

# Partitioning of iron between perovskite, post-perovskite, and ferropericlasite up to 154 GPa and 2000 K

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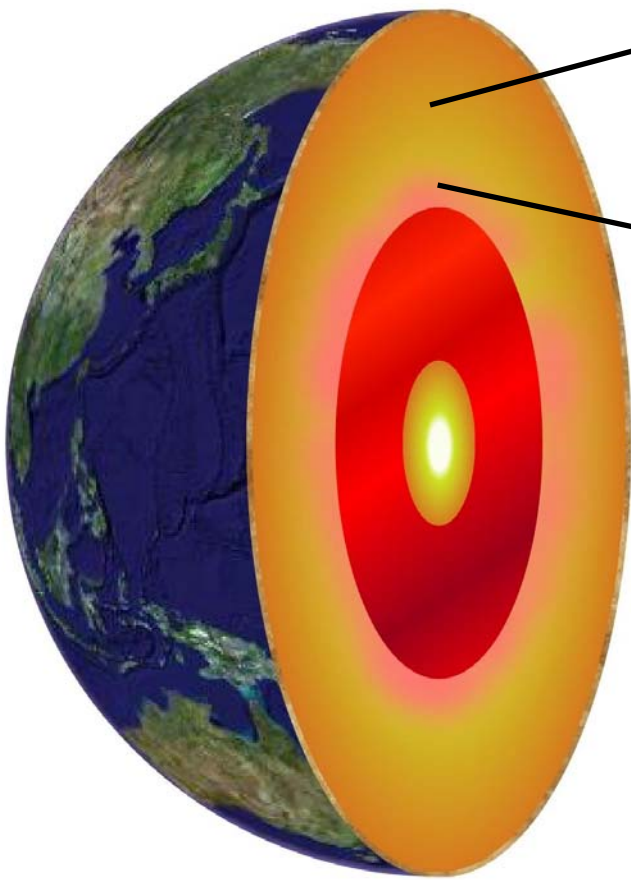
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*Osaka University*

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*SPring-8*

# Introduction



Lower  
Mantle

(Mg,Fe)SiO<sub>3</sub> Perovskite (**Pv**)  
(Mg,Fe)O Ferropericlasite(**Fp**)

D'' layer

**Post-Pv** phase  
**Fp**

Partition coefficient (K) of Fe-Mg  
between Pv/PPv and Fp

$$K = \left( \frac{X_{Fe}}{X_{Mg}} \right)^{Pv \text{ or } PPv} \bigg/ \left( \frac{X_{Fe}}{X_{Mg}} \right)^{Fp}$$

$$X_{Fe} = FeO / (FeO + MgO)$$

*in molar ratio*

Fe-Mg partitioning between these phases is important for understanding the chemical and physical properties (e.g. density, elastic velocity) of Earth's lower mantle.

# *Partition coefficient ( $K$ ) of Fe-Mg between $P_v$ and $F_p$*

Pressure dependency of  $K$  between  $P_v$  and  $F_p$

$K$  increases with pressure

Mao et al., 1997

Andrault, 2001;  $K > 1$  above 70-80 GPa

Determined by X-ray  
(unit cell volume)

