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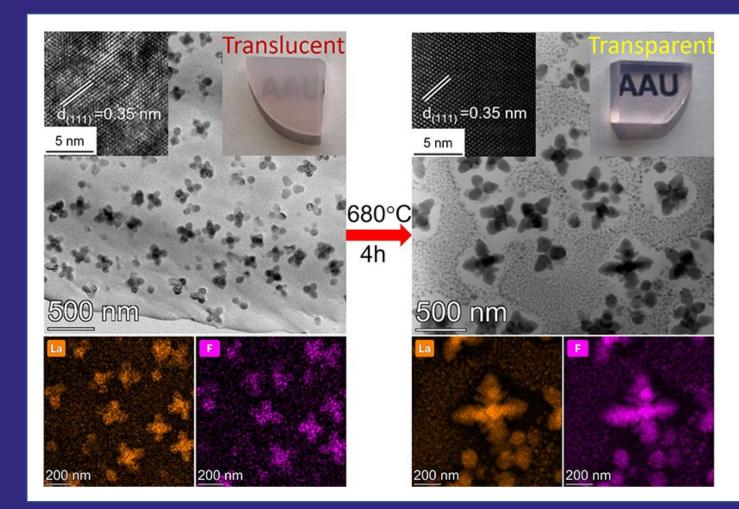
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# Making Transparent Er<sup>3+</sup>-Yb<sup>3+</sup> lons Doped Oxyfluoride Glass-**Ceramics with Enhanced Luminescence via heat-treatment**

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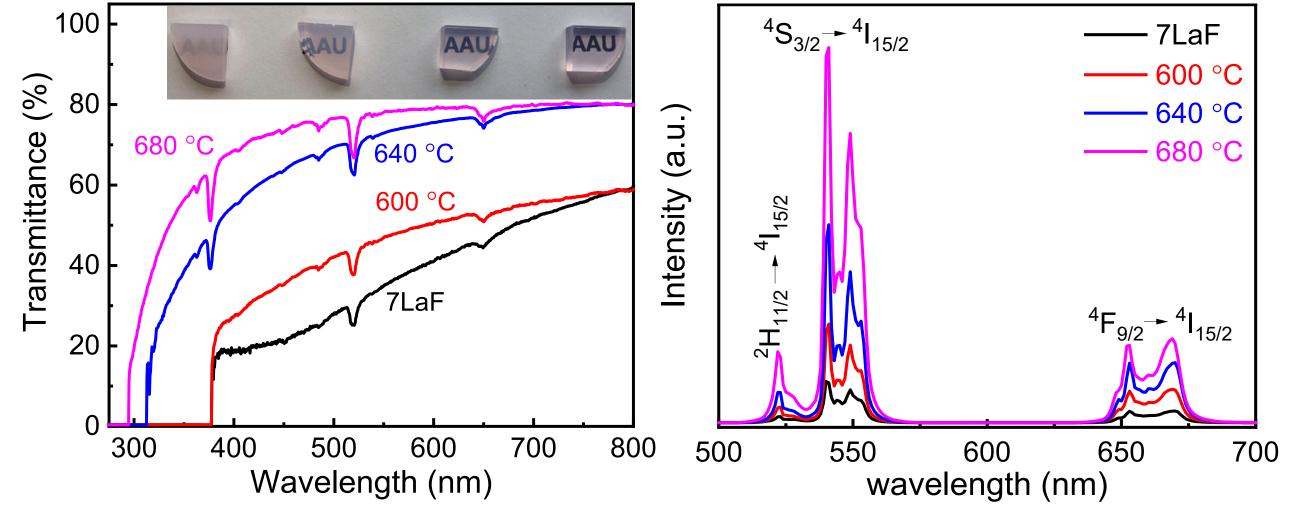
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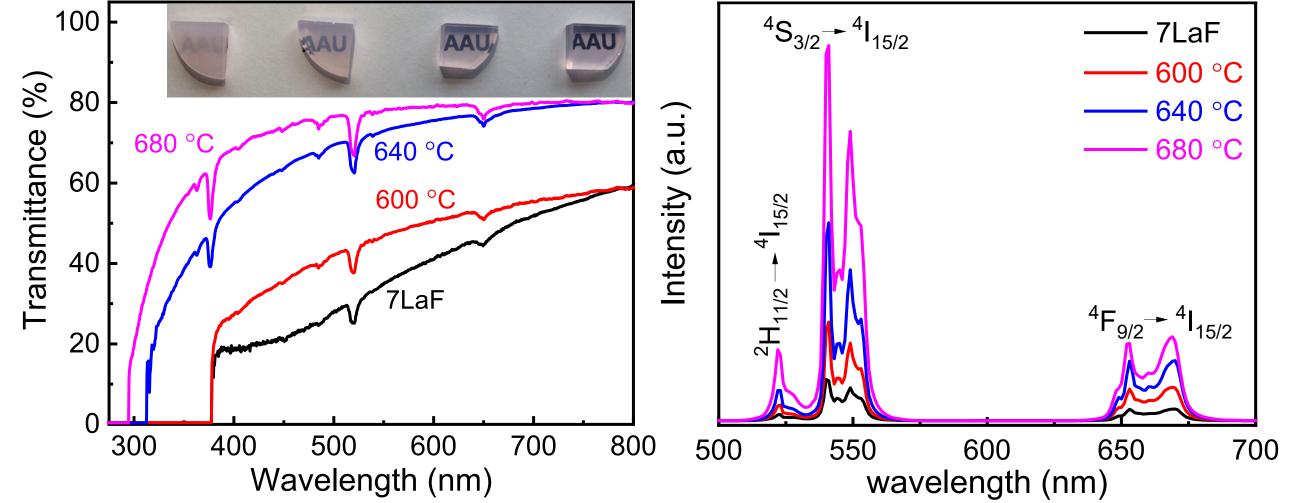
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# Abstract

