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Evidence for Superhydrogenic Ce Doping of  $Lu_2O_3$  Films S.M. SOLOMON, NanoCore, IIT Kanpur, G. BASKARAN, IMSC, J. FREEMAN, H.O. EVERET, US Army, S.H. LIM, S.L. RIBA, UMD, R.K. SAHU, A. ROY BUR-MAN, S. DHAR, G. XIONG, A. RUSIDY, A. ARIANDO, T. VENKATESAN, NanoCore, NANOCORE NUS SINGAPORE TEAM, IIT KANPUR COLLABO-RATION, IMSC COLLABORATION, US ARMY COLLABORATION, UMD COL-LABORATION — In the last decade oxides have exhibited a surprising number of unexpected, novel properties rousing the interest of the research community. One of the unusual property of oxides is their manifesting large dielectric constants as a consequence of which the hydrogenic radii of dopants would be quite large leading to overlap of their orbitals at concentration levels of a few percent. Midgap states formed by such "superhydrogenic dopants" may have unusual properties such as antiferromegnetism or ferromagnetism. In this paper we show evidence for the formation of such large Bohr radii dopants by looking at fluorescence quenching in Ce doped  $Lu_2O_3$ , where by 2% doping all the sharp Lu line features are quenched which can be explained by the formation of large Rydberg radius for the Ce ions in this host. . .

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