

DOI: 548.3:543.579

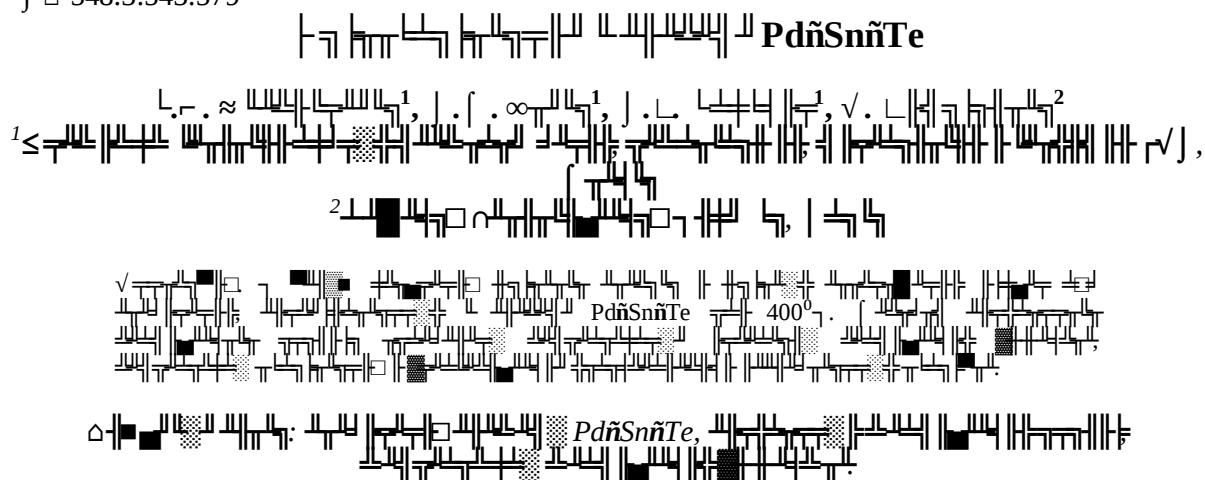
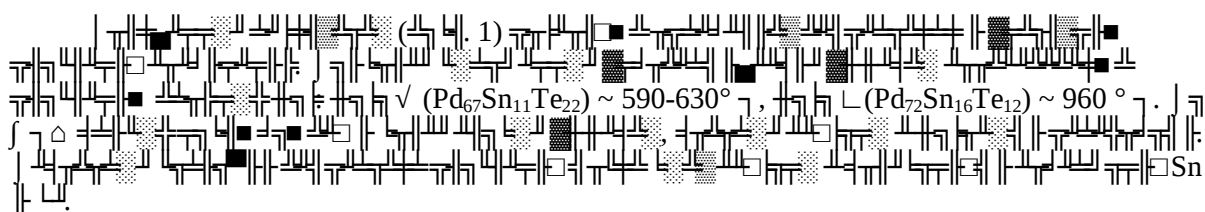
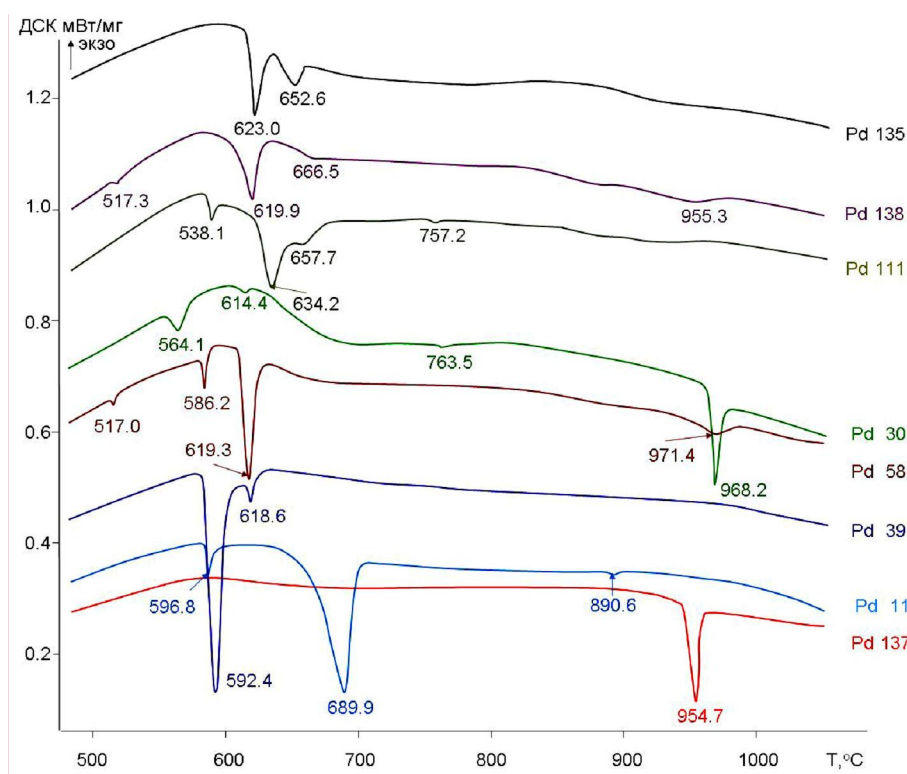
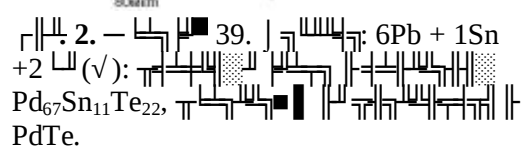
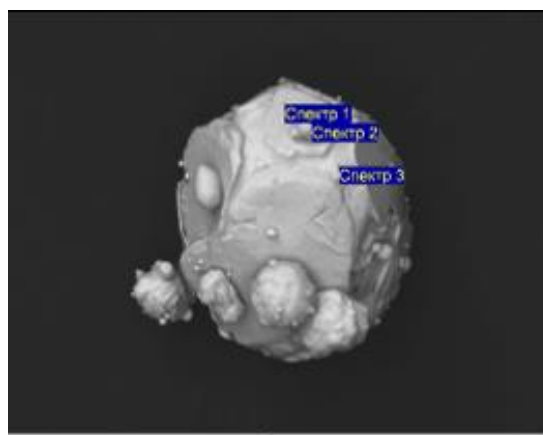
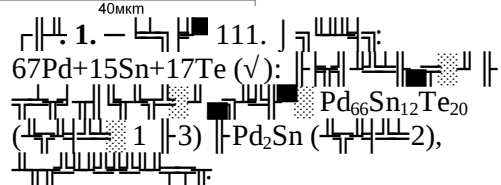
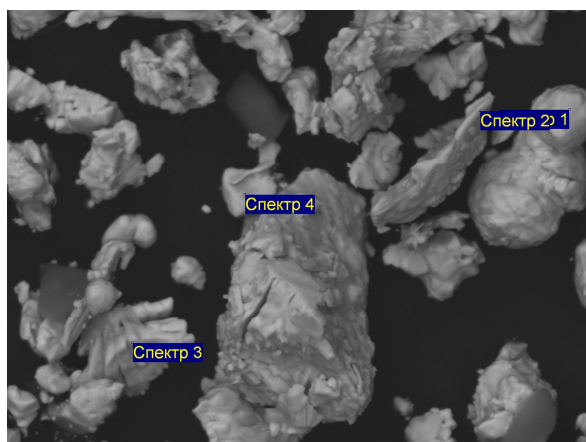
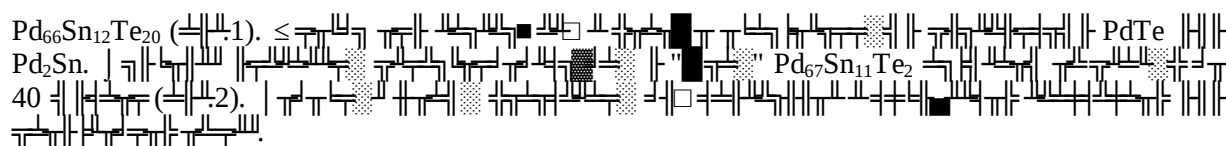


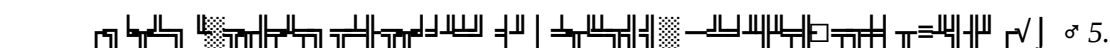
Fig. 1. X-ray diffraction patterns of PdSnTe. (1) - experimental pattern; (2) - calculated pattern. (2014). *Exp. Geochem.* 4. 373-375. http://exp-geochem.ru/JPDF/2014/04/Evstigneeva_rus.pdf

PdSnTeAsSb. Sn, As, Sb, Te, (Vymazalová A., M. Drábeck, 2010). Pd-Sn-Te, 400 °C, [Vymazalová A., M. Drábeck, 2010]. Pd₇₂Sn₁₆Te₁₂, Pd₆₇Sn₁₁Te₂₂, (JCM 5600LV), Pd-Sn-Te. (NETZSCH STA 449 F3 Jupiter ®; 30-1050 °C; 10.0 C/s; Ar) PdSnTe. JSM 5610LV, INCA Energy-450. PdSnTe. [Vymazalová A., M. Drábeck, 2010]. Pd₆₇Sn₁₁Te₂₂, Pd₇₂Sn₁₆Te₁₂, PdSnTe (Pd₂Sn, PdTe). Pd₂Sn, PdTe, 0, n = «Sn (Pd₇₁Sn₂₁Te₈)». Pd₇₂Sn₁₆Te₁₂



			(T°C)	(J/g)	(T°C)
Pd11	5Pd+Sn+3Te	PdTe + Pd ₂ (Sn,Te)	689.7	-64.43 -3.86	587.0
Pd30	73Pd+16Sn+13Te	Pd ₇₂ Sn ₁₆ Te ₁₂ + Pd ₃ Sn	968.0	-11.97 -0.838 -4.089	614.5 564.1
Pd39	5Pd+Sn+2Te	Pd ₆₇ Sn ₁₁ Te ₂₂ + Pd ₂ (Sn,Te) + PdTe	592.3	-47.1 -2.71	619.1
Pd58	68Pd+15Sn+17Te	Pd ₆₇ Sn ₁₁ Te ₂₂ + Pd ₇₂ Sn ₁₆ Te ₁₂ + Pd ₂ (Sn,Te)	619.3 972.0	-21.42 -1.227 -2.384	586.3
Pd111	67Pd+15Sn+17Te	Pd ₆₇ Sn ₁₁ Te ₂₂	632.6	-11.96 -2.223	588.3
Pd135	67Pd+11Sn+22Te	Pd ₆₇ Sn ₁₁ Te ₂₂	623	-12.74 -6.492	652.0
Pd137	72Pd+16Sn+12Te	Pd ₇₂ Sn ₁₆ Te ₁₂ + Pd ₃ Sn	955	-15.08	
Pd138	68Pd+11Sn+22Te	Pd ₆₇ Sn ₁₁ Te ₂₂	620	-16	

* A.Vimazalova & M.Drabek [2010]

1. 

Vymazalová A., M. Drábeck (2010). The system Pd-Sn-Te at 400 °C and mineralogical implications. II. The ternary phases. *Can.Mineral.*, v.48, p.1051-1058.

Phase formation in the system Pd-Sn-Te

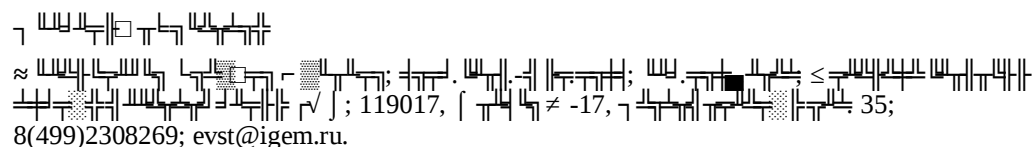
T.L. Evstigneeva¹, N.M. Boeva¹, N.V. Trubkin¹, Vymazalová A.²

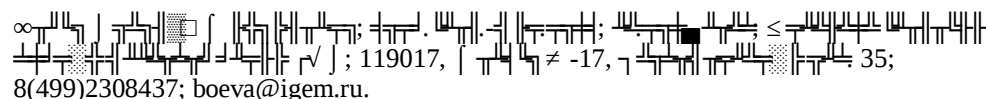
¹Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry RAS, Moscow

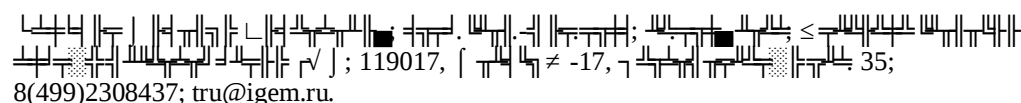
²Czech Geological Survey, Prague

Abstract. In order to clarify the phase composition and phase relationships in a system Pd-Sn-Te a series of compounds synthesized at 400 °C was studied. Thermal characteristics of Pd-Sn-Te compounds were determined using Simultaneous Thermal Analysis (STA). Intervals of thermal effects, temperatures of phase formation and energy characteristics of compounds were obtained for samples studied.

