

Electronic Supplementary Information

Excitation-Dependent Photoluminescence of BaZrO₃:Eu³⁺ Crystals

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S1. Synthesis

Six Ba_{1-x}ZrO₃:x%Eu³⁺ (x = 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10) samples were synthesized using a molten salt synthesis method following a previously published procedure.[1] Specifically, commercially available barium oxalate (BaC₂O₄, 99.999%), europium nitrate pentahydrate (Eu(NO₃)₃·5H₂O, 99.9%), zirconium(IV) oxide (ZrO₂, 99.978%), sodium hydroxide pellets (NaOH, 97.0%), and potassium hydroxide flakes (KOH, 90%) were used as received with no further purification. The starting reagents of BaC₂O₄, Eu(NO₃)₃·5H₂O, ZrO₂, NaOH, and KOH were mixed in a stoichiometric ratio of 1-x : x : 1 : 9.8 : 10.2 and finely ground using a mortar and pestle inside a glove box. The resultant mixture was then transferred to an alumina crucible and isothermally heated in a muffle furnace at 820°C for 6 hours with ramp-up and ramp-down rates of 5°C/min. The formed product was then purified by filtration and washing with distilled water (18.2 MΩ at 25°C) several times, and then dried in an oven at 90°C overnight. The synthesized Ba_{1-x}ZrO₃:x%Eu³⁺ samples with x = 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 are designated as BZO, BZOE-0.5, BZOE-1, BZOE-2, BZOE-5 and BZOE-10, respectively.

S2. Characterization

The purity, morphology and structural properties of the obtained BZOE submicron crystals were characterized by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). A Rigaku MiniFlex X-ray diffractometer with a Cu $K_{\alpha 1}$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.15406$ nm, 30kV and 15mA) was used to obtain XRD patterns where 2-theta was used as scanning mode with a scanning range between 20° and 90° . Lattice parameters and isotropic crystallite sizes were obtained from the XRD patterns using GSAS-II.[2] A Bruker SENTERRA Raman spectrometer (Bruker Optics SENTERRA R200) that is equipped with an argon laser (785 nm) at 100mW power was used to record the Raman spectra of the samples. The FTIR spectra were recorded using a FT-IR ALPHA II's Platinum ATR single reflection diamond ATR module instrument. The scanning step size was set at 0.05° with a scanning rate of $2^\circ/\text{min}$. SEM images were collected using a Carl Zeiss sigma VP scanning electron microscope with a field emission gun that was set at 5kV.

The optical properties of the BZOE submicron crystals were studied using time resolved photoluminescence spectroscopy (TRPS), quantum yield measurements, and X-ray excited optical luminescence (XEOL). An Edinburgh Instrument FLS 980 fluorimeter system, that is equipped with a steady state and a pulsed xenon lamp sources with a pulse frequency range of 1-100 Hz, a 150 mm BenFlect coated integrating sphere, and a silver X-ray source tube with a power of 12 W (60 kV and 200 μA), was used to record the excitation and emission photoluminescence spectra, life time spectra, quantum yield, and radioluminescence spectra.

Synchrotron-radiation-based X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) and EXAFS studies were carried out on the BZO and BZOE samples with doping concentrations of 1, 2 and 10% at the Zr K-edge and Ba and Eu L_3 -edges. The XANES and EXAFS measurements were carried out at the Materials Research Collaborative Access Team (MRCAT) Sector 10-BM beamline at the Advanced Photon Source of Argonne National Laboratory.[3] Pellets of each sample were prepared with by mixing an optimal amount of sample with boron nitride and PVDF binder. EXAFS measurements were performed in transmission for the Zr K-edge (17998 eV) and fluorescence for both the Ba L_3 -edge (5247 eV) and the Eu L_3 -edge (6977 eV).

