### **Executive Summary of the Thesis**

Synthesis and Characterization of LaX (X = O, S, F) Compounds and their

Application in the field of Photoluminescence and Upconversion

materials

A Thesis Submitted to The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda For the Award of the Degree of

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## Index

List of Figures List of Tables		I VI
Chapter 1:	Luminescence Properties of Rare Earth Elements	
1.1	Luminescence	2
1.2	Photoluminescence	3
1.3	Upconversion Photoluminescence: mechanism and application	5
1.4	Photoluminescence Properties of Rare Earth Elements	8
	References	13
Chapter 2:	Synthesis & Characterization of Rare Earth Doped La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> : Investigation of Optical, Down conversion and Upconversion Properties	
	Abstract	16
	Graphical abstract	17
2.1	Introduction	19
2.2	Experimental Procedure	20
2.3	Results and Analysis of downconversion Samples	
	2.3.1 Structural, Morphological and Elemental analysis	22
	2.3.2 UV–Visible analysis	30
	2.3.3 Photoluminescence analysis	33
2.4	Results and Analysis of Upconversion Samples	~-
	2.4.1 Structural analysis	37
2.5	2.4.2 Upconversion Photoluminescence analysis	38
2.5	Conclusion	43
	References	43
Chapter3:	UV emission and Energy transfer process in xCe <sup>3+</sup> , yGd <sup>3+</sup> : La <sub>2</sub> & xPr <sup>3+</sup> , yGd <sup>3+</sup> : La <sub>2-(x+y)</sub> O <sub>3</sub> Phosphors	2-(x+y)O3
	Abstract	50
	Graphical abstract	51
3.1	Introduction	53
3.2	Experimental Procedure	56
3.3	Results and analysis	
	3.3.1 Structural and elemental analysis	56
	3.3.2 UV–Visible analysis	61
	3.3.3 Photoluminescence analysis	65
3.4	Conclusion	80
	References	80

#### Chapter 4: Synthesis & Characterization of Rare Earth Doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: Investigation of Optical, Down conversion and Upconversion Properties

	Abstract Graphical abstract	86 87
4.1	Introduction	91
4.2	Experimental Procedure	
4.3	Results and Analysis of downconversion Samples	
	4.3.1 Structural, Morphological and Elemental analysis	93
	4.3.2 UV–Visible analysis	100
	4.3.3 Photoluminescence analysis	104
4.4	Results and Analysis of Upconversion Samples	
	4.4.1 Structural analysis	108
	4.4.2 Upconversion Photoluminescence analysis	109
4.5	Conclusion	114
	References	114
Chapter 5:	Synthesis & Characterization of Rare Earth Doped LaOF: Investigation of Optical, Down conversion and Upconversion Properties	
	Abstract	122
	Graphical abstract	123
5.1	Introduction	124
5.2	Experimental Procedure	125
5.3	Results and Analysis of downconversion Samples	
	5.3.1 Structural, Morphological and Elemental analysis	128
	5.3.2 UV–Visible analysis	135
	5.3.3 Photoluminescence analysis	138
5.4	Results and Analysis of Upconversion Samples	
	5.4.1 Structural analysis	143
	5.4.2 Upconversion Photoluminescence analysis	144
5.5	Conclusion	150
	References	150
List of Publications		

Seminar/Workshop/Conference attended	155
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### <u>List of Figures</u>

Figure 1.1 One form of a Jabłoński diagram

Figure 2.1 XRD of pristine and doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.2 (a) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.2 (b) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Pr<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.2 (c) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Eu<sup>3+</sup>:La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.2 (d) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.2 (e) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1%  $Dy^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.3 (a) SEM image of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with histogram showing particle size distribution

Figure 2.3 (b) SEM image of  $1\% Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with histogram showing particle size distribution

Figure 2.3 (c) SEM image of  $1\% Eu^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with histogram showing particle size distribution

Figure 2.3 (d) SEM image of 1%Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with histogram showing particle size distribution

Figure 2.3 (e) SEM image of 1%Dy<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with histogram showing particle size distribution