Keywords: Pd-Sn-Te compounds, simultaneous thermal analysis, thermal effect temperatures.

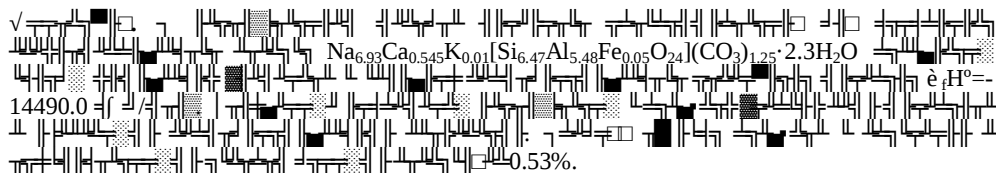
; 119017, $\Delta H_f \neq -17$, $\Delta H_f \leq 35$; 8(499)2308269; evst@igem.ru.

; 119017, $\Delta H_f \neq -17$, $\Delta H_f \leq 35$; 8(499)2308437; boeva@igem.ru.

; 119017, $\Delta H_f \neq -17$, $\Delta H_f \leq 35$; 8(499)2308437; tru@igem.ru.

Vymazalova Anna; RNPh.D; Czech Geological Survey; Geologická 6; 152 00 Praha 5; +420251085228; anna.vymazalova@geology.cz.

Δ 536.7



Yeriomin (2014). http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Yeriomin_rus.pdf

Yeriomin (2011, 2013; Yeriomin and Yurgenson, 2012).

Yeriomin (2011, 2013; Yeriomin and Yurgenson, 2012).

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Yeriomin (2011, 2013; Yeriomin and Yurgenson, 2012).

Yeriomin (2011, 2013; Yeriomin and Yurgenson, 2012).

Δ	-ΔH°, kJ/mol
Na ₂ O	414220
CaO	635089
K ₂ O	361500
Fe ₂ O ₃	824084
Al ₂ O ₃	1675725
SiO ₂	910735
H ₂ O (l)	292746
CO ₂	393505
Na _{6.93} Ca _{0.545} K _{0.01} [Si _{6.47} Al _{5.48} Fe _{0.05} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{1.25} ·2.3H ₂ O	14490000

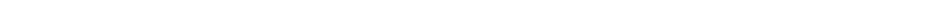
Yeriomin (2011, 2013; Yeriomin and Yurgenson, 2012).

$$\mathbf{y}^* = \max_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y} \hat{\mathbf{C}}_f \mathbf{H}^0(\mathbf{x}), \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_f^T \mathbf{H}^0(\mathbf{x}^*) \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b} \mathbf{y}^*, \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{e}}_f \mathbf{H}^0(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{k}) \mathbf{y}^*, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbb{Y}(k) \tilde{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{Y}(k) + \mathbb{Y}^*(k) \right) \quad (3)$$

2. 

y^*_{El}	Ca	Na	K	Al	Fe	Si	C	O	H
	-358195	-23878	-107355	-248127	67009	-87954	257867	-419316	15986

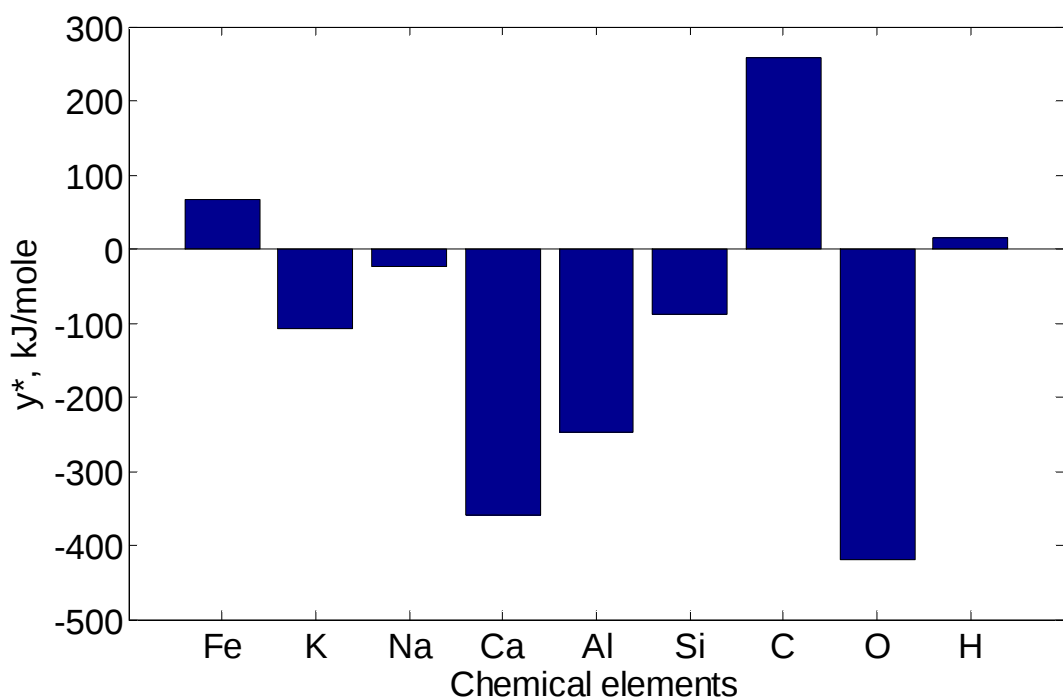
$$\dot{u} = 2 (x_i - x_j) / (x_i + x_j), \quad (6)$$

$$\lfloor x_i \rfloor - x_i \leq (x_i - \tilde{x}_i) / (x_i - \tilde{x}_i), \quad (4.3).$$

3.  (5),  (6)

	χ^2/ν	χ^2/ν (5)
Δ [Si _{6.47} Al _{5.48} Fe _{0.05} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{1.25} ·2.3H ₂ O Na _{6.93} Ca _{0.545} K _{0.01} [Si _{6.47} Al _{5.48} Fe _{0.05} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{1.25} ·2.3H ₂ O	14490000	14490000 (0.00)
Δ [Si _{6.07} Al _{5.93} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{0.93} (OH) _{0.49} ·3.64H ₂ O Na ₆ Ca ₂ [Si ₆ Al ₆ O ₂₄](CO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	15552000	15714581 (1.04)
Δ [Si _{6.004} Al _{5.956} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{0.881} ·3.48H ₂ O Na _{7.771} [Si _{6.004} Al _{5.956} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{0.881} ·3.48H ₂ O	14524070	14484089 (0.28)
Δ [Si _{6.07} Al _{5.93} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{0.93} (OH) _{0.49} ·3.64H ₂ O Na _{8.28} [Si _{6.07} Al _{5.93} O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{0.93} (OH) _{0.49} ·3.64H ₂ O	14684000	14804207 (0.82)
Δ [Si ₇ Al ₅ O ₂₄](CO ₃) ₃ ·3H ₂ O Na ₇ [Si ₇ Al ₅ O ₂₄](CO ₃) ₃ ·3H ₂ O	14268000	14249157 (0.13)
Δ [Si ₆ Al ₆ O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{1.5} ·1.1H ₂ O Na ₆ Ca _{1.5} [Si ₆ Al ₆ O ₂₄](CO ₃) _{1.5} ·1.1H ₂ O	14691000	14686834 (0.03)
Δ [Si ₆ Al ₆ O ₂₄](C ₂ O ₄) _{0.5} ·5H ₂ O Na ₇ [Si ₆ Al ₆ O ₂₄](C ₂ O ₄) _{0.5} ·5H ₂ O	14555000	14764698 (1.43)
		0.53

Figure 1 shows a complex circuit diagram, likely a quantum circuit, with various components and gates. The diagram is labeled with $y^* (1/2, 1/2)$ and includes a note "1-3%".



1. Kurdakova S. V., Grishchenko R. O., Druzhinina A. I., Ogorodova L. P. 2014. Thermodynamic properties of synthetic calcium-free carbonate cancrinite//*Phys Chem Minerals*. 41: 75-83

Liu Q., Navrotsky A., Jove-Colon C.F., Bonhomme F. Energetics of cancrinite: Effect of salt inclusion//*Microporous and Mesoporous Materials* 98. 227-233

Mercury L., Vieillard Ph., Tardy Y. 2001. Thermodynamics of ice polymorphs and «ice-like» water in hydrates and hydroxides//*Appl. Geochem.* 16, 161-181.

Yeromin O.V. 2013. Evaluation of standard thermodynamic potentials for natural zeolites in unified stoichiometric formulas//*Journal of Earth Science Research*. 1, 3, p. 84-93.

Yeromin O.V. and G.A. Yurgenson. 2012. Calculation of standard thermodynamic potentials of natural calcium zeolites//*Zeitschrift für Geologische Wissenschaften*, 4/5, pp. 245-251.

Yeromin O.V. 2011. Calculation of standard thermodynamic potentials for Na-zeolites with the use of linear programming problems//*International Journal of Geosciences*, 3, 227-230

2. Kurdakova S. V., Grishchenko R. O., Druzhinina A. I., Ogorodova L. P. 2014. Thermodynamic properties of synthetic calcium-free carbonate cancrinite//*Phys Chem Minerals*. 41: 75-83

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Liu Q., Navrotsky A., Jove-Colon C.F., Bonhomme F. Energetics of cancrinite: Effect of salt inclusion//*Microporous and Mesoporous Materials* 98. 227-233

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Yeromin O.V. and G.A. Yurgenson. 2012. Calculation of standard thermodynamic potentials of natural calcium zeolites//*Zeitschrift für Geologische Wissenschaften*, 4/5, pp. 245-251.

Yeromin O.V. 2011. Calculation of standard thermodynamic potentials for Na-zeolites with the use of linear programming problems//*International Journal of Geosciences*, 3, 227-230

The method of calculation standard enthalpies of formation from elements for minerals of cancrinite group

O.V. Yeriomin

Institute of natural resources, ecology and cryology of SD RAS, Chita

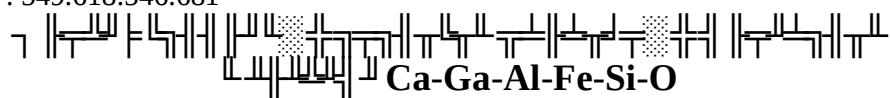
Abstract. The chemical elements increments for value $\Delta_f H^\circ = -14490.0$ kJ/mole of standard enthalpy of formation for cancrinite mineral $\text{Na}_{6.93}\text{Ca}_{0.545}\text{K}_{0.01}[\text{Si}_{6.47}\text{Al}_{5.48}\text{Fe}_{0.05}\text{O}_{24}](\text{CO}_3)_{1.25} \cdot 2.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ have been calculated by means of linear programming problems. The obtained increments are used in calculations of $\Delta_f H^\circ$ values for seven minerals of cancrinite group with known properties. The mean error of calculations makes 0.53 %.

Keywords: Cancrinite, standard enthalpies of formation from elements, linear programming.

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Институт природных ресурсов, экологии и криологии СД РАН, Чита, 672014. Тел.: 89243743872. E-mail: yeroleg@yandex.ru.

