



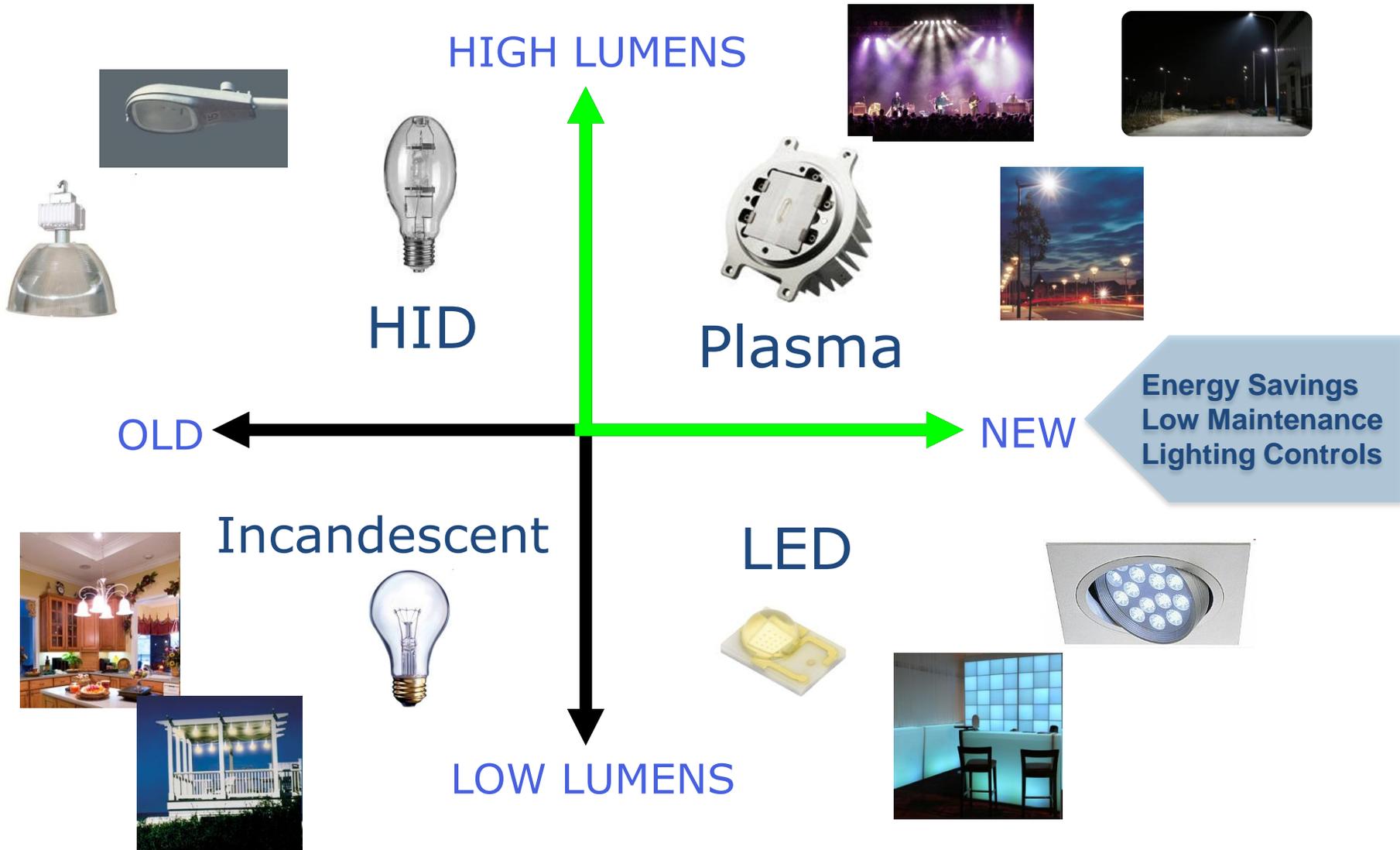
• August 15-18, 2010 • Dallas, Texas •
• Dallas Convention Center •



Introduction to Light Emitting Plasma

Overview of Plasma Lighting

World of Lighting, Complimenting LED



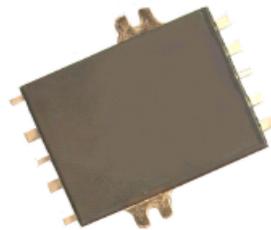
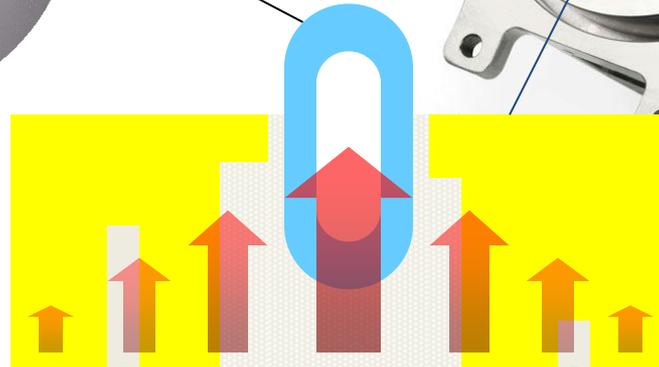
LEP Components



Quartz Bulb
+
Rare Earth,
Halide Fill

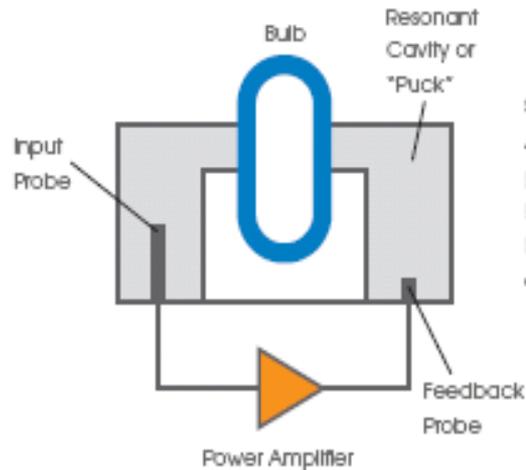


Resonator
(High Purity
Ceramic)



RF Power
Amplifier
(LDMOS)

How LEP Works



Step 1:

An RF circuit is established by connecting an RF power amplifier to a ceramic resonant cavity known as the "puck". In the center of the puck is sealed quartz bulb that contains materials consistent with metal-halide lamps.

Step 2:

The puck, driven by the power amplifier, creates a standing wave confined within its walls. The electric field is strongest at the center of the bulb which ionizes the gases inside the bulb (purple glow).



Step 3:

The ionized gas in turn heats up and evaporates the metal-halide materials which form a bright plasma column within the bulb (blue to bright white light). This plasma column is centered within the quartz envelope and radiates light very efficiently. In the back side of the bulb, a highly reflective powder is used to reflect nearly all of this light in the forward direction.

