



**ProLight PDSQ-10FVL-D1930**  
**10W Warm on dim 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
- More energy efficient than incandescent and most halogen lamps
- No UV
- Long lifetime

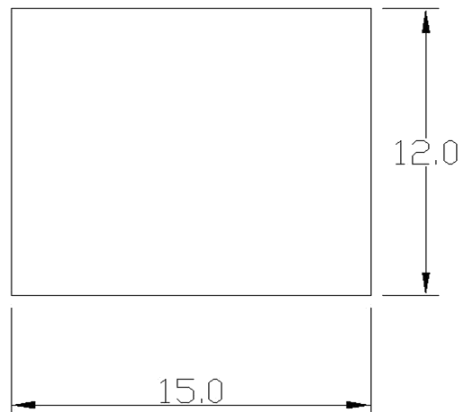
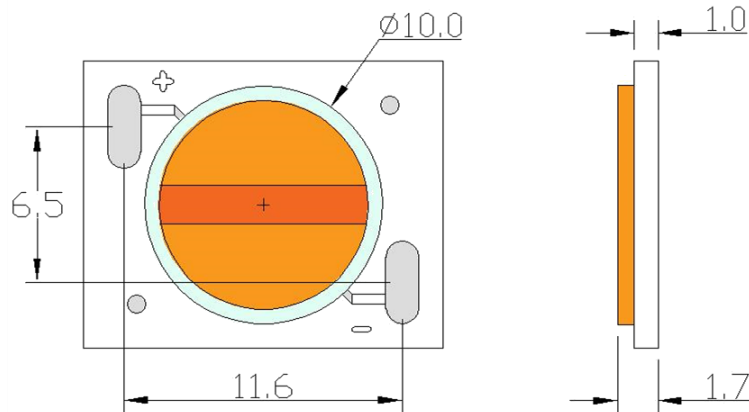
## Main Applications

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

## Introduction

·The input power is 10 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  $\pm 0.30$ 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, $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Color	Part Number COB	DC Forward Current (mA)	Luminous Flux $\Phi_v$ (lm)		CRI	
			Min.	Typ.	Min.	Typ.
Warm White	PDSQ-10FVL-D1930	50	38	45	90	93
		350	540	654		

- 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	12.0	13.8	15.0	3.9
	350	16.5	18.0	19.2	

- ProLight maintains a tolerance of  $\pm 0.1\text{V}$  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	1840 K	1900 K	1990 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)	PDSQ-10FVL-D1930	
			Flux (lm)	lm/W
50	13.80	0.69	45.0	65.2
100	16.05	1.61	142.4	88.7
200	16.90	3.38	358.5	106.1
350	17.86	6.25	653.6	104.6
500	18.70	9.35	918.5	98.3
550	18.96	10.43	1000.1	95.9
600	19.21	11.53	1076.7	93.4

