



ProLight PC8N-10LTE
10W Power LED
Technical Datasheet
Version: 1.1R

ProLight Opto ® Hornet Series

Features

- Industry first mulichips color LED Best color mixing performance Thermal resistance: 3°C/W
- Best thermal material solution of the world!
- Best Moisture Sensitivity: JEDEC 1
- RoHS compliant

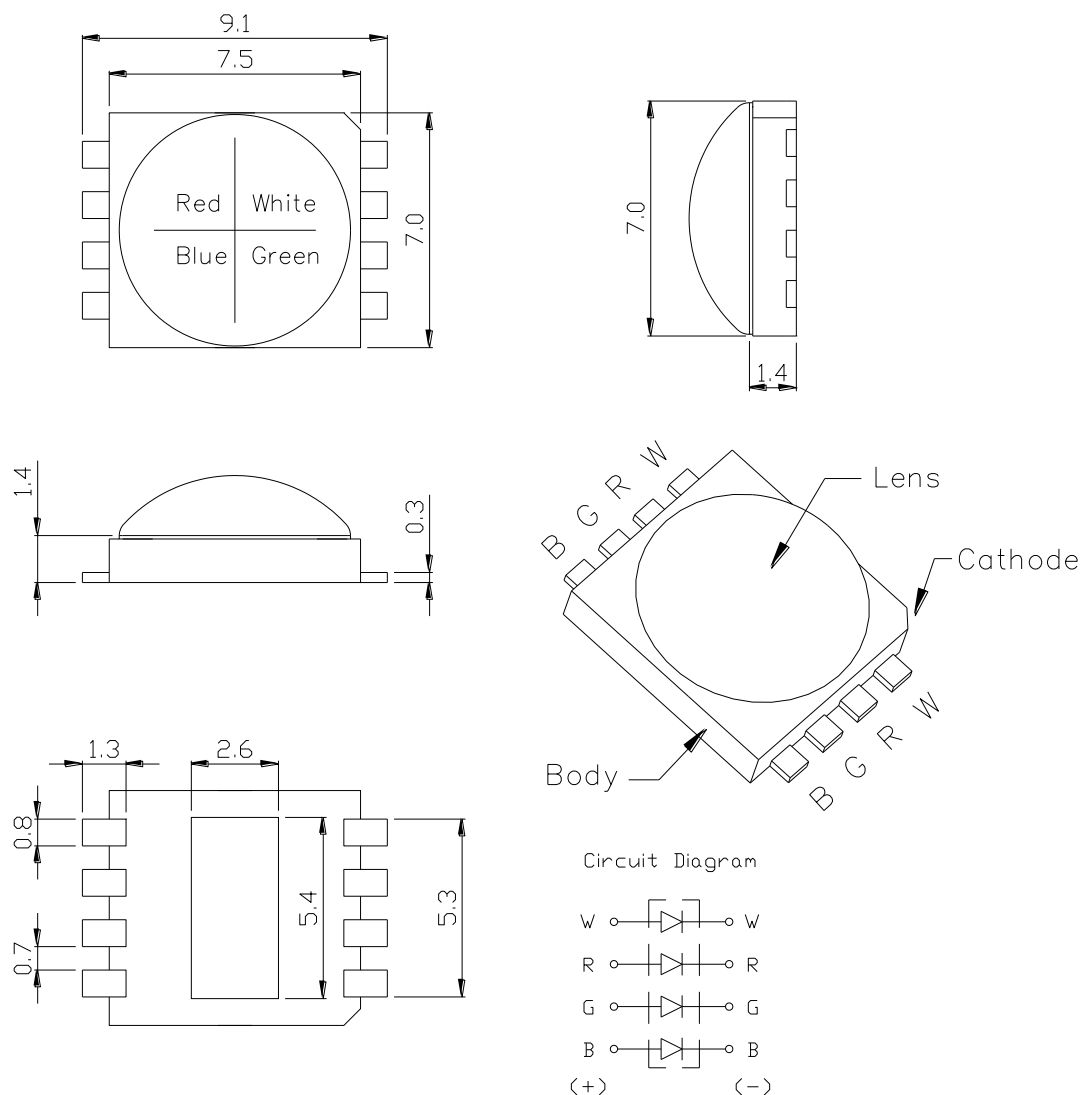
Main Applications

- Entertainment Lighting:
Stage Architectural Lighting:
Washer and Decorative Lighting

Introduction

- ProLight Hornet Colorful series is a color changeable LED with maximum 4 color chips in one package. Compared to prior RGB in one package, Hornet-series is especial able to provide the “White” color independently. It’s creating a small optical source for excellent optical control and efficient color mixing.
- ProLight Hornet Colorful series is much suitable for the application of color-changing lighting, indoor cove lighting, and entertainment lighting.

Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



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 --- slug of device is not electrically neutral. Do not electrically connect either the anode or cathode to the slug.
3. Drawing not to scale.
4. All dimensions are in millimeters.
5. All dimensions without tolerances are for reference only.
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 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, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Part Number Emitter	Lumious Flux Φ_v (lm)		
			@350mA Minimum	Typical	Refer @700mA Typical
Lambertian	White	PC8N-10LTE	63	82	140
	Green		51	66	105
	Blue		13	17	27
	Red		27	35	65

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ on flux and power measurements.
- Please do not drive at rated current more than 1 second without proper heat sink.

Optical Characteristics at 350mA, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Dominant Wavelength λ_D , or Color Temperature CCT			Total included Angle (degrees)	Viewing Angle (degrees)
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	$\theta_{0.90V}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$
Lambertian	White	3710 K	3985 K	4260 K	160	140
		6020 K	6535 K	7050 K	160	140
	Green	520 nm	525 nm	530 nm	160	140
	Blue	460 nm	462.5 nm	465 nm	160	140
	Red	620.5 nm	623 nm	631 nm	160	140

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 1\text{nm}$ for dominant wavelength measurements.
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ for CCT measurements.

