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**THE NEXT LEVEL**  
of Additive Manufacturing.



# Thermal Management Solutions for General Illumination Applications with AM



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Director of Research, Lighting Research Center,  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

The study presented here, investigated

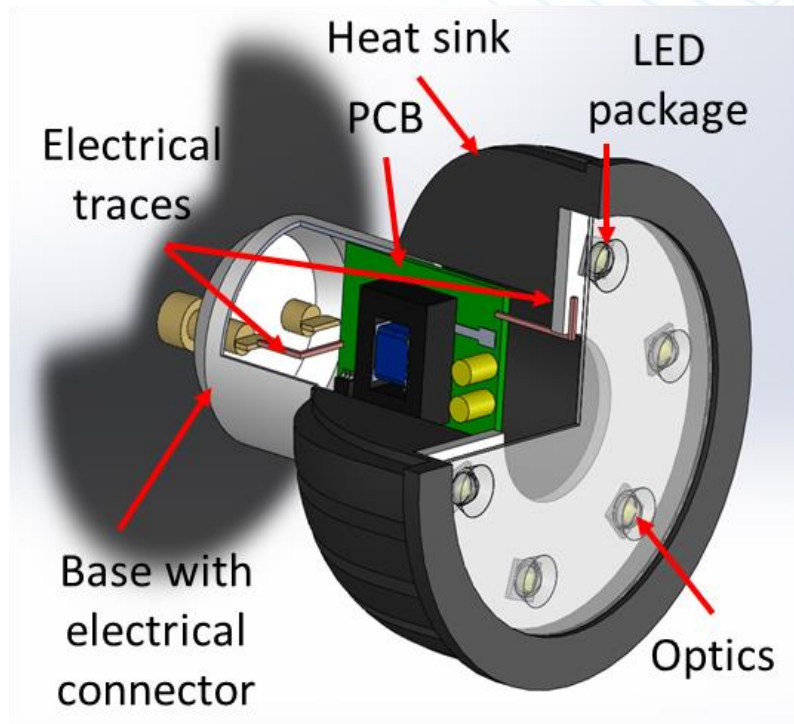
- AM MR-16 heat sinks using different
  - Materials, machines, print parameters, and post-processing methods
- Compared AM heat sinks to commercially available MR-16 heat sinks, traditionally fabricated
  - LED module case temperature and LED light output

Aspects of designing and AM heat sinks for illumination applications and the lessons learned are discussed



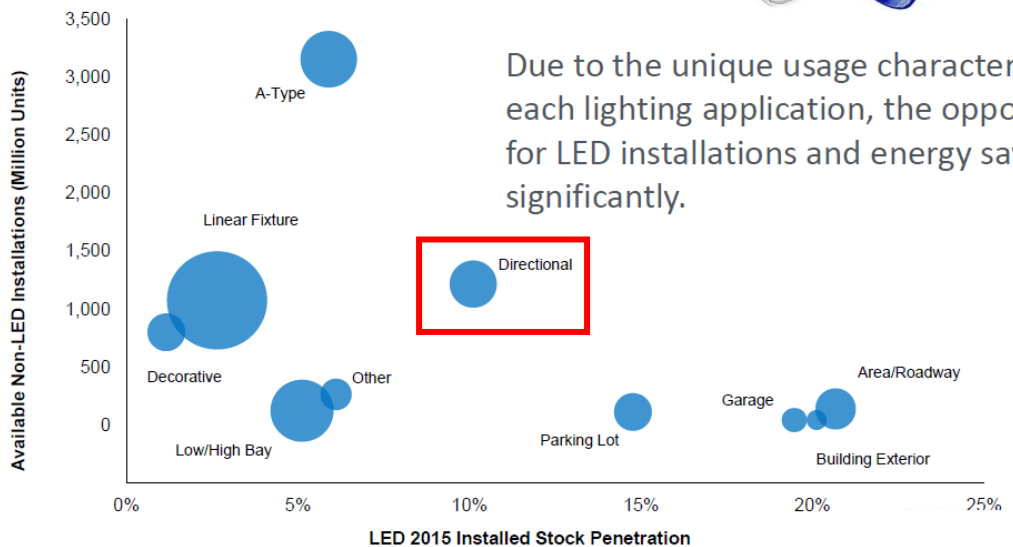
## Functional lighting product components

- Thermo-mechanical
  - Heat sinks
  - Housing
- Electrical
- Optical





- Cost of MR16 lighting fixture
  - \$15 to \$300
  - MR16 lamp cost \$4 to ~\$40

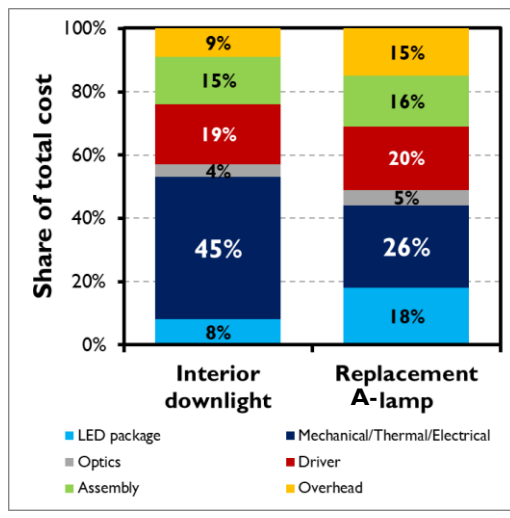


Source: DoE 2016

- Heat sinks contribute a significant part of an LED lighting product cost

- DoE SSL roadmap, R & D plan Sep. 2017.

