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Thermoluminescence of a mixed rare earth phosphate powder $\text{La}_{1-x-y}\text{Ce}_x\text{Tb}_y\text{PO}_4$

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Abstract

The properties of thermoluminescence (TL) observed from various mixed rare earth (RE) phosphate powders $\text{La}_{1-x-y}\text{Ce}_x\text{Tb}_y\text{PO}_4$ are reported. TL peaks appear around -175°C , -135°C , -80°C , -35°C and $+25^\circ\text{C}$ and the TL emission spectra of $\text{La}_{1-x-y}\text{Ce}_x\text{Tb}_y\text{PO}_4$ are mainly composed of characteristic line transitions of Tb^{3+} ions. The results show that the co-doping with Ce^{3+} is not required to observe the TL emission of Tb^{3+} . A model for the recombination mechanisms of the various TL peaks is discussed.

Keywords:

Rare earth phosphate; Thermoluminescence; Luminophors

PACS classification codes:

78.60.Kn; 42.70.-a; 78.66.Nk

I. Introduction

When they are excited by the 253.7 nm radiation of a low pressure mercury lamp, the $\text{La}_{1-x-y}\text{Ce}_x\text{Tb}_y\text{PO}_4$ powders emit a green luminescence [1 and 2] used as the green component in commercial trichromatic lamps. In fact, the spectral emission is composed of various lines of which the main, appearing at 544 nm, is assigned to the $^5\text{D}_4 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_5$ transition of the Tb^{3+} ion [3]. The Tb^{3+} emission results from an energy transfer from Ce^{3+} to Tb^{3+} ions [1 and 2].

The transfer mechanism can be described in the following manner:

- ❖ Excitation of the Ce^{3+} ions into 5d levels by an incident photon of wavelength $\lambda_{\text{exc}} (220 < \lambda_{\text{exc}} < 300 \text{ nm})$, then non-radiative deexcitation towards the lowest 5d level followed by an energy transfer by diffusion towards neighbouring Ce^{3+} ions.
- ❖ Energy transfer from Ce^{3+} ion towards a neighbouring Tb^{3+} ion. The excitation into the $^5\text{D}_2$ level is followed by radiationless transitions to the $^5\text{D}_3$ and $^5\text{D}_4$ levels, then radiative deexcitation of Tb^{3+} ions by relaxing to a $^7\text{F}_j (0 < j < 6)$ level.

The overall efficiency of the Tb^{3+} emission can be affected by the presence of lattice defects which are susceptible to:

1. absorb part of the exciting incident radiation,
2. absorb part of the emitted radiation,

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3. break the diffusion chain between the Ce³⁺ ions.

The aim of this work is to study the thermoluminescent properties of La_{1-x-y}Ce_xTb_yPO₄ mixed compounds in order to identify the role of such defects.

II. Experimental conditions

II.1. Preparation of samples

The products studied hereafter are obtained from LaPO₄, *m*H₂O and La_{1-x-y}Ce_xTb_yPO₄, *z*H₂O precursors provided by Rhodia (France) and prepared by co-precipitation [4]. After drying and grinding, they are fired at 1250°C, during 1 h, under N₂ atmosphere. At the end of this treatment, one obtains a powder characterised by a particle size in the 1–3 μm range which obeys to the La_{0.57}Ce_{0.29}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ formula. This compound is called LaCeT.

La_{1-x}Ce_xPO₄ and La_{1-y}Tb_yPO₄ samples were obtained according to the same process: co-precipitation then firing at 1250°C during 1 h under N₂ atmosphere. The values of *x* and *y* are the same as that for the LaCeT. So, the obtained powders are characterised by La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ and La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ formulas.

II.2. The experimental apparatus

The thermoluminescence (TL) measurements were carried out in a secondary vacuum chamber from the liquid nitrogen temperature (LNT) to 350°C. The sample, put down on a sample holder, was first cooled down at LNT and irradiated by X-rays (or by UV-mercury low pressure lamp). Then, it was heated up at the constant rate of 30 Kmin⁻¹. The TL curves were registered thank to an S13 response photomultiplier (Philips 2018B).

