

GLASS • ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

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## INFLUENCE OF RESIDUAL STRESS ON COLOR GENERATION OF GOLD RUBY GLASS

by

### **Tepiwan Jitwatcharakomol**



Dept of Science Service, Min of Science and Technology, THAILAND

# Contents









# Introduction

An example of physical colors, original of color is the excitation of surface plasmon modes in metal nanoparticles

• Gold Ruby Glass



Wine Glass



Brandenburg Cup

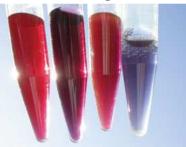




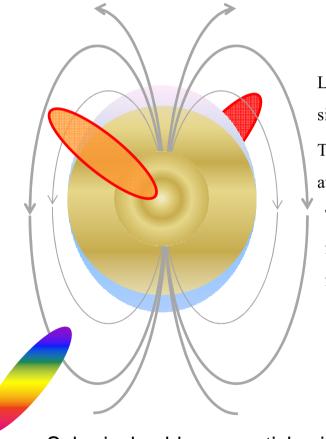
# nanoparticle plasmon resonance



reflected light



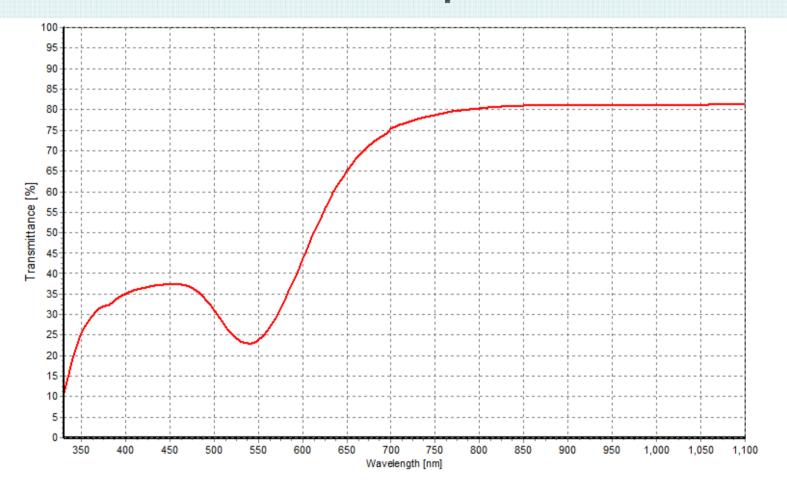
transmitted light http://www.primidi.com/2005/03/04.html



Light incident on a metal sets up a sinusoidally varying electric field The electron around the metal atoms oscillates with the field This sets up a polarization field which depends on the frequency of the light

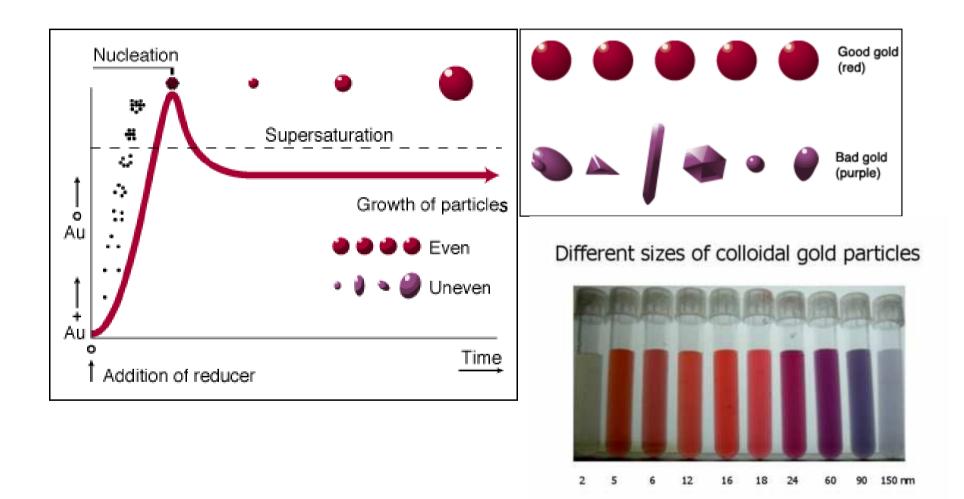
Spherical gold nanoparticles in 10-100 nm

