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多体系相图

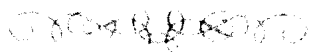
殷辉安 胡家文 唐明林 韩文喜 著



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序

多元多相体系稳定平衡相图既是化学、材料学、冶金学、地质学等学科的重要理论工具,也是化工、陶瓷、硅酸盐、材料等工业部门制定生产工艺的重要理论依据之一。显然,稳定平衡相图在科学研究和工业生产领域中的重要意义是不言而喻的。传统上,相图的制作系通过实验研究来实现。鉴于多元多相体系相平衡实验研究要受到技术、设备、资金和时间等因素的限制,人们很早就将其注意力由实验制作转向理论计算及计算机成图。第二次世界大战后,计算机的出现和火箭及现代化工等技术飞速发展的需求,使复杂化学反应平衡的理论计算成为可能,并得以实现;高温高压下矿物及相关物质热力学性质研究的巨大进步,相应热力学数据的迅速积累及其准确性、一致性的改善,更为相平衡和相图计算奠定了坚实基础。于是,文献中便有了关于相图计算及相图的计算机成图研究成果的大量报导。然而,可以注意到,自苏联学者 Коржинский (1957)将涉及多个无变度组合的体系定义为“多体系(a multisystem)”以来,虽然关于多体系相图拓扑结构与性质的研究已取得了长足的进步,但是关于多体系的完整的、定量化的稳定平衡相图的计算机成图理论和方法却少见报导。Perkins 等人(1986)曾写道:我们还不知道有什么软件程序可以实现完整的(已消去所有介稳平衡关系的) p - T , T - X 或 p - X 相图的计算机成图任务。这里,最大的难点在于无变度点两侧单变度曲线的相对稳定性和无变度点稳定性的自动判别问题一直未能得到妥善解决。

最近十多年来,我们高兴地看到,“坚冰已经打破”。关于定量化的、多体系稳定平衡相图计算机成图的研究已取得突破性进展。在这方面,最出色工作系由 T. H. Brown 及其合作者、T. J. B.

Holland 和 R. Powell、殷辉安及其合作者完成。这三个科学研究群体在前人工作的基础上,在不同的国度里,为完成同一任务,从不同的角度先后推出了自成体系的三套不同的成图理论和方法,并完成了相应的成图任务。

作为第一部专门论述多体系相图计算机成图理论和方法的专著——《多体系相图》,是作者在我国国家自然科学基金资助下、积十年之功所做的卓有成效的研究工作所取得成果的高度概括和总结,并简要地与 Brown 及其合作者及 Holland 等的研究成果做了较全面的对比。同时,作者还浓缩报道了他们在定性的多体系相图封闭网研究方面的最新研究成果。本书作者在上述研究中的贡献主要体现在:依据新的热力学公式,以符号函数矩阵(SFM)为数学手段,创立了一套具有普适性的、关于多体系稳定平衡相图的计算机成图新方法。这套方法,理论上简单易懂,模型上简洁完整、易于实现。

可以相信,本书的问世将会有力地推动多体系相图的研究工作继续向前发展。衷心祝愿本书作者在这一领域的研究中取得更大成绩。同时,我十分高兴地向读者推荐此书,期望它能引起更多学者对这一重要研究领域的进一步关注。

欧阳自远

1999. 11

前 言

众所周知,多元多相体系稳定平衡相图是岩石学、矿床学、地球化学、化学、化工、材料和冶金等学科领域的一种重要理论研究手段。自 Коржинский(1957)对涉及多个无变度组合的多元多相体系冠以“多体系”之名以来,关于多体系相图拓扑结构与性质的研究可谓日臻完善。但是,关于其定量化的、完整的稳定平衡相图的计算机成图研究却少见报道。

T. H. Brown 及其合作者基于化学位平面法(CPP法)于1986—1989年间成功地推出了关于矿物岩石多体系稳定平衡相图计算机成图的一套完整而又具一般性的成图理论和方法。在这一领域,他们的研究工作在当时可谓处于世界领先地位,影响颇大。这套方法待改进之处主要在于其成图理论难懂、成图过程不易被掌握。

