

EA-3 \bar{K}_{ITM} as a function of Temperature

Figure EA-3 shows \bar{K}_{ITM} as a function of temperature including all runs except the shortest (<20 hour) runs at 1450 °C. The two higher temperature runs (1550 °C) yield slightly lower \bar{K}_{ITM}^{Ar} . A single lower temperature run (1350 °C) yields a larger \bar{K}_{ITM}^{Ar} of $1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$, but with only one datum at this temperature, it is difficult to evaluate whether an equilibrium partitioning was reached. Still, it provides a maximum value for \bar{K}_{ITM}^{Ar} at 1350 °C. Given the limited temperature coverage of the dataset, a trend towards lower \bar{K}_{ITM} (i.e. greater partitioning into the grain boundary region) with increasing temperature is evident. This trend also appears to exist for He.

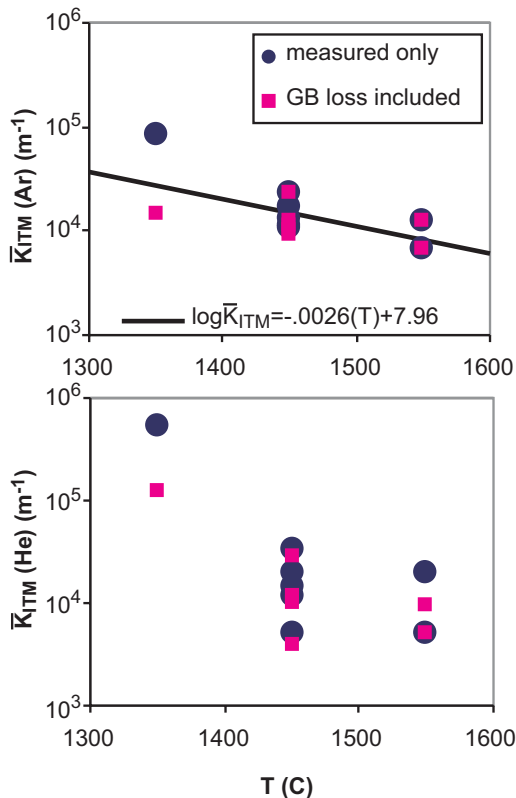


Figure EA-3. \bar{K}_{ITM} as a function of temperature. Individual \bar{K}_{ITM} calculated from all experiments except 1450 °C runs of 20 hours of less are shown. It is possible that the 1350 °C runs did not reach equilibrium. Panel (A) Ar, (B) He.