

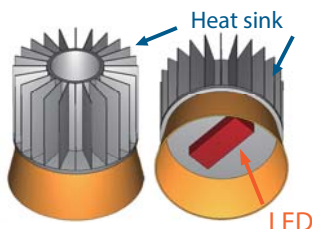
Heat Dissipation of Lighting Equipment and Optimization

Optional Function

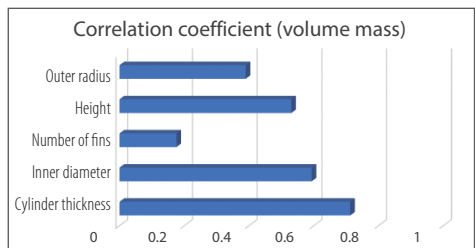
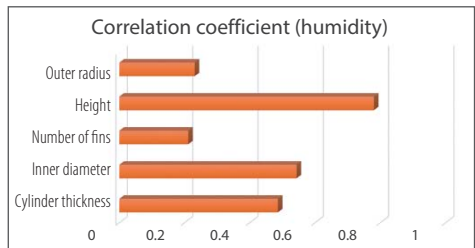
Effective Use of Optimization Tool for Heat Sink Design

Purpose of Optimization	Optimization methods	Design variables
<p>The modeling of heat sink needs to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the LED temperature to the regulation Rising LED temperature $[\Delta T^{\circ}\text{C}]$: Minimized ($\Delta T$: below 40°C) Miniaturize itself Heat sink volume [weight]: Minimized (below 0.0005m^3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment plan and sampling method Central composite design \Rightarrow 43 samples Approximation of multiobjective optimization Method of application \Rightarrow RBG Method of multiobjective optimization \Rightarrow NSEA+ Applications used scSTREAM Optimus[®] for Cradle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fins: 24-48 Body thickness: 2-5(mm) Height: 80-120 (mm) Outer radius: 65-75 (mm) Inner radius: 25-35 (mm)

Original model

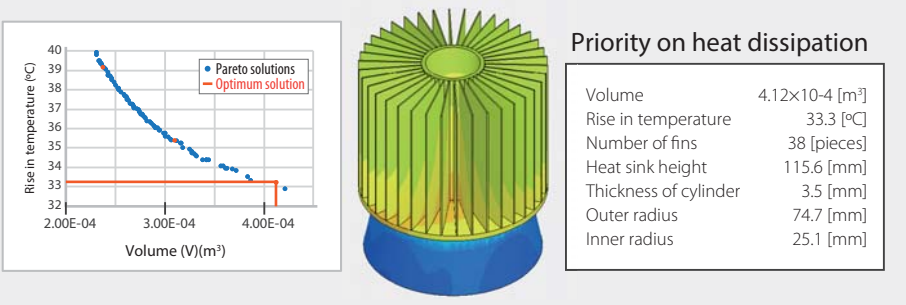
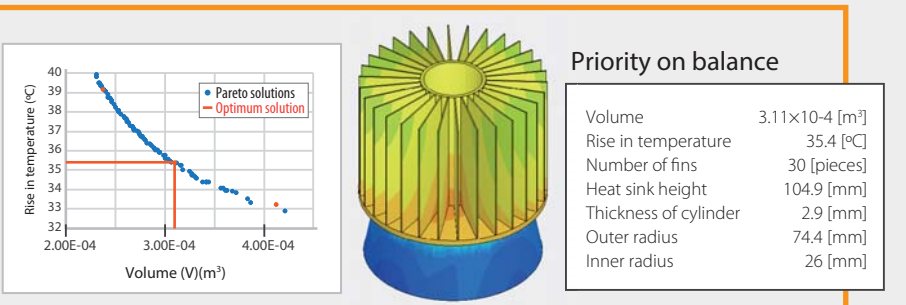
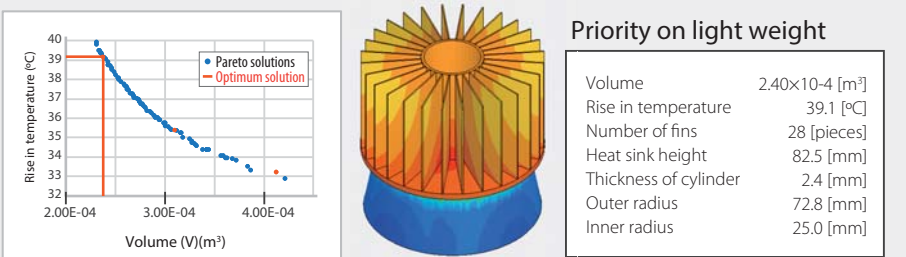


Sampling results



- The strong correlation between the number of fins, fin height and outer radius shows that the increase in these factors encourages temperature reduction.
- In terms of volume mass, the correlation between the number of fins, fin height, and outer radius is strong.

Optimum Designs Derived from Pareto Solutions



Notes

Optimization is effective to pinpoint design variables to the values that fulfill the objectives. Or, in many cases, it also plays an important role in the early stage of design process to identify that the proposed ranges of design variables cannot physically serve the intended purposes. On the other hand, optimization sampling requires a collection of analysis examples. Because of this, it is important to minimize the number of design variables as well as to choose the most appropriate analysis software with high computation performance.