

Quantum Dots for White LED Application

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Outline

- The SSL promise
- Challenges in high colour quality white LEDs
- Quantum Dot
- Breaking color – efficiency trade off



Lighting Industry : Facts

\$70 billion

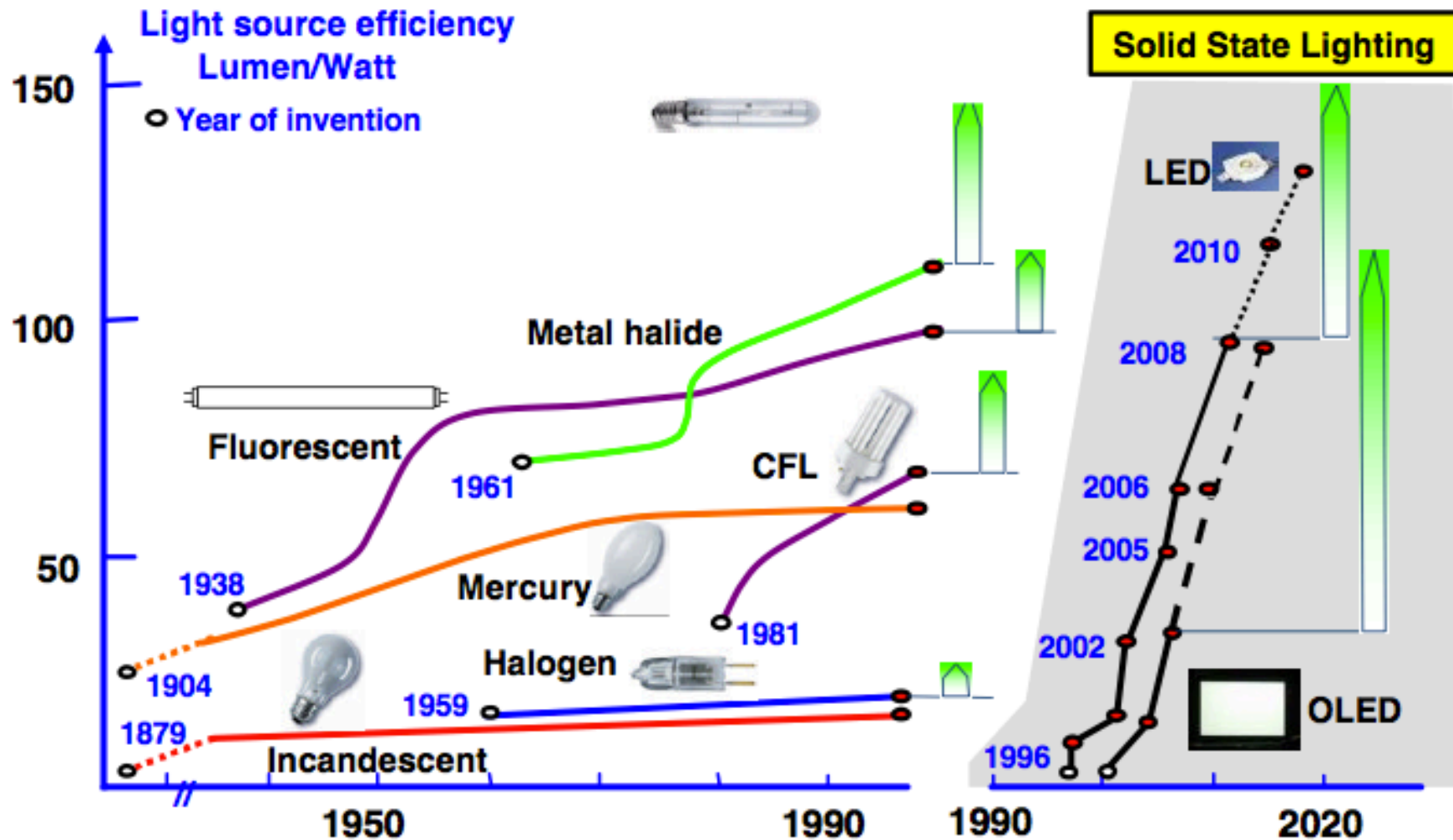
22%

of all electricity use

-35%

by 2030

SSL vs Legacy Technologies



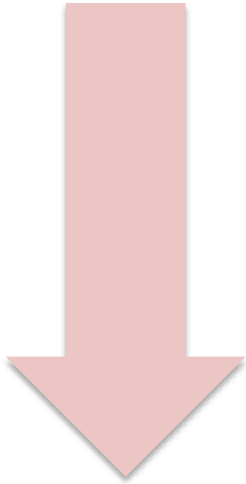
Courtesy: OSRAM Opto Semiconductors

LED advantages

- Promise of **high efficacy** in excess of 200 lm/W
 - 80-130 lm/W today
 - best in other technologies is only 150 lm/W
- Pulsed (PWM) LEDs offer further savings
- **Directional** : every photon counts, 75-80% coefficient of utilization
- **Long life** $L_{70} = 50,000$ hrs
- Accurate **colour control**, high Colour Rendering Index (CRI)
- **Intelligent** lighting; adaptive controls
- Combined with solar cells – **off-grid** lighting
 - Promising for developing economies – think cell phones

