Research Article

Laser Induced Modification of the Optical Properties of Nano-ZnO Doped PVC Films

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1. Introduction

In recent years, polymer nanocomposites and understanding their physical and chemical properties have attracted great attention [1, 2]. The presence of nanoparticles in polymer improves the mechanical, electrical, and optical properties of the materials [3]; metal oxide nanoparticles doped polymers have been studied as alternative materials for optical applications such as planar waveguide devices and microoptical elements [4]. Many polymers have been proved to be suitable matrices in the development of composite structures due to their ease of production and processing, good adhesion with reinforcing elements, resistance to corrosive environment, light weight, and in some cases ductile mechanical performance [5, 6].

ZnO has been one of the most promising materials for electrical devices, including transparent conductive films, light emitting diodes, photocatalyst, and solar cells [7, 8]. Moreover, because it has been chemically and optically stable and has a low toxicity, its use as a fluorescent label for bioimaging has been anticipated when using nanoparticles for biomedical purposes [9].

On the other hand, a lot of research work [10, 11] is underway on the effect of laser irradiation, annealing, ultraviolet irradiation, γ-irradiation, and so forth on optical and electrical properties of polymeric material. A high power CO₂ laser is frequently used for cutting and welding, while lower powered devices are used for engraving. Polymer [12] waveguides have been fabricated by CO₂ laser ablation, which is a pure photothermal effect, occurring at an energy density above a threshold [13]. There is, however, no detailed report of any optical property modifications of polymer induced by CO₂ laser radiation at an energy density below the ablation threshold.

In the present work, zinc oxide (ZnO) doped PVC thin films have been prepared using a well-known casting method;
the objective of this work is to investigate the tuning of optical constants of samples after irradiation by continuous CO$_2$ laser at different energies.

2. Material and Methods

The materials used in this work were a powder of PVC doped by nano-ZnO films and prepared at room temperature by solution casting method. The PVC was dissolved in THF and heated gently in water bath to prevent thermal decomposition of polymer. The polymer was stirred by magnetic stirrer until being completely dissolved. The nano-ZnO with two ratios (10 and 15%) was added to the polymer solution and heated for a while until being completely dissolved. The solution was poured into glass plate and left to dry for 24 h to remove any residual solvent. The thickness of the films ranged from 30 to 35 $\mu$m, and thickness measurements were made using electronic digital caliper.

The optical absorbance ($A$) of the samples was measured as a function of wavelength ($\lambda$) at the range of 200–800 nm by using computerized Shimadzu UV-Vis 160A ultraviolet spectrophotometer with full scale absorbance up to 2.5.
The films were irradiated by continuous CO$_2$ laser at various energies (300, 400, and 500 mJ). The wavelength of the laser was 10.6 nm; the diameter of laser beam was 100 nm.

### 3. Result and Discussion

The optical transmission spectra ($T$) of the pure PVC and PVC doped with 10 and 15% concentrations of nano-ZnO thin films are shown in Figure 1; the measurements were performed in the wavelength range of 200–800 nm. This figure shows that the transmittance intensity increases with increasing wavelength (Table 1). For pure and doped films, it is observed that integration of ZnO nanoparticles into PVC matrix increases the transparency of the PVC films. On the other hand, the transmittance intensity of all samples increases with increasing laser power. During laser irradiation, the samples got enough vibration energy that converted to bulk heating and the defects are gradually reduced. The reduction of defects decreases the density of localized states (Urbach energy $E_u$) in the band structure, consequently increasing the optical band gap ($E_g$), as shown in Table 1 [14].

The absorption spectra ($A$) of ZnO doped PVC thin films are illustrated in Figure 2. The exhibit opposite behavior
in transmittance spectra. These absorption spectra, which are the most direct and perhaps the simplest method for probing the band structure of materials, are employed in the determination of the energy gap $E_g$. The films show a decrease in absorbance with the increasing of the applied CO$_2$ laser power. It was found that the absorption edge shifts towards higher energies (shorter wavelengths); this shift is called Moss-Burstein effect [15]. The figure revealed that the absorbance decreases. This is due to the increasing optical absorption and the increasing attenuation of incident beam [16].

The variation of the optical absorption coefficient $\alpha$ with wavelength is a unique parameter of the medium; it provides the most valuable optical information available for material identification. The absorption coefficient ($\alpha$) was calculated by using the following equation [17]:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{d} \ln \frac{1}{T} = \frac{A}{d},$$

where $d$ is the sample thickness. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the absorption coefficient on the wavelength for
To complete the fundamental study of the optical behavior of prepared samples, it is quite important to pay attention to the refractive index \( n \), which could be determined from the absolute values of the transmittance and reflectance of the investigated films using the following formula [18]:

\[
n = \left[ \frac{1 + R}{1 - R} \right] + \left[ \frac{4R}{(1 - R)^2} - k^2 \right]^{1/2},
\]

where \( k \) is the extinction coefficient and \( R \) is the optical reflectance.

Figure 4 represents the variation between refractive index and concentration for the doped polymers films in two specific wavelengths (300 and 500 nm), for all compositions (pure, 10, and 15%); the refractive index increases with increasing CO\(_2\) laser energy. The figure shows that the refractive index increases as a result of increasing the percentage of ZnO; this behavior can be attributed to the increase of the packing density as a result of filler content [18]. The polymers with high refractive index are very useful in optics and photonics due to their ability to reduce reflection losses at interfaces and, hence, increase light output [19].

The extinction coefficient can be obtained from the following relation [18]:

\[
k = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{4\pi}.
\]

Plots in Figure 5 represent the dispersion in the extinction coefficient for the doped polymers films in the investigated range of wavelengths. Inspection of Figure 5 indicates for all compositions that the extinction coefficient increases with increasing wavelength. The figure also shows that extinction coefficient decreases as a result of increasing the percentage of ZnO and irradiation laser power. Such behavior was observed in the absorption coefficient, which means that the extinction coefficient is absorption coefficient related according to (3) [20].

Figure 6 shows the variation of optical conductivity \( \sigma \) with wavelength for all samples, shapes (a), (b), and (c), the optical conductivity can be calculated from the following formula [21]:

\[
\sigma = \frac{\alpha nc}{4\pi},
\]

where \( c \) is the velocity of light. It is clear from the figure that the values of optical conductivity were decreased with the increase of concentrations of nano-ZnO and the increase of irradiation laser power too.
4. Conclusions

Nanocomposite films of ZnO nanoparticles doped PVC polymer have been successfully prepared using casting method technique. The prepared samples have been irradiated by continuous CO₂ laser at three different energies for 60 seconds. The optical properties were studied by using spectrophotometer. Transmittance, energy gap, and refractive index of these films were observed to increase with the increase of irradiation energy. Other optical properties (absorption, Urbach energy, absorption coefficient, extinction coefficient, and optical conductivity) showed different behavior, which decreased with the increase in laser energy. These results indicate that the optical properties of these samples were sensitive to IR radiation and can be easily modulated under the influence of laser light.

Figure 5: Extinction coefficient spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO₂ Laser: (A) 300 mJ, (B) 400 mJ, and (C) 500 mJ for all shapes.
**Figure 6:** Optical conductivity spectra of samples, shapes: (a) pure PVC, (b) PVC doped 10% ZnO, and (c) PVC doped 15% ZnO. Energies of CO$_2$ Laser: (A) 300 mJ, (B) 400 mJ, and (C) 500 mJ for all shapes.

**Conflict of Interests**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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**References**


