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# Nd<sup>3+</sup> Er<sup>3+</sup> YAlO<sub>3</sub> 激光晶体中的能级结构<sup>①</sup>

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摘要 利用晶体场理论和不可约张量方法,采用中间态耦合及新的参数公式,对稀土离子能级精细结构及波函数进行理论计算,给出 Er<sup>3+</sup>、N d<sup>3+</sup> 两种重要稀土离子精细结构能级位置.实验上测定了的 500~950 nm 吸收光谱,获得了与理论相一致的精细结构能级,并讨论了新波长激光的产生机制.

关键词 Nd<sup>3+</sup> Er<sup>3+</sup> YAlO3 晶体,吸收光谱,精细结构能级

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本世纪以来, 稀土离子一直是国际上的热门研究课题. 40 年代, Racah<sup>[1]</sup>对 4 $f^{N}$  电子组态静 电矩阵元进行了理论计算与分析, 奠定稀土离子能级的理论研究基础. 之后, 以 Judd<sup>[2]</sup>、Rajnak<sup>[3]</sup>、Carnall<sup>[4]</sup>为代表的一批科学家相继对稀土离子能级作出进一步研究, 完善了稀土离子的 理论计算框架. 但是, 由于所采用的拟合实验参数不同, 计算结果也各不相同. 更为重要的是, 由 于稀土掺杂激光晶体不断产生及相应学科的飞速发展, 现有许多实验结果与理论计算存在较大 的偏差以致不能用理论计算解释. 本文认为, 造成偏差原因有二: 一方面, 在理论计算中, 有些采 用 LS 耦合, 而稀土离子原子序数处于元素周期表中间, 采用中间态耦合更为准确; 另一方面, 参 数的选择也影响了对自由稀土离子在晶体场能级位置与强度分布的计算. 本文将以中间态耦合 为基础, 拟合出稀土离子参数的计算公式, 并以  $Er^{3+}$ 、 $Nd^{3+}$ 为例, 解出能级的精细结构, 并与实验 结果比较.

1 理论方法

1.1 静电矩阵元的计算

在晶体场中, RE<sup>3+</sup> 离子总的哈密顿量表示为如下形式<sup>[4,5]</sup>:

$$H = -\left(\sum_{i}^{n} P_{i}^{2} / 2M\right) - \sum_{i}^{n} (Ze/r_{i}) + \sum_{k=0,2,4,6}^{n} F^{k}(nf, nf)f_{k} + \xi_{f}A_{so} + \alpha L(L+1) + \beta G(G_{2}) + \gamma G(R_{7}) + \sum_{h=0,2,4}^{n} m_{h}M^{h} + \sum_{f=2,4,6}^{n} p_{f}P^{f} + T^{k}t_{k} + H_{ef}$$

$$(1)$$

式中各项物理意义如文献[4] 详述.稀土自由离子的哈密顿量可简化为 $H = H_e + H_{so}$ ,其中, $H_e$ 为静电哈密顿量, $H_{so}$ 为自旋 –轨道耦合哈密顿量. 对稀土离子的自由离子来说,它们的静电矩阵 元  $l^N \propto LM_s M_l | H_e | l^N \propto S L M_s M_l$  可用球谐函数的线性组合  $F^0$ ,  $F^2$ ,  $F^4$ ,  $F^6$ 表示为

$$\delta_{SLM_{s}M_{l}S LM_{s}M_{l}} \bullet_{k=0,1,...,2l} F^{(k)} \bullet f \ k(l^{N} \alpha \alpha SL)$$
(2)

$$f_{k} = \frac{1}{2} l C^{(k)} l^{2} \cdot \{-\delta_{\infty} N - \frac{1}{2l+1} + \frac{1}{2l+1} \alpha^{n} l^{N} \alpha^{n} SL^{n} U^{(k)} l^{N} \alpha SL^{n} \cdot l^{N} \alpha SL^{n} \}$$

$$(4)$$

求 出系数 $f_k$ ,便可解出以 $F^0, F^2, F^4, F^6$ 表达的静电矩阵元<sup>[6,7]</sup>.由于各能级 $F^0$ 相同,在其后的计算中可消去.

