

## Sound velocity measurements of liquid Fe-S and Fe-Si at high pressure

Keisuke Nishida<sup>1\*</sup>, Hidenori Terasaki<sup>2</sup>, Masashi Ushioda<sup>1</sup>, Moe Sakurai<sup>1</sup>, Souma Kuwabara<sup>2</sup>, Yuji Higo<sup>3</sup>, Ken-ichi Funakoshi<sup>3</sup>, Eiji Ohtani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Tokyo Institute of Technology, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, <sup>3</sup>Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute, <sup>4</sup>Department of Earth and Planetary Materials Science, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University

P-wave velocity ( $V_P$ ) is one of the most useful physical properties to understand the structure and dynamics of the liquid core of the Earth, terrestrial planets and satellites. These liquid cores are thought to contain the light element such as S and Si. Thus, it is important to understand effect of S and Si on  $V_P$  in liquid Fe. Direct  $V_P$  measurement of liquid Fe-alloy at high pressure using ultrasonic was developed by Nishida et al. (2013).  $V_P$  of liquid Fe<sub>57</sub>S<sub>43</sub> were reported up to 5.4 GPa. Here we report the results of direct  $V_P$  measurements of liquid Fe<sub>84</sub>S<sub>16</sub>, Fe<sub>50</sub>S<sub>50</sub>, and Fe<sub>82</sub>Si<sub>18</sub> up to 5.4 GPa.

High-pressure experiments were performed using a 1500-ton Kawai-type multi-anvil apparatus (SPEED-1500) at the BL04B1 beamline, SPring-8, Japan. The starting materials were pellets consisting of a mixture of Fe and FeS, or Fe and FeSi powders. Single-crystal sapphire or sintered Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was used as a buffer rod and a backing plate with an hBN capsule.  $V_P$  measurements were carried out using the pulse-echo-overlap method. P-wave signals with a frequency of 37 or 42 MHz were generated and received by a 10° Y-cut LiNbO<sub>3</sub> transducer. The series of reflected signals were acquired using a digital oscilloscope. The sample lengths at high pressure and high temperature were determined from the X-ray radiographic image.

The  $V_P$  of liquid Fe<sub>84</sub>S<sub>16</sub>, Fe<sub>50</sub>S<sub>50</sub>, and Fe<sub>82</sub>Si<sub>18</sub> increased almost linearly with increasing pressure. The  $V_P$  of liquid Fe<sub>82</sub>Si<sub>18</sub> was faster than that of liquid Fe (Anderson and Ahrens, 1990) and Fe-S. The  $V_P$  of liquid Fe-S decreased with increasing S content.

Keywords: high pressure, core, sound velocity, liquid, Fe-S, Fe-Si