

(51) International Patent Classification:
H05B 33/08 (2006.01)(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2016/063090(22) International Filing Date:
9 June 2016 (09.06.2016)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
15171222.1 9 June 2015 (09.06.2015) EP(71) Applicant: PHILIPS LIGHTING HOLDING B.V.
[NL/NL]; High Tech Campus 45, 5656 AE Eindhoven
(NL).(72) Inventors: AJMEER, Ahamed, Raffik; c/o High Tech
Campus 5, 5656 AE Eindhoven (NL). MAJI, Goutam; c/o
High Tech Campus 5, 5656 AE Eindhoven (NL).(74) Agents: VAN EEUWIJK, Alexander, Henricus, Walter-
us et al.; Philips Lighting B.V. - Intellectual Property High
Tech Campus 5, 5656 AE Eindhoven (NL).(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG,
MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC,
SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ,
TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,
TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: ADAPTIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION OF LED LUMINAIRES.

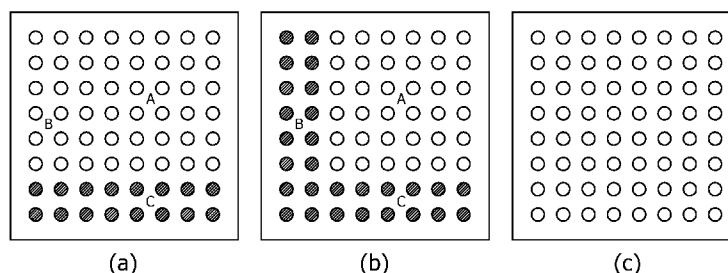


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: A luminaire that adjusts a certain set of light sources according to the installation location of said luminaire with respect to an external structure. A luminaire with a light emitting surface comprising a LED driver (30); an array of light sources, the luminaire further comprising: a light output tuning unit, connected to a certain set of light sources within the array and being able to tune an light output of said certain set of light sources; an interface adapted to be operated during an installation/commissioning of the luminaire, adapted for receiving configuration information which is dimming information; and a control unit, for controlling the tuning unit according to the received configuration information; wherein the light emitting surface is a planar surface and said certain set of light sources is on at least one edge of the planar surface and wherein said array of light sources is connected to the LED driver (30) and the light output tuning unit comprises a dimming circuit including at least one shunt switch adapted to shunt said certain set of light sources off from or on to the LED driver (30).

Adaptive luminous intensity distribution of LED luminaires

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to LED luminaires.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10

Power LED is a point source of light. A LED luminaire consists of a number of power LEDs connected in series or parallel or a combination of the two. The luminaires are designed to provide the right amount of light to the target area. The light level is adjusted by dimming to meet the user specific light requirement.

15

A typical luminaire provides light equally in all directions. The evenly distributed light is not completely utilized by the target area. For example, if a down light is mounted near a wall, as some amount of light falls on walls, not on the floor below the down light. In case of indoor application, light gets wasted by non-reflecting walls whereas in outdoor application lights get wasted in the surroundings. Fig. 1 shows an example of tunnel lighting: some light emitted from the luminaire falls to the wall and the ceiling, such as shown by the circular sectors on the wall and the ceiling. If the wall is far away from the target area, light gets wasted even if the wall is reflective. This light loss causes wastage of energy.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25

US20140312779A1 discloses a luminaire with different light sources configured to emit light beams with different and controllable beam patterns. The structure of the luminaire in this prior art is relatively complex. Further it uses a sensor to sense the external object and adjust the light beams dynamically, which further increases its complexity.

30

It would be advantageous to configure a luminaire to tune its output according to an external structure that is neighboring to said luminaire. More specifically, such configuration had better to be done when the luminaire is installed or commissioned before it is powered on and used. Most importantly, the luminaire needs to be quite simple and low cost for allowing the tuning of the light beams.

An idea of embodiments of the invention is adaptively controlling the LED driver, in such a way that LED strings that are closer to the wall will be dimmed, whereas other strings are not. If a portion of the LEDs of a luminaire whose light output is not reaching the target area is dimmed, then a considerable reduction in energy consumption is achieved. Therefore, the LED luminaire can be made configurable, during installation, to dim certain portion(s) of the LED luminaire, based on its position (e.g. near to the wall).

In order to provide this tuning in a simple way, a basic idea of the invention is that the dimming information is provided only at installation or commissioning stage thus does not involve dynamic/real time sensing; further shunt switches are used to shunt some LEDs on to / off from the driver, avoiding complex dimming circuit.

To better address this concern, one aspect of the invention proposes a luminaire with a light emitting surface comprising a LED driver; an array of light sources, the luminaire further comprising: a light output tuning unit, connected to a certain set of light sources within the array and being able to tune an light output of said certain set of light sources; an interface adapted to be operated during an installation /commissioning of the luminaire, adapted for receiving configuration information which is dimming information; and a control unit, for controlling the tuning unit according to the received configuration information; wherein the light emitting surface is a planar surface, said certain set of light sources is on at least one edge of the planar surface and wherein said array of light sources being in series with the LED driver and wherein said array of light sources is connected to the LED driver and the light output tuning unit comprises a dimming circuit adapted to dim said certain set of light sources, said dimming circuit including at least one shunt switch adapted to shunt said certain set of light sources off from or on to the LED driver.

In this aspect, a simple and low cost solution is provided that allows tuning the light emitting at the edge of the luminaire. The certain set of light sources can be dimmed such that power is saved and light wastage where not required is avoided. In many scenarios such as down light or tunnel light, the external structure of untargeted area is close to the edge of the luminaire. Thus the light source at the edge of the luminaire can be dimmed. The configuration happens only in installation or commissioning phase thus is static and low cost. Further, using the shunt switch that selectively switch on/off the light sources at the edge is also quite low cost.

