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Letter to the Editor on the paper by Diop and collaborators

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Letter to the Editor on the paper by Diop and collaborators

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In this letter to the editor we question the origin of the figures in the paper published by M.A.Diop and collaborators [1], on line since June 28th 2021 on the web site of *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11663-021-02223-5>.

The PhD thesis of Kelly Machado entitled « *Chimie des Bains pour l'Electrolyse de l'Aluminium : Étude RMN Haute Température et Modélisation* », which translates to « *Chemistry of molten baths for aluminum electrolysis : a combined study by high temperature NMR and modeling* » was defended October 19th 2017 at the Université d'Orléans, France. The manuscript was available since then and freely available for download from the *tel.archives-ouvertes.fr* server since December 18th 2018 at the following address: <https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01952928> [2]

In their paper M.A.Diop and coworkers[1], are presenting figures that are strongly reminiscent to those of the above mentioned thesis[Figs. 1-8], showing identical symbols, colors and error bars for what they claim to be original new data obtained by themselves. The French labels and captions were translated word for word for most of them and a few extra legends introduced. When the origin of the figures is not acknowledged and the thesis itself not cited, a great part of this materials have been published in recognized journals[3-6] that are not even recognized for their contents even if cited[3, 6 – respectively references 40 and 45] by the authors [note that in ref 45 of their papers the initials and last names have been interchanged].

Considering the extensive use of the materials coming from the PhD thesis here above we not only question the duplication of the figures themselves but also question the reality of the experimental work that is reported in this article.

References

- [1] M.A. Diop, S.A. Bouso, T. Wenju, L. Aimin, Structural Studies in Cryolite-Alumina Melts Investigated by Molecular Dynamics Simulations and High-Temperature NMR Data, *Metall. Mater. Trans. B.* (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11663-021-02223-5>.
- [2] K. Machado, « *Chimie des Bains pour l'Electrolyse de l'Aluminium : Étude RMN Haute Température et Modélisation* », PhD Thesis at Université d'Orléans, France, October 19th 2017 <https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01952928>.
- [3] K. Machado, D. Zanghi, V. Sarou-Kanian, S. Cadars, M. Burbano, M. Salanne, C. Bessada, Study of NaF-AlF₃ Melts by Coupling Molecular Dynamics, Density Functional Theory, and NMR Measurements, *J. Phys. Chem. C.* 121 (2017) 10289–10297. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ACS.JPCC.7B01530> .
- [4] K. Machado, D. Zanghi, M. Salanne, V. Stabrowski, C. Bessada, Anionic Structure in Molten Cryolite-Alumina Systems, *J. Phys. Chem. C.* 122 (2018) 21807–21816. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ACS.JPCC.8B06905> .

- [5] A.E. Gheribi, A. Serva, M. Salanne, K. Machado, D. Zanghi, C. Bessada, P. Chartrand, Study of the Partial Charge Transport Properties in the Molten Alumina via Molecular Dynamics, ACS Omega. 4 (2019) 8022–8030. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ACSOMEGA.9B01110> .
- [6] K. Machado, D. Zanghi, M. Salanne, C. Bessada, Structural, Dynamic, and Thermodynamic Study of KF-AlF₃ Melts by Combining High-Temperature NMR and Molecular Dynamics Simulations, J. Phys. Chem. C. 123 (2019) 2147–2156. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ACS.JPCC.8B11907> .

Please find below a detailed comparison of some of the figures...

The legends were translated from French to English with possible addition of lettering and reorganization of the figure elements in some cases. All symbols and colors are identical.

