

COLOUR TUNING PHOSPHOR OF $\text{Eu}_{0.01}\text{Tb}_{0.99}\text{TMA}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ COMPLEX

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(1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate)terbate(III) doped with 1 mol % trivalent europium ion ($\text{Eu}_{0.01}\text{Tb}_{0.99}\text{TMA}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was prepared using an aqueous reflux system. The RECl_3 aqueous solution was slowly added dropwise in the neutralised TMA solution at boiling point at 1:1 molar ratio followed by 2 h reflux [1]. The complex was characterized by elemental analysis (CHN), infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and powder X-ray diffraction (XRD). The luminescence behaviour was investigated based on the excitation and emission spectra, as well as the phosphorescent decay study. The CHN shows that the complex is a tetrahydrate, corroborating with the FTIR data, exhibiting a broad band in the spectral range from 3600 to 3200 cm^{-1} . The bridge coordination mode between the TMA ligand and the RE_{3+} ions is confirmed by comparing the frequencies of symmetric and asymmetric stretching of the complex and the Na_3TMA salt. The emission spectrum of the compound, when excited at the maximum absorption band of the ligand (300 nm), shows a highly efficient energy transfer $\text{TMA}\rightarrow\text{RE}_{3+}$, evidenced by the absence of the emission band of the ligand. When excited in the RE_{3+} ions (345 and 394 nm for Tb_{3+} and Eu_{3+} , respectively), low intensity ligand phosphorescence is observed and the Eu_{3+} and Tb_{3+} ions transitions exhibit different intensity ratios. The phosphorescence decay curves shows uncommon long lifetime for the Eu_{3+} ion when excited in the ligand or Tb_{3+} , indicating multiple energy transfer pathways in the $\text{Eu}_{0.01}\text{Tb}_{0.99}\text{TMA}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ complex.

Figure 1: Emission spectra at different excitations (left); phosphorescence decay curves (middle) and CIE diagram (right).

[1] E.R. Souza, I.G.N. Silva, E.E.S. Teotonio, M.C.F.C. Felinto, H.F. Brito, *J. Lumin.*, 130, (2010) 283–291.