



**Argonne**  
NATIONAL  
LABORATORY

*... for a brighter future*



U.S. Department  
of Energy

UChicago ►  
Argonne<sub>LLC</sub>



**Office of  
Science**  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

A U.S. Department of Energy laboratory  
managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC



## ***“High energy x-ray glass diffraction at high pressure & temperature”***

Chris Benmore

X-ray Science Division, Argonne National Lab. &  
Dept. of Physics, Arizona State University.



# Order within Disorder

## Talk Outline

- History and current beamlines
- Structure factors and Distribution functions
- Simulation – RMC, EPSR and MD

- High pressure :

Amorphous ice,  $\text{GeSe}_2$ ,  $\text{BeF}_2$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$

- High temperature : Aerodynamic levitation

Forsterite glass, liquid  $\text{SiO}_2$ , alumino-silicates,  $\text{CaSiO}_3$



A formation of skydivers illustrates order on an intermediate length scale.

P.S. Salmon *Nature Materials*  
1, 87–88 (2002)

## A brief history

### **"X-Ray Determination of Structure of Glass"**

B. E. Warren *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* 17 (1934) 249.

Gamma Ray diffraction :

### **"New experimental studies of the structure of fluids"**

P.A. Egelstaff, *Adv. Chem. Phys.* 53 (1983) 1.

Synchrotron radiation :

### **"Amorphous silica studied by high energy X-ray diffraction "** H.F.

Poulsen, J. Neufeind, H.-B. Neumann, J.R. Schneider and M.D. Zeidler, *J. Non-Cryst. Sol.* 188 (1995) 63.

### **"Effects of very high pressures on Glass"**

P.W. Bridgman and I. Simon  
*J. Applied Physics* 24 (1953) 405.

### **"X-ray diffraction from levitated liquids"**

S. Krishnan and D.L. Price  
*J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* 12 (2000) R145.

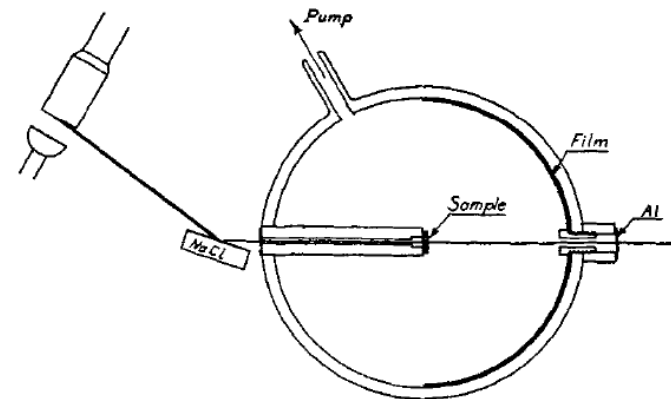


FIG. 1.—Vacuum camera with monochromator for making X-ray diffraction patterns of glass.

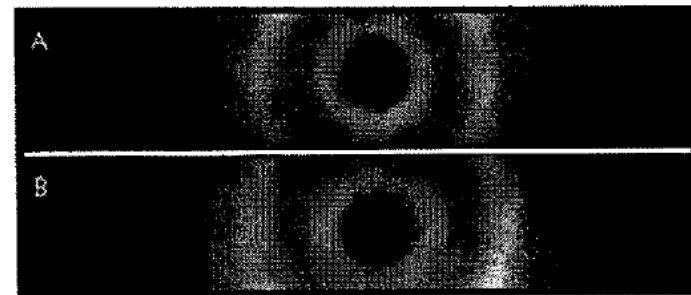
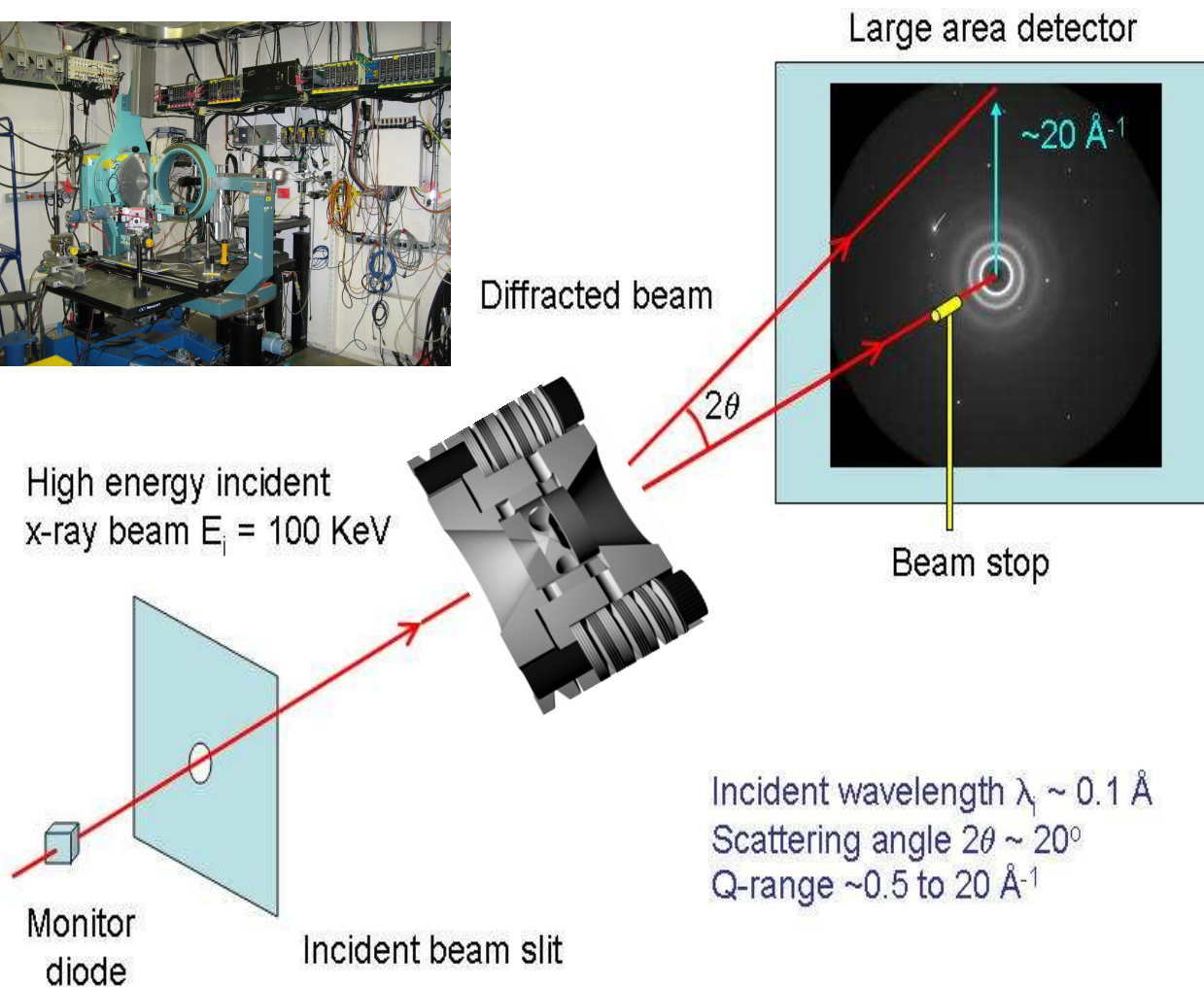
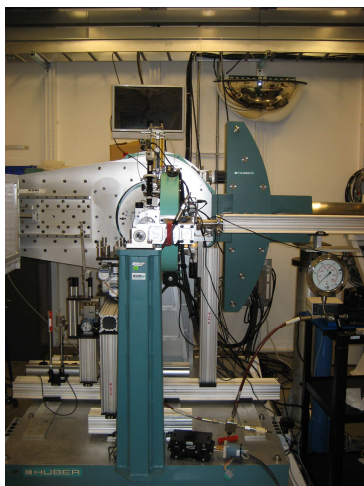
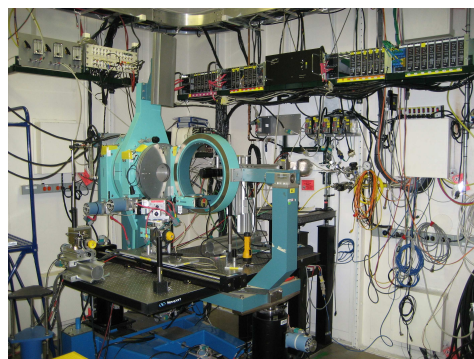


FIG. 9. X-ray diffraction patterns of vitreous silica before compression (A) and after compression to density 17.5 percent

