

MR/BDK

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.MR/BDK

(Azo - dye) MR
(Benzyl dimethyl ketal) BDK

Using a Device of Spectroscopic Ellipsometry for Studying the Effect of Changing of the Absorption Coefficient on the Optical Storage MR/BDK System of Different Concentration

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ABSTRACT

The effect of absorption coefficient on the optical storage system MR/BDK have been studied, optical storage system was prepared from example of methyl red

(MR) in different degrees of acidity and mixed with benzyl dimethyl ketal (BDK) as a photoinitiator in certain rates of size, the optical properties measured by using a variable angle spectroscopic ellipsometry instrument. And the relation between the optical characteristics of the system and the absorption coefficient studied as well it has become clear that the increase of basic concentrations of the system, this leads to decrease of the used wave length, and this in turn leads to increase of storage ability of the data, from this we obtain the result that the disks which prepared by basic concentrations are better than that prepared from acid concentrations, and add this information to the library of programming of spectrum device.

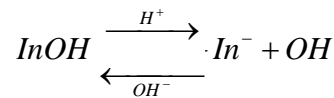
Keywords: optical storage system, absorption coefficient, benzyl dimethyl ketal (BDK), variable angle spectroscopic ellipsometry.

(Methyl Red) MR

(Benzil dimethyl ketal) BDK

MR

(1988)



-N=N-

InOH

: (1995)

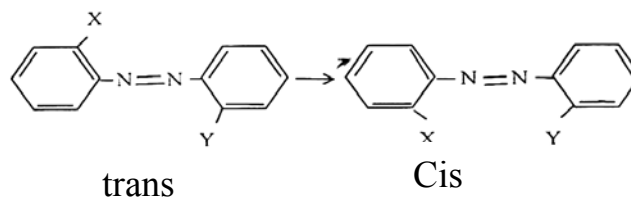
BDK

MR

pHotoizomerization

(1)

Trans ⇌ *Cis*



:1

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(10⁻²-10⁻³)

.(Pham *et al.* (a), 1995)

Holography

(Gang *et al.*, 1999)

(Prak and Juny, 2001)

BDK

(Al-Atar *et al.*, 2003)

Variable angle spectroscopic ellipsometry (V.A.S.E)

.MR/BDK

A

T

R

$$(R+T+A=1)$$

k

n

(n,k)

MR

(Tompkins, 1999) (Azzam, 1977)

NaOH

MR

(pH=8,11)

pH metar

(pH=4.6)

pH metar

MR

HCl

BDK

.(pH=0,2,4.6,)

BDK

.(3BDK 1MR) BDK

(spin casting)

)

.(

$$\tilde{\rho} = \frac{\tilde{R}_p}{\tilde{R}_s} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{\rho} = \tan \psi \exp(i\Delta) \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

R_s R_p Δ ψ

ρ

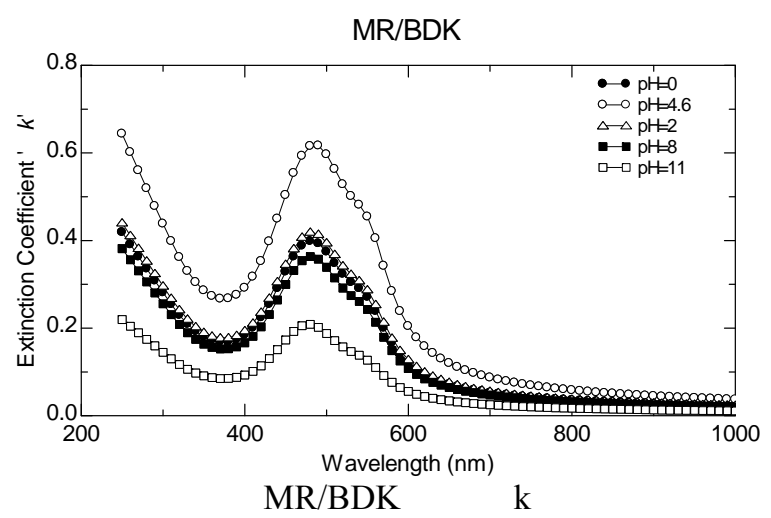
R ψ

$\psi \tan$ Δ R_s

$\tilde{\rho}$

.(2)

(5%)



:2

.....

