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A. Maldonado, M. Evrard, E. Serrano, A. Crochetet, F. Désévédavy, et al.. TeO2-ZnO-La2O3 tellurite glass system investigation for mid-infrared robust optical fibers manufacturing. Journal of Alloys and Compounds, 2021, 867, pp.159042. 10.1016/j.jallcom.2021.159042 . hal-03544589

HAL Id: hal-03544589

https://hal.science/hal-03544589v1

Submitted on 13 Feb 2023

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Version of Record: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0925838821004497
Manuscript_651a795f992f5d19d03d2242da88b0d9

TeO_2 – ZnO - La_2O_3 tellurite glass system investigation for mid infrared robust optical fibers manufacturing

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Abstract
TeO_2-ZnO-La_2O_3 (TZL) ternary glasses were investigated in order to manufacture step-index optical fibers with low optical losses in the near- and mid-infrared ranges and superior mechanical properties. To identify appropriate TZL glass compositions for optical fibers manufacturing, the whole vitreous domain of the ternary diagram was explored by characterizing bulk samples from thermal and optical point of view. Investigations were focused on understanding how the refractive index evolves as a function of the composition. For this, several parameters were analyzed such as density, molar volume, oxygen packing density, molar refractivity, polarizability and optical basicity. **Finally, thermal and structural studies such as DSC and X-Ray diffraction allowed to select the most promising core and cladding glasses combination (in terms of stability against crystallization), in order to draw optical fibers.** Step-index optical fibers were then successfully fabricated. Optical losses of these first TZL fibers were measured, giving minimum attenuations of 1.25dB/m at 2.15µm and less than 2dB/m up to 2.75µm and compared to well-known TeO_2 - ZnO – Na_2O (TZN) glass fibers. Finally, first mechanical tests were performed as microhardness and tensile strength measurements with the aim of demonstrating the improvement in workability and resistance of the TZL fibers compared to TZN fibers.

Keywords
Lanthanum tellurite glasses, Mid infrared, Optical fibers, Step-index, Fiber manufacturing

1. Introduction

Tellurite glasses exhibit unique properties that offer promising perspectives for many applications in various fields such as telecommunication, defense, environment, medicine and so on. These glasses are transparent from the visible to the mid-infrared (~6.5 µm) range and show high linear and nonlinear refractive indices (up to 20 times higher than silicate glasses) which allow their use in several infrared optical applications [1, 2]. Furthermore, they present an interesting corrosion resistance intermediate to fluoride and silica [3], high rare earth solubility (up to 19 mol% in erbium-doped fluorotellurite glasses according to Wang *et al.* [4]) and exhibit a huge range of possible chemical compositions which enables to envisage many possible glass compositions depending on the intended application.
In several of our reported works, tellurite glasses have been used to design step-index optical fibers for supercontinuum light generation applications [5] or multimaterial glass-metal optical fibers to combine the transport of electrical pulses with broadband mid-infrared optical signals [6]. All these studies were relying on the well-known TZN vitreous system, in particular the **TZN 80-10-10 (80TeO_2 – 10ZnO – 10Na_2O (in mol.%))** glass composition (T_g = 285°C). Such glass transition temperature (T_g) has a disadvantage in the case of multimaterial fibers when selecting a thermally compatible metal alloy for co-drawing. Thus, we have oriented our investigations on alkali-free tellurite glass compositions offering higher T_g as well as lower optical attenuation. To this purpose, we replaced sodium oxide Na_2O in the TZN system by lanthanum oxide La_2O_3, to form TeO_2 – ZnO – La_2O_3 (TZL) compositions which combine these two properties according to Rhonehouse's works [3, 7] and present also a high corrosion resistance as well as a low absorption in the UV-visible and mid-infrared. Indeed, the substitution of sodium oxide for rare earth oxide such as La_2O_3 into tellurite glass network increases its stability against crystallization as well as its T_g by taking advantage of its high melting temperature (2315°C) [8, 9]. **Thus, the absence of alkali (mainly sodium) helps to limit the number of non-bridging oxygens in the network as well as the basicity of the glass melt, thus decreasing reactivity with water so OH contamination in the glass which is a source of unwanted absorption and heating [7], [10]–[12].** Therefore, low losses due to reduced OH impurities associated with a higher T_g would also increase the damage threshold of the fiber compared to TZN fibers.

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In this work, we report on the systematic investigation of TZL ternary diagram by performing thermal and optical measurements on bulk glass samples in order to identify appropriate TZL compositions for step-index optical fibers manufacturing. Step-index optical fibers were then drawn from core/cladding preforms and their optical attenuation were characterized.

2. Experimental section

2.1. Bulk glass preparation

TZL glasses were prepared under room atmosphere by the conventional melt-quenching technique from mixed precursors. **The different glass compositions are specified in Table 1 with the following notation: TZL (resp. TZN) x-y-z for x TeO_2, y ZnO and z La_2O_3 (resp. z Na_2O) in mol%.** Bulk samples of 10g were synthetized using commercial raw materials TeO_2 (Fox Chemicals, 99%), ZnO (Alfa Aesar, 99.99%) and La_2O_3 (Alfa Aesar, 99.99%) placed in a platinum crucible, then melted at 850°C for 1h in an electric furnace, poured into a brass mold preheated at T_g-30°C and finally annealed at T_g-10°C for 4h to remove any residual internal stress induced by the rapid quench of the glass melt. For the TZN composition (80TeO_2 -10ZnO-10Na_2O, mol.%), there is an additional decarbonation step at 650°C for 30min to remove any residual CO_2 gas from Na_2CO_3 precursor (Alfa Aesar, 99.5%). After synthesis, the obtained glass plates of 15 x 10 x 5 mm^3 dimensions were finally polished using SiC papers. In a second step, after identification of the most suitable TZL compositions, the glasses were **dehydrated** by manufacturing them in a controlled atmosphere in a glovebox to limit contamination by atmospheric water with higher purity precursors (99.99% for each compound). **The glovebox is under dry air as well as the annealing furnace while the synthesis furnace is placed under pure O_2 ([H_2O] < 0.5ppm). The glovebox air circulates through H_2O molecular sieve and a H_2O sensor to guarantee a dry atmosphere ([H_2O] < 0.5ppm). The batch size for the controlled atmosphere melts is 40g and corresponds to the batch size used for glasses dedicated to the fiber fabrication. The glass melt is poured in a brass mold to obtain a cylindrical rod with a diameter of 16mm and a length of several centimeters.**

2.2. Core-cladding preform preparation and optical fiber drawing

To produce the step-index tellurite glass fibers, the method consists in the combination of two successive steps: Built-in-Casting (BiC) and Rod-in-Tube (RiT) techniques. First, a large-core step-index preform is prepared from two different glasses (core and clad) by BiC as described in [13] and represented on Fig. 1. It is important at this step to carry out a study on the waiting time before removing the excess cladding glass in order to obtain a tube with the smallest possible diameter and the longest possible length. Then, the drawing of this preform allows to obtain 800-µm thin step index canes. Finally, a clad glass rod is mechanically drilled in which the thin clad/core cane is inserted. The obtained preform is then drawn in order to get a small core fiber (Φ_{core} < 10µm).

The preform drawing is allowed by using a dedicated 3-meters high optical fiber draw tower. The preform was slowly fed into the furnace and the temperature was gradually increased up to ~430°C. The glass was brought to its softening temperature regime while the drawing parameters were continuously monitored to produce the targeted fiber diameter.