# Some high energy x-ray beamlines at APS

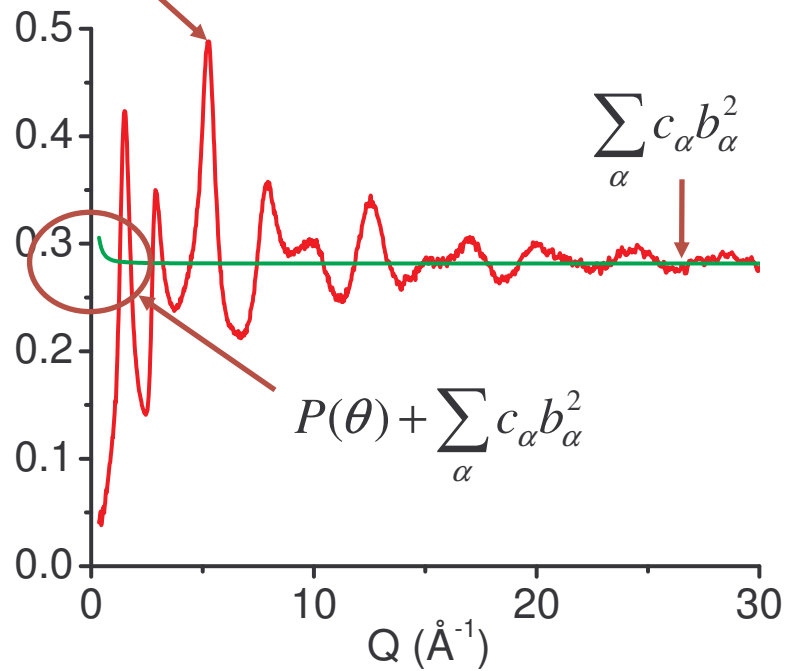




# Total scattering

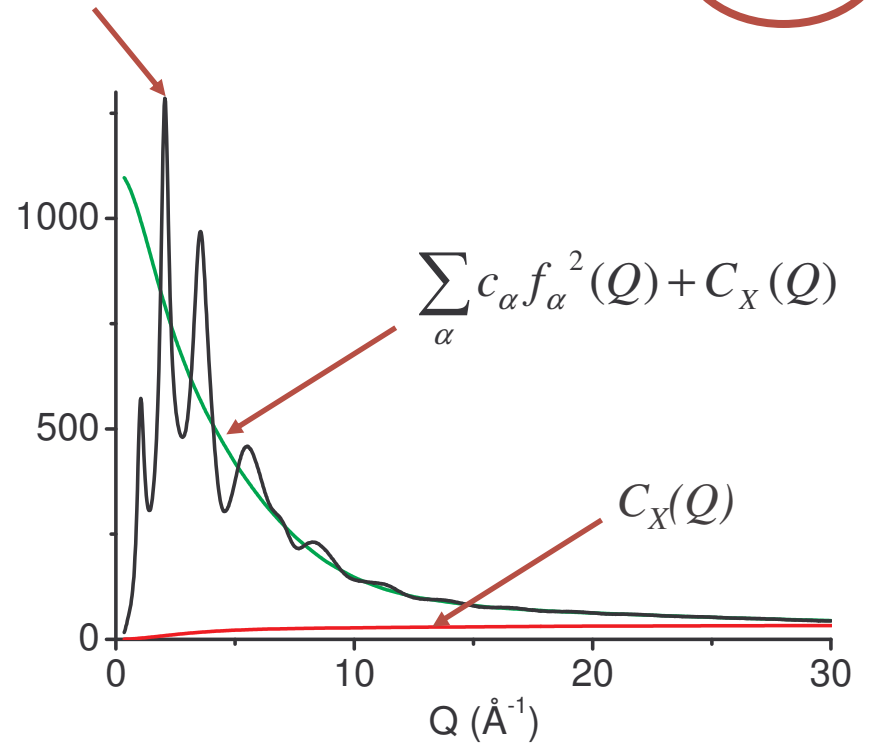
## Neutron

$$\frac{d\sigma_N}{d\Omega} = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha}^2 + P(\theta) + F_N(Q)$$

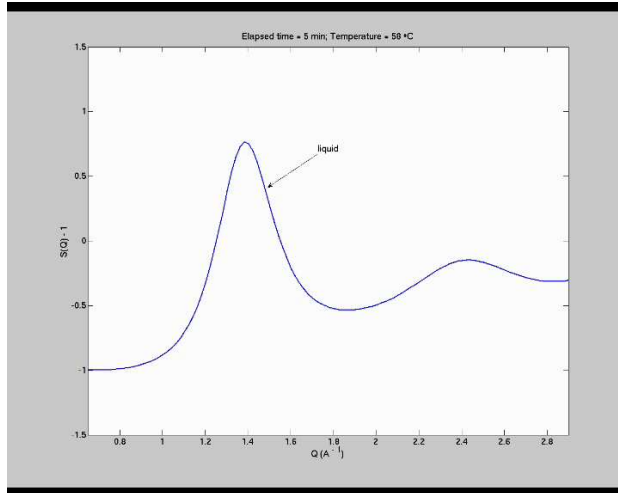


## X-ray

$$\frac{d\sigma_X}{d\Omega} = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} f_{\alpha}^2(Q) + C_X(Q) + I_X(Q)$$

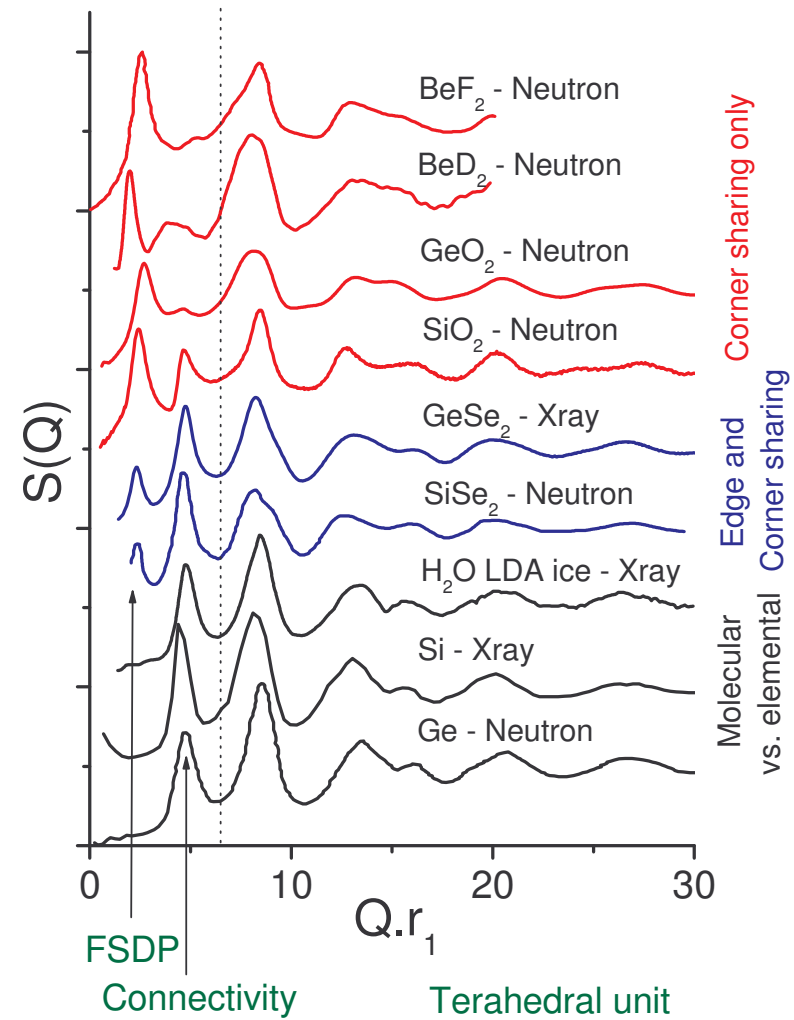


# Network Glasses

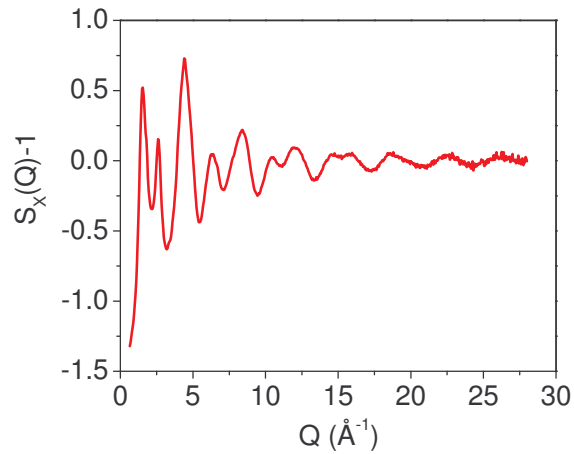


*Intermediate range chemical ordering in amorphous and liquid water, Si and Ge.*  
C.J. Benmore *et al.* PRB 72 (2005) 132201.

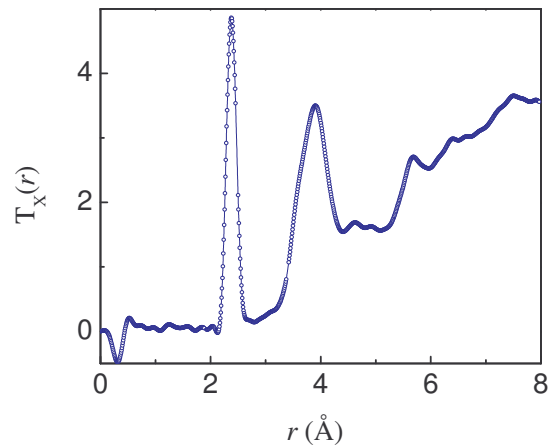
*Compositional changes of the first sharp diffraction peak in binary selenide glasses*  
E. Bychkov, C.J. Benmore, and D.L. Price  
PRB 72 (2005) 172107.



## Distribution functions



F.T.

