

PHASE STABILITY AND LUMINESCENCE PROPERTIES OF $\text{ZrO}_2\text{:Pr}^{3+}$ AND $\text{ZrO}_2\text{:Pr}^{3+},\text{Nb}^{5+}$ NANOPHOSPHORS

Laurits Puust¹, Valter Kiisk¹, Hugo Mändar¹, Ivita Bite², Jaan Aarik¹, Ilmo Sildos¹

¹*Institute of Physics, University of Tartu, W.Ostwaldi 1, 50411 Tartu, Estonia*

²*Institute of Solid State Physics, University of Latvia, Kengaraga St 8, Riga LV-1063, Latvia*
laurits.puust@ut.ee

Transparent metal oxides, such as ZrO_2 , constitute the basis for many functional optical materials. Optical properties (absorption, luminescence) of these materials are strongly affected by intrinsic defects, mainly anion vacancies, acting as chromophores, luminescence centres and charge carrier traps. It has been shown in previous works that high-temperature annealing of ZrO_2 in reducing or oxidizing ambient can distinctively modify its intrinsic photoluminescence (PL) and thermoluminescence (TL) [1]. Doping with certain heterovalently substituted impurities, such as rare earth (RE) ions, is also expected to result in significant alteration of vacancy concentration due to local charge compensation [2].

Hereby we synthesized various, Pr-doped, and Pr/ Nb-co-doped ZrO_2 nanopowders, annealed them at different temperatures (800-1200°C) and comparatively evaluated their structural and optical properties by using XRD, Raman spectroscopy and different photoluminescence methods to understand relaxation peculiarities of optically excited of Pr^{3+} , the optical effects of vacancy formation and neutralization through phase transitions (Fig.1).

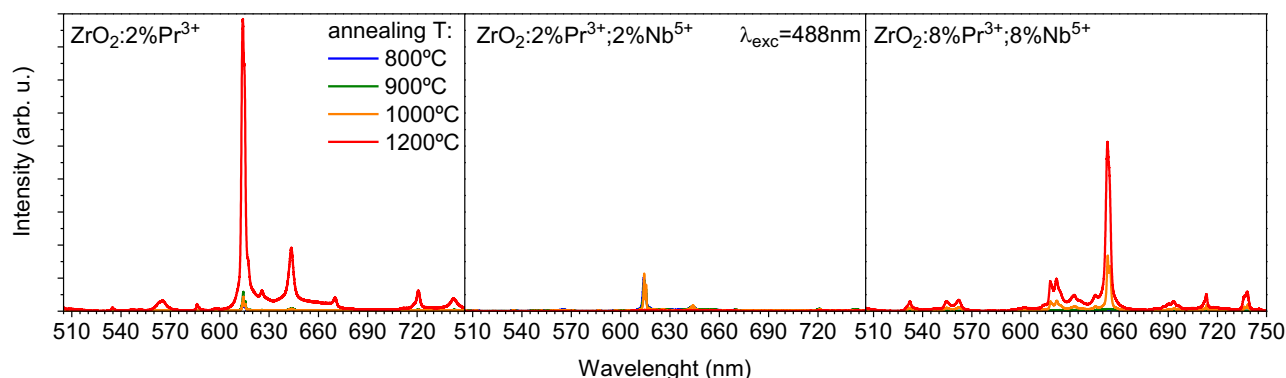


Fig.1 Luminescence spectra of ZrO_2 nanopowders doped with different amount of $\text{Pr}^{3+}/\text{Nb}^{5+}$ and subjected to different annealing temperatures. Excitation at 488 nm.

References

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