

γ -Ray Induced Metastable Defects in Mn-Doped Lead-Phosphate Glass

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P_bO-P₂O₅+ xMnO₂ (0<x<1) glasses are synthesized. The effects of MnO₂ on structural and optical properties of glasses have been investigated using different characterization techniques. The effect of both glass composition and MnO₂ content on the generation of radiation-induced defects has been investigated. The intensity and the position of the induced bands are found to depend on the type and composition of glass, concentration of the dopant and also on the irradiation dose. Experimental results indicate that the undoped glass reveals before irradiation strong and broad ultraviolet absorption which is related to the co-sharing of absorption due to both trace iron impurities and lead ions (Pb²⁺). The band gap energy is found to decrease with the increasing content of MnO₂ in the glasses, while different irradiation doses showed remarkable effect on the band gap which decreases to semi conducting range. The effect of gamma irradiation also takes place, the band gap decreases from 4.15 to 2.9 eV and from 3.84 to 2.8 for indirect transition for both G1 and G4 respectively also for all glass systems.

Keywords: Lead-phosphate glass, gamma-irradiation, optical absorption, optical energy gap.

During the past two decades, phosphate glasses have been investigated extensively and it is because of the interesting developing new glasses suited to the demands of both industry and technology, because of their low glass transition temperatures, low optical dispersions and relatively high thermal expansion coefficient (Doweidar *et al.*, 2005). However, the poor chemical durability, high hygroscopic and volatile nature of phosphate glasses is preventing them from replacing the conventional glass in a wide range of technological applications. Some phosphate glass properties make them hopeful candidates for fast ion conducting material, biomedical applications and bio-compatible materials such as that found in bone regeneration application and shielding materials.

Limited literature is available for the replacement of glass network former (P_2O_5) by intermediate oxide; MnO_2 and its effect on the properties of glasses (Saif *et al.*, 2013). The present work reports UV-visible absorption spectral measurements of base undoped lead phosphate glass of equimolecular composition (50mol % PbO , 50mol % P_2O_5) and with also some other samples containing the same base composition together with 0.05, 0.1, 0.25 and 0.75 MnO_2 and named as G1,G2,G3,G4 and G5 respectively. The work also includes the same UV-visible spectroscopic measurements after subjecting the prepared samples to successive gamma irradiation doses. A further objective of this work is to find out the radiation-induced defects generated from the undoped and Mn-doped lead phosphate glasses. A final goal is aimed to evaluate the suitability of such glasses as gamma-ray indicators.

Materials and Methods

Preparation of the glasses

The glass samples were prepared by using chemically high purity grade raw materials. Lead oxide was added in the form of pure lead oxide (Pb_3O_4) and P_2O_5 was introduced as pure ammonium dihydrogen phosphate ($NH_4H_2PO_4$) and MnO_2 was added in the form of its respective pure oxide. Each batch weighs about 50 g was melt in porcelain crucibles by placing them in an electrical furnace for an hour, at $800^\circ C$ for 1 hour till a bubble free liquid was formed. These melts were rotated several times and the homogenized melts were poured in slightly warmed stainless steel molds of the required dimensions. The prepared glasses were annealed at $200^\circ C$ for 3 h to reduce thermal stress, and cool down to room temperature ($\sim 25^\circ C$). All glass samples were cut and polish in proper shape for further studies.

UV-visible absorption measurements

The optical absorption of highly polished samples of the undoped and Mn-doped glasses of the dimensions $1 \times 4 \times 0.2 \text{ cm}^3$ were recorded at room temperature before and after each successive gamma doses by a recording spectrophotometer in the range 200-1000nm type Perkin-Elmer.

Gamma irradiation facility

A ^{60}Co gamma cell (2000 Ci) was used as a gamma-ray source with a dose rate of 1.5 Gy/second at a temperature of $\sim 30^\circ C$. The investigated glass samples

were subjected to the same gamma dose every time. Using a Fricke dosimeter, the absorbed dose in water was utilized in terms of dose in glass. No cavity theory corrections were made. Each glass was successively subjected to a totally dose of 0.3 and finally to 30 kGy (10^6 Rad= 10^4 Gy).

Results and Discussion

Fig. 1. illustrates the UV-visible absorption spectrum of the base lead phosphate glass before irradiation. The spectrum reveals strong and broad UV absorption extending from 200 to about 300nm with a quite sharp band at about 250nm and with a secondary kink in ascending lobe at about 215nm. With increasing MnO_2 content the induced spectra are generally characterized by some low intense two peaks at ~ 400 and 480nm. On subjecting the base undoped glass to successive gamma irradiation, the intensity of the UV sharp band is observed to progressively increase with shifting of the peak to longer wavelength reaching about 275nm in the highest dose and no induced visible band is observed.

