

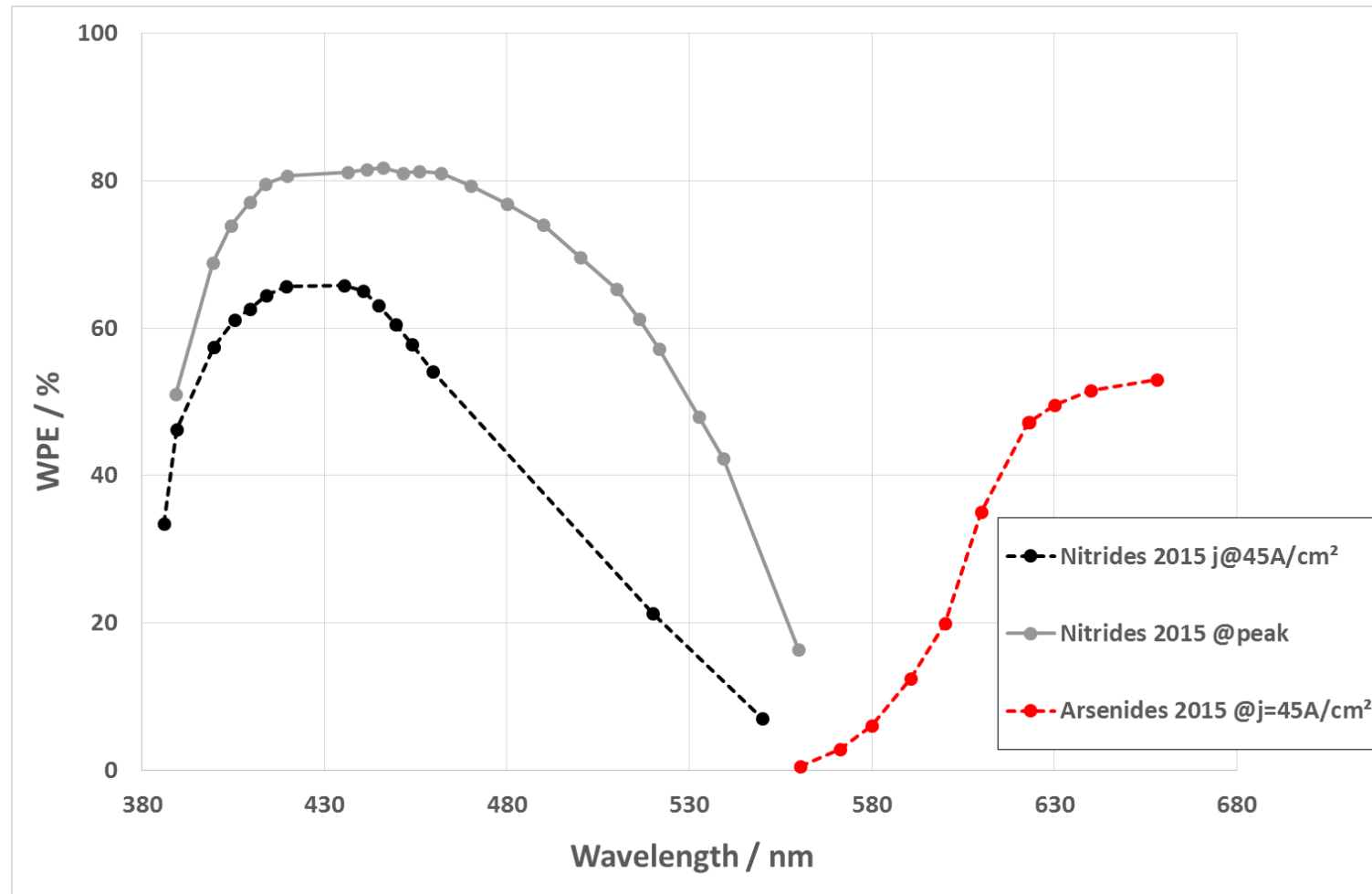
Closing the green gap

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Osram Opto Semiconductors
SSL workshop | Jan. 29th 2019

OSRAM
Opto Semiconductors

Wall Plug Efficiency at 350mA/mm²

Visible spectrum – Status 2015



green gap

- Transport
- Crystal quality (>530nm)

Closing the green gap

currently pursued approaches at OS

1) direct green LEDs (prior art)

- + small spectral FWHM
- + single component technology, minimized complexity
- inferior efficiency

