

# First experiments with D-DIA apparatus on XAS

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*Macquarie University & Australian Synchrotron*

# Acknowledgements

- AS Controls group
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- COMPRES
  - Kurt Leinenweber
- MQ
  - Tracy Rushmer, Simon Turner, Simon Clark, George Amulele, Anthony Lanatti, Bruno Colas

# Timeline

- December 2011: ARC LIEF LE120100076
  - *The first Australian high pressure Synchrotron facility for geoscience research*
  - *Rushmer, O'Neill, Cruden, Turner.*
- August 2013: Apparatus delivered
- April 2014: Mark Rivers writes initial control software
- March 2015: Jeremy hired
- March 2016: First high P run
- May 2016: First *in situ* high P XANES measurement
- June 2016: First XANES measurement of silicate liquid
- July 2016: First imaging/falling sphere experiment

# What is D-DIA?

- Solid media pressure apparatus



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# What is D-DIA?

- Solid media pressure apparatus
- Multi-anvil apparatus



# What is D-DIA?

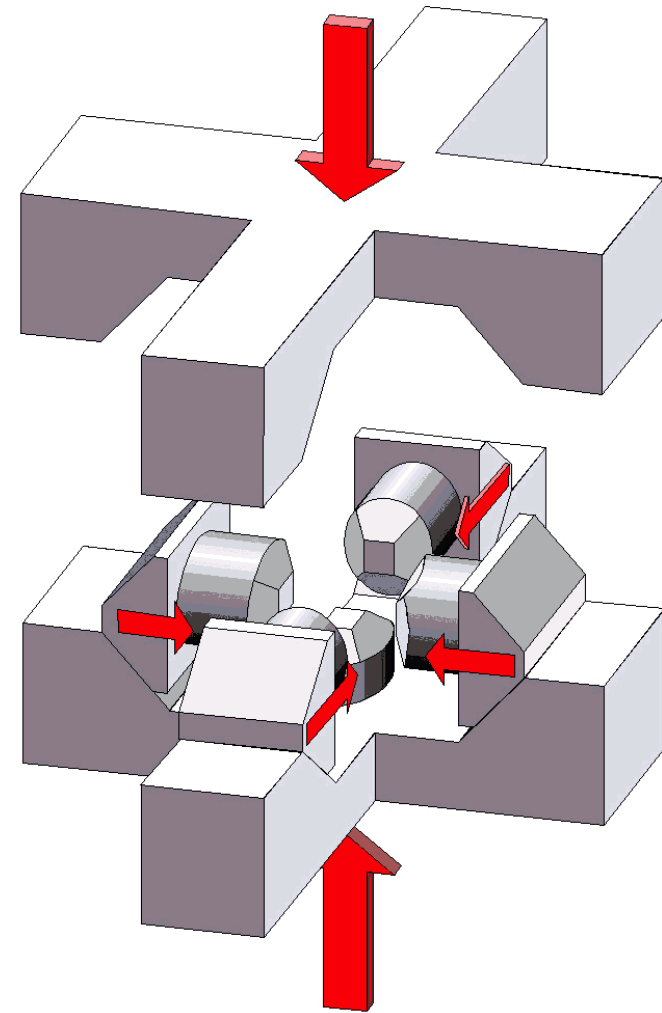
- Solid media pressure apparatus
- Multi-anvil apparatus
  - Anvils remain in compression
  - Principle of massive support

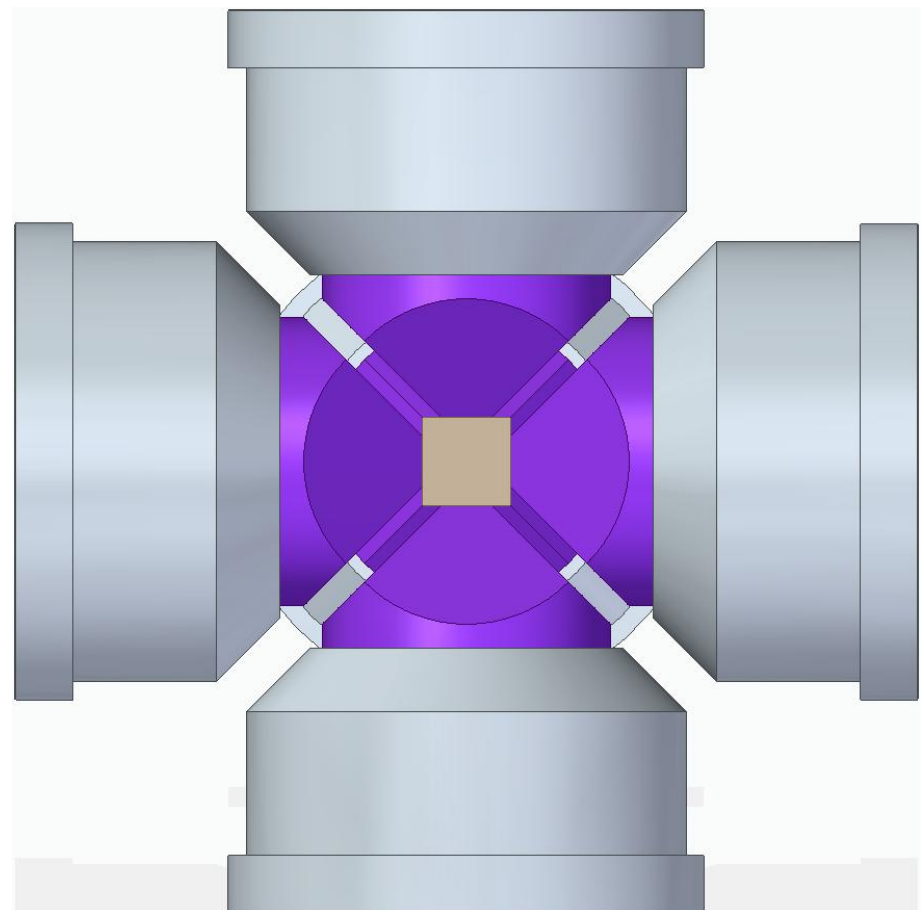
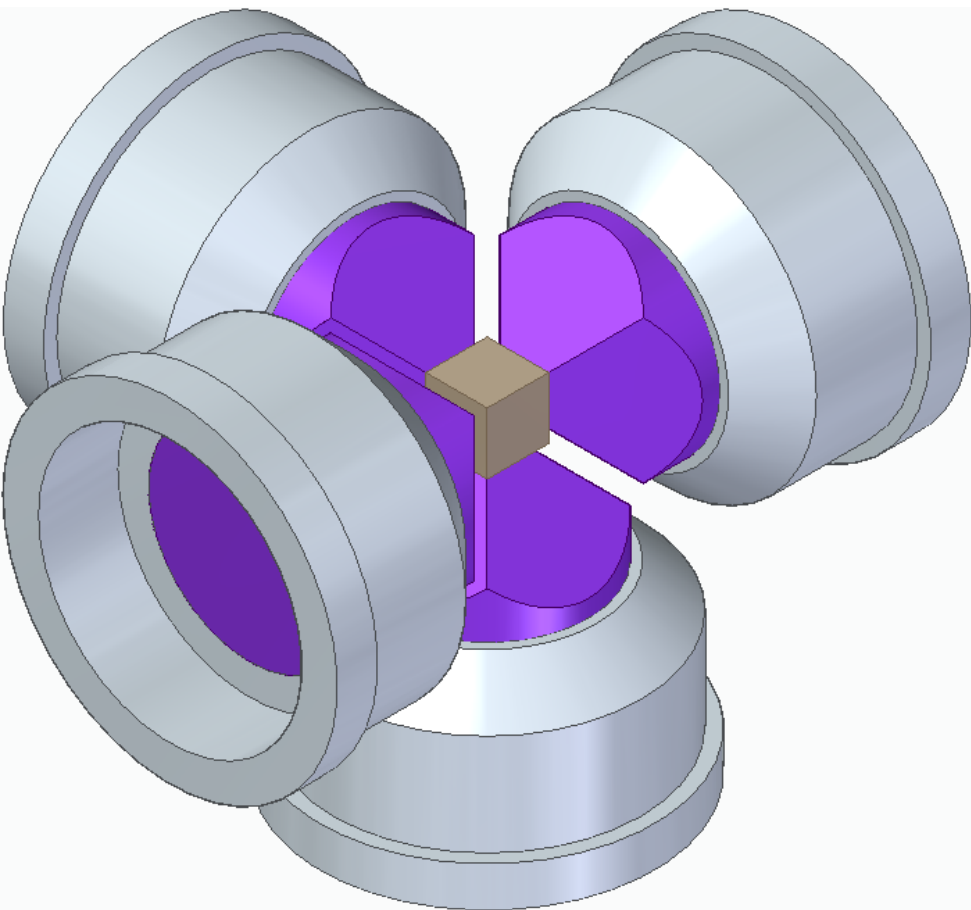




