



Probing the different spatial scales of Kel F-800 polymeric glass under pressure

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One of the fundamental open questions in condensed matter science is the origin of the unique universal characteristics of glasses. Among them, the Boson peak (BP) and the first sharp diffraction peak (FSDP) are directly related with the disordered nature of these solids. The lack of widely accepted understanding of the origin of these features makes the characterization of glass forming systems on the microscopic level challenging. Moreover a strong and open debate exists on the possible correlation between BP and FSDP and its origin. Here we present the first detailed concomitant Raman and x-ray diffraction study of these two features under hydrostatic pressure. Surprisingly, we find that the previously proposed correlations between the positions of BP and FSDP do not hold under pressure. Based on the anticorrelation of the characteristic dimensions, we conclude that, BP and FSDP probe different spatial scales corresponding to dynamical and structural dimensions, respectively.

Glass forming systems, exhibit unique universal characteristics related with the absence of a long-range order. Among them, the low frequency broad peak in the Raman spectra, the Boson peak (BP) and the first sharp diffraction peak (FSDP) in x-ray and neutron diffraction patterns are considered to be related to the disordered nature of these materials^{1–3}.

Despite numerous experimental and theoretical studies over the past decades, the scattering mechanism responsible for the BP is still a matter of debate and controversy^{4–7}. However, it is generally concluded that the BP spectrum involves vibrations of the disordered solid beyond the atomic distance scale. In inorganic network glasses, this scale has been suggested to represent the medium-range order (MRO) of the glasses^{4–7}. The FSDP in network glasses has also been associated with the MRO⁸. As in the case of the BP the precise origin of FSDP and its relation to the structure of glasses remains controversial^{9–12}. Among the various interpretations for its origin, two have attracted most of the attention in the case of covalent network glasses (mainly chalcogenide and oxide glasses): a) the FSDP is a consequence of the partial periodicity (order) of the MRO (cages) existing in the glass¹³ and b) it is due to the chemical ordering of interstitial voids around cation centered clusters⁸. On the other hand, for elemental glasses such as Se, S and amorphous red P FSDP has been attributed to the existence of disordered rings (Se₈ and S₈) and/or chains¹⁴, while FSDP of metallic glasses is believed to arise from the presence of atomic clusters, quasicrystal-like, connected via a fractal network¹⁵.

In the case of polymer glasses, the term structural correlation length is used to describe the correlation between polymeric chains. The so-called polymerization (or van der Waals) peak represents real space distances consistent with the expected inter-backbone distances¹⁶ and so is the analogous feature of the FSDP peak. Hence, hereafter we will refer to this as FSDP for either network or polymer glasses. Additionally, main (backbone) and side chains are expected to contribute to the long wavelength vibrations and BP may be related to fluctuations (density or elasticity) between the space filled with backbones and side chains of the polymer.

Several approaches have been made to establish a correlation between the BP and the FSDP^{1,2,17–19}. A possible universal correlation would be a general feature of amorphous solids, independent of specific structures and bonding. It might also clarify the issue about a possible correlation between the origin of the low frequency excitations (BP) and the structural characteristics of glasses. Diverse proposals have been reported in the recent literature: a) supporting a simple relation between them^{1,17,19} b) questioning the previous concept of a simple relation with the suggestion of a more complicated relation^{2,18} and c) completely rejecting any relation between BP and FSDP. Therefore, the relation, if any, between FSDP and BP is a matter of an open strong debate. The intensity and the position of both features are known to vary with temperature and pressure¹. It is well known, from both Raman scattering²⁰ and x-ray diffraction¹⁹ measurements, that MRO is more strongly affected by pressure than the short range order (SRO). This is directly related with the large free volume of glasses that results to a higher compressibility of glasses compared to the crystalline counterparts, since SRO is practically the same. Hence, the



pressure behavior of both features will aid in our understanding the BP and FSDP and possible relationships between them.