The irradiation was provided by a tungsten-target X-ray generator operating at 45 kV, 2 mA with an air kerma rate of 0.035 Gy/min. Usually, the irradiation time was 10 min and the air kerma 0.35 Gy.

The spectral analyses were obtained with 10–25 nm bandwidth interference filters and corrected to the spectral characteristics of the photomultiplier, filters and optical windows.

III. Results

III.1. TL of LaCeT samples

III.1.1. Curves of TL

After irradiation, at LNT, by the 253.7 nm of a mercury low pressure lamp, the LaCeT sample does not give any significant TL response.

On the other hand, the X-ray irradiation at LNT, gives rise to an intense TL phenomenon. As an example, we report the curve of TL observed for the LaCeT (Figure 1). The glow curve is characterised by an intense peak at -80°C with two shoulders around -135°C and -35°C which indicate the presence of three types of trap defects existing in the LaCeT crystalline matrix. These results must be compared with those of Bourcet [1] who observed that, after irradiation at LNT with a radiation of wavelength λ_{exc}=121 nm, La_{0.35}Ce_{0.60}Tb_{0.05}PO₄ sample presents one TL peak around -145°C and who noted that this peak did not appear for irradiation with wavelength longer than 121 nm.

III.1.2. Spectral emissions of TL peaks

The spectral analyses of each TL peak are reported in the Figure 2 (a). Between 450 and 600 nm, one observes the characteristic line transitions of Tb³⁺ ions originating from the ⁵D₄ level, namely the ⁵D₄→⁷F_{6,5,4} transitions which correspond, respectively, to 487, 544 and 584 nm. On the other hand, the emission spectra do not reveal any transitions from ⁵D₃ level. This is due to the well-known effect of cross-relaxation which results of a resonant energy transfer between the transitions ⁵D₃→⁵D₄ and ⁷F₆→⁷F₀ of Tb³⁺ ions [5].

A broad band, very less intense than the Tb³⁺ emission lines, is also observed around 320–340 nm. It is constituted of two components and is probably due to the Ce³⁺ ions. Bourcet [1] showed that the emission spectrum of Ce³⁺ ions, detected at RT in La_{0.35}Ce_{0.6}Tb_{0.05}PO₄ samples, presents a broad band with two maxima at 315 and 335 nm.

III.2. TL of LaCePO₄ and LaTbPO₄ compounds

We studied also some samples with composition close to the one of LaCeT and in whom the chain of energy transfer from Ce to Tb does not exist. The TL curves of these products, which obey respectively to La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ and La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ formulas, are presented in Figure 1. They were obtained in the same experimental conditions as that for LaCeT TL curve.

As expected, the emission of Tb³⁺ is found only in the product containing Tb³⁺ ions, namely La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ (Figure 2(b)).

Two TL peaks are observed around -75°C and +20°C (Figure 1(b)) with shoulders around -125°C and -35°C and exhibit emission spectra with spectral lines situated at 487, 544 and 584 nm which correspond respectively to the transition ⁵D₄→⁷F_{4,5,6} of Tb³⁺. For its part, Bourcet [1] observed two TL peaks at -100°C and -53°C for the emission of Tb³⁺ in La_{0.95}Tb_{0.05}PO₄ irradiated by 121 nm radiation.

Moreover, the 320–340 nm emission is detected in the TL emission spectra of the La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ compound (Figure 3). The TL curve of this sample is constituted of three peaks at -175°C, -135°C and -40°C with a shoulder at -10°C (Figure 1(a)).

IV. Discussion and conclusion

The mechanism of the fluorescence in LaCeT, is very well known. By exposure to λ_{UV}=253.7 nm, Ce³⁺ ions are excited and transfer their energy to the Tb³⁺ species. As a result, the luminescence spectrum of LaCeT is principally composed by the Tb³⁺ emission [1 and 4]. In TL, the problem is quite different. The exciting radiation is initially used to populate the trapping levels with the charge carriers released from the irradiation and the TL emission is then induced by an heating up which causes the detrapping of these charge carriers and their subsequent radiative recombination. So, the mechanism of TL emission is activated by thermal stimulation.

