

DESIGNING NANOPARTICLES DURING THE DRAWING STEP

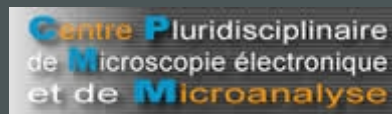
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^a Université Nice Sophia Antipolis, CNRS, LPMC, Nice, France

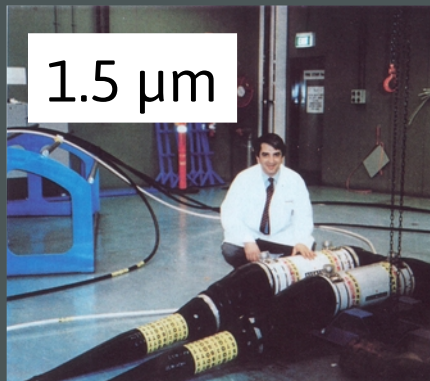
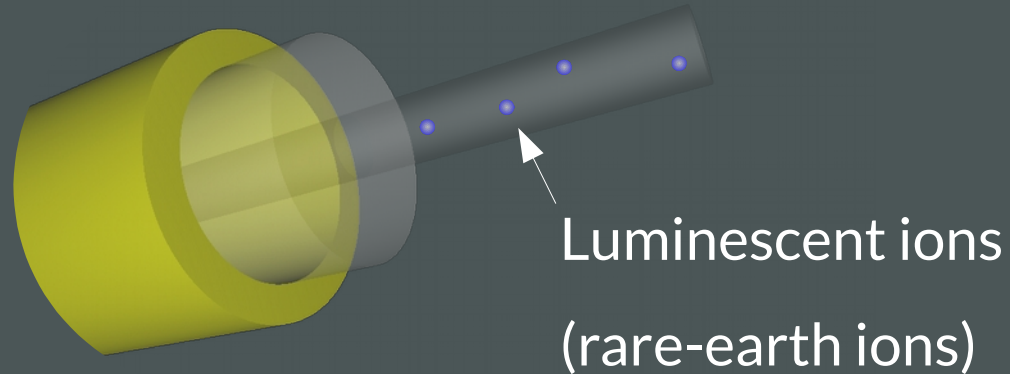
^b CRHEA, CNRS, Sophia Antipolis, France

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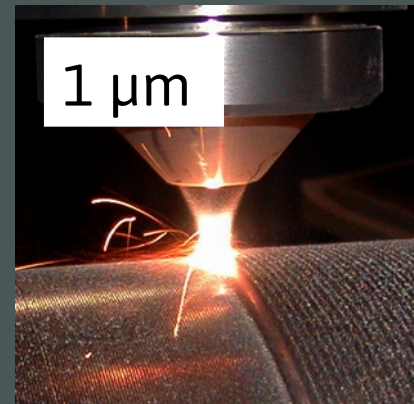
^d Charles H. Townes Optical Science and Engineering Laboratories, COMSET and the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, USA



Fibre lasers and amplifiers

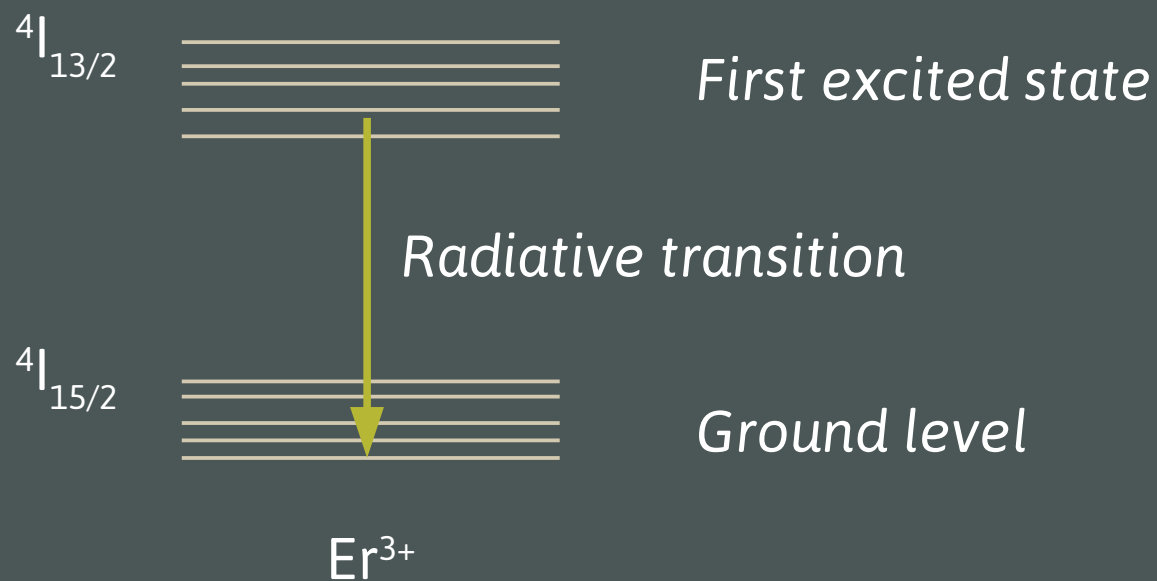


Fiber Amplifiers
Telecoms

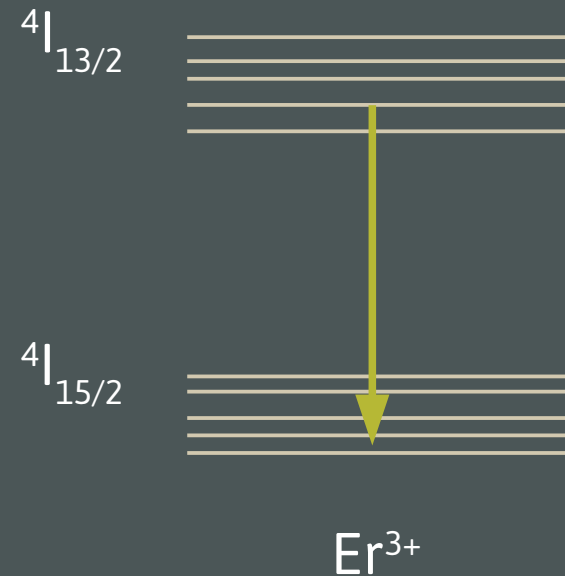
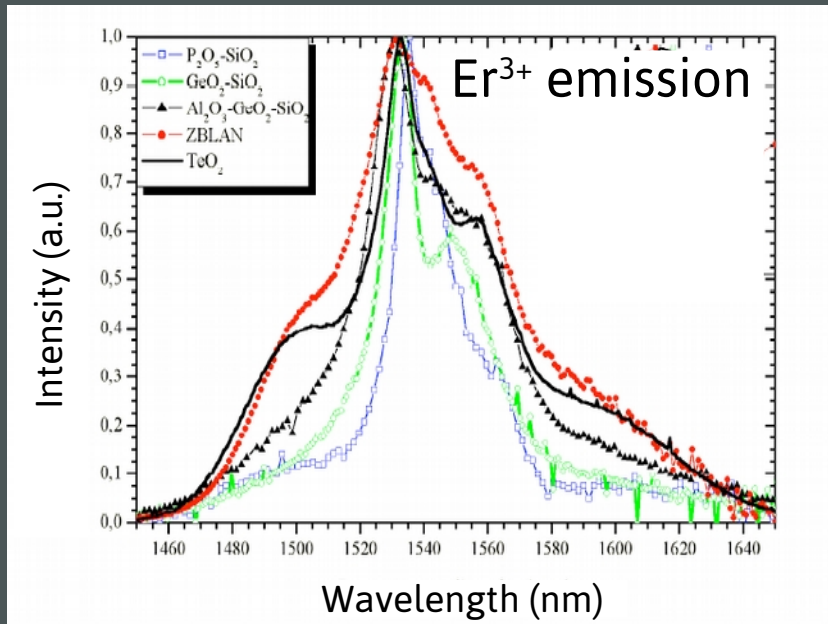


High power Fiber Lasers
Machining, ...

