

*A Greentech Media Webinar*

# Greentech Lighting:

## The OIDA's Solid State Lighting Technologies and Roadmaps

**Speaker:**

**Michael Lebby**

President and CEO

**OIDA**



OPTOELECTRONICS INDUSTRY  
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



**greentechmedia:**

# Overview

- **Optomism**
  - The next 10yrs for optoelectronics
- Technical trends for solid state lighting
  - Areas that will impact all of us; our lifestyle, our family
  - Technical challenges for LEDs, OLEDs and lasers
- Roadmaps for lighting with High Brightness LEDs
- Summary

# Mission → Vision



Promote optoelectronics  
*worldwide, &*  
Advance competitiveness of  
it's members

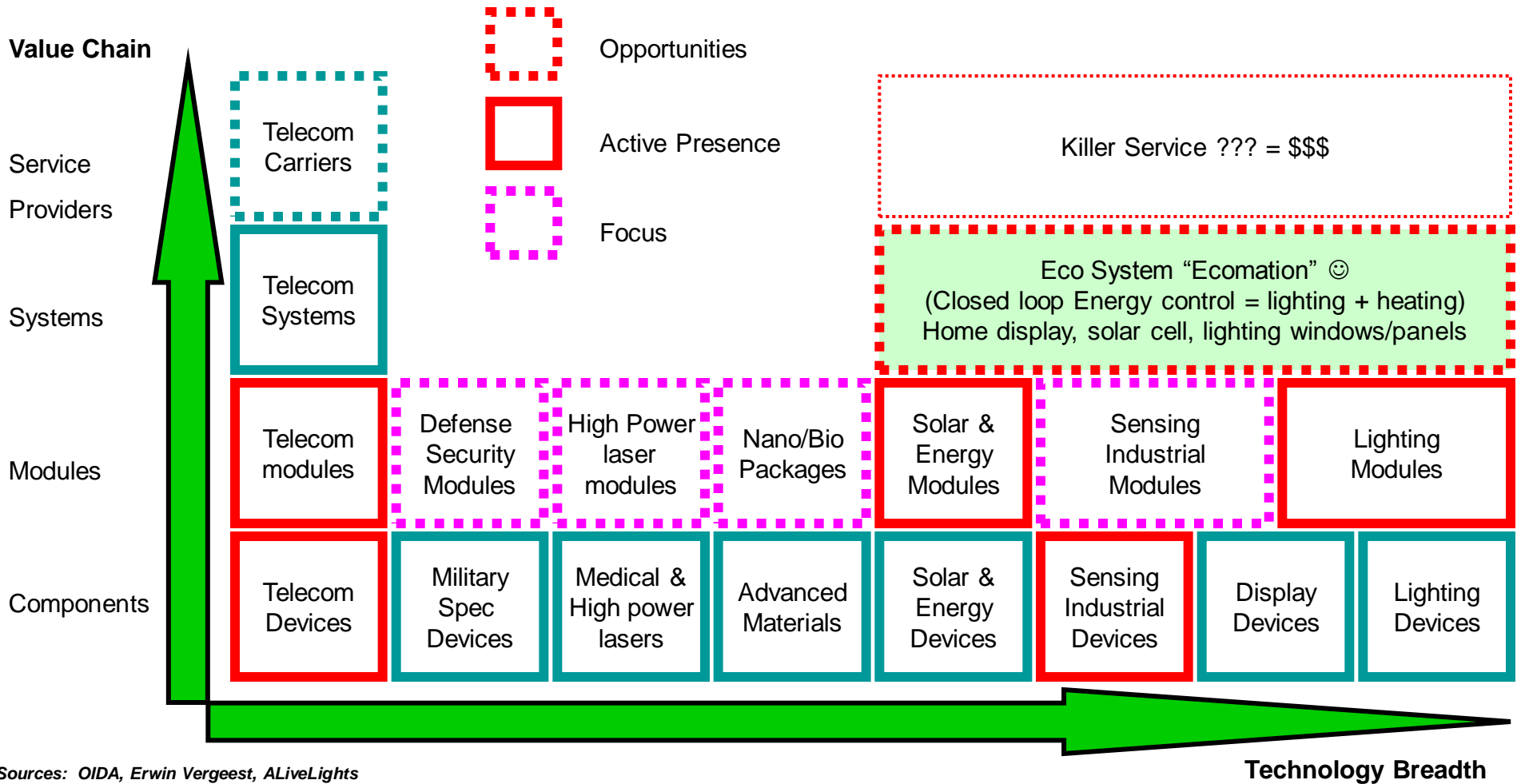
Focus on quality  
Broaden horizon of OE  
Leverage DC government center  
of mass  
Grow membership base  
Primary reference in OE  
Develop and participate in  
industry-university  
development initiatives  
Recognized internationally  
Organize key trade show

OIDA is the focal point for OE  
industry vision, transformation,  
and growth

**Focus on the business of technology, not just technology itself**

Optoelectronics = OE

# OIDA is broadening optoelectronics with "Green" opportunities



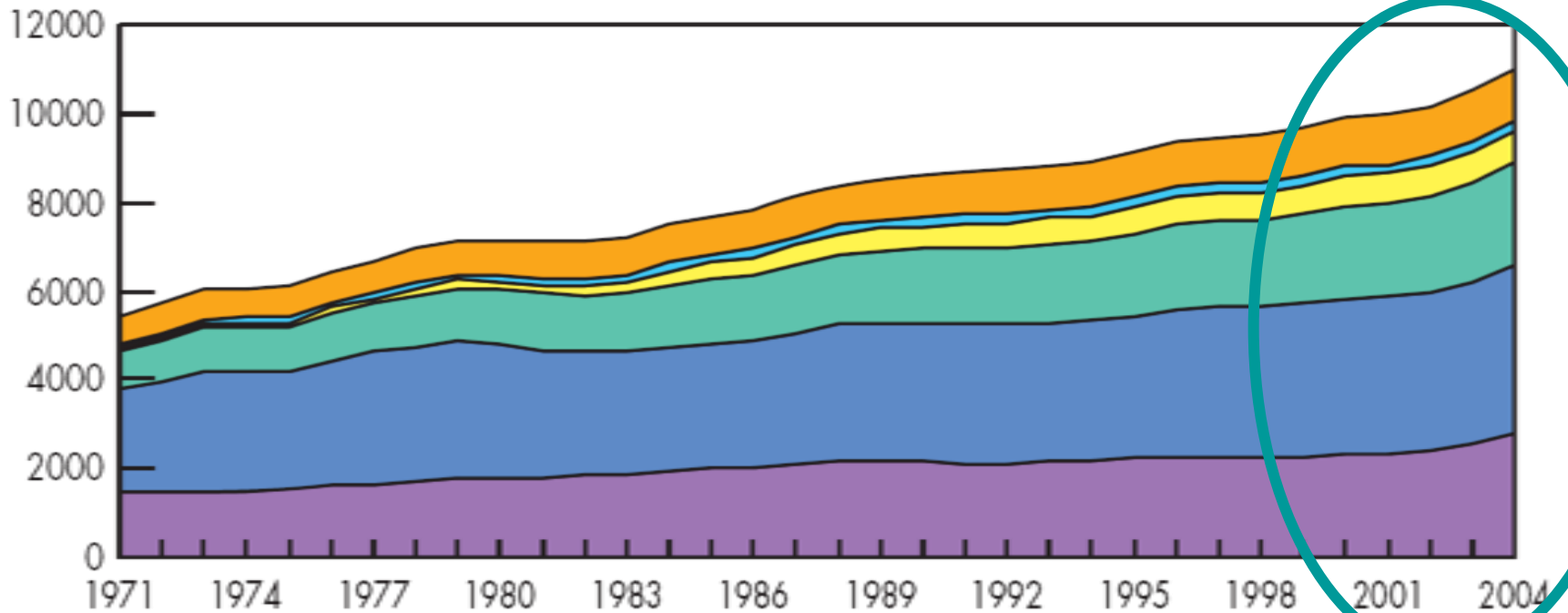
Sources: OIDA, Erwin Vergeest, ALiveLights

**Balanced perspective in optoelectronics**

# Next decade in Optoelectronics



# Evolution from 1971 to 2004 of World Total Primary Energy Supply\* by Fuel (Mtoe)



- Coal
- Oil
- Gas
- Nuclear
- Hydro
- Combustible Renewables & Waste
- Other\*\*

Why energy matters...