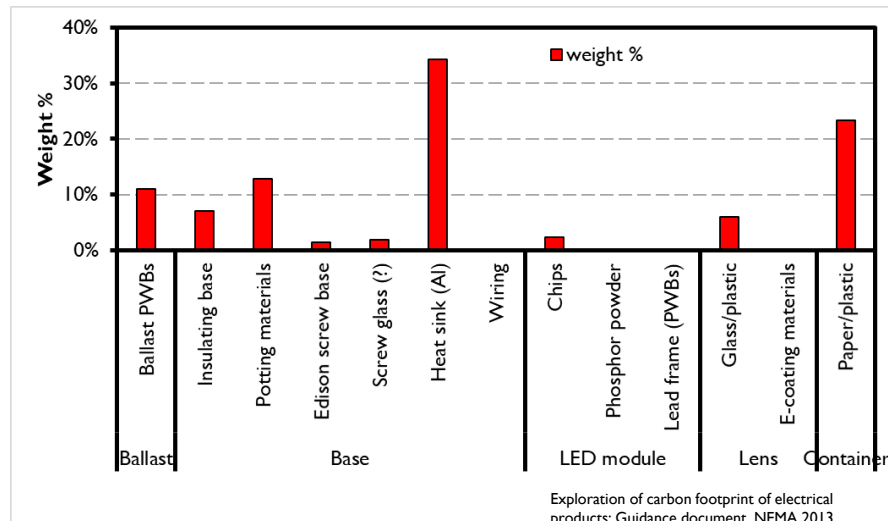
Stonecipher and Alvarez (Aug. 2014) LEDs magazine webinar, DoE SSL roadmap: R & D plan Sep. 2017



Comparison of Cost Breakdown for Different Lighting Applications  
Source: DOE SSL Roundtable and Workshop attendees and industrial partners  
Solid-State Lighting: R&D Plan, Sept. 2017

- Heat sinks account for ~30-50% of the weight in a typical LED lighting product

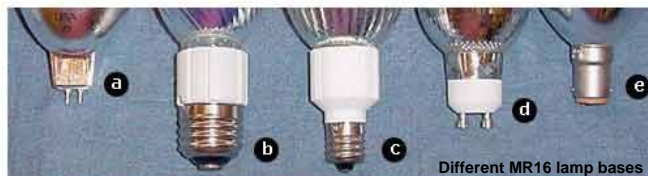
- Hendrickson et al. 2010: 3 samples up to 60%
- NEMA 2013 report: 10 samples average 34%
- Dzombak et al. 2017: 17 samples up to 50%



Exploration of carbon footprint of electrical products: Guidance document, NEMA 2013

## MR16

- “MR” multifaceted reflector
- “16” from 16×1/8-inch or 2-inches (~5-cm) diameter at its largest circumference



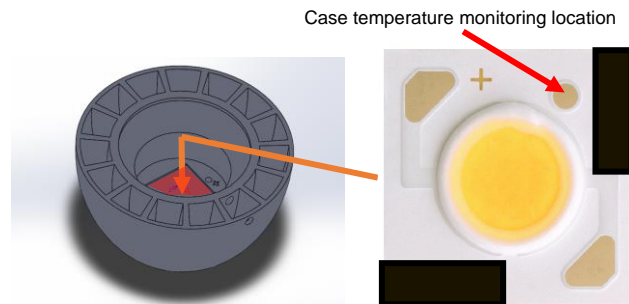
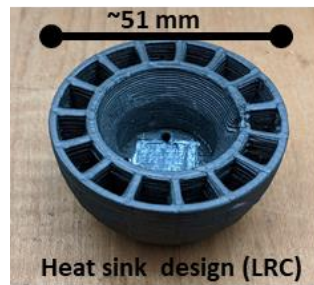
MR16 halogen equivalent power [W]	Typical MR16 light output [lm]	LED based MR16 input electrical power [W]	LED based MR16 output thermal power [W]
20	~200	~2.6	~1.7 ( $\eta_{\text{optical}} \approx 35\%$ )
35	~350	~4.5	~3.0 ( $\eta_{\text{optical}} \approx 33\%$ )
50	~500	~6.6	~4.8 ( $\eta_{\text{optical}} \approx 27\%$ )
75	~700	~9.0	~6.7 ( $\eta_{\text{optical}} \approx 25\%$ )

Most common MR16 lamps used in lighting applications

- Design and model the heat sink for an LED-based MR16 lamp
- AM fabrication of the heat sink using the material for heat conduction
- Benchmark testing against commercially available, traditionally manufactured, heat sink
- Performance comparison between AM and traditionally manufactured heat sink
  - Measurement of heat sink performance with surface probes
  - Comparison between testing and simulation results

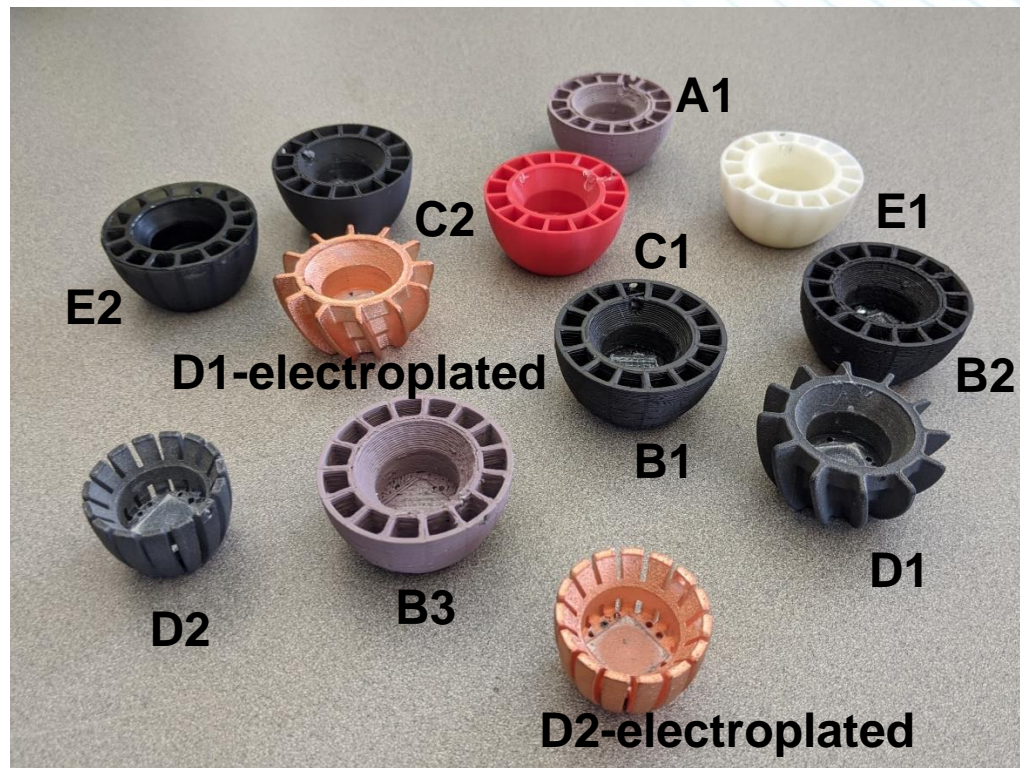


- Tested 14 samples in total
  - Al: 2 benchmark samples
    - commercially available
  - A: Manufacturer 1, 1 sample
  - B: Manufacturer 2, 3 variations
  - C: Manufacturer 3, 2 variations
  - D: Manufacturer 4, 4 variations
  - E: Manufacturer 5, 2 variations
- Measured
  - LED case temperature and light output using injection molded lens as the benchmark



