

# Sulfide Database: Evaluation of thermodynamic data and phase equilibria

**GTT-Technologies, Herzogenrath**

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- **Quasi-binary systems with Pyrrhotite:** CaS-FeS, FeS-MgS and FeS-MnS
- **Quasi-binary systems with Digenite:** Cu<sub>2</sub>S-MgS and Cu<sub>2</sub>S-MnS
- **Quasi-binary systems with Oldhamite:** CaS-MgS, CaS-MnS and MgS-MnS
- **Ternary systems:** Cr-Fe-S, Cr-Mn-S and Cu-Fe-S
- **Conclusions**



# Sulphur in oxide glasses

## ***Sulphur***



***Natural minerals may contain substantial quantities of sulphur.***

***Sulphur species are present in radioactive and toxic wastes.***

***Sulphide glasses can be used for high refractory index materials.***

***Sulphur added to glasses as sulphate can be used as refining agent, as sulphide gives amber colour.***

# Introduction

The **associate species** containing S were added in order to describe the liquid phase containing metal sulphides.

<i>System</i>	<i>Associate species</i>
<i>Ca-S</i>	<i>CaS</i>
<i>Cr-S</i>	<i>CrS</i>
<i>Cu-S</i>	<i>Cu<sub>2</sub>S</i>
<i>Fe-S</i>	<i>FeS</i>
<i>Mg-S</i>	<i>MgS</i>
<i>Mn-S</i>	<i>MnS</i>
<i>Cu-Fe-S</i>	<i>CuFeS<sub>2</sub>/2</i>



# Modelling of binary S-containing phases

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System	Phase	Description	Source
Ca-S	Liquid	(Ca, CaS, S)	proposed by GTT
Cr-S	Liquid Cr <sub>1.01</sub> S, Cr <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> , Cr <sub>5</sub> S <sub>6</sub> , Cr <sub>7</sub> S <sub>8</sub> Pyrrhotite	(Ca, CrS, S) stoichiometric stoichiometric (Va, <u>Cr</u> )S	modelled by GTT modelled by GTT modelled by GTT CrS(SGPS)
Cu-S	Liquid Cu <sub>2</sub> S-I Cu <sub>2</sub> S-II Digenite CuS	(Ca, Cu <sub>2</sub> S, S) S (Va, <u>Cu</u> ) S (Va, <u>Cu</u> ) (S <sup>2-</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> ) stoichiometric	modelled by GTT modelled by GTT modelled by GTT modelled by GTT SGPS
Fe-S	Liquid  FeS (s1, s2) FeS <sub>2</sub> Pyrrhotite	(Fe, FeS, S)  stoichiometric stoichiometric (Va, <u>Fe</u> )S	[Miettinen, Hallstedt98] < 50%S GTT > 50%S SGPS (H <sub>f</sub> , C <sub>p</sub> ) SGPS [92Sun2]
Mg-S	Liquid	(Mg, MgS, S)	proposed by GTT
Mn-S	Liquid  MnS, MnS <sub>2</sub>	(Mn, MnS, S)  stoichiometric	[Miettinen, Hallstedt98] < 50%S GTT > 50% S [Miettinen, Hallstedt98]



# Modelling of ternary S-containing phases

GTT-Technologies

System	Phase	Description	Used data
CaS - FeS	Oldhamite	( <u>Ca</u> , Fe)(S)	modelled by GTT
CaS - MgS	Oldhamite	( <u>Ca</u> , <u>Mg</u> )(S)	modelled by GTT
CaS - MnS	Oldhamite	( <u>Ca</u> , <u>Mn</u> )(S)	modelled by GTT
Cr-Fe-S	Cr <sub>2</sub> FeS <sub>4</sub>	stoichiometric	modelled by GTT
	Pyrrhotite	(Va, <u>Cr</u> , <u>Fe</u> )(S)	modelled by GTT
Cr-Mn-S	MnCr <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	stoichiometric	modelled by GTT
	MnS	(Cr, <u>Mn</u> )S	modelled by GTT
Cu-Fe-S	Digenite	(S <sup>2-</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> )	modelled by GTT
	Pyrrhotite	(Va, <u>Fe</u> , Cu)(S)	modelled by GTT
	CuFeS <sub>2</sub> -HT	( <u>Cu</u> , Fe) FeS <sub>2</sub>	modelled by GTT
	CuFeS <sub>2</sub> (s)	stoichiometric	SGPS
Cu <sub>2</sub> S-MgS	Digenite	(S <sup>2-</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup> )	modelled by GTT
Cu <sub>2</sub> S-MnS	Digenite	(S <sup>2-</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> )(Va, <u>Cu</u> <sup>1+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> )	modelled by GTT
FeS-MgS	Pyrrhotite	(Va, <u>Fe</u> , Mg)(S)	modelled by GTT
	Oldhamite	(Fe, <u>Mg</u> )(S)	modelled by GTT
FeS-MnS	Oldhamite	(Fe, <u>Mn</u> )(S)	modelled by GTT
	Pyrrhotite	(Va, <u>Fe</u> , Mn)(S)	modelled by GTT



# Modelling of S-containing phases

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Pyrrhotite</b>	$(\underline{Cr}, \underline{Fe}, \underline{Cu}, \underline{Mg}, \underline{Mn}, \underline{Va}) S$
<b>Cu<sub>2</sub>S-I</b>	$(\underline{Cu}, \underline{Va})_2 S$
<b>Cu<sub>2</sub>S-II</b>	$(\underline{Cu}, \underline{Va})_2 S$
<b>Digenite</b>	$(\underline{Cu}^{1+}, \underline{Va}) (\underline{Cu}^{1+}, \underline{Fe}^{2+}, \underline{Mg}^{2+}, \underline{Mn}^{2+}, \underline{Va}) (S^{2-})$
<b>Oldhamite</b>	$(\underline{Ca}, \underline{Mg}, \underline{Mn}, \underline{Fe})(S)$
<b>CuFeS<sub>2</sub>-HT</b>	$(\underline{Cu}, \underline{Fe}) Fe(S)_2$
<b>MnS</b>	$(\underline{Cr}, \underline{Mn}) S$

# Binary Cr-S phase diagram

Cr - S  
1 atm

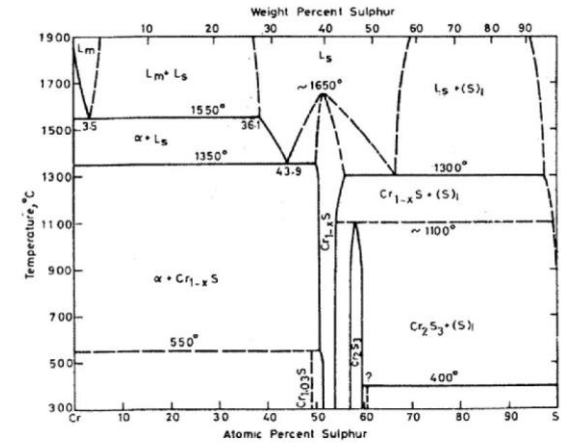
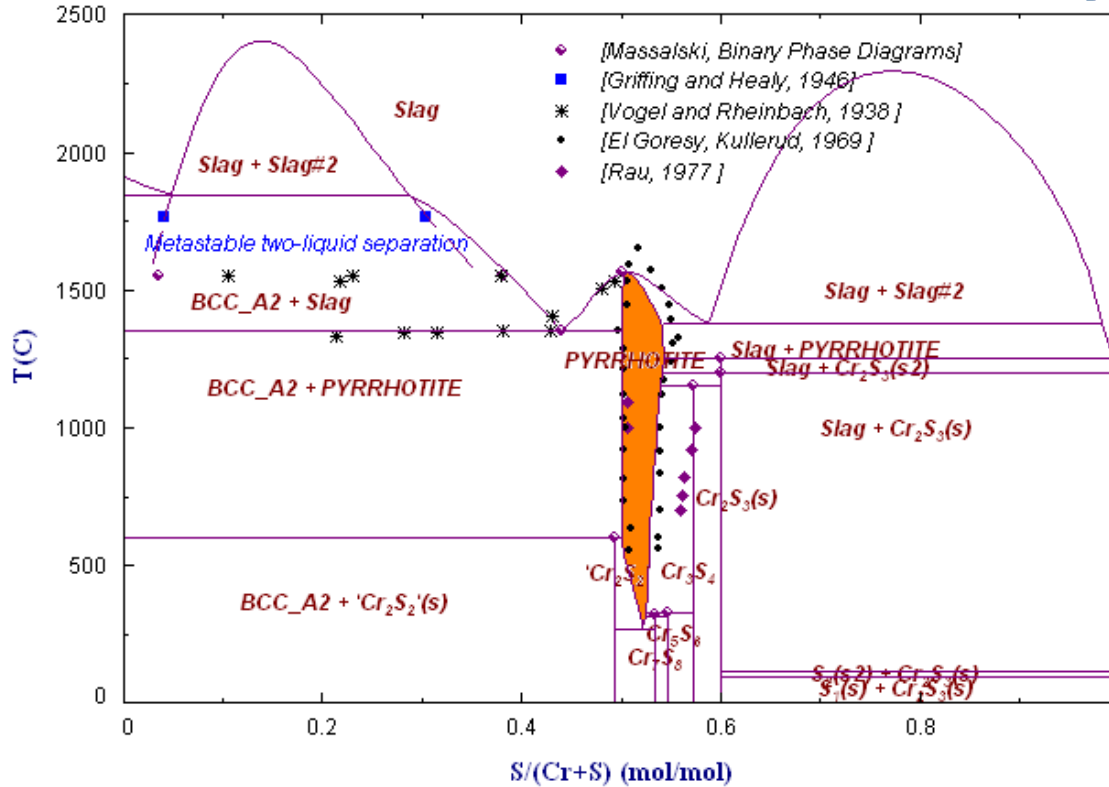
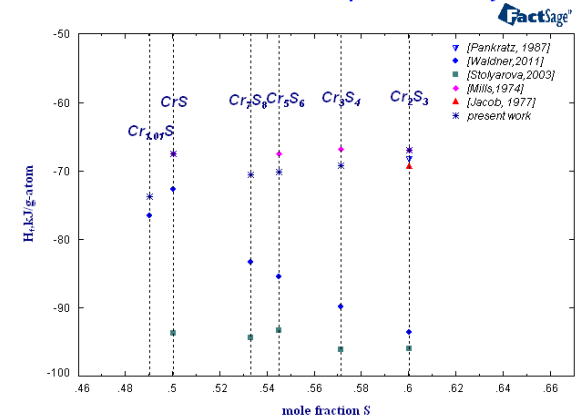


Fig 2.7 : Cr-S Phase Diagram (El Goresy and Kullerud,1969)

