US008395310B2

# (12) United States Patent
**Li**

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,395,310 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Mar. 12, 2013**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING OMNIDIRECTIONAL ILLUMINATION USING LED LIGHTING**

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( * ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/049,157**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 16, 2011**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0169431 A1 Jul. 14, 2011

(51) **Int. Cl.**
***F21V 7/10*** (2006.01)
***F21V 29/00*** (2006.01)
*H05B 37/00* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ........... **313/498**; 313/113; 313/46; 362/183

(58) **Field of Classification Search** .......... 313/498–512; 445/24–25

See application file for complete search history.

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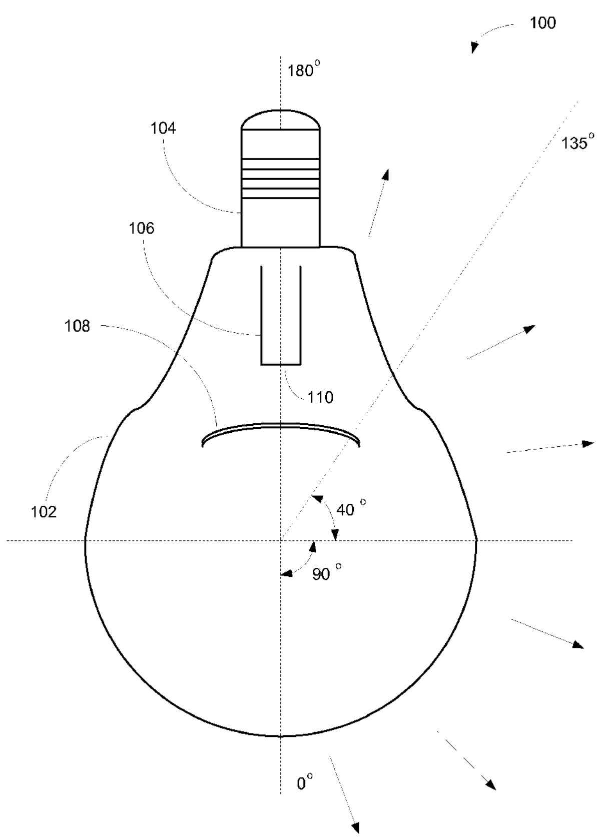
*Primary Examiner* — Tracie Y Green

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A light-emitting device capable of generating omnidirectional light utilizing a reflector is disclosed. The light-emitting device, in one aspect, includes a light emitting diode ("LED") package, a light reflector, and a shell. The LED package, which is mounted on a plate, generates a forward light cone by converting electrical energy to optical energy. The light reflector can be formed with various different shapes that can be placed adjacent to the LED package. A function of the light reflector is to redistribute at least a portion of the forward light cone whereby the overall light illuminated by the light-emitting device complies with LM79 specifications. The shell is used to enclose the LED package and the light reflector and configured to illuminate light in omnidirectional radiation in response to the forward light cone.

**20 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets**



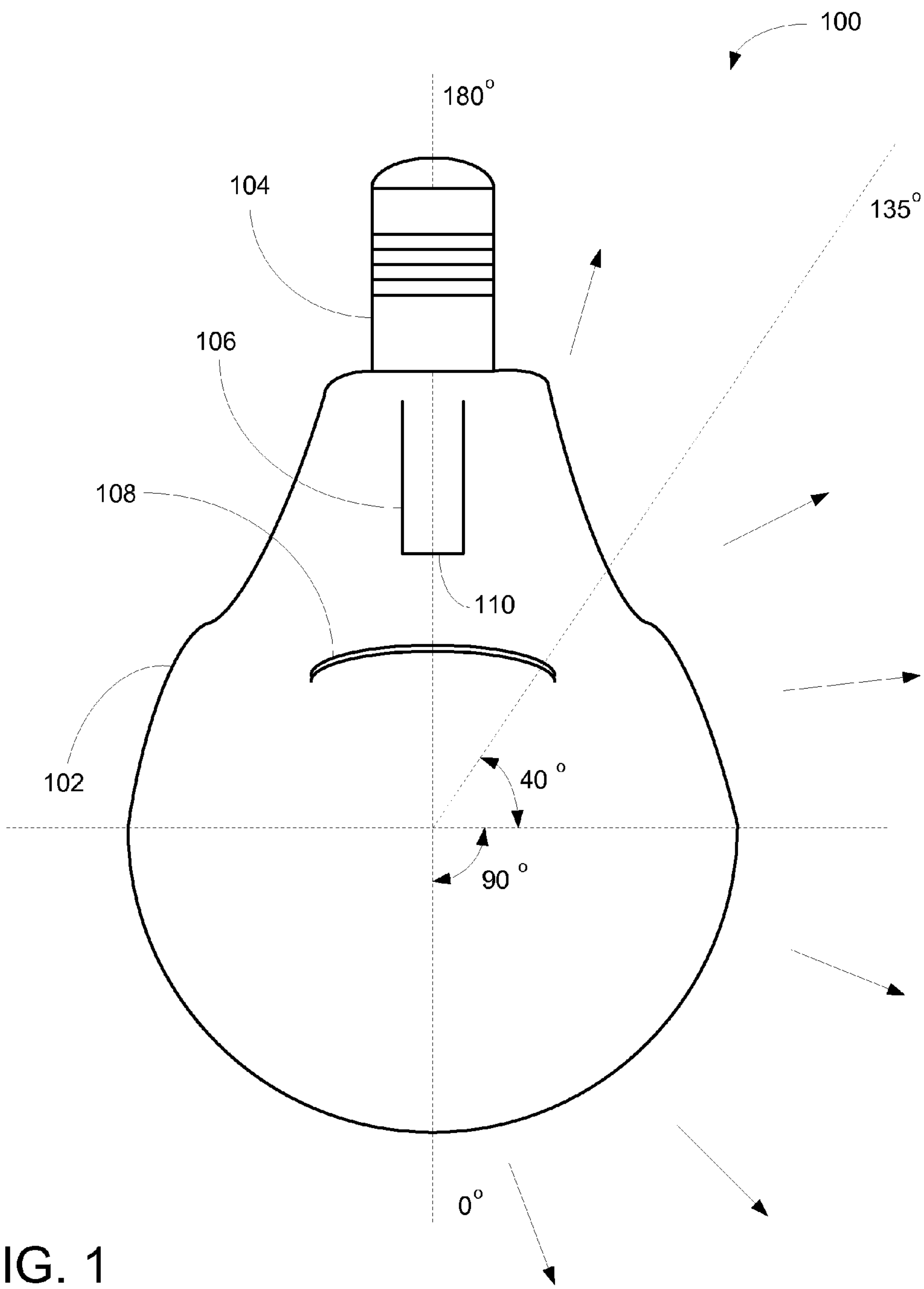
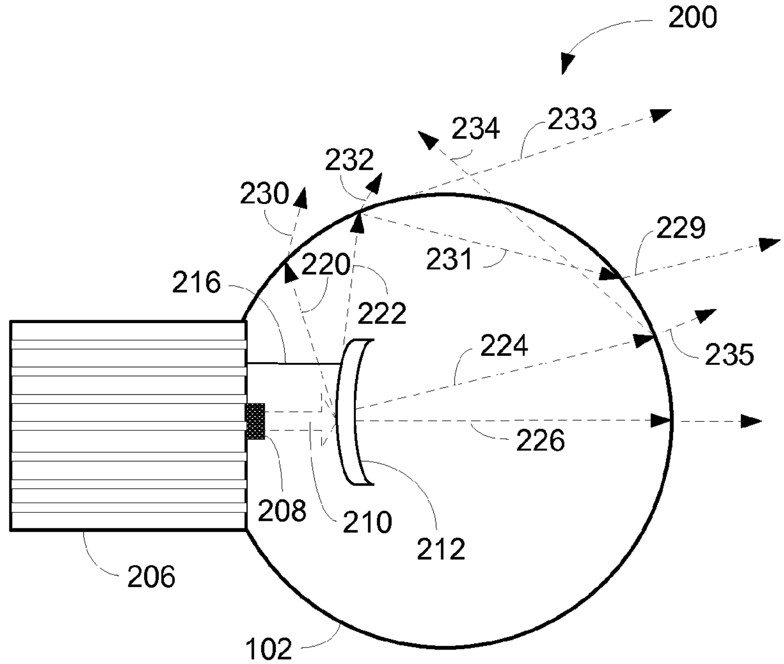



FIG. 1


200
233
234
232
230
229
231
220
216
222
224
235
226
208
210
212
206
102

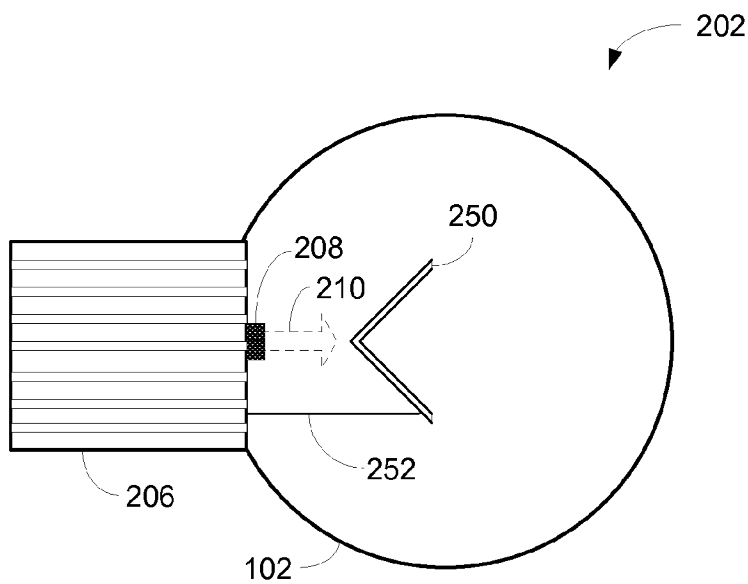
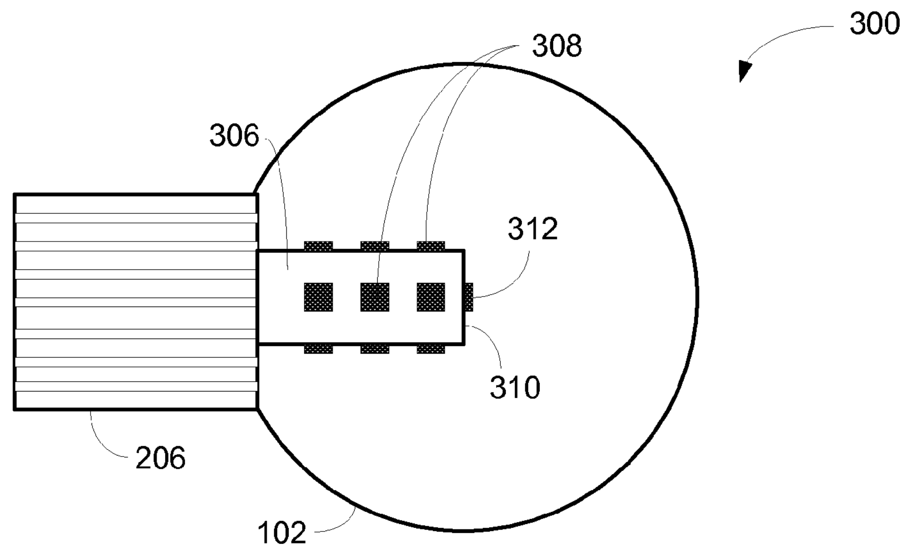

