

NASA Technical Memorandum 107160

Electrical Conductivity, Relaxation and the Glass Transition: A New Look at a Familiar Phenomenon

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Prepared for the
13th University Conference on Glass Science
sponsored by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, New York, August 9–11, 1995



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

1N-27-711
5-20-76

Electrical Conductivity, Relaxation and the Glass Transition: A New Look at a Familiar Phenomenon

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Abstract

Annealed samples from a single melt of a 10 mol% K₂O-90SiO₂ glass were reheated to temperatures ranging from 450 to 800°C, held isothermally for 20 min, and then quenched in either air or a silicone oil bath. The complex impedance of both the annealed and quenched samples was measured as a function of temperature from 120 to 250°C using ac impedance spectroscopy from 1 Hz to 1 MHz. The dc conductivity, σ_{dc} , was measured from the low frequency intercept of depressed semicircle fits to the complex impedance data. When the σ_{dc} at 150°C was plotted against soak temperature, the results fell into three separate regions that are explained in terms of the glass structural relaxation time, τ_r . This σ_{dc} plot provides a new way to look at the glass transition range, ΔT_r . In addition, σ_{dc} was measured for different soak times at 550°C, from which an average relaxation time of 7.3 min was calculated. It was found that the size and position of the ΔT_r is controlled by both the soak time and cooling rate.

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1. Introduction

Under isobaric conditions, there are two primary factors that affect the structure of a glass. The first is the glass composition, including the water content or OH concentration in the glass [1]. The second is its thermal history, e.g., the rate at which the glass was cooled after melting. The equilibrium structure of a glass changes as a function of temperature [2], however it is only within the glass transition range, ΔT_r , that the processes involved in attaining the equilibrium structure occurs at experimentally measurable time scales. Consequently, properties such as the glass density [3], index of refraction [4], dc conductivity, σ_{dc} , [5-8] and glass transition temperature [9-15] are only affected by thermal treatments within the ΔT_r .

The ΔT_r is defined by an upper (T_u) and lower (T_l) glass transformation temperature limits. These limits are best described in terms of the glass structural relaxation time, τ_r ¹. Above

¹At any one temperature, there may be a variety of glass structural groups which would produce a distribution of relaxation times. Reference to τ_r in this paper will refer an average value characteristic of such a distribution of τ_r .

T_w , τ_s is so short or the rate of internal structural change is so fast that the glass structure remains essentially in equilibrium with the instantaneous temperature of the glass. For temperatures below T_b , the τ_s is so long or any internal structural change occurs over such a long period of time that the glass structure is considered frozen. Within the ΔT_r , the τ_s is of the order of the experimental time scale. While the glass structure is no longer considered frozen, it cannot relax quickly enough to be in equilibrium with the instantaneous temperature of the glass.

At temperatures greater than T_w , a glass loses memory of all previous structural states due to the short τ_s associated with these higher temperatures. Rapid quenching of a glass forming melt will cause T_u to shift to higher temperatures. Such a glass will also have a lower density [3] (higher specific volume) than if it had been slowly cooled. Properties such as refractive index [4] and electrical resistivity [5-8], which tend to decrease with increasing specific volume, will have lower values in the quenched glass than in the slowly cooled glass. However, experimental limitations make it difficult to exceed cooling rates above 10^6 °C/s, limiting how high T_u may be increased.

At temperatures below T_b , the time for τ_s becomes extremely long. It is possible to decrease either T_l or T_u by using slower cooling rates through the transformation range or even prolonged soaks at a constant temperature within the transformation range. However, since τ_s follows an Arrhenius-type dependence, one quickly reaches a practical time limit for soak time and T_l becomes fixed since the glass structure is considered frozen below this temperature. No significant change in the glass structure can be produced by either changing the soak temperature or by varying the cooling rate, within a reasonable time scale, below T_l .

For temperatures within the ΔT_r , τ_s may typically range from a fraction of a second to several hours. It is in this temperature region that the frozen glass structure may be altered by varying the thermal history of the glass by such means as changing the cooling rate [5] in the ΔT_r region. The size of ΔT_r can be increased by using rapid cooling rates to increase T_u or by using extended soak times to attempt to decrease T_l . Alternatively, ΔT_r can be reduced if extremely slow cooling rates are used to lower T_w , causing it to approach T_l . It is far easier to adjust the T_u

since the cooling rate can be changed by nine orders of magnitude or more through controlled furnace cooling and rapid quenching techniques. However, the thermal history of a glass depends not only on the rate at which it was cooled, but also on the starting temperature (near the glass transition temperature) from which it was cooled, or more precisely, its state of structural relaxation at the beginning of cooling.

