

Welcome to 3.091

Lecture 21

October 30, 2009

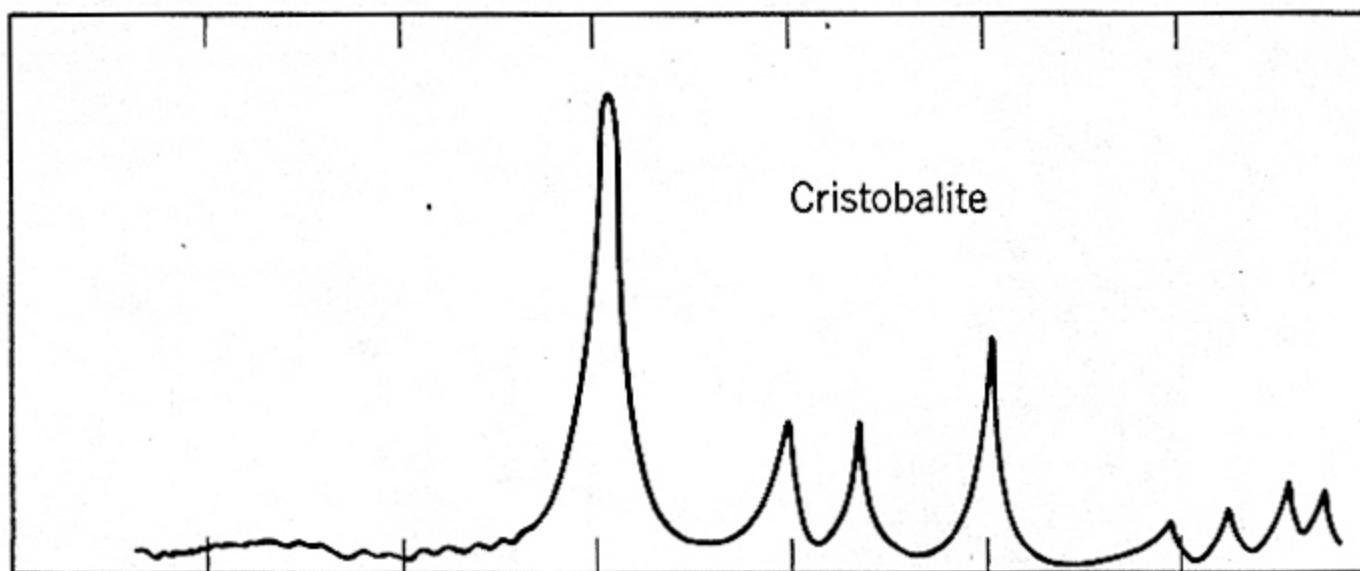
Introduction to Glasses

solid: that which is dimensionally stable, i.e., has a volume of its own

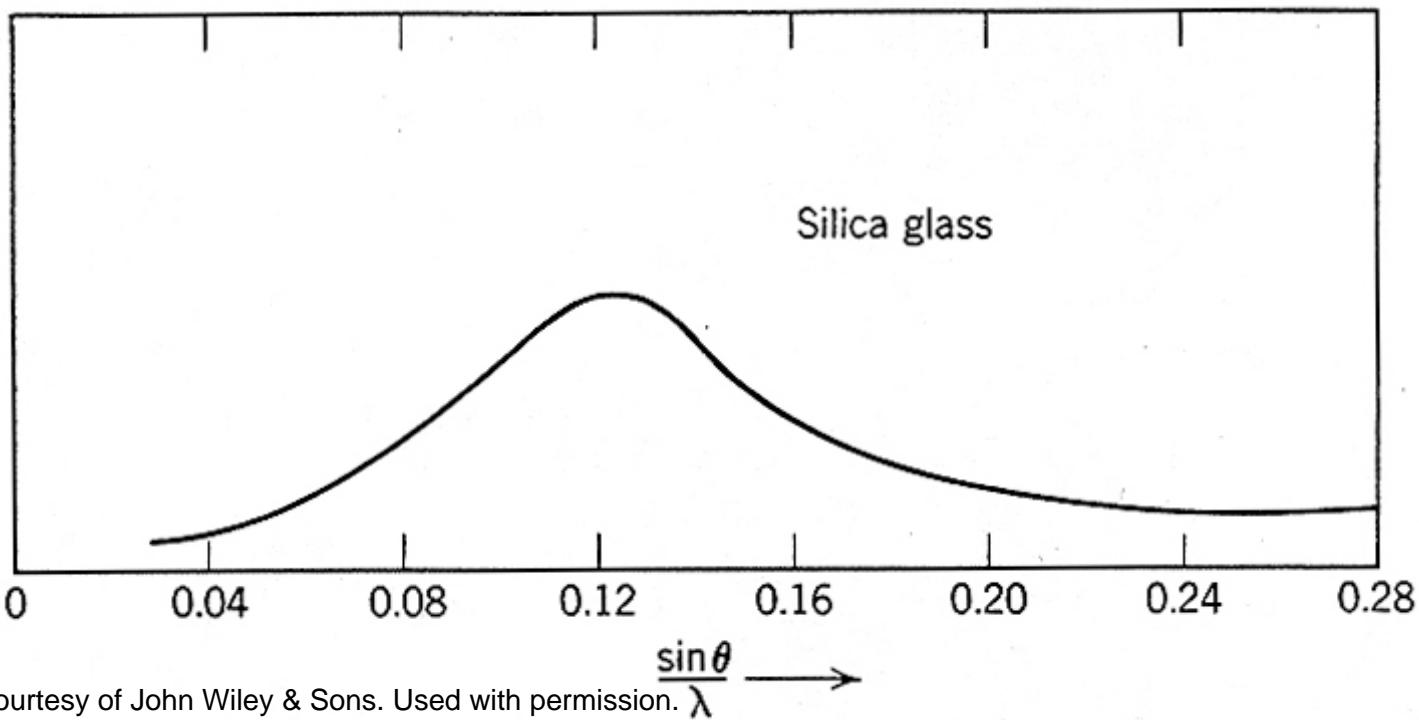
② classifications of solids by atomic arrangement

	<i>ordered</i>	<i>disordered</i>
atomic arrangement	regular	random*
order	long-range	short-range*
name	crystalline “crystal”	amorphous “glass”