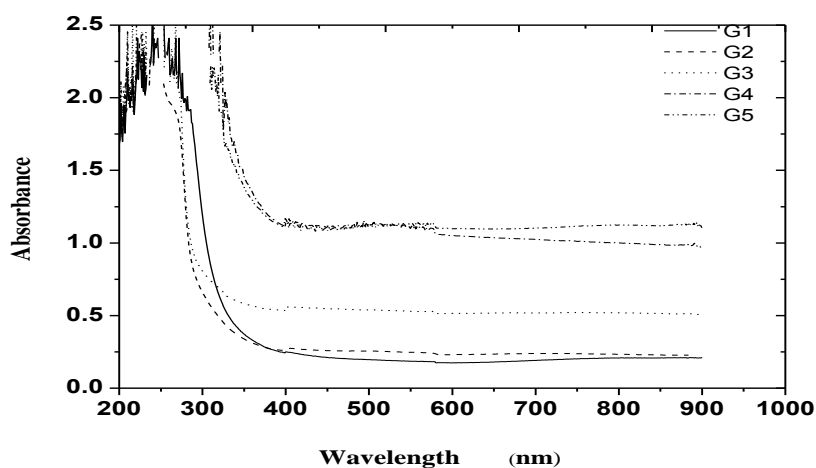


Fig. 1. Absorption spectra of glasses G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 before irradiation.

UV-visible absorption spectra of MnO_2 -doped glasses before and after irradiation

Fig. 2-6. illustrate the absorption spectra of different concentrations of Mn-doped glass samples before and after successive irradiation doses. The absorption

spectra of the Mn-doped samples reveal primarily strong UV absorption previously identified in the undoped host lead phosphate glass and also show low intense broad band (340-520nm). The intensities of the induced bands are observed to fall at the first irradiation dose (0.3kGy) and then a remarkable increase in the peaks intensities was observed with successive irradiation.

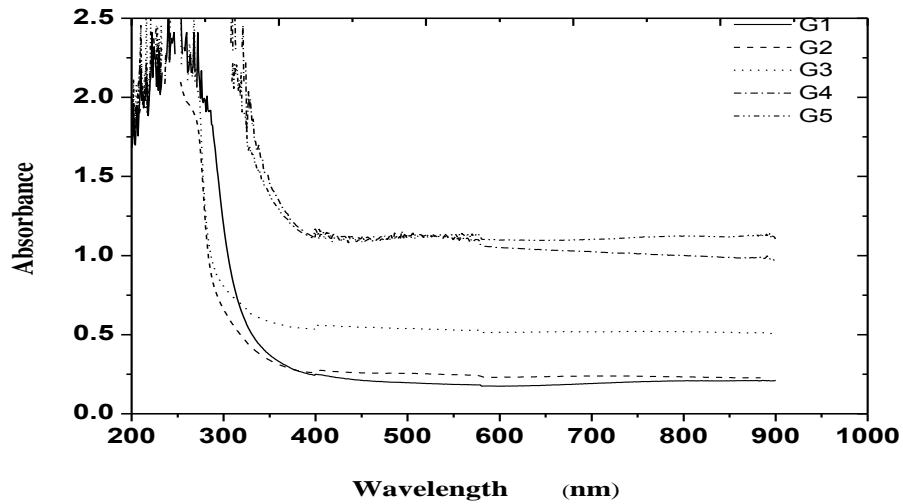


Fig. 2. Absorption spectra of glass G1 before and after irradiation.

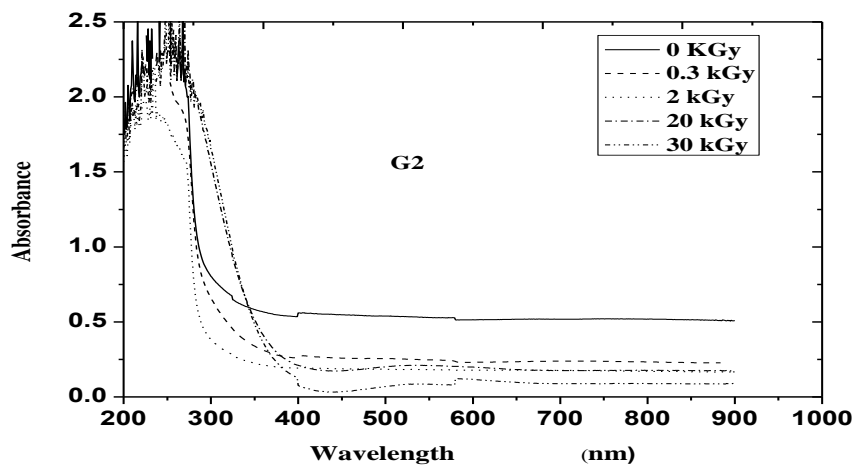


Fig. 3. Absorption spectra of glass G2 before and after irradiation.