# Transmission spectrand discussion



Absorption peak at 530 nm

## Effect of size and shape

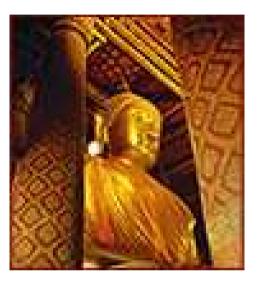


Credit: John Chandler, Tracey Gurmin, and Nicola Robinson, March 2000, IVD Technology Magazine

## Self-striking gold ruby glass for food contact









# $4Au^{0} + Se^{4+} <=>4Au^{+} + Se^{0}$ Low temp High temp

 $Se^{2-} \leftarrow \rightarrow Se_{x}^{2-} \leftarrow \rightarrow Se^{0} \leftarrow \rightarrow Se^{4+} \leftarrow \rightarrow Se^{6+}$ Colorless Brown Pink Colorless Colorless

SeO<sub>2</sub> is used as oxidizing agent

C. STALHANDSKE ET AL: GOLD RUBY GLASSES: INFLUENCE OF IRON AND SELENIUM ON THEIR COLOUR p 119

## Base glass composition

Oxide	weight %
SiO <sub>2</sub>	71.29
CaO	10.89
Na <sub>2</sub> O	10.89
K <sub>2</sub> O	5.94

