



## Photoluminescence, Thermoluminescence glow curve and emission characteristics of $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Er}^{3+}$ nanophosphor

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### Abstract

Nanocrystalline  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  doped  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  crystals were prepared by a sol gel technique. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns showed the cubic structure of  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  and the crystallite size was found to be ~25 nm. Optical absorption showed absorption peaks at 454, 495 and 521 nm. These peaks are attributed to the  $^4\text{F}_{3/2}+^4\text{F}_{5/2}$ ,  $^4\text{F}_{7/2}$  and  $^2\text{H}_{11/2}+^4\text{S}_{3/2}$  transitions of  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ . Under excitation at 378 nm, the appearance of strong green (520-565 nm) down conversion emission assigned to the  $(^2\text{H}_{11/2}, ^4\text{S}_{3/2}) \rightarrow ^4\text{I}_{15/2}$  transition and the feeble red (650-665 nm) emission is assigned to the  $^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow ^4\text{I}_{15/2}$  transition. The color chromaticity coordinates showed emission in the green region. The strong green emission of  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Er}^{3+}$  nanophosphor may be useful for applications in solid compact laser devices. Thermoluminescence (TL) studies of  $\gamma$ -irradiated  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Er}^{3+}$  showed a prominent TL glow peak maximum at 383 K along with a less intense shoulder peak at ~425 K and a weak glow at 598 K. TL emission peaks with maxima at 545, 490, 588 and 622 nm for the doped sample were observed at a temperature of 383 K and these emissions were due to defect related to the host material. TL kinetic parameters were calculated by a glow curve deconvolution (GCD) method and the obtained results are discussed in detail for their possible usage in high dose dosimetry.

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