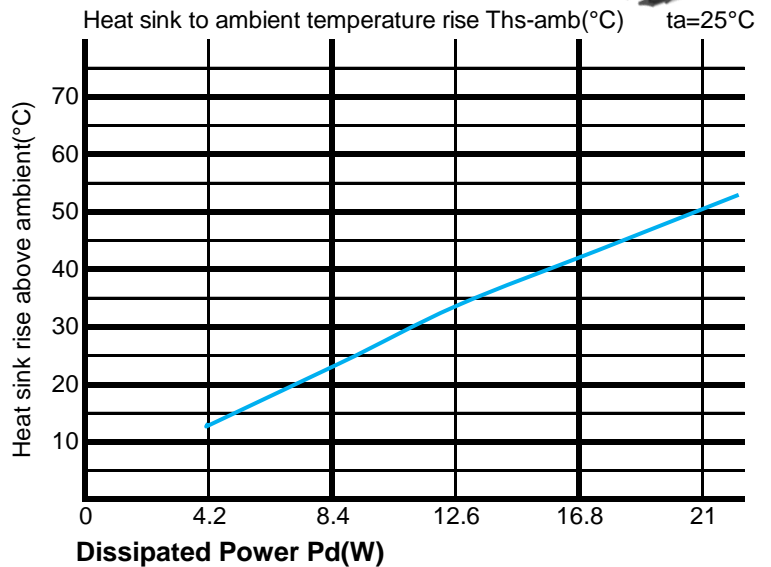


The thermal data table



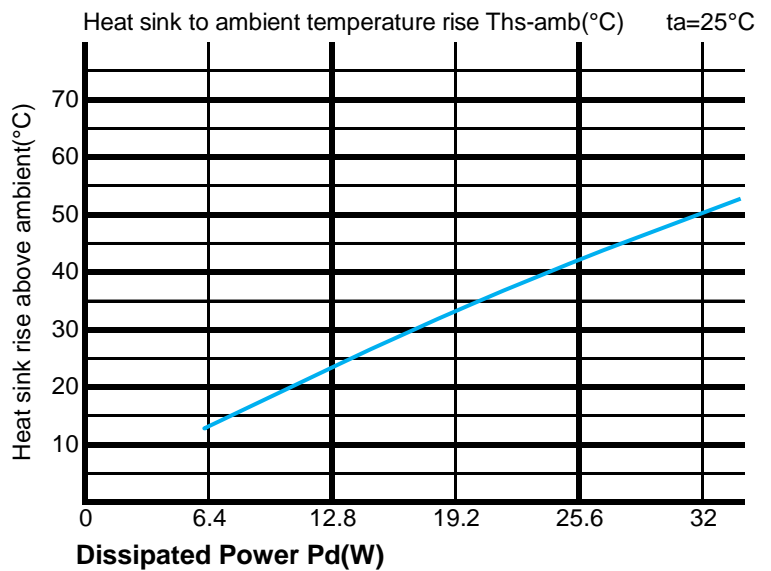
Fan-9620 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)		Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)	
		FanLED-9620		FanLED-9620	
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	4.2	3.1	14		
	8.4	2.7	24		
	12.6	2.5	34		
	16.8	2.3	42		
	21	2.2	50.5		



Fan-9650 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)		Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)	
		FanLED-9650		FanLED-9650	
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	6.4	1.9	14		
	12.8	1.7	24		
	19.2	1.5	33.5		
	25.6	1.4	42		
	32	1.3	50		



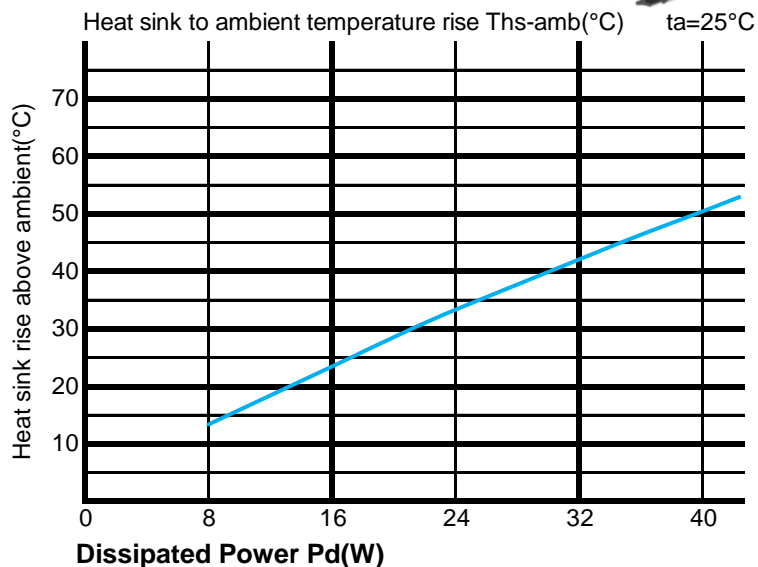
FanLED FanLED-96 Series Φ 96mm Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table



Fan-9680 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)		Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)		Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)	
		FanLED-9680		FanLED-9680	
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	8	1.5	14		
	16	1.3	24		
	24	1.2	34		
	32	1.1	42		
	40	1	50		



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

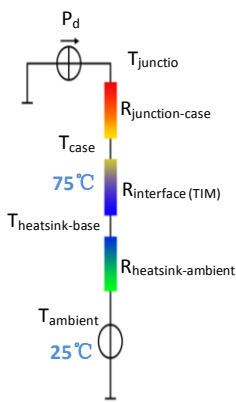
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$.

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] ; 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:

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