

Glass Properties Course: Lecture 4

Density, Volume, and Packing: Part 3

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see <http://www.lehigh.edu/imi/GlassPropertiesCourse.htm> for archived version of lecture

Packing in Glass

- We will now examine the packing fractions (pf) obtained in glasses. This will provide a dimensionless parameter that displays some universal trends.
- We will need a good knowledge of the ionic radii. This will be provided next.

$$pf = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi \sum r_i^3 N_i}{V_f}$$

Ion Coordination, Radii, and Volumes

	Ca	Ba	Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs	O	Si	III B	IV B
Coordination	7-8	9	4	6	8	9	10	2	4	3	4
Radius (Å)	1.23	1.61	.73	1.16	1.65	1.77	1.95	1.21	.40	.15	.25
Radial Uncertainty (Å)	0.05	0.05	.05	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
Volume (Å³)	7.80	17.48	1.63	6.54	14.71	19.16	31.06	7.42	.25	.01	.07
Volume Uncertainty (Å³)	0.95	1.63	.34	.51	.60	.80	1.00	.37	.02	.003	.008
Fractional Volume Uncertainty	.12	.09	.21	.08	.04	.04	.03	.05	.08	.30	.11

Packing Fraction of Simple Cubic Lattice

- The packing fraction would be

$$(4/3)\pi r^3/d^3$$

r is related to d, $r = d/2$

Therefore, the packing is

$$(4/3) \pi (d/2)^3/d^3 = 4\pi/24 = \pi /6 = 0.52$$

Comparison of packing fractions of the units: Li

	Unit	Borate	Silicate
Li	f_1, Q_4	0.34	0.33
	f_2, Q_3	0.65	0.38
	f_3, Q_2	0.39	0.41
	f_4, Q_1	0.41	0.42

Comparison of packing fractions of the units: Na

	Unit	Borate	Silicate
Na	f_1, Q_4	0.35	0.33
	f_2, Q_3	0.62	0.42
	f_3, Q_2	0.41	0.46
	f_4, Q_1	0.46	0.48

Packing Fraction, pf

$$pf = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi \sum r_i^3 N_i}{V_f}$$

$$p = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3} \pi r_i^3 n_i \right)}{\text{Molar volume}}$$

$$= \textit{Density} * \sum \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3} \pi r_i^3 n_i \right)}{\text{Molar mass}}$$

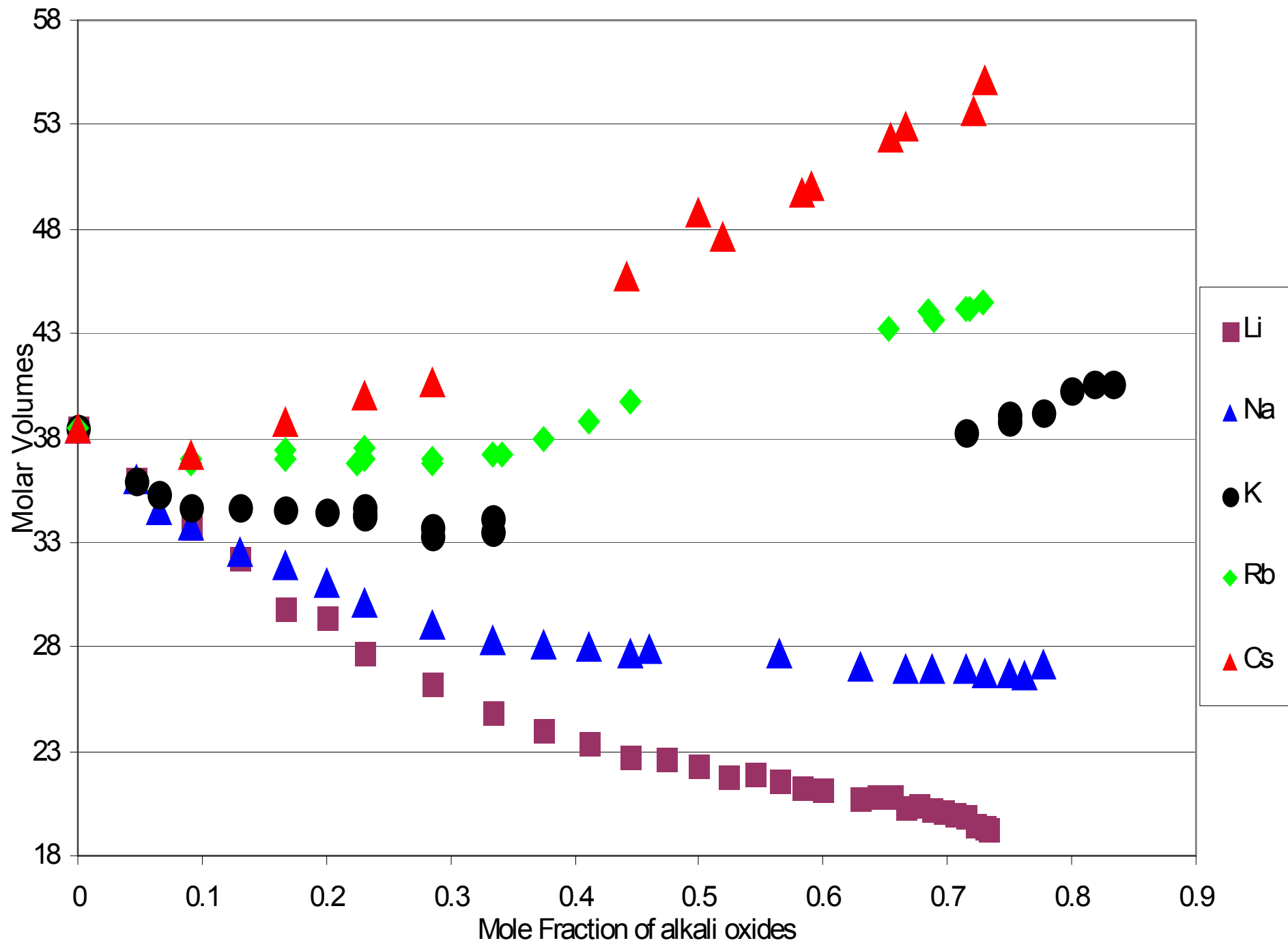
Packing Fraction of Glassy Boron Oxide (B_2O_3)

$$pf = \text{Density} * \sum \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3} \pi r_i^3 n_i \right)}{\text{Molar mass}}$$

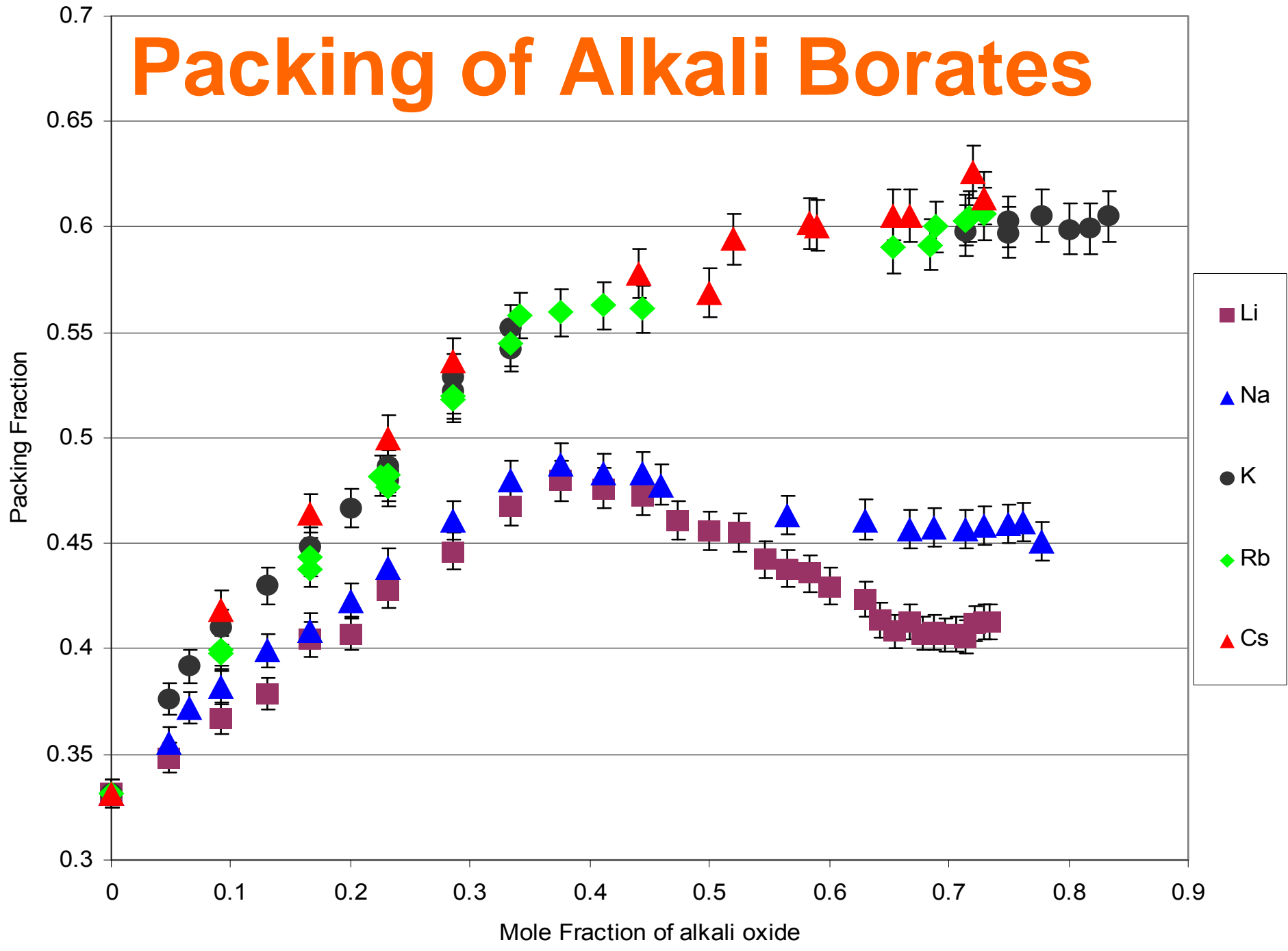
$$pf = (1.823)(4/3\pi)(2r_B^3 + 3r_O^3)6.02 \times 10^{23} / 69.62$$

$$pf = (1.823)(4/3\pi)(2(0.15 \times 10^{-8})^3 + 3(1.21 \times 10^{-8})^3)6.02 \times 10^{23} / 69.62$$