Er³⁺ fluorescence

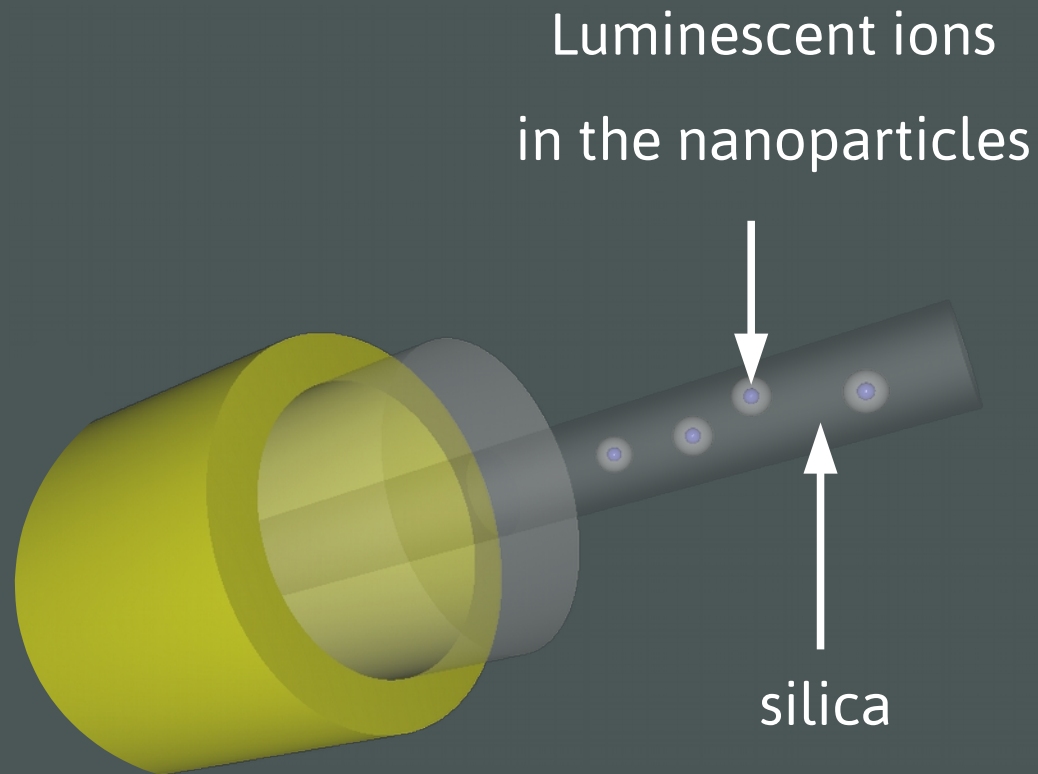


Er³⁺ fluorescence

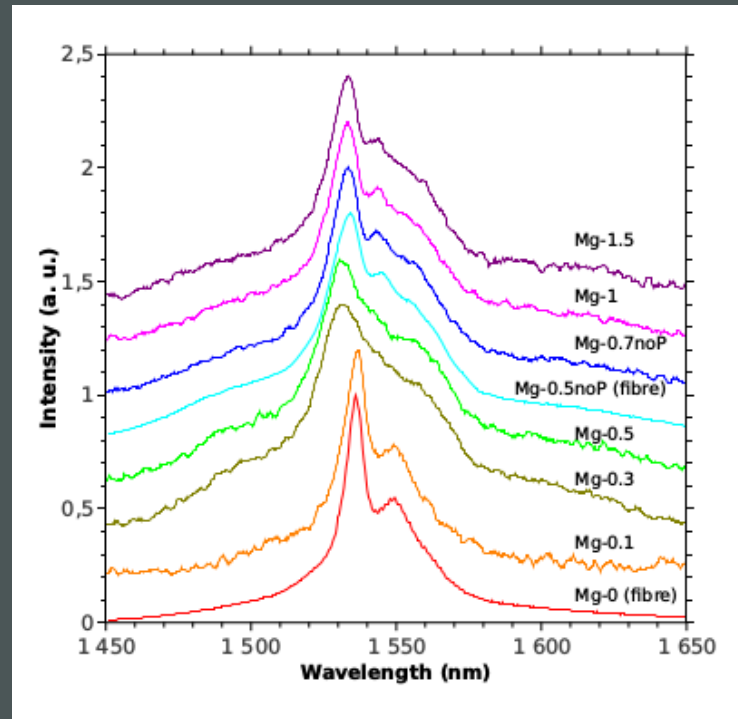


« Spectroscopic properties of rare earths in optical materials », Liu & Jacquier (2005)

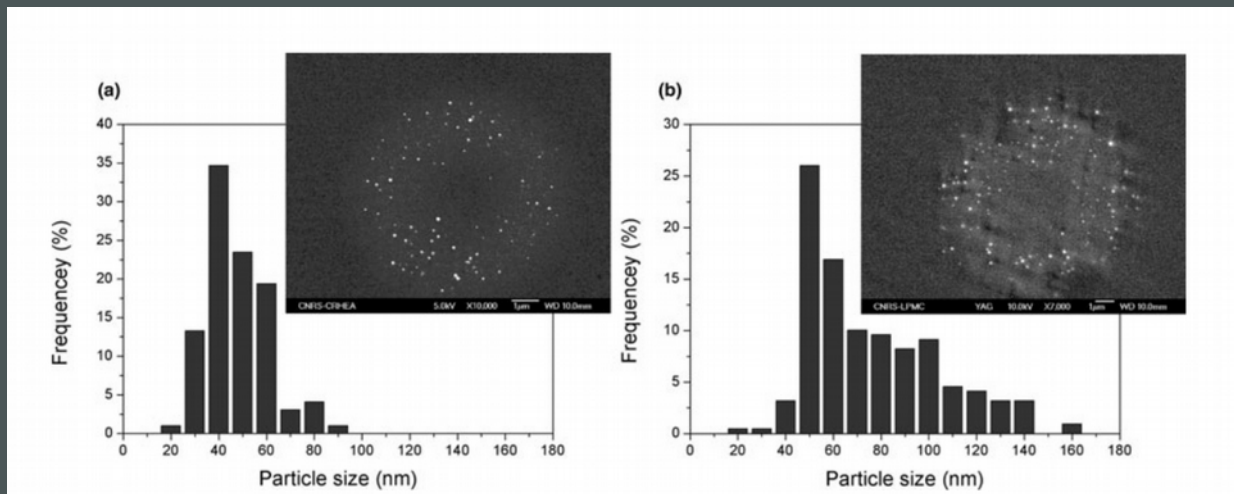
Nanostructured optical fibres



Modification of luminescence properties



*F. d'Acapito et al.,
J. Non-Cryst. Sol. (2014)*

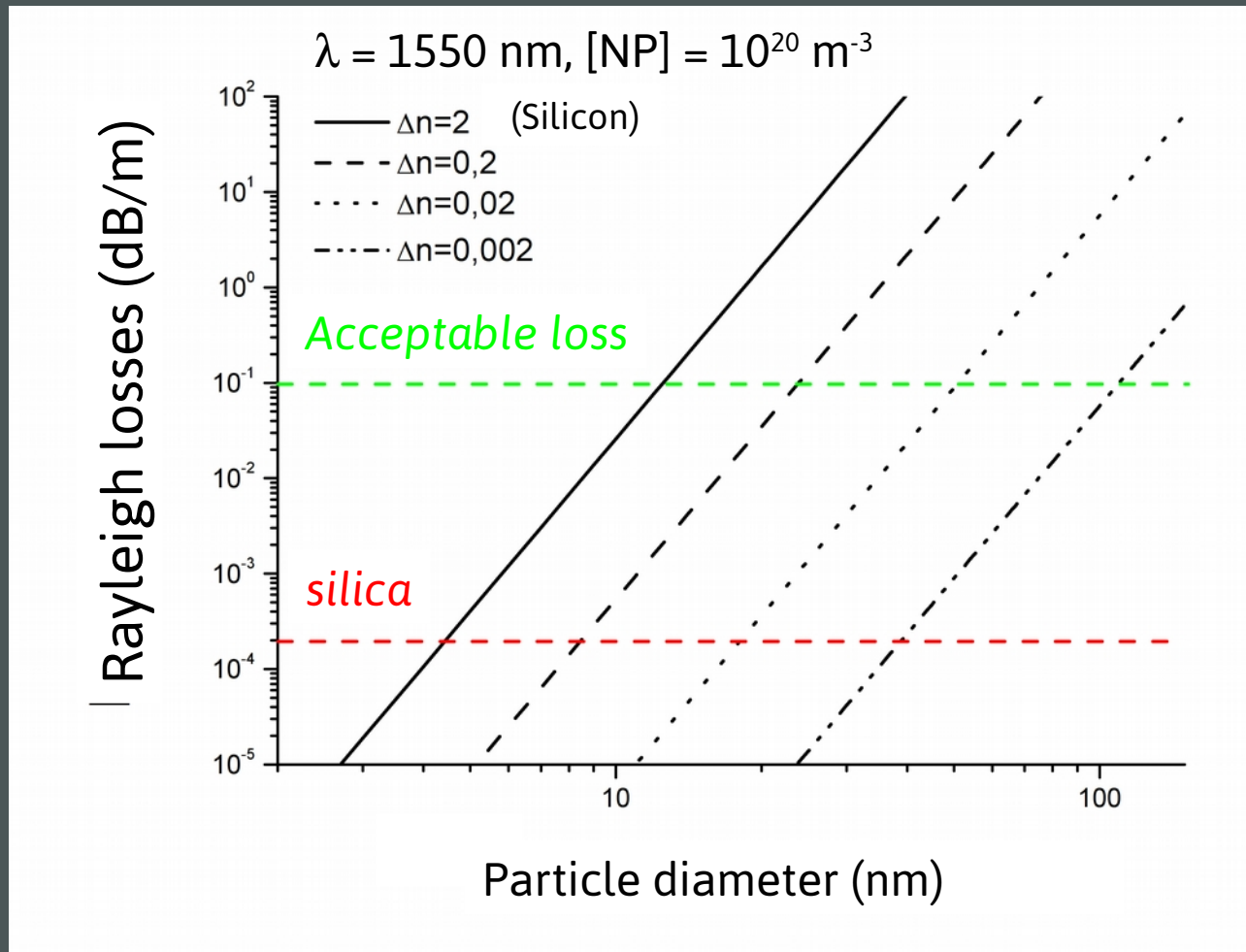


W. Blanc et al., J. Am. Ceram. Soc. (2011)

Rayleigh scattering

$$\text{Rayleigh losses} \propto [NP] \times L \times \frac{d^6}{\lambda^4} \times n_m^2 \left(\frac{n_n^2 - n_m^2}{n_n^2 + 2n_m^2} \right)^2$$

$d \times 2 \rightarrow \text{RL} \times 64$!



