

# Measuring the Output Performance of UV LEDs

Paul Mills May 2012

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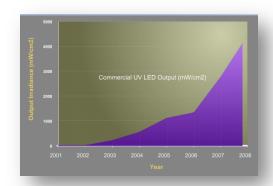
UV LED Measurement: We have the answers, but what are the questions?

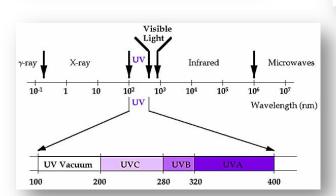
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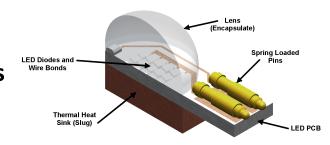
Location, Location, Location	On The Same Wavelength	Free Samples	Home on the Range	Under the Lens	It's a Numbers Game
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500

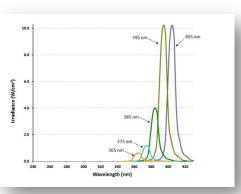
#### **Trends in UV LEDs**

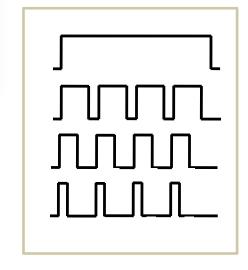
- 1. Higher Output
- 2. More Wavelength Choices
- 3. Broader Spectrum Coverage
- 4. More Pulsed Control Schemes
- 5. Increasing use of Optics





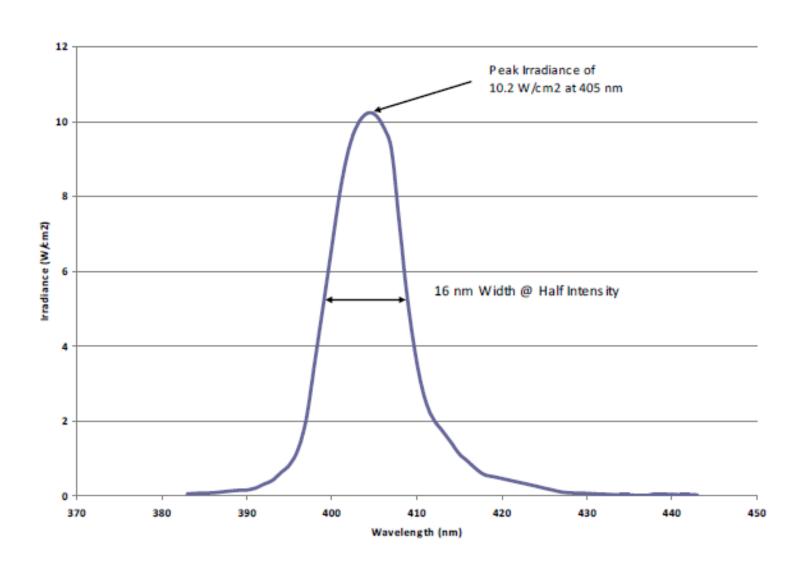




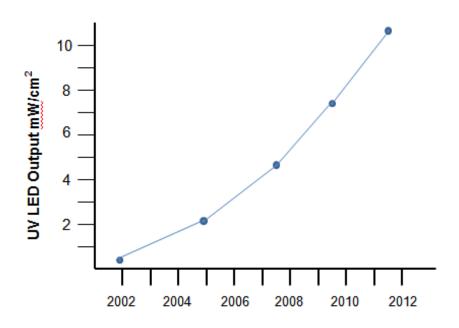


In 2002 commercial UV LEDs Produced about 100mW/cm<sup>2</sup>



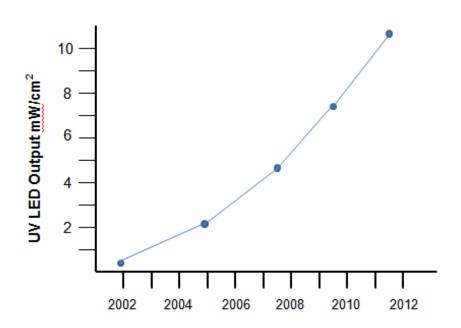


#### **UV LED Output Growth**



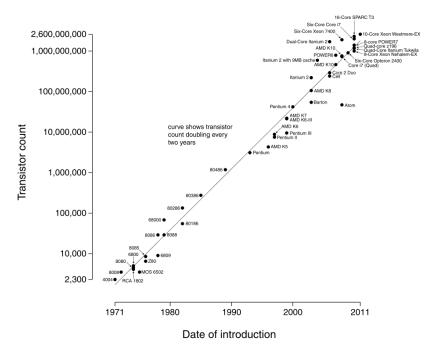
In 10 years
UV LED Output has increased
100-fold from 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>
to over 10W/cm<sup>2</sup>...

