Phase Equilibrium Modeling Approaches and Pitfalls

Part 1: Overview of thermodynamic databases

Pierre Lanari



Virtual workshop, May 10th to 14th 2021



Part 1

Introduction

Internally consistent dataset

Activity models

Thermodynamic databases

What's next?

Objectives of this lecture

- Help understanding each part of a thermodynamic database
- Obtain a detailed view of the current offer in thermodynamic databases and modeling programs
- Understand some of the challenges of internal consistency and uncertainty evaluation
- $\circ~$ Target future needs and research directions



As a beginner/novice in petrological modeling I should definitively be aware of this!





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Introduction

• Phase equilibrium modeling

- Apparent Gibbs energy
- o Ingredients for a model
- Databases & software solutions

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What's next?

REAL WORLD MODEL specific process(es) natural process(es) Feeding Observation, Theory, assumptions, experiment calculations Agree/Disagree DATA PREDICTIONS

Models must have a robust physical basis and be coupled with experiment/observation



A scientific model is an imperfect or idealized representation of a physical system



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Modeling strategies based on <u>equilibrium thermodynamics</u> commonly used in metamorphic petrology



Causal factors Temperature Pressure Bulk composition Forward Minimization of model Inverse internal energy model Mineral assemblage Mineral modes Mineral compositions **Outcomes/Observations**

e.g. multi-equilibrium thermobarometry



e.g. mineral assemblage diagrams (phase diagrams, pseudosections)







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What's next?

Equilibrium condition: Minimization of one of the several energies in the system

At fixed pressure (P) and temperature (T), the Gibbs energy is minimized at equilibrium

Apparent Gibbs energy of a phase

$$\Delta_{a}G^{P,T} = \Delta_{f}G^{P,T} + RT\ln(a)$$

 $\Delta_{a}G^{P,T}$ is the apparent Gibbs energy of a mineral phase; $\Delta_{f}G^{P,T}$ is the standard Gibbs energy of formation of a phase from its constituent elements in their standard states; R the universal gas constant; a the activity of a phase in a solution.

• *Standard Gibbs energy of formation* of a phase (composition-independent term)

$$\Delta_{f}G^{P,T} = \Delta_{f}H^{P_{0},T_{0}} - TS^{P_{0},T_{0}} + \int_{T_{0}}^{T}CpdT - T\int_{T_{0}}^{T}\frac{Cp}{T}dT + \int_{P_{0}}^{P}VdP$$

 $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{P_0,T_0}$ and S^{P_0,T_0} are the enthalpy of formation from the elements or oxides and standard entropy at P_0 (1 bar) and T_0 (298.15 K); Cp is the heat capacity and V the molar volume of the phase

Activity of a phase (composition-dependent term)





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Composition-independent term

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Composition-dependent term



Lanari & Duesterhoeft (2019), JPET

Any thermodynamic database of petrological interest must include:

A dataset of standard state properties

- Enthalpy of formation, standard entropy and volume
- o Heat capacity and volume functions

Solution models (activity or *a*–*X* models)

- Calculate the composition dependent term depending on the composition of the solution
- o Includes ideal and non-ideal contributions



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OTHER DISCIPLINES







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Table 2a. Molar thermodynamic properties (units: kJ, K, kbar) of the end-members whose formulae can be found in Table 1.

