

PRAGUE

June, 14<sup>th</sup> 2018

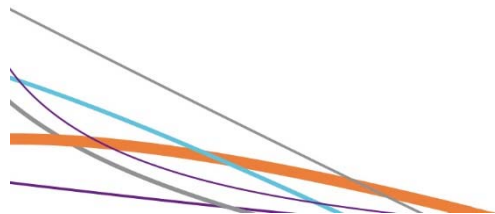
# Persistent Luminescence

**Amira Saoudi**

1<sup>st</sup> year PhD student

*Team: Christophe Dujardin, Julien Houel, Gilles Ledoux, Benoît Mahler*

*Institute of Light & Matter (iLM), UMR5306 Lyon 1 University-CNRS,  
69622 Villeurbanne, France*



Université Claude Bernard



Lyon 1

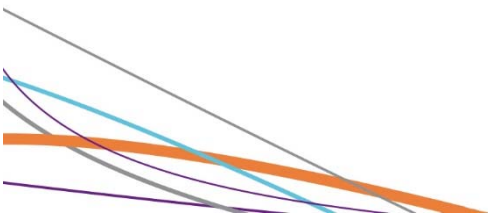




# Outline

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- I/ Team presentation
- II/ Persistent Luminescence
  - Definition
  - Objective
- III/ Setups and Results
- IV/ Conclusion & Prospects



I/ Team presentation

**Luminescence**

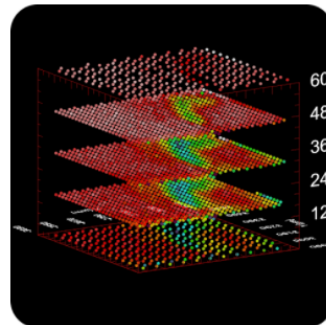
Head: Pr. Christophe DUJARDIN

Members: 41

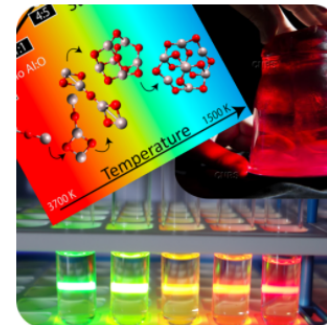
Work developed through 6 topics:



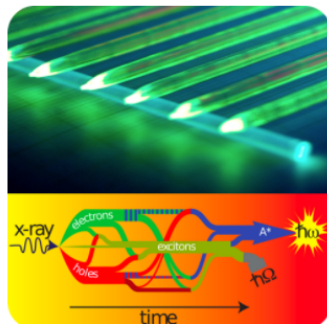
Nanostructures/Nano-optics  
Head : Prof F. KULZER



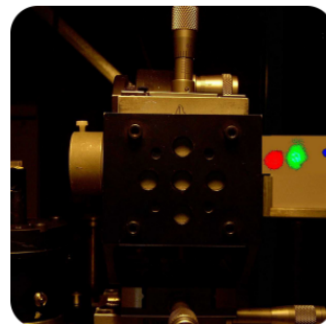
Sensors  
Head : Dr. G. LEDOUX



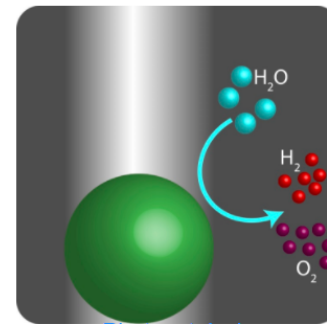
Synthesis and processing



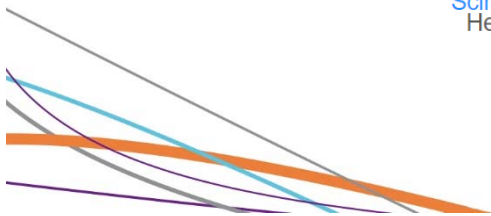
Scintillators & phosphors  
Head : Pr. C. Dujardin



Lasers  
Head : Dr. A. BRENIER



Photocatalysis  
Head : G.Ledoux & B.Mahler

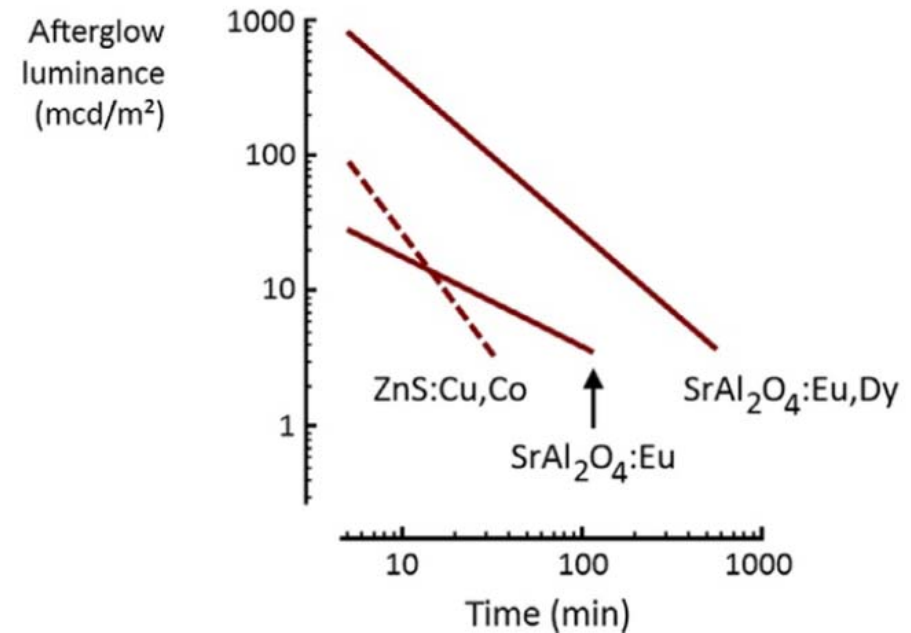


## II/ Persistent Luminescence

### o Definition

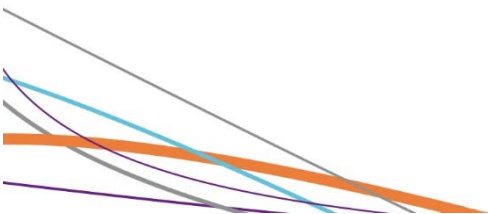
Optical phenomenon whereby a luminescent material keeps emitting light (from seconds to several hours) after the excitation has stopped.