2) phosphor converted blue LEDs

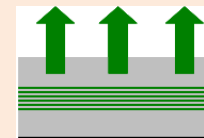
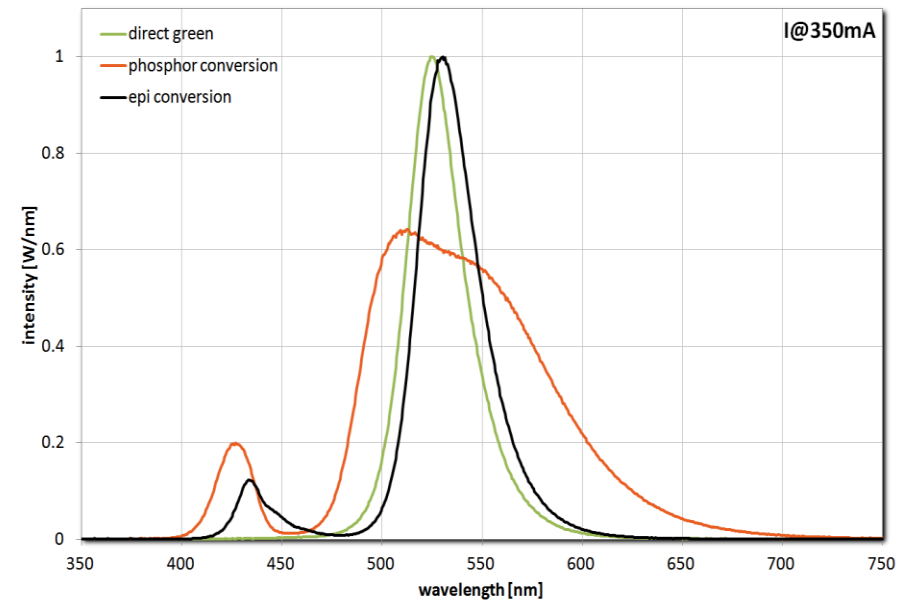
- + currently superior efficiency
- increased spectral FWHM
- two component technology, higher complexity

3) Hi-Q-LED / epi conversion (2015)

- + FWHM comparable to direct emitting LEDs
- + efficacies outperform direct green LEDs in some applications
- two component technology, higher complexity

4) new generation of direct green LEDs (2018)

- + small spectral FWHM
- + single component technology, minimized complexity
- + superior efficiency

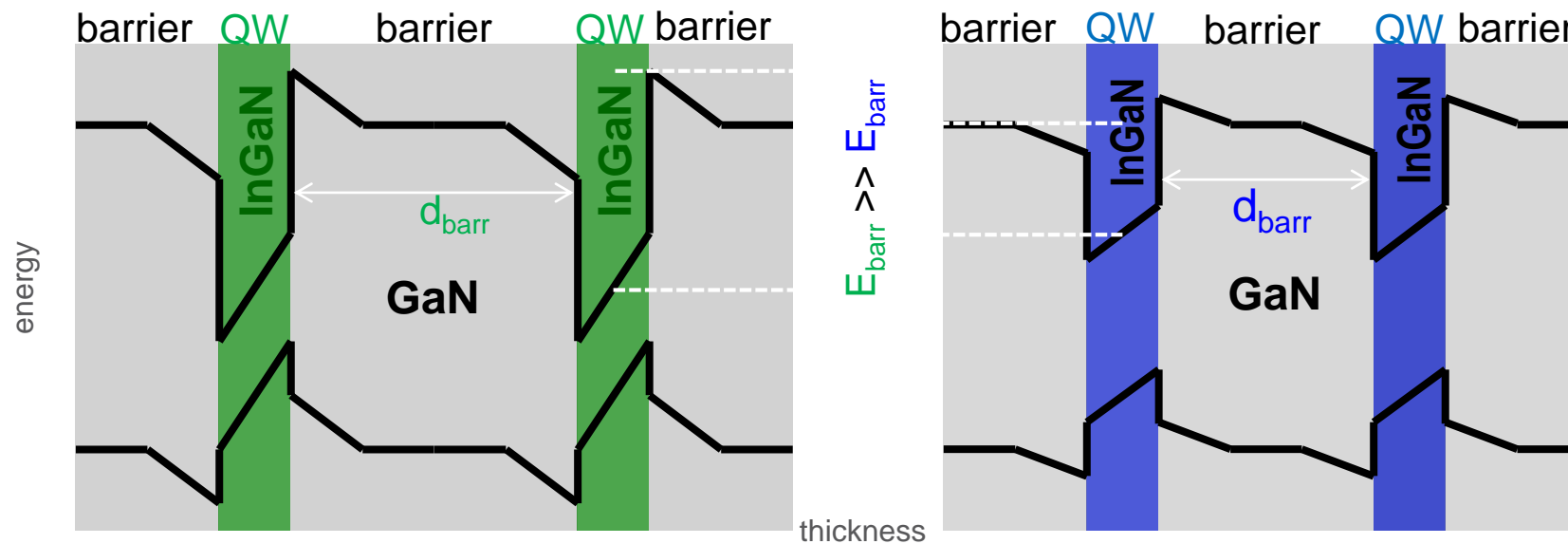


+40%
efficacy

closing the green gap

disruptive approach

what is primary efficacy limitation of green InGaN LEDs?



