

1 Supplementary material for:

2 **Thermal expansion of liquid Fe-S alloy at high pressure**

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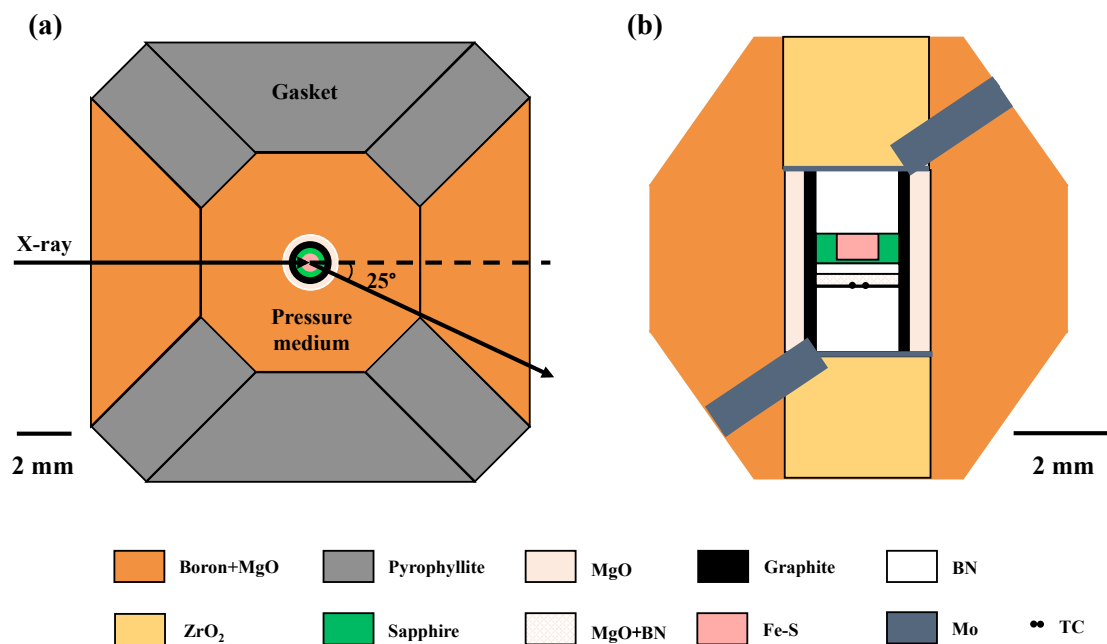
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34 **Fig. S1** Schematic illustration of the experimental design. (a) A top view of the

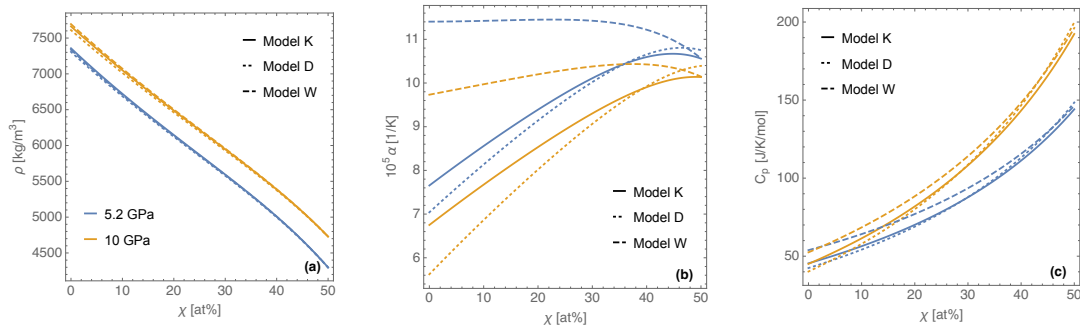
35 diffraction geometry through the gasket and cell assembly. (b) A cross-section of cell

36 assembly used in this study. Temperature was monitored with a W<sub>97</sub>Re<sub>3</sub>-W<sub>75</sub>Re<sub>25</sub>

37 thermocouple (TC) whose junction was indicated by black dots.

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42 **Fig.S2.** Density (a), thermal expansivity (b), and iso-baric heat capacity (c) as a function of

43 molar sulfur fraction  $X$  at 5.2 GPa and 10 GPa and 2000K for the thermodynamic Model K,

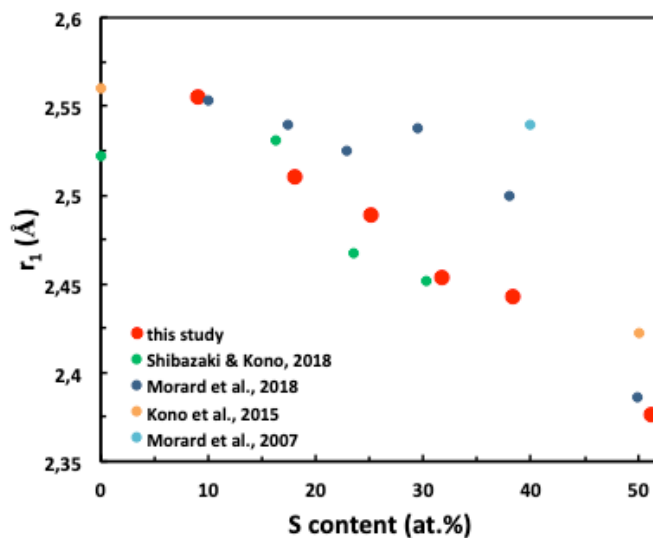
44 Model D and Model W. Model K, Model D and Model W differ in the reference EOS for