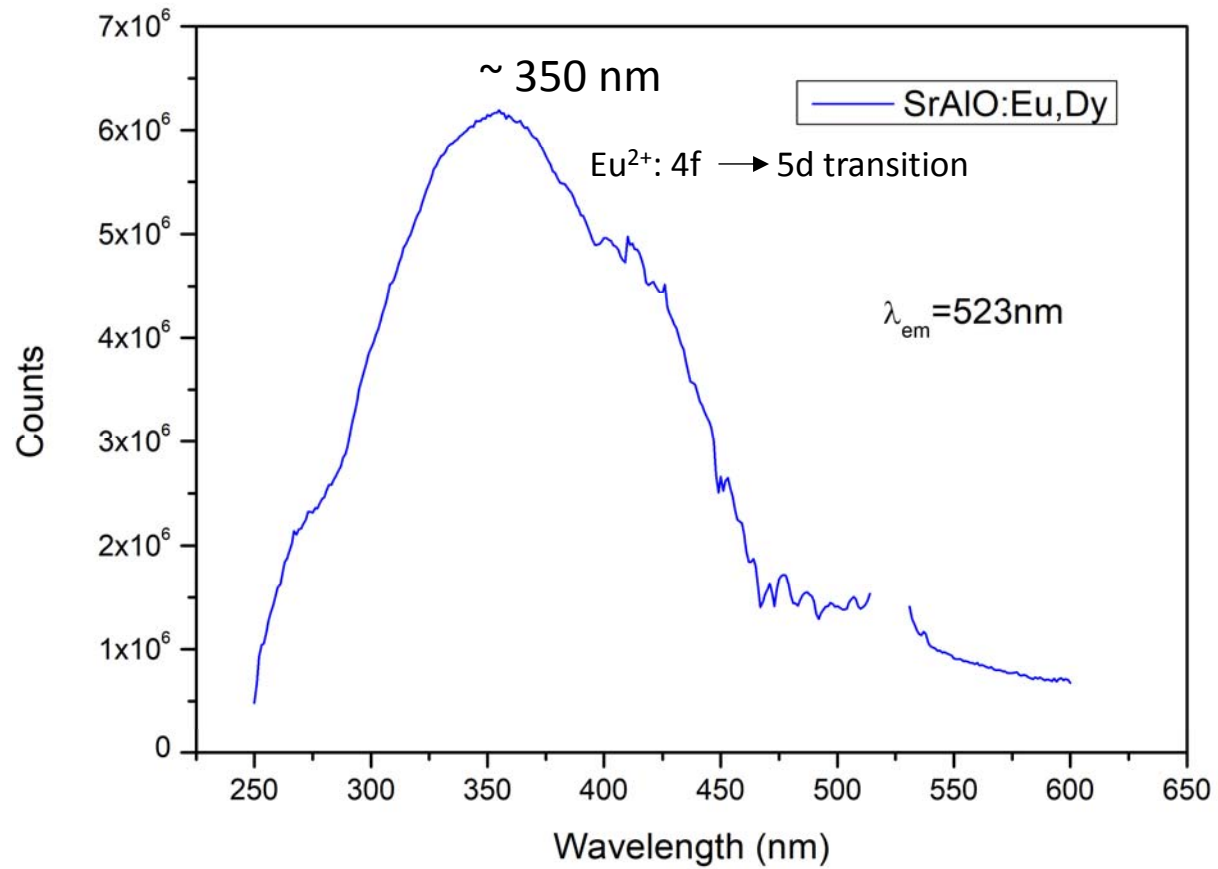
➔ Phosphorescence, afterglow, LLP (Long Lasting Phosphorescence)



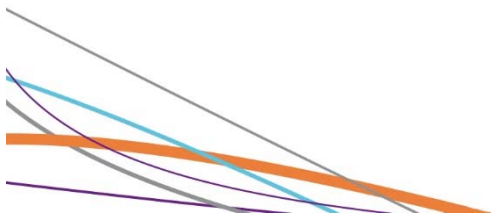
Comparison of afterglow characteristics measured after 10 min exposure to 200 lx of D65 light.

A: SrAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> ; B: SrAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup>-Dy<sup>3+</sup> ; C: SrAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup>-Nd<sup>3+</sup> ; D: ZnS: Cu, Co



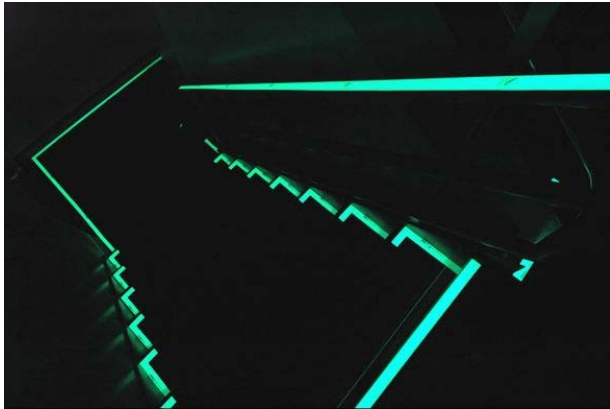


Excitation spectrum of  $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}-\text{Dy}^{3+}$  with  $\lambda_{em} = 523$  nm