#### **UV LED Output Growth**

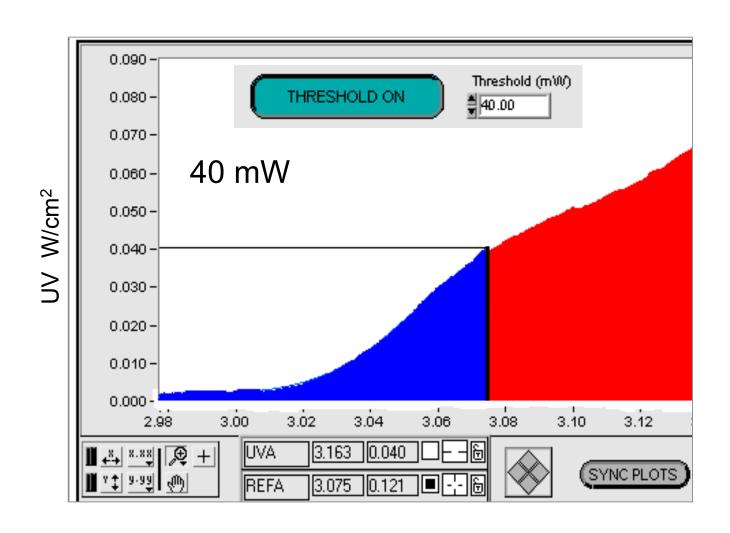


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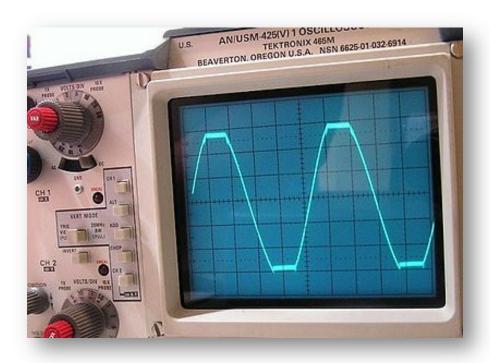
#### Microprocessor Transistor Counts 1971-2011 & Moore's Law



...Which is a common occurrence for semi-conductor technology in general

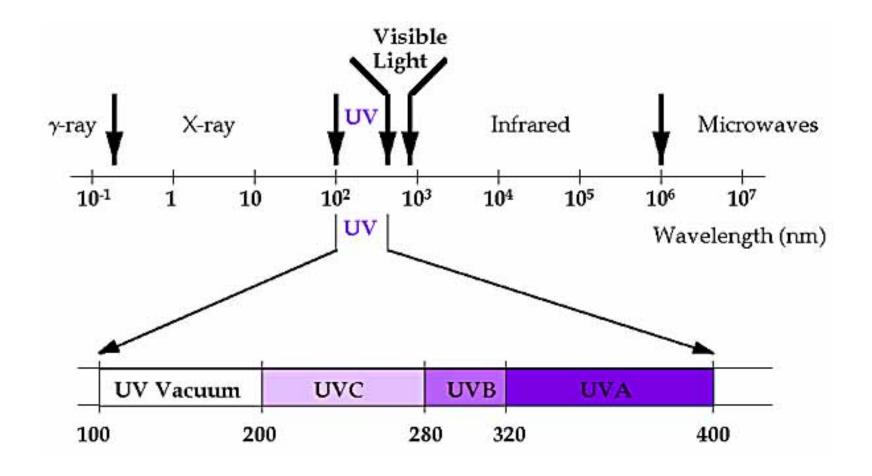


Radiometers must have sufficient dynamic range to accurately measure high-intensity sources without attenuating the measured signal.

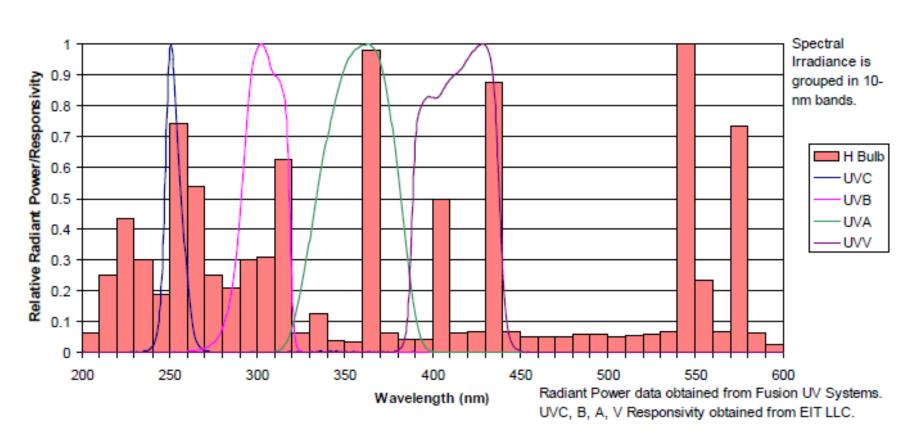


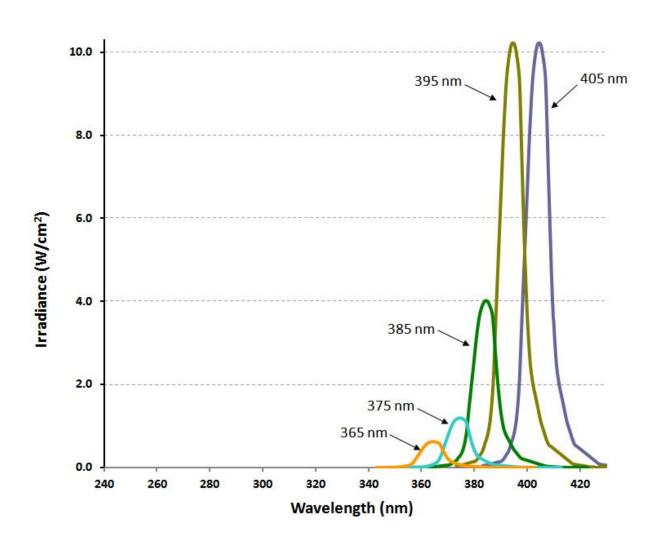
What is the expected irradiance of UV LEDs?

