Diagnostics



What do you need to measure?

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Now that we compressed materials under HP and HT, what shall we do?

1.Cook and look

2.In situ diagnostics



Fe binary alloys at ambient pressure

How to reconstruct experimentally a phase diagram?



I give you a machine to compress and heat up samples



after Buono & Walker, GCA 2011

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Cook and look

Méthodes analytiques

-Microscopie électronique



Scanning Electron Microprobe (SEM



Electron Microprobe (EPMA)



Spectre EDX (Energy Dispersive)











Example of immiscible texture

Qualitative and quantitative information

Sample recovery by FIB (Focused ion Beam)

FIB crossbeam, IMPMC



-Milling with Ga ion beam -Electron image of the sample





FIB at work



Run products



EDX (SEM), WDX (EPMA), TEM (EDX, EELS work in progress) analysis

Liquid -solid equilibrium

Solid metal-Liquid metal



Phase diagram under high pressure

Liquid-liquid equilibrium

Metal-silicate partitioning



Planetary differentiation, core-mantle equilibrium, etc ...

In situ diagnostics

• X-ray diffraction



Bremsstrahlung is the electromagnetic radiation produced by the acceleration of a charged particle, such as an electron



Synchrotron radiation Hard X-ray



Double Sided Laser Heating DAC Experimental Set up



Diffraction pattern



Equation of state

f(P, V, T) = 0

Formalism

- PV = nRT
- EoS 300 K
 - Birch Murnaghan
 - Vinet
- High Temperature
 - Mie Gruneisen



X-ray diffraction under high pressure and high temperature



Equation of state

Compression at 300 K



3rd order Birch-Murnaghan Equation of state

$$P_{T0} = \frac{3}{2} K_{T0} \left[\left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{-7/3} - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{-5/3} \right] \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{4} (K_{T0} - 4) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left[\left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^{-2/3} - 1 \right] \right\}$$

Increasing pressure AND temperature



Thermal pressure

From Yamazaki et al, GRL, 2012

$$P_{th}(V,T) = \frac{9R\gamma}{V} \left[\frac{\theta}{8} + T \left(\frac{T}{\theta} \right)^3 \int_0^{\theta/T} \frac{z^3}{e^z - 1} dz \right] + \frac{3R}{2V} m a_0 \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^m T^2 + \frac{3R}{2V} g e_0 \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^g T^2$$

$$(4)$$

Model required to extrapolate P-T conditions



Melting temperature measurements



Contrary to solid, liquid have diffuse scattering rings

> By integrating the image plate, we can have access to the melting temperature



Anzellini et al, Science, 2013

Liquids

Crystalline solids:

periodic structure



Liquids and amorphous solids: continuous distribution of distances



Gases:

no structure





- Fixed atomic positions
- Short range order
- Long range order

- Short range order

- Fluctuations in the near-neighbor region: absence of long range order

A liquid is described by a radial distribution function: g(r)

- Random atomic positions:
- absence of short range order
- absence of long range order

Silvia Boccato



In situ diagnostics

- X-ray diffraction : density and phase diagram
- Sound velocity measurements

Phonon dispersions and sound velocities





Elastic interaction : X-ray diffraction (XRD) → compression curve → K

Inelastic interaction : Inelastic X-ray scattering (IXS) → phonon dispersion (vibrations) → V_P

IXS+XRD \rightarrow V_S

Close up on the inner core: very close to pure iron



Antonangeli and Ohtani, 2015

Other methods

Picosecond acoustic: requires precise thickness of the sample



Decremps et al, Ultrasonics, 2015