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Nano-ZnO doped PVC films: Laser induced Modification of the Optical Properties

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ABSTRACT

The effect of continuous CO_2 laser radiation on the optical properties of pure polyvinyl chloride and doped of ZnO nanoparticles with two different concentrations (10, 15%) has been investigated. All samples were prepared using casting method at room temperature. Optical properties (absorption, transmission, absorption coefficient, extinction coefficient, refractive index, and optical conductivity) of all films after CO_2 laser irradiated have been studied as a function of the wavelength in the range (200– 800) nm for three energies (300, 400 and 500 mJ). It has been found that the transmission, energy gap, and refractive index increase with increasing laser energy. The values of absorption, Urbach energy, absorption coefficient, extinction coefficient, and optical conductivity were decreased.

Keywords: Nanoparticles, ZnO, Absorption, Optical

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, polymer nanocomposites and understanding their physical and chemical properties have attracted great attention [1, 2]. The presence of nanoparticles in polymer improves the mechanical, electrical, and optical properties of the materials [3]; metal oxide nanoparticles doped polymers have been studied as alternative materials for optical appli-cations such as planar waveguide devices and microoptical elements [4]. Many polymers have been proved to be suitable matrices in the development of composite structures due to their ease of production and processing, good adhesion with reinforcing elements, resistance to corrosive environment, light weight, and in some cases ductile mechanical perfor-mance [5, 6].

ZnO has been one of the most promising materials for electrical devices, including transparent conductive films, light emitting diodes, photocatalyst, and solar cells [7, 8].

Moreover, because it has been chemically and optically stable and has a low toxicity, its use as a fluorescent label for bioim-aging has been anticipated when using nanoparticles for biomedical purposes [9].

On the other hand, a lot of research work [10, 11] is underway on the effect of laser irradiation, annealing, ultra-violet irradiation, -irradiation, and so forth on optical and electrical properties of polymeric material. A high power CO_2 laser is frequently used for cutting and welding, while lower powered devices are used for engraving. Polymer [12] waveguides have been fabricated by CO_2laser ablation, which is a pure photothermal effect, occurring at an energy density above a threshold [13]. There is, however, no detailed report of any optical property modifications of polymer induced by CO_2 laser radiation at an energy density below the ablation threshold.

In the present work, zinc oxide (ZnO) doped PVC thin films have been prepared using a well-known casting method;

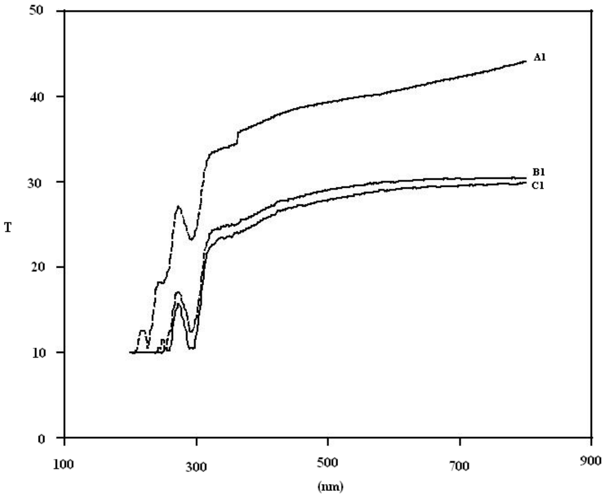

Figure 1 : Transmission spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: (A) 300 mJ

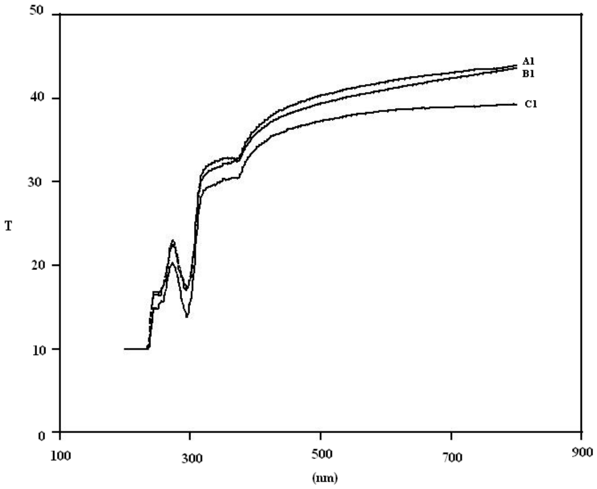

Figure 2 : Transmission spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 400 mJ

