



## Photoluminescence properties of Nd<sup>3+</sup> activated novel CdO-ZnO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> glasses for NIR laser applications

There is a growing interest in the search for inverted glasses [1], which exhibit a low density of high-energy phonons. Due to the high energy phonons are the main source of non-radiative relaxations of lanthanide ions embedded in glasses, inverted glasses might show superior photoluminescence performance. Based on this issue, the present work aims to prepare and analyze the photoluminescence properties of inverted CdO-ZnO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> glasses activated with Nd<sup>3+</sup> ions. The glasses were prepared by melt-quenching method at 1200 °C for one hour. The glass host composition was 80, 5.0, 2.5, and 12.5 mol% of CdO, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, ZnO, and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, whereas the Nd<sup>3+</sup> doping content was changed from 0.0 to 4.0 mol% regarding the host composition. The emission spectra under Nd<sup>3+</sup> excitation at 808 nm displayed the Nd<sup>3+</sup> emission bands at 880, 1060, and 1332 nm, associated with the 4F<sub>3/2</sub> → 4I<sub>9/2</sub>, 11/2, 13/2 transitions, respectively, being that at 1060 nm the most suitable for NIR laser applications. The optimum emission was attained at 2.8 mol% of Nd<sup>3+</sup>. Beyond this concentration, the emission is quenched, as a consequence of cross-relaxation among Nd ions, dominated by an electric dipole-dipole interaction. The Judd-Ofelt (JO) theory was applied to the optimum emitting sample to evaluate laser parameters. The JO Ω<sub>i</sub>=2,4,6 parameters resulted to be Ω<sub>2</sub> = 5.31×10<sup>-20</sup>, Ω<sub>4</sub> = 2.81×10<sup>-20</sup> and Ω<sub>6</sub> = 3.34×10<sup>-20</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>, which lead to stimulated cross-section peak (σ<sub>p</sub>) values of σ<sub>p</sub> = 1.21×10<sup>-21</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>(4F<sub>3/2</sub> → 4I<sub>9/2</sub>) and σ<sub>p</sub> = 3.50×10<sup>-20</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>(4F<sub>3/2</sub> → 4I<sub>11/2</sub>). The calculated quantum yield was 0.49. The Bandwidth (σ<sub>em</sub>×Δλ<sub>em</sub>) and optical gain (σ<sub>em</sub>×τ<sub>R</sub>), calculated from the 4F<sub>3/2</sub> → 4I<sub>11/2</sub> emission cross-section peak, resulted to be 165×10<sup>-27</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> and 37×10<sup>-25</sup> cm<sup>2</sup>s. Such values were better than some reported in phosphate and borate-based glasses.

### Keywords

Inverted glasses, NIR laser applications, Judd-Ofelt theory

### Reference

[1] Ahmed H.Hammad, Essam B.Moustafa, Ahmed R. Wassel, Emphasis of some physical and dynamical properties of inverted barium phosphate base glass, J. Mater. Res. Tech. 15 (2021) 4813. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmrt.2021.10.113>

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### Author approval

I confirm

### Author will attend

I confirm

**Primary authors:** Dr MEZA-ROCHA, A.N. (CONAHCyT-Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Postgrado en Física Aplicada,); Dr ESPINOSA-CERON, M.Y. (Instituto de Física y Matemáticas, Universidad Tecnológica de la Mixteca,); Dr SORIANO-ROMERO, O. (Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación y Enseñanza de Ciencia, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla); Dr LOZADA-MORALES, R. (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Postgrado en Física Aplicada, Facultad de Ciencias Físico-Matemáticas)

**Presenter:** Dr MEZA-ROCHA, A.N. (CONAHCyT-Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Postgrado en Física Aplicada,)

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