Exploring the influence of ZnF_2 on zinc-tellurite glass: Unveiling changes in OH content, structure, and optical properties

Renato Grigolon Capelo^{1#}, Ricardo Santos Baltieri^{1#}, Marcos de Oliveira Jr.², Danilo Manzani^{1*}

¹São Carlos Institute of Chemistry - IQSC, University of São Paulo - USP, São Carlos, SP, Brazil ²São Carlos Institute of Physics – IFSC, University of São Paulo – USP, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

Equally contributing authors

*Corresponding author: dmanzani@usp.br

Supplementary figures



Figure S1. Bandgap energy curves calculated by Plot Tauc method.

Samples	Bandgap Energy (eV)	
TZN	3.43	
TZNF5	3.56	
TZNF10	3.60	
TZNF15	3.61	
TZNF20	3.65	
TZNF30	3.76	

 Table S1. Bandgap energy values calculated for all undoped glass samples.



Figure S2. XRD diffractograms of TZNF30 sample treated at Tp1 = 347 °C and Tp2 = 406 °C and the diffraction patterns of α -TeO₂, γ --TeO₂, and Zn₂Te₃O₈ phases.



Figure S3. Representative Raman deconvoluted bands between 550 to 900 cm⁻¹ (tellurite bands) for the (a) TZN, (b) TZNF10, (c) TZNF20, and (d) TZNF30 samples.

Table S2. Raman deconvoluted bands area in percent of the integral as obtained from the deconvolution of each Raman spectra.

Sample	Area (±0.5%)				
	T1 (610 cm ⁻¹)	T2 (660 cm ⁻¹)	T3 (715 cm ⁻¹)	T4 (755 cm ⁻¹)	
TZN	5.6	41.1	34.7	18.6	
TZNF5	6.7	38.0	35.6	19.6	
TZNF10	9.8	26.5	56.5	7.2	
TZNF15	9.5	25.7	57.6	7.1	
TZNF20	7.0	28.2	52.3	12.5	
TZNF30	2.7	28.9	59.3	9.1	