

---

## Photoluminescent properties of the polyamide /Eu<sup>3+</sup> β-diketonate complex for optical application

**Duclerc F . Parra,<sup>1</sup> Leonardo G. Marchini,<sup>1</sup>Maria Cláudia Felinto<sup>1</sup> and Hermí F. Brito<sup>2,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Chemical and Environmental Center – Nuclear and Energy Research Institute, IPEN/CNEN, BR- Sao Paulo-SP, BR-05508-00 , Brazil,*

<sup>2</sup> *Department of Fundamental Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry, University of Sao Paulo, , Sao Paulo-SP, BR-05508-000, Brazil.*

\*E-mail: hefbrito@iq.usp.br

The Eu<sup>3+</sup> complex precursor, the polymeric (PA) optical marker and the plastic luminescent films obtained were characterized by infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-Ray diffractometry (DRX), emission spectroscopy, and thermogravimetry (TGA). The emission spectra of the Eu<sup>3+</sup>-tta complex doped in the PA exhibited the characteristic bands arising from the  $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_J$  transitions ( $J = 0-4$ ). High values of the  $\Omega_2$  intensity parameter were obtained, indicating the hypersensitive character of the  $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$  transitions and the Eu<sup>3+</sup> ions are in a polarizable chemical environment. The high values of the  $\Omega_4$  parameter confirm the basicity of the oxygen donor from the polymer. Lifetime measurement suggests that doped Eu<sup>3+</sup> ion has higher luminescence efficiency in the film than hydrated complex. The emission quantum efficiencies ( $\eta$ ) and the highest value are observed in the system PA:[Eu(tta)<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>] 5%. The PA-optical marker resulted a luminescent plastic film, with high stability when processing.

### References

- [1] L. D. Carlos, R. A. S. Ferreira, V. de Zea Bermudez, S. J. L. Ribeiro. Adv. Mater. 21 (2009) 509–534.
- [3] D. F. Parra, P. L. Forster, R. Lyszczeck. J. Thermal Anal. Cal. 114 (2013) 1049-1056.
- [4] D. F. Parra, A. Mucciolo, H. F. Brito, L. C. Thompson. J. Sol. State Chem. 171 (2003) 412–419.