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Alteration mechanisms of ancient glass objects exposed to the atmosphere

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ABSTRACT

The development of new efficient protective methods for ancient glass objects that decay under atmosphere could only be achieved through a better understanding of the alteration mechanisms on a very small scale. To this end, ageing experiments (temperature and humidity control) are conducted on relevant chemically unstable ancient glass composition replicas (alkali (Na,K)-rich silicate). Ageing temperature and glass composition effects on the chemical, morphological and structural evolution of the glass surface replica are evaluated by a combination of multi-tool analysis. Our results put in evidence the non-correlation between the weathering process (formation of a hydrated surface layer) and the departure of alkalis. The slow diffusion of alkalis may be related to the all-solid-state character of the altered layer: all molecular water is H-bound to the network or as Si-OH. These water molecules do not have the same solvation properties than liquid water. Moreover, we highlight a strong influence of the ageing conditions and of the glass composition on the atmospheric alteration mechanisms. In particular, these parameters affect the proportion of alkali elements that are retained into the hydrated layer, which would severely impact the glass chemical durability. Based on preliminary results, a rinse operation promoting the removal of a fraction of alkalis from the altered layer appears very interesting from a glass conservation perspective.

INTRODUCTION

The deterioration of ancient glass objects by atmospheric alteration is a serious issue for the museum collections. Active degradation is indeed observed on the surface of about 10 to 20 % of the glass objects stored in the museum collections of western Europe [1] [2] [3], mainly glass productions from the Middle-Age when glassmakers have employed new raw materials and new purification process of the raw materials [4] [5]. This alteration is visible through macroscopic manifestations such as white salt deposits, weeping or crizzling, resulting in a loss of transparency and material disintegration [6] [7]. On a smaller scale however, the manifestations are far less known, as well as the mechanisms underlying the glass atmospheric alteration which depend both on the glass composition and on the conservation conditions.

The current research aims to get a better knowledge of these mechanisms, what appears to be of major concern to identify efficient means of glass conservation in museums.

For that purpose, glass replicas (alkali (Na,K)-rich silicate) are artificially aged to accelerate the

alteration kinetics, in total absence of condensed water and in neutral environment (without any acidic pollutants) what corresponds to the best monitored museum conditions. In particular, the influence of the ageing temperature and the glass composition on the phenomenology of the atmospheric alteration is studied by characterizing the altered layers from the macroscopic to the atomic scale with a combination of multi-tool analysis. On the basis of these results and by introducing a few additional experiments aiming to evaluate the incidence of a rinse step of the altered layer, mechanisms of the glass atmospheric alteration are discussed and very interesting directions of research are arisen for the glass artwork conservation in the longer term.

EXPERIMENTAL

Sample preparation

Three alkali silicate glass replicas, referred as **SL**, **A** and **P**, are studied. Their respective composition, as detailed in Table 1, have been chosen to be representative of one or several productions of glass objects from the Middle-Age, with various degrees of atmospheric alteration [8] [9]. These glass replicas are fabricated by Saint-Gobain Recherche (France) by melting the mixture of reagent grade powders at 1450 °C for 2 h, annealing the casted block at 560 °C and then cooling down slowly for 1 h to relieve stresses and enable cutting¹.

Samples are prepared in the form of polished plates (1 × 1 × 0.3 cm³) to perform surface analysis and to work on reproducible surfaces², which are cleaned shortly before ageing tests, according to the procedure described in Ref. [10]. For bulk spectroscopy analysis, calibrated glass powders (32–50 μm, 5–10 μm and 2–5 μm size fractions) are prepared by crushing before sieving the casted glasses to recover the 32–50 μm and 0–32 μm size fractions. The 32–50 μm size fraction is washed in acetone then ethanol to remove small particles stuck on the grain surface. The two smallest size fractions 5–10 μm and 2–5 μm are obtained by settling of the size fraction 0–32 μm in acetone then ethanol using the Stokes' law. Afterwards, the size homogeneity is checked under an optical microscope or an electronic microscope. The specific surface area is measured by the BET method, using a Belsorp Max analyser with krypton as adsorbing gas³.

	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	NBO/Si
SL: Soda Lime Silicate							
From Antiquity <i>coastal plants</i>	66.8	2.5	3.0	7.5	18.0	2.1	0.90
A: Mixed Alkali Silicate							
Middle-Age, Renaissance <i>purified ashes of plants with tartar or salpêtre salt</i>	71.3	0.8	0.8	5.0	11.0	11.0	0.66
P: Potassium Silicate							
XVI ^e , XVII ^e and XVIII ^e centuries <i>purified ashes of continental plants</i>	75.8	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.5	20.2	0.44

¹ The composition of each casted block is checked by chemical analysis and corresponds at +/-0.1 % (oxide weight) to the target composition

² ToF-SIMS (Time of flight-secondary ion mass spectrometry) analysis conducted on glass plates after the preparation steps and prior a V test showed an outermost surface layer of about 30 nm partially alkali depleted

³ 1200 ± 100 cm²/g, 7800 ± 900 cm²/g and 17500 ± 1000 cm²/g for the powder fractions of 32–50, 5–10 and 2–5 μm respectively

Table 1 – Composition of glass replicas (weight %), from ancient glass compositions with their production periods and main sources of alkalis. NBO: Non-Bridging Oxygen.

Ageing tests

Two different devices are used in parallel to control simultaneously the relative humidity and the temperature of the ageing atmosphere on various time periods (from some hours to several months): (i) climatic chamber⁴ and (ii) hermetic box put in oven and containing a saturated saline solution⁵. For each ageing tests, glass plates are put horizontally with the polished face upwards and powders are scattered on Teflon dishes within the ageing atmosphere. These tests are performed in static mode (no cycling), and the climatic conditions (T°C and RH%) are chosen to prevent from any liquid water flow on the samples during a test. As the target relative humidity and temperature are respectively 85 % RH and 80 °C, 60 °C, 50 °C or 40 °C⁶, each ageing test conducted with the device (i) begins with a heating ramp of 3 hours from ambient conditions (20 °C, 35 % RH) until the dwell, and ends with a cooling ramp of 3 hours until ambient conditions⁷. The device (ii) is used exclusively for ageing tests at 85 % RH and 50 °C or 40 °C, of some weeks or several months, with a bath of KCl in large excess in milliQ water [11]. The hermetic box containing the samples is put in the preheated oven before the thermodynamic equilibrium of the three phases (solid salt – liquid water – air/water vapour), that takes place in less than 3 hours. At the end of the ageing test, the hermetic box is removed from the oven and immediately open in order to drop down simultaneously and very quickly the relative humidity and the temperature by avoiding the condensation phenomena.

In this paper, these ageing tests are noted V test or VXh, VXd or VXm tests with X the total duration in hours (h), days (d) or months (m) including the ramps, and time noted t_1 refers to the end of the V test. At t_1 , glass plates aged with the device (i) are put in the atmosphere of the laboratory at room temperature⁸, while the aged glass powders are kept in Eppendorf tubes stored in desiccators until their characterization, to limit interaction with the atmosphere. As the V tests conducted with the device (ii) don't include a cooling ramp, samples aged according to this method are first put in desiccator during a few days to remove from them the “freest” water before to be left in laboratory atmosphere (plates) or kept in Eppendorf tubes stored in desiccators (powders). Note that the good correspondence between the two ageing methods (with the device (i) or (ii)) has been checked by the comparison of a 2 months ageing test at 50 °C, 85 % RH, for the 3 glass replicas.

