



**ProLight PASQ-17FVL-D2030**  
**17W Dual Color COB**  
**Light-Engine LEDs**  
**Technical Datasheet**  
**Version: 1.0**

# 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
- No UV
- Long lifetime

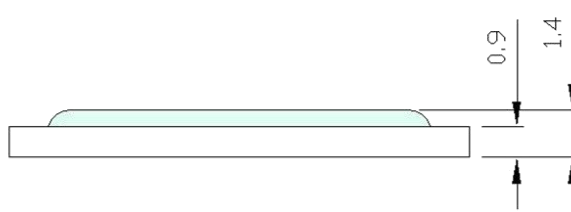
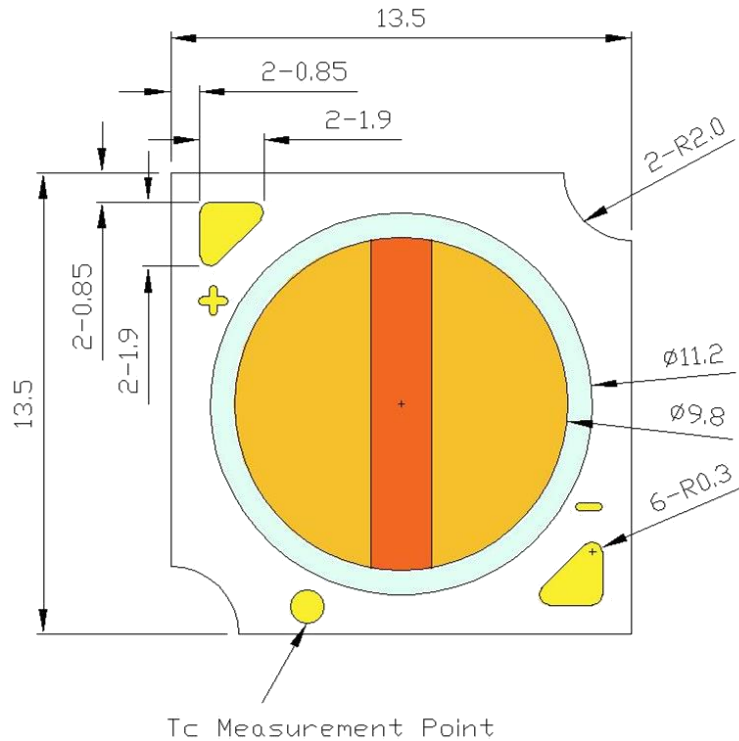
## Main Applications

- Par lighting
- LED Bulb
- Ceiling lighting
- Spot lighting
- Down lighting

## Introduction

·The input power is 17 Watt, the multi-chip ultra high power ProEngine Series delivers never before seen luminous flux output from a single emitter. The superficial illuminating nature of ProEngine makes them the preference in Par lighting, typical applications include commercial down lighting, LED bulb, accent lighting, ceiling lighting and spot lighting.

## Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



### Notes:

1. Solder pads are labeled "+" and "-" to denote positive and negative, respectively.
2. Drawing not to scale.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters.
4. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.30\text{mm}$ .
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.**

\*The appearance and specifications of the product may be modified for improvement without notice.

## Flux Characteristics, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Part Number COB	DC Forward Current (mA)		Luminous Flux $\Phi_v$ (lm)		CRI Typ.
			50	350	Minimum	Typical	
Lambertian	Warm White	PASQ-17FVL-D2030	50		110	133	95
			350		1000	1210	

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

Color	DC Forward Current (mA)	Forward Voltage $V_F$ (V)			Thermal Resistance Junction to Board ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Warm White	50	26	31	34	3.9
	350	34	37	40	

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 1\text{V}$  for Voltage measurements.

## Optical Characteristics, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Color	DC Forward Current (mA)	Color Temperature CCT			Total included Angle (degrees) $\theta_{0.90V}$	Viewing Angle (degrees) $2\theta_{1/2}$
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Warm White	50	1920 K	2000 K	2090 K	160	120
	350	2900 K	3000 K	3090 K	160	120

- 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)	PASQ-17FVL-D2030	
			Flux (lm)	lm/W
50	31.42	1.57	133.6	85.0
100	33.13	3.31	315.7	95.3
200	34.94	6.99	692.8	99.1
350	37.00	12.95	1210.0	93.4
420	37.85	15.90	1431.2	90.0

