# Novel UV Emitting Phosphors for Gas Discharge Lamps

## Rare Earth Elements and Compounds 2012

**Fachhochschule Münster** University of **Applied Sciences** 

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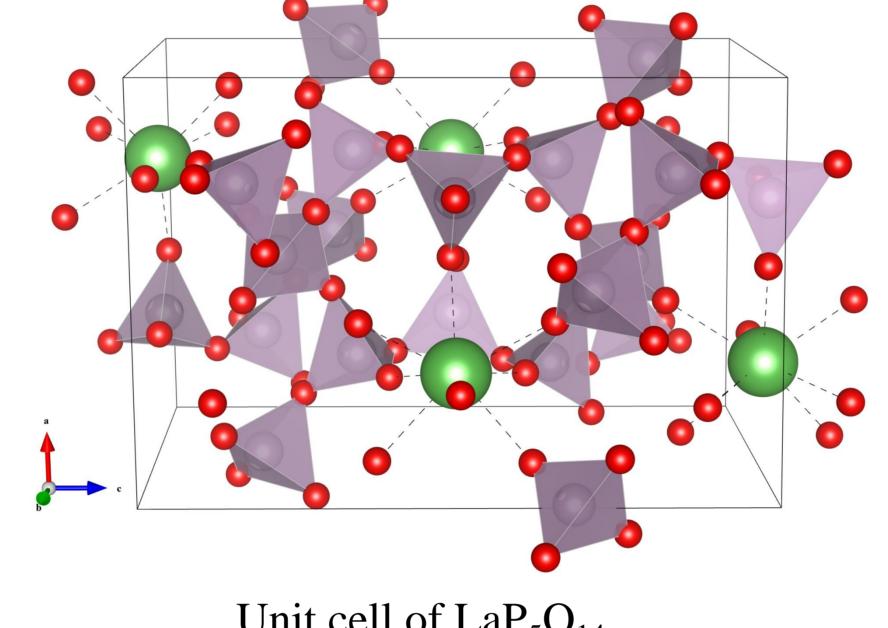
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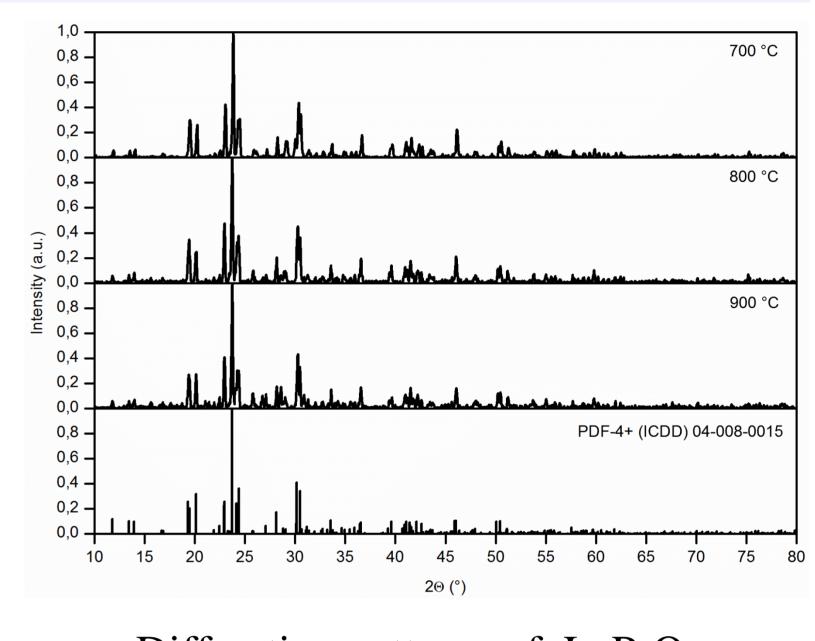
#### Introduction

UV radiation is qualified for various technical applications. For example, UV radiation is well established in phototherapy. The range from 290 to 315 nm plays an important role for vitamin D production in human skin. Another wide field of application is purification of water with UVC radiation. Furthermore UVA lamps were recommended as light sources in photoluminescence liquid crystal displays. Generally the 253.7 nm emission of Hg low pressure lamps is converted to generate UV radiation of a certain wavelength, but also noble gas and halogen excimer lamps are often used light sources. Ortho-phosphates with various compositions are well investigated and widely known phosphors. To find a new UV emitting phosphor for radiation conversion in Hg or noble gas discharge lamps, the monoclinic ultraphosphate LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub> was doped with Rare Earth ions (Ce<sup>3+</sup>, Pr<sup>3+</sup>, Nd<sup>3+</sup>,  $Gd^{3+}$ ) or  $Bi^{3+}$ .

