## Short Communication

## New Enthalpy Data on the Formation of Chiolite, Na<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>3</sub>F<sub>14</sub>, and Sodium Tetrafluoroaluminate, NaAlF<sub>4</sub>

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A new value for the enthalpy of formation of chiolite, Na<sub>5</sub>Al<sub>3</sub>F<sub>14</sub>, has been calculated from the enthalpy increment data obtained by drop calorimetry and reported by Holm<sup>1</sup> in 1974. The data are recalculated from calories to joules and given in Table 1.

From the two reactions given as eqns. (1) and (2)

$$0.425 \text{ Na}_3 \text{AlF}_6(s) + 0.575 \text{ AlF}_3(s)$$

$$= 0.255 \text{ Na}_5 \text{Al}_3 \text{F}_{14}(\text{s}) + 0.235 \text{ AlF}_3(\text{s})$$
 (1)

 $0.333 \text{ Na}_3 \text{AlF}_6(s) + 0.667 \text{ AlF}_3(s)$ 

$$= 0.2 \text{ Na}_5 \text{Al}_3 F_{14}(s) + 0.4 \text{ Al} F_3(s)$$
 (2)

one obtains, by taking the difference between the righthand side and the left-hand side of the two equations, the following reaction as a result:

$$5/3 \text{ Na}_3 \text{AlF}_6(s) + 4/3 \text{ AlF}_3(s) = \text{Na}_5 \text{Al}_3 \text{F}_{14}(s)$$
 (3)

From the enthalpy data for the two mixtures and literature data for solid cryolite, <sup>2,3</sup> and solid aluminium fluoride<sup>4</sup> given in Table 1, the following value for the standard enthalpy for reaction (3) from the two series of drop experiments is obtained:

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(900 \text{ K}) = -34.9 \pm 1.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

From this value, combined with available data for

Na<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub>,<sup>2,3</sup> NaF<sup>2,3</sup> and AlF<sub>3</sub>,<sup>4</sup> it is possible to calculate the enthalpy of formation of chiolite from the component fluorides:

$$5 \text{ NaF(s)} + 3 \text{ AlF}_3(s) = \text{Na}_5 \text{Al}_3 \text{F}_{14}(s)$$
 (4)

A value of  $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(900~{\rm K}) = -129.5~{\rm kJ~mol^{-1}}$  is obtained. This value should be compared with the enthalpy of formation,  $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(900~{\rm K}) = -181.4~{\rm kJ~mol^{-1}}$ , calculated from Ref. 3. As can be seen, the discrepancy between the new value and the JANAF value is more than 50 kJ.

The formation of chiolite from the elements at 900 K can be calculated by use of available literature data.<sup>3,5</sup> The calculated value is  $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(900~{\rm K}) = -7513.6~{\rm kJ~mol^{-1}}$ . This value has been compared with different enthalpies of formation reported in the literature in Table 2.

By use of the standard enthalpy increment equation for chiolite given in Table 1

$$H_T^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -184702 + 574.31T$$

together with the same data for NaF and AlF<sub>3</sub> in Ref. 3, a new value for the standard enthalpy of formation of chiolite at 298.15 K has been obtained:

$$\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -7539.5 \pm 12.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

This value is in disagreement with the recommended

Table 1. Standard enthalpy increments  $H_T^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = a + bT$  as a function of temperature and standard deviations.

Compound (mixture)	$H_T^{\circ} - H^{\circ}$ (298.15 K)/J mol <sup>-1</sup>	$\sigma/J~\text{mol}^{-1}$	Literature
Na <sub>5</sub> Al <sub>3</sub> F <sub>14</sub> (s)	- 184 975 + 574.588 <i>T</i>	1138	1
$0.425 \text{ Na}_3 \text{AIF}_6(s) + 0.575 \text{ AIF}_3(s)$	-66927 + 182.297T	364	1
$0.333 \text{ Na}_3 \text{AIF}_6(s) + 0.667 \text{ AIF}_3(s)$	-53614+159.12 <i>T</i>	556	1
β-Na <sub>3</sub> AlF <sub>6</sub> (s)	-90629 + 288.49T	1079	2, 3
β-AIF <sub>3</sub> (s)	-30870 + 100.16T	88	4

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Table 2. Standard enthalpy of formation of solid  $Na_5Al_3F_{14}$  at 900 K.

Source	$\Delta H_{ m f}^{\circ}/{ m kJmol}^{-1}$	
Dewing <sup>8</sup> Grjotheim <i>et al.</i> <sup>9</sup> Cantor <i>et al.</i> <sup>10</sup> Sterten <i>et al.</i> <sup>11</sup> This work	-7539.8 -7472.9 -7488.5 -7462.5 -7513.6±12.0	

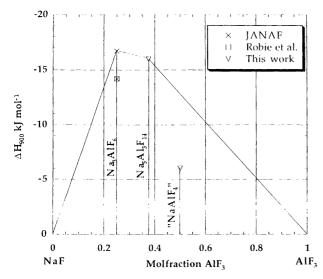


Fig. 1. Standard molar enthalpies of reaction at 900 K for cryolite, chiolite and sodium tetrafluoroaluminate from the component fluorides sodium fluoride and aluminium fluoride.

value given in Ref. 3:

$$\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -7581.4 \pm 16 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

From the new enthalpy value for reaction (4)  $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(900~{\rm K}) = -129.5~{\rm kJ~mol^{-1}}$ , and the enthalpy of the disproportionation reaction

$$5 \text{ NaAlF}_{4}(s) = \text{Na}_{5} \text{Al}_{3} \text{F}_{14}(s) + 2 \text{ AlF}_{3}(s)$$
 (5)

 $\Delta H^{\circ}(900 \text{ K}) = -66.9 \text{ kJ}$  reported by Bjørseth *et al.*, the enthalpy of formation of the metastable compound

NaAlF<sub>4</sub>, sodium tetrafluoroaluminate, can be calculated. One obtains for the reaction

$$NaF(s) + AlF_3(s) = NaAlF_4(s);$$
(6)

 $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\circ}(900 \text{ K}) = -12.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

This value should be compared with earlier values calculated by  $Holm^7$  ( $-16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ) and by  $Bj \text{ørseth } et \text{ al.}^6$  ( $-6.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ).

In Fig. 1 are plotted the standard molar enthalpies of formation from the component fluorides in kJ (mol mixture) $^{-1}$  at 900 K for the three compounds Na $_3$ AlF $_6$ , Na $_5$ Al $_3$ F $_{14}$  and NaAlF $_4$ . The data for Na $_5$ Al $_3$ F $_{14}$  and NaAlF $_4$  are based on this work, while the data for cryolite has been taken from the literature. The diagram clearly demonstrates the instability of NaAlF $_4$  with respect to Na $_5$ Al $_3$ F $_{14}$ +AlF $_3$ .

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