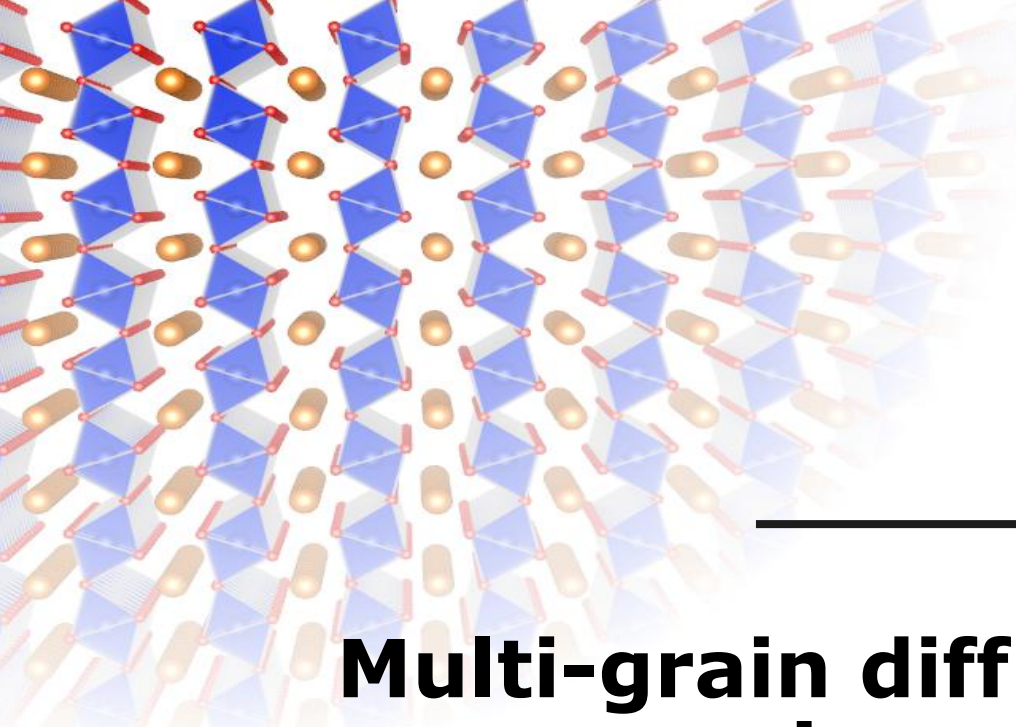
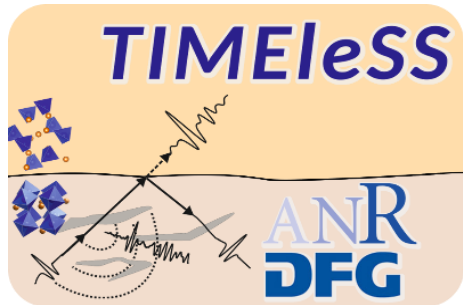




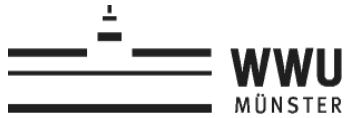
Multi-grain diffraction and deformation experiments in diamond anvil cells

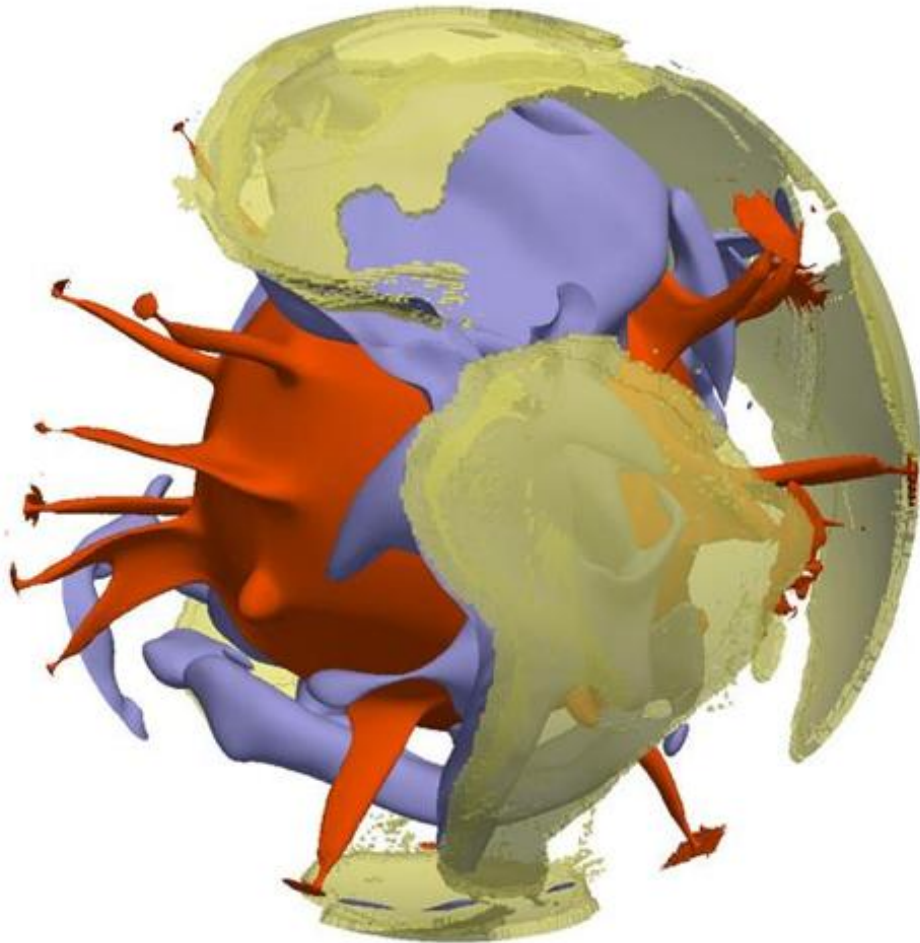


S. Merkel



S. Merkel C. Thomas C. Sanchez Valle S. Speziale F. Rochira J. K. Magali M. Krug E. Ledoux J. Gay





Heat transport in the Earth's mantle

- Conduction in upper and lower boundary layer (lithosphere and D'')
- Solid-state convection

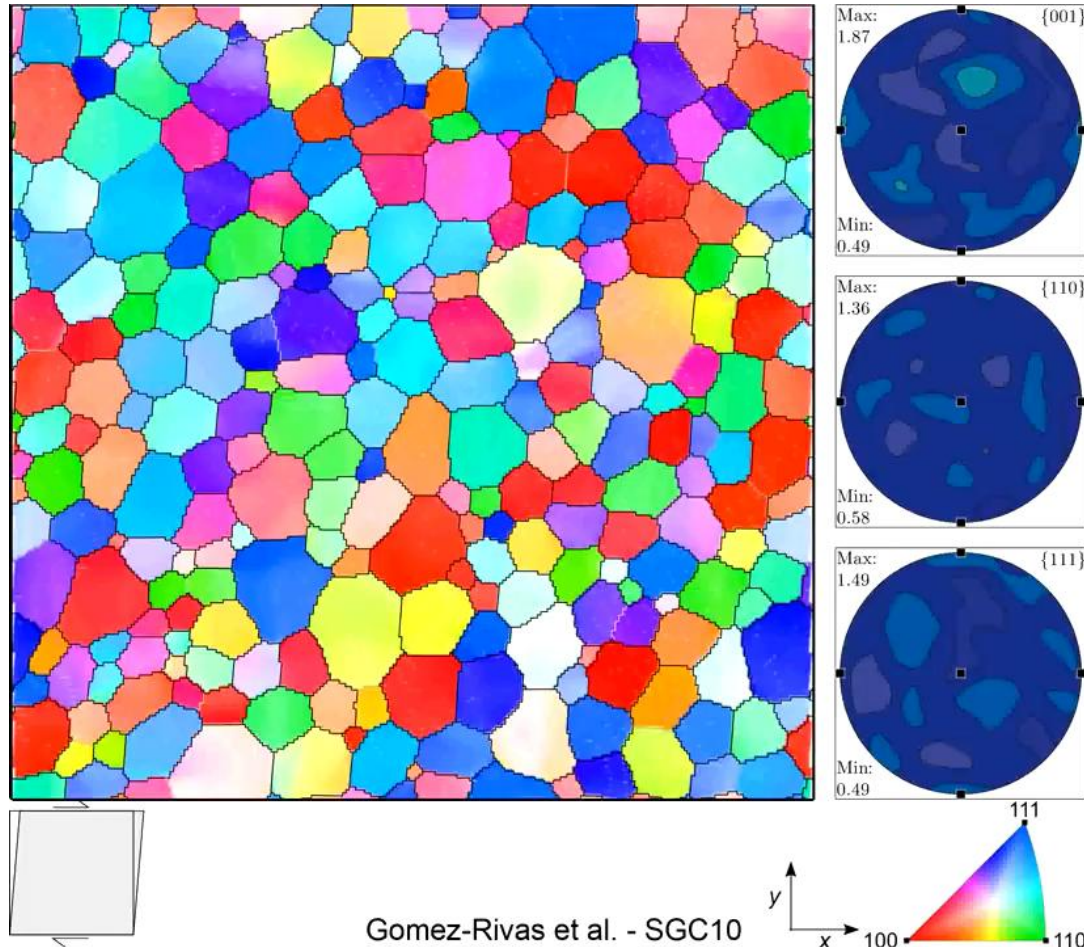
Velocities: cm/yr

Process: solid state deformation

- Dislocation glide
- Dislocation climb
- Diffusion
- Grain boundary sliding
- Etc

Changes in P and T

Phase transformations



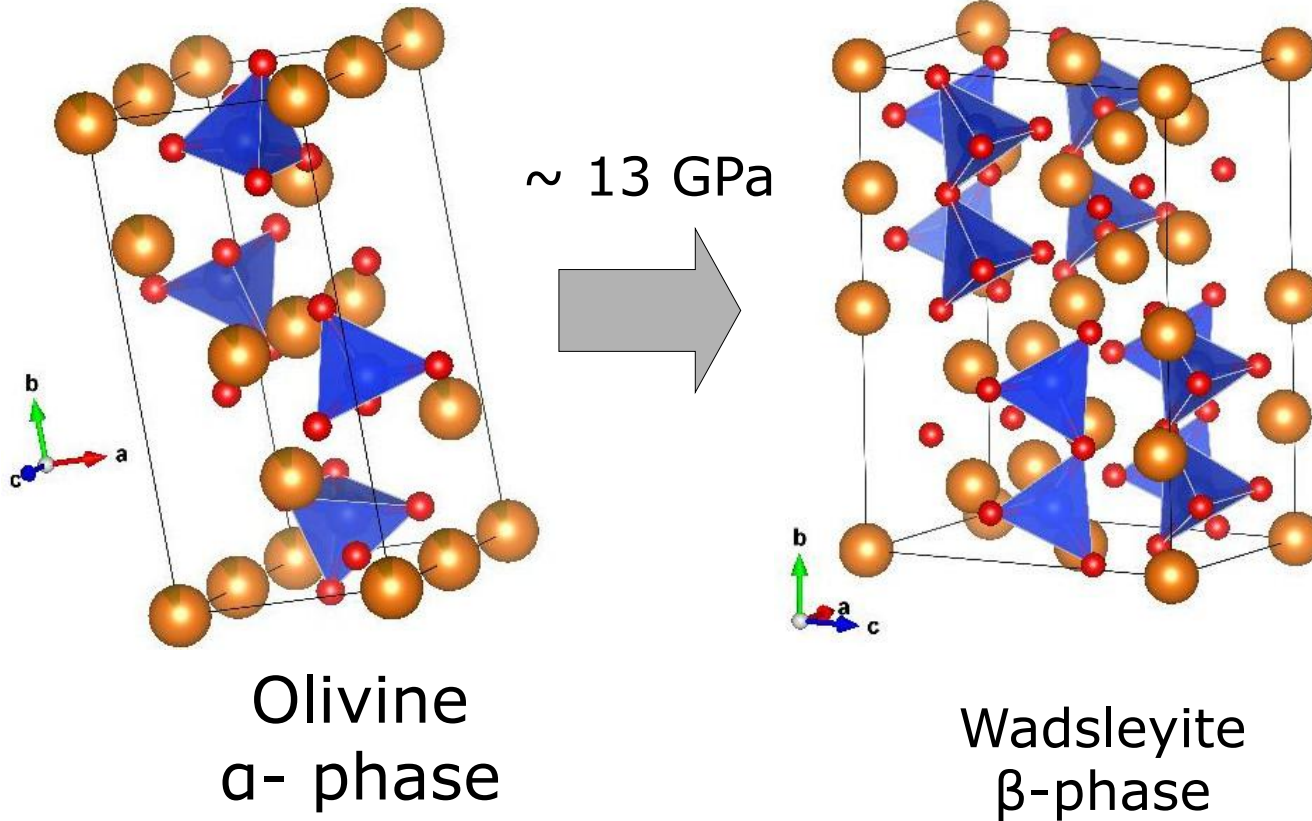
Sample ELLE simulation: halite during shearing

Colors ↔ grain orientations

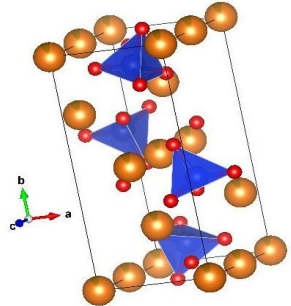
Grain shapes and orientations change with deformation → changes in "*microstructures*"

Impact on

- Microstructures
- Mechanical properties
- Wave propagation features (i.e. *observations with seismology*)

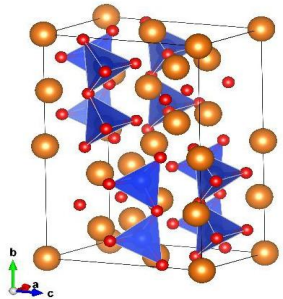


Phase transformation microstructures

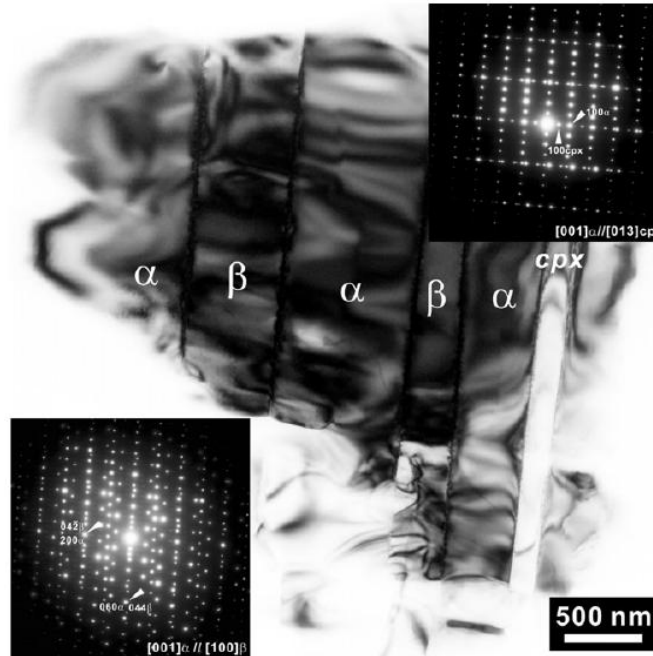


Olivine
α-phase

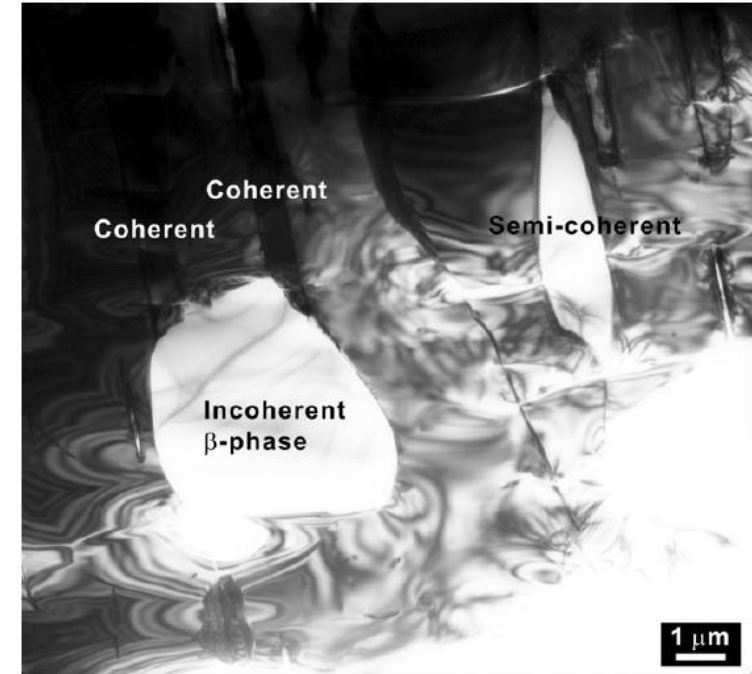
~ 13 GPa



Wadsleyite
β-phase



Coherent transformation
 $(200)_{ol} // (042)_{wd}$,
 $(060)_{ol} // (0\ 4\ 4)_{wd}$
 $[001]_{ol} // [1\ 0\ 0]_{wd}$

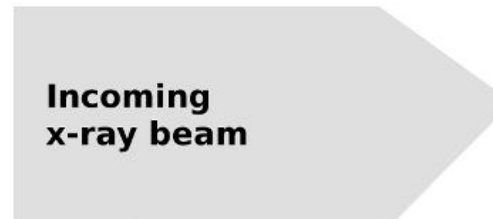


Incoherent
transformation

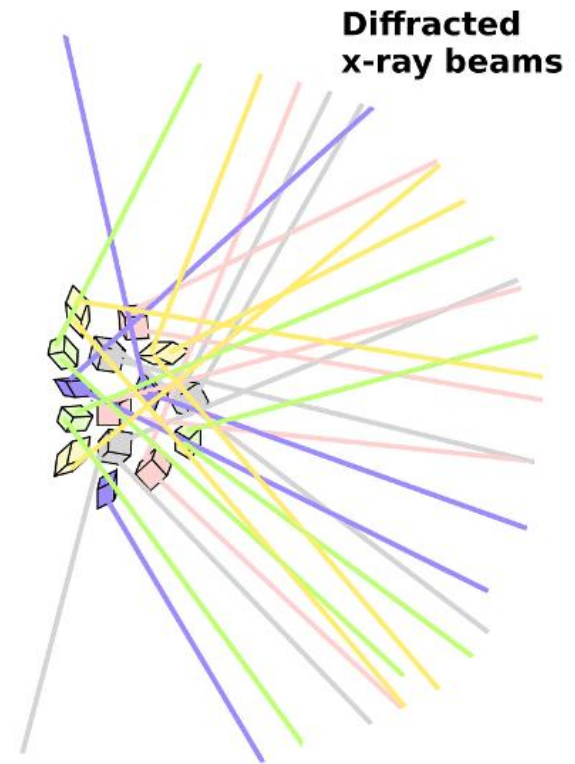
Follow grain rotations under pressure?