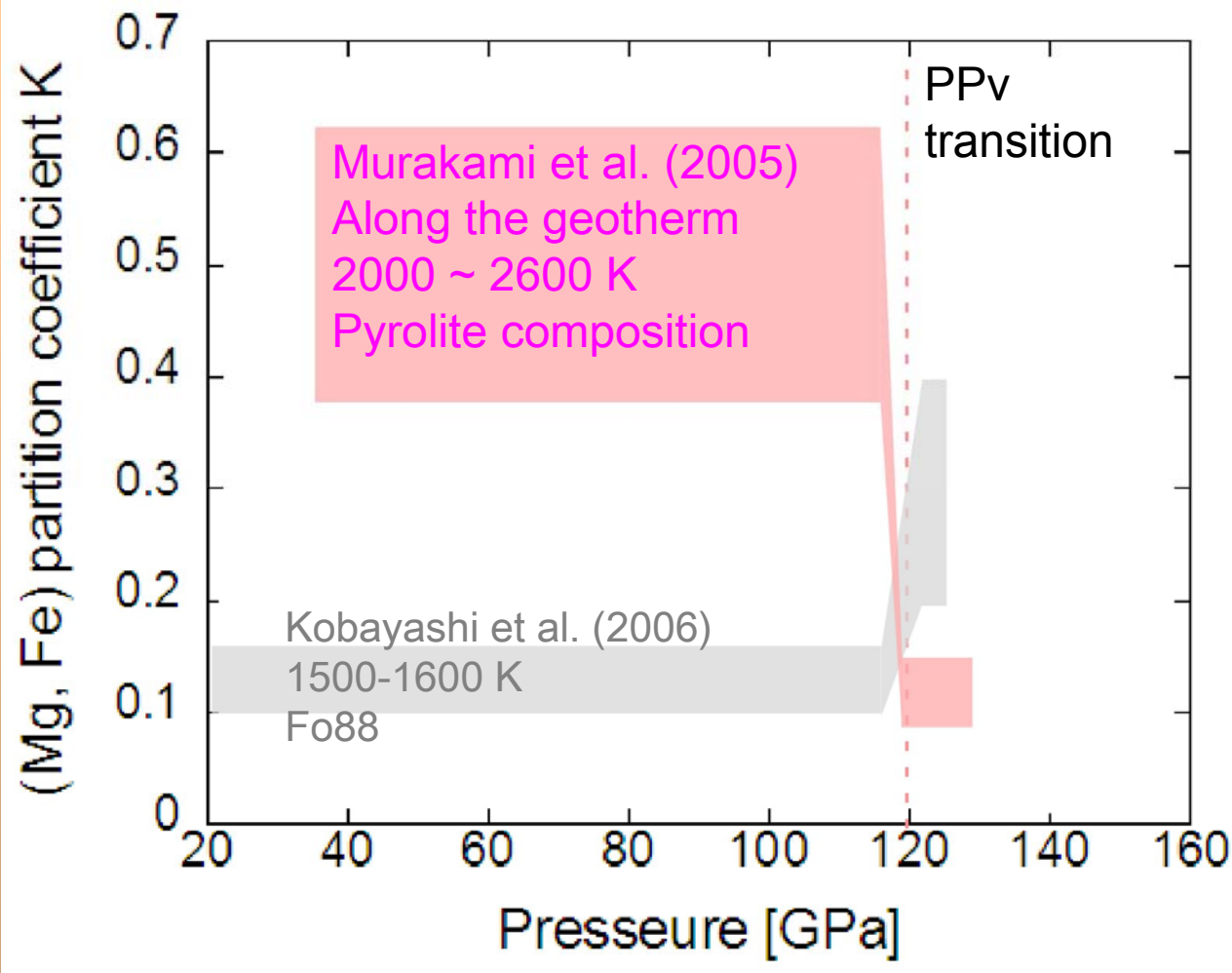
$K$  is almost constant with pressure

Guyot et al., 1988; constant above 40 GPa

Kesson et al., 1991, 1998, 2002

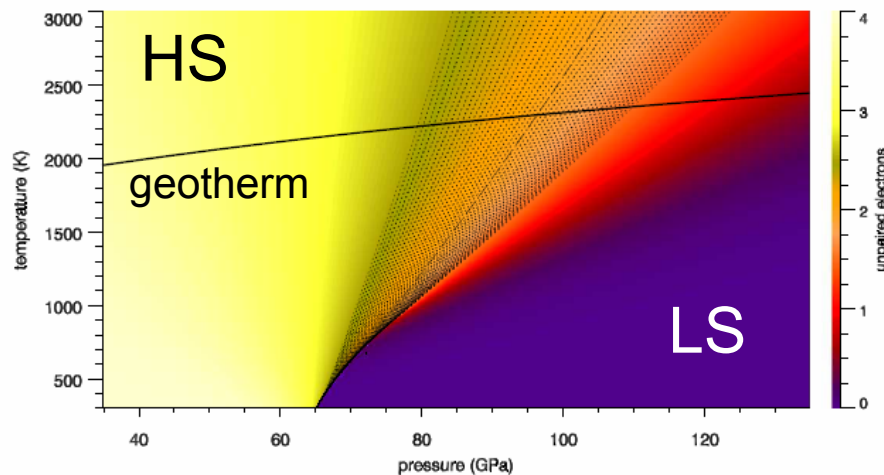
Determined by ATEM

# Partition coefficient ( $K$ ) of Fe-Mg between $Pv/PPv$ and $Fp$

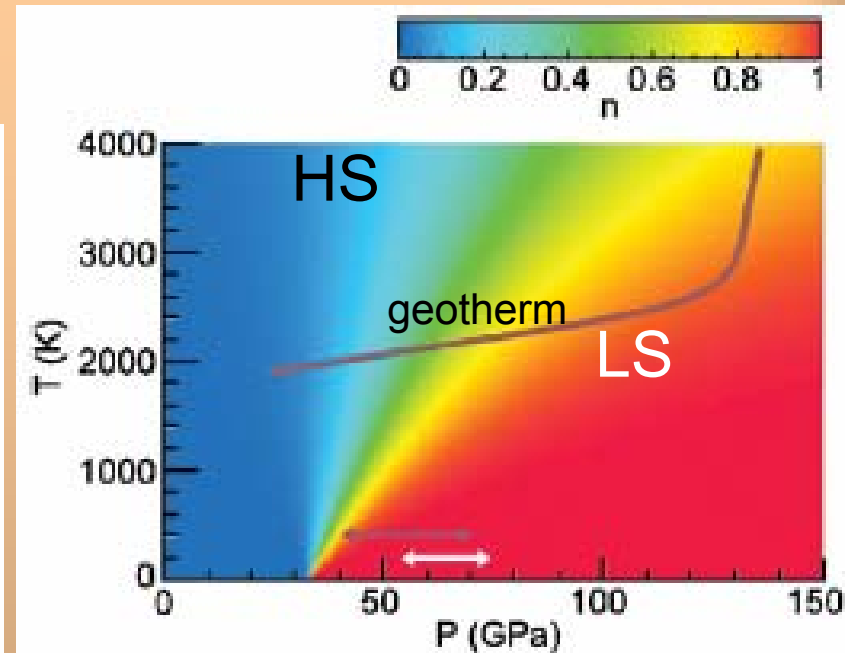


# HS-LS transition in Magnesiowüstite

Iron may strongly prefer the LS-Mw  
(Badro et al., 2004)



**Figure 3.** The average number of unpaired electrons for  $\text{Mg}_{0.83}\text{Fe}_{0.17}\text{O}$  in the pressure-temperature sector. The dotted contours show the region between 1.5 and 2.5 unpaired electrons. This region clearly widens with increasing temperature. In particular, the iron spin state varies smoothly along a lower mantle geotherm [Brown and Shankland, 1981] given by the solid line. Parameters used for this calculation are given in the text.



Sturhahn et al., 2005 GRL

Tsuchiya et al., 2006 PRL

# *Experimental procedure*

Starting Material: San Carlos olivine  $(\text{Mg}_{0.88}, \text{Fe}_{0.12})_2\text{SiO}_4$

Al-free system

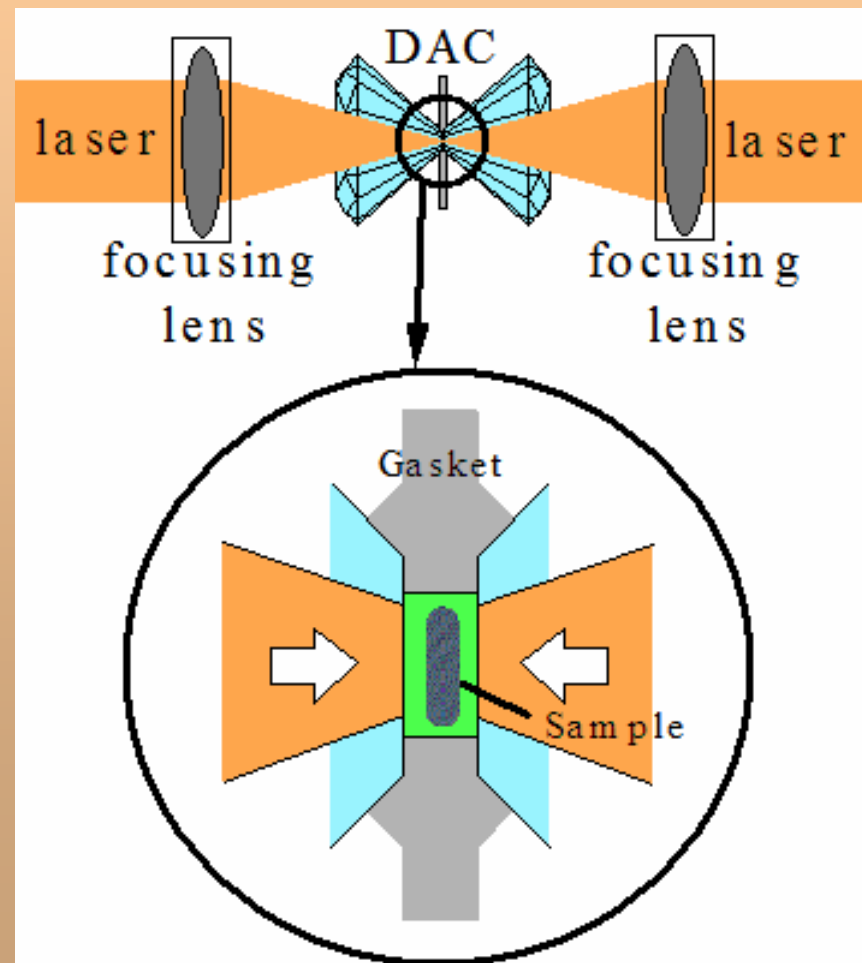
High P-T generation: Laser-Heated diamond anvil cell

Laser spot size:  $\sim 50\ \mu\text{m}$

Pressure medium:  
with or without NaCl

P measurement:  
Ruby fluorescence  
T2g Raman mode of Diamond  
(Akahama et al., 2004)

T measurement:  
Spectroradiometric method  
(e.g. Boehler 2000)



# Analytical methods

## 1. Lattice volume measurement at ambient condition (Determined by X-ray)

$$P_v : V_0^{P_v} = 162.51 + 6.00X \text{ (Å)}^3$$

$$M_w : V_0^{M_w} = 74.78 + 6.65X \text{ (Å)}^3$$

Andrault(2001)

(X = FeO / (FeO + MgO) in molar ratio)

