

Incoherent Light Sources

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Lifetime testing at Philips Research Aachen



1. Historical Introduction

History of Light Generation

1.37·10¹⁰ years ago

1.3·10¹⁰ years ago

1·10⁹ years ago

400000 years ago

13000 years ago

5000 B.C.

1000 B.C.

600 B.C.

280 B.C.

1015

1608

1668

1772

1783

1784

1826

Big bang

First stars and galaxies

Bioluminescence

Torches

Primitive stone lamps

Fat lamps with wick

Candles

Oil ceramic lamps

First lighthouse (Alexandria)

Book of Optics Ibn al-Haytham

Telescope (refractor)

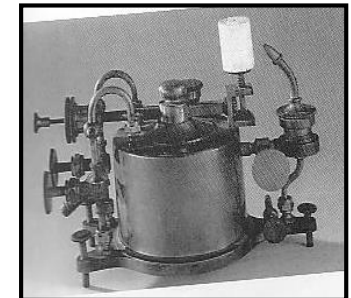
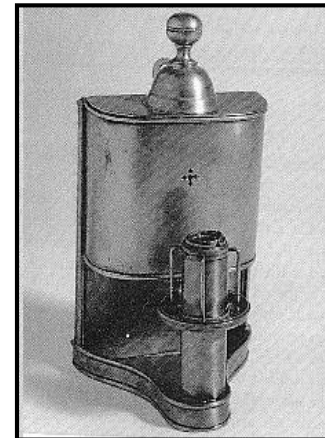
Newton telescope (reflector)

Gas lamps

Petroleum lamps

Argand lamp (lamp with a hollow wick)

Limelight, CaO-Burner “Thermoluminescence”



1. Historical Introduction

History of Light Generation

Cologne Newspaper, March, 28th, 1819

„Jede Straßenbeleuchtung ist verwerflich“

Aus theologischen Gründen, weil sie als Eingriff in die Ordnung Gottes erscheint. Die Nacht darf nicht in den Tag verkehrt werden.

Aus juristischen Gründen, weil die Kosten dieser Beleuchtung durch eine indirekte Steuer aufgebracht werden sollen.

Aus medizinischen Gründen, die Gasausdünstung wirkt nachteilig auf die Gesundheit schwachleibiger oder zarterer Personen.

Aus philosophisch-moralischen Gründen, die Sittlichkeit wird durch Gassenbeleuchtung verschlimmert. Die künstliche Helle verscheucht in den Gemüthern das Grauen vor der Finsternis.

Aus polizeilichen Gründen, sie macht die Pferde scheu und die Diebe kühn.

1. Historical Introduction

History of Light Generation

1854	Goebel	Incandescent lamp with bamboo fibres
1858	Geißler	Hg discharge
1859	Becquerel	Fluorescent lamp
1878/79	Swan & Edison	Incandescent lamp with carbon filament (Ediswan)
1900	Cooper & Hewitt	Patent of mercury vapour lamp
1907	J.H. Round	Electroluminescence of SiC
1934	Germer	Low-pressure discharge lamp with luminescent screen
1936	Destriau	Indirect electroluminescence
1937	Claude	Ne-discharge lamp with $\text{CaWO}_4 + \text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Mn}$
1938	GE	Fluorescent lamp with $\text{MgWO}_4 + (\text{Zn,Be})_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Mn}$
1948		Halophosphate lamp
1959	GE	Halogen lamp using I_2
1961	Biard & Pitman	Semi-conductor LED
1971	Koedam & Opstelten	Tricolour concept
1980		Compact fluorescent lamp