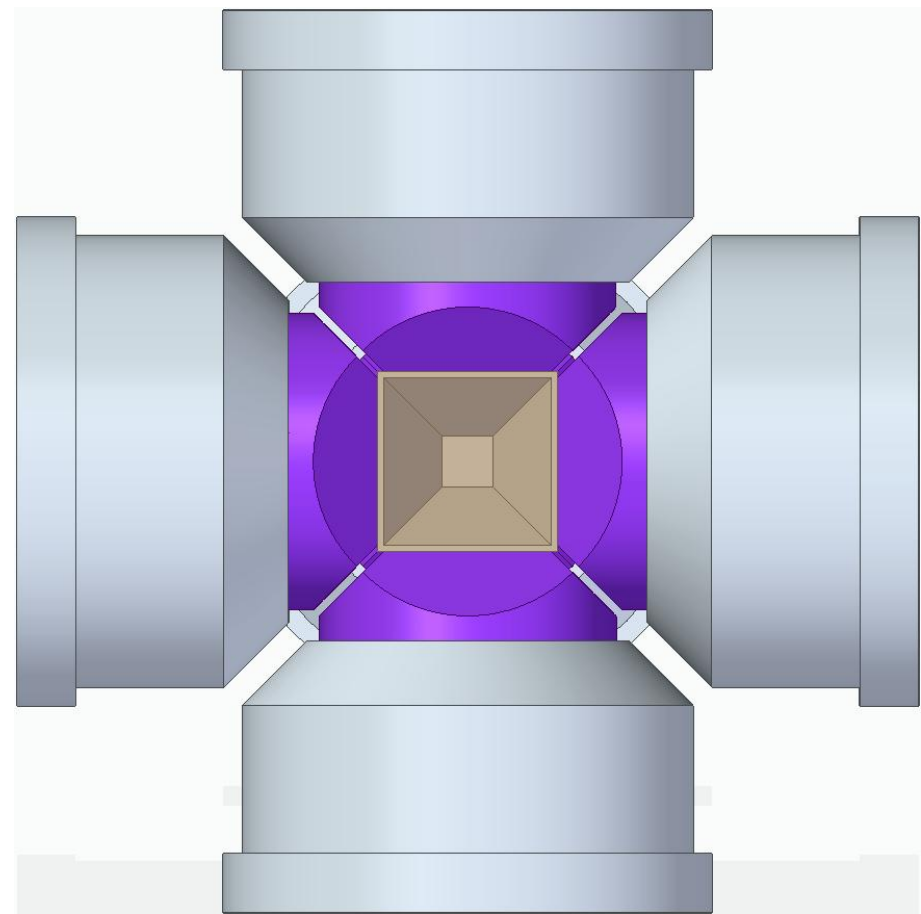
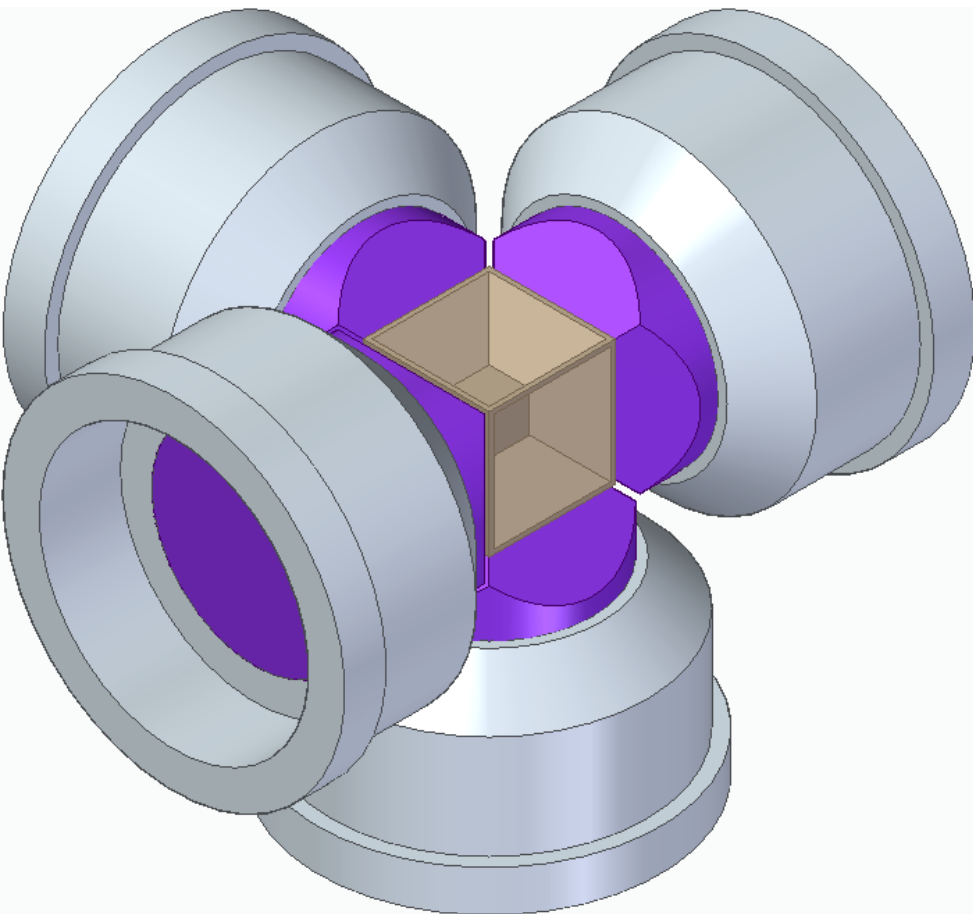
# What is D-DIA?

- Solid media pressure apparatus
- Multi-anvil apparatus
  - Anvils remain in compression
  - Principle of massive support
- 6 anvils
- Cubic sample volume
  - Cubic multi-anvil

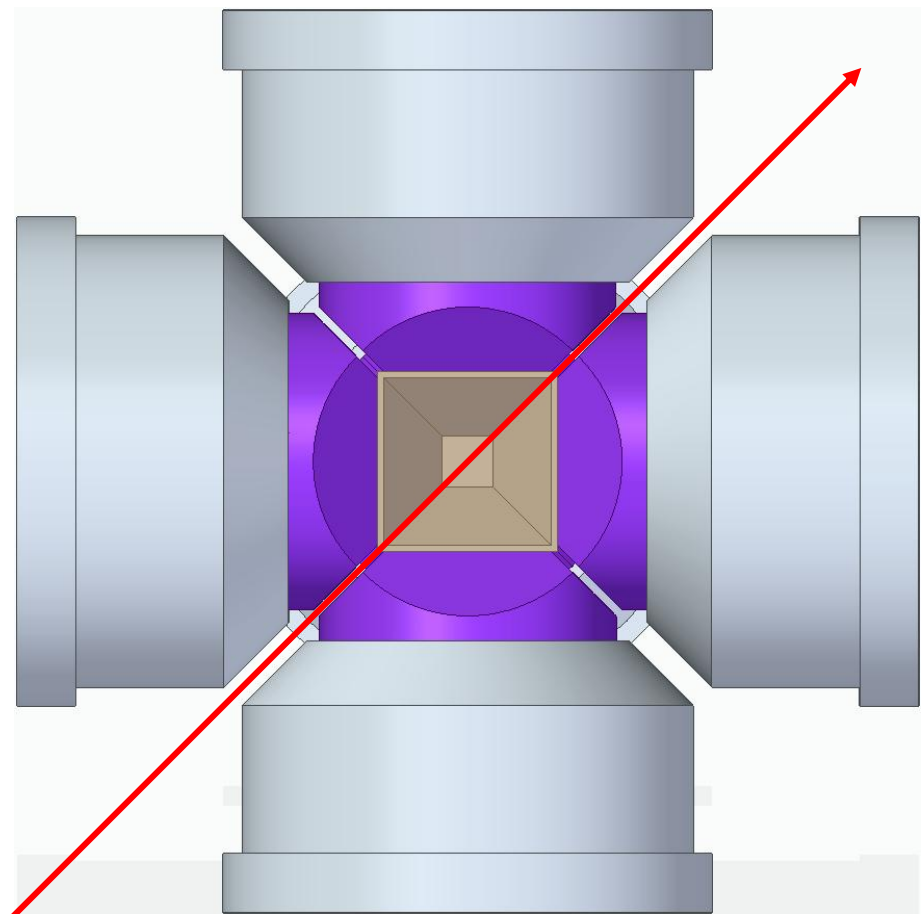
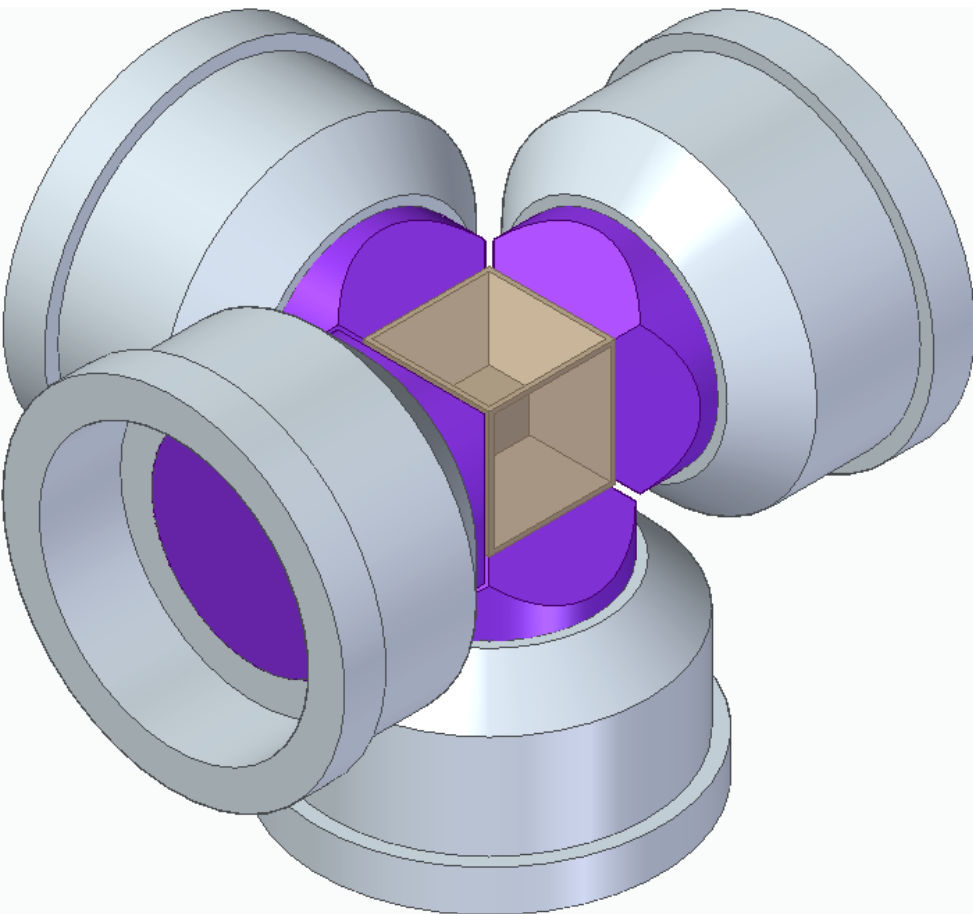




