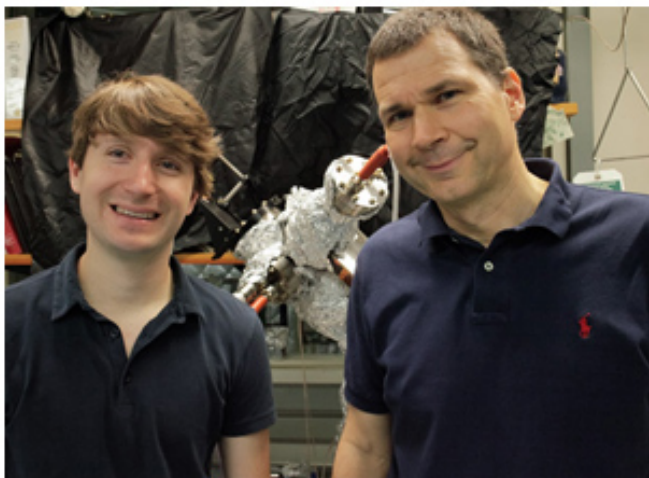


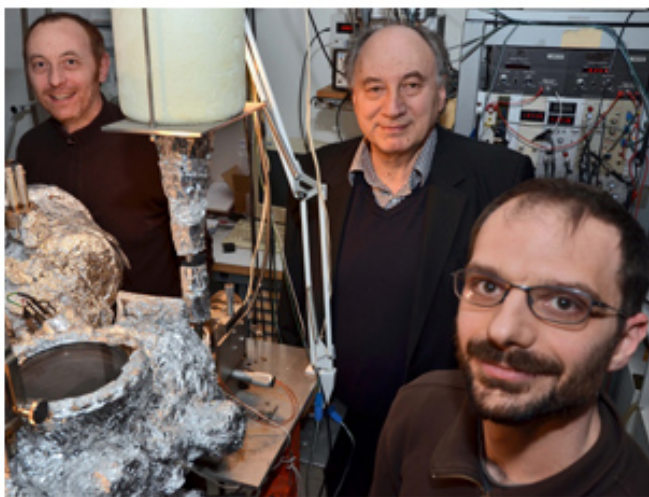
April 22, 2013

Cause of LED Efficiency Droop Finally Revealed

Researchers at UC Santa Barbara and École Polytechnique confirm that Auger recombination theory is responsible for LED droop phenomenon



Justin Iveland (left) and Professor James Speck
Credit: UCSB



From left: Jacques Peretti, Claude Weisbuch,
and Lucio Martinelli
Credit: Ecole Polytechnique, Ph. Laviolle

NEWS RELEASE

(Santa Barbara, Calif. ?) Researchers at University of California, Santa Barbara, in collaboration with colleagues at CNRS-École Polytechnique in France, have conclusively identified Auger recombination as the mechanism that causes light emitting diodes (LEDs) to be less efficient at high drive currents.

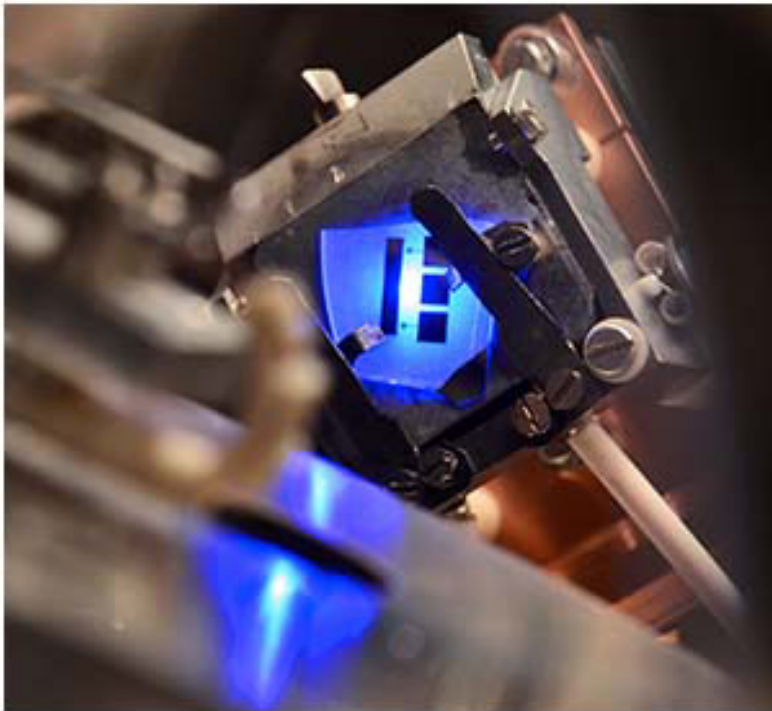
Until now, scientists had only theorized the cause behind the phenomenon known as LED "droop"—a mysterious drop in the light produced when a higher current is applied. The cost per lumen of LEDs has held the technology back as a viable replacement for incandescent bulbs for all-purpose commercial and residential

