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Upconversion luminescence and temperature-sensing properties of Ho³⁺/Yb³⁺-codoped ZnWO₄ phosphors based on fluorescence intensity ratios

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Ho³⁺/Yb³⁺-codoped ZnWO₄ phosphors were synthesized using a solid state reaction method and their structures, upconversion (UC) luminescence, and temperature-sensing properties were investigated. The obtained ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/xYb³⁺ phosphors crystallized in the monoclinic phase with space group *P2₁/c*. Under 980 nm excitation, bright green [⁵F₄, ⁵S₂) → ⁵I₈], weak red (⁵F₅ → ⁵I₈), and near-infrared emissions [⁵F₄, ⁵S₂) → ⁵I₇] were observed. The optimal Ho³⁺ and Yb³⁺ doping concentrations in ZnWO₄ were 0.01 and 0.15, respectively. The near-infrared-green (*I*₇₅₇/*I*₅₄₀) and red-green (*I*_{641,665}/*I*_{540,549}) fluorescence intensity ratios (FIRs) were studied as a function of temperature at 83–503 K. The sensitivity of the ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/0.15Yb³⁺ phosphors was also discussed and their potential application as thermal sensors in luminescence thermometry was analyzed using a four-level system and the intensity ratio of the red and green emissions. ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/0.15Yb³⁺ phosphors could potentially be applied as optical temperature-sensing materials.

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1. Introduction

Noncontact temperature measurement has recently attracted much interest for its ability to measure high temperatures and characterize moving surfaces, even in the presence of strong electromagnetic fields, without interference.¹ Rare earth elements exhibit narrow emission and absorption lines, and relatively long emission lifetimes. Therefore, rare-earth-doped materials have been applied in temperature sensors using luminescent thermometry techniques. Among rare earths, Ho³⁺ has been verified as a promising candidate in addition to Er³⁺. The thermally coupled levels of Ho³⁺ ions, namely ⁵F₄ and ⁵S₂, ⁵F₃ and ³K₈, and ⁵F_{2,3}/³K₈ and ⁵G₆/⁵F₁, have been investigated in temperature sensing.^{2–9} Yb³⁺ ions coupled to Ho³⁺ are usually used as sensitizers due to their larger absorption cross-section in the near-infrared region and the efficient energy transfer from Yb³⁺ to Ho³⁺.

Compared with conventional contact temperature measurement methods, the noncontact fluorescence intensity ratio (FIR) technique is considered a promising approach to temperature sensing because it can reduce the dependence on measurement conditions and improve accuracy.^{10–12} Therefore, noncontact optical sensors based on FIR thermometry are particularly suitable for monitoring temperature under harsh conditions, such as electrical, magnetic, and

electromagnetic fields, and flammable situations. In general, the FIR method can be used for temperature measurement if the FIR varies monotonically with temperature in rare-earth-doped materials.

Tungstates with monoclinic structures, which possess high chemical and physical stability and superior intrinsic luminescent properties, are considered good luminescent hosts. Among them, ZnWO₄ has shown good properties as a scintillator crystal,¹³ while phosphors, such as ZnWO₄ materials doped with rare earth ions (Er, Dy, Ho, Eu), showed excellent fluorescence properties.^{14–20} Furthermore, ZnWO₄ has other advantages that benefit upconversion (UC), such as a low phonon threshold energy (199.5 cm⁻¹).^{21,22} Therefore, ZnWO₄ is a potential luminescent material. However, the upconversion luminescence and temperature-sensing capabilities of Ho³⁺ ion-doped ZnWO₄ systems have not been studied.