green LEDs have

- higher barriers
 - thicker barriers
- higher forward voltage

available options:

- lower barriers
 - thinner barriers
- epitaxial quality too low for high In content QW

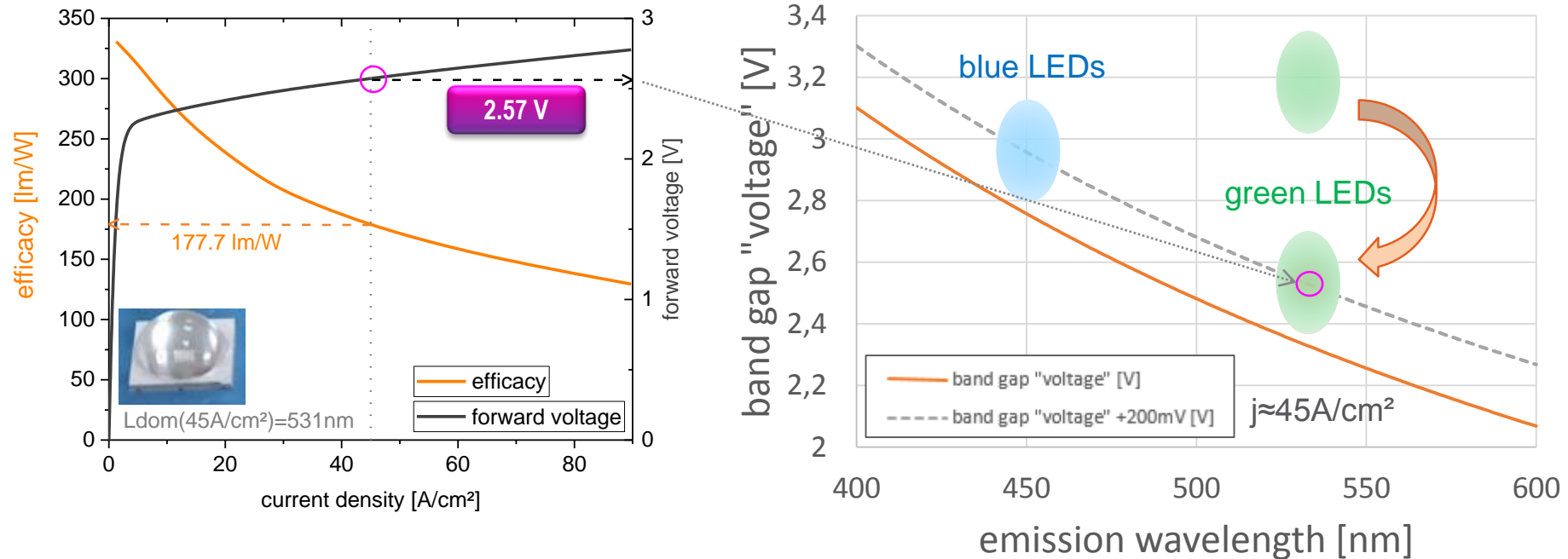
disruptive approach:

→ „bypass“ barriers

40% efficacy boost for InGaN based green products

accompanying press release: <http://www.osram-group.com/en/media/press-releases/pr-2018/08-05-2018>

→ Longer battery life for fitness trackers: Osram increases the efficiency of green LEDs by 40 percent

