

# Ex-situ vs. in-situ fabrication routes for solid luminescent nanocomposites C-dots/porous silica

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## Motivation

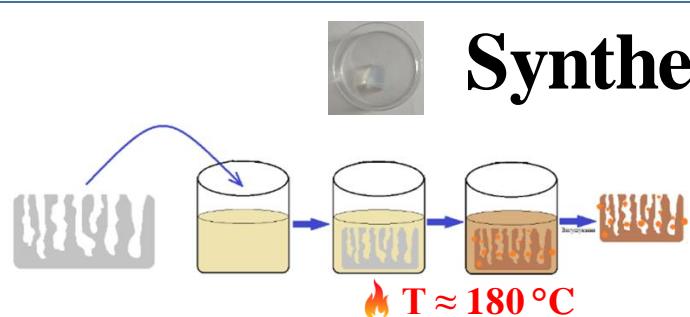
Carbon nanoobjects - effective light emitters. Promising for: fabrication of light-emitting devices and bio-medical applications(e.g., disease diagnostics). Advantages: comparative cheapness, environmentally friendly fabrication routes and wide spectrum of possibilities to control their color properties

## Goal

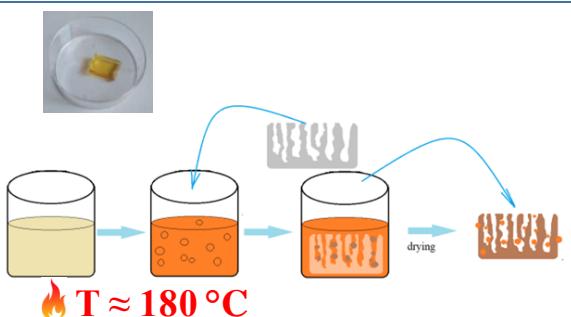
To study light-emitting properties of C-dots prepared by two methods of growth using of porous  $\text{SiO}_2$  as a templates.

## Synthesis routes

In situ



Ex situ



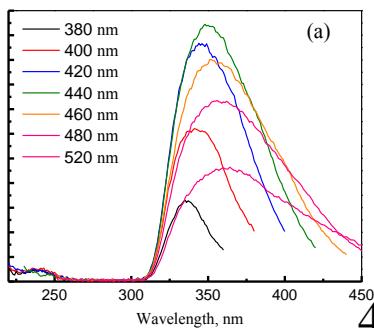
## PLE & PL spectra of water colloids of C-dots

PLE

In situ

PL

Intensity, a.u.



7nm

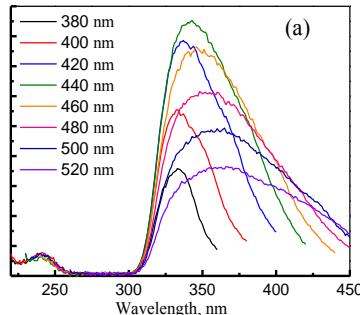
40nm

PLE

Ex situ

PL

Intensity, a.u.



7nm

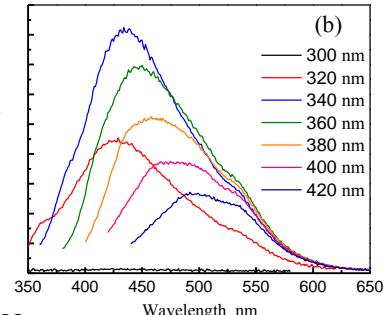
40nm

PLE

Ex situ

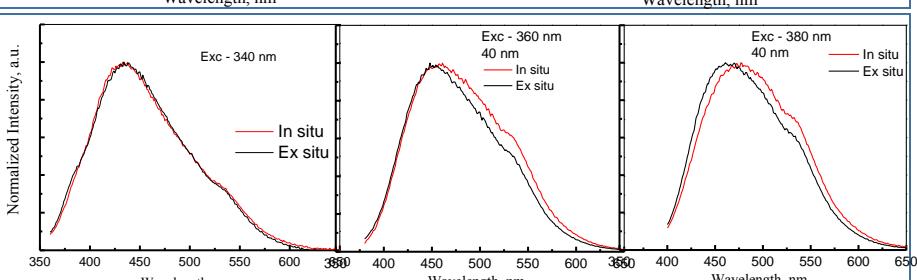
PL

Intensity, a.u.

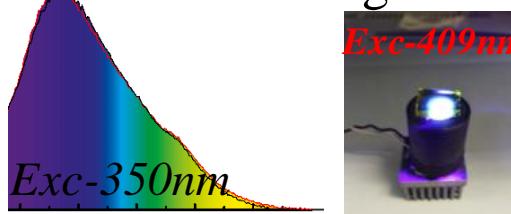


(d)

Normalized Intensity, a.u.



## Model of light-emitting device



## Conclusions

- Both methods provide nanoparticles with almost the same properties.
- Using the matrix with pores sizes 40 nm provides the material with a little wider size distribution of nanoparticles.
- It is proposed model of light-emitting device based on C-dots in porous silica.