1.2 中间态耦合

有了静电矩阵元,我们将考虑能级的精细结构.由于稀土离子的原子序数较大,已不能单纯 考虑LS 耦合,用中间态耦合代替LS 耦合更为准确,即将同J的态归为一组,组成相应的耦合矩 阵,利用公式

$$\int_{i=1}^{N} \xi(r_{i}) (s_{i} \cdot l_{i}) \left[ \int_{i=1}^{N} \xi(r_{i}) (s_{i} \cdot l_{i}) \right] f^{N}SLM_{j} =$$

$$\xi_{4f} (-1)^{J+L+S} \delta_{JJ} \delta_{MJMJ} = \overline{l(l+1)(2l+1)} \begin{cases} S & S & 1 \\ L & L & J \end{cases} (f^{N}SL - V_{11} - f^{N}SL)$$

$$(5)$$

$$i E_{T} = I + 5$$

$$\delta_{M} \xi$$

$$b i f k = T - T + i t$$

$$b i E_{T} = I + 5$$

算出矩阵元,其中,参数 ξ 的值将在下一节中讨论.在此矩阵基础上,利用微扰方法,加上原有的 静电矩阵,就得到能级精细结构矩阵,它的本征值就是精细结构的能级位置,使它对角化的归一 化矩阵就是能级波函数.

**1.3** Slater  $F^k$  积分及参数  $\xi$  的计算

利用氢原子模型 4 $_f$  壳层电子轨道波函数, 我们可求得稀土离子 4 $_f$  壳层 Slater  $F^*$  积分与自 旋轨道耦合参数  $\xi$  为

$$F_{RE4f}^{k} = \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}hc} [R_{RE4f}(r_{1})]^{2} \frac{r_{<}^{k}}{r_{>}^{k+1}} [R_{RE4f}(r_{2})]^{2} r_{2}^{2} dr_{2} r_{1}^{2} dr_{1} = c^{4} Z_{RE} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{\alpha_{RE}} F_{H4f}^{k} = c^{4} Z_{i} F_{H4f}^{k} \quad (其中: Z_{i} = Z_{RE} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{\alpha_{RE}})$$
(6)

$$\xi_{RE4f} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 hc} \delta_0 \xi_i(r) \left[ R_{RE4f}(r) \right]^2 r^2 dr = c^2 \frac{\alpha_{RE}}{\alpha_0} \left( \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_{RE}} \right)^4 Z_{RE}^4 \xi_{H4f} = c^2 Z_i^4 \frac{\alpha_{RE}}{\alpha_0} \xi_{H4f}$$
(7)

由于参数 F<sup>\*</sup> 与 ξ 受环境影响很微弱, 根据实验数据<sup>81</sup> 拟合得到以下公式

$$Z^{RE} = 0.\ 067(Z-38.\ 59) \qquad \qquad \xi = 0.\ 003\ 715(Z-38.\ 59)^{4} \text{cm}^{-1}$$
  

$$F_{0} = 6\ 486.\ 72(Z-38.\ 59) \text{ cm}^{-1} \qquad \qquad F_{2} = 15.\ 00(Z-38.\ 59) \text{ cm}^{-1}$$
  

$$F_{4} = 2.\ 2298(Z-38.\ 59) \text{ cm}^{-1} \qquad \qquad F_{6} = 0.\ 244(Z-38.\ 59) \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

至此,我们可应用新的拟合公式计算稀土离子 Slater  $F^{k}$  积分及自旋-轨道耦合参数  $\xi$ . 利用 此参数以及公式(5)可计算出中间态耦合矩阵元,加入公式(2)计算所得的静电矩阵元并对角化, 得到 N d<sup>3+</sup>、Er<sup>3+</sup> 自由离子能级(表 1、表 2).