Tested 14 samples in total

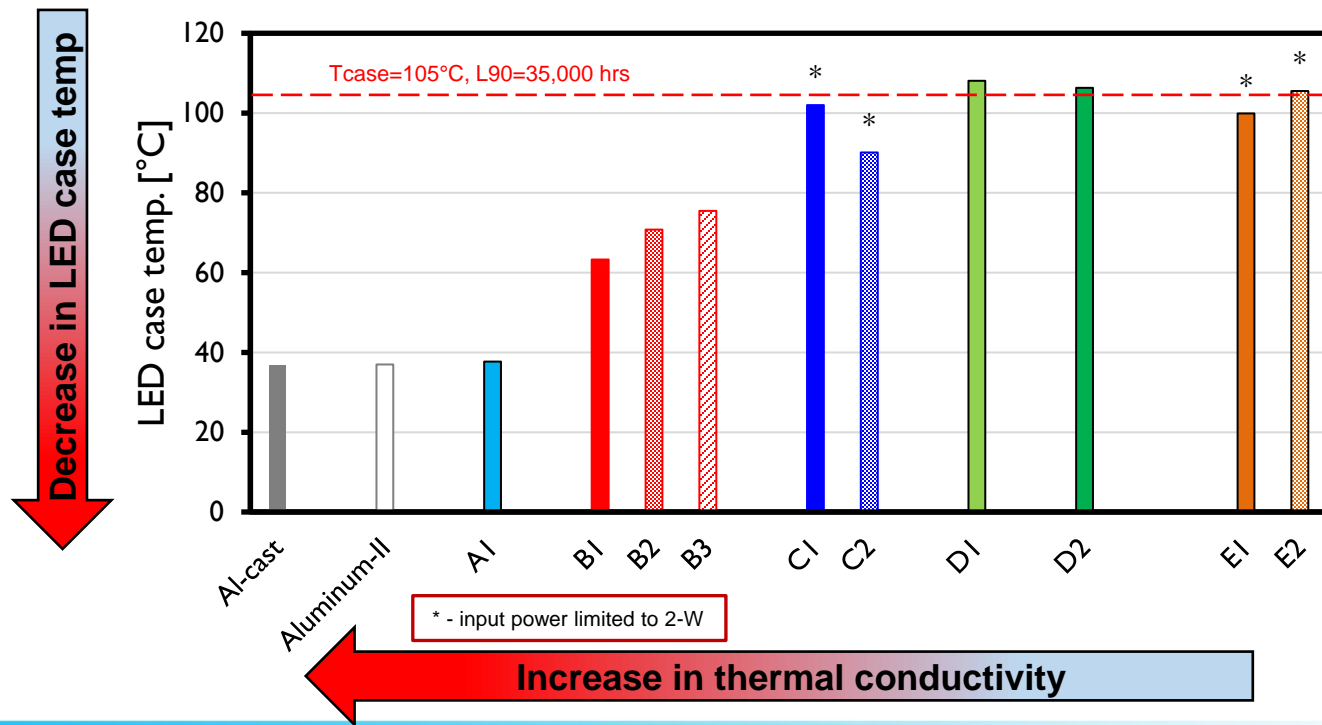
- A: 1 sample (Bound metal deposition)
- B: 3 variations (Material extrusion)
- C: 2 variations (Material extrusion)
- D: 4 variations (Powder bed and inkjet head, 2 variations electroplated)
- E: 2 variations (Digital light processing)





# AM material thermal conductivity effects

LED case temp. at 2.7-W electrical power (20-W halogen equivalent)