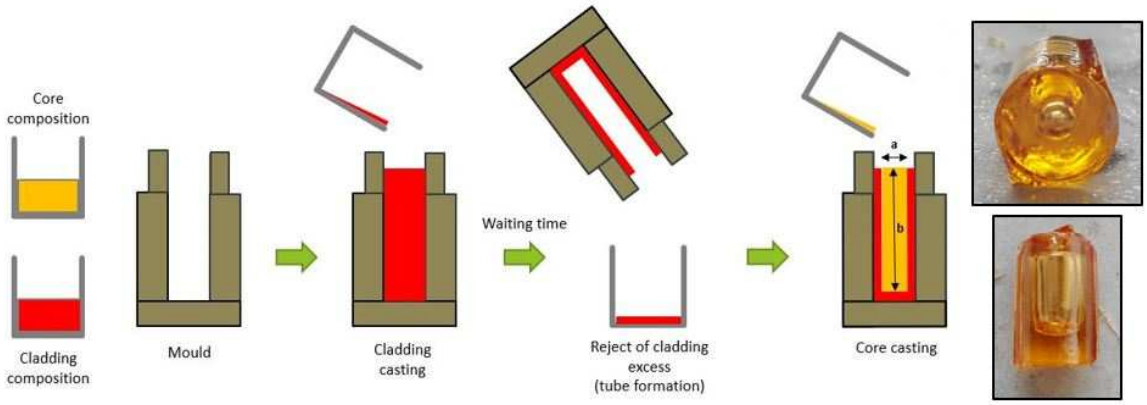

Fig. 1. Core-cladding preform preparation by Built-in-Casting technique

2.3. Glass investigation

2.3.1. Thermal characterizations

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) measurements were performed using a 2920 model TA Instruments apparatus, on small glass pieces sealed into aluminum pans, at a heating rate of 10°C/min, under nitrogen atmosphere. The glass transition temperature was measured as the inflection point of the endothermic baseline deviation.
The linear thermal expansion coefficient of some glass compositions was measured in the range of 150-300°C using a Netzsch 402 PC dilatometer with a heating rate of 10°C/min.

2.3.2. Physical characterizations

Totally or partially crystallized glass compositions were studied with an X-ray Bruker D2 Phaser XE-T (CuKα = 1.54184 Å radiation). Diffraction data were collected over the 20-80° 2θ range with a 0.02017° step. The crystal phases were then identified using X'Pert High Score Plus software together with the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD) database.

Density measurements were performed using the Archimedes method by weighing a piece of glass in air and then in absolute ethanol. The glass density ρ can then be calculated as follows (1) [14]:

$$\rho = \frac{A}{A-B}(\rho_L - \rho_0) + \rho_0 \quad (g/cm^3) \quad (1)$$

with A the sample weight in the air, B the sample weight in the absolute ethanol, ρ_0 the air density and ρ_L the absolute ethanol density adjusted according to the measured temperature.

The oxygen packing density (OPD) was calculated with equation (2) [10] where M is the molecular weight, ρ, the glass density and C, the number of oxygen atoms for each molecular unit:

$$OPD = 1000 \times C \times \frac{\rho}{M} \quad (mol/L) \quad (2)$$

The molar volume (V_m) was calculated using equation (3) [10]:

$$V_m = \frac{M}{\rho} \quad (cm^3/mol) \quad (3)$$

From V_m, the molar refraction (R_m) was calculated using the Lorentz-Lorenz equation (4) [15] with n the linear refractive index. R_m represents the average value of molar refraction for isotropic substances such as glasses.

$$R_m = \frac{n^2-1}{n^2+2} \times V_m \quad (cm^3/mol) \quad (4)$$

From this equation (4), it is possible to interpret the refractive index evolution as function of R_m/V_m (5) which represents the spatial optical fill rate [10].

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{2\left(\frac{R_m}{V_m}\right)+1}{1-\left(\frac{R_m}{V_m}\right)}} \quad (5)$$

Finally, R_m gives access to electronic polarizability (α) from relation (6) (N_A, the Avogadro's number). The electronic polarizability is based on the magnitude of the electrons that respond to an electric field [16].

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{4\pi N_A} \times R_m \quad (Å^3) \quad (6)$$

2.3.3. Optical characterizations

Linear refractive indices were measured on polished glass bulks at several wavelengths (543.5, 632.8, 1064, 1550 nm) using a homemade prism (TiO_2) coupler refractometer. The measurement error is estimated to be about 10^{-3}. The wavelength-dependent refractive index was then determined with the following Sellmeier equation (7) [17] where λ is the wavelength and A, B, and C are the Sellmeier coefficients obtained by a least-square fitting procedure.

$$n^2(\lambda) = A + \frac{B\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C^2} \quad (7)$$

The optical basicity concept is based on the Lewis approach. It represents the average electron donor power of the oxide species constituting the medium. The theoretical value of optical basicity (Λ_{th}) can be calculated by using the equation proposed by Duffy and Ingram [16]. In our case, for a $xTeO_2$ – $yZnO$ – zLa_2O_3 [18] composition, the relationship is as follows (8):

$$\Lambda_{th} = x \times \Lambda_{TeO_2}(0.93) + y \times \Lambda_{ZnO}(1.03) + z \times \Lambda_{La_2O_3}(1.07) \quad (8)$$

The UV-visible-near-IR transmission spectra were recorded with a Perkin Elmer Lambda 900 spectrometer on the polished samples whereas mid-IR transmission spectra were recorded with a Fourier transform infrared Perkin-Elmer spectrometer (Spectrum One) on the same samples.

The fiber transmission losses were measured by using the cutback method on several meter lengths of fiber with a Nicolet 6700 Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectrometer in the 1-4.5 µm range. For the measurement, a halogen lamp emitting from 0.1 to 4.5 µm was used as optical source. The fiber input and output were manually cleaved. The fiber output power was detected using an InSb photodetector.

2.3.4. Mechanical characterizations

To compare the mechanical performances of TZL and TZN glasses and fibers, we report here on first mechanical tests. For glass bulks, their Vickers micro-hardness **(HV)** was measured using a Buehler Micromet 2100 Series microhardness apparatus composed of a square-base diamond pyramid with an apical angle of 136°. A load (F) of 25g was applied for a hold-time of 15s. Diagonals length (d) of the indentation was precisely measured at 100x magnification on each glass bulk with a microscope connected to an imaging system. For each composition, values were calculated with the following equation (9) [19] and averaged over eight indentations at different sites on the bulk surface in order to minimize error in the measured hardness. Error bars for this mechanical measurement were evaluated at ±2.5 %.

$$HV\ (kg_f.mm^{-2}) = \frac{2F\sin(\frac{136°}{2})}{9.80665\ d^2} = 0.1891\frac{F}{d^2} \quad (9)$$

Tensile strength measurements give an overview of the maximum uniaxial tensile strength that the fibers can sustain before fracture. The objective, here, was to measure the tensile strength using a Vytran GPX-3000 Series glass fiber processor that allows us to know the range of maximum accepted stress and to compare it for TZN and TZL fibers. For each fiber, the values were averaged over fifteen tests.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. TZL ternary diagram investigation

In order to find suitable core and clad compositions for the design of step-index fibers, we explored the TZL ternary diagram to determine the vitreous area. For that, in addition to the two binaries (TeO_2-La_2O_3 [20] and TeO_2-ZnO [21]) that have already been studied, several TZL compositions were prepared. Each prepared sample was analyzed by XRD to confirm its amorphous nature and then by DSC to measure its T_g (Fig. 2). The boundaries of the vitreous domain were determined by the compositions showing distinct diffraction peaks on their XRD pattern (Fig. 2 and 3), characteristic of the presence of crystals within the material.

