

## Cathodoluminescence from Nanoscale Scintillators using an Electron Probe Microanalyzer

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A scintillator can convert high-energy radiations to visible lights, enabling real-time detection and imaging of the radiations. So far, research on scintillators on the nanometer scale is limited [1-3]. In an electron microscope, cathodoluminescence (CL) spectroscopy can be used to study the scintillation since it can provide the luminescence from a small specimen region using a defined beam of high-energy electrons. In this work, we synthesized scintillator nanofibers for studying their CL properties using an electron probe microanalyzer (EPMA).

Polymer solutions were prepared by dissolving 2.0 g polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) (molecular weight ~1,200,000 g/mol) in a mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) with ethanol. Ammonium metatungstate were added to the polymer solution with barium chloride (BaCl<sub>2</sub>) or lead chloride (PbCl<sub>2</sub>), respectively, in 1:1 molar ration. The electrospinning was conducted at room temperature with applied voltage of ~18 kV. The prepared nanofibers were subsequently calcined at 700 °C in air for 5 h to obtain oxide nanofibers. Samples were coated with carbon and analyzed in a JEOL field-emission JXA-8530F EPMA, which was equipped with X-ray energy-dispersive spectrometer (EDS) and wavelength-dispersive spectrometers (WDSs), and xCLent IV Hyperspectral CL System, worked at 20 kV.

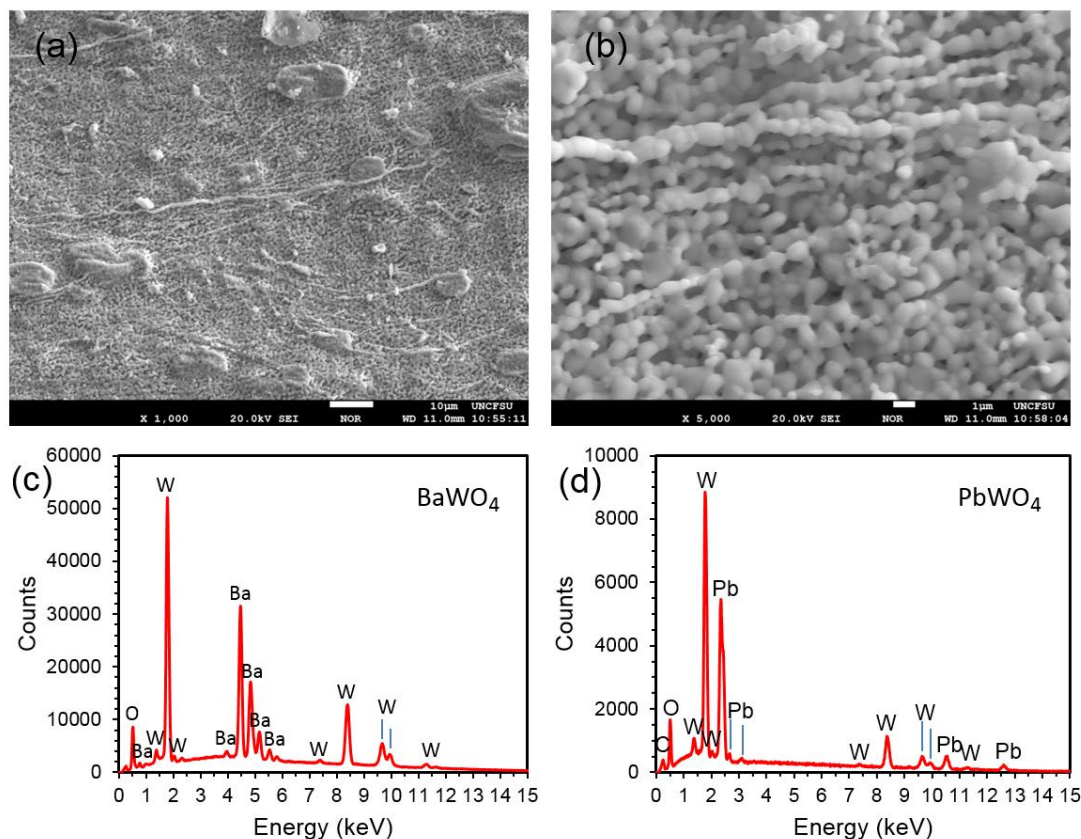
Fig. 1(a) shows an image of BaWO<sub>4</sub> nanofibers after calcination. It is found that the nanofibers are composed of nanoparticles after the calcination, as shown in the magnified image in Fig. 1(b). The EDS analysis, as shown in Fig. 1(c), reveals its composition as almost stoichiometric BaWO<sub>4</sub>. Nanofibers of PbWO<sub>4</sub> were also prepared by the electrospinning method, and the EDS spectrum is shown in Fig. 1(d) with a stoichiometric composition of PbWO<sub>4</sub>.

The CL spectra of the BaWO<sub>4</sub> and PbWO<sub>4</sub> nanoscintillators are shown in Fig. 2(a) and (b), respectively. In both spectra, similar broad emission bands appear approximately in the range of 380 nm to 600 nm. These peaks are the integral intensity of yellow, green and blue bands with the maximum intensity peak in blue region. These CL bands originate from O<sup>2-</sup>-O<sup>-</sup> oxygen complexes [4]. The O<sup>2-</sup>-O<sup>-</sup> oxygen complexes are associated with the vacancies, which in turn can lead to structural disorders and therefore distorted geometry and orientation of coordination polyhedrons. These structural disorders favor the emission from the samples [5]. It is also worthwhile to mention that during the sample synthesis, PbO can volatilize easily than WO<sub>3</sub> [5] to create (WO<sub>3</sub>+F) centers, where F is an electron bound to a negative ion vacancy [6] in PbWO<sub>4</sub>, generating the CL emissions [6, 7].

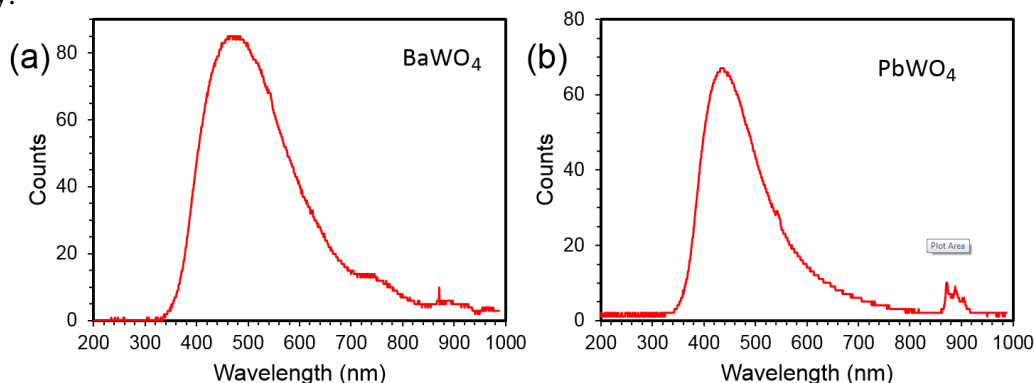
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**Figure 1.** (a, b) Images of BaWO<sub>4</sub> nanofibers; (c, d) EDS spectra from BaWO<sub>4</sub> and PbWO<sub>4</sub>, respectively.



**Figure 2.** CL spectra from BaWO<sub>4</sub> (a) and PbWO<sub>4</sub> (b), respectively.