Calculating and analyzing the relationship between thermal

conductivity and microstructure in rare-earth doped fluoride crystals

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The raw materials for preparing RE-ion doped fluoride crystals are mainly highpurity rare earth fluoride powder and calcium/strontium/barium fluoride powder, in which the purity of the powder needs to be verified and purified. Bridgman method was used to grow single crystal samples with a diameter of less than 10mm in multichannel graphite crucibles under inert atmospheres. Reasonable control of drawing speed, temperature gradient, and other parameters. The absolute stationary method of longitudinal heat flux is used to measure the thermal conductivity (50-300K) of RE ion- doped fluoride crystals. The test error of thermal conductivity is less than 5%¹⁻³.

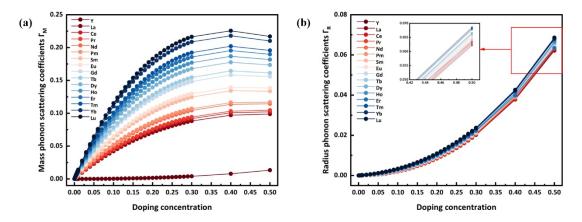


Fig.S1 (a)Mass phonon scattering coefficients of $RE:SrF_2$ crystals with low doping concentration; (b)Radius phonon scattering coefficients of $RE:SrF_2$ crystals with low doping concentration.

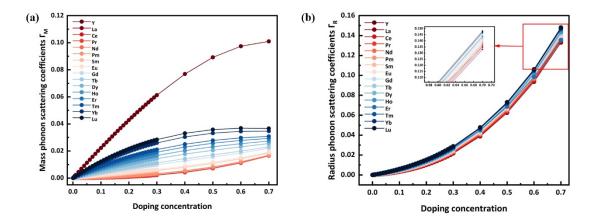


Fig.S2 (a)Mass phonon scattering coefficients of RE:BaF₂ crystals with low doping concentration; (b)Radius phonon scattering coefficients of RE:BaF₂ crystals with low doping concentration.

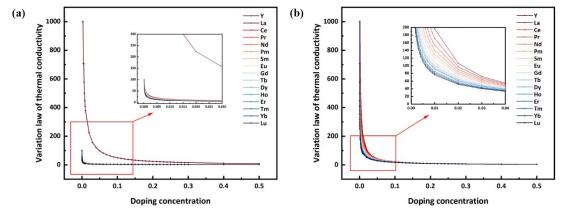


Fig.S3 (a) Variation law of thermal conductivity of RE:SrF₂ crystals in mass phonon scattering coefficients with low doping concentration; (b) Variation law of thermal conductivity of RE:SrF₂ crystals in radius phonon scattering coefficients with low doping concentration.

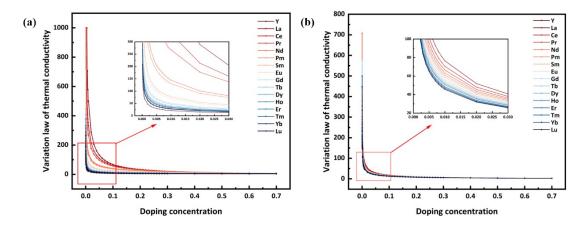


Fig.S4 (a) Variation law of thermal conductivity of RE:BaF₂ crystals in mass phonon scattering coefficients with low doping concentration; (b) Variation law of thermal

conductivity of $RE:BaF_2$ crystals in radius phonon scattering coefficients with low doping concentration.

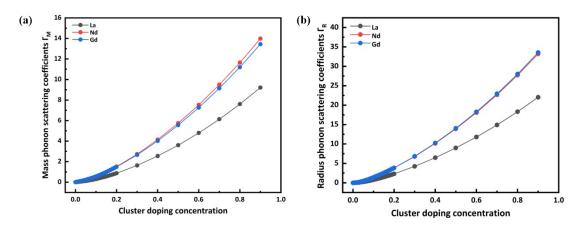


Fig.S5 (a)Mass phonon scattering coefficients of $RE:SrF_2$ crystals with high doping concentration; (b)Radius phonon scattering coefficients of $RE:SrF_2$ crystals with high doping concentration.

Reference

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