

# Inorganic Phosphors For Solid State Lighting

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Biochemistry Major

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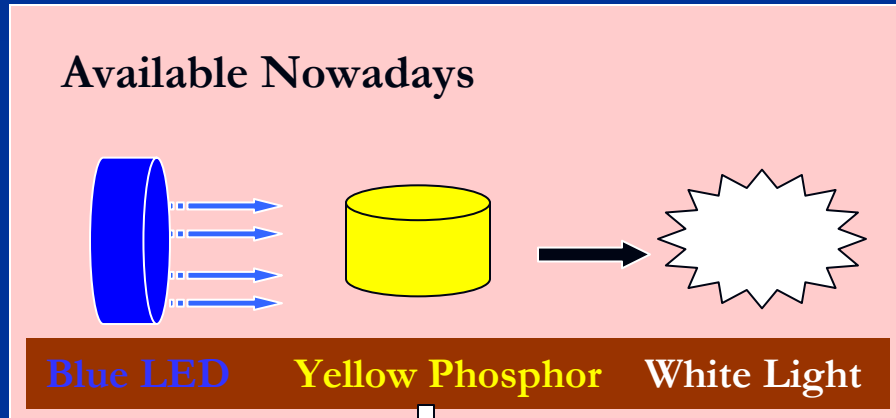


# Introduction

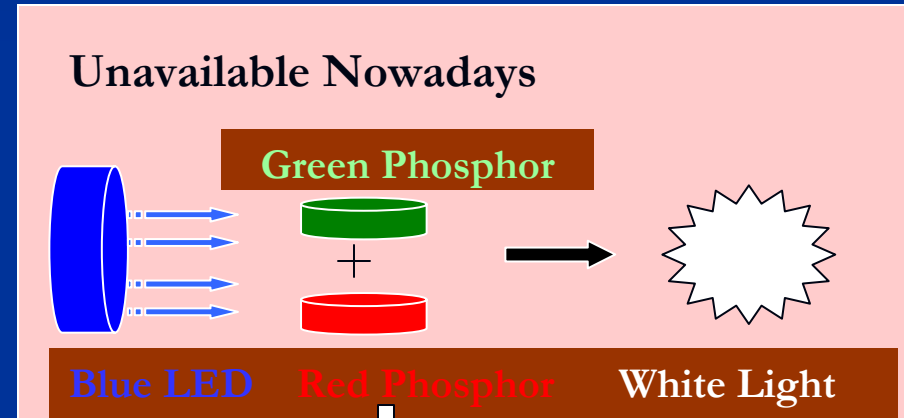


- Light emitting diode (LED) based lighting- efficient for white light.
- High luminous efficacy without consuming large amount of energy.
- White light is composed of blue, green and red colors.

## Strategies to obtain white light



$\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}:\text{Ce}$   
yttrium aluminium garnet (YAG)



?????

## Goals

- Investigate new red phosphor that could be excited using the blue LED-  
 $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}:\text{Ce}+\text{Cr}$