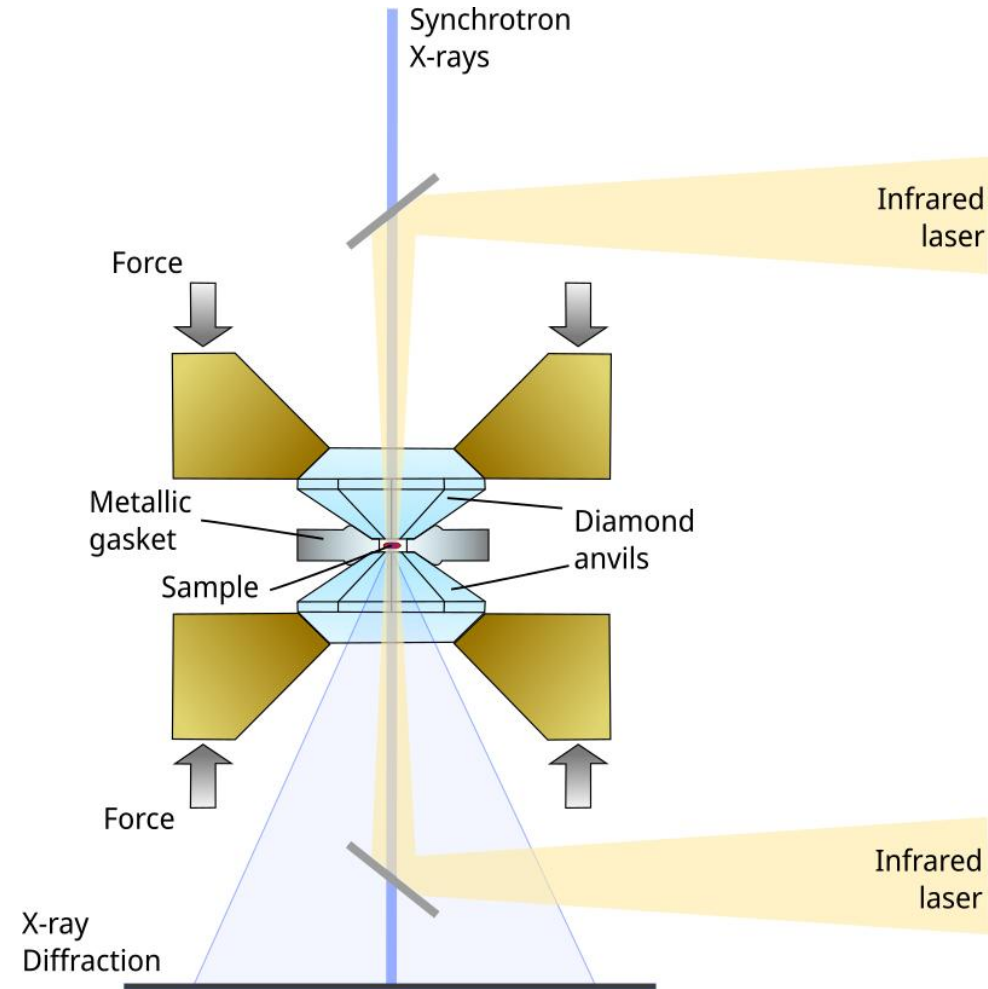
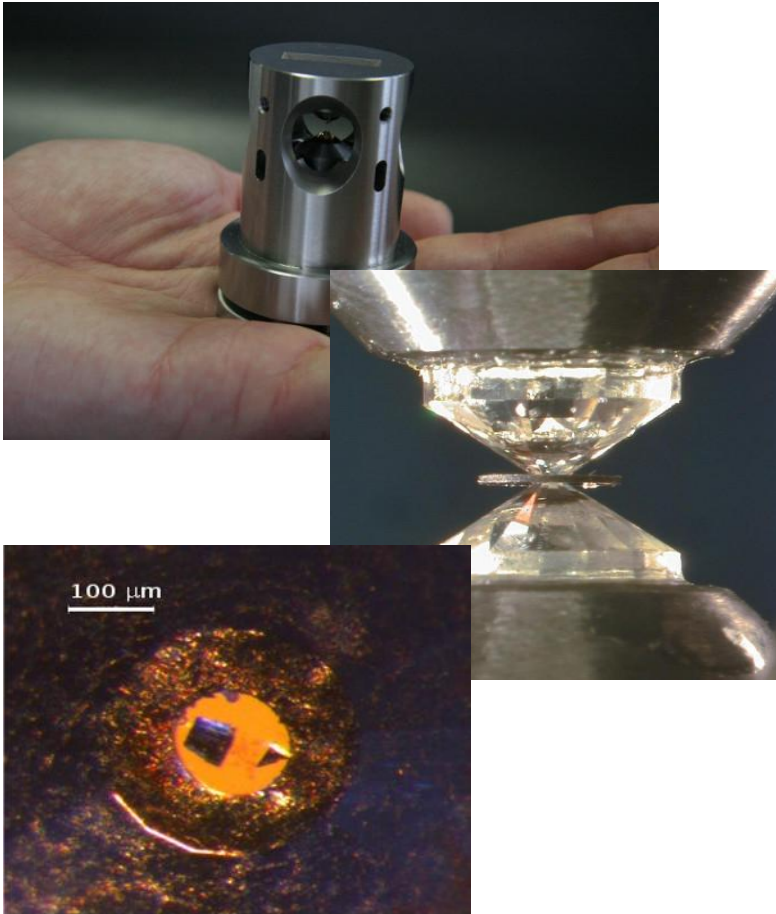
Goal

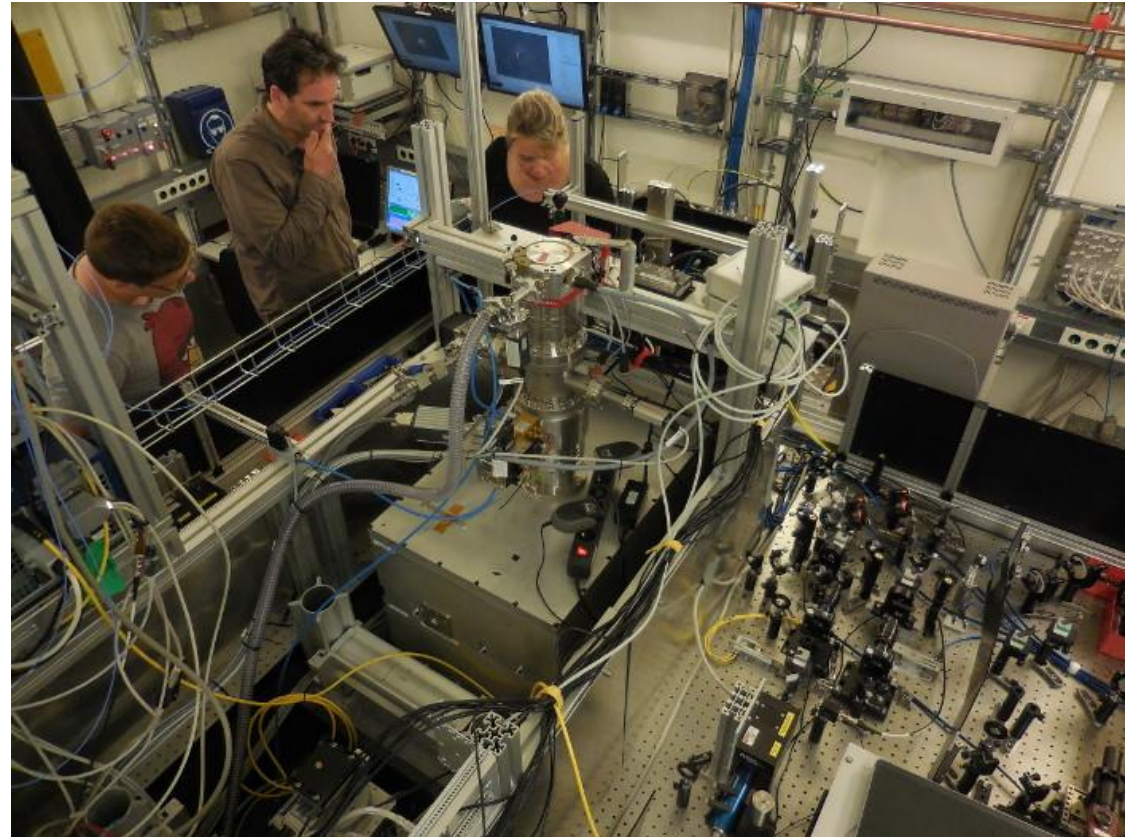
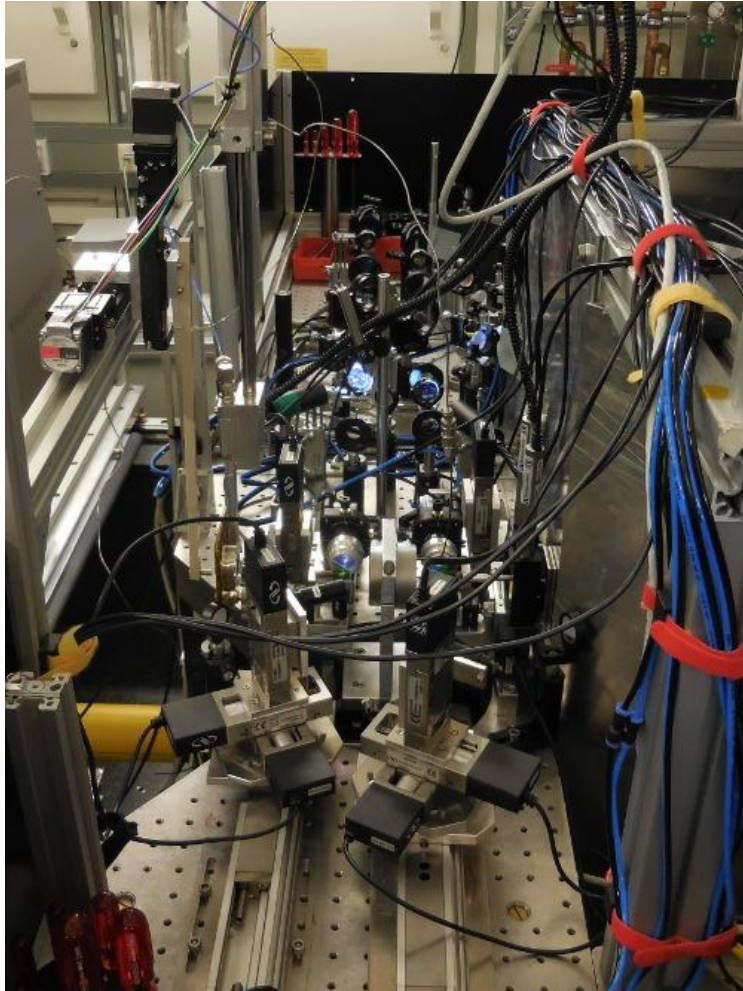
- Use
 - A diamond anvil cell
 - Synchrotron x-ray diffraction
- Increase pressure (at Earth's mantle temperature)
 - Requires laser heating
- Follow grain rotations between pressure increases
- All in-situ, without opening the DAC....



Solution: multigrain XRD
(3D-XRD, HEDM, etc)



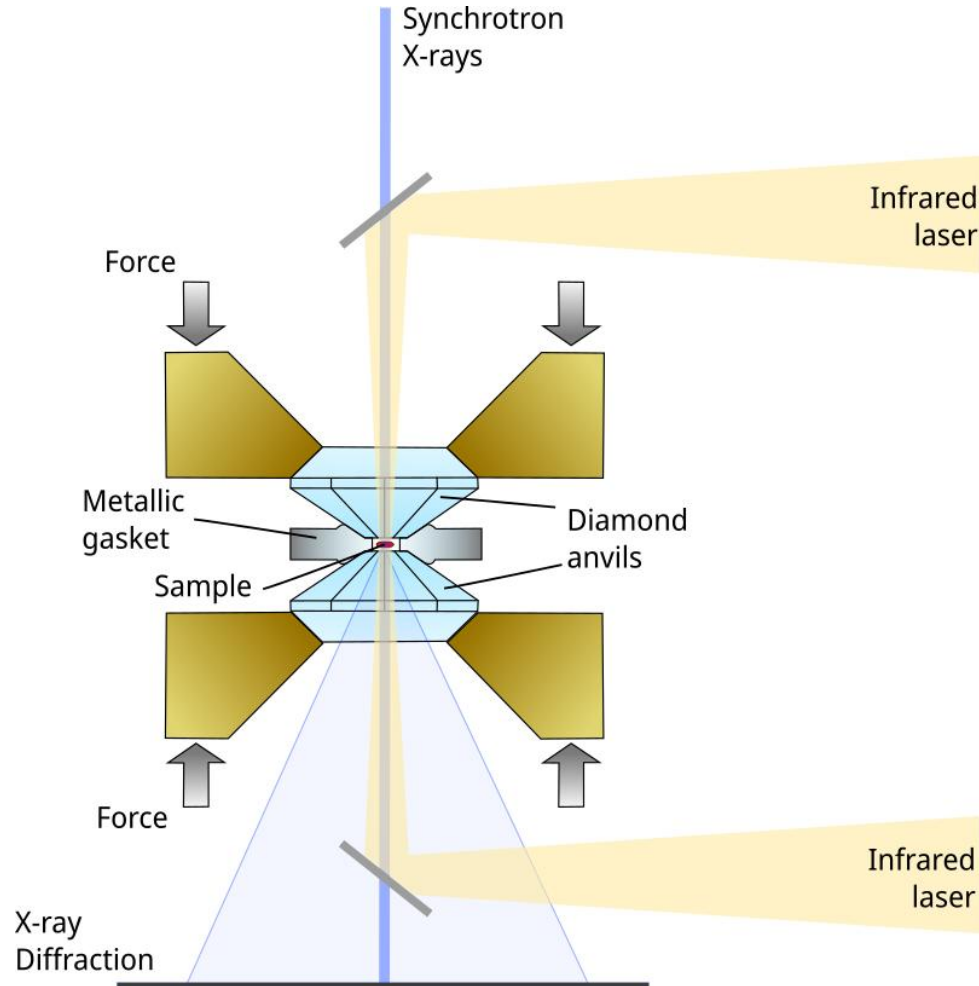




X-ray diffraction + laser heating + diamond anvil cell
P02.2, PETRA III, Hambourg

High quality equivalent beamline at GSECARS, APS

Specifics of LH-DAC experiments



Sample is small

- ~ 20 to $50\ \mu\text{m}$ diameter
- $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$ thickness
- Grain sizes: $\sim 1\ \mu\text{m}$ or less

Laser heating

- Shape of the laser $\rightarrow$ typically gaussian
- Homogeneous temperatures over $\sim 5\ \mu\text{m}$ diameters

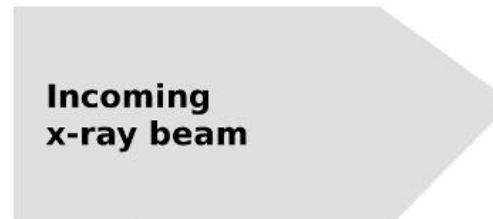
X-ray

- Beam focused to less than $5\ \mu\text{m}$
- Available 2θ range: up to $\sim 25^\circ$

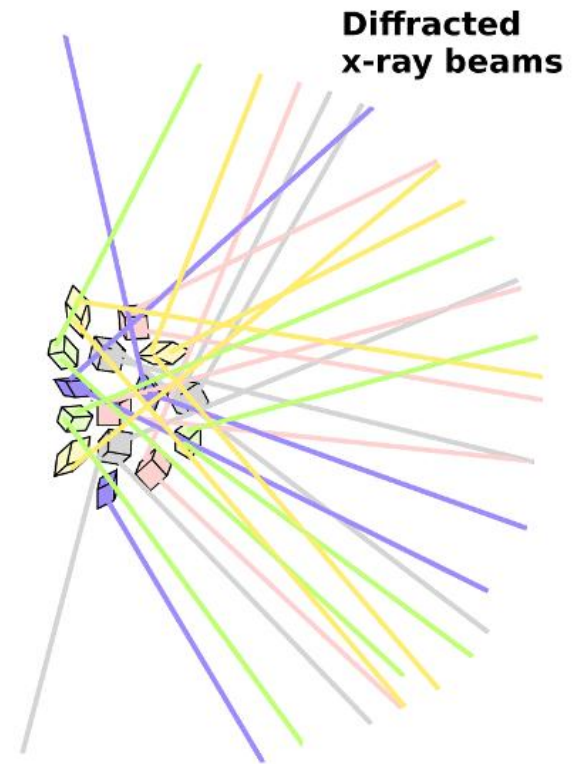
Follow grain rotations under pressure?