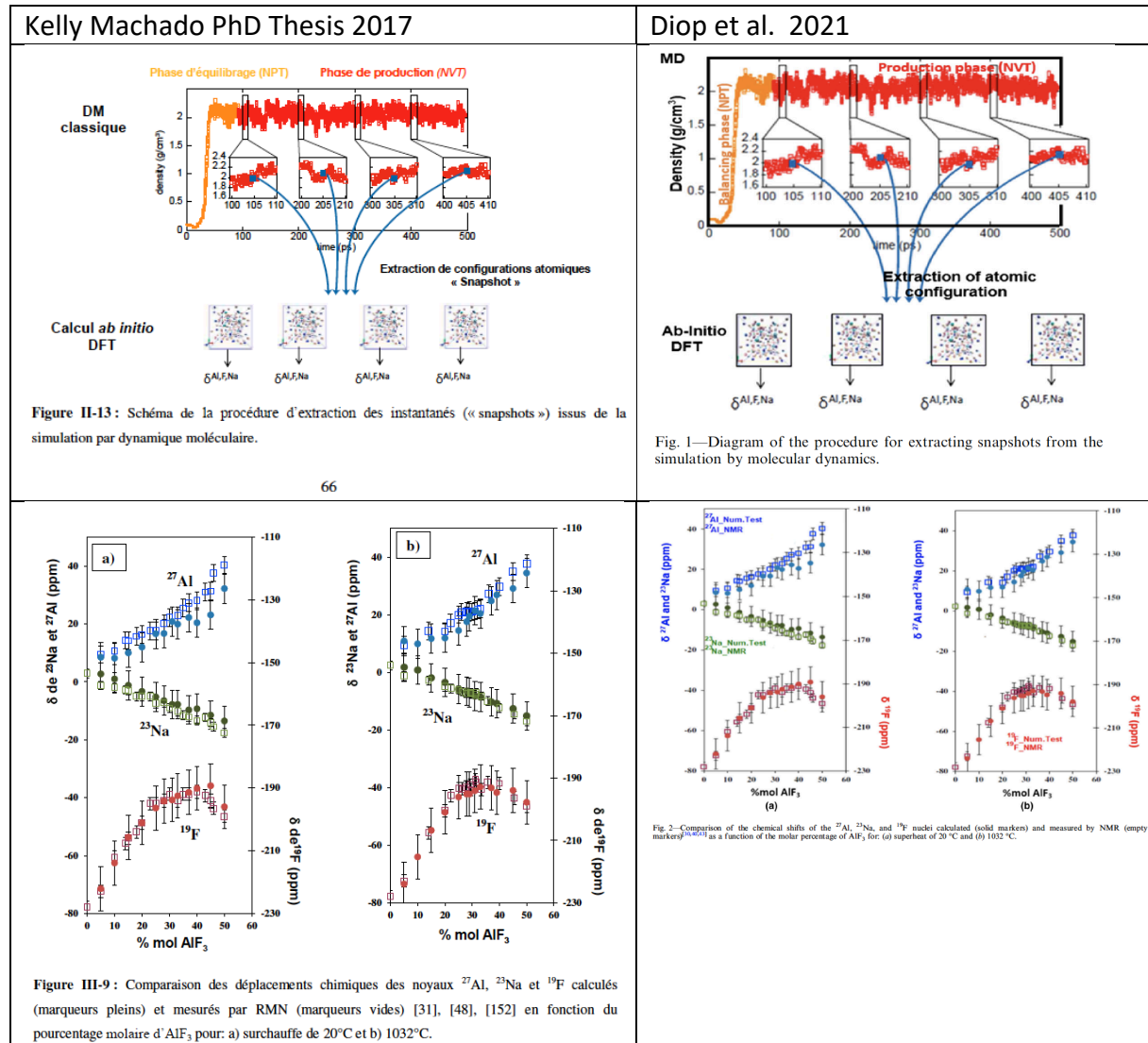


Fig. 1 : comparison of figures 1 and 2 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD of Machado 2017.

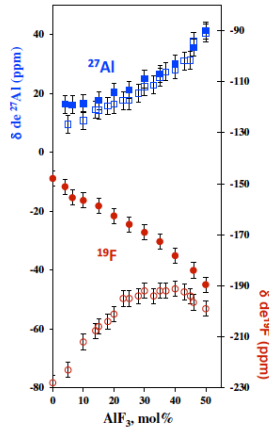


Figure III-3 : Déplacements chimiques à surchauffe constante de 20°C entre 0 à 50 % mol d'AIF₃ dans le système NaF-AIF₃ (symboles vides) et KF-AIF₃ (symboles pleins).

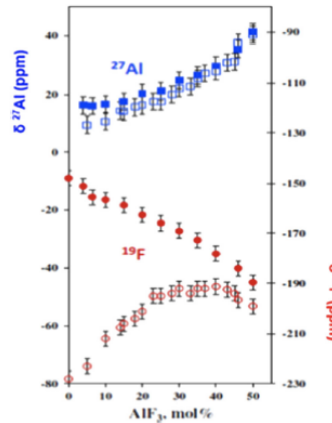


Fig. 3—Chemical shifts at constant superheat of 20 °C between 0 to 50 mol pct of AIF₃ in NaF-AIF₃ system (open symbols) and KF-AIF₃ (full markers).

