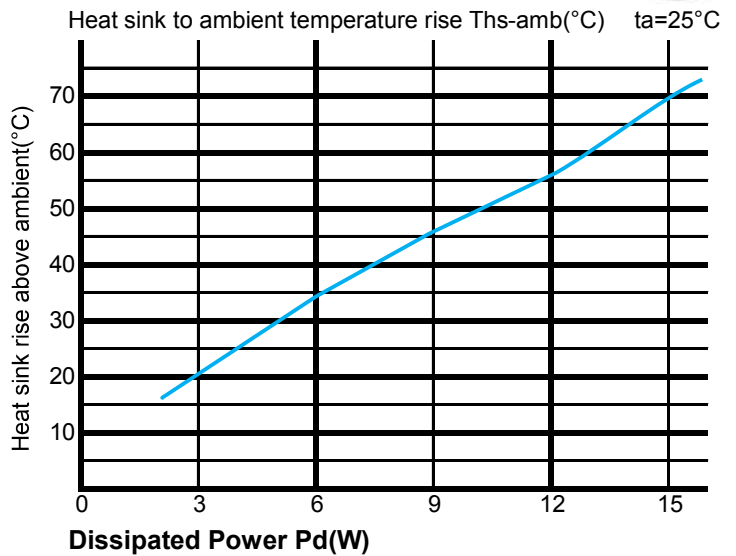


The thermal data table



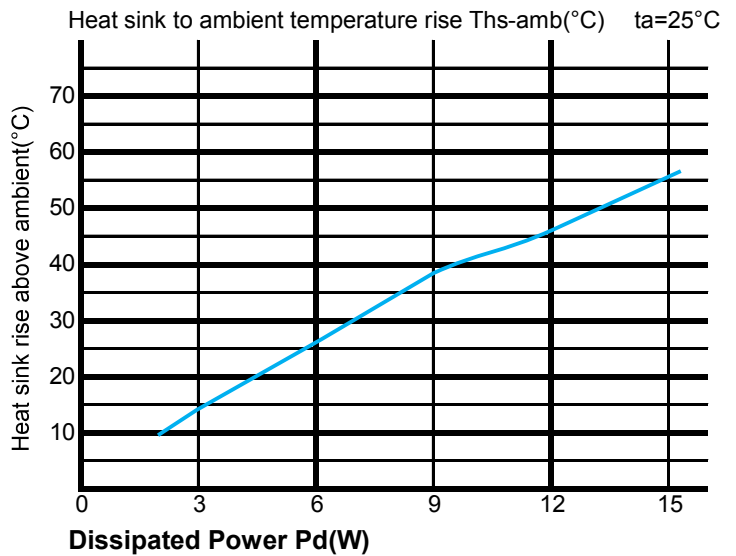
xLED-6030 thermal data

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)
		xLED-6030	xLED-6030
3		6.67	20
6		5.83	35
9		5.11	46
12		4.75	57
15		4.67	70



xLED-6050 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)
		xLED-6050	xLED-6050
3		5	15
6		4.67	26
9		4.33	39
12		4	46
15		3.8	57





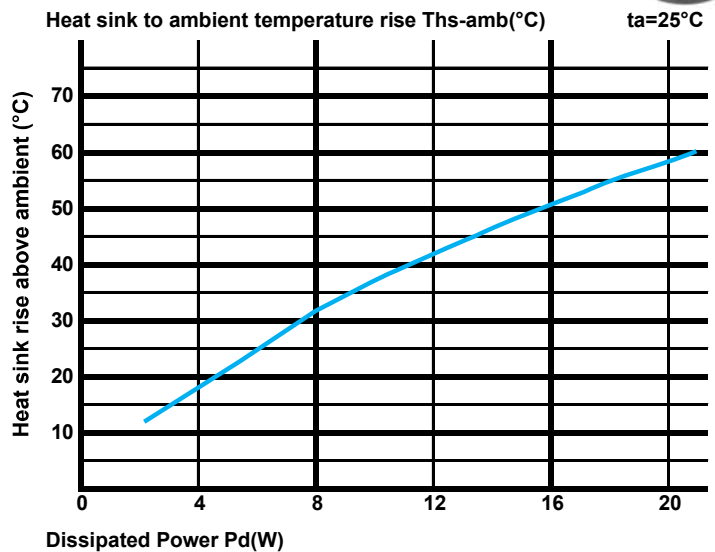
xLED xxLED-60 Series Φ 60mm Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



xLED-6080 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)	xLED-6080	xLED-6080	xLED-6080
4.0		4.75		19.0
8.0		4.00		32.0
10.0		4.20		42.0
16.0		3.19		51.0
20.0		2.95		59.0



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

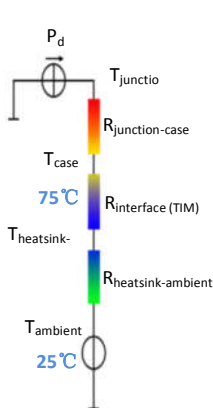
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: Pd = Pe x (1-ηL).

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

θ - 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 Rjunction-case,

the thermal resistance of the TIM outside the package is Rinterface (TIM) [°C/W], the thermal resistance with the

heat sink is Rheatsink-ambient [°C/W], and the ambient temperature is Tambient [°C].

*Thermal resistances outside the package Rinterface (TIM) and Rheatsink-ambient can be integrated into the thermal resistance Rcase-ambient at this point. Thus, the following formula is also used:

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