Figure 2.4 UV-Visible graph of 1% Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.5 Tauc plot Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.6 (a) Excitation & Emission characteristics of  $1\% Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.6 (b) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 1%Eu<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.6 (c) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.6 (d) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 1%Dy<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.7 Energy level diagrams for down conversion photoluminescence

Figure 2.8 XRD of upconversion samples

Figure 2.9 (a) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Er: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.9 (b) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 12%Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2%Ho: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.9 (c) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Tm: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.10 (a) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of  $12\% Yb^{3+}-2\% Er^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.10 (b) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of  $12\% Yb^{3+}-2\% Ho^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 2.10 (c) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of  $12\% Yb^{3+}-2\% Tm^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 3.1 XRD Spectra of Synthesized Samples

Figure 3.2 EDAX Spectra of Synthesized Samples (a) 1%  $Ce^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b) 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (c) 1%  $Ce^{3+}$ , 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (d) 2%  $Ce^{3+}$ , 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (e) 1%  $Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (f) 1%  $Pr^{3+}$ , 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (g) 2%  $Pr^{3+}$ , 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 3.3 UV – Visible Spectra of Synthesized Samples (a) 1% Ce<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b) 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (c) 1% Ce<sup>3+</sup>, 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (d) 2% Ce<sup>3+</sup>, 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (e) 1% Pr<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (f) 1% Pr<sup>3+</sup>, 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (g) 2% Pr<sup>3+</sup>, 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 3.4 Tauc's Plot of Synthesized Samples from UV - Visible Spectra

Figure 3.5 PL Excitation & Emission Spectra of Synthesized Samples (a)  $1\% \text{ Ce}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b)  $1\% \text{ Gd}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (c)  $1\% \text{ Ce}^{3+}$ ,  $1\% \text{ Gd}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (d)  $2\% \text{ Ce}^{3+}$ ,  $1\% \text{ Gd}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (e)  $1\% \text{ Pr}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (f)  $1\% \text{ Pr}^{3+}$ ,  $1\% \text{ Gd}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (g)  $2\% \text{ Pr}^{3+}$ ,  $1\% \text{ Gd}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 3.6 (a) Energy transfer process diagrams for PL of rare earth ions in 1%  $Ce^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,

Figure 3.6 (b) Energy transfer process diagrams for PL of rare earth ions in  $Ce^{3+}$  -  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 3.6 (c) Energy transfer process diagrams for PL of rare earth ions in  $Pr^{3+}$  -  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 4.1 (a) XRD pattern of material synthesized by the solid-state method without flux (b) XRD pattern for a solid-state method with flux (c) XRD pattern of a hydrothermal method without flux (d) XRD pattern for a hydrothermal method with flux (e) XRD pattern for the combustion method without flux (f) XRD pattern for the combustion method with flux

Figure 4.2 XRD pattern of pristine La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S and 1%Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.3 (a) EDAX spectrum of  $1\% Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.3 (b) EDAX spectrum of 1%Eu<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.3 (c) EDAX spectrum of 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.3 (d) EDAX spectrum of 1%Dy<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.4 UV-Visible and Tauc's Plot of pristine La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.5 UV-Visible and Tauc's Plot of pristine La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.6 Tauc's plot of Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.7(a) emission and excitation graph of doped  $1\% Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.7(b) emission and excitation graph of doped 1%Eu<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.7(c) emission and excitation graph of doped 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.7(d) emission and excitation graph of doped 1%Dy<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.8 XRD of upconversion samples

Figure 4.9 (a) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2%Er: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.9 (b) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2%Ho: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.9 (c) Excitation & Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Tm: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Figure 4.10 (a) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of

 $12\% \text{Yb}^{3+}$ -  $2\% \text{Er}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 4.10 (b) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of  $12\% Yb^{3+}-2\% Ho^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S &  $12\% Yb^{3+}-2\% Tm^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

Figure 5.1 XRD of pristine and doped LaOF

Figure 5.2 (a) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of LaOF

Figure 5.2 (b) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Pr<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.2 (c) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Eu<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.2 (d) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.2 (e) EDAX Spectrum with mapping of 1% Dy<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.3 (a) SEM images with histogram of LaOF