The X-ray absorption data were merged, normalized, background subtracted, Fourier Transformed, and fitted with structural models using the Athena and Artemis software which are part of the IFEFFIT package.[4,5]

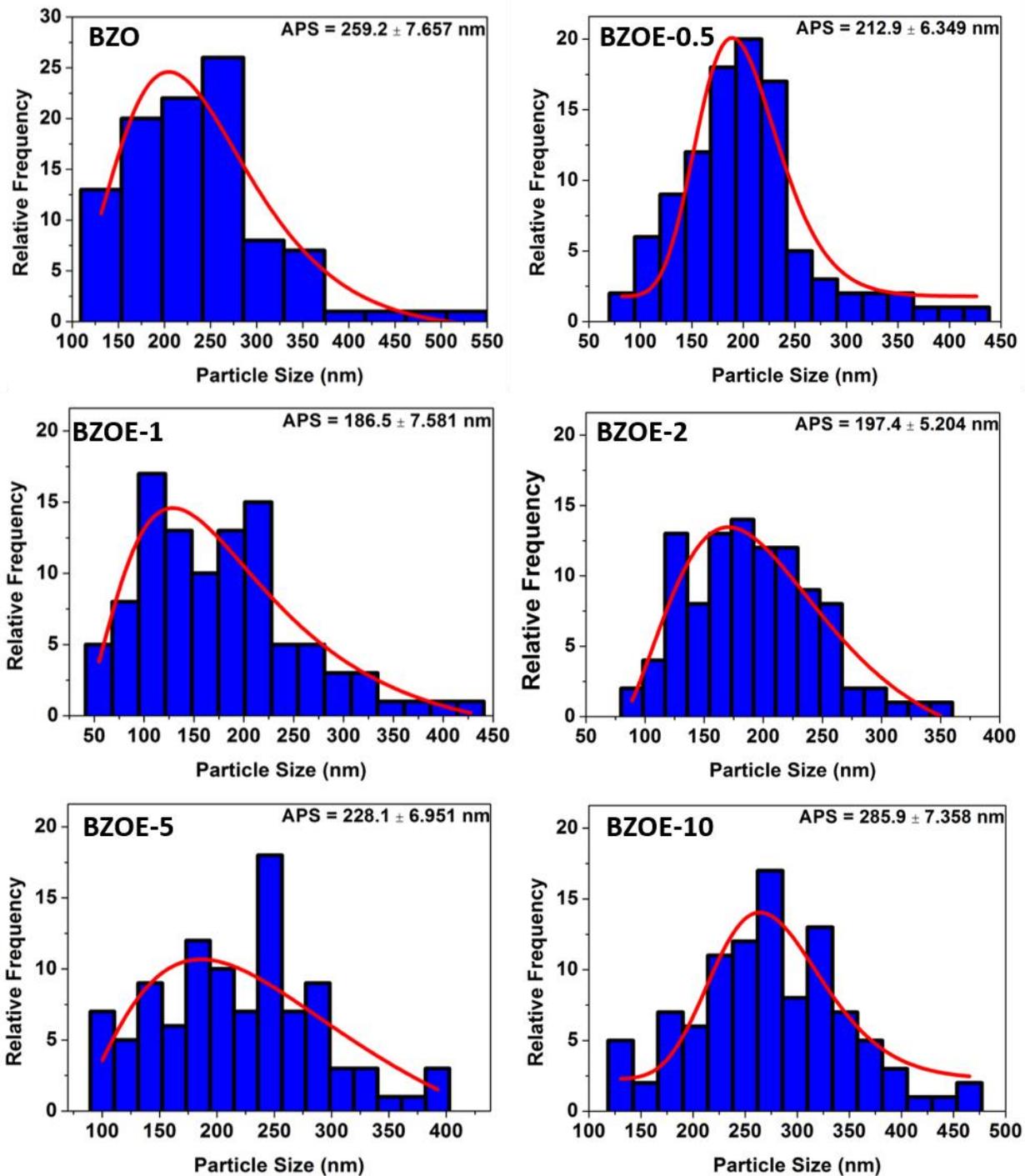


Figure S1. Size distribution plot for BZOE for different europium concentration derived using ImageJ software.

