

**ProLight PBMM-350FTL-N01AA**  
**350W Power LED**  
**Technical Datasheet**  
**Version: 1.8**

# ProLight Opto ProEngine Series

## Features

- High power density of lighting source
- Good color uniformity
- Compact light source
- R, G, B, W four color in one package
- RoHS compliant

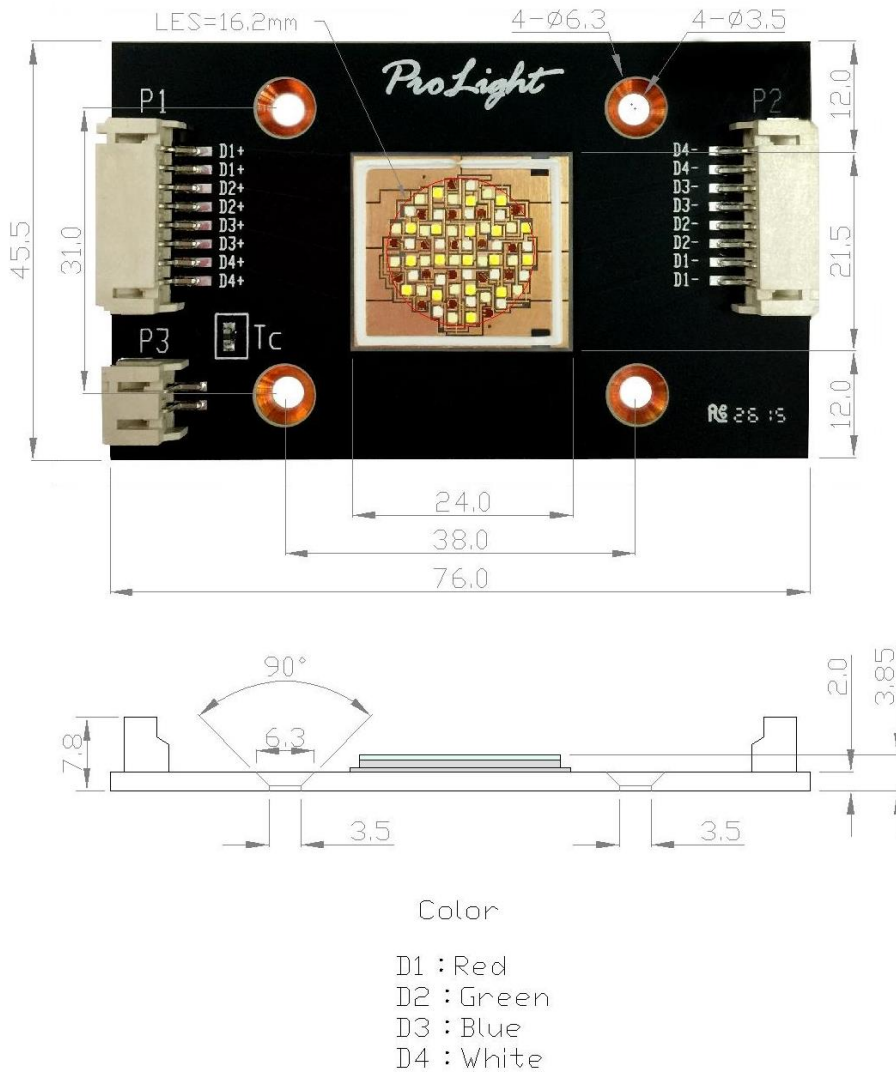
## Main Applications

- Entertainment lighting (Stage lighting)
- Architectural lighting
- Mood lighting
- Outdoor lighting
- Indoor lighting

## Introduction

- The input power is 350 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 spot lighting, typical applications include architectural and entertainment lighting, medical lighting, transportation, emergency vehicle lighting and machine vision.

## Mechanical Dimensions



### Notes:

1. Drawing not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, tolerances are  $\pm 0.3$ 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.**
6. NCP18XH103E03RB. Please see <http://www.murata.com/> for details on calculating thermistor temperature.
7. Selected JST Connector P/N. PHR-2 and PHR-8. Please see <http://www.jst-mfg.com/product/pdf/chn/cPH.pdf> for details.

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

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

Color	Part Number COB	Luminous Flux		
		Minimum	@2000mA Typical	Refer @3000mA Typical
Red	PBMM-350FTL-N01AA	1500	1800	2400
Green		3800	4500	5600
Blue		750	900	1200
White		5000	5900	8000

- **Do not use below 100mA.**
- 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 Board ( $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ )
	Min.	@2000mA Typ.	Max.	Refer @3000mA Typ.	
Red	20.0	22.9	27.0	25.5	0.15
Green	25.0	28.0	34.0	30.0	
Blue	26.0	29.0	33.0	31.0	
White	26.0	29.0	33.0	31.0	

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 0.5\text{V}$  for Voltage measurements.