Figure 5.3 (b) SEM images with histogram of 1%  $Pr^{3+}$ : LaOF

Figure 5.3 (c) SEM images with histogram of 1% Eu<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.3 (d) SEM images with histogram of 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.3 (e) SEM images with histogram of 1% Dy<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.4 UV-Visible characteristics of 1% Ln<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.5 Tauc's plot for samples

Figure 5.6 (a) Excitation and Emission spectra of 1%Pr<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.6 (b) Excitation and Emission spectra of 1%Eu<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.6 (c) Excitation and Emission spectra of 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.6 (d) Excitation and Emission spectra of 1%Dy<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.7 Energy level diagram for down conversion photoluminescence

Figure 5.8 XRD of upconversion samples

Figure 5.9 (a) Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Er<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.9 (b) Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2%Ho<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.9 (c) Emission characteristics of 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.10 (a) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of 12%Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2%Er<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.10 (b) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of 12%Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2%Ho<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Figure 5.10 (c) Energy level diagram for Upconversion photoluminescence of  $12\% Yb^{3+}-2\% Tm^{3+}$ : LaOF

### <u>List of Tables</u>

- Table 1.1 Seventeen rare earth elements and their properties
- Table 2.1 Structural data of doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples extracted from the XRD spectra
- Table 2.2 EDAX data of undoped/doped 1% Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with atomic percentage

Table 2.3 UV-VIS data of the samples

Table 2.4 Structural data of doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples extracted from the XRD spectra

Table 3.1 Structural data & lattice parameter of synthesized materials extracted from the XRD spectra

Table 3.2: EDAX data of compounds with weight percentage

Table 3.3 UV / VIS data of Compounds

Table 3.4 Redshift D, Crystal field splitting  $\mathcal{E}_{cfs}$  and Centroid shift  $\mathcal{E}_c$  of Synthesized Compounds

Table 4.1 Structural data from the XRD spectra of three different synthesis routes

Table 4.2 Structural data of doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S extracted from the XRD spectra

Table 4.3 EDAX data of 1% Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S from the spectrum with Atomic percentage

Table 4.4 UV / VIS data of host  $La_2O_2S$  as well as  $1\% Ln^{3+}$ :  $La_2O_2S$ 

Table 4.5 Structural data of doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S samples extracted from the XRD spectra

Table5.1 Structural data of doped LaOF samples extracted from the XRD spectra

Table 5.2 EDAX data of 1% Ln<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF from the spectrum with Atomic percentage

Table 5.3 UV/VIS data of host LaOF as well as 1% Ln<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF

Table 5.4 Structural data of doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples extracted from the XRD spectra

### **Executive Summary**

The rapid development of the optical technologies during the past years has notably increased the demand of luminescent materials for a large variety of applications. The advancement in the field of nanotechnology and material science has provided a thrust in exploration of various compounds and materials and has played an important role in optimizing the functionality of the materials. This advancement has worked as a catalyst especially in the area of luminescence which has significantly increased the demand of rare-earth-doped optical materials particularly, owing to their wide range of applicability. The study undertaken here involves the synthesis of Lanthanum Oxysulfide ( $La_2O_2S$ ), Lanthanum Oxide ( $La_2O_3$ ) and Lanthanum Oxyfluoride (LaOF) and their structural, morphological as well as optical characterizations.

One of the uniqueness of the work lies in employing the furnace combustion technique for the synthesis of Lanthanum Oxysulfide. This approach limits the precursors there by minimizing the use of resources. The method does not require to pass  $H_2S$ ,  $CS_2$  or any hazardous gas during the reaction and also consumes less time giving maximum yield.

A modified precipitation method has been employed for the synthesis of nanoparticles of  $La_2O_3$ and LaOF. The extract of Aloe Vera leaf called Aloe Vera Gel was used as surfactant for the synthesis of Nanoparticles of  $La_2O_3$  and the extract of Bilva leaf was used as surfactant for the synthesis of Nanoparticles of LaOF.

