

Laser induced damage in optical materials Volume 1848; proceedings of a symposium sponsored by the American Society for Testing and Materials and by the National Bureau of Standards

By Harold Earl Bennett

may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1993 Excerpt: . . . organic glass upon removal of the water. Successful complexants used in this laboratory include the simple amino acid glycine (H2NCH2COOH), urea (H2NCONH2), or carbohydrazide (H2NNHCOHNNH2). In terms of cost and ability to complex a wide variety of cations (differing size and charge), glycine is preferred. 2 It also acts as a zwitterion in solution thereby enhancing its ability to encage cations. H2NCH2COOH--H3NCH2COO-. (1) The viscosity of the solution is adjusted through evaporation of water, and optical films are deposited on silica or silicon substrates by dip-coating or spincasting methods. Thermal annealing at temperatures above 200 C initiates an auto oxidation-reduction reaction whereby the organic complexant and nitrate react to form nitrogen,

carbon dioxide and water vapor. The pure metal oxide(s) are left behind in a homogeneous film. This process is similar to a

exothermic reaction ensues producing a fine ash of nanosize...

combustion reaction and on a large scale, a vigorous

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