

CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI.....	I
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH.....	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	III
CONTENTS	V
LIST OF TABLES	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES	IX
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background and motivation	1
1.2 Objectives of the thesis.....	4
1.3 Outline of the thesis	4
II THEORY AND LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.1 Inorganic light-emitting diodes (leds)	6
2.2 White and colored leds.....	7
2.3 Phosphor-converted leds.....	9
2.4 Composition of the present glass	11
2.4.1 Borate (B_2O_3)	13
2.4.2 Gadolinium oxides (Gd_2O_3).....	13
2.4.3 Dysprosium oxides (Dy_2O_3).....	14
2.5 Glass forming networks	14
2.5.1 Network formers	14
2.5.2 Intermediate.....	14
2.5.3 Network modifiers.....	15
2.6 Lanthanides.....	15

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
2.7 CIE Chromaticity coordination and color correlated temperatur (CCT)	17
2.8 Scintillation.....	17
III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	20
3.1 Sample preparation	20
3.1.1 Preparation of Dy_2O_3 doped (host glass).....	20
3.2 Physical properties	21
3.2.1 The density & Molar volumes	21
3.2.2 Refractive index.....	22
3.3 Structural properties	23
3.3.1 X-ray diffraction.....	23
3.4 Optical and spectral properties.....	24
3.4.1 Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy	24
3.4.2 UV-Visible spectrophotometer	25
3.4.3 Photoluminescence technique	26
3.4.4 X-ray induced luminescence technique	27
3.4.5 Electroluminescent.....	27
IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	29
4.1 $27.5GD_2O_3-(72.5-X)B_2O_3-XDy_2O_3$ GLASS SYSTEM.....	29
4.4.1 Structural properties of glass.....	29
4.4.2 Physical properties	30
4.4.3 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR).....	32
4.4.4 UV-vis-NIR Spectrophotometer	33
4.4.5 Absorption Spectra	34
4.4.6 Energy Transfer	36
4.4.7 Photoluminescence excitation and emission (PLEs) spectra.....	36
4.4.8 Decay Time	38

CONTENT (Continued)

	Page
4.4.9 CIE chromaticity coordinates and color correlated temperature (CCT).....	39
4.4.10 Application of Blue LED Encapsulation	39
V CONCLUSION	41
REFERENCES	42
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	47

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 Comparison of advantages and disadvantages of LED.....	11
2.2 Electron configuration of lanthanide elements and ions.....	16
3.1 Chemical composition of GdB _D y glass.....	20
4.1 The density and molar volume results of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glass system	31
4.2 FTIR band spectral allocations of the glass system composed of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃	33

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 The timeline of major discoveries in modern lighting technologies(Adapt-form: GE History, the history of the LED, OSRAM, and Lengthening the day).....	3
2.1 LEDs with a traditional 5-millimeter diameter (on the left) and an LED with a high-power lighting.....	7
2.2 Summary of different concepts to generate white light by primary light sources.....	7
2.3 The typical spectrum of a blue InGaN LED, a green InGaN LED, and a red AlGaN _x P LED (ranging from $x = 0.0$ to about 0.45).....	8
2.4 InGaN LED shaped as a truncated inverted pyramid for efficient light extraction	9
2.5 Emission spectra of a white LED comprising a 460 nm-emitting blue InGaN chip and a phosphor as a function of the optical thickness of the YAG:Ce layer.....	10
2.6 The volume-temperature diagram for a glass-forming liquid.....	12
2.7 A schematic representation of the scintillator mechanism (STE stands for self-trapped excitons; CB stands for conduction band; VB stands for valence band; CL is for cross luminescence; adapted with permission from (Nikl, M. 2006).....	18
2.8 (a) A diagram showing how X-ray imaging is set up. (b) An X-ray image was created with a Rb ₂ CuCl ₃ /PDMS scintillator and a 20-second exposure duration. (c) The intensity profile of the X-ray image with the contrast ratio is considered. The region of interest (ROI) is depicted here by the inserted green rectangle. (d) an X-ray image of a double-wire IQI with Rb ₂ CuCl ₃ /PDMS scintillator and (e) with a CaWO ₄ phosphor available in the market-place. (f) Using the results from d) and (e), a plot of the resolution was constructed	19

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
3.1 Densitometer (Dietheim Limited, HR-200)	22
3.2 Abbe refractometer (ATAGO) with a sodium vapor lamp as a light source having wavelength of 589.3 nm (D line) with monobromonaphthalen as a contact layer.....	22
3.3 Powder X-ray Diffraction (Bruker D2 PHASER)	23
3.4 Picture of Agilent Cary 630 FTIR Spectrometer	25
3.5 (a) Block diagram of the UV-Vis NIR spectrometer.....	26
(b) Picture of UV-Vis-NIR spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, UV-3600).....	26
3.6 (a) Block diagram of PL process.....	26
(b) Picture of fluorescence spectrometer (Agilent technology Cary Eclipse).....	27
3.7 X-ray induced luminescence	27
3.8 Electroluminescent (Ocean Optics QE65 Pro spectrometer).....	28
4.1 Image of glass samples containing 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ with various concentrations of Dy ₂ O ₃	29
4.2 X-ray diffraction pattern of 0.5 mol% Dy ₂ O ₃ content glass	30
4.3 The refractive index relation of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glasses doped with varying concentrations of Dy ₂ O ₃ ions	31
4.4 FTIR transmittance spectra of prepared glasses.....	32
4.5 UV-Vis-NIR spectra of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glass system	33
4.6 (a) Excitation spectra and (b) Emission spectra of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glass system monitored at 275 nm (c) Emission spectra of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glass system monitored at 350 nm	34
4.7 Diagrams depicting the transfer of energy from Gd ³⁺ ions to Dy ³⁺ ions.....	37
4.8 (a) The relationship between the emission intensity at 576 nm and the content of Dy ₂ O ₃ in the prepared glass samples when excited at 275 nm (b) The relationship between the concentration of Dy ₂ O ₃ in the produced glass samples and the emission intensity at 576 nm.....	37

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
4.9 The Decay time profile of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glass system.....	38
4.10 Radioluminescence of Dy ₂ O ₃ concentrations in 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ (GBD) glasses.....	38
4.11 CIE coordinate diagram of 27.5Gd ₂ O ₃ -(72.5-x) B ₂ O ₃ -xDy ₂ O ₃ glasses doped with varying concentrations of Dy ₂ O ₃	39
4.12 Schematic diagrams showing the Encapsulation of prepared glass on Blue LED.....	40
4.14 Encapsulation of studied glass with Blue LED. (a) Before encapsulation of glass with Blue LED (b), Blue LED powered with 3.0 volts (c) Glass encapsulated on Blue LED powered with 3.0 volts	40