glass: solid lacking long-range order



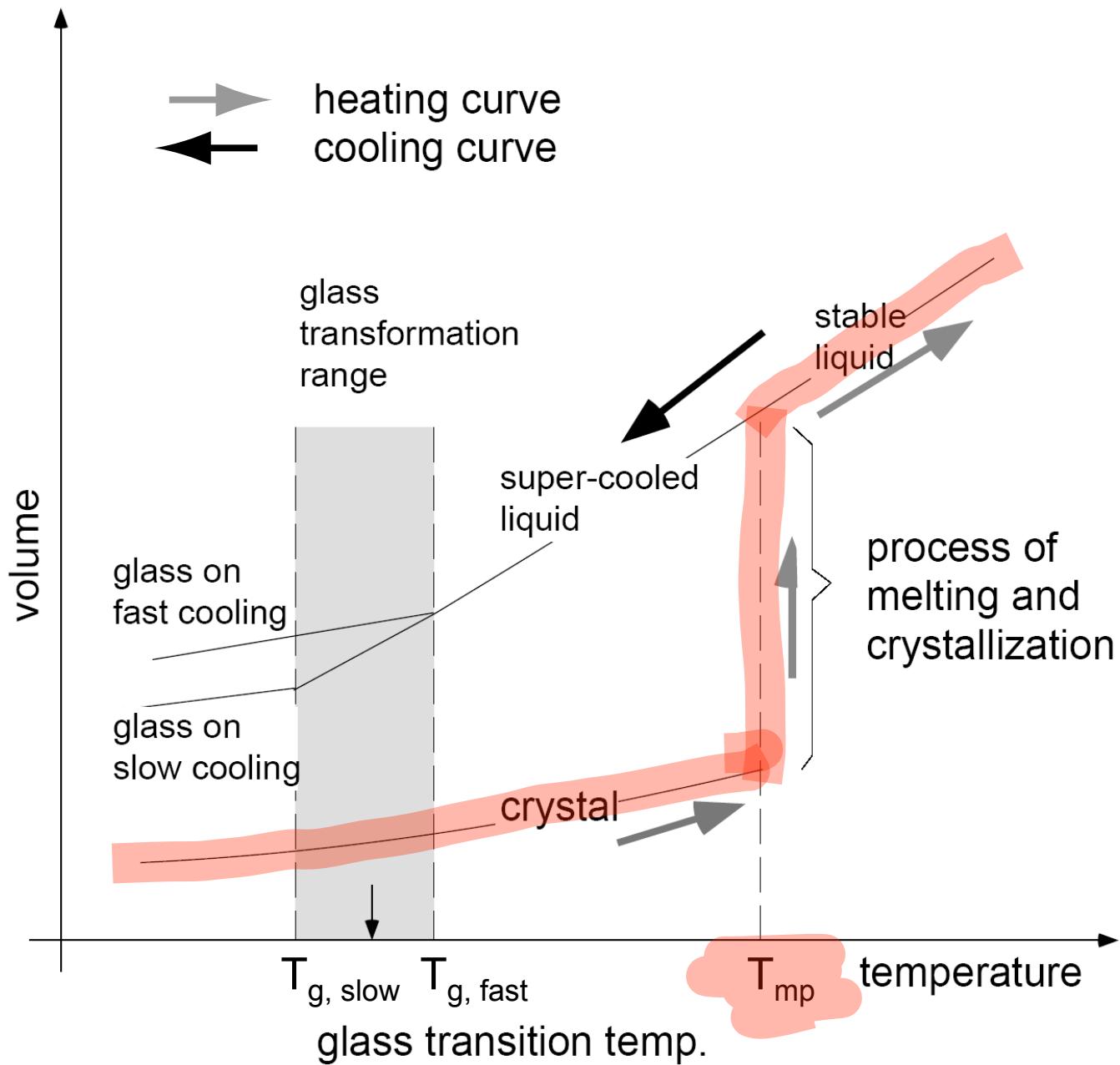
Cristobalite

