## High Pressure Single-Crystal Neutron Diffraction of DKDP

Craig Lawrence Bull<sup>a</sup>, Malcolm Guthrie<sup>a</sup>, Ricahrd J. Nelmes<sup>a</sup>, John S. Loveday<sup>a</sup>, Thierry Strässle<sup>b</sup>, Stefan Klotz<sup>b</sup>, Gerard Hamel<sup>b</sup>, <sup>a</sup>School of Physics & Centre for Science at Extreme Conditions, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. <sup>b</sup>Physique des Milieux Condensés, Université P et M Curie, 4 Place Jussieu, 75252 Paris, France. E-mail: C.Bull@ed.ac.uk

The initial results of a new initiative of the Paris-Edinburgh (PE) collaboration to develop single-crystal technology for high-pressure neutron diffraction are presented. Single-crystal neutron diffraction data have been collected from  $D_2KPO_4$  at pressures up to 7.5 GPa. At 4.2 GPa it has been suggested by Endo [1] that the hydrogen bond lengths elongate and the proton centres in a single minimum between the two oxygen atoms. However, these results were obtained using x-rays which are insensitive to the scattering of light atoms and hence neutron diffraction data on a single crystal sample are essential in determining precisely the atomic co-ordinates during this possible transition. Previously only data up to 2.0 GPa have been collected using single crystal neutron diffraction. We present structures determined from a single crystal of 4 mm<sup>3</sup> using time-of-flight Laue diffraction on the SXD instrument at the ISIS Facility at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in the UK.

[1] Endo S. et al, Nature, 340, 452, 1989.

Keywords: high pressure, single crystal diffraction, neutron diffraction