## Optical Characteristics at 2000mA, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Radiation Pattern	Color	Dominant Wavelength $\lambda_D$ , or Color Temperature CCT			Total included Angle (degrees)	Viewing Angle (degrees)
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	$\theta_{0.90V}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$
Flat	Red	620 nm	623 nm	630 nm	160	120
	Green	519 nm	523 nm	526 nm	160	120
	Blue	452 nm	454 nm	457 nm	160	120
	White	5750 K	6500 K	7250 K	160	120

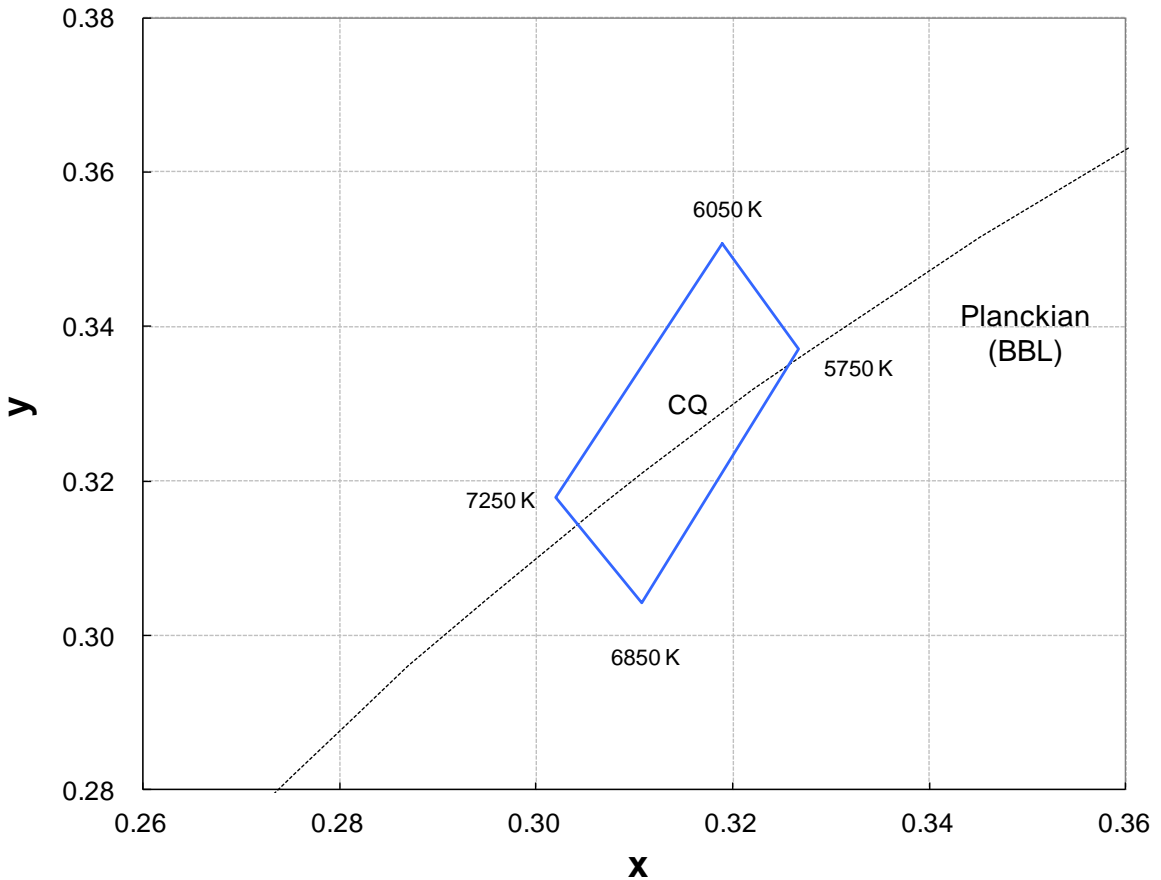
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 1\text{nm}$  for dominant wavelength measurements.
- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 5\%$  for CCT measurements.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Red/Green/Blue/White
DC Forward Current (mA)	100-3000
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	3300 (less than 1/10 duty cycle@1KHz)
ESD Sensitivity (HBM per MIL-STD-883E Method 3015.7)	±2000V
LED Junction Temperature	135°C
Operating Board Temperature at Maximum DC Forward Current	-40°C - 80°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C - 120°C
Reverse Voltage	Not designed to be driven in reverse bias