Influence of the volume fraction

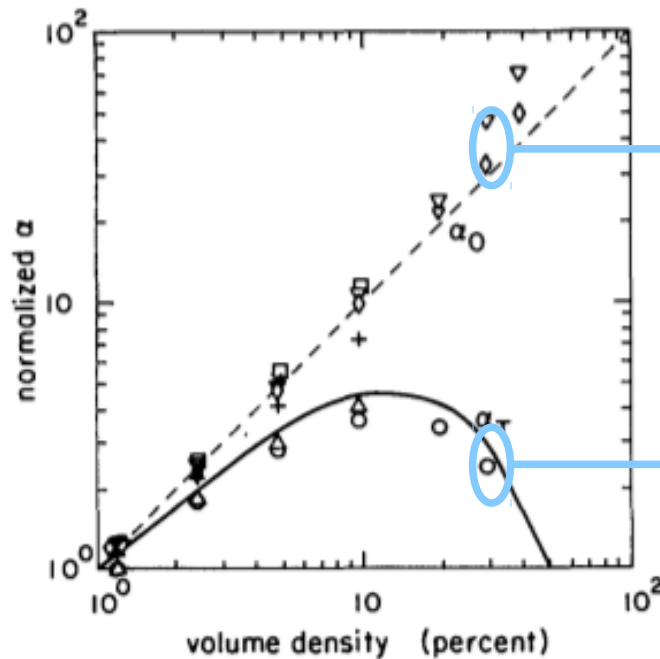


Fig. 4. Normalized α , α_o , and α_T : \circ , $0.091 \mu\text{m}$; Δ , $0.109 \mu\text{m}$; $+$, $0.481 \mu\text{m}$; \times , $1.101 \mu\text{m}$; \square , $2.02 \mu\text{m}$; ∇ , $5.7 \mu\text{m}$; and \diamond , $11.9 \mu\text{m}$.

But high volume fraction may induce Ostwald ripening...

A. Ishimaru, Y. Kuga, *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* (1982)

Heat-treatment of the fibre

Core composition: 30SiO_2 - $15\text{AlO}_{3/2}$ - 29CdF_2 - 17PbF_2 - 4YF_3 - 5ZnF_2 : Tm

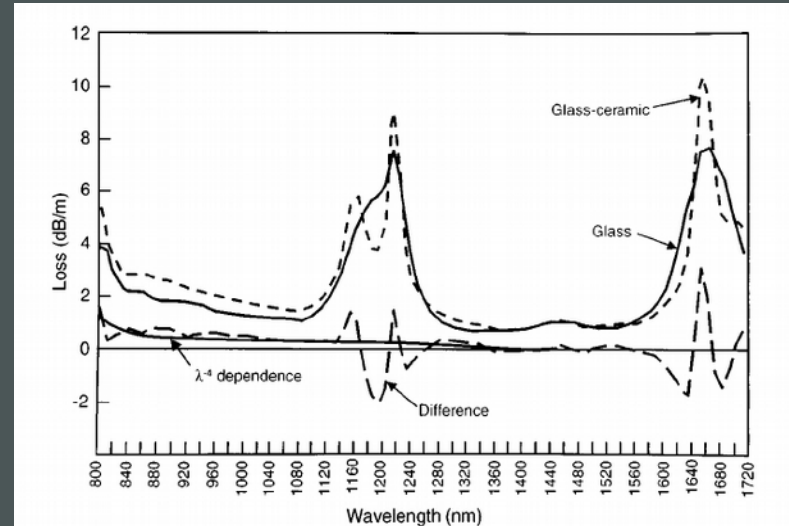
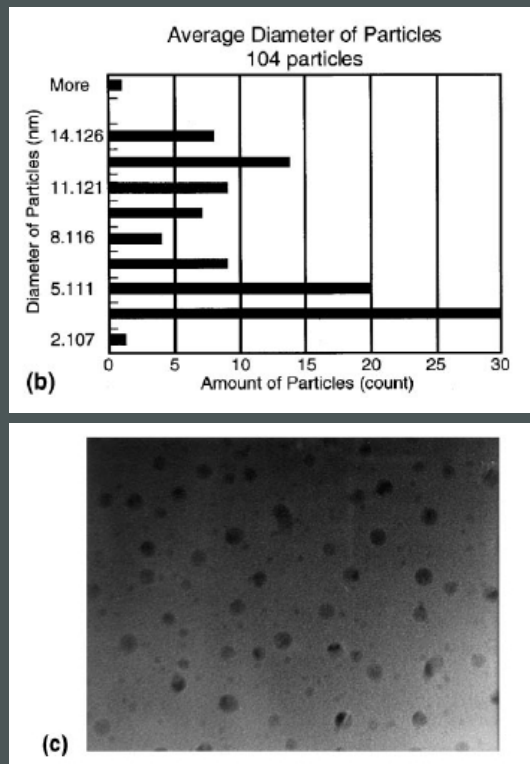


Fig. 2. Cutback spectral loss measurement of a Tm-doped effective medium glass-ceramic waveguide.

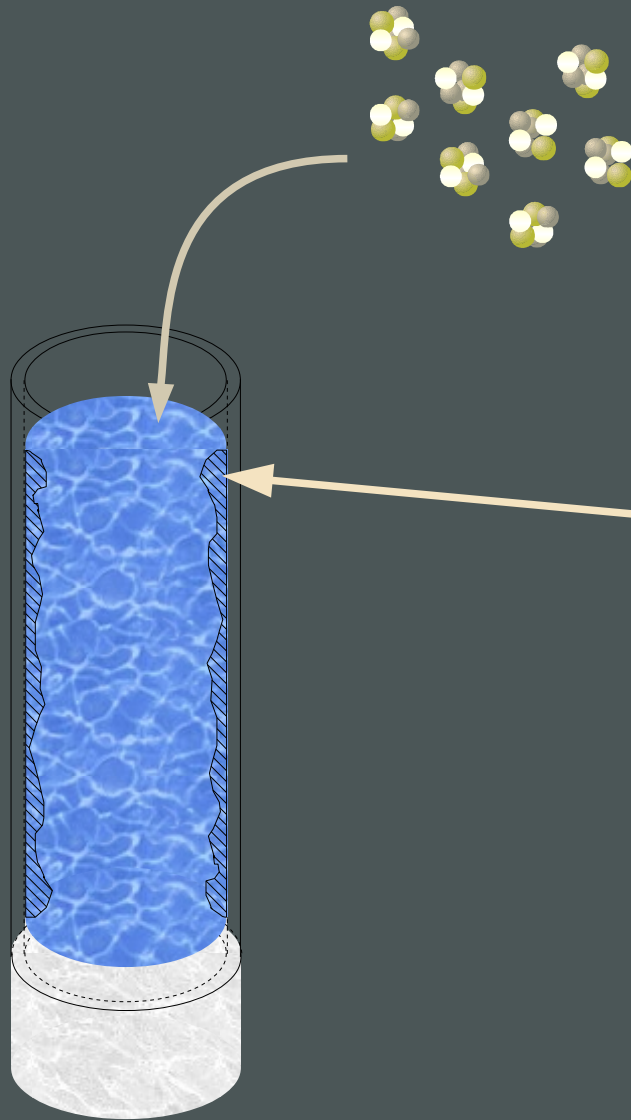
Particle size distribution (b), and TEM micrograph (c) for fiber cerammed at 460°C for 50 min.