1. Historical Introduction

History of Light Generation

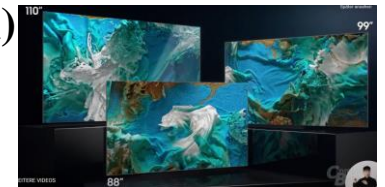
1990	Friend & Burroughes	First organic LED
1993	Nakamura	Highly efficient blue (In,Ga)N LED
1995	Schnick	Nitridic luminescent materials
1996	Nichia/Osram	White LED comprising (In,Ga)N LED + YAG:Ce
2000		White LEDs more efficient than incandescent lamps
2004	Nichia/Osram/Philips	Warm white LED with (Ca,Sr)S:Eu or $\text{Sr}_2\text{Si}_5\text{N}_8\text{:Eu}$
2004	Mitsubishi	Deep red emitting $\text{CaAlSiN}_3\text{:Eu}$
2006	Nichia	Cool white LED with 100 lm/W @ 20 mA
2007	Nichia	Cool white LED with 160 lm/W @ 20 mA
2010	CREE	Cool white LED with 208 lm/W @ 20 mA
2011	Mitsubishi	Yellow emitting nitride phosphor $\text{La}_3\text{Si}_6\text{N}_{11}\text{:Ce}$
2012	Epistar	Warm white LED with 216 lm/W @ 5 mA
2013	CREE	Cool white LED with 276 lm/W @ 20 mA
2014	CREE	Cool white LED with 303 lm/W @ 20 mA
2015	UNESCO	International Year of Light (IYL2015)
2016	Light&Building FFM	LED dominates lighting market
2019	UNESCO	International Year of the Periodic Table (IYPT2019)



1. Historical Introduction

History of Display Technology

- 1875 George Carey First TV concept
- 1884 Paul Nipkow First practical TV
- 1897 Braun Braun tube
- 1926 Philo Farnsworth First official TV broadcast
- 1928 A. Hovhannes, J. Blaird Colour TV
- 1971 James Fergason LCDs
- 1977 Gas discharge displays (monochrome orange)
- 1999 Philips Monochrome PolyLED Display
- 2000 iFire 17" ACTFEL Display
- 2004 iFire 34" ACTFEL Display
- 2006 200 und 300" Plasma Displays
- 2008 LED Backlit LCDs
- 2009 Shinoda Plasma Flexible 125" Plasma Displays
- 2012 Sony 4K home projector (3840 x 2160 pixel)
- 2012 NHK/Panasonic 8K 145" LCD-Display (7680 x 4320 pixel)
- 2015 OLEDs Displays
- 2016 Sony 40" μ -LED Display (6,220,800 sub-pixel)
- 2019 Samsung 75" μ -LED 4K Display
- 2021 Samsung 88", 99", and 111" μ -LED 4K Display on consumer market



1. Historical Introduction

Light Sources Application Areas Today

- **Interior lighting**
→ Halogen lamps → Energy saving lamps → LEDs
- **Public buildings, Business rooms, Factories**
→ Fluorescent tubes → LEDs
- **Street lighting**
→ Sodium lamps → Hg- High Pressure lamps → LEDs
- **Advertising lighting**
→ Fluorescent tubes → LEDs
- **Signal lighting**
→ Incandescent lamp with colour filter → LEDs → laser diodes
- **Automotive lighting**
→ Halogen lamps → Xe/Hg/Zn-Lamps → LEDs → laser diodes (matrix light)