Electrical Characteristics at 350mA, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

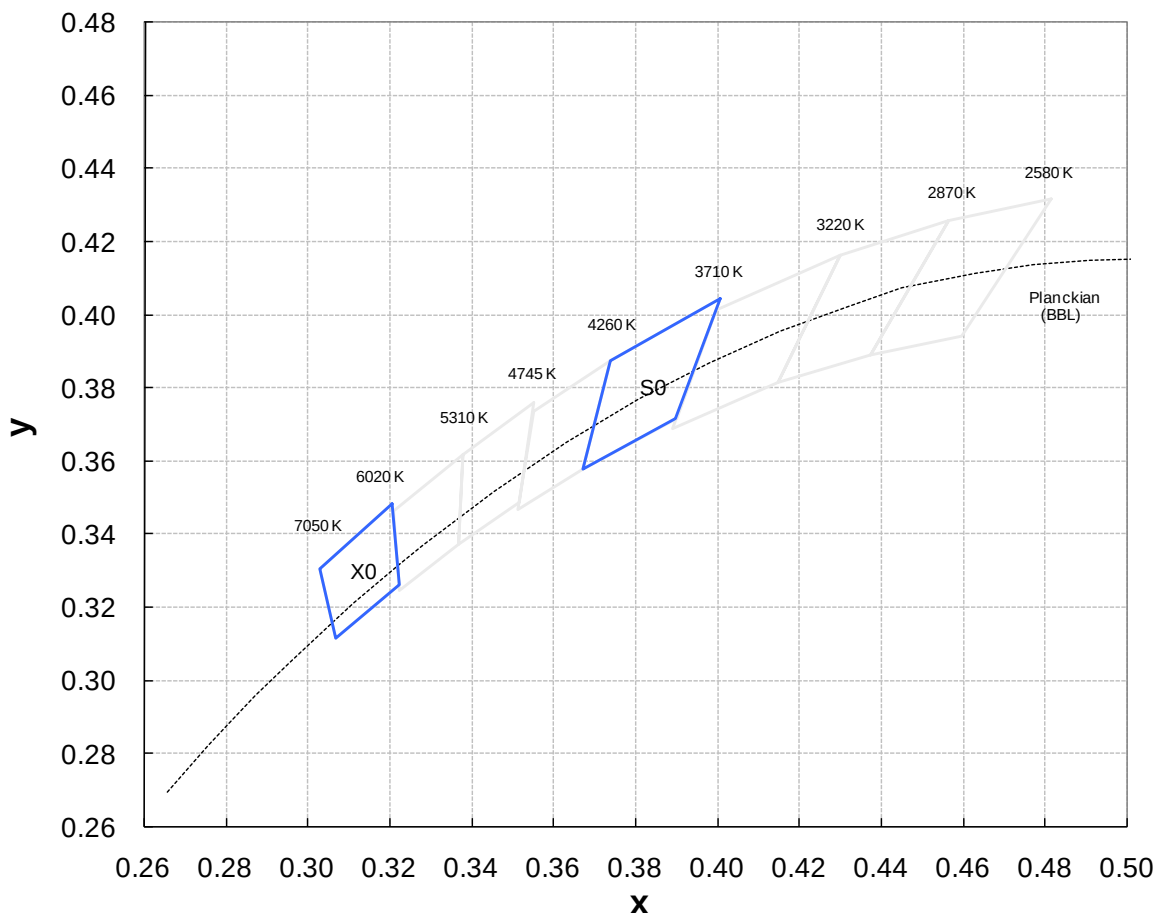
Color	Forward Voltage V_F (V)			Thermal Resistance Junction to Slug ($^\circ\text{C/W}$)
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
White	2.8	3.5	4.0	3
Green	2.8	3.5	4.0	
Blue	2.8	3.5	4.0	
Red	1.9	2.2	3.1	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	White/Green/Blue/Red
DC Forward Current (mA)	700
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	1000
Average Forward Current (mA)	700
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	> ±500V
LED Junction Temperature (°C)	120
Aluminum-core PCB Temperature (°C)	90
Storage & Operating Temperature (°C)	-40 to +90
Soldering Temperature(°C)	260°C
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Color Bin

White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



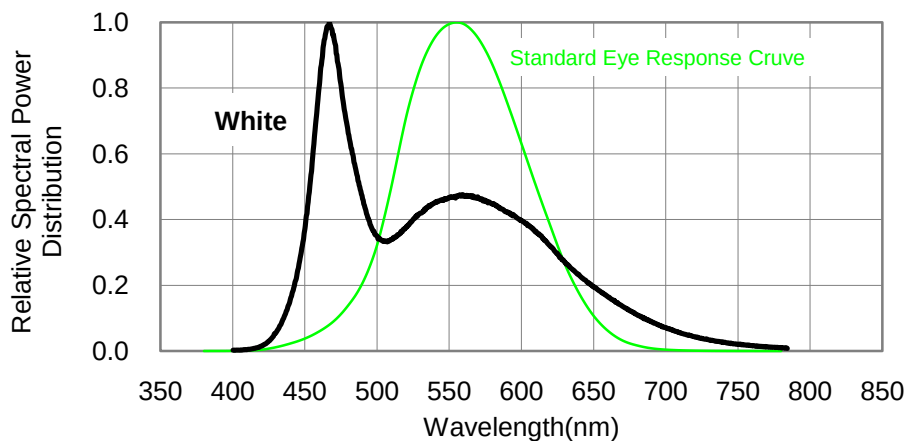
White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
S0	0.401	0.404	4000	X0	0.321	0.348	6500
	0.374	0.387			0.303	0.330	
	0.367	0.358			0.307	0.311	
	0.390	0.372			0.322	0.326	

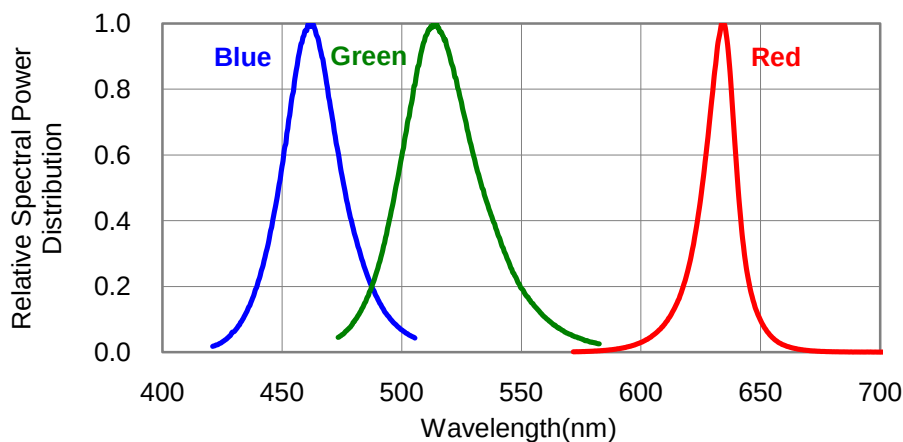
- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is ± 0.01

