

Synthesis of a Novel Bluish-Green Emitting Oxynitride $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ Phosphor in a $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ Solid Solution System

Jihae Kim, Hideki Kato, Makoto Kobayashi, Yasushi Sato, Masato Kakihana*

Institute of Multidisciplinary Research for Advanced Materials, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

Email: *kakihana@tagen.tohoku.ac.jp

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ABSTRACT

Synthesis of oxynitride solid solutions $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($x = 0 - 4$) was attempted by the solid state reaction (SSR) methods using Si_3N_4 and AlN as nitrogen sources. The $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ ($x = 4/3$) sample with the high phase purity was obtained when AlN was used as a nitrogen source whereas the sample synthesized using Si_3N_4 as another nitrogen source contained a $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ impurity. Thus, it was revealed that AlN was a preferable nitrogen source for the synthesis of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ by the SSR method. The solid solutions around $x = 4/3$ activated with Eu^{2+} exhibited bluish-green luminescence with emission maxima at 480 nm by the excitation at 250 - 450 nm. Thus, the $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ solid solutions especially for $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($x = 4/3$) were developed as novel Eu^{2+} -activated oxynitride phosphors capable of the excitation by the near ultraviolet (NUV) LEDs.

Keywords: Oxynitride Phosphor; Eu^{2+} Activator; $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$; Solid Solution

1. Introduction

White light-emitting diodes (LEDs) have been developing rapidly over the past decade, since its advanced properties such as long life time, high efficiency, and environmentally friendliness without use of mercury. The application of white LEDs is expanding into extensive fields such as residential lighting, medical lighting, mobile, back lights, traffic lights, emotional lighting and so on. General white LEDs are composed of a blue LED chip and yellow phosphor such as $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}:\text{Ce}^{3+}$ [1]. Such combination certainly achieves generation of artificial white light; however, it is not preferable in respect of the high color temperature and the low color rendering index value ($\text{CRI} < 75$) owing to the lack of red and green components. In case of residential lighting, CRI value should satisfy over 80 [2]. In order to realize such a high CRI value for the white LED, highly efficient blue-green (470 - 510 nm) and red (650 nm) emitting phosphors capable of excitation by blue or NUV LEDs are demanded.

Eu^{2+} ions are widely used as activators in phosphors since the emission from Eu^{2+} attributed to the electron

transition $4f^65d^1 \rightarrow 4f^7$ is strongly affected by its surrounding environment, *i.e.* symmetry, covalence, bond length, crystal-field strength. In other words, the emission wavelengths from Eu^{2+} ions are able to be tuned from blue to red region with the selection of suitable materials as the hosts. Oxynitrides are regarded as suitable hosts since excitation and emission bands at longer wavelength are expected from the nephelauxetic effect owing to the larger covalence nature for M-N (M: metal) bonds than that for M-O [3,4]. It results in the extensive research for the Eu^{2+} -doped oxynitrides particularly silicon-contained oxynitrides such as $\beta\text{-SiAlON}:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ [5], $\text{MSi}_2\text{O}_2\text{N}_2:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (M = Ca, Sr, and Ba) [6-8] and $\text{Ba}_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{12}\text{N}_2:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ [9]. Development of new oxynitride phosphors is an important research topic to enrich the phosphor library with various excitation and emission properties. Sun *et al.* have reported the synthesis of solid solutions between CaAl_4O_7 and $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ [10]. Their research has attracted the authors' interest in investigation of photoluminescence properties of Eu^{2+} -activated $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ solid solutions.

On the other hand, homogeneous distribution of the Eu^{2+} activators in given host materials is one of the important factors in order to achieve high luminescence

*Corresponding author.

efficiency. Solution-based processes are potential methods to achieve homogeneous distribution of the activators [11-18]. Our research group recently has succeeded in improvements of emission intensities for oxynitride phosphors, $\text{Na}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{AlSiO}_{4-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Sr}^{2+}$) [13] and $\text{Ba}_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{12}\text{N}_2:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ [14], by the combined synthesis methods composed of the preparation of oxide precursors by solution-based method and its subsequent nitridation under ammonium atmosphere.

Based on the background described above, the synthesis of oxynitride solid solutions $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ ($x = 0 - 4$) by the SSR method and investigation of their photoluminescence properties with the Eu^{2+} activation were examined in the present study. In addition, the combined method involving the solution-based process and the subsequent nitridation of oxide precursor was applied for the synthesis of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$.

