Ultrasonic measurements of polycrystalline MgO and standard-free pressure calibration at high pressures and high temperatures

Yoshio Kono Yuji Higo, Toru Inoue, Tetsuo Irifune (GRC, Ehime Univ., Japan)

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Determination of P-V-T EoS by high-pressure X-ray diffraction study uses pressure calculated from previously reported EoS

→The P-V-T relation depends on previous pressure scale.

In order to determine correct pressure from P-V-T EoS, we need to establish P-V-T EoS without pressure scale.

Birch-Murnaghan equation of state

$$P = 3K_{T0}(1+2\varepsilon)^{5/2}\varepsilon(1+3(K'_{T0}-4)\varepsilon/2)$$

$$\varepsilon = \{(V_0/V)^{2/3}-1\}/2$$

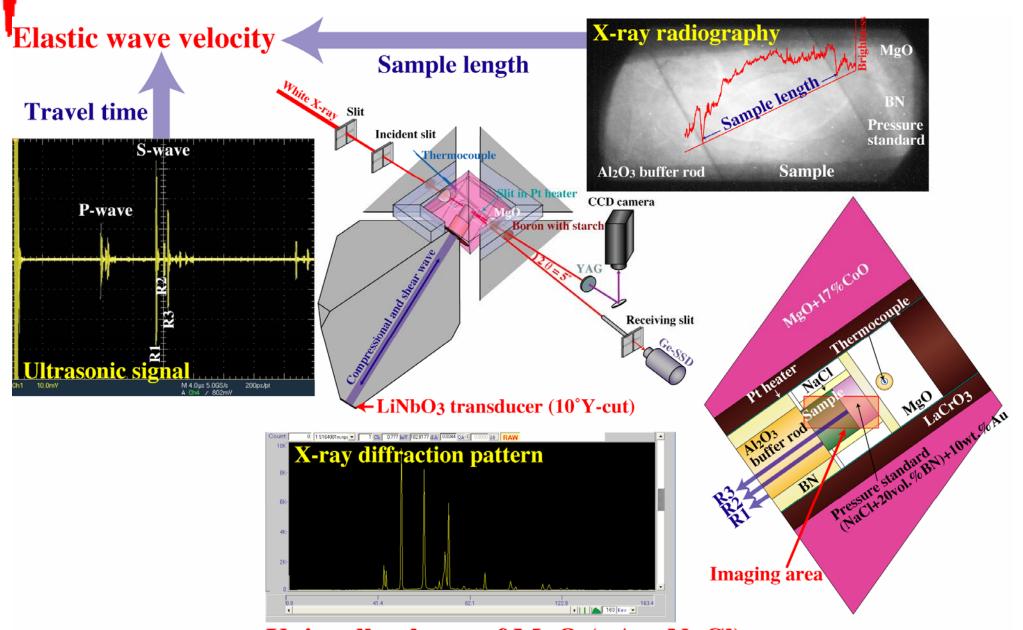
Elastic wave velocity measurement + X-ray diffraction experiment → Ks, unit cell volume without pressure scale

→Standard-free P-V-T EoS

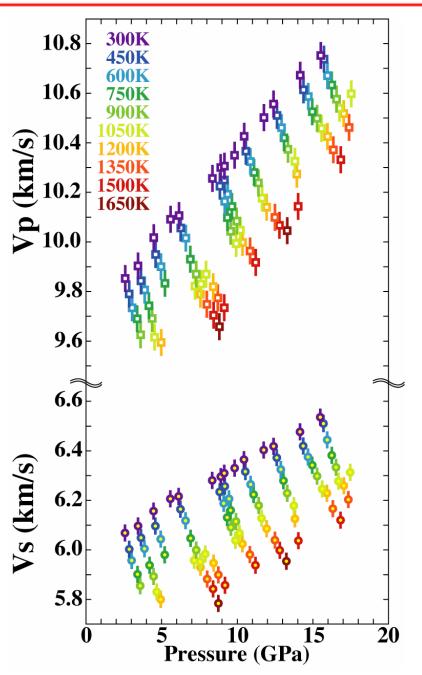
Standard-free pressure calibration from elastic wave velocity measurement

