

Magnetic and Photon Cascade Emission of Gd^{3+} of $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ Monocrystal Under Appropriate Synthesis Conditions

Saoussen Hammami^{1*}, Sihem Sebai¹, David Jegouso², Valerie Reita², Nassira Chniba Boudjada² and Adel Megriche¹

¹Université de Tunis El Manar, Faculté des Sciences de Tunis, UR11ES18 Unité de Chimie Minérale Appliquée. Campus Universitaire Farhat Hached, 2092 Manar 1. Tunis, Tunisie

²Institut Néel, B.P. 166, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

Abstract

A signal crystal of $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ (NGP) was successfully grown with the solid-state reaction method under appropriate synthesis conditions. Structure refinements and the purity of the samples were determined by XRD patterns. It reveals that $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ compound crystallizes in the monoclinic system with P 21/n space group and with cell parameters $a=7.174(1)$ Å, $b=13.033(2)$ Å, $c=9.781(1)$ Å, $\beta=90.65(2)^\circ$, $V=914.47(20)$ Å³ and $Z=4$. The IR and Raman spectra also indicated that the phosphoric polyhedra of $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ has a acyclic symmetry. Differential thermal analysis is given. This compound is thermally stable until 852°C. The magnetic susceptibilities of gadolinium polyphosphate as a function of temperature are reported along with corresponding magnetization measurements. This polyphosphate displays a paramagnetic response, without magnetic phase transitions, and with effective magnetic moments close to those of the corresponding free Gd^{3+} ions. The luminescence properties of Gd^{3+} was investigated. The emission spectra NGP exhibit intense band at 315 nm due to ${}^6P_{7/2} \rightarrow {}^8S_{7/2}$ transition of Gd^{3+} ions when excited at 273 nm. The photon cascade emission (PCE) of Gd^{3+} has been proved at 164 and 254 nm excitation.

Keywords: Photon cascade emission; Polyphosphates; Radiation

Introduction

The condensed polyphosphates $MLn(PO_3)_4$ with interesting physical properties in various fields are relatively stable in normal conditions of temperature, humidity [1,2] and they are not water soluble [3]. The great structural variety of rare earth polyphosphates provides compounds with very interesting optical properties [4-8]. Laser materials is the most important application of those phosphates [9], which was discovered in neodymium phosphates NdP_5O_{14} and $LiNdP_4O_{12}$ [10,11]. Polyphosphates of rare earth are considered as inorganic compounds, which can used as luminophore, these materials have the distinction to emit visible radiation when it is submitted to excitation sources [12]. Recently, $NaLa(PO_3)_4$ is considered as an excellent host compound for luminescence of lanthanide ions. The $NaGd(PO_3)_4:Ce^{3+}$ compound can be used as scintillator materials [13,14]. Gd^{3+} ions possess strong excitation band at about 273 nm due to ${}^8S_{7/2} \rightarrow {}^6I_1$ transitions [15,16] and gives the emission at 315 nm. This particular beam has got important applications especially in the treatment of various skin diseases [17]. Gd^{3+} ions do not absorb or emit radiation in the IR or VIS ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum [18].

Experimental

The condensed phosphates $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ were prepared by the solid-state reaction. They starting reactive are Na_2CO_3 , Gd_2O_3 and $NH_4H_2PO_4$. Raw materials are used with the following stoichiometry coefficients $M=2.1$ (M =alkali metal), $RE=1$ (RE =rare earth metal) and $P=8$. Firstly, the mixture is milled for one hour or more to homogenize the solid phase, in order to improve the inter atomic diffusion. Second, we will be using an adequate thermal program with different levels. The first levels at 430°C to eliminate H_2O , NH_3 and CO_2 , the second one at 730°C to get $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ pure after that we will cool at a rate of 2°C/min for good crystallinity of products. The obtained crystals are washed with warm water and nitric acid to eliminate the remaining Gd_2O_3 oxide.

The samples were characterized using a INEL XRG 3000 (D5000T) diffractometre with monochromatic $Cu K_\alpha$ radiation. The diffraction

pattern was recorded under 300 K over the angular range 10-90° (2 θ). The luminescence spectra were performed under ambient atmosphere via Xenius (the fluorescence Genius) spectrophotometer, excitation and emission spectra with 254 nm, 164 and 273 nm respectively. The infrared spectrum were recorded in the 250-1500 cm^{-1} range with a Thermo SCIENTIFIC NICOLET i N10 MX using sample dispersed in KBr pellets. Raman spectrum was carried out at room temperature, with the 514.5 nm radiation from an argon ion laser as the excitation beam. A microscope allowed selection of a region of good optical quality in the crystalline sample. The thermal stability of NGP was measured with differential thermal analysis SETARAM TAG 16 operating from room temperature up to 1000°C at an average rate of 5°C min^{-1} and the magnetic measurements were carried out using Quantum Design MPMSXL magnetometer with detection SQUID (at institute NEEL France).