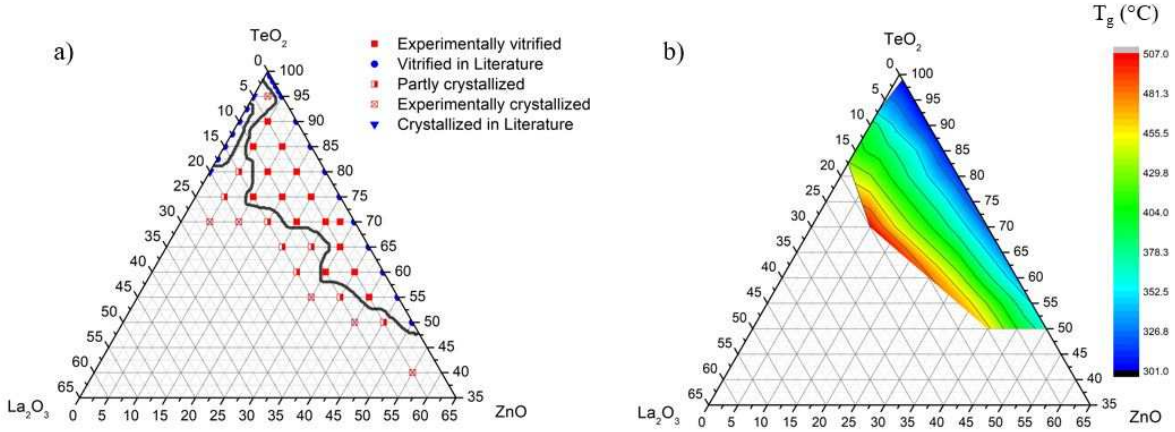

Fig. 2. a: TZL ternary diagram; b: composition influence on the glass transition temperature (Binaries coming from literature: TeO_2-La_2O_3 [20] and TeO_2-ZnO [21])

The first observation that comes from Figs. 2 and 3 is that La_2O_3 must be introduced into the glassy matrix in limited quantities (< 15 mol.%) to prevent crystallization. Diffractogram of Fig. 3a shows the presence of crystallization peaks for compositions beyond this threshold and the growth of these peaks when the La_2O_3 concentration increases. Then, the second observation is that the TeO_2 glass forming content must be greater than 55 mol.% to avoid crystallization and depends on the La_2O_3 content (Fig. 2a and 3b). The crystalline phases corresponding to the major peaks are labelled in Fig. 3. Therefore, in order to ensure a vitreous matrix, the following TZL compositions will be considered: x TeO_2 – (100-x-y) ZnO – y La_2O_3 with x ≥ 60 mol.% and 0 < y < 15 mol.%.

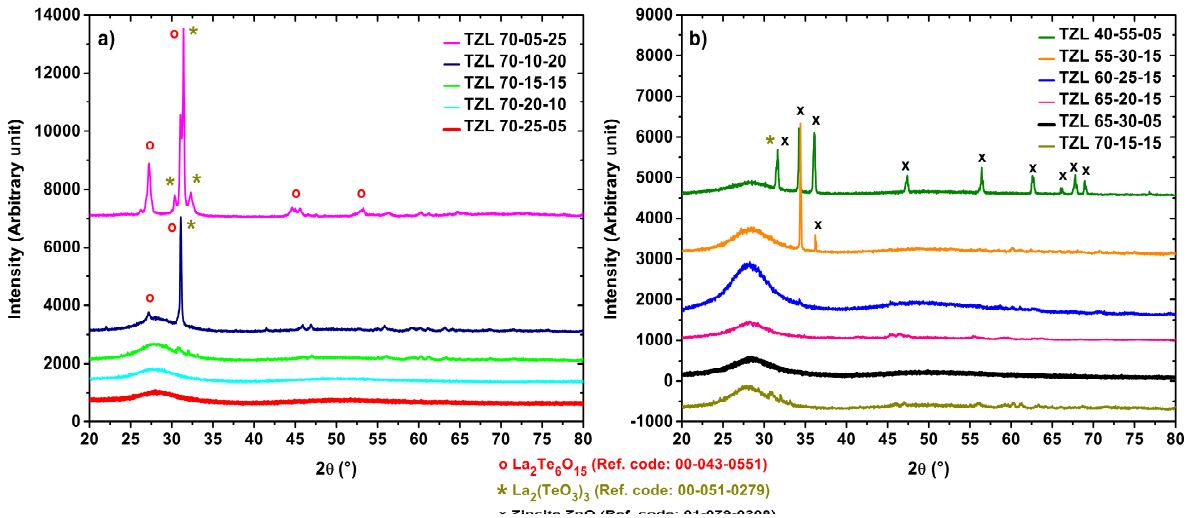

Fig. 3. X-ray diffractograms of TZL samples varying their La_2O_3 content (a) and TeO_2 content (b) **(in bold red and black, the two compositions chosen for optical fibers drawing)**

3.1.1. Thermal characterizations

The glass transition temperatures T_g of all the vitreous compositions were measured by DSC and are gathered in Table 1 and Fig. 2b. A strong variation of T_g is observed in the TZL system (300 to 500°C, see Fig. 2b) which allows a wide range of chemical composition design, in particular when considering multimaterial fibers. Therefore, in order to increase the damage threshold of the fibers, we will be able to select a TZL composition with a higher T_g compared to the TZN 80-10-10 composition (T_g = 285°C) that is currently used [6]. We also studied the evolution of the samples T_g as a function of the La_2O_3 content as well as for a fixed La_2O_3 content (Fig. 4). Therefore, the T_g shifts towards high temperatures from 325°C to 449°C with increasing lanthanum content from 0 to 15 mol.% (Fig. 4a). This can be explained by the bond energy of La-O (448.4 kJ.mol^{-1}) which is significantly higher than that of Zn-O (350.4 kJ.mol^{-1}), and by the modification of the vitreous network. Thermal stability ($\Delta T = T_x - T_g$ where T_x is the onset temperature for the first crystallization exothermic peak) is

also found to increase with addition of low La_2O_3 content ($\Delta T_{(TZ\ 70\text{-}30)}$ = 98°C *vs* $\Delta T_{(TZL\ 70\text{-}25\text{-}05)}$ =160°C). This result is in accordance with the works of Dorofeev *et al.* [8] and Oermann *et al.* [9] who showed that rare earth addition improves tellurite glass stability. For drawing, compositions with a thermal stability higher than 100°C are empirically preferred to avoid crystallization during the thermal processing. However, as indicated previously, a tendency to crystallization is observed for the samples with 15 mol.% of La_2O_3, indicating that the thermal stability decreases from a certain La_2O_3 content. Finally, Fig. 4b shows that at fixed La_2O_3 content (5 mol.%), the T_g tends to slowly increase when TeO_2 is progressively replaced by ZnO. This increase of T_g upon substitution with ZnO in tellurite network (ZnO is a glass intermediate, here acting as glass-former) has been already studied in [21]. Furthermore, the thermal stability also increases. Therefore, in the case of TZL compositions with a fixed La_2O_3 content of 5 mol.%, we will favor TZL compositions with a TeO_2 content below 80 mol.%.

Table 1
Thermal properties of lanthanum-based tellurite glasses (in bold the compositions which gather both vitrification and drawing criteria)

Compositions (mol. %)	**T_g (±2 °C)**	**T_x (±2 °C)**	**ΔT (±4 °C)**
Series $70TeO_2$-(30-x)ZnO-xLa_2O_3 (varying La_2O_3 content)			
TZ 70-30	325	423	98
TZL 70-25-05	**365**	**525**	**160**
TZL 70-20-10	**407**	**-**	**>100**
TZL 70-15-15	449	-	>100
Series (95-y)TeO_2-yZnO-5La_2O_3 (fixed La_2O_3 content)			
TZL 60-35-05	**385**	**-**	**>100**
TZL 65-30-05	**374**	**-**	**>100**
TZL 70-25-05	**365**	**525**	**160**
TZL 75-20-05	**360**	**-**	**>100**
TZL 80-15-05	353	510	157
TZL 85-10-05	350	481	131
TZL 90-05-05	343	472	129

