

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)SiO₃ 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 ρ , 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 ± 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, α , of the mixture under lower mantle conditions is in agreement with α of the lower mantle calculated directly from PEM data by Brown and Shankland, and Anderson. For the addition of 5 mol% of CaSiO₃ perovskite to our model, the essential feature of the result is unchanged and the wt% of SiO₂, MgO, FeO, and CaO become 40.7, 44.6, 11.0, and 3.7.