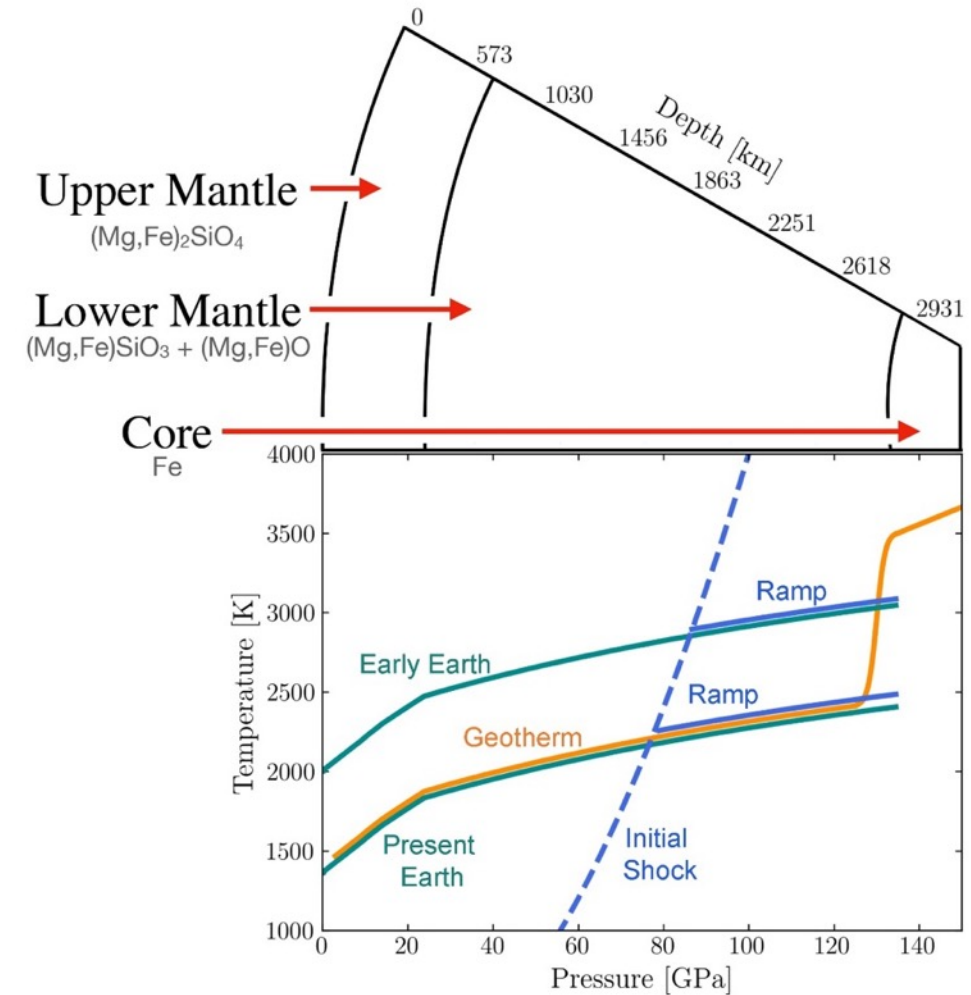


Shock-ramp compression of iron-rich (Mg,Fe)O: preliminary theory and application to Earth's ultra-low velocity zones

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Sakun Duwal², Chad McCoy², Jean-Paul Davis²

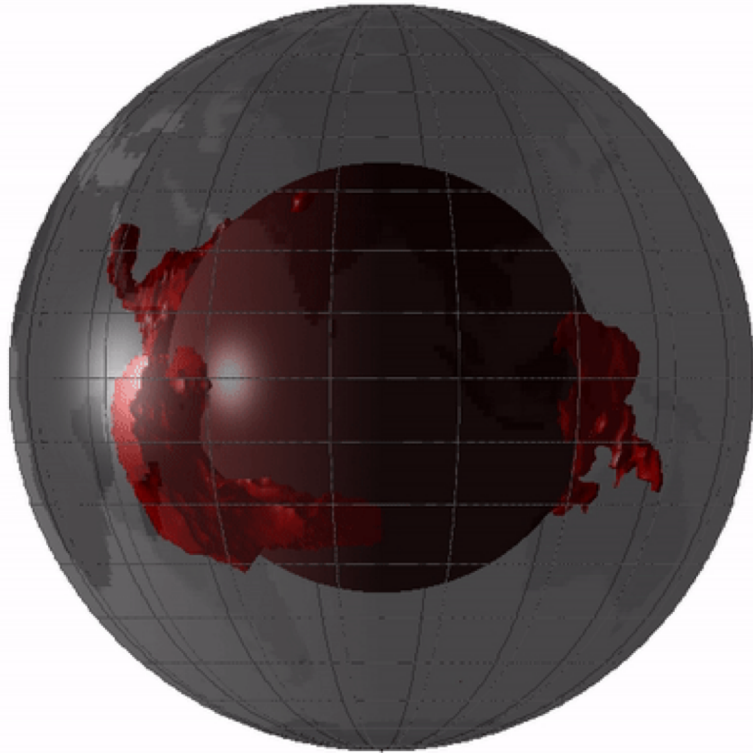
¹Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, ²Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM, ³University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO



Northwestern

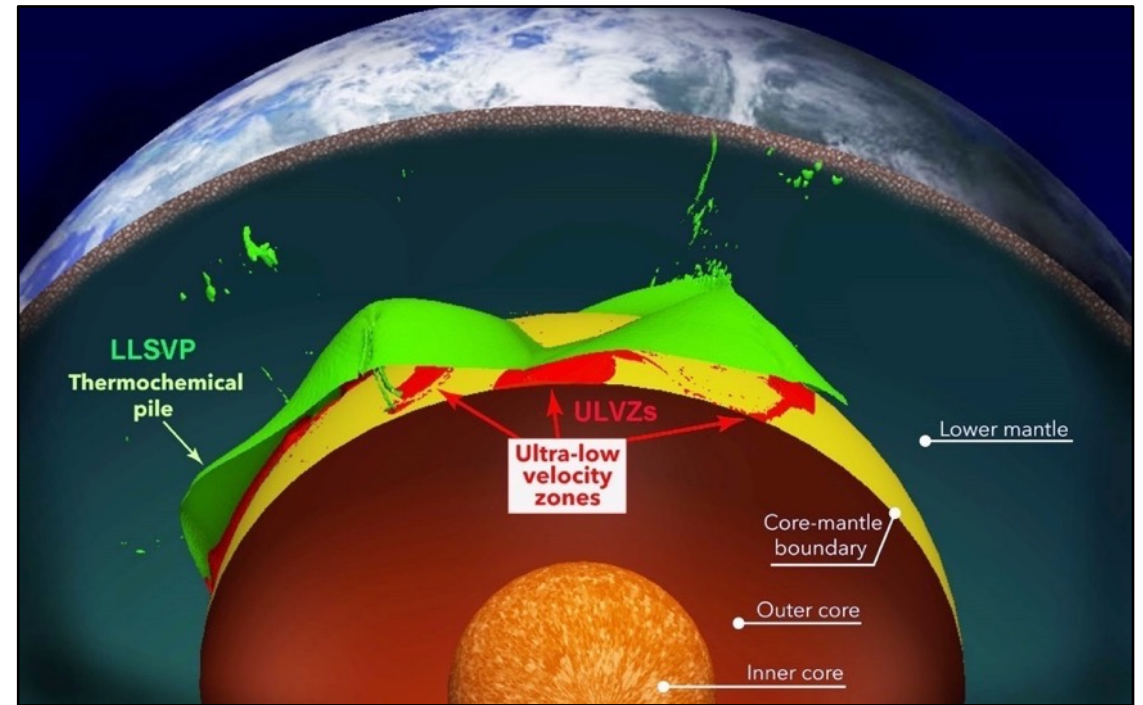


Ultra-low velocity zones



LLSVPs

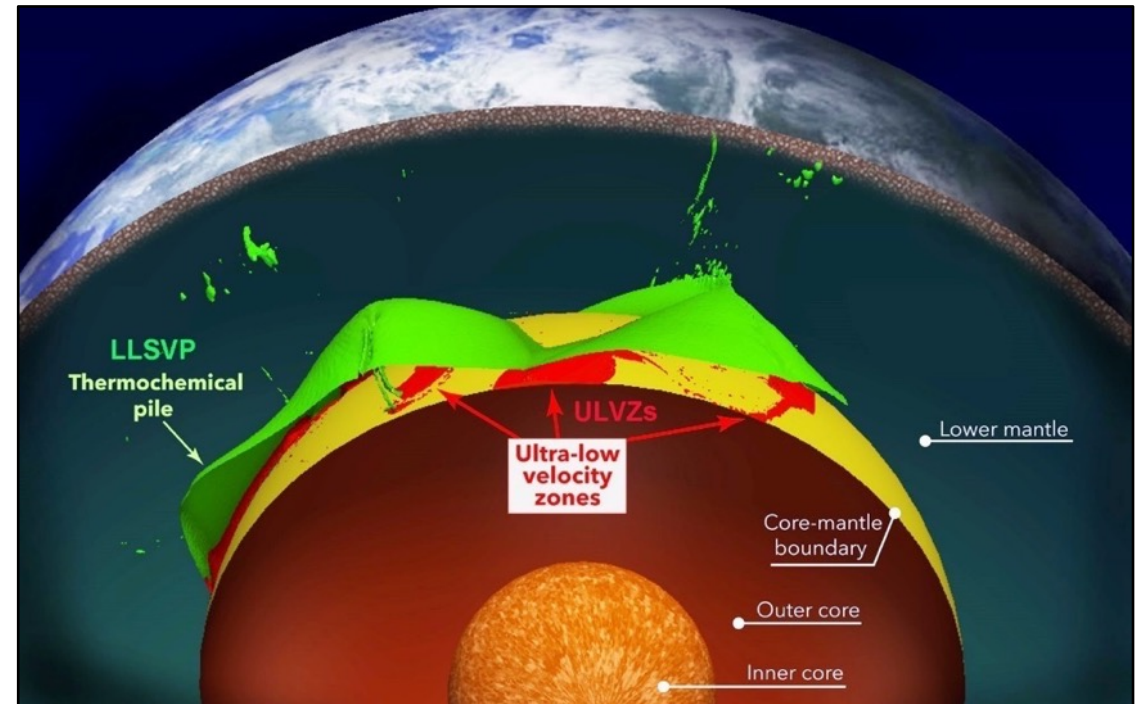
S. Cottaar and V. Lekic



E. Garnero and M. Li

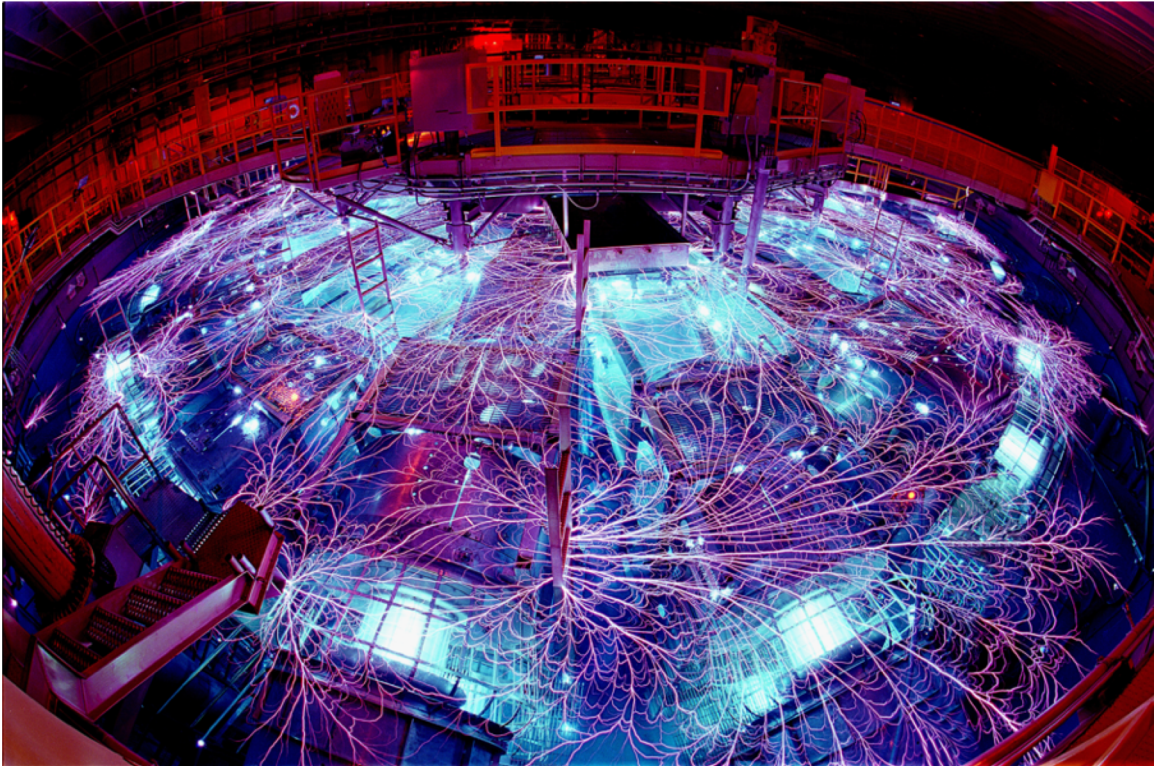
Ultra-low velocity zones

- ULVZ P- and S-wave velocities are up to 30% slower than surrounding mantle, while being up to 10% denser