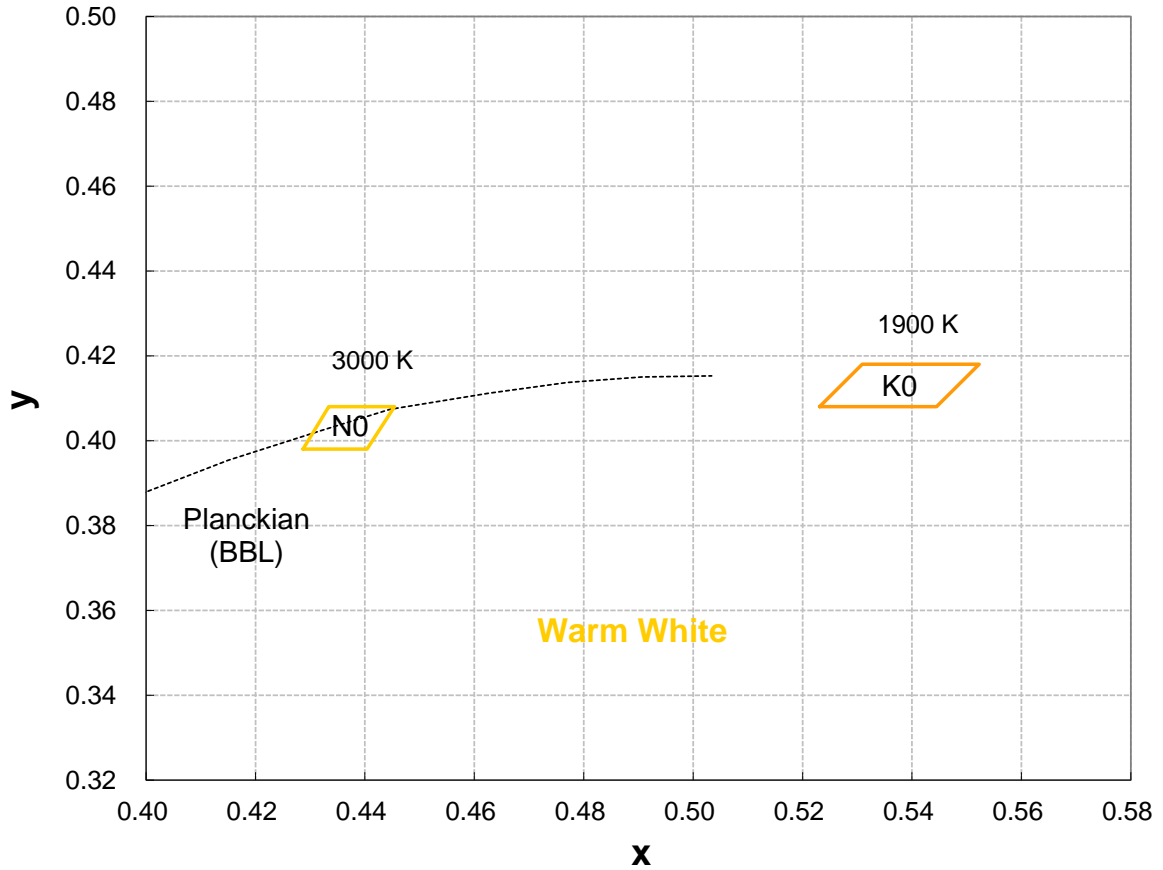
- All values are reference only.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Warm White
Max DC Forward Current (mA)	520
Peak Pulsed Forward Current (mA)	600 (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



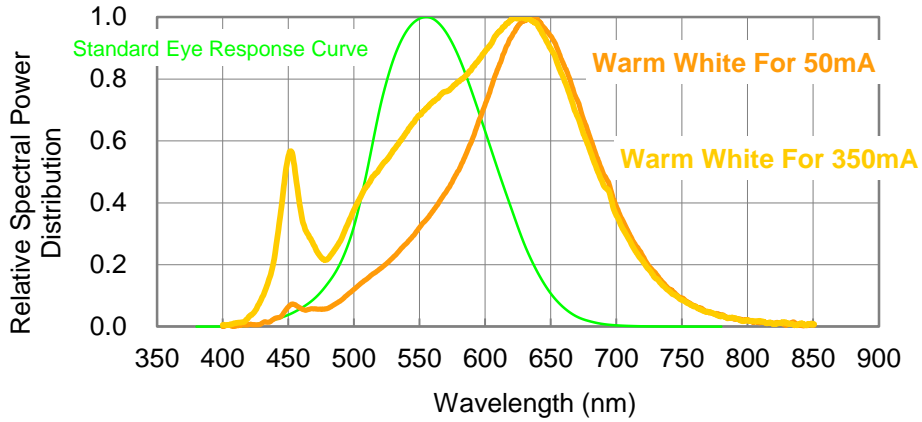
### Warm White Bin Structure

Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)	Bin Code	x	y	Typ. CCT (K)
K0	0.5231	0.4080	1900	N0	0.4287	0.3980	3000
	0.5445	0.4080			0.4404	0.3980	
	0.5523	0.4180			0.4454	0.4080	
	0.5309	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 : 1900K~3000K



