

## Physico-chemical nanomaterials science

### Rare-earth doping on free-volume nanostructure of Ga-codoped glassy $(\text{As/Sb})_2\text{Se}_3$

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Glassy arsenic selenides As-Se are known as promising materials for device application in IR photonics, optics and telecommunication [1]. An excellent transparency of these glasses from visible to far IR range (up to 18-20  $\mu\text{m}$ ) allows using them for different applications including *in-situ* monitoring of biochemical reactions and far-IR waveguides for space telecommunication [2]. The rare-earth (RE) doping of such glasses significantly extend their functionality due to numerous radiative transitions appeared in the mid-IR range [3]. Thus, the RE doping attracts a great attention in photonics research community dealing with implementation of new functional media.

In this report, the nanostructure of RE-doped  $\text{Ga}_2(\text{As}_{0.28}\text{Sb}_{0.12}\text{Se}_{0.6})_{98}$  glasses was studied using positron annihilation lifetime spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy technique. It was shown that structural changes during  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$ -doping of  $\text{Ga}_2(\text{As}_{0.28}\text{Sb}_{0.12}\text{Se}_{0.6})_{98}$  glass are related to occupation of intrinsic free-volume voids by embedded RE ions which are tightly connected with Ga-based tetrahedrons via strong covalent RE-Se/Te-Ga links. The observed changes in positron lifetime spectra correlates well with results obtained previously for RE-doped TAS-235 ( $\text{Te}_2\text{As}_3\text{Se}_5$ ) glass [3]. The role of Sb-substitution effect in the RE-doping possibility for stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric arsenic selenide glasses is discussed.

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