

CITILED CLL040 lighting LED Datasheet

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The light-emitting diode of an LED package radiates light and heat according to the input power. However, the surface area of an LED package is quite small, and the package itself is expected to release little heat into the atmosphere. An external radiator such as a heat sink is thus required. The heat dissipation structure up to the connection portion of the external radiator uses mainly heat conduction.

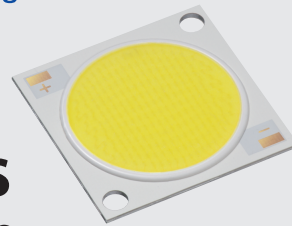
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Heat Dissipation Design

CITILED.
The Light Engine



CLL040 Series *Including CLL042 Series

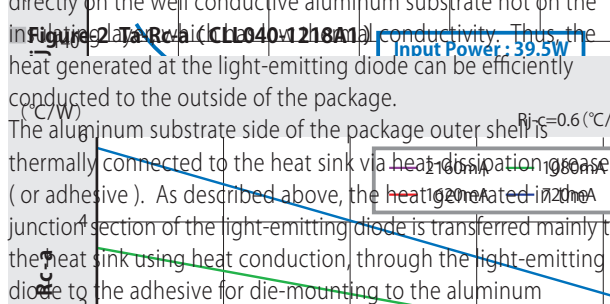
Heat sink and...
1. Introduction
2. Package structure and thermal resistance
3. Thermal design outside the package
4-1. Simulation (CLL040-1218A1)
4-2. Simulation (CLL040-1818A1)

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Understanding the junction temperature

Outline of dimensions of the heat sink : W 64mm x H 40mm
The cross-sectional structure example, where the package of the CLL040 series is connected to the heat sink, is shown in Figure-1 (a). The package is mounted on the aluminum substrate via heat-conducting grease (or adhesive) for die-mounting to the aluminum substrate. The heat generated at the light-emitting diode is transferred mainly to the heat sink using heat conduction, through the light-emitting diode to the adhesive for die-mounting to the aluminum substrate.

Figure-1 (a) Cross-section diagram of the CLL040-1218A1 package structure. The heat sink is connected to the aluminum substrate via heat-conducting grease (or adhesive) for die-mounting to the aluminum substrate.



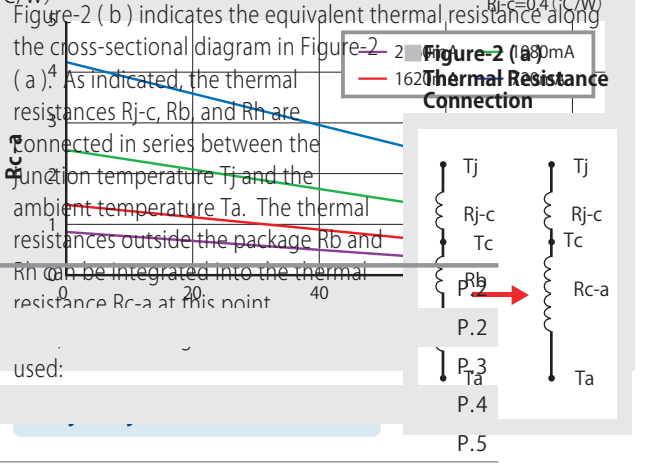
1. Introduction
2. Package structure and thermal resistance
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- 4-1. Simulation (CLL040-1218A1)
- 4-2. Simulation (CLL040-1818A1)

use Figure-2 as a guide when selecting the external heat dissipation parts, and ultimately conduct thermal verification on actual devices.

The equivalent charts for the CLL040-1218A1 packages are shown in Figure-3 respectively. The thermal resistance Rj-c, and the thermal resistance value of the package are shown in Figure-3 respectively. Therefore, the following formula is used:

$$T_j = R_{j-c} \cdot P_d + T_c$$

Figure-2 (a) Thermal resistance connection diagram for CLL040-1218A1. The thermal resistance Rj-c is connected in series between the junction temperature Tj and the ambient temperature Ta. The thermal resistances outside the package Rb and Rh can be integrated into the thermal resistance Rj-c at this point.



