## Influence of Sintering Temperatures in Er<sup>3+</sup>/Yb<sup>3+</sup>/Tm<sup>3+</sup> Tri-Doped Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Nanophosphors

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**Abstract :** The  $Er^{3+}/Yb^{3+}/Tm^{3+}$  tri-doped  $Y_2O_3$  nanophosphors were synthesized by solvothermal method and its temperature dependence of the white upconversion emission has been studied by using 975 nm laser diode. The upconversion emission spectra in 1 mol%  $Er^{3+}/5$  mol%  $Yb^{3+}/xTm^3$  tri-doped  $Y_2O_3$  nanophosphors sintered at 1000 °C with x from 0 to 0.5 mol%. The blue emission intensity increase with  $Tm^{3+}$  concentration from 0 to 0.5 mol%, it is due to the  $2F7/2 \rightarrow 2F5/2$  transition of  $Yb^{3+}$  around 10,000 cm-1 could easily reach the  $Tm^{3+}$  sates. The white light is composed with the blue  $(1G4 \rightarrow 3H6 \text{ of } Tm^{3+})$ , green  $(2H11/2, 4S3/2 \rightarrow 4I15/2 \text{ of } Er^{3+})$ , and red  $(4F9/2 \rightarrow 4I15/2 \text{ of } Er^{3+})$  upconversion radiations. The  $Y_2O_3$ :  $Er^{3+}/Yb^{3+}/Tm^{3+}$  nanophosphors show from white to green upconversion emission at power of 600 mW/cm² as sintering temperature increased. The calculated Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) coordinates can be located in the white area with various sintering temperatures, in sintered at 1000 °C, and their color coordinates are very close to the standard white-light emission (0.33, 0.33). Their upconversion processes were explained by measuring the upconversion luminescence spectra and pump power dependence and energy level diagram.

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