
*Figure 71*
*Spectrum of a blue/green electroluminescent light source (similar to the one seen in the above image). Peak wavelength is at 492 nm (blue/green) in comparison with daylight.*

The EL panel is made up of the following components:

- The lower conductor carries one side of the electrical supply into the light source. In older types of panel this conductor may have been a sheet of metal, but in the newer flexible panels it is generally some type of foil.
- The phosphor layer contains the phosphor used to generate the light together with a medium, usually some form of plastic resin, used to keep the grains of phosphor apart from one another.
- The top conductor is made of a transparent material that conducts electricity to the top surface of the phosphor layer.
- The top layer of the device is a transparent medium. In older devices this layer is usually made of glass, but in more modern units it is likely to be a flexible transparent film.

EL panels are not a particularly efficient light source. Typically they have efficacies of a few lumens per watt. The light output of an EL panel is not that great, typically less than 300 lumens per square metre. There are many applications for EL panels as it is relatively easy to cut them to shape and size so they can be used for signage and to backlight displays in electronic equipment.