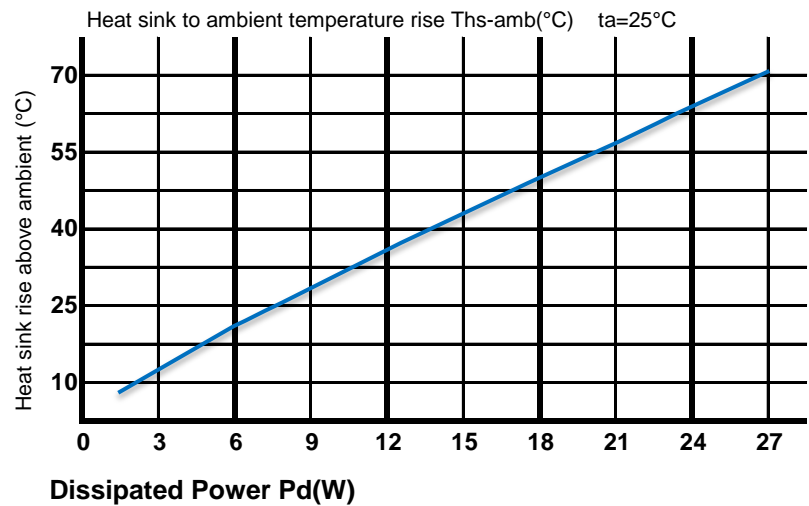


The thermal data table

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)
		Orbit-120	
	2	3.70	7.8
	5	3.22	17.1
	10	2.91	31.1
	15	2.77	44.5
	18	2.71	52.3
	20	2.67	57.4
	25	2.55	68.8



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

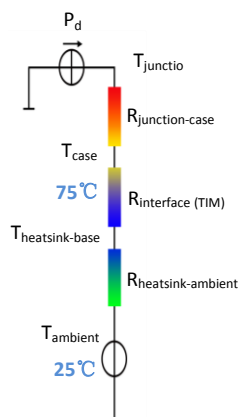
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$.

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

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 $R_{junction-case}$, 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:

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