## Forward Current Relative Characteristics

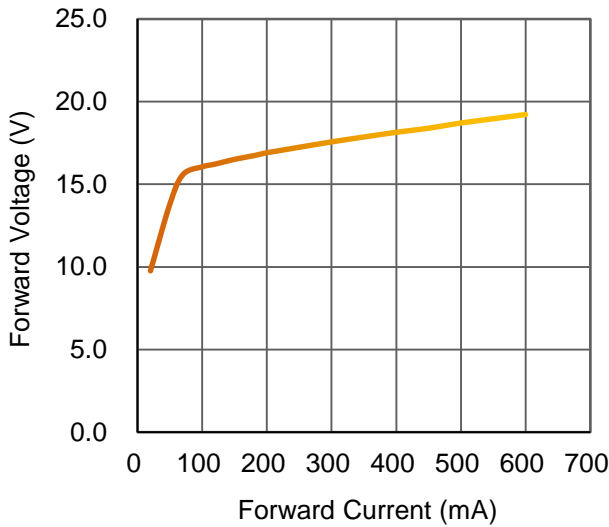


Fig 5. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

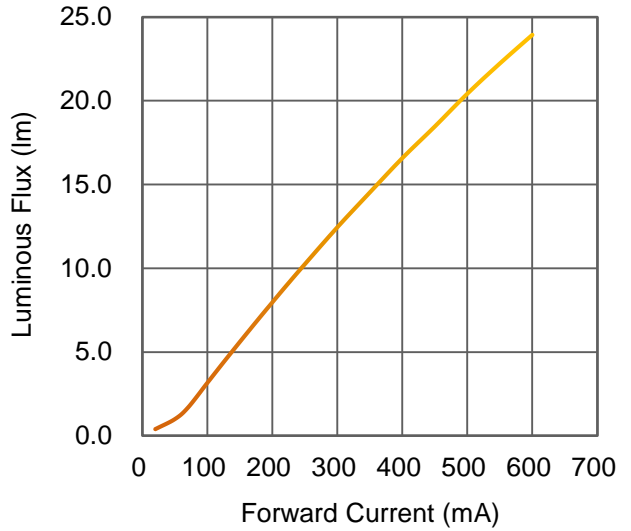


Fig 6. Forward Current vs. Relative Luminous Flux at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

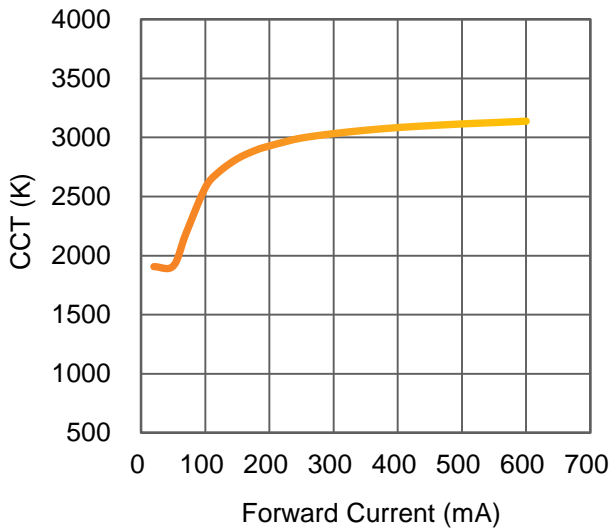


Fig 7. Forward Current vs. Color Temperature at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