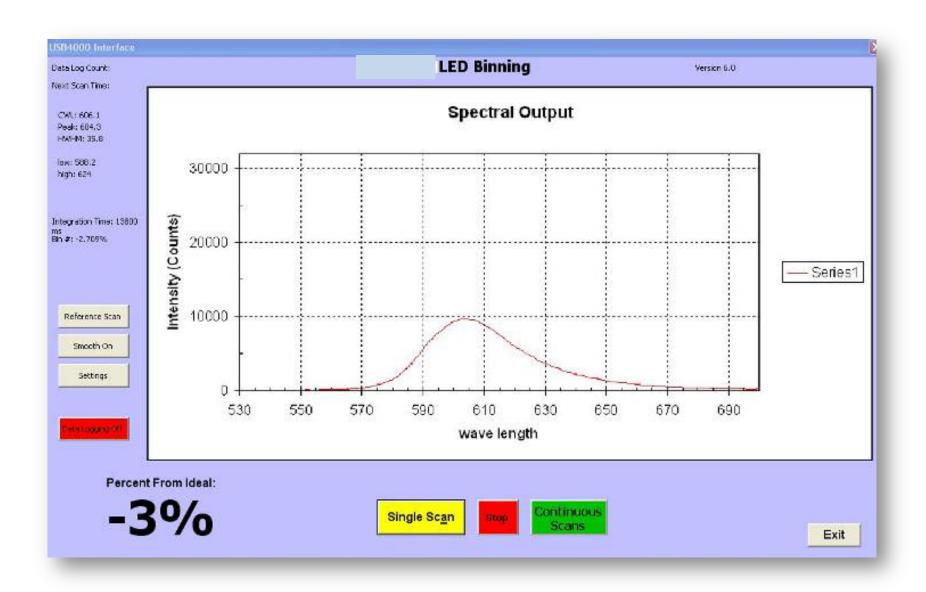


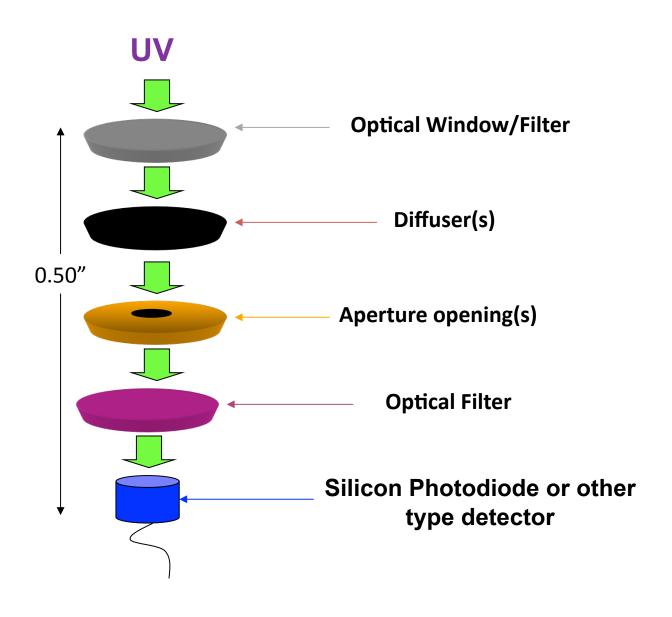


#### Source Irradiance & UVC, B, A, V Responsivity

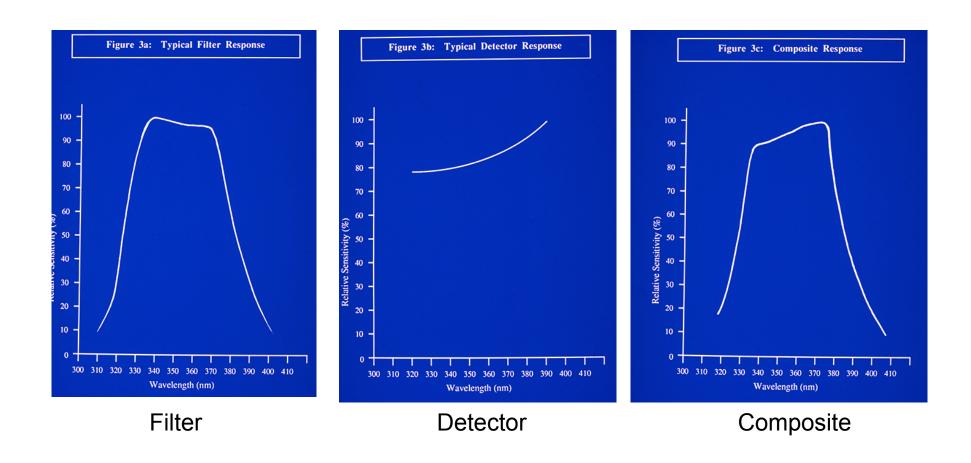




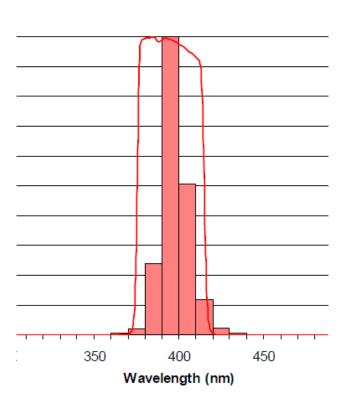


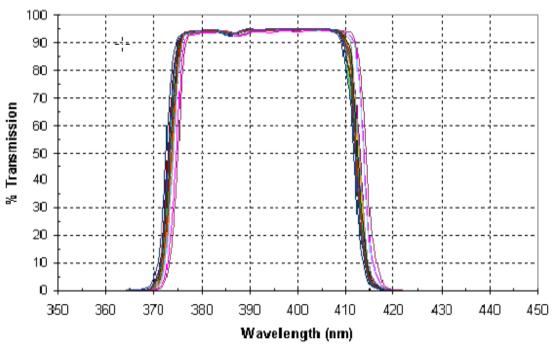


# Filter-Detector-Composite Responses optical stacks must be tested



#### Source Irradiance & UVA2 Responsiv

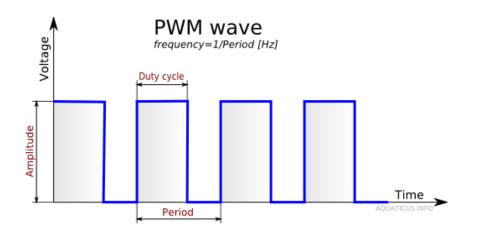


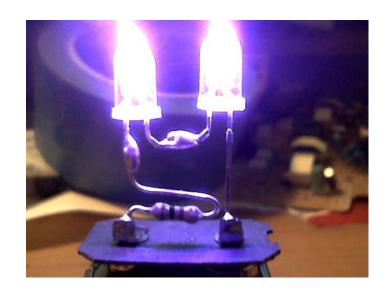