In this context, ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/xYb³⁺ phosphors were prepared using a typical solid-state reaction method and their room-temperature UC emission properties and energy transfer (ET) mechanism were analyzed. The near-infrared-green FIR (*I*₇₅₇/*I*₅₄₀) and red-green FIR (*I*_{641,665}/*I*_{540,549}) were studied as a function of temperature from 83 K to 503 K. For the near-infrared-green FIR (*I*₇₅₇/*I*₅₄₀), the four-level FIR system was used to analyze the optical temperature sensing of ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/xYb³⁺ phosphors, while for the red-green FIR (*I*_{665,641}/*I*_{540,549}), we explored using the intensity ratio of red and green emissions generated from linked electronic states, which provided a new route for temperature measurement.

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2. Experimental

$\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ codoped ZnWO_4 phosphors ($\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/x\text{Yb}^{3+}$) were synthesized using a conventional solid state reaction method. The Ho^{3+} ion concentration was fixed at 1 mol%, while the Yb^{3+} concentration was varied ($x = 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$). High-purity ZnO , WO_3 , Er_2O_3 , and Ho_2O_3 powders were weighed and ground thoroughly for 2 h using an agate mortar. The mixed powders were then calcined at 750°C for 5 h. The calcined powders were reground for 1 h, an mixed thoroughly with PVA binder solution (10 wt%), and then pressed into pellets (diameter, 10 mm; thickness, approx. 2 mm). Finally, the samples were sintered at 1100°C for 4 h in an alumina crucible in air. To ensure the luminescence measurements were accurate, the sintered pellets were ground to the same thickness.

The basic crystal structures of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/x\text{Yb}^{3+}$ phosphors were examined using X-ray diffraction (XRD; D/MAX 2550, Rigaku, Japan) with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation at room temperature. Sample XRD profiles were collected in the 2θ range of $10\text{--}90^\circ$ with a scanning speed of 5°min^{-1} . UC photoluminescence emission spectra were measured using a fluorescence spectrofluorometer (F-7000, Hitachi, Japan) under excitation by a 980 nm diode laser. The phosphor temperatures were controlled in the range 83–583 K using a TP94 temperature controller (Linkam Scientific Instruments Ltd, Surrey, UK).

3. Results and discussion

3.1 XRD analysis

The XRD patterns of the $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/x\text{Yb}^{3+}$ samples are shown in Fig. 1(a). The main peaks were easily matched and indexed based on the standard diffraction data for ZnWO_4 with a monoclinic structure (PDF#89-0447). This observation indicated that, as desired, the $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ ions may have diffused into the A site of the ZnWO_4 host structure. Codoping with 1 mol% Ho^{3+} and 1 mol% Yb^{3+} did not change the crystal structure of the material. With increasing Yb^{3+} concentration ($x \leq 0.08$), the

samples still showed a single-phase monoclinic structure. However, a second phase of Yb_2WO_6 was observed when the Yb^{3+} concentration exceeded 8 mol%. These results indicated that the solid solubility limit of Yb^{3+} ions in $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}$ materials was 8 mol%. Furthermore, sample diffraction peaks near the (111) peaks gradually shifted to lower angles with increasing Yb^{3+} doping concentration (Fig. 1(b)). These shifts were clearly attributed to differences among the ionic radii of $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ (CN = 6, 0.901 Å and 0.868 Å),²³ Zn^{2+} (CN = 6, 0.74 Å),²⁴ and W^{6+} (CN = 6, 0.60 Å),²⁴ resulting in an increase in unit cell volume and diffraction peak shift.

