تهیه و مطالعه شیشه‌های سدیم تترابورات دوی شده با اکسید تربیوم

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چکیده: شیشه‌های تترابورات دوی شده با اکسید تربیوم از واکنش:

\[ Na_2B_4O_7 + 10 \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_3\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \]

ستن شدند. این واکنش در دمای ۱۳۰۰ درجه سانتی‌گراد به مدت ۱۵ دقیقه تهیه، بعد از سرد شدن شیشه حاصل را به صورت پودر کاملاً نرم در اورده آن را با مقداری از (۲-۵ مول درصد) از اکسید تربیوم مخلوط و در دمای ۱۳۰۰ درجه سانتی‌گراد به مدت ۱ ساعت تنش زدایی و مورد مطالعه قرار گرفتند. دانستنی‌منهای شیشه‌ای با استفاده از قانون ارشمیدس اندازه‌گیری شده و مشخص شد که دوی کردن تربیوم \(\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3\) در \(\text{Na}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_4\) منجر به افزایش دانستنی می‌شود. طیف مادون فرمز شیشه‌ها هنگامی که به افزایش \(\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3\) در ناحیه \(400-4000 \text{cm}^{-1}\) می‌گذاریم، خاکسپاری شیشه‌های دوی شده با اکسید تربیوم با اکسید دیگر می‌شود. طیف‌های تغییرات ساختاری ایجاد شده با تغییر مقدار تربیوم مربوط می‌شود. طیف‌های تغییرات ساختاری ایجاد شده با تغییر مقدار تربیوم مربوط می‌شود. طیف‌های تغییرات ساختاری ایجاد شده با تغییر مقدار تربیوم مربوط می‌شود.

موج 737 نانومتر مورد بررسی قرار گرفت و مشاهده شد که لومینسانس سبز شدید در طول موج تقریباً ۵۵۰ نانومتر ظاهر می‌شود.

واژه‌های کلیدی: شیشه تترابورات، اکسید تربیوم، اسیدنتوسکوپی، مادون قرمز.
Preparation and characterization of terbium oxide doped sodium tetraborate glasses

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Abstract: Terbium oxide doped tetraborate glasses were prepared from the reaction of Tb₂O₃ and Na₂B₄O₇·10 H₂O on reagent grade. At first, the base borate glass of Na₂B₄O₇ was prepared by melting dehydrated borax at 1000 °C for 30 min and then the obtained base glass was crushed and powdered. Appropriate amounts of Tb₂O₃ (5-20 mol %) and Na₂B₄O₇ powdered glass were mixed and melted at 1200 °C for 15 min. By transferring the melt in a cold steel sample holder and pressing, the final glasses were obtained. To avoid self crushing of the obtained glass samples, they were annealed at 300 °C for 1h. The density of the samples, measured by using Archimedes’s principle, showed that the doping of Tb₂O₃ in Na₂B₄O₇ increases the density of the glass. The infrared spectra of the glasses in the range of 4000 - 400 cm⁻¹ shows that the addition of Tb₂O₃ did not introduce any new absorption band in the infrared spectrum of pure sodium tetraborate glass. Comparing of the IR spectral features of the Tb⁺³ doped glasses with undoped glass show that the evolution of the IR spectral bands is related to the structural changes produced by varying of Tb⁺³. UV Spectroscopic study of such glasses shows that the addition of terbium oxide shifts the optical absorption edges towards lower energies. The fluorescence properties of (1-x) Na₂B₄O₇·xTb₂O₃ glass system were investigated by means of the emission Spectroscopy with excitation by 377 nm light. The glass presented intense ~ 550 nm green luminescence.

Keywords: Tetraborate glass; Terbium oxide; Infrared spectroscopy.