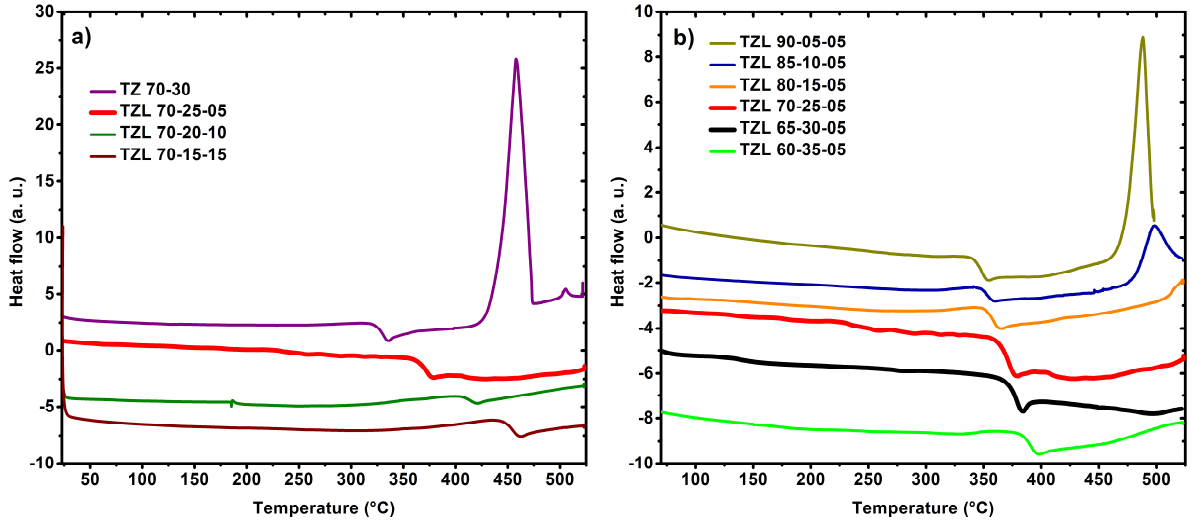

Fig. 4. DSC traces of several TZL glasses with a La_2O_3 content variation (a) and a fixed La_2O_3 content (b). Thermograms were vertically shifted for sake of clarity **(in bold red and black, the two compositions chosen for optical fibers drawing)**

3.1.2. Optical characterizations

Absorption spectra from the UV-visible to the infrared region of the glass samples are shown in Fig. 6. At 0.48µm, we can observe a small shoulder which is due to platinum impurity absorption [22]–[24]. These Pt impurities are responsible for the orange coloration of the glass (Fig. 5) and are introduced during the manufacturing process because of a slight interaction between the glass batch and the platinum crucible. At 3.3µm and 4.4µm, we can identify two absorption peaks relative to the OH species. Fig. 6a shows the influence of La_2O_3 content. Both absorption peaks decrease when La_2O_3 is introduced into the matrix. Thus, the incorporation of La_2O_3 reduces the sensitization to OH species. We also observe a slight increase in the transmission window with the La_2O_3 addition (TZ 70-30: optical band gap at 0.37µm and multiphonon absorption cut-off at 6.20µm compared to TZL 70-15-15: optical band gap at 0.35µm and multiphonon absorption cut-off at 6.29µm). Both limits were determined for an absorption coefficient of $10cm^{-1}$. Fig. 6b shows the absorption spectra at a fixed La_2O_3 content. The same observation can be made for the TeO_2 content decrease. For compositions with low levels of TeO_2, the transmission window increases slightly (TZL 60-35-05: optical band gap at 0.34µm and multiphonon absorption cut-off at 6.24µm compared to TZL 90-05-05: optical band gap at 0.39µm and multiphonon absorption cut-off at 6.20µm). Furthermore, when TeO_2 content increases with respect to ZnO content, we observed a growth of the absorption peak OH.

Fig. 5. Picture of TZL 70-25-05 bulk

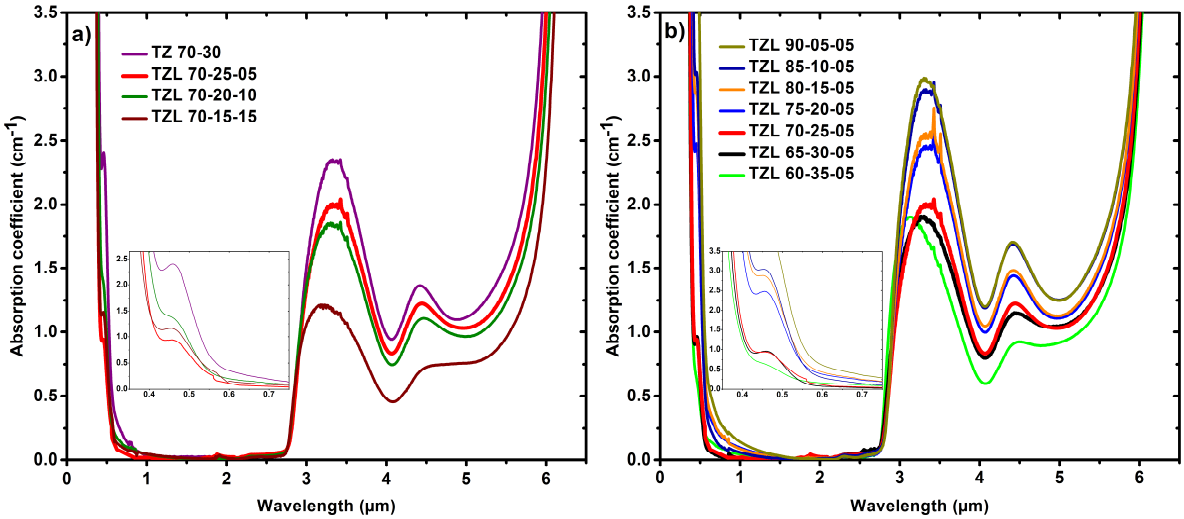

Fig. 6. UV-visible-NIR absorption coefficient spectra of the TZL glass samples as a function of their La_2O_3 content (a) and for a fixed La_2O_3 content (b) **(in bold red and black, the two compositions chosen for optical fibers drawing)**

Then, the refractive index of each glass composition was measured, shown in Fig. 7 and gathered in Table 2. The addition of La_2O_3 within the glass matrix decreases its refractive index (Fig. 7a). In Fig. 7b, the refractive index evolution of the glasses having the same La_2O_3 content is reported. As expected, the refractive index increases as the TeO_2 content increases with respect to ZnO as generally observed with heavy oxides. M.F. Faznny *et al.* [25] who made the same observation on the refractive index evolution with the addition of La_2O_3 in a borotellurite matrix, explains this effect by the decreasing number of non-bridging oxygen as the content of lanthanum oxide increases. The wavelength-dependent refractive index is plotted in Fig. 7c and 7d **using** the Sellmeier equation (7) where λ is the wavelength and A, B and C are the Sellmeier coefficients obtained by a least-square fitting procedure and gathered in Table 3 for each TZL composition.

Table 2
Refractive indices as a function of La2O3 content at 543.5nm, 632.8, 1064nm and 1550nm

Compositions (mol. %)	543.5nm	632.8nm	1064nm	1550nm
Series $70TeO_2$-(30-x)ZnO-xLa_2O_3 (varying La_2O_3 content)				
TZ 70-30	2.092	2.065	2.024	2.018
TZL 70-25-05	2.068	2.042	2.005	1.999
TZL 70-20-10	2.047	2.023	1.988	1.984
TZL 70-15-15	2.032	2.013	1.977	1.975
Series (95-y)TeO_2-yZnO-5La_2O_3 (fixed La_2O_3 content)				
TZL 60-35-05	2.025	2.002	1.968	1.962
TZL 65-30-05	2.047	2.022	1.986	1.980
TZL 70-25-05	2.068	2.042	2.005	1.999
TZL 75-20-05	2.097	2.066	2.026	2.020
TZL 80-15-05	2.115	2.086	2.043	2.037
TZL 85-10-05	2.133	2.105	2.061	2.054
TZL 90-05-05	2.151	2.122	2.077	2.067