While the effects of composition and temperature on the conductivity of glasses have been studied extensively, thermal history effects have received much less attention [5,6,8]. The purpose of the present work is to explore the effects of thermal history on the electrical conductivity of a simple $10\text{K}_2\text{O}-90\text{SiO}_2$ mol% glass. We have observed previously [8] that a fully annealed glass, when reheated to a temperature near the glass transition temperature and then quenched in air, exhibited an increase in σ_{dc} . Quenching from progressively higher temperatures increased σ_{dc} to a point, above which it was constant with increasing soak temperature. This dependency on soak temperature will be explored in more detail, as well as thermal history effects of varying both the cooling rate and the soak time that the glass remains at the soak temperature before cooling.

2. Experimental procedure

2.1. Sample preparation

Glasses were prepared in 40 g batches with the composition $10\text{K}_2\text{O}-90\text{SiO}_2$ mol% using reagent grade potassium carbonate² and ground silica³. Each batch was dry mixed for 15 min and then calcined at 950°C for 4 h in a platinum-3% rhodium crucible. Glasses were then melted in the same crucible using a molybdenum-disilicide furnace at 1580°C. The glass melts were held at temperature for 6 h to eliminate bubbles before being placed in an annealing furnace at 550°C for 30 min and then allowed to furnace cool. Chemical analysis using flame emission spectroscopy was used to confirm potassium concentration and to determine the level of any contaminants, including alumina, soda and lithia. Alumina concentrations never exceeded 0.1 mol% while alkali

²Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, WI 53233, USA.

³Fisher Scientific, Fair Lawn, NY 07410, USA.

contaminants were all in the ppm level.

Low alkali content silicate glasses have been reported to phase separate given the appropriate conditions [16]. The tendency to phase separate, though, decreases with increasing atomic number of the alkalis, with lithia being the most susceptible and cesium being the least susceptible (i.e., $\text{Li} > \text{Na} > \text{K} > \text{Rb} > \text{Cs}$) [16]. Examination of glass samples, which were all optically clear, with back scattered electron imaging in a scanning electron microscope showed no evidence of phase separation for these compositions. All glass samples were stored in a vacuum desiccator after annealing to reduce water absorption.

Specimens for electrical measurements were extracted from the crucible using a 1.6 cm diameter diamond coring bit yielding cylindrical samples of 1.6 cm in length. Cored samples were then annealed at 550°C for 1 h and cooled in the furnace at a controlled rate of 5°C/h to 425°C followed by 10°C/h to room temperature. These glasses will be referred to here-as being "fully annealed." Disks between 1.2 and 1.5 mm in thickness with parallel faces were cut from the annealed cores using a diamond saw. Between 6 to 8 samples were cut from each glass core.

Impedance measurements were made as described below on at least one disk from each core to confirm its repeatability with previous samples. By confirming the annealed σ_{dc} properties of each core, the possibility of other factors (e.g., contaminants or minor melt variations) accounting for dissimilarities in the measured data between samples with different thermal histories was eliminated. Samples for quenching were then prepared from the remaining annealed disks by placing them one at a time on a 1 cm² by 0.5 cm thick, light weight alumina fiber board and then putting them inside a muffle furnace that was already at the desired temperature, ranging from 450 to 800°C. After a set 20 min soak time, the sample was quickly removed and either dropped onto an alumina sand bed with flowing air or dropped into a stirred silicone oil bath and allowed to cool to room temperature. The cooling rate for an air quenched sample was measured with a pyrolaser to be roughly 15°C/s within the ΔT_r . Based on these measurements, cooling rates for the oil quenched glasses were calculated to be more than two orders of magnitude greater than air quenching. After quenching from 550°C and higher, the samples exhibited typical birefringence patterns for a quenched glass under cross-polarized light. The faces of the samples were then polished with 800 grit SiC before platinum electrodes were sputtered on opposite faces

in a two-electrode configuration. Kerosene or lapping oil was used whenever possible during all stages of sample preparation to minimize any leaching of the alkali from the samples.

In addition to the standard 20 min soak time, times of 3, 5 and 60 min were also used at the 550°C soak temperature followed by quenching in air, as previously described. Every effort was made to minimize the time required for the sample to reach thermal equilibrium in the furnace, however one should realize that this time is not instantaneous and that it took at least 2 min for the furnace to stabilize after inserting the sample. These times to reach equilibrium may not be significant for the longer soak times, but are significant for the shorter times e.g., 3 min soak, and so should be taken in account when analyzing the data.

