

# On the optical properties of Ge-Ga-S-CsCl chalcogenide glasses

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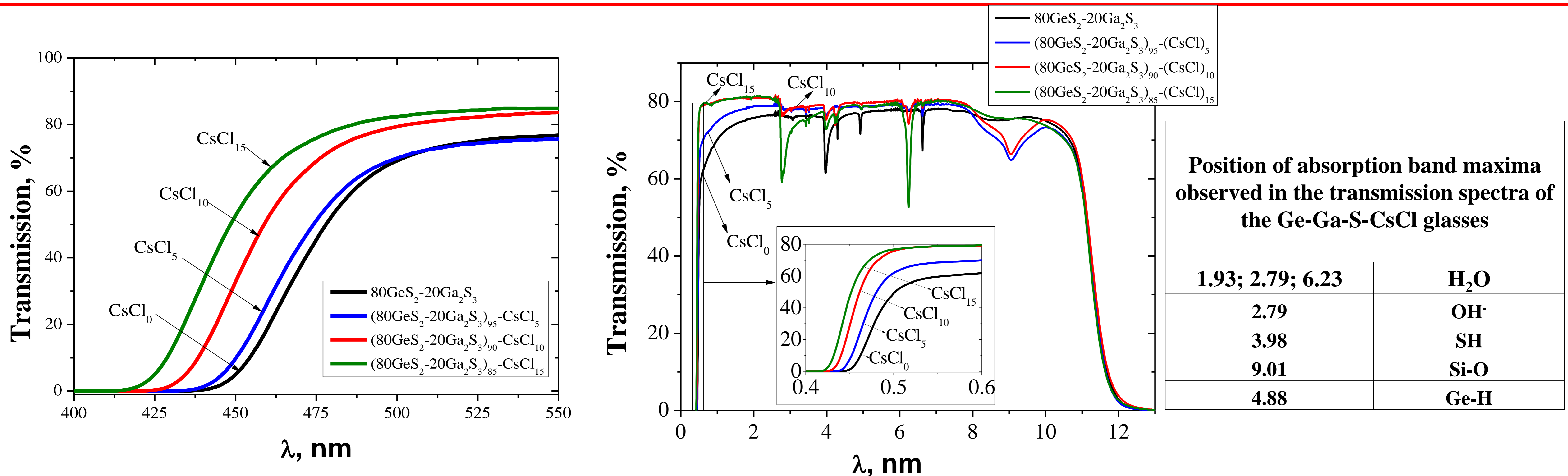
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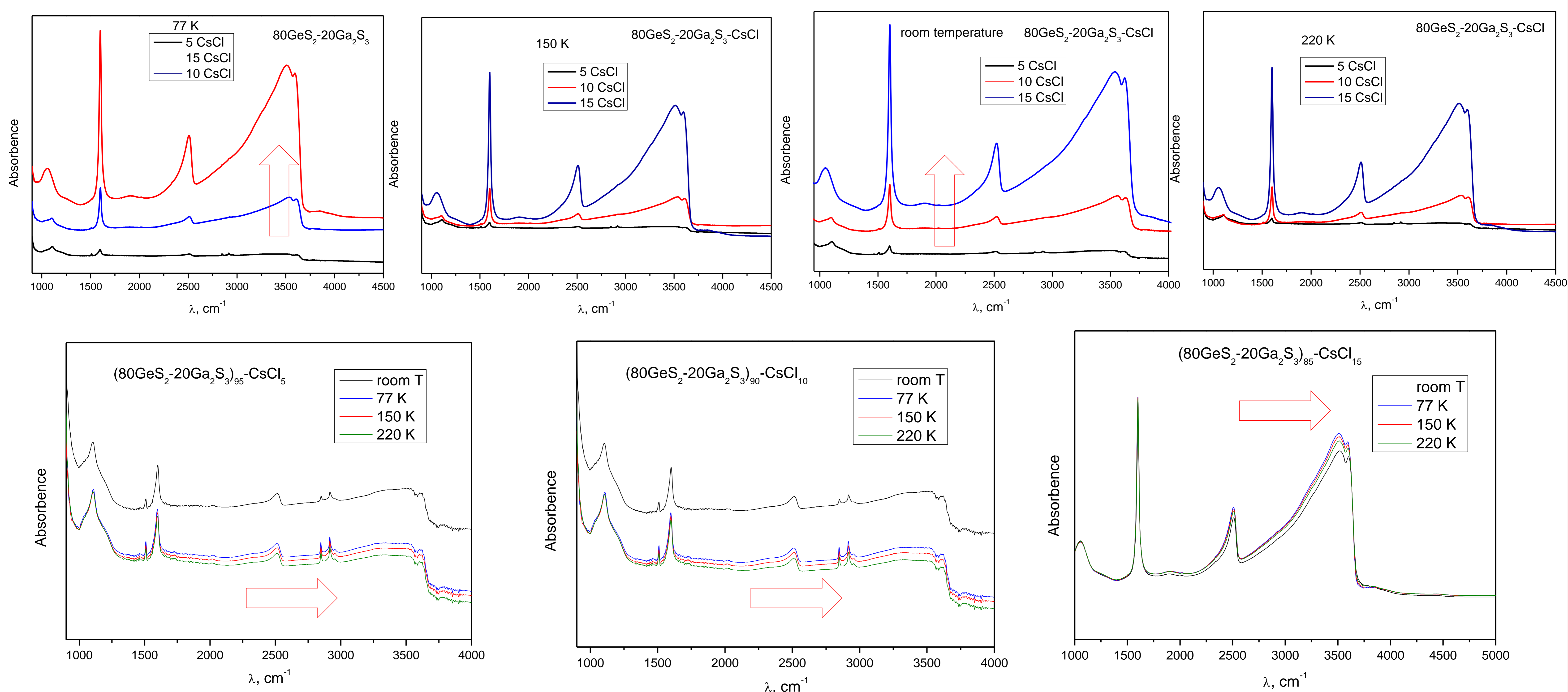
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Chalcogenide glasses (ChG) based on Ge-Ga-S have shown many advantages for potential applications of optical modulator, efficient laser host materials, fiber-optical amplifier in the IR region. Addition of CsCl to ChG matrix result in improvement of their mechanical properties and changes optical properties.



The optical properties in visible and far-infrared (FIR) regions of ChG belonging to the series  $(80\text{GeS}_2-20\text{Ga}_2\text{S}_3)_{100-x}(\text{CsCl})_x$  with  $x = 0; 5; 10; 15$  were investigated. It is shown that the addition of CsCl induces a white shift of the visible transmission. By adding up to 15% mol. of the alkali halide in the glassy matrix, the band-gap evolves from 2.64 eV to 2.91 eV. From a structural point of view, the addition of less than 15% of CsCl in  $\text{GeS}_2-\text{Ga}_2\text{S}_3$  glasses is characterized by the formation of  $\text{GaS}_4-x\text{Cl}_x$  tetrahedral that are dispersed in the glass network. In other words, the average number of Ga-S bonds is decreased for the benefit of the average number of Ga-Cl bonds.



Influence of temperature on FIR spectrum of Ge-Ga-S-CsCl glasses studied by Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy measurements at 77 K, 120 K, 150 K and room temperature.

