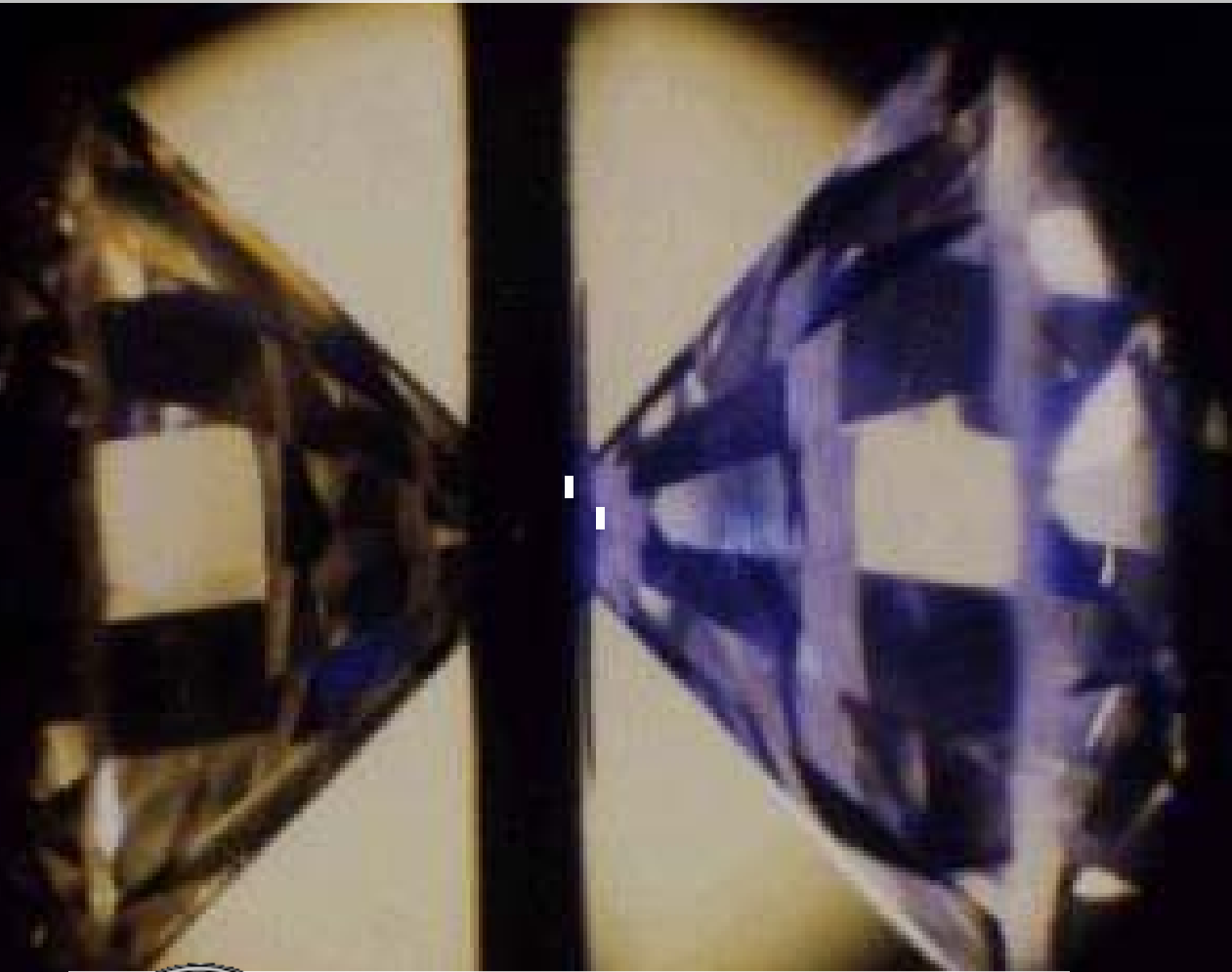


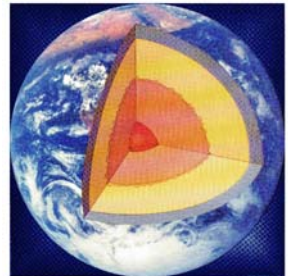
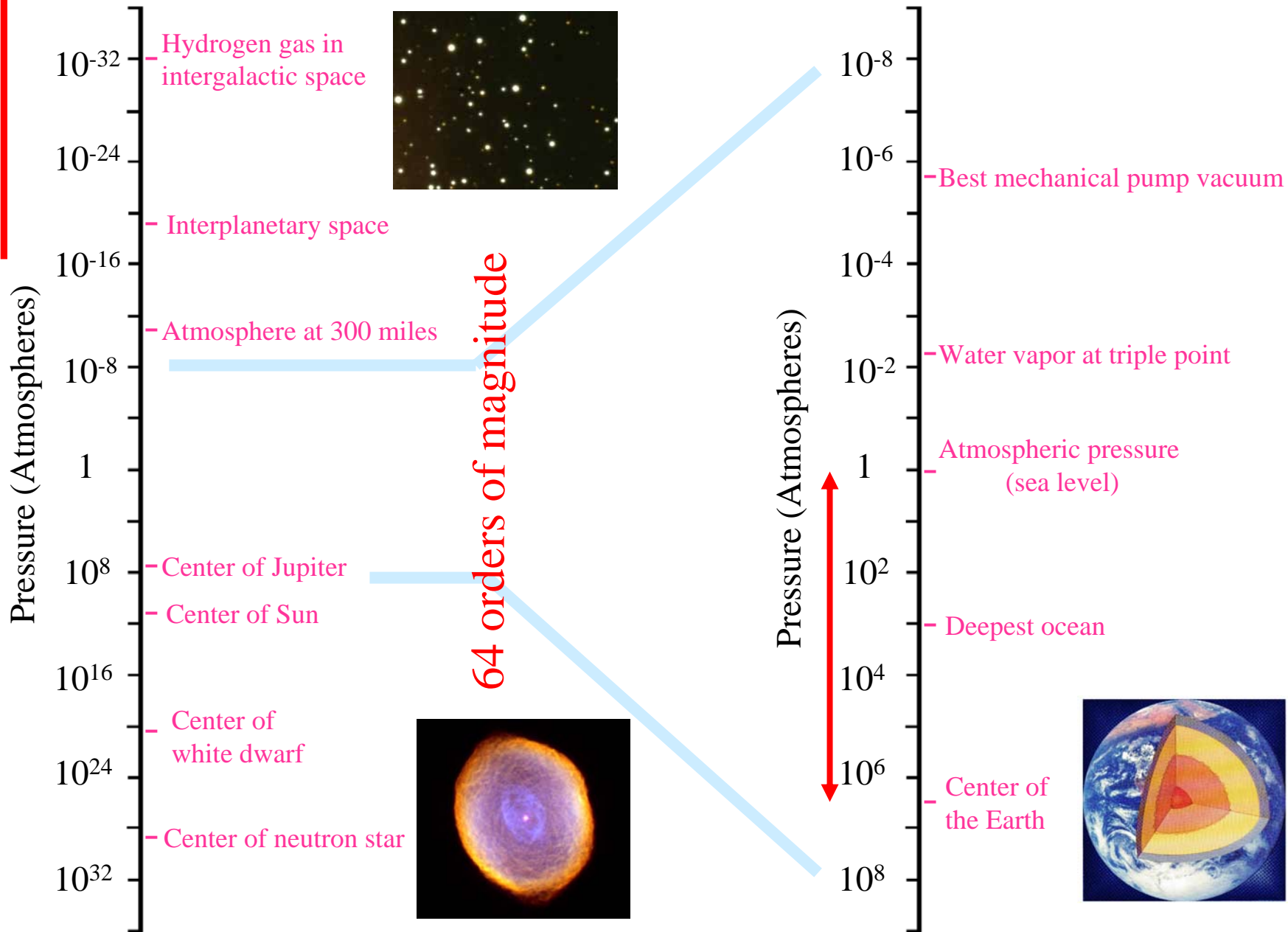
# High-Pressure Synergetic Consortium-- A New Approach to HP Research at Synchrotrons