202
250
208
210
252
206
102

FIG. 2



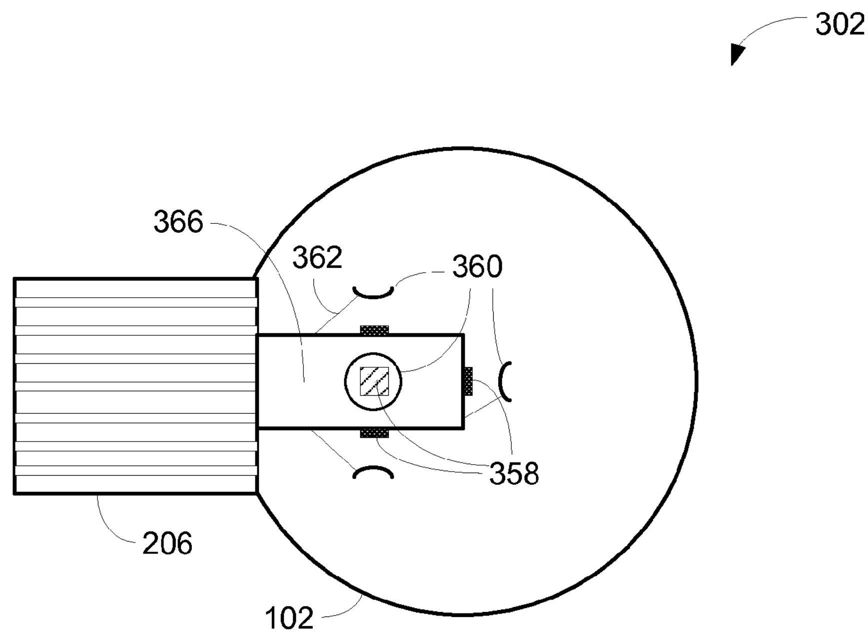
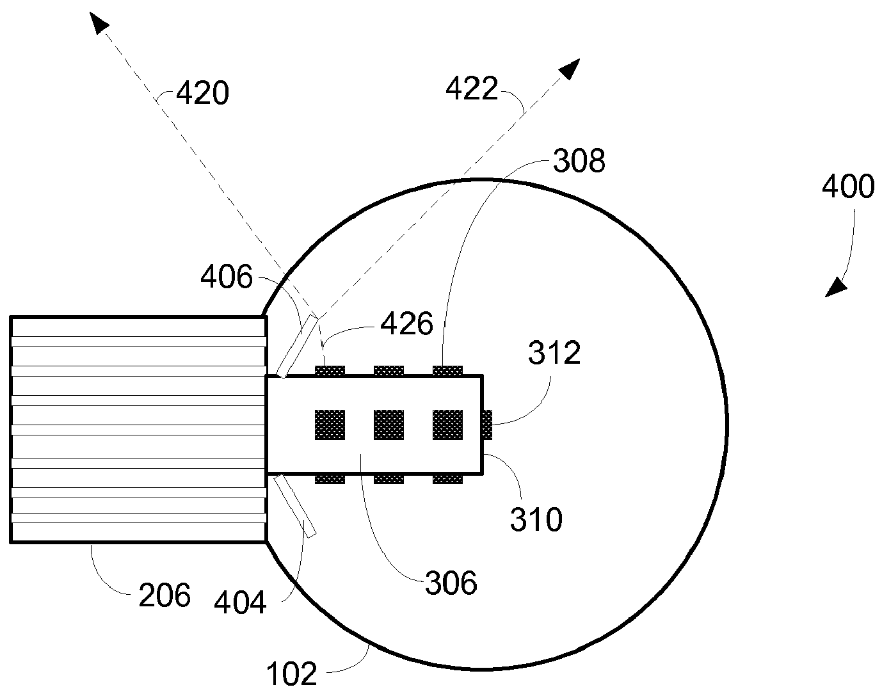
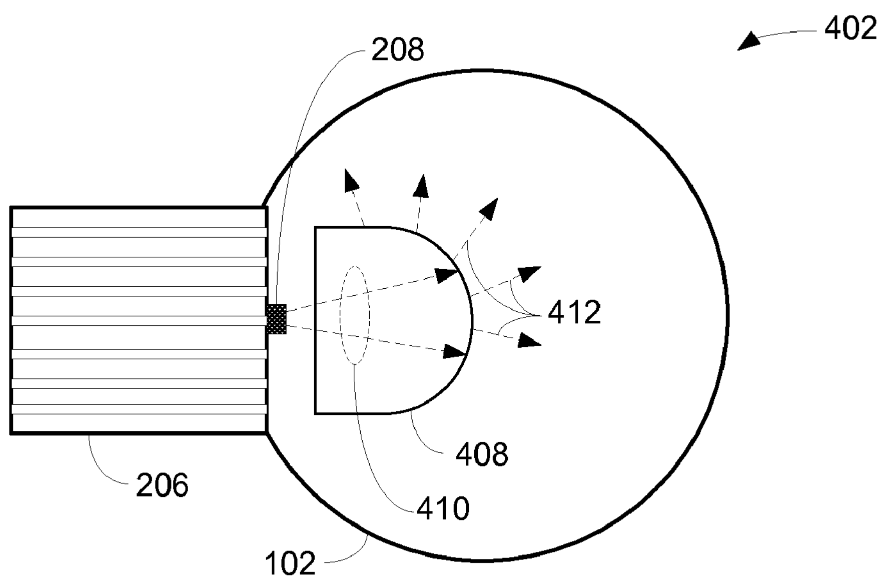