- Very Fe-rich (Mg,Fe)O is a possible explanation for ULVZs
- Thermodynamic properties of Fe-rich (Mg,Fe)O at near-core conditions of both pressure and temperature remain poorly constrained

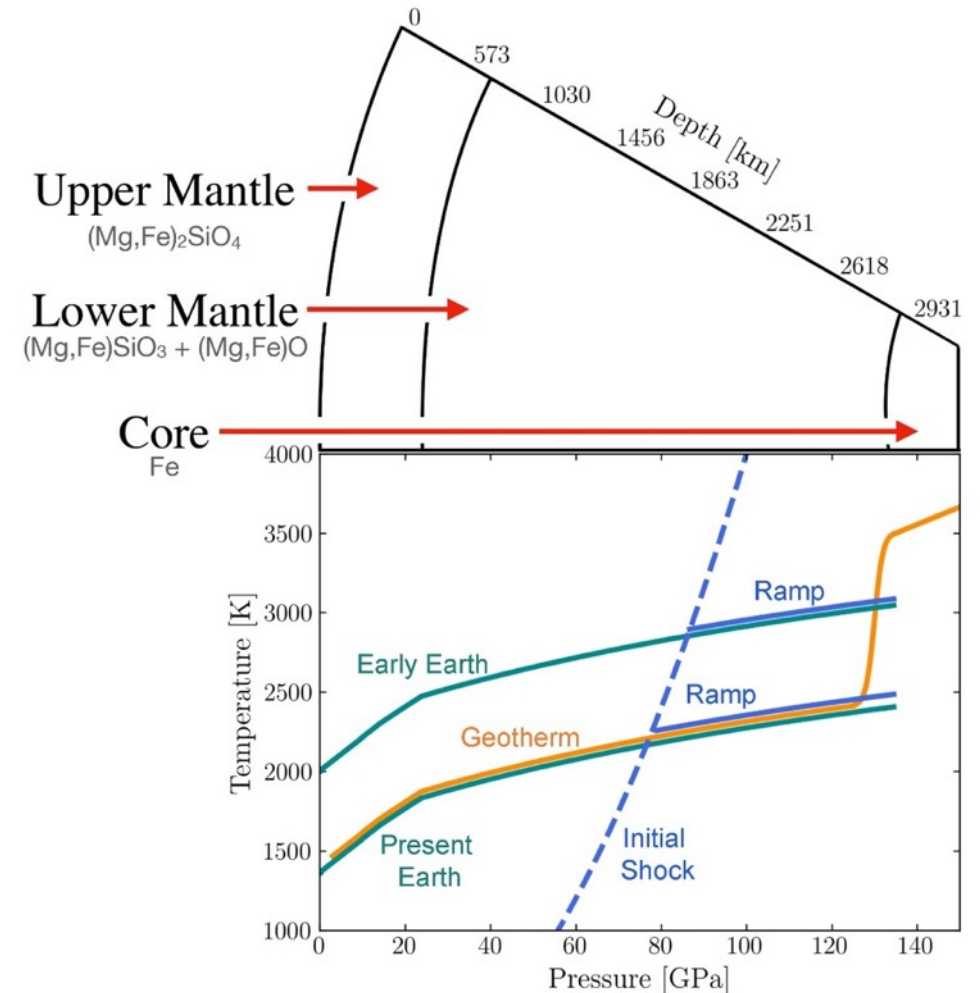


E. Garnero and M. Li

Utilizing unique shock-ramp capabilities of Z machine to reach core-mantle boundary conditions