2. Experimental

Two series of synthesis were examined for the $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ solid solutions by a conventional solid state reaction (SSR) method as summarized in **Table 1**. Raw materials of CaCO_3 , Eu_2O_3 , $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, SiO_2 , AlN and Si_3N_4 were weighed and mixed thoroughly in an agate mortar with a pestle according to the ratios listed in **Table 1**. 2 mol% of europium was substituted for calcium. The mixed powder was heat-treated at 1673 K for 4 h in a $\text{H}_2(4\%)\text{-Ar}$ stream. For the $x = 4/3$ sample corresponding to $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$, the combined synthesis method involving the preparation of an oxide precursor by an amorphous metal complex (AMC) method, one of solution-based methods, and its subsequent nitridation under ammonia atmosphere was also examined [13,14]. The oxide precursor having a composition of $(\text{Ca}, \text{Eu}):\text{Al}:\text{Si} = 3:8:4$ was prepared by the AMC method. After dissolving CaCO_3 in an aqueous citric acid solution, aqueous solutions of 1 M $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ and 1 M $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were added. Then, an aqueous solution of propylene glycol-modified silane (PGMS) was added.

PGMS was obtained by an alkoxy group exchange reaction for tetraethoxysilane with propylene glycol at 353 K in the presence of hydrochloric acid as a catalyst [11,15]. The mixed solutions were heated on a heating plate operated at 393 K with stirring to promote polymerization. The obtained polymer gel was pyrolyzed at 723 K for 3 h, and subsequently at 823 K for 10 h to remove organic compounds gradually. The obtained oxide precursor, finally, was heat-treated at 1673 K for 4 h under an ammonia stream (50 ml/min).

The X-ray diffraction (XRD; Bruker AXS: D2 Phaser) was used for the phase identification. Photoluminescence spectra were measured using a fluorescence spectrometer (Hitachi: F-4500) at room temperature. Internal quantum efficiency was measured using another fluorescence spectrometer (Jasco: FP-6500) equipped with an integrating sphere.

3. Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows XRD patterns of the samples in the series A using Si_3N_4 as a nitrogen source as listed in **Table 1**. CaAl_4O_7 ($x = 0$) was successfully obtained without any impurities. The $x = 0.5$ sample contained CaAl_4O_7 and $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ whereas the $x = 1$ sample was the mixture of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$, Al_2O_3 , and CaAl_4O_7 . The $x = 4/3$ sample whose nominal composition was equal to $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ of the known Ca-Al-Si-O-N compound was also crystallized in the multiphase of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$, $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$, and Al_2O_3 although there is a report on the synthesis of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ in a single phase [10]. The $x = 2$ sample showed a diffraction pattern similar to that for the $x = 3/4$ sample. The $x = 3$ sample was composed of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ and unknown phase while the $x = 4$ sample was mixture of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$, $\text{Si}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$, and Si_3N_4 . Thus, no known Ca-Al-Si-O-N phases were formed in the samples of $x = 3$ and 4. The results in the synthesis of the samples in the series A implied the difficulties in the synthesis of the $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ samples using Si_3N_4 as the nitrogen source even for the known

Table 1. Compositions for $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($x = 0 - 4$) solid solutions.

x	Series A						Series B					
	CaCO_3	Eu_2O_3	Al_2O_3	AlN	SiO_2	Si_3N_4	CaCO_3	Eu_2O_3	Al_2O_3	AlN	SiO_2	Si_3N_4
0	0.98	0.01	2	0	0	0	0.98	0.01	2	0	0	0
0.5	0.98	0.01	1.75	0	0.125	0.125	0.98	0.01	1.5	0.5	0.5	0
1	0.98	0.01	1.5	0	0.25	0.25	0.98	0.01	1	1	1	0
4/3	0.98	0.01	1.33	0	0.33	0.33	0.98	0.01	0.67	1.33	1.33	0
2	0.98	0.01	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.98	0.01	0	2	2	0
3	0.98	0.01	0.5	0	0.75	0.75	0.98	0.01	0	1	1.5	0.5
4	0.98	0.01	0	0	1	1	0.98	0.01	0	0	1	1