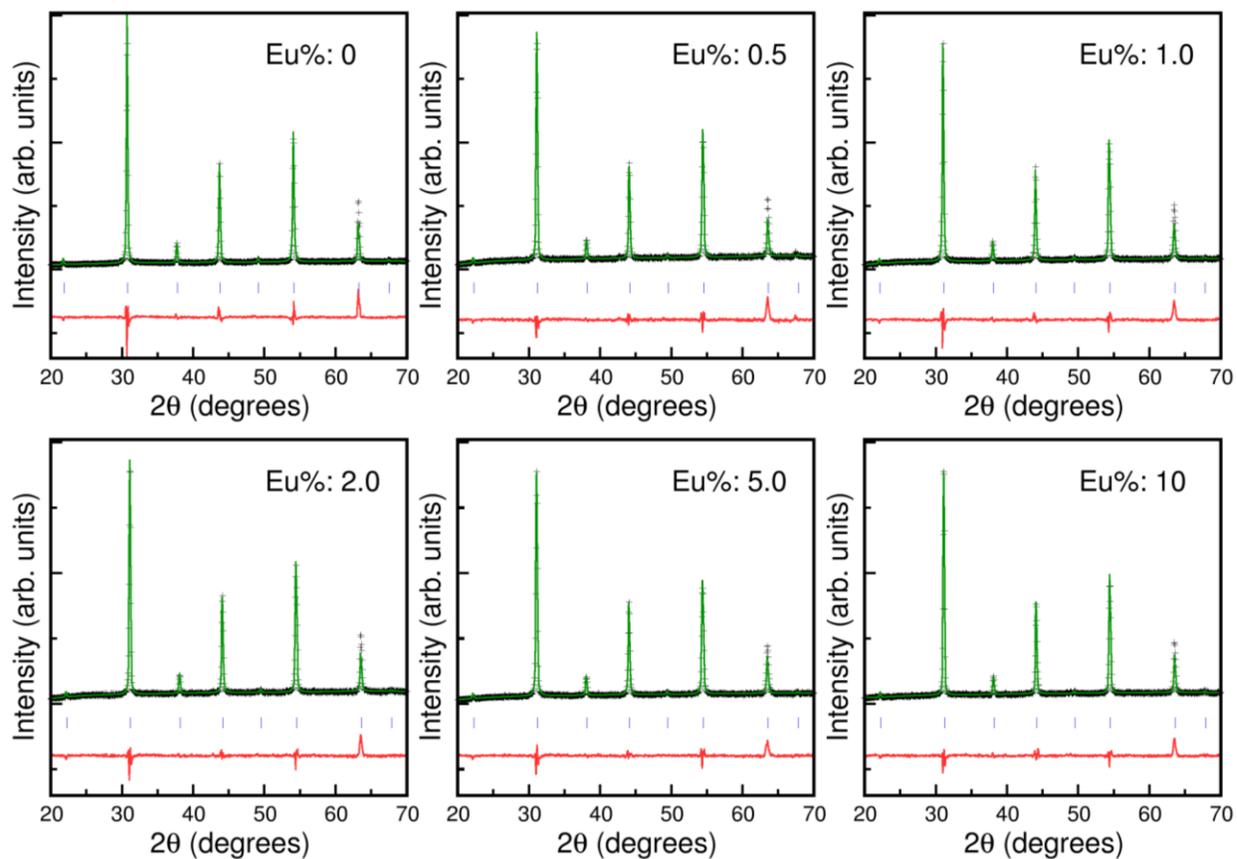


Figure S2. Rietveld refinements for the BZOE samples.

