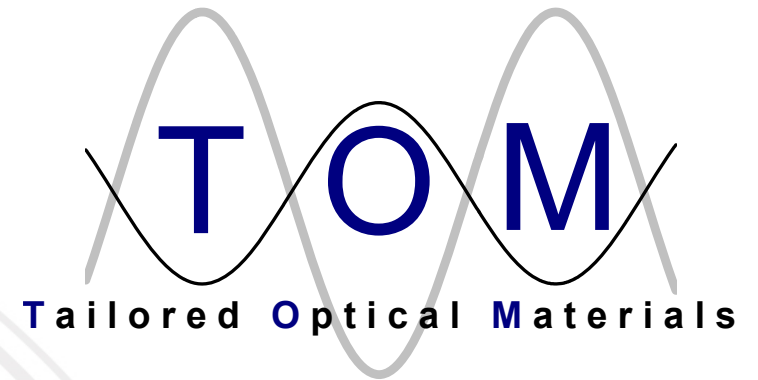


Analytical Measurement Options

at Research Group

Tailored Optical Materials



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Status: June 2018

Table of Contents

Optical Spectroscopy Operations

- Emission Spectra
- Excitation Spectra
- Reflection Spectra
- Transmission Spectra
- Translucence Spectra
- Decay Curves
- Quantum Efficiency
- Absolutely Radiant and Luminous Flux Spectra
- Excitation Saturation Spectra
- Time and Spectral Flicker Measurements

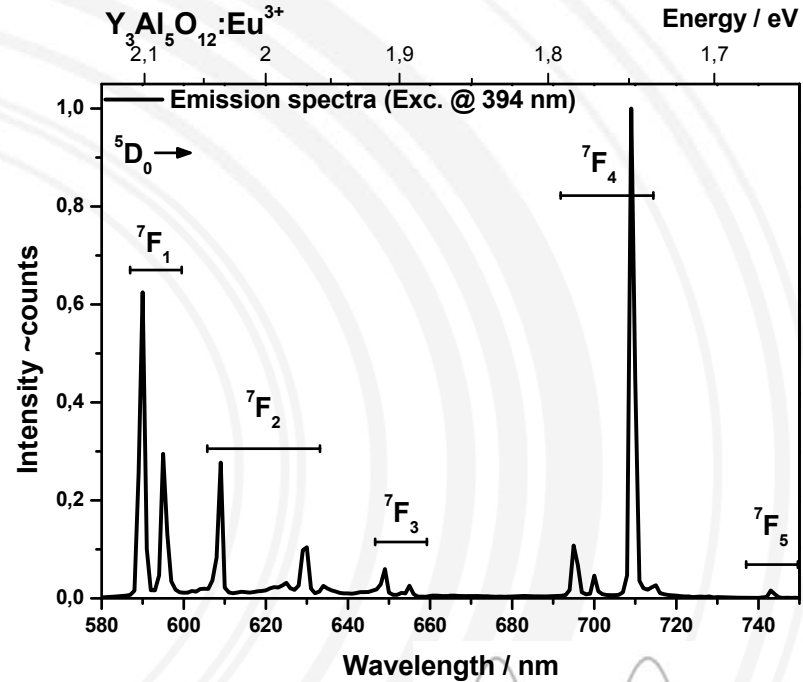
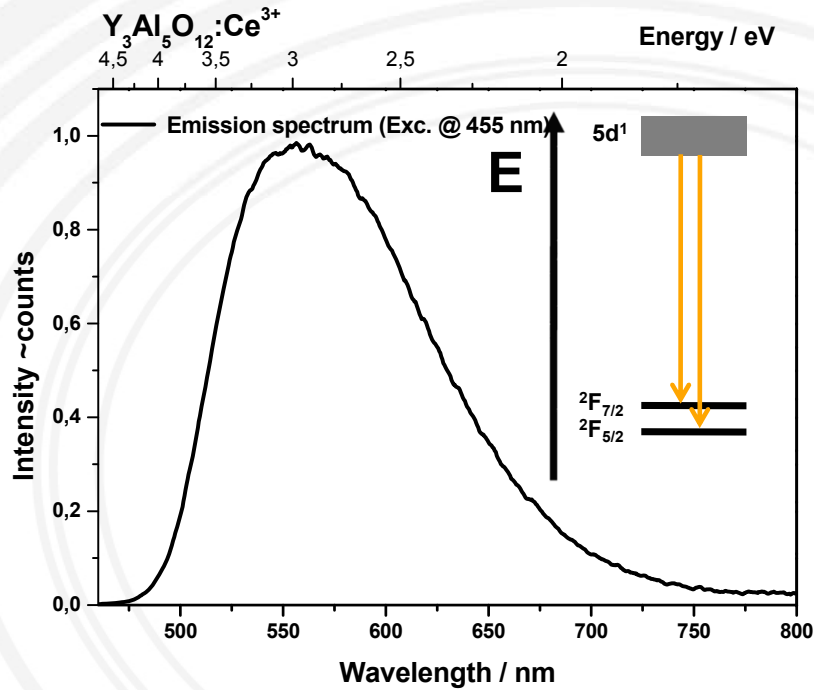
Dependencies

- Atmosphere
- Excitation energy
- Temperature
- Time

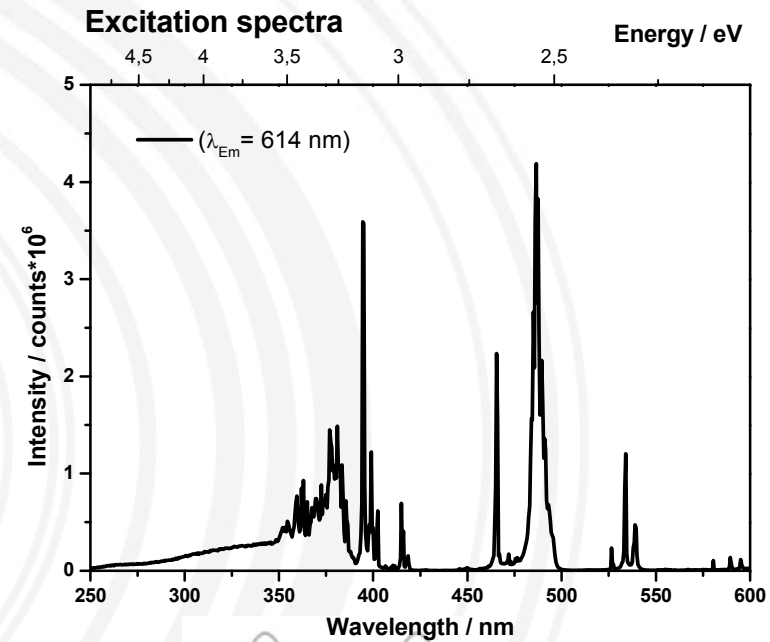
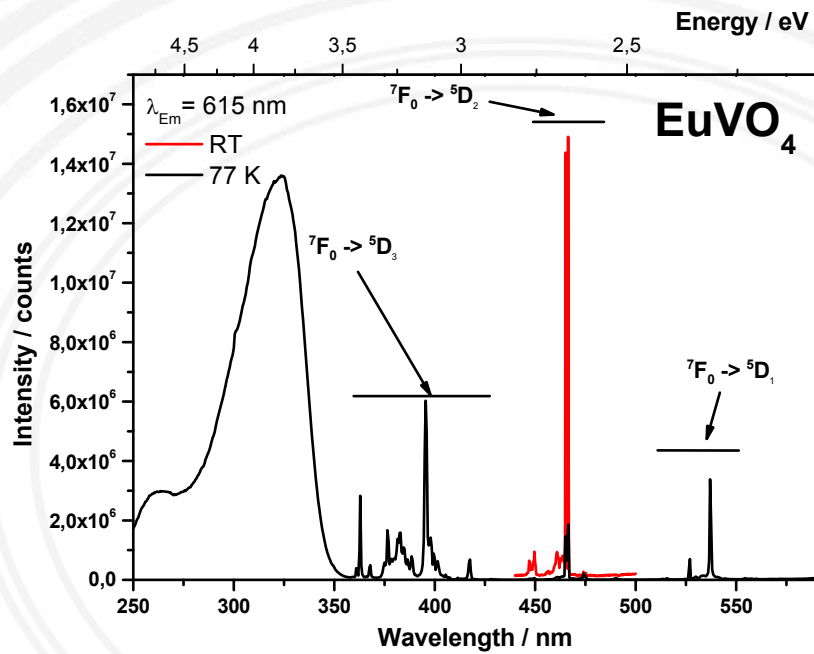
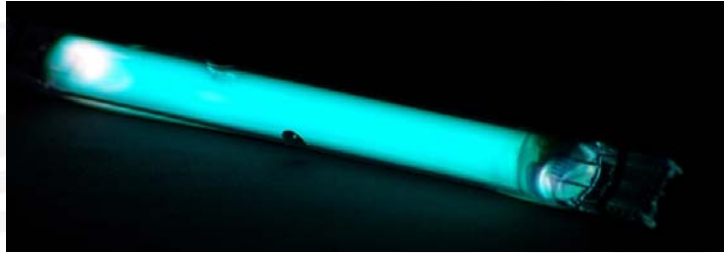
Table of Contents