Results and Discussion

Crystal structural aspects

$NaGd(PO_3)_4$ sample prepared at high temperatures under 730°C would show colorless, transparent and parallelepiped-shaped. The morphology of obtaining polyphosphates crystals is shown in Figure 1. The sample prepared by solid state-reactions is stable in air and its crystallized into a monoclinic system, the XRD patterns of sodium gadolinium polyphosphate were indexed using Fullprof [19], from

*Corresponding author: Saoussen Hammami, Université de Tunis El Manar, Faculté des Sciences de Tunis, UR11ES18 Unité de Chimie Minérale Appliquée, Campus Universitaire Farhat Hached, 2092 Manar 1. Tunisie, Tel: +251-912377567; E-mail: sosanehammami@gmail.com

Received August 21, 2017; Accepted August 25, 2017; Published August 28, 2017

Citation: Hammami S, Sebai S, Jegouso D, Reita V, Boudjada NC, et al. (2017) Magnetic and Photon Cascade Emission of Gd^{3+} of $NaGd(PO_3)_4$ Monocrystal Under Appropriate Synthesis Conditions. J Phys Chem Biophys 7: 255. doi: 10.4172/2161-0398.1000255

Copyright: © 2017 Hammami S, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

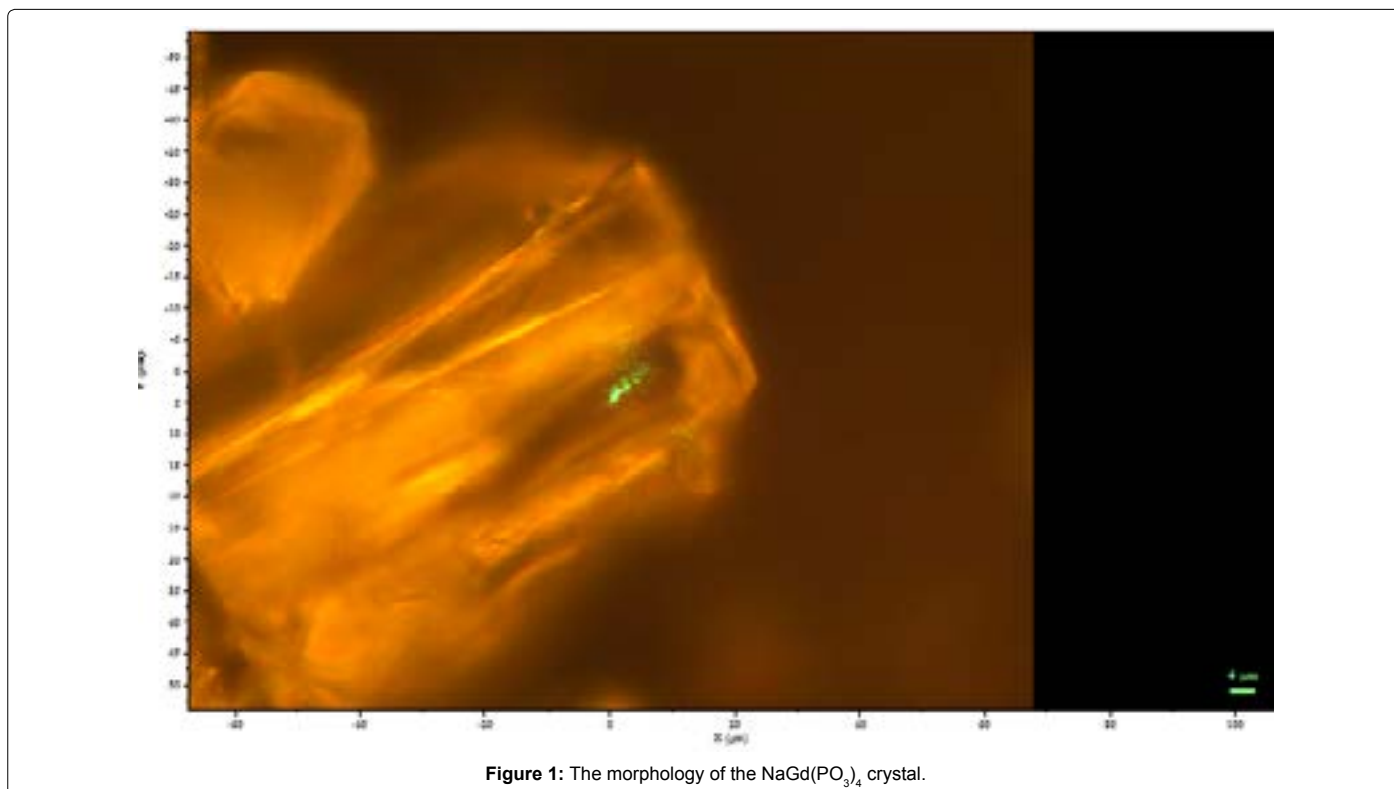


Figure 1: The morphology of the NaGd(PO₃)₄ crystal.

which the Bragg diffraction positions was confirms the crystal structure obtained by the SHELXL-97 program [20] as shown in Figure 2. The samples were of single-phase purity because no extra peak that corresponds to secondary phases or impurity was observed. The crystal structure of NaGd(PO₃)₄ can be described as three-dimensional framework in which (PO₃)₄⁴⁻ chains are linked together with Na⁺ and Gd³⁺ ions (Figure 3). The Na⁺ cation is coordinated by four oxygen atoms with the Na⁺-O²⁻ bond distances from 2.369 (4) to 2.986 (4) Å. Eight oxygen atoms with Gd³⁺-O²⁻ bond distances ranging from 2.340(3) to 2.467(3) Å, coordinate the Gd³⁺ cation. Furthermore, the NaO₄ tetrahedra and GdO₈ dodecahedra are alternately arranged via edge sharing along b-axis.

