Luminescence properties of ZnGa$_2$O$_4$:Cr$^{3+}$,Bi$^{3+}$ nanophosphors for thermometry applications

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Introduction

The precise measure and control of temperature are key parameters in many fields including medicine, aeronautics, electronics, and catalysis. A non-contact, and non-invasive measurement is possible thanks to the use of luminescent thermometers. Many luminescent compounds have been studied with respect to the variation of their luminescent properties according to temperature like organic1–2 and polymer3 species, quantum dots,4–6 nanomaterials based on lanthanide ions7–9 or transition metal ions.10 These nanosized sensors are very attractive since they allow a temperature determination at the nanoscale.11,12 Thus, temperature variation at the cellular scale could be detectable as well as non-destructive temperature control in micro-electronic devices. Candidates for thermal sensors should present a high emission brightness and a high thermal sensitivity. Several luminescence parameters can be observed and may vary according to the temperature such as intensity, lifetime, bandwidth, or spectral position.13,14

ZnGa2O4:Cr3+,Bi3+ nanoparticles (NPs) presented in this paper have persistent luminescence properties. These NPs are able to emit light several minutes or even hours after stopping the excitation. Because of their emission in the biological window of tissue transparency (λ = 695 nm) due to chromium transition from 3E excited state to 4A2 ground state, these particles are also studied for in vivo bio-imaging applications.15–19 It has already been demonstrated on bulk material20,21 but also at nanosize,22,23 that persistent luminescence properties can be improved by adding bismuth codopant in the matrix.

Only few recent works have studied the persistent luminescence properties variation with temperature for thermometry applications. Martin Rodriguez et al.24 have investigated Sr4-Al14O22:Eu3+,Cr3+,Nd3+ as nanosensor using the luminescence intensity ratio method. This sensor, emitting in the first biological window, display a relative sensitivity close to 0.75% °C−1. Yang et al.25 also presented a ratiometric afterglow based on zinc gallogermanate sensor doped with chromium. In the present work, we propose to demonstrate the potentiality of ZnGa2O4:Cr3+,Bi3+ nanoparticles calcined 2 h at 1000 °C (ZGO-cal-NPs) as temperature sensor. NPs are synthesized by hydrothermal way assisted by microwave heating. We first discuss the temperature influence on the persistent
luminescence properties after excitation in the UV range. The
diagnostic method is not the only usable approach for this
type of sensor but we also enlarge our analysis to the bandwidth
and persistent lifetime variation versus temperature. Then the
photoluminescence lifetime after pulsed excitation at 430 nm is investigated giving outstanding results.

Experimental

ZnGa2O4:Cr3+,Bi3+ nanoparticles are obtained using hydro-
thermal synthesis assisted by microwave heating followed by
calcination in air. ZnCl₂ (≥98%), GaCl₃ (≥99.99%), CrCl₃-
·6H₂O (≥98%) and Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (99 999%) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich as starting materials. Zinc, gallium, chro-
mium and bismuth salts solutions are dissolved and mixed in
20 mL of water in stoichiometric proportions to get the nominal composition ZnGa₂O₄:Cr³⁺(0.5%),Bi³⁺(0.5%). The dopant
concentration is expressed in atomic percentages with respect
to Ga³⁺ ions rate. The pH of the resulting solution is adjusted to
8 using a 4 M solution of sodium hydroxide. The obtained
precipitated solution is then transferred in a microwave teflon-
lined reactor (Anton Paar, micro-wave Synthos 3000) for 1 h heat
treatment under microwave irradiation at 200 °C. The
compound is washed several times with water and dried under air. To avoid sintering during the thermal treatment, the nanoparticles are embedded in a silica layer using a sol–gel chemistry way. A mixture of TEOS : EtOH 1 : 5 is added to a basic solution of nanoparticles (C = 5.3 mg mL⁻¹). After stirring overnight, the solution is washed several times with water and dried under air. The obtained ZnGa2O₄:Cr³⁺,Bi³⁺@SiO₂ nanoparticles are then calcined in air 2 h at
1000 °C using a 10 °C per minute ramp.

