Sodium borophosphate glasses modified with niobium pentoxide

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In this contribution borophosphate glasses of the series $(100\text{-x})[0.4\text{Na}_2\text{O}-0.2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5-0.4\text{P}_2\text{O}_5]$ - $x\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ were studied in a composition range of x = 0-48 mol% B_2O_3 . Basic physical properties were determined, and thermal properties studied by differential thermal analysis, thermomechanical analysis, and hot-stage microscopy. The glass structure was investigated using Raman spectroscopy and ^{11}B and ^{31}P MAS NMR. The electrical properties of the glasses were obtained by using impedance spectroscopy.

Glass transition temperature increases in range of 0-16 mol% B_2O_3 , further additions of B_2O_3 results in a decrease of T_g . All glasses except samples x=8, 16 crystallize in the temperature range 650-700 ° C. The glass refractive index values follow the trend of T_g . From ^{11}B MAS NMR spectra development is visible that the relative number of BO_4 boron species with tetragonal coordination decreases with increasing B_2O_3 content, while the number of trigonal BO_3 species increases. ^{31}P MAS NMR spectra of studied glasses contain one major resonance which shifts upfield with increasing content of B_2O_3 . This shift is due to the increasing connectedness of the glass network, which is based on the decrease in the number of Na^+ cations. Raman spectra are mainly dominated by the vibration of the Nb-O bond in the NbO₆ octahedra. The intensity of this vibration decreases with decreasing Nb_2O_5 content. With the addition of B_2O_3 , a decrease in DC conductivity is observed, which is attributed to the decrease in the concentration of Na^+ ions.