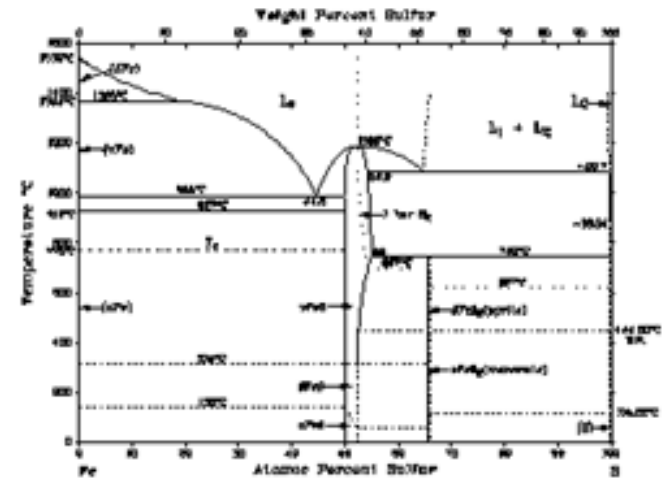
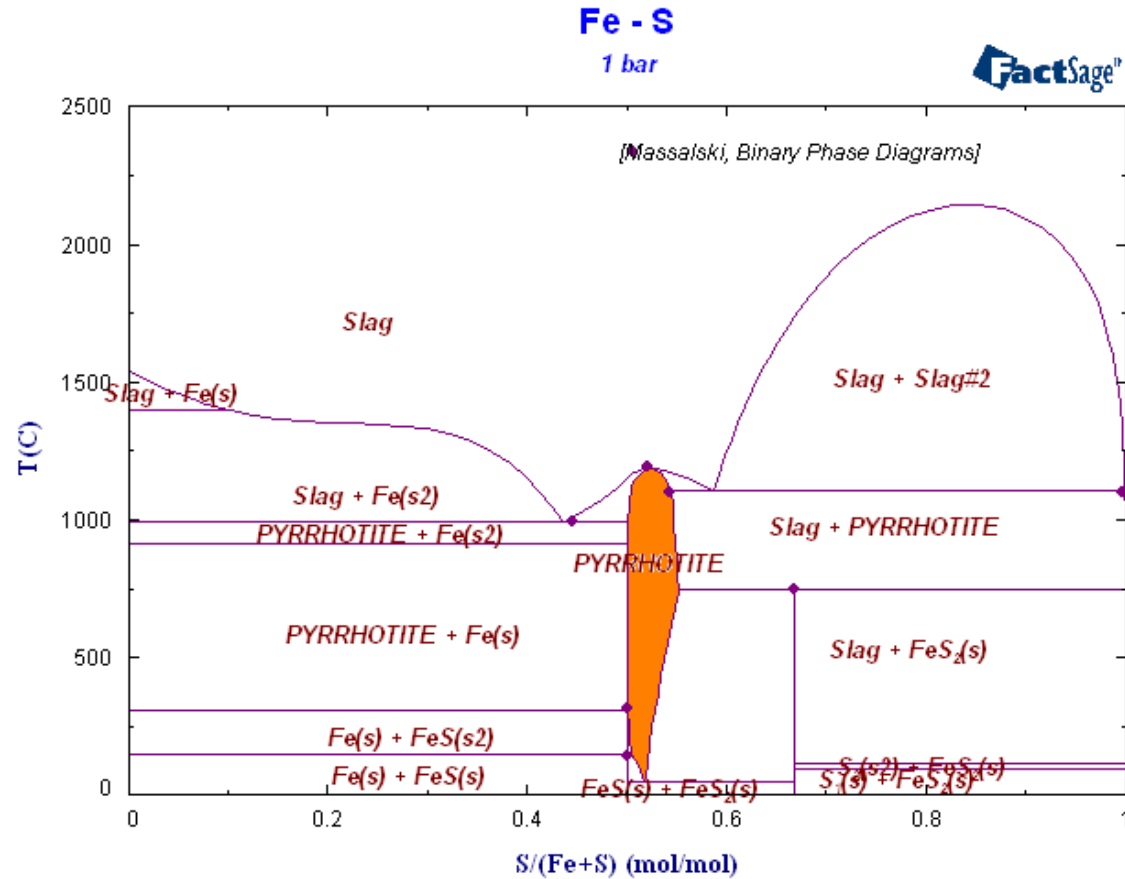
Heat of formation of the compounds in Cr-S system





# Binary Fe-S phase diagram

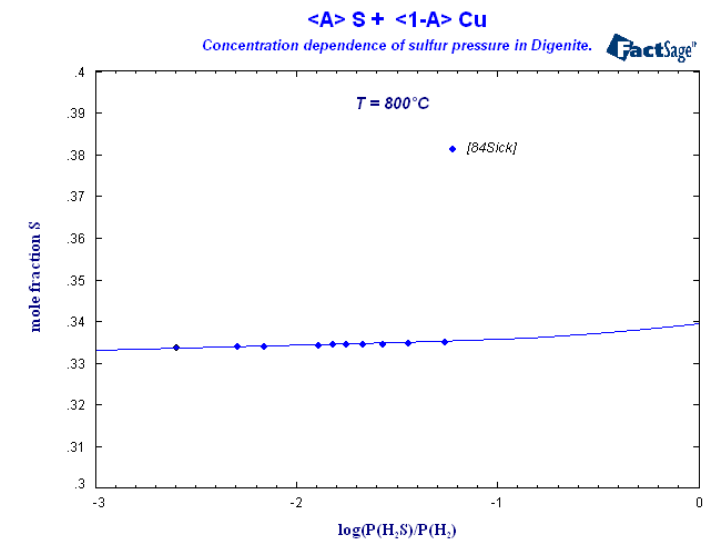
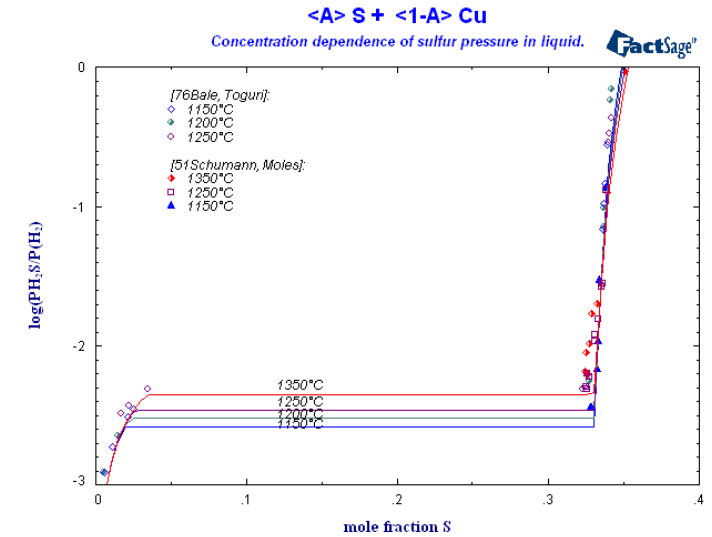
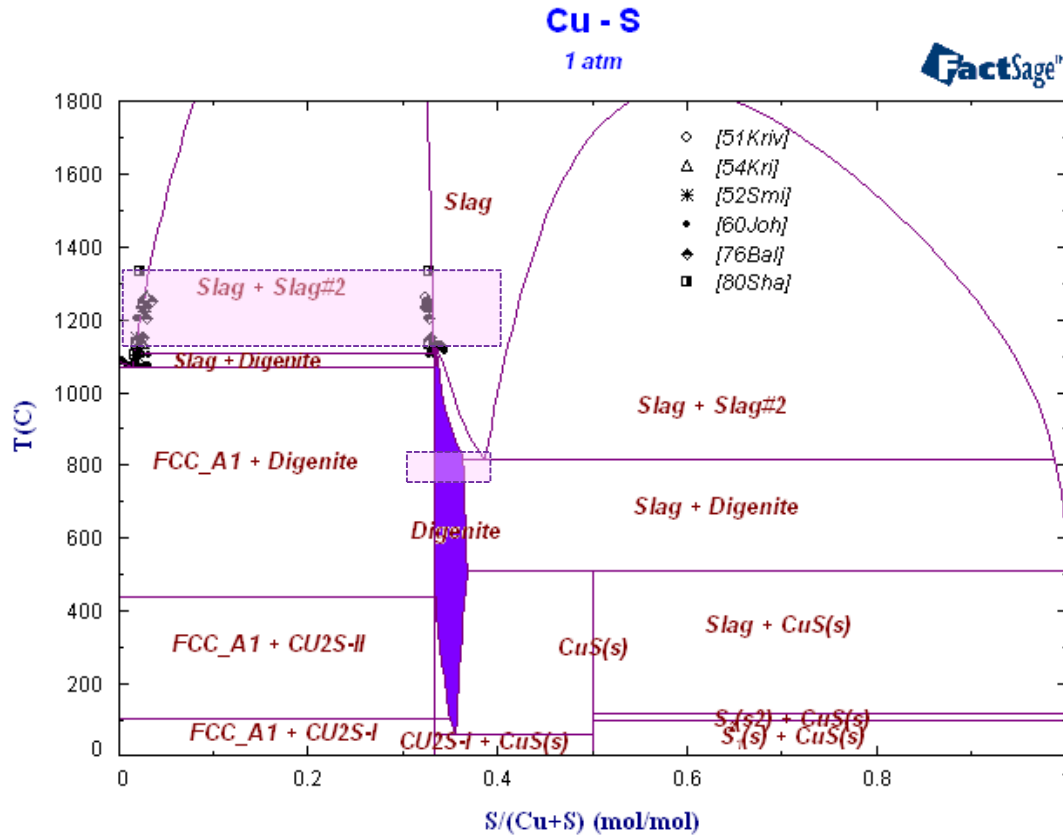
GTT-Technologies



T.B. Massalski, Binary Alloy Phase Diagrams., ASM, 1990.