Lighting Market

Overall lighting market



-15%

2009

+24%

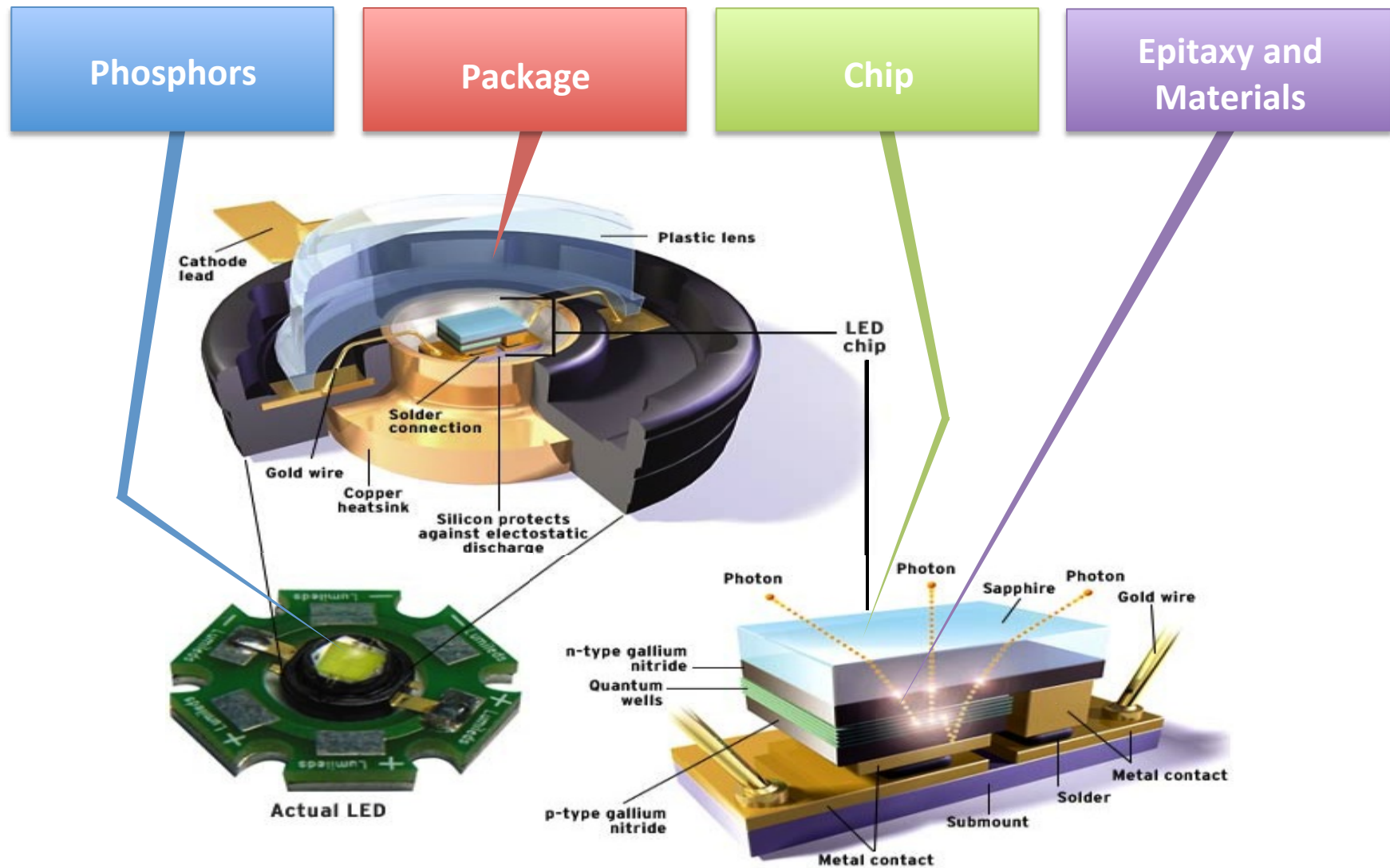


LED lighting market

Need for high colour quality

- We evolved under sunlight
- Our biorhythm is controlled by sunlight
- Modern urban dweller spends entire day under artificial light
- Sunlight – epitome of colour quality
- “Fast food of light”
- Core Sunlighting – the organic alternative
- SSL promise