- Objective

**Efficient phosphors under LED excitation!**



**For what?**



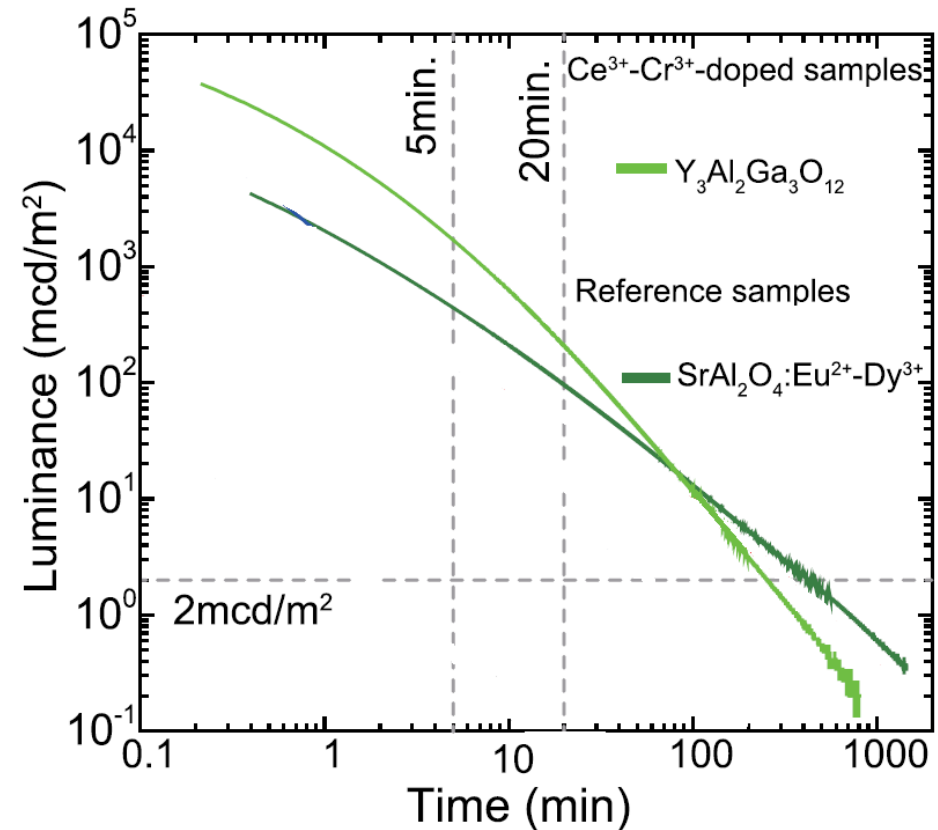
**SECURITY purposes!**

## Inspiration!

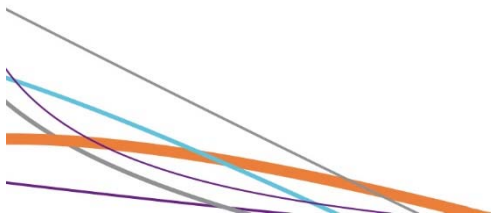
Jumpei Ueda *et al* Appl. Phys. Lett. **104**, 101904 (2014);  
« Bright persistent ceramic phosphors of  $Ce^{3+}$ - $Cr^{3+}$  codoped garnet able to store by blue light.»

Excitation source 460 nm blue LED  
Excitation time: 15min

- Better afterglow results for the YAGG than the strontium aluminate under a 460 nm LED light during the first 100 minutes.
- The SAO has a higher luminance for longer observation times.
- Efficient carrier trap formation

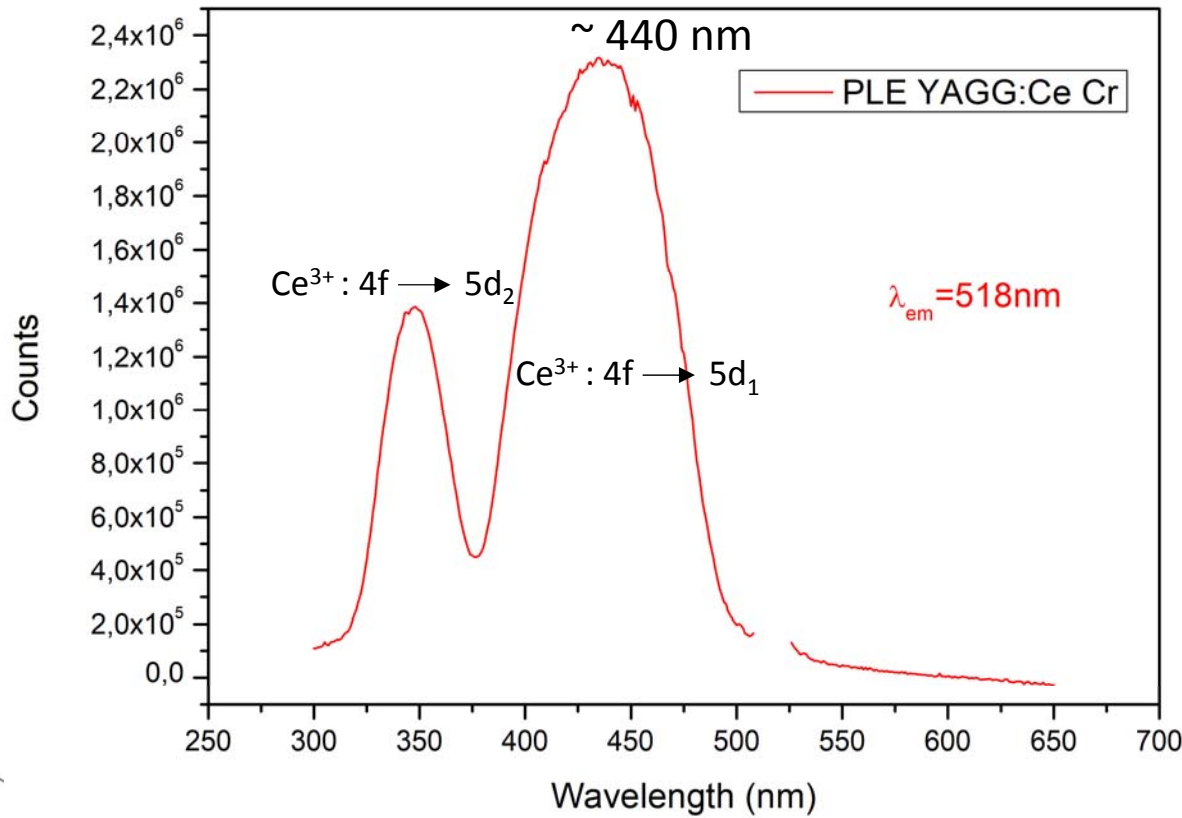


Persistent luminescence decay curves using 460 nm blue-light excitation of  $Y_3Al_2Ga_3O_{12}:Ce^{3+}-Cr^{3+}$  and  $SrAl_2O_4:Eu^{2+}-Dy^{3+}$

