

High pressure & condensed matter research:

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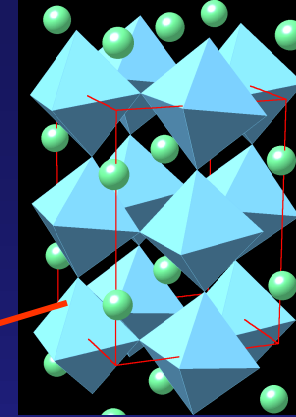
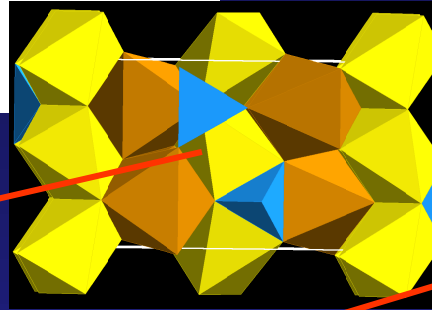
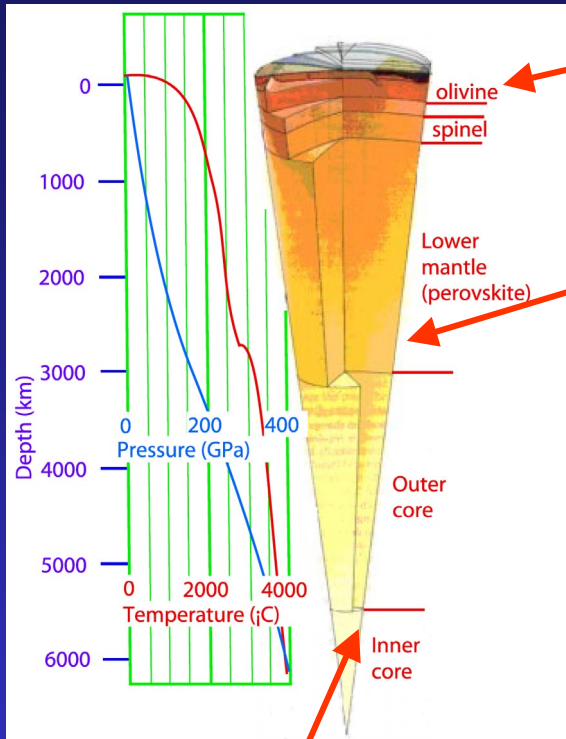
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- *Pressure*
 - thermodynamic property
 - properties (transport, optical, magnetic) pressure dependent
 - sometimes mimic “nano” states (high pressure form of CdS stabilized in nanometer particles)
 - dominant in determining states in planetary interiors
 - Structure of materials at high pressure & high or low temperature
- *Synchrotron Sources and Pressure*
 - Most HP experiments are brightness-limited
 - higher P implies smaller sample size
 - peak-background critical in structure determination
 - Time resolved experiments for plasticity, rheology measurements, phase transitions etc

Some of the Science Issues to Address with high pressure

- Nature of dense hydrogen - *From cryogenic to brown dwarf conditions*
- Composition, elasticity, and thermal state of Earth's core - *Complex alloys to core P-T*
- Structures of complex hydrous phases - *Clathrates, molecular compounds, hydrous silicates,*
- Supercritical fluids and liquids - *Structure and dynamics and effect on chemical reactions*
- Structure & dynamics of silicate melts & glasses - *Implications for glass technology & volcanism*
- Planetary ices - *Structure, strength, and dynamics of ices under P, T, and stress*
- Real-time in situ monitoring of transformations in 'real rocks' - *Modeling subduction to high P-T conditions*
- Strength and rheology of materials, including Earth materials - *Relationship to brittle and ductile failure*
- Influence of pressure and stress on magnetic properties - *From low to high temperatures*
- Dynamics of protein folding and unfolding - *Implications for food technology and life at extreme conditions*
- Structure and dynamics of nanomaterials under pressure - *Nanotubes, fullerenes, and their derivatives*
- General phase transition studies - *Mechanisms and identification with unprecedented resolution*
- Stockpile stewardship issues - *Light element studies for code verification*

P/T profile of the inner Earth

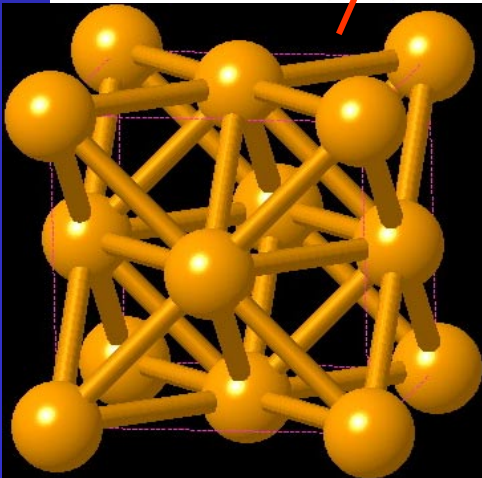


Geo- and planetary Science - Key questions

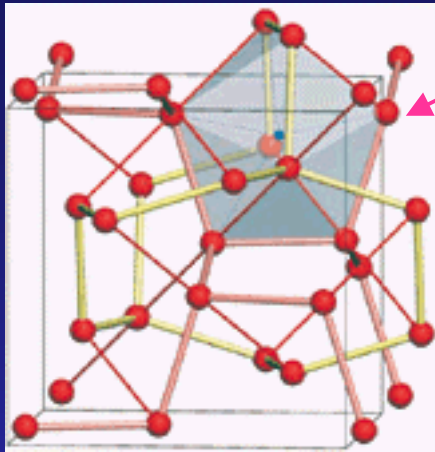
- Earth/rocky planetary interiors
 - Stability of hydrous phases
 - How do these change elasticity/rheology?
 - Structure and chemistry of D'' (Core - Mantle interface)?
 - Nature of the Core? - state of Fe, light element content
- Outer Planets
 - Gas alloy mineralogy
 - what compounds are possible at the P&T relevant to planetary interiors?