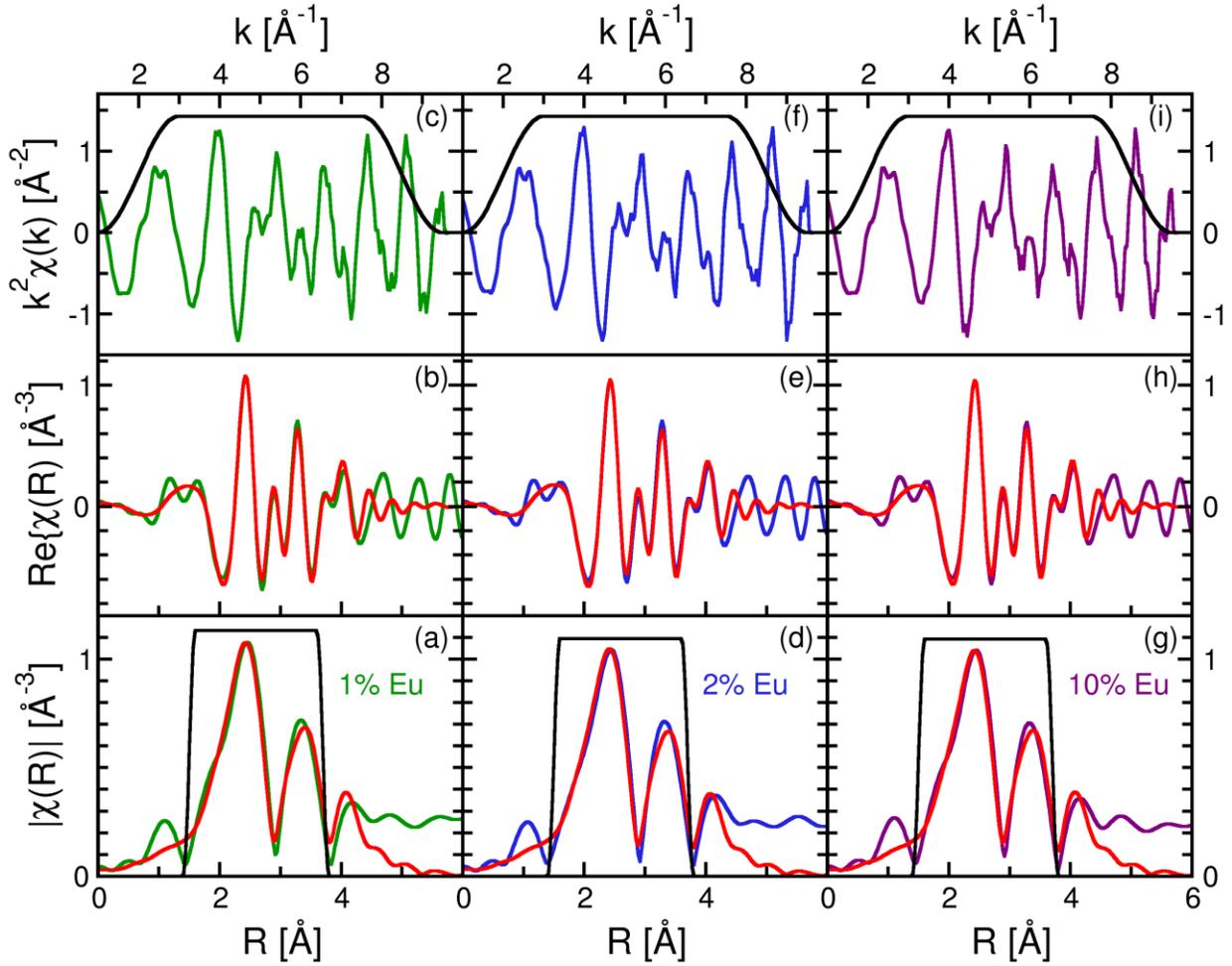


Figure S3. Ba L_3 edge fits for the three Eu-doped samples.

Table S1. Fit parameters for Ba L_3 edge fits

| Scattering path | parameter | BZO | BZOE-1 | BZOE-2 | BZOE-10 |
|-----------------|------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ba-O N=12 | S_0^2 | 0.74±0.16 | 0.78±0.18 | 0.80±0.17 | 0.78±0.17 |
| | R (Å) | 2.91±0.02 | 2.91±0.02 | 2.91±0.02 | 2.91±0.02 |
| | σ^2 | 0.011±0.005 | 0.013±0.005 | 0.013±0.005 | 0.013±0.005 |
| Ba-Zr N=8 | R (Å) | 3.65±0.01 | 3.65±0.02 | 3.65±0.01 | 3.65±0.01 |
| | σ^2 | 0.005±0.002 | 0.005±0.003 | 0.005±0.002 | 0.005±0.002 |
| Ba-Ba N=6 | R (Å) | 4.23±0.08 | 4.22±0.08 | 4.22±0.07 | 4.22±0.07 |
| | σ^2 | Constrained to be same as for Ba-Zr path | | | |

