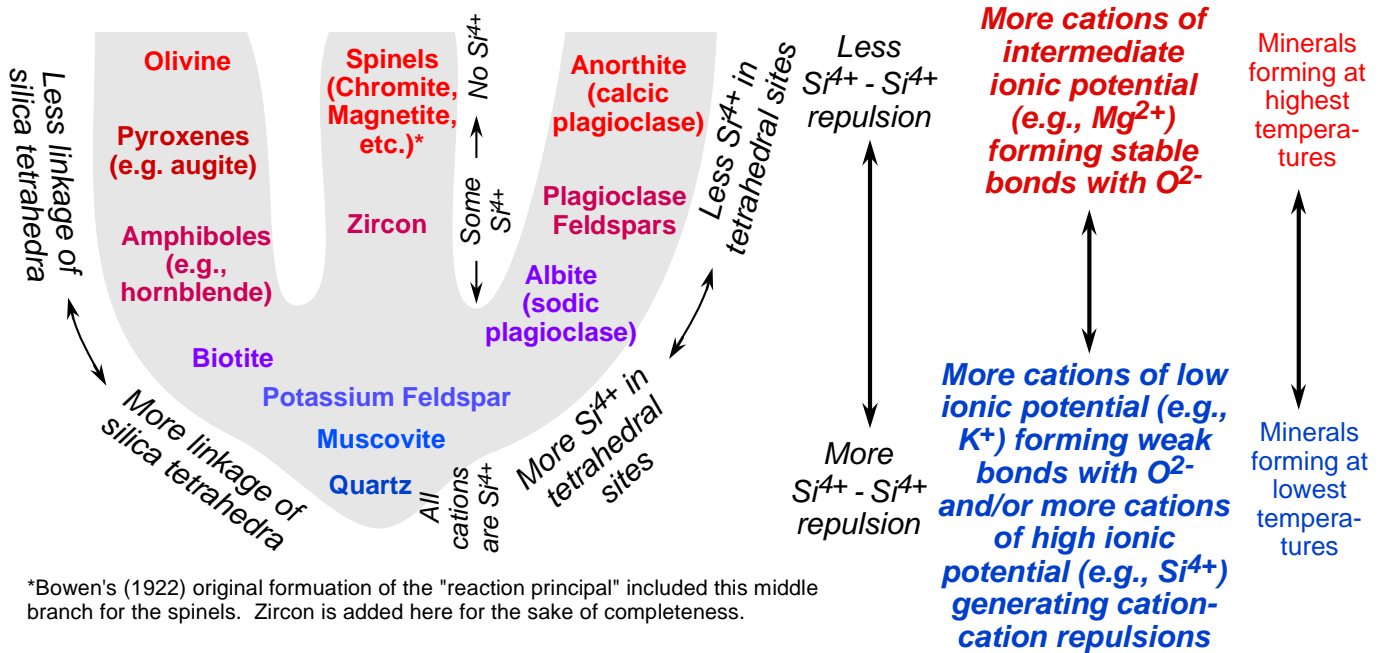
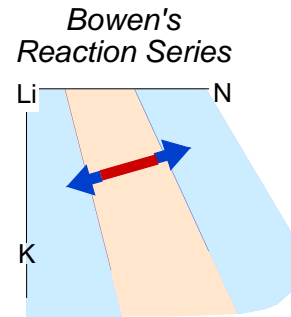
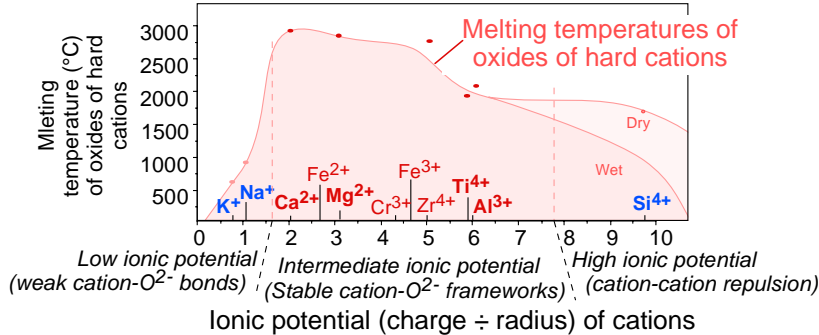


Bowen's Reaction Series V: A summary explanation

This is the fifth of five pages explaining the order of the minerals in Bowen's Reaction Series. The usual **first minerals to form** are those rich in **cations of intermediate ionic potential**, which bond strongly to O^{2-} but don't have such highly focused charge that they set up cation-cation repulsions. The usual **later, or lower-temperature, minerals** either have **cations of low ionic potential**, which only bond weakly to O^{2-} , and/or they have the **cation of high ionic potential**, Si^{4+} , which generates cation-cation repulsions that destabilize their mineral structures at higher temperatures.



*Bowen's (1922) original formulation of the "reaction principal" included this middle branch for the spinels. Zircon is added here for the sake of completeness.



Contours of ionic potential:

Li^+	Be^{2+}	B^{3+}	C^{4+}	N^{5+}	
Na^+	Mg^{2+}	Al^{3+}	Si^{4+}	P^{5+}	S^{6+}
K^+	Ca^{2+}	Sc^{3+}	Ti^{4+}	V^{5+}	Cr^{6+}
Rb^+	Sr^{2+}	Y^{3+}	Zr^{4+}	Nb^{5+}	Mo^{6+}
Cs^+	Ba^{2+}	La^{3+}	Hf^{4+}	Ta^{5+}	W^{6+}

charge / radius = ionic potential

Conceptual model of the behavior of oxides of hard (and intermediate) cations

