## Environmentally Robust Quantum Dot Downconverters for High Efficiency Solid State Lighting

Jonathan S. Owen, Columbia University, Juanita Kurtin, OSRAM Opto Semiconductors Emory Chan, Molecular Foundry, Lawrence Berkeley, National Lab



Jonathan S. Owen, Associate Professor of Chemistry (212) 851-5879, (626) 437-4433 jso2115@columbia.edu





## **Reaching Theoretical Efficiency Limits of High CRI LED Lighting.**



Optimistic Projections: Alex Linkov, Osram OS, 2018.

## 2020 State Of The Art, 3000K Device Efficacies OSRAM OSCONIQ P 2226

|          | Efficacy | [Cd] | LER | CCT  | CRI | R9 |
|----------|----------|------|-----|------|-----|----|
|          | (Im/W)   |      |     | (K)  |     |    |
| Phosphor | 158      | 0    | 298 | 2983 | 92  | 59 |
| QDs      | 165      | 90   | 303 | 3018 | 93  | 56 |
| QDs      | 203      | 600  | 357 | 2957 | 90  | 50 |

OSCONIQ P 2226 LED Packages

2018: State of the Art 3000K device efficacies.

| CRI | Nichia   | Lumileds | OSRAM    |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| 80  | 195 lm/W | 191 lm/W | 191 lm/W |
| 90  | 163 lm/W | 163 lm/W | 163 lm/W |

25% higher device efficacy from QD enhanced SSL!

![](_page_3_Figure_6.jpeg)

**Opto Semiconductors** 

# Milestones in the Development of Colloidal QDs

![](_page_4_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_2.jpeg)

Tuning of architecture controls recombination kinetics, brightness, color, and spectral linewidth.

Owen and Brus, JACS, 2017.

#### Photoexcitation Intensity of LED Packages: 10-100 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

![](_page_5_Figure_1.jpeg)

Adoption of Light-Emitting Diodes in Common Lighting Applications, 2013, DOE SSL Program.

#### Flux Stable, Graded Alloy, Spherical Quantum Wells

#### Spherical Quantum Well Architecture Reduces Strain and Defects

![](_page_6_Picture_2.jpeg)

Jeong (Bae) et al. ACS Nano **2016**, *10*, 9297. Matthews and Blakeslee, J. Cryst. Growth **1974**, *27*, 118-125.

![](_page_6_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### Large, Graded Alloys Suppress Auger Recombination

Dubertret, *Nano Lett.* **2015**. Pietryga and Klimov, *ACS Nano* **2013**. Klimov, Htoon *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **2011**. Cragg and Efros, *Nano Lett.* **2010**. Rabani and Baer, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, **2010**.

![](_page_6_Figure_7.jpeg)

## **QD Performance Testing "On Chip" (DE-EE0007628)**

#### **Device Architecture**

![](_page_7_Picture_2.jpeg)

High Throughput QD Synthesis Robotics

![](_page_7_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### Performance/Reliability Testing "On Chip"

Can narrow band emitting QDs, especially red emitters, maintain PLQY on LED chips during operation?

Flux = 10–100 W/cm<sup>2</sup> Temperature = 100–150°C PLQY > 90 % Humid air and >10,000 hour operating lifetimes

![](_page_7_Figure_8.jpeg)

Silicone/QD Slurry

![](_page_7_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_11.jpeg)

Environmental Reliability Testing

## Single Injection of Mixed Precursors: Precursors Control Alloy Microstructure

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### High Throughput Screening: "One Pot" Synthesis of CdSe/CdS QDs

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

Chan, Cohen, Milliron, and Owen, Nano Lett. 2010.

#### High Throughput Screening: "One Pot" Synthesis of CdSe/CdS QDs

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

## Shelling and Encapsulation Prior to Reliability Testing on Chip

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

LED Drive Current

#### ZnS Surface Layer Essential to Reliability but Reduces PLQY

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

Improved ZnS = Improved Reliability

![](_page_12_Figure_3.jpeg)

## **Objectives in 2019 – 2021 (DE-EE0008716)**

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

High Throughput QD Synthesis Robotics

![](_page_13_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### Performance/Reliability Testing "On Chip"

Slurry for 4000K/90CRI SSL LED

Silicone/QD Slurry

![](_page_13_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_8.jpeg)

Environmental Reliability Testing

## Low Reliability of InP/ZnSe/ZnS QDs on LED Packages

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

Lower chemical instability thought to arise from the junction of ZnSe/InP.

Growing GaP shell can increase PLQY and stability.

#### "Cd Free" III-V Nanocrystals Have Poor Absorptivity at $\lambda$ = 450nm

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

CdS shell layer provides absorptivity at 450nm (95:5 S:Se shown above).

Shell thickness increases chemical robustness, reduces Auger recombination, and lengthens luminescence lifetime. Poor absorptivity and reabsorption of red and of green is a major drawback.

# GaP layers would increase absorption at 450 nm, and better passivate InP layer.

Fundamentally new synthetic methods to grade InP/GaP interfaces are needed.

## **Reaction Kinetics of Aminophosphine Conversion to InP**

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Conclusions

(1) Precursor reactivity can be used to control particle size and composition.

- (2) Characterization of microstructure with higher than 5 nm spatial resolution is challenging.
- (3) ZnS surface layers are essential to long-term stability and photoluminescence quantum yield.
- (4) Quantum dots remain promising candidates for deep red emission on LED packages.

#### Acknowledgements

Postdocs and Graduate students – Columbia University Ellie Bennett Dr. Dan DeRosha Dr. Leslie Hamachi Dr. Abraham Jordan Dr. Ilan Jen-La Plante Brandon McMurtry Dr. Iva Rreza Natalie Saenz

#### **OSRAM Opto Semiconductors**

Dr. Peter Chen, Dr. Joseph Treadway, Dr. Bob Fitzmorris, Dr. Ben Mangum, Dr. Juanita Kurtin and Dr. Madis Raukas (Osram Opto Semiconductors)

#### Molecular Foundry of Lawrence Berkeley National Lab

Dr. Emory Chan, Dr. Ayelet Teitelboim (Molecular Foundry)

![](_page_18_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_8.jpeg)