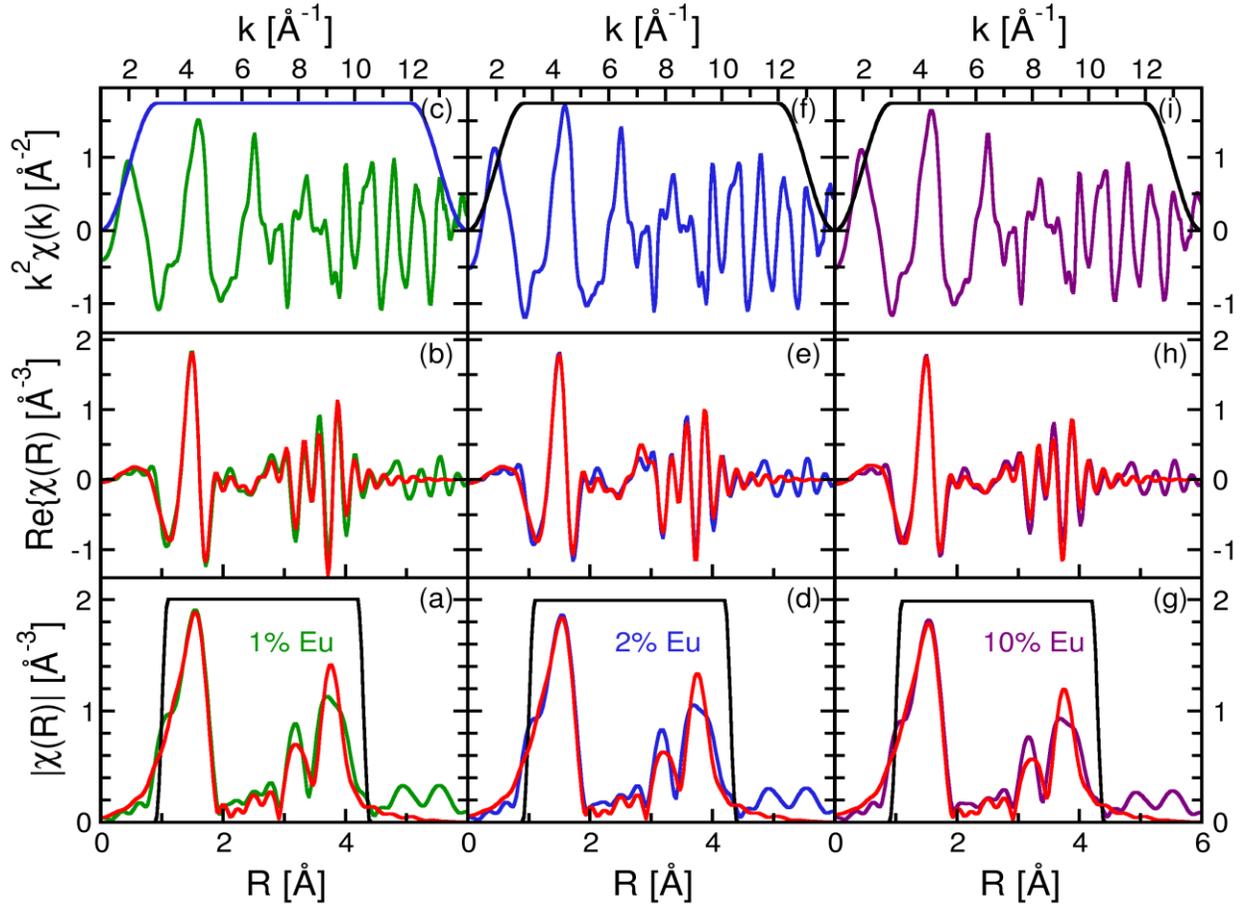


Figure S4. Zr K edge fits for the three Eu-doped samples.