The TL curve of LaCeT obtained after X-ray irradiation at -196°C is constituted of two peaks relatively intense at -135°C and -80°C with a weak shoulder around -35°C. The spectral distribution of the two main TL peaks is broken down into two kinds of emission. The one, characteristic of the Tb³⁺ ions, is composed of lines occurring from level ⁵D₄ towards the levels ⁷F_{4,5,6}; the other, very less intense, is observed around 320–340 nm and has been assigned to the transitions between the lowest 5d level (likely ⁵D₃ [1]) and the 4f levels ²F_{7/2} and ²F_{5/2} of Ce³⁺ ions.

Usually, the 5d→4f transitions are very sensitive to the crystal field effects and the Ce³⁺ broad band emission might be shifted when the host crystalline matrix is changed. In La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ and La_{0.57}Ce_{0.29}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ compounds investigated in this work, the two components of Ce³⁺ emission appear approximately to the same wavelengths and correspond well to the results published by Bourcet [1] who analysed the emission of the La_{1-x-y}Ce_xTb_yPO₄, La_{1-x}Ce_xPO₄ and CePO₄ set (Table 1). This could have mean that the variation of the crystal field in La_{1-x-y}Ce_xTb_yPO₄ is weak when x and y vary or that optical properties of Ce³⁺ depend very feebly on the crystal field. This interpretation is corroborated by the data reported in Table 1 which gives the spectral characteristics of Ce³⁺ observed in various phosphate compounds.

Generally speaking, two types of mechanisms can be suggested to explain the trivalent rare earth (RE³⁺) emission observed in TL. They take into account either an energy transfer or a charge transfer process.

- (1) In the first case, the mechanism of TL is entirely determined by the crystalline host matrix. Under ionising radiation, electron–hole pairs are created and trapped into the host lattice. Then, during the thermal stimulation, charge recombinations take place into the matrix and the energy released from the recombination is transferred to the RE³⁺ ions which emits their specific emission. The temperature of TL peaks depends solely on the host lattice traps whereas their spectral emission depends on the RE³⁺ ions. In this case, an overlap is required between the energy available from the host lattice and the RE electronic states; namely between the host lattice emission (HLE) and the Ce³⁺(orTb³⁺) excitation.

- (2) In the second case, one considers that, under ionising radiation, the charge state of the RE is changed and that the released charge carriers are trapped in the crystalline matrix. Considering the electronic properties of ions such as Ce³⁺ or Tb³⁺, we think that during excitation process, they would have to act as electron donors following scheme (I)



At the end of this excitation mechanism, the electrons e⁻ remain trapped in the lattice. Then, a thermal stimulation causes the release of the trapped electrons and their radiative recombination with RE⁴⁺ ions following scheme (II)



The emission arising from the heating up is characteristic of the involved RE³⁺ whereas the temperature of TL peaks depends also on the host lattice structure.

Another possibility, which can range in the field of charge transfer mechanisms, can be related to the eventual capacity of Ce³⁺ or Tb³⁺ ions to trap holes release (under ionising radiations) by the crystalline matrix. Following this assumption, the position of TL peaks observed during the subsequent heating up would be specific to the involved RE ions.

In the actual state of our investigations, we note that:

- (i) five TL peaks are observed at around -175°C (peak I), -135°C (peak II), -80°C (peak III), -35°C (peak IV) and +25°C (peak V);
- (ii) only TL peaks II and IV appear on the three compounds investigated (LaCeT, La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ and La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄). They exhibit the Tb³⁺ (LaCeT and La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄) or the Ce³⁺(La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄) characteristic emission;
- (iii) LaCeT and La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄ have very similar TL properties (same TL curves with presence of peaks II–IV with Tb³⁺ emission);
- (iv) peak III appears only in the TL curves of LaPO₄: Tb (namely LaCeT and La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄) and is the main peak with Tb³⁺ emission (accompanied by a weak Ce³⁺ emission for LaCeT);
- (v) peak I appears only in La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ compound (Ce³⁺ emission).