Raman and IR

The analysis of the Raman spectra is based on the comparison with homologous compounds [21-23] and at the same time with the calculated frequencies of the chain (PO₃)₄⁴⁻. From Figure 4 we can be simply observed that NaGd(PO₃)₄ Raman spectra is dominated by two well and intense bands at 696 cm⁻¹ and 1184 cm⁻¹, they are assigned respectively, to the symmetric stretching vibration modes of (P-O-P) and (O-P-O). Those bands are characteristic of long chain polyphosphates, so we can therefore confirm that NaGd(PO₃)₄ crystallize in chain structure. In the low frequency below then 655 cm⁻¹ is very difficult to distingue the lines of deformation δ (PO₂) and δ (POP).

The IR spectra is shown in Figure 5. All the band are assigned by comparison with Li_(x)Na_(1-x)Sm(PO₃)₄ (x=0, 0.5, 1) [24]. The most strong IR bands observed in the regions of 1226 and 918 cm⁻¹ are attributed respectively to the asymmetric stretching vibrations ν_{as} (PO₂)⁻ spices and ν_{as} (POP) bridges. The bands observed in the region 1200-1000 cm⁻¹ and 800-675 cm⁻¹ are attributed to the symmetric stretching vibration ν_s (PO₂)⁻ and ν_s (POP).

Thermal behaviour

The thermal behavior of NaGd(PO₃)₄ obtained by differential thermal analyses (DTA) between 25 and 1000°C is displayed in Figure 6. ATD makes it possible to appreciate the purity and good crystallinity of the compound. The ATD curve shows a single endothermic peak around 852°C, which is it the fusion pic of NaGd(PO₃)₄. Therefore, we can conclude that the sample is monophasic, and stable under normal conditions of temperature and in a good state of crystallization.

Magnetic properties

The magnetic susceptibility and inverse magnetic susceptibility versus temperature for NaGd(PO₃)₄ are shown in Figure 7. The polyphosphate compound tested gave a paramagnetic response.