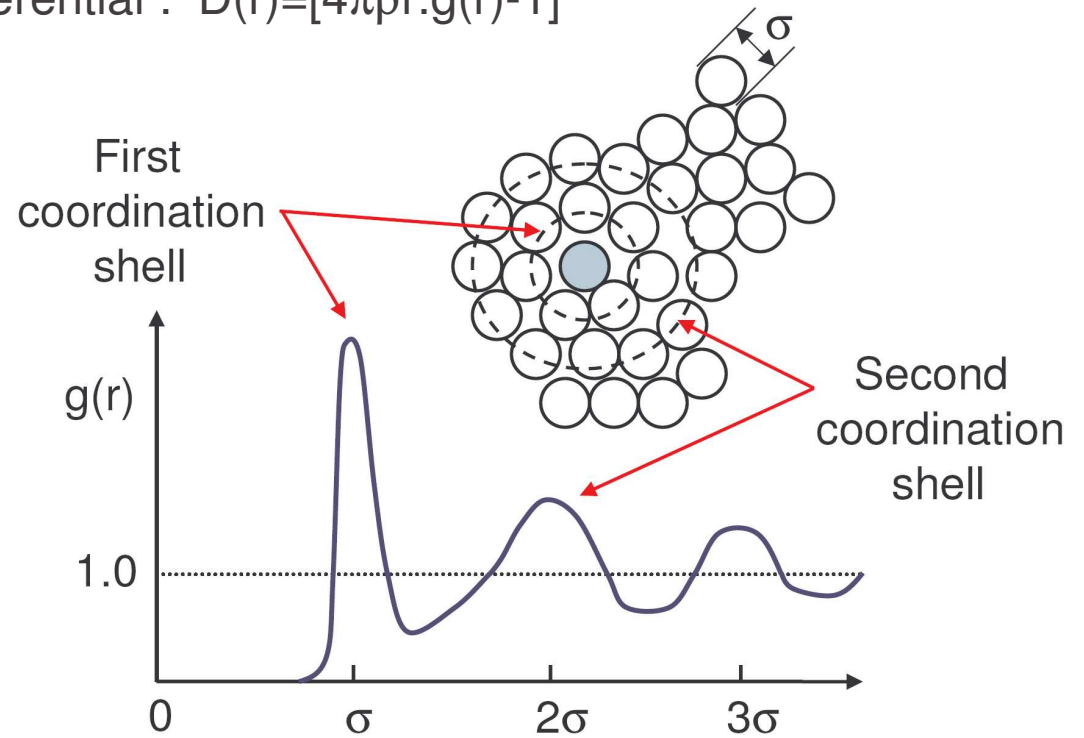


$$g(r) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi^2 \rho r} \int Q i(Q) M(Q) \sin(Qr) dQ$$

Fourier Transformation

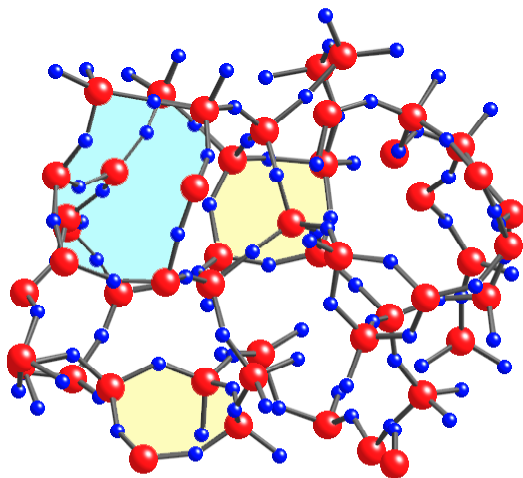
Total :  $T(r) = 4\pi r \cdot g(r)$

Differential :  $D(r) = [4\pi r \cdot g(r) - 1]$



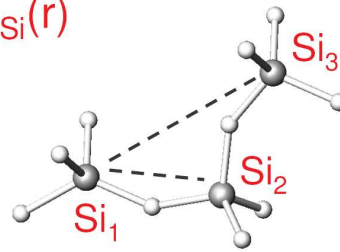
# Partial Pair Distribution Functions

- Vitreous Silica

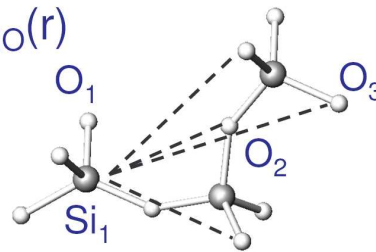


Courtesy of Shinji Kohara

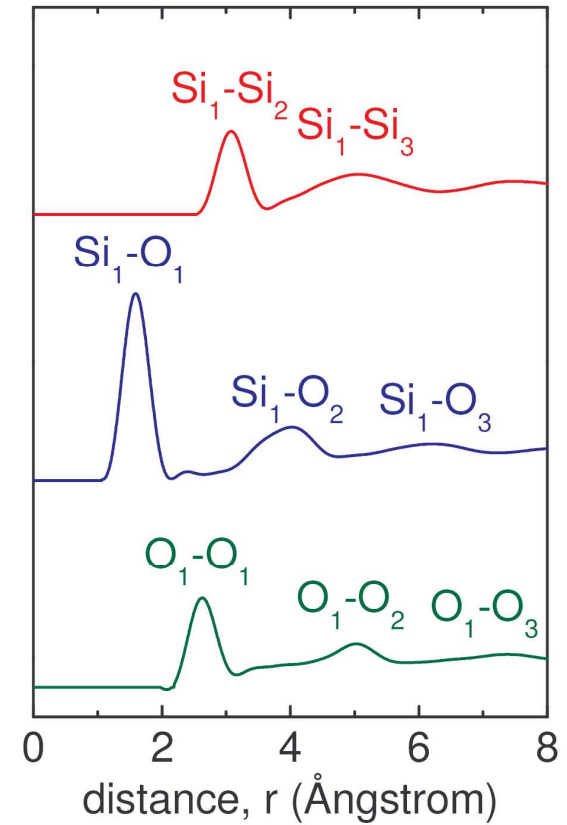
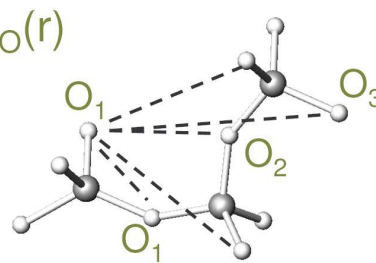
$g_{\text{SiSi}}(r)$



$g_{\text{SiO}}(r)$



$g_{\text{OO}}(r)$



*Intermediate range order in vitreous silica  
from a partial structure factor analysis.*

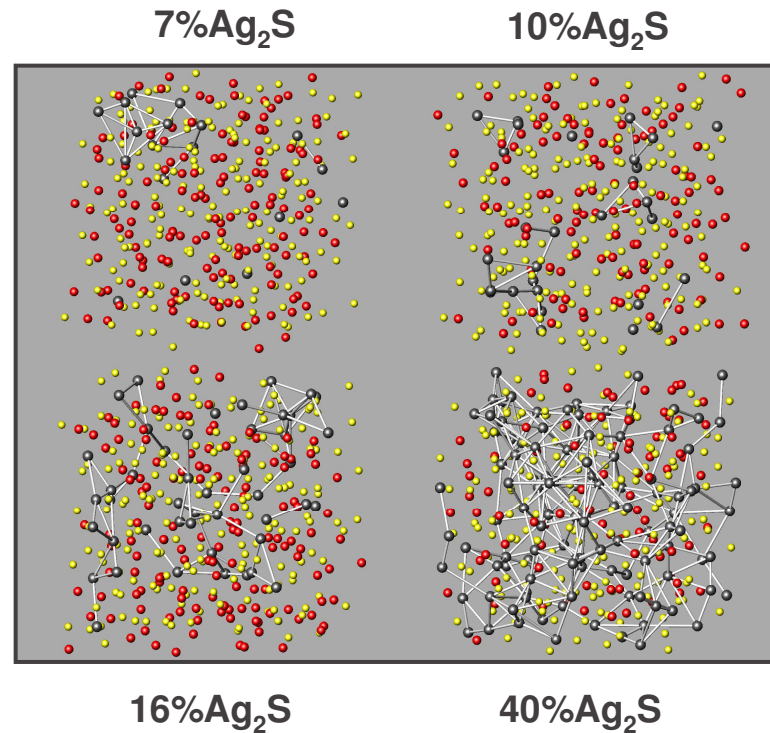
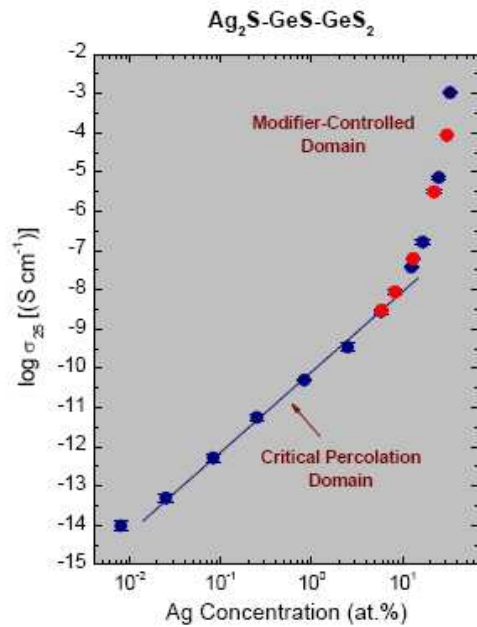
Q. Mei, C.J. Benmore, S. Sen, R. Sharma and  
J.L. Yarger. .PRB 78 (2008) 144204.