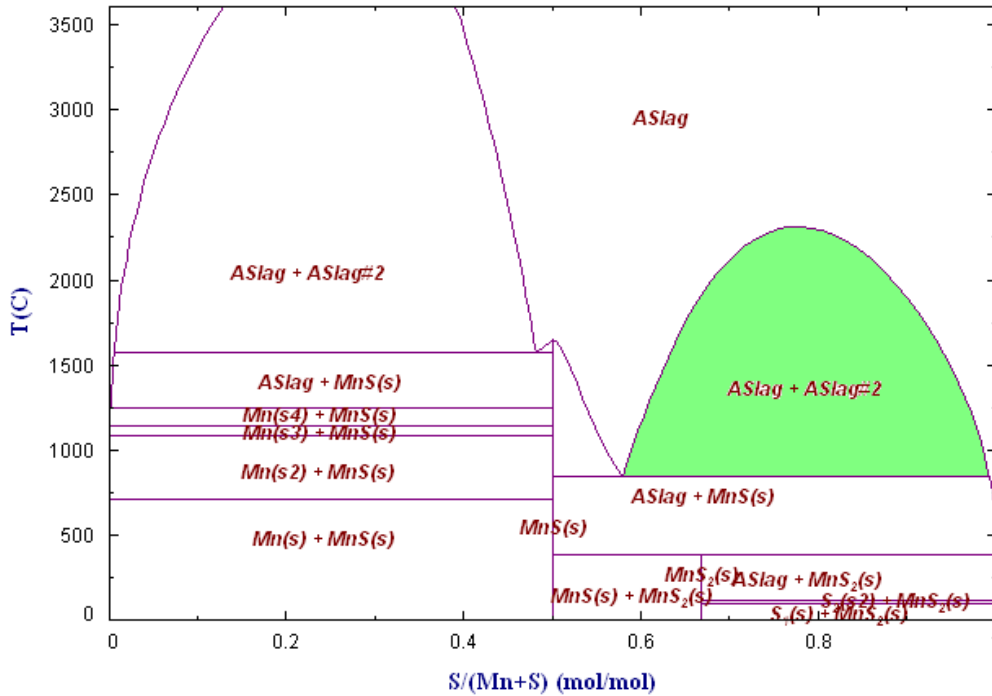


# Binary Cu-S phase diagram

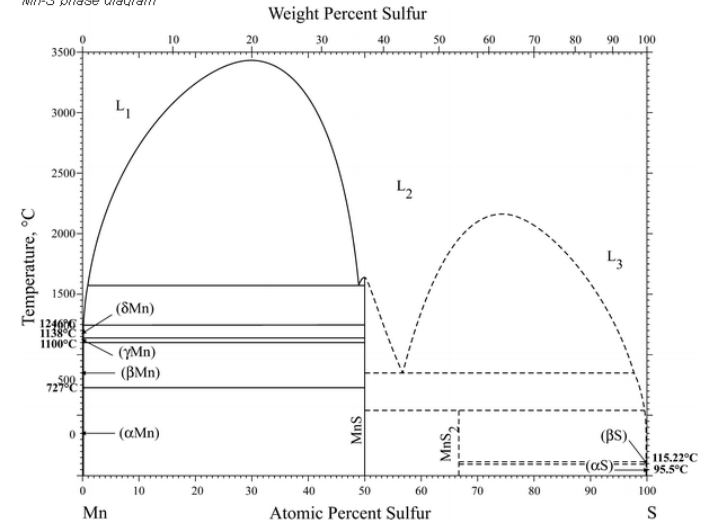


# Binary Mn-S phase diagram

Mn - S  
1 bar



Mn-S phase diagram

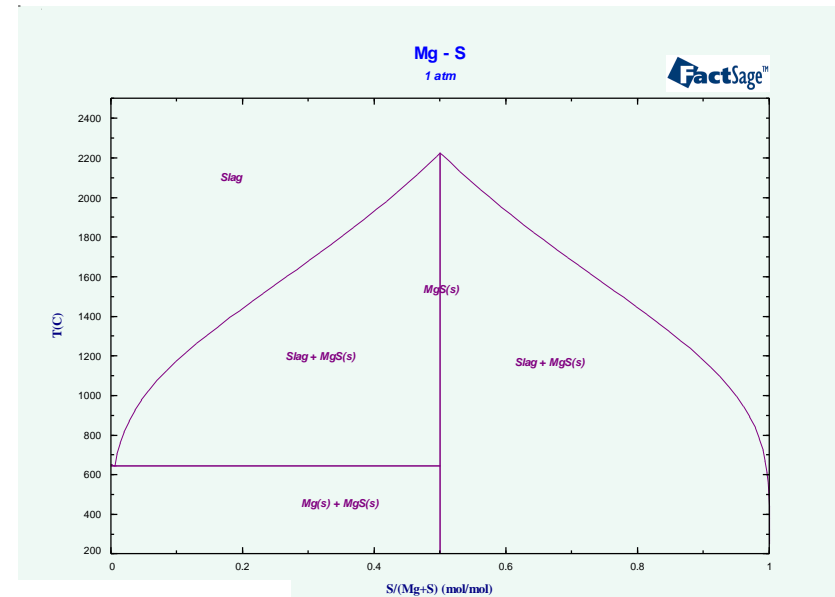
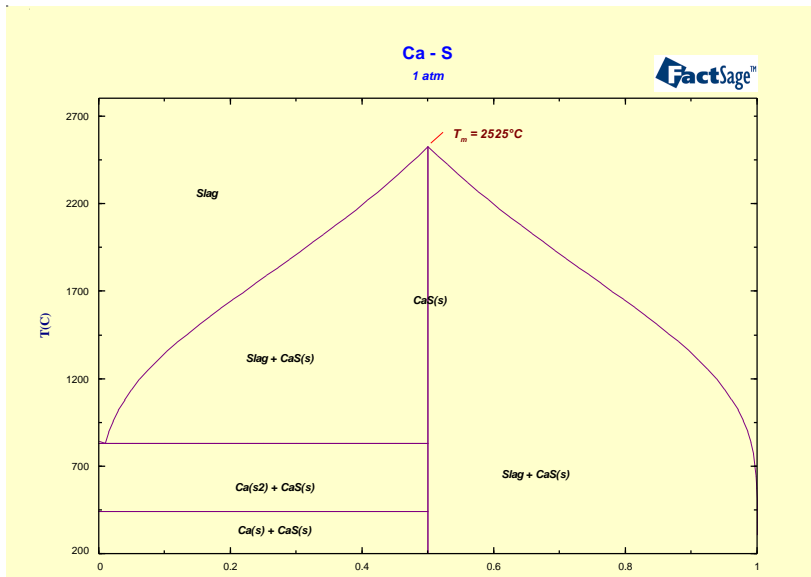


H. Okamoto, *J. Phas. Equil. Diff.*, Vol. 32, 1 (2011), p.78.



# Binary Ca-S and Mg-S phase diagrams

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T.B. Massalski, *Binary Alloy Phase Diagrams.*, ASM, 1990 .

## Ca-S (Calcium-Sulfur)

Editor



No phase diagram is available for the Ca-S system. The crystal structure of CaS is the NaCl type [22Kus]. The melting point of CaS is 2525 °C [58Juz]. Polysulfides (e.g., CaS<sub>2</sub>, CaS<sub>4</sub>, CaS<sub>5</sub>, etc., quoted in [86Vol] from literature of the early 19th century) could not be obtained thermally from elements [31Rob]. -H.O.

**22Kus:** H. Kuster, *Z. Phys.*, 23, 257-262 (1922).

**31Rob:** P.L. Robinson and W.E. Scott, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 134, 693-709 (1931).

**58Juz:** R. Juza and K. Bunzen, *Z. Phys. Chem. (Frankfurt)*, 17, 82-99 (1958).

**86Vol:** A.E. Vol and I.K. Kagan, *Handbook of Binary Metallic Systems*, Vol. 4, N.V. Ageev, Ed., Amerind Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 762-765 (1986).

## Mg-S (Magnesium-Sulfur)

A.A. Nayeb-Hashemi and J.B. Clark



An assessed phase diagram for the Mg-S system has not been determined. The crystal structure of the only sulfide in this system, MgS, of the cubic, NaCl-type, was determined first by [23Hol]. [64Ber] also reported a hexagonal structure with lattice parameters  $a$  and  $c$  as 0.395 and 0.641 nm, respectively. The existence of magnesium sulfide with a hexagonal structure needs to be confirmed.

**23Hol:** S. Holgersson, *Z. Anorg. Chem.*, 126, 179-182 (1923) in German.

**27Bro:** E. Broch, *Z. Phys. Chem.*, 127, 446-454 (1927) in German.

**27Hol:** S. Holgersson, *Lunds Univ. Arsskr.* 23(9 and 17), (1927); quoted in [Hansen].

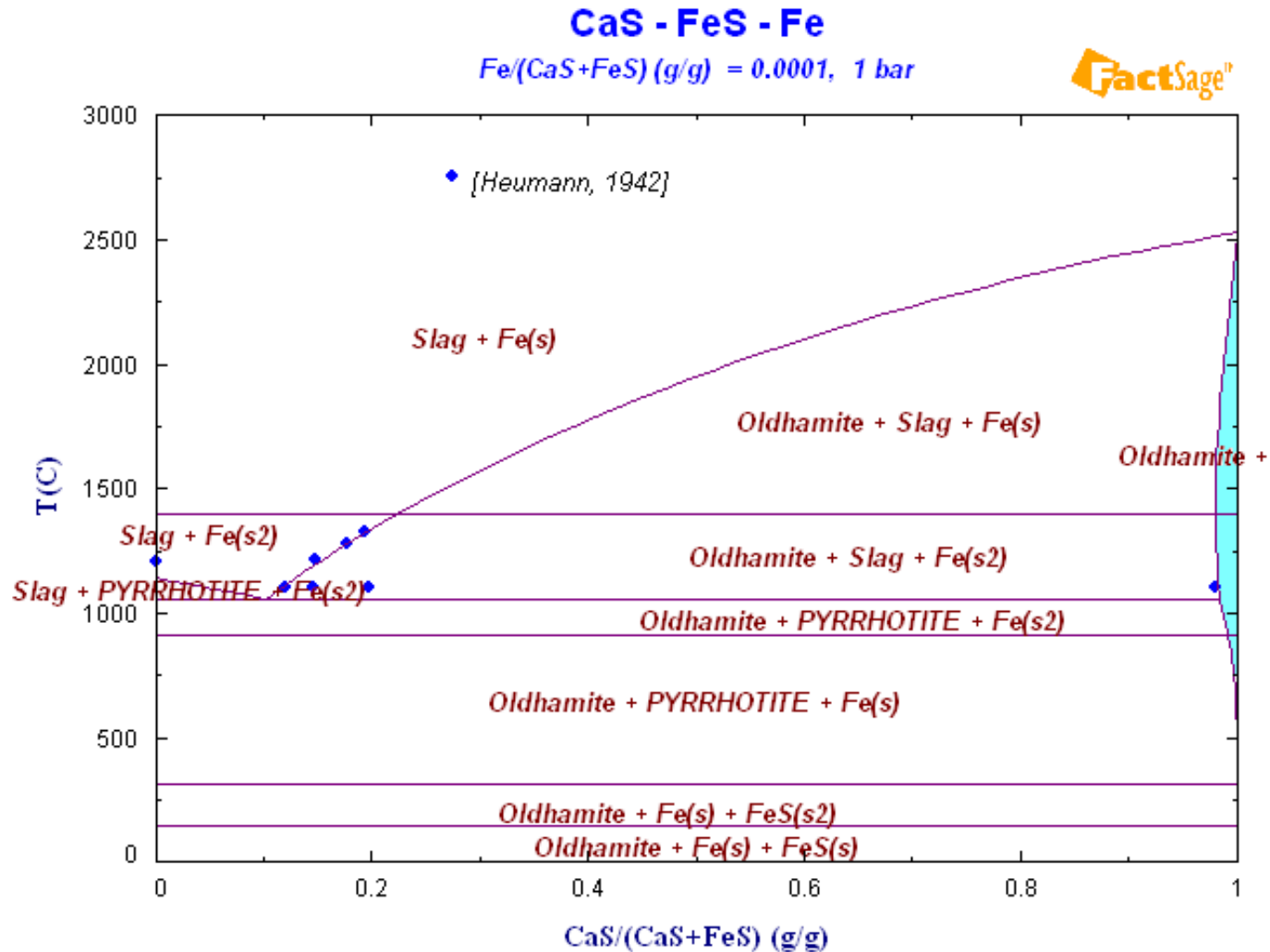
**48Pri:** W. Primak, H. Kaufmann, and R. Ward, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 70, 2043-2046 (1948).

**56Gun:** O.J. Guntert and A. Faessler, *Z. Kristallogr.*, 107, 357-361 (1956) in German.

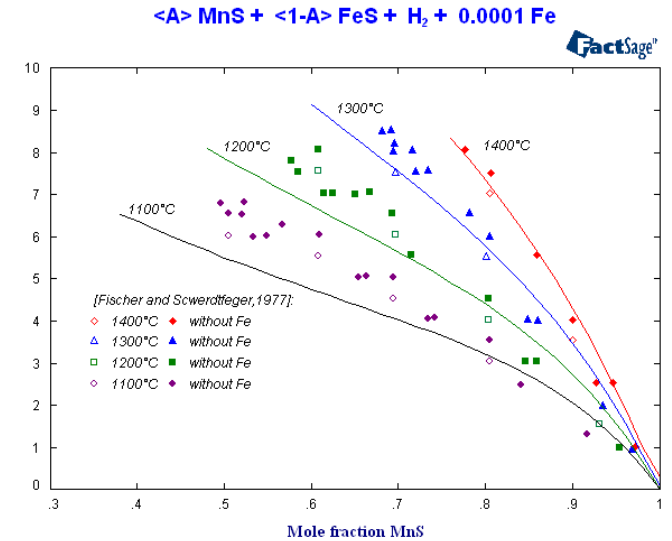
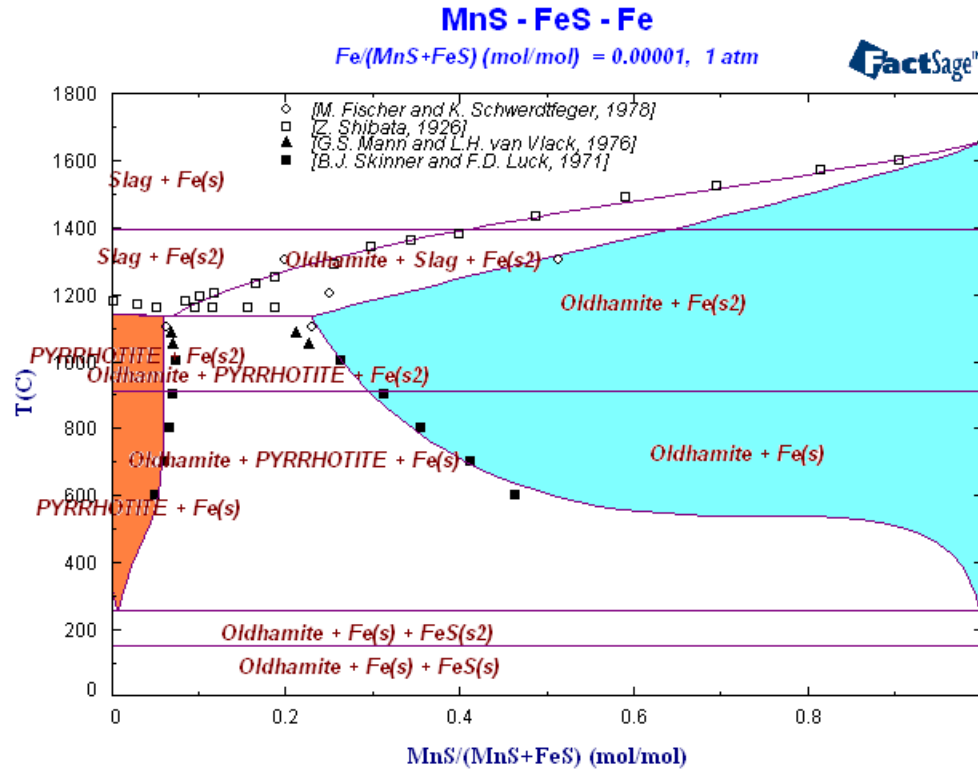
**64Ber:** G. Berthold, *Z. Phys.*, 181, 333-343 (1964) in German.