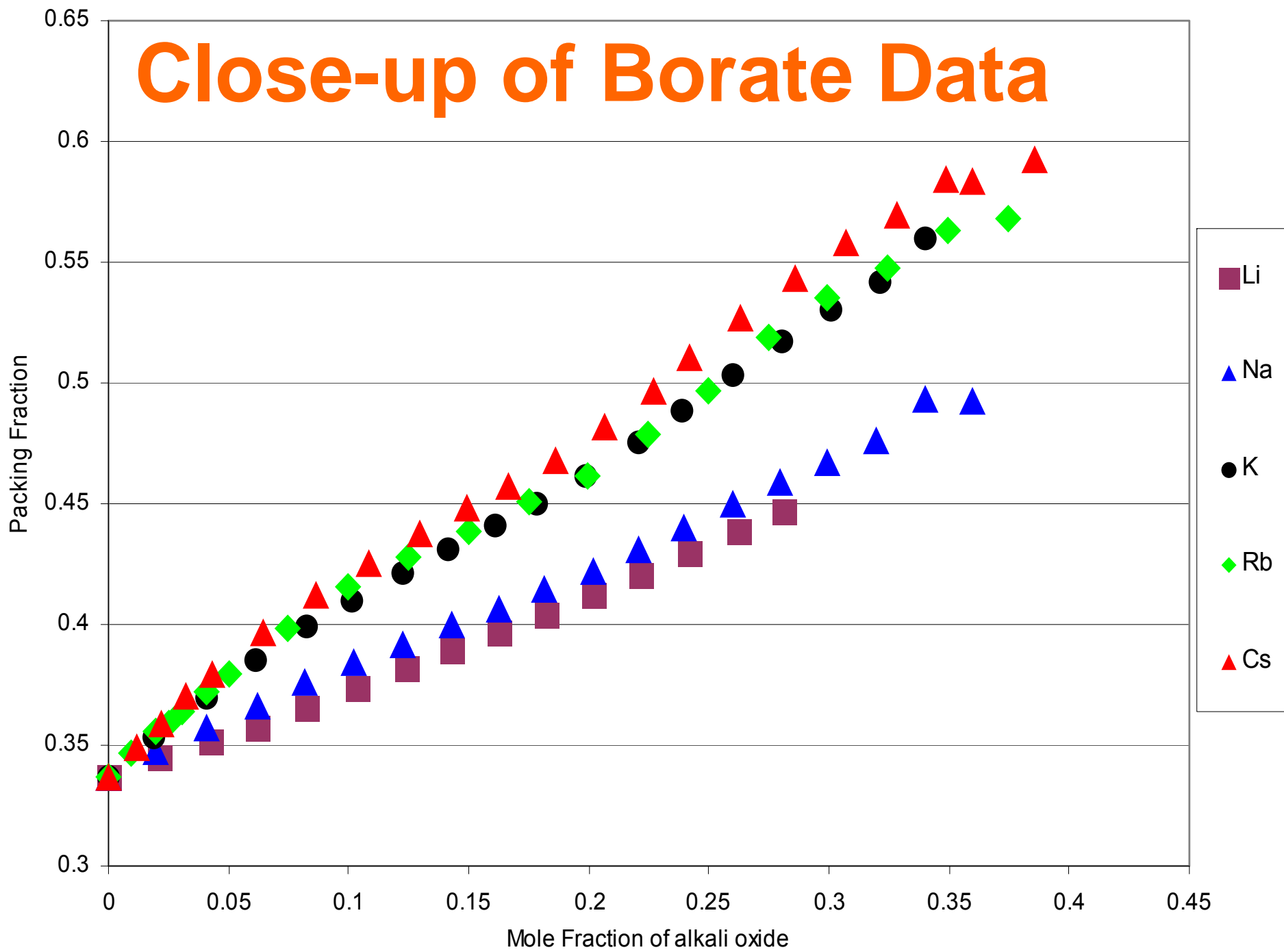
$$pf = 0.35$$

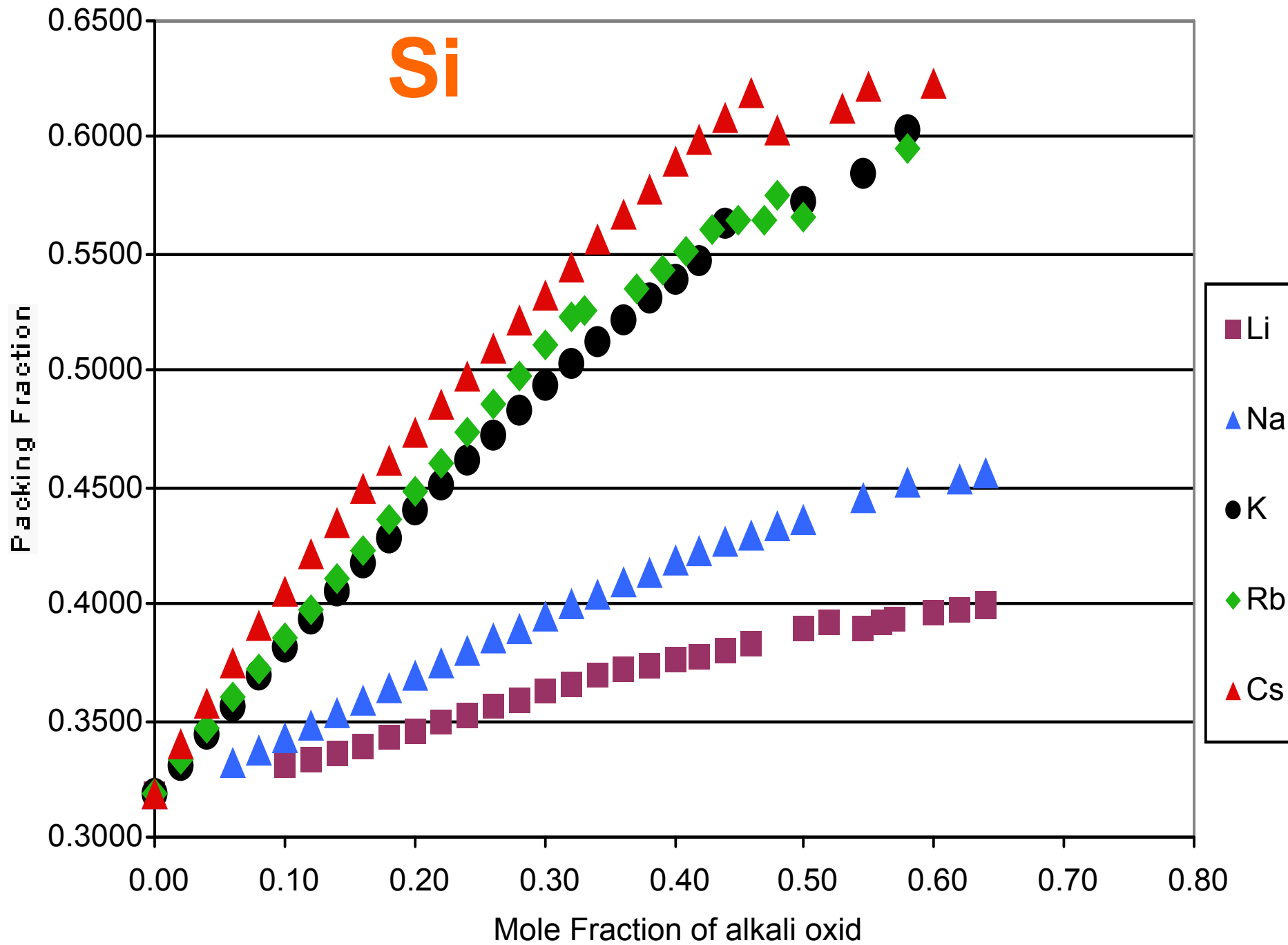


Packing of Alkali Borates



Close-up of Borate Data





Q_i Units: Si, Ge, P tetrahedra
with
i bridging oxygens

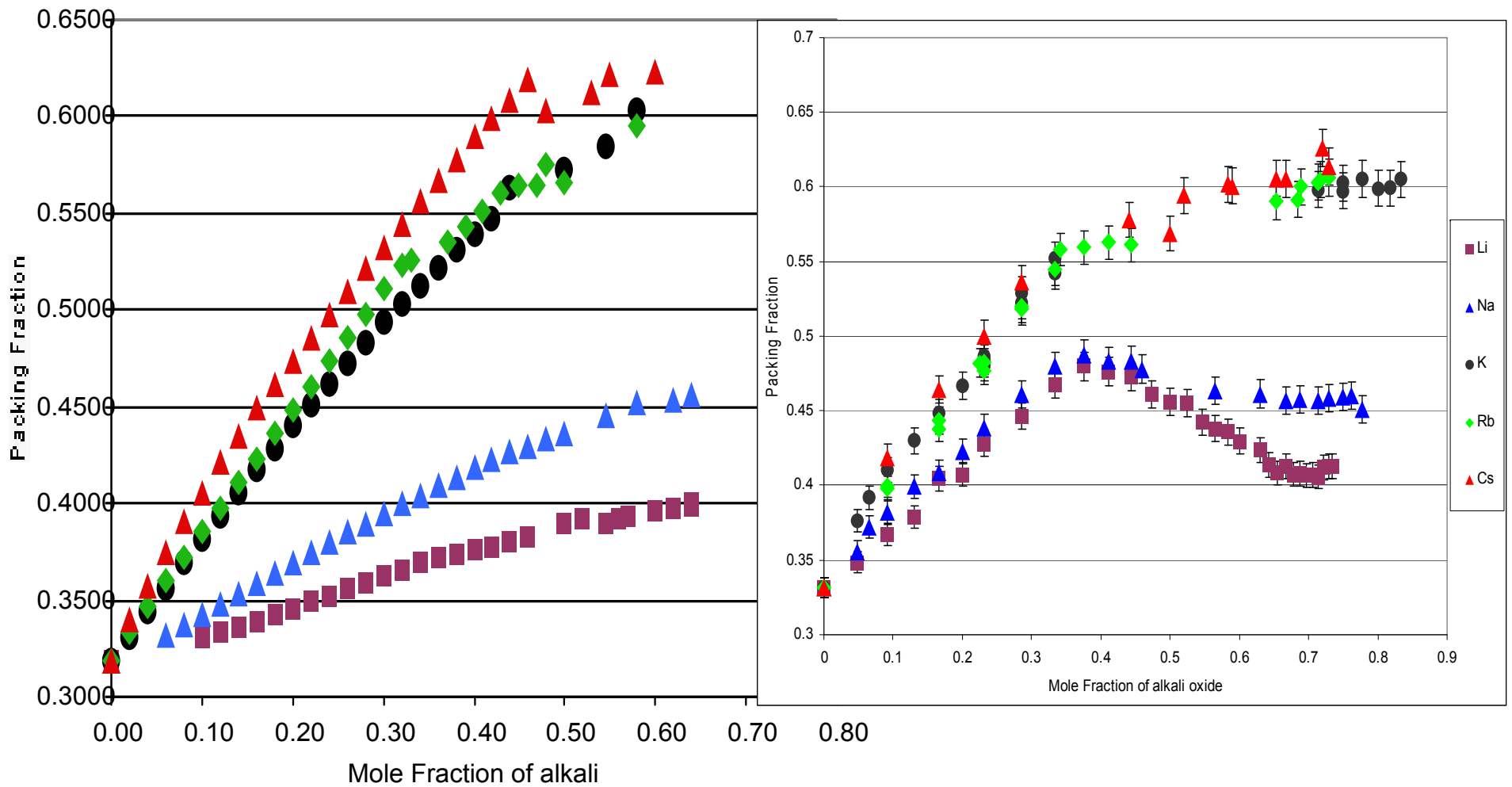
F_i Units: Borate units with
trigonal borons with varying
numbers of bridging oxygens
(F₁, F₃, F₄, F₅) or tetrahedra with
four bridging oxygens (F₂)

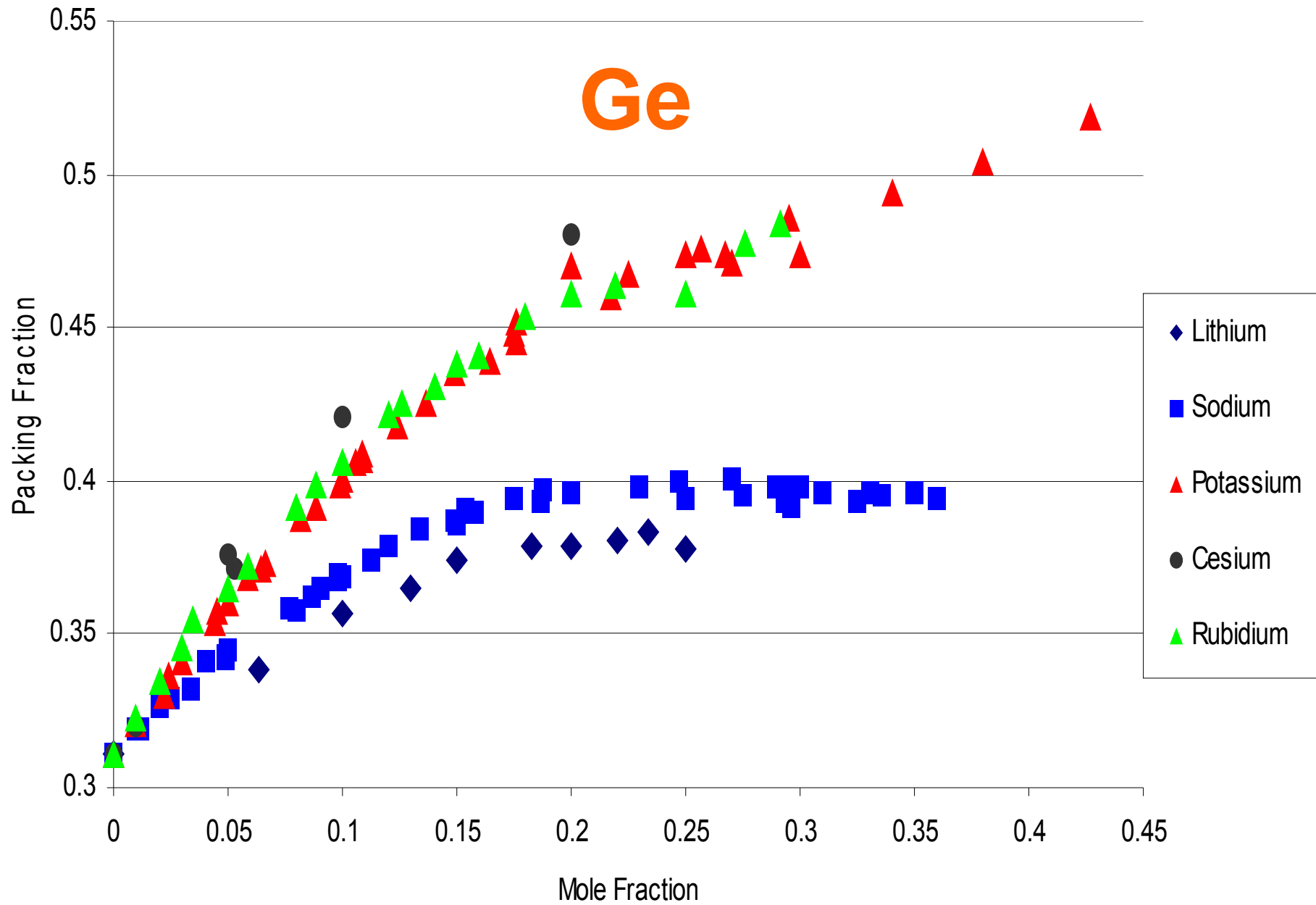
Similarities and differences between borates and silicates