Group	End-member	$\Delta_{ m f} H$	$\sigma(\Delta_{ m f} H)$	S	V		CP					ακ	
						а	b	с	d	α	κ_0	κ_0'	κ_0''
Garnet and olivine	Almandine (alm)	-5260.65	1.31	342.00	11.525	0.6773	0	-3772.7	-5.0440	2.12	1900.0	2.98	-0.001
	Andradite (andr)	-5769.08	1.56	316.40	13.204	0.6386	0	-4955.1	-3.9892	2.86	1588.0	5.68	-0.00
	grossular (gr)	-6642.95	1.46	255.00	12.535	0.6260	0	-5779.2	-4.0029	2.20	1720.0	5.53	-0.00
	Knorringite (knor)	-5687.75	3.88	317.00	11.738	0.6130	0.3606	-4178.0	-3.7294	2.37	1743.0	4.05	-0.00
	Majorite (maj)	-6050.33	9.62	255.20	11.457	0.7136	-0.0997	-1158.2	-6.6223	1.83	1600.0	4.56	-0.00
	Pyrope (py)	-6282.13	1.06	269.50	11.313	0.6335	0	-5196.1	-4.3152	2.37	1743.0	4.05	-0.00
	Spessartine (spss)	-5693.65	3.14	335.30	11.792	0.6469	0	-4525.8	-4.4528	2.27	1740.0	6.68	-0.00
	Clinohumite (chum)	-9609.82	2.49	443.00	19.785	1.0700	-1.6533	-7899.6	-7.3739	2.91	1194.0	4.79	-0.0
	Fayalite (fa)	-1477.74	0.68	151.00	4.631	0.2011	1.7330	-1960.6	-0.9009	2.82	1256.0	4.68	-0.0
	Forsterite (fo)	-2172.57	0.57	95.10	4.366	0.2333	0.1494	-603.8	-1.8697	2.85	1285.0	3.84	-0.0
	Larnite (lrn)	-2307.04	0.90	127.60	5.160	0.2475	-0.3206	0	-2.0519	2.90	985.0	4.07	-0.0
	Monticellite (mont)	-2251.31	0.52	109.50	5.148	0.2507	-1.0433	-797.2	-1.9961	2.87	1134.0	3.87	-0.0
	Tephroite (teph)	-1733.95	1.05	155.90	4.899	0.2196	0	-1292.7	-1.3083	2.86	1256.0	4.68	-0.0
Aluminosilicates	Andalusite (and)	-2588.72	0.68	92.70	5.153	0.2773	-0.6588	-1914.1	-2.2656	1.81	1442.0	6.89	-0.0
	Kyanite (ky)	-2593.02	0.67	83.50	4.414	0.2794	-0.7124	-2055.6	-2.2894	1.92	1601.0	4.05	-0.0
	Sillimanite (sill)	-2585.85	0.68	95.40	4.986	0.2802	-0.6900	-1375.7	-2.3994	1.12	1640.0	5.06	-0.0
	Mullite (amul)	-2485.51	0.91	113.00	5.083	0.2448	0.0968	-2533.3	-1.6416	1.36	1740.0	4.00	-0.0
	Mullite (smul)	-2569.28	0.69	101.50	4.987	0.2802	-0.6900	-1375.7	-2.3994	1.36	1740.0	4.00	-0.0
	Chloritoid (fctd)	-3208.31	0.80	167.00	6.980	0.4161	-0.3477	-2835.9	-3.3603	2.80	1456.0	4.06	-0.0
	Chloritoid (mctd)	-3549.31	0.75	146.00	6.875	0.4174	-0.3771	-2920.6	-3.4178	2.63	1456.0	4.06	-0.0
	Chloritoid (mnctd)	-3336.20	1.68	166.00	7.175	0.4644	-1.2654	-1147.2	-4.3410	2.60	1456.0	4.06	-0.0
	Staurolite (fst)	-23 755.04	6.34	1010.00	44.880	2.8800	-5.6595	-10642.0	-25.3730	1.83	1800.0	4.76	-0.0
	Staurolite (mnst)	-24 246.42	8.60	1034.00	45.460	2.8733	-8.9064	-12688.0	-24.7490	2.09	1800.0	4.76	-0.0
	Staurolite (mst)	-25 124.32	6.28	910.00	44.260	2.8205	-5.9366	-13774.0	-24.1260	1.81	1684.0	4.05	-0.0
	Topaz (tpz)	-2900.76	0.96	100.50	5.339	0.3877	-0.7120	-857.2	-3.7442	1.57	1315.0	4.06	-0.0

Holland & Powell (2011), JMG





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What's next?