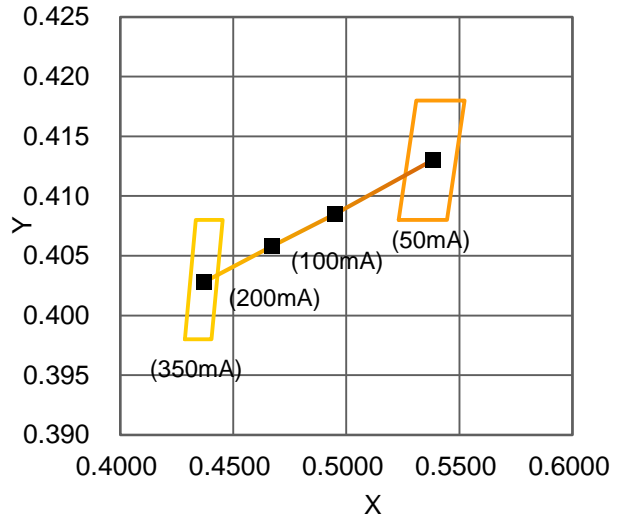


Fig 8. Chromaticity Coordinate Profile at  $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Case Temperature Relative Characteristics

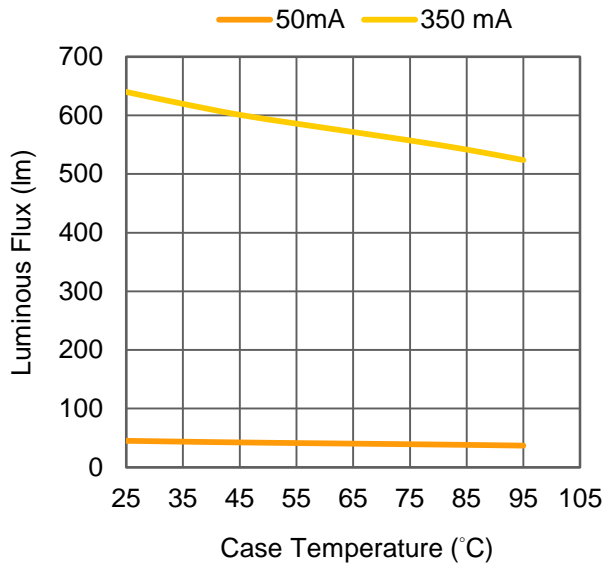


Fig 1. Case Temperature vs. Luminous Flux at 50 mA & 350 mA.

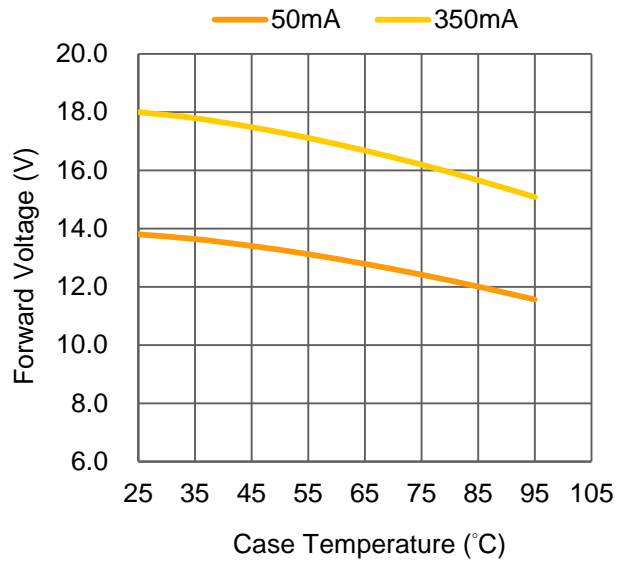


Fig 2. Case Temperature vs. Forward Voltage at 50 mA & 350 mA.