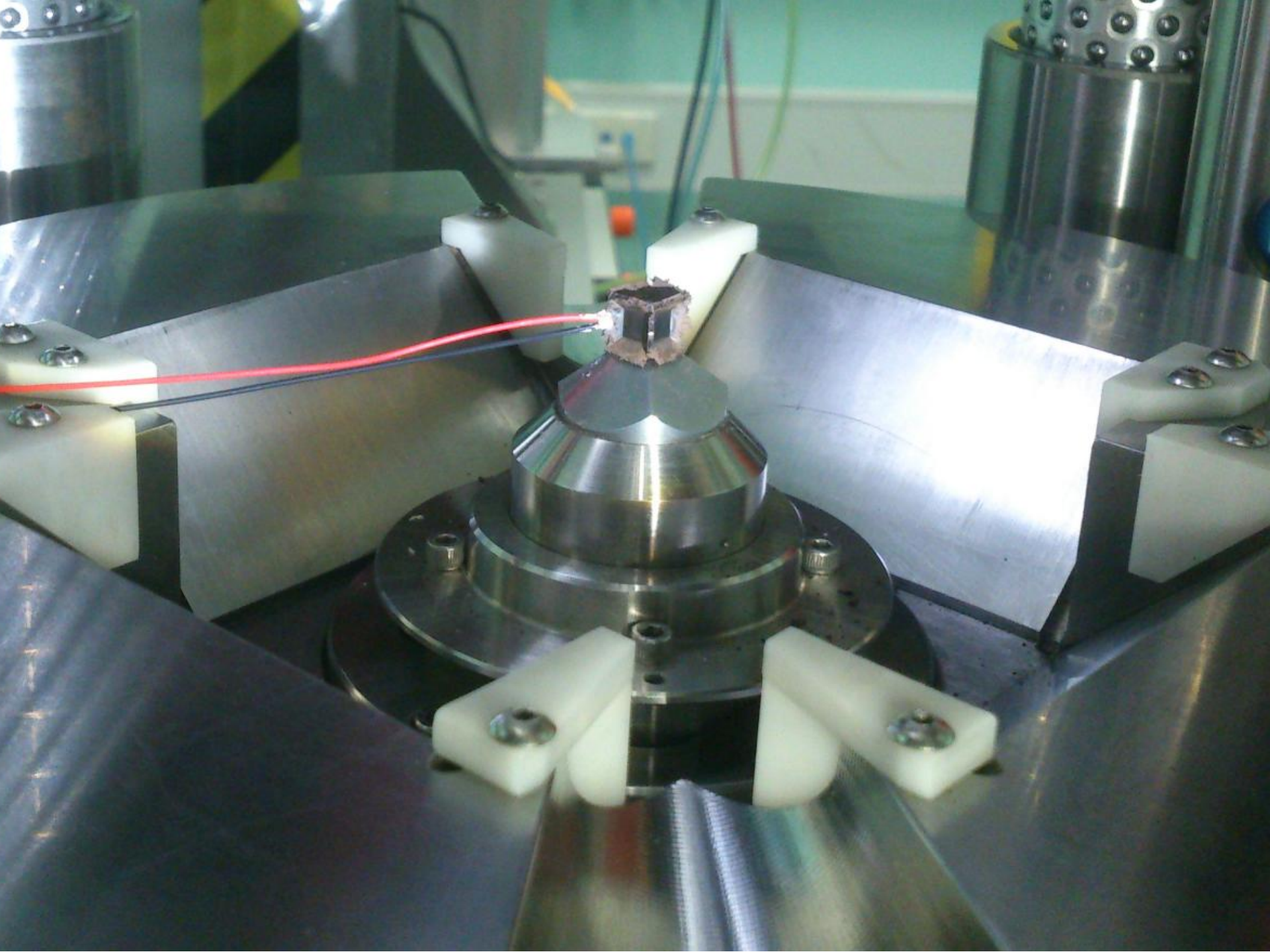
7 mm cube  
4 mm anvil truncation



7 mm cube  
4 mm anvil truncation

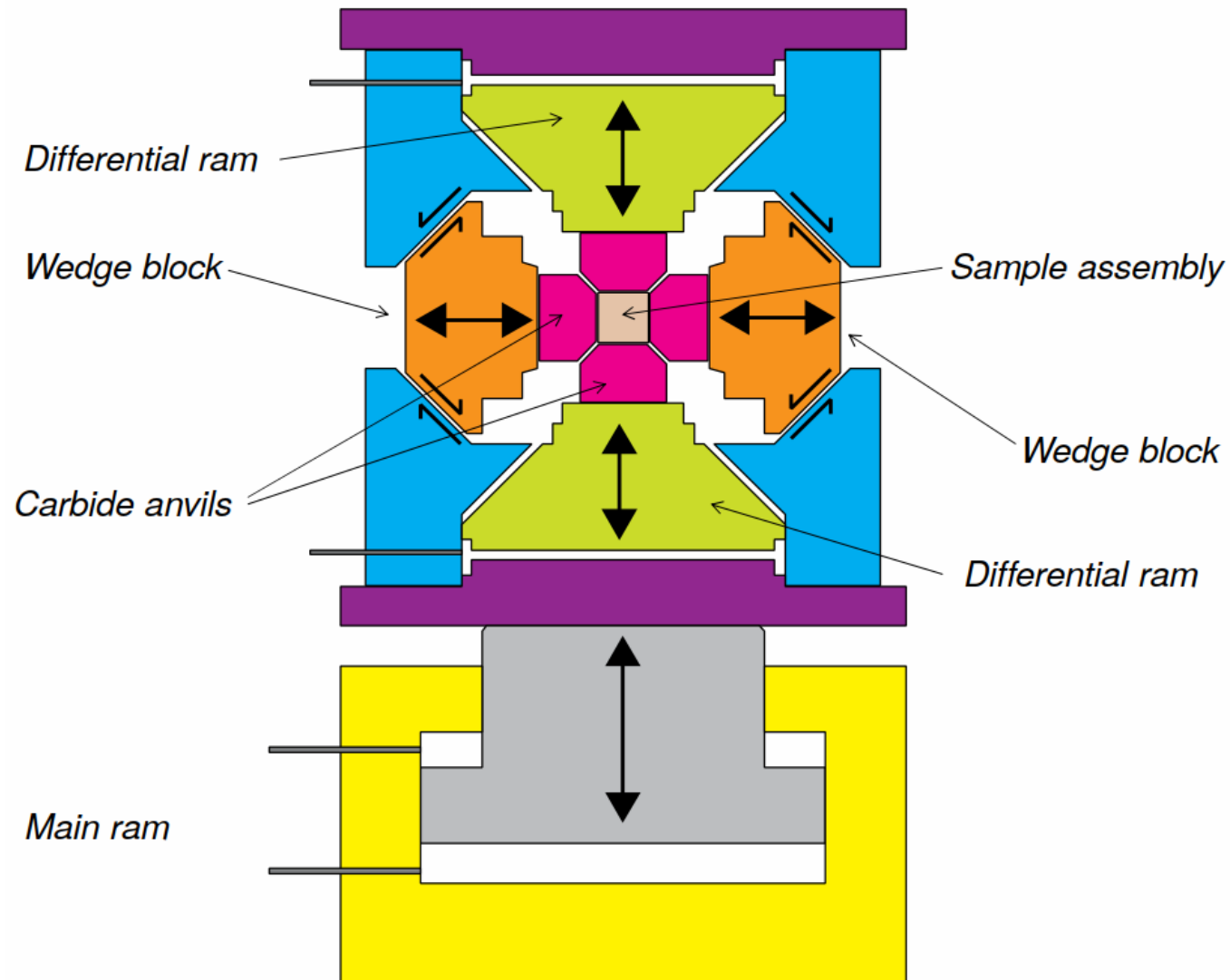


7 mm cube  
4 mm anvil truncation

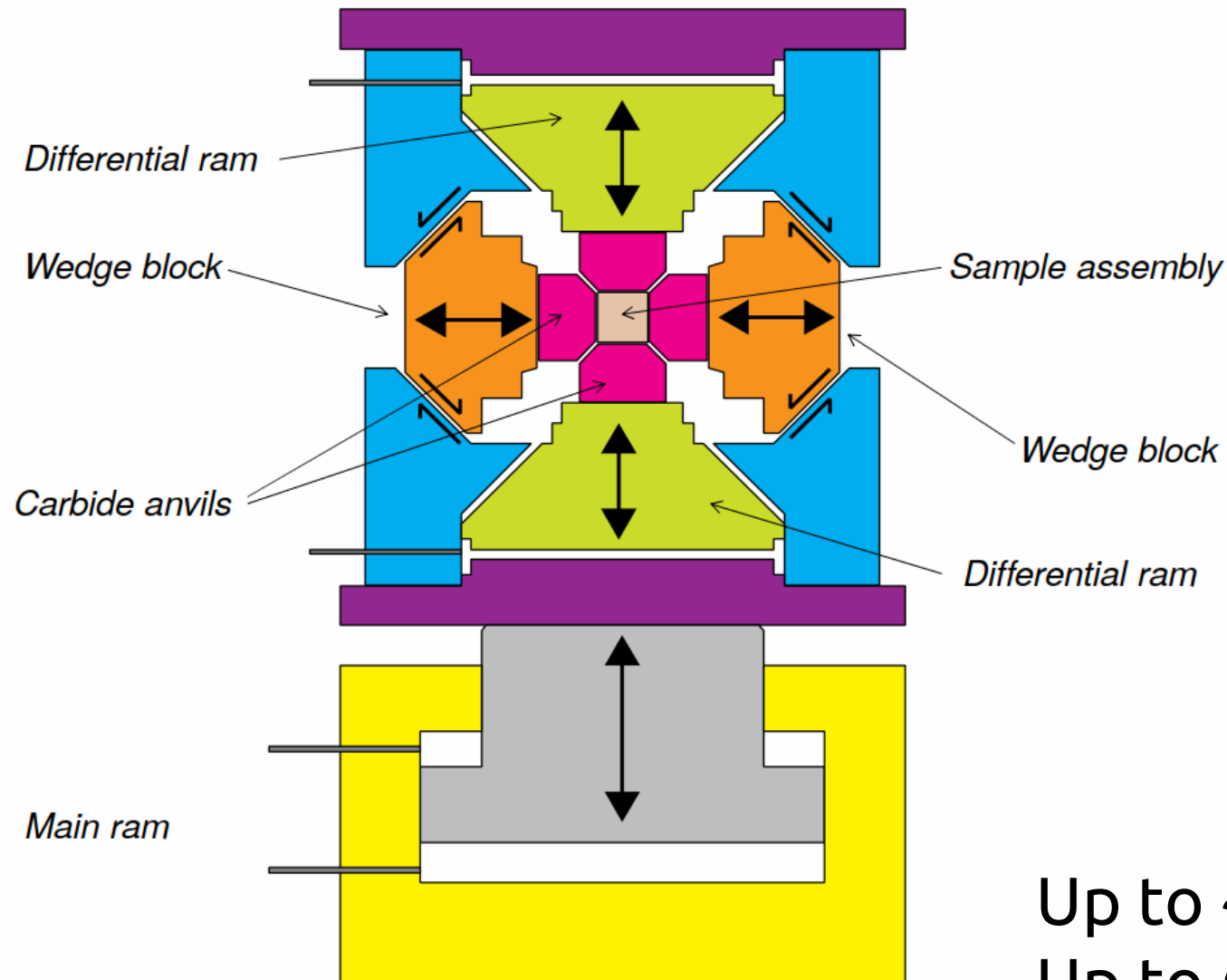




# Deformation-DIA apparatus

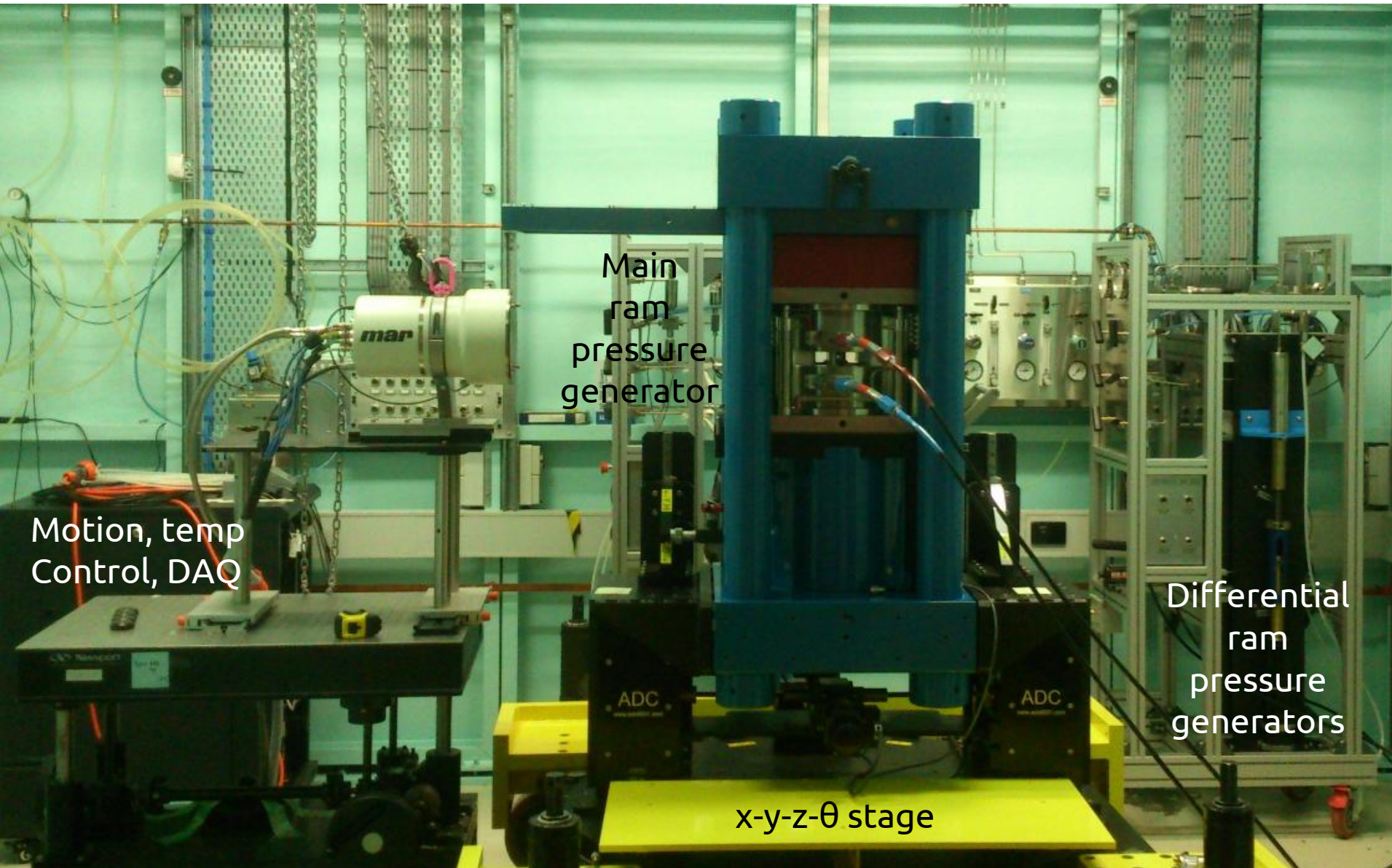


# Deformation-DIA apparatus



Up to  $\sim 1500^{\circ}\text{C}$   
Up to 6 GPa

May 2016



Main  
ram  
pressure  
generator

Motion, temp  
Control, DAQ

Differential  
ram  
pressure  
generators

x-y-z- $\theta$  stage



# First user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** Can we collect XANES from silicate liquids at high P and T?

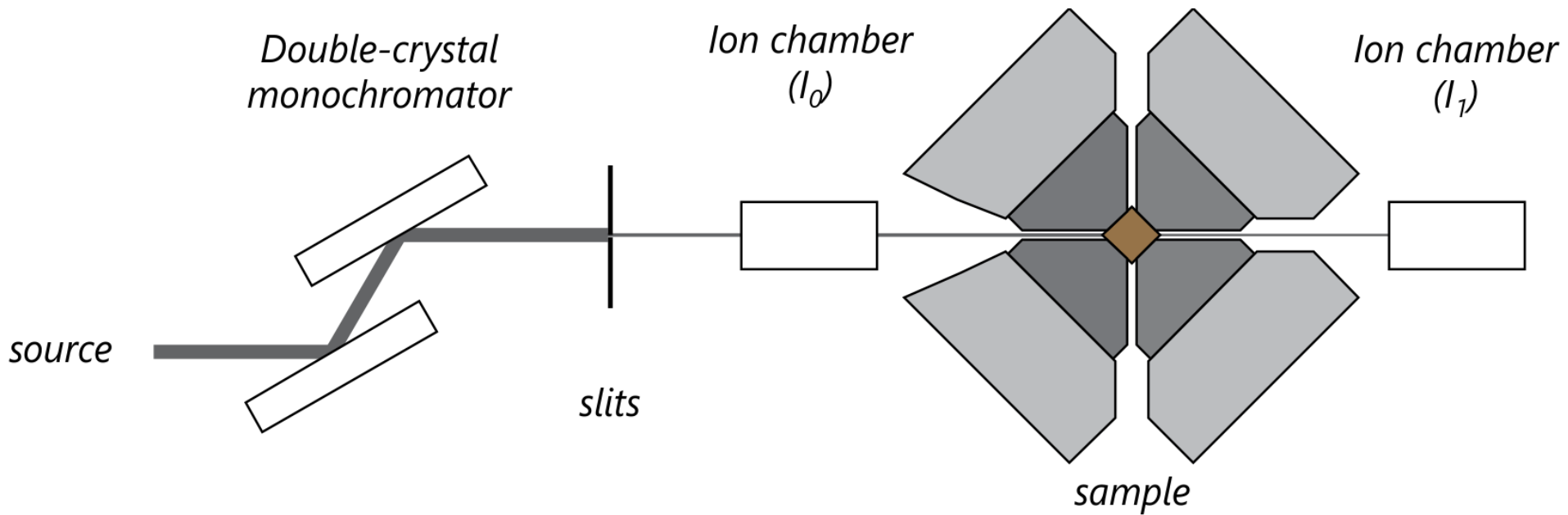