Key parameters for interpreting Earth and planets

- *Crystal Structure*
- *Elastic properties*
 - Simultaneous measurements at high pressure are key
- *Phase relationship*
- *Strength and rheological properties*

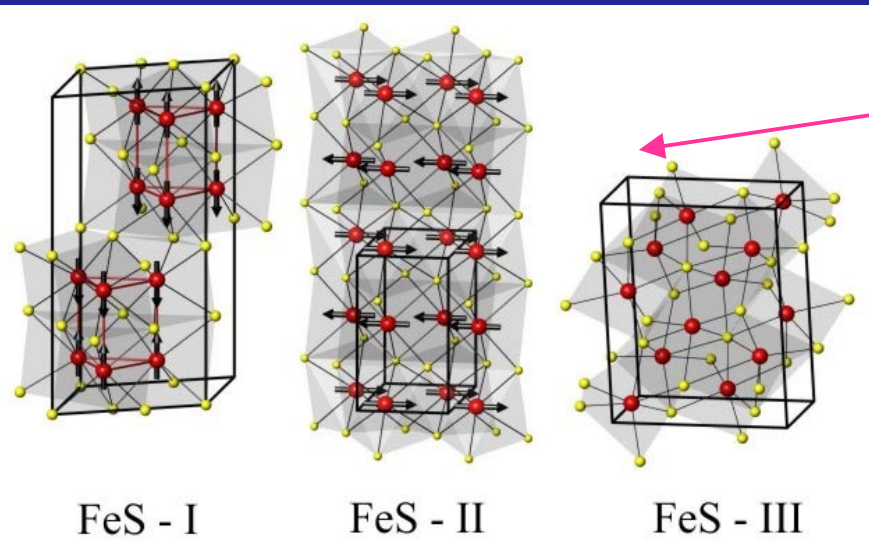
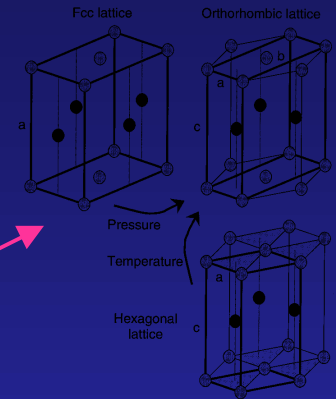


Crystallography: new phases at high pressure



Lithium becomes non-metallic at high pressure, M. Hanfland, K. Syassen, N. E. Christensen, D. L. Novikov, Nature, 408, 174 (2000)]

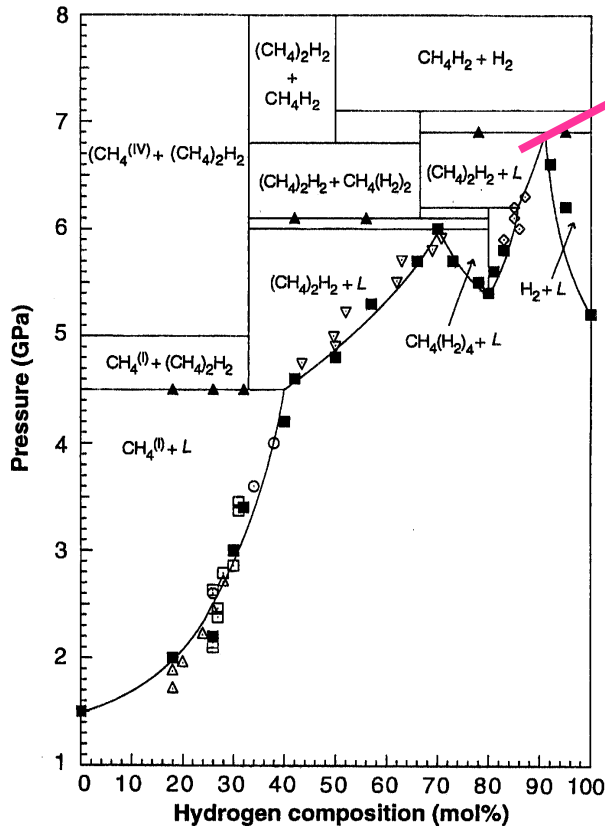
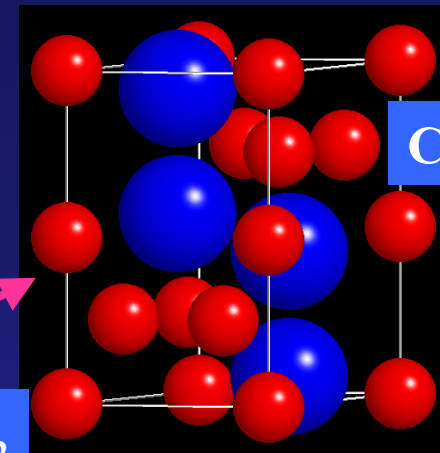
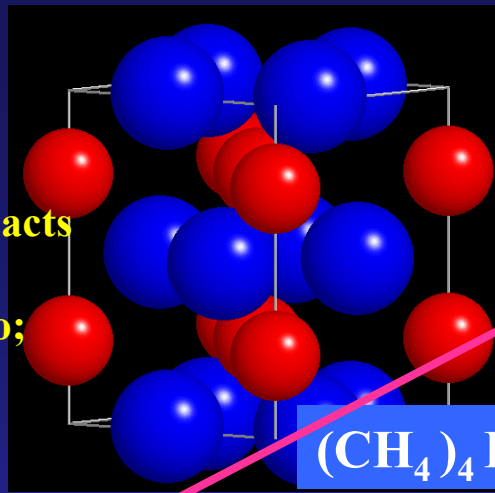
Proposed orthorhombic structure of Fe at P/T conditions of deep Earth; impacting Geophysics, solid state physics - Andraut, Fiquet, Kunz, Visocekas, & Häusermann, Science, 278: 831 1997)



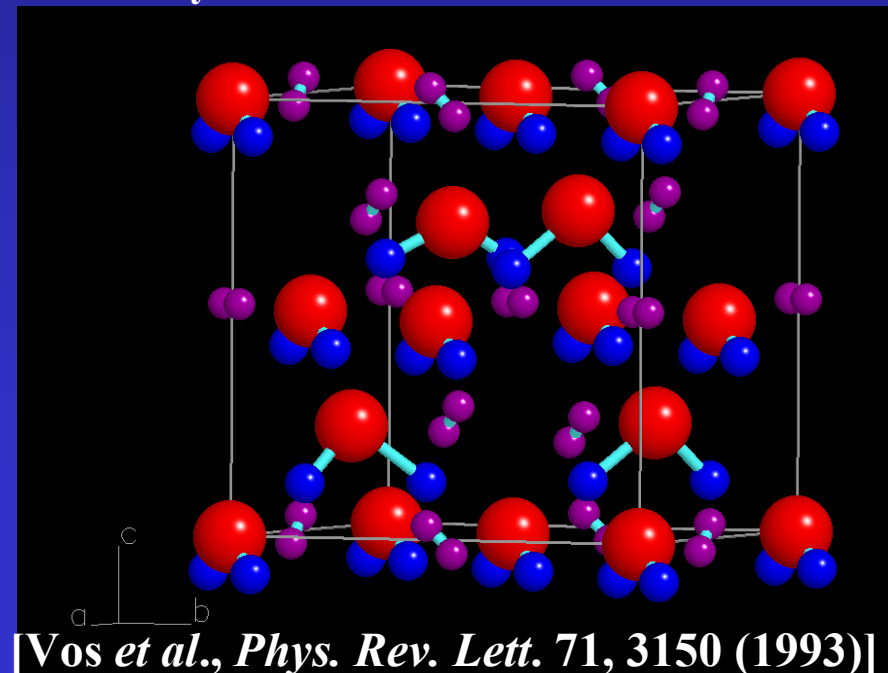
Nuclear and magnetic structure of FeS at high pressures; Geophysics, solid state physics and chemistry; Marshall, Nelmes, Loveday, Klotz, Hamel, Besson&Parise; Phys. Rev. B 61, 11201 (2000); Nelmes, McMahon, Belmonte&Parise Phys. Rev. B 59, 9048 (1999)

Crystallography of gas alloys

- High-Pressure Compounds in Methane-Hydrogen Mixtures: impacts planetary physics and chemistry
Somayazulu, Finger, Hemley, Mao;
Science 1996 271: 1400-1402



- New High-Pressure Compounds: $\text{H}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ (X-ray structure)**
- Diamond-structured clathrate
 - Stable to >60 GPa
 - Dense Cloud/Ice layers?

