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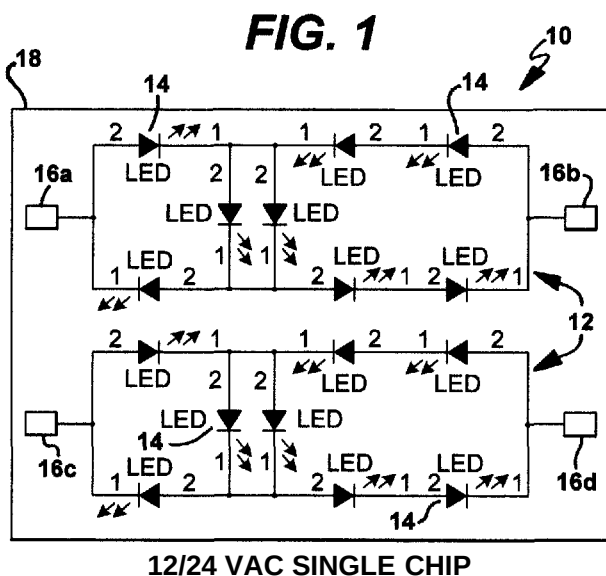
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(54) Title: MULTI-VOLTAGE AND MULTI-BRIGHTNESS LED LIGHTING DEVICES AND METHODS OF USING SAME



(57) Abstract: A single chip multi-voltage or multi-brightness LED lighting device having at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs connected in series, and electrically unconnected in a parallel relationship, a forward operating drive voltage of at least six volts and are monolithically integrated on a single substrate, configurable by means of connecting the circuits so as to provide optional operating voltage level and/or desired brightness level wherein the electrical connection at the LED packaging level when the single chips are integrated into the LED package. Alternatively, the LED package may have external electrical contacts that match the integrated chips within. Optionally allowable, the drive voltage level and/or the brightness level selectability may be passed on through to the exterior of the LED package and may be selected by the LED package user, the PCB assembly facility, or the end product manufacturer.

**Multi-Voltage And Multi-Brightness LED Lighting Devices
And Methods Of Using Same**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[Para 1] The application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 12/287,267, filed October 6, 2008, which claims the priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/997,771, filed October 6, 2007; this application also claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/217,215, filed May 28, 2009; the contents of each of these applications are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[Para 2] The present invention generally relates to light emitting diodes ("LEDs") for AC operation. The present invention specifically relates to multiple voltage level and multiple brightness level LED devices, packages and lamps.

FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

[Para 3] None.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[Para 4] Field of the Invention

[Para 5] The present invention generally relates to light emitting diodes ("LEDs") for multi-voltage level and/or multi-brightness level operation. The present invention specifically relates to multiple voltage level and multiple brightness level light emitting diode circuits, single chips, packages and lamps "devices" for direct AC voltage power source operation, bridge rectified AC voltage power source operation or constant DC voltage power source operation.

[Para 6] Description of the Related Art

LEDs are semiconductor devices that produce light when a current is supplied to them. LEDs are intrinsically DC devices that only pass current in one polarity and historically have been driven by DC voltage sources using resistors, current regulators and voltage regulators

to limit the voltage and current delivered to the LED. Some LEDs have resistors built into the LED package providing a higher voltage LED typically driven with 5V DC or 12V DC.

[Para 7] With proper design considerations LEDs may be driven more efficiently with direct AC or rectified AC than with constant voltage or constant current DC drive schemes.

[Para 8] Some standard AC voltage in the world include 12VAC, 24VAC, 100VAC, 110VAC, 120VAC, 220VAC, 230VAC, 240VAC and 277VAC. Therefore, it would be advantageous to have a single chip LED or multi-chip single LED packages that could be easily configured to operate at multiple voltages by simply selecting a voltage and/or current level when packaging the multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip LEDs or by selecting a specific voltage and/or current level when integrating the LED package onto a printed circuit board or within a finished lighting product. It would also be advantageous to have multi-current LED chips and/or packages for LED lamp applications in order to provide a means of increasing brightness in LED lamps by switching in additional circuits just as additional filaments are switched in for standard incandescent lamps.

[Para 9] US 7,525,248 discloses a chip-scale LED lamp including discrete LEDs capable of being built upon electrically insulative, electrically conductive, or electrically semi conductive substrates. Further, the construction of the LED lamp enables the lamp to be configured for high voltage AC or DC power operation. The LED based solid-state light emitting device or lamp is built upon an electrically insulating layer that has been formed onto a support surface of a substrate. Specifically, the insulating layer may be epitaxially grown onto the substrate, followed by an LED buildup of an n-type semiconductor layer, an optically active layer, and a p-type semiconductor layer, in succession. Isolated mesa structure of individual, discrete LEDs is formed by etching specific portions of the LED buildup down to the insulating layer, thereby forming trenches between adjacent LEDs. Thereafter, the individual LEDs are electrically coupled together through conductive elements or traces being deposited for connecting the n-type layer of one LED and the p-type layer of an adjacent LED, continuing across all of the LEDs to form the solid-state light emitting device. The device may therefore be formed as an integrated AC/DC light emitter with a positive and negative lead for supplied electrical power. For instance, the LED lamp may be configured for powering by high voltage DC power (e.g., 12V, 24V, etc.) or high voltage AC power (e.g., 110/120V, 220/240V, etc.).

[Para 10] US 7,213,942 discloses a single-chip LED device through the use of integrated circuit technology, which can be used for standard high AC voltage (110 volts for

North America, and 220 volts for Europe, Asia, etc.) operation. The single-chip AC LED device integrates many smaller LEDs, which are connected in series. The integration is done during the LED fabrication process and the final product is a single-chip device that can be plugged directly into house or building power outlets or directly screwed into incandescent lamp sockets that are powered by standard AC voltages. The series connected smaller LEDs are patterned by photolithography, etching (such as plasma dry etching), and metallization on a single chip. The electrical insulation between small LEDs within a single-chip is achieved by etching light emitting materials into the insulating substrate so that no light emitting material is present between small LEDs. The voltage crossing each one of the small LEDs is about the same as that in a conventional DC operating LED fabricated from the same type of material (e.g., about 3.5 volts for blue LEDs).

[Para 11] Accordingly, single chip LEDs have been limited and have not been integrated circuits beyond being fixed series or fixed parallel circuit configurations until the development of AC LEDs. The AC LEDs have still however been single circuit, fixed single voltage designs.

[Para 12] LED packages have historically not been integrated circuits beyond being fixed series or fixed parallel circuit configurations.

[Para 13] The art is deficient in that it does not provide a multi-voltage and/or multi-current circuit monolithically integrated on a single substrate which would be advantageous.

[Para 14] It would further be advantageous to have a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness circuit that can provide options in voltage level, brightness level and/or AC or DC powering input power preference.

[Para 15] It would further be advantageous to provide multiple voltage level and/or multiple brightness level light emitting LED circuits, chips, packages and lamps "multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED devices" that can easily be electrically configured for at least two forward voltage drive levels with direct AC voltage coupling, bridge rectified AC voltage coupling or constant voltage DC power source coupling. This invention comprises circuits and devices that can be driven with more than one AC or DC forward voltage "multi-voltage" at 6V or greater based on a selectable desired operating voltage level that is achieved by electrically connecting the LED circuits in a series or parallel circuit configuration and/or more than one level of brightness "multi-brightness" based on a switching means that connects and/or disconnects at least one additional LED circuit to and/or from a first LED circuit. The desired operating voltage level and/or the desired

brightness level electrical connection may be achieved and/or completed at the LED packaging level when the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness circuits and/or single chips are integrated into the LED package, or the LED package may have external electrical contacts that match the integrated multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness circuits and/or single chips within, thus allowing the drive voltage level and/or the brightness level select-ability to be passed on through to the exterior of the LED package and allowing the voltage level or brightness level to be selected at the LED package user, or the PCB assembly facility, or the end product manufacturer.