$T_g \sim 400^\circ\text{C}$, $T_x \sim 460^\circ\text{C}$

P.A. Tick, Opt. Lett. (1998)

P.A. Tick et al., Opt. Mater. (2000)

Solution doping step



- 10 nm- $\text{LaF}_3:\text{Tm}^{3+}$

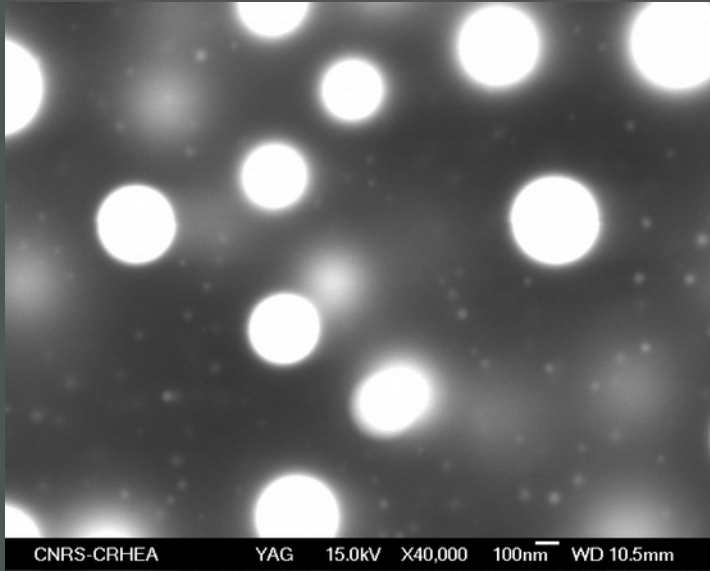
- Porous layer :
 $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{GeO}_2$

Average composition :