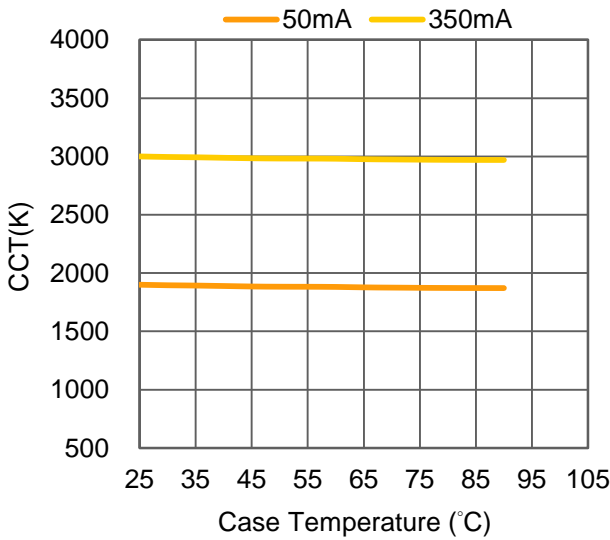


Fig 3. Case Temperature vs. Chromaticity Coordinate  $\Delta x$  at 50 mA & 350mA.



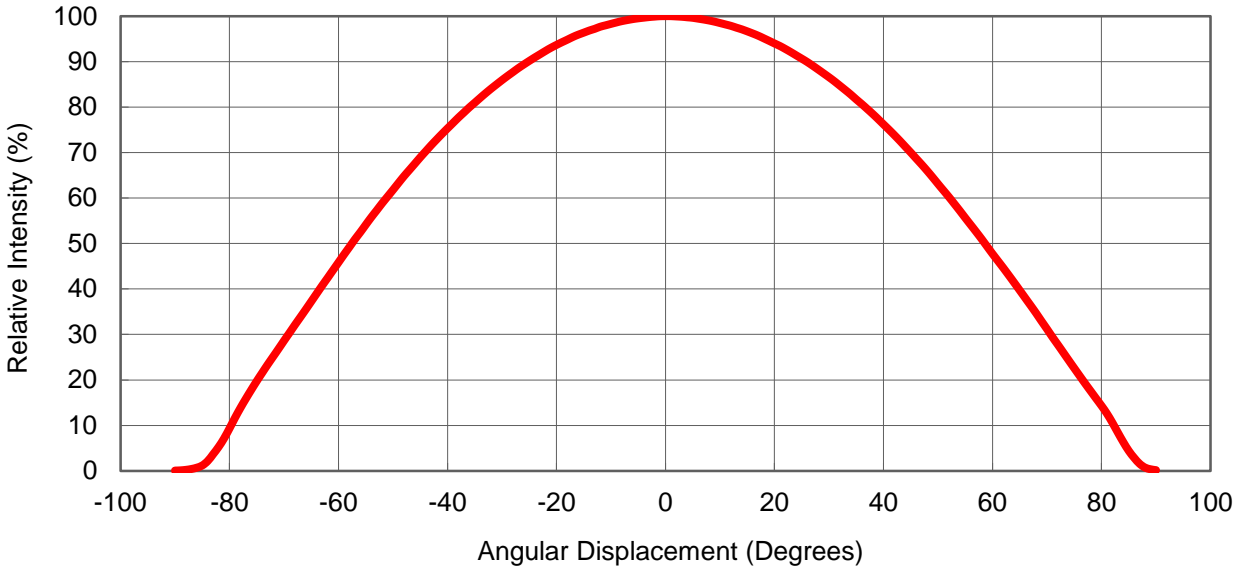
## Case Temperature vs. Junction Temperature Characteristics

T <sub>c</sub> (°C)	T <sub>j</sub> (°C)
	350 (mA)
25	50
30	55
35	60
40	65
45	70
50	75
55	80
60	85
65	90
70	95
75	100
80	105
85	110
90	115

