



ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR LED LIGHTING

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What Will the Products of the Future Look Like?

- New Form Factors
- Smaller Volumetrically / Lighter Weight
 - With Illumination Performance Improvements; Brightness Control, etc.
- Less LED Material at Higher Power???
- More LED Material at Lower Power???
 - Cheaper and Better LEDs
 - Less Heat...
- More Housing Material Options
 - Plastics... Low Environmental Impact Options
- As Close to One Highly Reliable Circuit Board as Possible
 - Fully Populated for all Possible Functionality (Less SKUs)
 - Programed at Factory or During Installation (Commissioning)
 - Populated as Needed (More SKUs, More Inventory Challenges)

Component and Process Consolidation for Greater Overall Value

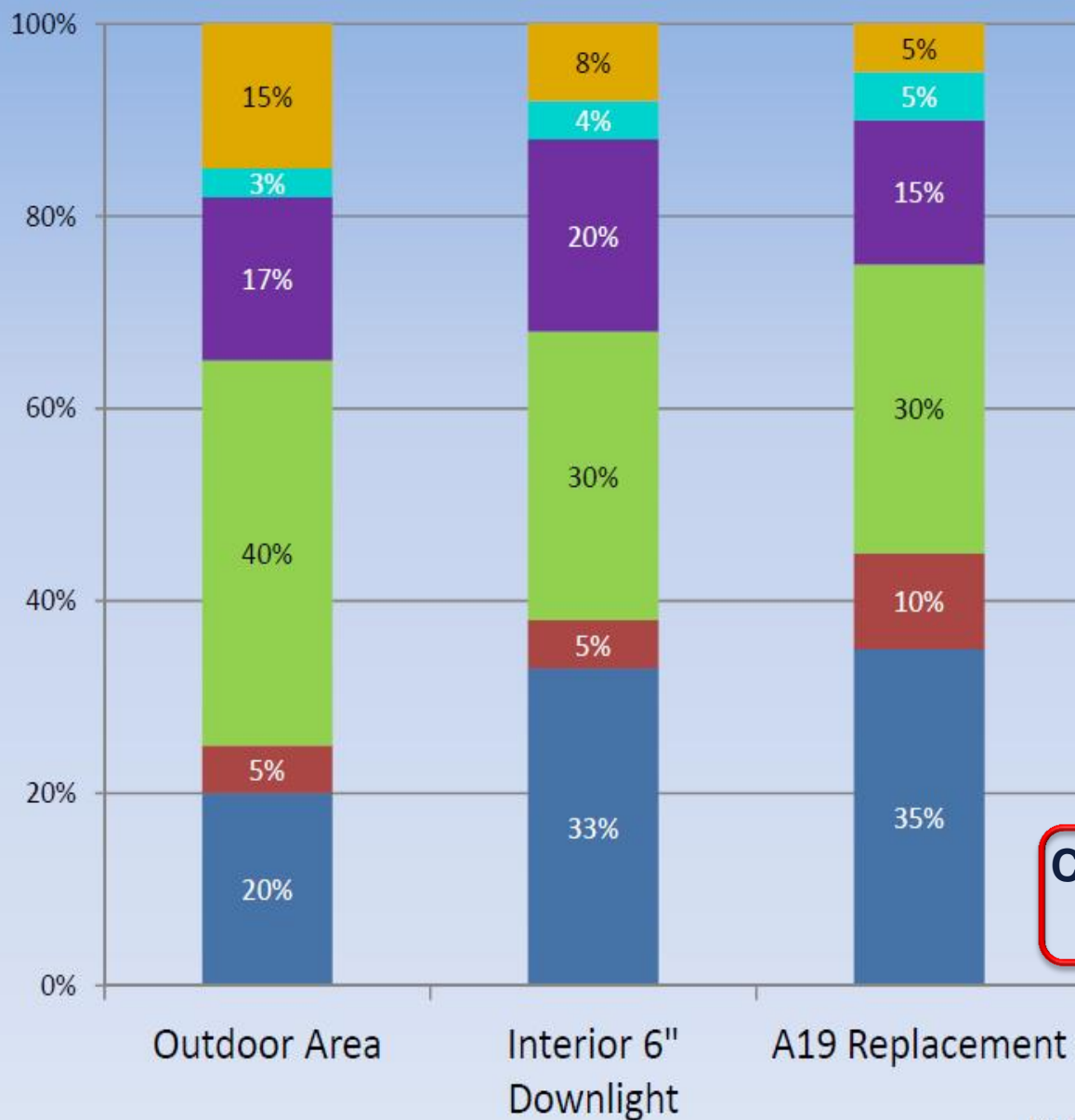
- Fewer Electronic Components and Circuit Boards
- Fewer Manufacturing Process Steps and Associated Risk (Higher Reliability)
- Full Function Solutions With Flexibility to Configure/Reconfigure as Needed (programmable?)
- Higher Energy Performance Possibilities
- Less Electrical Compatibility Conflicts
- Lowest Average Product Cost
- Greater Possibilities for Highly Reliable Solutions

Do they need to be "serviceable"???

Overcoming Resistance to the “Non-Serviceable” Solution

- High Reliability
- Long Warranty Periods
- Acceptance of Non-traditional Form-factors
- Acceptance of Non-traditional Materials and Manufacturing Processes
- Etc...

Cost Breakdown for Various LED Solutions



**We Need to Shrink
All Remaining Costs**

Overhead
Assembly
Driver
Mech/Thermal
Optics

LED Package

**Cost Per Delivered Performance
Continues to Shrink**

Luminaire Housing Materials Challenges and Opportunities

What would the ultimate material look like?