For the study of down conversion photoluminescence, four different rare earth elements were used as dopant for each of the three compounds. They are Praseodymium, Terbium, Europium, and Dysprosium.

For the study of Upconversion characteristics, six samples of various doping ratio of Ytterbium – Erbium, Ytterbium – Holmium and Ytterbium – Thulium were synthesized for each compound. Upconversion phosphors are one of the most prospective materials due to their wide application range, the most important being in the bio-medicinal field where they can be used for labeling, sensing, treatment and drug delivery.

The techniques namely XRD, FESEM, EDAX, Particle size analysis, UV-Visible spectroscopy and Photoluminescence spectroscopy were used for structural, morphological, optical studies of the compounds.



#### **Chapter 1: Luminescence properties of Rare earth elements**



[Source:http://tnahistoryoftechnology.wikispaces.com/Rare+Earth+Metals] Chapter 1 gives a brief introduction of Luminescence properties of rare earth elements. The chapter starts with the basic introduction of Luminescence, then the mechanism of down conversion photoluminescence and Upconversion Photoluminescence and ends with the discussion on photoluminescence properties of Rare earth elements.



One form of a Jabłoński diagram to understand Photoluminescence

# <u>Chapter 2: Synthesis & Characterization of Rare Earth Doped</u> <u>La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:Investigation of Optical, Down conversion and Upconversion</u> <u>Properties</u>

The demand for nanomaterial is increasing day by day due to their wide ranging applications in many areas of science and technology. This has led to a rapid growth of nanotechnology. In this work, a simple route of synthesis for nanoparticles (NP) of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> has been attempted. The aloe vera gel assisted precipitation method was used to synthesize NP of undoped as well as doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Four down conversion compounds 1%  $Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1% Eu<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, & 1% Dy<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and six upconversion compounds 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Er<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Er<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Tm<sup>3+</sup>:  $La_2O_3$ , 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> were also synthesized by this technique. The aloe vera gel acts as a biosurfactant that controls the particle's growth, thus minimizing the particle's size. The structural, elemental, morphological, optical and photoluminescence characterization was carried out on these samples. The XRD & EDAX analysis reveals that the obtained compounds are in the hexagonal phase with high purity having nano crystallite size. The optical bandgap and refractive index have been calculated using the UV - Visible absorption spectra. The average size of synthesized particles was around 60 nm, with a spherical shape, which was confirmed by SEM analysis.











Energy level diagram to understand photoluminescence process

## <u>Chapter 3: UV Emission and Energy Transfer Process in xCe<sup>3+</sup>,</u> <u>yGd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2-(x+y)</sub>O<sub>3</sub> & xPr<sup>3+</sup>, yGd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2-(x+y)</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Phosphors</u>

Despite being a harmful radiation, there are many useful applications of UV radiation. This includes its use in the biomedical field. Hence, it is required to generate the UV radiation with desired characteristics. There are many compounds based on a combination of rare earth elements like Ce, Gd, Pr, which serve as UV emitting phosphors. In this work, seven rare earth based compounds i. e. 1% Ce<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1% Ce<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 2% Ce<sup>3+</sup> -1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1%  $Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1%  $Pr^{3+}$  - 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and 2%  $Pr^{3+}$  - 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> have been synthesized to study their UV emission properties and understand the energy transfer process there in. The XRD & EDAX analysis reveals that the obtained compounds possess high purity and are in hexagonal phase with crystallite size in nanometer. The bandgap and refractive index have been calculated from absorption spectra obtained from UV - Visible spectrometer. The emission of 1%  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> falls in UVB region while for 1%  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> & 1%  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, it is in UVA region. Both, UVA and UVB emission has been recorded in 1%  $Ce^{3+}$  - 1%  $Gd^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 2% Ce<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. In 1% Pr<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 2% Pr<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Gd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the emission has been recorded in the visible region with high quantum efficiency due to the energy transfer from  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$  ion to  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  ion and thus has the potential to serve as LED phosphor of cyan color. The parameters like redshift D, centroid shift  $E_c$  and crystal field splitting  $E_{cfs}$  have been calculated for Ce & Ce – Gd based  $La_2O_3$  compounds. Compared with previously reported UV emitting phosphors, the compounds synthesized for this work have less complexity in terms of chemical composition and structure. The synthesis process is also relatively simple and ecofriendly with fewer elements used and giving higher yield of products.