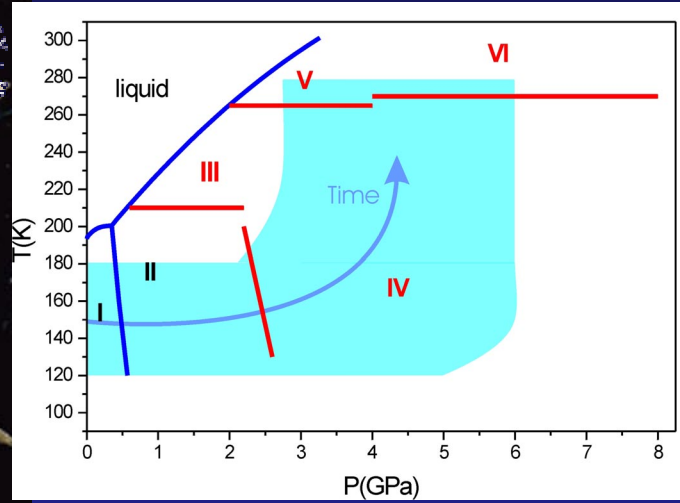




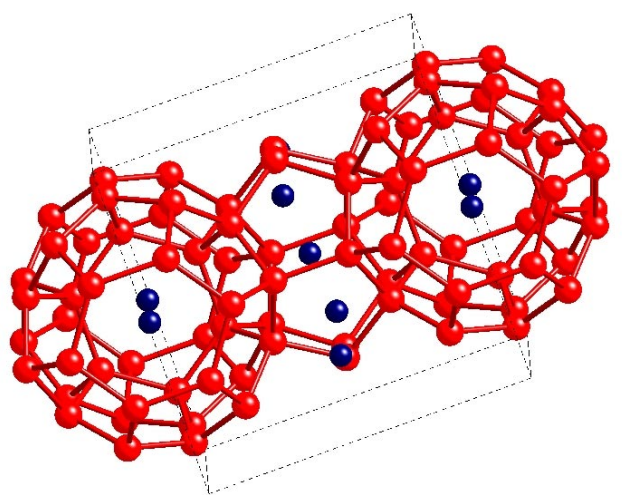
Planetary mineralogy

The nebula from which the outer planets (Saturn, Neptune and Uranus) and their satellites formed contained significant proportions of ices like ammonia, methane and water-ice. Titan is believed to have accreted from rock/ammonia monohydrate and methane hydrate. High-pressure properties in the range 0-6 GPa relevant to modeling

Cassini/Huygens at Titan Nov 2004



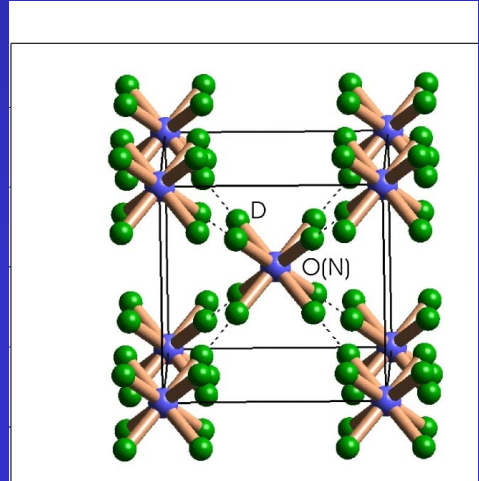
Ammonia & Water: Four new phases discovered up to 6 GPa. Titan models assume negligible compression and no phase transitions
 Phase VI is a simple bcc structure with substitutional site disorder of water and ammonia (Loveday & Nelmes, PRL)



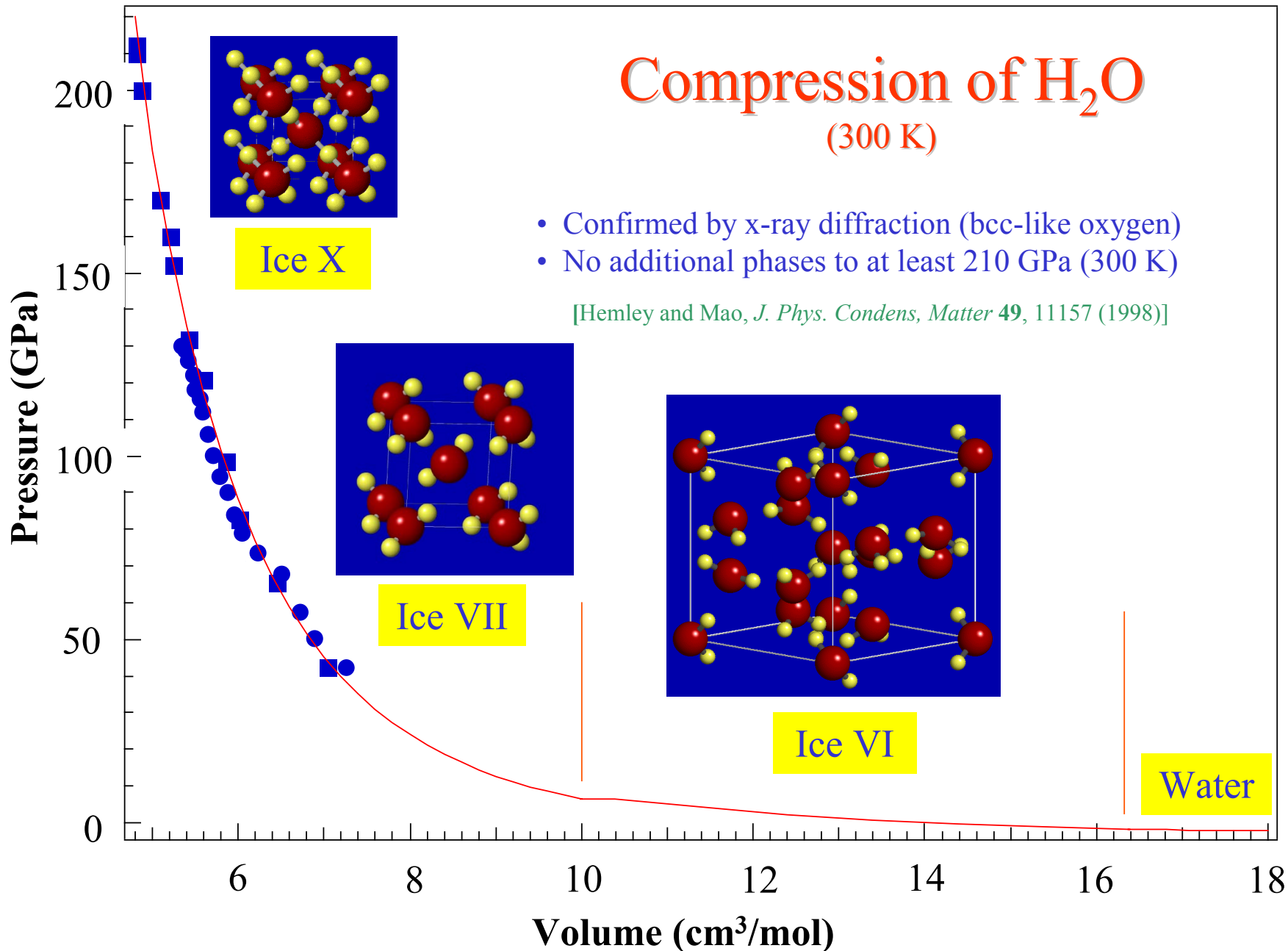
Methane hydrate: Previously thought to decompose into ice and methane in the 1-2 GPa range