- Manufacturability
- Durability
- Safety / Compliance
- Cost
- Etc...

- All of the Good Properties and None of the Bad
 - Aluminum
 - Engineered Plastic Composites
 - Steel
 - ABS
 - Etc...

**We Need to Shrink
All Remaining Costs**

■ Overhead

■ Assembly

■ Driver

■ Mech/Thermal

■ Optics

■ LED Package

Optical Materials

Challenges and Opportunities

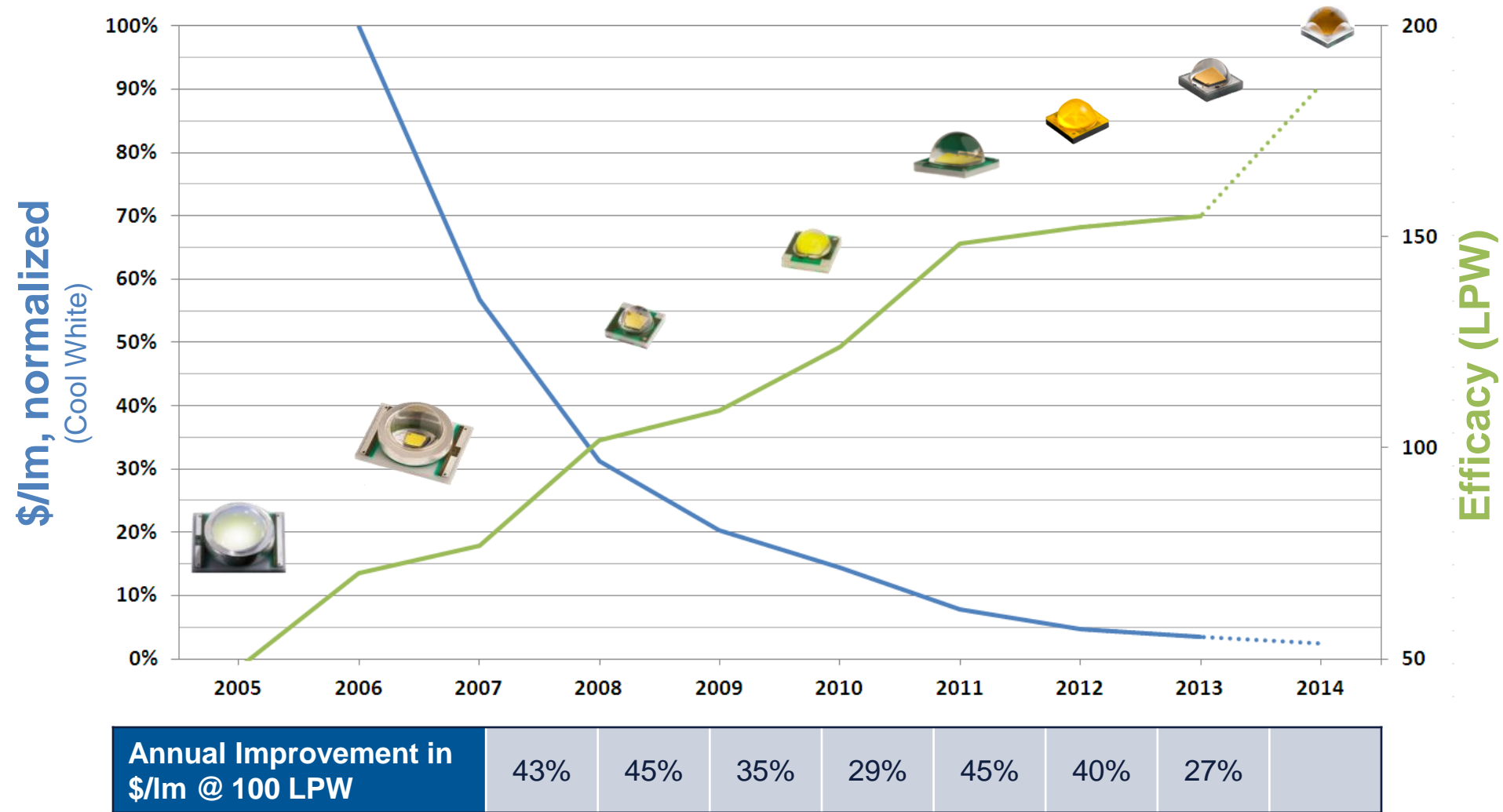
What would the ultimate material look like?

- Manufacturability
- Durability
- Optical Properties
- Safety Compliance
- Cost
- Etc...
- All of the Good Properties and None of the Bad
 - Acrylic
 - Polycarbonate
 - Glass
 - Silicone
 - ABS
 - Etc...
 - “Printable” optics?