45 liquid iron (Model K uses l-Fe EOS of Komabayashi (2014), Model D uses l-Fe EOS of

46 Dorogokupets et al. (2017), Model W uses l-Fe EOS of Wagle and Steinle-Neumann (2019)).

47 Parameters of the thermodynamic models are in Table S1 and S2.

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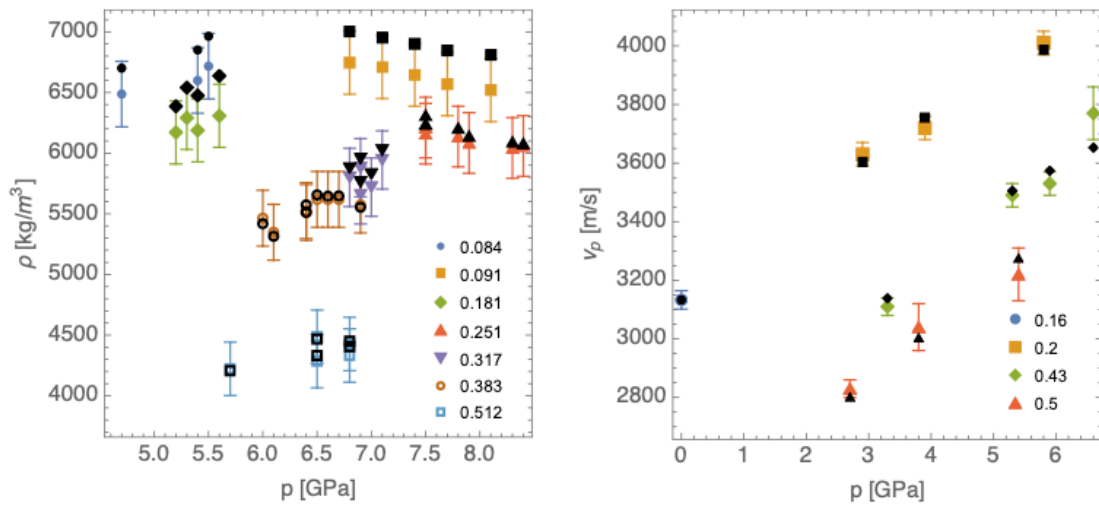
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51 **Fig.S3.** First peak position ( $r_1$ ) as a function of the S content. Previous results from  
 52 Shibazaki et al. (2018) at 3-5 GPa, Morard et al. (2018) at 2-5 GPa, Kono et al. (2015) at 1-6  
 53 GPa, and Morard et al. (2007) at 3-17 GPa, were also shown for comparison. For clarity only  
 54 one value is plotted for each of the considered composition ( $r_1$  for a given S content only  
 55 moderately depends on pressure and temperature over the P-T range covered by individual  
 56 studies).

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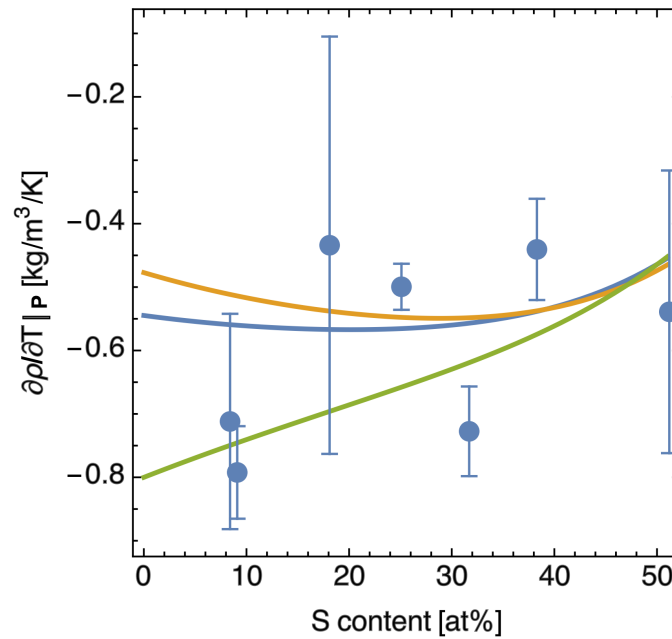
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61 **Fig. S4.** Measured densities (this study) and acoustic velocities (Nasch et al. 1994 and  
62 Nishida et al. 2016) (colored symbols) at varying temperature and predicted values according  
63 to the thermodynamic Model W (black symbols) under the same condition. Different symbols  
64 corresponds to different S content. For details on the thermodynamic model, please refer to  
65 section 2.5 and to Table S1 and S2 for parameters.

