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# **The usability of the Judd-Ofelt theory for luminescent thermometry using Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped phosphate glass**

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## **Abstract**

The Judd-Ofelt theory, which is the most thorough and insightful method to determine theoretically the luminescent properties of the trivalent rare earth dopants, is here tested on Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped glasses in the P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> – SrO – CaO – Na<sub>2</sub>O system to assess their usefulness as luminescent thermometers. It is demonstrated that the thermometric sensitivity (change of the emission lines ratio in response to change in temperature) can be estimated using the Judd-Ofelt theory and aligns well with the experimentally obtained values. It is shown here that the addition of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or SiO<sub>2</sub> in a phosphate network increases the absolute sensitivity due to an increase in the phosphate network connectivity while having no significant impact on the site of Eu<sup>3+</sup> ions.

The applicability of the Judd-Ofelt theory for predicting the thermometric parameters of a glass luminescent material, without the time-consuming measurement of the glasses spectroscopic properties as a function of temperature, is clearly demonstrated and allows for further development of novel efficient luminescent thermal sensors with high sensitivity.

## 1. Introduction

The rising interest in the topic of luminescent thermometry over the recent years is driven by its application in biomedicine, photonics and nano-science.[1] Many research groups currently compete for the highest achieved sensitivity of the luminescent thermometer, defined as the largest change of the luminescence characteristics in response to a change in temperature.[2–4] As the sensitivity of a luminescent thermometer varies depending on the mode of temperature readout (band shape, peak emission intensity, decay time or rise time), it is quite challenging to compare the sensitivity performances of different materials reported in the literature. Nonetheless, the most popular readout mode to characterize luminescent thermometers is the fluorescence intensity ratio (FIR), where the thermometric signal is an intensity ratio of emission lines originating either from a single dopant, co-dopants or the host and a dopant.[5–7]

The majority of the materials studied for potential applications in luminescent thermometry are organic dyes,[8] polycrystalline powders[9,10] or core-shell nanoparticles (NPs).[11,12] For example, the organic dye *Escherichia coli* DH5 $\alpha$  strains (Its265) reach relative sensitivity of 19.6% K<sup>-1</sup> (at T = 318 K).[13] Polycrystalline Ho,Yb:Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and core-shell cubic LiLuF<sub>4</sub>:Er,Yb@LiLuF<sub>4</sub>NPs exhibit relative sensitivity of 9.7% K<sup>-1</sup> (at T = 85 K)[14] and 1.28% K<sup>-1</sup> (at T = 303 K),[11] respectively. However, it is interesting to point out that very few glass-based materials have been tested for application as luminescent thermometers. For example, Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped 60(NaPO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> + 35Al(PO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> glass was reported with a relative sensitivity of 1.68% K<sup>-1</sup> (at T = 288 K).[15]

Many attempts have been carried out on recent years to improve the thermometric sensitivity of a luminescent material: either by adjusting the composition and so the crystal field strength in the dopants coordination sphere[6,16,17] or by changing the grain size of the nanocrystal and so the heat dissipation.[18] For example, improvement in thermometric response was achieved by means of phosphor mixing (32%),[19] modifying the covalency of the RE<sup>3+</sup>-O<sup>2-</sup> bond in nanocrystalline orthophosphates (30%)[20] or by increasing the Tb<sup>3+</sup> concentration in TZPN glass (28%).[21] It is, however, not as effective as tuning the size of the thermometric NPs (138%)[22] or co-doping with transition metal ions (300%).[23]

For many decades, the Judd-Ofelt (J-O) theory has been used to investigate the structural changes occurring in the luminescent material from the variation in three parameters:  $\Omega_2$ ,  $\Omega_4$ , and  $\Omega_6$ . The first parameter  $\Omega_2$  depends mainly on the symmetry of the material, while the latter two  $\Omega_4$  and  $\Omega_6$  can be related to the covalency of the bonds.[24] The J-O theory was used in the investigation of glasses in the 90's, but most of the research addressed the Er<sup>3+</sup>- and Pr<sup>3+</sup>-doped materials.[25–27] There are fewer papers on the J-O parameters derived from the Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped glasses,[28] and to the best of our knowledge, no such study has been reported on any glasses in the P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> – SrO – CaO – Na<sub>2</sub>O system.

Recently, the J-O theory was demonstrated to be useful to gain insight regarding the crucial factors impacting the thermometric performance.[29] This method takes a classic approach to luminescent thermometry based on two thermally coupled excited levels – in the case of Eu<sup>3+</sup> these levels are usually <sup>5</sup>D<sub>0</sub> and <sup>5</sup>D<sub>1</sub>. Since the occupation of these excited levels is governed by the Boltzmann statistics, the relative intensity of emission from these levels is used to determine the FIR and serves as a thermometric variable.[30] Since the J-O parameters depend on the composition and structure of the host material, it is reasonable to expect that changes in the composition influence the luminescent properties of the materials. Therefore, knowing the impact of the compositional modification on the J-O parameters, the FIR from luminescent thermometer can be predicted as demonstrated in recent studies.<sup>29,31</sup> Surprisingly, to the best of

our knowledge, there have been yet no attempts on predicting the thermometric performance of luminescence temperature sensor based on glass from its spectroscopic properties. The only efforts were focused on crystalline powders e.g.  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$  single crystals.[31]

Consequently, in this paper, the utilization of the J-O theory for optimization of the luminescent temperature sensor performance is put to test on  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ -doped phosphate glasses. The J-O parameters are determined from the spectroscopic properties of glasses and are used to calculate the thermometric properties of the glasses which are compared with the experimentally obtained results. Besides that, the influence of adding  $\text{SiO}_2$  or  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  on the thermometric properties of the phosphate glass is reported in order to understand the relation between glass composition and thermometric performance which is crucial for the development of new temperature sensors with enhanced thermal sensitivity.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Glass preparation