Source: IEA

Double 1971 - 2004

# Solid State Lighting “-abilities”

- Using electron transitions in solid materials for light
  - Efficiency: materials technology is limitation, but theoretically nearly perfectly efficient
  - Reliability: no moving parts, no leaking gases, no filaments, no bulbs to break, low heat
  - Disposability: not toxic, not fragil
  - Colorability: tunable, adjustable color and mood
  - Designability: no more traditional light bulbs, fixtures opens up design space, can use anything from emitting panels to fiber optics
  - Flexibility: unique surfaces and shapes

**But....**

# In a decade...solid state lighting is everywhere

**Gate Zone(門)**

- 구간: 광산IC일대(지하도까지)  
광산역접역화단지의 진입로 구간이다. 빛으로의 시적 이미지조성.

**Relax Zone(安)**

- 구간: 지하차도 출구~광주과학기술원 정문  
이코트 및 학교 앞집지역, 편안함과 쾌적한 이미지조성.

**Enjoy Zone(樂)**

- 구간: 광주과학기술원 정문~한국전자통신연구원  
광원시설로 여기 및 휴식의 공간 테마파크를 느낄수 있는 즐거운 이미지조성.

**Techno Zone(尖)**

- 구간: 한국전자통신연구원~한국과학기술원  
연구지원 및 생산지원 시설, 첨단 광산업 이미지조성.

Map Labels: 광주과학기술원, 한국토지개발공사, 엠코코리아, 한국과학기술원, 상업인력공단, 한국전자통신연구원, 광주디자인센터, 생암공원, 프르지오아파트, 권익5차아파트, 선경1차아파트, 비아중학교, 율계중학교, 광산IC, 광주지하도출구, 한국전자통신연구원, 한국과학기술원, 상업인력공단.

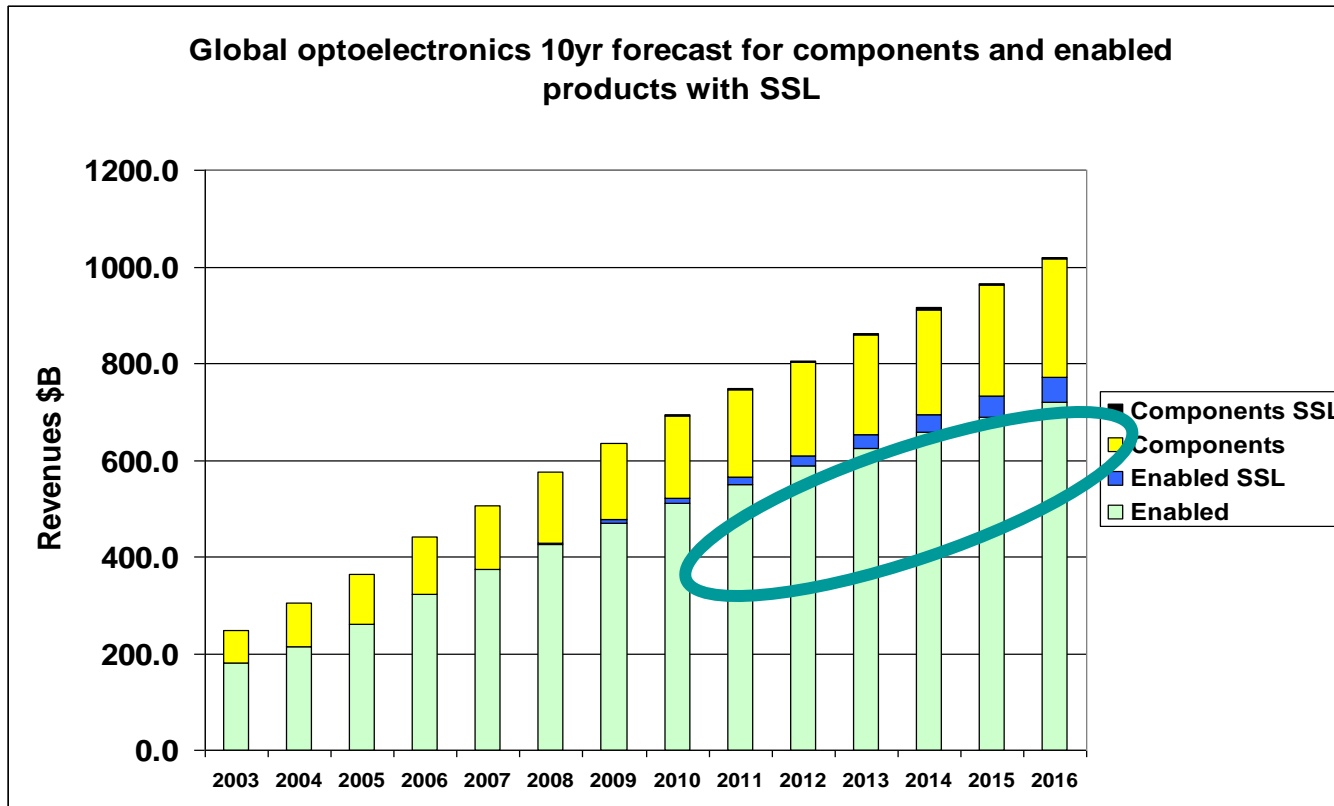
Lighting Applications: LED streetlights, illuminated signs, decorative lighting, traffic lights, and various architectural lighting fixtures.