If we assume that the three investigated compounds can be considered as LaPO₄ lattice-doped or co-doped by Ce, Tb or Ce+Tb elements and that the emissions of TL peaks of LaCeT are governed by an energy transfer mechanism (mechanism 1) from the host lattice to Ce³⁺ then to Tb³⁺, we would have to observe similar TL curves for La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ and LaCeT products. This is not the case because peak I, present in TL curve of La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄, is not observed in LaCeT compound (Figure 1) and because TL peak III, which appears in LaCeT compounds, is absent in La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO₄ sample.

Besides, the similarity of TL curves of Tb-doped LaPO₄ (LaCeT and La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO₄) encourages us to think that the presence of Ce³⁺ is not required to observe the Tb³⁺ emission in TL peaks II–IV of LaCeT.

We can equally reject the hypothesis of energy transfer between the host lattice and the Ce³⁺ ions to interpret the presence of peak I. If this hypothesis was good, we would have to observe TL peak I in the LaCeT compound.

The emission of the main TL peaks of the LaCeT material does not seem to be interpreted by an “HLE→Ce³⁺→Tb³⁺” energy transfer mechanism. So, the energy transfer mechanism between Ce³⁺ and Tb³⁺ as described by Bourcet [1] does not ensue the detrapping of charge carriers responsible for the various TL peaks of LaCeT.

Now, suppose that the hypothesis 2 applies. Under ionising radiation, electrons are released by Ce³⁺ as well as Tb³⁺ and trapped in different lattice sites. With regard to the TL properties of the compound studied, we can suppose that traps II and IV, common to the three products,

are specific to the LaPO_4 lattice. On the other hand, traps I and III are respectively associated to the $\text{LaPO}_4:\text{Ce}$ and $\text{LaPO}_4:\text{Tb}$ (with or without Ce) lattices.

During the heating, the trapped electrons are released at specific temperature from the LaPO_4 lattice and their recombination with the $\text{Ce}^{4+}(\text{La}_{0.71}\text{Ce}_{0.29}\text{PO}_4)$ or with the Tb^{4+} ions ($\text{La}_{0.86}\text{Tb}_{0.14}\text{PO}_4$) occurs with characteristic emissions of these trivalent ions (scheme II). In the case of the LaCeT, the two ions Ce and Tb being present, the two characteristic emissions are observed and are probably obtained by disconnected recombinations $\text{Ce}^{4+}+\text{e}^-$ and $\text{Tb}^{4+}+\text{e}^-$. In this last case, it is possible that a radiative energy transfer occurs from Ce^{3+} to Tb^{3+} ions.

As concluding remark, we note that all the TL peaks of LaCeT are situated at temperatures inferior to the working temperature of trichromatic lamps which is superior to room temperature. So, the observed TL phenomenon is not harmful to the application of LaCeT as green luminophors in such lamps because all the traps remain empty. In particular, the LaCeT luminophor induces no delay in the rising time of lighting and, reciprocally, no phosphorescence after the extinction of UV excitation.