- Infrared Spectra
- Infrared Images
- Scanning Electron Micrographs and Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectra (SEM and EDX)
- X-Ray diffractions
- Magnetic Susceptibility
- Particle Size Measurements
- Elemental Analysis
- Differential Thermal Analysis and Thermogravimetric
- Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) Surface Measurements

Emission Spectra



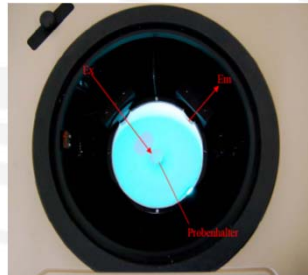
Excitation Spectra



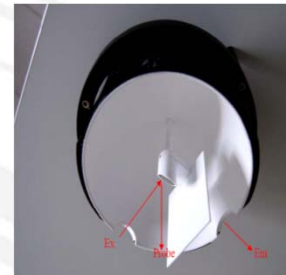
Reflection Spectra



Spectralon (PTFE) coated



BaSO₄ coated

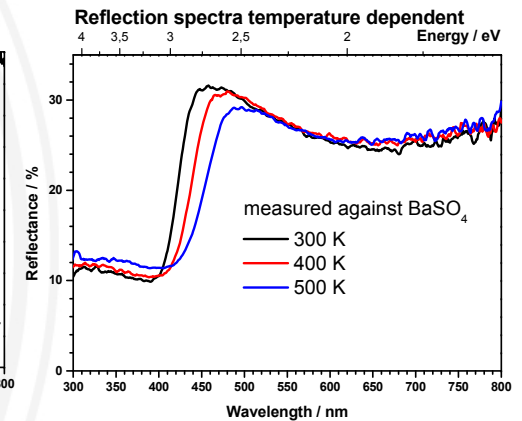
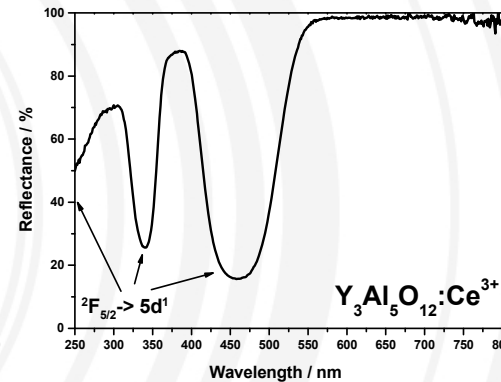
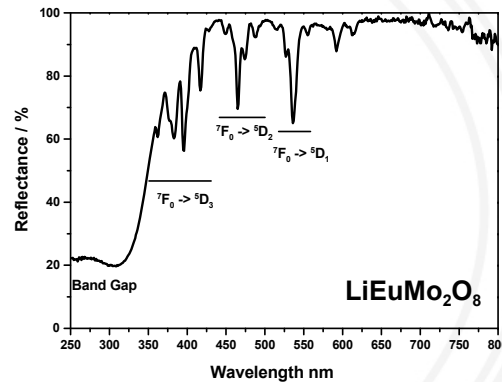


BaSO₄ coated, heatable to 500 K

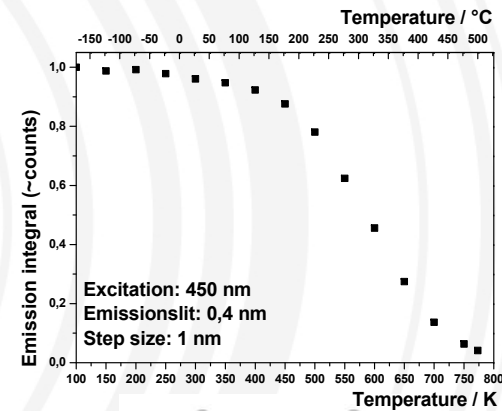
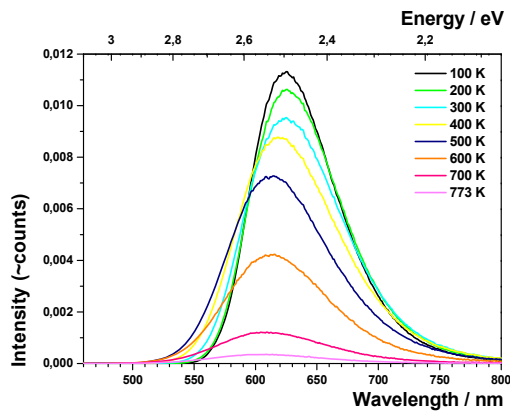
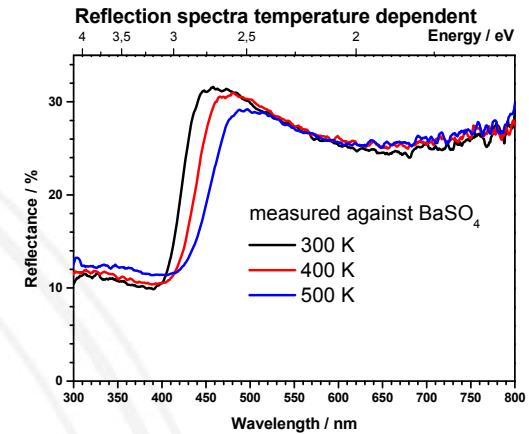
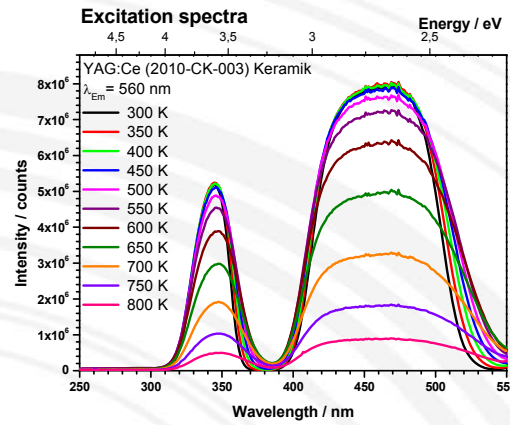
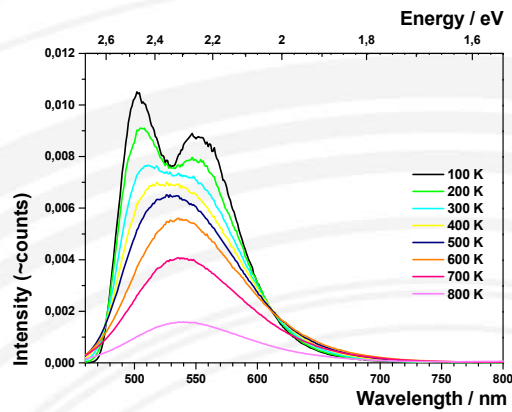


