

THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF CaO-Al₂O₃ MELTS

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Thermodynamic properties of the CaO-Al₂O₃ are of interest in ceramic and cement technologies, as well as in metallurgy and material science. The high-alumina region of this system is especially interesting for the cosmochemical study of the selective evaporation and condensation of the primitive solar nebula [1].

This work presents the calculation of the thermodynamic properties of the CaO-Al₂O₃ melts at temperature from 1800 to 2500 K in the framework of the ideal associated solutions theory. The simplified lattice model accounts for the intermolecular interactions using the semi-phenomenological parameters, which were determined on the base of the experimental thermodynamic data [2, 3].

In contrast to the previous calculations made in the frameworks of the sublattice and quasichemical models [4, 5], the initial thermodynamic data considers 12 condensed phases (8 solid and 4 liquid) and 12 gas species; these components are listed in the Table.

The same Table gives the calculated values of the Gibbs formation energies for the compounds and the vapor species over the CaO-Al₂O₃ system, which are used for the calculation of the equilibrium conditions in the system at a given composition and temperature. The equation solution for the integral Gibbs energy for the system studied was found by the widely used approach, namely the Gibbs energy minimization method [6].

The obtained results are shown in Figure and compares with the experimental data obtained by the mass spectrometric Knudsen effusion method in the temperature range 1800-2100 K [7, 8]. As seen from the figure, the deviations in the calculated oxide activities was less than 5 %; resulting in the errors in the Gibbs energies of the melts formation in the CaO-Al₂O₃ system of 1 kJ/mole with respect to the experimental data heaving the errors of the same order of magnitude.

Table

The Gibbs energies of formation of condensed phases and vapor species over CaO-Al₂O₃ melts at 1933 K calculated in the present study on the base of the experimental data [2, 3]

Condensed phases				Gas phase	
Solid phases	$\Delta_f G_{1933}$, kJ/mole	Liquid phases	$\Delta_f G_{1933}$, kJ/mole	Vapor species	$\Delta_f G_{1933}$, kJ/mole
Al ₂ O ₃	-1055.518	Al ₂ O ₃	-1037.330	Al	92.545
CaO	-428.777	CaO	-416.203	AlO	-70.953
CaAl ₂ O ₄	-1545.027	CaAl ₂ O ₄	-1546.931	AlO ₂	-99.424
CaAl ₄ O ₇	-2616.481			Al ₂	199.593
CaAl ₁₂ O ₁₉	-6849.686			Al ₂ O	-279.329
Ca ₃ Al ₂ O ₆	-2417.464			Al ₂ O ₂	-388.134
Ca ₅ Al ₆ O ₁₄	-5527.788			Al ₂ O ₃	-410.309
Ca ₁₂ Al ₁₄ O ₃₃	-13024.521	Ca ₁₂ Al ₁₄ O ₃₃	-13088.549	Ca	-15.231
				CaO	-71.497
				O	126.135
				O ₂	0.000
				O ₃	269.935

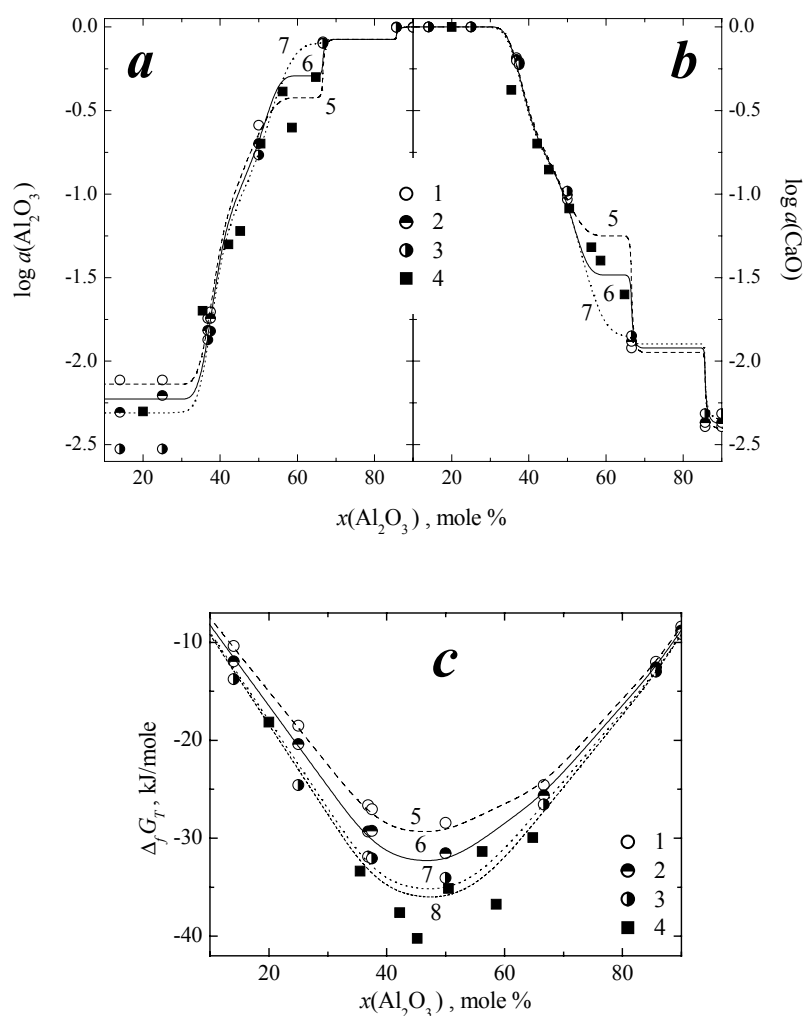


Fig. Activities of Al_2O_3 (a), CaO (b), and the Gibbs energies of formation of the melts of the $\text{CaO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ system (c) at 1833 (1, 5), 1933 (2, 6), 2033 (3, 7), and 2060 K (4, 8), obtained by mass spectrometric method (1-3 – in [7], 4 – in [8]) and calculated in the present study (5-8).

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