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Theoretical and experimental evidence for a post-perovskite phase of MgSiO_3 in Earth's D'' layer.

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The Earth's lower mantle, the largest region within our planet (670-2890 km depths), is believed to contain ~ 75 vol.% of $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{SiO}_3$ perovskite, $\sim 20\%$ $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{O}$, and $\sim 5\%$ CaSiO_3 . This mineralogy was unable to explain many unusual properties of the D'' layer, the lowermost ~ 150 km of the mantle. Using *ab initio* simulations and high-pressure experiments we have demonstrated [1] that at pressures and temperatures of the D'' layer, MgSiO_3 transforms from perovskite into a layered CaIrO_3 -type structure (space group *Cmcm*); this structure was also independently found in [2]. The elastic properties of the new phase and its stability field explain most of the previously puzzling properties of the D'' layer: its seismic anisotropy [3], strongly undulating shear-wave discontinuity at its top [4], and the anticorrelation between shear and bulk sound velocities [5]. This new phase is therefore likely to be a major Earth-forming mineral, and its discovery will change our understanding of the deep Earth's interior. Latest studies of the effects of impurities [6,7] on the stability of this phase, and similar phases of other compounds will be discussed.

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