# Reverse Monte Carlo Simulation

- Fast ion conducting glasses

Ge: Red S: Yellow Ag: Silver



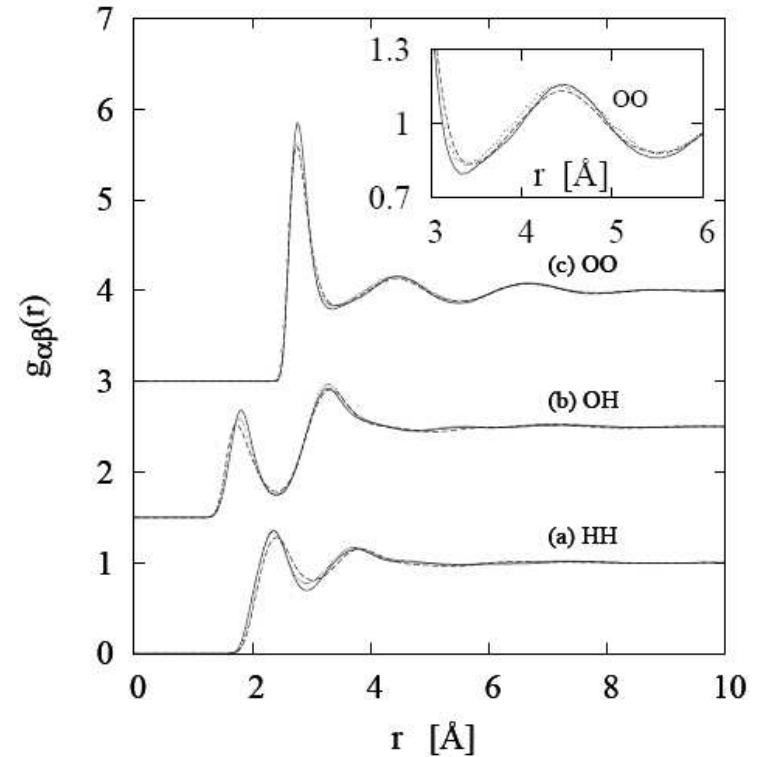
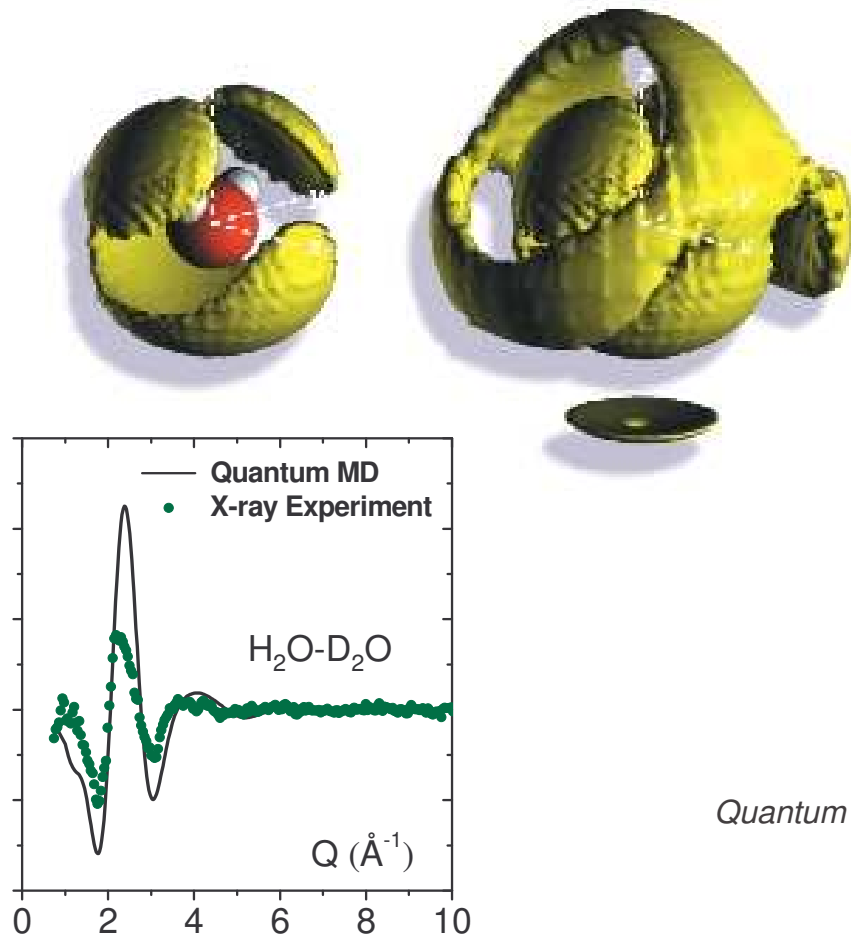
- Ionic conductivity increases by 10 orders of magnitude with increasing Ag content from 30 ppm to 35 at.%.

Silver-silver correlations in AgGeS glasses

E. Bychkov et al. *Proc. 9th Intern. Conf. on the Structure of Non-Crystalline Solids* (2004), 80

# Empirical Potential Structure Refinement

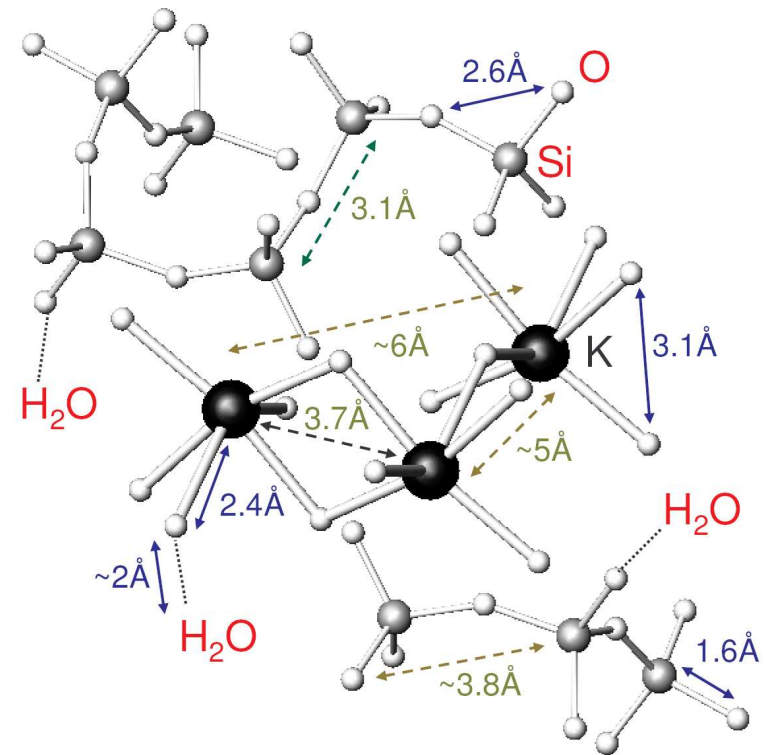
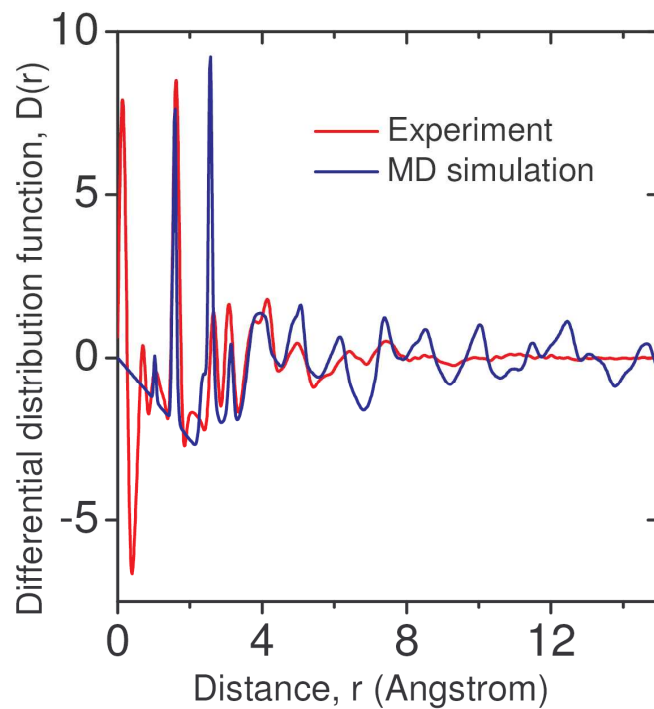
- Quantum isotope effects in water



Quantum differences between light and heavy water  
A.K. Soper and C.J. Benmore  
PRL 101 (2008) 065502.

