

Photoluminescence properties of different ZrO₂ polymorphs obtained by sol-gel method

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Luminescent nanocrystalline ZrO₂ materials were prepared with a simple one-pot sol-gel method. A low post-annealing temperature (600 °C) favoured the tetragonal ZrO₂ (*t*-ZrO₂) form whilst higher temperatures (800 and 1000 °C) yielded the monoclinic one (*m*-ZrO₂). The luminescence centre in the non-doped ZrO₂ is trivalent titanium and the emission is due to the 3d¹ *e_g* → *t_{2g}* transition [1]. Due to larger Stokes shift in *m*-ZrO₂, the Ti³⁺ emission is red-shifted from 410 nm in *t*-ZrO₂ to 496 nm. The non-doped ZrO₂ excitation seems to involve photoionization of Ti³⁺ to Ti^{IV} in addition to the *t_{2g}* → *e_g* transition of Ti³⁺ (Fig., right). Subsequently, the freed electron is trapped to the oxygen vacancies created by Ti³⁺/Ti^{IV} charge compensation, so this can be considered as a metal-to-host/ligand charge transfer. Most of the excitation results in immediate emission; the traps are probably very shallow though deeper ones lead to the persistent luminescence from *m*-ZrO₂ observed previously [1]. The properties of ZrO₂ luminescence as a function of temperature will be discussed also.

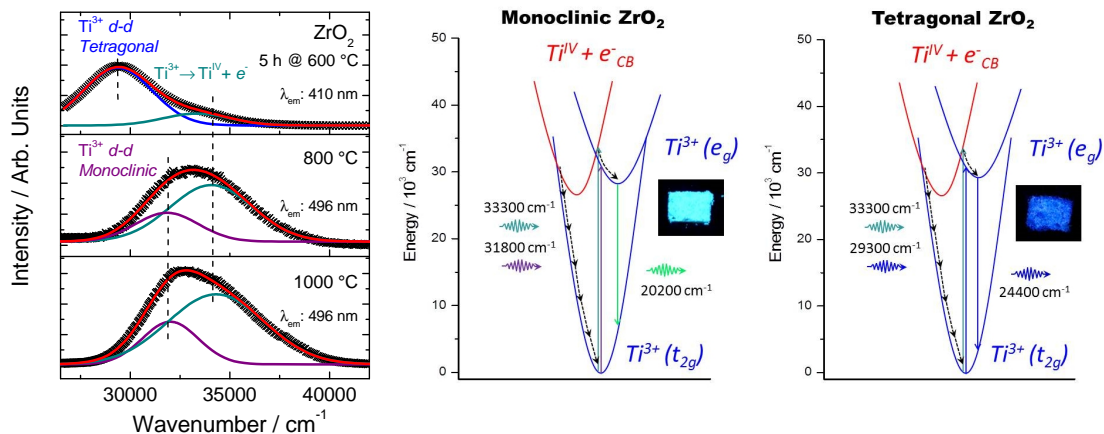


Figure 1: Deconvoluted excitation spectra of non-doped ZrO₂ obtained by sol-gel method (left). Schematic representation of luminescence processes for *m*- and *t*-ZrO₂ (center, right).

References:

- [1] J.M. Carvalho, L.C.V. Rodrigues, J. Hölsä, M. Lastusaari, L.A.O. Nunes, M.C.F.C. Felinto, O.L. Malta, H.F. Brito, Opt. Mater. Exp. 2 (2012) 331.