**Ho-kwang Mao**  
*Geophysical Lab.*  
*Carnegie Institution*

# RANGE OF PRESSURE IN THE UNIVERSE

1 GPa =  $10^9 \text{N/m}^2 = 10^4 \text{ bar}$



64 orders of magnitude

# Scientific Challenges at High Pressure

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## General HP Science

- *Terapascal pressures*
- *Electron volt temperature*
- *Fundamental properties at HP*

## Chemistry and Crystallography

- *Chemical reactivity and affinity*
  - *Bonding and stereochemistry*
  - *Ionic radii and atomic coordination*
- Novel incommensurate structures*

## Geosciences

- *Micro-nano mineralogy*
  - *Deep Earth geochemistry*
    - *Mission to the core*
- Geodynamics and seismology*

## Physics and Astrophysics

- *Dense, hot hydrogen at high P-T*
  - *Metallic hydrogen at low T*
- *Ices in giant planets & satellites*
  - *Free electron gas*
- *Metals and superconductivity*
- *Strongly correlated systems*

## Materials Science

- *Creating novel materials*
- *Superhard diamond and beyond*
  - *Hydrogen storage*
  - *Magnetic materials*
- *Stockpile Stewardship Science*
  - *Bio-materials*



# High-pressure synchrotron research -- Four decades of HP operation modes

---

- 1980s Non-dedicated beamlines for HP users
- 1990s Dedicated HP diffraction beamline (e.g., X17c, NSLS)
- 2000s Dedicated HP multi-technique beamlines (e.g., HPCAT)
- Future Integrated facility -- optimized HP experiments at facility-wide, specialized beamlines

## High-Pressure Phase Diagram and Equation of State of Solid Helium from Single-Crystal X-Ray Diffraction to 23.3 GPa

H. K. Mao,<sup>(1)</sup> R. J. Hemley,<sup>(1)</sup> Y. Wu,<sup>(2)</sup> A. P. Jephcoat,<sup>(1)</sup> L. W. Finger,<sup>(1)</sup> C. S. Zha,<sup>(1)</sup>  
and W. A. Bassett<sup>(3)</sup>

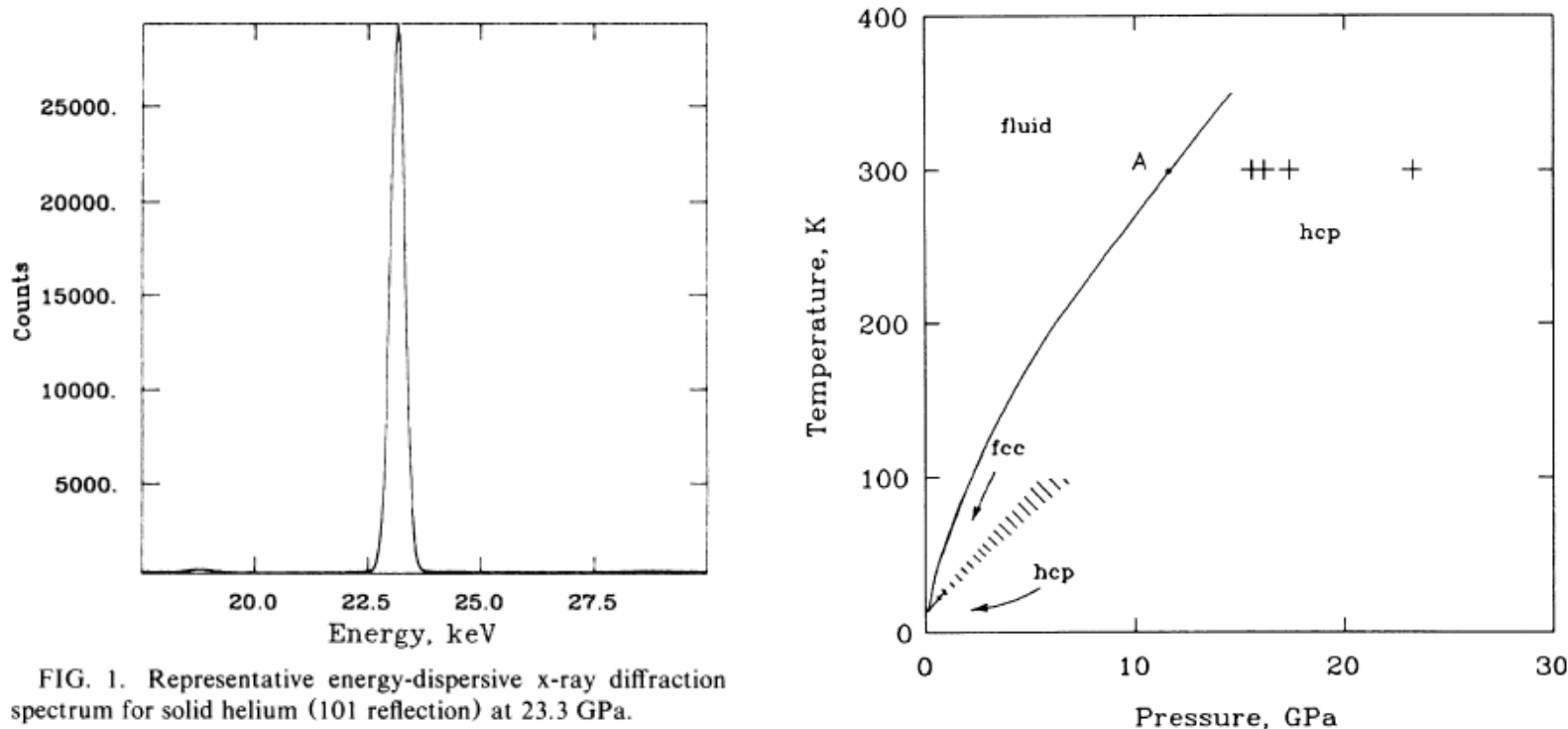


FIG. 1. Representative energy-dispersive x-ray diffraction spectrum for solid helium (101 reflection) at 23.3 GPa.

- Four data points took 28 days at A-3 Beamline of CHESS
- Showed solid helium was hcp and provided unit cell info.



