

Measurements of Sound Velocity of Laser-Irradiated Single Crystal Diamond Foils Around the Melting Temperature

高強度レーザー照射された融点付近の単結晶ダイヤモンドの音速計測

Keisuke Shigemori, Katsuya Shimizu, Yasuhiro Asakura, Yuki Nakamoto, Tomoko Kagayama, Tatsuhiro Sakaiya, Tadashi Kondo, Hitoshi Sumiya, Tetsuo Irifune, Toshihiko Kadono, Yoichiro Hironaka, and Hiroshi Azechi

重森啓介¹, 清水克哉², 浅倉康弘², 中本有紀², 加賀山朋子², 境家達弘³, 近藤忠³, 角谷均⁴, 入船徹男⁵, 門野敏彦¹, 弘中陽一郎¹, 疇地宏¹

ILE, Osaka Univ.¹, KYOKUGEN, Osaka Univ.², Department of Earth and Space Science, Osaka Univ.³, Sumitomo Electronic Industries Ltd⁴, GRC, Ehime Univ.⁵

2-6 Yamada-Oka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan¹

阪大レーザー研¹, 阪大極限センター², 阪大理³, 住友電工⁴, 愛媛大地球深部研⁵
〒565-0871 大阪府吹田市山田丘2-6¹

1. Introduction

Diamond is of great interest for many fields in industries and sciences. High power laser can create post-diamond phase of carbon at multi-TPa regime. Recent experimental and theoretical studies suggest that the diamond starts to melt at around 700 GPa on the principal Hugoniot, then complete the melting at around 1 TPa [1-4]. There exists two complex phases in between, that is, δ diamond and liquid carbon δ and δ BC8 carbon and liquid carbon. Since diamond has very large shear modulus, the sound velocity would significantly decrease due to melting.

2. Experiment

We have measured the sound velocity of the diamond foils at around the melting pressures (500 to 1500 GPa). Experiments were done on GEKKO-XII glass laser system with HIPER irradiation facility. Schematic view of the experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1. Single crystal diamond foils (Ia) of 20~30 μ m thickness were irradiated at intensities of 0.2 to 1.5 $\times 10^{14}$ W/cm². We measured the sound velocity by side-on x-ray backlighting technique [5]. Trajectories of foil surfaces were observed by x-ray streak camera. We also measured the shock velocity by two VISARs (velocity interferometer system for any reflector), and shocked temperature by an SSOP (streaked spectral optical pyrometer) [6] in order to determine the pressure and the temperature at around the melting.

Acknowledgments

This work was performed under the joint research project of the Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University. This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific

Research.

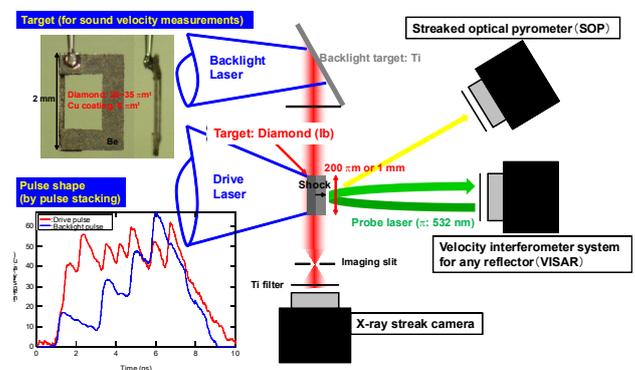


Fig. 1 Schematic view of the experimental setup

References

- [1] M. D. Knudson, M. P. Desjarlais, D. H. Dolan, *Science* **322**, 1822 (2008).
- [2] J. H. Eggert, D. G. Hicks, P. M. Celliers, D. K. Bradley, R. S. McWilliams, R. Jeanloz, J. E. Miller, T. R. Boehly, and G. W. Collins, *Nature Phys.* **6**, 40 (2009).
- [3] D. G. Hicks, T. R. Boehly, P. M. Celliers, D. K. Bradley, J. H. Eggert, R. S. McWilliams, R. Jeanloz, and G. W. Collins, *Phys. Rev. B* **78**, 174102.
- [4] A. A. Correa, S. A. Bonev, G. Galli, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **103**, 1204 (2006).
- [5] K. Shigemori, D. Ichinose, T. Irifune, K. Otani, T. Shiota, T. Sakaiya, and H. Azechi, *Eur. Phys. J. D* **44**, 301 (2007).
- [6] K. Shigemori, K. Otani, T. Shiota, H. Azechi, and K. Mima, *Jap. J. Appl. Phys.* **45**, 4224 (2006).