2.2. Impedance measurements

Impedance measurements were made using a Schlumberger SL1260 Impedance/Gain Phase Analyzer between 1 Hz and 1 MHz in the temperature range of 100 to 250°C in 10°C increments. This temperature range was chosen to be low enough that no appreciable structural relaxation of the glass would occur during the measurement (total time approximately 20 hrs) yet high enough that the sample impedance could be measured accurately with this instrument. At room temperature, the impedance of these samples was beyond the upper limit of the effective range of the SL1260. Fifty points per decade of frequency were taken for each sample. Standard corrections to the data were made by subtracting the stored digitized electrical response from the empty and shorted cell at 200°C. All measurements were made using a 3 V test signal and a 1 s time delay between successive points. Up to a 15 s time integration was used for each point to minimize measurement error. Test specimens were placed in an Inconel cell with spring loaded platinum electrodes and leads. Circular Inconel shields placed near the sample diminished any induced effects from the electrical windings in the furnace. A type K, nickel-chromium versus nickel-aluminum, thermocouple, placed adjacent to the specimen, was used for all sample temperature measurements. The test cell was positioned inside a mullite tube that was open at one end and located inside a clamshell tube furnace. A dry N₂ atmosphere was used to ensure the integrity of the electrodes and to reduce water absorption by the specimen. The samples were held for a minimum of 30 min at each temperature to allow the system to come to thermal

equilibrium before a measurement was initiated. Variation in the cell temperature was within $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ for the duration of the measurement. By using sputtered platinum electrodes [17], polishing the sample surfaces to 800 grit [17] and using a small test signal [18], electrode polarization effects were reduced to a minimum.

The σ_{dc} for each sample was determined by fitting the measured complex impedance arc to a depressed semicircle using a complex nonlinear least squares curve fitting program. An example of such a fit to the data is shown in Fig. 1. The sample resistivity, ρ , is simply the low frequency intercept of the depressed semicircle fit with the real axis. The σ_{dc} is equal to $L/\rho A$, where A is equal to the area of the electrode surface and L is the sample thickness.

3. Results

3.1. Annealed glass

The σ_{dc} data for the annealed glass (Fig. 2, filled circle) exhibited Arrhenius-type behavior over the temperature range examined:

$$\sigma_{dc} = B \exp(-E_a/RT), \quad (1)$$

where B is a constant, E_a is the activation energy for σ_{dc} , R is the gas constant and T is the absolute temperature. The E_a for σ_{dc} for the annealed sample was calculated to be 20.2 Kcal/mol. The density at room temperature for this glass was measured to be 2.307 g/cm³ by Archimedes technique using lapping oil (density of 0.8663 g/cm³) as the suspension liquid. The glass coefficient of thermal expansion was measured to be $5.70 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ on a dual pushrod dilatometer using sapphire as a reference standard and employing a 3 K/min heating rate. The glass transition temperature was taken from the same dilatometer trace and was measured to be 537 °C. These values were in good agreement with those reported for similar composition in the literature [19-20]. Finally, chemical analysis of three samples of the glass showed an average potassium oxide concentration of 10.2 mol%.

3.2. Quenched Glasses

As with the annealed sample, Arrhenius behavior was observed for σ_{dc} for the glasses

quenched in air (Fig. 2). The variation in σ_{dc} with soak temperature can be better depicted by plotting the σ_{dc} at a fixed measurement temperature for all of the quenched samples as a function of the soak temperature. Fig. 3 (bottom curve) is simply a section through the data of Fig. 2 at a fixed temperature of 150°C. Relative to the annealed glass, little change in σ_{dc} was observed for soak temperatures below 475°C. For soak temperatures from 475 to 625°C, σ_{dc} increased steadily, resulting in over an order of magnitude higher σ_{dc} for a soak temperature of 600°C and higher. For glasses quenched from 625°C or above, the σ_{dc} was independent of the soak temperature. Arrhenius behavior was also observed for the glass samples quenched in the silicone oil. The general shape of the conductivity versus soak temperature plot (Fig. 3, top curve) is comparable to the air quench plot, with σ_{dc} independent of the soak temperature for temperatures below 475°C followed by a region of rapidly increasing σ_{dc} . Where-as σ_{dc} leveled off for soak temperatures of 625°C for the air cooled samples, σ_{dc} of the oil quenched samples did not reach a plateau until nearly soak temperatures of 660°C. The wider range over which σ_{dc} could be changed for the oil-quenched glasses resulted in a maximum value for σ_{dc} of $2.4 \times 10^{-9} (\Omega\text{-cm})^{-1}$ compared to $1.9 \times 10^{-9} (\Omega\text{-cm})^{-1}$ for the air quenched glasses.

