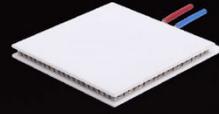


Thermoelectric coolers for  
laser projector applications



**Laird**  
THERMAL SYSTEMS

## Thermoelectric Cooling for Projection Lasers

Laird Thermal Systems Application Note

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## Introduction

Laser projectors used for entertainment applications utilize laser modules to generate 4K-resolution images with a robust color palette and up to 75,000 lumens. While commercial laser projector systems quickly have evolved to be more energy-efficient, these systems still require up to 6kW to generate bright, high-resolution images. This is needed to project in cinemas and large venues at stadiums. Consequently, the high-power laser systems generate a significant amount of heat during operation. Heat can degrade the sensitive laser components, including the laser module (laser diodes and laser optics), optical scanning system, and laser diode driver electronics. These systems need stable temperature control to ensure proper functionality, long life operation and crisp image projection. Efforts to increase luminance and color palette resolution while maintaining the size of a laser projector have led to significant thermal challenges for many manufacturers. Depending on the type of laser projector, temperature control can be maintained by a recirculating chiller or an ambient liquid cooling system with a thermoelectric cooler.



*Laser projectors used for outdoor light shows require precise temperature control to ensure high-resolution image generation.*

## Application Overview

A commercial laser diode projector used in cinemas or light-shows at concerts generally consists of one or more lasers — red, green, and blue — that are combined with an optical scanning system and various drive electronics, all integrated into a laser housing. Compared to traditional lamp projectors, laser projectors provide a wider range of colors, a sharper contrast and can project at further distances. Laser projectors can deliver exceptional image quality with outstanding 2D and 3D brightness, high contrast, uniformity, and superior color performance.

A laser light source is more energy-efficient than conventional lamps because the laser output can be precisely tuned to produce the required red, green, and blue wavelengths rather than wasting power on unusable frequencies. In addition, the laser has longer life expectancy with replacements after 20,000 hours, which is more than twice the lifetime of projection lamps. Compared with traditional lamp projectors, laser projector start-up is virtually instant with consistent brightness maintained over its working life.

Laser diode technology has become the standard for projector laser modules because of the reliability and long life operation. Laser diode technology applies an electrical current to a laser diode, which is then passed through a laser crystal to create laser light. Providing sufficient

cooling for the light source (and other elements of the projector's light engine) starts with the projector manufacturer providing a good thermal design to ensure the heat produced by the lamp is adequately vented away from the projector's light engine. The lasers used in laser projection systems can generate heat between 100 and 300 Watts.

As mentioned, laser projector systems can use either a recirculating chiller or an ambient cooling system with a thermoelectric cooler to provide thermal stability of around 20°C to 30°C. Market leaders tend to use ambient liquid systems featuring a thermoelectric cooler because they are less complicated, more cost-effective and reliable.

### Application Challenges

OEMs can experience a variety of thermal challenges when designing commercial laser projector systems. They include achieving the desired temperature set point and heat pumping capacity while minimizing outgassing. Space constraints such as size, weight and power (SWaP) also need to be taken into consideration.

Lasers inherently produce heat during operation, which must be dissipated efficiently to ensure high-quality image resolution. Laser projection manufacturers continue to use higher-powered laser systems to enhance illumination and the color palette, which generates more thermal noise. Combine this with the trend toward miniaturization for improved portability and simplified installation and managing the heat flux density becomes even more challenging. Smaller thermal systems must deliver higher heat-pumping capacities to meet these design complexities.

Space constraints can also impact airflow negatively, resulting in degraded performance of thermal management solutions such as heat exchangers. More airflow ensures proper heat dissipation. Location of temperature sensors play an important role in thermal management accuracy. Ideally, the sensor should be located as close to the laser as possible to ensure precise temperature control. However, because space is limited the thermistor (sensor) may be located on the cold block that mates to the laser. The thermal resistance between the thermistor and laser may result in delayed temperature feedback response.