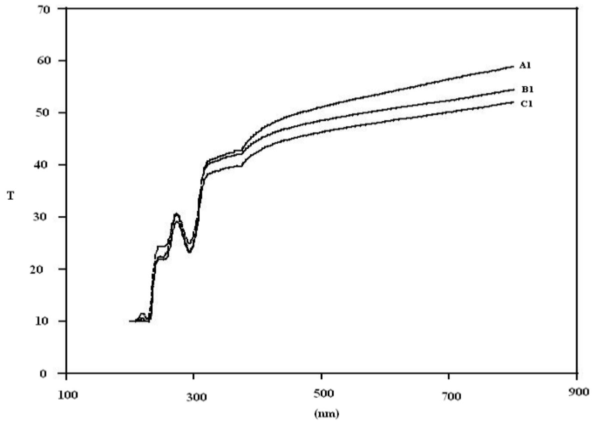

Figure 3 : Transmission spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 500 mJ

The objective of this work is to investigate the tuning of optical constants of samples after irradiation by continuous CO_2 laser at different energies.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

The materials used in this work were a powder of PVC doped by nano-ZnO films and prepared at room temperature by solution casting method. The PVC was dissolved in THF and heated gently in water bath to prevent thermal decomposition of polymer. The polymer was stirred by magnetic stirrer until being completely dissolved. The nano-ZnO with two ratios (10 and 15%) was added to the polymer solution and heated for a while until being completely dissolved. The solution was poured into glass plate and left to dry for 24 h to remove any residual solvent. The thickness of the f ilms ranged from 30 to 35 m, and thickness measurements were made using electronic digital caliper.

The optical absorbance (A) of the samples was measured as a function of wavelength (λ)at the range of 200–800 nm by using computerized Shimadzu UV-Vis 160A ultraviolet spectrophotometer with full scale absorbance up to 2.5.

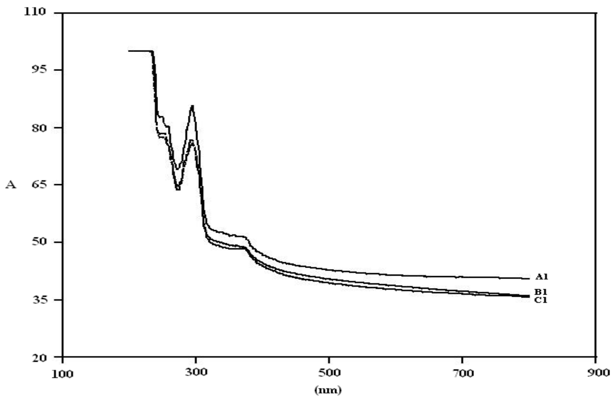

Figure 4 : Absorption spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 300 mJ

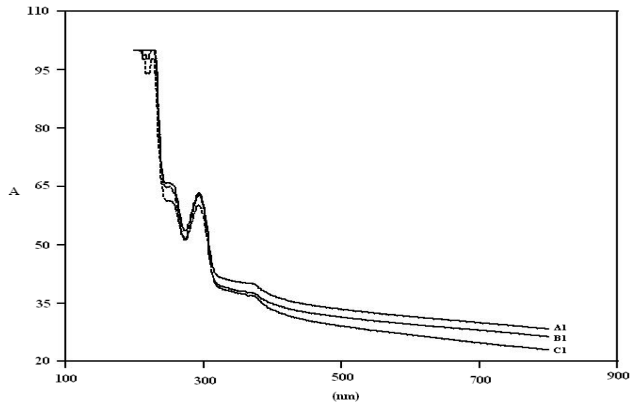

Figure 5 : Absorption spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 400 mJ