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Figures

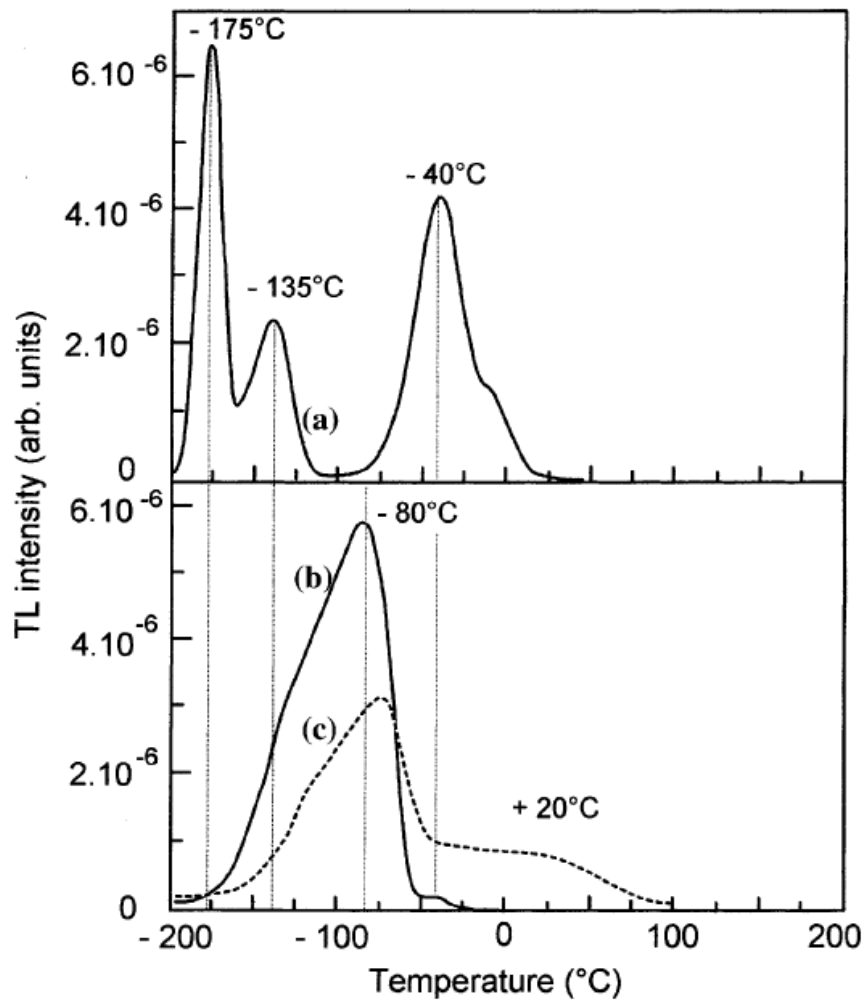


Figure 1: TL curve obtained from: (a) $La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO_4$; (b) $LaCeT$; and (c) $La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO_4$ samples after X-ray irradiation at LNT (0.35 Gy).