Heat dissipation structure that can conduct heat radiated from LEDs efficiently

1. Introduction

Significance of the heat dissipation structure

The light-emitting diode of an LED package radiates light and heat according to the input power. However, the surface area of an LED package is quite small, and the package itself is expected to release little heat into the atmosphere. An external radiator such as a heat sink is thus required. The heat dissipation structure up to the connection portion of the external radiator uses mainly heat conduction.

Regarding LED packages, to control the junction temperature of the light-emitting diode T_j is important. The T_j must be kept from exceeding the absolute maximum rating in the specifications under any conditions. As direct measurement of the junction temperature of a light-emitting diode

inside a package is difficult, the temperature of a particular part on the external package (the case temperature) T_c [°C] is normally measured. T_j [°C] is calculated using the thermal resistance between the junction and the case R_{j-c} [°C/W], and the emitted heat amount that is nearly equal to the input power P_d [W]. The heat generated at the light-emitting diode can be conducted to the external radiator efficiently because the package structure for the CLL040 series minimizes the thermal resistance R_{j-c} . This document describes the detailed heat dissipation structure of the CLL040 series and provides data necessary for thermal design of the lighting apparatus to maximize LED performance.

2. Package structure and thermal resistance

Understanding the junction temperature

The cross-sectional structure example, where the package of the CLL040 series is connected to an external heat sink, is shown in Figure-1 (a). The package has a laminated structure of an aluminum substrate, insulating layers and conductive copper foil patterns.

A distinctive point is that the light-emitting diode is mounted directly on the well conductive aluminum substrate not on the insulating layer, which has low thermal conductivity. Thus, the heat generated at the light-emitting diode can be efficiently conducted to the outside of the package.

The aluminum substrate side of the package outer shell is thermally connected to the heat sink via heat-dissipation grease (or adhesive). As described above, the heat generated in the junction section of the light-emitting diode is transferred mainly to the heat sink using heat conduction, through the light-emitting diode to the adhesive for die-mounting to the aluminum

substrate to the grease (adhesive). The thermal resistance between the junction section of the light-emitting diode and the aluminum substrate side of the package outer shell is R_{j-c} , and the specific thermal resistance value of the package.

Therefore, the following formula is used

$$T_j = R_{j-c} \cdot P_d + T_c$$

In addition, the thermal resistance of the grease (adhesive) outside the package is R_b [°C/W], the thermal resistance with the heat sink is R_h [°C/W], and the ambient temperature is T_a [°C].

Figure-2 (b) indicates the equivalent thermal resistance along the cross-sectional diagram in Figure-2 (a). As indicated, the thermal resistances R_{j-c} , R_b , and R_h are connected in series between the junction temperature T_j and the ambient temperature T_a . The thermal resistances outside the package R_b and R_h can be integrated into the thermal resistance R_{c-a} at this point.

Thus, the following formula is also used:

$$T_j = (R_{j-c} + R_{c-a}) \cdot P_d + T_a$$

Figure-2 (a)
Thermal Resistance Connection

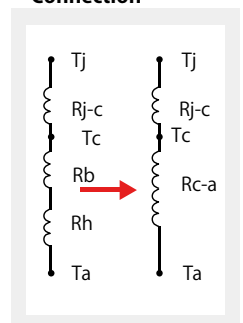
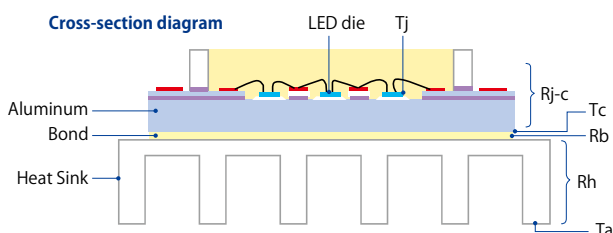


Figure-1 (a) Cross Section



Use the correlation between the thermal resistance and the ambient temperature for design of the external heat dissipation mechanism