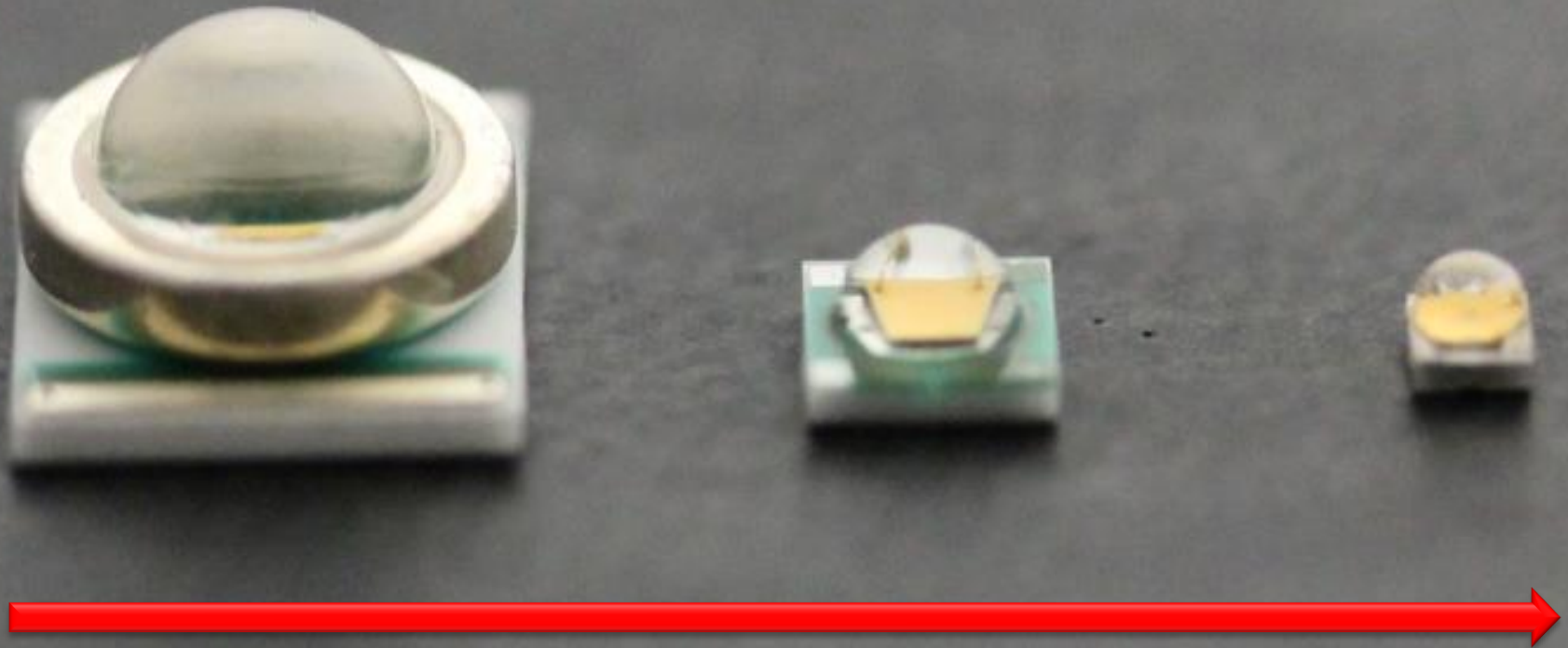
**We Need to Shrink
All Remaining Costs**

- Overhead
- Assembly
- Driver
- Mech/Thermal
- Optics
- LED Package

Packaged LED Value Evolution



Different Die and Package, Same Performance

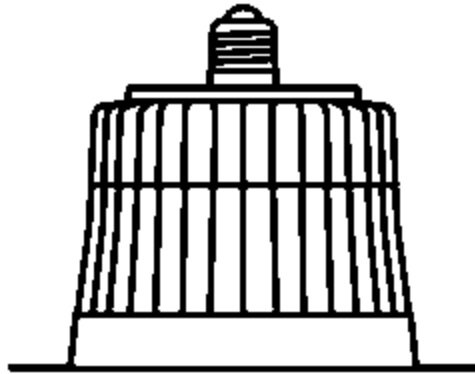


96% Reduction in Size (volume)

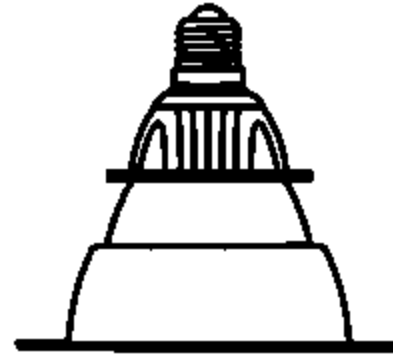
Example of the Cost Impact of Increasing LED Performance

