

Site-selective emission spectra of $\text{Eu}^{3+}:\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$.

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Rok wydania

2000

Czasopismo

Journal of Alloys and
Compounds

Numer woluminu

302

Strony

87-93

DOI

10.1016/S0925-
8388(00)00612-5

Kolekcja

Naukowa

Język

Angielski

Typ publikacji

Artykuł

Streszczenie

The room temperature site-selective fluorescence and excitation spectra of $\text{Eu}^{3+}:\text{FAP}$ powder samples as well as the decay times of the observed emission lines associated with the $5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow 7\text{F}_{0,1,2}$ transitions have been measured. In sample I, prepared by the thermally stimulated diffusion of Eu_2O_3 in the solid state, Eu^{3+} reside only in the $\text{Ca}(\text{II})$ location which has C_s symmetry. Experimental values for the Stark energy levels have been determined for three well-separated sites. Sites A and B exhibit very similar spectral features attributed to the presence of the charge-compensating O^{2-} ion in the F-position in the FAP lattice, whereas for Eu^{3+} in site C the charge is most probably compensated by vacancies according to $3\text{Ca}^{2+} \rightarrow 2\text{Eu}^{3+} + \text{Vacancy}$ substitution. In sample II, prepared by precipitation of $\text{Eu}^{3+}(1\%):\text{FAP}$ from solution, Eu^{3+} substitute for calcium in the $\text{Ca}(\text{I})$ position exclusively and three sites with C_3 symmetry have been identified. Substitution of $3\text{Ca}^{2+}/2\text{Eu}^{3+}$ is the most probable charge-compensation mechanism. Heating of sample II stimulates the migration of Eu^{3+} from the $\text{Ca}(\text{I})$ position to the low symmetry $\text{Ca}(\text{II})$ site.

Słowa kluczowe

Fluoroapatite, Europium(3+), Site-selective fluorescence spectroscopy

Adres publiczny

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0925-8388\(00\)00612-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0925-8388(00)00612-5)

Strona internetowa wydawcy

<http://www.elsevier.com>