**a) splitting of packing fractions
into two groups in both cases**

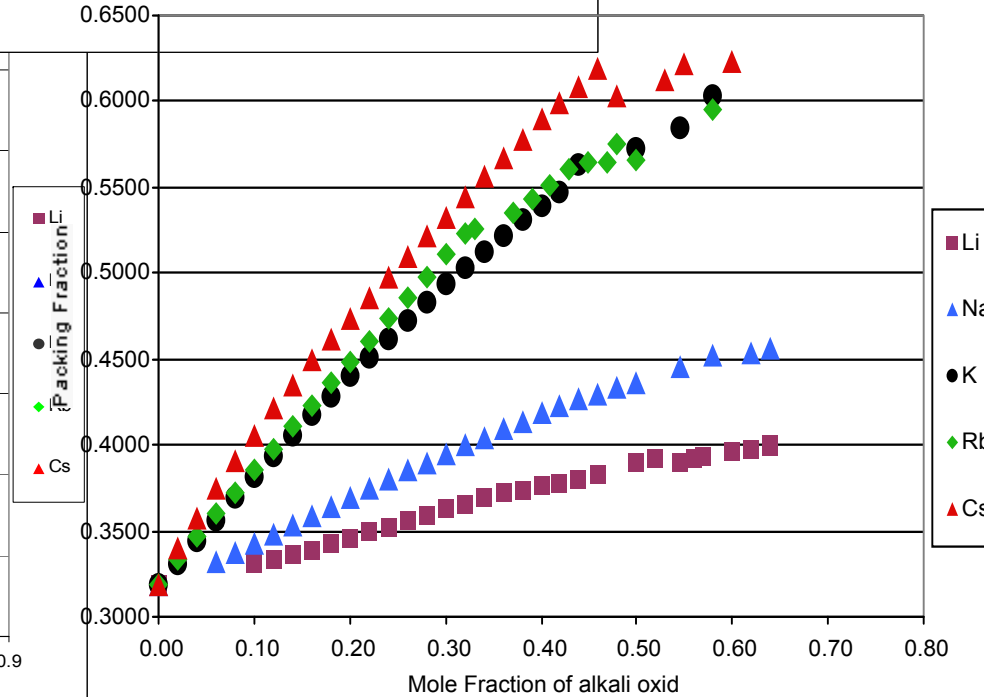
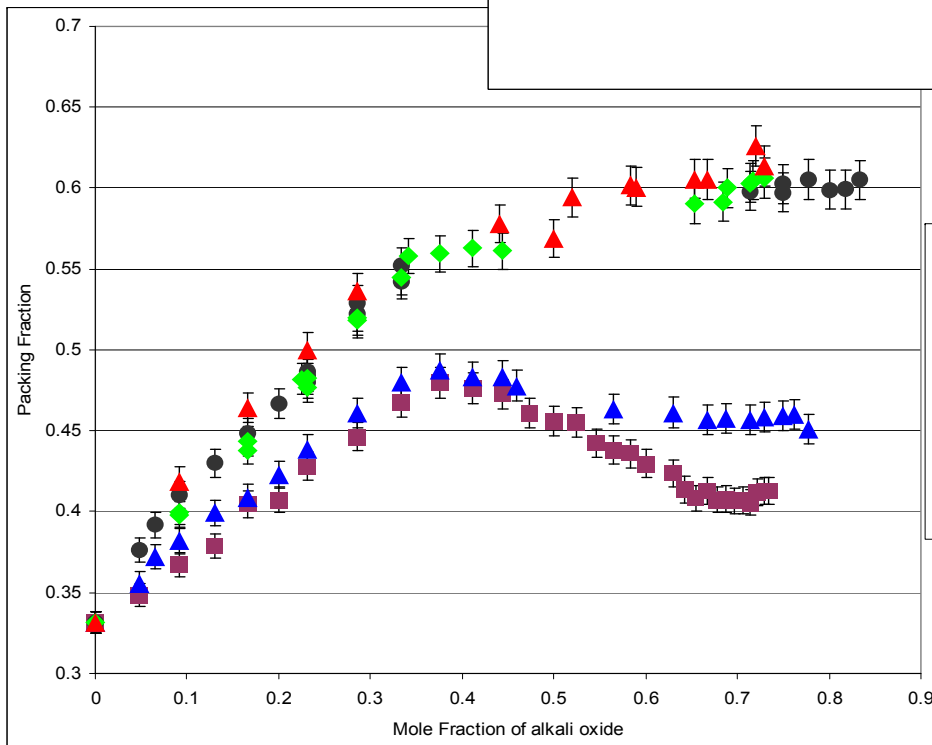
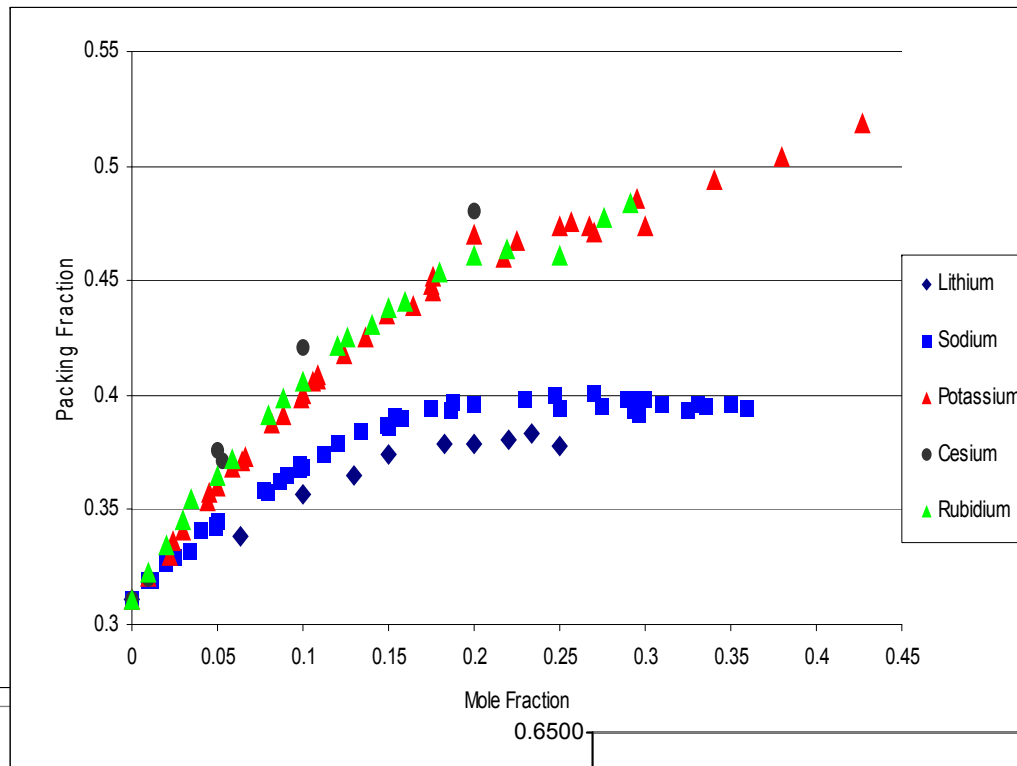
**b) No peak in Li or Na silicates
(Q_i units versus F_i units)**

Silicates versus Borates





Ge vs Si and B

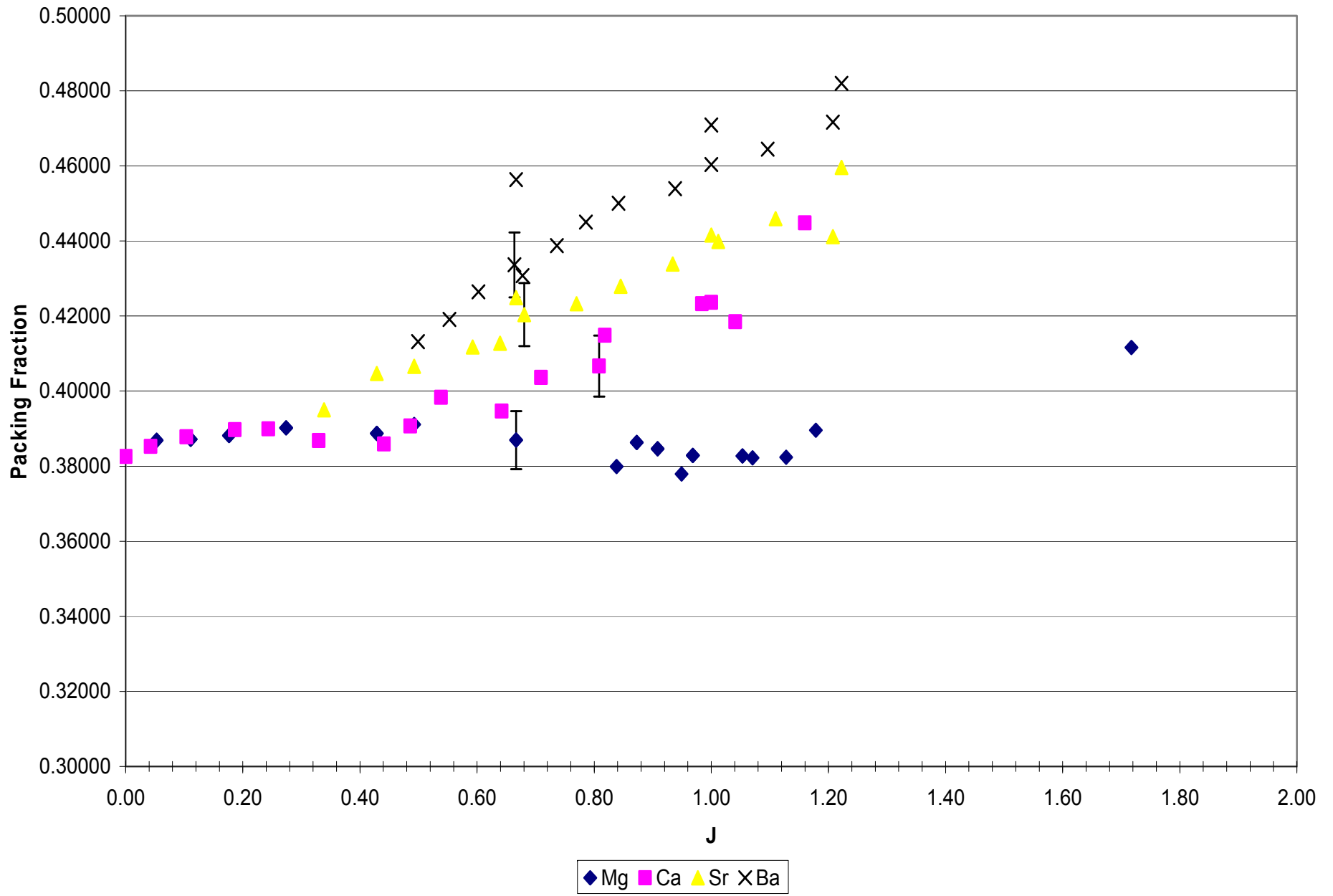


Two Types of Packing

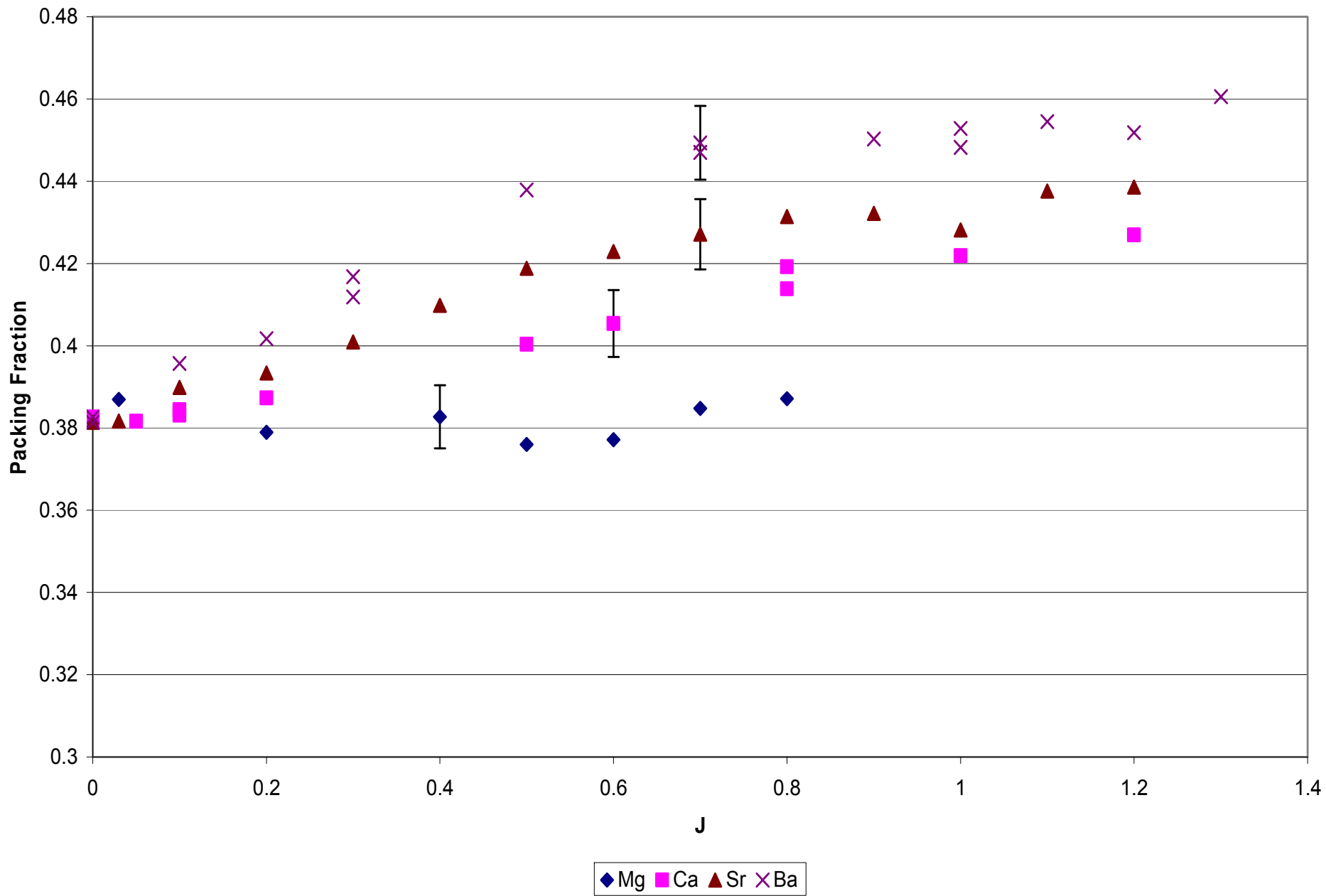
1. *Ionic*: K, Rb, Cs
2. *Covalent*: Li and Na