Characterization methods

The surface and sub-surface modifications of the glass resulting from a V test are studied from t_1 and on a 6 months period after t_1 , when the aged glass surface plates can deteriorate under the laboratory atmosphere as evidenced by Alloteau & al [10].

Sample preparation before the characterization is very limited. In particular, no rinse nor polishing are performed as these operations can be very harmful for the altered layers integrity [10]. Thus, the surfaces of the aged samples are potentially covered by alteration products and we employ analytical methods that are compatible with these constraints for the multi-scale characterization.

Glass surface states

⁴ Details about the climatic chamber and its operation are described in Ref. [10]

⁵ The control of the relative humidity of the vapour atmosphere created above a saturated saline solution is a common method for the calibration of hygrometers [11]

⁶ For both devices, T°C and RH% have been checked very close to these set values at sample position and at the equilibrium by using an external sensor (MedgeTech data logger): $\pm 3\%$ RH and $\pm 0.5\text{ °C}$ respectively

⁷ as described in Ref. [10] for an operation at 85% RH, 80 °C

⁸ T°C and RH% variations in laboratory are checked with a MedgeTech data logger (average temperature: 22.2 °C; average RH: 36.2 %)

The surface states of the glass plates are characterized before the V tests (t_0) and repeated several times after the V tests (from t_1) by the mean of a binocular magnifier and an optical microscope equipped with a camera Nikon DS-3, or with a numerical microscope Keyence VHX-5000 in direct or grazing light. This characterization is supplemented by observations with an electronic microscope FEG-SEM⁹ JEOL 7800F, preferentially in secondary electron mode at low acceleration tension (2 to 7 kV), after making the glass surface conductive with a platinum deposit of about 1 nm thick¹⁰.

Altered layers thicknesses

Altered layer thicknesses are noted e_a in this paper.

The very small ones (some tens of nm to about 200 nm) are determined from the elementary concentration profiles obtained from the surfaces of the aged glass plates by ToF-SIMS analysis. To this end, we consider the distance on which the $^{45}\text{SiOH}^+ / ^{28}\text{Si}^+$ ratio is halfway between its sub-surface concentration¹¹ and its baseline concentration as a marker of the interface altered layer-pristine glass, by analogy with a method described in Ref. [12] using the $^1\text{H}^+ / ^{28}\text{Si}^+$ ratio. These analysis are carried out on a ToF-SIMS V instrument (Ion-ToF company), using a O_2^+ ion beam (2 keV, about 150 nA) for in-depth abrasion, a Bi^+ ion beam (25 keV, 0.3 pA) for the analysis, and an unfocused electron beam of some eV for the charge neutralization. The crater is $200 \mu\text{m} \times 200 \mu\text{m}$ or $300 \mu\text{m} \times 300 \mu\text{m}$ in size and at its center the analysis zone is $50 \mu\text{m} \times 50 \mu\text{m}$ or $100 \mu\text{m} \times 100 \mu\text{m}$ respectively. The sputtering rate is determined on aged glass plates thanks to mechanical profilometry (about 0.34 nm/s into the altered layer for a current of 100 nA).

For the altered thicknesses high enough (about 200 nm and above), their evaluation by SEM observations is preferred. When flakes form on glass plates, their thicknesses are measured and associated to the altered layer thicknesses after checking that the flaking occurs in the region near the interface altered layer-pristine glass. Otherwise, SEM observations are performed on edge, on a freshly fractured sample, preferentially in backscattered electrons mode to visualize the chemical contrast at the interface altered layer-pristine glass. These observations are performed in different areas of a same aged glass plate and we report a mean thickness e_a .

Chemical analysis

Elementary compositions of the altered layers are quantified by EDX¹² with the system Bruker QUANTAX 400, at the same time as SEM observations. Analysis are performed from the glass plate surface, outside any defect or crystal, according to the operating conditions and the specific quantification method described in Ref. [10]. In particular, for the effective quantification with STRATAGEM data processing software, glass is modeled in layers of known thicknesses: stack altered layer / Pt or pristine glass / altered layer / Pt when e_a is smaller than the analyzed depth.

Elementary composition profiles into the altered layers, from the glass surface plates to the interface altered layer-pristine glass, are obtained by the ToF-SIMS analysis¹³ of a zone free of salt deposits as far as possible.

Chemical characterization of the alteration products on the surface of glass plates are performed by EDX at low acceleration tension, by XRD¹⁴ on a X'Pert PRO PANalytical instrument using $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ radiation, and by micro-Raman spectroscopy on a Renishaw Invia spectrometer equipped with a Leica optical microscope.

⁹ Field electron gun – scanning electron microscopy

¹⁰ For the platinum layer deposition and the SEM observation, samples were submitted to a vacuum of about 1 Pa and 5.10^{-5} Pa respectively.

¹¹ After the pronounced surface enrichment

¹² Energy dispersive X-ray

¹³ See above for the operating conditions

¹⁴ X-ray diffraction

Hydration rate measurement

Hydration rate is measured on glass plates by EDX according to the original method described in Ref. [10]. This local measurement corresponds to the water content that has not been evaporated under vacuum, i.e. tightly bound water. For a comparison, global measurements on glass powders by TGA¹⁵ analysis are performed on a NETZCH STA449 F3 Jupiter equipment, considering that the tightly bound water disappears between about 150 and 500 °C [13]. About 150 mg of powder are put in an alumina crucible and heated from 20 °C to 900 °C (10 °C/min) then cooled to room temperature with the same rate, under nitrogen flux. The TGA measurements are corrected for a baseline that is separately measured using an empty crucible.

Furthermore, transmission FTIR¹⁶ spectroscopy is used to compare the hydration rate of different glass plates after a V test. The spectra are recorded on a Bruker Tensor27 infrared spectrometer, in absorbance mode in the range 4000-2200 cm⁻¹ to observe the -OH stretching bands of water molecules and Si-OH groups (3700-2500 cm⁻¹). As the posterior face of the glass plates hydrates also during ageing test, this face is scratched prior FTIR analysis to remove its contribution. The resolution is 10 cm⁻¹, with 100 sample scans and 100 background scans. The spectra are recorded with OPUS software.

Structural studies

Structural modifications of the glass on the atomic scale are studied by the mean of solid-state NMR¹⁷ spectroscopy on pristine and bulk altered powder¹⁸. ¹H, ²³Na, ²⁷Al and ²⁹Si magic-angle spinning (MAS) NMR spectra¹⁹ are collected on Bruker Avance I and Avance II spectrometers operating at magnetic fields of 7.02 T (300WB) and 11.72 T (500WB), respectively. For these experiments, about 100 mg of a sample is packed in 4 mm outer diameter ZrO₂ rotor, and spun from 10 kHz (7.02 T) to 12.5 kHz (11.72 T) using Bruker CPMAS probes. Recycle delay applied for the complete relaxation of nuclear magnetizations is about 1 s for ¹H, ²³Na and ²⁷Al nuclei and from 20 to 200 s for the ²⁹Si nucleus. ¹H spectra are acquired using the Hahn echo pulse sequence (90- T_E-180-T_E-Acq) with a rotor-synchronized echo delay T_E. ²⁹Si MAS spectra are recorded using the CPMG²⁰ sequence to reduce the times of acquisition to a few tens of seconds. ²⁹Si CP²¹MAS experiments (polarization transfer ¹H→²⁹Si) are performing with contact times of about 1 ms.