### PbO was added 0.99 %

Au (as Au<sup>0</sup>) 200-450 ppm Se (as SeO<sub>2</sub>) 0-250 ppm C 0-0.3 %

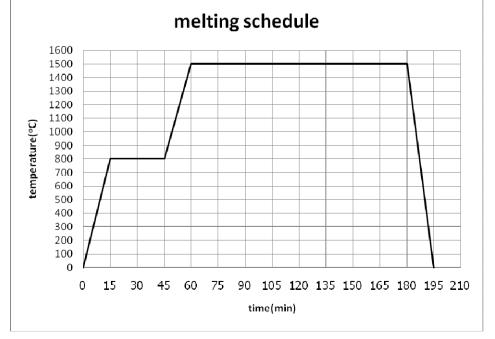
## **Experiments**



High Temperature Chamber Furnace Carbolite model BLF1700

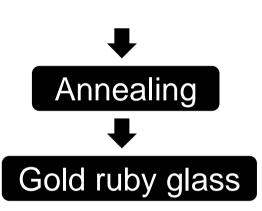


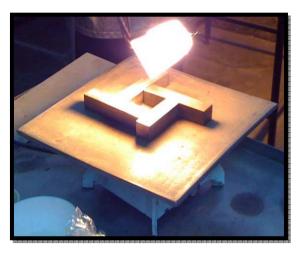
Alumina crucibles



# **Experiments**





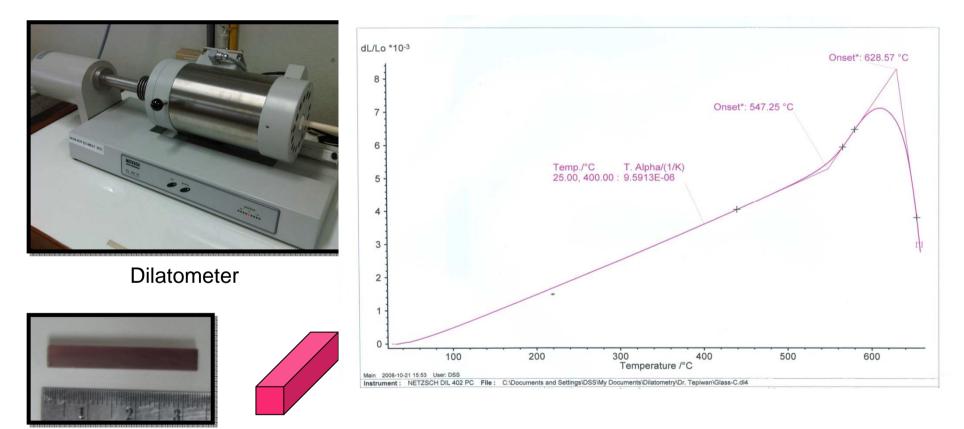




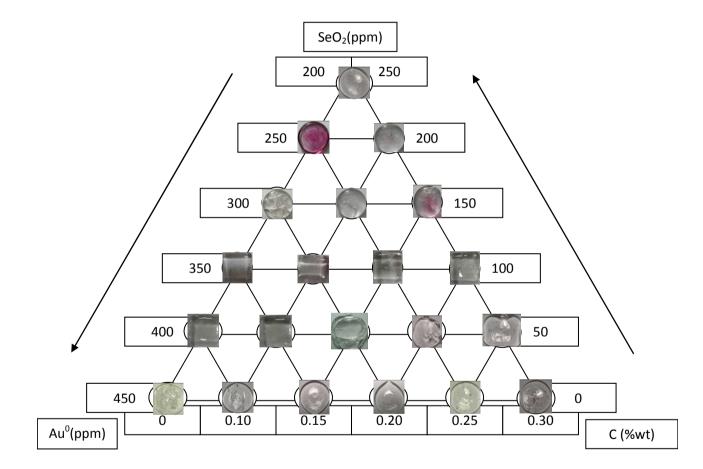
Development of Gold ruby glass for glassware in contact with food

## **Experiments**

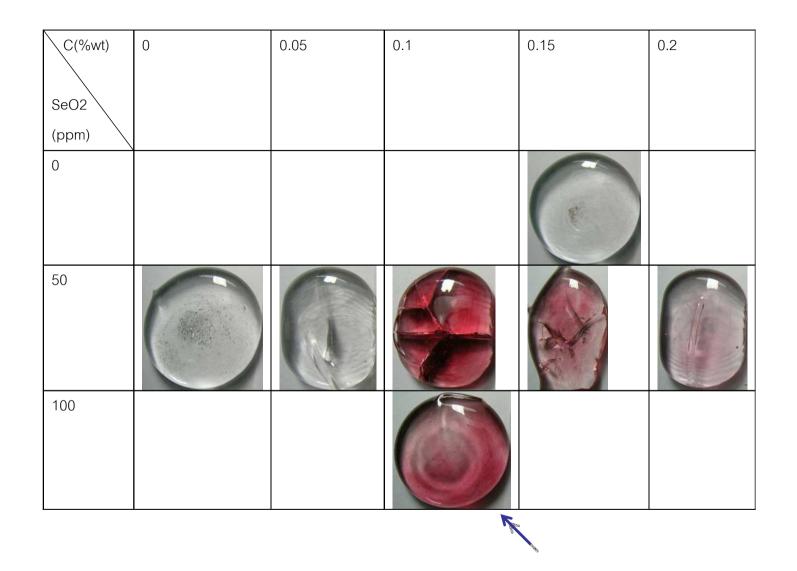
#### Thermal properties



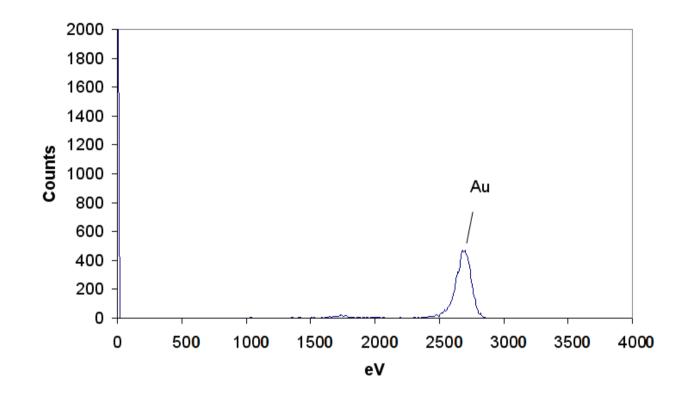
Specimen size  $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 4 \ cm^3$ 