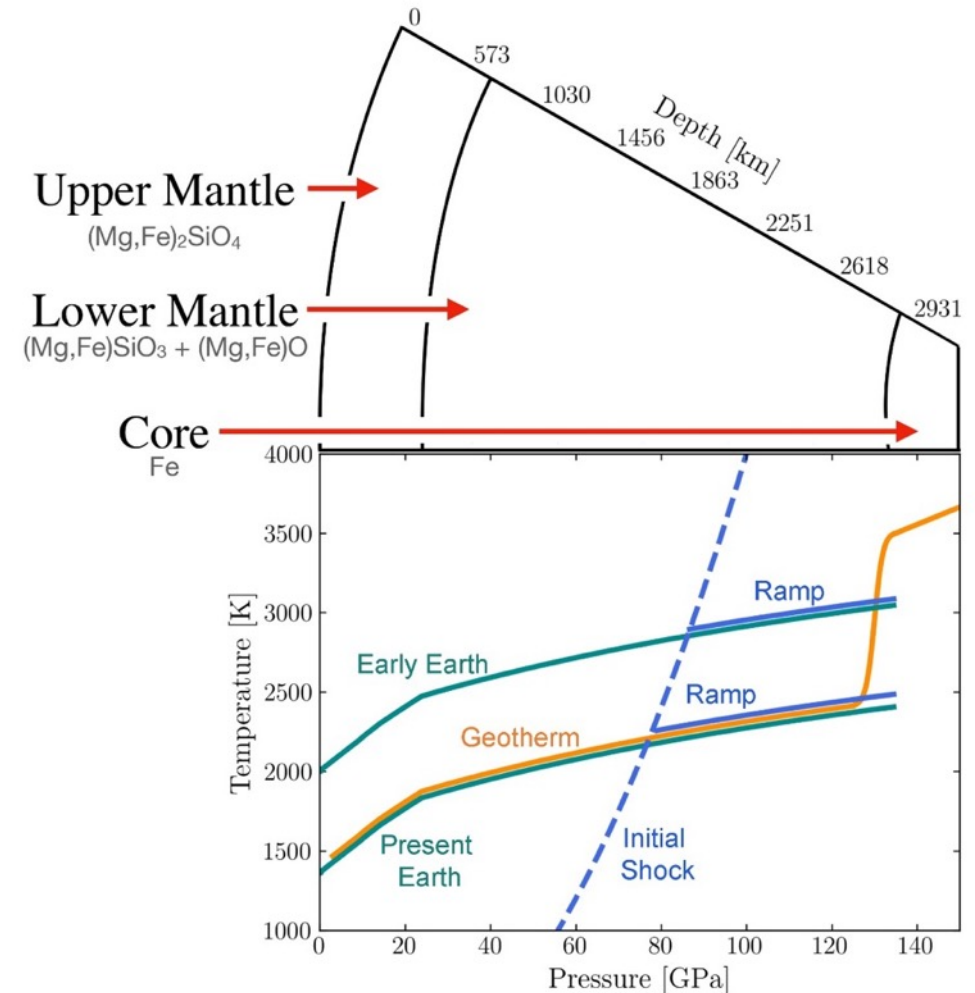


Z machine, Sandia National Lab



Utilizing unique shock-ramp capabilities of Z machine to reach core-mantle boundary conditions

- *Planned experiments:* shock-ramp compression on (Mg,Fe)O with $X_{\text{Fe}} = 25\%$ and $X_{\text{Fe}} = 50\%$ along isentropes at shock states relevant to Earth's core-mantle boundary
- *Experiment goals:* first direct measurements of sound speeds of (Mg,Fe)O following isentropic paths similar to the geotherm