Light Emitting Plasma Components

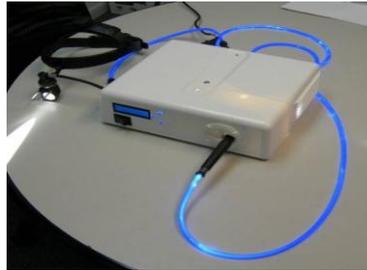
Driver



Emitter

Market leading solutions

Instrumentation



Entertainment



Area Lighting



Ideal Applications



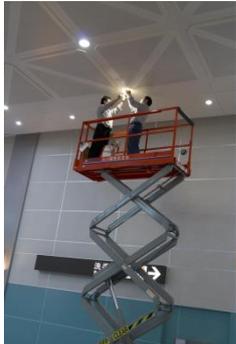
Compact/Beam



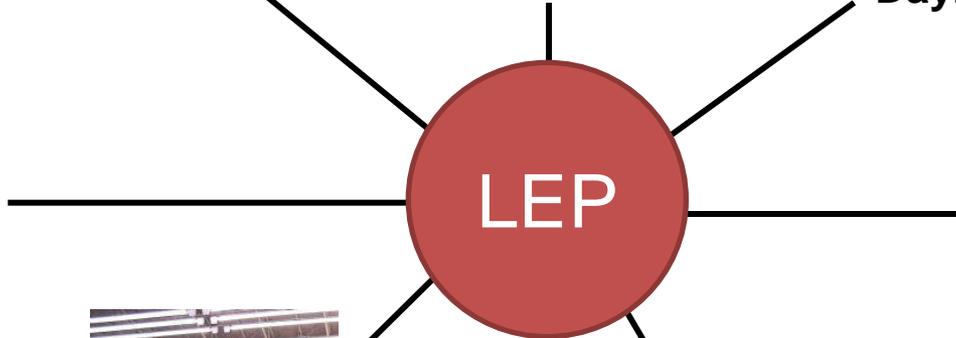
High Output



Daylighting/Low Occupancy



Low Maintenance



Light-pipe Distribution



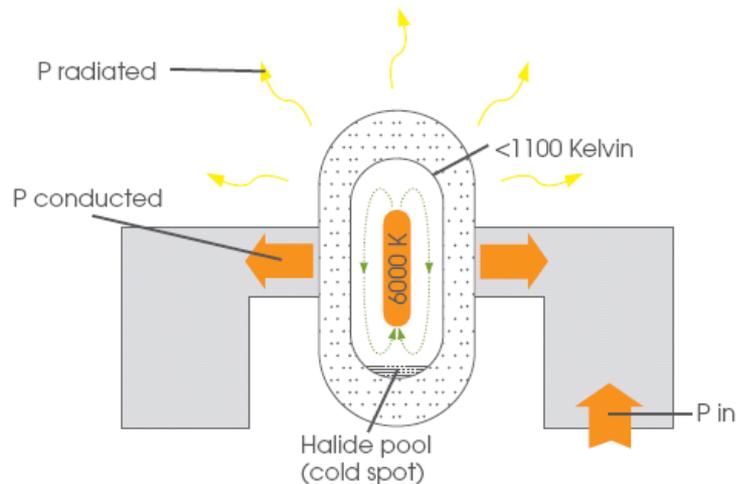
High Color Quality



Full Cutoff – Dark Sky

Technology Comparison

Technology Advantage: No Electrodes



At steady state, the gases (Ar, Hg, metal halides) are in local thermodynamic equilibrium.

1. Stable Power Delivery

- No arc flicker electrode tips
- No tungsten sputter (wall darkening)
- Dimming extends life

2. No Mechanical Failures

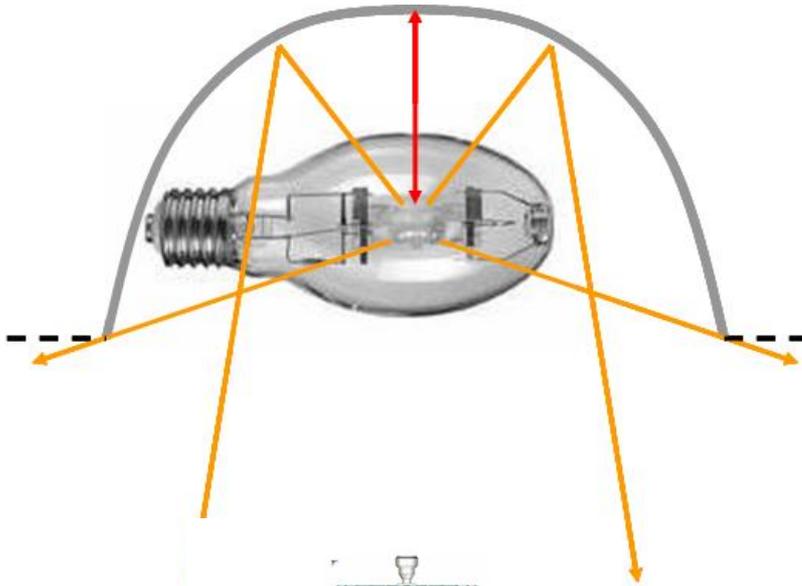
- No glass to metal seal
- No reaction of fill to tungsten electrodes

3. Rapid Start and Re-Strike

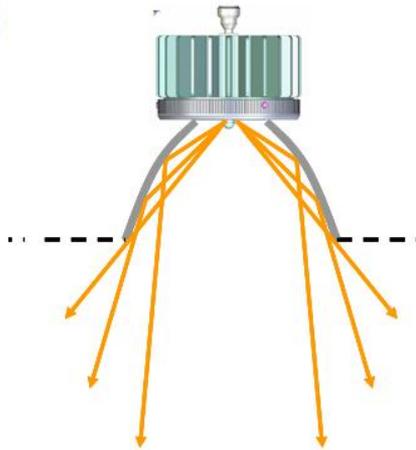


Technology Advantage: Directional Emission

HID



LEP

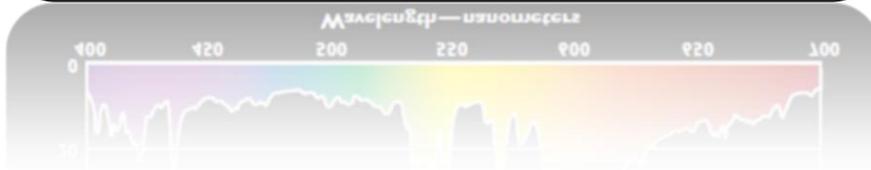
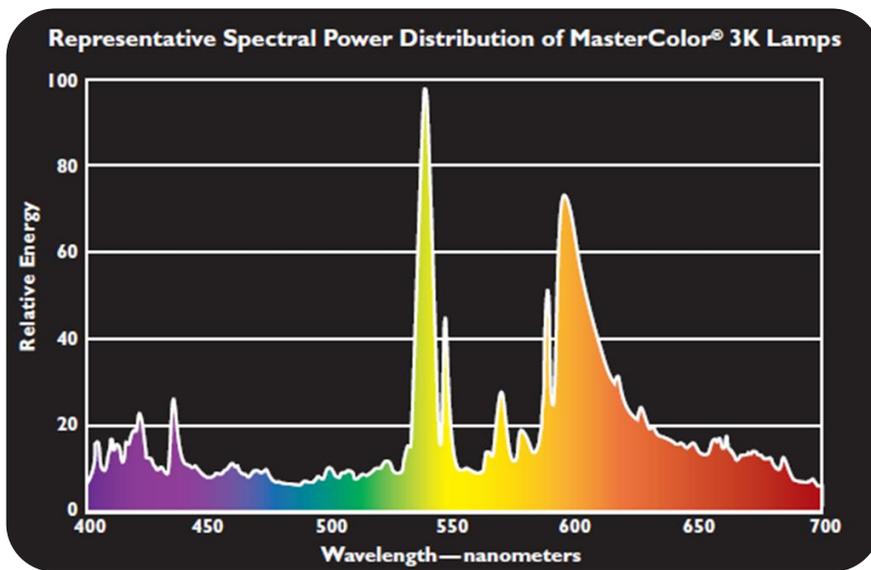