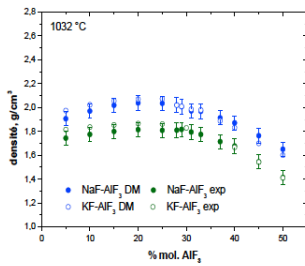


Figure III-8 : Densité des bains fondus obtenue par simulation de dynamique moléculaire (points) et expérimentalement [5], [151] (cercles vides) à 1032°C

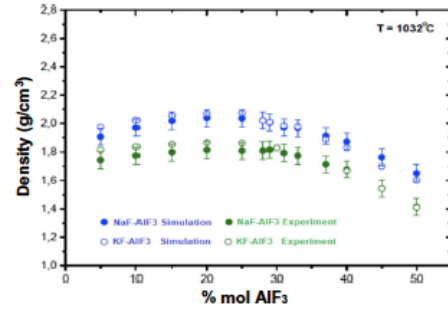


Fig. 5—Density of molten baths obtained by MD simulations and experimentally^[50] at 1032 °C.

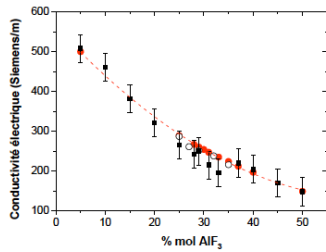


Figure III-30 : Conductivité électrique des bains fondus NaF-AIF₃ à 1032 °C. Les carrés noirs sont les résultats de la dynamique moléculaire; Les cercles vides sont des données expérimentales de la référence. [164] et les cercles rouges sont des données expérimentales issues des références [5], [151].

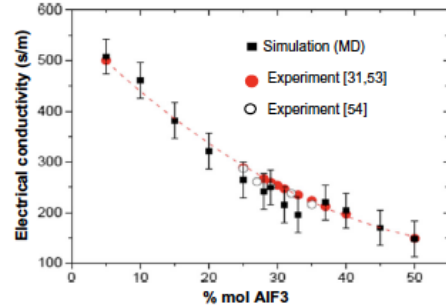


Fig. 6—Electrical conductivity of NaF-AIF₃ molten baths at 1032 °C between MD and experiments^[30,52,53]

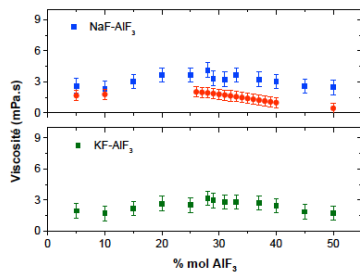


Figure III-33 : Viscosité des bains fondus MF-AIF₃ (M=Na, K) calculée à partir de la dynamique moléculaire à 1305 K (■ pour Na et ■ pour K). En rouge les données expérimentales [5], [151], [167] pour le système NaF-AIF₃ (panneau supérieur de la figure).

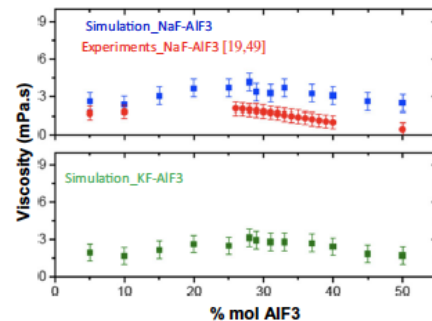


Fig. 7—Viscosity of MF-AIF₃ molten baths (M = Na, K) simulated from MD at 1305°K and compared with experimental data.^[18,48]

Fig. 2 : comparison of figures 3, 5, 6 & 7 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.