# First user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** U and Th  $L_3$ -edge XANES in MORB (mid-ocean ridge basalt) liquid

# First user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** U and Th  $L_3$ -edge XANES in MORB liquid
- U-series disequilibria observed in igneous rocks
- Chemical separation of U and daughters during melting leads to disequilibrium
- With assumptions, U-series disequilibria are used to infer timescales of magmatic processes
- Assumptions include valence state of U
- Experiments suggest pressure-induced valence change of U

# Experiment schematic

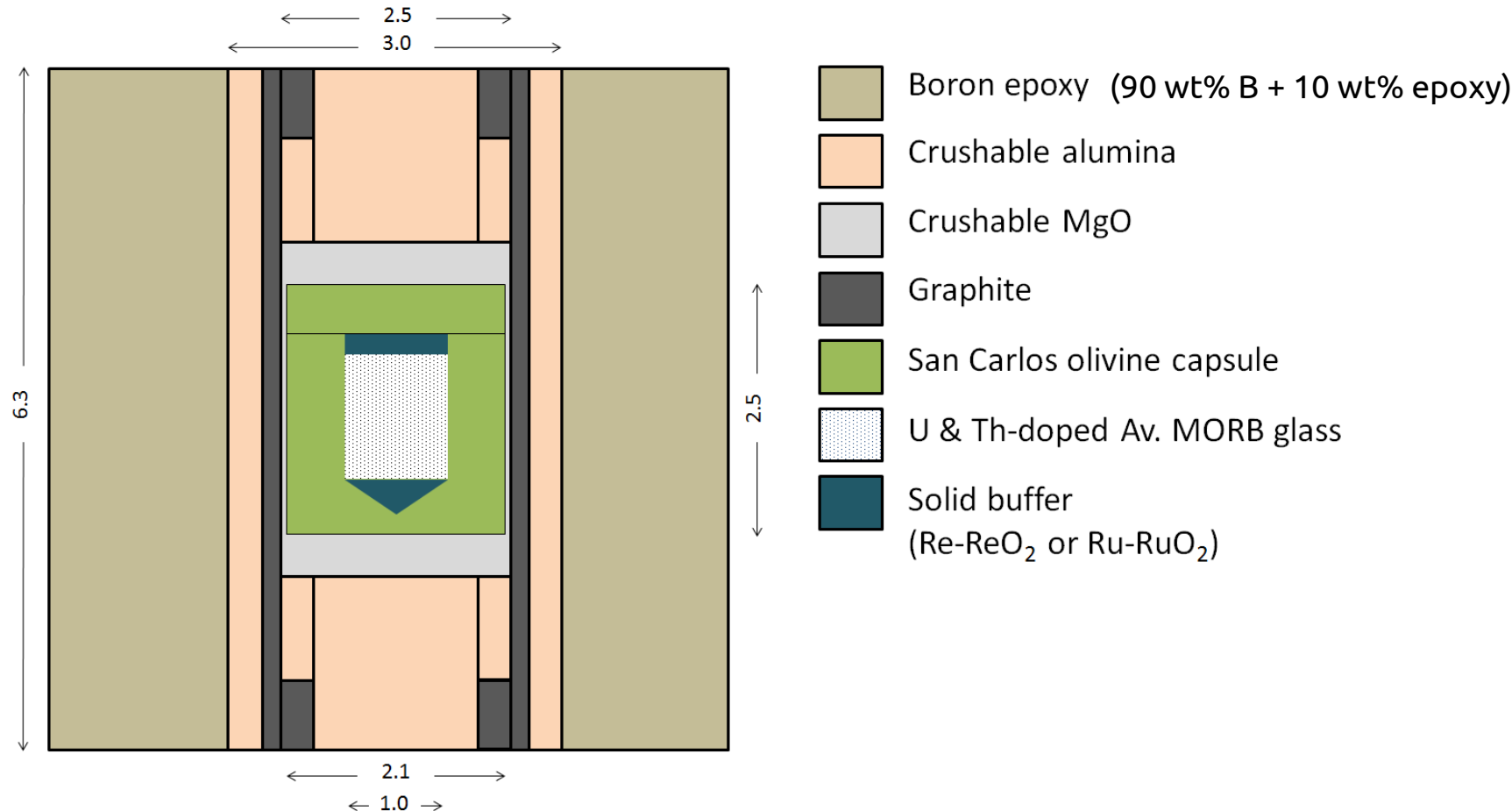


# First user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** U and Th  $L_3$ -edge XANES in MORB liquid
- Contain silicate liquid at experimental conditions
- Control chemical potential of oxygen ( $fO_2$ )
- Permit sufficient beam transmission
- $\Delta\mu_d$  sufficient for XANES (*i.e.* not  $<0.1$ )