FIG. 3



420
422
308
400
406
426
312
310
206
404
306
102

402
208
412
408
206
410
102


FIG. 4

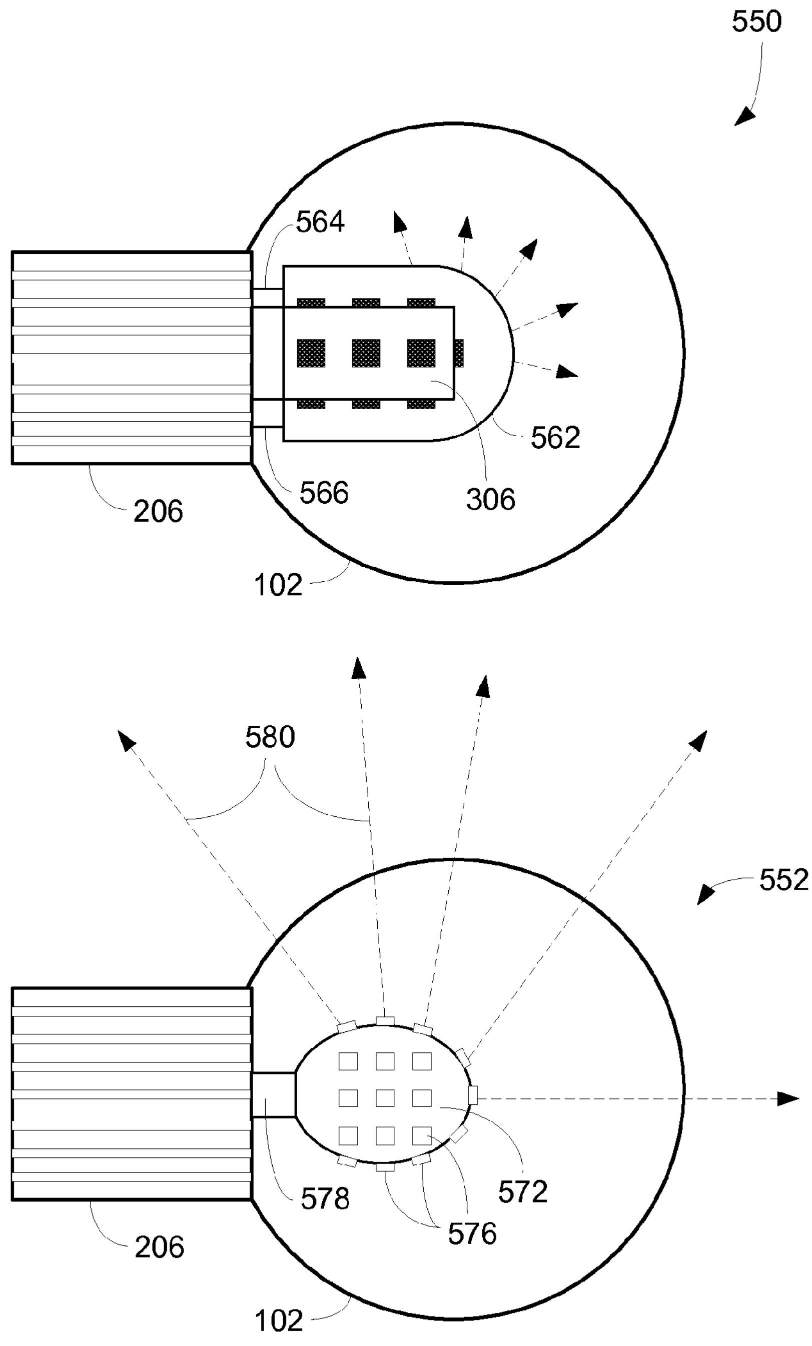



FIG. 5

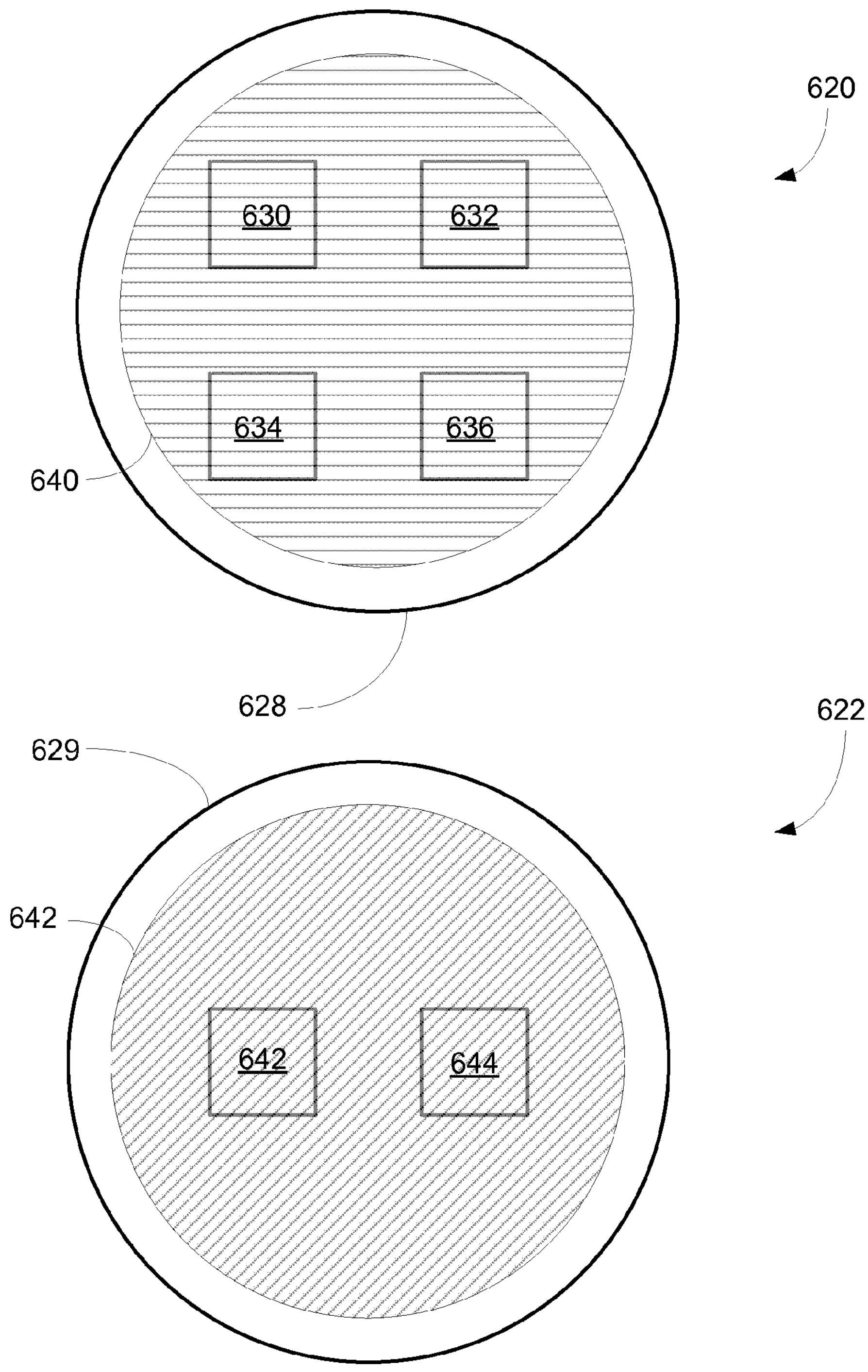



FIG. 6

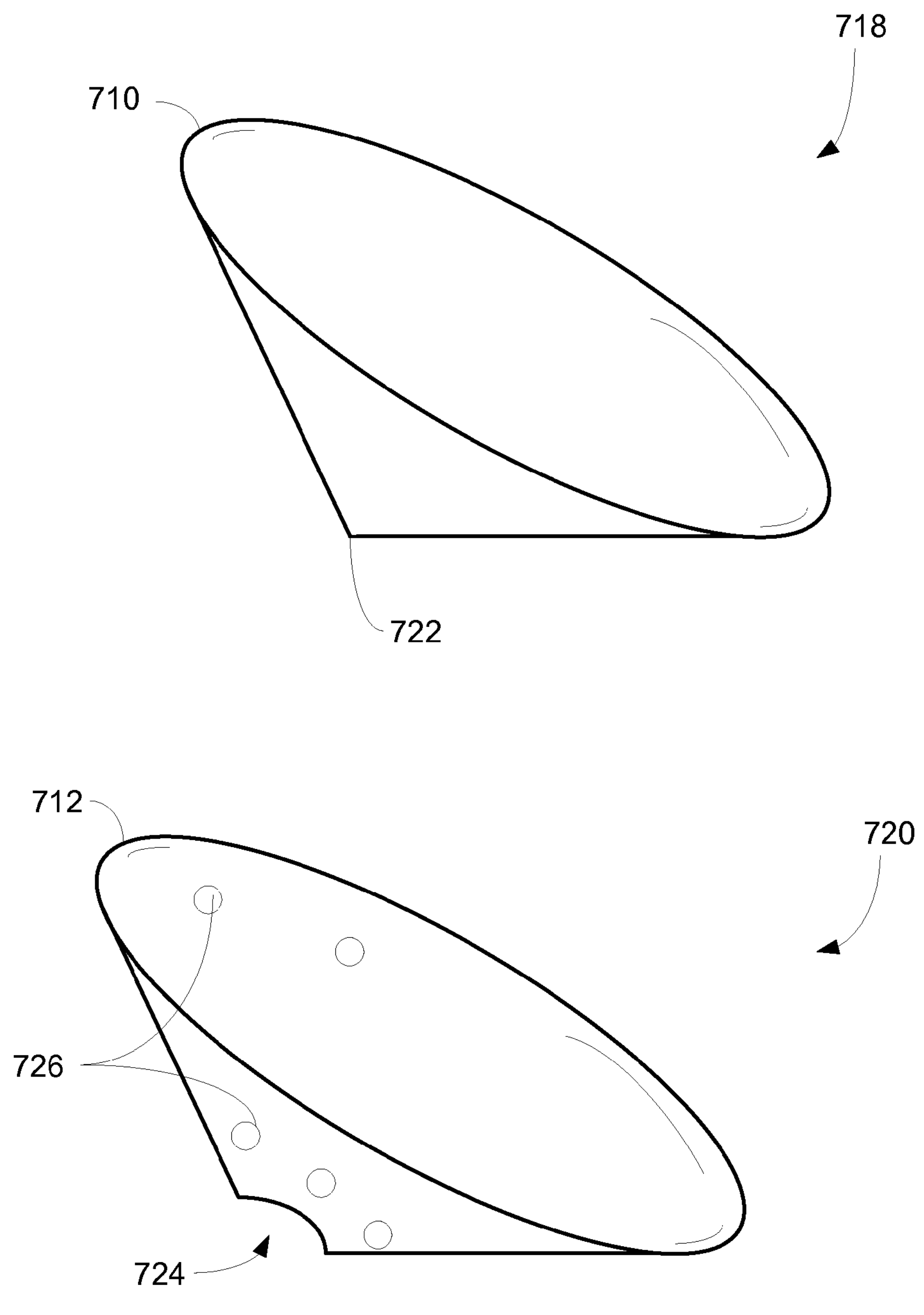



FIG. 7

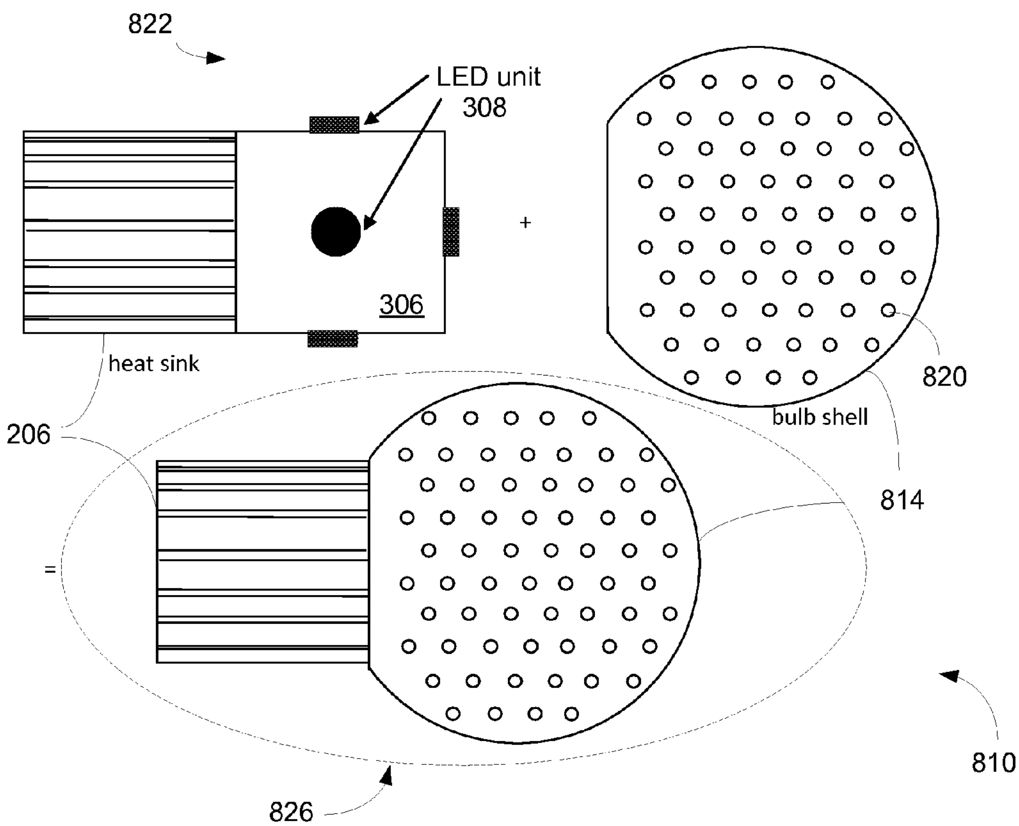



FIG. 8A

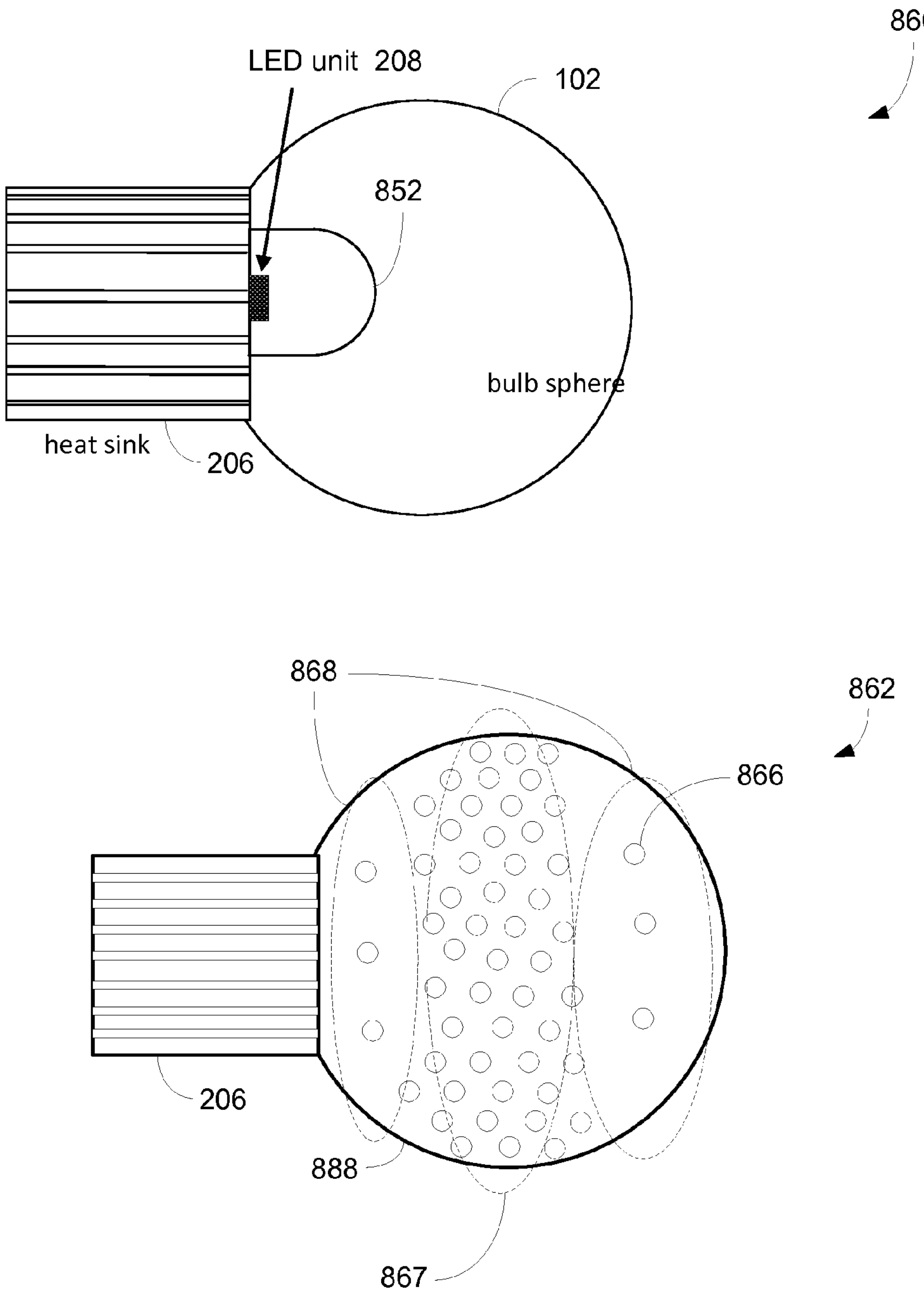

860
LED unit 208
102
852
bulb sphere
