

Experimental and Numerical Investigation of Photoluminescence in Rare-earth Doped $\text{LiBa}_{12}(\text{BO}_3)_7\text{F}_4$ (LBBF) crystals

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The study of borate systems is a research field developing strongly at the intersection of crystal chemistry and material science. Borates are very promising compounds due to their chemical diversity and many areas of practical application [1-3].

The compound $\text{LiBa}_{12}(\text{BO}_3)_7\text{F}_4$ (LBBF) was first described by Zhao and Li [4] and its structure was reinvestigated in Ref. 5. The LBBF crystal belongs to the group of “antizeolite” borates with a $[\text{Ba}_{12}(\text{BO}_3)_6]^{6+}$ cation “framework” (ideal symmetry $I4/mcm$) and (pseudo)tetragonal channels along c axis formed by altering cubes and anticubes of barium atoms. Cubic cages are occupied by $[\text{LiF}_4]^{3-}$ clusters, whereas anti-cubes are occupied by $(\text{BO}_3)^{3-}$ groups. Thus, the structural formula of LBBF can be represented as $\text{Ba}_{12}(\text{BO}_3)_6[\text{BO}_3][\text{LiF}_4]$.

Luminescent properties of LBBF doped with Eu^{3+} , Tb^{3+} , Ce^{3+} in different combinations were recently studied [6]. It was assumed that the multiband photoluminescence of LBBF:Eu^{3+} , Tb^{3+} , Ce^{3+} crystals allows obtaining white-color luminescence by selecting the optimal concentration ratio of rare-earth elements and the optimal excitation wavelength. Single crystals of undoped and Ce^{3+} , Tb^{3+} , and $\text{Eu}^{3+}/\text{Tb}^{3+}/\text{Ce}^{3+}$ co-doped LBBF crystals were grown from high-temperature solutions. The shape and position of lines in the photoluminescence spectra in the range of 77–300 K were typical of cerium, terbium, and europium ions. Luminescence lifetime constants were measured in the range of 77–300 K. No processes of energy transfer were defined. It was shown that at the excitation wavelength of 370 nm at 300 K, LBBF:Eu^{3+} , Tb^{3+} , Ce^{3+} crystals have luminescence close to daylight with CIE chromaticity coordinates and correlated color temperature of (0.295; 0.362) and 7121 K, respectively.

A combined experiment plus computation effort allows to identify and interpret electronic and optical properties of LBBF:Ce^{3+} crystals [7].

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