



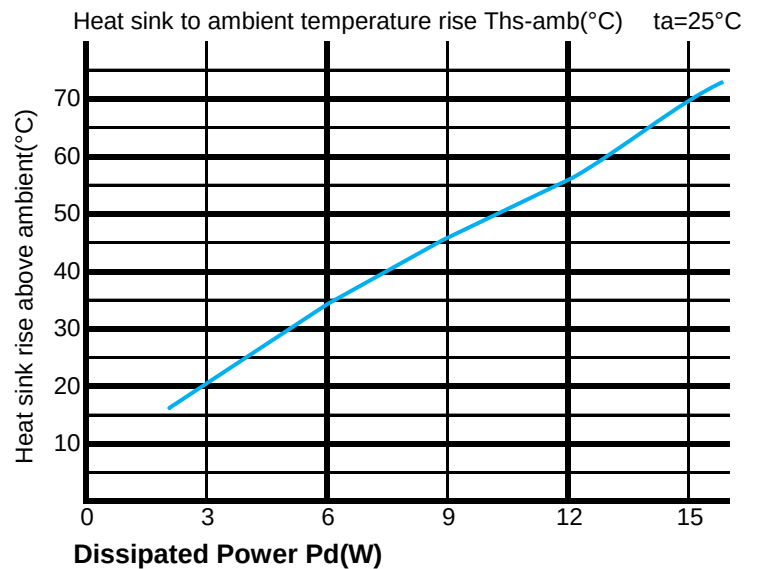
GooLED GooLED-58 Series $\Phi 58\text{mm}$ Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



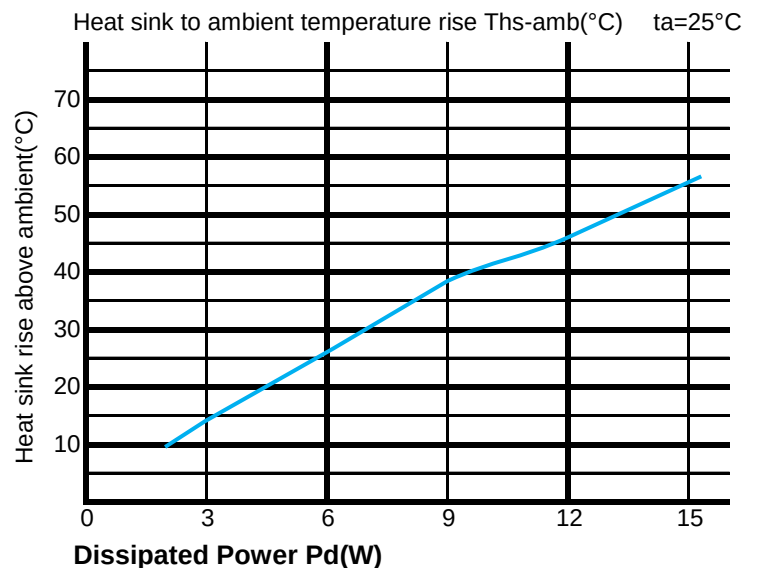
GooLED-5830 thermal data

$P_d = P_e \times (1-\eta_L)$		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance R_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise T_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		GooLED-5830	GooLED-5830
Dissipated Power $P_d(\text{W})$	3	6.67	20
	6	5.83	35
	9	5.11	46
	12	4.75	57
	15	4.67	70



GooLED-5850 thermal data

$P_d = P_e \times (1-\eta_L)$		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance R_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise T_{hs-amb} ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		GooLED-5850	GooLED-5850
Dissipated Power $P_d(\text{W})$	3	5	15
	6	4.67	26
	9	4.33	39
	12	4	46
	15	3.8	57





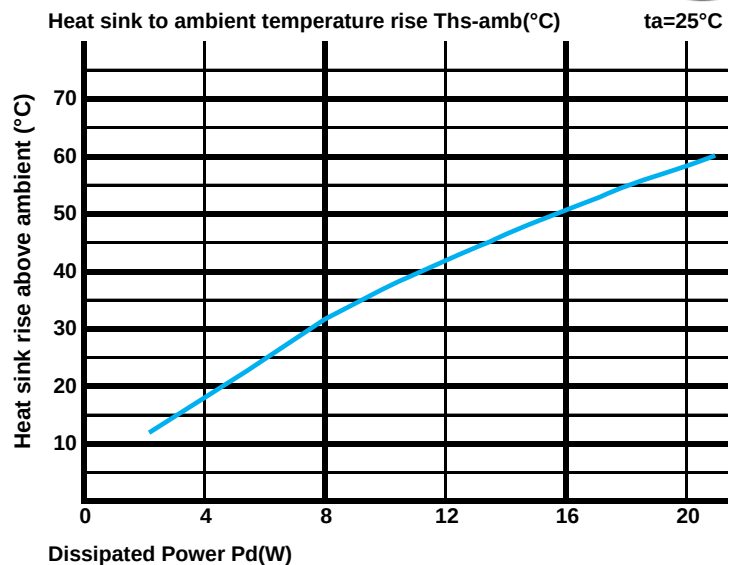
GooLED GooLED-58 Series $\Phi 58\text{mm}$ Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



GooLED-5880 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)	Pd = Pe x (1- η L)	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb ($^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		GooLED-5880	GooLED-5880
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.

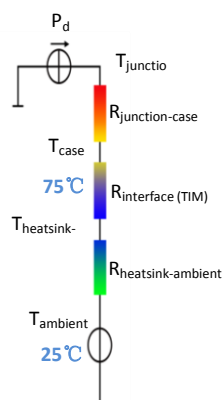
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta L)$.

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: $\theta = (T_{hs} - T_a) / P_d$

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

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

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

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

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