

*Large Area
Intelligent
Efficient
High Quality
Solid-state
Lighting*



Highlights

Rolando Ferrini
rolando.ferrini@csem.ch

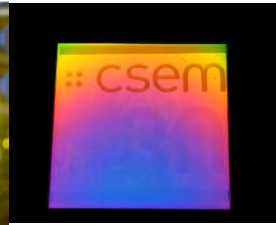
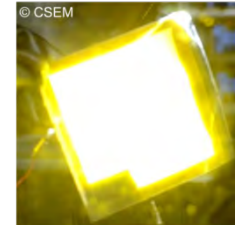
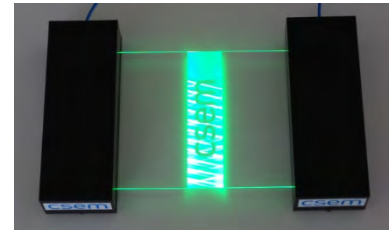
Outline

- Thin large area solid-state lighting modules

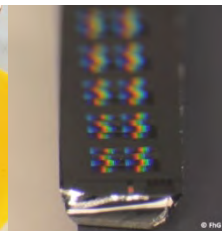
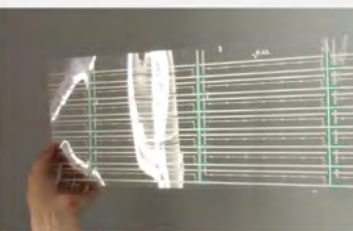
- The technological background

LEDs

OLEDs



- LASSIE-FP7: Highlights (<http://lassie-fp7.eu>)



Thin large area solid-state lighting modules

- **Why large-area?**
 - Light distribution over a large area
 - Reduced intensity → Reduced glare
 - Reduced luminaire losses
- **Why thin?**
 - Aesthetics
 - Design
 - Weight & Space
- **Which technologies?**
 - OLEDs
 - LEDs



*Fluorescent troffer
(with Louvers)*



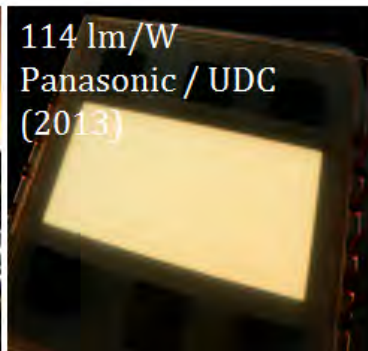
LED panel

Efficiency

LEDs



OLEDs



156 lm/W
NEC / Yamagata Univ.
(2013)



Lighting quality

Black body

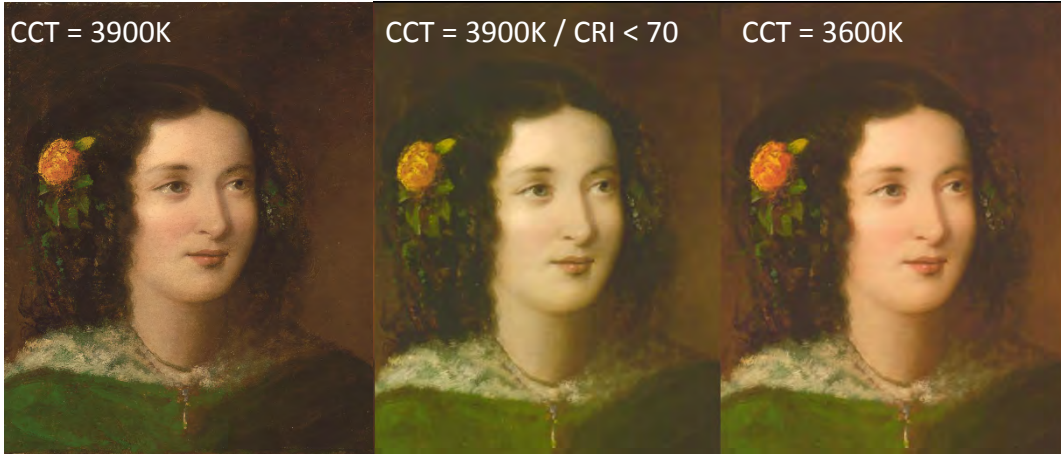
Philips NR63

Hybrid OLED

CCT = 3900K

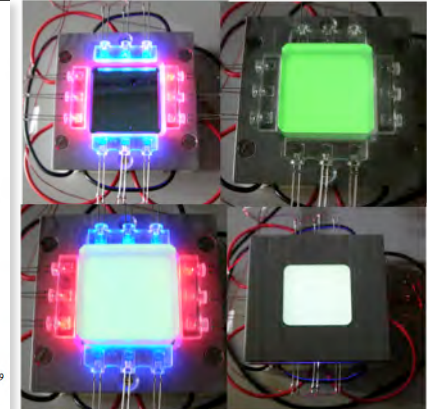
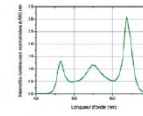
CCT = 3900K / CRI < 70

CCT = 3600K



Cette figure compare les apparences visuelles obtenues avec trois sources de température de couleur voisines: une source de référence à 3900 K, une lampe LED commerciale à 3900 K et une OLED hybride ajustée à 3600 K (Pascal Cotte et Lumière Technology).

