Package 'RLumCarlo'

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Type Package

Title Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena

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Author Johannes Friedrich [aut, trl] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0805-9547>),
Sebastian Kreutzer [aut, trl, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0734-2199>),
Vasilis Pagonis [aut] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4852-9312>),
Christoph Schmidt [aut] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2309-3209>),
Ena Rajovic [ctb],
Alex Roy Duncan [ctb],
Christian Laag [ctb] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6012-1029>)

Maintainer Sebastian Kreutzer <sebastian.kreutzer@u-bordeaux-montaigne.fr>

Description A collection of functions to simulate luminescence production in dosimetric materials using Monte-Carlo methods.
Implemented are models for delocalised, localised and tunnelling transitions.
Supported stimulation methods are TL, CW-OSL, LM-OSL, LM-IRSL, and ITL (ISO-TL).

Contact Package Developer Team <sebastian.kreutzer@u-bordeaux-montaigne.fr>

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BugReports https://github.com/R-Lum/RLumCarlo/issues

Depends R (>= 3.3.0),
utils,
magrittr

URL https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=RLumCarlo

LinkingTo Rcpp (>= 1.0.2),
RcppArmadillo (>= 0.9.700.2.0)

Imports abind (>= 1.4-5),
doParallel (>= 1.0.15),
foreach (>= 1.4.7),
khroma (>= 1.2.0),
parallel,
methods,
Rcpp (>= 1.0.2)

Suggests R.rsp (>= 0.43.1),
testthat (>= 2.0.0)

Encoding UTF-8

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

RoxygenNote 7.0.1

R topics documented:

`RLumCarlo-package` *Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena.*

Description

A collection of functions to simulate luminescence production in dosimetric materials using Monte-Carlo methods. Implemented are models for delocalised, localised and tunnelling transitions. Supported stimulation modes are TL, CW-OSL, LM-OSL, LM-IRSL, and ITL (ISO-TL).

Details

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Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany),
Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS-Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France),
Vasilis Pagonis, McDaniel College Westminster (MD, USA),
Christoph Schmidt, University of Bayreuth (Germany),
Ena Rajovic, University of Bayreuth (Germany),
Alex Roy Duncan, University of Bayreuth (Germany),
Christian Laag, University of Bayreuth (Germany)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R., Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects - A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

`plot_RLumCarlo` *Plot RLumCarlo Monte-Carlo Simulation Results*

Description

Visualise 'RLumCarlo' modelling results without extracting the values manually. Typically visualised are the averaged signal or the number of remaining electrons, with a polygon indicating modelling uncertainties.

Usage

```
plot_RLumCarlo(
  object,
  plot_uncertainty = "range",
  norm = FALSE,
  add = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	list of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` (**required**): input object to be plotted, usually the required input object is generated by one of the functions starting with `run_`. Alternatively a list of such objects can be provided.
`plot_uncertainty`	logical (*with default*): type of the displayed uncertainty. Allowed values are `range`, `sd` (standard deviation) and `var` (variance). `NULL` disables the uncertainty visualisation.
`norm`	logical (*with default*): normalise curve to the highest intensity value
`add`	logical (*with default*): allows overplotting of results by adding curves to an existing plot. This argument is handled automatically if `object` is of type list
`...`	further arguments that can be passed to control the plot output largely following the argument names in graphics::plot.default. Currently supported are: `xlab`, `ylab`, `xlim`, `ylim`, `main`, `lwd`, `type`, `pch`, `lty`,`col`, `grid`, `legend`. The arguments `lwd`, `type`, `pch`, `lty`, `col` can be provided as a vector if `object` is a list

Details

For colouring the curves, the package khroma::khroma-package is used to provide colours that can be best distinguished, in particular by colour-blind users.

Value

This function returns a graphical output which is the visualisation of the modelling output.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., 2019. plot_RLumCarlo(): Plot RLumCarlo Monte-Carlo Simulation Results. Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany), Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

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run_MC_CW_IRSL_LOC *Monte-Carlo Simulation for CW-IRSL (localized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of continuous wave infrared stimulated luminesence (CW-IRSL) using the generalized one trap (GOT) model. Localized transitions refer to transitions which do not involve the conduction or valence band. These transitions take place between the ground state and an excited state of the trapped charge, and also involve an excited state of the recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_CW_IRSL_LOC(
  A,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  n_filled = 100,
  r,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

A	numeric (**required**): The optical excitation rate from the ground state of the trap to the excited state (s^-1)
times	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
clusters	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
n_filled	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
r	numeric (*with default*): The retrapping ratio for localized transitions
method	character (*with default*): Sequential 'seq' or parallel 'par'processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): output is either the 'signal' (the default) or 'remaining_e' (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{LOC}(t) = -dn/dt = A * (n^2/(r+n))$$

where in the function:
A := optical excitation rate from the ground state into the excited state of the trapped charge (s^-1)
r := retrapping ratio for localized transitions
t := time (s)
n := number of filled electron traps

Value

This function returns an object of class RLumCarlo_Model_Output which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_CW_IRSL_LOC(): Monte-Carlo Simulation for CW-IRSL (localized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Chen, R., McKeever, S.W.S., 1997. Theory of Thermoluminescence and Related Phenomena. WORLD SCIENTIFIC. doi: 10.1142/2781

Examples

