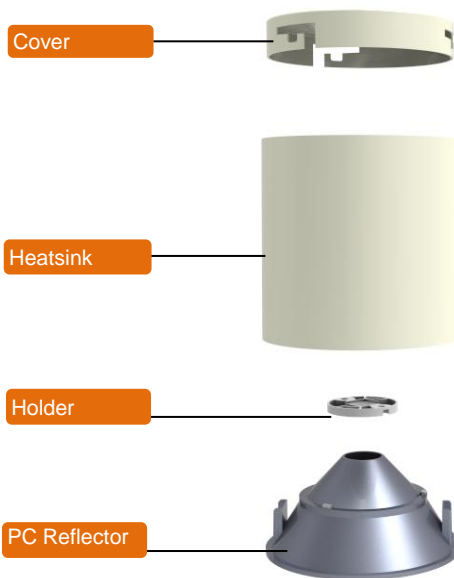


### Features & Benefits

- \* Mechanical compatibility with direct mounting of the COB products to the LED thermal body and thermal performance matching the lumen packages.
- \* For Down light designs from 2000 to 2800 lumen.
- \* Thermal resistance range  $R_{th}$  1.84°C/W.
- \* Full accessory kit with LED cooler Body, PSU mounting shrapnel & lens holder.
- \* Other accessories like COB holder & lens separate available.
- \* Modular design with mounting holes foreseen for direct mounting of a wide range of LED modules and COB's.
- \* Forged from highly conductive aluminum (ADC12).
- \* Diameter 130mm - Standard height 152mm, Other heights on request.
- \* 3 standard colors - white powder, black powder and gray powder.



- 01) Bridelux: Vero 10/13 Vero SE 10/13 LED engines;
- 02) Cree: XLamp CXA 13xx, XLamp CXB 15xx, CXA 18xx Series engines;
- 03) Citizen: CLU026, CLU027, CLU028, CLU036, CLU038, CLU721, CLU711, CLU701 LED engines;
- 04) Edison: EdiLex III COB LED engines;
- 05) GE lighting: Infusion™ LED engines;
- 06) LG Innotek: 7W, 10W, 16W, 21W, 32W LED engines;
- 07) LumiLEDs: LUXEON 1202/1203/1204/1205/1208 LED engines;
- 08) Lumens: Ergon-COB 15xx, 18xx LED engines;
- 09) Luminus: CXM-6, CHM/CLM/CXM-9/14/18 LED engines;
- 10) Nichia: NVxxx024Z, NVxxx036Z, NFCWxxxB Series LED engines;
- 11) Osram: SOLERIQ® S 9/S13, Z6 Mini LED engines;
- 12) Philips: Fortimo SLM LED engines;
- 13) Prolight Opto: PACJ-7xxx/14xxx/21xxx/28xxx-xxxx, PACK-35xxx/42xxx/57xxx-xxxx engines;
- 14) Samsung: LCxxxC Series, LCxxxD Series LED engines;
- 15) Seoul Semiconductor: SAWxxxxxx Series, DC COB LED engines;
- 16) Tridonic: SLE G5, SLE G6 10/15/17mm LED engines;
- 17) Vossloh-Schwabe: LUGA Shop and LUGA C LED engines;

### Order Information

Example: Orbit-152-WH

- Orbit - **1** - **2**
- 1** Product model  
- 152
- 2** Finish  
- WH White  
- BK Black  
- GY Gray

#### Notes:

- Mentioned models are an extraction of full product range.
- For specific mechanical adaptations please contact MingfaTech.
- MingfaTech reserves the right to change products or specifications without prior notice.



## The product data table

	 <i>Orbit</i>
<b>Model No.</b>	<b>Orbit-152</b>
<b>Heatsink Size</b>	<b>Φ130×H152mm</b>
<b>Heatsink Material</b>	<b>ADC12</b>
<b>Heatsink Finish</b>	<b>White/Black/Gray</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>863g</b>
<b>Dissipated power</b> (Ths-amb,50°C)	<b>25 (W)</b>
<b>Beam Angle</b>	<b>50°</b>
<b>Thermal Resistance</b> (Rhs-amb)	<b>1.84(°C/W)</b>

\* 3D files are available in ParaSolid, STP and IGS on request

\* The thermal resistance  $R_{th}$  is determined with a calibrated heat source of 16mm×16mm central placed on the heat sink,  $T_{amb}$  40° and an open environment. Reference data @ heat sink to ambient temperature rise  $T_{hs-amb}$  50°C

The thermal resistance of a LED cooler is not a fix value and will vary with the applied dissipated power  $P_d$

\* Dissipated power  $P_d$ . Reference data @ heat sink to ambient temperature rise  $T_{hs-amb}$  50°C

The maximal dissipated power needs to be verified in function of required case temperature  $T_c$  or junction temperature  $T_j$  and related to the estimated ambient temperature where the light fixture will be placed  
Please be aware the dissipated power  $P_d$  is not the same as the electrical power  $P_e$  of a LED module