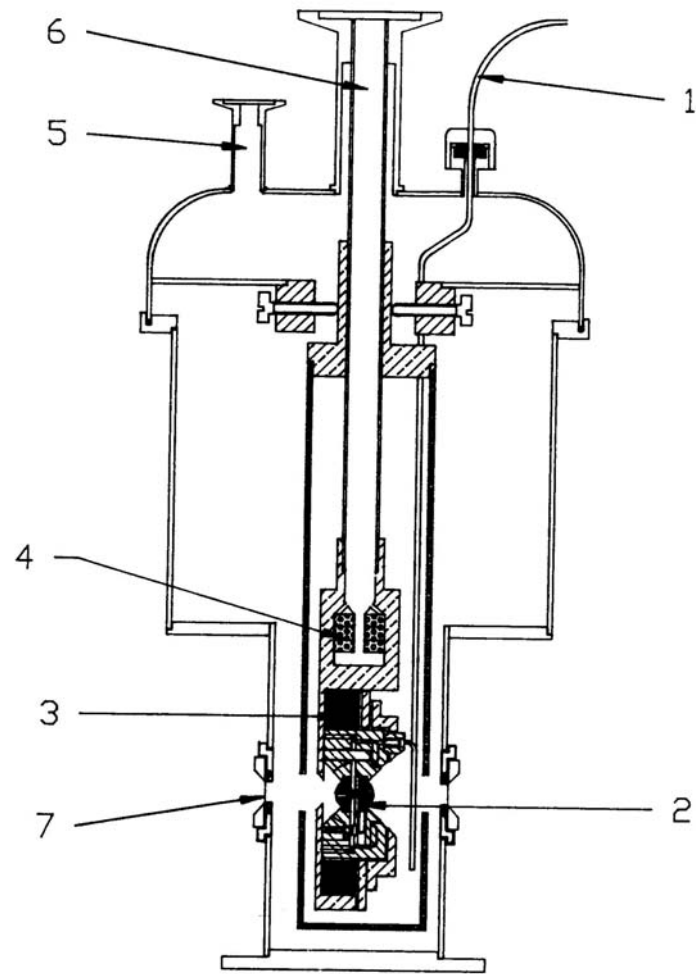
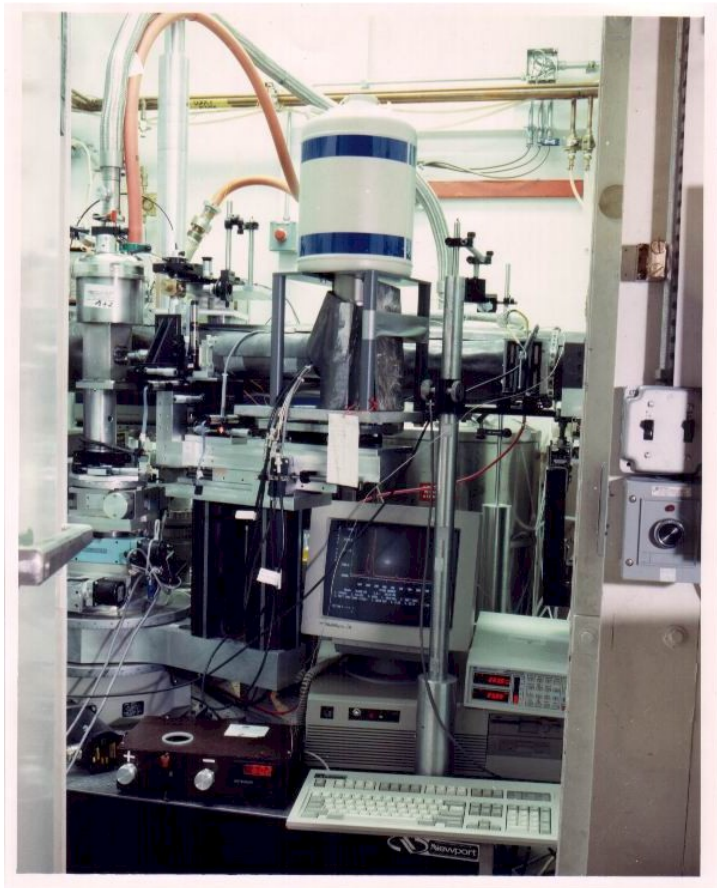
## X17c superconductor beamline Trailblazer for HP Research



- Dedicated high-pressure XRD beamline
  - Dedicated high-pressure IR beamline
  - Advancing multimegaber XRD
  - Integration of XRD and laser-heating at high  $P$ - $T$
  - Double-sided laser heating
  - Resistive heating and XRD above 100 GPa-1300 K
  - Integration of HP XRD, IR, on-line Raman at cryogenic T
  - Radial diffraction for HP elasticity tensor and rheology
  - Single crystal diffraction above 60 GPa
- but limited to x-ray diffraction**

## High pressure and low temperature

Cryogenic system had been setup at X17C and X17B for high pressure and low temperature experiments.

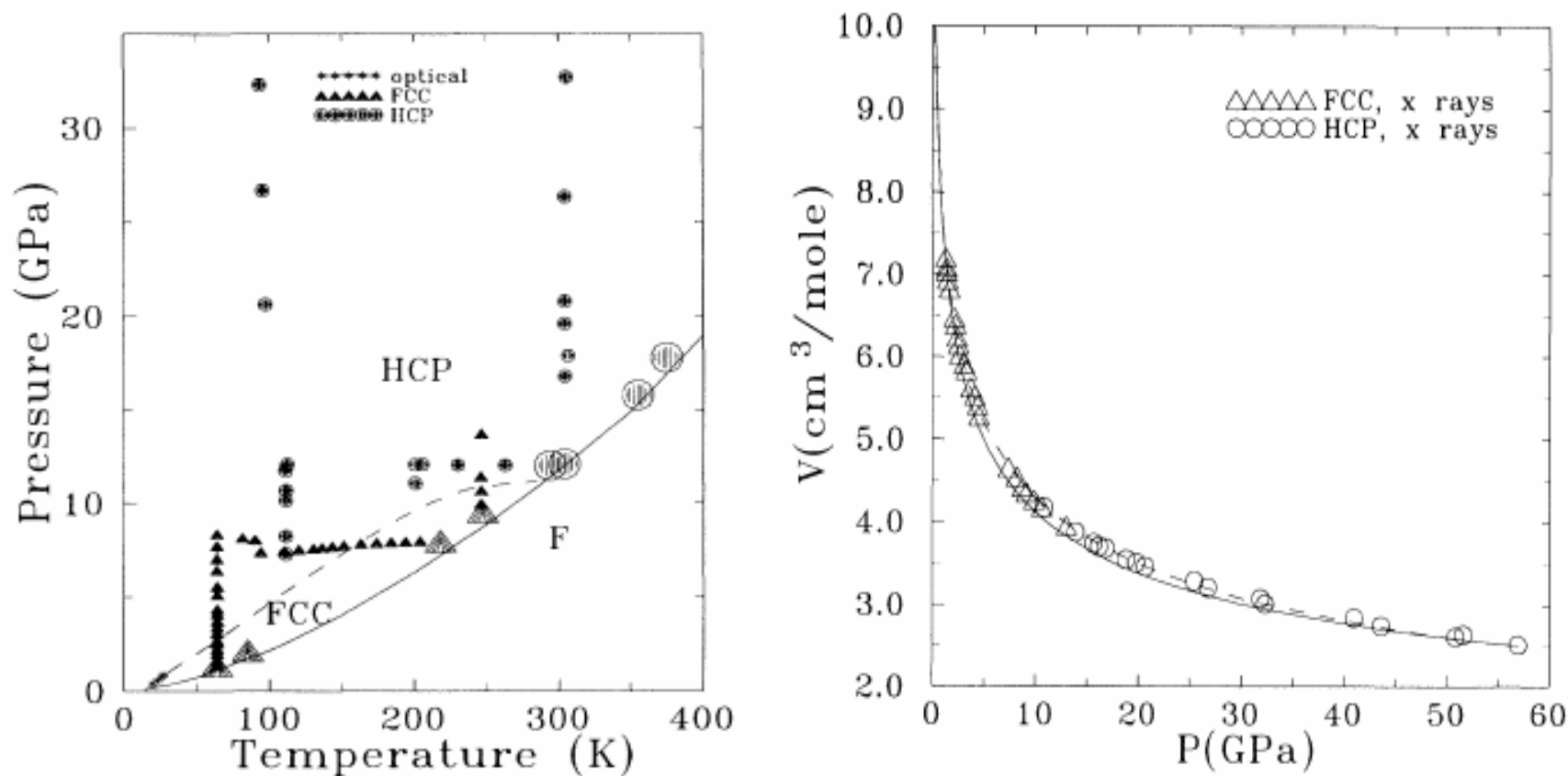


R. LeToullec et al, High pressure research,6,379-388,1992

Membrane DAC on a c circle in Dewar

## Equation of State and Phase Diagram of Solid $^4\text{He}$ from Single-Crystal X-ray Diffraction over a Large $P$ - $T$ Domain