Source: Kaist, KAPID

**Ubiquitous in everyday life...**

# Next decade in optoelectronics

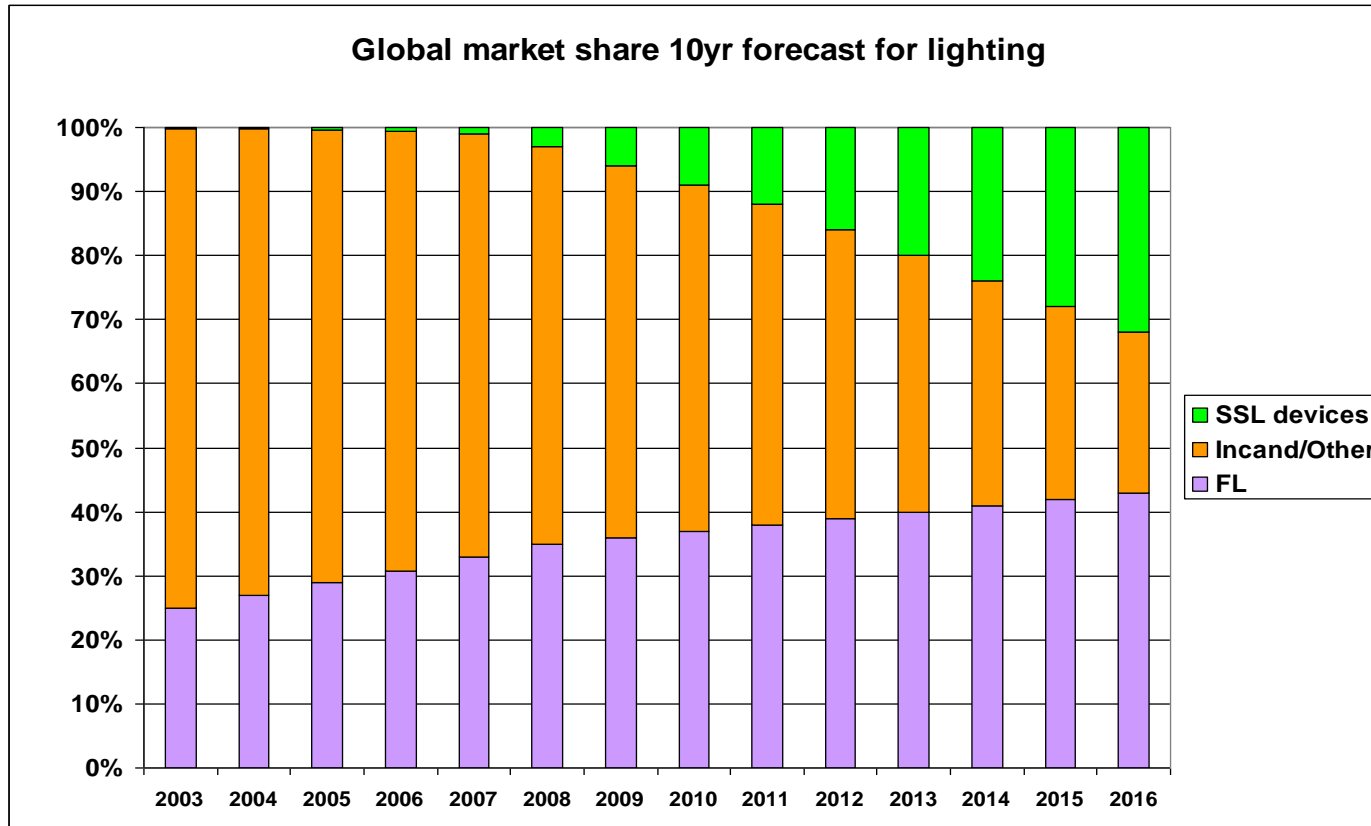
- Combined OE components and enabled products
  - 2004-16 CAGR 11% with SSL lighting ~\$50B by 2016



**SSL grows quickly in a \$T industry**

# Lighting market share forecast

- SSL will grow quickly over next decade

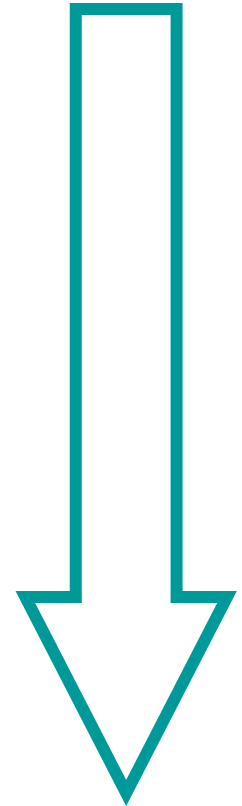


**SSL fueled by LEDs and OLEDs**

# Comparative efficacies

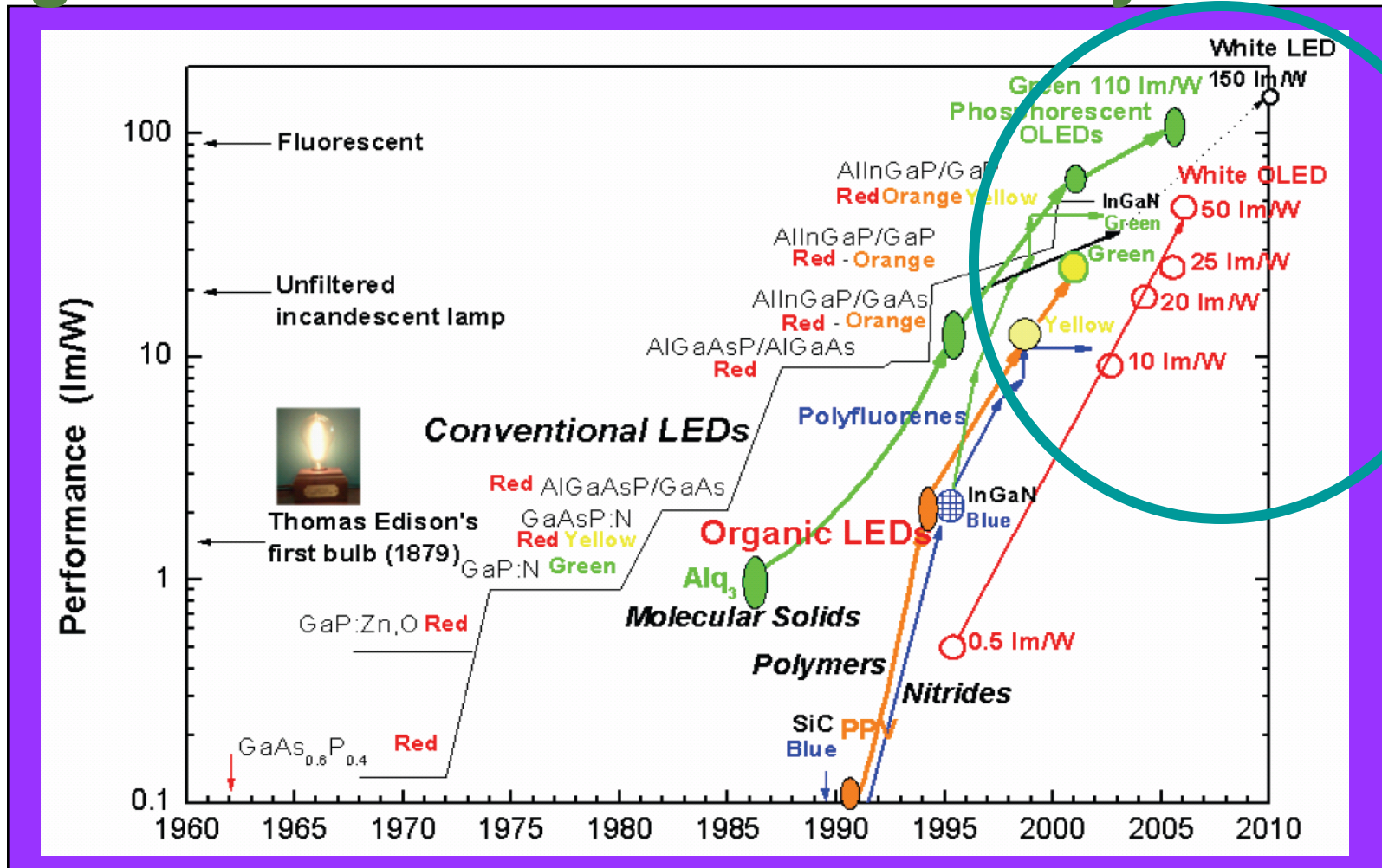
| Category             | Source                              | luminous efficacy (lm/W) | luminous efficiency (%) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Combustion           | candle                              | 0.3                      | 0.04%                   |
| Incandescent         | 100 W tungsten incandescent         | 17.5                     | 2.60%                   |
|                      | glass halogen                       | 16                       | 2.30%                   |
|                      | quartz halogen                      | 24                       | 3.50%                   |
|                      | high-temperature incandescent       | 35                       | 5.10%                   |
| Fluorescent          | 28 W fluorescent tube (T5)          | 104                      | 15.20%                  |
| Light-emitting diode | white LED                           | 26–70                    | 3.8%–10.2%              |
|                      | white LED (prototypes)              | up to 150                | up to 22%               |
| Arc lamp             | xenon arc lamp                      | 30–50                    | 4.4%–7.3%               |
|                      | HID (auto)                          | 80                       | 12%                     |
| Gas discharge        | high pressure sodium lamp           | 150                      | 22%                     |
|                      | low pressure sodium lamp            | 183 up to 200            | 27%                     |
|                      | 1400 W sulfur lamp                  | 100                      | 15%                     |
| Other sources        | Ideal black-body radiator at 4000 K | 47.5                     | 7.00%                   |
|                      | Class G star (Sun, Capella), 5800 K | 80                       | 12%                     |
|                      | Natural sunlight                    | 93                       | 14%                     |
|                      | ideal black-body radiator at 7000 K | 95                       | 14%                     |
|                      | Ideal white light source            | 242.5                    | 35.50%                  |
|                      | Ideal monochromatic 555 nm source   | 683                      | 100%                    |