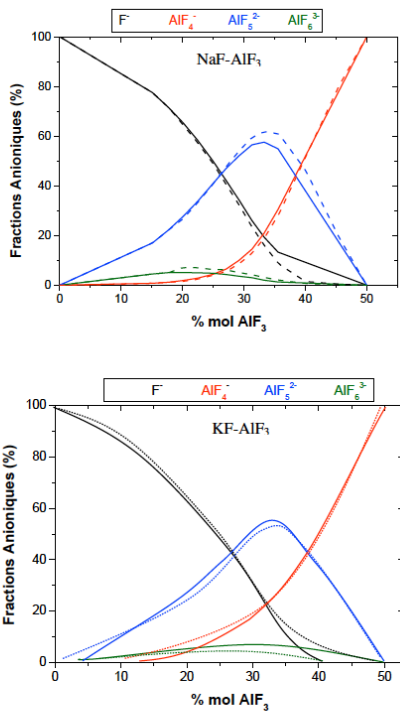


Figure III-4 : Fractions anioniques des différentes espèces en présence dans les bains NaF-AIF₃ et KF-AIF₃. En traits pleins, les données issues des expériences RMN. En pointillés les données issues des expériences Raman [76].

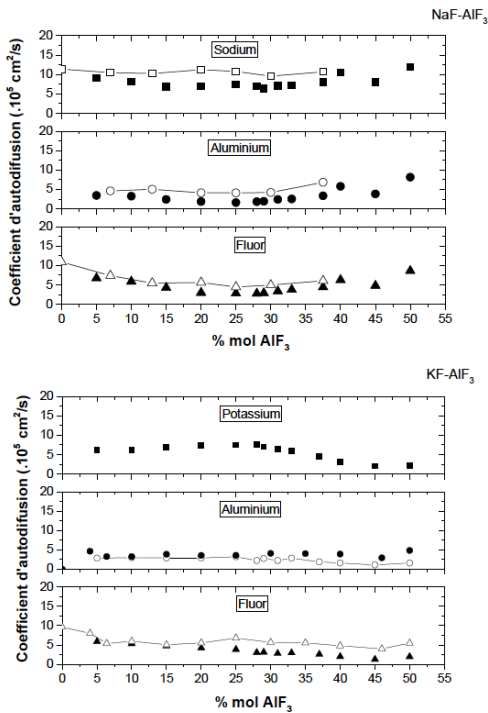


Fig. 3 : comparison of figures 4 & 8 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.

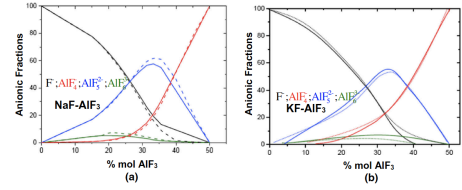


Fig. 4—Anionic fractions of the different species present in (a)-NaF-AIF₃ baths and (b)-KF-AIF₃. In solid lines, the data are from the NMR experiments. Dotted data are from Raman experiments.^[59]

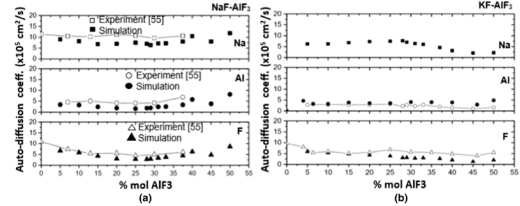


Fig. 8—Auto-diffusion coefficients of alkali ions, aluminum, and fluorine ions in (a) -NaF-AIF₃ and (b) -KF-AIF₃ at 1032 °C as a function of mol pct of AIF₃ from MD simulation and experimental data.^[60]

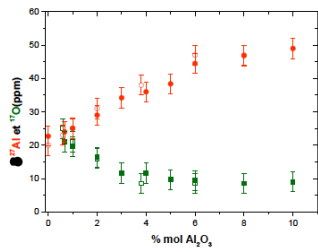


Figure IV-6 : Déplacements chimiques à haute température pour les noyaux ^{27}Al et ^{17}O du système $\text{NaF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ avec un CR 2,2 (marqueurs pleins) et CR 3 (marqueurs vides).

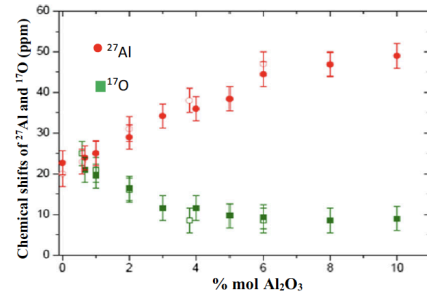


Fig. 9—Chemical shifts at high temperature for the ^{27}Al and ^{17}O nuclei of the system $\text{NaF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ with a cryolite ratio 2.2 (full markers) and cryolite ratio 3 (empty markers).