The temperature dependence of the inverse of susceptibility χ⁻¹ for high temperatures is given by the following formula:

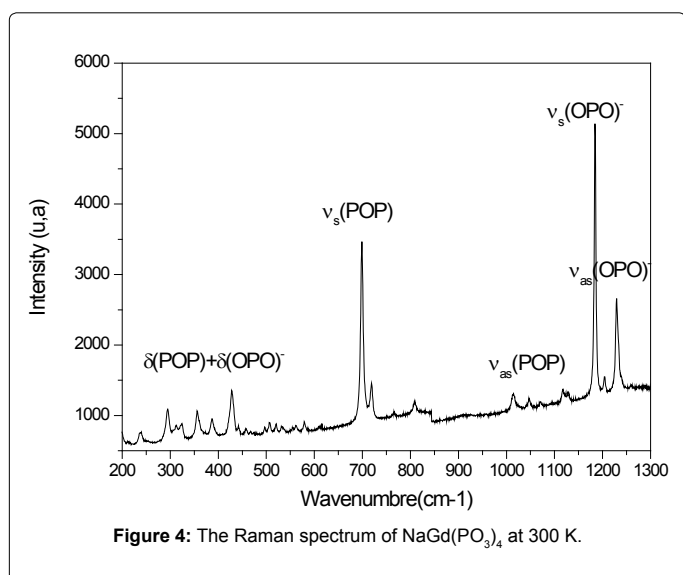
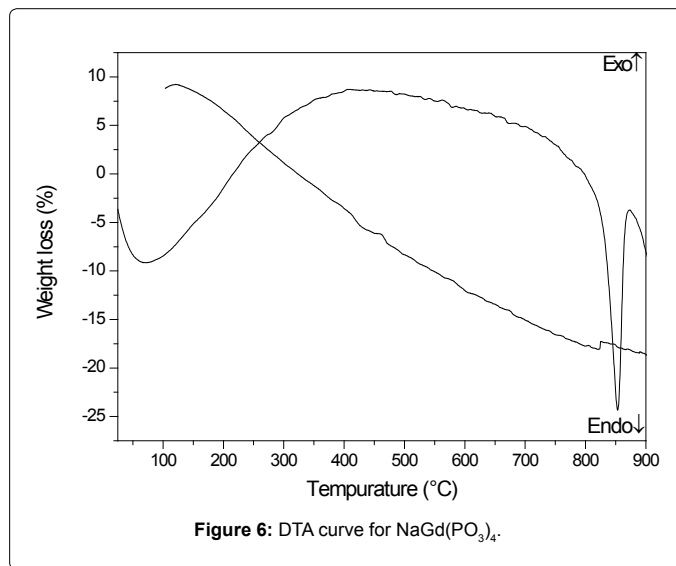
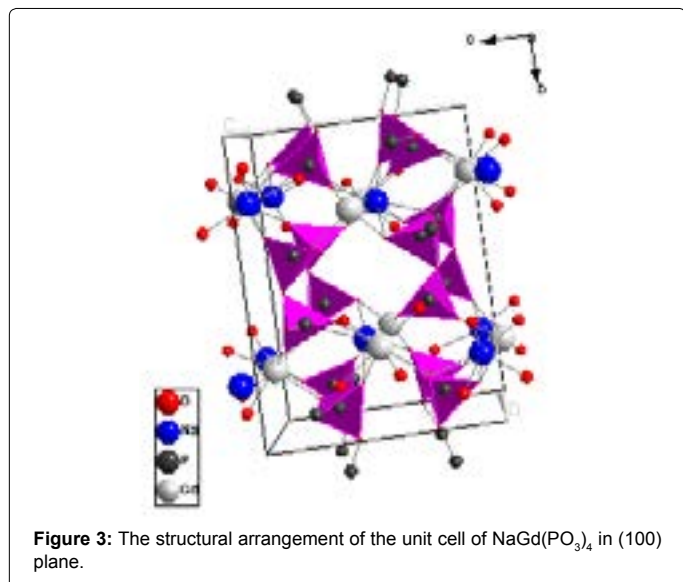
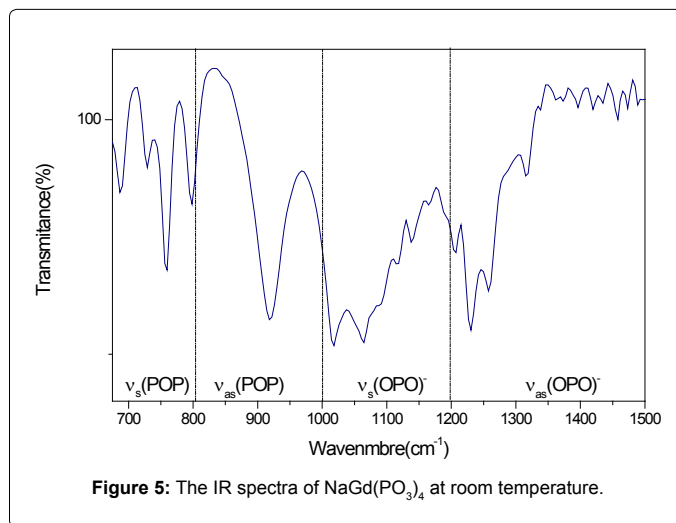
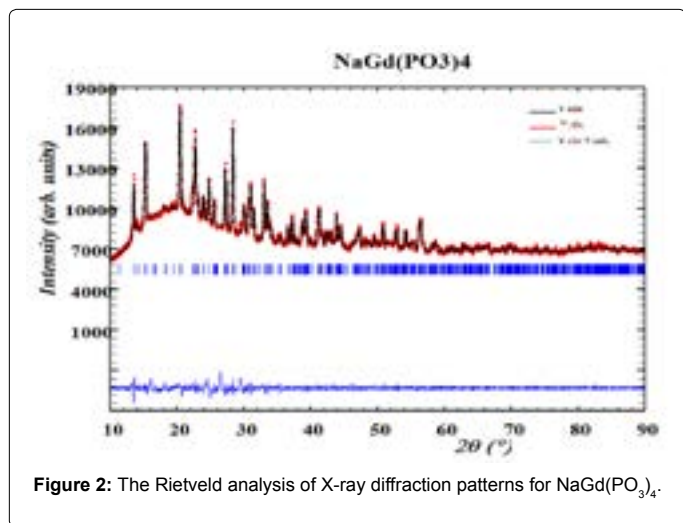
$$\frac{1}{\chi} = \frac{(T - \theta_p)}{C}$$

