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Fluorescence (FL) activities of Ce doped zinc oxide nano particles

K. Senthil Kannan [a,b,*], Malarkodi Velraj [c], K. Venkatachalam [d], K. Ilaiyaraja [b], B. Joshua Steve Abishek [e]

[a] Dept. of R&D, Edayathangudy G S Pillay Arts and Science College, Nagapattinam 611002, TN, India
[b] Dept. of Physics, Edayathangudy G S Pillay Arts and Science College, Nagapattinam 611002, TN, India
[c] Department of Pharmacognosy, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vels Institute of Science and Technology, Pallavaram, Chennai 600117, India
[d] Department of Analytical Chemistry, University of Madras Guindy Campus, Chennai 25, Tamil Nadu, India
[e] Dept. of Bioinformatics, SASTRA University, Thanjavur, TN, India

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ABSTRACT

ZnO has been dynamically seen as a fitting choice to TiO_2 for synergist applications in view of its higher capability in making electrons and segregating and openings and its band gap essentialness commensurate to that of TiO_2. That is, appeared differently in relation to TiO_2, ZnO nano structures have innumerable common unique defect goals externally, which makes ZnO prepared for immersing a greater part of the solar controlled range and shows a higher quantum and photo catalytic efficiencies than TiO_2, because of its ampleness in age and separation of photon-induced electron-opening sets. As the anti diabetic and photo catalytic work are already reported, here with FL studies of pure and Ce doped ZnO are analysed and reported.

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1. Introduction

The ZnO is a representative of semiconductor blends, is a versatile and critical material that can be used in various opto-electronic contraptions [1–3]. It is a n-type semiconductor that shows a hexagonal wurtzite-type valuable crystal structure (JCPDS card no: 36–1451), with cross area parameters of a = b = 3.26 Å and c = 5.208 Å [4]. ZnO has surprising physical properties, for instance, high conductivity, blend and warm adequacy, wide and direct band opening of 3.35 eV and a high excitation confining essentialness of 60 meV. The tetrahedral coordination in ZnO results in non-central symmetric structure and in this manner achieves piezoelectricity and pyroelectricity in ZnO. This strategy of tetrahedrons in ZnO cross area may results either in a cubic Zinc-blende-type structure or in a hexagonal wurtzite-type structure, dependent upon the stacking progression of the bi-layers. Overall, undoped and doped ZnO, and by far most of the ZnO-based mixes harden under average conditions in the wurtzite structure [5,6]. As ZnO has a wide band gap imperativeness, radiation strength and incredible photochemical properties, it is altogether fitting probability for novel broad band gap photoelectric contraptions, light creating diode, solar based cell terminals, acoustic devices, gas sensors, etc ZnO is the most typically used window material in solar cells with chalcopyrite shields (Table 1).

2. Structural properties

ZnO and Ce doped ZnO are prepared by soft chemical method Delicate substance strategy is one of the straightforward and monetarily suitable procedures for the arrangement of nano materials. It is an adaptable, economically and mechanically reasonable system which empowers simple doping and gives great yield, the procedure temperature is as low as 80 °C and subsequently it is called as soft chemical method. Properties of nano materials are extremely touchy to shape, size and synthesis, orchestrating nano materials by compound strategies, in a practical way, is likewise one reason behind its prevalence. The synthetic response begins just by blending the reactants in a recepticle. The essential temperature and afterward permitted to cool to achieve room temperature to get a preceding nano things or specimen. The structure as well as the nano scale is confirmed by Debye Scherrer's formula and by SEM and TEM which are already reported by the corresponding author in the previous papers.

* Corresponding author at: Dept. of R&D, Edayathangudy G S Pillay Arts and Science College, Nagapattinam 611002, TN, India.
E-mail address: mscgoldmedalist@yahoo.in (K. Senthil Kannan).

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Table 1
Lattice parameters of undoped and Cerium doped ZnO nanopowders.

Concentration	Crystallite size nm
Undoped ZnO	25
ZnO + 3 at.%	34
ZnO + 5 at.%	43
ZnO + 7 at.%	30

3. Results and discussion

3.1. FL activity

The FL behaviour of ZnO and cerium doped ZnO nano powders are analysed for the crystallite size of 25 nm, 34 nm, 43 nm and 30 nm and corresponding FL emission wavelengths are 386 nm, 400 nm, 414 nm, 421 nm in that order and corresponding band gaps are 5.14 (25 nm size), 4.96 (34 nm size), 4.80 (43 nm size) and 4.72 (30 nm size) and are represented in fine manner by Tables 2 and 3 and Figs. 1–3 correspondingly. FL, FL with sample size and FL with band gap are analysed and found that FL emission increases and decreases and again further increases with increase in sample size, also FL emission is increased and the corresponding energy gap are decreased.