It is known that the optical transparency of an oxide glass decreases with an increase of the size and fraction of crystals in the glass during heat-treatment (HT). Here we report an opposite scenario, where a translucent Er<sup>3+</sup>-Yb<sup>3+</sup> doped oxyfluoride glass-ceramic (GC) becomes transparent with increasing crystal size and crystallinity. Specifically, in the heat-treated GC samples, we observed that the growth of the existing Ba<sub>2</sub>LaF<sub>7</sub> crystals and particularly the formation of small spherical Ba<sub>2</sub>LaF<sub>7</sub> crystals greatly enhanced the light transmittance. The results show that the composition of the residual glass phase was altered (e.g., depletion of F<sup>-</sup> and La<sup>3+</sup>) in the way that the differences in refractive index between the glass matrix and the crystals are greatly reduced. As a consequence, the light scattering of the heat-treated GC was suppressed, and hence, the derived GC became transparent. In addition, a proper HT can also enhance the luminescence of the studied GC system.

#### Light Transmittance and Up-conversion (UC) Luminescence

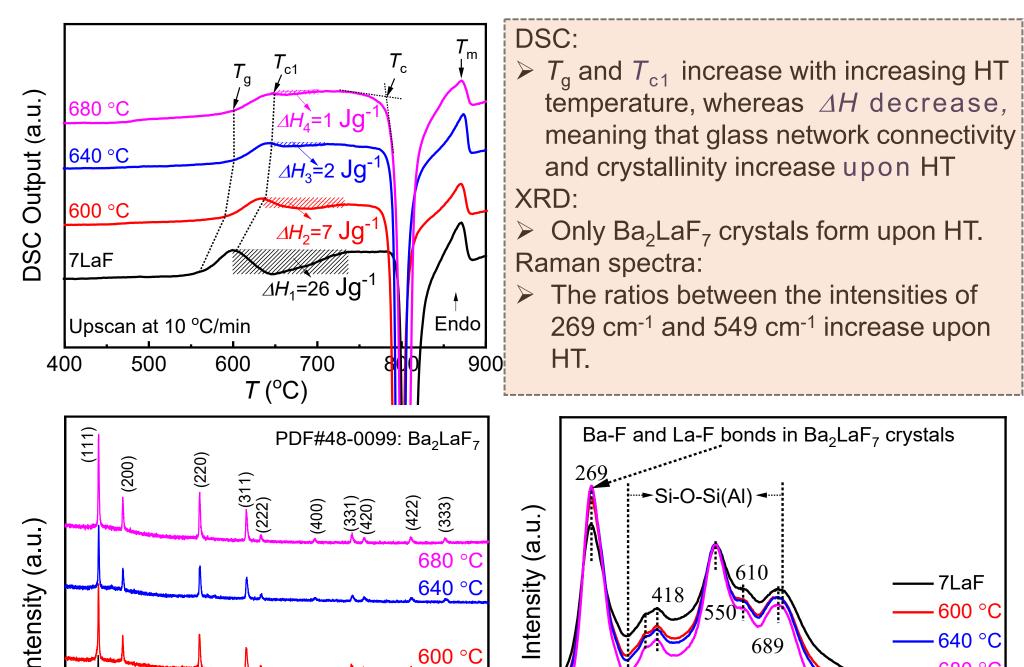




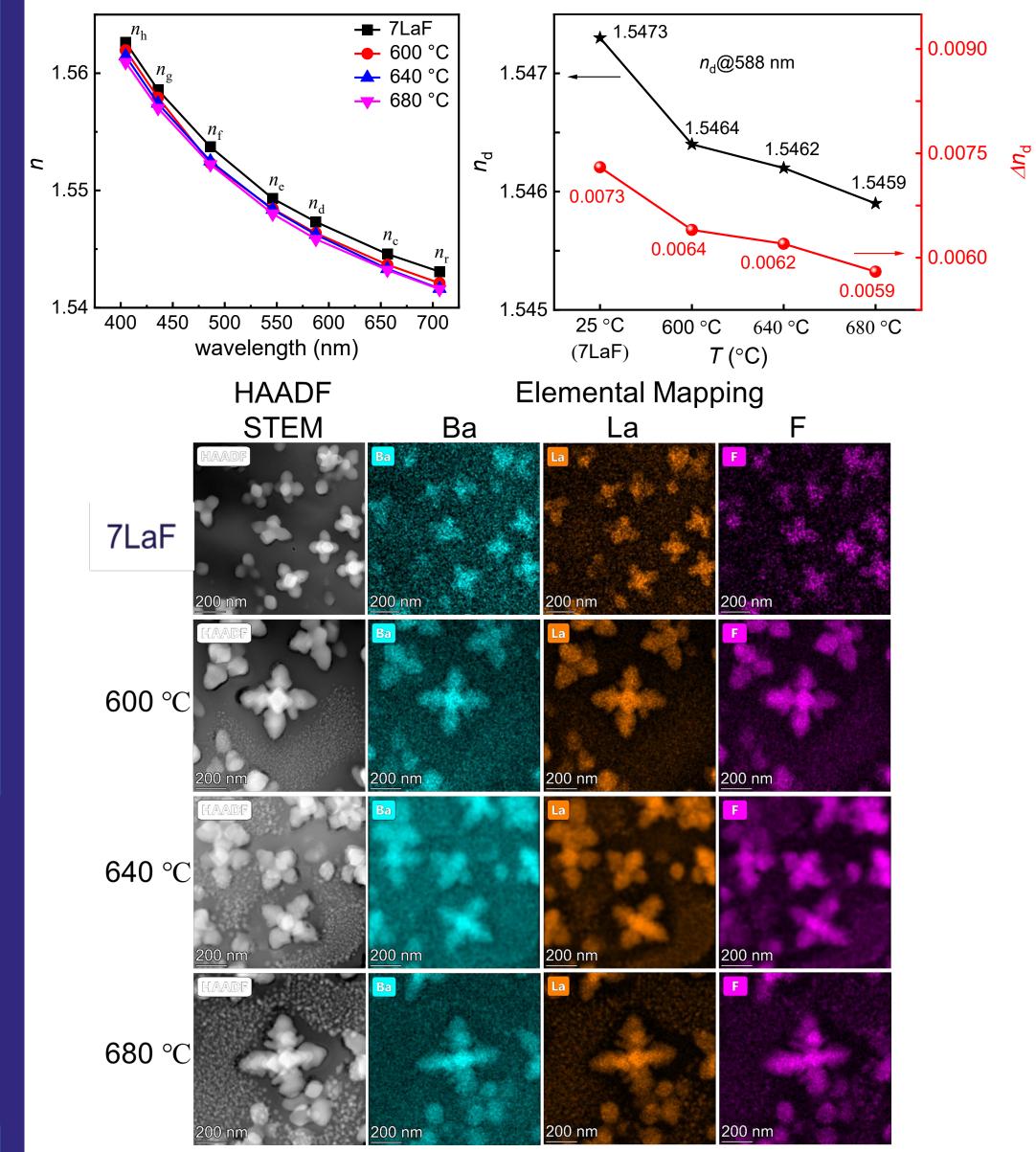
Light transmittance and UC Luminescence:

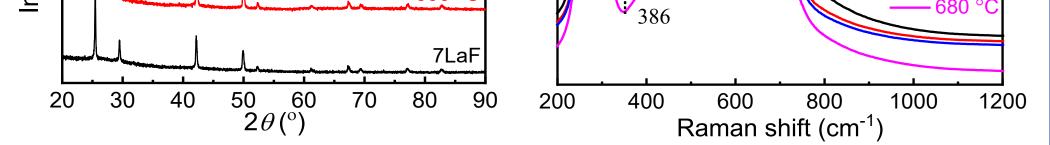
- Light transmittance increases upon HT.
- UC luminescence is 9 times higher than the 7LaF sample.
