## PERSISTENT LUMINESCENCE OF CADMIUM SILICATES

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The most studied persistent luminescence phosphors contain  $Eu^{2+}$  as the emitting center [1,2]. In some systems, persistent luminescence is observed to originate from trivalent rare earths (R<sup>3+</sup>), instead. CdSiO<sub>3</sub>:R<sup>3+</sup> presents persistent luminescence arising from the R<sup>3+</sup> ions (Tb<sup>3+</sup>, Pr<sup>3+</sup>), from defects (La<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Lu<sup>3+</sup>) or from both (Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Sm<sup>3+</sup>) [3]. Cd<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>, however, does not show persistent luminescence when doped with *e.g.* Tb<sup>3+</sup>. To understand this anomaly, the position of R<sup>2+/3+</sup> levels in the band gap was



Fig. Location of the  $4f^n$  ground and excited levels of  $R^{2+/3+}$  in  $Cd_2SiO_4$ .

determined based on the synchrotron radiation (SR) VUV-UV-Vis spectroscopy yielding the band gap and charge transfer energies. For  $Tb^{3+}$ , the emitting excited levels are inside CB, and, thus, no persistent luminescence is observed. The position of  $Pr^{3+}$  levels suggests that  $Cd_2SiO_4:Pr^{3+}$  material should show persistent luminescence, what is observed after ceasing the 300 nm irradiation. Finally, based also on structural data and other SR techniques as XANES/EXAFS, the mechanisms of the  $R^{3+}$  doped CdSiO<sub>3</sub> and Cd<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> persistent luminescence were developed. A better understanding of the mechanisms may be achieved by simultaneous theoretical DFT studies.

## References

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