同在1988年,程伟基等在 Vielzeuf 和 Boivin(1984)工作的基础上,借助于符号函数矩阵这一手段,提出了确定某一无变度点周围稳定单变度曲线及相应相区分布的一种新算法。这套被本书作者称之为符号函数矩阵判别法(SFM法)的新算法具有简单、可靠、易于掌握的突出优点。其待改进之处是:还只适用于定性的 n 元 $n+2$ 相体系 p - T 相图的成图工作,而且未见有关其计算机化的报道。

以上两套方法的发表令本书第一作者殷辉安顿时产生了一个新的想法:用SFM法去完成CPP法已漂亮地完成了的同样任务。相应的预研究工作也随即由殷辉安着手进行。半年多后,时至1989年底,关于多体系稳定平衡相图计算机成图的一套新的理论框架已基本形成。进而在1990年据此申请了国家自然科学基金并获批准(49070178[#])。1994年底,49070178[#]项目结题。至此,一套基于SFM法的、关于多体系稳定平衡 p - T - X 相图计算机成图的

理论和方法已经确立。

但是,这套方法仍有不足:只适用于含 p, T 变量的相图, 而其适用范围仍然有限, 其成图理论也有待于继续优化。有鉴于此, 1997 年后, 借助于国家自然科学基金项目 49773200[#] 的进一步资助, 本项目研究继续进行。这一阶段的研究不仅使新的 SFM 法得以优化、完善和一般化, 将其适用范围由矿物岩石多体系推广到水盐多体系, 而且, 在多体系封闭网的推导及封闭网间相互关系的研究方面, 也在前人工作基础上取得了进展。

本书重点反映了本课题组近 10 年研究中的后期研究成果。全书共分 7 章。第 1 章, 关于相图热力学基础, 介绍了若干基本概念, 尤其是关于多体系的命名, 首次提出了“ m 级多体系”的概念; 对 Gibbs 自由能曲面与无度变点、单变度曲线间关系及其特性作了较深入的分析。第 2 章, 从定性和定量研究两个角度对文献中关于多体系相图的研究现状和进展作了概括和评价。要实现相图的计算机成图, 必须全面掌握单变度化学反应体系的化学平衡和相平衡的具体计算原理和方法。这些计算的复杂性和困难在于, 它们可能涉及对纯固相、流体相、固溶体相、电解质水溶液相等多种相态以及一级相变、高级相变等多种过程的相应热力学处理。系统、集中地介绍这些计算所涉及的热力学公式和求解方法, 就成了本书第 3 章的任务。类似的集中进行这种介绍的情况在文献中还不多见。第 4 章介绍了作者在前人工作基础上发展起来的关于多体系平衡相图计算机成图的新方法——SFM 法的整套理论。这套成图理论的最大特点是: 简单、普适、易于实现。这里所谓的普适, 是指它原则上适用于任意多体系任意类别相图的成图, 且不受相图“空间”维数的限制。第 5 章所涉及的是多体系相图发展的另一个方向, 即多体系相图的定性研究(拓扑构型和拓扑性质)。在过去的二三十年中, 对这种定性研究所投入的人力、物力似多于对上述定量研究的投入。在这些定性研究中, 一个核心的内容就是多体系封闭网图的推导。本章介绍了本书作者在前人工作基础上概括出的“轮流缺相法”。此法使推导多体系封闭网的工作得到简化。在这

一章中,作者还对文献中关于多体系封闭网间关系的拼合原理(或拼合运算)做了扩展。第6章以两类实例对 SFM 法的应用范围做了扩展。一是将其应用于水盐体系相图的成图工作;二是将此法应用于已有的矿物岩石多体系相图中无变度点稳定性之正误的甄别。本书最后一章,即第7章,重点就 SFM 法成图过程做了较详细的介绍,并将本课题组研制的成图软件 PTA-Diag 和 PHD 与 T. H. Brown 及其合作者的软件 Ge0-Calc,做了对比。