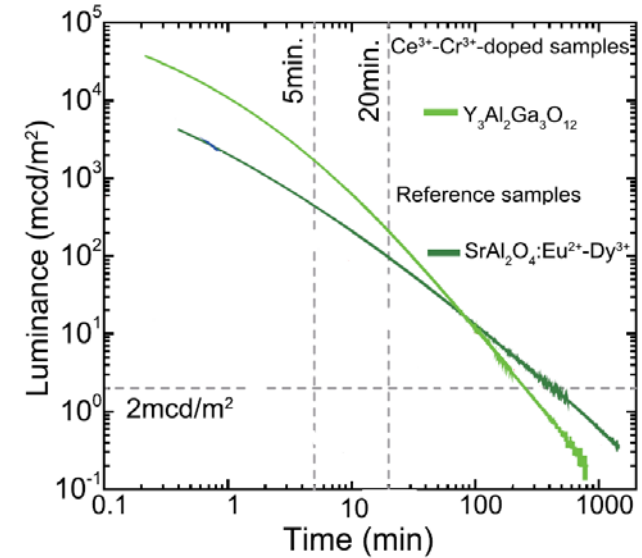


# Inspiration!

Jumpei Ueda *et al* Appl. Phys. Lett. **104**, 101904 (2014);  
« Bright persistent ceramic phosphors of  $Ce^{3+}$ - $Cr^{3+}$  codoped garnet able to store by blue light.»



Excitation spectrum of  $Y_3Al_2Ga_3O_{12}:Ce^{3+} - Cr^{3+}$  with  $\lambda_{em} = 518nm$

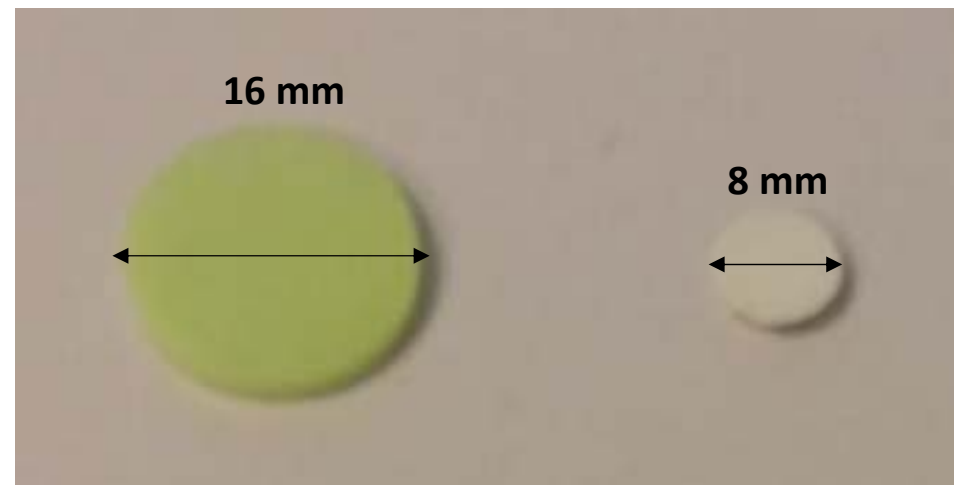


Persistent luminescence decay curves using 460 nm blue-light excitation of  $Y_3Al_2Ga_3O_{12}:Ce^{3+} - Cr^{3+}$  and  $SrAl_2O_4:Eu^{2+}-Dy^{3+}$

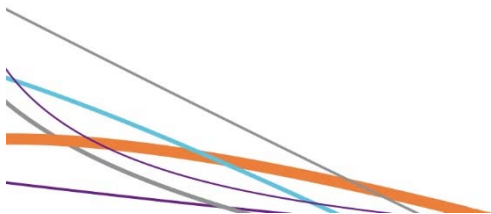
- Excitation under blue light more efficient for the YAGG than UV.
- Bright and long persistent luminescence is achieved by electron trap creation by  $Cr^{3+}$ -codoping



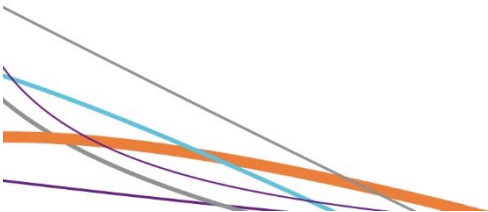
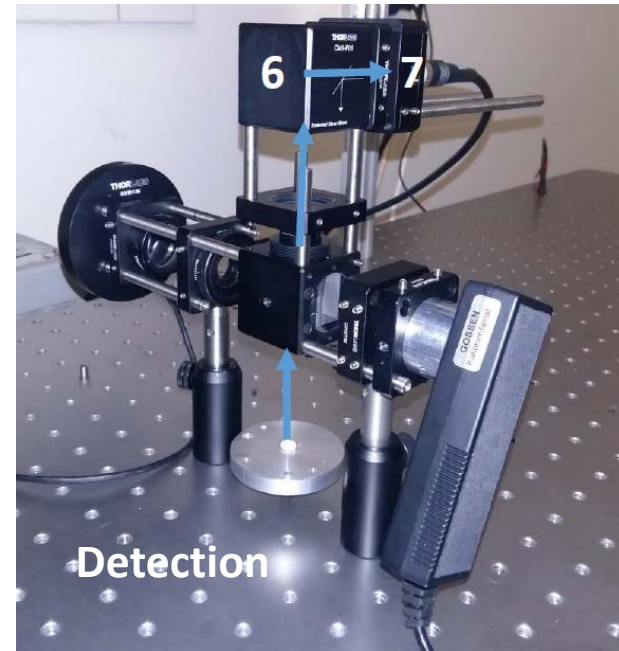
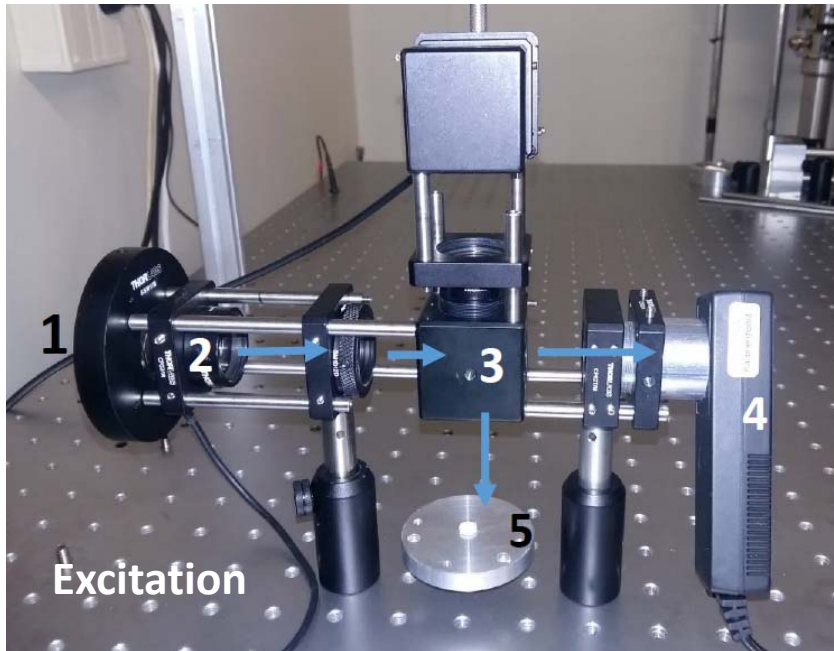
- The samples

