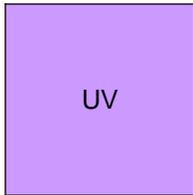
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 7\%$  on flux and power measurements.
- The flux bin of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.
- <sup>[1]</sup> The rest of color bins are not 100% ready for order currently. Please ask for quote and order possibility.

## Peak Wavelength Bin Structure

Color	Bin Code	Minimum Peak Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Peak Wavelength (nm)
	1	390	395
	2	395	400
	3	400	405
	4	405	410

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

## Forward Voltage Bin Structure at 350mA

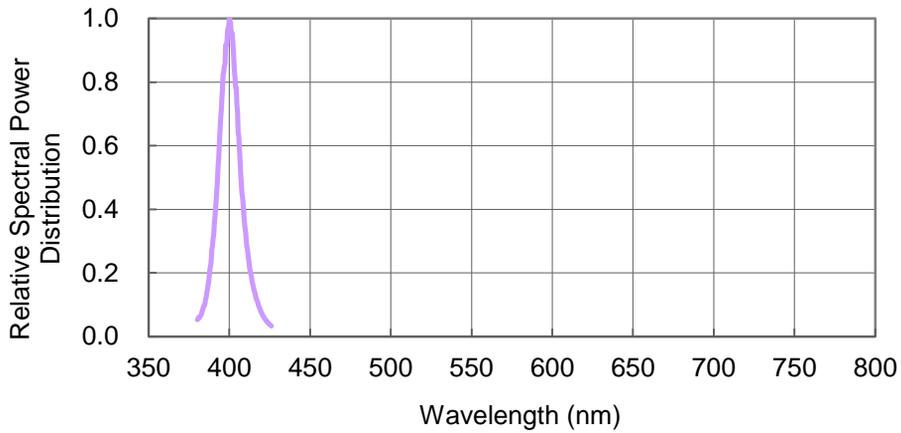
Color	Bin Code	Minimum Voltage (V)	Maximum Voltage (V)
	A	2.8	2.9
	B	2.9	3.0
	C	3.0	3.1
	D	3.1	3.2
	E	3.2	3.3
	F	3.3	3.4

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

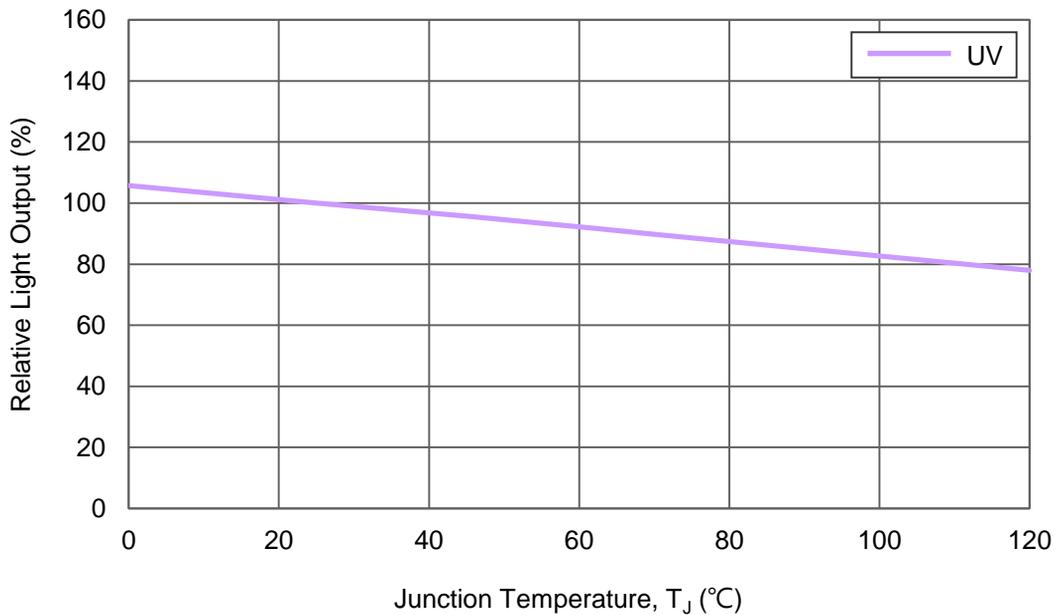
## Color Spectrum, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