J. metamorphic Geol. 1985, 3, 343-370

An internally consistent thermodynamic dataset with uncertainties and correlations:

2. Data and results

T. J. B. HOLLAND, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EQ, UK ROGER POWELL, Department of Geology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia

I. metamorphic Geol., 1990, 8, 89-124

An enlarged and updated internally consistent thermodynamic dataset with uncertainties and correlations: the system $K_2O-Na_2O-CaO-MgO-MnO-FeO-Fe_2O_3-Al_2O_3-TiO_2-SiO_2-C-H_2-O_2$

T. J. B. HOLLAND Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EQ, UK R. POWELL

Department of Geology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia

J. metamorphic Geol., 1998, 16, 309–343

An internally consistent thermodynamic data set for phases of petrological interest

T. J. B. HOLLAND¹ AND R. POWELL² ¹Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EQ, UK (email: tjbh@esc.cam.ac.uk) ²School of Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia

Journal of METAMORPHIC GEOLOGY

I. metamorphic Geol., 2011, **29,** 333–383

doi:10.1111/j.1525-1314.2010.00923.x

An improved and extended internally consistent thermodynamic dataset for phases of petrological interest, involving a new equation of state for solids

T. J. B. HOLLAND¹ AND R. POWELL² ¹Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3EQ, UK ²School of Earth Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia (powell@unimelb.edu.au) Internally-Consistent Thermodynamic Data for Minerals in the System Na₂O-K₂O-CaO-MgO-FeO-Fe₂O₃-Al₂O₃-SiO₂-TiO₂-H₂O-CO₂

by R. G. BERMAN*

Department of Geological Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C. Canada V6T2B4

(Received 16 March 1987; revised typescript accepted 7 October 1987)

Contrib Mineral Petrol (1998) 133: 149-168

© Springer-Verlag 1998

Niranjan D. Chatterjee · Ralf Krüger · Gerd Haller Walter Olbricht

The Bayesian approach to an internally consistent thermodynamic database: theory, database, and generation of phase diagrams

Eur. J. Mineral. 1997, **9**, 175-223

> Internally consistent thermodynamic data for rock-forming minerals in the system SiO₂-TiO₂-Al₂O₃-Fe₂O₃-CaO-MgO-FeO-K₂O-Na₂O-H₂O-CO₂

> > MATTHIAS GOTTSCHALK

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+ compatible solution models & updates

Journal of METAMORPHIC GEOLOGY	
J. metamorphic Geol., 2011, 29, 333-383	doi:10.1111/j.1525-1314.2010.00923.x

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Internally-Consistent Thermodynamic Data for Minerals in the System Na₂O-K₂O-CaO-MgO-FeO-Fe₂O₃-Al₂O₃-SiO₂-TiO₂-H₂O-CO₂

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Department of Geological Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C. Canada V6T 2B4 (Received 16 March 1987; revised typescript accepted 7 October 1987)

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	Reference	Updates	Technique	Phases	Si	AI	Mg	ı Ca	Na	эK	Ti	Fe	Fe	3 M	In C	Cr L	i B.	e Z	'n Z	r N	i C	u Cu	ı₃ Cl	S ⊦	l₂O	CO ₂	02	Citations Google Scholar*
HP85	Holland & Powell (1985)	none	REG	43	x	x	x	x	х	x														х	Ι	x		225
B88	Berman (1988)	JUN92; DEC06	MAP	67	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х											х		х		2138
HP90	Holland & Powell (1985)	none	REG	123	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	×	C									х	[x	х	1273
G97	Gottschalk (1997)	none	IREG	94	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х											х	[х	х	180
<i>C98</i>	Chatterjee <i>et al.</i> (1998)	none	BAYES	148	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	Х	()	х)	<	$\langle \rangle$	ĸ					х	[x	х	79
HP98	Holland & Powell (1998)	ds3.2; ds5.5	REG	189	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	Х	C				>	([х	[x	х	3707
HP11	Holland & Powell (2011)	ds6.2	REG	254	x	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	×		x			>	(×	×	x	хх	[х	х	419

IREG is an iterative REG.

*In December 2017.





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What's next?