# Experimental Procedure for YAG

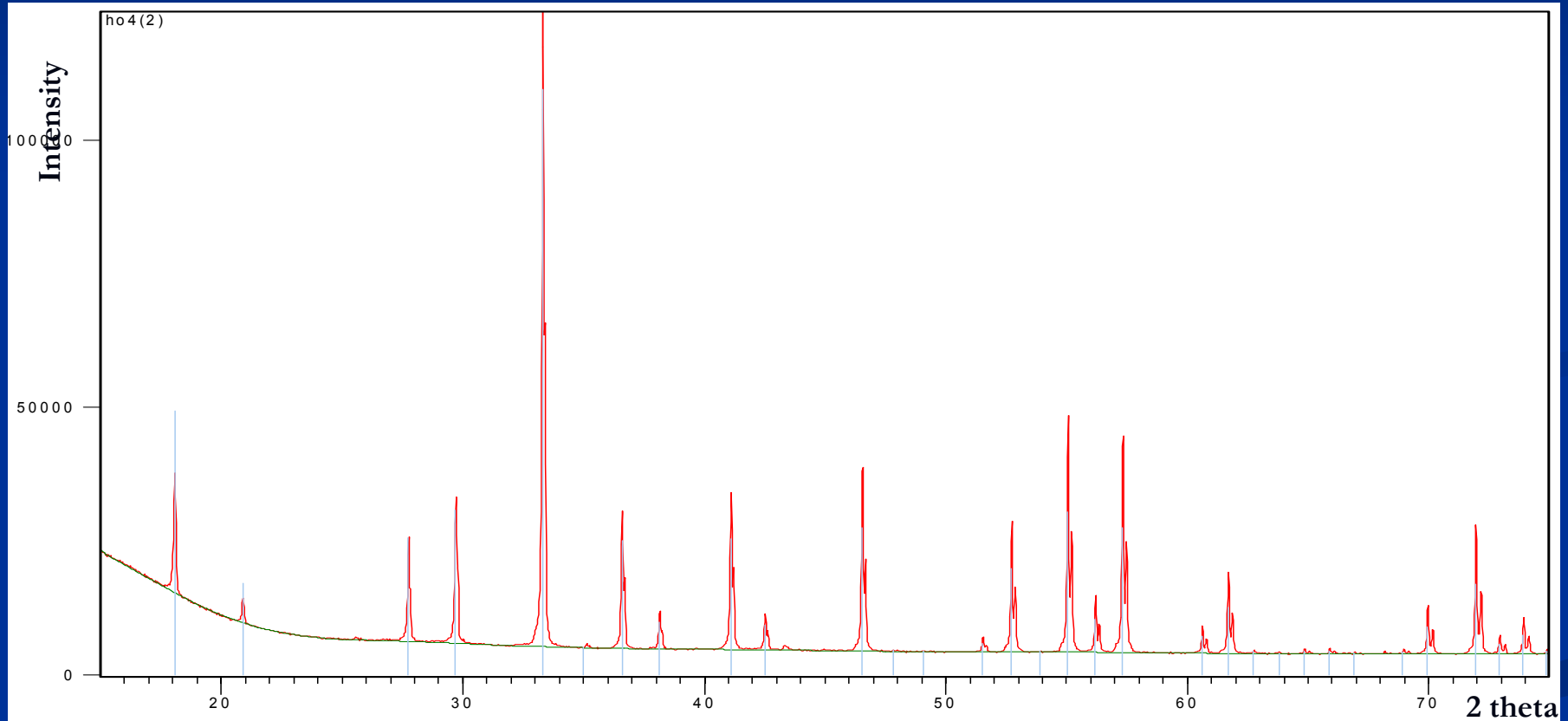


**Photoluminescence Spectrometer**

# Experimental Data

## Powder X-Ray Diffraction

$\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ : Ce(2%), Cr(2%)- heated at 1500°C for 2 hours.



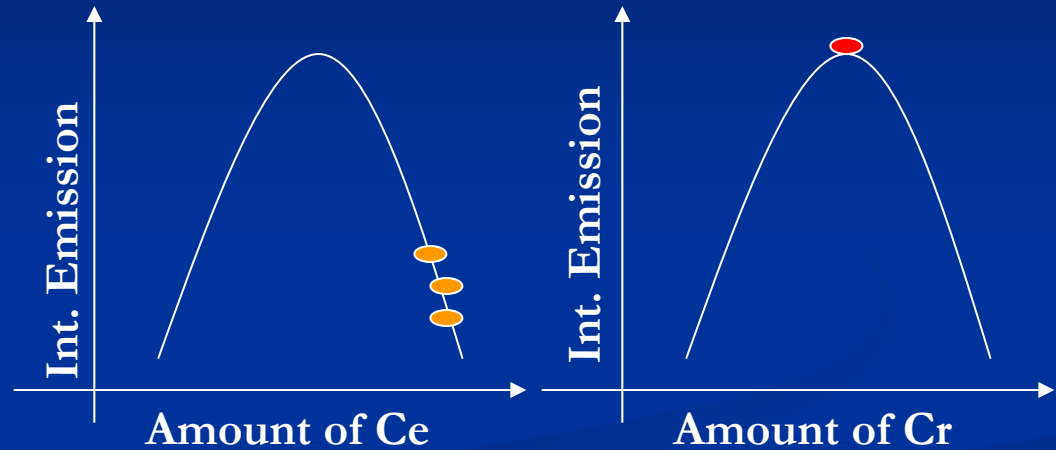
- The above matched the standard X-ray diffraction pattern of cubic- $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ . Optimal heating temperature was 1500°C for all reactions.
- Impurities of starting materials present when heating temperature was low.

