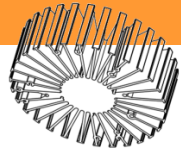




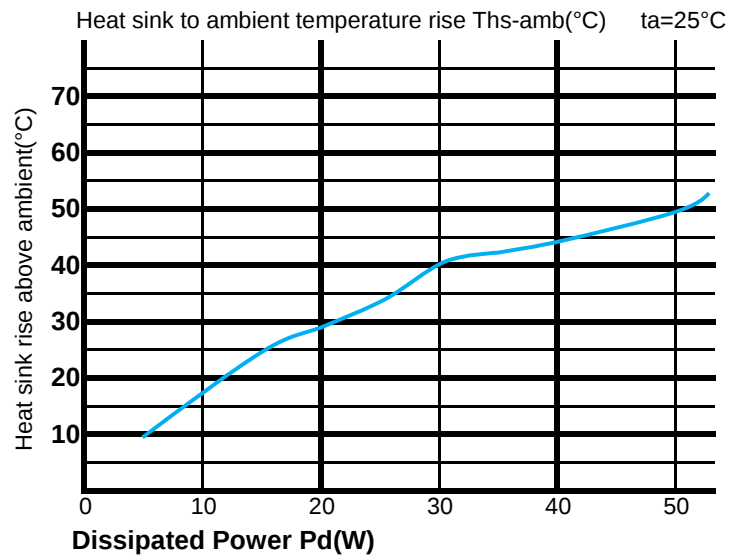
SimpoleD SimpoLED-135 Modular Passive LED Star Heat Sink $\Phi 135\text{mm}$

The thermal data table



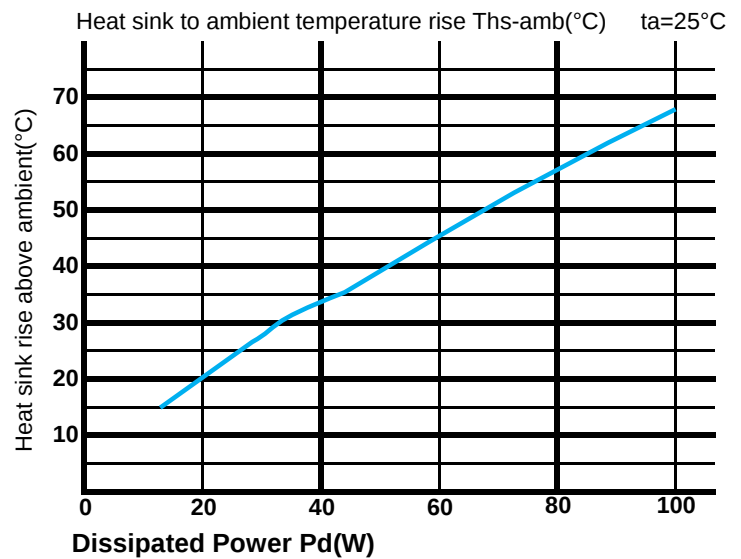
SimpoleD-13540 (XSA-311) thermal data

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 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		SimpoleD-13540	SimpoleD-13540
15		1.8	27.0
20		1.5	30.0
25		1.4	35.0
30		1.4	40.8
35		1.2	42.0
40		1.1	46.0
45		1.1	49.5
50		10.8	54.0



SimpoleD-13550 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 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		SimpoleD-13550	SimpoleD-13550
15		1.20	18.0
30		1.00	30.0
45		0.90	40.5
60		0.82	49.2
75		0.71	53.3
90		0.68	61.2



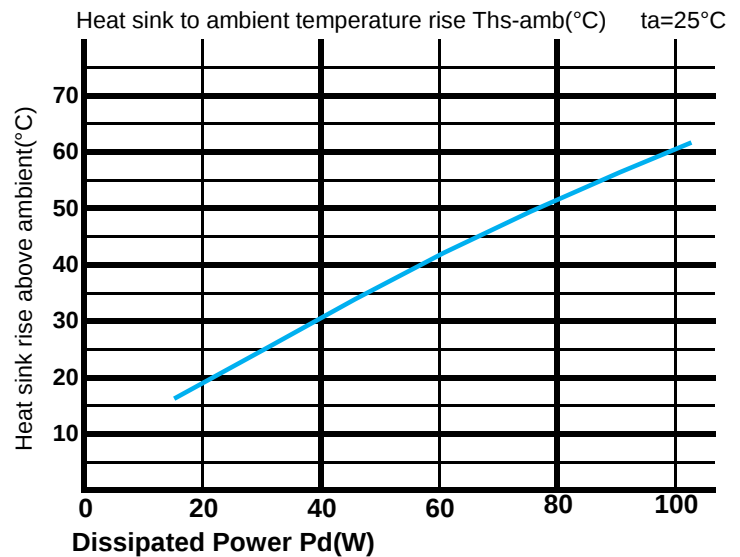


SimpoleD SimpoLED-135 Series $\Phi 135\text{mm}$ Material AL6063-T5 COB Star Heat Sinks Thermal Data

The thermal data table

SimpoLED-13580 thermal data

Dissipated Power Pd(W)	Pd = Pe x (1- η L)	Heat sink to ambient thermal resistance Rhs-amb (°C/W)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)
		SimpoLED-13580	SimpoLED-13580
15		0.92	13.8
30		0.88	26.4
45		0.80	36.0
60		0.75	45.0
75		0.69	51.8
90		0.59	53.1



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

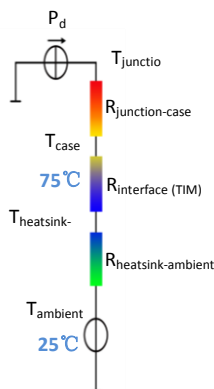
*To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: $P_d = P_e \times (1 - \eta_L)$.

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:

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