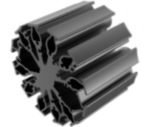


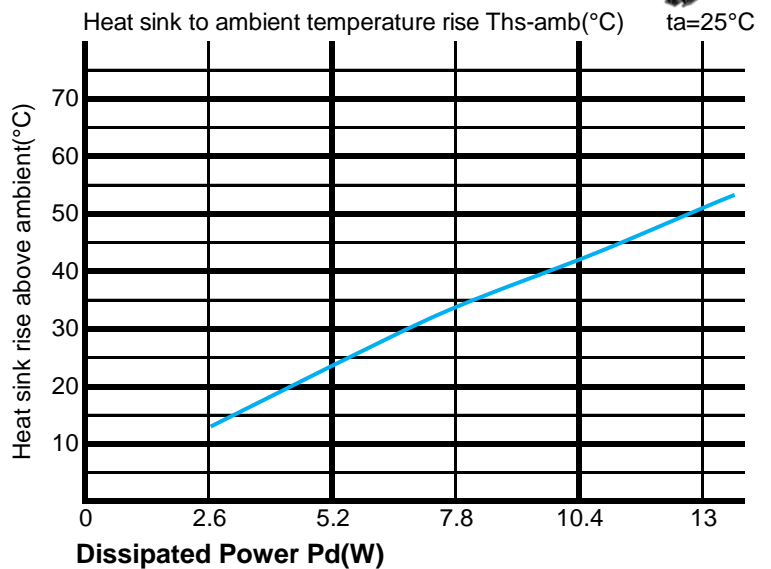
**FanLED** FanLED-70 Series  $\Phi$ 70mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



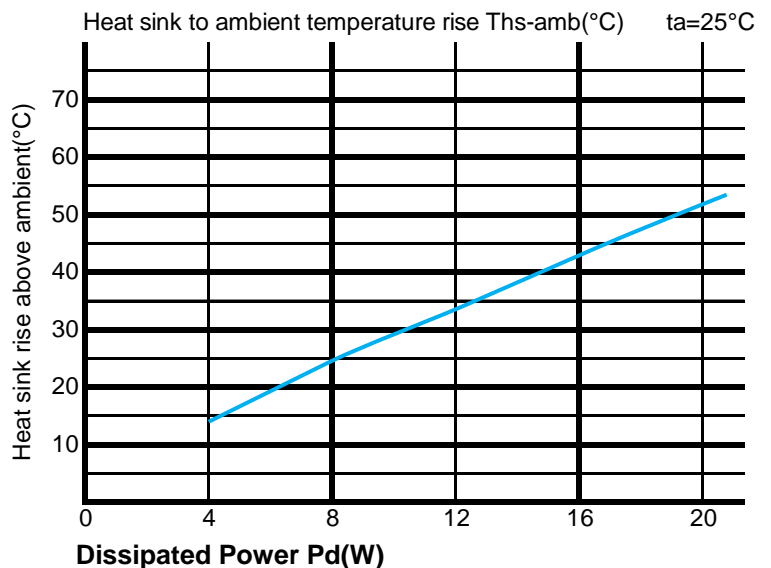
**Fan-7020 thermal data**

Dissipated Power Pd(W)	Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		FanLED-7020	FanLED-7020
2.6		5.2	14
5.2		4.5	24.5
7.8		4.2	34.5
10.4		3.9	42.4
13		3.7	50.5



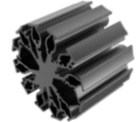
**Fan-7050 thermal data**

Dissipated Power Pd(W)	Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		FanLED-7050	FanLED-7050
4		3.4	14.5
8		2.9	25
12		2.6	34.4
16		2.5	43
20		2.3	51



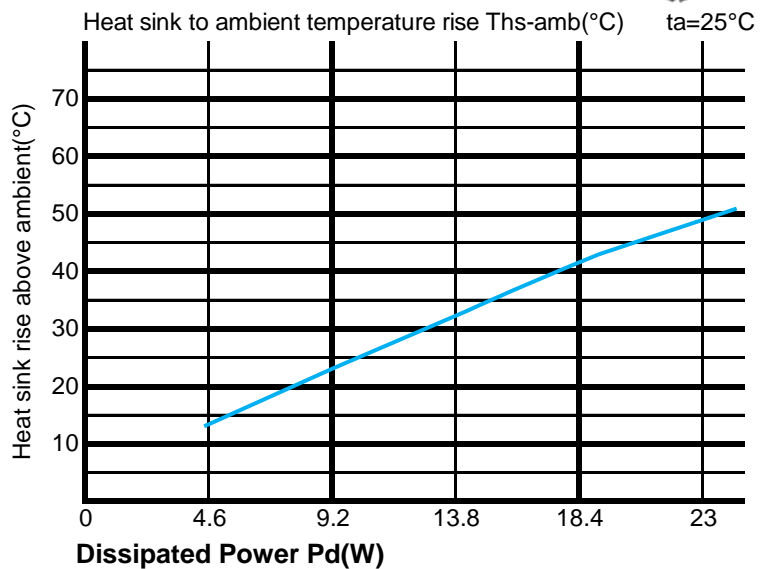
**FanLED** FanLED-70 Series  $\Phi$ 70mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



Fan-7080 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)		Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)	
	Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)	FanLED-7080	FanLED-7080	FanLED-7080
4.6		2.8	14	
9.2		2.4	24	
13.8		2.2	33	
18.4		2	41.5	
23		1.9	49	



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

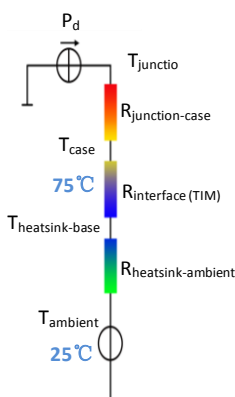
\*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula:  $Pd = Pe \times (1 - \eta L)$ .

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:  $\theta = (Ths - Ta) / Pd$

$\theta$  - Thermal Resistance [°C/W] ; Ths - Heatsink temperature ; Ta - 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  $T_{\text{ambient}}$  [°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:

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