In a theoretical study using the soft-potential model (SPM), Gurevich et al.²¹ have proposed the following expression for the frequency of the BP as a function of pressure:

$$\omega_b(P) = \omega_b(0)(1 + P/P_0)^{1/3} \quad (1)$$

where $\omega_b(0)$ is the BP frequency at ambient pressure and P_0 is a parameter proportional to the ambient-pressure bulk modulus K_0 of the glass. Although equation (1) represents a simple phenomenological approach, its prediction is in good overall agreement with *in situ* Raman BP data for several network glasses^{19,22,23}, in which there is no significant variation of K with pressure. In contrast, significant deviations from equation (1) have been found²⁴ for polymer glasses because of the strong pressure dependence of their bulk modulus. Recent theoretical studies (e.g. Ref. 25), aimed to provide exact equations, are still in an early stage and therefore could not be used towards a direct comparison with experimental findings. As for the FSDP, the quantitative pressure behavior is still not well understood. In the past, very few studies have attempted to record *in situ* both the BP and FSDP features under pressure, mainly due to experimental difficulties associated with the recording of BP inside a diamond anvil cell (DAC). To the best of our knowledge, only for SiO_2 a simple empirical relation between BP and FSDP was suggested^{17,19}, which

were in contrast with each other. In addition the true underlying nature of these relations, *i.e.* the correlation between the origins of the two features, was not examined.

In this work we present a detailed *in situ* high-pressure study of both FSDP and BP for a polymer glass, namely Kel F-800. The results are combined and analyzed along with pressure-dependent sound velocities data reported previously²⁶. Our aim is twofold: a) to provide further input to the debate about a possible correlation between the two features through comparisons of their pressure dependence and b) to test if the existing models for the origin of BP are in agreement with experimental findings.

Results

Representative Raman spectra of the Kel F-800 polymeric glass as a function of pressure are shown in Fig. 1(a). As in previous studies^{19,22–24} the BP hardens with pressure and this is accompanied by a decrease of its intensity. The pressure dependence of the BP frequency ω_b (Fig. 2) deviates from the theoretical predictions at high densities. Presumably this behavior is due to the large increase of bulk modulus with pressure for this glass, which amounts to nearly an order of magnitude by 14 GPa²⁶.

Fig. 1(b) shows the x-ray diffraction patterns of Kel F-800 glass with increasing pressure. As in the case of the BP, the intensity of the FSDP decreases with pressure. With increasing pressure the position of the FSDP Q_1 increases in qualitative agreement with all previous reports (e.g. Ref.19) for different types of glasses.

As already mentioned, several studies have related the BP frequency to a characteristic dynamical length R (correlation length).

