

**ProLight PABB-200FxL-xDDx**  
**200W COB Light-Engine LEDs**  
**Technical Datasheet**  
**Version: 1.2**

# ProLight Opto ® ProEngine Series

## Features

- High flux density of lighting source
- Good color uniformity
- RoHS compliant
- Energy Star binning structure, neutral white and warm white with 3 steps guarantee.
- More energy efficient than incandescent and most halogen lamps
- No UV
- Long lifetime

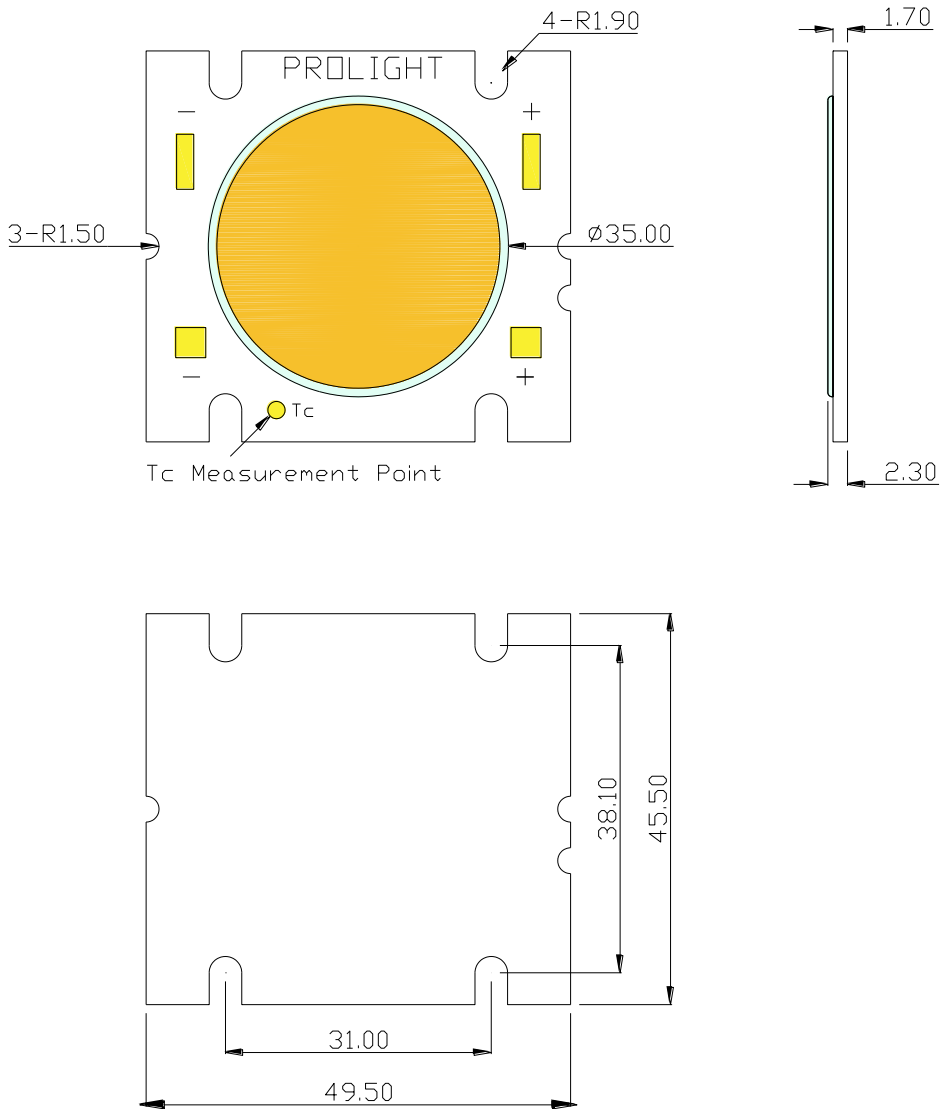
## Main Applications

- High specification down lighting
- High profile architectural lighting
- Street lighting
- Stage lighting
- High-Bay lighting

## Introduction

- The input power is 200 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 High-Bay lighting, typical applications include commercial down lighting, stage lighting, outdoor street lighting and high profile architectural lighting.

## Emitter Mechanical Dimensions



### Notes:

1. Slots in aluminum-core PCB for M2.5 or #4 mounting screw.
2. Solder pads are labeled "+" and "-" to denote positive and negative, respectively.
3. Drawing not to scale.
4. All dimensions are in millimeters.
5. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.30\text{mm}$ .
6. **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 Minimum |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|
|                   |               |                  |                         | Minimum                     | Typical |             |
| Lambertian        | White         | PABB-200FWL-NDDN | 3500                    | 15600                       | 17300   | 70          |
|                   |               |                  | 4000                    | 17100                       | 19000   |             |
|                   |               |                  | 4500*                   | 19000                       | 21100   |             |
|                   | Neutral White | PABB-200FNL-BDDP | 3500                    | 13900                       | 15400   | 80          |
|                   |               |                  | 4000                    | 15300                       | 17000   |             |
|                   |               |                  | 4500*                   | 16900                       | 18800   |             |
|                   | Warm White    | PABB-200FVL-BDDP | 3500                    | 12800                       | 14800   | 80          |
|                   |               |                  | 4000                    | 14100                       | 16300   |             |
|                   |               |                  | 4500*                   | 15600                       | 18100   |             |
|                   |               | PABB-200FVL-DDDP | 3500                    | 10200                       | 11800   | 93          |
|                   |               |                  | 4000                    | 11200                       | 13000   |             |
|                   |               |                  | 4500*                   | 12400                       | 14400   |             |

- The mark "\*" indicated product is tested and binned at the specified drive current.
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$  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 at 4500mA, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Color         | Forward Voltage $V_F$ (V) |      |      | Thermal Resistance Junction to Board ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) |
|---------------|---------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | Min.                      | Typ. | Max. |                                                                    |
| White         | 36.5                      | 40.0 | 42.5 | 0.1                                                                |
| Neutral White | 36.5                      | 40.0 | 42.5 | 0.1                                                                |
| Warm White    | 36.5                      | 40.0 | 42.5 | 0.1                                                                |

