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Abstract

This research, bismuth borate glasses doped with dysprosium (Dy) were prepared using the glass composition formula $30Bi_2O_3$: $(70-x)B_2O_3$: xDy_2O_3 , where x is 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 mol%. Glass samples were prepared by melt-quenching technique at temperature of 1,100 °C for 3 h. Glass samples were annealed at the temperature of 500 °C for 3 h to reduce thermal stress. The physical and optical properties were studied. X-ray diffraction pattern was used to confirm amorphous nature of glass samples. The results showed that the density did not depend on the Dy_2O_3 concentration. The molar volume increased with increasing Dy₂O₃ concentration due to the effect of non-bridging oxygen (NBOs) in the glass networks. The optical spectra revealed six absorption peaks corresponding to the trasition from the ground state ⁶H_{15/2} to energy level ${}^{6}F_{3/2}$ (762 nm), ${}^{6}F_{5/2}$ (805 nm), ${}^{6}F_{7/2}$ (905 nm), $({}^{6}H_{7/2}, {}^{6}F_{9/2})$ (1,100 nm), $({}^{6}F_{11/2}, {}^{6}H_{9/2})$ (1,280 nm) and ${}^{6}H_{11/2}$ (1,695 nm). The emission spectra (excited with 451 nm) revealed three emission peaks, which are assigned to ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{15/2}$ (484 nm), ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{13/2}$ (574 nm) and ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{11/2}$ (661 nm) transitions, respectively. The X-ray luminescence spectra showed four emission peaks at 480 nm, 575 nm, 660 nm and 750 nm due to the transition from

 ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{15/2}$, ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{13/2}$, ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{11/2}$ and ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{9/2} + {}^{6}F_{11/2}$, respectively. The luminescence intensity of 575 nm peak slightly increased with increasing the Dy₂O₃ concentration and the strongest intensity peak was obtained at 575 nm. Proton luminescence spectra of glass showed emission peak at 575 nm which in good agreement with photoluminescence and X-ray luminescence spectra.

Keywords : Bismuth Borate Glass / Dy₂O₃ / Optical Properties / Physical Properties

หัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์ การศึกษาทางสเปกโทรสโกปีของแก้วบิสมัทบอเรตที่เติม Dy₂O₃ หน่วยกิต 48 ผู้เขียน นายสมิต อินทร์ศิริพงษ์ อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา ศ . ดร. พิเชษฐ ลิ้มสุวรรณ ผศ. ดร. จักรพงษ์ แก้วขาว หลักสูตร ปรัชญาดุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชา ฟิสิกส์ ภาควิชา ฟิสิกส์ คณะ วิทยาศาสตร์ พ.ศ. 2555

บทคัดย่อ

้งานวิจัยนี้ได้ศึกษาการเตรียมแก้วบิสมัทบอเรตที่เติม ด้วยคืสโปรเซียม (Dy) ในสูตรแก้ว 30Bi₂O₃: (70-x)B₂O₃: xDy₂O₃ (เมื่อ x = 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 และ 2.5 เปอร์เซ็นโคยโมล) แก้วตัวอย่าง ถูกเตรียมโดยเทคนิคการหลอมและทำให้เย็นตัวอย่างรวคเร็วที่อุณหภูมิ $1,100~^0\mathrm{C}$ เป็นเวลา 3 ชั่วโมง ้อบอ่อนแก้วที่อุณหภูมิ 500 ⁰C เป็นเวลา 3 ชั่วโมง เพื่อลดความเครียดเชิงความร้อน ผลที่ได้พบว่า ้งากรูปแบบการเลี้ยวเบนของรังสีเอ็กซ์ยืนยันถึงกวามเป็นวัสดุอสัณฐานของแก้วตัวอย่าง กวาม หนาแน่นของแก้วไม่ขึ้นกับความเข้มข้นของ $\mathbf{Dy}_2\mathbf{O}_3$ ค่าปริมาตรเชิงโมลขึ้น กับความเข้มข้นของ Dy₂O₃ อันเนื่องมาจากผลของออกซิเงนที่ไม่ได้เป็นสะพานเชื่อมต่อประจุในโครงสร้างแก้ว ผล ้สเปกตรัมการดูดกลืนแสงพบว่ามีพีกเกิดขึ้น 6 ตำแหน่ง เนื่องจากการดูดกลืนจากสถานะพื้น $^6\mathrm{H}_{15/2}$ ไปยังสถานะ ${}^{6}F_{3/2}$ (762 nm), ${}^{6}F_{5/2}$ (805 nm), ${}^{6}F_{7/2}$ (905 nm), (${}^{6}H_{7/2}$, ${}^{6}F_{9/2}$) (1,100 nm), (⁶F_{11/2}, ⁶H_{9/2}) (1,280 nm) และ ⁶H_{11/2} (1,695 nm) การศึกษาปรากฏการณ์โฟโตลูมิเนสเซนต์ พบว่า เกิดการเปล่งแสง (กระตุ้นที่ความยาวคลื่น 451 nm) 3 ตำแหน่ง ซึ่งเกิดจากการลดสถานะใน ⁴F_{9/2}→⁶H_{15/2} (484 nm), ⁴F_{9/2}→⁶H_{13/2} (574 nm) และ ⁴F_{9/2}→⁶H_{11/2} (661 nm) ตามลำคับ และ พบพิคความเข้มสูงสุดที่ความยาวคลื่น 574 nm การศึกษาการลูมิเนสเซนต์ เมื่อกระตุ้นด้วยรังสีเอ็กซ์ พบว่าเกิดพีดขึ้น 4 ตำแหน่งที่ ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{15/2}$ (480 nm), ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{13/2}$ (575 nm), ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{11/2}$ (660 nm) และ ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{6}H_{9/2} + {}^{6}F_{11/2}$ (750 nm) ตามลำดับ โดยความเข้มของการเปล่งแสงที่พีค ้ตำแหน่ง 575 nm มีก่าเพิ่มขึ้นเล็กน้อย เมื่อเพิ่ม ความเข้มข้นของ Dy₂O₃ ในทุกแก้วตัวอย่าง และพบ พิกความเข้มสูงสุดที่ 575 nm ผลโปรตอนลูมิเนสเซนต์พบพิกการเปล่งแสงที่ตำแหน่ง 575 nm ้สอดคล้องกับผลโฟโตลูมิเนสเซนต์และผลลูมิเนสเซนต์เมื่อกระตุ้นด้วยรังสีเอ็กซ์