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

1. White

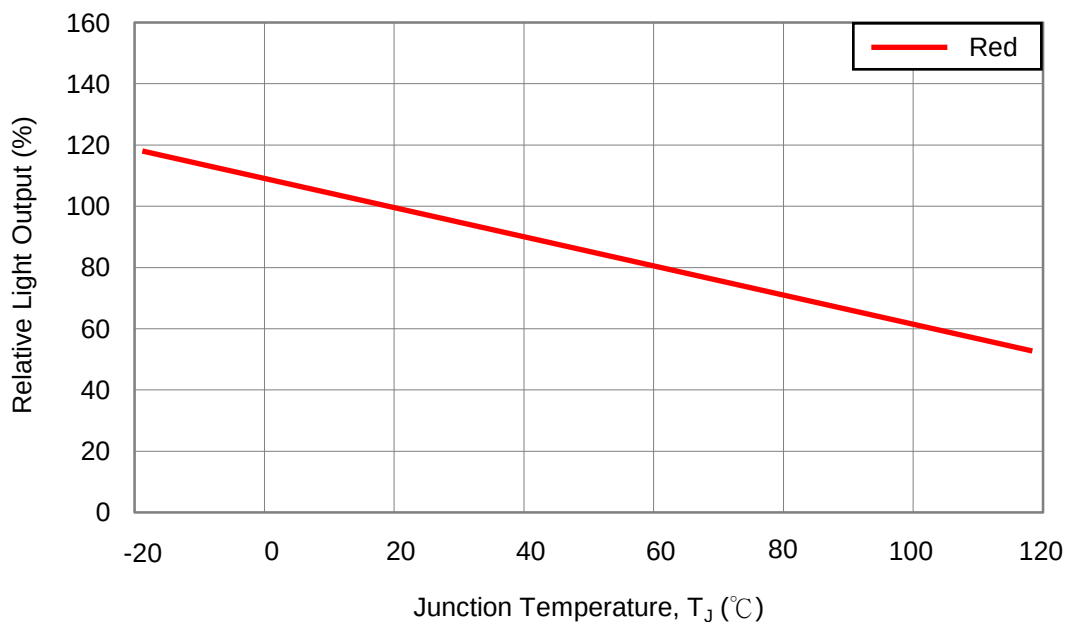
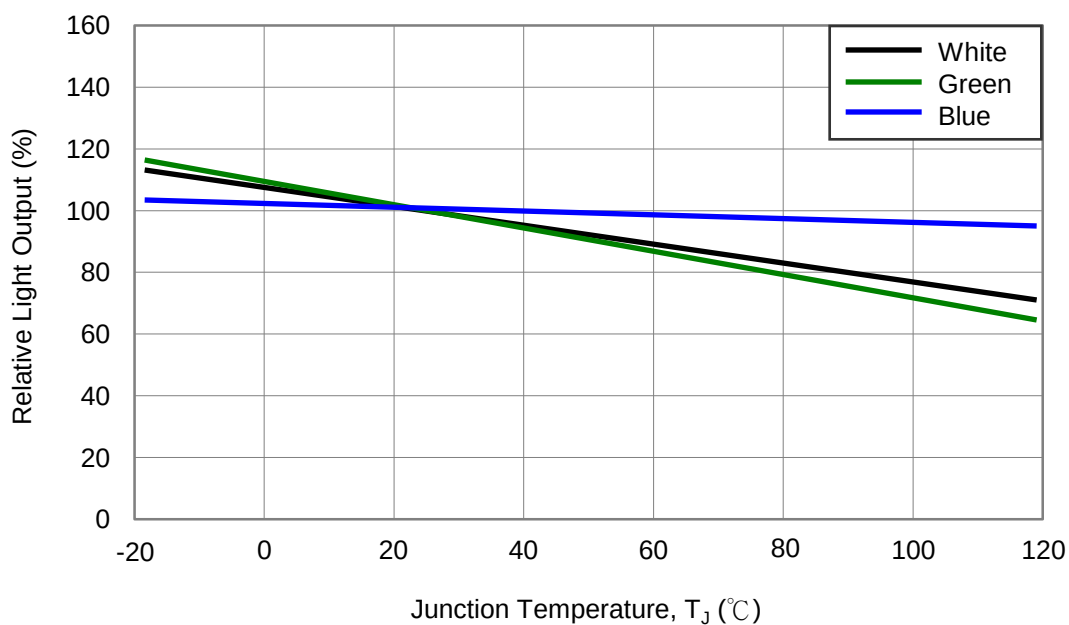


