

Molecular dynamics simulation of polymorphic and polyamorphic transitions in tetrahedral network glasses: BeF₂ and GeO₂

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Available online 29 March 2007

Abstract

It is well known that tetrahedral network glasses have anomalous properties such as a density maximum and bulk modulus minimum. The magnitudes of such anomalous properties are different among tetrahedral network glasses. The origin of this anomaly has not been explained yet. We had already analyzed the local structural changes in SiO₂ in terms of transformation of 'structon'. The fragments of Si₂O₇ were categorized into four types named alpha-, beta-, gamma-, and delta-'structons'. In this study we use molecular dynamics simulations to investigate the structural changes in crystalline and vitreous BeF₂ and GeO₂. First the simulated BeF₂ cristobalite and quartz clearly reproduce their alpha–beta transitions and the density in the vitreous BeF₂ shows a maximum around 2300 K. On the contrary, GeO₂ shows weak alpha–beta like transitions in cristobalite and quartz, and a density maximum is not observed in the vitreous phase. Next we perform the 'structon' analyses on BeF₂ and GeO₂. For the BeF₂ system the conversion between alpha- and beta-'structons' are almost complete, as previously observed in our study on the SiO₂ system. On the other hand, such transformation is incomplete in the GeO₂ system. We discuss similarities and dissimilarities between SiO₂, BeF₂, and GeO₂.

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PACS: 61.43.Fs; 62.50.+p; 64.70.-p; 02.70.Ns

Keywords: Beryllium fluoride; Molecular dynamics; Germania; Short-range order