Experimental data and optimization of standard state properties: constraints

$$\Delta_{f}G^{P,T} = \Delta_{f}H^{P_{0},T_{0}} - TS^{P_{0},T_{0}} + \int_{T_{0}}^{T}CpdT - T\int_{T_{0}}^{T}\frac{Cp}{T}dT + \int_{P_{0}}^{P}VdP$$

Direct measurement of phase property

Thermochemical, thermophysical, and volumetric properties of phase (e.g. calorimetric measurements for Cp and S; X-ray diffraction for V)

 Approximation based on fundamental relations "enthalpy and entropy of reactions"

 $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{P_0,T_0}$ of Qz = $\Delta H_{\rm f} \operatorname{SiO}_2$

 $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{P_0,T_0}$ of And = $\Delta H_{\rm f} \operatorname{SiO}_2 + \Delta H_{\rm f} \operatorname{Al}_2 \operatorname{O}_3$

Requires data for each polyhedral type; tabulated for enthalpy (large uncertainties): Chermak & Rimstidt (1989) for entropy: Holland (1989) Indirect experiment of reaction property data based on reaction reversal (bracketing) experiment

e.g. reaction Qz = Coe



Additional reactions:

e.g. reaction Ab = Jd + Qz





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Experimental data and optimization of standard state properties: <u>uncertainties</u>



$$\Delta_{f}G^{P,T} = \Delta_{f}H^{P_{0},T_{0}} - TS^{P_{0},T_{0}} + \int_{T_{0}}^{T}CpdT - T\int_{T_{0}}^{T}\frac{Cp}{T}dT + \int_{P_{0}}^{P}VdP$$

Direct measurement of phase property



Thermodynamic property

Approximation based on fundamental relations "enthalpy and entropy of reactions"



Thermodynamic property

 Indirect experiment of reaction property data based on reaction reversal (bracketing) experiment





PHASE EQUILIBRIUM MODELING

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REG

Least square regression

The weighted mid-points of brackets are treated as positions where $\Delta_r G^{P,T} = 0$ Minimize square of residuals: unique

solution and it does not ensure consistency

Pseudo-uncertainties extracted from the variance-covariance matrix

Easy to calculate

•



Berman et al. (1986)

MAP Mathematical programming

Each half-bracket is treated as a statement of inequality in $\Delta_r G^{P,T}$

Range of solution with MAP, which ensures the consistency with all selected data

No uncertainties

A

Easy to calculate, but requires some preparation and checking





Thermodynamic property

Chatterjee et al., (1998)

BAYES Bayes method

•

Each half-bracket is treated as a statement of inequality in $\Delta_r G^{P,T}$

Approximate the mean of the posterior distribution and the uncertainty region

Uncertainties extracted from the variance-covariance matrix

Complex to calculate, requires extensive Monte-Carlo mapping





Thermodynamic property



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What's next?

Example: only $\Delta_f H^{P_0,T_0}$ values are adjusted during the global optimization in REG.

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{f}} G^{P,T} = \Delta_{\mathbf{f}} H^{P_0,T_0} - T S^{P_0,T_0} + \int_{T_0}^T Cp dT - T \int_{T_0}^T \frac{Cp}{T} dT + \int_{P_0}^P V dP$$

- If any other thermodynamic property or function holds a large uncertainty or its value incorrectly determined, it will add to the total uncertainty of $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{P_0,T_0}$ (e.g. S^{P_0,T_0})
- No inequalities, the $\Delta_r G^{P,T}$ is used instead
- There are cases for which these errors remain undetected!





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- Ideal and non-ideal contributions
- Fitting procedure
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Orville (1972), AJS



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Mechanical mixture \cap

 $G_{\rm mech} = X_1 \Delta_{\rm f} G_1^{P,T} + X_2 \Delta_{\rm f} G_2^{P,T}$

Reaction at given *P* and *T* without heat effect Ο $(\Delta H_{\rm f} = 0)$ to form a single phase (ideal):

 $G_{\rm conf} = -T\Delta S_{\rm sol}$

In the case of ideal mixing volume and enthalpies are the sum of the components ($\Delta H_{\text{ideal mixing}} = \Delta V_{\text{ideal mixing}} = 0$); entropy of the new solution increases with a larger number of possible arrangements.