In a preferred embodiment, said array of light sources is placed on a single LED board and adapted to form a rectangular array, and said certain set of light sources are on at least one edge of the rectangular array. This embodiment overcomes the complexity in

the prior art that the different LEDs are carried by separate boards and separate power connections.

In a preferred embodiment, said array of light sources is connected in series with the single LED driver, and the shunt switch is connected in parallel with said certain set of light sources and adapted to bypass or not bypass said certain set of light sources from the driver. This embodiment further allows a simple driving for all light source, and allows the dimming of some LEDs without causing the disturbance of the LED driver and the other LEDs.

Preferably, said certain set of light sources are at two connecting edges of the rectangular array, the dimming circuit includes two shunt switches which are also placed on the single LED board, wherein one of the two shunt switch is in parallel with said certain set of light sources and the other one of the two shunt switches is in parallel with a subset of said certain set of light sources that are placed in one of the two connecting edges.

Said dimming information is relevant to an installation location of said luminaire with respect to an external structure that is neighboring to said certain set of light sources. An installation location of said luminaire with respect to an external structure is taken into consideration for tuning a certain set of light sources, and flexibility can be achieved. Further it is one time setting during installation or commissioning, and the configuration is static, hence low cost.

In a further embodiment, said installation location of said luminaire comprises that said planar light emitting surface is neighboring to an angled plane with respect to said planar light emitting surface, and said control unit is adapted to dim said certain set of light sources that is neighboring to said angled plane. In this embodiment, light sources near the angled plane can be dimmed to reduce light on that angled plane.

More specifically, the luminaire can be mounted on the ceiling near the wall wherein the wall is a vertical plane with respect to the downward light emitting plane. The light source near the wall can be dimmed to reduce light on the wall.

In a more specific implementation, the luminaire can be mounted on the corner of the ceiling, also near the wall corner. And said certain set is at two connecting edges of the rectangular array, and said location of said luminaire comprises that said certain set of light sources is neighboring to a corner of the ceiling. In this implementation, a corner of the luminaire can be dimmed to reduce light on the wall corner and more energy can be saved.

In an alternative embodiment, the luminaire is adapted to be placed at an intersection of a wall and a ceiling, said planar light emitting surface is adapted to face the

space defined by said wall and said ceiling, and said location of said luminaire comprises that said certain set of light sources is neighboring to said wall and said ceiling. One example of this embodiment is tunnel light whose light emitting plane is tilted to cover the tunnel space. The embodiment reduces undesired light on the wall and ceiling.

5 In order to provide dimmed light source, many solutions can be used.

In one solution, at the edge said certain set of light sources are placed in an interlacing manner with respect to light sources that are not dimmed by said dimming circuit. Thus the overall output at the edge can be dimmed. In a more specific embodiment, the dimming circuit is adapted to turn off said certain set of light sources, while the undimmed
10 light sources provide an overall low output at the edge. In this embodiment, the shunt switch can be manual switch like dip-switch.

In another solution, at the edge said certain set of light sources are placed in a continuous manner, and the dimming circuit is adapted to turn on and turn off said certain set in a certain duty. This is a normal PWM dimming solution wherein the output can be
15 controlled more flexibly via the certain duty. In this embodiment, the shunt switch can be high frequency switch like semi-conductor switch.

In a more flexible embodiment, how much the light source is dimmed can be selected from multiple levels. The interface is adapted for receiving a dimming level among multiple levels that is relevant to a distance of said luminaire with respect to said external
20 structures, and the control unit is further adapted to control the dimming circuit according to said dimming level.

In an embodiment, said light output tuning unit is adapted to tune the color of the output light of said certain set of light source, said configuration information comprises color information. This embodiment provides a more flexible solution.

25 In an embodiment, said dimming circuit is adapted to one time set said dimming information for said certain set of light sources during installation or commissioning after said dimming information has been received during the installation or commissioning and fix said dimming information during normal operation of the luminaire. Since the mount location of the luminaire is static after the installation, this embodiment
30 provides a one-time setting for the normal operation.

These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiment(s) described hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Examples of the invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows an example of tunnel lighting in which undesired light are emitted on the wall and ceiling of the tunnel;

Fig. 2 shows three configurations of the luminaire according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 shows a circuit scenario to realize configuration (a) of figure 3;

Fig. 4 shows a circuit scenario to realize configuration (b) of figure 3;

Fig. 5 shows another specific solution to realize the three configurations in fig.

2;

Fig. 6 shows a specific circuit to realize configuration (a) of figure 5;

Fig. 7 shows an operation state of the circuit in fig. 6 to realize configuration (a) of figure 5; and

Fig. 8 shows an operation state of the circuit in fig. 6 to realize configuration (b) of figure 5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The invention provides a luminaire with a light emitting surface comprising an array of light sources, the luminaire further comprising:

- a light output tuning unit, connected to a certain set of light sources within the array and being able to tune a light output of said certain set of light sources;
- an interface adapted to be operated during an installation/commissioning of the luminaire, adapted for receiving configuration information which is relevant with an installation location of said luminaire with respect to an external structure that is neighboring to said certain set of light sources; and
- a control unit, for controlling the tuning unit according to the received configuration information.

The below description uses a down light to be mounted on a ceiling as an example to elucidate the invention. And using wall as the external structure wherein the light from the luminaire is not preferred to reach the wall.

A typical down light has a light emitting surface of a planar surface, and an array of light sources comprises a rectangular array on the planar surface, said certain set of light sources are at the edge of the rectangular array.

As shown in fig. 2, (a) shows a luminaire that is preferred to be placed with its down edge closest to the wall. (b) shows a luminaire that is preferred to be placed with its left and down edges closest to the wall, namely it is placed in the corner. And (c) shows a luminaire that is preferred to be placed away from the wall.