本项目前期(1991—1994年)研究工作主要由殷辉安和韩文喜完成。何蜀同志在出国留学前曾短期参加过部分研究工作。后期(1997年后),主要研究人员为殷辉安、胡家文和唐明林。整个研究工作在本书第一作者的安排和指导下进行。

1994年,当49070178[#]课题结题时,殷辉安就已初拟了本书的编写提纲。随后(1995年和1997年),此提纲又由他两易其稿。但是,由于种种原因,本书的撰写至今才得以兑现。本书由殷辉安和胡家文执笔撰写。殷辉安还承担如下工作:全书撰写过程的策划和指导;全书通读、修改、定稿;前言、目录、符号说明等。

本课题受助于国家自然科学基金(49070178[#])。本书由国家自然科学基金研究成果专著出版基金资助出版(40024024[#])。成都理工大学应用化学系、科技处、研究生处、核材料工程系的领导和老师们曾对本课题研究给予支持或提供方便。对于上述资助与支持,作者在此一并致以最诚挚的谢意!

本书作者深感荣幸的是,中国科学院院士、中国科学院地球化学研究所欧阳自远研究员能在百忙之中为本书写序。对于欧阳先生的支持与鼓励,作者在此深表谢意!

限于作者的学识和水平,书中错漏之处在所难免,敬请同行专家和读者不吝赐教。

作者

1999.11 于成都理工大学

Foreword

It is well-known that the stable equilibrium phase diagrams of a multicomponent heterogeneous systems are important tools in many fields such as petrology, mineral deposit, geochemistry, chemistry, chemical engineering, material sciences, and metallurgy. Since the multicomponent heterogeneous system involving more than two invariant assemblages is named as "a multisystem" by Коржинский (1957), a great number of achievements in the qualitative study on topological configuration and properties of a multisystem phase diagram have been made and have successfully gone day by day. Few reports about the study, however, on the computer-plotting of a complete, quantitative, and stable equilibrium phase diagram of a multisystem has been made in the literature.

In 1986 and 1989, T. H. Brown and co-workers systematically presented a set of general theory and procedures for computer-plotting of complete stable equilibrium phase diagrams of mineral-rock multisystems which are based on Chemical Potential Plane Principle (CPP, from Brown and Skinner, 1974). In this research area, their work lay in the top position in the world at that time and has produced a great impact. Nevertheless, it is not so easy to understand and follow the theoretical model.

Also in 1988, based on the work of Vielzeuf and Boivin (1984), Cheng et al. reported their new algorithm with sign function matrix approach to determine the stability of a univariant curve about an invariant point and to determine the

displacement of the corresponding phase regions. This algorithm, called Sign Function Matrix Method (**SFM**) by the senior author of this book, is simple, reliable, and easy to follow. It was designed, however, for the plotting of a qualitative phase diagram of an n -component system composed of $n+2$ phase and there was no report in their paper on whether it had been performed with a computer.

The presentations of the two methods mentioned above made the senior author of this book exciting and creating a new idea: "with **SFM** method to perform the same work as the one was perfectly done by using **CPP** method". The pre-research work was immediately launched. In about half a year, by the end of 1989, the framework of a set of new algorithm and procedures had basically been developed for the computer-plotting of the stable equilibrium p - T - X phase diagram of a multisystem. The project was approved and supported in 1990 by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (**NSFC**, No. 49070178). By the end of 1994, the project 49070178# was finished and a new theoretical model for the computer-plotting of the stable equilibrium p - T - X phase diagram of a multisystem had been established.

Our new model mentioned above, however, was not perfect for that it was only suitable for the plotting of a phase diagram involving variables of pressure and temperature, and it was necessary for it to be optimized. In view of the above-mentioned facts and with the financial aid from the project 49773200# supported by **NSFC**, the study on the new model went on. By taking great efforts, not only the theoretical model of **SFM** method had been optimized, improved and generalized, and

extended its application area from mineral-rock multisystems to water-salt ones, but also studies on the derivation of the multisystem closed-nets and the relationship among the nets——The Combination Principle——had made some progress.