Excess energy (non-ideal) e.g. using *regular* and *asymmetrical sub-regular* models with three Ο independent interaction energy parameters (Margules parameters):

$$W_G = W_H - TW_S + PW_V$$

Example: asymmetric multicomponent formulation Holland & Powell (2003)

$$G_{excess} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j>1}^{n} \phi_i \phi_j \frac{2\sum_{l=1}^{n} \alpha_1 p_1}{\alpha_i + \alpha_j} W_{i,j}$$







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What's next?

Derivation of solution models for a given dataset (second step after the dataset)

Example: dataset ds6.2 (Holland & Powell 2011)

- Solution models for metapelites White et al. (2014a,b) JMG
- Solution models for mafic systems: Green et al. (2016), JMG



In practice several parameters are not optimized using an algorithm, but are either parametrized (e.g. Powell et al. 2014) or manually adjusted by trial and error and based on guestimates.





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Lanari & Duesterhoeft (2019), JPET





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- Compatibility vs internal consistency
- Need to check the databases again experimental data
- Reliability of key thermodynamic parameters

What's next?

Thermodynamic databases





Yakymchuk (2017), Geosc. Can.



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What's next?

Example: dataset HP98 (Holland & Powell 1998) + solution models:

Solution model	Reference
Chlorite	Holland et al. (1998)
Orthopyroxene	Powell & Holland (1999); White et al. (2002)
Chloritoid	White et al. (2000)
Melt	White et al. (2001; 2007)**
White mica	Coggon & Holland (2002)**
Feldspar	Holland & Powell (2003); Baldwin et al. (2005)
Clinopyroxene	Green, Holland & Powell (2007); Diener & Powell (2012)
Garnet, Ilmenite, Biotite, Spinel	White et al. (2007)**
Amphibole	Dale et al. (2003; 2005); Diener, Powell & White (2007); Diener & Powell (2012)
	** some of the standard state properties were adjusted

Non-official solution models:

Solution model	Reference
Biotite	Tajcmanova et al. (2009)
White mica	Auzanneau et al. (2010)
Antigorite	Padron-Navarta et al. (2013)
Chlorite	Lanari et al. (2014)





Internal consistency (as defined here) is usually not rigorously tested



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What's next?

Example: dataset ds6.2 (Holland & Powell 2011)

Solution models for metapelites White et al. (2014) JMG





* phase not present in the internally-consistent dataset

Calculation of the apparent Gibbs energy for non-dataset endmembers:

$$G_{\rm obi} = \frac{1}{3}G_{\rm ann} + \frac{2}{3}G_{\rm phl} - 2 \,\mathrm{kJ}$$

Reaction 1 obi =
$$1/3 \text{ ann} + 2/3 \text{ phl} + \text{excess}$$

enthalpy term (ΔH)

$$G_{\rm fbi} = G_{\rm east} + \frac{1}{2}G_{\rm and} - \frac{1}{2}G_{\rm grs} - 3 \,\rm kJ$$

$$G_{\rm tbi} = G_{\rm phl} + G_{\rm ru} - G_{\rm br} + 55 \, \rm kJ$$



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- Compatibility vs internal consistency
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- Reliability of key thermodynamic parameters

What's next?

Example: dataset ds6.2 (Holland & Powell 2011)

\circ Solution models for metapelites White et al. (2014) JMG

bio	biotite											
	M3					M12		Т		V		
	Mg	Fe	Fe3	Ti	Al	Mg	Fe	Si	Al	OH	0	
phl	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	
ann	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	
obi*	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	
east	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	
tbi *	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	
fbi [*]	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	

** phase not present in the internally-consistent dataset*

In addition, the

enthalpy of annite had to be modified by $DQF_{ann} = -3$ kJ to make the phase equilibria behave sensibly, in particular because otherwise a number of well-constrained biotite-breakdown melting reactions occurred to unreasonably low T for FeO-rich biotite compositions. The necessity for this modification suggests a shortcoming in the a-x relations for biotite, but attempts to adjust the a-x relations to remove the necessity for this modification have so far been unsuccessful.