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

## Optical Characteristics at 4500mA, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| 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         | 5300 K                | 5700 K | 6020 K | 160                            | 120                     |
|                   | Neutral White | 3840 K                | 4000 K | 4130 K | 160                            | 120                     |
|                   | Warm White    | 2650 K                | 2700 K | 2800 K | 160                            | 120                     |
|                   |               | 2860 K                | 2940 K | 3020 K | 160                            | 120                     |
|                   |               | 2960 K                | 3000 K | 3130 K | 160                            | 120                     |

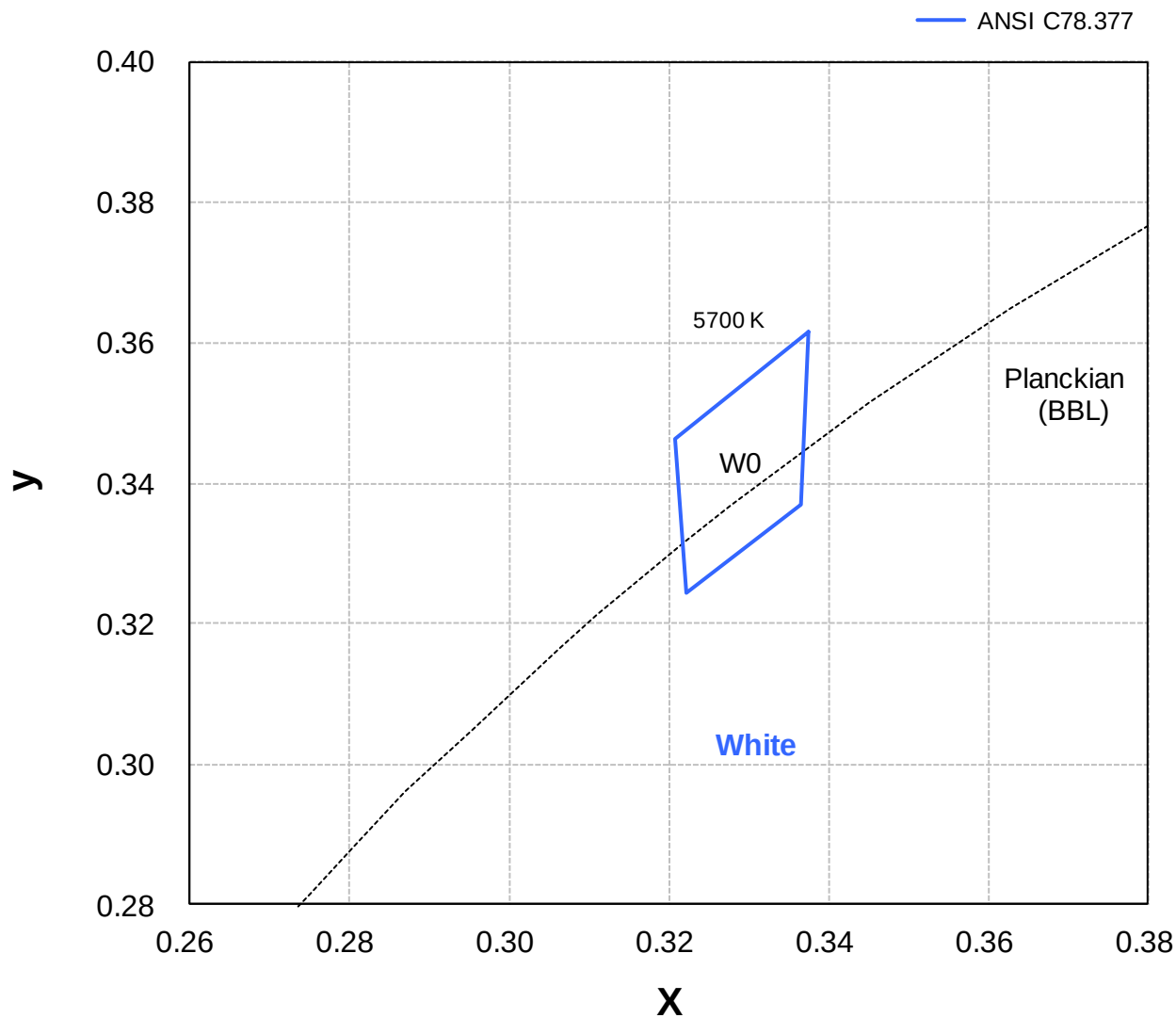
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 5\%$  for CCT measurements.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter                                                    | White/Neutral White/Warm White            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Max DC Forward Current (mA)                                  | 4500                                      |
| Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)                             | 9000 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)     |
| Average Forward Current (mA)                                 | 4500                                      |
| ESD Sensitivity<br>(HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)      | ±2000V                                    |
| LED Junction Temperature                                     | 120°C                                     |
| Operating Board Temperature<br>at Maximum DC Forward Current | -40°C - 90°C                              |
| Storage Temperature                                          | -40°C - 120°C                             |
| Reverse Voltage                                              | Not designed to be driven in reverse bias |
| .....                                                        |                                           |

