

IEC TR 60747-5-12

Edition 1.0 2021-10

TECHNICAL REPORT



Semiconductor devices - STANDARD PREVIEW Part 5-12: Optoelectronic devices - Light emitting diodes - Test method of LED efficiencies

<u>IEC TR 60747-5-12:2021</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/971c2798-c1cc-4d5a-b2c0-280d1ea980ab/iec-tr-60747-5-12-2021





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CONTENTS

FOREWORD					
INTRODUCTION					
1	Scop	e	8		
2	Norm	native reference	8		
3	3 Terms and definitions				
	3.1	General terms and definitions	9		
	3.2	Terms and definitions relating to the optoelectronic efficiencies	9		
	3.3	Terms and definitions relating to measuring the efficiencies	11		
	3.4	Terms and definitions relating to measuring current components	12		
	3.5	Abbreviated terms	12		
4	LED	efficiencies	13		
	4.1	General	13		
	4.2	Theoretical background of optoelectronic efficiencies	15		
	4.3	Separate measurement of various efficiencies	20		
	4.4	Requirements for accurate and reliable IQE measurement	20		
_	4.5	Classification of IQE measurement methods	21		
5	Conv	rentional IQE measurement methods: features and limitations	22		
	5.1	Calculation of the LEETANDARD PREVIEW	22		
	5.2	Temperature-dependent photoluminescence (TDPL)	22		
	5.3	(PL)	23		
	5.4	Temperature-dependent time-resolved photoluminescence (TD-TRPL)	26		
	5.5	Time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL)/97.1c2798-c1cc-4d5a-b2c0-	28		
	5.6	Time-resolved electroluminescence (TREL)-5-12-2021	34		
	5.7	Constant ABC model	39		
	5.8	Constant AB model	45		
6	Stan	dard IQE measurement method I: TDEL	46		
	6.1	Temperature-dependent electroluminescence (TDEL) method	46		
	6.2	Temperature-dependent radiant power	46		
	6.3	Evaluation of the IQE	47		
	6.4	Validity of the TDEL: examples of blue LEDs	49		
	6.5	Sequence of IQE determination by the IDEL	50		
7	6.6 Stan		51		
1	Stan				
	7.1	Room-temperature reference-point method (RTRM)	51		
	1.2	Recombination coefficients, <i>A</i> , <i>B</i> , and <i>C</i> in semiconductors	52		
	7.3	Strategy of the IQE measurement just at an operating temperature	53		
	7.4	Example of the PTPM	56		
	7.5	Comparison of IOEs by the TDEL and the RTRM	50		
	7.0	Summary of the RTRM	60		
8	The l	RTRM versus the TDEL and the constant ABC model: comparisons	60		
a		nerformance issues related to the IOE measurement	67		
0	0 1				
	ย. เ ด ว	Radiative and nonradiative currents			
	9.2 Q	The active efficiency (AF): IOF versus forward voltage	70 7/		
	0.0	The deate enterency (AE). Re vereue forward verage			

IEC TR 60747-5-12:2021 © IEC 2021 - 3 -

10 Conclusion: test method of optoelectronic efficiencies of LEDs	80
Bibliography	81
Figure 1 Sequence of the efficiency measurements	20
Figure 2 – Theoretical model for analysing the TRPL experiment	30
Figure 3 – Schematic TRPL response and its interpretation in terms of various lifetimes	32
Figure 4 – Temporal responses of the TRPL for three samples	02
Figure 5 – Fitted results of the measured TRPL response	34
Figure 6 – Schematic diagram of the pulse current injection	04
Figure 7 – Square of $1/\tau_{\rm Fl}$ as a function of current density for a bias voltage	39
Figure 8 – Estimated IOE (left axis) and measured EOE (right axis) versus current	
density	39
Figure 9 – Experimental EQE curve of a blue LED	42
Figure 10 – Normalized EQE curves (solid lines) and experimental data (rectangular symbols) for different IQE peak values as a parameter for a blue LED emitting at 460 nm	42
Figure 11 – SRH nonradiative carrier lifetime $\tau_{SRH}(=1/A)$ as a function of the C	
coefficient calculated from Equation (82)	43
Figure 12 - Experimental EQE curve of a blue LED	43
Figure 13 – Temperature characteristics of an LED.	47
Figure 14 – IQEs as a function of current at various operating temperatures from room to cryogenic measured by the TDEL method	49
Figure 15 – Two different cases of normalized, EQE curves, as a function of current at various temperatures	50
Figure 16 – Sequence of the IQE measurement by the TDEL method	51
Figure 17 – Comparison between the conventional ABC model and the improved AB model	54
Figure 18 – Calculation procedure from a relative EQE curve to an IQE curve with the RTRM	54
Figure 19 – IQE calculation procedure as a function of current based on the RTRM	57
Figure 20 – Example of the IQE calculation based on the RTRM	59
Figure 21 – Comparison of the IQEs evaluated by (a) the TDEL and (b) the RTRM	60
Figure 22 – Radiant power versus current of a blue LED sample measured at various temperatures	61
Figure 23 – Normalized intensities on linear and log scales measured at various temperatures	62
Figure $24 - I - V$ characteristics at various temperatures	63
Figure 25 – Calculated a_2 as a function of current for various temperatures I_{rot} at	
300 K is the current giving the minimum value of a_2 in region II.	64
Figure 26 – IQEs obtained by the RTRM (symbols) and the TDEL (solid lines) at various temperatures	64
Figure 27 – Comparison of the IE obtained from a_2 at 300 K (left axis) and the	
theoretical IE for constant <i>I</i> _{leak} (right axis)	65
Figure 28 – Normalized EQE and the fitting by the constant ABC model	66
Figure 29 – Ratio of the SRH, radiative, Auger recombination currents to the total	
current	66

