



Contribution ID: 1198
 Contribution Type: **Poster (Student, Not in Competition)** / **Affiche (Étudiant(e), pas dans la compétition)**

Type: **Poster (Student, Not in Competition)** / **Affiche (Étudiant(e), pas dans la**

compétition)

Electron spin resonance spectra of strontium aluminate at high microwave fields and strong illumination

Tuesday 14 June 2016 19:44 (2 minutes)

Strontium aluminate co-doped with europium and dysprosium [$\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4(\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+})$] is a popular long-lasting (~10 hrs) phosphor for security signs, medical diagnostics, and other applications. Although it has been 20 years since the discovery of persistent luminescence (PL) in $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4(\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+})$, the associated physical mechanism is still unclear. Electron spin resonance (ESR) is a powerful technique to investigate the excitation of paramagnetic centers in solids, and the associated energy transfer processes. It was previously observed [1] that the intensity of the ESR signal of $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4(\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+})$ decreases under illumination and is restored upon remission of light during PL, a phenomenon that has been taken as evidence of the transformation of ESR-active Eu^{2+} centers into diamagnetic Eu^{3+} under illumination, and their recovery upon PL remission. Here, we present the ESR spectra of $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4(\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+})$ in the X microwave band, in the dark and under illumination by violet (405 nm) light. At high enough microwave field or sufficiently long and intense illumination, a “negative” ESR signal is observed, which, clearly, cannot be associated to negative concentrations of Eu^{2+} centers. Our findings put in question the validity of the current interpretation of the ESR spectra and PL mechanism in $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4(\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+})$. We propose that the transformation of the ESR spectra at high microwave power and under illumination is due to dephasing of the ESR signal as a consequence of extremely long spin-lattice relaxation times in $(\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+})\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4$, a phenomenon that may also be responsible to persistent luminescence.

[1] Clabau, Frédéric, et al. *Chemistry of materials* 17.15 (2005): 3904-3912.

Author: LI, ye (uwo)

Co-authors: Dr AKBARI-SHARBAF, Arash (western university); FANCHINI, Giovanni (The University of Western Ontario); Mr MURPHY, Patrick (western university); Prof. ZHAO, yan (beihang university)

Presenter: LI, ye (uwo)

Session Classification: DCMMP Poster Session with beer / Session d'affiches, avec bière DPMCM

Track Classification: Condensed Matter and Materials Physics / Physique de la matière condensée et matériaux (DCMMP-DPMCM)