## Color Bin

### White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



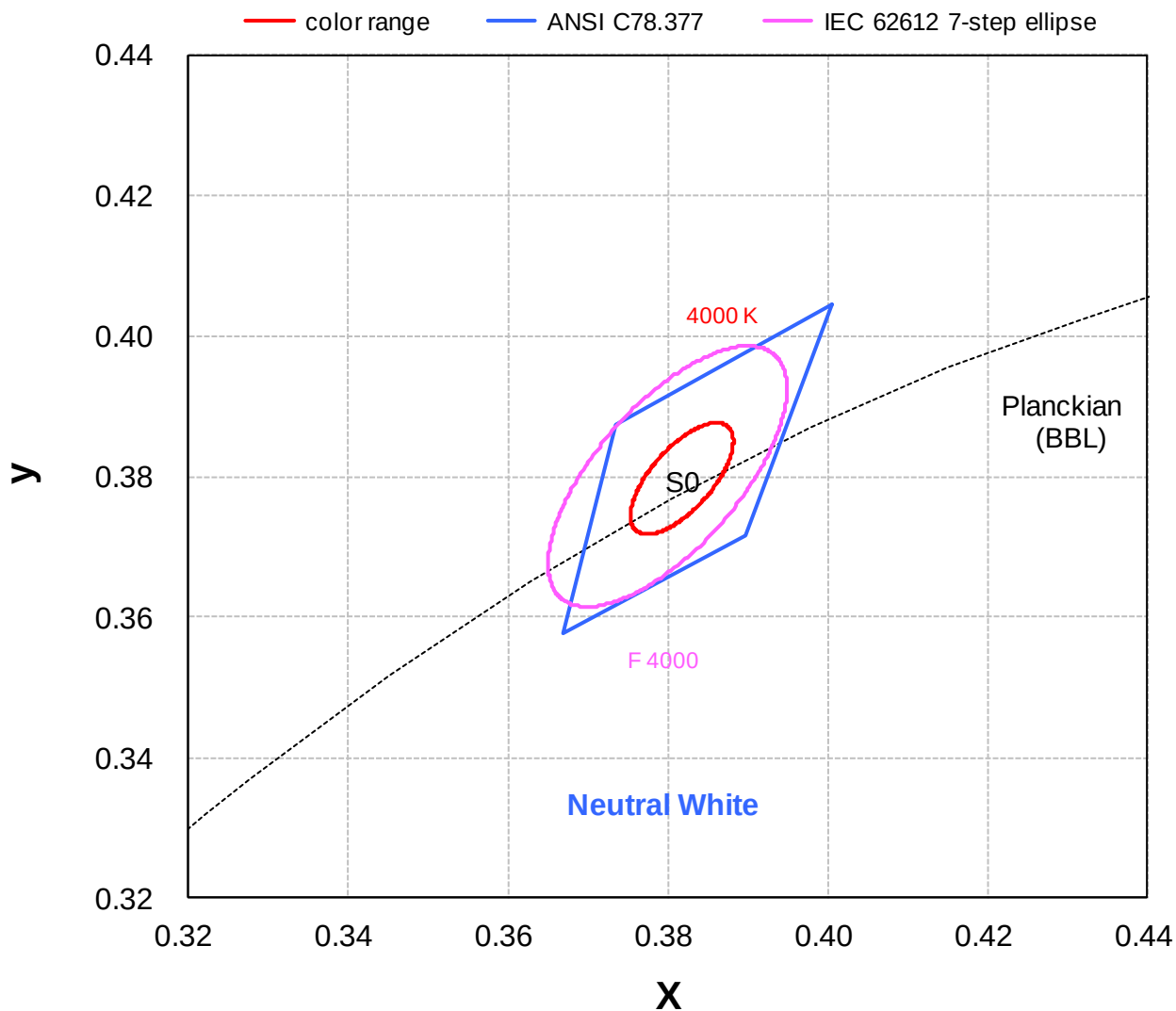
#### White Bin Structure

| Bin Code | x      | y      | Typ. CCT (K) |
|----------|--------|--------|--------------|
| W0       | 0.3376 | 0.3616 | 5700         |
|          | 0.3207 | 0.3462 |              |
|          | 0.3222 | 0.3243 |              |
|          | 0.3366 | 0.3369 |              |

- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.01$

## Color Bin

### Neutral White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



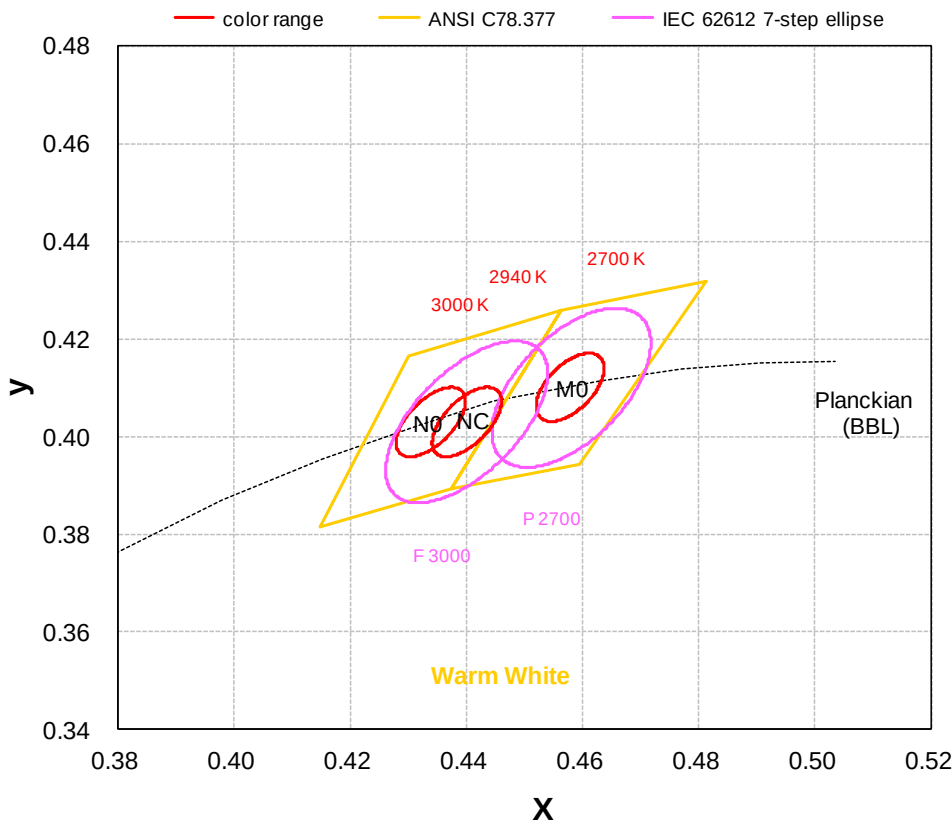
#### Neutral White Bin Structure

| Bin Code | Center | Oval parameter | Typ. CCT (K) |
|----------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| S0       | x      | 0.3818         | 4000         |
|          | y      | 0.3797         |              |
|          | a      | 0.00939        |              |
|          | b      | 0.00402        |              |
|          |        | $\theta^\circ$ | 53.72        |

- Color range stay within MacAdam “3-step” ellipse from the chromaticity center.
- The chromaticity center refers to ANSI C78.377.
- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.01$