[Para 16] It would further be advantageous to provide at least two integrated circuits having a forward voltage of at least 12VAC or 12VDC or greater on a single chip or within a single LED package that provide a means of selecting a forward voltage when packaging a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness circuit using discrete die (one LED chip at a time) and wire bonding them into a circuit at the packaging level or when packaging one or more multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness level single chips within a LED package.

[Para 17] It would further be advantageous to provide multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness level devices that can provide electrical connection options for either AC or DC voltage operation at preset forward voltage levels of 6V or greater.

[Para 18] It would further be advantageous to provide multi-brightness LED devices that can be switched to different levels of brightness by simply switching additional circuits on or off in addition to a first operating circuit within a single chip and or LED package. This would allow LED lamps to switch to higher brightness levels just like 2-way or 3-way incandescent lamps do today.

[Para 19] The benefits of providing multi-voltage circuits of 6V or greater on a single chip is that an LED packager can use this single chip as a platform to offer more than one LED packaged product with a single chip that addresses multiple voltage levels for various end customer design requirements. This also increase production on a single product for the chip maker and improves inventory control. This also improves buying power and inventory control for the LED packager when using one chip.

[Para 20] The present invention provides for these advantages and solves the deficiencies in the art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[Para 21] According to one aspect of the invention at least two single voltage AC LED circuits are formed on a single chip or on a substrate providing a multi-voltage AC LED device for direct AC power operation. Each single voltage AC LED circuit has at least two LEDs connected to each other in opposing parallel relation.

[Para 22] According to another aspect of the invention, each single voltage AC LED circuit is designed to be driven with a predetermined forward voltage of at least 6VAC and preferably each single voltage AC LED circuit has a matching forward voltage of 6VAC, 12VAC, 24VAC, 120VAC, or other AC voltage levels for each single voltage AC LED circuit.

[Para 23] According to another aspect of the invention, each multi-voltage AC LED device would be able to be driven with at least two different AC forward voltages resulting in a first forward voltage drive level by electrically connecting the two single voltage AC LED circuits in parallel and a second forward voltage drive level by electrically connecting the at least two single voltage level AC LED circuits in series. By way of example, the second forward voltage drive level of the serially connected AC LED circuits would be approximately twice the level of the first forward voltage drive level of the parallel connected AC LED circuits. The at least two parallel connected AC LED circuits would be twice the current of the at least two serially connected AC LED circuits. In either circuit configuration, the brightness would be approximately the same with either forward voltage drive selection of the multi-voltage LED device.

[Para 24] According to another aspect of the invention, at least two single voltage series LED circuits, each of which have at least two serially connected LEDs, are formed on a single chip or on a substrate providing a multi-voltage AC or DC operable LED device.

[Para 25] According to another aspect of the invention, each single voltage series LED circuit is designed to be driven with a predetermined forward voltage of at least 6V AC or DC and preferably each single voltage series LED circuit has a matching forward voltage of 6V, 12V, 24V, 120V, or other AC or DC voltage levels. By way of example, each multi-voltage AC or DC LED device would be able to be driven with at least two different AC or DC forward voltages resulting in a first forward voltage drive level by electrically connecting the two single voltage series LED circuits in parallel and a second forward voltage drive level by electrically connecting the at least two single voltage level series LED circuits in series.

The second forward voltage drive level of the serially connected series LED circuits would be approximately twice the level of the first forward voltage drive level of the parallel connected series LED circuits. The at least two parallel connected series LED circuits would be twice the current of the at least two serially connected series LED circuits. In either circuit configuration, the brightness would be approximately the same with either forward voltage drive selection of the multi-voltage series LED device.

[Para 26] According to another aspect of the invention, at least two single voltage AC LED circuits are formed on a single chip or on a substrate providing a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness AC LED device for direct AC power operation.

[Para 27] According to another aspect of the invention, each single voltage AC LED circuit has at least two LEDs connected to each other in opposing parallel relation. Each single voltage AC LED circuit is designed to be driven with a predetermined forward voltage of at least 6VAC and preferably each single voltage AC LED circuit has a matching forward voltage of 6VAC, 12VAC, 24VAC, 120VAC, or other AC voltage levels for each single voltage AC LED circuit. The at least two AC LED circuits within each multi-voltage and/or multi current AC LED device would be left able to be driven with at least two different AC forward voltages resulting in a first forward voltage drive level by electrically connecting the two single voltage AC LED circuits in parallel and a second forward voltage drive level by electrically connecting the at least two single voltage level AC LED circuits in series. The second forward voltage drive level of the serially connected AC LED circuits would be approximately twice the level of the first forward voltage drive level of the parallel connected AC LED circuits. The at least two parallel connected AC LED circuits would be twice the current of the at least two serially connected AC LED circuits. In either circuit configuration, the brightness would be approximately the same with either forward voltage drive selection of the multi-voltage LED device.

[Para 28] According to another aspect of the invention at least two single voltage LED circuits are formed on a single chip or on a substrate, and at least one bridge circuit made of LEDs is formed on the same single chip or substrate providing a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device for direct DC power operation. Each single voltage LED circuit has at least two LEDs connected to each other in series. Each single voltage LED circuit is designed to be driven with a predetermined forward voltage and preferably matching forward voltages for each circuit such as 12VDC, 24VDC, 120VDC, or other DC voltage levels for each single voltage LED circuit. Each multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device

would be able to be driven with at least two different DC forward voltages resulting in a first forward voltage drive level when the two single voltage LED circuits are connected in parallel and a second forward voltage drive level that is twice the level of the first forward voltage drive level when the at least two LED circuits are connected in series.

[Para 29] According to another aspect of the invention at least two single voltage LED circuits are formed on a single chip or on a substrate providing a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device for direct DC power operation. Each single voltage LED circuit has at least two LEDs connected to each other in series. Each single voltage LED circuit is designed to be driven with a predetermined forward voltage and preferably matching forward voltages for each circuit such as 12VAC, 24VAC, 120VAC, or other DC voltage levels for each single voltage LED circuit. Each multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device would be able to be driven with at least two different DC forward voltages resulting in a first forward voltage drive level when the two single voltage LED circuits are connected in parallel and a second forward voltage drive level that is twice the level of the first forward voltage drive level when the at least two LED circuits' are connected in series.

[Para 30] According to another aspect of the invention at least two single voltage LED circuits are formed on a single chip or on a substrate, and at least one bridge circuit made of LEDs is formed on the same single chip or substrate providing a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device for direct DC power operation. Each single voltage LED circuit has at least two LEDs connected to each other in series. Each single voltage LED circuit is designed to be driven with a predetermined forward voltage and preferably matching forward voltages for each circuit such as 12VDC, 24VDC, 120VDC, or other DC voltage levels for each single voltage LED circuit. Each multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device would be able to be driven with at least two different DC forward voltages resulting in a first forward voltage drive level when the two single voltage LED circuits are connected in parallel and a second forward voltage drive level that is twice the level of the first forward voltage drive level when the at least two LED circuits are connected in series.

[Para 31] According to another aspect of the invention a multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED circuit is integrated within a single chip LED. Each multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip AC LED LED comprises at least two single voltage AC LED circuits. Each single voltage AC LED circuit has at least two LEDs in anti-parallel configuration to accommodate direct AC voltage operation. Each single voltage AC LED circuit may have may have at least one voltage input electrical contact at each opposing end

of the circuit or the at least two single voltage AC LED circuits may be electrically connected together in series on the single chip and have at least one voltage input electrical contact at each opposing end of the two series connected single voltage AC LED circuits and one voltage input electrical contact at the center junction of the at least two single voltage AC LED circuits connected in series. The at least two single voltage AC LED circuits are integrated within a single chip to form a multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip AC LED.