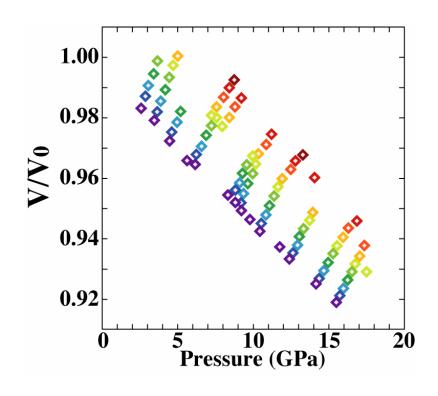
	<u>Method</u>	<u>Pressure</u>	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Sample</u>
Zha et al. (2000)	Brillouin scattering	55 GPa	300 K	MgO
Mueller et al. (2003)	Ultrasonic	~8 GPa	300 K	NaCl
Li et al. (2005)	Ultrasonic	20 GPa	300 K	Ferropericlase
				Wadsleyite
Li et al. (2006)	Ultrasonic	11 GPa	300 K	MgO
This study	Ultrasonic	18 GPa	1650 K	MgO

No standard-free pressure calibration has been carried out at high temperatures.



Unit cell volume of MgO (+Au, NaCl)





The pressures are temporally calculated from the EoS of Anderson et al. (1989)

Determination of isothermal bulk modulus without pressure

$$K_{S} = \rho(Vp^{2} - 4Vs^{2}/3)$$

$$K_{T} = K_{S}/(1 + \alpha\gamma T)$$

$$K_{T} = K_{T0}(1 + 2\epsilon)^{5/2}(1 + (3K'_{T} - 5)\epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon = \{(V_{0}/V)^{2/3} - 1\}/2$$

$$K_{S}/(1 + \alpha\gamma T) = 3K_{T(0,T)}(1 + 2\epsilon)^{5/2}\epsilon(1 + 3(K'_{T(T)} - 4)\epsilon/2)$$

$$K_{T(0,T)} = K_{T0} + \partial K_T / \partial T \times T$$

$$K'_{T(T)} = K'_{T0} + \partial^2 K_T / \partial PT \times T$$

Fixed parameters

 α_0 : Dubrovinsky and Saxena (1997)

 γ_0, q_0, q_1 : Speziale et al. (2001)

Determined parameters

$$K_{T0}, K'_{T0}, \partial K_T/\partial T, \partial^2 K_T/\partial PT$$

K_{T0} and K'_{T0} of MgO

	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{T0}}$	K' _{T0}
Ultrasonic This study Li et al. (2006)	160.6 (5) 161.3	4.30 (6) 4.24
Brillouin scattering Zha et al. (2000)	160.2 (7)	4.03 (3)
P-V relation Speziale et al. (2001)	160.2 (fix)	3.99 (1)
MD simulation Matsui et al. (2000)	161	4.1
Shock wave Vassilou & Ahrens (1981)	162.7 (fix)	4.27 (24)

High-temperature third-order Birch-Murnaghan EoS

$$P = 3K_{T(0,T)}(1+2\varepsilon)^{5/2}\varepsilon(1+3(K'_{T(T)}-4)\varepsilon/2)$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{V_{(0,T)}/V_{(0,300)}}{V_{(P,T)}/V_{(0,300)}} = \frac{\exp\left(\int_{300}^{T} \alpha_0 dT\right)}{V_{(P,T)}/V_{(0,300)}}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 2.6025 \times 10^{-5} + 1.3535 \times 10^{-8} \times T + 6.5687 \times 10^{-3} \times T^{-2} - 1.8281 \times T^{-3}$$

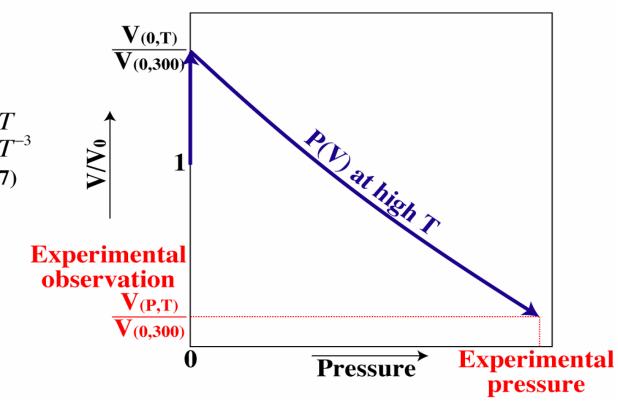
Dubrovinsky and Saxena (1997)