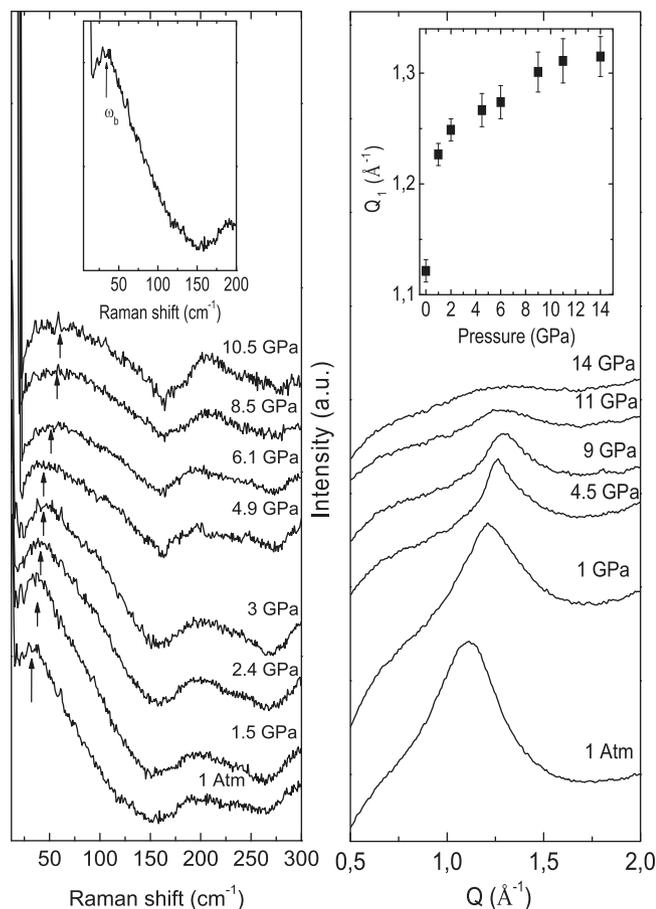


Figure 1 | (a) Raman spectra of Kel F-800 polymer glass at various pressures for the compression run. The temperature was 278 K. The inset shows a detailed spectrum of the Boson peak at ambient conditions outside the high-pressure diamond anvil cell and (b) x-ray diffraction patterns of Kel F-800 glass with increasing pressure. The inset shows the plot of the position Q_1 of the FSDP against pressure.

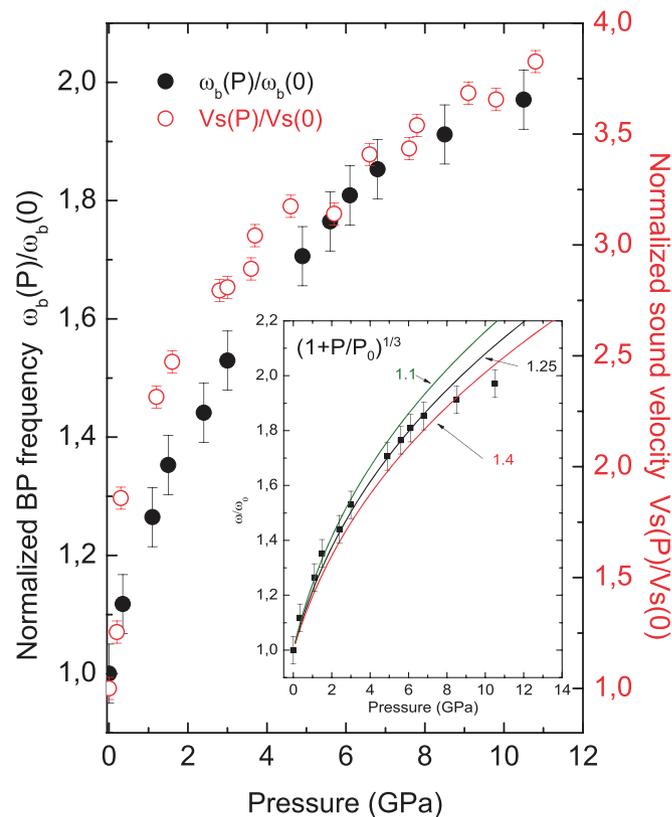


Figure 2 | Pressure dependence of the normalized $\omega_b(P)/\omega_b(0)$ BP frequency and the normalized sound velocity $V_s(P)/V_s(0)$ for the Kel F-800 polymer glass. The fitting procedures applied for the determination of peak frequency of the asymmetric Boson band can be found elsewhere^{20,34}. The inset shows fitting attempts of ω_b , using equation (1), for three different values of the parameter P_0 .



The physical meaning of R varies in different models. For instance R may be: (i) a cluster size inside the glass²⁷, (ii) the scattering localization length due to density, elastic or elasto-optic property fluctuations^{7,28,29}, and (iii) the length of propagation of high-frequency stress³⁰. Independently from the proposed model ω_b can be related to R through a simple equation^{1,28,31}

$$\omega_b \approx A \frac{V_s}{R} \quad (2)$$

where V_s is the sound velocity, and A is a constant depending on the particular model. Equation (2) represents the expected phenomenological relation between $\frac{\omega_b}{V_s}$ and the inverse of a dynamical characteristic length. Here we use equation (2) in the form $\omega_b \approx \frac{V_s}{2cR}$

