

Luminescence characteristics of color tunable Eu^{2+} activated $\text{KSrPO}_4\text{-(Ba,Sr)}_2\text{SiO}_4$ phosphors for near-UV light emitting diode applications

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White LEDs in which a near UV-LED (nUV-LED) is combined with blue, green-yellow, and red emitting phosphors have recently been receiving attention due to less current droop and improved binning of the nUV-LEDs, and a better control over color rendering index and color temperature through manipulation of phosphor blends [1]. Nevertheless, the degradation of luminous efficiency due to the strong reabsorption of the blue emission by the green or red-emitting phosphors still remains one of the problems with this system [2]. For these reasons, there have been reports on double or triple color emission from single phase phosphors by activation with an Eu-Mn energy transfer or by co-activators such as $\text{Eu}^{2+}/\text{Eu}^{3+}/\text{Tb}^{3+}$ and $\text{Ce}^{3+}/\text{Tb}^{3+}$ [3,4]. However, the quantum efficiency (QE) and thermal stability of phosphors using an Eu-Mn energy transfer are dramatically reduced due to the relatively slow decay time of the forbidden Mn^{2+} d-d emission band. In multi-activator phosphors, the efficient excitation band is mostly in the deep UV region (250-330 nm) resulting in lower quantum efficiency in the nUV [4].

A solid solution phosphor is also a possible way to tune the emission wavelength and luminescence output. A number of efficient solid solution phosphors have been investigated with respect to partial changes of the host compound through either cation or anion substitution [5]. In this study, the luminescence properties of $\text{KSrPO}_4\text{-(Ba,Sr)}_2\text{SiO}_4$ solid solution activated with Eu^{2+} were investigated.

We reported KSrPO_4 and $(\text{Ba,Sr})_2\text{SiO}_4$ compounds form ideal solid solution, despite the different end groups, since these compound have same space group (# 62) [6]. Figure 1 shows the emission spectra of Eu^{2+} activated solid solution of $(\text{KSrPO}_4)_{1-x}\text{-(Ba}_2\text{SiO}_4)_x$ (KBPSO) and $(\text{KSrPO}_4)_{1-x}\text{-(Sr}_2\text{SiO}_4)_x$ (KSPSO) for $0 \leq x \leq 1$ under 380 nm excitation, respectively. The emission spectra $\text{KSrPO}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (at $x = 0$) consist of a blue emitting broad band ($\lambda_{\text{em}} \sim 430$ nm) with a prominent shoulder at 490 nm. The spectra of $(\text{Ba,Sr})_2\text{SiO}_4$ (at $x = 1$) consist of two broad bands and one of them shows weak emission near 475 nm and the other shows strong green-yellow ($\lambda_{\text{em}} \sim 505 - 570$ nm) emission. In addition, both show good thermal stability and high QE (>70% for $x = 0$, >90% for $x = 1$). The ratio of emission intensity of shorter wavelength to that of longer wavelength decreases with increasing x in KBPSO and KSPSO. The emission spectra of KBPSO and KSPSO at $x = 0.1$, showed the highest emission intensity, with good comparison to the highly efficient blue-emitting $\text{LiCaPO}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ phosphor (QE $\sim 80\%$). The luminescence characteristics of KSrPO_4 and $(\text{Ba,Sr})_2\text{SiO}_4$ is related to the two possible cation sites for Eu^{2+} . The red-shift of emission peak as a function of x will be discussed more in detail.

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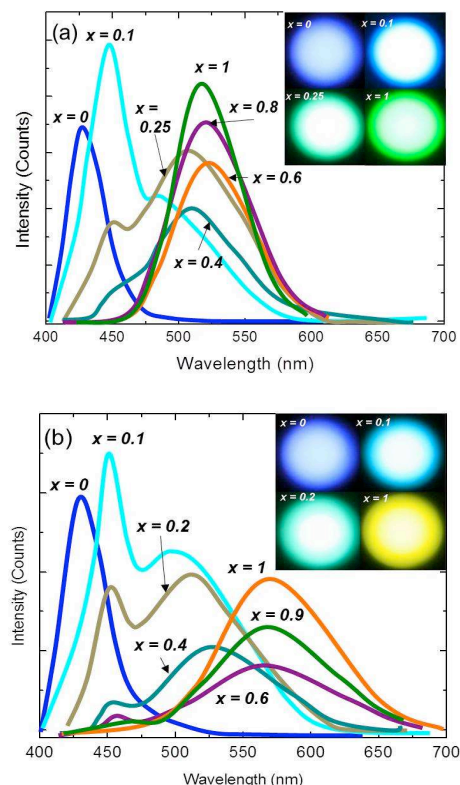


Figure 1. Photoluminescence emission spectra of Eu^{2+} -activated (a) $(\text{KSrPO}_4)_{1-x}\text{-(Ba}_2\text{SiO}_4)_x$ and (b) $(\text{KSrPO}_4)_{1-x}\text{-(Sr}_2\text{SiO}_4)_x$ at various x under 380 nm excitation. The insets are photos showing colors of the corresponding samples, which were taken with a 380 nm emitting UV-LED.

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