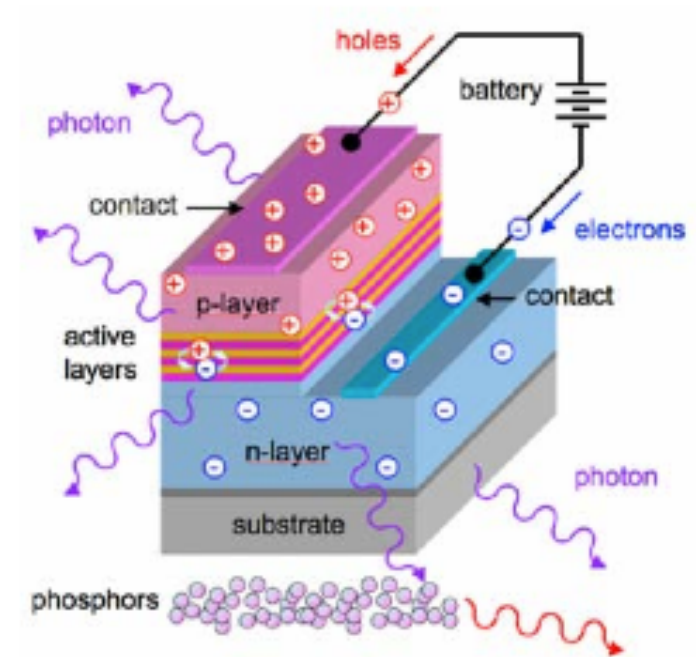
The four elements of high-power LED



Courtesy: Philips Lumileds

Epitaxy and Materials

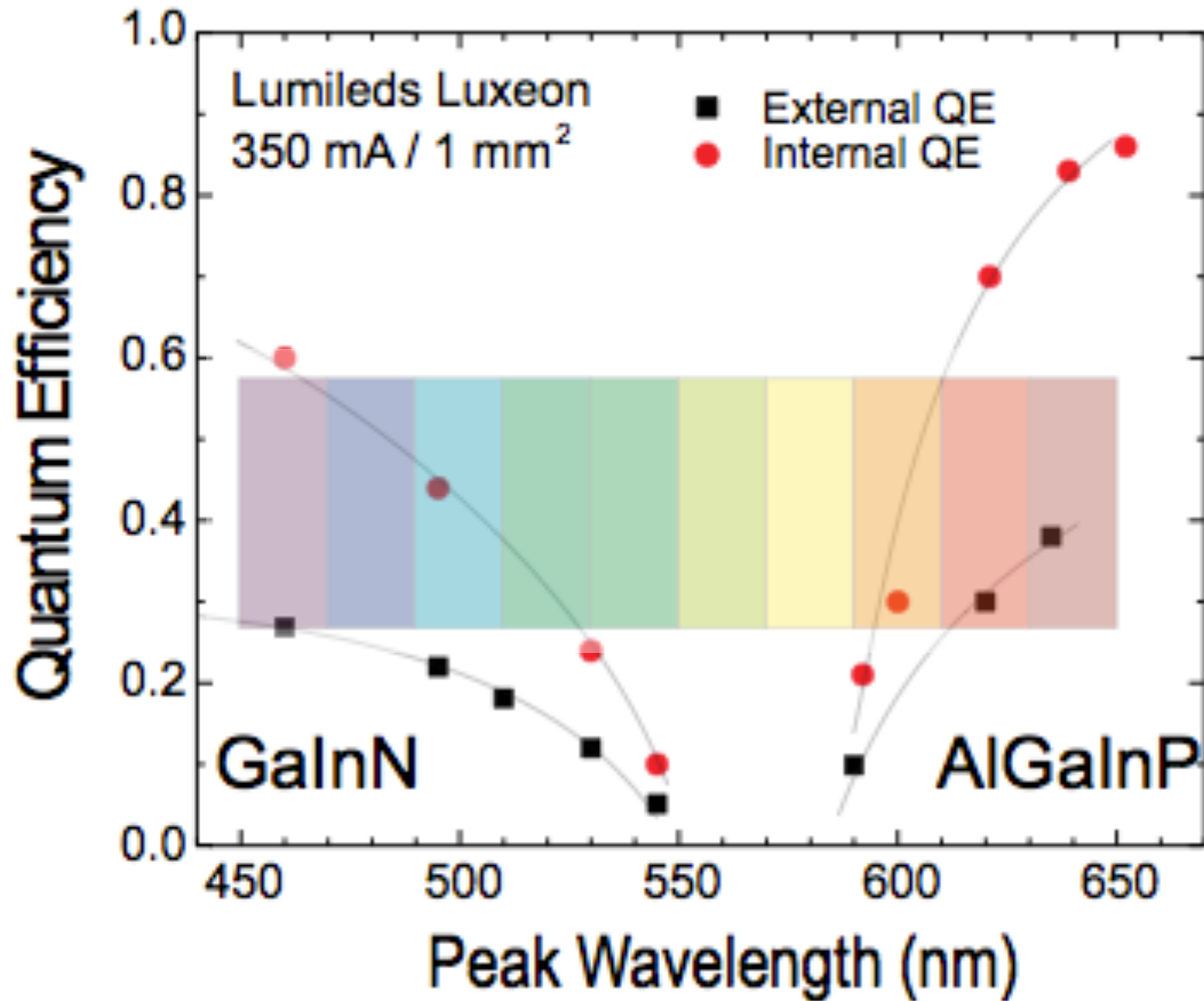
- AlGaInP
 - developed since 90s
 - Yellow, Orange, Red
 - External quantum efficiency – 55% around 650 nm
- InGaN
 - developed since 90s
 - Blue, Green
 - External Quantum Efficiency – 56% in blue