```
run_MC_CW_IRSL_LOC(
 A = 0.12,
 times = 0:100,
 clusters = 50,
 n_filled = 100,
 r = 1e-7,
 method = "seq",
 output = "signal"
) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)
```

`run_MC_CW_IRSL_TUN` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for CW-IRSL (tunneling transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of continuous wave infrared stimulated luminesence (CW-IRSL) using the model for tunneling transiations. Tunneling refers to quantum mechanical tunneling processes from the excited state of the trapped charge, into a recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_CW_IRSL_TUN(
  A,
  rho,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  r_c = 0,
  delta.r = 0.1,
  N_e = 200,
  method = "seq",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

A	numeric (**required**): The optical excitation rate from the ground state of trap to the excited state of trap (s^-1).
rho	numeric (**required**): The density of recombination centers (defined as ρ' in Huntley 2006) (unitless).
times	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s).
clusters	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
r_c	numeric (*with default*): Critical distance (>0) that must be provided if the sample has been thermally and/or optically pretreated. This parameter expresses the fact that electron-hole pairs within a critical radius r_c have already recombined.
delta.r	numeric (*with default*): Increments of the unitless distance parameter r
N_e	numeric (*width default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless).
method	character (*with default*): Sequential 'seq' or parallel 'par'processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): output is either the 'signal' (the default) or 'remaining_e' (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{TUN}(r',t) = -dn/dt = A * exp(-(\rho')^{-1/3} * r') * n(r',t)$$

Where in the function:
A := excitation rate from ground state of the trap to the excited state (1/s)
r' := the unitless tunneling radius
ρ' := rho' the unitless density of recombination centres (see Huntley (2006))
t := time (s)
n := the instantaneous number of electrons

Value

This function returns an object of class RLumCarlo_Model_Output which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x length(r) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.2.0

How to cite

Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_CW_IRSL_TUN(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for CW-IRSL (tunneling transitions). Function version 0.2.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany), Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Huntley, D.J., 2006. An explanation of the power-law decay of luminescence. Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter, 18(4), 1359. doi: 10.1088/09538984/18/4/020

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Aitken, M.J., 1985. Thermoluminescence dating. Academic Press.

Jain, M., Guralnik, B., Andersen, M.T., 2012. Stimulated luminescence emission from localized recombination in randomly distributed defects. J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 24, 385402. doi: 10.1088/09538984/24/38/385402

Chen, R., McKeever, S.W.S., 1997. Theory of Thermoluminescence and Related Phenomena. WORLD SCIENTIFIC. doi: 10.1142/2781

Examples

```
run_MC_CW_IRSL_TUN(
 A = 0.8,
 rho = 1e-4,
 times = 0:50,
 r_c = 0.05,
 delta.r = 0.1,
 method = "seq",
 clusters = 10,
  output = "signal") %>%
 plot_RLumCarlo(norm = TRUE, legend = TRUE)
```

`run_MC_CW_OSL_DELOC` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for CW-OSL (delocalized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of continuous wave optically stimulated luminesence (CW-OSL) using the one trap one recombination center (OTOR) model. The term delocalized here refers to the involvement of the conduction band.

Usage