### 1. UV



## Light Output Characteristics

### Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 350mA



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

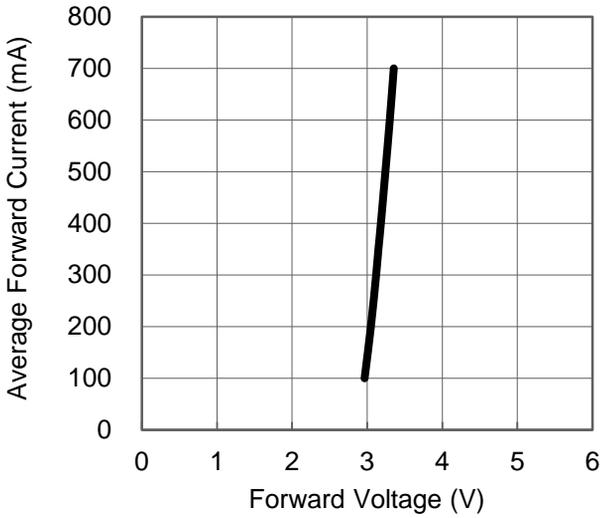


Fig 1. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage for UV.

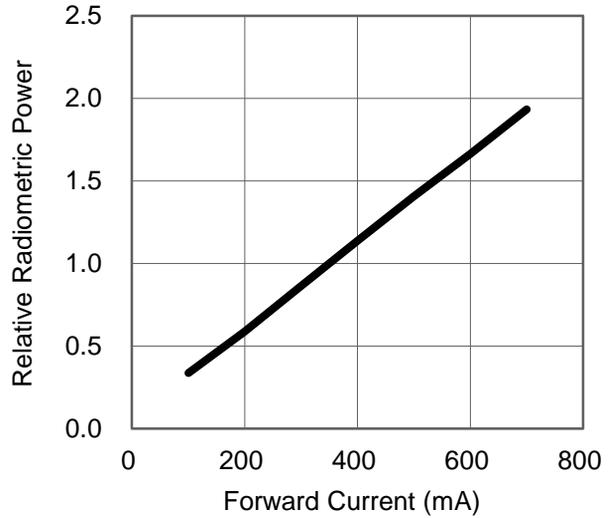
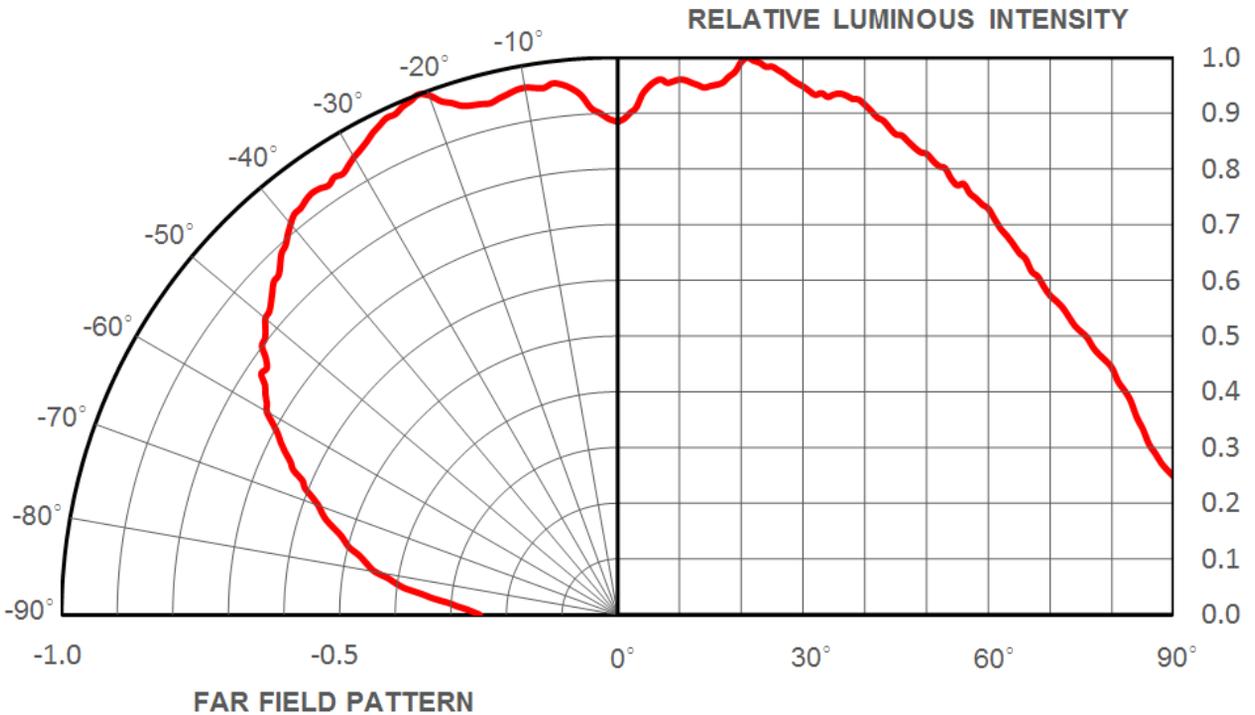


Fig 2. Relative Radiometric Power vs. Forward Current for UV at  $T_j=25$  maintained.

