



ProLight PBVB-7FWE-F2G
7W Power LED
Technical Datasheet
Version: 1.9

ProLight Opto ProEngine Series

Features

- High flux density of lighting source
- Good color uniformity
- RoHS compliant
- More energy efficient than incandescent and most halogen lamps
- Long lifetime
- AEC-Q101 Qualified
- SAE/ECE Compliant

Main Applications

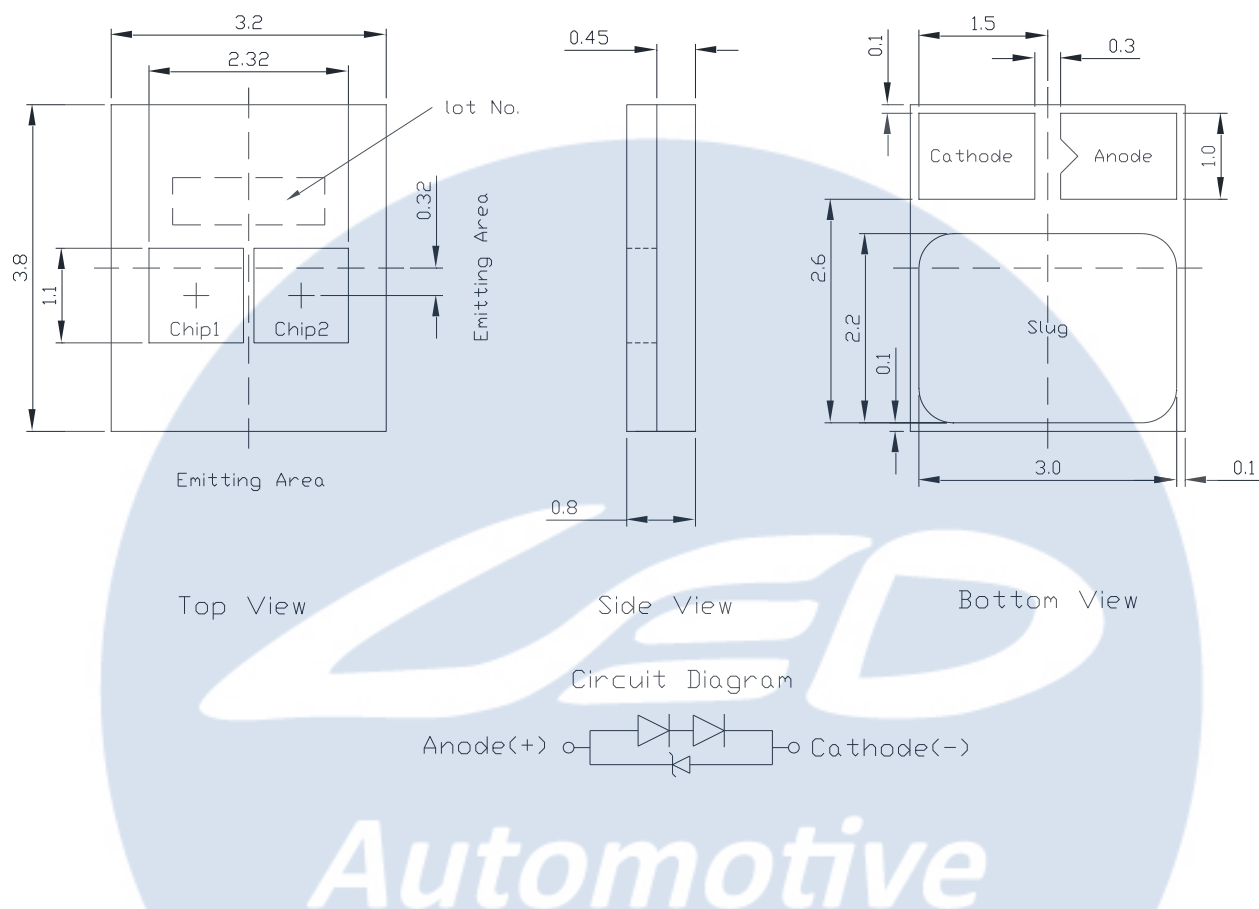
- Bicycle Lamps
- Exterior Automotive Lighting
- Floodlight
- Bending Light
- Daytime Running Light

Automotive

Introduction

- The input power is 7 Watt, the multi-chip ultra high power ProEngine Serie delivers never before seen luminous flux output from a single emitter. The superficial illuminating nature of ProEngine makes them the preference bicycle lamps, typical applications include exterior automotive lighting Bending and Daytime Running Light.

Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are $\pm 0.15\text{mm}$.
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 1kgf 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, $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Part Number Emitter	Luminous Flux Φ_v (lm)			
			@1000mA		Refer @1200mA	
			Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.
Lambertian	White	PBVB-7FWE-F2G	600	700	680	805

- 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)				Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)
	Min.	@1000mA Typ.	Max.	Refer @1200mA Typ.	
White	5.9	6.5	7.4	6.6	3.6

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

Optical Characteristics at 1000mA, $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

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	5380 K	5620 K	5860 K	160	120
		5620 K	5880 K	6140 K	160	120
		5870 K	6150 K	6430 K	160	120
		6140 K	6450 K	6760 K	160	120

