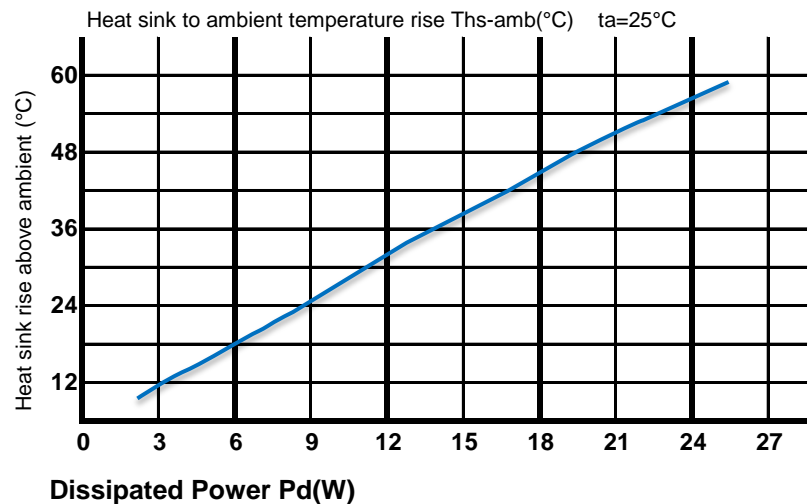


**The thermal data table**

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)
		Cube-110	
	2	3.15	6.7
	5	2.80	15
	10	2.45	26.5
	15	2.40	39
	18	2.30	45
	20	2.25	49
	25	2.12	58



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

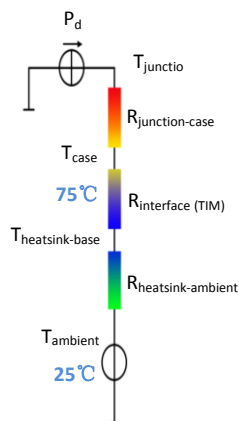
\*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula:  $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$ .

Pd - Dissipated power ; Pe - Electrical power ;  $\eta_L$  = 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:  $\theta = (T_{hs} - T_a) / P_d$

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

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

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

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

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