Au=250, Se=200 ppm, C=0



Au was fixed at 200 ppm



X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure(XANES), fast scan

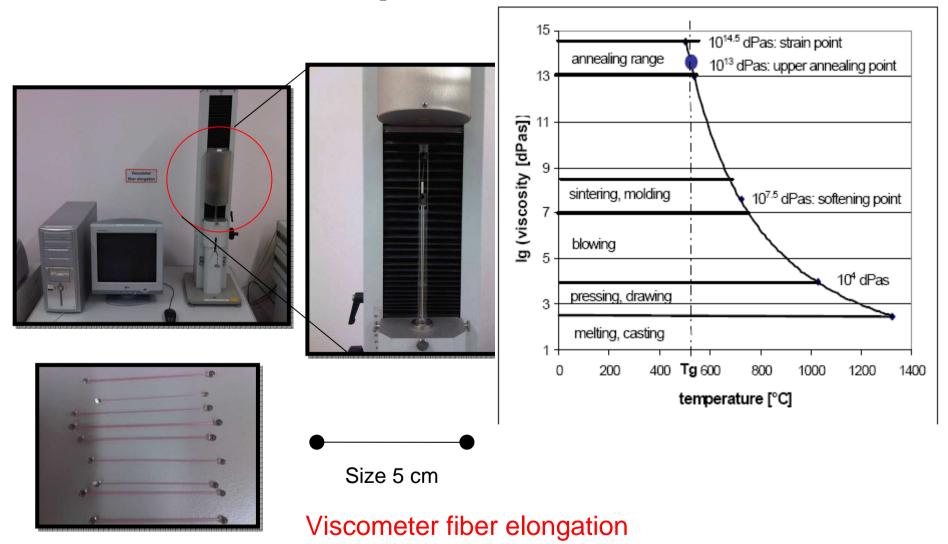
Base glass composition

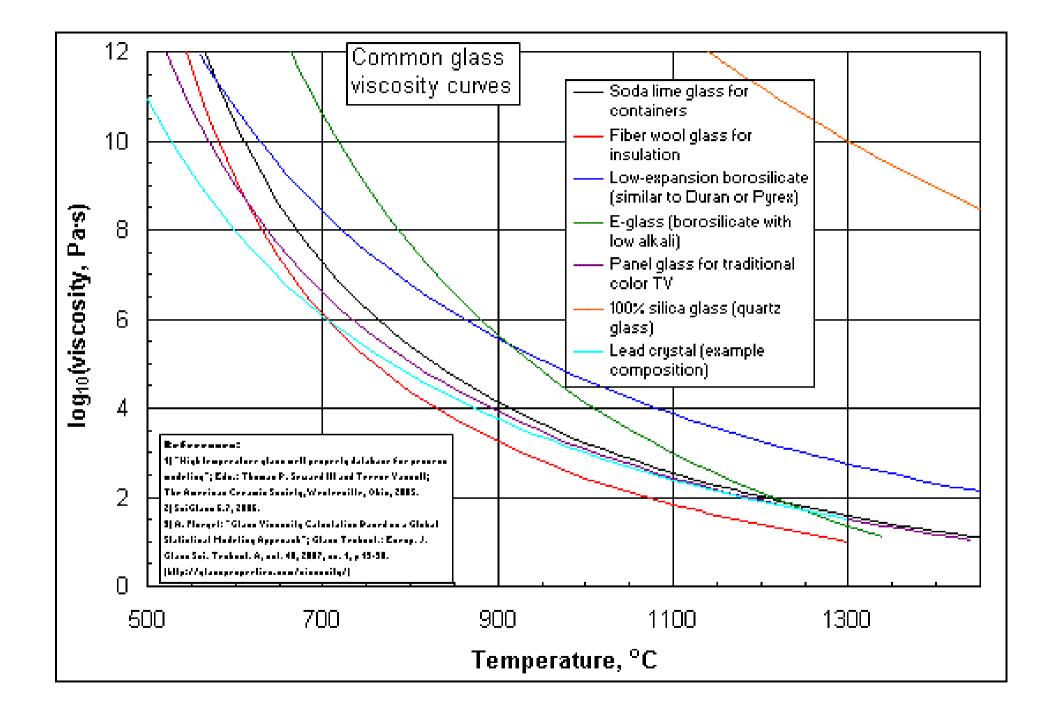
Oxide	weight %
SiO <sub>2</sub>	71.29
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Na <sub>2</sub> O	10.89
K <sub>2</sub> O	5.94