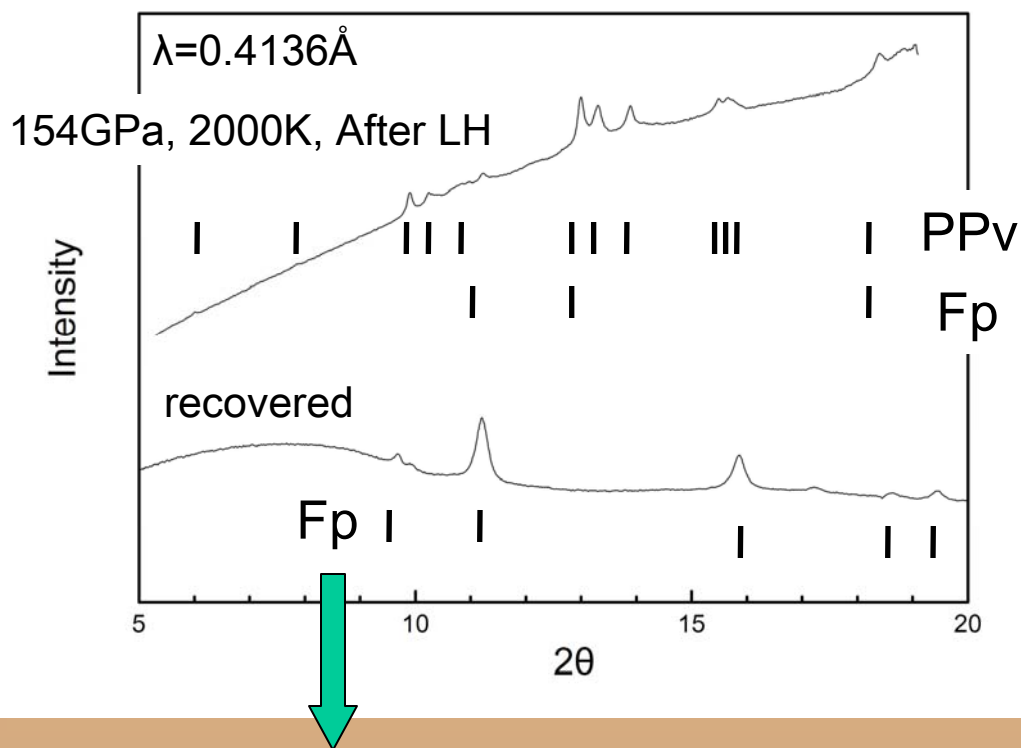
X-ray diffraction experiments at  
KEK-PF:BL-18C & SPring-8 BL10XU

## 2. Analytical Transmission Electron Microscope equipped with EDS system (Determined by ATEM)

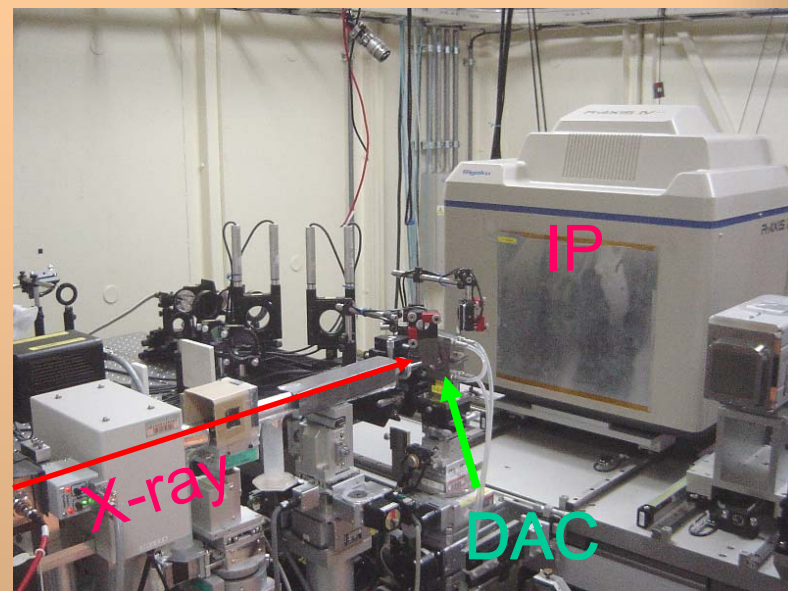
with calibrated K-factors (Cliff and Lorimer, 1975; Fujino et al., 1988)

JEOL, JEM-3000F[IMR, Tohoku Univ.]

# Powder X-ray diffraction



SPring-8, BL10XU



$$\text{Fe\#(Fp)} = 0.23 \quad (\text{Fe\#} = \text{FeO}/(\text{MgO} + \text{FeO}) \text{ in the mole fraction})$$

Mass balance

$$\text{Fe\#(PPv)} = 0.01$$

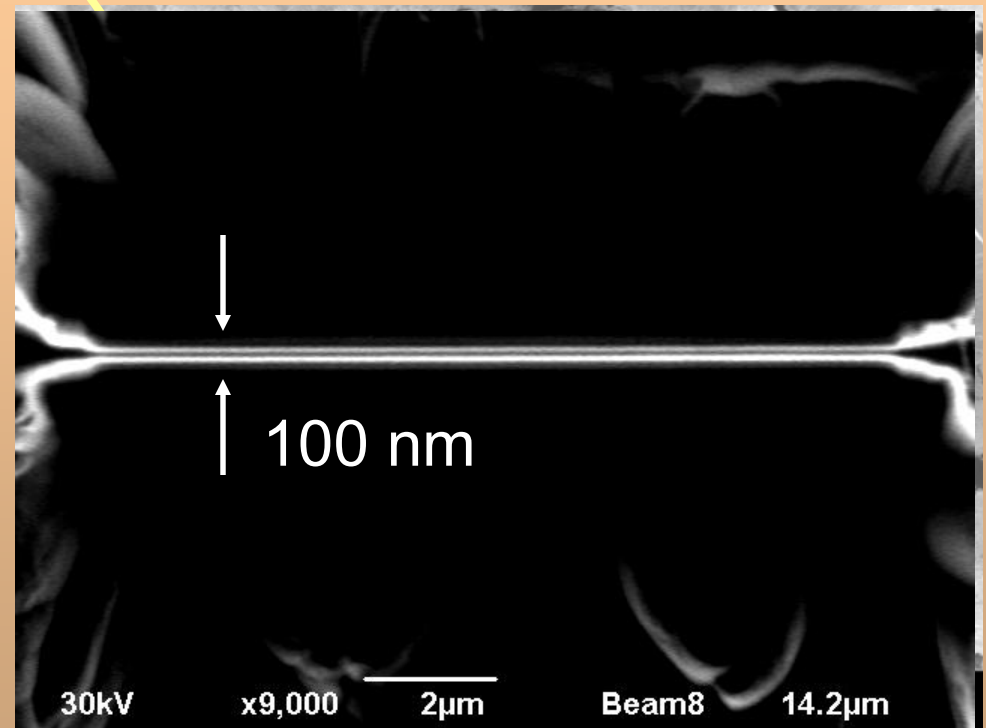


# *Sample preparation for TEM study by Focused Ion Beam (FIB) system*



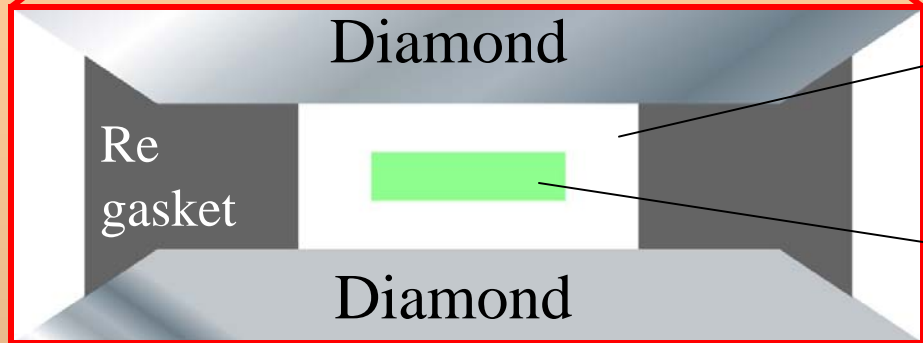
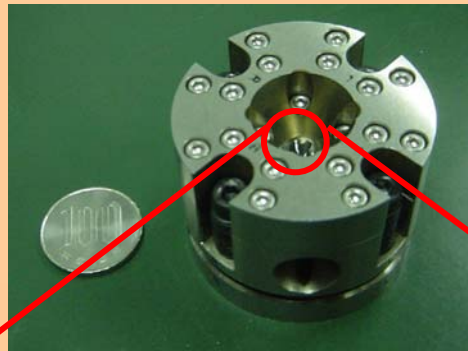
FIB system  
(Tohoku univ.)

