

Advanced Glass Science (4016101)

Instructor: Asst.Prof.Dr. Jakrapong Kaewkhao

Course Outline:

Week 7: - Lanthanide element in glass
- *Case studies from international publications*

Book: A.K., Varshneya. *Fundamentals of inorganic glasses*
A., Paul A, *Chemistry of glasses*
J.E. Shelby, *Introduction to glass science and technology*



Lanthanide group



Periodic Table of the Elements																																			
1 1A H Hydrogen 1.0079		2 2A He Helium 4.0026														18 VIIIA Ar Argon 39.948																			
3 Li Lithium 6.941		4 Be Beryllium 9.01218														10 Ne Neon 20.1797																			
11 Na Sodium 22.98976		12 Mg Magnesium 24.305		13 B Boron 10.811		14 C Carbon 12.011		15 N Nitrogen 14.0064		16 O Oxygen 15.9994		17 F Fluorine 18.998403		18 Ar Argon 39.948																					
19 K Potassium 39.0983		20 Ca Calcium 40.078		21 Sc Scandium 44.95591		22 Ti Titanium 47.88		23 V Vanadium 50.9415		24 Cr Chromium 51.9961		25 Mn Manganese 54.938		26 Fe Iron 55.847		27 Co Cobalt 58.9332		28 Ni Nickel 58.6934		29 Cu Copper 63.546		30 Zn Zinc 65.39		31 Ga Gallium 69.723		32 Ge Germanium 72.64		33 As Arsenic 74.92159		34 Se Selenium 78.96		35 Br Bromine 79.904		36 Kr Krypton 83.80	
37 Rb Rubidium 85.468		38 Sr Strontium 87.62		39 Y Yttrium 88.90585		40 Zr Zirconium 91.224		41 Nb Niobium 92.90638		42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94		43 Tc Technetium 98.9062		44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07		45 Rh Rhodium 102.9055		46 Pd Palladium 106.42		47 Ag Silver 107.8682		48 Cd Cadmium 112.411		49 In Indium 114.818		50 Sn Tin 118.71		51 Sb Antimony 121.760		52 Te Tellurium 127.6		53 I Iodine 126.90447		54 Xe Xenon 131.29	
55 Cs Cesium 132.90545		56 Ba Barium 137.327		57-71 Lanthanide Series		72 Hf Hafnium 178.49		73 Ta Tantalum 180.9479		74 W Tungsten 183.85		75 Re Rhenium 186.207		76 Os Osmium 190.23		77 Ir Iridium 192.22		78 Pt Platinum 195.08		79 Au Gold 196.9665		80 Hg Mercury 200.59		81 Tl Thallium 204.3833		82 Pb Lead 207.2		83 Bi Bismuth 208.98037		84 Po Polonium [209]		85 At Astatine [210]		86 Rn Radon 222.0176	
87 Fr Francium 223.0197		88 Ra Radium 226.0254		89-103 Actinide Series		104 Rf Rutherfordium 261		105 Db Dubnium 262		106 Sg Seaborgium 266		107 Bh Bohrium 264		108 Hs Hassium 277		109 Mt Meitnerium 268		110 Ds Darmstadtium 271		111 Rg Roentgenium 272		112 Cn Copernicium 285		113 Nh Nihonium 284		114 Fl Flerovium 289		115 Mc Moscovium 288		116 Lv Livermorium 293		117 Ts Tennessine 289		118 Og Oganesson 294	
Lanthanide Series		57 La Lanthanum		58 Ce Cerium		59 Pr Praseodymium		60 Nd Neodymium		61 Pm Promethium		62 Sm Samarium		63 Eu Europium		64 Gd Gadolinium		65 Tb Terbium		66 Dy Dysprosium		67 Ho Holmium		68 Er Erbium		69 Tm Thulium		70 Yb Ytterbium		71 Lu Lutetium					
Actinide Series		89 Ac Actinium		90 Th Thorium		91 Pa Protactinium		92 U Uranium		93 Np Neptunium		94 Pu Plutonium		95 Am Americium		96 Cm Curium		97 Bk Berkelium		98 Cf Californium		99 Es Einsteinium		100 Fm Fermium		101 Md Mendelevium		102 No Nobelium		103 Lr Lawrencium					
Alkali Metal		Alkaline Earth		Transition Metal		Basic Metal		Semimetals		Nonmetals		Halogens		Noble Gas		Lanthanides		Actinides																	



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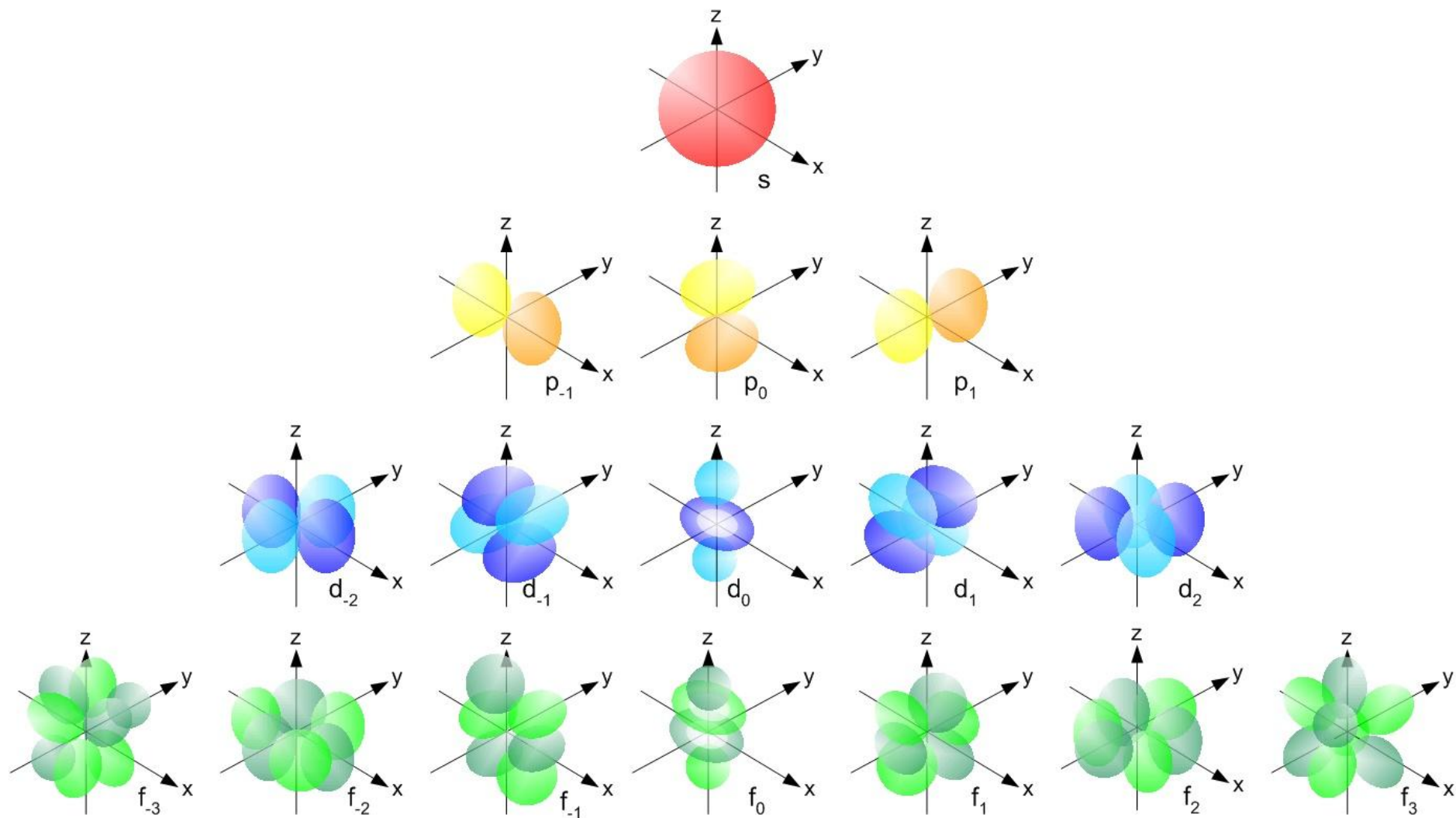
.



Low energy: $4f^n 5d^1 6s^2 \rightarrow \text{La, Ce, Gd, Lu}$

High energy: $4f^{n+1} 6s^2 \rightarrow \text{Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb}$

