

# Fabrication of an alpha particle counter: spin coated films of synthesized nanocrystalline cadmium tungstate powder

H. Ziluei<sup>1</sup>, M. Mojtahedzadeh Larijani<sup>1</sup>, R. Azimirad<sup>2\*</sup>, F. Ziaei<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nuclear Science and Technology Research institute, AEOI, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Malek-Ashtar University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

## ABSTRACT

### ► Technical Note

#### \*Corresponding authors:

Dr. Rouhollah Azimirad,

Fax: +98 21 22974547

E-mail: azimirad@yahoo.com

Revised: Jan. 2017

Accepted: Feb. 2017

Int. J. Radiat. Res., October 2017;  
15(4): 425-430

DOI: 10.18869/acadpub.ijrr.15.4.425

**Background:** CdWO<sub>4</sub> is a scintillator with some unique properties. For example, high density, thermal and chemical stability and so on. Different applications of this scintillator such as X-ray scintillator has been investigated thoroughly so far. However, there is limited number of studies reporting the characteristics of CdWO<sub>4</sub> as an alpha counter. **Materials and Methods:** The CdWO<sub>4</sub> powder was synthesized by a simple co-precipitation method. Then, the CdWO<sub>4</sub> films with different thicknesses were prepared by spin coating method on glass substrates. The CdWO<sub>4</sub> powder and films were characterized by X-ray diffraction, photoluminescence, scanning electron microscopy, Fourier transformed-infrared spectroscopy, and ion beam induced luminescence. Finally, the response of samples with different thicknesses was measured using a <sup>241</sup>Am alpha source with 1860 Bq activity. **Results:** The analyses revealed that the nanocrystalline CdWO<sub>4</sub> with about 30 nm size was successfully synthesized without any impurity. Besides, the CdWO<sub>4</sub> films had the same luminescence emission peak characteristics as CdWO<sub>4</sub> powder had. **Conclusion:** It was observed that the sample with 2.9 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> thickness had the best counting efficiency (over 2π geometry) among the others.

**Keywords:** CdWO<sub>4</sub>, spin coating, alpha counter, co-precipitation.

## INTRODUCTION

Significant attention has been paid to tungstates for their unique luminescence and structure properties. One of the well-known and most practical tungstates is cadmium tungstate (CdWO<sub>4</sub>). It is well known CdWO<sub>4</sub> with a monoclinic wolframite structure has high average refractive index, thermal stability, high density (7.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), low afterglow to luminescence, low radiation damage and high X-ray coefficient. At room temperature, CdWO<sub>4</sub> single crystal shows photoluminescence (PL) at 460 nm which is routinely used as X-ray scintillator <sup>(1,2)</sup>. As a scintillator, its advantages such as high efficiency, high chemical stability, and high stopping power makes CdWO<sub>4</sub> irreplaceable. Besides, it has a promising

application as an advanced medical X-ray detector in computerized tomography, detection of high sensitivity double beta decay <sup>(3)</sup>, and α decay of <sup>180</sup>W <sup>(4)</sup>. To date, CdWO<sub>4</sub> has been synthesized by various methods such as co-precipitation <sup>(1)</sup>, sol-gel <sup>(5)</sup>, reverse-micelle <sup>(6)</sup>, solvothermal <sup>(7)</sup>, solid-state metathetic reaction <sup>(8)</sup>, spray pyrolysis <sup>(9)</sup>, molten salt <sup>(10)</sup>, and hydrothermal <sup>(11)</sup>.

Most of CdWO<sub>4</sub> applications are based on crystal growth of CdWO<sub>4</sub>. However, it faces with some serious problem such as cracking along the cleavage plane (0 1 0) during and after pulling and evaporation of CdO during the growth. As a result, we propose new simple way to produce alpha particle counter from CdWO<sub>4</sub> film which is more convenient than crystal growth of CdWO<sub>4</sub>.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### CdWO<sub>4</sub> Synthesis