xGd<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2-x</sub>O<sub>3</sub>









The synthesized compounds have shown emission in UV region and they can be used as UV emitting phosphors. The presence of  $Gd^{3+}$  ions alter the energy level of  $Ce^{3+}$  ion in  $Ce^{3+} - Gd^{3+}$  combination doped  $La_2O_3$  compounds. In the  $Pr^{3+} - Gd^{3+}$  combination doped  $La_2O_3$  compound, the emission is predominantly in the visible region with an intense and sharp peak. It has potential to be used as commercial LED phosphor for cyan color.

# <u>Chapter 4: Synthesis & Characterization of Rare Earth Doped</u> <u>La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: Investigation of It's Optical, Down conversion and</u> <u>Upconversion Properties</u>

The Chapter covers two studies. One is a comparative study of structural data from the XRD spectrum of samples synthesized by three different techniques namely, Solid State Technique, Hydrothermal Technique & Furnace Combustion technique for making Lanthanum Oxysulfide Crystal. The comparative study of reveals that the furnace combustion technique without flux is the best technique as the product has perfect hexagonal lattice with space group 164:  $p\bar{3}m1$  and a crystallite size of 31.9 nm. The optical energy band gap of lanthanum oxysulfide synthesized by the furnace combustion technique, calculated from the UV - V is ble spectrum is around 4.5 eV. The furnace combustion technique has several advantages that makes it an industrial-friendly approach. It acquired less time for preparation, uses less amount of precursors and doesn't need any pre or post processing. The yield is also high. In the second study, four down conversion samples of 1%  $Ln^{3+}$  (Ln = Pr, Eu, Tb, Dy) doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S and six upconversion samples 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Er<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Er<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S were synthesized by furnace combustion technique. Their structural characteristics as well as optical & photoluminescence properties were investigated. The XRD and EDAX technique was used for structural & elemental analysis. The UV – Visible spectroscopy was used for study of optical properties and the PL spectroscopy was used for photoluminescence studies. The XRD shows that all samples have similar peaks. The peaks match with JCPDS files of hexagonal lattice. EDAX spectra confirmed the incorporation of Ln<sup>3+</sup> ions in host La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S. Crystallite size was

found to be in nano meter. UV – Visible studies were used to calculate optical band gap, refractive index, absorption wavelength and molar extinction coefficient. The PL excitation spectra suggest three types of absorption: 4f -5d type absorption in 1%  $Pr^{3+}$ : La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S and 1% Tb<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S; CTS in 1% Eu<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S and host absorption in 1% Dy<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S. Only three samples, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Er<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup>-2% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, among the six gave the upconversion photoluminescence.







From the comparative study of structural data obtained from the XRD spectra of the three synthesis techniques for the preparation of Lanthanum oxysulfide, the furnace combustion technique without sulfur powder as the flux was found to give the best results. It has the potential to become an industrial friendly technique as it requires less time for synthesis, less number of precursors and gives a perfect hexagonal lattice. Hence, the four down conversion and six upcoversion samples were synthesized by using the furnace combustion technique. All peaks were matched with ICDD files that confirmed the perfect hexagonal lattice. The host La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S had a optical bandgap of 4.96 eV which decreased significantly on doping. The refractive index and molar extinction coefficient were also calculated.