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	T ab. 1 Ener	gy level of $Nd^{3+}$	$(  \mathrm{cm}^{-1} )$
${}^{4}S_{3/2} = 13\ 0.85.4$			
${}^{2}P_{1/2}$ = 22 312.39	${}^{2}P_{3/2}$ = 22 389.36		
${}_{1}^{2}D_{3/2} = 21 \ 041.7$	${}^{2}_{1}D_{5/2}$ = 22 495.58		
${}^{2}_{2D_{3/2}}$ = 33 498.46	${}^{2}_{2}D_{5/2} = 32$ 932.7		
${}^{4}D_{1/2}$ = 28 482.79	${}^{4}D_{3/2}$ = 29 215.19	${}^{4}D_{5/2}$ = 30 002.08	${}^{4}D_{7/2}$ = 30 262.54
${}^{2}F_{5/2}$ = 39 184. 1	${}_{1}^{2}F_{7/2}$ = 46 846.9		
${}^{2}_{2}F_{5/2}$ = 66 200. 9	${}^{2}_{2}F_{7/2} = 67769.7$		
${}^{4}F_{3'2} = 11442$	${}^{4}F_{5/2}$ = 12 376.4	${}^{4}F_{7/2} = 13\ 470.4$	${}^{4}F_{9/2}$ = 12 613.5
${}^{2}_{1}G_{7/2} = 16 945.9$	${}^{2}_{1}G_{9/2} = 17\ 671.2$		
${}^{2}_{2}G_{7/2} = 37 839.43$	${}^{2}_{2}G_{9/2}=47510.1$		
${}^{4}G_{5/2}$ = 16 987.5	${}^{4}G_{7/2}$ = 19 184.5	${}^{4}G_{9/2}$ = 20 536	${}^{4}G_{11/2}$ = 26 080
${}^{2}_{1}H \otimes {}_{2}= 14\ 631.1$	${}^{2}_{1H_{1V2}} = 15\ 283.\ 3$		
${}^{2}_{2}H_{y_{2}}=31563.49$	${}^{2}_{2}H_{11/2}$ = 32 346.97		
${}^{2}I_{11/2}$ = 28 295.77	${}^{2}I_{13/2}$ = 29 101.36		
${}^{4}I_{y_{2}} = 0$	${}^{4}I_{11/2} = 1 858.3$	${}^{4}I_{13/2}$ = 3 861.7	${}^{4}I_{15/2} = 5\ 936.\ 8$
${}^{2}K_{13/2} = 20471.2$	${}^{2}K_{15/2}$ = 22 336.93		
${}^{2}L_{15/2}$ = 28 488.58	$^{2}L_{17/2}$ = 29 812. 84		

表 1 Nd<sup>3+</sup> 能级

表 2 Er<sup>3+</sup> 能级

2.