X-ray diffraction patterns are obtained by powder X-ray
diffraction (PW-XRD) using a Bruker D8 Advance diffractom-
eter with Cu-Kα radiation (λ = 1.5406 Å) at 30 kV and 40 mA,
0.001°/2θ step size and 1 s step time over 10 to 70° – 2θ. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) pictures are taken thanks to a Technai G2 Spirit apparatus. Carbon coated with copper TEM grids are used, after evaporation of one drop of nanoparticle suspension in ethanol. High Resolution TEM were performed using an aberration-corrected JEOL ARM microscope operated at 80 kV. Continuous Wave Electronic Paramagnetic
Resonance (CW-EPR) measurements were performed on X-Band
with Bruker ELEXYSYS E500 spectrometer, operating at 9.8 GHz
and under non saturated conditions at room temperature. Persistent luminescence decays and emission spectra are
registered after respectively 2 minutes and 5 minutes excitation
with 6 W mercury lamp (Vilber Lourmat) at 254 nm. Signal
is collected after switching off the excitation using a Roper Pixis
100 CCD camera coupled to an Acton SpectraPro mono-
chromator. Monochromator slit is kept at 1 mm for these
experiments, in order to get an optimal signal with a resolution
of 2.3 nm. Thermally stimulated luminescence measurements
are also registered after 5 min excitation with 6 W mercury lamp
at 254 nm at 0 °C then the system is cooling down to −70 °C. A
sumitomo cryogenics cryogenerator and a LakeShore tempera-
ture controller are used. The registration start at −70 °C until
300 °C using the same detector as for persistent luminescence
set-up. Photoluminescence decay spectra are obtained after an
excitation provided by an Optical Parametric Oscillator (OPO)
YAG:Nd pulsed laser (EKSPLA 342B) and recorded via a photo-
multiplier coupled to an oscilloscope.

Results and discussion

The PW-XRD pattern shown in Fig. 1 reveals the formation, after the microwave (in purple) synthesis, of a pure cubic spinel phase of ZnGa₂O₄ with a Fd3m (O₁₄) space group. The Zn²⁺ ions occupy the tetrahedral sites of the structure and the Ga³⁺ the octahedral sites. The ZnGa₂O₄ matrix is a good host for Cr³⁺ (0.63 Å) as it can substitute Ga³⁺ (0.62 Å) ions as well as Bi³⁺ (1.03 Å).

The size of particles after microwave treatment (ZGO-MW-
NPs) can be estimated thanks to Scherrer’s calculation to be
5.9 ± 0.1 nm with a lattice parameter of 8.36 Å, which is in good
agreement with TEM images shown in Fig. 1b. The nano-
particles are monodisperse with a sub-10 nm size (average
diameter: 6.1 ± 0.5 nm). After calcination, ZGO-cal-NPs are also
characterized by XRD (Fig. 1, blue). Nanoparticle’s size slightly
increases to 11.7 ± 1.9 nm and the lattice parameter decreases
to 8.32 Å, traducing a local order improvement in the structure.
The distribution diagram shown Fig. 1c is plotted from 300
randomly selected particles. A proof of such local order
improvement can be highlighted by EPR spectroscopy. Fig. 2
shows EPR spectra of ZnGa₂O₄:Cr³⁺,Bi³⁺ nanoparticles after

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Fig. 1 (a) XRD patterns of ZGO-MW-NPs (in purple) and ZGO-cal-NPs (in blue) (JCPDS 38-1240) (b) TEM image of ZGO-MW-NPs. (c) Distribu-
tion diagram of ZGO-cal-NPs.
microwave (ZGO-MW-NPs, in purple) and a silica coating prior to the calcination step (ZGO-cal-NPs, in blue). After microwave treatment, EPR signal is composed by several chromium species closed to defects with only a small fraction of chromium in non-distorted symmetry. After calcination, the EPR signal shows peaks well defined and sharp, which is comparable to spectra obtained in bulk materials synthesized by solid state reaction.