Figure 30 – Radiant power and forward voltage as a function of forward current
Figure 31 – Calculation of the mean photon energy from the emission spectra69
Figure 32 – LED efficiencies as a function of forward current70
Figure 33 – Sequence of the radiative and nonradiative current measurements72
Figure 34 – IQE and forward voltage as a function of forward current72
Figure 35 - Radiative current and forward voltage as a function of forward current73
Figure 36 - Nonradiative current and forward voltage as a function of forward current73
Figure 37 – Total forward current, radiative current, and nonradiative current plotted as a function of forward voltage74
Figure 38 – Distribution of the IQE and V_F for 31 blue MQW LEDs76
Figure 39 – Optoelectronic characteristics of three samples under consideration77
Figure 40 – Separated radiative and nonradiative current densities of samples 1 and 278
Figure 41 – Separated radiative and nonradiative current densities of samples 1 and 379
Table 1 – LED items and their measuring methods listed in IEC 60747-5-6:201614
Table 2 – Summary of efficiency items defined in IEC 60747-5-8:2019 19

Table 3 – Various LED IQE measurement methods	22
Table 4 – Parameters in IQE and current density versus voltage curves	77
Table 5 – Comparison of recombination mechanisms between samples	79
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<u>IEC TR 60747-5-12:2021</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/971c2798-c1cc-4d5a-b2c0-280d1ea980ab/iec-tr-60747-5-12-2021

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SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES -

Part 5-12: Optoelectronic devices – Light emitting diodes – Test method of LED efficiencies

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The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
47E/741/DTR	47E/748/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this Technical Report is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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INTRODUCTION

The latest international standards for light emitting diode (LED) devices are IEC 60747-5-6:2016, IEC 60747-5-8:2019, IEC 60747-5-9:2019, IEC 60747-5-10:2019, and IEC 60747-5-11:2019, where terminology and measuring methods of basic electrical and optical characteristics of LEDs are given.

This technical report gives guidance on the terminology and the measuring methods of various efficiencies of single light emitting diode (LED) chip or package without phosphor. White LEDs for lighting applications are out of the scope of this part of IEC 60747-5-12.

The efficiencies whose measuring methods are described in this technical report are the power efficiency (PE), the external quantum efficiency (EQE), the voltage efficiency (VE), the internal quantum efficiency (IQE), and the light extraction efficiency (LEE). To measure these efficiencies separately, one needs the measurement data of the internal quantum efficiency (IQE).

The IQE is a key performance parameter that represents the quality of epitaxial wafers and contains essential information on operational mechanisms. Requirements for accurate and reliable IQE measurements are suggested. The various IQE measurement methods reported so far are reviewed in detail from a theoretical and practical point of view. Subsequently, the technical limitations for these IQE measurement methods to meet the requirements for accurate and reliable IQE measurements are discussed.

In particular, two different measuring methods of the IQE that can meet the requirements are

described in detail both experimentally and theoretically. They are known as the temperaturedependent electroluminescence (TDEL) and the room-temperature reference-point method (RTRM).

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A measuring procedure of PE, EQE, VE, IQE, and LEE are demonstrated. But the injection efficiency (IE) and the radiative efficiency (RE) are described for definitions only.

Separate knowledge of various efficiencies of the LED chip or package is able to improve optoelectronic performances of LED chip itself and to design LED application systems such as LED lamps more efficiently and reliably.

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES -

Part 5-12: Optoelectronic devices – Light emitting diodes – Test method of LED efficiencies

1 Scope

This technical report discusses the terminology and the measuring methods of optoelectronic efficiencies of single light emitting diode (LED) chip or package without phosphor. White LEDs for lighting applications are out of the scope of this part.