La raison en est bien simple: l'OLED apporte les composantes vertes de la lumière qui manquent essentiellement à la LED. Ces composantes sont facilement identifiables sur le spectre donné ci-dessous.

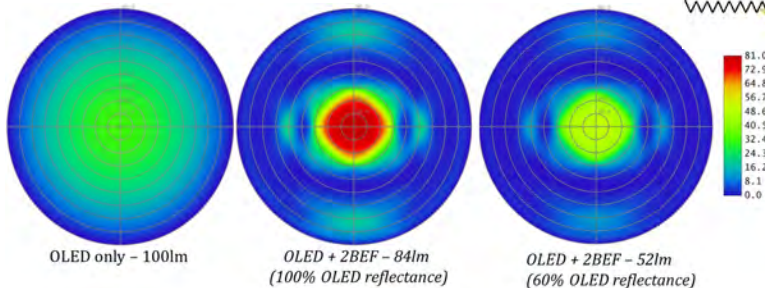
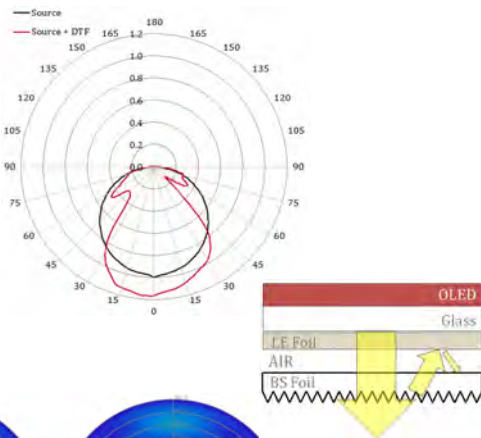
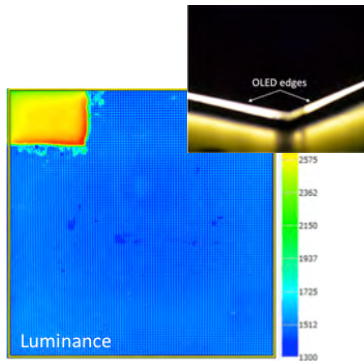
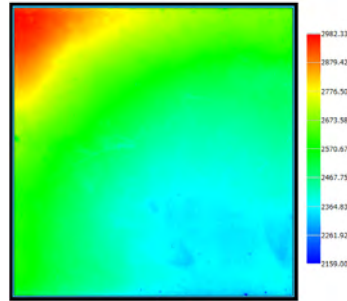
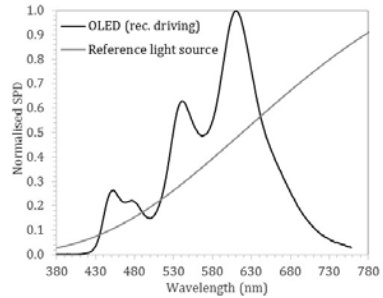


M. Schaer, P. Cotte, L.Zuppiroli (*Lumières du Futur*, PPUR, 2011)



**We need a new definition and measure of lighting quality beyond CRI
based on the whole source spectral characteristics of SSL sources**

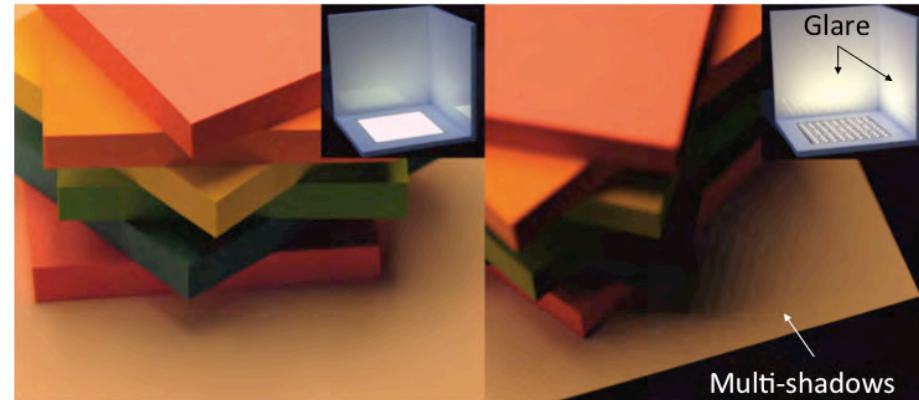
LEDs vs. OLEDs



- High color rendering
 - ... but de-saturates red colors (e.g. skin tones)
- Modest to good luminance uniformity
 - ... but slow variations
- Large optical losses (e.g. light trapping in glass modes)
 - ... but with out-coupling foils > 50% improvement
- Low efficiency de-glaring solutions
 - ... due to poor light recycling
- Difficult beam shaping
 - ... OLEDs are large area lambertian emitters

LEDs vs. OLEDs

- Possible medium to high color rendering
 - ... but with increasing price and/or complexity
- High luminous intensity
 - ... but “hot spots” can be an issue
- Possible limited lumen output / chip
 - ... but LED arrays can provide enough lumens
- Small source dimensions (i.e. point sources)
 - ... $\sim 1\text{mm}^2$ vs 10^4mm^2
- Lambertian point sources
 - ... bright spots, multi-shadows, glare, etc.



