

Hard X-ray Spectromicroscopy for Chemical and Structural Analysis of Selected Meteorites: Challenging Inhomogeneous Materials.

Ronald G. Cavell^{1,2}, Renfei Feng², M. Adam Webb², Alistair McCready²,
Christopher Herd³ and Robert A. Gordon⁴

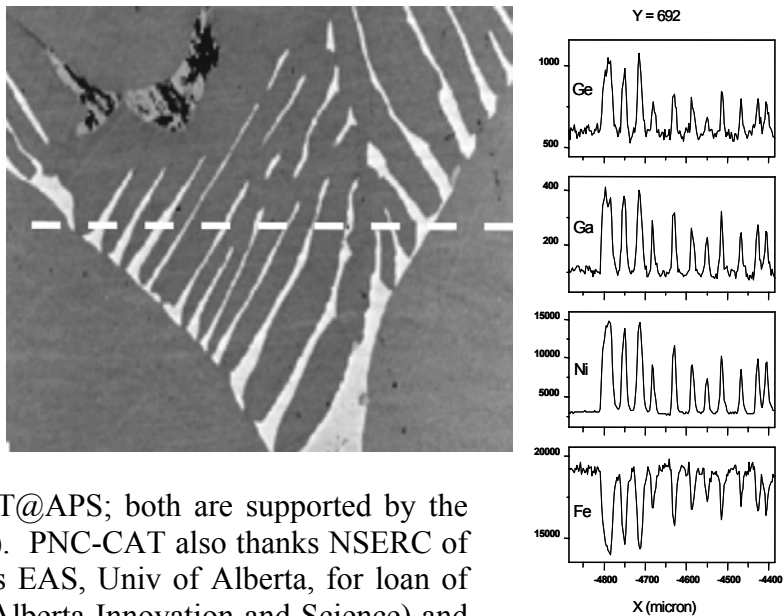
¹*Dept of Chemistry, Univ of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2G2*

²*Alberta Synchrotron Institute (ASI), Univ of Alberta, Edmonton, AB,
Canada, T6G 2E1*

³*Dept of Earth and Atmos. Sciences, Univ of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2E3,*

⁴*Pacific Northwest Consortium (PNC-CAT at APS) and Dept of Physics, Simon
Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada, V5A 1S6*

A focussed, micrometer dimensioned, hard X-ray beam is used to generate a two-dimensional map of the distribution of the elements present in typically inhomogeneous meteoritic samples including even those elements present in trace concentrations at (<100) ppm levels. These trace elements are used for the classification of the meteorites. Subsequent application of XANES and EXAFS to selected areas of interest provides confirmation of element identity, the chemical valence state and local structure information about the element. The inhomogeneous character of the samples can be illustrated by the image (Fig) of a sample with two intermixed Ni/Fe (either 30/70 or 7/93 ratios) phases. The area is approximately 450 micrometers square. The concentration profile across the sample (dash line) shows feature sizes of 10 to 50 micrometers. We also find (via EXAFS) that the trace elements (Ga and Ge) are components of the major phases and not grain boundary impurities.



[Data was obtained at PNC-CAT@APS; both are supported by the US Department of Energy (DoE). PNC-CAT also thanks NSERC of Canada for support. RGC thanks EAS, Univ of Alberta, for loan of meteorites and ASI (funded by Alberta Innovation and Science) and NSERC for support.]