3.2 Upconversion luminescence properties

Under excitation with a 980 nm near-infrared laser, all $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ -codoped ZnWO_4 phosphors exhibited strong green UC emissions at room temperature (Fig. 2). The emission bands at around 520–580 nm, 630–680 nm, and 735–775 nm were assigned to $(^5\text{F}_4, ^5\text{S}_2) \rightarrow ^5\text{I}_8$, $^5\text{F}_5 \rightarrow ^5\text{I}_8$, and $(^5\text{F}_4, ^5\text{S}_2) \rightarrow ^5\text{I}_7$ transitions, respectively. All emission bands were in good agreement with previous reports on other Ho^{3+} -doped materials.^{7,25–27} Among the three emission bands, the green emission originating from the $(^5\text{F}_4, ^5\text{S}_2) \rightarrow ^5\text{I}_8$ transition was the strongest, resulting in a strong green emission observed in $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ -codoped ZnWO_4 phosphors. As shown in Fig. 2, when the concentration of Ho^{3+} was fixed at 1 mol%, the UC emission intensity increased gradually with increasing Yb^{3+} concentration, reaching a maximum value when the Yb^{3+} concentration ($x = 0.15$) was 15 times that of Ho^{3+} . The emission intensity decreased if the Yb^{3+} concentration exceeded this critical value ($x = 0.15$). Yb^{3+} ion is known as a highly efficient sensitizer of Ho^{3+} ions due to its larger near-infrared absorption cross-section. The Yb^{3+} to Ho^{3+} energy transfer (ET) process was enhanced by increasing the Yb^{3+} concentration from 0.01 to 0.15, yielding a higher UC emission intensity. However, the distance between neighboring Yb^{3+} ions became shorter with increasing Yb^{3+} concentration. This resulted in stronger interactions between neighboring Yb^{3+} ions, which led to concentration-dependent quenching.

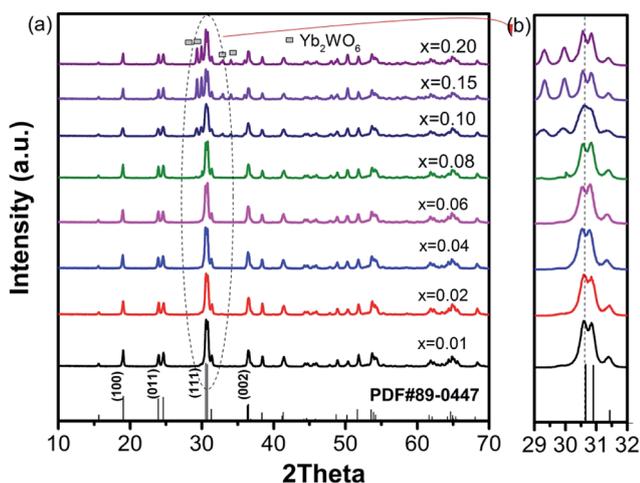


Fig. 1 XRD patterns of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/x\text{Yb}^{3+}$ samples in the 2θ range of (a) $10\text{--}70^\circ$ and (b) $29\text{--}32^\circ$.

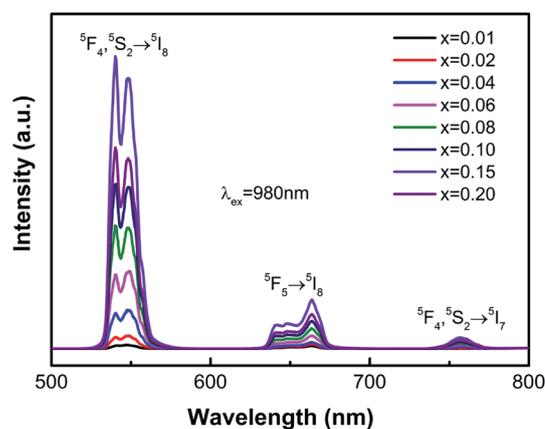


Fig. 2 Upconversion emission ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 980\text{ nm}$) spectra of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/x\text{Yb}^{3+}$ phosphors at room temperature.