Commercial LED & OLED lighting modules

	 LEDs Philips <i>Highest lumen output</i> ¹	 OLEDworks (Philips)	 OLEDs LG Chem <i>Largest Area</i>	LG Chem <i>Highest Efficacy</i>
Best commercial module	<u>Fortimo LED DLM 5000</u> <u>55W/830 Gen5</u>	<u>Lumiblade Brite FL300</u>	<u>N6SD30</u>	<u>N8SA30</u>
Emissive area (mm²)	2'940 ²	102x102	320x320	100x100
Thickness (mm)	43.6 ²	3.0 ¹	1.0 ¹	1.97 ¹
Luminous flux (lm)	4'500-5'500	300 ²	800-1'200 ²	75
Lumen Efficacy (lm/W)	100 ³ 79 ⁴	>50 ³	60	80
CCT (K)	3'000	3'000 ⁴	3'000	3'000
CRI	>80	>80	>90	>80
Lifetime – LT70 (10³ hrs)	50	10 ⁵ 50 ⁶	40 ^{3,4}	50 ²
Price / unit	69 EUR ⁵	136 EUR 60 EUR ⁷	600 EUR ⁵	82 EUR ³
	¹ Other products exist with lower lm ² Based on the technical drawings ³ Module ⁴ System ⁵ eBay (source)	¹ Including thermal backplate, housing and wiring ² At 340mA and 19V ³ At 300 lumen ⁴ 4000K planned ⁵ At 300 lumen ⁶ At 125 lumen ⁷ For orders above 40 OLEDs	¹ Bare OLED ² At 1700mA / 8.5V (OLED-info) ³ At 3'000 cd/m ² ⁴ Using LG proprietary “Face Seal” technology ⁵ OLED-info 29.01.15 (680 USD)	¹ With housing and wiring ² Initial luminance not specified ³ Source

Commercial LED & OLED lighting modules

**Luminous flux (lm/EUR):
LEDs >> OLEDs
(> x50)**

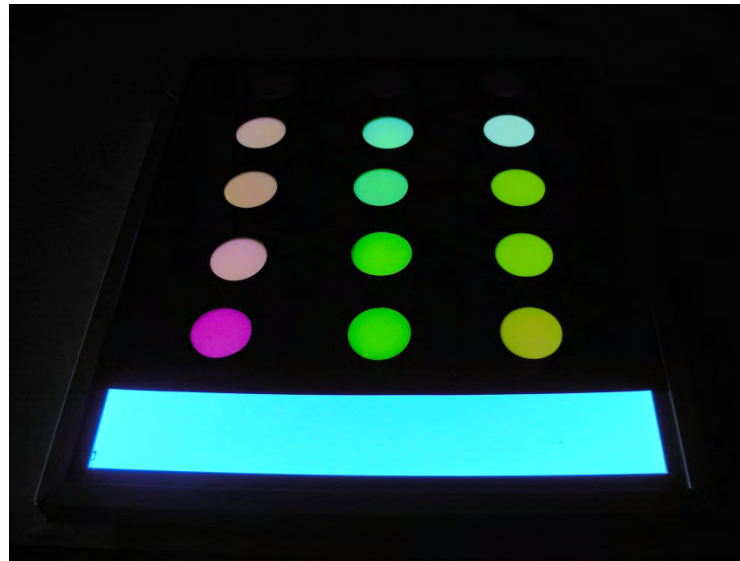
In order to have a better cost-performance for OLEDs:

- Reduce manufacturing costs
 - ... the OLED display industry may help
- Increase the emitting area
 - ... but reduces yield & transport/handling/cleaning issues
- Increase the lumen output:
 - ... but performance decrease and glare

How to improve the quality of LED lighting?