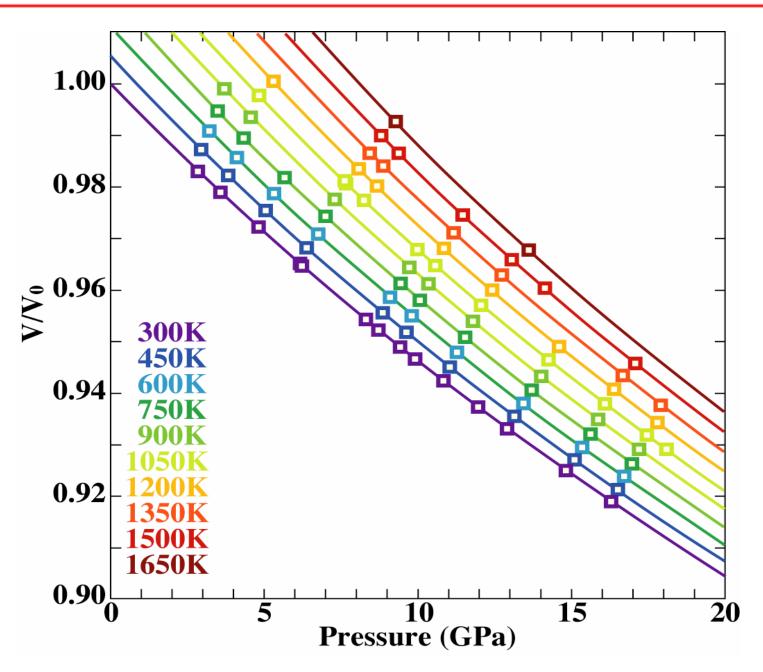
$$K_{T0} = 160.6(5)$$

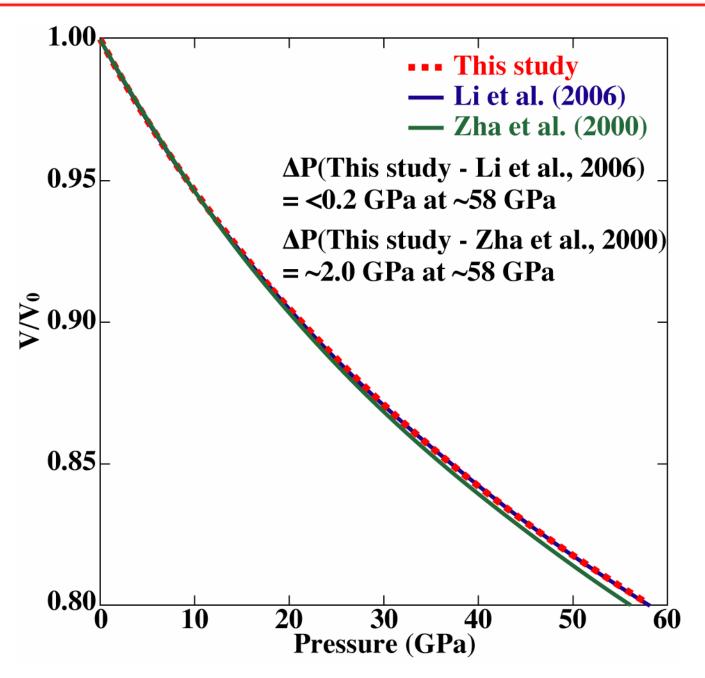
$$K'_{T0} = 4.30(6)$$

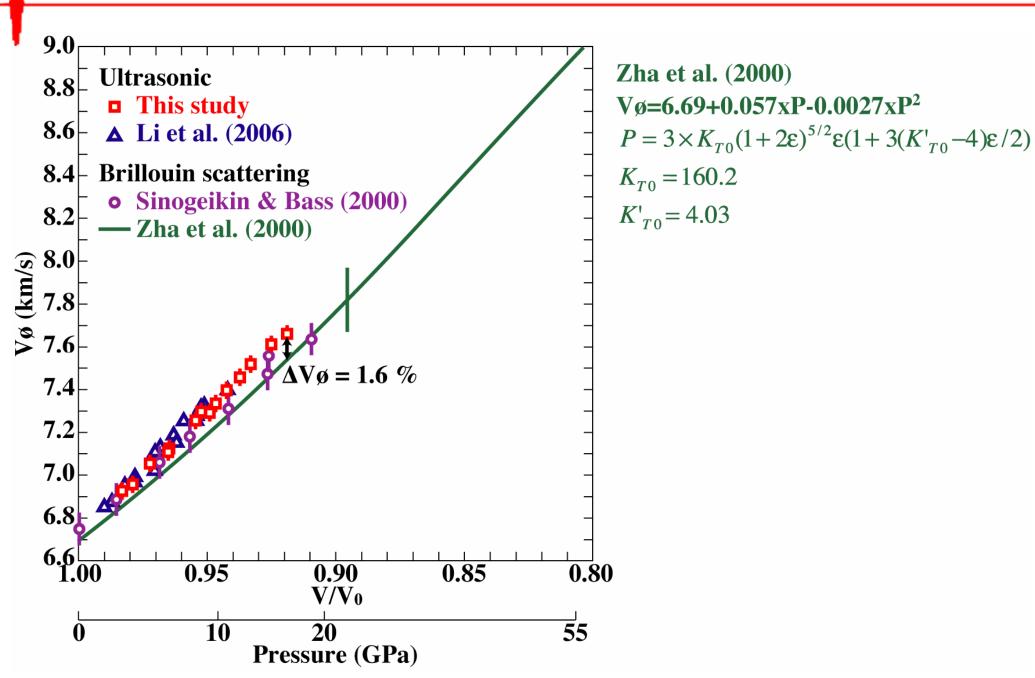
