

# Thermoluminescence of simulated interstellar matter after gamma-ray irradiation

## Forsterite, enstatite and carbonates

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**Abstract.** Interstellar matter is known to be strongly irradiated by cosmic radiation and several types of cosmic ray particles. Simulated interstellar matter, such as synthesized forsterite ( $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ), enstatite ( $\text{MgSiO}_3$ ) and magnesite ( $\text{MgCO}_3$ ), has been irradiated with  $^{60}\text{Co}$  gamma-rays in liquid nitrogen, and also irradiated with fast neutrons at 10 K and 70 K by making use of the low-temperature irradiation facility of the Kyoto University Reactor (KUR-LTL). Maximum fast neutron dose is  $10^{17} n_f/\text{cm}^2$ . After irradiation, samples are stored in liquid nitrogen for several months to allow the decay of induced radioactivity. We measured the luminescence spectra of the gamma ray irradiated samples during warming to 370 K using a spectrophotometer. For the forsterite and magnesite, the spectra exhibit a rather intense peak at about 645–655 nm and 660 nm respectively, whereas luminescence scarcely appeared in the natural olivine sample. The spectra of forsterite is very similar to the ERE of the Red Rectangle.

**Key words.** ISM: dust, extinction – ISM: general – ISM: lines and bands

### 1. Introduction

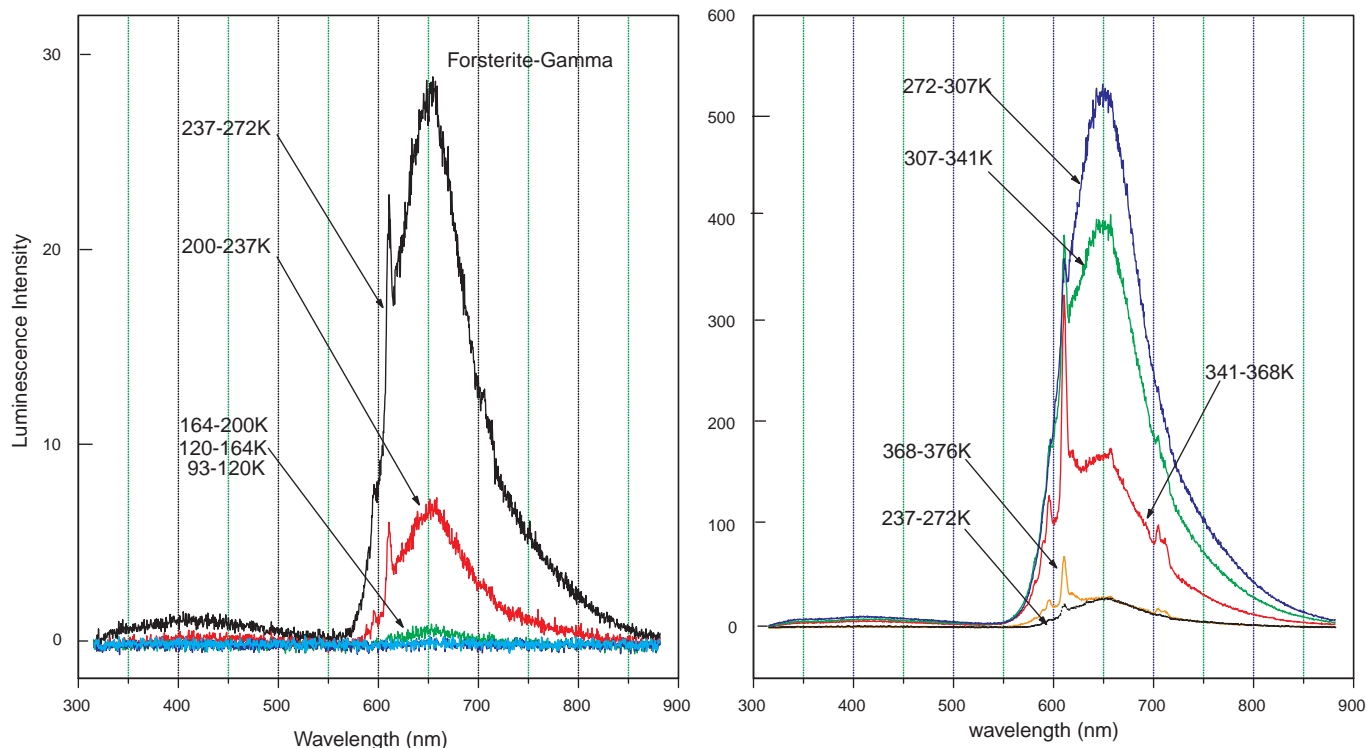
Interstellar matter is irradiated by both electromagnetic energy and cosmic ray particles, including gamma rays, neutrons, protons, heavy-ions, etc. Irradiation will cause some changes in these materials, especially to their optical properties. Investigation of this problem is expected to advance our understanding of interstellar and circumstellar matter. In particular, it is well known that extremely large fluxes of neutrons and gamma-rays are emitted during supernova explosions and during the Hayashi-phase in the early stage of protostellar systems. Moreover, interplanetary dust is often irradiated by gamma rays and fast neutrons during periods of flare activity on the sun, which is repeated often. Grains in interstellar and circumstellar space are typically at extremely low temperatures and are always irradiated over cosmological time-scales.

Though little is known about the irradiation environment outside of our solar system, it is natural to suppose that there are regions with sufficient radiation flux to cause thermoluminescence, for example, a region near a supernova explosion or a source of gamma-ray emission, and are exposed for a long time at extremely low temperature. The effect of this radiation will accumulate in the grains within this low temperature

environment, and might be observed provided that the conditions to release the accumulated energy can be realized in circumstellar space.

The effects of irradiation on simple single crystals such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{CaCO}_3$  and  $\text{CaF}_2$  have been investigated by several authors (Nakagawa et al. 1988; Nakagawa et al. 1999) from the viewpoint of solid state physics or material science. However, irradiation of materials of interstellar matter has not been studied. It may thus be worthwhile to investigate the effects of irradiation on simulated interstellar matter such as forsterite, enstatite and carbonates. Forsterite and enstatite have been found by many ISO observations in both young and evolved stars and in our own solar system (Waters et al. 1998, 1998; Malfait et al. 1998; Wooden et al. 1999). Carbonates such as dolomite ( $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ ), breunnerite ( $\text{Mg}(\text{Fe}, \text{Mn})(\text{CO}_3)_2$ ), calcite ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ), and Mg, Ca-bearing siderite ( $\text{FeCO}_3$ ) were found in CI chondrites (Endress et al. 1996). Especially, it should be noted that the broad emission feature responsible for the extended red emission (ERE) appears around the 500–900 nm region in many reflection nebula, and the Red Rectangle nebula shows sharp emission features over a broad band (Witt & Boroson 1990). In the Red Rectangle nebulae, both PAH-features and crystalline silicates (forsterite and enstatite) were observed (Waters et al. 1998). The effect of irradiation on the optical properties of simulated interstellar

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**Fig. 1.** Thermoluminescence spectra of forsterite ( $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ) single crystals. The left figure corresponds to 93–272 K and the right figure 272–376 K.

materials such as forsterite and enstatite by gamma rays and neutrons at low temperature are very interesting.

## 2. Features of thermoluminescence spectrum

Bulk samples such as forsterite,  $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$ , natural olivine from Egypt, orthoenstatite  $\text{MgSiO}_3$  and natural magnesite  $\text{MgCO}_3$  from the Democratic People's Rep. of Korea were irradiated with gamma-rays to a dose of about  $10.4 \times 10^4$  Gy (J/Kg) in liquid nitrogen using the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  gamma-ray irradiation facility of Kyoto University Reactor. The gamma-rays of  $^{60}\text{Co}$  have two peaks at 1.1 MeV and 1.3 MeV. Our samples of forsterite and enstatite were synthesized by Takei & Kobayashi (1974), and Tachibana (2000) using the CZ (Czochralski) and Flux method, respectively, with high accuracy. The bulk of the irradiated forsterite is rectangular-shaped (about  $6 \times 8 \times 15$  mm size, about 1 mm thick) and its weight is about 138 mg. The irradiated enstatite consists of several small fragments (about 1–2 mm size) and the total weight is about 114 mg.

We have measured the thermoluminescence spectra of these samples using a spectrophotometer (including a CCD camera, from Princeton Instruments, Inc.). The sample is put on a thermally-isolated plate, previously cooled to liquid nitrogen temperature. The luminescence emission during warming is introduced to the CCD measuring system using an optically transparent fiber. The head of sensor of the CCD measuring system was settled at the steady point about 3 cm above each sample. The time spent warming the samples from liquid nitrogen temperature to room temperature (333 K) was 15 min. It should be noted that this time is sufficient to observe the

thermoluminescence, that is, the photons emitted at the thermal equilibrium state. The color of forsterite changed from translucent white to dark-white and -gray (rather dark red-violet) after gamma-ray irradiation.

Figure 1 shows the luminescence spectra of forsterite ( $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ) after gamma-ray irradiation. It shows a rather intense, broad peak at about 645–655 nm (a weak, broad peak at 400–440 nm), and a sharp peak at 610 nm. The sharp peak at 610 nm appears as the sample warms from 200 K to room temperature. Other weak peaks at 590, 595, and 705 nm appear distinctly above 200 K. The broad peak at 645–655 nm suddenly increases in intensity and becomes strongest at 272–307 K, while the weak peaks fade into background. Above 307 K, the luminescence gradually becomes weak and other peaks at 595, 605, 705, 710 nm become prominent. Preliminary data on another sample of irradiated forsterite (its weight about 244 mg) showed almost the same luminescence spectra, though the earliest luminescence started at a somewhat low temperature. Figure 2 shows the total strength of the luminescence in Fig. 1. A magnification of the emitted thermoluminescence spectrum obtained at the lowest temperature of the range from about 164–200 K in Fig. 1 is shown in Fig. 3.

In contrast, luminescence is scarcely visible in natural olivine (from Egypt,  $\text{Fo}_{90}$ ). For enstatite, we have detected the luminescence spectra, shown in Fig. 4. Two broad peaks appear at about 545 and 760 nm, and these peaks are very weak compared to the spectra of forsterite. The weight of enstatite used was 114 mg, while that of forsterite was 138 mg (discussed above).

Figure 6 shows the measurement of the luminescence spectra of magnesite,  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , after gamma-ray irradiation. The spectrum of  $\text{MgCO}_3$  shows a very broad peak at about 660 nm, and this peak becomes strongest at 350–375 K. The irradiated magnesite is a bulk sample (about  $5 \times 5 \times 2$  mm in size) and its weight is 93 mg. It should be emphasized that the thermoluminescence of  $\text{MgCO}_3$  is sufficiently strong to be easily visible to the unaided eye. The color of magnesite changed from a translucent white to a rather white-gray with pink-yellow tendency after gamma-ray irradiation.

We have also measured the temperature-dependence of the luminescence of calcite. The luminescence spectrum of calcite is shown in Figs. 8 and 9. The intensity increases as the temperature increases from 77 K; the peak position lies between 620–640 nm at 300 K. Above 300 K, the intensity increases further, and at 327–337 K the intensity is strongest, the shape of luminescence spectrum changes and the peak position shifts to around 605 nm. At temperatures higher than 337 K, the intensity becomes weaker.

### 3. Luminescent efficiency for each sample

It should be noted that all data in this paper were measured under almost the same conditions in June 2001, that is, the same device, the same setting and the same warming time of 15 min. The only exception is the warming time of enstatite rather long (that is 18 min) in order to detect weaker signals. The reappearance of all data of gamma-ray irradiated samples was confirmed compared with the preliminary data measured in September and October 2000.

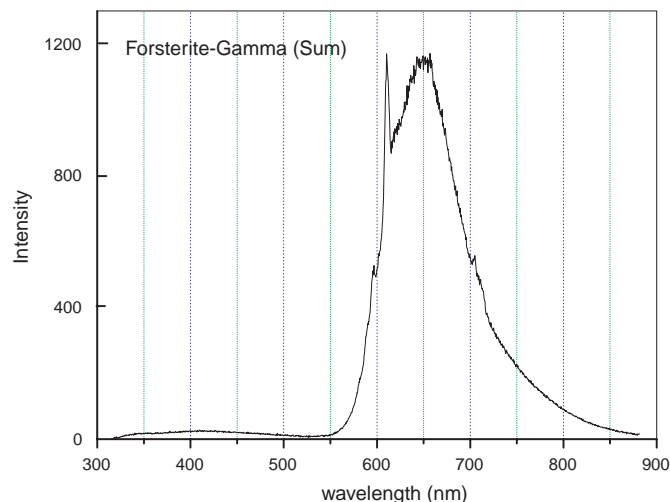
The measurement of absolute intensity of luminescence is very difficult, so our measurements express the relative intensity under almost the same conditions. It should be noted that the background fluctuations of luminescence are of about the order of 0.2–0.3 units of intensity in Figs. 3, 4 and 6. We have confirmed that the background fluctuation level of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  is also 0.2–0.3 units in Fig. 8. The comparison of relative intensity of luminescence with the background fluctuations will give a clue about the absolute quantity of intensity.

Measurement of the absolute intensity of luminescence is further problem.

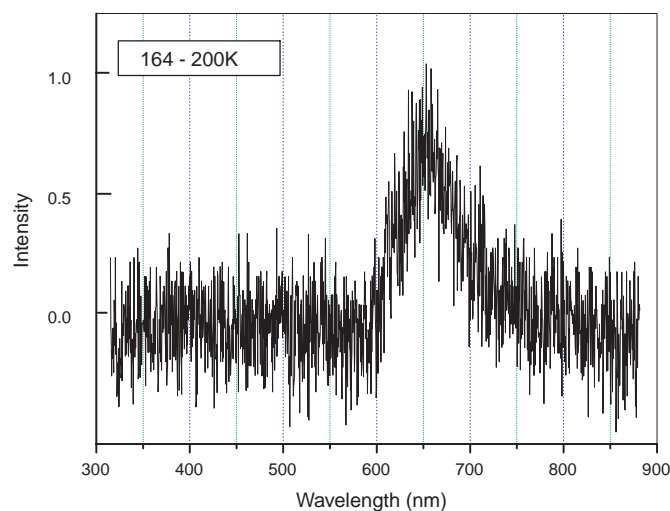
### 4. Related problems and the other measurements

We also investigated the effect of irradiation both on a bulk sample and on particle samples embedded in polyethylene using neutrons at a dose of  $8 \times 10^{16} n_f/\text{cm}^2$  at both 10 K and 70 K using the low-temperature irradiation facility of Kyoto University Reactor (KUR-LTL: Low Temperature Loop) (Okada et al. 2001). After neutron irradiation for 75 hours, samples are stored in liquid nitrogen for several months to await the decay of induced radioactivity.

We measured the absorption coefficient of neutron-irradiated forsterite and enstatite particles using a FTIR spectrometer (Nicolet, Nexus 670) over the wavelength range from 30–100  $\mu\text{m}$ . The samples were irradiated at 70 K using neutrons in September, 2000. The gross features of the spectrum show no apparent differences from the spectrum



**Fig. 2.** The sum of total thermoluminescence spectra of forsterite in Fig. 1. The peak of the thermoluminescence of  $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$  is about 645–655 nm.



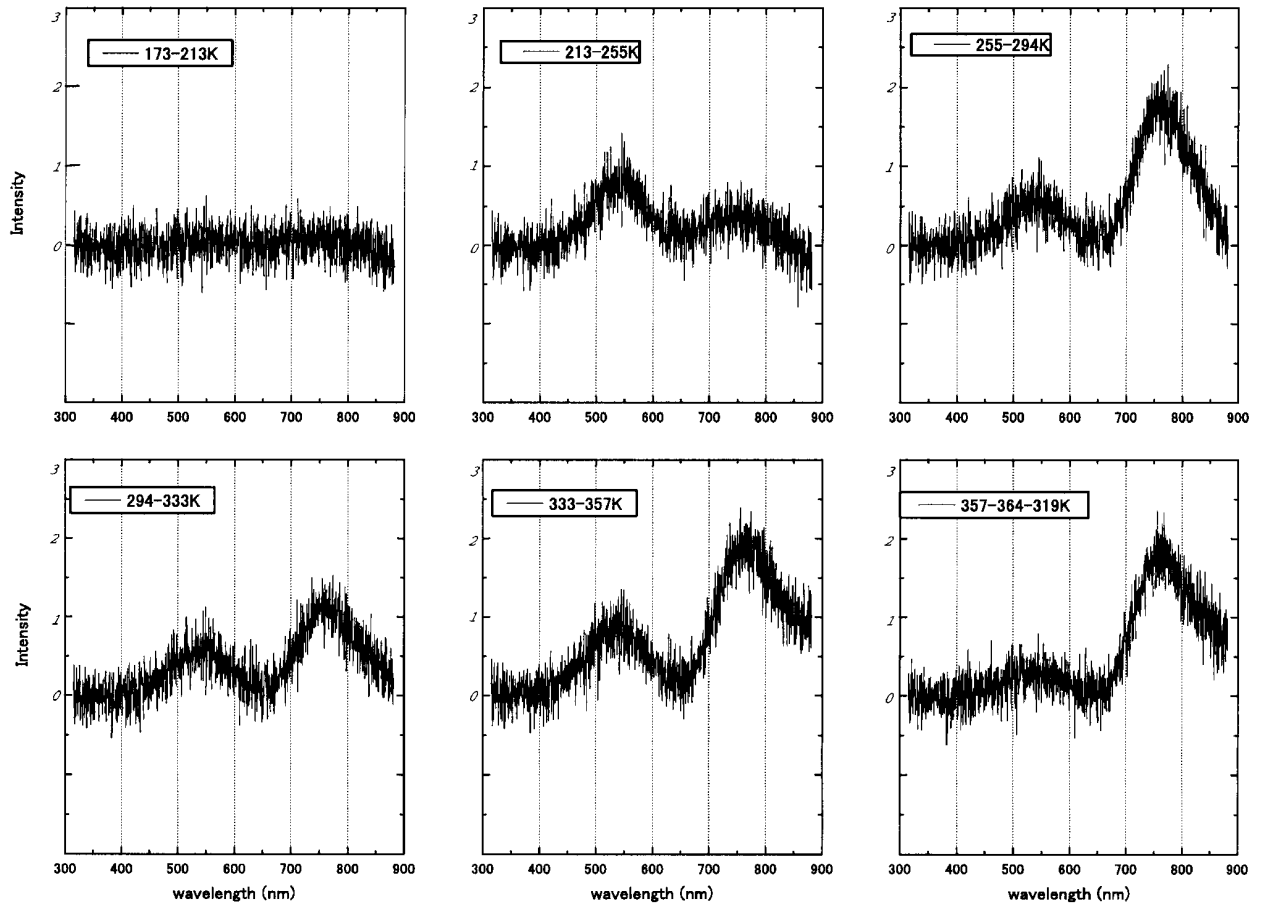
**Fig. 3.** The earliest (low temperature) thermoluminescence spectra of forsterite at 164–200 K. The peak is at about 645–655 nm.

(Koike et al. 2000, 2000) taken before irradiation. One of the reasons for this result may be that the fast neutrons strongly collide with hydrogen atoms in the polyethylene and only weakly collide with sample particles dispersed in polyethylene.

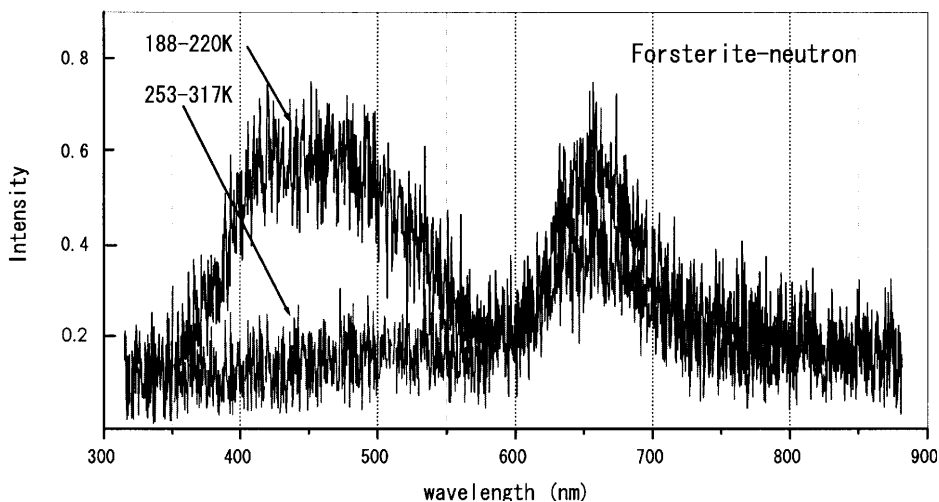
We have also measured the thermoluminescence spectrum of a neutron-irradiated bulk sample of forsterite, which is shown in Fig. 5. At low temperature, two peaks appeared at about 450 and 650 nm, but above 253 K the peak at 450 nm became weak. The peak at 650 nm appears to be almost the same shape as the peak produced in the gamma-ray irradiated case, however, the strength of the luminescence is considerably weaker. The reason for this difference is not yet known.

For further irradiation experiments using a stronger beam of neutrons in the center of the reactor, we are interested in an accurate measurement of the impurity component in our forsterite sample, because impurities with long half lives cause serious difficulties in measurements of irradiated samples. Previously, Takei & Kobayashi (1974) reported that spectrographic analysis shows that the forsterite sample is pure.

## Enstatite-Gamma



**Fig. 4.** Thermoluminescence spectra of enstatite ( $\text{MgSiO}_3$ ) single crystals. (The right figure shows the luminescence when the temperature rose from 357K to maximum 364K, and 319K).

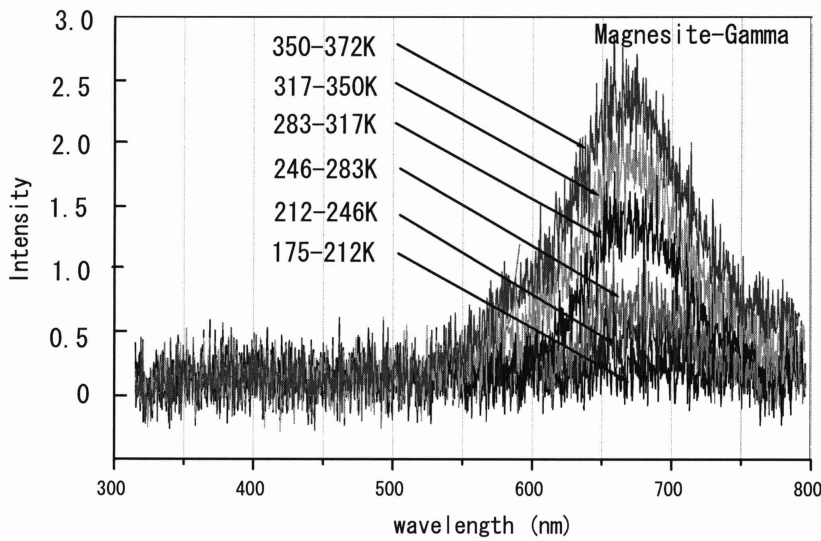


**Fig. 5.** The thermoluminescence spectra of forsterite after neutron irradiation at 10 K.

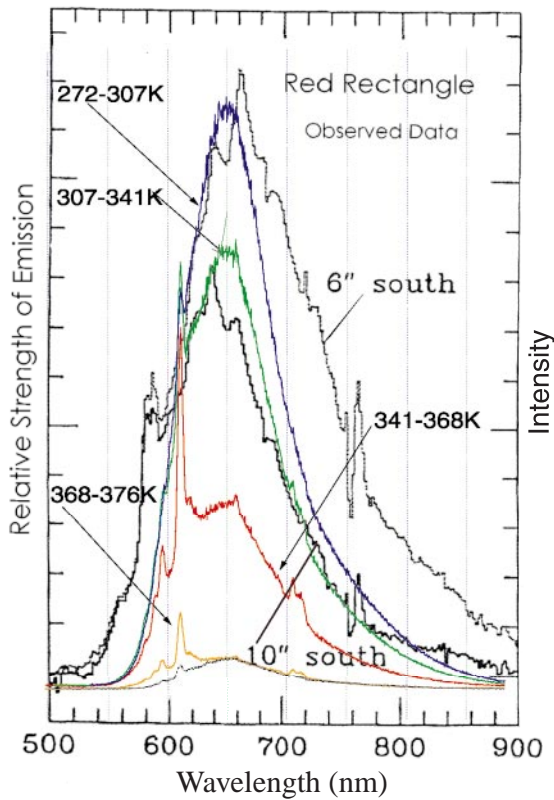
However, neutron activation analysis reveals that it contains an infinitesimal quantity of Ir at about 16–18 wt ppm. This level of Ir impurity is below the detection limit of spectrographic analysis. We have also measured our sample using radio activation analysis, and confirmed that our sample is almost pure; that is, other elements except for Mg, Si, O and an infinitesimal quantity of Ir are not detected.

## 5. Similarity to ERE of the Red Rectangle spectrum

It is a remarkable fact that the observed spectrum of ERE (Extended Red Emission) of the Red Rectangle (Witt & Boroson 1990) given in Fig. 7 shows several characteristic features. For carriers of ERE, a possible size effect in crystalline silicon nanoparticles has been discussed (Ledoux et al. 2001).



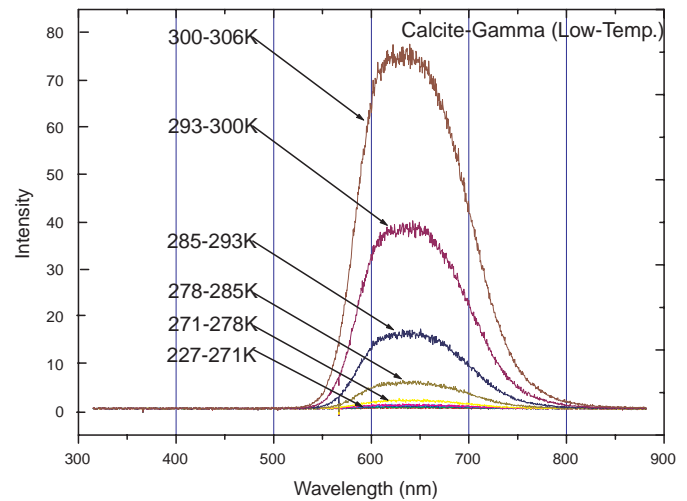
**Fig. 6.** Thermoluminescence spectra of magnesite ( $MgCO_3$ ). The peak is at about 660 nm.



**Fig. 7.** Comparison with Observation Data of Red Rectangle Spectrum (From Witt & Boroson 1990) and Forsterite Spectrum (the right-side of Fig. 1).

It has been shown that the photoluminescence spectra of these nanoparticles can explain the gross structure of the ERE spectrum, such as the peak position and the full width at half maximum, etc. However, evidence for the existence of crystalline silicon has not yet been observed. (Li & Draine 2001, 2002)

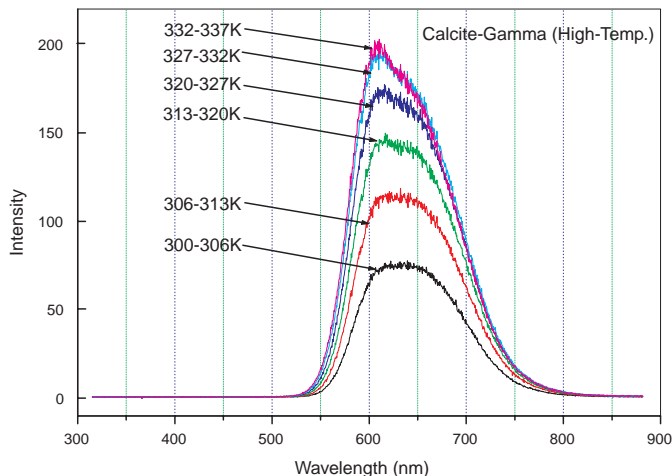
It is interesting that the luminescence of forsterite is very similar to ERE of the Red Rectangle (peak at 652–684 nm,



**Fig. 8.** Typical thermoluminescence spectrum of calcite ( $CaCO_3$ ) at 227–300 K. The peak of  $CaCO_3$  is at about 640 nm.

half width 70–90 nm). Generally, the ERE from interstellar dust consists of a broad, featureless emission band peaking anywhere from 610–820 nm, with a width of 60–100 nm. The Red Rectangle shows strong emission at least one order of magnitude stronger and exhibits the characteristic features of forsterite. Furthermore, crystalline silicates, such as forsterite, and PAH dust had been observed in the Red Rectangle by ISO observations. The present irradiated forsterite also shows very strong luminescence (peak at 640–660 nm) at about 280–308 K with a half-width of about 100 nm, and additional characteristic peaks at 590, 595, and 705 nm.

It should also be remembered that forsterite and enstatite have been found by many ISO observations in many oxygen-rich young and evolved stars. However, ERE is also observed in many carbon-rich stars. It is important to note that the Red Rectangle is a very interesting object with both carbon- and oxygen-rich characteristics, that is, both forsterite and PAH are observed.



**Fig. 9.** Typical thermoluminescence spectrum of calcite ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) at 300–337 K. The peak shifts towards 600 nm.

It should be emphasized that our thermoluminescence spectrum of forsterite peaks at about 645–655 nm and at 590 nm is very similar to the ERE of the Red Rectangle.

## 6. Discussion

Little is known about the irradiation environment, around ERE objects. However, it should be noted that interstellar and circumstellar space is typically at extremely low temperature and is always irradiated by both electromagnetic radiation and by cosmic ray particles over cosmological time-scales. Furthermore, it is well known that extremely large fluxes of neutrons and gamma-rays are emitted during supernova explosions. The effect of this radiation will accumulate in the low temperature environment. It will only be observed provided that the condition to release the accumulated energy is realized in circumstellar space. This may occur when irradiated dust moves to a warmer domain in an interstellar or circumstellar environment.

The accumulated energy in irradiated matter is released by thermoluminescence when the matter is warmed. The rate of this release is dominated by the Boltzmann factor, and at extremely low temperatures this rate is practically infinite. In connection with this problem, it is interesting that the thermoluminescence spectrum of particles from the Tyrrhenian Sea exhibits typical spectrum peaks at the layers deposited in the years 1006, 1054, 1181 etc., corresponding to the years of supernova explosions (Castagnoli et al. 1982). In their estimate, the energy emitted during the explosions of the Crab nebula in the year 1054 was about  $10^{47}\text{J}$  and the estimated flux of energy at a point of distance of the radius of the Galaxy is about  $10^5\text{ J/m}^2$ .

Though most of the energy of such explosions are carried by neutrinos, a certain fraction will be carried by X- and gamma rays. It is possible that in extremely low-temperature environments such as interstellar or circumstellar space, the effects of irradiation are “frozen” and could be stable for extremely long times. Therefore various irradiation effects, such

as often observed supernova explosions and cosmic rays, might be accumulated in the solid.

The irradiation of matter generally causes lattice defects in crystals, and a certain kind of this effect is observed in thermoluminescence. It is known in many experiments that irradiation effects in solids can be erased by annealing it to several hundred degrees. In other words, the effects of irradiation remain locked into the crystal below such temperatures and may be observed still in effects other than thermoluminescence.

## 7. Summary

In this paper, we report the thermoluminescence spectra for gamma-ray irradiation of some simulated interstellar materials. Forsterite ( $\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ), enstatite ( $\text{MgSiO}_3$ ) and magnesite ( $\text{MgCO}_3$ ) exhibit interesting spectra that bear some resemblance to ERE observed in several astrophysical environments.

We have emphasized that the thermoluminescence of forsterite appears at low temperature (about 160–200 K). In particular, it should be emphasized that the spectrum of forsterite peaks at about 645–655 nm and at 590 nm is very similar to the ERE of the Red Rectangle. (Witt & Boroson 1990) It should be noted that possible size effects of crystalline silicon nanoparticles have been proposed to explain the gross structure of ERE spectra (Ledoux et al. 2001). However, this model can explain only the gross structure of the spectra of ERE sources, and seems unable to explain the characteristic features observed at 590 nm. The most interesting feature of the size effect is that the peak of luminescence shifts depending on the size of the nanoparticles. It may be an interesting problem to examine the possible existence of similar size effects in forsterite nanoparticles.

Finally, the irradiation of matter is expected to cause various effects on solidmatter in addition to thermoluminescence. Investigating these effects in the context of astrophysics is an additional problem.

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