$$V(\text{Li, Na}) < V(\text{O}) < V(\text{K, Rb, Cs})$$

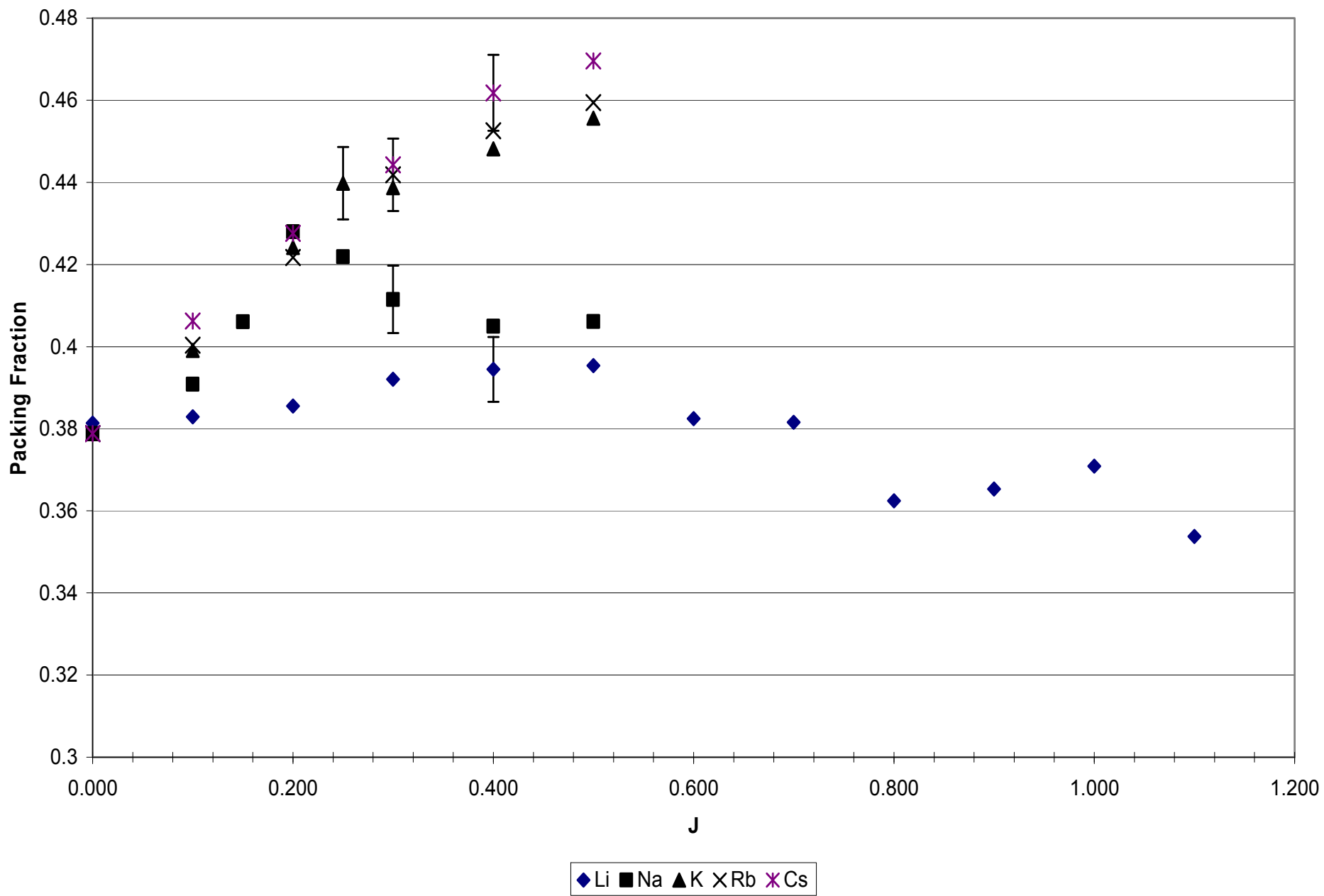
Alkaline Earth Phosphate Packing vs J



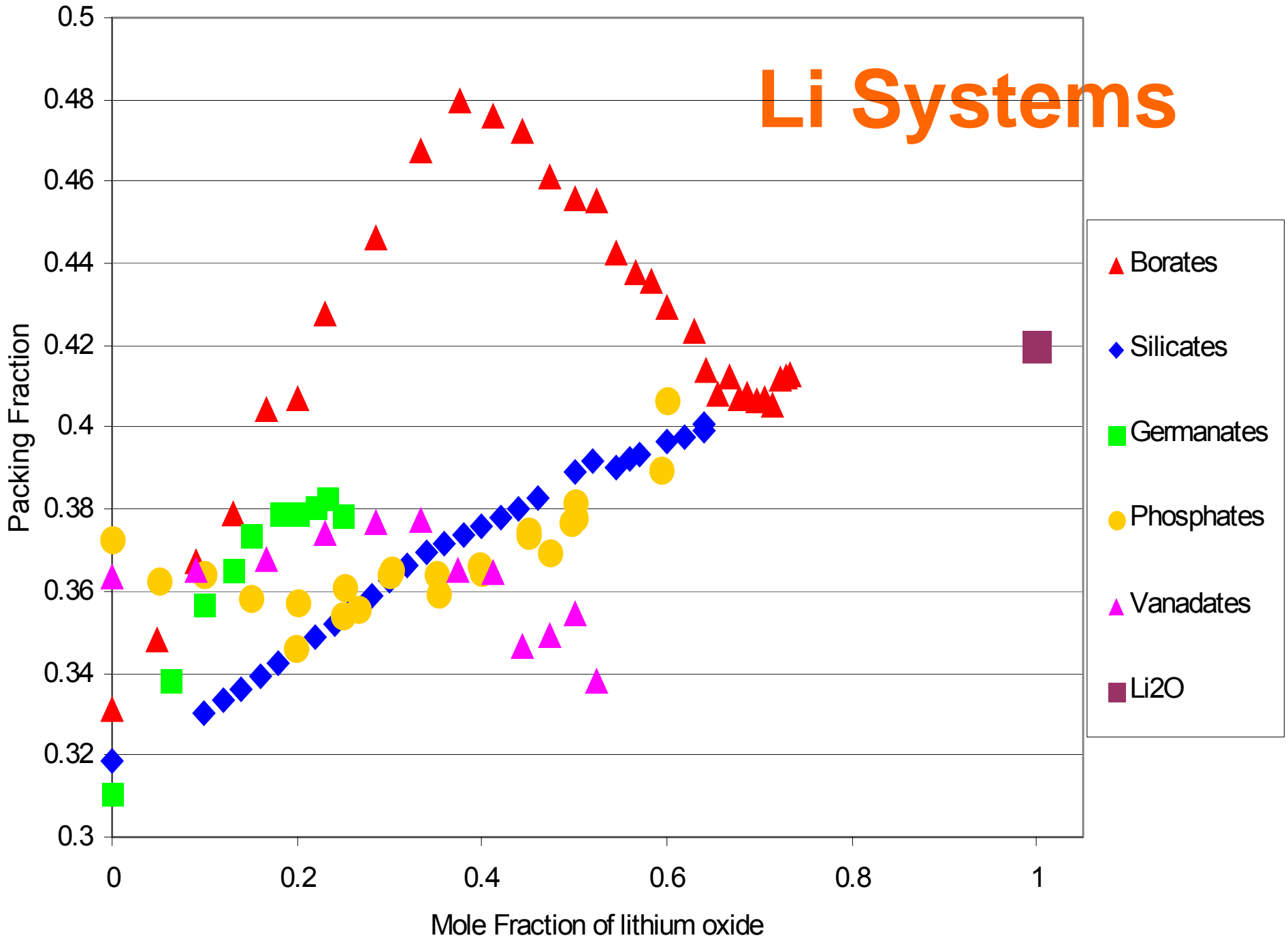
Alkaline Earth Vanadates Packing vs Concentration