CTI Project « New Color-changing films for lighting applications » (nr. 8184.1 EPRP-IW)

2006-2008

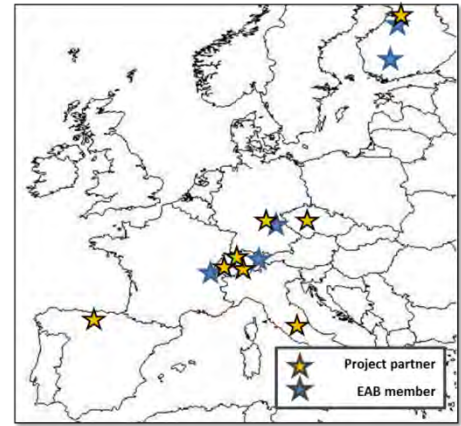
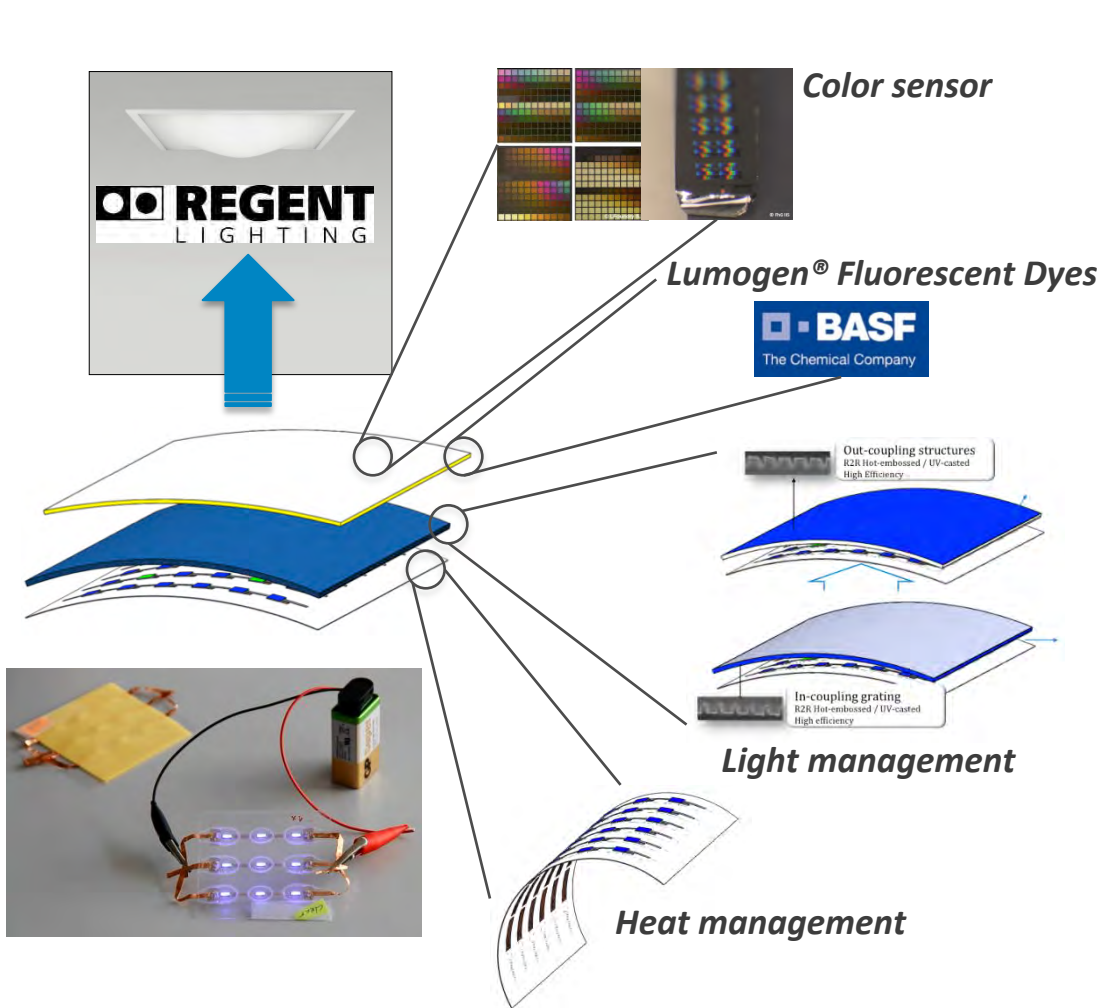


Patents

- EP08164280.3 & US 2010/0102251
- US 13/114.558 & PCT/IB2012/052577



The « hybrid » solution: (O)LED modules



Property of the LASSIE-FP7 Consortium

Large area LED modules

Edge-lit

- Thin form factor ($T \leq 9\text{mm}$)
- Thick & heavy light guide
 - Not compatible with R2R production
- Moderate luminance uniformity
- Color shift across the emitting area
- Low efficiency