where c is the speed of light. Previous studies¹ have shown that, although $\omega_b(0)$ may vary from 10 to 200 cm^{-1} for different glasses, R usually takes values in a narrow range of 1 to 2 nm. This implies that $\omega_b(0)$ is mainly defined by the elastic constants. Although equation (2) is not an exact equation and “microscopic” sound velocities with nm wavelengths should be used³², it provides a simple and straightforward prediction about the R trend under pressure. Moreover, it is difficult to obtain “microscopic” sound velocities under pressure, and this is why this equation was used by most of the previous studies.

Normalized sound velocity $V_s(P)/V_s(0)$ from²⁶ as a function of pressure is plotted in Fig. 2. The pressure behavior of $V_s(P)$ is broadly similar to that displayed by ω_b , but the overall increase is almost doubled ($\omega_b(P_{max}) \approx 1.9 \omega_b(0)$ vs $V_s(P_{max}) \approx 3.9 V_s(0)$). Therefore, the rate at which the BP hardens with pressure lags considerably the stiffening of the elastic medium. It appears that the relation between the rate of increase of ω_b and $V_s(P)$ with pressure is not the same for all glasses (see Ref.24,33). According to equation (2), this means that R should increase with pressure in contrast to the previously reported experimental results for other polymers²⁴ and also contrary to the expectation of the structural models of BP²⁷ as one expects a decrease of the MRO structural dimensions under pressure.

Discussion

From equation (2) we have calculated the inverse correlation length $1/R$ values using ω_b values from this study and V_s values from Ref.26 (Fig. 3). Fig. 3 also shows the FSDP peak position Q_1 plotted as a function of pressure. It is clearly seen that $1/R$ decreases with pressure (rapidly during the first step of compression), while the FSDP shifts to higher momentum transfers. The latter implies a decrease of the inter-backbone characteristic structural dimensions³. This is not compatible with the increase of R , if we consider the structural models of BP. R may be also attributed to a dynamical scattering length (localization length) which, according to the Ioffe-Regel condition, is the phonon’s wavelength when equal to phonon’s mean free path³⁵. Another point of view is to attribute R to the crossover point between the phonon thermalization length and the propagation length due to elastic properties fluctuations³⁶. In this case, the increase of R under pressure means that the phonon localization length increases.

This is in favor of the various proposed fluctuation models of BP. Thus, BP and FSDP probe different spatial scales, *i.e.* structural dimensions in the case of FSDP and fluctuation dimensions for BP. The increase of R with pressure may be interpreted as the result of the free volume decrease and a consequent “homogenization” of the intermediate range structure of the glass, *i.e.* limited density or elastic fluctuations and a decrease of topological disorder. It is generally known³⁷ that the BP relative intensity increases with increasing disorder for a given glass. Since the decrease of the BP intensity with increasing pressure is a universal observation¹³, it may also be related with the increase of R (decrease of disorder). In a previous study on

GeO₂ glass, a similar analysis between BP and V_s has been used by Deschamps *et al.*³⁸. They concluded that the decrease of BP intensity is related with the anomalous softening of the elastic moduli, in a narrow pressure interval, and the consequent increase of R due to the elastic homogenization. Moreover, a similar interdependence between $1/R$ and BP intensity was also observed by Levelut *et al.*¹⁸ around the glass transition.

Here we concentrate on possible correlation between BP and FSDP using the pressure behavior of these two features. The first proposed¹ and simplest relation between BP and FSDP is in the form $1/R \sim Q_1$. This relation is based on the assumption that R represents an effective size of the clusters. Although this relation holds relatively well for different glasses at ambient conditions¹, it is obvious from Fig. 3 that it fails when applied to Kel F-800 glass under pressure. In another approach³ the relation $R \sim 1/\Delta Q_1$ has been proposed, where ΔQ_1 is the width of the FSDP. This relation was based in the hypothesis that the Scherrer equation for microcrystalline samples, also holds for glasses. However, the available experimental data (including those of the present work) do not show any substantial decrease of ΔQ_1 with pressure.