White et al. (2014), JMG



Database check (HP11 + W14) against primary data using THERION (from C. de Capitani)

Bulk(2)= SI(294)AL(196)FE(264.6)MG(29.4)O(1176) SI(6)AL(2)FE(3)MG(3)K(2)O(24)H(4)

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Activity models

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- Compatibility vs internal consistency
- Need to check the databases again experimental data
- Reliability of key thermodynamic parameters

What's next?



This figure was generated using THERION; experimental data are from Ferry & Spear (1978), CMP





PETROLOGICAL MODELLING

AN INTRODUCTION TO

Test of several databases against experimental data by Gervais & Trapy (2021)

e.g. experimental data from Patiño-Douce and Johnston (1991)



Mineral compositions



Gervais & Trapy (2021), CMP

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• Reliability of key thermodynamic parameters

What's next?



For phase equilibrium modeling we need to calculate the apparent Gibbs energy of formation.

How reliable are other thermodynamic properties and functions?

Volume

Ο









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o More constraints

o Challenges











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H&P 2011: $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{298.15} = 2172.57$ kJ/mol B87: $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{298.15} = -2174.41$ kJ/mol



Challenge: this approximation is not valid for complex minerals

Benisek & Dachs (2018)

New constraints calculated from first principles (ab initio modeling)

Standard state properties





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New constraints calculated from first principles (ab initio modeling)

Janaf-tables 2 Mg + Si + 2 O₂ $\Delta_{\mathbf{f}} \mathcal{H}^{\mathbf{OK}}$ of oxides $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{298.15}$ MgO = -606.300 kJ/mol- 2173.07 kJ/mol SiO₂ = -917.773 kJ/mol $2 MgO + SiO_{2}$ **DFT Castep** Mg_2SiO_4 $\Delta_{R} U^{OK}$ of forsterite from oxides $\Delta_{\scriptscriptstyle B} U^{\scriptscriptstyle OK}$ = -59.917 kJ/mol $\Delta_{R} U^{\rm OK} \approx \Delta_{R} H^{\rm OK}$ $\Delta_{\rm f} \mathcal{H}^{\rm OK}_{\rm fo} = \Delta_{\rm R} \mathcal{H}^{\rm OK} + 2 \Delta_{\rm f} \mathcal{H}^{\rm OK}_{\rm MgO} + \Delta_{\rm f} \mathcal{H}^{\rm OK}_{\rm SiO2}$ $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{\rm ok}_{\rm fo} = -2190.29 \, \rm kJ/mol$ $\Delta_{f} H^{298.15}_{f_{0}} = -2173.07 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Standard state properties

H&P 2011: $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{298.15} = 2172.57 \text{ kJ/mol}$ B87: $\Delta_{\rm f} H^{298.15} = -2174.41 \text{ kJ/mol}$



Excess functions

Example of structure of a supercell (for Ms30) at the end of the Monte Carlo Simulation







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Challenges

A fantastic job was done but we need more primary data

- \circ Ab initio modeling
- More experimental work
- Acknowledge experimental work

Encourage experiments Change citation policy

We might need to derive a new generation of databases

- Derive standard state properties and activity models together to ensure internal consistency
- Use BAYES to derive robust values and uncertainties
- Provide an open-source tool that can be used when new data become available

Optimization and minimization routines

Community-approved working group?

We definitively need to test more the existing databases

- Develop a database of experimental data with uncertainties
- Provide an open-source tool to easily test any database against experimental data
- Encourage users to perform more tests



Educate users





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*** Theriak-Domino (Tinkham) ***



applying the models to more complex situations

*** Best practices in phase equilibrium modeling (Waters) ***

*** Reactive bulk composition: Bingo-Antidote (Lanari) ***

while asking ourself some important questions

*** Influence of kinetics (Pattison) ***

*** How good are the models at reproducing natural patterns? (Forshaw) ***

If (and only if) a database satisfies the primary constraints, we can think of



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and many uncited papers from fantastic groups worldwide who produced experimental data on which each user of a thermodynamic database depend ...