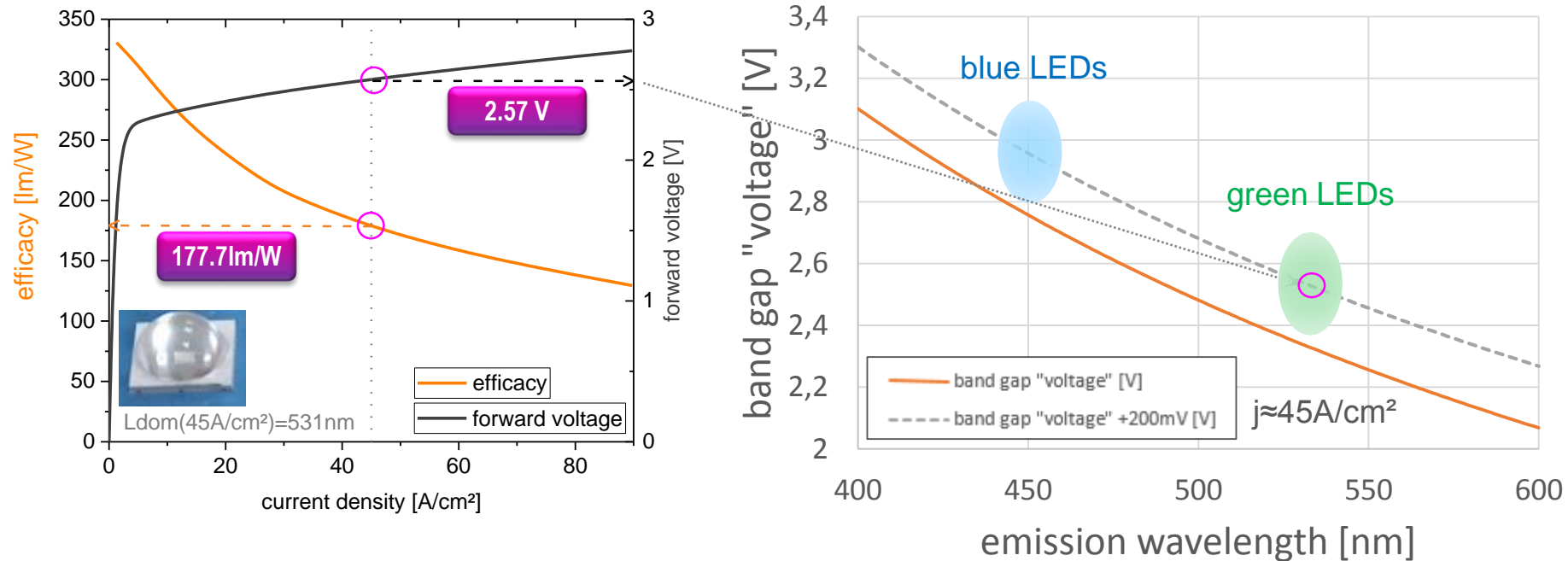


- only approx. +200mV offset to theoretical voltage limit now available up to 545nm

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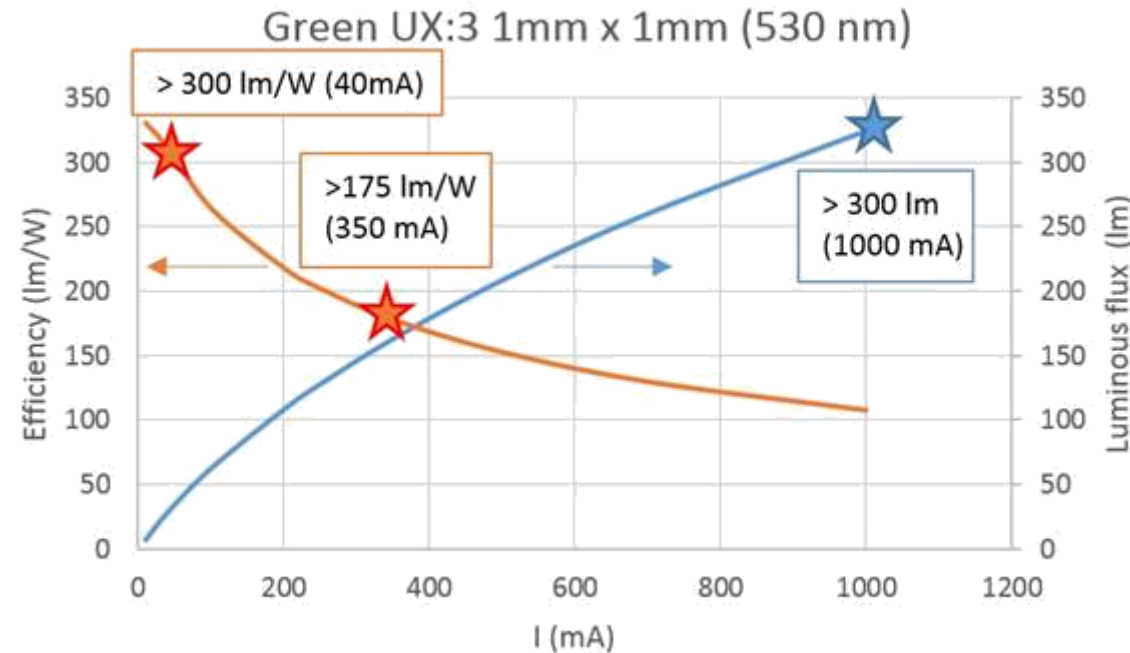