Glasses with the composition (in mol%)  $(50-x)\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 - x\text{SiO}_2/\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 - 20\text{SrO} - 20\text{CaO} - 10\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , with  $x = (0, 2.5 \text{ and } 5 \text{ mol}\%)$ , were prepared through a standard melt-quenching process in normal atmosphere. All the glasses were prepared with a fixed amount of  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$ , set at 1 mol%. The glass with  $x = 0$  is referred as REF. The glasses with 2.5 and 5 mol%  $\text{SiO}_2$  are labeled as Si-2.5 and Si-5, respectively, while the glasses with 2.5 and 5 mol%  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  are labeled as B-2.5 and B-5, respectively. The glasses were prepared using  $\text{NaPO}_3$  (Alfa Aesar, tech.),  $\text{SrCO}_3$  (Sigma-Aldrich,  $\geq 98\%$ ),  $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$  (Sigma-Aldrich,  $\geq 99.9\%$ ),  $\text{NH}_6\text{PO}_4$  (Sigma-Aldrich,  $\geq 99.5\%$ ),  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  (Sigma-Aldrich,  $\geq 99.5\%$ ) and  $\text{SiO}_2$  (Umicore, 99.99%).

$\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_3)_2$  precursor was independently prepared using  $\text{CaCO}_3$  (Sigma-Aldrich,  $\geq 98\%$ ) and  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$  (Sigma-Aldrich,  $\geq 99\%$ ) as raw materials and with a heating up to 850 °C with intermittent stages for 50 h.

The 10 g batches were melted in a platinum crucible from 1100 to 1475 °C, depending on the glass composition. After quenching, the glasses were annealed at 40 °C below their glass transition temperature for 6 h to decrease their residual stress. After annealing, all the glasses were cut and optically polished or ground into powder, depending on the characterization technique.

## 2.2 Characterization

The glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) and crystallization temperature ( $T_p$ ) were measured by differential thermal analysis (DTA) using a Netzsch JUPITER F1 instrument. The measurement was carried out in a Pt crucible at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.  $T_g$  was determined as the inflection point of the endotherm obtained by taking the first derivative of the DTA curve, while  $T_p$  was taken as the maximum peak of the exotherm.  $T_x$  corresponds to the onset of the crystallization peak. All temperatures are given with an error of  $\pm 3$  °C.

The density of the glasses was measured using Archimedes' method with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.02$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>, using ethanol as immersion fluid.

The structural properties of the glasses were assessed using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, in Attenuated Total Reflection mode (FTIR-ATR). FTIR-ATR spectra were acquired on glass powders with a Spectrum Two FT-IR Spectrometer. The spectra were recorded in the range from 620 to 1400 cm<sup>-1</sup> and were normalized to the band with maximum intensity ( $\sim 880$  cm<sup>-1</sup>).

The refractive index ( $n$ ) was measured at five different wavelengths, namely 633, 825, 1061, 1312 and 1533 nm, with a fully automated Metricon 2010 prism-coupler refractometer. The accuracy of the measurement was estimated to  $\pm 0.001$ .

The excitation and emission spectra were recorded using the Edinburgh Instruments FLS 1000 equipped with a Xenon lamp and a 550 nm long pass filter. The emission decay times were also measured using Edinburgh Instruments FLS 1000 and a microsecond flash lamp.

The luminescence measurements as a function of temperature were conducted using Linkam THMS 600 Heating/Freezing Stage (The McCrone group, Westmont, IL USA), a 375 nm laser diode as an excitation source and the Hamamatsu Photonic multichannel analyzer PMA-12 equipped with a BT-CCD linear image sensor (Hamamatsu Photonics K.K, Shizuoka, Japan). The quantum yield (QY) was measured using the Hamamatsu PMA-12 spectrophotometer equipped with an integrating sphere. The accuracy of measurement is estimated to be  $\pm 10\%$ . The decay time curves were recorded using LeCroy digital oscilloscope and a Nd:YAG laser with Ti-Sapphire extension at 395 nm. The mean decay times were calculated from Eq. (1):

$$\langle \tau \rangle = \frac{\int t I(t) dt}{\int I(t) dt} \quad (1),$$

where  $I(t)$  is the luminescence intensity and  $t$  the time.

### 2.3 Calculation

According to the Judd-Ofelt theory, every radiative  $^S L_J \rightarrow ^S L'_{J'}$  transition rate in lanthanides can be expressed as in Eq. (2):[32]

$$A_{J-J'} = \frac{64\pi^4 \nu^3}{3h(2J+1)} (\chi_{ED} D_{ED} + \chi_{MD} D_{MD}) \quad (2),$$

where  $\nu$  is the transition barycenter energy,  $\chi_{ED}$ ,  $\chi_{MD}$  are the local field corrections equal to  $n(n^2 + 2)^2/9$  and  $n^3$ , respectively,  $n$  being the refractive index (**Fig. 1e**), and  $D_{ED/MD}$  are electric and magnetic dipole strengths expressed as in Eq. (3) and (4):[32]

$$D_{ED} = e^2 \sum_{\lambda=2,4,6} \Omega_{\lambda} |\langle 4f^N S L J || U^{\lambda} || 4f^N S' L' J' \rangle|^2 \quad (3)$$

$$D_{MD} = \frac{e^2 \hbar^2}{4m^2 c^2} |\langle 4f^N S L J || (L + g_S S)^1 || 4f^N S' L' J' \rangle|^2 \quad (4),$$

where  $\Omega_{\lambda}$  are the J-O parameters characteristic for the host and the matrix parameters are tabulated for each  $^S L_J \rightarrow ^S L'_{J'}$  transition for each lanthanide ion.