Goal

- Use
 - A diamond anvil cell
 - Synchrotron x-ray diffraction
- Increase pressure (at Earth's mantle temperature)
 - Requires laser heating
- Follow grain rotations between pressure increases
- All in-situ, without opening the DAC....

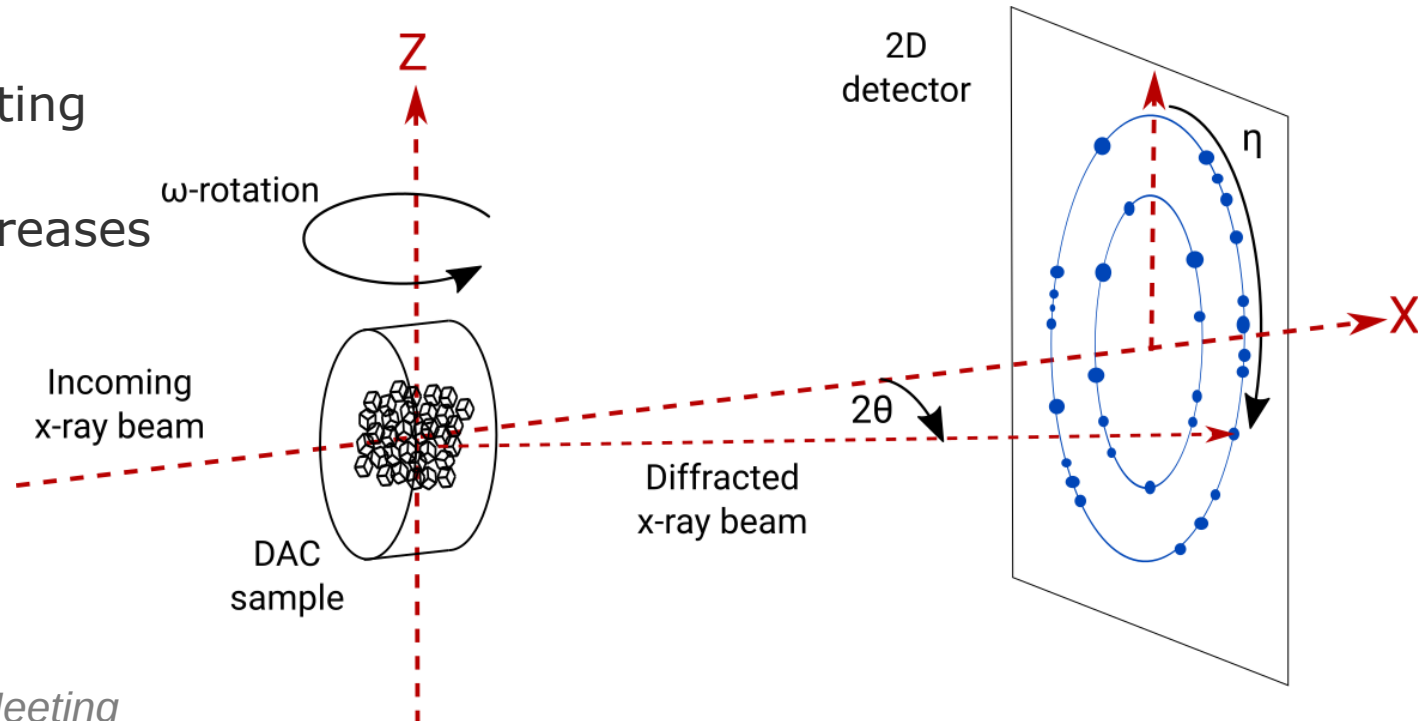


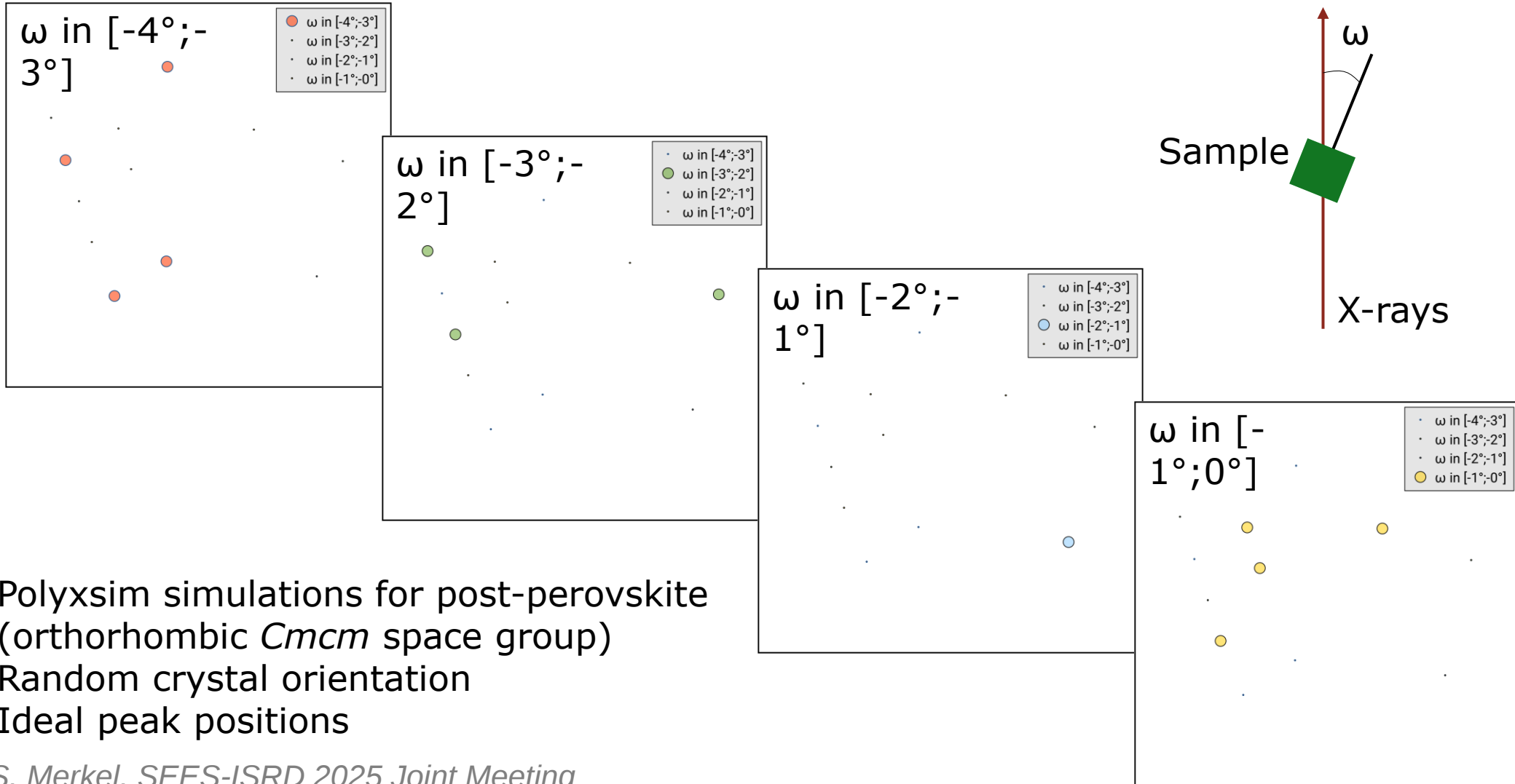
Solution: multigrain XRD
(3D-XRD, HEDM, etc)

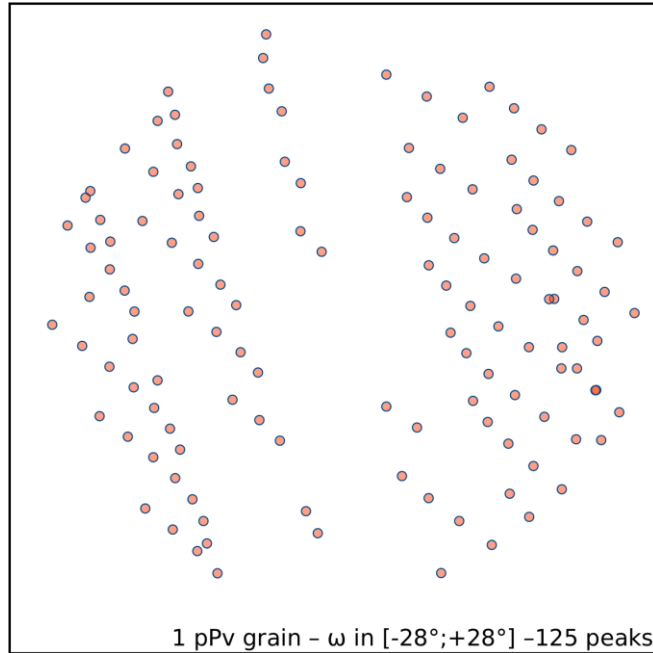


Goal

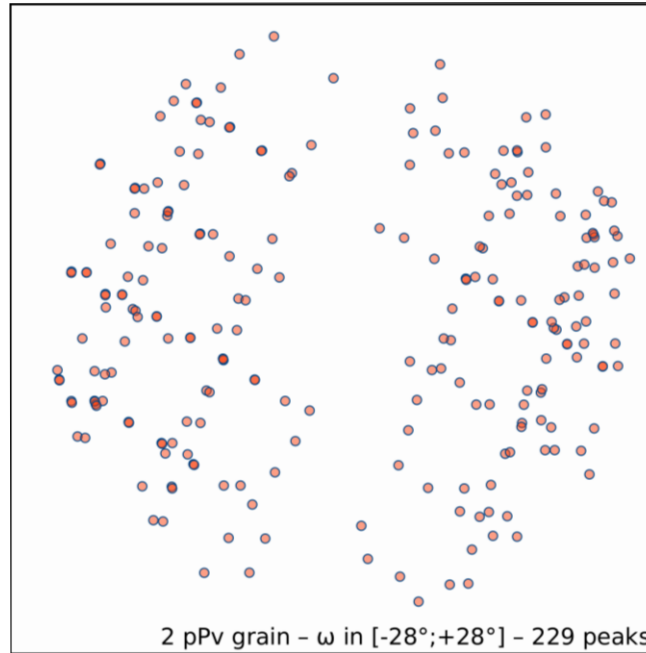
- Use
 - A diamond anvil cell
 - Synchrotron x-ray diffraction
- Increase pressure (at Earth's mantle temperature)
 - Requires laser heating
- Follow grain rotations between pressure increases
- All in-situ, without opening the DAC....



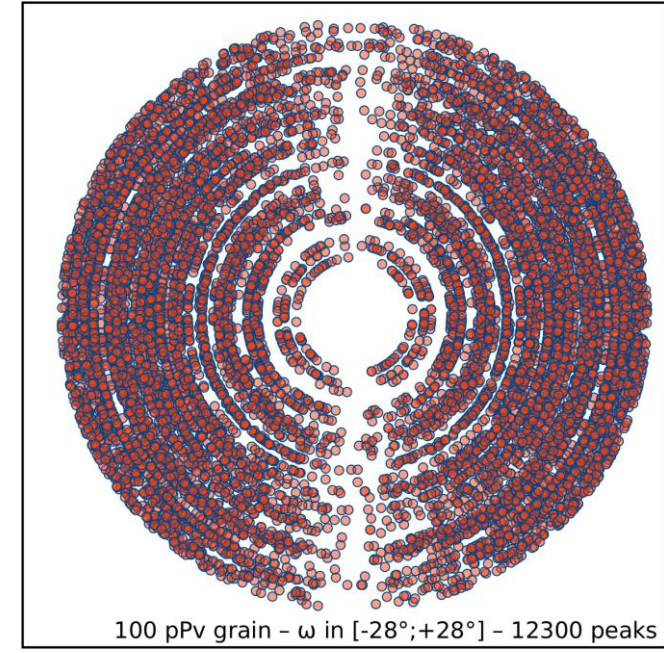




ω in $[-28^\circ; +28^\circ]$
1 grain
125 peaks in 2θ
range



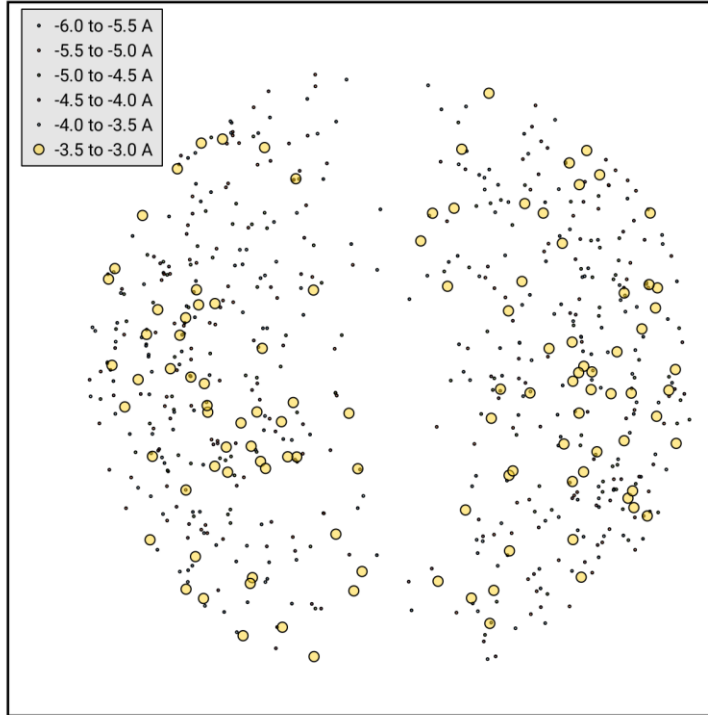
ω in $[-28^\circ; +28^\circ]$
2 grains
229 peaks in 2θ
range



ω in $[-28^\circ; +28^\circ]$
100 grains
12300 peaks in 2θ
range

Polyxsim simulations for post-perovskite (orthorhombic Cmc21 space group)

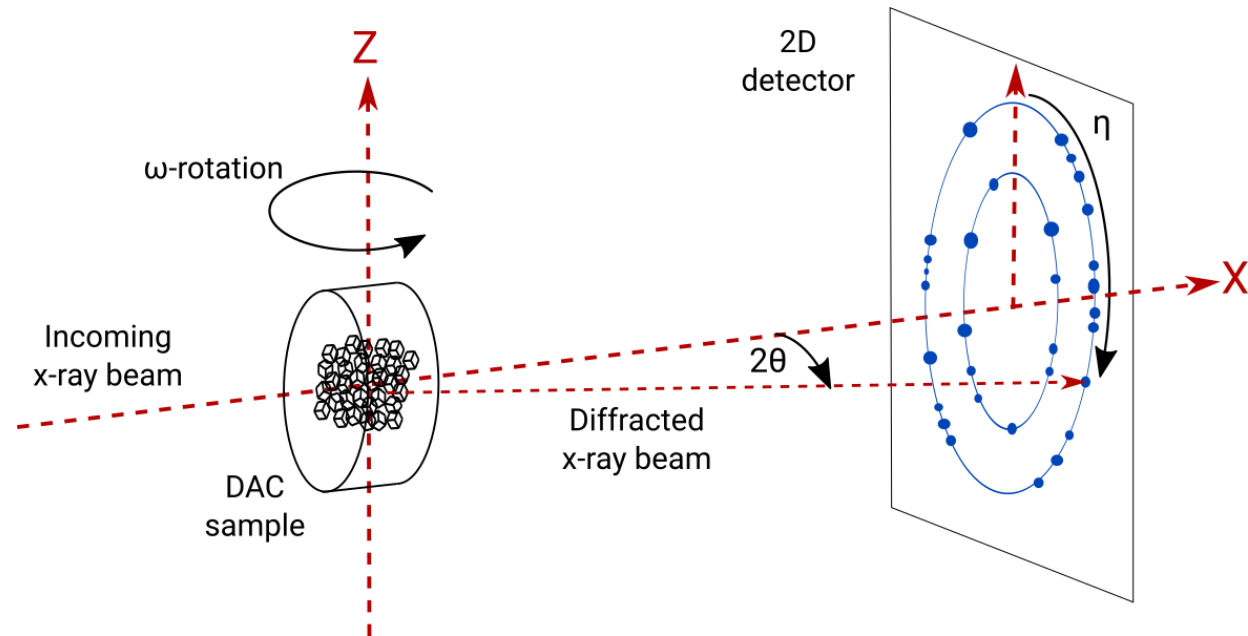
Multigrain X-ray diffraction in the DAC



DAC sitting on ω rotation stage

Collect data every $\delta\omega$ step (0.5°) over $\Delta\omega$ range (-28° to $+28^\circ$)