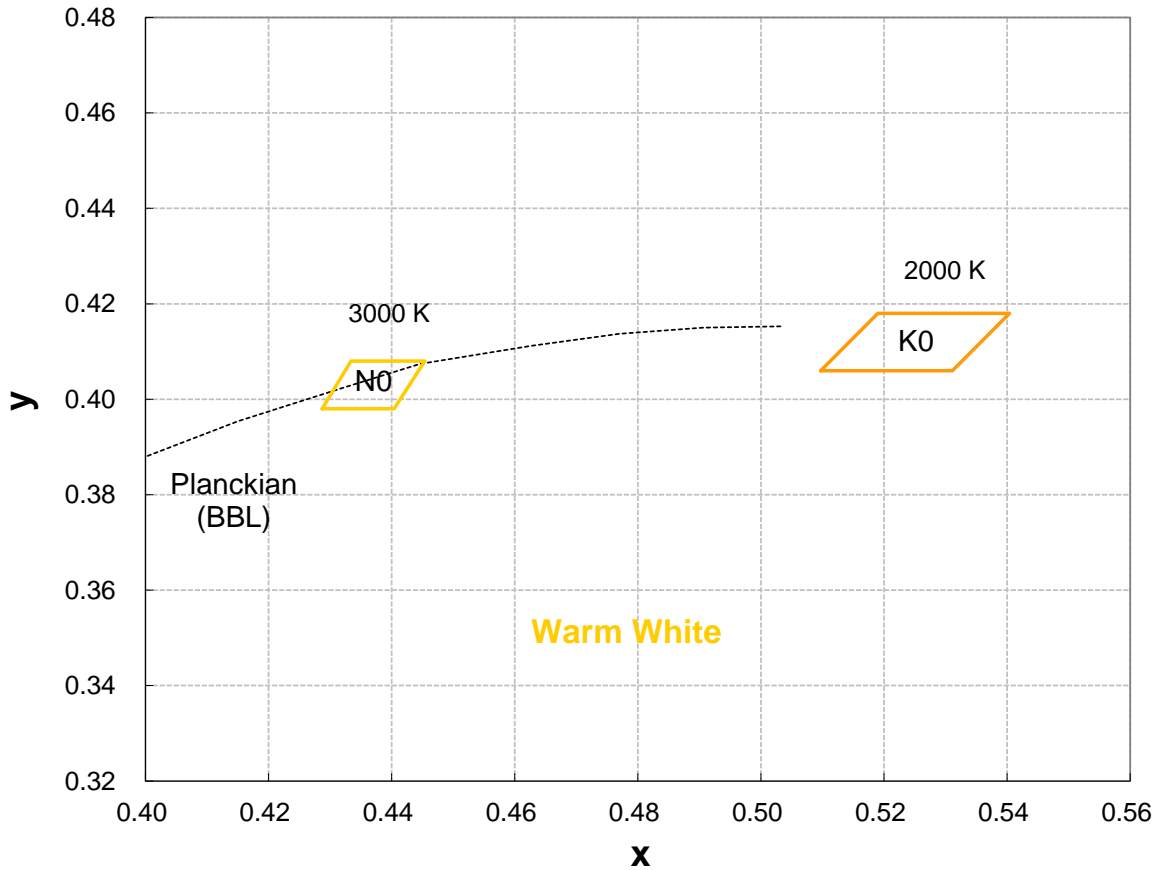
● All values are reference only.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Warm White
Max DC Forward Current (mA)	420
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	630 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	$\pm 2000\text{V}$
LED Junction Temperature	$120^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Board Temperature at Maximum DC Forward Current	$-40^\circ\text{C} - 90^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$-40^\circ\text{C} - 120^\circ\text{C}$
Reverse Voltage	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias

## Color Bin

### Warm White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



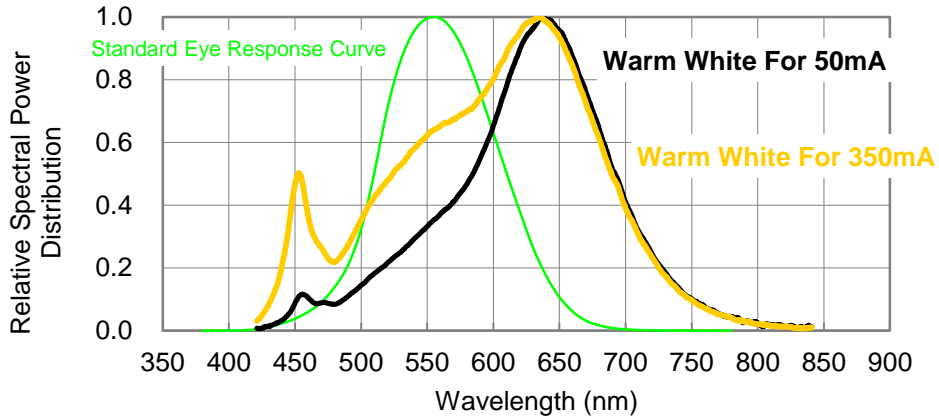
### Warm White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
K0	0.5097	0.4060	2000	N0	0.4287	0.3980	3000
	0.5311	0.4060			0.4404	0.3980	
	0.5404	0.4180			0.4454	0.4080	
	0.5190	0.4180			0.4334	0.4080	

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

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

### 1. Dual Color : 2000K~3000K



## Forward Current Relative Characteristics

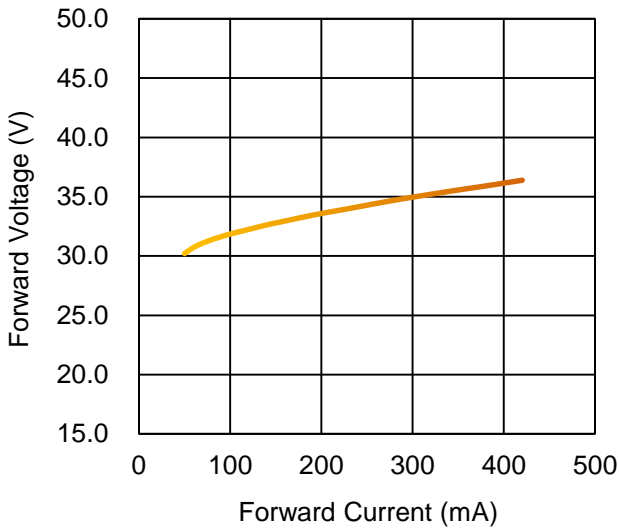


Fig 5. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

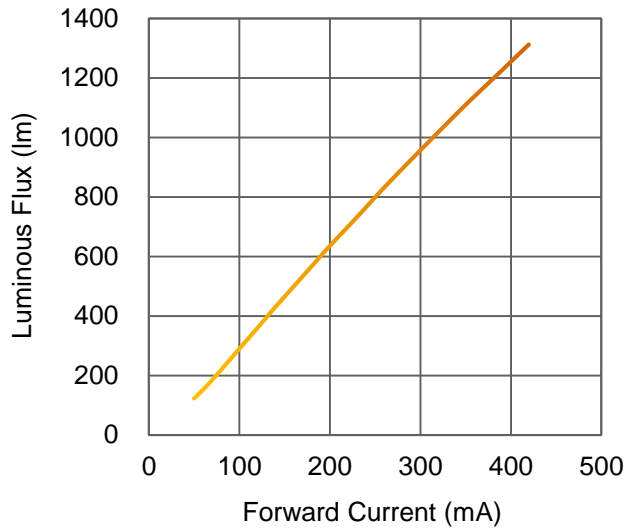


Fig 6. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

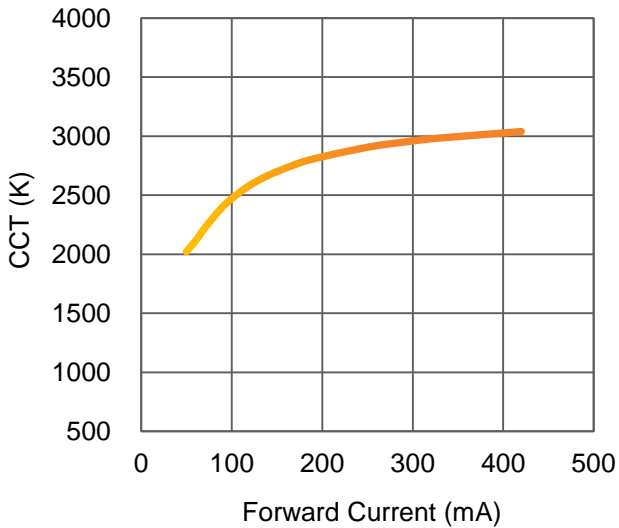


Fig 7. Forward Current vs. Color Temperature at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

