CITILED CL-L233 lighting LED Datasheet

http://www.manuallib.com/citiled/cl-l233-lighting-led-datasheet.html

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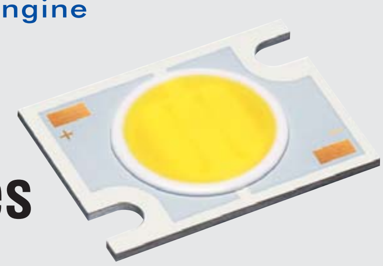
Heat Dissipation Design

CITILED®
The Light Engine

CL-L233 Series



Heat dissipation design is a precondition in order to maximize the performance of the LED. In this document, the data that is deemed necessary in the detailed heat dissipation structure of the products and the heat dissipation design of the lighting apparatus is provided as a reference for the appropriate thermal design.

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CITIZEN ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

1-23-1, Kamikurechi, Fujiyoshida-shi, Yamanashi, 403-0001, Japan Tel. +81-555-23-4121 http://ce.citizen.co.jp

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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 Tj is important. The Tj 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) Tc [°C] is normally measured. Tj [°C] is calculated using the thermal resistance between the junction and the case Rj-c [°C/W], and the emitted heat amount that is nearly equal to the input power Pd [W]. The heat generated at the light-emitting diode can be conducted to the external radiator efficiently because the package structure for the CL-L233 series minimizes the thermal resistance Rj-c.
This document describes the detailed heat dissipation structure of the CL-L233 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

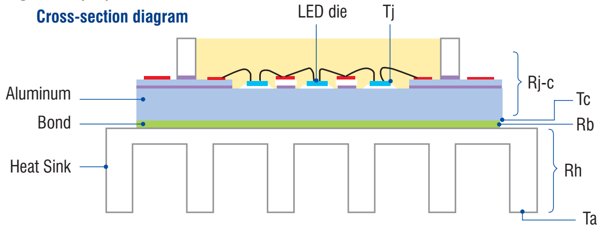
The cross-sectional structure example, where the package of the CL-L233 series is connected to an external heat sink, is shown in Figure-1 (a). The package has a laminated structure of an aluminum substrate, insulating layers and conductive copper foil patterns.
A distinctive point is that the light-emitting 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 Rj-c, and the specific thermal resistance value of the package.
Therefore, the following formula is used

$$Tj = Rj\text{-}c \cdot Pd + Tc$$

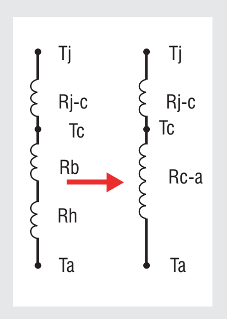
In addition, the thermal resistance of the grease (adhesive) outside the package is Rb [°C/W], the thermal resistance with the heat sink is Rh [°C/W], and the ambient temperature is Ta [°C]. Figure-2 (b) indicates the equivalent thermal resistance along the cross-sectional diagram in Figure-2 (a). As indicated, the thermal resistances Rj-c, Rb, and Rh are 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 Rc-a at this point. Thus, the following formula is also used:

$$Tj = (Rj\text{-}c + Rc\text{-}a) \cdot Pd + Ta$$

■Figure-1 (a) Cross Section



■Figure-2 (a) Thermal Resistance Connection



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1-23-1, Kamikurechi, Fujiyoshida-shi, Yamanashi, 403-0001, Japan
Tel. +81-555-23-4121 http://ce.citizen.co.jp

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 Rc-a [°C/W], which is the combination of the heat-dissipation grease (adhesive) and the heat sink, is limited by the input power Pd [W], the ambient temperature Ta [°C], and the thermal resistance of the package Rj-c [°C/W], i.e.,

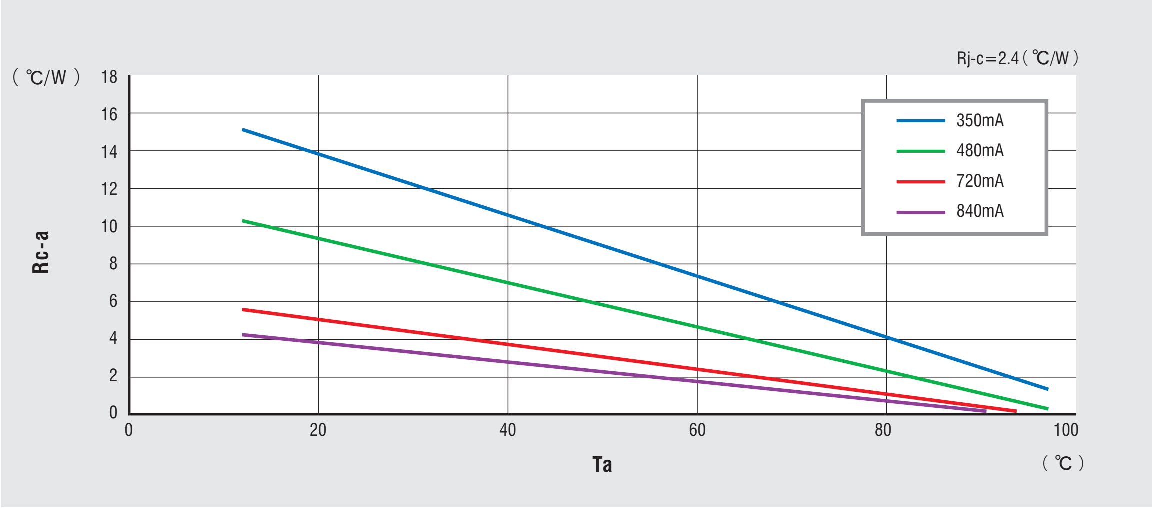
Tj = (Rj-c + Rc-a)· Pd + Ta ➡ Rc-a = (Tj - Ta) / Pd - Rj-c