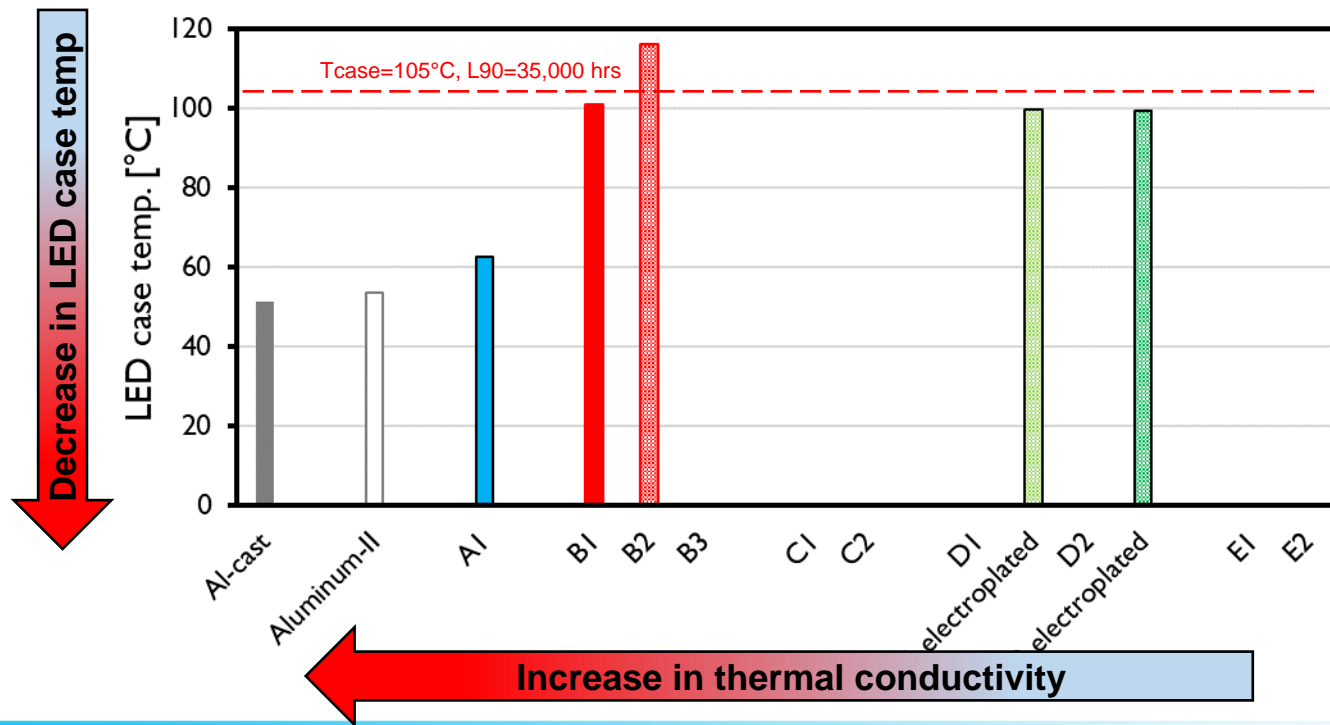


AM material	$\kappa$ W m <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
A1	85
B1	4
B2	3
B3	2
C1	~0.4**
C2	~0.5**
D1	0.3
D2	0.3
E1	0.3
E2	0.3

\*\* - in-plane thermal conductivity from material specifications and literature



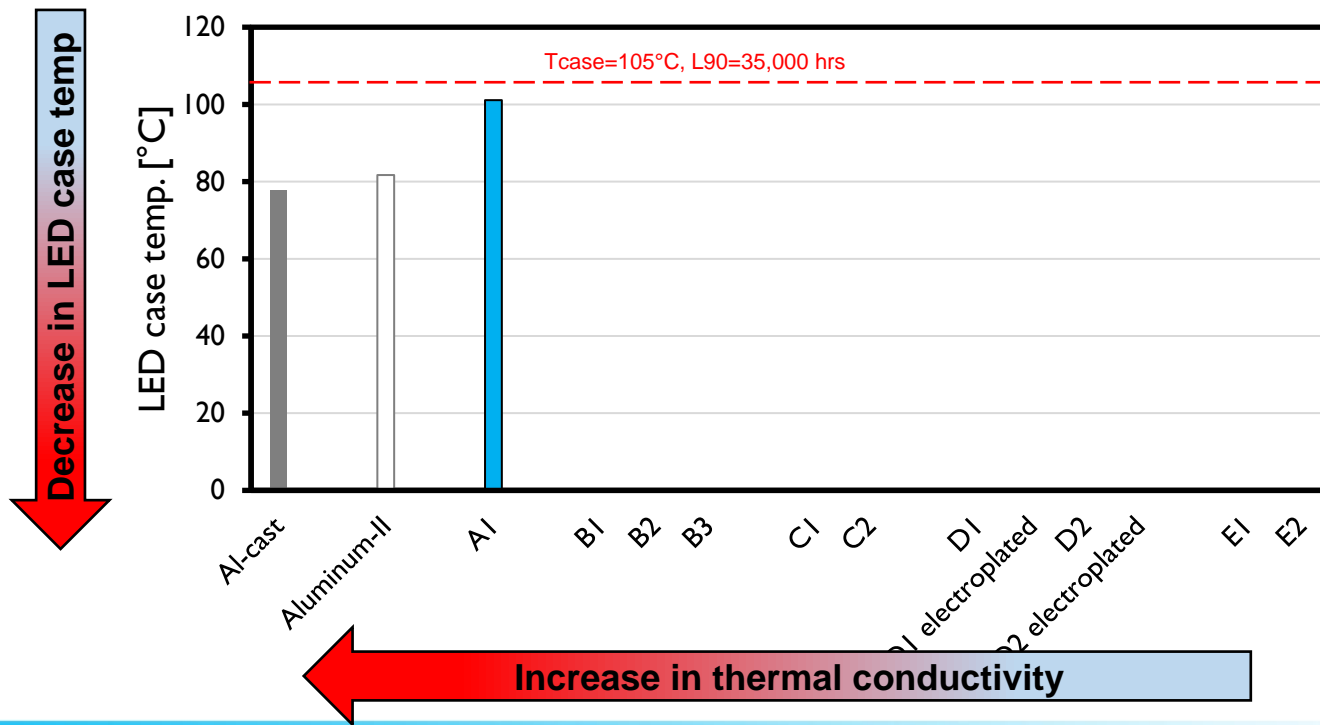
LED case temp. at 4.6-W input power (35-W halogen equivalent)



AM material	$\kappa$ W m <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
A1	85
B1	4
B2	3
B3	2
C1	~0.4**
C2	~0.5**
D1	0.3
D2	0.3
E1	0.3
E2	0.3