# Photoluminescence Measurements

## Schematic

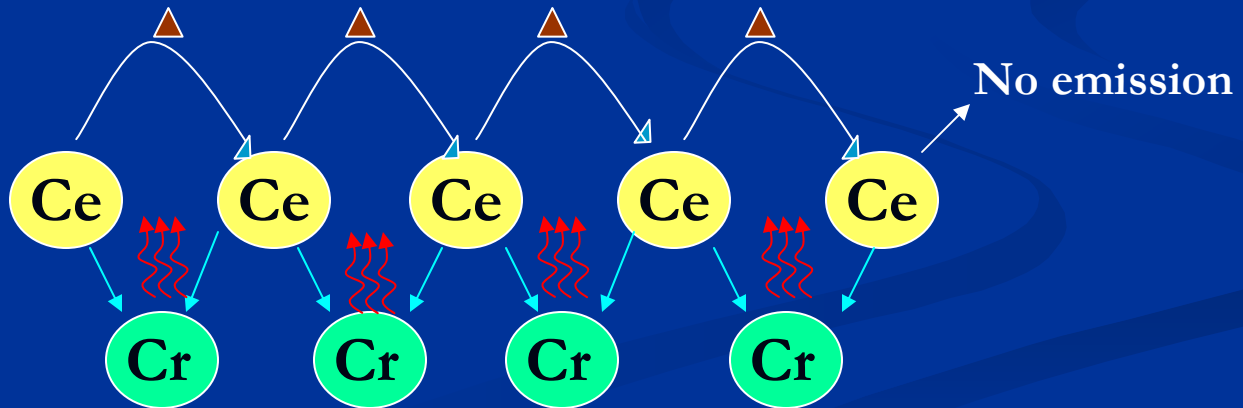
### (1) YAG : Ce

Blue LED



### (2) YAG: Ce, Cr

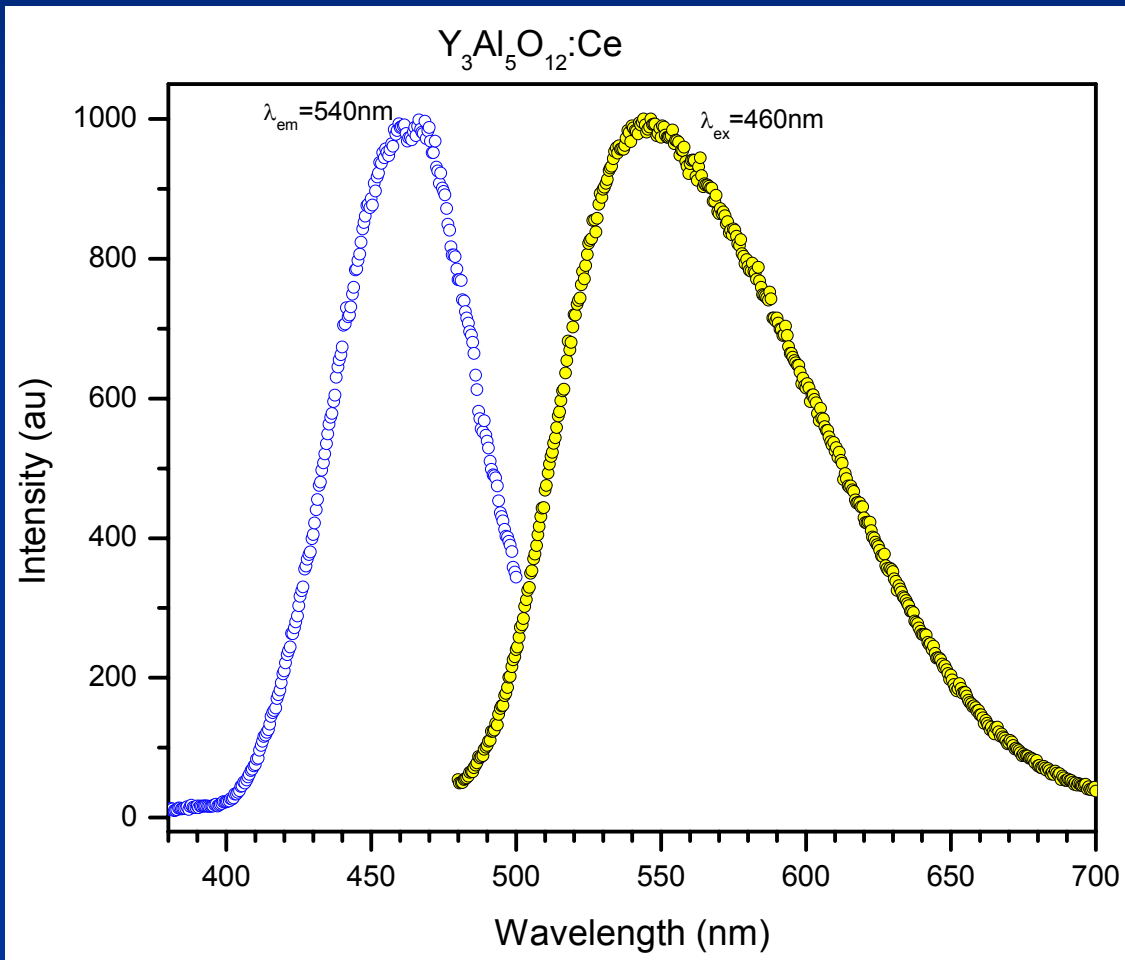
