

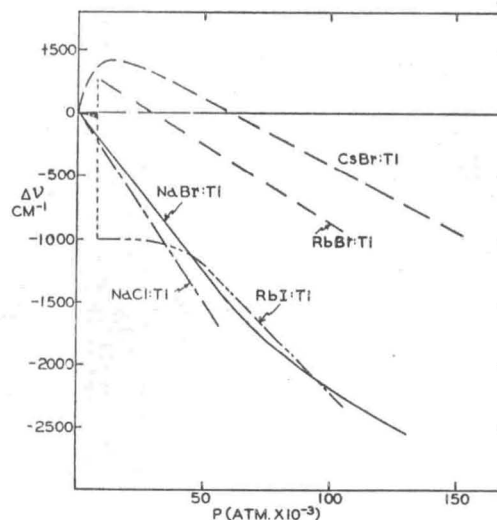
Table 1. Phosphor crystals—(continued)

Phosphor	Starting materials		Source		Preparative procedure(s)
	Host Crystal	Impurity	Host	Impurity	
CsI:Pb	Single crystal CsI	Chemically pure PbCl <sub>2</sub>	Harshaw Chem. Co.	Allied Chem. and Dye	Melting, press fusing
CsCl:Pb	Chemically pure CsCl	Chemically pure PbCl <sub>2</sub>	Fisher Scientific Co.	Allied Chem. and Dye	Melting, press fusing
NH <sub>4</sub> Br:Pb	Chemically pure NH <sub>4</sub> Br	Chemically pure PbCl <sub>2</sub>	Allied Chem. and Dye	Allied Chem. and Dye	Melting, press fusing
KCl:In	Single crystal KCl:In		Dr. F. E. Williams, General Electric Co.		None
KBr:In	Single crystal KBr	Chemically pure In	Harshaw Chem. Co.	A. D. Mackay, Inc.	Melting, press fusing
KBr:Bi	Single crystal KBr	Chemically pure BiCl <sub>3</sub>	Harshaw Chem. Co.	Allied Chem. and Dye	Melting, press fusing
KCl:Cu	Single crystal KCl	Chemically pure CuCl <sub>2</sub>	Harshaw Chem. Co.	Mallinkrodt Chem. Co.	Melting, press fusing
KBr:Cu	Single crystal KBr	Chemically pure CuCl <sub>2</sub>	Harshaw Chem. Co.	Mallinkrodt Chem. Co.	Melting, press fusing

## DISCUSSION

*The effect of pressure on the Tl<sup>+</sup> ion in alkali halide lattices*

The effect of pressure on the spectra of the *A* band in ten alkali halides activated with thallium has been measured to as high as 158,000 atm. In five cases (NaI:Tl, KCl:Tl, KBr:Tl, KI:Tl and CsI:Tl) the data have been reported previously.<sup>(13)</sup> The data on the other five phosphors (NaCl:Tl, NaBr:Tl, RbBr:Tl, RbI:Tl and CsBr:Tl) are shown in Fig. 1. For those phosphors which crystallize in the sodium chloride structure (face-centred cubic), the shift with increasing pressure is to lower energy. On the other hand, for those which crystallize in the cesium chloride structure (simple cubic), up to 15,000 atm a shift to higher energy is observed. At higher pressures the shift is to lower energy. A plot of the initial frequency shift vs. pressure for these crystals (see Fig. 2) reveals two important facts. In the first place, the shift is strongly dependent upon the crystal structure, or in other words, the impurity center is dependent upon the bulk crystalline field. On the other hand, no significant

FIG. 1. "A" peak frequency vs. pressure—five alkali halides activated by Tl<sup>+</sup>.

dependence upon the nearest neighbor halides is observed. For example, similar shifts are observed for KI:Tl, KBr:Tl and KCl:Tl. Thus the halide

Table 2. Sp  
tion

Crystal

NaCl  
NaBr  
NaI  
KCl  
KBr  
KI  
RbBr  
RbI  
CsBr  
CsI  
0.8KI/0.2K  
0.6KI/0.4K  
0.4KI/0.6K  
0.2KI/0.8K  
KCl  
KBr  
KBr  
NaCl  
NaBr  
NaI  
KCl  
KBr  
KI  
RbCl  
RbBr  
RbI  
CsCl  
CsI  
NH<sub>4</sub>Br  
NH<sub>4</sub>I  
KCl  
  
KBr

ions next  
turbation  
This is co  
consistent  
At pha  
potassium  
continuous  
observed.  
alkali iod  
alkali brom  
related to th