Table 2
FL data of undoped and Cerium doped ZnO nano powders.

Sample details	Sample size in nm	FL emission in nm
LAM initial powder	25	386
LAM after 15 h	34	400
LAM after 30 h	43	414
LAM after 40 h	30	421

Table 3
FL data with band gap of undoped and Cerium doped ZnO nano powders.

Sample size in nm	FL emission in nm	Band gap in eV
25	386	5.14
34	400	4.96
43	414	4.80
30	421	4.72

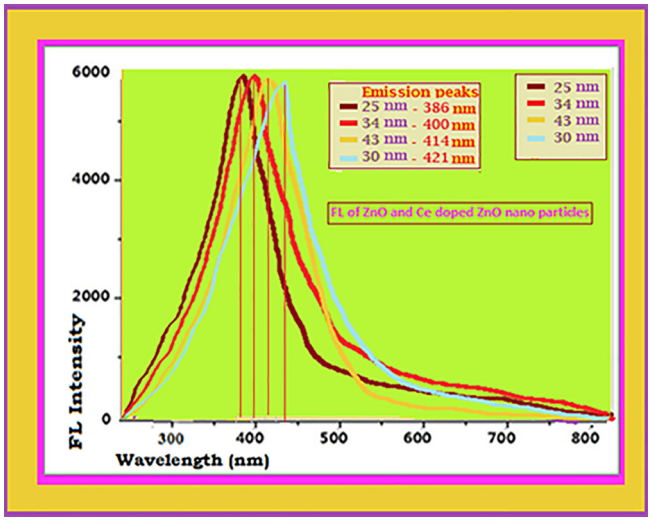

Fig. 1. FL of undoped and pure and Cerium doped ZnO nano powders.

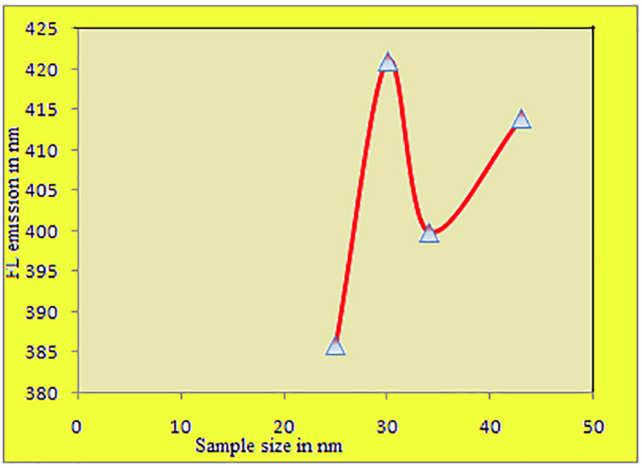

Fig. 2. FL Vs sample size of pure and Cerium doped ZnO nano powders.

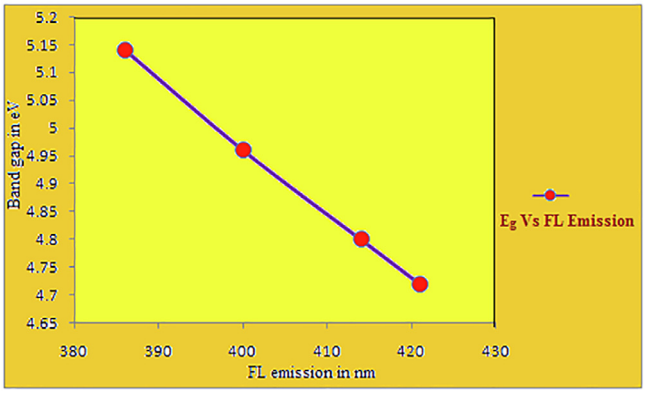

Fig. 3. FL Vs band gap of pure and Cerium doped ZnO nano powders.

4. Conclusion

The investigation on the impact of cerium doping level on the synergist FL shows that 3, 5, 7 at.% of Ce doping level makes the nano materials exceptionally productive. Also, FL emission wavelengths are 386 nm, 400 nm, 414 nm, 421 nm in that order and corresponding band gaps are 5.14 (25 nm size), 4.96 (34 nm size), 4.80 (43 nm size) and 4.72 (30 nm size). From FL emission the refrangibility is properly taken place for ZnO and Ce doped ZnO that can be concluded.

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