heat sink
206
868
862
866
206
888
867

FIG. 8B

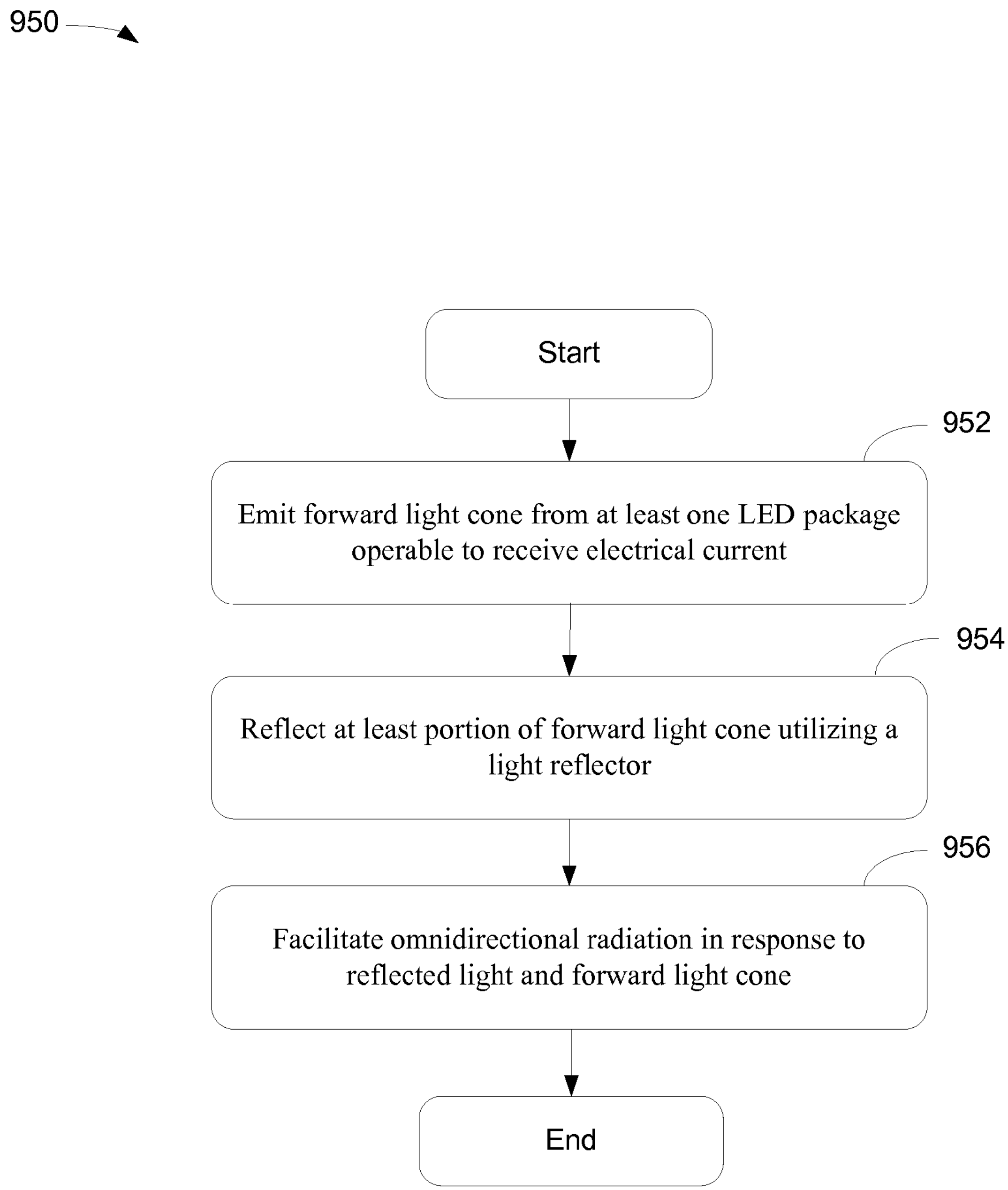

950
Start
952
Emit forward light cone from at least one LED package operable to receive electrical current
954
Reflect at least portion of forward light cone utilizing a light reflector
956
Facilitate omnidirectional radiation in response to reflected light and forward light cone
End