- Two new high pressure hydrates
 - phase II $(H_2O)_{3.5}(CH_4)$
 - phase III $(H_2O)_2(CH_4)$

stable to at least 10 GPa (Loveday and Nelmes, ISIS in collaboration with Klug and Tsi NRC)

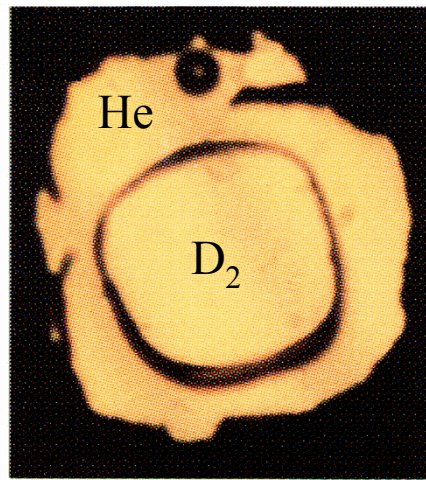


Compression of H₂O (300 K)

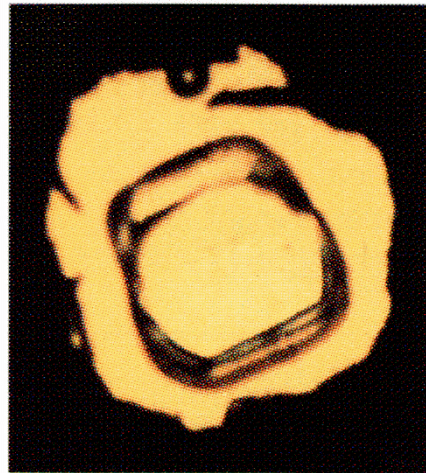


Synchrotron Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction of H₂ and D₂