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

$P_d$  - Dissipated power

$P_e$  - Electrical power

$\eta_L$  = Light efficiency of the LED module

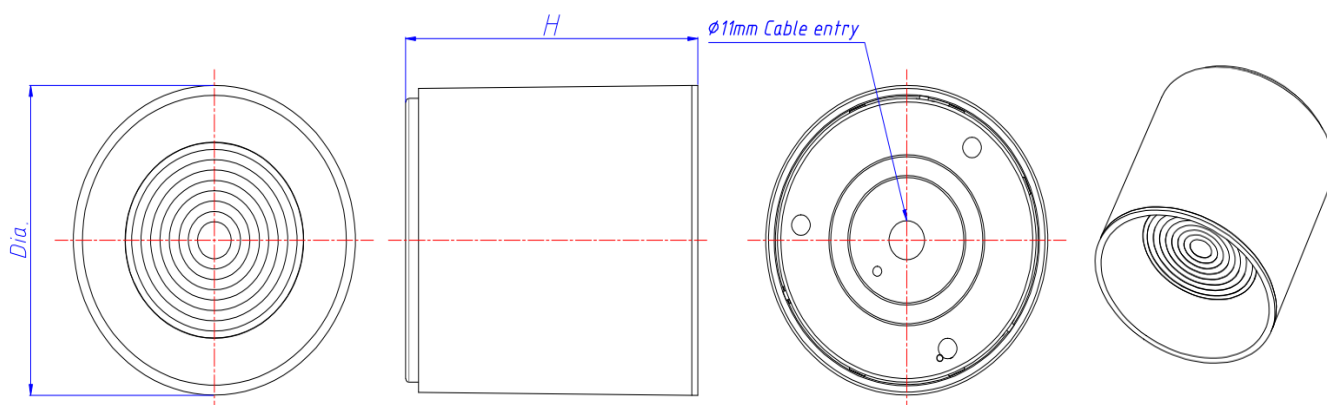


*Orbit*

## Orbit-152 Lighting Kits assembly & introduction

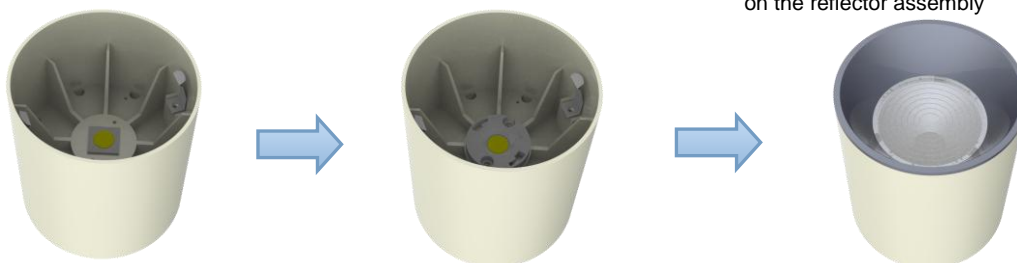
### Drawings & Type Selection

Type	Dia.(mm)	Height(mm)	Power(w)	LES(mm)	Beam Angle	Cut-out(mm)
Orbit-152	130	152	25	17	50°	N/A



### Components introduction

1. Remove the reflector, Install the COB
2. Fix the COB by the holder and screw
3. Vertically align the shrapnel and press down on the reflector assembly



4. The three notches of the lid are positioned on the three semicircular columns of the radiator

5. Press the outer plane of the bottom cover by hand, and rotate the cover counterclockwise to put it in position.



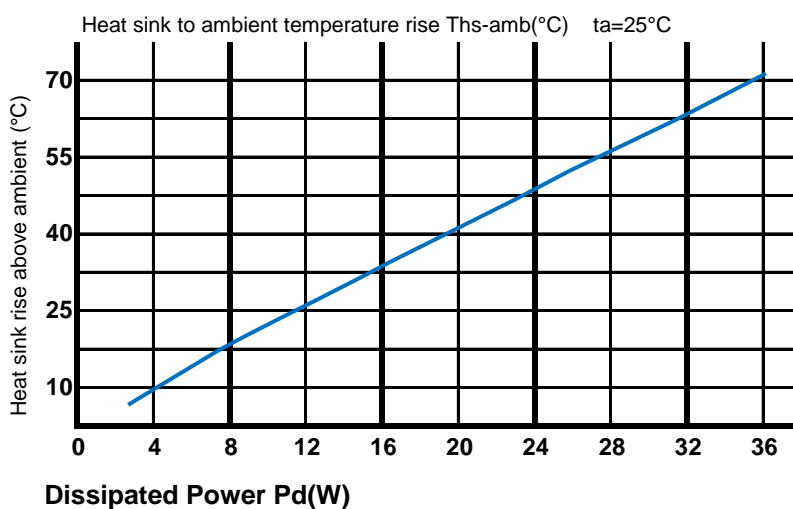


*Orbit*

## Orbit-152 Lighting Kits assembly & introduction

### The thermal data table

$P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance $R_{hs-amb} (^{\circ}C/W)$	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise $\Delta T_{hs-amb} (^{\circ}C)$
		Orbit-152	
Dissipated Power $P_d (W)$	5	2.34	12.7
	10	2.10	23
	15	1.97	32.5
	20	1.87	41.4
	25	1.84	51
	30	1.78	59.5
	35	1.75	68.3



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

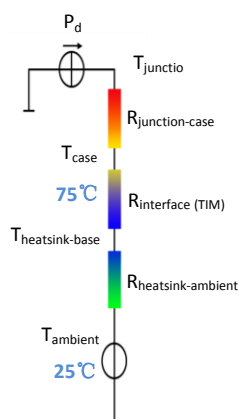
\*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula:  $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$ .

$P_d$  - Dissipated power ;  $P_e$  - 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 [ $^{\circ}C/W$ ];  $T_{hs}$  - 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  $R_{interface (TIM)}$  [ $^{\circ}C/W$ ], the thermal resistance with the heat sink is  $R_{heatsink-ambient}$  [ $^{\circ}C/W$ ], and the ambient temperature is  $T_{ambient}$  [ $^{\circ}C$ ].

\*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:

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