DFT calculations guiding shock and ramp

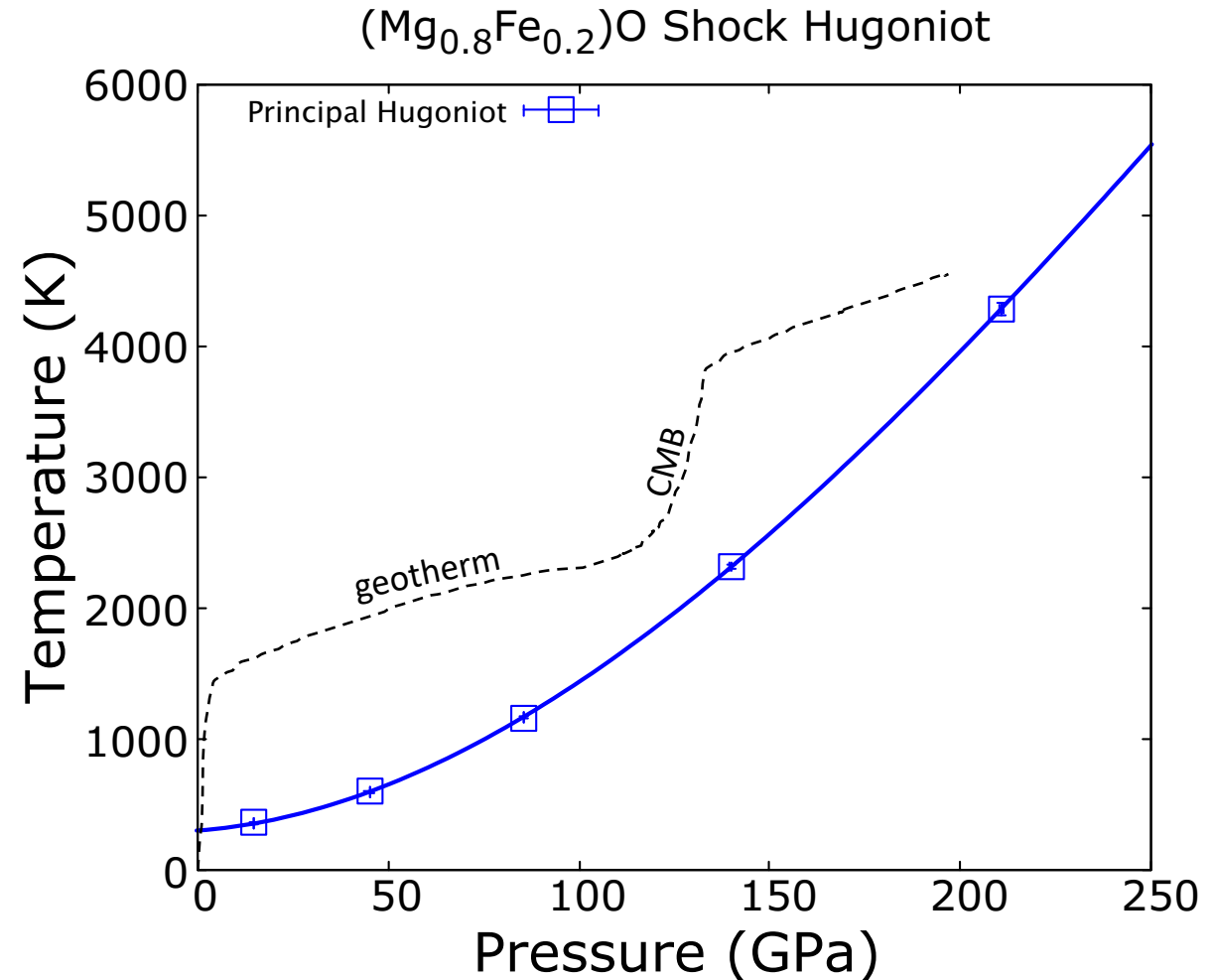
- $(\text{Mg}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})\text{O}$ B1
- PBE calculations using Quantum Espresso
- Reference density = 4.099g/cc

Rankine-Hugoniot relations

$$\rho_0 U_s = \rho (U_s - u_p)$$

$$P - P_0 = \rho_0 (U_s - u_0)(u_p - u_0)$$

$$E - E_0 = 1/2 (P + P_0)(V - V_0)$$



DFT calculations guiding shock and ramp

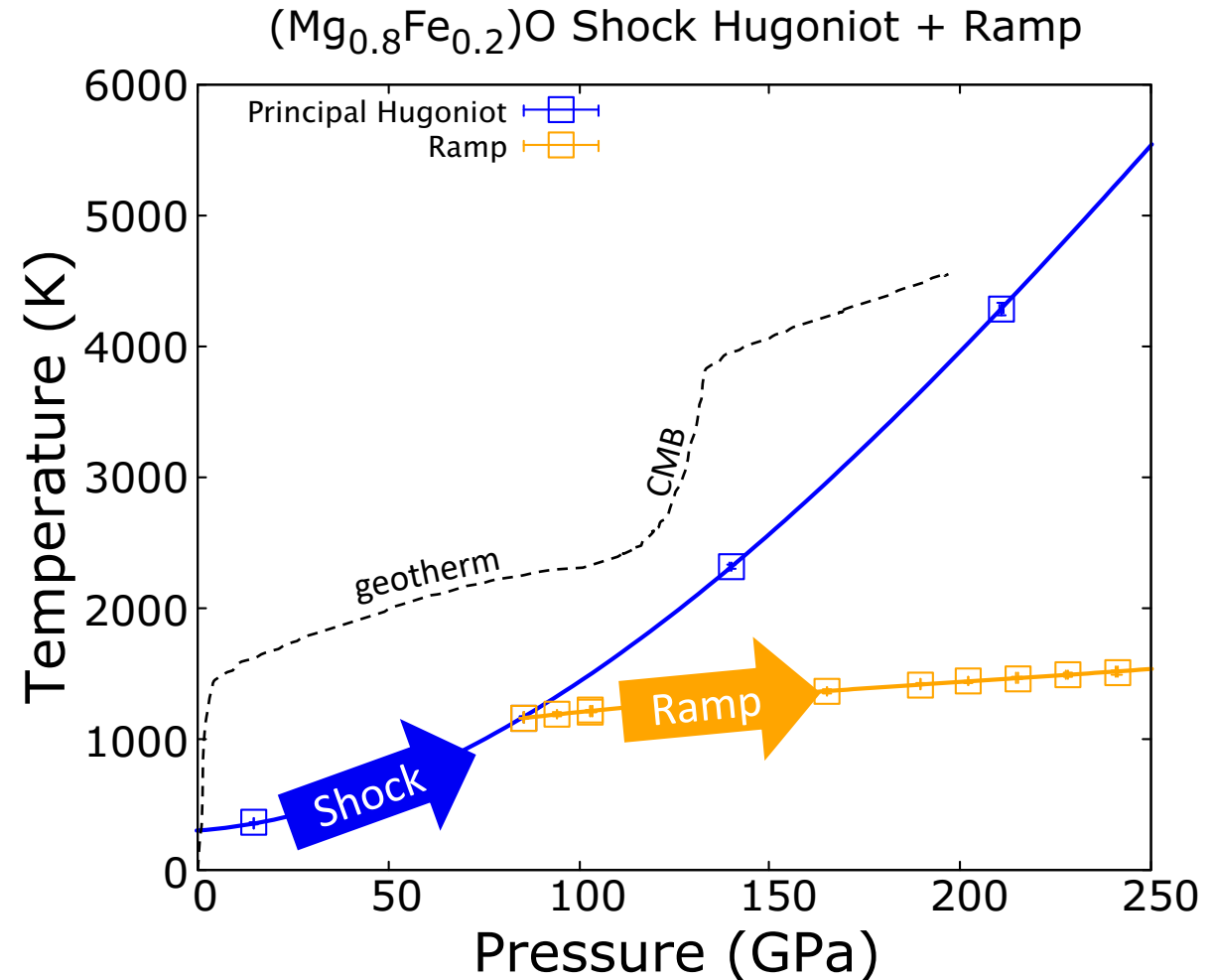
- $(\text{Mg}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})\text{O}$ B1
- PBE calculations using Quantum Espresso
- Reference density = 4.099g/cc