This technical report provides guidance on

- terminology of optoelectronic efficiencies of single LED chip or package without phosphor, such as the power efficiency (PE), the external quantum efficiency (EQE), the voltage efficiency (VE), the light extraction efficiency (LEE), the internal quantum efficiency (IQE), the injection efficiency (IE), and the radiative efficiency (RE) [1]¹;
- test methods of optoelectronic efficiencies of the PE, the EQE, the VE, the LEE, and the IQE [1];
- review of various IQE measurement methods reported so far in view of accuracy and practical applicability;
- the measuring method of **Sthen CED TOE I based to**n the temperature-dependent electroluminescence (TDEL) [2];
- the measuring method of the LED IQE based on the room-temperature reference-point method (RTRM) [3];/standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/971c2798-c1cc-4d5a-b2c0-
- the measuring method of the radiative and nonradiative currents of an LED [4];
- the relationship between the IQE and the VE, which leads to introduction of a new LED efficiency, the active efficiency (AE) as AE = VE × IQE.

2 Normative reference

The following document is referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60747-5-6, Semiconductor devices – Part 5-6: Optoelectronic devices – Light emitting diodes

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

3.1 General terms and definitions

3.1.1 radiant power

 $\varPhi_{\rm e}$ change in radiant energy with time

Note 1 to entry: The unit used is: W. Radiant power is also known as "radiant flux".

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-845:2020, 845-21-038, modified - Note 1 has been expanded.]

3.1.2 spectral distribution

density of a radiant power $\Phi_{\rm e}$, with respect to wavelength, λ , at the wavelength λ

$$\Phi_{\mathsf{e},\lambda} = \frac{d\Phi_{\mathsf{e}}\left(\lambda\right)}{d\lambda}$$

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-845:2020, 845-21-029, modified – In the definition, "a radiant or luminous or photon quantity $X(\lambda)$ " has been replaced by "a radiant power Φ_e ". In the formula, X has been replaced by Φ_e . Notes have been deleted.]



where

h is the Planck constant;

c is the speed of light in vacuum

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.1.3]

3.2 Terms and definitions relating to the optoelectronic efficiencies

3.2.1 power efficiency

 η_{PE}

ratio of the radiant power (coupled to free space), Φ_{e} , to the electrical power consumed by the LED, $V_{F}I_{F}$, where V_{F} is the forward voltage and I_{F} is the forward current of the LED

$$\eta_{\mathsf{PE}} = \frac{\Phi_{\mathsf{e}}}{V_{\mathsf{F}}I_{\mathsf{F}}}$$

Note 1 to entry: Power efficiency is also known as the "wall-plug efficiency". Power efficiency is identical to the "radiant efficiency" when the power dissipated by any auxiliary equipment is excluded from the electrical power.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.1]

3.2.2 voltage efficiency

 $\eta_{\sf VE}$

ratio of the mean photon energy emitted from the LED to the electron energy given by the forward voltage of the LED, $V_{\rm F}$

$$\eta_{\rm VE} = \frac{h\overline{v}}{qV_{\rm F}}$$

where

q is the elementary charge.

Note 1 to entry: Voltage efficiency can be greater than 1 at very low forward currents.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.2]

3.2.3 external quantum efficiency

 $\eta_{\rm EQE}$

ratio of the number of photons emitted into the free space per unit time to the number of electrons injected into the LED per unit time

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 $\frac{\Phi_{\rm e}/h\overline{v}}{\text{IEC}\,\frac{\eta_{\rm EQE}}{747-f_{\rm e}^{-1}g^{-1}g^{-2}2021}}$ https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/971c2798-c1cc-4d5a-b2c0-280d1ea980ab/iec-tr-60747-5-12-2021 [SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.3]

3.2.4 internal quantum efficiency

 η_{IQE}

ratio of the number of photons emitted from the active region per unit time to the number of electrons injected into the LED per unit time

$$\eta_{\rm IQE} = \frac{\Phi_{\rm e,active} / h\overline{v}}{I_{\rm F} / q}$$

where

 $\Phi_{\rm e,active}$ is the radiant power emitted from the active region.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.4]

3.2.5 light extraction efficiency

 $\eta_{\rm LEE}$

ratio of the number of photons emitted into the free space to the number of photons emitted from the active region

$$\eta_{\mathsf{LEE}} = \frac{\Phi_{\mathsf{e}}}{\Phi_{\mathsf{e},\mathsf{active}}}$$

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.5]

3.2.6 injection efficiency

 η_{IE}

ratio of the number of electrons injected into the active region per unit time to the number of electrons injected into the LED per unit time

$$\eta_{\mathsf{IE}} = \frac{I_{\mathsf{F},\mathsf{active}}}{I_{\mathsf{F}}}$$

where

 $I_{\text{F.active}}$ is the portion of the forward current injected into the active region.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.6]

3.2.7 radiative efficiency **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

 η_{RE} (standards.iteh.ai) ratio of the number of photons emitted from the active region per unit time to the number of electrons injected into the active region per unit time IEC TR 60747-5-12:2021

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/971c2798-c1cc-4d5a-b2c0-280d1ea980ab/ic $\Phi_{e,actiVe}/h\bar{v}$ -12-2021 $\eta_{RE} = \frac{\Phi_{e,actiVe}/q}{I_{F,active}/q}$

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-8:2019, 3.2.7, modified – The specific use in angle brackets as well as the note have been removed.]