Extract diffraction spot database with 2θ , η , ω , intensity for each



Typical numbers

- $\sim 10^4$ spots per P/T point
- Random walk through orientation space to identify grains with convergence criteria
- $\sim 10^6$ iterations
- $\sim 5 \cdot 10^2$ to $1 \cdot 10^3$ indexed grains per P/T point

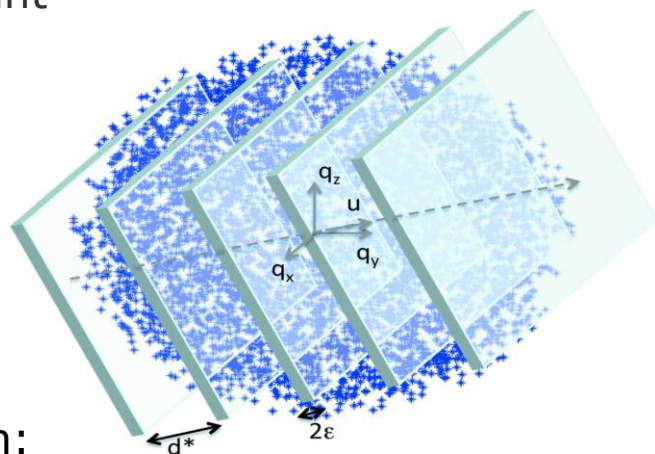


Illustration:
 Wejdemanna and Poulsen,
J. Appl. Cryst. 2016

Results

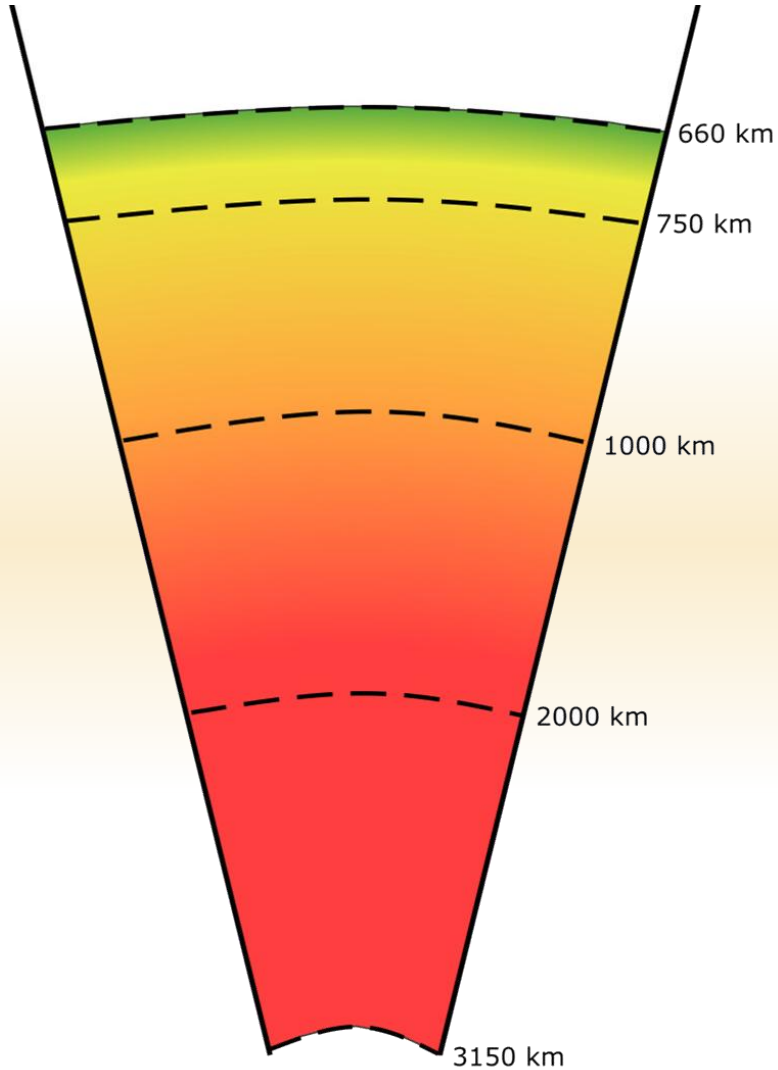
Average sample

- Fine matrix vs. grains volume ratio
- Phase proportions
- Average cell parameters

Grain scale, for each indexed grain

- Orientation
- Cell parameters
- Relative volume

Nisr et al, *J. Geoph Res.* 2012
 Nisr et al, *High Pres. Res.* 2014
 Rosa et al, *J. Appl. Cryst.* 2015
 Rosa et al, *J. Geoph Res.* 2016
 Langrand et al, *J. Appl. Cryst.* 2017
 Gay et al, *EPSL*, 2023
 Ledoux et al, *Am. Min.* 2023
 Ledoux et al, *G³*, 2023
 Gay et al, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 2024

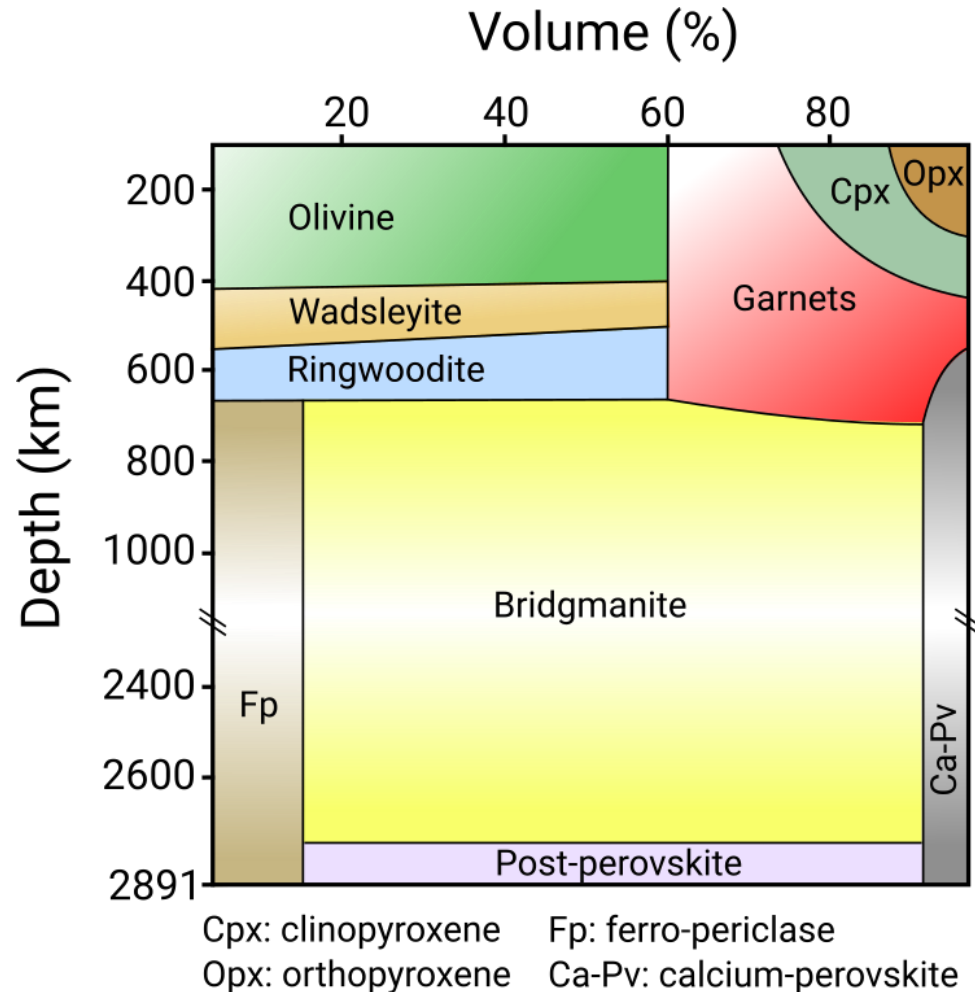


Application example : Pyrolite microstructures in the lower mantle

Gay et al, *EPSL*, 2023

Gay et al, *GRL*, 2024

Magali et al, *Nature Geoscience*, in review

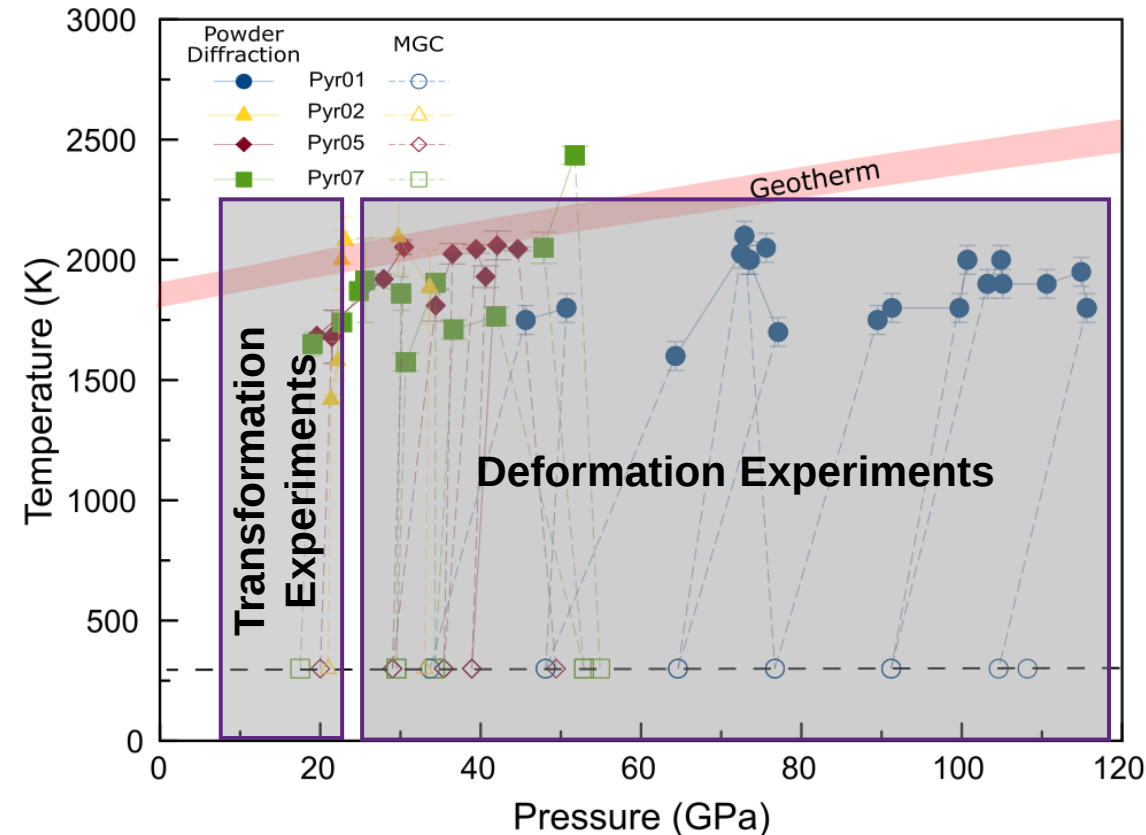


Pyrolite = model composition for the Earth's mantle

- In the upper mantle: 60% olivine, garnet, pyroxenes
- 600 km: 60% ringwoodite, garnet
- 1000 km: 15% ferropericlase, 75% garnet, 10% davemaoite

Effect of phase transformations on grain orientations?

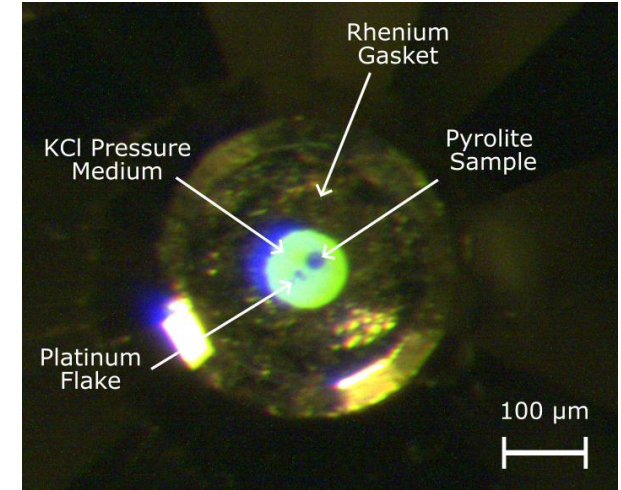
Effect of deformation on grain orientations?



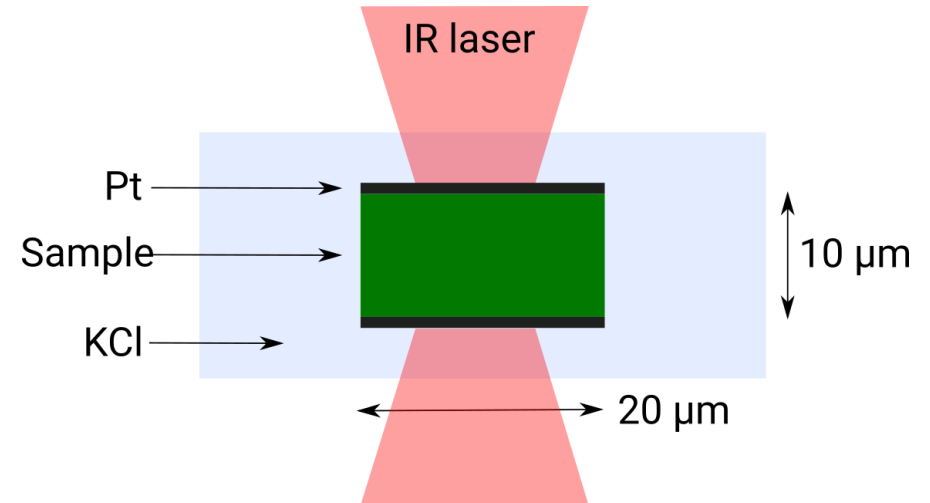
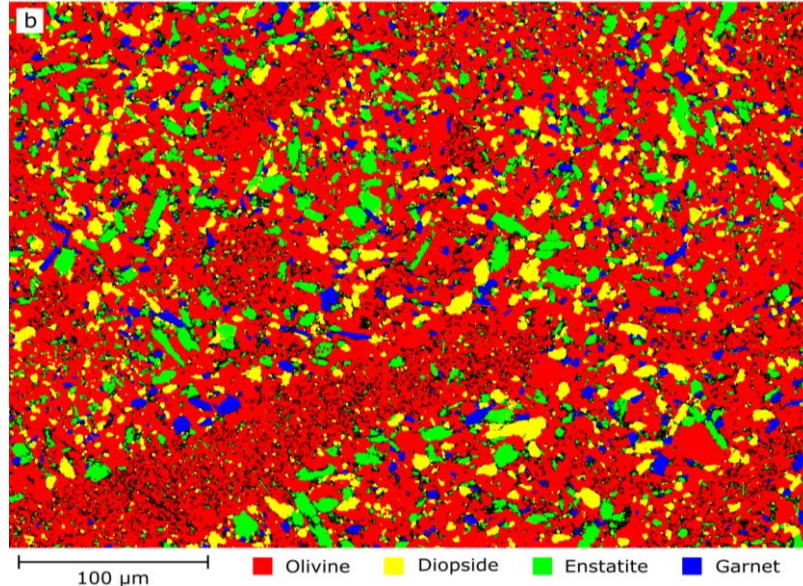
- 4 experiments on pyrolitic composition
- Trying to follow geotherm temperatures
- Powder diffraction images taken to monitor phase occurrence
- Pressure increases and phase transformations at high P and T
- Multigrain to characterize sample microstructures collected after quenching as close to transformation conditions as possible

Process

- 1) Pyrolitic composition sintered in a piston-cylinder
- 2) Cut and polished to 20 μm diameter / 10 μm thickness
- 3) Coated with 200 nm Pt
- 4) Loaded in DAC with KCl pressure medium
- 5) Laser heating + XRD