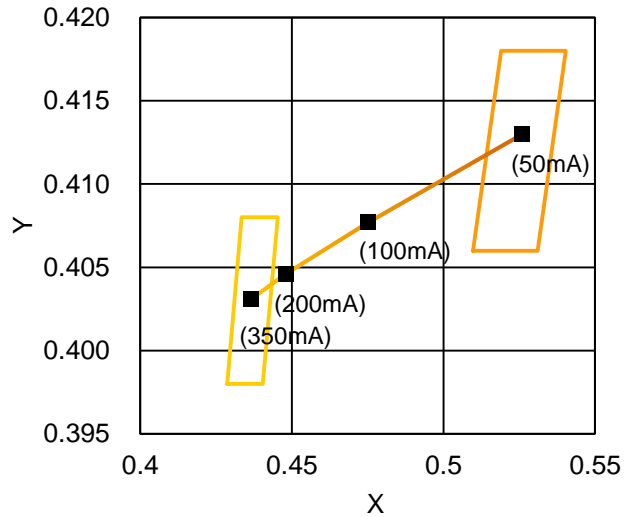


Fig 8. Chromaticity Coordinate Profile at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Case Temperature Relative Characteristics

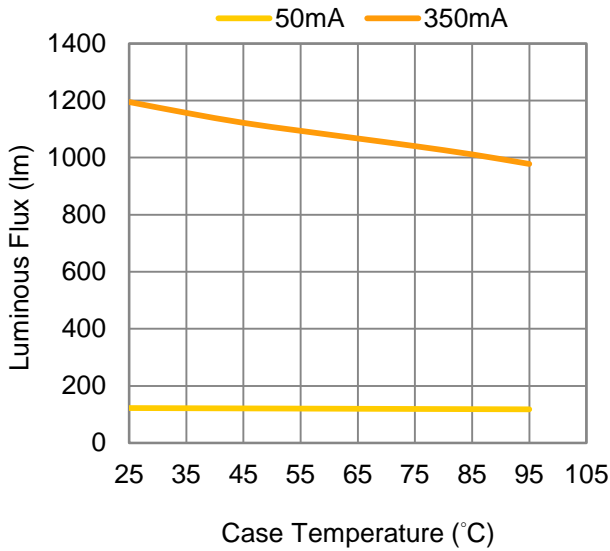


Fig 1. Case Temperature vs. Luminous Flux at 50 mA & 350 mA.

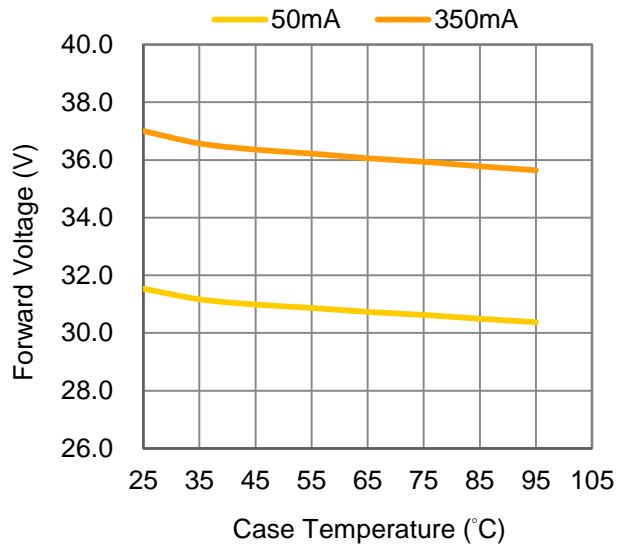


Fig 2. Case Temperature vs. Forward Voltage at 50 mA & 350 mA.

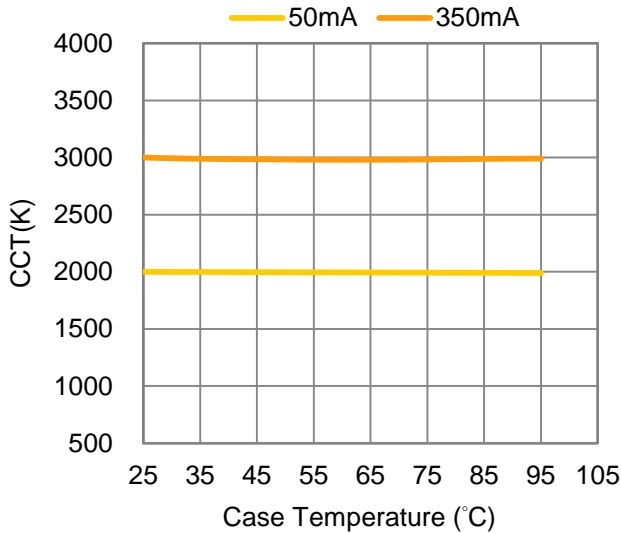


Fig 3. Case Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate  $\Delta x$  at 50 mA & 350mA.