Tj function converted from the above formula is

Rc-a = -Ta / Pd + Tj / Pd - Rj-c

and it is a straight line with the slope of -1 / Pd and the intercept of Tj / Pd - Rj-c.
Figure-2 is the chart showing the relationship between the ambient temperature Ta and the thermal resistance outside the package Rc-a indicated by driving current, where Tj is assumed to be 120°C - the absolute maximum rating value in the specifications for the CL-L233-C13 package.
The higher the ambient temperature Ta and the larger the driving current, the smaller the allowable thermal resistance outside the package Rc-a = Rb + Rh.
In brief, the grease (adhesive) and the heat sink, with smaller thermal resistance (this means better heat dissipation) , are required in order to keep Tj from exceeding 120°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.

Figure-2 Ta-Rc-a



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4. Simulation

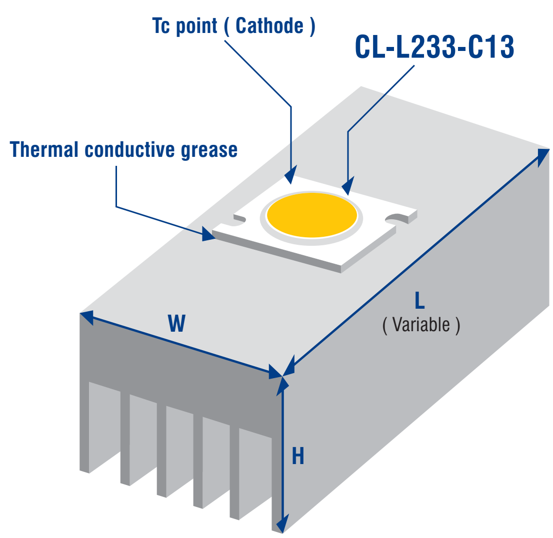
For efficient thermal design

A simulation is an effective procedure with regard to the thermal design. Simulation results from when the package of CL-L233-C13 was connected to the heat sink with a heat conductive sheet are shown in Fig.3 (a), (b).

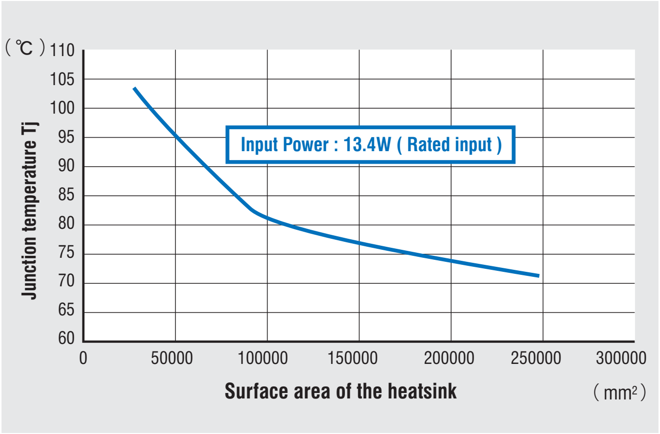
Boundary conditions
Ambient temperature : Ta ＝ 25°C
Heat conductivity : 5W/m.K
Heat dissipation coefficient of the heat sink : 0.2
Contact resistance : Not taken into consideration

Model conditions
Heat conductivity of the heat conductive sheet : 4.5W/m.K
Thickness of the heat conductive sheet : t=0.12mm
Heat sink material : Aluminum (Number of fins=6)
Dimensions : W : 64mm x H : 40mm x L : (variable)

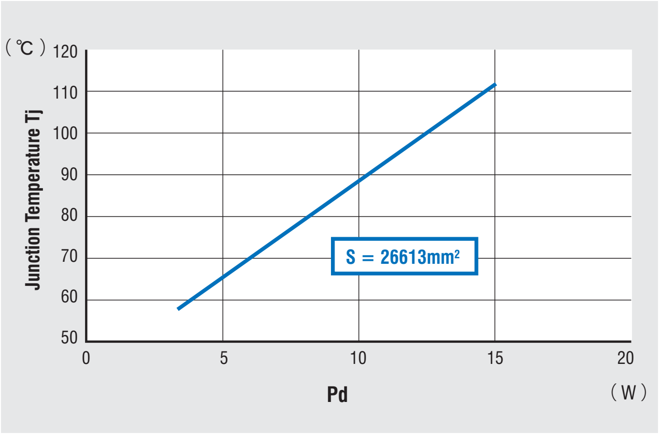
Structure figure of analytical model



■Figure-3 (a) Characteristic of heat sink surface area - junction temperature Tj



■Figure-3 (b) Characteristic of input power - junction temperature Tj



∗ 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.

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1-23-1, Kamikurechi, Fujiyoshida-shi, Yamanashi, 403-0001, Japan
Tel. +81-555-23-4121
http://ce.citizen.co.jp

Requests / Inquiries
inquiry@ce.citizen.co.jp

Website for LEDs for lighting
http://ce.citizen.co.jp/lighting_led/jp/

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