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**Enhanced near-infrared luminescence at 1.07  $\mu\text{m}$  of  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$  doped  $\text{PbCl}_2\text{-Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$  glasses for solid state laser and optical fiber amplifier applications**

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**Abstract**

$\text{Nd}^{3+}$  doped  $\text{PbCl}_2\text{-Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$  glasses have been synthesized using melt quenching technique. XRD spectra reveals the signature of non-crystalline behavior of synthesized glasses. DSC studies reveal glass transition temperature and thermal stability parameter ( $\Delta T$ ) exhibit composition dependent trends and  $\Delta T$  is as high as 114 °C. UV-Vis spectra contain eleven well-defined absorption peaks with five intense absorption bands centered at 527, 586, 750, 806 and 876 nm which are assigned to transitions from  $^4\text{I}_{9/2} \rightarrow ^4\text{G}_{7/2}$ , [ $^4\text{G}_{5/2}, ^2\text{G}_{7/2}$ ], [ $^4\text{F}_{7/2}, ^4\text{S}_{3/2}$ ], [ $^4\text{F}_{5/2}, ^2\text{H}_{9/2}$ ] and  $^4\text{F}_{3/2}$  respectively. The maximum absorption cross section  $1.139 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^2$  of 806 nm pump level transition  $^4\text{I}_{9/2} \rightarrow [^4\text{F}_{5/2}, ^2\text{H}_{9/2}]$  is comparable with maximum absorption cross section  $1.149 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^2$  of 586 nm hypersensitive transition  $^4\text{I}_{9/2} \rightarrow [^4\text{G}_{5/2}, ^2\text{G}_{7/2}]$ . Near infrared emission spectra exhibit very high emission intensity at 1070 nm for  $^4\text{F}_{3/2} \rightarrow ^4\text{I}_{11/2}$  transition along with two dominant emission bands at 904 and 1340 nm corresponding to  $^4\text{F}_{3/2} \rightarrow ^4\text{I}_{9/2}$  and  $^4\text{F}_{3/2} \rightarrow ^4\text{I}_{13/2}$  transitions. This high absorption and emission intensities are attributed to high degree of covalent environment of ligands surrounding  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$  ions. Bonding parameter,  $\delta$  increase with  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  content which suggests dominance of covalency between  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$  ion and ligands.  $^{11}\text{B}$  MAS NMR studies reveal that, the addition of  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  to  $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$  converts diborate units into chain-like network structures such as charged trigonal borate units which is further supported by FTIR study. Two photon absorption coefficient shows linear relationship with optical band gap energy. Hence  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$  doped  $\text{PbCl}_2\text{-Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$  glasses with superior absorption and emission properties are found to be potential candidates for near-infrared solid state laser and optical fiber amplifier applications.

**Keywords:**

Thermal stability, Near-infrared luminescence, Metallization, Spectroscopy,  $^{11}\text{B}$  MAS NMR,

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