

#### **Features VS Benefits**

- \* Mechanical compatibility with direct mounting of the LED modules to the LED cooler and thermal performance matching the lumen packages.
- \* Thermal resistance range Rth(1.85°C/W; 2.17°C/W).
- \* Modular design with mounting holes foreseen for direct mounting of a wide range of LED modules and COB's:
- \* Diameter 81mm Standard height 50.0mm / 80.0mm , Other heights on request.
- \* Extruded from highly conductive aluminum.

2 standard colors - clear anodised - black anodised

 ${\it Zhaga\ Book\ 3\ Spot\ Light\ Modules\ Edison\ ,} Bridgelux\ ,\ Osram\ , Citizen\ , Lumileds\ , Cree\ ,$ 

Tridonic, Vossloh-Schwabe, Seoul, LG, Lustrous, Prolight, Samung, SHARP, Luminus





- 01) Bridgelux ESS, ESR, Vero 10;
- 02) Citizen CLL022-CLU024, CLL032-CLU034;
- 03) Cree XLamp CXA13xx, CXA15xx,CSA18xx;
- 04) Lumileds Luxeon COB's 1203, 1204, 1205, Luxeon K arrays K12, K16;
- 05) Osram PrevaLED Core, SOLERIQ P and SOLERIQ S LED engines.
- 06) Seoul Semiconductor ZC6, ZC12, ZC18, ZC25;
- 07) Tridonic TALEXXmodule SLE modules;
- 08) LG Innotek LEMWM18 10W, 13W, 17W
- 09) Edison EdiLex SLM and EdiLex II COB LED engines.
- 10) Lustrous LUSTRON 6 series LL604F, LL608D, LL613F, LL620F
- 11) Prolight Opto PABS, PABA, PACB, PANA
- 12) Samung LC013,LC019,LC026 COB LED engines.
- 13) SHARP Mini Zenigata Intermo and Mega Zenigata LED engines.
- 14) Vossloh-Schwabe LUGA Shop LED engines.
- 15 Luminus C##9,C##14 LED engines.

## **Order Information**

Example:SimpoLED-8150B-#

Example:SimpoLED-81 1 - 2 - 3





B-Black

C-Clear

**Z-Custom** 

Mounting Options - see graphics for details Combinations available Ex.order code - 12

means option 1 and 2 combined

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.

### Notes:

- Mentioned models are an extraction of full product range.
- For specific mechanical adaptations please contact MingfaTech.
- MingfaTech reserves the right to change products or specifications without prior notice.





## The product deta table

Brand	Mingfa Tech		
Series Name	SimpoLED star heat sinks		
Seriest Number	SimpoLED-81		
Manufacturing Technology	Aluminum extrusion		
Material	AL6063-T5		
Color & Finishing	Black Anodized		
Certification	CE, ROHS, WEEE		
Diameter(mm)	Ф81		
Height(mm)	50.0mm	80.0mm	
Item Number	SimpoLED-8150	SimpoLED-8180	
Max. Lumen	3200 lm	4000 lm	
Dissipated Power (Ths-amb,50°C)	23.0 W	27.0 W	
Thermal Resistance Rth (°C/W)	2.17°C/W	1.85 °C/W	
Cooling Surface Area (mm²)	94517.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	148406.0 mm²	
Net Weight (g)	318.0 g	508.0 g	
Quantity (pcs/CTN)	36 pcs	27 pcs	
Modular Types	COB	COB	
For Environments	Indoor area		
For Lightings	Down lights, Architectural lights		
For Application	Retail & Hospitality,Mall & Food,Architectural & Museums,Office & Education, Station & Airport,Healthcare		
For LED brands	Adura,Bridgelux,BJB,Citizen,Cree,Edison,GE,LG,Lumileds,Lumens,Luminus,Ledil,Nichia,Osram,Prolight Opto,Samsung,Seoul,Sharp,Tridonic,Vossloh Schwabe,Zhaga		

<sup>\* 3</sup>D files are avaliable in ParaSolid, STP and IGS on request

To calculate the dissipated power please use the following formula: Pd = Pe x  $(1-\eta L)$ 

Pd - Dissipated power

Pe - Electrical power

 $\eta L$  = Light effciency of the LED module

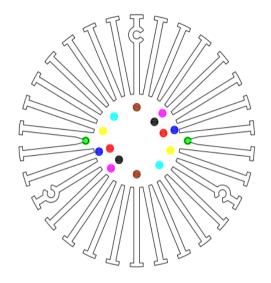


<sup>\*</sup> The thermal resistance Rth is determined with a calibrated heat source of 14mm×14mm central placed on the heat sink, Tamb 40° and an open environment. Reference data @ heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb 50°C The thermal resistance of a LED cooler is not a fix value and will vary with the applied dissipated power Pd

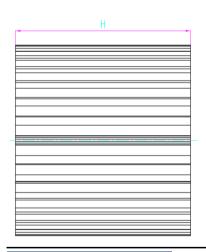
<sup>\*</sup> Dissipated power Pd. Reference data @ heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb 50°C The maximal dissipated power needs to be verified in function of required case temperature Tc or junction temperature Tj and related to the estimated ambient temperature where the light fixture will be placed Please be aware the dissipated power Pd is not the same as the electrical power Pe of a LED module

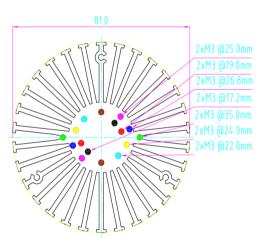


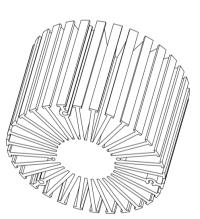
# **Drawings &Type Selection**



MOUNTING OPTION		THREAD HOLE DISTANCE	
A1	•	17.2 mm @ 2-180°	
A2	•	19.0 mm @ 2-180°	
A3	•	21.5 mm @ 2-180°	
A4		22.0 mm @ 2-180°	
A5	0	24.0 mm @ 2-180°	
A6		25.0 mm @ 2-180°	
A7		26.8 mm @ 2-180°	
A8	•	35.0 mm @ 2-180°	

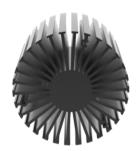






## **Product display**









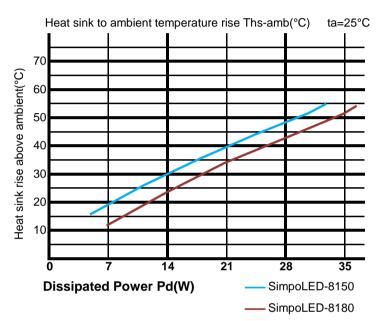




### The thermal data table

### SimpoLED-81 thermal data

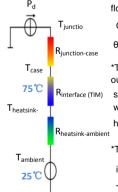
Olimpole D o i incriniai data					
Pd = Pe x (1-ηL)		Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)	Heat sink to ambient temperature rise Ths-amb (°C)		
		SimpoLED-8150	SimpoLED-8180		
Dissipated Power Pd(W)	6	15.6	10		
	12	26.2	15		
	18	36	30.5		
ated P	24	46.8	37.2		
Jissipa	30	51.8	46.2		
	35		54.3		



- \* 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:  $Pd = Pe x (1-\eta L)$ .
  - Pd Dissipated power; Pe Electrical power;  $\eta L = Light$  effciency 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

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  $R_{junction-case}$ , 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:

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