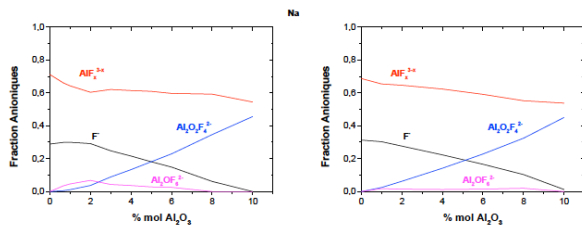


Figure IV-8 : Fractions anioniques déduites des déplacements chimiques de la RMN à haute température pour les systèmes fondus $\text{MF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ($\text{M}=\text{Na}$ à gauche et $\text{M}=\text{K}$ à droite) pour un CR 2,2.

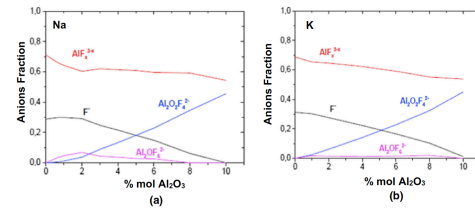


Fig. 10—Anion fractions deduced from the chemical shifts of the NMR at HT for molten $\text{MF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ systems (a) $\text{M}=\text{Na}$ on the left (b) $\text{M}=\text{K}$ on the right) for a cryolite ratio 2.2.

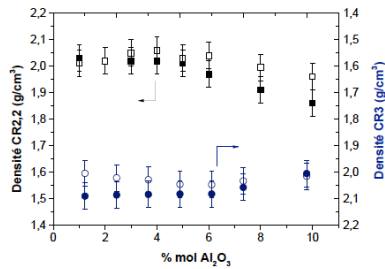


Figure IV-10 : Densités calculées (marqueurs vides) et expérimentales (marqueurs pleins) [5] en fonction du % molaire d'alumine dans le système $\text{NaF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ dans le liquide avec un CR (NaF/AIF_3) de 2,2 (symboles carrés) et CR 3 (symboles cercles).

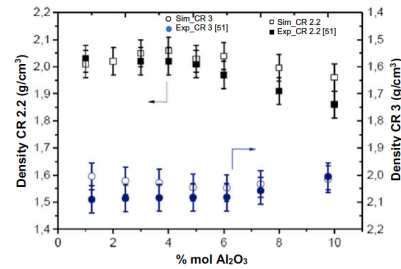


Fig. 11—Simulated and experimental densities^[50] in the function of molar pct of alumina in $\text{NaF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ system in liquid with cryolite ratio (NaF/AIF_3) 2.2 and 3.

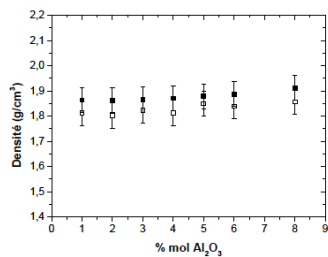


Figure IV-11 : Densités calculées (marqueurs vides) et expérimentales (marqueurs pleins) [5] en fonction du % molaire d'alumine dans le système $\text{KF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ avec un CR (KF/AIF_3) de 2,2 dans le liquide.

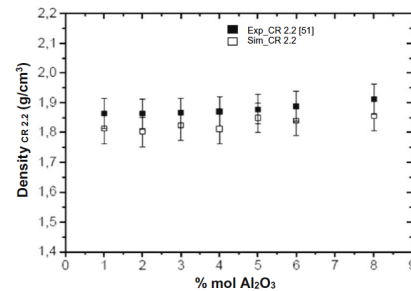


Fig. 12—Numerical and experimental densities^[50] in the function of the molar pct of alumina in the $\text{KF-AIF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ system with a cryolite ratio (KF/AIF_3) 2.2 in the liquid.

Fig. 4 : comparison of figures 9, 10, 11 & 12 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.

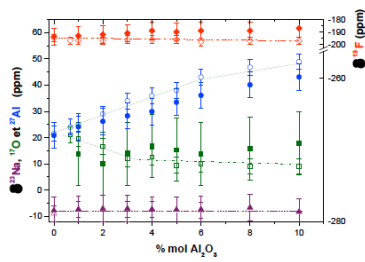


Figure IV-12 : Déplacements chimiques RMN dans le liquide des noyaux ²⁷Al (●○), ¹⁷O (■□), ²³Na (▲△) dans l'axe principal et ¹⁹F (◆◇) dans l'axe secondaire. Valeurs expérimentales en marqueurs vides et valeurs calculées en marqueurs pleins pour le système [NaF-AIF₃]_{CR2.2}-Al₂O₃.