Shape of Orbital



Shape of Orbital

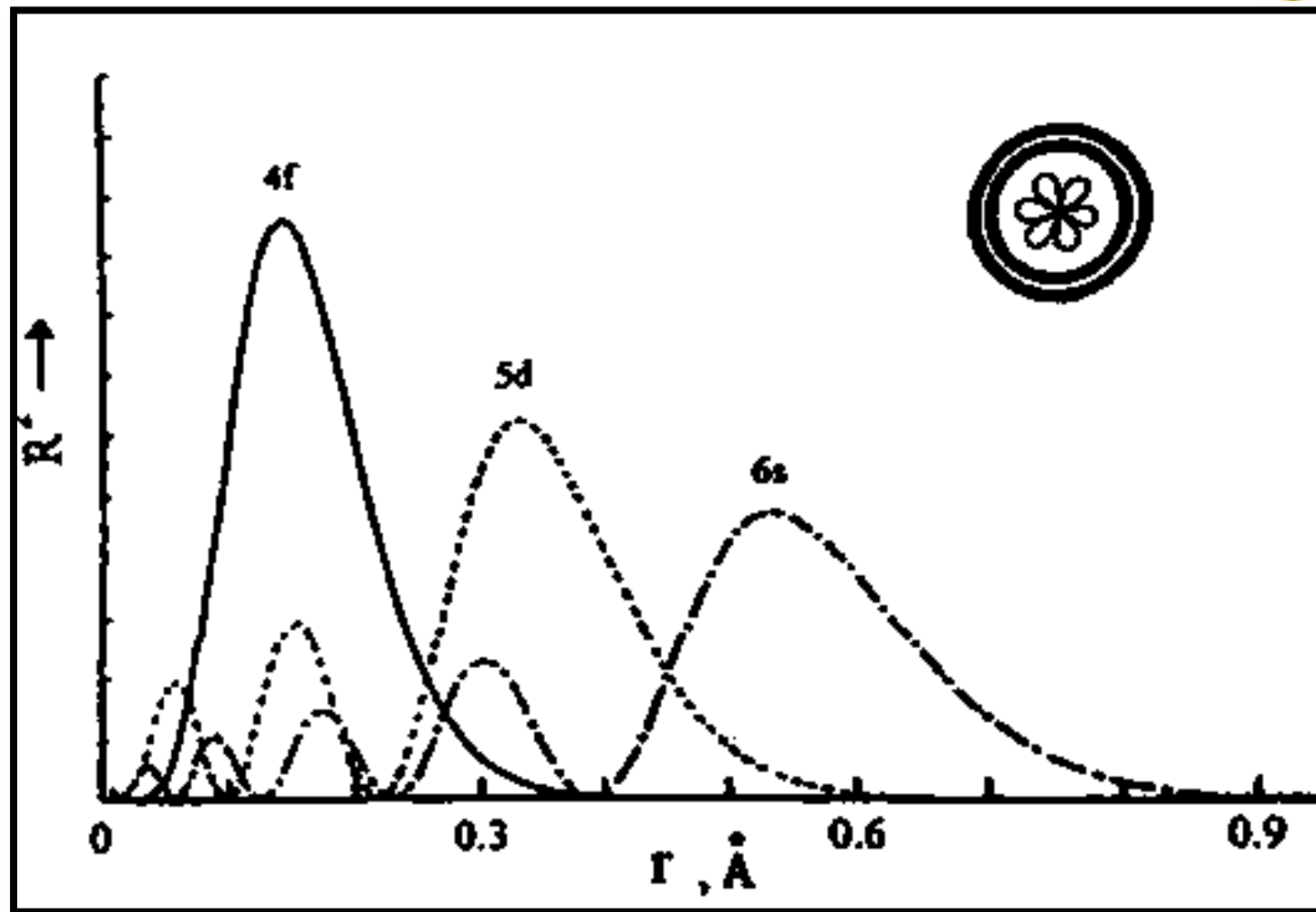


Fig. 1 Comparable shape of orbital 4f, 5d, 6s

Shape of Orbital

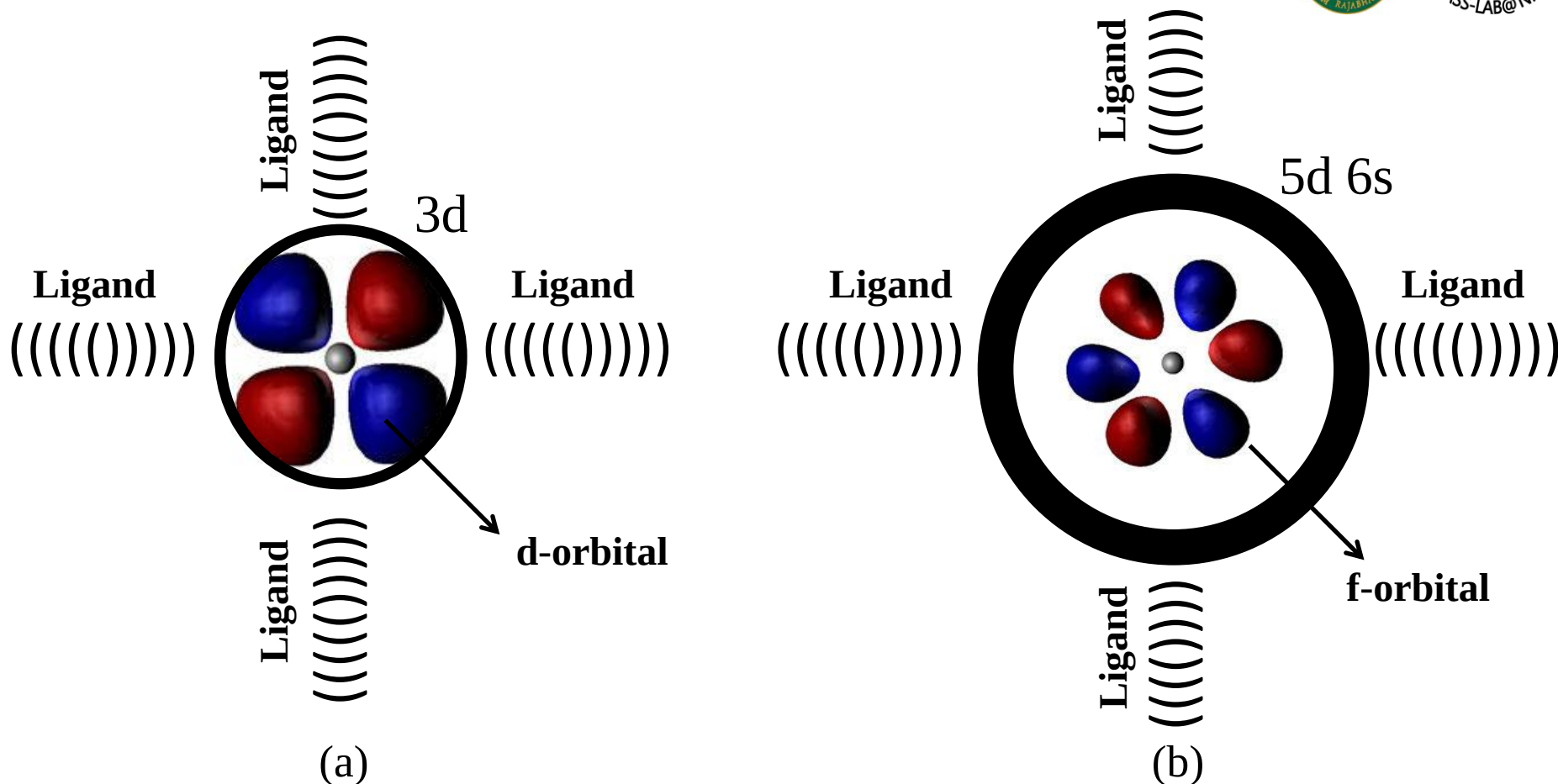


Fig. 2 Comparison environmental influences such as ligand to (a) d orbital (b) f orbital

Shape of Orbital

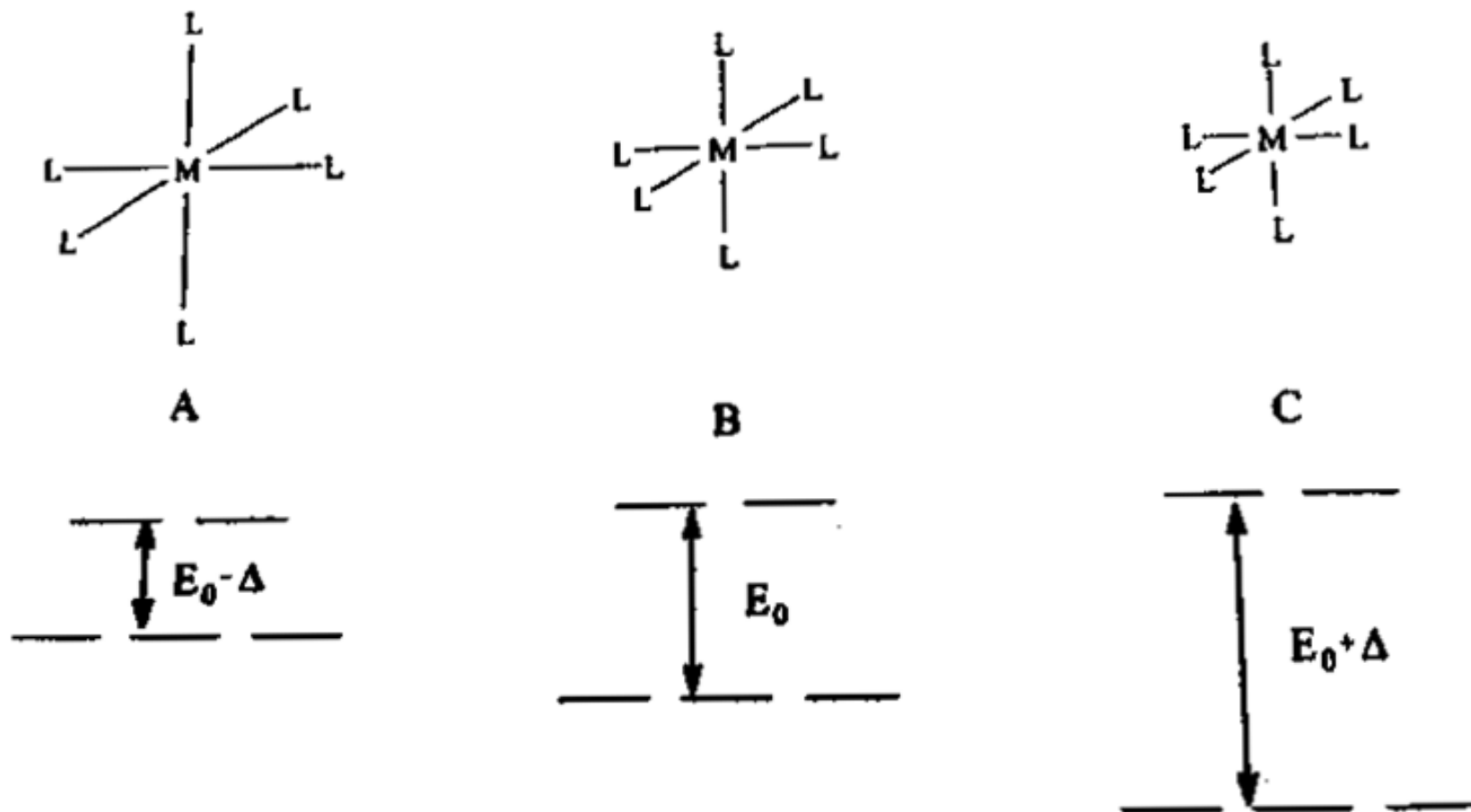


Fig. 3 The change of energy level of d-orbital

Characteristics of Lanthanide



LANTHANIDE

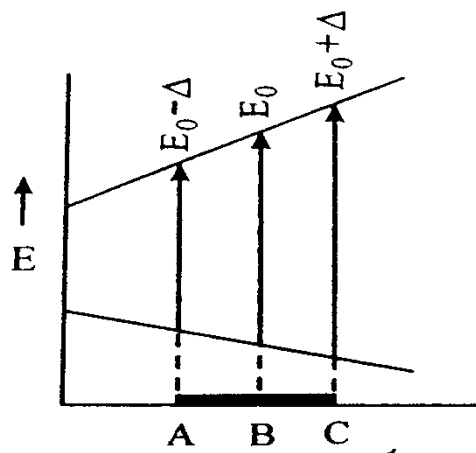
Copyright © 1998-2003 EniG. (eni@kif-split.hr)

57 138.91	58 140.12	59 140.91	60 144.24	61 (145)	62 150.36	63 151.96	64 157.25	65 158.93	66 162.50	67 164.93	68 167.26	69 168.93	70 173.04	71 174.97
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
LANTHANUM	CERIUM	PRASEODYMIUM	NEODYMIUM	PROMETHIUM	SAMARIUM	EUROPIUM	GADOLINIUM	TERBIUM	DYSPROSIUM	HOLMIUM	ERBIUM	THULIUM	YTTERBIUM	LUTETIUM

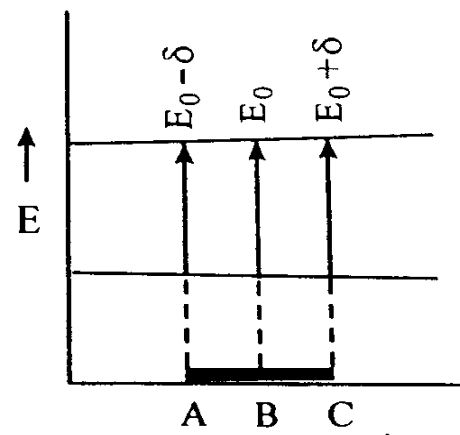
$4f^n$ - electrons shielded by $6s^2$ and $5p^6$ electrons and so:

- Similar patterns in any ligand environment (all materials)
- Several excited states, suitable for optical pumping.
- Emit narrow line, monochromatic light and have long decay lifetimes.
- Luminescence in all spectral ranges

Characteristics of Lanthanide



(a)



(b)

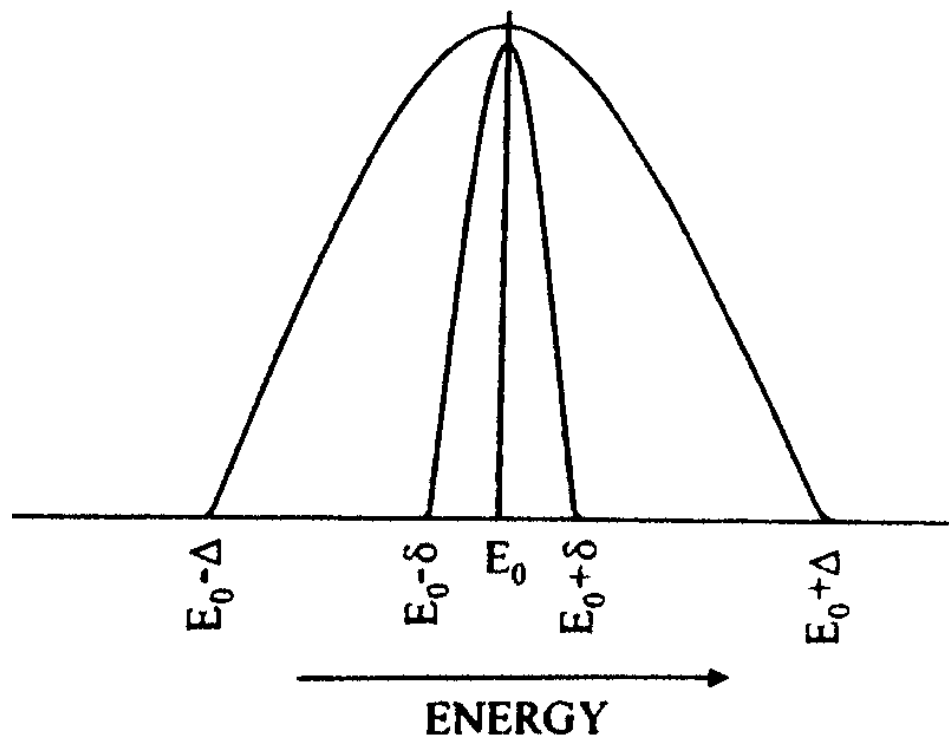
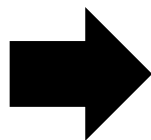