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

Absolute Maximum Ratings

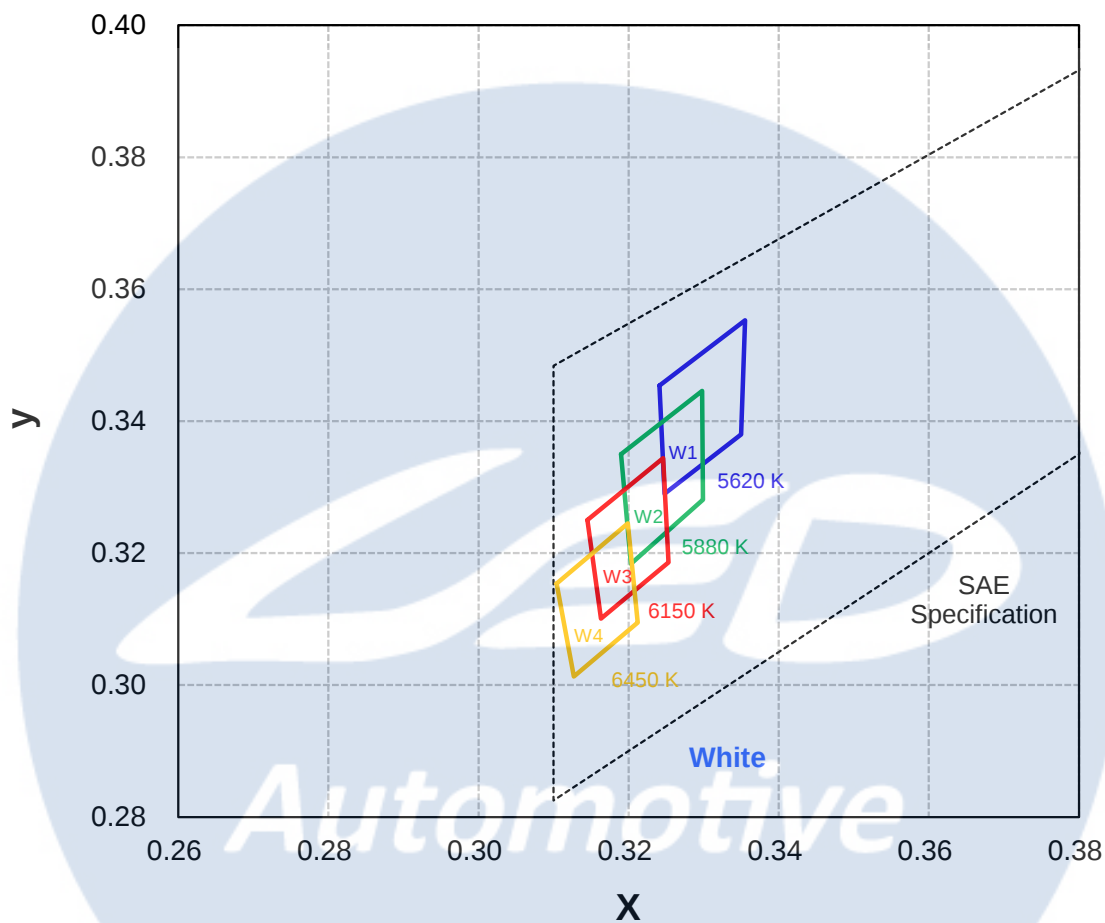
Parameter	White
Max DC Forward Current (mA)	1500
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	1500 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
LED Junction Temperature	150°C
Junction Temperature for short time applications*	175°C
Operating Board Temperature at Maximum DC Forward Current	-40°C - 125°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C - 125°C
Soldering Temperature	JEDEC 020c 260°C
Allowable Reflow Cycles	3
Reverse Voltage	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias
ESD withstand voltage(kV) (acc. to IEC 61000-4-2-air discharge)	up to 8

Note: * The LED chip exhibits excellent performance but slight package discoloration occurs at highest temperatures. Exemplary median lifetime for $T_j = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ is 100h.



Color Bin

White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



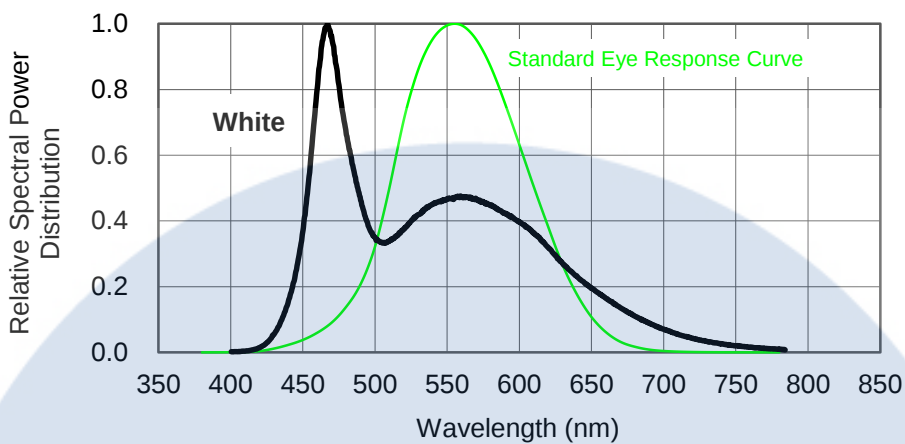
White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
W1	0.3241	0.3454	5620	W3	0.3145	0.3250	6150
	0.3248	0.3290			0.3163	0.3101	
	0.3350	0.3380			0.3253	0.3186	
	0.3355	0.3553			0.3246	0.3344	
W2	0.3190	0.3350	5880	W4	0.3104	0.3154	6450
	0.3203	0.3184			0.3127	0.3013	
	0.3299	0.3281			0.3212	0.3095	
	0.3298	0.3446			0.3199	0.3245	

- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is ± 0.005

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

1. White



LED
Automotive

Junction Temperature Relative Characteristics

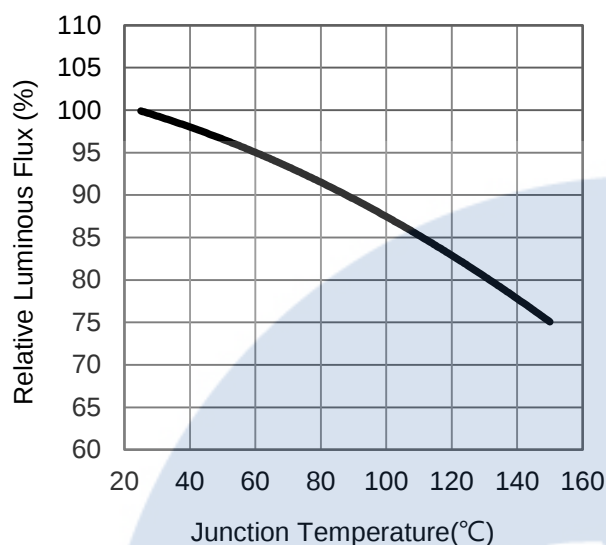


Fig 1. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Luminous Flux at 1000mA.

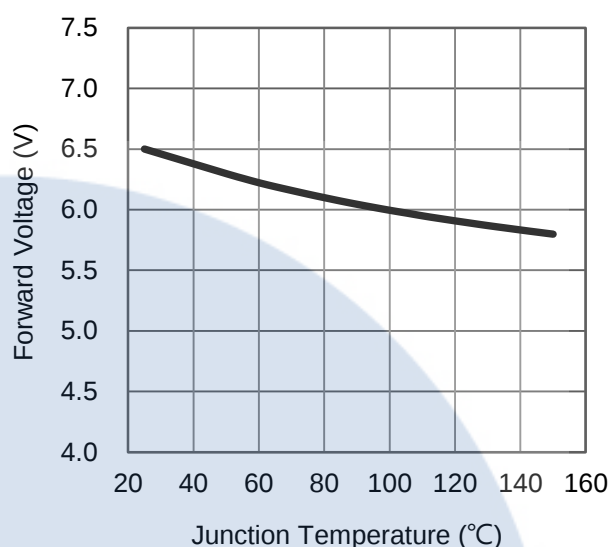


Fig 2. Junction Temperature vs. Forward Voltage at 1000mA.

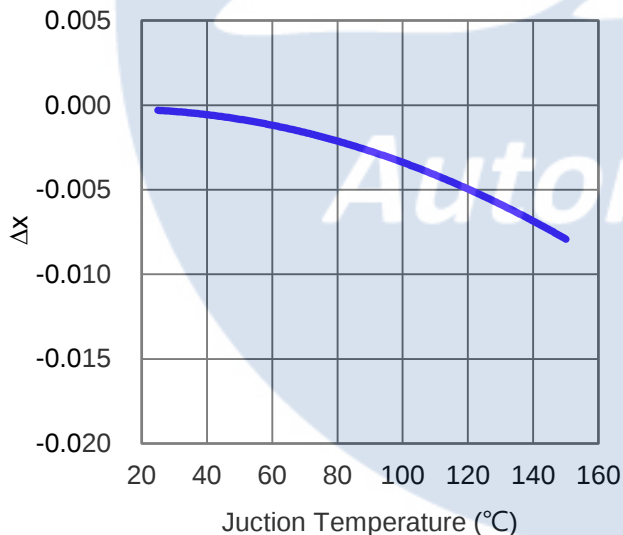


Fig 3. Junction Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Δx at 1000mA.

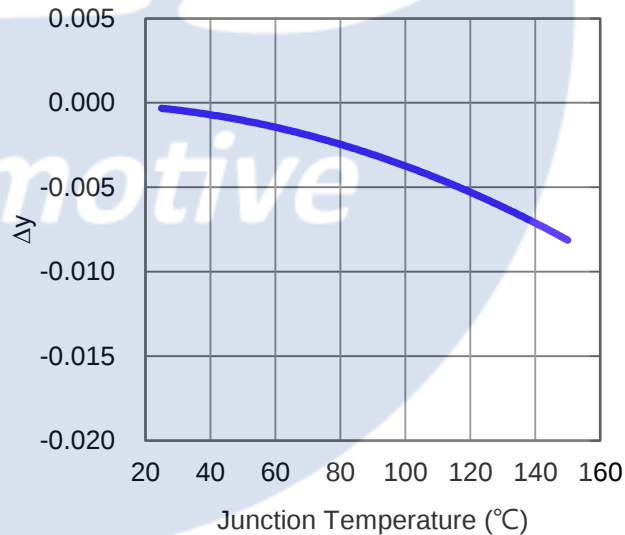


Fig 4. Junction Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Δy at 1000mA.

Forward Current Relative Characteristics

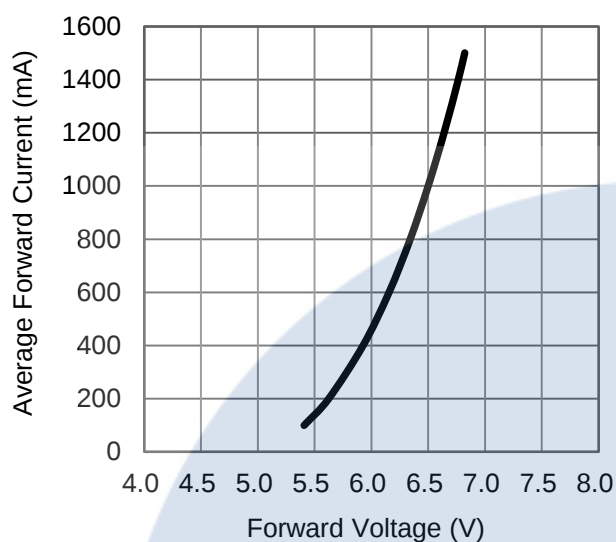


Fig 5. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current at $T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