Sample holder made from:

- PTFE
- Fused silica
- Aluminum

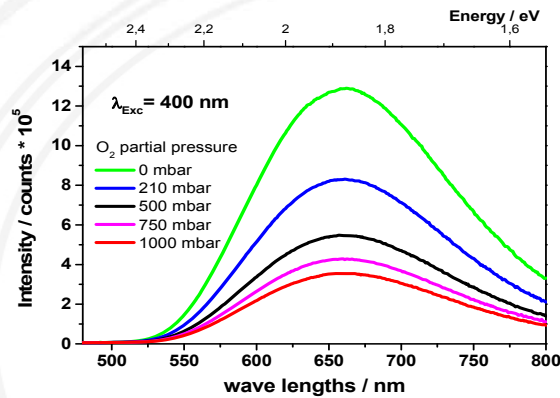
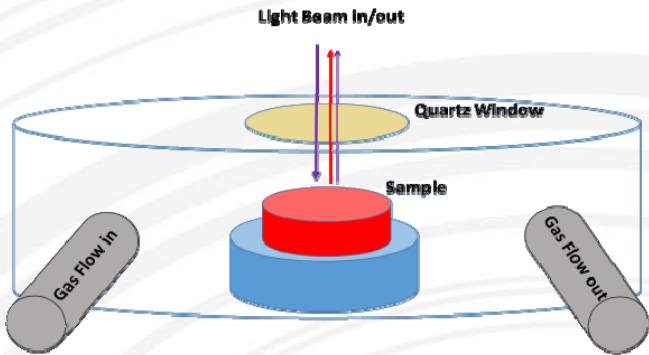


Temperature Dependent Emission, Excitation and Reflection Spectra

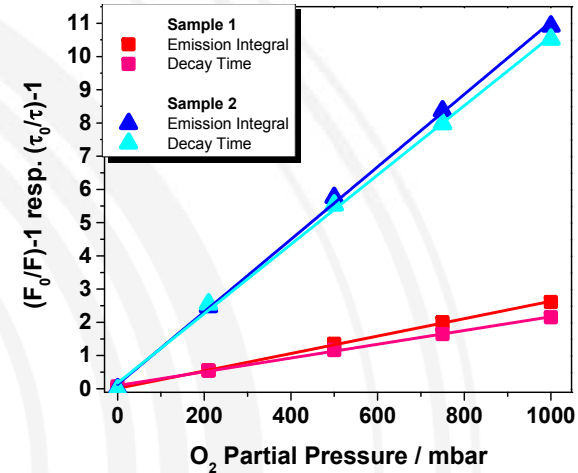


Atmosphere Dependent Emission, Excitation and Reflection Spectra

Emission-, excitation-, reflection spectra, and decay curves under different atmospheres

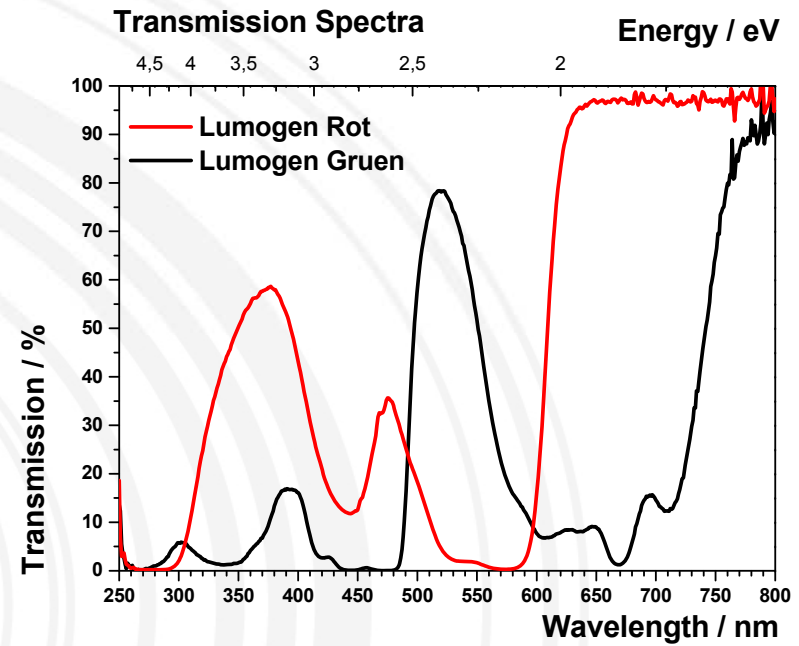
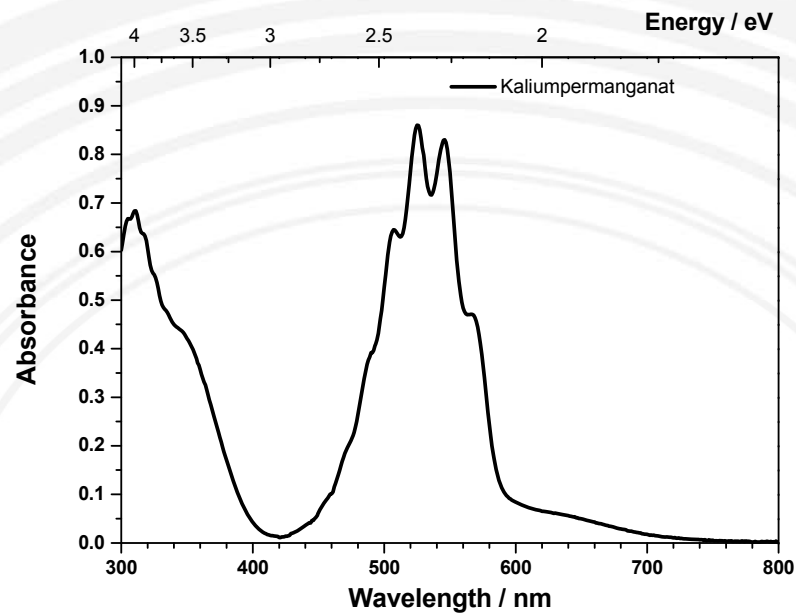


Emission spectra of microcrystalline phosphor powder under several oxygen partial pressure