Table S2. Fit parameters for Zr K edge fits

| Scattering path | parameter | BZO | BZOE-1 | BZOE-2 | BZOE-10 |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Zr-O N=6 | S_0^2 | 0.9±0.1 | 1.0±0.1 | 1.0±0.1 | 1.1±0.1 |
| | R (Å) | 2.10±0.01 | 2.10±0.01 | 2.10±0.01 | 2.11±0.01 |
| | σ^2 | 0.004±0.001 | 0.005±0.002 | 0.005±0.002 | 0.006±0.002 |
| Zr-Ba N=6 | R (Å) | 3.64±0.03 | 3.64±0.01 | 3.65±0.01 | 3.65±0.01 |
| | σ^2 | 0.011±0.003 | 0.007±0.001 | 0.008±0.001 | 0.009±0.001 |
| Zr-Zr N=8 | R (Å) | 4.21±0.02 | 4.22±0.02 | 4.23±0.02 | 4.23±0.02 |
| | σ^2 | 0.002±0.002 | 0.002±0.001 | 0.002±0.001 | 0.002±0.001 |
| Multiple Scatt. N=12,6,6 | R (Å) | Constrained to be same as for Zr-Zr path | | | |
| | σ^2 | 0.006±0.001 | 0.006±0.001 | 0.007±0.001 | 0.008±0.002 |