2007

- 42 LEDs
- 650 lm
- 12W



**>\$100 Commercial
Wholesale**



\$19.97

~~**\$39.97**~~

~~**\$49.97**~~ Retail

2011

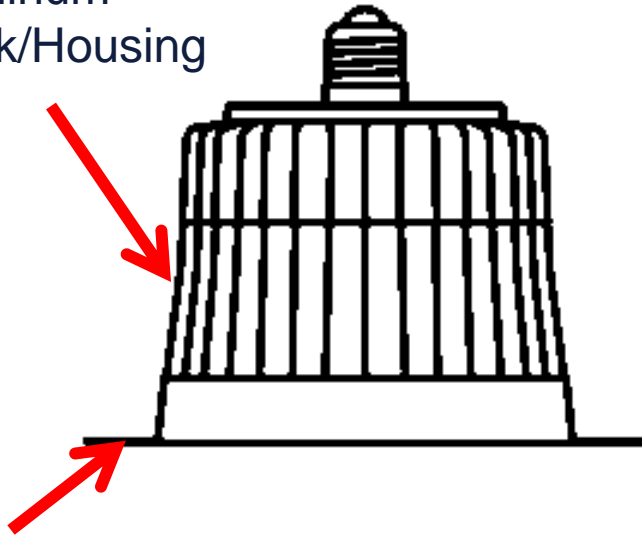
~~3~~ ~~5~~ ~~3~~ ~~5~~

- ~~8 LEDs~~
- 650 lm
- ~~10.5W~~
- ~~10W~~
- 9.5W

**The same thing is happening in other
segments of LED lighting**

Material Use Optimization

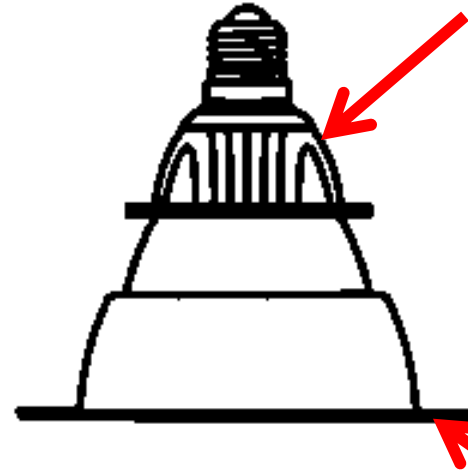
Aluminum
Heat-sink/Housing



Aluminum
Trim



Plastic
Housing



Aluminum
Heat-sink/Trim



Thermal Management Value Opportunities Have Changed



Extruded Aluminum

Thermal Conductivity = $\sim 250 \text{ W/m-K}$

Thermal Management

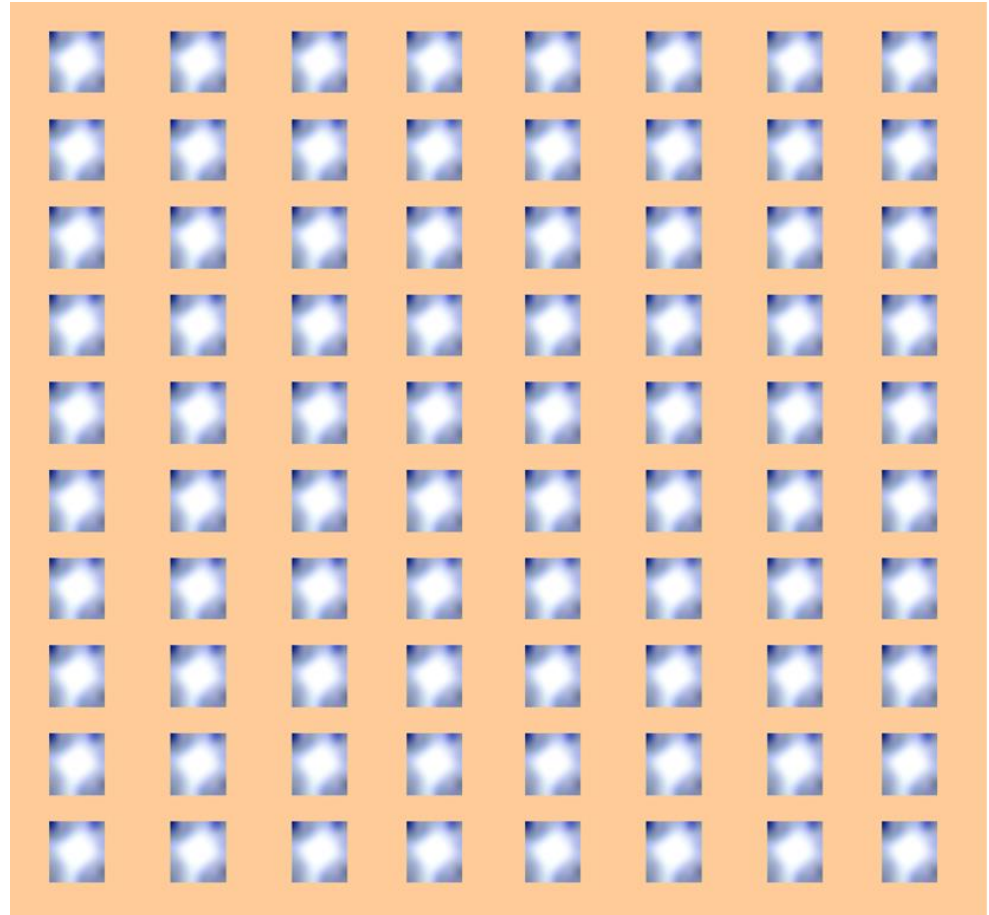
More LEDs With Same Total Power...

More Light...

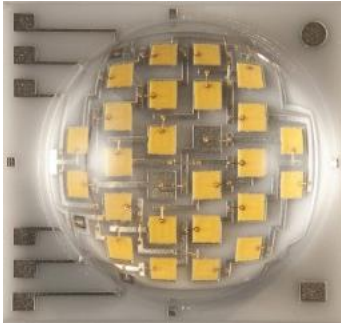
Less Heat...

