

# Effect of MoO<sub>3</sub> Content on Structural, Thermal and Luminescent Properties of Potassium Phosphomolybdate Glasses

Friday, November 8, 2024 4:21 PM (3 minutes)

Optical properties of various transition-metal ions doped glasses have been under investigation in recent years in view of their technological applications, especially in lasers, phosphors, solar energy converters, plasma display panels and in a number of electronic devices. Molybdenum-containing glasses possess a variety of specific features, which arouse interest in view of their applications. It is known that the addition of MoO<sub>3</sub> enhances the semi-conducting properties of the host glass because of the different valence states of molybdenum. Moreover, there are some data on different coordination environment of molybdenum within a vitreous host. The ratio of different oxygen coordination numbers of molybdenum and the polarizability of the oxygen surrounding the paramagnetic ions depends on the presence of bridging and non-bridging oxygens and on the change of the coordination number.

On the other hand, the MoO<sub>3</sub> and Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> oxides appeared as non-conventional network formers because of the participation of MoO<sub>4</sub>, MoO<sub>6</sub> and BiO<sub>6</sub> groups in the formation of the glass network. The bismuth phosphate-based glasses have very wide applications for optoelectronic materials such as laser host fibers for communications and photonic switches.

Herein, the series of glasses P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-MoO<sub>3</sub>-Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O has been obtained by conventional melt approach. The influence of MoO<sub>3</sub> content in a range of 5,0 –30,0 % mol has been studied in a light of structural and spectroscopic properties. Moreover, Eu(III) doping has been used as a structural probe for additional luminescent estimation of coordination environment of Mo within the glassy network.

## Type of presence

Presence at Taras Shevchenko National University

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**Session Classification:** Poster Session