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- 177lm/W is highest reported efficacy value for direct green InGaN LEDs at standard j

40% efficacy boost for InGaN based green products

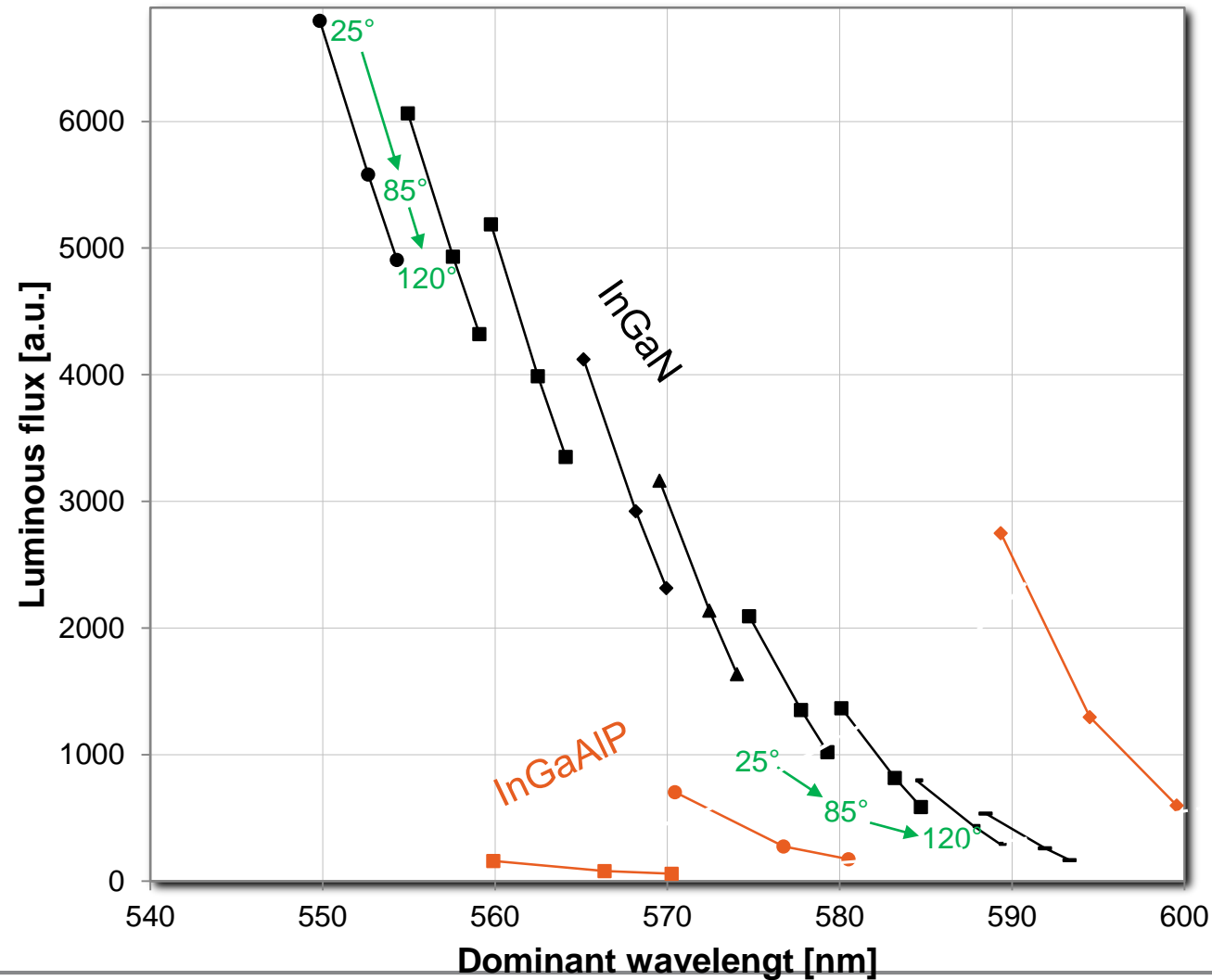
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- only approx. +200mV offset to theoretical voltage limit now available up to 545nm
 - 177lm/W is highest reported efficacy value for direct green InGaN LEDs at standard j
 - even >300lm/W at application significant current densities (e.g. 40mA in 1mm² die)
 - chip processing remains unchanged
- proven quality of UX:3 technology still utilized