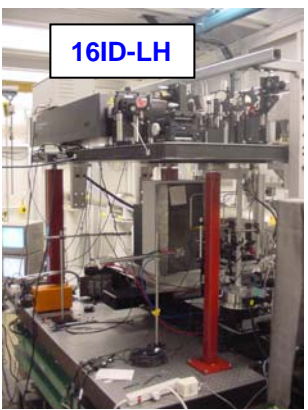
P. Loubeyre, R. LeToullec, and J. P. Pinceaux    H. K. Mao, J. Hu, and R. J. Hemley



High  $P$ - $T$  x-ray diffraction of He (46-400K, up to 58 GPa) at X17C, NSLS.

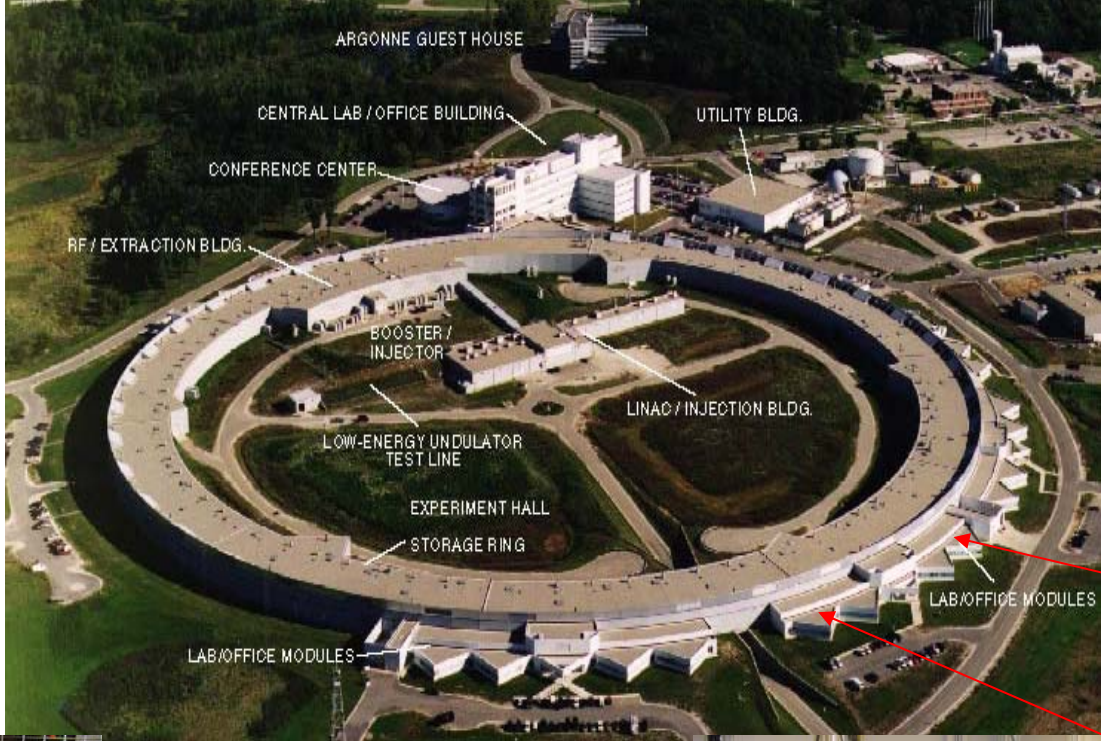


# 2000 -- Dedicated *HP* multi-technique beamlines



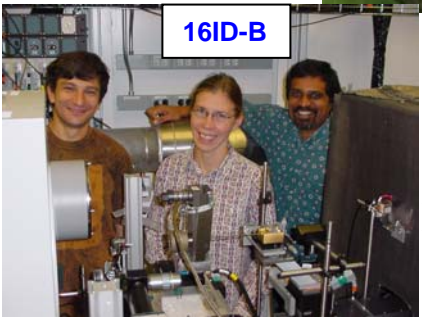
16ID-LH

DAC laser-heating and x-ray diffraction



GSECARS Sector 13

HPCAT Sector 16

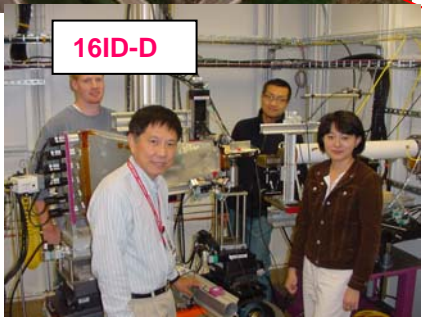


16ID-B

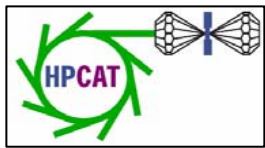
DAC X-ray diffraction

## Advanced Photon Source at Argonne National Lab

DAC X-ray spectroscopy



16ID-D

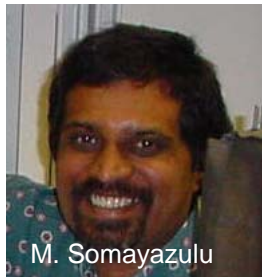


# The High Pressure Collaborative Access Team project at the Advanced Photon Source

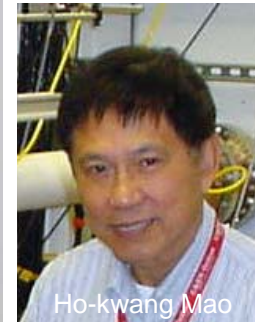
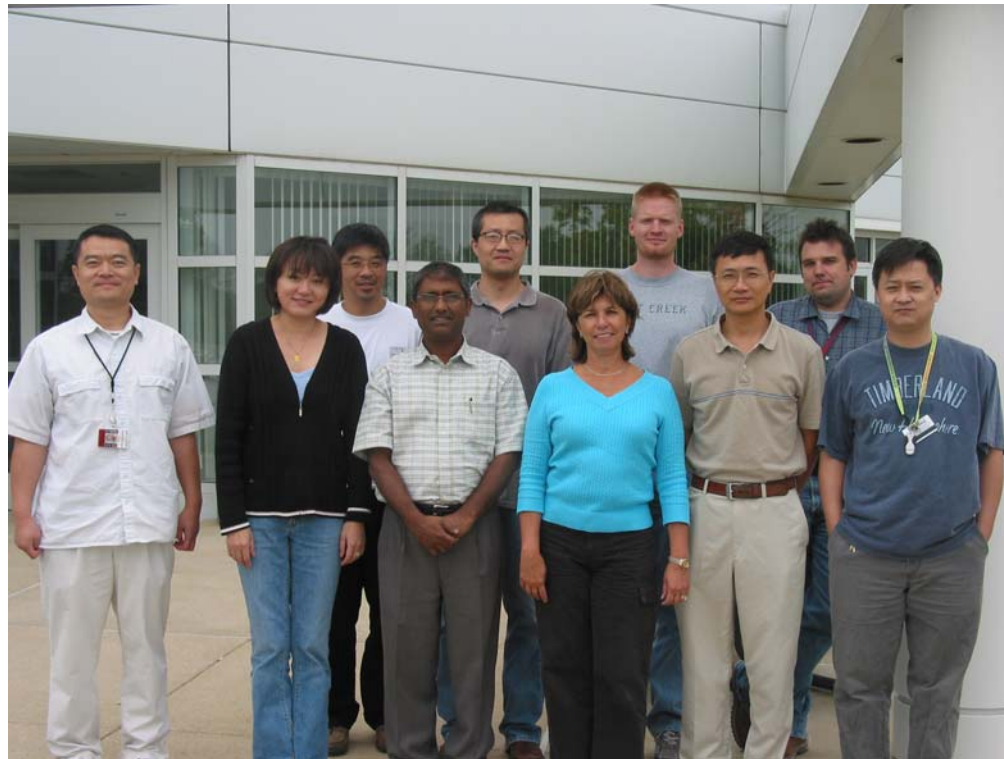
Beamline scientists enable the HP-SR development



Daniel Hausermann



M. Somayazulu



Ho-kwang Mao

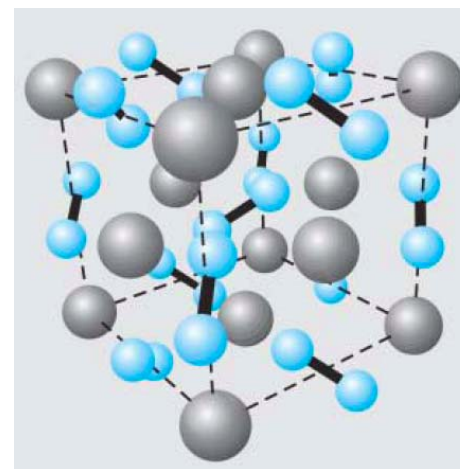
# New class of metal nitrides could lead to more durable semiconductors

[www.chemie.de/news](http://www.chemie.de/news)

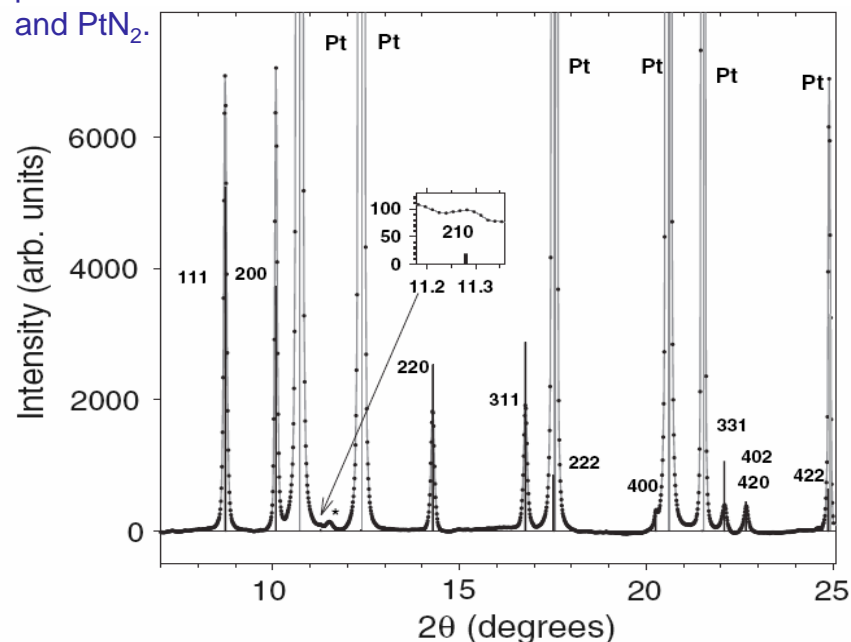
A novel class of nitrides made from noble metals was synthesized under extreme conditions. Using a diamond anvil cell to create high pressures and a laser to create high temperatures, the first bulk nitride