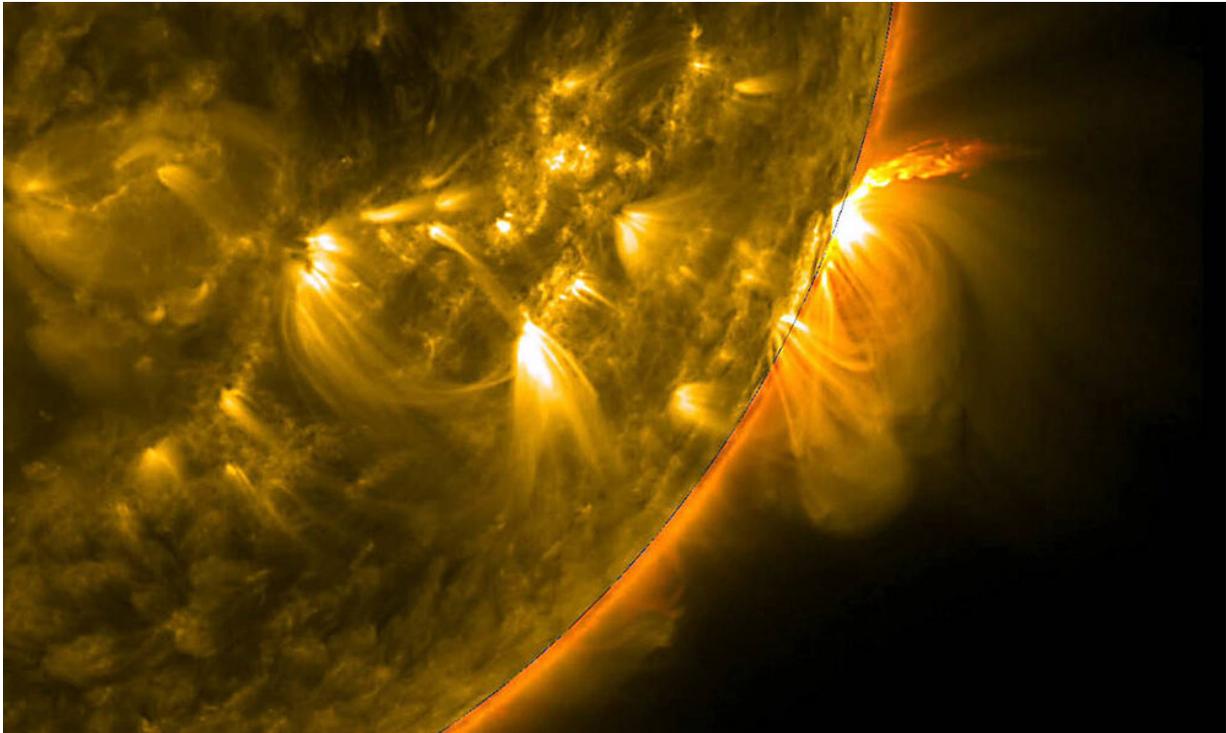


Researchers turn liquid metal into a plasma

March 7 2019, by Lindsey Valich



Erupting plasma loops are seen above the surface of the sun. Plasma is the most abundant form of matter in the universe, and Rochester scientists are finding new ways to observe and create plasmas. Credit: NASA/SDO

Most laypersons are familiar with the three states of matter as solids, liquids, and gases. But there are other forms that exist. Plasmas, for example, are the most abundant form of matter in the universe, found throughout our solar system in the sun and other planetary bodies. Scientists are still working to understand the fundamentals of this state

of matter, which is proving to be ever more significant, not only in explaining how the universe works but in harnessing material for alternative forms of energy.

For the first time, researchers at the University of Rochester's Laboratory for Laser Energetics (LLE) have found a way to turn a liquid metal into a [plasma](#) and to observe the temperature where a liquid under high-density conditions crosses over to a plasma state. Their observations, published in *Physical Review Letters*, have implications for better understanding stars and planets and could aid in the realization of controlled nuclear fusion—a promising alternative energy source whose realization has eluded scientists for decades.