# Color Bin

## White Binning Structure Graphical Representation



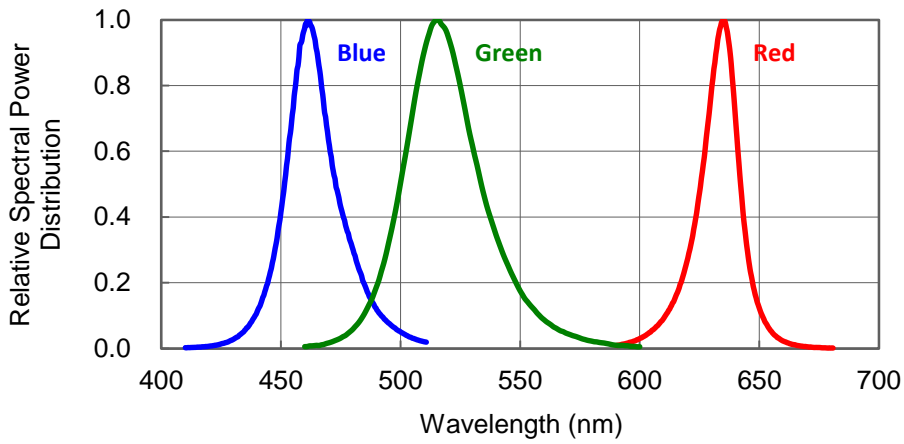
### White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
CQ	0.3190	0.3507	6500
	0.3267	0.3370	
	0.3107	0.3043	
	0.3020	0.3178	

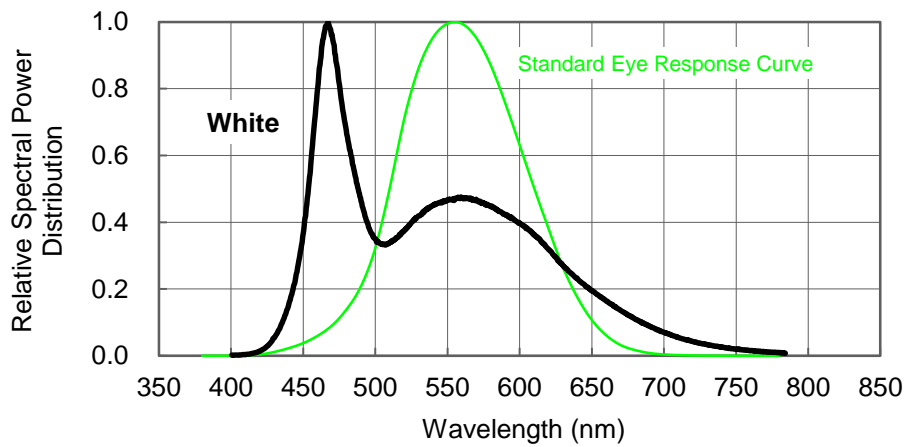
- Tolerance on each color bin (x , y) is  $\pm 0.005$