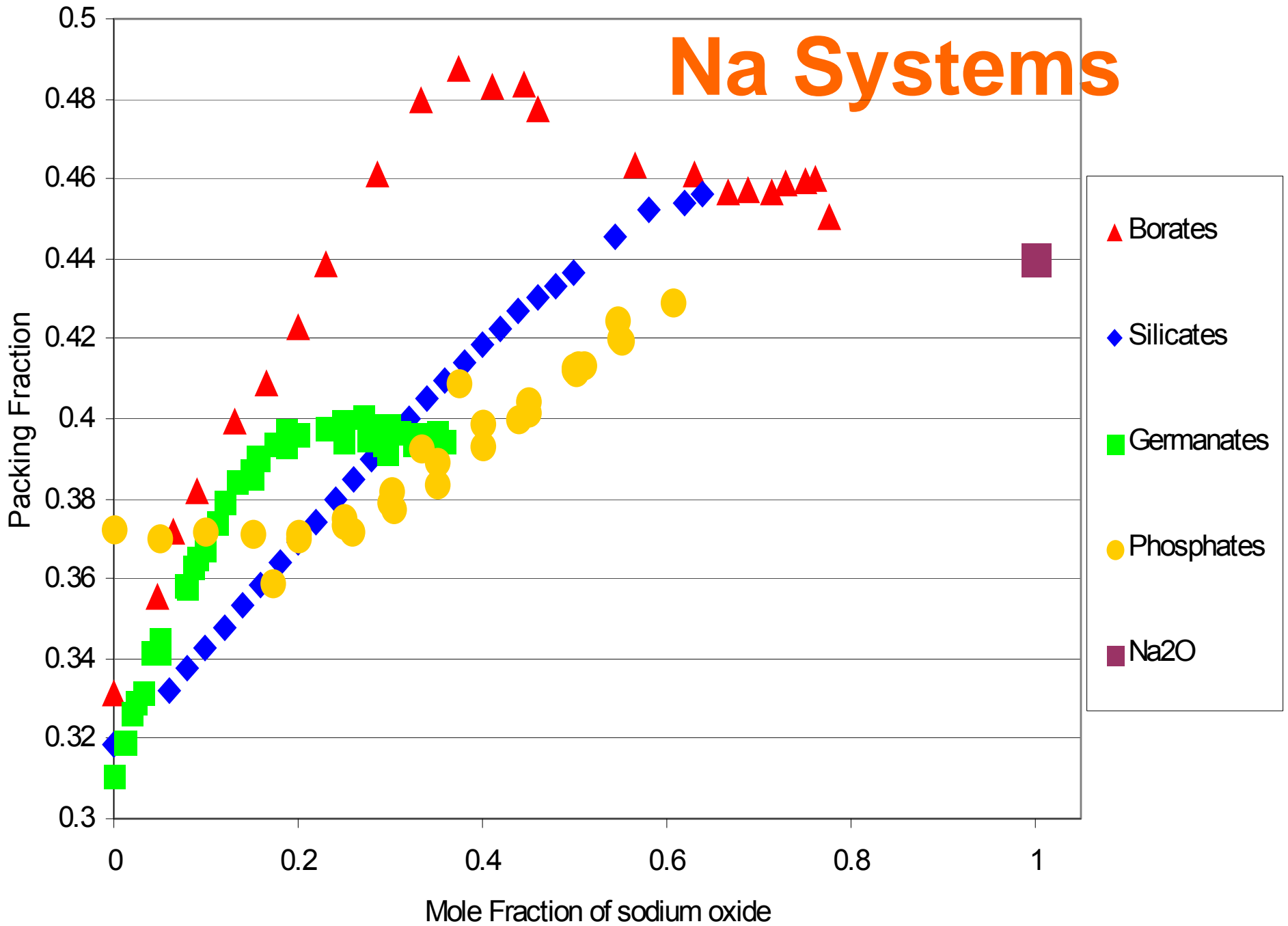
Alkali Vanadate Packing vs J



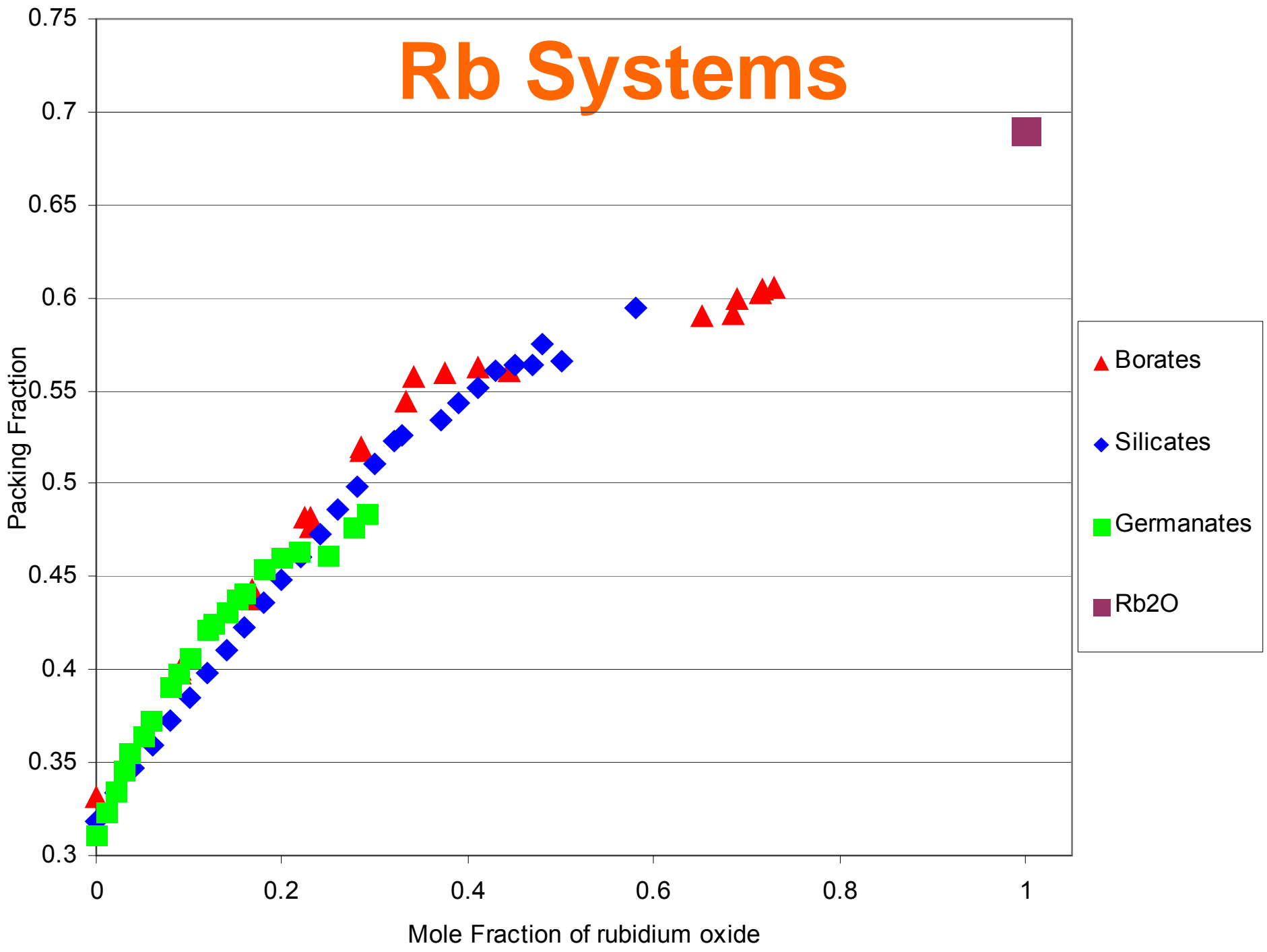
Li Systems



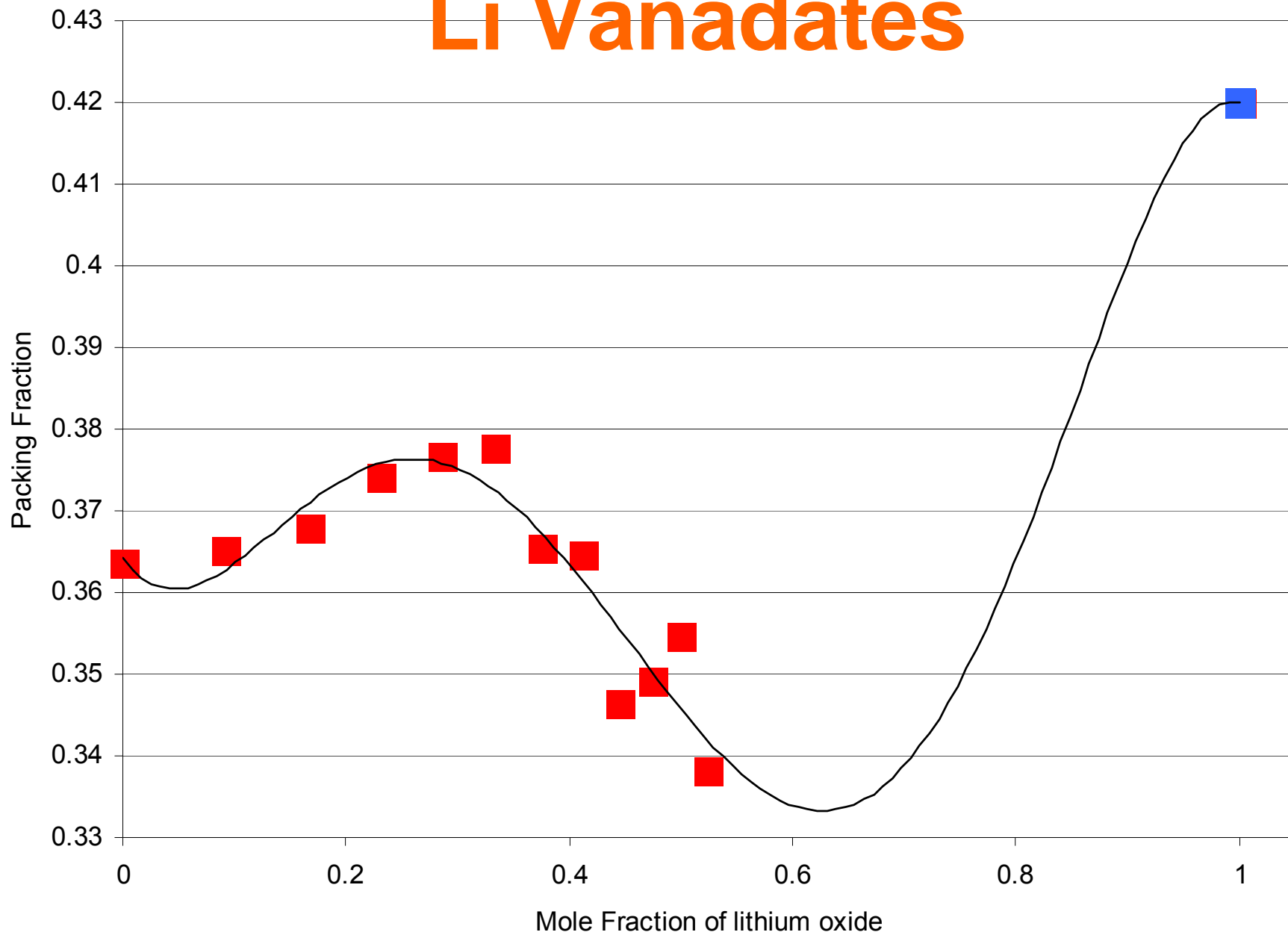
Na Systems



Rb Systems



Li Vanadates



Some Definitions for Borosilicates



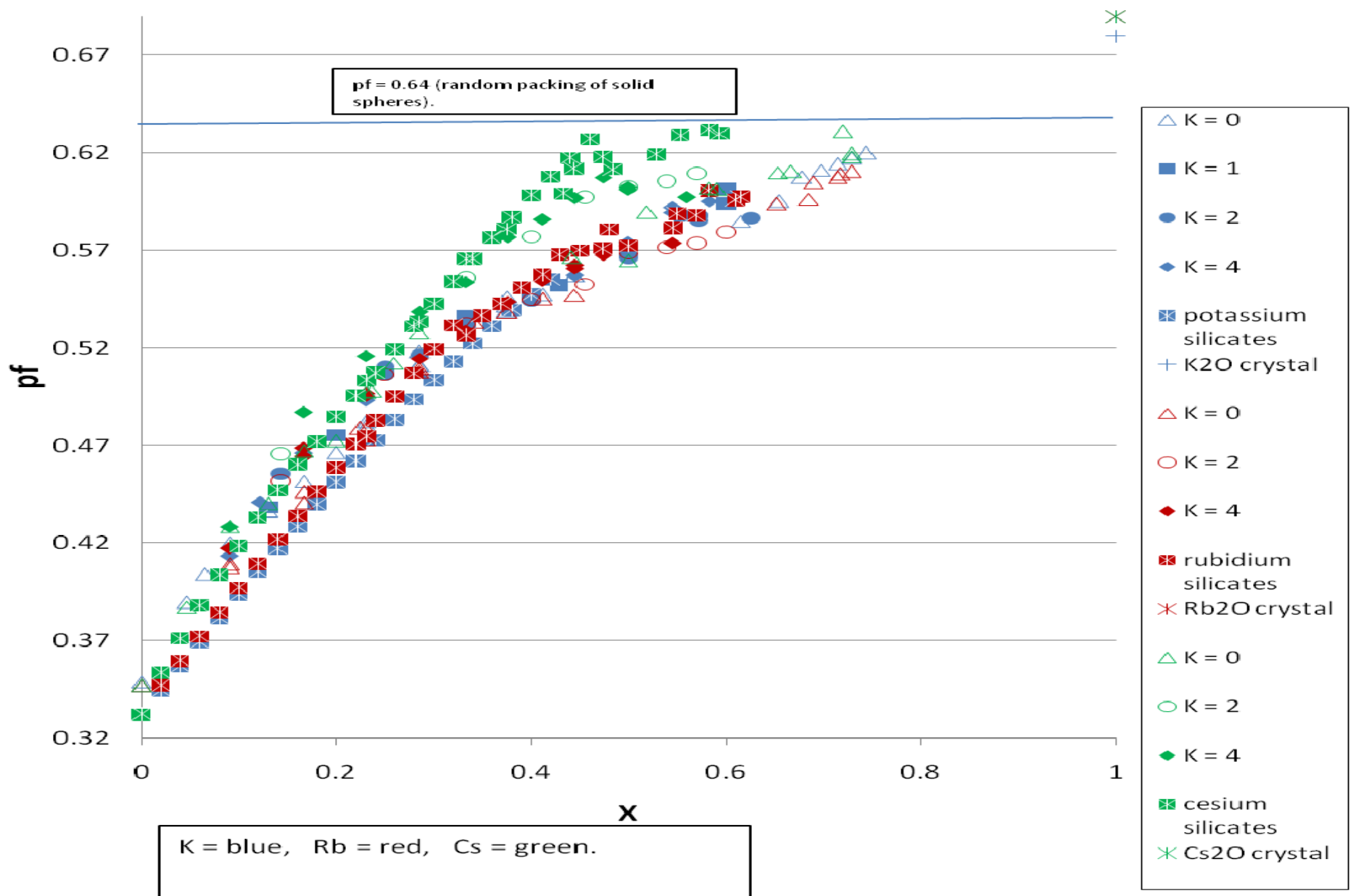
R = molar ratio of M_2O to B_2O_3

K = molar ratio of SiO_2 to B_2O_3

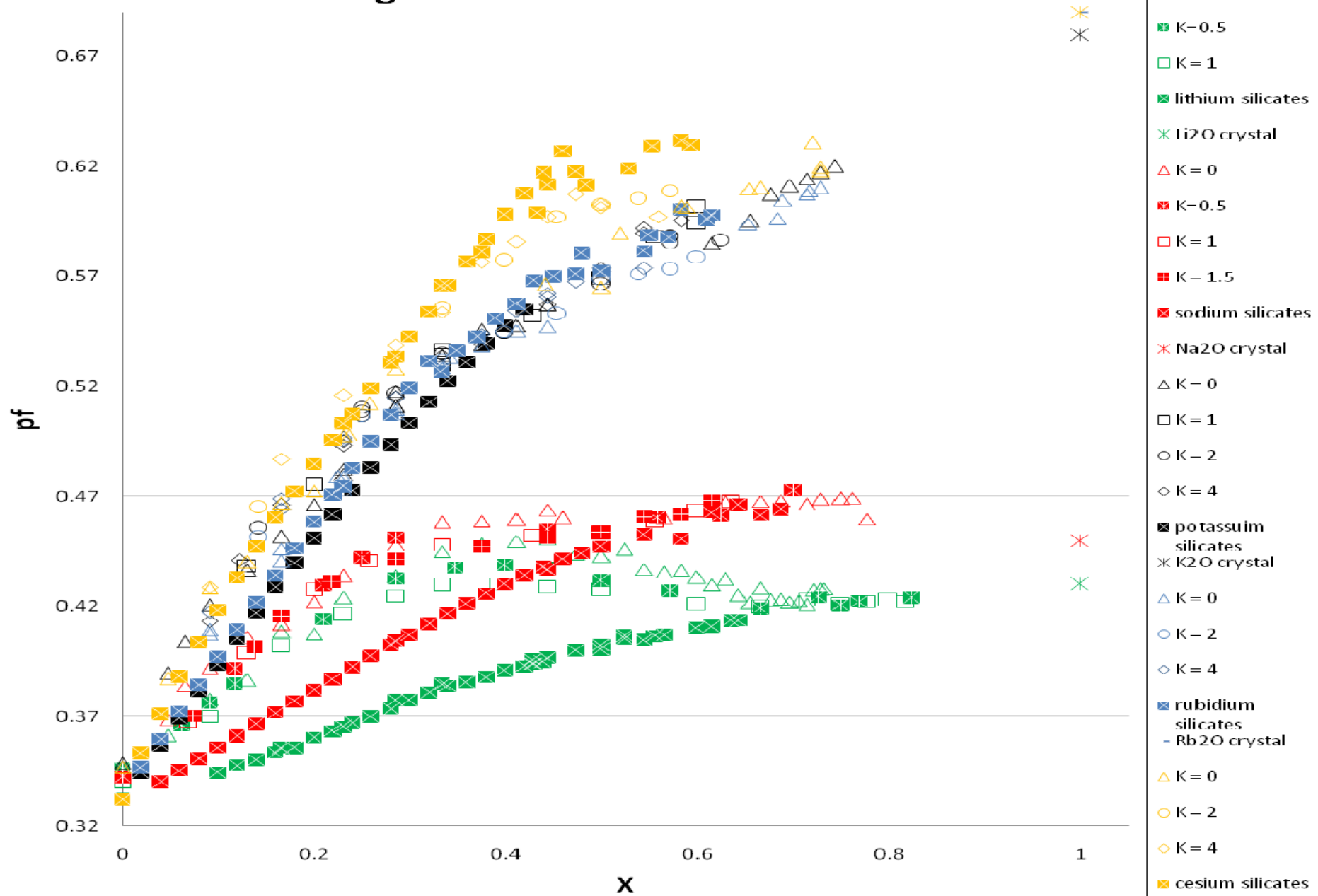
$$x = R/(R+1+K)$$

Works also for MO instead of M_2O

Packing Fractions of Potassium, Rubidium and Cesium Borosilicate Glasses



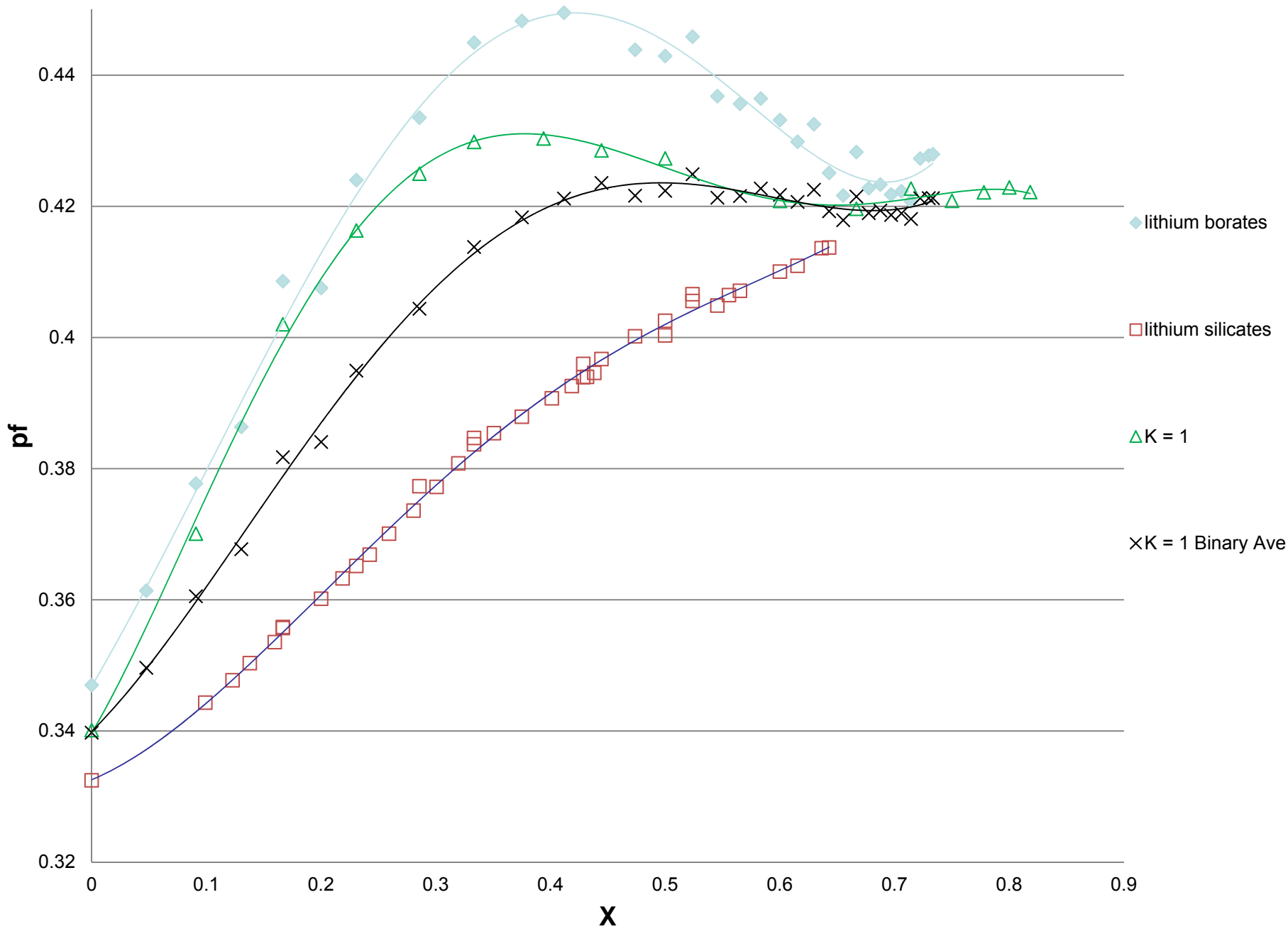
Packing Fractions of Alkali Borosilicate Glasses



Li = green, Na = red, K = black, Rb = blue, Cs = yellow.

- △ K = 0
- K = 0.5