## Color Bin

### Warm White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



### Warm White Bin Structure

| Bin Code | Center | Oval parameter                     | Typ. CCT (K) | Bin Code | Center | Oval parameter                     | Typ. CCT (K) |
|----------|--------|------------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| M0       | x      | 0.4578                             | 2700         | N0       | x      | 0.4338                             | 3000         |
|          | y      | 0.4101                             |              |          | y      | 0.4030                             |              |
|          |        | a 0.00810<br>b 0.00420<br>θ° 53.70 |              |          |        | a 0.00834<br>b 0.00408<br>θ° 53.22 |              |

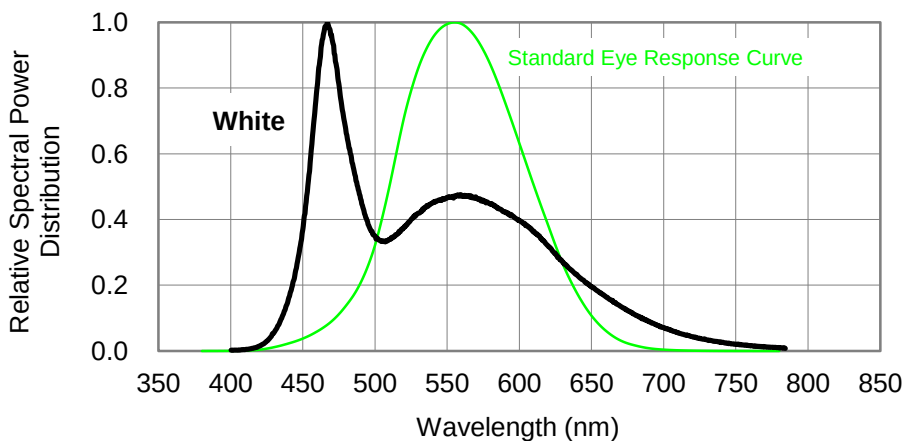
- Color range stay within MacAdam “3-step” ellipse from the chromaticity center.
- The chromaticity center refers to ANSI C78.377.
- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.01$

| Bin Code | Center | Oval parameter                     | Typ. CCT (K) |
|----------|--------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| NC       | x      | 0.4400                             | 2940         |
|          | y      | 0.4030                             |              |
|          |        | a 0.00834<br>b 0.00408<br>θ° 53.02 |              |

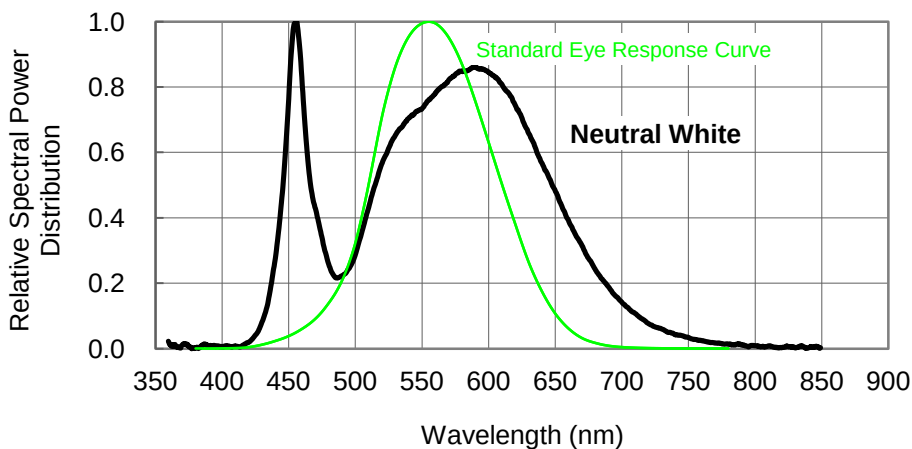
- Color range stay within MacAdam “3-step” ellipse from the chromaticity center.
- The chromaticity center refers to IEC 62612.
- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.01$

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

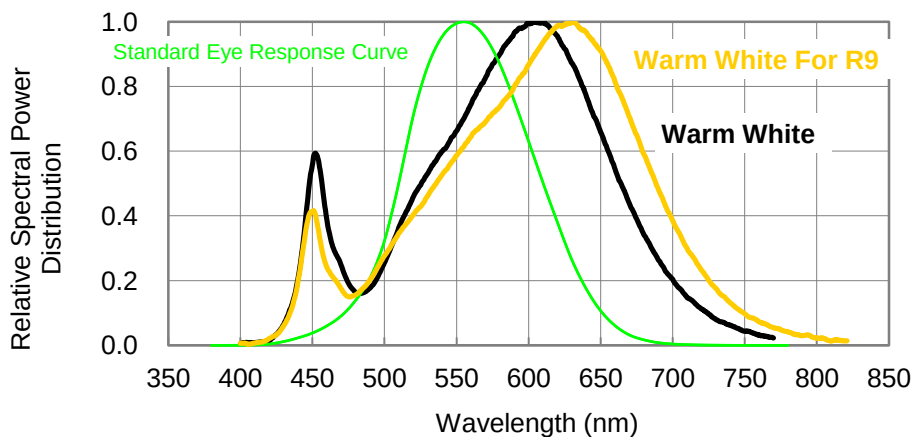
### 1. White



### 2. Neutral White



### 3. Warm White





## Case Temperature Relative Characteristics

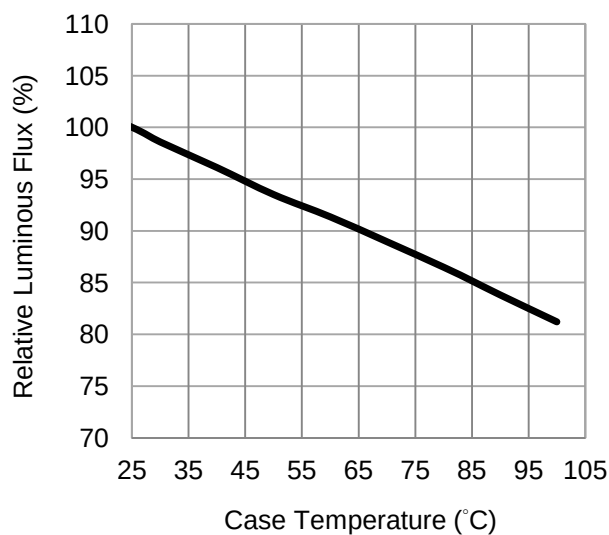


Fig 1. Case Temperature vs. Relative Luminous Flux at 4500mA.