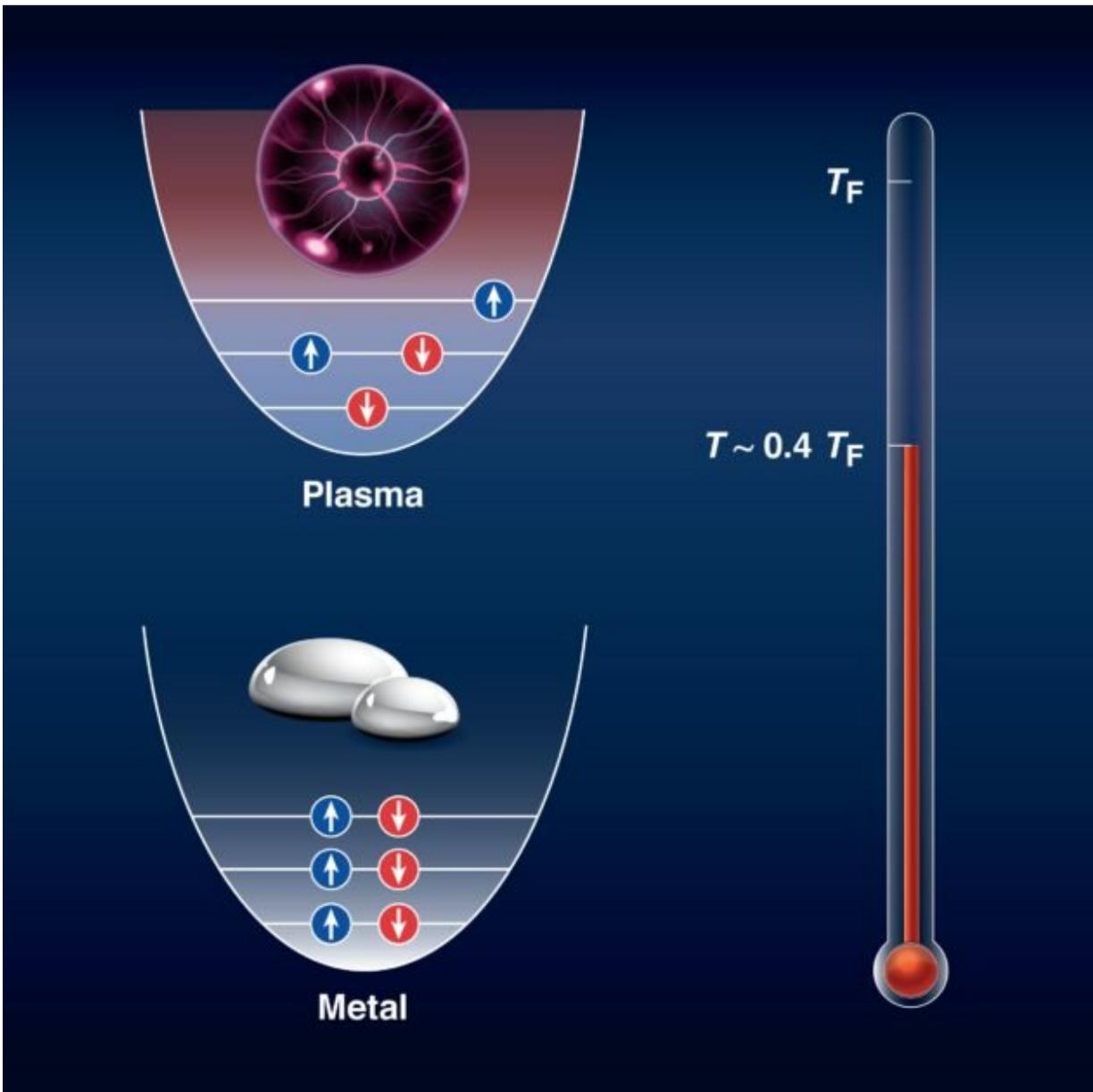
What is a plasma?