In this paper, we employ the Qⁿ notation [14] to describe the structure of the silicate network at short distance.

PHENOMENOLOGY OF THE ATMOSPHERIC ALTERATION

1. Results on glass A

In this section, we focus on one glass composition (**A**) to study the ageing temperature effects on the phenomena prior to discussing the mechanisms.

Altered layer morphology

The main morphological features of the altered layers of glass **A** are compared in Table 2 for our two extreme ageing temperatures (80 °C and 40 °C), from the macro- and microscopic observations of the glass plate surfaces and edges after the V tests (at t₁ time and afterwards). A striking difference is related to the formation of salt deposits on glass surface: based on our observations at t₁ time, while any salt is formed during the V tests at 80 °C, 85% RH (ranging from

¹⁵ Thermogravimetric analysis

¹⁶ Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy

¹⁷ Nuclear magnetic resonance

¹⁸ i.e. altered throughout the thickness of grains

¹⁹ Chemical shifts referenced using a tetramethylsilane (TMS) sample for ¹H and ²⁹Si, an aqueous solution of NaCl for ²³Na and an aqueous solution of AlNO₃ for ²⁷Al

²⁰ Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill

²¹ Cross-polarization

V6h to V144h), even when flakes of more than 10 μm thick are formed (Fig. 1(a)), Na and Ca carbonates precipitate²² during the V tests at 40 °C, 85% RH (ranging from V12d to V9m), so even when the altered layer is less than 100 nm (Fig. 1(c)). This precipitation at 40 °C is increasing with the V time until a continuous layer of precipitates forms above the altered layer, as shown on Figure 1(d) for a V9m test. Note that the formation of Na and Ca carbonates occurs also at 60 °C, 85% RH, as evidenced at t_1 time after a V144h test (Fig. 1(b)), namely the same V time of our longer V test at 80 °C.

The progressive appearance and the growth of Na carbonates on the glass plates that have undergone a V test at 80 °C are put in evidence when plates are left under ambient atmosphere²³, from the first hours after t_1 and over the first months thereafter [10]. Their quantity are shown dependent of the V times. On the contrary, no evolution of the glass plate surfaces that have undergone a V test at 40 °C is observed after t_1 .

Whatever the ageing temperature, altered layers appear monolithic on the SEM scale and the flaking phenomenon occurs for altered layers about 2 μm thick and greater, in the region near the interface²⁴, resulting probably from the strains induced by the evaporation of the “frest” water at the end of the V tests.

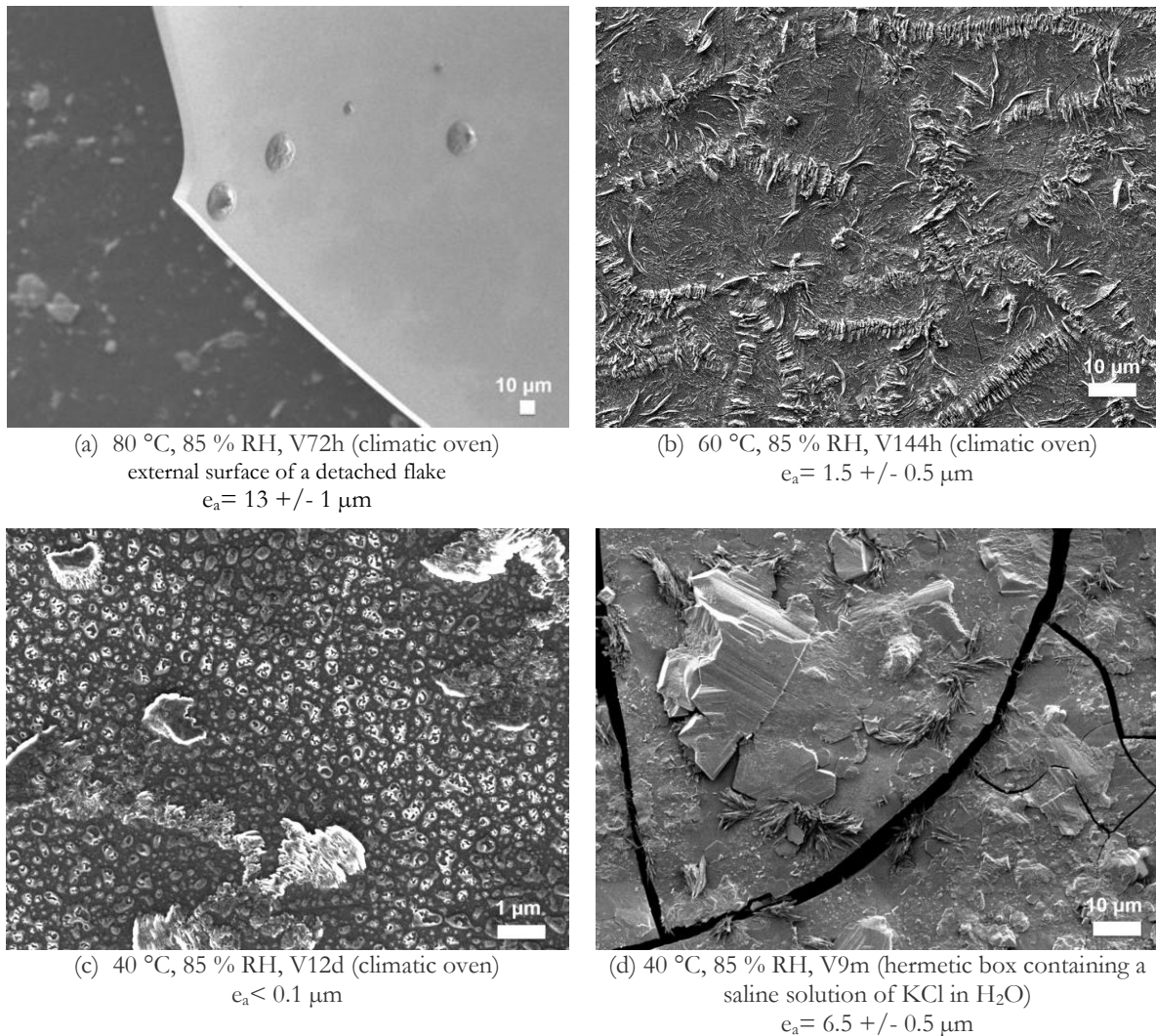


Figure 1 – Surface states of glass plates **A** immediately after a V test (t_1 time) at 80 °C (a), 60 °C

²² From EDX analysis. Only the calcium carbonate polymorphs calcite and vaterite are identified (DRX, micro-Raman)

²³ From EDX analysis. Only the mineral trona ($\text{Na}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is identified (DRX)

²⁴ As checked by chemical analysis (EDX or Tof-SIMS) of the underlying glass

(b) or 40 °C (c, d). SEM images. e_a: altered layer thickness

	80 °C	40 °C
t ₁	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No salt deposits - Crizzling for V times of 48 h and more - Flaking for V times of 72 h and more, in the region near the interface altered layer–pristine glass - Flakes poorly adherent to the underlying glass - Good homogeneity of the altered layer thickness - Good homogeneity of the altered layer microtexture (SEM scale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Ca and Na carbonates (mainly Ca) - Crizzling for V times of 3 months and more - Flaking for V times of 6 months and more, in the region near the interface altered layer–pristine glass - Flakes more strongly adherent to the underlying glass - Good homogeneity of the altered layer thickness - Good homogeneity of the altered layer microtexture (SEM scale)
after t ₁	Progressive appearance and growth of Na carbonates on the altered layer surfaces (from the first hours after t ₁)	No evolution

Table 2 – Comparison of the morphology of the altered layers of glass **A** after a V test at 80 °C or at 40 °C (85 % RH), at t₁ time or after (during the 6 months period under ambient atmosphere)

Altered layer composition

At 80 °C, 85 % RH, based on EDX analysis at t₁ time, the surface and the sub-surface of glass **A** hydrate significantly and homogeneously in depth during the V tests (about 10 % wt of tightly bound water²⁵) without depleting in alkalis nor in alkaline-earth elements [10]. A limited depletion in Na is measured afterwards into the altered layers (about 28 % at t₁+ 6 months), in coherence with the progressive appearance of Na carbonates under ambient atmosphere, but no K nor Ca depletion.