Fig. 5 Peak width-narrow from energy level

Fig. 4 Comparison the change of energy level (a) d orbital (b) f orbital

Characteristics of Lanthanide

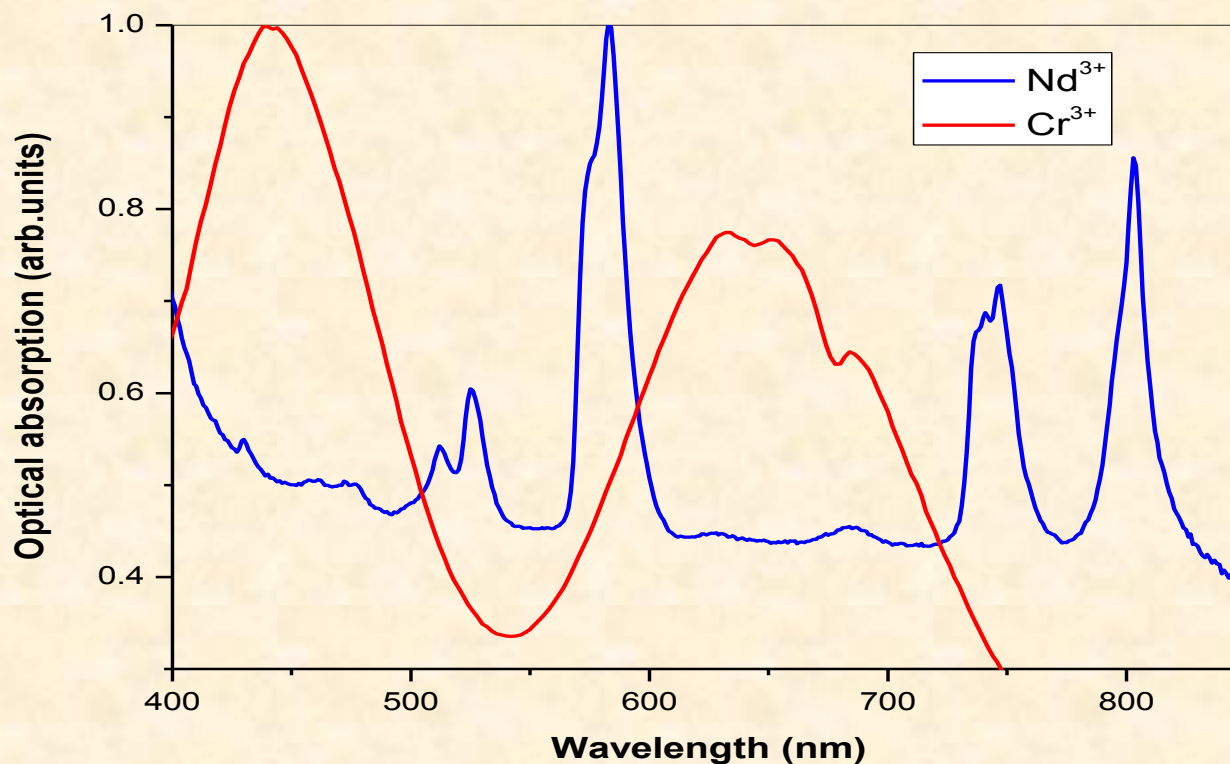
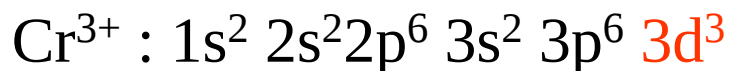


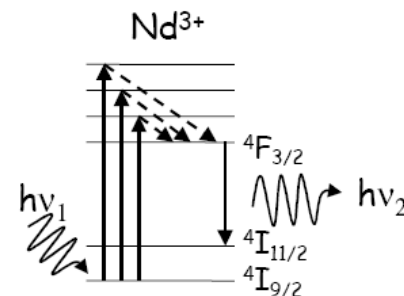
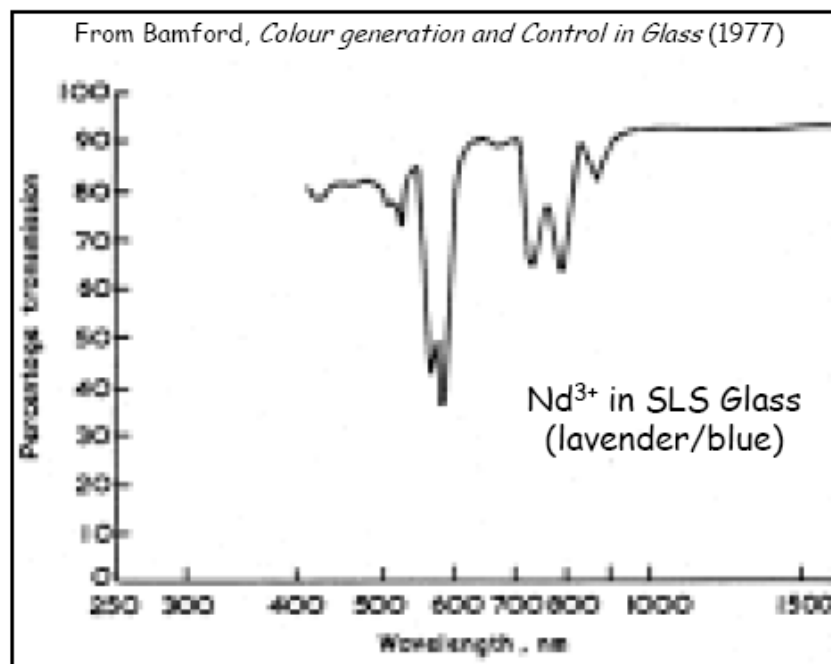
Fig. 6 Comparison Absorption spectrum of Cr^{3+} and Nd^{3+}

Absorption of Lanthanide



- Electronic transitions in 4f orbitals
- Generally sharper absorption bands than those associated with transition metal 3d orbitals
- More effectively shielded from 'chemical variations' by outer 5s/5p electrons
- Much weaker absorption coefficients

More important consequence of RE-ions is fluorescence colors



- UV absorption ($h\nu_1$), excite electrons from the ground state ($4I_{9/2}$) to excited states
- Non-radiative transfer to longer-lifetime excited state ($4F_{3/2}$)
- Fluorescence by de-excitation back to the $4I_{11/2}$ ground state- emission of visible light ($h\nu_2$) depends on energy level differences.
- Emitted in phase, same direction as incident photon

Absorption of Lanthanide



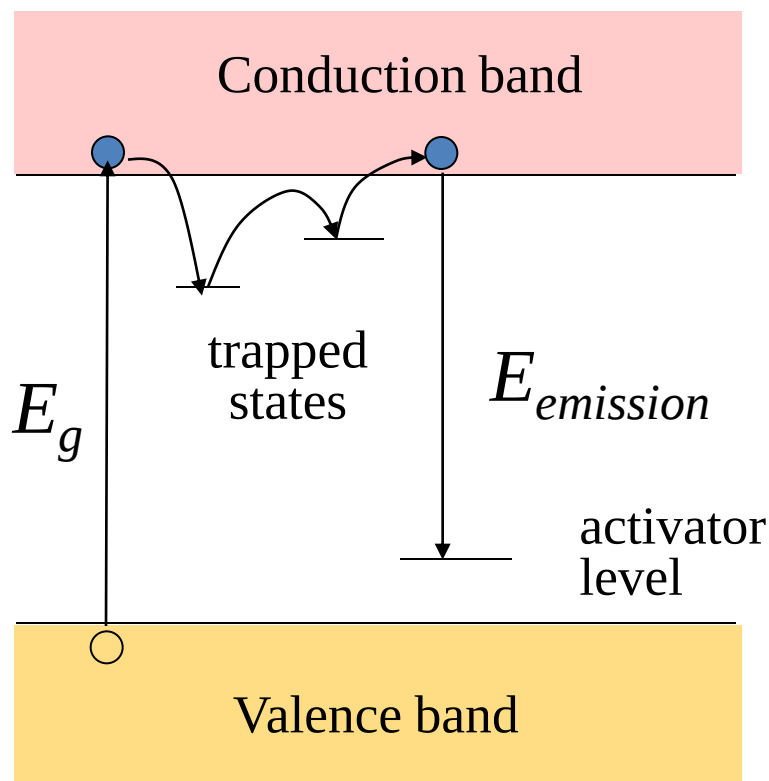
Ions	Color	Wavelength (nm)
La ³⁺	Colorless	-
Ce ³⁺	Colorless	210, 222, 238, 252
Pr ³⁺	Green	444, 469, 482, 588
Nd ³⁺	Reddish	354, 522, 574, 740, 742, 798, 803, 868
Pm ³⁺	Pink; Yellow	548, 568, 702, 736
Sm ³⁺	Yellow	362, 374, 402
Eu ³⁺	Pinkish	376, 394
Gd ³⁺	Colorless	272.9, 273.3, 275.4, 275.6

Ions	Color	Wavelength (nm)
Tb ³⁺	Pinkish	369, 378, 488
Dy ³⁺	Yellow	350, 365, 910
Ho ³⁺	Pink; Yellow	287, 361, 451, 537, 640
Er ³⁺	Reddish	364, 379, 487, 523, 652
Tm ³⁺	Green	360, 682, 780
Yb ³⁺	Colorless	975
Lu ³⁺	Colorless	-
Y ³⁺	Colorless	-

Luminescence of Lanthanide



- **Luminescence** – emission of light by a material
 - material absorbs light at one frequency & emits at another (lower) frequency.



How stable is the trapped state?