Superior light control:

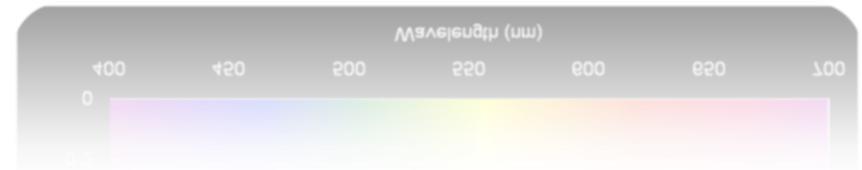
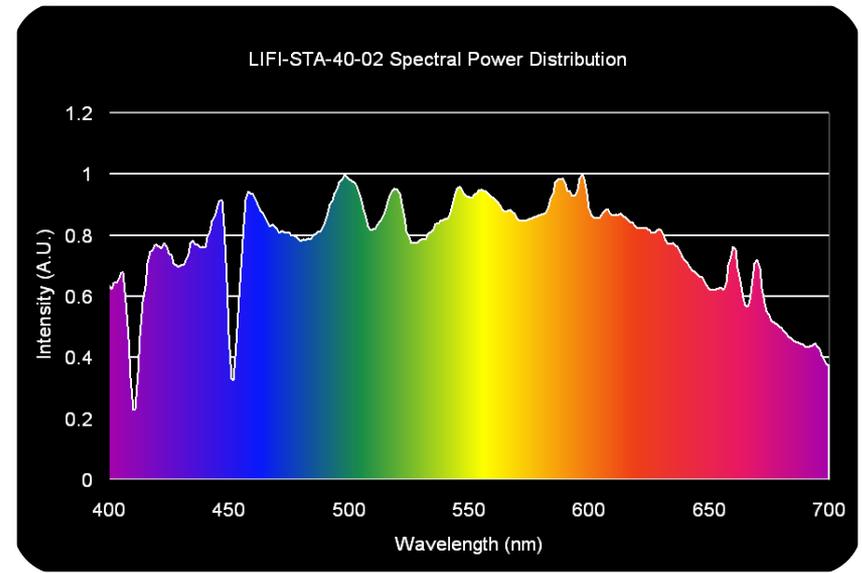
- 1. Higher fixture efficiency**
- 2. Better uniformity and distribution**
- 3. Compact optics**

Technology Advantage: Spectrum

CMH

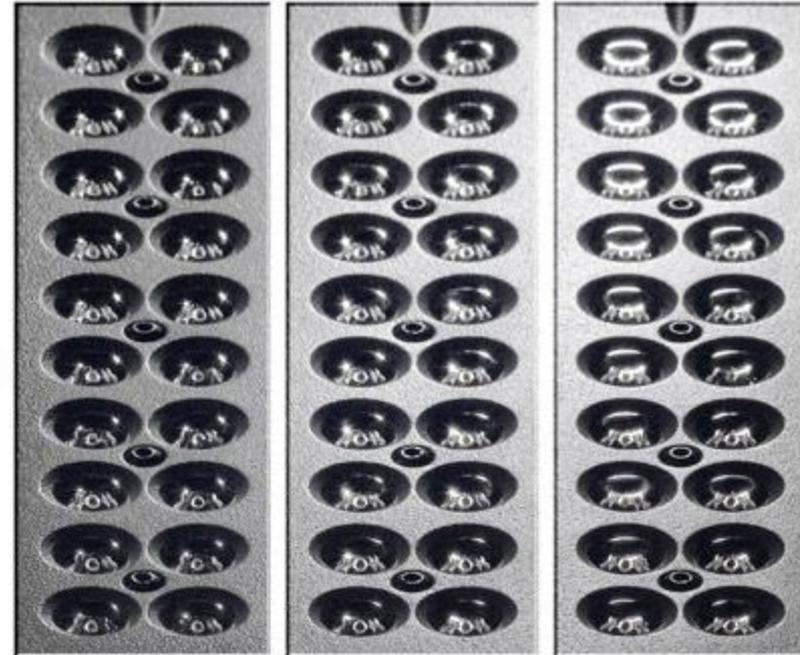


LiFi®



Comparative Analysis

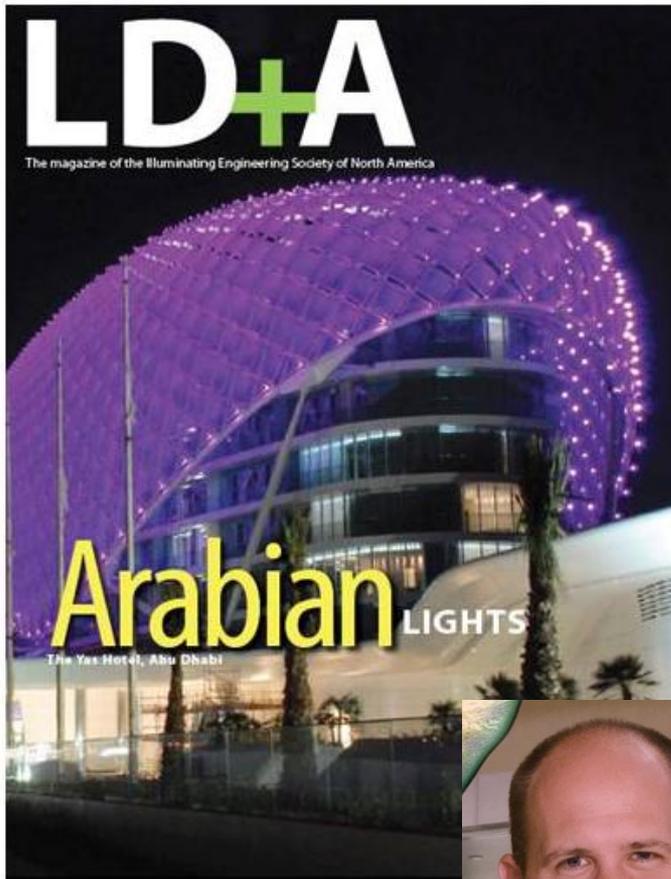
LIFI



220 High
Brightness LEDs

LED for low illuminance
LEP for high illuminance

LED and LEP are the new Energy Efficient, Long Life Technologies



“With LEDs and Light Emitting Plasma (LEP) expanding so quickly there is nothing else you will need to design with in the next couple of years.