3.3. Relaxation behavior during isothermal soaking

The σ_{dc} as a function of soak time (Fig. 4) was best fit by the equation:

$$\sigma_{dc} = c [1 - \exp(-t/\tau)^\beta] + d, \quad (2)$$

where c is equal to the range of values over which σ_{dc} changes, t is equal to time, τ is a time constant, β is a constant such that $0 < \beta \leq 1$ and d corresponds to σ_{dc} for the annealed glass. This stretched exponential form is consistent with the Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts equation used by Moynihan and others to fit electric field relaxation [21]. The σ_{dc} rose to a maximum after 20 min at 550°C and then leveled off. The longer soak time of 60 min did not increase the σ_{dc} any further. A value of $\beta=1$ was used in fitting the curve to the data.

4. Discussion

The data of σ_{dc} as a function of soak temperature (Fig. 3) can be broken down into three

separate regions.

- The first region corresponds to temperatures below T_1 , which is 475°C and less for this potassium-silicate glass with the previously described thermal histories. At these temperatures, the τ_s for this glass composition are so long that the glass structure is frozen and is thus unaffected for the soak time of 20 min and the two different cooling rates. The σ_{dc} in this first region remains essentially unchanged from that of the annealed glass.
- The second region corresponds to the ΔT_r of the glass and is bounded by the temperature limits of 475 to 625°C for the air quenched glass and 475 to 660°C for the oil quenched glass. The τ_s of the glass within this temperature region is on the same order of the experimental time scale and so the glass structure is able to relax during the soak. This relaxation from the annealed structure to a structure associated with a higher temperature state results in the rise in σ_{dc} . The value reached during the 20 min soak, which is frozen in during quenching, increased with increasing soak temperature up to T_u .
- The final region corresponds to temperatures above T_u , which is 625°C for the air quenched samples and 660°C for the oil quenched samples. Above T_u , the τ_s for this glass composition is so short that the glass can structurally relax faster than it can be quenched. For soak temperatures near or greater than T_u , the glass apparently attained a state during the 20 min soak that is higher in σ_{dc} than plotted in Fig. 3. However, the glass can relax back to a state that corresponds to T_u during quenching, due to the short τ_s associated with these higher soak temperatures. Consequently, the value for σ_{dc} remains constant for soak temperatures greater than T_u for a given cooling rate.

The similar shape of the two plots for different cooling rates of the σ_{dc} as a function of soak temperature (Fig. 3) can be explained by understanding the relationship between the cooling rate and the τ_s for the glass and how τ_s changes over the ΔT_r , i.e., the value for τ_s increases as the

glass temperature increases from T_1 to T_u . The use of an increased cooling rate (e.g., oil vs. air quenching) shifts T_u to a higher value. This upward shift in T_u for increased cooling rates is demonstrated when one compares ΔT_r for the air quenched plot to the oil quenched plot in Fig. 3. The σ_{dc} leveled off at a T_u limit of approximately 625°C for the air quench and 660°C for the oil quenched samples, corresponding to a 35°C increase in ΔT_r . The increase in ΔT_r is due to the faster cooling rate of the oil quenching being able to freeze in glass structures that are affiliated with these higher temperatures and which have corresponding shorter τ_s . Above 660°C, τ_s is so short that even the faster cooling rate of oil quenching is too slow to freeze the glass structure before it can relax back to the structural state associated with 660°C. Consequently, quenching from temperatures higher than T_u does not effect σ_{dc} for a fixed cooling rate.

While changing the cooling rate had significant effects on the value for T_u , the value for T_1 appeared to remain nearly constant. At these lower temperatures, the mean value for τ_s is on the same order as the soak time for the temperature region just above T_1 and quickly increases to several hours and longer for temperatures below T_1 . The lack of σ_{dc} dependence on soak temperature for soaks below T_1 is due to the extended τ_s associated with these temperatures. Little structural change occurred in the glass during soaks at or below 475°C, regardless of the means of quenching used to cool the samples back down to room temperature. Only a controlled cooling rate that was on the same order of the τ_s in this region would allow the glass structure to change enough to result in a change in T_1 . In fact, the cooling rate does not affect the shape of $\sigma_{dc}(T)$ for soak temperatures below 575°C. In this region, the shape of the ΔT_r is dominated more by the soak time and less by the cooling rate.