- If very stable (long-lived = $>10^{-8}$ s) = **phosphorescence**
- If less stable ($<10^{-8}$ s) = **fluorescence**

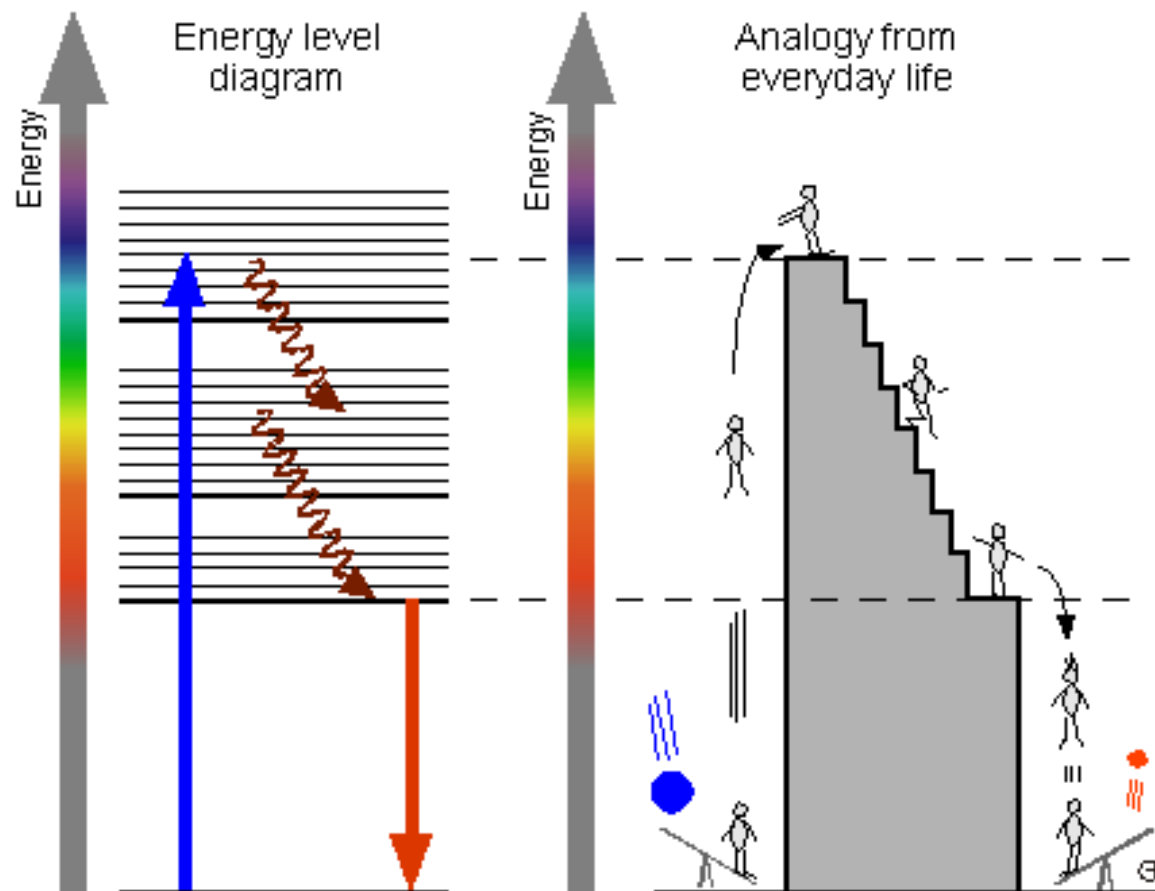
Example: Glow in the dark toys. Charge them up by exposing them to the light. Reemit over time. -- phosphorescence

Luminescence of Lanthanide



Absorption, Nonradiative Relaxation and Luminescence

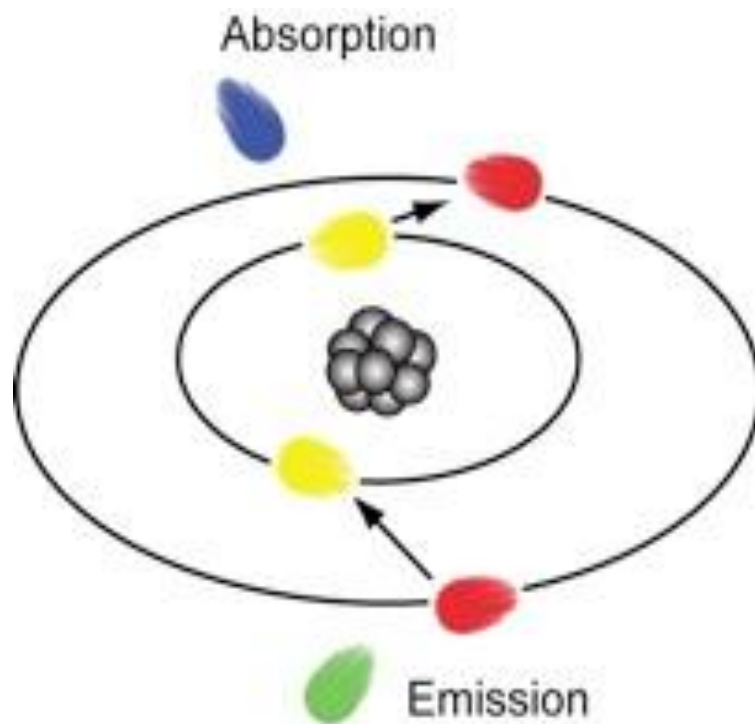
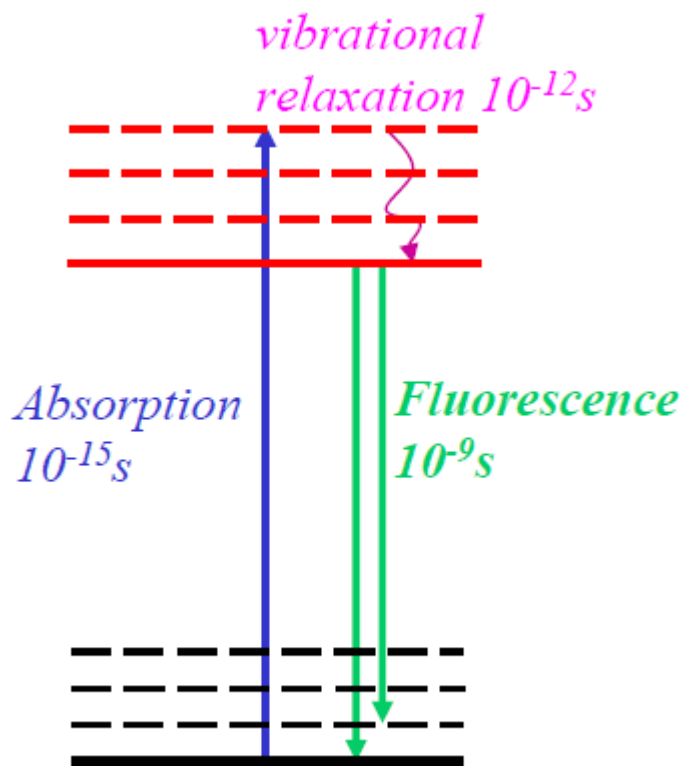
Making **heat** and 1x **red** out of 1x **blue**



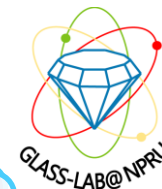
Luminescence Lifetime



Fluorescence Lifetime: Measure the average time it takes for a molecule after absorption to return to its ground state



Luminescence Lifetime



Luminescence

Excitation of states by external energy & de-excitation converts it to EM radiation (UV, IR) Photo-, radio-, cathode- & electro-luminescence

Fluorescence: $0.1\text{ns} < \tau < 100\mu\text{s}$
Luminescence during excitation

Phosphorescence: $100\mu\text{s} < \tau < 1\text{s}$
Luminescence after excitation

Scintillation
(Crystals, Glass, Ceramic, Polymer)

Other Fluorescence (Phosphors)
Crystals, Powders, Glass

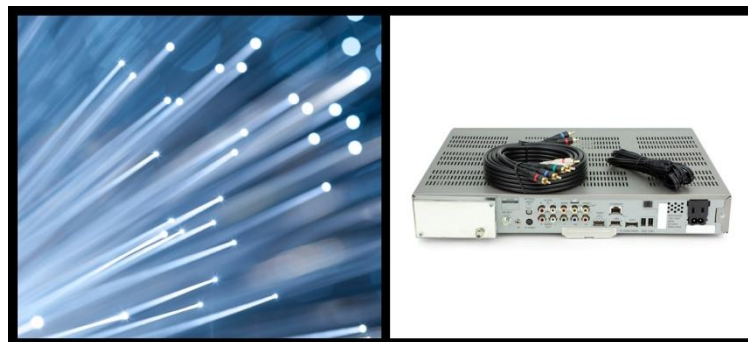
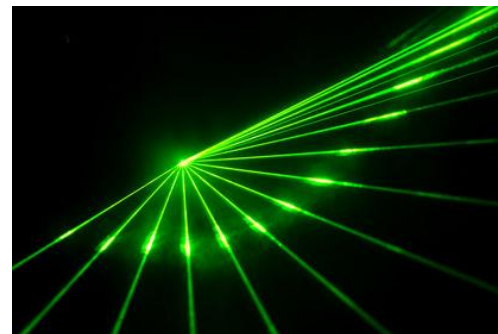
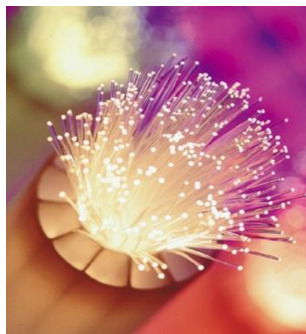
f-d transition:
 Eu^{2+} , Ce^{3+} , Pr^{3+}

f-f transition:
 Eu^{3+} , Dy^{3+} , Sm^{3+} , Pr^{3+} , Tm^{3+}

Development of Lanthanide ion in glass



- Solid state lasers
- Optical fiber amplifiers
- Light converters
- Acousto-optic modifiers
- Phosphors
- Optical storage materials
- Sensors
- Planar waveguides, etc.



The Photoluminescence and Physical Properties of Eu^{3+} Ions in $\text{Li}_2\text{O}-\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3-\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ Glass System

