P57 - Long lasting phosphorescence of Eu²⁺ and Dy³⁺ ions doped in barium aluminate

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Rare Earth co-doped aluminates compounds like $CaAl_2O_4$: Eu^{2^+} , Nd^{3^+} ; $SrAl_2O_4$: Eu^{2^+} , Dy^{3^+} and $BaAl_2O_4$: Eu^{2^+} , Dy^{3^+} phosphors [1] has been regarded as useful blue and green phosphors by their long phosphorescence. Long afterglow materials are widely used to illuminate mainly displays in weak light environment [1-3]. The intensity of x-ray diffraction peaks increase with the heating temperature, indicative of crystallinity enhancement of the barium aluminate compound obtained at higher temperatures. XRD patterns of barium aluminate: 1% Eu²⁺, 2% Dy³⁺ compound prepared by solid state chemistry with thermal treatment at 250, 700, 1150 and 1500 °C show the formation of different phases according to the temperature. SEM micrographs show agglomerated particles with about 50 µm of size. magnification, a narrow distribution of particles is shown, ranging from 10 µm to 100 µm, the larger grains seeming to be formed by aggregation of several smaller grains. At higher magnification, particles seem to be forming a grain. with dimensions from 1 to 7 µm. Fig. 1 show the phosphorescence spectra of barium aluminates. This emission is due to the 5d→4f transition of Eu²⁺ ions. It corresponds to the electronic transition from the t_{2g} component of the 4f⁶5d to the ground state ${}^8S_{7/2}$ (4f⁷). The phosphorescence of the Eu²⁺ (4f⁷) and other rare earth luminescence cations centers are associated with the (4f)n- $^1(5d)^1 \rightarrow (4f)^n(5d)$ or $(4f)^{n^*} \rightarrow (4f)^n$ transitions, which are systematically induced by a $(4f)^n(5d)^0 \rightarrow (4f)^{n-1}(5d)^1$ excitation.

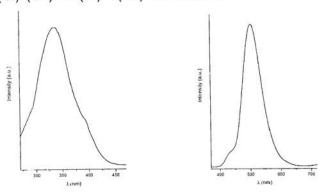


Fig.1. Excitation and emission spectra of the BaAl₂O₄: Eu²+, Dy³+ phosphors.

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