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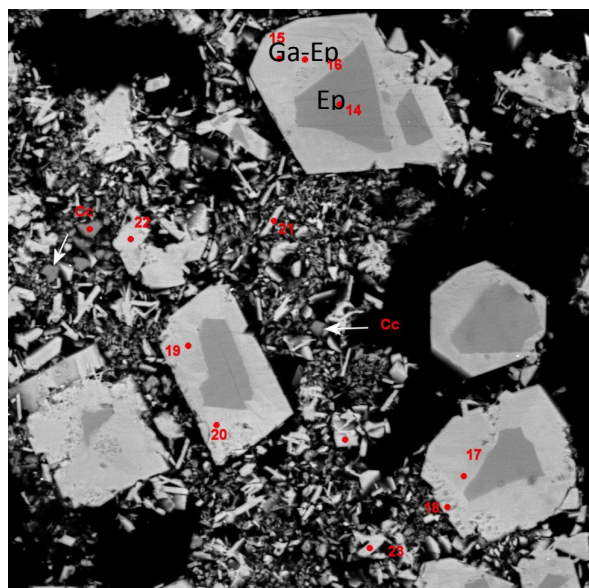
Institute of Experimental Mineralogy RAS, Chernogolovka Moscow district



Ca-Ga-Al-Fe-Si-O. (2014). 2. 380-382.
http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Kovalskaya_rus.pdf

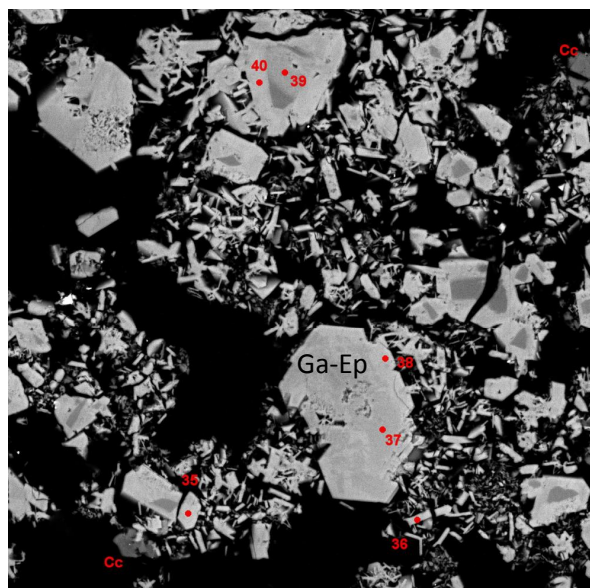
$\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Ga}[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7][\text{SiO}_4]\text{O}(\text{OH})$, $\tilde{n} \ll 1$ (« Ga^{3+} »-дефицитный), $\tilde{n} \approx 1$ (« Ga^{3+} »-сбалансированный), $\tilde{n} \gg 1$ (« Ga^{3+} »-избыточный). Δ – параметр отклонения от стехиометрии, $\tilde{n} = \frac{\text{Ga}^{3+}}{\text{Al}^{3+}}$ – отношение молярных концентраций Ga^{3+} и Al^{3+} в кристаллической решетке.

25% Ga:Fe, Fe (L), «(Ga)», 5-10 50-60 (ñ), «(Ga)», Ca₂Al(Al_{0.23-0.27}Fe_{0.77-0.73})[Si₂O₇][SiO₄]O(OH)



SEM HV: 20.00 kV View field: 167.0 μm
SEM MAG: 1.90 kx Det: BSE Detector
Date(m/d/y): 04/09/14 Varlamov D.A. VEGA\\ TESCAN
RSMA Group IEM RAS

1. 0.75 Ga.

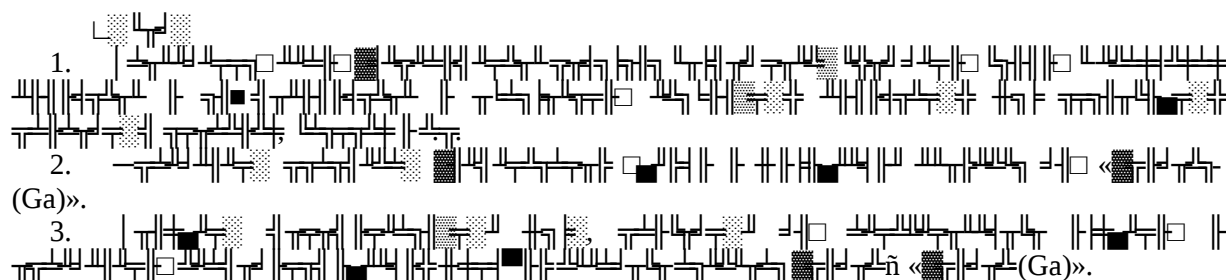


SEM HV: 20.00 kV View field: 190.8 μm
SEM MAG: 1.67 kx Det: BSE Detector
Date(m/d/y): 04/09/14 Varlamov D.A. VEGA\\ TESCAN
RSMA Group IEM RAS

2. 0.5 Ga.

600 6 P-T TWQ. 3/1. 7 10. 1. Ga-P-T «(Ga)». (d=3) (d=5) (2%) 7 5 3 (Ga) (1, 2). «(Ga)».

« $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Ga}_x\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})$ »: $a=8.90417$ [к], $b=5.57098$ [к], $c=10.24057$ [к], $\beta, ^\circ=116.11780$, $V_{\text{клетки}}=456.1129 \text{ \AA}^3$.



11-05-01087-7.

Varlamov D., A.Soboleva & T.Mayorova 2010. Galloepidote ñ New End-Member In Epidote Group //

IMA-2010, 20th General Meeting of the Int.Mineral.Assoc., 21ñ27 August, 2010, Budapest, Hungary, p.489

Varlamov Dmitry, A. Soboleva, T. Mayorova, A. Kotelnikov, T. Kovalskaya. 2011. New data for Epidote-(Ga): composition, properties and synthesis // Abstr. VI Int. symposium «Mineral diversity ñ research and preservation», Sofia, Bulgaria, Earth and Man National Museum, 7-10 October, 2011. P. 22.

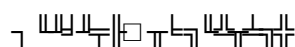
Synthesis of gallium analogues of natural minerals in the Ca-Ga-Al-Fe-Si-O system

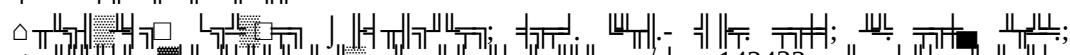
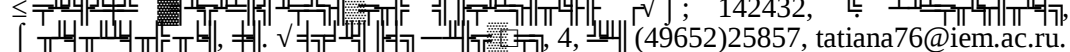
T.N. Kovalskaya, D.A. Varlamov, A.R. Kotelnikov, G.M. Kalinin

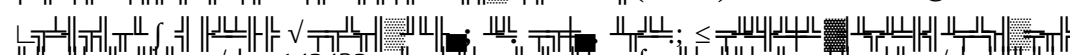
Institute of Experimental Mineralogy RAS. Chernogolovka Moscow District

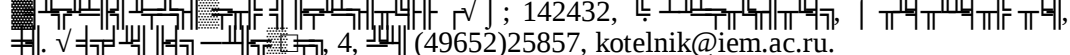
Abstract: Work is devoted to the synthesis of a new mineral - "epidote-Ga", which in small quantities were found in the Polar Urals, and stable Ga-containing silicate phases in the Ca-Ga-Al-Fe-Si-O system (grossular-andradite analogues, anorthite etc.). To determine the unit cell parameters and thermodynamic functions was conducted synthesis of a series of solid solutions series epidote - "epidote-Ga» increments Ga content of 0.25 fu at position M2.

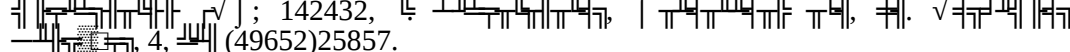
Keywords: epidote, gallium, solid solution, synthesis.

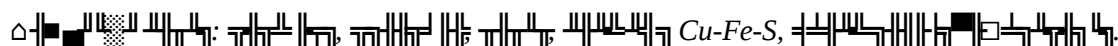
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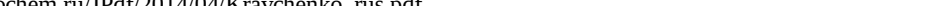
2. 
142432, 
(49652)25857, tatiana76@iem.ac.ru.

3. 
142432, 
(49652)22786, dima@iem.ac.ru.

4. 
142432, 
(49652)25857, kotelnik@iem.ac.ru.

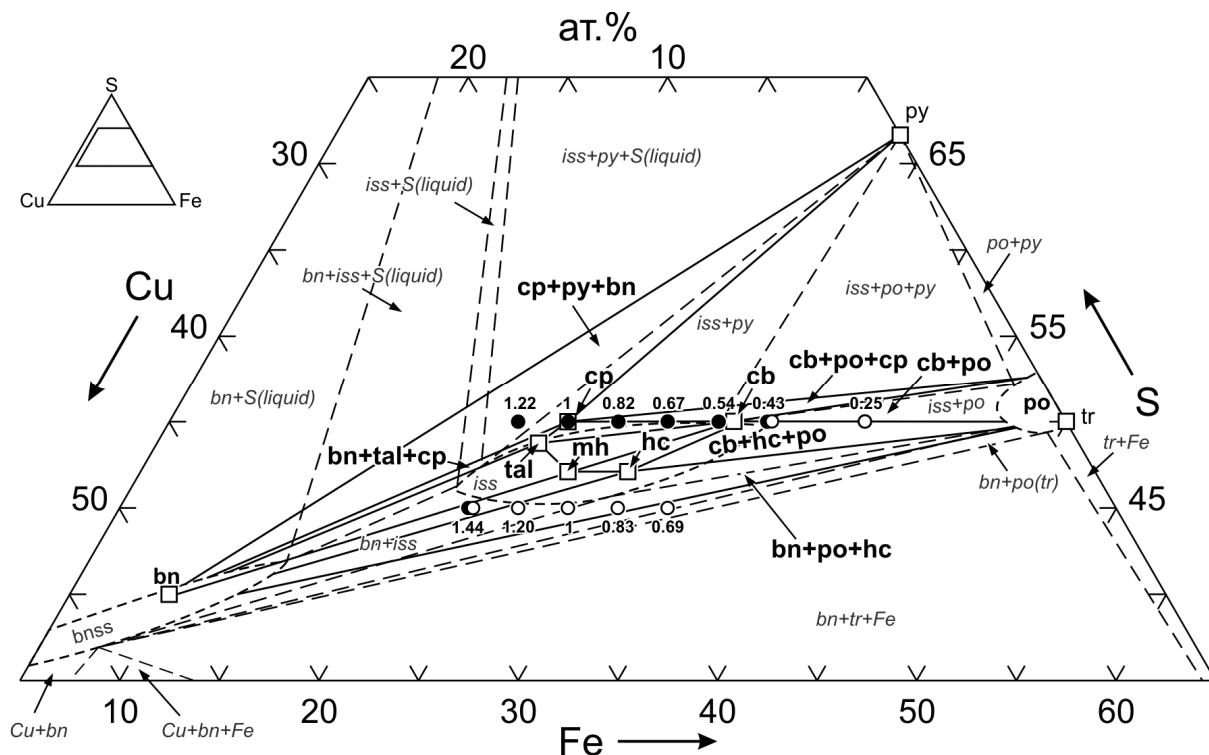
5. 
142432, 
(49652)25857.




 T.A. (2014). PtPdSn. CuFeS. 2. 383-386.
http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Kravchenko_rus.pdf

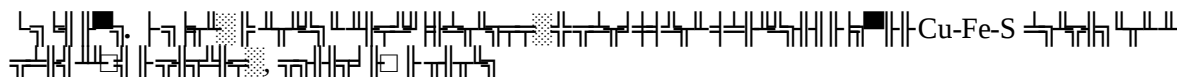
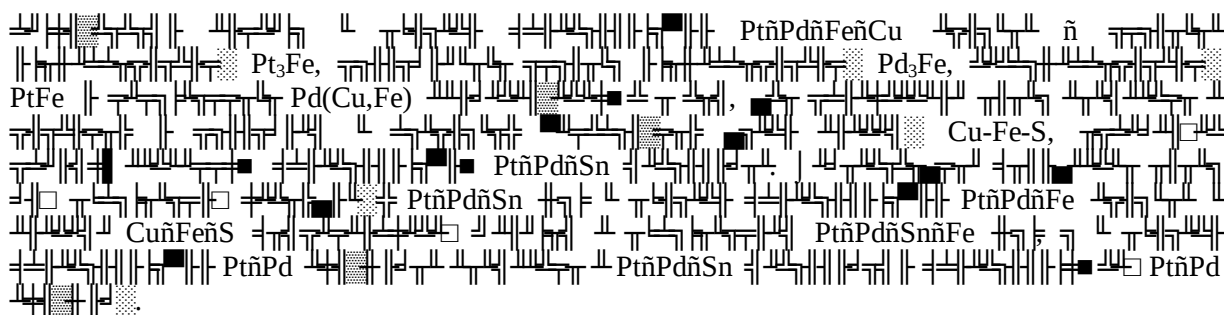
[illegible]

+ bn, 45 % S, Cu/Fe = 1.44-1.20 



[2012]) Cu₉FeS₈ (cp), Cu₅FeS₄ (bn), FeS₂ (py), FeS, Cu₉Fe₈S₁₆ (tal), CuFe₂S₃ (cb), Cu₉Fe₉S₁₆ (mh) Cu₄Fe₅S₈ (hc). iss, bnss po ñ PtñPd o ñ Ptñ PdñFeñCu. ≤ 50% S, Cu/Fe = 1.22-0.25; 45% S, Cu/Fe = 1.44-0.69. χ ñ PtñPd o ñ Ptñ PdñFeñCu.