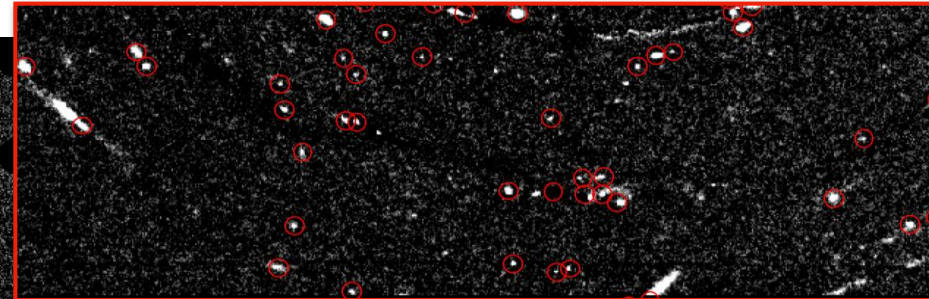
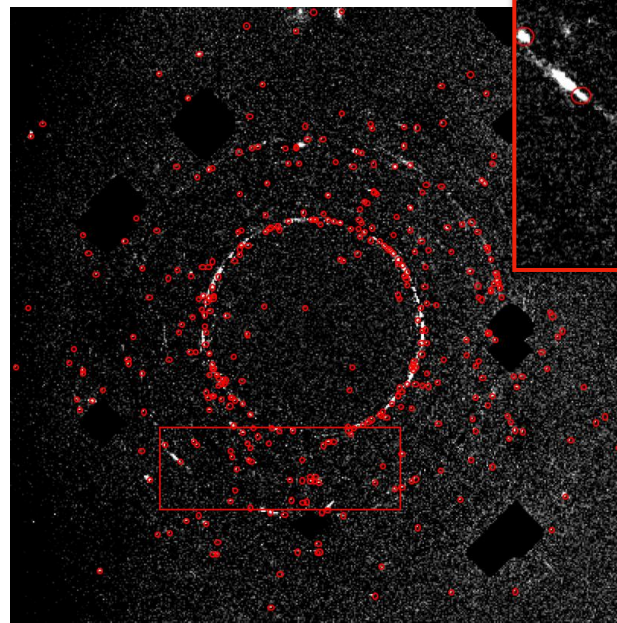
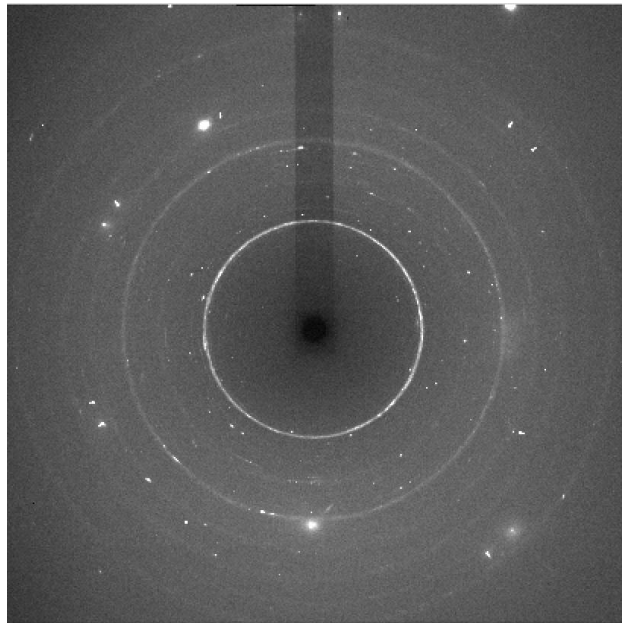


Starting
material
EBSD
phase
map

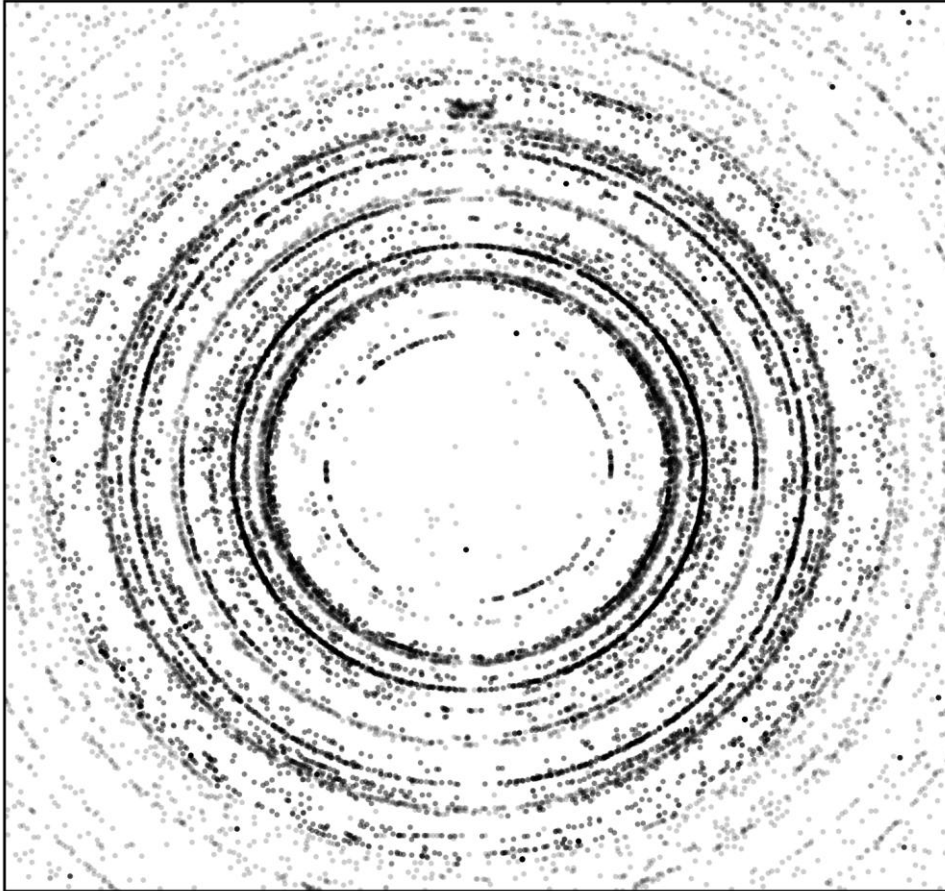


Raw diffraction image

- Powder from pressure medium (KCl), spots from sample grains, diamond spots
- Median background filter
- Diamond spot easy to detect and mask (large intensity)
- High pass intensity filter → sample diffraction spots



P02.2



Pyrolite + KCl, 34 GPa

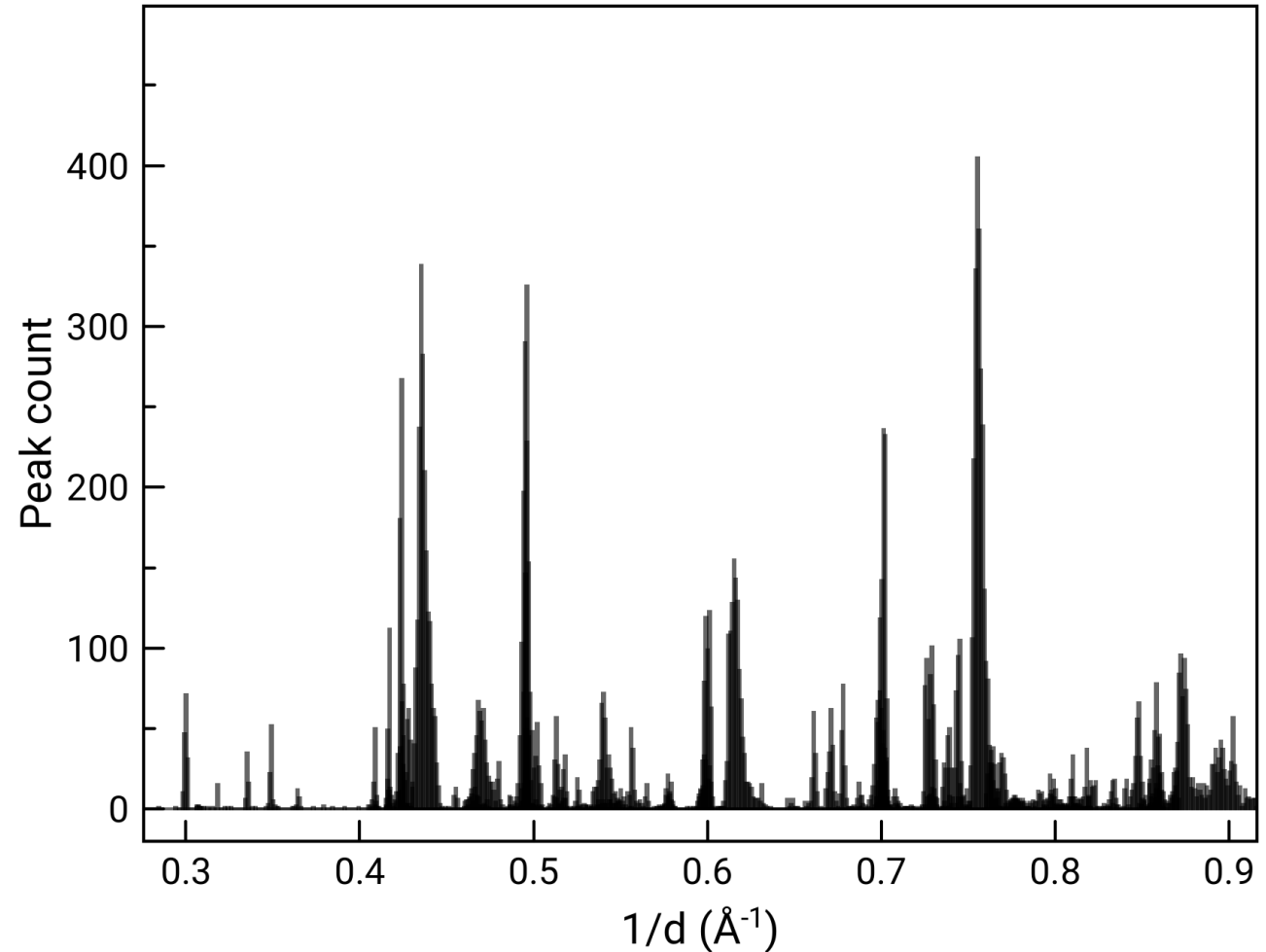
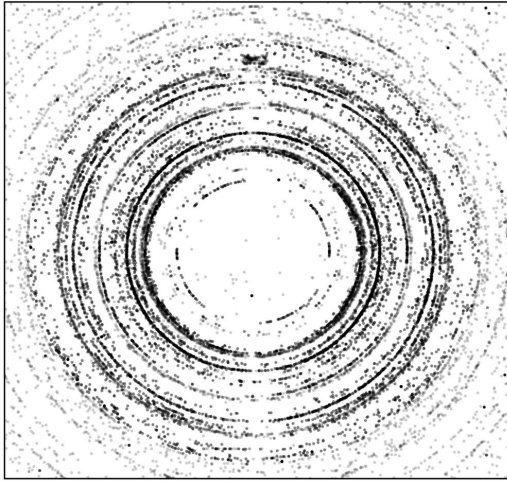
Potential phases:

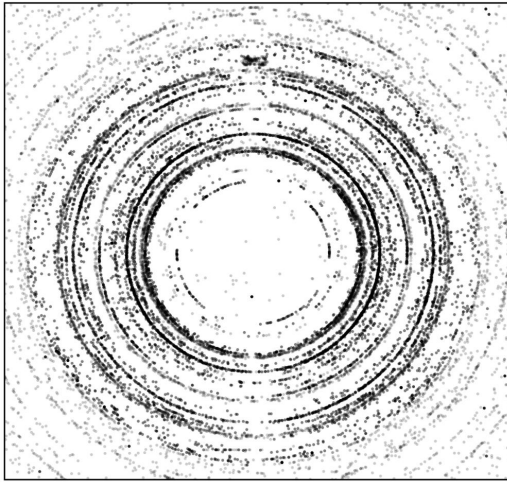
- Bridgmanite $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{SiO}_3$
- Ferropericlase $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{O}$
- Davemaoite CaSiO_3
- Left-over garnets

24000 extracted peaks, with known
mean 2θ , η , ω , intensity for each

Phase identification – Step 2

Peak histogram vs. $1/d$ (or 2θ)



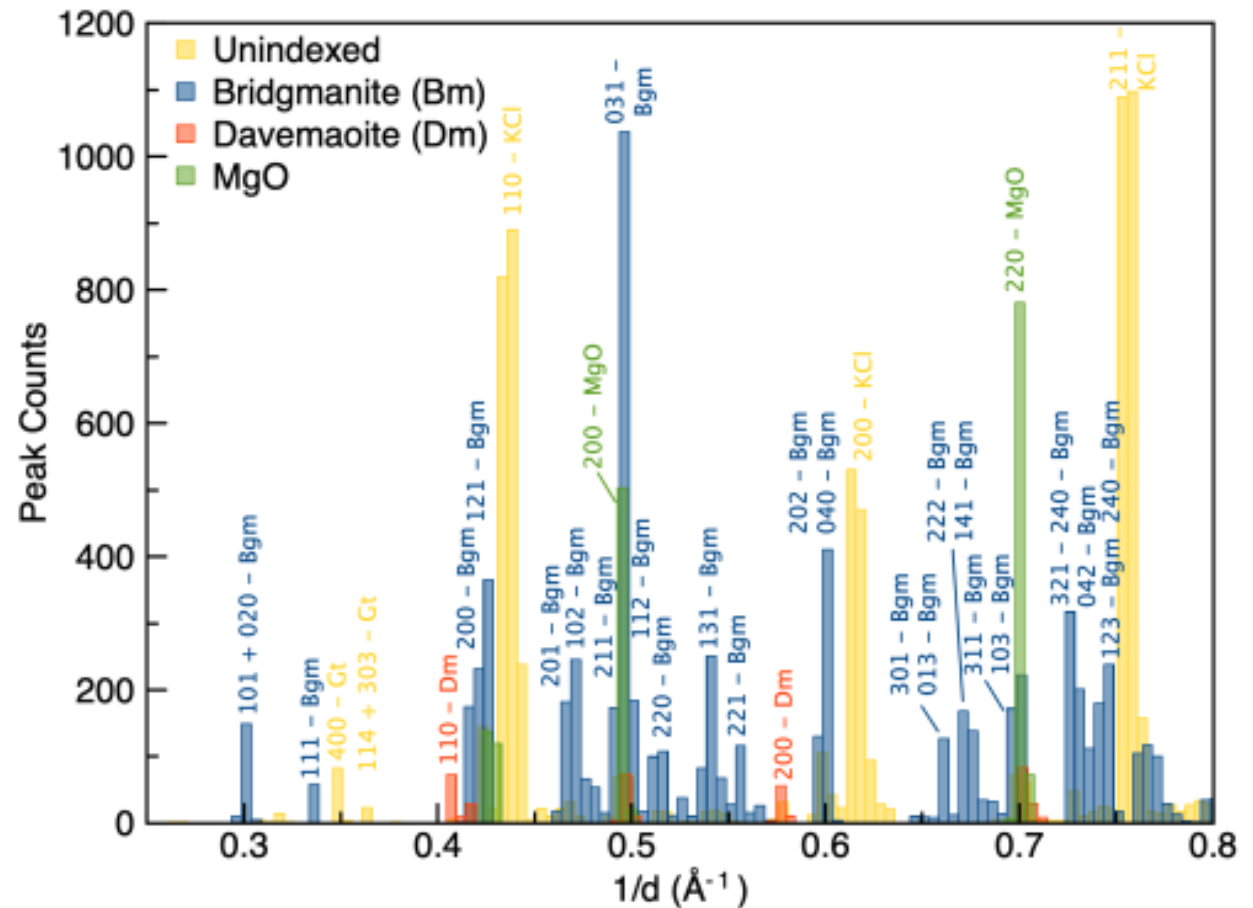


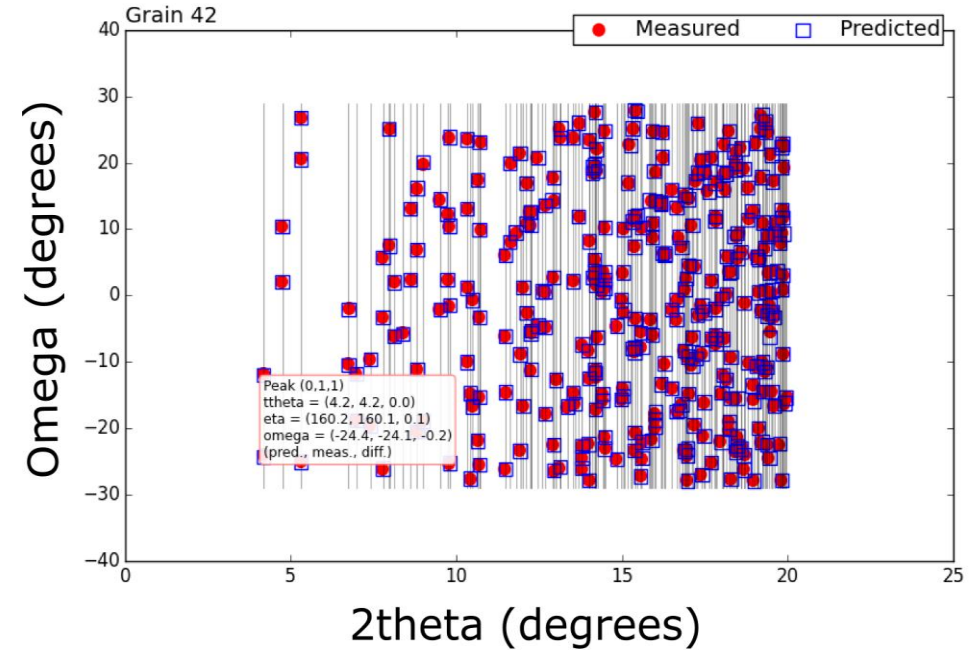
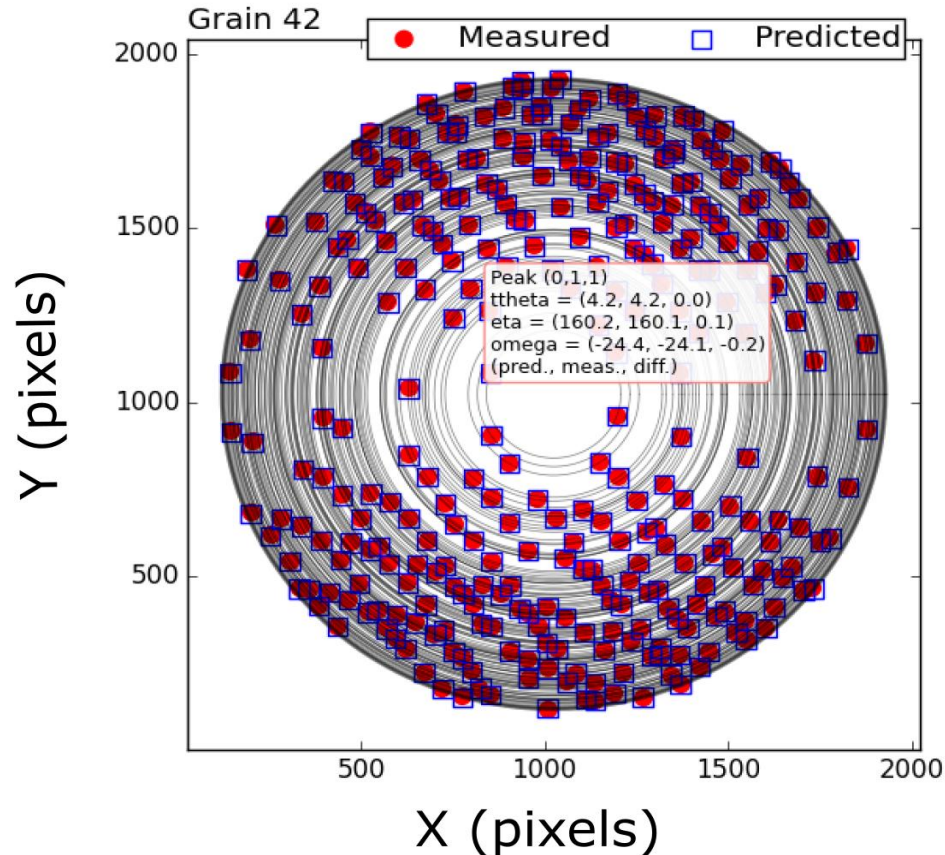
Phase identification

