

### Overview

- What is glass?
- Unique features of glass
  - Chemical durability
  - Thermal behavior
  - Electrical



### Practical Definition for Commercial Glass

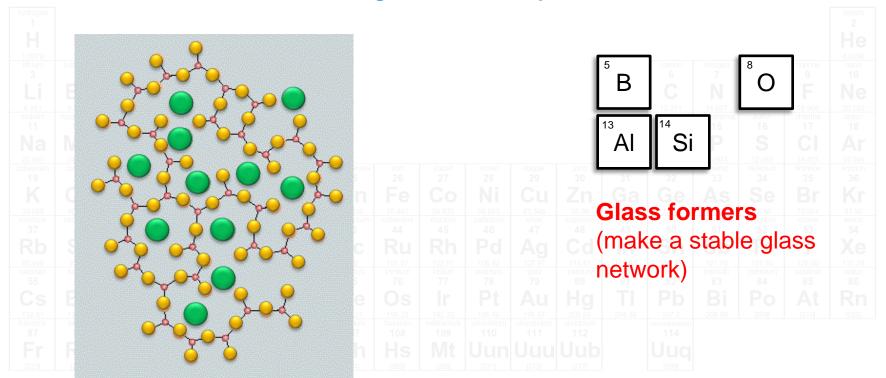
### glass (glas)

n.

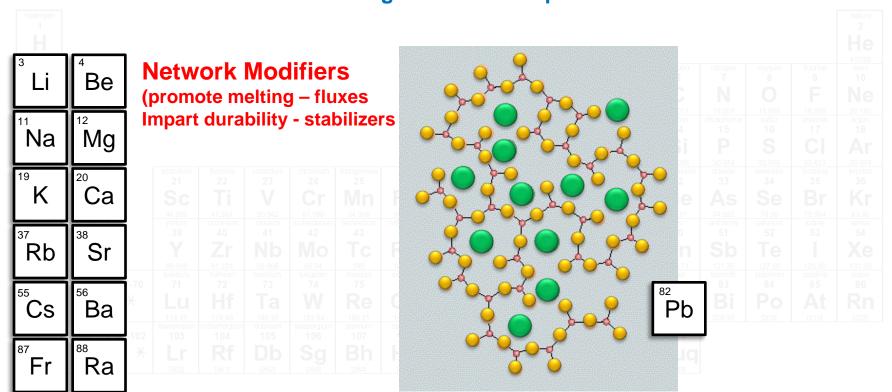
- Inorganic transparent material
- 2. Hard, brittle, mechanical solid with modest strength (70MPa) in bulk form at room temp.
- Chemically durable, dielectric



#### The commercial glass chemist's periodic table



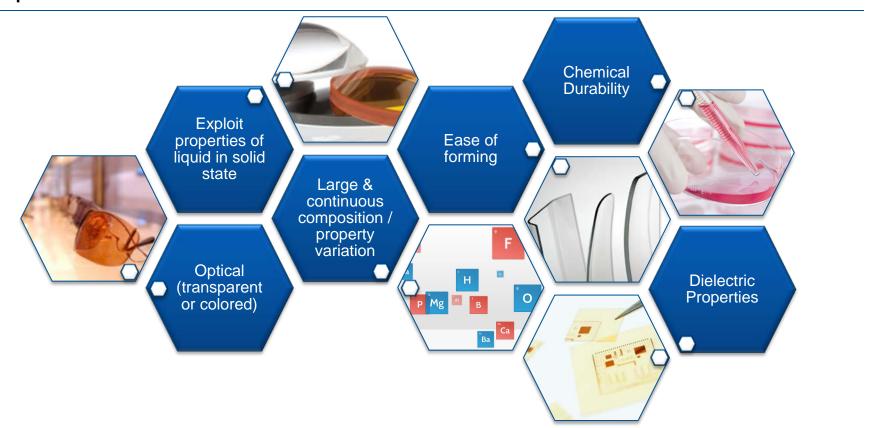
### The commercial glass chemist's periodic table