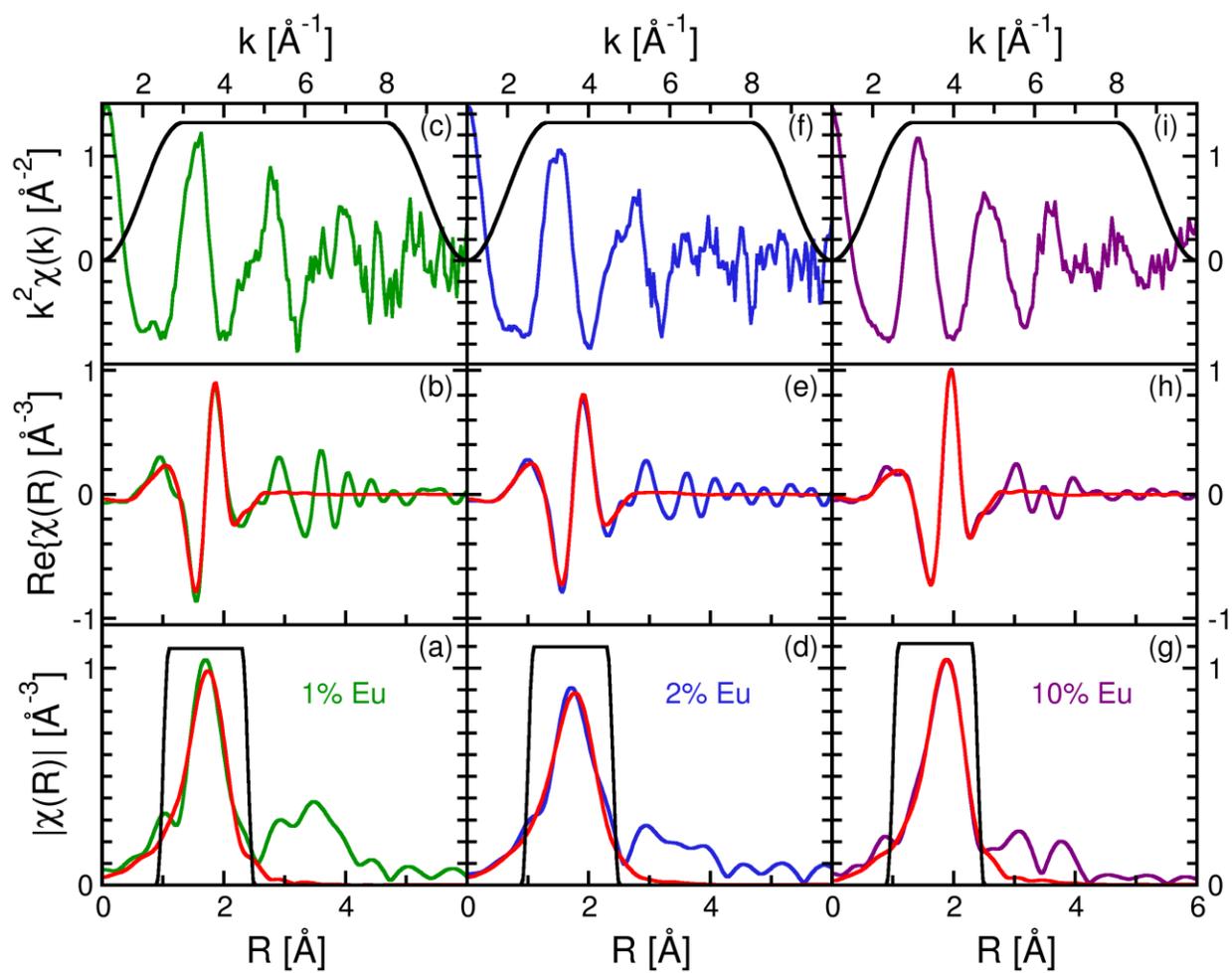


Figure S5. Eu L_3 edge fits for the three Eu-doped samples.

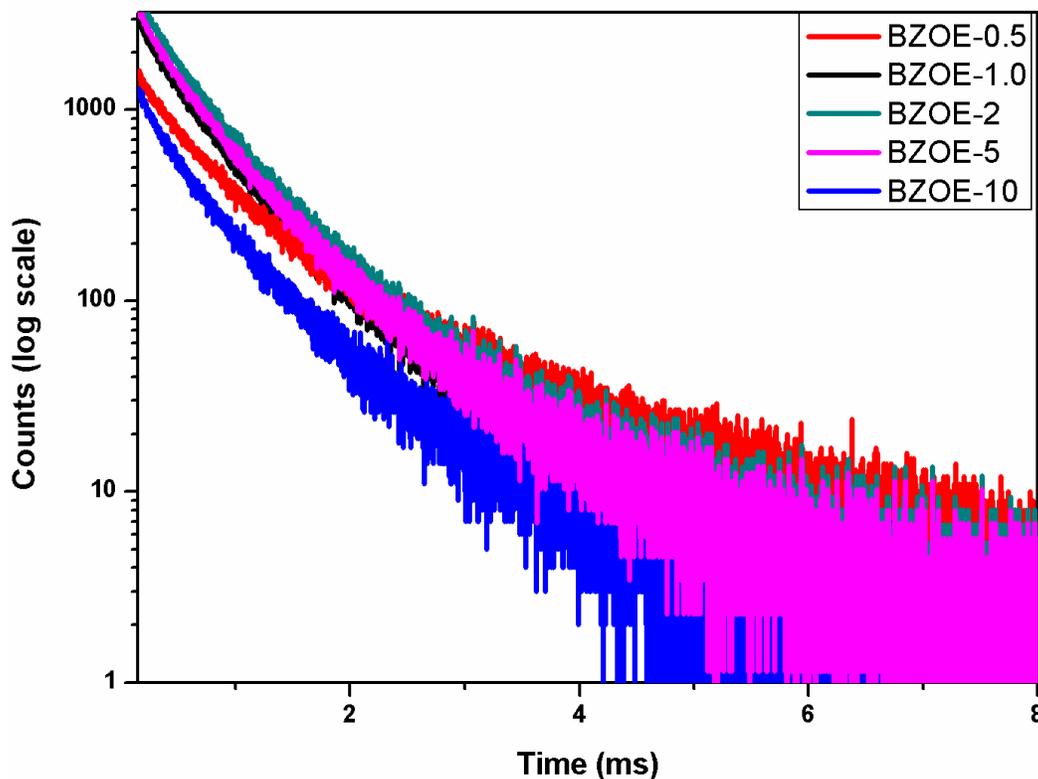


Figure S6. PL decay profiles of the various BZOE sample under excitation wavelengths of 279 nm and emission wavelengths of 625 nm corresponding $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$ transitions of Eu^{3+} ions.

References:

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- [2] B. H. Toby, R. B. Von Dreele, GSAS-II: the genesis of a modern open-source all purpose crystallography software package, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, 46(2), (2013) 544-549.
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- [5] B. Ravel, M. Newville, ATHENA, ARTEMIS, HEPHAESTUS: data analysis for X-ray absorption spectroscopy using IFEFFIT, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation* 12 (2005) 537-541.