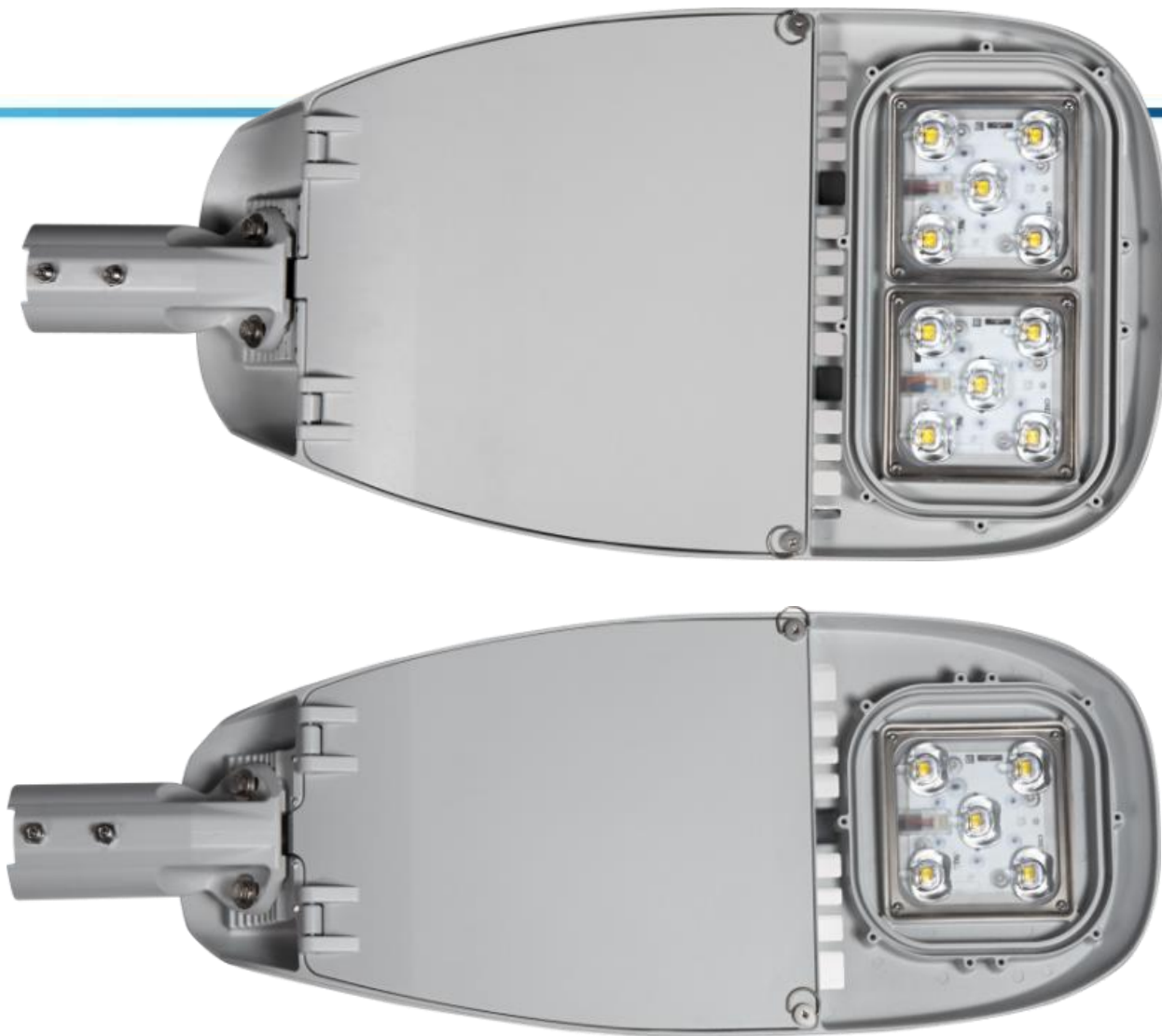
Less Energy...

More Cost???