The synthesis of CdWO<sub>4</sub> powder was synthesized by co-precipitation, based on the recipe of Priya and coworkers <sup>(1)</sup>. In this method only 5 g of CdWO<sub>4</sub> was synthesized per run <sup>(1)</sup>, while in the present study by modifying synthesis parameters, we increased the amount of synthesized powder up to 100 g per run. For this purpose, sodium tungstate (Na<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O) and cadmium acetate (Cd(CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O) were used as a precursors. 91.56 g of sodium tungstate and 73.96 g of cadmium acetate with analytical grade were dissolved in 1000 ml of distilled water individually. Afterward, the sodium tungstate solution was added drop-wise to cadmium acetate solution. At this step, the precipitate was formed. The precipitate was washed several times with distilled water and finally with ethanol in order to remove the impurities. It is worthy to mention that all the process was done at room temperature. Subsequently, the powder was dried at 80 °C for 24 hours in air. Finally, the powder was calcinated at 600 °C for 3 hours in air. pH of synthesizing solution has an imperative role in synthetic of CdWO<sub>4</sub>. It has been reported that an optimal range of the pH value of CdWO<sub>4</sub> solution lies in the range of 3-8 <sup>(11)</sup>. In this study the final pH solution was 4.5.

### Film preparation

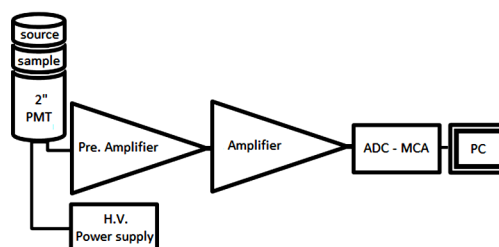
In order to measure the response of CdWO<sub>4</sub> to alpha particles, CdWO<sub>4</sub> films were prepared by spin coating technique on glass substrates. At first, 1 g CdWO<sub>4</sub> powder was added to 20 ml ethanol with analytical grade. This solution was stirred for 24 hours at room temperature. To determine the optimum rate and time of spin coating process different experiments were carried out. The optimum speed and time for

spin coating were 1000 rpm and 30 s, respectively. To produce a film with desired thickness, the process of spin coating has been repeated several times. After each coating, the samples were placed in an oven with 130 °C for 10 minutes. Five samples were prepared named as samples A, B, C, D, and E with thicknesses of 0.8, 1.3, 2.9, 4.5, and 10.4 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

### Characterization

The phase identification was carried out by using powder X-ray diffraction (XRD, PANalytical) with Cu-Kα1 radiation ( $\lambda=1.5406\text{\AA}$ ) and  $2\theta$  from 10 to 70° at a scanning rate of 0.5°/min. The stretching and bending vibrations of CdWO<sub>4</sub> were examined by Fourier transformed-infrared spectrometer (FT-IR, Nicolet 560). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) were done by VEGAII TESCAN. PL characteristics of films were studied by Perkin Elmer LS55 at the room temperature. The ion beam induced luminescence (IBIL) and particle induced X-ray emission (PIXE) experiments were performed at the room temperature. Proton beam of 2.7 MeV energy and a current of about 4 nA were employed for the external IBIL experiments. The PIXE analyses of samples were performed in a vacuum reaction chamber, using 2 MeV proton beam of 10 pA. The size of the beam was a small spot of 10×10 μm<sup>2</sup>, which scanned a 2×2 mm<sup>2</sup> area of each sample surface. To measure scintillation properties, the CdWO<sub>4</sub> films on glass substrate were optically connected to a Photonis XP2020 2" photomultiplier tube (PMT). The measurements were carried out with IAP NIM modules set-up consist of a high voltage power supply (IAP 8100), preamplifier (IAP 3001), amplifier (IAP 3600) and an ADC-multichannel analyzer (IAP 4110) (figure 1). The CdWO<sub>4</sub> films were irradiated by alpha particles from <sup>241</sup>Am source.