Blue LED



The concentration of the Ce increased that caused quenching of the luminescence.

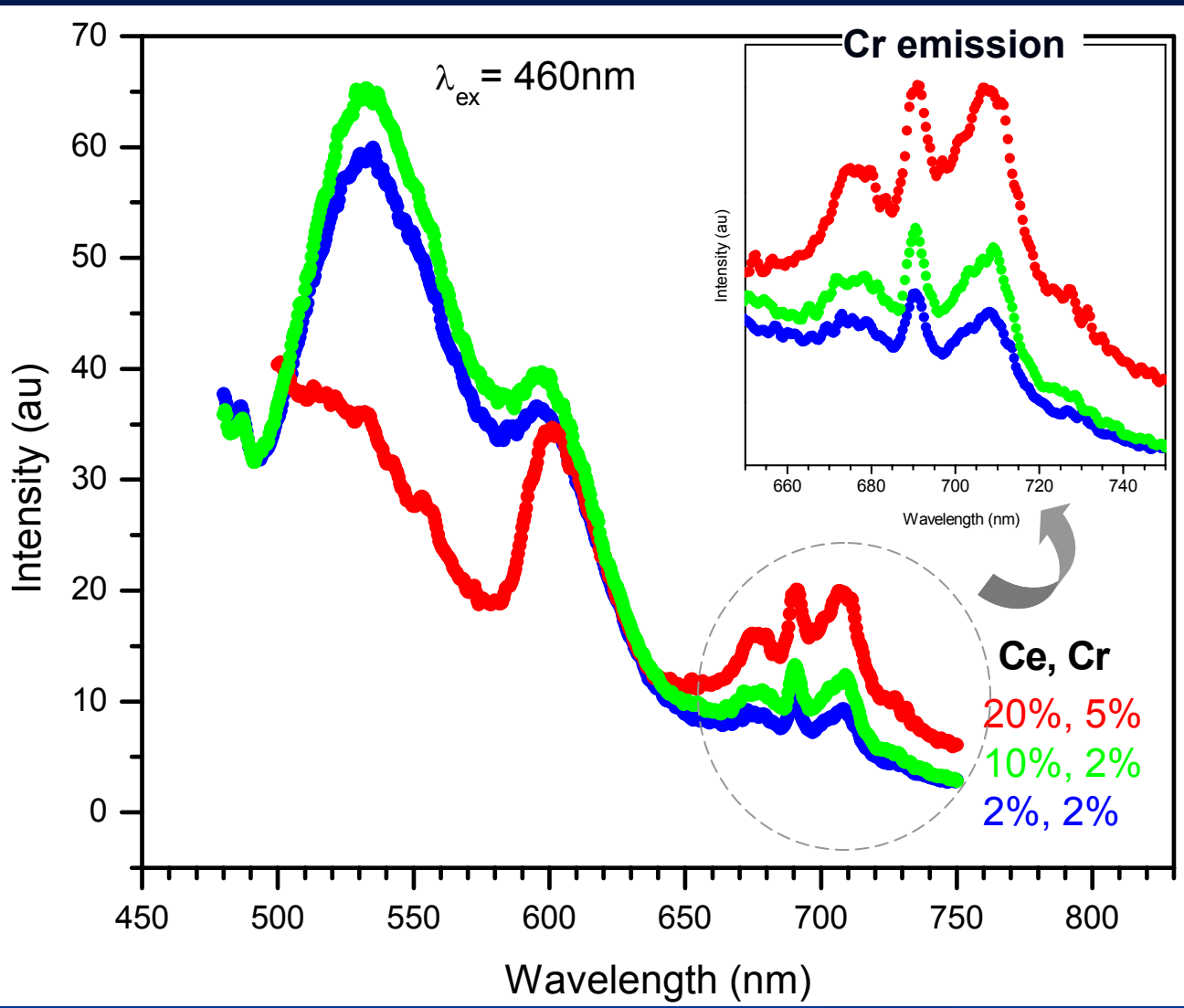
# Graphs for Photoluminescence Measurement