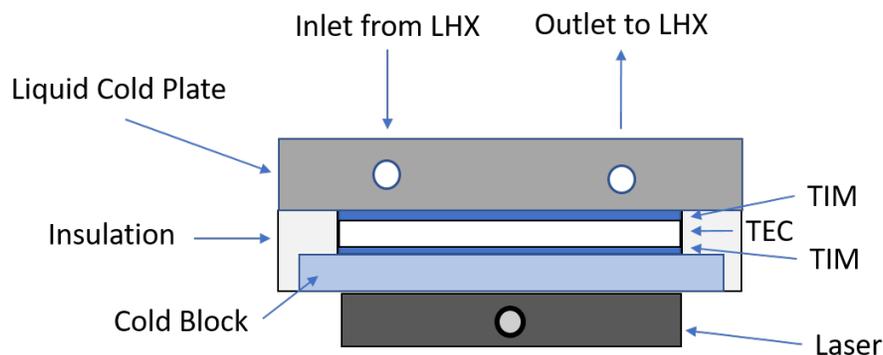
Sensitive optoelectronic components are negatively affected by condensation. Moisture forms on cold surfaces as the temperature drops below the dew point. If this moisture seeps into the electronics, it can cause the electronics to fail. It is therefore important to protect electronics against condensation, even for applications where the set point temperature is at 20°C. To maintain that temperature set point, the cold side ceramic of the thermoelectric cooler can be at 10°C or colder. This will most likely be below the dew point and cause moisture in air to condense. Because epoxy or RTV sealant of the thermoelectric cooler is not enough, it is recommended to have a secondary insulation barrier to protect TEM cavity. All surfaces that go below dew point will require some type of insulation to keep moisture from condensing. This is usually done by insulating with a closed cell foam or other type of insulation that does not absorb moisture, has good thermal insulating properties and do not outgas.

Outgassing can also affect image quality by coating the light source or optics in the laser system. It is recommended to use a thermal interface material on either side of the thermoelectric cooler during assembly to maximize thermal conductivity. However, standard thermal interface materials, such as greases can outgas and contaminate the lens. Special thermal epoxies and phase change materials exist with low outgassing characteristics. However these should be baked in oven first to make sure all outgassing has been released prior to installation. An alternative mounting method is to specify thermoelectric coolers with metallized

exteriors and a low temperature solder. In this case InSn solder is typically used, which melts at a temperature below the solder construction of the thermoelectric cooler. The one concern with soldering is to minimize flux residue as this can also outgas and contaminate the lens.

For temperature stabilization of smaller footprints, generally less than 100 x 100 mm, thermoelectric coolers are often mounted directly onto the exterior of the laser. Thermoelectric coolers for laser cooling often have high heat pumping capacity, typically up to 13 Watts per cm<sup>2</sup> to match the heat generated by the laser. Thermoelectric coolers operating at these high heat pumping levels often exceed the ability of a heat sink and fan to dissipate heat into the surrounding environment. An ambient liquid cooling system and a cold plate is a better option that can minimize space constraints at the source, while routing heat out to an area where there is more space to exhaust heat into the ambient environment.

One or multiple thermoelectric coolers wired in an array can be used to pump heat. For multiple arrays, thermoelectric coolers need to have lapped surfaces so the thicknesses are within tight tolerances during mounting to heat exchanger. This assures minimal air gap between the thermoelectric cooler and the heat exchanger.



*In this laser projector a thermoelectric cooler (TEC) is mounted between a cold plate and a cold block. Around the perimeter of the thermoelectric cooler is an insulation gasket. While the cold block is attached to the laser in the projector, the hot side of the thermoelectric cooler is attached to a cold plate that circulates coolant back to a liquid heat exchanger (LHX).*

### Comparing Cooling Technologies

Two methods commonly used to cool projection laser systems are compressor-based refrigeration systems like chillers and an ambient liquid loop system that utilizes a thermoelectric cooler. Both systems have the ability to cool well below ambient temperatures, unlike liquid-to-air heat exchangers.

Compressor-based refrigeration systems offer a higher coefficient of performance (COP) compared to ambient liquid loops. For example, if the application requires cooling a heat load of 3kW, a standard compressor-based refrigeration system typically requires around 1kW of energy to properly cool it. Chillers operate via a compressor-based refrigeration unit that cools outbound fluid (coolant), which is then routed to the sensitive laser electronics to provide cooling. This closed-loop system loses some thermal control as it gets closer to the heat source.