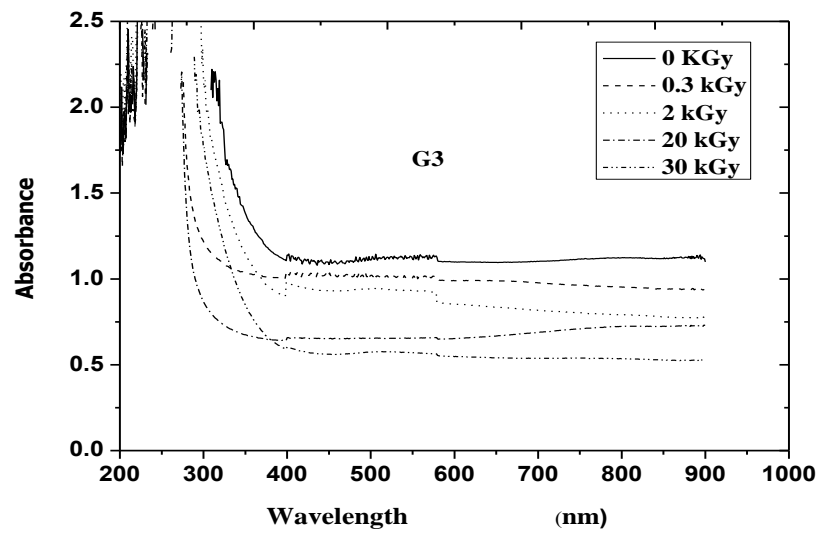


Fig. 4. Absorption spectra of glass G3 before and after irradiation.

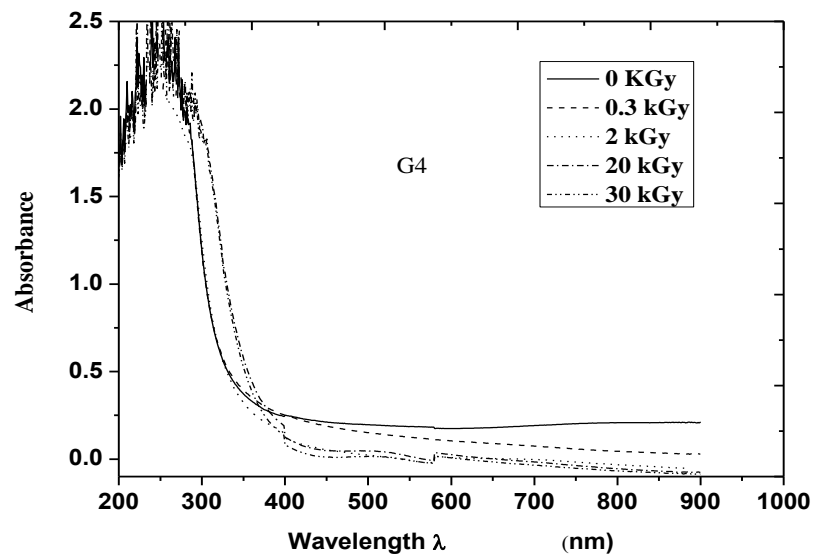


Fig. 5. Absorption spectra of glass G4 before and after irradiation.

Egypt. J. Rad. Sci. Applic., Vol. 26, No. 1-2 (2013)

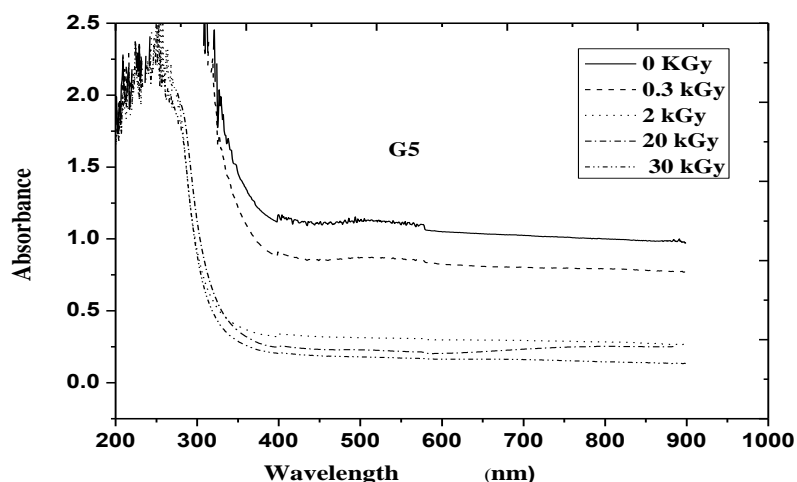


Fig. 6. Absorption spectra of glass G5 before and after irradiation.

Origins of the UV-visible in the host lead phosphate glass

The present studied base glass is of the composition (PbO 50 mol%, P₂O₅ 50 mol%) and reveals a broad UV spectrum which is more widely extended than that previously shown in various alkali phosphate glasses (Marzouk *et al.*, 2006). So, it is suggested that the observed broad ultraviolet absorption observed in high lead phosphate glass originates from the co-sharing of absorption due to both trace iron impurities and that due to Pb²⁺. The distinction between the spectrums of each of those partners necessitates further work by combined techniques and utilizing special extra pure raw materials.