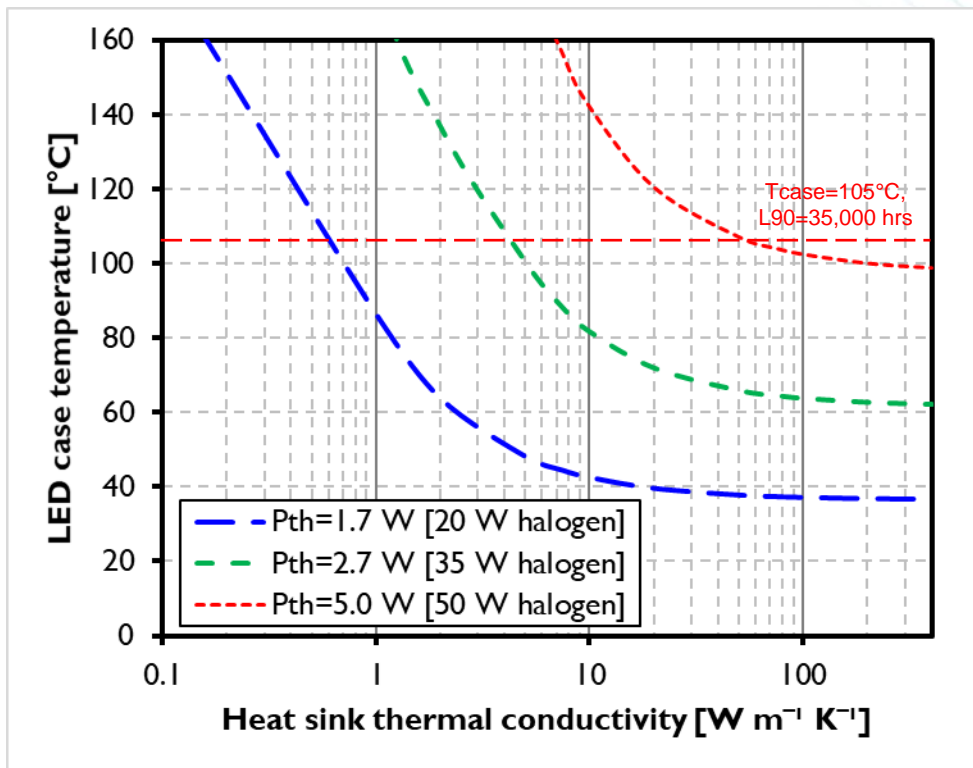
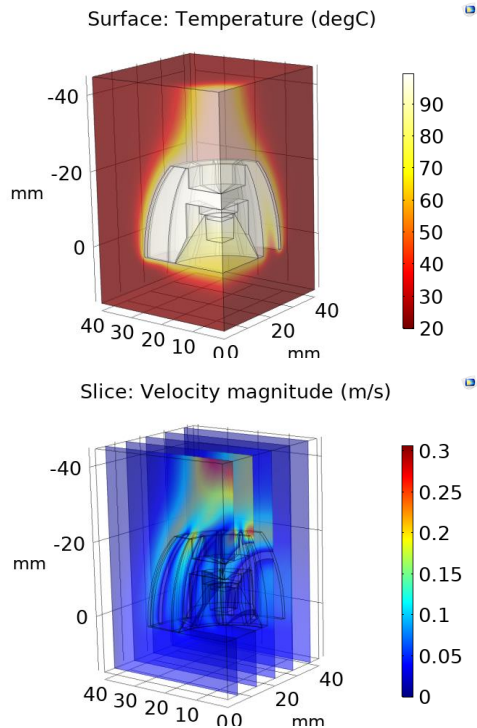
\*\* - in-plane thermal conductivity from material specifications and literature

LED case temp. at 9.0-W input power (75-W equivalent)

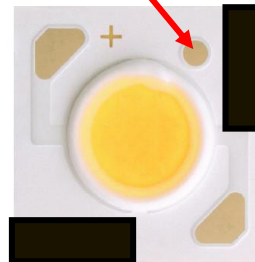


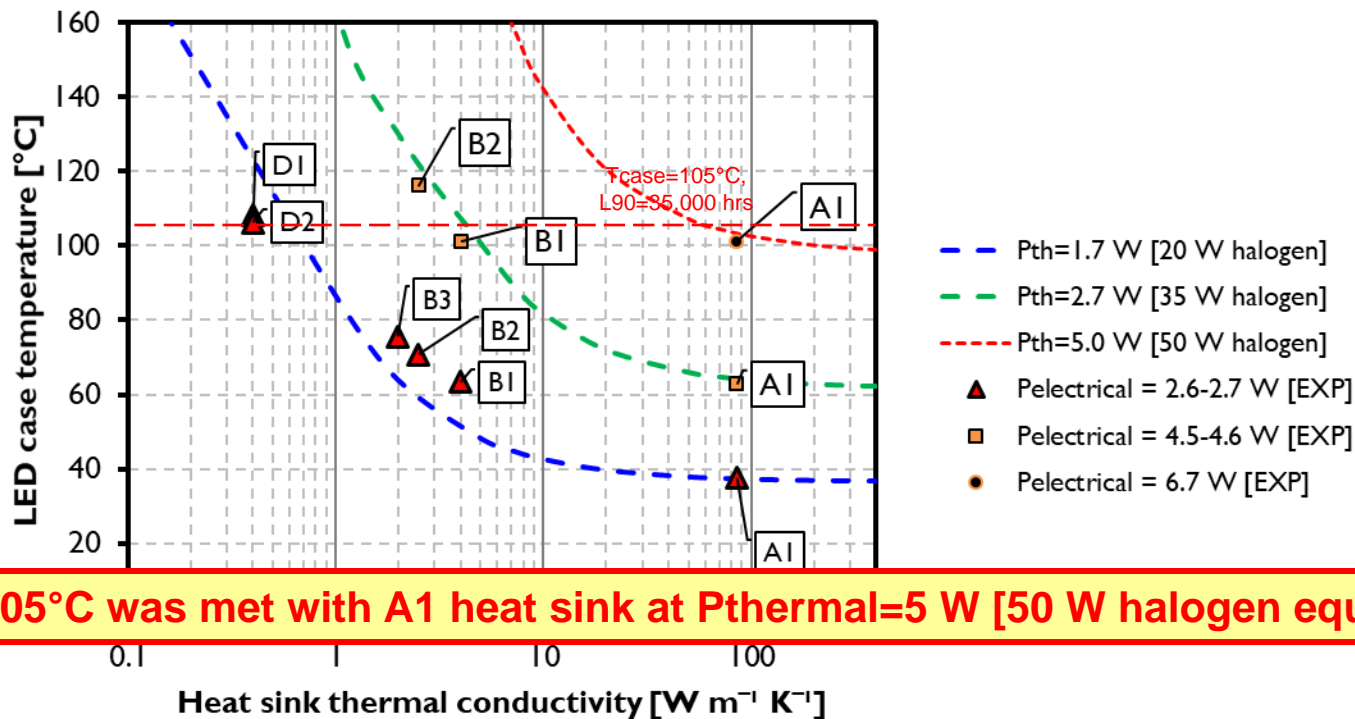
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E1	0.3
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\*\* - in-plane thermal conductivity from material specifications and literature