Apart of the above mentioned generally proposed relations between BP and FSDP there has also been further number of attempts to relate their pressure dependencies. Sugai and Onodera¹⁷ suggested an empirical relation in the form $\omega_b \sim V_s \Delta Q_1$ which is compatible with the $R \sim 1/\Delta Q_1$ one. They found that there is a linear relation between ω_b and ΔQ_1 . In this event, V_s should be constant under pressure, in contrast to all previously reported results. Elsewhere, Hemley *et al.*¹⁹ and Inamura *et al.*³⁹ proposed a linear relation between $\omega_b(P) - \omega_b(0)$ and $Q_1(P) - Q_1(0)$ based on $1/R \sim Q_1$ relation. This result has been attributed in Ref.40 to the fact that the increase of ω_b means that R decreases and so that the relation $1/R \sim Q_1$ is fulfilled. However, this conclusion is not valid for the glass of this study since R effectively increases with pressure.

Although a near linear relation $\omega_b \sim Q_1$ can be valid under pressure (see inset of Fig. 3) it may not reflect the true correlation between

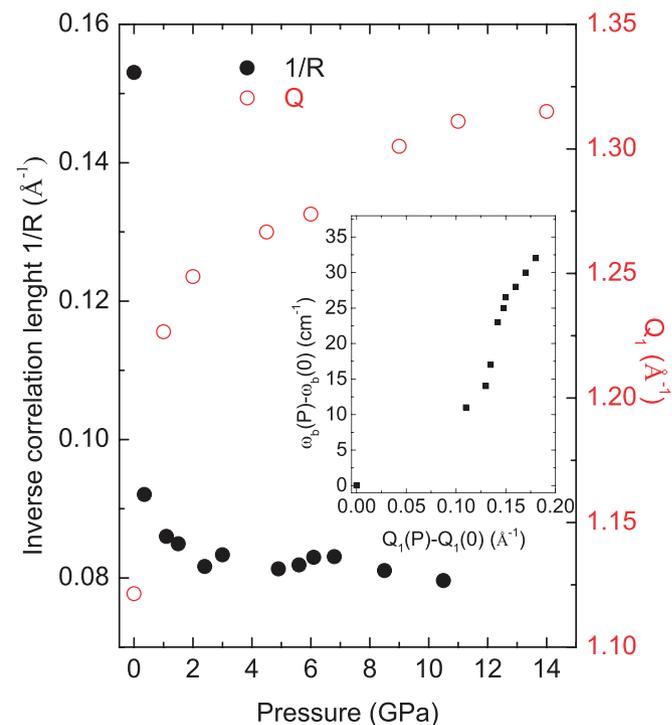


Figure 3 | Pressure dependence of the inverse correlation length ($1/R$) and FSDP position Q_1 for the Kel F-800 polymer glass. The inset shows the relative shifts between ω_b and Q_1 against each other¹⁹.