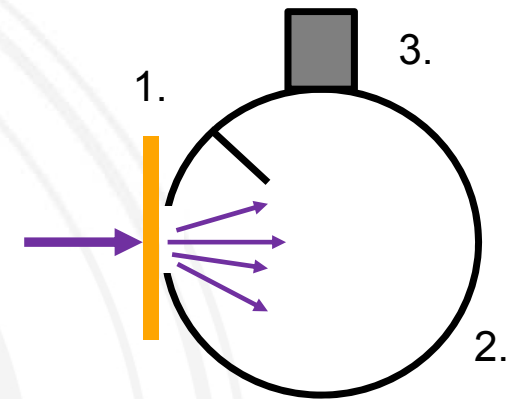
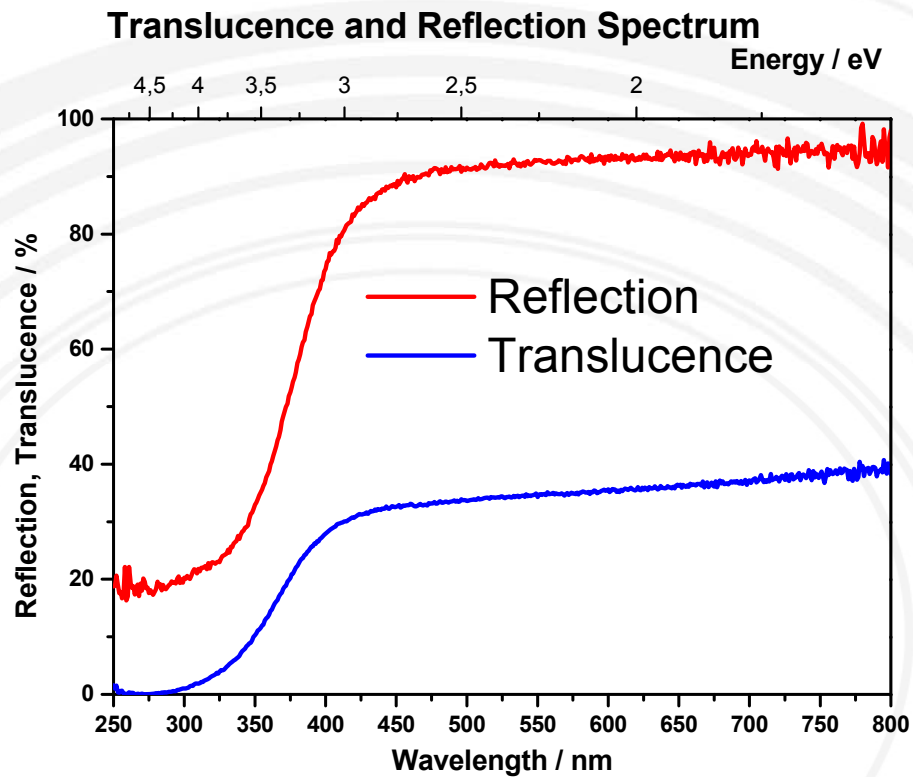


Stern-Volmer plots of the emission integrals as well as the decay times of two microcrystalline phosphors as a function of oxygen partial pressure

Transmission Spectra

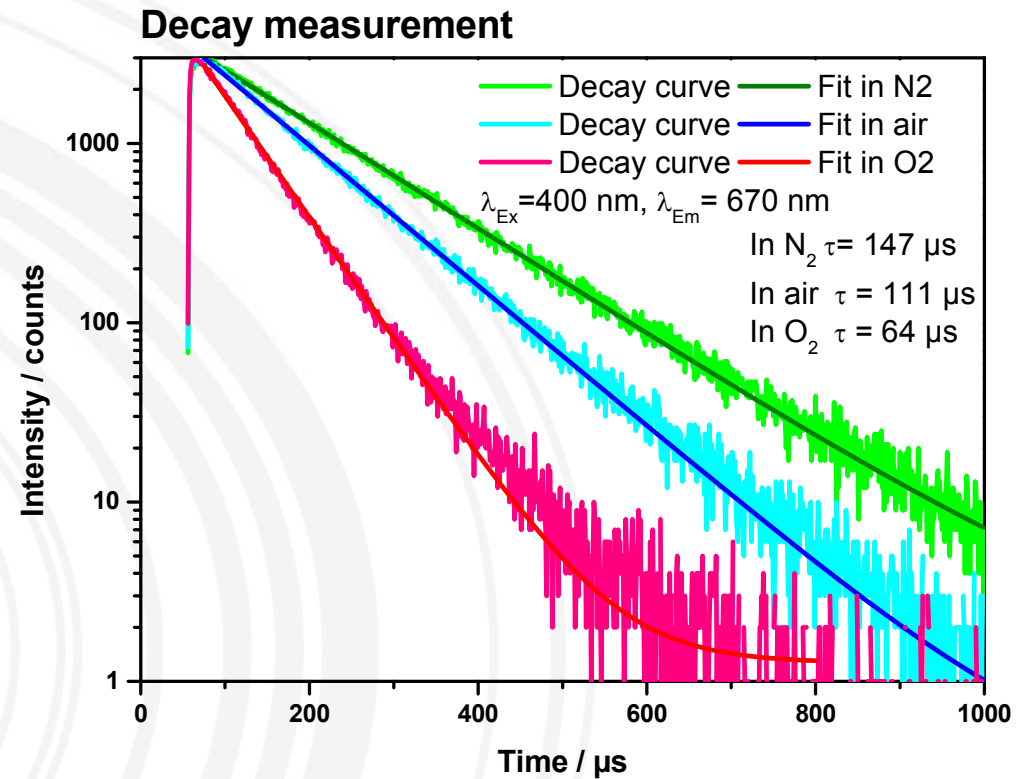
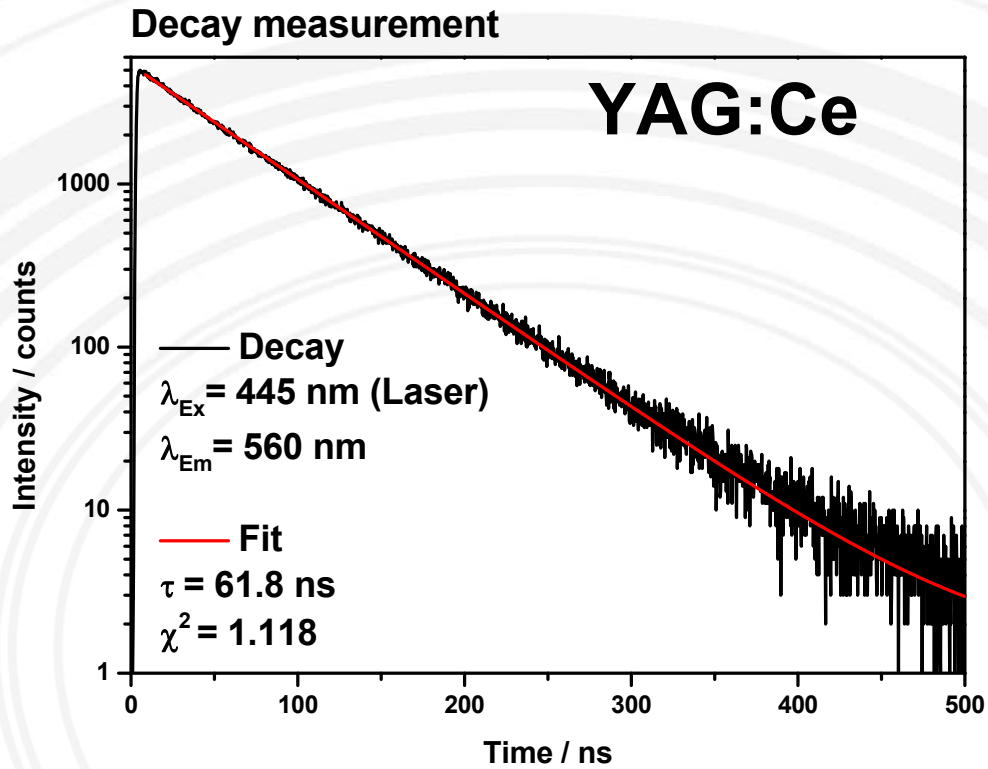