- Two conditions for producing high transparent oxyfluoride GCs
- Nanocrystals should be considerably smaller ( < 50 nm) than the wavelength of visible light
- The difference in refractive index between nanocrystals and 2. residual glass phase should be minimized (< 0.01)

#### **DSC, XRD and Raman spectroscopy Characterizations**



## **Refractive Index and EDS Mapping Characterizations**





#### Conclusions

- $\succ$  A translucent Er<sup>3+</sup>-Yb<sup>3+</sup> doped oxyfluoride GC containing large flower-like Ba<sub>2</sub>LaF<sub>7</sub> crystals is prepared via melt-quenching.
- > The translucent oxyfluoride GC becomes transparent with increasing the crystal size and crystallinity as a result of HT, which is attributed to the suppression of the light scattering.
- $\succ$  The derived transparent GCs show strong UC luminescence.

## Acknowledgements

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#### Refractive index (*n*):

- ➤ n decreases upon HT
- $\succ$   $n_{\rm d}$  of Ba<sub>2</sub>LaF<sub>7</sub> crystal is 1.54
- $\succ$   $n_{\rm d}$  difference ( $\Delta n_{\rm d}$ ) is 0.0059, which is < 0.01

#### STEM and EDS Mapping

- $\succ$  Flower-like and tiny Ba<sub>2</sub>LaF<sub>7</sub> crystals grow with HT.
- $\succ$  Most La<sup>3+</sup>, F<sup>-</sup> ions, and few Ba<sup>2+</sup> ions diffuse from glass phase to  $Ba_2LaF_7$  upon HT.