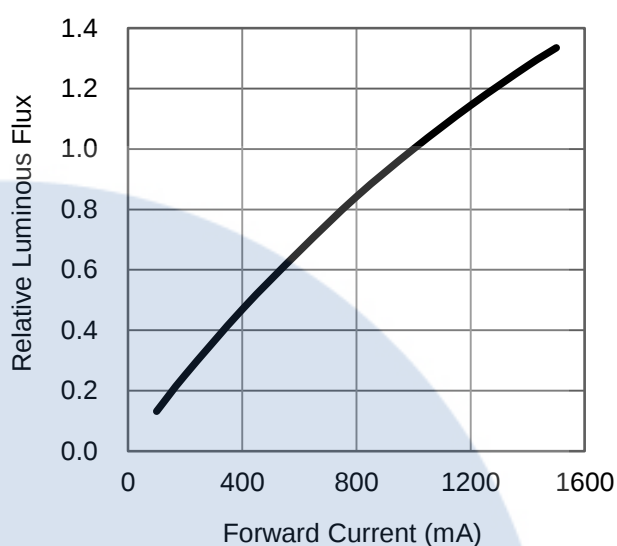


Fig 6. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux at $T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

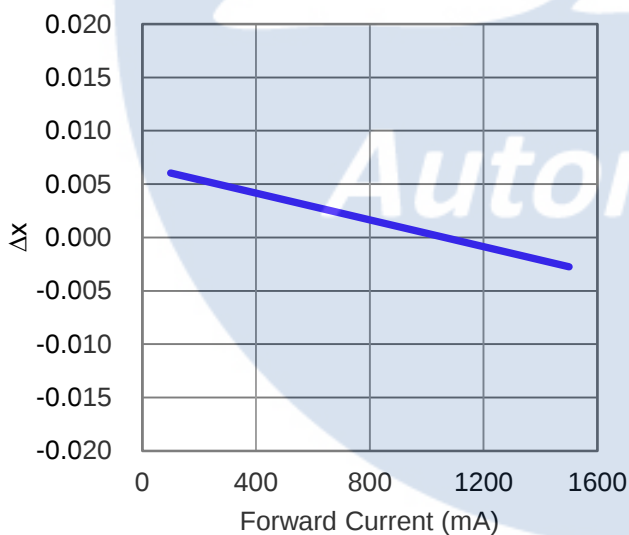


Fig 7. Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Δx at $T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

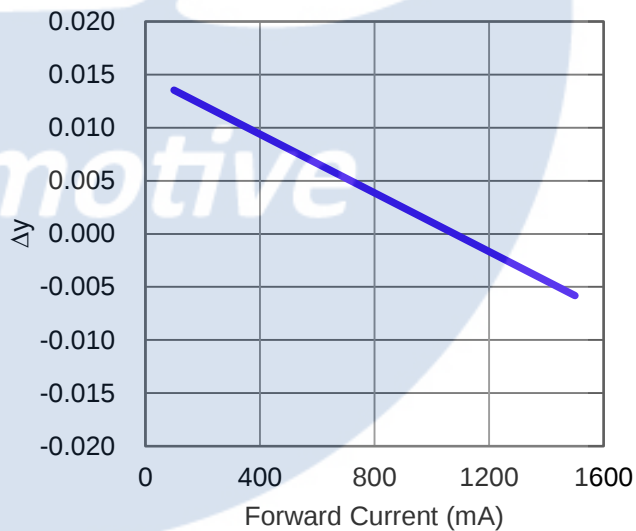
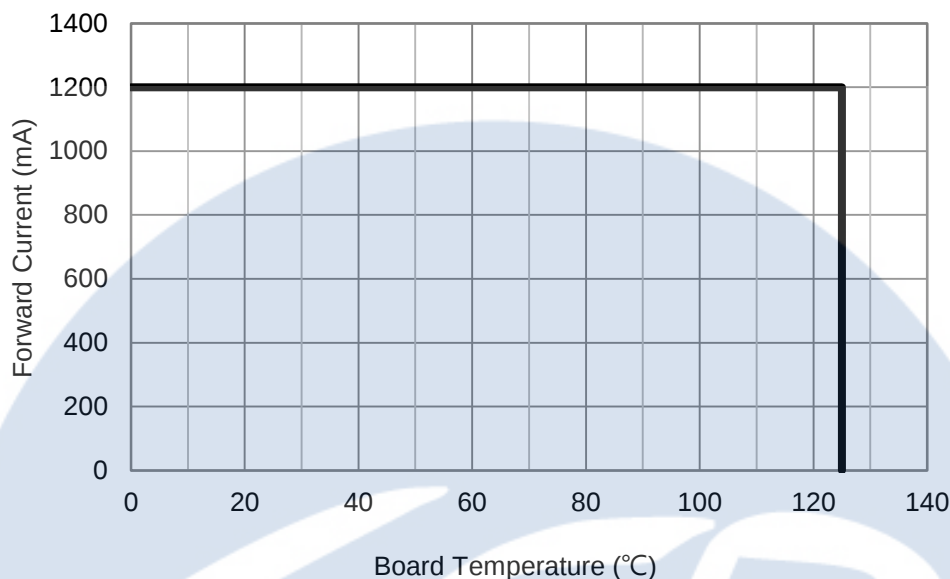