In the case of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ , the  $A_{0-1}$  can be estimated from Eq. (5):[33]

$$A_{0-1} = n^3 (A_{0-1})_{vac} \quad (5),$$

where  $(A_{0-1})_{vac}$  is equal to  $14.64 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

The transition rates  $A_{0-J}$  can be calculated from the intensity ratios between the  ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_J$  and the  ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_1$  emission transitions ( $I_{0J}$  and  $I_{01}$ , respectively) according to Eq. (6):[34]

$$A_{0-J} = A_{0-1} \frac{I_{0J} \nu_{01}}{I_{01} \nu_{0J}} \quad (6)$$

The values of  $\Omega_\lambda$  can be calculated from the ratio of integrated intensity of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  emission lines and Eq. (2), (3), (5), (6) and the nonzero reduced matrix parameters  $\langle U^\lambda \rangle$  equal to 0.0032, 0.0023 and 0.0002 for  $\lambda = 2, 4$  and  $6$ , respectively.[35]

The radiative decay time ( $\tau_r$ ) can be calculated from Eq. (7):[36]

$$\tau_r = \frac{1}{A_{tot}} \quad (7),$$

where  $A_{tot}$  is given by Eq. (8):

$$A_{tot} = \sum_{J=1,2,4,6} A_{0-J} \quad (8)$$

The fluorescence intensity ratio (FIR) is given by Eq. (9):[1]

$$FIR = \frac{I_{0-1}}{I_{1-1}} = B \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right) \quad (9),$$

where  $I_{0-1}$  and  $I_{1-1}$  are intensities of luminescence originating from  ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_1$  (592 nm) and  ${}^5\text{D}_1 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_1$  (535 nm) transitions, respectively.  $\Delta E$  is the energy gap between those levels and is equal to  $1755 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $k$  is the Boltzmann's constant and  $T$  denotes the temperature.  $B$  is an empirical parameter.

The absolute and relative sensitivities of the luminescent thermometer are given by Eq. (10) and (11), respectively:[1]

$$S_a(T) = \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial T} FIR(T) \right| \quad (10)$$

$$S_r(T) = \frac{\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial T} FIR(T) \right|}{FIR(T)} = \frac{\Delta E}{kT^2} \quad (11)$$

The theoretical values of  $B$  from Eq. (9), denoted as  $B_{th}$ , were obtained from Eq. (12):[29]

$$B_{th} = \left(\frac{\nu_H}{\nu_L}\right)^4 \frac{\chi_{ED}^H D_{ED}^H + \chi_{MD}^H D_{MD}^H}{\chi_{ED}^L D_{ED}^L + \chi_{MD}^L D_{MD}^L} \quad (12)$$

where indices H and L denote transitions from the higher- and lower-lying levels:  ${}^5D_1$  and  ${}^5D_0$ .

In the studied case of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ , the components of Eq. (12) are equal to:

$$\chi_{ED}^H D_{ED}^H + \chi_{MD}^H D_{MD}^H = \eta \cdot 0.0026\Omega_2 \quad (13),$$

where  $\eta = e^2\chi_{ED}$ , and:

$$\chi_{ED}^L D_{ED}^L + \chi_{MD}^L D_{MD}^L = n^3 \cdot 9.6 \cdot 10^{-42} \quad (14)$$

The value of absolute sensitivity can be calculated theoretically using Eq. (15):

$$S_a^{th}(T) = \frac{\Delta E}{kT} \cdot B_{th} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right) \quad (15)$$

To calculate the impact of  $\Omega_2$  and refractive index  $n$  on the value of  $B$ , necessary simplifications are made.  $\eta$  is simplified to  $e^2 n^3(n^2+4)/9$ , then  $B_{th}$  can be simplified as in Eq. (16):

$$B_{th} \sim \frac{e^2 n^3(n^2+4) \cdot 2.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega_2}{9 \cdot 9.6 \cdot 10^{-42} n^3} \sim C \cdot (n^2 + 4) \cdot \Omega_2 \quad (16),$$

where  $C$  is a constant of order of magnitude  $10^{-19}$ . Then the derivatives of  $B$  with respect to  $n$  and  $\Omega_2$  can be expressed by Eq. (17) and (18):

