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**CURRENT SYMPOSIUM:** GOMD SYMPOSIUM 1: Fundamentals of the Glassy State GLASS & OPTICAL MATERIALS DIVISION MEETING (GOMD 2017)

**CURRENT SESSION:** Session 6: Novel Modeling of amorphous materials

**PRESENTATION TYPE:** Contributed (Oral)

**TITLE:** Ab-initio modeling of vibrational spectra of silicate glasses and decomposition into principal structural components

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**Presenter Acknowledgment:** I have read and acknowledge the above paragraph

**ABSTRACT BODY:**

**Abstract Body:** Density functional theory is used to calculate the vibrational properties of pure silica and sodo-silicate glasses with 20, 25, and 33 mol% of Na<sub>2</sub>O. The infrared and Raman spectra are calculated and the full responses are decomposed into principal structural components (PSC). Those are for example the SiO<sub>4</sub><sup>n-</sup>-tetrahedra with n non-bridging oxygens defining the Q<sub>n</sub>-species at the origin of the structured feature at high frequency, and the Si-O-Si bridges leading the broad Raman R-band at intermediate frequencies. Our results confirm that Si-O-Si bending in bridges with large angle vibrate preferentially at lower frequencies than those with low angle. In addition, the spectral response of the Q<sub>2</sub>-species is bimodal and overlaps with that of the Q<sub>3</sub>, while the Q<sub>4</sub> response covers almost all of the spectral range of the Q<sub>n</sub>-band. The ab-initio individual spectral responses of the PSC are used to reconstruct the experimental Raman responses. Contrary to the commonly used multi-Gaussian decomposition, this approach provides unambiguous band-assignments and hence a more accurate way to probe the structural and chemical properties of glasses from their spectroscopic signature.

**KEYWORDS:** ab-initio modeling, sodo-silicate glasses, vibrations, Raman.