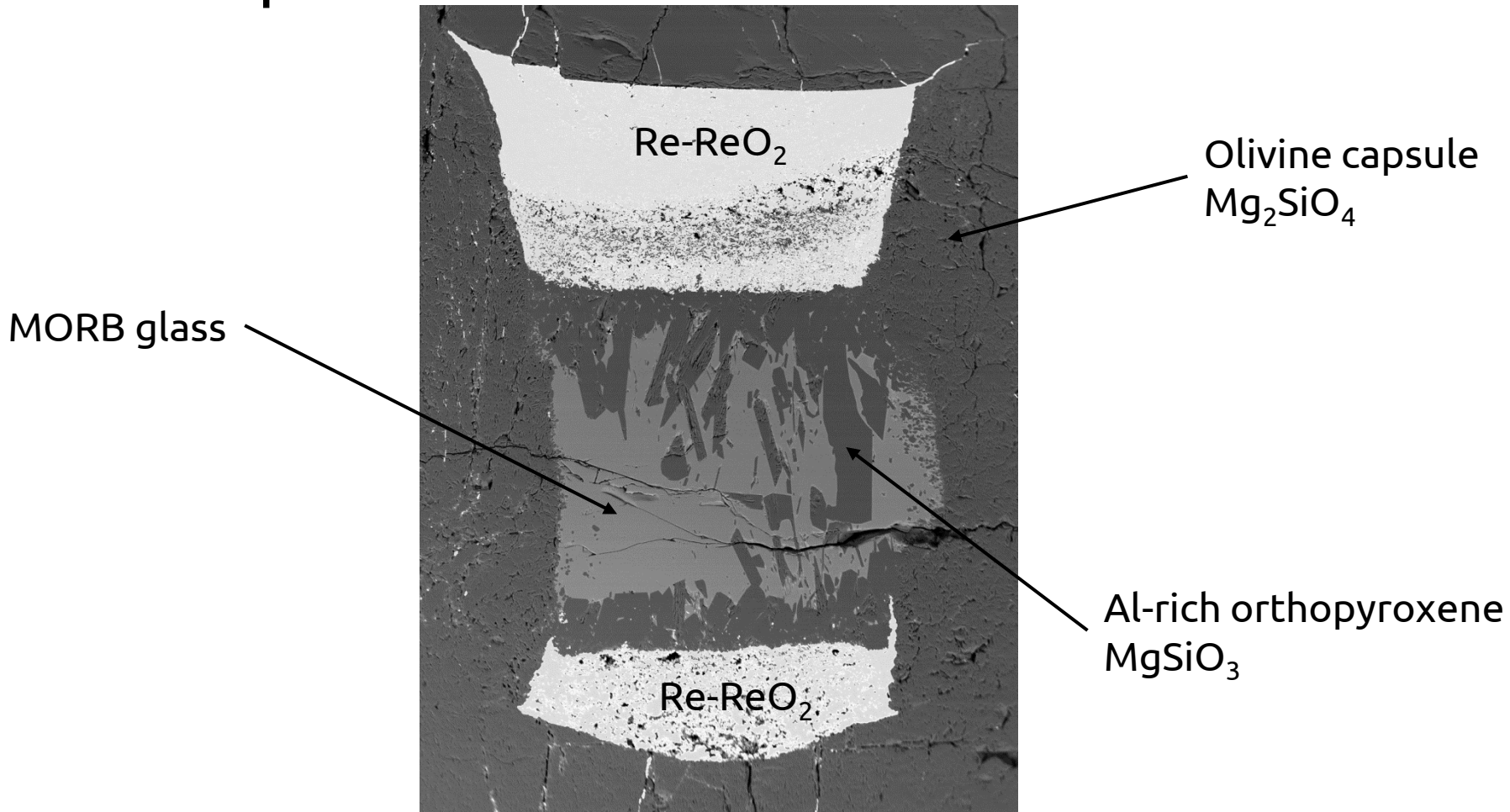
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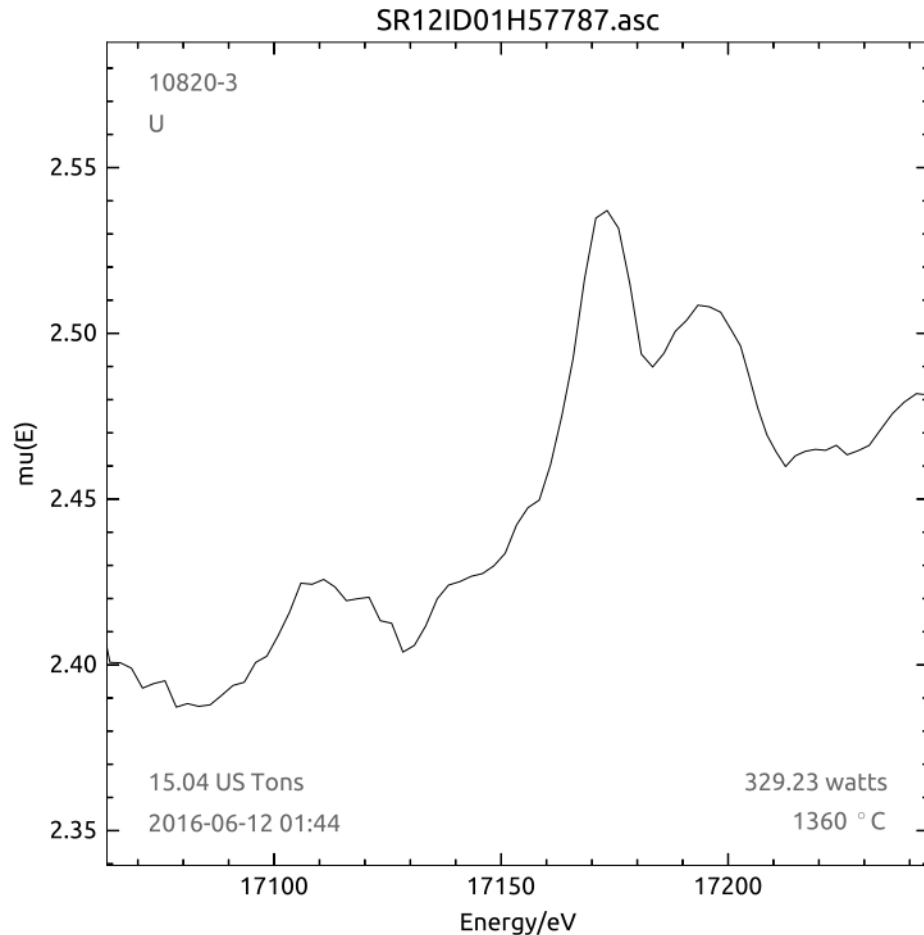
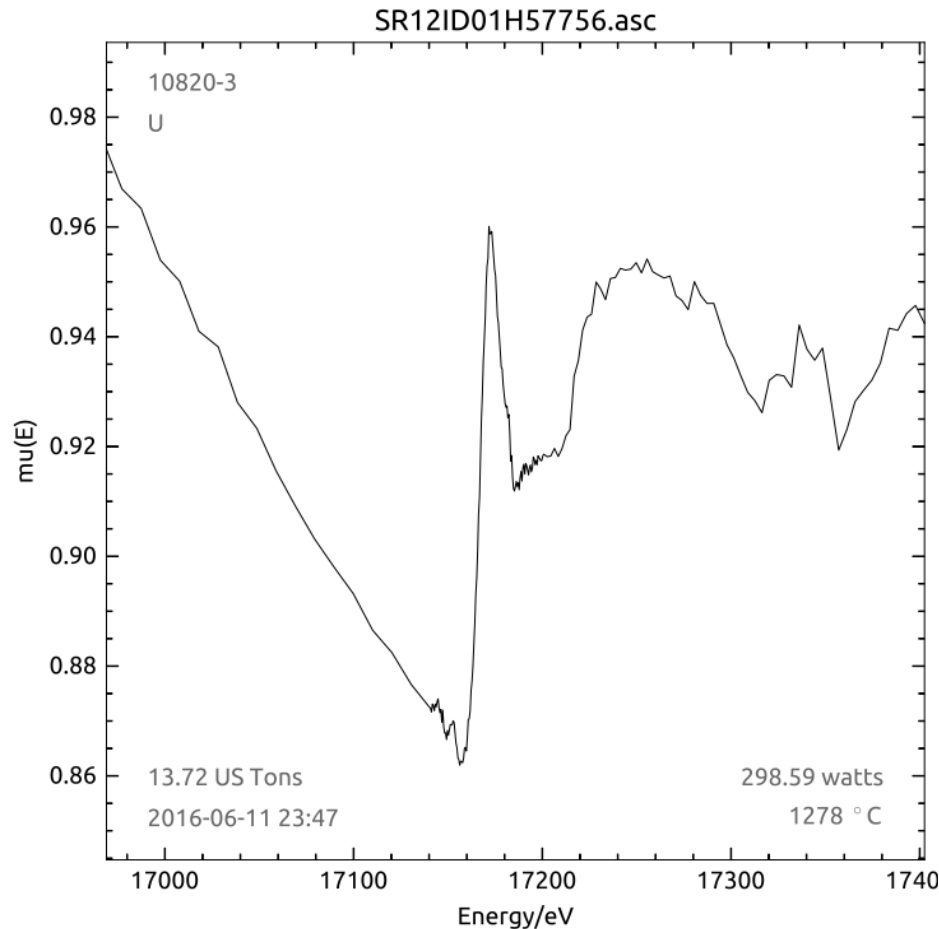
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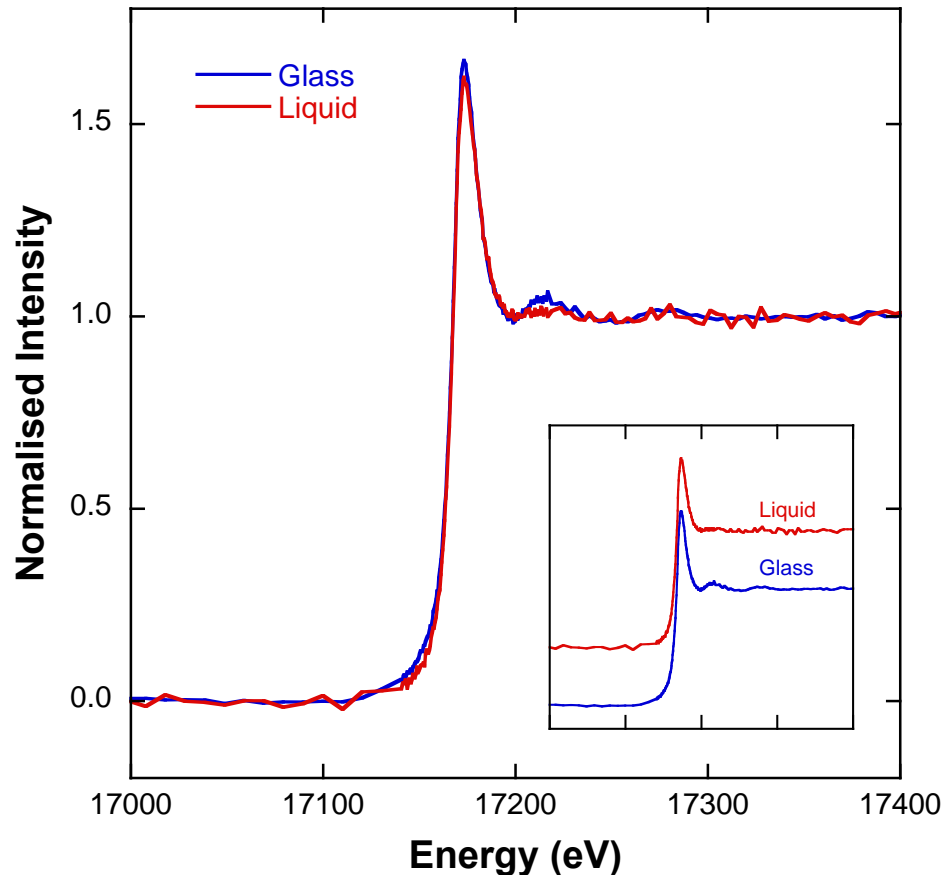