$[\text{Ge}] = 0.4 - 0.8 \text{ at } \%$

$[\text{La}] = 0.4 - 2 \text{ at } \%$

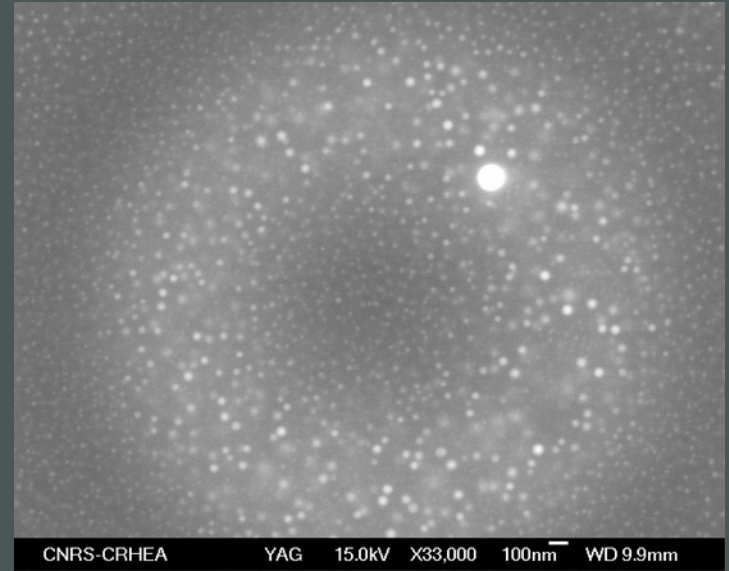
SEM images



preform

~ bimodal size distribution

>> 100 nm & 50 nm

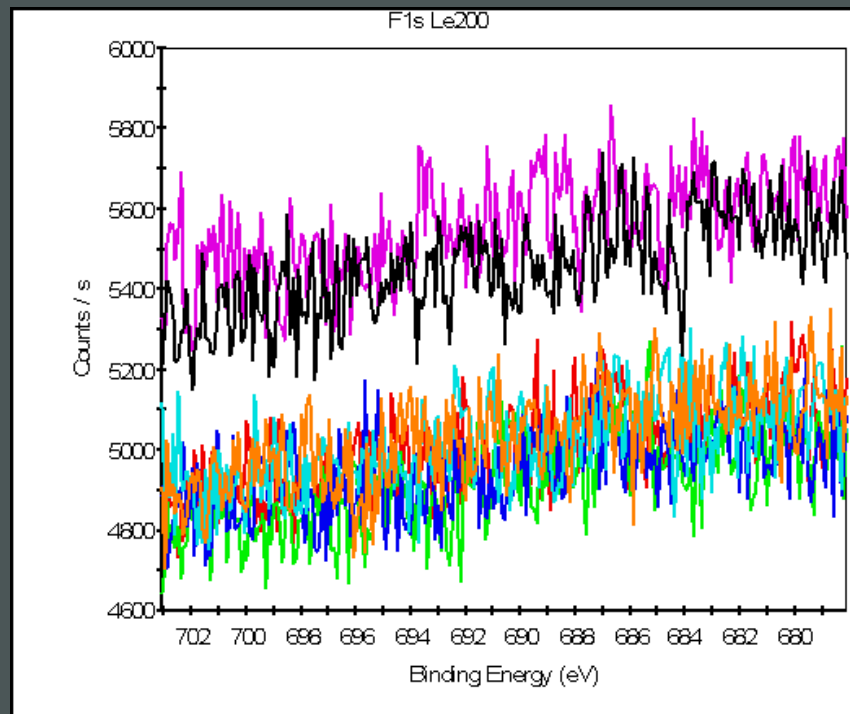


fiber

More uniform size distribution

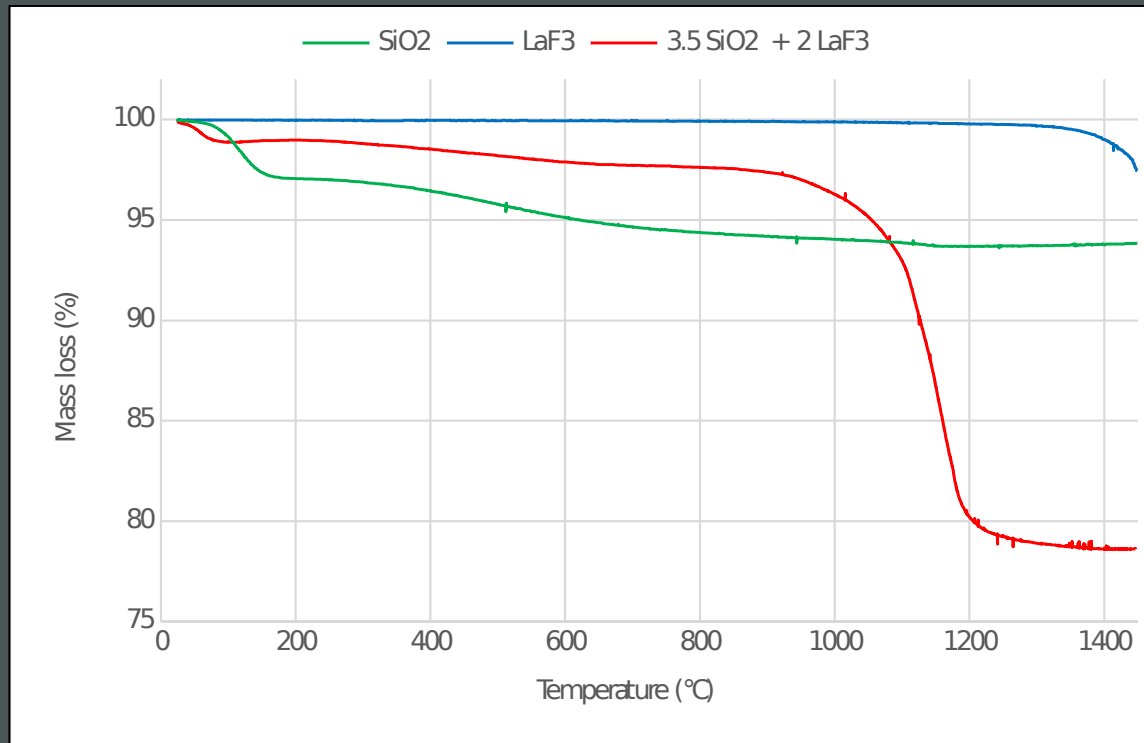
Evaporation of F

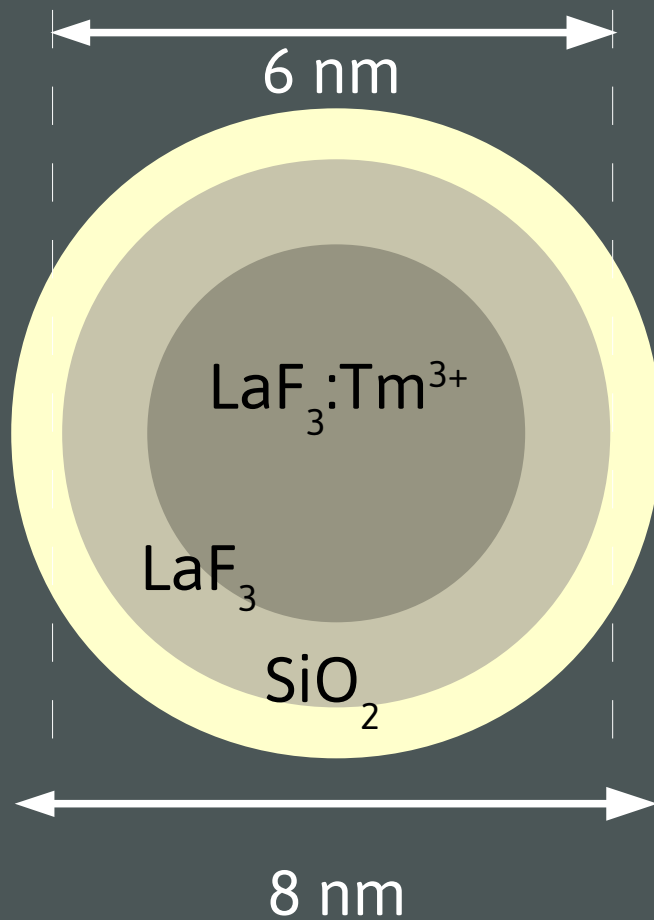
XPS measurements



F1s binding energy : ~687 eV

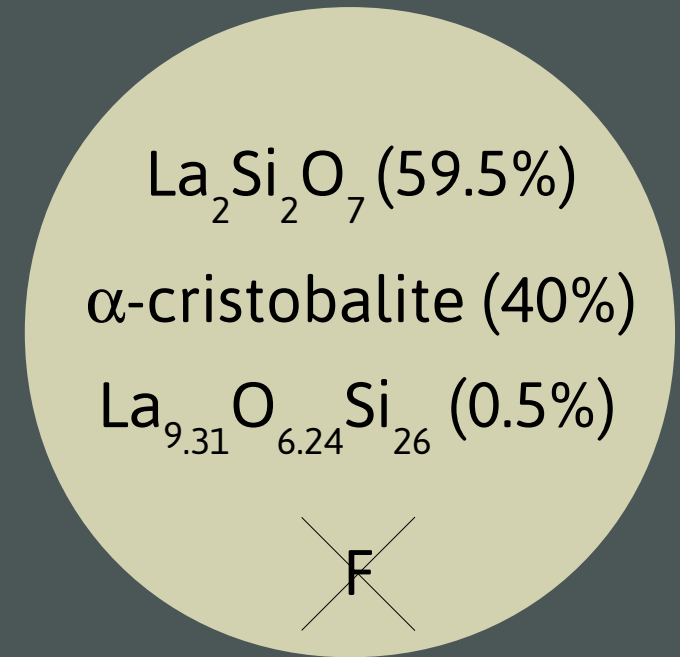
Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA)





900°C

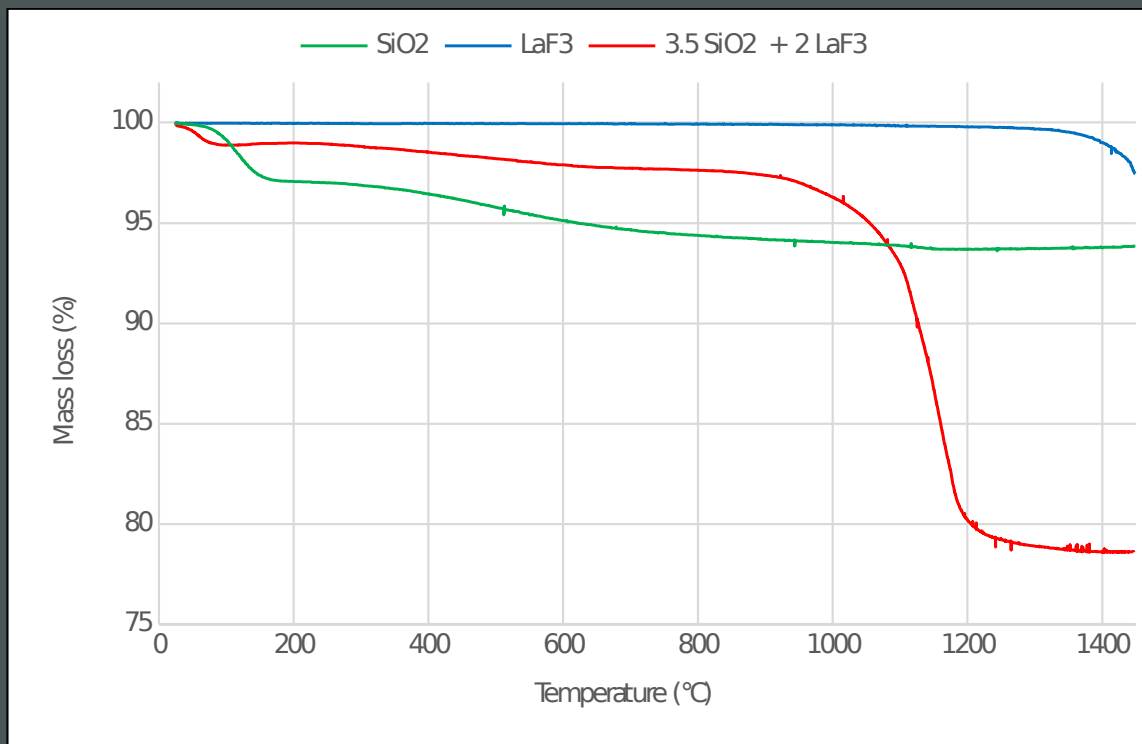
12 h



$$\tau_{1/e}({}^3\text{H}_4) = 56 \pm 11 \mu\text{s}$$

P. R. Diamente et al., Adv. Funct. Mater. (2007)

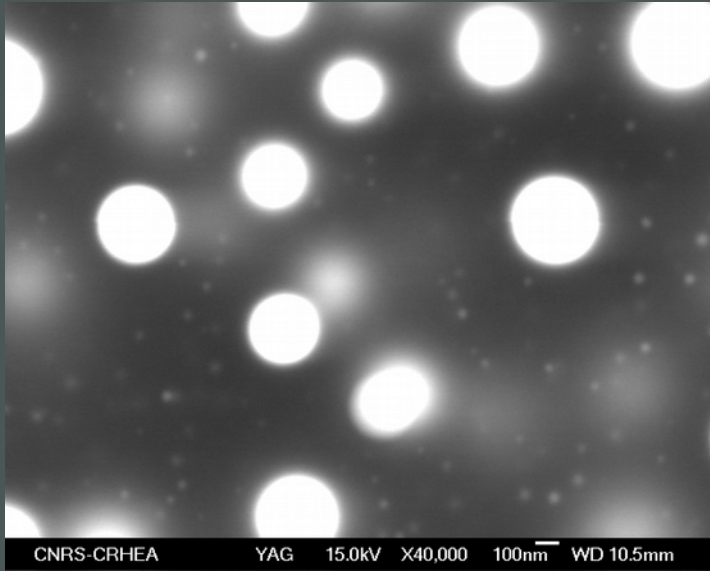
Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA)



