

Predictive Thermodynamics for Condensed Phases

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Supplementary Information

Table S1: Correlations observed by Westwell et al.⁷ between various thermodynamic parameters fitted to the linear relationship: $y = mx + c$

$y^a / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	x^b	m	c	R^c
$\Delta_{sub}H$	T_m	$0.188 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$	$0.522 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	0.95
$\Delta_{vap}H$	T_b	$0.108 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$	$- 5.08 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	0.99
$\Delta_{vap}H$	T_m	$0.166 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$	$- 3.99 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	0.93
$\Delta_{sub}H$	T_b	$0.119 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$	$1.38 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	0.98
$\Delta_{vap}H$	$\Delta_{sub}H$	0.889	$- 4.75 / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	0.99

^a $\Delta_{sub}H =$ sublimation enthalpy / kJ mol^{-1} ; $\Delta_{vap}H / \text{kJ mol}^{-1} =$ vaporization enthalpy.

^b $T_m =$ melting temperature / K; $T_b =$ boiling temperature / K.

^c Correlation coefficient.

Table S2: Constants for use in VBT equations¹⁸ (12) and (13) for lattice energy / kJ mol^{-1} . If $U_{POT} < 5\,000 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ then: $U_{POT} = 2I [\alpha/V_m^{1/3} + \beta]$ or $U_{POT} = \gamma (\rho_m / M_m)^{1/3} + \delta$. If $U_{POT} > 5\,000 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, then: $U_{POT} = AI(2I/V_m)^{1/3}$ where $A = 121.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ nm}$, where I is the lattice ionic strength factor and V_m is the formula unit volume.

Salt (charge ratio)	I , ionic strength factor	α / $\text{kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ nm}$	β / kJ mol^{-1}	γ / $\text{kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}$	δ / kJ mol^{-1}
MX (1:1)	1	117.3	51.9	1981.2	103.8
M ₂ X (1:2)	3	165.3	-29.8	8375.6	-178.8
MX ₂ (2:1)	3	133.5	60.9	6764.3	365.4
MX (2:2)	4	106.3	74.5	7181.5	596.0
general formula: M _p X _q (q:p)	$\frac{1}{2}(pq^2 + qp^2)$	138.7	27.6	$2342.6 \cdot I$	55.2·I

Table S3a: Unconstrained and constrained ($c = 0$) linear relationships⁸ between standard entropy, $S_{298}^{\circ} / \text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ and formula unit volume, V_m / nm^3 for inorganic solids.

compound type	number of compounds considered	fitted parameters for equations:				S_{298}° = $kV_m + c$
		$S_{298}^{\circ} = kV_m + c$ (6)	$S_{298}^{\circ} = k'(M/\rho) + c$			
		k / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ (nm^3 formula unit)	k' / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-3}$	c / J K^{-1} mol^{-1}	correlation coefficient for volume- based equation, R^2	average unsigned % error for S_{298}° , using equation
anhydrous ionic solids	65	$1\,360 \pm 56$	2.258 ± 0.093	15 ± 6	0.90	11.5
		$1\,481 \pm 27$	2.458 ± 0.045	0	0.88	12.6
hydrated ionic solids	67	$1\,579 \pm 30$	2.621 ± 0.050	6 ± 6	0.98	7.4
		$1\,606 \pm 14$	2.666 ± 0.023	0	0.96	7.4

Table S3b: Unconstrained and constrained ($c = 0$) linear relationships⁸ between standard entropy, $S_{298}^{\circ} / \text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ and formula unit volume, V_m / nm^3 for minerals.

mineral type	number of compounds considered	$S_{298}^{\circ} = kV_m + c$ (6)			
		k / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ (nm^3 formula unit)	c / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	correlation coefficient R^2	average unsigned % error
minerals	99	$1\,262 \pm 28$	13 ± 5	0.95	12.6
		$1\,317 \pm 18$	0	0.94	11.6
silicates	53	$1\,303 \pm 30$	0 ± 5	0.97	9.1

combined, subset of data for minerals		1 305 ± 16	0	0.95	9.1
ortho and ring structure silicates	20	1 265 ± 99	10 ± 13	0.89	13.3
subset of data for silicates		1 338 ± 39	0	0.84	12.1
chain and band structure silicates	11	1 176 ± 56	9 ± 9	0.98	9.9
subset of data for silicates		1 216 ± 36	0	0.88	10.9
sheet structure silicates	8	1 490 ± 205	-51 ± 43	0.88	4.8
subset of data for silicates		1 251 ± 32	0	0.73	5.5
framework structure silicates	14	1 384 ± 27	-10 ± 6	0.99	5.1
subset of data for silicates		1 350 ± 16	0	0.92	4.5

Table S3c: Unconstrained linear relationships⁹ between standard entropy, $S_{298}^{\circ} / \text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$, and volume per molecule, V_m , or density, $\rho / \text{g cm}^{-3}$, for condensed-phase organics.

compound type	number of compounds considered	$S_{298}^{\circ} = kV_m + c$ (6) and $S_{298}^{\circ} = k'(\text{M}/\rho) + c$				average unsigned % error
		[V_m -based] k / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1} \text{nm}^{-3}$ molecule	[M/ρ -based] k' / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-3}$	c / $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	correlation coefficient R^2	
Liquid n-paraffins (C_5 - C_{16}) ^a	12	1 212.0 ± 4.2	2.012 ± 0.007	32.1 ± 1.5	1.00	0.25
Liquid n-alcohols (C_1 - C_{11}) ^a	11	1 174.5 ± 3.5	1.949 ± 0.006	46.0 ± 0.8	1.00	0.34
Organic liquids	1 496	1 133 ± 7	1.881 ± 0.011	44 ± 2	0.95	5.7

Organic solids	100	774 ± 21	1.285 ± 0.035	57 ± 6	0.93	10.4
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