[Para 32] According to another aspect of the invention, at least one multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED devices may be integrated within a LED lamp. The at least two individual LED circuits within the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device(s) may be wired in a series or parallel circuit configuration by the LED packager during the LED packaging process thus providing for at least two forward voltage drive options, for example 12VAC and 24VAC or 120VAC and 240VAC that can be selected by the LED packager.

[Para 33] According to another aspect of the invention a multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED package is provided, comprising at least one multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip AC LED integrated within a LED package. The multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED package provides matching electrical connectivity pads on the exterior of the LED package to the electrical connectivity pads of the at least one multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip AC LED integrated within the LED package thus allowing the LED package user to wire the multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED package into a series or parallel circuit configuration during the PCB assembly process or final product integration process and further providing a AC LED package with at least two forward voltage drive options.

[Para 34] According to another aspect of the invention multiple individual discrete LED chips are used to form at least one multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED circuit within a LED package thus providing a multi-voltage and/or multi current AC LED package. Each multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED circuit within the package comprises at least two single voltage AC LED circuits. Each single voltage AC LED circuit has at least two LEDs in anti-parallel configuration to accommodate direct AC voltage operation. The LED package provides electrical connectivity pads on the exterior of the LED package that match the electrical connectivity pads of the at least two single voltage AC LED circuits integrated within the multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED package thus allowing the LED package to be wired into a series or parallel circuit configuration during the PCB assembly

process and further providing a LED package with at least two forward voltage drive options.

[Para 35] According to another aspect of the invention a multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip AC LED and/or multi-voltage and/or multi current AC LED package is integrated within an LED lamp. The LED lamp having a structure that comprises a heat sink, a lens cover and a standard lamp electrical base. The multi-voltage and/or multi-current single chip AC LED and/or package is configured to provide a means of switching on at least one additional single voltage AC LED circuit within multi-voltage and/or multi-current AC LED circuit to provide increased brightness from the LED lamp.

[Para 36] According to another broad aspect of the invention at least one multi-current AC LED single chip is integrated within a LED package.

[Para 37] According to another aspect of the invention, at least one single chip multi-current LED bridge circuit is integrated within a LED lamp having a standard lamp base. The single chip multi-current LED bridge circuit may be electrically connected together in parallel configuration but left open to accommodate switching on a switch to the more than one on the single chip and have at least one accessible electrical contact at each opposing end of the two series connected circuits and one accessible electrical contact at the center junction of the at least two individual serially connected LED circuits. The at least two individual circuits are integrated within a single chip.

[Para 38] According to another aspect of the invention When the at least two circuits are left unconnected on the single chip and provide electrical pads for connectivity during the packaging process, the LED packager may wire them into series or parallel connection based on the desired voltage level specification of the end LED package product offering.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[Para 39] Figure 1 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 40] Figure 2 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 41] Figure 3 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 42] Figure 4 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 43] Figure 5 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 44] Figure 6 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 45] Figure 7 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 46] Figure 8 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 47] Figure 9 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 48] Figure 10 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[Para 49] Figure 11 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention; and,

[Para 50] Figure 12 shows a schematic view of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[Para 51] Figure 1 discloses a schematic diagram of a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 10. The multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 10 comprises at least two AC LED circuits 12 configured in a imbalanced bridge circuit, each of which have at least two LEDs 14. The at least two AC LED circuits have electrical contacts 16a, 16b, 16c, and 16d at opposing ends to provide various connectivity options for an AC voltage source input. For example, if 16a and 16c are electrically connected together and 16b and 16d are electrically connected together and one side of the AC voltage input is applied to 16a and 16c and the other side of the AC voltage input is applied to 16b and 16d, the circuit becomes a parallel circuit with a first operating forward voltage. If only 16a and 16c are electrically connected and the AC voltage inputs are applied to electrical contacts 16b and 16d, a second operating forward voltage is required to drive the single chip 18. The single chip 18 may also be configured to operate at more than one brightness level "multi-brightness" by electrically connecting for example 16a and 16b and applying one side of the line of an AC voltage source to 16a and 16b and individually applying the other side of the line from the AC voltage source a second voltage to 16c and 16d.

[Para 52] Figure 2 discloses a schematic diagram of a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 20 similar to the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 10 described above in figure 1. The at least two AC LED circuits 12 are integrated onto a substrate 22. The at least two AC LED circuits 12 configured in a imbalanced bridge circuit, each of which have at least two LEDs 14. The at least two AC LED circuits have electrical contacts 16a, 16b, 16c, and 16d on the exterior of the substrate 22 and can be used to electrically configure and/or control the operating voltage and/or brightness level of the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device.

[Para 53] Figure 3 discloses a schematic diagram of a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 30 similar to the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 10 and 20 described in figures 1 and 2. The multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 30 comprises at least two AC LED circuits 32 having at least

two LEDs 34 connected in series and anti-parallel configuration. The at least two AC LED circuits 32 have electrical contacts 36a, 36b, 36c, and 36d at opposing ends to provide various connectivity options for an AC voltage source input. For example, if 36a and 36c are electrically connected together and 36b and 36d are electrically connected together and one side of the AC voltage input is applied to 36a and 36c and the other side of the AC voltage input is applied to 36b and 36d, the circuit becomes a parallel circuit with a first operating forward voltage. If only 36a and 36c are electrically connected and the AC voltage inputs are applied to electrical contacts 36b and 36d, a second operating forward voltage is required to drive the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness lighting device 30. The multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness lighting device 30 may be a monolithically integrated single chip 38, a monolithically integrated single chip integrated within a LED package 38 or a number of individual discrete die integrated onto a substrate 38 to form a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness lighting device 30.

[Para 54] Figure 4 discloses a schematic diagram of the same multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device 30 as described in figure 3 having the at least two AC LED circuits 32 connected in parallel configuration to an AC voltage source and operating at a first forward voltage. A resistor 40 may be used to limit current to the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 30.

[Para 55] Figure 5 discloses a schematic diagram of the same multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device 30 as described in figure 3 having the at least two AC LED circuits 32 connected in series configuration to an AC voltage source and operating at a second forward voltage that is approximately two times greater than the first forward voltage of the parallel circuit as described in figure 4. A resistor may be used to limit current to the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device.

[Para 56] Figure 6 discloses a schematic diagram of a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 50. The multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 50 comprises at least two AC LED circuits 52, each of which have at least two LEDs 54 in series and anti-parallel relation. The at least two AC LED circuits 52 have at least three electrical contacts 56a, 56b and 56c. The at least two AC LED circuits 52 are electrically connected together in parallel at one end 56a and left unconnected at the opposing ends of the electrical contacts 56b and 56c. One side of an AC voltage source line is electrically connected to 56a and the other side of an AC voltage source line is individually electrically connected to 56b and 56c with either a fixed connection or a switched connection thereby

providing a first brightness when AC voltage is applied to 56a and 56b and a second brightness when an AC voltage is applied to 56a, 56b and 56c. It is contemplated that the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 50 is a single chip, an LED package, an LED assembly or an LED lamp. The multi-brightness switching capability

[Para 57] Figure 7 discloses a schematic diagram similar to the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device 50 shown in figure 6 integrated within a lamp 58 and connected to a switch 60 to control the brightness level of the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 50.