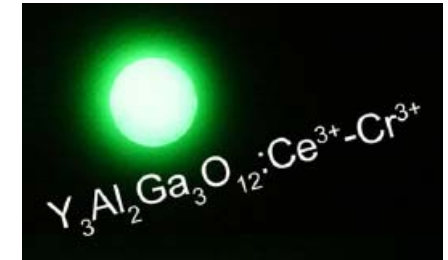


Samples. Translucent ceramic of  $\text{YAGG}:\text{Ce}^{3+}, \text{Cr}^{3+}$  (left), compact powder of  $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}, \text{Dy}^{3+}$  (right)



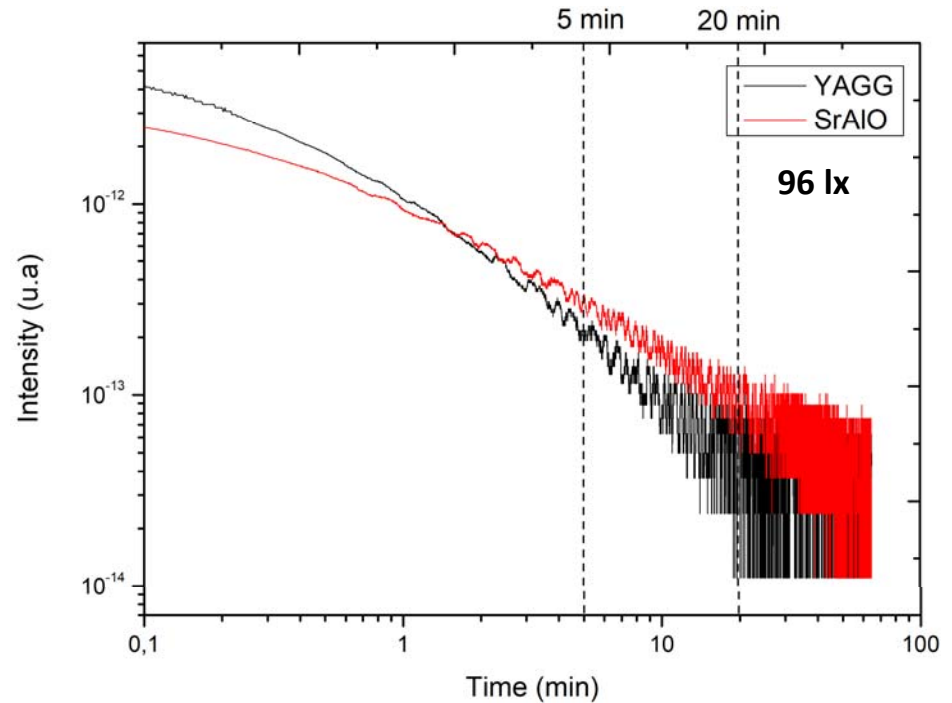
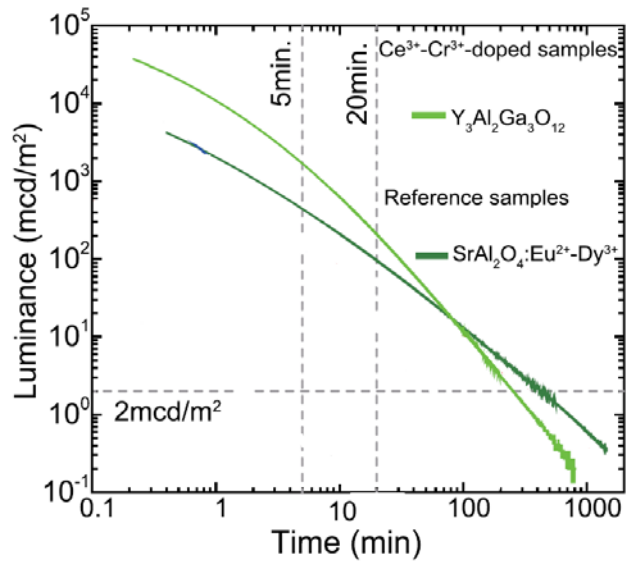
### III/ Setups and results





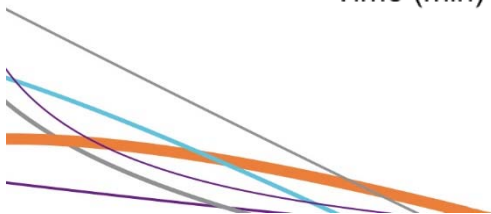
### Experimental Parameters:

- Excitation source: 455nm blue LED
- Excitation time: 15mn
- Samples:  $Y_3Al_2Ga_3O_{12}:Ce^{3+}-Cr^{3+}$  &  $SrAl_2O_4:Eu^{2+}-Dy^{3+}$