Rankine-Hugoniot relations

$$\rho_{n-1} U_S = \rho_n (U_S - u_p)$$

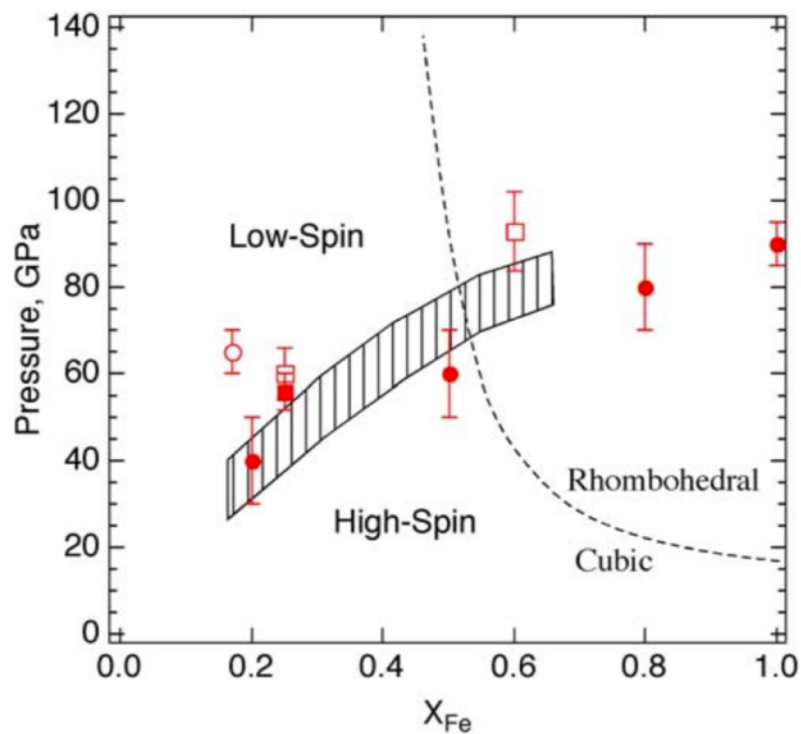
$$P_n - P_{n-1} = \rho_{n-1} (U_S - u_{n-1}) (u_p - u_{n-1})$$

