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Absorption Intensities Analysis of $\text{Ho}^{3+}:\text{KPb}_2\text{Cl}_5$ SREERENJINI CHANDRASEKHARAN, KELLY L. NASH, JOHN B. GRUBER, DHIRAJ K. SARDAR, University of Texas at San Antonio — Optical absorption and emission intensities were investigated for Ho^{3+} in single crystal $\text{Ho}^{3+}:\text{KPb}_2\text{Cl}_5$. Room temperature absorption intensities of $\text{Ho}^{3+}(4f^{10})$ transitions in $\text{Ho}^{3+}:\text{KPb}_2\text{Cl}_5$ have been analyzed using the Judd-Ofelt (J-O) approach in order to obtain the phenomenological intensity parameters. The J-O intensity parameters are then used to calculate the spontaneous emission probabilities, radiative lifetimes, and branching ratios of the Ho^{3+} transitions from the upper multiplet manifolds to the corresponding lower-lying multiplet manifolds $^{2S+1}L_J$ of $\text{Ho}^{3+}(4f^{10})$. Presently we are measuring the room temperature fluorescence lifetime of this transition and it will be used to determine the quantum efficiency of $\text{Ho}^{3+}:\text{KPb}_2\text{Cl}_5$. From the fluorescence spectrum, the emission cross section of the important manifold $^5\text{I}_7 \rightarrow ^5\text{I}_8(2.0\mu\text{m})$ transition will be determined. The 8K absorption spectrum was examined as well. Selected manifolds were analyzed in terms of the crystal field splitting using a charge-compensation model first developed for Er^{3+} doped into KPb_2Cl_5 . The optical and spectroscopic characteristics of $\text{Ho}^{3+}:\text{KPb}_2\text{Cl}_5$ show that this material has a potential for $2.0\mu\text{m}$ laser system.

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