Theoretical mass loss: 26 %

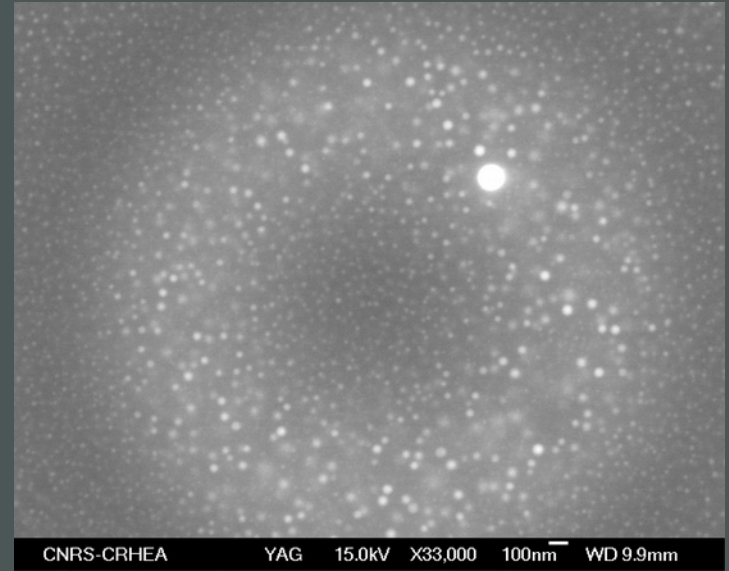
Measured mass loss: 22 %

SEM images



preform

~ bimodal size distribution
>> 100 nm & 50 nm

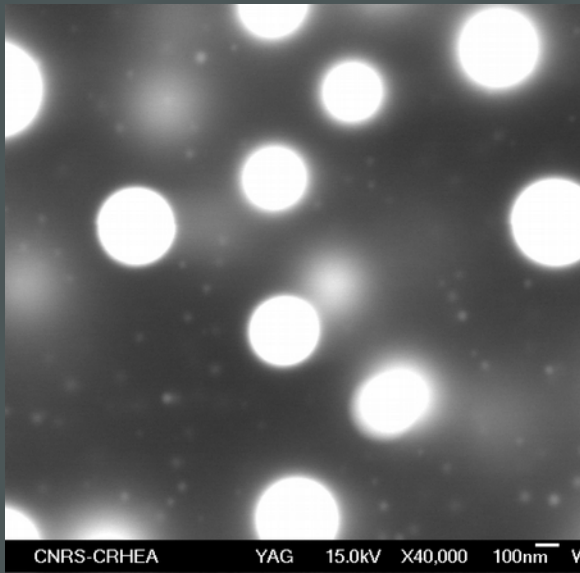


fibre

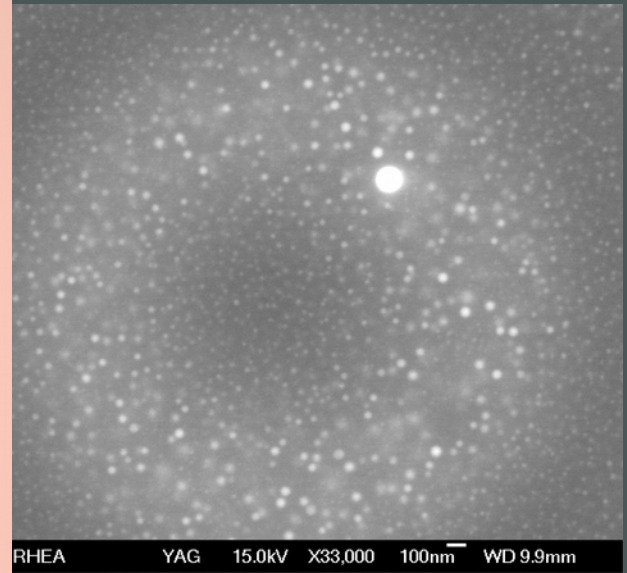
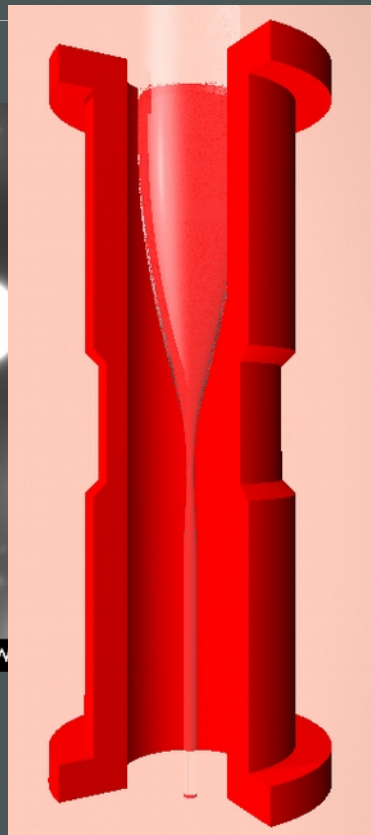
More uniform size distribution

Nanoparticles are La-rich silicate phase - F evaporates

SEM images



preform



fibre

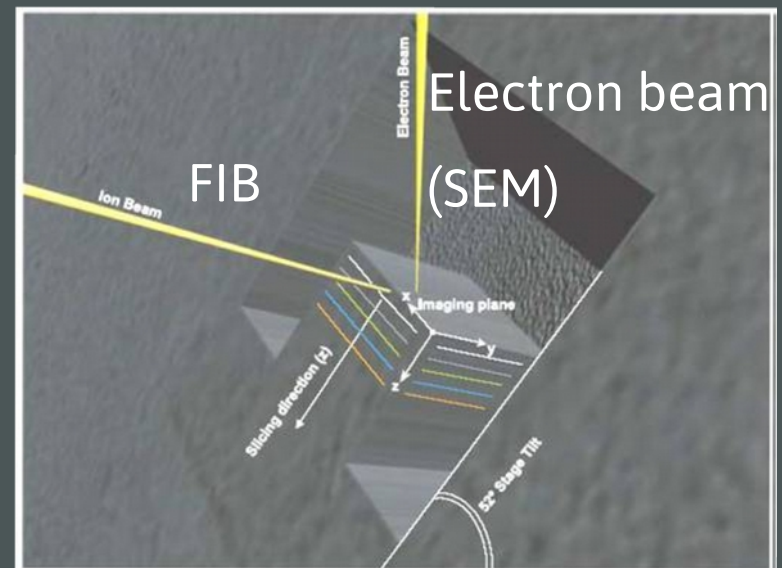
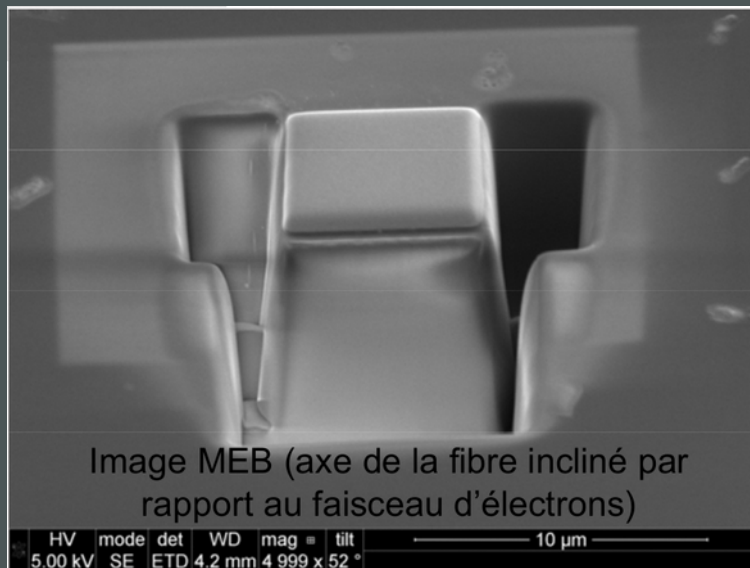
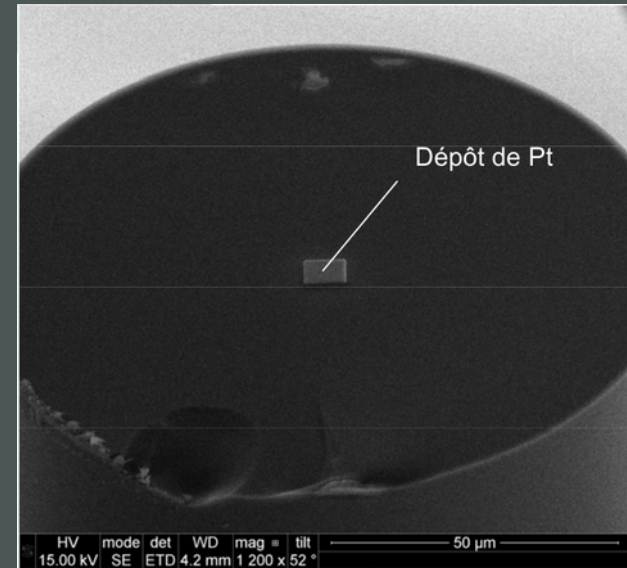
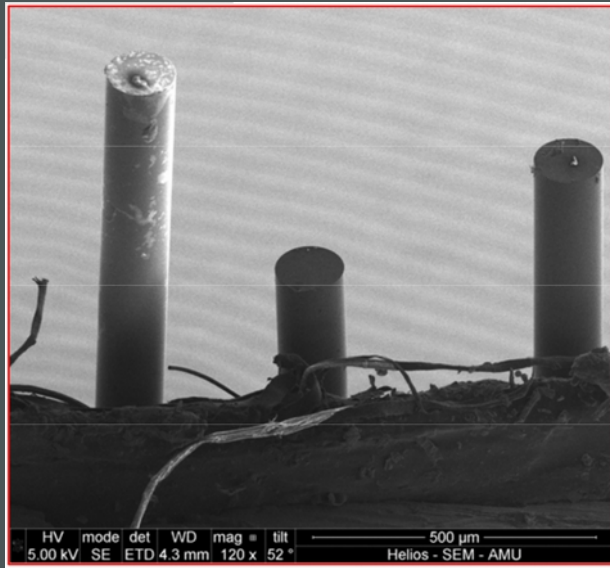
~ bimodal size distribution