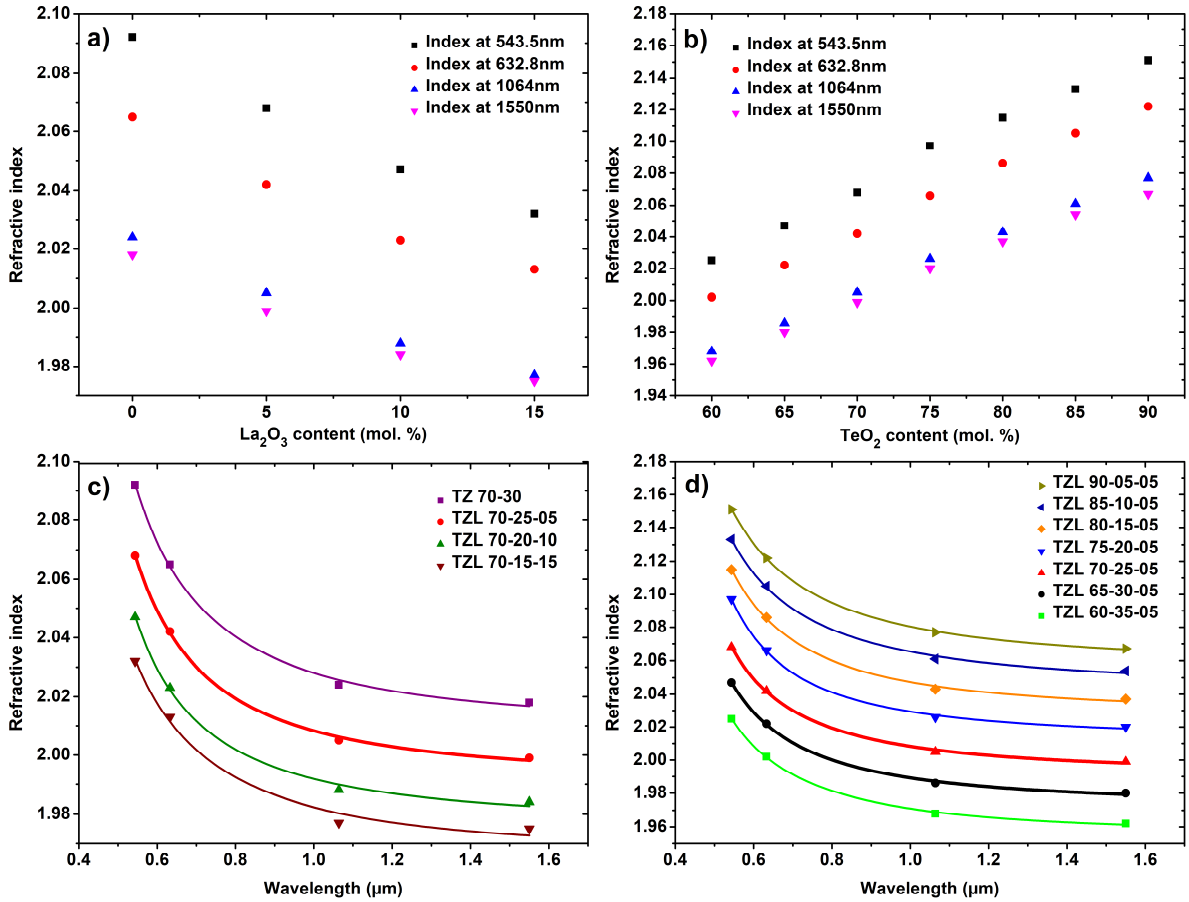

Fig. 7. Refractive index as a function of the La_2O_3 content variation (a) and at fixed La_2O_3 content (b). Wavelength-dependent refractive index with the Sellmeier equation for La_2O_3 content variation (c) and at fixed La_2O_3 content (d) **(in bold red and black, the two compositions chosen for optical fibers drawing)**

Table 3
Sellmeier coefficients obtained by a least-square fitting procedure for each TZL composition

Compositions (mol.%)	A	B	C (µm)
Series $70TeO_2$-(30-x)ZnO-xLa_2O_3 (varying La_2O_3 content)			
TZ 70-30	3.312	0.726	0.307
TZL 70-25-05	3.384	0.583	0.321
TZL 70-20-10	3.417	0.490	0.329
TZL 70-15-15	3.099	0.767	0.275
Series (95-y)TeO_2-yZnO-5La_2O_3 (fixed La_2O_3 content)			
TZL 60-35-05	3.203	0.619	0.303
TZL 65-30-05	3.302	0.590	0.315
TZL 70-25-05	3.384	0.583	0.321
TZL 75-20-05	3.564	0.486	0.351
TZL 80-15-05	3.412	0.701	0.317
TZL 85-10-05	3.257	0.923	0.291
TZL 90-05-05	2.976	1.257	0.266

In order to understand the variation of the glass refractive index upon addition of heavier La_2O_3 oxide in the network, we have calculated and studied the polarizability, optical basicity and oxygen packing density of the different TZL glasses. All the values are summarized in Table 4. The density of each composition was measured and is reported in Table 4. We observe that as the concentration of La_2O_3 increases, the density increases too, as expected. This can be explained by the replacement of lighter ZnO oxide with heavier La_2O_3 oxide. The same behavior is observed, for a fixed La_2O_3 content. The density increases as ZnO is substituted by heavier TeO_2.

The oxygen packing density (OPD) corresponds to the oxygen volume concentration in the glass. As the La_2O_3 content increases at fixed TeO_2 content, the molar volume increases (24,71 to 30,63 cm^3/mol) and the OPD decreases (68.80 to 65.29 $mol.L^{-1}$), see Fig. 8a. On the other hand, the molar volume (25,65 to 29,15 cm^3/mol) and the OPD (66.29 to 68.62 $mol.L^{-1}$) increase at fixed La_2O_3 content with the substitution of ZnO for TeO_2 as shown in Fig. 8b.

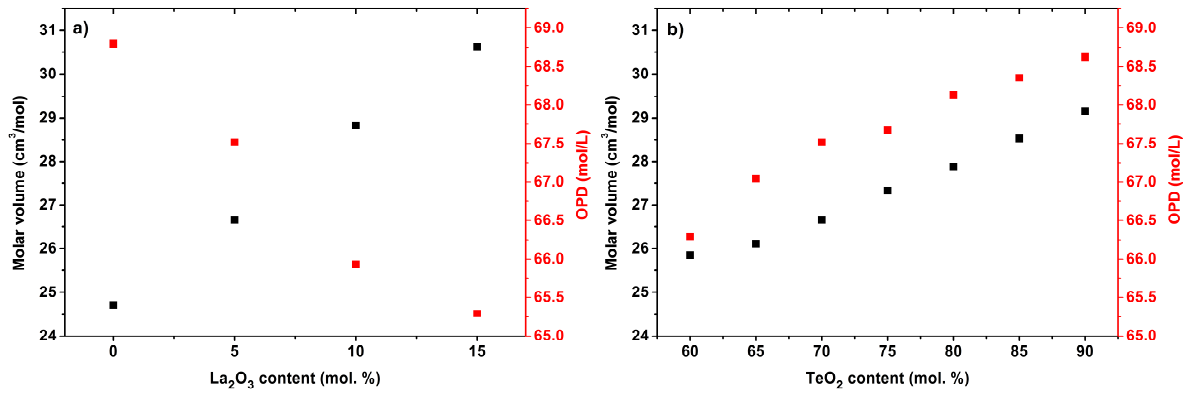

Fig. 8. Molar Volume and Oxygen packing density (OPD) of the studied glasses as a function of the La_2O_3 content (a) and for a fixed La_2O_3 content (b)

Fig. 9 shows the evolution combining electronic polarizability and linear refractive index at 1.55µm as a function of the composition. For an increase of La_2O_3 content (Fig. 9a), while the electronic polarizability increases (together with the molar refraction), the measured refractive index decreases, in accordance with the increase of the molar volume and the related decrease of the OPD. On the other hand, for a fixed La_2O_3 content and varying the TeO_2-ZnO ratio (Fig. 9b), we can observe the same trend for the refractive index and the polarizability, the

higher the electronic polarizability, the higher the refractive index, in accordance with the related increase of the OPD, but together with an increase in the molar volume (Fig. 8b).

Table 4
Density (ρ), molecular weight (M), molar volume (Vm), molar refraction (Rm), linear refractive index at 1550nm (n), electronic polarizability (α), Oxygen packing density (OPD) and optical basicity (Λ) of the TZL studied glasses.