This book actually is the crystallization of the results of the project mentioned above with great efforts offered by our group. The book contains 7 chapters, which mainly reflect the results made by the group during the late half period of our study. In Chapter 1, “Thermodynamic basis for phase diagrams”, we introduce a few concepts, in particular, about the nomenclature for multisystems. The authors proposed the concept “*m*-grade multisystems” for the first time in the literature. Besides this, it is made a thorough analysis of the relationships among Gibbs free energy surfaces, the invariant points, and the univariant curves as well as their characteristics. In Chapter 2, we qualitatively and quantitatively make a summary and reviews of the *status quo* and advances in the literature about multisystem phase diagrams. In order to perform computer-plotting of the phase diagram, it is necessary to completely understand the specific-thermodynamic equations and algorithms about chemical and phase equilibria for the univariant assemblage system. The complexity and difficulty of such a calculation lies in dealing with equilibrium problems involving phases of fluid, solid solution, melt, and aqueous electrolyte solution. So, systematically and concentratedly introducing these calculation equations and related algorithms is the task of Chapter 3, which is not easy to find in the literature. In Chapter 4, we introduce the complete and new theoretical model of SFM method based on the previous works in the literature and developed by the authors of this book

for the computer-plotting of the stable equilibrium phase diagram of a multisystem. The most outstanding characteristics of the new method are simple, universal, and easy to perform. The new method can be in principle served in the plotting of any kind of multisystem phase diagram in any "space" without any dimension limitation. It is well known that another developed direction of the multisystem phase diagram study is qualitative discussion on its topological configuration and properties. And also it seems that in the past 2 or 3 decades, more manpower and material resources have been put into the discussion than that into the quantitative studies. For the former study, a key but annoying work is the derivation of the multisystem closed-nets. In the Fifth Chapter we present a new approach called "Being Absence of the Phase in turn" (**BAP**) to perform the derivation. Doing so with this approach is not a very heavy and complicated work any more. Also in this chapter, an effective extension has been made for the Combination Principle, or say the Combination Algorithm, on the relationships among multisystem closed-nets in the literature. Two worked examples showing applications of **SFM** approach have been contained in Chapter 6. One of them shows an application of **SFM** to water-salt multisystem. The other does the same to checking whether all the invariant points in an existed stable equilibrium phase diagram of a multisystem are really stable ones. In the final chapter, Chapter 7, we introduce detailed computer-plotting procedures with **SFM** and made compete comparison of our software **PHD** and **PTA-Diag** with Brown et al. 's **Ge0-Calc**. With regard to the comparing items, the comparison shows that **PTA-Diag** is better than **Ge0-Calc** except that **Ge0-Calc** has

better computer surfaces than **PTA-Diag**.

The earlier stage study (by the end of 1994) of this project was finished by Hui-An Yin and Wen-Xi Han. Miss Shu He participated in the earlier work for a short time before she went abroad for her advanced study. The later period study (1997 and later) of the project was performed by Hui-Ai Yin, Jia-Wen Hu, and Ming-Lin Tang. The whole project work had been undergoing under the direction of the senior author of this book.

When the project was essentially finished in 1994, the senior author of this book had drawn up the outlines of the book. Then it had been revised twice in 1995 and 1997, respectively. For some reasons, however, the book had not come out until now. The actual writing for the main content of the text of the book was done by Hui-An Yin and Jia-Wen Hu. The senior author also undertook the following work: planning and guiding the whole work of the writing; reading over, revising and finalizing the text of the whole book; and English translation of related contents.