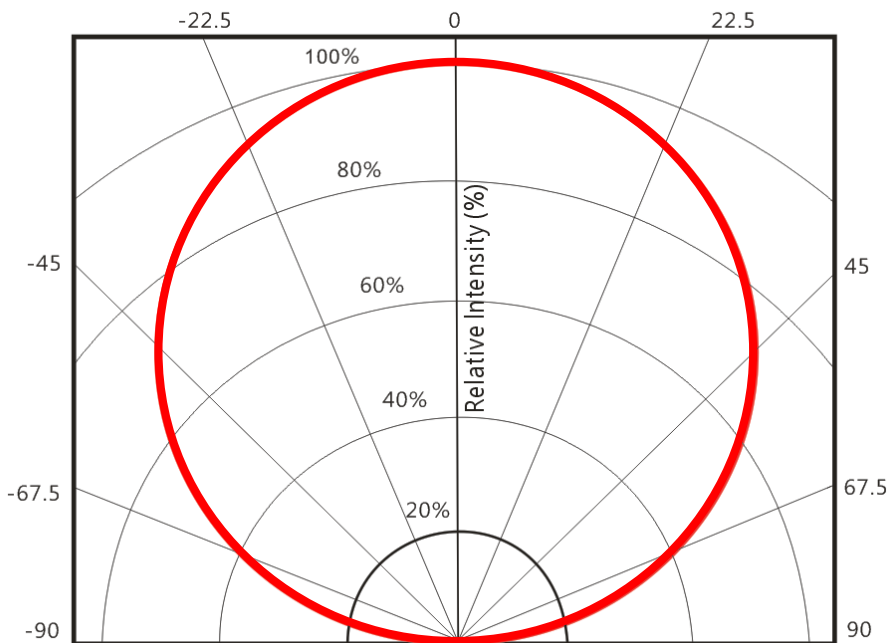
Fig 9. Case Temperature vs. Junction Temperature at 350mA.

# Typical Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern

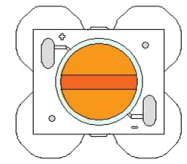
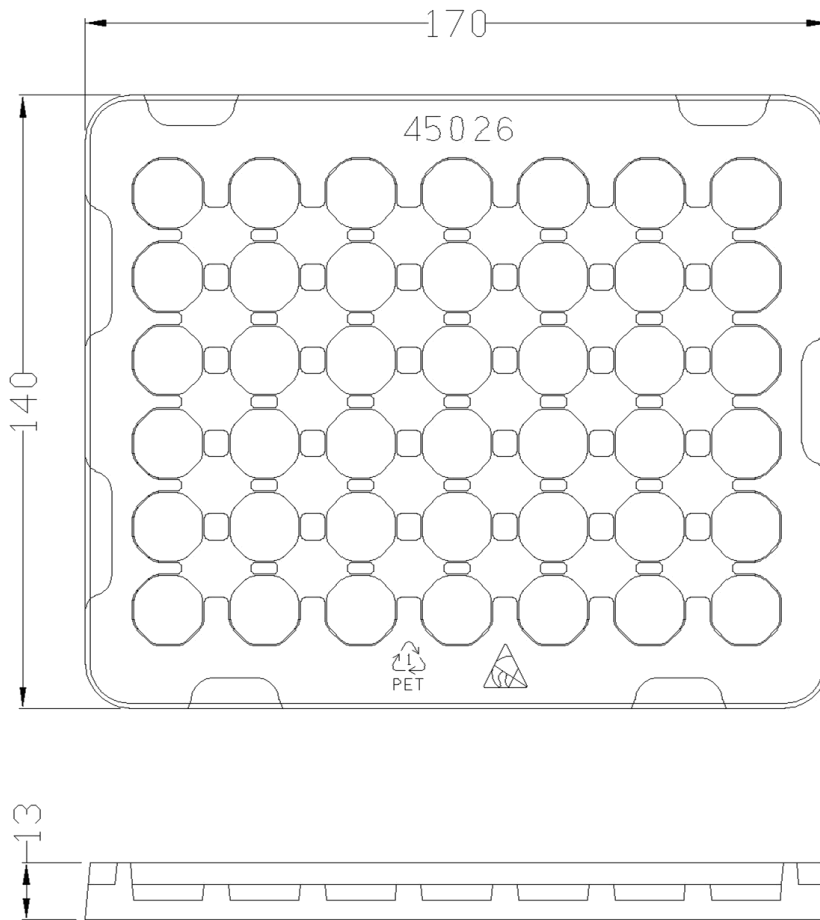
## Lambertian Radiation Pattern



## 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)