2. Blue 、 Green 、 Red



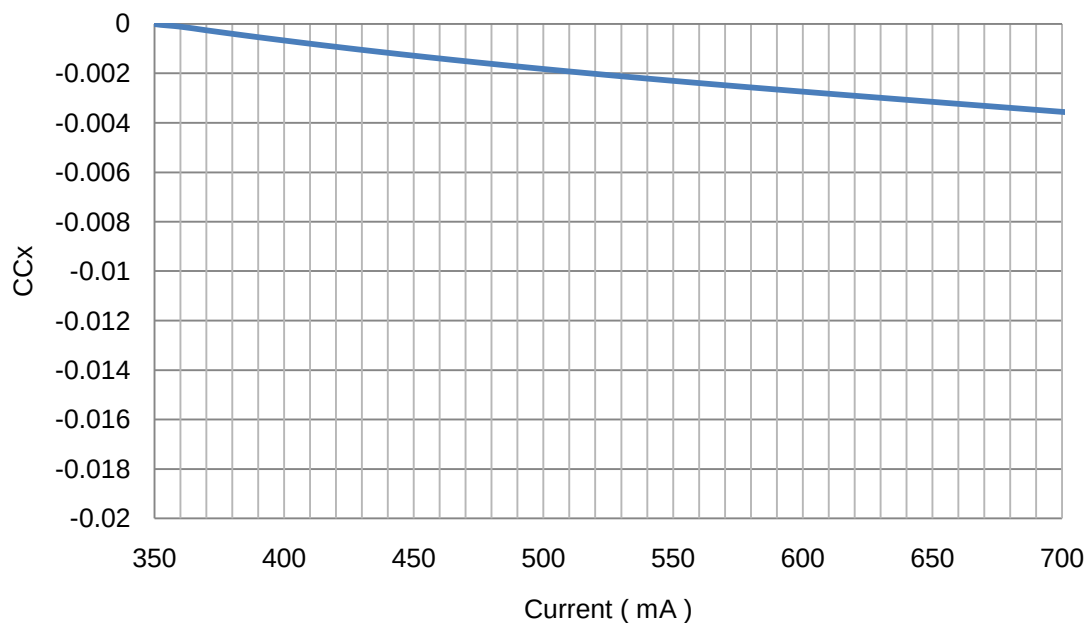
Light Output Characteristics

Relative Light Output vs. Junction Temperature at 700mA

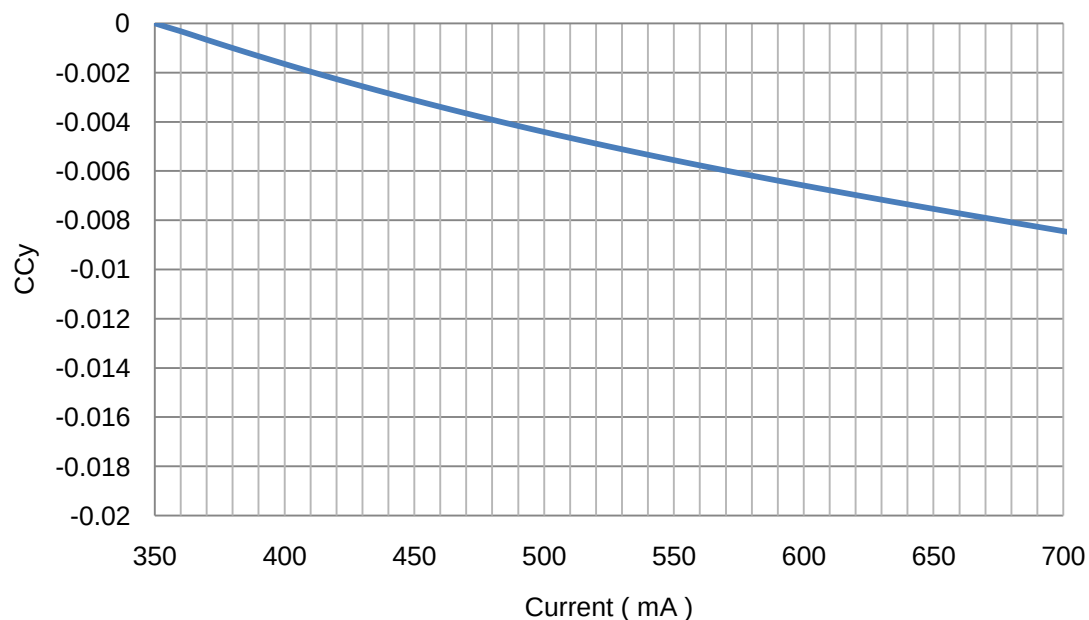


Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

1. Forward Current vs. CCx

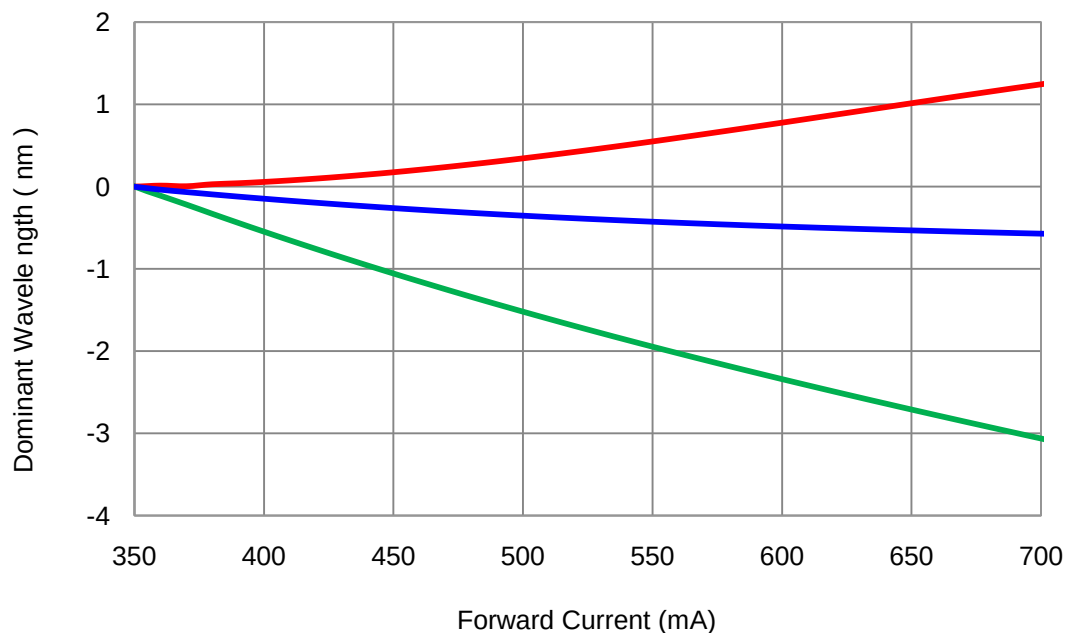


2. Forward Current vs. CCy



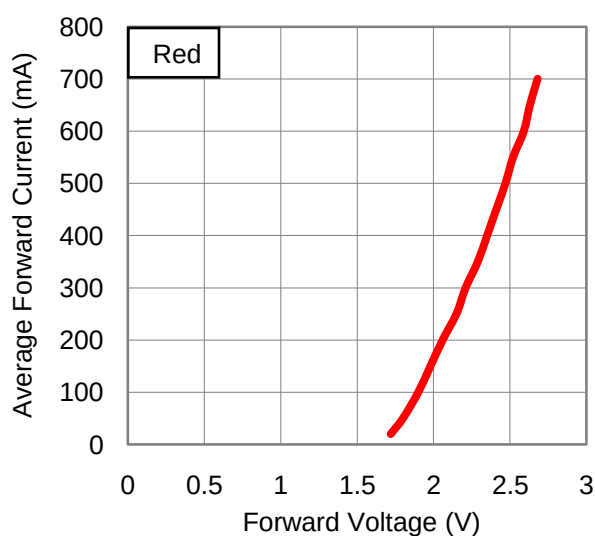
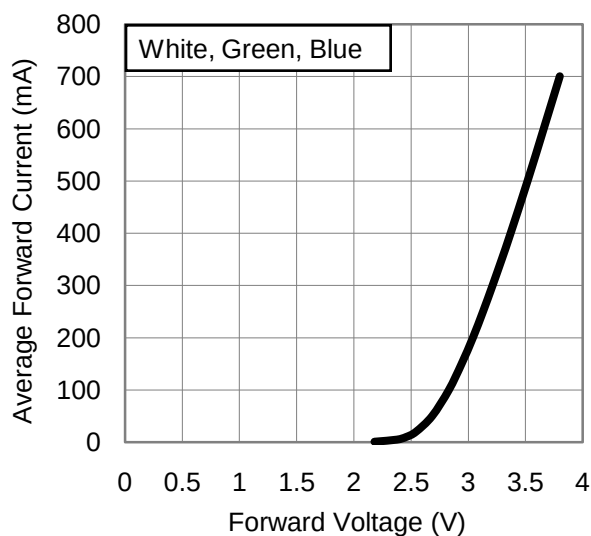
Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