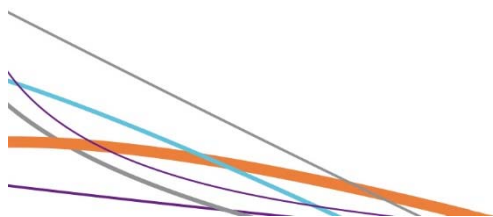
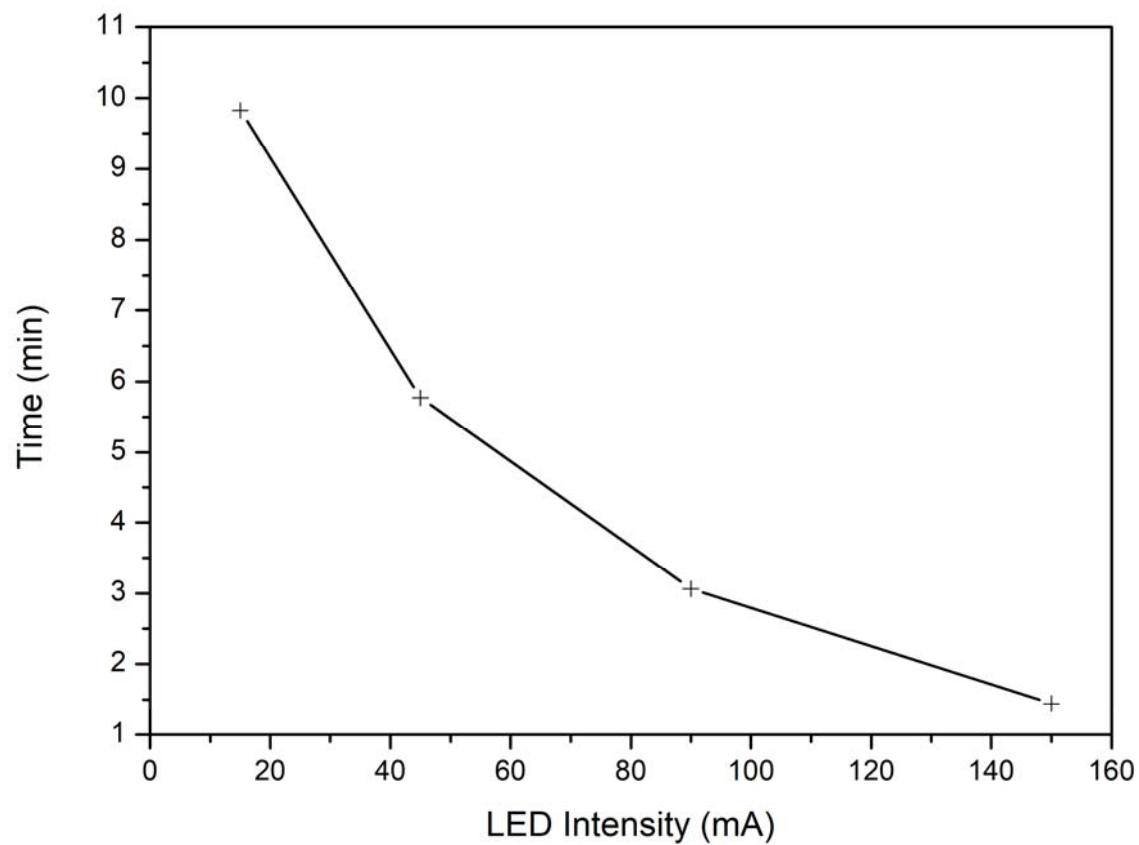


Persistent luminescence decay curves using 455 nm blue-light excitation of  $Y_3Al_2Ga_3O_{12}:Ce^{3+}-Cr^{3+}$  and  $SrAl_2O_4:Eu^{2+}-Dy^{3+}$