Re gasket



SIM image of recovered sample

# *Advantage of FIB*



NaCl or  
olivine powder

San carlos olivine  
(Mg<sub>0.88</sub>, Fe<sub>0.12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>

SIM image

Carbon deposit

Heated area

Unheated area

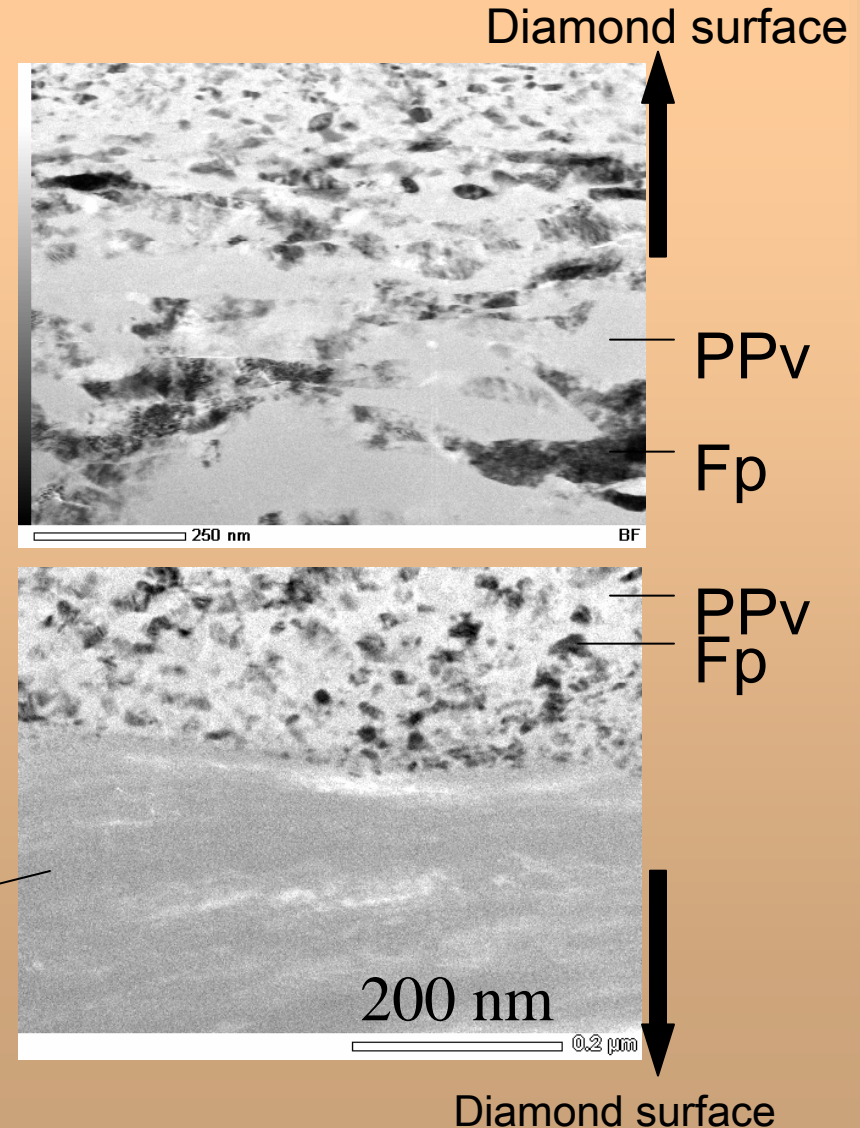
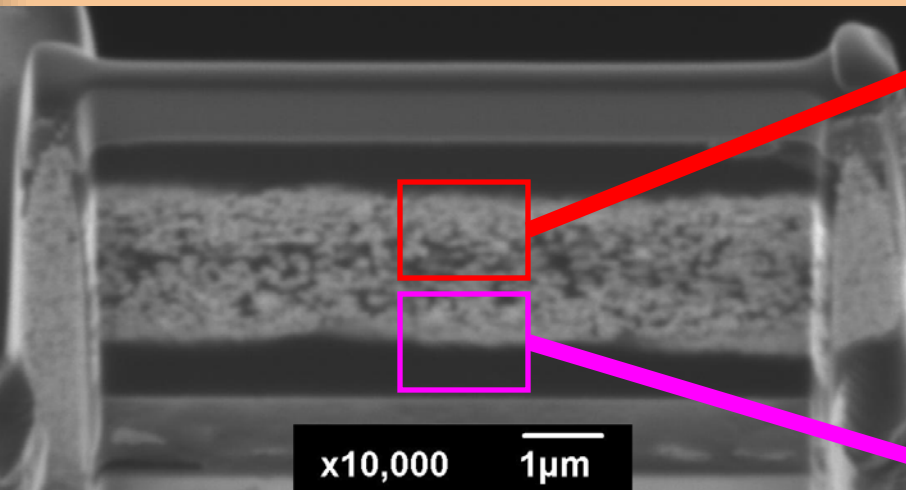
Mo Grid

x10,000

1μm

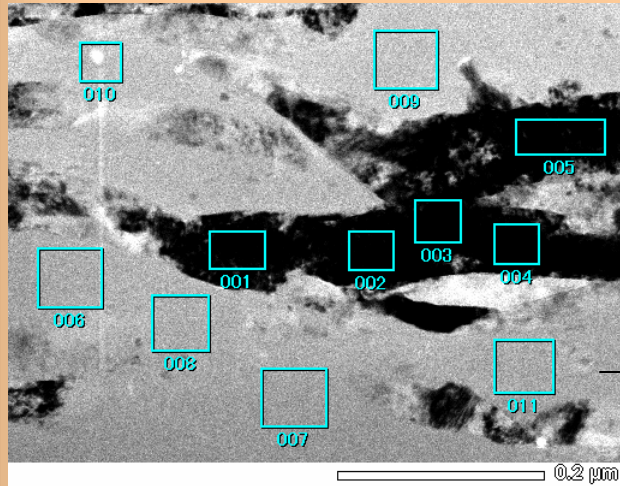
# *STEM image of the recovered sample*

STEM image of the recovered sample from 140GPa, 2000K (90min)



# Chemical analysis by ATEM

STEM image of the recovered sample from 140GPa, 2000K(90min)



