

# THE TG/DSC COUPLING AT THE MS TO DETERMINATION AND CHARACTERIZATIONS OF RE<sup>3+</sup> LUMINOPHORS

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**T**hermal analytical techniques were used to analyse gaseous products evolved during the co-firing of coal with refuse derived fuels. The combined thermogravimetric (TG/DSC) coupling with mass spectrometry (MS) techniques were employed to study and characterize the behaviour pathways for the formation of gaseous products during combustion, such as Cl, HCl, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and others organic compounds. The discovery of molecular CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> led us to look for the possible formation of oxysulfate luminophors compounds (RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) in the combustion process. NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> species are released in the different temperatures and changed according to RE<sup>3+</sup> ratio range and in higher concentrations during fast heating rates compared to relatively slow ones. These results confirm the optimal temperature of RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> stabilization and formation of this compound; in particular at the Tb<sup>3+</sup> (green emission colour) ion due to the probability of oxidation to Tb<sup>4+</sup>.

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