[Para 58] Figure 8 discloses a schematic diagram a multi-brightness LED lighting device 62 having at least two bridge rectified 68 series LED circuits 69. Each of the at least two bridge rectified 68 series LED circuits 69 that are connected to and rectified with an LED bridge circuit 68 comprising four LEDs 70 configured in a bridge circuit 68. The at least two bridge rectified 68 series LED circuits 69 have at least two LEDs 71 connected in series and electrical contacts 72a, 72b and 72c. When one side of an AC voltage is applied to 72a and the other side of an AC voltage line is applied to 72b and 72c individually, the brightness level of the multi-brightness LED lighting device 62 can be increased and/or decreased in a fixed manner or a switching process.

[Para 59] Figure 9 discloses a schematic diagram the multi-brightness LED lighting device 62 as shown above in figure 8 with a switch 74 electrically connected between the multi-brightness LED lighting device 62 and the AC voltage source 78.

[Para 60] Figure 9 discloses a schematic diagram of at least two single voltage LED circuits integrated with a single chip or within a substrate and forming a multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED device.

[Para 61] Figure 10 discloses a schematic diagram of a single chip LED bridge circuit 80 having four LEDs 81 configured into a bridge circuit and monolithically integrated on a substrate 82. The full wave LED bridge circuit has electrical contacts 86 to provide for AC voltage input connectivity and DC voltage output connectivity.

[Para 62] Figure 11 discloses a schematic diagram of another embodiment of a single chip multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 90. The multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 90 has at least two series LED circuits 92 each of which have at least two LEDs 94 connected in series. The at least two series LED circuits 92 have electrical contacts 96 at opposing ends to provide a means of electrical connectivity. The at least two series LED circuits are monolithically integrated into a single chip 98. The

electrical contacts 96 are used to wire the at least two series LEDs circuit 92 into a series circuit, a parallel circuit or an AC LED circuit all within a single chip.

[Para 63] Figure 12 discloses a schematic diagram of the same multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 90 as shown above in figure 11. The multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness LED lighting device 90 has at least two series LED circuits 92 each of which have at least two LEDs 94 connected in series. The at least two series LED circuits can be monolithically integrated within a single chip or discrete individual die can be integrated within a substrate to form an LED package 100. The LED package 100 has electrical contacts 102 that are used to wire the at least two series LEDs circuit into a series circuit, a parallel circuit or in anti-parallel to form an AC LED circuit all within a single LED package.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A single chip multi-voltage or multi-brightness led lighting device comprising:
 - a. at least two LED circuits;
 - b. each of the at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs connected together in series;
 - c. each of the at least two LED circuits being electrically unconnected to each other in a parallel relationship;
 - d. the at least two LED circuits having a forward operating drive voltage of at least 6 volts; and,
 - e. the at least two LED circuits being monolithically integrated on a single substrate
2. The single chip multi-voltage or multi-brightness led lighting device of claim 1 wherein the at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs connected to each other in opposing parallel relation.
3. A single chip multi-voltage or multi-brightness LED lighting device comprising:
 - a. at least two LED circuits;
 - b. each of the at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs connected together in series;
 - c. each of the at least two LED circuits being electrically unconnected to each other in a parallel relationship;
 - d. the at least two LED circuits having a forward operating drive voltage of at least 6 volts; and,
 - e. the at least two LED circuits being integrated within a substrate.
4. The single chip multi-voltage or multi-brightness LED lighting device of claim 3 wherein each of the at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs connected to each other in opposing parallel relation.

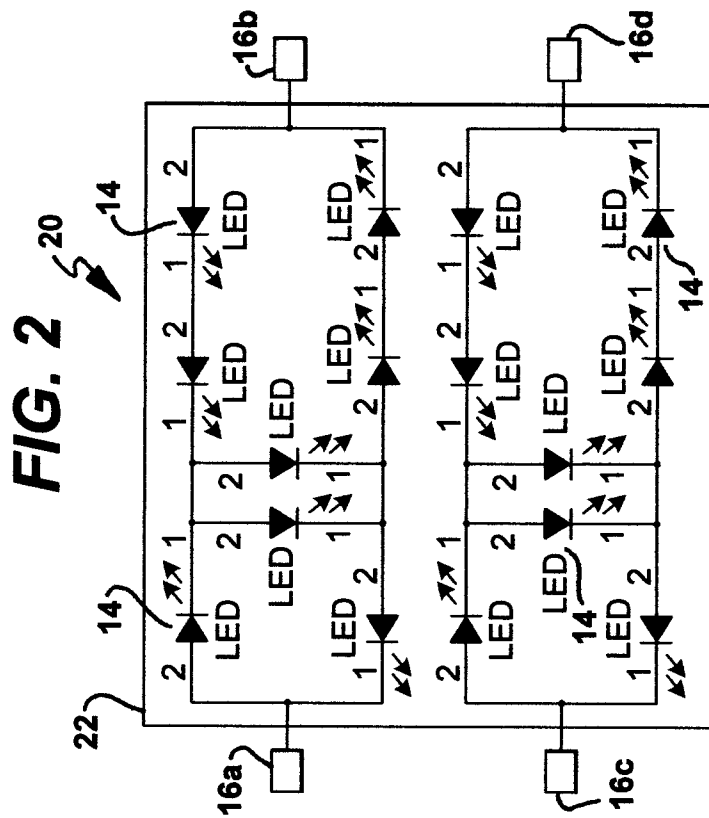
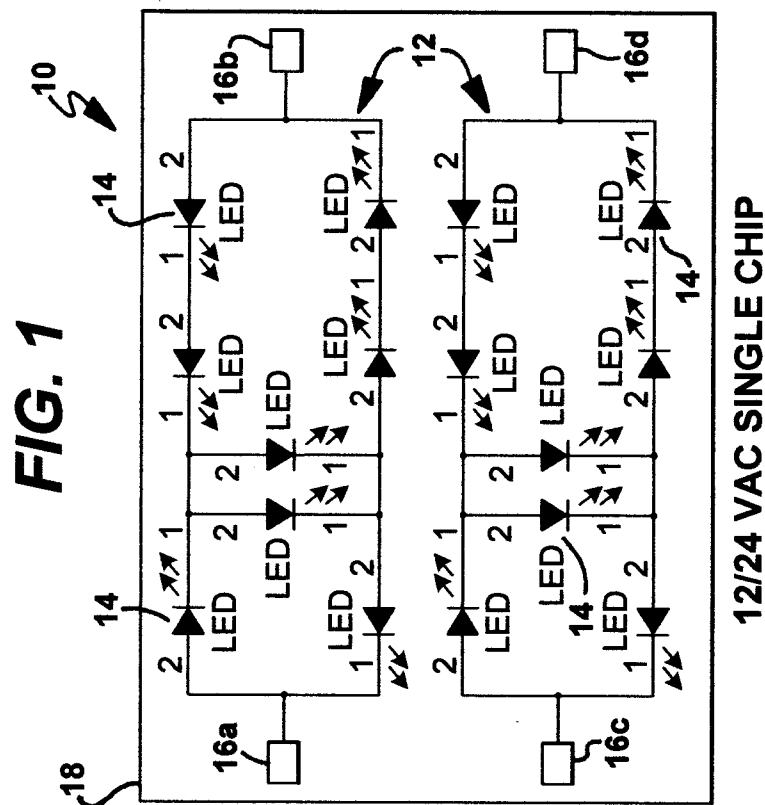
5. A single chip multi-voltage LED lighting device comprising:
 - a. at least two LED circuits;
 - b. each of the at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs electrically connected together in series configuration;
 - c. the at least two LED circuits having voltage input electrical contacts at the opposing ends of each LED circuit;
 - d. the at least two LED circuits having a forward operating drive voltage of at least 6 volts; and,
 - e. the at least two LED circuits being monolithically integrated on a single substrate.
6. A single chip multi-voltage LED lighting device comprising:
 - a. at least one series LED circuit;
 - b. the at least one series LED circuit having at least four LEDs connected together electrically in series;
 - c. the at least one series LED circuit having voltage input electrical contacts at the opposing ends of the series circuit and at least one voltage input electrical contact at the electrically connected anode and cathode junction of at least two LEDs within the series circuit; and,
 - d. the at least one series LED circuit having a forward operating drive voltage of at least 12 volts.