Current white LEDs are InGaN blue with YAG based phosphors

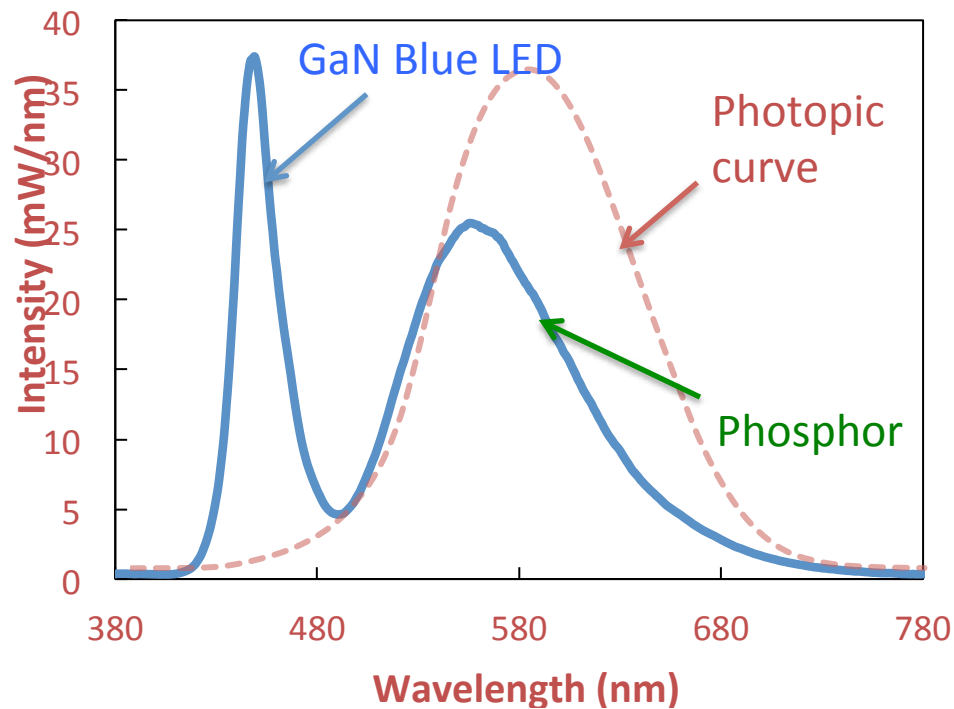
Alternate approach involves RGB LEDs

The Green Gap

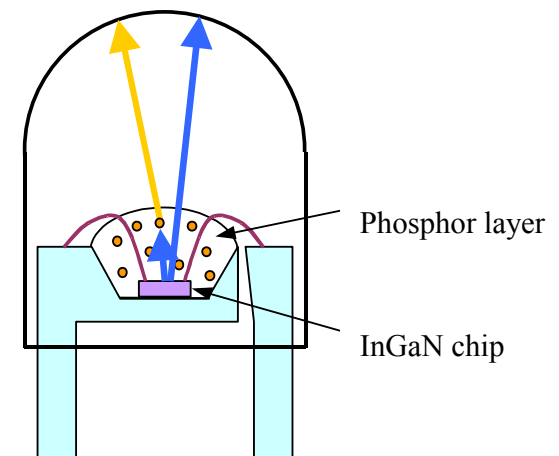
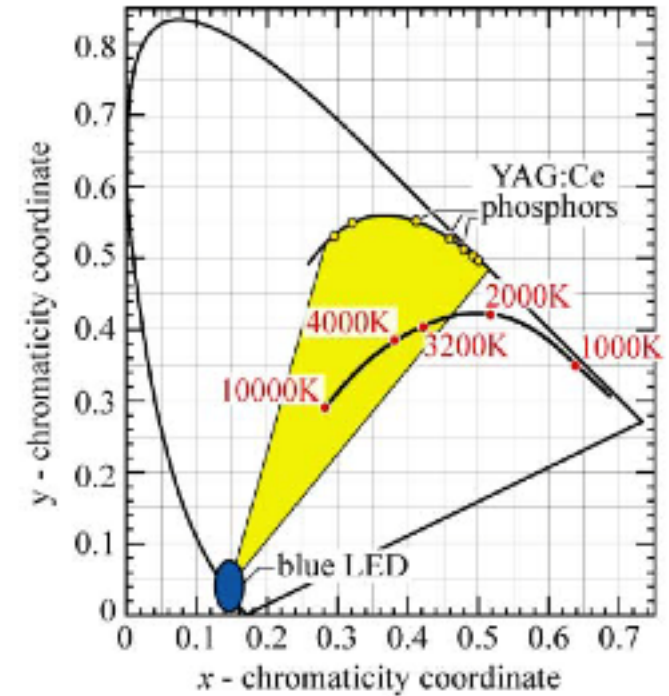


