Reviewer A:

1-Please add references for the preparation of the fiber sample (double-crucible technique).

 *Reference - J. Dorosz, "Optical Fibers Technology", Ceramics vol. 86 (2005) was added*

2-In the text right above figure 1, "...corresponding to the following transitions: 4I15/2 -> 2H11/2, 4F9/2, 4I9/2, 4I11/2, 4I13/2." The transition 4F7/2 was missing.

*The missing transition 4F7/2 was added*

3-Why was the concentration 0.5%Yb2O3 chosen beforehand?
*The concentration of Yb2O3 (0.5mol%) results from on the one hand maximization of sensitization process on the other hand is limited by clustering phenomenon.*

4-In the up-conversion scheme shown in the paper, there is the CR channel 4I11/2(Er3+)+4I11/2(Er3+) ? 4I15/2(Er3+)+4F7/2(Er3+). How come if there is quenching of green up-conversion at 0.2% Er2O3?

*Decrease in emission intensity of glass codoped with 0.5mol% Yb2O3/0.2mol% Er2O3 results from luminescence concentration quenching*.

5-Section heading "Tellurite optical fiber codoped with Yb3+/Ho3+" should be Er3+ instead of Ho3+. Besides that, right below it we have figure 4 and the text mention figure

*Mistakes were corrected.*

5 as the "cross-section of the fabricated tellurite optical fiber". Correct that.

*Mistake was corrected*

6-After the text "529 nm (2H11/2?4I15/2), 550 nm (4S3/2?4I15/2) and 656 nm (4F9/2?4I15/2)" add "as shown in figure 5".

*Above text was added.*

7-The text says "Decreasing emission intensity of bulk glass at 545 nm while simultaneously increasing emission intensity at 525 nm is caused by thermal population of 2H11/2 level." Why is that?

*Bulk glass sample is warming up during the pumping process. The energy difference between the 2H11 and 4S3/2 levels, from which the transition responsible for green emission occurs, is about 730 cm-1. It determines their thermal coupling. This phenomenon enables to for example construction of temperature sensor that uses fluorescence intensity ratio (FIR).*

8-The text says "Moreover, measured emission bands shift towards the longer wavelength of 4 nm (550 nm and 656 nm) as a function of fiber length. This phenomenon is related to the reabsorption of ASE signal resulting from the Er3+:5I15/2?2H11/2, 5I15/2?4F9/2  transition." How do you know? Did an experiment with different fiber lengths?

*Red- shifting (4 nm) of ASE results from the reabsorption of ASE signal the Er3+: 5I15/2→2H11/2, 5I15/2→4F9/2  transition. It was confirmed in course of experiment with different fiber lengths.*

9-Why the Red/Green ratio is much larger in the fiber form?

*One of the reasons may be higher absorption coefficient in the range green emission band than red emission band. Similar phenomenon has been presented in the literature [J. Zhang, S. Dai, G. Wang, L. Zhang, H. Sun, L. Hu., Physics Letters A 345, 409–414 (2005)]. The RE emission bands are covered by the absorption edge of the developed tellurite glass. However, an in-depth explanation requires further investigations.*

10-Edit the text. There are words missing, misspells, etc.

*Editorial page was corrected.*