```
run_MC_CW_OSL_DELOC(
  A,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  N_e = 200,
```

```
  n_filled = N_e,
  R,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

A	numeric (**required**): The optical excitation rate from trap to conduction band (s^-1)
times	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of temperature steps within the simulation (s)
clusters	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
N_e	integer (*with default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless)
n_filled	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
R	numeric (*with default*): The retrapping ratio for delocalized transitions (unitless)
method	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): Output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges, electrons, in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{DELOC}(t) = -dn/dt = A * (n^2/(N * R + n(1 - R)))$$

Where in the function:
t := time (s)
A := the optical excitation rate from trap to conduction band (1/s)
n := `n_filled`, the instantaneous number of electrons
N := `N_e` the available number of electron traps available
R := retrapping ratio for delocalized transitions

Value

This function returns an object of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_CW_OSL_DELOC(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for CW-OSL (delocalized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Chen, R., McKeever, S.W.S., 1997. Theory of Thermoluminescence and Related Phenomena. WORLD SCIENTIFIC. doi: 10.1142/2781

Examples

```
## brief example
run_MC_CW_OSL_DELOC(
 A = 0.12,
 R = 0.1,
 times = 0:10,
 clusters = 10,
 method = "seq") %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)

## A long example
## Not run:
A <- c(0.1,0.3,0.5,1)
times <- seq(0, 60, 1)
s <- 1e12
E <- 1
R <- c(1e-7, 1e-6, 0.01, 0.1) # sequence of different R values
clusters <- 1000 # number of Monte Carlo simulations
N_e <- c(200, 500, 700, 400) # number of free electrons
n_filled <- c(200, 500, 100, 70) # number of filled traps
method <-"par"
output <- "signal"
col <- c(1,2,3,4) # ifferent colours for the individual curves
plot_uncertainty <- c(TRUE,FALSE,TRUE,FALSE)  # do you want to see the uncertainty?
add_TF <- c(FALSE,rep(TRUE, (length(R)-1)))

## loop to plot different curves into one plot
for (u in 1:length(R)){
 results <- run_MC_CW_OSL_DELOC(
  A = A[u],
  times,
  clusters = clusters,
  N_e = N_e[u],
  n_filled = n_filled[u],
  R = R[u],
  method = method,
  output = output)

plot_RLumCarlo(
results,
 add = add_TF[u],
```

```
 legend = FALSE,
 col = col[u],
 main = "Delocalised Transition")
}
# add your legend with your parameters
legend("topright",
  ncol = 4,
  cex = 0.55,
  title = "parameters",
  legend=c(
   paste0("A = ", A),
   paste0("n_filled = ", n_filled),
   paste0("N_e = ", N_e),
   paste0("R = ", R)),
   bty = "n",
   text.col = col)

## End(Not run)
```

`run_MC_ISO_DELOC` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for ISO-TL (delocalized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of isothermally stimulated luminesence (ISO-TL or ITL) using the one trap one recombination center (OTOR) model. Delocalized refers to involvement of the conduction band.

Usage

```
run_MC_ISO_DELOC(
  s,
  E,
  T = 20,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  N_e = 200,
  n_filled = N_e,
  R,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`s`	numeric (**required**): The frequency factor of the trap (s^-1)
`E`	numeric (**required**): Thermal activation energy of the trap (eV)
`T`	numeric (*with default*): Constant stimulation temperature (°C)
`times`	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
`clusters`	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs

N_e	integer (*with default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless)
n_filled	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
R	numeric (*with default*): The delocalized retrapping ratio (unitless)
method	character (*with default*): Sequential 'seq' or parallel 'par'processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): Output is either the 'signal' (the default) or 'remaining_e' (the remaining charges, electrons, in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{DELOC}(t) = -dn/dt = (s * exp(-E/(k_B * T_{ISO}))) * (n^2/(N * R + n(1 - R)))$$

Where in the function:
t := time
k_B := Boltzmann constant (8.617 x 10^-5 eV K^-1)
T_{ISO} = temperature of the isothermal experiment (°C)
n := n_filled, the number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation
E := the trap depth (eV)
s := the frequency factor in (s^-1)
N := N_e, the total number of electron traps available (unitless)
R := the retrapping ratio for delocalized transitions

Value

This function returns an object of class RLumCarlo_Model_Output which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_ISO_DELOC(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for ISO-TL (delocalized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Chen, R., McKeever, S.W.S., 1997. Theory of Thermoluminescence and Related Phenomena. WORLD SCIENTIFIC. doi: 10.1142/2781

Examples