Fp

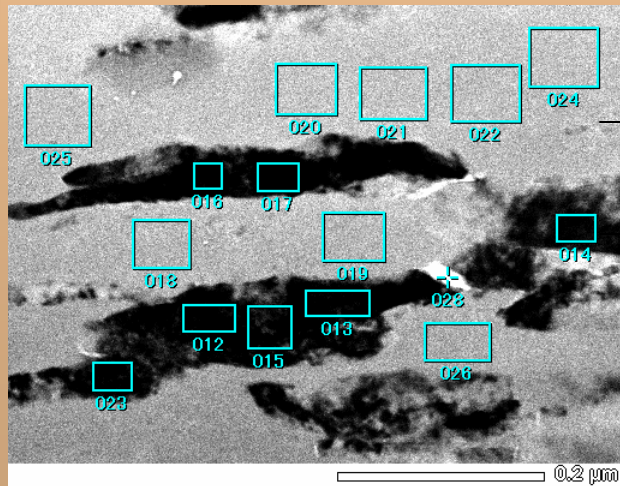


$\text{Fe\#}(\text{Fp}) = 0.31$

PPv

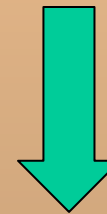


$\text{Fe\#}(\text{PPv}) = 0.01$



PPv

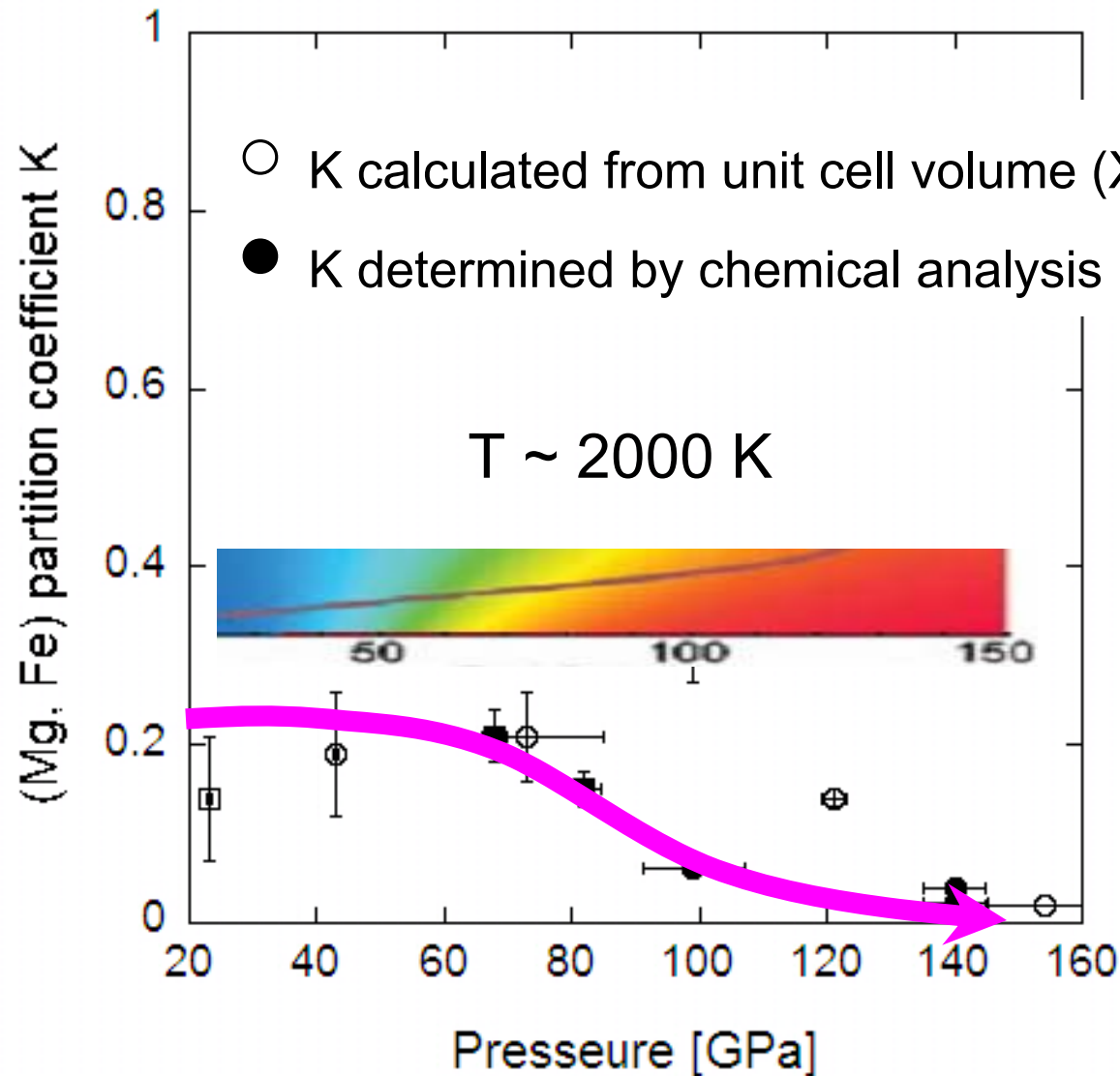
Fp



$K = 0.03$

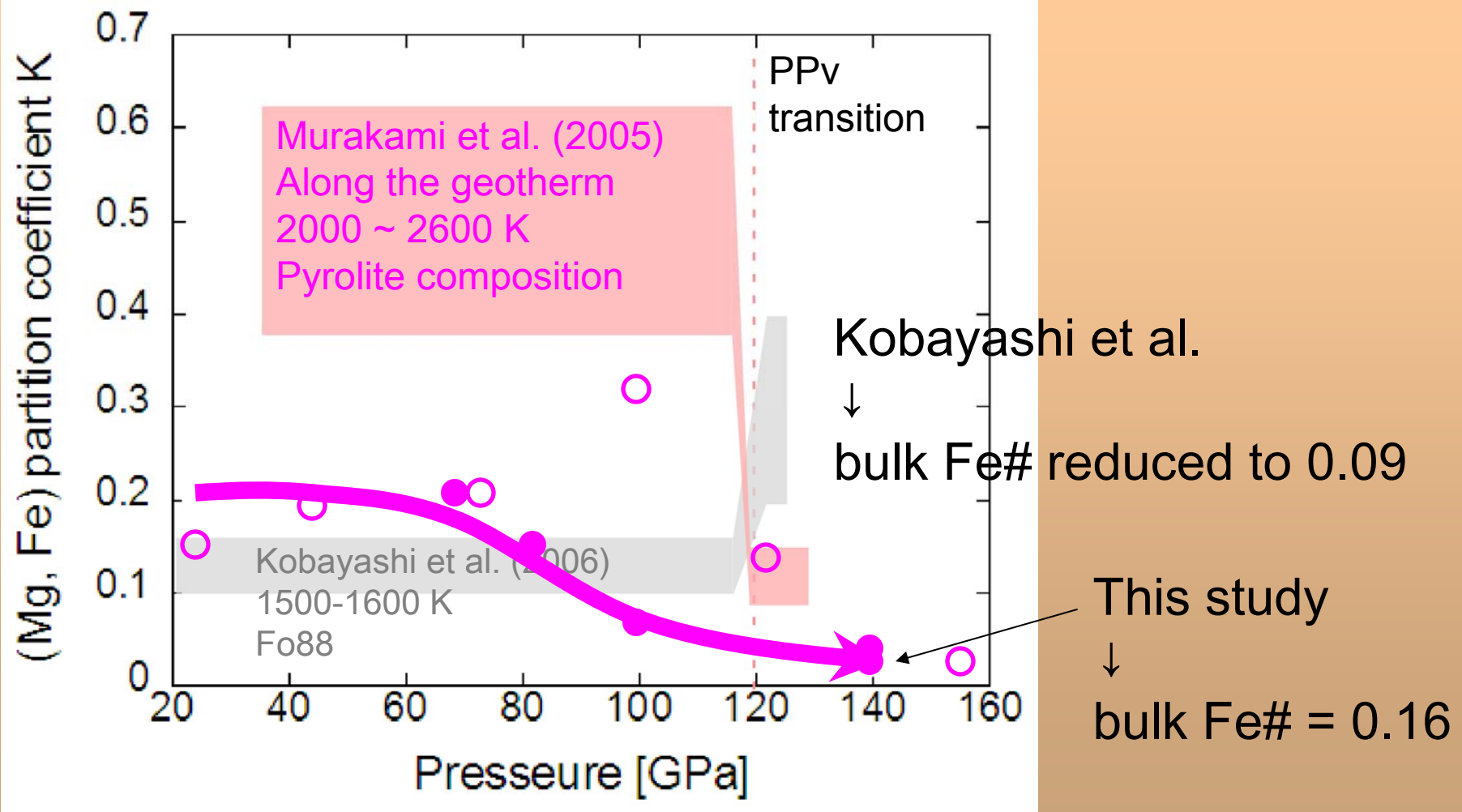
200 nm

# Pressure dependency of the Fe-Mg partitioning coefficient ( $K$ )





# Partition coefficient ( $K$ ) of Fe-Mg between Pv/PPv and Fp





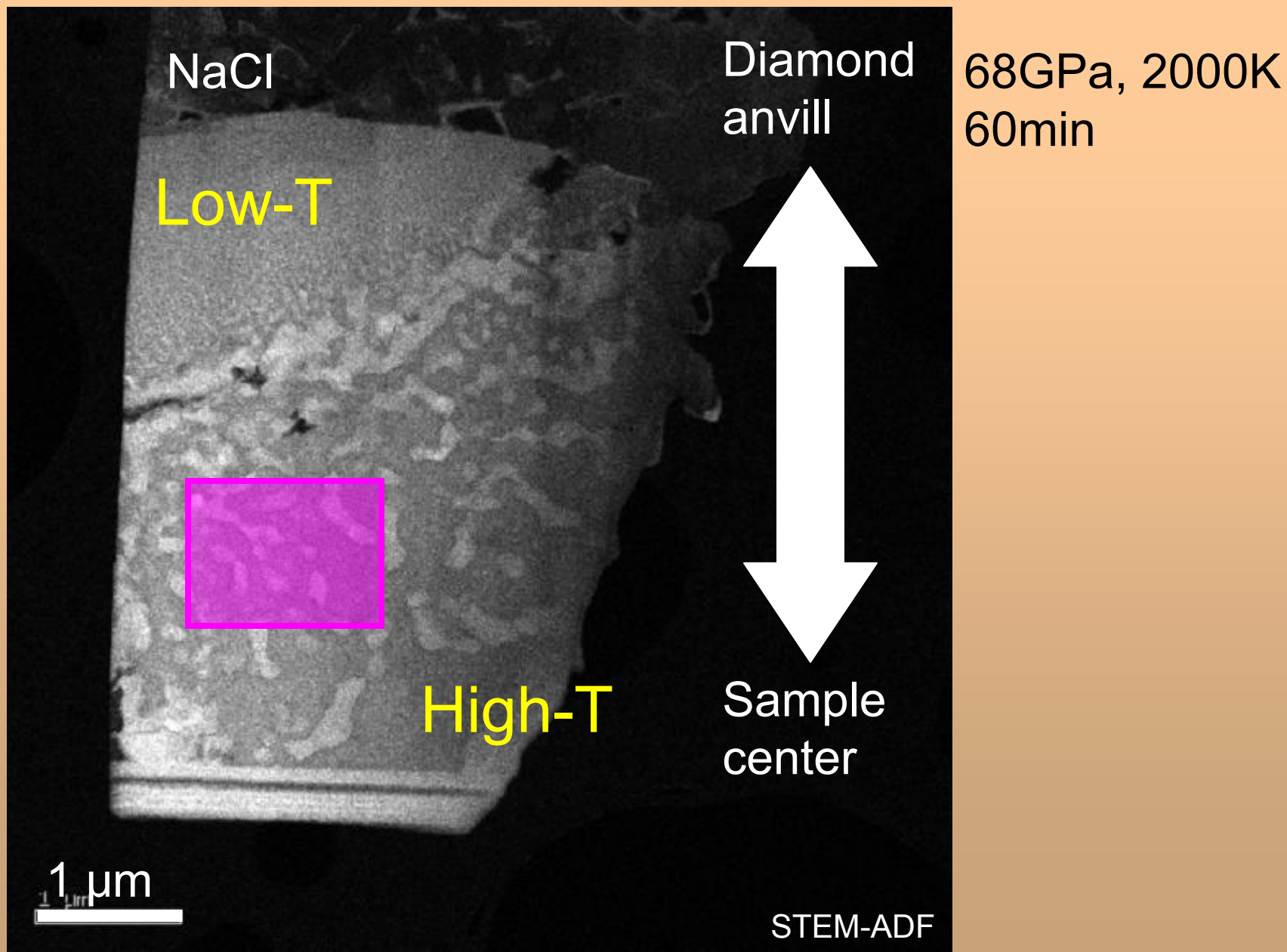
# *Summary*

- ✓ The ATEM analysis shows that post-perovskite phase exhibits with very small iron content of  $\text{Fe\#} = 0.01$  in the recovered sample from 140 GPa and 2000 K.
- ✓ Iron prefers ferropericlasite strongly rather than post-perovskite phase, which is consistent with the high-spin/low-spin transition arguments of ferropericlasite [Badro et al., 2003].
- ✓ The difference in the partition coefficients between the present result and that by Kobayashi et al. (2005) may be caused by the compositional dependency of the partitioning behavior between post-perovskite and ferropericlasite.