E. Kaewnuam^{1,a}, P. Prongsamrong^{1,b}, H.J. Kim^{2,c},
 J. Kaewkhao^{1,3,d}, N. Chanthima^{1,3,e*}

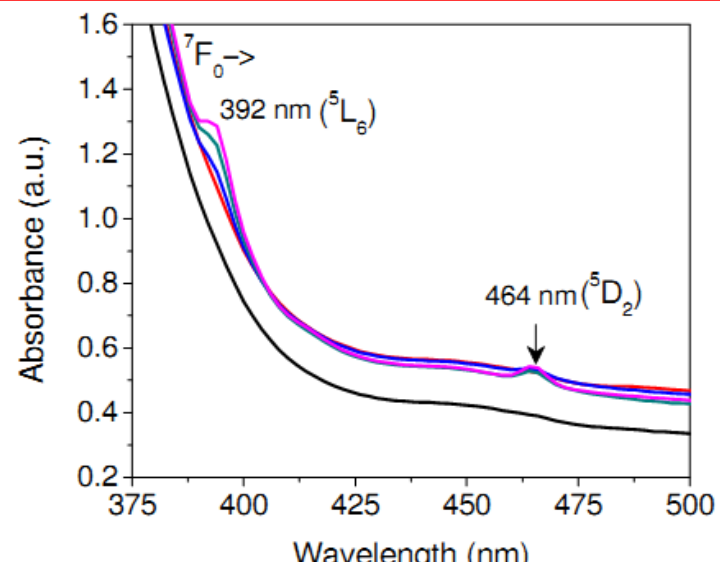


Fig. 7 The optical absorption spectra of LiYBO:Eu^{3+} glass samples

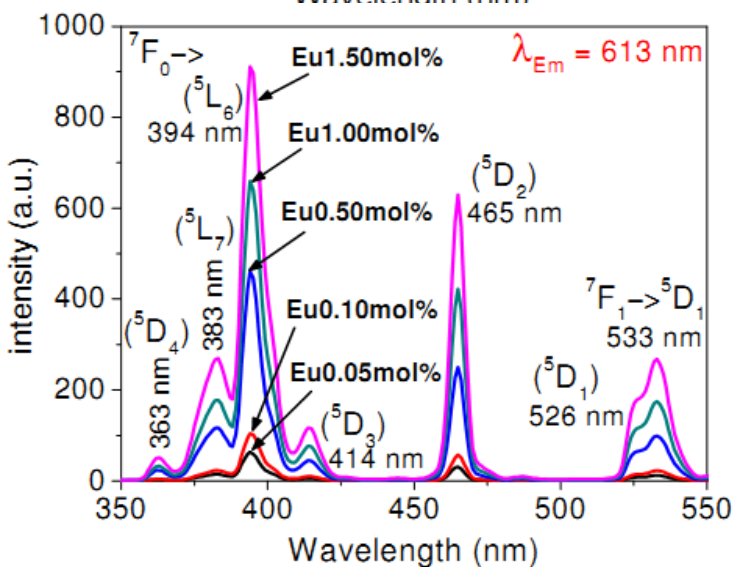


Fig. 8 The excitation spectra of LiYBO:Eu^{3+} glass samples

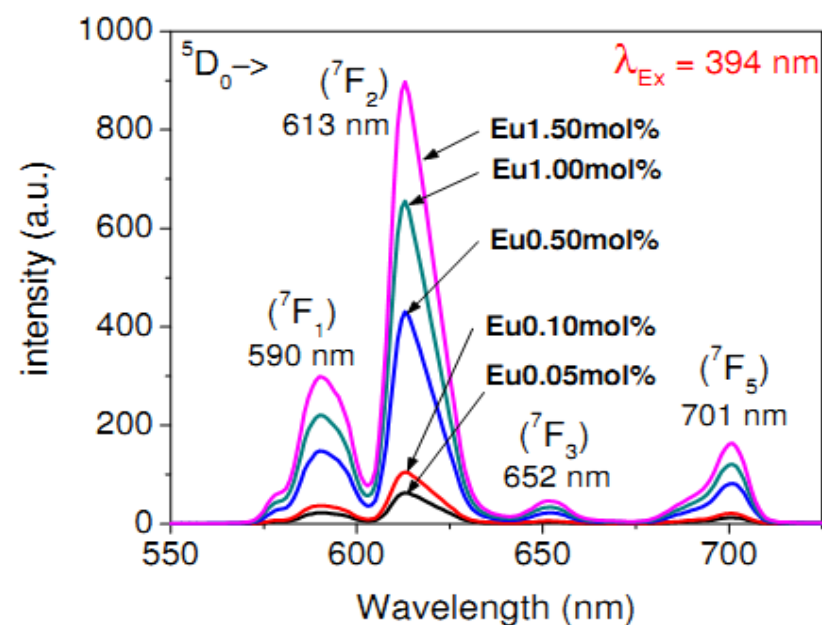


Fig. 9 The emission spectra of LiYBO:Eu^{3+} glass samples

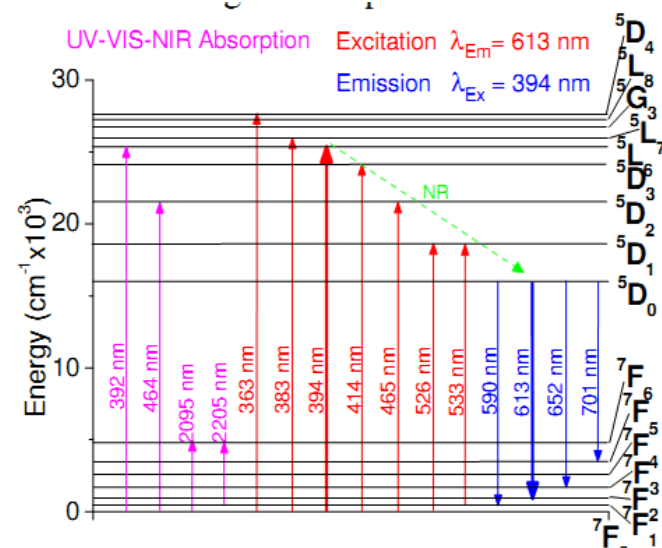


Fig. 10 Energy level of LiYBO:Eu^{3+} glass samples

The Photoluminescence, Optical Absorption and Physical Properties of Dy³⁺ Ions in Li₂O-La₂O₃-B₂O₃ Glass System

Luminescence and Optical Properties of $\text{Li}_2\text{O}_3\text{:Gd}_2\text{O}_3\text{:B}_2\text{O}_3\text{:Sm}_2\text{O}_3$ Glasses System

W. Sa-ardsin^{1,a}, P. Yasaka^{2,b}, J. Kaewkhao^{1,2,c}, K. Boonin^{1,2,d*}

Fig. 15 The optical absorption spectra of LGBBO:Eu³⁺ glass samples

Fig. 16 The excitation spectra of LGBBO:Eu³⁺ glass samples

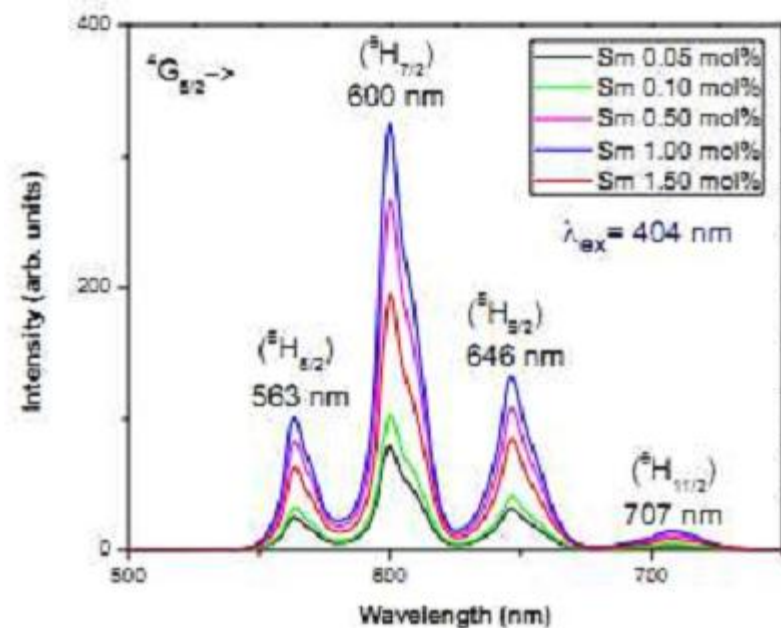
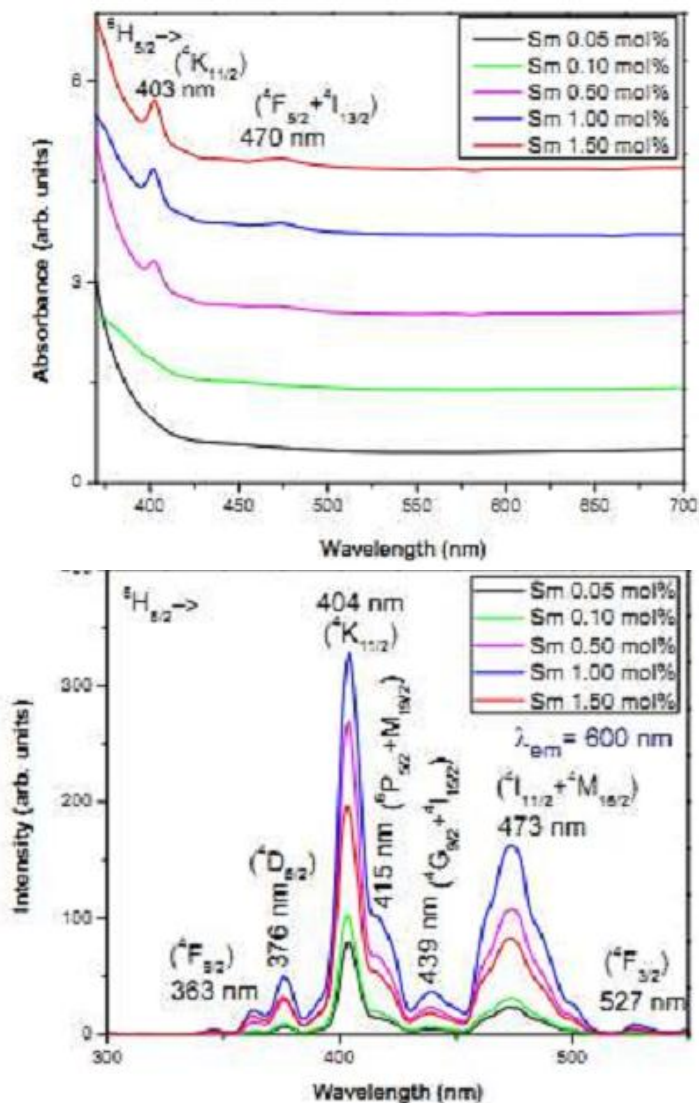


Fig. 17 The emission spectra of LGBBO:Sm³⁺ glass samples

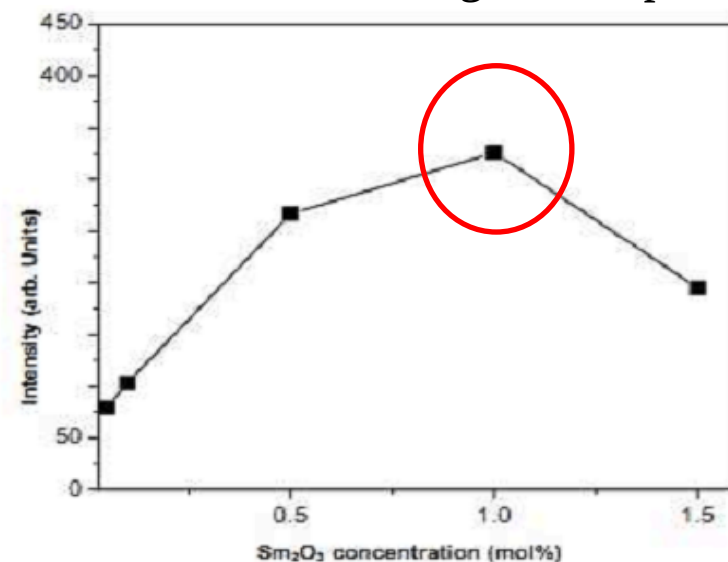


Fig. 18 Concentration quenching of LGBBO:Sm³⁺ glass samples

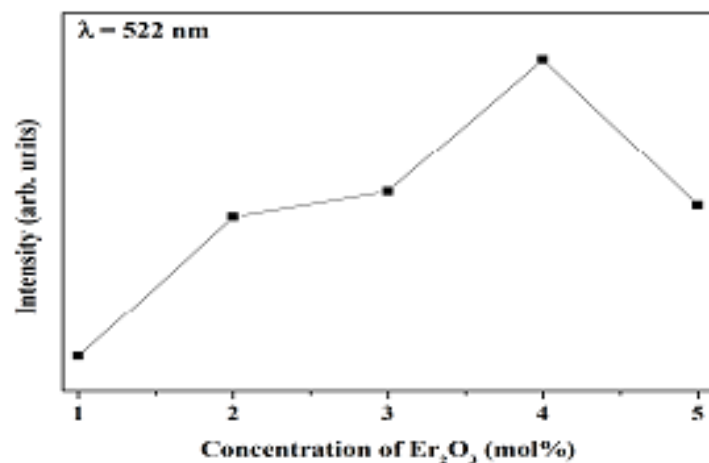
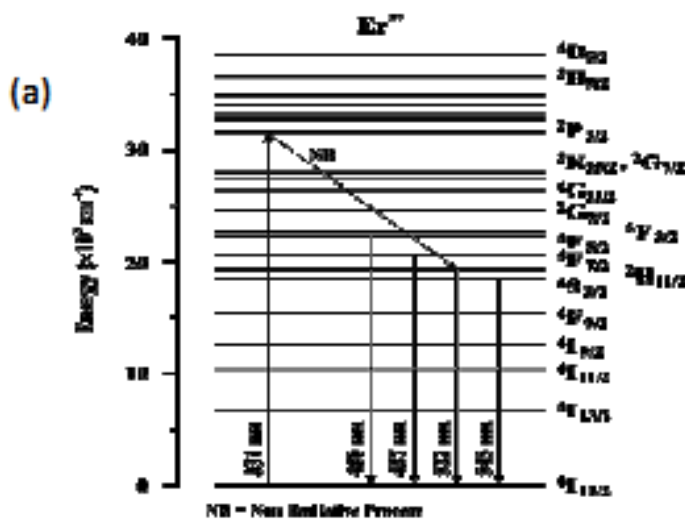
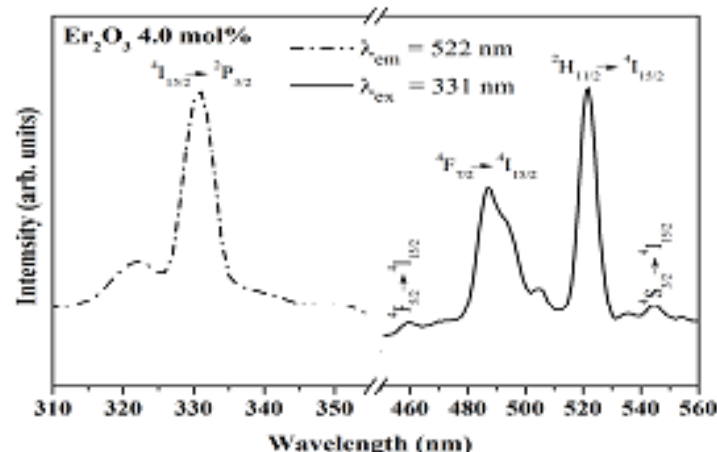
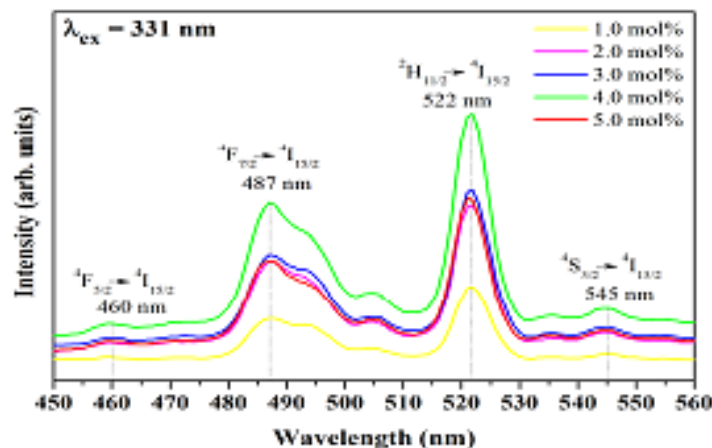
Investigation of Er³⁺ Doped in Na₂O-Al₂O₃-BaO-CaO-Sb₂O₃-B₂O₃-SiO₂ Glasses: Physical, Optical and Visible Luminescence Properties