Multi-Die Packages





Die Cast Aluminum

Thermal Conductivity = $\sim 125 \text{ W/m-K}$

Metals to Engineered Composites



Automotive Examples



Automotive Application Examples



ECU Enclosures

Electric Motor Brush Holders, Armatures, Housings

Spoilers, Air Vents

Capless Fuel Filler

Engine Heat Shield/Beauty Covers

Fuel Pumps

Cylinder Head Covers

Under Body Heat Shields

Electronic Throttle Bodies

Body Structural Inserts

Thermostat Housings

Transmission Sump Pan

Head Lamp Reflectors

Transmission Thrust Washers

Vacuum Pump Housing

Transmission Valve Body

Engine Front/Rear Covers

Transmission Linkage

Cooling Pump Housing

Starter End Cap

Oil Pump Housing

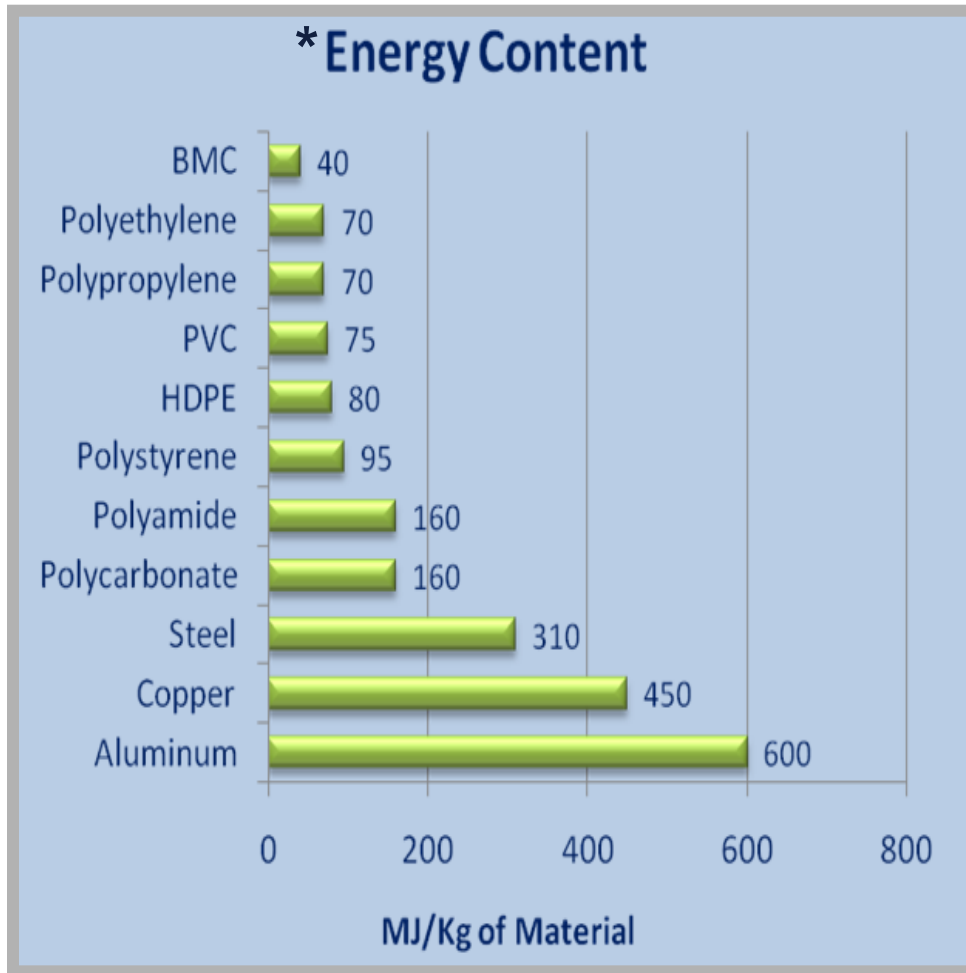
Oil Sump/Pan

Oil Filter Housing

Turbo Systems



Environmental Impact



1 Megajoule (MJ) = ~1/4 Kilowatt-hour (kWh)

Engineered Composite Bulk Molding Compound (BMC) Example

- **Inherently Low Energy Content**
 - Requires Less Energy to Produce / Process Than Other Materials
- **Recyclable as Filler into Virgin BMC or Other Applications**

Embedded Energy

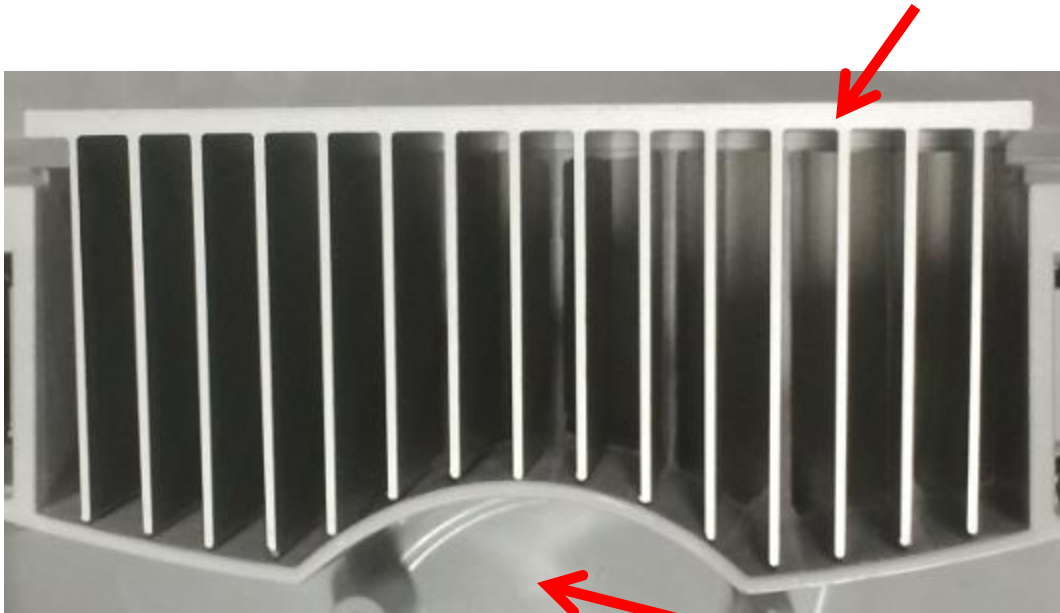
Aluminum = 15X BMC

*The non-renewable energy required to produce a unit of finished material.

Hybrid Luminaire Housing

Heat Sink

Thermal Conductivity = $\sim 250 \text{ W/m-K}$



Housing

(Engineered Composite)

Thermal Conductivity = $\sim 25 \text{ W/m-K}$

Non-Metallic Engineered Composites

- **Possible Advantages**

- Durability

- Corrosion Resistance
 - UV Resistance
 - Mechanical Vibration and Shock

- Molded in Color (no secondary painting required)

- Long Life Color Retention

- High Strength-to-Weight Ratio

- Comparably Lighter Weight Products
 - Installation Benefits
 - Lower Shipping Costs
 - Generally Higher Resistance to Brittle Fractures Compared to Aluminum and Other Materials