Translucence Spectra

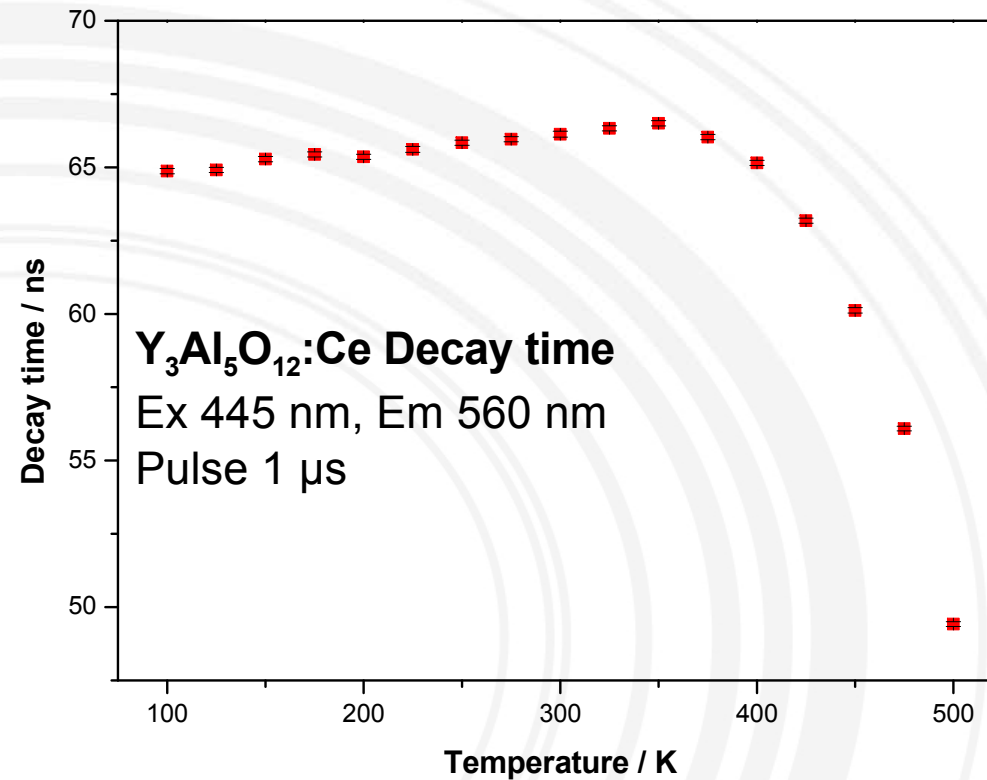


1. Sample
2. Integrating Sphere
3. Detector

Decay Curves



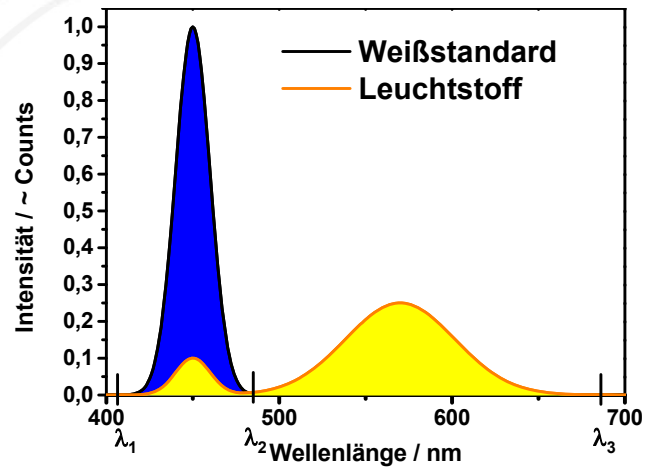
Temperature Dependent Decay Curves



Quantum Efficiency

**Integrating sphere method
against a white standard**

$$\phi_{Probe} = \frac{nE}{nA} = \frac{\int_{\lambda_2}^{\lambda_3} \frac{\lambda}{hc} \left[I_{Emission}^{Probe}(\lambda) - I_{Emission}^{Referenz}(\lambda) \right] d\lambda}{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \frac{\lambda}{hc} \left[I_{Anregung}^{Referenz}(\lambda) - I_{Anregung}^{Probe}(\lambda) \right] d\lambda}$$



**Relative method
against a phosphor sample with
known quantum efficiency**

$$\phi_P = \phi_R * \frac{A_R * E_P}{A_P * E_R}$$

Absolutely Radiant and Luminous Flux Spectra

System: Illumia plus (Labsphere)

Spectral flux: 250 nm - 850 nm

Spectra recording: 200 nm - 1100 nm

Minimum measurable

Lumens (typical): 0.04 lumens

Maximum measurable

Lumens (typical): ~ 46000 lumens

(Cool white LED source)

Exposure time range: 1 ms - 5³ s

(actual exposure time depends
on sphere size and source type)

Software:

Integral LM: Included

Standards:

LM-79: Included

LM-82: Module available

Spectrometer:

CDS600 and CDS610

2048 element Linear CCD

200 – 850 nm and

350 – 1100 nm



Excitation Saturation Spectra

Fluorescence spectrometer

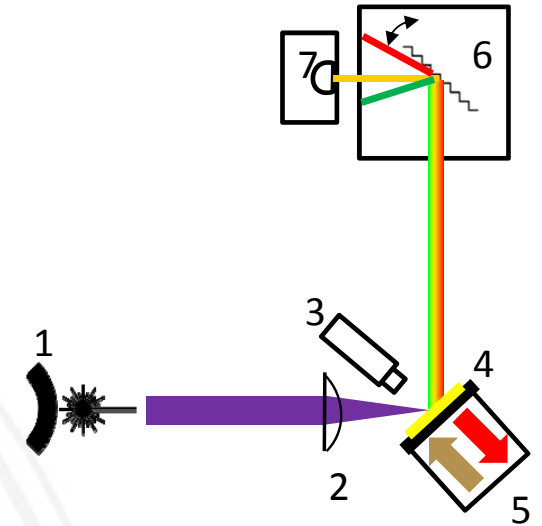
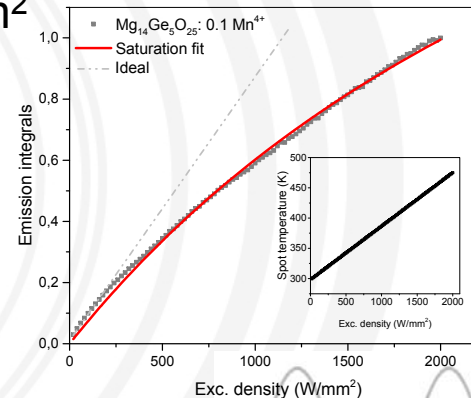
Laser excitation for saturation measurements (continuous)

- 375 nm Laser (50 mW) up to 500 W/mm²
- 405 nm Laser (200 mW) up to 2000 W/mm²
- 445 nm Laser (80 mW) up to 800 W/mm²
- 488 nm Laser (150 mW) up to 1500 W/mm²