Source: Wikipedia - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminous\\_efficacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminous_efficacy), 17 July 2007



**LEDs are making excellent progress...**

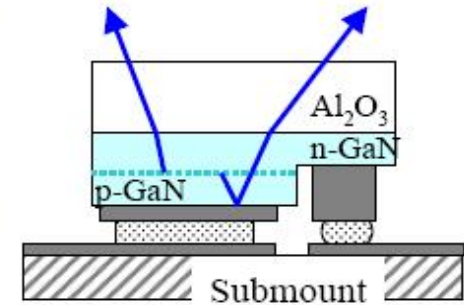
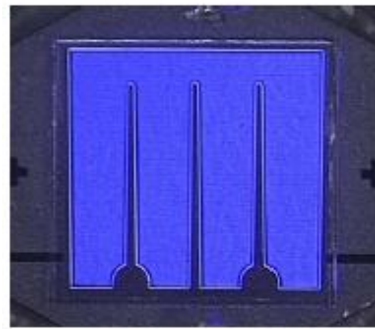
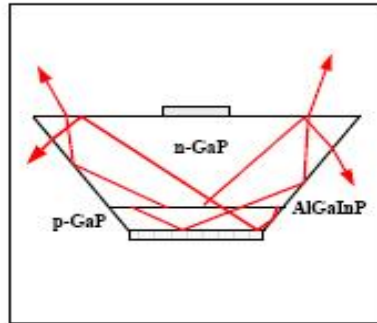
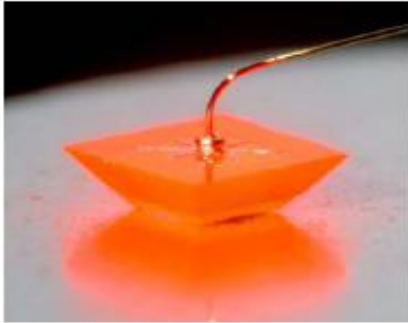
# Progress in LED and OLED efficacy



Source: Prof. Changhee Lee, SNU, Korea

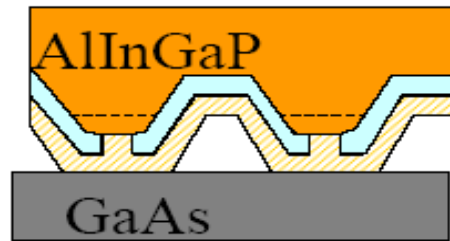
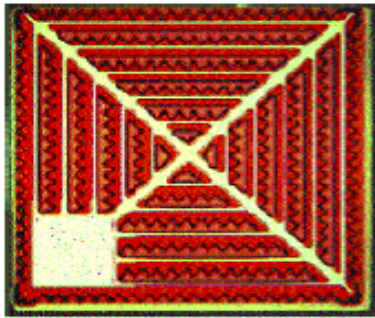
# **HBLLED white technology**

# HB-LED Technology

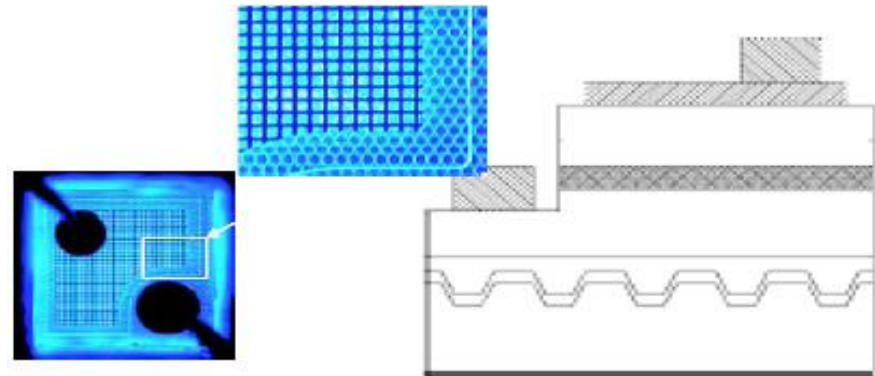


AlGaInP/GaP truncated inverted pyramid (Lumiled)

AlInGaN flip-chip (Lumiled)



AlInGaP micro mirror (Osram),

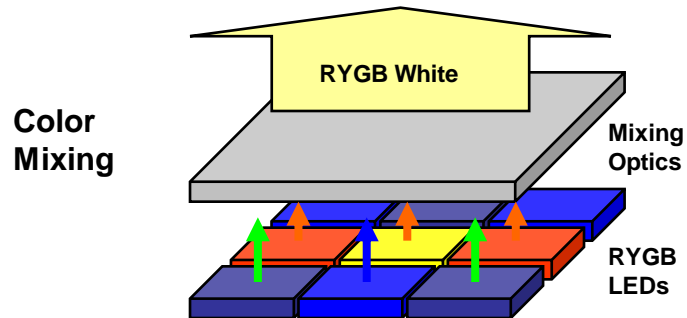


AlInGaN patterned substrate and mesh electrode (Nichia)