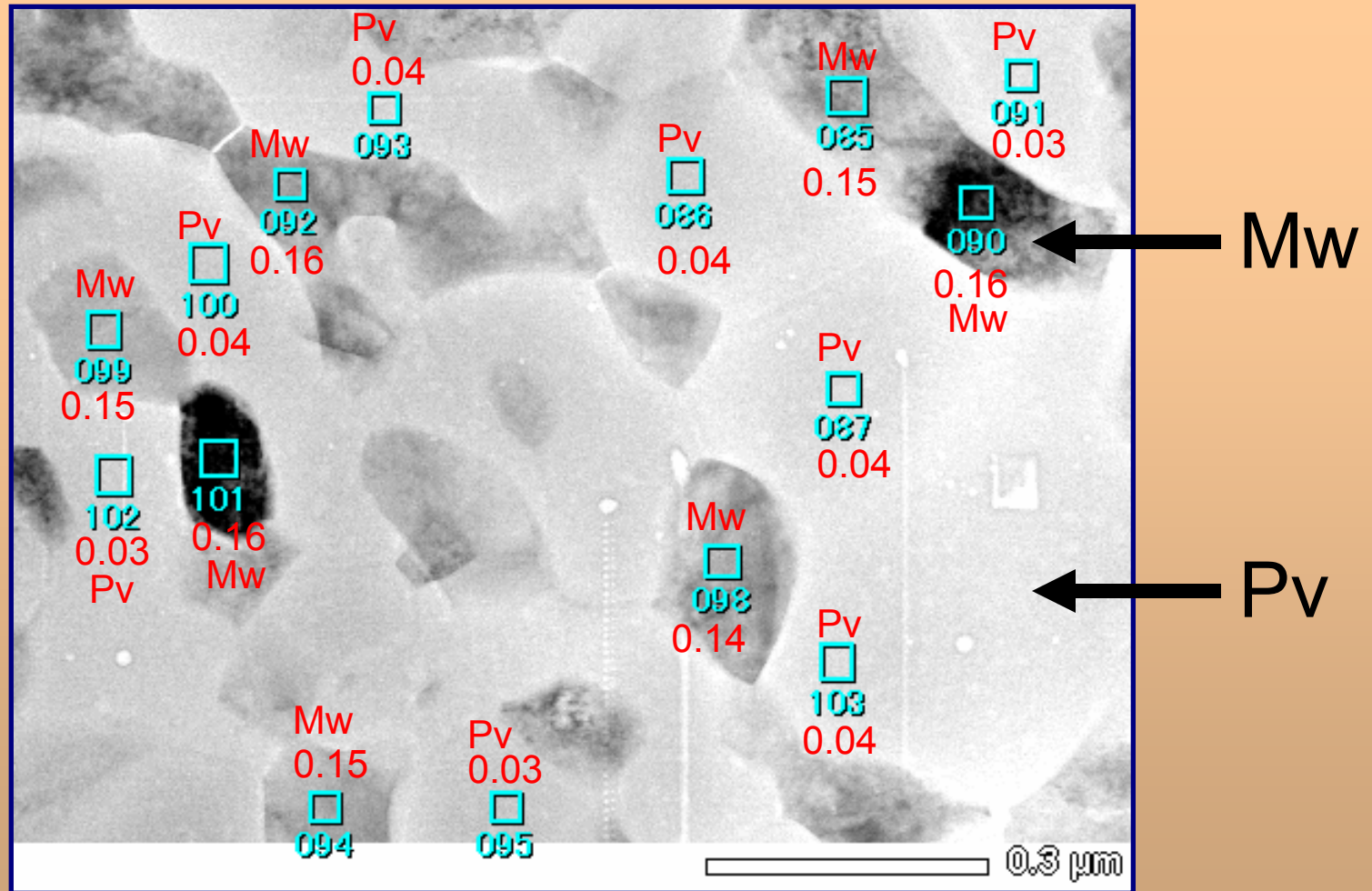
title



# TEM image of the recovered sample



# High magnification image of the sample



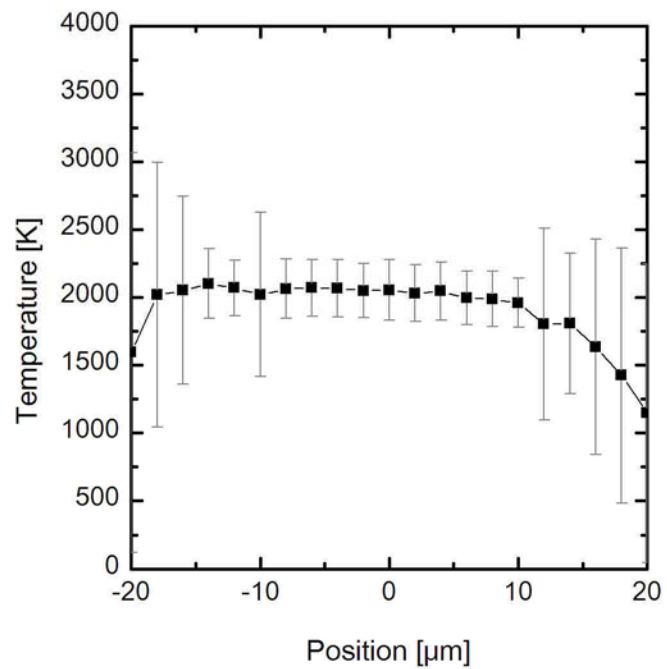


Fig. 2-3 Temperature distribution (Run SC34)

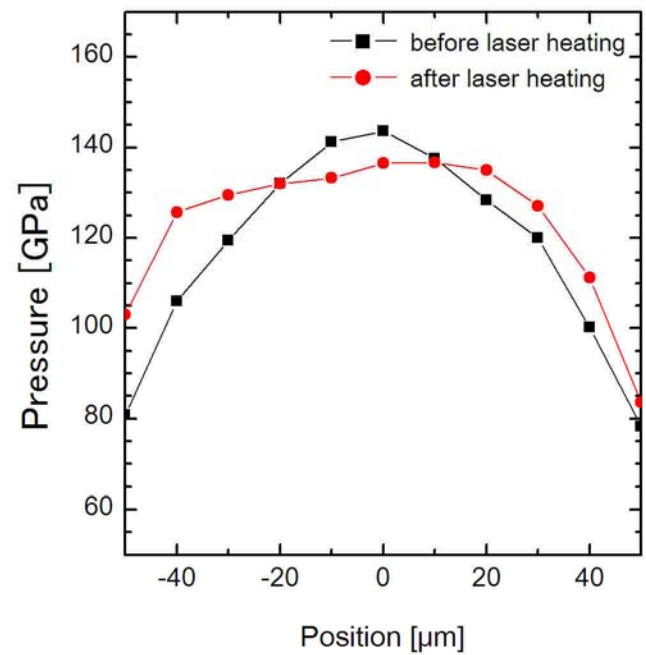


Fig. 2-2 Pressure distribution (Run SC34)

Table 2-1 The composition of San Carlos olivine

San Carlos Olivine							
n=5	wt. %	1 $\sigma$	at. %	1 $\sigma$	element	cation ratio	1 $\sigma$
MgO	47.37	0.10	58.24	0.12	Mg	1.748	0.004
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	n.d.	-	n.d	-	Al	-	-
SiO <sub>2</sub>	40.37	0.10	33.29	0.08	Si	0.999	0.002
CaO	0.15	0.03	0.13	0.03	Ca	0.004	0.001
MnO	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.05	Mn	0.003	0.001
FeO	11.55	0.09	7.97	0.06	Fe	0.239	0.002
NiO	0.43	0.04	0.28	0.03	Ni	0.009	0.001
total	100.00		100.00		O	4	
Mg#			0.88		Cation sum.	3.001	0.005

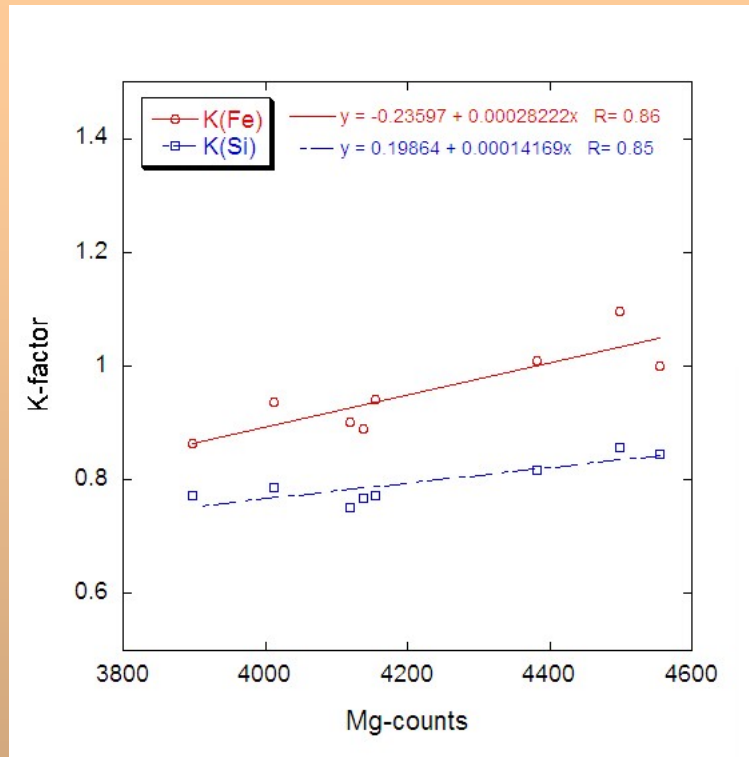
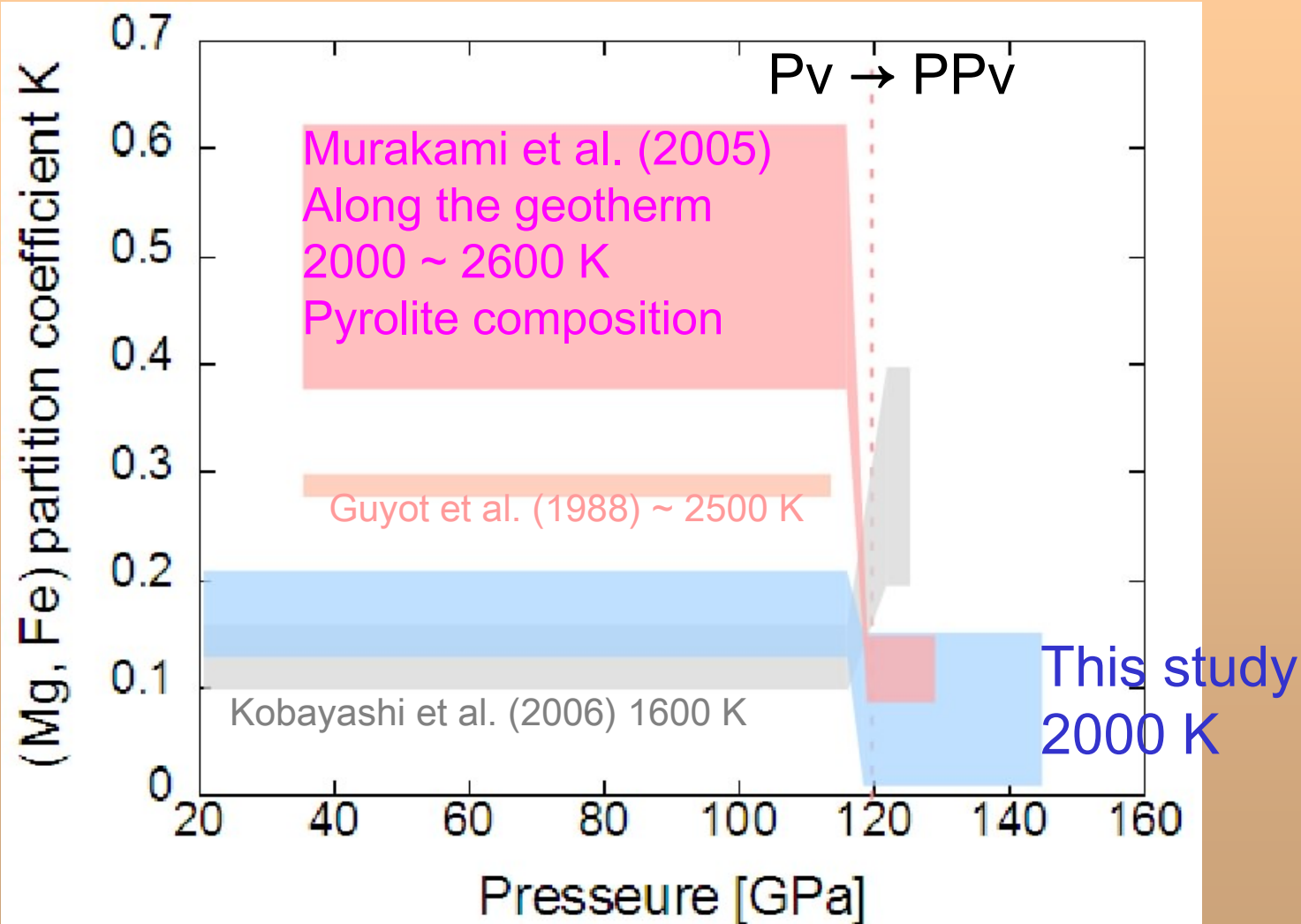


