



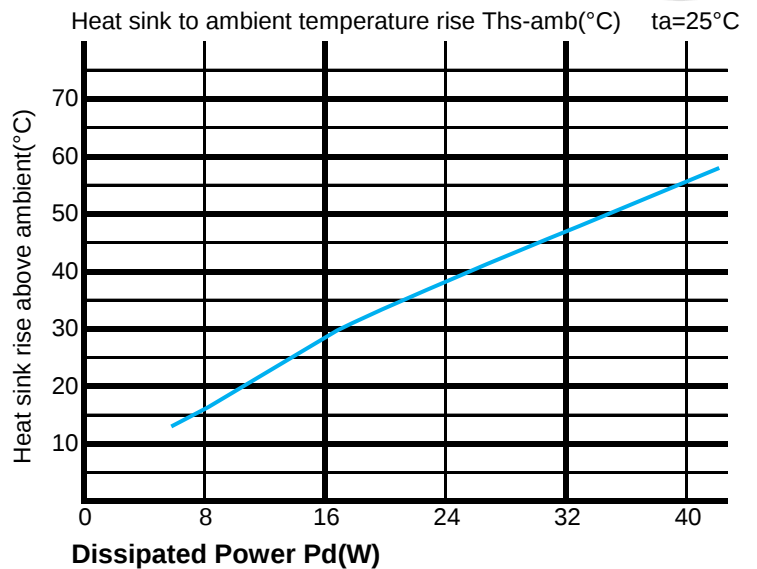
GooLED GooLED-110 Series $\Phi 110\text{mm}$ Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



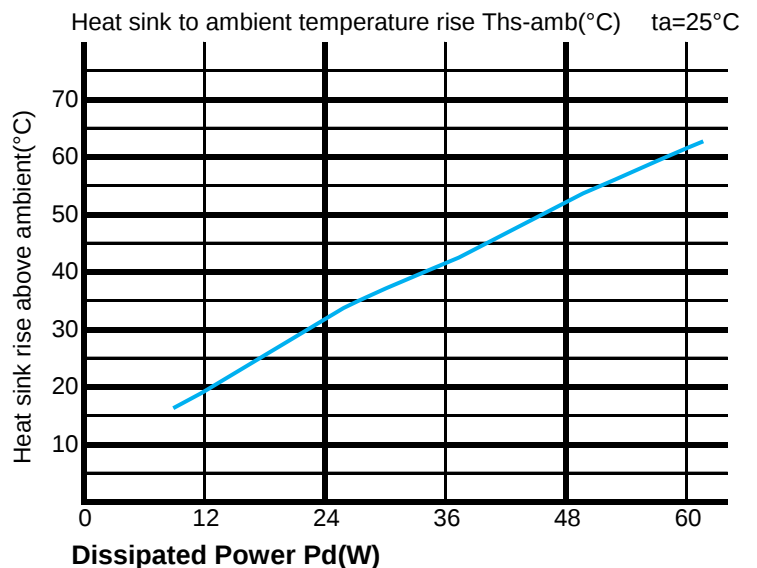
GooLED-11050 thermal data

Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		GooLED-11050	GooLED-11050
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	8	2.25	16
	16	1.81	29
	24	1.63	39
	32	1.5	48
	40	1.4	56



GooLED-11080 thermal data

Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		GooLED-11080	GooLED-11080
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	12	1.67	20
	24	1.36	33
	36	1.17	42
	48	1.1	53
	60	1.03	62





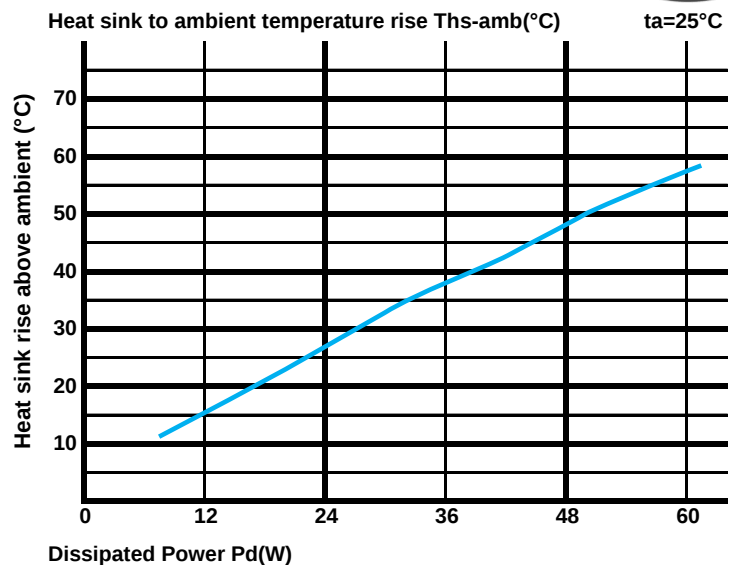
GooLED GooLED-110 Series $\Phi 110\text{mm}$ Material AL1070 Pin Fin Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



GooLED-110100 thermal data

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)
		GooLED-110100	GooLED-110100
12		1.67	20
24		1.36	33
36		1.17	42
48		1.1	53
60		1.03	62



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

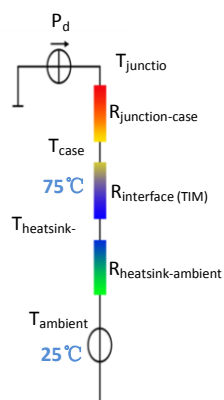
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$.

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

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

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