At 60 °C, 50 °C or 40 °C, 85 % RH, tightly bound water content into the altered layers is also evaluated close to 10 % wt., both by EDX on plates and TGA on powders. As expected from the morphological study, compositional analysis of these altered layers (EDX and ToF-SIMS) show systematically a limited depletion in Na, an almost complete depletion in Ca and no K depletion²⁶. Thus, at these ageing temperatures, the extraction of Na and Ca from the glass takes place together with the glass hydration, unlike at 80 °C.

Altered layer structure

V tests at 80 °C, 85 % RH cause a strong depolymerization of the silicate network of glass **A** with the insertion of a significant proportion of tightly bound –SiOH groups and molecular water, homogeneously distributed together with Na⁺ ions on a small scale, forming a hydrated solid phase, as detailed in Ref. [10] from ¹H, ²³Na and ²⁹Si NMR studies.

For a V test at 40 °C, 85 % HR, the comparison of the ²⁹Si CPMG NMR spectrum of the bulk altered powder with the spectra of the pristine glass on Figure 5(a) put in evidence the disappearance of Q⁴ species and the formation of Q³ and Q² species with the alteration. The shift

²⁵ Water content determined by EDX on plates is consistent with TGA results on bulk altered powders

²⁶ See Table 4, line **A** V6m 7 kV, for EDX results after a V6m test at 40 °C

of the main signal around -94 ppm towards higher chemical shifts could be related to the substitution of alkali and alkaline-earth elements by protons in Q^3 units, in coherence with the partial removal of these elements during the V test. On the ^{29}Si CPMAS spectrum acquired with a short contact time of 0.5 ms (Fig. 5(a), turquoise curve), the contributions of Q^3 and Q^2 units are observed. In particular, the contribution of Q^3 species from the glass around -94 ppm (Q^3 bond to a modifier cation) is present, what suggest an immediate vicinity between these units and the hydrated species, and a particularly effective magnetization transfer between them. Note that similar ^{29}Si NMR spectrum are obtained for a V test at 60 °C or 50 °C, 85 % RH. Thus, the depolymerization of the silicate network of glass **A** is predominant whatever the ageing temperature in the range 40°C-80 °C, at 85 % RH.

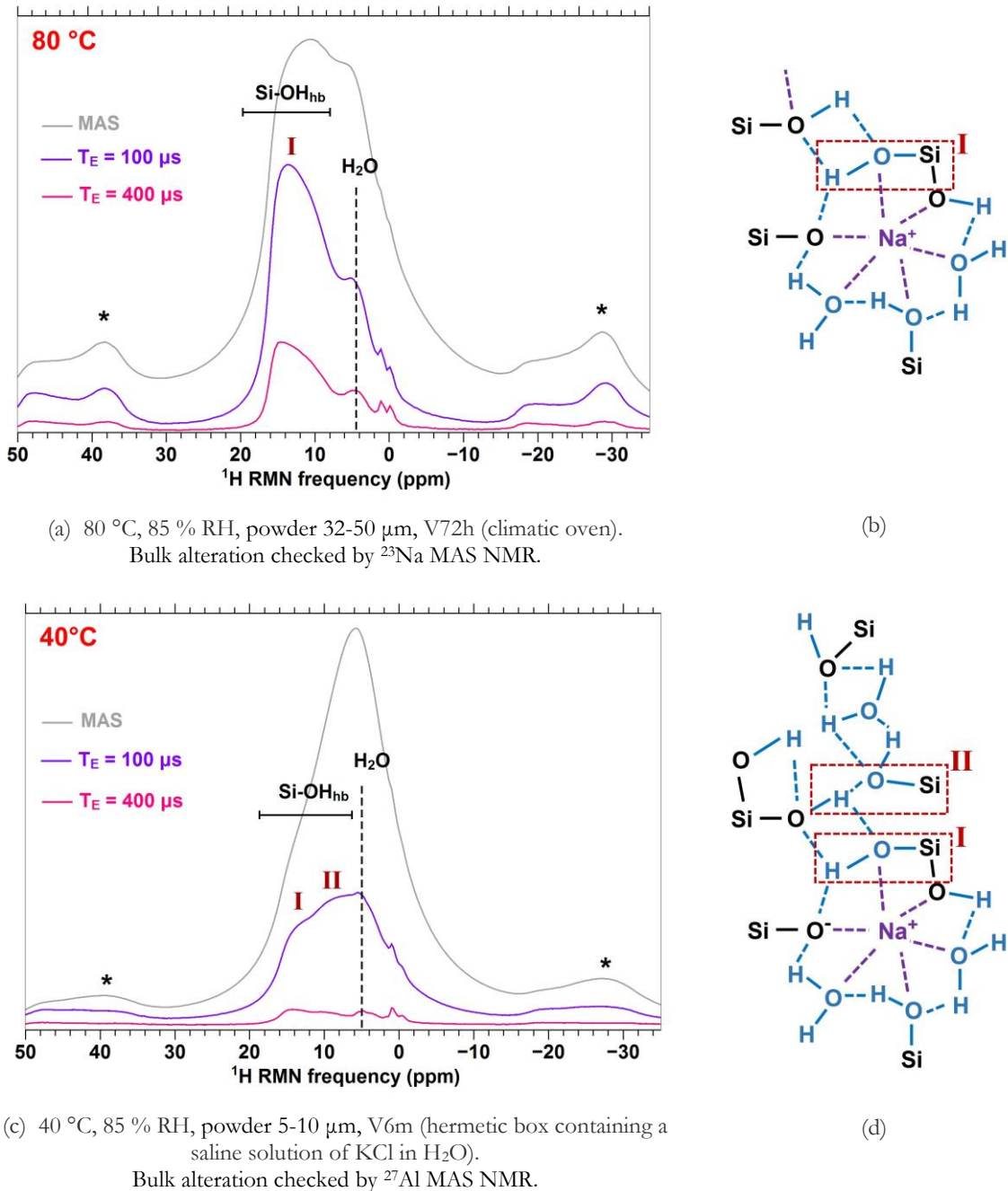


Figure 2 – (a) and (c) ^1H RMN spectra of bulk altered powder of glass **A** obtained in direct acquisition (MAS) or by varying the echo delay (T_E). hb: H-bonded. (b) and (c) possible structural configurations of the altered layer of glass **A** developed during an accelerated ageing at 40 °C, 85

% RH and 80 °C, 85 % RH respectively, depicting two different chemical environments for the silanol groups (I and II).

