



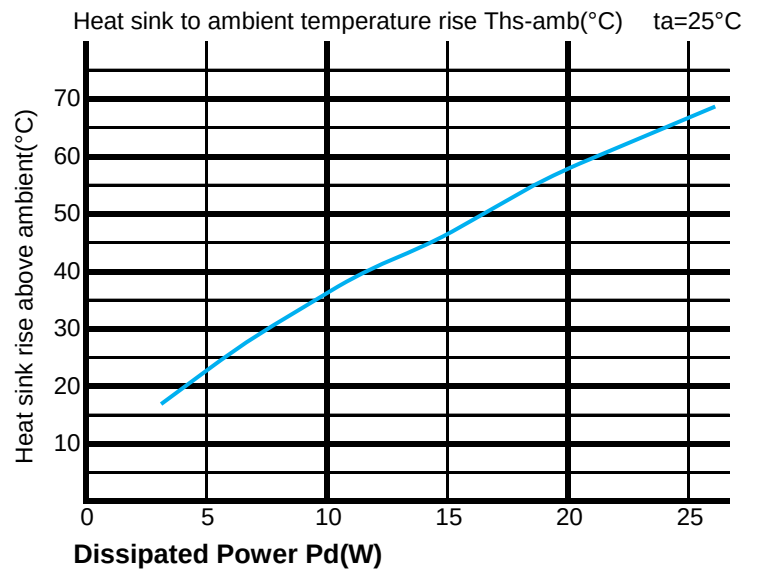
GooLED GooLED-78 Series $\Phi 78\text{mm}$ Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



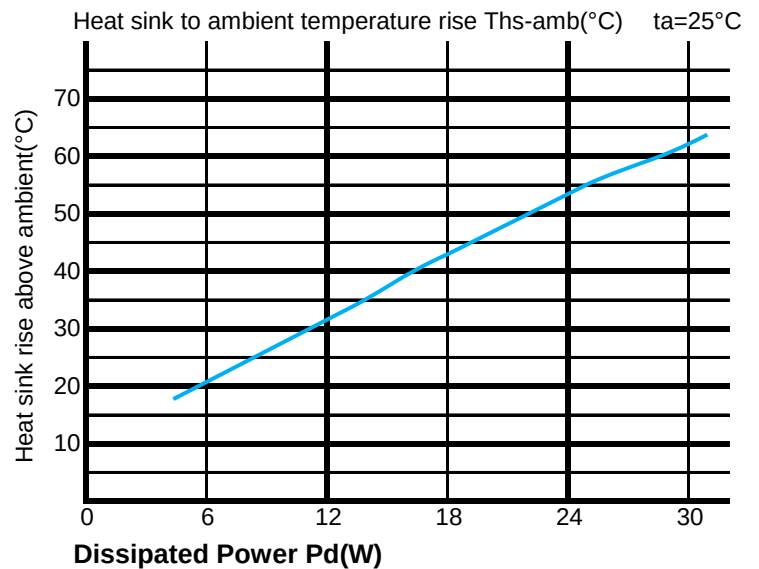
GooLED-7830 thermal data

$P_d = P_e \times (1-\eta_L)$		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance R_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise T_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		GooLED-7830	GooLED-7830
Dissipated Power $P_d(\text{W})$	5	4.8	24
	10	3.6	36
	15	3.13	47
	20	2.95	59
	25	2.72	68



GooLED-7850 thermal data

$P_d = P_e \times (1-\eta_L)$		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance R_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise T_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		GooLED-7850	GooLED-7850
Dissipated Power $P_d(\text{W})$	6	3.5	21
	12	2.67	32
	18	2.44	44
	24	2.25	54
	32	1.97	63





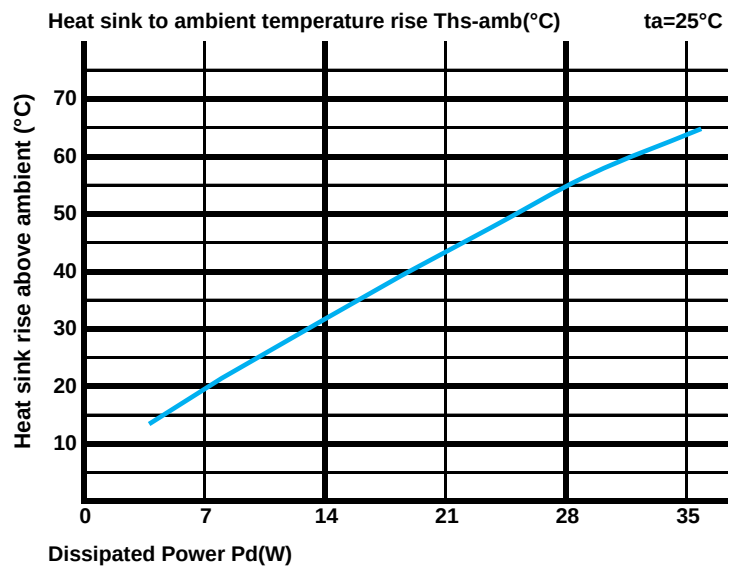
GooLED GooLED-78 Series $\Phi 78\text{mm}$ Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



GooLED-7880 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)	Pd = Pe x (1- η L)	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		GooLED-7880	GooLED-7880
7.0		2.86	20.0
14.0		2.29	32.0
21.0		2.10	44.0
28.0		1.96	55.0
35.0		1.80	63.0



* Please be aware the dissipated power Pd is not the same as the electrical power Pe of a LED module.

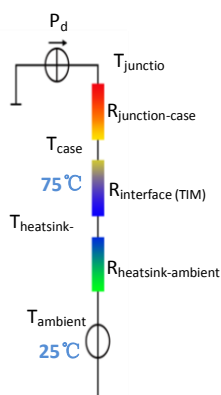
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta L)$.

Pd - Dissipated power ; Pe - Electrical power ; ηL = Light efficiency of the LED module;

*The aluminum substrate side of the package outer shell is thermally connected to the heat sink via TIM (Thermal interface material).

MingFa recommends the use of a high thermal conductive interface between the LED module and the LED cooler.

Either thermal grease, A thermal pad or a phase change thermal pad thickness 0.1-0.15mm is recommended.



*Thermal resistance is a heat property and a measurement of a temperature difference by which an object or material resists a heat flow.

Geometric shapes are different, the thermal resistance is different. Formula: $\theta = (T_{hs} - T_a) / P_d$

θ - Thermal Resistance [°C/W] ; T_{hs} - Heatsink temperature ; T_a - Ambient temperature ;

*The thermal resistance between the junction section of the light-emitting diode and the aluminum substrate side of the package outer

shell is $R_{\text{junction-case}}$, the thermal resistance of the TIM outside the package is $R_{\text{interface (TIM)}}$ [°C/W], the thermal resistance with the

heat sink is $R_{\text{heatsink-ambient}}$ [°C/W], and the ambient temperature is T_{ambient} [°C].

*Thermal resistances outside the package $R_{\text{interface (TIM)}}$ and $R_{\text{heatsink-ambient}}$ can be integrated

into the thermal resistance $R_{\text{case-ambient}}$ at this point. Thus, the following formula is also used:

$$T_{\text{junction}} = (R_{\text{junction-case}} + R_{\text{case-ambient}}) \cdot P_d + T_{\text{ambient}}$$