



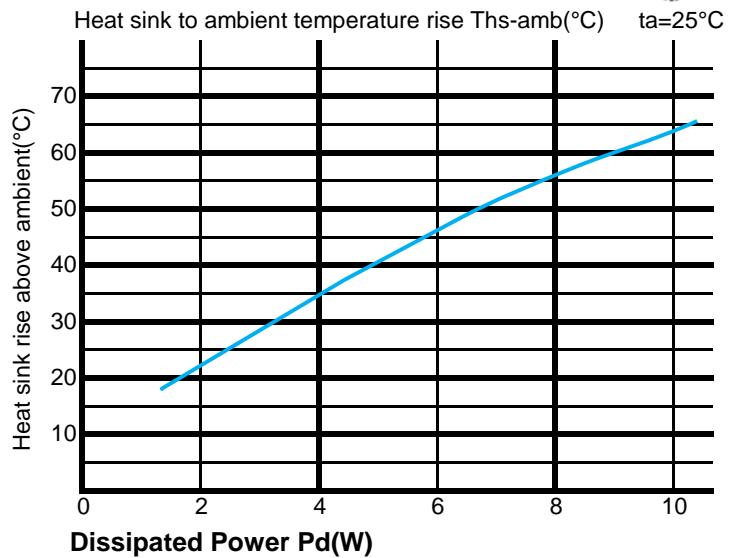
**EtraLED** EtraLED-48 Series  $\Phi$ 48mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

**The thermal data table**



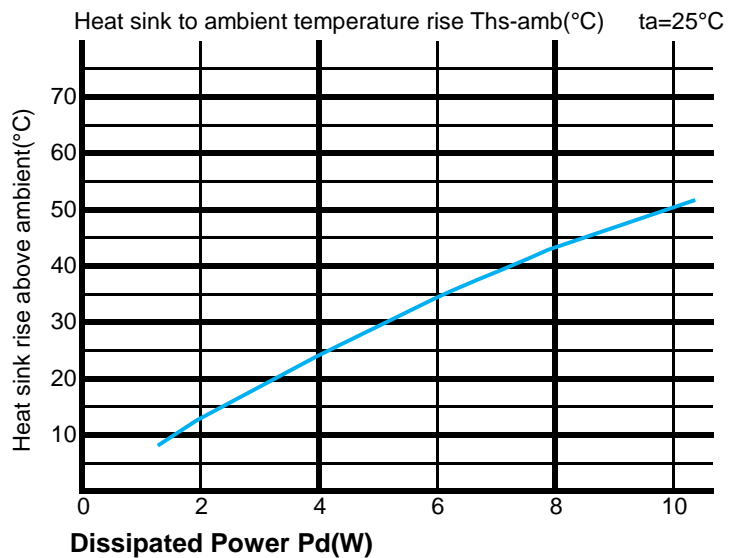
**EtraLED-4820 thermal data**

Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		EtraLED-4820	EtraLED-4820
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	2	11	22
	4	8.75	35
	6	7.67	46
	8	6.88	55
	10	6.4	64



**EtraLED-4850 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)
		EtraLED-4850	EtraLED-4850
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	2	6.5	13
	4	6	24
	6	5.67	34
	8	5.38	43
	10	5	50





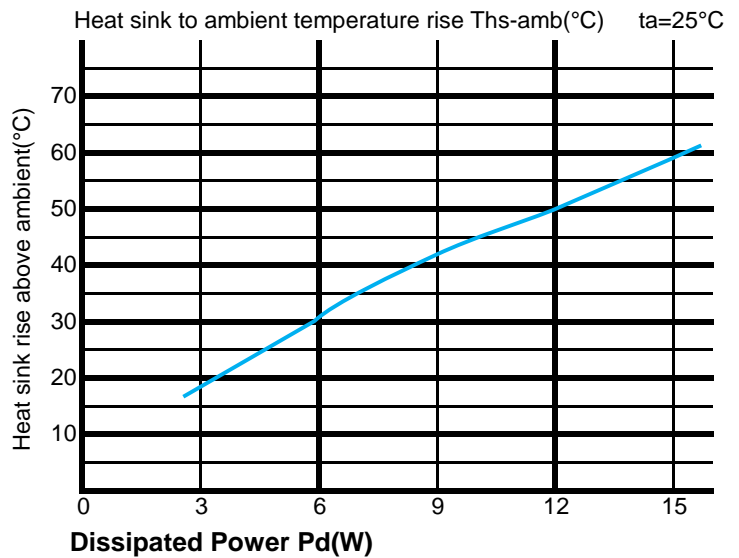
**EtraLED** EtraLED-48 Series  $\Phi$ 48mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

**The thermal data table**



**EtraLED-4880 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)
		EtraLED-4880	EtraLED-4880
3		6	18
6		5	30
9		4.67	42
12		4.17	50
15		3.87	58



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

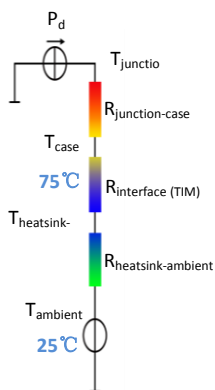
\*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: Pd = Pe x (1-ηL).

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:  $\theta = (Ths - Ta) / Pd$

$\theta$  - Thermal Resistance [°C/W]; Ths - Heatsink temperature; Ta - 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<sub>junction-case</sub>, the thermal resistance of the TIM outside the package is R<sub>interface (TIM)</sub> [°C/W], the thermal resistance with the heat sink is R<sub>heatsink-ambient</sub> [°C/W], and the ambient temperature is T<sub>ambient</sub> [°C].

\*Thermal resistances outside the package R<sub>interface (TIM)</sub> and R<sub>heatsink-ambient</sub> can be integrated

into the thermal resistance R<sub>case-ambient</sub> at this point. Thus, the following formula is also used:

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