Unit-cell parameters for each

Cut-out

- 2 θ regions with KCl
- Regions with large 2 θ (too much overlap)





Sample bridgmanite grain
inside a polycrystal
Peaks:

- Squares: predicted
- Circles: measured

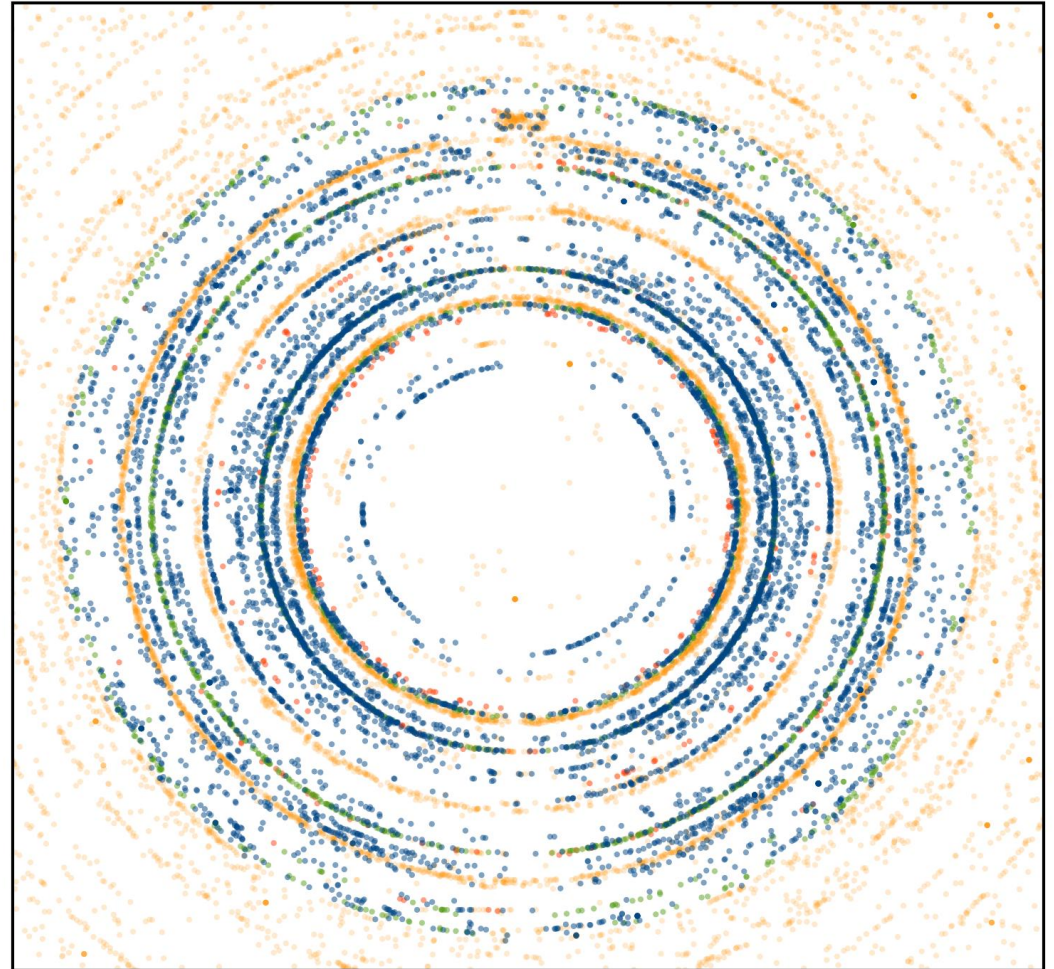
GrainSpotter Indexing Peaks

- 14000 un-assigned (overlap with KCl, or out of 2θ range)
- ~2000 ferro-periclase peaks
- ~400 davemaoite peaks
- ~7600 bridgmanite peaks

Indexed grains

- Bridgmanite: 241
- Davemaoite: 36
- Ferropericlase: 144

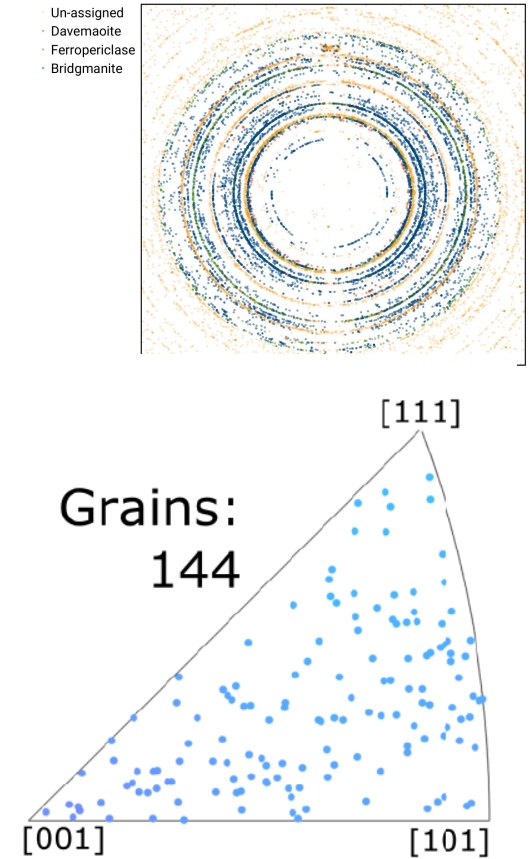
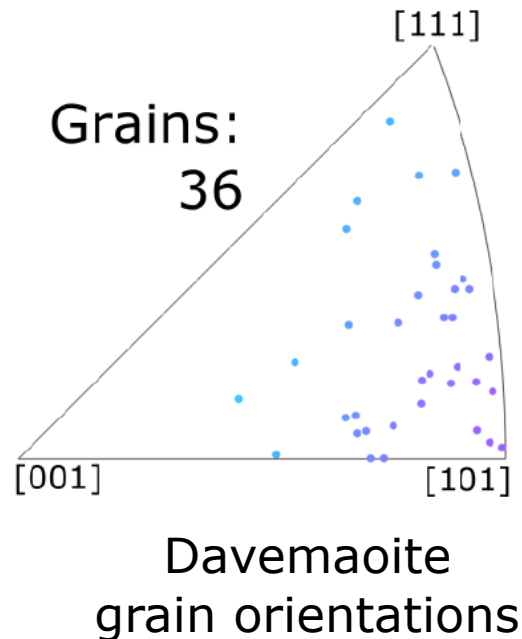
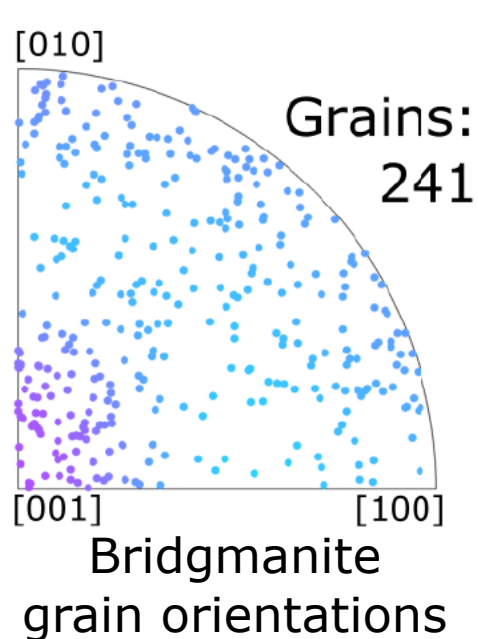
- Un-assigned
- Davemaoite
- Ferropericlase
- Bridgmanite



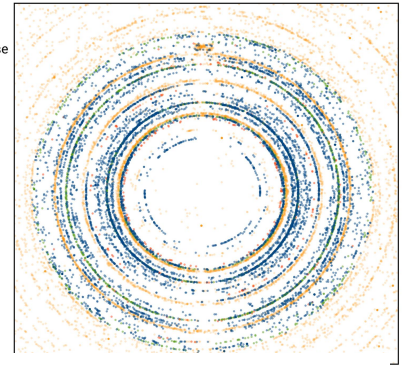
GrainSpotter Indexing

Indexed grains

- Bridgmanite: 241
- Davemaoite: 36
- Ferropericlasé: 144

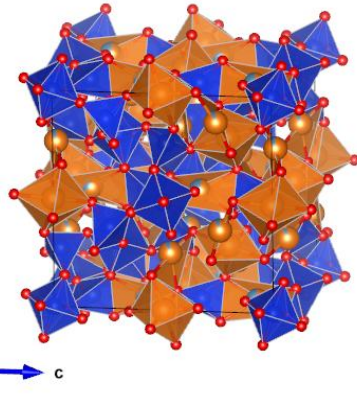
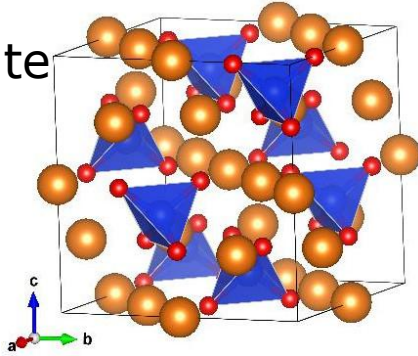


Un-assigned
Davemaoite
Ferropericlasé
Bridgmanite



Lower transition zone

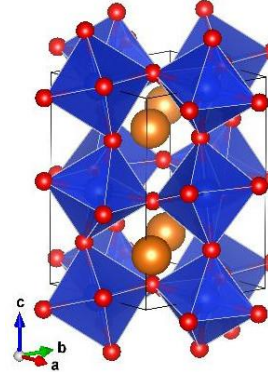
60% ringwoodite
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$



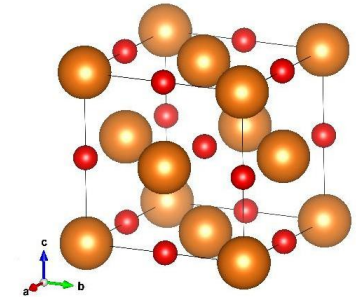
40% garnet
 $(\text{Mg,Fe,Al,Ca})_3(\text{Al,Fe})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$

Lower mantle

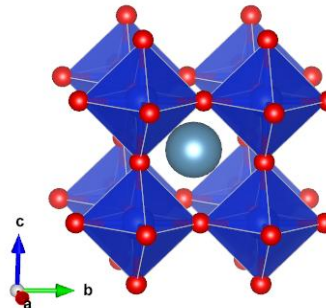
660 km
24 GPa
1900 K



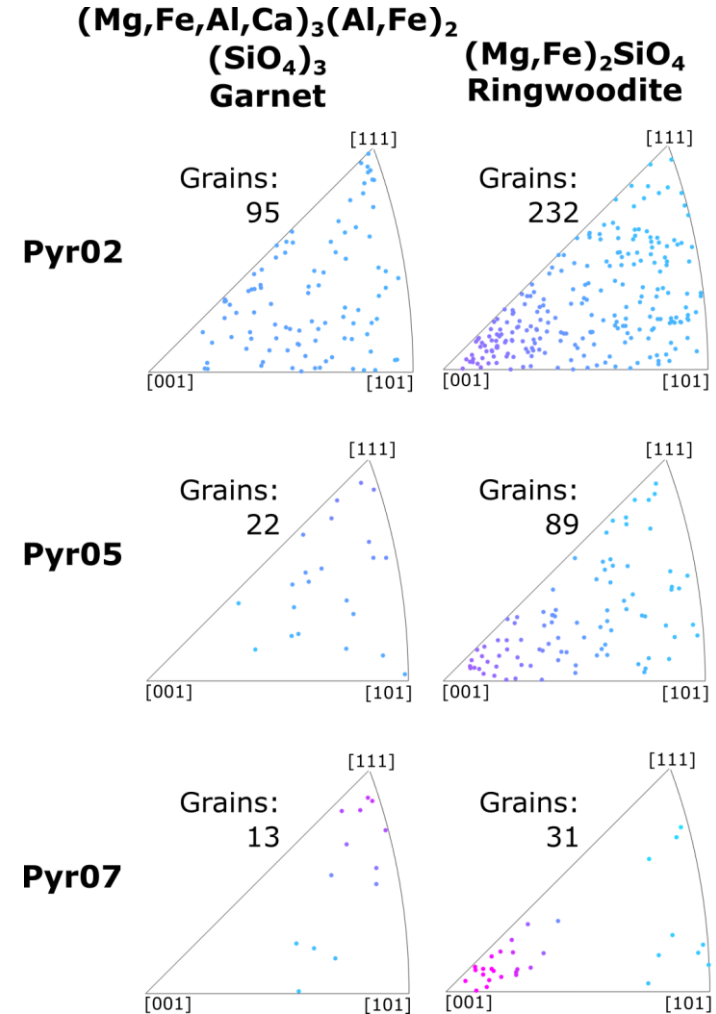
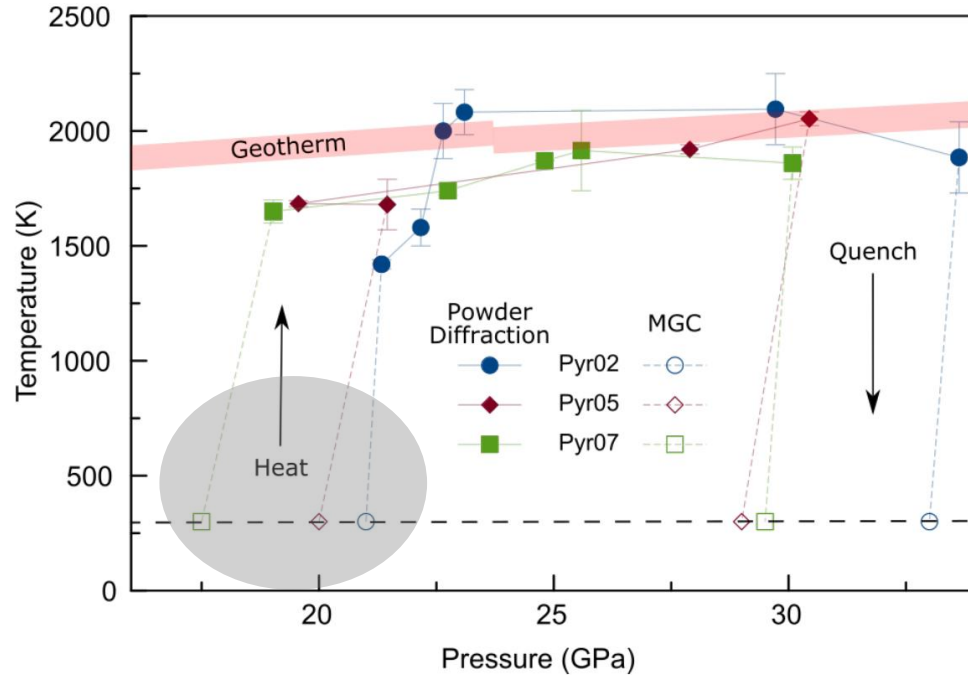
80% bridgmanite
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{SiO}_3$