1. Introduction
Glasses are useful materials with potential applications in fabrication of switching and memory devices, transducers, superiors insulators, dielectrics and ordinary electronic material [1-2]. In recent years investigation of the properties of glasses have been the object of materials researchers in electronic terms rather than simply from the chemical point of view [3]. Boron oxide form the basis for many low melting glasses and are characterized by a covalently linked boron-oxygen network. Their network structures have the form of macro-anion with boron-oxygen chains, segments of such chains (including highly branched ones), two – dimensional layers, three – dimensional networks, and their fragments. Structural studies show that sodium borate glasses contain boroxol, tetraborate, and metaborate groups. Borate glasses have been known to be an excellent host matrices for the rare – earth oxides because of their good glass forming nature compared to other conventional systems [4]. They have attracted much attention because of their electrochemical and optical applications, namely as solid–state batteries, optical waveguides and luminescent materials [5]. Such glasses are suitable
as optical materials with high transparency, low melting point, easily - shaped, high thermal stability and good rare – earth ions solubility [6, 7]. The rare – earth ion in glass occupies the centre of a distorted cube which is made of four tetrahed of borate and each tetrahedron contributes two oxygen’s to the coordination of rare earth ions. The overall coordination number is 8 as a common coordination of rare – earth oxides [8]. The optical properties of RE ions in glasses depend on the chemical composition which determines the structure and nature of the bonds in glass matrix [9]. Traditional spectroscopic studies of lanthanide salts have been reported and traditional glasses doped with small amounts of such elements have been investigated. The difference in the spectral behavior shown by ions of d- block transition elements, is due to the fact that electrons responsible for the spectral properties of rare – earth ions are 4f electrons, and the 4f orbital are very effectively shielded from the effect of external forces by the overlying 5s2 and 5p6 shells. The states arising from the 4f orbital configurations are only slightly affected by the surroundings of the ions and remain particularly invariant for a given ion various compounds [10]. Sodium tetraborate is a type of sodium borate glasses that consists of one – third of sodium oxide and two – third of boron oxide. This type of borate glasses drawn great attention due to their enhanced electrical and optical properties when modified by phthalocyanine or by rare - earth cations [11]. In order to extend the available information on borate glasses containing terbium ions, we prepared the xTb2O3. (1-x) Na2B4O7 glass system with 0 ≤ x ≤ 0.2. We studied the products by UV-V is, Infrared and fluorescence spectroscopy and density measurements.

2. Experimental
2.1. Sample preparation
Samples of the x Tb2O3. (1-x) Na2B4O7 glass system with x =0.00, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2 were prepared from the reaction of Tb2O3 and Na2B4O7. .1H2O on reagent grade. At first, the base borate glass of Na2B4O7 composition was prepared by melting dehydrated borax at 1000 °C for 30 min. Then it was quenched on a refractory steel block. The obtained base glass was crushed and powdered by agate ball mill. Then appropriate amounts of Tb2O3 and Na2B4O7 glass were mixed and melted at 1200 °C for 15 min. The glass samples were obtained by pouring the melts on stainless steel. For avoid self crushing of obtained glass sample they were annealed at 300°C for 1h.

2.2. X-Ray diffraction
The glassy nature of the samples, were confirmed by XRD studies using D5000 Siemens diffractometer with Cu – Kα line of wavelength λ = 1.5406 Å’ at the scanning rate of 1 °/min. and 20 was varied from low angle to 70’.

2.3. Infrared Spectra
Infrared spectroscopic studies were used to get essential information about the arrangement of the structural units of glass samples. The FT-IR transmission spectra in the region 4000 – 400 cm⁻¹ were recorded for all samples using Shimadzu Tensor 27 by KBr pellet technique.

2.4. Density measurement
The density of glass samples were measured using Archimedes’s Law. The measurements were carried out using Shimadzu Aw 200 balance and xylene as an inert immersion liquid. The density was obtained from the relation d (g/cm³) = [a-b]x (density of xylene), where a is the weight of the glass sample in air, b is the weight of the glass sample when immersed in xylene. The density of xylene is 0.865(g/cm³) [12].

2.5. Optical spectrum
The optical spectra were recorded using Shimadzu UV-1650 PC spectrometer in the wavelength range of 200 – 1000 nm at room temperature.

2.6. Fluorescence measurements
The fluorescence spectra was measured using Shimadzu Rf-5301PC spectrophotometer at room temperature.

3. Results and discussion
3.1. X-ray diffraction studies
The X – ray diffraction patterns of the samples confirm the amorphous nature of the glasses. Fig.1. shows the x- ray diffraction pattern of the glass sample prepared with x = 0.05 as an example.
3.2. FT –IR analysis

The FT – IR spectra of Tb$^{3+}$ doped sodium tetraborate glasses were obtained using KBr pellet technique in the range of 4000 – 400 cm$^{-1}$. Fig.2 shows the IR spectra recorded for the Tb$^{3+}$ doped tetraborate glasses. The IR spectral features of the Tb$^{3+}$doped glasses are very broad due to the vitreous nature of the samples [13]. The main spectroscopic features evidenced by these spectra are characteristic of the base Na$_2$B$_4$O$_7$ glass and were previously reported and assigned [14-15].

The weak bond around 3400 cm$^{-1}$ is assigned to the O-H stretching which may be associated with water trapped in glasses during experiment [8].