Compositions (mol.%)			ρ (g/cm³) (±0.002)	M (g/mol)	V_m (cm³/mol) (±0.01)	R_m (cm³/mol) (±0.005)	n 1550nm (±0.001)	α (Å³) (±0.002)	OPD (mol/L) (±0.02)	Λ_{th}
TeO_2	ZnO	La_2O_3								
Series $70TeO_2$-(30-x)ZnO-xLa_2O_3 (varying La_2O_3 content)										
70	**30**	**0**	5.510	136.14	24.71	12.50	2.018	4.96	68.80	0.960
70	**25**	**05**	5.565	148.36	26.66	13.32	1.999	5.29	67.52	0.962
70	**20**	**10**	5.572	160.58	28.82	14.26	1.984	5.66	65.93	0.964
70	**15**	**15**	5.641	172.80	30.63	15.06	1.975	5.97	65.29	0.966
Series (95-y)TeO_2-yZnO-5La_2O_3 (fixed La_2O_3 content)										
60	**35**	**05**	5.480	140.54	25.65	12.49	1.962	4.96	66.29	0.972
65	**30**	**05**	5.533	144.44	26.11	12.88	1.980	5.11	67.04	0.967
70	**25**	**05**	5.565	148.36	26.66	13.32	1.999	5.29	67.52	0.962
75	**20**	**05**	5.570	152.27	27.34	13.85	2.020	5.49	67.67	0.957
80	**15**	**05**	5.601	156.18	27.88	14.28	2.037	5.66	68.13	0.952
85	**10**	**05**	5.612	160.09	28.53	14.77	2.054	5.85	68.35	0.947
90	**05**	**05**	5.627	164.00	29.15	15.21	2.067	6.03	68.62	0.942

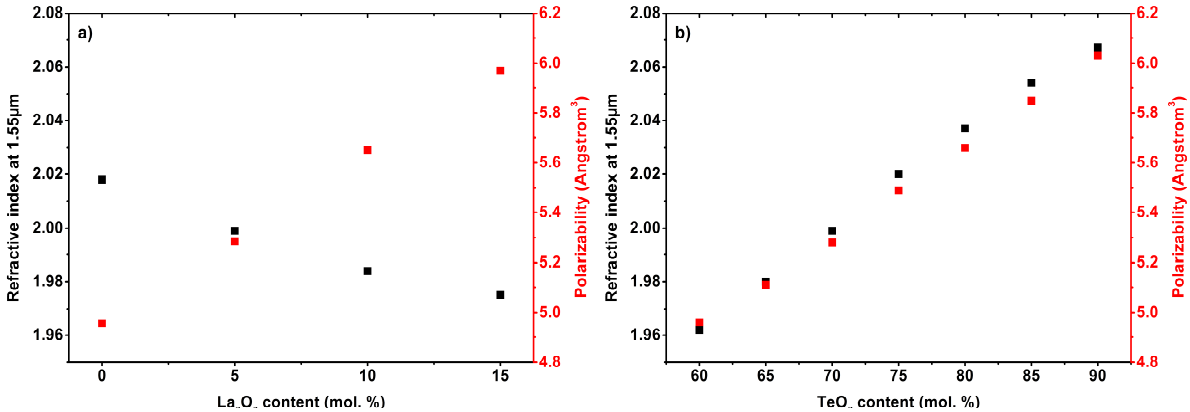

Fig. 9. Electronic polarizability and refractive index evolution as a function of La_2O_3 content variation (a) and at fixed La_2O_3 content (b)

Fig. 10 presents the variation of the refractive index (at 1.55 µm) and optical basicity as a function of glass composition. The optical basicity Λ_{th} is estimated here from values of oxides optical basicities coming from [26] and related with the oxide ions polarizability calculated for n_D (note that the trend of refractive index variation with the composition is the same, whatever the wavelength at which the refractive index is measured (Fig. 7)). In this case, the contribution of the cations polarizability is subtracted from the glass polarizability to obtain the oxide ions polarizability. From this Λ_{th} estimation, we observe that, whatever the variation in the glass composition, the variation of the optical basicity calculated in this way is in opposite trend with the variation of the refractive index when this evolution should be related to the glass refractive index variation since optical basicity is linked to the magnitude of negative charge borne by the oxygen atoms or ions and finally to their polarizability [27]. Therefore, as a first approximation, the contribution of cations is neglected in predicting the evolution of the refractive index. However, here, Te(+IV) has an important, non-negligible polarizability and its effect on the oxide ions polarizability can no more be neglected. What's more, depending on the tellurium oxide

polyhedrons involved in the glass composition (TeO_4°, TeO_4^{-}, TeO_3^{-}, TeO_3^{2-}), their relative optical basicity is significantly different, varying from 0.82 to 1.23 [28]. Thus, to reach in our compositions an optical basicity which would be representative of the refractive index variation, it should be necessary to perform a structural study (Raman study for instance) to identify the relative importance of the different [Te_xO_y] polyhedrons present in our glass composition. Fig. 11 gathers all these results and present the variation of the different studied parameters (V_m, OPD, α, Λ and n) as a function of composition for a varying La_2O_3 amount (Fig. 11a) and at a fixed La_2O_3 amount (Fig. 11b). From these different results and for these compositions, the OPD parameter is finally the simplest way to predict the refractive index variation (Fig. 11a and b). Finally, by plotting the refractive index as a function of the spatial optical fill rate (R_m/V_m) (Fig. 11c), the overall compositions are on a same line with an increase in the refractive index and the R_m/V_m ratio when the TeO_2 content increases and a decrease in the refractive index and the R_m/V_m ratio when the La_2O_3 content increases. Using this graph, it is thus possible to predict and anticipate the refractive index of a new TZL composition. One can note that we can also plot the refractive index as a function of $R_m \times OPD = (R_m/V_m) \times C \times 10^3$ (Fig. 11d). This parameter represents a ponderation of the molar refraction by the oxygen packing density, and allows to distinguish between the two series of glasses, at fixed or variable La_2O_3 content (resp. variable or fixed TeO_2 content)

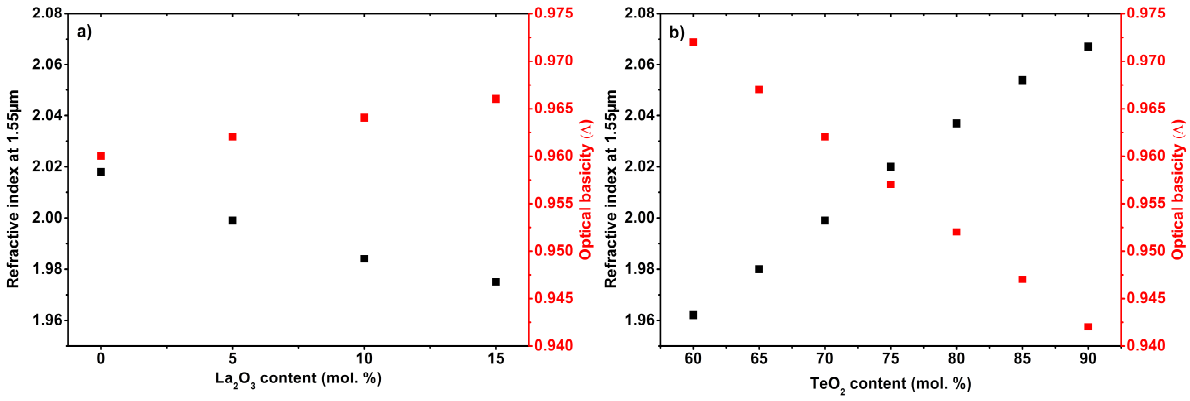

Fig. 10. Optical basicity (Λ) and refractive index evolution as a function of La_2O_3 content variation (a) and at fixed La_2O_3 content (b)