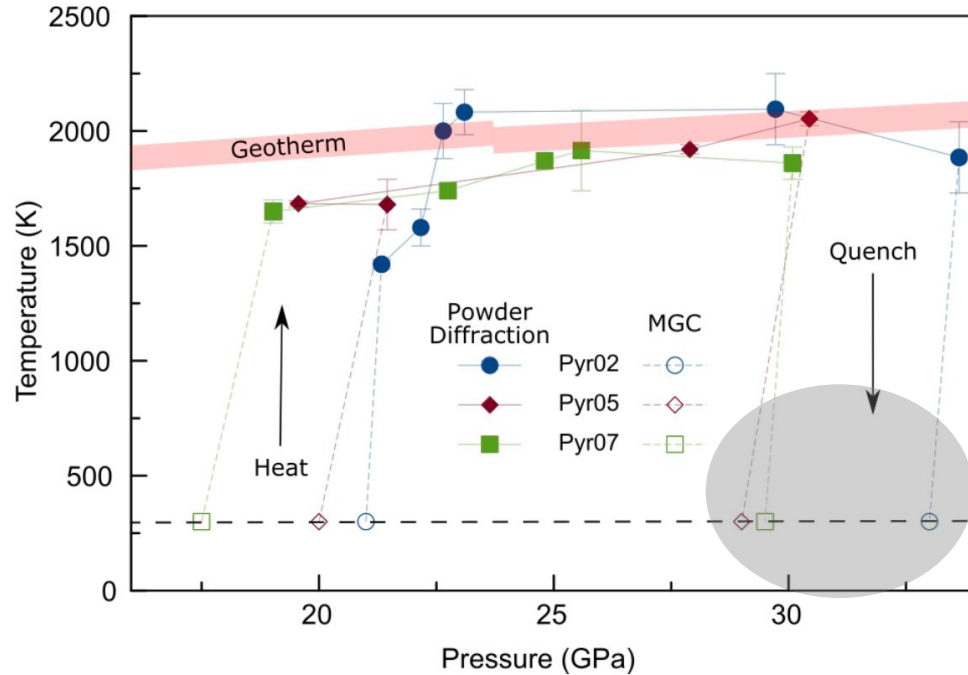


15% ferropericlase
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{O}$

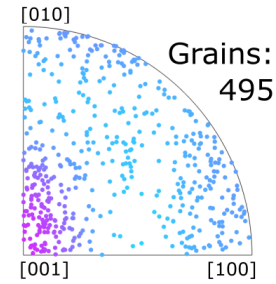


5% davemaoite
 CaSiO_3

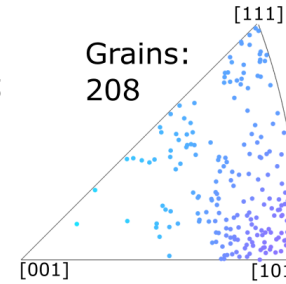




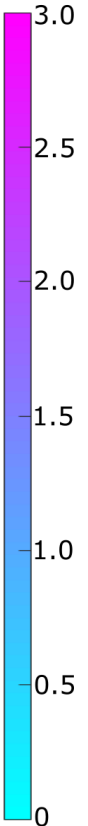
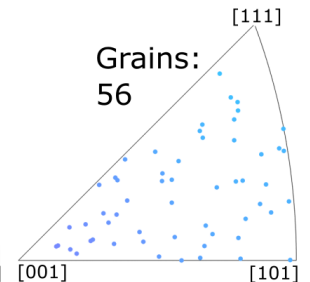
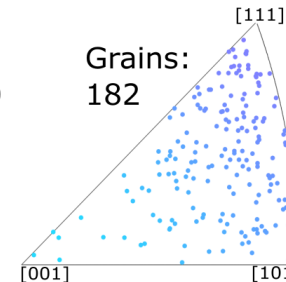
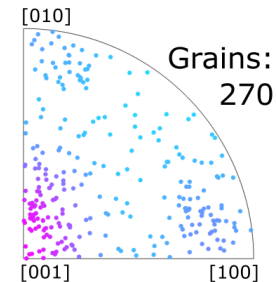
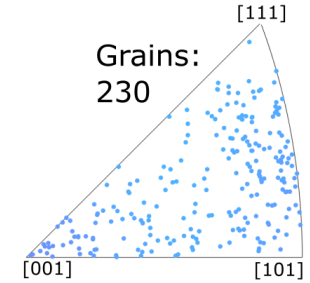
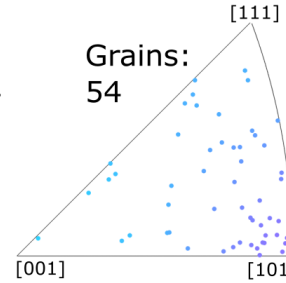
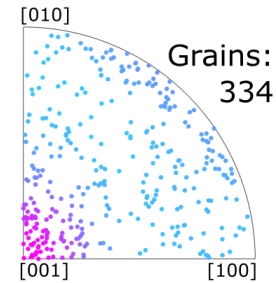
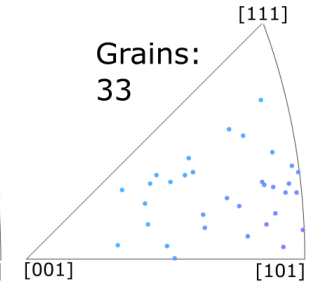
**(Mg,Fe,Al)SiO₃
Bridgmanite**

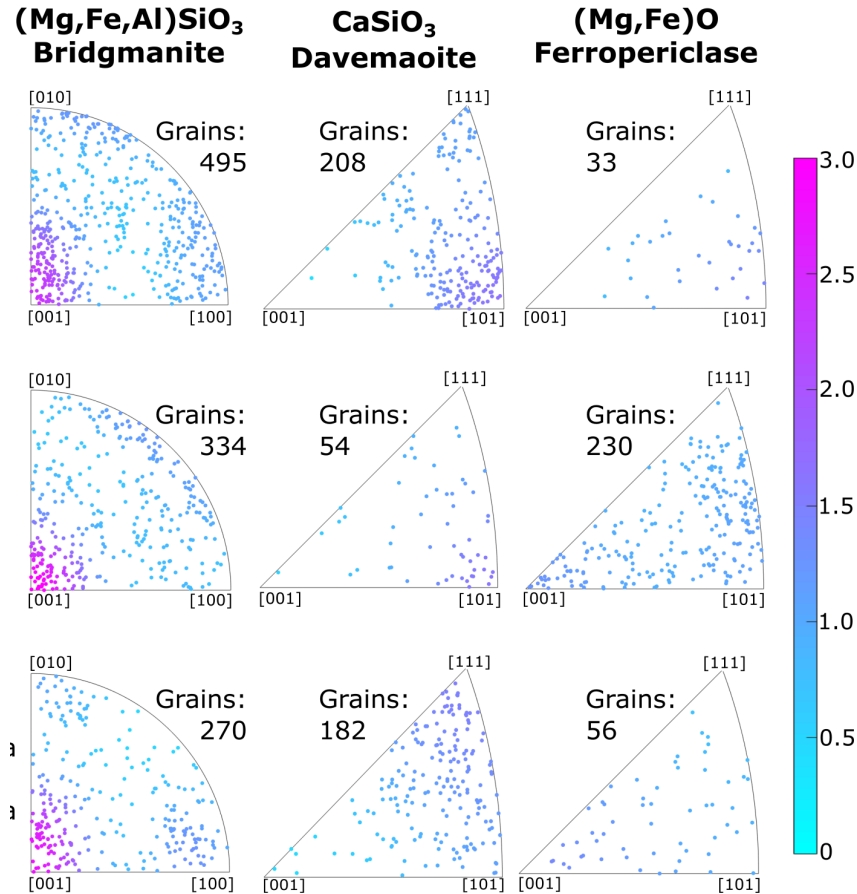


**CaSiO₃
Davemaoite**



**(Mg,Fe)O
Ferropericlase**



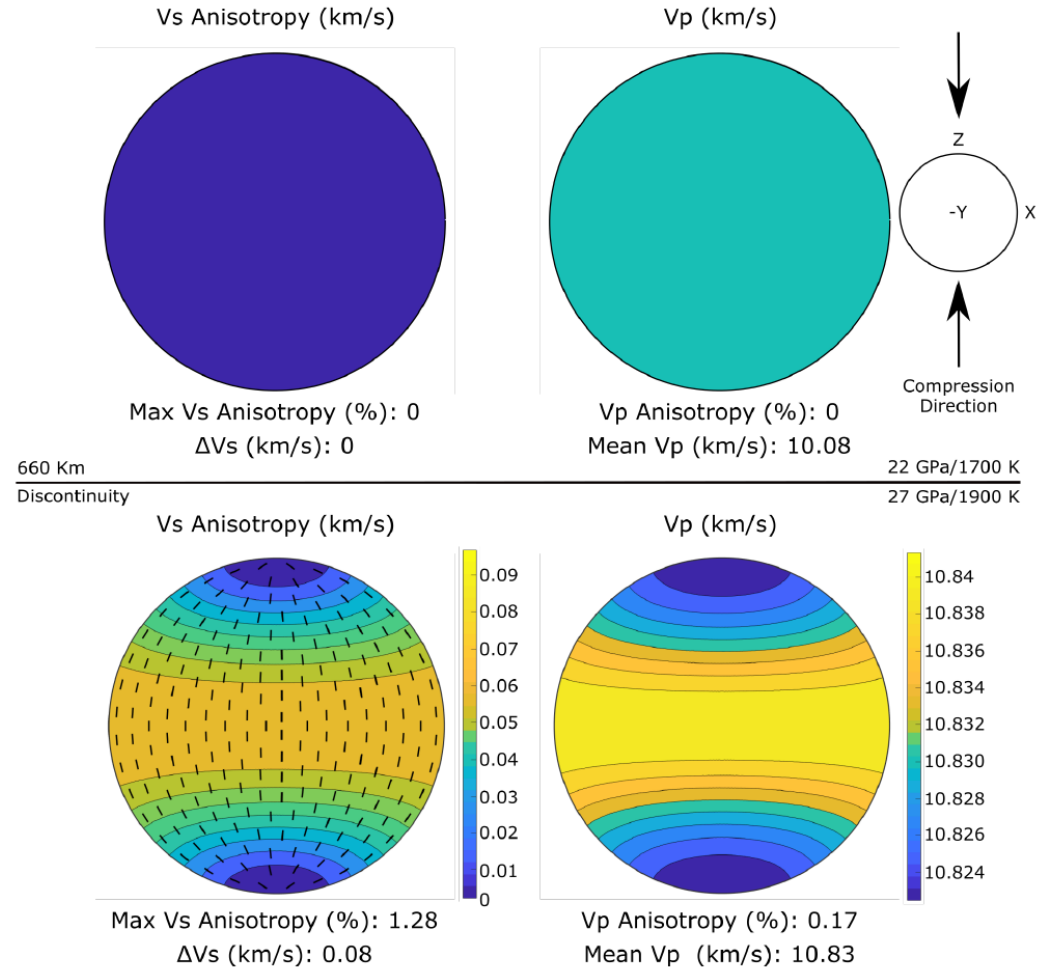
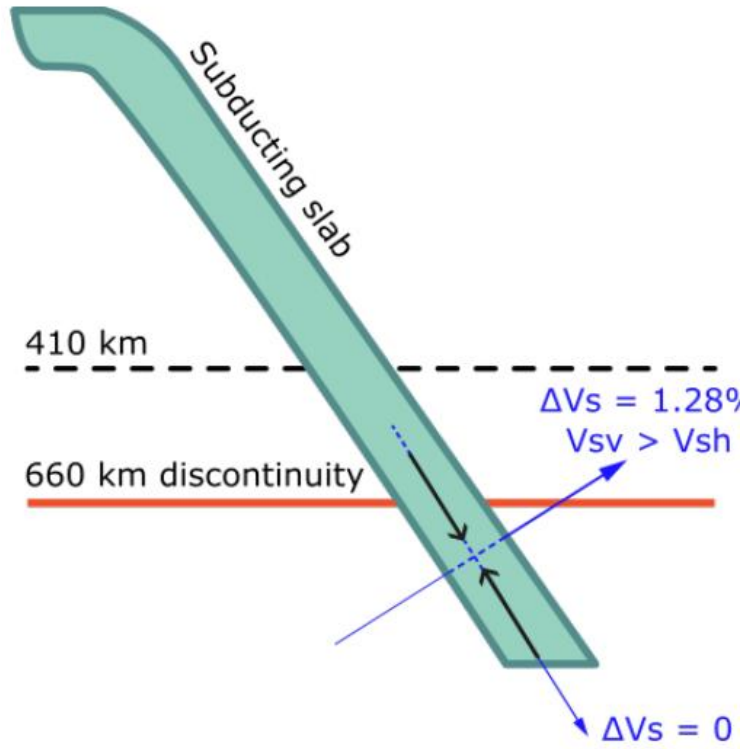


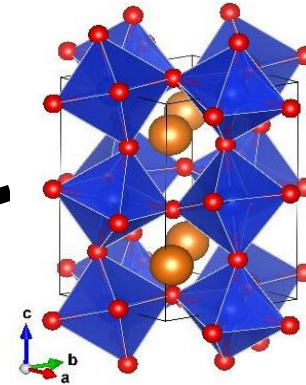
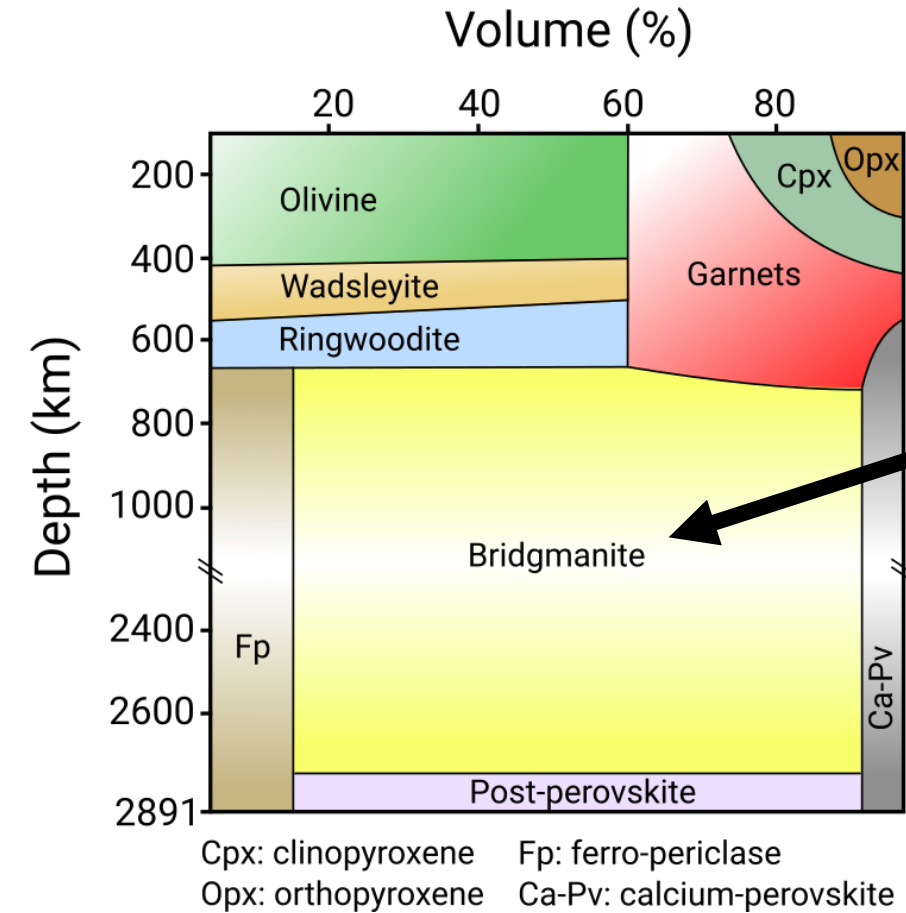
Systematic 001 transformation texture in bridgmanite

011 / 111 transformation texture in CaPv / davemaoite

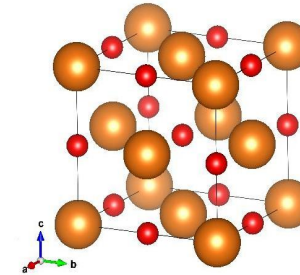
Origin: nucleation / growth under compressive stress

Seismic anisotropy in subducting slab

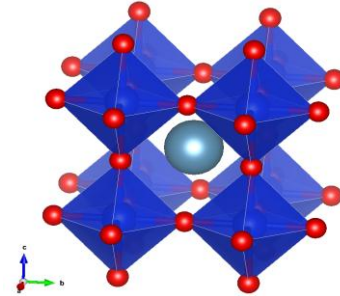




Bridgmanite
(Mg,Fe)SiO₃



Ferropericlase
(Mg,Fe)O



Davemaoite
CaSiO₃

Identification of 3 regimes of grain orientations

- Transformation microstructures, with (001) orthogonal to maximum stress direction
- Deformation below ~ 50 GPa, dominated by slip on $[001](100)$
- Deformation at $P > \sim 50$ GPa, dominated by slip on (010), either $[100]$ or $[001]$