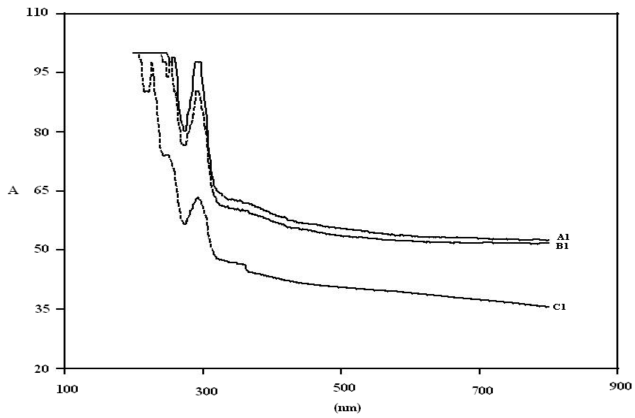

Figure 6 : Absorption spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 500 mJ

The films were irradiated by continuous CO_2 laser at various energies (300, 400, and 500 mJ). The wavelength of the laser was 10.6 nm; the diameter of laser beam was 100 nm.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The optical transmission spectra ( ) of the pure PVC and PVC doped with 10 and 15% concentrations of nano-ZnO thin films are shown in Figure 1; the measurements were performed in the wavelength range of 200–800 nm. This figure shows that the transmittance intensity increases with increasing wavelength (Table 1). For pure and doped films, it is observed that integration of ZnO nanoparticles into PVC matrix increases the transparency of the PVC films. On the other hand, the transmittance intensity of all samples increases with increasing laser power. During laser irradia-tion, the samples got enough vibration energy that converted to bulk heating and the defects are gradually reduced. The reduction of defects decreases the density of localized states (Urbach energy Eu) in the band structure, consequently increasing the optical band gap, as shown in Table 1 [14].

The absorption spectra of ZnO doped PVC thin f ilms are illustrated in Figure 2. The exhibit opposite behaviour in transmittance spectra. These absorption spectra, which are the most direct and perhaps the simplest method for probing the band structure of materials, are employed in the determination of the energy gap . The f ilms show a decrease in absorbance with the increasing of the applied CO_2 laser power. It was found that the absorption edge shifts towards higher energies (shorter wavelengths); this shift is called Moss-Burstein effect [15]. The f igure revealed that the absorbance decreases. This is due to the increasing optical absorption and the increasing attenuation of incident beam [16].

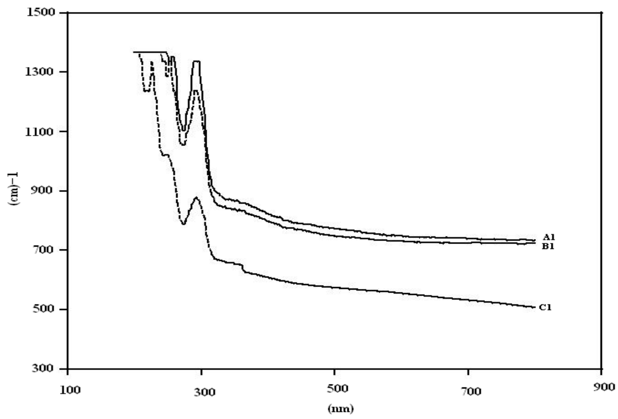

Figure 7 : Absorption coefficient spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 300 mJ

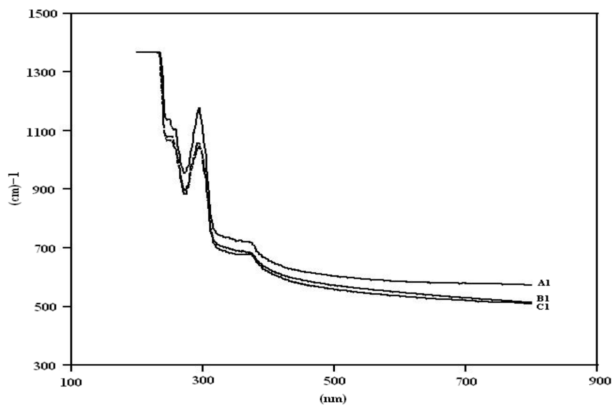

Figure 8 : Absorption coefficient spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 400 mJ

