

**EFFECT OF Li ADDITION ON ELASTIC AND STRUCTURAL  
PROPERTIES OF  $35\text{V}_2\text{O}_5-(65-x)\text{TeO}_2-x\text{Li}_2\text{O}$**

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## ABSTRACT

Tellurite  $35\text{V}_2\text{O}_5-(65-x)\text{TeO}_2-x\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  ( $x=10-50\text{mol}\%$ ) glass system with reduction of  $\text{TeO}_2$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  addition have been prepared by melt-quenching method. Elastic properties together with structural properties of the glasses were investigated by measuring both longitudinal and shear velocities using the pulse-echo-overlap technique at 5MHz and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, respectively. Ultrasonic velocities ( $V_L$  and  $V_S$ ), independent longitudinal and shear modulus ( $L$  and  $G$ ), Bulk and Young's modulus ( $K$  and  $G$ ), Debye temperature and Poisson's ratio were observed to initially increase at  $x=20\text{ mol}\%$  were suggested due to strengthen of glass network rigidity as a result of BO ions was more dominance compared to NBO ions for this glass composition. Shear,  $G$  and Young's,  $E$  modulus showed decreasing trend for addition of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  at  $x>20\text{ mol}\%$ . FTIR analysis showed an increase in non-bridging oxygen (NBO) as indicated by the increase in intensity of  $\text{VO}_4$  assigned peaks and the decrease in intensity of  $\text{TeO}_4$  assigned peaks for  $x>20\text{ mol}\%$  indicates that Li acts as a modifier in the glass network.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background Study

Glass is an amorphous (non-crystalline) solid usually formed by the solidification of a melt without crystallization. Compared with crystals, the structure of glass is devoid of a regular arrangement with no long range order of atoms in a reciprocal lattice [8].

Tellurium dioxide ( $\text{TeO}_2$ ) does not have the ability to form a glass without a modifier like alkali, alkaline earth and transition metal oxide or other glass modifier [5]. Tellurite glasses have high dielectric constant and electrical conductivity [1] and high level of infrared transmission[9].  $\text{TeO}_2$ - $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  glasses studies have been the subject of high interest. The binary  $\text{TeO}_2$ - $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  system shows wide glass-forming region and semiconducting properties [2,10].

Ternary lithium-vanadotellurite glasses have been extensively studied [1,3,10]. Previous study showed binary  $\text{TeO}_2$ - $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  displays a good cyclability with respect to lithium intercalation [2]. Addition of alkali in tellurite glasses show ionic conduction, whereas addition of transition metal oxide makes them mixed electronic-ionic conductors[8]. Studies from Jayasinghe et al.,1999 reported mixed electronic-ionic conduction in ternary  $3\text{TeO}_2$ - $(1-x)\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ - $x\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  glasses at  $x=0.5$ , and Montani et al.,2001 also observed the transition from typical electronic to ionic conduction at  $x=0.6$  in ternary  $x\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ - $(1-x)\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ - $2\text{TeO}_2$  glasses. The change over of conduction mechanism from one regime to the other is a useful phenomenon as such glasses can be used in integrated batteries either as electrodes or as electrolytes [1,8]. The changes in conduction mechanism from electronic to ionic is suggested to be due to structural changes in the glass system [2]. However, studies on effect of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  addition on elastic properties of ternary  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ - $\text{TeO}_2$ - $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  have not been previously reported and how the structural changes is related to changes of elastic properties of glass is unknown.