

## High-pressure phase transition and equation of state of hydrous Al-bearing silica

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### ABSTRACT

Stishovite, a rutile-structured polymorph of SiO<sub>2</sub>, is a main component of subducted basaltic lithologies in the lower mantle. At mid lower-mantle depths, a second-order ferroelastic transition to orthorhombic CaCl<sub>2</sub>-type (post-stishovite) structure occurs, causing extensive elastic shear softening. Previous studies showed that Al incorporation can decrease the transition pressure, while it is still debated whether H has a similar effect. Here we report the equations of state, structural evolution, and phase transformation of Si<sub>0.948</sub>Al<sub>0.052</sub>O<sub>1.983</sub>H<sub>0.018</sub> (Al5) stishovite and Si<sub>0.886</sub>Al<sub>0.114</sub>O<sub>1.980</sub>H<sub>0.074</sub> (Al11) post-stishovite samples using diamond-anvil cells in combination with synchrotron X-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy. The Al5 sample transformed to the orthorhombic polymorph upon compression to 16 GPa, displaying a drop of ~12% in its bulk modulus across the transformation. The Al11 sample did not undergo any phase transition in the pressure range investigated. Single-crystal structural refinements and Raman spectroscopy measurements on the Al5 sample show that the soft optic mode B<sub>1g</sub> is decoupled from the tetragonal-to-orthorhombic structural transformation and shows a plateau in the stability field of post-stishovite, between 20 and 30 GPa. This observation indicates that the transformation is not pseudo-proper ferroelastic as in SiO<sub>2</sub> stishovite and that existing Landau expansions are likely not applicable to H-rich Al-bearing silica samples. Using the equation of state parameters of orthorhombic Al5 and Al11 and literature data on SiO<sub>2</sub> post-stishovite we then discuss the possibility of non-ideal mixing along the SiO<sub>2</sub>-AlOOH join.

**Keywords:** Stishovite, X-ray diffraction, phase transition, equation of state, nominally anhydrous minerals