7. A single chip multi-voltage LED lighting device comprising:
 - a. at least two LED circuits;
 - b. each of the at least two LED circuits having at least two LEDs electrically connected together in opposing parallel relation;
 - c. the at least two LED circuits having voltage input electrical contacts at the opposing ends of each LED circuit;
 - d. the at least two LED circuits having a forward operating drive voltage of at least 6 volts; and,
 - e. the at least two LED circuits being monolithically integrated on a single substrate.
8. The single chip multi-voltage LED lighting devices of claims 1-7 being driven by a frequency higher than mains AC frequency.
9. The single chip multi-voltage LED lighting devices of claims 1-7 being driven by a frequency lower than mains AC frequency.
10. A lamp comprising at least one device made according to any one of claims 1-9.
11. A luminaire comprising at least one lamp made according to claim 10.

12. A method of manufacturing comprising:

providing a single chip device with two or more LED circuits configurable by means of connecting the circuits so as to provide optional operating voltage level and/or desired brightness level wherein the electrical connection between the LED circuits may be achieved and/or completed at the LED packaging level when the multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness circuits and/or single chips are integrated into the LED package, or the LED package may have external electrical contacts that match the integrated multi-voltage and/or multi-brightness circuits and/or single chips within; and,

optionally allowing the drive voltage level and/or the brightness level selectability to be passed on through to the exterior of the LED package and allowing the voltage level or brightness level to be selected at the LED package user, or the PCB assembly facility, or the end product manufacturer.



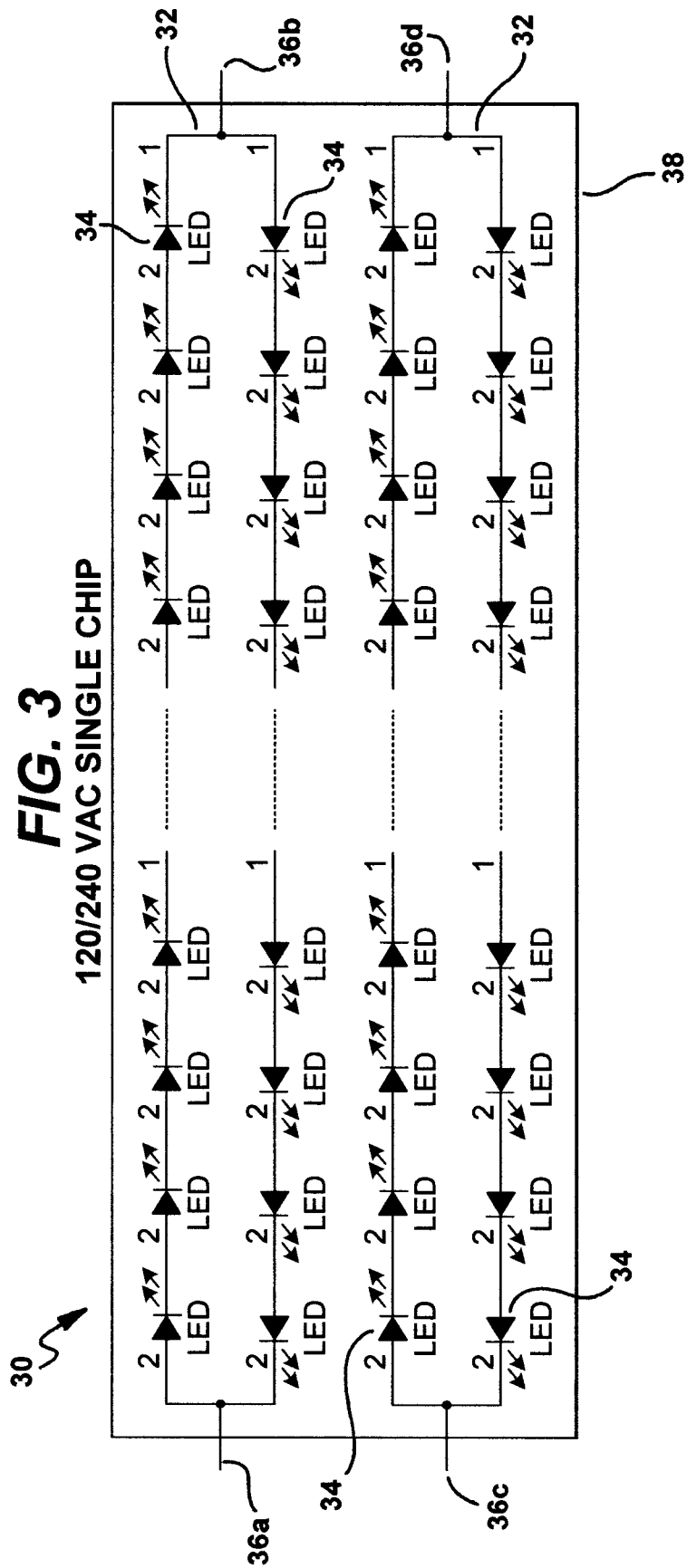
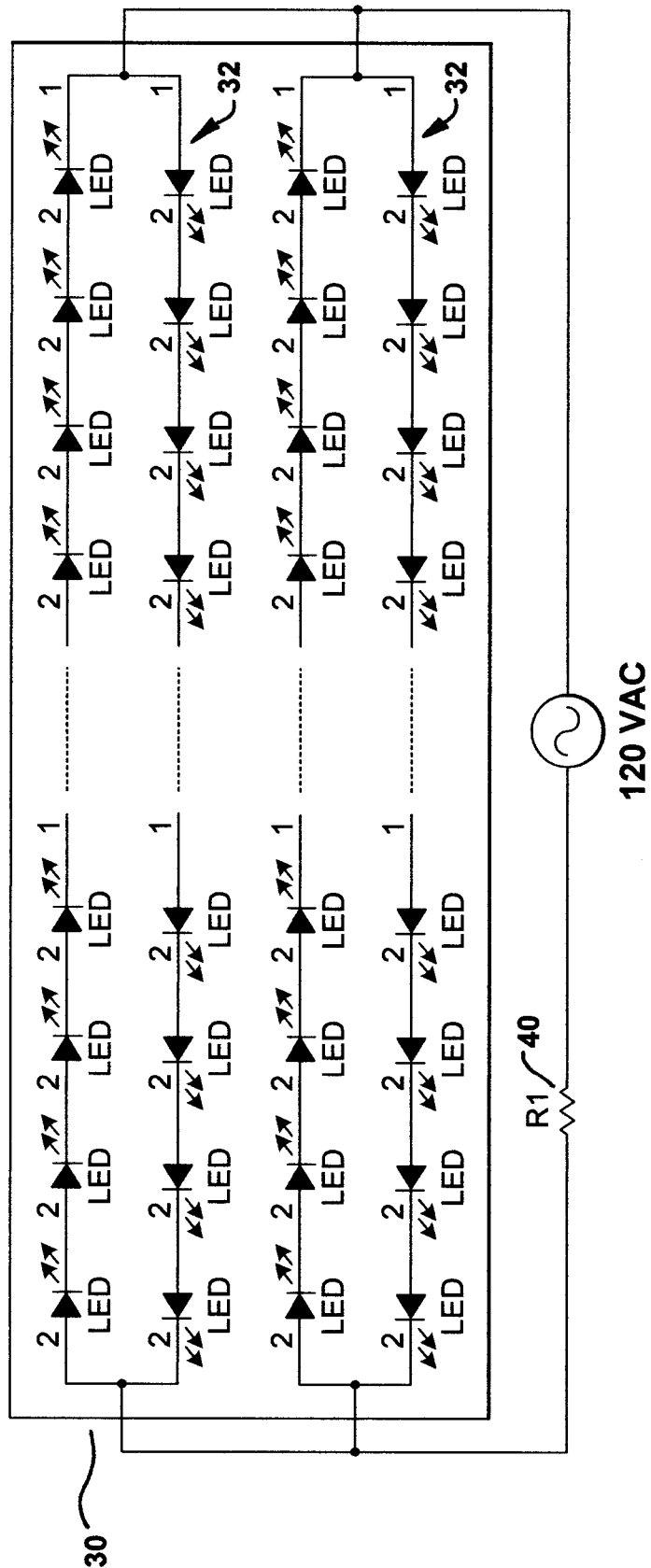
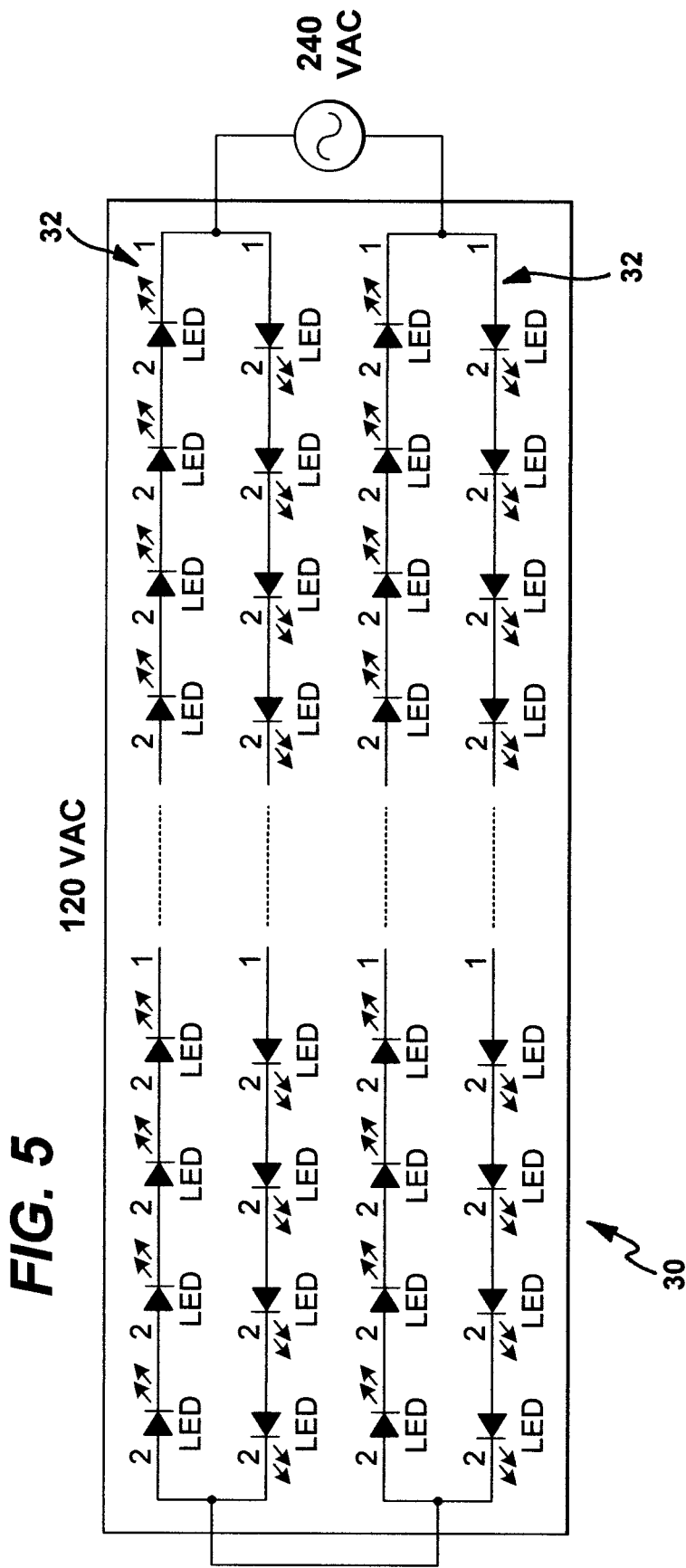