## Molecular dynamics

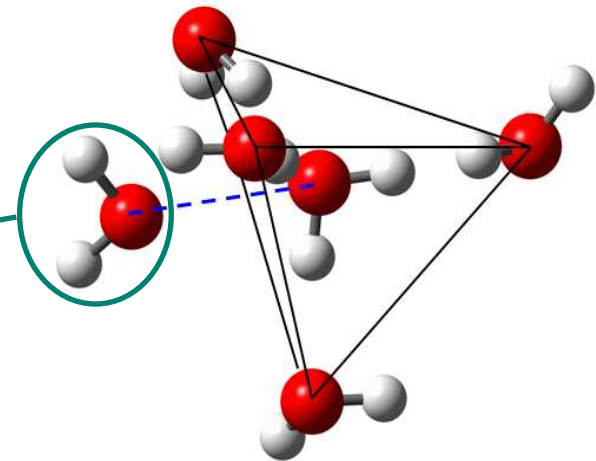
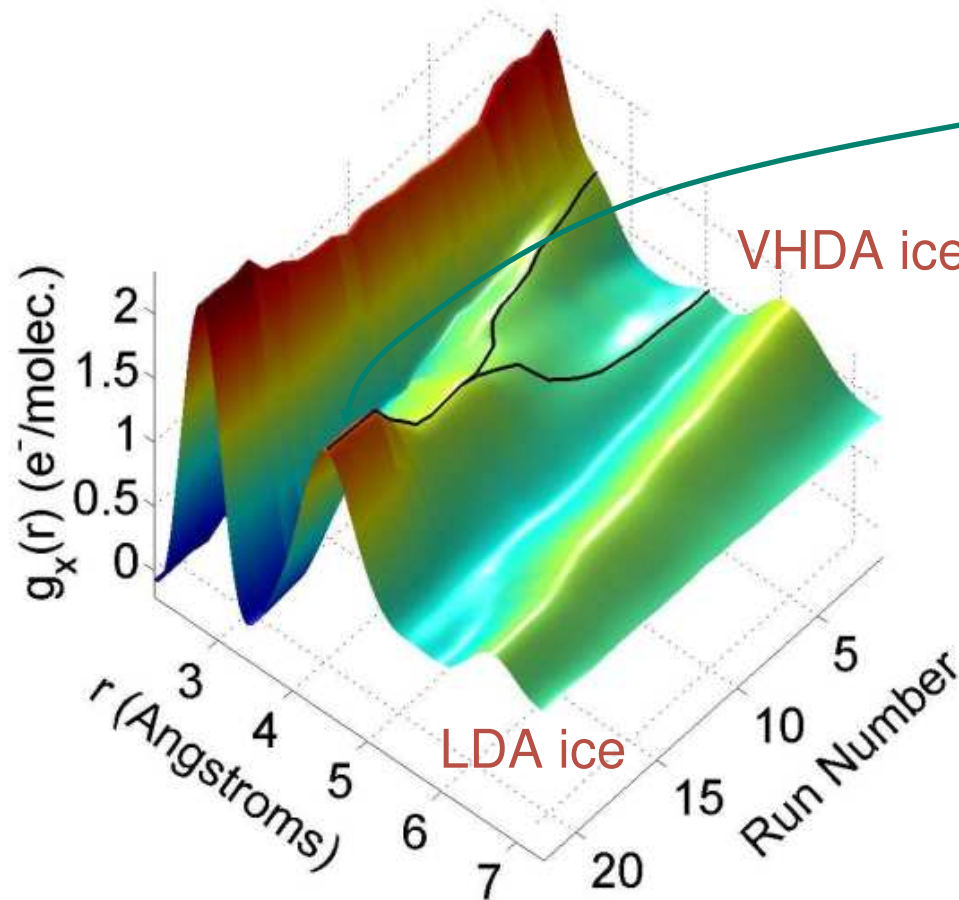
- How alkali-silicate gels crack large concrete dams and bridges



*The structure of alkali silicate gel by total scattering methods.*  
C.J. Benmore and P.J.M. Monteiro. Cement and Concrete Research, submitted.

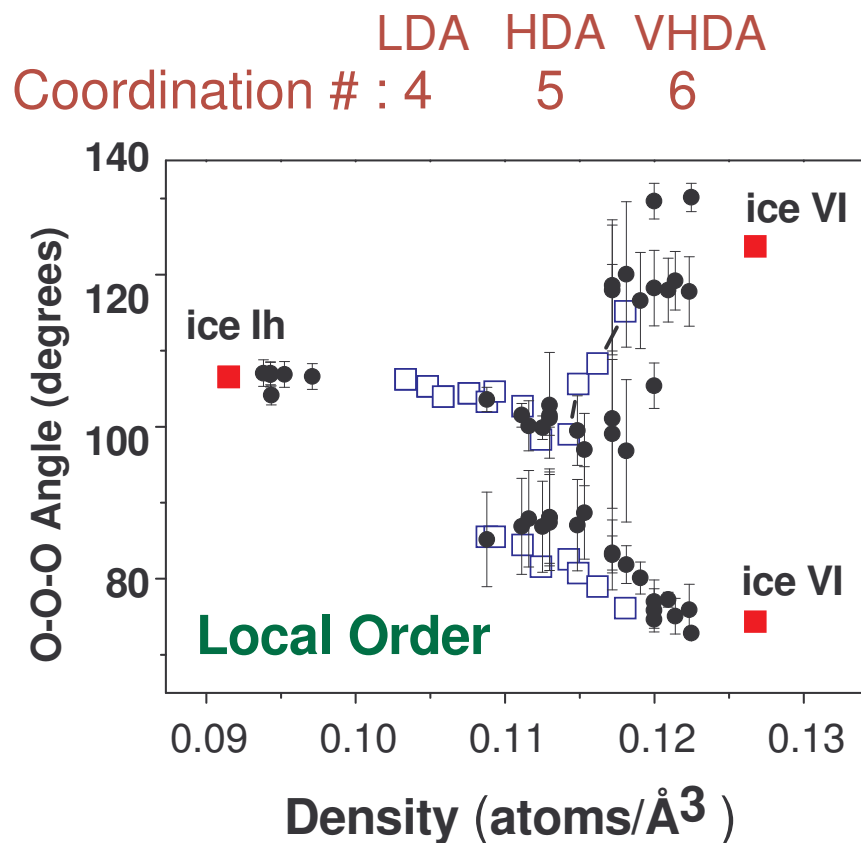
## High Pressure

- Amorphous ices

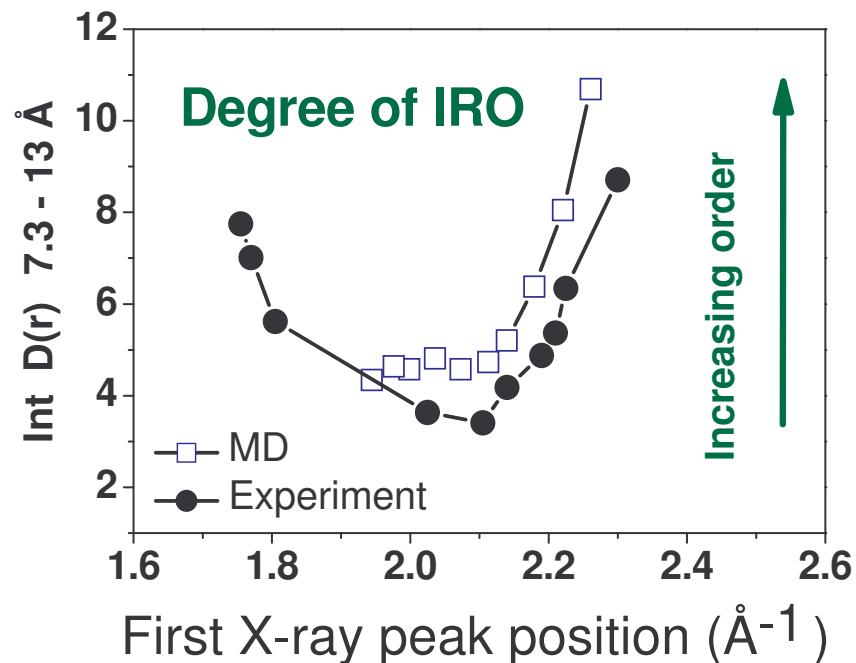


*Structural studies of several distinct metastable forms of amorphous ice*  
C.A. Tulk *et al.* Science 297 (2002) 1320.  
C.A. Tulk, *et al.* PRL 96 (2006) 149601.  
C.A. Tulk *et al.* PRL 97 (2006) 115503.

## Local and intermediate order in amorphous ices



Abrupt Short range order changes



Continuous changes in intermediate range order



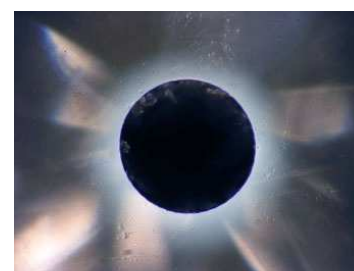
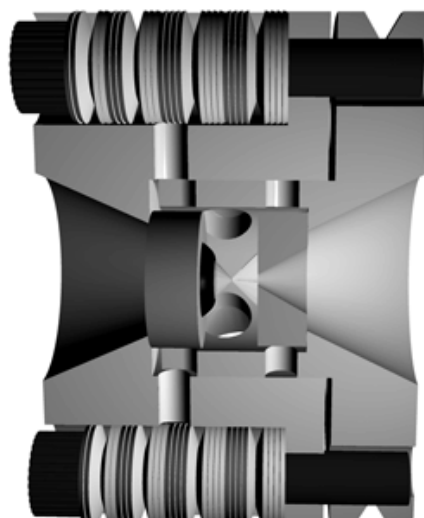
## High pressure X-ray PDF on 1-ID