M. R. Krames et al. J. Display Technology, 3 (2007), p160

Blue LED and Phosphor



High colour temperatures; CCT ~4000K
Poor colour rendering; CRI ~ 80

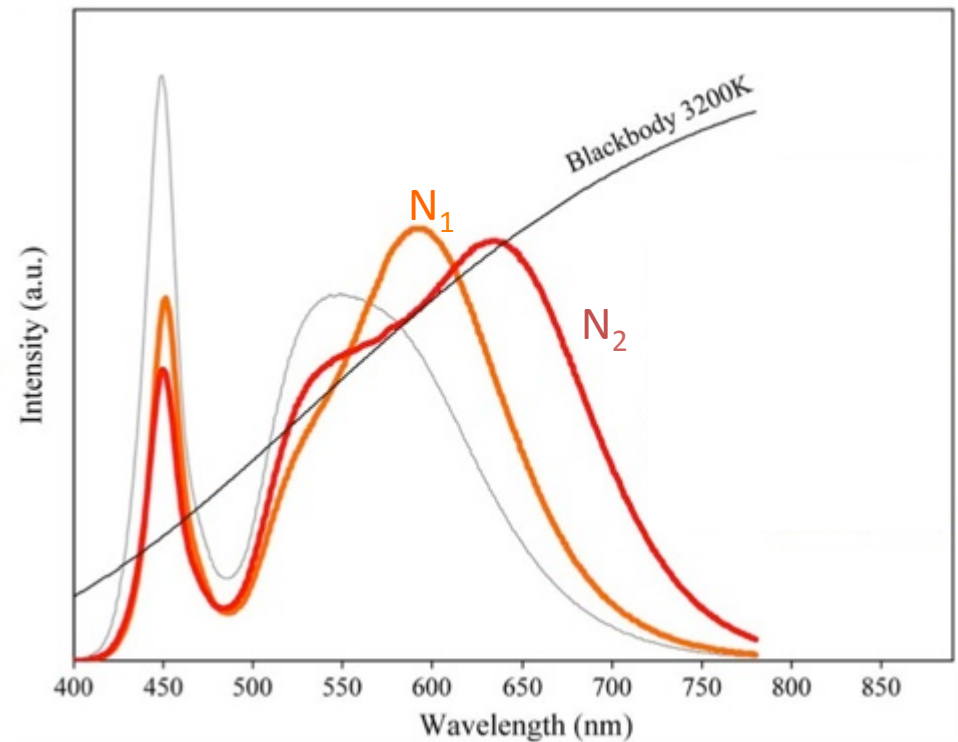


Multi phosphor approach