## Luminescence of YAG doped with Ce



- Optimal excitation of Ce at 460nm
- Emission centered at 540nm
- Matches with standard spectrum

# Luminescence studies on YAG doped with different amounts of Ce and Cr



- Ce absorbs blue excitation and transfers part to Cr
- Ce %  $\uparrow$ , yellow emission  $\downarrow$
- Cr %  $\uparrow$ , red emission  $\uparrow$  (upto 10% Cr)
- When Ce > 20%, no pure phase obtained.
- When Cr = 10%, quenching Observed.

# Summary

- Synthesized pure samples of YAG:Ce+Cr
- Determined that energy transfer occurs between Ce and Cr
- Reduced the Ce emission (540nm) by luminescence quenching
- Increased Cr emission (700nm)

## Further work...

- Improve the efficiency of energy transfer (intensity of Cr peak) by attempting synthesis of  $\text{Gd}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}:\text{Ce}+\text{Cr}$
- Look for green phosphor that could be excited by blue LED



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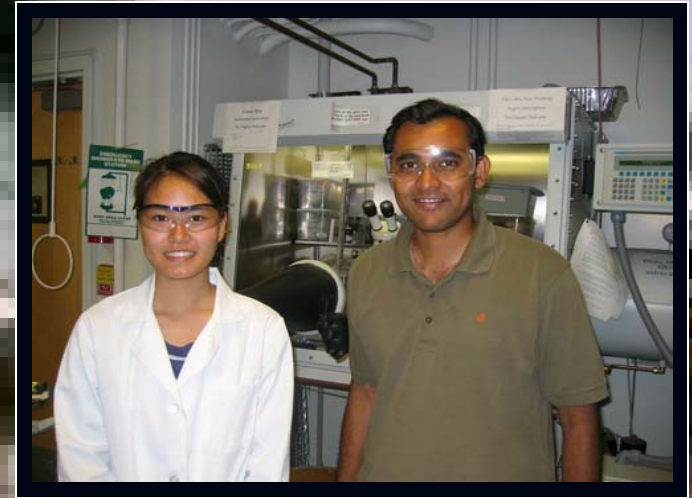
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Question ????

**Thank You for your kind attention!**



# What is LED?

## Definition

- GaN-based diodes emit bright violet-blue light, which can be used to pump longer wavelength phosphors to obtain white light emitting diodes(LEDs).