of the noble metal iridium was created. By combining x-ray diffraction measurements at HPCAT with first-principle theoretical modeling, the structure and bulk modulus of platinum nitride have been determined. The results could prove useful in semiconductor, superconductor and corrosion-resistant devices by making materials more durable and reliable.

**J. C. Crowhurst, *et al.*, Synthesis and characterization of the nitrides of platinum and iridium, *Science*, 311, 1275 (2006)**

PtN<sub>2</sub> in pyrite structure

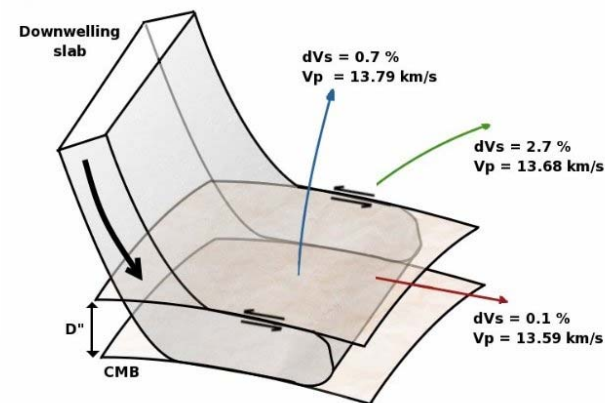
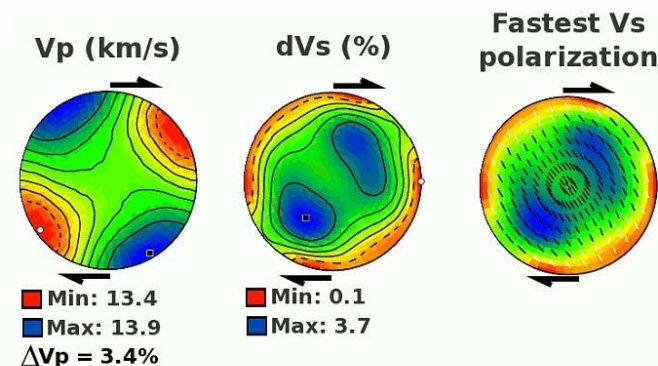
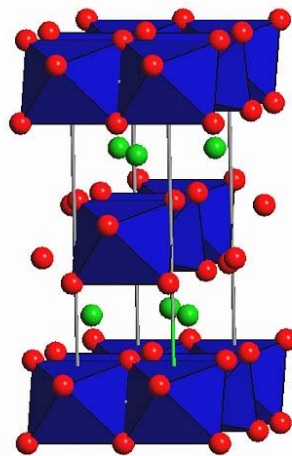


Powder x-ray diffraction pattern of Pt and PtN<sub>2</sub>.



## Seismic Anisotropy in D'' Layer

Sebastien Merkel and colleagues from U. C. Berkeley, Princeton U., and Carnegie Institution reported plastic behavior of  $\text{MgGeO}_3$  post-perovskite, an analog for the main constituent in the D'' layer deep at the Earth's core-mantle boundary. They monitored the development of lattice preferred orientations in x-ray diffraction experiment above 100 GPa at HPCAT, and discovered that (100) and (110) slip dominate the plastic deformation of post-perovskite. The results give a new interpretation to the D'' seismic anisotropy – the splitting of horizontally and vertically polarized seismic waves.