Case temperature monitoring location



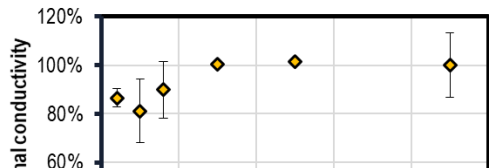
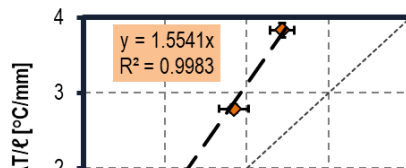
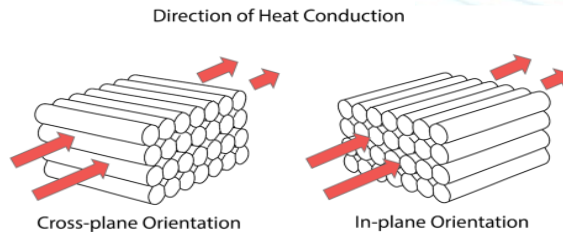
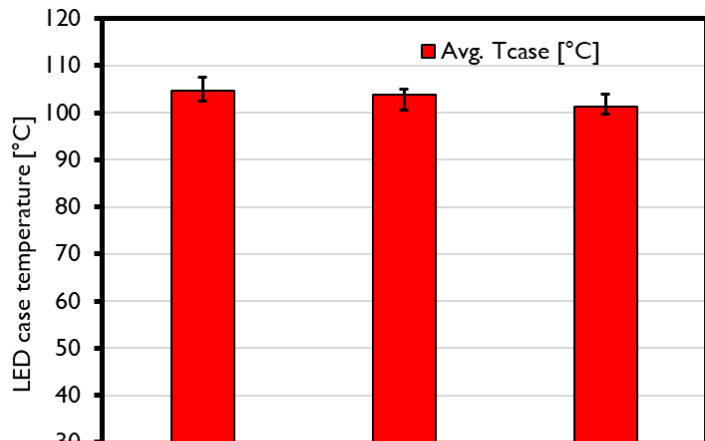


**$T_{case} < 105^{\circ}\text{C}$  was met with A1 heat sink at  $P_{thermal}=5 \text{ W}$  [50 W halogen equivalent]**





# Print layer height effects

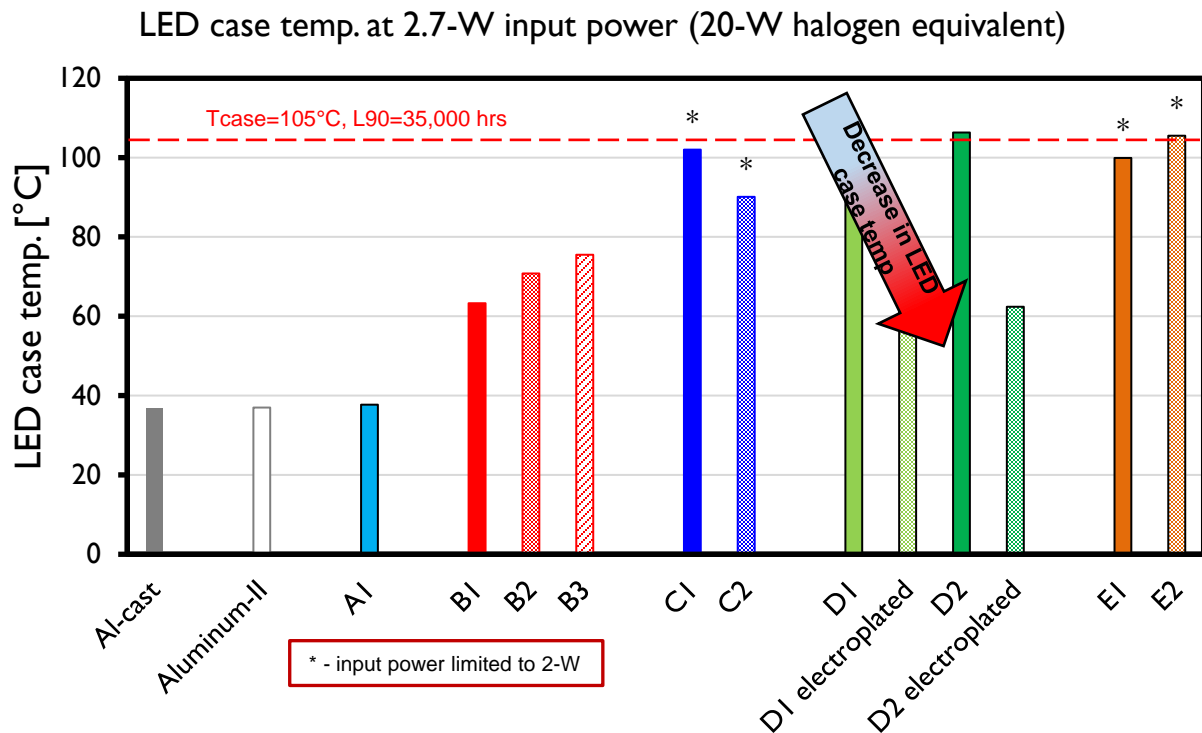


- No significant difference in Tcase was observed with layer height**
- 1) A 15-20% change in relative thermal conductivity (Privitera, 2018)
  - 2) The difference in in-plane to cross-plane thermal conductivity for this AM material was 6 to 2.25  $\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

Source: Olivia Privitera, Master's project 2018



# Copper electroplating effects

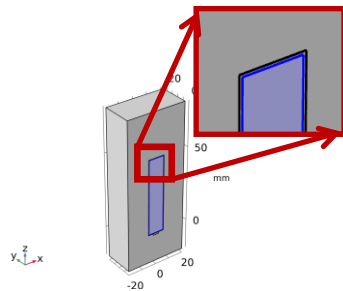


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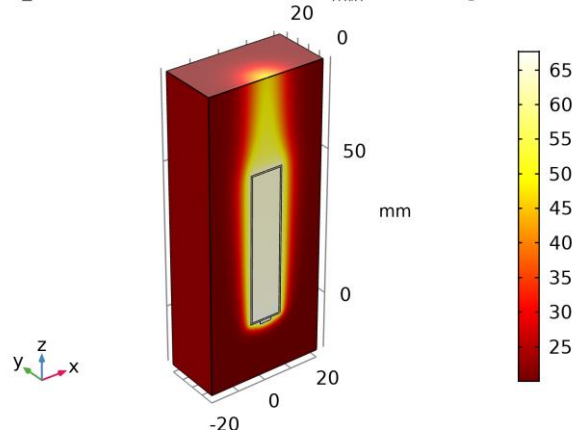


- Conjugate heat transfer thermal modeling
- Thermal power = 1 W
- Skin thickness = 0.5 mm
- Heat sink geometry
  - Diameter=10 mm
  - Height = 50 mm