9mm
3'100lm
80lm/W
3.800 Kg

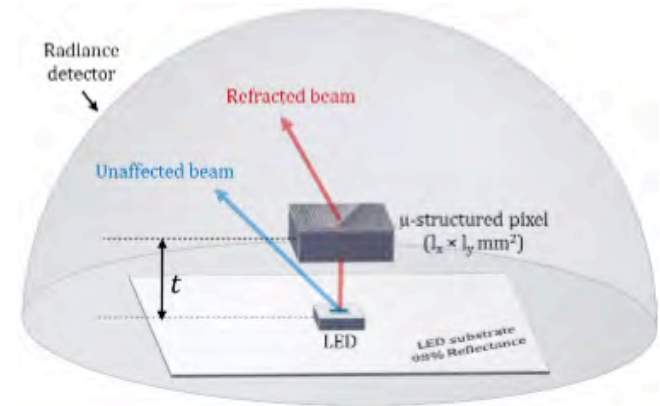
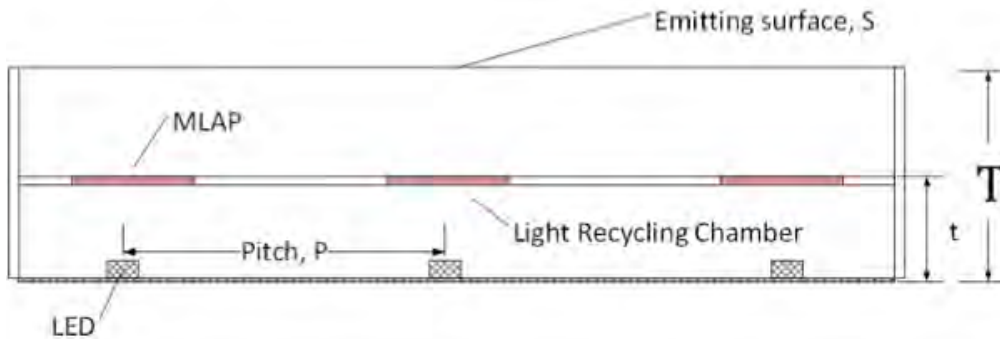
Direct-lit

- High uniformity (diffusers)
 - ... but the rule-of-thumb is $T \geq P$
- Thinner form factors are possible
 - ... but with reduced pitch, i.e. higher costs
- High lumen output & efficiency
- Very large emitting areas are possible
- Potentially low weight
 - ... with the use of thin-film/on-foil optics

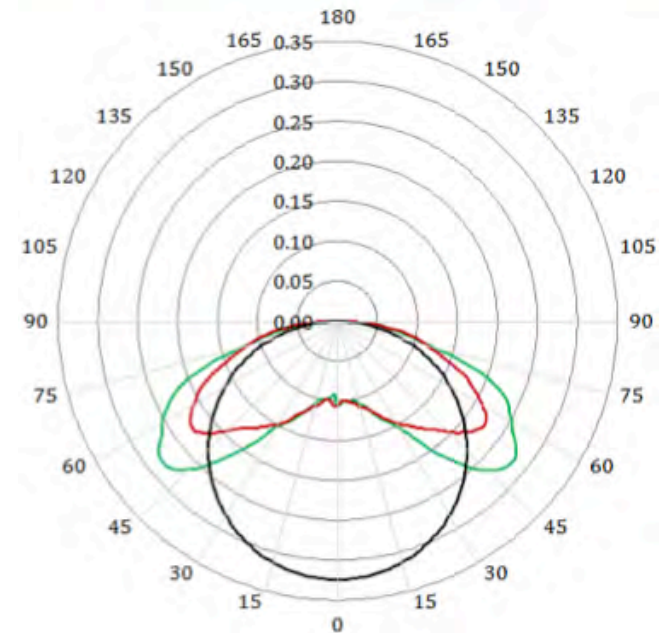


87mm
5'100lm
122lm/W
3.250 Kg

Beam-shaping « bat-wing » foils



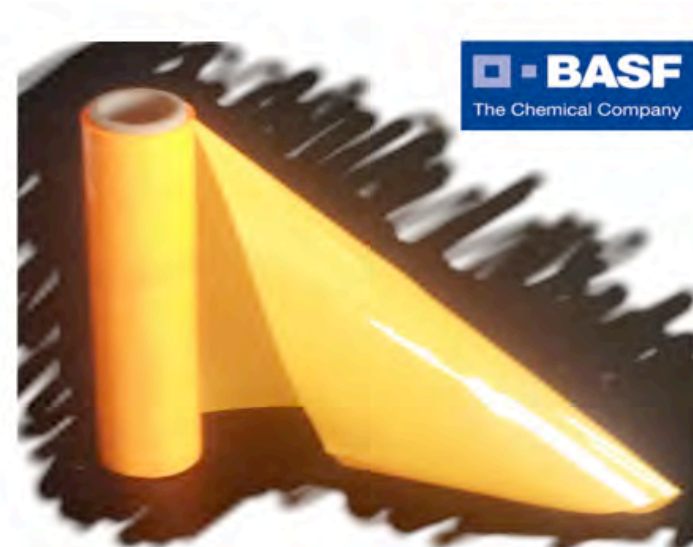
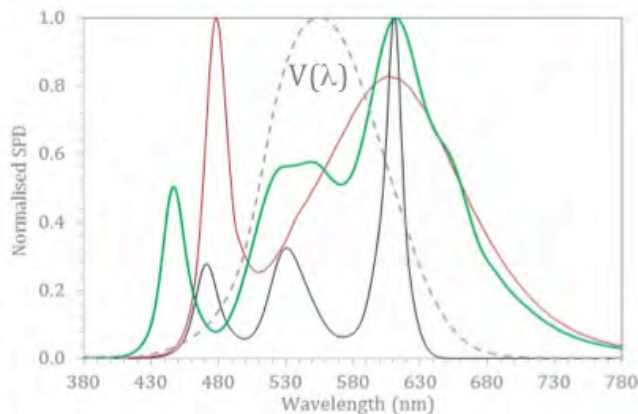
- Pixels of periodic μ -structures (MLAPs)
- Narrow-angle rays: widely deflected off-axis
- Wide-angle rays: unaffected
- On-foil technology