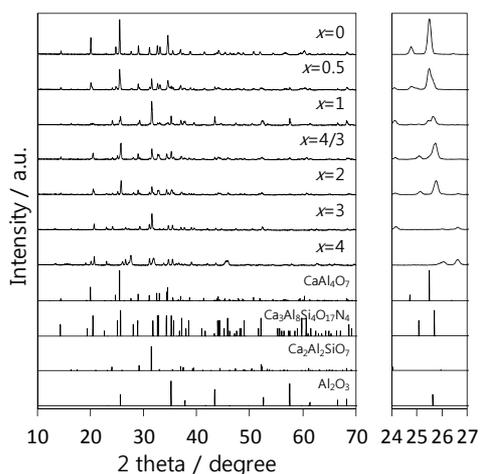


Figure 1. XRD patterns of $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ samples (series A) synthesized by the SSR method using Si_3N_4 as a nitrogen source.

compound, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$.

Figure 2 shows XRD patterns of the samples in the series B using AlN as a nitrogen source except for the $x = 4$ sample where the samples of $x = 0$ and 4 were the same samples shown in **Figure 1**. The samples of $x = 0.5, 1,$ and 2 showed the diffraction patterns similar to that of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$, although some oxide impurities such as $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ and Al_2O_3 were also contained. The $x = 4/3$ sample was almost the pure phase of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ although the trace amount of AlN still remained. This result indicates that AlN is a preferable nitrogen source rather than Si_3N_4 for the synthesis of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$. The diffraction pattern of the $x = 3$ sample was almost the same as the corresponding sample in the series A. It was interesting that the continuous shifts in the diffraction peaks attributed to the $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ phase were observed for the samples of $x = 1 - 2$ in the series B. Such shifts indicated formation of the $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ solid solutions. In contrast to the series B, the shifts in the diffraction peaks were not clear in the series A as shown in **Figure 1**. Thus, it was found that AlN was proper nitrogen source for the formation of the $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ solid solutions than Si_3N_4 . It was assumed that the replacement of Al-O bonds in Al_2O_3 with Al-N bonds was a quite tough reaction in comparison with the replacement of Si-O bonds in SiO_2 with Si-N bonds.

The authors examined photoluminescence properties for the samples of $x = 1 - 2$ in the series B, which contained the $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ solid solutions as mentioned above. **Figure 3** represents their photoluminescence spectra. All samples exhibited bluish-green luminescence showing broad emission bands attributed to the electron transition $4f^65d^1 \rightarrow 4f^7$ in Eu^{2+} with the corresponding excitation ranging from 250 to 450 nm. The emission maxima were observed around 480 nm for all the sam-

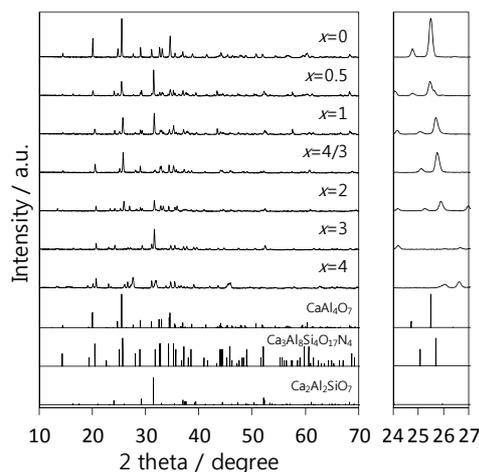


Figure 2. XRD patterns of $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ samples (series B) synthesized by the SSR method using AlN mainly as a nitrogen source.

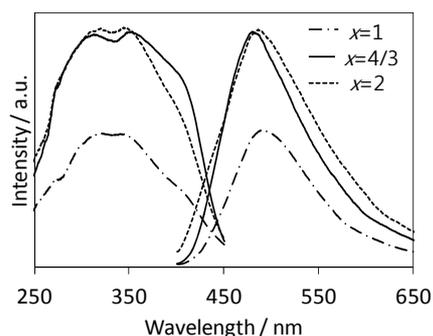


Figure 3. Photoluminescence spectra of the solid solutions $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($x = 1 - 2$) in the series B.

ples. The influence of photoluminescence from $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ contained as impurity phase in the samples of $x = 1$ and 2 can be excluded because the emission intensity of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7:\text{Eu}^{2+}$, which was synthesized in a single phase by the SSR method, was much lower (<10%) than those of the present samples. In contrast to these oxynitride samples, the oxide $\text{CaAl}_4\text{O}_7:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($x = 0$) showed no emission. Thus, it has been found that the Eu^{2+} -activated $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ solid solutions around $x = 4/3$ ($\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$) are novel oxynitride phosphors in the Ca-Al-Si-O-N system. Their characteristics especially for the strong excitation intensity at 400 nm indicate that these phosphors can be excited by the NUV-LED. From the results of the synthesis with the high phase purity and the strong emission, the $x = 4/3$ sample corresponding to $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ was regarded as the most interesting one among them.

