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CHARACTERIZATION TECHNIQUES OF CRYSTALIZATION GROWTH

Mr. Sushil Kumar
Scholar
Department of Physics
Malwancha University, Indore (M.P.)

Dr. V. K. Suman
Supervisor
Department of Physics
Malwancha University, Indore (M.P.)

ABSTRACT:-

"Due to their strong nonlinear feebleness, high laser harm cutoff, and convenient responsiveness, common nonlinear optical materials clearly differentiate themselves to be viewed actually than inorganic nonlinear optical materials in the UV and clear region. These features place affordable conventional nonlinear optical materials in close proximity to inorganic nonlinear optical materials ". When combined with sub-nuclear readiness, a wide variety of normally important stones might be prompted to exhibit nonlinear optical features that outperform those of inorganic materials, especially with regards to the enhancement of second sounds.

Experts have been prompted to slow down the development of better, more important typical nanocrystals of SHG and electro-optical equilibrium in response to the new wave of optical systems for correspondence. Stone semiconductors, which might be used in solar cells, and glass-like semiconductors, which could be utilised in flat-screen televisions, undoubtedly diverge from the organized experts.

KEYWORDS:- Crystallization, Transformation, Diffraction etc

Important building blocks such as this one have fantastic actual properties and augmented length strength in the designs that take use of them. One of the most reliable devices in the hybrid of optoelectronic and photonic systems is the capacity to adjust the band improvement of semiconductor materials. One of the most important constraints to consider when selecting a material for potential usage in optoelectronics is the optical mechanism for controlling the substance's behaviour.

It is crucial to have solid areas for any of the material's optical features, such as its photonic band openings and optic absorbance values, while conducting a survey of the material's limitations for usage in optical applications. When it comes to a semiconductor's electrical properties, the optical band gaps are a major factor.

When it comes to the advancement of photonics as a subject of study, crystallisation is a top-tier genuine and mechanical science.

The need for unique and powerful nonlinear optical (NLO) substances has arisen due to the rapid kind of development being made in the sectors of nanoelectronics and photonics. Optical programming, photonic devices, electro-optic, information transmission switching, optical selecting, signal evaluation, and HIV's persistent interventions are all possible applications for these materials.

X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Ground into a fine powder, the manufactured NLO jewels were used to steer X-bar diffraction efforts. According to the X-shaft diffraction strategy obtained for the NLO nanocrystal powder. The model's spectrum was preserved at room temperature by CuK1 radiation with a rehash of 1.54056. The rehashed range was between between -80 to +80, approximately around 2. Diffraction peaks were used to determine the d-segregating and hkl numbers for each diffraction point in the corresponding region of the model. The thermodynamically predictable crystallographic recipe was used to choose the cross section constants measurements of NLO glasslike. The "Joint Social event on Powder Diffraction Guidelines (JCPDS)" then disentangled these characteristics and adopted the ones that were most useful.

Powder X-shaft diffraction studies on the synthesised nanomaterials were performed using the Rigaku diffractometer. In this evaluation, the threshold for a beneficial current was 30 Mother, and the bar abundance was 40 kV. The data were generated at a constant outcome energy of 0.2 degrees in the 2 space, which spans 10 to 80 degrees at its interfaces.

FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED (FT-IR) ANALYSIS

The KBr pellet technique and a Perkin Express FTIR detector were used to get the FTIR spectrum between 400 and 4000 cm-1.

UV-Vis-NIR SPECTROSCOPIC STUDY

For the substance grown utilising the slow cooling method, reflectance spectra were taken. The spectra were obtained using a Lambda 40 spectrometer, which was utilised to record wavelengths from 190 nm to 1100 nm.