It is possible to identify the type of matrix defects responsible of such a disorder thanks to NMR measurements. Indeed, gallium NMR study highlights the decrease of gallium in tetrahedral site rate to the profit of octahedral site rate after thermal treatment (see ESI-A†). The calcination step allows the relocation of antisite cations in the appropriate site. In addition, the oxygen deficiency rate can also be reduced by thermal annealing in air. High resolution microscopy picture of particle after calcination reveals the high crystallinity of the ZnGa$_2$O$_4$:Cr$^{3+}$,Bi$^{3+}$ nanoparticle. Fig. 3a shows the ZnGa$_2$O$_4$:Cr$^{3+}$,Bi$^{3+}$ particle surrounded by its silica layer. Inter planar spacing are also extracted (see Fig. 3a). Besides FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation) analysis associated to high resolution TEM picture, enables to index atomic planes, which are in good agreement with the spinel phase of the particles (Fig. 3b).

All the optical measurements considered in this paper are carried out on the silica embedded nanoparticles ZnGa$_2$O$_4$:Cr$^{3+}$,Bi$^{3+}$@SiO$_2$ after calcination step (ZGO-cal-NPs). As presented in Fig. 4a, after 254 nm excitation ZGO-cal-NPs present a deep red emission band centered at 695 nm, which corresponds to the $^2E \rightarrow ^4A_2$ transition of the Cr$^{3+}$ ions. ZGO-cal-NPs present persistent luminescence properties since signal can still be detected 10 minutes after stopping the excitation source. Persistent luminescence emission spectra at several temperatures from room temperature to 100 °C are presented in Fig. 4a. Two optical features can be extracted from these spectra at different temperatures: the bandwidth at half maximum (FWHM) and the luminescence intensity ratio (LIR) between the two bands centered respectively at 692 and 705 nm. The FWHM and the LIR variation according to temperature are presented in Fig. 4b and c respectively. The rising bandwidth is related to the increase of the electron–phonon interaction with the temperature, whereas the change of intensity ratio comes from the contribution variation of two different transitions. The band centered at 692 nm is attributed to the N$_2$ line corresponding to the emission of trivalent chromium in the vicinity of an antisite cation, and the one centered at 705 nm corresponds to the combination of Cr$^{3+}$-clusters emission (n7 line) and PSB (phonon side bands). In order to compare the sensing ability of ZGO-cal-NPs, one important parameter can be introduced called the relative sensitivity:

$$s_r = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left| \frac{d\Delta}{dT} \right|$$  

where $\Delta$ is the optical parameter studied for the temperature determination and $T$ the temperature.

The relative sensitivity (curves in red Fig. 4b and c) is calculated from fitted curves for both (bandwidth and LIR) studies. Numerical fit is performed using a polynomial
expansion up to order 3. The sensitivity is higher in the case of bandwidth investigation, which reaches 0.85% °C⁻¹ at 100 °C compared to less than 0.14% °C⁻¹ for LIR method. In addition, the standard deviation is larger in the case of LIR study ($\sigma = 0.0056$, 0.7%), traducing a poor repeatability of the method compare to the FWHM one ($\sigma = 0.12$ nm, 0.3%). Nevertheless, the use of bandwidth or luminescence intensity ratio requires detecting set-up with high spectral resolution. This is not the case for luminescence decays registration. Therefore, afterglow curves of the same ZnGa₂O₄:Cr³⁺,Bi³⁺@SiO₂ nanopowders are recorded at several temperatures from room temperature to 200 °C. These decays presented in Fig. 5a are recorded after 2 minutes excitation with a 254 nm mercury lamp. The acquisition starts 5 seconds after switching off the excitation in order to avoid parasitic signal. It appears that the persistent luminescence intensity became very small for temperature larger than 100 °C. In order to understand such a variation in the persistent luminescence lifetime, thermoluminescence measurements are also performed. Thermoluminescence allows the study of trap depth distribution, explaining the presence of persistent luminescence phenomena around room temperature. The persistent phosphors have traps related to the intrinsic defects in the host.29,30 The trap depth, that is the energy difference between traps and a recombination center (the conduction band, valence band or an excited state), is a key parameter to get persistent luminescence at required temperature.29,30 ZGO-cal-NPs are excited during 5 min at 0 °C with a 6 W mercury lamp at 254 nm, then the temperature is cooled down to −70 °C, temperature at which the registration is started. The temperature is then increased until 300 °C. The ZGO-cal-NPs thermoluminescence glow curve shows only one broad band centered at 33 °C (Fig. 5c), corresponding to one kind of traps responsible for persistent luminescence. Schematic representation of energetic diagram is presented in Fig. 5d. After UV excitation, two types of configuration can be identified: excited chromium (Cr*), and exciton trapped by defects inside the matrix (D*). The persistent luminescence arises from the relaxation between excited chromium state to the fundamental state (red arrow). A transfer between the two conformations (Cr*–D and Cr*–D*) is possible and is dependent on activation energy between them. Indeed, with increasing temperature, the energy transfer from trap levels to chromium levels become easier, thus the dynamic of detrapping is faster, leading to the decrease of the persistent lifetime. At higher temperature, above 200 °C, no persistent luminescence is observed. Using these experimental conditions (2 min excitation, 10 min recording), it is possible to investigate the temperature range from 50 °C to 200 °C, where persistent emission occurs with a maximal sensitivity of 1.7% °C⁻¹ at 190 °C (Fig. 5b). Although the standard deviation of this method is high, the sensitivity is competitive in comparison to LIR and FWHM methods (see Table 2). One should further notice that to obtain a temperature determination below 50 °C the recording...
time should be increased as seen Fig. 5a. Indeed, the experimental lifetime is extracted from the persistence decay using the following equation:

$$\tau = \frac{\int I(t)dt}{\int I(t)dt}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)$$

To calculate the experimental lifetime, all the decay should be recorded until the total extinction of the luminescence. However, the main disadvantage of the persistent lifetime study for thermometry applications is the need to empty the traps between each measurement with increasing temperature above 200 °C, in order to get repeatable measurements. In the case of bandwidth variation and luminescence intensity ratio determination, measurements were performed with and without thermal bleaching and no significant difference was observed. Besides, the study of persistent luminescence method should include the precise control of the time between the interruption of the excitation and the beginning of the recording as additional parameter: according to the time a source is stopped the response will change (please see ESI†). The implementation of temperature measurement thanks to persistent luminescence is therefore not optimal since the acquisition can last more than several minutes. Moreover, the luminescence response in intensity depends on experimental conditions like the quantity of nanoparticles used for the experiments, the distances between the sample and the excitation source as well as the detector, the excitation time, etc. The persistent properties still could be very interesting to study in the case of photo-stimulation after injection in vivo.

For an immediate, self-referenced and a more precise temperature measurement, photoluminescence (PL) properties are also investigated in ZGO-cal-NPs at various temperatures.
Nanoparticles powder were excited with a 430 nm pulsed Laser (10 Hz) and the PL decays are registered. At this wavelength, only chromium(III) is excited (Cr*–D, Fig. 5d). The PL decay does not depend on experimental conditions and the dynamic of the 4T2 → 4A2 transition is in the milliseconds range. It appears that the PL lifetime is decreasing with an increase of temperature (Fig. 6). The 2E → 4A2 chromium transition is spin forbidden, and consequently at room temperature, the luminescence lifetime is long (8.5 ms). In the case of trivalent chromium in ZnGa2O4 matrix the 2E level is in thermal equilibrium with the 4T2 level. The 4T2 → 4A2 transition is spin allowed and is characterized by a short lifetime value. With thermal activation, the contribution of the spin allowed transition increase at the expense of 2E → 4A2 transition resulting in a decrease of the effective lifetime. As the decay profiles have a non-exponential shape (due to the contribution of two transitions), the PL experimental lifetime can be deduced from the decay curve thanks to the eqn (2).

This lifetime variation depending on temperature, extracted from the decay curves, is represented on Fig. 7a. The lifetime variation is significant from 30 °C to 200 °C. In the case of ZnGa2O4:Cr3+0.5%,Bi3+0.5% nanoparticles coated with a silica layer and calcined at 1000 °C during 2 hours the maximal sensitivity is 1.93% °C⁻¹. This value is competitive in comparison to other luminescent thermal sensors reported in the literature data (see Table 1). In order to determine the validity of the measurements, the same measurements have been recorded several times at room temperature and the measurement standard deviation was estimated to be σ = 0.06 ms, 0.7%. The use of photoluminescence lifetime is therefore more suitable than persistent luminescence lifetime for temperature determination (see Table 2). The reversibility of the system has also been investigated. Indeed, in Fig. 7b are reported experimental lifetime values obtained for five thermal cycles of heating and cooling (between 40 °C and 100 °C). These measurements reveal a quite good reversibility of ZGO-cal-NPs nanothermometer but

Fig. 7 (a) ZGO-cal-NPs photoluminescence lifetimes at various temperatures, the sensitivity is presented in blue. (b) Cycling lifetime registration at 40 °C and 100 °C showing the reversibility of the system ZnGa2O4:Cr3+0.5%,Bi3+0.5% SiO2 calcined 1000 °C, 2 h.

Table 1  Thermographic sensors properties based on lifetime measurement reported in literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Maximal sensitivity</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZGO-cal-NPs</td>
<td>1.93% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>20–200 °C</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZnGa2O4:Cr3+ (bulk)</td>
<td>0.58% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>20–200 °C</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CdSe hydroxide layers</td>
<td>1.47% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>23–80 °C</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TiO2:Eu⁺</td>
<td>2.43% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>34–226 °C</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YVO4:Er³⁺,Yb³⁺</td>
<td>1.17% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>29–210 °C</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaF₃:Nd³⁺@LaF₃:Yb³⁺</td>
<td>1.53% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>29–37 °C</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2  Thermographic sensors properties of ZGO-cal-NPs, 2 h according to the method used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Maximal sensitivity</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persistent LIR</td>
<td>0.19% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>20–100 °C</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent FWHM</td>
<td>0.85% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>20–100 °C</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent lifetime</td>
<td>1.7% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>50–200 °C</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photoluminescent lifetime</td>
<td>1.93% °C⁻¹</td>
<td>20–200 °C</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
also a good repeatability and stability. One last parameter is also determined, which is very important to characterize the performance of thermal sensor: the thermal uncertainty (or temperature resolution, \( \delta T \)). This parameter, which is temperature dependant describes the minimal change in temperature that can lead to a noticeable variation in the optical response. It is calculated as following:

\[
\delta T = \frac{1}{S_r} \sigma \Delta
\]

where \( S_r \) is the relative sensitivity, \( \sigma \) the relative error in the determination of the thermometric parameter \( \Delta \). For the lifetime based thermometry, the thermal resolution of ZGO-cal-NPs is typically about 3 °C at room temperature and is below 2 °C from 70 °C to 225 °C. Thus, thanks to this promising results, it is expected that ZGO-cal-NPs can be very good candidates for thermometry applications.

Conclusions

\( \text{ZnGa}_2\text{O}_4\cdot\text{Cr}^{3+}_{0.5\%}\cdot\text{Bi}^{3+}_{0.5\%} \) nanoparticles coated with a silica layer and calcined at 1000 °C during 2 h have been investigated as thermal sensors, since their luminescent properties vary with the temperature. The study of persistent luminescence profiles allows absolute temperature determination, but requires a detecting set-up with a high resolution, and is very dependent on time between the excitation shutdown and the registration start. The persistent luminescence lifetime investigation at several temperatures allows temperature determination with a competitive sensitivity but the implementation is quite complicated since thermal detrapping is needed between each measurement. In comparison, photoluminescence lifetimes variation of ZGO-cal-NPs with temperature, are better for the temperature determination. After careful calibration, it is possible to measure precisely the temperature. We also have demonstrated the robustness of ZGO-cal-NPs as thermal sensors since they present good reversibility and repeatability luminescence properties. This self-referenced and nanosized device, is indeed a good candidate for thermometry at the nanoscale and could be use thanks to its good sensitivity for local temperature measurement and more especially for temperature determination of nanoheaters like plamonic gold nanoparticles or magnetic iron oxide nanoparticles.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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