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

## 1. Blue 、 Green 、 Red

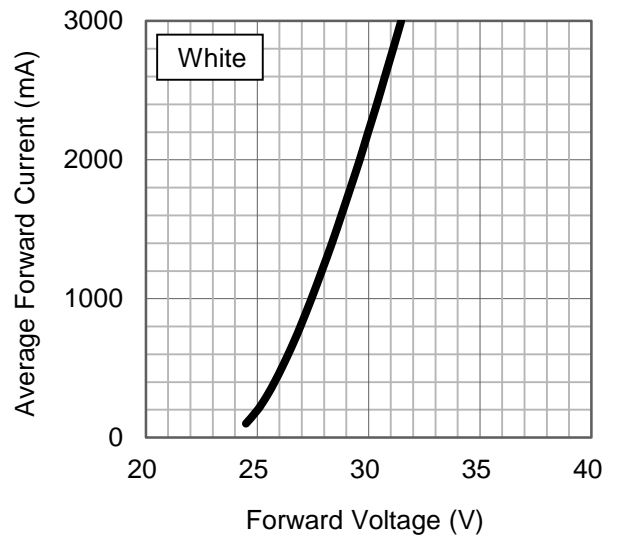
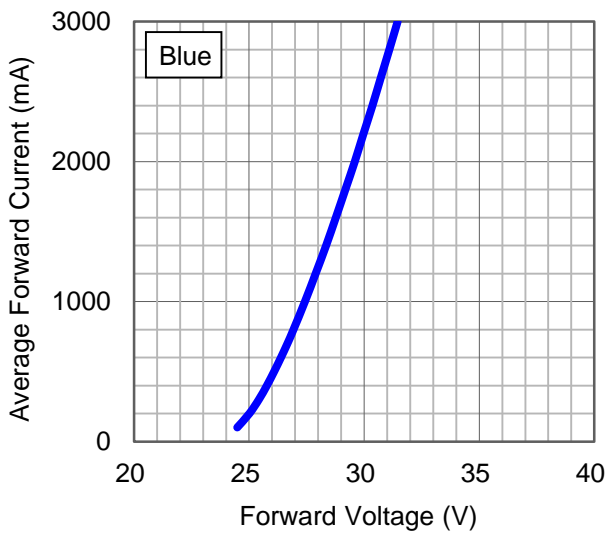
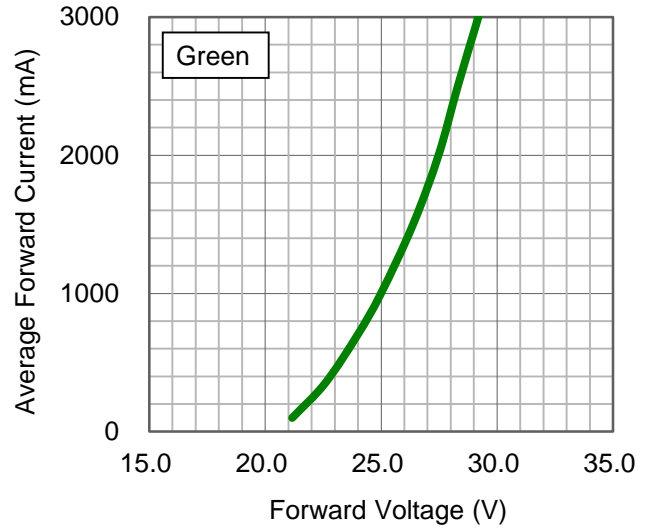
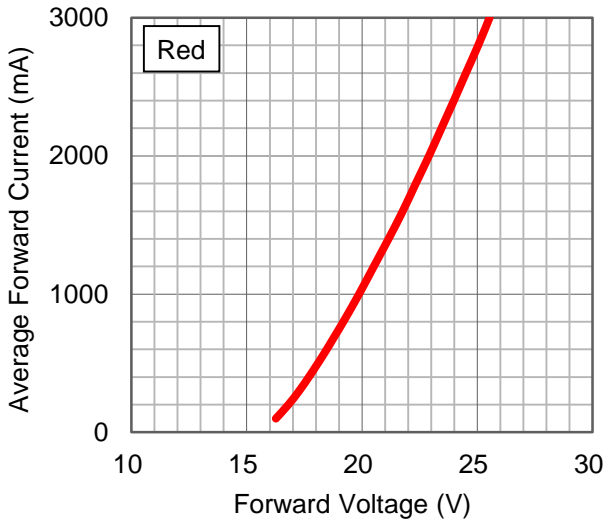


## 2. White



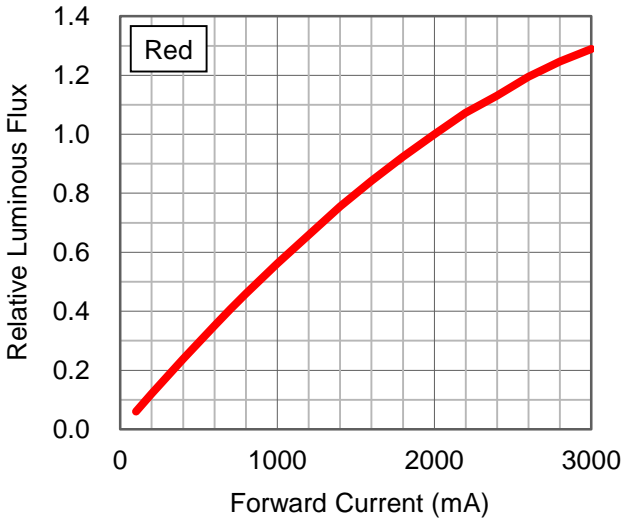
# Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

