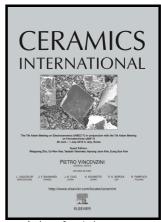
## Author's Accepted Manuscript

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#### **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

Photoluminescence, Energy Transfer, and Thermal Stability of BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>:Bi<sup>3+</sup>, Tb<sup>3+</sup> Phosphors for w-LEDs

Pingchuan Ma, Yanhua Song, Bo Yuan, Ye Sheng, Chengyi Xu, Haifeng Zou\*, Keyan Zheng\*

College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, PR China

E-mail address: zouhf@jlu.edu.cn (H. Zou);

zhky@jlu.edu.cn (K Zheng).

#### **Abstract**

A series of Tb<sup>3+</sup> or/and Bi<sup>3+</sup> doped BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> phosphors were synthesized via solid-state method. The structure, luminescence properties and thermal stability were investigated. The optimum concentrations of Bi<sup>3+</sup> and Tb<sup>3+</sup> were 1.5mol% and 7mol%, respectively. Furthermore, BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>:0.015Bi<sup>3+</sup> and BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>:0.07Tb<sup>3+</sup> phosphors emitted blue and green light and the emission color of BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>:Bi<sup>3+</sup>, Tb<sup>3+</sup> could be tuned from blue to green through the energy transfer. This energy transfer from Bi<sup>3+</sup> to Tb<sup>3+</sup> was confirmed and investigated by photoluminescence spectrum and decay lifetime. With constantly increasing Tb<sup>3+</sup> concentrations, the energy transfer efficiency from Bi<sup>3+</sup> to Tb<sup>3+</sup> in BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> host increased gradually and reached as high as 86.54%, the quantum yield was about 44.26%. The energy transfer mechanism (Bi<sup>3+</sup>-Tb<sup>3+</sup>) was proved to be dipole—dipole mechanism. The Tb<sup>3+</sup> emission intensity can be considerably enhanced when monitored at NUV (377 nm) by co-doping Bi<sup>3+</sup> ion. Moreover, the phosphor of BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>: 0.015Bi<sup>3+</sup>, 0.07Tb<sup>3+</sup> could exhibited strong green emission with good CIE chromaticity coordinate. The results indicate that BaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>:Tb<sup>3+</sup>, Bi<sup>3+</sup>

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