

Ordering in Network Glasses

Philip S Salmon, Department of Physics, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, UK

The structure of glass is a formidable problem to solve because the atomic sites are topologically disordered and the presence of two or more chemical species adds further complexity. In this talk, some new in-roads are reported that have emanated from the application of neutron diffraction methods. Specifically, it is found that the topological and chemical ordering are both described by at least two different length scales at distances greater than the nearest-neighbour. The interplay between the ordering on these length scales and the physical properties of glassy networks is discussed.