5 The shaded light sources in fig. 2 (a) and (b) stand for the light source are dimmed down. The LEDs in the left edge, in the down edge and rest are respectively referred as B, C and A. In this case, the dimmed light source would not provide too much usefulness light to the wall thus energy is saved.

10 In a more specific embodiment, all the light source at the edge is dimmed down, such as by a 50%. The certain set of light sources are placed in a continuous manner. And the dimming circuit is adapted to turn on and turn off said certain set in a certain duty, such a 50% duty cycle.

15 Fig. 3 shows the specific circuit to realize the configuration of fig. 2 (a). The luminaire comprises a LED driver 30, wherein said certain set of light sources B and C and light sources A that are not dimmed by said dimming circuit are series connected with said LED driver, and said dimming circuit comprises a first shunt switch in parallel with said certain set B of light sources, and second shunt switch in parallel with said certain set C of light sources.

20 For fig. 2 (a), set C of light sources are dimmed while set A and set B are not dimmed. As shown in figure 3, the first shunt switch in parallel with said certain set B of light sources is off, and the second shunt switch in parallel with said certain set C of light sources is turned on/off alternatively in a 50% duty cycle such that the edge where the certain set C is placed is dimmed at a 50% dimming level.

25 For fig. 2 (b), sets C and B of light sources are dimmed while set A is not dimmed. As shown in figure 4, the second shunt switch in parallel with said certain set C of light sources is off, and the first shunt switch in parallel with said certain set B of light sources is turned on/off alternatively in a 50% duty cycle such that the edges/corner where the certain sets C and B are placed is dimmed at a 50% dimming level.

30 In a more sophisticated solution, the dimming level is selectable among multiple dimming levels according to a distance of said luminaire with respect to said external structures. For example, if the luminaire and the wall are closer with each other, the light sources can be more dimmed.

 Another possible solution to achieve the brightness control of a particular edge is by turning “OFF” every alternate LEDs of at that edge. More specifically, at the edge said

certain set of light sources are placed in an interlacing manner with respect to light sources that are not dimmed by said dimming circuit and the dimming circuit is adapted to turn off said certain set of light sources.

This solution is schematically shown in fig. 5. Fig. 5, (a) shows a luminaire that is preferred to be placed with its down edge closest to the wall. (b) shows a luminaire that is preferred to be placed with its left and down edges closest to the wall, namely it is placed in the corner. And (c) shows a luminaire that is preferred to be placed away from the wall.

The blacked light sources in fig. 5 (a) and (b) stand for the light source are turn off. The LEDs in the left edge, in the down edge and rest are respectively referred as B, C and A.

Fig. 6 shows the specific circuit to realize the configuration of fig. 5. For B and C segment, said certain set of light sources are placed in an interlacing manner with respect to light sources that are not dimmed by said dimming circuit. And the luminaire comprises a driver, wherein said certain set of light source and light sources that are not dimmed by said dimming circuit are series connected with said driver, and said dimming circuit comprise a third shunt switch in parallel with the certain set of light source in segment C and a fourth shunt switch in parallel with the certain set of light source in segment B.

Fig. 7 shows the scenario to realize configuration (a) of figure 5. The third switch is on to shunt the certain light source in segment C, which certain light source is half of the LED in segment C at the down edge in figure 5.

Fig. 8 shows the scenario to realize configuration (b) of figure 5. The fourth switch is on to shunt the certain light source in segments C and B, which certain light source is half of the LED in segment C at the down edge and half of the LED in segment B at the left edge as shown in figure 5.

The interface of the luminaire is adapted to be operated during installation/commissioning of the luminaire. As soon as the operator knows that the luminaire is mounted near the wall or near the corner, the operator would input the configuration information into the luminaire to dim down corresponding set of light sources.

The interface could be implemented in hardware or software. For example, one or more dip-switches can be used for receiving the configuration information. In the embodiment as shown in figures 3 and 4, the state of the dip-switch can be read and used for generated corresponding PWM-1 or PWM-2. In the embodiments as shown in figure 6, the

state of the dip-switch can be read and used for determining the state of the switches SW-1 and SW-2; alternatively, the dip-switch could be the switches SW-1 and SW-2 themselves.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such illustration and description are to be considered illustrative or
5 exemplary and not restrictive; the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. For example, in the above embodiment, the wall or wall corner is the external structure that is neighboring to said certain set of light sources. In varied embodiment, the external structure is possible to be other objects such as pillar, or non-permanent structures.

Other variations to the disclosed embodiments can be understood and effected
10 by those skilled in the art in practicing the claimed invention, from a study of the drawings, the disclosure, and the appended claims. In the claims, the word "comprising" does not exclude other elements or steps, and the indefinite article "a" or "an" does not exclude a plurality. A single processor or other unit may fulfill the functions of several items recited in the claims. The mere fact that certain measures are recited in mutually different dependent
15 claims does not indicate that a combination of these measures cannot be used to advantage. A computer program may be stored/distributed on a suitable medium, such as an optical storage medium or a solid-state medium supplied together with or as part of other hardware, but may also be distributed in other forms, such as via the Internet or other wired or wireless telecommunication systems. Any reference signs in the claims should not be construed as
20 limiting the scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A luminaire with a light emitting surface comprising an array of light sources, the luminaire further comprising:

- 5 - a LED driver (30);
- a light output tuning unit, connected to a certain set (B, C) of light sources within the array and being able to tune a light output of said certain set of light sources;
- an interface adapted to be operated during an installation or commissioning of the luminaire, adapted for receiving configuration information which is dimming
- 10 information; and
- a control unit, for controlling the tuning unit according to the received configuration information;

wherein the light emitting surface is a planar surface forming said light emitting surface, said certain set of light sources is on at least one edge of the planar surface

15 and

wherein said array of light sources is connected to the LED driver (30) and the light output tuning unit comprises a dimming circuit adapted to dim said certain set of light sources, said dimming circuit including at least one shunt switch adapted to shunt said certain set of light sources off from or on to the LED driver (30).

2. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said array of light sources is placed on a single LED board and adapted to form a rectangular array, and said certain set of light sources are on at least one edge of the rectangular array,

said array of light sources is connected in series with the single LED driver

25 (30), and

the shunt switch is connected in parallel with said certain set of light sources and adapted to bypass or not bypass said certain set of light sources from the driver (30).

3. A luminaire according to claim 2, wherein said certain set of light sources are

30 at two connecting edges of the rectangular array, the dimming circuit includes two shunt switches which are also placed on the single LED board, wherein one of the two shunt switch is in parallel with said certain set of light sources and the other one of the two shunt switches is in parallel with a subset of said certain set of light sources that are placed in one of the two connecting edges and

said dimming information is relevant to an installation location of said luminaire with respect to an external structure that is neighboring to said certain set of light sources.

5 4. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said certain set of light sources and other light sources are placed in an interlacing manner at the edge, and the shunt switch is adapted to shunt said certain set of light sources all the time in case at the edge said certain set of light sources and other light sources (A) are placed in an interlacing manner.

10 5. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said shunt switch comprises a manual electric switch such as a dip-switch.

6. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said certain set of light sources are placed in a continuous manner at the edge, and the shunt switch is adapted to shunt and not
15 shunt said certain set in a certain duty in case at the edge said certain set of light sources are placed in a continuous manner.

7. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said shunt switch comprises semiconductor switch such as a transistor.

20

8. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said dimming circuit is adapted to:
- one time set said dimming information for said certain set of light sources during installation or commissioning after said dimming information has been received during the installation or commissioning and

25 - fix said dimming information during normal operation of the luminaire.

9. A luminaire according to claim 2, wherein said installation location of said luminaire comprises that said planar light emitting surface is neighboring to an angled plane with respect to said planar light emitting surface, and said control unit is adapted to dim said
30 certain set of light sources that is neighboring to said angled plane.

10. A luminaire according to claim 9, wherein said luminaire is a down-light adapted to be installed on a ceiling, said planar light emitting surface is adapted to face

downward, and said location of said luminaire comprises that said certain set of light sources is neighboring to walls.

11. A luminaire according to claim 3, wherein said location of said luminaire
5 comprises that said certain set of light sources is neighboring to a corner of the ceiling.

12. A luminaire according to claim 3, wherein said luminaire is adapted to be
placed at an intersection of a wall and a ceiling, said planar light emitting surface is adapted
to face the space defined by said wall and said ceiling, and said location of said luminaire
10 comprises that said certain set of light sources is neighboring to said wall and said ceiling.

13. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said interface is further adapted for
receiving a dimming level among multiple levels that is relevant to a distance of said
luminaire with respect to said external structures, and the control unit is further adapted to
15 control the dimming circuit according to said dimming level.

14. A luminaire according to claim 1, wherein said light output tuning unit is
adapted to tune the color of the output light of said certain set of light source, said
configuration information comprises color information.
20