FIG. 9

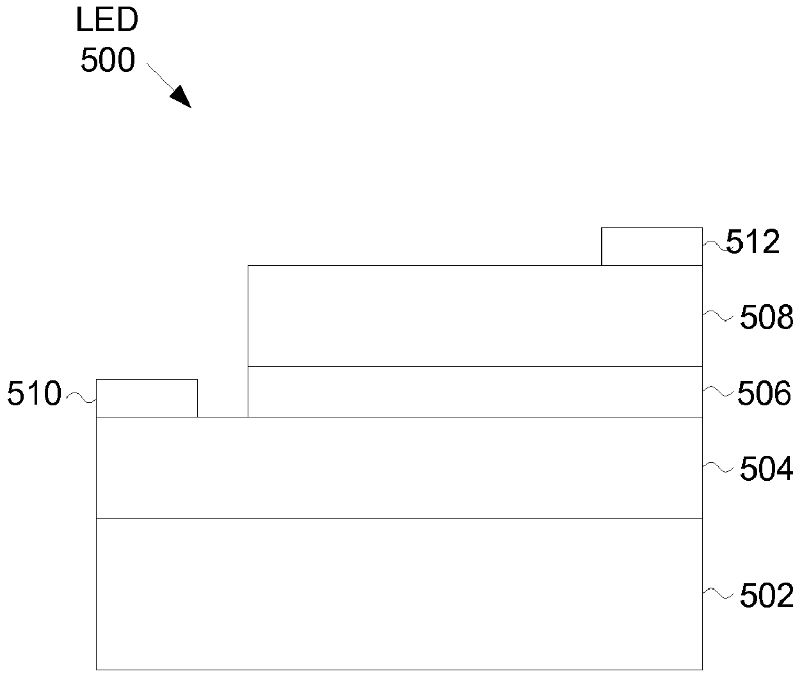

LED
500
512
508
510
506
504
502

FIG. 10

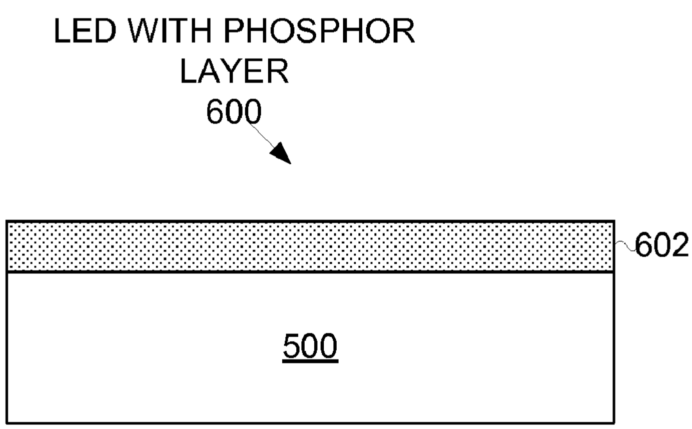

LED WITH PHOSPHOR
LAYER
600
602
500

FIG. 11

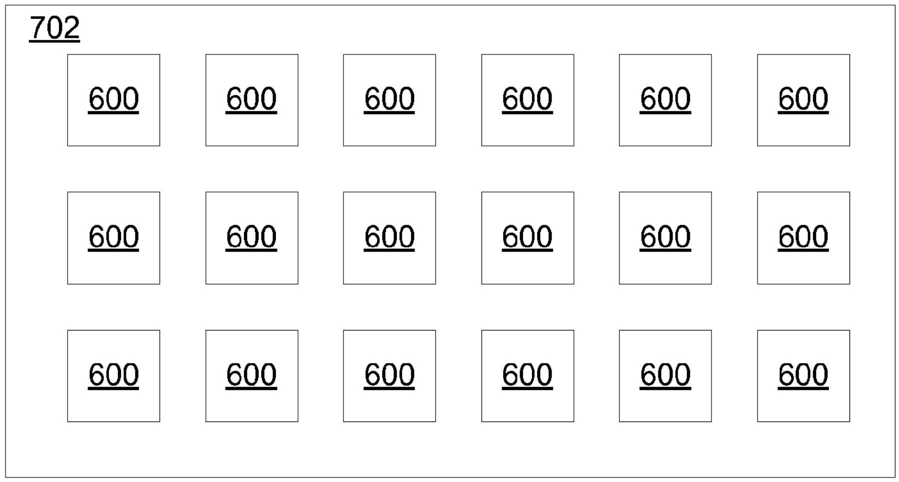



FIG. 12A

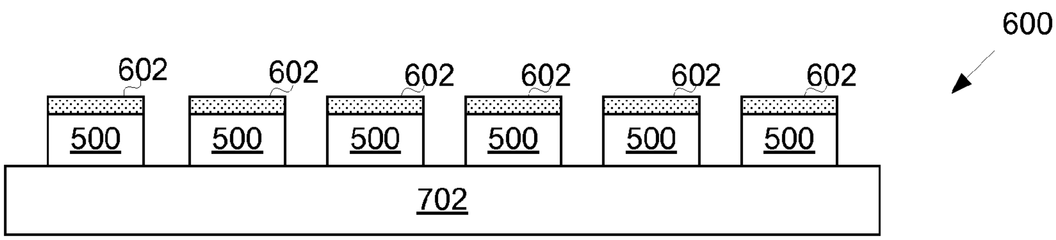



FIG. 12B

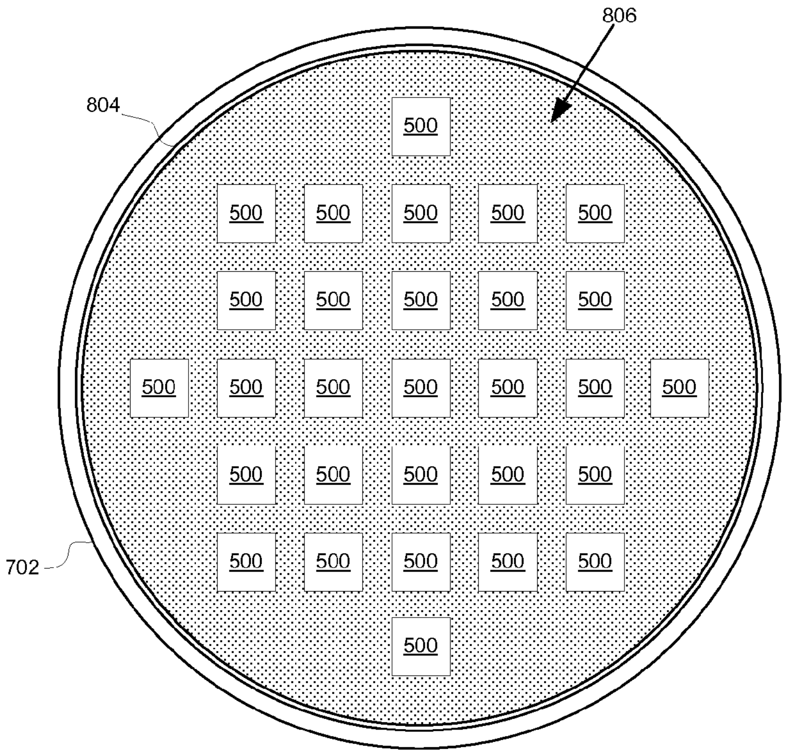



FIG. 13A

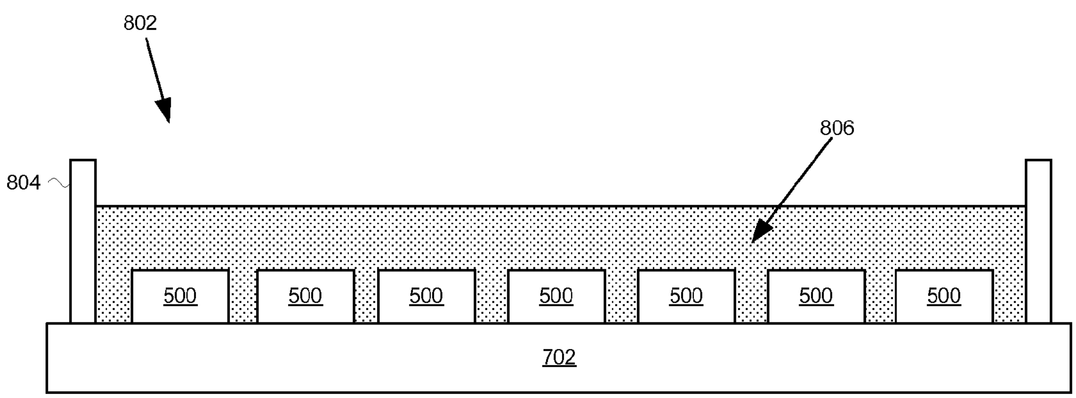



FIG. 13B

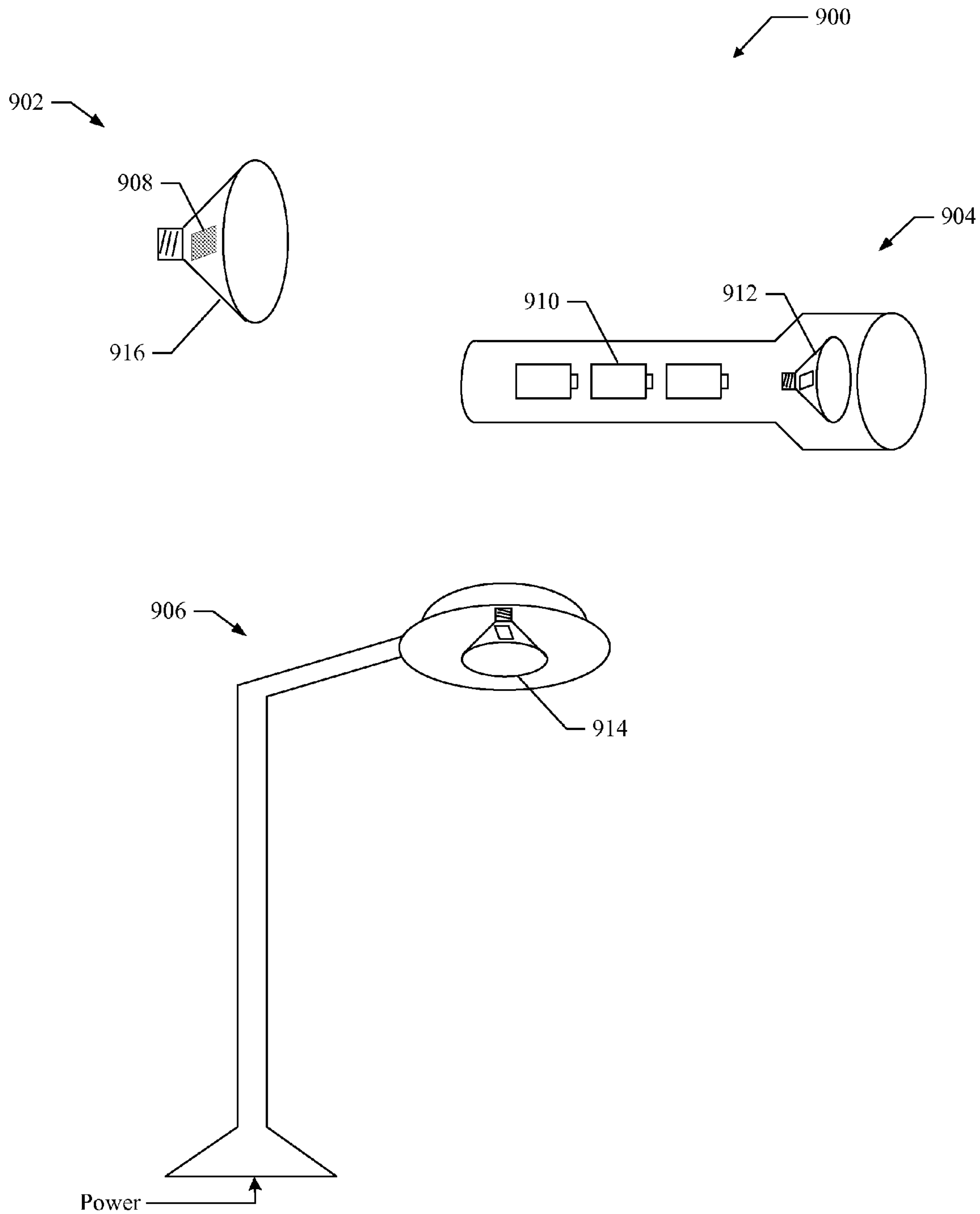



FIG. 14

# METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING OMNIDIRECTIONAL ILLUMINATION USING LED LIGHTING

## FIELD

The exemplary aspect(s) of the present invention relates to lighting devices. More specifically, the aspect(s) of the present invention relates to light radiation emitted by a solid-state light apparatus using light-emitting diode ("LED") device.

## BACKGROUND

With increasing efficiencies and capabilities in solid-state lighting technology, solid-state light emitting devices such as LEDs are in a process of replacing traditional incandescent and/or fluorescent light bulbs for general illumination. LEDs typically have higher light conversion efficiencies and have longer lifetime than conventional light sources. With continuing development of LEDs, LEDs will have higher light conversion efficiencies and less energy consumption. For LEDs to be accepted to general lighting applications, it not only provides high energy conversion capability, but also adopts existing lighting standards and infrastructure. An advantage of using the LEDs for general illumination is that they are more energy efficient, compact, and reliable in comparison with traditional lighting fixtures such as incandescent or fluorescent light bulbs or lamps.

A drawback, however, associated with a typical LED lamp is that it usually delivers a directional light, also known as light forward or forward light cone. A reason that an LED lamp gives off light in one direction is that an LED lighting apparatus is a forward illuminating light source. However, under luminous flux measurement ("LM") 79 specifications, a typical lighting fixture such as incandescent lamps is required to deliver omnidirectional light and/or illumination.

## SUMMARY

Aspect(s) of present invention discloses a sold-state light-emitting device which is capable of generating omnidirectional light using a reflector, a lens, or a light guide, or a combination of the above. The device, in one aspect, includes a light emitting diode ("LED") package, a light reflector (or a lens, and/or a light guide), and a shell. The LED package, which is mounted on a plate, generates a forward light cone by converting electrical energy to optical energy. The light reflector (or lens or light guide) can be formed with various different shapes that can be placed adjacent to the LED package. A function of the light reflector (or lens or light guide) is to redistribute light from at least a portion of the forward light cone to omnidirectional light. A shell is employed to provide protection to the LED package and the light reflector (or lens or light guide). In addition, the shell also assists and spreads directional light into omnidirectional radiation.

It is understood that other aspects of the present invention will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, wherein it is shown and described only exemplary configurations of an LED by way of illustration. As will be realized, the present invention includes other and different aspects and its several details are able to be modified in various other respects, all without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the drawings and the detailed description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The exemplary aspect(s) of the present invention will be understood more fully from the detailed description given below and from the accompanying drawings of various aspects of the invention, which, however, should not be taken to limit the invention to the specific aspects, but are for explanation and understanding only.

FIG. **1** is a diagram illustrating a solid-state lighting device having a reflector in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **2** illustrates side-view diagrams of lighting devices showing LED packages and reflectors in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIGS. **3-5** illustrate side-view diagrams of lighting devices capable of providing omnidirectional illumination using multiple LED packages in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **6** illustrates two configurations showing layouts of LED packages and reflectors in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **7** illustrates cone-shaped lens (or light guide) capable of redistributing at least a portion of forward light cone in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIGS. **8**A-B illustrate alternative configuration of a bulb shell capable of providing omnidirectional illumination and heat dissipation in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **9** is a flowchart illustrating a process of generating omnidirectional radiation using one or more reflectors (or lenses, or light guides, or combination of the above) in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **10** is a conceptual cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary fabrication process of an LED or LED devices;

FIG. **11** is a conceptual cross-sectional view illustrating an example of an LED with a phosphor layer;

FIG. **12**A is a conceptual top view illustrating an example of an LED array that can be used with flexible LED connections in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **12**B is a conceptual cross-sectional view of the LED array of FIG. **12**A;

FIG. **13**A is a conceptual top view illustrating an example of an alternative configuration of an LED array that can be used with flexible LED connections in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

FIG. **13**B is a conceptual cross-sectional view of the LED array of FIG. **13**A; and

FIG. **14** shows exemplary lighting devices including LED devices using flexible LED connections in accordance with one aspect of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Aspects of the present invention is described herein in the context of a method, device, and apparatus of light emitting diode ("LED") devices capable of providing omnidirectional radiation for general illumination.

The present invention is described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which various aspects of the present invention are shown. This invention, however, may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the various aspects of the present invention presented throughout this disclosure. Rather, these aspects are provided so that this disclosure is thorough and complete, and fully conveys the scope of the present invention to those skilled in the art. The various aspects of the present invention illustrated in the drawings may not be drawn to scale. Rather, the dimensions of the various features may be expanded or reduced for clarity. In addition, some of the drawings may be simplified for clarity. Thus, the drawings may not depict all of the components of a given apparatus (e.g., device) or method.

Various aspects of the present invention will be described herein with reference to drawings that are schematic illustrations of idealized configurations of the present invention. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, the various aspects of the present invention presented throughout this disclosure should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of elements (e.g., regions, layers, sections, substrates, etc.) illustrated and described herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing. By way of example, an element illustrated or described as a rectangle may have rounded or curved features and/or a gradient concentration at its edges rather than a discrete change from one element to another. Thus, the elements illustrated in the drawings are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of an element and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

It will be understood that when an element such as a region, layer, section, substrate, or the like, is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present. It will be further understood that when an element is referred to as being "formed" on another element, it can be grown, deposited, etched, attached, connected, coupled, or otherwise prepared or fabricated on the other element or an intervening element.

Furthermore, relative terms, such as "lower" or "bottom" and "upper" or "top," may be used herein to describe one element's relationship to another element as illustrated in the drawings. It will be understood that relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of an apparatus in addition to the orientation depicted in the drawings. By way of example, if an apparatus in the drawings is turned over, elements described as being on the "lower" side of other elements would then be oriented on the "upper" side of the other elements. The term "lower", can therefore, encompass both an orientation of "lower" and "upper," depending of the particular orientation of the apparatus. Similarly, if an apparatus in the drawing is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements would then be oriented "above" the other elements. The terms "below" or "beneath" can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of above and below.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skills in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and this disclosure.