The results of varying the soak time at 550°C (Fig. 4) show that the σ_{dc} was unaffected by soak times longer than 20 min. By this time, the glass structure was at metastable equilibrium at this temperature and so σ_{dc} remained constant. Soak times of 3 and 5 min have σ_{dc} that are significantly less than the 20 min value but are still greater than that measured for the annealed glass. For these soak times, the glass has not yet reached a structural state that is in equilibrium with the glass temperature and so σ_{dc} is still increasing as the glass structure changes with time. If it is assumed that τ in Eq. 2 corresponds to τ_s , the average value for τ_s at 550°C was 7.3 min. With increasing soak temperature, these times for τ_s will decrease until they become comparable

to the cooling rate at T_u and σ_{dc} will become independent of soak temperature. As the soak temperature decreases from 550°C to T_1 , τ_s will increase until it is greater than the soak time of 20 min. For temperatures below T_1 , the glass structure relaxes at such a slow rate that σ_{dc} is unaffected by any small changes that occur in the 20 min soak time.

Further work, currently in progress and to be presented at a later date, includes: 1) study of cooling rate in different quench media, 2) effect of soak/quench conditions on E_a , 3) significance of best curve fit to Fig. 3, and 4) density versus both soak time and soak temperature.

5. Conclusion

A simple technique for measuring and depicting the ΔT_r has been demonstrated from σ_{dc} results. The ΔT_r can be broken down into three main regions, which have been explained in terms of the τ_s as a function of the soak temperature. Measurement of τ (equation 2) at 550°C found it to be equal to 7.3 min, which was consistent with the times associated with τ_s in this temperature region. This supports the conclusion that T_1 is controlled by the soak time since τ_s is of the same order at T_1 . By the same manner, since T_u is controlled by the cooling rate, τ_s should roughly correspond to the same time scale as the cooling rate.

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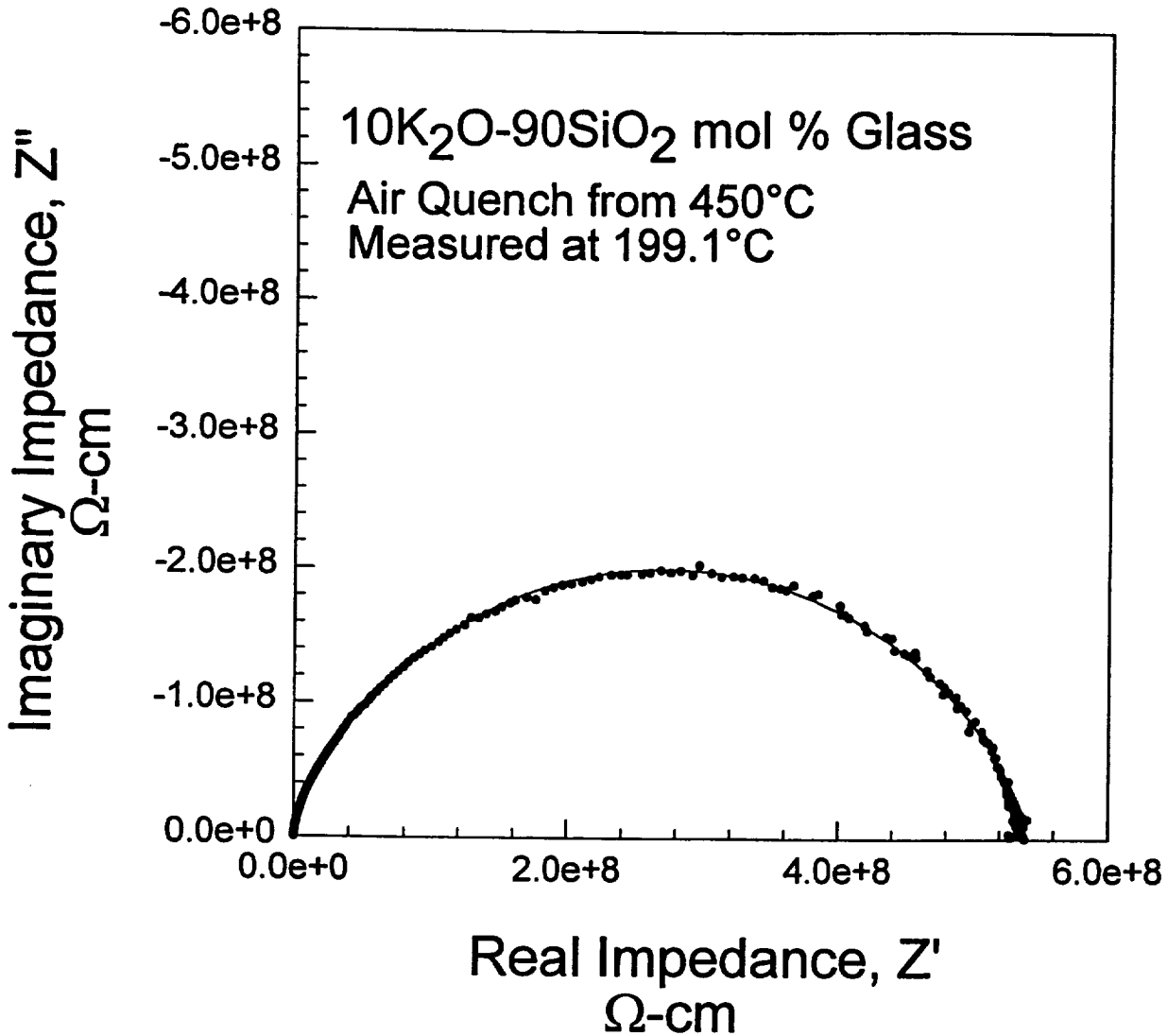