$$\frac{dB_{th}}{dn} = 2C\Omega_2 n \approx 10^{-39} \quad (17)$$

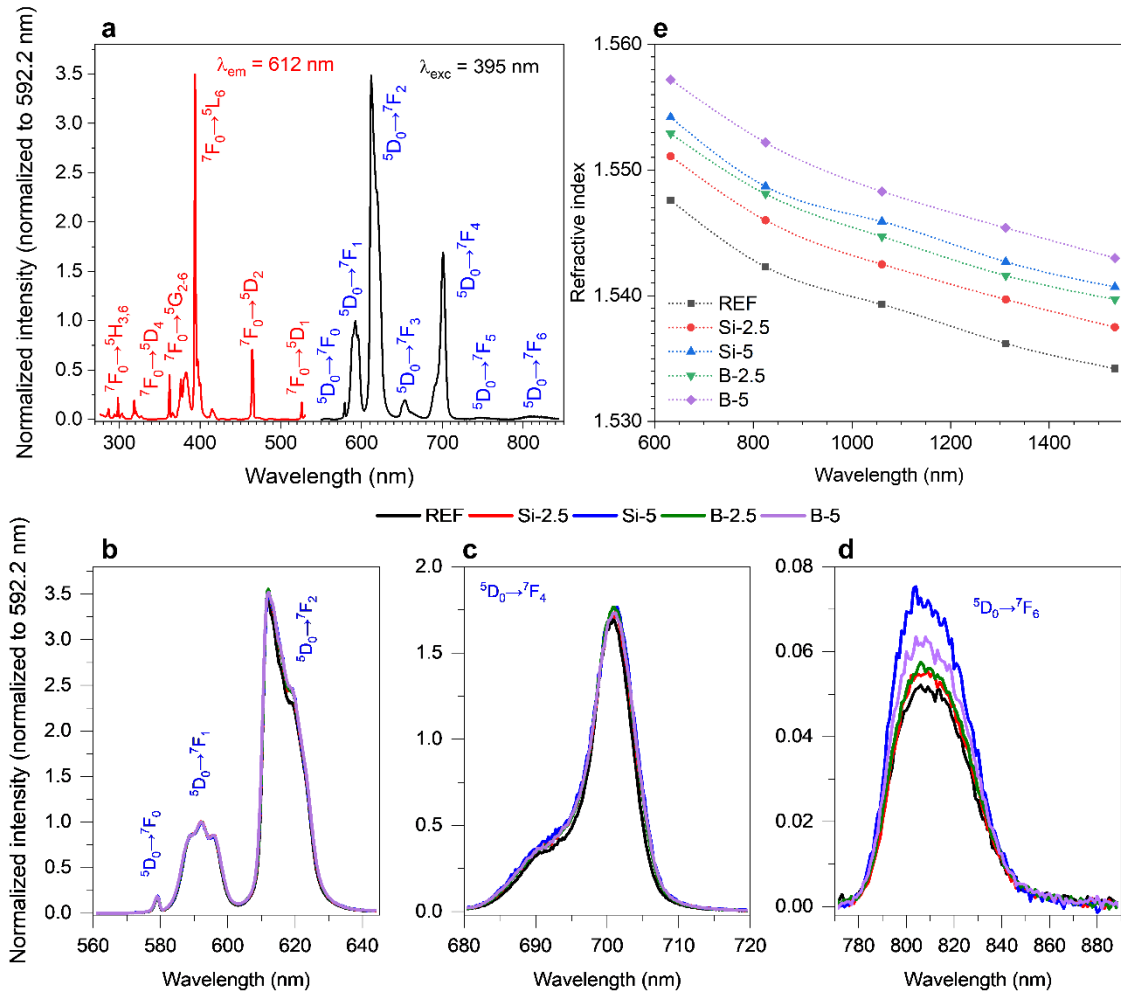
$$\frac{dB_{th}}{d\Omega_2} = C(n^2 + 4) \approx 10^{-19} \quad (18)$$

### 3. Results and discussion

The absolute sensitivity ( $S_a^{th}$ ) of a luminescent thermometer can be estimated from the J-O parameters and the refractive index of the glasses (Eq. (12)-(15)).[29] The excitation and emission spectra (**Fig. 1a**) are characteristic for the  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  in a low symmetry environment, as expected for an amorphous solid host.[37] The maximum of luminescence intensity is located at 612 nm and is assigned to the  ${}^5D_0 \rightarrow {}^7F_2$  electric-dipole (ED) type hypersensitive transition.

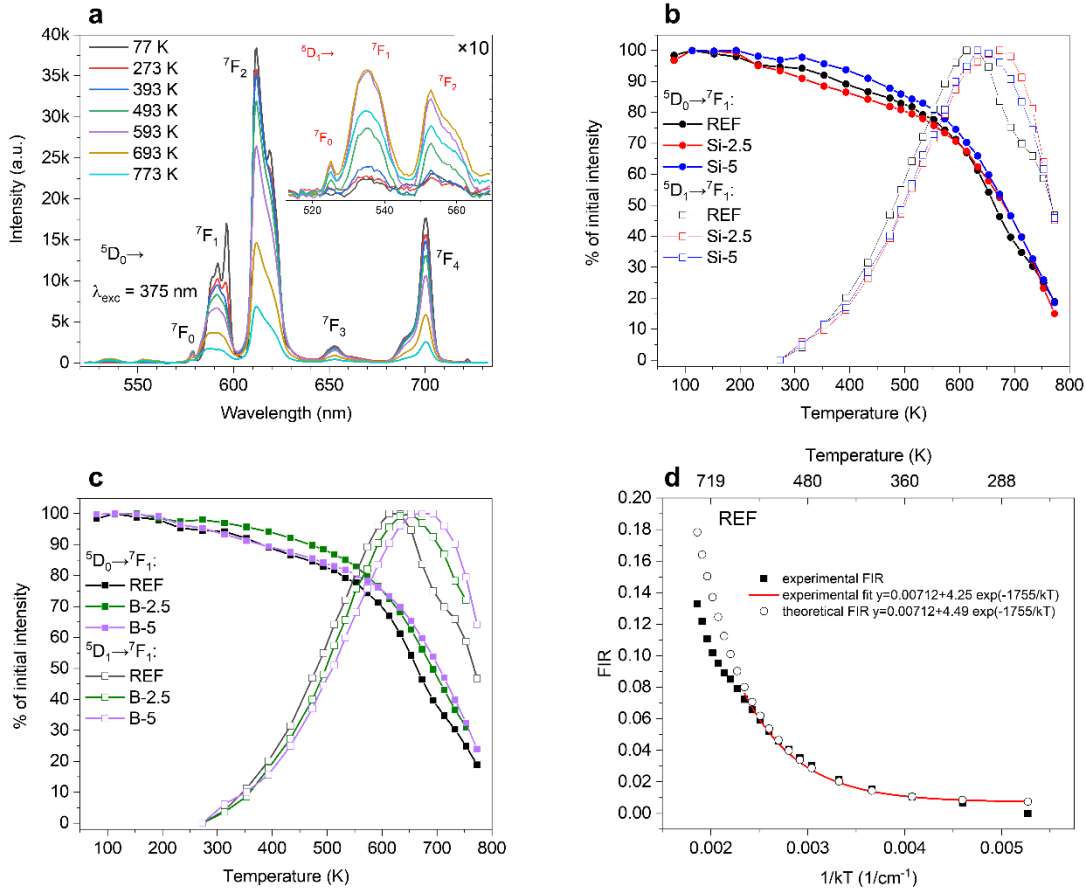
The J-O parameters are calculated from the intensity of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  emission from the  ${}^5D_0$  level (570

– 850 nm) (**Fig. 1b,c,d**),[38] and from the refractive index of the glasses which increases with the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (**Table 1, Fig. 1e**). From the J-O parameters (**Table 1**), the absolute sensitivity ( $S_a^{th}$ ) is expected to increase with the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the same matter, from 0.0243% K<sup>-1</sup> to 0.0256% K<sup>-1</sup> at 473 K (**Table 1**).