As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. The term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items

Various aspects of an LED luminaire will be presented. However, as those skilled in the art will readily understand, these aspects of invention may be extended to aspects of LED luminaries without departing from the invention. The LED luminaire may be configured as a direct replacement for conventional luminaries, including, by way of example, recessed lights, surface-mounted lights, pendant lights, sconces, cove lights, track lighting, under-cabinet lights, landscape or outdoor lights, flood lights, search lights, street lights, strobe lights, bay lights, strip lights, industrial lights, emergency lights, balanced arm lamps, accent lights, background lights, and other light fixtures.

As used herein, the term "light fixture" shell mean the outer shell or housing of a luminaire. The term "luminaire" shell mean a light fixture complete with a light source and other components (e.g., a fan for cooling the light source, a reflector for directing the light, etc.), if required. The term "LED luminaire" shell mean a luminaire with a light source comprising one or more LEDs. LEDs are well known in the art, and therefore, will only briefly be discussed to provide a complete description of the invention.

It is further understood that the aspect of the present invention may contain integrated circuits that are readily manufacturable using conventional semiconductor technologies, such as CMOS ("complementary metal-oxide semiconductor") technology, or other semiconductor manufacturing processes (this invention does not contain integrated circuits, CMOS, etc). In addition, the aspect of the present invention may be implemented with other manufacturing processes for making optical as well as electrical devices. Reference will now be made in detail to implementations of the exemplary aspect(s) as illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The same reference indicators will be used throughout the drawings and the following detailed description to refer to the same or like parts.

One aspect of presently disclosed invention discloses a solid-state light-emitting apparatus capable of generating omnidirectional light utilizing one or more light reflectors such as a lens or light guide. The apparatus includes at least one light emitting diode ("LED") package, one light reflector (i.e., a lens, and/or a light guide), and a shell. The LED package, which can be mounted on a plate, generates a forward directional light or forward light cone upon converting from electrical energy to optical photons. The light reflector (or lens or light guide) can be fabricated with various different shapes and can be placed adjacent to and/or in front of an LED package. A function of the light reflector (or lens or light guide) is to redistribute at least a portion of the forward light cone whereby the overall light illuminated by the light-emitting apparatus is omnidirectional. The shell provides impact protection to the LED package and light reflector (or lens or light guide) by enveloping the LED package and light reflector within the shell. The shell also provides a function of redistribute light from directional light to omnidirectional light.

FIG. **1** is a diagram illustrating a solid-state lighting device **100** having a reflector in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Solid-state lighting device **100** includes a coupling element **104**, a mount stage **106**, a reflector **108**, and a shell **102**, wherein shell **102** encloses or envelops reflector **108** and mount stage **106**. Mount stage **106**, in one aspect, is also referred to as a tube capable of housing LEDs. Coupling element **104**, in one example, includes a base or screw base that is able to fit and/or couple to a conventional lighting or lamp socket. The socket, not shown in FIG. **1**, provides power supply such as electrical current to device **100**. Other types of coupling mechanism such as a bayonet coupling base can be used to couple solid-state lighting device **100** to an existing lighting socket or fixture. It should be noted that the underlying concept of the exemplary aspect(s) of the present invention would not change if one or more elements (or devices) were added to or removed from device **100**.

Mount stage **106**, in one aspect, is configured to provide a substrate for solid-state light source. The solid-state light source is a semiconductor based light emitting devices such as LEDs. For example, an LED package is an assembly including one or more LED dies wherein each LED die can be considered as a solid-state semiconductor integrated circuit capable of converting electrical current to optical photons. An LED array includes an LED assembly having a printed circuit board ("PCB") containing multiple LED packages.

Mount stage **106** may be fabricated in a cylindrical column, square tube, hexagon tube, octagon shape, or the like. A function of mount stage **106** is to hold one or more LED packages to provide sufficient luminance in accordance with a predefined application. In one configuration, multiple LED light sources or packages are mounted on mount stage **106**, wherein each LED package, for example, may be mounted on each side of mount stage **106** whereby the light generated by the LED packages is more evenly distributed. Top surface **110** of mount stage **106** can be flat, circular, spherical, partial spherical, curved, and/or cone shape. Top surface **110**, in one aspect, is configured to hold additional LED packages for increasing illumination. Each LED package is configured to produce a forward light cone or a directional light by converting electrical energy to optical photons. A forward light cone, directional light, and/or light forward means a column of light traveling away from the LED.

Mount stage **106** may be made by various different types of materials such as metal, aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, plastic, polymer, composite, or a combination of aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, plastic, polymer, and/or composite. Depending on the applications, mount stage **106** is coated with white color or metallic reflective substance or coating to minimize shadows. The dimensions of mount stage **106** such as shape and length and anchoring location(s) of LED light sources may be adjusted and optimized to meet LM79 specifications for omnidirectional illumination.

Shell **102**, which is also known as bulb shell, is used to enclose mount stage **106** and reflector **108**. Shell **102** may be made of plastic, glass, polymer, composite, or a combination of plastic, glass, polymer and/or composite. A function of shell **102** is to assist or redistribute light from forward light cone to omnidirectional light. Depending on the applications, shell **102** is fabricated with transparency or semi-transparency milky (or white) color. Alternatively, shell **102** is coated with a transparent or semi-transparent white coating for facilitating redistribution of light from directional radiation to omnidirectional radiation. In addition to even redistribution of light, shell **102** also provides impact and/or contact protection for mount stage **106** and reflector **108**.

Reflector **108**, in one aspect, is a piece of apparatus having a polished or reflective surface capable of reflecting or deflecting light. Reflector **108** can be made of various types of materials, such as glass, metal, aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, paper, plastic, polymer, composite, or a combination of glass, aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, paper, plastic, polymer, and/or composite. Depending on applications, reflector **108** may be coated with white color and/or metallic reflective coating to increase reflection efficiency. In one configuration, an LED or an array of LED light sources sit on a plate, a reflector is remotely located in front of the LED. The reflector can be flat, curved, cone shape, or partial spherical shape to achieve desirable omnidirectional illumination. The dimension and shape of reflector **108** may be adjusted according to LM 79 specifications to achieve optimized illumination.

The term "omnidirectional light or radiation" refers to equal lighting sensitivity in almost all directions. Luminous flux (or LM) is the photometric power of a light source measured in lumens (lm), which implies total flux emitted in all directions. Measurement geometry requires a measurement of all luminous flux. To measure total luminous flux, light output over 360° of light collecting integrating spheres is detected, collected, and summed. According to LM79 specifications, an omnidirectional lighting apparatus or bulb should at least meet the following three requirements: (1) luminous intensity at any angle from 0° to 135° zone shall not differ from the mean intensity of the entire 0° to 135° zone by more than 20%; (2) at least 5% of total flux in 135°-180° zone; and (3) measurements repeated in vertical planes 45° and 90° from initial plane.

The LED package, for example, further includes a solid-state light emitter capable of converting electrical energy to optical photons. Device **100** further includes a post which is coupled to the plate. The post is configured to secure the light reflector in front of the LED. Alternatively, the post is configured to channel heat inside of the shell to a heat sink. The plate, for example, couples to an electrical driver and a heat sink. It should be noted that the forward light cone includes a column of light with angles travels away from the LED package.

Light reflector **108** is configured to be adjacent to the LED package and is able to redistribute at least a portion of the forward light cone from directional light to omnidirectional light. In one aspect, light reflector **108** is placed at a location which is at least partially on the path of a forward light cone. Note that light reflector **108** is made of metal materials coated with reflective coating. Shell **102** is configured to house the LED package and light reflector **108**, and distribute omnidirectional radiation in response to the forward light cone. In addition to providing protection to the LED package and light reflector **108**, shell **102** also facilitates redistribution of light from the forward light cone to omnidirectional light in accordance with specification of LM79.

FIG. **2** illustrates side-view diagrams of lighting devices **200-202** showing LED packages and reflectors in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Device **200** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, an LED package **208**, a light reflector **212**, and a post **216**. Device **200** may include a base, not shown in FIG. **2**, for coupling to a power supply. Depending on the configurations, additional post(s) can be used to anchor or secure light reflector **212** in a light path **210** emitted from LED package **208**. It should be noted that the underlying concept of the exemplary aspect(s) of the present invention would not change if one or more elements (or devices) were added to or removed from device **200**

LED package **208** is a solid-state light emitting assembly that is capable of including one or more LED dies. Each LED die includes a semiconductor P-N junction configured to convert electrical energy to optical light. When LED package **208** is connected to an electrical power supply, it generates light **210** going forward. Note that if LED package **208** contains more than one LED dies, LED package **208** may emit multiple beams or one combined beams.

Heat sink **206**, in one aspect, includes various other elements and circuits such as a mount stage and an LED driver. While mount stage, as discussed above, may be used to house

LED package **208**, the LED driver manages power distribution in accordance with LED electrical characteristics. For example, heat sink **206** is configured to be hollow inside while various heat dissipating fins form on the outside surface of heat sink **206**. While the hollow portion of heat sink **206** is able to house LED driver(s), a function of heat sink **206** is to dissipate heat inside shell **102** around LED package(s).

Light reflector **212**, in one aspect, is configured to be in a curved shape which is anchored in a path of directional light **210** for redistributing or scattering light from the directional light to the omnidirectional light. Light reflector **212** is fixed or secured by post **216**. The location of light reflector **212** can be adjusted to achieve generations of omnidirectional illumination in accordance with LM79. It should be noted that the shape and/or size of reflector **212** can be adjusted or optimized in response to generation of omnidirectional illumination.

During an operation, upon receipt of directional light **210** at reflector **212**, a portion of light **226** which is not deflected passes through reflector **212** and travels to the inside surface of shell **102**. A portion of light **226** exits device **200** when light **226** penetrates shell **102**. Light **224** is slightly deflected after a portion of directional light **210** passes through reflector **212**. When light **224** impacts the inside surface or wall of shell **102**, it may split into multiple portions **234-235** to exit shell **102**. Light beams **220-222** deflected at reflector **212** strike the inside surface or wall of shell **102**, they are further split into multiple portions of light beams **229-233** to exist shell **102**. Upon carefully rearranging, refining, adjusting, and manipulating optical beams **220-235**, omnidirectional illumination can be achieved.

The surfaces of plate, mount stage (or tube), reflector **212**, post **216**, in one aspect, are coated with white or highly reflective substance. Shell **102** is made of materials having milky or white color which can be partially transparent and partially reflective. Shell **102**, in one aspect, facilitates redistribution of light from directional light beams to omnidirectional light beams. It should be noted that other shape of shells or color of shells may be used to achieve omnidirectional illumination.

Device **202**, in one aspect, includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, an LED package **208**, a light reflector **250**, and a post **252**. Device **202** also includes a base, not shown, for coupling to a traditional lighting socket. Depending on the configurations, additional post(s) can be used to anchor or secure light reflector **250** in the path of directional light **210** emitted from LED package **208**. Device **202** is substantially similar to device **200** except that the shape of light reflector **250** is different. In one aspect, light reflector **250** is a cone shape anchored in the path of directional light **210** for redistributing or scattering light. One or more posts **252** are used to anchor or fix light reflector **250** to a location. The location of light reflector **250** can be adjusted to achieve optimal omnidirectional illumination. It should be noted that shape and size of reflector **250** can be adjusted or optimized to achieve omnidirectional radiation.

Post **252**, in one example, is made of rigid materials such as metal, aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, paper, plastic, polymer, composite, or a combination of aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, paper, plastic, polymer, and/or composite. In one aspect, post **252** also functions as a heat dissipating apparatus capable of channeling or transferring heat from inside of shell **102** to heat sink **206**. It should be noted that reflector **250** may require more than one post to anchor or secure at a desirable location.