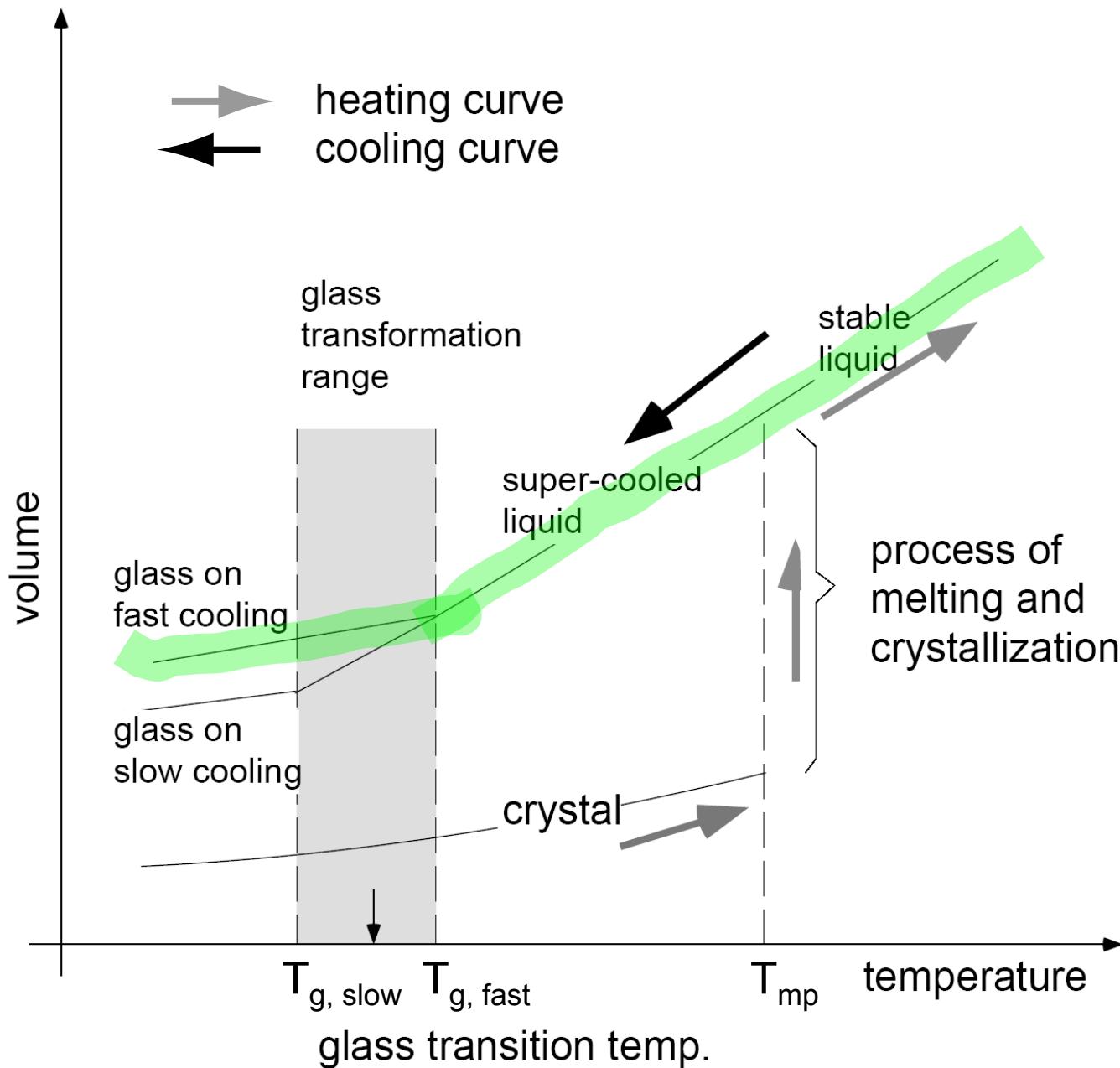


Silica glass

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\lambda} \longrightarrow$$