**Fig. 1.** (a) Excitation (red) and emission (black) spectra of the reference sample ( $x = 0$ ). The monitored wavelength for excitation is 612 nm and the excitation wavelength for emission is 395 nm. (b,c,d) Emission spectra of the Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped glasses in selected regions for  $5D_0 \rightarrow 7F_J$  transitions: J = 0, 1, 2 (b), J = 4 (c) and J = 6 (d) normalized to the intensity of  $5D_0 \rightarrow 7F_1$  transition. The excitation wavelength for emission is 395 nm. (e) Refractive index measured for the five different bulk glass samples.

To test the reliability of the above calculations, the absolute thermometric sensitivity of studied materials was determined experimentally ( $S_a^{exp}$ ). The emission spectra of the  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ -doped samples were measured from 77 to 773 K (**Fig. 2a**). Here, the transitions  ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_J$ , where  $J = 0, \dots, 4$ , are located at 580 – 750 nm spectral region and their intensity is steady up to 273 K and then drops as a result of thermal quenching whereas the intensity of transitions  ${}^5\text{D}_1 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_J$ , where  $J = 0, 1, 2$  located at 520 – 560 nm spectral region increases for temperatures above 273 K up to a certain quenching temperature ( $T_q$ ) (**Fig. 2b,c**). The drop in the emission intensity from the  ${}^5\text{D}_1$  level for temperatures above  $T_q$  is due to the depopulation through the  ${}^5\text{D}_1$  level crossing over with the ground state parabola in a single coordinate diagram.[39] With addition of  $\text{SiO}_2$  or  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $T_q$  shifts from 623 K to higher temperatures (**Table 2**) in agreement with the thermal properties of the glasses: as shown in **Table 3**, the  $T_g$ ,  $T_x$  and  $T_p$  increase with the addition of  $\text{SiO}_2$  or  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ , as observed by others for various glass systems.[40,41]



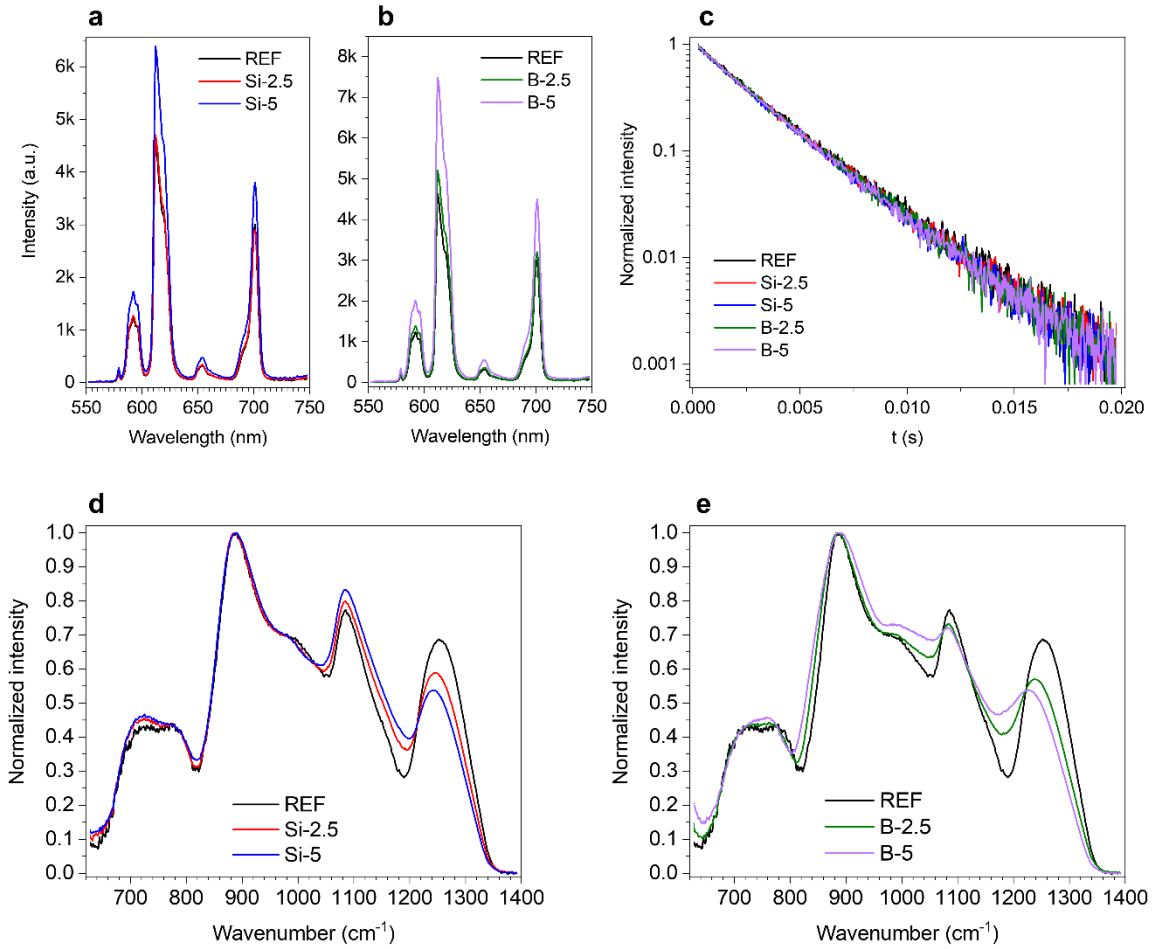
**Fig. 2.** (a) Thermally dependent Eu<sup>3+</sup> emission spectra of REF glass excited<sup>3</sup> at 375 nm. (b,c) Luminescence intensity of the transitions from  $^5D_0$  and  $^5D_1$  levels to  $^7F_1$  level for REF, Si-2.5, Si-5 samples (b) and REF, B-2.5, B-5 samples (c) as a function of temperature. (d) Theoretical and experimental FIR for the REF glass, taken as an example.