- $\text{SrGa}_2\text{S}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ + $\text{SrS}:\text{Eu}^{2+}$
- CCT = 3700 K
- CRI = 89

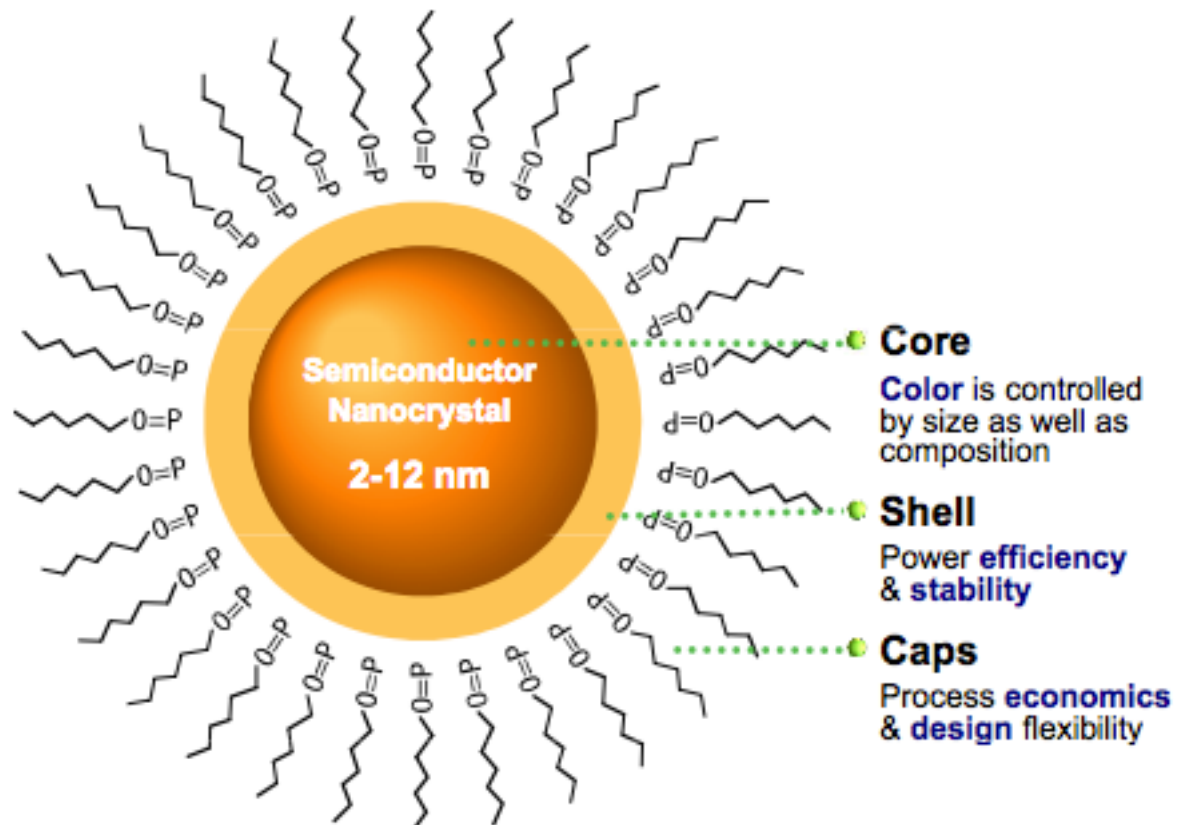
Dissimilar materials
Different thermal properties