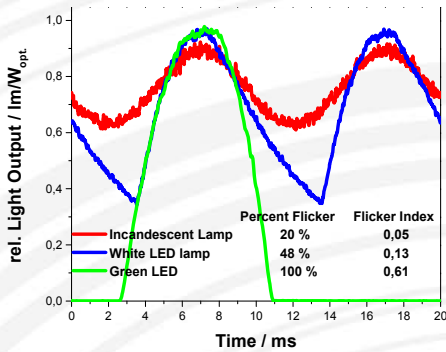
Seite: 15

Prof. Dr. Thomas Jüstel
Dr. David Enseling



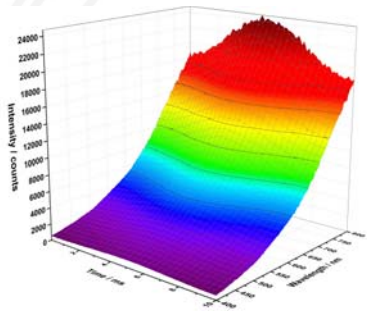
- 1 - Laser diode 445 nm (80 mW) up to 800 W/mm²
- 2 - Focusing lens
- 3 - Pyrometer
- 4 - Sample
- 5 - Passive cooling (Ag sample holder)
- 6 - Emission monochromator
- 7 - Detector (PMT)

Intensity as Function of Time and Spectral Flicker Measurements

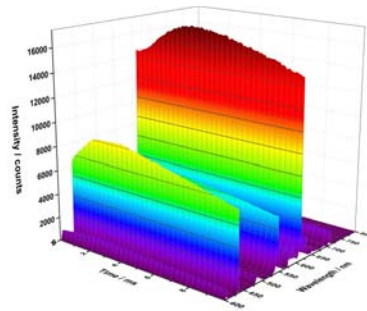


The 3D plot illustrates the emission intensity profile as function of time and wavelength

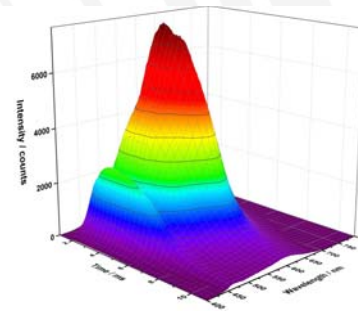
Flicker characterization of different light sources



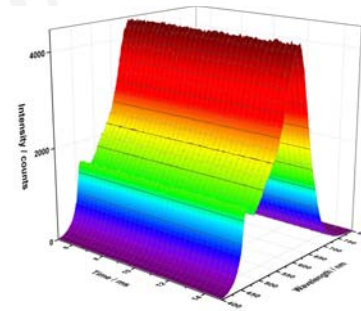
Halogen bulb



CFL



Two different types of filament LED lamps



Flicker free

Strong flicker

Excitation Options

Xenon bulb, wavelength range 200 nm to 900 nm



X-Ray Tube Neptune 5200
Voltage Range: 10 - 50 kV
Max. Power: 100 W



EPL ps Laser, wavelength 265, 375, and 445 nm



Continuous Laser wavelength 375, 405, 445, and 488 nm



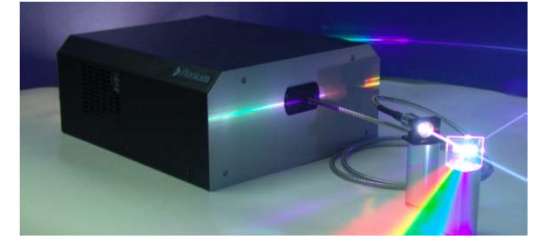
Various standard LEDs from 250 to 1100 nm



Americium source, α - and γ -Radiation



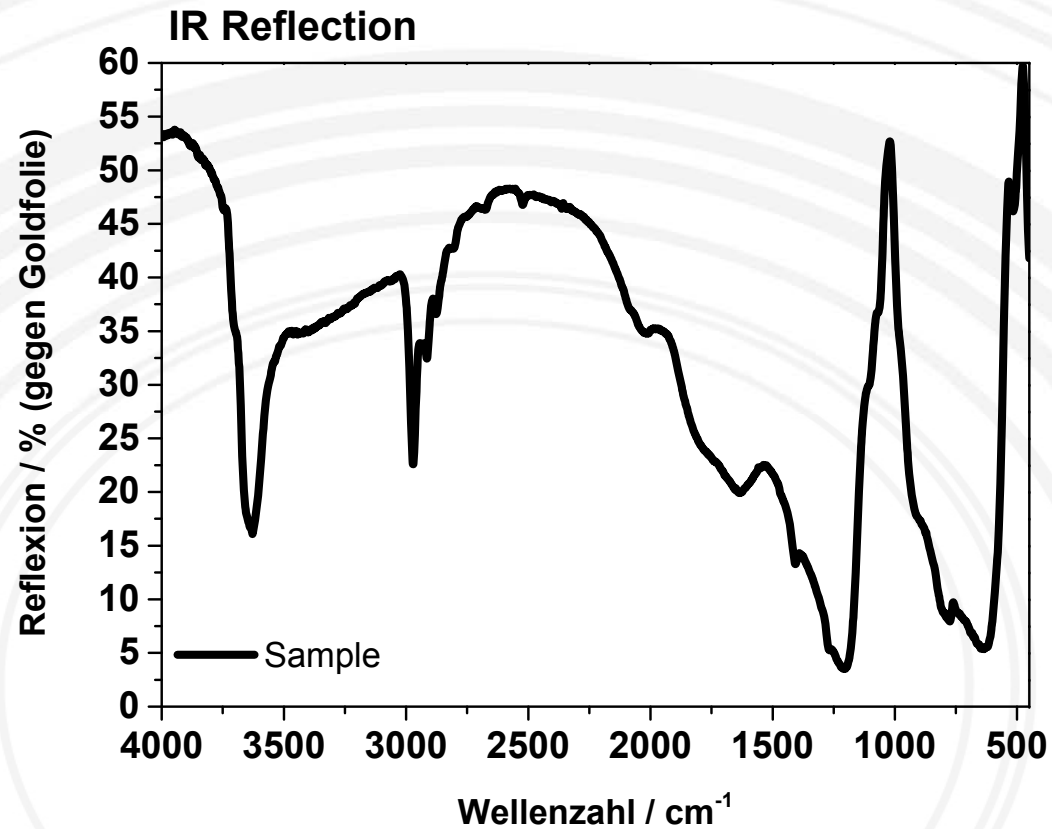
Deuterium bulb, wavelength range 120 to 400 nm



Fianium Supercontinuum SC450-4 White Light Laser, wavelength range 460 nm to 2.4 μ m

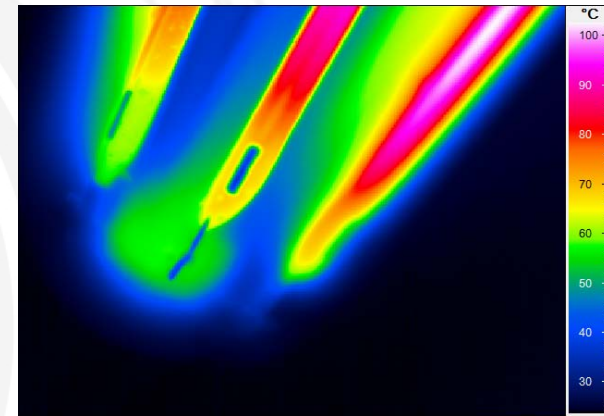
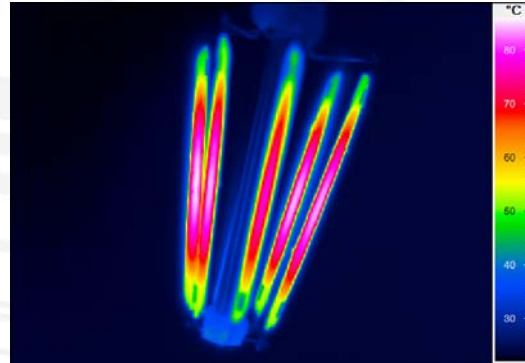