**Fig. 2d** depicts the experimentally measured FIR and the theoretical FIR determined from the J-O parameters (Eq. (9) and (12)), clearly showing the agreement between those values for temperatures under  $T_q$ . Since the occupation of both  $^5D_0$  and  $^5D_1$  levels is governed by the Boltzmann law[42] and the emission intensity originating from an excited energy level is proportional to its population, the FIR can be fitted with Eq. (9). The absolute thermometric sensitivities ( $S_a^{exp}$ ) of the glasses at 473 K are listed in **Table 1** and they are in good agreement

with those obtained theoretically.  $S_a^{exp}$  increases with addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> as expected from the J-O theory. B and Si have similar impact on  $S_a^{exp}$ ; the increase in  $S_a^{exp}$  when adding 2.5 mol% B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is similar to that of adding 5 mol% of SiO<sub>2</sub>. The relative sensitivity  $S_r$ , estimated from the  $S_a^{exp}$ , remains independent of the glass composition within the limit of measurement uncertainty and is equal to  $\sim(0.9 \pm 0.2)\% \text{ K}^{-1}$  (at  $T = 473 \text{ K}$ ), which is similar to the  $1.68\% \text{ K}^{-1}$  reported at 288 K for  $[60(\text{NaPO}_3)_3 + 35\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3] + 5\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$  glass by Morassuti *et al.*[15] It is worthwhile highlighting that the relative sensitivity reported by Morassuti *et al.* was measured in different thermometric mode, using  $^7\text{F}_0$  and  $^7\text{F}_1$  as thermally coupled levels, thus a direct comparison cannot be made.

According to the theory, the absolute sensitivity depends on the  $\Omega_2$  parameter and on the refractive index which increases as  $x$  increases (**Fig. 1e**). As shown in **Table 1**, the  $\Omega_2$  and  $\Omega_4$  parameters of the glasses are independent of the glass composition indicating that the site of Eu<sup>3+</sup> does not change when adding SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the glasses, which is in agreement with their spectroscopic properties. As highlighted in **Fig. 1b**, the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> has no noticeable effect on the shape and position of the  $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_0$  transition peak confirming that the changes in the glass composition have no significant impact on the site of Eu<sup>3+</sup>. Thus, Si and B are not expected to be in the coordination sites of Eu<sup>3+</sup> ions. However, the changes in the glass composition have an impact on the intensity of the emissions in the 550-900 nm range which increases with the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the impact being stronger for the addition of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (**Fig. 3a,b**), indicating that the structural units around the Eu<sup>3+</sup> change. The above result correlates with the increase in the luminescence QY (**Table 2**): QY increases drastically reaching almost 100% for samples prepared with B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Such high value of QY is not uncommon in glass and glass-ceramic materials,[43–45] e.g. QY between 64 and 99% was observed for Yb<sup>3+</sup>-doped oxyfluoride glass-ceramics,[44] and results from a low rate of non-radiative processes according to Malashkevich *et al.*[43] One can notice that the  $\Omega_6$  parameter increases from  $6.7 \cdot 10^{-20}$  to  $9.1 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^2$  when adding 5 mol% of SiO<sub>2</sub> and to  $7.8 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^2$

when adding 5 mol% of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (**Table 1**). This increase in  $\Omega_6$  can be attributed to an increase in the  $\pi$ -electron donation from the phosphate groups in agreement with Ebendorff-Heidepriem *et al.*[26] Different studies on phosphate glasses related the  $\Omega_6$  as an indicator of high host rigidity.[46] Thus, the significant changes in the  $\Omega_6$  parameter values might suggest that the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> increases the rigidity of the network.[47] The increase in  $\Omega_6$  parameter is larger from the SiO<sub>2</sub> containing glasses compared to B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> containing glasses indicating that the network of the SiO<sub>2</sub> containing glasses has higher connectivity probably due to the covalent Si-O bonds. Similar increase in  $\Omega_6$  with little observed changes in  $\Omega_2$  and  $\Omega_4$  has been reported for other glasses and has been linked to the ionic packing ratio of the glass host.[48] One can notice that the J-O parameters of the investigated glasses follow the  $\Omega_6 > \Omega_2 > \Omega_4$  trend, in line with that reported for other phosphate glasses.[49]



**Fig. 3.** (A,B) Luminescence intensity of the samples with addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> (a) and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b) in relation to the REF sample. The excitation is at 395 nm. (c) Luminescence decay curves of the Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped glasses excited at 395 nm and monitored at 612 nm. (d,e) Normalized IR spectra of the glasses with varying SiO<sub>2</sub> (d) and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentration (e).