## 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)	0°C to 100°C, 30 min. dwell, <5 min. transfer	100 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

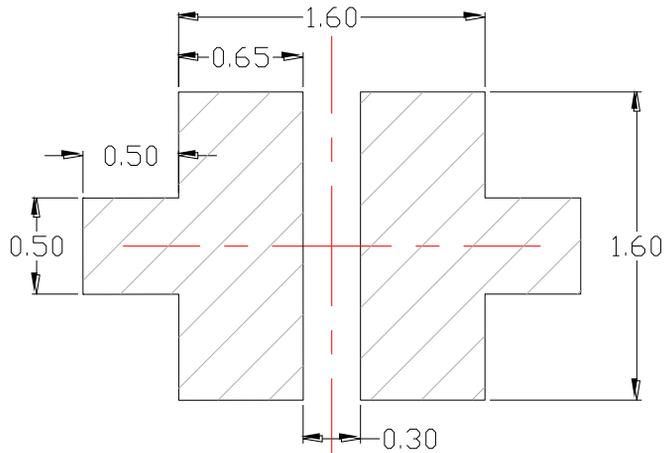
Item	Test Condition	Criteria for Judgement	
		Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage ( $V_F$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	--	Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power ( $\Phi_V$ )	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	Initial Level x 0.7	--
Reverse Current ( $I_R$ )	$V_R = 5V$	--	50 $\mu A$

\* The test is performed after the LED is cooled down to the room temperature.

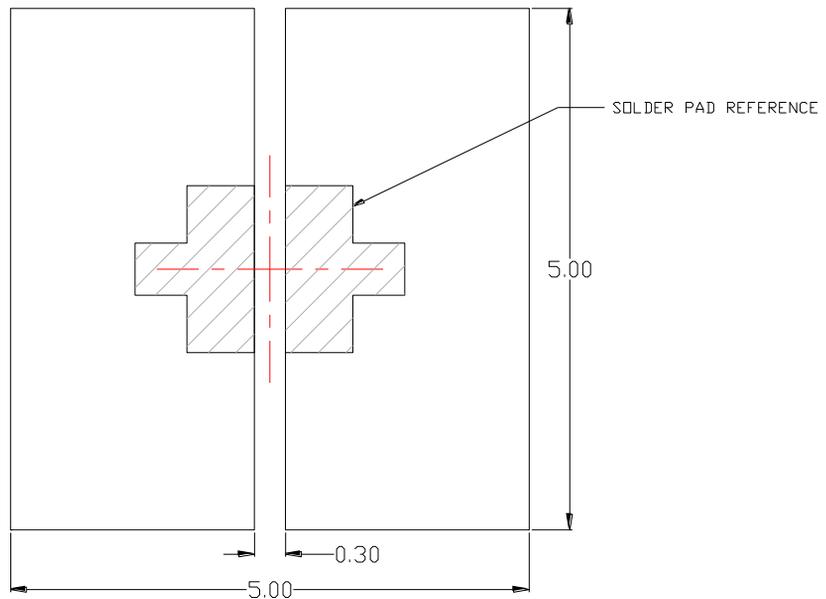
3. A failure is an LED that is open or shorted.