Perforated diamonds

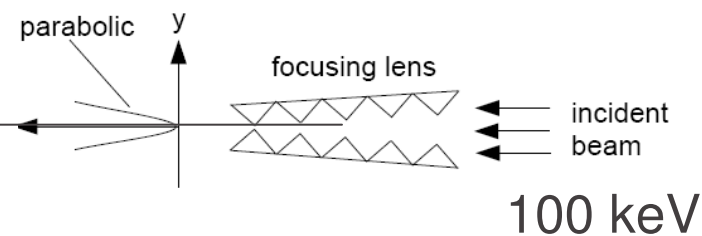
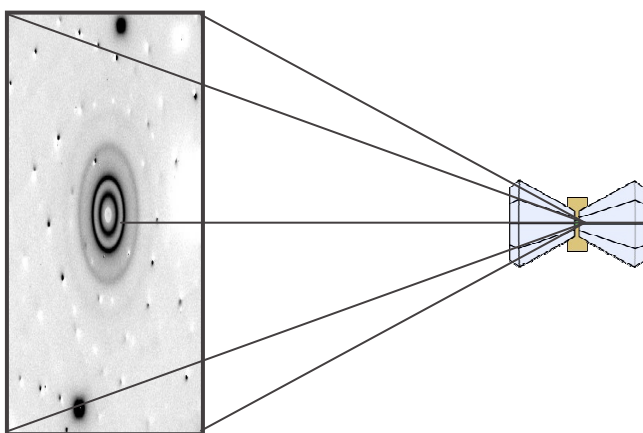
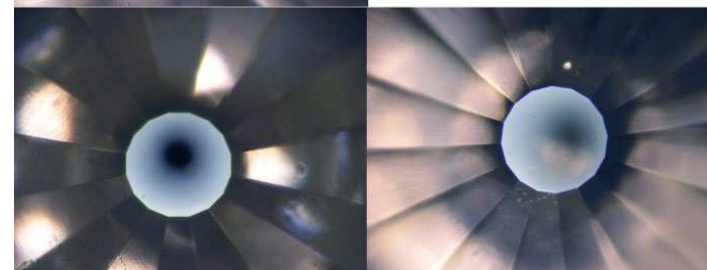
Pressure measurement :

- Ruby Fluorescence
- Gold on inside of gasket

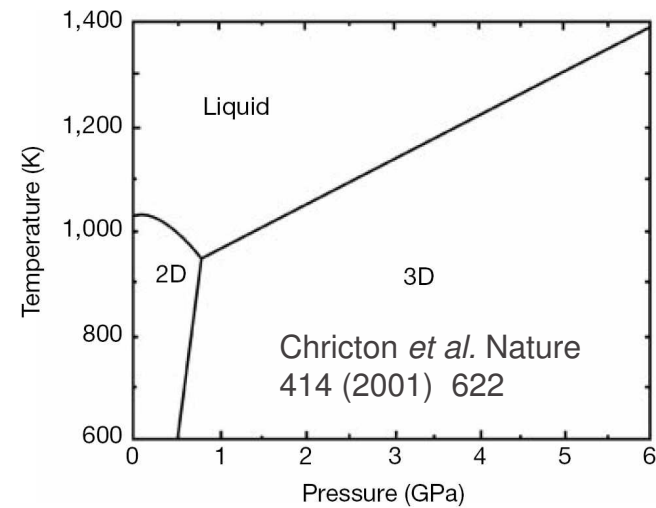
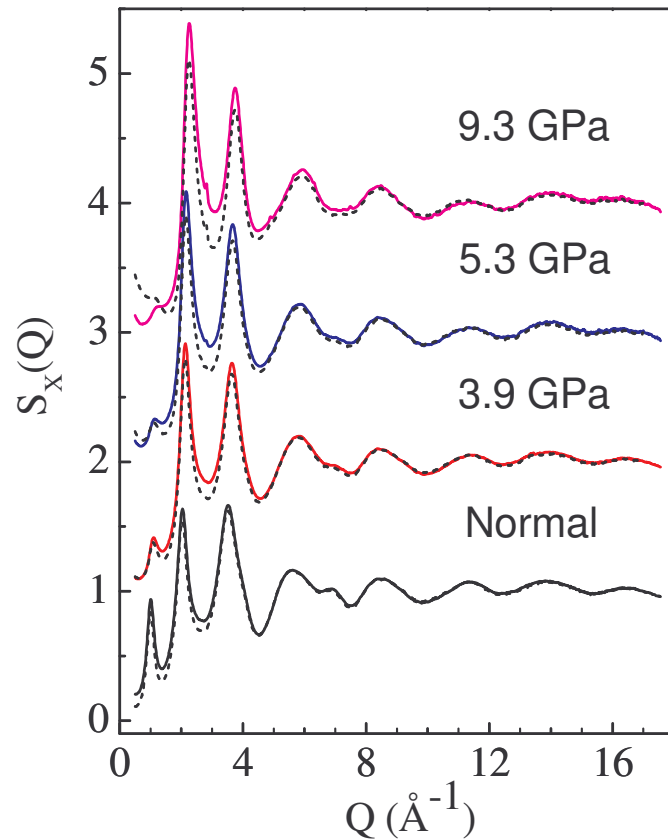
No pressure medium  
(some tests with He)



Culet: 300  $\mu\text{m}$   
Opening at culet:  $\sim 80 \mu\text{m}$   
Beam diameter:  $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}$



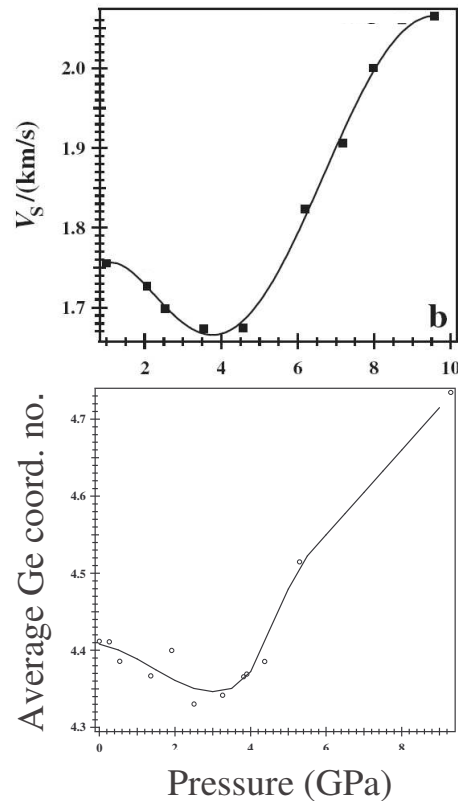
## Breakdown of intermediate range order



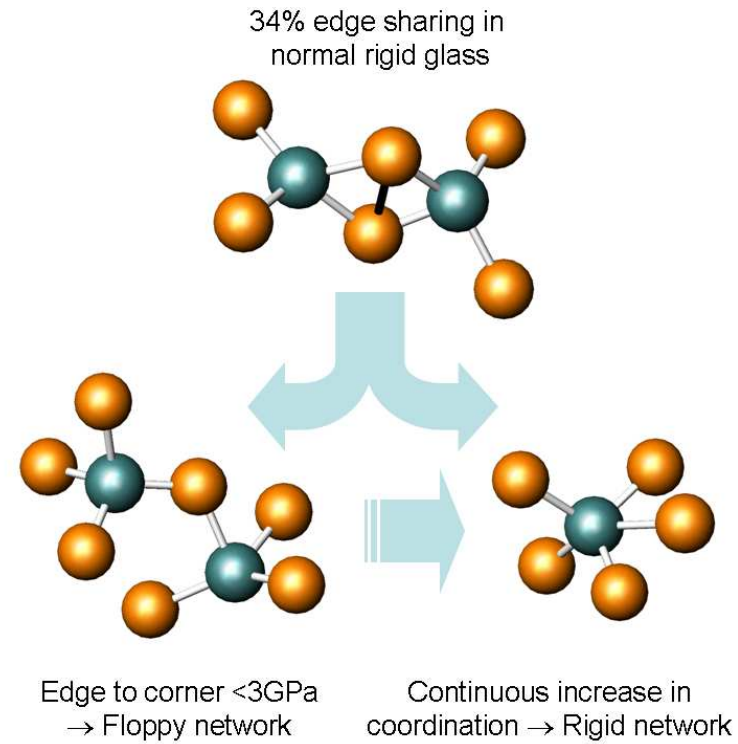
*Topological changes in glassy  $\text{GeSe}_2$  at pressures up to 9.3 GPa determined by high energy x-ray and neutron diffraction measurements.*  
Q. Mei *et al.* PRB 74 (2006) 014203.

## Two densification mechanisms

### Shear velocity at high pressure



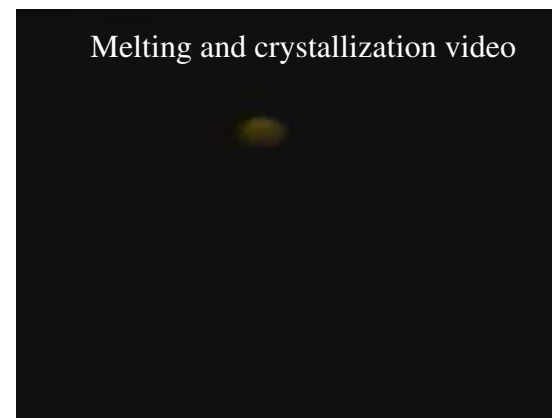
Sum of local coordination plus edge sharing contributions.



Formation of larger, more flexible ring structures.

*Network Rigidity in GeSe<sub>2</sub> glass at high pressure.*  
 S. M Antao, C.J. Benmore, L. Wang, B. Li, E. Bychkov, J.B. Parise.  
 PRL 100 (2008) 115501.