Figure 1.—Plot of the complex impedance at 199.1 °C of the 10K₂O – 90SiO₂ mol % glass quenched in air from 450 °C. The solid line corresponds to a least-squares semicircular fit and the low frequency (frequency decreases from left to right) x-axis intercept is equal to the resistivity of the sample.

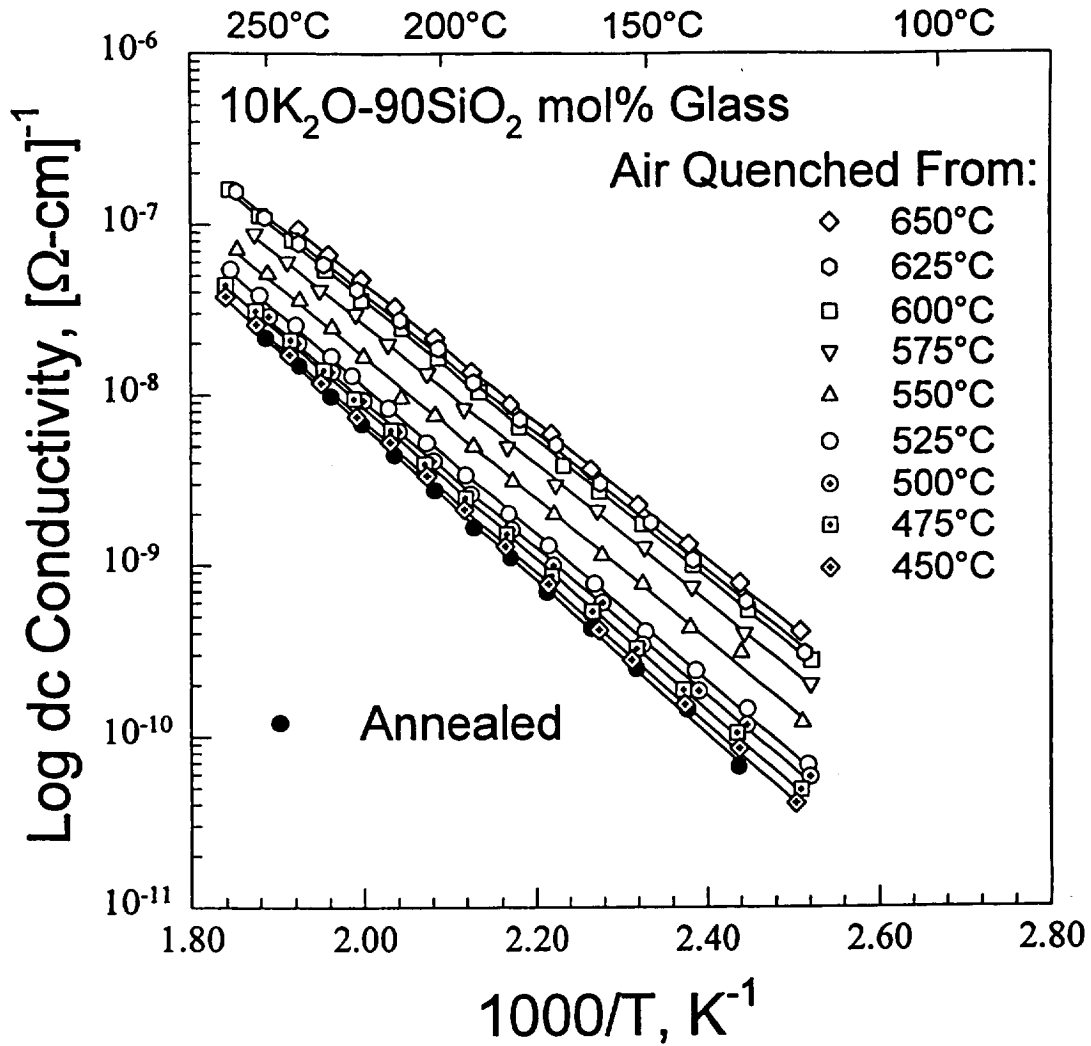


Figure 2.—Log of σ_{dc} against $1/T$ for the glasses soaked for 20 min at 450 to 650 °C and quenched in air.

