

Abstract Submitted  
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**Infrared Emission and Upconversion Studies of Er<sup>3+</sup> Doped in the Low Phonon-Energy Hosts KPb<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>5</sub> and KPb<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>5</sub>**<sup>1</sup> ALTHEA BLUIETT, Elizabeth City State University, EI EI BROWN, CRAIG HANLEY, UWE HOMMERICH, Hampton University, SUDHIR TRIVEDI, Brimrose Corporation of America — There continues to be interests in Er<sup>3+</sup> doped materials that can generate efficient emission in the 1.5-1.6  $\mu\text{m}$  range for eye-safe laser applications and optical communications. Directly pumping the <sup>4</sup>I<sub>13/2</sub> band of Er<sup>3+</sup> has been extensively studied in many hosts, such as YAG, however, it is well understood that the excitation of Er<sup>3+</sup> through this channel automatically generates unwanted upconversion emission, which depletes <sup>4</sup>I<sub>13/2</sub> level of Er<sup>3+</sup> and moreover produces unwanted heating of the crystal. In this study, cw and pulsed laser excitation of the <sup>4</sup>I<sub>13/2</sub> band of Er<sup>3+</sup> will be explored as a function of host material (KPb<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>5</sub> and KPb<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>5</sub>) rare-earth ion concentration, and temperature in the search for the optimum combination of variables to minimize upconversion and concurrently generate more efficient 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  emission from Er<sup>3+</sup>.

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