Extensive radiation effects in alkali and alkaline earth phosphate glasses have been early reviewed by Lell *et al.* (1966). Bishay (1970) showed that the induced absorption can be resolved into four bands centered at 2.3eV (~540nm), 2.9eV(~420nm), 5.5eV(~225nm), and 6.0eV(~200nm). Ghoneim *et al.* (2013) proposed two models, one for the 2.3eV (~540nm) centre with a hole trapped in a pair of (NBO's) with the alkali covalently bonded to the oxygen (colour centre II): Beekenkamp assumed that the band at 6.0 eV (~200nm) is due to oxygen vacancy in a PO₄ tetrahedron which trapped two electrons. The induced band near 5.1 eV (~245nm) seems to correlate with the 4.8 eV (~275nm) P₂ defect band in P-doped silica which arises from an electron trapped in an antibonding

Egypt. J. Rad. Sci. Applic., Vol. 26, No. 1-2 (2013)

orbital of a PO_4 unit, which has no analog in silicate glasses. Also, gamma irradiation is observed to produce high intensive effects on alkali phosphate and other mentioned glasses. It can thus assumed that the presence of high PbO content (50 mol %) in the studied lead phosphate glass suppress to a measurable value the effects of successive gamma irradiation, especially in the visible region and with the combined presence of phosphate partner. El-Batal *et al.*, (2009) have recently showed that high lead silicate glasses and high lead borate glasses reveal some shielding effects towards successive irradiation doses but showing induced visible bands. Such results indicate the complete shielding of induced visible bands in the host lead phosphate glass virtually originates from the sharing of both partners, namely, phosphate and lead oxide. It seems that the shielding behaviour as illustrated by the absence of induced visible bands saves sufficient positive holes to perform this photochemical reaction. The observed shift of the UV induced from 250 to 275nm by gamma irradiation is correlated to the possible distortion of the iron species symmetry responsible for this band through gamma irradiation.

UV-visible in the lead phosphate glass doped MnO_2

The Mn-doped glass reveals UV spectrum and no visible bands could be identified (Fig. 2-6). It is well known that, manganese is accepted to exist in two valence states in glasses, namely, the trivalent Mn^{3+} state and the divalent Mn^{2+} state. Trivalent manganese ions exhibit a broad visible band centred at 480-520nm while the divalent manganese ions belong to d^5 configuration for which there are no spin-allowed transitions possible and only weak peaks may occur corresponding to the spin-forbidden transitions (Weyl, 1959).

The absence of the characteristic visible broad band due to Mn^{3+} in this glass supports our assumption that the base lead-phosphate host glass initiates the low valence state and Mn^{3+} ions are not obviously identified in noticeable percent. On subjecting this Mn-doped glass to gamma irradiation, the induced broad band at 540nm can be assigned to an induced state of (Mn^{3+}) or metastable (Mn^{2+})⁺ ions which are previously suggested by (Monke *et al.*, 2001) to be generated by capturing Mn^{2+} ions to positive holes through photochemical reaction. A similar behaviour for Mn ions in different glass systems was reached by various workers (Ghomeim *et al.*, 1983). It is accepted that Paul (1982), glass *Egypt. J. Rad. Sci. Applic.*, Vol. 26, No. 1-2 (2013)

always contains traces of iron impurities and when a glass is decolorized with manganese and exposed to γ -irradiation, electrons are expected to be shared between Mn^{2+} and Fe^{3+} and takes place as follows: $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Mn}^{2+} + h\nu \leftrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Mn}^{3+}$. Thus after irradiation the near-ultraviolet absorption will decrease (due to decrease of Fe^{3+}) and the glass will appear pink. Thus the interference of Fe_2O_3 absorbs radiation and cause discoloration of glass (causing the remarkable decrease the absorption intensity absorption).

Besides the above previous interpretation, the continuous observed dramatic decrease in intensity of the visible absorption spectra (350-800nm) for the studied glasses after been exposed to different irradiation doses can be explained as follows: the origin of this negative induced absorption may be attributed to the distraction of non-bridging oxygen by the irradiation, which would cause the absorption edge to shift to shorter wavelength.

Interpretation of the fading behaviour

Bleaching of the irradiated glasses

Fig. 7. shows the fading behaviour of the glasses studied after been irradiated up to 30kGy within interval times ranging from 1 to 30 days at room temperature ($\sim 25^\circ\text{C}$). It can be concluded that the intensity of the peak at $\sim 400\text{nm}$ decreases with increasing the bleaching time. Also, the intensity either increase or decrease with varying the MnO_2 concentration. Generally, both the increase and the decrease in the peak intensity are very limited. The fading behavior illustrated in Fig. 7 shows that the spectral curves within the interval of time studied (up to 60 days) remain almost unchanged and very close in the undoped and high content MnO_2 -doped samples which appear in the case of G1 and G5.