# CaS-FeS phase diagram

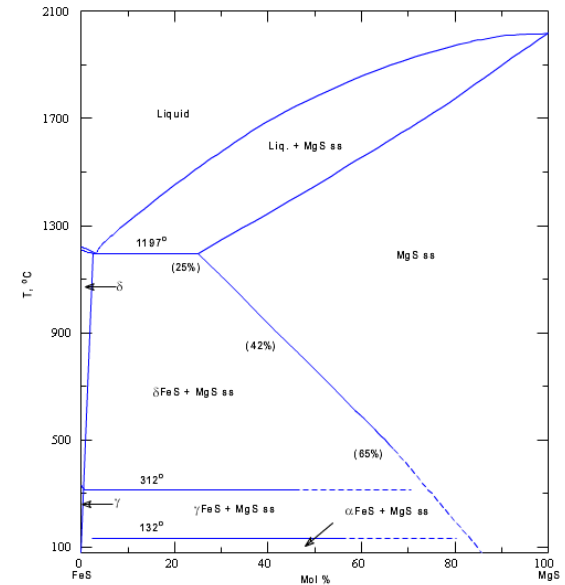
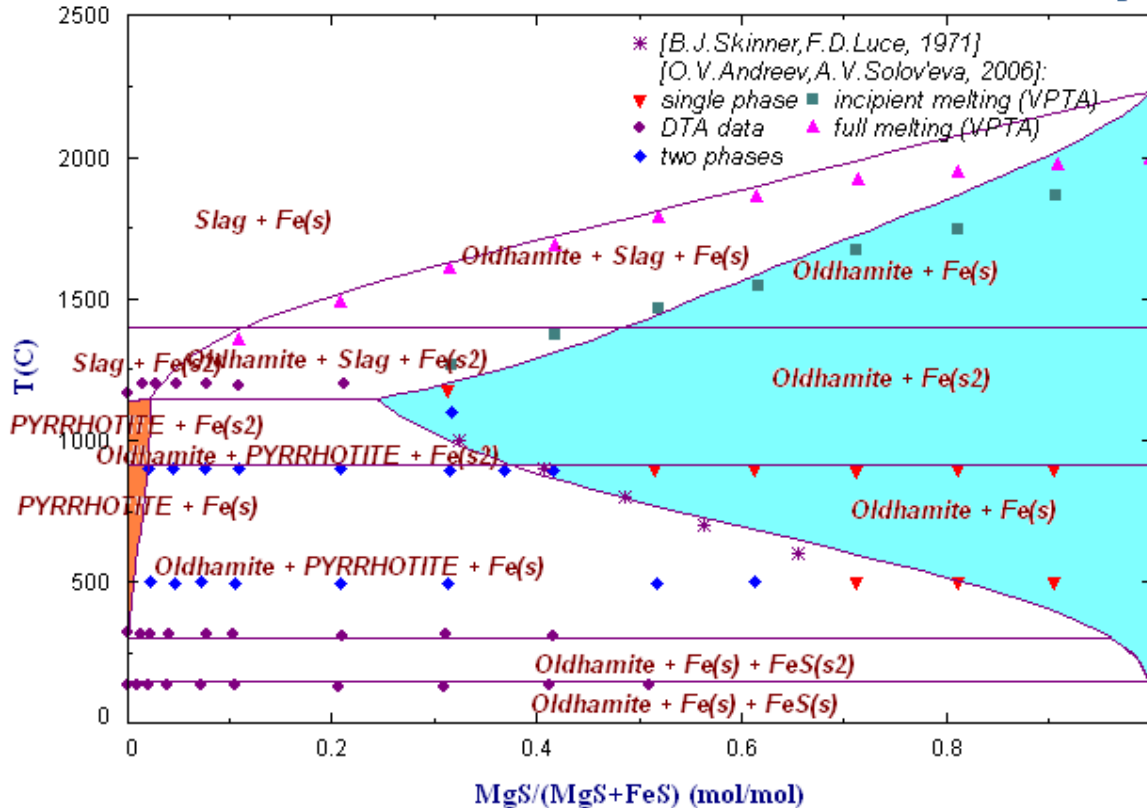


# FeS-MnS phase diagram



# FeS-MgS phase diagram

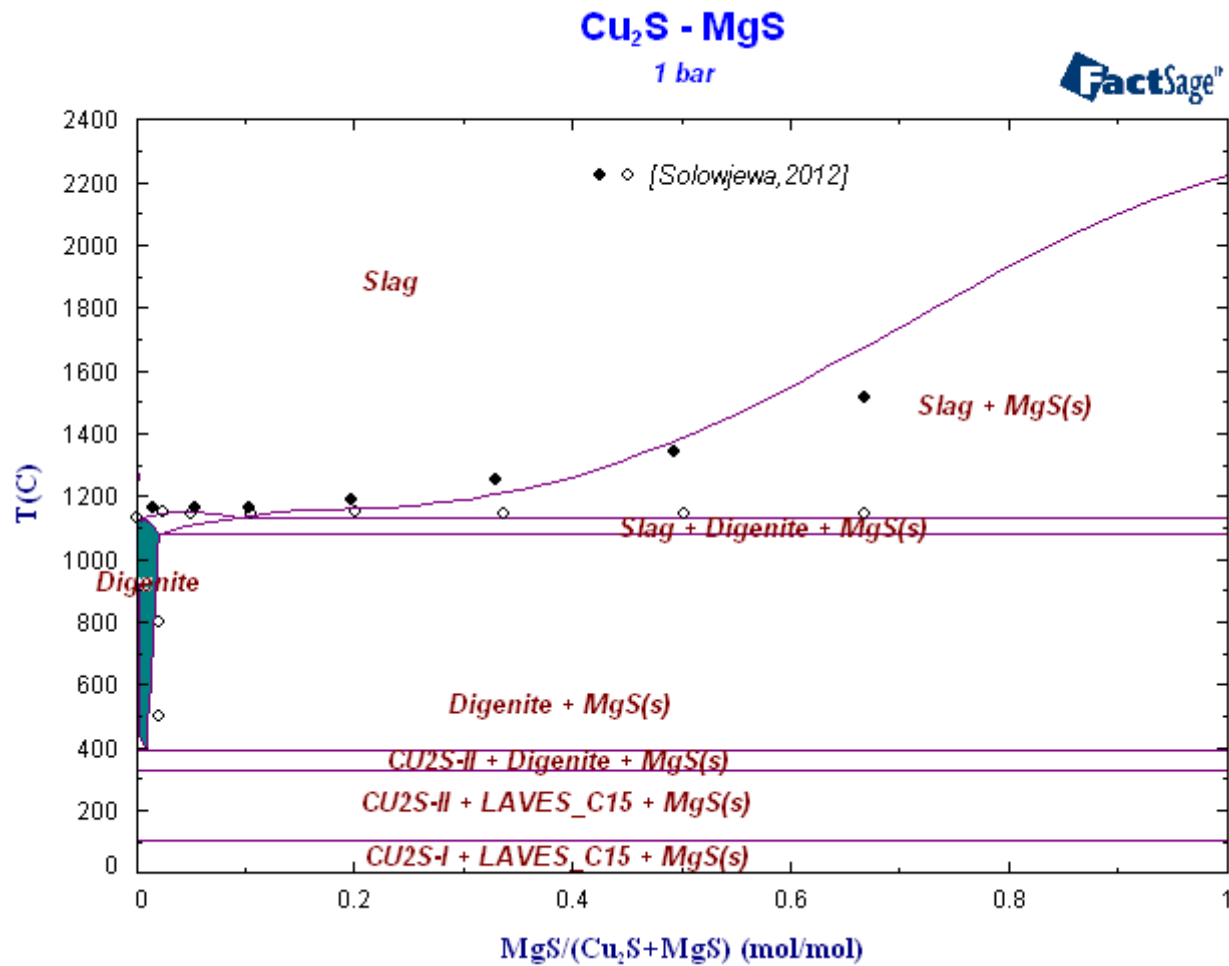
**MgS - FeS - Fe**  
 $Fe/(MgS+FeS) \text{ (mol/mol)} = 0.0001, 1 \text{ atm}$



*O. V. Andreev, A. V. Solov'eva, and T. M. Burkhanova, Zh. Neorg. Khim., 51 [11] 1938-1941 (2006); Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. (Engl. Transl.), 51 [11] 1826-1828 (2006).*



