

Two-Peak Emission Behavior of 12CaO·7Al₂O₃:Eu³⁺

Duan-ting Yan, Dan Wang, Yu-xue Liu', Chun-guang Liu, Chang-shan Xu, Yi-chun Liu

Center for Advanced Opto-electronic Functional Materials Research, School of Physics, Northeast Normal University, Changchun,

China

Email: yxliu@nenu.edu.cn

Abstract: $12CaO \cdot 7Al_2O_3$:Eu powders were prepared by a chemical co-precipitation method. Stoichiometric Al(NO₃)₃·9H₂O and CaCl₂ were dissolved in deionized water, then the stoichiometric Eu(NO₃)₃ aqueous solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under solution to a solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the mixed aqueous solution under magnetic stirring. The ammonia solution was added to the sol precursor were annealed at 1100 °C for 8 hours in air. From the excitation spectra and sites selective excitation spectra, the Eu³⁺ ions should occupy two types of sites in the C12A7 host. Maybe they are related to two types of Ca sites or to different charge compensation structures.

Keywords: 12CaO·7Al₂O₃(C12A7); Eu; co-precipitation process; sites selective excitation spectra

Eu³⁺掺杂 12Ca0 • 7A Ⅰ₂0₃样品的双峰发射

严端廷,王丹,刘玉学,刘春光,徐长山,刘益春

东北师范大学 物理学院 先进光电子功能材料研究中心,吉林 长春,中国,130024 Email: yxliu@nenu.edu.cn

摘 要:利用化学共沉淀法,将化学计量比的 Al(NO₃)₃·9H₂O 和 CaCl₂溶于适量去离子水中形成混合盐 溶液,将化学计量比的 Eu(NO₃)₃溶液添加到上述盐溶液中并充分搅拌,滴加氨水,经 1100°C 保温 8 个小时,制备了 12CaO·7Al₂O₃:Eu(C12A7:Eu)粉末。通过研究激发光谱和选择激发发射谱,表明 Eu³⁺ 在 C12A7 中占据两种不同的格位,这可能源于电荷补偿体对晶格中 Eu³⁺所处环境的影响。

关键词: 12CaO·7Al₂O₃ (C12A7); Eu; 共沉淀法; 格位选择激发

1 引言

由于稀土的发光同基质材料的带隙宽度有关,即 基质材料的带隙越宽,发光的温度猝灭效应越弱⁰。很 多半导体及绝缘体材料均被用作稀土掺杂发光材料的 基质材料⁰。宽带隙基质材料降低了稀土发光的温度猝 灭效应,有利于得到稳定的室温发射,从而提高荧光 粉的热稳定性。

 Eu^{3+} 离子由于具有相对简单的能级结构,较高的 量子效率以及对局域环境具有高敏感性等特点,常被 用来研究材料的基础物理特性。由 Judd-Ofelt 理论我 们知道,稀土离子 4f 能级间的跃迁会遵守跃迁选择定 则。当 Eu^{3+} 处于有严格反演对称中心的格位时,将发 生允许的 ${}^{5}D_{0} \rightarrow {}^{7}F_{1}$ 磁偶极跃迁,而当 Eu^{3+} 处于仅稍微 偏离反演对称中心的格位时,将发生 ${}^{5}D_{0} \rightarrow {}^{7}F_{2}$ 受迫电

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(10874023)和新世纪优秀人 才计划资助项目(NCET-08-0757) 偶极跃迁,且这种跃迁对局域环境的对称性很敏感,因此 Eu³⁺所在基质晶格环境的对称性对 Eu³⁺的 4f 能级间的跃迁强弱具有显著的影响。有报道说电荷补偿引起的对称性的降低可增强 KMgF₃基质中 Ce³⁺的 4f 壳层内部的电子跃迁^{[3][4]}。通过降低 Eu³⁺所在基质晶格的对称性,YBO₃:Eu³⁺中 Eu³⁺的 ${}^{5}D_{0} \rightarrow {}^{7}F_{2}$ 跃迁强度得到了提高⁰⁰。因此,具有多种较低对称性格位的宽带隙材料,很适合作为 Eu³⁺离子的掺杂基质。

具有低对称性格位^{#wl **x如引用#**}的宽带隙(5.9 eV) 半导体 C12A7 无疑是稀土掺杂的优质候选基质材料 之一。在本文中,我们通过化学共沉淀法制备了 C12A7:Eu³⁺粉末,观测到了 C12A7:Eu³⁺在可见区的室 温发射,通过激发谱和选择激发发射谱证明了 Eu³⁺以 替代的方式占据了 C12A7 晶格中不同 Ca 格位。

2 实验

2.1 C12A7: Eu³⁺粉末的制备



2.1.1 实验试剂

采用化学共沉淀法制备 12CaO·7Al₂O₃:0.5at%Eu³⁺ 粉末。首先将化学计量比的 Eu₂O₃ 加入适量的浓硝酸中,制得一定浓度的标准 Eu(NO₃)₃ 溶液,再将化学计量比的 Al(NO₃)₃·9H₂O 和 CaCl₂ 在室温下溶于去离子水并向其中加入Eu(NO₃)₃溶液,制得澄清并且均匀的前驱体溶液之后,再将沉淀剂NH₃·H₂O缓慢滴加到溶液中去。随后将所得的凝胶于 100 ℃ 烘干,放到高温炉中于 1100 ℃ 保温 8 小时,即得到了 C12A7:Eu 粉体。