Consequently, silanol groups are present in a significant proportion into the altered layers, as confirmed by ^1H NMR experiments. The latter are performing by varying the echo delay T_E to discriminate the contributions of silanol groups from the ones of water molecules²⁷. Only one contribution, around +14 ppm, is attributed to $-\text{SiOH}$ groups on the ^1H NMR spectra of the powder aged at 80 °C (marked I on Fig. 2(a)) while an additional contribution, around + 10 ppm, is discriminated on the spectra of the powders aged at 40 °C (marked II on Fig. 2(c)). This latter band should correspond to silanol groups which are not in the direct vicinity of modifier cations. An intense spinning sidebands manifold is observed on Figure 2(a) and 2(c) also (marked (*)), revealing strong homonuclear ^1H dipolar couplings: the proton network appear particularly dense into the altered layers, with strongly H-bound hydrated species ($-\text{SiOH}$ and H_2O), for both ageing temperatures. From these results, we propose different structural configurations for the altered layer according to the ageing temperature (80 °C, Fig. 2(b) or 40 °C, Fig. 2(d)), depicting two chemical environments for the silanol groups that we associate to the ^1H NMR signals marked I and II on Figure 2.

Alteration kinetics

The kinetics of the atmospheric alteration of glass **A** are deduced at 80 °C and 40 °C from the measurement of the altered layer thicknesses as a function of the ageing times. As shown on Figure 3, these kinetics accelerate for both ageing temperatures over our periods of experiments.

Noticeably, x- and y-scales are very different on Figure 2(a) and 2(b). When approximating a linear velocity, the altered layer thickness would increase of approximately 6 $\mu\text{m}/\text{day}$ at 80 °C and of about 24 nm/day at 40 °C. Thus, the atmospheric alteration of glass **A** shows a non-arrhenian behavior and is strongly thermally activated.

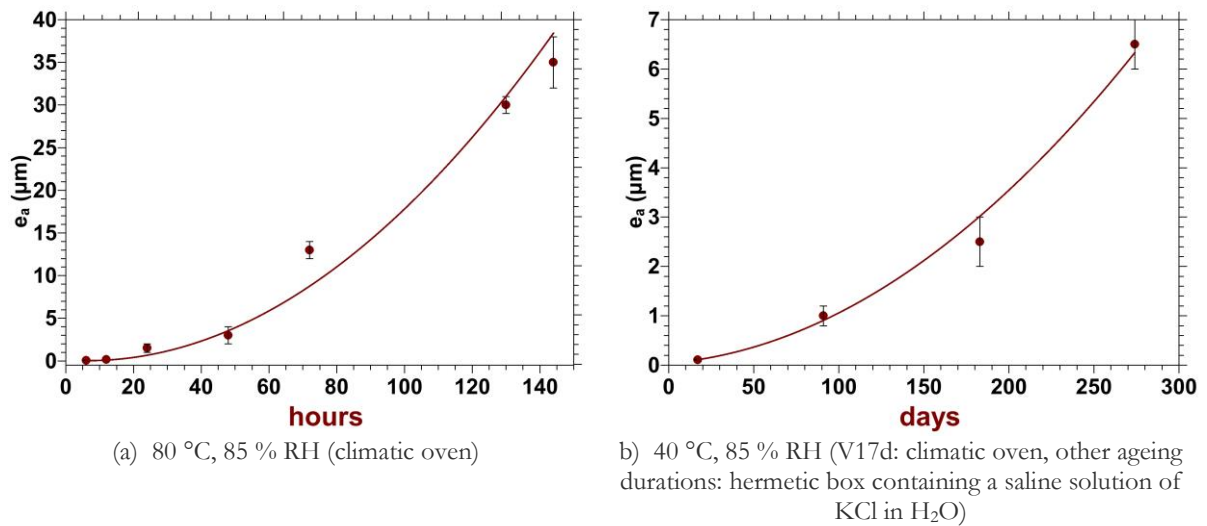


Figure 3 – Altered layer thicknesses (e_a) of glass **A** as a function of the ageing duration (numerical values are reported in Table 3). The lines are a guide for the eyes.

	80 °C						
	6 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	130 h	144 h
e_a (μm)	0.055 ± 0.01 *	0.07 ± 0.01 *	1.5 ± 0.5	3 ± 1	13 ± 1	30 ± 3	35 ± 3

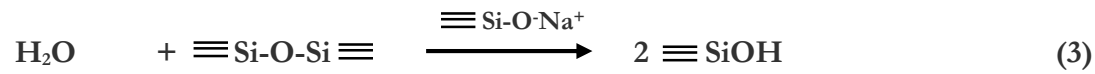
²⁷ Protons with stronger homonuclear dipolar interactions with their neighboring protons decrease faster with the echo delay [16]

	40 °C			
	17 d	3 m	6 m	9 m
e_a (μm)	0.11 ± 0.01 *	1 ± 0.2	2.5 ± 0.2	6.5 ± 0.5

Table 3 – Altered layer thicknesses (e_a) of glass **A** developed with V tests of various ageing durations at 80 °C or 40 °C, as determined by SEM observations or (*) from ToF-SIMS profiles

Proposal for a mechanism

To reconcile our different observations according to the ageing temperature, we assume the following steps as being responsible for the development of the altered layers in our experimental conditions, for the glass **A**, after the sorption of water molecules on glass surface (about 2 nm at 85 % RH [15]):



In particular, at 80 °C, the hydrolysis of the silicate network (2) is supposed to be extremely rapid what would explain that Na^+ and OH^- ions have not the time to be efficiently solvated, in relation with the special properties of water into the hydrated solid phase. At lower temperature, the slowing down of the step (2) would let the time to Na^+ and OH^- ions to be solvated into the tightly bound water, what is consistent with our observations at 60 °C and lower ageing temperatures. The (re-)generation of $\text{Si-O}^-\text{Na}^+$ sites during the atmospheric alteration process would constitute the main difference with the alteration in immersion conditions²⁸, when Na^+ and OH^- ions are solvated in a liquid phase and leached from the glass.

This mechanistic scheme for the atmospheric alteration would explain that water content is decorrelated from alkalis departure. Furthermore, the fact that more and more $\text{Si-O}^-\text{Na}^+$ sites are reached by water without being extracted from the glass may explain the acceleration.

2. Influence of the glass composition

In this section, we compare the main features of the altered layers of glass **A**, **SL** and **P** for a same V6m test at 40 °C, 85 % RH.

From the macroscopic and microscopic observations, the surface of glass **A** appear the most rugged (Fig. 4). As described in the former section²⁹, the crizzled and delaminated altered layer, which is partially depleted in Na and almost totally in Ca, is covered by a continuous layer of Na and Ca carbonates (Fig. 4(a) and 4(b)).

