

Temperature Dependent Luminescence of SrAl₁₂O₁₉:Eu²⁺,Eu³⁺,Cr³⁺ Thermometric Phosphors

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This research on inorganic phosphor SrAl₁₂O₁₉ doped with Eu²⁺, Eu³⁺, and Cr³⁺ presents exciting findings that could impact luminescent thermometry technology. This phosphor was characterized through photoluminescent measurements at temperatures from 12 – 1000 K, as well as at elevated pressures up to 30 GPa. The results revealed that Eu²⁺ and Eu³⁺ contributed to luminescence, and only the former's emission strongly depended on temperature. Cr³⁺ ions generated emission around 700 nm, and detailed studies at 12 K proved the presence of at least three sites of different symmetries. Figure 1 shows that their emissions differed in decay kinetics. The efficient 4f→5d absorption transition and energy transfer from Eu²⁺ to Cr³⁺ allow for effective excitation of their emissions, making the SrAl₁₂O₁₉ doped with Eu²⁺, Eu³⁺, and Cr³⁺ an attractive material for luminescent thermometer applications. High-pressure spectroscopy has demonstrated a negligible shift in the emission of Eu²⁺ and Eu³⁺, indicating that the material could be used as a pressure-invariant luminescence temperature sensor in high-pressure environments. This research could have a significant impact on the field of luminescent thermometry, and the findings presented in this study will be discussed in detail to identify the most promising thermometric parameters available.

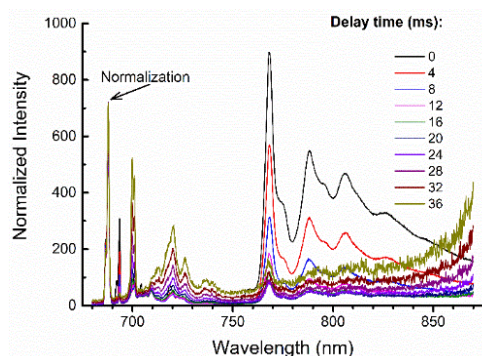


Figure 1. Time-resolved luminescence spectra of SrAl₁₂O₁₉ doped with Eu²⁺, Eu³⁺, and Cr³⁺ in the range of Cr³⁺ luminescence.

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