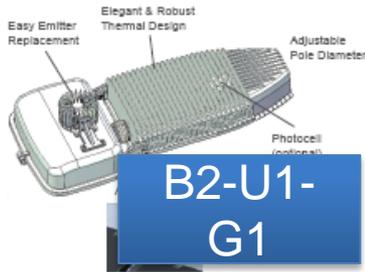
... and it's game over. I really don't see anything that LED/LEP can't do in the near term. It's only a matter of time before all other forms of lighting are in the Smithsonian.”

John Fox, Principle
Fox & Associates Lighting Designers
Lighting Design and Applications, Feb/2010

Example: Roadway/Area Fixture

LEP (\$800)

LEP™ Street Light, Type II Developed by Stray Light Optical Technologies



Performance specification in street lighting application:

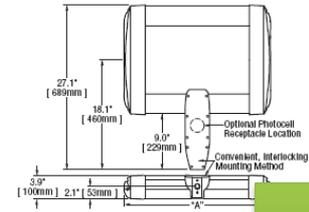
| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Source Lumens | 23,000 |
| Fixture Lumens | 19,300 |
| Watts | 266 |
| Voltage | 120, 220, 277 |
| Fixture Efficacy | 73 L/W |
| Lifespan | 50,000 hours |
| CCT | 6000 K |
| CRi | 80 |
| Distribution Type | II, Short |
| Uniformity (Max/Avg) | 2:1 |
| Cut-Off | Full |
| Weight | 30 lbs. |
| IES BUG Rating | B2 U1 G1 |

19,000 Lumens

LED (\$1900)

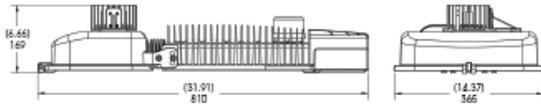


275 Watts



| # of LEDs | Dim. "A" |
|-----------|----------|
| 20 | 11.75" |
| 40 | 11.75" |
| 60 | 13.75" |
| 80 | 15.75" |
| 100 | 17.75" |
| 120 | 19.75" |
| 140 | 21.75" |
| 160 | 23.75" |
| 180 | 25.75" |
| 200 | 27.75" |

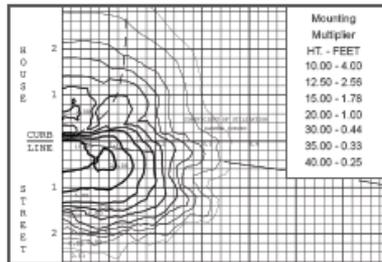
287 Watts



LEP™ streetlight is designed with LIFI-STA-41-01 plasma light source that has been certified per UL1029 and EN61347. The materials used in the light fixture is RoHS compliant. The photometric testing is done per IESNA LM-79-08 standards. The light fixture is designed to be compliant to outdoor standards and withstand most rigorous environmental conditions.

Photometrics

Iso-footcandle plot (1 footcandle = 10.8 lux)



Candle power distribution curves.



240 LEDs

| LEDs | Initial Delivered Lumens - Type II Short @ 600K | | Initial Delivered Lumens - Type II Short w/ Backlight Control @ 600K | | Initial Delivered Lumens - Type II Short @ 4300K | | Initial Delivered Lumens - Type II Short w/ Backlight Control @ 4300K | | System Watts 120-277V | Total Current @ 120V | Total Current @ 230V | Total Current @ 277V |
|---|---|---------|--|---------|--|---------|---|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | B | U | B | U | B | U | B | U | | | | |
| 350mA (Standard) Fixture Operating at 25° C (77° F) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 1.752 (02) | 1 1 1 1 | 1.360 (02) | 0 1 1 0 | 1.537 (02) | 1 1 1 1 | 1.193 (02) | 0 1 1 0 | 29 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.13 |
| 40 | 3.504 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 2.720 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 3.073 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 2.386 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 50 | 0.43 | 0.24 | 0.21 |
| 60 | 5.256 (06) | 2 1 1 2 | 4.081 (06) | 1 1 1 1 | 4.610 (06) | 1 1 1 1 | 3.579 (06) | 1 1 1 1 | 78 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 0.35 |
| 80 | 7.007 (08) | 2 1 1 2 | 5.441 (08) | 1 1 1 1 | 6.146 (08) | 2 1 1 2 | 4.772 (08) | 1 1 1 1 | 100 | 0.84 | 0.47 | 0.41 |
| 100 | 8.759 (10) | 2 1 1 2 | 6.801 (10) | 1 1 1 1 | 7.683 (10) | 2 1 1 2 | 5.965 (10) | 1 1 1 1 | 115 | 0.98 | 0.52 | 0.44 |
| 120 | 10.511 (12) | 3 1 1 3 | 8.161 (12) | 1 1 1 1 | 9.219 (12) | 2 1 1 2 | 7.158 (12) | 1 1 1 1 | 138 | 1.16 | 0.62 | 0.53 |
| 140 | 12.263 (14) | 3 1 1 3 | 9.522 (14) | 2 1 1 2 | 10.756 (14) | 3 1 1 3 | 8.352 (14) | 1 1 1 1 | 164 | 1.64 | 0.74 | 0.63 |
| 160 | 14.014 (16) | 3 1 1 3 | 10.882 (16) | 2 1 1 2 | 12.202 (16) | 3 1 1 3 | 9.545 (16) | 2 1 1 2 | 187 | 1.57 | 0.84 | 0.71 |
| 180 | 15.766 (18) | 3 1 1 3 | 12.242 (18) | 2 1 1 2 | 13.829 (18) | 3 1 1 3 | 10.738 (18) | 2 1 1 2 | 208 | 2.10 | 0.94 | 0.80 |
| 200 | 17.518 (20) | 3 1 1 3 | 13.602 (20) | 2 1 1 2 | 15.365 (20) | 3 1 1 3 | 11.931 (20) | 2 1 1 2 | 230 | 1.95 | 1.03 | 0.88 |
| 220 | 19.270 (22) | 3 1 1 3 | 14.962 (22) | 2 1 1 2 | 16.902 (22) | 3 1 1 3 | 13.124 (22) | 2 1 1 2 | 254 | 2.13 | 1.13 | 0.96 |
| 240 | 21.022 (24) | 3 1 1 3 | 16.323 (24) | 2 1 1 2 | 18.438 (24) | 3 1 1 3 | 14.317 (24) | 2 1 1 2 | 277 | 2.34 | 1.23 | 1.03 |
| 525mA Fixture Operating at 25° C (77° F) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 2.274 (02) | 1 1 1 1 | 1.768 (02) | 0 1 1 0 | 1.997 (02) | 1 1 1 1 | 1.511 (02) | 0 1 1 0 | 38 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 0.16 |
| 40 | 4.555 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 3.537 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 3.995 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 3.102 (04) | 1 1 1 1 | 70 | 0.59 | 0.32 | 0.27 |
| 60 | 6.832 (06) | 2 1 1 2 | 5.305 (06) | 1 1 1 1 | 5.992 (06) | 2 1 1 2 | 4.653 (06) | 1 1 1 1 | 106 | 0.89 | 0.48 | 0.44 |
| 80 | 9.109 (08) | 2 1 1 2 | 7.073 (08) | 1 1 1 1 | 7.990 (08) | 2 1 1 2 | 6.204 (08) | 1 1 1 1 | 139 | 1.16 | 0.63 | 0.55 |
| 100 | 11.387 (10) | 3 1 1 3 | 8.841 (10) | 2 1 1 2 | 9.982 (10) | 3 1 1 3 | 7.755 (10) | 1 1 1 1 | 180 | 1.54 | 0.82 | 0.72 |
| 120 | 13.664 (12) | 3 1 1 3 | 10.610 (12) | 2 1 1 2 | 11.985 (12) | 3 1 1 3 | 9.306 (12) | 2 1 1 2 | 217 | 1.82 | 0.99 | 0.84 |

