

# Structural and Optical Properties of Nd<sup>3+</sup>-Doped BaMO<sub>4</sub> (M: W, Mo) Phosphors Synthed by Coprecipitation Method

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Recently, rare-earth-doped molybdate and tungstate materials have gained interest due to their optical and electronic properties, making them promising for photonic and optoelectronic applications [1]. In this work, BaMO<sub>4</sub>:x%Nd<sup>3+</sup> (M=W, Mo) phosphors with Nd<sup>3+</sup> (2.0–10 mol%) were synthesized via the coprecipitation method at room temperature. X-ray diffraction (XRD) confirmed the formation of a stable scheelite-type crystalline structure without phase segregation. Rietveld refinement validated phase purity and estimated an average crystallite size of 30 nm. The optical properties were analyzed using diffuse reflectance UV-Vis and Raman spectroscopy. Increasing Nd<sup>3+</sup> concentration enhanced absorption in the near-infrared region. Raman spectra confirmed the stability of the scheelite lattice and suggested strong interactions between Nd<sup>3+</sup> ions and the host matrix, influencing local crystal field effects [2]. Luminescence studies revealed characteristic Nd<sup>3+</sup> emissions in the near-infrared, highlighting their potential for laser and optical amplification applications. Structural and optical analyses provided insights into the energy transfer mechanisms within the BaMO<sub>4</sub>:Nd<sup>3+</sup> matrix [3]. These results demonstrate the suitability of Nd<sup>3+</sup>-doped BaMO<sub>4</sub> phosphors for photonic technologies, including solid-state lasers, infrared emitters, and energy conversion systems.

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## References

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