Where θ_p is the Weiss temperature and C is the Curie constant given by:

$$C \approx \frac{\mu_0 N \mu_{eff}^2}{3K_B}$$

Where N is the number of carriers of magnetic moment, μ₀ is the vacuum permeability, K_B the Boltzmann constant, μ_B the Bohr magnetron and μ_{eff} the effective moment of the carriers. The structure of the samples consists of one magnetic species (i), possessing each a magnetic moment μ_{eff} (i), the magnetic susceptibility is given by the relation:

$$\chi = \mu_0 \frac{n_1 \mu_{eff}^2 (1) + n_2 \mu_{eff}^2 (2) + \dots + n_i \mu_{eff}^2 (i)}{3K_B T}$$



Generally, the magnetic moment is determined by the following equation:

$$\mu_{eff} = g_J \sqrt{J(J+1)}$$

where g_J is the Lande factor and J is the total angular momentum.

The theoretical effective paramagnetic moment μ_{eff}^{exp} for the samples can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\mu_{eff}^{the} = \left\{ x g_{Gd^{3+}}^2 J_{Gd^{3+}} (J_{Gd^{3+}} + 1) \right\} \mu_B^2$$

The χ^{-1} curves allow deducing the values of μ_{eff}^{exp} . All the results are given in Table 1. We can notice that the values of μ_{eff}^{exp} are equal to the magnetic moment of Gd³⁺ ions (7.94 μ_B) [25]. When the theoretical effective moment was compared to the experimental one, we can see that the theoretical value are more important than those obtained experimentally. This can be associated to the matrix, which would increase the disorder. Increasing the temperature of the polyphosphate NGP induced thermal agitation, which cause disorientation of the magnetic moments of atoms. So, the decrease of paramagnetism can be clearly observed.

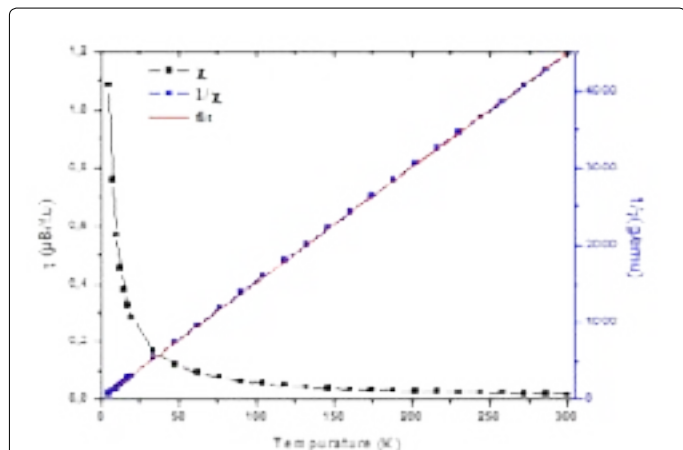


Figure 7: The magnetic susceptibility and inverse magnetic susceptibility versus temperature for NaGd(PO₃)₄ polyphosphate.