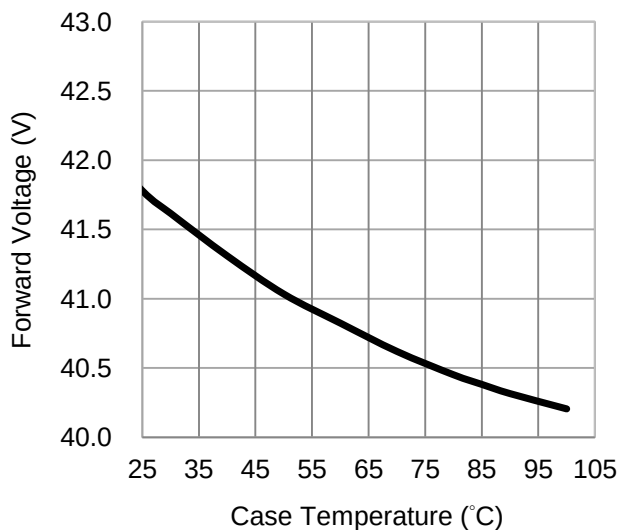


Fig 2. Case Temperature vs. Forward Voltage at 4500mA.

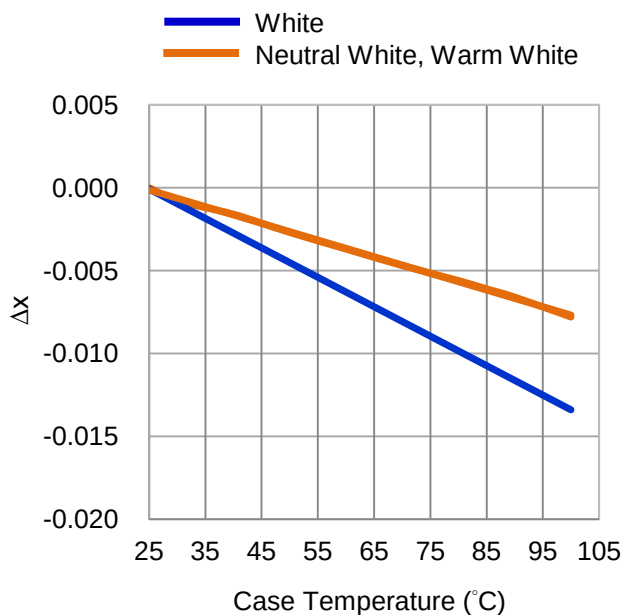


Fig 3. Case Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate  $\Delta x$  at 4500mA.

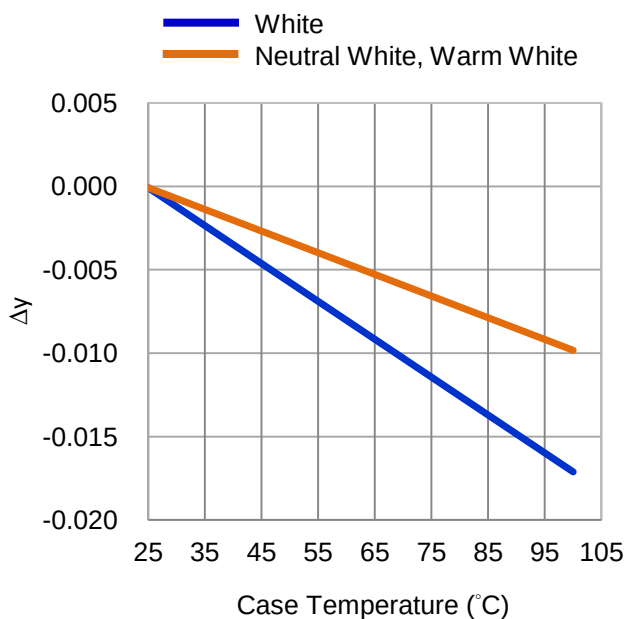


Fig 4. Case Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate  $\Delta y$  at 4500mA.