There has been continued improvement in Designing radiometers that are optimized for the wavelengths being supplied by the market.

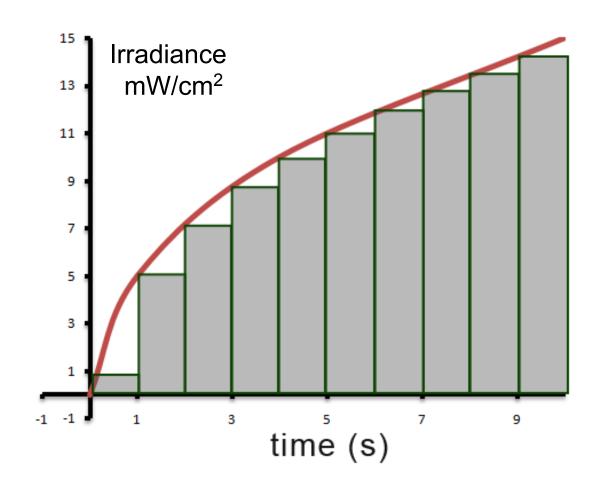
What wavelengths do we need to measure for UV LEDs?





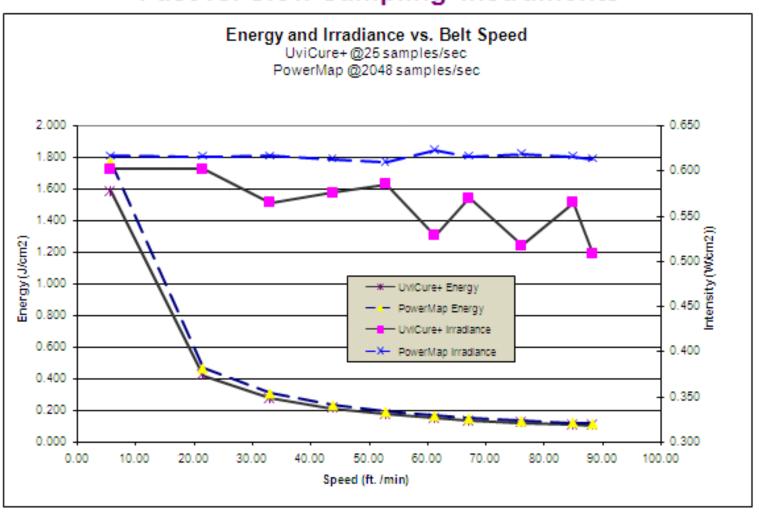


Heat limits how hard LEDs can be driven. Pulsing the diode allows it to be driven to higher output levels by not energizing the die for 100% of the time.