Infrared Spectra



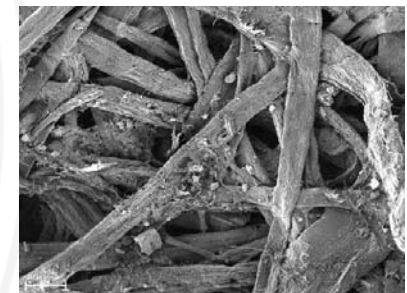
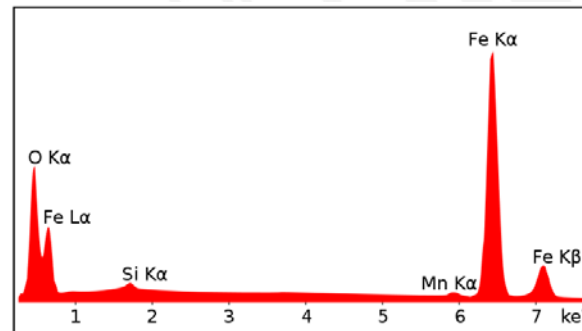
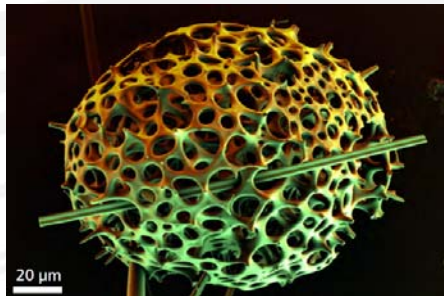
Spectral Range 400 – 4000 cm^{-1}

Infrared Images

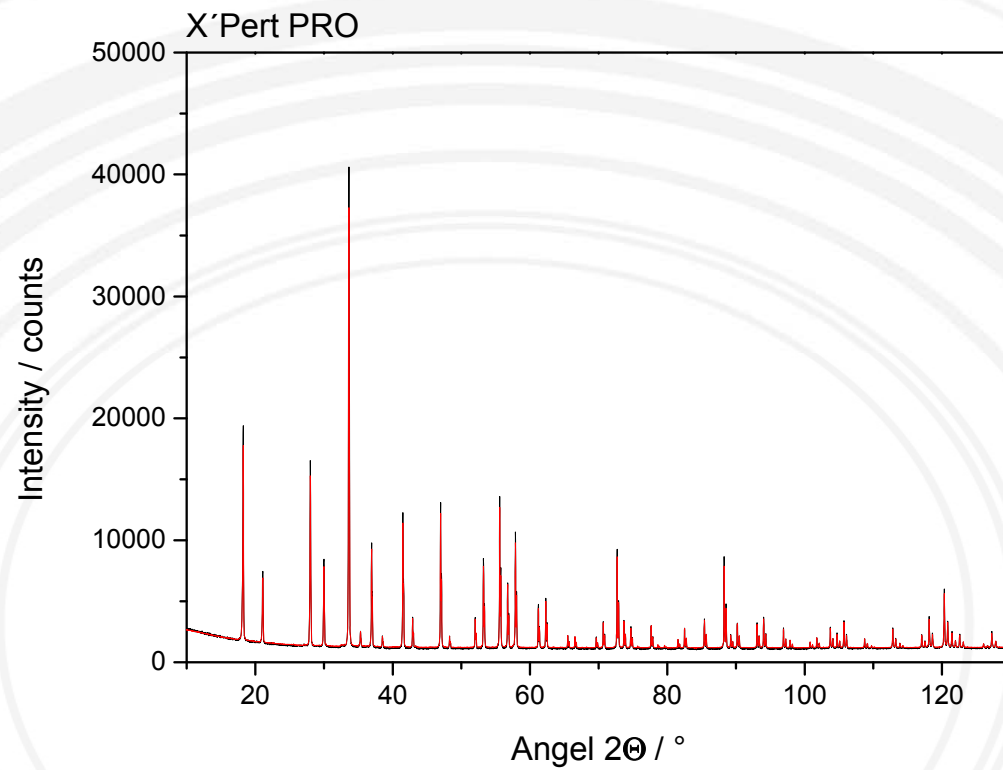


VarioCAM head HiRes 384 G

Scanning Electron Micrographs and Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectra (SEM and EDX)



X-Ray Diffraction Patterns

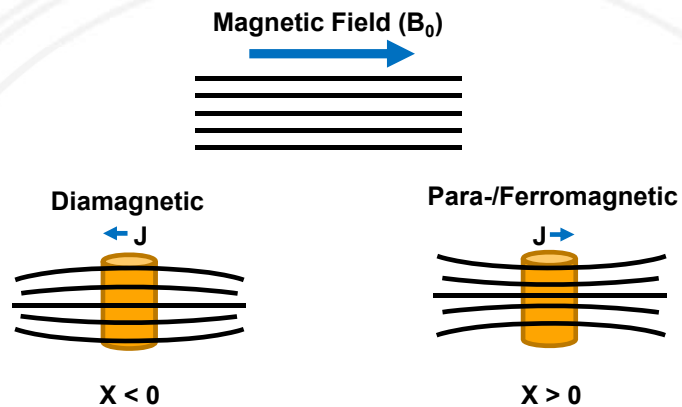


PANalytical X'Pert PRO

Magnetic Susceptibility

Range $1 \cdot 10^{-10}$ to $1.99 \cdot 10^{-4}$ volume susceptibility units

Conversion to mass susceptibility by calculating the sample density in the test tube