This indicates the shielding or persistence of the studied lead-phosphate glasses especially that containing high MnO_2 content. Several authors have arrived to the conclusion that phosphate glasses and especially that containing transition metals show shielding behaviour towards successive gamma irradiation doses (El-Batal *et al.*, 2011). It is obvious that the combined presence of phosphate anions in the mentioned glasses besides the sharing of transition metal ions causes the observed shielding behaviour. Further work is still needed for varieties of phosphate glasses doped with transition metal ions to justify the processes of

shielding, fading and thermal recovery of induced defects. The phenomena of irradiation can be made reversible (Marzouk *et al.*, 2006); when a piece of irradiated manganese glass is bleached at room-temperature, the colour bleaches and the absorption spectrum becomes similar to that of the unexposed glass.

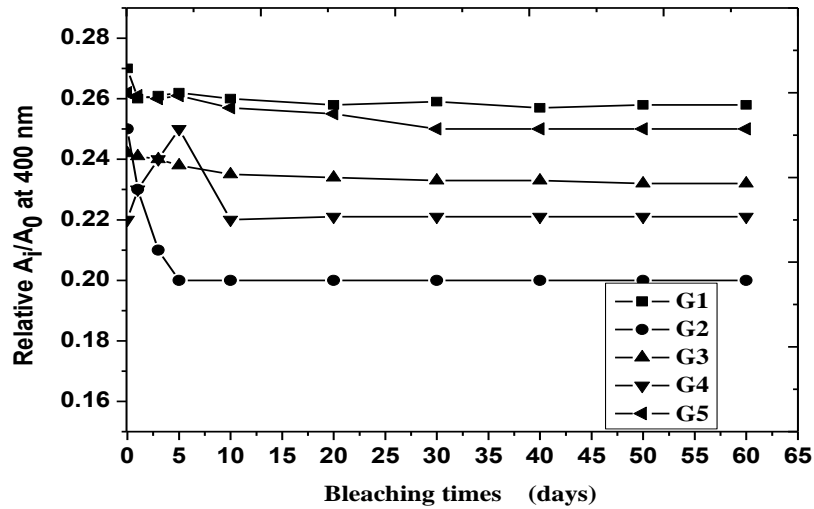


Fig. 7. Post irradiation stability for G1, G2, G3, G4 & G5 irradiation with 30 kGy stored at different period of times at room temperature light in terms of change of relative absorbance.

Optical energy gap

Two types of optical transitions, i.e. direct and indirect, occur at the absorption edge. According to Tauc (1974), in many amorphous materials the variation of absorption coefficient with photon energy shows three regions. The first region which is also known as ‘Tauc region’ corresponds to high absorption from which optical energy gap can be calculated. This region is associated with inter band transitions i.e. it may correspond to transition of an electron belonging to an oxygen ion in an excited state. As a consequence of this, a marked sharp increase in the absorption coefficient $\alpha(\nu)$ will result. For Tauc’s region, absorption coefficient is given in quadratic form which is discussed by Mott and Davis (1979) in more general form: $\alpha h\nu = B(h\nu - E_{\text{opt}})^n$, (Duffy *et al.*, 1976), where h is the photon energy and E_{opt} is the optical band gap. Here, n is an index that have different values depending upon the

Egypt. J. Rad. Sci. Applic., Vol. 26, No. 1-2 (2013)

mechanism of inter band transitions i.e. 2, 3, 1/2, 1/3 values corresponding to indirect allowed, indirect forbidden, direct allowed and direct forbidden. By plotting $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ and $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ as a function of photon energy $h\nu$, optical band gaps for indirect and direct transitions can be determined respectively. The respective values of E_{opt} were obtained by extrapolating to $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2} = 0$ for indirect transitions and $(\alpha h\nu)^2 = 0$ for direct transitions (Uma *et al.*, 2002 and Tauc, 1974). It can be seen that the band gap decreases from 4.15 to 3.48 eV with increasing content of MnO_2 as shown in Fig 10 for G1 and G4 for indirect transition and from 4.5 to 4.2 eV for direct transition as illustrated in Table 1. The introduction of MnO_2 will cause the P-O-P bonds breakage and appearance of (NBO) in the network. Shift of energy gap to lower energies can be due to the formation of NBO's. Moreover, the negative charge on NBO's has larger magnitude than on the BO. When the ionicity of oxygen atoms is increased by converting them from bridging to non-bridging, then the top of valence band is raised resulting in reduced energy gap. The change in optical band gap is attributed to the structural changes due to the different site occupancies by captions. Figs.8-10 shows the variations of band gap with the concentration of MnO_2 for un-irradiated samples and irradiated samples. With the increase in crystallinity of glass, the band gap decreases as the absorption can occur at lower frequencies. The second region known as 'Urbach region' is exponential region due to the structural disorientations and randomness of the system. Disordered materials produce localized states in the band gap which results from exponential absorption tail. For small absorption coefficients ($\alpha < 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), there is usually an Urbach tail where $\alpha(\nu)$ depends exponentially on the photon energy $h\nu$ as follows: $\alpha(\nu) = \alpha_0 \exp(h\nu/E_c)$ where α_0 is constant and E_c is Urbach energy which is the width of the tails of localized states in the band gap representing degree of disorder in amorphous materials. E_c values are calculated from slopes of linear portion of the curve between $\ln(\alpha)$ against $h\nu$ as shown in the inset of Fig. 11. The exponential dependence of $\alpha(\nu)$ on photon energy depicts that the material obeys Urbach rule. Tauc *et al.* (1972) have reported that disordering can arise from transitions between the localized states in band edge tails where the density is assumed to fall exponentially. Many factors like dislocations, thermal vibrations and electric field of defects etc. can cause the tailing of energy states in the forbidden gap. The increase in Urbach energy with the increase of MnO_2 content is again suggesting an increase in amorphousity as well as open structure of the glass due to the formation of non-bridging oxygen. In case of irradiated glasses the Urbach energy is even lower compared to non-