3. Thermal design of the outside the package

Point of the external heat dissipation mechanism

The thermal resistance outside the package R_{c-a} [$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$], which is the combination of the heat-dissipation grease (adhesive) and the heat sink, is limited by the input power P_d [W], the ambient temperature T_a [$^{\circ}\text{C}$], and the thermal resistance of the package R_{j-c} [$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$], i.e.,

$$T_j = (R_{j-c} + R_{c-a}) \cdot P_d + T_a \rightarrow R_{c-a} = (T_j - T_a) / P_d - R_{j-c}$$

T_j function converted from the above formula is

$$R_{c-a} = -T_a / P_d + T_j / P_d - R_{j-c}$$

and it is a straight line with the slope of $-1 / P_d$ and the intercept of $T_j / P_d - R_{j-c}$.

Figure-2 is the chart showing the relationship between the ambient temperature T_a and the thermal resistance outside the package R_{c-a} indicated by driving current, where T_j is assumed to be 150°C - the absolute maximum rating value in the specifications for the

CLL040-1218A1 package.

The higher the ambient temperature T_a and the larger the driving current, the smaller the allowable thermal resistance outside the package $R_{c-a} = R_b + R_h$.

In brief, the grease (adhesive) and the heat sink, with smaller thermal resistance (this means better heat dissipation) , are required in order to keep T_j from exceeding 150°C , the absolute maximum rating in the specifications, if the ambient temperature becomes higher and/or the driving current is larger. Therefore, use Figure-2 as a guide when selecting the external heat dissipation parts, and ultimately conduct thermal verification on actual devices.

The equivalent charts for the CLL040-1818A1 packages are shown in Figure-3 respectively.

Figure-2 T_a - R_{c-a} (CLL040-1218A1)

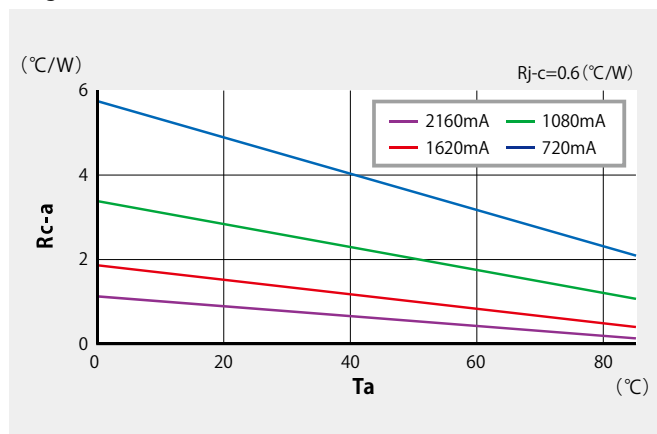
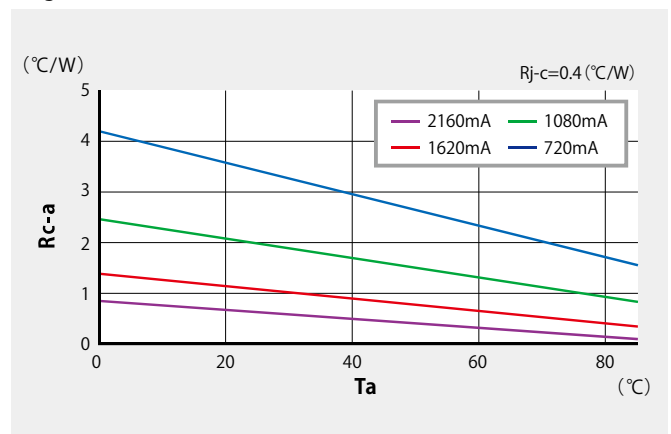


Figure-3 T_a - R_{c-a} (CLL040-1818A1)



4-1. Simulation (CLL040-1218A1)

For efficient thermal design

A simulation is an effective procedure with regard to the thermal design. Simulation results from when the package of CLL040-1218A1 was connected to the heat sink with a heat conductive sheet are shown in Fig.4 (a), (b).