FIG. **3** illustrates side-view diagrams of lighting device **300-302** capable of providing omnidirectional illumination using multiple LED packages in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Device **300** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and a mount stage **306** wherein mount stage **306** is able to house multiple LED packages **308**. Device **300** may include additional elements such as a base for coupling to a power supply. It should be noted that the underlying concept of the exemplary aspect(s) of the present invention would not change if one or more elements (or devices) were added to or removed from device **300**.

To provide omnidirectional illumination, mount stage **306**, in one aspect, is configured to house multiple LED packages **308** wherein every LED package **308** is arranged in such a way that combined directional light columns generated by LED packages **308** meet the requirements of omnidirectional illumination under the LM79. Depending on the applications and optimizations, mount stage **306**, for instance, can be formed in different shapes such as cylindrical tube, square tube, hexagon tube, octagon shape, spherical shape, or the like. A function of mount stage **306** is to house sufficient number of LED packages to achieve sufficient luminance in all directions. In one configuration, top surface **310** of mount stage **306** is flat whereby an LED package **312** can be mounted to provide additional luminance. Top surface **310** can also be in different shape, such as circular, spherical, partial spherical, and/or cone shape.

mount stage **306**, in one example, can be made by different types of materials such as metal, aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, plastic, polymer, composite, or a combination of aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, plastic, polymer, and/or composite. Depending on the applications, mount stage **306** can be coated with white coating or metallic reflective substance for minimizing shadowing effect. Shadowing effect or shadow effect means a user is able to observe a dark or semi-dark image of mount stage **306** when device **300** is lit. It should be noted that shape and size of mount stage **306** as well as location(s) of LED packages **308** mounted may be optimized to achieve omnidirectional illumination.

Device **302** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and a mount stage **366** wherein mount stage **366** is able to house multiple LED packages **358** and reflectors **360**. Note that device **302** may include additional elements such as a base for coupling to a power supply and posts **362** for anchoring reflectors **360**. Device **302** contains similar elements as device **300** and performs similar functions as device **300** except that device **302** employs a different type of mount stage **366**.

Mount stage **366**, in one aspect, is configured to house multiple LED packages **358** wherein in front of each LED package **358** anchors a light reflector **360**. Light reflector **360** for example redistributes or spreads at least a portion of directional light generated by an LED package into multidirectional light beams. The shape of mount stage **366**, in one example, can be a cylindrical tube, square tube, hexagon tube, octagon tube, spherical shaped tube, or the like. The sizes and locations of light reflectors **360** are adjusted to achieve omnidirectional illumination in accordance with LM79 specifications.

FIG. **4** illustrates side-view diagrams of lighting device **400-402** capable of providing omnidirectional illumination using one or more LED packages in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Device **400** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and a mount stage **306** wherein mount stage **306** is able to house multiple LED packages **308**. Device **400** contains similar elements as device **300** and delivers similar functions as device **300** (illustrated in FIG. **3**) except that device **400** employs a set of light reflectors **404-406** for light spreading.

Light reflector **404** or **406**, in one aspect, is configured to be adjacent to mount stage **306** for light redistribution. Light reflector **404** is able to deflect at least a portion of the forward light cone from directional light to multidirectional light. For example, upon receipt of light beam **426**, light reflector **406** deflects a portion of light beam **420** in one direction and another light beam **422** in another direction. It should be noted that sizes and locations of light reflectors **404-406** can be optimized to achieve omnidirectional illumination in accordance with LM79 specifications.

Device **402** also includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and an LED package **208**, and a light guide **408** wherein light guide **408**, in one aspect, is mounted in front of the LED light source. Device **402** may include additional elements such as a base for coupling to a power supply and post(s) for anchoring light guide **408**. Device **402** contains substantially similar elements as device **200** (illustrated in FIG. **2**) and performs similar functions as device **200** except that device **402** employs a light guide **408**. In one aspect, light guide **408** can also be referred to as a lens.

Light guide **408** is placed in front of LED package **208** whereby substantial amount of directional light beams **410** emitted by LED package **208** are captured by light guide **408**. Upon receipt of directional light beams **410**, light guide **408** redistributes or spreads one or more directional light beams **410** into omnidirectional light. Note that light guide **410** can be an optical lens configured to extract and distribute light.

Light guide **408** can be made of different types of transparent or semitransparent materials, such as glass, plastic, polymer, silicone, etc. In one aspect, at least partial area of light guide **408** is coated with white or metallic reflective substance to enhance light redistribution. Light guide **408** may be transparent or semitransparent. The shape and/or size of light guide **408** can be optimized to achieve omnidirectional illumination in accordance with the LM79 specifications.

FIG. **5** illustrates side-view diagrams of lighting devices **550-552** capable of providing omnidirectional illumination using one or more LED packages in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Device **550** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and a mount stage **306**, and a light guide **562** wherein mount stage **306**, in one aspect, is enclosed in light guide **562**. Device **552** may include additional elements such as a base for coupling to a power supply and posts **564-566** for anchoring light guide **562**. Device **550** contains substantially similar elements as device **300** (illustrated in FIG. **3**) and performs similar functions as device **300** except that device **550** employs a light guide **562** which is similar to light guide **408** for redistributing light.

Light guide **562** envelops mount stage **306** which contains multiple LED packages whereby substantial amount of directional light beams emitted by LED packages are captured by light guide **562**. Upon receipt of directional light beams, light guide **562** redistributes or spreads directional light beams into omnidirectional light beams. Light guide or lens, for example, can be made of transparent material, such as glass, plastic, polymer, silicone, etc). Partial area of Light guide can be configured to be coated with white or metallic reflective substance to redistribute light more efficiently. Alternatively, light guide **562** can also be transparent or semitransparent for shadow minimization. It should be noted that the shape and size of light guide **562** can be adjusted and/or optimized to achieve omnidirectional illumination in accordance with the LM79 specifications.

Device **552** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and a spherical tube **572** wherein spherical mount stage **572** is able to house multiple LED packages **576**. Device **552** may include additional elements such as a base for coupling to a power supply and a post **578** for anchoring spherical tube **572**. In one aspect, post **578** provides a function of heat dissipation by channeling heat from spherical tube **572** to heat sink **206**. To facilitate omnidirectional illumination, spherical mount stage **572**, in one aspect, is configured to house multiple LED packages **576** in various different angles. Due to the physical shape of spherical mount stage **572**, LED packages **576** are mounted in such a way that combined directional light columns **580** generated by LED packages **576** satisfy the requirements of omnidirectional illumination under the LM79 specifications.

Spherical mount stage **572** may be made with different types of materials, such as metal, aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, plastic, polymer, composite, or a combination of aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, alloy, plastic, polymer, and/or composite. In one example, spherical mount stage **572** is coated with white color, clear color, or metallic reflective substance to minimize shadowing effect. The size of spherical mount stage **572** and location(s) of LED packages mounted can be adjusted and optimized in accordance with the LM79 specifications.

FIG. **6** illustrates two configurations **620-622** showing layouts of LED packages and reflectors in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Configuration **620** includes an LED package **628** and a light reflector **640** wherein LED package **628** further includes four (4) LED dies **630-636**. During an operation, reflector **640** is configured to receive four (4) directional light beams emitted by LED dies **630-636**. When directional light beams strike at the surface of reflector **640**, reflector **640** is configured to redistribute or spread the light from the directional light beams to omnidirectional light. It should be noted that reflector **640** can be adjusted if LED package **628** includes more than four (4) LED dies.

Similarly, configuration **622** includes an LED package **629** and a light reflector **642** wherein LED package **629** includes two (2) LED dies **642-644**. During an operation, reflector **642** is configured to receive two (2) directional light beams emitted by LED dies **642-644**. When directional light beams strike at the surface of reflector **642**, reflector **642** is configured to redistribute the light from the directional light beams to omnidirectional light. It should be noted that reflector **642** needs to be adjusted if LED package **628** includes more or less than two (2) LED dies.

FIG. **7** illustrates cone-shaped reflectors **718-720** capable of redistributing at least a portion of forward light cone in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Reflector **718** shows one aspect of light reflecting apparatus that is formed in a cone shape having a tip **722** and a circular base **710**. Depending on the applications, the middle of cone-shaped reflector **718** can be either solid or hollow. Reflector **720** is also a core-shaped reflector having an opening tip **724** and circular base **712**. In one aspect, reflector **720** contains many openings or holes **726**. A function of hole or opening **724-726** is to allow light to pass through reflector **720** without being deflected. Reflectors **718-720** may be made with transparent or semitransparent materials.

FIG. **8**A illustrates an alternative configuration **810** of a bulb shell capable of providing omnidirectional illumination and heat dissipation in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Configuration **810** includes a heat sink **206**, a mount stage **306**, multiple LED packages or units **308**, and a bulb shell **814**. Bulb shell **814** includes multiple holes or openings **820** for heat dissipation. Mount stage **306** can also be referred to as a substrate. Depending on the arrangement of openings **820**, openings **820** can be used to redistribute light.

Note that the density and size of openings **820** can be optimized in accordance with the applications.

Bulb shell **814** is configured to envelop or enclose mount stage **306** which houses multiple LED packages **308**. When bulb shell is coupled with sink **206** and mount stage **306**, a solid-state light emitting device **826** is formed. The surface of mount stage **306**, in one aspect, is coated with white coating or highly reflective coating to deflect light as well as reduce shadowing effect. While fabricated in milky material, bulb shell **814** is partially transmissive and partially reflective.

In one aspect, bulb shell **814** is configured to homogenize directional light generated by LED packages **308** to form omnidirectional light or radiation. A function of openings **820** is to provide air circulation for dissipating excessive heat inside of bulb shell **814**. Another function of openings **820** is to redistribute at least a portion of directional light into multidirectional and/or omnidirectional light. Depending on the size of holes or openings **820**, bulb shell **814** deflects a portion of light generated by LED packages **308** while allowing a portion of light to pass through shell **814** without deflection. In one aspect, the diameter of opening **820** can be in a range between 0.5 millimeters and 10 millimeters.

FIG. **8**B illustrates side-view diagrams of lighting devices **860**-**862** capable of providing omnidirectional illumination using one or more LED packages in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Device **860** includes a heat sink **206**, a shell **102**, and an LED package **208**, and a lens **852** wherein lens **852**, in one aspect, is mounted over LED package or unit **208**. Lens **852**, in one aspect, can also be referred to as a light guide. Device **860** contains substantially similar elements as device **402** as illustrated in FIG. **4** and performs similar functions as device **402** except that device **860** employs lens **852**.

Since lens **852** is disposed over LED package **208**, it is able to capture directional light beams emitted by LED package **208**. Upon receipt of directional light beams, lens **852** redistributes or spreads one or more directional light beams into multidirectional light beams. Lens **852**, in one aspect, is made of transparent and/or semitransparent materials, such as glass, plastic, polymer, silicone, etc. Depending on the applications, lens **852** can be clear, white, semi-white, milky color, or metallic reflective substance for shadow minimization.

Device **862** contains substantially similar elements as device **826** as illustrated in FIG. **8**A and performs similar functions as device **826** except that device **862** employs a shell **888** having many holes arranged in a unique arrangement. In one aspect, shell **888** contains multiple openings **866** wherein openings **866** are arranged into groups **867**-**868**. For example, group **867** includes more openings **866** with higher density than groups **868**. Depending on the applications, device **862** is able to provide omnidirectional radiation by carefully arranging density of openings **866** on shell **888**. It should be noted that holes or opening slots are also used for heat dissipation.

