

## Thermodynamic study of perovskite - post-perovskite transition of CaIrO<sub>3</sub>

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CaIrO<sub>3</sub> post-perovskite is an analogous material of MgSiO<sub>3</sub> post-perovskite. CaIrO<sub>3</sub> post-perovskite is thermodynamically stable at ambient conditions. CaIrO<sub>3</sub> perovskite also can be obtained as a metastable phase. Therefore, we can make calorimetry of both of them. Thermodynamic interpretation of the perovskite - post-perovskite phase transformation of CaIrO<sub>3</sub> will give us useful information to understand that of MgSiO<sub>3</sub>. As CaIrO<sub>3</sub> hardly dissolved in both lead borate and sodium molybdate solvents, a solution enthalpy measurement could not be employed. In this study, we tried to determine an enthalpy of CaIrO<sub>3</sub> perovskite - post-perovskite transformation using the decomposition reaction of CaIrO<sub>3</sub> into CaO + Ir + O<sub>2</sub> above 1513 K at 1 atm.

CaIrO<sub>3</sub> post-perovskite was prepared by calcining the mixture of CaCO<sub>3</sub> and IrO<sub>2</sub> with the composition of CaCO<sub>3</sub> : IrO<sub>2</sub> = 1:1 in mole ratio at 1173 K for 2 hours and heating at 950 °C for 3 hours in air. CaIrO<sub>3</sub> perovskite was synthesized by keeping a starting material of CaIrO<sub>3</sub> post-perovskite at 1.5 GPa and 1673 K for one hour by using a Kawai-type high-pressure apparatus at Gakushuin University. High-temperature drop calorimetry was performed using the SETARAM MHTC calorimeter. Powdered sample was put in a Pt capsule and dropped into the calorimeter at 1573 K. Weights of sample and Pt capsule were 20 mg and 60 mg, respectively. An observed enthalpy was calibrated by alumina as a standard.

Observed enthalpies for post-perovskite and perovskite phases were determined to be 486.7 ± 9.2 kJ/mol (8 data) and 454.5 ± 10.8 kJ/mol (7 data), respectively. From the difference between them, the phase transition enthalpy from perovskite phase to post-perovskite phase was obtained to be -32.2 ± 14.2 kJ/mol. A Clapeyron slope of the phase boundary between those phases was calculated to be  $dP/dT = 50 \pm 20$  MPa/K, if the phase boundary was fixed at 1.5 GPa and 1648 K which were determined by our high-pressure experiments. The result of the thermodynamic calculation in this study suggests that the phase boundary of CaIrO<sub>3</sub> post-perovskite phase transition has considerably large positive Clapeyron slope.