

Structure analysis of propane hydrates

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Clathrate hydrates consist of water cages linked by hydrogen bonds, and various guest molecules. Propane hydrate is contains propane as a guest molecule. The crystal structure is structure II, which is composed of sixteen small cages (S-cage, pentagonal dodecahedron) and eight large cages (L-cage, 16-hedron with 12 pentagonal faces and four hexagonal faces).

We synthesized propane deuterohydrate ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + \text{D}_2\text{O}$) and deuterated propane hydrate ($\text{C}_3\text{D}_8 + \text{D}_2\text{O}$). Powder neutron diffraction data were collected on iMATERIA [1] at MLF. Diffraction data were collected from 10 to 150 K. Figure 1 shows the powder neutron diffraction patterns at 10 K. The diffracted peaks of both C_3H_8 hydrate and C_3D_8 hydrate were almost the same position. However the peak intensities differed between C_3H_8 hydrate and C_3D_8 hydrate. We analyzed by the Rietveld method using Z-Rietveld program [2]. Neutron diffraction patterns revealed that our samples were crystallized as structure II hydrate. We will compare with the previous results [3] and will discuss the difference from our results and temperature dependence of the crystal structure.

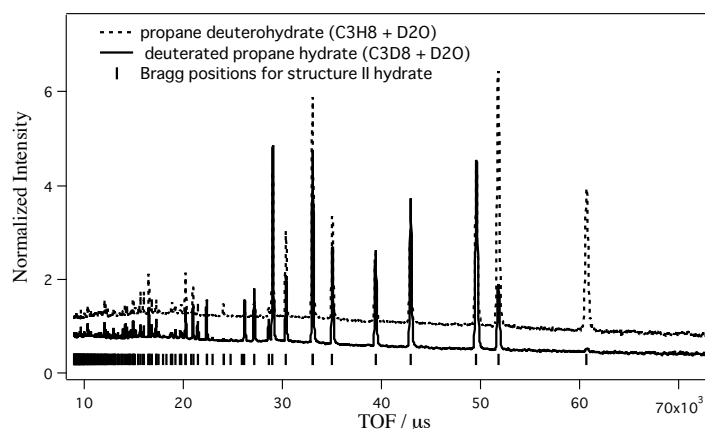


Fig. 1 Comparison of the propane deuterohydrate data with the deuterated propane hydrate data.

References

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- [3] C.J. Rawn, A.J. Rondinone, and B.C. Chakoumakos *et al.*, Can. J. Phys. **81**, 431 (2003).