

## **Thermoelasticity of silicate perovskites and magnesiowüstite and its implications for the Earth's lower mantle**

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### **ABSTRACT**

By assuming an ideal two-component mixture of (Mg,Fe)SiO<sub>3</sub> perovskite (MgPv) and (Mg,Fe)O magnesiowüstite (Mw), and by using a thermoelastic model for mantle minerals developed previously, we can reproduce the PREM values of density and velocities  $v_p$  and  $v_s$  of compressional and shear waves of the lower mantle within  $\pm 0.12\%$ ,  $\pm 0.28\%$ , and  $\pm 0.56\%$  except for the transition layers at the both boundaries. The molar fractions and atomic fractions of iron for MgPv and Mw were adjusted to reproduce the PREM values of  $\rho$ ,  $v_p$ , and  $v_s$  above the point of  $z = 871$  km (which is slightly inside the lower mantle) under constant-entropy condition. This depth avoids the boundary effect. The adiabatic bulk and shear moduli of the mixture are calculated by the Hashin-Shtrikman method for MgPv and Mw and then arithmetically averaged. The temperature profile was calculated assuming that the lower mantle is adiabatic and  $T(670 \text{ km}) = 1873$  K. The temperature at the top of D'' becomes 2444 K. Being added the temperature increment of 840 K over D'' ( $z = 2741\text{--}2891$  km) estimated by Stacey and Loper (1983) to our value, the temperature at the core-mantle boundary (CMB) becomes 3284 K in agreement with  $T(\text{CMB})$  of  $3300 \pm 500$  °C by Brown and McQueen. The molar ratios of Fe/(Mg + Fe) and (Mg + Fe)/Si become 0.12 and 2.10. The calculated thermal expansivity,  $\alpha$ , of the mixture under lower mantle conditions is in agreement with  $\alpha$  of the lower mantle calculated directly from PEM data by Brown and Shankland, and Anderson. For the addition of 5 mol% of CaSiO<sub>3</sub> perovskite to our model, the essential feature of the result is unchanged and the wt% of SiO<sub>2</sub>, MgO, FeO, and CaO become 40.7, 44.6, 11.0, and 3.7.