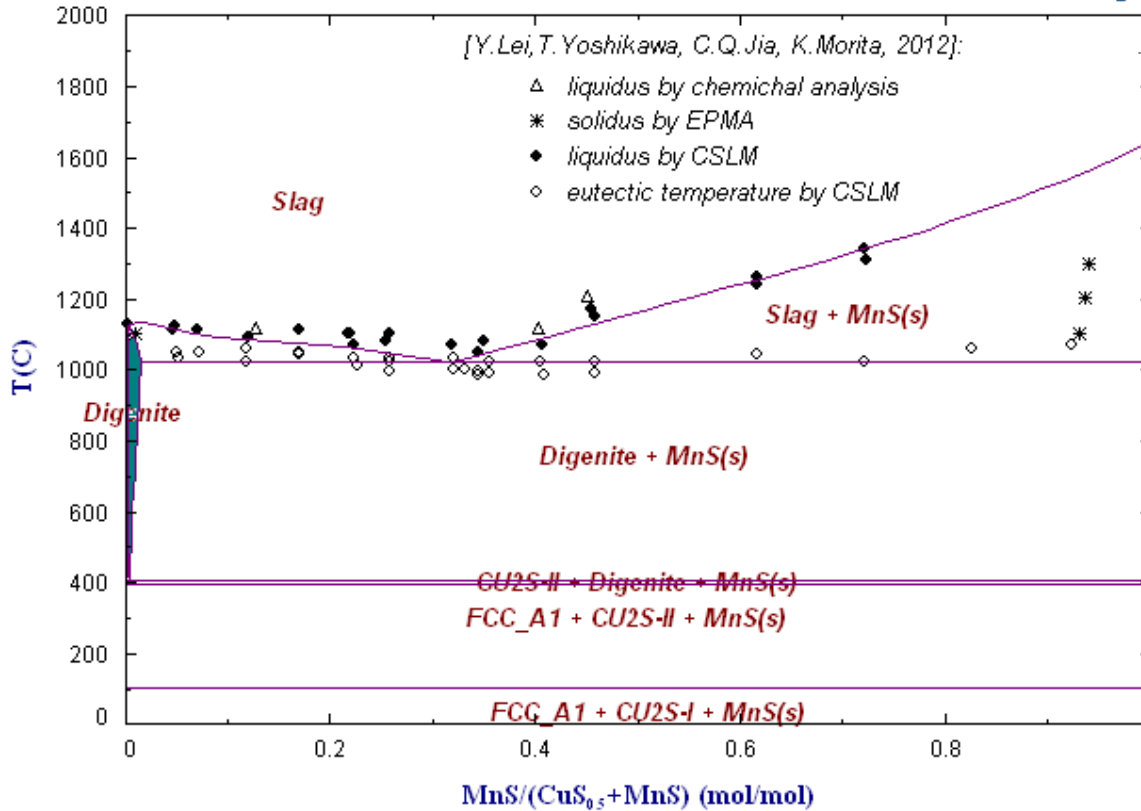
# Cu<sub>2</sub>S-MgS phase diagram



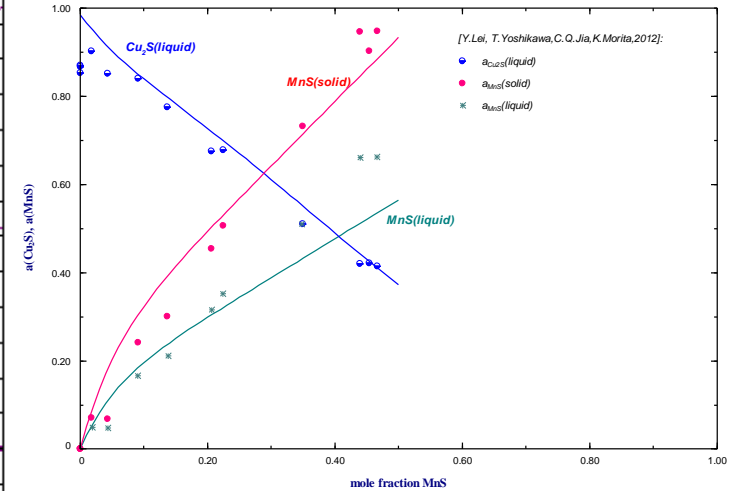


# Cu<sub>2</sub>S-MnS phase diagram

Cu<sub>2</sub>S<sub>0.5</sub> - MnS  
1 bar



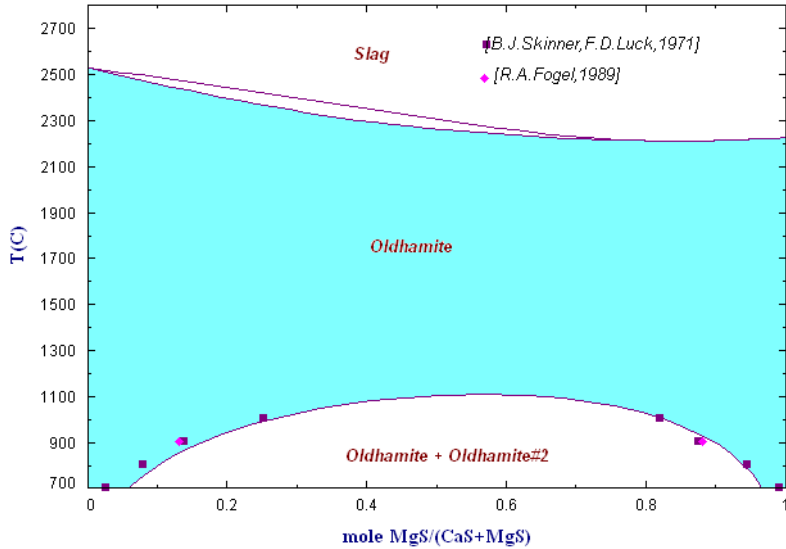
<A> MnS + <1-A> CuS0.5  
T = 1200°C



# Quasi-binaries with Oldhamite

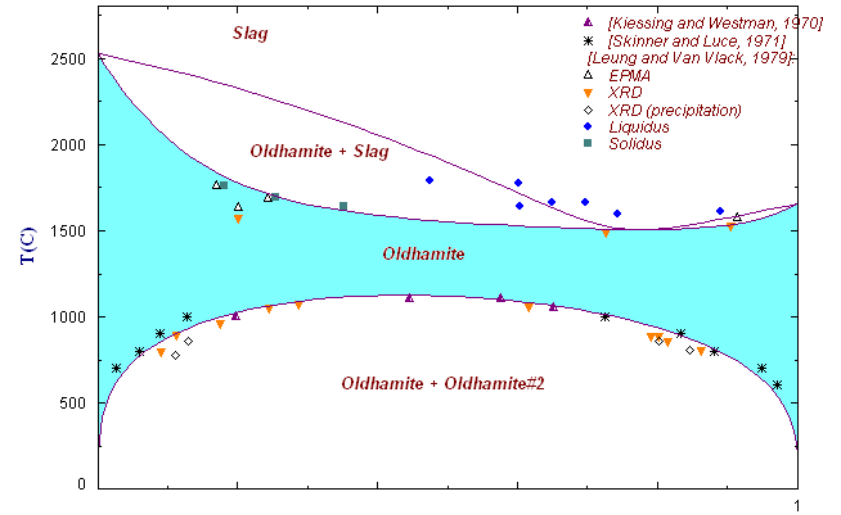
CaS - MgS

1 bar



CaS - MnS

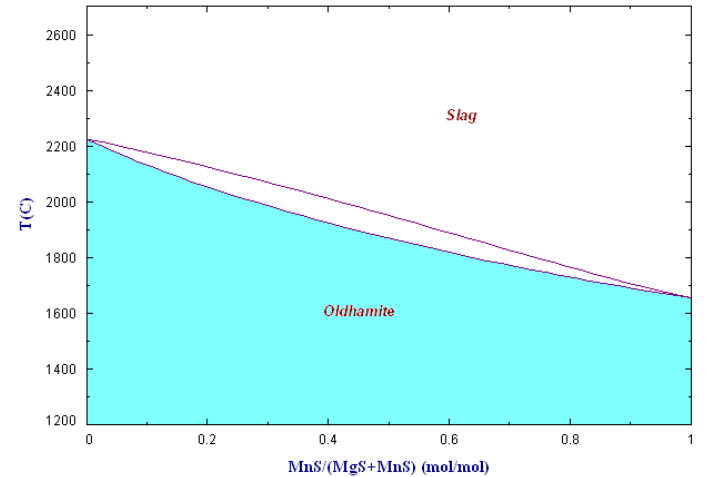
1 bar



3  
3

MgS - MnS

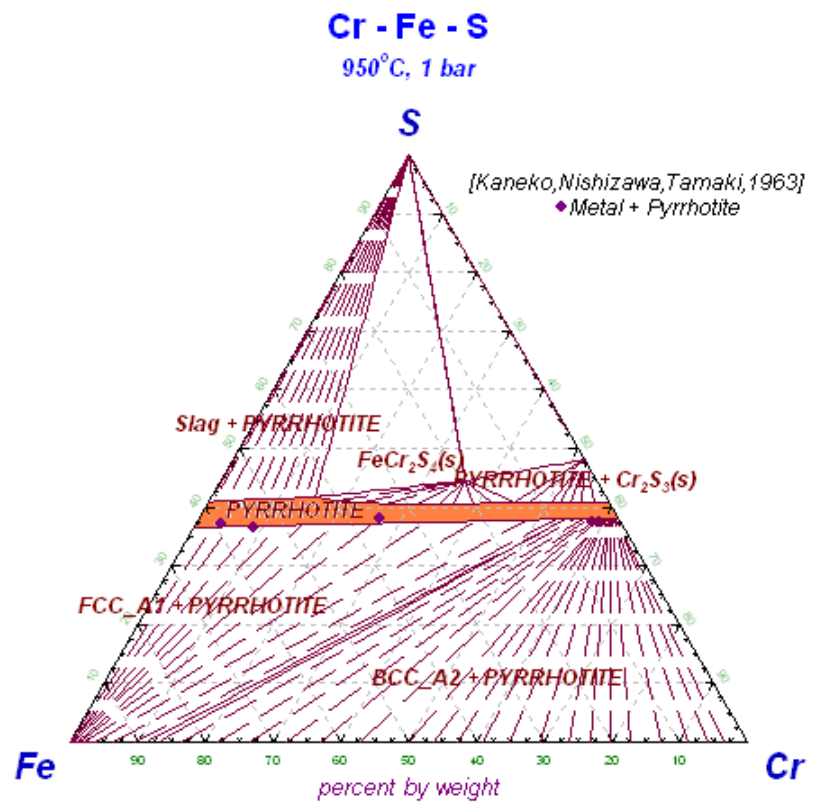
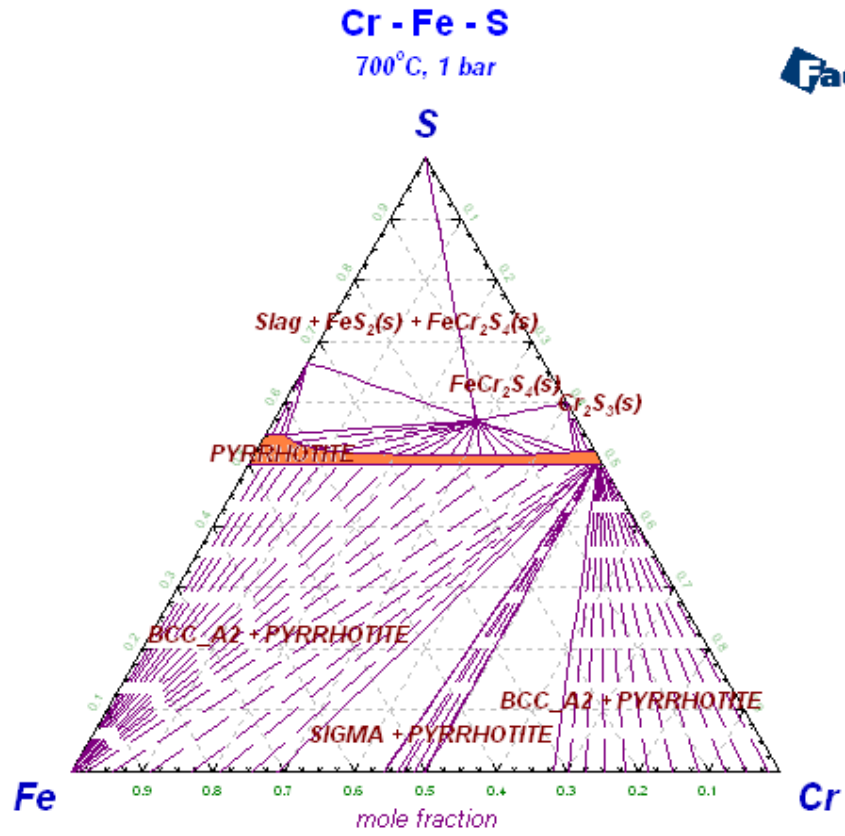
1 bar



Sulfide	Pearson Symbol	Space group	Strukturbericht	Prototype
CaS	cF8	$Fm\bar{3}m$	B1	NaCl
MgS	cF8	$Fm\bar{3}m$	B1	NaCl
MnS	cF8	$Fm\bar{3}m$	B1	NaCl



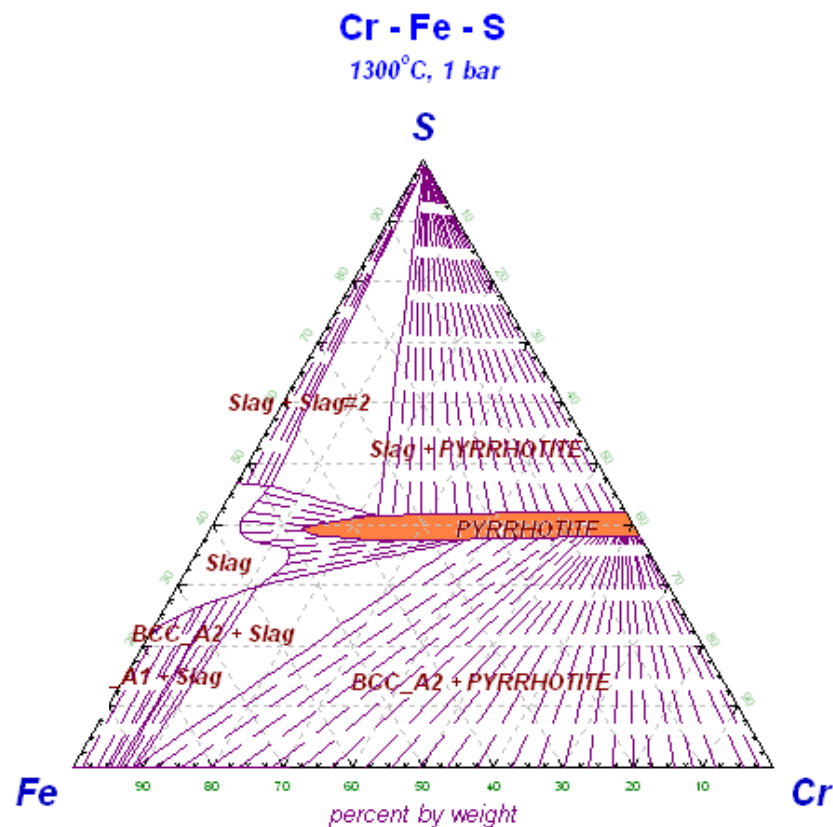
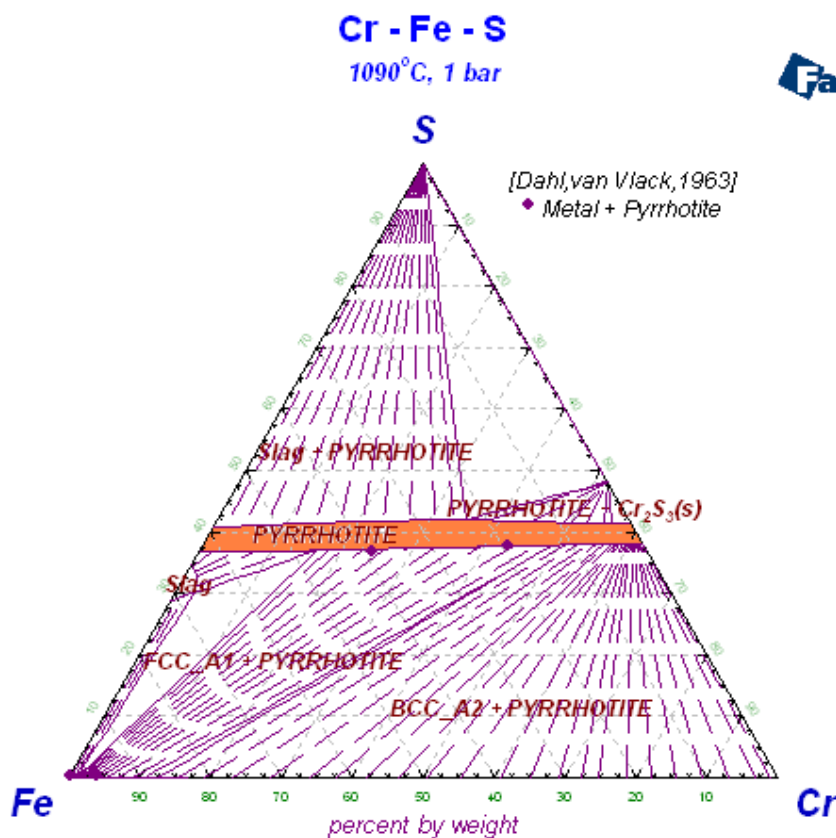
# Isothermal sections at 700° C and 950° C in Cr-Fe-S