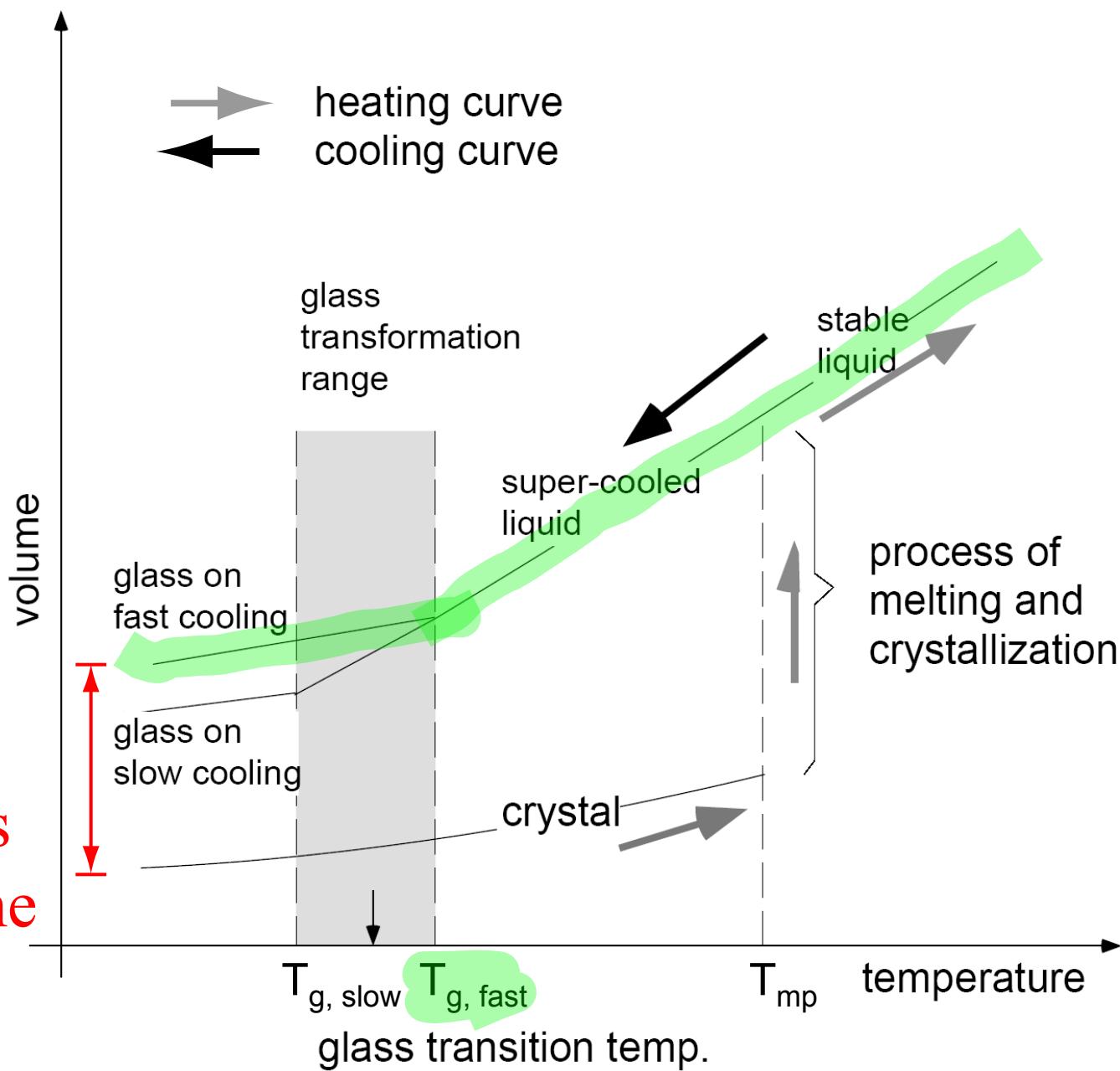
Courtesy of John Wiley & Sons. Used with permission.