S. Tuscharoen^a, N. Chanthima^b and J. Kaewkhao^c

Center of Excellence in Glass Technology and Materials Science (CEGM), Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University, Nakhon Pathom, 73000, Thailand

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- (a) Visible luminescence spectra of Er³⁺ doped in glass samples
- (b) Excitation and emission spectra (4 mol% of Er₂O₃)
- (c) Schematic of Energy levels and luminescence processes
- (d) A plot of emission intensity over Er₂O₃ doping concentration



(c)

(d)

Research Article

Up- and Downconversion Luminescence Properties of Nd^{3+} Ions Doped in $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{--BaO--B}_2\text{O}_3$ Glass System

R. Ruamnikhom,¹ P. Limsuwan,¹ M. Horprathum,² N. Chanthima,³
 H. J. Kim,⁴ S. Ruengsri,⁵ and J. Kaewkhao³

Nd_2O_3 (mol%)	Glass system
0.00	40.00 Bi_2O_3 : 20.00 BaO : 40.00 B_2O_3
0.50	40.00 Bi_2O_3 : 20.00 BaO : 39.50 B_2O_3 : 0.50 Nd_2O_3
1.00	40.00 Bi_2O_3 : 20.00 BaO : 39.00 B_2O_3 : 1.00 Nd_2O_3
1.50	40.00 Bi_2O_3 : 20.00 BaO : 38.50 B_2O_3 : 1.50 Nd_2O_3
2.00	40.00 Bi_2O_3 : 20.00 BaO : 38.00 B_2O_3 : 2.00 Nd_2O_3
2.50	40.00 Bi_2O_3 : 20.00 BaO : 37.50 B_2O_3 : 2.50 Nd_2O_3

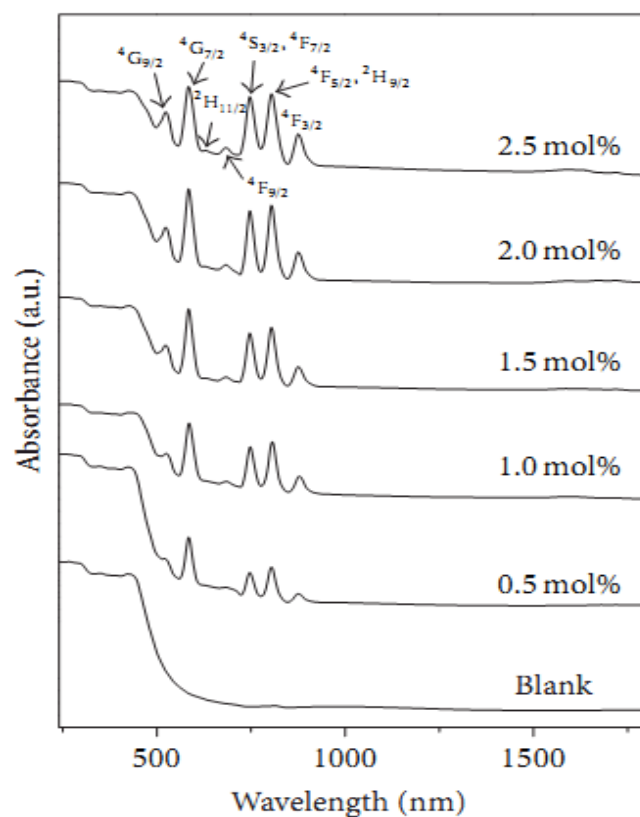


Fig. 19 The optical absorption spectra of Nd^{3+} -doped BiBaBo glass samples

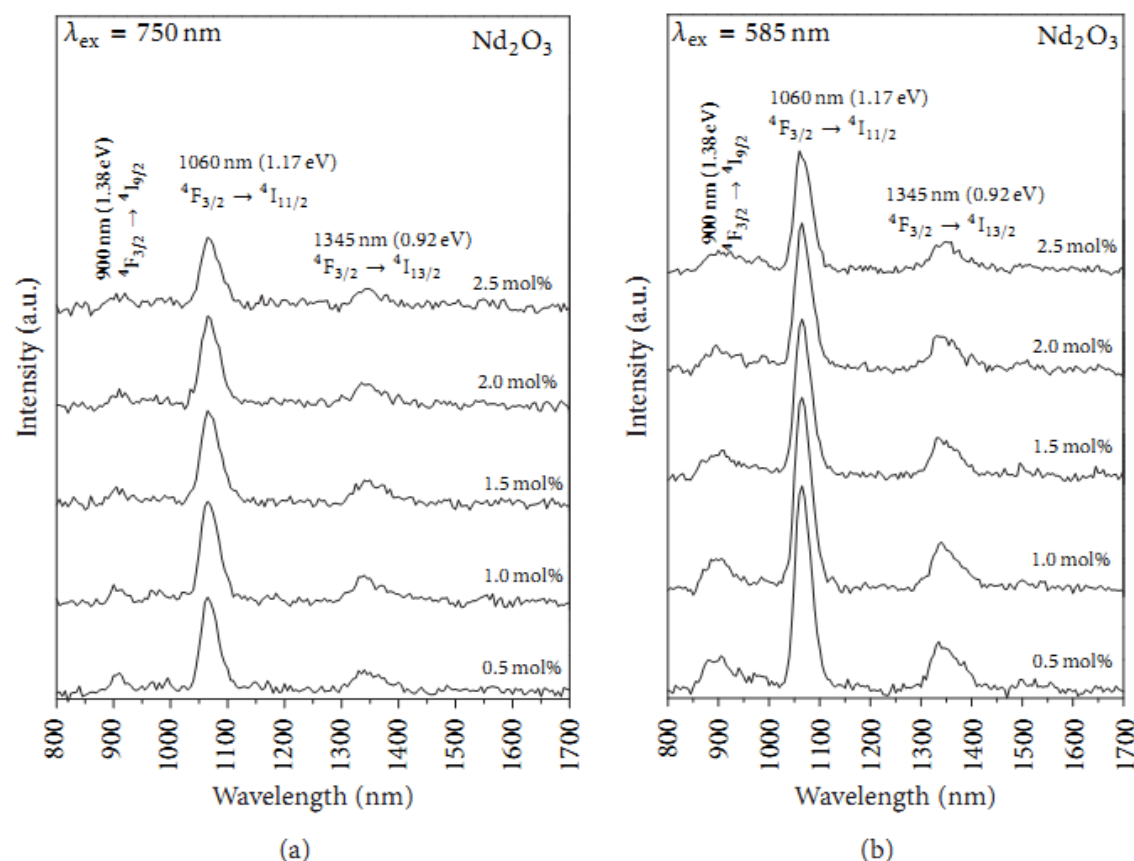


Fig. 20 The NIR emission spectra of Nd^{3+} -doped BiBaBo glass samples when excited by 585 and 750 nm

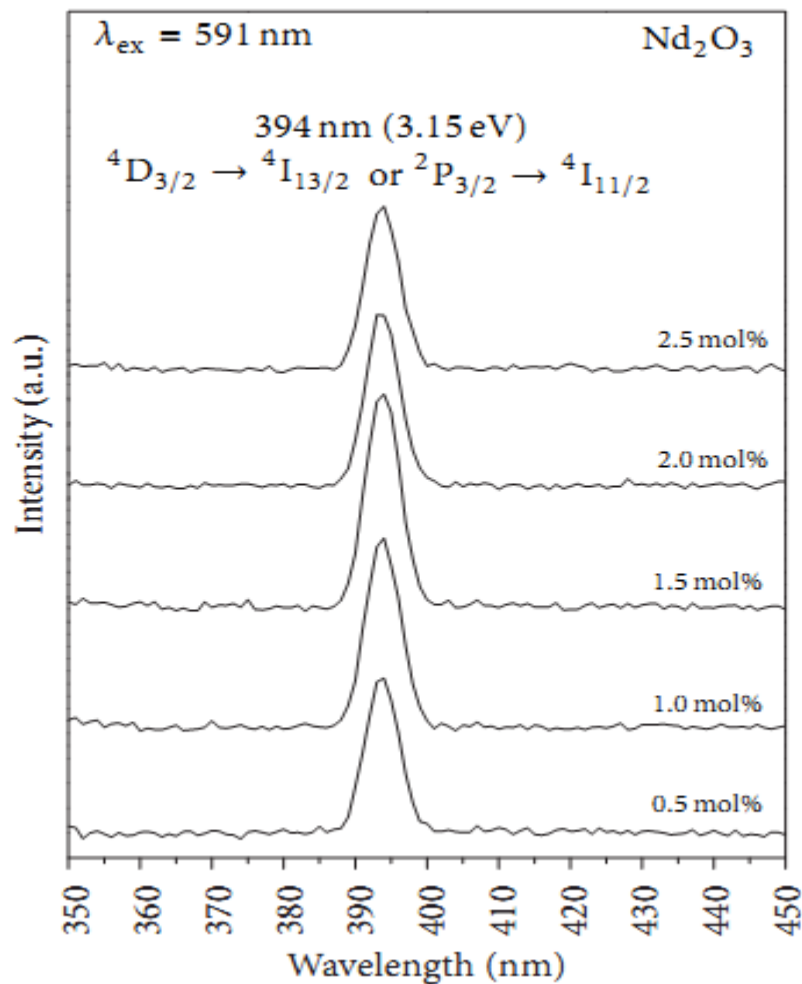


Fig. 21 The upconversion luminescence spectra of Nd^{3+} -doped BiBaBo glass samples when excited by 591 nm

