Title of The Research Paper

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**Abstract:** *Various conceptions of Russian philosophy have led scholars to locate its start at different moments in history and with different individuals. However, few would dispute that there was a religious orientation to Russian thought prior to Peter the Great (around 1700) and that professional, secular philosophy—in which philosophical issues are considered on their own terms without explicit appeal to their utility—arose comparatively recently in the country's history.*

Keywords: LASER;UV-vis;Nanopartciles

1. INTRODUCTION

Others, particularly ethnic Russians, alarmed by what they took to be Masaryk's implicit denigration of their intellectual character, have denied that Russian philosophy suffered from a veritable absence of epistemological inquiry. For N. Lossky (1870-1965.This, together with a prevalent epistemological view that externality is knowable—and indeed through an immediate grasping or intuition—has given Russian philosophy a form distinct from much of modern Western philosophy [1]. Nevertheless, the relatively late emergence of independent Russian philosophical thought was a result of the medieval "Tatar yoke" and of the subsequent cultural isolation of Russia until Peter the Great's opening to the West [2]. Even then, Russian thought remained heavily indebted to developments in Germany until the emergence of 19th century Slavophilism with I. Kireyevsky (1806-56) and A. Khomiakov.

1. EXPERIMENTAL

How precisely to subdivide the history of Russian philosophy has also been a subject of some controversy. In his pioneering study from 1898, A. Vvedensky (see below), Russia's foremost neo-Kantian, found three periods up to his time. Of course, in light of 20th century events his list must be revisited, reexamined, and expanded. We can readily discern five periods in Russian philosophy, the last of which is still too recent to characterize. Unlike most major nations, specific extra-philosophical (namely, political) events clearly played a major role, if not the sole role, in terminating a period.

1. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

XRD pattern of the samples were analyzed to verify the phase and structural features. Figure 1.a shows the XRD pattern of the samples. The intense and sharp diffraction peaks indicate that the samples are highly crystalline. All peaks are indexed with standard ICDD data (card no. 00-010-0173) and confirmed that alpha phase with R-3c space group is formed. It was also noted that with decreasing Cr concentration, all the diffraction peaks shift to the higher 2θ angle. This is more obvious in Figure 1.b, where the peak corresponding to plane (113) clearly shifts to higher angle with decrease in Cr concentration. This regular shrinkage of lattice cell implies that the concentration of Cr3+ ions in the starting sol affects the thermodynamics of the crystal growth process and manifest as a change in lattice constants.



**Figure 1. a)** Defect level transition for samples Cr-0.001 and Cr-0.01 (♦ indicates the second harmonics of the excitation source **b)** Emission spectra for the sample excited with 260 nm.

1. CONCULSION

Under the initiative of the new Tsar, Alexander I, two new universities were opened in 1804. With them, the need for adequately trained professors again arose. Once more the government turned to Germany, and, with the dislocations caused by the Napoleonic Wars, Russia stood in an excellent position to reap an intellectual harvest. Unfortunately, many of these invited scholars left little lasting impact on Russian thought. For example, one of the most outstanding, Johann Buhle (1763-1821), had already written a number of works on the history of philosophy before taking up residence in Moscow. Yet, once in Russia, his literary output plummeted, and his ignorance of the local language certainly did nothing to extend his influence.

1. AKNOWLEDGEMENT

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