Boundary conditions

Environmental conditions : $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
 Analysis space : $400\text{mm} \times 400\text{mm} \times (350+L)\text{mm}$
 Wall condition : Top=Open, Others= 25°C
 Heat dispersion conditions : Natural convection

Model conditions

Thermal conductive grease : 4.5W/m.K
 Thickness of the heat conductive sheet : $t=0.12\text{mm}$
 Material of the heat sink : Aluminum (Number of the fin : 6)
 Outline dimensions of the heat sink : $W\ 64\text{mm} \times H\ 40\text{mm}$
 *Note : sectional area 1099mm^2 , Dimension "L" is variable

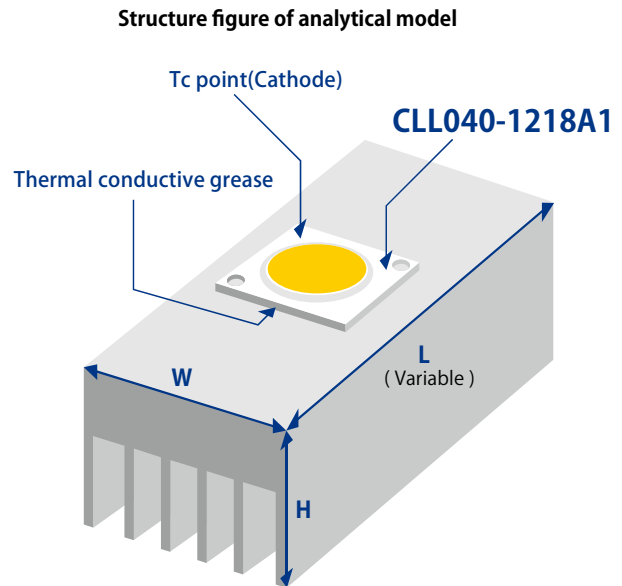


Figure-4 (a) Characteristic of heat sink surface area - junction temperature T_j

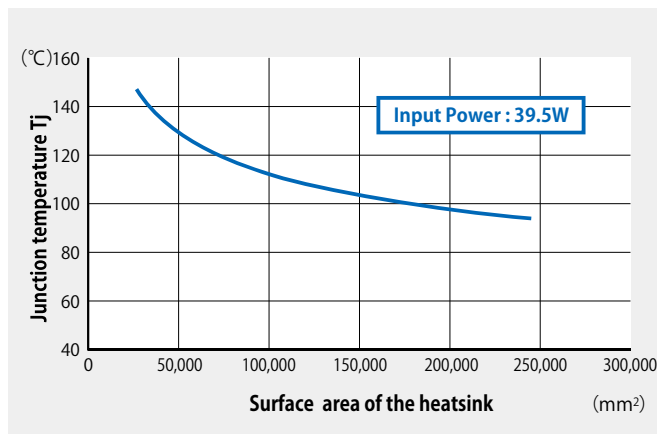
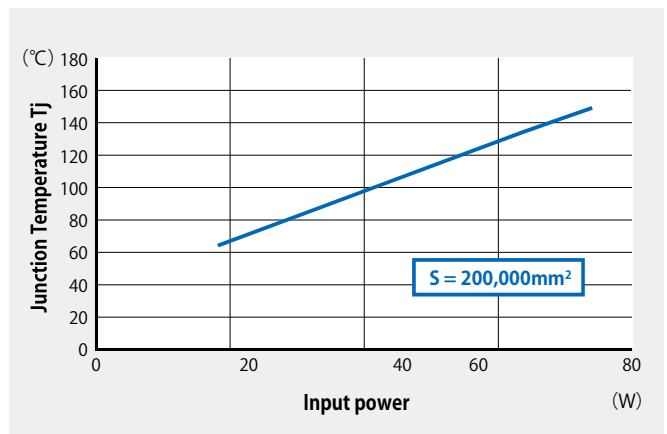


Figure-4 (b) Characteristic of input power - junction temperature T_j



* Above data represents simulation values and is not guaranteed to represent actual measurement values. Evaluation and verification shall be conducted under the conditions of actual use.