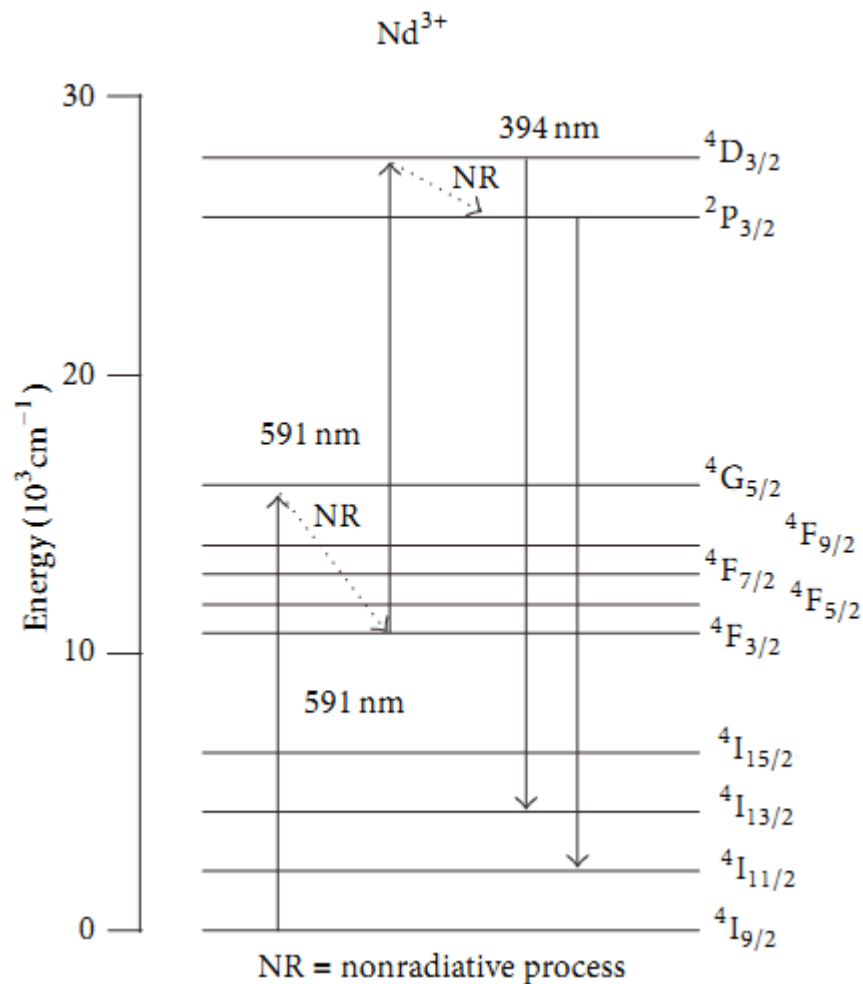


Fig. 22 Energy level of Nd^{3+} -doped BiBaBo glass samples

Optical properties of Yb³⁺ ions in fluorophosphate glasses for 1.0 μ m solid-state infrared lasers

K. Venkata Krishnaiah · C. K. Jayasankar ·
V. Venkatramu · S. F. León-Luis · V. Lavín ·
S. Chaurasia · L. J. Dhareshwar

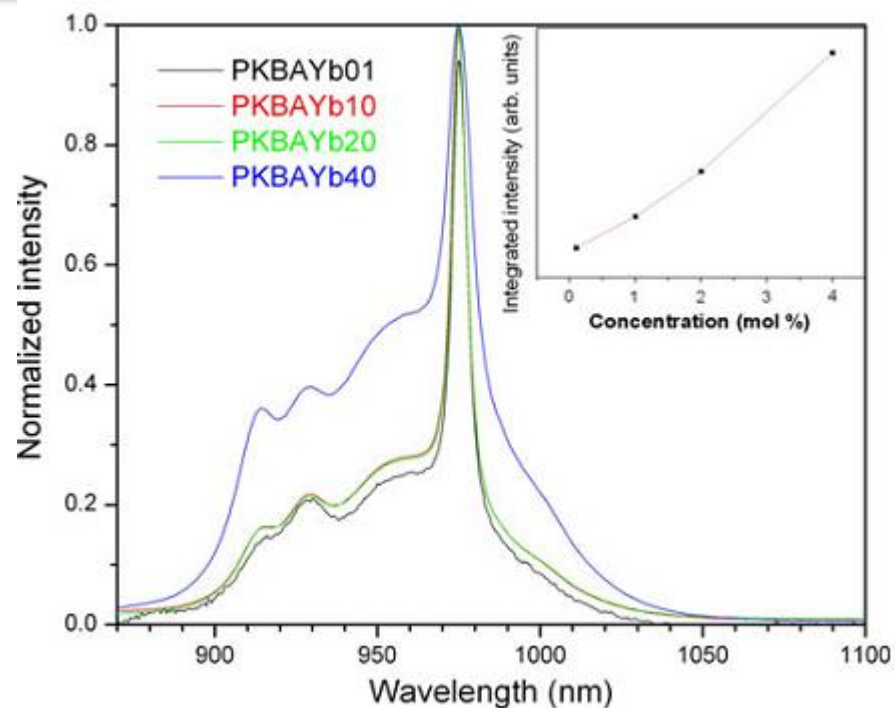


Fig. 23 The optical absorption spectra of Yb³⁺-doped glass samples

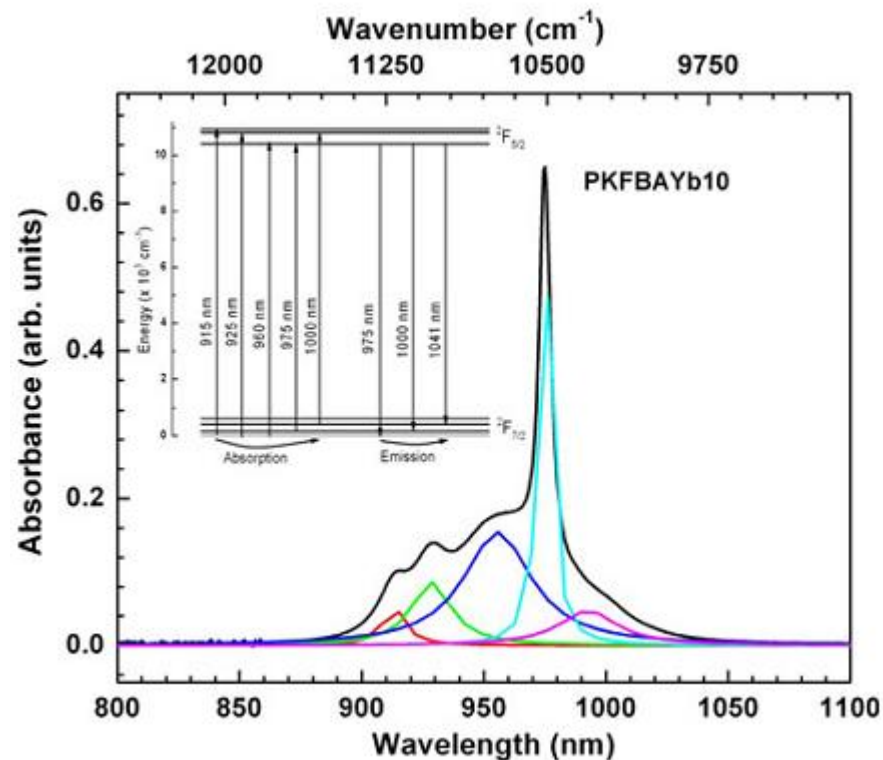


Fig. 24 Deconvolution of the optical absorption spectra of Yb³⁺-doped glass samples

