

Synthesis and photoluminescence stability of novel RE (Pr,Ce) / W double perovskites based on oxygen and barium

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Solid State Synthesis & XRD





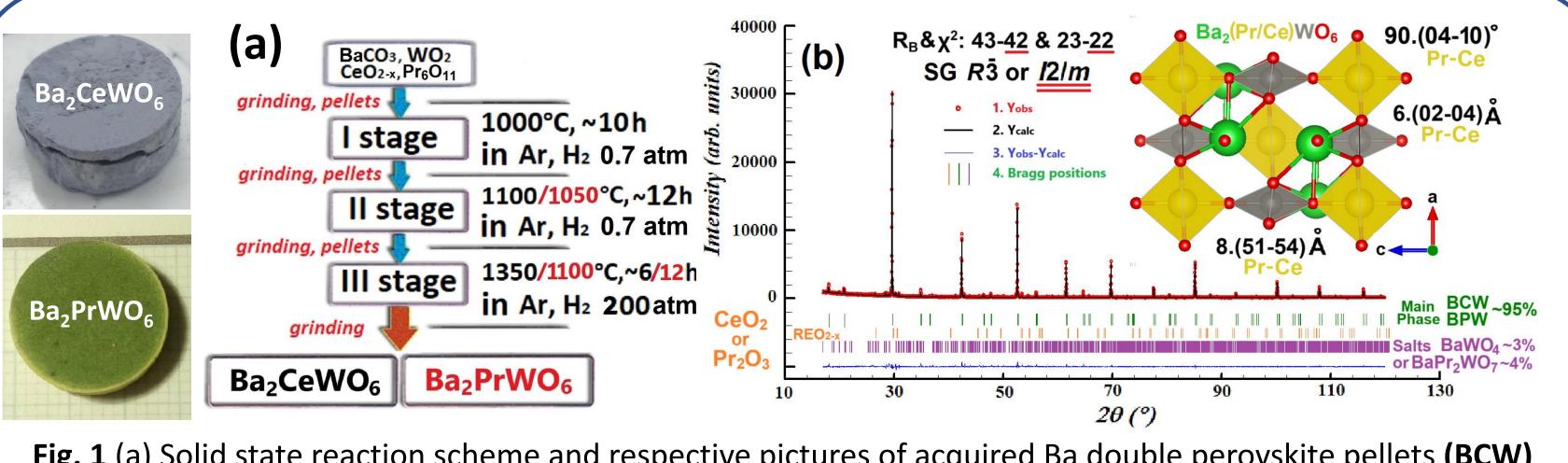
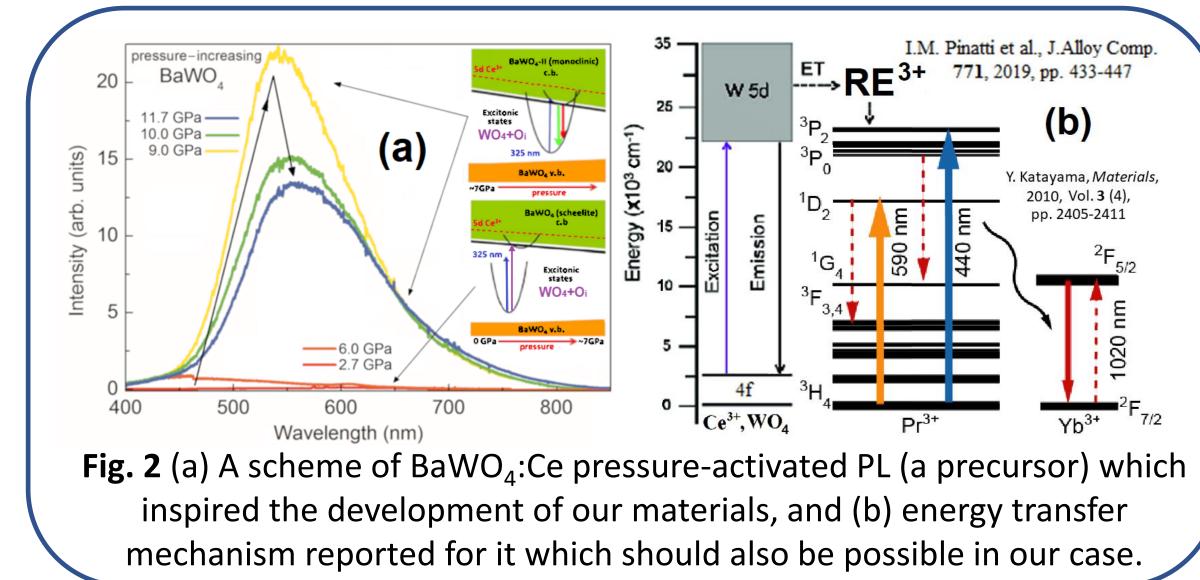