-> shrinkage and cracking
-> blue light leakage

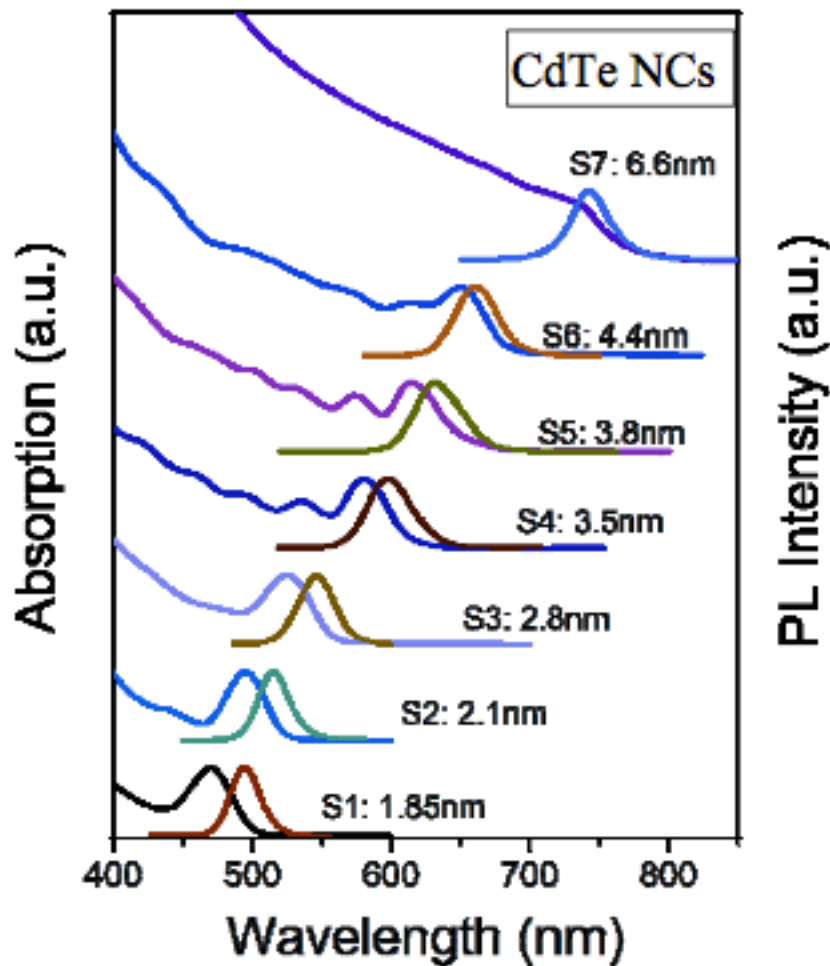


Quantum Dot Phosphors

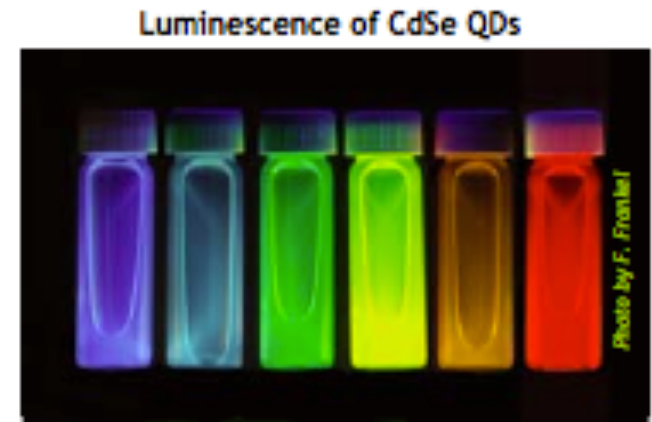
Semiconductor nanoparticles with core-shell structure