$$\partial K_T/\partial T = -0.0309(8)$$

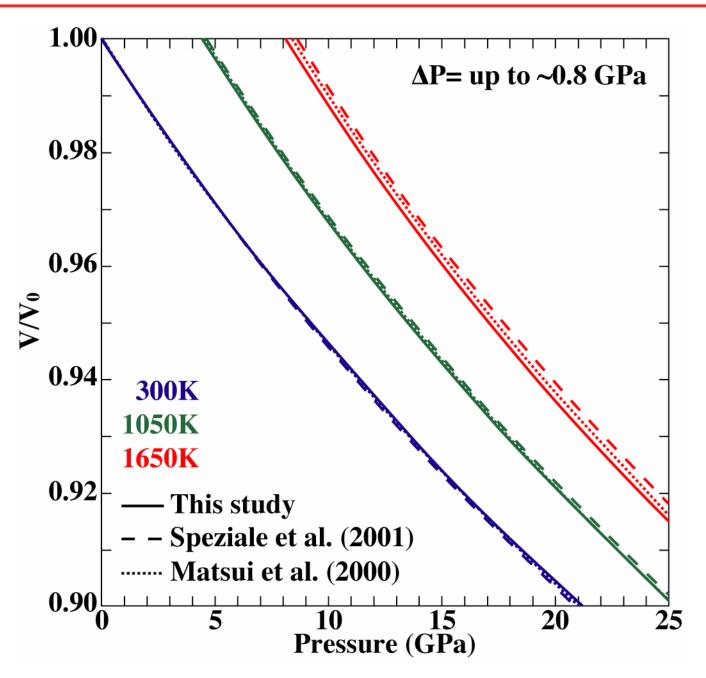
$$\partial^2 K_T / \partial PT = 0.00032(9)$$

