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Development of Eu³⁺ doped Li₂O-BaO-GdF₃-SiO₂ oxyfluoride glass for efficient energy transfer from Gd³⁺ to Eu³⁺ in red emission solid state device application.

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Abstract:

The Eu³⁺- doped Li₂O-BaO-GdF₃-SiO₂ glasses were fabricated by conventional melt quenching technique to study its spectroscopic and luminescence properties for lasing potential. The density and molar volume of the glass had been increased with Eu₂O₃ concentration. An FTIR spectrum is used to study the structural properties of the developed glasses. Two intense peaks were observed in UV-Vis-NIR spectra at 2206nm (${}^{7}F_{6}$) and 2085nm (${}^{7}F_{1}$) in NIR region. Under 394nm excitation LBGFS display five regular emission peaks at (578nm) ${}^{7}F_{0}$, (590nm) ${}^{7}F_{1}$, (613nm) ${}^{7}F_{2}$, (651nm) ${}^{7}F_{3}$ and (701nm) ${}^{7}F_{4}$ from ${}^{5}D_{0}$ state, the most intense red emission was found at 613nm. The characteristic intense red emission peak at 613 nm corresponding to the ${}^{5}D_{0}$ \rightarrow ⁷F₂ transition of Eu³⁺ ions has been observed for oxy-fluoride glass samples. Efficient energy transfer phenomena from $Gd^{3+} \rightarrow Eu^{3+}$ were observed under 275nm excitation in these glasses. FTIR measurements reveal that these glasses show non-bridging oxygen stretching of Si-O⁻ at ~929 cm⁻¹. Phonon sideband spectrum confirms the phonon energy ~920 cm⁻¹ for these glasses arising from Si-O⁻. Increasing trend of $I_{\rm R/O}$ with increasing concentration of Eu₂O₃ indicates the asymmetric environment around Eu³⁺ in LBGFS. Higher value of stimulated cross section ($\sigma(\lambda_p)$) branching ratio (β_R) for transition to 7F_0 from 5D_0 were observed for LBGFS glasses. Decay time decrease with increasing concentration of Eu₂O₃.

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