



for LED



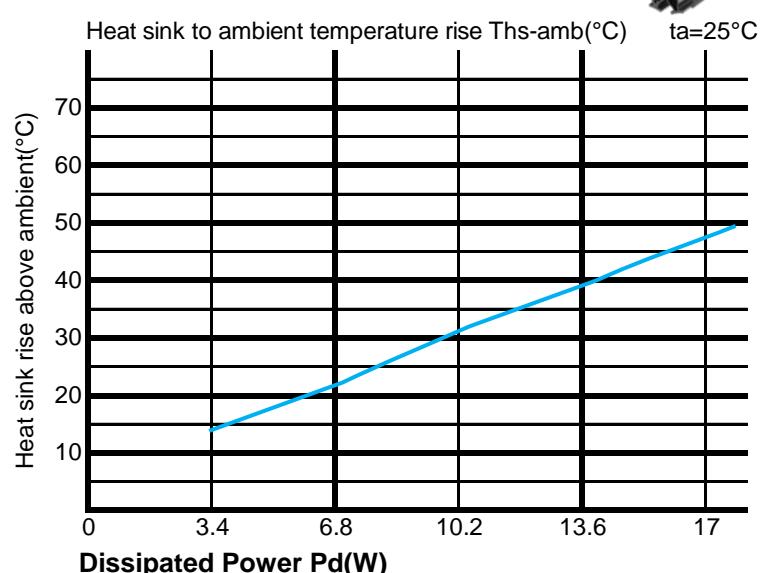
FanLED

FanLED-85 Series Ø85mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table

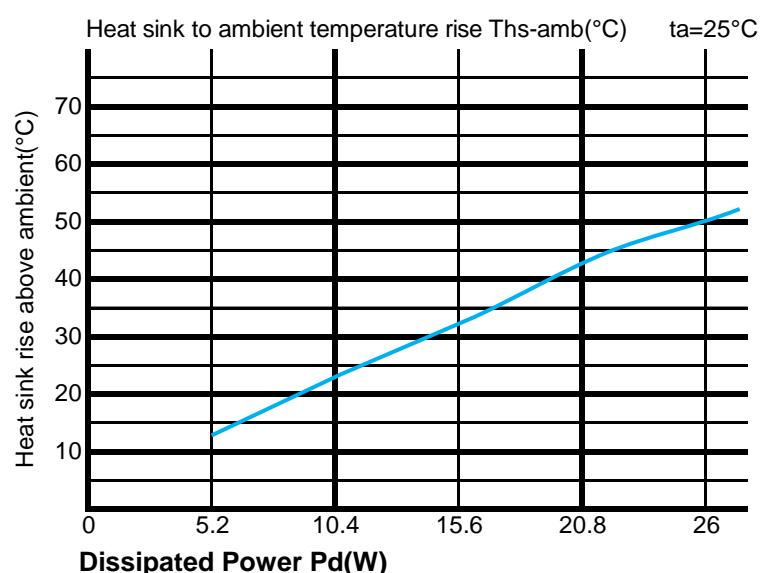
Fan-8520 thermal data

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-8520	
3.4	3.9	14	
6.8	3	22	
10.2	2.8	31	
13.6	2.7	39.5	
17	2.6	48	



Fan-8550 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-8550	
5.2	2.5	14	
10.4	2.1	24	
15.6	1.9	33	
20.8	1.9	43.5	
26	1.7	50	





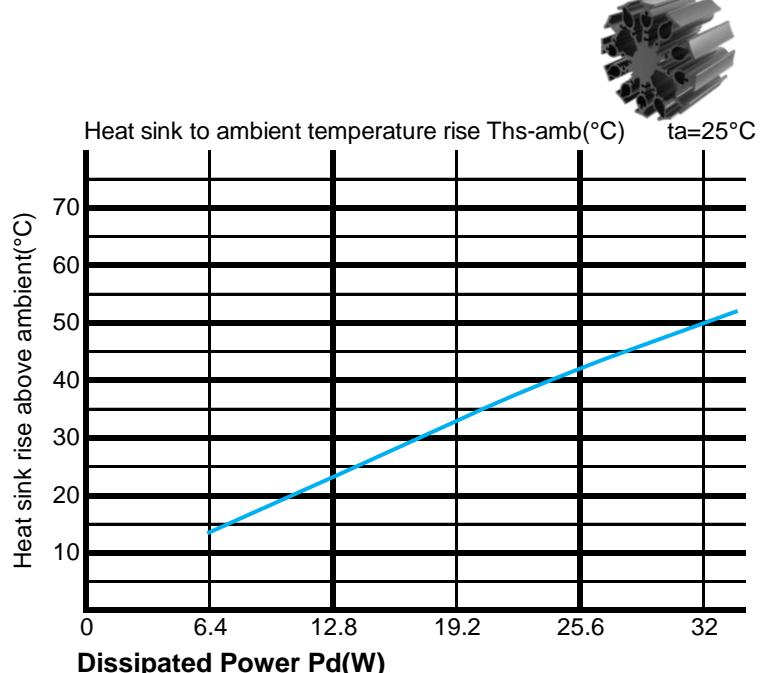
FanLED

FanLED-85Series $\Phi 85\text{mm}$ Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table

Fan-8580 thermal data

Dissipated Power $P_d(\text{W})$	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance $R_{hs\text{-amb}}$ ($^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)		Heat sink to ambient temperature rise $Ths\text{-amb}$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
	FanLED-8580	FanLED-8580	
6.4	2	14	
12.8	1.7	24	
19.2	1.6	34	
25.6	1.4	42	
32	1.3	50	



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

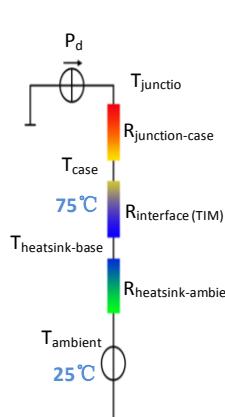
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = Pe \times (1-\eta L)$.

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

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

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

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

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