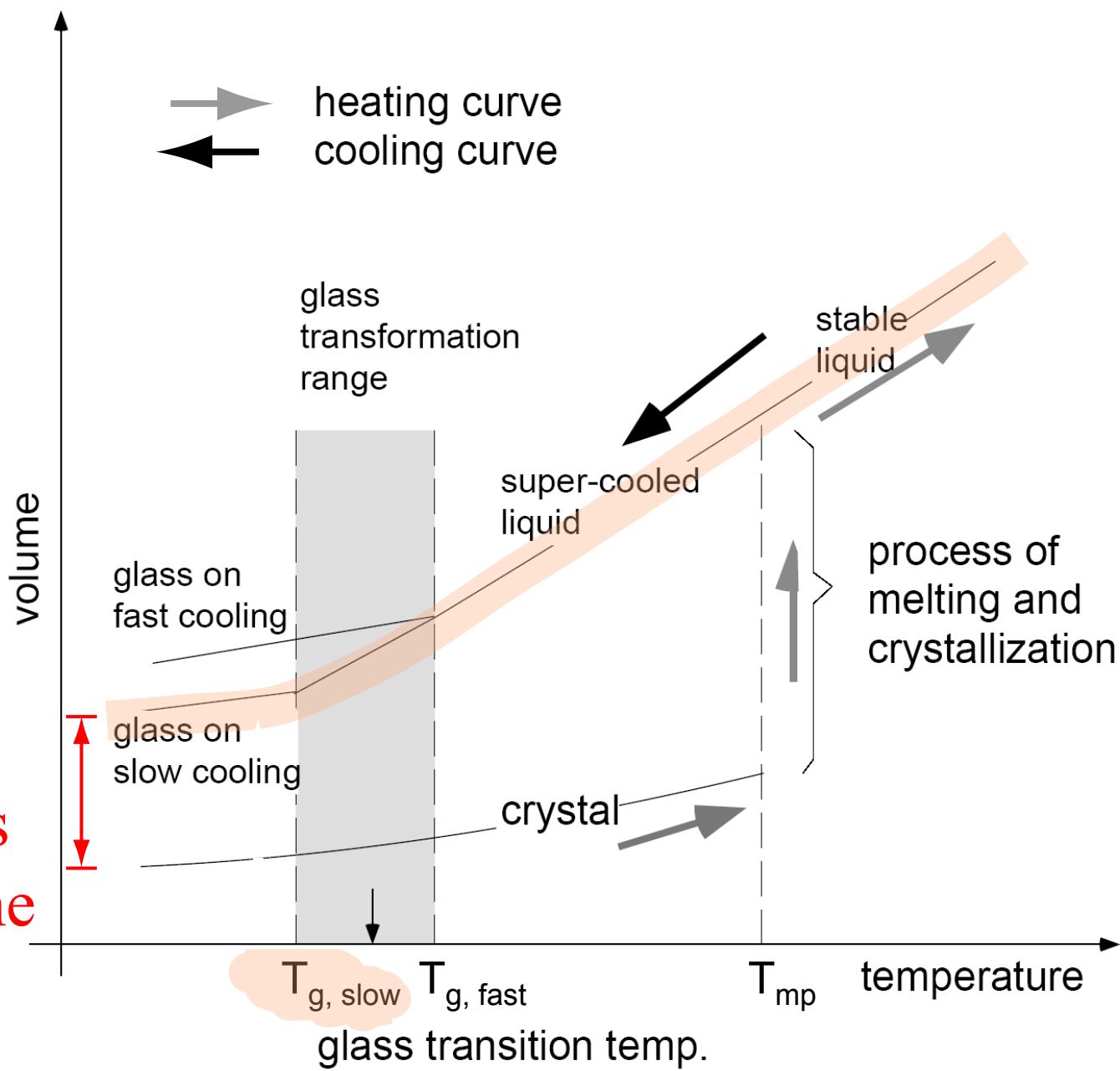


V^{XS}

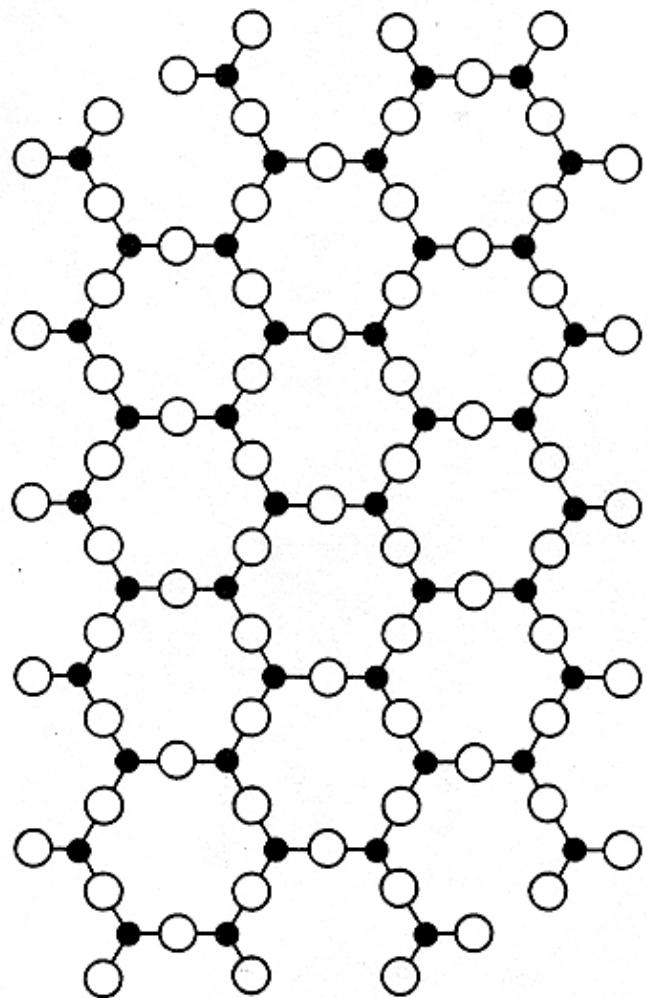
excess
volume



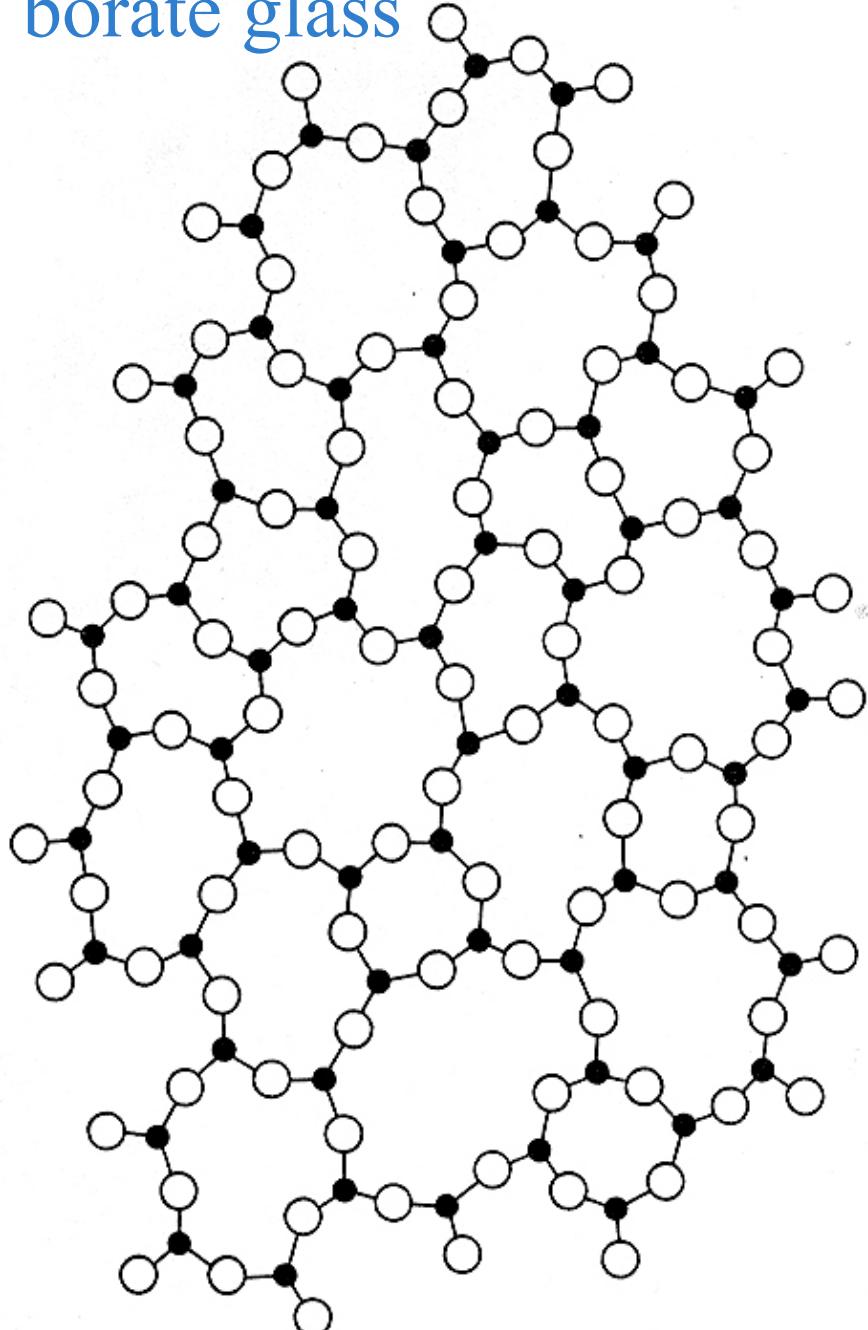