Cu/Fe
 Pt₃Sn, Pd₃Sn
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 Pt-Pd
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 Pt-Pd
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 PdS
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 Pd
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 PdS
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 Pt-Pd
 Pt,Pd/Sn > 3/1
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 Cu-Fe-S
 Pt₃Sn, Pd₃Sn
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn
 Pt₃Sn, Pd₃Sn
 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn



≤ %, Cu/Fe						
S	Cu	Fe	Cu/Fe	Cu-Fe-S, Cu/Fe*	Pt, Pd	Pt+Pd
50	27.5~25	22.5~25	1.22~1	cp+bn+py	$Cu(Pt,Fe)_2S_4$, PdS , Pt_3Sn	$Cu(Pt,Fe)_2S_4$, $(Pt,Pd)S$ $(Pt,Pd)_3Sn+PdS$
	25~17.5	25~32.5	1~0.54	cp+cb, 0.61~0.52*	PtS , PdS Pt_3Sn	$(Pt,Pd)S$ $(Pt,Pd)_3Sn+PdS$
	17.5~15	32.5~35	0.54~0.43	cb(+cp+po) 0.52~0.48* mh(hc)+bn		
	15	35	0.43	cb+po, 0.49~0.43*, mh(hc)+bn	$PtS(Pt_3Fe)$, $(Pd,Cu)_{16}S_7$ Pt_3Sn , Pd_3Sn	$(Pt,Pd)_3Fe$ $(Pd,Cu)_{16}S_7$, $(Pt,Pd)_3Sn+PdS$
45	32.5~30	22.5~25	1.44-1.20	mh(hc)+bn		
50	10	40	0.25	cb+po 0.43	Pt_3Fe , Pd_3Fe	$(Pt,Pd)_3Fe$
					Pt_3Sn , Pd_3Sn	$(Pt,Pd)_3Sn$
45	30~25	25~30	1.20~0.69	hc+bn hc+bn+po bn+po	Pt_3Fe , $PtFe$ $Pd(Cu,Fe)$	$(Pt,Pd)_3Fe$, $Pd(Cu,Fe)$, $(Pt,Pd)(Cu,Fe)$
					Pt_3Sn , $PtSn$, $Pt(Sn,Fe)$	$(Pt,Pd)_3(Sn,Fe)$ $(Pt,Pd,Cu)_3(Sn,Fe)$

cp ò $CuFeS_2$ (Cu/Fe = 0.99 ñ 0.67), bn ò Cu_5FeS_4 , py ò FeS_2 , cb ò $CuFe_2S_3$ (Cu/Fe = 0.61 ñ 0.43), mh ò $Cu_9Fe_9S_{16}$ (Cu/Fe = 1.04 ñ 93), hc ò (pc) $Cu_4Fe_5S_8$ (Cu/Fe = 0.92 ñ 0.68), po ò $Fe_{1-x}S$,
* ò Cu/Fe

√. (1968). 106.
(1984). 235.

√., (2009). Pt-Pd-Sn Cu-Fe 44, 66-73.

√., (2011). 46, 86-92.

√., (2012). Cu-Fe-S. 47, 83-89.

√. (2013). Cu-Fe-S. 48, 82-87.

Cabri L.J., (1973). New data on phase relations in the Cu-Fe-S System. *Economic Geology*. v. 68, p. 443-454.

$$\downarrow \int \triangle: 549.057 + 549.621.8$$


$\approx \sqrt{\cdot}$, $\leq \infty$ (2014). $\leq$ (Bi₄Si₃O₁₂) $\leq$ 2. σ 4. 387-390.
http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Marina_rus.pdf

Figure 1 illustrates the synthesis of $\text{Bi}_4\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$ and $\text{Bi}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$. The process involves the reaction of Bi_2O_3 and SiO_2 under specific conditions. The synthesis is performed in NaOH , NH_4F , and H_2O_2 . The figure includes a table of the chemical composition of the synthesized materials, showing the molar ratio of Bi, Ge, Si, and O.

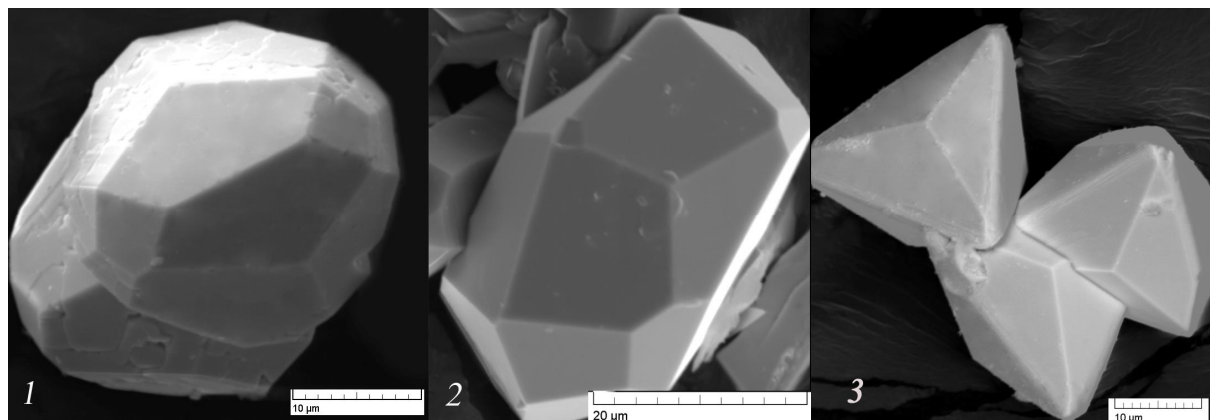
Material	Bi	Ge	Si	O
$\text{Bi}_4\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$	4	3	0	12
$\text{Bi}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$	4	0	3	12

NaOH [r, 1968; Kobayashi, 1997; Kozhbakhteeva, 2003; He, 2013], (Na F). NaOH 5 20 %, NH₄F ñ 1 2 % H₂O₂ - 2-5 %.

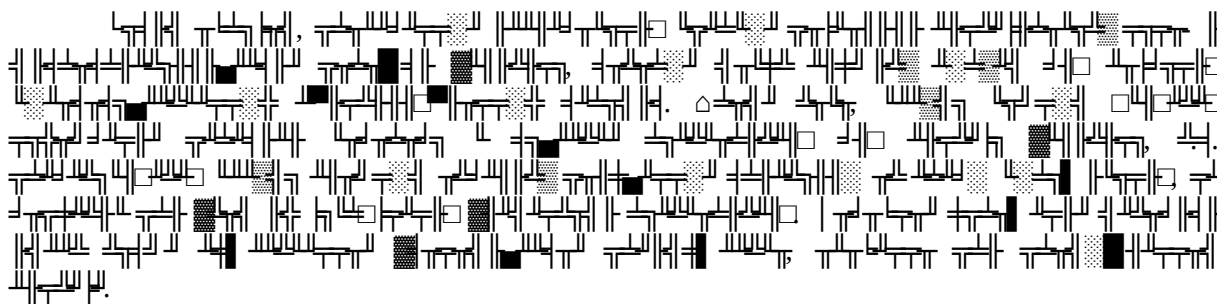
400° 100 (1 10 %).

280°, 240°. 20 50 20 600. ≤

[+, 1992], (1:1)



1. 1 - NaOH, 2 - NH₄F, 3 ñ H₂O₂.



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Study of synthesis conditions influence on quality of fine-crystalline Eulytite ($\text{Bi}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$) powder for scintillation ceramics based on them

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Institute of Experimental Mineralogy RAS, Chernogolovka Moscow district

Abstract. Eulytite crystals are applied as a scintillator in high energy physics, computer tomography, and dosimetry. The fine-crystalline Eulytite powder can be used to produce of high-quality scintillation ceramics. Synthesis of bismuth orthosilicate was carried out by the hydrothermal method at 260°C and 50 MPa. A stoichiometric mixture of Bi_2O_3 and SiO_2 was applied as a starting material.

We performed a run series using different solvents: NaOH, NH_4F , and H_2O_2 .

The best results were obtained in synthesis of crystals in solutions of NaOH with concentrations from 5 to 20 wt %; NH_4F with concentrations of 1 and 2 wt %; and H_2O_2 with concentrations of 2 to 5 vol %.

In order to obtain a more homogeneous size of the material, we performed a series of experiments on Eulytite growth in GFR at a temperature of 400°C and a pressure up to 100 MPa. We applied hydrogen peroxide aqueous solutions of various concentrations (from 1 to 10 vol %) as a solvent. Active mixing of the solution during crystallization was provided by a specially constructed furnace. As a result, we synthesized fine-crystalline Eulytite with quite homogeneous crystal sizes.

In order to investigate of Eulytite crystals morphology, we performed a run series using the method of temperature difference in order to synthesize relatively large crystals. Study by scanning electron and optic microscopy demonstrated that the samples synthesized in hydrogen peroxide have a habit maximally similar to that of natural crystals.

Keywords: hydrothermal synthesis, Eulytite, scintillation ceramic.

7 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$, $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$, $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$, $\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2}$, $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2x} + C$.

marina@iem.ac.ru.

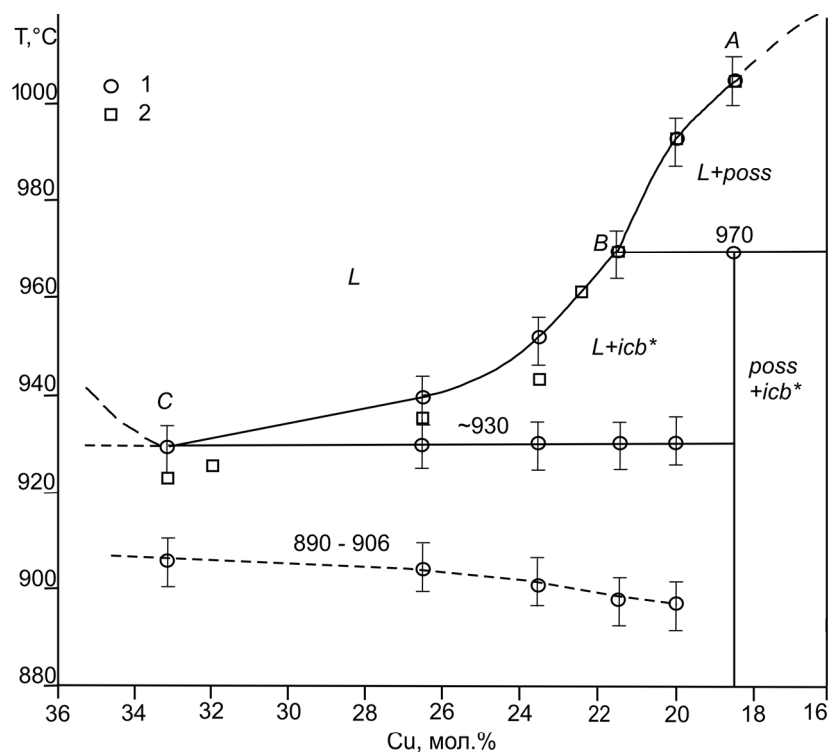
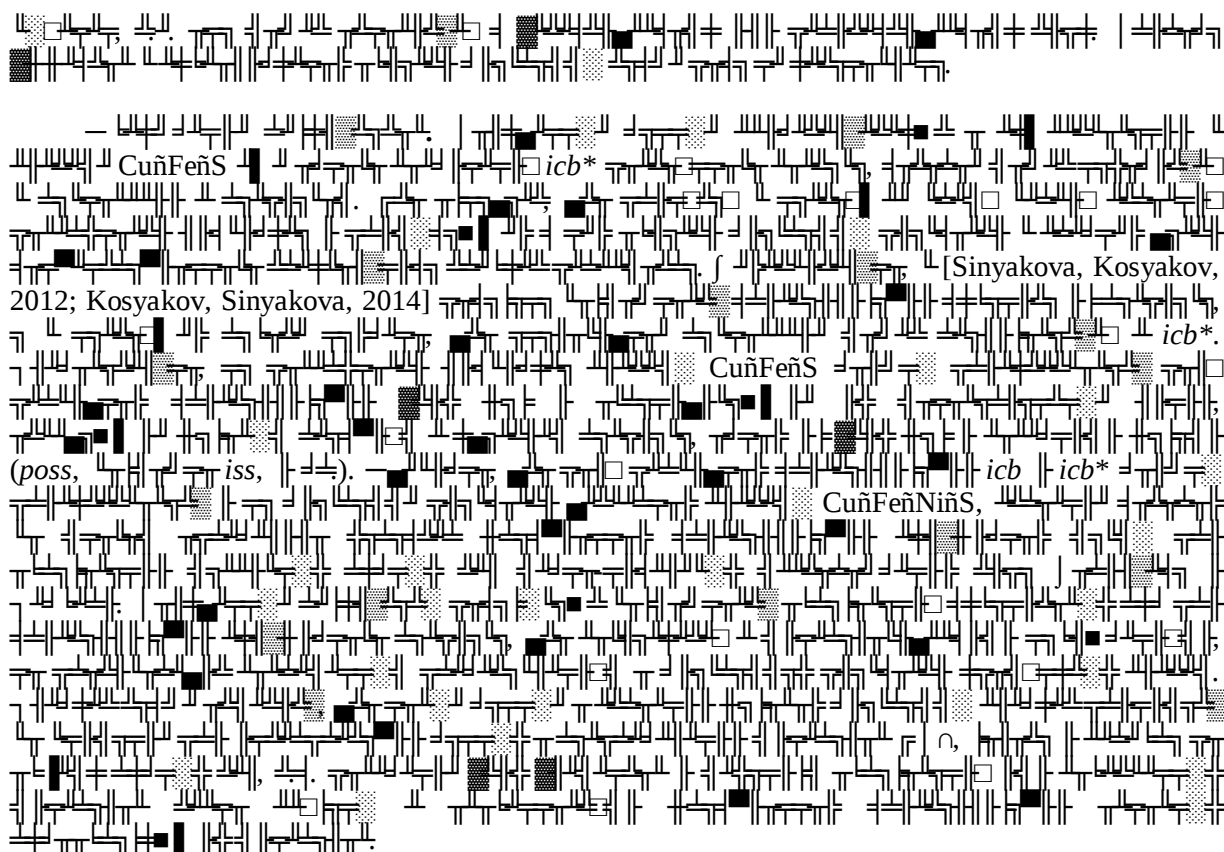
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$$\downarrow \int \triangle 594.07+549.3+541.123.3$$