1. Utilizes magnetic step-down transformer 2. For recommended lumen depreciation data see IES-12 3. For more information on the IES BUG (Backlight-Uplight-Glare) Rating visit www.iesna.org/PDF/Errata/TM-15-07BugRatingsAddendum.pdf

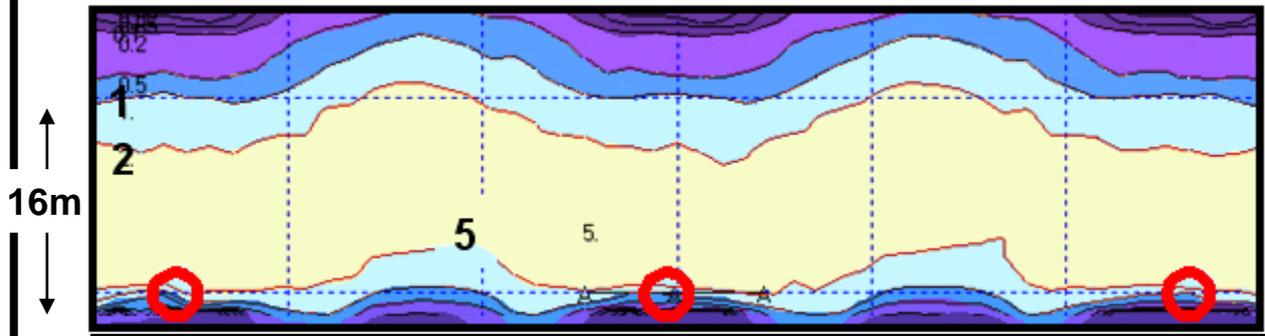
21,000 Lumens (B3-U1-G3)

16,000 Lumens (B2-U1-G2)

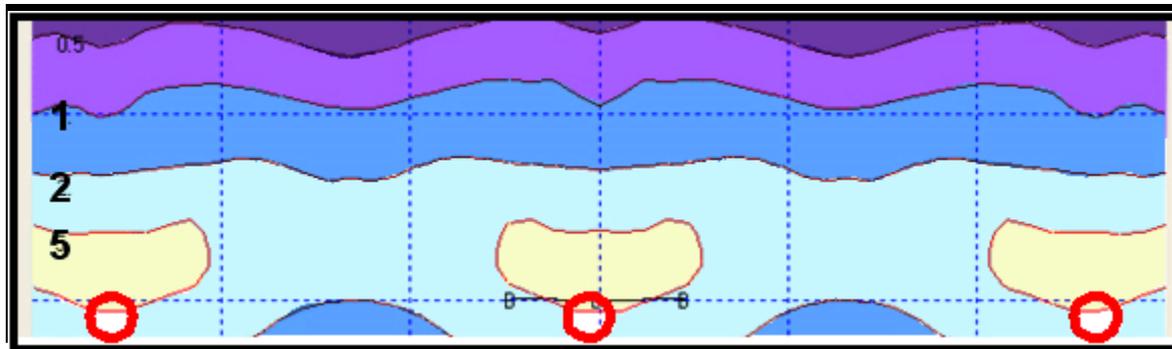
Iso-Illuminance Plot (Ft-Cd)

12 m height, 40 m spacing, 16 m width

○ Pole Location



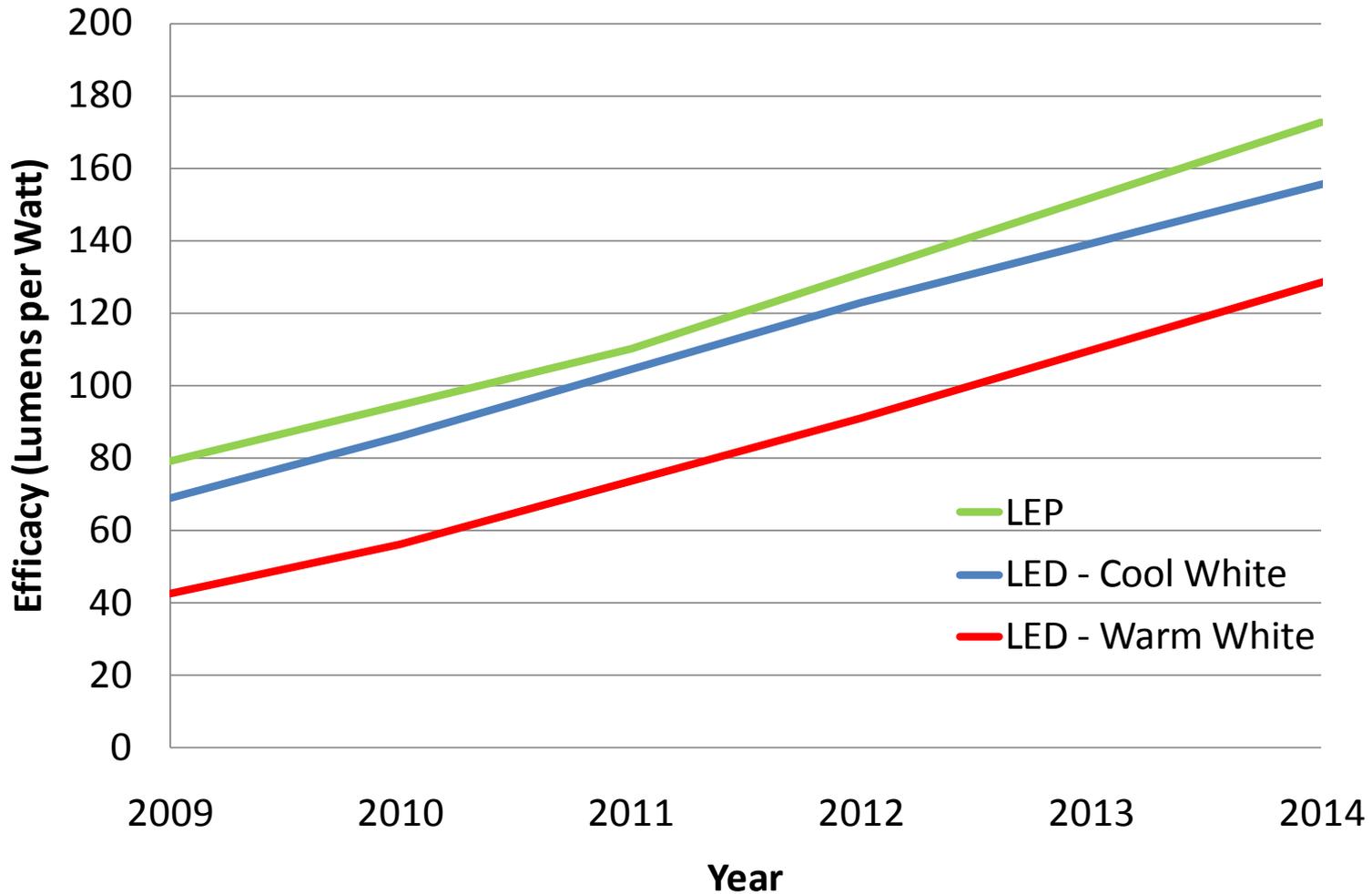
Light Emitting Plasma
Type2 Full Cutoff Short/Med
STA-41-01