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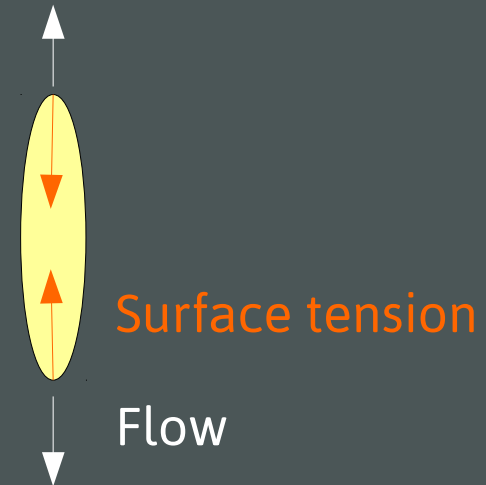
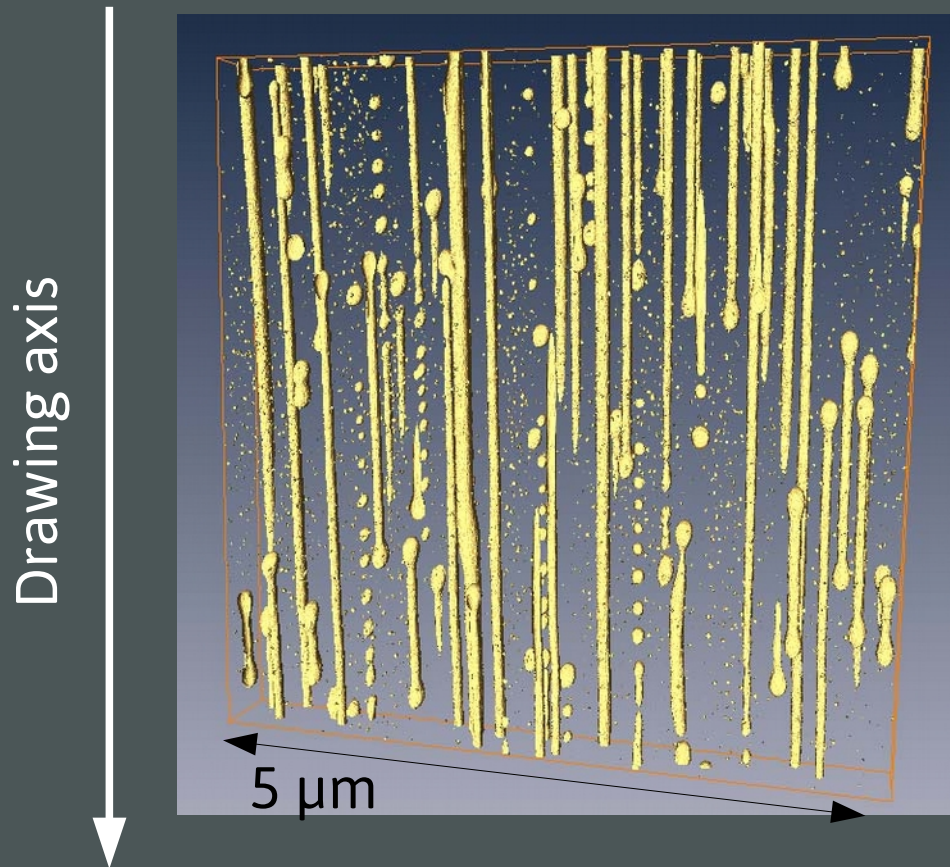
More uniform size distribution

Nanoparticles are La-rich silicate phase - F evaporates

FIB/SEM tomography analyses

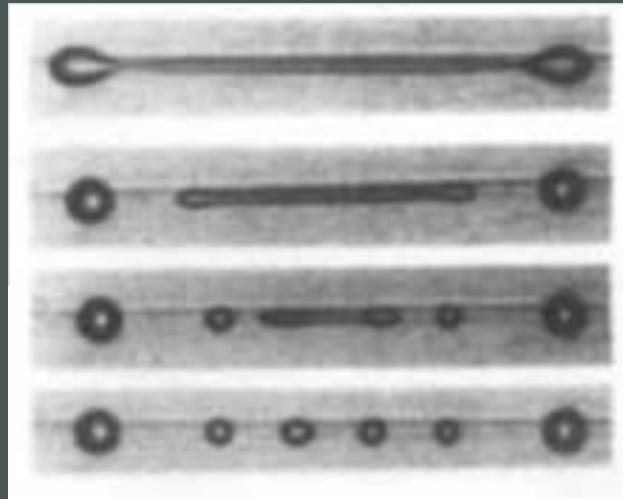


FIB/SEM tomography of fibre core

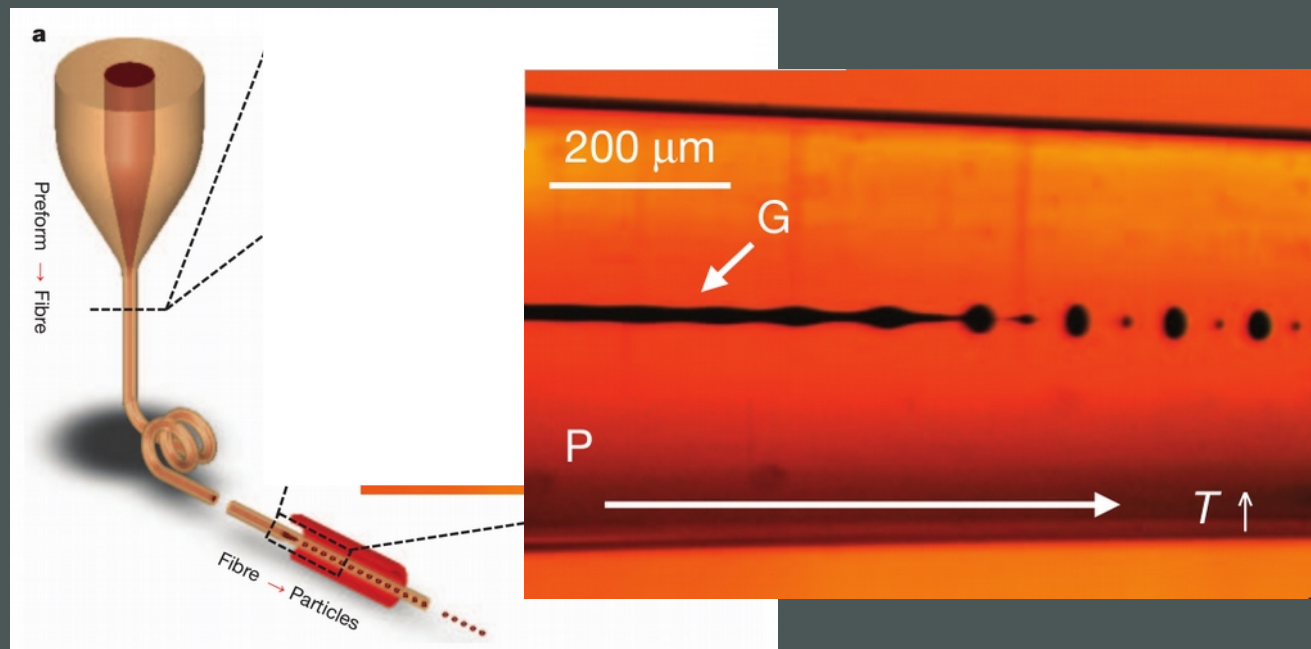


$$Ca = \frac{\text{viscous forces}}{\text{surface tension}} = \frac{\eta R \dot{\epsilon}}{\gamma}$$

Breakup of particles in viscous fluids

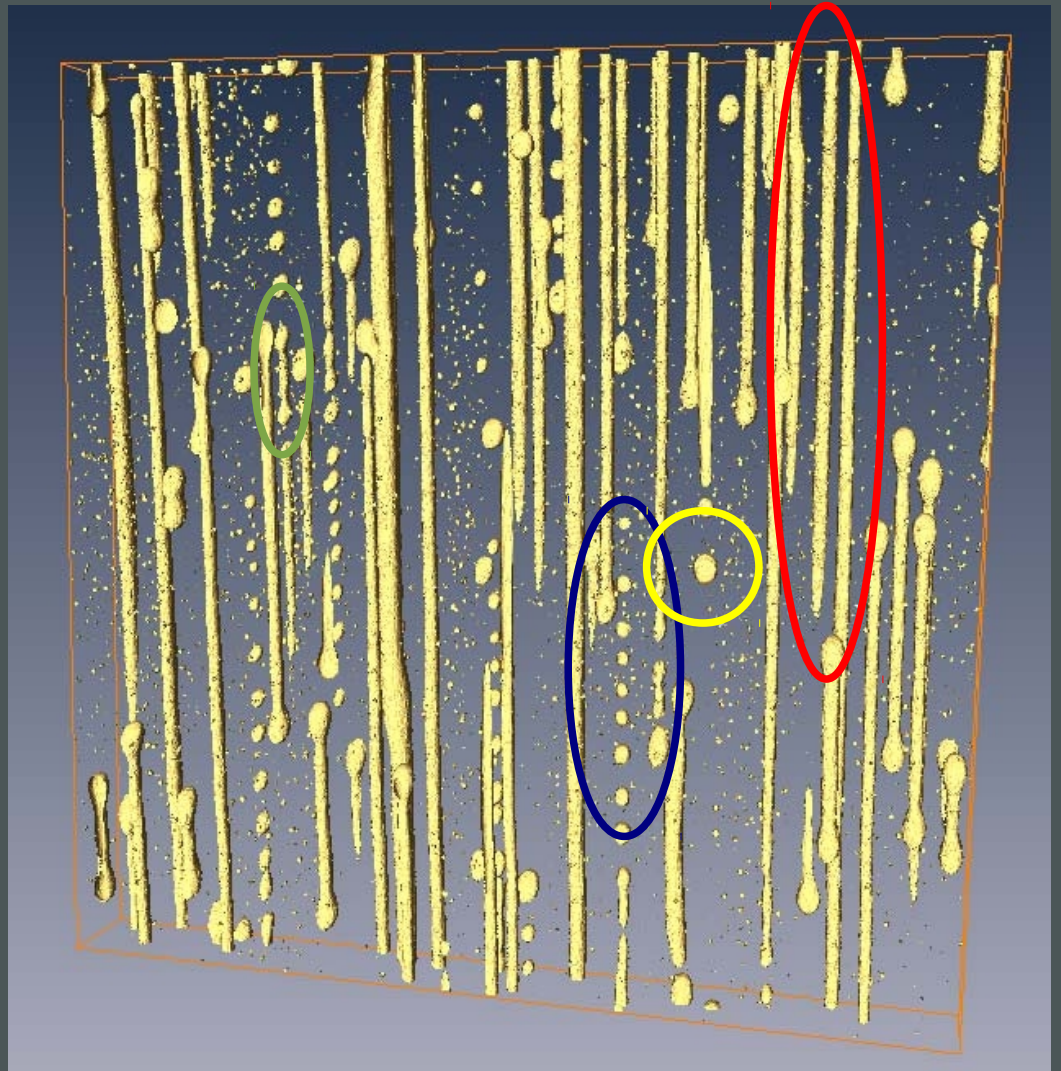
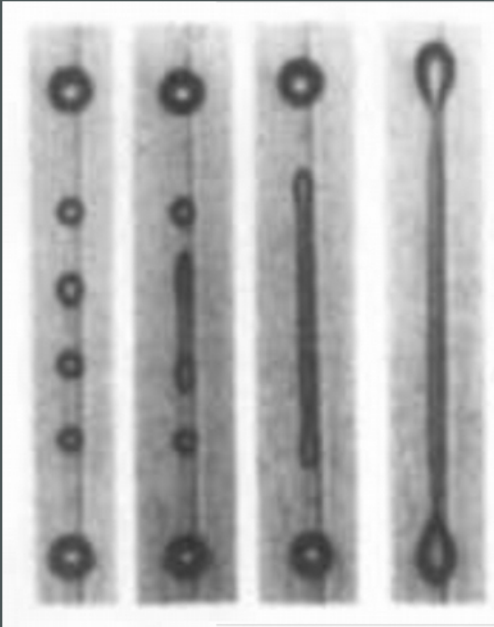