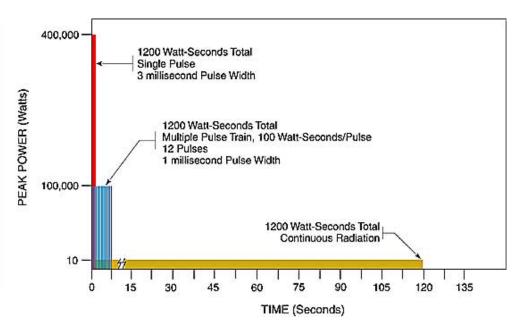


To compute energy density a series of sample irradiance measurements are added together

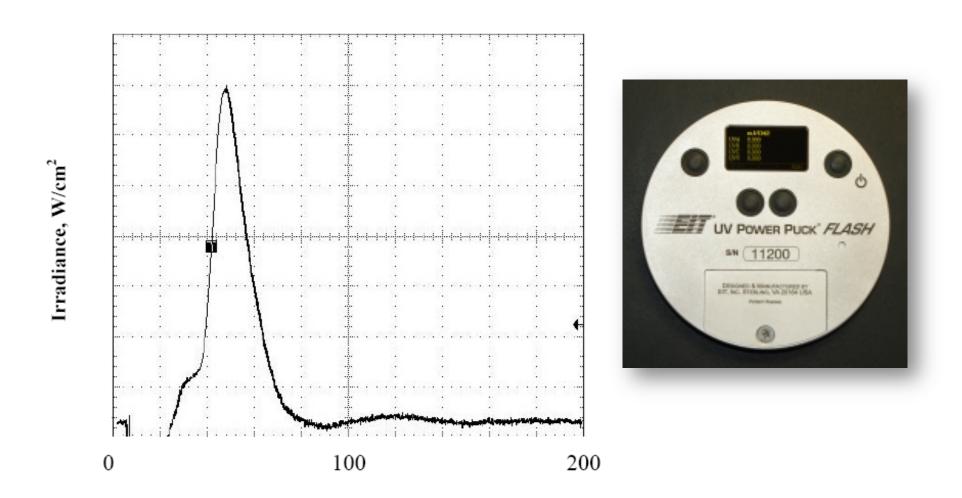
# Fast vs. Slow Sampling Instruments



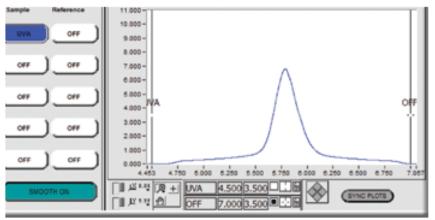


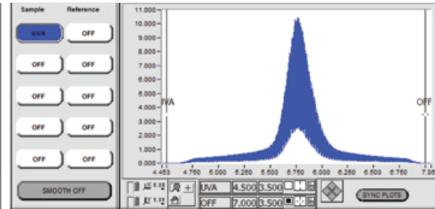


Some UV light sources, like pulsed Xenon lamps require extremely fast sampling to accurately capture the lamps emission.



Time Microseconds



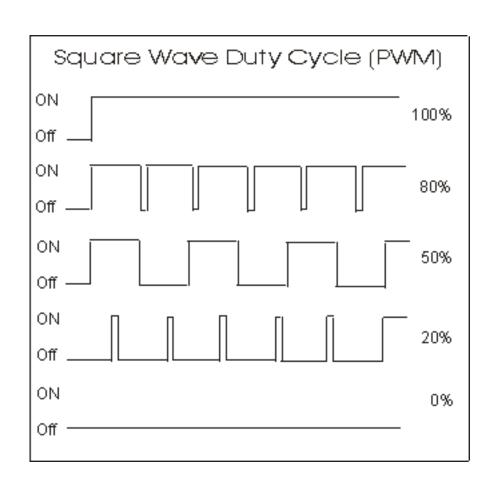


Smoothing On =  $6,795 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ 

Smoothing Off =  $10,459 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ 

Energy Density = 2,568 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>

Fast sampling can capture variations In lamp intensity with power supply changes.

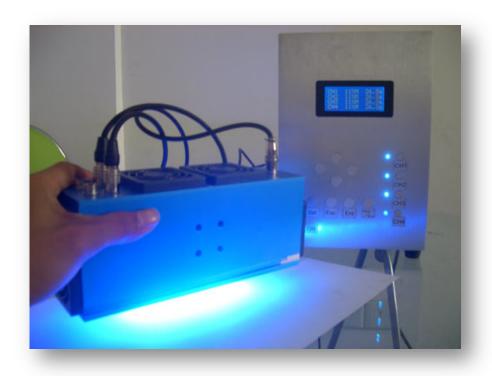


Pulsing the LED light source directly affects actual energy density compared to the instruments calculat

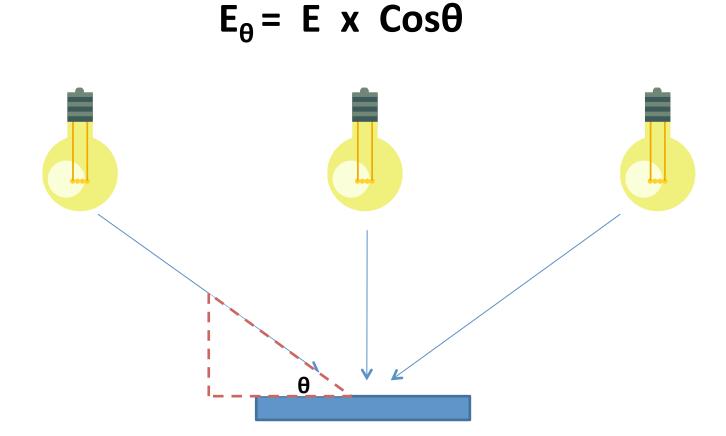
What is the control scheme for LEDs and should measurement instruments compensate for them?