Fig. 3 shows the schematic energy level diagram of Ho^{3+} and Yb^{3+} ions. Under 980 nm laser excitation, Yb^{3+} ions absorbed an infrared photon (980 nm), transitioned from ground state $^2\text{F}_{7/2}$ (GSA) to excited state $^2\text{F}_{5/2}$, and then transferred the energy to Ho^{3+} ions, populating the $^5\text{I}_6$ state of Ho^{3+} ions. Subsequently, Ho^{3+} ions excited to $^5\text{I}_6$ might be further excited to the ($^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2$) coupling state by ET ($^5\text{I}_6 + ^2\text{F}_{5/2} \rightarrow ^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2 + ^2\text{F}_{7/2}$) or excited state absorption (ESA; $^5\text{I}_6 + h\nu \rightarrow ^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2$). The transition from ($^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2$) to $^5\text{I}_8$ states produced a strong green emission. However, the red emission was attributed to the transition from $^5\text{F}_5$ to $^5\text{I}_8$. Three processes might contribute to populating the $^5\text{F}_5$ state. The first involved the intermediary level $^5\text{I}_6$ of Ho^{3+} relaxing to $^5\text{I}_7$ by nonradiative transition and then populating the $^5\text{F}_5$ state by absorbing another photon *via* ESA. The second involved a nonradiative relaxation process from the $^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2$ state to the $^5\text{F}_5$ state. The last process involved cross-relaxation between two Ho^{3+} ions ($^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2 + ^5\text{I}_7 \rightarrow ^5\text{F}_5 + ^5\text{I}_6$). At lower Ho^{3+} ion concentrations, the third process had a low probability in the UC process. Therefore, the first two processes were dominant in populating the $^5\text{F}_5$ level. The near-infrared UC luminescence emission was due to $^5\text{F}_4$, $^5\text{S}_2 \rightarrow ^5\text{I}_7$ transitions.

To better understand the UC emission process of $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ -codoped ZnWO_4 phosphors, the dependence of the UC emission spectra of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ ceramic on pump power was examined, as shown in Fig. 4(a). The peak values of all peaks increased gradually with increasing power in the range 80–240 mW. For the UC process, the emission band intensity (I) was proportional to the exponent (n) of pump power (P), with their relationship described by the formula, $I \propto P^n$,^{28,29} where n denotes the number of photons involved in the pumping mechanism, which can be determined from the slope of the straight line obtained by plotting $\ln(I)$ vs. $\ln(P)$. Fig. 4(b) shows experimental data and fitting curves for $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ ceramic. The plots of $\ln(I)$ vs. $\ln(P)$ showed n values of 1.96, 1.83, and 2.11 for green, red, and near-infrared emissions, respectively. The slope values were near 2, which indicated that a two-photon UC mechanism was involved in all three emission processes. Fig. 4(c) shows the CIE chromaticity diagram, which is used to study color perception in terms of mathematically defined color spaces. The relevant boxed section in Fig. 4(c) has

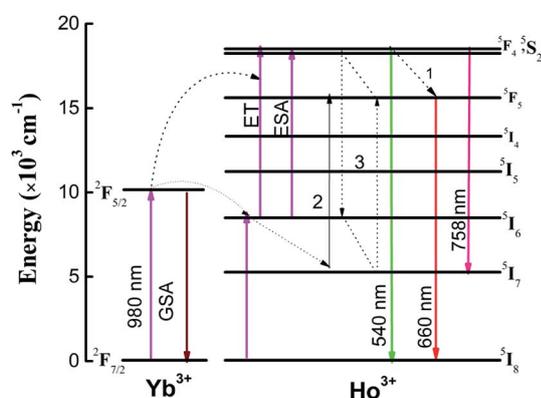


Fig. 3 Energy level schematic diagram of Ho^{3+} and Yb^{3+} ions, and the proposed upconversion luminescence mechanism in ZnWO_4 .

been enlarged. A yellowish-green color perception with coordinates of (0.32, 0.64) was obtained using a low laser power (20 mW) emission, and the color coordinates moved toward the pure green region with increasing excitation power. However, the color coordinates were almost unchanged when increasing the excitation power continuously from 40 mW (0.31, 0.67) to 240 mW (0.31, 0.68), indicating that the sample emission color was not meaningfully affected by the pump power.