phi_v 20 mA

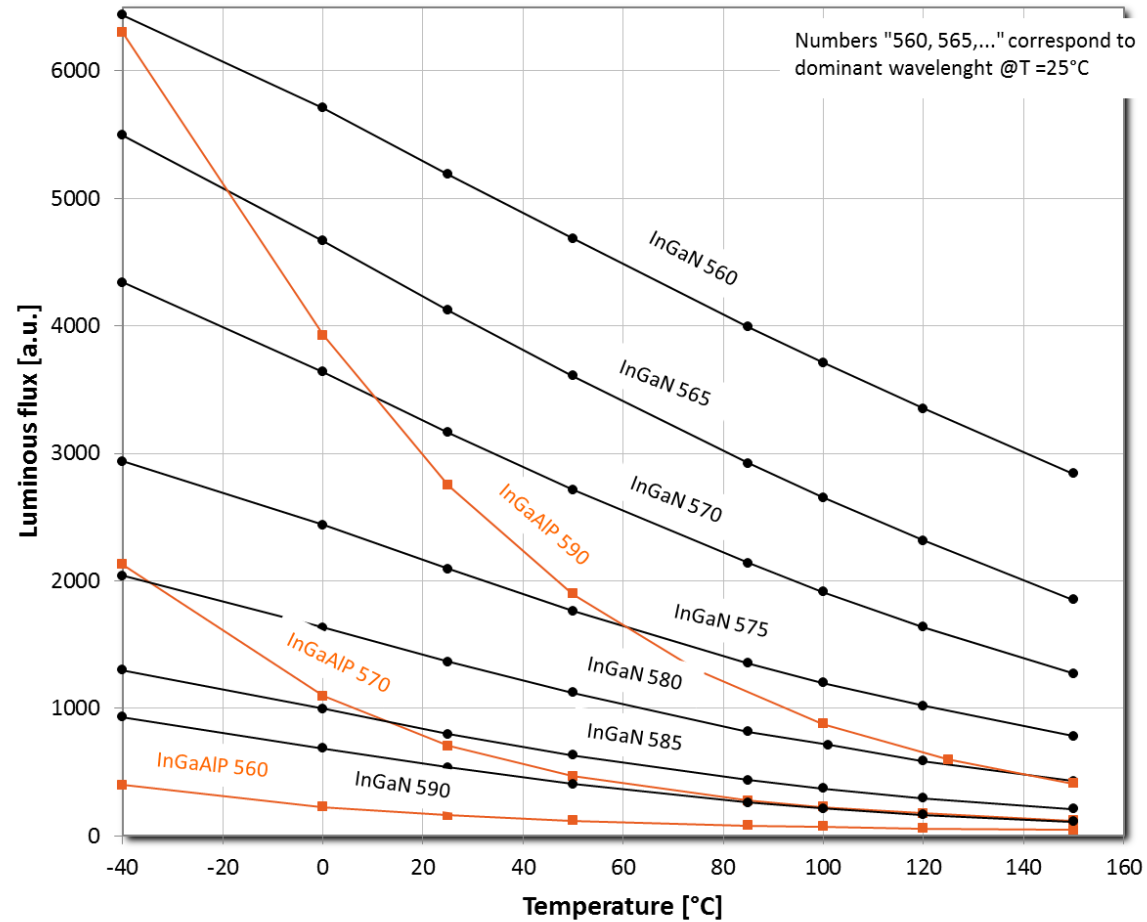


**Much higher light output
for InGaN at 560 nm (x30)
and 570 nm (x4)**

**@ 25°C: crossing of
Phi_v at about 578 nm
Ldom.**

**@ 120°C: crossing at
about 588 nm Ldom.**

InGaN potentials beyond 550nm



- new approach paves the way to efficient yellow/red direct InGaN emitters

Device Complexity & Challenges

Example of a typical InGaAlP LED

Thermal aspects

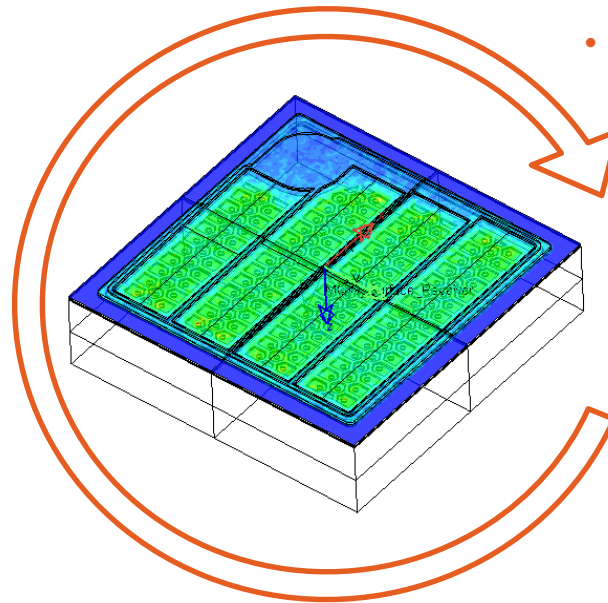
- Self-heating of the device
- Package-Design