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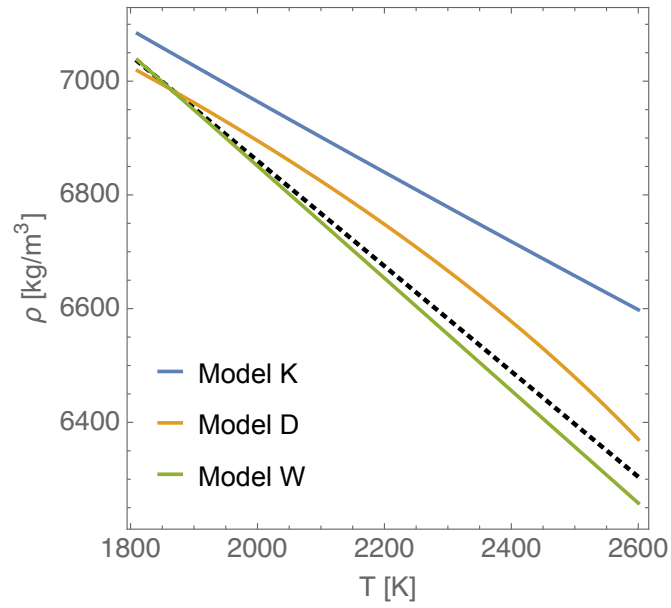


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70 **Fig. S5.** Temperature derivatives at the constant pressure (7 GPa) of density as a function  
71 of S content. Dots are the slopes of the linear fit to the experimental data (see Fig. 6) with  
72 uncertainties at  $2\sigma$ . Colored lines are outcomes of thermodynamic Model K (blue), Model D  
73 (orange) and Model W (green). Model K, Model D and Model W differ in the reference EOS  
74 for liquid iron (Model K uses l-Fe EOS of Komabayashi (2014), Model D uses l-Fe EOS of  
75 Dorogokupets et al. (2017), Model W uses l-Fe EOS of Wagle and Steinle-Neumann (2019)).  
76 Parameters of the thermodynamic models are in Table S1 and S2.

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80 **Fig. S6.** Density as a function of temperature for liquid iron at ambient pressure. Colored  
81 lines are outcomes of our thermodynamic models (see section 2.5 and Table S1 and S3 for  
82 details). Dashed black line is a fit to data from Assael et al.. (2006), and preferred fit  
83 according to Williams (2009).

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86 **Table S1.** EOS parameters for l-FeS and Margules parameters estimated from the  
 87 experimental data of this study and from density measurements of Morad et al. (2018) and  
 88 acoustic velocities from Nishida et al. (2016) using the EOS of l-Fe of Komabayashi (2014),  
 89 Model K, Dorogokupets et al. (2017), Model D and Wagle and Steinle-Neumann (2019),  
 90 Model W.  $P_{\text{ref}} = 0.1\text{MPa}$ ,  $T_{\text{ref}} = 1650\text{ K}$  and for the l-FeS end-member  $\kappa = 1.4$ ,  
 91  $\alpha = 11.8 \times 10^{-5} 1/\text{K}$ , and  $C_p = 62.5\text{ J/K/mol}$ .

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Thermodynamic model	l-Fe EOS	$V$ [cm <sup>3</sup> / mol]	$K_T$ [GPa]	$K_T'$	$\gamma$	$\delta_T$	$W_{Fe}$	$W_{FeS}$	$B_0$ [GPa]	$B'$
Model K	Komabayashi 2014	24.25	13.22	6.36	0.68	0.62	-9.627	-3.435	3.45	2.14
Model D	Dorogokupets 2017	24.26	13.12	6.38	0.68	0.52	-9.481	-3.528	3.44	2.10
Model W	Wagle 2019	24.26	13.07	6.44	0.68	0.61	-9.627	-3.393	3.44	2.23

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95 **Table S2.** Margules parameters required to compute the Fe-S liquidus (see Eq. 9-11  
 96 Buono et al. 2011) for the EOS' of l-Fe of Komabayashi (2014) and Dorogokupets et al.  
 97 (2017). For the Model W the EOS' of solid Fe from Komabayashi (2014) has been used to  
 98 compute the slope of the liquidus.

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Thermodynamic model	l-Fe EOS	$W_{H,Fe}$ [kJ/mol]	$W_{S,Fe}$ [kJ/mol/K]	$W_{V,Fe}$ [kJ/mol/ GPa]	$W_{H,FeS}$ [kJ/mol]	$W_{H,FeS}$ [kJ/mol/K]	$W_{H,FeS}$ [kJ/mol/G Pa]
Model K	Komabayashi 2014	53.70	0.029	-3.82	25.34	0.0	-2.95
Model D	Dorogokupets 2017	69.28	0.043	-2.78	27.3	0.0	-3.48

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