

Yellow YAG:Ce Single Crystal Phosphor with High Thermal Stability for High-Power White Light Source

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For high-power light-emitting diode(LEDs) or laser diodes (LD) (> 1 watt per a single package), the conventional structure with yellow phosphor powders dispersed in the organic epoxy resin exhibit a significant drop in efficiency at high blue irradiations and high temperatures (100 °C ~ 150 °C). It is due to burning of organic epoxy resin as well as blackening of phosphor surface. The yttrium aluminum garnet ($Y_{3-x}Al_5O_{12}:Xce^{3+}$, YAG:Ce) has the excellent thermal conductivity (~ 10 W/m·K) compared with other silicate phosphors (~ 1.5 W/m·K). The high thermal conductivity prevents local heating from a concentrated high-power blue irradiation and provide a good lumen maintenance at a high temperature, and thus a long lifetime is expected. Thus a single crystal YAG phosphor is suggested as an alternative to phosphor for high-power lighting source. Consequently we have studied YAG:Ce single crystal phosphor. Yellow-emission YAG single crystal phosphor was grown through a floating zone method. It showed a broader blue excitation and yellow emission spectra with much higher thermal quenching ratio at 200 °C of about 92 % due to the f-d transition of Ce^{3+} ion than the conventional powder as seen in Fig. 1. The single crystal as a color conversion material was pumped by a blue laser diode with optical power of 5 watt, and thus high-power white light with color temperature of 5000 K was generated.

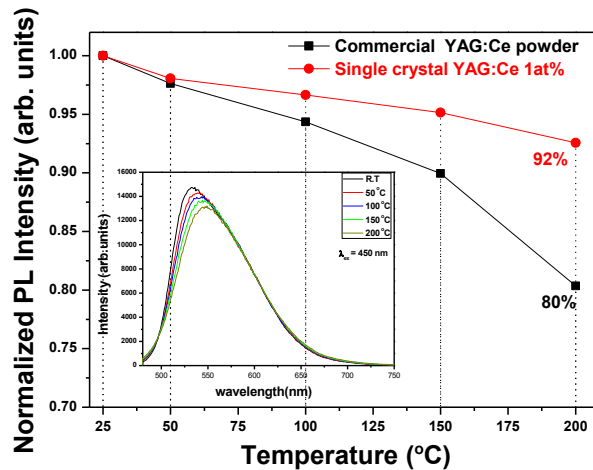


Fig.1. Thermal quenching spectra of YAG Single crystal and commercial powder phosphors

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