Electric Properties

- Current-spreading
- Conductivities & Contact-Resistances

Geometry

- “Guiding” light inside a device
- Current-Spreading Control



Optical Characteristics

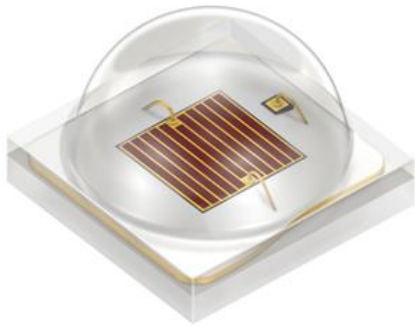
- Material absorption / Optical constants
- Contact- & Mirror-Reflectivities
- Active-Region Spectral Power Density

Interplay of all aspects

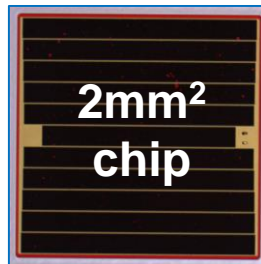
Transport aspects

- Carrier-Injection / Leakage
- Internal Quantum Efficiency
- Microscopic Bandstructure Engineering

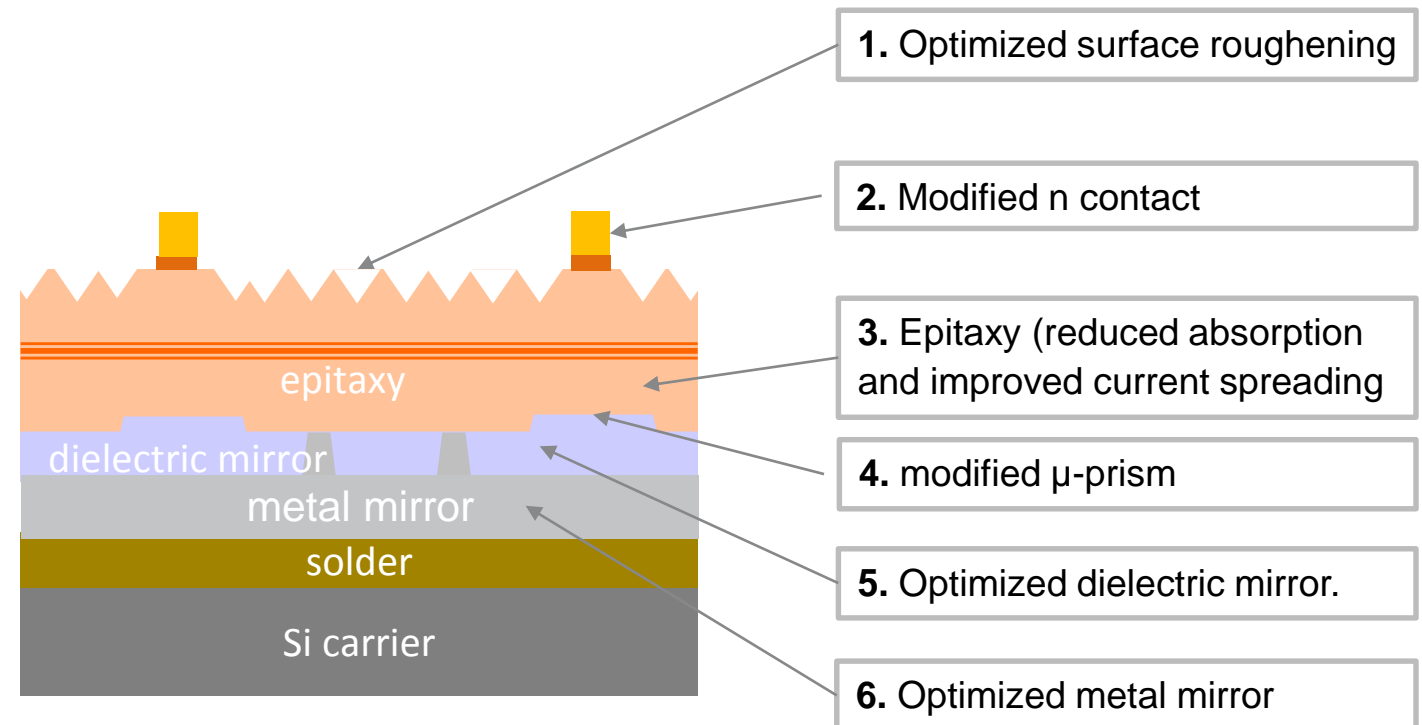
Oslon Giant package:



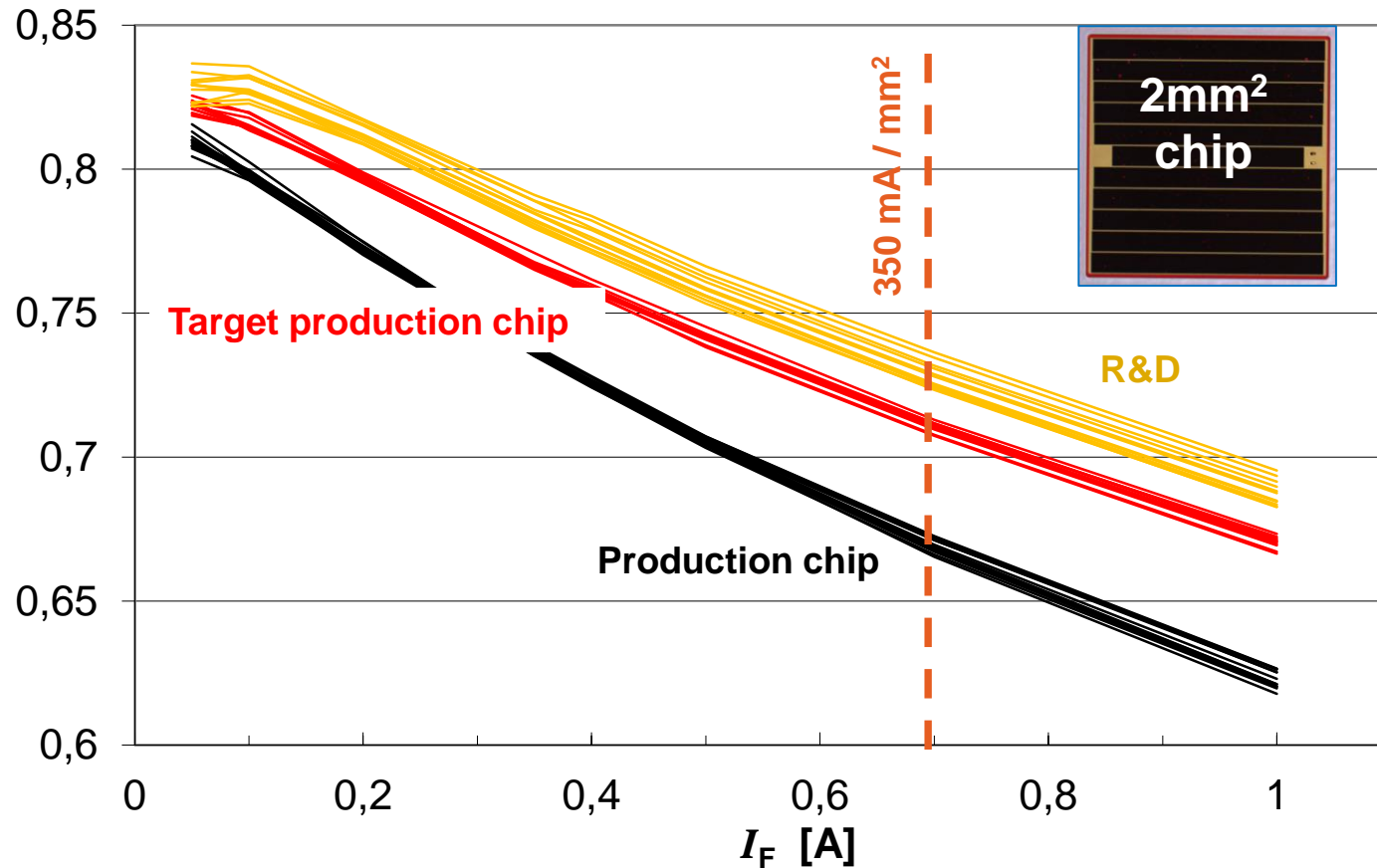
2mm Horticulture chip:



Chip cross section & improvement areas:



InGaAlP – 660nm – Horticulture WPE performance



Horticulture WPE in OSRON Giant

@ $350 \text{ mA} / 1 \text{ mm}^2$:

- R&D: $\approx 73\%$
- Target production chip: $\approx 70\%$
- Production chip: $\approx 65\%$

Wall Plug Efficiency at 350mA/mm²

Visible spectrum – Progress 2015→2018