3.3 Optical temperature-sensing properties

Optical temperature sensing is among the most important applications of UC emission materials. Herein, the optical temperature-sensing properties of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ were analyzed using the FIR technique. For this purpose, the UC emission spectra of the $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ ceramic in the temperature range 83–503 K were investigated. Fig. 5(a) shows the UC emission spectra for $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ ceramic at 123, 203, 363, 443, and 523 K, with the spectra normalized to the most intense emission peak at 540 nm. No significant shift was observed for all UC emission bands. With increasing temperature, the green UC emissions decreased due to thermal quenching effect (see Fig. 5(a) inset). Based on previous reports, thermalization between the $^5\text{S}_2$ and $^5\text{F}_4$ levels was analyzed using a four-level FIR system. This system consists of four levels, namely $^5\text{I}_8$ (level 1), $^5\text{I}_7$ (level 2), $^5\text{S}_2$ (level 3), and $^5\text{F}_4$ (level 4), and was introduced by Haro-González *et al.*,³⁰ as shown in Fig. 5(b). The energy gap between the $^5\text{F}_4$ and $^5\text{S}_2$ levels (ΔE) is about 120 cm^{-1} .³⁰ Therefore, populating the $^5\text{F}_4$ level from the $^5\text{S}_2$ level can be achieved by thermal excitation. Accordingly, the ratio of the bands at 540 nm and 757 nm (FIR) followed a Boltzmann-type distribution. The FIR can be described using eqn (1):³¹

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FIR} &= \frac{I_1 + I_{1'}}{I_2 + I_{2'}} = \frac{I_{754}}{I_{540}} = \frac{\omega_{42}g_4h\nu_{41} \exp(-\Delta E/kT) + \omega_{32}g_3h\nu_{31}}{\omega_{41}g_4h\nu_{42} \exp(-\Delta E/kT) + \omega_{31}g_3h\nu_{32}} \\ &= \frac{C_1 + C_2 \exp(-\Delta E/kT)}{C_3 + C_4 \exp(-\Delta E/kT)} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where I_{754} and I_{540} are the intensities of upconversion emissions from the upper ($^5\text{F}_4$) and lower ($^5\text{S}_2$) thermally coupled levels, g_4 and g_3 are the degeneracy ($2J + 1$) of the $^5\text{F}_4$ and $^5\text{S}_2$ levels, ω_{41}/ω_{42} and ω_{31}/ω_{32} are the spontaneous emission rates of the $^5\text{F}_4/^5\text{S}_2$ levels to the $^5\text{I}_8$ level and level 2, respectively, and $h\nu$ is the transition energy. ΔE is the energy gap between the $^5\text{F}_4$ and $^5\text{S}_2$ levels, k is the Boltzmann constant, and T is the absolute temperature.

Fig. 5(c) showed the dependence of FIR on absolute temperature for the $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ phosphor. The FIR value decreased gradually with increasing temperature, reaching the minimum value at the maximum measured temperature. The solid line represents FIR obtained by fitting the experiment data. The curves matched well with the experimental data for ZnWO_4 crystals. From Fig. 5(b), the fitted values of C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , and energy gap ΔE were -0.10 , 0.66 , 2.08 , 3.88 , and 168.3 cm^{-1} , respectively.

For optical thermometry applications, it is important to know the sensitivity (S). Similar to the three-level system, S can be defined using eqn (2):



