

X-ray Diffraction Measurements for Expanded Fluid Mercury

K. TAMURA*/1260, M. INUI/3248, I. NAKASO/3250, Y. SAKAGUCHI/3251,
W. UTSUMI^s and K. FUNAKOSHI^{ss}

Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima
739-8521, Japan

\$ Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Kamigori 679-5198, Japan

\$\$ Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute, Kamigori 679-5198, Japan

Liquid Hg is transformed to an insulating state when it is expanded to liquid-vapour critical point (the critical data of Hg [1]: $T_c=1470$ °C, $p_c=1673$ bar, $d_c=5.8$ g/cm³). Many investigations have been made over the last decades, focused on the metal-nonmetal (M-NM) transition in fluid Hg. To understand the M-NM transition it is very important to investigate how the atomic arrangement is changed when liquid Hg is expanded. Recently x-ray diffraction measurements using an in-house x-ray source were made for expanded fluid Hg, giving information on the first neighbour coordination [2]. In this report the first experiments of the x-ray diffraction measurements using synchrotron radiation, extending from the liquid to the dense vapour region, are described.

We have performed energy-dispersive x-ray diffraction measurements for expanded fluid Hg using the spectrometer installed at the BL-04B1 in SPring-8. The storage ring was operated at 8 GeV with 20mA. White x-rays were generated through the bending magnet ranging energy up to 150 keV. The incident x-ray beam was collimated down to 0.2×0.2 mm² using the horizontal and vertical slits located in the transport chamber. The beam was directly introduced into the high pressure vessel through the Be window and the transmitted beam was blocked using a lead stopper inside the vessel. As a result the background noise due to the secondary x-

rays in the hutch almost disappeared. It took several days to set up the high pressure vessel and to adjust the incident x-ray beam into the exact sample position in the vessel. After this procedure the good experimental condition was achieved.

The fluid Hg was contained in the specially designed sapphire cell being transparent to x-rays and resistant to chemical corrosion by the hot fluid Hg [2]. The sample thickness was 30 μ m in the experiments. The outgoing x-rays scattered from the sample pass through the Be windows and the intensity is detected at the fixed 2θ of 5, 10, 20 and 33 deg. using Ge solid state detector. The x-ray scattering spectra were measured at the temperatures and pressures listed in table I. Data analysis is now in progress.

[1] W. Gotzclaff, PhD Thesis, University of marburg, 1998.

[2] K. Tamura and S. Hosokawa, *J. Non-Cryst. Solids*, **150** (1992) Solids, 29-34.

Table I. The measured temperatures, T, and pressures, P, together with the density, ρ .

P [kg/cm ²]	T [°C]	ρ [g/cm ³]
1	25	13.55
12	500	12.30
162	650	12.00
311	900	11.30
615	1080	10.75
970	1250	10.00
1377	1360	9.50
1818	1440	9.00
1790	1480	8.00
1854	1500	7.00
1827	1505	5.00
1765	1500	4.50
1660	1500	3.50