

UNCLASSIFIED

Defense Technical Information Center
Compilation Part Notice

ADP011607

TITLE: Refractive Indices and Some Other Optical Properties of Synthetic Emerald: Temperature Dependence

DISTRIBUTION: Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

This paper is part of the following report:

TITLE: International Conference on Electromagnetics of Complex Media [8th], Held in Lisbon, Portugal on 27-29 September 2000. Bianisotropics 2000

To order the complete compilation report, use: ADA398724

The component part is provided here to allow users access to individually authored sections of proceedings, annals, symposia, etc. However, the component should be considered within the context of the overall compilation report and not as a stand-alone technical report.

The following component part numbers comprise the compilation report:

ADP011588 thru ADP011680

UNCLASSIFIED

Refractive Indices and Some Other Optical Properties of Synthetic Emerald: Temperature Dependence

I. T. Bodnar and G. L. Bychkov

Institute of Solid State and Semiconductors Physics of
National Academy of Sciences, P. Brovki str. 17,
220072 Minsk, Belarus.
Fax: +3755-172-84-08-88, E-mail: ivetta@ifttp.bas-net.by

Abstract

The temperature dependence of the refractive indices for ordinary and extraordinary rays of mercury spectrum three lines and laser line independently one from the other were measured in temperature interval 20-600°C. It was obtained that the refractive indices increase along with the temperature growth and this dependence has quasilinear character. Emerald has quite low birefringence values that increases slightly along with the temperature growth and decreases with wavelength growth. The thermo-optical coefficients for every wavelength were calculated. They have greater values for the extraordinary beams than for the ordinary ones. The dispersion curve for refractive indices was obtained.

1. Introduction

Emerald is a green beryl with the following chemical formula: $\text{Be}_3 \text{Al}_2 \text{Si}_6 \text{O}_{18}$ with Cr impurity responsible for its green color. The crystal belongs to the hexagonal system and is optically positive. Si_6O_{18} rings form structure channels, which are parallel to unique axis. Octahedral positions occupied by Al in the beryl structure, may be substituted by Cr, Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Mg and Li; alkali and alkaline earth ions occupy the centers of Si_6O_{18} rings and water molecules lie centrally between the Si_6O_{18} . The limited amount of Cr is necessary for creation gem quality emerald (0,2 - 0,3%) [1].

The filling of the channels in the beryl structure with alkali ions and water molecules is the main cause of the variation in refractive index and density of natural beryl and emerald.

The increase of activity in the area on synthetic emerald appears to be due both to its utility as a gemstone and its reported use as a solid state maser crystal. Besides emerald can be used in low-noise microwave amplifiers as well as serve as the most effective laser medium in the range 450-600nm.

2. Crystal Growth

Single crystals of emerald were grown from flux melt [2] on oriented seeds in dynamical regime. Double system oxides of lead and vanadium was used as a flux. As numerous experiments on crystal growth in flux melt with correlation $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 / \text{PbO}$ from 8/2 to 2/8 showed, it is preferably to use solvents with the equal or slightly shifted to the side V_2O_5 ratio of oxides. The cuts of single crystals, grown by the method of spontaneous crystallization, parallel to the natural prism $(1\ 0\ \bar{1}\ 0)$ and $(1\ 1\ \bar{2}\ 0)$ faces and pinacoid $(0\ 0\ 0\ 1)$ faces served as seeds. The seeds were arranged parallel each other in the planes oriented perpendicular to the flux melt surface and fixed to specially shaped platinum holders. Such configuration provides continuous washing of the growing crystal face and stirring of the melt at optimal rotation rate 30rs/min. The total area of the seed plates varied from 600mm² to

2000mm² depending on the crucible volume and the flux melt mass. The optimal experiment cycle lasted, in the average, for 3-4 months. The best single crystals grown in the experiment were almost perfect in terms of the optical parameters weighting as much as 150 carats.

3. Experimental

Refractive indices of the ordinary and extraordinary rays were measured during continuous heating or cooling of prisms cut out from crystals in such a way that the optic axis was parallel to the prism edge and the light beam propagated through the prism perpendicular to the optical axis. The size of prism was nearly 6x6x7x4mm, where 6 and 7mm was the sides of the triangular basis of prism and 4mm was its height. The least deviation method is used. He-Ne laser and a mercury lamp were sources of light. The temperature dependence of the refractive indices of mercury spectrum three lines and laser line independently one from the other was measured. The measurements were performed for the next wavelengths of mercury emission lines: violet, 4647Å; green, 5461Å; yellow, 5852Å and for laser line, 6328Å with a step 4°- 5° using a GS-5 goniometer-spectrometer. The heating (cooling) rate did not exceed 0,5K/min and the sample temperature was measured with a platinum-rhodium thermocouple with an accuracy of 0,1K.

4. Results

Temperature dependences of refractive indices for ordinary and extraordinary rays at different wavelengths are shown in Fig. 1.

