

# Dynamics of Materials at extreme pressures and temperatures by Infrared/THz spectroscopy

Jean-Blaise Brubach<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Langerome<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Capitani<sup>1</sup>, Kelly Rader<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Souske<sup>1</sup>, Tom Timusk<sup>2</sup>, Annalisa Paolone<sup>3</sup>, and Pascale Roy<sup>\*1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Synchrotron Soleil, Saint-Aubin, 91190, France*

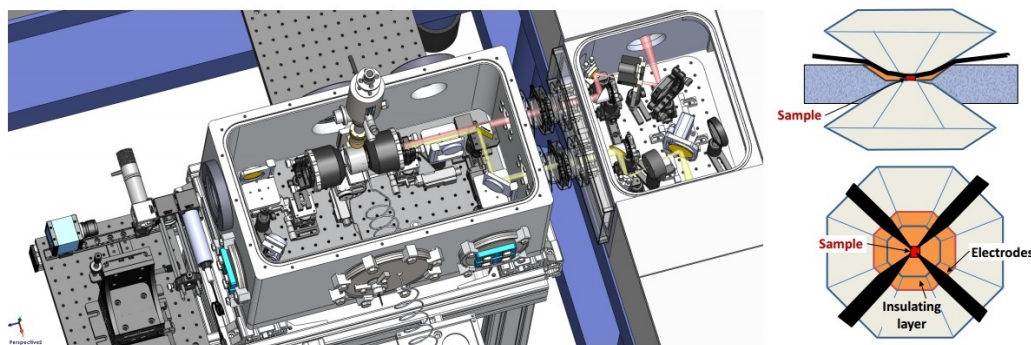
<sup>2</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, McMaster University, Hamilton and The Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, Toronto, ON M5G 1Z8 Canada*

<sup>3</sup>*CNR-ISC, U.O.S. La Sapienza, Piazzale A. Moro 5, 00185 Rome, Italy*

\**pascale.roy@synchrotron-soleil.fr*

Spectroscopic probes are among the most important techniques for characterizing new physical states induced by changes of temperature and/or pressure. In link with its high brightness, synchrotron infrared radiation is ideally suited for such studies. The AILES beamline on the SOLEIL Synchrotron Light Source is an integrated facility for infrared/THz spectroscopy allowing to measure transmission or reflectivity from ambient to multi-megabar pressures and sub-Kelvin temperatures [1]. Materials analyzed include both inorganic and organic systems, where pressure effects on vibrational, electronic and magnetic excitations have been investigated. These investigations complement x-ray studies, Raman and transport measurements carried out on the same materials. An overview of recent examples will be presented:

- Ionic liquids which reveal new states as the pressure/ temperature is varied such as liquid, glassy, amorphous, crystalline.
- High-pressure studies of hybrid materials, with new structural phases and order-disorder processes of the organic molecules in an inorganic framework.
- Pressure induced superconducting materials, for which the low-frequency dynamics of record high temperature H<sub>3</sub>S compounds reveals the mechanism responsible for the superconducting transition. [2]



Schematic view of the high pressure Low Temperature set-up allowing for measurements of the transmission or reflectivity (left) and diamond anvil cell showing the diamond anvils, the gasket, the sample and the electrodes

## References

[1] A. Voute et al., *Vib. Spectrosc.* **86**, 17-23 (2016)

[2] F. Capitani et al., *Nat. Phys.* **13**, 859-863 (2017).