## Forward Current Relative Characteristics

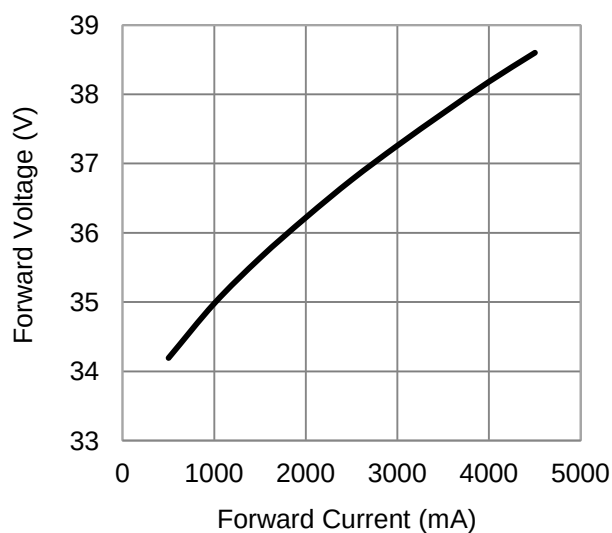


Fig 5. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

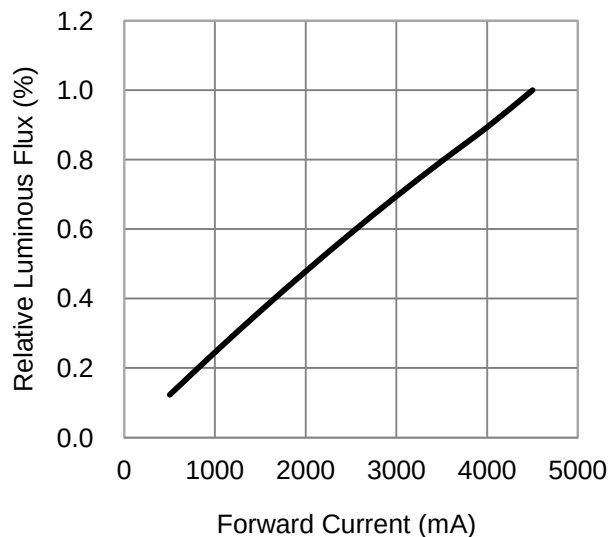


Fig 6. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

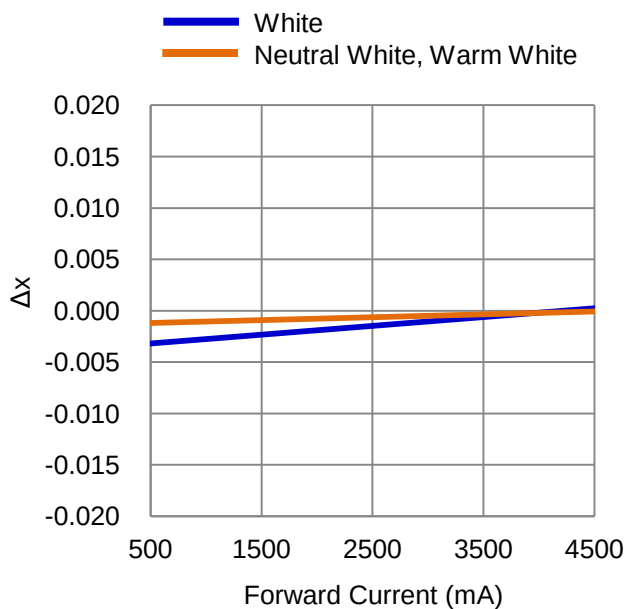


Fig 7. Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate  $\Delta x$  at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

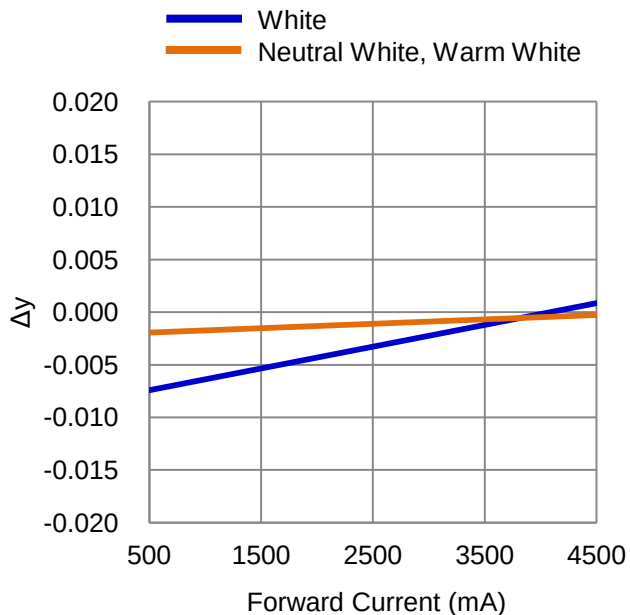


Fig 8. Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate  $\Delta y$  at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

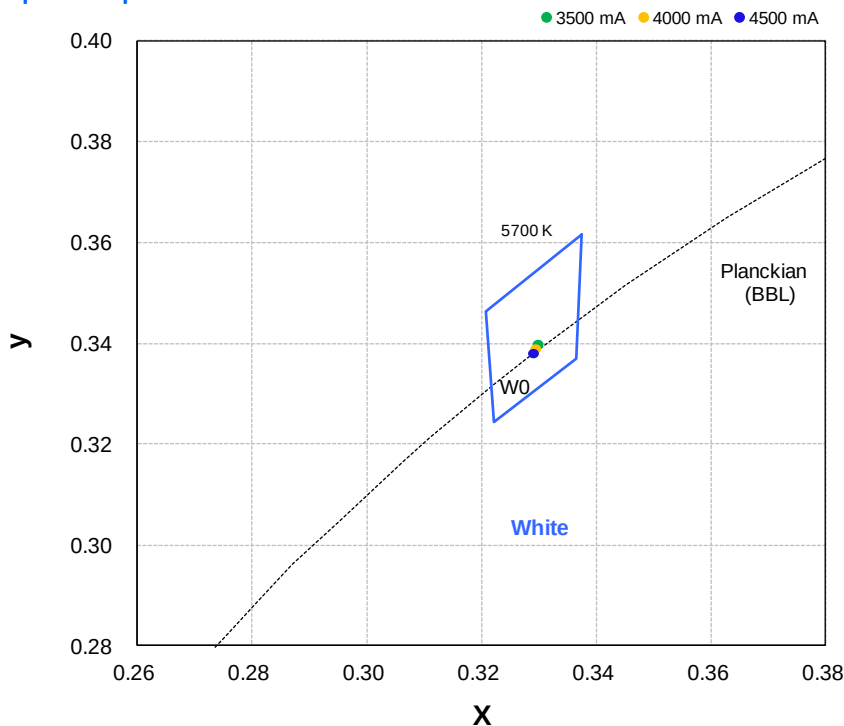
## Case Temperature vs. Junction Temperature Characteristics

| T <sub>c</sub> (°C) | T <sub>j</sub> (°C) |           |           |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | 3500 (mA)           | 4000 (mA) | 4500 (mA) |
| 0                   | 14                  | 16        | 18        |
| 5                   | 19                  | 21        | 23        |
| 10                  | 24                  | 26        | 28        |
| 15                  | 29                  | 31        | 33        |
| 20                  | 34                  | 36        | 38        |
| 25                  | 39                  | 41        | 43        |
| 30                  | 44                  | 46        | 48        |
| 35                  | 49                  | 51        | 53        |
| 40                  | 54                  | 56        | 58        |
| 45                  | 59                  | 61        | 63        |
| 50                  | 64                  | 66        | 68        |
| 55                  | 69                  | 71        | 73        |
| 60                  | 74                  | 76        | 78        |
| 65                  | 79                  | 81        | 83        |
| 70                  | 84                  | 86        | 88        |
| 75                  | 89                  | 91        | 93        |
| 80                  | 94                  | 96        | 98        |
| 85                  | 99                  | 101       | 103       |
| 90                  | 104                 | 106       | 108       |
| 95                  | 109                 | 111       | 113       |
| 100                 | 114                 | 116       | 118       |