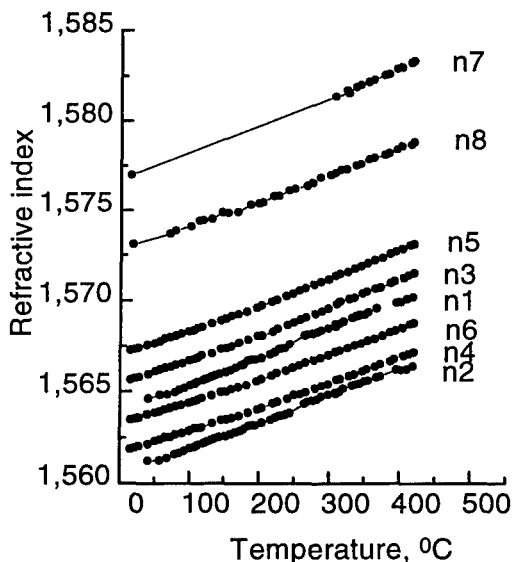


Fig. 1 Temperature dependence of refractive indices of ordinary and extraordinary rays for four different wavelengths. Curve n1 belongs to ordinary rays of red laser line, and curve n2 belongs to extraordinary rays of red laser line; curves n3, n5 and n7 reflect the temperature dependence of refractive indices of ordinary rays for green, yellow and violet lines of mercury spectrum, and curves n4, n6 and n8 are the temperature dependence of refractive indices of extraordinary rays for green, yellow and violet lines of mercury spectrum.

It is obtained that the refractive indices increase along with the temperature growth and this dependence has quasilinear character. Emerald possesses the following refractive indices at the room temperature: for $\lambda = 464,7\text{nm}$ $n_e = 1,5770$; $n_o = 1,5731$; for $\lambda = 546,1\text{nm}$ $n_e = 1,5673$; $n_o = 1,5635$; for $\lambda = 585,2\text{nm}$ $n_e = 1,565,6$; $n_o = 1,5619$; for $\lambda = 632,8\text{nm}$ $n_e = 1,5646$; $n_o = 1,5612$, where n_o and n_e - ordinary and extraordinary refractive indices.

We should note that emerald refractive indices just slightly change along with the temperature growth. The temperature dependence curves (images of collimator slit) for all the spectral lines are practically parallel. That means that the thermo-optical coefficients are almost the same for all wave lengths of both ordinary and extraordinary rays. They are slightly greater for the extraordinary rays than for the ordinary ones, $1,45 - 1,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ and $1,2 - 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ accordingly.

Emerald has a very low birefringence value which does not change while temperature grows. Fig. 2 shows the graph of the temperature dependence of the birefringence.

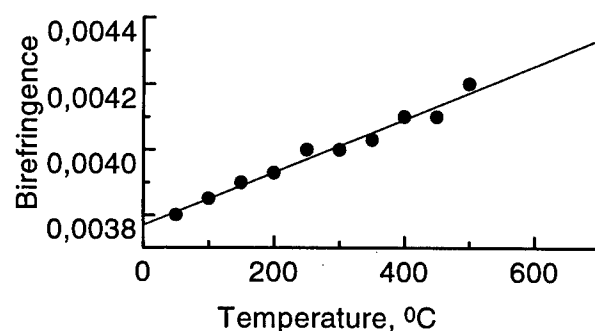


Fig. 2 Temperature dependence of birefringence ($n_e - n_o$) value, where n_o - refractive index of ordinary rays and n_e - refractive index of extraordinary rays.

The birefringence value does not practically change while the wave length increases, i.e. the birefringence dispersion is absent. At the time the dispersion for refractive indices appears normal because refractive indices decrease along with wave length increase, Fig. 3.

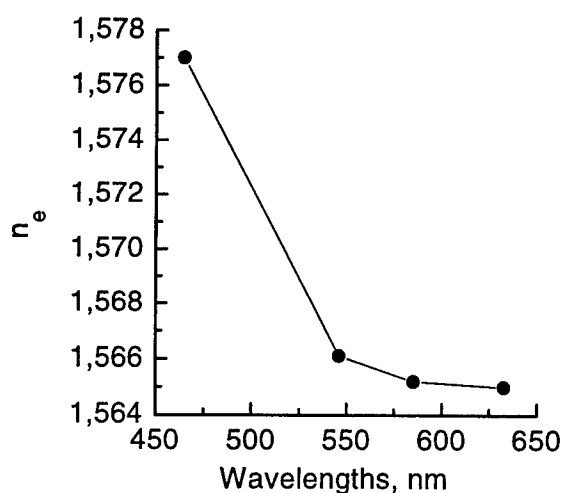


Fig. 3 Dispersion of the extraordinary rays refractive index.

5. Conclusion

We should note that emerald's behaviour is quite similar to one of the inert gases or noble metals i.e. it does not practically interact with external medium if compared to other crystals such as ferroelectrics, nonlinear crystals, semiconductors and quartz. The slight increase of refractive indices monitored while temperature increases is likely to be caused by the thermal expansion of the lattice.

We believe the main particularity of this crystal is the absence of any particularities in the optical properties measured by us. We can consider that absence as the main positive attraction of emerald upon its employing in different optical devices as the synthetic emerald is much cheaper than the natural one.

References

- [1] E. M. Flanigen, D. W. Breck, N. R. Mumbach, and A. M. Taylor, "Characteristic of synthetic emeralds," *The American Mineralogist*, Vol. 52, May-June 1967.
- [2] S. N. Barilo, G. L. Bychkov, L. A. Kurnevich, N. I. Leonuk, V. P. Mikhailov, S. V. Shiryayev, V. T. Koyava, and T. V. Smirnova, "Controlled crystallization of emerald from the fluxed melt," *Journal of Crystal Growth*, Vol. 198/199, pp. 716 - 722, 1999.