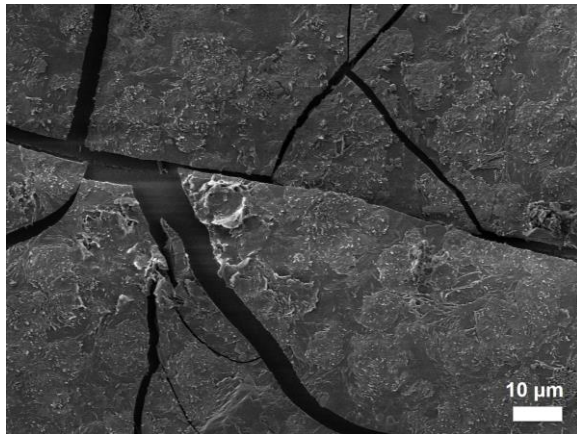
The altered layer of glass **P** (Fig. 4(e) and 4(f)), whose thickness is comparable with that of glass **A** (about 2 μm), appear crizzled but not delaminated, with a lesser precipitation on its surface, as compared with glass **A**. These salts are mainly Ca carbonates, K,Na,Ca sulfates and deliquescent K carbonates, in coherence with the limited depletion in Na, K (~ 20 %) and Ca (~ 50 %) of the altered layer as shown by the ratio R/Si (R=Na, K, Ca) calculated from EDX analysis (Table 4, line **P** V6m 15 kV).

As expected, the soda-lime composition **SL** is the one which degrades the least rapidly ($e_a \sim 350$ nm). Its altered layer doesn't show any sign of crizzling but is entirely covered by a peculiar facies of precipitation on its surface (Fig. 4(c) and 4(d)), consisting mainly of Ca carbonates and mixed Ca,Na,H-carbonates salts above a layer of reprecipitated SiO_2 (from SEM-EDX analysis and ToF-SIMS profile, not shown). EDX analysis of the altered layer confirm its deep chemical modifications, which is completely depleted in Ca and strongly depleted in Na (~ 70 %) (Table 4,

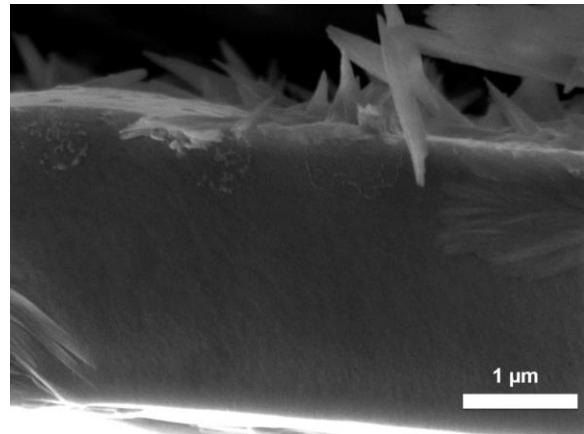
²⁸ Note that the hydrolysis reaction (3) ((1)+(2)) is well established for long in immersion conditions

²⁹ Paragraph **Altered layer morphology** in the section **Glass A**

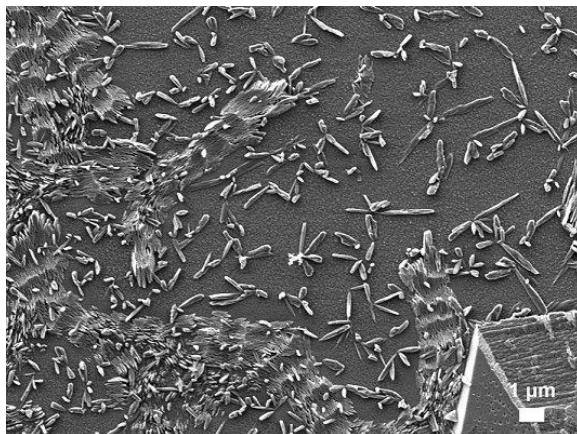
line **SL** V6m 7 kV, ratio R/Si, R=Na, K, Ca).



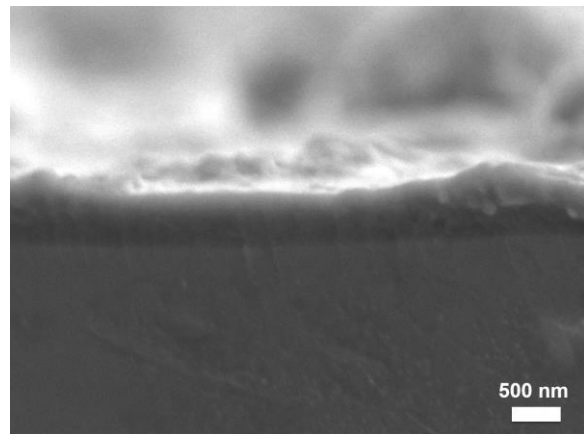
(a) glass **A** - surface



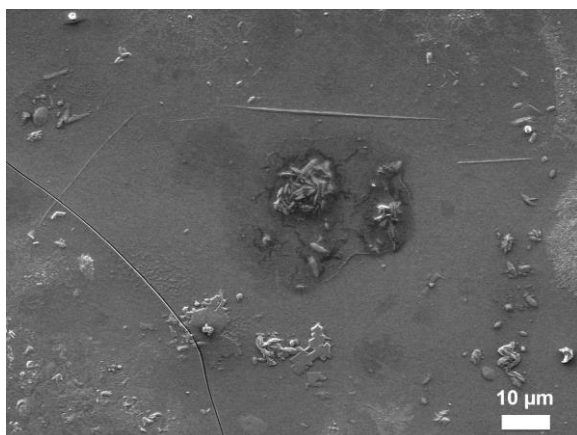
(b) glass **A** - edge (flake)
 $e_a = 2.5 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$
(secondary electron mode)



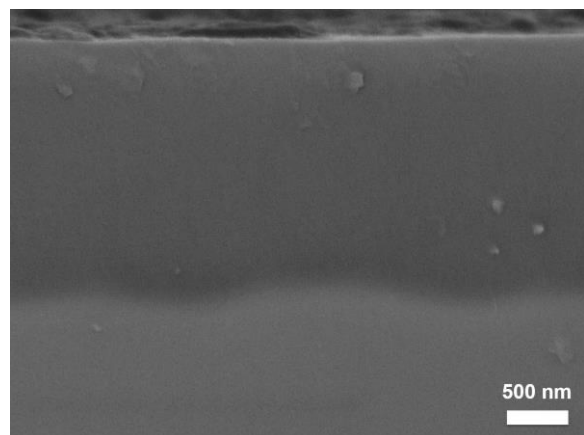
(c) glass **SL** - surface



(d) glass **SL** - edge
 $e_a = 0.35 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$
(secondary electron mode)



(e) glass **P** - surface



(f) glass **P** - edge
 $e_a = 2 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$
(backscattered electron mode)

Figure 4 – SEM images of glass plates after an ageing test at 40 °C, 85 % RH, V6m (hermetic box containing a saline solution of KCl in H₂O) (a), (c), (d) surface states, and (b), (d), (f) views on edges.

	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	calculated O	Na/Si	K/Si	Ca/Si	HT* wt%
A pristine	59.55	7.58	0.42	0.33	25.22	4.98	1.90	59.55	0.30	0.20	0.075	-
A V6m 7 kV	64.44	5.87	0.63	0.28	23.61	5.06	0.11	58.29	0.25	0.21	0.004	9
SL pristine	58.53	12.09	1.57	1.01	23.07	0.94	2.79	58.53	0.52	0.04	0.12	-
SL V6m 7 kV	66.91	3.66	2.18	0.95	25.08	0.52	0.09	57.15	0.14	0.02	0.003	8.8
P pristine	61.16	1.05	0.11	0.13	27.45	9.33	0.78	61.16	0.04	0.34	0.03	-
P V6m 15 kV	65.01	0.78	0.09	0.12	26.59	7.13	0.28	57.69	0.03	0.27	0.01	6.2

Table 4 – EDX average composition (atom% element with 100% normalization) of the altered layers thicknesses analyzed from glass surface plates (7 or 15 kV acceleration tension) after a V test (40 °C, 85 % RH, V6m). Pristine glasses (**A**, **SL** or **P**) are used as a standard and matrix effects are taken into account by using the data processing software STRATAGem. * Average hydration rate (HT) in weight % estimated from the comparison between the oxygen atomic fraction analyses by EDX and the one calculated by stoichiometry (calculated O column). Ratios R/Si (R=Na, K, Ca) are calculated from EDX results.