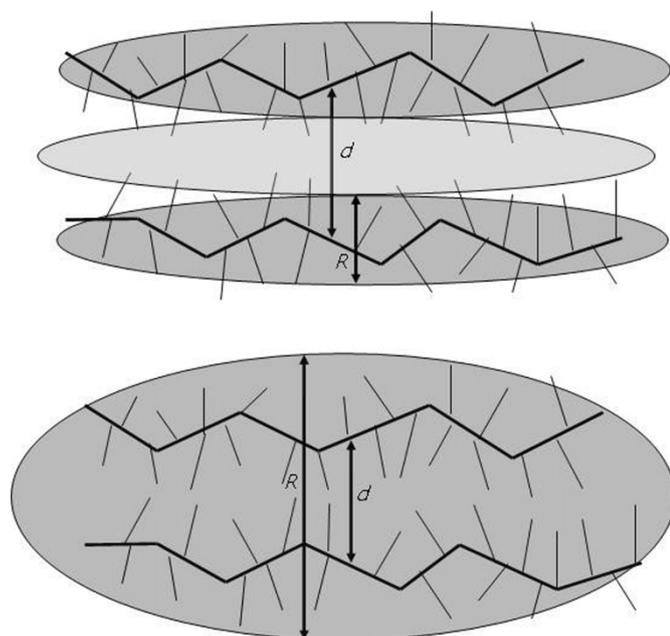


Figure 4 | Schematic representation of low (a) and high (b) pressure configuration of polymer back-bones and voids for a representative polymer. The dimensions of the structural (d) and scattering (R) correlation lengths are indicated with arrows.

BP and FSDP. Our results suggest that the correlation length (see equation (2)) is the main factor that affects frequency and intensity of the BP, since V_s is a bulk property. Consequently, we propose that under pressure the structural correlation length (distance between backbones for a polymer) decreases, however the dynamical correlation length increases due to “homogenization”. The latter is consistent with the BP intensity decrease. These proposals are schematically illustrated in Fig. 4. At low pressures the distance between backbones is large because of the voids created from the side chains. With increasing pressure the free volume decreases and backbones approach each other. This compression mechanism is in agreement with the high compressibility of the Kel F-800 polymer glass²⁶. According to this, the density and/or elasticity fluctuations becomes less influential as the void space collapses. Consequently, the dynamical correlation length R increases upon pressure exertion. We conclude that, BP and FSDP are not directly correlated because they probe different spatial scales corresponding to fluctuation and structural dimensions, respectively. Thus, the previously proposed phenomenological relations, although may be valid, are coincidental and doesn't reflect the actual anticorrelation behavior under pressure between the microscopic characteristic lengths of these features.

Further studies are necessary to confirm the universality of this observation and for better understanding of the simple model we propose here. First, the dynamical correlation length under pressure should be examined for other types of glasses (network and polymeric), in order to better understand the origin of the difference in its pressure behavior. Second, different techniques (for example inelastic and elastic neutron scattering) may be used to probe the different spatial scales and to fully identify the above experimental findings. This may also provide useful input for theoretical attempts aiming on a better understanding of the origin of the BP and FSDP features in glasses and on a possible correlation between them.

Methods

Kel F-800 fluorocarbon polymer is a 3 M copolymer derived from the monomers chlorotri-fluoroethylene (CTFE) and vinylidene (VF₂). A small piece of Kel F-800 polymer was loaded inside the DAC without any pressure transmitting medium. Small quantities of ruby and gold powder were also loaded, for determination of

pressure through ruby luminescence and gold EOS, respectively. Raman spectra were measured with a backscattering geometry using the 532 nm line from a solid state laser for excitation. An experimental setup capable to record Raman spectra at very low wavenumbers ($<10\text{ cm}^{-1}$) using solid state notch filters was used. Diffraction data were collected at the GSECARS (sector 13), using a MAR355 CCD detector. The monochromatic x-ray beam (wavelength $\lambda = 0.3344\text{ \AA}$) was focused to a nominal diameter of 4 μm . For this glass $T_g \approx 307\text{ K}$ at ambient pressure⁴¹, and is expected to increase with pressure. Raman experiments were performed at room (293 K) and at low temperature (278 K) well below T_g , yielding very similar results for the BP position, but BP is much better resolved at low temperatures.

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Author contributions

E.S. and A.G. designed research. E.S. M.A. and A.G. conducted the experiments. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

Additional information

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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CORRIGENDUM: Probing the different spatial scales of Kel F-800 polymeric glass under pressure

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The authors have noticed that in the original version of this Article, in the discussion section, there was a sentence that may result to a misinterpretation of previous results. They would like to clarify that Deschamps *et al.* (Ref. 38) showed that the “typical size D of the elastic cohesive domains” decreases with increasing pressure. In this study by Stavrou *et al.*, R represents the dynamical correlation length and so, the statement that R increases under pressure was based on the authors’ model.