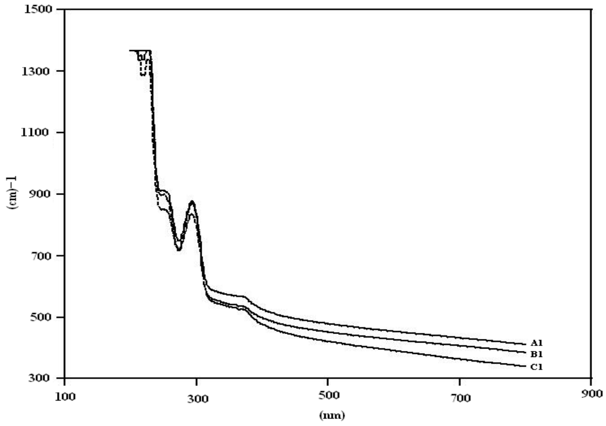

Figure 9 : Absorption coefficient spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 500 mJ

The variation of the optical absorption coefficient with wavelength is a unique parameter of the medium; it provides the most valuable optical information available for material identification. The absorption coefficient was calculated by using [17]:

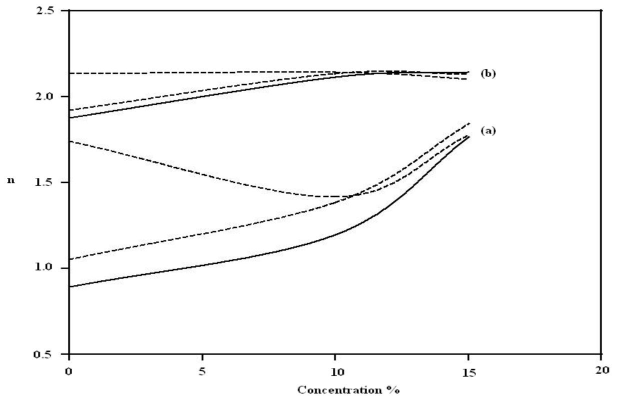

Figure 10 : The variation of refractive index versus different concentrations of ZnO in PVC: (A) 300 mJ, (B) 400 mJ, and (C) 500 mJ. At specific wavelengths (a) 300 nm, (b) 500 nm.

TABLE I
Optical constants of samples

Samples	%	(eV)	(eV)
(Pure) A1	29.8426	3.79	0.13
(Pure) B1	30.3956	3.8	0.11
(Pure) C1	44.1459	3.81	0.08
(10%) A4	39.2794	3.823	0.09
(10%) B4	43.6029	3.83	0.06
(10%) C4	43.9279	3.831	0.13
(15%) A5	52.0137	5.08	0.14
(15%) B5	54.4400	5.14	0.12
(15%) C5	58.8598	5.07	0.18

Figure 10 shows the dependence of the absorption coefficient on the wavelength for the pure samples and with different concentrations of nano- ZnO after being irradiated with specific laser power (300, 400, and 500 mJ); the absorption coefficient decreases with the increase of wavelength and CO2 laser power. To complete the fundamental study of the optical behaviour of prepared samples, it is quite important to pay attention to the refractive index, which could be determined from the absolute values of the transmittance and reflectance of the investigated films using the formula [18]:

Figure 4 represents the variation between refractive index and concentration for the doped polymers f ilms in two specific wavelengths (300 and 500 nm), for all compositions (pure, 10, and 15%); the refractive index increases with increasing CO2 laser energy. The figure shows that the refractive index increases as a result of increasing the percentage of ZnO; this behavior can be attributed to the increase of the packing density as a result of filler content [18]. The polymers with high refractive index are very useful in optics and photonics due to their ability to reduce ref lection losses at interfaces and, hence, increase light output [19].

