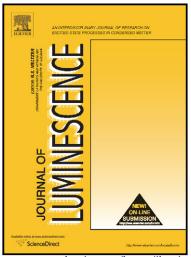
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Identification and development of nanoscintillators for biotechnology applications

J.Y. Jung ¹, G.A. Hirata ², G. Gundiah ⁴, S. Derenzo ⁴, W. Wrasidio ³, S. Kesari ³, M.T. Makale ³, J. McKittrick ^{1,5*}

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to investigate the radioluminescence emission properties in the range 300-400 nm of 15 nanoscintillators for potential application in radiation-triggered photodynamic therapy, and compare to those reported for single crystals with same composition. Garnet structures, silicates and an oxide activated with Pr^{3+} or Ce^{3+} were prepared by combustion synthesis and subsequently annealed at $1200^{\circ}C$. The $(Y_{1-x}Pr_x)_3Al_5O_{12}$ (x=0.0075, 0.01, 0.0125, 0.015, 0.0175) compositions have the highest luminosity, showing concentration behavior for x>0.01. The average particle size of $(Y_{0.99}Pr_{0.01})_3Al_5O_{12}$ is 80 nm, which was obtained by postannealing high power ultrasonic processing. These results demonstrate that $(Y_{1-x}Pr_x)_3Al_5O_{12}$ is an excellent candidate for nanoscintillators-based biomedical applications. Comparisons to single crystal data indicate a general trend cannot be established between the radioluminescence emission intensity of nanoscintillators and single crystals with the same composition.

Keywords: Nanoscintillators, drug delivery, biomedical application, UV-emitting

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