For the three glass compositions, altered layers are significantly enriched in tightly bound water according to EDX (Table 4, last column) and TGA analysis on bulk altered powders. However, by performing ¹H NMR experiments, only the presence of molecular water as H bearing species is put in evidence for the glass **SL** (spectra not shown), while silanol groups, strongly H-bound to molecular water, appear in a significant proportion for glass **A**³⁰ and glass **P** (spectra are very similar to those of glass **A** (Fig. 2(b)). In coherence with these results, ²⁹Si NMR experiments on glasses **A** and **P** show clearly the depolymerization of the silicate network with the alteration (Fig. 5(a) and 5(c))³¹. For the glass **SL** on the contrary, the repolymerization is highlighted (Fig. 5(b)): the contributions of the altered powder on the CPMG spectrum (pink curve) are shifted to lower frequencies as compared to the signal of the pristine glass (black curve), what evidences the formation of Q⁴ species to the expense of Q³ and Q² units. CPMA experiment conducted with a short contact time of 0.5 ms (turquoise curve) reveals the species having the strongest heteronuclear coupling with protons, namely Q² (around -90 ppm) and Q³ species (around -98 ppm), as expected.

To resume, the figure 6 compare the main features of the altered layers highlighted in this study, for the 3 glass replicas, after an ageing at 40 °C, 85 °C, V6m. It is worth to notice that the soda-lime composition, **SL**, stand out clearly from the two other ones. The much better chemical durability of this composition is certainly related to the peculiar chemical and structural reorganization of the altered layer. It is possible that the concomitant extraction of alkali ions and their counter ions (NBO or OH) contribute to neutralize and stabilize the silicate network form hydrolysis, and promote also the silanol recondensation leading to the repolymerization of the silicate network. Thus, this composition would bring the necessary conditions for a faster maturation of the hydrated solid phase towards repolymerized silica. Inversely, the poor chemical

³⁰ See Paragraph *Altered layer structure* in the section **Glass A**

³¹ See paragraph *Altered layer structure* in the section **Glass A** for the interpretation of the Figure 5(a)

durability of glass **A** and **P** could be related to the significant alkalis retention into their hydrated solid phase.

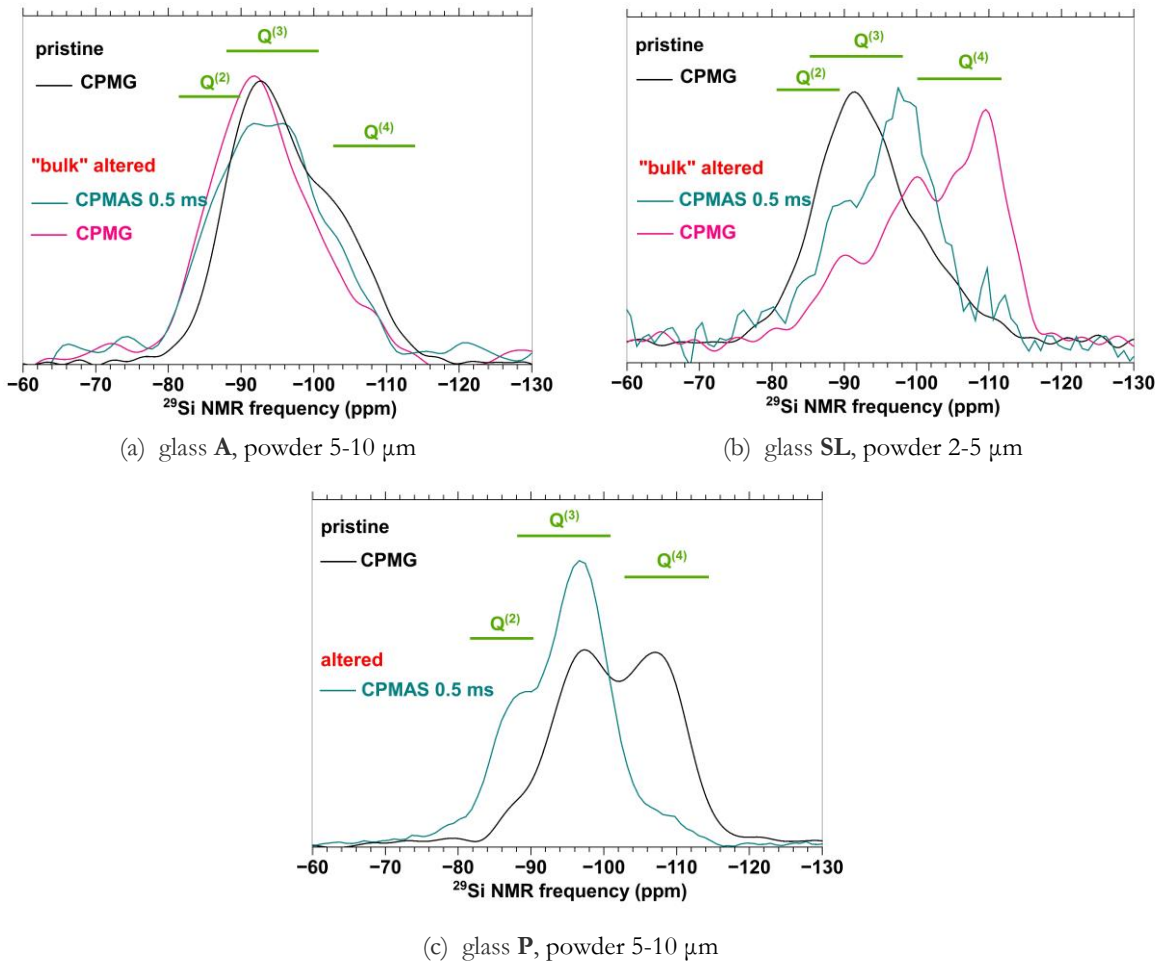
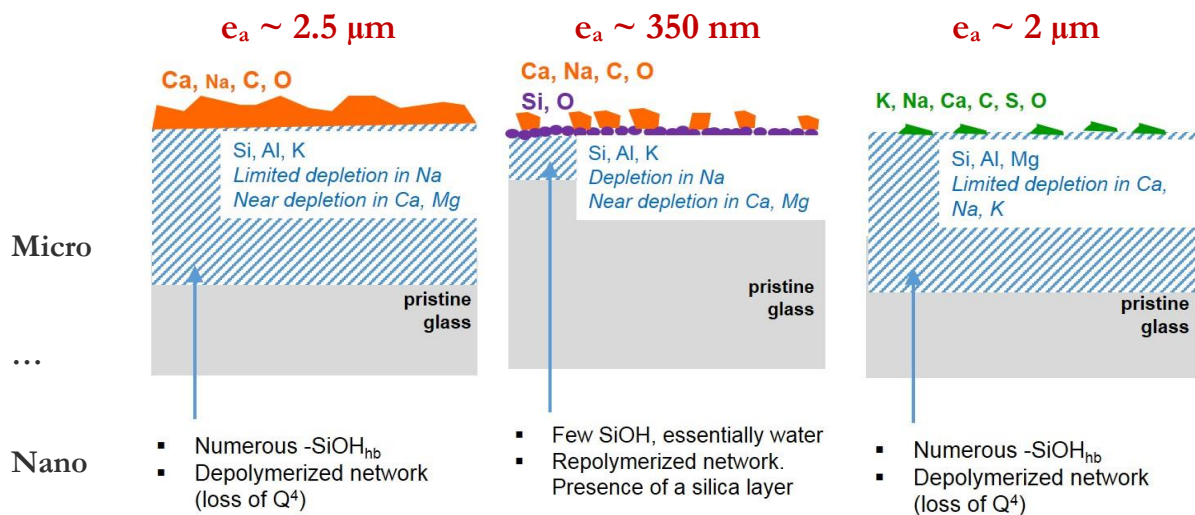


