

## Liquid-Liquid Transitions in Strontium Tellurite Melts

**Authors :** Rajinder Kaur, Atul Khanna

**Abstract :** Transparent glass-ceramic and crystalline samples of the system:  $x\text{SrO}-(100-x)\text{TeO}_2$ ;  $x = 7.5$  and  $8.5$  mol% were prepared by quenching the melts in the temperature range of 700 to 950°C. A very interesting effect of the temperature on the glass-forming ability (GFA) of strontium tellurite melts is observed, and it is found that the melts produce transparent glass-ceramics when it is solidified from lower temperatures in the range of 700-750°C, however, when the melts are cooled from higher temperatures in the range of 850-950°C, the GFA is significantly reduced and anti-glass and/or crystalline phases are produced on solidification. The effect of temperature on GFA of strontium tellurite melts is attributed to short-range structural transformations:  $\text{TeO}_4 \rightleftharpoons \text{TeO}_3$  which proceeds towards the right side with an increase in temperature. This isomerization reaction lowers the melt viscosity and enhances the crystallization tendency. It is concluded that the high-temperature strontium tellurite melts freeze faster into crystalline phases as compared to the melts at a lower temperature; the latter supercool and solidify into glassy phases.

**Keywords :** anti-glasses, ceramic, supercool liquid, raman spectroscopy

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