```
run_MC_ISO_DELOC(
 s = 3.5e12,
 E = 1.45,
 T = 200,
 R = 1,
 method = 'seq',
 times = 0:100) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)
```

---

run_MC_ISO_LOC *Run Monte-Carlo simulation for ISO-TL (localized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of isothermally stimulated luminesence (ISO-TL or ITL) using the generalized one trap (GOT) model. Localized transitions refer to transitions which do no involve the conduction or valence band. These transitions take place between the ground state and an excited state of the trapped charge, and also involve an excited state of the recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_ISO_LOC(
  s,
  E,
  T = 20,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  n_filled = 100,
  r,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

s	numeric (**required**): The frequency factor of the trap (s^-1)
E	numeric (**required**): Thermal activation energy of the trap (eV)

`T`	numeric (*with default*): Constant stimulation temperature (°C)
`times`	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
`clusters`	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
`n_filled`	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
`r`	numeric (*with default*): The retrapping ratio for localized transitions.
`method`	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
`output`	character (*with default*): output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
`...`	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{LOC}(t) = -dn/dt = (s * exp(-E/(k_B * T_{ISO}))) * (n^2/(r+n)))$$

Where in the function:
t := time (s)
k_B := Boltzmann constant (8.617 x 10^-5 eV K^-1)
T_{ISO} := isothermal temperature (°C)
n := `n_filled`
s := frequency factor of the trap (1/s)
E := activation energy of the trap (eV)
r := retrapping ratio for localized transitions

Value

This function returns an object of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_ISO_LOC(): Run Monte-Carlo simulation for ISO-TL (localized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Examples

```
run_MC_ISO_LOC(
 E = 1.45,
 s = 3.5e12,
 T = 200,
 times = 0:100,
 method = 'seq',
 r = 1) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)
```

`run_MC_ISO_TUN` *Monte-Carlo Simulation for ISO-TL (tunneling transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of isothermally stimulated luminesence (ISO-TL or ITL) using the tunneling (TUN) model. Tunneling refers to quantum mechanical tunneling processes from the excited state of the trapped charge, into the recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_ISO_TUN(
  E,
  s,
  T = 200,
  rho,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  r_c = 0,
  delta.r = 0.1,
  N_e = 200L,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`E`	numeric (**required**): Thermal activation energy of the trap (eV).
`s`	numeric (**required**): The effective frequency factor for the tunneling process (s^-1).
`T`	numeric (*with default*): Constant stimulation temperature (°C).

rho	numeric (**required**): The dimensionless density of recombination centres (defined as ρ' in Huntley 2006) (unitless).
times	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s).
clusters	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
r_c	numeric (*with default*): Critical distance (>0) that must be provided if the sample has been thermally and/or optically pretreated. This parameter expresses the fact that electron-hole pairs within a critical radius r_c have already recombined.
delta.r	numeric (*with default*): Fractional change of the dimensionless distance of nearest recombination centres (r')
N_e	numeric (*width default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless).
method	character (*with default*): Sequential 'seq' or parallel 'par'processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): output is either the 'signal' (the default) or 'remaining_e' (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{TUN}(r',t) = -dn/dt = (s * exp(-E/(k_B * T_{ISO}))) * exp(-(\rho')^{-1/3} * r') * n(r',t)$$

Where in the function:
E := thermal activation energy (eV)
s := the effective frequency factor for the tunneling process (s^-1)
T_{ISO} := the temperature of the isothermal experiment (°C)
k_B := Boltzmann constant (8.617 x 10^-5 eV K^-1)
r' := the unitless tunneling radius
ρ := rho the unitless density of recombination centres see Huntley (2006)
t := time (s)
n := the instantaneous number of electrons

Value

This function returns an object of class RLumCarlo_Model_Output which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x length(r) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_ISO_TUN(): Monte-Carlo Simulation for ISO-TL (tunneling transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany), Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V. and Kulp, C., 2017. Monte Carlo simulations of tunneling phenomena and nearest neighbor hopping mechanism in feldspars. Journal of Luminescence 181, 114–120. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2016.09.014

Further reading Aitken, M.J., 1985. Thermoluminescence dating. Academic Press.

Huntley, D.J., 2006. An explanation of the power-law decay of luminescence. Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter, 18(4), 1359.doi: 10.1088/09538984/18/4/020

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Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Examples