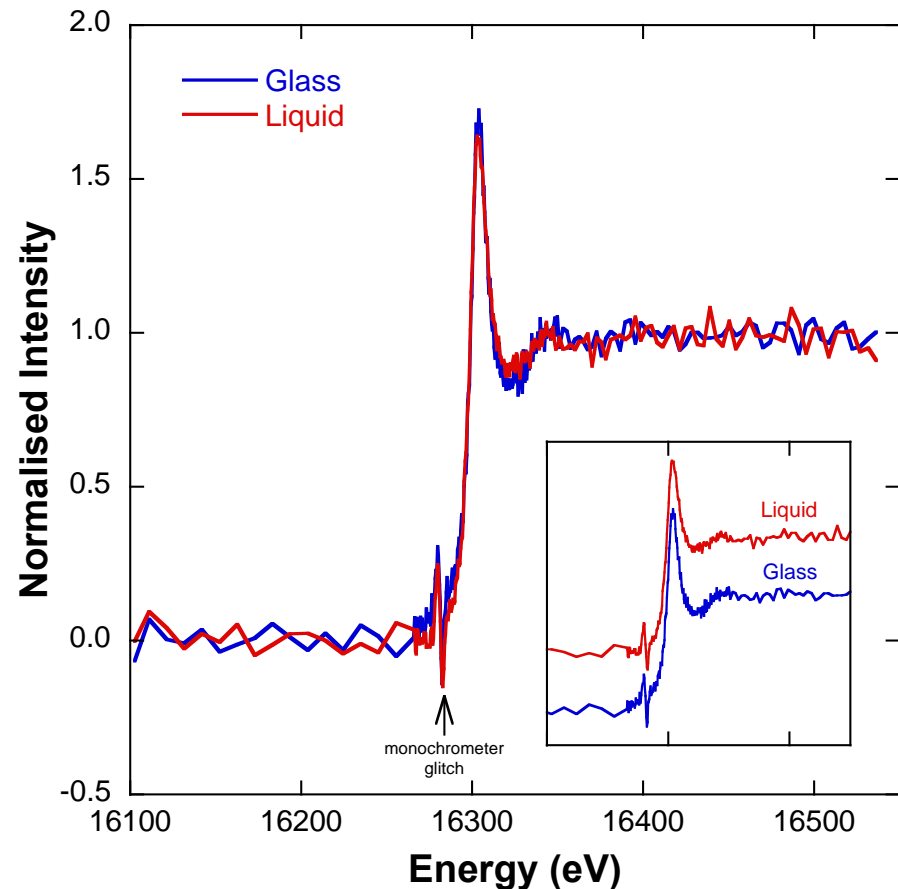
# First user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** U and Th  $L_3$ -edge XANES in MORB liquid

U  $L_3$ -edge

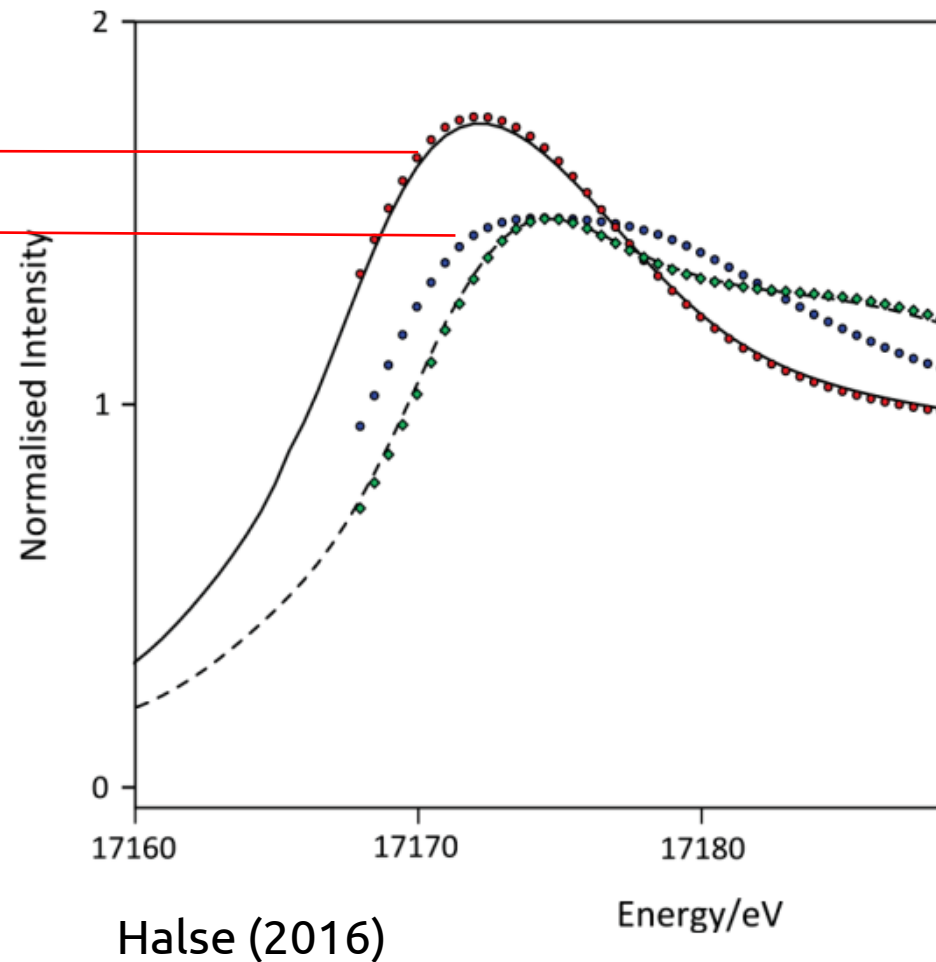
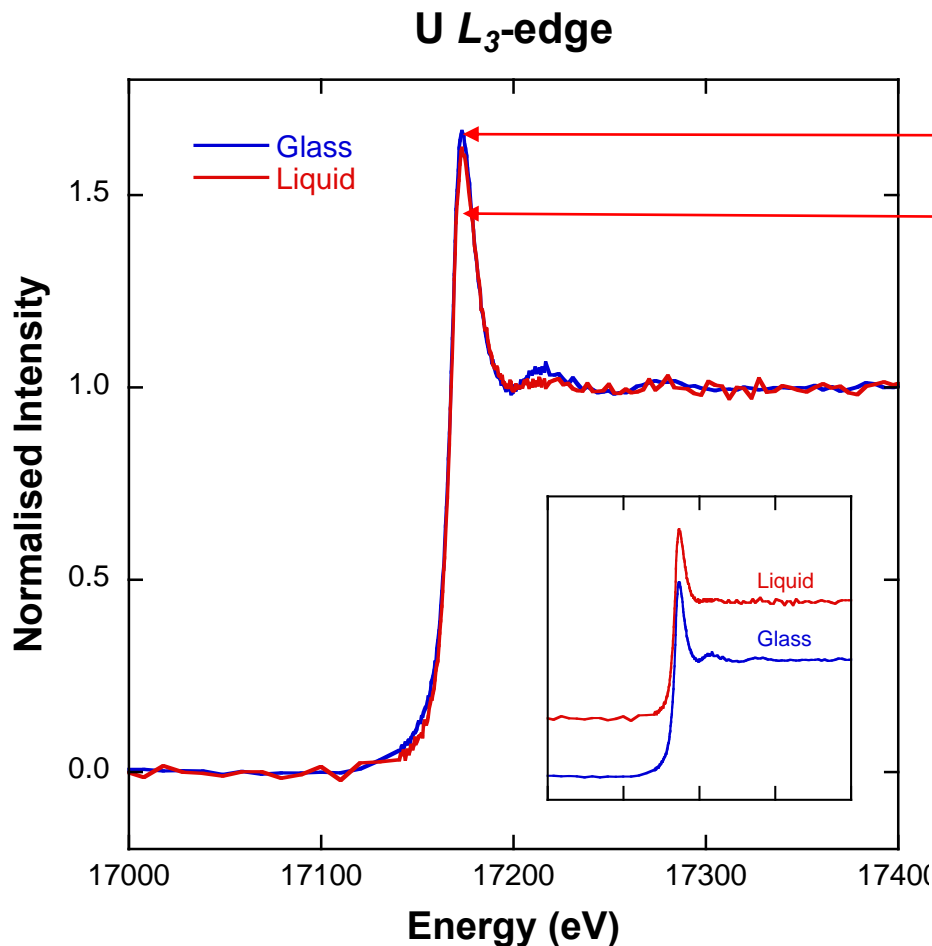


Th  $L_3$ -edge



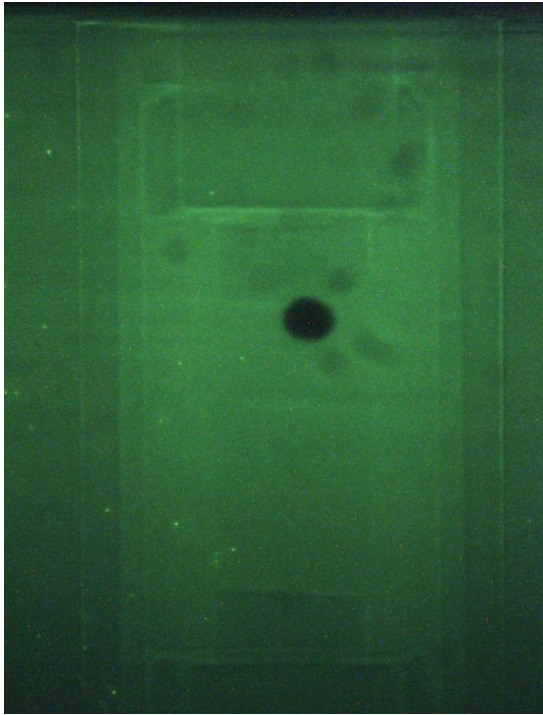
# First user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** U and Th  $L_3$ -edge XANES in MORB liquid