FIG. **9** is a flowchart **950** illustrating a process of generating omnidirectional radiation using one or more reflectors (or lenses or light guides) in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. At block **952**, an LED package which is operable to convert electrical current to optical photons is able to emit or generate a forward light cone or directional light. The LED package, in one example, is mounted on a plate configured to emit a forward light cone. The LED package(s) is enclosed or enveloped by a shell wherein the surface of shell is capable of spreading or converting directional and/or deflected light beams to omnidirectional light columns. In an alternative aspect, the shell has numerous holes and/or slots which can be circular or rectangular openings capable of dissipating thermal heat as well as light redistribution. For example, holes and slots can be carefully arranged whereby they not only provide heat dissipation, but also redistribute light from directional light to omnidirectional light.

At block **954**, at least a portion of the forward light cone is reflected or redistributed by a light reflector (or lens or light guide) placed at a location which is on or partially on the light path created by the LED package. For instance, directional light beams are redistributed and/or refined into multidirectional light beams when directional light beams are received at the light reflector (or lens or light guide). A reflector can be formed or fabricated with different size and shape such as a curved reflector or cone shaped reflector for deflecting light.

At block **956**, the omnidirectional radiation is generated in response to reflected light and/or forward light cone. A light reflector (or lens or light guide), in one aspect, is configured to be adjacent to the LED package and able to redistribute at least a portion light from the forward light cone to multidirectional light. The process further employs a bulb shell which not only protects LED package, but also facilitates omnidirectional illumination in response to the directional light and deflected light.

Having briefly described aspects of lighting assemblies capable of generating omnidirectional illumination using one or more reflectors (or lenses or light guides) in which the aspect of present invention operates, the following figures illustrate exemplary process and/or method to fabricate and package LED dies, chips, device, and/or fixtures.

FIG. **10** is a conceptual cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary fabrication process of an LED or LED devices. An LED is a semiconductor material impregnated, or doped, with impurities. These impurities add "electrons" or "holes" to the semiconductor, which can move in the material relatively freely. Depending on the kind of impurity, a doped region of the semiconductor can have predominantly electrons or holes, and is referred respectively as n-type or p-type semiconductor regions. Referring to FIG. **10**, the LED **500** includes an n-type semiconductor region **504** and a p-type semiconductor region **508**. A reverse electric field is created at the junction between the two regions, which cause the electrons and holes to move away from the junction to form an active region **506**. When a forward voltage sufficient to overcome the reverse electric field is applied across the p-n junction through a pair of electrodes **510**, **512**, electrons and holes are forced into the active region **506** and recombine. When electrons recombine with holes, they fall to lower energy levels and release energy in the form of light.

In this example, the n-type semiconductor region **504** is formed on a substrate **502** and the p-type semiconductor region **508** is formed on the active layer **506**, however, the regions may be reversed. That is, the p-type semiconductor region **508** may be formed on the substrate **502** and the n-type semiconductor region **504** may formed on the active layer **506**. As those skilled in the art will readily appreciate, the various concepts described throughout this disclosure may be extended to any suitable layered structure. Additional layers or regions (not shown) may also be included in the LED **500**, including but not limited to buffer, nucleation, contact and current spreading layers or regions, as well as light extraction layers.

The p-type semiconductor region **508** is exposed at the top surface, and therefore, the p-type electrode **512** may be readily formed thereon. However, the n-type semiconductor region **504** is buried beneath the p-type semiconductor layer **508** and the active layer **506**. Accordingly, to form the n-type electrode **510** on the n-type semiconductor region **504**, a cutout area or "mesa" is formed by removing a portion of the active layer **506** and the p-type semiconductor region **508** by means well known in the art to expose the n-type semiconductor layer **504** there beneath. After this portion is removed, the n-type electrode **510** may be formed.

FIG. **11** is a conceptual cross-sectional view illustrating an example of an LED with a phosphor layer. In this example, a phosphor layer **602** is formed on the top surface of the LED **500** by means well known in the art. The phosphor layer **602** converts a portion of the light emitted by the LED **500** to light having a different spectrum. A white LED light source can be constructed by using an LED that emits light in the blue region of the spectrum and a phosphor that converts blue light to yellow light. A white light source is well suited as a replacement lamp for conventional luminaries; however, the invention may be practiced with other LED and phosphor combinations to produce different color lights. The phosphor layer **602** may include, by way of example, phosphor particles suspended in a carrier or be constructed from a soluble phosphor that is dissolved in the carrier.

In a configuration of LED luminaries, an LED array may be used to provide increased luminance. FIG. **12**A is a conceptual top view illustrating an example of an LED array, and FIG. **12**B is a conceptual cross-sectional view of the LED array of FIG. **12**A. In this example, a number of phosphor-coated LEDs **600** may be formed on a substrate **702**. The bond wires (not shown) extending from the LEDs **600** may be connected to traces (not shown) on the surface of the substrate **702**, which connect the LEDs **600** in a parallel and/or series fashion. In some aspects, the LEDs **600** may be connected in parallel streams of series LEDs with a current limiting resistor (not shown) in each stream. The substrate **702** may be any suitable material that can provide support to the LEDs **600** and can be mounted within a light fixture (not shown).

FIG. **13**A is a conceptual top view illustrating an example of an alternative configuration of an LED array, and FIG. **13**B is a conceptual cross-sectional view of the LED array of FIG. **13**A. In a manner similar to that described in connection with FIGS. **12**A and **12**B, a substrate **702** designed for mounting in a light fixture (not shown) may be used to support an array of LEDs **500**. However, in this configuration, a phosphor layer is not formed on each individual LED. Instead, phosphor **806** is deposited within a cavity **802** bounded by an annular ring **804** that extends circumferentially around the outer surface of the substrate **702**. The annular ring **804** may be formed by boring a cylindrical hole in a material that forms the substrate **702**. Alternatively, the substrate **702** and the annular ring **804** may be formed with a suitable mold, or the annular ring **804** may be formed separately from the substrate **702** and attached to the substrate using an adhesive or other suitable means. In the latter configuration, the annular ring **804** is generally attached to the substrate **702** before the LEDs **500**, however, in some configurations, the LEDs may be attached first. Once the LEDs **500** and the annular ring **804** are attached to the substrate **702**, a suspension of phosphor particles in a carrier may be introduced into the cavity **802**. The carrier material may be an epoxy or silicone; however, carriers based on other materials may also be used. The carrier material may be cured to produce a solid material in which the phosphor particles are immobilized.

FIG. **14** shows exemplary devices including LEDs or LED devices using metal traces in accordance with aspects of the present invention. The devices **900** include a lamp **902**, an illumination device **904**, and a street light **906**. Each of the devices shown in FIG. **14** includes at least an LED or an LED device using metal traces as described herein. For example, lamp **902** includes a package **916** and an LED **908**, in which LED **908** employs one or more metal traces to provide flexible connections. Lamp **902** may be used for any type of general illumination. For example, lamp **902** may be used in an automobile headlamp, street light, overhead light, or in any other general illumination application. Illumination device **904** includes a power source **910** that is electrically coupled to a lamp **912**, which may be configured as lamp **902**. In one aspect, power source **910** may be batteries or any other suitable type of power source, such as a solar cell. Street light **906** includes a power source connected to a lamp **914**, which may be configured as lamp **902**. It should be noted that aspects of the LED described herein are suitable for use with virtually any type of LED assembly, which in turn may be used in any type of illumination device and are not limited to the devices shown in FIG. **14**.

The various aspects of this disclosure are provided to enable one of ordinary skills in the art to practice the present invention. Various modifications to aspects presented throughout this disclosure will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the concepts disclosed herein may be extended to other LED lamp configurations regardless of the shape or diameter of the glass enclosure and the base and the arrangement of electrical contacts on the lamp. Thus, the claims are not intended to be limited to the various aspects of this disclosure, but are to be accorded the full scope consistent with the language of the claims. All structural and functional equivalents to the elements of the various aspects described throughout this disclosure that are known or later come to be known to those of ordinary skills in the art are expressly incorporated herein by reference and are intended to be encompassed by the claims. Moreover, nothing disclosed herein is intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of whether such disclosure is explicitly recited in the claims. No claim element is to be construed under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §112, sixth paragraph, unless the element is expressly recited using the phrase "means for" or, in the case of a method claim, the element is recited using the phrase "step for."

What is claimed is:

**1**. A light-emitting device, comprising:

a light emitting diode ("LED") package mounted on a plate and configured to produce a forward light cone;

a light reflector structured in a cone shape with a tip and a circular base and configured to be situated in a light path of the forward light cone generated by the LED package, wherein the tip of the light reflector is situated closer to the LED package than the circular base for redistributing at least a first portion of the forward light cone; and

a shell configured to house the LED package and the light reflector, and configured to illuminate light in omnidirectional radiation in response to the forward light cone;

wherein the light reflector comprises a plurality of openings configured to pass a second portion of the forward light cone through the light reflector.

**2**. The device of claim **1**, wherein the LED package includes a solid-state light emitter capable of converting electrical energy to optical photons.

**3**. The device of claim **1**, further comprising a post coupled to the plate and configured to secure the light reflector in front of the LED.

**4**. The device of claim **3**, wherein the post is configured to channel heat inside of the shell to a heat sink.

**5**. The device of claim **1**, wherein the plate couples to an electrical driver and a heat sink.

**6**. The device of claim **1**, wherein the forward light cone includes a column of light with angles travels away from the LED package.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein the light reflector is placed at a location which is at least partially on a path of the forward light cone.

8. The device of claim 7, wherein the light reflector is made of metal materials.

9. The device of claim 7, wherein the light reflector is coated with highly reflective coating.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein the shell protects LED package and the light reflector.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the shell facilitates redistribution of light from the forward light cone to omnidirectional light in accordance with specification of Luminous Flux Measurement ("LM") 79.

12. A method for generating light from a solid-state light emitting device, comprising:

emitting a forward light cone from at least one light emitting diode ("LED") package operable to convert electrical current to optical photons;

redistributing at least a first portion of the forward light cone by exposing a tip of a cone-shaped light reflector to the first portion of the forwarded light cone;

passing through the light reflector a second portion of the forward light by positioning a plurality of openings of the light reflector in the path of the second portion of the forward light;

reflecting at least a third portion of the forward light cone to an inside surface of a bulb shell utilizing the cone-shaped light reflector situated in a location which is at least partially on a light path generated by the LED package; and

facilitating omnidirectional radiation in response to reflected light and the forward light cone.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising anchoring the cone-shaped light reflector by a post in a path of the forward light cone for redistributing light.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising protecting the LED package and the cone-shaped light reflector by utilizing a bulb shell.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising placing a light guide capable of enveloping the LED package for facilitating omnidirectional radiation.

16. A street light, comprising:

a structure coupled to a power source; and

a lamp coupled to the structure and including:

a light emitting diode ("LED") package mounted on a plate and configured to produce a forward light cone;

a light reflector structured in a cone shape with a tip and a circular base and configured to be situated in a light path of the forward light cone generated by the LED package, wherein the tip of the light reflector is situated closer to the LED package than the circular base for redistributing at least a first portion of the forward light cone; and

a shell housing the LED package and the light reflector, and configured to illuminate light in omnidirectional radiation in response to the forward light cone;

wherein the light reflector comprises a plurality of openings configured to pass a second portion of the forward light cone through the light reflector.

17. The street light of claim 16, further comprising a post coupled to the plate and configured to secure the light reflector in front of the LED package.

18. The street light of claim 17, wherein the LED package includes multiple LED dice.

19. The street light of claim 16, wherein the forward light cone includes a column of light with angles travels away from the LED package.

20. The street light of claim 19, wherein the light reflector is secured in a path of the forward light cone.

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