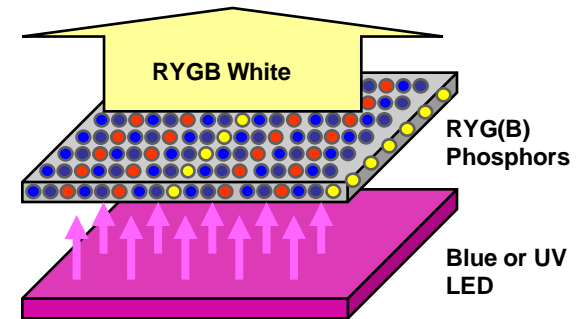
Source: Philips LumiLeds, Osram, Nichia

**Complex tricks for high brightness**

# Designing white HBLEDs



**Phosphor Down-Conversion**



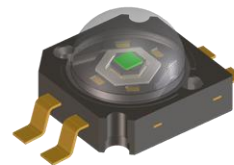
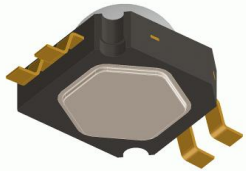
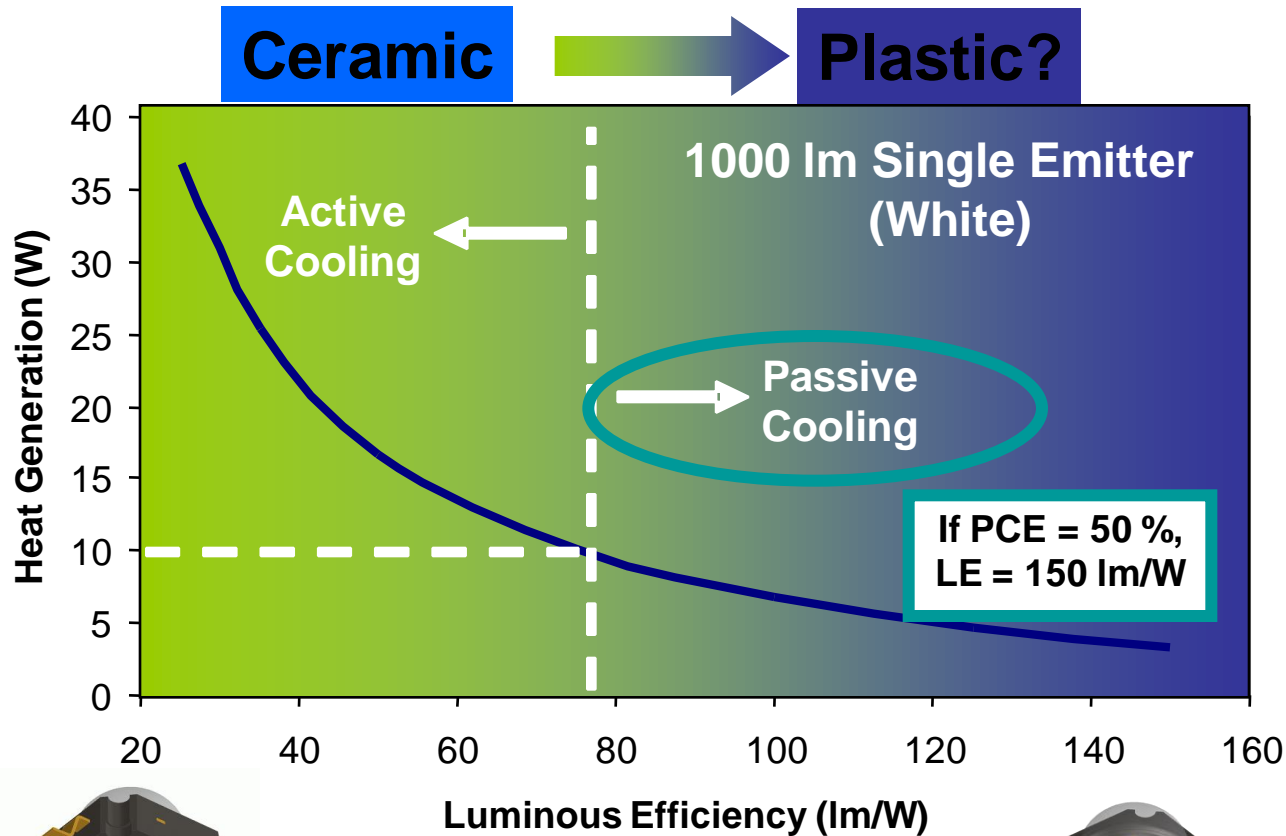
## Commercial white today

- **Issues:**
  - Phosphor conversion
    - Quantum deficit, Stokes loss, optical losses, new materials issues, relatively simple, nanotech
  - Color mixing
    - Optical losses, color uniformity, color control circuits (tunable advantage)

Sources: Philips Lumileds, OIDA

**Phosphor popular, mixing is tunable**

# Thermal dynamics in cooling – caveat emptor

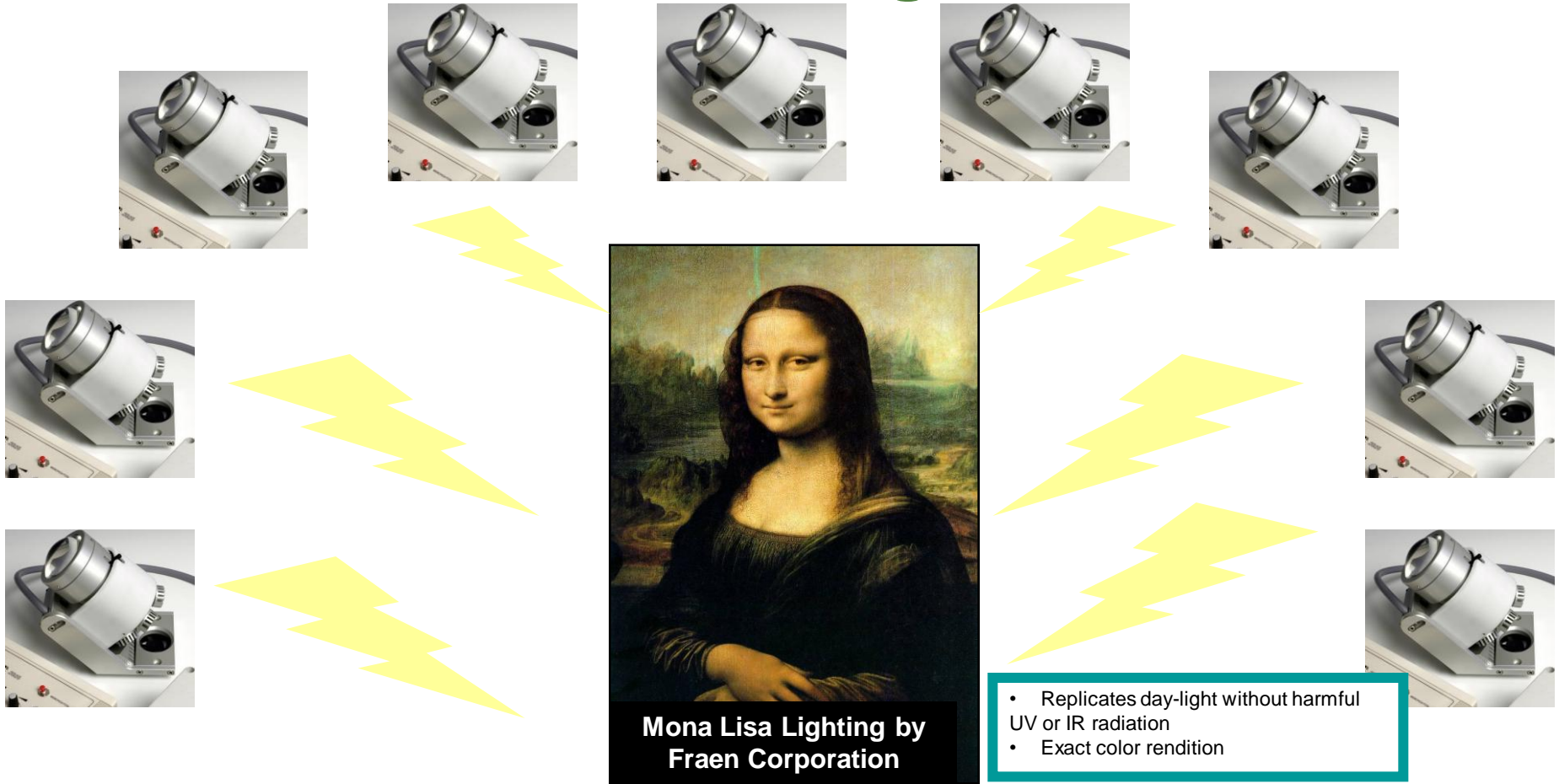


Sources: Philips Lumileds, OIDA

- Incandescent
  - 5% visible (90% IR)
- LEDs pass all heat back to heat-sink and fixture
  - 20% visible (80% conducted away)
- Today's efficiency
  - Thermal management is major issue and cost driver
- Future anticipated efficiency
  - Heat management will become straightforward