V^{XS}
excess
volume



B_2O_3 (crystal)



borate glass



Properties of Oxide Glasses

1. *chemically inert*
2. *electrically insulating*
3. *mechanically brittle*
4. *optically transparent*

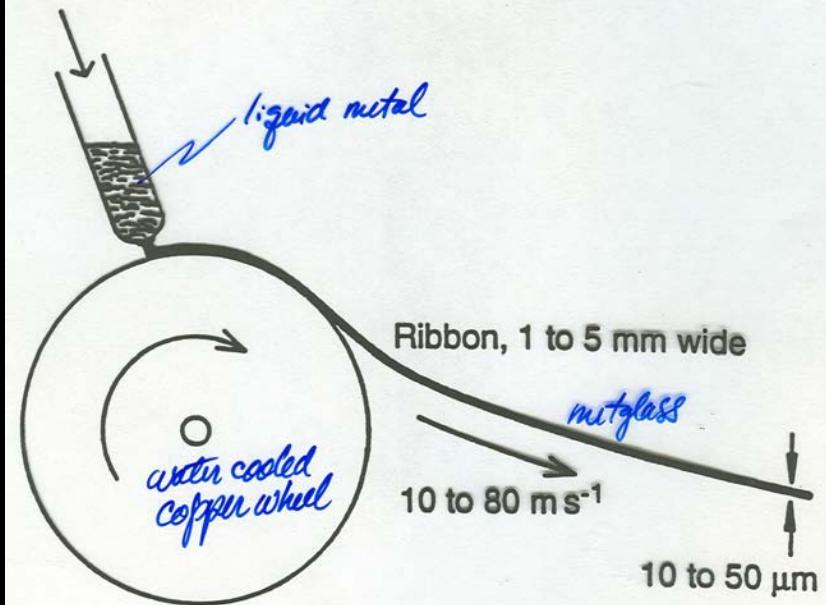
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☞ high melting ☹