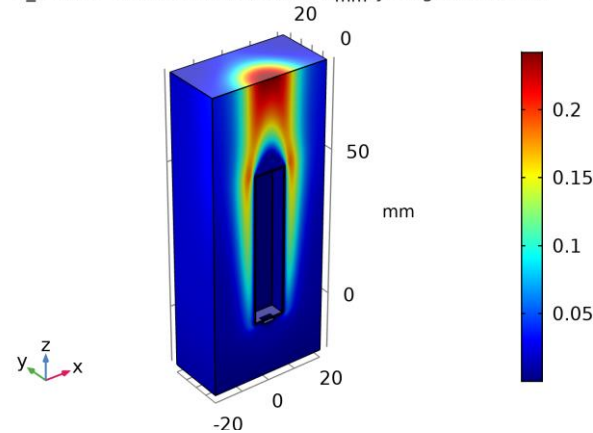
- Temperature distribution profile in the heat sink and fluid flow

k\_mat(6)=10 W/(m\*K) Volume: Temperature (degC)

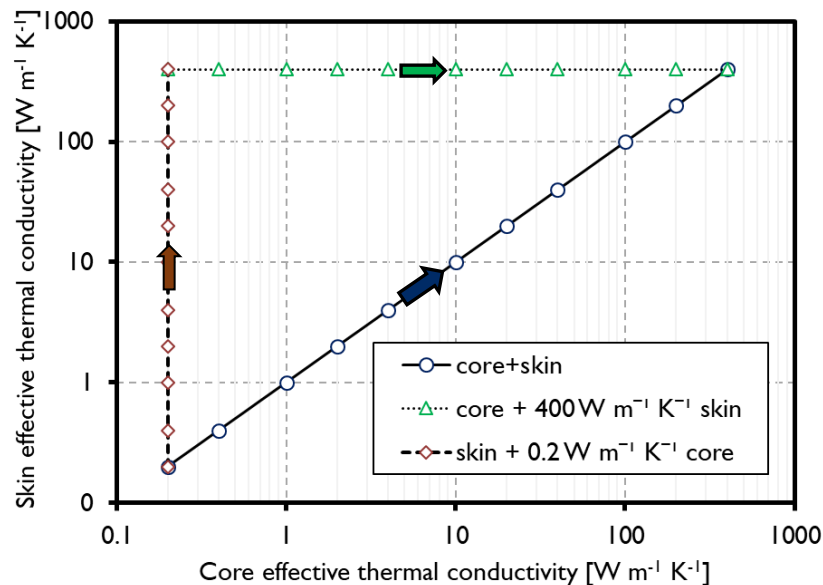


- Fluid flow field around the heat sink

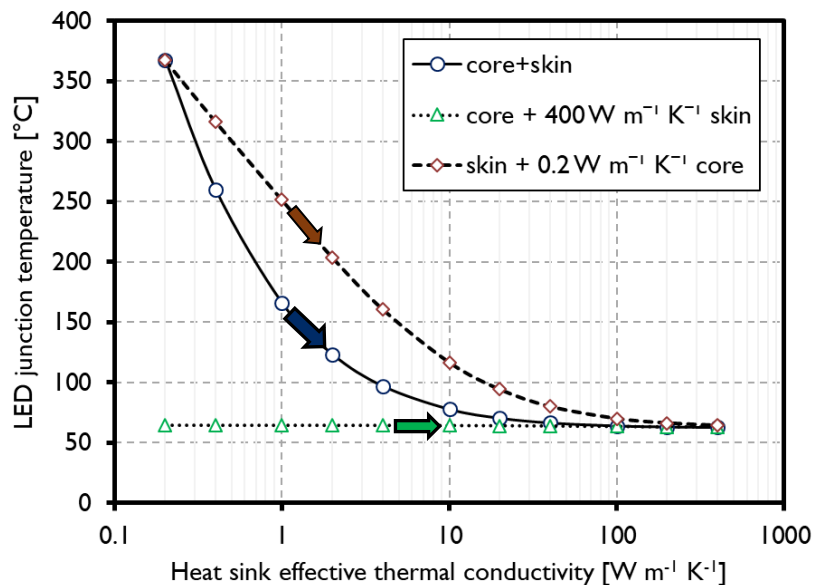
k\_mat(6)=10 W/(m\*K) Surface: Velocity magnitude (m/s)



core and skin thermal conductivity change



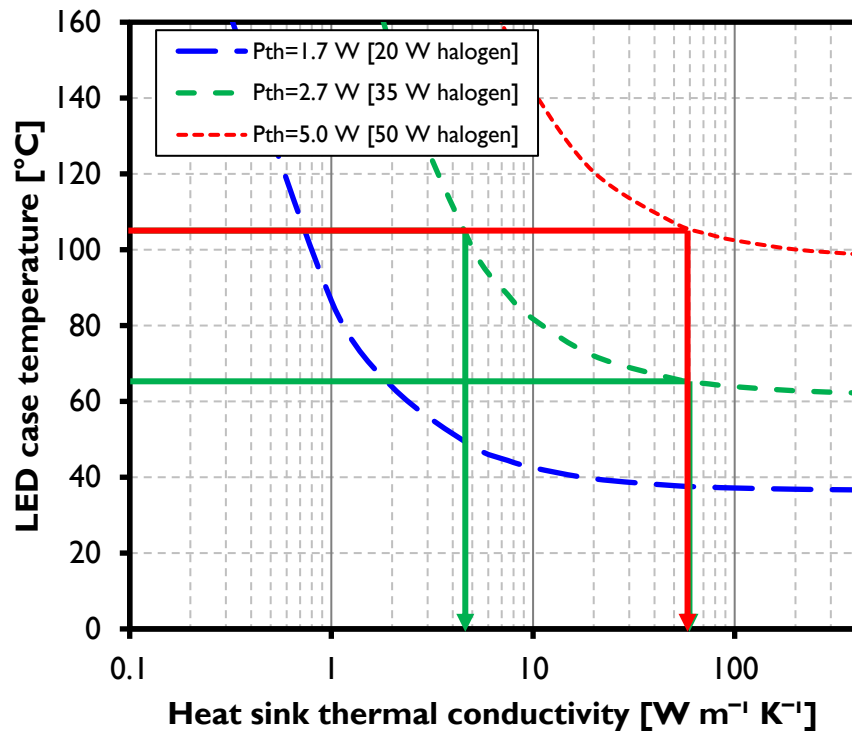
core and skin thermal conductivity effects