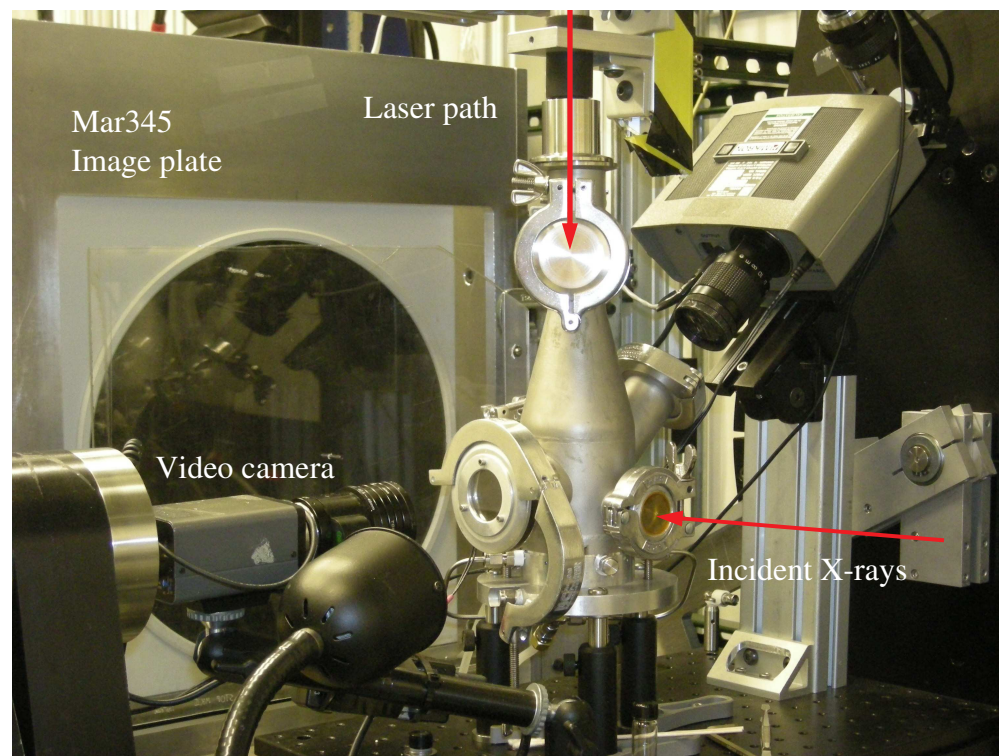
## Aerodynamic levitation at 11-ID-C



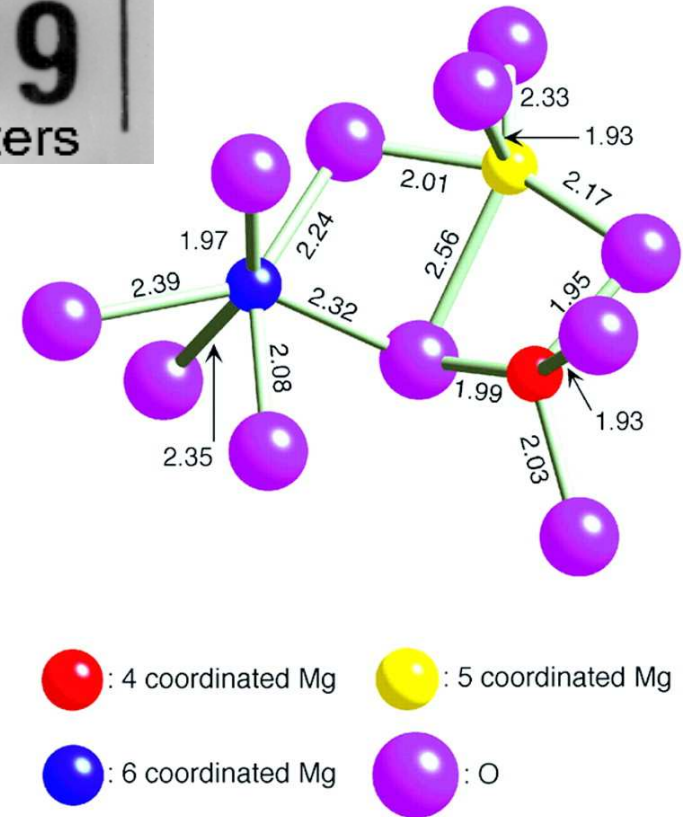
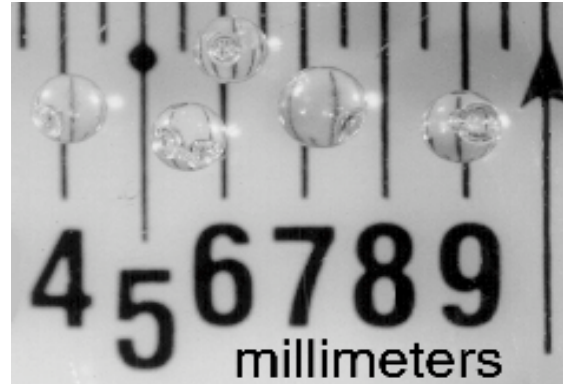
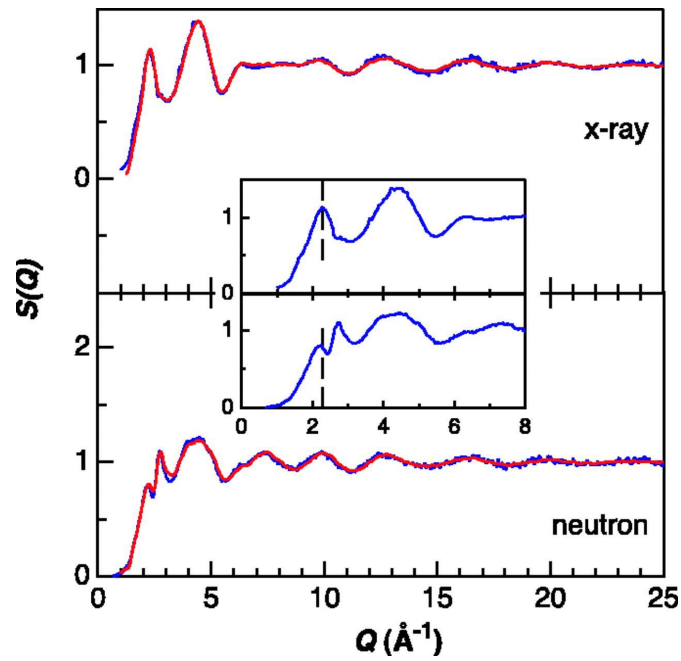
Laser heating & aerodynamic levitation  
with area detector.

Measurements of liquid structure  
can be made in minutes.

Liquid/glass structure at extreme  
temperatures from 1000 to 3000°C.



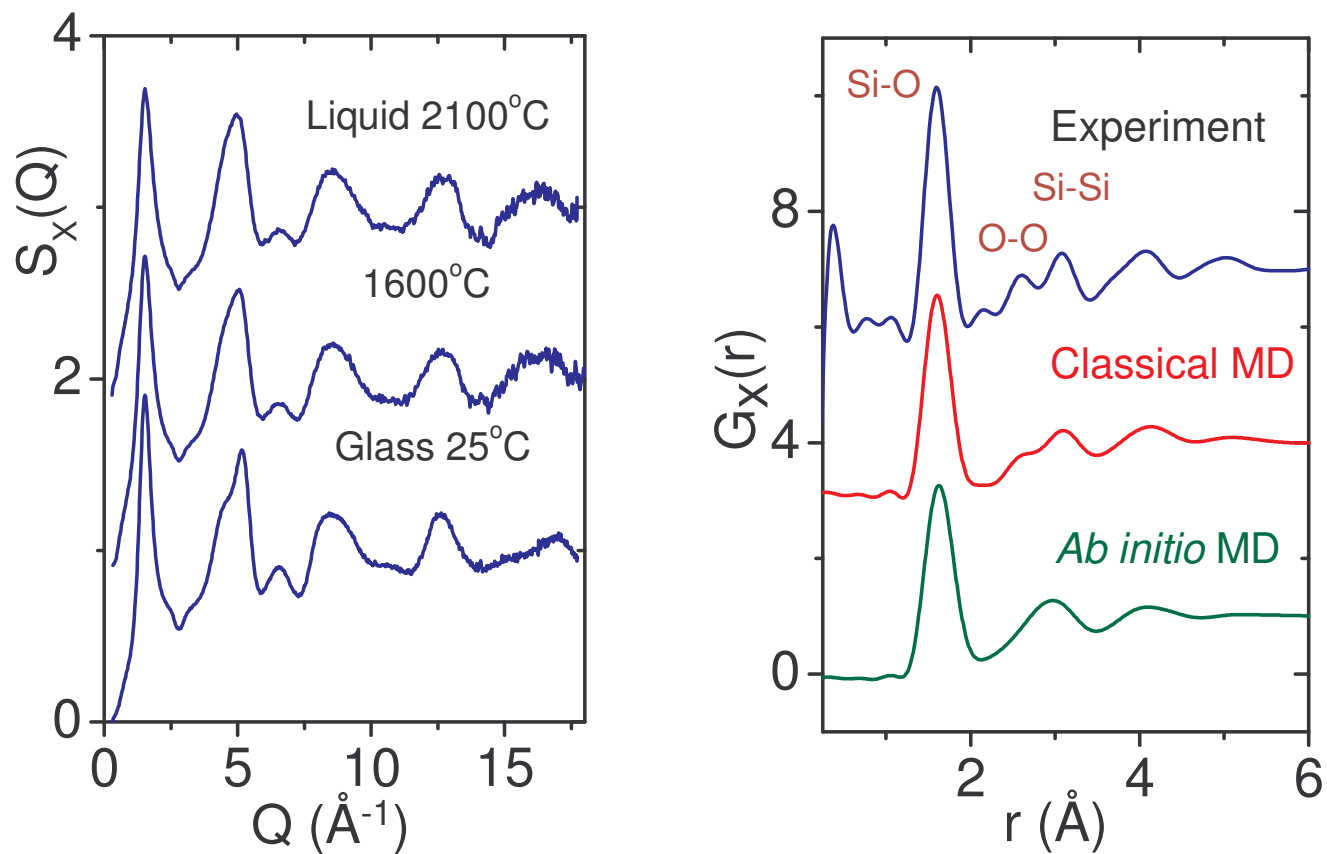
# Forsterite glass : $Mg_2SiO_4$



*Glass Formation at the Limit of Insufficient Network Formers*  
 S. Kohara et al. Science 303 (2004) 1649.