**Contribution of silicate p-Pv to seismic anisotropy in D'' after 20% deformation in shear**

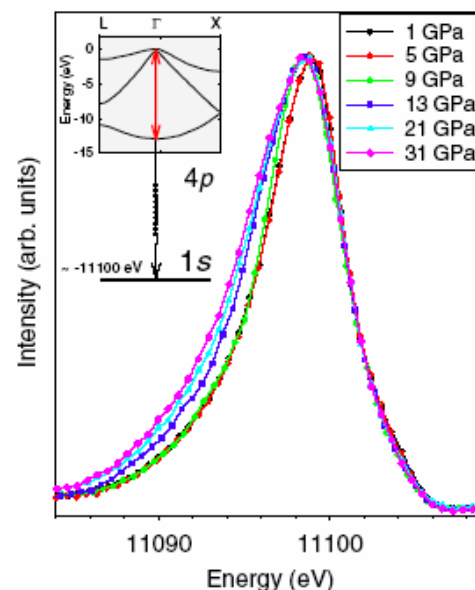
**S. Merkel *et al.*, Plastic deformation of  $\text{MgGeO}_3$  post-perovskite at lower mantle pressures, *Science* 311, 644 (2006)**

# Valence Band Width Near Pressure-Induced Metallization of Ge

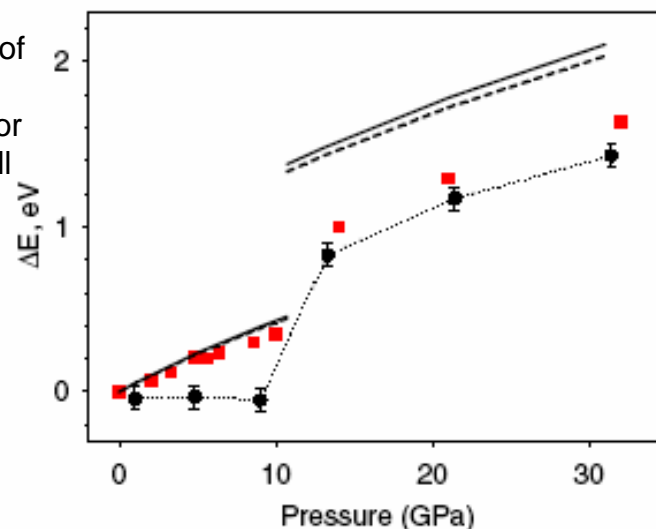
Pressure causes drastic changes in electronic bandwidth and band gap, and leads to metallization of solids. New high-pressure x-ray emission spectroscopy technique developed at HPCAT has been used to probe the valence-band emission line in Ge from  $4p$  states to  $1s$  core state ( $K_{\beta 2}$  at 11100.8 eV). The band widths for the semiconductor phase below 10 GPa and the metallic phase at higher pressures are determined, and the results are used to guide theoretical models beyond the current density-functional theory and the  $GW$  approximation.

**V. V. Struzhkin *et al.*, Valence band x-ray emission spectroscopy of compressed germanium, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 96, 137402 (2006)**

Valence-band emission spectra of Ge at high pressures



Valence-band width of Ge under pressure. Solid circles with error bars—experiment; all other symbols and curves -- theories

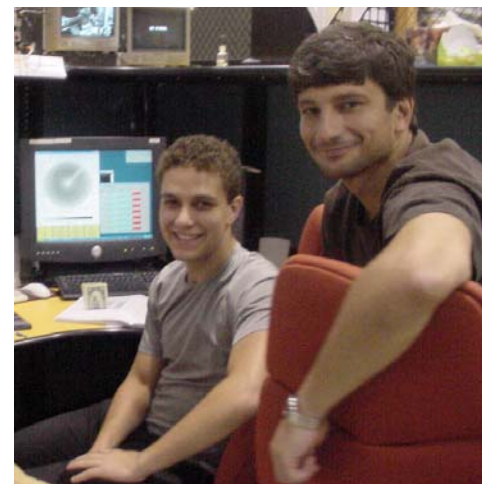


# Novel Osmium and Iridium Nitrides

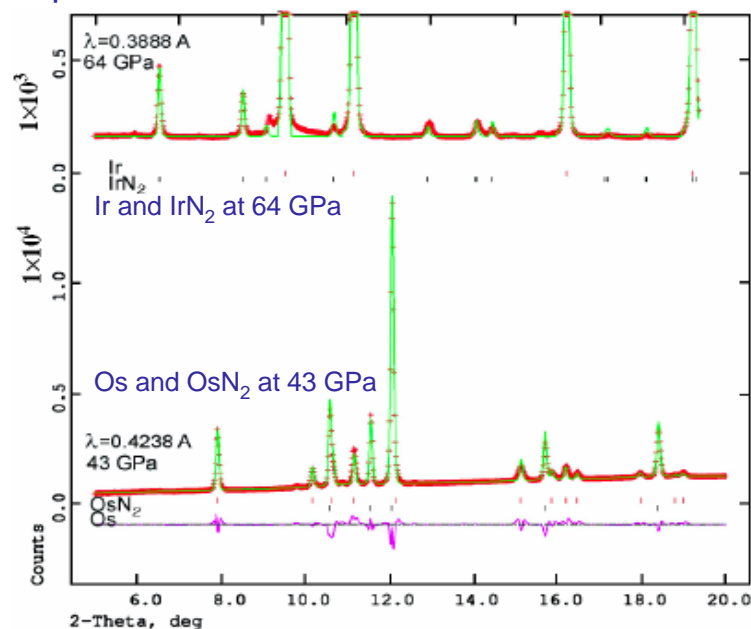
Carnegie summer undergraduate intern Andrea F. Young discovered two novel transition metal nitrides, IrN<sub>2</sub> and OsN<sub>2</sub>. Synchrotron x-ray diffraction at HPCAT was used to determine the structures of nitrides and the equations of state for both the parent metals as well as the newly synthesized materials. These new compounds have bulk moduli comparable with those of traditional superhard materials. *Ab initio* calculations indicate that both compounds have a metal:nitrogen stoichiometry of 1:2 and that nitrogen intercalates in the lattice of the parent metal in the form of singly bonded N-N units.