	C (μ _B .KT ⁻¹)	μ _{eff} ^{exp} (μ _B)	μ _{eff} ^{exp} (μ _B)
NaGd(PO ₃) ₄	0.67	7.94	2.32

Table 1: Values of C, μ_{eff}^{the} (μ_B), μ_{eff}^{exp} (μ_B) for the NaGd(PO₃)₄ compound.

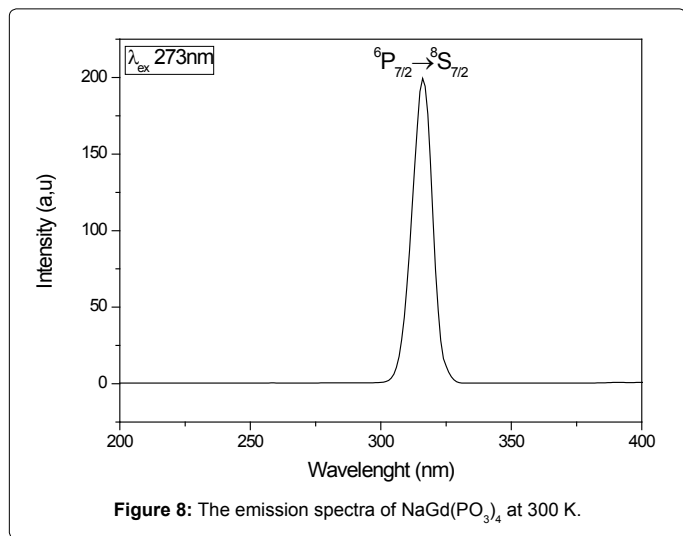


Figure 8: The emission spectra of NaGd(PO₃)₄ at 300 K.

Luminescence spectroscopy

The Gd³⁺ ions present a special interest among lanthanides, because its lowest excited 4f levels, ⁶P_J (J=3/2, 5/2, 7/2), are about 32,000 cm⁻¹ higher than the ground 4f state ⁸S_{7/2} [26]. The optical emission spectrum of Gd³⁺ ions in NaGd(PO₃)₄ is shown in Figure 8. The spectrum of NaGd(PO₃)₄ consists of one absorption band of low intensity originating from internal 4f-4f transitions [27]. The peak is well resolved and very intense that facilitates the assignment. The observed peak under 273 nm excitations is assigned to the typical ⁶P_{7/2} → ⁸S_{7/2} emission around 315 nm. Figure 9 shows the emission spectra of NaGd(PO₃)₄ with λ_{ex}=164 nm and λ_{ex}=254 nm. Several groups of sharp lines are observed which can be attributed to ⁶G_J→⁶P_J around 690 nm and ⁶P_J→⁶I_J around (763 nm).

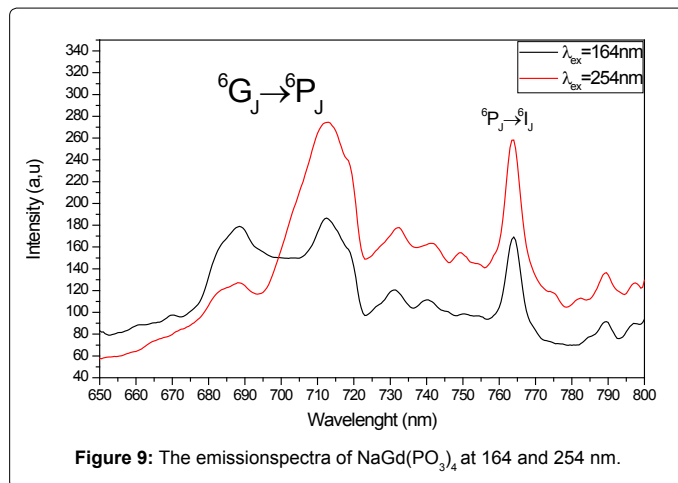


Figure 9: The emissionspectra of NaGd(PO₃)₄ at 164 and 254 nm.