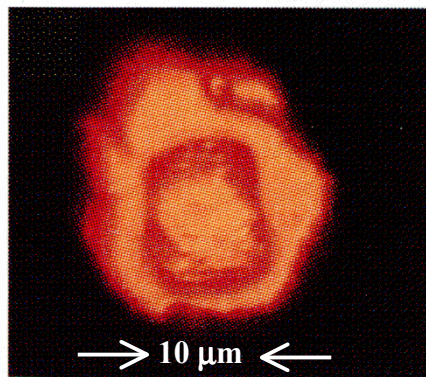
European Synchrotron Radiation Facility



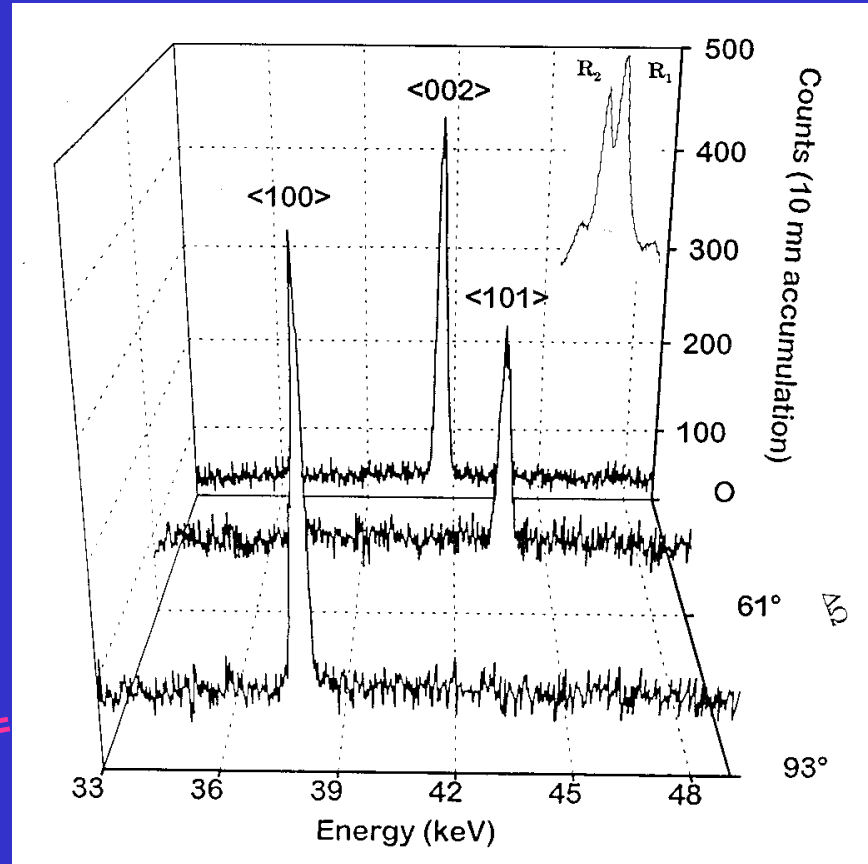
10 GPa



14 GPa

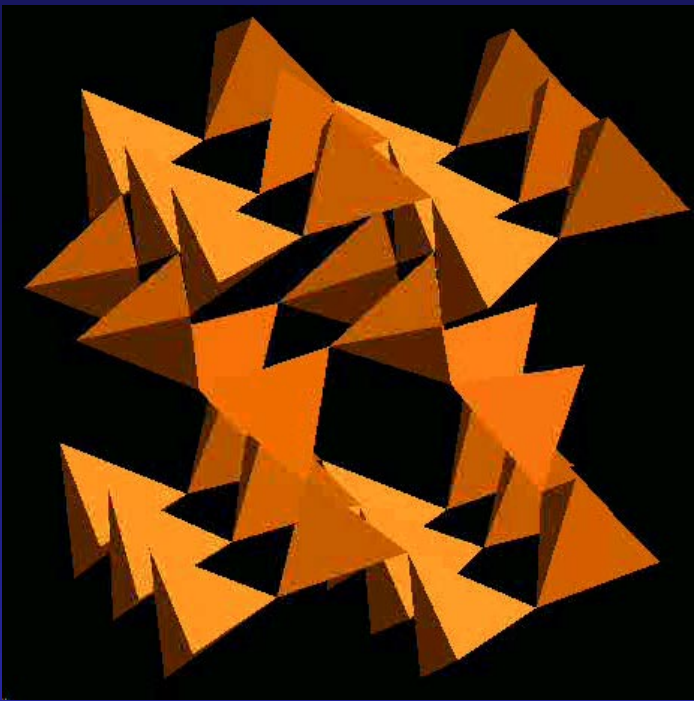


119 GPa



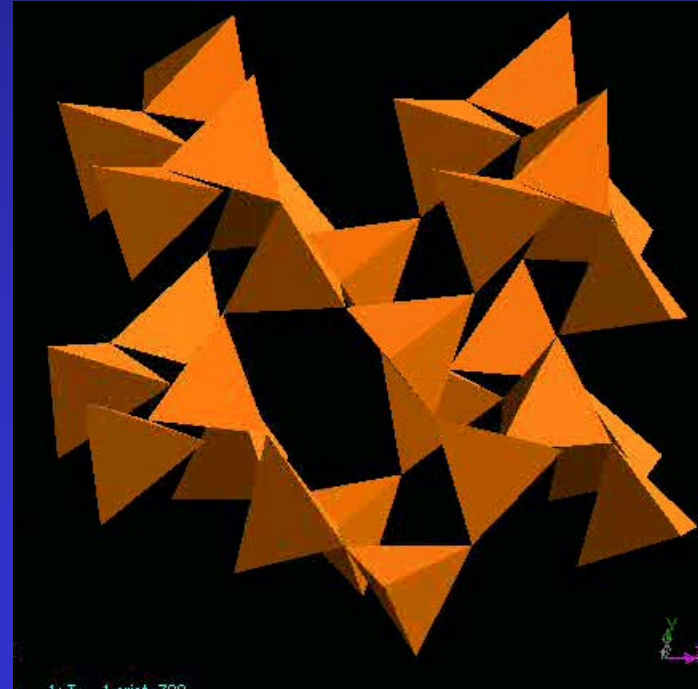
[Loubeyre *et al.*, *Nature* 383, 702(1996)]

- *Phase transitions - cross cutting topic*
 - Testing models against experimental data
 - Rigid unit modes and other computationally tractable models
 - inelastic scattering tests
 - PDFs as a test (cristobalite for example)
 - A new way of doing business
 - Measurement of phase transitions and properties simultaneously, especially under high pressure and temperature, to simulate “Earth operating conditions” (or indeed the operating conditions of any chemical system)



Cristobalite (SiO₂) at 300 K

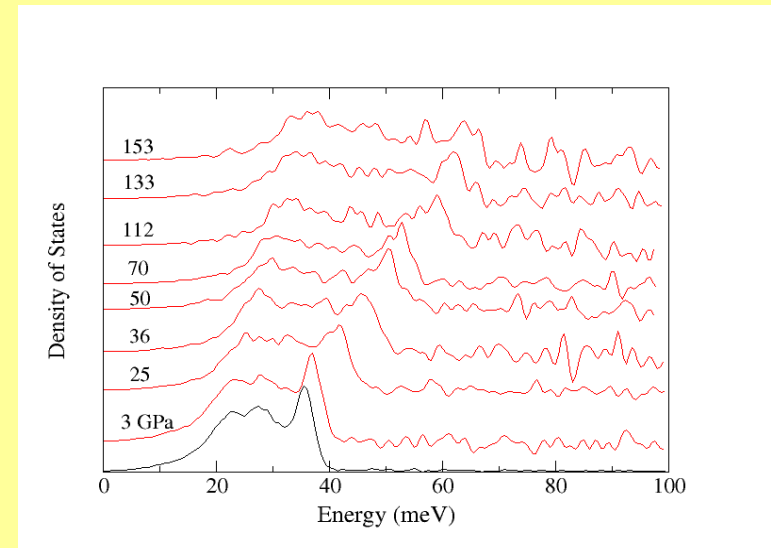
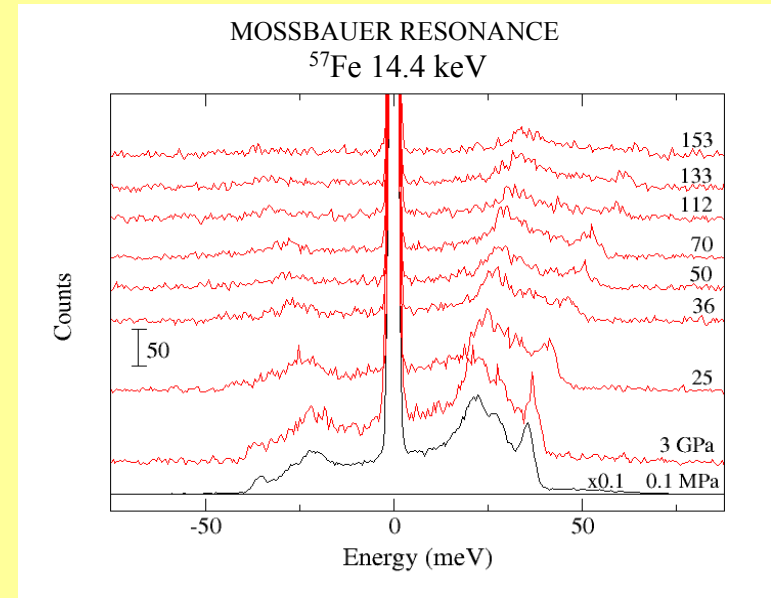
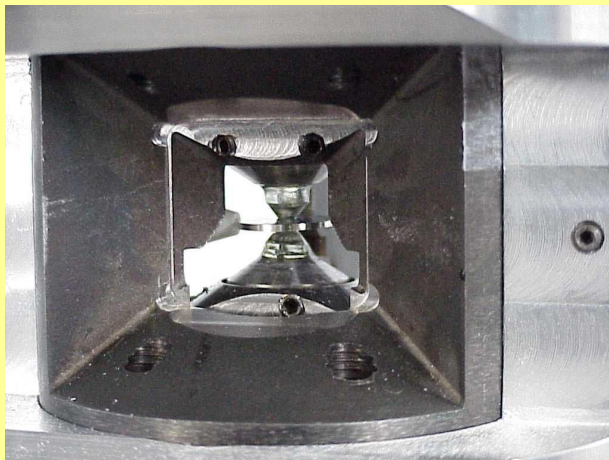
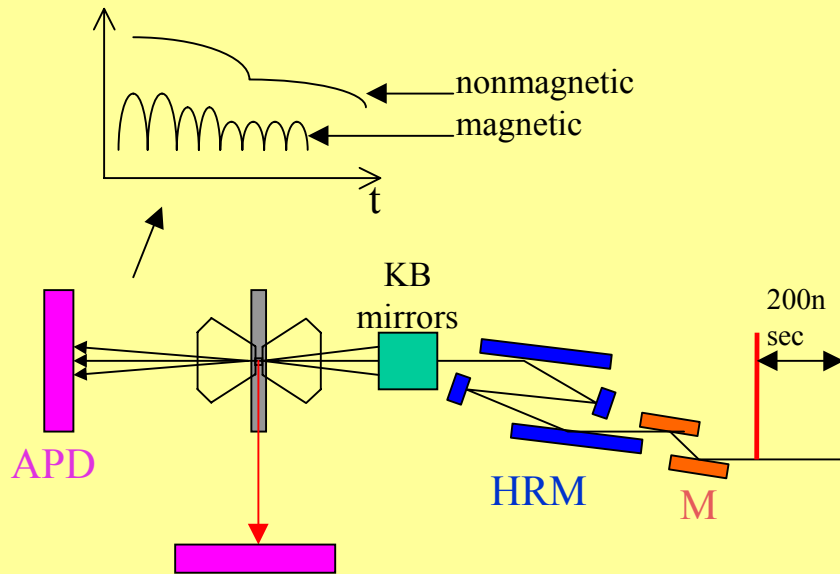
Cristobalite (SiO₂) at 700 K