OPTICAL CONSTANTS MEASUREMENT

The optical absorber value was calculated by first determining the permeability value and then using the following diagram: ().

$$\alpha = \frac{2.3036 \log(1/T)}{d}$$

where T is very much the crystalline's transmissivity and d is also its depth. As the spectral reflectance coefficient rises sharply in the high-energy region, this is compatible with the existence of an optical band gap that is straight rather than curved. This study's focal crystal is a significant type of transistor, and its intrinsic permittivity () follows the consistency formula.

$$\alpha = \frac{A\sqrt{(h\nu - E_g)}}{h\nu}$$

The absorption coefficient structure of glass has a gap, denoted by Eg, and a constant, A. By utilizing the coefficient of determination, the magnitude of the optic absorption may be determined:

$$K = \frac{\alpha\lambda}{4\pi}$$

where denotes the source's wavelengths and stands for the absorption spectrum efficiency of the crystalline. The optical absorption coefficient rises to ever-greater heights as the wavelength becomes longer.

The optically refractive index may be computed by taking the optical reflectivity (R) data and using the formula:

$$R = \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n+1)^2}$$

The transmittance (T) is given by

$$T = \frac{(1-R)^2 \exp(-\alpha d)}{1 - R^2 \exp(-2\alpha d)}$$

From the aforementioned equations, one can calculate the optical reflectance expressed as a function of the absorption spectra ratio. Hence,

$$R = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \exp(-\alpha d) + \exp(\alpha d)}}{1 + \exp(-\alpha d)}$$

Where d has been the crystal's inch in diameter, n is its optical absorption coefficient, and is its optical resistance.

By applying the relation to the data on optically reflectance [42-47], one may calculate the optical refractive index (n).

$$n = \frac{-(R+1) \pm \sqrt{-3R^2 + 10R - 3}}{2(R-1)}.$$

OPTICAL DIELECTRIC CONSTANT AND DIELECTRIC LOSS MEASUREMENT

It is possible to compute the actual component of the optical dipole constant by applying the relation.

$$\in_r = n^2 - K^2$$

where n represents the optically optical properties, and K stands for the optical absorbance values. You may figure out the value of the imaginary component of the optical dipole constant by using the calculation,

$$\in_i = 2nK$$

:where n represents the optical optical properties and K stands for the optical extinction coefficient".

Calculations may be done to determine the advanced nonlinear dielectric constant and used the relation,

$$\in_c = \in_r + \in_i$$

where r denotes the "real" component of the optical dielectric permittivity, and I stands for the "imaginary" component of the optical dielectric permittivity.

The following formula may be used to determine the amount of dielectric loss.

$$\tan\delta = \frac{\in''}{\in'}$$

OPTICAL CONDUCTIVITY AND RESISTIVITY STUDIES

The relation that is used to determine optical conductivity is as follows:

$$\sigma_{oc} = \frac{\alpha n c}{4\pi}$$

where actually stood for the electro - optic refractive index, n is just the spectral reflectance frequency, and c is the speed of light.

The relation, which may be used to estimate the optical resistance, is as follows:

$$\rho_{oc} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{oc}}$$

where σoc is optical conductivity.

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY AND RESISTIVITY STUDIES

“Calculating the electrical conductivity requires utilizing the relation ,

$$\sigma_{ec} = \frac{2\lambda\sigma_{oc}}{\alpha}$$

where refers to the wavelengths of UV light, oc denotes the optical conductance, and stands for the absorption spectrum coefficient.

The equation that is used to determine the electrical properties is as follows:

$$\rho_{ec} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{ec}}$$

where ec generates an electrical conductivity of the material.

OPTICAL SUSCEPTIBILITY AND POLARIZATION STUDIES

The relation that allows for the calculation of the optical resistance, op, may be derived from the optical characteristics.

$$\in_r = \in_o + 4\pi\chi_{op} = n^2 - K^2$$

$$\chi_{op} = \frac{n^2 - K^2 - \in_o}{4\pi}$$

where do is the relative permittivity when there is no contributions from charge electrons and o is the relative permittivity.