## 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

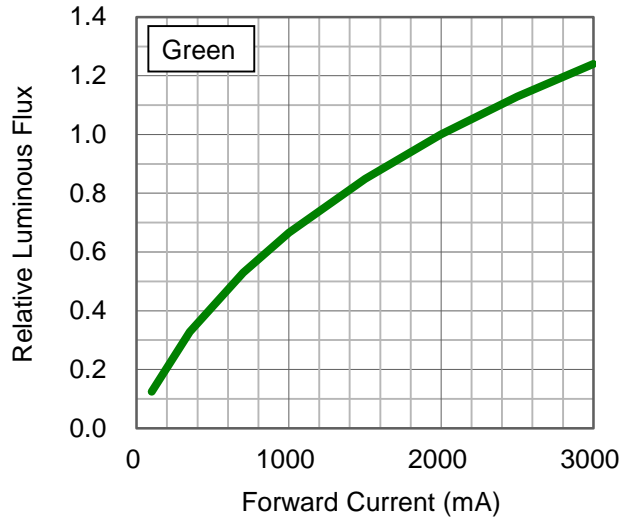


# Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

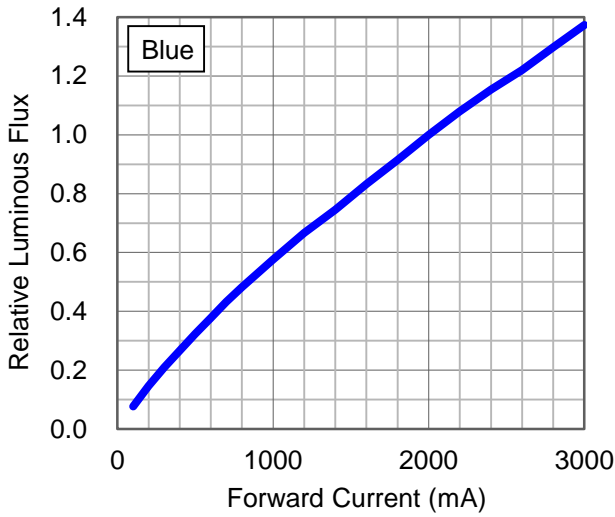
## 2. Forward Current vs. Normalized Relative Luminous Flux



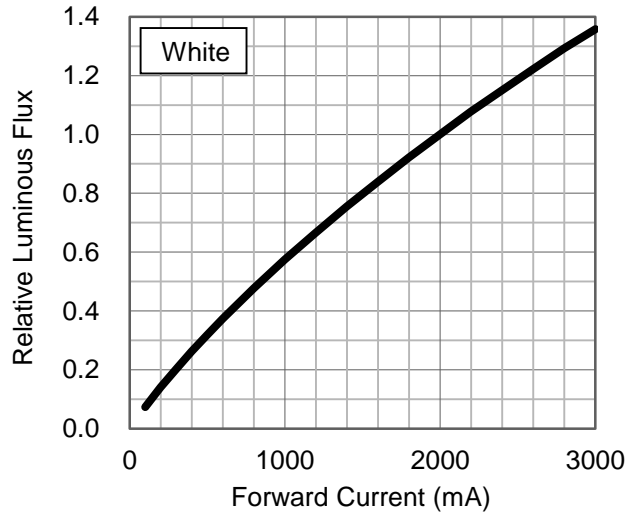
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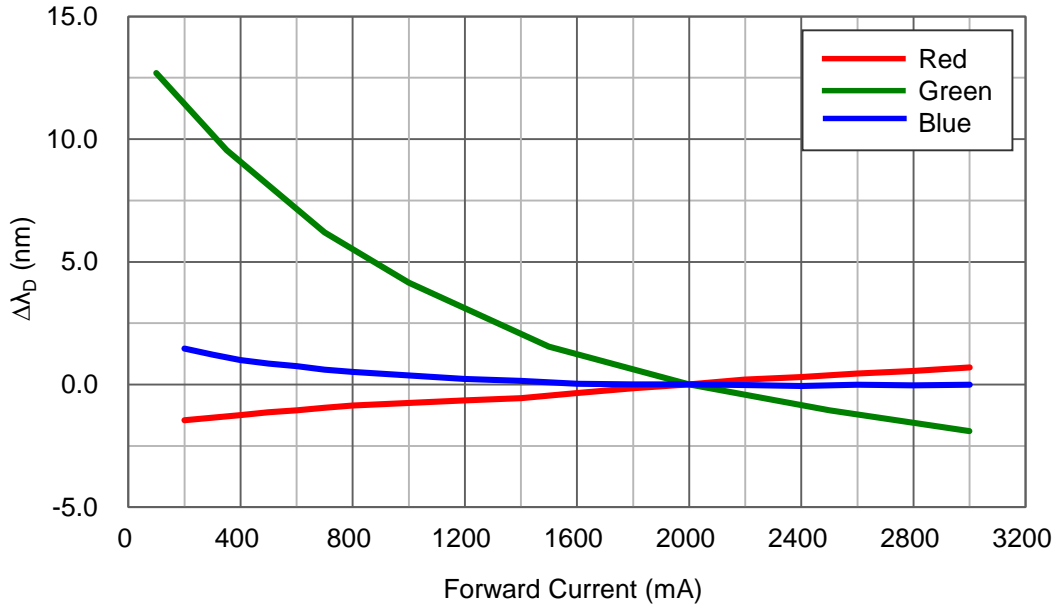