# Isothermal sections at 1090° C and 1300° C in Cr-Fe-S

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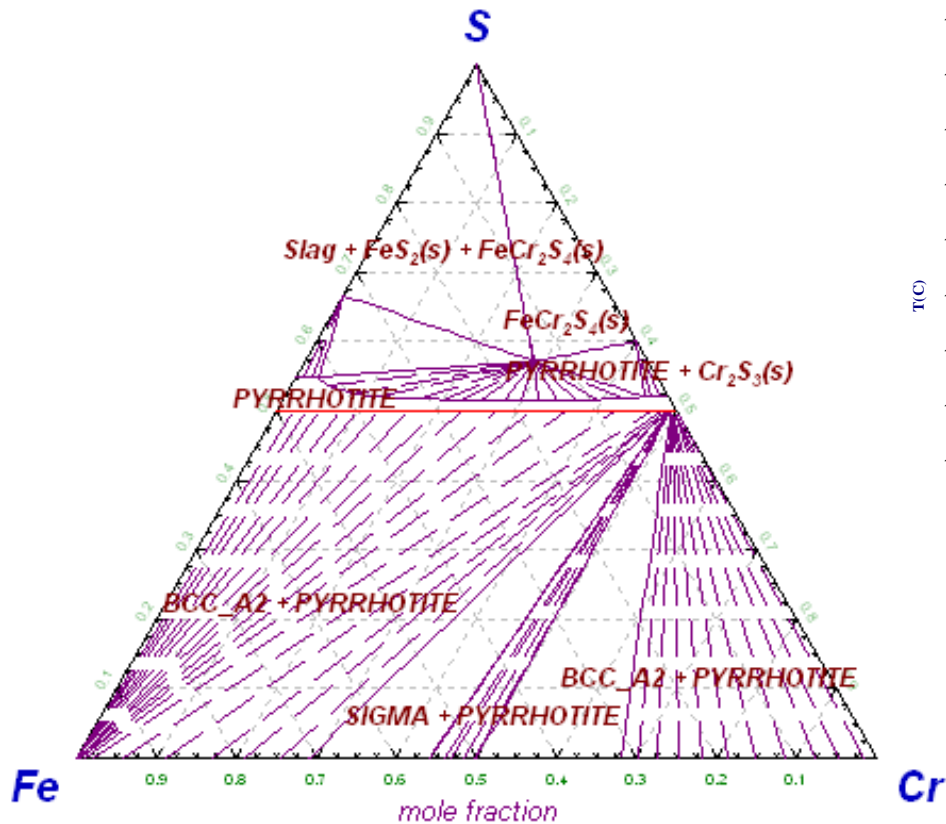
FactSage®



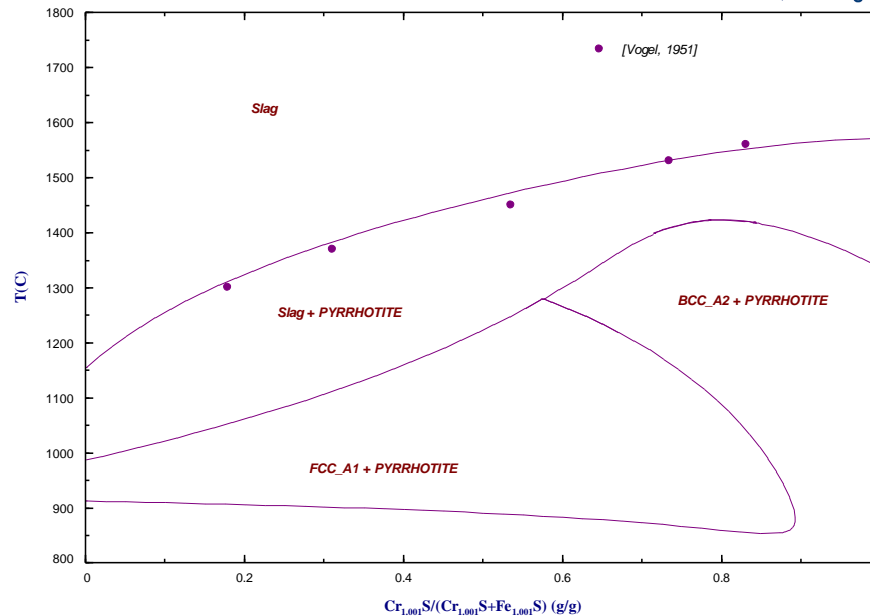
# Isopleth section at ~50 mol % S in Cr-Fe-S

Cr - Fe - S

700°C, 1 bar



Cr<sub>1,001</sub>S - Fe<sub>1,001</sub>S  
1 bar



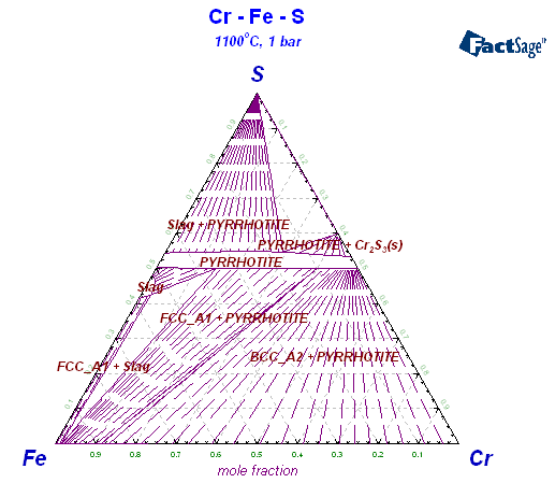
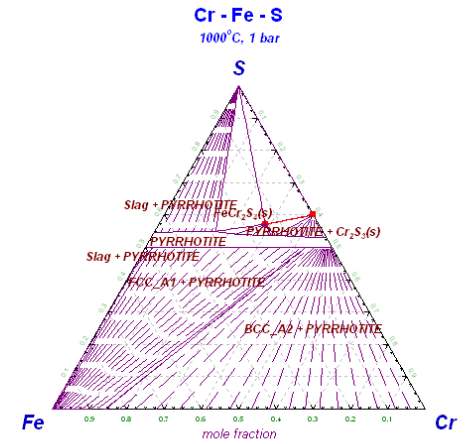
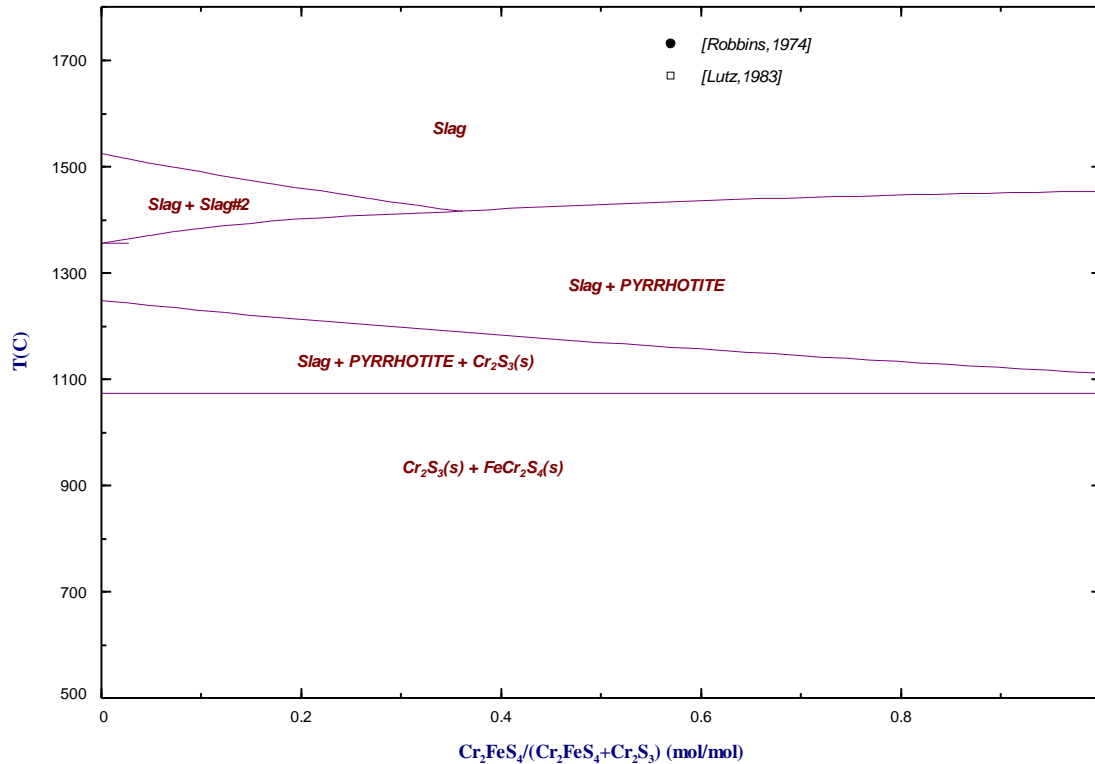
# Isopleth section $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4\text{-Cr}_2\text{S}_3$ in Cr-Fe-S

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$\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ Daubreelite	$H_f$ , kJ/mol	$S_f$ , J/mol K	$T_m$ , ° C
Experimental	-457.31 [Kessler76] -566.8 [Petaev82]	207.1 [Petaev82]	1077 [Robbins74] 1067 [Lutz 83]
Calculated	-514.14	164.88	1073

$\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4 - \text{Cr}_2\text{S}_3$   
1 bar

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# Isothermal section at 800° C in Cr-Mn-S