The FT – IR spectra of Tb$^{3+}$ doped glasses are very broad due to the vitreous nature of the Tb$^{3+}$ doped glasses [15]. The structural changes are studied by the IR investigation of Tb$^{3+}$ doped glasses. We note that the mentioned structural changes lead to a more compact structure. Such behavior was previously reported for other rare – earth ions (Gd[17], Ho[18], Dy[19], Eu[13]), too, but was not reported for the terbium ions so far.
Fig 2: The infrared absorption spectra of Na₂B₄O₇ glasses. (1) pure Na₂B₄O₇ glass. (2) glass containing 5 mol% Tb₂O₃. (3) 10 mol% Tb₂O₃. (4) 15 mol% Tb₂O₃. (5) 20 mol% Tb₂O₃.

3.3. Density measurement
The density of the glass and its value is important and stands on its own as an intrinsic property capable of casting the light on the short range structure. Also, boron oxide in its glassy form is a laminar network consisting of boron atoms 3-fold coordinated with oxygen which can form 6-membered boroxol rings (B₃O₆), as reported earlier by Krogh – Moe [20]. When an alkali oxide modifies the pure boron oxide, the additional oxygen, obtained by the oxide dissociation, causes a conversion from the trigonal boron atoms BO₃ into 4-fold coordinated boron atoms as BO₄. Each BO₄ structural group is negatively charged and the four oxygen’s are included in the network as bridging oxygen. These units are responsible for the increase in the connectivity of the glass network. As a result, the degree of the structural compactness and modification of the geometrical configuration in the glass network can vary with a change in the composition[11]. Fig.3. and Table 1. show that the general trend of the density of Tb³⁺ doped glasses is to increase with increasing terbium ion content. This behavior is due to the higher number of terbium ions accommodated in the vitreous matrix. Note that the density vs x increase is not linear and the increase of the density is slower for the (10 = x = 15) mol% composition range. This behavior suggests that a more complicated mechanism, also implying the structural changes determined by varying x, must be considered to explain the density – composition relation. Taking into account that for (10 = x =15) mol % the IR data indicates the conversion of BO₃ into BO₄ structural units leading to a less compact structure of the glass matrix and consequently to a decrease of its density, we obtain a reasonable explanation of the density – x relation in the composition range mentioned.

3.4. Optical absorption and fluorescence measurements
Judd – ofelt theory is the most suitable theory to characterize the intensities of forced electric dipole transitions between 4f states of lanthanide ions. Since the absorption and emission probabilities for an ion matrix combination are given as a function of a set of there parameters, i.e. the intensity or judd – ofelt parameters [21-22].
According to the Judd-ofelt theory, the oscillator strength, $P_{cal}(aJ; bJ')$, of an electric dipole absorption transition from the initial state $|aJ>$ to the final state $|bJ'>$ depends on three parameters ($\lambda = 2, 4, 6$) as given by:

$$P_{cal}(aJ; bJ') = \frac{8\pi^2 m c}{3\hbar} \frac{\Delta \hbar}{2J+1} \frac{(\Delta n^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{9n} \sum_{\lambda=2,4,6} f_{\lambda} |aJ| |U^{(\lambda)}||bJ'\rangle|^2$$

Where $\Delta \nu_p$ is the barycenter of the transition, $n$ is the refractive index, $m$ is the electron mass, $c$ is the velocity of light, $\hbar$ is the Plank constant and $<|U^{(\lambda)}||bJ'\rangle>$ are the double reduced matrix elements of the unit Tensor operators[23]. The optical absorption measurements were made at room temperature for the pure ($Na_2B_4O_7$) glasses doped with $Tb_2O_3$ as indicated in Table 1. Fig. 4 shows the absorption as a function of wavelength for $Na_2B_4O_7$ glass containing 10 mol% $Tb_2O_3$. It is clear that the region of high absorption is in the ultraviolet range and seems to move to longer wavelengths as $Tb_2O_3$ content increases. Furthermore, it is noted that there is a single absorption peak due to $Tb^{3+}$ around 300 nm for all glass samples doped with $Tb_2O_3$ due to the transition $4f^8$ to $4f^75d$ and the f-f transitions within $Tb^{3+} 4f^8$ configuration have not been seen clearly due to their weak intensity.