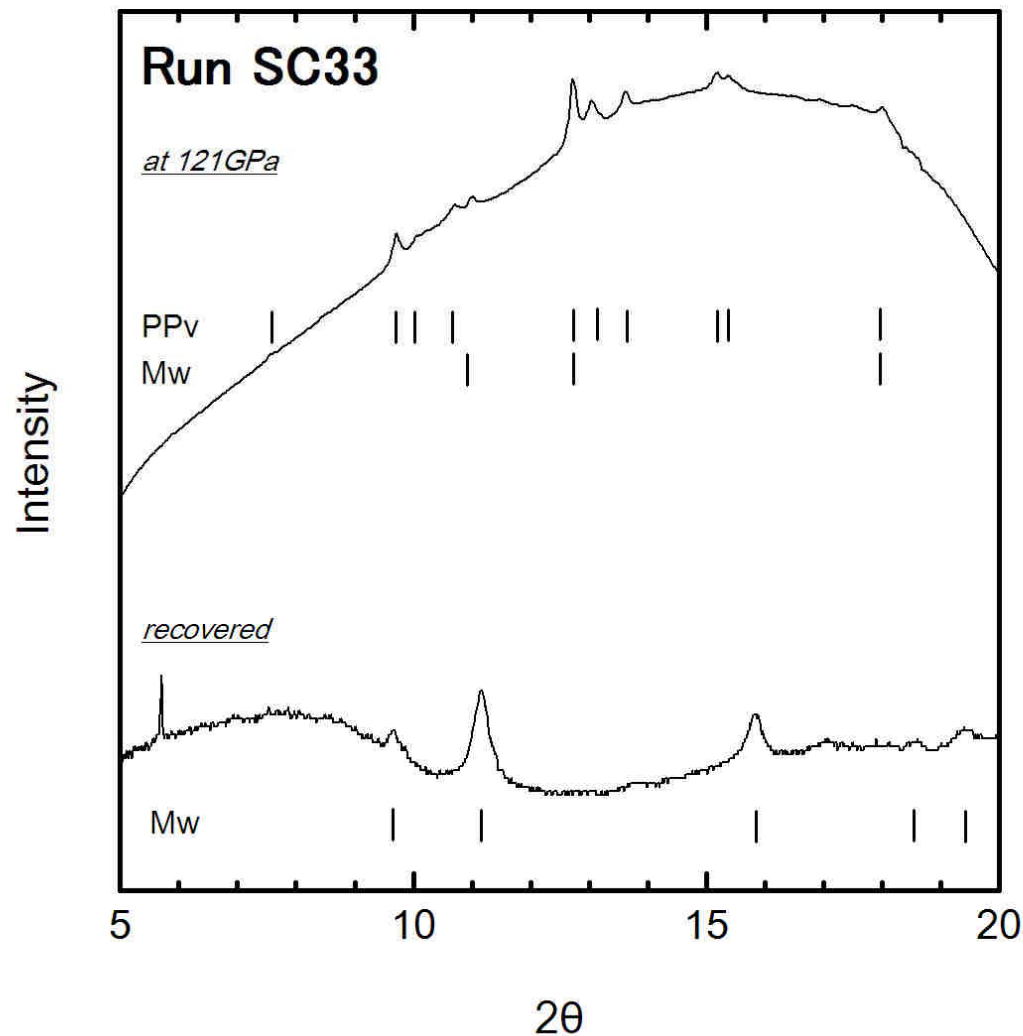
Fig. 3-4 The calibration curve of the k-factor of  $k_{\text{FeMg}}$  and  $k_{\text{SiMg}}$

	Post-perovskite n=14		Ferropericlasite n=12		Unheated area n=8	
wt. %						
MgO	44.34	2.55	55.12	1.38	47.70	0.52
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
SiO <sub>2</sub>	54.50	4.25	(sub)	(sub)	40.66	0.63
FeO	1.16	0.69	44.88	2.46	11.64	0.36
total	100.00	5.00	100.00	2.82	100.00	0.89
at. %						
MgO	54.37	3.12	68.64	1.72	58.52	0.64
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
SiO <sub>2</sub>	44.83	3.50	(sub)	(sub)	33.47	0.52
FeO	0.80	0.47	31.36	1.72	8.01	0.25
total	100.00	4.71	100.00	2.43	100.00	0.00
Fe#	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.02	0.12	0.01

Table 3-3 The composition of post-perovskite and ferropericlasite  
(Run SC34)



# *Powder X-ray diffraction pattern*



121(2)GPa  
2000(200)K  
60min  
After laser heating

recovered



Run		<b>P [GPa]</b>	<b>Pv or PPv</b>	<b>Fe#</b>	err	<b>Mw</b>	<b>Fe#</b>	err	<b>Bulk</b>	<b>Fe#</b>	err	<b>K</b>	err
SC44	X-ray	<b>43</b>	<b>0.03</b>	0.01		<b>0.12</b>	0.02		<b>0.07</b>	0.02		<b>0.19</b>	0.07
SC40	X-ray	<b>73</b>	<b>0.04</b>	0.00		<b>0.16</b>	0.03		<b>0.10</b>	0.03		<b>0.21</b>	0.05
SC45	X-ray	<b>99</b>	<b>0.08</b>	0.01		<b>0.22</b>	0.01		<b>0.15</b>	0.01		<b>0.32</b>	0.05
SC33	X-ray	<b>121</b>	<b>0.03</b>			<b>0.21</b>	0.02		<b>0.12</b>	0.02		<b>0.14</b>	0.01
SC34	ATEM	<b>140</b>	<b>0.01</b>	0.01		<b>0.31</b>	0.03		<b>0.16</b>	0.03		<b>0.02</b>	0.02
SC41	X-ray	<b>154</b>	<b>0.01</b>			<b>0.23</b>	0.01		<b>0.12</b>	0.02		<b>0.02</b>	0.00