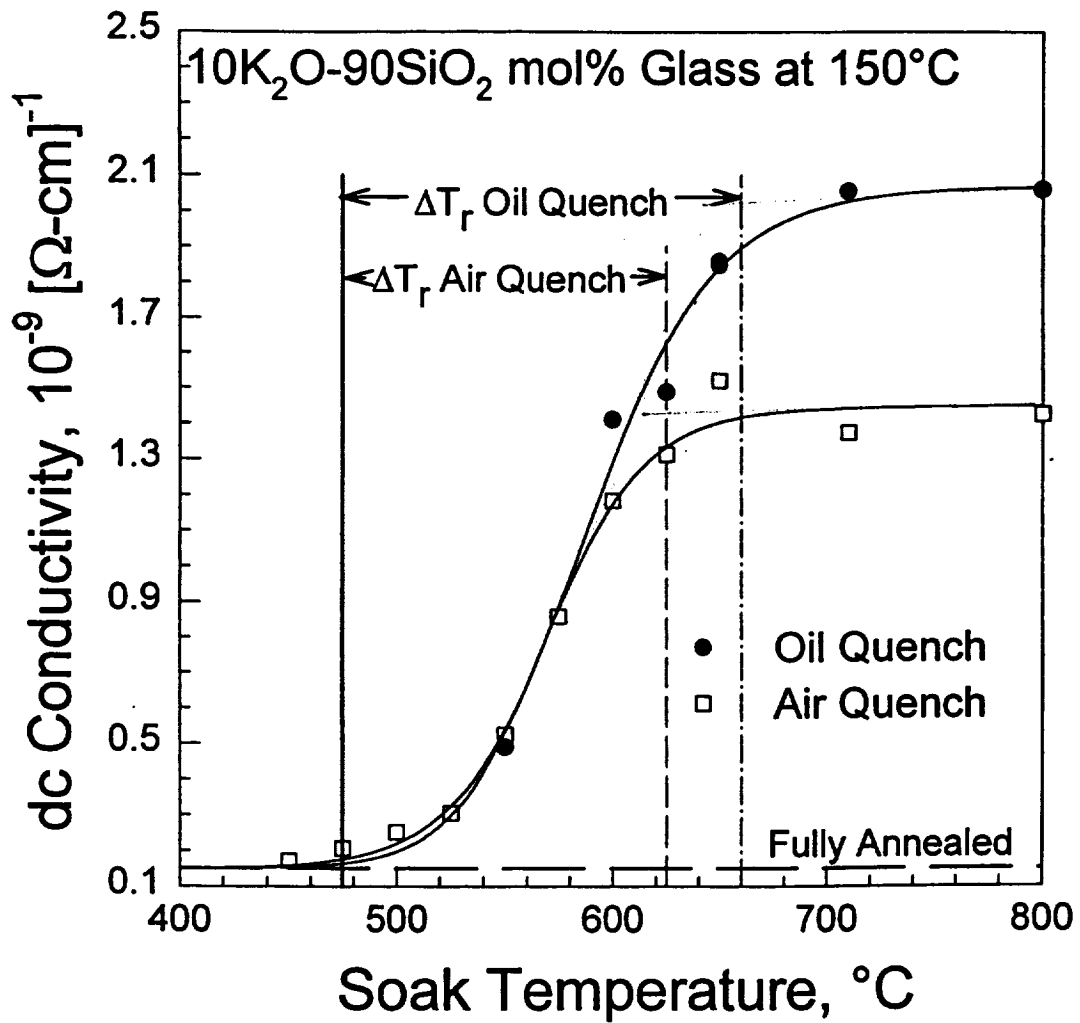


Figure 3.—The σ_{dc} at 150 °C as a function of the soak temperature for the air and oil quenched glasses.