High-Pressure Sodium
Type2 Full Cutoff Med
400W HPS

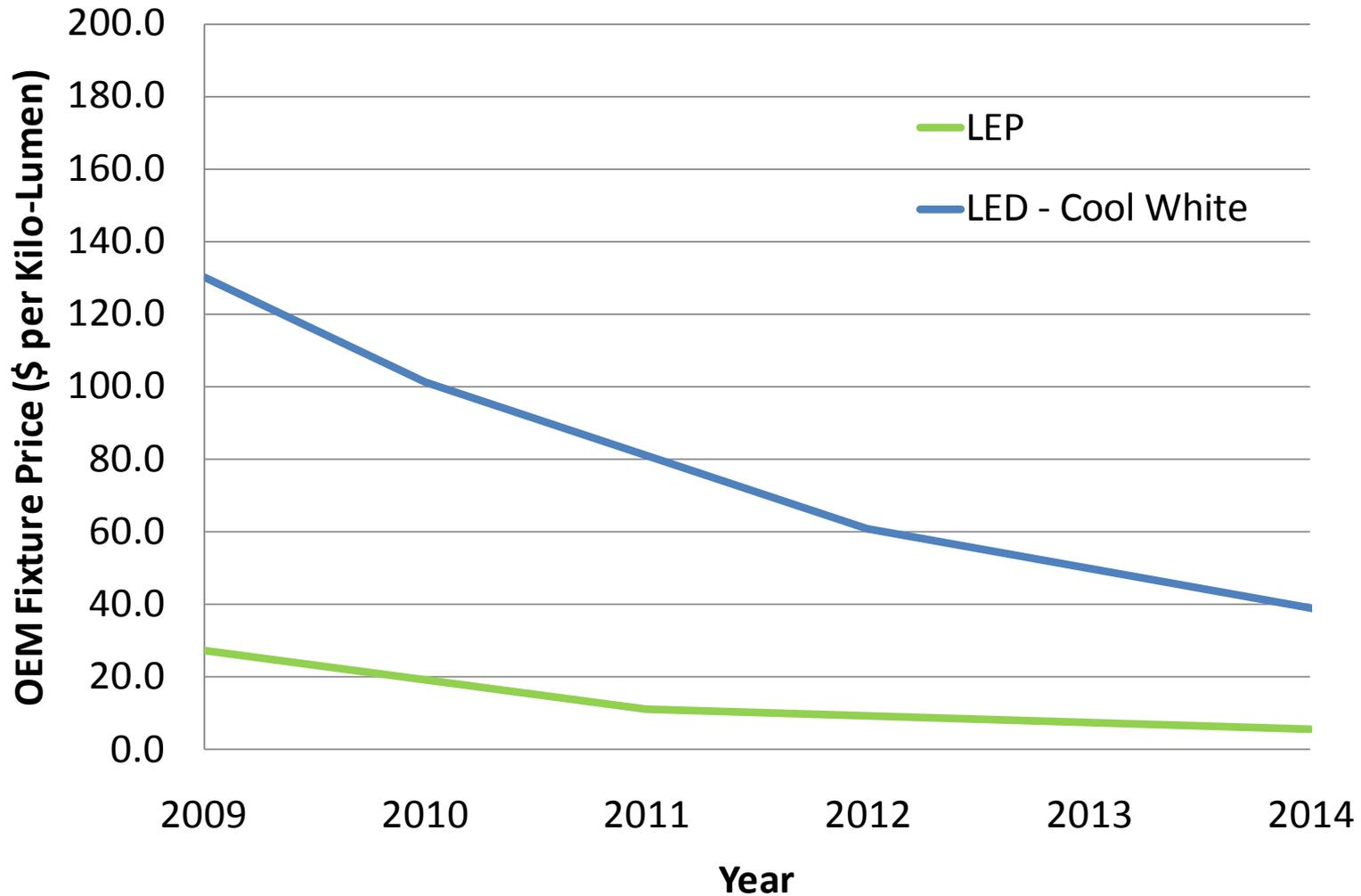
hotspot

Luminaire Efficacy Roadmap



Source: LED data from DOE MYPP 2010

Cost of Luminaire Roadmap



Source: LED data from DOE MYPP 2010 and DOE SSL Manufacturing Workshop 2009

Cost Savings

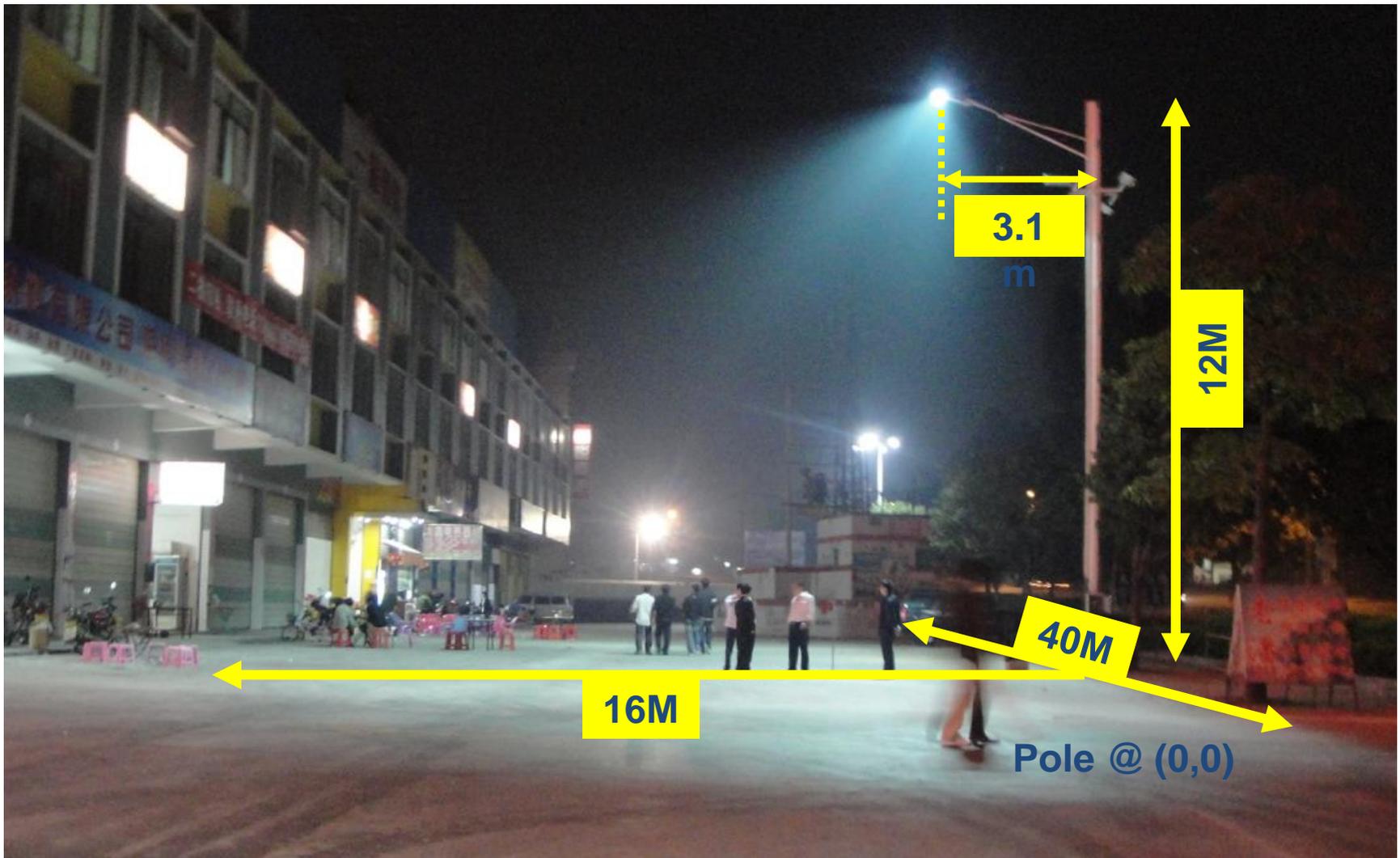
| | HPS 400W | LIFI-STA-41 Full Power | LIFI-STA-41-01 Hi/Lo |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Avg Power - Watts | 465 | 273 | 191 |
| Daily Usage - Hours | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Total KW-Hr | 2037 | 1196 | 837 |
| Tons of CO ₂ /Year | 1.53 | 0.90 | 0.63 |
| \$/kW-hr | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Yearly Electricity Cost - \$ | 265 | 155 | 109 |
| Replacement Cycle - Hrs | 18000 | 50000 | 50000 |
| Lamp Replacement Cost - \$ | 150 | 250 | 250 |
| Yearly Replacement Cost - \$ | 37 | 22 | 22 |