irradiated samples Fig 12. indicating the change in NBO's which is consistent with the results obtained from E_{opt} calculations. Third region is the weak absorption tail produced from defects and impurities in UV spectra. The effect of gamma irradiation also takes place, the band gap decreases from 4.15 to 2.9 eV and from 3.84 to 2.8 for indirect transition for both G1 and G4 respectively also for all glass systems. The decrease of optical band gap is basically due to the increase of energy width of band tails of localized state. During gamma irradiation, the defects are created within the samples.

TABLE 1. Optical gap energy, Urbach's energy and optical basicity for un-irradiated and irradiated glass

Dose kGy	Band gap energy (eV) for G1		Band gap energy (eV) for G4		Urbach energy (eV)	Glass sample	O. Basicity A_{th}
	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct			
0	4.15	4.50	3.48	4.20	0.90	G1	1.58
0.3	3.90	4.30	3.40	4.10	0.80	G2	1.52
2	3.80	4.20	3.30	3.90	0.73	G3	1.66
20	3.00	3.75	3.00	3.70	0.60	G4	1.78
30	2.90	3.60	2.80	3.50	0.52	--	--

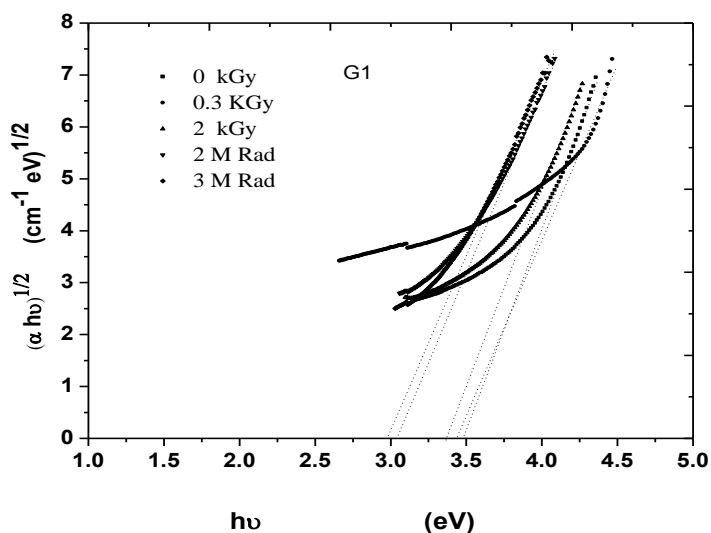


Fig. 8. The relation between energy $h\nu$ eV and $(\alpha E)^{1/2}$ for glass G4(R: is the reability of fitting , best fitting $R = \pm 1$).

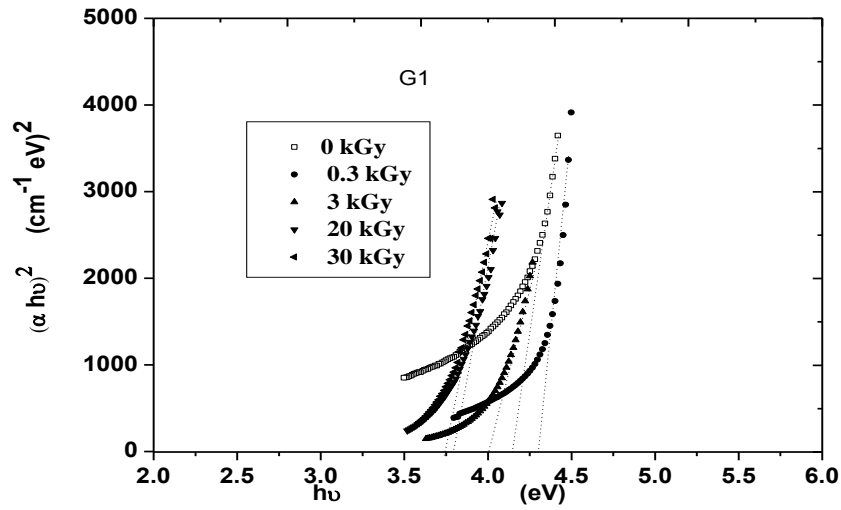


Fig. 9. The relation between Energy $h\nu$ eV and $(\alpha E)^2$ for glass G4 (R: is the reability of fitting, best fitting $R = \pm 1$).