**Issues of complex heat sinking will relax**

# RGB white for illuminating artwork



**Mona Lisa Lighting by Fraen Corporation**

- Replicates day-light without harmful UV or IR radiation
- Exact color rendition

Sources: Philips Lumileds, OIDA, Fraen Corp

**Exact color rendering**

# Lighting off-grid



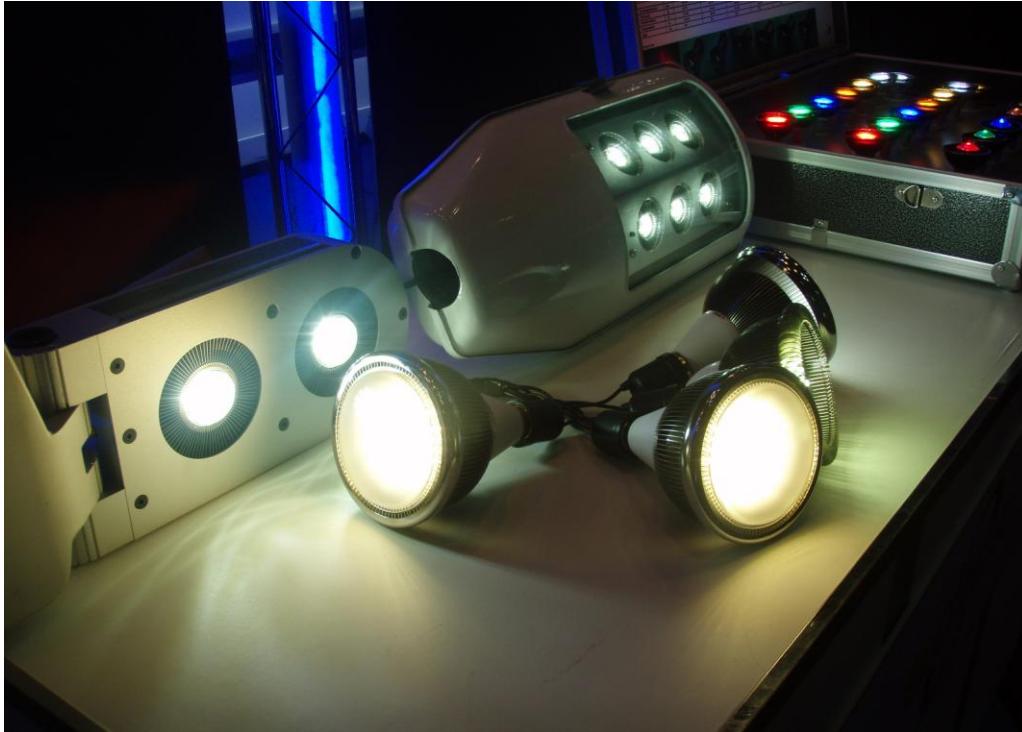
Gimla Yacht – new markets, new opportunities for designers

Sources: Philips Lumileds, LightGraphix, OIDA

**For those who can pay for style...**



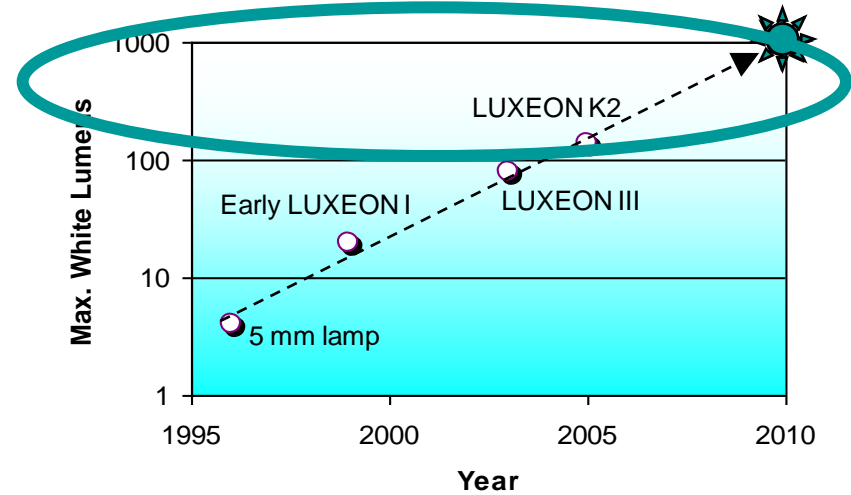
- Fixtures already on the market in Asia



**Designing within the infrastructure...**

# Cost & efficiency requirement for PC white

- Single-emitter Flux
  - **1000 lm desirable**
  - same as 60 W light bulb
  - today's LEDs: 30 – 160 lm



**PC White LED: ~150 lm/W**

•Cost of Ownership (COO) Analysis – 1000 lm source

|                         | Input Power  | Source cost       | Energy cost/yr | COO (1 yr)  | COO (5yrs)   |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 x 60 W incandescent   | 60 W         | \$ 0.25           | \$ 48          | \$ 48       | \$ 240       |
| 7 x LUXEON K2 emitters  | 40 W         | \$ 18             | \$ 32          | \$ 50       | \$ 178       |
| <b>1 x 150 lm/W LED</b> | <b>6.7 W</b> | <b>\$ &lt;2.5</b> | <b>\$ 5.30</b> | <b>\$ 8</b> | <b>\$ 28</b> |

at \$0.10 per kWh

Sources: Philips Lumileds, OIDA

**High efficiency devices drive the value proposition**

# Lighting for off-grid homes using LEDs

- Electric light transforms the lives of the poor, making it possible for families to stay active - and children to study - after night falls. But electricity is scarce in many developing countries; millions of villages are far from the grids, and power is expensive. Now the Light Up the World Foundation has found a way to illuminate whole villages with less electricity than is used by a single 100 watt bulb. Combining simple pedal-powered electric generators with wind turbines and with cutting edge technology from light-emitting diodes it has won a Rolex Award for Enterprise. Already working successfully in Nepalese villages, it is set to spread around the world.



Sources: Philips Lumileds, Photos Courtesy of Light Up the World and PICO Power, [www.ourplant.com](http://www.ourplant.com), OIDA

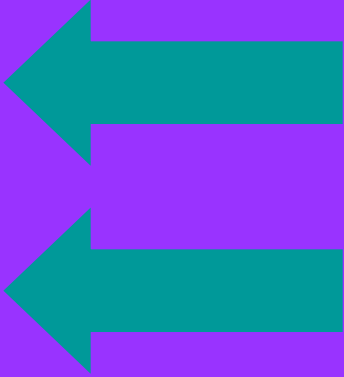
**HBLED technology: light for learning**

# LED Roadmaps

# How achievable is 150 lm/W for the roadmap?

**EQE = C x IQE**

|                      | PC White |        |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
|                      | Today*   | Future |
| $C_{\text{ext}}$ (%) | ~80      | ~90    |
| IQE (%)              | ~55      | ~90    |
| EQE (%)              | ~45      | ~80    |
| $V_f$ (V)            | ~3.3     | ~2.9   |
| WPE (%)              | ~35      | ~75    |
| LE (lm/W)            | ~70      | ~150   |