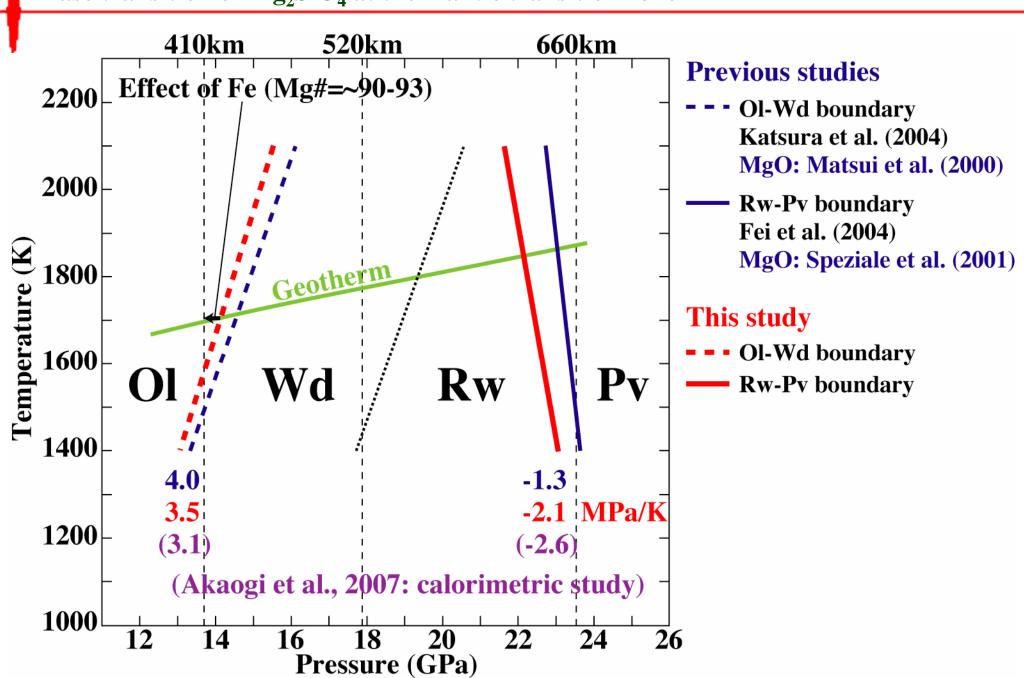












Conclusion

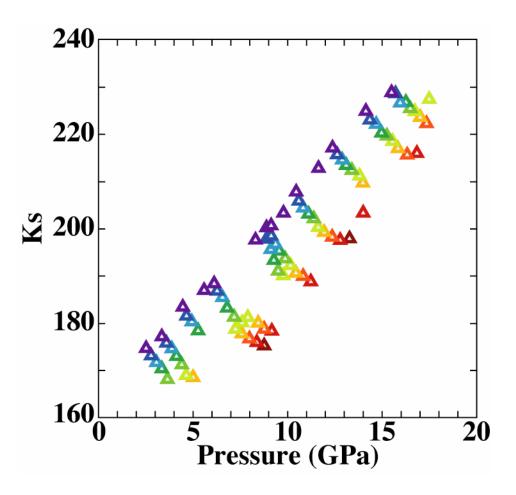
We determined standard-free P-V-T equation of state of MgO, and recalculated phase boundary of Mg₂SiO₄ under the P-T condition of the mantle transition zone.

Recalculated phase boundary of Mg₂SiO₄ show

-olivine-wadsleyite transition corresponds to 410 km discontinuity if we take account of the effect of iron of Mg#=~90-93.

However,

-ringwoodite-perovskite transition locates at ~620 km depth and is difficult to cause 660 km discontinuity.



Determination of isothermal bulk modulus without pressure

$$K_{T} = K_{S}/(1 + \alpha \gamma T)$$

$$K_{T} = K_{T0}(1 + 2\epsilon)^{5/2}(1 + (3K'_{T} - 5)\epsilon) \qquad \epsilon = \left\{ (V_{0}/V)^{2/3} - 1 \right\}/2$$

$$K_{S}/(1 + \alpha \gamma T) = 3K_{T(0,T)}(1 + 2\epsilon)^{5/2}\epsilon(1 + 3(K'_{T(T)} - 4)\epsilon/2)$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{0} + \partial \alpha/\partial P \times P \qquad K_{T(0,T)} = K_{T0} + \partial K_{T}/\partial T \times T$$

$$\partial \alpha/\partial P = (\partial K_{T(P)}/\partial T)/K_{T}^{2} \qquad K'_{T(T)} = K'_{T0} + \partial^{2}K_{T}/\partial PT \times T$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_{0} \times \exp\left\{q_{0}/q_{1}\left[(V/V_{0})^{q_{1}} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad \partial K_{T(P)}/\partial T = \partial K_{T}/\partial T + \partial^{2}K_{T}/\partial PT \times P$$