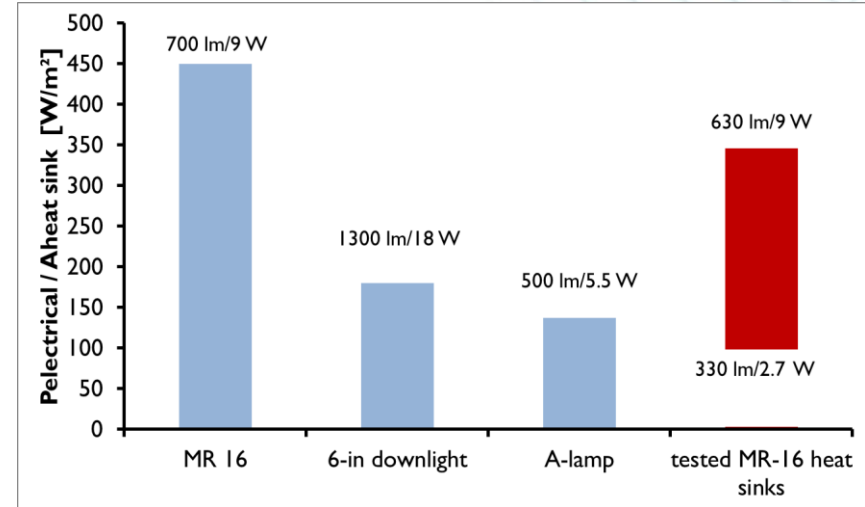
# Summary

- AM material with high thermal conductivity and or post-processing was observed to increase thermal performance of AM MR16 heat sink
  - Maintaining  $T_{case} < 105^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Thermally conductive composite AM material and metal AM material ( $\kappa_{effective} > 5 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ) have the potential to maintain a case temperature below  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  at for 35-W halogen equivalent
  - Post-processing such as copper electroplating also show potential
- Limited material + post-processing combinations capable of handling 50-W halogen equivalent ( $\sim 5\text{-W}$  thermal power in  $5 \times 5 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}^3$  volume)



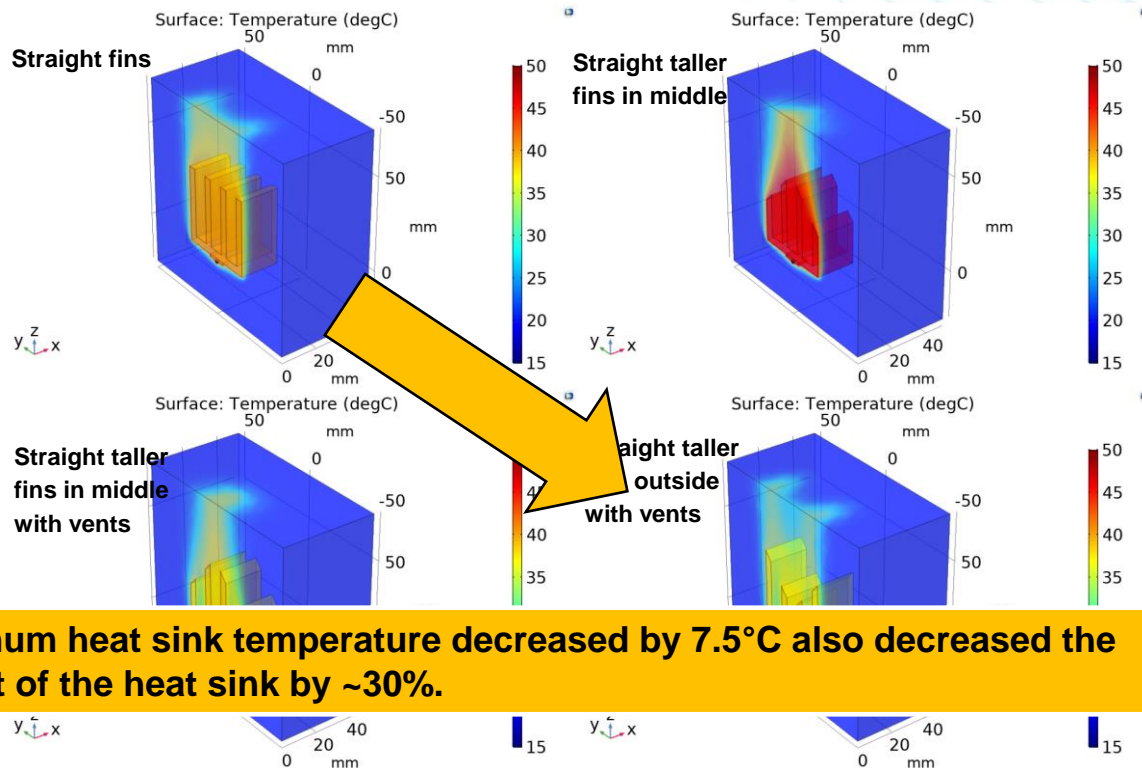


- The tested conditions represents most common indoor lighting conditions with respect to surface energy density
- For the higher surface energy density application requirements
  - Copper plating or other metallization post-processing the surfaces
    - Most lamp and fixture housings are anodized or powder-coated for aesthetics
  - Material with  $\kappa_{effective} > 40 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
  - Part consolidation approach
    - Lamp to lighting fixture with integrated heat sink, since the geometry is not limited by the lamp envelopes



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- Investigate surface post-processing
  - Electroplating material
  - Electroplating thickness
- Investigate geometric designs
  - Increase convective coefficient
  - Increase flow around the heat sink (reduce pressure drop)



- ASSIST 3D Printing for Lighting Consortium



**ASSIST 3D Printing for  
Lighting Sponsors  
2018-2022**

DSM  
Finelite  
Henkel  
Hubbell Lighting  
Protolabs  
Tempo  
Varroc  
FAA  
NYSERDA

- AM heat sink samples

- Alberto Maria Canals
- Cindy Deekitwong
- Sean Dsilva
- Darragh Fitzpatrick
- Dustin Kloempken
- Megan Rock
- Jesse Roitenberg
- Lucas Rotllant

- LRC faculty and staff

- Jean Paul Freyssinier
- Jennifer Taylor
- Akila Udage
- Sachintha De Vas Gunawardena

- Rapid+tct

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# THANK YOU!



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