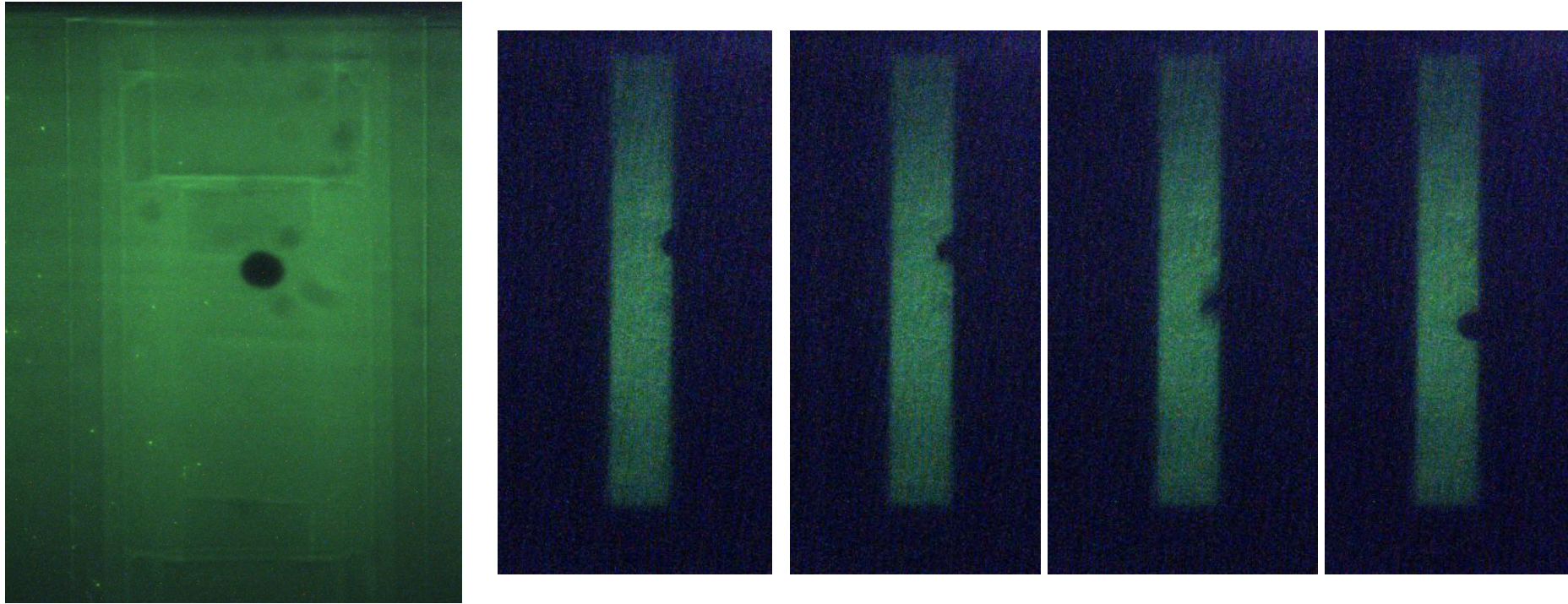
# Second user experiment

- **Proof of concept:** Falling sphere viscometry



# Second user experiment

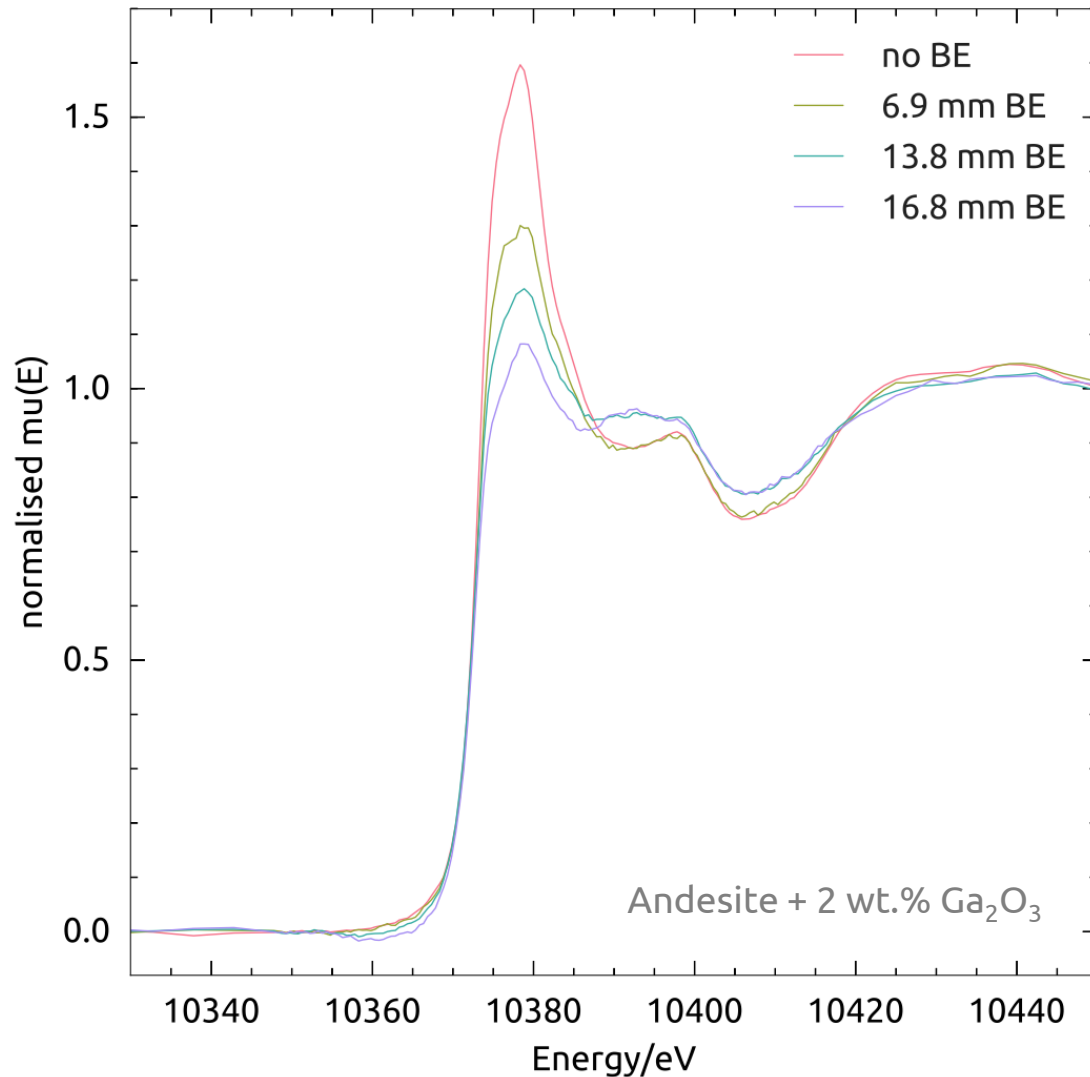
- **Proof of concept:** Falling sphere viscometry



Soda-lime glass sample,  $\sim 300\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  Pt 'sphere',  $\sim 1.1\text{ GPa}$ ,  $\sim 1500\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 38 keV incident energy

# How low can we go?

- Lowest accessible energy for XANES



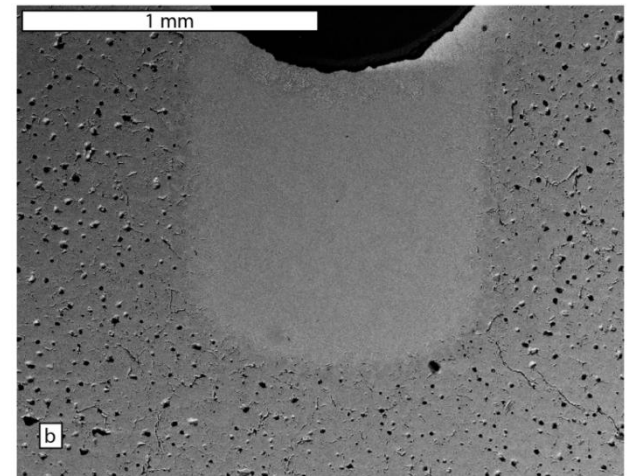


10  $\rightarrow$  34 keV (with focussing mirror)

Group→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
↓Period																			
1	1 H																	2 He	
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	
4	19 K	20 Ca		21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr		39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	*	71 Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	**	103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Fl	115 Uup	116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo
			*	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb		
			**	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No		

# The future

- New monochromator for XAS will permit faster XANES scans
- Improved capsule methods
  - Polycrystalline capsule
  - Hot-isostatic pressing
- New assembly design
  - More robust heaters
- Improvements to hydraulics



Nash, Smythe & Wood (2016)

# Other techniques at XAS

- In situ* density measurements

*American Mineralogist*, Volume 95, pages 144–147, 2010

## Density of dry peridotite magma at high pressure using an X-ray absorption method

TATSUYA SAKAMAKI,<sup>1,\*</sup> EIJI OHTANI,<sup>1</sup> SATORU URAKAWA,<sup>2</sup> AKIO SUZUKI,<sup>1</sup>  
AND YOSHINORI KATAYAMA<sup>3</sup>

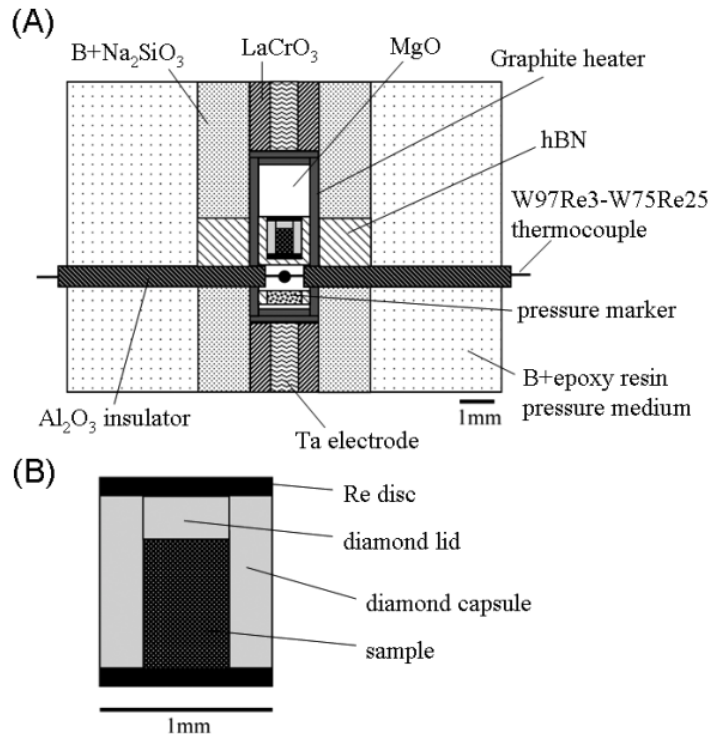


FIGURE 2. (a) Cell assembly used in the experiments. (b) A schematic diagram of the sample assembly.

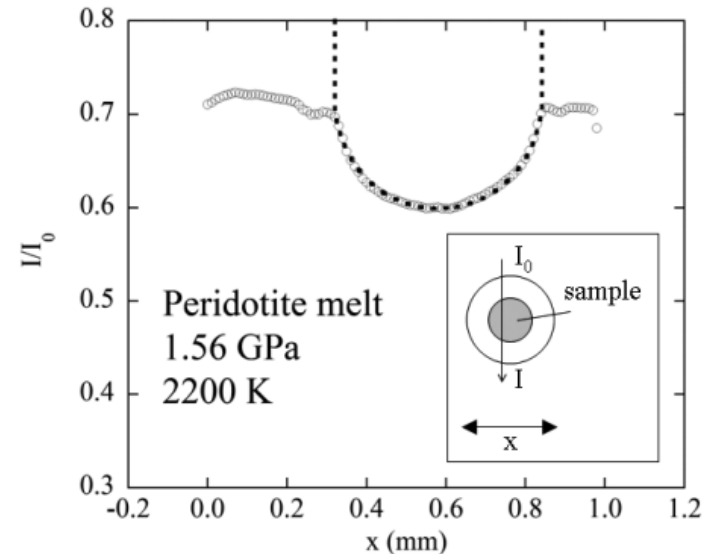


FIGURE 3. X-ray absorption of a peridotite melt at 1.56 GPa and 2200 K as a function of the position of the sample. The inset shows the configuration of the X-ray optics used for the absorption measurements. Key:  $I_0$  = intensity before absorption;  $I$  = intensity after absorption; and  $x$  = the position of the sample.