	Tab. 2 Energy	level of Er <sup>34</sup>	( cm <sup>-1</sup> )
${}^{4}S_{3/2} = 18\ 901.8$			
${}^{2}P_{1/2}$ = 32 925.5	${}^{2}P_{3/2}$ = 33 188.8		
${}^{2}_{1}D_{3/2} = 34 433$	${}^{2}_{1}D_{5'2} = 34 445.7$		
${}^{2}_{2D_{3/2}}$ = 53 419.01	${}^{2}_{2}D_{5'2}$ = 48 368.89		
${}^{4}D_{1/2}$ = 47 676.82	${}^{4}D_{3'2}$ = 48 268.75	${}^{4}D_{5/2}$ = 45 837.07	${}^{4}D_{7/2}$ = 44 975.42
${}_{1}^{2}F_{5/2} = 55\ 182.\ 78$	${}^{2}_{1}F_{7/2}$ = 56 488.33		
${}_{2}^{2}F_{5/2}$ = 96 786. 3	${}^{2}_{2}F_{7/2}$ = 92 769.1		
${}^{4}F_{3'2} = 24\ 195$	${}^{4}F_{5/2}$ = 22 963.8	${}^{4}F_{7/2} = 20\ 885.3$	${}^{4}F_{9/2}$ = 12 847.5
${}_{1}^{2}G_{7/2} = 26 \ 017.4$	${}^{2}_{1}G_{9/2} = 31\ 211.4$		
${}^{2}_{2}G_{7/2} = 68 \ 103.7$	${}^{2}_{2}G_{\%2}=~68~537.2$		
${}^{4}G_{5/2}$ = 28 145.8	${}^{4}G_{7/2} = 33\ 146$	${}^{4}G_{9/2}$ = 33 229.5	${}^{4}G_{11/2}$ = 27 363.4
${}^{2}_{1}H \approx {}^{2}=22798.5$	${}^{2}_{1}H_{11/2}$ = 17 438. 3		
${}^{2}_{2}H_{y_{2}}=45445.89$	${}^{2}_{2}H_{11/2}$ = 49 167. 17		
${}^{2}I_{11/2}$ = 41 101. 32	${}^{2}I_{13/2}$ = 42 736.97	${}^{4}I_{13/2}$ = 6 387.2	${}^{4}I_{15/2} = 0$
${}^{4}I_{\mathcal{Y}2}$ = 12 847.5	${}^{4}I_{11/2} = 9986.4$		
${}^{2}K_{13/2} = 34\ 674.9$	${}^{2}K_{15/2}$ = 29 340.5		
$^{2}L_{15/2}$ = 46 609.87	$^{2}L_{17/2}$ = 40 188.44		

#### 2 实验结果与分析

实验测量了 500~950 nm 范围内 Nd<sup>3+</sup> Er<sup>3+</sup> YAlO<sub>3</sub> 晶体的吸收光谱并与理论计算结果 比较. 晶体厚度为 2. 85 mm, 掺杂浓度为 1% Nd、3% Er, 双光栅单色仪的光谱分辨率为 0.1 nm,



论计算与实验结果相当吻合,除实验测得 544 nm 处外, 其它能级误差均在 1% 范围内. 对  $Er^{3+}$  而言,有些峰并不 显著甚至被  $Nd^{3+}$  掩盖,因而,我们没有观察到 777 nm 能 级.

Fig. 3 Er<sup>3+</sup> energy levels determined by experimental measurement and theoretical calculation

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#### 3 结 论

本文给出了稀土自由离子能级计算方法,并由拟合参数公式计算出  $Nd^{3+}$ 、 $Er^{3+}$  能级精细结构. 实验上测量了  $Nd^{3+} = Er^{3+} = YA1O_3$  激光晶体的 500~950 nm 吸收光谱,并确定相关的自由 离子的精细结构能级位置与理论相一致. 同时, 从实验结果可见,  $Nd^{3+}$  在 500~950 nm 内的吸收 比  $Er^{3+}$  强得多. 这样,  $Nd^{3+} : Er^{3+}$  混掺  $YA1O_3$  有利于 800 nm 激光二极管(LD) 泵浦以研制 1.55  $\mu$ m 等新波长激光.

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## Energy Levels of Nd<sup>3+</sup> and Er<sup>3+</sup> Codoped YAlO<sub>3</sub> Laser Crystal

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**Abstract** This paper reports an outline of theoretical calculation for the fine-structure energy levels and their wavefunctions of rare earth ions, based on the irreducible tensor technique and crystal-field theory as well as the intermediate coupling with new parameterized formula. For two important rare earth ions,  $Nd^{3+}$  and  $Er^{3+}$ , the fine-structure energy levels are theoretically determined. Experimentally, the absorption spectra from 500 nm to 950 nm were carried out for the  $Nd^{3+}$   $Er^{3+}$  YAIO<sub>3</sub> laser crystal. The fine-structure energy levels were therefore experimentally obtained, and they are in good agreement with the theoretical ones. Finally, the generation mechanism of new wavelength laser is also discussed.

Key words Nd<sup>3+</sup> Er<sup>3+</sup> YA1O<sup>3</sup> laser crystal, Absorption spectra, Fine-structure © 1994-2010 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www energy levels