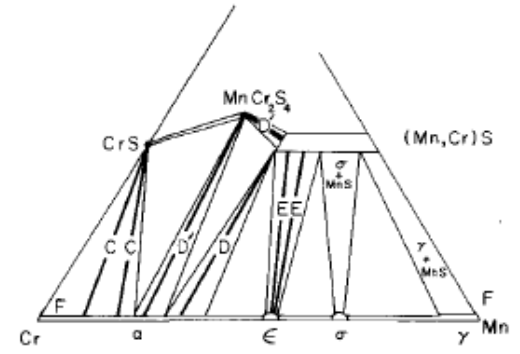
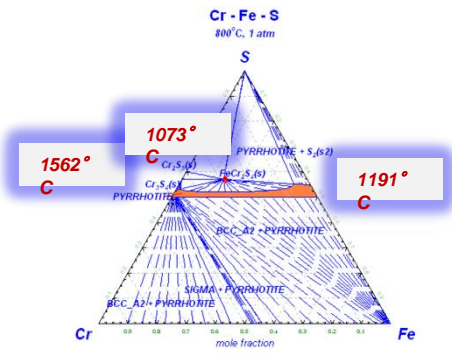
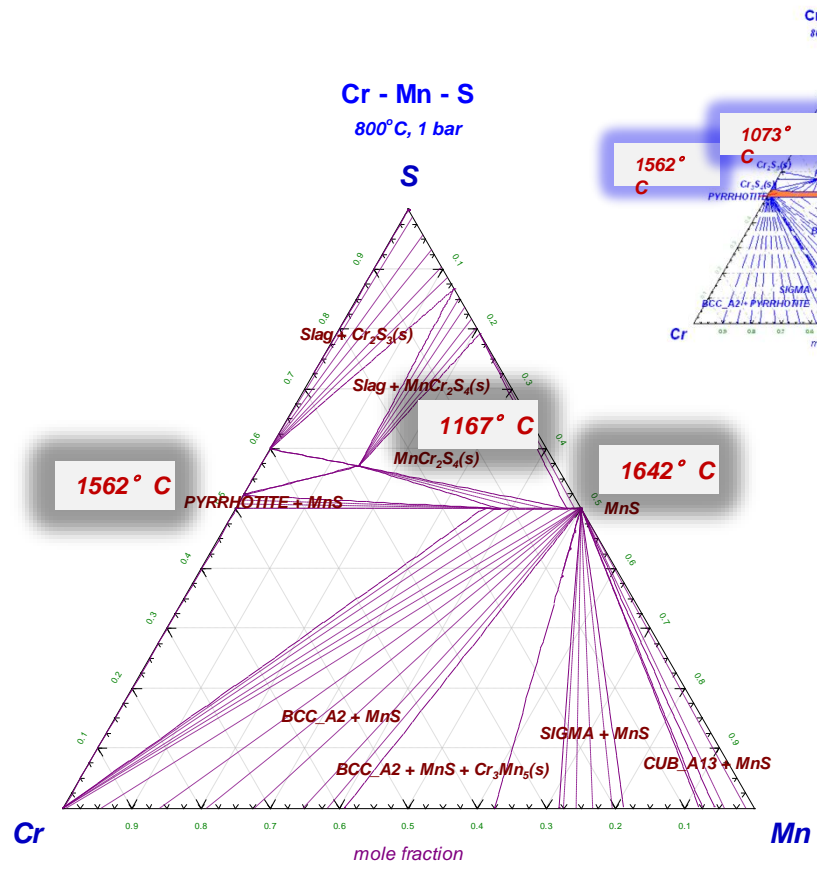
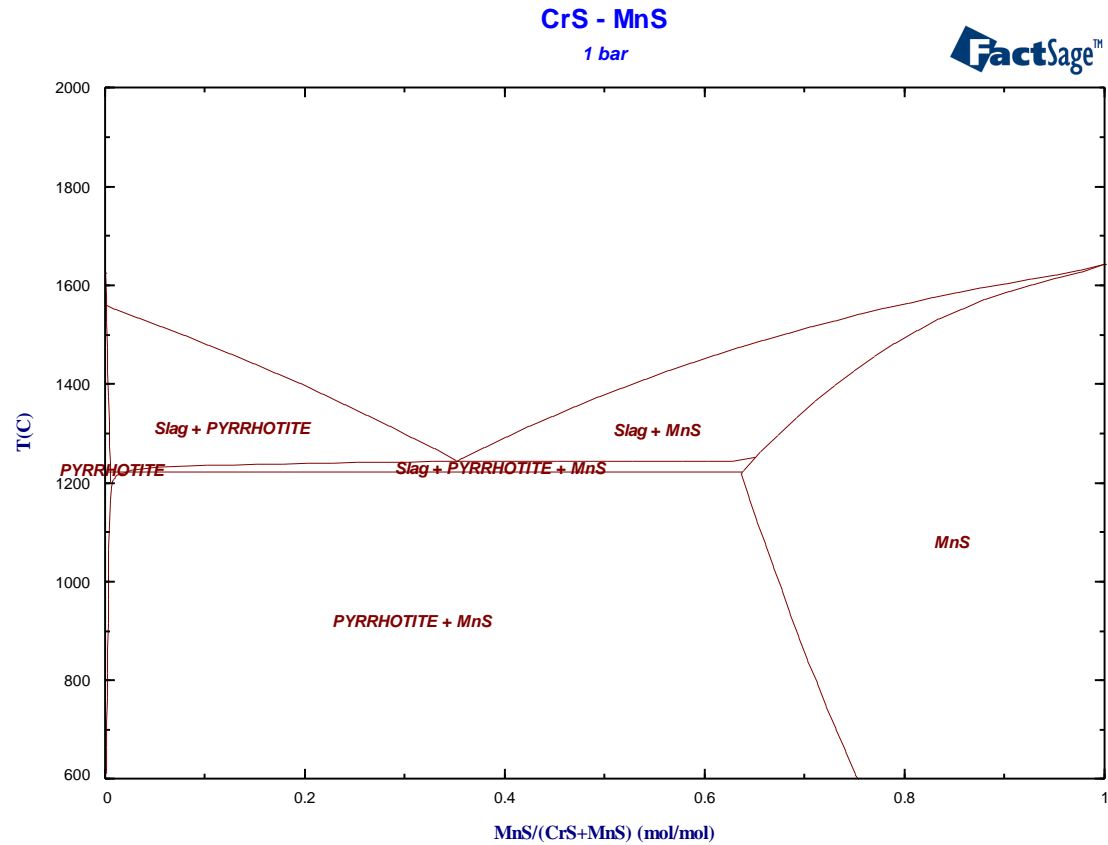


Fig. 8—Schematic representation of portion of Cr-Mn-S phase diagram at 800°C. Postulated tie lines for local equilibrium compositions of phases in contact during reaction are indicated, together with a continuity diagram. Dashed arrows show possible presence of MnCr<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> in products.

*Shatynski, S.R.; Hirth, J.P.; Rapp, R.A., Metall. Trans. A, 10A (5), 591-598 (1979) (16).*

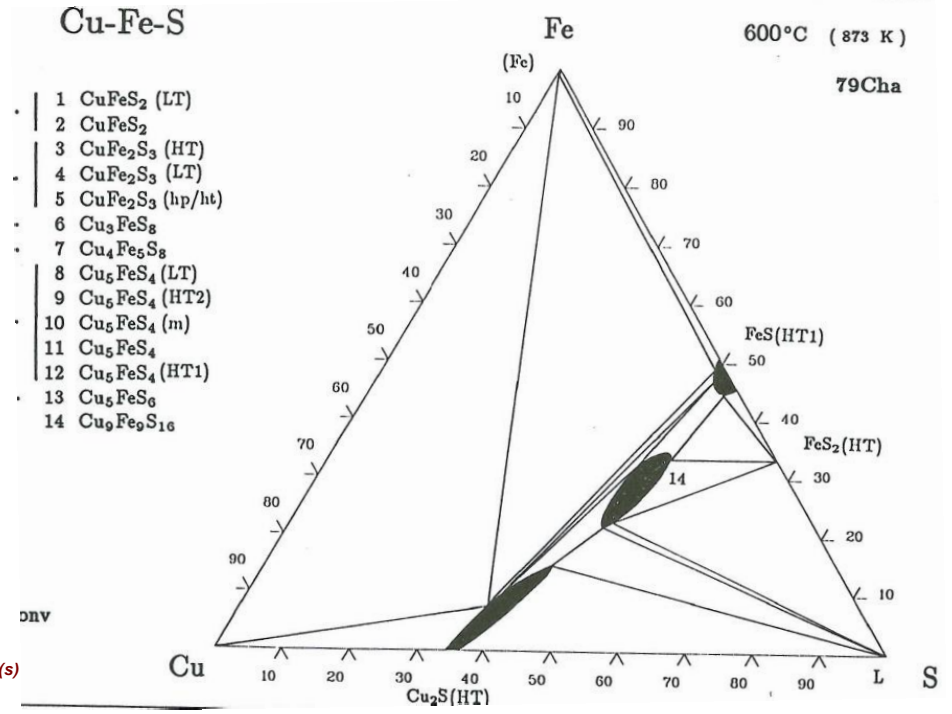
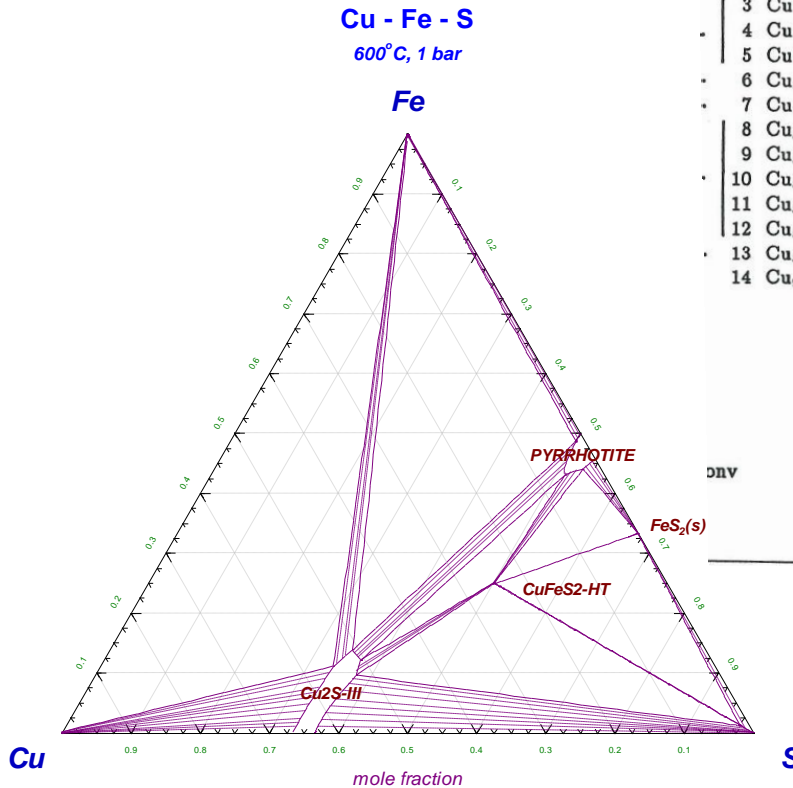