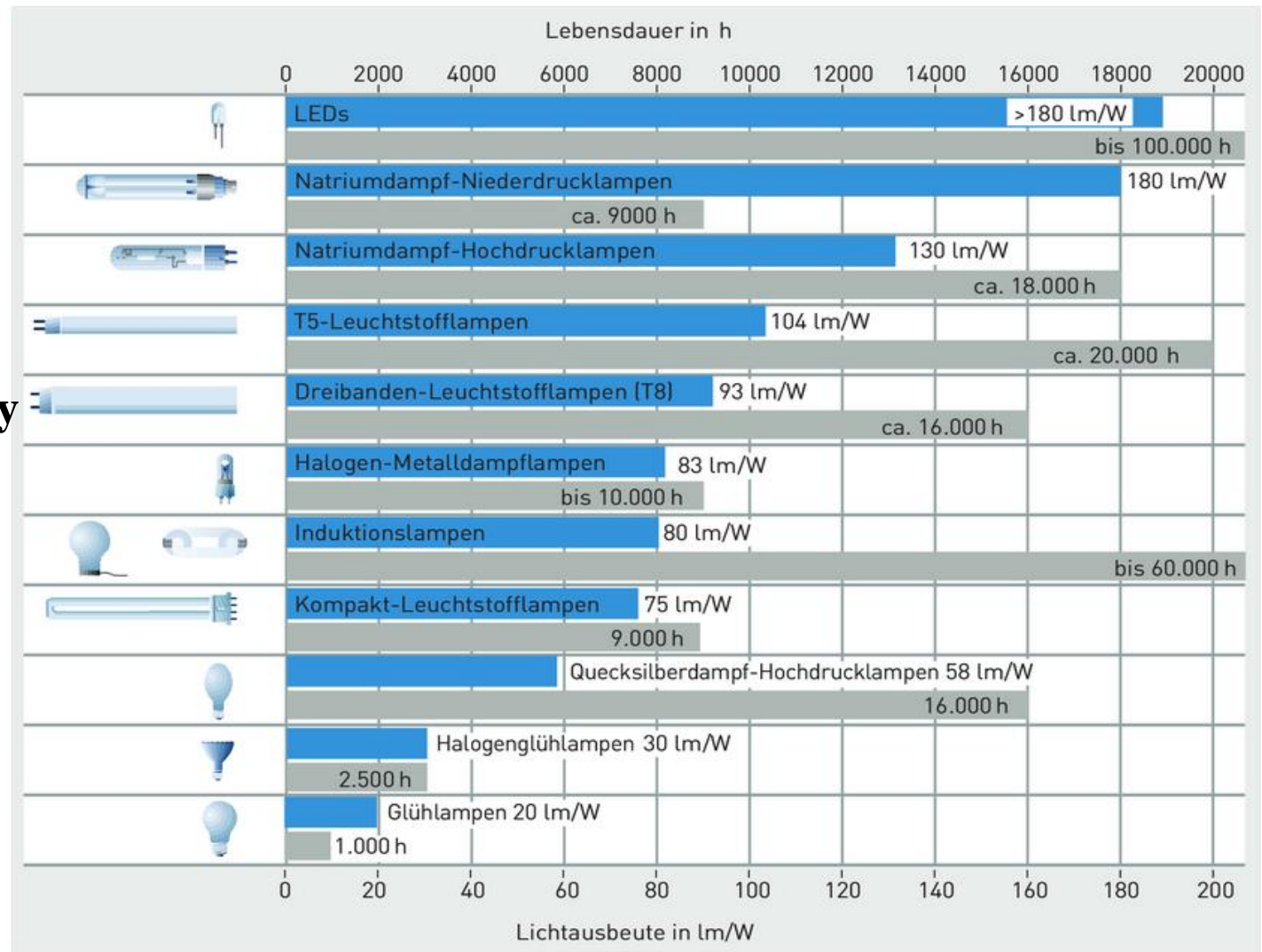
1. Historical Introduction: State-of-the-Art

Light source	Electrical input power [W]	Luminous flux [lm]	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]	Color rendering range
Incandescent	10 – 1000	80 – 15000	5 – 20	excellent
Halogen	20 – 2000	300 – 60000	15 – 30	excellent
Low-pressure Hg discharge	7 – 150	350 – 15000	50 – 100	good
High-pressure Hg discharge	50 – 1000	2000 – 60000	40 – 60	good
Metal-halide discharge	20 – 2000	1600 – 24000	80 – 120	good to excellent
Low-pressure Na discharge	20 – 200	2000 – 40000	100 – 200	poor
High-pressure Na discharge	40 – 1000	1600 – 14000	40 – 140	moderate to good
Medium-pressure Xe discharge	up to 1000?	up to 40000	35 – 45 (lamps) 4 – 5 (PDPs)	good
White dichromatic Inorganic LED	1 – 5	20 – 500	100 – 300 (lab) commercial ~ 180	good
White trichromatic inorganic LED	1 – 5	20 – 100	30 – 160	excellent
Organic LED (at 1000 cd/m ²)	15 mW (per cm ²)	0.25 lm (per cm ²)	20 – 100	good

1. Historical Introduction: State-of-the-Art

Quality Issues of Light Sources

- **Lifetime (hours)**
- **Luminous efficacy (lm/W)**
- **Wall plug efficiency (%)**
- **Luminance (lm)**
- **Light quality (CRI)**
- **Color point (x, y)**



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