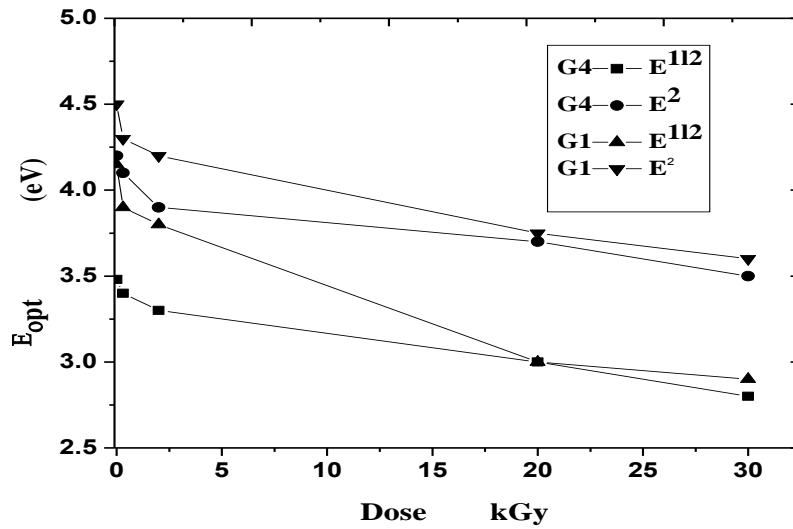


Fig. 10. Variation of optical band gap E_{op} (for $r=2,1/2$) with different gamma doses for the glasses G1 & G2.

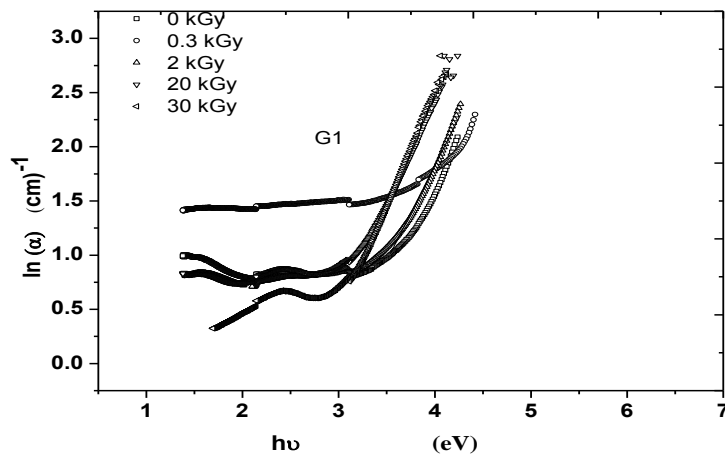


Fig. 11. Relation between absorption coefficient $\ln\alpha$ and energy $h\nu$ for the prepared glass G1.

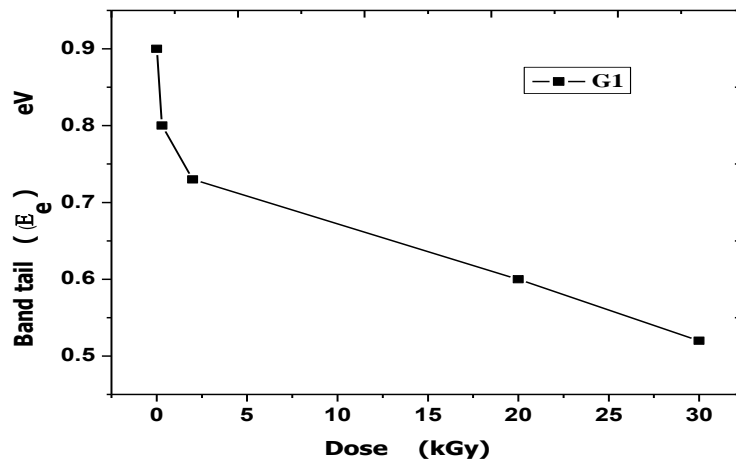


Fig. 12. Variation band tail E_e with gamma doses for the glass G1.

