

#### <4-9>

BaPr<sub>0.8</sub>Ln<sub>0.2</sub>O<sub>3-δ</sub>(Ln=Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Sm<sup>3+</sup>, Nd<sup>3+</sup>)계 perovskite 산화물의  
생성상, 전기전도도 및 수송율

Phase Analysis, Electrical Conductivity and Transport Number of  
BaPr<sub>0.8</sub>Ln<sub>0.2</sub>O<sub>3-δ</sub>(Ln=Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Sm<sup>3+</sup>, Nd<sup>3+</sup>) perovskite oxides

박형경, 최순목, 김 신\*, 이홍림

연세대학교 세라믹공학과, \*연세대학교 산업기술연구소

BaPrO<sub>3</sub>계 페로브스카이트 구조 산화물은 저온에서도 높은 전기전도도를 나타낸다고 보고되었다. 이 BaPrO<sub>3</sub>계 산화물의 Pr<sup>4+</sup>이온자리에 다양한 비율의 Yb<sup>3+</sup>을 첨가한 경우의 전기전도도를 살펴본 결과, 20mol%의 Yb<sup>3+</sup>을 첨가한 조성의 경우에 가장 높은 전기전도도를 나타내었으나 전도종에 대한 구체적인 분석은 이루어지지 않았다

따라서 이번 연구에서는 Pr<sup>4+</sup>이온자리에 첨가한 양이온의 양을 20mol%로 고정시키고, 첨가제로서 Yb<sup>3+</sup>이외에 이온반경이 더 큰 양이온(Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Sm<sup>3+</sup>, Nd<sup>3+</sup>)들을 Pr<sup>4+</sup>이온자리에 첨가하여 소결체의 생성상을 분석하였다. 또한 단일상이 얻어진 조성 에 대한 전기전도도를 살펴보았으며 수송율 평가를 통해 전기전도도에 기여하는 전도종을 분석하였다.

#### <4-10>

Luminescence and Decay behaviors of Tb-doped Yttrium Silicate

최윤영\*, 손기선, 박희동, 최세영\*

한국화학연구소, \*연세대학교 세라믹공학과

The photoluminescence (PL) of Terbium activated yttrium silicate with the general formula Y<sub>2-x</sub>Tb<sub>x</sub>(SiO<sub>4</sub>)O was investigated as a function of Tb<sup>3+</sup> concentration. Especially, the main attention is focused on the <sup>5</sup>D<sub>3</sub> fluorescence and its energy transfer behavior. The emission and excitation spectra were measured in terms of Tb<sup>3+</sup> concentration and analyzed. Diffuse reflectance spectra were also measured and analyzed in range from VUV to UV. As a result, yttrium silicate was found to have a broad excitation band extended from VUV to UV range and the concentration quenching was estimated both for <sup>5</sup>D<sub>3</sub> and <sup>5</sup>D<sub>4</sub> fluorescence. The energy transfer was investigated by analyzing the decay curve of <sup>5</sup>D<sub>3</sub> emission based on the multipolar interaction. The decay curves of <sup>5</sup>D<sub>3</sub> emission, for which well known cross relaxation has been accepted as a main factor, were analyzed by Inokuti and Hirayama's formula based on the direct quenching scheme. Furthermore, the rate equations including a newly proposed quenching scheme, for which emission quenching is due to the two types of cross relaxation from <sup>5</sup>D<sub>3</sub> or <sup>5</sup>D<sub>4</sub> to <sup>7</sup>D and CTB in associated with inter-center migration, were taken into consideration.