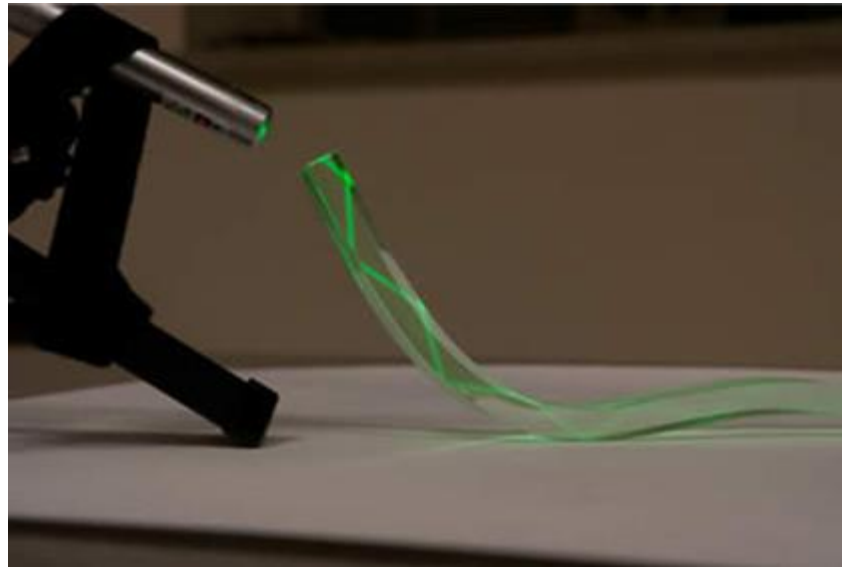
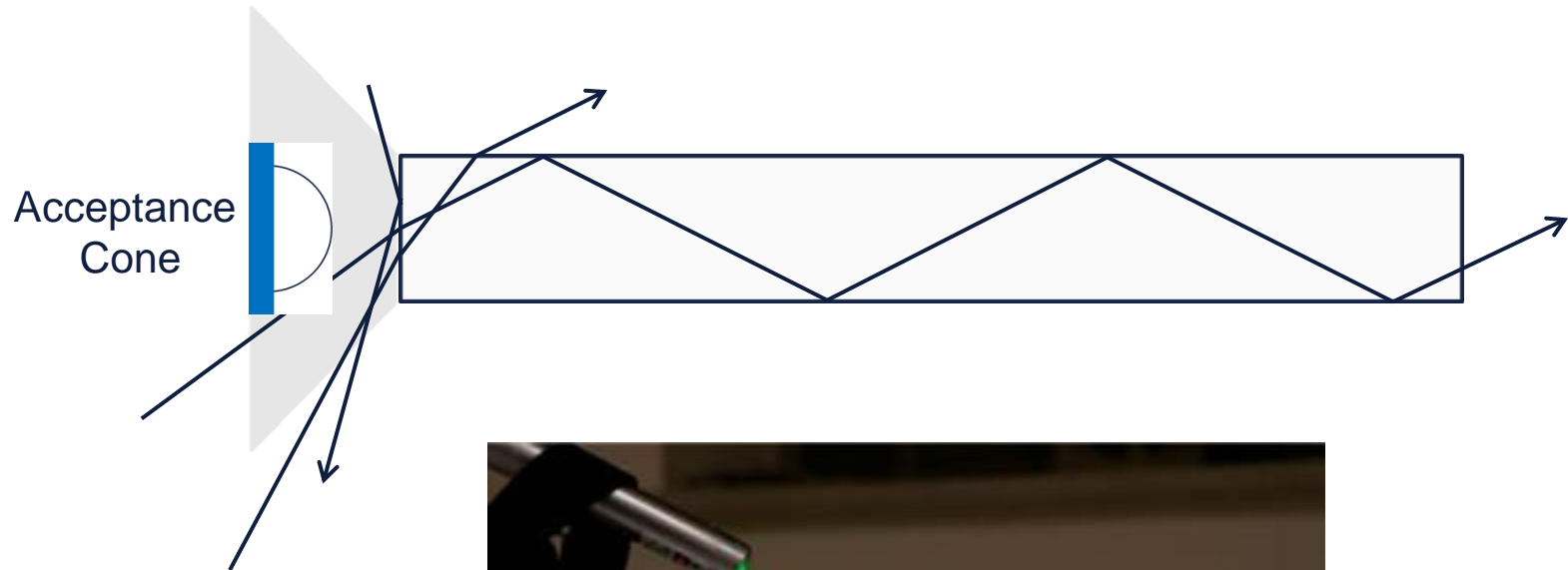
- Non-Metallic

- Electrical Insulating Properties (safety... ground fault protection, etc...)

Optics

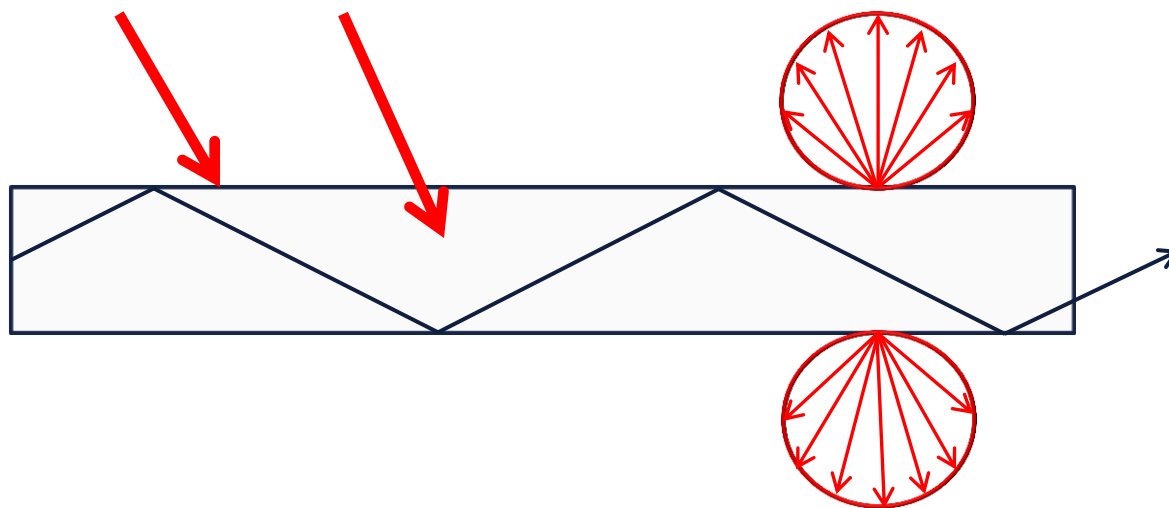
Optical Coupling and Extraction

- Total Internal Reflection (TIR) Example



Simple Extraction

Roughen / Diffuse to Extract and Distribute Light

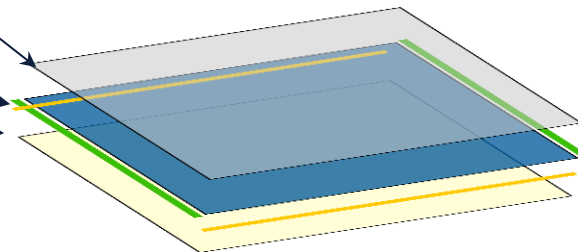


Simple Waveguides

- Core Technology from Display Backlighting
- Optical Coupling Losses
- Often Requires Addition of Reflectors, Etc..., to Recycle Light Not Efficiently Extracted
- Usually Around 80% Optical Efficiency
- Typically Limited Optical Control Possibilities