```
## short example
run_MC_ISO_TUN(
 E = .8,
 s = 1e16,
 T = 50,
 rho = 1e-4,
 times = 0:100,
 clusters = 10,
 N_e = 2,
 r_c = 1e-4,
 delta.r = 0.5,
 method = "seq") %>%
 plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)

## Not run:
## long (meaningful) example
results <- run_MC_ISO_TUN(
 E = .8,
 s = 1e16,
 T = 50,
 rho = 1e-4,
 times = 0:100,
 clusters = 1000,
 N_e = 200,
 r_c = 1e-4,
 delta.r = 0.5,
 method = "par")

plot_RLumCarlo(results, legend = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`run_MC_LM_OSL_DELOC` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for LM-OSL (delocalized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of linearly modulated optically stimulated luminesence (LM-OSL) using the one trap one recombination center (OTOR) model. Delocalized refers to involvement of the conduction band.

Usage

```
run_MC_LM_OSL_DELOC(
  A,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  N_e = 200,
  n_filled = N_e,
  R,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`A`	numeric (**required**): The optical excitation rate from trap to conduction band (s^-1)
`times`	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
`clusters`	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
`N_e`	integer (*with default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless)
`n_filled`	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
`R`	numeric (*with default*): The retrapping ratio for delocalized transitions
`method`	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
`output`	character (*with default*): output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
`...`	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{DELOC}(t) = -dn/dt = A * (n^2/(N * R + n(1 - R)))$$

Where in the function:
t := time (s)

A := the optical excitation rate from trap to conduction band (1/s)
n := `n_filled`, the tnstantaneous number of electrons
R := the retrapping ratio for delocalized transitions
N := `N_e`, the total number of electron traps available (unitless)
P := total stimulation time (s)

Value

This function returns an object of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_LM_OSL_DELOC(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for LM-OSL (delocalized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Chen, R., McKeever, S.W.S., 1997. Theory of Thermoluminescence and Related Phenomena. WORLD SCIENTIFIC. doi: 10.1142/2781

Examples

```
run_MC_LM_OSL_DELOC(
 A = 0.12,
 R = 0.1,
 times = 0:50,
 method = "seq",
 clusters = 10) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)
```

`run_MC_LM_OSL_LOC` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for LM-OSL (localized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of linearly modulated optically stimulated luminesence (LM-OSL) using the generalized one trap (GOT) model. Localized transitions refer to transitions which do not involve the conduction or valence band. These transitions take place between the ground state and an excited state of the trapped charge, and also involve a an excited state of the recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_LM_OSL_LOC(
  A,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  n_filled = 100,
  r,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`A`	numeric (**required**): The optical excitation rate from trap to conduction band (s^-1)
`times`	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
`clusters`	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
`n_filled`	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
`r`	numeric (*with default*): The retrapping ratio for localized transitions
`method`	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
`output`	character (*with default*): output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges, electrons, in the trap)
`...`	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{LOC}(t) = -dn/dt = (A * t/P) * (n^2/(r+n))$$

Where in the function:
A := optical excitation rate from the trap to the conduction band (1/s)
P := total excitation time (s)

t := time (s)
n := n_filled, the instantaneous number of electrons
r := the retrapping ratio for localized transitions
P := the total stimulation period (s)

Value

This function returns an object of class RLumCarlo_Model_Output which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_LM_OSL_LOC(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for LM-OSL (localized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Examples

```
## short example
run_MC_LM_OSL_LOC(
 A = 1,
 s = 1e8,
 E = 0.5,
 times = 0:40,
 clusters = 10,
 n_filled = 10,
 r = 1e-7,
 method = "seq",
 output = "signal") %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)