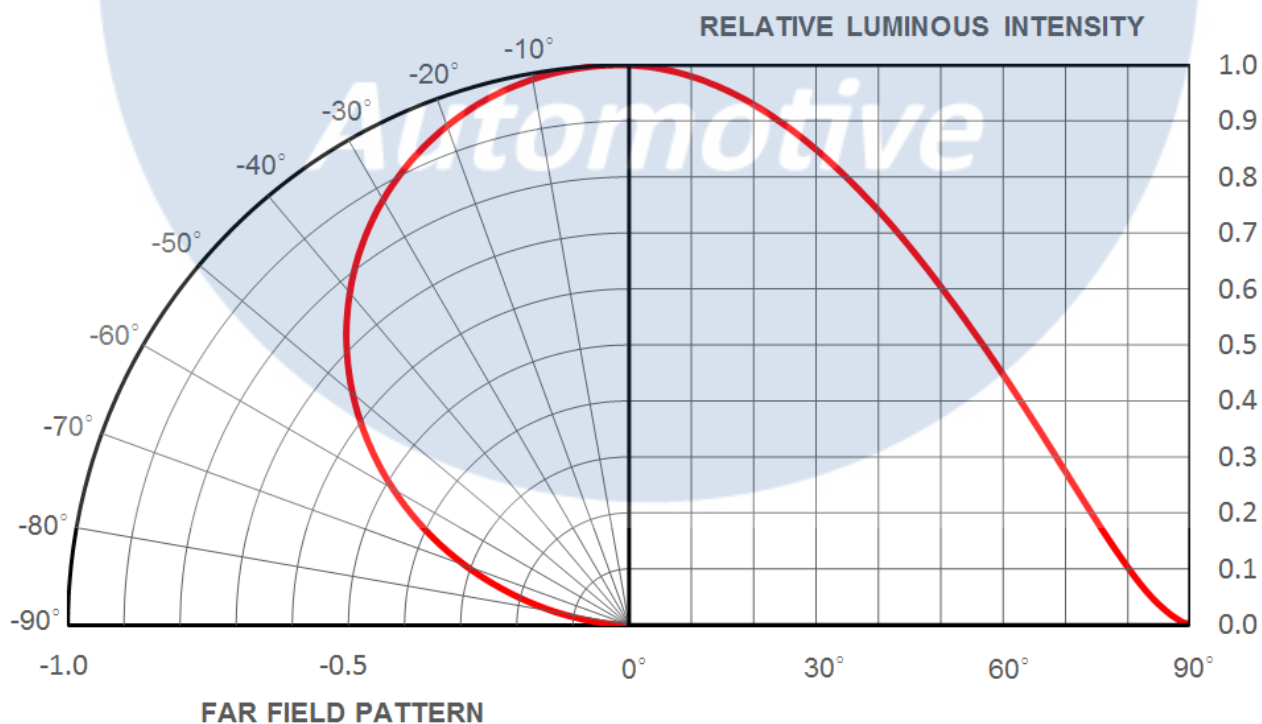
Fig 8. Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Δy at $T_j=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Board Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

Maximum Forward Current



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	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 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	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 85% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 85% RH	NA	NA
2	1 year	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	168 +5/-0	85°C / 60% RH	NA	NA
2a	4 weeks	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	696 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	120 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH
3	168 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	192 +5/-0	30°C / 60% RH	40 +1/-0	60°C / 60% RH
4	72 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	96 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	20 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
5	48 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	72 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	15 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
5a	24 hours	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	48 +2/-0	30°C / 60% RH	10 +0.5/-0	60°C / 60% RH
6	Time on Label (TOL)	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 60% RH	Time on Label (TOL)	30°C / 60% RH	NA	NA

Reliability testing in accordance with AEC-Q101 (Rev D1)

The development of this product included extensive operational life-time testing and environmental testing. Table 1 summarizes the tests applied and cumulative test results obtained from testing performed in accordance with AEC-Q101(Rev D1).

Table 1. Operating life, mechanical and environmental tests performed on it's package in accordance with AEC-Q101 (Rev D1).

Abrb Stress	Conditions	Duration	Failure Criteria	Rejects
TEST Pre- and Post-Stress Electrical Test	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	N/A	See notes [2]	0
PC Pre-conditioning	JESD22-A113 Soak $T_{\text{amb}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 85% Reflow soldering	168 hours 3 cycles	See notes [2]	0
EV External Visual	JESD22 B-101	N/A	See notes [2]	0
HTFB High Temperature Forward Bias	JESD22-A108 $T_{\text{amb}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, IF = max. DC [1]	1000 hours	See notes [2]	0
TC Temperature Cycling	JESD22-A104 -30°C to 80°C	1000 cycles	See notes [2]	0
HTHHB High temp. & High Humidity Bias	JESD22-A101 $T_{\text{amb}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 85%, IF = max. DC [1]	1000 hours	See notes [2]	0
PTC Power and Temperature cycle	-30°C to 85°C , 10 minutes dwell, 20 minutes transfer (1 hour cycle), 2 minutes ON/2 minutes OFF, IF = max. DC [1]	1000 hours	See notes [2]	0
ESD	AEC Q101-001	8000V	See notes [2]	0
VVF Vibration Variable Frequency	10-2000-10 Hz, log or linear sweep rate, 20 G about 1 min., 1.5 mm, 3X/axis	--	See notes [3]	0
MS Mechanical Shock	1500 G, 0.5 msec. pulse, 5 shocks each 6 axis	--	See notes [3]	0
RSH Resistance to Solder Heat	JESD22-A111 / JESD22-B106 $260^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$	10 s	See notes [3]	0
SD Solderability	J-STD-002 $245^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$	3 s	See notes [3]	0