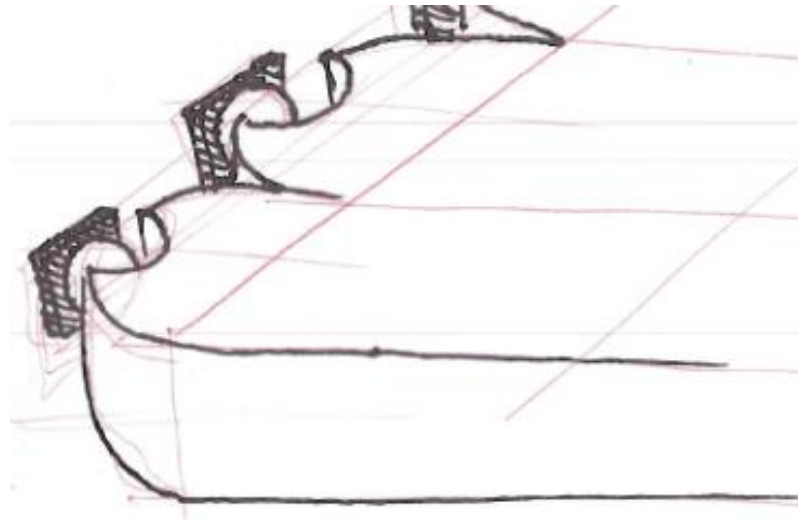
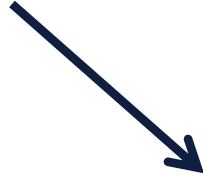
Typical “Simple” Waveguide :

- 1) Room-Side Diffuser
- 2) Side Reflectors
- 3) Waveguide
- 4) Back Reflector

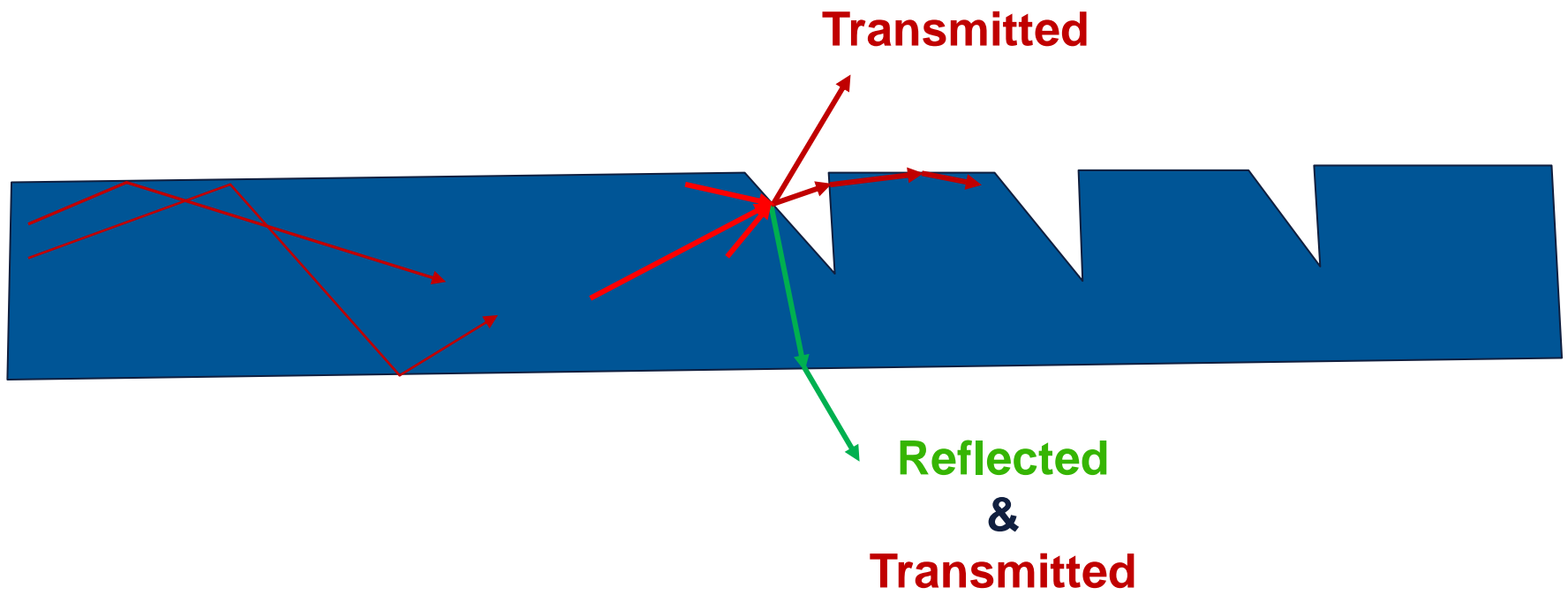


Maximizing Optical Coupling

The coupling surface is designed to maximize the amount of light entering the wave guide from the source



Precise Light Extraction Features



Features Can Be Very Small

Minimum feature size required is
approximately 80 microns

$$\underline{80\mu = \sim 0.003 \text{ in}}$$



Maximum allowable surface
“roughness”

$$\underline{0.0000015 \text{ in}}$$



Molding Challenges

Precision, Repeatability, Processing Cost





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
KIND ATTENTION**

**Eric Haugaard
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January 28, 2015**