As described above, synthesis of the Eu^{2+} -activated $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ has been achieved by the SSR method using AlN as a nitrogen source. However, the SSR method is not a proper synthesis method for phosphors in respect of the distribution of activators in the host mate-

rial. Solution-based synthesis methods are regarded as promising synthesis method for phosphors because they allow the homogeneous distribution of activators. The authors have reported that oxynitride phosphors synthesized by nitridation of oxide precursors prepared by solution-based methods exhibit stronger emission than those synthesized by the SSR methods [13,14]. In the present study, the authors attempted the synthesis of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ by the combined synthesis method that was designed with the synthesis of an oxide precursor using the AMC method of a solution-based method followed by its nitridation under ammonia atmosphere (this combined synthesis method was represented as the AMC-NH₃ method hereafter). **Figure 4** shows XRD patterns of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ synthesized by the AMC-NH₃ and SSR methods. It was confirmed that the $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$ phase was formed as the main phase in the sample synthesized by the AMC-NH₃ method although parasitic impurities of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ and Al_2O_3 were present. **Figure 5** shows the excitation and emission spectra of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ phosphor synthesized by the AMC-NH₃ and SSR methods. In spite of the presence of the impurity phases the AMC-NH₃ sample exhibited photoluminescence intensity comparable to the SSR sample. It would be due to homogeneous distribution of the Eu^{2+} activators brought by the step of the solution-based process in the present combined synthesis method. Finally, the performance of the novel $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ phosphor was evaluated from the point of view of qualitative analysis. The AMC-NH₃ sample showed 48% of an internal quantum efficiency with 76% absorption of the excitation beam at 400 nm.

4. Conclusion

The oxynitride solid solutions $\text{CaAl}_{4-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{7-x}\text{N}_x$ around $x = 4/3$ were synthesized by the SSR method. It has been found that AlN is a preferable nitrogen source rather than Si_3N_4 for the synthesis of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$. The Eu^{2+} -activated $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ exhibited bluish-green lu-

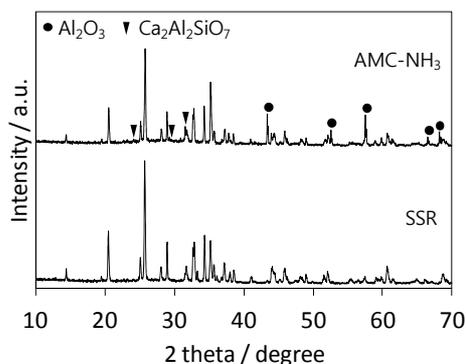


Figure 4. XRD patterns of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ synthesized by AMC-NH₃ and SSR methods.

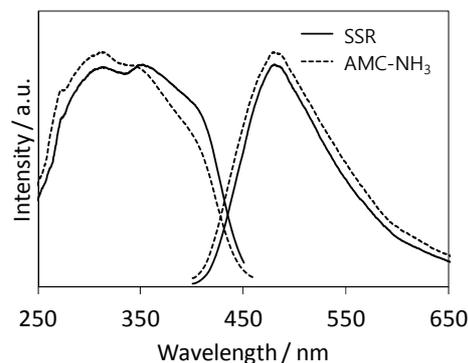


Figure 5. Photoluminescence spectra of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ synthesized by AMC-NH₃ and SSR methods.

menescence at 480 nm by the excitation at 250 - 450 nm. Thus, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ and its solid solutions have been developed as novel Eu^{2+} -activated oxynitride phosphors excitable by the NUV LEDs in the present study. The $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ phosphor was also synthesized by the combined synthesis method (AMC-NH₃) involving the solution-based process. The $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ phosphor synthesized by the AMC-NH₃ contained $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ and Al_2O_3 impurities, resulted in the low phase purity of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_4$. However, the AMC-NH₃ sample showed the emission intensity comparable to that synthesized by the SSR method. The homogeneous distribution of Eu^{2+} activators in the AMC-NH₃ sample would contribute to the relative strong intensity of luminescence.

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