

# Highly efficient, tunable, ultrabroadband NIR photoemission from Bi-doped nitridated germanate glasses toward all-band amplification in optical communication

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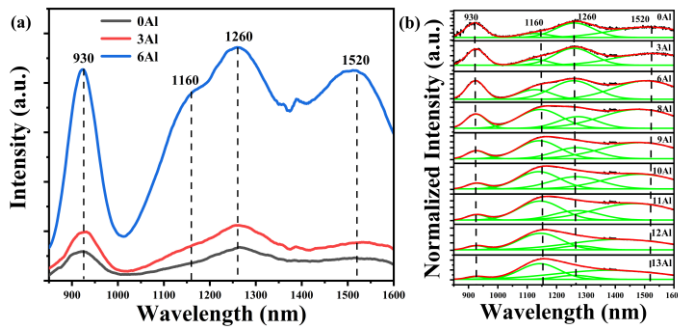
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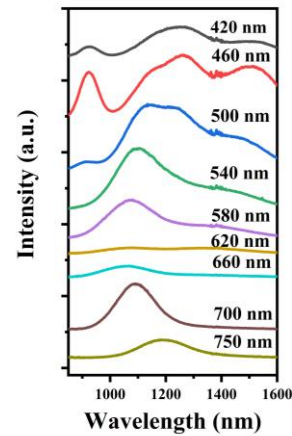
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**Fig. S1.** (a) NIR PL spectra ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 460 \text{ nm}$ ) of Bi-doped nitridated germanate glasses with 0Al, 3Al, and 6Al. (b) Comparison between the NIR PL spectra of sample containing  $x\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $x = 0\text{--}13\%$ ) by Gaussian fitting.

What is more remarkable is that the relative intensity of band at  $\sim 1160 \text{ nm}$  is weaker than that of  $\sim 930$ ,  $\sim 1260$ ,  $\sim 1520 \text{ nm}$  at low content of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , as shown in Fig. S1 (a). Nevertheless, the abnormal phenomenon is observed with further increasing the content of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , which indicates that the addition of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is beneficial for  $\sim 1160 \text{ nm}$  ( $\text{Bi}^+$ ) emission. To learn more details on the NIR PL spectra, the Gauss fitting of the emission spectra of all the samples shown in Fig. S1 (b) provides a more intuitive change for the phenomenon discussed above. The emission bands at  $\sim 930$ ,  $\sim 1260$ ,  $\sim 1520 \text{ nm}$  dominate at 0~6Al samples, however, the emission at  $\sim 1160 \text{ nm}$  gradually replaces other bands and becomes the main emission band, which indicates that the introduction of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  can effectively manipulate the multiple Bi NIR centers. Apart from this, the variation of the emission peak shapes may give effective clues on the origin of the emission bands at  $\sim 930$  and  $\sim 1520 \text{ nm}$ . As the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content increases, the shape and relative intensities of the bands at  $\sim 930$  and  $\sim 1520 \text{ nm}$  show a similar trend with that of  $\sim 1260 \text{ nm}$ , which further implies that the root of  $\sim 930$  and  $\sim 1520 \text{ nm}$  maybe closely related to  $\sim 1260 \text{ nm}$  ( $\text{Bi}^0$ ), but not only to Bi.



**Fig. S2.** The NIR spectra evolution of the 6Al glass sample.

Due to the co-existence of multiple NIR centers in Bi-doped nitridated germanate glass, the luminescence behaviour could be adjusted flexibly and effectively by tuning excitation wavelength to fully cover the NIR region from 850 to 1700 nm, as presented in Fig. S2, and the performance of emission bandwidth and tunability in the glass surpassed the previous study involving Bi or Bi-RE co-doped glass.