High quality lighting: Color-Changing Foils (CCFs)

- *RGB spectra tuned to $V(\lambda)$* : High luminous efficacy but poor color rendition
- *Inorganic phosphors*: Improved color rendition with lower luminous efficacy
- **CCFs technology**: Excellent color rendition with acceptable luminous efficacy
 - Efficient phosphors → Low concentrations
 - Co-extruded into thin-films → Roll-to-roll production

	u'	v'	$\Delta u'v'$	CCT	LER	CRI	R9
RGB	0.2508	0.5214	0.0001	2'995	379	74	-16
B+yellow	0.2507	0.5214	0.0001	2'999	289	80	41
B+CCF	0.2506	0.5213	0.0001	2'999	307	92	51



Property of the LASSIE-FP7 Consortium

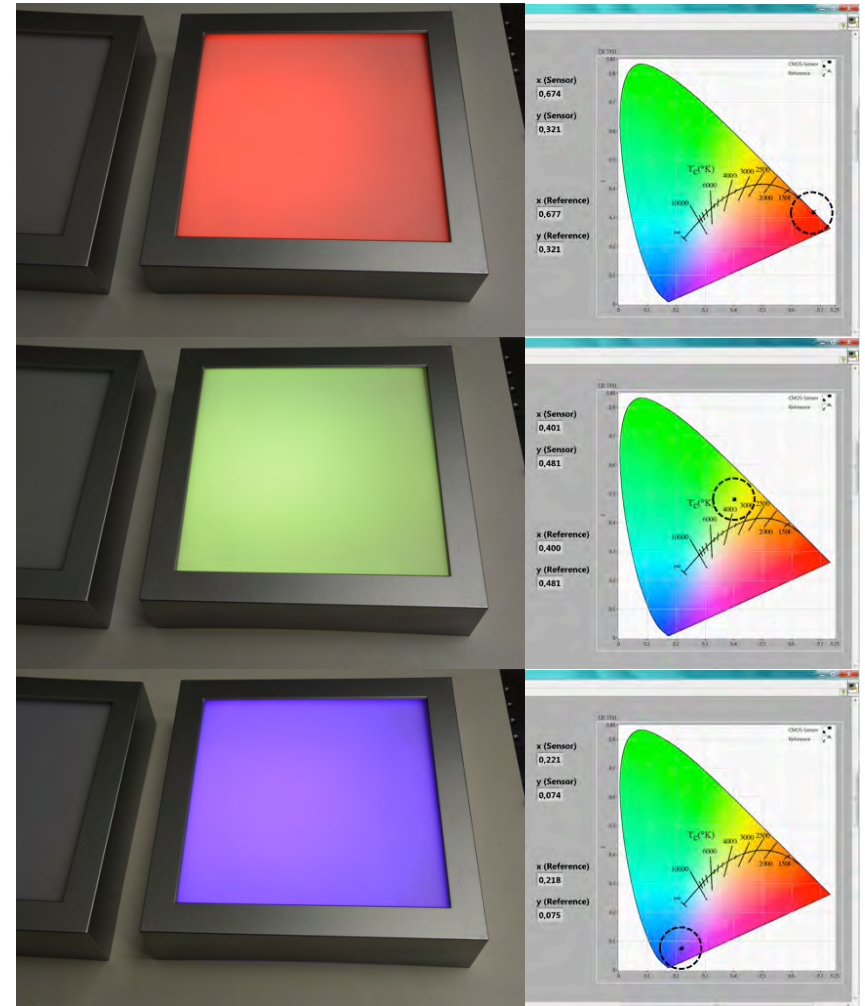
Intelligence: Colour feed-back

Intelligent luminaires require colour feed-back

- Compensate for any drift of light output (e.g. ageing)
 - Chromaticity point
 - Color rendering
- Accurate colour-sensing feedback
- Cost-effective colour multispectral sensors