- K = 1
- lithium silicates
- × Li₂O crystal
- △ K = 0
- K = 0.5
- K = 1
- K = 1.5
- sodium silicates
- × Na₂O crystal
- △ K = 0
- K = 1
- K = 2
- ◇ K = 4
- potassium silicates
- × K₂O crystal
- △ K = 0
- K = 2
- ◇ K = 4
- rubidium silicates
- Rb₂O crystal
- △ K = 0
- K = 2
- ◇ K = 4
- cesium silicates
- × Cs₂O crystal

Lithium K=1 Borosilicates



Sharing Models of the Modifier

- **Proportional**
- **Dell and Bray**
- **Martin and Feller**

Proportional:

$$R = R_B + R_{Si}$$

$$R_B = R(1/(1+K)) \quad R_{Si} = R(K/(1+K))$$

Sharing Models of the Modifier

- Proportional
- Dell and Bray
- Martin and Feller

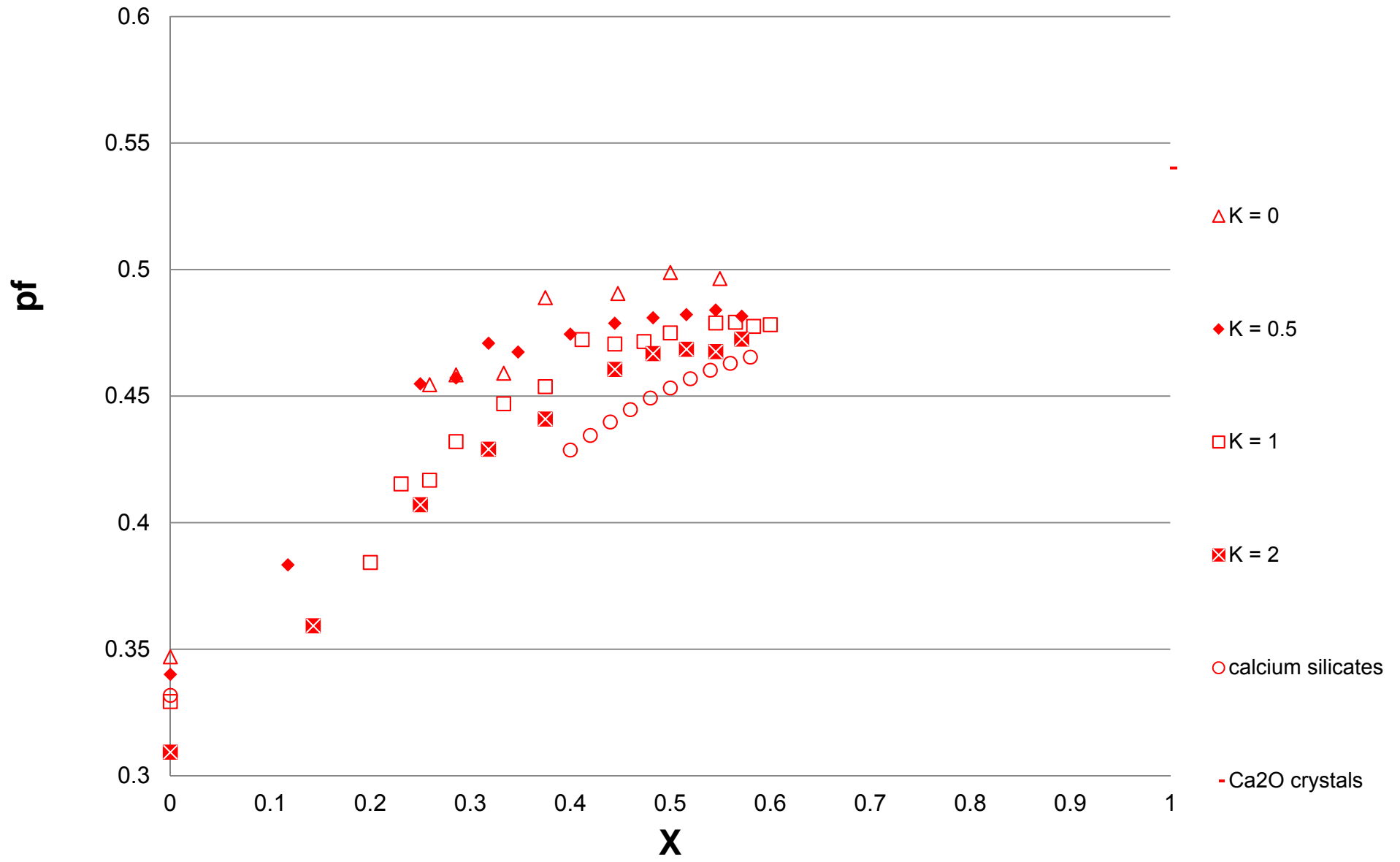
Martin and Feller:

$R < R_0$ $R_B = R$, $R_{Si} = 0$.