## Recommended Solder Pad Design

### Recommended PCB solder pad



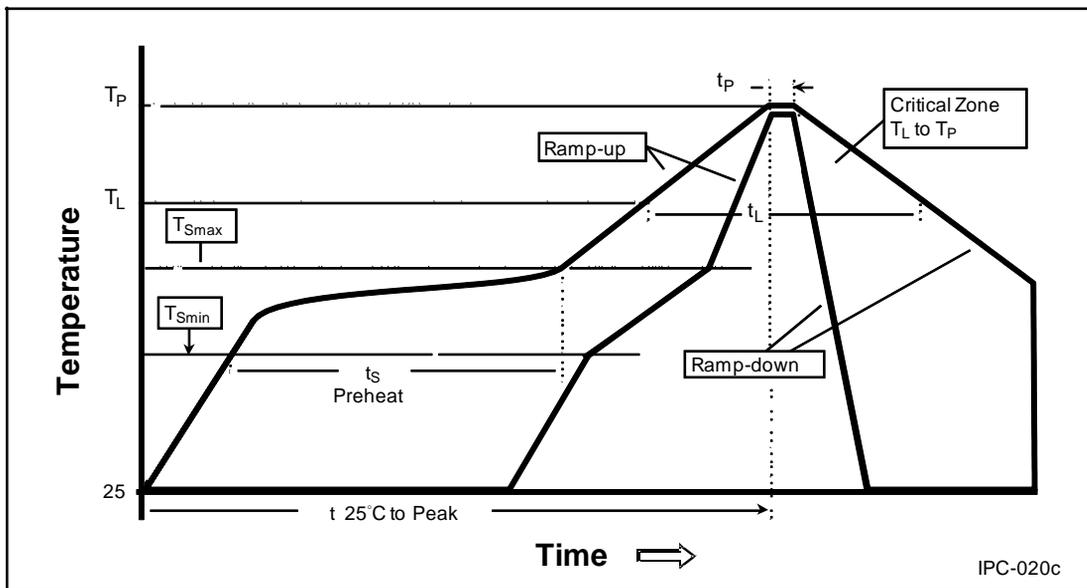
### Recommended trace layout : MCPCB



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

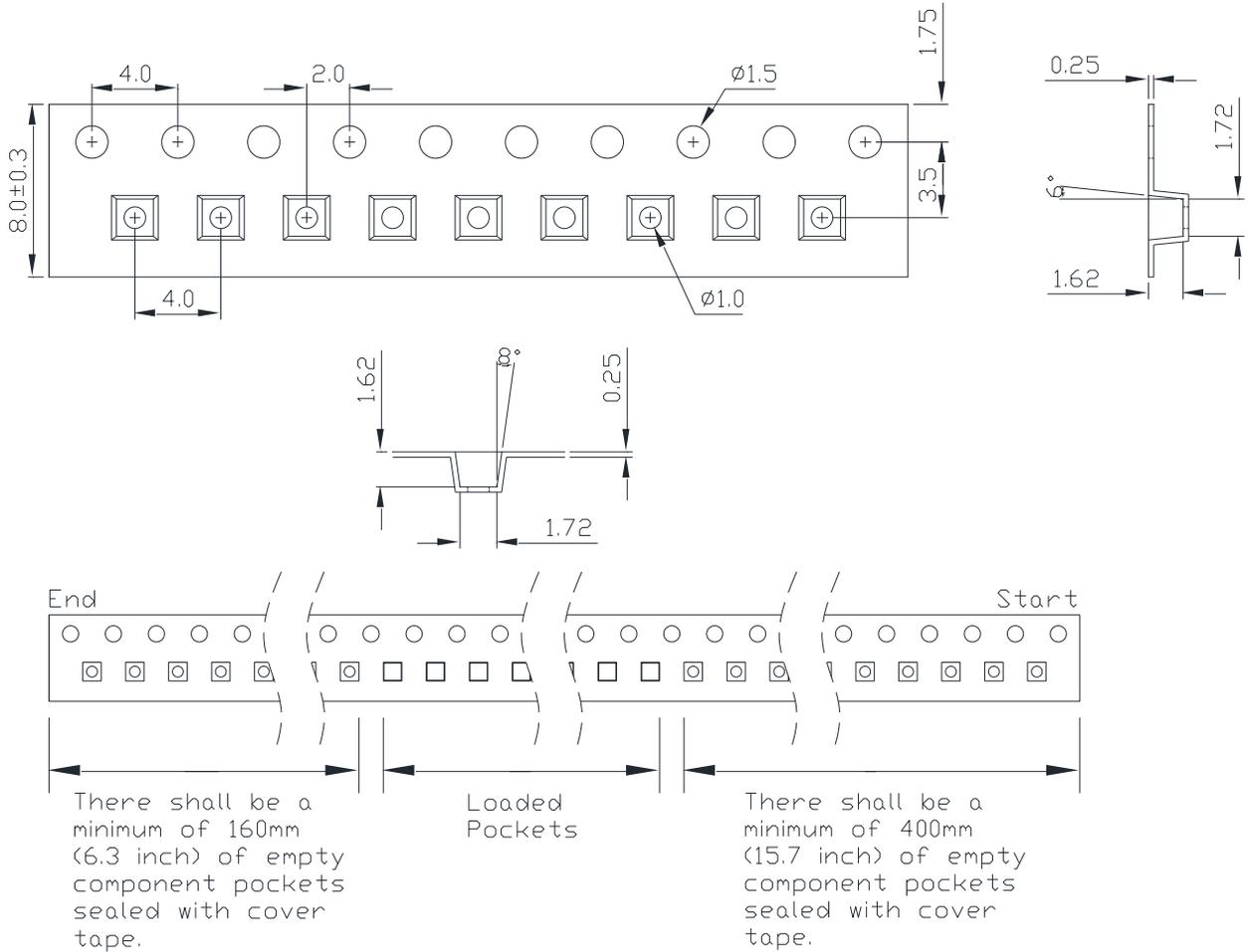
## Reflow Soldering Condition

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.

