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TITULO DE LA PONENCIA

Exploring Boron Isotope Fractionation: The Role of Melt Structure and Cationic Effects in Silicate Systems

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Estilo preferido

ESTILO DE PRESENTACIÓN

- Poster

Categoría del resumen

ÁREA TEMÁTICA

Inteligencia Artificial

LINEAS TEMÁTICAS AI

Inteligencia Artificial

Resumen

PALABRAS CLAVE

machine learning, isotope fractionation, borosilicate melts

CONTENIDO DEL RESUMEN

Boron is a moderately volatile, fluid-mobile, and lithophile element with two stable isotopes, ^{10}B and ^{11}B, occurring at a 4:1 ratio and exhibiting a ~10% relative mass difference, making it highly susceptible to isotope fractionation. Geologically, boron is mobile in magmatic systems and often enriched through sediment assimilation and fluid interactions. In silicate melts, boron exists as BO_3 and BO_4 units, interacting with network-forming elements such as Si and O to form complex structures, including tourmaline (Archer et al., 2003; Paz and Langel, 2020). However, while isotope fractionation is well characterized in surface fluids, data from deep mantle regions remain limited and unclear (Kowalski et al., 2013; Dawson and Roberts, 2022; Jahn, 2022;). Due

to analytical and sampling limitations in high-temperature experiments, theoretical and computational methods offer a valuable approach to understanding boron behavior in melts (Wang and Zhang, 2017; Zhu and Li, 2020). This study employs molecular dynamics simulations enhanced by machine learning-derived interatomic potentials, trained on DFT data, to investigate boron isotope fractionation in sodium-rich borosilicate melts under high-temperature conditions, analyzed structural properties, BO_3/BO_4 coordination, and configurational effects. This study employs molecular dynamics simulations enhanced by machine learning-derived interatomic potentials, trained on density functional theory (DFT) data, to model boron isotope fractionation in sodium-rich borosilicate melts under high-temperature conditions. We analyze structural properties, BO_3/BO_4 coordination, and configurational effects, providing a novel and cost-effective approach to studying isotope behavior in extreme environments

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