![Fig.3: Variation of density with terbium oxide content.](image)

**Table1** Chemical composition and density of glasses in the system($Na_2B_4O_7$-$Tb_2O_3$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glass sample</th>
<th>Composition(%mol)</th>
<th>Density( g / cm$^3$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$Na_2B_4O_7$</td>
<td>$Tb_2O_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 4: UV spectram of Na$_2$B$_4$O$_7$ glass containing 5, 10, 15 mol % Tb$_2$O$_3$

When Tb$^{3+}$ ion is excited to $^5D_3$ or a higher level, the radiative transition from $^5D_3$ to $^7F_j$ ($j = 0$ - 6) results in a series of $^5D_3$ emission in the blue region, while that from $^5D_4$ to $^7F_j$ yields another series of $^5D_4$ emission in the green region. Since the energy difference between $^5D_3$ and $^5D_4$ matches with that between $^7F_0$ and $^7F_6$, the excited ion at $^5D_3$ (energy donor) relaxes its state to $^5D_4$, releasing the energy to resonantly excite the nearest unexcited ion (energy acceptor) from $^7F_6$ to $^7F_0$. This process is called resonant energy transfer, whose probability is proportional to $(R_0/R)^s$; where $R_0$ stands for inter–ionic distance and $R_0$ for the critical distance. The value of $R_0$ for typical multipolar interaction is in the range of 10-20 Å and $s = 6$ for dipole–dipole and $s = 8$ for dipole–quadrupole interactions [24].

Terbium–activated phosphors are excellent emitters of green light. Furthermore, Tb$^{3+}$ ion luminescence under uv excitation usually consists of four main emission lines around 490 (blue), 545 (green), 580 (yellow) and 620 (red) nm. These emission lines correspond to the $^5D_4$→$^7F_j$ ($j = 6, \ldots, 3$) transitions as shown in Fig.5 for $\lambda_{ex} = 360$ nm[25].

In addition to these emission lines, a considerable contribution from the higher-level emission $^5D_3$→$^7F_j$ is often observed in the luminescence. The typical luminescence of Tb$^{3+}$ appears to be green to the human eye, because the emission due to the $^5D_4$→$^7F_5$ transition (∼545 nm) usually dominates overall emissions. The fluorescence intensity is considered to be dependent on the host lattice through the crystal field [26].

The fluorescence spectra were measured by using a fluorospectrometer at room temperature. Fig.6, shows the fluorescence spectra of xTb$^{3+}$ in Na$_2$B$_4$O$_7$ glass sample(x = 0.15). Fluorescence spectra and intensity of RE ions are dependent on the symmetry and strength of crystal field, because the optical radiation of RE ion is mainly due to forced electric dipole transition. Kuboniwa and Hoshina reported a good agreement between observed fluorescence and calculated values for Tb$^{3+}$ in some oxides such as YPO$_4$, YBO$_3$ and ScBO$_3$. Their theoretical calculation along the Judd–ofelt [21] approximation showed that the $^5D_4$→$^7F_5$ transition has the largest probability in the $^5D_4$→$^7F_j$ ($j = 3, 4, 5, 6$) transitions for all these matrices. It was also pointed out that the intensity of $^5D_4$→$^7F_3$ transition can become comparable to that of $^5D_4$→$^7F_4$ when the crystal field is very strong, where the $^7D$ state of the 4f$^5$ ($^4$S) 5d configuration was assumed to be admixed into the 4f$^6$ configuration [26].
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4. Conclusions

Glasses in the system (1-x)Na$_2$B$_4$O$_7$-xB$_2$O$_3$ (0.00 ≤ x ≤ 0.20) were prepared using the press - quenching technique from the glasses melts. The FT-IR spectroscopy of the glasses were measured and evaluated to confirm the internal structure arrangements of the building units of such glasses as a result of the progressive replacement of Na$_2$B$_4$O$_7$ by B$_2$O$_3$. IR measurements suggests that Tb$^{3+}$ ions play a network modifier role in Tb$^{3+}$ doped glasses. Increase of x up to 0.15 determines important structural changes, but only slight ones.

Fig. 5 Energy levels and emission processes of Tb$^{3+}$ ion at $\lambda_{ex}$ = 360 nm.

Fig. 6 Fluorescence spectra of Tb$^{3+}$ in Na$_2$B$_4$O$_7$ glass sample(x =0.15)
for higher x values. Density measurements support this assumption. The study of the optical absorption of sodium tetraborate glasses containing \( \text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3 \) in the wavelength range from 200-1000 nm revealed an absorption peak in the ultraviolet range that seems to move to longer wavelength as \( \text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3 \) content increase. IR spectroscopic and density measurements performed on \( x\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3, \ (1-x)\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \) glasses show that modifying the terbium ion content of samples leads to structural changes in the host vitreous matrix. These data show that the terbium ions play a network modifier role in the studied glasses. The fluorescence properties of \( (1-x)\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot x\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3 \) glass system were investigated by means of the emission spectra with excitation by 377 nm light, the glass presented intense ~ 550 nm green luminescence.

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**Reference**