B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> LiO<sub>2</sub> BaO in the amount of 0.99 % was replaced PbO

Au (as Au<sup>0</sup>) 250 ppm Se (as  $SeO_2$ ) 100 ppm C 0.1 %

## **Experimental**



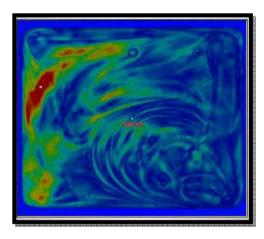


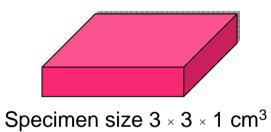
## **Experimental**

Measurement of the stress in glasses



Strainmatic





Date: Method: Sample:	glass	2003-2:0 s wall	3:4C	IAM		R		t: 8.11	M	ized stre Pa (max 11/0.84/	)			lma	ige	: 0°,15 : 93 x n: AS/4	70		
3	1.6%	29.6%		16.7%		8.4%		5.1%		3.7%		2.4%		1.0%		0.4%		1.0%	
0.0	(	),4	0.8	3	1.2		1.6		2.0		2.4		2.8		3.2	2	3.8	і МРа	

# **Experimental**

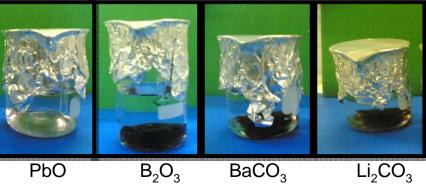