กำสำคัญ : แก้วบิสมัทบอเรต / ดีสโปรเซียม / สมบัติเชิงกายภาพ / สมบัติเชิงแสง

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

| • | 4.1 1 |
|--|--|
| A | Absorbance |
| A(n0), | Refractive index-based Interaction Parameter |
| В | Band Tailing Parameter |
| BO | Bridging Oxygen Atom |
| С | Electromagnetic Wave Velocity in Vacuum |
| D | Optical Density |
| E _F | Fermi Energy |
| Eg | Energy Gap |
| Egopt | Optical Band Gap |
| $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{dir}}$ | Direct Optical Band Gap |
| $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{ind}}_{\mathrm{g}}$ | Indirect Optical Band Gap |
| $\Delta \dot{E}$ | Width of Tail |
| Eu | Urbach's Energy |
| Eo | Mobility Gap |
| eV | Electron Volt |
| F | Field Strength |
| Н | Planck's Constant |
| Io | Intensities of Incident Radiation |
| Ι | Intensities of Transmitted Radiation |
| IR | Infrared |
| Κ | Kelvin |
| k _B | Boltzmann's Constant |
| Nd | Refractive Index |
| M(n0), | Refractive index-based Metallization Criterion |
| MT | Molecular Weight |
| NBOs | Non-Bridging Oxygen |
| NL | Loschmidt Number |
| R | Refractance |
| RE | Rare-earth |
| Rm | Molar Refractivity |
| Rp | Ionic radius |
| Ri | Inter Nuclear Distance |
| Rp | Polaron Radius |
| T | Temperature |
| Tg | Glass Transition Temperature |
| Tm | Melting Temperature |
| UV | Ultraviolet |
| VIS | Visible |
| V _M | Molar Volume |
| Vp | Ion Packing Ratio |
| Wi | Weight Fraction |
| Wa | Weight of the Specimen in Air |
| Wb | Weight of the Specimen in Water |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (cont'd)

| X | Thickness of Sample |
|----------------------------------|---|
| XPS | X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy |
| XRD | X-Ray Diffraction |
| A | Absorption Coefficient |
| α_T | Thermal Expansion Coefficient |
| α_o^{2-} | Electronic Oxide Polarizability |
| $\alpha_{oxide(-II)}$ | Polarizability of the Oxide (-II) Species |
| α_{02} -(n ₀) | Refractive index-based Oxide Ion Polarizability |
| Eion | Extinction Coefficients of the Ions |
| Р | Density |
| V | Electromagnetic Wave Frequency |
| V_d | Abbe Number |
| χ^{av} | Average Electronegativity |
| $\chi^{av}_{\chi^{(3)}}$ | Third-Order Non-Linear Susceptibility |
| Λ | Wavelength |
| λ_c | Cut-off Wavelength |
| Λ | Optical Basicity |
| Λ_{cal} | Calculated Basicity |
| $\Lambda(\mathbf{n}_0)$ | Refractive Index-Based Optical Basicity |
| Λ_{th} | Theoretical Optical Basicity |