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Glass structure and electrical conductivity in $(As_2S_{3 1-x} (Ag_2S)_x)^1$ C. HOLBROOK, P. CHEN, D. NOVITA, P. BOOLCHAND, University of Cincinnati — We have synthesized titled glasses in the 0 < x < 0.16 range, and have examined them in modulated DSC experiments. The starting materials, As₂S₃ and Ag₂S lumps, were reacted in evacuated fused quartz tubings, and glasses synthesized by water-quench of homogenized melts. Thermal measurements used a TA instruments model 2920 operated at 3 ° C/min scan rate and 1 ° C/100s modulation rate. Preliminary results reveal a single glass transition in the 0 < x < 0.05 range, which steadily decrease from a value of 210° C at x = 0 to 182° C near x = 0.05. In contrast, bimodal glass transitions are observed at x > 0.09, with one $T_q(1)$ near 167 °C and the second, $T_q(2)$ near 186 °C, and with the endotherm associated with $T_g(1)$ steadily increasing with x. Non-reversing enthalpies associated with T_g s are found to steadily decrease in the 0 < x < 0.09 range, to nearly vanish in the 0.10 < x < 0.12 range and to increase thereafter (x > 0.12). These findings suggest that glasses at low x (< 0.09) are Stressed-rigid, those at x > 0.12 Floppy while those in between in the Intermediate phase¹. The present results correlate well with $earlier^2$ electrical conductivity results in suggesting the possibility of an elastic origin to the conductivity thresholds in solid electrolyte glasses. 1. P. Boolchand, D.Georgiev and B. Goodman, J.Opto & Adm. Mater. 3, 703 (2001). 2. E.A. Kazakova and Z.U.Borisova, Fiz. Khim.Stekla 6, 424(1980).

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