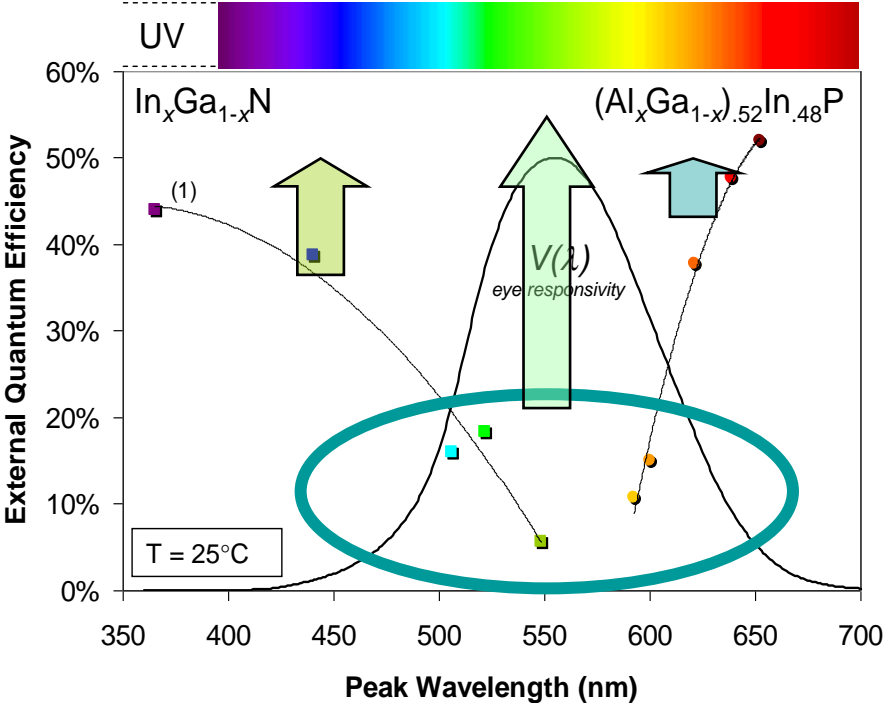
- IQE must increase by >1.5X
  - This table assumes a phosphor conversion on 200 lumens/optical Watt for “cool” white (CCT >5000)
- For “warm” white (CCT 3000 – 4000) is significantly lower (eff) and requires development. This is an issue for illumination.