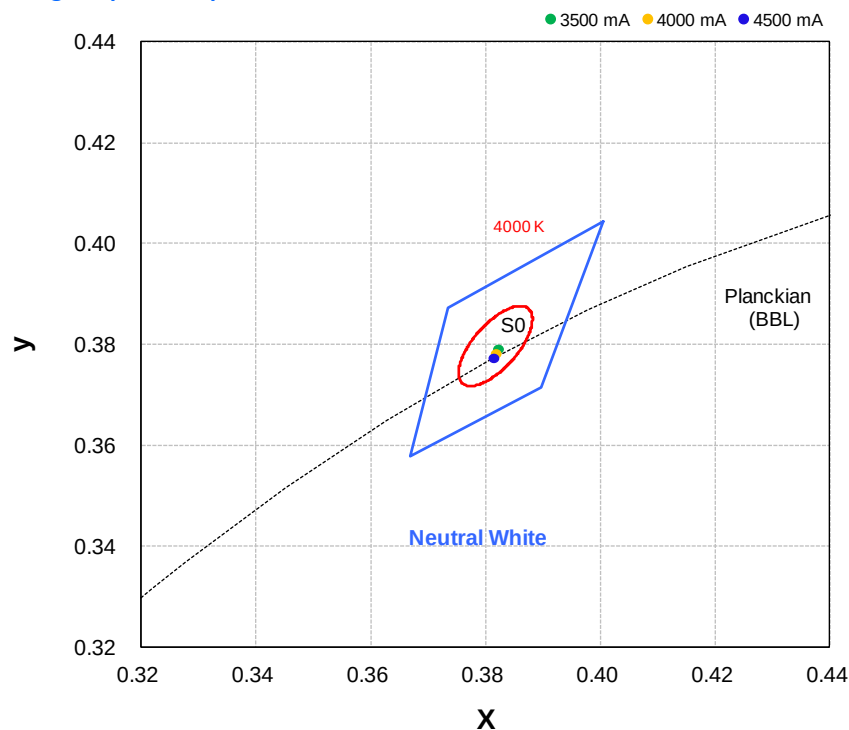
Fig 9. Case Temperature vs. Junction Temperature at 3500 、4000 、4500mA.

## Color Coordinate vs. Forward Current, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

### White Binning Graphical Representation

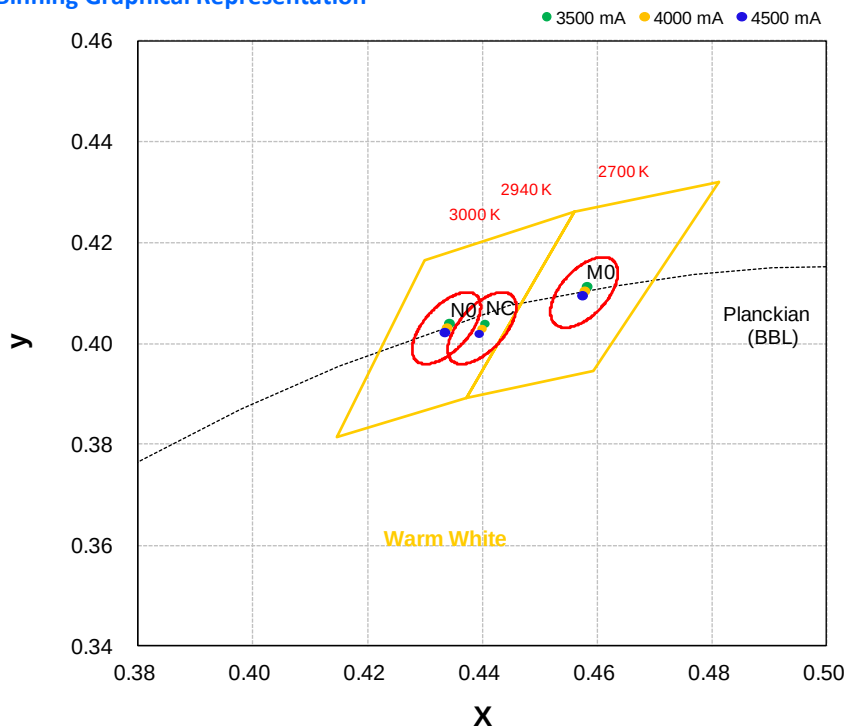


### Neutral White Binning Graphical Representation



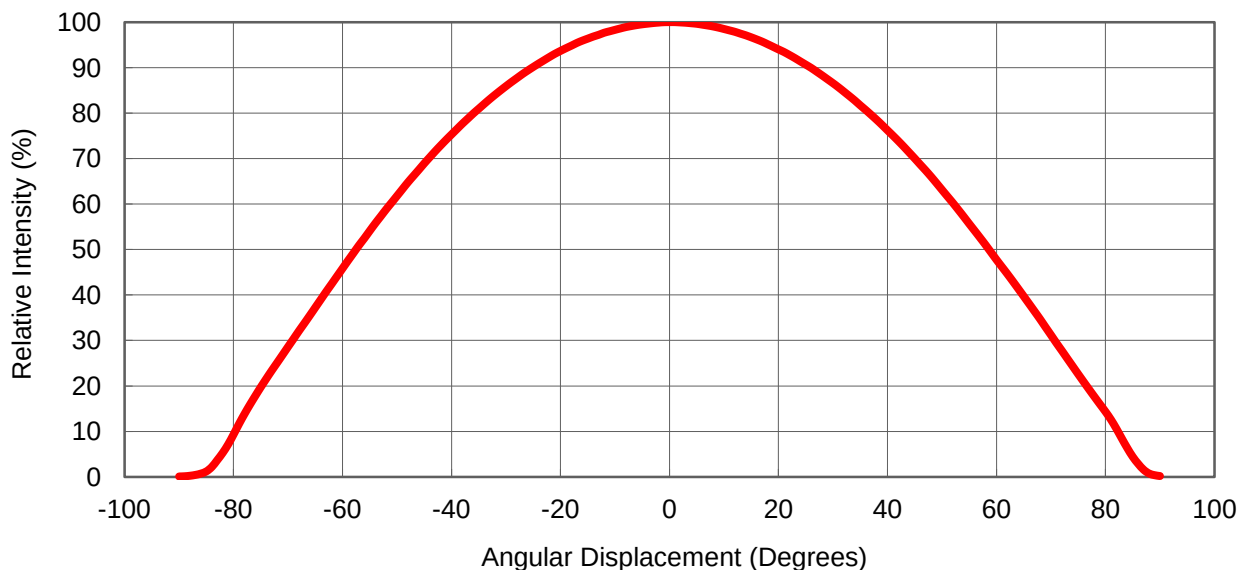
## Color Coordinate vs. Forward Current, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