According to the emission spectra of NGP, photon cascade emission (PCE) of Gd³⁺ is detected [28-30]. When the electrons are excited to the ⁶G_J states, three emission processes from PCE of Gd³⁺. First, The Gd³⁺ ions radiatively return to intermediate states ⁶P_J with an emission wavelength around 690 nm. Second, the Gd³⁺ radiatively return to intermediate states ⁶I_J and emit a second type of photons with a wavelength 763 nm. At the end, Gd³⁺ ions in ⁶P_J states de-excite to the ground state ⁸S_{7/2} and emit a third type of photons with a wavelength around 315 nm [31].

Conclusion

This work describes the synthesis of a sodium polyphosphate compound NaGd(PO₃)₄ by a solid state-reaction. The single crystal structure has been determined. It crystallizes in the monoclinic system with P 21/n space group and with cell parameters a=7.1740(10) Å, b=13.033(2) Å, c=9.7810(10) Å, β=90.56(2)°, V=914.5(2) Å³ and Z=4. Infrared and Raman spectroscopy has been investigated as a function of temperature, it shows the existence of bands between 750 and 1000 cm⁻¹ confirms the presence of an infinite chain of PO₄ linked by a bridge oxygen in this structure. The thermal behavior of NGP has been followed by ATD. It shows one endothermic peak at 853°C, due to the decomposition of the polyphosphate. In addition, the magnetic measurements of gadolinium polyphosphate reported here display a paramagnetic response, which indicates that there is no interaction between the rare-earth ions. The luminescence spectra of the glasses exhibited intense UVB band at about 315 nm due to ⁶P_{7/2} → ⁸S_{7/2} transition of Gd³⁺ ion.

References

1. Jaouadi K, Naili H, Zouari N, Mhiri T, Daoud A (2003) Synthesis and crystal structure of a new form of potassium-bismuth polyphosphate KBi (PO₃)₄. Journal of alloys and compounds 354: 104-114.
2. Zhong J, Liang H, Han B, Su Q, Tao Y (2008) NaGd (PO₃)₄: Tb 3+—A new promising green phosphor for PDPs application. Chemical Physics Letters 453: 192-196.
3. Zhong J, Liang H, Lin H, Han B, Su Q, et al. (2007) Effects of crystal structure on the luminescence properties and energy transfer between Gd 3+ and Ce 3+ ions in MgGd (PO₃)₄: Ce 3+ (M=Li, Na, K, Cs). Journal of Materials Chemistry 17: 4679-4684.
4. Parreu I, Solé R, Gavaldà J, Massons J, Diaz F, et al. (2003) Crystallization region, crystal growth, and phase transitions of KNd (PO₃)₄. Chemistry of materials 15: 5059-5064.
5. Horchani K, Gâcon JC, Ferid M, Trabelsi-Ayedi M, Krachni O, et al. (2003)