Ambient liquid loops, on the other hand, use thermoelectric devices for precise spot-cooling. Through the Peltier effect, thermoelectric coolers have a high heat-pumping capability up to

296W with a maximum temperature differential ( $\Delta T$ ) of 72°C to maintain stable temperatures of sensitive electronics below their maximum operating temperature. In this application, a large amount of heat travels through a very small space. The thermoelectric coolers typically used are 25x25, 30x30 or 52x52 millimeters.

With no moving parts, solid-state thermoelectric coolers significantly reduce maintenance, operation, and total cost of ownership for laser projection systems. Thermoelectric coolers offer higher long-term reliability with no operational noise levels and are often lower cost solutions than alternate cooling technologies.

#### Laird Thermal Systems Solution: UltraTEC™ UTX Series

Recirculating chillers like the Nextreme™ Chiller Platform deliver reliable temperature control for projection laser applications. Utilizing high-performance, variable-speed motors, they provide low noise operation and reduced energy consumption by up to 50% compared to conventional compressor-based systems. Although more efficient, chiller systems are also a little more expensive and physically larger than ambient liquid loop systems with thermoelectric coolers. As a result, ambient cooling loops with a thermoelectric device, like the UltraTEC UTX Series module, often are the choice for laser projector OEMs.

The UltraTEC UTX Series utilizes advanced thermoelectric materials for higher heat pumping capacity compared to standard semiconductor materials. The module is assembled with advanced thermoelectric materials that offers a 10% boost in heat pumping capacity compared to standard thermoelectric coolers. It also features a higher thermal insulation barrier that delivers improved temperature differential with a  $\Delta T_{\max} = 72^{\circ}\text{K}$ .

The largest model in the UltraTEC UTX Series thermoelectric cooler family has a heat pumping capacity of up to 296 Watts. Form factors can range from 25 x 25 mm's up to 55 x 55 mm's. The solid-state UTX Series thermoelectric cooler generates a lot of heat in a small area and is ideal for spot cooling in laser projection applications. For the larger heat pumping models, it is recommended to use a liquid heat exchanger on the hot side to dissipate heat into the surrounding environment.

The UltraTEC UTX Series platform cools well below ambient temperature and actively moves heat away from sensitive electronics. With no moving parts, solid-state Peltier coolers significantly reduce maintenance and total ownership costs. Peltier coolers offer high reliability, no operational noise levels and perform well in high-vibration applications.



**Laird Thermal Systems™ UltraTEC UTX Series delivers precise temperature control for high-power laser projectors.**

## Conclusion

Stabilizing the operational temperature of laser optical components is vital to the performance of high-power laser projectors for cinema and light shows. Power densities continue to increase, improving illumination and color palette, while projector frame continue to shrink, improving portability and installation options. Modern cooling technologies are now more advanced to support these design demands. Not only can chillers provide a solution for many projectors, but ambient liquid systems with thermoelectric devices offer simplified spot-cooling to provide superior temperature stabilization that maintains peak performance of laser.

Thermoelectric coolers offer localized spot cooling to provide superior temperature stabilization that maintains peak performance of lasers and optoelectronics. Because of its solid-state operation, thermoelectric coolers like the UltraTEC UTX Series provides low maintenance and long life operation. Through advanced break thru's in materials sciences, this product series offers a boost in performance and higher coefficient of performance compared to standard thermoelectric coolers.

More information on the UltraTEC UTX Series SuperCool Series can be found by visiting [lairdthermal.com/utx-series](http://lairdthermal.com/utx-series)

## About Laird Thermal Systems

Laird Thermal Systems develops thermal management solutions for demanding applications across global medical, industrial, transportation, and telecommunications markets. We manufacture one of the most diverse product portfolios in the industry, ranging from active thermoelectric coolers and assemblies to temperature controllers and liquid cooling systems. Our engineers use advanced thermal modeling and management techniques to solve complex heat and temperature control problems. By offering a broad range of design, prototyping, and in-house testing capabilities, we partner closely with our customers across the entire product development lifecycle to reduce risk and accelerate their time-to-market. Our global manufacturing and support resources help customers maximize productivity, uptime, performance and product quality. Laird Thermal Systems is the optimum choice for standard or custom thermal solutions. Learn more by visiting [www.lairdthermal.com](http://www.lairdthermal.com).

## Contact Laird Thermal Systems

Have a question or need more information about Laird Thermal Systems? Please contact us via the website [www.lairdthermal.com](http://www.lairdthermal.com).

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