$$E_n - E_{n-1} = 1/2 (P_1 + P_{n-1}) (V_1 - V_{n-1})$$

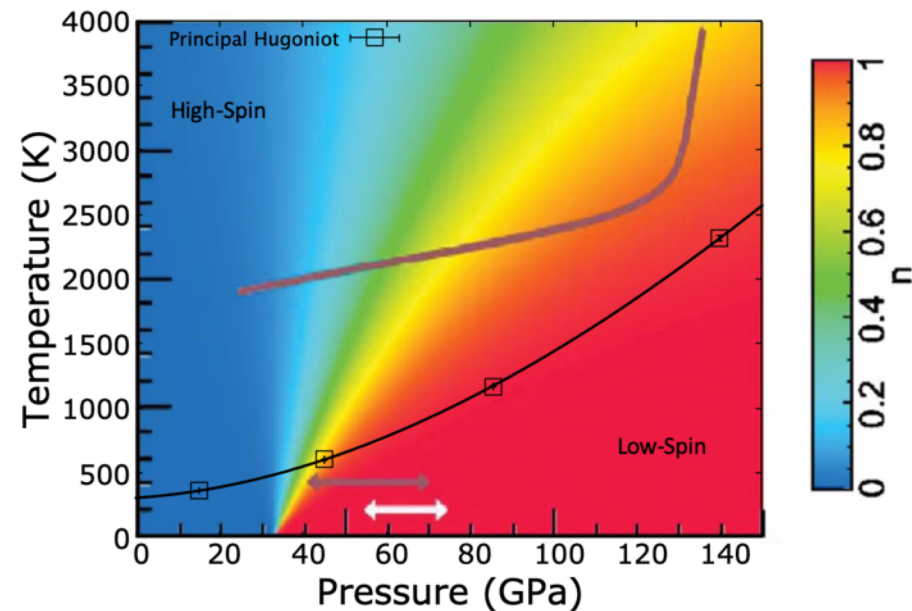


Fe spin transition

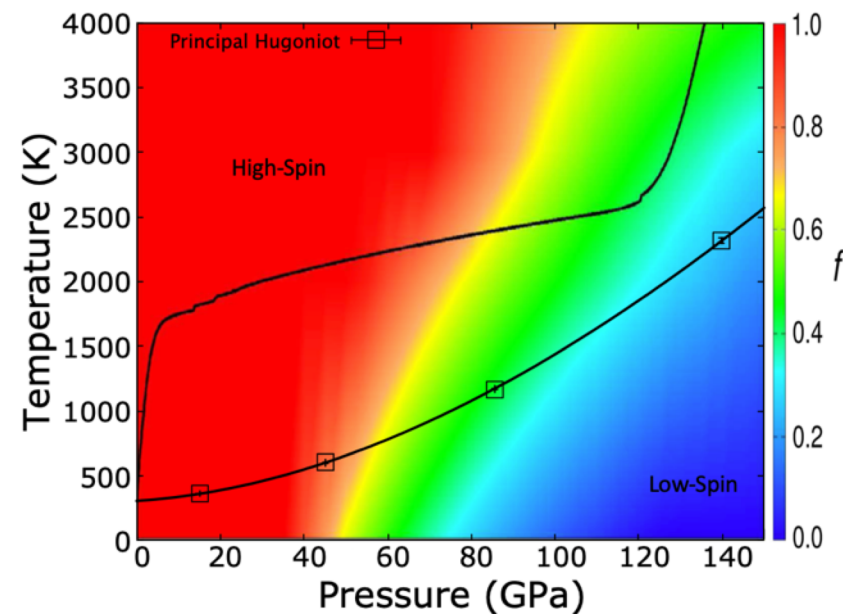
- PBE does not consider Fe spin transition



Yingwei Fei et al. 2007



$X_{\text{Fe}} = 18.75\%$ (T. Tsuchiya et al. 2006)

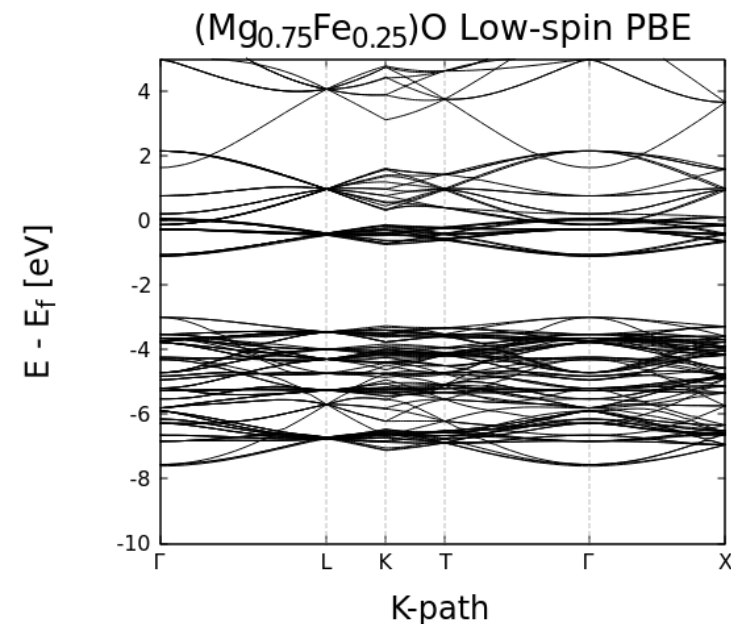


$X_{\text{Fe}} = 25\%$ (E. Holmström and L. Stixrude 2015)

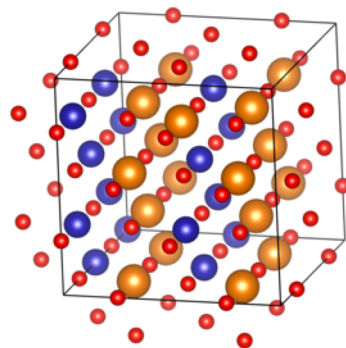
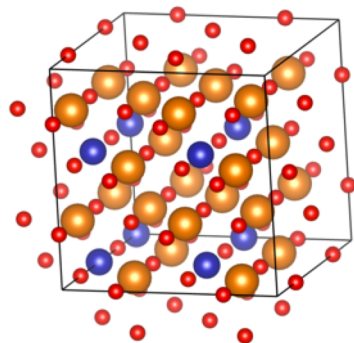
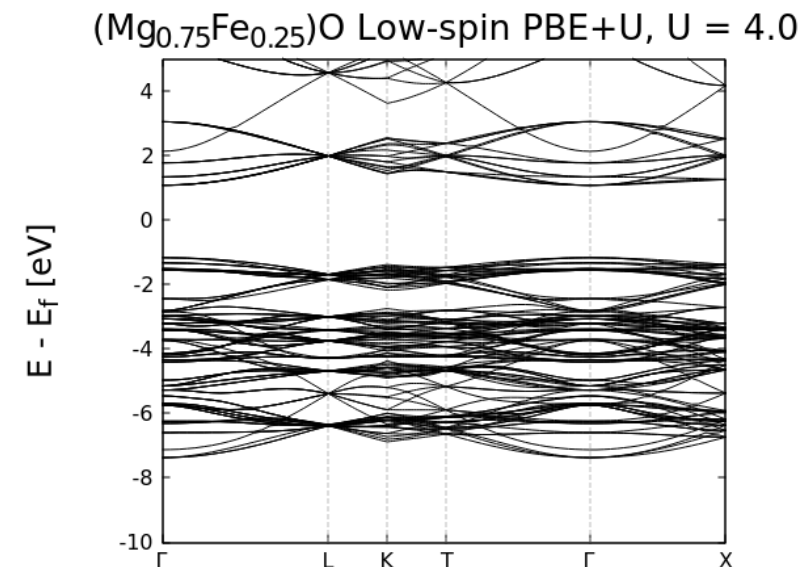
PBE + U