Afin d'évaluer la capacité du potentiel à décrire convenablement le système pour des rapports cryolithiques NaF/AlF₃ légèrement supérieurs, nous avons effectué les mêmes calculs pour un CR plus basique (CR=3). La Figure IV-13 montre que nous obtenons là encore une bonne concordance avec les valeurs déduites des mesures RMN à haute température.

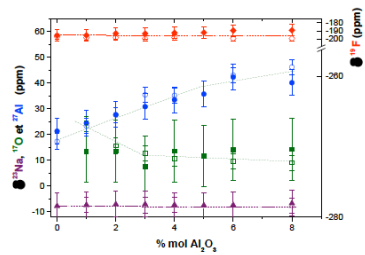


Figure IV-13 : Déplacements chimiques RMN dans le liquide des noyaux ²⁷Al (●○), ¹⁷O (■□), ²³Na (▲△) dans l'axe principal et ¹⁹F (◆◇) dans l'axe secondaire. Valeurs expérimentales en marqueurs vides et valeurs calculées en marqueurs pleins pour le système [NaF-AIF₃]_{CR3}-Al₂O₃.

La même démarche a également été entreprise dans le cas du système KF-AIF₃-Al₂O₃ avec succès. Outre le bon accord obtenu pour les trois noyaux étudiés (¹⁹F, ¹⁷O, ²⁷Al) avec les données

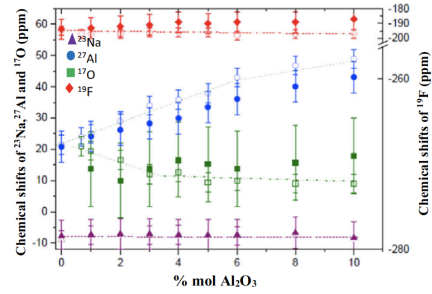


Fig. 13—NMR chemical shifts in the liquid of ²⁷Al, ¹⁷O, ²³Na nuclei in the main axis and ¹⁹F in the secondary axis. Experimental values in markers empty, and values were calculated in full markers for the [NaF-AIF₃]_{CR2.2}-Al₂O₃ system.

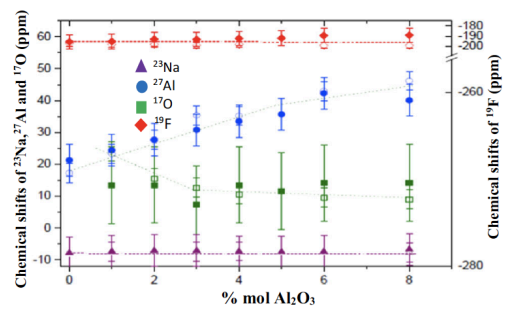


Fig. 14—NMR chemical shifts in the liquid of nuclei ²⁷Al, ¹⁷O, ²³Na in the main axis, and ¹⁹F in the secondary axis. Experimental values in empty markers and values calculated in full markers for the [NaF-AIF₃]_{CR3}-Al₂O₃ system.

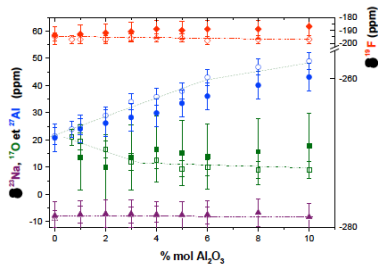


Figure IV-12 : Déplacements chimiques RMN dans le liquide des noyaux ²⁷Al (●○), ¹⁷O (■□), ²³Na (▲△) dans l'axe principal et ¹⁹F (◆◇) dans l'axe secondaire. Valeurs expérimentales en marqueurs vides et valeurs calculées en marqueurs pleins pour le système [NaF-AIF₃]_{CR2.2}-Al₂O₃.