3. Forward Current vs. DominantWavelength

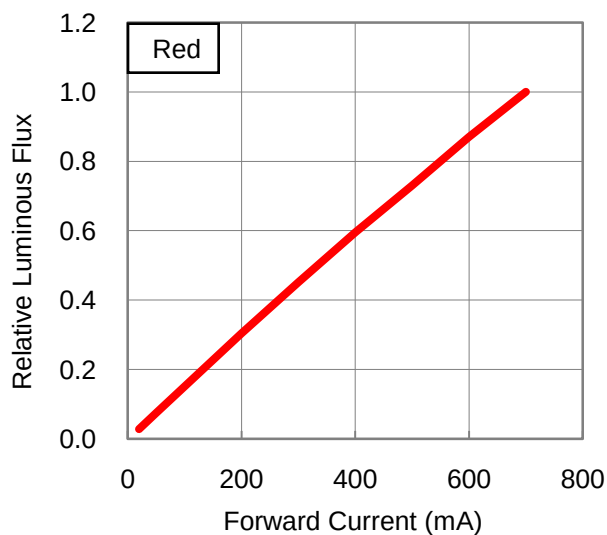
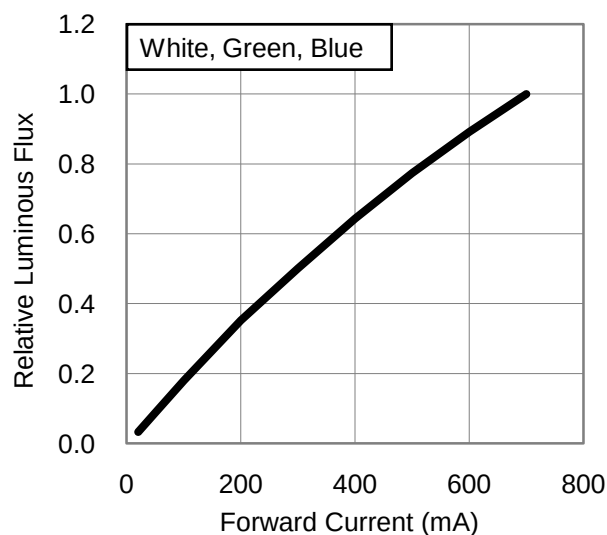


Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

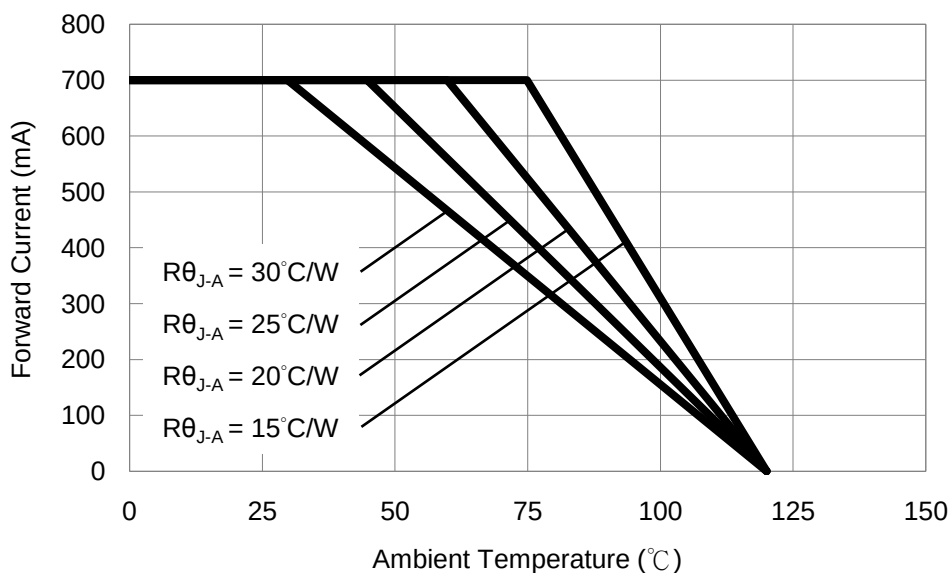


2. Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux

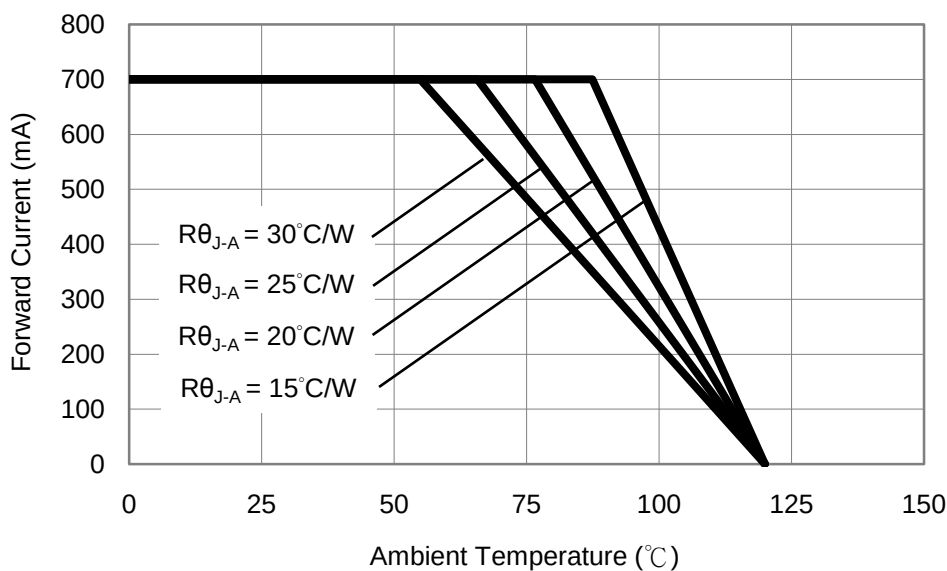


Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Forward Current

1. White, Green, Blue ($T_{JMAX} = 120^{\circ}\text{C}$)

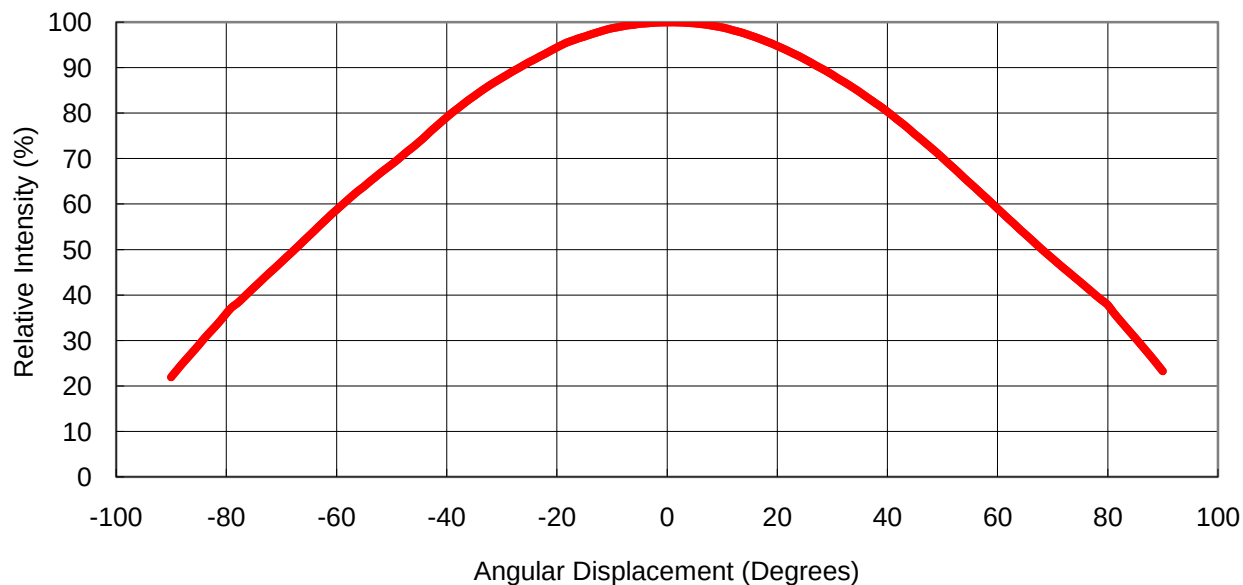


2. Red ($T_{JMAX} = 120^{\circ}\text{C}$)



Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

Lambertian Radiation Pattern



Moisture Sensitivity Level - JEDEC 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

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
Non-operating Thermal Shock (TMSK)	-40°C to 120°C, 20 min. dwell, <20 sec. 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 $\pm$ 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

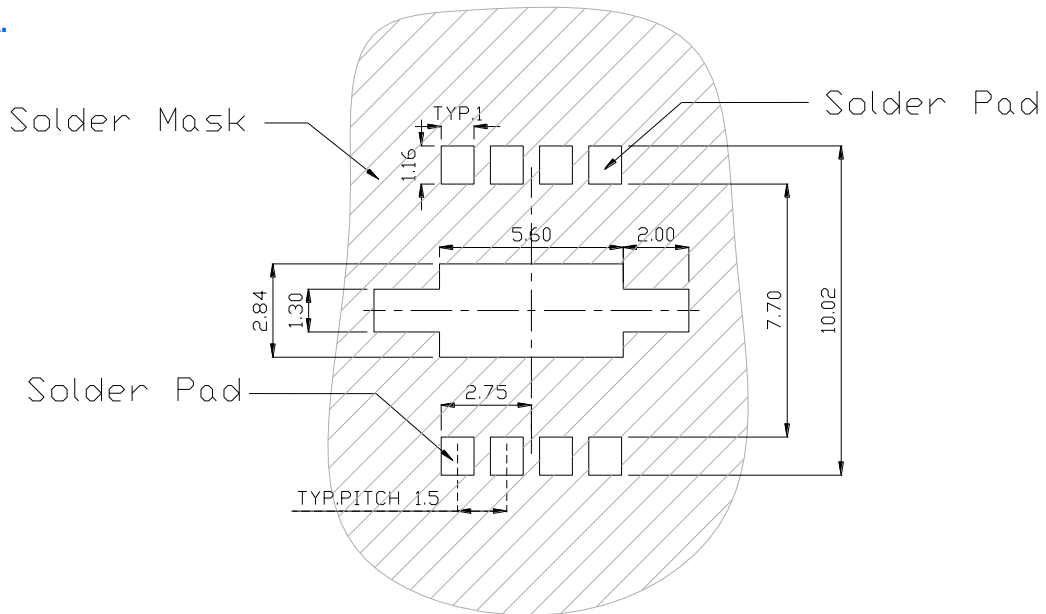
* The test is performed after the LED is cooled down to the room temperature.

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

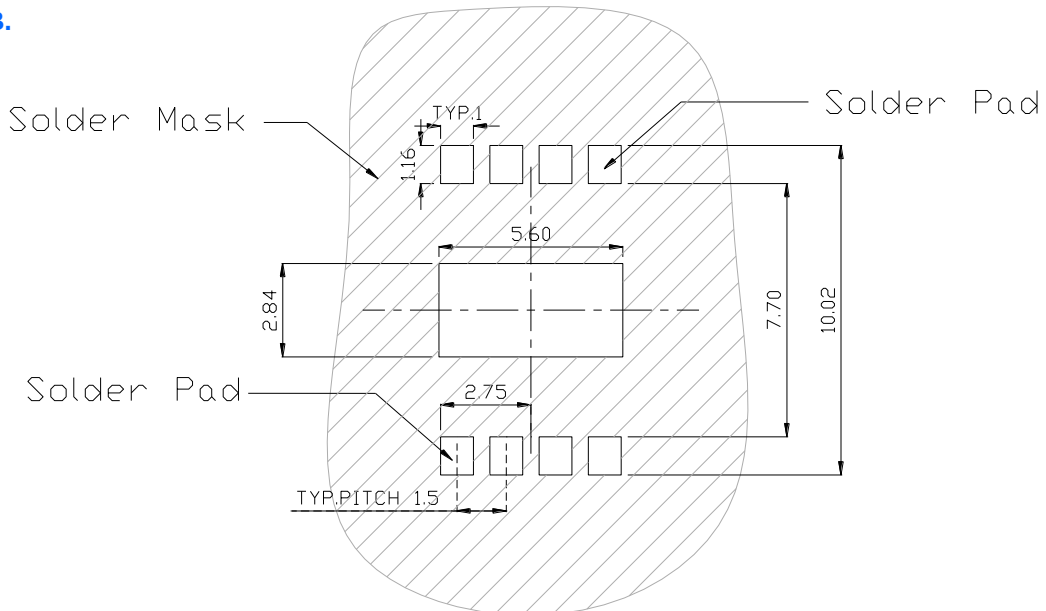
Recommended Solder Pad Design

Standard Emitter

TYPE A.



