以PQ 衍生物為光敏感劑的感光全像高分子材料 製備與特性研究

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中文摘要

本論文嘗試研製以 PQ 衍生物為光敏感劑的高光學品質感光高分子材料,並探討其中的反應機制、特性及其在全像光學資訊儲存的特性研究,以利於將其應用至全像資訊儲存系統中。

在高分子材料製程方面:首先,製作出合適於填充樣品玻璃容器,再以染料 PQ(9,10-phenanthrenequinone),其不同的衍生物:多一個甲基和異丙基的 PQ1(1-isopropyl-7-methyl-9,10-phenanthrenequinone)、多一個苯環的 PQ3(11,12-Dihydrochrysene-11,12-Dione)及已經去除水分的起始劑 AIBN (Azobisisobutyronitrile)分別掺入純化過的 MMA(methyl methacrylate)單體中,裝入事先製作完成的容器內。其反應條件已經藉著調控反應溫度、時間和改良製作容器的製程被最佳化,使得良好光學品質的PQ 衍生物/PMMA 感光高分子材料得以生成。

在材料的反應機制分析方面:以照光時 PQ 與殘存單體呈現一對一反應的理論為出發點,經由 UV 和 GC-MASS 的分析,分別得到不同 PQ 衍生物的感光範圍與 PQ 衍生物與單體 MMA 反應可能形成的加成物,並且為 PQ1~3/PMMA 的光學儲存機制建立合理的模型。

在全像光學資訊儲存特性研究方面,經由繞射效率和記錄動態範圍量測的結果顯示經由引入帶有不同官能基團的感光材料,會有不同的響應時間;而以不同的記錄能量實現位移多工的全像儲存,也會有不同的紀錄動態範圍。針對這些結果,對PQ衍生物在化學結構和光學行為上可能有的相關性,做進一步的討論。

Fabrication and Characterization of poly (methyl methacrylate) photopolymer doped with quinone-based photosensitive molecules for volume holographic recording

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, we investigate several novel poly(methyl methacrylate)(PMMA) photopolymers doped with different quinone-based molecules for volume holographic recording. Chemical analyses are performed to study on physical mechanism of holographic recording. In addition, the materials are characterized experimentally for holographic data storage application.

In material fabrication, four different quinine-based molecules: 9,10-phenanthrenequinone(PQ),1-isopropyl-7-methyl-9,10-phenanthrenequinone (PQ1), 2-nitro phenanthrenequinone (PQ2), 11,12 – Dihydrochrysene - 11,12- Dione (PQ3,) are chosen. One of them and thermal -initiator azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) are dissolved into the purified methyl methacrylate (MMA)solution. By controlling synthesis temperature, time, processes for preparing glass cell, the solution can be transformed into well-polymerized bulk with dimensions of 10cm x 10cm and thickness of 2mm.

In chemical analyses, we perform mass spectrum experiments of those samples after optical exposure with 514nm laser light by using UV and GC-MASS. The results show that all of the different quinine- based PQ molecules can be reacted with residual monomer in the form of one-by-one compound, which are similar with the previous reported works. It indicates that we can reasonably assume the physical mechanism of holographic recording in our samples is similar with the previous reported results.

In holographic characterizations, we measure the temporal response of diffraction efficiency of hologram recorded in each sample. By using typical two-wave-mixing recording setup .In addition ,the material M/# of each sample is measured by recording multiple holograms with peristrophical multiplexing technique. The results show that inducing different functional groups, we obtain distinct diffraction efficiency ,response time(sensitivity) and M/#(dynamic range).According to these results ,we try to find out the relevance between the chemical structure and holographic behavior of these different samples, which provide us a trend method to optimize these quinone-based molecules doped PMMA photo polymer for volume holographic data storage.

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