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论文

稀土掺杂氟化镁钾纳米晶的合成及其光谱特性

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摘要:

采用微乳液法合成了 Eu^{2+} , Ce^{3+} 单掺和双掺 $KMgF_3$ 纳米晶,分析了样品的结构与形态.结果表明,所合成的样品均为单相,颗粒粒度分布均匀.讨论了光谱特性并与高温固相法合成的产物作了对比.研究发现,在 $KMgF_3$ 纳米晶双掺体

系中,由于 Eu^{2+} 和 Ce^{3+} 竞争吸收激发能,只能观察到 Ce^{3+} 的发射带;而在KMgF3多晶共掺体系中,因为存在 Ce^{3+} $\rightarrow Eu^{2+}$ 能量传递过程,只能观察到 Eu^{2+} 的发射峰.

关键词: 微乳液;稀土离子; KMgF₃纳米晶;光谱;能量传递

Synthesis and Spectral Properties of ${\rm Eu^{2+}/Ce^{3+}}$ Doped Potassium Magnesium Fluoride Nanoparticles

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Abstract:

Phosphors of KMgF $_3$:Eu $^{2+}$, KMgF3:Ce $^{3+}$ and KMgF $_3$:Eu $^{2+}$,Ce $^{3+}$ nanoparticles were synthesized in cetyltrimethylammonium bromide(CTAB)/2-octanol/water microemulsion systems. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns was used to identify the formation of KMgF $_3$ phase without detectable impurity. Environment scanning electron microscopy(ESEM) images show the even size distribution of the nanoparticles with pellet morphology. Photoluminescence characteristics of the rare earth ions doped nanoparticles were investigated and compared with that of the polycrystalline products prepared by solid state reaction at a high temperature. The emission band of the Ce $^{3+}$ could only be observed due to absorbing the exciting energy competitively between the Eu $^{2+}$ and Ce $^{3+}$ in co-doped system of KMgF $_3$ nanoparticles,while the emission peak of the Eu $^{2+}$ could only be observed due to energy transfer from Ce $^{3+}$ to Eu $^{2+}$ appearing in the KMgF $_3$:Eu $^{2+}$,Ce $^{3+}$ polycrystalline powder. The mechanism on energy transfer from Ce $^{3+}$ to Eu $^{2+}$ in polycrystal and from Eu $^{2+}$ to Ce $^{3+}$ in nanocrystal KMgF3:Eu $^{2+}$,Ce $^{3+}$ was discussed by means of Eu $^{2+}$ excitation spectrum and Ce $^{3+}$ emission spectrum.

Keywords: Microemulsion; Rare earth ion; KMgF₃ nanoparticles; Spectroscopy; Energy transfer

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