



Contribution ID: 188

Type: Oral Presentation

Low voltage electron beam induced degradation and surface chemical changes of $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Tb}$ phosphor

Wednesday, 13 July 2011 15:00 (15 minutes)

The investigation of low voltage electron induced cathodoluminescence (CL) degradation of $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Tb}$ phosphor has been extended for possible application in low voltage field emission displays (FED). There are two important reasons for studying phosphate based phosphors. These are their chemical, thermal stability and variation in emission colour, which is influenced by the site occupied by the light emitting cations. The CL degradation phenomenon under low voltage electron beam irradiation of $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ has however not been reported so far. The primary objective of this study was to investigate the correlation between the CL emission intensity, CL degradation behaviour and the changes on the surface chemistry from the $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Tb}$ phosphor after prolonged electron beam exposure. The $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Tb}^{3+}$ phosphors was synthesized by a sol-gel combustion method. The surface chemical reactions and influence on the CL intensity induced by a prolonged electron beam bombardment were monitored using in situ Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) combined with CL spectroscopy. The chemical state of the surface before and after prolonged electron exposure of $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Tb}^{3+}$ phosphor to electron beam was determined using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). The bluish green CL emission that were obtained with minor emission peaks at 380, 420, 440 nm were due to the transition from excited level $5D_3 \rightarrow 7F_6, 7F_5$, and $7F_4$ levels of Tb^{3+} ions, while the peaks at 490, 542, 584 and 620 nm were due to $5D_4 \rightarrow 7F_6, 5, 4, 3$ transitions when the powders were irradiated with a 2 keV and 10 uA electron beam. AES data suggested that the Tb^{3+} CL intensity decreases with an increase in the electron dose rate. The XPS data suggested that a thermodynamically stable ZnO and P_2O_5 layer formed on the surface as a result of the electron stimulated surface chemical reactions (ESSCRs). The continues growth of this layer is contributing to the continues CL degradation of the $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Tb}$ phosphor.

**Level (Hons, MSc,
 PhD, other)?**

Post Doc

**Consider for a student
 award (Yes / No)?**

yes

**Would you like to
 submit a short paper
 for the Conference
 Proceedings (Yes / No)?**

Yes

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Session Classification: CMPMS1

Track Classification: Track A - Condensed Matter Physics and Material Science