**Do not use below 100mA.**

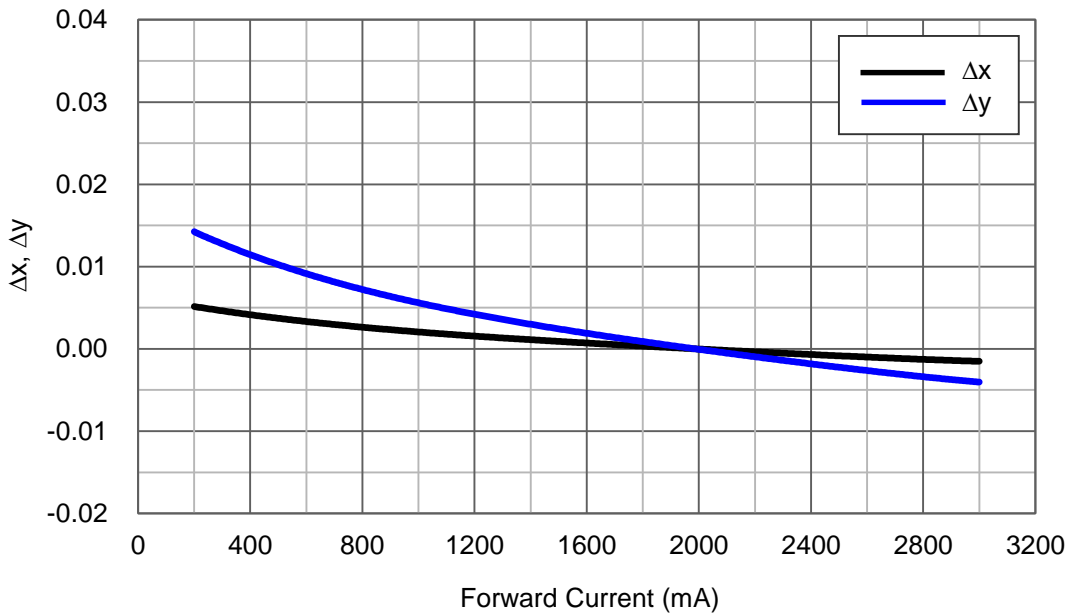


## Forward Current Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

### 3. Forward Current vs. Dominant Wavelength Shift

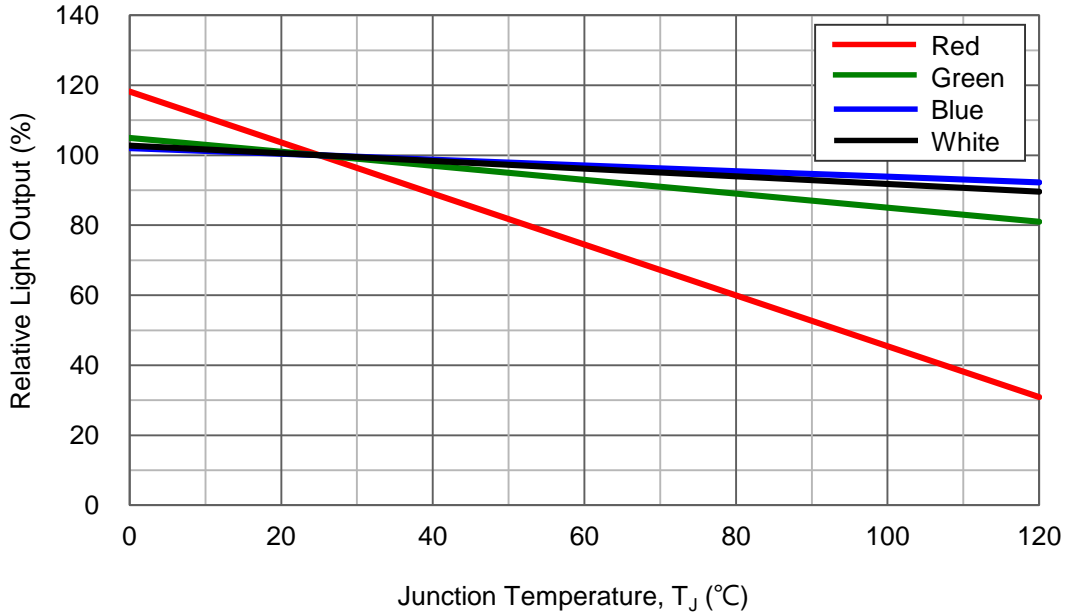


### 4. Forward Current vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Shift

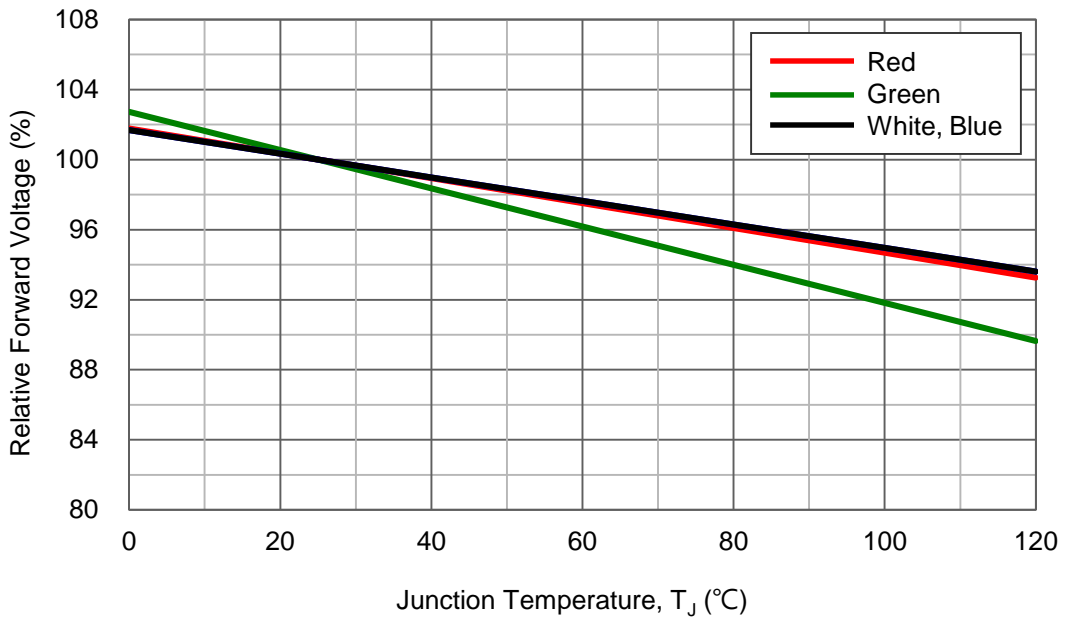


# Junction Temperature Relative Characteristics

## 1. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Light Output at 2000mA

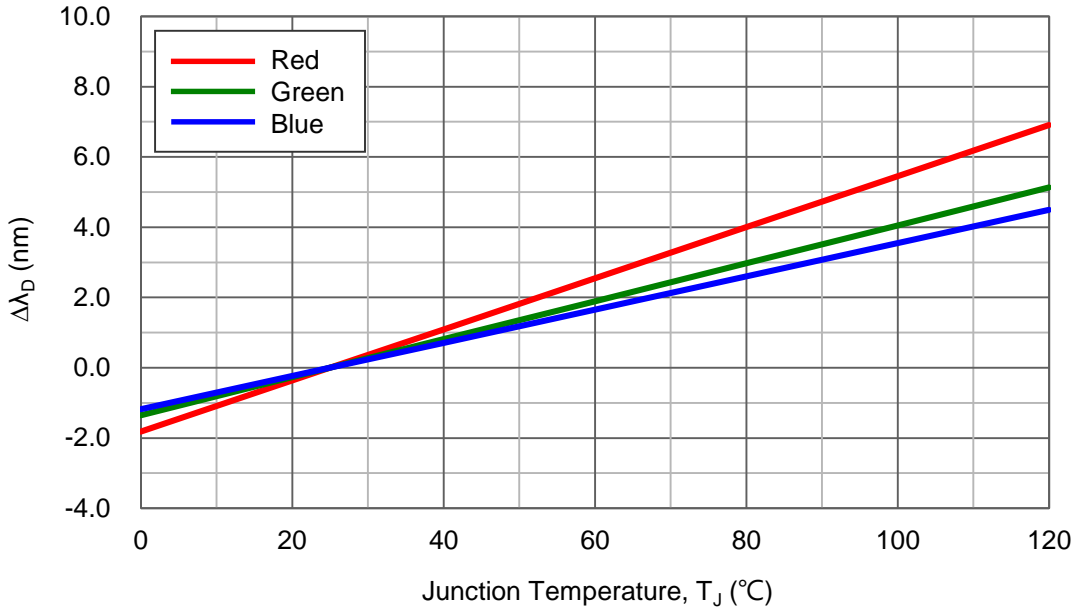