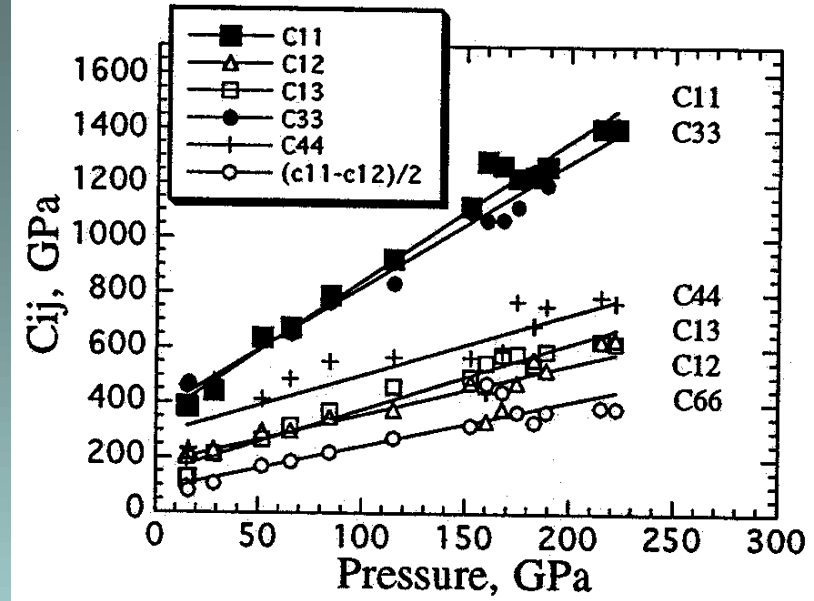
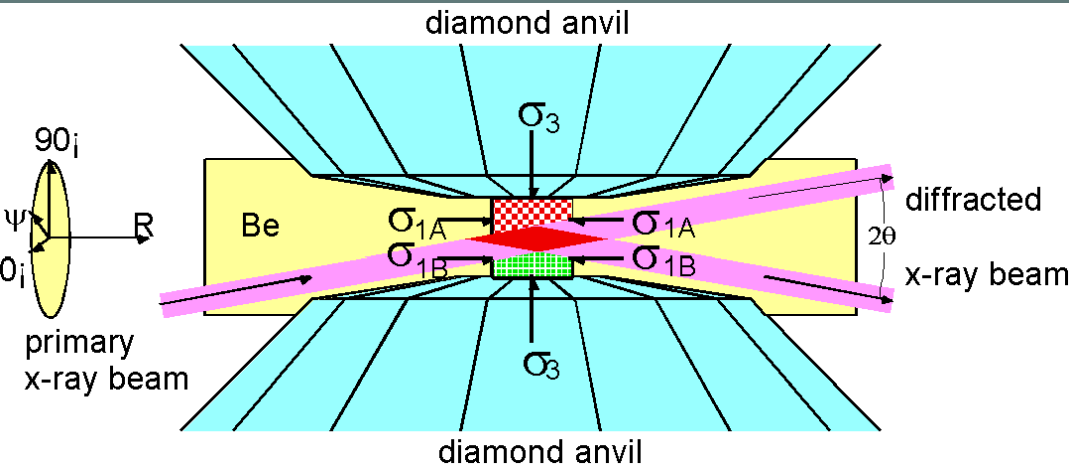
Martin Dove, Earth Sciences, Cambridge

(<http://www.esc.cam.ac.uk/rums/>)