Plots in Figure 5 represent the dispersion in the extinction coefficient for the doped polymers films in the investigated range of wavelengths. Inspection of Figure 5 indicates for all compositions that the extinction coefficient increases with increasing wavelength. The figure also shows that extinction coefficient decreases as a result of increasing the percentage of ZnO and irradiation laser power. Such behaviour was observed in the absorption coefficient, which means that the extinction coefficient is absorption coefficient related according to [20].

Figure 6 shows the variation of optical conductivity with wavelength for all samples, shapes (a), (b), and (c), the optical conductivity can be calculated from the formula [21]. It is clear from the figure that the values of optical conductivity were decreased with the increase of concentrations of nano-ZnO and the increase of irradiation laser power too.

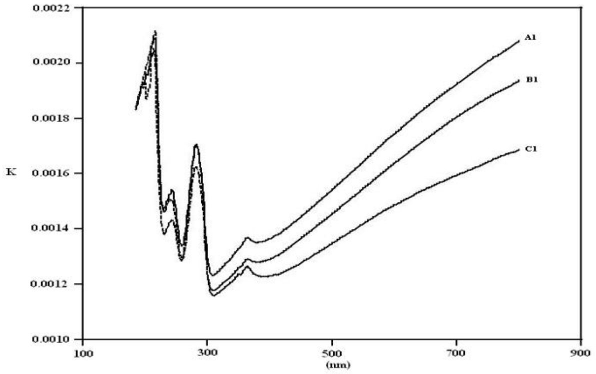

Figure 11 : Optical conductivity spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 300 mJ

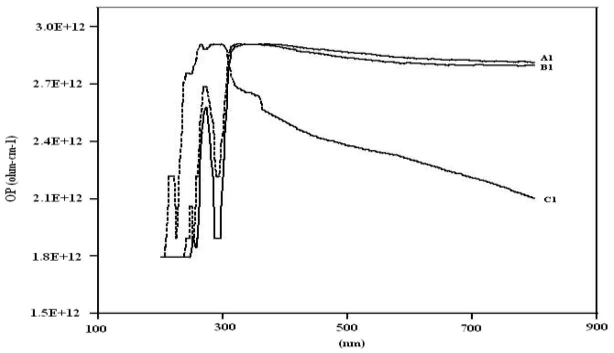

Figure 22 : Optical conductivity spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 400 mJ

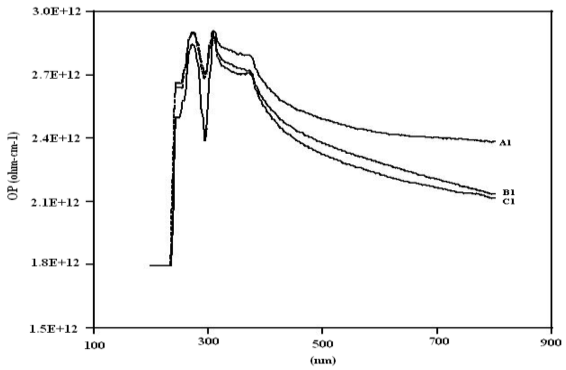

Figure 33 : Optical conductivity spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO_2 Laser: 500 mJ

IV.CONCLUSION

Nanocomposite films of ZnO nanoparticles doped PVC poly-mer have been successfully prepared using casting method technique. The prepared samples have been irradiated by con-tinuous CO_2 laser at three different energies for 60 seconds. The optical properties were studied by using spectrophotometer. Transmittance, energy gap, and refractive index of these films were observed to increase with the increase of irradiation energy. Other optical properties (absorption, Urbach energy, absorption coefficient, extinction coefficient, and optical conductivity) showed different behavior, which decreased with the increase in laser energy. These results indicate that the optical properties of these samples were sensitive to IR radiation and can be easily modulated under the influence of laser light.

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