

*Lead strontium and barium borates; preparation and crystal structure*Mauricio Rodriguez¹, Romina Keuchkerian², Leopoldo Suescun², Laura Fornaro²¹Universidad De La República, Rocha, Uruguay, ²Universidad De La República, Montevideo, Uruguay
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A new lead strontium borate (B₁₄O₂₅Pb_{1.69}Sr_{2.31}) and lead barium borate (Pb_{5.33}Ba_{10.67}B₄₄F₄₀O₈₀) have been prepared by crystallizing the corresponding glassy phases of the systems; SrO-B₂O₃-PbF₂ and BaO-B₂O₃-PbF₂ respectively. The glasses were prepared by the melting/quenching technique. The glass crystallization was studied by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). We observed one exothermic event indicating that crystallization occurs in one steps. Glass samples were heat treated at temperature of crystallization determined by DSC. The crystal structure has been determined by powder X -ray diffraction. B₁₄O₂₅Pb_{1.69}Sr_{2.31} (isostructural with B₁₄O₂₅Sr₄ [1]) crystallizes in the Monoclinic space group C2/m with unit cell a = 16.4274 Å, b = 7.782215 Å, c=16.58075 Å and $\alpha = \gamma$ and $\beta = 119.2482^\circ$. Pb_{5.33}Ba_{10.67}B₄₄F₄₀O₈₀ crystallizes in the Orthorhombic space group Cmc21 with unit cell a = 18.78672 Å, b = 10.69704 Å, c= 8.60674 Å and $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ (isostructural with Ba₄B₁₁O₂₀F) [2]. These crystals were doped with rare earth (Er³⁺ and Yb³⁺). As the dopants concentration increases the glass crystallization tendency diminish. The crystal structure determination was very important in the explaining of the difference luminescent properties of the corresponding glass ceramics materials.

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