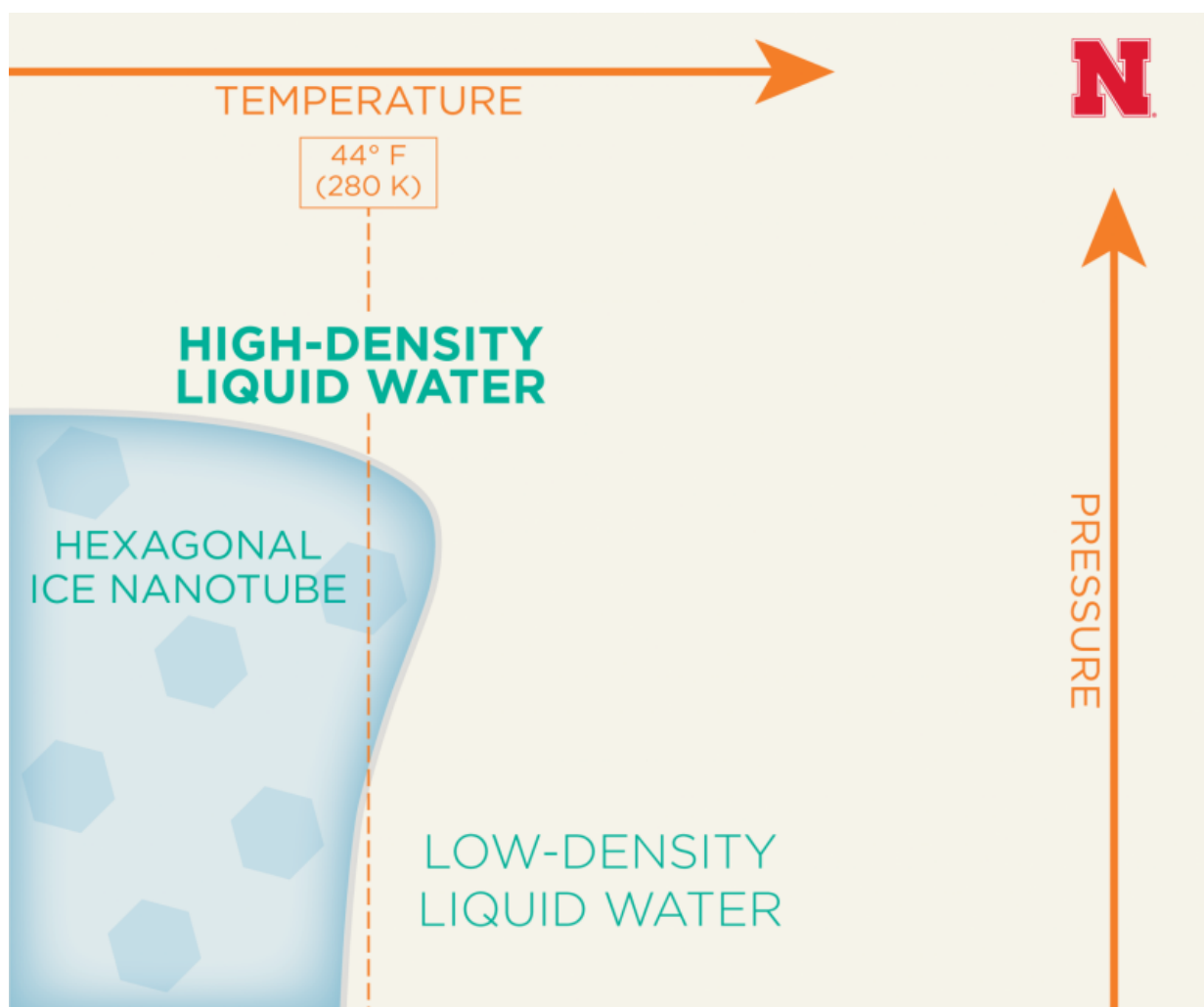


Study finds support for new forms of liquid water

April 4 2017, by Scott Schrage



A diagram of nanotube-encased water transitioning from low-density liquid to hexagonal ice to high-density liquid under increasing amounts of extreme pressure at a constant temperature. Chemist Xiao Cheng Zeng compared the proposed phase diagram to a map of North America, with the low-density liquid

water as the Gulf of Mexico, the peninsula-like ice phase as the landmass of the United States and Canada, and the high-density liquid as Hudson Bay. Credit: Scott Schrage

Putting water in a (really) tight spot and cranking up the pressure could reveal new sides of its already mercurial personality, says a new international study co-authored by chemists at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In its gaseous state, water takes the [form](#) of vapor; as a solid, it can adopt at least 21 forms of ice whose [molecular structure](#) varies with the temperature and pressure surrounding it. But its most famous state – the liquid covering two-thirds of Earth's surface and sustaining all life on it – has remained something of a mystery.

Since the early 1990s, researchers have offered evidence both for and against the idea that liquid water can transition into two forms whose density – the number of [water molecules](#) present in a given volume – is notably lower or higher than the standard one gram per cubic centimeter.

As reported in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Nebraska chemist Xiao Cheng Zeng and Japanese colleagues have proposed that these low- and high-density forms could emerge from housing liquid water in a carbon tube about 100,000 times thinner than a human hair.

The team performed computational simulations suggesting that at a constant 44 degrees Fahrenheit, nanotube-encased water under increasing amounts of extreme pressure will transition to a low-density form before freezing into a hexagonal ice nanotube and then melting into a high-density liquid form.

"This has been a Holy Grail, to see whether there are two kinds of liquid water," said Zeng, Chancellor's University Professor of chemistry.

Yet Zeng admitted that the team was not even seeking the grail – it was simply hoping to determine the temperature at which water froze into an ice nanotube.

"The surprise was that when we (further) raised the [pressure](#), the ice melted into a liquid again," Zeng said. "We were not expecting that."

Previous research arguing for the existence of low- and high-density forms has proposed that they would be found more than 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, beyond a "no man's land" in which even the most purified liquid [water](#) begins crystallizing into ice. This fact has greatly complicated the search, Zeng said, by forcing researchers to measure [liquid water](#) on the unimaginably short timescales at which it might exist in those forms before freezing.

Recent advances in the fabrication of carbon nanotubes – combined with a more forgiving temperature – could make the team's nano-test tube an appealing alternative among experimentalists looking to confirm the existence of these long-debated forms, he said.

"It's a prediction from a computer simulation, but I would say it has a much better hope of being tested in the laboratory," Zeng said.

More information: Kentaro Nomura et al. Evidence of low-density and high-density liquid phases and isochore end point for water confined to carbon nanotube, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2017). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1701609114](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1701609114)

Provided by University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Citation: Study finds support for new forms of liquid water (2017, April 4) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-04-liquid.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.