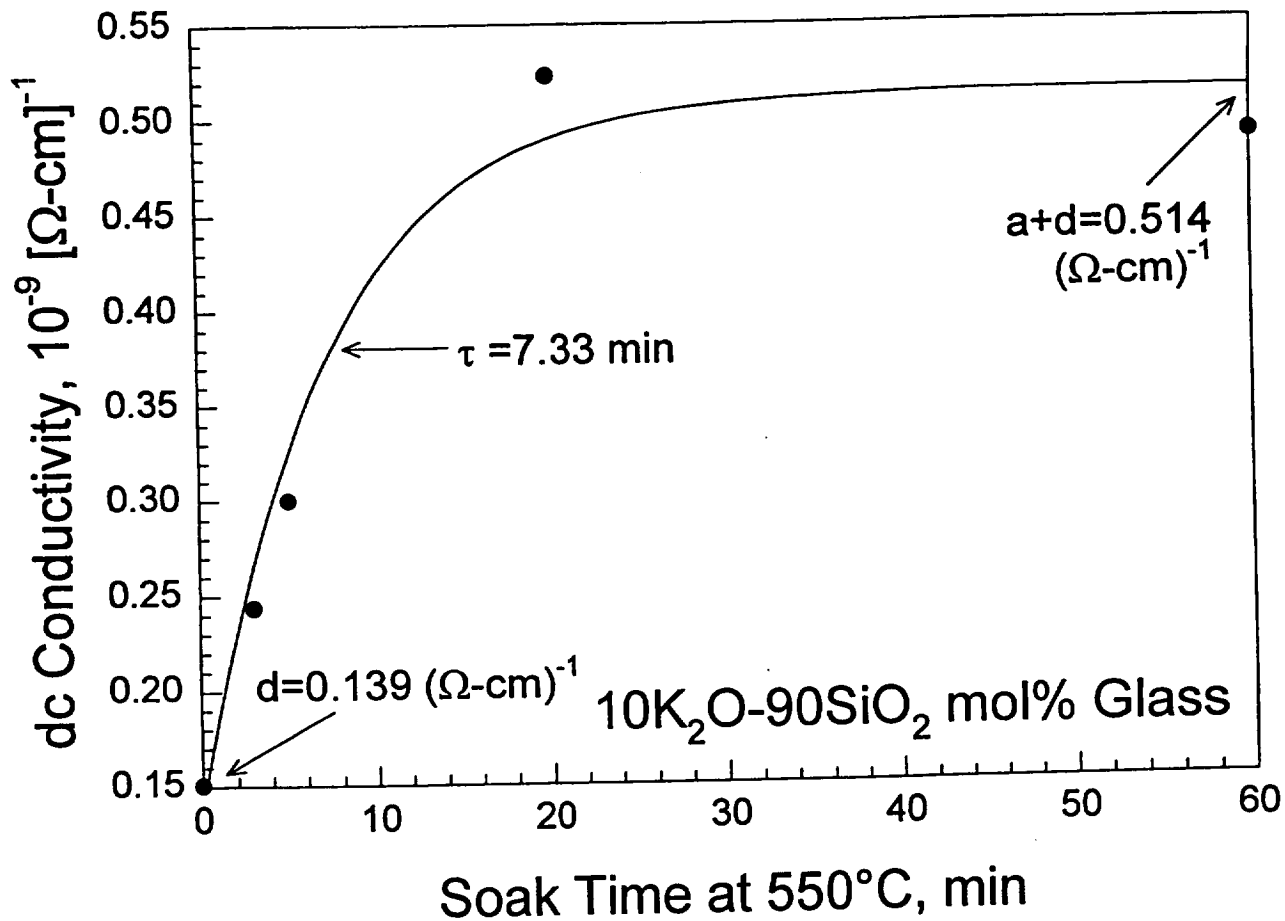


Figure 4.—The σ_{dc} at 550 °C as a function of the soak time. Data was fit to Eq. (2).

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE February 1996	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Technical Memorandum	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Electrical Conductivity, Relaxation and the Glass Transition: A New Look at a Familiar Phenomenon		5. FUNDING NUMBERS WU-505-62-70	
6. AUTHOR(S) Paul W. Angel, Mark R. DeGuire, and Alfred R. Cooper		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER E-10107	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135-3191		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER NASA TM-107160	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, D.C. 20546-0001		11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared for the 13th University Conference on Glass Science sponsored by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, August 9-11, 1995. Paul W. Angel, NASA Lewis Research Center; Mark R. DeGuire and Alfred R. Cooper, Case Western Reserve University, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Responsible person, Paul W. Angel, organization code 5160, (216) 433-8008.	
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Unclassified - Unlimited Subject Category 27 This publication is available from the NASA Center for Aerospace Information, (301) 621-0390.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
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14. SUBJECT TERMS Glass; Relaxation; Conductivity; Glass transition			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 17
			16. PRICE CODE A03
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT



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