- Energy levels of Pr³⁺ in CsPrP₄O₁₂ and RbPrP₄O₁₂ cyclotetraphosphates. *Optical Materials* 24: 169-174.
6. Horchani K, Gacon JC, Dujardin C, Garnier N, Garapon C, et al. (2001) Luminescence properties of CsPrP₄O₁₂ and RbPrP₄O₁₂. *Journal of luminescence* 94: 69-72.
 7. Parreu I, Carvajal JJ, Solans X, Díaz F, Aguiló M (2005) Crystal structure and optical characterization of pure and Nd-substituted type III KGd (PO₃)₄. *Chemistry of materials* 18: 221-228.
 8. Saito M, Honma T, Benino Y, Fujiwara T, Komatsu T (2004) Formation of nonlinear optical KSm (PO₃)₄ crystals in phosphate glasses by YAG laser irradiation. *Solid state sciences* 6: 1013-1018.
 9. Weber MJ (1994) CRC handbook of laser science and Technology supplement 2: optical materials. CRC press.
 10. Chinn SR, Hong HY (1975) Low-threshold cw LiNdP₄O₁₂ laser. *Applied Physics Letters* 26: 649-51.
 11. Nakano JI, Otsuka K, Yamada T (1976) Fluorescence and laser-emission cross sections in NaNdP₄O₁₂. *Journal of Applied Physics* 47: 2749-2750.
 12. Hashimoto N, Takada Y, Sato K, Ibuki S (1991) Green-luminescent (La, Ce) PO₄: Tb phosphors for small size fluorescent lamps. *Journal of luminescence* 48: 893-897.
 13. Amami J, Férid M, Trabelsi-Ayedi M (2005) Crystal structure and spectroscopic studies of NaGd (PO₃)₄. *Materials research bulletin* 40: 2144-2152.
 14. Liu C, Hou D, Yan J, Zhou L, Kuang X, et al. (2014) Energy transfer and tunable luminescence of NaLa (PO₃)₄: Tb³⁺/Eu³⁺ under VUV and low-voltage electron beam excitation. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C* 118: 3220-3229.
 15. Sun XY, Yang QM, Gao P, Wu HS, Xie P (2015) Luminescence, energy transfer properties of Tb³⁺/Gd³⁺-coactivated oxyfluoride borogermanate scintillating glasses. *Journal of Luminescence* 165: 40-45.
 16. Tang C, Liu S, Liu L, Chen DP (2015) Luminescence properties of Gd³⁺-doped borosilicate scintillating glass. *Journal of Luminescence* 160: 317-320.
 17. Hartmann A, Lurz C, Hamm H, Bröcker EB, Hofmann UB (2005) Narrow-band UVB311 nm vs. broad-band UVB therapy in combination with topical calcipotriol vs. placebo in vitiligo. *International journal of dermatology* 44: 736-742.
 18. Petrov D, Angelov B (2013) Electronic energy levels of lithium gadolinium tetraphosphate (LiGdP₄O₁₂). *Optik-International Journal for Light and Electron Optics* 124: 6338-6340.
 19. Rodriguez-Carvajal J (2006) FULLPROF Version. July 2006. ILL (Unpublished).
 20. Sheldrich GM (1997) Program for the Crystal Structure. University of Gottingen, Germany.
 21. Naïli H, Ettis H, Mhiri T (2006) Silver-gadolinium polytetraphosphate AgGd (PO₃)₄ synthesis, structural study, IR spectroscopy and conductivity investigation. *Journal of alloys and compounds* 424: 400-407.
 22. Bharat LK, Jeon YI, Yu JS (2014) Synthesis and luminescent properties of trivalent rare-earth (Eu³⁺, Tb³⁺) ions doped nanocrystalline AgLa (PO₃)₄ polyphosphates. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*. 614: 443-447.
 23. Mesfar M, Horchani-Naifer K, Abdelhedi M, Dammak M, Ferid M (2013) Spectroscopic properties of Eu³⁺ doped RbLaP₄O₁₂ powders. *Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy* 114: 154-158.
 24. Sebai S, Hammami S, Megriche A, Zambon D, Mahiou R (2016) Synthesis, structural characterization and VUV excited luminescence properties of Li_xNa_(1-x)Sm (PO₃)₄ polyphosphates. *Optical Materials* 62: 578-583.
 25. Cole JM, Lees MR, Howard JA, Newport RJ, Saunders GA, et al. (2000) Crystal Structures and Magnetic Properties of Rare-Earth Ultraphosphates, RP₅O₁₄ (R= La, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd). *Journal of Solid State Chemistry* 150: 377-382.
 26. Gandhi Y, Rajanikanth P, Rao MS, Kumar VR, Veeraiah N, et al. (2016) Effect of tin ions on enhancing the intensity of narrow luminescence line at 311 nm of Gd³⁺ ions in Li₂OPbOP₂O₅ glass system. *Optical Materials* 57: 39-44.
 27. Petrov D, Angelov B (2013) Electronic energy levels of lithium gadolinium tetraphosphate (LiGdP₄O₁₂). *Optik-International Journal for Light and Electron Optics* 124: 6338-6340.
 28. Feofilov SP, Zhou Y, Seo HJ, Jeong JY, Keszler DA, et al. (2006) Host sensitization of Gd³⁺ ions in yttrium and scandium borates and phosphates: Application to quantum cutting. *Physical Review B* 74: 085101.
 29. Zhou Y, Feofilov SP, Seo HJ, Jeong JY, Keszler DA, et al. (2008) Energy transfer to Gd³⁺ from the self-trapped exciton in Sc P O₄: Gd³⁺: Dynamics and application to quantum cutting. *Physical Review B* 77: 075129.
 30. Tian Z, Liang H, Han B, Su Q, Tao Y, et al. (2008) Photon cascade emission of Gd³⁺ in Na (Y, Gd) FPO₄. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C* 112: 12524-12529.
 31. Han B, Liang H, Su Q, Huang Y, Gao Z, et al. (2010) Photon cascade emission of Gd³⁺ in Tm³⁺-doped and un-doped LiGd (PO₃)₄ under low-voltage electron beam and vacuum ultraviolet excitation. *Applied Physics B: Lasers and Optics* 100: 865-869.