# <u>Chapter 5: Synthesis & Characterization of Rare Earth Doped</u> <u>LaOF:Investigation of Optical, Down conversion and Upconversion</u> <u>Properties</u>

In this work, a simple route of synthesis for Nanoparticles (NP) of LaOF has been attempted. The Aegle marmelos gel (Bael leaves extract) assisted precipitation method was used to synthesize NP of undoped as well as doped LaOF. Four samples {Pr<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, Eu<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, Tb<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, & Dy<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF} to study the down conversion properties and six samples {4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Er<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Er<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Ho<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF, 4% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 1% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF & 12% Yb<sup>3+</sup> - 2% Tm<sup>3+</sup>: LaOF} to study the upconversion properties were synthesized by this technique. The Aegle marmelos gel acts as a biosurfactant that controls the particle growth. The structural, elemental, morphological, optical and photoluminescence characterization was carried out on synthesized samples. The XRD & EDAX analysis reveals that the obtained compounds possesses high purity in the hexagonal phase and have crystallite size in nanometer. The optical bandgap and refractive index have been calculated from absorption characteristics obtained from UV – Visible spectra. From the SEM results, the average size of synthesized particles was found to be in the range of 34 nm to 88 nm with spherical shape.





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#### List of Publications:

1) Aleksandar Ćirić, Milica Sekulić, <u>kevil Shah</u>, B.S. Chakrabarty, Miroslav D. Dramićanin, Upconversion photoluminescence of sub-micron lanthanum oxysulfide particles co-doped with Yb3+/Ho3+ and Yb3+/Tm3+ synthesized by optimized combustion technique, **Optical Materials** 120 (2021) 111417, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.optmat.2021.111417

2) Aleksandar Ćirić, <u>kevil Shah</u>, Milica Sekulić, B.S. Chakrabarty, Miroslav D. Dramićanin,  $La_2O_2S:Er^{3+}/Yb^{3+}$  nanoparticles synthesized by the optimized furnace combustion technique and their high-resolution temperature sensing, **Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics** 245 (2021) 167690, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2021.167690

3) <u>Shah Kevil</u>, Ćirić, A., Murthy, K.V.R., Chakrabarty, B.S., Investigation of a new way of synthesis for Nano crystallites of  $La_2O_2S \& 1\%Ln^{3+}$  (Ln = Pr, Eu, Tb, Dy, Er) doped  $La_2O_2S$  and study their structural and optical properties, **Journal of Alloys and** Compounds, 2021, 851, 156725, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jallcom.2020.156725

**4**) Hirani, D., <u>Shah Kevil</u>, Chakrabarty, B.S., Synthesis and optical properties of zirconia (Zro<sub>2</sub>)polyacrylicacid (PAA) nanocomposites, **International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research**, 2019, 8(12), pp. 4001–4004

5) Kolte, K.R., <u>Shah Kevil</u>, Chakrabarty, B.S., Exploring lanthanum sulphide characteristics for its physical properties, International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, 2019, 8(12), pp. 957–961

List of Papers under publication process:

 <u>Shah Kevil</u>, Murthy, K.V.R., Chakrabarty, B.S., UV emission and energy transfer process in Ce<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Pr<sup>3+</sup>and their combination doped La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Nano Crystallite Phosphors Submitted in Advanced Optical Materials, Wiley

2) <u>Shah Kevil</u>, Mitesh Ahire, Murthy, K.V.R., Chakrabarty, B.S., Synthesis of Nanoparticles of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> & Ln<sup>3+</sup>: La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> phosphors by Aloe Vera Gel assisted precipitation method and study their Photoluminescence properties

Submitted in *Physical Chemistry Au*, ACS

#### <u>SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS ATTENDED:</u>

Attend International Symposium Cum Workshop On Luminescence Materials on 18-20<sup>th</sup> December, 2015, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, The M. S. University of Baroda, Vadodara.

- Attend National Seminar on Recent Scenario in Science and Technology on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, The M. S. University of Baroda, Vadodara and presented a poster.
- Attend UGC Sponsored four days "HANDS-ON" workshop on "Industrial Equipments" (HPCL/GC/FTIR/UV – Visible) on May, 2016, Pramukh Swami Science & H. D. Patel Arts College, Kadi.
- Attend the International Seminar on Luminescence and Materials on 16-17<sup>th</sup>, June,
   2017, <u>Nanyang Technological University</u>, Singapore and presented Oral Presentation.