| Total Cost - \$ | 301 | 177 | 131 |
| Annual \$ Savings | 0 | 124 | 171 |
| Annual CO2 Savings - Tons | 0.00 | 0.63 | 0.90 |
| Fixture Cost - \$ | 400 | 800 | 800 |
| Installation Cost - \$ | 207 | 207 | 207 |
| Utility Rebate - \$ | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Payback - years | - | 2.4 | 1.8 |

\$ Savings Per Fixture

GovEnergy 2010

Applications

Application Images



LEP Portable Work Light









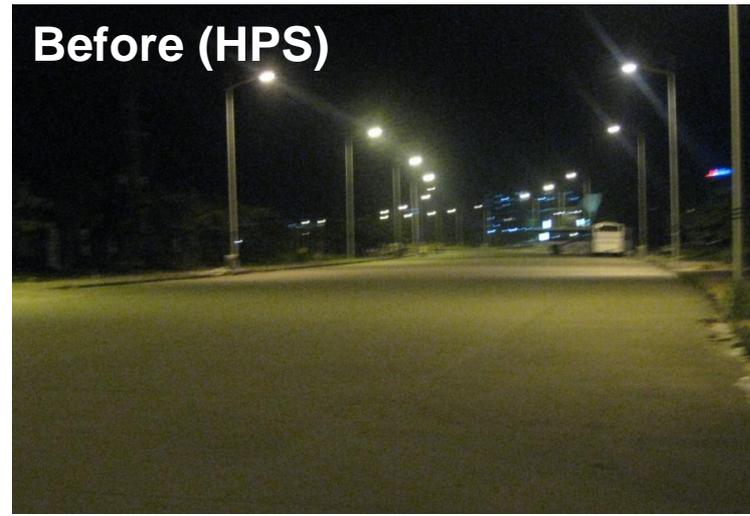
- ✓ Same Energy
- ✓ Triple Light Levels
- ✓ Improved Color
- ✓ Improved Visibility

LEP Streetlights

Existing HID Streetlights



Street Lighting



| | Before | After |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Wattage | 470 | 273 |
| Avg Lux | 31 | 36 |
| Min Lux | 11 | 10 |
| Uniformity (Min/Avg) | .35 | .33 |

HPS (470 system watts)

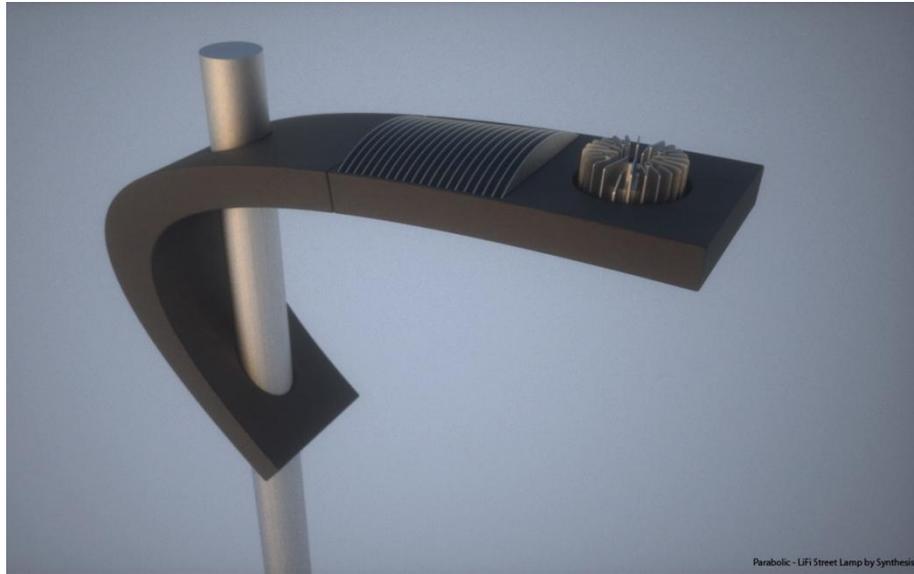


LEP (273 system watts)