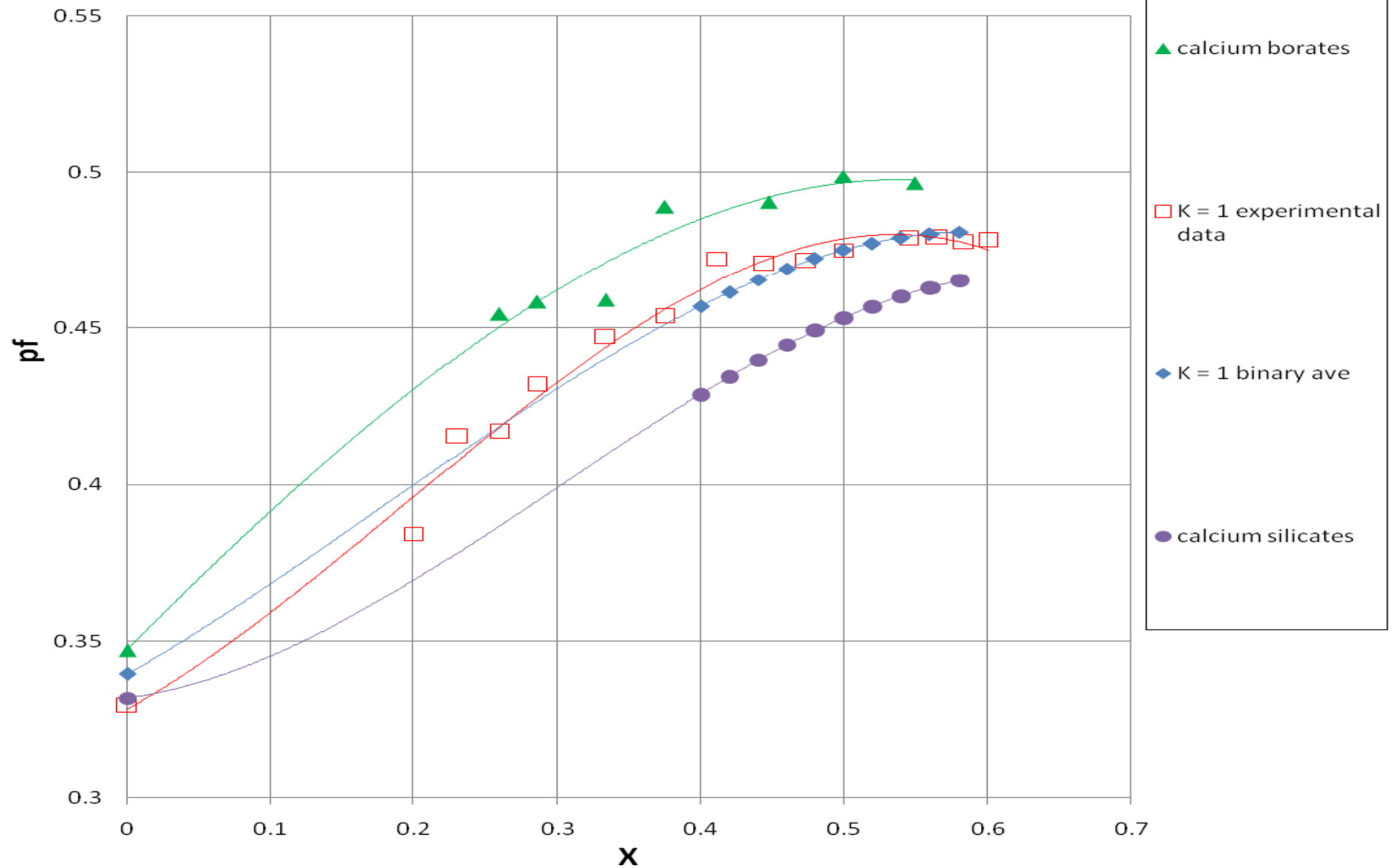
$R > R_0$

$R_B = R_0 + (R - R_0)(1/(1+K))$ $R_{Si} = (R - R_0)(K/(1+K))$

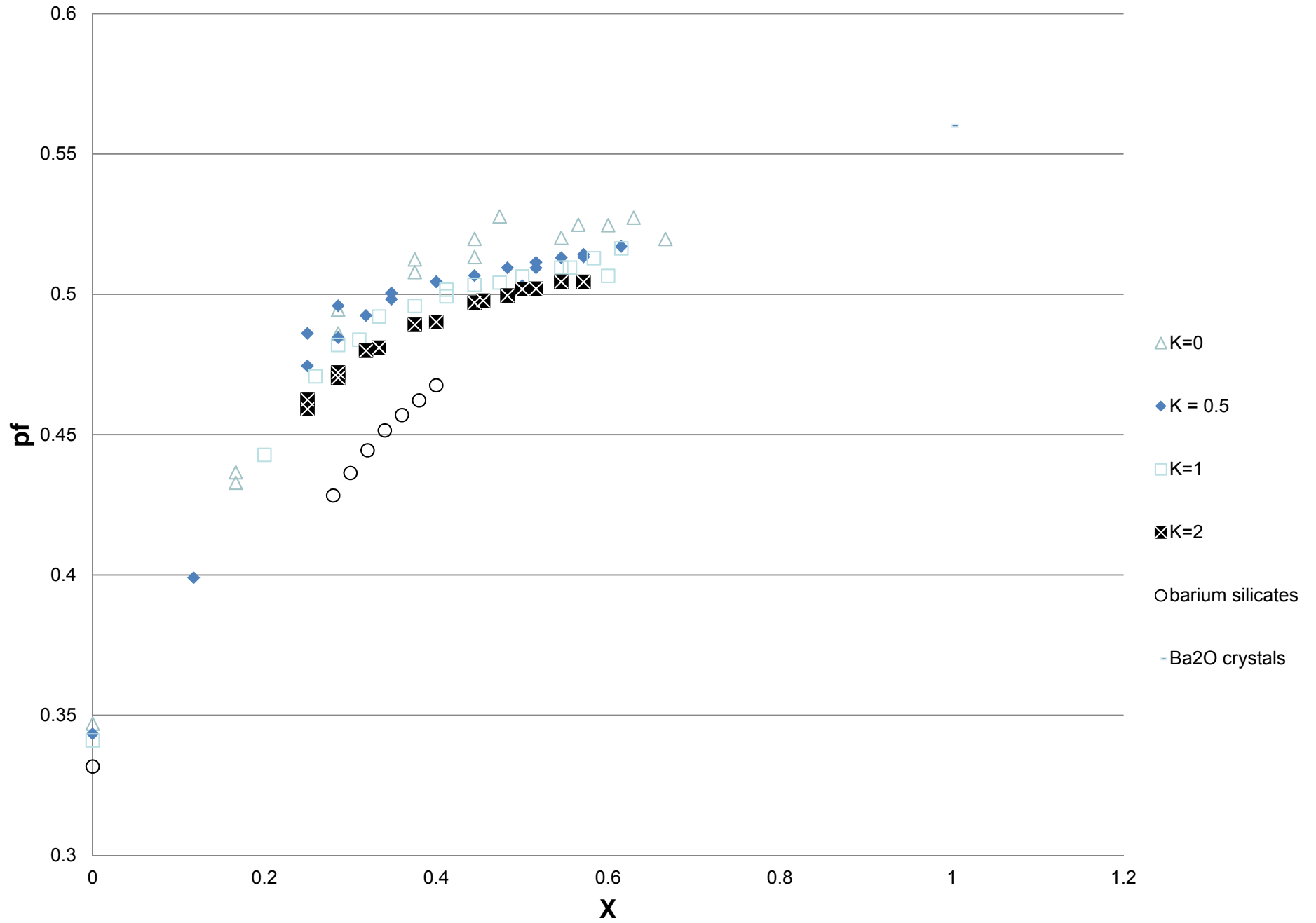
Calcium



Packing Fraction of Calcium K = 1 Borosilicate Glasses Along with Binary Systems.



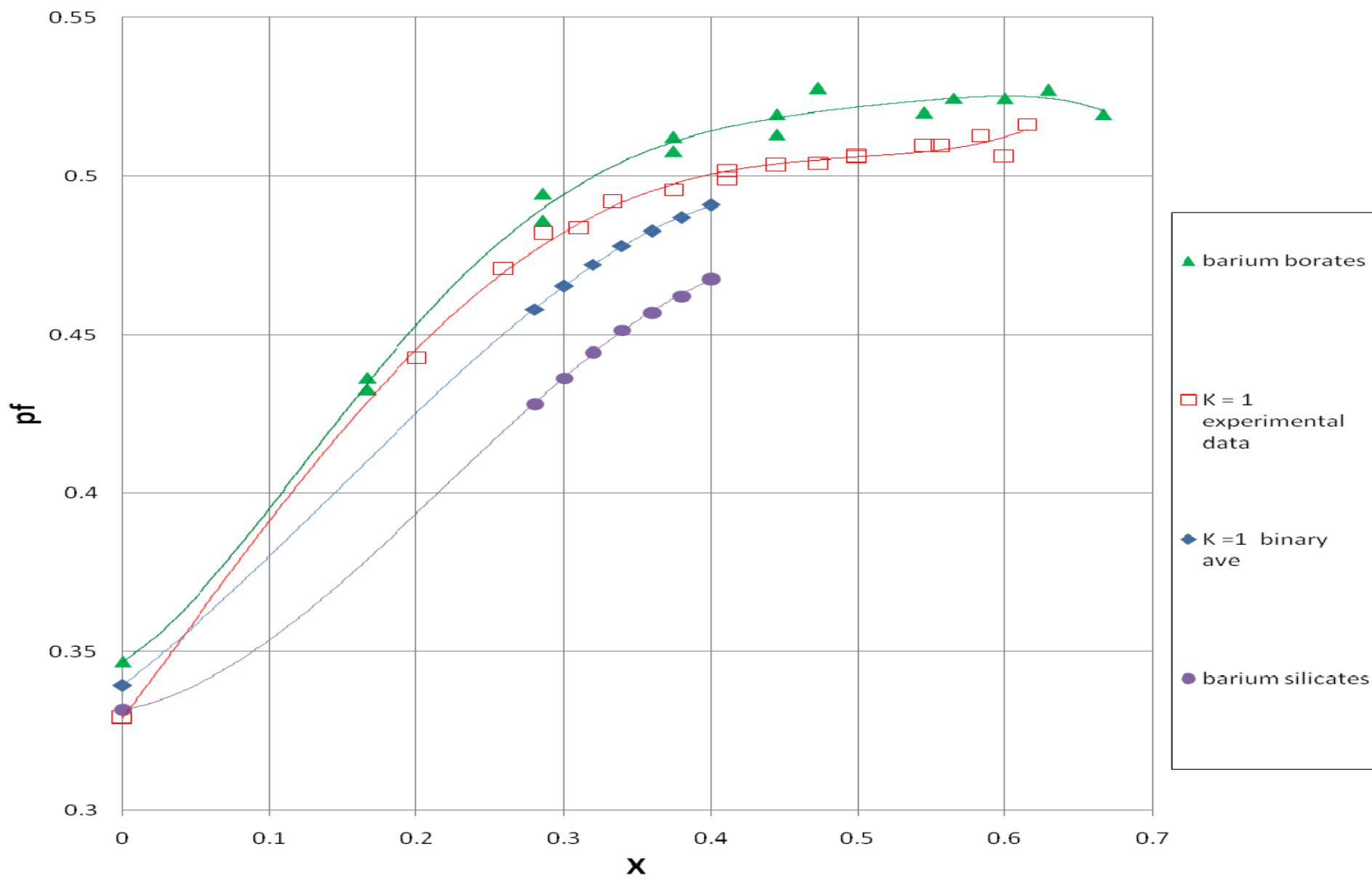
Barium.



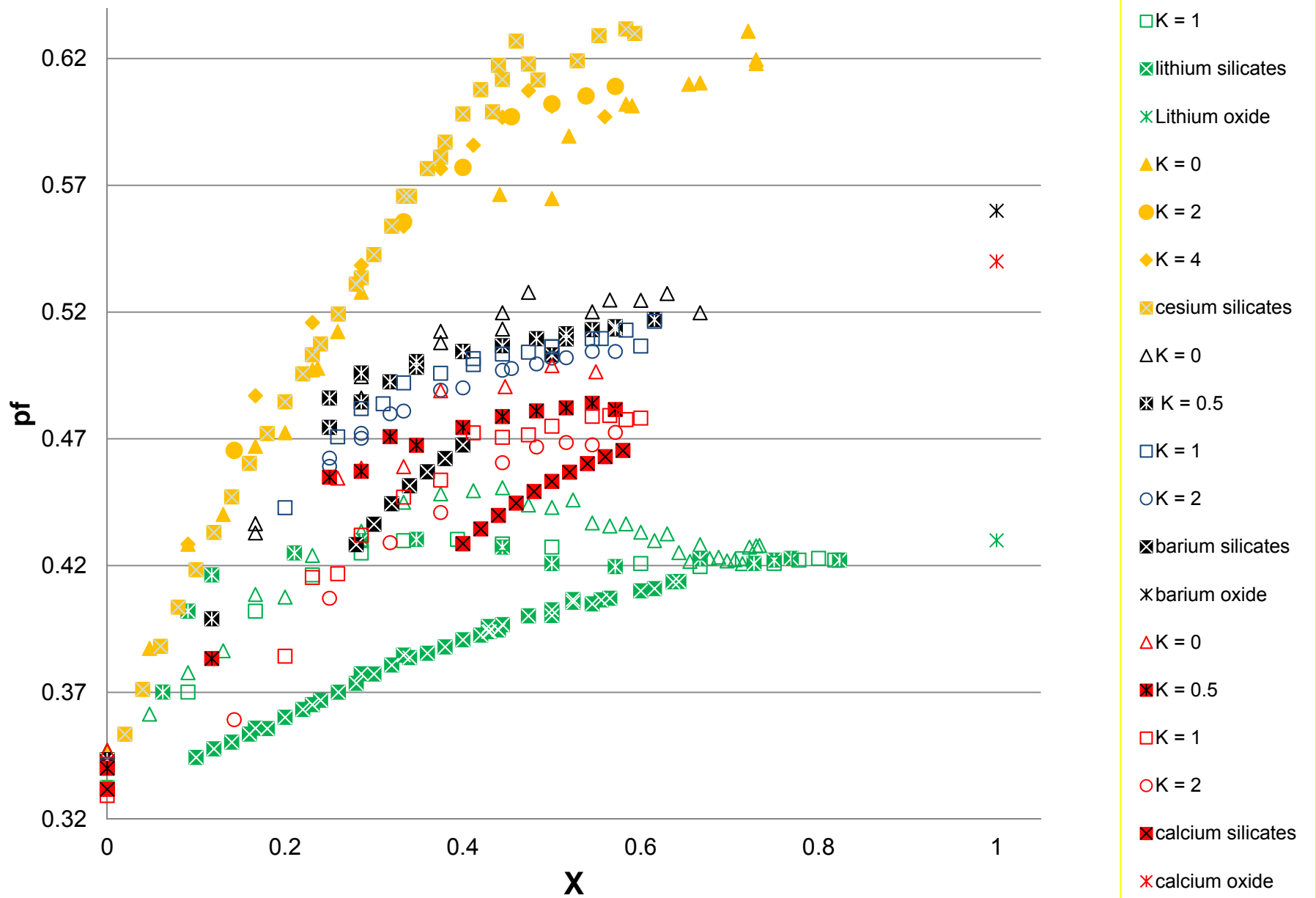
Problem

- Determine the packing fractions of the barium borate glass system.
- Using the known density of BaO compare the packing fraction of the crystal to the glasses.
- Plot all results.