### Warm White Binning Graphical Representation

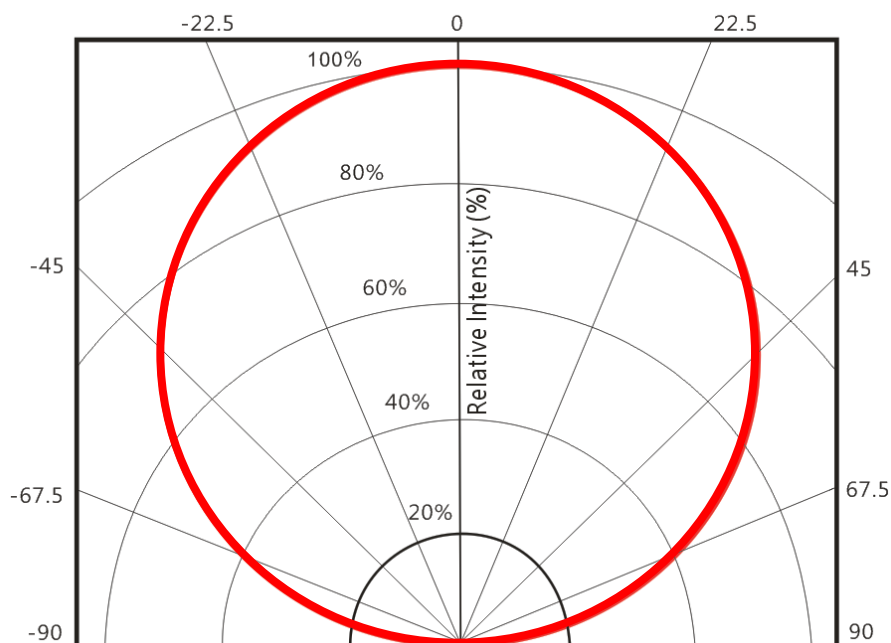


## Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

### Lambertian Radiation Pattern

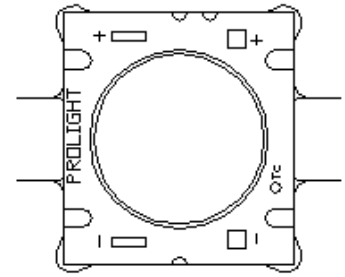
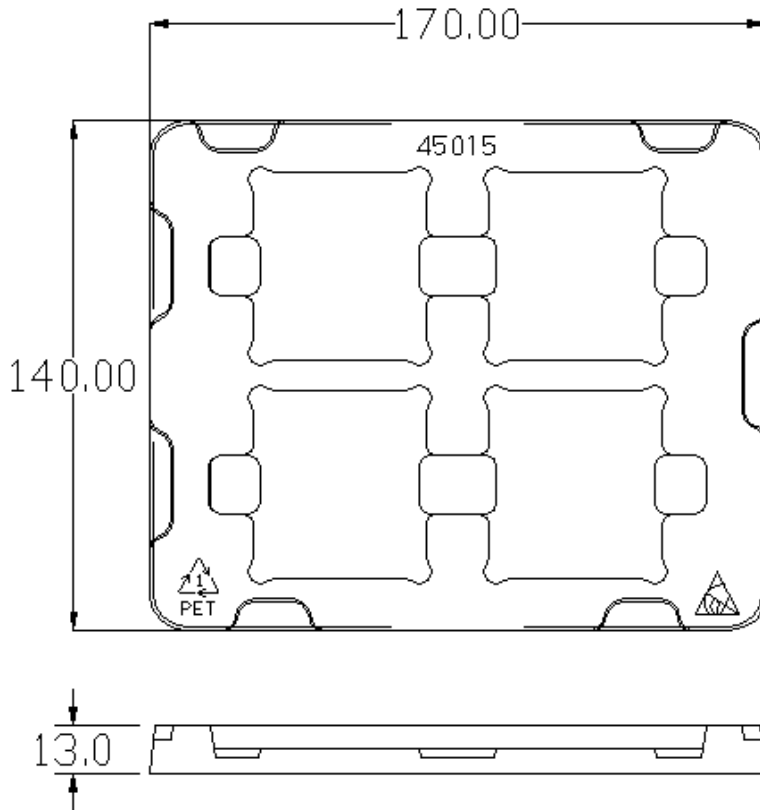


### Polar Radiation Pattern





## Packing Specifications



Product 4 pcs/tray

### Notes:

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

## Assembly note

Regarding the high power density of LED Array, it is strongly recommend to use thermal grease and screws.

In order to reduce thermal resistance at assembly, it is necessary to use TIM (thermal interface Material) uniformly and tighten screws on heatsink, otherwise the bad thermal resistance may cause the packages **burned out**.

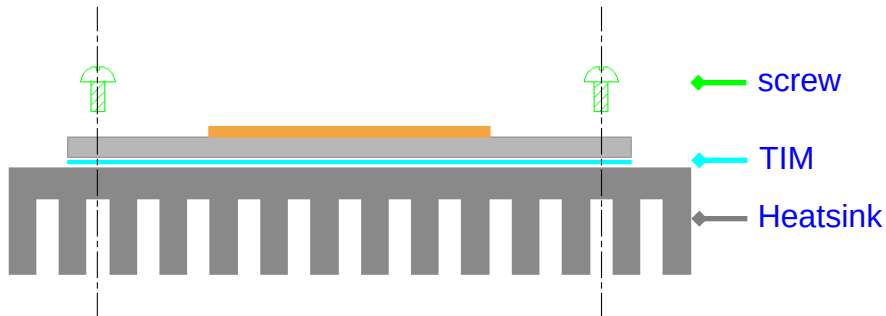


Fig 10. Reference assembly as fixing with screws



## 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)