Figure 1 illustrates the crystal structure of $\text{Cu}_{11}\text{Fe}_{19}\text{S}_3$. The top part shows the unit cell with axes a , b , and c . The middle part shows the crystal structure with atoms represented by spheres. The bottom part shows the crystal structure with atoms represented by spheres and the chemical formula $\text{Cu}_{11}\text{Fe}_{19}\text{S}_3$.

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$\text{Cu}\tilde{\text{N}}\text{Fe}\tilde{\text{N}}\text{S}$ (iss) (*bnss*) [Greig, 1955; Kullerud et al., 1969], (poss),
 [Cabri, 1973].
 [Sinyakova, Kosyakov, 2012; Kosyakov, Sinyakova, 2014]
 CuFe_2S_3 . (*icb*). (*icb*) (*L*).
 $\text{Cu}\tilde{\text{N}}\text{Fe}\tilde{\text{N}}\text{S}$
 $\text{Cu}_{1.1}\text{Fe}_{1.9}\text{S}_3$ ($a = 5.280(3) \text{ \AA}$) [Sinyakova, Kosyakov, 2012].
 [Caye et al., 1988]



1. $\square$ $\text{Cu}_{0.19}\text{Fe}_{0.33}\text{S}_{0.48} - \text{Cu}_{0.31}\text{Fe}_{0.23}\text{S}_{0.46}$, 1 $\tilde{n}$
 [Greig, 1955], L $\tilde{n}$, $poss$ $\tilde{n}$
 $(\text{Fe,Cu})_{1-x}\text{S}$, icb^* $\tilde{n}$

σ 12-05-00099 σ 2.

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New data on the Cu-Fe-S liquid-solid phase diagram

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Abstract. In the present work one-dimensional crystallization of the melt with composition of Fe 32.5, Cu 18.5, S 49.0 mol.% was carried out. The initial zone of cylindrical ingot is formed of pyrrhotite solid solution. The second zone consisted of nonstoichiometric isocubanite *icb** of the constant composition $\text{Cu}_{1.1}\text{Fe}_{1.9}\text{S}_3$. It means that an area of *icb** primary crystallization should be on the phase diagram of CuFeS system. To confirm this hypothesis the polythermal section of the CuFeS phase diagram along with the crystallization path of the sample was built using the differential and derivative thermal analysis.

Keywords: CuFeS system, phase diagram, one-dimensional solidification, DTA.

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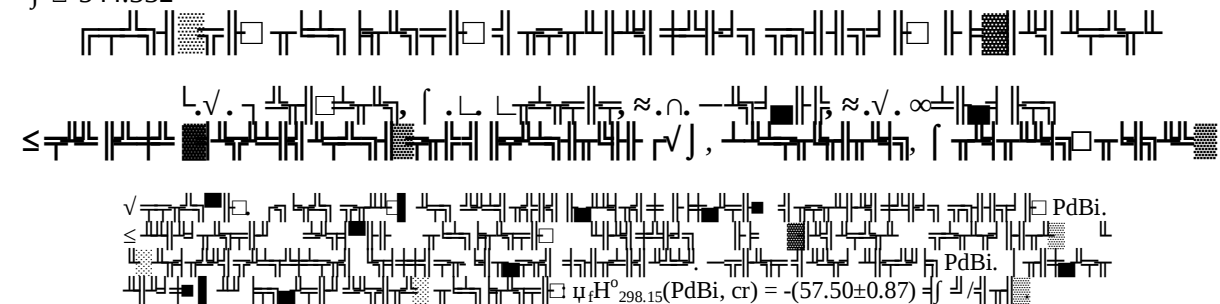
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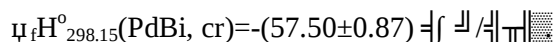
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http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Stolyarova_rus.pdf

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Δ (1962, 1978). Δ 10^{-4} 10^{-2} 1098 25 (25 ± 0.02) 0.02%

(360 μ m).
 (42 μ m).
 0.05 %.
 1.
 PdBi
 PDF #290238.
 95 % [μ m], 1960].
 PdBi



1. $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ(\text{PdBi}) = -315.40 \text{ kJ/mol}$

σ	$\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль)	$\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль)*	$\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль)			$\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль)
			1-2	3-6	7-9	
1	2.0829	8.0699	42936.7	42567.5	369.2	55.91
2	2.8543	8.0972	43082.0	42552.6	529.4	58.49
3	3.2189	8.1208	43171.8	42583.6	588.2	57.63
4	2.6396	8.0955	43037.3	42566.5	470.8	56.25
5	2.6872	8.0955	43037.3	42540.5	496.8	58.31
6	2.9328	8.0872	42993.2	42446.8	546.4	58.76
7	2.0286	8.0800	42851.5	42474.8	376.7	58.56
8	2.3890	8.1059	42988.8	42561.6	427.2	56.40
9	2.5920	8.1078	42998.9	42529.2	469.7	57.15
$\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ(\text{PdBi})$						57.50
(*) $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль) для соединений PdBi: 1-2 $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль) для соединений PdBi $W = (5320.6 \pm 2.0) \text{ kJ/mol}$ 3-6 $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль) для соединений PdBi $W = (5316.2 \pm 2.0) \text{ kJ/mol}$ 7-9 $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль) для соединений PdBi $W = (5303.4 \pm 2.0) \text{ kJ/mol}$						

12-05-01005.

(1960). «Журнал», 354

(1962). $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ(\text{NiTe}_{1.00-\text{NiTe}_{1.50}})$, 16, 153.

(1978). $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ$ (кДж/моль) для соединений PdBi: $\sigma = 2$, 60.

Mineral Data Publishing (2001-2005) version 1, <http://rruff.info/doclib/hom/sobolevskite.pdf>

Enthalpy of formation of palladium monobismuthide from elements

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Abstract. During the study a palladium monobismuthide thermochemical researching was carried out. The reaction of formation from elements was investigated in vacuum-blocking calorimeter. The synthesis method is described in the text. The next value of formation enthalpy was obtained: $\Delta_f H_{298.15}^\circ(\text{PdBi}, \text{cr}) = -(57.50 \pm 0.87) \text{ kJ/mol}$.

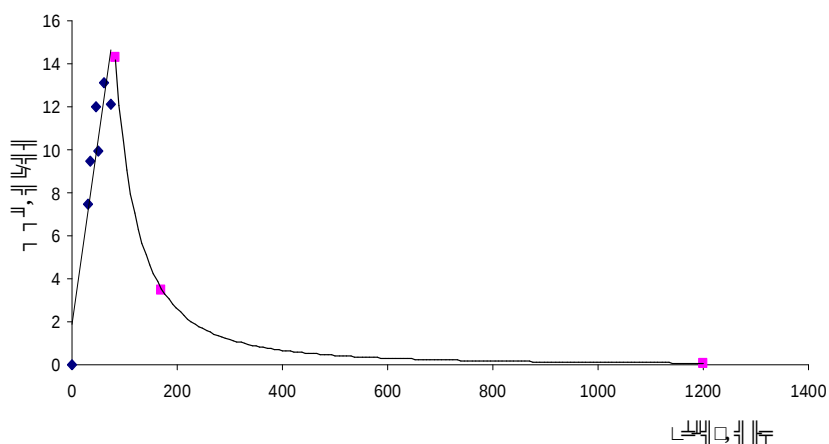
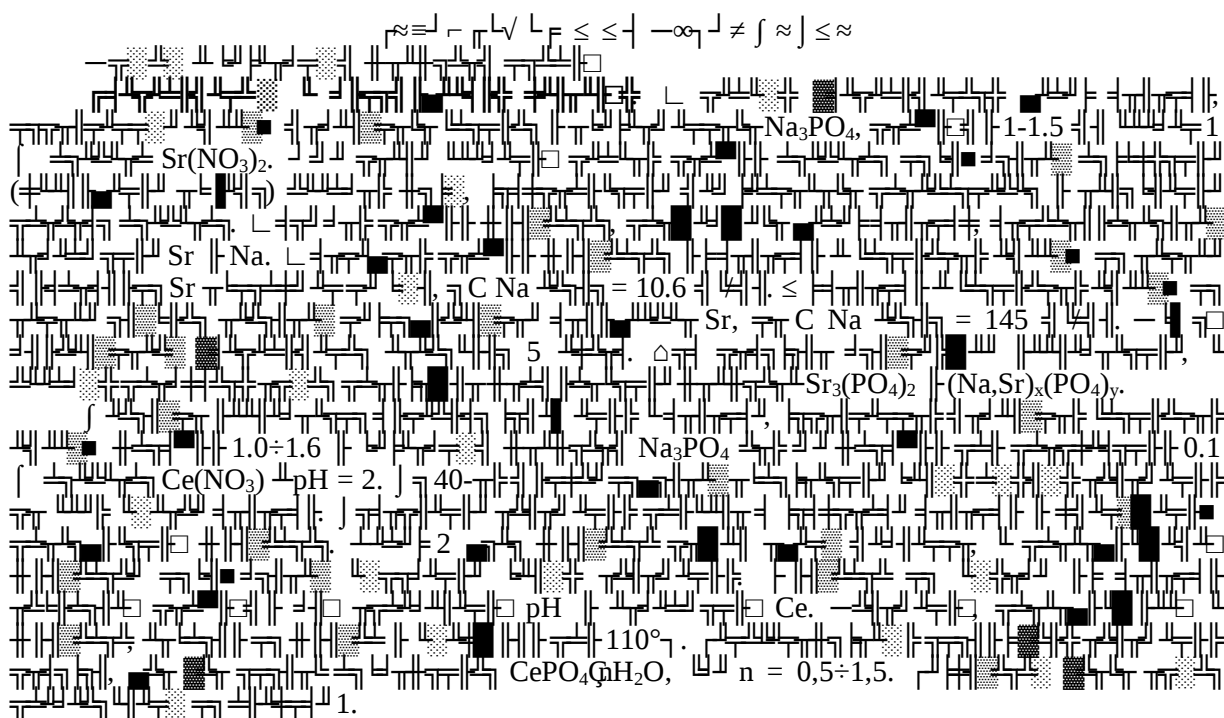
Keywords: palladium bismuthide, enthalpy, thermochemistry, calorimetry.