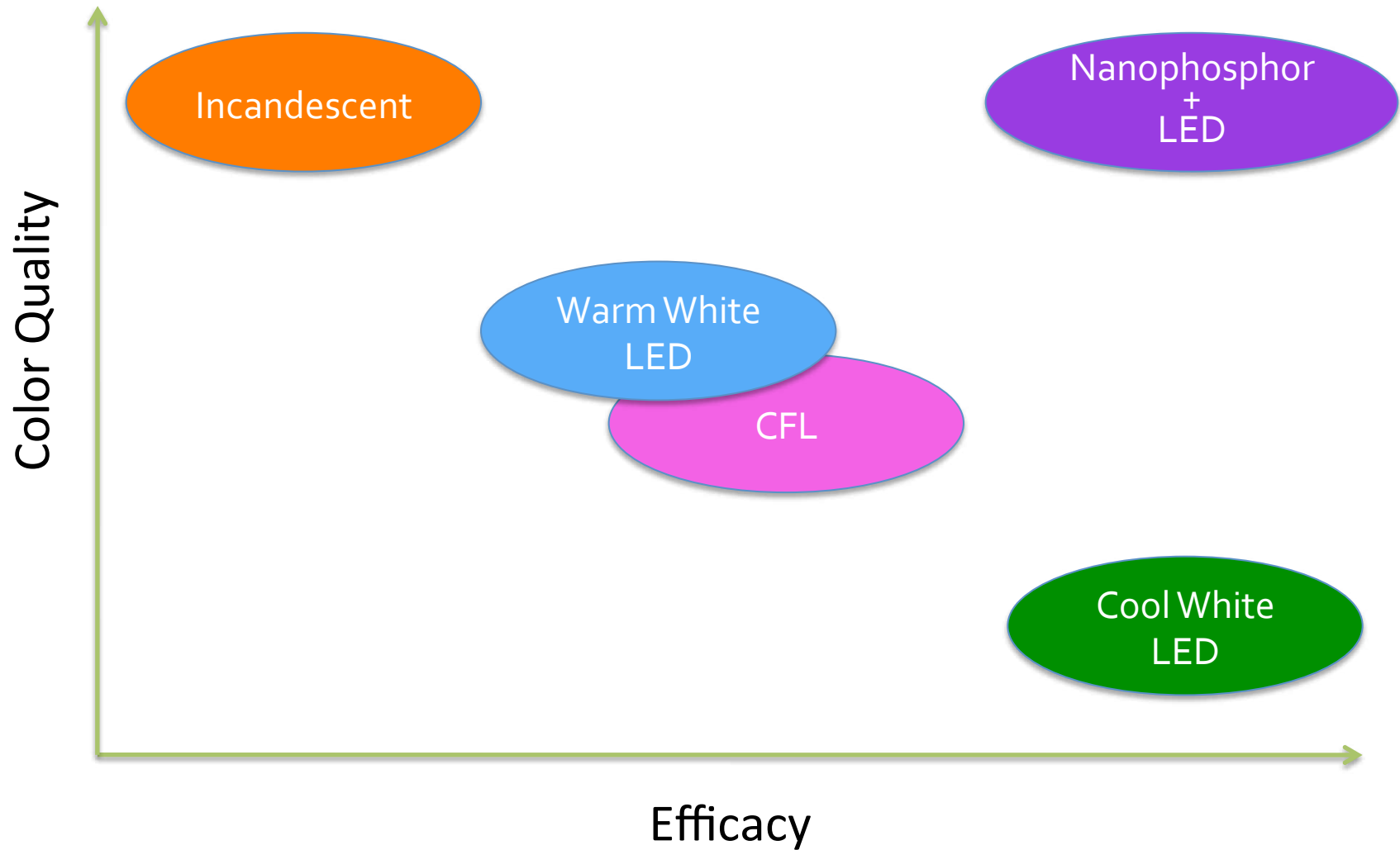
Luminescence Spectra of QDots



Semiconductor Quantum dots



Efficacy with Color Quality



Quantum Dot - Advantages

- Engineered Properties
 - Light emission across entire visible spectrum
 - Narrow emission – precisely tunable
 - High efficiency
 - Solution process
 - Easy deposition on films
- High CRI
 - Warm white
 - Higher lamp efficiency
 - Simple manufacturing
 - Low cost

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Stability of nanoparticles – biggest concern

- We start with negatively charged polymers dispersed in water
- Collapsing polymer traps precursors.
- Polymer is crosslinked with UV light
- Platform method – almost anything in periodic table
- Possible to dope – precise control of properties
- Multi-emission quantum dots – direct white light generation



University of Toronto – Lumentra Nanophosphors

- Tunable, excellent color control
- Good particle size control > controlling scattering
- ‘One-pot synthesis’
- No dissimilar thermal properties > no shrinking, cracking, leakage
- No spatial inhomogeneity
- Promise of long term stability



Acknowledgement

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Institute for Optical Sciences

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