Fig. 1 (a) Solid state reaction scheme and respective pictures of acquired Ba double perovskite pellets (**BCW**) $Ba_2CeWO_6 \& Ba_2PrWO_6$ (**BPW**), and (b) their typical unit cell with XRD Rietveld-refined diffraction pattern.



Research & Development of Energy Transfer

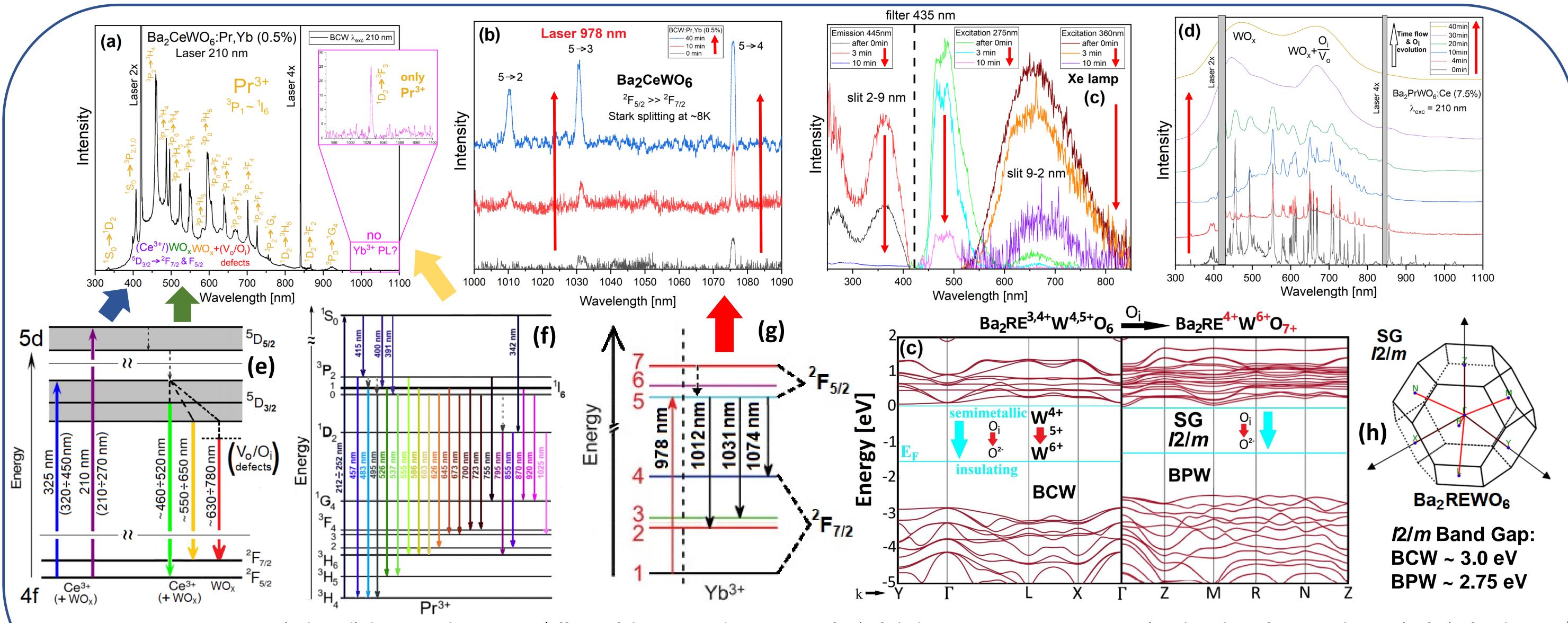


Fig. 3 Luminescence spectra (a, b, c, d) depicting the progress/effects of the expected energy transfer (it failed in NUV => VIS => NIR region). Below these figures, schemes (e, f, g) of with registered, radiative transitions are shown for estimated down conversion through Ce/Pr³⁺ => WO_x => Yb³⁺. Double perovskites turn out to be radiatively unstable - a diagram summarizing changes during exposition in theoretically predicted band-gaps is show in fig (h). Mechanisms governing such behavior are presented in Fig. 4 below.