**A. F. Young *et. al.*, Synthesis of novel transition element nitrides IrN<sub>2</sub> and OsN<sub>2</sub>, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 96, 155501 (2006)**

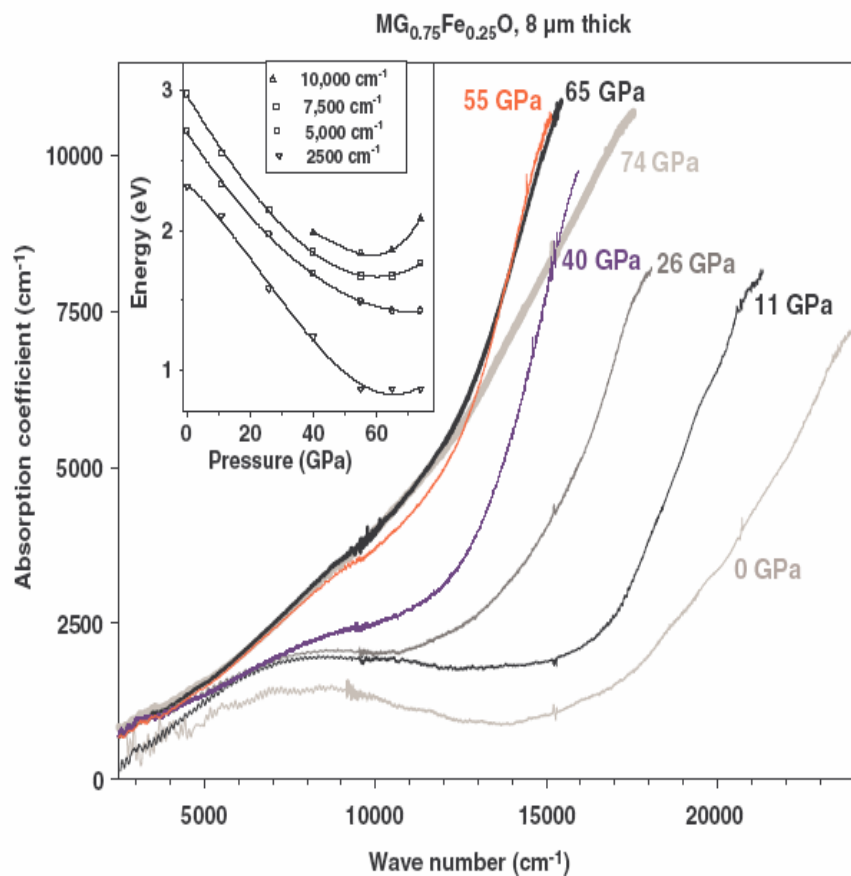
Intern Andrea Young (left) and mentor Eugene Gregoryanz (right) at HPCAT



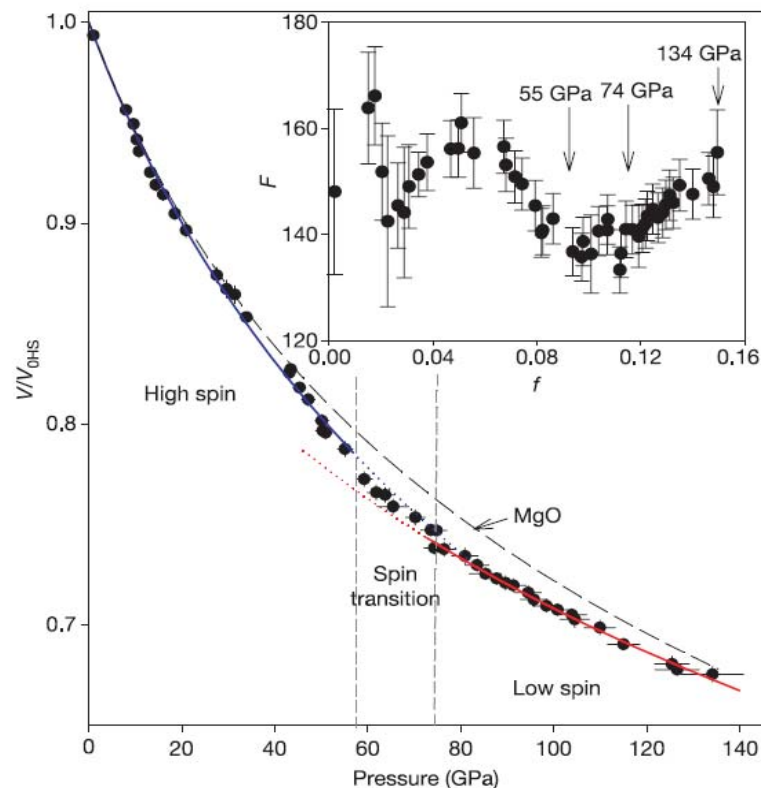
X-ray diffraction patterns



# Low-spin (Mg,Fe)O magnesiowüstite in the lower mantle

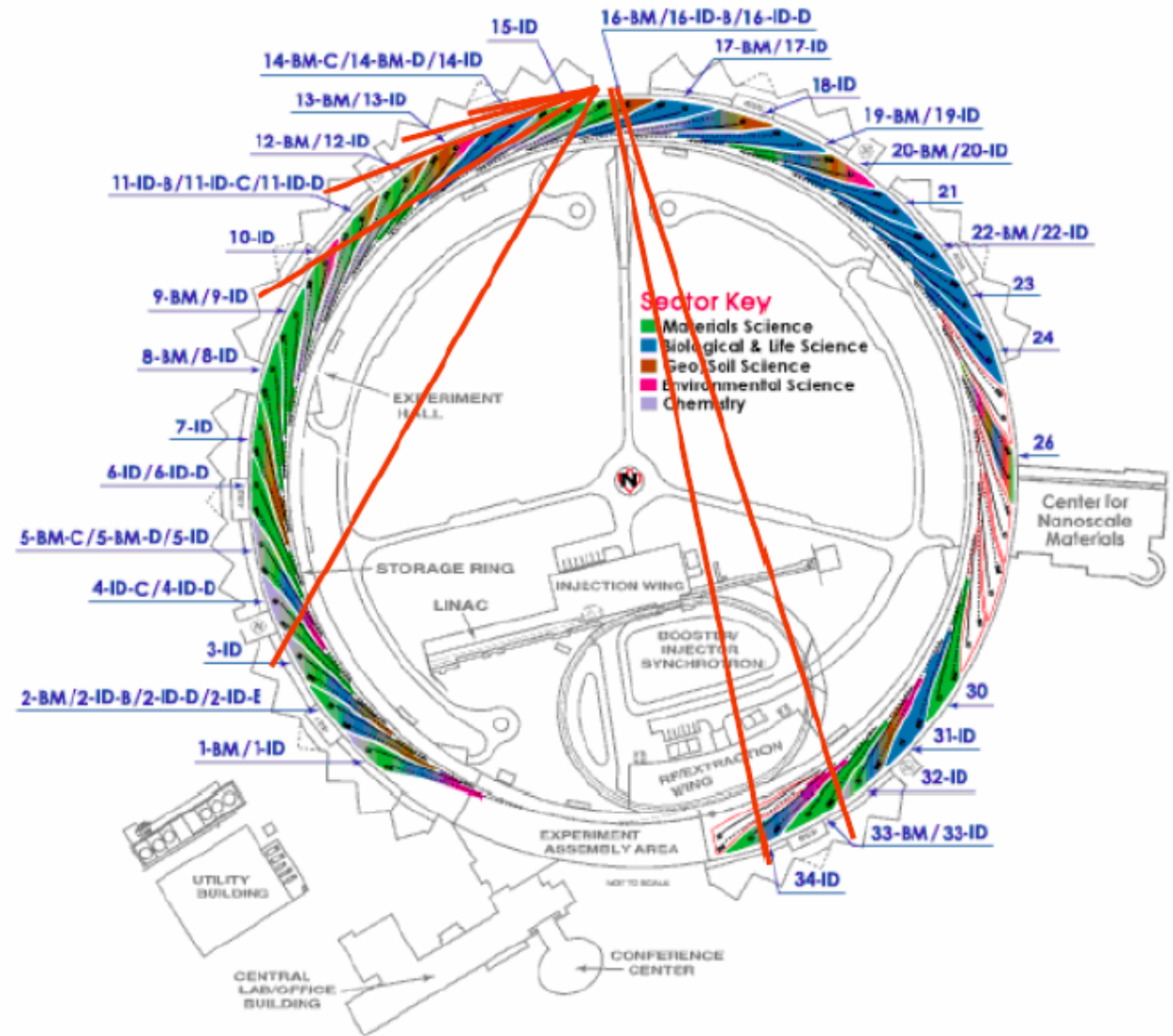


A. Goncharov, V. Struzhkin, S. Jacobsen,  
 Reduced low spin (Mg,Fe)O in the lower  
 mantle, *Science*. 312, 1205 (2006)



J-F Lin, Spin transition of iron in magnesio-  
 wüstite in the Earth's lower mantle" *Nature*  
 436, 377 (2005)

HP-CAT  
collaboration  
with other  
APS sectors  
has been very  
successful but  
enormous  
capabilities at  
APS has yet  
been  
tapped....