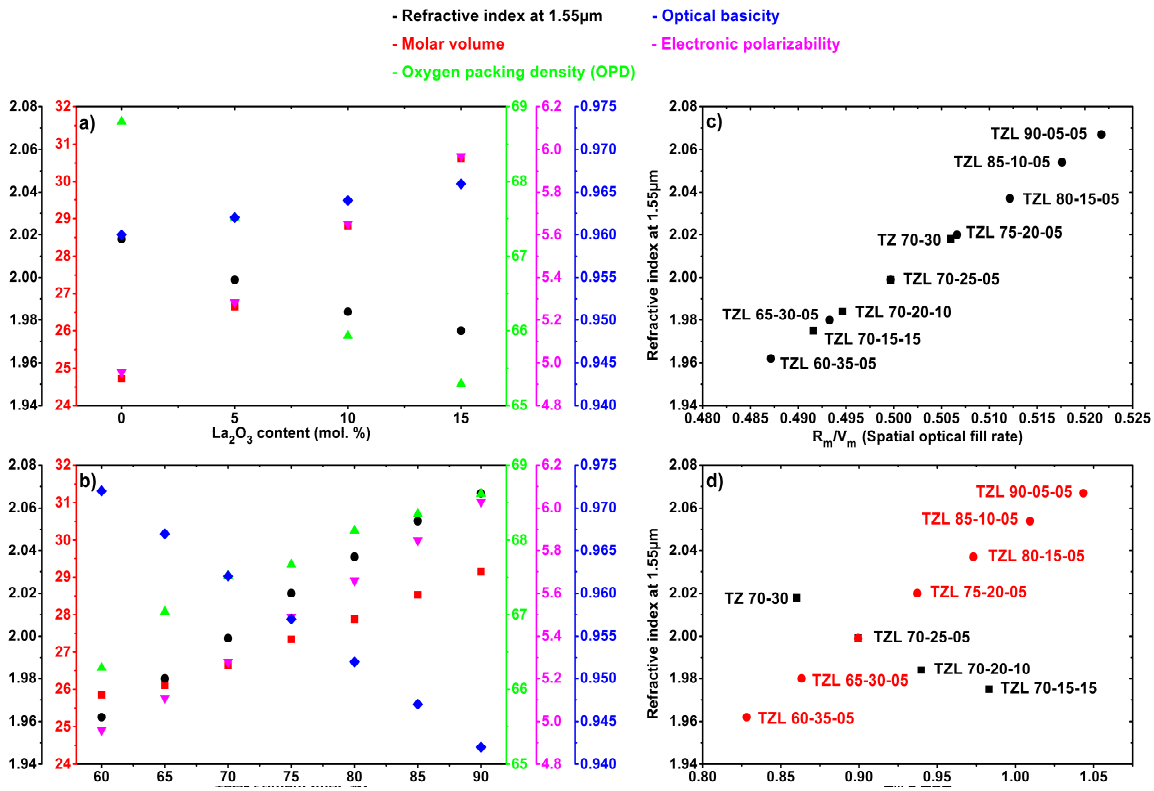

Fig. 11. Molar volume, linear refractive index at 1.55µm, electronic polarizability, Oxygen packing density (OPD) and optical basicity (Λ) of the TZL studied glasses as a function of their La_2O_3 content (a) and for a fixed La_2O_3 content (TeO_2 content variation) (b). Evolution of the refractive index at 1.55µm as a function of the spatial optical fill rate R_m/V_m for each TZL composition (c) and as a function of $R_m \times OPD$ (d)

3.2. Cladding and core selections for step-index optical fibers manufacturing

Two glass compositions were selected from the above study of TZL vitreous system for the fabrication of step-index optical fibers, by taking into account their close thermal and thermo-mechanical properties, as well as their optical properties to ensure light guiding into the fiber. For the fiber core, the selected glass composition is $70TeO_2$ - 25ZnO – $05La_2O_3$ (mol.%) whereas for the fiber cladding, it is $65TeO_2$ – 30ZnO – $05La_2O_3$. **We have chosen a core glass composition with 5 mol. % of La_2O_3 for a question of stability of the core vitreous material in relation to the fiber drawing process. This composition has the advantage to exhibit a strong thermal stability (T_x-T_g) of 160°C. As the temperature of the glass is raised between T_g and T_x during the fiber drawing process, it is essential that this difference (T_x-T_g) is as large as possible in order to avoid the risk of crystallization during the fiber drawing process. The clad composition (TZL 65-30-05) was then chosen with a T_g and a refractive index compatible with the fiber drawing process. Their thermal and optical properties are summarized up in Table 5 and represented in bold red and black plots on Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 7.** From a thermal and thermo-mechanical point of view, these compositions exhibit close glass transition temperature for the drawing and similar thermal expansion coefficients (TEC) which would allow to avoid any fracture and ensuring good cohesion of the assembly. From an optical point of view, refractive indices were chosen to ensure the light confinement in the core of the fiber with a core refractive index higher than the cladding refractive index with an index difference greater than 10^{-2}. This optical fiber is monomodal (Normalized frequency (10) [29]: V < 2.405) from 2.6µm for a core radius "a" of 3.5µm. The numerical aperture of the fiber is around 0.27.

$$V = 2\pi a \frac{\sqrt{n_{core}^2 - n_{cladding}^2}}{\lambda} \qquad (10)$$

Table 5
Thermal and optical properties for the selected core and cladding composition

Composition (mol%)	T_g (°C)	T_x (°C)	ΔT (°C)	TEC (°C^{-1})	n (1.55µm)
TZL 70-25-05 (core)	365	525	160	1.143 x 10^{-5}	1.999
TZL 65-30-05 (clad)	374	-	>100	1.025 x 10^{-5}	1.980

The optical fibers were manufactured using a combination of Built-in-casting (BiC) and Rod-in-tube (RiT) techniques as described above in section 2.2. These fibers were hand cleaved and observed under an optical microscope to check the core-clad interface quality and the core diameter as shown in Fig. 12.

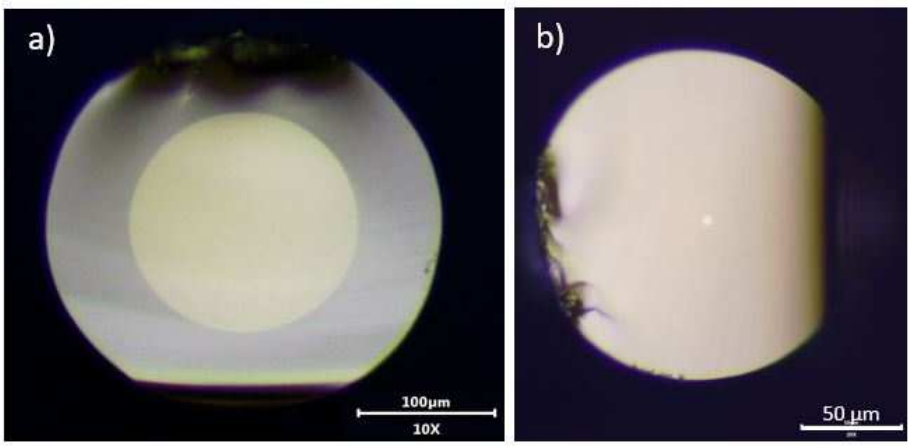

Fig. 12. Optical micrographs of different fibers cleaves: a) 170µm core fiber diameter obtained with the large-core preform resulting from the BIC method and b) small-core fiber (7µm core diameter) prepared through the RiT method

The optical losses of these fibers were then measured by the cut-back technique, see Fig. 13b (black line). This fiber transmits light up to 2.7µm and has a minimum loss of 2.85 dB/m at 1.4µm. The transmission and losses of these fibers can be improved in future work by **dehydrating** the glasses with a synthesis in a controlled

atmosphere and by the use of precursors with a better chemical quality in order to limit contamination by water and transition metals that lead to parasitic absorption [23], [30].

