## **Poster Presentation**

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## High-pressure X-ray Diffraction Study of SrSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup>

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SrSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> oxynitride crystallizes in the P1 space group [1]. This compound is an excellent host for phosphors, due to its superior thermal and chemical stability and large energy bandgap. Eu-doped SrSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> can be used in green LEDs, and as a green component in phosphor mixtures; it is suitable, in particular, for white LEDs. For application in LEDs, the most important feature of SrSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> is the intense broadband luminescence at about 530 nm. In this study, high-pressure X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) experiments are used in order to experimentally determine, for the first time, the equation of state (EOS) of SrSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup>. The studied sample, with Eu content of 2% was prepared by solid state reaction. The in situ XRD experiment was performed at the I711 beamline of MAXII synchrotron (Lund, Sweden) for a sample mounted in a diamond anvil cell, using hydrostatic compression conditions. The applied X-ray wavelength was 0.9917 Å. In the pressure range studied (up to 9.6 GPa) the triclinic structure is found to be conserved. Lattice parameters a, b and c decrease smoothly but slightly anisotropically as a function of applied pressure, whereas the angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  vary marginally. The material is the most compressible in the b direction and the least compressible in the a direction. Angles  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  are almost constant whereas the value of  $\beta$  angle slightly increases with rising pressure. The variation of unit cell volume with pressure served for determination of the Birch-Murnaghan EOS: the resulting bulk modulus value is 103(5) GPa. The present bulk modulus value is by 22% smaller than those reported for other oxonitridosilicates such as SrSiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> and Ce<sub>4</sub>[Si<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>6</sub>]O (131.9(1) GPa and 131(2) GPa, respectively) [2].

[1] O. Oeckler, F. Stadler, T. Rosenthal, et al., Solid State Sci., 2007, 9, 205–212, [2] B. Winkler, M. Hytha, U. Hantsch, et al., Chem. Phys. Lett., 2001, 343, 622–626

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