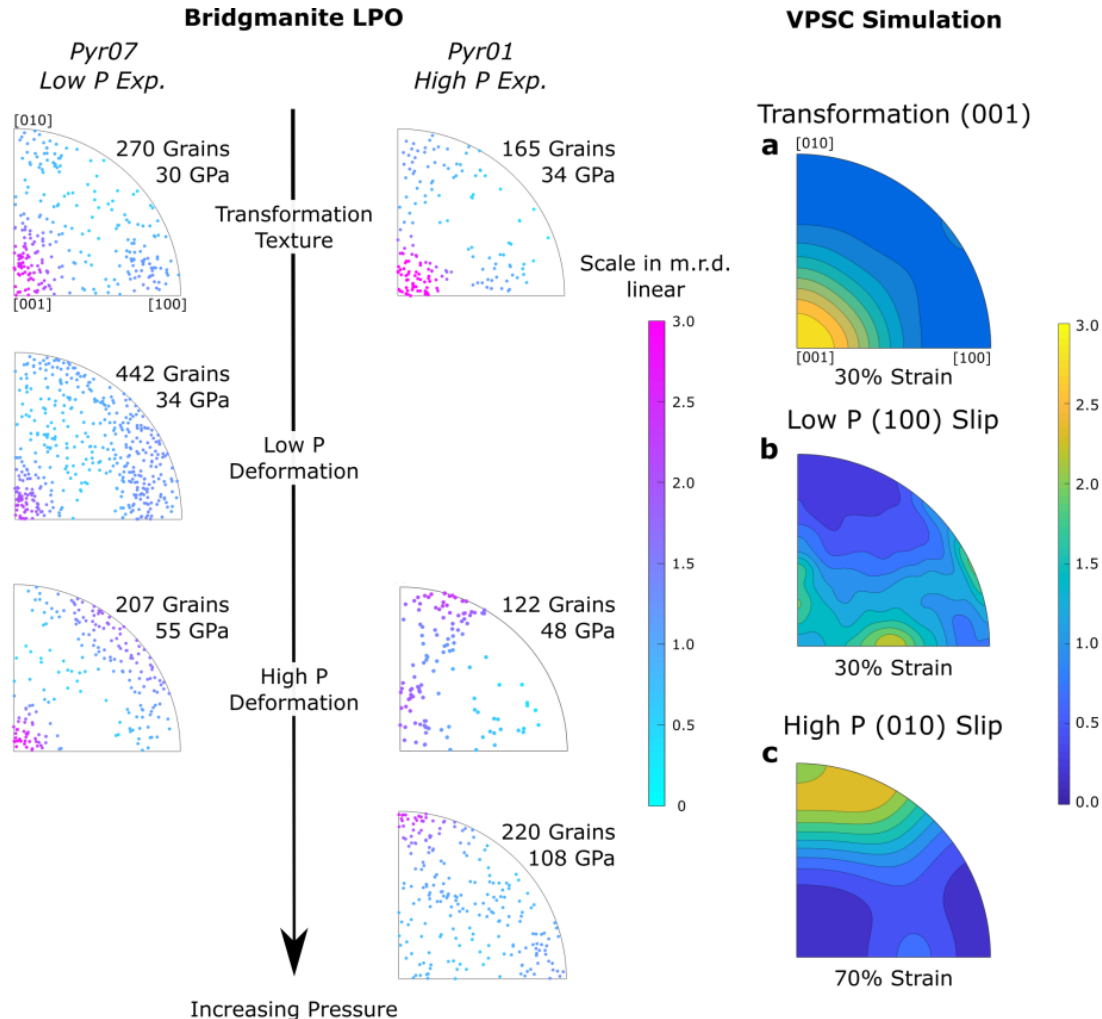
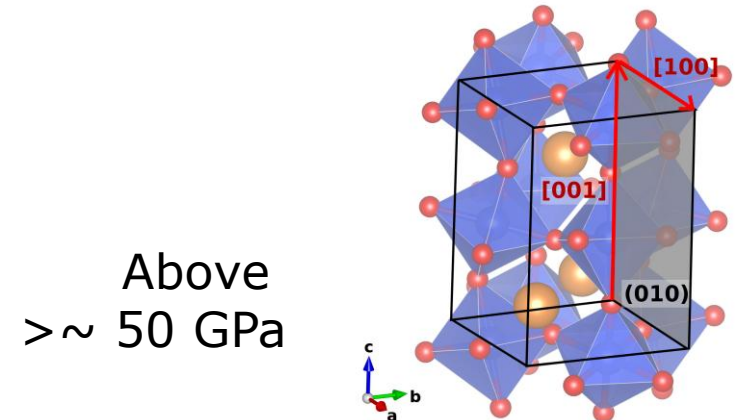
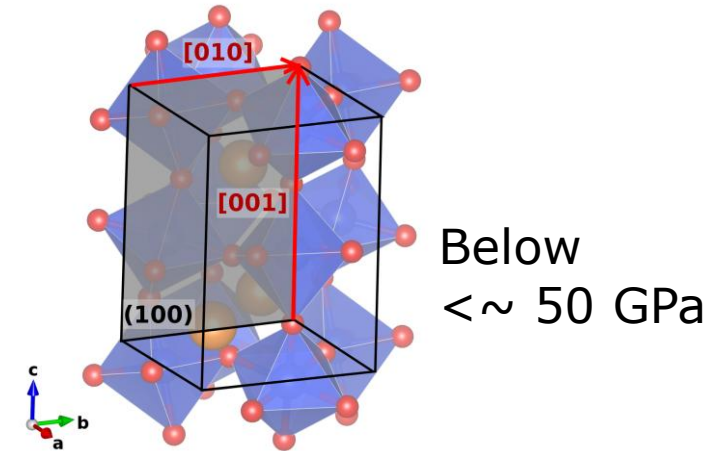
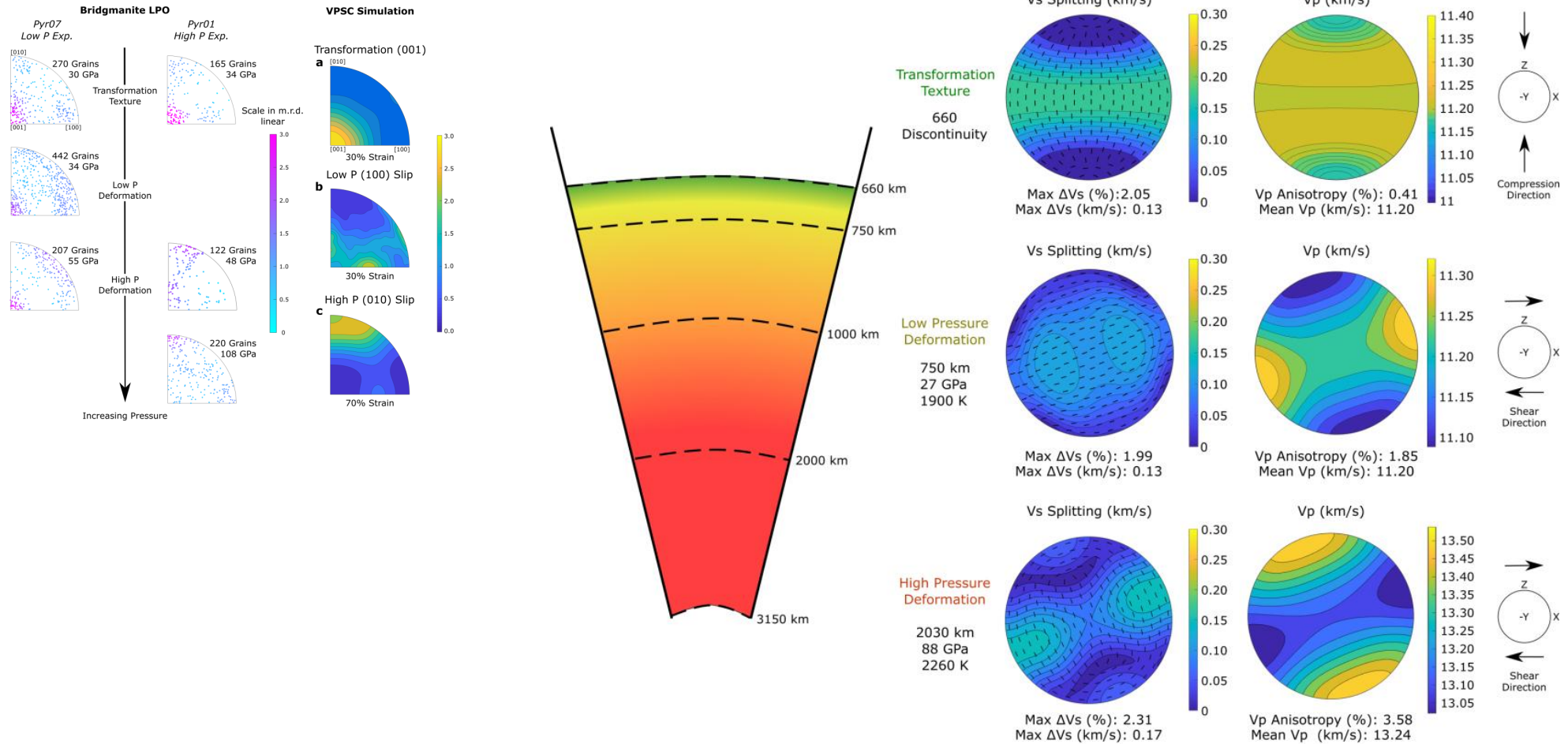


Table 1. Relative CRSS and Slip System Activity in Bridgmanite Modeled Using VPSC

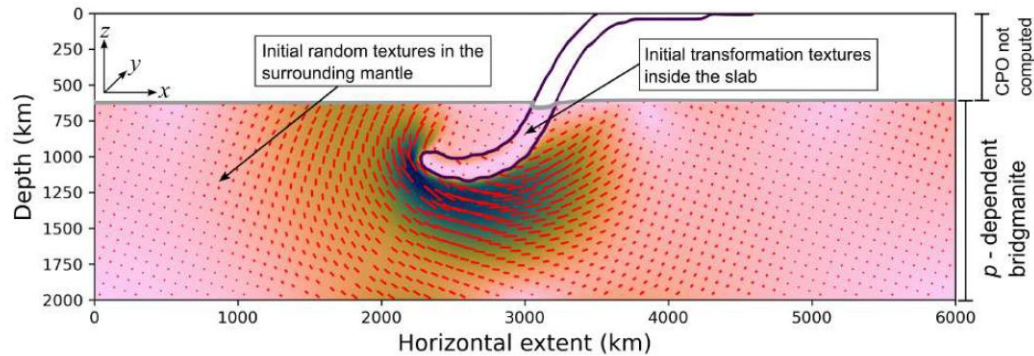
Slip system	Low P		High P	
	CRSS	Activity (%)	CRSS	Activity (%)
(100)[010]	2	18.0	4	0.6
(100)[001]	1	34.7	4	9.0
(100) $\langle 011 \rangle$	3	6.0	5	5.9
(010)[100]	4	2.2	1	36.9
(010)[001]	2	11.3	1	34.4
(010) $\langle 101 \rangle$	3	9.4	4	1.4
(001)[100]	2	4.3	5	4.6
(001)[010]	2	11.3	3	1.3
(001) $\langle 110 \rangle$	5	1.2	5	4.3
{111} $\langle 110 \rangle$	30	1.6	30	1.6



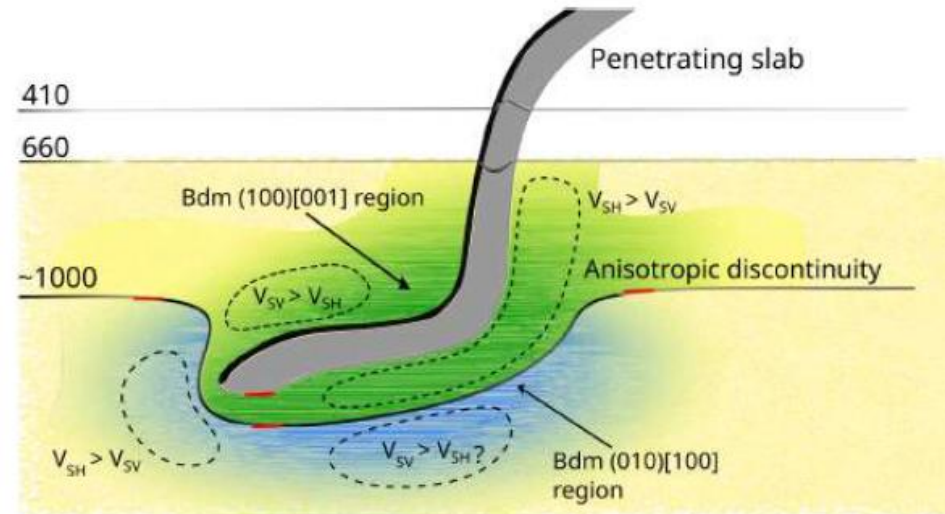
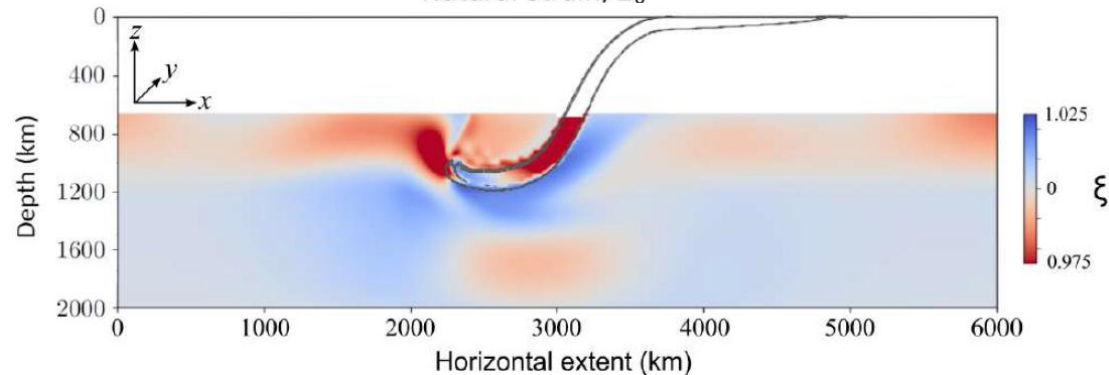
Anisotropy in the Earth's deep mantle



Deformation model



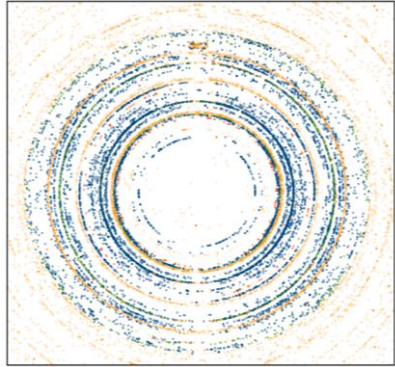
Anisotropy



Depth-dependent deformation in the Earth's lower mantle reveals anisotropic discontinuity at 1000 km

Magali et al, *Nat. Geoscience*, in review

On Multigrain Crystallography in the DAC

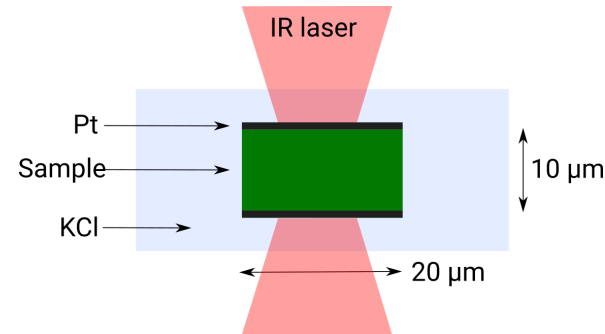


Novel diffraction technique in high pressure science

- Study bulk samples using X-ray diffraction
- Map individual grain

In the diamond anvil cell

- Map grain orientations / rotations
- Phase transformation / deformation microstructures
- Several 100's of grains, multiple phases
- Grain positions ?
 - We never succeeded, grains and samples are small
- Strains ?
 - I never succeeded, but others did (B. Chandler in Berkeley)
 - Need high resolution detector (i.e. data on Perkin-Elmer not suitable)
- Requires further investigations



Gay *et al.* Depth Dependent Deformation and Anisotropy of Pyrolite in the Earth's Lower Mantle (2024) *Geophysical Research Letters* [doi: 10.1029/2024gl109433]

Ledoux *et al.*, Deformation mechanisms, microstructures, and seismic anisotropy of wadsleyite in the Earth's transition zone (2023) *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems* [doi: 10.1029/2023gc011026]

Ledoux *et al.*, In-situ study of microstructures induced by the olivine to wadsleyite transformation at conditions of the 410 km depth discontinuity (2023) *American Mineralogist* [doi: 10.2138/am-2022-8731]

Gay *et al.*, Transformation microstructures in pyrolite under stress: Implications for anisotropy in subducting slabs below the 660 km discontinuity (2023) *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* [doi: 10.1016/j.epsl.2023.118015]

Krug *et al.* Textures induced by the coesite-stishovite transition and implications for the visibility of the X-discontinuity (2022) *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems* [doi: 10.1029/2022GC010544]

Langrand *et al.* Reliability of multigrain indexing for orthorhombic polycrystals above 1 Mbar: application to MgSiO₃ post-perovskite (2017) *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* [doi: 10.1107/S1600576716018057]

Rosa *et al.* Evolution of grain sizes and orientations during phase transitions in hydrous (2016) Mg₂SiO₄ *J. Geophys. Res.* [doi: 10.1002/2016JB013360]

Rosa *et al.* In situ monitoring of phase transformation microstructures at Earth's mantle pressure and temperature using multi-grain XRD *J. Appl. Cryst.* (2015) [doi: 10.1107/S1600576715012765]

Nisr *et al.* Three-dimensional X-ray diffraction in the diamond anvil cell: application to stishovite (2014) *High Pres. Res.* [doi: 10.1080/08957959.2014.885021]

Nisr *et al.* High resolution three-dimensional X-ray diffraction study of dislocations in grains of MgGeO₃ post-perovskite at 90 GPa (2012) *J. Geophys. Res.* [doi: 10.1029/2011JB008401]

iUCR commission on Diffraction Microstructure Imaging

- Established 2021
- Goals standards, community, training, and discussions
- Please get in touch!



TIMEleSS Multigrain Wiki

- Manual written by the Lille and Münster team
- Dedicated instructions and software tools for DAC experiments
- Free and online, anytime!