## Not run:
## the long (meaningful) example
results <- run_MC_LM_OSL_LOC(
 A = 1,
 s = 1e8,
 E = 0.6,
 times = 0:100,
 clusters = 100,
 n_filled = 100,
```

```
 r = 1e-7,
 method = "par",
 output = "signal")

## plot
plot_RLumCarlo(results, legend = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`run_MC_LM_OSL_TUN` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for LM-OSL (tunneling transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of linearly modulated optically stimulated luminesence (LM-OSL) using the tunneling (TUN) model. Tunneling refers to quantum mechanical tunneling processes from the excited state of the trapped charge, into a recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_LM_OSL_TUN(
  A,
  rho,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  r_c = 0,
  delta.r = 0.1,
  N_e = 200,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`A`	numeric (**required**): The effective optical excitation rate for the tunneling process
`rho`	numeric (**required**): The dimensionless density of recombination centers (defined as ρ' in Huntley 2006) (unitless)
`times`	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
`clusters`	numeric (*with default*): The number of MC runs
`r_c`	numeric (*with default*): Critical distance (>0) that is to be used if the sample has 1 been thermally and/or optically pretreated. This parameter expresses the fact that electron-hole pairs within a critical radius `r_c` have already been recombined.
`delta.r`	numeric (*with default*): Increments of r_c (unitless)
`N_e`	numeric (*width default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless)

`method`	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
`output`	character (*with default*): output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges, electrons, in the trap)
`...`	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{TUN}(r',t) = -dn/dt = (A * t/P) * exp(-(\rho')^{-1/3} * r') * n(r',t)$$

Where in the function:
A := the optical excitation rate for the tunneling process (1/s)
t := time (s)
P := maximum stimulation time (s)
r' := the unitless tunneling radius
ρ := `rho` the unitless density of recombination centres see Huntley (2006)
n := the instantaneous number of electrons

Value

This function returns an object of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x length(r) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_LM_OSL_TUN(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for LM-OSL (tunneling transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany), Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS-Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Huntley, D.J., 2006. An explanation of the power-law decay of luminescence. Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter, 18(4), 1359.doi: 10.1088/09538984/18/4/020

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Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading Aitken, M.J., 1985. Thermoluminescence dating. Academic Press.

Jain, M., Guralnik, B., Andersen, M.T., 2012. Stimulated luminescence emission from localized recombination in randomly distributed defects. J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 24, 385402. doi: 10.1088/09538984/24/38/385402

Examples

```
##the short example
run_MC_LM_OSL_TUN(
 A = 1,
 rho = 1e-7,
 times = 0:10,
 clusters = 10,
 N_e = 100,
 r_c = 0.001,
 delta.r = 1e-1,
 method = "seq",
 output = "signal") %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(norm = TRUE)

## Not run:
## the long (meaningful) example
results <- run_MC_LM_OSL_TUN(
 A = 1,
 rho = 1e-3,
 times = 0:1000,
 clusters = 30,
 N_e = 100,
 r_c = 0.1,
 delta.r = 1e-1,
 method = "par",
 output = "signal")

plot_RLumCarlo(results, norm = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

run_MC_TL_DELOC *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for TL (delocalized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of thermoluminesence (TL) using the one trap one recombination center (OTOR) model. Delocalized refers to involvement of the conduction band.

Usage

```
run_MC_TL_DELOC(
  s,
  E,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
```

```
  N_e = 200,
  n_filled = N_e,
  R,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`s`	numeric (**required**): The frequency factor of the trap (s^-1)
`E`	numeric (**required**): Thermal activation energy of the trap (eV)
`times`	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of temperature steps within the simulation (s)
`clusters`	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
`N_e`	integer (*with default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless)
`n_filled`	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
`R`	numeric (*with default*): Retrapping ratio for delocalized transitions
`method`	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
`output`	character (*with default*): output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
`...`	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{DELOC}(t) = -dn/dt = (s * exp(-E/(k_B * T))) * (n^2/(N * R + n(1 - R))))$$

Where in the function:
E := the thermal activation enery (eV)
s := the frequency factor in (s^-1)
t := time (s)
k_B := Boltzmann constant (8.617 x 10^-5 eV K^-1)
T := temperature (°C)
n := `n_filled`, the instantaneous number of electrons
N := `N_e`, the total number of electron traps available (unitless)