# Isopleth section CrS-MnS



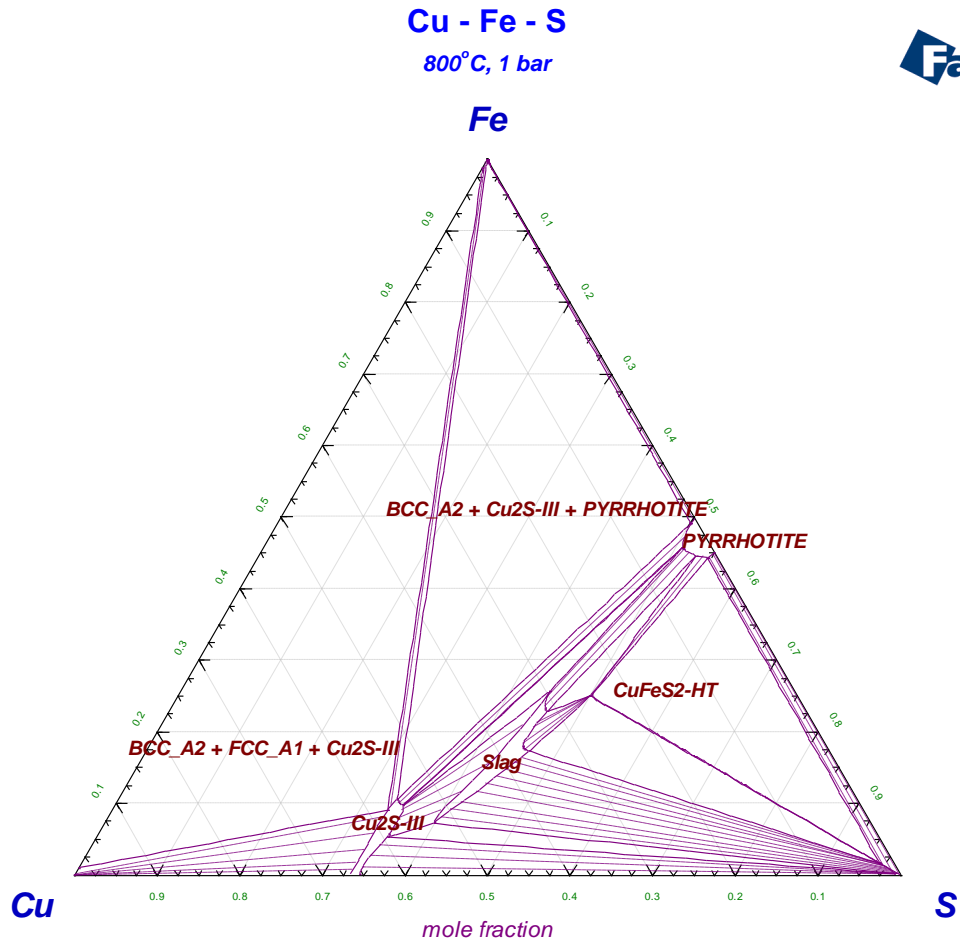


# Isothermal section at 600° C in Cu-Fe-S

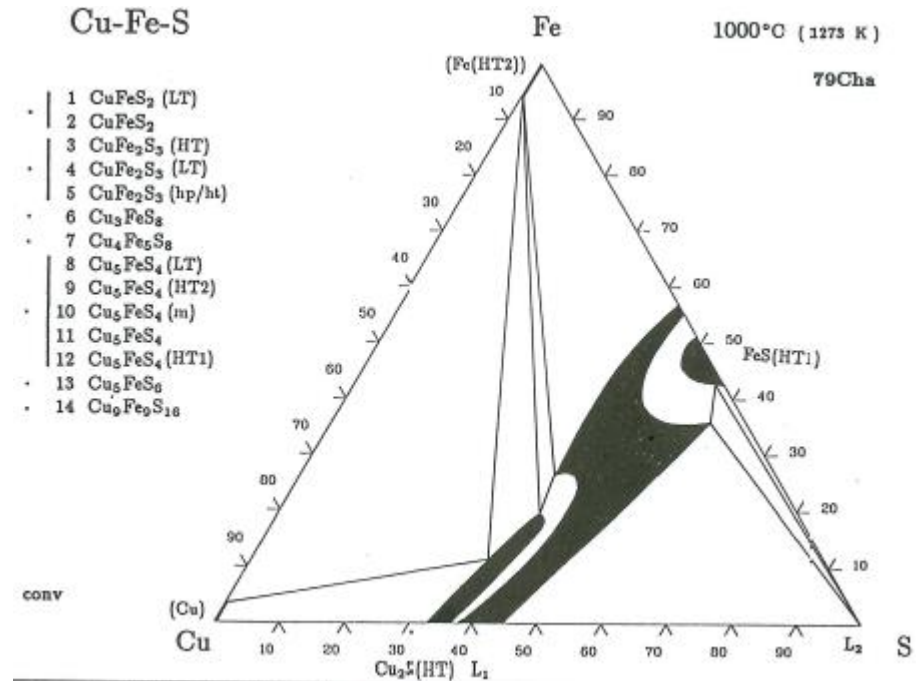
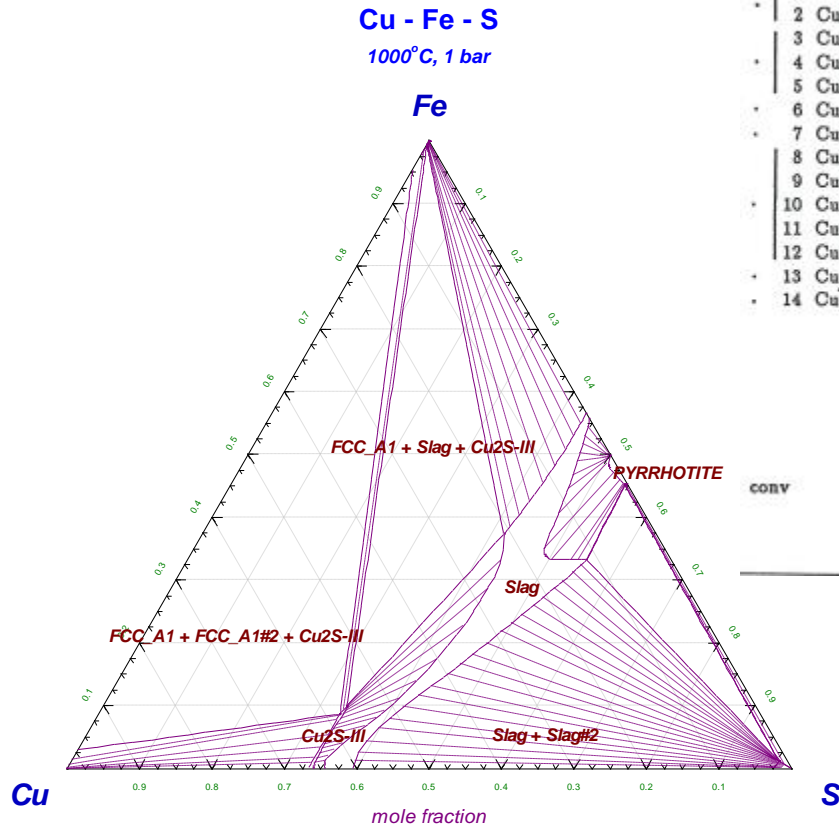


*Y.A. Chang, J.P. Neumann, U.V. Choudary, INCRA, Internat. Copper Research Assoc., Monograph VII, 1979, pp. 58-88.*

# Isothermal section at 800° C in Cu-Fe-S



# Isothermal section at 1000° C in Cu-Fe-S



*Y.A. Chang, J.P. Neumann, U.V. Choudary, INCRA, Internat. Copper Research Assoc., Monograph VII, 1979, pp. 58-88.*

# Isothermal section at 1200° C in Cu-Fe-S

**Cu - Fe - S**  
1200°C, 1 bar

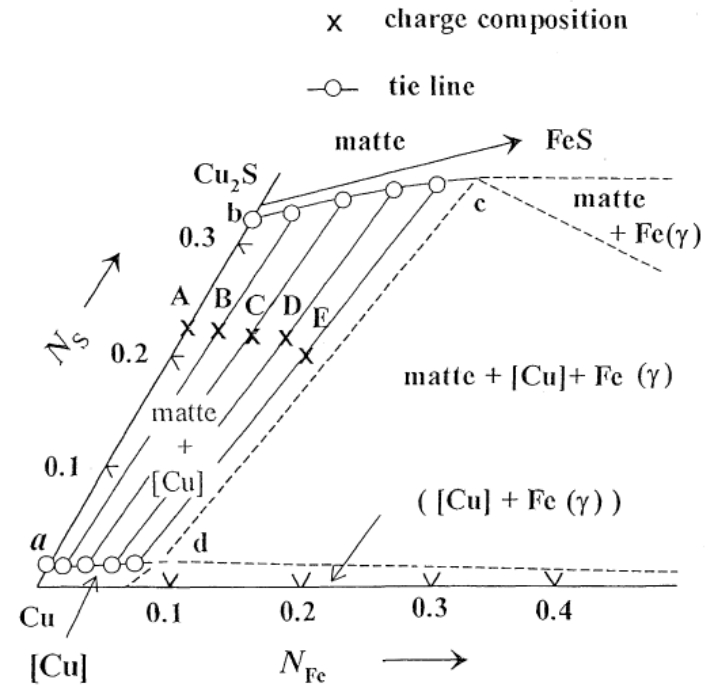
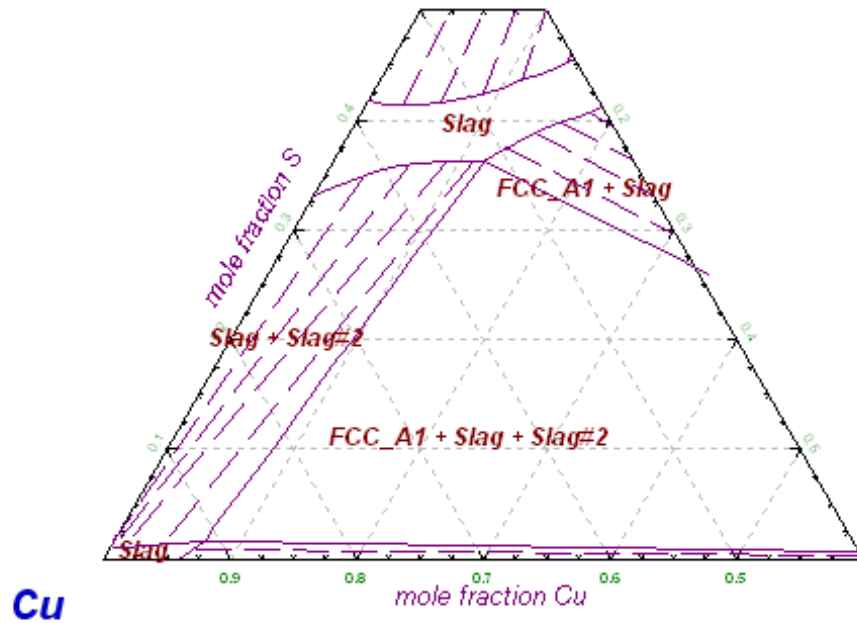
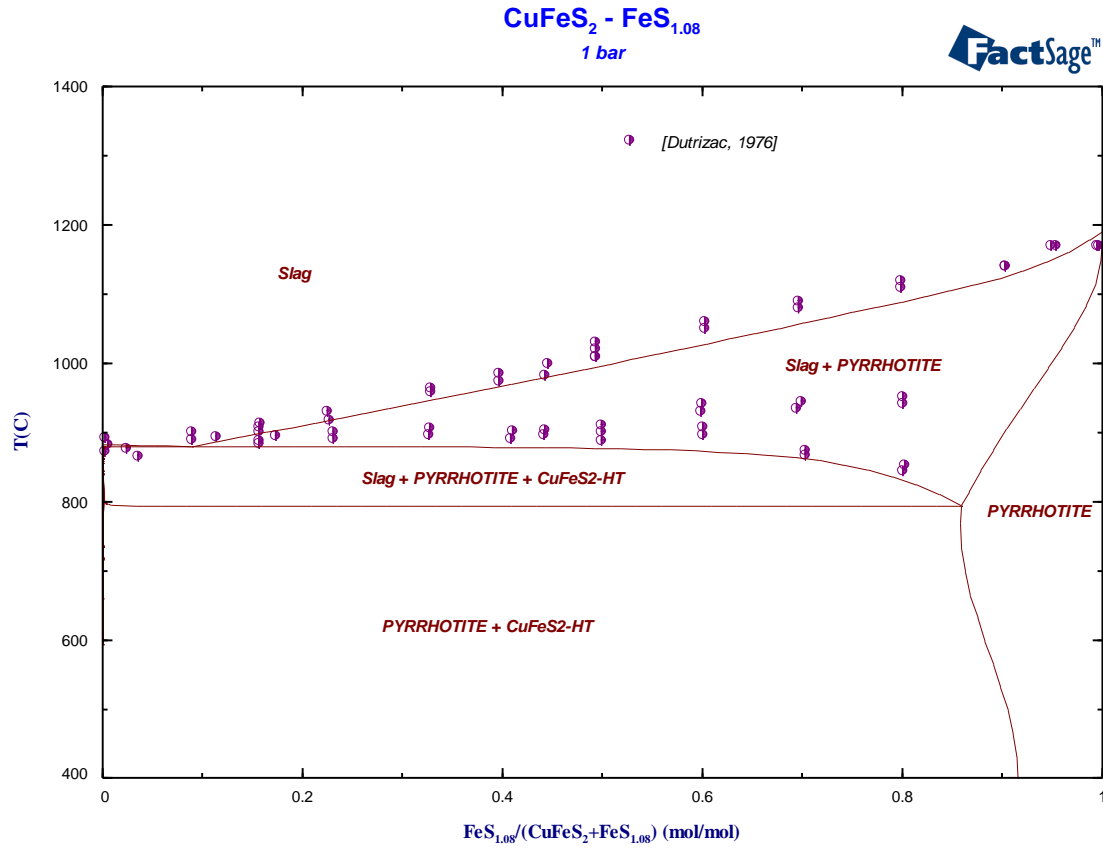


Fig. 1 A part of isothermal section in the Cu-Fe-S system at 1473 K.

*D.G. Mendoza, M. Hino and K.Itagaki, Mater. Transact., Vol. 42, No. 11 [2001], pp.2427-2433.*



# Isopleth section $\text{CuFeS}_2\text{-FeS}_{1.08}$ in Cu-Fe-S



# Conclusions

- The liquid phase in all subsystems was evaluated using associate species model,
- All systems were assessed using experimental phase diagram information and thermodynamic properties as far as available.
- The 8 solid solution phases and 19 stoichiometric phases containing S were incorporated.

# Sailing close to the wind ...