lighting.

This could all change now that the cause of LED efficiency droop has been explained, according to researchers James Speck and Claude Weisbuch of the [Center for Energy Efficient Materials](#) at UCSB, an Energy Frontier Research Center sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Knowledge gained from this study is expected to result in new ways to design LEDs that will have significantly higher light emission efficiencies. LEDs have enormous potential for providing long-lived high quality efficient sources of lighting for residential and commercial applications. The U.S. Department of Energy recently estimated that the widespread replacement of incandescent and fluorescent lights by LEDs in the U.S. could save electricity equal to the total output of fifty 1GW power plants.

“Rising to this potential has been contingent upon solving the puzzle of LED efficiency droop,” commented Speck, professor of [Materials](#) and the Seoul Optodevice Chair in Solid State Lighting at UCSB. “These findings will enable us to design LEDs that minimize the non-radiative recombination and produce higher light output.”



LED emitting light under forward bias in an ultra high vacuum chamber allowing simultaneous electron emission energy

Credit: Ecole Polytechnique, Ph. Lavalie

“This was a very complex experiment—one that illustrates the benefits of teamwork through both an international collaboration and a DOE Energy Frontier Research Center,” commented Weisbuch, distinguished professor of Materials at UCSB. Weisbuch, who is also a faculty member at the Laboratoire de Physique de la Matière Condensée, a CNRS lab at [École Polytechnique](#) near Paris, enlisted the support of his colleagues Lucio Martinelli and Jacques Peretti. UCSB graduate student Justin Iveland was a key member of the team working both at UCSB and École Polytechnique.

In 2011, UCSB professor [Chris van de Walle](#) and colleagues theorized that a complex non-radiative process known as Auger recombination was behind nitride semiconductor LED droop, whereby injected electrons lose energy to heat by collisions with other electrons rather than emitting light.

A definitive measurement of Auger recombination in LEDs has now been accomplished by Speck, Weisbuch, and their research team.

The experiment used an LED with a specially prepared surface that permitted the researchers to directly measure the energy spectrum of electrons emitted from the LED. The results unambiguously showed a signature of energetic electrons produced by the Auger process.

The results of their work were published in the journal [Physical Review Letters](#) on April 25, 2013.

This work was funded by the UCSB Center for Energy Efficient Materials, an Energy Frontier Research Center of the US Department of Energy, Office of Science. Additional support for the work at École Polytechnique was provided by CNRS and the French government.

###

The [Center for Energy Efficient Materials](#) at UCSB is a research program within the Institute for Energy Efficiency, a cross-campus institute dedicated to science and engineering research for a more efficient sustainable energy future.

The College of Engineering at University of California, Santa Barbara is recognized globally as a leader among the top tier of engineering education and research programs, and is renowned for a successful interdisciplinary approach to engineering research.

The [Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique](#) (CNRS) is the leading scientific institution in France.

Images



Related Links

[UCSB Center for Energy Efficient Materials: contact list](#)

[Faculty Profile: James Speck](#)

[Faculty Profile: Claude Weisbuch](#)

Media Contact

Melissa Van De Werfhorst
melissa@engineering.ucsb.edu
(805) 893-4301