Plasmas consist of a hot soup of free moving electrons and ions—atoms that have lost their electrons—that easily conducts electricity. Although plasmas are not common naturally on Earth, they comprise most of the [matter](#) in the observable universe, such as the surface of the sun. Scientists are able to generate artificial plasmas here on Earth, typically by heating a gas to thousands of degrees Fahrenheit, which strips the atoms of their electrons. On a smaller scale, this is the same process that allows plasma TVs and neon signs to "glow": electricity excites the atoms of a neon gas, causing neon to enter a plasma state and emit photons of light.

From a liquid to a plasma

As Mohamed Zaghoo, a research associate at the LLE, and his colleagues observed, however, there is another way to create a plasma: under high density conditions, heating a liquid metal to very [high temperatures](#) will also produce a dense plasma. "The transition to the

latter has not been observed scientifically before and is precisely what we did," Zaghoo says.



LLE scientists transformed liquid metals into plasmas under high-density conditions. Increasing the density to extreme conditions made the liquid enter a state where it exhibited quantum properties. The bottom panel shows the quantum distribution of electrons in a dense liquid metal, where only two

electrons can share the same state. However, when the temperature is increased to 0.4 Fermi temperature (approximately 90,000 degrees Fahrenheit), the electrons rearrange themselves in a random way that resembles a hot soup of plasma and the electrons lose their quantum nature and behave classically (top panel). Credit: Laboratory for Laser Energetics / Heather Palmer

One of the unique aspects of this observation is that liquid metals at high densities exhibit quantum properties; however, if they are allowed to cross over to the [plasma state](#) at high densities, they will exhibit classical properties. In the 1920s, Enrico Fermi and Paul Dirac, two of the founders of quantum mechanics, introduced the statistical formulation that describes the behavior of matter made out of electrons, neutrons, and protons—normal matter that makes up the objects of Earth. Fermi and Dirac hypothesized that at certain conditions—extremely high densities or extremely low temperatures—electrons or protons have to assume certain quantum properties that are not described by classical physics. A plasma, however, does not follow this paradigm.

In order to observe a liquid metal crossing over to a plasma, the LLE researchers started off with the liquid metal deuterium, which displayed the classical properties of a liquid. To increase the density of the deuterium, they cooled it to 21 degrees Kelvin (-422 degrees Fahrenheit). The researchers then used the LLE's OMEGA lasers to set off a strong shockwave through the ultracool liquid deuterium. The shockwave compressed the deuterium to pressures up to five million times greater than atmospheric pressure, while also increasing its temperatures to almost 180,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The sample started off completely transparent, but as the pressure rose, it transformed into a shiny metal with high optical reflectivity.

"By monitoring the reflectance of the sample as a function of its

temperature, we were able to observe the precise conditions where this simple lustrous liquid metal transformed into a dense plasma," Zaghoo says.

Understanding matter at extreme conditions

The researchers observed that the [liquid metal](#) initially exhibited the quantum properties of electrons that would be expected at extreme temperatures and densities. However, "at about 90,000 degrees Fahrenheit, the reflectance of the metallic deuterium started rising with a slope that is expected if the electrons in the system are no longer quantum but classical," Zaghoo says. "This means that the [metal](#) had become a plasma."

That is, the LLE researchers started off with a simple liquid. Increasing the density to extreme conditions made the liquid enter a state where it exhibited quantum properties. Raising the temperature even further made it turn into a plasma, at which point it exhibited classical properties, yet was still under high-density conditions, says Suxing Hu, a senior scientist at LLE and a co-author on the study. "What is remarkable is that the conditions at which this crossover between quantum and classical occurs is different from what most people expected based on plasma textbooks. Furthermore, this behavior could be universal to all other metals."

Understanding these fundamentals of liquids and plasmas allows researchers to develop new models to describe how materials at high densities conduct electricity and heat, and can help explain matter in the extremes of the solar system, as well as help in attaining fusion energy, Zaghoo says. "This work is not just a laboratory curiosity. Plasmas comprise the vast interiors of astrophysical bodies like brown dwarfs and also represent the states of matter needed to achieve thermonuclear fusion. These models are essential in our understanding of how to better

design experiments to achieve fusion."

More information: M. Zaghoo et al. Breakdown of Fermi Degeneracy in the Simplest Liquid Metal, *Physical Review Letters* (2019). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.122.085001](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.122.085001)

Provided by University of Rochester

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