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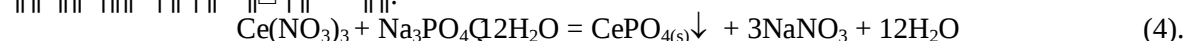
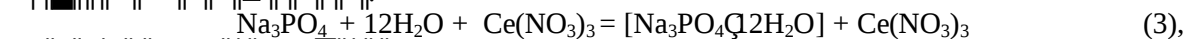
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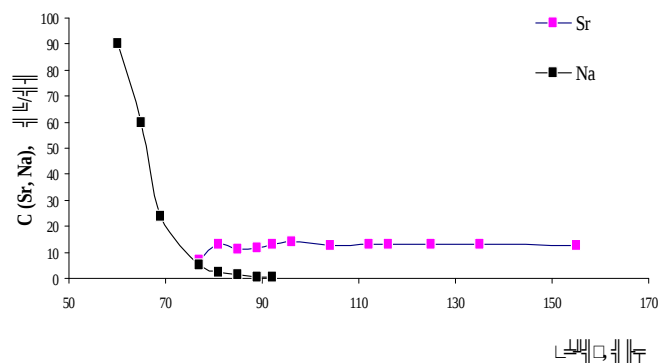


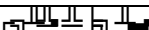
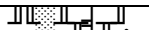
1. Δ $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ Na_3PO_4 0.1

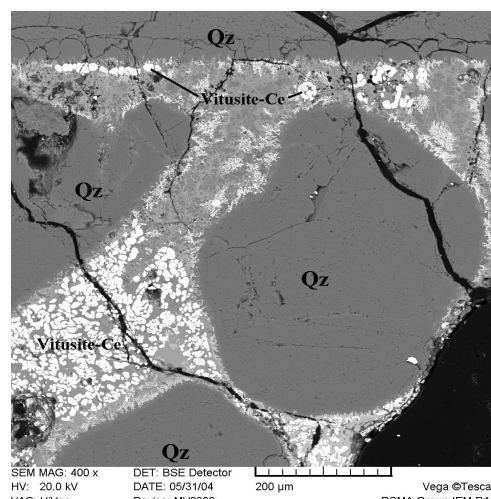
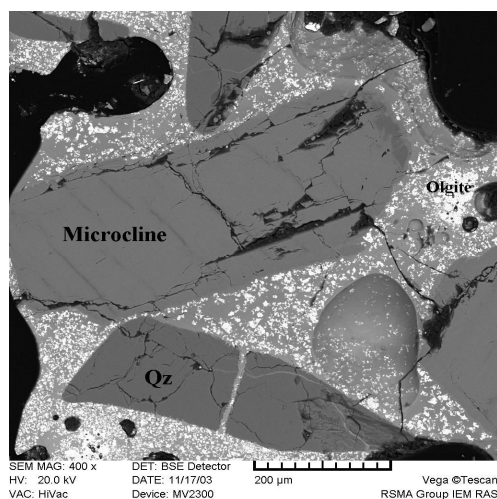
1 Ce ~ 1.5



Ce Sr $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ 0.2 9 2.

[illegible]

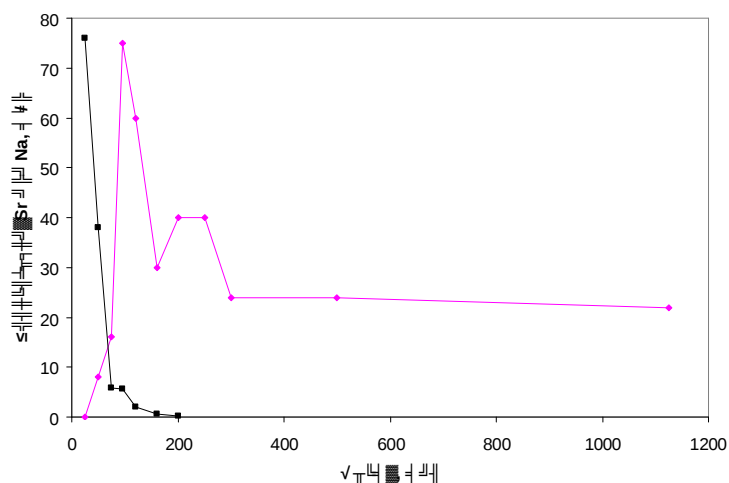
	Sr	Na
(1) $\cap$  $\square$ Na_3PO_4	 H_2O	 $\square$ Na_3PO_4
(2) $\triangle$  $2(\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}) + 3\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = \text{Sr}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6\text{NaNO}_3$	 Sr	 Na
(3) $\ll$  Na_3PO_4	$\pi 17, 52$	$\pi 0.$



4.  **Na₃Ce[PO₄]₁₂ (Vitusite-Ce).**

Na₃PO₄ 1
 Sr(NO₃)₂ 1 Ce(NO₃)₃ Mic+Qz. 6.86
 Na₃PO₄ 2
 Sr(NO₃)₂
 Ce Sr, Na₃PO₄ Q2H₂O

Na₃PO₄ Q2H₂O
 Q2H₂O, 17 0.2 Sr(NO₃)₂, C Sr = 17.5
 5.



5. Δ Sr Na Na₃PO₄
 Q2H₂O 0.2 Sr(NO₃)₂.

0.2 Ce(NO₃)₃ 1
 Na₃PO₄ Q2H₂O, 17 0.2 = 28 18
 1.

1. $\leq$ Ce Na₃PO₄ Q2H₂O 0.2
 Ce(NO₃)₃

	15	960	970	1100	1210	1305
	0.034	0.44	0.466	5.5	3.0	.0

17 Na₃PO₄
 Sr₃(PO₄)₂ CePO₄. Sr Ce
 6 250
 Na₃PO₄ Q2H₂O 8.3 0.2 Sr(NO₃)₂, C Sr = 17.52
 6.

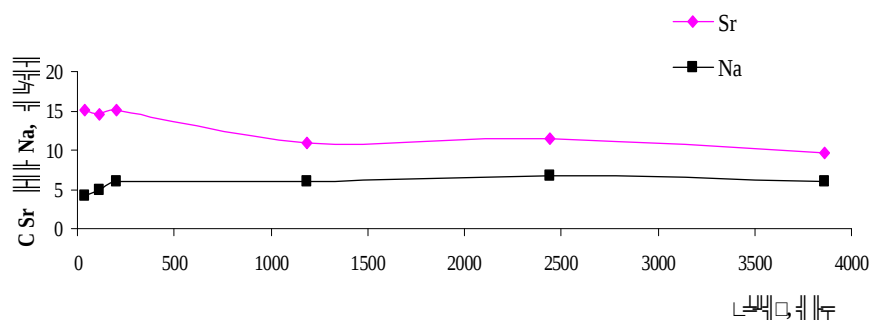


Рис. 6. Зависимость содержания Sr и Na от расстояния в образце $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

В образце № 6, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 6. Содержание Sr в образце № 6 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

В образце № 2, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 7. Содержание Ce в образце № 2 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

L, cm	50	130	220	1200	2460	3880
C Ce, %	20.3	20.5	21.5	22.7	18.8	18.2

Рис. 7. Зависимость содержания Ce и Na от расстояния в образце $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$.

1. В образце № 1, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 8. Содержание Sr в образце № 1 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

2. В образце № 2, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 9. Содержание Ce в образце № 2 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

В образце № 3, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 10. Содержание Sr в образце № 3 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

В образце № 4, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 11. Содержание Ce в образце № 4 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

В образце № 5, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 12. Содержание Sr в образце № 5 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

В образце № 6, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 13. Содержание Ce в образце № 6 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

В образце № 7, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 14. Содержание Sr в образце № 7 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

В образце № 8, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 15. Содержание Ce в образце № 8 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

В образце № 9, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 16. Содержание Sr в образце № 9 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

В образце № 10, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 17. Содержание Ce в образце № 10 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

В образце № 11, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, содержание Sr и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 18. Содержание Sr в образце № 11 составляет 15,5%, а Na – 6,6%.

В образце № 12, содержащем $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ и $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, содержание Ce и Na в зависимости от расстояния (L) представлено на рис. 19. Содержание Ce в образце № 12 составляет 28,5%, а Na – 20,3%.

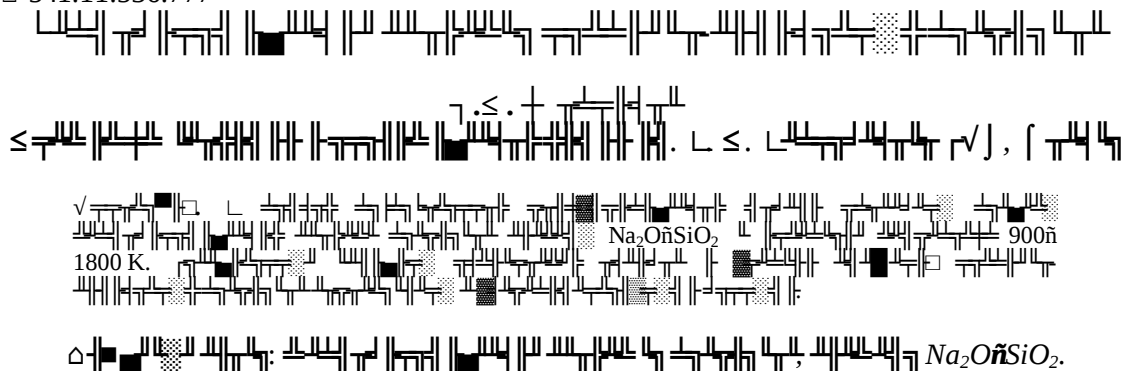
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It is shown that in experiences with participation of the dehydrated phosphate of sodium modeled mechanisms of the reactions proceeding at infiltration metasomatos. When using $\text{Na}^3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ conditions of metasomatos, proceeding mainly on the diffusive mechanism were modeled.

Keywords: mineral matrixes for an immobilization of radioactive waste, kinetics of metasomatic replacement.

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№ 541.11:536.777



Г. Шорников: 1. Шорников, Г. (2014). Физико-химическая минералогия, 2, 4, 404-408.
http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Shornikov01_rus.pdf

[Shakhmatkin & Vedishcheva, 1994] [Kozhina & Shultz, 2000].
 [Shakhmatkin & Vedishcheva, 1994] [Kozhina & Shultz, 2000].

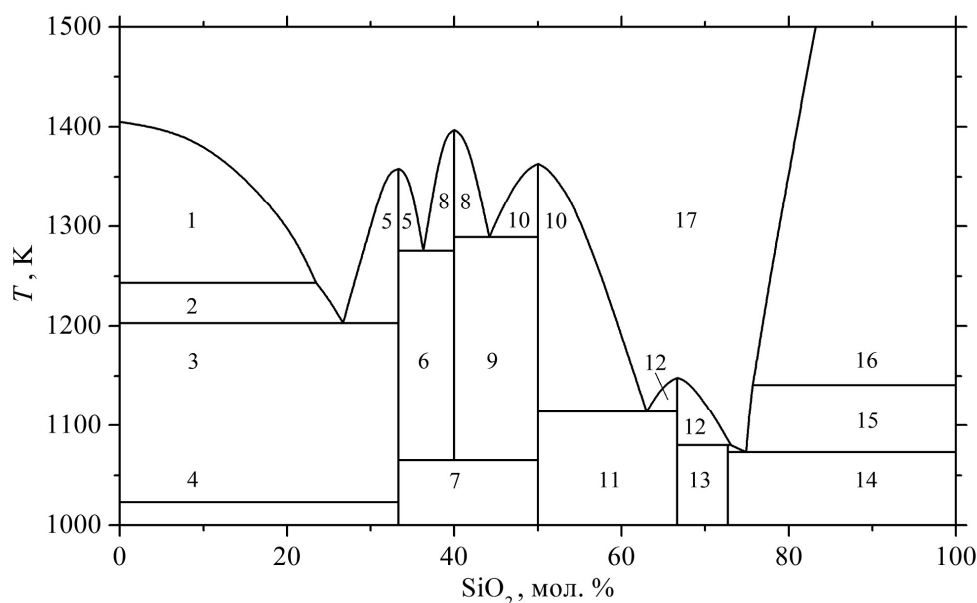


Рис. 1. Фазовая диаграмма системы $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{SiO}_2$ [Козина & Шultz, 2000]. — 1 — Na_2O ; 2 — $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$; 3 — $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4$; 4 — $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4$; 5 — Na_4SiO_4 ; 6 — $\text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + \text{Na}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$; 7 — $\text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$; 8 — $\text{Na}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$; 9 — $\text{Na}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$; 10 — Na_2SiO_3 ; 11 — $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$; 12 — $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$; 13 — $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{Na}_6\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{19}$; 14 — $\text{Na}_6\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{19} + \text{SiO}_2$; 15 — SiO_2 ; 16 — SiO_2 ; 17 — SiO_2 .

Г. Шорников: 1. Шорников, Г. (2014). Физико-химическая минералогия, 2, 4, 404-408.
http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Shornikov01_rus.pdf

Barin, 1995; Chase, 1998] 1 2.

