

## Local structure of solid and molten strontium dichloride

Yoshihiro OKAMOTO<sup>1\*</sup>, Tsuyoshi YAITA<sup>1</sup>, Haruhiko MOTOHASHI<sup>2</sup>, Katsumi KOBAYASHI<sup>3</sup>,  
Noriko USAMI<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Spring-8 Service Corporation, Kouto, Mikazuki-cho, Hyogo, 678-1205, Japan

<sup>3</sup>KEK-PF, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan

### Introduction

We have studied the local structure of molten salt systems by high temperature XAFS technique[1]. In the present study, we report the local structure of solid and molten SrCl<sub>2</sub>.

### Experimental

The XAFS measurements of solid and molten SrCl<sub>2</sub> (Sr K-edge) were performed in transmission method at the BL27B station in the KEK-PF. The samples were sealed off in the quartz cell under reduced pressure (<10<sup>-5</sup>Torr). Details of the XAFS measurement of molten salts are described in ref.[2]. The XAFS spectra were obtained at room temperature, 1073 and 1273K. The XAFS data was analyzed by using WinXAS code[3].

### Results and discussions

The Fourier transform magnitude |FT| functions for solid and molten SrCl<sub>2</sub> are shown in Fig.1. Structural parameters of the nearest Sr<sup>2+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup> correlation determined from the curve fitting are listed in Table 1. The averaged distance does not change by melting. On the other hand,

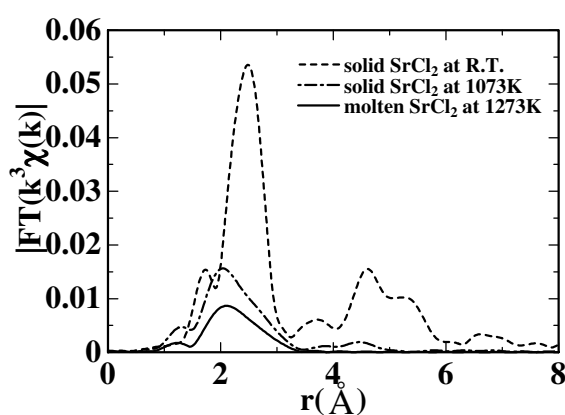


Fig.1 XAFS function  $k^3\chi(k)$  and Fourier transform magnitude |FT| of SrCl<sub>2</sub>

Table 1 Structural parameters (N: coordination number, r: interionic distance,  $\sigma^2$ : Debye-Waller factor, C3,C4: 3rd and 4th cumulants) of the nearest Sr<sup>2+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup> correlation in SrCl<sub>2</sub>

	N	r(Å)	$\sigma^2(\text{Å}^2)$	C3(Å <sup>3</sup> )	C4(Å <sup>4</sup> )
R.T.	8.0(fix)	3.00	0.0159	-----	-----
1073K	8.1	3.07	0.0416	$8.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.1 \times 10^{-4}$
1273K	6.6	2.99	0.0574	$6.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$

the coordination number decreases from 8 to 6.6. It corresponds to the volume change  $\Delta V_m/V=0.13$  at melting. At 1073K, it can be considered that the sample is in a superionic state because of increasing in Debye-Waller factor and unchanged coordination number.

The molecular dynamics calculation of solid and molten SrCl<sub>2</sub> was performed by using pair potentials proposed by Gillan and Dixon[4]. The XAFS function  $k^3\chi(k)$  was synthesized by using the GNXAS[5] from the MD results. The XAFS functions at 1073 and 1273K were successfully reproduced by the MD simulation as shown in Fig.2.

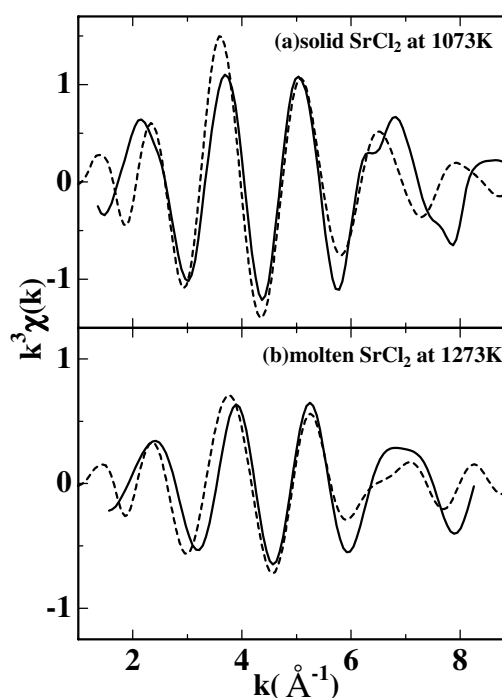


Fig.2 XAFS function  $k^3\chi(k)$   
solid : experimental, dashed : MD+GNXAS

### References

- [1]Y.Okamoto et al., J.Synchrotron Rad., **8**, 1191(2001).
- [2]Y.Okamoto et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res., A, **487**, 232(2002).
- [3]T.Ressler, J.Phys., IV 7, c2-269(1997).
- [4]M.J.Gillan and M.Dixon, J.Phys. C: Solid St. Phys., **13**, 1901(1980).
- [5]A.Di Cicco, Physica B, **208&209**, 125(1995).

\* okamoto@molten.tokai.jaeri.go.jp