2.2 样品的性能及表征

C12A7:Eu粉末的结构采用Rigaku D/max-RA型X 射线衍射仪(Cu Kα辐射,波长为 0.15418 nm)分析。 激发谱和选择激发发射谱采用 Nd:YAG 激光器和 R6G-dye 激光器进行。

3 结果与讨论

如图 1 所示为 C12A7: 0.5 at.%Eu 样品在监测不同 发射波长(a) 612.5 nm, (b) 615 nm, (c) 619 nm and (d) 631 nm 下的激发谱。其中激发波长位于 574.9-580.0 nm 区间的激发谱与 ${}^{7}F_{0}\rightarrow {}^{5}D_{0}$ 跃迁相关,由图可知,随 Eu³⁺掺杂浓度变化,激发谱的峰的数目与峰位均发生 了改变。



Fig 1 The excitation spectra of C12A7: 0.5 at.%Eu sample obtained by monitoring emission at (a) 612.5 nm, (b) 615 nm, (c) 619 nm and (d) 631 nm.





Fig 2 The emission spectra of C12A7: 0.5 at.%Eu sample under different wavelength excitation.

图 2 C12A7: 0.5 at.%Eu 的样品对应不同激发波长的发射谱

如图 2 所示为 C12A7:0.5 at.%Eu 样品对应不同激 发波长的发射谱。在不同激发波长下,均有位于 614 nm 左右的发射峰, 对应 ${}^{5}D_{0} \rightarrow {}^{7}F_{2}$ 的跃迁, 为受迫电偶 极跃迁, 这表明 Eu³⁺离子所处的格位不具有反演对称 性中心。同时,当激发波长从 576.6-578.2 nm 变化时, 随激发波长增加,逐渐出现一些新劈裂的发射峰,且 发射峰的位置也随之发生了微小的移动。由图 1 和图 2表明, Eu³⁺在 C12A7 中应占据两种格位。这可能是 由于 C12A7 具有两种 Ca²⁺格位,因此 Eu³⁺取代 Ca²⁺ 导致 C12A7 中的 Eu³⁺离子具有两种格位。同时 Eu³⁺ 取代 Ca^{2+} 会通过形成其它负电缺陷 (如 O_2^{2-} , V_{Ca}^{-+} 或 O²⁻等) 来补偿因取代带来的正电荷, 以满足电中性的 条件,而这些负电缺陷会降低基质的对称性,使 Eu³⁺ 处于不同的配位环境中。显然, Eu³⁺处于两种格位表 明基质的对称性降低, 这将增强 Eu³⁺的 4f 内层电子的 跃迁,从而提高材料的发光强度。

4 结论

采用化学共沉淀法制备了 Eu 掺杂 C12A7 粉末, 由于 C12A7 的宽带隙以及低对称性格位,使 Eu³⁺的禁 戒跃迁得到解除。基于 ${}^{5}D_{0} \rightarrow {}^{7}F_{0}$ 和 ${}^{5}D_{0} \rightarrow {}^{7}F_{2}$ 的跃迁, 通过研究其激发光谱和选择激发发射谱,我们认为 Eu³⁺在 C12A7 中占据两种不同的 Ca²⁺格位,这可能源 于 C12A7 中不同的 Ca²⁺格位和不同的电荷补偿方式, C12A7:Eu 笼子中的氧离子基团可能参与电荷补偿作



用,而这种电荷补偿作用通过降低 Eu³⁺局域环境的对称性,提高了 Eu³⁺的光发射。

References (参考文献)

- Favannec P N, L'Haridon H and Salvi M. Moutonnet D, Le Guillou Y. Luminescence of erbium implanted in various semiconductors: IV, III-V and II-VI materials [J]. *Electron Lett*, 1989, 25: 718-719.
- [2] Kenyon A J, Recent developments in rare-earth doped materials for optoelectronics [J]. *Prog. Quantum Electron*, 2002, 26: 225-284.
- [3] Manthey W J, Crystal Field and Site Symmetry of Trivalent Cerium Ions in CaF₂: The C_{4v} and C_{3v} Centers with Interstitial-Fluoride Charge Compensator [J]. *Phys Rev B*, 1973, 8(9): 4086-4098.
- [4] Francini. R, Grassano. U.M, Landi. L, Scacco. A, D'Elena. M, Nikl. M, Cechova. N and Zema. N, Ce³⁺ luminescent centers of different symmetries in KMgF₃ single crystals [J]. *Phys Rev B*, 1997, 56:

15109-15115.

- [5] Zhenggui Wei, Lingdong Sun, Chunsheng Liao, Chunhua Yan, Shihua Huang. Fluore, scence intensity and color purity improvement in nanosized YBO₃:Eu [J]. *Appl Phys Lett*, 2002, 80: 1447-1449.
- [6] Zhenggui Wei, Lingdong Sun, Chunsheng Liao, Jialu Yin, Xiaocheng Jiang, and Chunhua Yan. Size-Dependent Chromaticity in YBO₃:Eu Nanocrystals: Correlation with Microstructure and Site Symmetry[J]. J Phys Chem B, 2002, 106: 10610-10617.
- [7] Peter V. Sushko, Alexander L. Shluger, Katsuro Hayashi, Masahiro Hirano, and Hideo Hosono. Mechanisms of oxygen ion diffusion in a nanoporous complex oxide 12CaO·7Al₂O₃[J]. *Phys Rev B*, 2006, 73: 014101-1-10.