**Figure 1.** Experimental set-up to measure the response of films to the alpha particles.



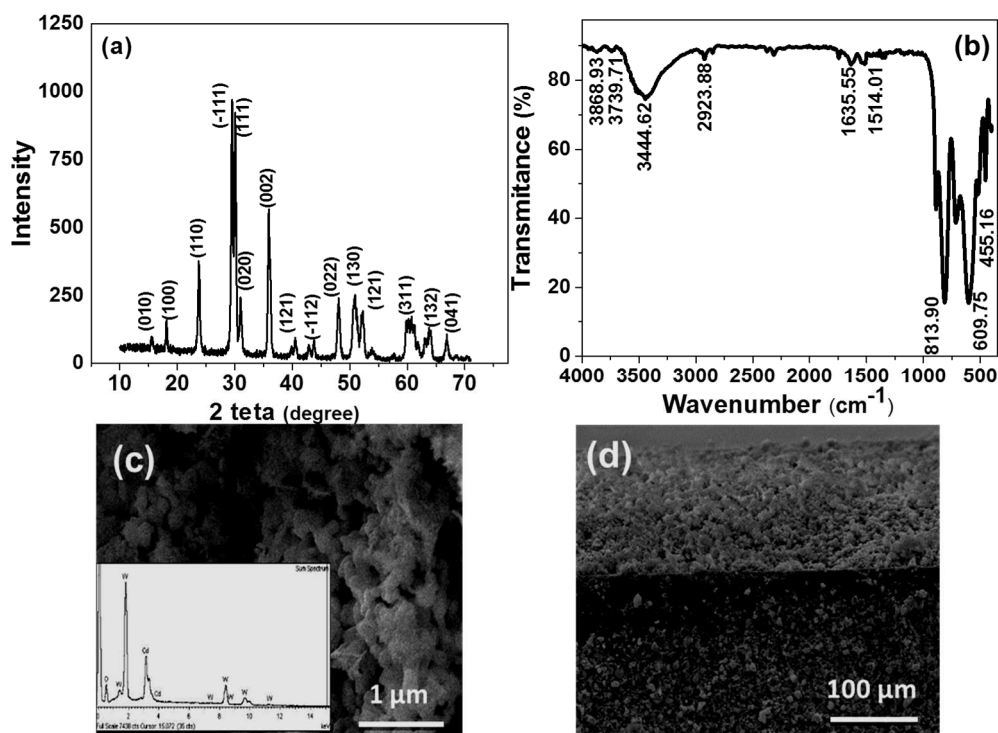
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

XRD pattern of the  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder is presented in figure 2a. All the diffraction peaks can be exclusively indexed as the monoclinic  $\text{CdWO}_4$  with unit cell parameters of  $a = 4.99$ ,  $b = 5.2$ ,  $c = 4.99$  Å, which are well consistent with the reported data (JCPDS card no. 14-0676). Moreover, according to Scherer's equation ( $D = 0.9\lambda / \beta \cos\theta$ ) and based on (-111) and (111) peaks, average size of crystallites is about 30 nm. In Scherer's equation  $D$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\theta$  are the grain size, wavelength of x-ray radiation, full width at half maximum (FWHM) and diffraction angle of (-111) and (111) peaks, respectively.

Figure 2b shows the FT-IR spectrum of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder measured in the wave number region of 400-4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . A symmetrical stretching vibrations of W-O-W bond in  $\text{WO}_4^{2-}$  group is represented by the band at 813  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The bands at 455 and 609  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are assigned to the in-plane deformation of the  $\text{WO}_4^{2-}$  group (7). The band centered at 1514  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is assigned to the symmetrical and asymmetrical vibrations of the carboxylate group (12). The

bands located at 2923  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are due to the stretching modes of  $\text{CH}_2$  group of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (12). The broad absorption bands centered at 3868  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is attributed to the vibration of H-O bonds for surface hydration films (17). The band centered at 3444  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  exhibits a strong absorption band, which is assigned to the H-stretching vibrations. The bands absorbed at 1635  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are assigned to the H-O-H bending vibrations (12).

Figures 2c and 2d show scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder and lateral view of sample C, respectively. Figure 2c shows the morphology of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder. According to EDS analysis (inset in figure 2c) weight percent of Cd, W and O were 28%, 49% and 23% respectively. Besides, to verify the values of obtained weight percent, PIXE is employed according to (13). Interestingly, the PIXE analysis results are consistent with EDS results (table 1). Two layers can be seen in figure 2d. The top layer is  $\text{CdWO}_4$  film which is coated on a glass substrate (bottom layer). It goes without saying that the thickness of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  film is nearby monotonous.



