

## Incremental Calculation Method of Melting Temperatures of Triple Oxides

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**ABSTRACT.** An equation for determining the melting temperatures of triple oxides is offered. It is shown that this equation enables determination of  $T_m$  with precision acceptable for thermodynamic calculation. In particular, for 45 % of compounds deviation ranges are from 0 to 10 % for 37 % – between 10-20 %, for 12 % – between 20–25 % and only for 6 % of compounds this characteristic exceeds the acceptable limit i.e., is more than 30 %.

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**Key words:** ternary oxides, equation, melting temperature.

On the basis of existing data [1] on triple oxides melting temperatures ( $T_m$ ), we determined that to work out a searching calculation method it is necessary to introduce these compounds in binary form. If a general

formula of a triple oxide is  $A_m B_n C_p O_q$ , then in binary form it will be  $A_{N_A} B_{N_B} C_{N_C} Oq/(m+n+p)$ , where  $N_A=m/(m+n+p)$ ,  $N_B=n/(m+n+p)$ ,  $N_C=p/(m+n+p)$  are cation mole functions and  $N_A+N_B+N_C=1$ . For example, the

Table 1

Melting temperature increment values of cations ( $I_c$ ) in triple oxides

Cations	$I_c$	Cations	$I_c$	Cations	$I_c$	Cations	$I_c$
Li	1500	Sn	800	V	1100	Sm	1610
Na	1180	Pb	800	Nb	1980	Eu	1990
K	950	As	15	Ta	2040	Gd	1880
Rb	920	Sb	420	Cr	1070	Tb	1790
Cs	900	Bi	415	Mo	1570	Dy	1620
Be	1750	Zn	1400	W	1850	Ho	1760
Mg	1900	Cd	900	Mn	1280	Er	1600
Ca	1910	Hg	670	Re	930	Tu	1770
Sr	1590	Co	450	Fe	860	Yb	1830
Ba	1370	Ag	400	Co	980	Lu	1850
B	300	Au	840	Ni	910	Th	2000
Al	1000	Sc	1630	Pd	890	U	1820
Ga	900	Y	1585	Pt	1270	Np	1770
In	700	La	1700	Ce	1760	Pu	1660
Tl	240	Ti	800	Pr	1820	Am	1610
Si	400	Zr	1800	Nd	1830	Cm	1670
Ge	460	Hf	2150	Pt	1270		

general formula of the triple oxide  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{PbO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$  is  $\text{Al}_2\text{Pb}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{11}$  while in binary form it will be  $\text{Al}_{1/4}\text{Pb}_{1/2}\text{Si}_{1/4}\text{O}_{11/8}$ . The sum of cations in such formula equals one. According to these principles and experimental data [1], we calculated melting temperature increments

Table 2

Melting temperature increments ( $I_o$ ) of oxygen ions ( $\text{O}^{-2}$ ) according to electric configuration of cations and formal values of their charge ( $Z_c$ ) in triple oxides

Electronic configuration of cations	Formal charge of cations, $Z_c$	$\text{O}^{-2}$ increment, $I_o$	Electronic configuration of cations	Formal charge of cations, $Z_c$	$\text{O}^{-2}$ increment, $I_o$	
S	+ 1	360	d	+ 1	1800	
	+ 2			+ 2	1000	
		1100		+ 3	733	
				+ 4	450	
				+ 5	80	
				+ 6	- 167	
P	+ 1	1200	f	+ 2	320	
	+ 2	300		+ 3	580	
	+ 3	560		+ 4	530	
	+ 4	530				

Table 3

The values of some triple oxide melting temperatures determined by the proposed equation and their experimental values.

Triple oxides	General formula	T,K		$\Delta T, \text{k}$	$\Delta, \%$
		Calculated	Experimental		
1	2	3	4	5	6
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{PbO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Al}_2\text{Pb}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{11}$	1088	1110	-22	-2.0
$\text{ZnO} \cdot 2\text{PbO} \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{ZnPb}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_6$	1005	848	+157	+18.5
$2\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{PbO} \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Zn}_2\text{PbB}_2\text{O}_6$	1126	1003	+122	+12.1
$2\text{ZnO} \cdot 0.4\text{PbO} \cdot 0.5\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Zn}_2\text{Pb}_4\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{21}$	882	953	-71	-7.4
$\text{CdO} \cdot 2\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{CdZn}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_6$	1392	1133	+259	+22.8
$2\text{La}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{La}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{22}$	1785	1553	+239	+15.4
$\text{PbO} \cdot \text{ZrO}_2 \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{PbZrB}_2\text{O}_6$	1125	1133	-8	-0.7
$3\text{BeO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}$	1612	1723	-111	-6.4
$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_8$	1677	1371	+306	+22.3
$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$	$\text{CaFeSiO}_4$	1631	1477	+154	+10.4
$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{FeO} \cdot 2\text{GeO}_2$	$\text{CaFeGe}_2\text{O}_6$	1587	1493	+94	+6.3
$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CoO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Ca}_2\text{CoSi}_2\text{O}_7$	1730	1558	+172	+11.0
$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{NiO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{CaNiSi}_2\text{O}_6$	1569	1623	-56	-3.4
$6\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{TiO}_2 \cdot \text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$	$\text{Ca}_4\text{Ti}_3\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{17}$	1723	2147	-424	-19.7
$7\text{CaO} \cdot 5\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{MgO}$	$\text{Ca}_7\text{Al}_{10}\text{MgO}_{23}$	1980	1603	+377	+23.5
$\text{SrO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{GeO}_2$	$\text{SrAl}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_8$	1618	1783	-165	-9.3
$2\text{SrO} \cdot \text{ZrO}_2 \cdot 6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Sr}_2\text{ZrAl}_{12}\text{O}_{22}$	1769	1973	-204	-10.3
$\text{SrO} \cdot 0.5\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.5\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{SrEuFeO}_4$	2108	1808	+300	+16.6
$2\text{SrO} \cdot 0.5\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.5\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{SrEuFeO}_5$	2088	1813	+275	+15.2
$2\text{SrO} \cdot \text{BeO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Sr}_2\text{BeSi}_3\text{O}_9$	1685	1693	-8	-0.5
$3\text{BaO} \cdot 3\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Ba}_3\text{B}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{16}$	1249	1282	-33	-2.6
$\text{BaO} \cdot \text{SnO}_2 \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{BaSnB}_2\text{O}_6$	1356	1593	-237	-14.9
$\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{BaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$	1550	2023	-473	-23.4
$2\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Ba}_2\text{Al}_2\text{B}_8\text{O}_{17}$	1248	1093	+165	+15.2
$\text{BaO} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{BaZnSi}_3\text{O}_8$	1510	1403	+107	+7.6
$\text{BaO} \cdot 2\text{ZnO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{BaZn}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$	1604	1643	-40	-2.4
$2\text{BaO} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Ba}_2\text{ZnSi}_2\text{O}_7$	1598	1688	-90	-5.3
$2\text{BaO} \cdot 2\text{BeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Ba}_2\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$	1747	1873	-126	-12.1
$\text{BaO} \cdot \text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{BaMgSi}_3\text{O}_8$	1610	1288	+322	+25.4
$6\text{BaO} \cdot 4\text{CaO} \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Ba}_4\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{20}$	1764	2148	-384	-17.9
$\text{BaO} \cdot \text{SrO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{BaSrSi}_3\text{O}_8$	1548	1548	0	0