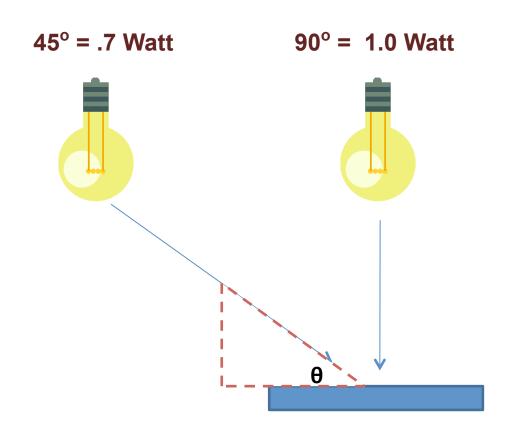




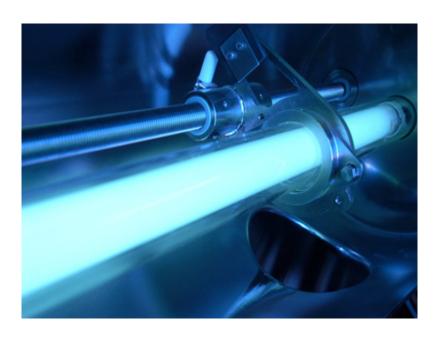
The measurement device is intended to simulate the part surface in a production environment.

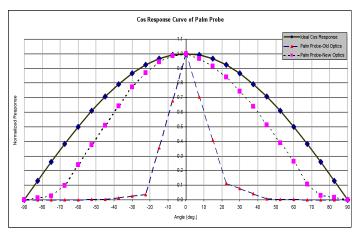


Cosine Error in Measurement

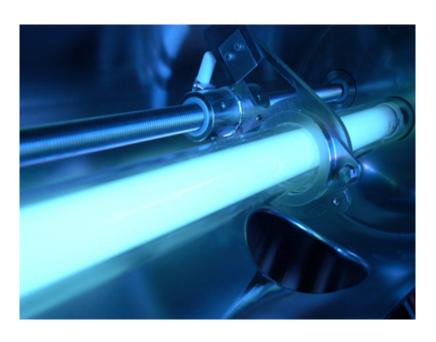


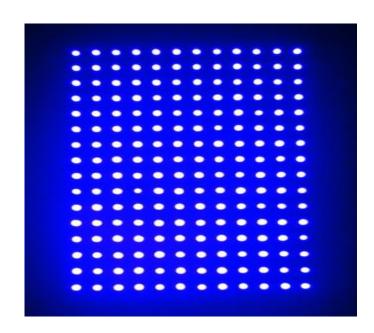
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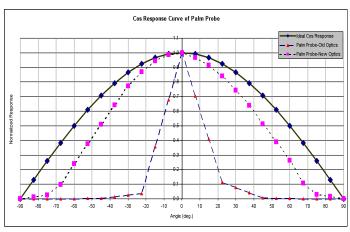




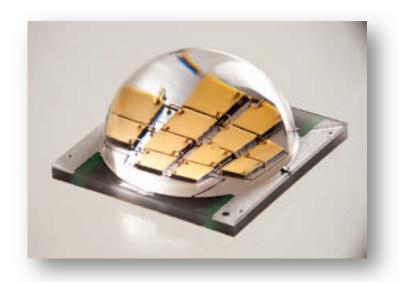
We have learned to design Instruments that accurately simulate conventional light sources...







But LED arrays are being supplied in a wider range of configurations







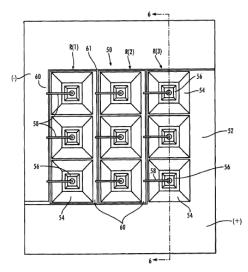
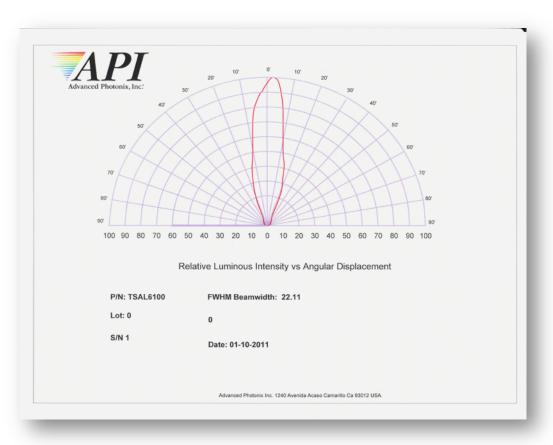
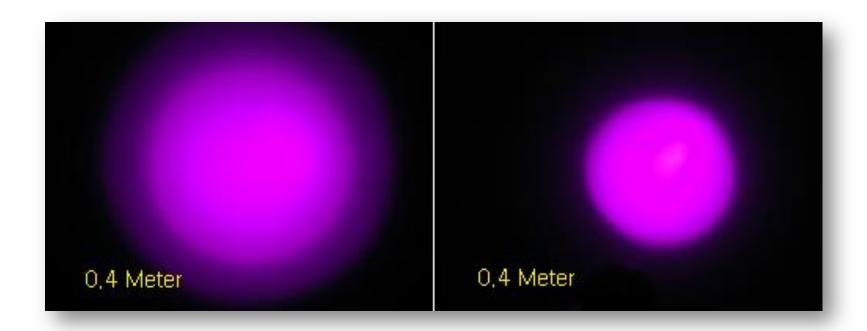