Optical basicity calculations

In the glass system, the tendency to form the structural units of oxide atoms can be estimated by optical basicity. In general, this tendency increases with increasing NBO's in the glass system. The cause of negative charge borne by an

ion arises from unequal sharing of electrons in a compound which can also be termed as resonance between covalent and ionic structures. Agarwal *et al.* (2004) reported that the ideal values of optical basicity can be predicted from the composition of the glass and the basicity moderating parameters of the various cations present. The theoretical values of optical basicity of the glass can be estimated using the formula (Urbach, 1953),

$$A_{th} = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i r_i / 2 \gamma_i \quad (1)$$

where, n is the total number of cations, Z_i is the oxidation number of the i^{th} cation, r_i is the ratio of the number of i^{th} cations to the number of oxides present and γ_i is the basicity moderating parameter of the i^{th} cation. γ_i can be calculated from the following equation.

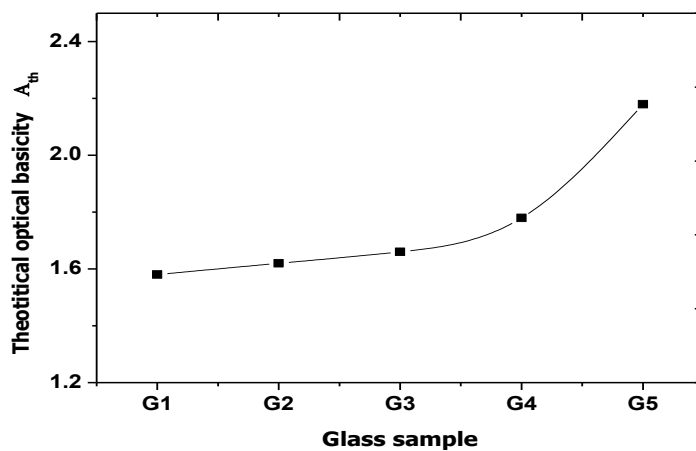


Fig. 13. Theoretical optical basicity for the studied glass samples G1,G2,G3,G4 and G5.

$$\gamma_i = 1.36(X_i - 0.26) \quad (2)$$

where, X_i is the Pauling electronegativity of the cation. The variation of optical basicity with the increasing concentration of MnO_2 is shown in Fig. 13, glass G5 has higher values of optical basicity due to higher number of NBO's in this glass. The increasing thermodynamic stability is associated with increasing charge on oxygen atoms. During irradiation of glasses the vibrations of phosphate and oxygen atoms introduce large scale disruption in the network via the conversion of bridging oxygen to non-bridging oxygen. The theoretical values of optical basicity (A_{th}) were calculated for all glass samples and presented in Table 1.

Egypt. J. Rad. Sci. Applic., Vol. 26, No. 1-2 (2013)

Conclusion

The addition of MnO_2 in $\text{PbO-P}_2\text{O}_5-x\text{MnO}_2$, ($0 < x < 1$) glasses exhibit marked effect on their structural, optical and physical properties. Gamma irradiation produces induced defects generated from collective combination of trace iron impurities and Mn^{2+} ions, and these glasses show obvious shielding effect towards successive irradiation doses especially in the visible spectral region.

The E_{opt} show a considerable decrease with increase of MnO_2 content due to increase in number of NBOs. Consequently, the width of tails of the localized states in the band gap is observed to increase (E_c) indicating more disorder in the glass structure. The band gap and Urbach energy is even lower for irradiated samples as compared to as cast glasses. Optical basicity calculations clearly depicted the increase of ionicity with increasing MnO_2 content. The irradiated glasses exhibit band gap in the semiconducting range.

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العيوب الناجمة من تاثير اشعة جاما على زجاج الرصاص والفوسفات المطعم بالمنجنيز

فتحي عز الدين و عنتر السعيد و محمود عبد الواحد الأهدل

قسم المركز القومي لبحوث و تكنولوجيا الاشعاع ، ص . ب . ٢٩ مدينة نصر ،
مصر

تم عمل توليفة من زجاج الفوسفات والرصاص المطعم بالمنجنيز بتركيزات مختلفة من الاكاسيد الاولية. تم دراسة تاثير المنجنيز على الخصائص الضوئية وتركيب الزجاج باستخدام تقنيات مختلفة. تم دراسة العيوب الناجمة عن الاشعاع على كلا من تركيب الزجاج واطافة تركيزات مختلفة من المنجنيز.

تعتمد شدة وموقع الحزمة الضوئية على تركيب الزجاج وتركيز الشوائب وايضا على الجرعة الاشعاعية. وقد اشارت النتائج العملية ان الزجاج الغير مطعم يحتوى على حزمة قوية وعريضة وذلك نتيجة للامتصاص الناتج من مشاركة نسبة بسيطة من شوائب الحديد وايونات الرصاص. ان ايونات المنجنيز بتركيزات عالية تسلك كدرع ضد اشعة جاما مما تسبب فى تقليل نمو العيوب نتيجة عملية التشعيع. وقد تم ايضا دراسة طاقة الفجوة والقاعدية البصرية قبل وبعد التشعيع. ووجد ان طاقة الفجوة تقل مع زيادة تركيز المنجنيز مع تغير طفيف نتيجة للتشعيع. ويقترح ان الية الانتقال هو انتقال غير مباشر