Junction 1 min after the excitation has stopped

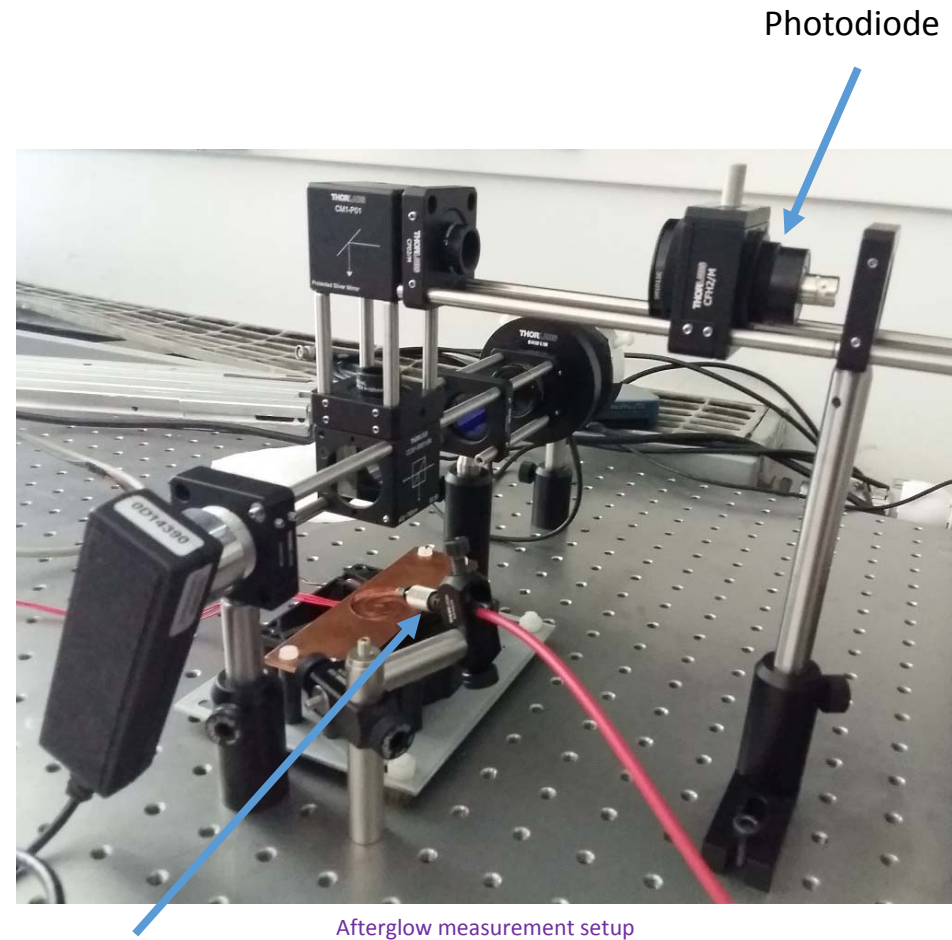


## Evolution in time of the cross point as a function of the LED intensity

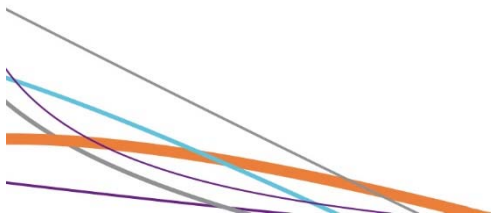


## Experimental Parameters:

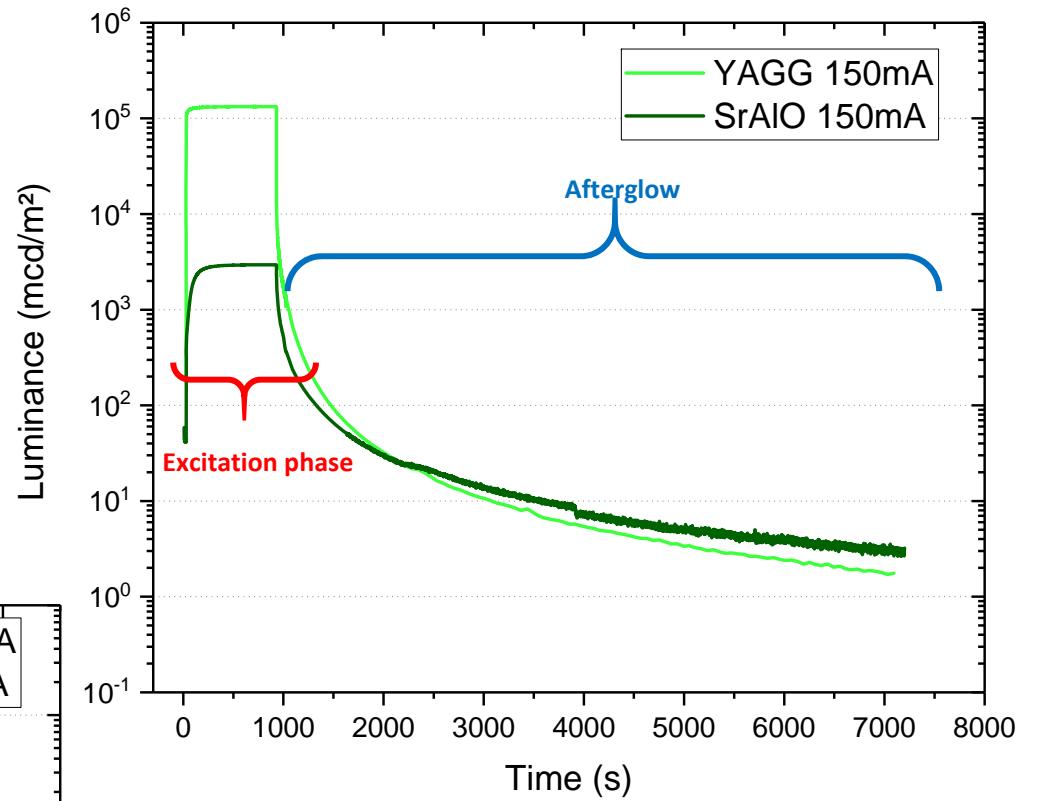
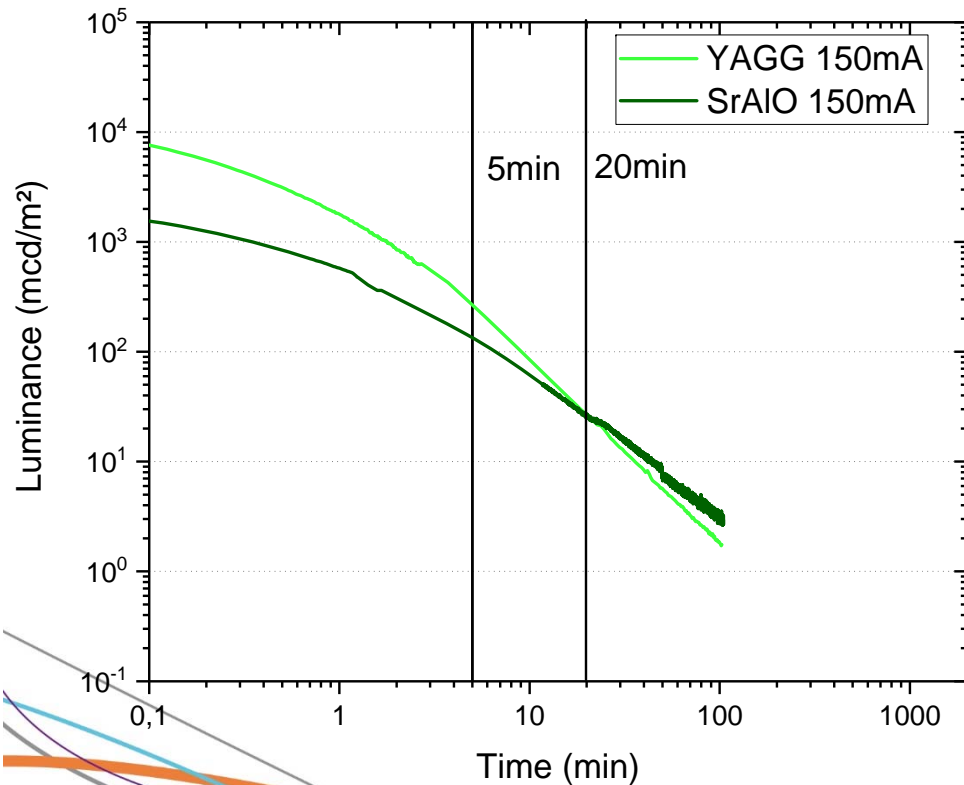
- Excitation source: 455nm blue LED
- Excitation time: 15mn
- Samples:  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Ga}_3\text{O}_{12}:\text{Ce}^{3+}-\text{Cr}^{3+}$  &  $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}-\text{Dy}^{3+}$



