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## 材料合成及性能

不同壳层厚度的 $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$ 核壳结构纳米颗粒制备及发光性质

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摘要: 表面缺陷会使纳米材料的发光中心产生严重的猝灭,而适当厚度的同质包覆层会减少其猝灭。本文利用共沉淀法合成了

 $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ 纳米颗粒和 $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$ 核壳结构纳米颗粒,研究了颗粒的晶体结构、形貌以及不同壳层厚度对发光性能的影响。研究发现: $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ 核心和 $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$ 核壳结构均为六方结构。包覆同质壳层可以提高稀土离子的发光性能,包覆厚度的不同导致 $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$ 核壳结构的荧光强度与衰减时间均发生改变。其原因是未掺杂的 $\text{LaF}_3$ 壳层可以将发光中心 $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ 离子与 $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ 核心的表面隔离,进而减少表面对发光中心的猝灭,提高材料的发光性能。这种修饰作用与壳层厚度相关。关键词:  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$  核壳结构 同质包覆 纳米颗粒Synthesis and Luminescence Properties of  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$  Core/Shell Nanoparticles with Different Shell Thickness

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Abstract: Coating the nanoparticles with a homogeneous shell is a feasible strategy to reduce energy losses on the nanoparticle surface.  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  doped hexagonal  $\text{LaF}_3$  nanoparticles with a mean size of 7~8 nm were prepared by co-precipitation method. After coating the  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$  core particles with the undoped  $\text{LaF}_3$ , the enhancement of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  emission in  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$  core-shell nanoparticles was discovered. In comparison with the  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$  core, the luminescence lifetime of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  emission in core-shell nanoparticles was increased. The decay curves of  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$ / $\text{LaF}_3$  core/shell nanoparticles with different thickness had also been studied. The increase of the luminescence lifetime of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  emission resulted from the effective shielding of the luminescence center  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ions from  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$  core, the quenching at or near the surface of the nanoparticles was reduced.Keywords:  $\text{LaF}_3\text{: Eu}^{3+}$  core-shell structure homogeneous coating nanoparticles

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