FIG. 4





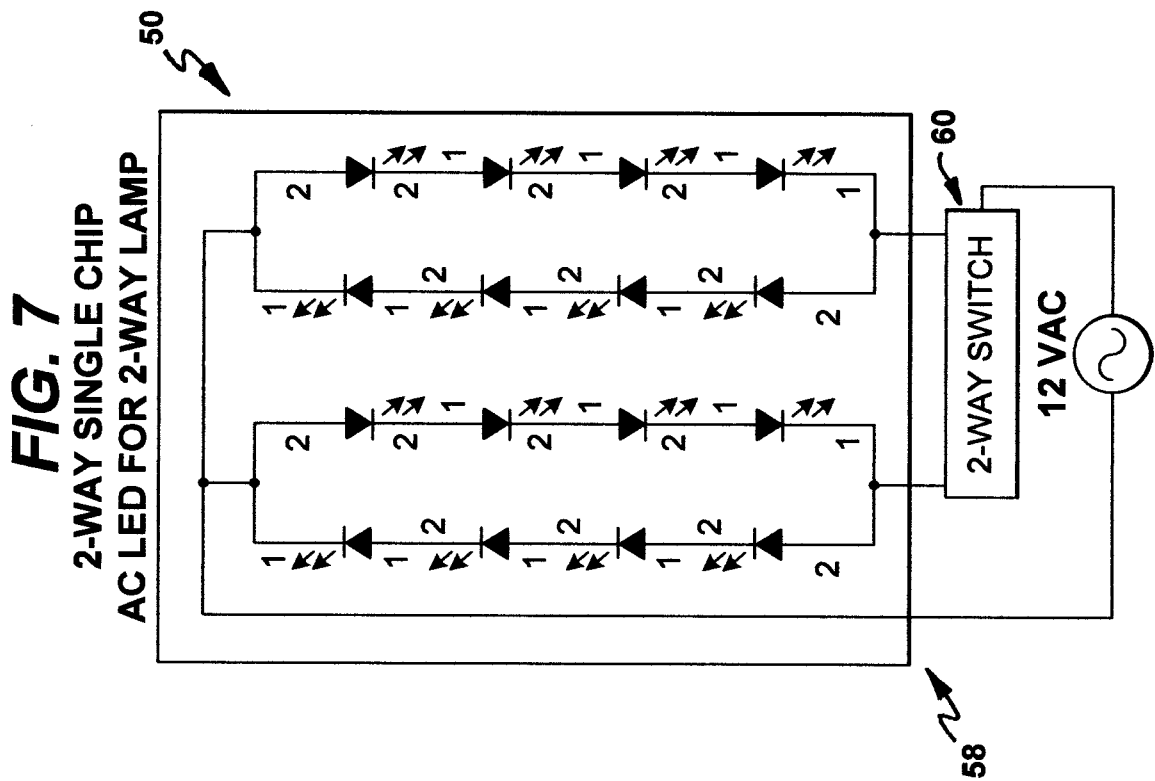
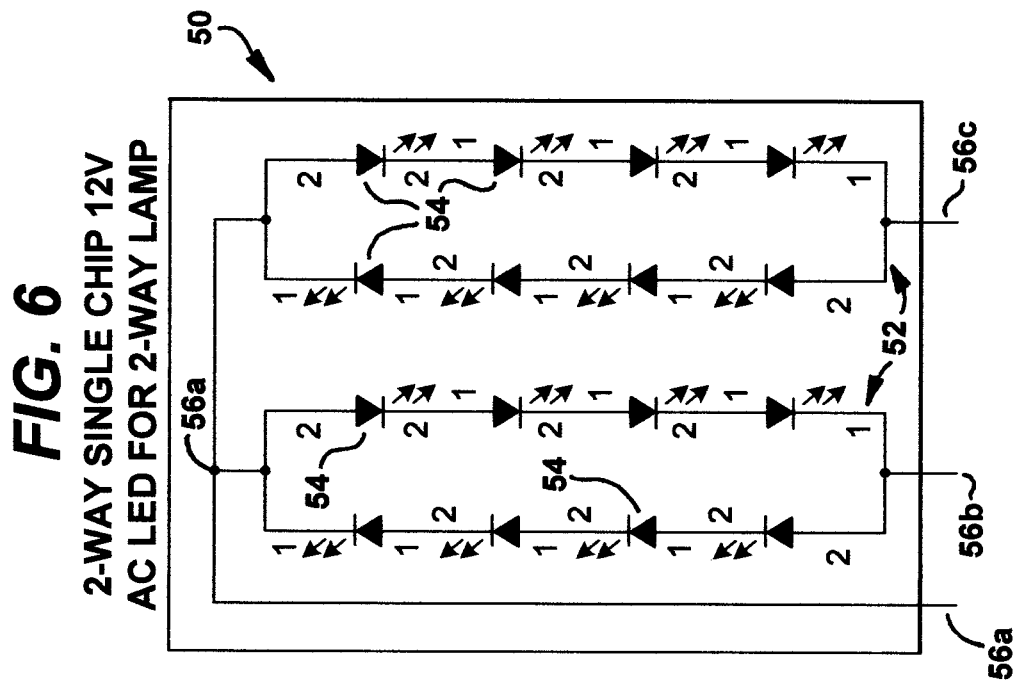