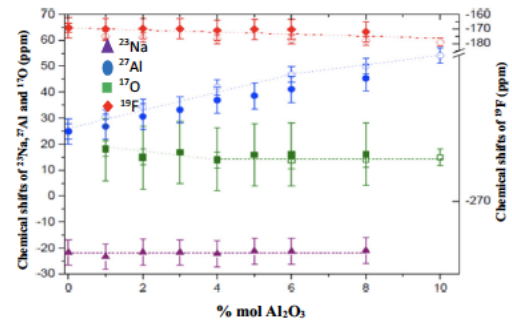


Fig. 15—NMR chemical shifts in the liquid of nuclei ²⁷Al, ¹⁷O, ²³Na in the main axis, and ¹⁹F in the secondary axis. Experimental values in markers empty and values calculated in full markers for the [NaF-AIF₃]_{CR2.2}-Al₂O₃ system.

Fig. 5 : comparison of figures 13, 14, & 15 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.

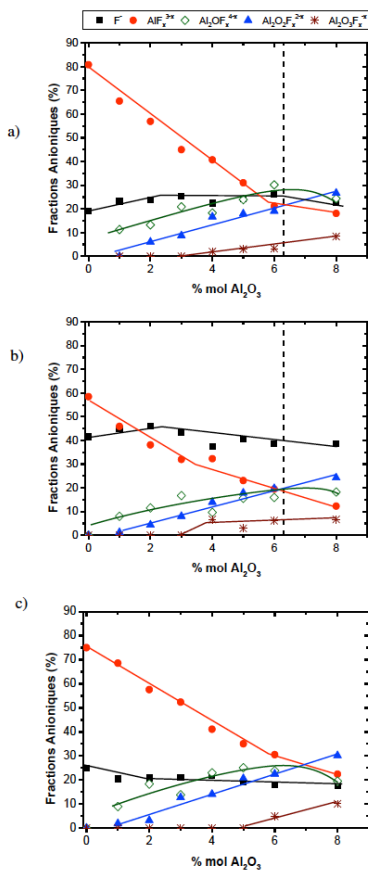


Figure IV-23 : Fractions anioniques en fonction de l'alumine dans le liquide pour les systèmes MF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃; a) M=Na et CR2.2 ; b) M=Na et CR3 ; c) M=K et CR2.2.

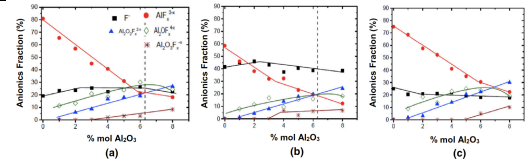


Fig. 16—Anionic fractions as a function of alumina in the liquid for MFAlF₃ systems Al₂O₃: (a) M = Na and cryolite ratio 2.2; (b) M = Na and cryolite ratio 3; (c) M = K and cryolite ratio 2.2.

Fig. 6 : comparison of 16 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.

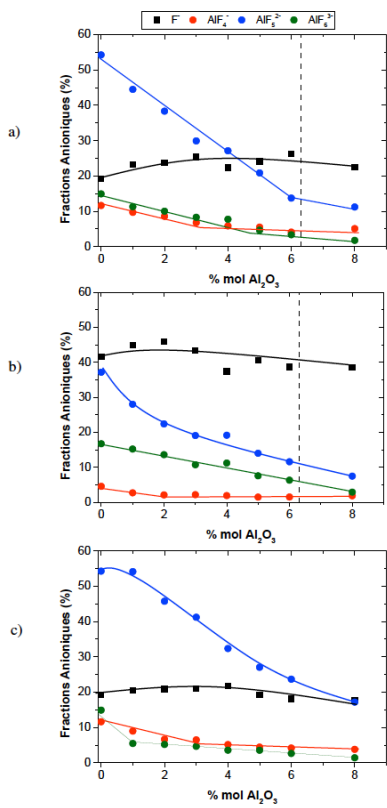


Figure IV-24 : Fractions anioniques des fluoroaluminates et du fluor libre en fonction de la quantité d'alumine à une température de surchauffe de 20°C pour les systèmes MF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃ : a) M=Na et CR2,2 ; b) M=Na et CR3 ; c) M=K et CR2,2.

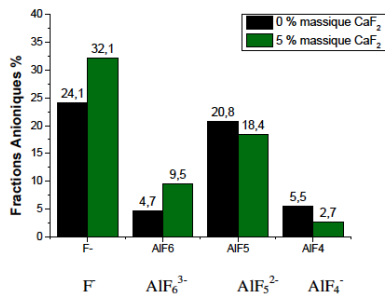


Figure V-9 : Fractions anioniques des AlF_x^{3-x} et F⁻ dans le système avec (vert) et sans (noir) CaF₂.