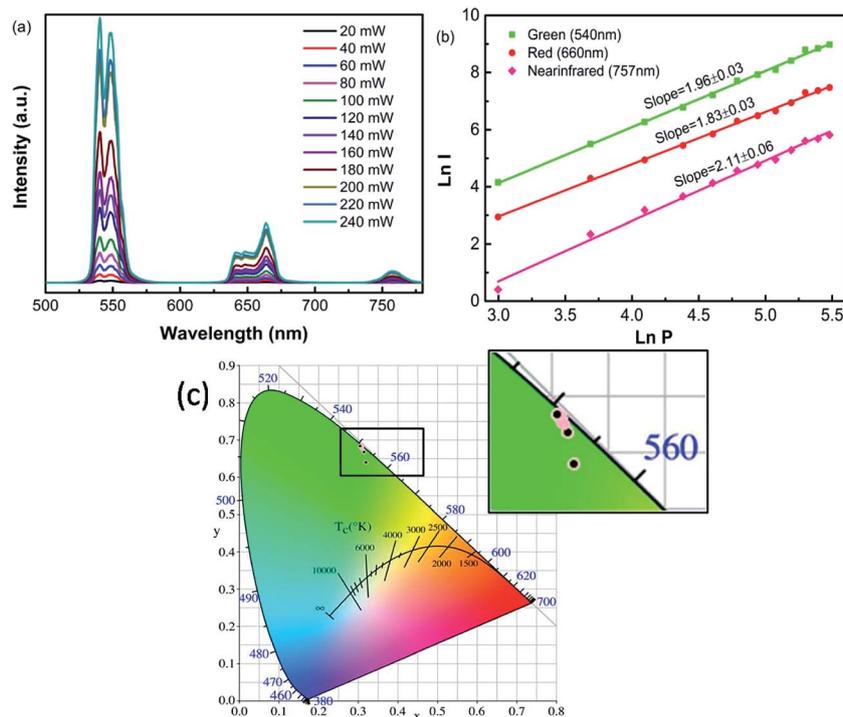


Fig. 4 (a) UC spectra of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ as a function of pump power at room temperature. (b) Dependence of green, red, and infrared UC emission intensities on pump power. (c) CIE chromaticity diagram of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ at different pump powers.

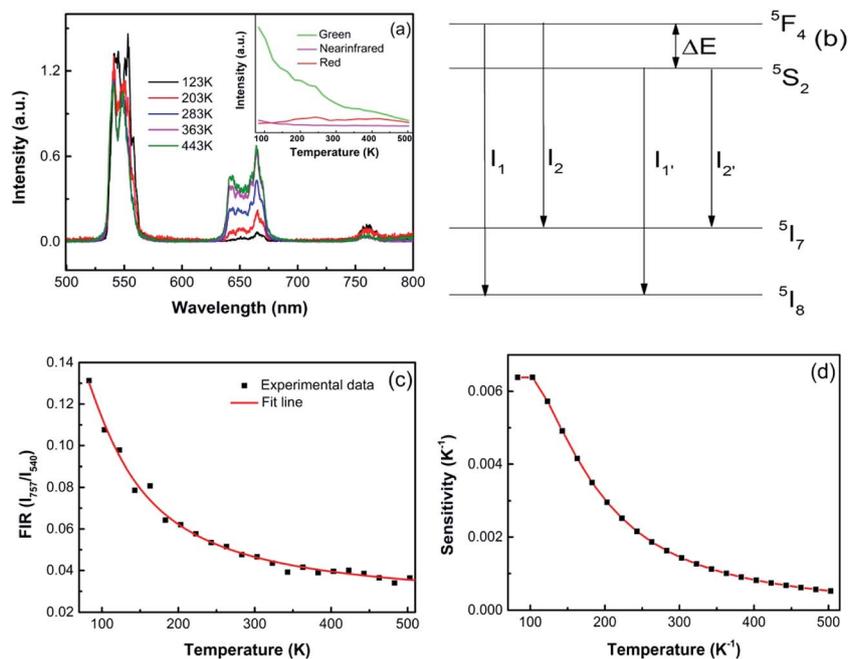


Fig. 5 (a) UC emission spectra of $\text{ZnWO}_4:0.01\text{Ho}^{3+}/0.15\text{Yb}^{3+}$ at different temperatures; inset, plot of upconversion intensity vs. temperature. (b) A simplified four-level system diagram. (c) FIR of I_{757}/I_{540} at 83–503 K. (d) Sensitivity graph for the I_{757}/I_{540} ratio.