1. (ΔH_T) (ΔS_T) [Roth & Troizsch, 1949; Yamaguchi et al., 1983; Barin, 1995; Chase, 1998; Bale et al., 2000; Bale et al., 2002; , 2005]

T, K	ΔH_T	ΔS_T	
Na_4SiO_4	800~1393	$\sim 127.13 \pm 0.76$	$\sim 9.05 \pm 0.71$ [Barin, 1995]
" "	800~1350	$\sim 127.93 \pm 0.75$	$\sim 9.00 \pm 0.71$ [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	942~1271	$\sim 127.10 \pm 0.62$	$\sim 6.90 \pm 0.60$ [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1350~2000	$\sim 172.29 \pm 0.41$	$\sim 41.40 \pm 0.24$ [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	1393~1600	$\sim 149.86 \pm 0.75$	$\sim 26.05 \pm 0.50$ [Barin, 1995]
$Na_6Si_2O_7$	600~893	$\sim 112.10 \pm 0.12$	$\sim 1.12 \pm 0.17$ [Barin, 1995]
" "	800~1387	$\sim 119.90 \pm 0.57$	$\sim 1.08 \pm 0.53$ [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	1068~1285	$\sim 110.50 \pm 0.58$	6.15 ± 0.55 [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1273~1573	~ 122.75	~ 6.44 [Yamaguchi et al., 1983]
" "	1387~2000	$\sim 159.47 \pm 0.38$	$\sim 29.95 \pm 0.22$ [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	1423~1473	~ 130.54	~ 8.30 [Bale et al., 2000]
Na_2SiO_3	350	$\sim 112.51 \pm 1.26$	" [Roth & Troizsch, 1949]
" "	800~1362	$\sim 118.17 \pm 0.34$	$\sim 3.91 \pm 0.32$ [Barin, 1995]
" "	800~1362	$\sim 117.77 \pm 0.23$	$\sim 3.44 \pm 0.21$ [Chase, 1998]
" "	800~1360	$\sim 119.20 \pm 0.42$	$\sim 5.42 \pm 0.40$ [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	953~1110	$\sim 115.40 \pm 0.60$	$\sim 2.30 \pm 0.60$ [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1273~1573	~ 108.62	~ 0.13 [Yamaguchi et al., 1983]
" "	1360~2000	$\sim 149.57 \pm 0.11$	$\sim 27.61 \pm 0.06$ [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	1362~1600	$\sim 120.70 \pm 0.40$	$\sim 5.63 \pm 0.27$ [Barin, 1995]
" "	1362~1600	$\sim 96.31 \pm 0.04$	12.04 ± 0.03 [Chase, 1998]
" "	1362~1600	~ 89.40	16.79 [Bale et al., 2005]
" "	1363~1719	$\sim 116.76 \pm 0.60$	$\sim 4.26 \pm 0.60$ [Bale et al., 2000]
$Na_2Si_2O_5$	800~1147	$\sim 76.27 \pm 0.26$	0.27 ± 0.28 [Barin, 1995]
" "	800~1141	$\sim 77.16 \pm 0.28$	3.50 ± 0.29 [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	973~1078	$\sim 75.66 \pm 0.72$	5.70 ± 0.70 [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1147~1400	$\sim 64.77 \pm 0.35$	12.91 ± 0.27 [Barin, 1995]
" "	1147~1600	~ 61.09	16.66 [Bale et al., 2005]
" "	1148~1719	$\sim 80.60 \pm 1.67$	2.46 ± 0.70 [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1273~1573	~ 83.88	0.05 [Yamaguchi et al., 1983]
" "	1400~2000	$\sim 92.97 \pm 0.07$	$\sim 7.68 \pm 0.04$ [Bale et al., 2002]
$Na_6Si_8O_{19}$	973~1066	$\sim 61.99 \pm 0.13$	3.97 ± 0.13 [Bale et al., 2002]
" "	974~1071	$\sim 58.30 \pm 0.76$	6.70 ± 0.70 [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1080~1719	$\sim 66.25 \pm 0.76$	2.79 ± 0.70 [Bale et al., 2000]
" "	1081~1600	~ 50.35	14.05 [Bale et al., 2005]
" "	1273~1573	~ 71.72	~ 0.35 [Yamaguchi et al., 1983]
" "	1400~2000	$\sim 82.51 \pm 0.28$	$\sim 11.30 \pm 0.17$ [Bale et al., 2002]

6 14 13 3. $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2$.

2. T_m , ΔH_m , ΔS_m [∞, 1955; Takahashi & Yoshio, 1970; Richet & Bottinga, 1978; Richet et al., 1994; Barin, 1995; Chase, 1998; Bale et al., 2002; , 2005]

T_m , K	ΔH_m , kJ/mol	ΔS_m , J/(mol·K)	
Na ₂ O	1405±2	36.00±4.00	25.62±2.84 [Richet & Bottinga, 1978; 1982]
Na ₂ O	1405±1	33.94±1.50	47.70±1.50 [Barin, 1995]
Na ₂ O	1405±1	47.70±2.00	33.95±1.42 [Chase, 1998]
Na ₄ SiO ₄	1393±1	19.25±1.67	13.82±1.20 [Barin, 1995]
Na ₆ Si ₂ O ₇	1387		
Na ₂ SiO ₃	1361	23.12	16.99 [∞, 1955]
Na ₂ O	1361	35.98	26.43 [Takahashi & Yoshio, 1970]
Na ₂ O	1362	26.00±0.50	19.09±0.38 [Richet et al., 1994]
Na ₂ O	1362±1	19.02±1.50	25.90±1.20 [Barin, 1995]
Na ₂ O	1362±1	25.90±2.10	19.02±1.54 [Chase, 1998]
Na ₂ Si ₂ O ₅	1157	13.37	11.56 [∞, 1955]
Na ₂ O	1157	15.48	13.38 [Takahashi & Yoshio, 1970]
Na ₂ O	1147	12.57±1.38	10.96±1.20 [Richet & Bottinga, 1986]
Na ₂ O	1147	10.34±1.50	9.01±1.31 [Barin, 1995]
Na ₆ Si ₈ O ₁₉	1081±10*	7.95	7.35 [, 2005]
SiO ₂	1996±5	9.80±0.50	4.81±0.50 [Richet & Bottinga, 1978; 1982]
SiO ₂	1996	9.57±0.50	4.79±0.50 [Barin et al., 1995]

* -

3. Na₂O·nSiO₂ 1500 K, [Richet & Bottinga, 1978; 1982; Kozhina & Shultz, 2000; , 2000]

$\mu_f G^\circ_{1500}$, kJ/mol	$\mu_f G^\circ_{1500}$, kJ/mol	$\mu_f G^\circ_{1500}$, kJ/mol	$\mu_f G^\circ_{1500}$, kJ/mol
Na ₂ O	Na ₂ O	Na	Na ₂ O
Na ₄ SiO ₄	Na ₄ SiO ₄	Na ₂	Na ₂ O
Na ₆ Si ₂ O ₇	Na ₆ Si ₂ O ₇	NaO	Na ₂ O ₂
Na ₂ SiO ₃	Na ₂ SiO ₃	Si	Si
Na ₂ Si ₂ O ₅	Na ₂ Si ₂ O ₅	Si ₂	Si ₂ O ₂
Na ₆ Si ₈ O ₁₉		Si ₃	O
SiO ₂	SiO ₂	SiO	O ₂
		SiO ₂	O ₃
		Si ₂ O ₂	
		O	
		O ₂	
		O ₃	

2-3, $a(i)$ [Yamaguchi et al., 1983; , 1988; Kozhina & Shultz, 2000; , 2000], [, 2000]. [, 1987],

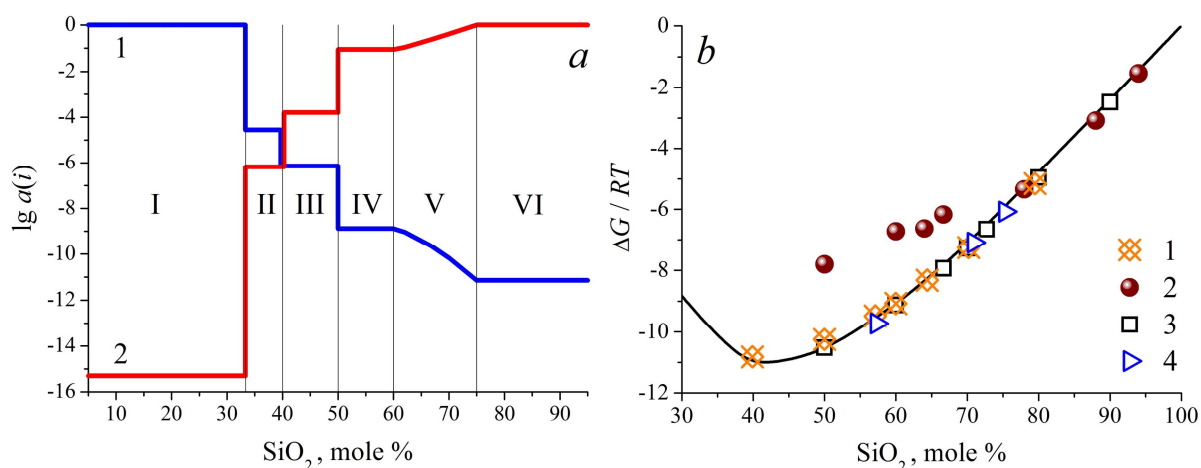
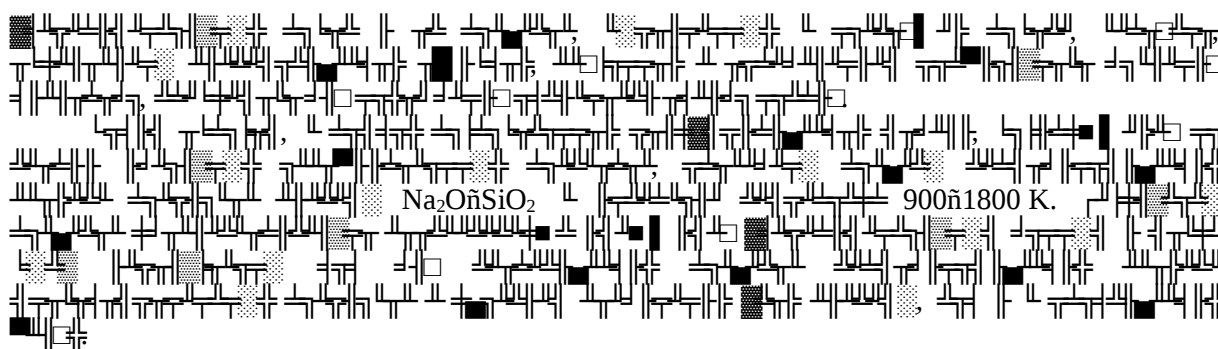


Рис. 2. (а) $\lg a(\text{Na}_2\text{O})$ и (б) $\Delta G/RT$ для системы Na₂O-SiO₂ при 1173 (а) и 1300 (б) К. (а) I – Na₂O + Na₄SiO₄; II – Na₄SiO₄ + Na₆Si₂O₇; III – Na₆Si₂O₇ + Na₂SiO₃; IV – Na₂SiO₃ + SiO₂; V – SiO₂; VI – SiO₂ (жидкая фаза). (б) 1 – Na₂O; 2 – Na₂SiO₃; 3 – Na₄SiO₄; 4 – Na₆Si₂O₇.

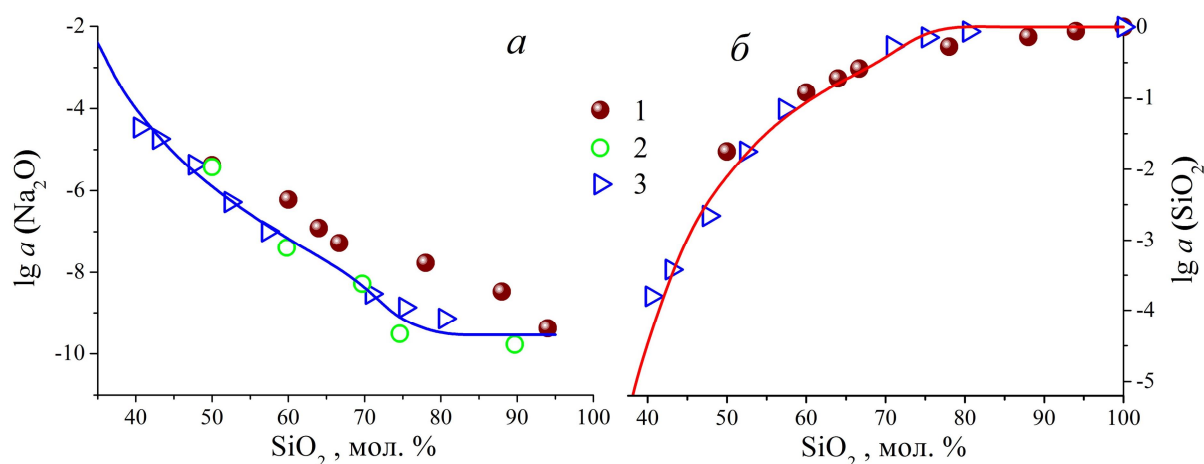


Рис. 3. $\lg a(\text{Na}_2\text{O})$ для системы Na₂O-SiO₂ при 1473 К. (а) 1 – Na₂O; 2 – Na₂SiO₃; 3 – Na₄SiO₄. (б) 1 – Na₂O; 2 – Na₂SiO₃; 3 – Na₄SiO₄; 4 – Na₆Si₂O₇. (а) 1 – Na₂O; 2 – Na₂SiO₃; 3 – Na₄SiO₄; 4 – Na₆Si₂O₇. (б) 1 – Na₂O; 2 – Na₂SiO₃; 3 – Na₄SiO₄; 4 – Na₆Si₂O₇.