This project was done with the **No. 49070178** grant of National Natural Science Foundation of China. This book is published under the support (**No. 40024024**) from Publishing Foundation of Research Achievements, National Natural Science Foundation of China. Leaders and Staffs from The Department of Applied Chemistry, The Section of Science and Technology Administration, The Graduate School, and The Department of Nuclear Material Engineering, Chengdu University of Technology, offered a lot of help and made things convenient for the authors during the project being gone. The authors would sincerely show their appreciation for all the generous supports

and helps.

The authors feel greatly honored by that Dr. Ziyuan Ouyang, an academician of the Academy of Sciences of China, wrote the preface for this book during his very-busy days. We greatly appreciate for the support and encouragement from him.

Since with the authors' limited knowledge it is so difficult to avoid any mistakes in the book that the authors would sincerely be grateful to all those who may care to send their precious criticism and suggestions for the further improvement of the book.

The Authors

Chengdu University of Technology,

Chengdu, Sichuan, P. R. China

November 1999

本书所用的部分热力学量的符号说明

p° :	标准态的压力, 等于 0.1 MPa;
T_r :	标准态的温度, 等于 298.15 K;
p :	体系的压力, 单位为 0.1 MPa;
T :	热力学温度, 单位为 K;
p^{Eq} :	体系处于平衡状态时的压力, 单位为 0.1 MPa;
T^{Eq} :	体系处于平衡状态时的温度, 单位为 K;
X :	固溶体、溶液或混合流体相的组成;
T_p^λ :	压力等于 p 时 λ 相变的温度;
L_1, L_2 :	λ 相变热容表达式中的常数;
T_{ref} :	λ 相变的参考温度;
$\nu(i, j)$:	相(或物种) P_i 在反应(P_i)中的化学计量数;
$\nu_B(i)$:	相(或物种)B 在反应(P_i)中的化学计量数;
$C_{p,m}(P_i, p, T)$:	单个相态或物种 P_i 在温度为 T 、压力为 p 时的摩尔热容;
$V_m(P_i, p, T)$:	单个相态或物种 P_i 在温度为 T 、压力为 p 时的摩尔体积;
$\Delta C_{p,m}(A, p, T)$:	相态 A 在温度为 T 、压力为 p 时的摩尔热容变化;
$\Delta C_{p,m}(B, p, T)$:	B 相(或物种)对反应摩尔热容变化 $\Delta C_{p,m}$ 的贡献;
$\Delta V_m(A/B, p, T)$:	过程 A(或 B 相, 或 B 物种)对反应摩尔体积变化 ΔV_m 的贡献;
k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3 :	单个相态或物种的热容系数;
k_4, k_5 :	
$\Delta k_0, \Delta k_1, \Delta k_2$:	反应的热容系数差;
$\Delta k_3, \Delta k_4, \Delta k_5$:	

- v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 : 单一相态或物种的摩尔体积与压力和温度间函数关系中的维里系数;
- $\Delta v_1, \Delta v_2, \Delta v_3, \Delta v_4$: 反应的摩尔体积与压力和温度间函数关系中的维里系数差;
- d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 : 无序过程中热容变化的温度系数;
- d_5 : 用来计算无序过程中摩尔体积变化的一个系数;
- $\phi(\text{Fluid-}j, p, T, X)$: 温度为 T 、压力为 p 、组成为 X 的混合流体相中的组分 j 之逸度系数;
- $\lambda(\text{Fluid-}j, p, T, X)$: 温度为 T 、压力为 p 、组成为 X 的混合流体相中的组分 j 之活度系数。

内 容 简 介

本书系国家自然科学基金资助项目研究成果之总结,重点介绍本项目研究在多体系稳定平衡相图计算机成图理论与方法,以及与之密切相关的具体的相图热力学计算模型、多体系封闭网的推导等方面的最新进展。

全书共七章,主要内容包括:相图热力学计算模型;符号函数矩阵判别(SFM法)——多体系相图计算机成图的理论基础;多体系封闭网图的推导及封闭网间的相互关系;SFM法在水盐多体系相图的计算机成图、已有多体系相图中无变度点稳定性正误的甄别等方面的应用;多体系相图SFM法成图过程与成图软件。

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