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Abstracts

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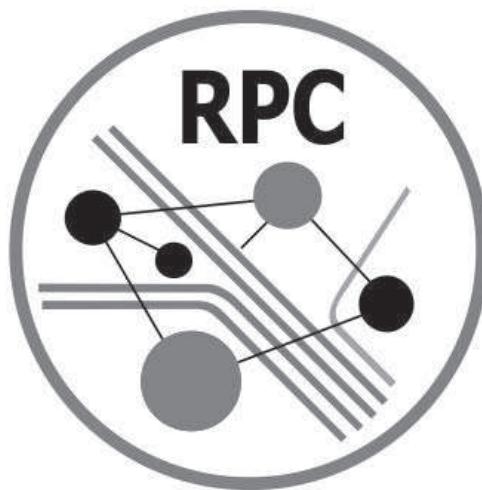
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CONTENTS

Plenary Sessions	5
 20th International Symposium on High-Current Electronics 15	
Intense electron and ion beams	17
Pinches, plasma focus and capillary discharge	53
High power microwaves	79
Pulsed power technology	99
Pulsed power applications	133
Discharges with runaway electrons	182
 14th International Conference on Modification of Materials with Particle Beams and Plasma Flows 235	
Beam and plasma sources	237
Fundamentals of modification processes	287
Modification of material properties	305
Coatings deposition	388
Nanoscience and nanotechnology	425
 18th International Conference on Radiation Physics and Chemistry of Condensed Matter 443	
Luminescence: processes, luminescence centers, scintillators and luminophores, application	445
Non-linear physicochemical processes under severe energetic impact: breakdown, fature, explosion, etc.	478
Physical principles of radiation and photonic technologies	499
Radiation defects: structure, formation, properties	516
Methods, instruments and equipment for physicochemical studies	547
 3rd International Conference on New Materials and High Technologies 559	
Non isothermal methods for materials synthesis	561
Combustion waves: theory and experiment	586
Functional materials and coatings	607
 Author Index 667	

18th International Conference on Radiation Physics and Chemistry of Condensed Matter



EXCITONIC STATES IN DIAMOND IN THE SPECTRA OF OPTICAL ABSORPTION AND LUMINESCENCE¹

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Diamond is a promising material for electronics, the element base of which is capable to endure high doses of ionizing radiation, prolonged thermal loads and chemically aggressive media, i.e. for military and space applications, as well as in the field of high-current electronics.

The binding energy of a free exciton in diamond is 80.5 meV. Therefore, it is energetically favorable for the injected or photogenerated electron-hole pairs in diamond to form free excitons at temperatures up to 350 °C. It is known that free excitons have an effect on the ideality factor of p-i-n diamond-based diodes [1].

Recent studies have shown the exciton state splitting due to the spin-orbit and exchange interaction and the anisotropy of the carrier masses [2]. In general, the full spectrum of exciton states is still poorly investigated. We managed to find only one paper in which the data on the temperature dependence of the edge absorption of diamond are given [3].

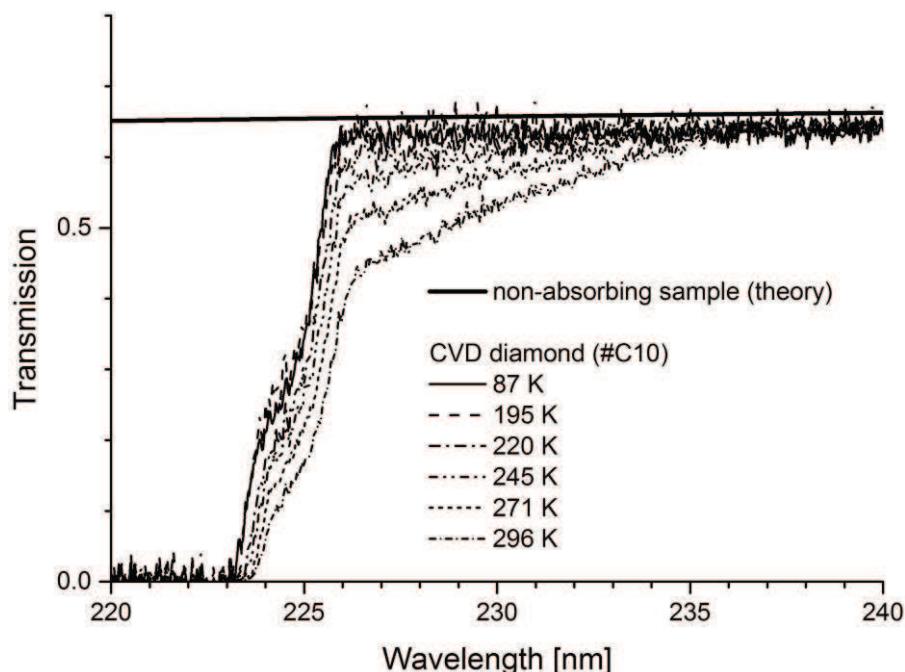


Fig. 1. Transmission spectra of the theoretical non-absorbing diamond and the CVD diamond sample #C10 at different temperatures.

In this paper, the results of studies of optical absorption near the diamond absorption edge are presented as a function of temperature from 80 to 300 K for several samples of natural and synthetic origin. A comparison of the results obtained with the photoluminescence spectra in the region of radiative recombination of free excitons of the same samples allows one to draw conclusions about the different relative contribution of phonon modes for the negative and positive branches of exciton absorption and edge luminescence.

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