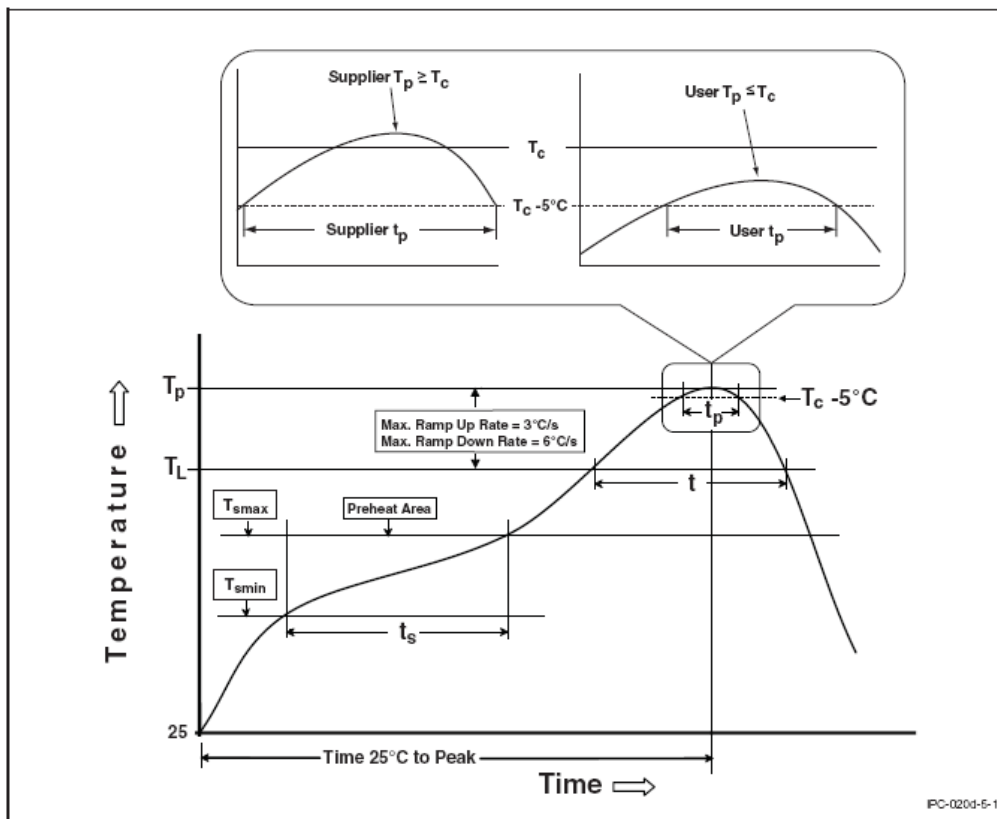
TYPE B.



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

Reflow Soldering Condition

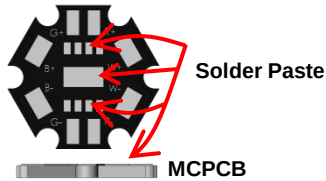
Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Lead(Pb)-Free Assembly
Preheat & Soak		
Temperature min (T_{smin})	100 °C	150 °C
Temperature max (T_{smax})	150 °C	200 °C
Time (T_{smin} to T_{smax})	60-120 seconds	60-180 seconds
Average Ramp-Up Rate (T_{smax} to T_p)	3 °C / second max.	3 °C / second max.
Liquidous temperature (T_L)	183°C	217°C
Time at liquidous (t_l)	60-150 seconds	20-50 seconds
Peak package body temperature (T_p)	235°C	260°C
Time (t_p) within 5°C of the specified classification temperature (T_c)	20 seconds	20 seconds
Average ramp-down rate (T_p to T_{smax})	6 °C/second max.	6 °C/second max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.



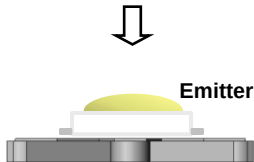
- All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.
- Repairing should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a heat plate should be used. It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of LEDs will or will not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

Heat Plate Soldering Condition

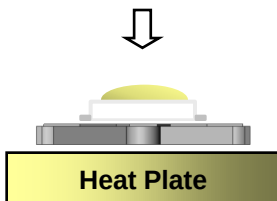
(1) Soldering Process for Solder Paste



Use Solder Mask to print Solder Paste on MCPCB.

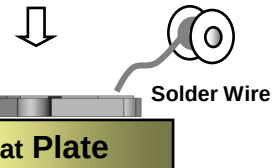


Place Emitter on MCPCB.

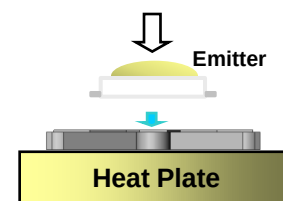


Put MCPCB on Heat Plate until Solder Paste melt.
The Solder Paste could be melted within 10 seconds.
Take out MCPCB out from Heat Plate within 15 seconds.

(2) Soldering Process for Solder Wire



Place Solder Wire to the solder pad of MCPCB.