**Figure 2.** Structural properties of the synthesized  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder. (a) XRD pattern, (b) FT-IR spectrum, (c) SEM of the powder (inset: EDS analysis of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder), and (d) lat-eral section view of sample C.

Table 1. Weight percentage of Cd, W and O.

|      | Cd (%) | W (%) | O (%) |
|------|--------|-------|-------|
| PIXE | 27     | 51    | 22    |
| EDS  | 28     | 49    | 23    |

The photoluminescence properties of sample C are also studied (figure 3). The PL spectrum is measured at room temperature. Sample C presents an emission peak at 454 nm corresponding to an excitation peak of 283 nm. Although the single crystal of cadmium tungstate at room temperature shows an emission peak at 460 nm <sup>(14)</sup>, our result is consistent with the reported data <sup>(8, 10)</sup>. The structural differences between polycrystalline film and single crystal of cadmium tungstate can be the reason of 6 nm difference in emission peak <sup>(15)</sup>. Polak et al. <sup>(16)</sup> has reported that the PL emission of CdWO<sub>4</sub> is caused by 1A1 3T1 transitions within the complex. In addition, the effect of morphology and size on PL spectrum of CdWO<sub>4</sub> has been studied in other work <sup>(8)</sup>.

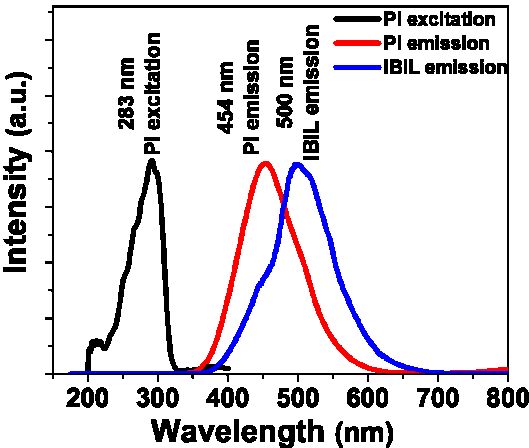


Figure 3. PI and IBIL spectra of sample C at the room temperature.

Ionoluminescence spectrum of sample C is also depicted in figure 3. The sensitivity of IBIL to various emission bands is different from PL method. As a result, it can identify different luminescence activators of samples <sup>(17)</sup>. Obviously, sample C had ionoluminescence peak at 500 nm which was attributed to the optical

transitions within the oxyanionic octahedral WO<sub>6</sub> group <sup>(18)</sup>. A shoulder at 450 nm of ionoluminescence spectrum can be attributed to the PL emission peak of CdWO<sub>4</sub>. It is worthy to mention that based on our knowledge, it is the first report of CdWO<sub>4</sub> emission peak using IBIL technique.

Figure 4a shows height pulse spectra of all samples. Although by increasing film thickness up to 4.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> (sample D) the position of central peaks increases, their intensity decrease. As it is known, counting efficiency of alpha particles depends mainly on absorption alpha energy and the scintillation light which is collected by PMT. On the one hand, increase of film thickness results in absorption of a considerable part of alpha particles' energy. On the other hand, it could lead to a significant reduction in scintillation light. Based on the above explanation, the optimum thickness is determined to be 2.9 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Counting efficiency for sample A, B, C, D, and E were 34.67%, 46.39%, 48.09, 39.89, and 36.58%, respectively (figure 4b). This efficiency is comparable with the other alpha counter such as ZnS:Ag with 44% efficiency <sup>(19)</sup>. It is clear that the thickness plays an important role in counting efficiency of CdWO<sub>4</sub> films. As it can be seen in figure 4b, by increasing the thickness of samples up to 2.9 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> (sample C), counting efficiency of samples increases and after that, it starts to reduce. In fact, by increasing the thickness of films a considerable part of alpha particles' energy absorbed by films, while for thin films some of the alpha particles' energy is transmitted without complete interaction with CdWO<sub>4</sub> particles. Indeed, transmittance of films is reduced by increasing the thickness of films. As a result, a considerable part of scintillation light absorbs by films.

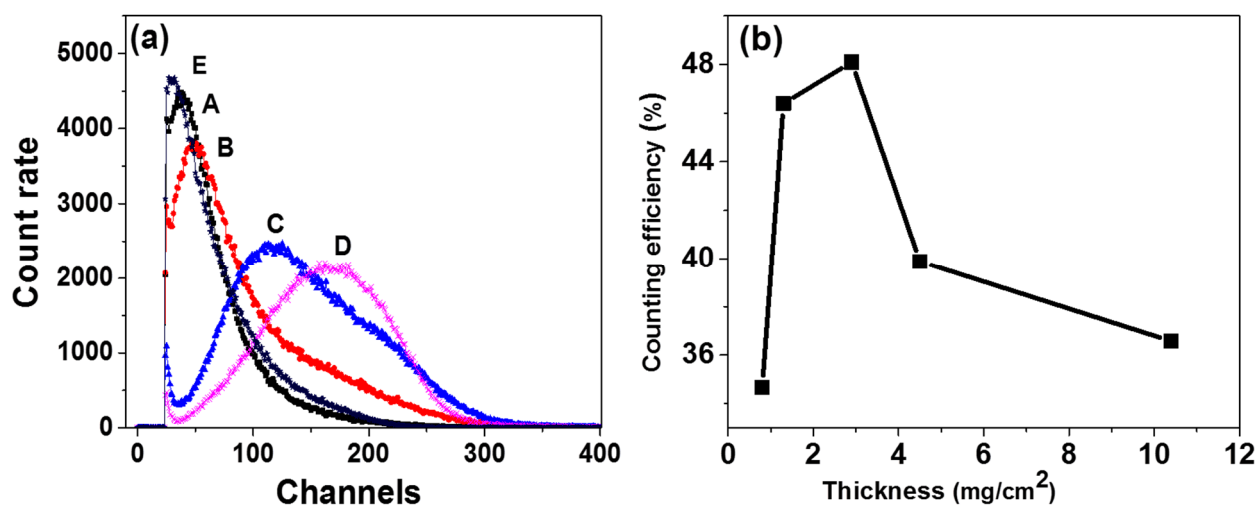


Figure 4. (a) Height pulse spectra (b) counting efficiency of all samples with  $^{241}\text{Am}$  source.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion,  $\text{CdWO}_4$  films with different thicknesses were produced by spin coating method. XRD analysis proved that  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder with monoclinic wolframite structure was well synthesized. Besides, No peaks for other phases or impurities were observed in XRD patterns showing an acceptable purity level of prepared  $\text{CdWO}_4$  powder. The PL spectrum of sample with  $2.9 \text{ mg} / \text{cm}^2$  thickness had 454 nm emission peak at room temperature which is consistent with the PL spectrum of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  single crystal. Ionoluminescence analysis revealed  $\text{CdWO}_4$  film had a peak at 500 nm at room temperature. Among the prepared samples, the sample whose thickness was  $2.9 \text{ mg} / \text{cm}^2$  had the most efficiency for detecting alpha particles (48%). In fact, in film with small thickness, a part of alpha particles without any interaction with  $\text{CdWO}_4$  particles passed through the film, however, in the thicker films some part of scintillation light is absorbed by films leading to a decrease of scintillation light efficiency.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Dr. O. Kakuee and T. Nikbakht for IBIL and PIXE analyses.

**Conflicts of interest:** Declared none.

## REFERENCES

- Priya AM, Selvan RK, Senthilkumar B, Satheeshkumar M, Sanjeeviraja C (2011) Synthesis and characterization of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  nanocrystals. *Ceramics International*, **37**(7): 2485-8.
- Rzhevskaya O, Spasskiĭ D, Kolobanov V, Mikhaĭlin V, Nagornaya L, Tupitsina I, Zadneprovskii B (2008) Optical and luminescence properties of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  and  $\text{CdWO}_4:\text{Mo}$  single crystals. *Optics and Spectroscopy*, **104**(3): 366-73.
- Bardelli L, Bini M, Bizzeti P, Carraresi L, Danevich F, Fazzini T, Grinyov B, Ivannikova N, Kobychiev V, Kropivnyansky B (2006) Further study of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  crystal scintillators as detectors for high sensitivity  $2\beta$  experiments: Scintillation properties and pulse-shape discrimination. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, **569**(3): 743-53.
- Danevich FA, Georgadze AS, Kobychiev V, Nagorny S, Nikolaiko A, Ponkratenko O, Tretyak V, Zdesenko S, Zdesenko Y, Bizzeti P (2003)  $\alpha$  activity of natural tungsten isotopes. *Physical Review C*, **67**(1): 014310.
- Nadaraia L, Jalabadze N, Chedia R, Antadze M, Khundadze L (2010) Preparation of Tungstate Nanopowders by Sol-Gel Method. *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science*, **57**(3): 1370-6.
- Jia R, Zhang G, Wu Q, Ding Y (2006) Preparation, structures and photoluminescent enhancement of  $\text{CdWO}_4\text{-TiO}_2$  composite nanofilms. *Applied Surface Science*, **253**(4): 2038-42.
- Rondinone AJ, Pawel M, Travaglini D, Mahurin S, Dai S (2007) Metastable tetragonal phase  $\text{CdWO}_4$  nanoparticles synthesized with a solvothermal method. *Journal of colloid and interface science*, **306**(2): 281-4.
- Lim CS (2012) Microwave-assisted synthesis of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  by solid-state metathetic reaction. *Materials Chemistry and Physics*, **131**(3): 714-8.

9. Lou Z, Hao J, Cocivera M (2002) Luminescence of  $\text{ZnWO}_4$  and  $\text{CdWO}_4$  thin films prepared by spray pyrolysis. *Journal of Luminescence*, **99(4)**: 349-54.
10. Wang Y, Ma J, Tao J, Zhu X, Zhou J, Zhao Z, Xie L, Tian H (2006) Morphology-controlled synthesis of  $\text{CdWO}_4$  nanorods and nanoparticles via a molten salt method. *Materials Science and Engineering: B*, **130(1)**: 277-81.
11. Liao H-W, Wang Y-F, Liu X-M, Li Y-D, Qian Y-T (2000) Hydrothermal Preparation and Characterization of Luminescent  $\text{CdWO}_4$  Nanorods. *Chemistry of Materials*, **12(10)**: 2819-21.
12. Huang G and Zhu Y (2007) Synthesis and photocatalytic performance of  $\text{ZnWO}_4$  catalyst. *Materials Science and Engineering: B*, **139(2)**: 201-8.
13. Nikbakht T, Kakuee O, Lamehi-Rachti M (2016) Study of the ionoluminescence behavior of the gemstones: Beryl (aquamarine variety), opal, and topaz. *Journal of Luminescence*, **171**: 154-8.
14. Pustovarov V, Krymov A, Shulgin B, Zinin E (1992) Some peculiarities of the luminescence of inorganic scintillators under excitation by high intensity synchrotron radiation. *Review of Scientific Instruments*, **63(6)**: 3521-2.
15. Li L, Su Y, Li G (2007) Size-induced symmetric enhancement and its relevance to photoluminescence of scheelite  $\text{CaWO}_4$  nanocrystals. *Applied Physics Letters*, **90(5)**: 4105.
16. Polak K, Nikl M, Nitsch K, Kobayashi M, Ishii M, Usuki Y, Jarolimek O (1997) The blue luminescence of  $\text{PbWO}_4$  single crystals. *Journal of Luminescence*, **72**: 781-3.
17. Huddle JR, Grant PG, Ludington AR, Foster RL (2007) Ion beam-induced luminescence. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms*, **261(1)**: 475-6.
18. Mikhailik V, Kraus H, Miller G, Mykhaylyk M, Wahl D (2005) Luminescence of  $\text{CaWO}_4$ ,  $\text{CaMoO}_4$  and  $\text{ZnWO}_4$  scintillating crystals under different excitations. *Journal of Applied Physics*, **97(8)**: 83523.
19. Von Philipsborn H (2009) Large-area low-level gross alpha  $\text{ZnS}$  scintillation counting. *Applied Radiation and Isotopes*, **67(5)**: 797-9.