The J-O parameters have been used to estimate the radiative decay time ( $\tau_r$ ) (Eq. (7)). The experimental decay time ( $\tau_{exp}$ ) were measured (**Fig. 3c**) and are listed in **Table 2**. They are in agreement with  $\tau_r$ . They are characteristic for the Eu<sup>3+</sup> ions in a low-symmetry environment and are similar to those reported in a previous study.[15] As the radiative decay time decreases with increasing the concentration of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> as a result of the increased refractive index (**Fig. 1e**), the experimental decay time is expected to decrease as well. One can notice that the values

of  $\tau_{exp}$  and  $\tau_r$  get more similar while increasing the concentration of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which corresponds to a decrease in the non-radiative transitions rate ( $W_{non}$ ) (**Table 2**). The above result agrees with the increase in QY as  $x$  increases, since the closer the decay time is to the radiative decay time, the less contribution comes from the non-radiative transitions, resulting in a higher phosphor efficiency.

As the  $\Omega_2$  parameter remains unchanged when adding SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the increase of the absolute sensitivity results mainly from the increase in the refractive index. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the impact of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or SiO<sub>2</sub> on the refractive index of the phosphate glass and so on the structure of the glasses, which can be studied and confirmed by means of differential thermal analysis and IR spectroscopy. The molar volume of the glass decreased with the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (**Table 3**), which indicates a closer packing of coordination polyhedral as  $x$  increases[50] and gives indication that the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> increased the rigidity of the glass as confirmed from the thermal properties reported in **Table 3**. The  $T_g$ ,  $T_x$  and  $T_p$  increased with the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (**Table 3**), as observed by others for various glass systems,[40,41,50] and the increase in  $T_g$  is larger when adding B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> than when adding SiO<sub>2</sub>. To gain insight on the structural changes induced by the addition of SiO<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, one must study the changes in structural units by means of IR spectroscopy. IR bands were observed in the IR spectra along the range 620 - 1400 cm<sup>-1</sup> (**Fig. 3d,e**) located at around 700-800, 880, 975, 1080, 1130 and 1250 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Similar IR spectra were reported by Massera et al.[51] The bands at 700-800 cm<sup>-1</sup> result from the symmetric vibration of the P-O-P groups of the Q<sub>2</sub> units.[52] The most intense band at 880 cm<sup>-1</sup> is associated to the asymmetric vibration of the same unit.[53–55] The band located at 975 cm<sup>-1</sup> originates from the symmetric vibrations of the PO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> groups of the Q<sub>1</sub> units, whereas the band at 1250 cm<sup>-1</sup> can be assigned to the asymmetric vibrations of the PO<sub>2</sub> groups of the Q<sub>2</sub> units. The bands at 1080 and 1190 cm<sup>-1</sup> can be related to both Q<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub> units. Finally, the shoulders at ~850, 960 and 1020 cm<sup>-1</sup> can be associated to the asymmetric stretching vibration of Q<sub>2</sub> units in chains, small and large rings, respectively.[53,56]

A decrease in intensity of the band at  $1250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  associated with an increase in intensity of the band at  $1080\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the IR spectra of the Si containing glasses can be observed, indicating the disruption of the  $\text{PO}_2$  asymmetric  $\text{Q}_2$  vibration mode with the creation of P-O-Si bonds at the expense of P-O-P bonds.[57] The formation of P-O-Si bonds when adding  $\text{SiO}_2$  in phosphate glass has been reported by Glorieux *et al.*[58] Ahmadi Mooghari *et al.* interpreted the extinction of the band at  $1250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and the simultaneous appearance of the band at  $1120\text{ cm}^{-1}$  as the possible mode of asymmetrical bond stretching vibrations of the Si-O (oxygen bridges between the  $[\text{SiO}_4]$  tetrahedra) in Si-O-Si.[59,60] It has been shown that in glasses in the  $\text{Na}_2\text{O-SiO}_2\text{-P}_2\text{O}_5$  system,  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  form a silica-phosphate network when the content of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  is lower than  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ [61] as in the case of the studied glasses. Hence the addition of  $\text{SiO}_2$  is confirmed to provide the interlinkage between the ions increasing the rigidity of the structure. With the addition of  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  (**Fig. 3e**), the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the most intense band at  $880\text{ cm}^{-1}$  increases, which is associated with the longer bridging angles and distances.[62] While the P-O-B bonds cannot be directly observed in the IR spectra, due to the overlapping bands, they can be inferred from the decrease of the bands associated with the P-O-P bonds and from the increase in  $T_g$ . [51] While  $\text{Q}^1$  units are expected to form at the expense of  $\text{Q}^2$  units in the Si and B containing glasses, a larger number of rings are expected to form when adding  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  as suggested by the large intensity of the shoulder at  $\sim 1020\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The shoulder at  $1020\text{ cm}^{-1}$  can also be related to the B-O stretching mode of the  $\text{BO}_4$  group. The depolymerization of the phosphate network due to the incorporation of  $\text{BO}_4$  and  $\text{BO}_3$  structural units is also evidenced by the shift to lower wavenumber of the band at  $1250\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . [50,51] It is the depolymerization of the phosphate networks associated with the increase in  $\text{Q}^1$  units at the expense of the  $\text{Q}^2$  units, which leads to the increase of  $n$ . The formation of new bonds with Si and B ions at the expense of P-O-P bonds is thought to enhance the rigidity of the structure, increasing the  $\Omega_6$  parameter. To summarize, all these structural changes result in an

enhancement of the thermometric sensitivity although Si and B have no noticeable impact on the site of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ions.