Crystallographic data of LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>

LaP <sub>5</sub> O <sub>14</sub>	
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/c$
Cell parameters	a = 8.8206  Å
	b = 9.1196  Å
	c = 13.1714  Å
	$\beta = 90.661^{\circ}$





Unit cell of LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>

Diffraction patterns of LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>

#### **Synthesis**

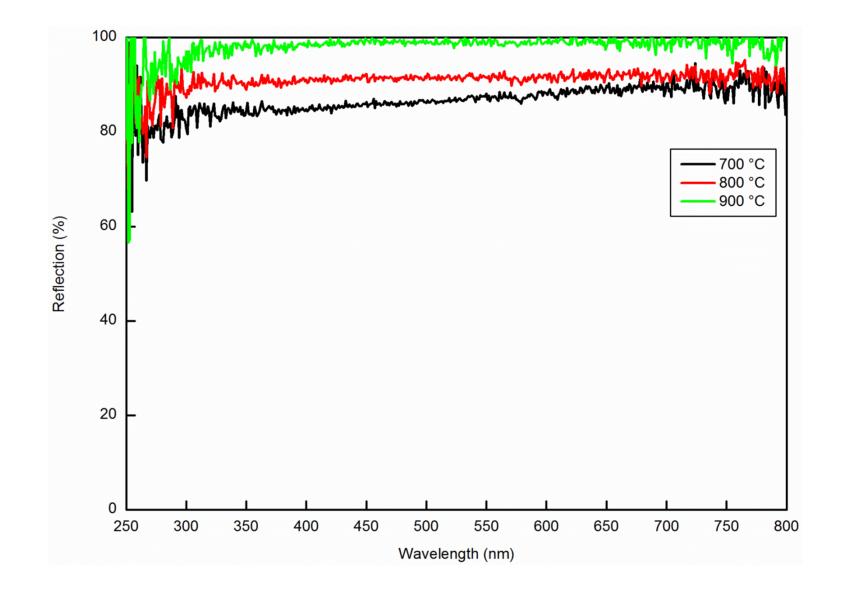
The phosphor samples were synthesized by conventional solid state using a La/P ratio of 1/10. The high purity starting materials were grinded in an agate mortar and calcinated subsequently in closed porcelain crucible at temperatures between 700 and 900 °C for 6 h.

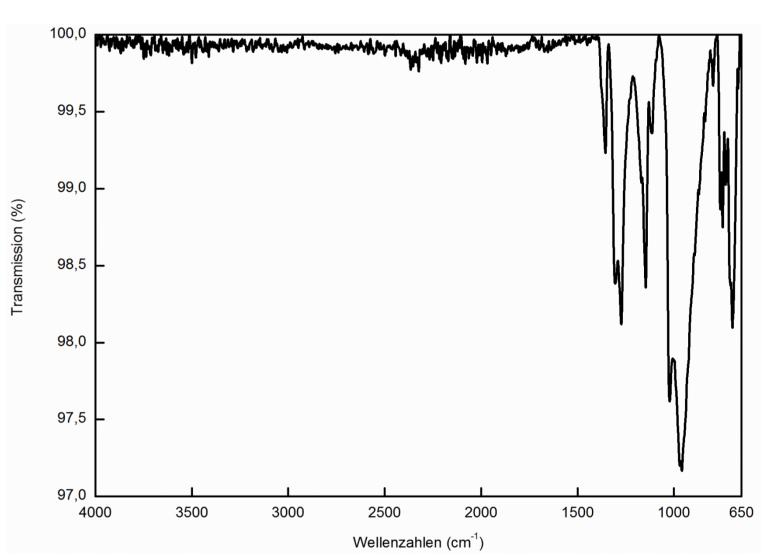
Phase purity was investigated by application of powder X-ray diffraction. Luminescence properties were characterized by VUV photoluminescence spectroscopy. Therefore, emission, excitation, and reflection spectra were recorded. The highest phonon frequency was determined by using ATR infrared spectroscopy.

ےaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>:Ce<sup>3</sup>

Reflection

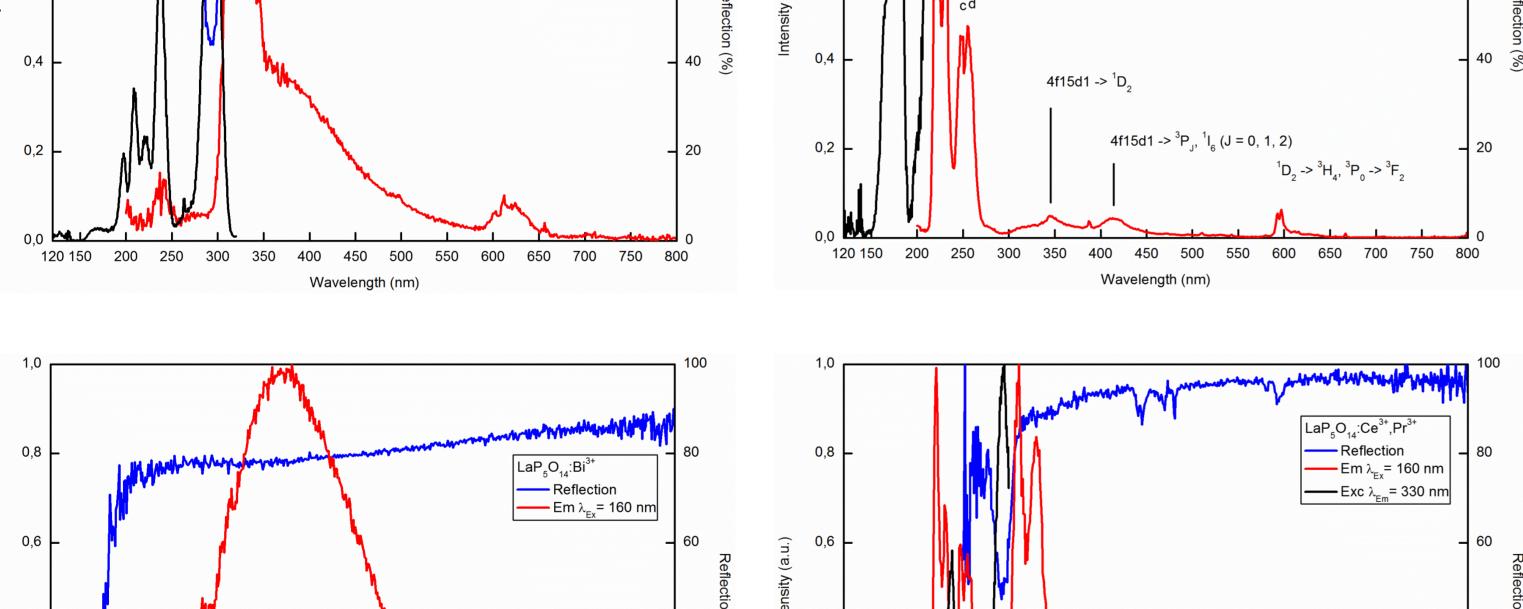
— Exc λ<sub>=</sub> = 330 nm

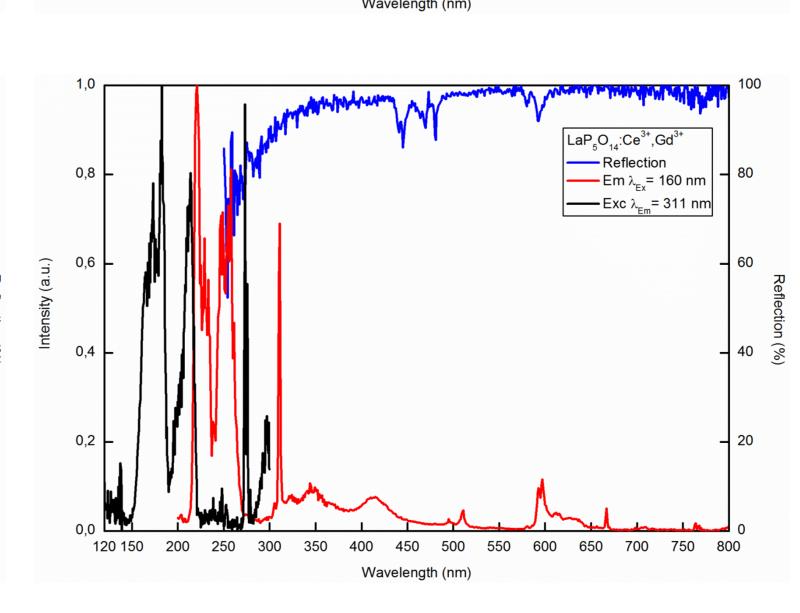




Reflection spectra of LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>

IR spectra of LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub> LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>:Gd<sup>3+</sup> Reflection





From Left to Right: Reflection, emission and excitation spectra of doped LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>

### **Conclusions**

In summary, the ultraphosphate LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub> was successfully prepared via a high temperature solid state reaction and doped with Rare Earth ions (Ce<sup>3+</sup>, Pr<sup>3+</sup>, Nd<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>) or Bi<sup>3+</sup>. Diffraction patterns of all samples show the presence of monoclinic LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>. Traces of an undefined impurity phase can also be discerned. Reflection spectra indicate the highest crystallinity for calcination temperature of 900 °C. Phonon frequency was detected at 1355 cm<sup>-1</sup> wavenumbers. Emission spectra of doped LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub> show characteristic activator emission. In some cases overlapped by defect emission. Ce<sup>3+</sup>/Pr<sup>3+</sup> and Ce<sup>3+</sup>/Gd<sup>3+</sup> codoped samples show energy transfer from Ce<sup>3+</sup> to Pr<sup>3+</sup> and Gd<sup>3+</sup>, respectively.

LaP<sub>5</sub>O<sub>14</sub>:Pr<sup>34</sup>

— Exc λ<sub>-m</sub>= 221 nm