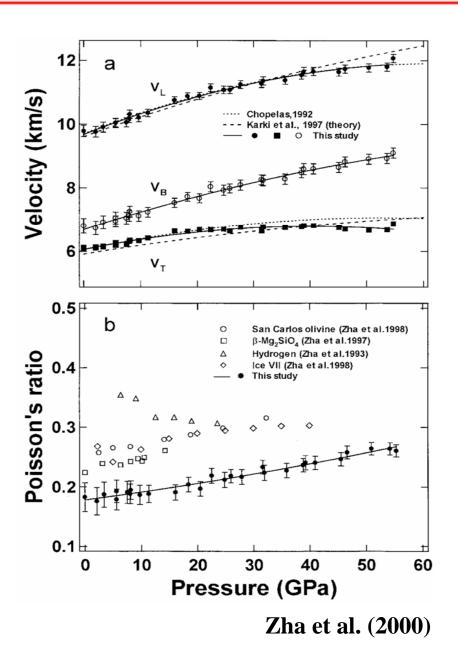
Fixed parameters

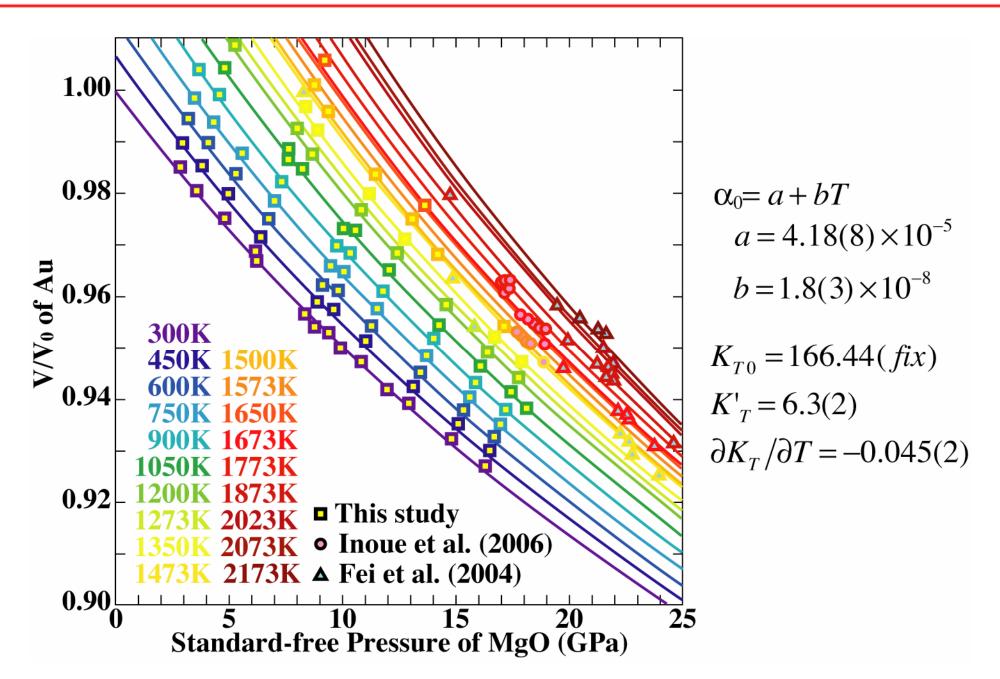
$$\alpha_0 = 2.6025 \times 10^{-5} + 1.3535 \times 10^{-8} \times T + 6.5687 \times 10^{-3} \times T^{-2} - 1.8281 \times T^{-3}$$

$$\gamma_0 = 1.524, q_0 = 1.65, q_1 = 11.8$$
 Dubrovinsky and Saxena (1997) Speziale et al. (2001)

Determined parameters

$$K_{T0}, K'_{T0}, \partial K_T/\partial T, \partial^2 K_T/\partial PT$$





K_{T0} and K'_{T0} of Au

	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{T0}}$	$\mathbf{K'}_{\mathbf{T}}$
Ultrasonic Song et al. (2007)	166.44	6.56
P-V(-T) relation This study Shim et al. (2002) Heinz & Jeanloz (1984)	166.44 (fix) 167 (fix) 167 (11)	6.3 (2) 5.0 (2) 5.5 (8)
First-principle calculation Tsuchiya (2003)	166.7	6.12