It is clearly shown here that there are two types of limitations connected with this theoretical approach. First is the limitation of the quantitative assessment of the changes in absolute sensitivity: while the model correctly predicts the enhancement of the said value when modifying the glass composition, it does not correctly predict the magnitude of enhancement when adding larger amount of  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ . As already mentioned, the absolute sensitivity is calculated from  $n$  and  $\Omega_2$ . Given that the changes in  $n$  and in  $\Omega_2$  when increasing  $x$  are of magnitude  $10^{-2}$  and  $10^{-21}$ , respectively, so based on Eq. (18) and (19) the impact of the change in  $n$  on the estimation of the absolute sensitivity is one order of magnitude weaker than the one in  $\Omega_2$ . The site of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ions needs to change significantly for the model to predict the change in the absolute sensitivity. The model does not take into account the changes in the connectivity of the glass network when modifying the glass composition. The second limitation stems from the fact that the model does not take into account other levels than the coupled pair  $^5\text{D}_0$  and  $^5\text{D}_1$ . Therefore, the depopulation of the  $^5\text{D}_1$  level by thermal quenching cannot be modeled using this method. Hence, the method only works up to  $T_q$ . It is apparent for the FIR, when the experimental and theoretical values deviate for  $1/kT_q = 0.0023$ , which correspond to  $T_q = 623$  K (**Fig. 2d**).

#### 4. Conclusion

The applicability of the Judd-Ofelt theory for predicting the thermometric performance of the glass luminescent material based solely on the Judd-Ofelt parameters was demonstrated on glass materials. The J-O parameters were used to predict the thermometric performance of phosphate glasses which was validated with experimental data. The absolute thermometric sensitivity was found to depend on the structure of the glass. Indeed, the addition of  $\text{SiO}_2$  or  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  disrupts the phosphate network with the creation of P-O-Si/B bonds at the expense of P-

O-P increasing the rigidity of the structure and the refractive index and so the absolute sensitivity.

The applicability of the Judd-Ofelt theory for predicting the thermometric parameters of a glass luminescent material is clearly demonstrated in this paper and allows for further development of novel efficient luminescent thermal sensors with high sensitivity without measuring systematically the glasses spectroscopic properties as a function of temperature. In this study, only a very narrow range of variation was covered and so the continuous changes of the thermometric sensitivity are small. Nonetheless, we demonstrated a great potential of the theory to predict the thermometric sensitivity of new materials.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

### **Author Contributions**

B. B. and L. P. conceived the idea and designed the research. B. B., C. N., D. P. and T. H. Q. V. performed the experiments. B. B and L. P. analyzed and interpreted the results. B. B. drafted the manuscript, L. P. and P. J. D. supervised the project, and all authors contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

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## Tables

**Table 1.** Refractive index ( $n$ ), Judd-Ofelt parameters ( $\Omega_\lambda$ ), theoretical ( $S_a^{th}$ ) and experimental ( $S_a^{exp}$ ) absolute sensitivities at 473 K.

Sample	$n$	$\Omega_2$	$\Omega_4$	$\Omega_6$	$S_a^{th a)}$	$S_a^{exp a)}$
		[10 <sup>-20</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> ]	[10 <sup>-20</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> ]	[10 <sup>-20</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> ]	[% K <sup>-1</sup> ]	[% K <sup>-1</sup> ]
REF	1.548 ± 0.001	5.5 ± 0.1	3.8 ± 0.1	6.7 ± 0.2	0.0243 ± 0.0006	0.023 ± 0.005
Si-2.5	1.551 ± 0.001	5.6 ± 0.1	4.0 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.4	0.0251 ± 0.0006	0.028 ± 0.005
Si-5	1.554 ± 0.001	5.7 ± 0.1	4.2 ± 0.1	9.1 ± 0.5	0.0256 ± 0.0007	0.026 ± 0.005
B-2.5	1.553 ± 0.001	5.7 ± 0.1	4.0 ± 0.1	7.1 ± 0.2	0.0253 ± 0.0006	0.026 ± 0.005
B-5	1.557 ± 0.001	5.7 ± 0.1	4.1 ± 0.1	7.8 ± 0.2	0.0256 ± 0.0006	0.032 ± 0.005

a) at 473 K

**Table 2.** Temperature of thermal quenching ( $T_q$ ), quantum yield (QY), theoretically obtained radiative decay time ( $\tau_r$ ) and experimentally measured emission decay time ( $\tau_{exp}$ ) of <sup>5</sup>D<sub>1</sub> emission, and non-radiative transitions rate ( $W_{non}$ ).

Sample	$T_q$ [K]	QY <sub>exp</sub> [%]	$\tau_r$ [ms]	$\tau_{exp}$ [ms]	$W_{non}$ [s <sup>-1</sup> ]
REF	623 ± 25	44 ± 10	2.92 ± 0.03	2.8 ± 0.1	16 ± 5
Si-2.5	673 ± 25	76 ± 10	2.88 ± 0.03	2.8 ± 0.1	15 ± 5
Si-5	633 ± 25	81 ± 10	2.73 ± 0.04	2.7 ± 0.1	2 ± 7
B-2.5	653 ± 25	105* ± 10	2.78 ± 0.02	2.7 ± 0.1	5 ± 4
B-5	693 ± 25	93 ± 10	2.72 ± 0.02	2.7 ± 0.1	2 ± 4

\* the value above 100% is due to the measurement error of 10%. A real value is close to 100%.

**Table 3.** Density, molar volume and thermal properties of the studied glasses as evaluated through DSC analysis.

Sample	Density (g cm <sup>-3</sup> ) [± 0.02 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	Molar volume* (cm <sup>3</sup> ) [± 0.3 cm <sup>3</sup> ]	$T_g$ (°C) [± 3 °C]	$T_x$ (°C) [± 3 °C]	$T_p$ (°C) [± 3 °C]
REF	2.93	38.1	451	630	672
Si-2.5	2.95	37.1	457	633	696
Si-5	2.98	36.0	462	637	690
B-2.5	2.96	37.1	466	655	710
B-5	2.99	36.2	476	660	738

\* Molar volume = molar mass/density