- **Blue LED is a GaN-based light emitting diodes.**
- **Developed by Prof. Shuji Nakamura who works in UCSB now.**

## Application for Blue LEDs?

- Traffic light
- Medical instruments.
- Displays
- Headlight of cars
- TV displays

## Advantages for using Blue LEDs?

- Absolutely save more energy than compact fluorescent lamp, incandescent lamp and high-pressure sodium lamp.
- Save energy, Save money!
- Good color rendering for object.

# Materials for YAG

(1)  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$

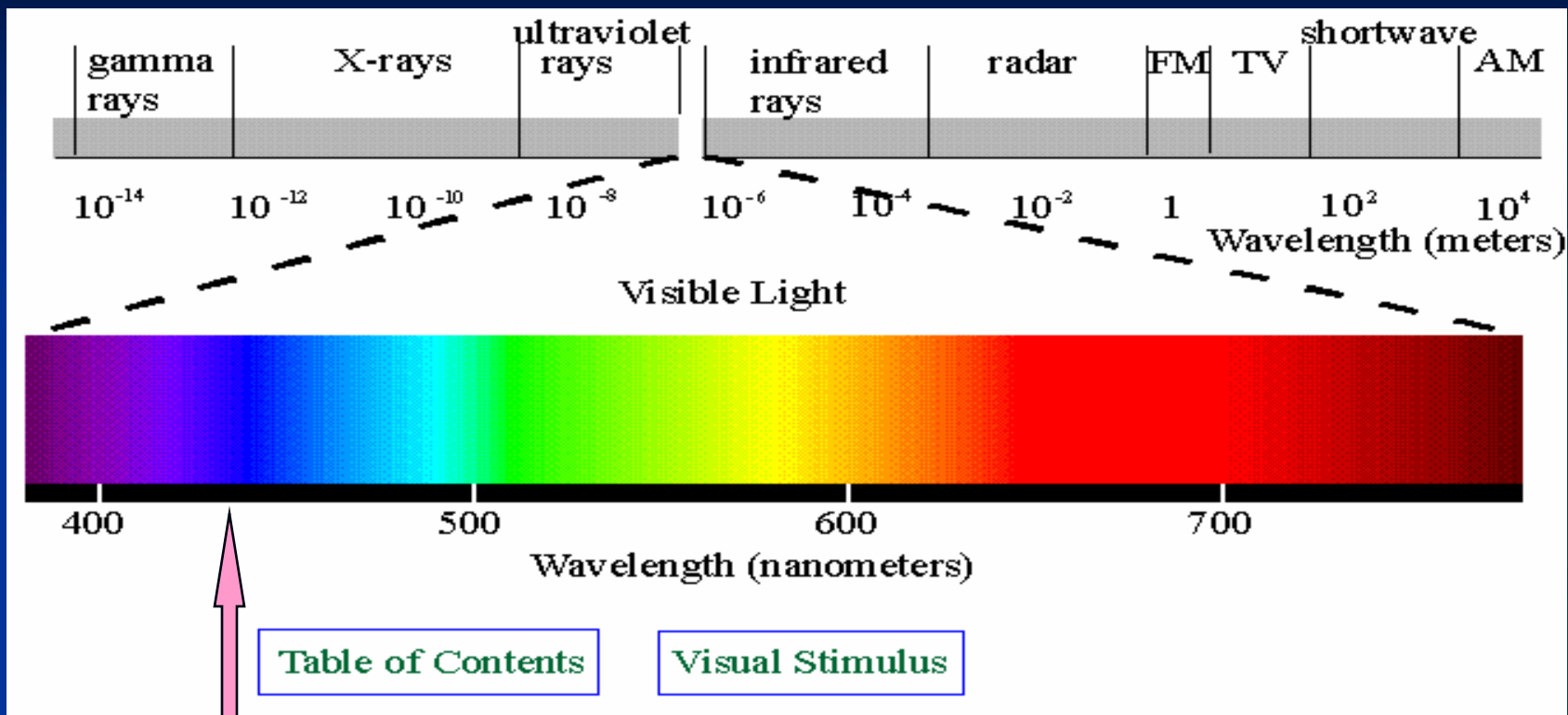


(2)  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12} : \text{Ce}$



(3)  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12} : \text{Ce, Cr}$





**460nm for Blue LED**

# Crystal-field splitting for $\text{Ce}^{3+}$