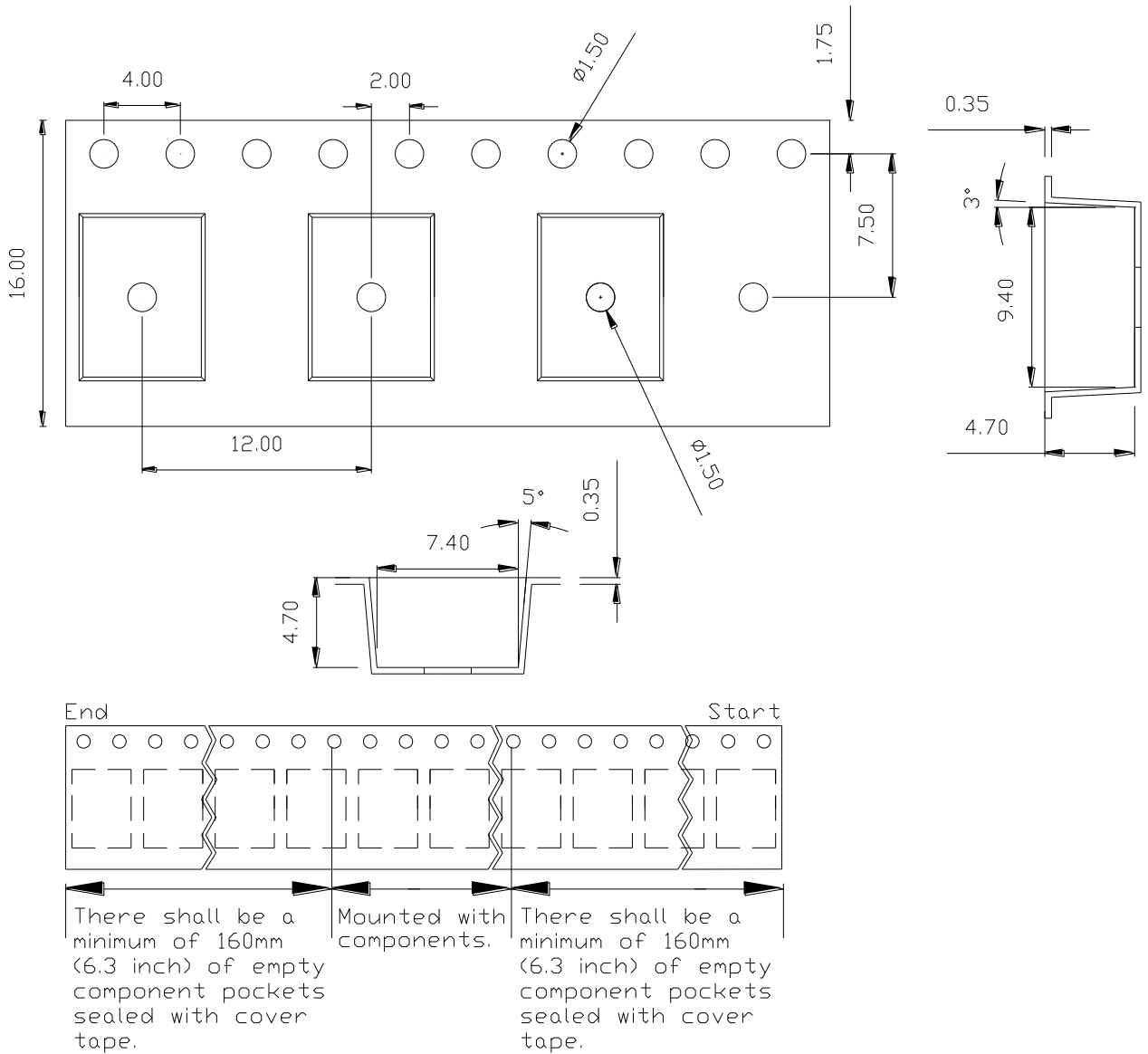


Put Emitter on MCPCB. Take the MCPCB out
From Heat Plate within 10 seconds.

- Heat plate temperature: 260° C max for Lead Solder and 260° C max for Lead-Free Solder.
- When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

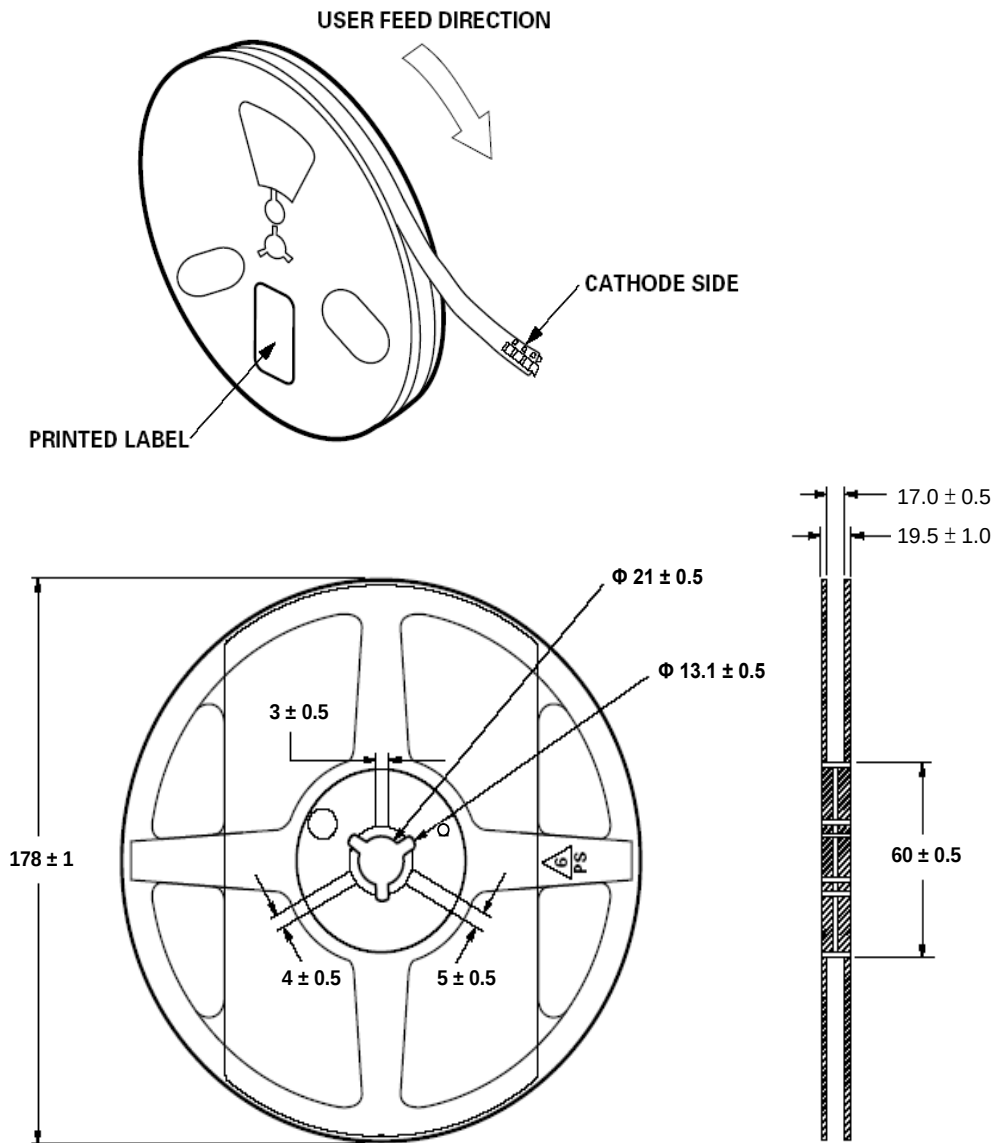


Emitter Reel Packaging



Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. General tolerance is ± 0.10 mm.



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

- 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.
- The slug is to be soldered. If not, please use the heat conductive adhesive.
- 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 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)