4-2. Simulation (CLL040-1818A1)

For efficient thermal design

A simulation is an effective procedure with regard to the thermal design. Simulation results from when the package of CLL040-1818A1 was connected to the heat sink with a heat conductive sheet are shown in Fig.5 (a), (b).

Boundary conditions

Environmental conditions : $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
 Analysis space : $400\text{mm} \times 400\text{mm} \times (350+L)\text{mm}$
 Wall condition : Top=Open, Others= 25°C
 Heat dispersion conditions : Natural convection

Model conditions

Thermal conductive grease : 4.5W/m.K
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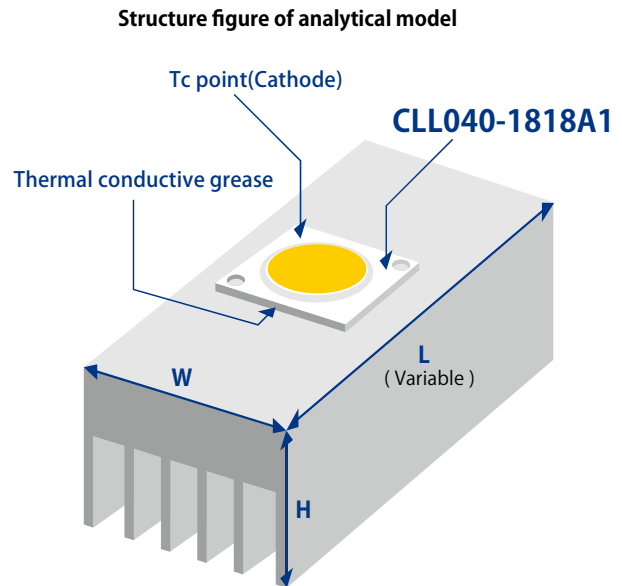


Figure-5 (a) Characteristic of heat sink surface area - junction temperature T_j

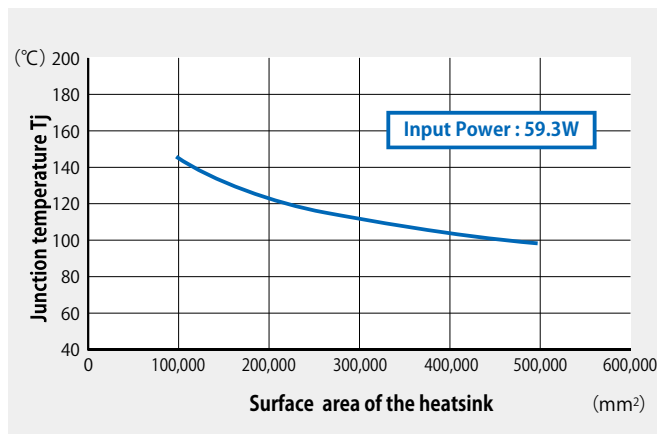
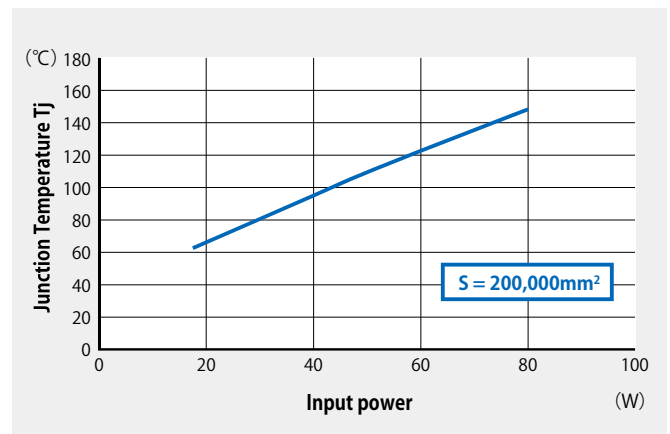


Figure-5 (b) Characteristic of input power - junction temperature T_j



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