Resonant Nuclear Inelastic Scattering

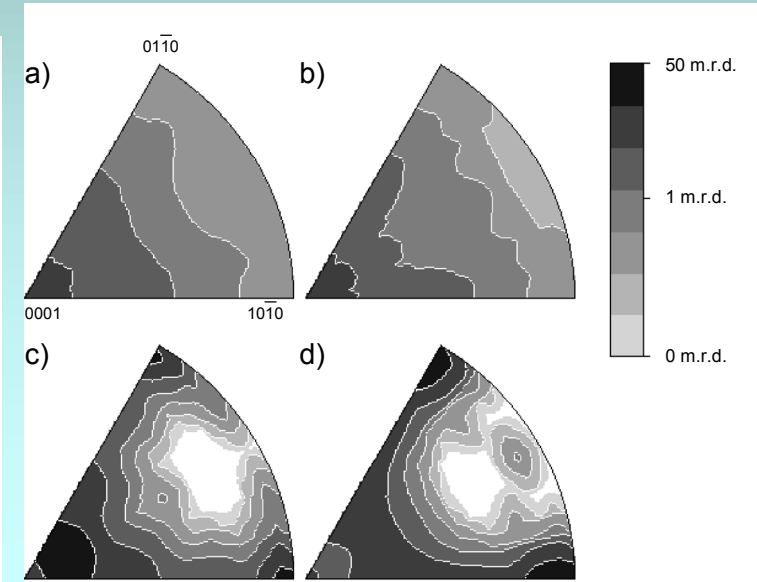
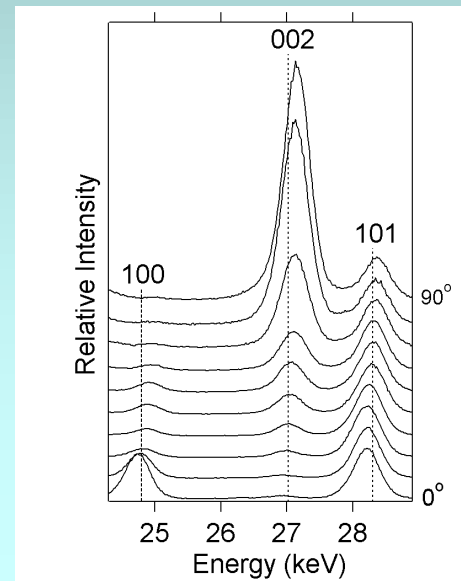
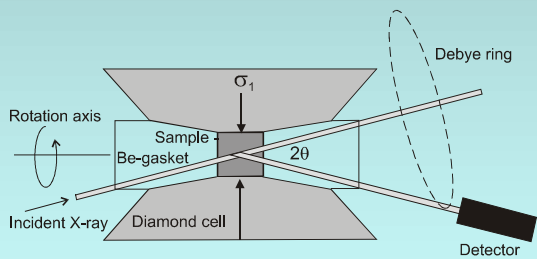


Three-Dimensional X-ray Diffraction: "X-RAY TOMOGRAPHY"



Second-order elastic moduli C_{ij} [Singh, Mao, Shu & Hemley, Phys. Rev. Lett. 80, 2157 (1998)]; Discrepancy with theory: $C_{44}/C_{66} = 1.70$ (lattice strain); = 0.99 (theory)

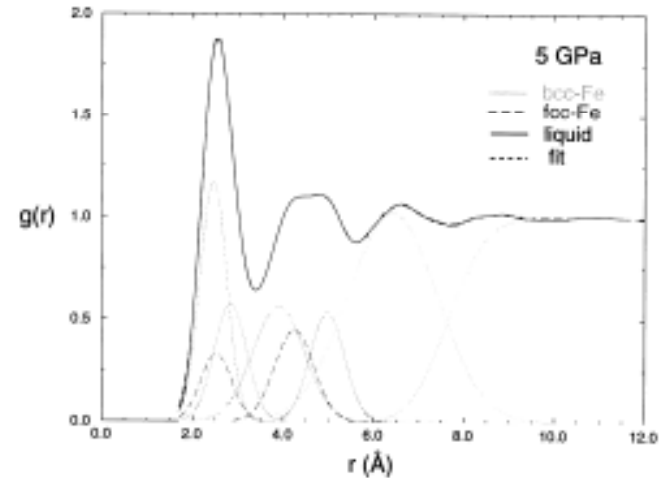
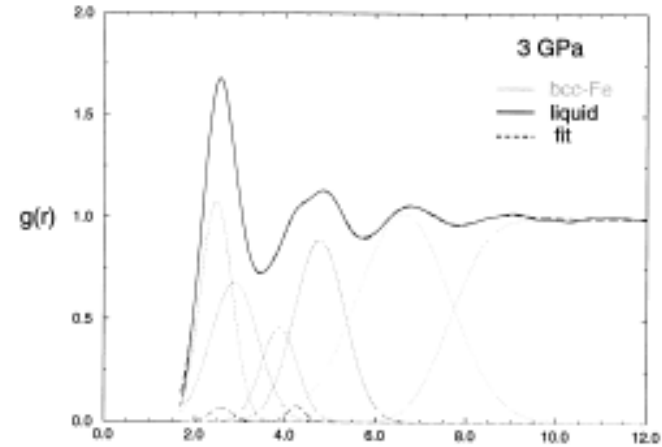
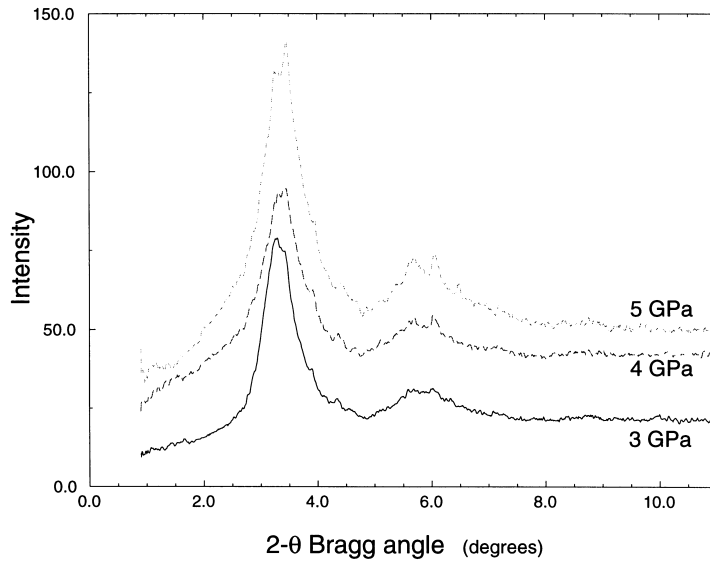
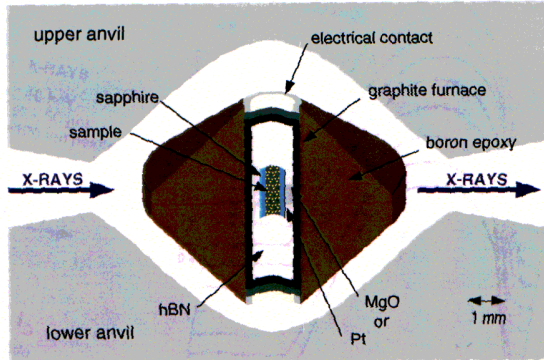
Plasticity of Fe and the Inner Core



HIGH-PRESSURE X-RAY DIFFRACTION OF LIQUID IRON (ESRF)

