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## **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

# Investigation on optical band gap, photoluminescence properties and concentration quenching mechanism of Pb<sub>1-x</sub> Tb<sup>3+</sup> <sub>x</sub>WO<sub>4</sub> green-emitting phosphors

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#### Abstract

A series of monophasic Tb<sup>3+</sup>(2, 5, 7, 10 and 15 at%) doped PbWO<sub>4</sub> phosphors were successfully prepared via hydrothermal method. X-ray diffraction patterns revealed that the prepared samples possess a high crystallinity with tetragonal scheelite-type structure. FT-IR and Raman analysis exhibited a W–O stretching peak of WO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> group, which is also related to the scheelite structure. UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectra indicated a reduction in the optical band gap with the replacement of Pb<sup>2+</sup> by Tb<sup>3+</sup> ions. The presence of strong and intense emission peaks characteristic of Tb<sup>3+</sup> with the dominant peak at 545 nm (green,  ${}^{5}D_{4}$ → ${}^{7}F_{5}$  transition) under UV irradiation at 320 nm demonstrated an efficient energy transfer from the host to Tb<sup>3+</sup> ions. Using Van Uitert's model, the concentration quenching mechanism between Tb<sup>3+</sup> ions in PbWO<sub>4</sub>:Tb<sup>3+</sup> phosphor was attributed to a dipole–dipole interaction and the critical distance was determined to be ~12 Å. The decay lifetimes and CIE chromaticity co-ordinates of PbWO<sub>4</sub>:Tb<sup>3+</sup> phosphors were also investigated in detail. These prepared materials might serve as a potential phosphor for LED applications.

**Keywords:** PbWO<sub>4</sub>:Tb<sup>3+</sup>; photoluminescence; charge transfer; concentration quenching

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