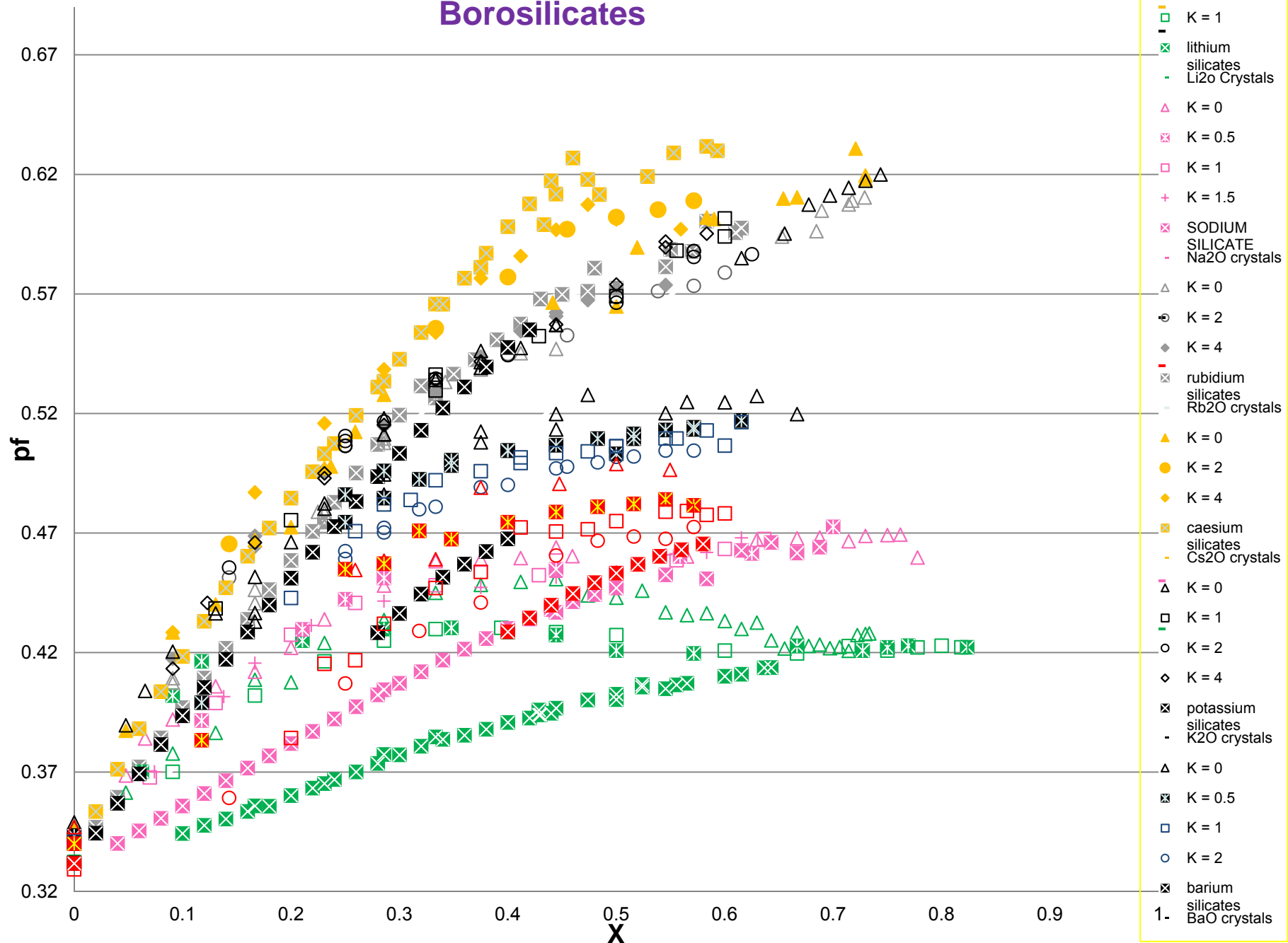
Packing Fractions of Barium K = 1 Borosilicate Glasses Along with Binary Systems



Packing in Lithium, Cesium, Calcium, Barium Borosilicates

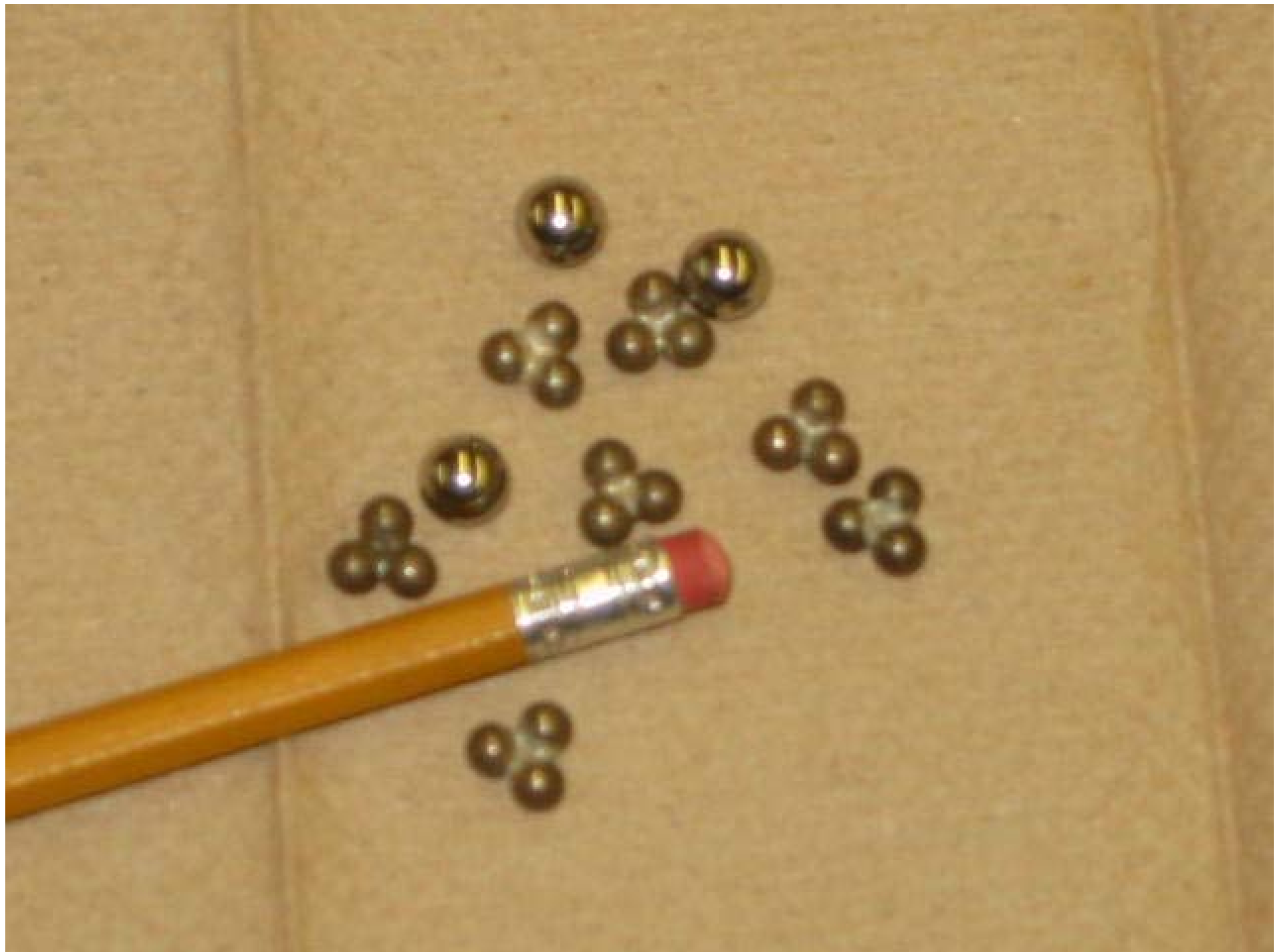


Lithium, Sodium, Potassium, Rubidium, Cesium, Calcium, Barium Borosilicates



Mechanical Packing









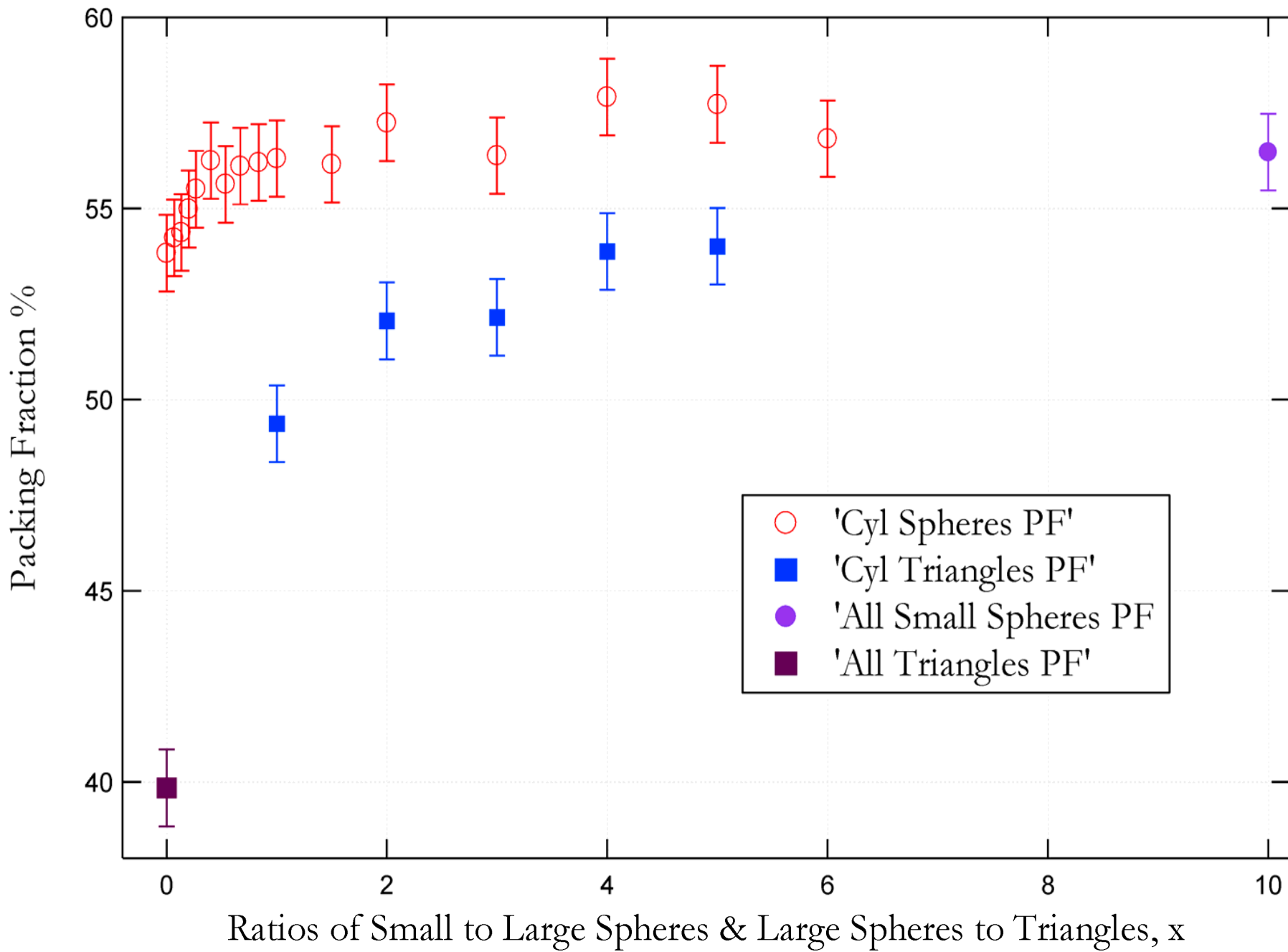


Figure 5

Conclusions

- 1. Density leads to structural parameters:
Molar Volume, Structural Volumes,
Packing**
- 2. Packing is a universal dimensionless
measure of volume. More needs to be
done here.**
- 3. Real structural trends may often be
noted.**
- 4. Structural models may be tested but
not absolutely verified.**

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