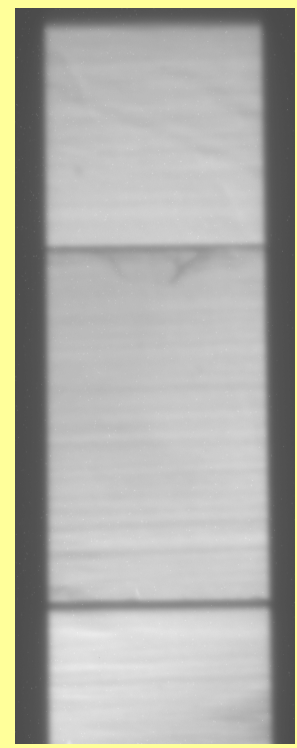
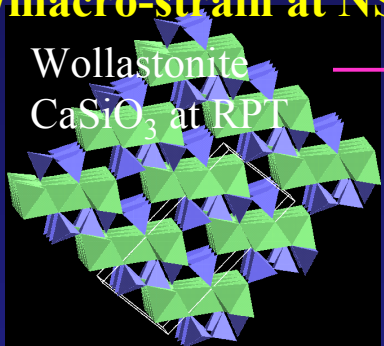
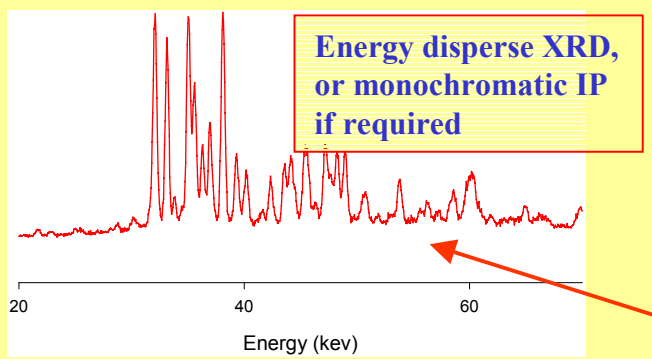
Large volume apparatus and advantages of controllable heating at high pressure

LIQUID IRON: Pressure-Induced Coordination Changes

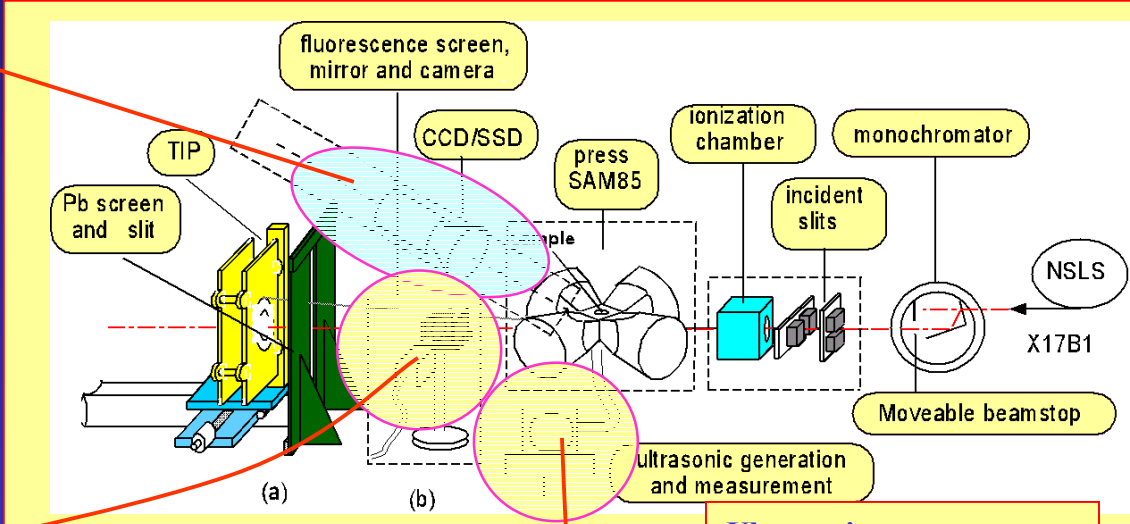
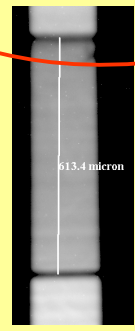


[Sanloup *et al.*, *Europhys.Lett.*, submitted]

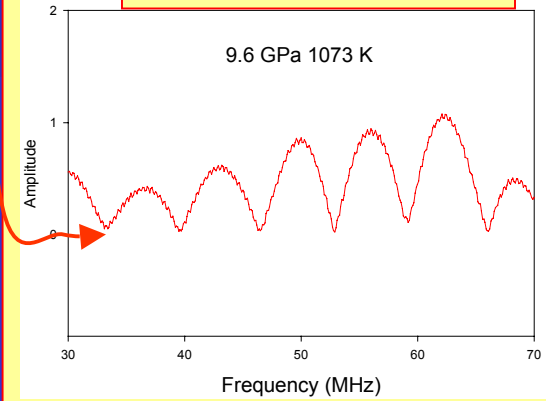
Simultaneous structure/property measurements on *unquenchable* high pressure phases: Combined XRD/ultrasonics/macro-strain at NSLS, X17B1



Direct imaging of macroscopic sample strain and quality; measurement of length for ultrasonic measurements



Ultrasonic measurements

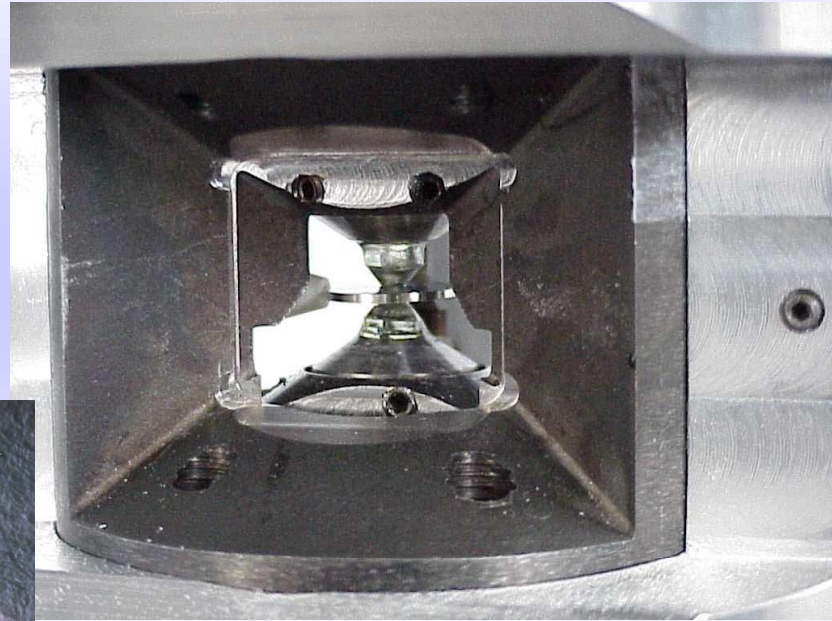


- *can not* be retained to ambient P-conditions - measurement of structure/properties *only while pressure is maintained*
- *expand to transport properties*

BEYOND THE STATE OF THE ART: 300 - 500 GPa with large volume diamonds? NEW WINDOWS ON PLANETARY MATERIALS



New Diamond Anvil Cells:
LARGE VOLUME AND "3-D" ACCESS



Synthetic Diamond
Anvils



- New 'Transparent' Gaskets
- Direct Measure of Stress-Strain
- New High-Pressure Probes
- Transport Measurements
- overcome many current limitations on DAC



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