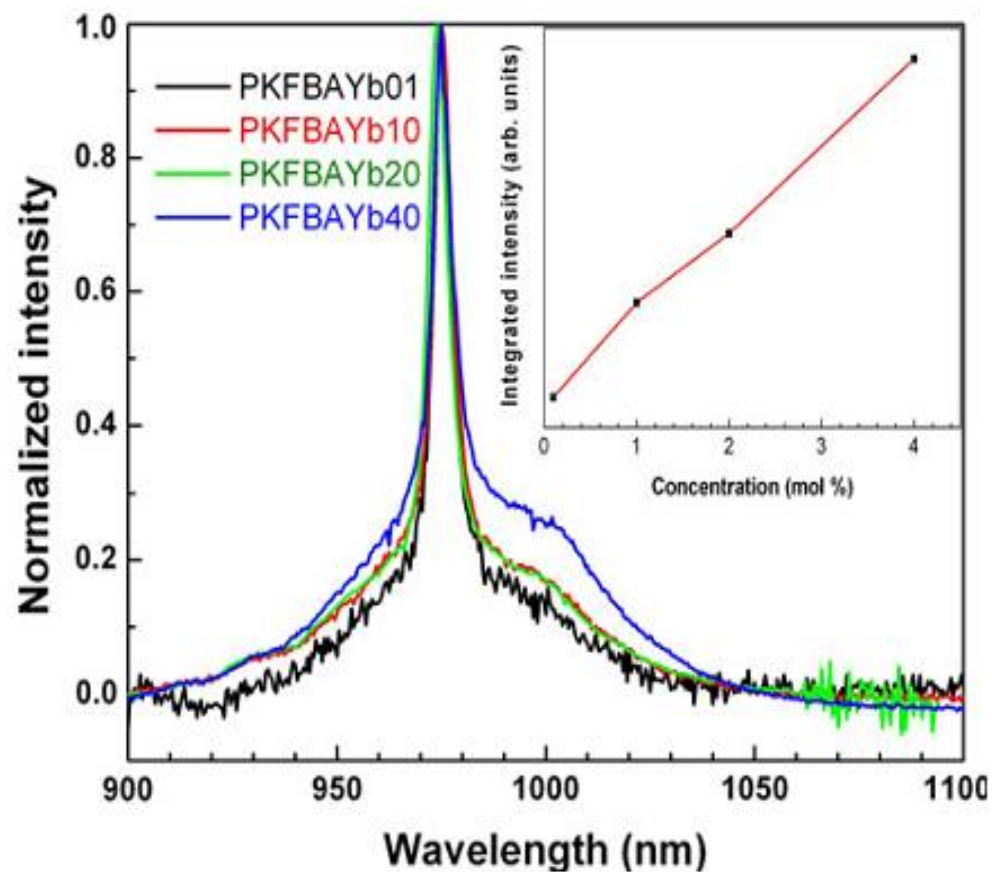


Fig. 25 The emission spectra of Yb³⁺ -doped glass samples

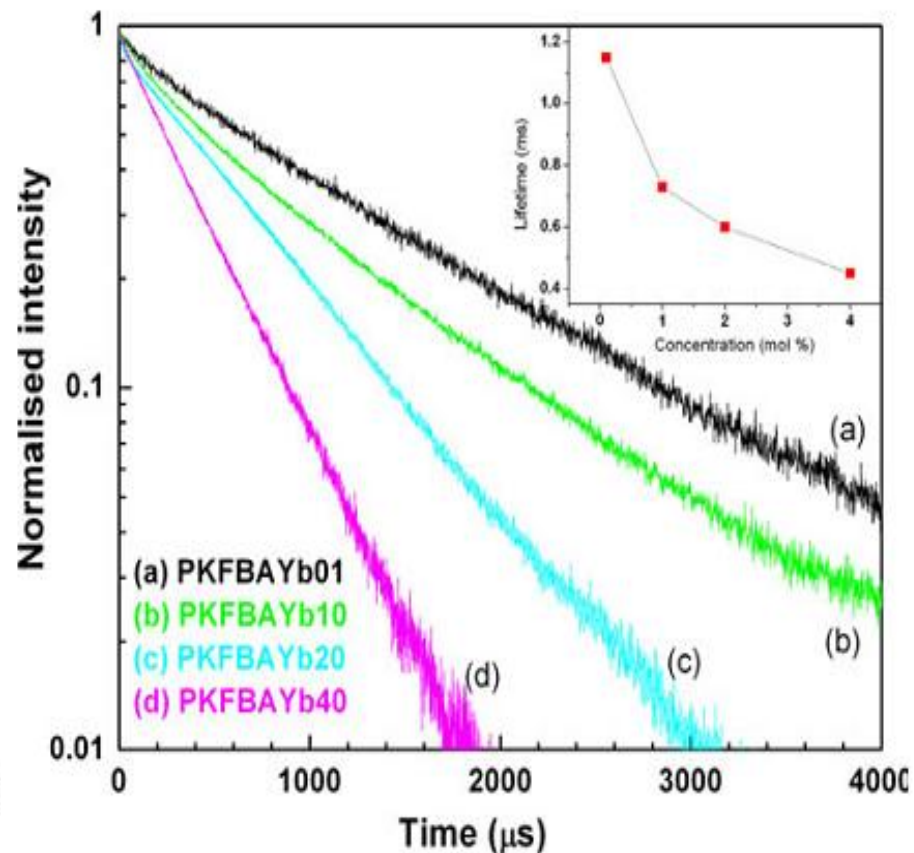


Fig. 26 The decay curve of Yb³⁺ -doped glass samples

Spectroscopic properties of Ho^{3+} -doped K-Sr-Al phosphate glasses

K. Linganna · M. Rathaiah · V. Venkatramu ·
C.K. Jayasankar

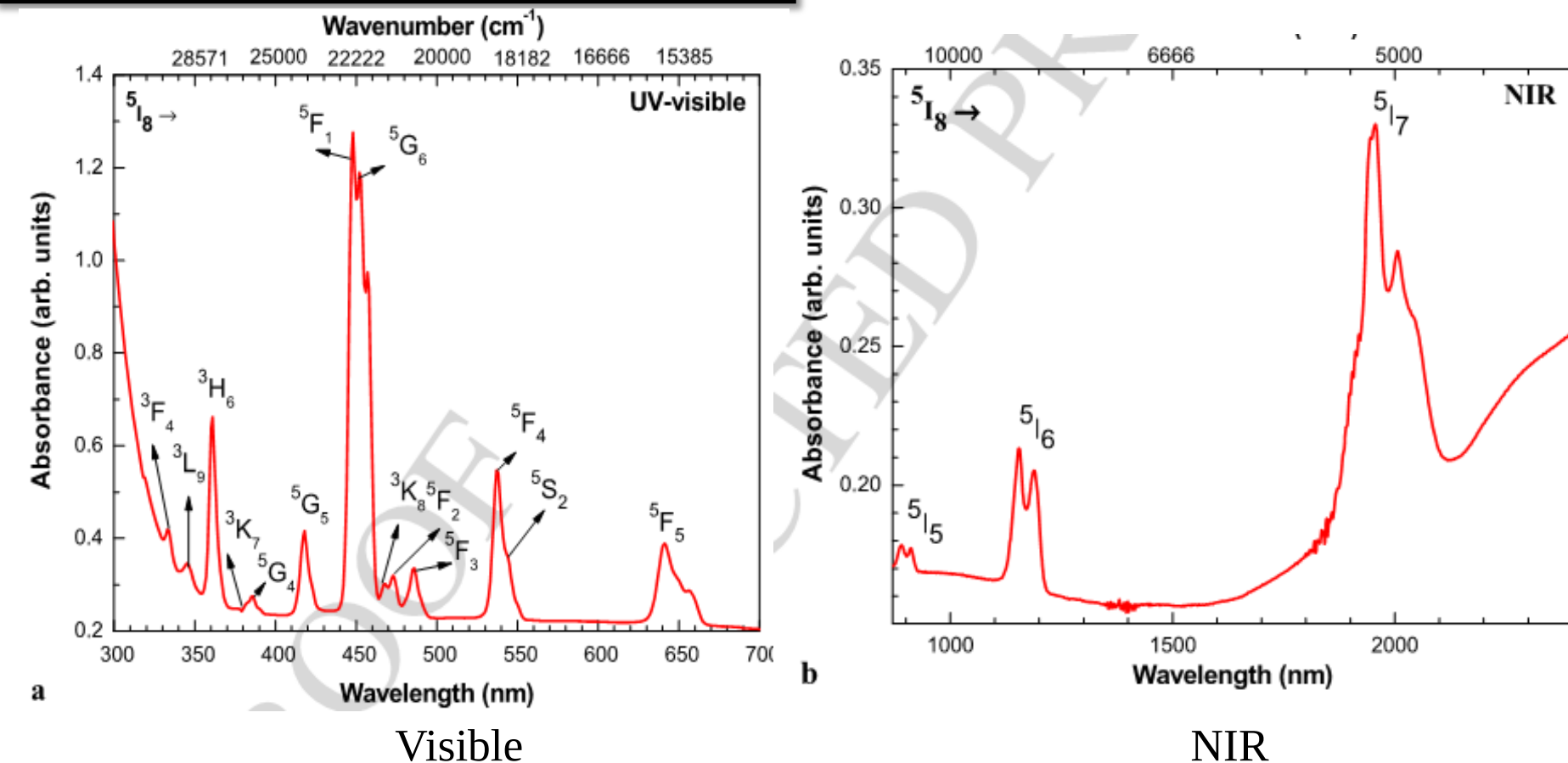


Fig. 27 The optical absorption spectra of Ho^{3+} -doped glass samples

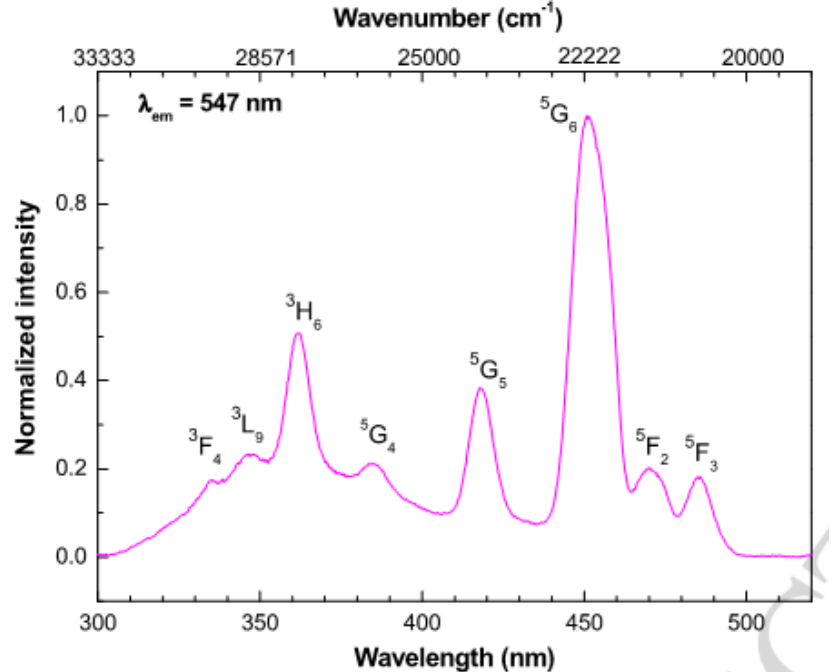


Fig. 28 The excitation spectra of Ho^{3+} -doped glass samples

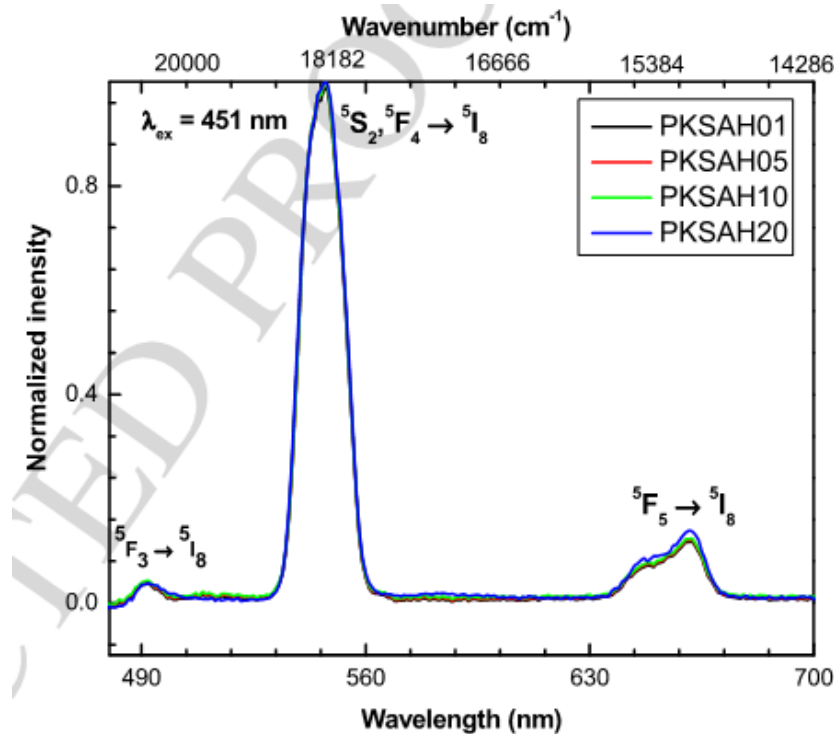


Fig. 29 The emission spectra of Ho^{3+} -doped glass samples

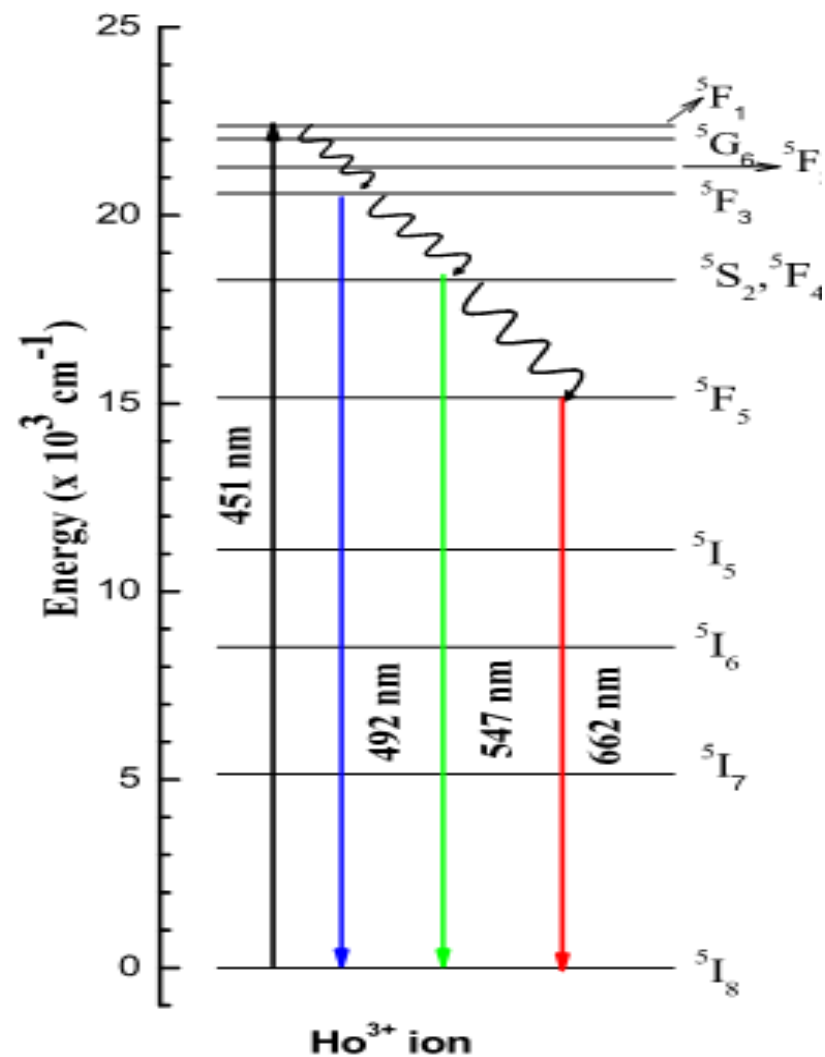


Fig. 30 Energy level of Ho^{3+} -doped glass samples

Next week



Course Outline:

Week 8: Midterm Exam