

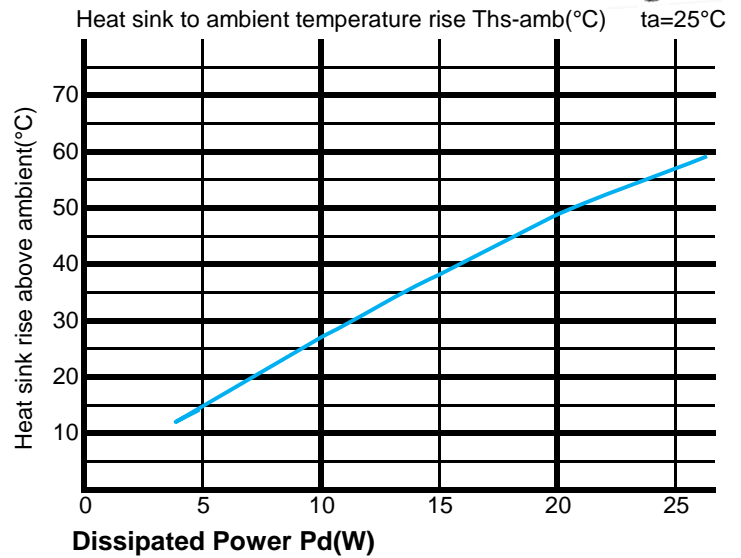
EtraLED EtraLED-85 Series Φ 85mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



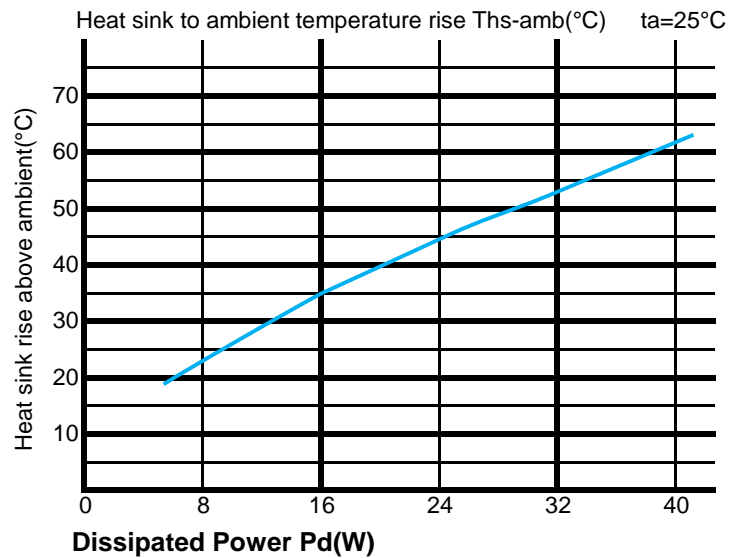
EtraLED-8520 thermal data

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-8520	EtraLED-8520
5		2.8	14
10		2.7	27
15		2.53	38
20		2.1	48
25		2.28	57



EtraLED-8550 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-8550	EtraLED-8550
8		2.88	23
16		2.19	35
24		1.88	45
32		1.66	53
40		1.53	61





for

LED



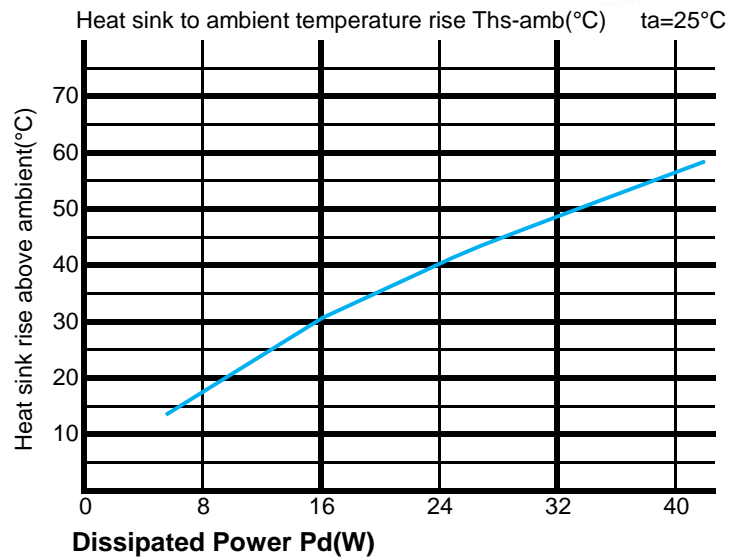
EtraLED EtraLED-85 Series Φ85mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



EtraLED-8580 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-8580	EtraLED-8580
8		2.25	18
16		1.88	30
24		1.67	40
32		1.5	48
40		1.4	56



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

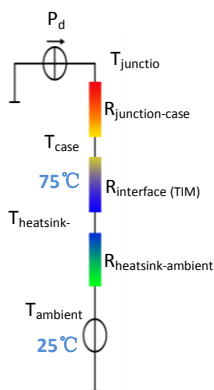
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: Pd = Pe x (1-ηL).

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

θ - 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 $R_{junction-case}$, 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:

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