



Vibrational properties of silica species in MgO-SiO₂ glasses from ab initio molecular dynamics

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Glasses and melts in the system MgO-SiO₂ are analogs for magmas of the Earth's mantle. Therefore knowledge of the structure of these glasses and melts is important for understanding numerous geological processes. Raman spectroscopy is useful for probing the atomic-scale structure of glasses and melts. However, correct assignment of observed vibrational bands to specific structural and modal origins is challenging. We present the mode-projection technique to calculate vibrational subspectra for specific modal vibrations of several fundamental silica structures in silicate glasses. Structural subunits that we have studied include Q⁰ to Q⁴ tetrahedra, Si-O-Si bridging oxygen atoms for any degree of polymerization of the adjacent tetrahedra, the ethane-like symmetry of the dimer, and three- and four-fold rings. We apply this technique to ab initio molecular dynamics (MD) trajectories of MgO-SiO₂ glasses at 1000 K. We found the tetrahedral symmetric stretch at 863 cm⁻¹ for Q⁰, 885 cm⁻¹ for Q¹, a double peak of 960 cm⁻¹ and 1037 cm⁻¹ for Q², 1032 cm⁻¹ for Q³ and 1080 cm⁻¹ for Q⁴. The bridging oxygen asymmetric stretch is at about 980 cm⁻¹ for Q¹-Q¹, and it shifts to about 1100 cm⁻¹ with increasing polymerization. This analysis has applications especially for understanding the structure of silica-poor glasses. For instance, two contradicting Raman spectroscopy studies of Mg₂SiO₄ glasses reported the most polymerized SiO₄ tetrahedra in the glass structure to be either Q⁰ [1] or Q³ [2]. Our results indicate that the degree of polymerization is overestimated, if the Si-O-Si stretching modes are not considered in the interpretation of the measured Raman spectra.

[1] Nasikas, N. K. and Chrissanthopoulos, A. and Bouropoulos, N. and Sen, S. and Papatheodorou, G. N., 2011, *Chemistry of Materials* 23, 3692-3697.

[2] Kalampounias, A. G. and Nasikas, N. K. and Papatheodorou, G. N., 2009, *Journal of Chemical Physics* 131, 114513.