Particle Size Distribution Determination

Horiba LA-950-V2 organic

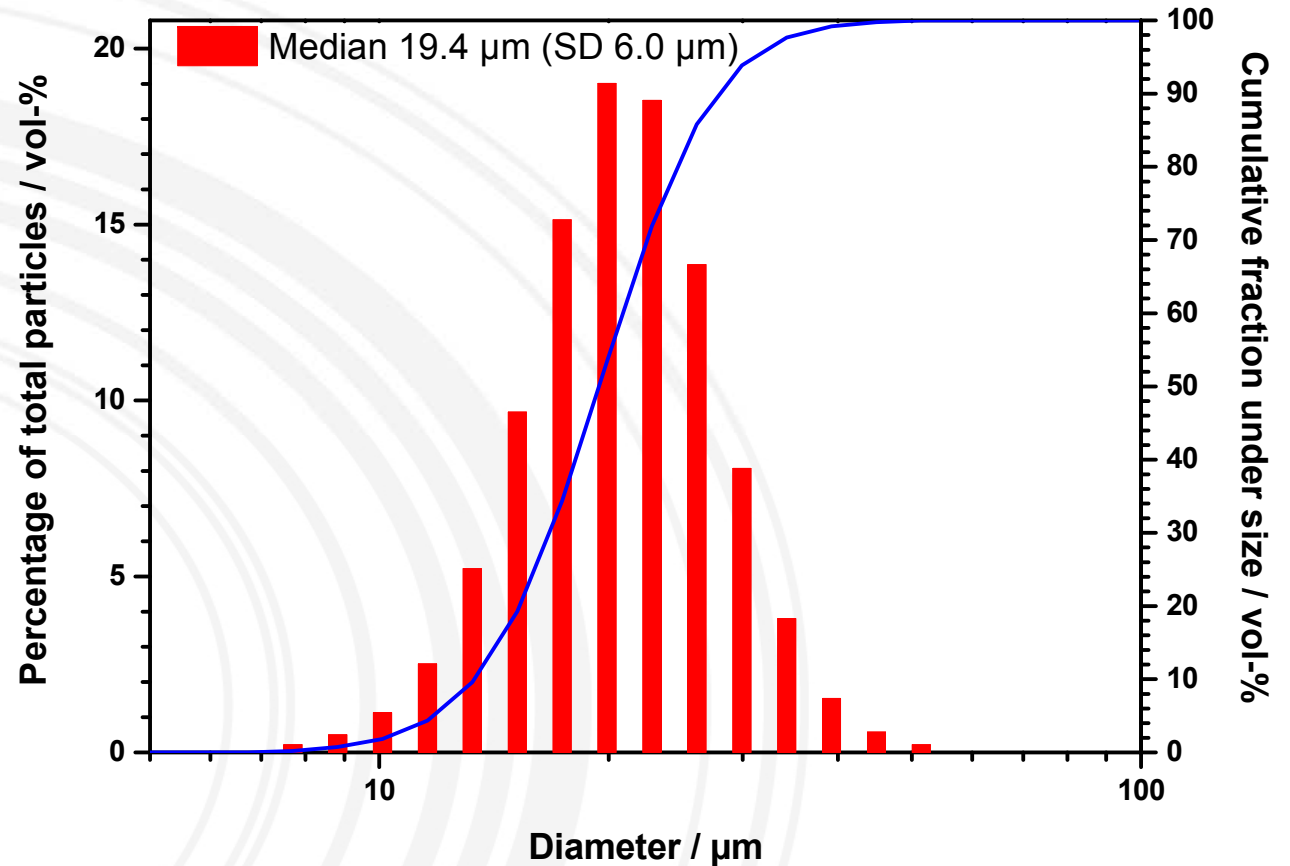
Particle size range 10 nm – 3 mm

Malvern NanoSizer

Particle size range 0.4 nm – 10 μm

Malvern MasterSizer X

Particle size range 100 nm – 2 mm



Elemental Analysis

N-/O-Analyser LECO TC 400

C-/S-Analyser ELTRA CS 800

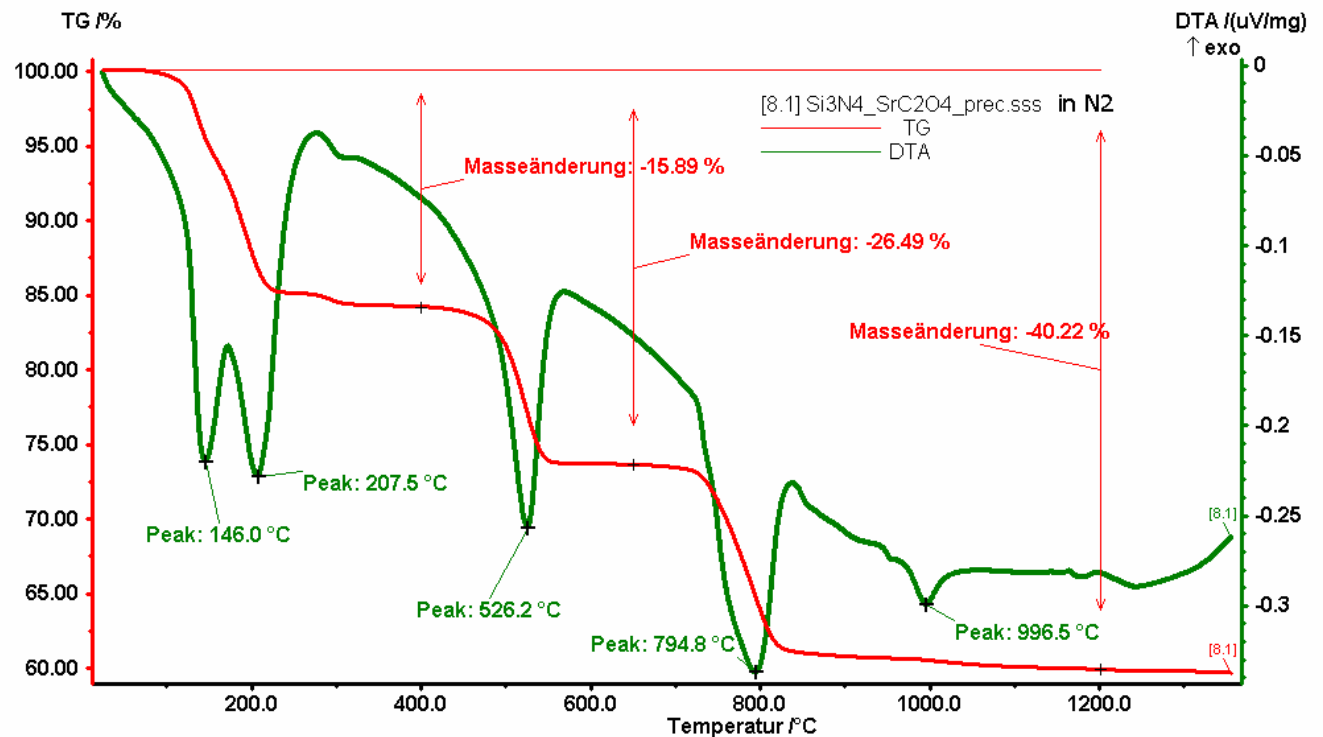
**Elemental analysis of
nitrogen, oxygen, carbon and sulfur
ranging from 0.1 to 100% by weight**

Differential Thermal Analysis and Thermogravimetry (DTA and TG)

Netzsch STA 409

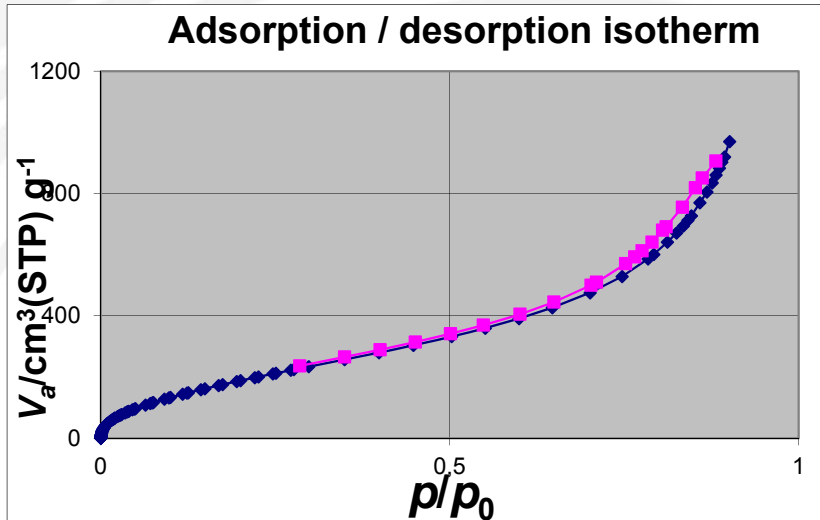
- Decomposition
- Change in phase
- Melt
- Evaporate
- Chemical reaction

from room temperature up to 1350 °C
under different atmospheres



Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) Surface Measurements

Belsorp Max



$\text{N}_2 / 77 \text{ K}$

