

Yb<sup>3+</sup> rare earth structural probe and correlation between morphology and spectroscopic properties in La<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub>. Comparative analysis with mixed cubic La<sub>2</sub>MoWO<sub>9</sub> translucent ceramics.

Autorzy

Magdalena Bieza

Małgorzata Guzik

Elżbieta Tomaszewicz

Yannick Guyot

Georges Boulon

Rok wydania

2018

CzasopismoJournal of the European  
Ceramic SocietyNumer woluminu

38

Strony

3217-3234

DOI

10.1016/j.jeurceramsoc.2018.02.007

Kolekcja

Naukowa

Język

Angielski

Typ publikacji

Artykuł

Streszczenie

We present and discuss the structural and spectroscopic properties of micro-crystalline Yb<sup>3+</sup>-doped La<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> molybdates (0–25mol% of Yb<sup>3+</sup> ions) synthesized by the high-temperature solid-state reaction in which Yb<sup>3+</sup> optical rare earth ion play the role of a structural probe. The main objective is to apply these materials to transparent optical ceramics. The XRD and SEM analysis reveal a strong structural dependence of the crystal structure on Yb<sup>3+</sup> ion concentration. The high-resolution of the <sup>2</sup>F<sub>7/2</sub> ↔ <sup>2</sup>F<sub>5/2</sub> 0-phonon line of Yb<sup>3+</sup> ions in absorption and emission spectroscopy at low temperature allows us to evidence three types of polyhedral around Yb<sup>3+</sup> ions. Clear differences for cubic Yb<sup>3+</sup>-doped both La<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> and mixed La<sub>2</sub>MoWO<sub>9</sub> are observed as a result of the introduction of tungsten ions leading to greater disorder in the lattice. First translucent cubic ceramics have been successfully fabricated and the comparison turns out in favor of Yb<sup>3+</sup>-doped mixed La<sub>2</sub>MoWO<sub>9</sub>.

Słowa kluczowe

Yb<sup>3+</sup> ion, Structural probe, Monoclinic/cubic La<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> molybdates, Cubic mixed La<sub>2</sub>MoWO<sub>9</sub>, Translucent optical ceramics

Adres publiczny<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeurceramsoc.2018.02.007>Strona internetowa wydawcy<http://www.elsevier.com>