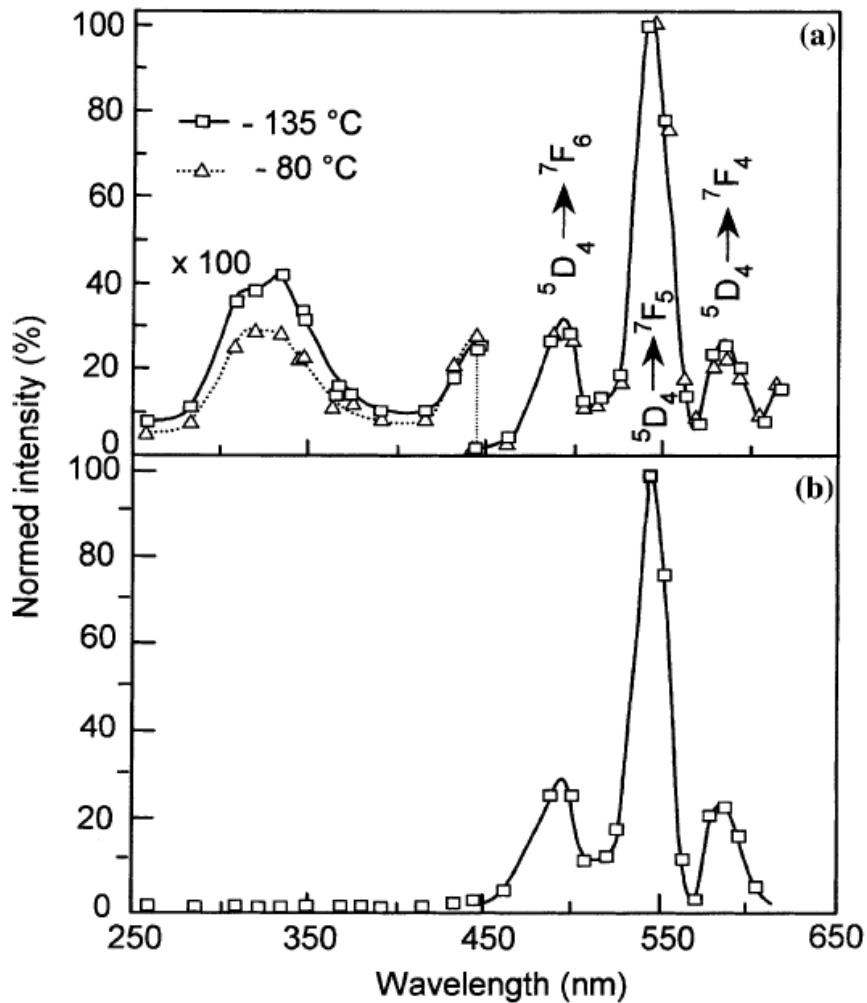


Figure 2: Spectral distribution of: (a) $-135^\circ C$ and $-80^\circ C$ TL peaks of $LaCeT$; and (b) $La_{0.86}Tb_{0.14}PO_4$ samples obtained after X-ray irradiation at LNT (0.35 Gy).

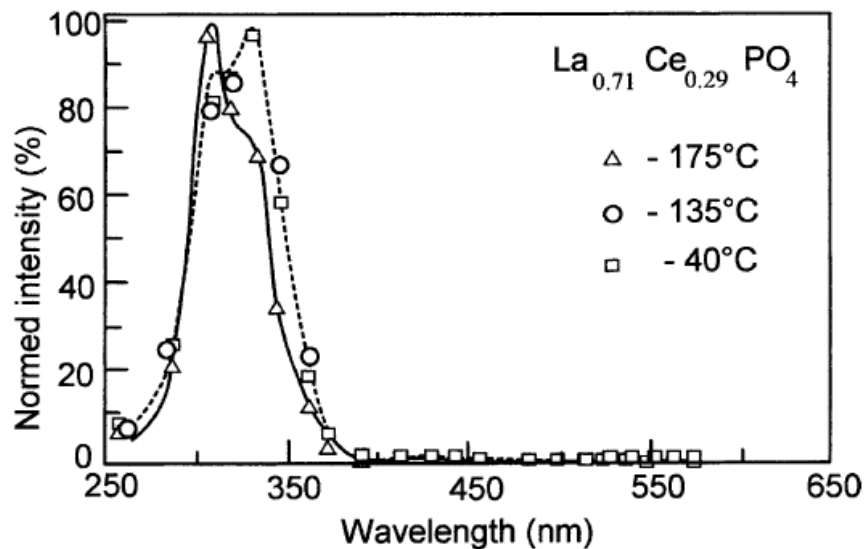


Figure 3: Spectral distribution of the three main TL peaks presented by $La_{0.71}Ce_{0.29}PO_4$ after X-ray irradiation at LNT (0.35 Gy).

Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of the Ce³⁺ emission observed by fluorescence in various mixed phosphate compounds^(a)

Material					
(LaGd) P ₃ O ₉ :Ce, Tb	•		•	•	
La _{0.99} Ce _{0.01} PO ₄	•		•	•	
La _{0.94} Ce _{0.01} Tb _{0.05} PO ₄	•		•	•	
CePO ₄	•		•	•	
YPO ₄ :Ce	•		•	•	
GdP ₃ O ₉ :Ce, Tb	•		•	•	
K ₃ La _{0.8} oCe _{0.2} (PO ₄) ₂	•		•	•	
K ₃ Ce(PO ₄) ₂	•		•	•	
KCaLa _{0.4} oCe _{0.6} o(PO ₄) ₂	•		•	•	

^(a) RT: Room Temperature, LNT: Liquid Nitrogen Temperature, LHeT: Liquid Helium Temperature