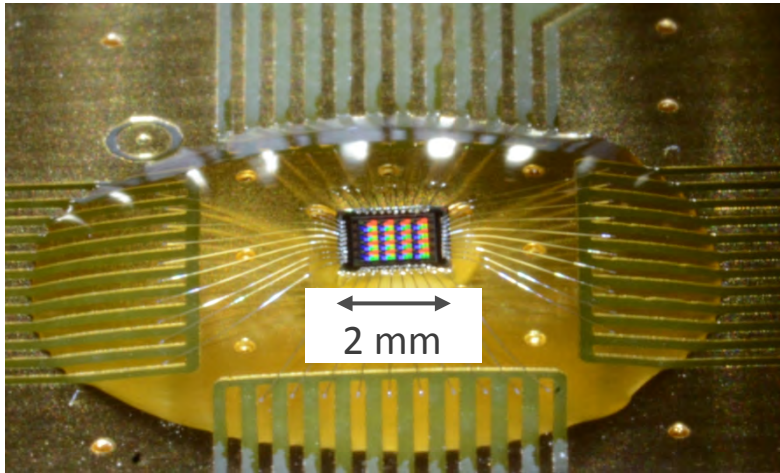
Targeted solution

- ✦ 16 CMOS photodiodes with different filters
- ✦ Up to 16 spectral channels

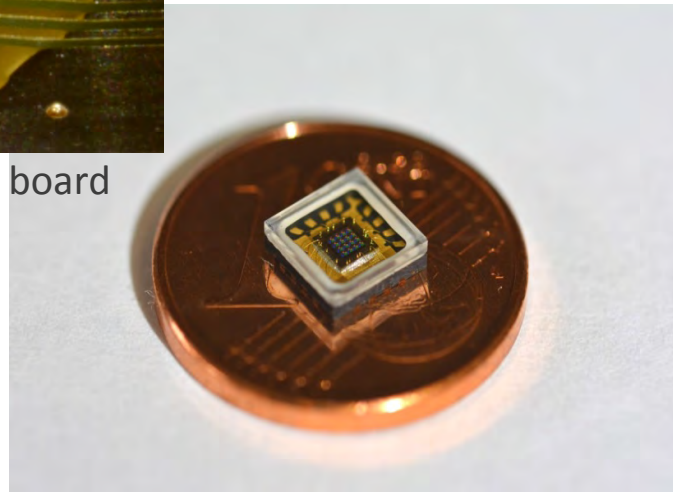


Courtesy of FhG IIS

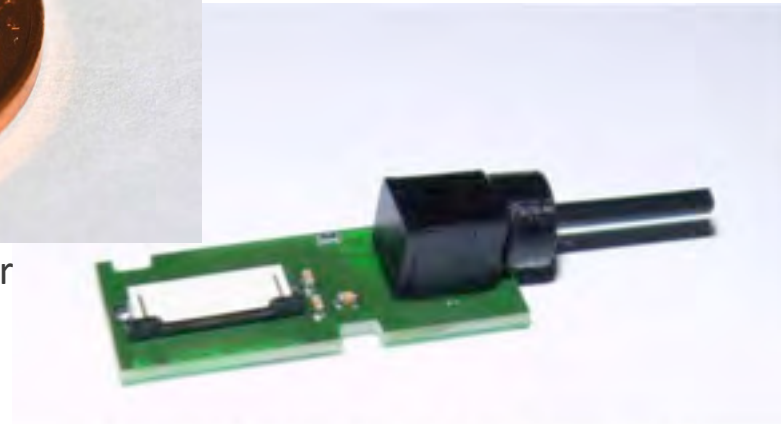
Sensor integration



Sensor chip wire-bonded on test board



Packaged sensor



Sensor board with fiber coupling

LED-based polymer foils

Opportunities

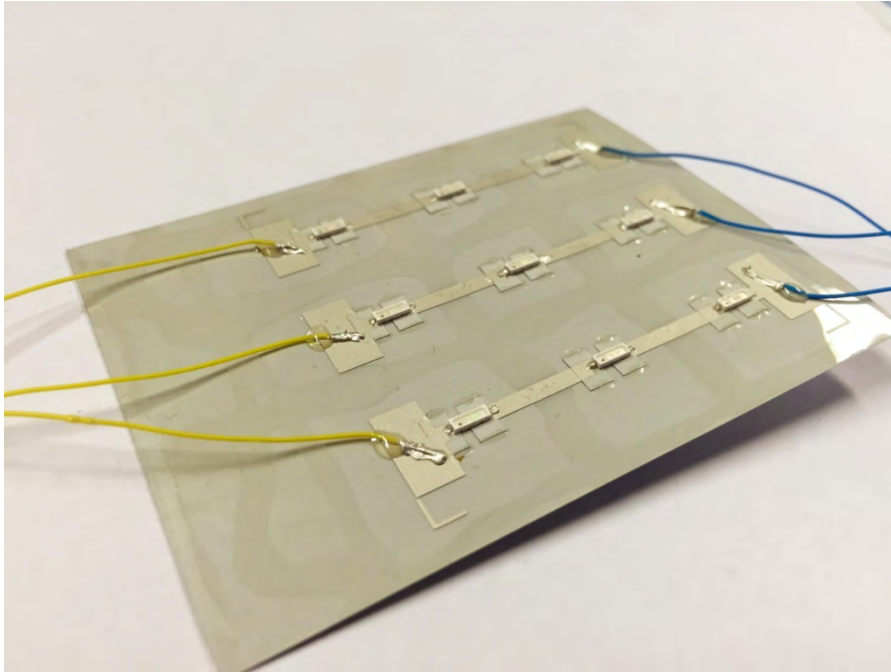
- LED-based polymer foils → Flexible lighting modules
- Printing and assembly with R2R processes
- Improved performance:
 - Optimized electronics layout
 - Traditional electronic SMD components
 - Bare LEDs with no on-chip optics

