

SrAl₂O₄: Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ Of Pressure Sensitive afterglow luminescence Performance Study

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Abstract: This paper on Long Afterglow Material SrAl₂O₄: Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ In low gas pressure (0 ~ 300000 Pa) Hold up a of afterglow strength changes the system to study Found for same of Gas Pressure Afterglow brightness of response situation with pressure time point of change different And in 100 ~ 260 s Between sensitivity with the start time of delay and increase Has is good regularity. In 0 ~ 300000 Pa Pressure range in SrAl₂O₄: Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ Of afterglow strength change situation and gas pressure change value linear related and sensitivity is high. We think SrAl₂O₄: Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ As a new pressure sensitive luminescence material in non-contact pressure field has good of Application Prospect.

Keywords: Long Afterglow Material Pressure Sensor Defect Luminescence

1. Introduction

Rare earth long afterglow luminescence material preparation simple, chemical stability high

As a sensing material in pressure measurement, biological medical, temperature measurement, work Surface Pressure Distribution Measurement is Aviation Aircraft Design in very important Industry flaw detection, earthquake prediction and monitoring and field has a certain of research-based Component of the part [1 ~ 10]. In wind tunnel experimental stage pressure sensitive coating (PSP) Pressure Basis [22 ~ 33]. But as of now The rare earth long afterglow material in negative pressure range

Technology is measurement surface pressure distribution when the most intuitive effective of a kind of technology In the pressure sensitive Luminescence Performance of research reports is less. This paper on long more

Means [11 ~ 15]. Now commonly used of pressure sensitive coating main by fluorescence probe and Viscosity Hui Material SrAl₂O₄: Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ In Gas Pressure Under of afterglow Strength Variable Mixture two part By measurement different oxygen partial pressure under material of luminescence Of phenomenon the system to study Found in different of afterglow attenuation order Strength or life of change to calculation corresponding of pressure. Improve pressure sensitive coating Paragraph Afterglow luminescence of gas pressure change of sensitive degree different The

Performance of way main have two: (1) Design by Precious Metals With of Group Determine the long afterglow material for gas pressure test of optimal attenuation Area Into the more efficient of oxygen sensitive fluorescence probe; (2) By the polymer Between; Concurrent now 0 ~ 300000 Pa Of environment pressure change range The rest of

Adhesive of composition and structure the optimization to Improve Oxygen exchange efficiency Into Hui qiang of change has a very good regularity and sensitivity. Different in existing

And improve the pressure sensitive coating of measurement accuracy, shorten the response time [16 ~ 21]. Now

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Pressure sensitive paint of oxygen quenching Principle Rare earth long afterglow material of pressure sensitive luminescence only Have pressure sensitive coating there the preparation process complex, cost high, is not easy to storage And environment pressure change about And gas style. In non-contact measurement

And shortcomings. Pressure Field has good of Application Prospect.

2. Experimental part

2.1 Sample Preparation

Will Laboratory Preparation $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4: \text{Eu}^2\text{Dy}^3$ Material grinding 50 ~ 100 μm , And and polyethylene glycol by mass ratio 2:1 Join ethanol solution stirring after drop to sample slot in 60 °C Drying After Will samples slot fixed in samples warehouse in to be measured.

2.2 Test Equipment

Test Device main by power adjustable UV Lamp (Excitation light source), Pressure controller (PACE5000, General Electric American), Signal collector (Photoelectric multiplier Tube: H11461P-01, Japanese hamamatsu electronic; Photon Counting Unit: C9744, Japanese hamamatsu electronic; Photon Counting Module: C8855-01, Japanese hamamatsu electronic) And samples warehouse four part (Figure 1).

2.3 Test Methods

Will samples warehouse smoke to vacuum after with UV lamp saturated excitation Samples 5 min, Then close Light Source. In sample afterglow Attenuation Process in by pressure controller rapid change sample pressure "With signal collector record afterglow luminescence Signal To get different pressure change process in afterglow strength of change situation.

3. Results and discussion

Figure 2 In given. $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4: \text{Eu}^2\text{Dy}^3$ In 0 Pa (Pressure controller numerical) Environment pressure under Saturated excitation after The attenuation to different time

Point Make samples warehouse in pressure from 0 Pa (Pressure controller numerical) Fast 1 MPa, Measured afterglow strength change curve. From the group data in can see In the same of pressure change hold up Material in different of attenuation stage afterglow of Strength Change ($I_{\text{Peak}} - I$) Has different.

According to force afterglow luminescence mechanism (Figure 3)^[34] The external pressure of increase the afterglow material trap in electronic accelerated release To lead Eu^2 Luminescence Center get energy of speed improve and make material of afterglow brightness enhance. From figure 2 In can see In different afterglow attenuation stage are subject to the same external gas pressure change influence when Afterglow strength of change of not fixed value But first with time of after and increase then and gradually reduce the process. It can be further speculated that Lead $\text{SrAl}_2\text{O}_4: \text{Eu}^2\text{Dy}^3$ Afterglow strength in the same gas pressure change hold up a strength change of different of reason is because afterglow material internal Eu^2 Luminescence Center quantity fixed In attenuation early by pressure after trap release of Electronic can't efficient to and luminescence center combined Some electrons lose energy in the form of non-radiative transitions. As attenuation proceeds, Reduced number of free electrons,

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