$$S = \frac{d\text{FIR}}{dT} = \frac{(C_2 \times C_3 - C_1 \times C_4) \frac{\Delta E}{kT^2} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)}{\left[C_3 + C_4 \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)\right]^2} \quad (2)$$

The calculated sensitivity as a function of temperature is shown in Fig. 5(d). The sensitivities decreased continuously with increasing temperature within the experimental temperature range. The maximum S value of about 0.0064 K^{-1} was obtained at 83 K. Therefore, $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ -codoped ZnWO_4 crystals



Table 1 Optical temperature-sensing properties of Ho-doped materials using the FIR technique

Materials	Temperature (K)	Excitation wavelength (nm)	Transitions	S_{\max} (K^{-1})	References
Ho:In-Zn-Sr-Ba glass	20–300	473	$^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8, ^5I_7$	0.0036 (59 K)	30
Ho, Yb:Y ₂ O ₃	10–300	978	$^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8, ^5I_7$	0.097(536/772) (85 K) 0.065(536/764) (84K) 0.046(536/758) (90K)	4
Ho/Yb:BCT	93–300	980	$^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8, ^5I_7$	0.0053 (93 K)	31
Ho, Yb:ZnWO ₄	83–503	980	$^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8, ^5I_7$	0.0064 (83 K)	This work
Ho:TeO ₂ glass	265–440	890	$^5F_4, ^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8$	0.0098 (130 K)	2
Ho:LiTeO ₂ glass	265–383	890	$^5F_4, ^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8$	0.0063 (265 K)	3
Ho/Yb:PbF ₂	303–643	980	$^5F_{2,3}/^3K_8, ^5G_6/^5F_1$	0.007 (643 K)	7
Ho/Yb:CaWO ₄	303–923	980	$^5F_{2,3}/^3K_8, ^5G_6/^5F_1$	0.005 (923 K)	8
Ho/Yb:NaLuF ₄	390–780	980	$^5F_{2,3}/^3K_8, ^5G_6/^5F_1$	0.0083 (500 K)	9
Ho/Yb/Zn:Y ₂ O ₃	299–673	980	$^5F_3, ^3K_8 \rightarrow ^5I_8$	0.003 (673 K)	5
Ho/Yb/Mg:CaMoO ₄	303–543	980	$^5F_3, ^3K_8 \rightarrow ^5I_8$	0.0066 (353 K)	6

were better suited to low-temperature optical sensors. For comparison, the optical temperature-sensing performances of Ho³⁺-doped materials based on the FIR technique are listed in Table 1. The sensitivity of the materials (In-Zn-Sr-Ba glass, Y₂O₃, BCT and ZnWO₄) was analyzed using the four-level system ($^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8, ^5I_7$) in entries at the top of Table 1, while other results were based on the three-level system. Compared to other materials based on the three-level system, the maximum S value based on the four-level system was obtained at a relatively low temperature. These results showed the Ho³⁺-doped materials were better suited to low temperature applications using this method.

The versatility of this material offered different strategies for temperature measurement using upconversion emission spectra. Fig. 5(a) shows a clear increase in red emission intensity with increasing temperature. However, the $^5F_4/^5S_2$ level (attributed to green emission) and 5F_5 level (attributed to red emission) were located far apart, with electronic populations that did not follow the Boltzmann-type distribution. Therefore, the FIR technique (three-level system or four-level system) is invalid. Fortunately, analysis of the schematic energy level diagram (Fig. 3) showed that the population of the 5F_5 level mainly occurred through three pathways, among which the nonradiative relaxation process from the $^5F_4/^5S_2$ level to 5F_5 level was the most effective at low Ho³⁺ doping concentrations. The process was temperature dependent, as demonstrated by the faster increase in relative intensity of the red emission with increasing temperature (Fig. 5(a)).