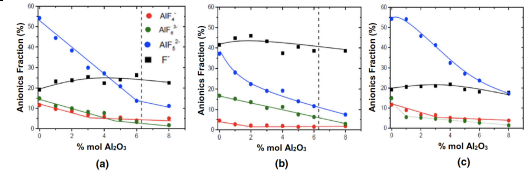


Fig. 17.—Anion fractions of fluoroaluminates and free fluoride as a function of the quantity of alumina at a superheating temperature of 20 °C for the MF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃ systems: (a) M = Na and cryolite ratio 2.2; (b) M = Na and cryolite ratio 3; (c) M = K and cryolite ratio 2.2.

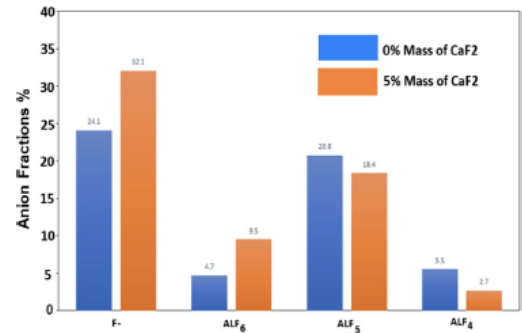


Fig. 18.—Anion fractions of AlF_x^{3-x} and F⁻ in the system with/without CaF₂.

With a remarkable color change

Fig. 7 : comparison of figures 17, & 18 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.

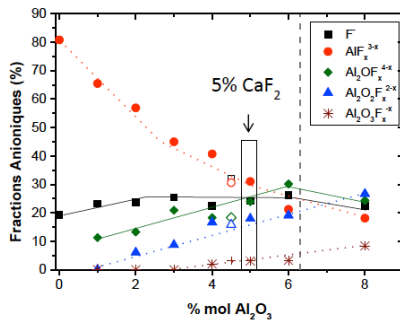


Figure V-10 : Fractions anioniques en fonction du pourcentage molaire d'alumine pour le système fondu NaF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃ à CR2,2. Les marqueurs vides représentent la composition avec 5 % massique de CaF₂.

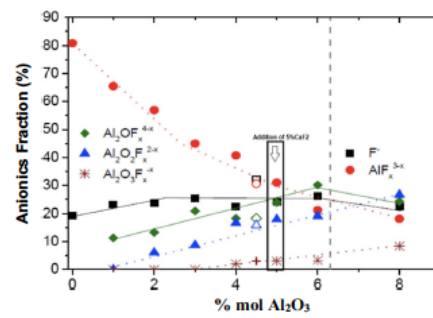


Fig. 19—Anionic fractions as a function of the molar percentage of alumina for the system molten NaF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃ for a cryolite ratio 2.2. Empty markers represent the composition with 5 pct by mass of CaF₂.

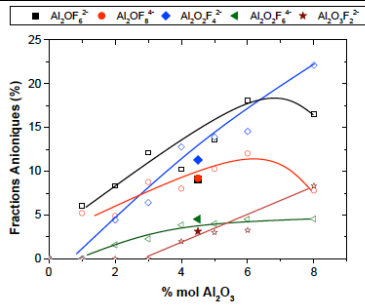


Figure V-11 : Fractions anioniques des oxyfluoroaluminates en fonction de l'alumine pour le système fondu NaF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃ à CR2,2 (lignes avec marqueurs vides) et le système avec 5 % massique de CaF₂ (en marqueurs plein).

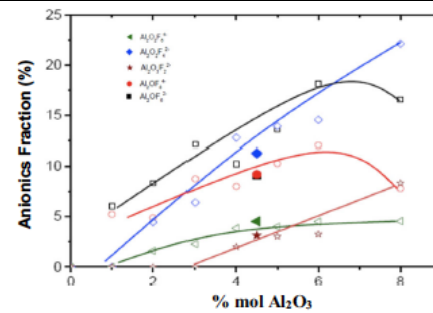


Fig. 20—Anionic fractions of oxyfluoroaluminates as a function of alumina for the system melted NaF-AlF₃-Al₂O₃ for a cryolite ratio 2.2 (lines with empty markers) and the system with 5 pct by mass of CaF₂ (in full markers).

Fig. 8 : comparison of figures 19 & 20 of Diop's paper 2021 with originals from the PhD thesis of Machado 2017.