Titration

0.5°C/min

• Chemical attack

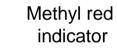


#### Auto clave





H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 0.02 N



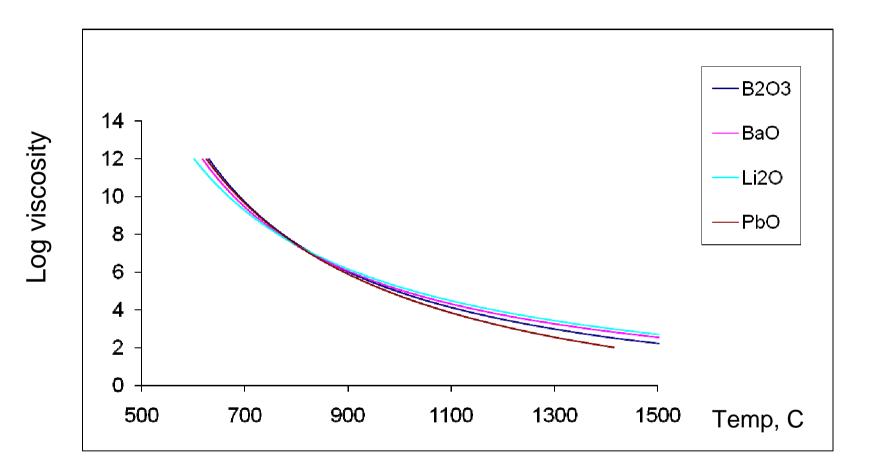




Standard Test Methods for Resistance of Glass Containers to Chemical Attack

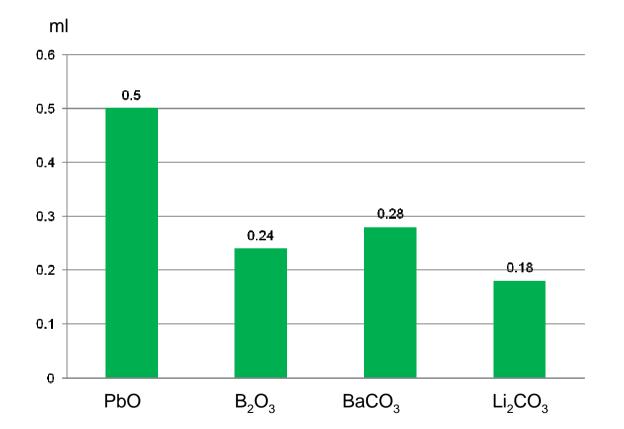
ASTM : C225 - 85

## **Results**



## **Results**

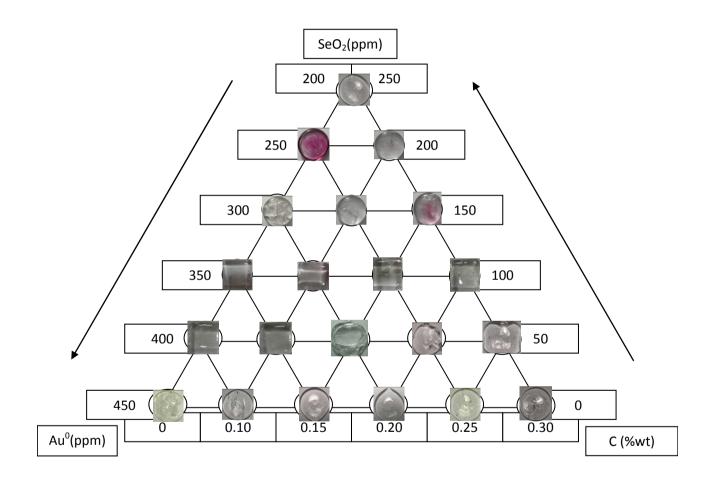
• Chemical attack

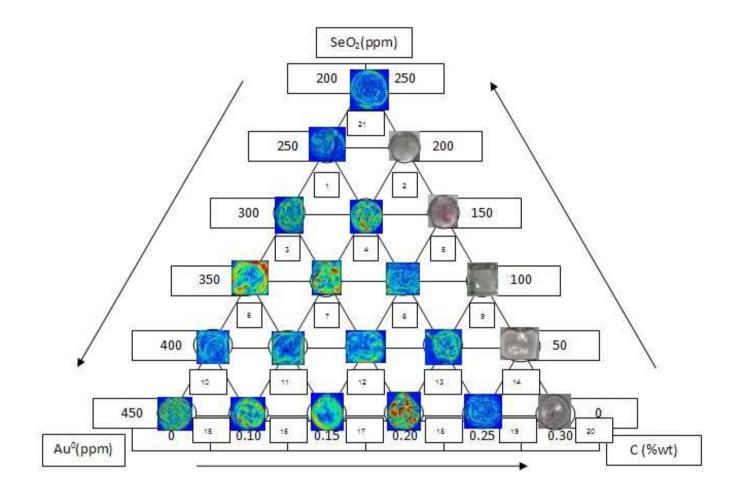


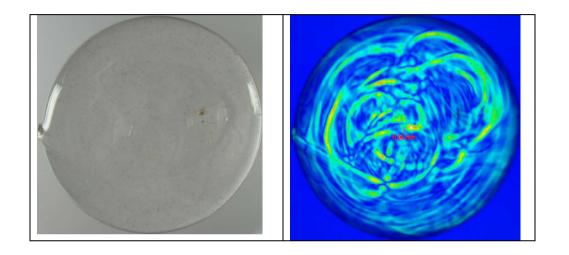
## **Results**



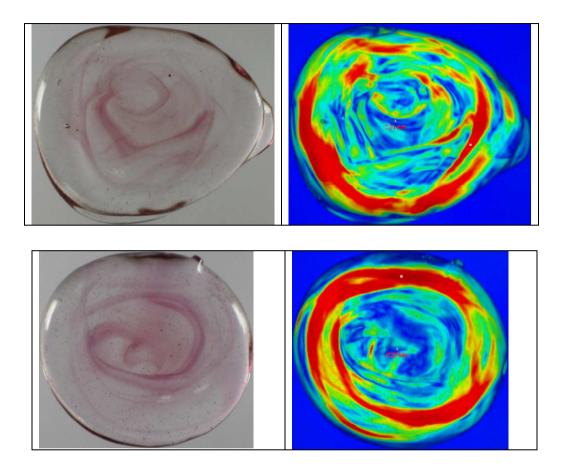
How does red color generation relate to residual mechanical stress