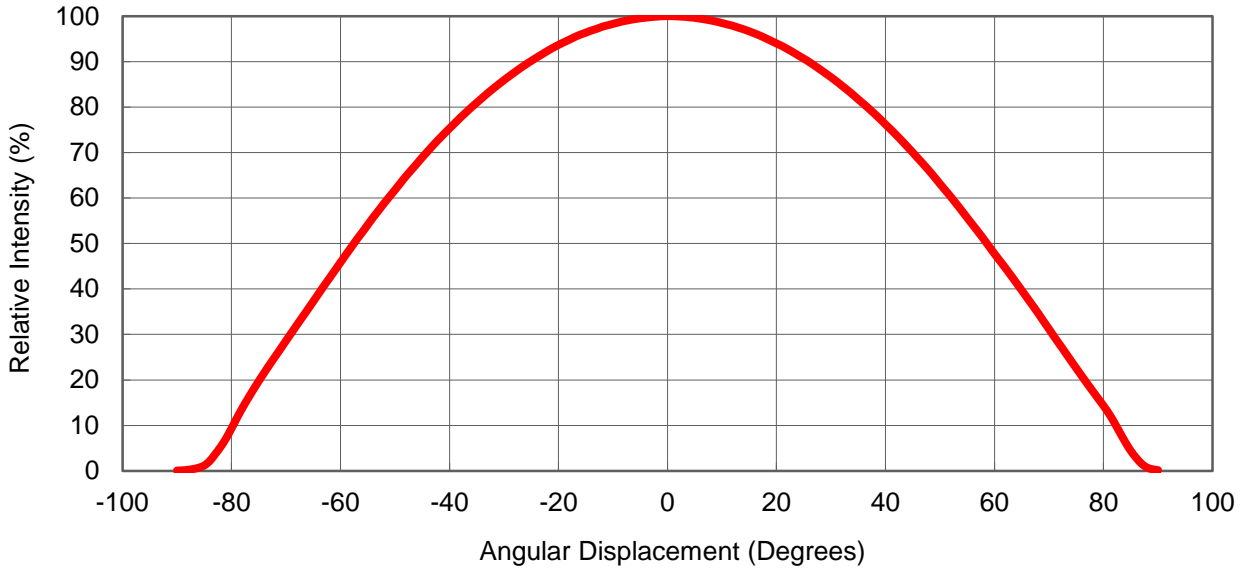
## Case Temperature vs. Junction Temperature Characteristics

T <sub>c</sub> (°C)	T <sub>j</sub> (°C)
	350 (mA)
0	51
5	56
10	61
15	66
20	71
25	76
30	81
35	86
40	91
45	96
50	101
55	106
60	111
65	116
70	121

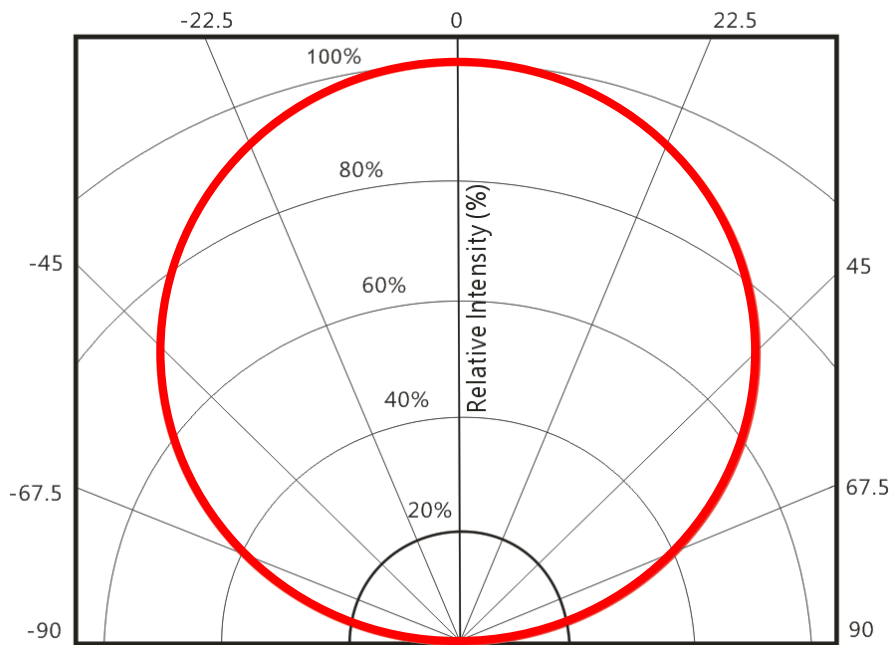
Fig 9. Case Temperature vs. Junction Temperature at 350mA.

# Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

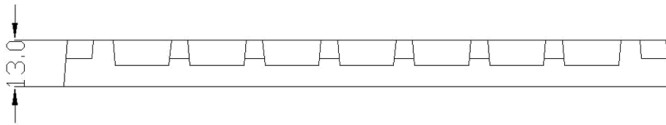
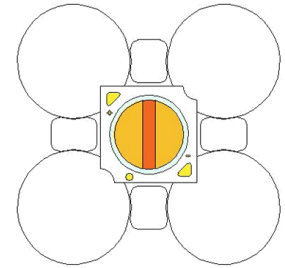
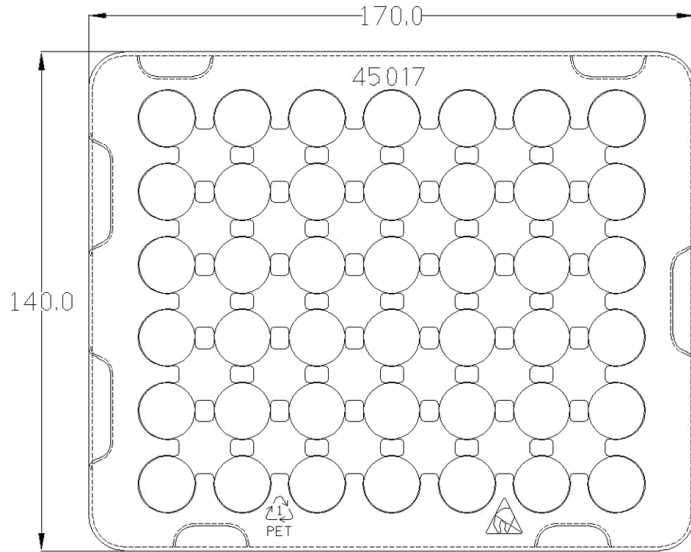
## Lambertian Radiation Pattern



## Polar Radiation Pattern



## Packing Specifications



Product 30 pcs/tray

Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.20\text{mm}$ .

## Recommended Soldering Condition

- Please use lead free and “no clean ” solders.
- Soldering shall be implemented using a soldering tip at a temperature lower than 350 °C, and shall be finished within 3.5 seconds for each pad.
- During the soldering process, put the LEDs on materials whose conductivity is poor enough not to radiate heat of soldering.
- Properly solder tin wires before soldering them to LEDs.
- Avoid touching the silicone lens with the soldering iron.
- Please prevent flux from touching to the silicone lens.
- Please solder evenly on each pad.
- Contacts number of a soldering tip should be within twice for each pad.
- Next process of soldering should be carried out after the LEDs have return to ambient temperature.

\*ProLight cannot guarantee if usage exceeds these recommended conditions.

Please use it after sufficient verification is carried out on your own risk if absolutely necessary.

## Precaution for Use

- The modules light output are intense enough to cause injury to human eyes if viewed directly. Precautions must be taken to avoid looking directly at the modules with unprotected eyes.
- The modules are sensitive to electrostatic discharge. Appropriate ESD protection measures must be taken when working with the modules. Non-compliance with ESD protection measures may lead to damage or destruction of the product.
- Chemical solvents or cleaning agents must not be used to clean the modules. Mechanical stress on the Emitters must be avoided. It is best to use a soft brush, damp cloth or low-pressure compressed air.
- The products should be stored away from direct light in dry location.
- 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.
- Avoid touching the silicone lens and the optical area of the COB Array especially by sharp tools such as Tweezers
- 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.
- Please do not mold over the silicone lens with another resin. (epoxy, urethane, etc)