## Liquid Silica



*The structure of Liquid  $\text{SiO}_2$*

Q. Mei, C.J. Benmore and J. Weber. PRL 98 (2007) 057802.

## *Outlook*

- Ability to quench glasses that do not normally vitrify using traditional methods :

Containerless from high temperature

Or, from a minimum in the melt line with pressure

Able to form new structures from existing materials

- Time resolved measurements through the glass transition.
- Study of heterogeneous amorphous structures.

## *Collaborators*

Rick Weber, Qiang Mei, Rober Hart – Argonne National Laboratory

Jeffery Yarger, Emmanuel Soignard, Samrat Amin – Arizona State University

John Parise – Stonybrook University

Martin Wilding, Neville Greaves – University of Aberystwyth, UK.

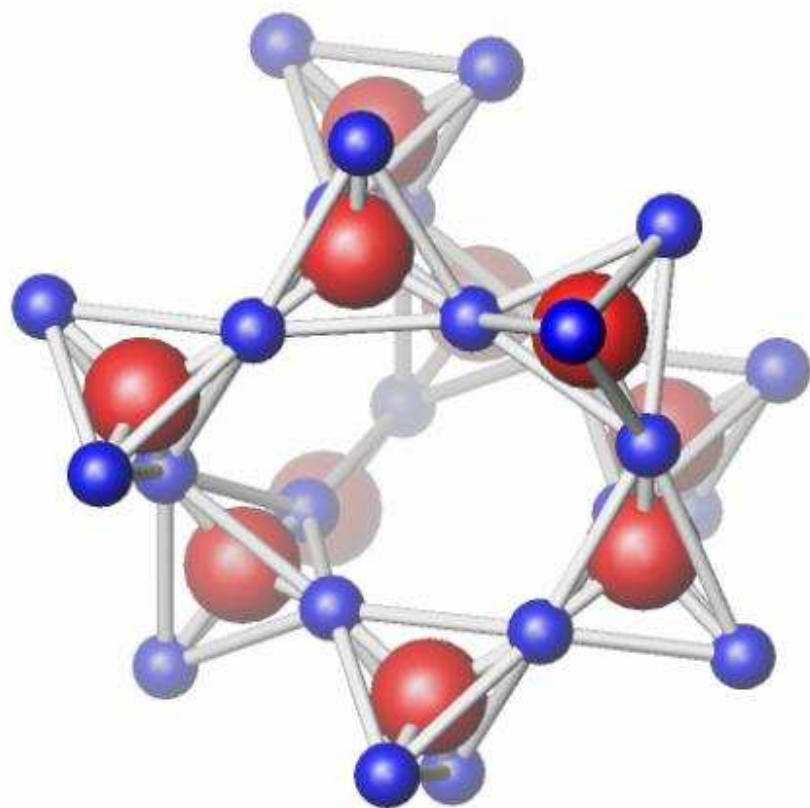
Sabyasachi Sen – University of California at Davis

Eugene Bychkov – University of Littoral, France

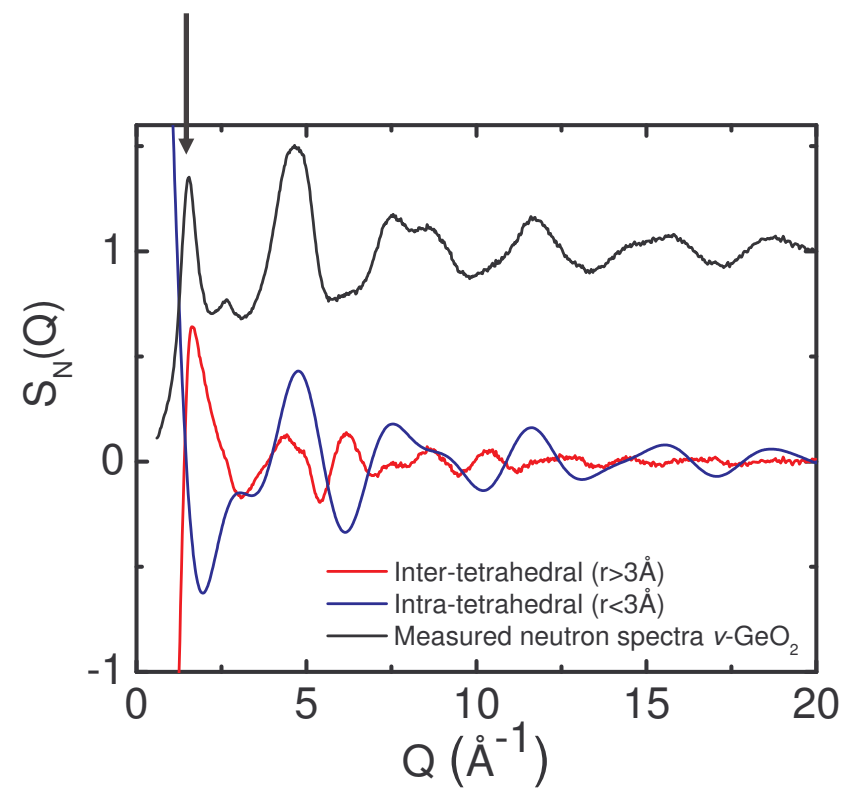
Shinji Kohara – Spring-8, Japan.

*Additional slides*

## Short and intermediate range order



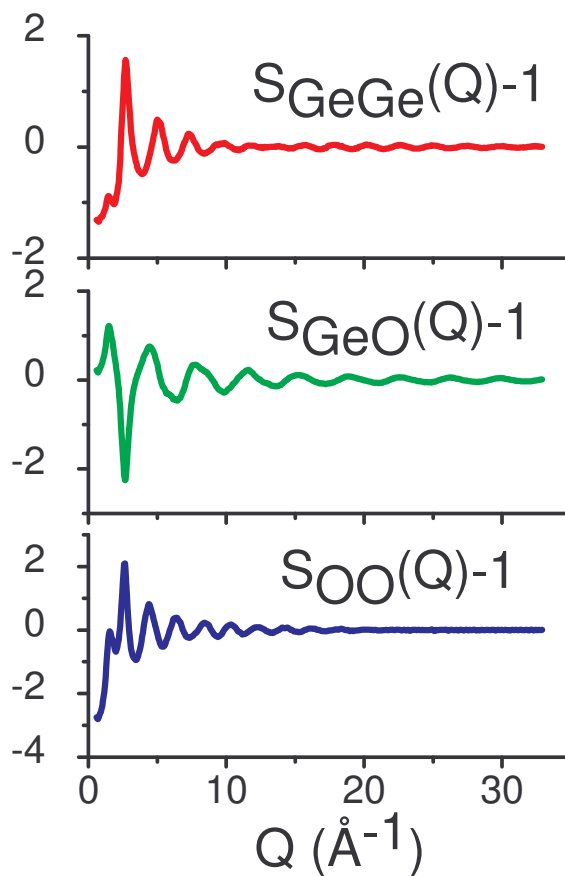
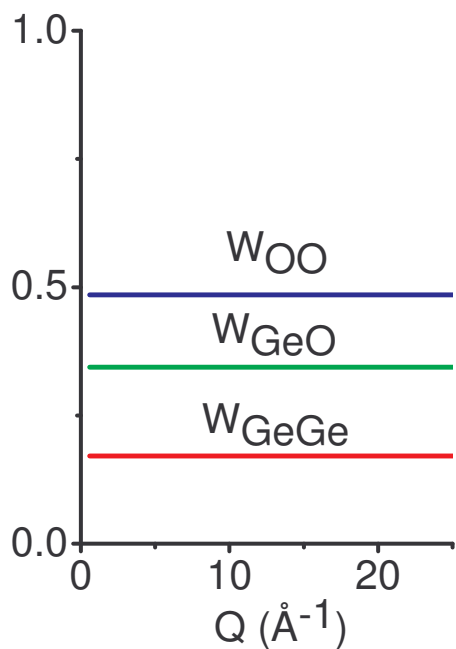
'First sharp diffraction peak'





## Neutrons vs. X-rays : The case of vitreous GeO<sub>2</sub>

Neutron weighting factors,  $W_{\alpha\beta}(Q)$



Partial Structure Factors,  $S_{\alpha\beta}(Q)$

X-ray weighting factors,  $W_{\alpha\beta}(Q)$