Value

This function returns an object of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_TL_DELOC(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for TL (delocalized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Chen, R., McKeever, S.W.S., 1997. Theory of Thermoluminescence and Related Phenomena. WORLD SCIENTIFIC. doi: 10.1142/2781

Examples

```
## the short example
run_MC_TL_DELOC(
 s = 3.5e12,
 E = 1.45,
 R = 0.1,
 method = 'seq',
 clusters = 3,
 times = 150:350) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo(legend = TRUE)

## Not run:
## the long (meaningful) example
# define your parameters
times <- seq(100, 450, 1)
s <- rep(3.5e12, 4)
E <- rep(1.45, 4)
R <- c(0.7e-6, 1e-6, 0.01, 0.1)
clusters <- 300
N_e <- c(400, 500, 700, 400)
n_filled <- c(400, 500, 300, 70)
method <- "par"
output <- "signal"
col <- c(1, 2, 3, 4) # different colours for the individual curves
plot_uncertainty <- c(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE)  # do you want to see the uncertainty?
add_TF <- c(FALSE, rep(TRUE, (length(R) - 1)))

# loop to plot different curves into one plot
for (u in 1:length(R)){
 results <- run_MC_TL_DELOC(
  times=times,
  s = s[u],
  E = E[u],
  clusters = clusters,
```

```
  N_e = N_e[u],
  n_filled = n_filled[u],
  R = R[u],
  method = method,
  output = output)

plot_RLumCarlo(
 results,
 add = add_TF[u],
 legend = FALSE,
 col=col[u],
 main = " your plot",
 ylim=c(0,20))
}
#add your legend with your parameters
legend("topright",
  ncol = 5,
  cex = 0.55,
  bty = "n",
  title = "parameters",
  legend = c(
   paste0("E = ", E),
   paste0("s = ", s),
   paste0("n_filled = ", n_filled),
   paste0("N_e = ", N_e), paste0("R = ", R)),
   text.col = col)

## End(Not run)
```

---

run_MC_TL_LOC *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for TL (localized transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of thermoluminesence (TL) using the generalized one trap (GOT) model. Localized transitions refer to transitions which do not involve the conduction or valence band. These transitions take place between the ground state and an excited state of the trapped charge, and also involve an excited state of the recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_TL_LOC(
  s,
  E,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
  n_filled = 100,
  r,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

s	numeric (**required**): The frequency factor of the trap (s^-1)
E	numeric (**required**): Thermal activation energy of the trap (eV)
times	numeric (*with default*): The sequence of temperature steps within the simulation (s)
clusters	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
n_filled	integer (*with default*): The number of filled electron traps at the beginning of the simulation (unitless)
r	numeric (*with default*): The localized retrapping ratio (unitless)
method	character (*with default*): Sequential `'seq'` or parallel `'par'`processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): output is either the `'signal'` (the default) or `'remaining_e'` (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{LOC}(t) = -dn/dt = (s * exp(-E/(k_B * T))) * (n^2/(r + n))$$

Where in the function:
E := the thermal activation energy (eV)
s := the frequency factor for the trap (s^-1)
t := time (s)
k_B := Boltzmann constant (8.617 x 10^-5 eV K^-1)
T := temperature (°C)
n := the instantaneous number of electrons
r := the retrapping ratio for localized transitions

Value

This function returns an object of class `RLumCarlo_Model_Output` which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_TL_LOC(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for TL (localized transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, CNRS - Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., reutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Examples

```
## the short example
run_MC_TL_LOC(
 s = 1e14,
 E = 0.9,
 times = 50:100,
 method = "seq",
 clusters = 2,
 r = 1e4) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo()

## Not run:
## the long (meaningful) example
results <- run_MC_TL_LOC(
 s = 1e14,
 E = 0.9,
 times = 50:100,
 method = "par",
 clusters = 100,
 r = 1e4)

## plot
plot_RLumCarlo(results)


## End(Not run)
```

`run_MC_TL_TUN` *Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for TL (tunneling transitions)*

Description

Runs a Monte-Carlo (MC) simulation of thermoluminesence (TL) caused by tunnelling (TUN) transitions. Tunneling refers to quantum mechanical tunneling processes from the excited state of the trapped charge, into a recombination center.