# Other techniques at XAS

- *In situ* density measurements

Earth and Planetary Science Letters 287 (2009) 293–297

Measurement of hydrous peridotite magma density at high pressure using the X-ray absorption method

Tatsuya Sakamaki <sup>a,\*</sup>, Eiji Ohtani <sup>a</sup>, Satoru Urakawa <sup>b</sup>, Akio Suzuki <sup>a</sup>, Yoshinori Katayama <sup>c</sup>

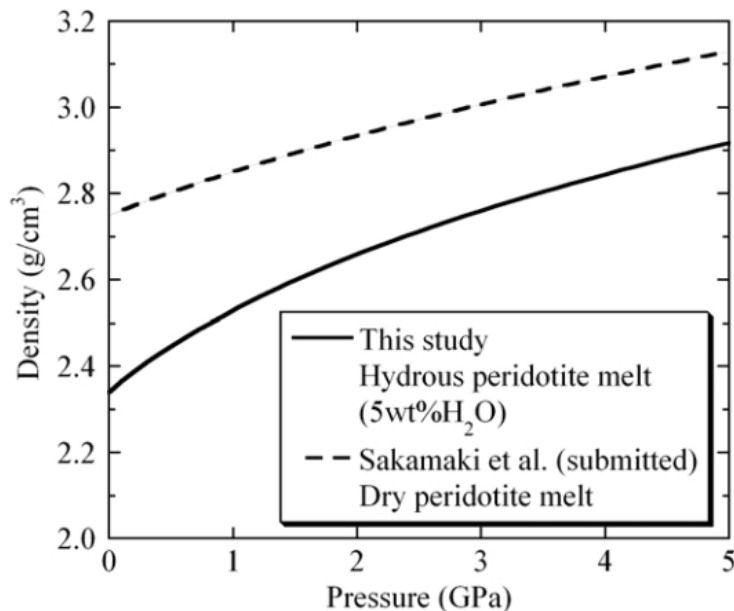


Fig. 5. Isothermal compression curves of dry and hydrous peridotite melts at 1973 K.

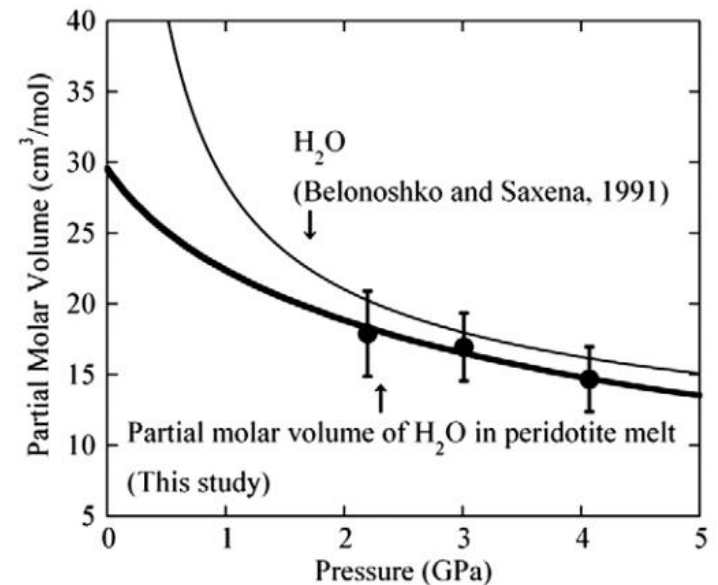
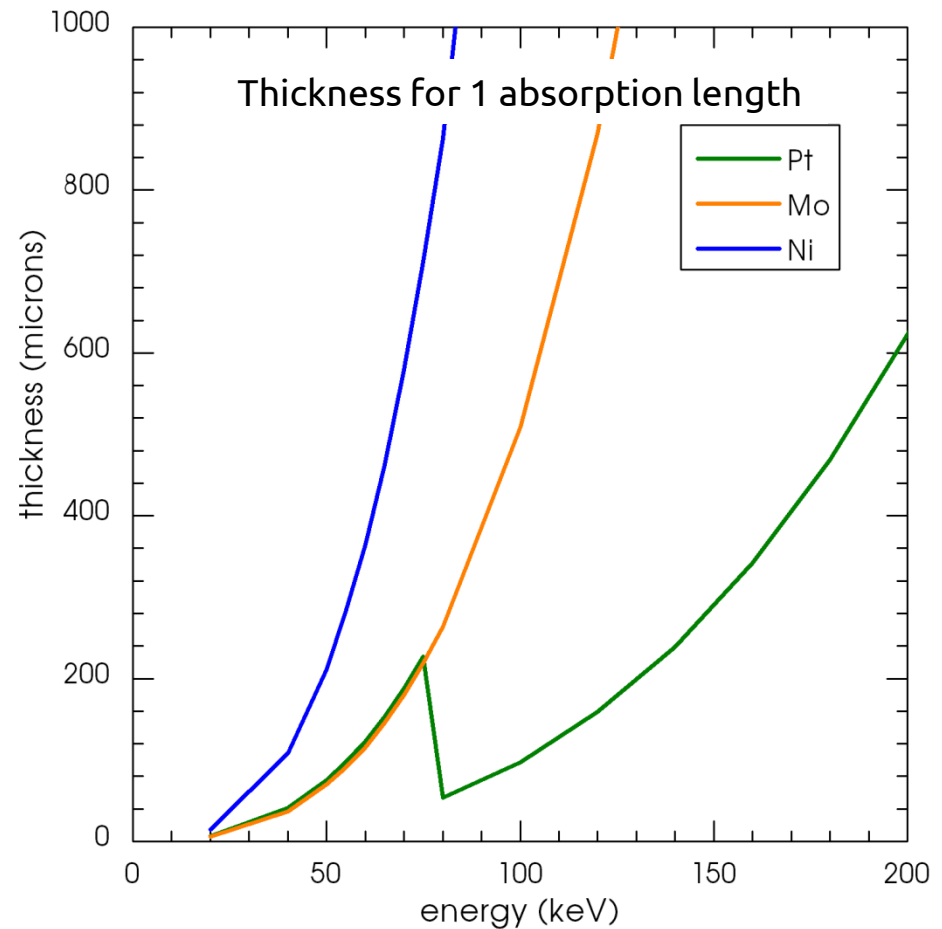


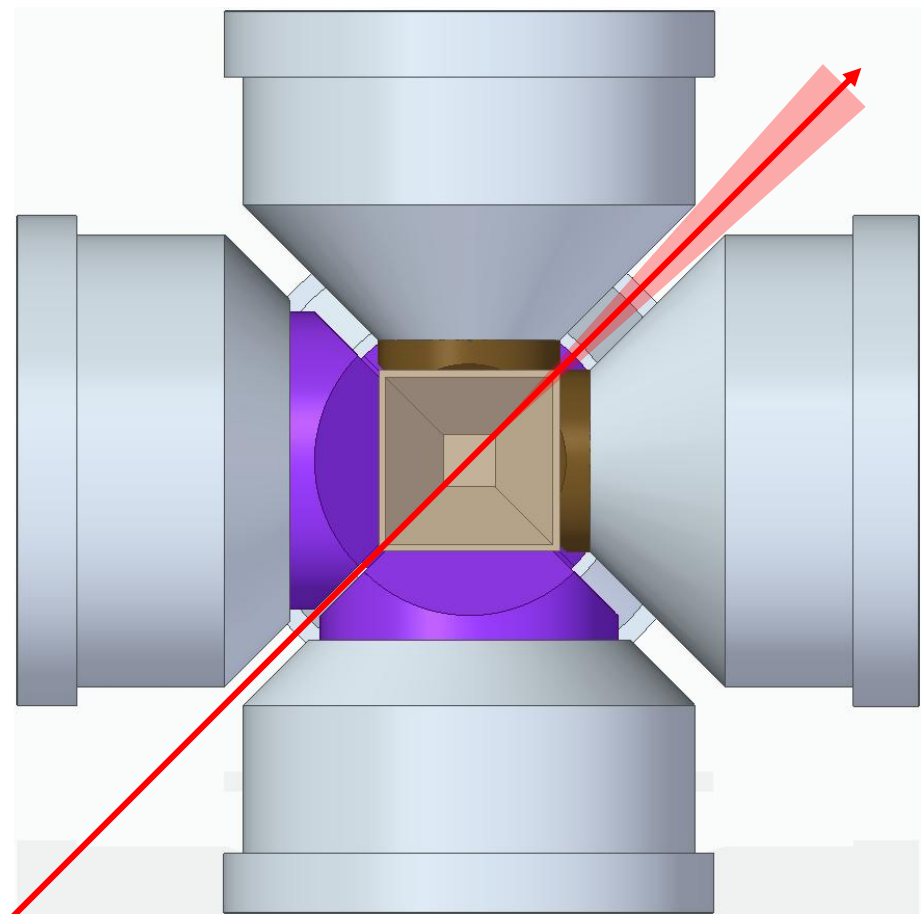
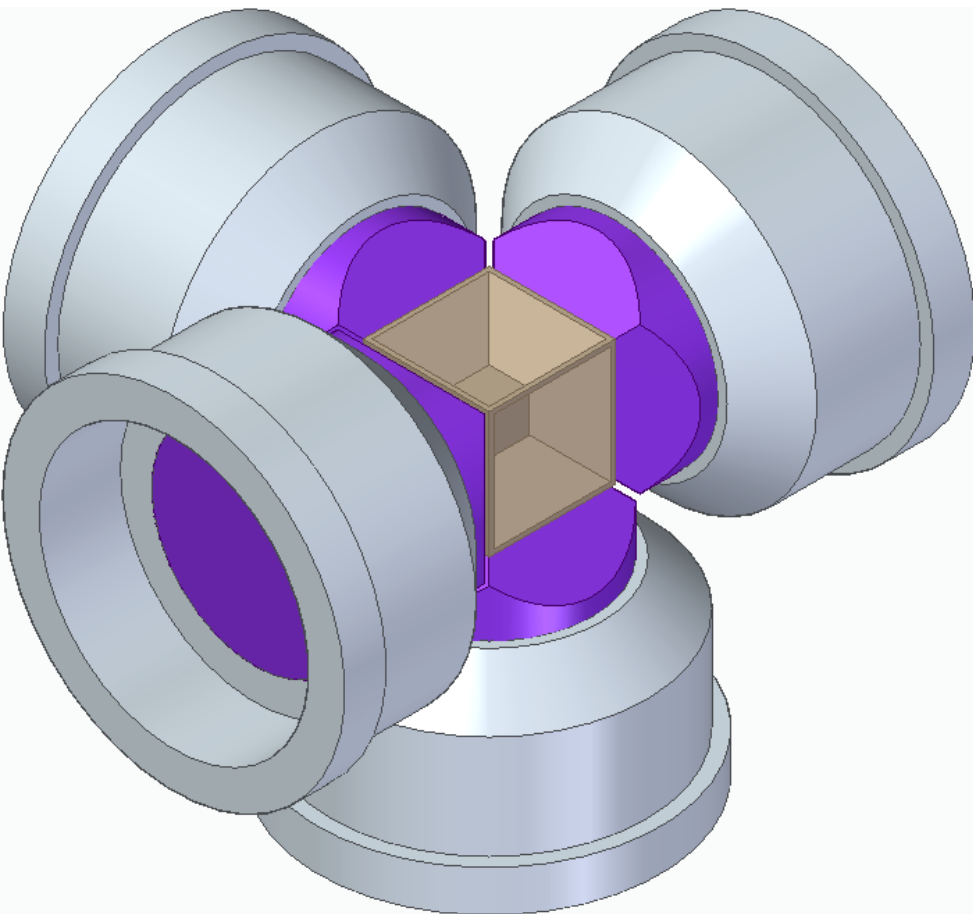
Fig. 6. Compression curves of the partial molar volume of H<sub>2</sub>O in magma and H<sub>2</sub>O at 1973 K.

# The future

- Install the D-DIA apparatus on IMBL
  - Imaging
  - *In situ* diffraction
  - Deformation



1 absorption length = length for 36.8% absorption



7 mm cube  
4 mm anvil truncation

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  - *The first Australian high pressure Synchrotron facility for geoscience research*
  - *Rushmer, O'Neill, Cruden, Turner.*
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