It is possible to get a calculation for the optical polarisation from the connection,

$$P = \frac{\in_o hc\chi_{op}}{\lambda}$$

where o stands for the distance conductivities, h for the Cosmological constant, c for the faster than light, op for electro - optic acuity, and for something like the frequency in ultra - violet.

1.15 MELTING POINT AND DENSITY MEASUREMENT

The assessment of density is an essential method that must be used while researching the clarity of the crystalline. Crystallographic information was used, together with the technique, to determine the density value.

$$\rho = \frac{MZ}{NV}$$

where M is the molecular mass, Z is the number of atoms in a crystal structure, N is the Avagadro constant, and V is the spear's lattice dimension.

MICRO HARDNESS TEST

One of the most essential and useful mechanical features of the materials is their hardness. It is possible to utilize it as an appropriate measurement for the plastic qualities of a substance as well as its strength. It has been observed that a rise in load results in a rise in the (001) plane's degree of difficulty. The Vicker's strength of the composite by applying to the data.

$$H_v = \frac{1.8544P}{d^2} \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

where P is the forces acting in kilogrammes and d is the imprinted material's diagonal length in micrometres.

The relation that was used to calculate the "Knoop hardness number (Hk)" took into account the average horizontal length, which was denoted by the letter.

$$H_k = \frac{14.229P}{d^2} \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

When P (in kilogrammes) is the applied load, d (in millimetres), and Hk (in kilogrammes per millimetre squared), are the dimensions.

LASER DAMAGE THRESHOLD

The electro - optic cause silencing of the compound one of the most important considerations when choosing a material to be employed in linear attenuation applications.

Since nonlinear processes require high optical intensity, the substances used in nonlinear processes need to be able to sustain high-power intensities. For such purposes of the current research, the laser-induced result of external analyses are carried out with the assistance of a continuously Q-switched detector side-pumped Nd:YAG lasers. An acousto-optic Q-switch is what's responsible for active Q-switching in a system.

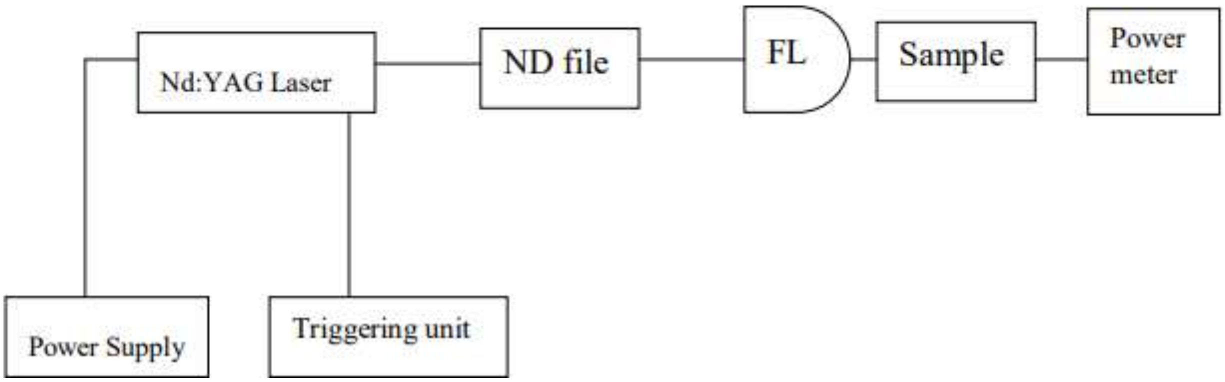

Figure 1.4 Laser damage measurement experimental set up.

In order to ensure safety, the total power must be multiplied by two for laser pointers with a Gaussian intensity profile. This is necessary in order to handle the peak load density that occurs in the middle of the beam. It is important to keep in mind that the harm threshold is dependent on the wavelength; hence, the damage barrier at 532 nm is superior to that at 1064 nm.

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