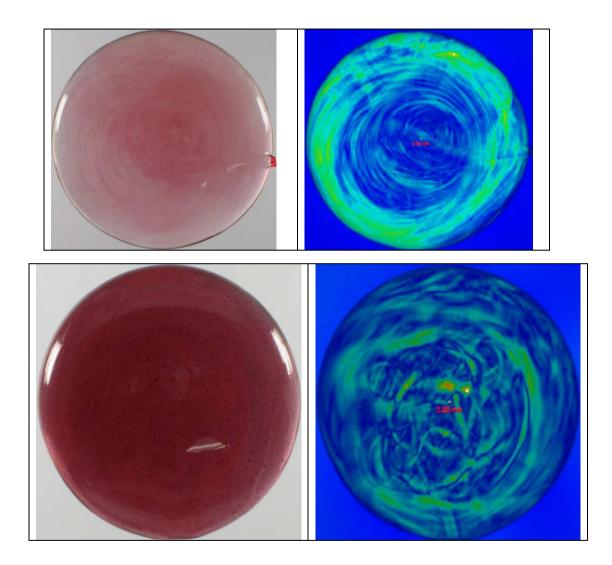




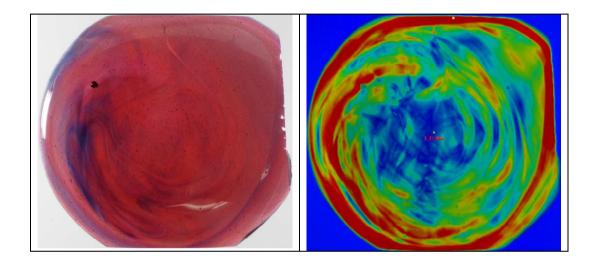
# No gold dispersed



# Patterns of stress corresponded with color strip



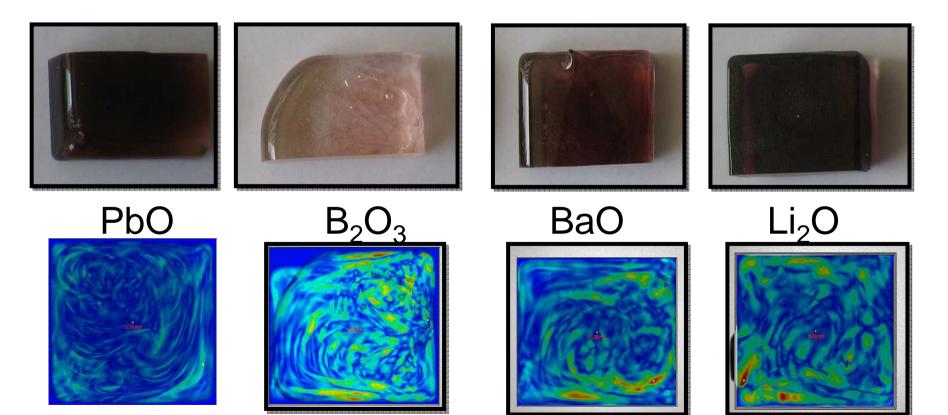
Good color: good stress



# Overcolor was also get along with bad stress

C(%wt)	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2
SeO2					
(ppm)					
0					
50	$\bigcirc$				
100					

C(%wt) SeO2	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2
(ppm)					
0					
50					
100					



## Conclusion

=Self striking gold ruby is possible but for replacing PbO, some work need more to be done

=Mechanical stress is one of the key to generate steady color