## APS Techniques Directory

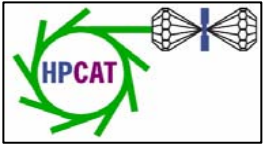
Technique	Beamline
<b>Absorption/Spectroscopy</b>	
Fluorescence spectroscopy	<a href="#">18-ID</a>
Photoemission spectroscopy (XPS)	<a href="#">4-ID-C</a>
X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS)	<a href="#">10-ID</a> , <a href="#">11-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">12-BM</a> , <a href="#">13-BM</a> , <a href="#">13-ID</a> , <a href="#">16-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">18-ID</a> , <a href="#">20-BM</a> , <a href="#">20-ID</a> , <a href="#">5-BM-D</a> , <a href="#">9-BM</a>
X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD)	<a href="#">4-ID-C</a> , <a href="#">4-ID-D</a>
<b>High Pressure</b>	
Diamond Anvil Cell (DAC)	<a href="#">13-BM</a> , <a href="#">13-ID</a> , <a href="#">16-ID-B</a>
Multi-Anvil Press (LVP)	<a href="#">13-BM</a> , <a href="#">13-ID</a>
<b>Imaging</b>	
EXAFS Microscopy	<a href="#">10-ID</a> , <a href="#">18-ID</a> , <a href="#">20-ID</a>
Micro fluorescence	<a href="#">18-ID</a> , <a href="#">2-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">2-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">2-ID-E</a> , <a href="#">20-ID</a>
Microprobe	<a href="#">13-ID</a> , <a href="#">2-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">20-ID</a> , <a href="#">34-ID</a> , <a href="#">7-ID</a>
Phase contrast imaging	<a href="#">1-ID</a> , <a href="#">2-BM</a> , <a href="#">2-ID-B</a>
Photoemission electron microscopy (PEEM)	<a href="#">4-ID-C</a>
Tomography	<a href="#">13-BM</a> , <a href="#">2-BM</a> , <a href="#">5-BM-C</a>
Topography	<a href="#">33-BM</a>

## Protein Crystallography

Macromolecular crystallography	<a href="#">14-BM-C</a> , <a href="#">14-BM-D</a> , <a href="#">14-ID</a> , <a href="#">17-ID</a> , <a href="#">19-BM</a> , <a href="#">19-ID</a> , <a href="#">22-ID</a> , <a href="#">31-ID</a> , <a href="#">5-ID</a> , <a href="#">8-BM</a>
Multi wavelength anomalous dispersion (MAD)	<a href="#">14-BM-D</a> , <a href="#">14-ID</a> , <a href="#">17-ID</a> , <a href="#">19-BM</a> , <a href="#">19-ID</a> , <a href="#">22-ID</a> , <a href="#">8-BM</a>

## Scattering

Anomalous and Resonant Scattering	<a href="#">15-ID</a> , <a href="#">33-ID</a> , <a href="#">4-ID-D</a>
Coherent x-ray scattering	<a href="#">2-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">34-ID</a> , <a href="#">8-ID</a>
Compton scattering	<a href="#">16-ID-B</a>
Diffraction anomalous fine structure (DAFS)	<a href="#">10-ID</a> , <a href="#">20-BM</a> , <a href="#">20-ID</a>
Fiber Diffraction	<a href="#">18-ID</a>
General Diffraction	<a href="#">11-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">12-BM</a> , <a href="#">2-BM</a> , <a href="#">20-BM</a> , <a href="#">20-ID</a> , <a href="#">33-BM</a> , <a href="#">33-ID</a>
High energy x-ray scattering	<a href="#">1-ID</a> , <a href="#">11-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">11-ID-C</a> , <a href="#">5-BM-D</a> , <a href="#">6-ID-D</a>
Inelastic scattering	<a href="#">13-ID</a> , <a href="#">16-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">3-ID</a> , <a href="#">33-ID</a>
Liquid scattering	<a href="#">15-ID</a> , <a href="#">6-ID</a> , <a href="#">9-ID</a>
Magnetic x-ray scattering	<a href="#">4-ID-C</a> , <a href="#">4-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">6-ID</a> , <a href="#">6-ID-D</a>
Micro - diffraction	<a href="#">13-ID</a> , <a href="#">16-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">18-ID</a> , <a href="#">2-BM</a> , <a href="#">2-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">34-ID</a>
Nuclear Resonant Scattering	<a href="#">16-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">3-ID</a>
Polymer	<a href="#">5-BM-D</a> , <a href="#">5-ID</a>
Powder diffraction	<a href="#">1-BM</a> , <a href="#">12-BM</a> , <a href="#">16-ID-B</a> , <a href="#">33-BM</a> , <a href="#">5-BM-C</a> , <a href="#">5-ID</a> , <a href="#">6-ID</a> , <a href="#">6-ID-D</a>
Reflectivity	<a href="#">1-BM</a>
Single crystal diffraction	<a href="#">33-BM</a>
Small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS)	<a href="#">12-ID</a> , <a href="#">15-ID</a> , <a href="#">18-ID</a> , <a href="#">33-ID</a> , <a href="#">5-ID</a> , <a href="#">8-ID</a> , <a href="#">9-ID</a>
Surface diffraction	<a href="#">33-ID</a> , <a href="#">6-ID</a>
Time-resolved x-ray scattering	<a href="#">14-ID</a> , <a href="#">15-ID</a> , <a href="#">18-ID</a> , <a href="#">6-ID-D</a> , <a href="#">7-ID</a> , <a href="#">8-ID</a>
Ultra-small Angle X-ray Scattering	<a href="#">33-ID</a>
Wide angle x-ray scattering (WAXS)	<a href="#">15-ID</a> , <a href="#">8-ID</a>



... but beamline scientists' main obligations are to build, maintain, operate, and support users. Little time for HP-SR development at other beamlines



Arunkumar Bommannavar

Paul Chow

Yang Ding

Daniel Hausermann

Michael Hu

Peter Liermann

Haozhe Liu

Yue Meng

Veronica O'Connor

Eric Rod

Guoyin Shen

GL/CDAC

Russell Hemley

Ho-kwang Mao

Stephen Gramsch

Malcolm Nicol – UNLV

Choong-Shik Yoo – LLNL

Murli Manghnani – U Hawaii

Former staff:

Daniel Errandonea

Maddury Somayazulu

Users attempting to develop novel experiments at other beamlines are facing the same challenge as in the first decade.

# HPSynC

A team similar to a beamline, not working as beamline scientists but bridging...

- **Scientific disciplines and community**
- **High  $P$ - $T$  vessels**
- **Analytic probes and facilities**

Retrospective facility-wide coordination is difficult at existing facility.

It should be built in at the planning stage, such as ERL and NSLS-II