Notes:

- Depending on the maximum derating curve.
- Criteria for judging failure

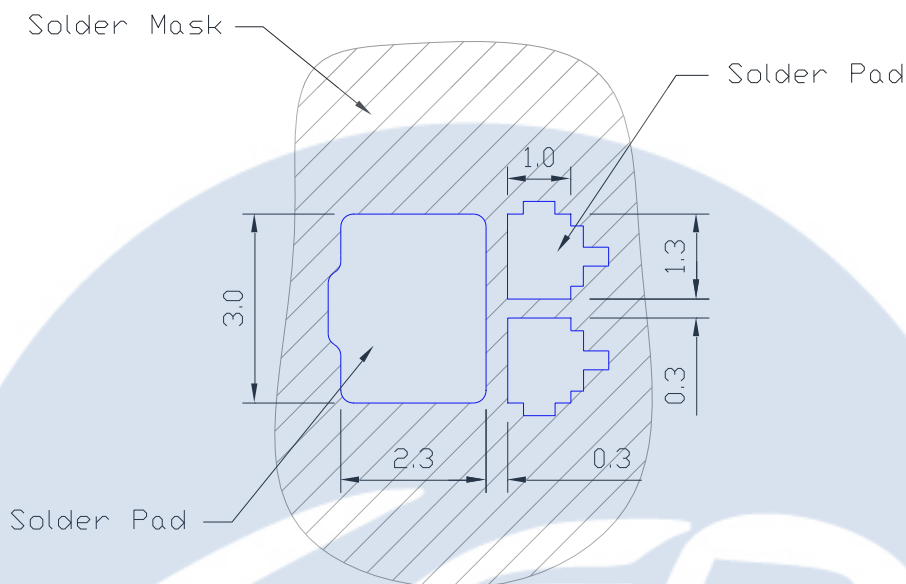
Item	Test Condition	Criteria for Judgement	
		Min.	Max.
Forward Voltage (V_F)	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	--	Initial Level x 1.1
Luminous Flux or Radiometric Power (Φ_V)	$I_F = \text{max DC}$	Initial Level x 0.8	--
Reverse Current (I_R)	$V_R = 5\text{V}$	--	50 μA

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

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

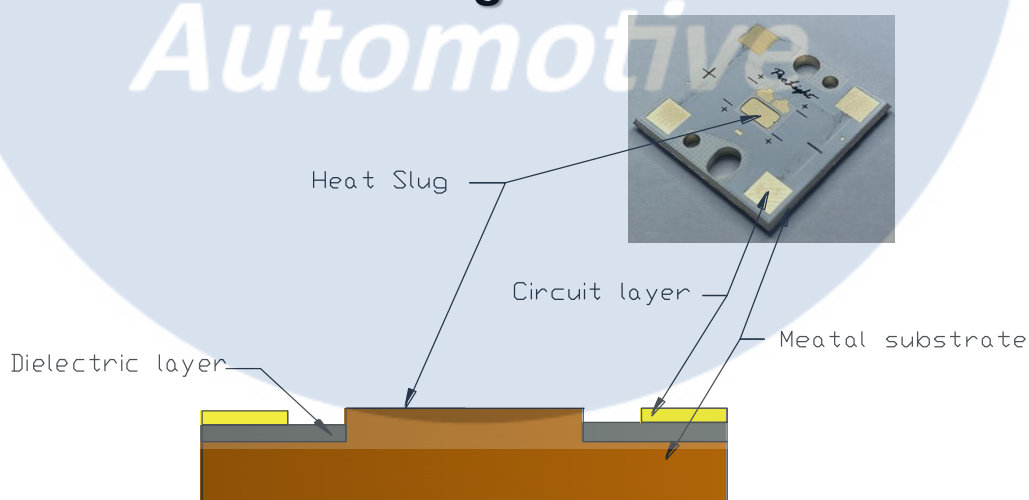
Recommended Solder Pad Design

Standard Emitter



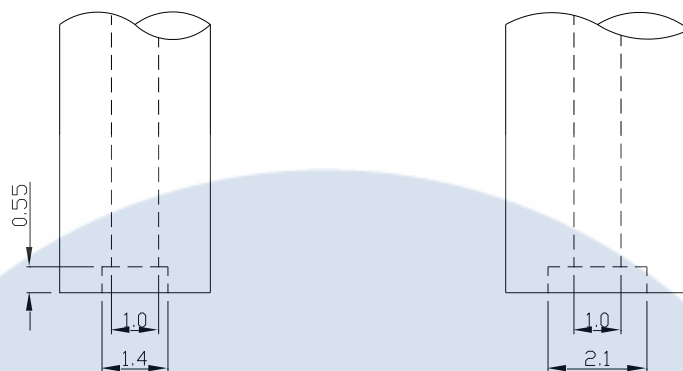
- All dimensions are in millimeters.

Recommended MCPCB Design

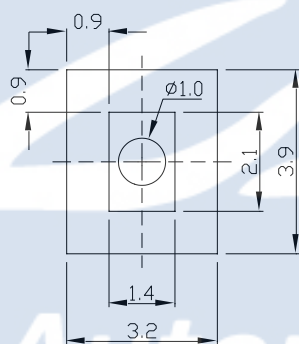


- Copper(Cu) substrate is recommended.
- The thermal conductivity of dielectric layer in the Aluminum(Al) substrate is greater or equal than 6w/mk.
- If the thermal conductivity of dielectric layer equal to 2w/mk, the power consumption should be lower than 20w.