(2)

E=h ν (3)

ν = c/λ (4)

: 3 4

E= h c/λ (5)

(3x10⁸ m/s) :c (6.6x 10⁻³⁴ J.s) :h

:λ

(Tiwald, 1998) (Milesv et al., 1986)

α = 4πk/λ (6)

:λ :k :α

(1) 5.6 α E

MR/BDK

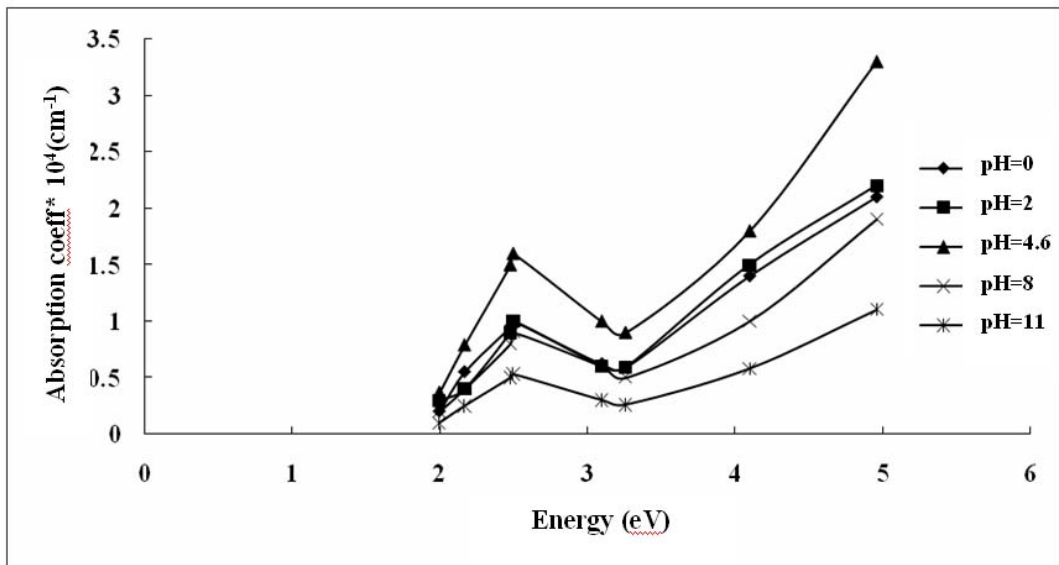
:1

pH=0

| λ (nm) | k | α * 10 ⁵ (cm ⁻¹) | E (eV) |
|--------|------|---|--------|
| 250 | 0.42 | 0.021 | 4.96 |
| 300 | 0.26 | 0.014 | 4.1 |
| 380 | 0.18 | 0.059 | 3.26 |
| 400 | 0.2 | 0.0062 | 3.1 |
| 480 | 0.4 | 0.01 | 2.5 |
| 500 | 0.38 | 0.0095 | 2.48 |
| 570 | 0.25 | 0.0055 | 2.17 |
| 600 | 0.1 | 0.002 | 1.6 |

(3)

α E



MR/BDK

α

:3

(E_g)

(3)

: (2)

MR/BDK

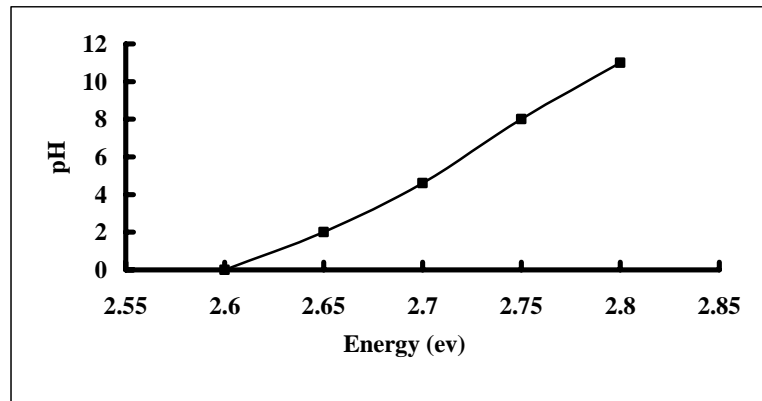
:2

| pH | 0 | 2 | 4.6 | 8 | 11 |
|------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| E_g (eV) | 2.65 | 2.7 | 2.75 | 2.8 | 2.85 |

pH E_g

(2)

(4)



MR/BDK

:4

.....

(3)

(2.5 eV)

BDK

(3.1 eV)

OH

BDK

(4)

MR/BDK

-1

.MR/BDK

-2

.pH=4.6

-3

1988

.46-45

2005

PMMA/BDK/Azo-dye

.55

.68

1995

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