- $(\text{Mg}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{0.25})\text{O}$ & $(\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5})\text{O}$
- PBE + U calculations using Quantum Espresso
- 64 atoms supercell

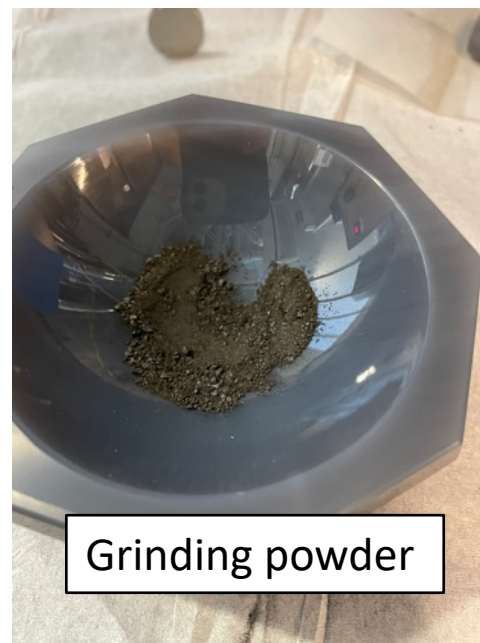
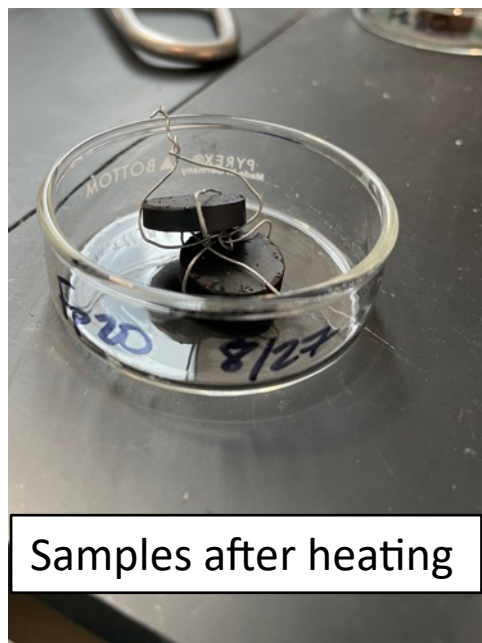
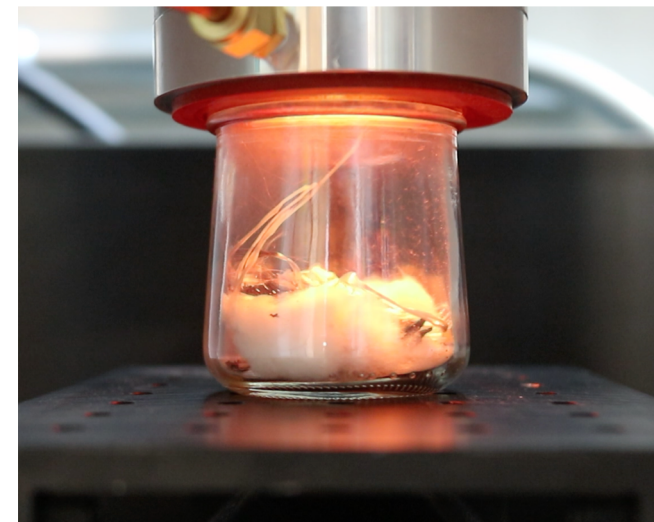
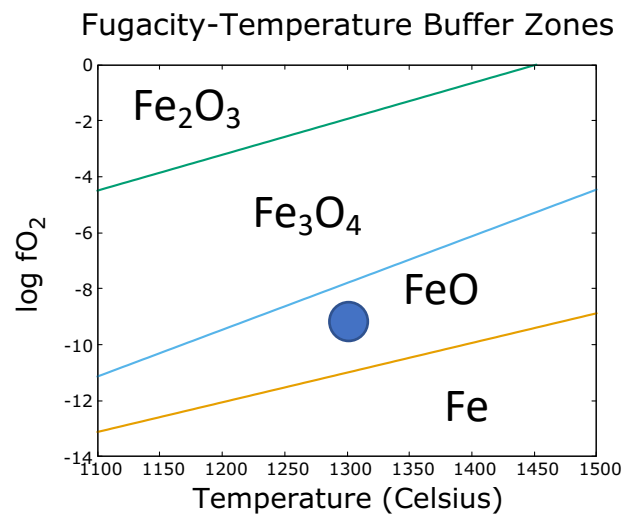
PBE



PBE + U



(Mg,Fe)O Sample Synthesis



Ongoing and future work

- PBE + U (Mg,Fe)O Hugoniot
• $X_{\text{Fe}} = 25\%$ & $X_{\text{Fe}} = 50\%$
- Synthesis of polycrystalline samples
- Standard shock experiments
• Ranging 70-160 GPa
- Z-machine shock-ramp experiments
• Ramp up from 100 GPa



STAR, Sandia National Lab

Thank you

Northwestern



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