Recommended Suction Nozzle Design



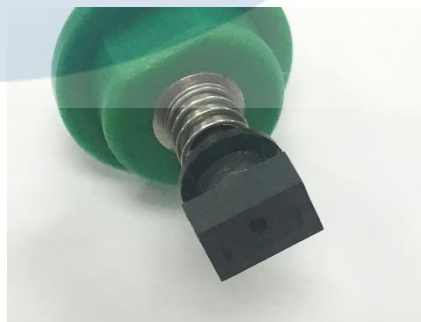
Side View



Bottom View

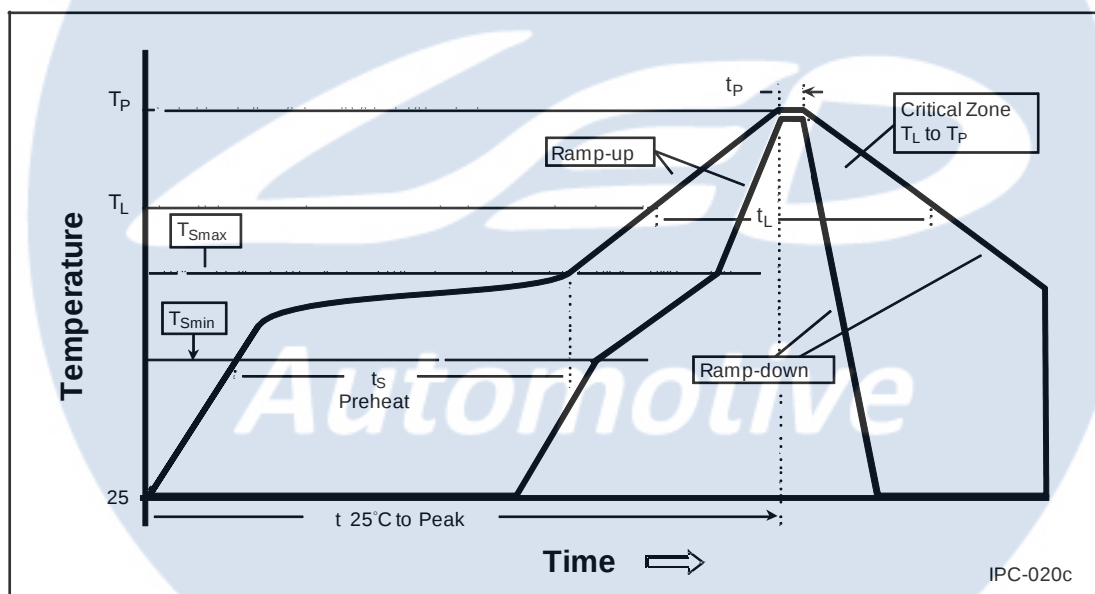
Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters and tolerances are $\pm 0.05\text{mm}$.
2. Recommended the material of suction nozzle was PEEK.
3. The actual suction nozzle like below picture.