H.A. Stone, Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech. (1994)

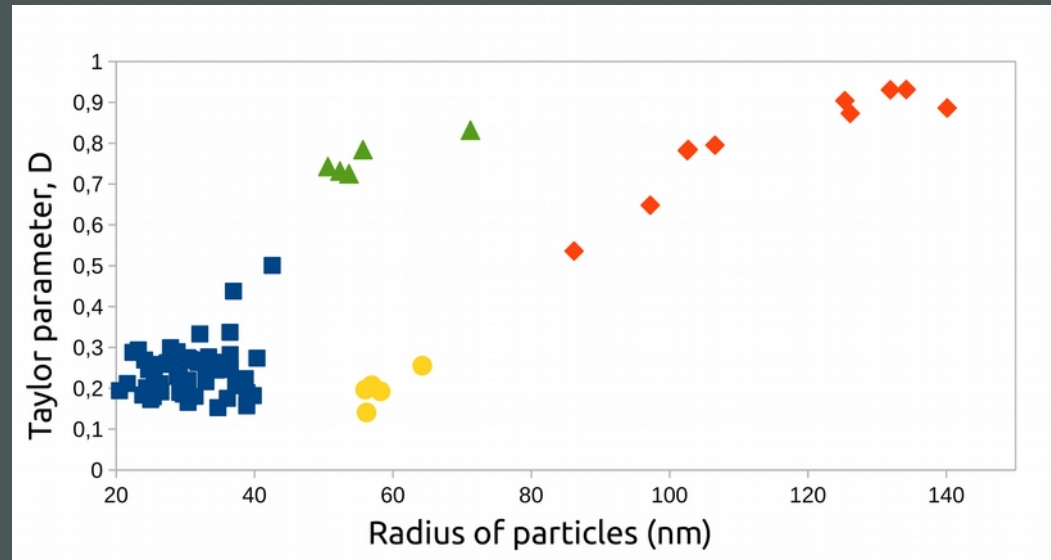
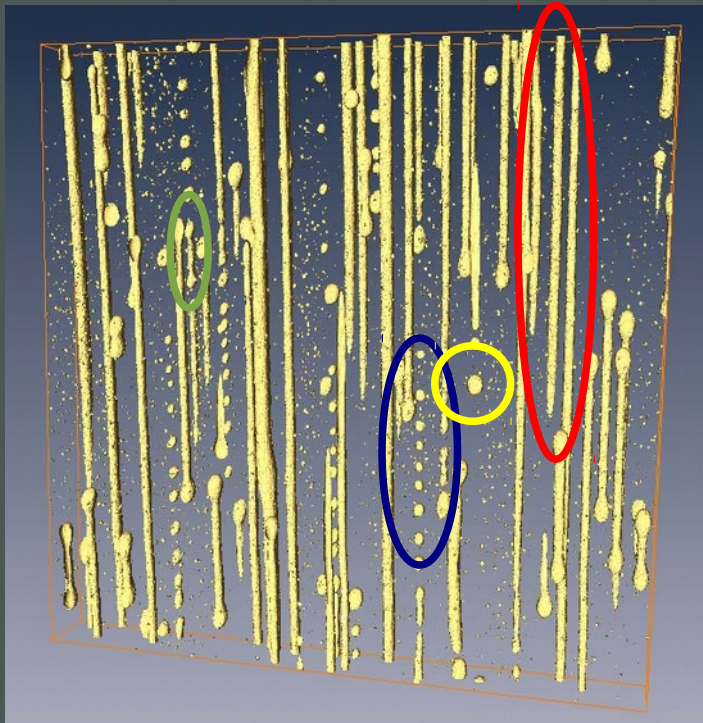


J.J. Kaufman et al., Nature (2012)

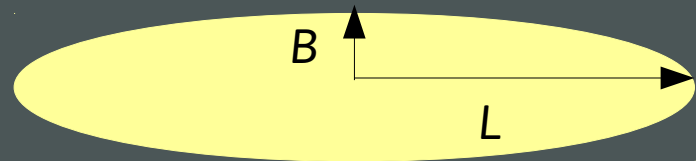
Deformation of particles



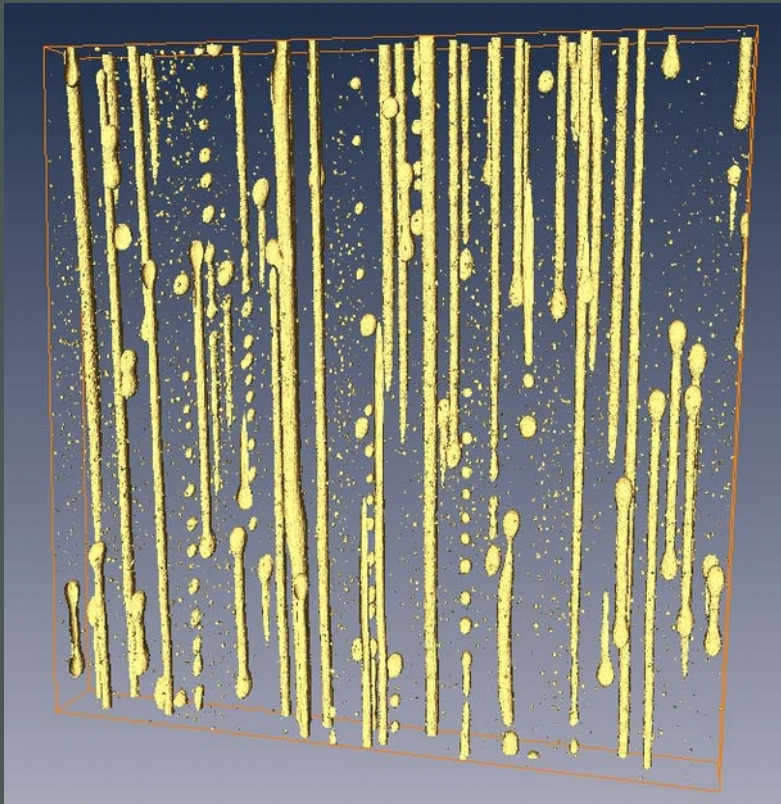
Deformation vs radius of particles



$$D = \frac{L - B}{L + B}$$



Control size of particles : transfer function of fibre drawing



Designing size distribution ?

- Break-up in evolving flow
- Knowing surface tension, viscosity ratio

→ Rheological phenomena vs Effect of dissolution/growth

Conclusion & perspectives

- Nanoparticles allow to get new luminescent properties
 - Light scattering is the main limitation
 - Rheological phenomena allow to reduce size of nanoparticles
-
- Modelisation of fibre drawing
 - Modelisation of drop deformations