Based on this analysis, we considered all of these levels to be electronically coupled, and that the temperature could be measured using the ratio of red and green light.^{32–34} This electronic coupling of Ho³⁺ is expressed in the plot of $I_{\text{red}}/I_{\text{green}}$ thermal evolution depicted in Fig. 6. Four lines were present, based on the different peaks of $^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8$ (540 nm, 549 nm) and $^5F_5 \rightarrow ^5I_8$ (641 nm, 665 nm) transitions. Solid lines, obtained by fitting the experimental data, were linear. The R^2 (coefficient of determination for linear fitting) value was close to 1, which indicated that the linear fitting of experiment data was reasonable. The sensitivity, determined from the slope of the fitting curve, was 0.00153, 0.00158, 0.00109, and 0.00113 K^{-1} for

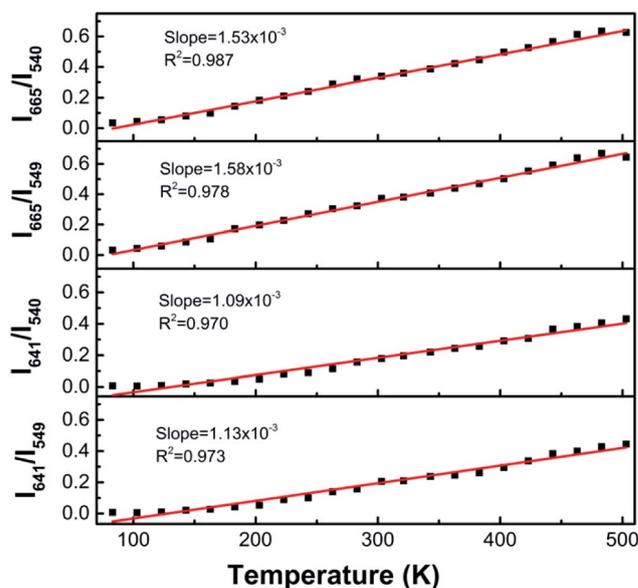


Fig. 6 Ratio of red and green emission bands as functions of temperature for ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/0.15Yb³⁺.

$^5F_4/^5S_2 \rightarrow ^5I_8$ (540 nm, 549 nm) and $^5F_5 \rightarrow ^5I_8$ (641 nm, 665 nm) transitions, respectively. Our research group has also studied the optical temperature sensing of Ho³⁺/Yb³⁺-codoped SrBi₄Ti₄O₁₅ (ref. 33) and NaBi₄Ti₄O₁₅ (ref. 34) using the intensity ratio of red and green emissions, resulting in sensitivities of 0.000493 and 0.0007 K^{-1} , respectively. In comparison, Ho³⁺/Yb³⁺-codoped ZnWO₄ showed higher sensitivities, implying that this is a versatile material for multiple thermal-sensing applications.

4. Conclusion

Ho³⁺/Yb³⁺-codoped ZnWO₄ phosphors were prepared using a high-temperature solid state method. The ZnWO₄:0.01Ho³⁺/ x Yb³⁺ samples were found to crystallize in the polar monoclinic phase with space group $P2/c$ by XRD analysis. The upconversion emissions were investigated under 980 nm excitation, with the



optimal doping concentrations of Ho^{3+} and Yb^{3+} in the ZnWO_4 host determined to be 1 mol% and 15 mol%, respectively. A possible upconversion emission mechanism was proposed, taking into consideration the dependence of emission intensities on the pumping power, and that the green and red emissions were both related to two-photon absorption processes. Furthermore, the near-infrared-green FIR (I_{757}/I_{540}) and red-green FIR ($I_{641, 665}/I_{540, 549}$) were studied as a function of temperature from 83 K to 503 K. The optical temperature-sensing properties were discussed based on a four-level FIR system and the ratio of red and green band intensities. The FIR (four-level system) method results showed that the highest sensitivity occurred at low temperature. However, the ratio of the red and green peak intensities showed a linear dependence on temperature. Sensitivity was constant over the thermal range tested, which allowed more precise measurements at high temperatures.

Acknowledgements

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