Challenges

- Heat management
 - Poor thermal conductivity of the polymer foils

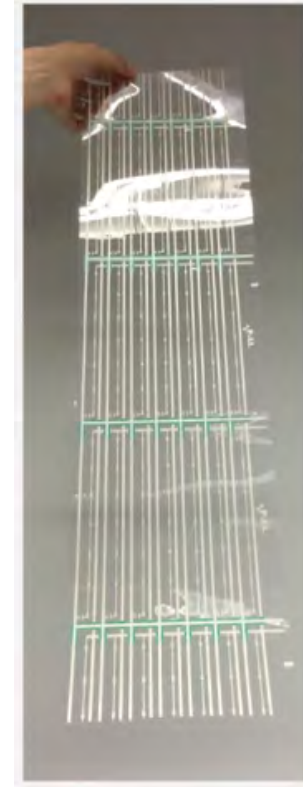


Heat management : Final solution & LED foils



Heat management slugs

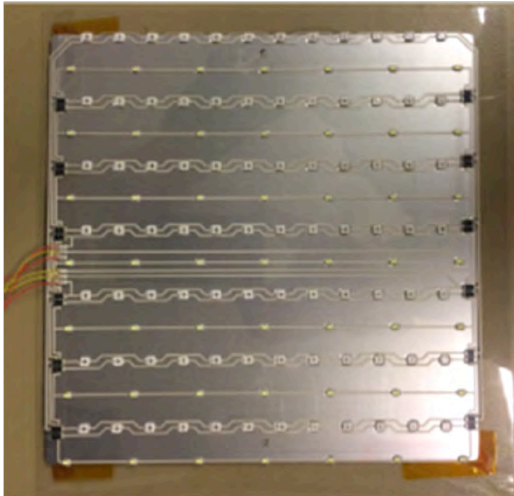
- Thermal resistance: 2°C/W (module) to 0.2°C/W (luminaire)
- Roll-to-Roll compatible processes



R2R LED foil

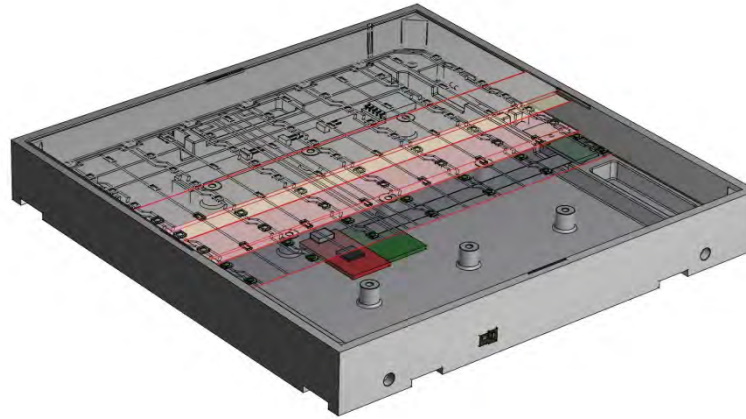
- 200 mm x 600 mm
- Possible to integrate with CCFs

Module integration

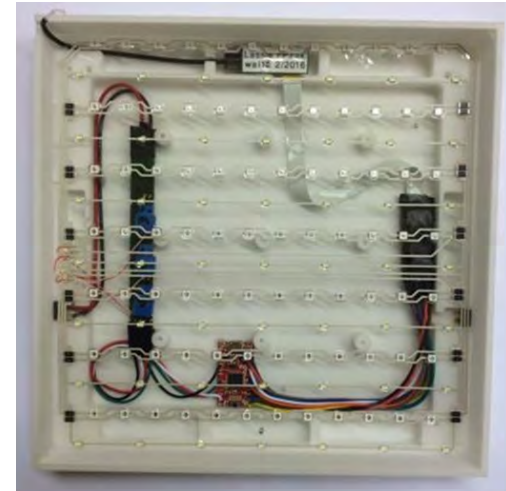


LED foil assembly

- 49 white LEDs (heat mngt.)
- 84 monochromatic LEDs



Lighting module case



Colour sensor integrated



Finalised test assembly

Targeted market case

LASSIE-FP7 USPs

- High color rendering
 - ≥ 90
- High color accuracy
 - 3 to 1 Step MacAdam on the Planckian-locus
- Constant color over time
 - Intelligence: sensor feedback loop

Niche target market

- High quality and high demanding
- Lighting in stores & boutiques
- Use case: “Color-proof islands”



Thank you for your attention!



Follow us on:



Acknowledgements:



SWISS PHOTONICS