1/8



FIG. 1

2/8

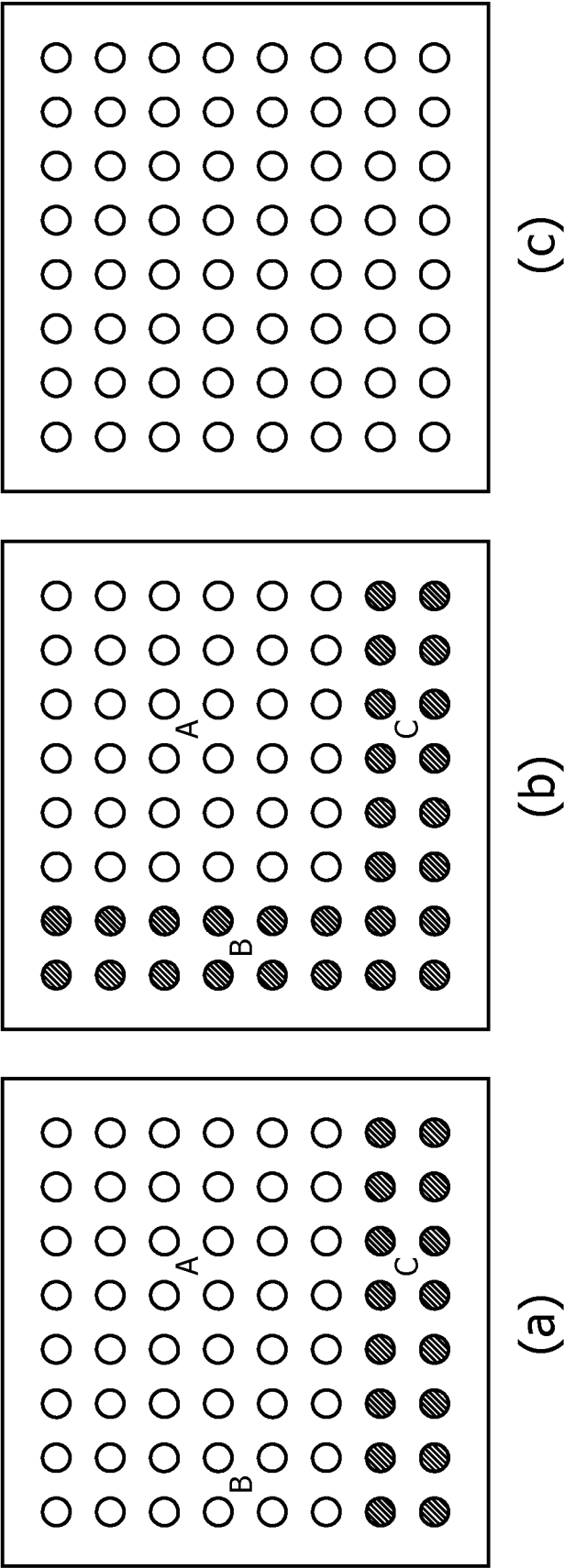


FIG. 2

3/8

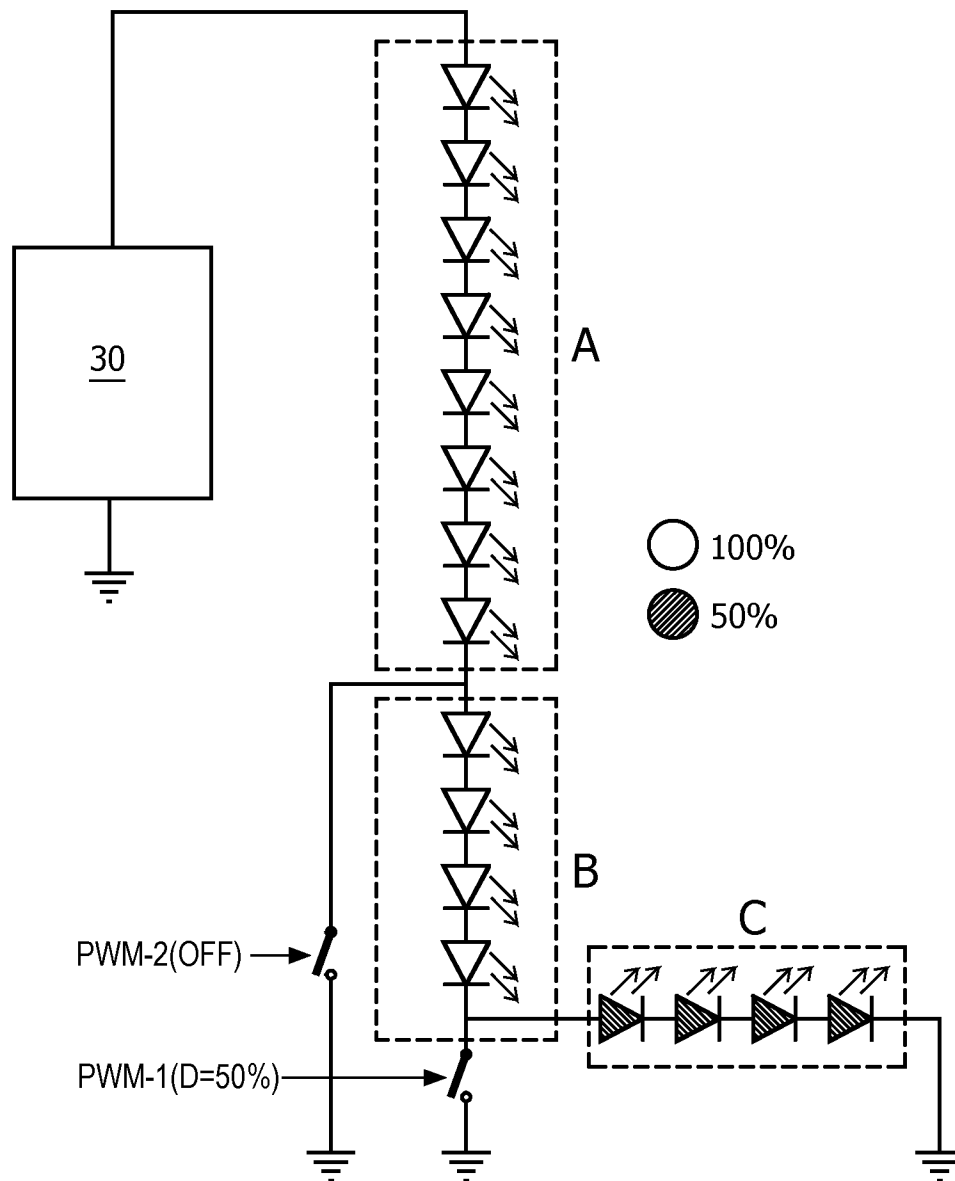


FIG. 3

4/8

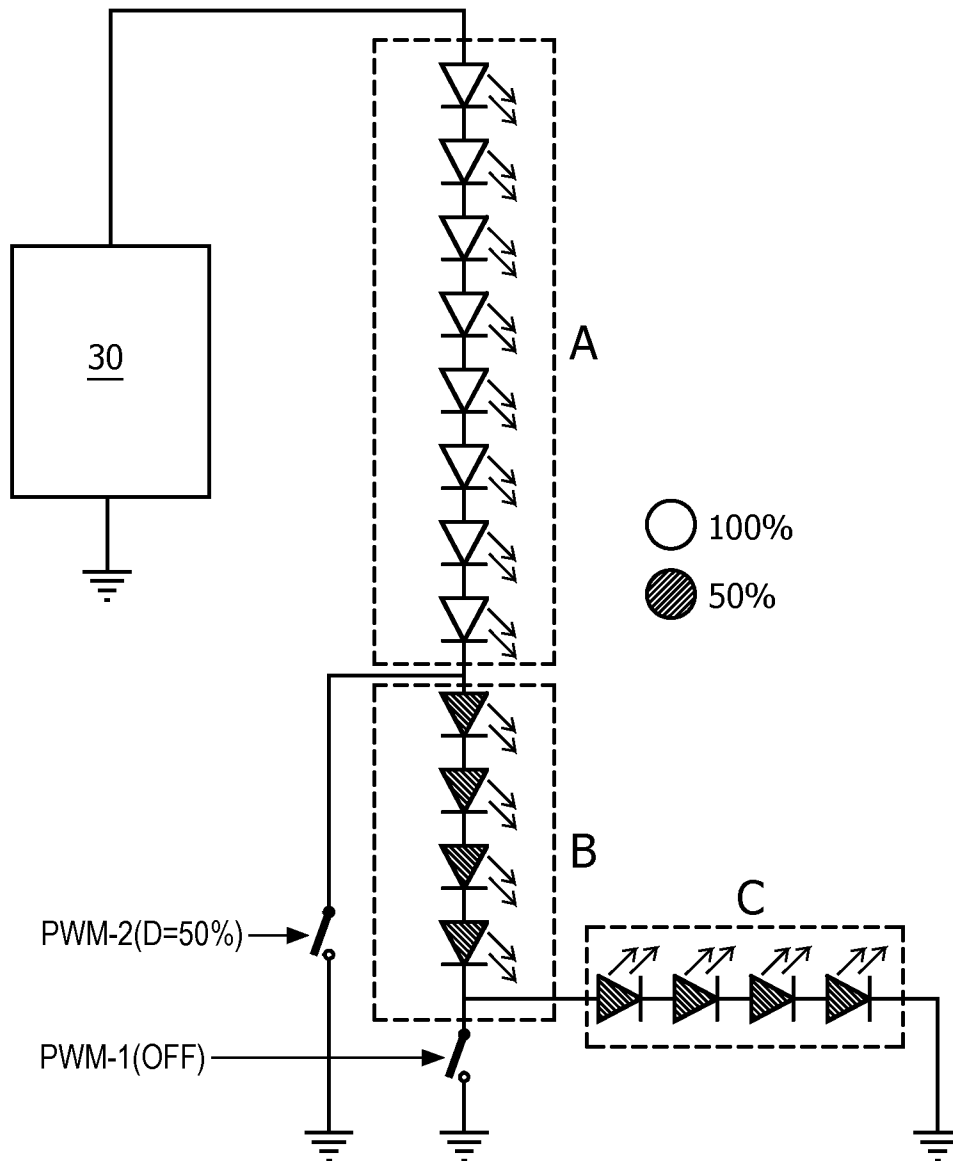


FIG. 4

5/8

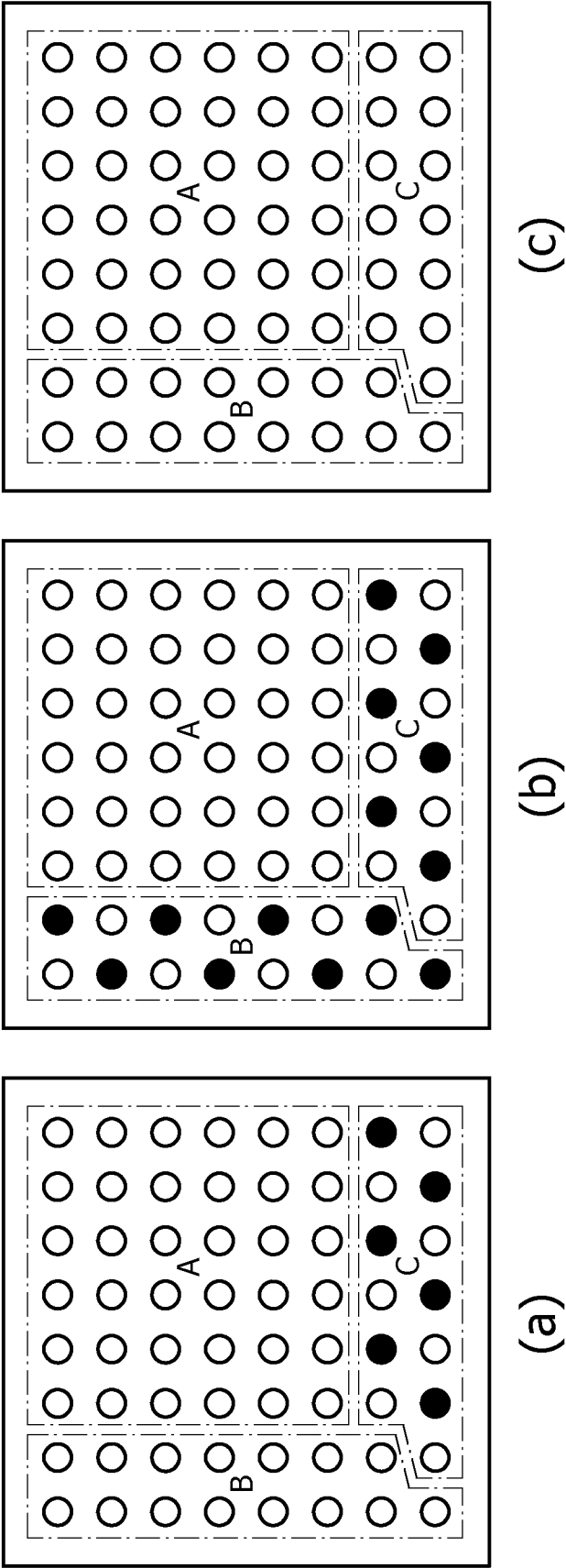


FIG. 5

6/8

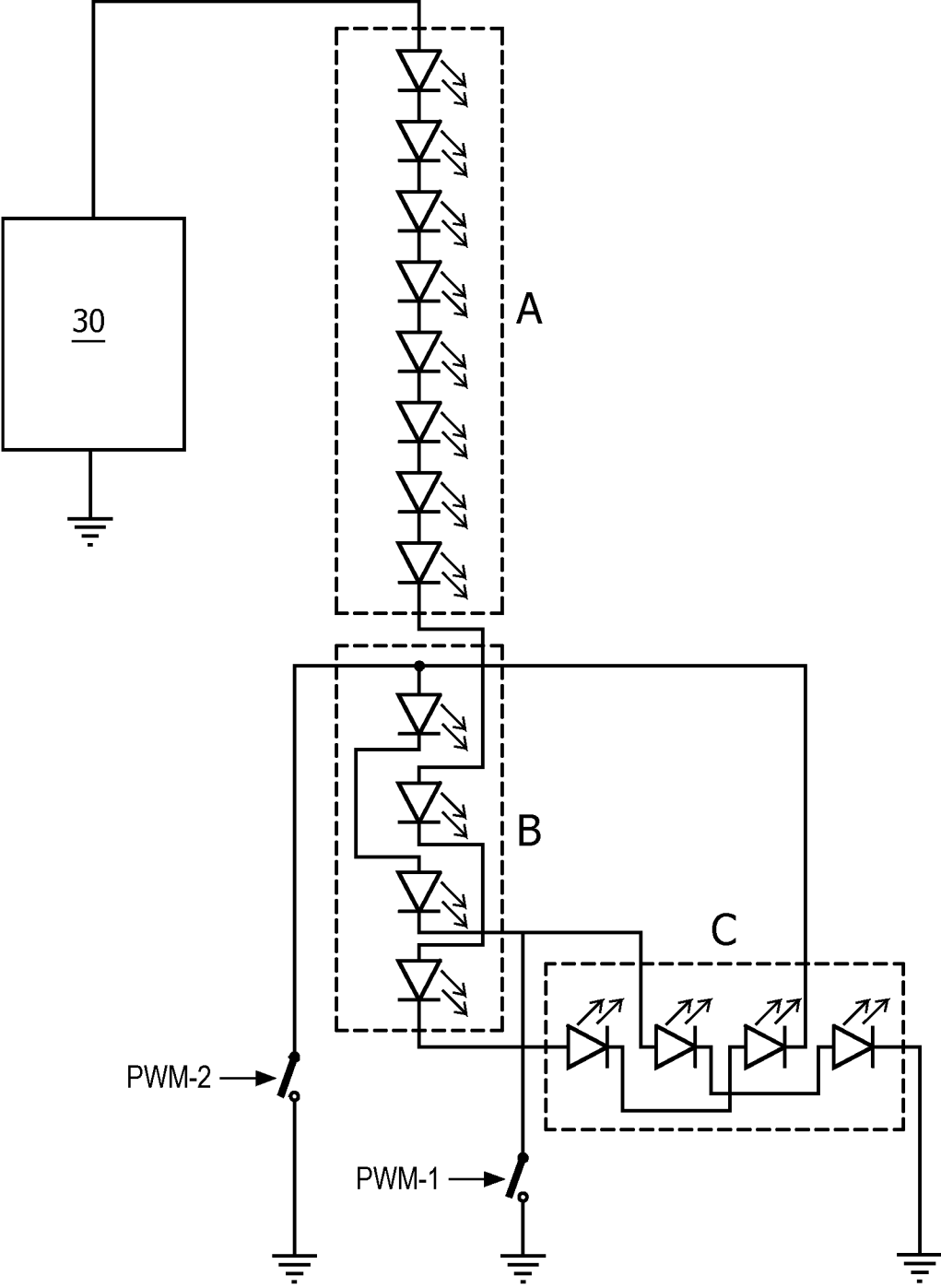


FIG. 6

7/8

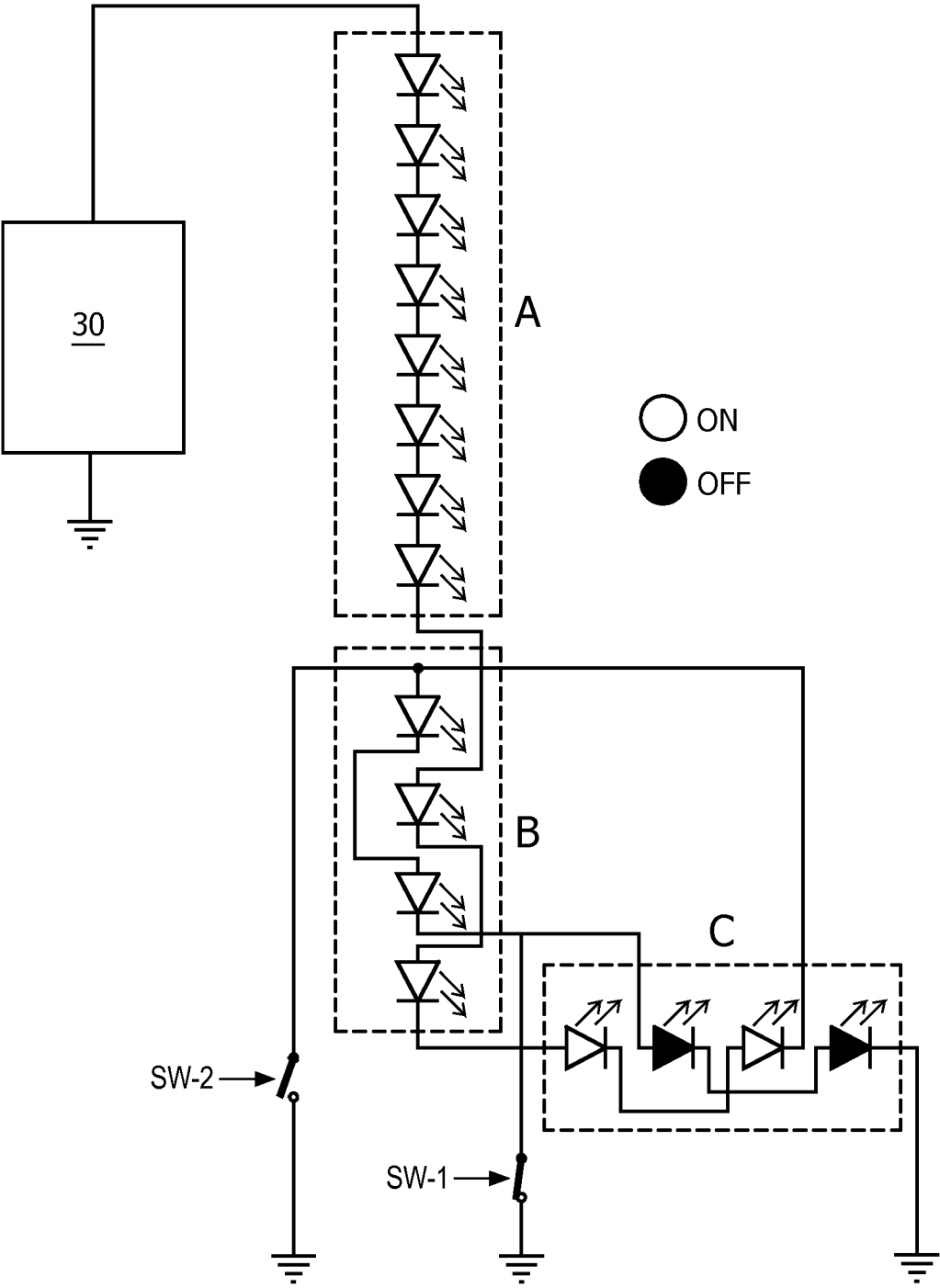


FIG. 7

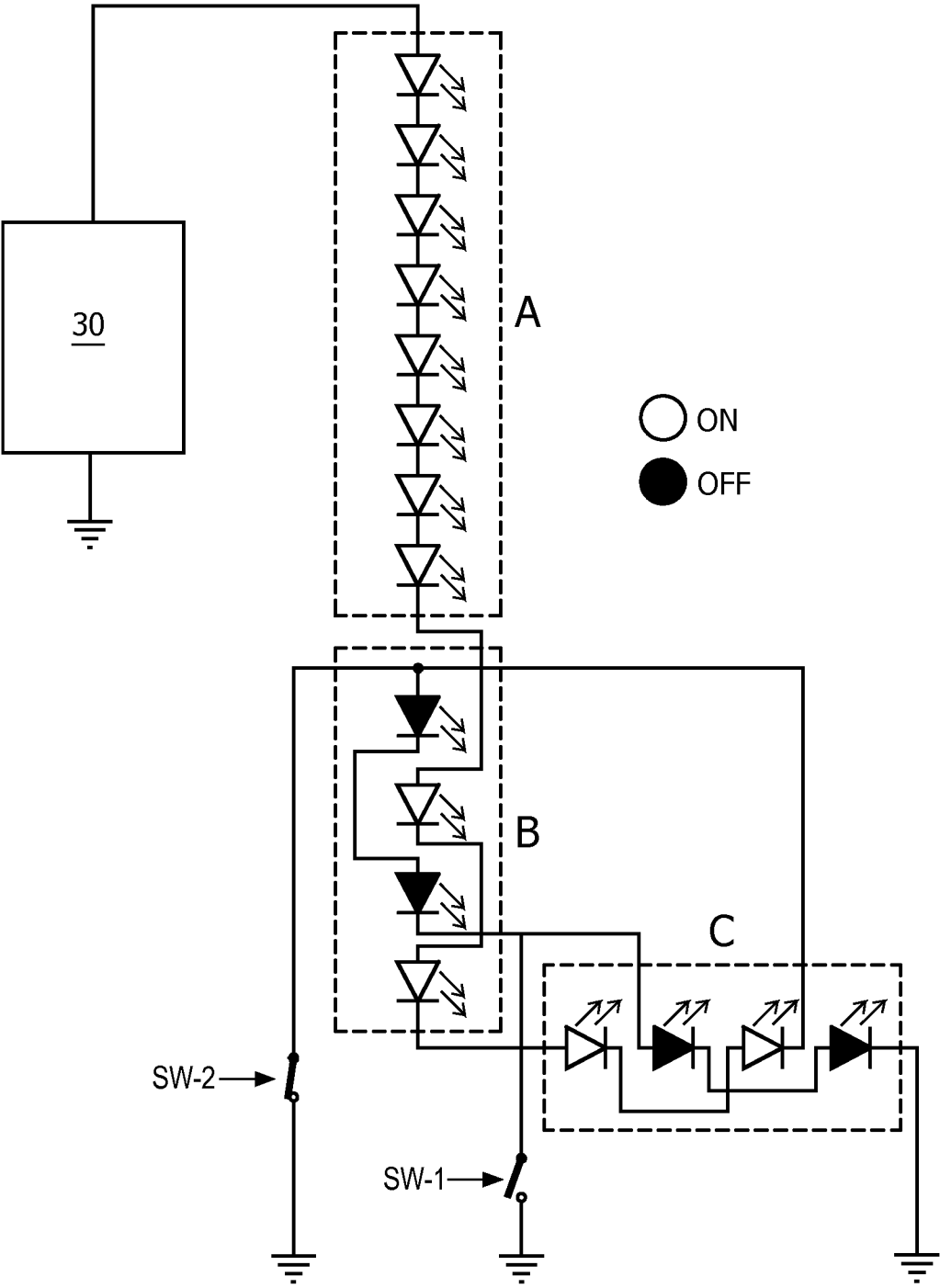


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2016/063090

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H05B33/08

ADD.

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)

H05B

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

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

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2009/134806 A1 (CAUFFIELD ROBERT [US]) 28 May 2009 (2009-05-28) the whole document	1-14
A	----- US 2014/312779 A1 (VISSENBERG MICHEL CORNELIS JOSEPHUS MARIE [NL] ET AL) 23 October 2014 (2014-10-23) paragraphs [0004] - [0016], [0035] - [0043]; figures 1-4 -----	1-14



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* 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

21 July 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/07/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Waters, Duncan

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2016/063090

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2009134806	A1	28-05-2009	NONE

US 2014312779	A1	23-10-2014	CN 103907400 A 02-07-2014
			EP 2749138 A1 02-07-2014
			JP 2014535147 A 25-12-2014
			RU 2014123558 A 20-12-2015
			US 2014312779 A1 23-10-2014
			WO 2013068866 A1 16-05-2013