Metallic Glasses

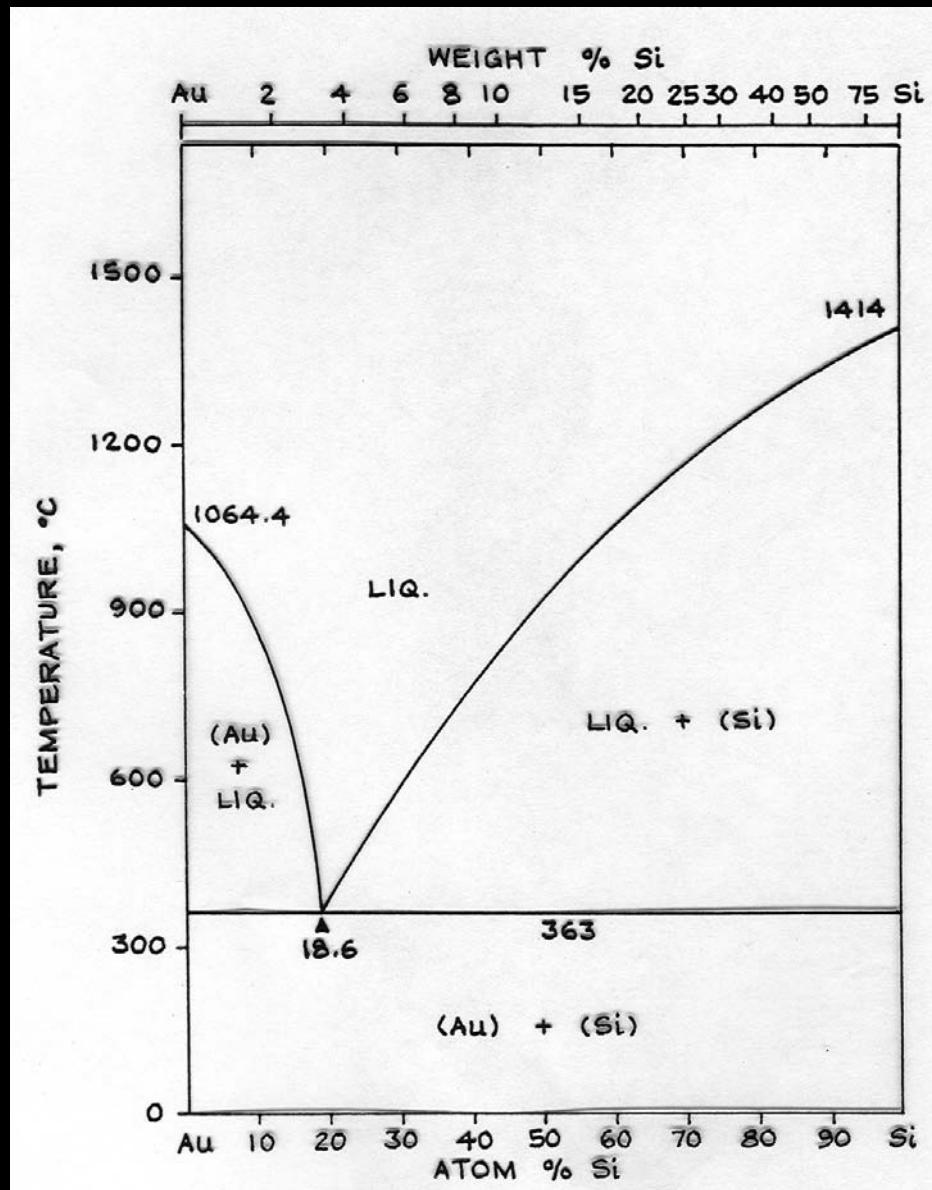
1959 Prof. Pol Duwez at Cal Tech. made
amorphous Aug 5 Si₂₅



cooling rate $\approx 10^6$ K/s Rapid Solidification

c.f. Hale telescope at Palomar Observatory, San Diego
cooled over 8 months!

Au-Si Phase Diagram



Magnetoelastic Resonators: Theft Prevention

resonator: 39 Fe, 39 Ni, 2 Mo, 20 B metglass

bias magnet: FeCoCr ductile alloy

antenna/receiver: operates at 58 kHz

sets metglass
at field to
give max. magel.
coupling.



- ① pulse excitation signal & listen for resonance
(merchandise)
- ② operated excitation continuously &
listen for harmonics (*library books, videos*)
not mag. el. coupling.

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3.091SC Introduction to Solid State Chemistry

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