

Pr³⁺ Activated Inorganic Phosphors – Synthesis, Characterisation, and Applications

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Introduction

Inorganic phosphors are luminescent pigments which are used in many technical applications, e.g. lighting, imaging, and detection. Compounds which contain trivalent praseodymium are a well-studied group of luminescent materials. This presentation will deliver a brief overview.

Synthesis and Characterisation

Phosphors are produced via various syntheses routes to obtain nano- or micro-scale materials e.g.,

- solid-state
- precipitation
- hydrothermal
- combustion
- sol-gel

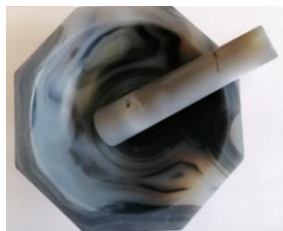


Fig. 1: Mortar and pestle, used for the homogenisation of reaction mixtures

In order to thoroughly characterise a phosphor and assess its quality, various spectroscopic methods are required e.g.:

- Reflection spectroscopy
- Excitation spectroscopy
- Emission spectroscopy
- X-ray excited luminescence measurements
- Time dependent spectroscopy
- Temperature dependent spectroscopy

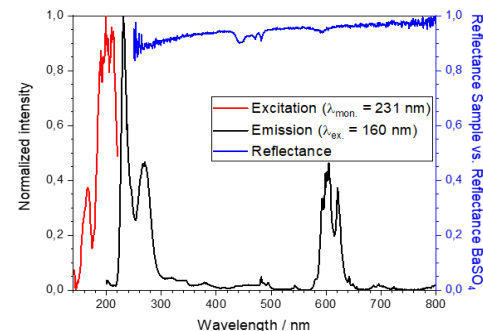


Fig. 2: Emission, excitation, and reflection spectra of Sr₃(PO₄)₂:Pr³⁺, Si⁴⁺

Applications

Pr³⁺ containing phosphors are used in or discussed for the use in different fields of application e.g.:

- As scintillators
- As colour filter for glasses
- For disinfection purposes
- For biomedical applications
- For cancer therapy
- As laser gain media

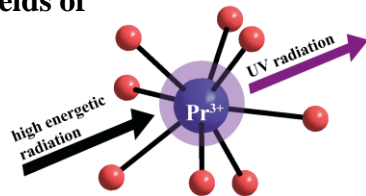
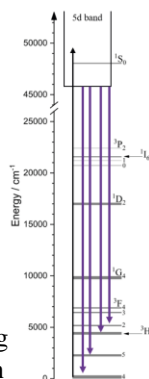


Fig. 3: Schematic representation of the electronic transitions in a Pr³⁺ containing phosphor during excitation and emission



Examples for Pr³⁺ containing phosphors:

- YPO₄:Pr³⁺, LaPO₄:Pr³⁺, LuPO₄:Pr³⁺
- Lu₃Al₅O₁₂:Pr³⁺, Y₃Al₅O₁₂:Pr³⁺
- KY₃F₁₀:Pr³⁺, LiYF₄:Pr³⁺
- YBO₃:Pr³⁺, LaBO₃:Pr³⁺, LuBO₃:Pr³⁺
- Sr₃(PO₄)₂:Pr³⁺, Si⁴⁺
- Sr₃(BO₃)₂:Pr³⁺, Na⁺