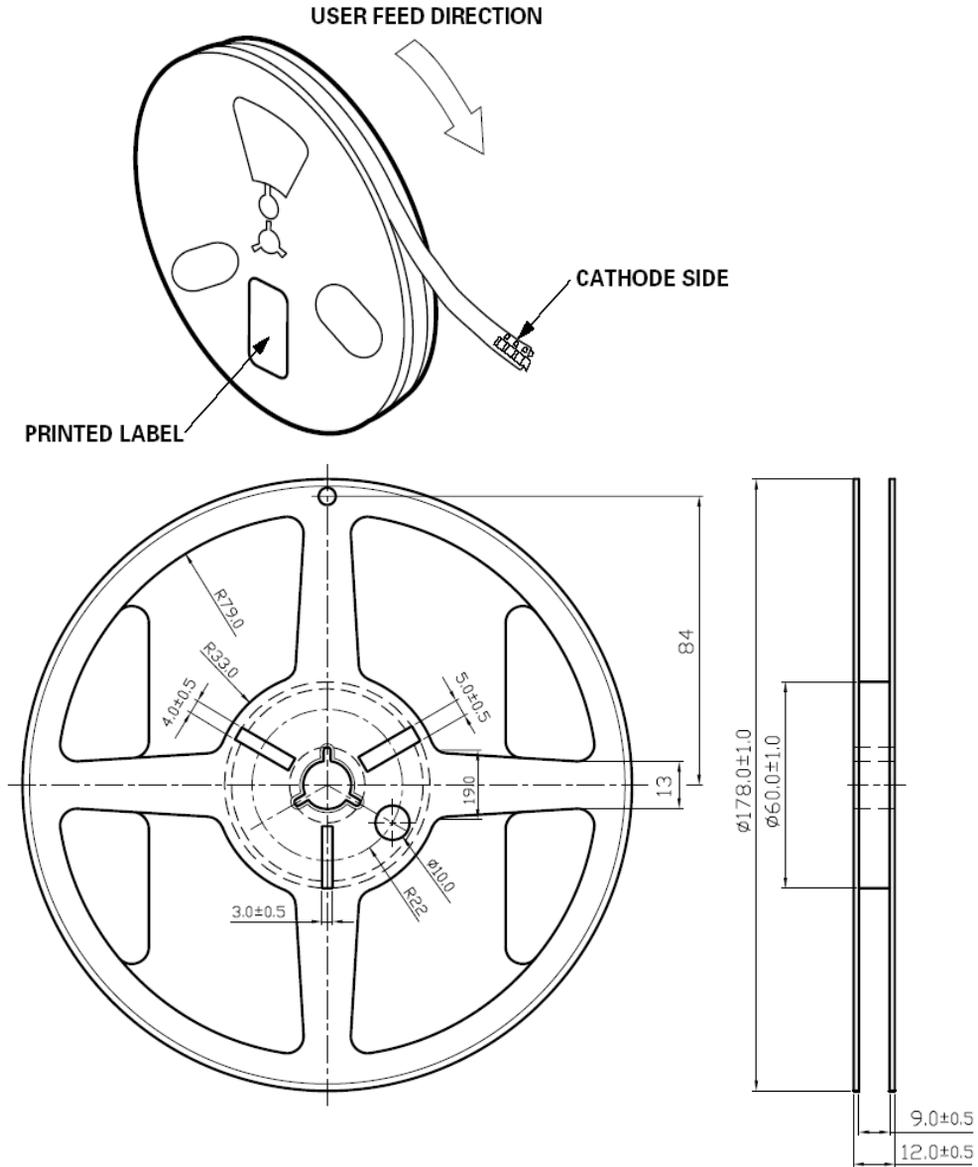
## Emitter Reel Packaging



**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. 1000 and 2000 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.**
- **Electric Static Discharge (ESD) Protection**  
**The LEDs are STATIC SENSITIVE device. ESD protection or surge voltages shall be considered and taken care in the initial design stage, and whole production process. The following protection is recommended:**  
**(1) A wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove shall be used when handling the LEDs.**  
**(2) All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.**
- 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)