FIG. 8

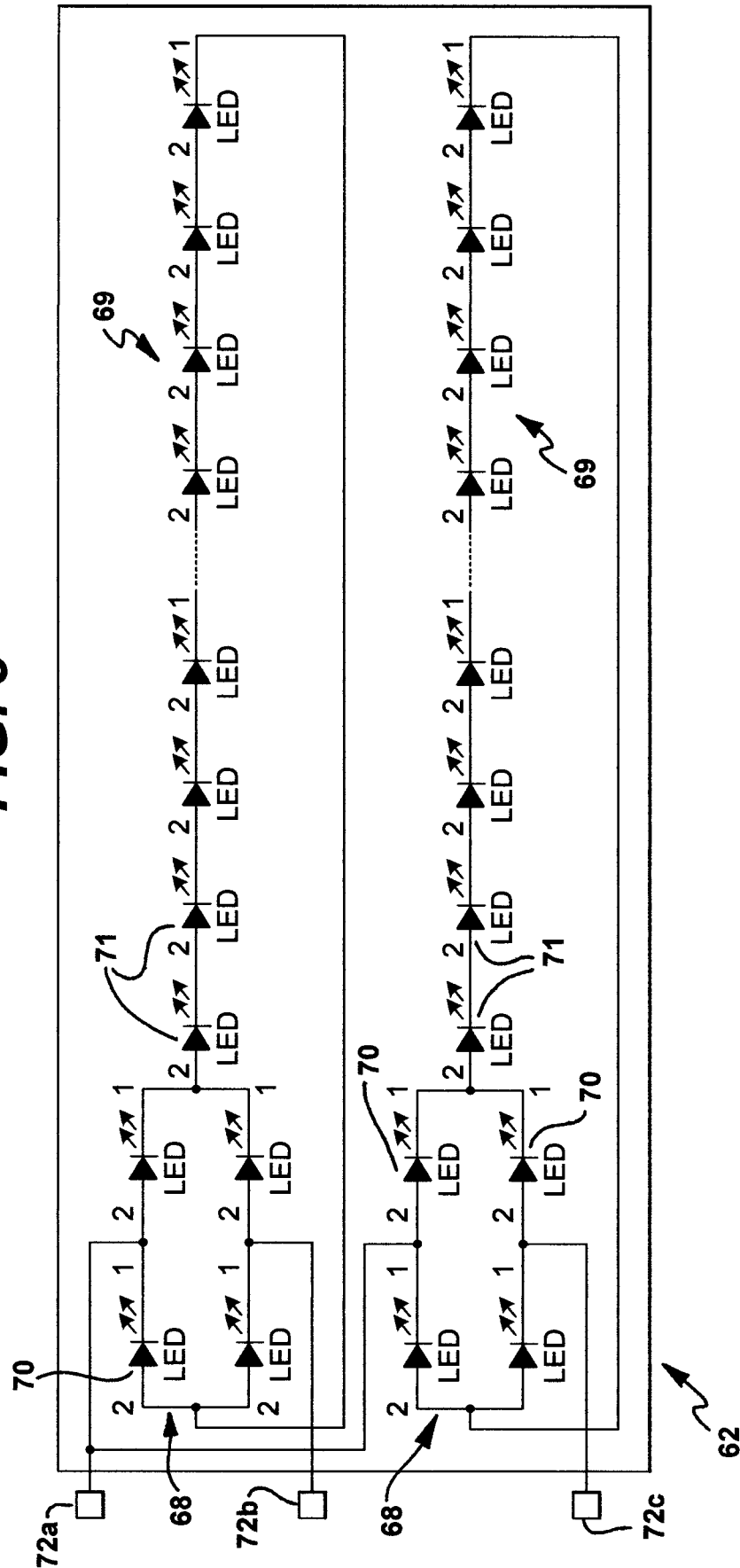


FIG. 9

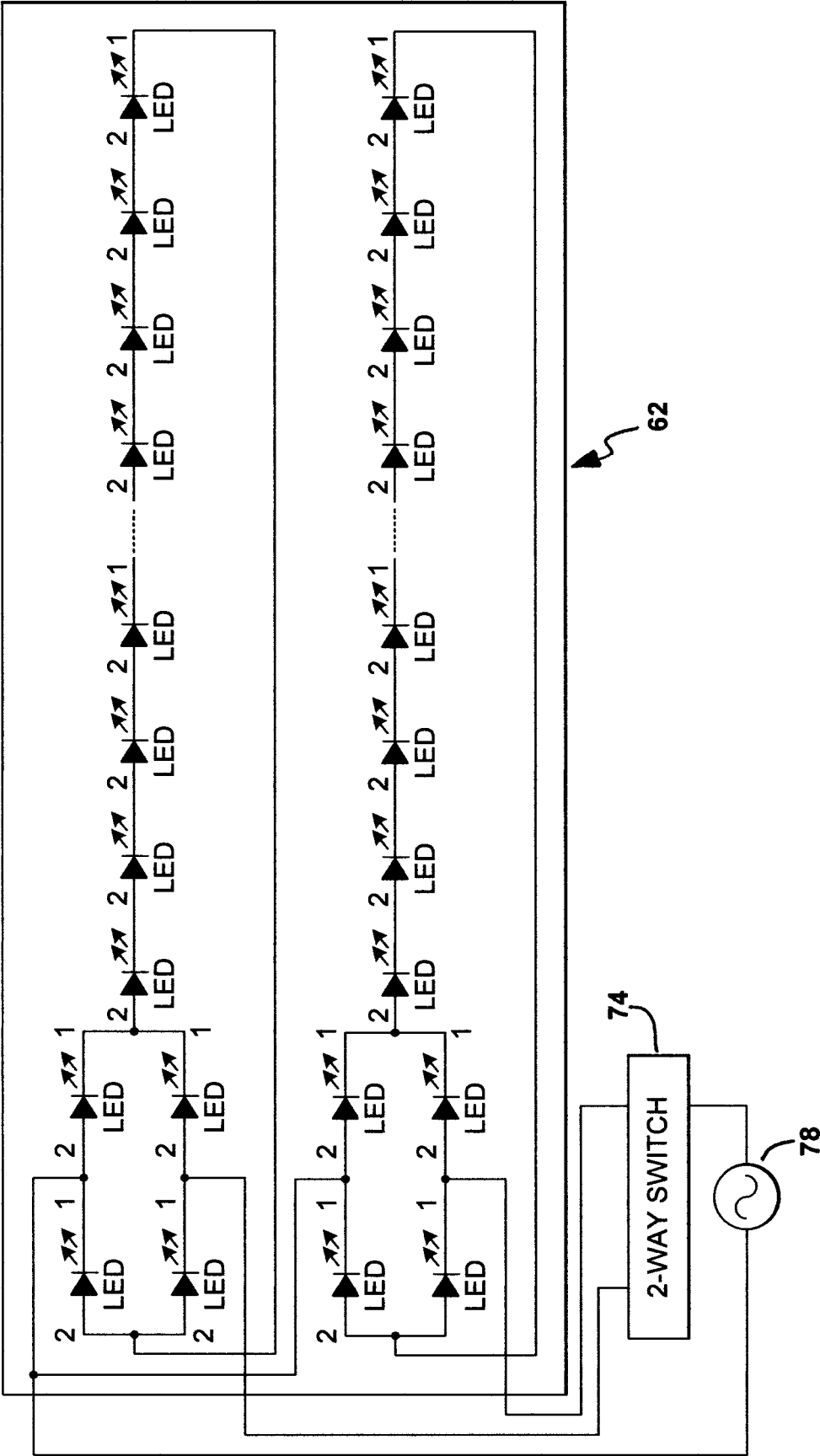


FIG. 10

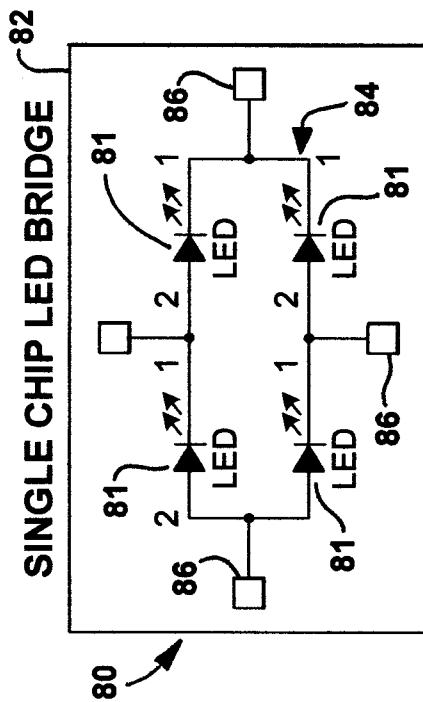


FIG. 11

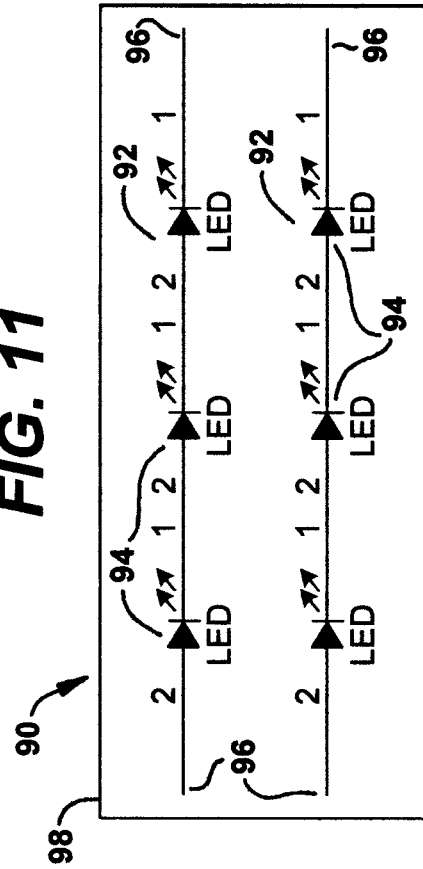
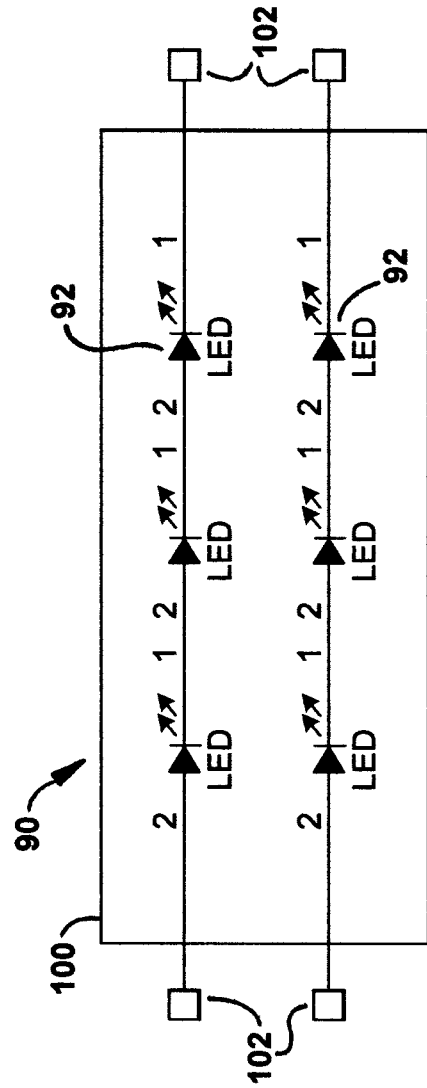


FIG. 12



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US 10/01597

A CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - H05B 37/00 (2010 01)

USPC - 315/185R

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(8) H05B 37/00 (2010 01)

USPC 315/185R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

IPC(8) H05B 37/00 (2010 01)

USPC 315/1 85R.21 0,291, 362/545,800,249 02,249 06

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

PubWEST, PGPB, USPT, EPAB, JPAB, Google Scholar, Google Patents Search Terms LED OLED light emitting diode series opposite opposing parallel voltage diode monolithic integrated chip package substrate AC alternating circuit IC

C DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
X	US 2007/0273299 A1 (Miskin et al) 29 November 2007 (29 11 2007) para [0013] through [0093], Fig 1-26	1-7 and 12
A	US 2005/0173990 A1 (Anderson et al) 11 August 2005 (11 08 2005) entire document	1-7 and 12
A	US 2004/0201988 A1 (Allen) 14 October 2004 (14 10 2004) entire document	1-7 and 12

D Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

D

* Special categories of cited documents

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

08 July 2010 (08 07 2010)

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 JUL 2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
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Lee W Young

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PCT OSP 571 272 7774

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US 10/01597

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons

- 1 ☐ Claims Nos
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely
- 2 ☐ Claims Nos
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically
- 3 ☒ Claims Nos 8¹ 1
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6 4(a)

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows

- 1 ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
- 2 ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees
- 3 ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos
- 4 ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims, it is covered by claims Nos

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees