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1 **Site-selective characterisation of electron trapping centres in relation to chemistry, structural state**
2 **and mineral phases present in single crystal alkali feldspars**

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9

10 **Keywords**

11 Feldspar, trap depth, IRPL, radioluminescence, photoluminescence, spectroscopy

12 **Abstract**

13 Feldspars are ubiquitous natural dosimeters widely used in luminescence dating. Despite decades of
14 research, the lattice defects as well as the mechanisms involved in luminescence production in
15 feldspars remain poorly understood. The recently developed method of infrared-photoluminescence
16 (IRPL) excitation-emission spectroscopy has revealed the presence of two electron trapping centres
17 emitting IRPL at 1.3 eV and 1.41 eV (IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} centres), and it enables detailed
18 investigations into the ground and excited state energies of these centres.

19 Here we make measurements of a range of single crystal alkali feldspars to understand the effects of
20 feldspar chemical composition, crystal structure and framework disorder on the physical
21 characteristics of IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} electron trapping centres. Measurements of our sample suite
22 reveals IRPL and IR-RL emissions at 1.41 eV, 1.3 eV and, for the first time, at 1.2 eV. Our results show
23 that whilst the IRPL_{1.3} trapping centre is unaffected by the M site cation occupancy, the presence of
24 IRPL_{1.41} trapping centres seems to be linked to the presence of K⁺ ions on M sites. However, no clear
25 trends in IRPL and IR-RL emission energies and signal intensities with chemical composition of the

26 samples were found. Exploring the effect of framework disorder on IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} emissions
27 revealed no significant changes to IRPL and IR-RL emission energies or ground state energies of the
28 trapping centres, suggesting that the corresponding defects are not located on bridging O ions.
29 Variations in ground state energies across the whole sample suite range from 2.04 eV to 2.20 eV for
30 the IRPL_{1.3} centre and from 2.16 eV to 2.46 eV for the IRPL_{1.41} centre. Variations in trap depth seem
31 to be driven by other factors than sample chemistry, degree of Al³⁺ disorder and number of phases
32 present in a single crystal feldspar. Interestingly, the IR resonance peak is invariant between
33 samples.

34 Regarding the use of IRPL in luminescence dating, we show that optical resetting differs for the three
35 different emissions, with the emission at ~1.41 eV not being reset in some samples even after 18
36 hours of solar bleaching.

37

38 **1 Introduction**

39 Due to their ability to store charge within defects in the crystal lattice, feldspar minerals are widely
40 used as natural luminescence dosimeters (e.g. Huntley et al., 1985; Hütt et al., 1988). Despite their
41 routine and widespread use, the crystal defects and the physical processes involved in luminescence
42 production in feldspars are not yet fully understood. In particular, the crystal defects responsible for
43 the electron trapping centres in feldspars remain unknown, and the observed variations in
44 luminescence across samples, or across single grains extracted from the same samples remain
45 poorly understood.

46 By comparing photoluminescence (PL) and radioluminescence (RL) emissions of a lead-rich K-
47 feldspar (amazonite) with those of a lead-doped potassium chloride, Erfurt (2003) suggested that the
48 electron trap in feldspars is associated with Pb²⁺ ions substituting for K⁺ ions in the lattice of K-
49 feldspars. Based on observing polarization effects during optical transitions in a sample of

50 orthoclase, Short (2004) inferred the electron trap in that sample to be located at a tetrahedral site
51 on the framework. More recently, based on infrared photoluminescence (IRPL), Kumar et al. (2018,
52 2020a) proposed that the defect acting as an electron trapping centre is located in two different
53 lattice environments within the feldspar lattice resulting in two different types of trapping centres
54 (referred to as the IRPL_{1.41} and IRPL_{1.3} centre, where the subscript denotes the emission energy in
55 eV). The observations by Erfurt (2003) and Short (2004) are only based on single alkali feldspar
56 samples and the samples used by Kumar et al. (2018, 2020a) were primarily feldspars separated
57 from sediments which therefore inevitably consisted of grains with a range of chemical
58 compositions. Kumar et al. (2020a) also presented results for two single crystal specimens; one of
59 these samples is a microcline perthite (K8; Baril, 2004) and for the other sample (R28) only the
60 chemical composition is available (95 % K-feldspar, cf. Poolton et al. 1995). Kumar et al. (2020a)
61 found that the electron trap depth varied from sample to sample and between the two measured
62 IRPL emissions, with a minimum trap depth of 1.90 eV (IRPL_{1.3} centre) and a maximum trap depth of
63 2.38 eV (IRPL_{1.41} centre).

64 Since feldspars are complex framework silicates, properties inherent to the sample's crystal
65 structure, in addition to the chemistry, could influence electron trapping centres in feldspars.
66 Despite previous efforts, it remains to be established whether (i) electron traps in feldspars are
67 associated with K⁺ ions (Erfurt, 2003), (ii) if they occupy tetrahedral sites (Short, 2004), (iii) whether
68 the same crystal defect which captures electrons in the feldspar crystal lattice is indeed located in
69 two different crystallographic environments resulting in two different trapping centres (Kumar et al.,
70 2018, 2020a) or (iv) if neither of these suggestions holds true and further possibilities need to be
71 considered.

72 Recently, Kumar et al. (2020a) described an approach for constraining electron trap ground and
73 excited state energies using low temperature infrared-photoluminescence (IRPL) excitation-emission
74 spectroscopy. In this paper we apply this technique to a range of chemically and structurally

75 different single crystal feldspars in order to investigate the questions mentioned above. We have
76 purposefully chosen single crystal feldspars to avoid any averaging of the measured luminescence
77 arising due to a variety of grains present within a sediment sample. The samples used in the present
78 study have previously been explored by Riedesel et al. (2021), who investigated changes in the
79 recombination centres due to variations in samples chemistry, structural state (distribution of Al³⁺
80 ions on T sites) and number of phases present within a single crystal (i.e. single phase feldspars and
81 perthites). By measuring thermoluminescence (TL) emission spectra and infrared stimulated
82 luminescence (IRSL) fading rates, Riedesel et al. (2021) found that the structural state and the
83 presence of perthite interfaces influence the blue luminescence emission and its fading rate. In the
84 present article, we aim to see whether the chemical and mineralogical properties inherent to the
85 same samples influence the presence as well as the properties of electron trapping centres in
86 feldspars. In particular we explore the following questions: Are electron trapping centres, their
87 ground and excited state energies, as well as RL and PL emissions related to (re)trapping of electrons
88 in these centres, influenced by (1) the K- or Na-content of the samples, (2) the number of mineral
89 phases present within a single crystal (i.e. whether it is single phase or perthitic), and/or (3) disorder
90 of Al³⁺ ions on the Si,Al-framework? Answers to these questions will lead us closer to identifying
91 which type(s) of defect(s) function(s) as electron trapping centres in feldspars.

92 **2 Brief overview of the structure and chemistry of feldspars**

93 Feldspars are complex framework silicates, consisting of (Si,Al)O₄ tetrahedra, which build the
94 framework of the feldspar crystal lattice. Within the framework there are four tetrahedral positions
95 occupied by Si⁴⁺ or Al³⁺ ions. The framework has a net negative charge, which is offset by large
96 cations, predominantly Na⁺, K⁺ and Ca²⁺. These cations occupy cavities in the framework termed M
97 sites (Deer et al., 2013, p. 248). The compositional variability of most feldspars is accommodated by
98 three end members, each with a different M site cation: KAlSi₃O₈ (K-feldspar), NaAlSi₃O₈ (Na-
99 feldspar) and CaAl₂Si₂O₈ (Ca-feldspar). The solid solution between K- and Na-feldspar is termed the

100 alkali feldspar series and the solid solution between Na- and Ca-feldspar is referred to as
101 plagioclases. In this paper we focus on the alkali feldspar solid solution series and its end members.
102 In alkali feldspars the ratio of Si^{4+} and Al^{3+} on the framework is 3:1, and the degree of disorder of the
103 tetrahedral site occupancy by these ions dictates the structural state of alkali feldspars. In the high-
104 temperature K-feldspar (monoclinic high sanidine), Al^{3+} has an equal (25 %) chance of occupying any
105 of the four tetrahedral sites ($T_1(0)$, $T_1(m)$, $T_2(0)$ and $T_2(m)$) within the more open alkali feldspar
106 framework. During slow cooling, as the framework contracts, Al^{3+} diffuses into either of the two T_1
107 sites (giving the monoclinic low sanidine, also referred to as orthoclase). With continued slow-
108 cooling, Al^{3+} preferentially diffuses into one of the two T_1 sites ($T_1(0)$), causing a change in symmetry
109 from monoclinic (sanidine, with the greatest disorder) to triclinic (ordered K-feldspar maximum
110 microcline, e.g. Stewart and Ribbe, 1969; Deer et al., 2013, p. 256-257). Another impact of cooling of
111 feldspar is exsolution. Whilst at high temperature ($> 1000\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) a solid solution between the alkali
112 feldspar end members exists, cooling of magma and of metamorphic rocks results in unmixing of K-
113 and Na-rich phases in the alkali feldspars. Alkali feldspars with exsolution features, where K- and Na-
114 rich phases form intergrowths, are termed perthites.

115 Variations in sample chemistry, exsolution and the degree and range of disorder of Al^{3+} on the
116 framework might influence the luminescence of feldspars. It has been shown that impurity ions (e.g.
117 Fe^{3+} or Mn^{2+}) can function as luminescence centres in feldspars (e.g. Telfer and Walker, 1978) and
118 that the degree of framework disorder influences the blue luminescence emission intensity and its
119 stability (Finch and Klein, 1999; Riedesel et al., 2021). Suggestions have been made regarding
120 potential electron traps in feldspars (Speit and Lehmann, 1982a) and their locations (Erfurt, 2003;
121 Short, 2004), however more work is needed to successfully link electron trapping centres to physical
122 defects or structural variations in the feldspar crystal lattice.

123 **3 Materials and Methods**

124 **3.1 Samples**

125 The suite of eight feldspar samples used in this study consists of single crystal feldspar specimens of
 126 the alkali feldspar solid solution series and their end members, microcline and albite. The samples
 127 were previously investigated by Riedesel et al. (2021) who explored variability in TL emission spectra
 128 and IRSL fading rates with mineralogical properties of the samples. The chemistry of the samples
 129 was constrained using X-ray fluorescence (XRF), and semi-quantitative phase analyses were achieved
 130 using X-ray diffraction (XRD). Details regarding XRD and XRF measurement conditions and results can
 131 be found in Riedesel et al. (2021).

132 The samples include a range of alkali feldspar varieties including end members (Fig. 1). Sample FSM-
 133 13 is a single-phase microcline (98.5 % K-feldspar) and CLBR a single-phase albite specimen (99.3 %
 134 Na-feldspar). FSM-3 (82.5 % K-feldspar), FSM-14 (78.3 % K-feldspar) and FSM-5 (74.8 % K-feldspar)
 135 are perthites, as identified by XRD and optical examination using an optical microscope. These
 136 perthites are comprised of microcline and albite. FSM-6 (74.4 % K-feldspar) is a perthite, which
 137 consists of orthoclase and albite. FSM-3, FSM-6 and FSM-14 are cryptoperthites. FSM-5 is a
 138 macroperthite.

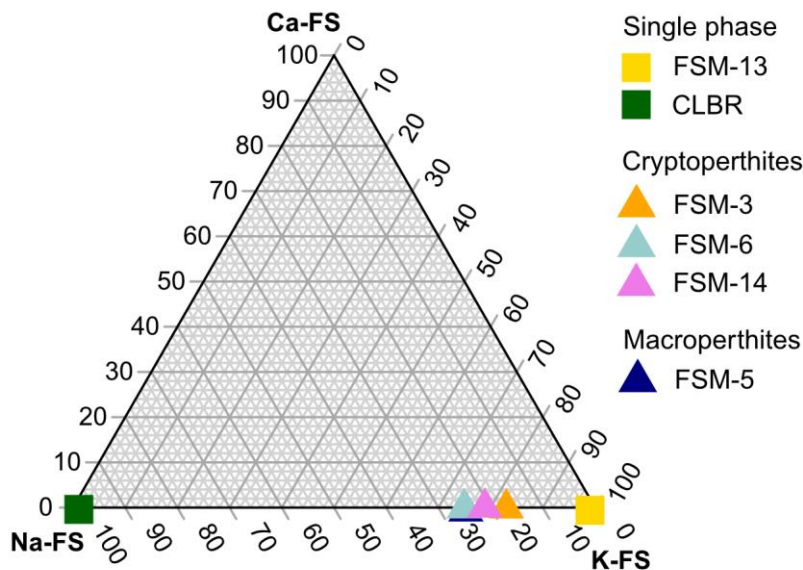


Fig. 1. Feldspar composition of the samples. The relative compositions of K-, Na- and Ca-feldspar were calculated using stoichiometric conversion of the XRF results.

139

140 Whilst these samples allow a comparison of excitation and emission spectra in regard to sample
141 chemistry and the number of phases present (i.e. single phase or perthitic), two samples (FSM-6 and
142 FSM-13) were selected for a heating experiment with the aim to artificially disorder the tetrahedral
143 site occupancy by Al^{3+} ions. Details regarding this experiment are given in Riedesel et al. (2021). The
144 success of the heating experiment was checked by analysing X-ray diffraction peak shape and
145 position and this revealed that samples FSM-6 and FSM-13 were successfully disordered during the
146 experiment (Riedesel et al., 2021). The samples are designated FSM-6LH and FSM-13LH after the
147 heating experiment.

148 **3.2 Radioluminescence and photoluminescence emission spectra**

149 Radioluminescence (RL) and photoluminescence (PL) emission spectra were measured using the Risø
150 station for Cryogenic Luminescence Research (COLUR) at DTU Physics, Technical University of
151 Denmark. Prior to any luminescence measurements, the samples were bleached for 18 hours in a
152 Hönle SOL2 solar simulator. Afterwards the sample was mounted as grains or shards (max. 1 mm
153 diameter) on a Cu sample holder using carbon tape. The sample holder of COLUR is attached to a
154 closed-loop He-cryostat, allowing measurements to be performed between 7 and 300 K. All RL and
155 PL emission spectra presented in this paper were measured at 7 K. We chose the lowest possible
156 measurement temperature in our measurement system of 7 K to minimise any spectral broadening
157 arising from lattice vibrations. This allowed us to obtain the highest possible peak resolution
158 required for our investigations. One sub-sample was measured per sample.

159 RL emission spectra were measured during irradiation using a filament-based X-ray tube with a Cu
160 anode, operated at 40 kV anode voltage and 100 μA anode current, delivering ~ 0.06 Gy/s at the
161 sample position. PL emission spectra were measured before and between irradiation steps. RL and
162 PL emission spectra were recorded in the wavelength range from 850 nm to 1000 nm using a liquid
163 nitrogen cooled CCD coupled to a Horiba iHR320 imaging spectrometer. The CCD (Horiba Symphony
164 II) attached to the spectrometer has 26 μm square pixels and results in a typical spectral resolution

165 of 0.79 nm with the chosen grating of 300 lines/mm and a 500 nm blaze. The monochromator exit
166 bandpass was 2 nm for collecting PL and 14 nm for RL emissions. For PL, the signal was integrated
167 over a time period of 0.5 s and for RL over 30 s. The PL response was measured using 830 nm
168 continuous-wave laser excitation. Two LP850 interference filters were placed in front of the
169 spectrometer to reject emissions <850 nm. All obtained signals were corrected for the instrument
170 response prior to further processing. Prior to fitting using up to three Gaussian peaks, emission
171 spectra were converted from wavelength to energy space by multiplying the emission intensity with
172 hc/E^2 , where h is Planck's constant, c the speed of light and E the emission photon energy, following
173 Hamilton et al. (1978) and Mooney and Kambhampati (2013). All recorded spectra were corrected
174 for the instrumental background by subtracting the measurement obtained for an empty sample
175 holder from the PL spectrum of each sample. For each sample, a PL measurement was performed on
176 the bleached sample material prior to administering an X-ray dose. The first RL measurement was
177 made immediately after turning on the X-ray source (which results in a maximum irradiation time of
178 ~1 min of X-ray irradiation and thus the irradiation dose is estimated at ~3 Gy). Subsequent RL and
179 PL emission spectra were measured once per hour, with irradiations up to 4 hours (~800 Gy),
180 depending on the brightness of the sample. Measurements after different doses were performed to
181 check for PL signal growth with dose, and RL signal decrease with increasing dose.

182 **3.3 Excitation spectra**

183 Excitation spectra were recorded on the same subsamples as the emission spectra after the samples
184 were irradiated to doses ranging from 400 to 800 Gy, using the same X-ray source as described in
185 section 3.2. Excitation spectra were measured at 7 K using COLUR. A Xe-lamp was used as an
186 excitation source. Excitation wavelengths ranged from 460 nm to 820 nm for the 880 nm emission
187 detection and from 495 nm to 912 nm for the 955 nm emission detection. A band pass of 3 nm was
188 used for both excitation and emission monochromators and an integration time of 3 s was used for
189 data collection. Excitation spectra were measured for emissions around ~880 nm (~1.41 eV, termed

190 IRPL_{1.41}) and ~955 nm (~1.30 eV, termed IRPL_{1.3}) using the same liquid nitrogen cooled CCD coupled
191 to a Horiba iHR320 imaging spectrometer as described in section 3.2. For recording IRPL_{1.41} excitation
192 spectra two LP850 nm interference filters were placed in front of the spectrometer, and for IRPL_{1.3}
193 excitation spectra two LP925 interference filters were used. The emission was then recorded from
194 850 nm to 1000 nm for IRPL_{1.41}, and from 925 nm to 1000 nm for IRPL_{1.3}. From these three-
195 dimensional excitation-emission spectra the emission bands at 880 ± 5 nm (IRPL_{1.41}) and 955 ± 5 nm
196 (IRPL_{1.3}) were isolated and plotted as a function of excitation wavelength. The obtained spectra were
197 corrected for the excitation light flux of the Xe-lamp and the instrument response of the detection
198 unit. The data were converted from wavelength to energy space prior to fitting analysis following the
199 same approach as outlined for the RL and PL emission spectra in section 3.2.

200 **4 Results**

201 Here we describe the results obtained from IRPL and IR-RL emission spectroscopy and IRPL
202 excitation spectroscopy, by first comparing the optical resetting behaviour of the PL emissions and
203 then examining the potential influence of sample chemistry and structural state on IRPL and IR-RL
204 emissions and the electron trap emitting IRPL/IR-RL at 1.3 eV and 1.41 eV.

205 **4.1 IR-RL and IRPL emission spectra**

206 **4.1.1 General shape and optical resetting behaviour of the IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} emissions**

207 Emission spectra were recorded after different durations of X-ray irradiation. Representative
208 examples of the recorded IRPL emission spectra are shown in Figure 2, and all IRPL and IR-RL spectra
209 are displayed in Figure S1 in the supplementary material.

210 PL and RL emission spectra recorded for various samples show variations in signal intensities with
211 emission wavelength/energy. Generally, the spectra show their highest intensities either around
212 ~1.41 eV (~880 nm) or around ~1.3 eV (~955 nm) (see examples in Fig. 2). PL emission intensities
213 increase with increasing irradiation dose, whilst RL emission intensities decrease with increasing

214 irradiation dose. The rate of PL increase and RL decrease with increasing dose in the sample varies
215 between samples and between emissions within a sample (cf. Fig. 2).

216 PL emission spectra recorded prior to switching on X-rays give information on the PL residual signal
217 remaining after 18 hours of solar bleaching (see orange line in Fig. 2). The size of these residuals
218 differs between samples; in some samples the PL signal is fully reset after 18 hours of solar bleaching
219 (Fig. 2A for FSM-13LH), in others it is only partially reset (Fig. 2B for FSM-3) or even untouched (Fig.
220 2C for FSM-5). For samples FSM-13 (single phase microcline, 98.5 % K-feldspar), FSM-13LH
221 (artificially disordered counterpart, Fig. 2A), FSM-6 (cryptoperthite, 74.4 % K-feldspar), FSM-6LH
222 (artificially disordered counterpart) and CLBR (single phase albite, 0.5 % K-feldspar) the PL signal was
223 reset to a lower level during bleaching (Fig. S1B, D, L, N and P). Interestingly, samples FSM-3
224 (cryptoperthite, 82.5 % K-feldspar, Fig. 2B) FSM-14 (cryptoperthite, 78.3 % K-feldspar) and FSM-5
225 (macroperthite, 74.8 % K-feldspar, Fig. 2C) showed a residual PL signal. For samples FSM-14 and
226 FSM-5, the PL signal with an emission centred around 880 nm (IRPL_{1.41}) did not grow further with
227 dose (Figs. 2C, S1H, J). The partially reset IRPL_{1.41} in sample FSM-3 grows with dose, but not to the
228 same extent as the IRPL_{1.3} emission (Fig. 2B). The 18 hour solar simulator bleach reset the IRPL_{1.3} in
229 most samples, except for FSM-14 (Fig. S1H) and FSM-5 (Fig. 2C), where a residual remains.

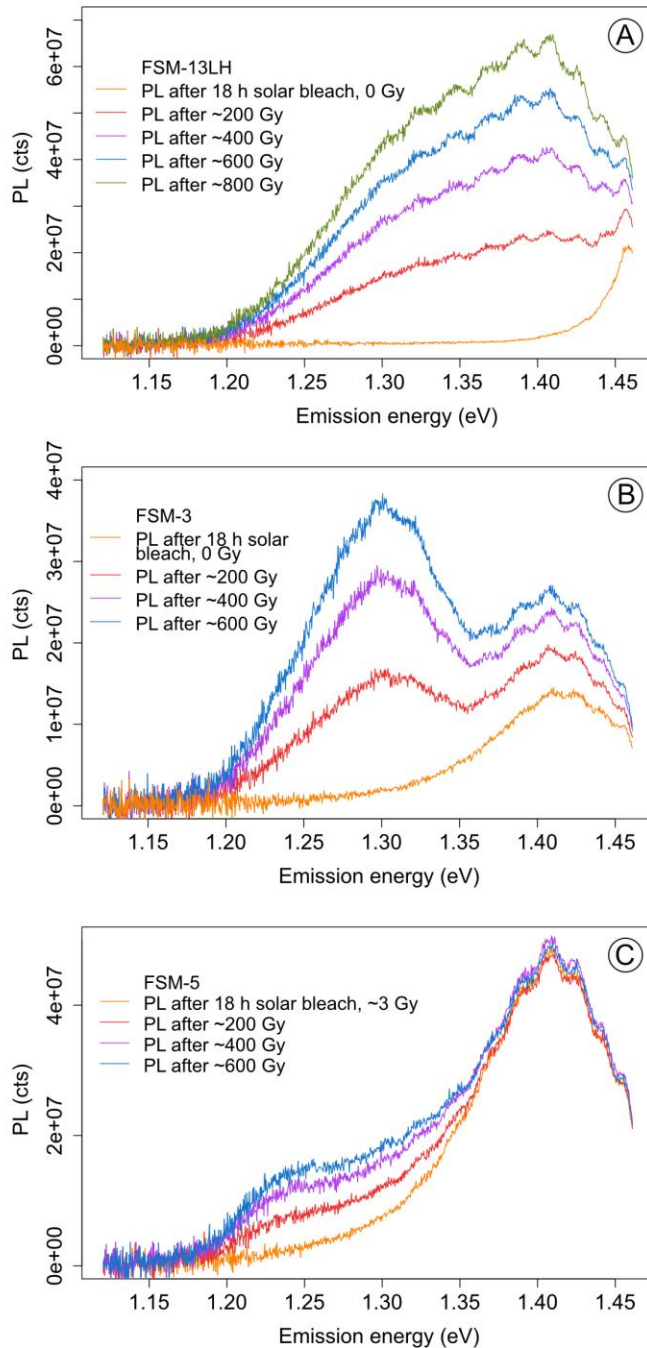


Fig. 2. Examples of IRPL emission spectra, which represent the range of spectra observed from our samples. Whilst the PL signal is reset to a background level (see orange curve recorded after 18 hours of solar simulator bleaching and before administering an X-ray dose) for FSM-13LH (A), the $IRPL_{1.3}$ (~ 955 nm) and $IRPL_{1.41}$ (~ 880 nm) signals reset to varying extent in the case of FSM-3 (B) and FSM-5 (C). The figures also show the different response of the three exemplary samples to X-ray doses of up to ~ 800 Gy, and how the two IRPL emissions grow differently with X-ray irradiation. It is particularly interesting that the $IRPL_{1.41}$ emission in FSM-5 does not bleach during 18 hours of exposure under in solar simulator and that this emission does not grow with increasing X-ray dose.

231 4.1.2 Intensities and energies of IRPL and IR-RL emissions

232 Kumar et al. (2018, 2020a) showed the presence of two IRPL and IR-RL emissions with peak maxima
233 around 1.3 eV and 1.41 eV in their samples. In the present study the emission spectra were fitted in
234 R using the *nls function* (Bates and DebRoy, 2018), which uses a non-linear least squares approach to
235 iteratively find the most suitable fitting parameters for the given equation. A linear sum of n
236 Gaussian peaks was fitted to the measured spectra, where n varied typically from 1 to 3. The best fit
237 was determined by minimising the residuals while keeping n as small as possible. Equation 1
238 represents the fitted function, where k is a constant, E the emission photon energy (in eV), μ the
239 mean energy of the Gaussian distribution (in eV) and σ the standard deviation (in eV). For each
240 sample, the RL spectrum after a dose of ~ 3 Gy and the PL spectrum after the longest irradiation was
241 chosen for fitting (Table 1). The measured emission spectra and corresponding fits are shown in
242 Figure 3 for samples FSM-13, FSM-5 and CLBR. Emission spectra for all samples are shown in Figure
243 S3.

$$244 \quad f(E) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i * \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} * \frac{(E_i - \mu_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}\right) \quad [1]$$

245 The number of Gaussian peaks (n) used to describe the measured spectra varies across samples, but
246 stays the same within one sample for RL and PL, with the exception of CLBR. The RL spectrum of
247 CLBR (single phase albite, 0.5 % K-feldspar) can be fitted using two Gaussian functions with mean
248 energies of 1.29 ± 0.05 eV and at 1.33 ± 0.03 eV (Fig. 3E). In contrast the PL spectrum of this sample
249 can only be described by one Gaussian peak with a mean energy of 1.28 ± 0.05 eV (Fig. 3F). Single
250 phase microcline sample FSM-13 shows RL and PL emission spectra that are described by a sum of
251 two Gaussian peaks. In the RL spectrum of FSM-13, the emissions are centred around 1.33 ± 0.06 eV
252 and around 1.42 ± 0.04 eV (Fig. 3A), whereas in the PL spectra the emissions are centred at $1.31 \pm$
253 0.05 eV and 1.43 ± 0.04 eV (Fig. 3B).

254 Perthitic samples FSM-3, FSM-14 and FSM-6 also show RL and PL spectra that can be described by
 255 two Gaussian peaks (Fig. S2). The peak positions of the emissions are similar to those recorded for
 256 FSM-13, with one emission being centred around 1.3 eV and the other around 1.41 eV (Table 1). The
 257 RL (Fig. 3C) and PL (Fig. 3D) emission spectra for FSM-5 are different to the other perthites, because
 258 they require three Gaussian peaks for fitting as opposed to two. In addition to RL and PL emissions
 259 around ~ 1.4 eV and ~ 1.3 eV, a third additional emission is recorded at 1.22 ± 0.02 and at 1.23 ± 0.03
 260 eV for RL and PL, respectively (Fig. 3C, D).

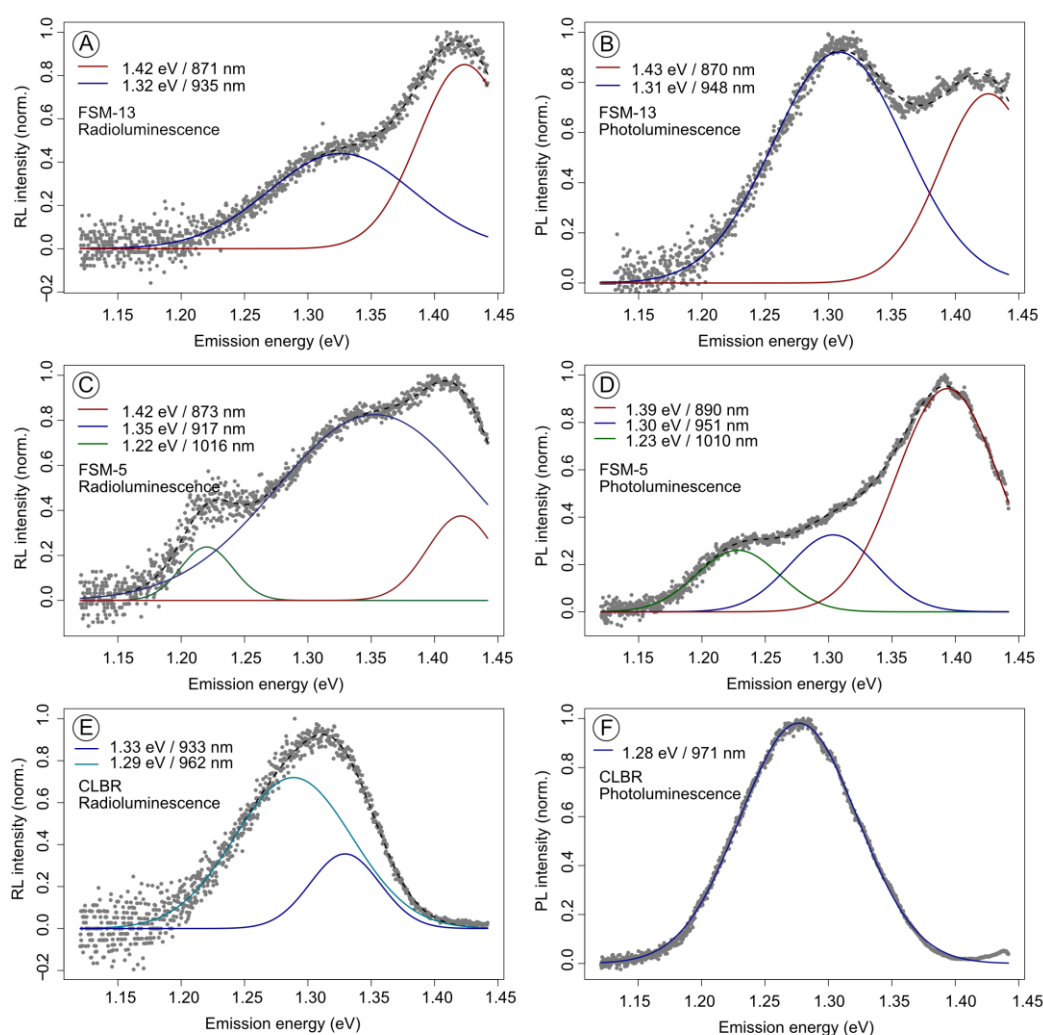


Fig. 3. Examples of radioluminescence (A, C, E) and photoluminescence (B, D, F) emission spectra of samples FSM-13 (A, B), FSM-5 (C, D) and CLBR (E, F). The recorded spectra were fitted using up to three Gaussian peaks. The mean of the distribution is given in the individual figures for both distributions. Further details of the fit are also presented in Table 1. RL and PL emission spectra of the other samples are shown in Figure S2 and results of the fitting of those spectra are also given in Table 1.

261 Table 1. Results of Gaussian fit of RL and PL emission spectra. K-FS (%) refers to the K-feldspar content calculated from oxide concentration obtained using XRF. Here, μ
 262 represents the mean energy (in eV) or wavelength (in nm) and sigma (σ) the standard deviation (in eV). K-FS (%) refers to the K-feldspar content calculated from oxide
 263 concentration obtained using XRF.

Sample ID	K-FS (%)	Phases	RL				PL			
			μ (eV)	sigma (eV)	μ (nm)	Measured after a dose of	μ (eV)	sigma (eV)	μ (nm)	Measured after a dose of
FSM-13	98.5	single phase microcline	1.33	0.06	935	~3 Gy	1.31	0.05	948	~800 Gy
			1.42	0.04	871		1.43	0.04	870	
FSM-13LH	98.5	disordered, but still single phase microcline	1.32	0.06	937	~3 Gy	1.32	0.06	936	~800 Gy
			1.41	0.04	879		1.42	0.04	875	
FSM-3	82.5	perthite (microcline and albite)	1.30	0.05	956	~3 Gy	1.30	0.05	954	~600 Gy
			1.41	0.03	878		1.42	0.03	876	
FSM-14	78.3	perthite (microcline and albite)	1.30	0.05	953	~3 Gy	1.32	0.06	941	~400 Gy
			1.42	0.03	874		1.41	0.03	877	
FSM-5	74.8	perthite (microcline and albite)	1.22	0.02	1016	~3 Gy	1.23	0.03	1010	~600 Gy
			1.35	0.08	917		1.30	0.03	951	
			1.42	0.03	873		1.39	0.04	890	
FSM-6	74.4	perthite (orthoclase and albite)	1.32	0.06	938	~3 Gy	1.31	0.05	945	~400 Gy
			1.40	0.05	885		1.40	0.05	887	
FSM-6LH	74.4	sanidine	1.26	0.04	982	~3 Gy	1.26	0.03	985	~400 Gy
			1.38	0.06	899		1.36	0.07	910	
CLBR	0.5	albite	1.29	0.05	962	~3 Gy	1.28	0.05	971	~200 Gy
			1.33	0.03	932					

264

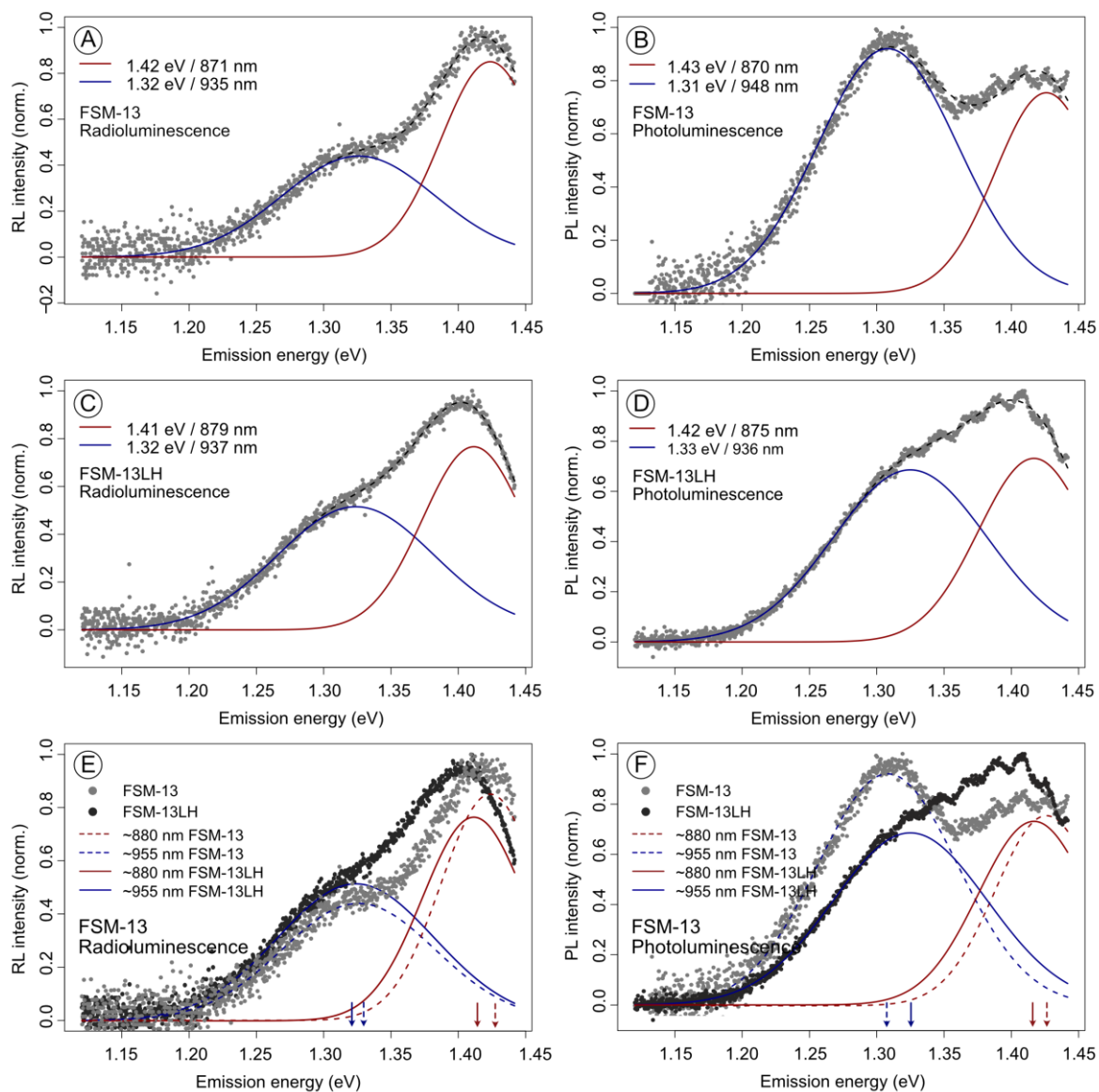


Fig. 4. Comparison of RL (A, C, E) and PL (B, D, F) emission spectra of FSM-13 (unheated material) and FSM-13LH (heated material). The emission spectra were fitted using two Gaussian peaks and the mean of the obtained distributions is given in the figures. Details of the fit are given in Table 1. Figures E and F show a comparison of the RL (E) and PL (F) emission spectra of the heated and unheated material. The dashed lines and light grey points correspond to the unheated material (FSM-13) and the solid lines and darkgrey points to the heated material (FSM-13LH). The arrows pointing towards the x-axis show the change in emission peak position for the unheated (dashed line) and heated (solid line) material.

265

266 The effect of framework disorder on RL and PL emission spectra recorded in the infrared was tested

267 for two samples: one single phase microcline (FSM-13, referred to as FSM-13LH after heating) and

268 one perthite (FSM-6, referred to as FSM-6LH after heating, Figs. 4 and 5, respectively). Figure 4
269 shows the RL emission spectra for samples FSM-13 (Fig. 4A) and FSM-13LH (Fig. 4C) and both in
270 direct comparison (Fig. 4E). The same is shown for PL emission spectra in Figures 4B, D and F,
271 respectively. The RL emission spectrum of the heated sample FSM-13LH, compared to the unheated
272 material (FSM-13) shows only very subtle changes in shape. Both emission peaks are present with
273 similar relative intensities within the RL spectra of FSM-13 and FSM-13 LH (Fig. 4E). Fitting of the RL
274 emission peaks results in mean emission energies of 1.33 ± 0.06 eV (FSM-13) and 1.32 ± 0.06 eV
275 (FSM-13LH) and of 1.42 ± 0.04 eV (FSM-13) and 1.43 ± 0.04 eV (FSM-13LH). In contrast, PL of heated
276 sample FSM-13LH, compared to FSM-13, shows changes in shape and in the relative intensities of
277 the two identified emission maxima. Whilst in the PL spectrum of FSM-13 the IRPL_{1,3} emission is
278 more prominent, the IRPL_{1,41} emission is the dominant emission of the heated sample FSM-13LH
279 (Fig. 4F). The peak maxima are found at 1.31 ± 0.05 eV and 1.43 ± 0.04 eV for FSM-13 and at $1.32 \pm$
280 0.06 eV and 1.42 ± 0.04 eV for the heated sample FSM-13LH (Fig. 4F).

281 For FSM-6 and the heated material of FSM-6LH, a first visual examination of the shapes of the RL and
282 PL emission spectra (Figs. 5E, F) does not indicate any significant changes, however, fitting analysis
283 reveals differences in relative intensities and the mean energy of the subpeaks: In the case of RL (Fig.
284 5E) and PL (Fig. 5F), the relative intensity of the 1.3 eV subpeak decreases when comparing the
285 unheated (FSM-6) to the heated material (FSM-6LH). Whilst the mean energy of this emission is
286 found at 1.32 ± 0.06 eV in RL of FSM-6, it apparently shifts to 1.26 ± 0.04 eV in the spectrum of
287 heated sample FSM-6LH (Fig. 5E). Similarly, in PL emission spectra of FSM-6 and FSM-6LH (Fig. 5F)
288 the IRPL_{1,3} emission occurs at 1.31 ± 0.05 eV and at 1.26 ± 0.03 eV, respectively. The higher energy
289 subpeak at ~ 1.41 eV occurs at 1.40 ± 0.05 eV in RL of FSM-6 consistent with 1.38 ± 0.06 eV in FSM-
290 6LH. Similarly, in PL this emission (IRPL_{1,41}) peaks at 1.40 ± 0.05 eV in FSM-6 (unheated) and at $1.36 \pm$
291 0.07 eV FSM-6LH (heated) (Fig. 5F).

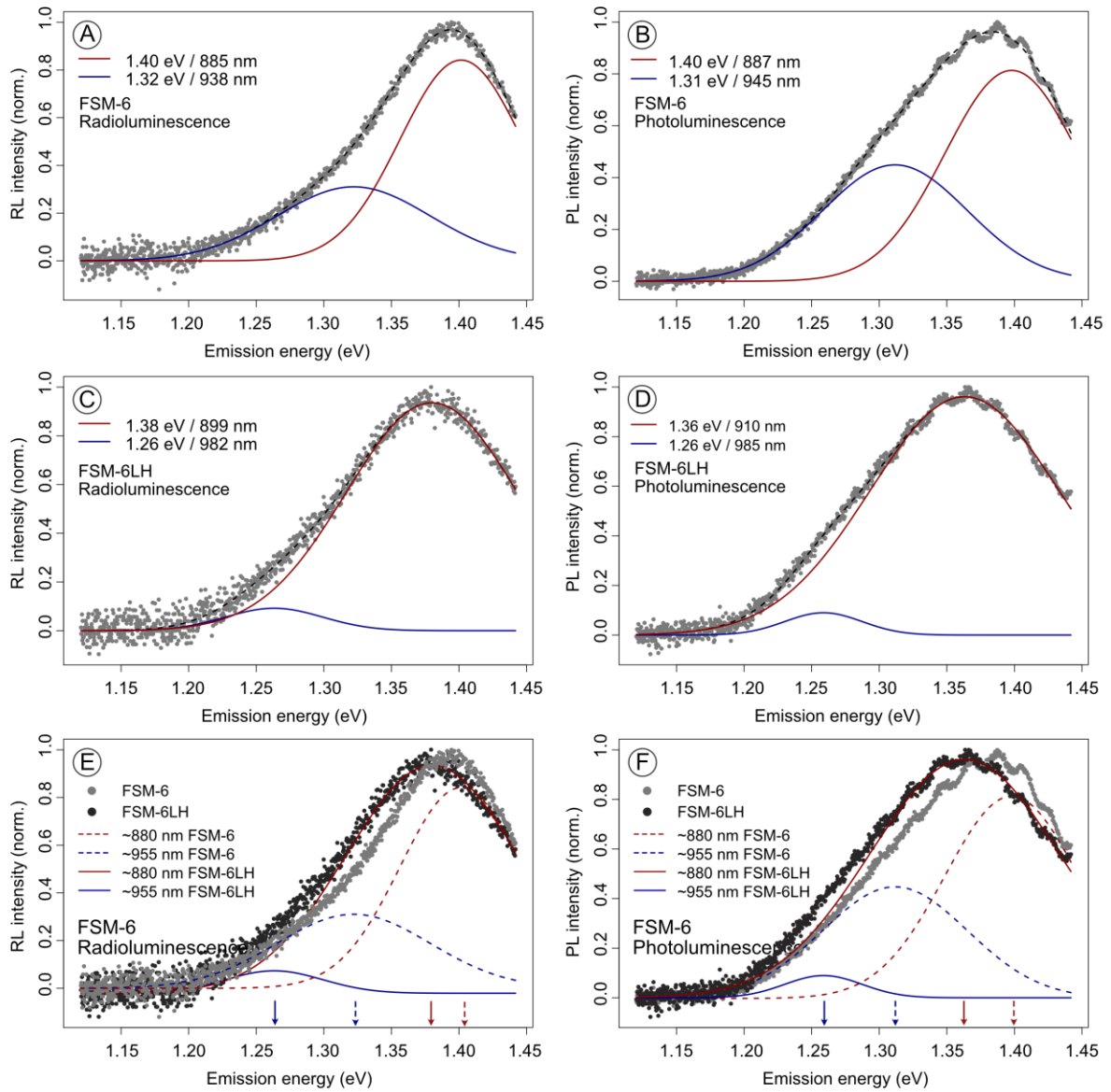


Fig. 5. Comparison of RL (A, C, E) and PL (B, D, F) emission spectra of FSM-6 (unheated material) and FSM-6LH (heated material). The emission spectra were fitted using two Gaussian peaks and the mean of the obtained distributions is given in the figures. Details of the fit are given in Table 1. Figures E and F show a comparison of the RL (E) and PL (F) emission spectra of the heated and unheated material. The dashed lines and light grey points correspond to the unheated material (FSM-6) and the solid lines and dark grey points to the heated material (FSM-6LH). The arrows pointing towards the x-axis show the change in emission peak position for the unheated (dashed line) and heated (solid line) material.

292

293

294

295 4.2 Excitation spectra

296 IRPL excitation spectra recorded from ~ 1.4 eV to ~ 2.6 eV for all samples reveal excitation peaks in
297 the infrared (~ 1.45 eV, peak 1 in Fig. 6A) and in the yellow to blue region (1.9 to 2.5 eV, peak 2 in Fig.
298 6) for IRPL_{1.3} (955 ± 5 nm) and IRPL_{1.41} (880 ± 5 nm) emissions, and additionally for the IRPL_{1.2} ($1030 \pm$
299 5 nm) emission in FSM-5 only. The excitation peak in the infrared was fully characterised for IRPL_{1.3},
300 but not to its full extent for IRPL_{1.41}, due to instrumental limitations.

301 The excitation peak in the IR has first been observed in alkali feldspar excitation spectra recorded
302 with the emission in the UV by Hütt et al. (1988) and has been described as the IR resonance peak.
303 For the IRPL_{1.3} eV excitation spectrum, this peak was initially reported by Prasad et al. (2017); they
304 proposed that this peak reflects a conduction band transition for trapped electrons. This peak is
305 marked as peak 1 and IR resonance peak in Figure 6A. Kumar et al. (2020a) described a second
306 excitation peak, denoted as peak 2, in IRPL excitation spectra of chemically different feldspars. The
307 range of excitation energies at which peak 2 was observed by Kumar et al. (2020a) overlaps with the
308 values of trap depth obtained using UV signals by Kars et al. (2013) and Riedesel et al. (2019) for a
309 range of chemically different feldspars. Based on the comparison with these earlier studies, and
310 measurements and analyses of an UV excitation spectrum of their samples, Kumar et al (2020a)
311 concluded that peak 2 in their IRPL excitation spectra reflects the electron transition from the
312 ground state of the electron trap to the conduction band and thus describes the trap depth of the
313 electron trap (Kumar et al., 2020a).

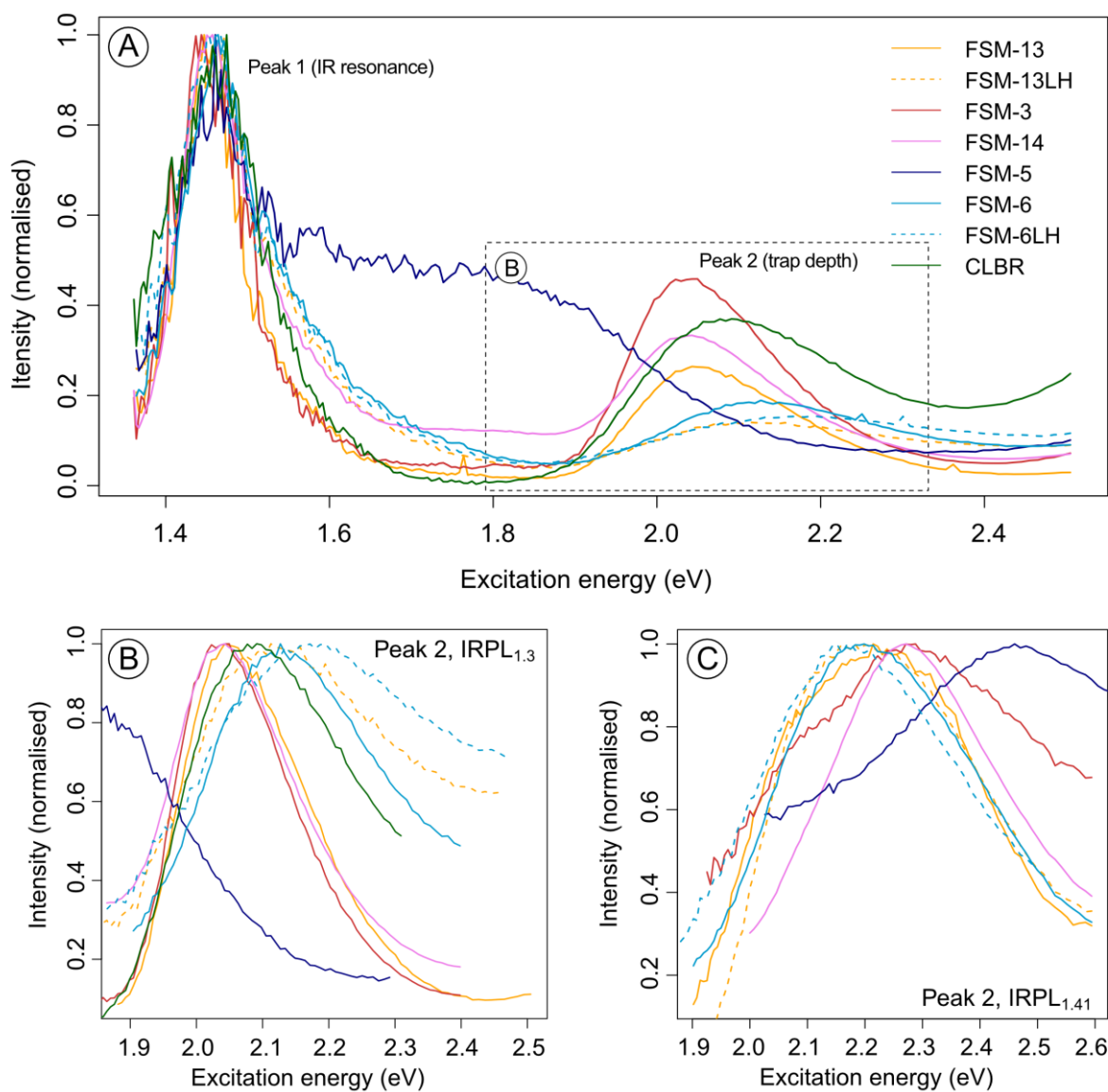


Fig. 6. A) Excitation spectra of all samples investigated recorded with excitation energies ranging from ~ 1.36 to ~ 2.51 eV. The emission was recorded at 1.3 eV (IRPL_{1.3}). Data have been normalised to the intensity of the IR resonance peak at ~ 1.45 eV. The dashed box indicates the excitation energy range isolated for B. B) Close-up of excitation peak 2 from IRPL_{1.3} excitation spectra. C) Close-up of excitation peak 2 from IRPL_{1.41} excitation spectra. The full IRPL_{1.41} excitation spectra for all samples are shown in Fig. S3. Since single phase albite CLBR does not show an IRPL_{1.41} emission, no excitation spectrum of this sample is displayed in C. Macroporphite FSM-5 also shows an emission at 1.2 eV, but for simplification excitation spectra recorded for this emission are not displayed in this figure, but can be found in Figure 7C and D.

314

315 **4.2.1 Trap depth**

316 Following the approach by Kumar et al. (2020a) we investigate sample-to-sample variations in shape
317 and position of excitation peak 2 to obtain information on the electron trap depths in the samples
318 investigated. Figure 6 enables a comparison between the position and shape of peak 2 of all samples
319 investigated, and Figure 7 allows a comparison of peak 2 recorded in IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} excitation
320 spectra for selected samples FSM-13, FSM-5 and CLBR. Excitation spectra for both emissions and all
321 samples are shown in Figure S3. In addition to qualitative descriptions, we quantify potential
322 variations in peak 2, and thus the trap depth, by selecting the excitation energy at which peak 2 has
323 its highest IRPL emission intensity. Since the spectra were recorded with a measurement resolution
324 of 2 nm, we are able to determine the peak position with a precision of at least ± 0.02 eV, since this
325 is the largest step in energy space observed from the excitation energy range measured. However,
326 this estimate is only based on the measurement resolution. To enable a comparison of the width of
327 the peaks, the full width half maximum (FWHM) of peak 2 was calculated and results are given in
328 Table 2 and Figure 10B.

329 Figures 6B and 6C show variations in the shape of peak 2 and in the position of the maximum
330 intensity. Peak 2 and thus the trap depth for IRPL_{1.3} varies between 2.04 eV (FSM-13 and FSM-14)
331 and 2.20 eV (FSM-6LH), and from 2.16 eV (FSM-13LH) to 2.46 eV (FSM-5) for IRPL_{1.41} (Table 2, Fig. 6B,
332 C). The width (FWHM) of peak 2 varies from 0.22 eV (FSM-3) to 0.53 eV (FSM-6LH) for IRPL_{1.3} and
333 from 0.44 eV (FSM-14) to 0.63 eV (FSM-5) for IRPL_{1.41} (Table 2, Fig. 6B, C).

334 The IRPL_{1.3} excitation spectrum of single phase albite CLBR shows a trap depth of 2.09 eV (FWHM:
335 0.35 eV; Fig. 7F). No trap depth was calculated for the IRPL_{1.41} emission, since the luminescence
336 recorded is identified as the tail of the IRPL_{1.3} emission, thus a calculated trap depth would only
337 reflect the depth of the trap responsible for IRPL_{1.3}. Single phase microcline FSM-13 (Fig. 7A) has an
338 optical trap depth of 2.21 eV (FWHM of 0.47 eV) for IRPL_{1.41} and a shallower trap depth of 2.04 eV
339 (FWHM of 0.24 eV) for IRPL_{1.3}.

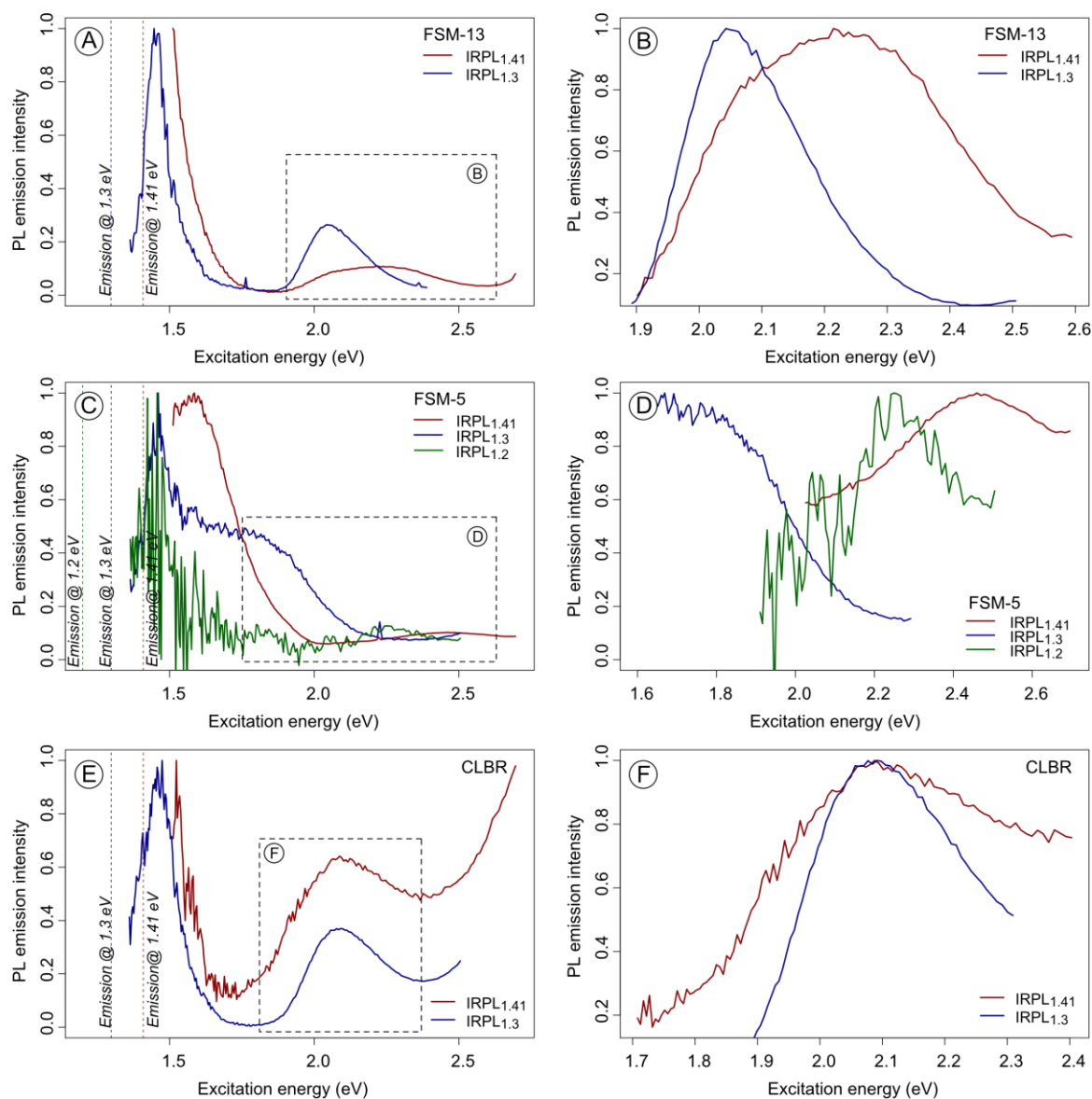


Fig. 7. Excitation spectra for the IRPL_{1.41} and IRPL_{1.3} nm emissions of samples FSM-13 (A, B), FSM-5 (C, D) and CLBR (E, F). The graphs were normalised to the point of highest signal intensity. For figures B, D and F, excitation peak 2 was isolated and normalised separately. These graphs were used to obtain the trap depth, by picking the point of highest intensity for the individual curves. The thus obtained mode (in eV and μm) are given in Table 2 for all samples and excitation spectra measured for all samples can be found in Figure S3. The emission window is indicated in A, C and E with dashed vertical lines.

340

341 All perthitic samples show a similar pattern as FSM-13, where the trap depth is shallower for IRPL_{1.3},
 342 compared to IRPL_{1.41} (Table 2, Figure 10B). In the perthitic samples the trap depth for IRPL_{1.41} ranges
 343 from 2.20 eV in FSM-6 (FWHM of 0.47 eV, Figs. 9B, D) to 2.46 eV in FSM-5 (FWHM of 0.63 eV, Figs.

344 7C, D) and for IRPL_{1,3} from 2.05 eV (FSM-3, FWHM of 0.22 eV) to 2.13 eV (FSM-6, FWHM of 0.42 eV).
345 Macroperthite FSM-5 does not show a peak between 2 eV and 2.5 eV in IRPL_{1,3} excitation spectra,
346 but rather a shoulder on the IR resonance peak is seen which stretches up to ~2.1 eV (Fig. 7C). Thus,
347 a trap depth cannot be defined for the IRPL_{1,3} centre of FSM-5. FSM-5 is also different to other
348 samples because a third emission (IRPL_{1,2}) was found in the excitation spectra of FSM-5 (Fig. 7C and
349 D). Although the spectrum is less intense for an emission at 1.2 eV, both excitation peaks are
350 recognisable and fully characterised. Excitation peak 2 occurs at lower excitation energy (2.25 eV) in
351 case of IRPL_{1,2}, compared to IRPL_{1,41}, where a trap depth of 2.46 eV is measured.

352 The IRPL_{1,3} and IRPL_{1,41} excitation spectra of the two samples used in the heating experiment (FSM-
353 13LH and FSM-6LH; see section 3.1 for details) show subtle changes compared to the excitation
354 spectra of the unheated counterparts (single phase microcline FSM-13 and perthite FSM-6, cf. Figs. 8
355 and 9). Figure 8 shows the excitation spectra of heated sample FSM-13LH, in comparison to the
356 unheated sample material (single phase microcline FSM-13). The IRPL_{1,41} excitation spectra of FSM-
357 13 and FSM-13LH are similar, with a slight shift of the entire excitation spectra towards lower energy
358 from the ordered specimen FSM-13 to the disordered sample FSM-13LH (Fig. 8A). Trap depths
359 associated with the IRPL_{1,41} emission are 2.21 eV for FSM-13 compared to 2.16 eV for FSM-13LH (Fig.
360 8B). In case of the IRPL_{1,3} excitation spectra of FSM-13 and FSM-13LH the obtained trap depths are
361 2.04 eV (FSM-13) and 2.11 eV (FSM-13LH, Fig. 8D), respectively, and the FWHM changes from 0.24
362 eV in the unheated sample FSM-13 to 0.50 eV in the heated sample FSM-13LH. Additionally, a
363 change in relative intensity between the IR resonance peak and excitation peak 2 is observed for
364 IRPL_{1,3}: peak 2 has an intensity of ~30 % and ~10 % of the corresponding IR resonance peaks in the
365 unheated and heated materials, respectively.

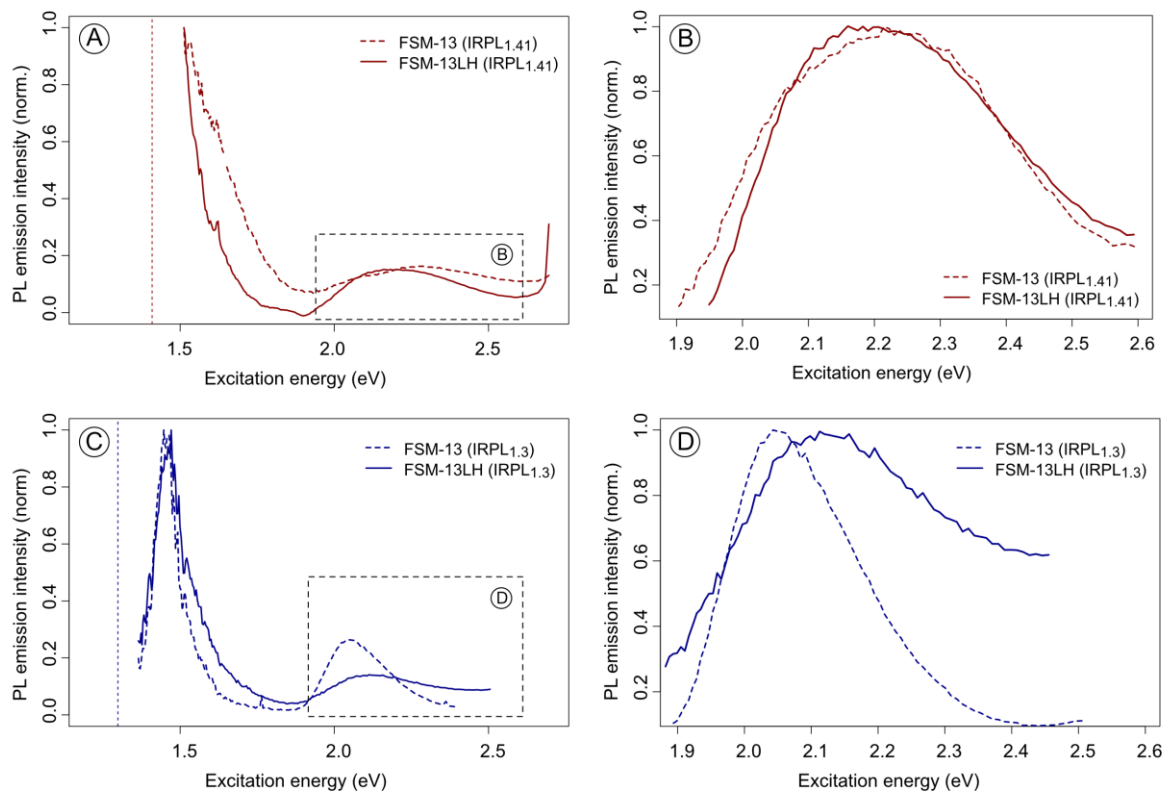


Fig. 8. Excitation spectra of samples FSM-13 (unheated material, dashed line) and FSM-13LH (heated material, solid line) in comparison for the IRPL_{1.41} emission (A and B) and the IRPL_{1.3} emission (C and D). A and C show the complete excitation spectra measured for both samples and both emissions. The graphs were normalised to the highest intensity. B and D focus on a comparison of excitation peak 2. For these two graphs this excitation peak was isolated and then the spectra were normalised to the highest intensity.

366

367 The comparison of IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} excitation spectra measured for perthitic sample FSM-6 and
 368 the heated material of FSM-6LH are shown in Figure 9. Whilst the IR resonance peak for IRPL_{1.3} and
 369 IRPL_{1.41} remains largely identical between the heated and unheated sample material, excitation peak
 370 2 changes slightly for both emissions recorded. The maximum of peak 2 in the IRPL_{1.41} excitation
 371 spectra is recorded at 2.20 eV for FSM-6 and at 2.18 eV for FSM-6LH (Fig. 9B). For the IRPL_{1.3}
 372 emission the position of the highest intensity of peak 2 is recorded at 2.13 eV for FSM-6 and at
 373 2.20 eV for FSM-6LH. Additionally, peak 2 is 0.11 eV wider in case of IRPL_{1.3} excitation spectra of
 374 FSM-6LH compared to FSM-6 (Fig. 9D).

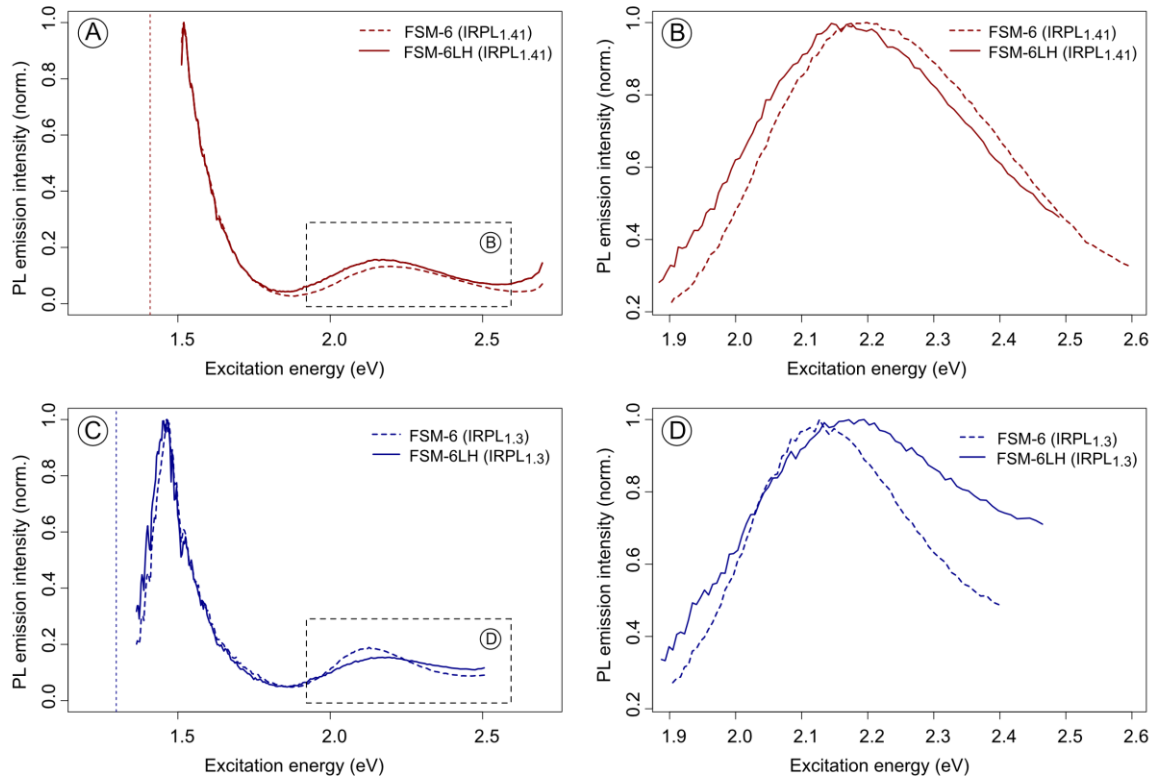


Fig. 9. Excitation spectra of samples FSM-6 (unheated material, dashed line) and FSM-6LH (heated material, solid line) in comparison for the IRPL_{1.41} emission (A and B) and the IRPL_{1.3} emission (C and D). A and C show the complete excitation spectra measured for both samples and both emissions. The graphs were normalised to the highest intensity. B and D focus on a comparison of excitation peak 2. For these two graphs this excitation peak was isolated and then the spectra were normalised to the highest intensity.

375

376

377 Table 2. Results of excitation spectra with emissions recorded at ~880 nm (IRPL_{1.41}) and ~955 nm (IRPL_{1.3}). K-FS (%) refers to the K-feldspar content calculated from oxide
 378 concentration obtained using XRF. The relative feldspar compositions were obtained using stoichiometry. E_t refers to the transition from the ground state of the electron trap
 379 to the edge of the conduction band. Data for R28 and K8 are from Kumar et al (2020a). ¹The association of R28 as orthoclase is solely based on information given in Poolton
 380 et al. (2009), however, these authors do not present any analytical data (i.e. XRD or related).

Sample ID	K-FS (%)	Details	1.41 eV (880 nm) emission		1.3 eV (955 nm) emission				1.2 eV (1030 nm) emission	
			E _t (eV)	FWHM (eV)	IR res. (eV)	FWHM (eV)	E _t (eV)	FWHM (eV)	Et (eV)	FWHM (eV)
FSM-13	98.5	single phase microcline	2.21	0.47	1.46	0.08	2.04	0.24	NA	NA
FSM-13LH	98.5	slightly disordered single phase microcline	2.16	0.47	1.46	0.14	2.11	0.50	NA	NA
FSM-3	82.5	perthite (microcline and albite)	2.29	0.62	1.45	0.11	2.05	0.22	NA	NA
FSM-14	78.3	perthite (microcline and albite)	2.27	0.44	1.45	0.12	2.04	0.25	NA	NA
FSM-5	74.8	perthite (microcline and albite)	2.46	0.63	1.46	0.15	NA	NA	2.25	0.36
FSM-6	74.4	perthite (orthoclase and albite)	2.20	0.47	1.46	0.13	2.13	0.42	NA	NA
FSM-6LH	74.4	sanidine	2.18	0.51	1.47	0.14	2.20	0.53	NA	NA
CLBR	0.5	albite	NA	NA	1.46	0.15	2.09	0.35	NA	NA
R28	95	orthoclase ¹	2.31		1.46		2.15		NA	NA
K8	84	microcline perthite (Baril, 2004)	2.18		1.46		2.09		NA	NA

381 **4.2.2 IR resonance peak**

382 The IR resonance peak is thought to reflect an excited state of an electron trapping centre in feldspar
383 (Hütt et al., 1988; Bailiff and Poolton, 1991; Poolton et al., 1995). The IR resonance peak is fully
384 characterised in IRPL_{1,3} excitation spectra of all samples, which allows for a quantification of the
385 resonance energy, by selecting the IR resonance peak maximum and by calculating the FWHM of this
386 peak (Table 2). For this purpose, the data was smoothed by calculating a running average of three
387 data points. From the smoothed data the maximum peak intensity was selected as peak position and
388 the FWHM of the smoothed peak was calculated (Table 2). A direct sample-to-sample comparison of
389 the IR resonance peak (unsmoothed data) shows only little variation in the shape and peak position
390 (Fig. 6A), compared to the variation observed for excitation peak 2 for IRPL_{1,3} excitation spectra (Fig.
391 6B) and IRPL_{1,41} excitation spectra (Fig. 6C). Also, from the smoothed data the identified IR resonance
392 peak position varies from 1.45 eV (FSM-3, FSM-14) to 1.47 eV (FSM-6LH) and the FWHM varies from
393 0.08 eV (FSM-13) to 0.15 eV (CLBR).

394 **5 Discussion**

395 Previous studies have suggested different locations for electron trapping centres in feldspars:
396 substitution of Pb²⁺ for K⁺ on M sites (Erfurt, 2003), occupancy of tetrahedral sites of the Si,Al-
397 framework (Short, 2004), or occupancy of an unknown lattice site, but located in two different
398 crystallographic environments (Kumar et al., 2018, 2020a). However, these studies were conducted
399 on a limited number of feldspar samples, covering a narrow chemical range, or on grain mixtures
400 extracted from sediment, which likely contain grains of different geological origin and different
401 chemical composition. With this paper and the samples investigated we contribute to the growing
402 body of knowledge on electron trapping centres in feldspars by investigating a suite of single crystal
403 feldspars that span the entire alkali feldspar solid solution, including K- and Na-feldspar end
404 members, and the results are discussed below.

405

406 **5.1 Sample-dependent variations in IRPL and IR-RL emission spectra**

407 Erfurt (2003) and Erfurt and Krbetschek (2003) observed IR-RL emissions at 1.36 eV (910 nm) and at
408 1.43 eV (865 nm) in a single crystal feldspar and in feldspars extracted from sediment. Kumar et al.
409 (2018) measured emission energies of 1.3 eV (955 nm) and 1.41 eV (880 nm) in the IR-RL and IRPL
410 emission spectra of their alkali feldspars in single crystal feldspars and sediment extracts. IR-RL and
411 IRPL emission energies measured in this paper are within the range of emission energies observed
412 by Erfurt (2003), Erfurt and Krbetschek (2003) and Kumar et al. (2018, 2020a), but slightly more
413 consistent with the results of Kumar et al. (2018, 2020a). This closer agreement with the results in
414 the present study and those by Kumar et al. (2018, 2020a) might indicate a slight dependency of the
415 measurement results on the measurement conditions; the instrument used here is the same as used
416 by Kumar et al. (2018, 2020a).

417 Our IRPL and IR-RL emission spectra show that emissions centred around 1.3 eV are present in all
418 samples investigated. Similar observations were made for the IRPL and IR-RL emissions centred
419 around 1.41 eV, except the emission is absent in our only single phase albite CLBR (which only
420 contains 0.5 % K-feldspar). The IR-RL emission spectrum of CLBR can be fitted using the sum of two
421 Gaussian peaks, however both fitted Gaussian distributions are centred around 1.3 eV (Table 1, Fig.
422 3E). The IRPL emission spectrum of CLBR can only be described with a single Gaussian function
423 centred at ~ 1.3 eV (Table 1, Fig. 3F). It is interesting to note that both of the ordered single phase
424 samples (FSM-13 and CLBR) show an IRPL and IR-RL emission centred around 1.3 eV, but only the
425 ordered single phase microcline (FSM-13) shows an emission at ~ 1.41 eV (cf. Fig. 3A, B and Fig. 3E,
426 F). The difference between these two ordered single phase single crystal feldspars is their chemical
427 composition: Whilst single phase microcline sample FSM-13 contains 98.5 % K-feldspar, single phase
428 albite (CLBR) contains only 0.5 % K-feldspar; this potentially suggests that the 1.3 eV emission is
429 independent of the cation on M sites in the crystal, whereas the 1.41 eV emission might be linked to
430 the presence of K^+ ions on M sites. However, we can only base this on the measurement of these

431 two alkali feldspar end member samples and further research is necessary to validate our results.
432 Additionally, it should be noted here that, in contrast to our results, Kumar et al. (2020b), who used
433 a cathodoluminescence attachment to a scanning electron microscope, found that
434 cathodoluminescence emissions in the IR at ~ 1.3 eV increase with increasing K-content of the grain
435 measured, however, the exact mineral phases probed are unknown. Despite contradictory trends,
436 results by Kumar et al. (2020b) and presented here indicate that the suggestion by Erfurt (2003) of
437 electron trapping centres being created on M sites due to the substitution of K^+ ions by Pb^{2+} ions
438 might not hold true. Both Kumar et al. (2020b) and we in this present study show that at least one
439 IRPL emission is independent of the M site cation occupancy, whilst Erfurt (2003) linked both
440 emissions to two excited states of the same defect type on M sites. Our results are in addition to
441 previous work (e.g. Kumar et al. 2018, 2020a), which already indicated that the same type of defect,
442 but in two different crystallographic environments gives rise to the IRPL emissions. It is also
443 interesting to note that macroperthite FSM-5 (74.8 % K-feldspar) is the only sample which shows an
444 additional PL and RL emission at ~ 1.2 eV, which also indicates that additional factors, other than the
445 M site cation occupancy, influence electron trapping centres in feldspars.

446 Mean IRPL and IR-RL emission energies for the fitted Gaussian peaks are similar across the sample
447 suite investigated and, in most cases, IRPL and IR-RL emissions occur at similar emission energies.
448 The only exception is CLBR, where the RL emission can be described by a sum of two Gaussian,
449 whilst the PL emission is only described by a single Gaussian peak (Table 3, Fig. 10C, D). Furthermore,
450 even in the case of the unheated and heated sample pairs, only small changes in emission peak
451 energy were observed (Fig. 4 for FSM-13/FSM-13LH, Fig. 5 for FSM-6/FSM-6LH). An absolute
452 comparison of IRPL signal intensities of the unheated and heated sample pairs cannot be conducted,
453 because it was not possible to fix an exact sample mass on the cold finger. However, even when
454 comparing the IRPL intensities of FSM13/FSM-13LH and FSM-6/FSM-6LH (data not shown) no
455 obvious variations in signal intensities for the heated/unheated sample pairs could be observed. This
456 suggests that the IRPL and IR-RL emissions centred at 1.3 eV and 1.41 eV are largely unaffected by

457 changes to the tetrahedral site occupancy of Al³⁺ ions. In contrast, disordering Al³⁺ ions on the
458 framework of the same samples FSM-13LH and FSM-6LH resulted in a significant increase of the blue
459 luminescence emission (~410 nm), a change in the TL curve shape, particularly of the blue emission,
460 and increased the fading rate of the blue IRSL signal (Riedesel et al., 2021). Thus, it appears that
461 whilst the recombination centres related to the blue emission are highly affected by framework
462 disorder, most likely due to their location on Al-O-Al bridges (Finch and Klein, 1999; Riedesel et al.,
463 2021), the electron trapping centres seem to be relatively independent from the degree of
464 framework disorder in feldspars.

465 Since the IRPL signal is intended for use in luminescence dating, the optical resetting of the IRPL_{1.3}
466 and IRPL_{1.41} emissions is of importance for studies constraining the feldspar sample's last exposure
467 to light. Kumar et al. (2020a) analysed a single feldspar sample separated from sediment (R47) and
468 found that irrespective of the light source used for bleaching (405 nm, 470 nm or 880 nm LEDs, or a
469 SOL2 solar simulator), the IRPL emission centred around ~1.41 eV depletes more slowly than the
470 emission around 1.3 eV. After 24 hours exposure to the SOL2, their signals had fallen to ~5% for the
471 1.3 eV emission and between 5 % and 10 % for the ~1.41 eV emission. Duller et al. (2020) also
472 studied bleaching of the IRPL_{1.3} signal. They used feldspars separated from a dune sand and found
473 that the IRPL_{1.3} signal fell to ~3 % after bleaching using a 1 W 365 nm LED for 5.5 hours. From our
474 experiments it is evident that the two IRPL emission peaks respond differently to solar simulator
475 bleaching. Whilst the IRPL_{1.3} emission (and the IRPL_{1.2} emission for sample FSM-5) is completely reset
476 by an 18 hour solar simulator bleach for most samples (Figs. 2A, S1), the extent to which the IRPL_{1.41}
477 emission bleaches varies significantly between samples (Fig. 2B, C). These results suggest that the
478 extent of IRPL signal depletion is sample dependent, and this may have significant implications for
479 the application of IRPL for dating and strengthen the need for single grain IRPL analyses (Duller et al.
480 2020). However, further and more detailed bleaching experiments of chemically and structurally
481 well-constrained samples are necessary to be able to link variations in signal depletion with physical
482 properties of the samples.

483 5.2 Variations in excitation spectra of alkali feldspars

484 Our IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} excitation spectra revealed differences in the position of excitation peak 2,
485 which was interpreted as reflecting the trap depth following Kumar et al. (2020a). For all our
486 samples we observed a larger trap depth related to the IRPL_{1.41} emission, compared to the IRPL_{1.3}
487 emission. The trap depth of the IRPL_{1.3} trapping centre varies from 2.04 eV (FSM-13 and FSM-14) to
488 2.20 eV (FSM-6LH) and for the IRPL_{1.41} trapping centre from 2.16 eV (FSM-13LH) to 2.46 eV (FSM-5).
489 The trap depths obtained here are similar to those measured by Kumar et al. (2020a). These authors
490 also observed smaller trap depths for the IRPL_{1.3} centre compared to the IRPL_{1.41} centre and
491 respective trap depths varied from 1.90 eV to 2.21 eV and from 2.18 eV to 2.38 eV, for IRPL_{1.3} and
492 IRPL_{1.41}, respectively. When comparing our IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} trap depth values and those presented
493 by Kumar et al. (2020a), we do not observe any trends in trap depth with chemistry of the samples,
494 e.g. K-feldspar content (Fig. 10B, Table 2). However, the absence of the IRPL_{1.41} emission in our single
495 phase albite CLBR (0.5 % K-feldspar) potentially suggests that the IRPL_{1.41} trapping centre is related
496 to the presence of K⁺ ions on M sites and that a certain number of K⁺ ions have to occupy M sites to
497 enable the presence of the IRPL_{1.41} trapping centre in feldspars.

498 Artificial framework disorder (produced by laboratory heating of a sub-sample of samples FSM-13LH
499 and FSM-6LH) influences the trap depth of both centres slightly, and in both samples the IRPL_{1.3}
500 trapping centres seems to be affected more, compared to the IRPL_{1.41} trapping centre (Fig. 8B, C and
501 Fig. 9B, C). Additionally, the FWHM of excitation peak 2 increases in the heated samples (FSM-13LH
502 and FSM-6LH) compared to the unheated material (FSM-13 and FSM-6, Fig. 8 and 9), especially in
503 the case of IRPL_{1.3} excitation spectra. Since the rising limb of the peak was suggested to be related to
504 the optical transitions in the band tail states (Prasad et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2020a), the increase in
505 the peak width for the heated samples may suggest that disordering the Al,Si-framework changes
506 the band tail width. This interpretation is consistent with the suggestion of band tail states being
507 associated with variations in bonding angles in the lattice (Poolton et al., 2002a). Artificial

508 disordering of the framework in our samples potentially influences the bonding angles within the
509 crystal and results in a change in symmetry as a consequence of the re-distribution of Al³⁺ ions within
510 the crystal (e.g. Goldsmith and Laves, 1954; Stewart and Ribbe, 1969; Deer et al., 2013, p. 256-257).
511 The presence of sub-conduction band-tail states could also explain why excitation peak 2 is much
512 wider, compared to the width of the IR resonance peak (cf. Table 2). Additionally, it could be
513 considered that the large width of peak 2 could potentially reflect a distribution of ground state
514 energies for this type of electron trapping centre. It has been argued previously that luminescence
515 from feldspars arises due to a distribution of ground state energies of electron trap(s) (e.g.
516 Strickertsson, 1985; García-Guinea et al., 2003), however, these suggestions are mainly based on
517 analyses of thermoluminescence curve shapes.

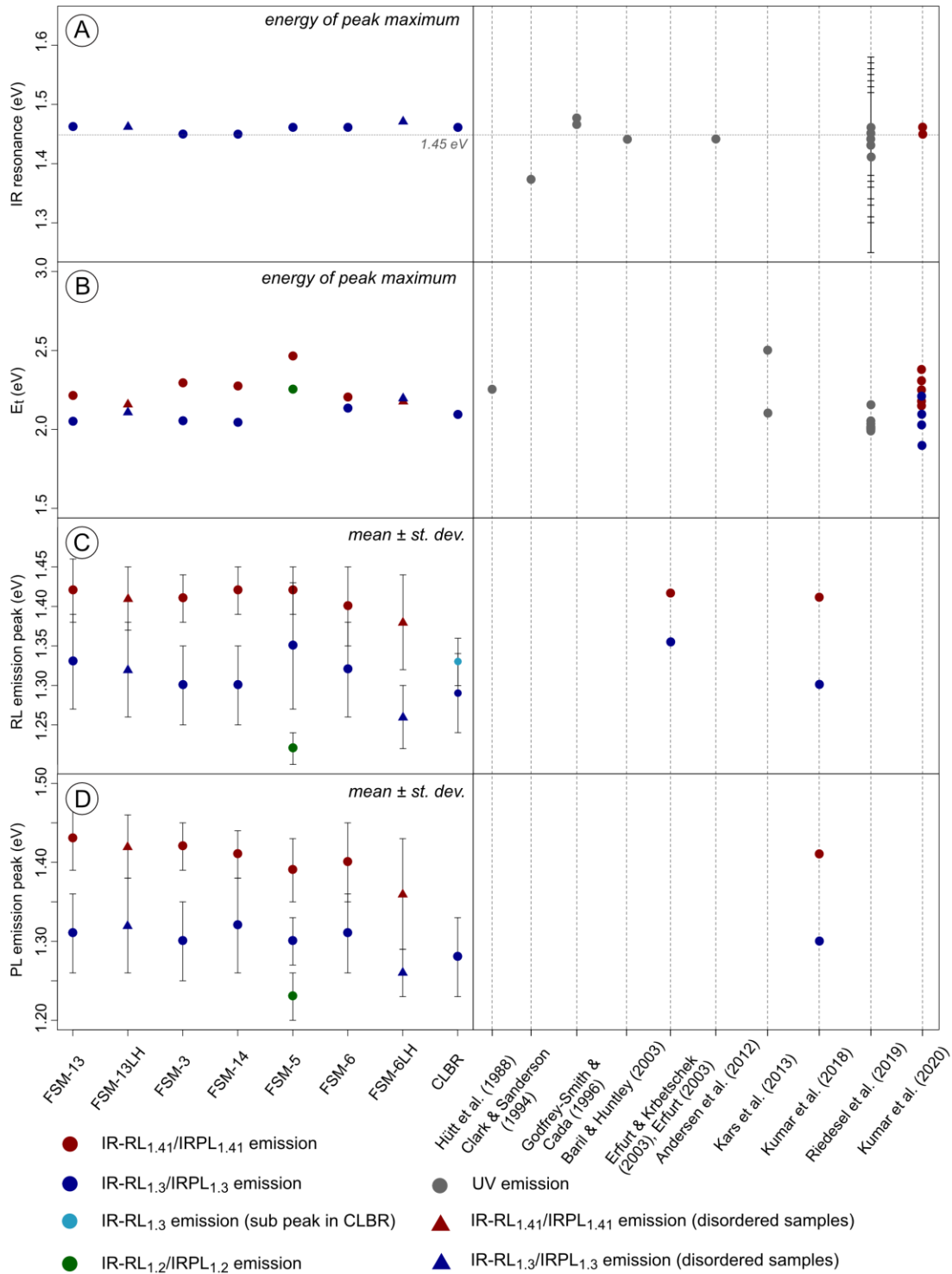


Fig. 10. Summary figure of results presented in this paper in comparison with selected published results. For Hütt et al. (1988), Baril and Huntley (2003) and Andersen et al. (2012) examples of their experimental results were picked ($n = 1$). Baril and Huntley (2003) and Andersen et al. (2012) fitted the IR resonance peak in their excitation spectra with various equations or multiple Gaussian distributions. Thus, a comparison of the numerical values obtained by these authors and the data measured in the present paper is difficult. For this reason only examples of one sample each were picked and uncertainties are not displayed in the case of Baril

and Huntley (2003) and Andersen et al. (2012). For Clark and Sanderson (1994) only their measurement of F1 reference feldspar using a halogen lamp is displayed. Godfrey-Smith and Cada (1996) identify the IR resonance peak centred around 840 nm (~1.48 eV) in nearly pure Na-feldspar end members and around 845 nm (~1.47 eV) in microcline, plagioclase and in feldspars extracted from sediments.

The data points related to Kars et al. (2013, n = 2) and Riedesel et al. (2019, n = 17) are based on fitting a rising continuum in excitation spectra using the equation for the photo-ionisation cross-section (Bøtter-Jensen et al., 2003). Kars et al. (2013) did not provide uncertainties for their trap depth values. The uncertainties provided on the trap depth by Riedesel et al. (2019) represent only uncertainties on the fit, not on the trap depth. Riedesel et al. (2019) fitted the IR resonance peak with a single Gaussian distribution, subsequently the values presented in this figure represent the mean and standard deviation of this fit. Kumar et al. (2020 a) obtained the trap depth for the excitation spectra recorded in the infrared by picking the highest point of a specific excitation peak (n = 6). These authors provide an uncertainty of 0.02 eV on all trap depth values. For the IR resonance peak position Kumar et al. (2020a) give results for the emission recorded at 1.3 eV. No uncertainties on the peak position of the six samples investigated are given.

518

519 Beside the trap depth, IRPL_{1,3} excitation spectra also reveal information on the IR resonance peak.

520 From IRPL_{1,3} excitation spectra we obtained the IR resonance peak position with a mean energy of

521 1.46 ± 0.01 eV. These results are in good agreement with previous work (e.g. Fig. 10A; Hütt et al.,

522 1988; Clark and Sanderson, 1994; Godfrey-Smith and Cada, 1996; Baril and Huntley, 2003; Andersen

523 et al., 2012; Riedesel et al., 2019). In accordance with Bøtter-Jensen et al. (1994) we observed similar

524 IR resonance peak positions and shapes for the K- and Na-feldspar end members.

525 Interestingly, whilst we observed changes in trap depth between samples, the IR resonance peak is

526 invariant between samples (Figs. 6A and 10A, Table 2). Assuming a simple hydrogen model (eq. 2a)

527 to be applicable for feldspars, Poolton et al. (2002b) predicted a ground state energy (n = 1) of

528 1.97 eV from the conduction band edge and a transition from the ground state to the excited state

529 (1s → 2p optical transition) of 1.48 ± 0.04 eV, both of which are based on the same variables for the

530 effective electron mass ($m_e^* = (0.79 \pm 0.02)m_e$, Poolton et al., 2001) and the relative permittivity of

531 the material of $\epsilon_r = 2.33$ (for Na-feldspar end member, Keller, 1966).

532

$$E_n = -\frac{2\pi^2 m_e^*}{h^2} \left[\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \right]^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad [2a]$$

533 For a given trap depth, we can predict the excited state ($n = 2$) in our samples using equation 2a. The
534 first part of equation 2a $\left(\frac{2\pi^2 m_e^*}{h^2} \left[\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r}\right]^2\right)$ represents the trap depth (E_t). Thus, equation 2a can be
535 rewritten as:

$$536 \quad E_n = -E_t \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \quad [2b]$$

537 As an example: FSM-6 (IRPL_{1.3} centre) has a trap depth of $E_t = 2.13$ eV and an IR resonance peak at
538 1.46 eV. Using equation 2b and $E_t = 2.13$ eV ($n = 1$), the excited state ($n = 2$) is calculated to be
539 located at 1.60 eV above the ground state. The discrepancy of 0.14 eV between model predictions
540 and experimental observation could either indicate the limitation of this simple model to extract
541 precise energies, and/or the limitation of our interpretation of peak 1 and peak 2 in terms of the
542 excited and ground state of the trap. In addition to developing a refined model, resolving this
543 discrepancy requires a better understanding of whether peak 2 represents a single trap depth or a
544 distribution of trap depths where each defect is influenced by its local crystal field. Further
545 investigations of this aspect necessitate spatially resolved excitation spectra measurements,
546 ultimately at the scale of a single defect. IRPL because of its non-destructive nature potentially
547 makes such measurements possible for the first time.

548 **6 Conclusions**

549 In this paper we investigated potential causes of variations seen in IRPL and IR-RL emission spectra
550 and in IRPL excitation spectra of chemically and structurally different single crystal alkali feldspars.
551 We applied the novel site-selective method of IRPL excitation-emission spectroscopy (Kumar et al.,
552 2020a) to link occurrences and characteristics of the two IRPL trapping centres (IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41}
553 trapping centre) with mineralogical properties of the samples.

554 For our chemically and structurally different samples we observed IRPL and IR-RL emissions at
555 1.2 eV, 1.3 eV and at 1.41 eV; the mean emission peak energies are observed to be similar for both
556 IR-RL and IRPL within any individual sample. However, there are sample-dependent variations in the

557 number of emission peaks and their energies, as well as in the trap depth of the IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41}
558 centres. Our results suggest that the IRPL_{1.41} trapping centre and related IRPL_{1.41} and IR-RL_{1.41}
559 emissions may be linked to the presence of K⁺ ions on M sites in the feldspar crystal lattice. In
560 contrast, the IRPL_{1.3} trapping centre seems to be independent of the chemical composition of the
561 crystal, likely excluding M sites as potential host lattice sites for electron trapping centres in
562 feldspars. Whilst previous research on the same samples revealed significant changes to the blue
563 luminescence emission and its fading rate due to artificial disordering of the framework (Riedesel et
564 al., 2021), IRPL and IR-RL emissions explored in the present study seem to be largely independent of
565 changes to the distribution of Al³⁺ ions on the Al,Si-framework. Thus, unlike the recombination
566 centres participating in the blue luminescence emission (~410 nm) (Speit and Lehmann, 1982b; Finch
567 and Klein, 1999; Riedesel et al., 2021), the crystal defects acting as the electron trapping centres are
568 probably not located on Al-bridging O ions. A comparison of IRPL and IR-RL emissions of single phase
569 feldspars and perthites do not reveal any relationships between phases present in a single crystal
570 and number of IRPL or IR-RL emission peaks or their positions.

571 We observed sample-to-sample variations in the extent to which the IRPL_{1.3} and IRPL_{1.41} emissions
572 reset optically. Residual IRPL_{1.41} emissions after 18 hours of solar simulator bleaching indicate that
573 the degree of IRPL signal depletion is sample dependent, and this may have significant implications
574 for the use of IRPL in luminescence dating.

575

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582 5 and FSM-14.

583

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