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Thermodynamic properties of sodium-silicate melts

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Abstract. Within the framework of the developed semi-empirical model, the calculations were made of thermodynamic properties of the $Na_2O\text{-}SiO_2$ melts in the temperature region 900-1800 K. The calculated values of the oxide activities and the mixing energies of sodium silicate melts are compared with available experimental information.

Keywords: thermodynamic properties of oxide melts, the $Na_2O\text{-}SiO_2$ system.

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DOI: 541.11:536.777



Shornikov et al., 2014, *Journal of Experimental Geochemistry*, 2, 4, 409-412.
http://exp-geochem.ru/JPdf/2014/04/Shornikov02_rus.pdf

$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{GeO}_2$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$
 Shakhmatkin & Vedishcheva, 1994; [Shakhmatkin et al., 1985; Shakhmatkin & Vedishcheva, 1994; Shakhmatkin, 2005], 1.

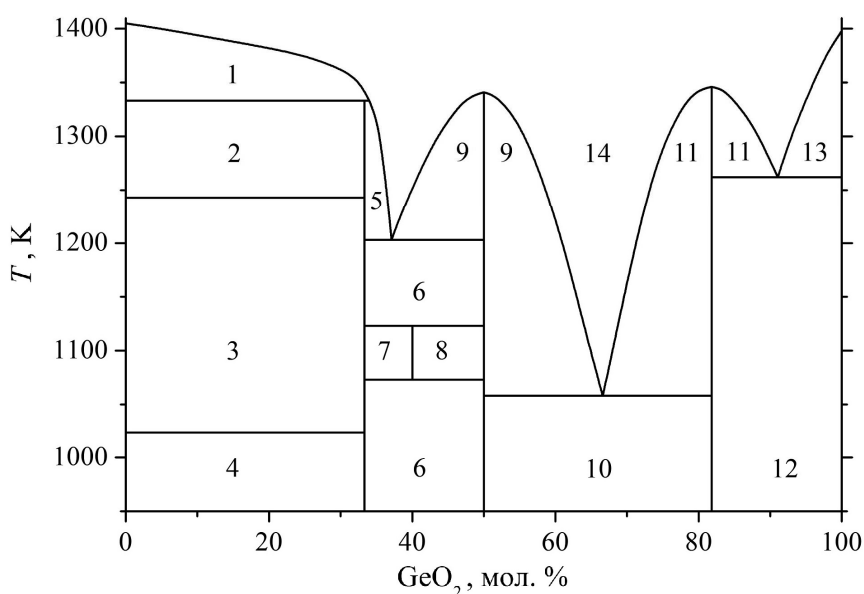


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ system [Shakhmatkin et al., 1985].
 1 - Na_2O ; 2 - $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_4\text{GeO}_4$; 3 - $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_4\text{GeO}_4$; 4 - $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_4\text{GeO}_4$; 5 - Na_4GeO_4 ; 6 - $\text{Na}_4\text{GeO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3$; 7 - $\text{Na}_4\text{GeO}_4 + \text{Na}_6\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$; 8 - $\text{Na}_6\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3$; 9 - Na_2GeO_3 ; 10 - $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3 + \text{Na}_4\text{Ge}_9\text{O}_{20}$; 11 - $\text{Na}_4\text{Ge}_9\text{O}_{20}$; 12 - $\text{Na}_4\text{Ge}_9\text{O}_{20} + \text{GeO}_2$; 13 - GeO_2 ; 14 - GeO_2 .

$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{GeO}_2$ 900 K. 1600 K. $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ [Fan et al., 2013], [Fan et al., 1993; Shakhmatkin et al., 1995; Kozhina & Shultz, 2000] [Shakhmatkin et al., 1978-1982] 1. $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{GeO}_2$

1. (ΔH_T) (ΔS_T) [Kohsaka et al., 1978; Fan et al., 1993; 1995; Kozhina & Shultz, 2000]

γ 	T, K	$\Delta H_T,$ 	$\Delta S_T,$ $\int \frac{dH}{T} / (\frac{dH}{dT} K)$	γ 
Na_4GeO_4	1400	$\sim 134.35 \pm 5.00$	$\sim$	[Fan et al., 1993]
$\text{Na}_6\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$	1300	$\sim 137.30 \pm 1.70$	$\sim 7.31 \pm 1.31$	[Kozhina & Shultz, 2000]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1400	$\sim 131.47 \pm 4.00$	$\tilde{n}$	[Fan et al., 1993]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1450	$\sim 130.53 \pm 4.18$	$\sim 6.24 \pm 2.72$	[Δ   $\parallel + \frac{dH}{dT}$  , 1995]
Na_2GeO_3	1300	$\sim 129.80 \pm 1.70$	$\sim 7.00 \pm 1.31$	[Kozhina & Shultz, 2000]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1400	$\sim 118.36 \pm 5.00$	$\tilde{n}$	[Fan et al., 1993]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1450	$\sim 117.82 \pm 5.43$	$\sim 9.00 \pm 4.18$	[Kohsaka et al., 1978]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1450	$\sim 124.68 \pm 4.18$	$\sim 6.69 \pm 2.72$	[Δ   $\parallel + \frac{dH}{dT}$  , 1995]
$\text{Na}_2\text{Ge}_4\text{O}_9$	1300	$\sim 55.70 \pm 1.70$	4.69 ± 1.31	[Kozhina & Shultz, 2000]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1400	$\sim 56.57 \pm 3.00$	$\tilde{n}$	[Fan et al., 1993]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1450	$\sim 55.23 \pm 4.18$	5.02 ± 2.72	[Δ   $\parallel + \frac{dH}{dT}$  , 1995]
$\text{Na}_4\text{Ge}_9\text{O}_{20}$	1300	$\sim 49.97 \pm 1.70$	5.35 ± 1.31	[Kozhina & Shultz, 2000]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1400	$\sim 51.49 \pm 3.00$	$\tilde{n}$	[Fan et al., 1993]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1450	$\sim 51.81 \pm 5.43$	3.85 ± 4.18	[Kohsaka et al., 1978]
$\tilde{n}'' \tilde{n}$	1450	$\sim 50.66 \pm 4.18$	4.14 ± 2.72	[Δ   $\parallel + \frac{dH}{dT}$  , 1995]

2. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}\tilde{\text{n}}\text{GeO}_2$ 1500 K, [Kozhina & Shultz, 2000]

ΔG°_{1500}		ΔG°_{1500}		ΔG°_{1500}	
ΔG°_{1500}	ΔG°_{1500}	ΔG°_{1500}	ΔG°_{1500}	ΔG°_{1500}	ΔG°_{1500}
Na ₂ O	211.201	Na ₂ O	213.636	Na	26.838
Na ₄ GeO ₄	1067.082			Na ₂	7.696
Na ₆ Ge ₂ O ₇	1823.673			NaO	13.897
Na ₂ GeO ₃	736.673	Na ₂ GeO ₃	743.176	Na ₂ O	79.739
Na ₂ Ge ₄ O ₉	1680.422			Na ₂ O ₂	59.967
Na ₄ Ge ₉ O ₂₀	3611.465	Na ₄ Ge ₉ O ₂₀	3625.145	Ge	170.658
GeO ₂	290.807	GeO ₂	292.357	Ge ₂	221.010
				GeO	155.217
				GeO ₂	101.526
				Ge ₂ O ₂	295.507
				Ge ₃ O ₃	378.763
				O	154.920
				O ₂	0.000
				O ₃	243.150

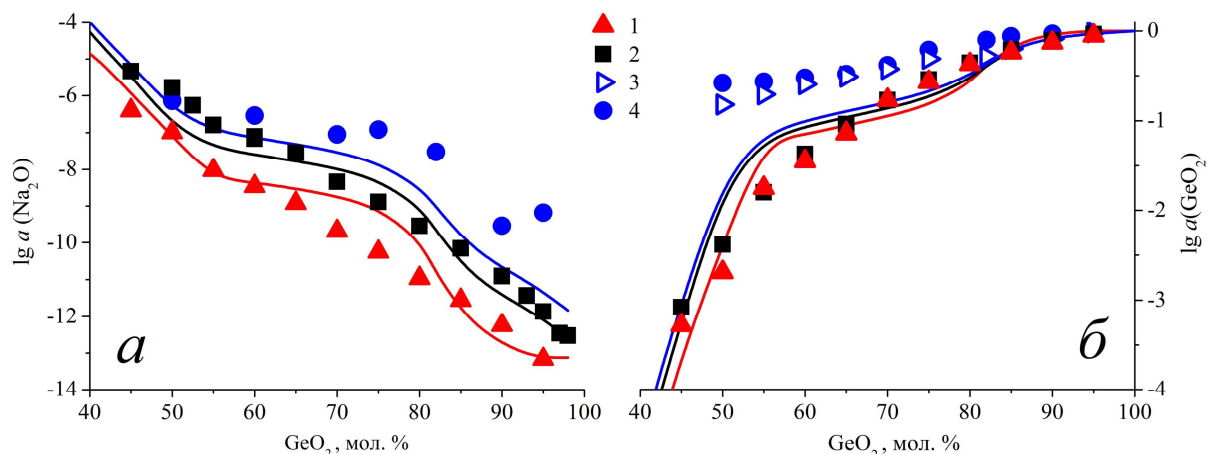


Рис. 2. $\lg a(\text{Na}_2\text{O})$ (а) и $\lg a(\text{GeO}_2)$ (б) в системе $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ при 1300 [1], 1450 [2], 1543 K [3]. 1 — 1300 K [1]; 2 — 1450 K [2]; 3 — 1543 K [3]; 4 — 1543 K [3].

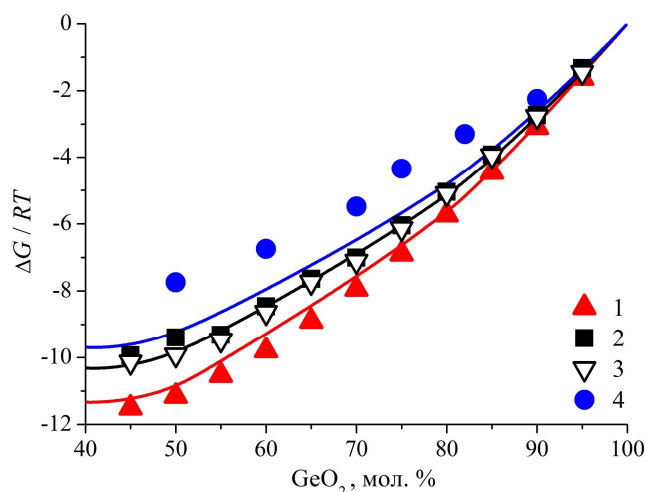


Рис. 3. $\Delta G/RT$ в системе $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ при 1300 K [1], 1450 K [2], 1543 K [3]. 1 — 1300 K [1]; 2 — 1450 K [2]; 3 — 1543 K [3]; 4 — 1543 K [3].

В работе [1] исследованы свойства жидких сплавов $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ в диапазоне состава 30–100 мол. % GeO_2 при температурах 1300–1543 K. В работе [2] исследованы свойства жидких сплавов $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ в диапазоне состава 30–100 мол. % GeO_2 при температурах 1300–1543 K. В работе [3] исследованы свойства жидких сплавов $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ в диапазоне состава 30–100 мол. % GeO_2 при температурах 1300–1543 K.

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Keywords: *thermodynamic properties of oxide melts, the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{GeO}_2$ system.*

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