LaOF LUMINESCENCE SPECTROSCOPY

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According to band structure calculations (AFLOW repository), lanthanum oxyfluoride (LaOF) is a wide band gap insulator with split sub-bands in the valence band. The valence band is consisted of O 2p⁶ and F 2p⁶ states introducing the splitting. The fluorine ions are situated in two non-equivalent lattice sites, which in addition may cause formation of sub-bands of F 2p⁶ states. Such complex band structure is promising for observation of ultrafast intraband luminescence [1] with enhanced intensity due to reduced competition with phonon scattering because of gaps in density of states.

The aim of the investigation is to reveal the nature of intrinsic excitations and related emissions in

pure LaOF as well as to determine important band structure parameters such as the energy gap, etc. For this purpose we used photoluminescence under UV-VUV excitation (incl. synchrotron radiation from a new Estonian-Finnish FinEstBeAMS beamline in MAX IV laboratory, Lund, Sweden) and cathodoluminescence spectroscopy (e.g. see Fig. 1) in Tartu. Also time-resolved luminescence in µs range

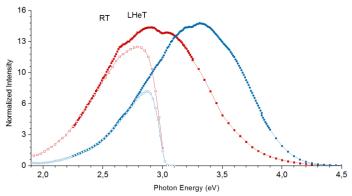


Fig.1 Cathodoluminescence (10 keV electron beam) spectra of LaOF powder at 7 (LHeT) and 300 K (RT).

under UV excitation and pulsed cathodoluminescence in sub-ns time domain [2] were applied in studies of excitonic and intraband luminescence, respectively. Based on the obtained experimental results the nature of various intrinsic and impurity emissions, peculiarities of band structure and energy parameters determined as well as application prospects of LaOF compound in scintillation will be discussed.



References

- 1. D. Vaisburd and S. Kharitonova, Russian Physics Journal, 40 (1997) 1037.
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