- ✓ Improved Color
- ✓ Improved Uniformity
- ✓ Improved Appearance

LEP Roadway/Pedestrian



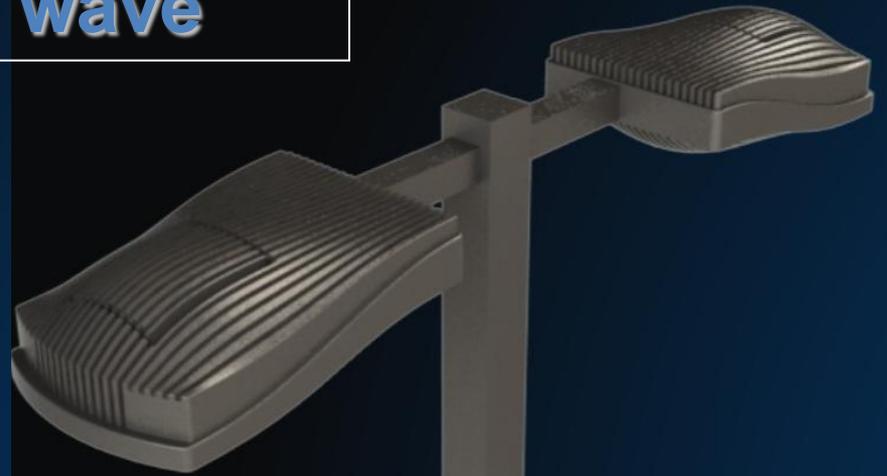


Make
us
think
of
waves



Hawaii... or the
French Riviera
on a beach
by the seaside
*park your car
and go swim!*

Smoothing out the wave



Suitable Applications (250W to 400W)



Indirect



Architecture



Parking



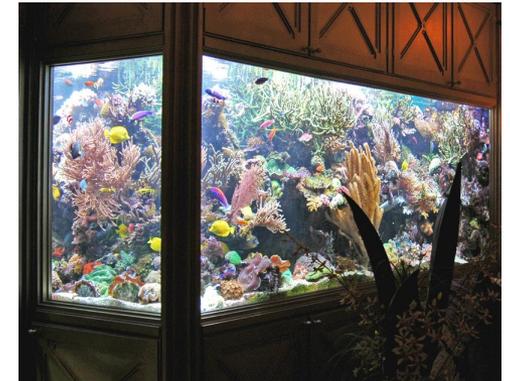
Tunnel



Signage



Industrial

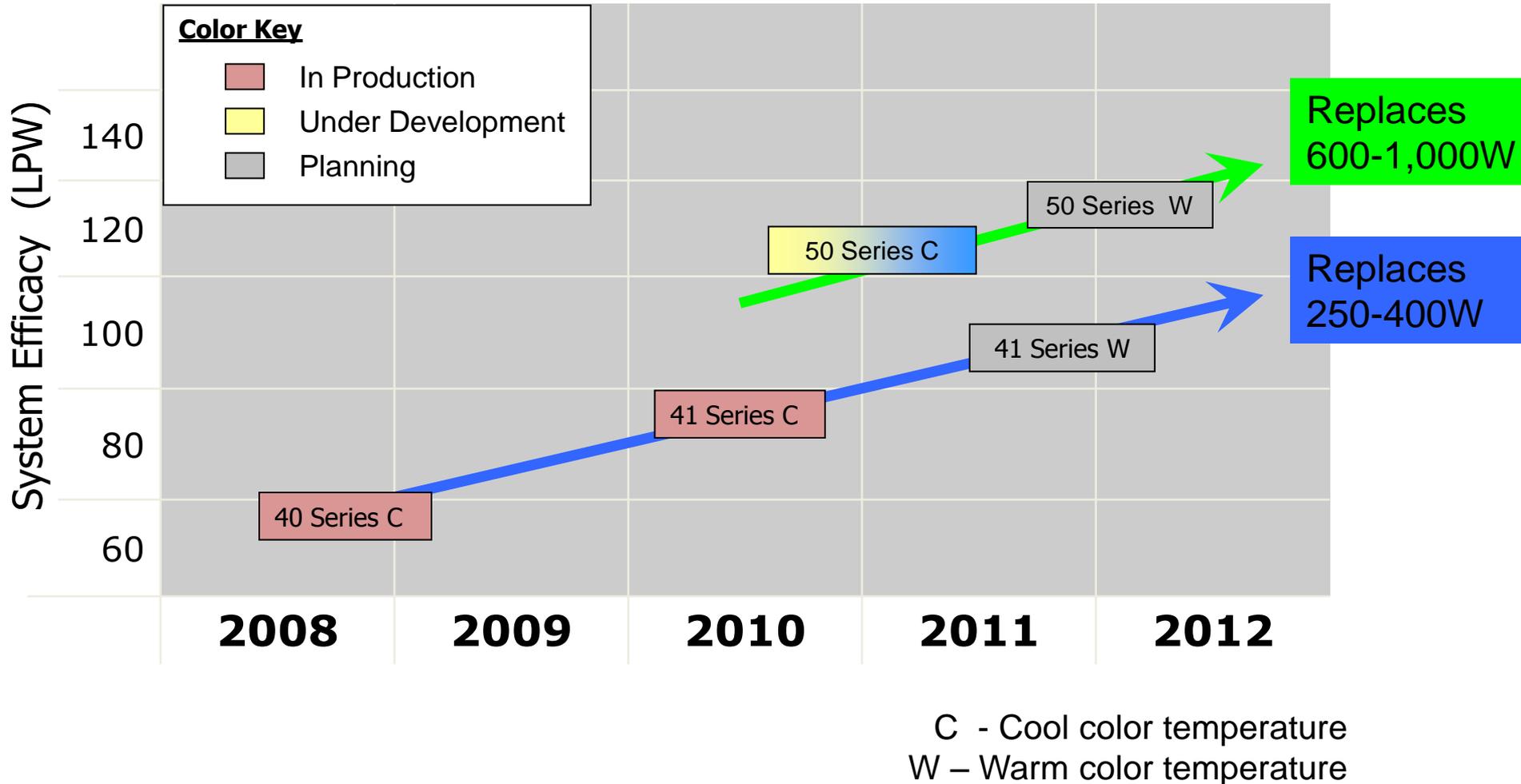


Aquarium

Future Developments

Subtitle Goes Here

LUXIM LEP Area Lighting Roadmap



Suitable Applications (600W to 1000W)



Sports



Grow Lighting



High Mast



Auto Mall

GovEnergy 2010