
Role of basicity and Al₂O₃ on the NBO/T in calcium aluminosilicate melts

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Abstract

The effect of basicity and Al₂O₃ on the structure of CaO-Al₂O₃-SiO₂ melts has been studied using XPS, Raman and NMR spectroscopy investigation. The content of Al₂O₃ and basicity (CaO/SiO₂) were varied to determine the compositional effect on the structure of high temperature ionic melts. The amount of oxygen ions (XO_n-(n:0,1,2)) in the super-cooled liquids were estimated by deconvolution with PeakFit™ 4.1 of O1s binding energy using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) [1]. The proportion of Q_n species were analyzed by Raman [2] and MAS NMR spectroscopy [3]. As a result of the quantitative analysis, the experimental-based NBO/T is shown as follow.

$$\text{NBO/T} = [\text{Q}_n^* (4-n)] / ([\text{IV}]\text{Al} + [\text{IV}]\text{Si}) \quad (1)$$

NBO/T was shown linear relationships to the basicity (CaO/SiO₂) including inflection point at CaO/SiO₂=1.0. It is due to the stability and Q_n dominant unit of melts change around the wollastonite (CaSiO₃) congruent point [2]. As Al₂O₃ increases, the NBO/T converges because of the preference of Q₂ chain structure near the anorthite (CaAl₂SiO₈) congruent point [4]. This is due to the change of the dominant polymeric unit into Al-O-Si and Al-O-Al [5]. Also, iso-NBO/T and lines were derived by comparing XPS and Raman spectroscopy results. The comparative evaluation between the viscosity and the sulfide capacity, which is a representative property of the melts, was carried out.

References

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