Optical fiber  
connected to PM

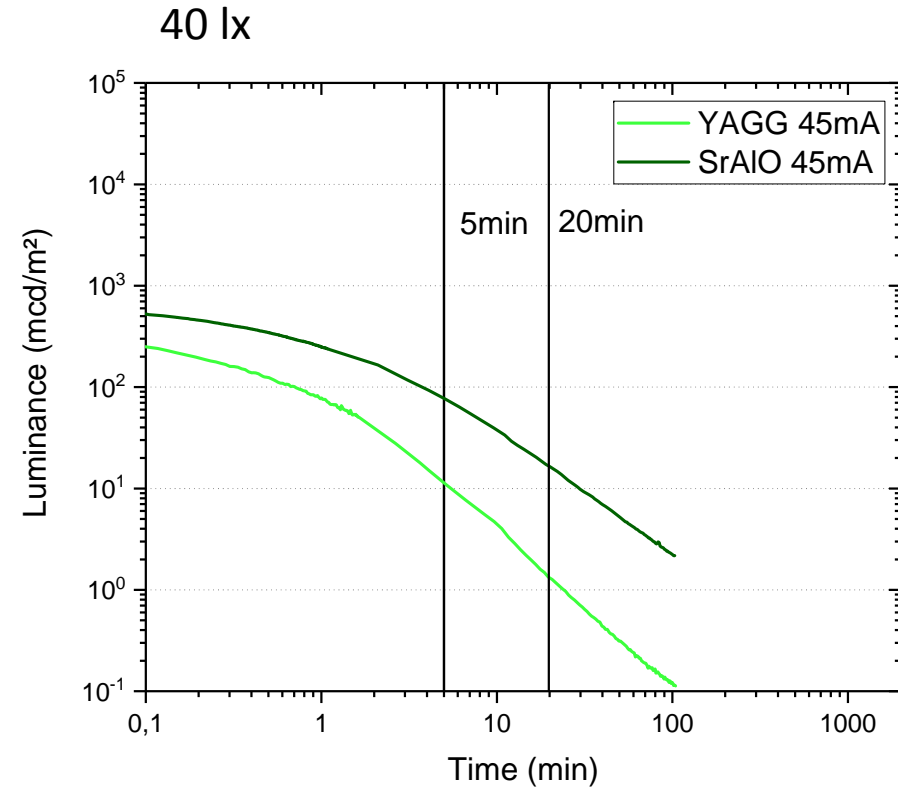
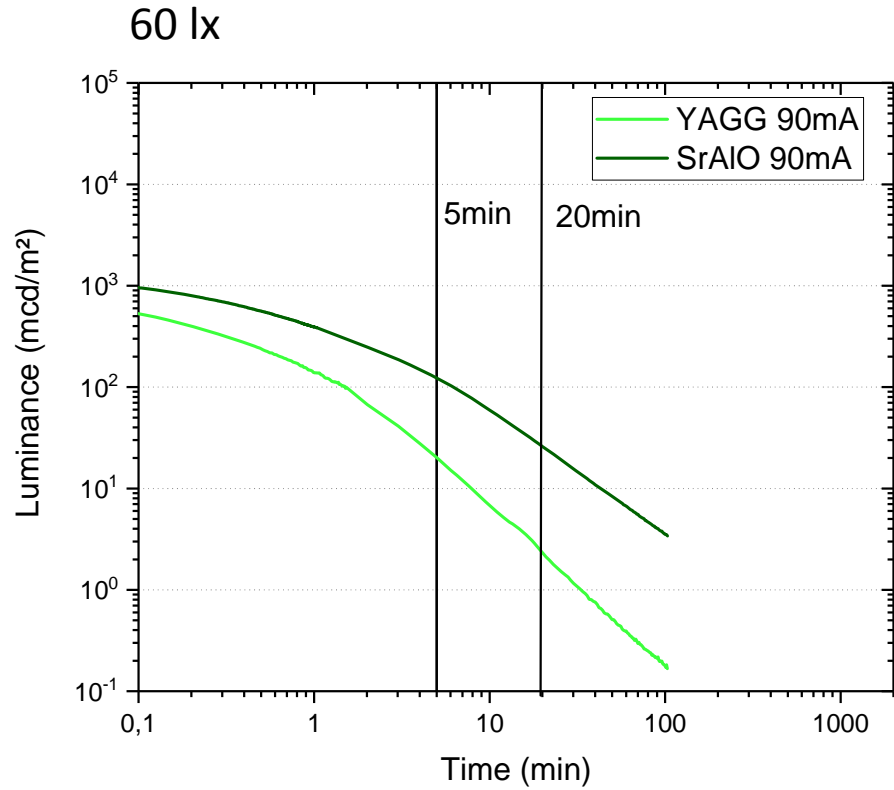


LED 96 lx



The two curves join **20 min** after the excitation has stopped

Lower LED intensities . . .

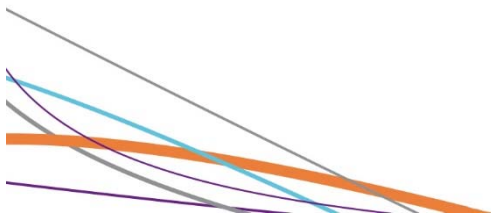


- No intersection between the YAGG curve and the SAO curve.
- SAO shows a higher luminance than the YAGG



Higher LED intensities . . . ?

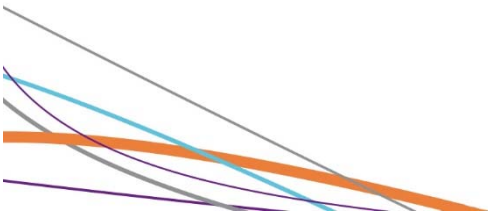
To be continued ...





### III/ Conclusion & Prospects

- ✓ Study of luminescent materials under blue light excitation
- ✓ The YAGG:Ce, Cr exhibits higher fluorescence than the  $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Eu}^{2+}\text{-Dy}^{3+}$
- ✓ Under low light intensities the strontium aluminate exhibits higher luminance during afterglow
- The right experimental parameters still need to be investigated





Thank you for your  
attention