Fig. 5

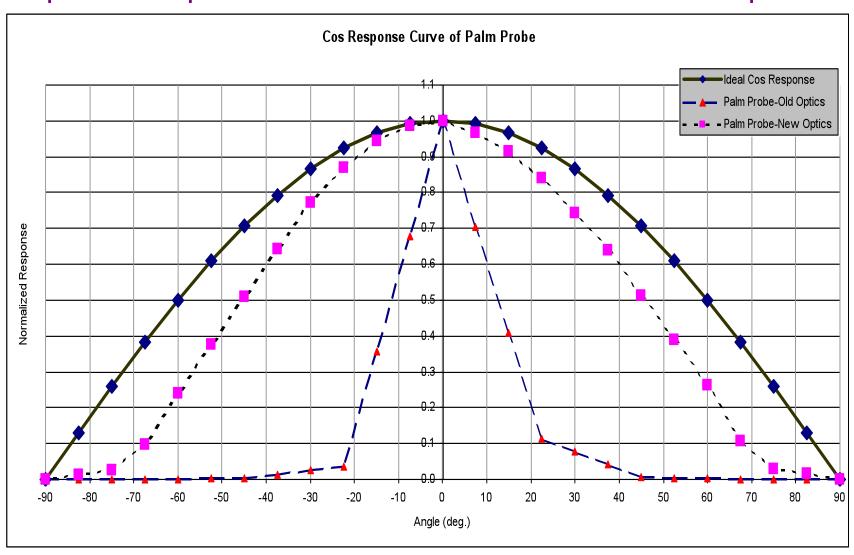






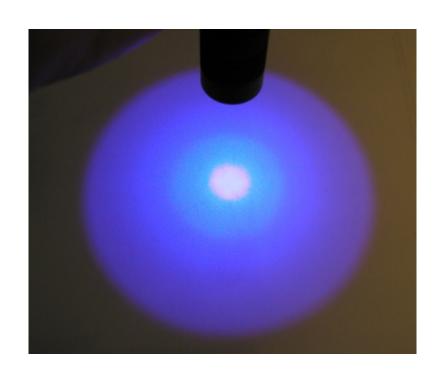
Optical diffusers and lenses on dies and arrays could significantly affect the radiant footprint of the light source and change the proper spatial response.

# Spatial Response of Instruments Goal: Cosine Response



What it the proper cosine response for LED arrays?



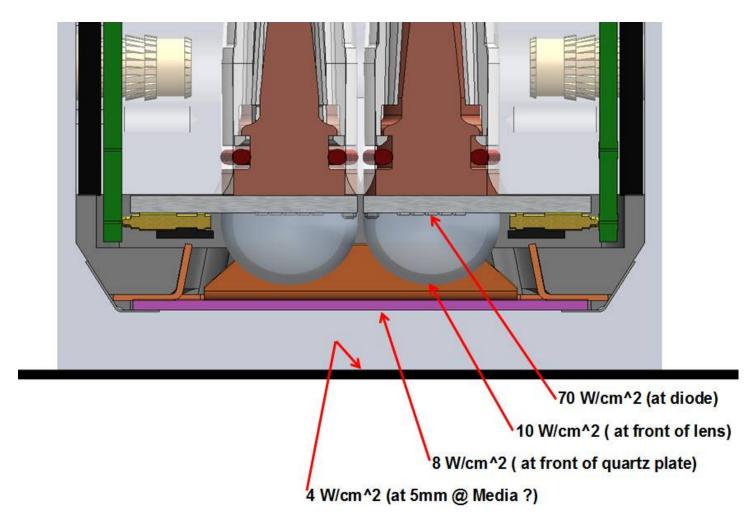




Irradiance falls off quickly as we move away from the source in any direction.

Optics	Pros	Cons	
Macro – LED array inside reflector optic	High peak irradiance over small area.	LED array cannot be scaled uniformly.	
Micro – Each packaged LED has an individual optic	Can be scaled uniformly.	LED to LED spacing and therefore maximum UV output limited by packaged LED size.	
Integrated Optic – Optic part of LED formation process	Increased optical efficiency.	Expensive and array is hard to scale uniformly.	
Directional Optic	Increased peak irradiance over narrow band.	Optics configuration limits number of LEDs that can be configured in system, limiting total available UV output.	
Scalable micro optic	SLM module can be scaled uniformly while maintaining high peak irradiance.	Light is not focused and diverges over distance.	

Table Courtesy of Phoseon Technology



Courtesy of Integration Technology

Where should UV LED measurements be made?