Usage

```
run_MC_TL_TUN(
  s,
  E,
  rho,
  r_c = 0,
  times,
  clusters = 10,
```

```
  N_e = 200,
  delta.r = 0.1,
  method = "par",
  output = "signal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

s	list (**required**): The frequency factor for the tunneling process (s^-1)
E	numeric (**required**): Thermal activation energy of the trap (eV)
rho	numeric (**required**): The dimensionless density of recombination centers (defined as ρ' in Huntley 2006)
r_c	numeric (*with default*): Critical distance (>0) that is to be used if the sample has been thermally and/or optically pretreated. This parameter expresses the fact that electron-hole pairs within a critical radius r_c have already recombined.
times	vector (*wih default*): The sequence of time steps within the simulation (s)
clusters	numeric (*with default*): The number of created clusters for the MC runs
N_e	numeric (*with default*): The total number of electron traps available (unitless)
delta.r	numeric (*with default*): The increments of r_c (unitless)
method	character (*with default*): Sequential 'seq' or parallel 'par'processing. In the parallel mode the function tries to run the simulation on multiple CPU cores (if available) with a positive effect on the computation time.
output	character (*with default*): output is either the 'signal' (the default) or 'remaining_e' (the remaining charges/electrons in the trap)
...	further arguments

Details

The model

$$I_{TUN}(r',t) = -dn/dt = (s * exp(-E/(k_B * T))) * exp(-(\rho')^{-1/3} * r') * n(r',t)$$

Where in the function:
s := frequency for the tunneling process (s^-1)
E := thermal activation energy (eV)
k_B := Boltzmann constant (8.617 x 10^-5 eV K^-1)
T := temperature (°C)
r' := the unitless tunneling radius
ρ' := rho', the unitless density of recombination centres (see Huntley (2006))
t := time (s)
n := the instantaneous number of electrons

Value

This function returns an object of class RLumCarlo_Model_Output which is a list consisting of an array with dimension length(times) x length(r) x clusters and a numeric time vector.

Function version

0.1.0

How to cite

Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., 2019. run_MC_TL_TUN(): Run Monte-Carlo Simulation for TL (tunneling transitions). Function version 0.1.0. In: Friedrich, J., Kreutzer, S., Pagonis, V., Schmidt, C., 2019. RLumCarlo: Monte-Carlo Methods for Simulating Luminescence Phenomena. R package version 0.1.0.9000-137.

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany), Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060, Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Huntley, D.J., 2006. An explanation of the power-law decay of luminescence. Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter, 18(4), 1359. doi: 10.1088/09538984/18/4/020

Pagonis, V. and Kulp, C., 2017. Monte Carlo simulations of tunneling phenomena and nearest neighbor hopping mechanism in feldspars. Journal of Luminescence 181, 114–120. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2016.09.014

Pagonis, V., Friedrich, J., Discher, M., Müller-Kirschbaum, A., Schlosser, V., Kreutzer, S., Chen, R. and Schmidt, C., 2019. Excited state luminescence signals from a random distribution of defects: A new Monte Carlo simulation approach for feldspar. Journal of Luminescence 207, 266–272. doi: 10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.11.024

Further reading

Aitken, M.J., 1985. Thermoluminescence dating. Academic Press.

Jain, M., Guralnik, B., Andersen, M.T., 2012. Stimulated luminescence emission from localized recombination in randomly distributed defects. J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 24, 385402. doi: 10.1088/09538984/24/38/385402

Examples

```
## the short example
run_MC_TL_TUN(
 s = 1e12,
 E = 0.9,
 rho = 1,
 r_c = 1,
 times = 80:120,
 clusters = 2,
 method = 'seq',
 delta.r = 1e-1) %>%
plot_RLumCarlo()

## Not run:
## the long (meaningful example)
results <- run_MC_TL_TUN(
 s = 1e12,
 E = 0.9,
 rho = 0.01,
 r_c = 0.1,
 times = 80:220,
 clusters = 100,
 method = 'par',
 delta.r = 1e-1)
```

```
## plot
plot_RLumCarlo(results)

## End(Not run)
```

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