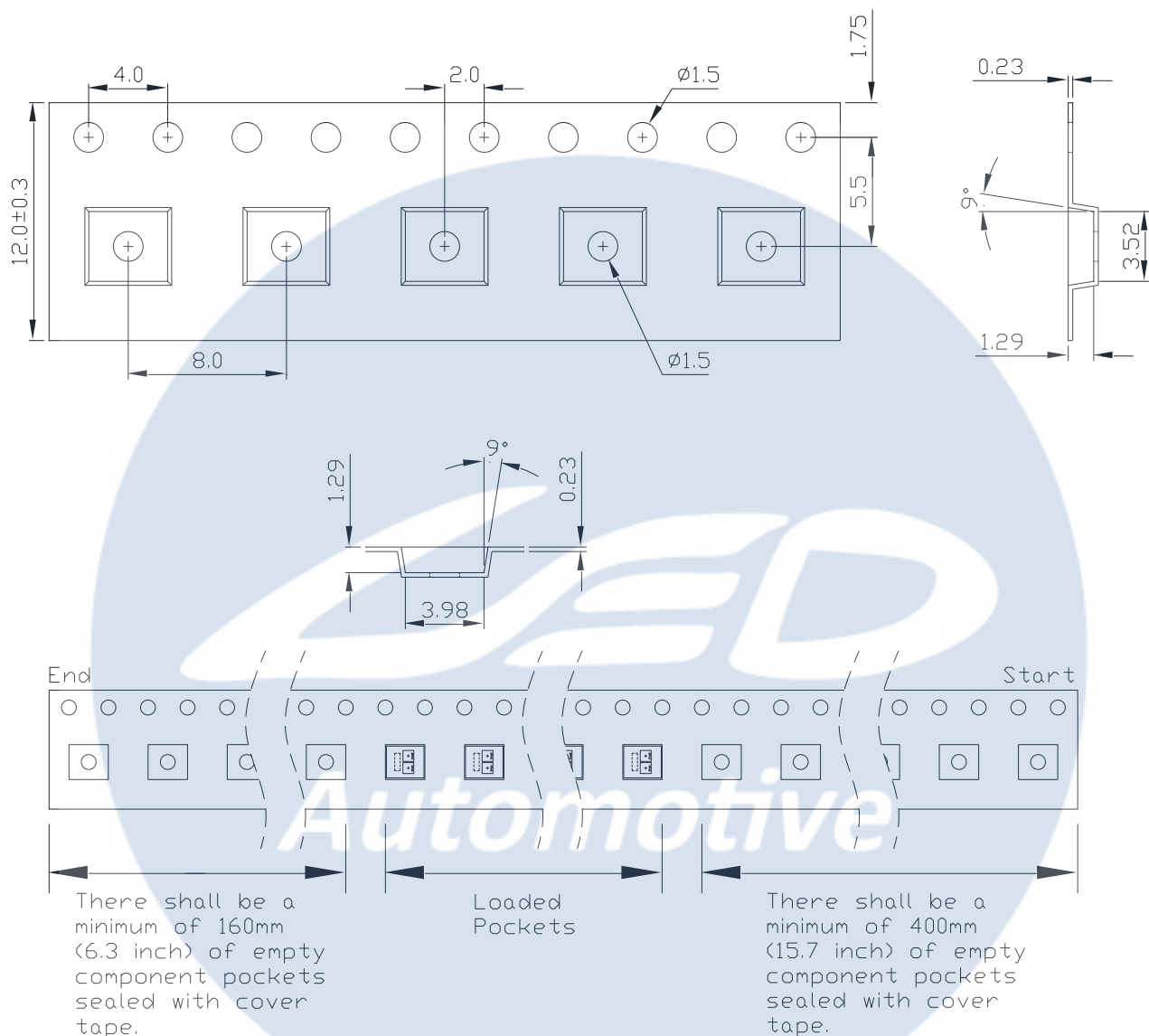
Reflow Soldering Condition

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}) – Temperature Max (T_{Smax}) – Time (t_{Smin} to t_{Smax})	100°C 150°C 60-120 seconds	150°C 200°C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: – Temperature (T_L) – Time (t_L)	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.

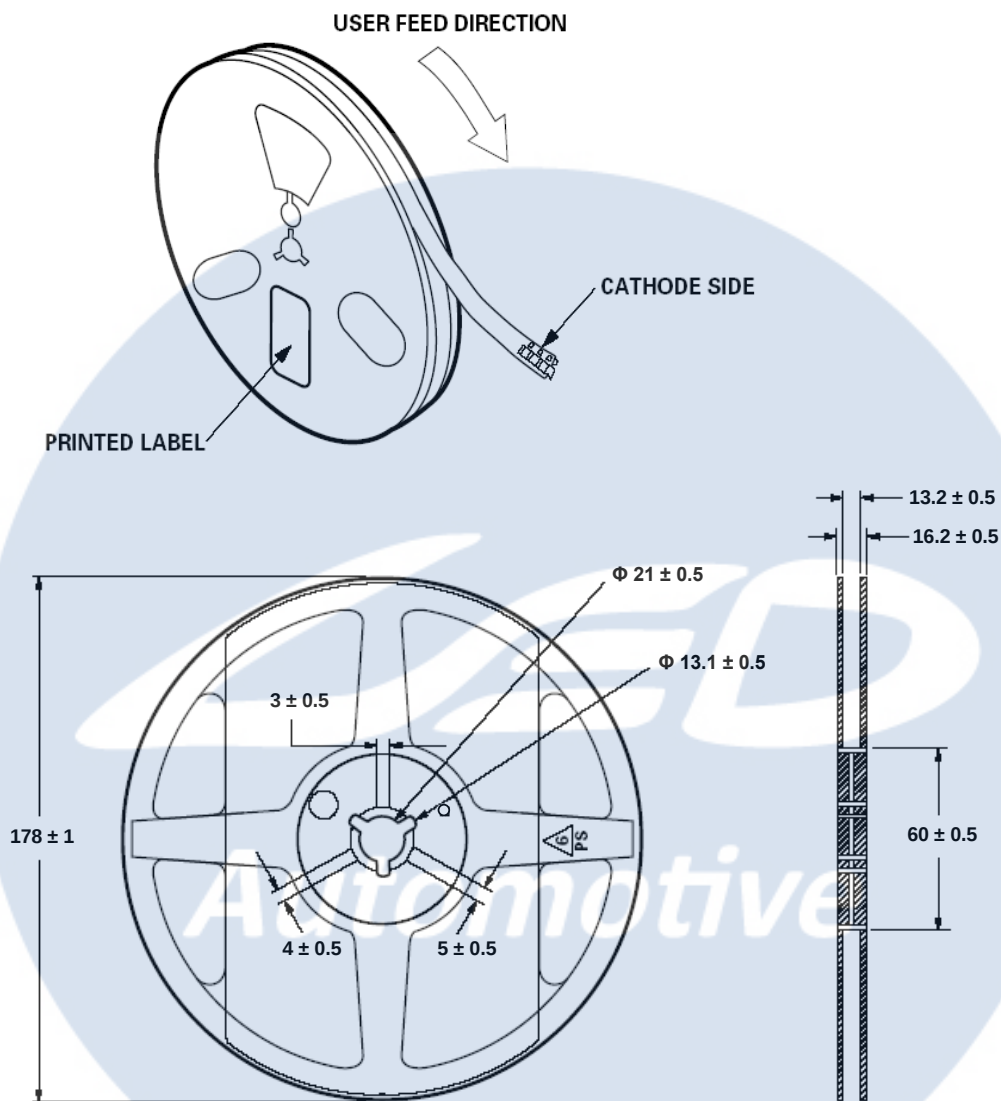
Emitter Reel Packaging



Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are ± 0.10 mm.

Emitter Reel Packaging



Notes:

1. Empty component pockets sealed with top cover tape.
2. 250 or 500 pieces per reel.
3. Drawing not to scale.
4. All dimensions are in millimeters.

Precaution for Use

- 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 Lens LEDs

Notes for handling of lens LEDs

- Please do not use a force of over 1kgf impact or pressure on the 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 lens especially by sharp tools such as Tweezers.
- Avoid leaving fingerprints on the lens.
- Please store the LEDs away from dusty areas or seal the product against dust.
- Please do not mold over the lens with another resin. (epoxy, urethane, etc)