3.3 Terms and definitions relating to measuring the efficiencies

3.3.1

peak EQE point

set of operating conditions of the forward current and radiant power at which the EQE is the maximum for a given temperature.

Note 1 to entry: The forward current and radiant power at the peak EQE point are denoted as $I_{\rm peak}$ and $\Phi_{\rm peak}$, respectively.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-9:2019, 3.1.6]

3.3.2 cryogenic temperature temperature range below 200 K

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-9:2019, 3.1.7]

3.3.3

critical cryogenic temperature

 T_{c}

cryogenic temperature at which the peak EQE shows the maximum value

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-9:2019, 3.1.9]

3.3.4

normalized variables of X and Y

converted quantities of current and radiant power as follows:

$$X = \sqrt{\Phi_{e}(I_{\mathsf{F}}) / \Phi_{\mathsf{e}}(I_{\mathsf{peak}})}$$

 $Y = I_{\mathsf{F}} / I_{\mathsf{peak}}$

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-10:2019, 3.1.7]

3.3.5

coefficients of a_1 and a_2

coefficients of the quadratic equation of *Y* in *X*, i.e., $Y = a_1 X + a_2 X^2$ Note 1 to entry: a_1 and a_2 change slowly enough according to the forward current as compared to *X* and *Y*, but should be treated as a function of the forward current in the data analysis.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-10:2019 stalldards.iteh.ai)

3.3.6

reference point operating point at which a_2 is minimum 280dlea980ab/iec-tr-60747-5-12-2021

Note 1 to entry: a_2 , X, and Y at the reference point are represented by $a_{2,ref}$, X_{ref} , and Y_{ref} , respectively. The current at the reference point is denoted as $I_{F,ref}$.

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-10:2019, 3.1.9]

3.4 Terms and definitions relating to measuring current components

3.4.1 radiative current

 I_{rad} current that is consumed by the radiative recombination process in the LED

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-11:2019, 3.1.2]

3.4.2 nonradiative current

 $I_{\rm nonrad}$ current that is consumed by the nonradiative recombination processes in the LED

[SOURCE: IEC 60747-5-11:2019, 3.1.3, modified – The notes have been removed.]

3.5 Abbreviated terms

- AE active efficiency
- CW continuous wave
- EL electroluminescence

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EQE	external quantum efficiency
IDPL	intensity-dependent photoluminescence
IE	injection efficiency
IQE	internal quantum efficiency
LED	light emitting diode
LEE	light extraction efficiency
MQW	multiple quantum well
PE	power efficiency
PL	photoluminescence
QW	quantum well
RE	radiative efficiency
RTRM	room-temperature reference-point method
SRH	Shockley-Read-Hall
TDEL	temperature-dependent electroluminescence
TDPL	temperature-dependent photoluminescence
TD-TREL	temperature-dependent time-resolved electroluminescence
TD-TRPL	temperature-dependent time-resolved photoluminescence
TREL	time-resolved electroluminescence
TRPL	time-resolved photoluminescence
VE	voltage efficiency (standards.iteh.ai)

4 LED efficiencies

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4.1 General

LEDs are now found in numerous applications owing to advantages such as low power consumption, small size, long lifetime, and fast switching. LEDs are available in various spectral ranges including ultraviolet, visible, and infrared wavelengths, based on different material systems [5]-[7]. Although the LEDs have simple pn junctions with a long history of researches since the early 1960s, there still remain multiple issues in relation with the device configurations and materials. In order to analyse any possible device issues, accurate characterization of the device is essential.

Many parameters have been utilized for LED devices to quantify the device performance: parameters obtained from simple current-voltage (I-V) and light-current (L-I) measurements constitute a basis. However, they don't typically give enough details about a device under test [8]-[15]. Since many device parameters are interrelated, more extensive characterization is required to form a complete picture of any possible cause behind a problem in the device and to remedy it [16],[17]. If there is any measure implemented to remedy and enhance the device performance, it is often difficult to judge whether the intended effects have been achieved by simple checking of the output parameters such as I-V, L-I, and the emission spectrum. IEC 60747-5-6:2016 lists terminology and measuring methods of basic electrical and optical characteristics of LEDs as categorized in Table 1.