## 2. Junction Temperature vs. Relative Forward Voltage at 2000mA

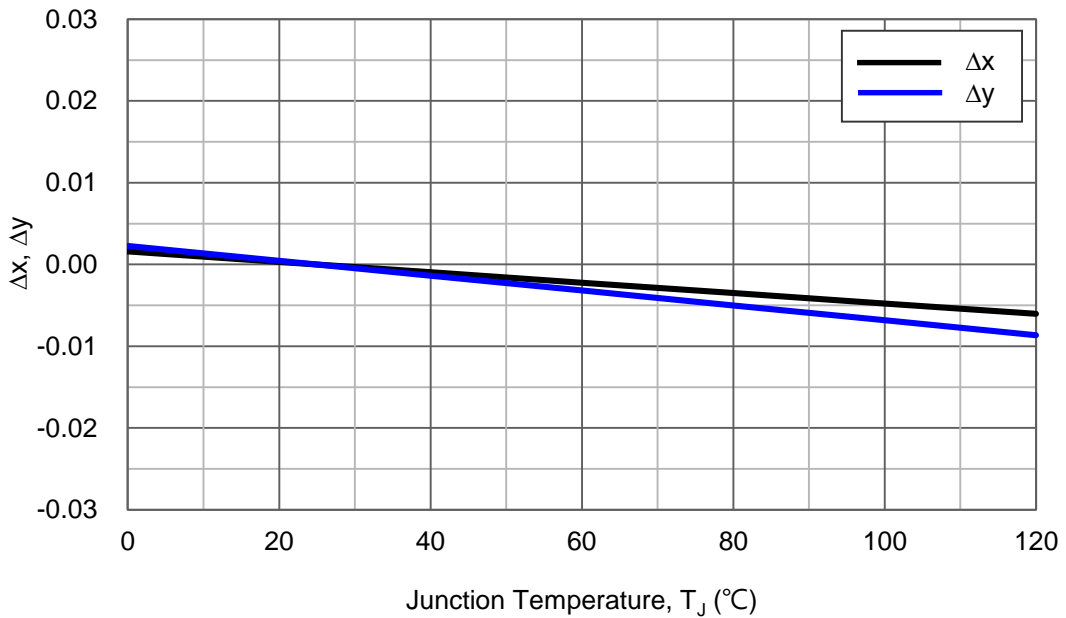


## Junction Temperature Relative Characteristics

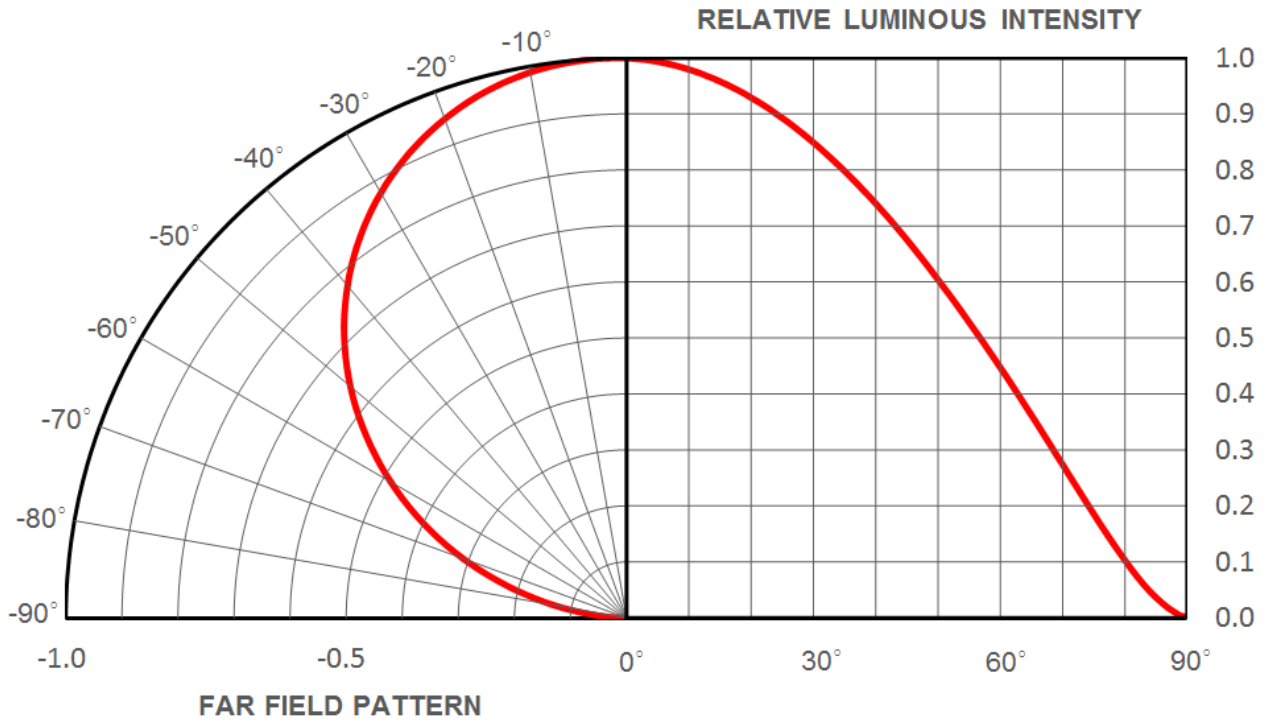
### 3. Junction Temperature vs. Dominant Wavelength Shift at 2000mA



### 4. Junction Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate Shift at 2000mA



## Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern



## 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 Glass Lens LEDs

Notes for handling of glass lens LEDs

- Please do not use a force of over 3kgf impact or pressure on the glass 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 glass lens especially by sharp tools such as Tweezers.
- Avoid leaving fingerprints on the glass lens.
- Please store the LEDs away from dusty areas or seal the product against dust.
- Please do not mold over the glass lens with another resin. (epoxy, urethane, etc)