In view of replacing the well-known TZN glasses by these promising TZL glasses for the manufacturing of glass-metal hybrid optical fibers or their use in the generation of supercontinuum, we compared the transmission (Fig. 13a) and the fibers losses (Fig. 13b) of the selected core composition (TZL 70-25-05) with the former one (TZN 80-10-10) which was used previously. Both bulks and preforms were prepared at room atmosphere without any purification process and using the same quality for the precursors. Both glasses are limited by the multiphonon absorption which appears around 6.25µm. However, OH absorptions at 3.3µm and 4.4µm are more pronounced for the TZN 80-10-10 composition. It can therefore be assumed that this composition is more sensitive to atmospheric OH-contamination which significantly alters not only the optical properties but also probably the mechanical properties. **Several reasons can explain this fact. Based on the drawing temperature which is higher for TZL glass compared to TZN, we assume that the TZL viscosity is higher than the TZN one at the synthesis temperature, fixed at 850°C for both glasses. This higher viscosity might prevent water diffusion from the atmosphere to the melt, but could also on the other hand prevent OH removal from the melt. The starting product Na_2CO_3 used for TZN may also bring water in the melt. Another parameter, as previously stated, which could also explain this TZN higher sensitivity to water, is that the incorporation of Na_2O in the glass composition leads to non-bridging oxygens and increases the basicity of the glass melt, thus increasing reactivity with water [10]–[12].** The optical losses of fibers drawn from air-cast glasses confirm the better transmission of TZL fiber vs TZN fibers, even if of course the IR transmission is limited by OH absorption (Fig. 13b). TZL 70-25-05 and TZN 80-10-10 glasses were also synthesized with higher purity precursors in a glovebox-controlled atmosphere to limit contamination by atmospheric water (Fig. 13a) and compared, to estimate the potential of TZL 70-25-05 for low losses optical fibers (Fig. 13b). We can observe in Fig. 13a the strong decrease of OH absorption peaks for each glass but the purification of TZL is more efficient thanks to the low sensitivity to OH contamination as we indicated above. In this way, this strong decrease allows us to lower the optical losses of the fiber down to less than 2dB/m up to 2.75µm for TZL fibers and 2.65µm for TZN fibers with a minimum loss of 1.25dB/m at 2.15µm for TZL fibers (Fig. 13b). However, for TZN fibers, the remaining OH content ends up the fiber transmission at 2,8 µm while for TZL fiber, the transmission extends above 3 µm and illustrates the superior behavior of TZL glasses regarding OH contamination, even if the OH-groups are not totally removed. **A systematic study of purification and dehydration process of TZL glasses is currently in progress.**

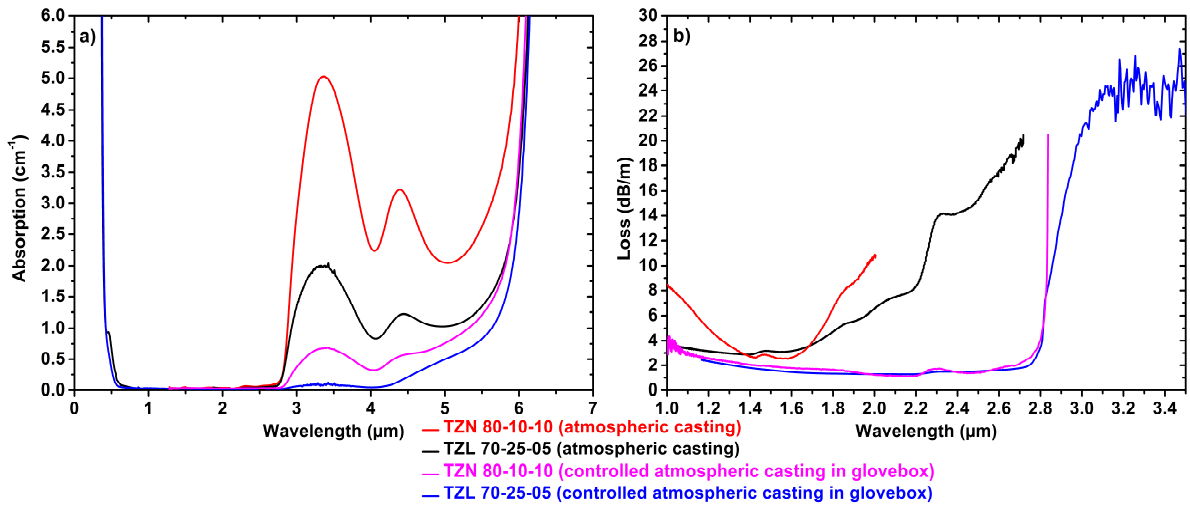

Fig. 13. a) Absorption coefficient spectra of TZL 70-25-05 and TZN 80-10-10 core glasses cast in air and in glovebox. b) Comparison of losses obtained for corresponding step index fibers.

3.3. Mechanical characterizations

TZL fibers appear to be mechanically stronger and easier to handle compared to TZN fibers, in particular to crushing. To verify this fact, first mechanical tests were performed such as micro-hardness measurements on the bulks and tensile strength measurements on the fibers. The results are summarized in Table 6. Micro-hardness measurements provide interesting information on the material's behavior to surface damage (Fig. 14). The average Vickers hardness increases by about 35% from 2.04 GPa to 2.73 GPa when switching from TZN 80-10-10 to TZL 70-25-05. However, in our case, the synthesis atmosphere in which the glass is prepared does not

seem to have a significant influence on the hardness value (2.73 GPa for atmospheric casting vs 2.68 GPa for controlled atmospheric casting in glovebox). On the other hand, for tensile strength measurements, the maximum mechanical tensile stress also increases by about 140% from 37 MPa to 89 MPa between TZN 80-10-10 and TZL 70-25-05 fibers. These preliminary mechanical measurements confirm the superior mechanical behavior of TZL glasses and fibers, which will be now studied more in details, by measuring these mechanical parameters for the different glass compositions, and especially by studying the tensile strength of fibers drawn from glasses casted in controlled atmosphere.

Table 6
Vickers hardness of several TZN and TZL glasses on bulk and maximum mechanical tensile stress for corresponding fibers

Composition (mol%)	Vickers Hardness (GPa)	Maximum mechanical tensile stress (MPa)
TZN 80-10-10 (atmospheric casting)	2.04	37
TZL 70-25-05 (atmospheric casting)	2.73	89
TZL 70-25-05 (controlled atmospheric casting in glovebox)	2.68	-

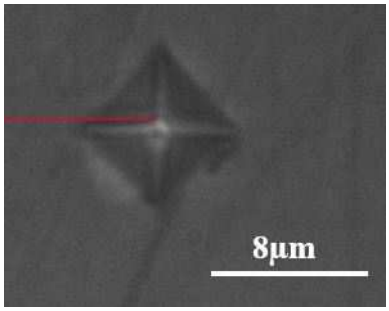

Fig. 14. Indentation trace on TZL 70-25-05 bulk after micro-hardness testing

4. Conclusions

The TeO_2-ZnO-La_2O_3 ternary glass system has been fully explored in order to select appropriate compositions for the fabrication of step-index optical fibers. For this purpose, 70TeO_2-(30-x)ZnO-xLa_2O_3 series (varying La_2O_3 content) and (95-y)TeO_2-yZnO-5La_2O_3 series (fixed La_2O_3 content) were prepared and characterized thermally and optically to understand the influence of the La_2O_3 content on the physical properties of the glass. A study of the relationship between refractive index and glass physical parameters has been conducted. Compared to the TZN 80-10-10 composition, the selected TZL 70-25-05 core composition has a higher T_g which will allow in particular to increase the threshold damage of the fibers and improve the metal-glass interface quality for the hybrid optical fibers [31]. In addition, TZL glasses have the advantage to present better mechanical properties with an improved hardness and tensile strength which allow an easier handling of TZL fibers compared to TZN fibers. To complete this study, additional mechanical measurements are being investigated to be presented to the glass community. Moreover, in order to reach a better understanding of the glass structure and of the relationship between the refractive index, the molar volume and the electronic polarizability as a function of the glass composition, an in-depth Raman structural study is in progress.
Lastly, these glasses were also subjected to **a purification and dehydration study** to limit contamination from transition metals and water in the atmosphere. To do this, the glasses were prepared under controlled atmosphere in a glovebox with 5N precursors and other compounds designed to capture OH species and remove them from the final glass matrix. **The improvement of the optical properties and the impact of the purification and dehydration processes are currently under further investigation.**

Acknowledgements

This research is the result of a collaboration between the Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Carnot de Bourgogne in Dijon in France supported by the French National Research Agency (ANR-17-CE08-0042-04, PROTEus project) and the Centre d'Optique, Photonique et Laser in Quebec City in Canada supported by the Canadian

Excellence Research Chair Program (CERC) in Photonics Innovations and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC). We are also grateful to acknowledge the Council of the French Region Bourgogne Franche-Comté and the European program FEDER.
This work has also been supported by the EIPHI Graduate School (contract ANR-17-EURE-0002).

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