Sources: Philips Lumileds

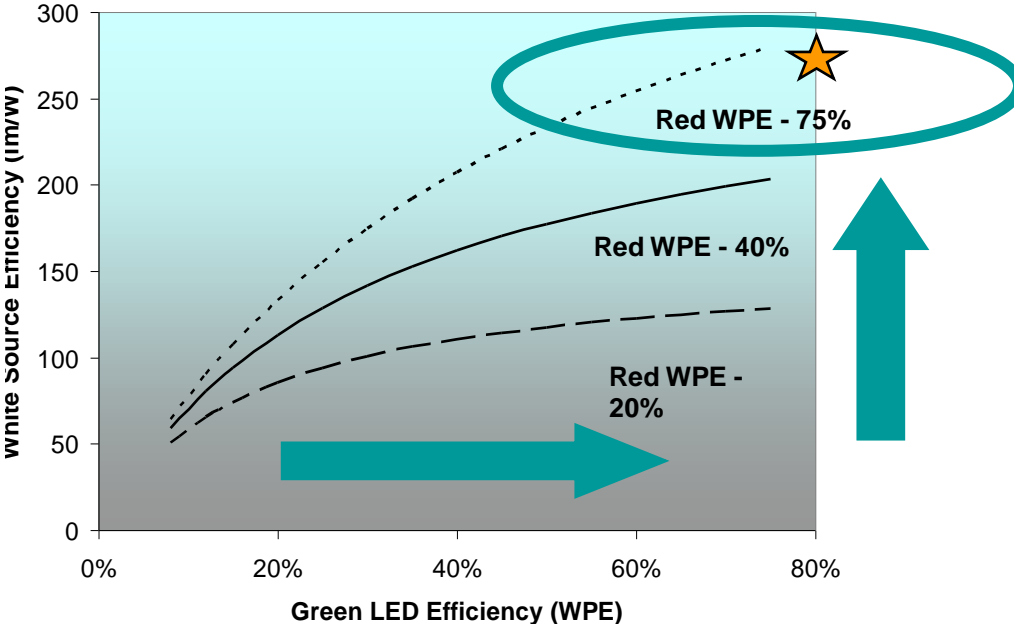
**Warm white will be the challenge**



# R-G-B color mixing for warm white illumination



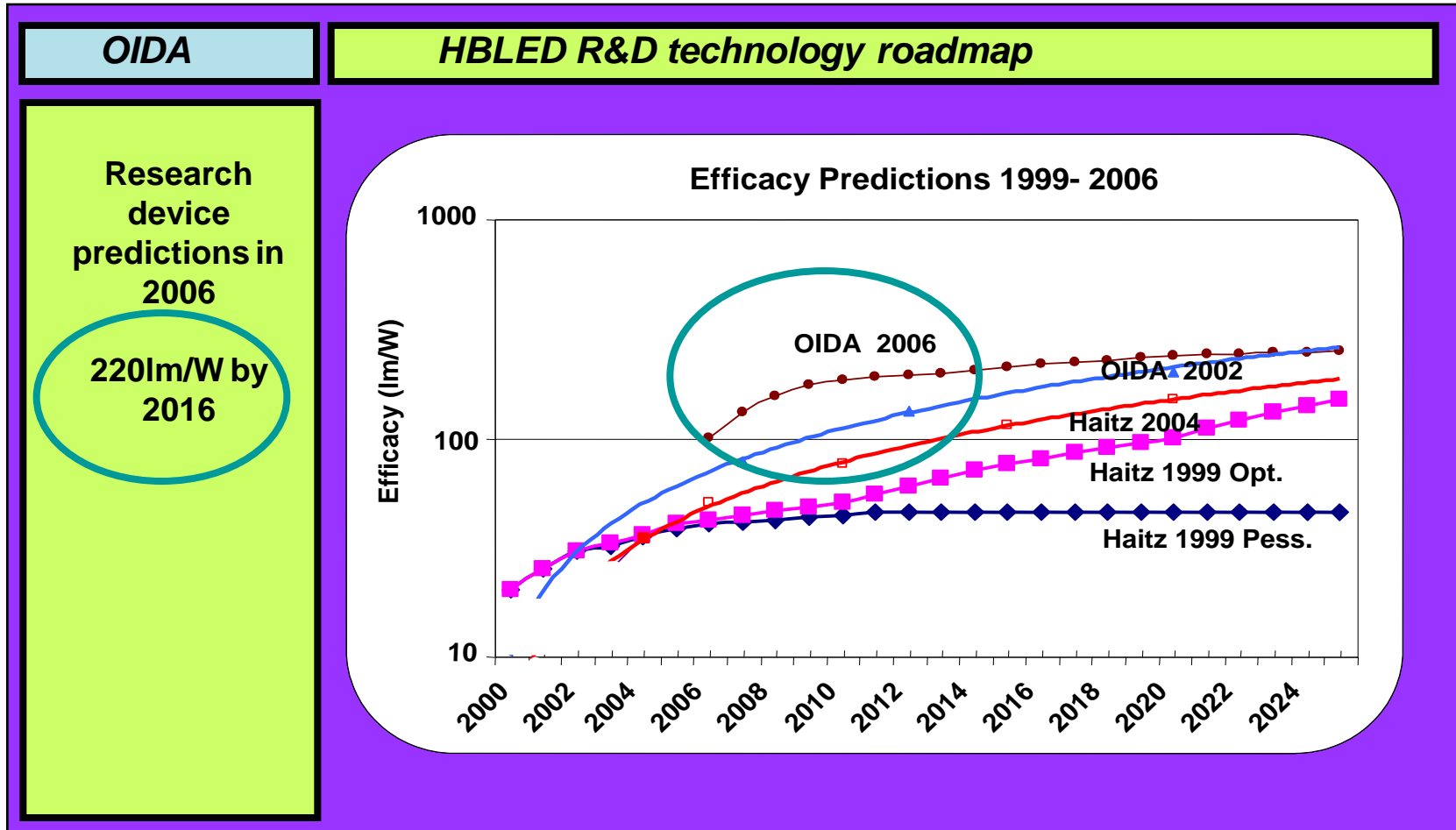
Assume Blue WPE - 75%



Sources: Philips Lumileds, OIDA

**Color mixing → potential for higher efficacy**

# HBLed efficacy predictions



# OIDA LED Technology Roadmap (2007)

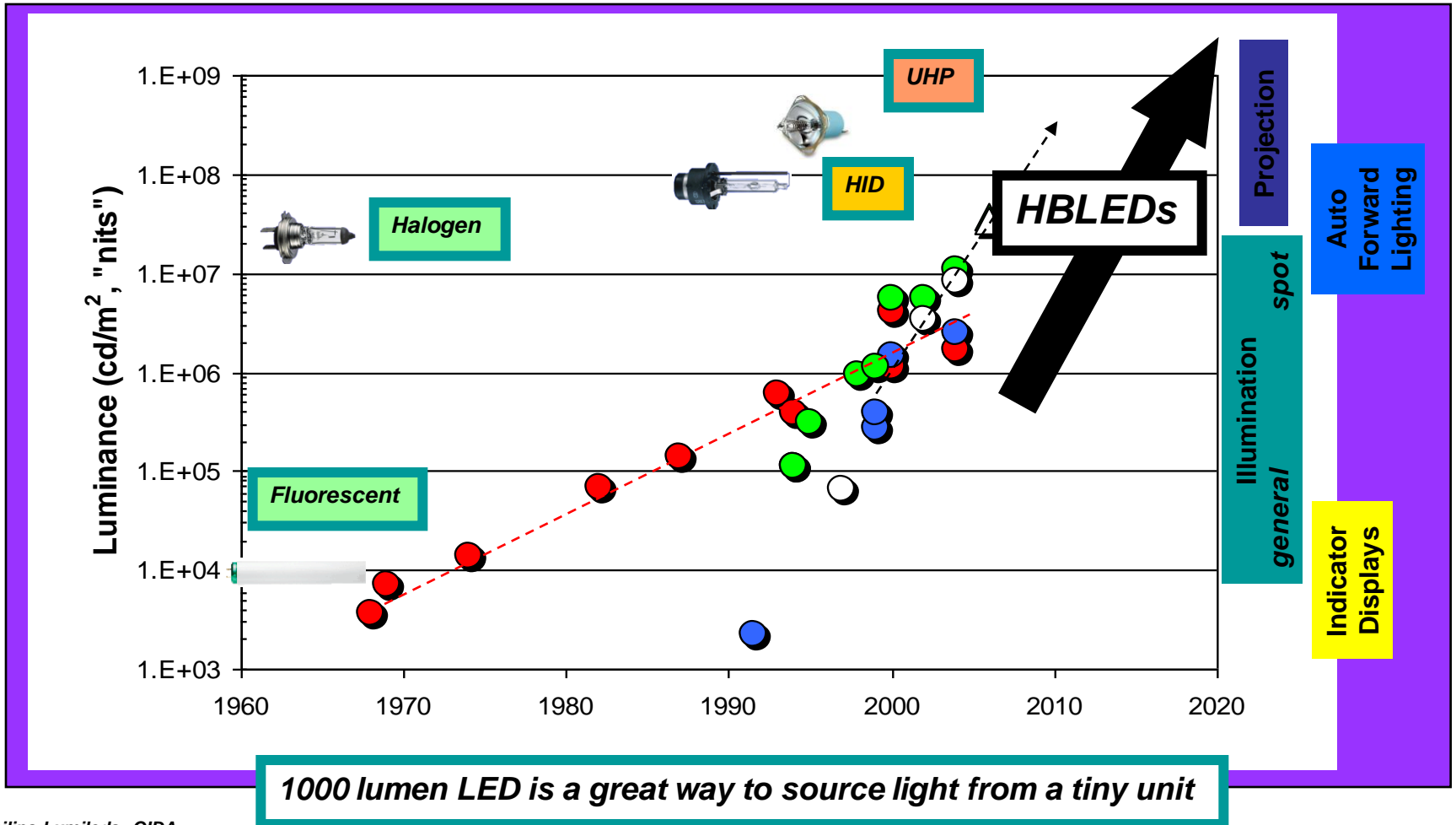
| OIDA  | 2005     |          | 2009         |     | 2013        |     | 2017 |      |
|---|----------|----------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|------|------|
| Lum Efficacy (lm/W)   | 50       | 75       | 150          | 200 | 210         | 220 | >150 |      |
| Lifetime (khr)  | 30       | 50       | >100         |     |             |     |      |      |
| Flux (lm/lamp)  | 60       | 150      | 200          |     | 1000        |     |      | 1500 |
| Input Power (W/lamp)  | 1        | 3        | 5            |     | 7.5         |     |      | 10   |
| Lumens Cost (\$/klm)  | 150      | 100      | 50           | 25  | 5           |     | 2    |      |
| Lamp Cost (\$/lamp)   | 3        | 2        |              | 1.5 | 1           |     | <1   |      |
| Color Rendering Index (CRI)   | 75       | 80       |              |     | 85          |     | 90   |      |
| Lighting Markets Penetrated   | Low-flux | Low-flux | Incandescent |     | Fluorescent |     |      | All  |
| <b>Technology &amp; Components:</b>                                     |          |          |              |     |             |     |      |      |
| <b>Commercial availability in year indicated (Not R&amp;D results!)</b> |          |          |              |     |             |     |      |      |
| Chip Temp   | 75       | 85       | 100          | 150 | 200         |     | 250  |      |
| Phosphor Temp   | 75       | 80       | 90           | 125 | 175         |     | 200  |      |
| I/P Power Density (W/cm <sup>2</sup> )                                  | 100      | 200      | 350          | 500 | 750         |     | 1000 |      |
| OEM Chip Cost (\$/cm <sup>2</sup> )                                     | 120      | 100      | 80           | 60  | 45          |     | 30   |      |
| OEM Packaging Cost (\$/cm <sup>2</sup> )                                | 125      | 110      | 90           | 80  | 60          |     | 40   |      |

Michael Lebbby OIDA (2007)

*Slanted Font: Major industry efforts are required for commercialization*



# Evolution of HBLED source luminance



Sources: Philips Lumileds, OIDA

High luminance LED → small low cost device

# Summary predictions

- Light bulbs will slowly be replaced
- Controlling light by turning the power switch is becoming old fashioned!
- Networks are in, and controlling light intensity, color with a touch is fashionable!
- Flexible, throw away display are emerging
- Windows on homes may become displays for lighting
- Ceiling tiles will be OLEDs and not cardboard
- General illumination will be a mix of ambient and task:
  - LEDs for task and OLEDs for ambient



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# Questions?

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