

Supplementary information

Antibacterial silver-doped phosphate-based glasses prepared by coacervation

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Table S1: Compositions of the glasses expressed in terms of element weight% based on EDX measurements.

Sample	Elemental composition (weight%)				
	P	Ca	Na	Ag	O
G-RT	27.70	14.87	5.23	-	52.17
G-Ag1-RT	24.13	13.63	4.60	1.97	55.67
G-Ag3-RT	24.87	14.07	4.43	6.00	50.67
G-Ag5-RT	23.73	13.53	3.37	8.43	50.93
G-Ag9-RT	20.43	12.20	2.67	14.20	50.50
G-Ag14-RT	22.50	11.00	2.00	22.97	41.50

Table S2: Compositions of the glasses expressed in terms of oxide weight% based on EDX measurements.

Sample	Oxide composition (weight%)				
	P ₂ O ₅	CaO	Na ₂ O	Ag ₂ O	H ₂ O
G-RT	62.81	20.58	6.98	0.00	9.63
G-Ag1-RT	54.12	18.67	6.07	2.07	19.08
G-Ag3-RT	56.18	19.41	5.89	6.36	12.16
G-Ag5-RT	53.50	18.63	4.46	8.91	14.50
G-Ag9-RT	45.82	16.71	3.52	14.91	19.02
G-Ag14-RT	51.21	15.29	2.68	24.50	6.32

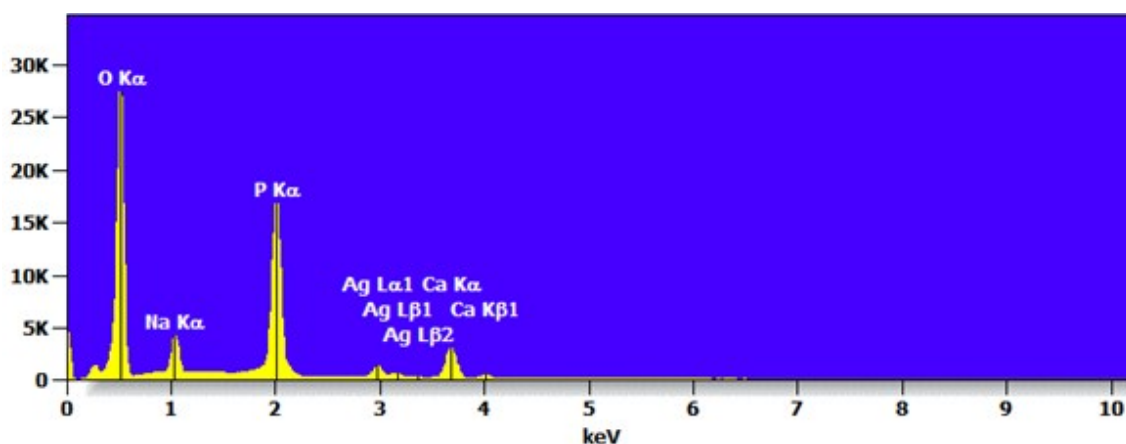


Figure S1: Representative EDX spectrum of a silver doped glass showing the spectral lines used to calculate the compositions of the glasses.

Table S3: Raman spectral bands (cm^{-1}) from of glasses dried at room temperature and calcined at 300 and 400 °C as a function of %mol Ag_2O with assignments.

G-RT	G-Ag1-RT	G-Ag3-RT	G-Ag5-RT	G-Ag9-RT	G-Ag14-RT	Assignment
700	697	697	697	695	695	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, A
893	892	892	890	891	890	$\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, A
1057	1053	1053	1053	1052	1052	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{PO}_3)^{2-}_t$, A
1170	1168	1167	1167	1164	1165	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_t)$, A
1253	1252	1250	1249	1244	1244	$\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{P-O}_t)$, A
G-300	G-Ag1-300	G-Ag3-300	G-Ag5-300	G-Ag9-300	G-Ag14-300	
699	697	699	705	700	701	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, A
892	864	894	896	896	896	$\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, A
1058	1058	1057	1056	1053	1053	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{PO}_3)^{2-}_t$, A
1169	1169	1164	1161	1162	1159	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_t)$, A
1250	1248	1245	1242	1241	1236	$\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{P-O}_t)$, A
G-400	G-Ag1-400	G-Ag3-400	G-Ag5-400	G-Ag9-400	G-Ag14-400	
692	694	691	684			$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, A
		719	719	719	717	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, C
		740	741	742	741	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, C
		778	778	779	775	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_b)$, C
1044	1059	1042	1043	1048	1044	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{PO}_3)^{2-}_t$, A
1174	1173	1173	1174	1175	1173	$\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{P-O}_t)$, A
		1221	1221	1221	1220	$\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{PO}_3)^{2-}_t$, C
1259	1253	1252	1251	1249	1245	$\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{P-O}_t)$, A

A = Amorphous phase. C = Crystalline phase.

Compositional mol% of Ag₂O in G-Ag1-RT

The weight% elemental composition as shown in Table S1 was used to calculate the compositional mol% of each atom shown in Table 2. The calculation for mol% Ag₂O for G-Ag1-RT is shown below.

In order to calculate the glass composition, the weight% of each element was obtained from EDX:

$$\text{Ag weight\%} = 1.97$$

This was then used to calculate the oxide weight percentage taking into account the number of each element in its respective oxide form:

$$\text{Ag}_2\text{O weight\%} = 2.07$$

From this the mole% of each oxide can be calculated, however as the excess oxygen is assumed to exist as water and not part of the glass network, the mole% should be calculated excluding H₂O:

$$\text{Ag}_2\text{O mol\%} = \underline{1.09}$$