Figure 5 – ^{29}Si RMN spectra of pristine and bulk altered powders after an ageing test at 40 °C, 85 % RH, V6m (hermetic box containing a saline solution of KCl in H_2O). Bulk alteration checked by ^{27}Al MAS NMR. The spectra are normalized to the same area.



(a) glass **A**(b) glass **SL**(b) glass **P**

Figure 6 – Comparison of the chemical and structural properties of the altered layers of glasses **A**, **SL** and **P** developed with a V6m test at 40 °C, 85 % RH.

ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENTS

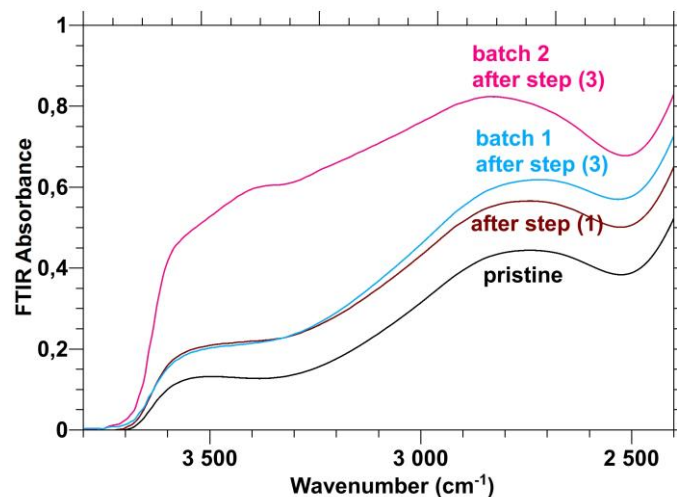
In this part, we introduce some experiments aiming to evaluate the influence of a rinsing step of the altered layer on the atmospheric alteration kinetics.

Each of these experiments is conducted on 2 batches of glass plates of the same composition, in 3 steps, which are detailed here for an ageing temperature of 80 °C: (1) pre-ageing of the 2 batches at 80 °C, 85% RH during 18 h (noted P18h test) - (2) immediately after the P18h test (t_1 time), batch 1 is immersed in milliQ water at ambient temperature during 5 minutes, then carefully dried under air flux ($T < 40$ °C), then conserved under ambient atmosphere during 1 day. Batch 2 is conserved under ambient atmosphere during 1 day from t_1 time, without any rinse, for reference - (3) V24h test of the 2 batches (80 °C, 85 % RH).

In what follows, we detail the results obtained with the experiment at 80 °C on glass **A**. Notably, the rinse operation in step (2) causes the removal of a fraction of alkalis from the altered layer as shown by ICP-AES³² analysis of the rinsing water (~ 20 % and 10 % of Na^+ and K^+ ions respectively) [10]. At the end of the step (3), the surface states of the batch 1 appear far less altered on the macroscopic scale, with no sign of crizzling and a limited quantity of alteration products, as compared with batch 2. The reduction of the macroscopic manifestations suggest a benefit of the rinsing step on the reduction of the glass hydration kinetics, which is evaluated by transmission FTIR. On Figure 7, we observe an increase of the absorbance band associated to the –OH groups subsequent to the step (1) (brown curve compared to black curve), what confirms the hydration of the glass surface during the pre-ageing step. After the step (3), the signal of the batch 2 (pink curve) is significantly higher: hydration has restarted, following an accelerating kinetics³³. Remarkably, the signal of batch 1 is in contrast almost unchanged after the step (3) (blue curve compared to brown curve): the rinse step seems to stop the alteration in our experimental conditions.

Note that we have also observed a strong diminution of the alteration kinetics at 40 °C (over several months of ageing) after a rinse step of the altered layers, and for the 3 glass replicas.

In connection with our study on the glass composition effect³⁴, the removal of a fraction of alkalis and their counter-ion by the rinsing operation should contribute to stabilize the silicate network. In addition, rinse could promote a peculiar structural reorganization of the altered layer that enhance the chemical durability of glasses.



³² Inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy

³³ By using the $\Delta E3300$ method [17], and assuming a constant hydration rate into the altered layer, the altered layer thickness would have quadrupled during the step (3)

³⁴ See section **Influence of the glass composition** in part **PHENOMENOLOGY OF THE ATMOSPHERIC ALTERATION**

Figure 7 – Transmission FTIR spectra obtained from pristine and aged glass plates **A** (ageing at 80 °C, 85 % RH). Step (1): P18h test, Step (3): V24h test, Batch 1: rinsed, Batch 2, non rinsed.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we highlight some features of the glass atmospheric alteration, namely:

- The formation of a hydrated solid phase which retains partially the alkalis, with strongly bound water and an homogeneous distribution of the hydrated species and the Na⁺ ions on a small scale,
- The non-correlation between the quantity of alkaline and alkaline-earth salts that form on glass surface and the quantity of water that enter into the glass. In particular, at 80 °C, 85 % RH, the hydration of a mixed-alkali glass (**A**) occurs without any alkali or alkaline-earth depletion,
- A strong influence of the temperature on the phenomena. Thus, when the issue to reproduce altered surfaces arises for studying a protective treatment for ancient glass objects, it appears of great importance to lower the ageing temperature of glass replicas,
- A strong influence of the glass composition on the compositions and structures of the altered layers, and as a consequence on the glass durability. In particular, poorly glass durability seems to be related to strong alkalis retention.

To go further into the underlying mechanisms, it seems now necessary to investigate the effects of the glass composition, with systematical variations of composition. Indeed, our 3 compositions (**A**, **P** and **SL**) differ in numerous parameters, what makes very difficult the rationalization of the glass composition effects on the mechanisms. The effects of the extrinsic parameters RH % and concentration in pollutant gas (CO₂, SO₂, formic acid...) should also be evaluated. Furthermore, it appears very important to study the altered layer on the nanometer scale corresponding to the scale of porosity.

Lastly, we emphasize on a striking and very interesting effect of the rinse of the altered layers on the reduction of the alteration kinetics, put in evidence after an ageing at 80 °C or at 40 °C (85% RH) and for our 3 glass replicas. Deeper experimentations should be now performed, notably to study the modifications induced by the rinse on a small scale, in order to evaluate the potentiality of a rinsing/washing step as an efficient way to protect glass against atmospheric alteration.

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