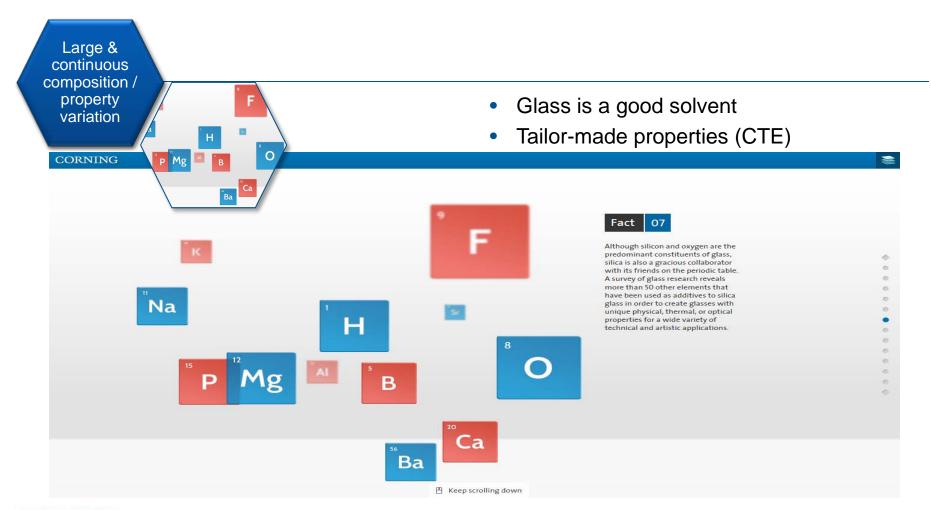


# The commercial glass chemist's periodic table Colors and contaminants Fe

### The commercial glass chemist's periodic table **Fining Agents** (remove small bubbles) As 51 Sn Pb

### Uniqueness of Glass





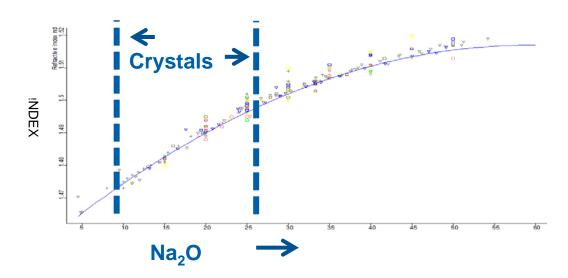
Exploit properties of liquid in solid state



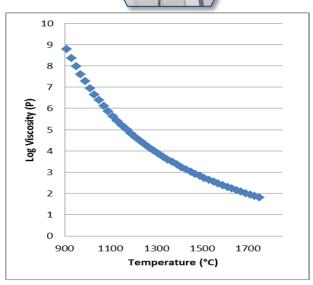
- Phase separation
- Crystallization
- Glass-Ceramics



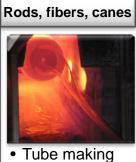
- Continuous property variation in glass
- Tailor made index



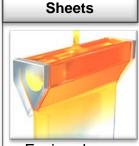
Ease of forming



 Viscosity varies smoothly and continuously with temperature



- Fiber draw



- Fusion draw
- Float process
- Rolling or stamping



- · Glass blowing, lamp-working
- Ribbon machine
- Bottle machine



### Chemical durability depends on composition

- Acids & mild bases
- Water, atmosphere (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Commercial glasses resistant to solvents





- Can have low dielectric constant
- Low loss tangents



### Summary

- Commercial Glasses: mainly silicate based, but much compositional variety
- Glass is a good inorganic solvent
  - Can have many elements / oxides plus SiO<sub>2</sub> (silica)
- Glass has continuous variation of properties with composition
  - Can tailor properties like CTE, Index, Density, Electrical
  - Smooth viscosity change with temperature allows many types of forming processes for technical products and artwork
- Glasses can be chemically & mechanically durable

## CORNING