# Structural behavior of hydrous ringwoodite at high pressure and its estimated maximum hydrogen content 

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Sets of X-ray diffraction intensities up to 7.9 GPa of a single crystal of $35 \times 35 \times 24$ micron hydrous ringwoodite $\mathrm{Mg}_{1.97} \mathrm{SiH}_{0.06} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, synthesized by Ohtani and Mizobata (1998) using a multi-anvil apparatus at conditions of $1680^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 22 GPa were measured using synchrotron radiation at the beam line BL-10A, Photon Factory, High Energy Accelerator Reasearch Organization, Tukuba, Japan. The modified MerrillBassett type diamond anvil pressure cell was used. The 4:1 fluid mixture of methanol and ethanol was used for pressure medium. The compressibility of the unit cell is close to the compressibility of the $\mathrm{MO}_{6}$ octahedron. The mean Si-O distance stay almost constant up to 7.9 GPa (Fig. 1). The compression of the crystal structure is governed by the compression of $\mathrm{MO}_{6}$ octahedron, being consistent to the fact that the bulk modulus is affected significantly by the substitution of Mg by 2 H . The octahedral shared edges are compressed more than the unshared edges, keeping the edge lengths of $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}$ tetrahedron almost constant. Based on the assumption that the vacant octahedral sites are separated each other with equal distances, the maximum $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ content was obtained from the configuration with minimum separation distances (Fig. 2). The maximum $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ contents were thus estimated to be $3.3 \mathrm{wt} \%$.

| $P$ (GPa) | 0.00 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 7.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lattice parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{u}\left({ }^{(1)}\right.$ | 8.065(1) | 8.014(1) | $7.996(2)$ | 7.993(2) | 7.962(1) |
| $V\left(A^{3}\right)$ | 524.6(1) | 514.6 (3) | 511.2(3) | 510.6 (4) | 504.8(3) |
| Wavelength ( $\AA$ ) | 0.6998 | 0.7017 | 0.6958 | 0.6961 | 0.7019 |
| Radiation | Synchrotron | Synchrotron | Synchrotron | Synchrotron | Synchrotron |
| Maximum $2 \theta\left({ }^{\circ}\right.$ ) | 70.6 | 85.9 | 86.2 | 89.5 | 88.5 |
| No. of $f_{6}$ measured | 390 | 928 | 1071 | 1067 | 1077 |
| Independent $I_{0}$ used | $74^{\text {a }}$ | $64^{\text {b }}$ | $50^{\text {b }}$ | $53{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $55^{\text {b }}$ |
| $R(\%)$ | 5.3 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 4.8 |
| Atomic parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| M site ( $\left.\mathrm{Mg}_{0.98} \square_{0.02}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| $B(e q)$ | 0.353(1) | $0.655(1)$ | $0.727(2)$ | 1.174(2) | 0.710(1) |
| T site ( $\mathrm{Si}_{1, \ldots 0}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 |
| $E(e q)$ | $0.421(1)$ | $0.559(1)$ | 0.686(1) | 0.959(1) | 0.586(1) |
| Oxygen site |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | $0.2431(3)$ | 0.2428(5) | $0.2437(7)$ | 0.2441(6) | 0.2444(4) |
| $E(\mathrm{eq})$ | 0.650(1) | $0.594(1)$ | $0.601(2)$ | 0.793(2) | 0.616(1) |



Fig. 1. Mean Mg-O distance, lattice constant and mean SiO distance versus pressure.


Fig. 2. Minimum separation distance $d(=5.703 \AA)$ of vacant octahedra.

## References

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