for the triple oxide cations ( $\text{I}_c$ ), that are presented in Table 1. The melting temperature increment values for oxygen-ion ( $\text{I}_o$ ) were defined by the electronic configuration of the cations and formal values of their charge ( $Z_c$ ) in a compound. The obtained results are given in Table 2.

As there are no criteria, on the basis of which we could determine the melting character of triple oxides (congruently or incongruently this oxide would melt), in distinction from the previous work [2] we propose the following type of calculating equation:

$$T_m = N_A I_A + N_B I_B + N_C I_C + \{[q/(m+n+p)] \pm 0.25\} \cdot I_o^{\min}$$

This equation allows to ascertain that at this temperature triple oxides will melt or peritactically decompose. In the present equation  $I_A$ ,  $I_B$  and  $I_C$  are increments of A, B and C cations, taken from Table 1;  $I_o^{\min}$  is the minimal value of oxygen anions  $Io^A$ ,  $Io^B$  and  $Io^C$  towards A, B, C cations, taken from Table 2.

In the given equation, sign "+" stands for the condition when  $I_o^{\min} < 0$  and sign "-" when  $I_o^{\min} > 0$ .

Using this equation we have determined the melting temperatures of 529 triple oxides; some of the data are given in Table 3. To compare the calculated values of melting temperatures obtained by us with their experimental data both of them are given in Table 3. In this table  $\Delta$  is the difference between the experimental and calculated values of melting temperatures.

By analyzing the obtained results, it has been shown that this equation allows to determine  $T_m$ , with precision acceptable for thermodynamic calculations. Particularly for 45% of the examined compounds deviation ranges are from 0 to 10 %, for 37 % between 10-20 %, for 12 % between 20-25% and only for 6% of compounds this characteristic exceeds the acceptable limit i.e., it is more than 30 %.

## ფიზიკური ქიმია

# სამმაგი ოქსიდების დნობის ტემპერატურის განსაზღვრის ინკრემენტული საანგარიშო მეთოდი

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# პ. მელიქიშვილის ფიზიკური და ორგანული ქიმიის ინსტიტუტი, თბილისი

სამმაგი ოქსიდების დნობის ტემპერატურის ( $T_m$ ) უცნობი მნიშვნელობების განსაზღვრისათვის აუტორების მიერ შემოთავაზებულია შემდგინავი საანგარიშო განტოლება:

$$T_m = N_A I_A + N_B I_B + N_C I_C + \{[q/(m+n+p)] \pm 0.25\} \cdot I_o^{\min}$$

ეს განტოლება გვიჩვენებს, რომ ნაანგარიშები ტემპერატურის ზვით გამოსაკვლევი ოქსიდი ან გადნება, ან დაიმლება პერიტექტიკული რეაქციით ამ განტოლებაში  $I_A$ ,  $I_B$  და  $I_C$  A, B და C კათონების ინკრემენტებია, ხოლო  $I_o^{\min}$  აღნიშნული კათონების მიმართ ჟანგბადიონის ინკრემენტის მნიშვნელობაა. "+" ვიღებთ მაშინ, როდესაც  $I_o^{\min} < 0$ , ხოლო "-" , როდესაც  $I_o^{\min} > 0$ .

შემოთავაზებული განტოლება საშუალებას გაძლიერებს  $T_m$  განვსაზღვროთ თერმოდინამიკური გათვლებისათვის მისაღები სიზუსტით; კროდ, განხილული ნაერთების 45%-თვის ცდომილება მერყეობს 0-10% ზღვრებში, ~37%-თვის – 10-20%-ის, ხოლო ~12%-თვის – 20-25% ზღვრებში, და ნაერთების მხოლოდ 6%-თვის ეს მახასიათებელი აღვმატება დასაშვებ ზღვარს – 30% -ზე მეტია.

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