Charge Transfer & Time-Resolved Ion Evolution

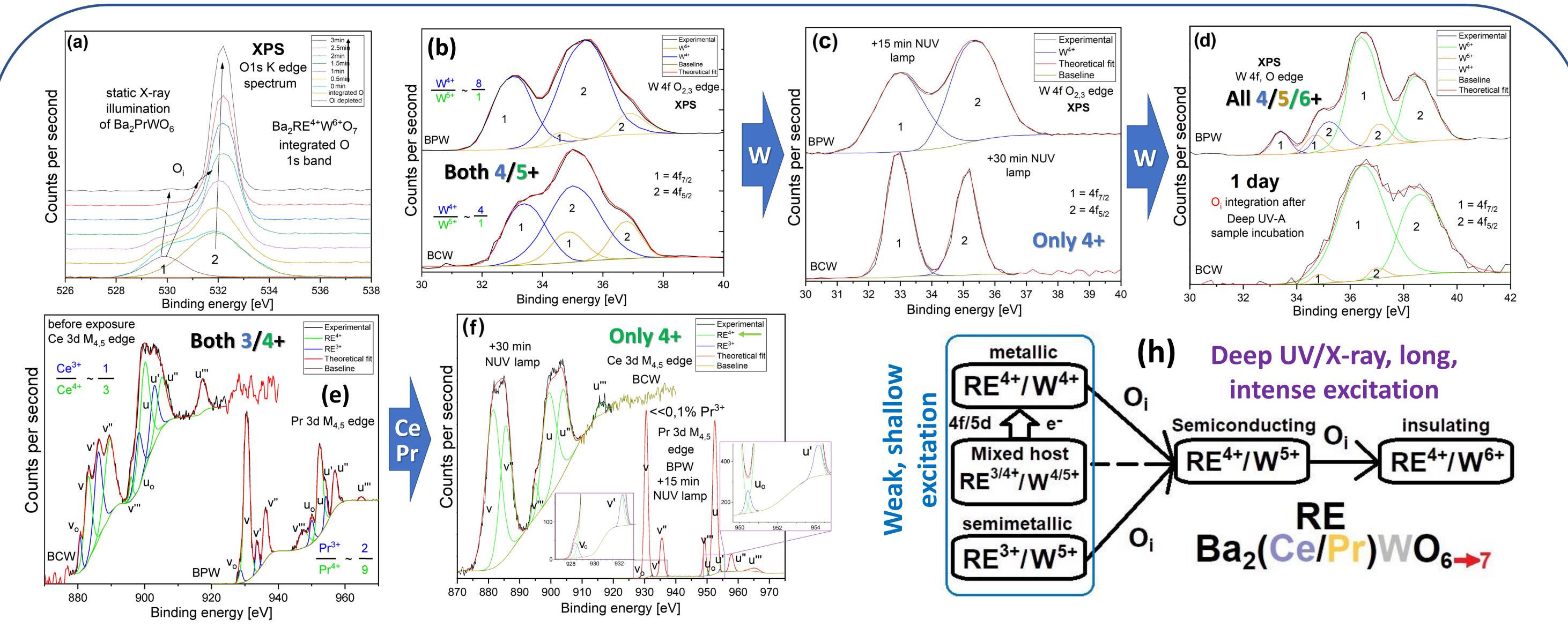


Fig. 4 X-ray spectra of changing core cations present in illuminated double perovskites (Ba₂CeWO₆ & Ba₂PrWO₆). Showcased matrices undergo irreversible charge transfer of: (a) trapped, interstitial oxygen (O_i) integration towards O²⁻; (b, c, d) W^{4/5/6+} while being exposed to Xe lamp and NUV laser respectively; and (e, f) Ce & Pr ions evolution mostly from 3⁺ to 4⁺ state. Graph (h) summarizes all aforementioned processes into one, concise photosensitive chain of reactions.

Summary: \succ Unstable phosphors \succ Untimely quenched PL (in N2 & air) \succ Irreversible charge transfer/Oi evolution \triangleright No RE3+ (Ce/Pr) => WOx => Yb3+ ; NUV => VIS => NIR energy transfer \triangleright Good, one-way UV or deeper-radiation sensor

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