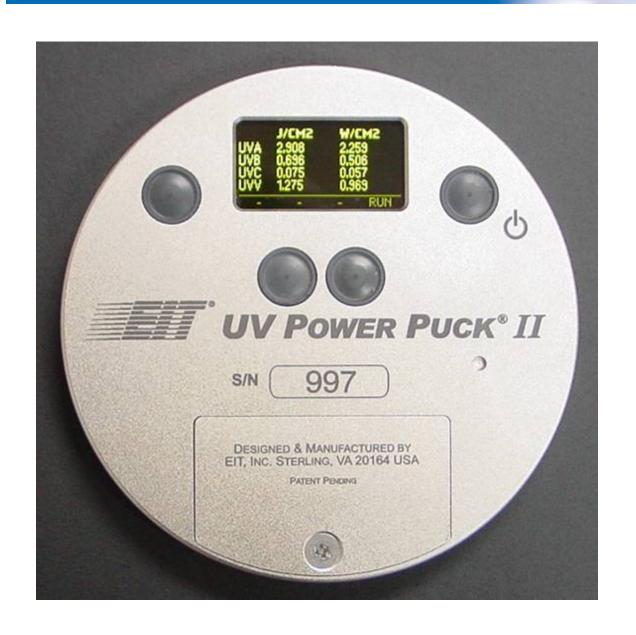




The right instrument needs to address a wide range of desirable features.

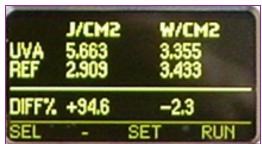
How much should a radiometer cost?

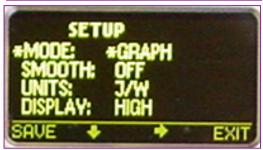










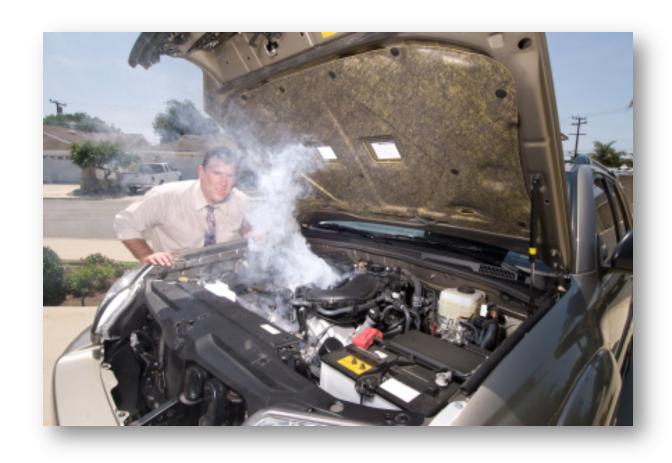


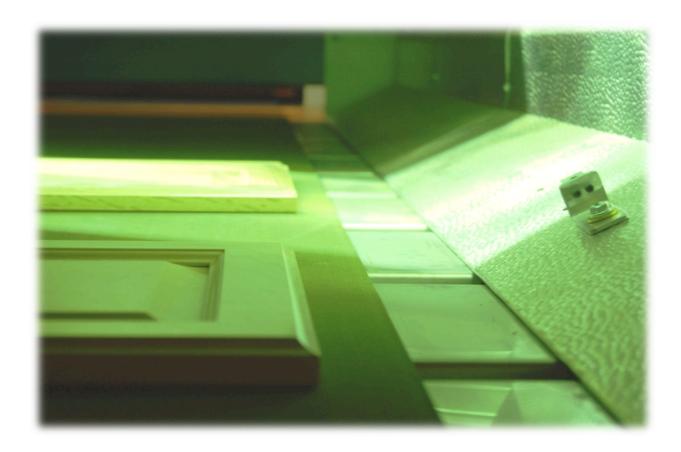


Quantitative, routine maintenance



Real-time status monitoring





A sensor in the process chamber detects changes in UV irradiance

# Two kinds of UV measurement

# **Absolute Measurement**

- Want a "number"
  - Match a specification
  - Troubleshoot
  - Optimize a process
  - Compare multiple lines
  - Communicate data

#### **Relative Measurement**

- Want to compare
  - UV changes with time
  - Alarms
  - Constant monitoring
  - Simultaneous readings

#### MORASNEINGOTHECORUTGUS PERFASIREAMIENTOF UV LEDS





"Off-the-Shelf" Standard Interface Solutions

What is the purpose of your measurement? What is "the number" used for?

























# UV LED CURING ASSOCIATION

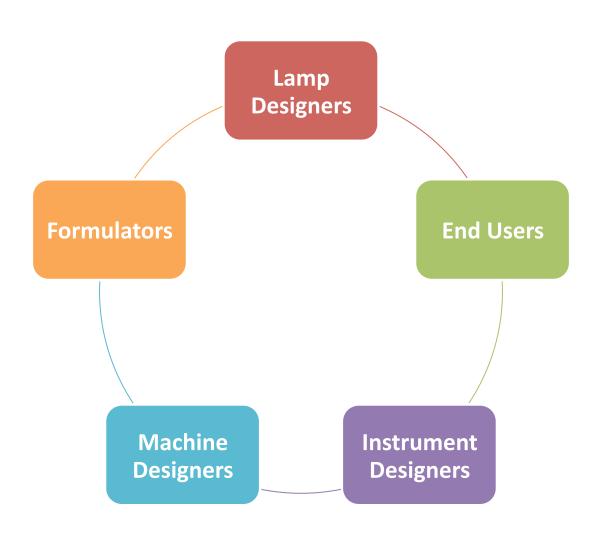
**Committed to UV LED Curing Education** 







"Someone calling themselves a customer says they want something called service."



Who will lead the discussion that will shape how LEDs are measured?





# Thank You!

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