

# MICRODIFFRACTION AND RAMAN STUDY OF MICRO-INCLUSIONS IN THE EPICA-DML ICE CORE



Christian Weikusat<sup>1,2</sup>, Sérgio H. Faria<sup>1</sup>, Gernot Nehrke<sup>2</sup>, Sepp Kipfstuhl<sup>2</sup>, Sebastian Schöder<sup>3</sup>, Werner F. Kuhs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GZG, Sect. of Crystallography, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany <sup>2</sup>Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany <sup>3</sup>European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Grenoble Cedex, France

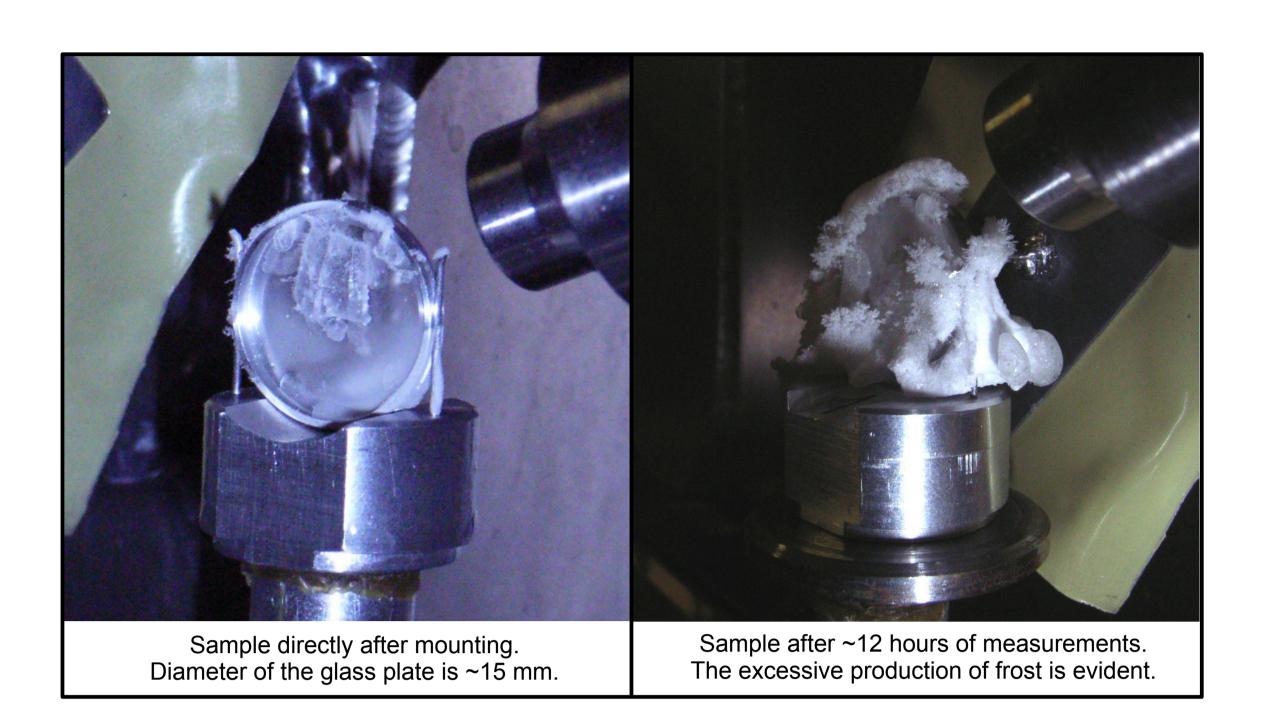
#### **Microdiffraction**

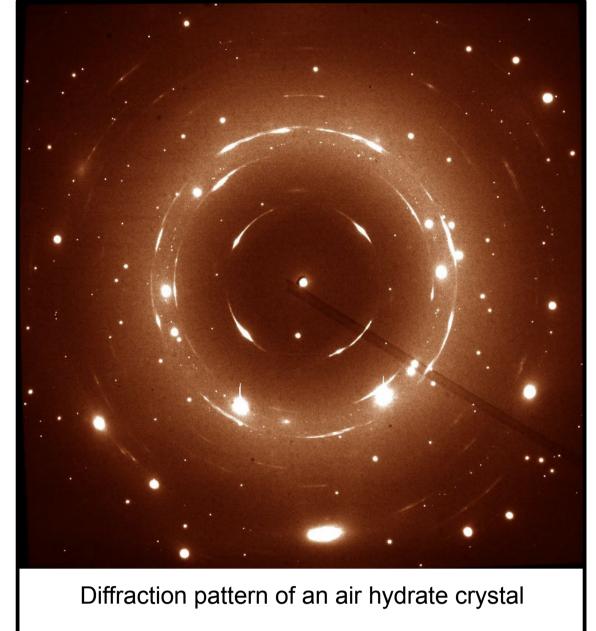
Microdiffraction experiments were conducted at the beamline ID13 of the ESRF in Grenoble.

Various software bugs and technical difficulties (especially deposition of copious amounts of frost) prevented the detection and identification of single microinclusions.

Diffraction patterns of larger air hydrate crystals could be acquired.

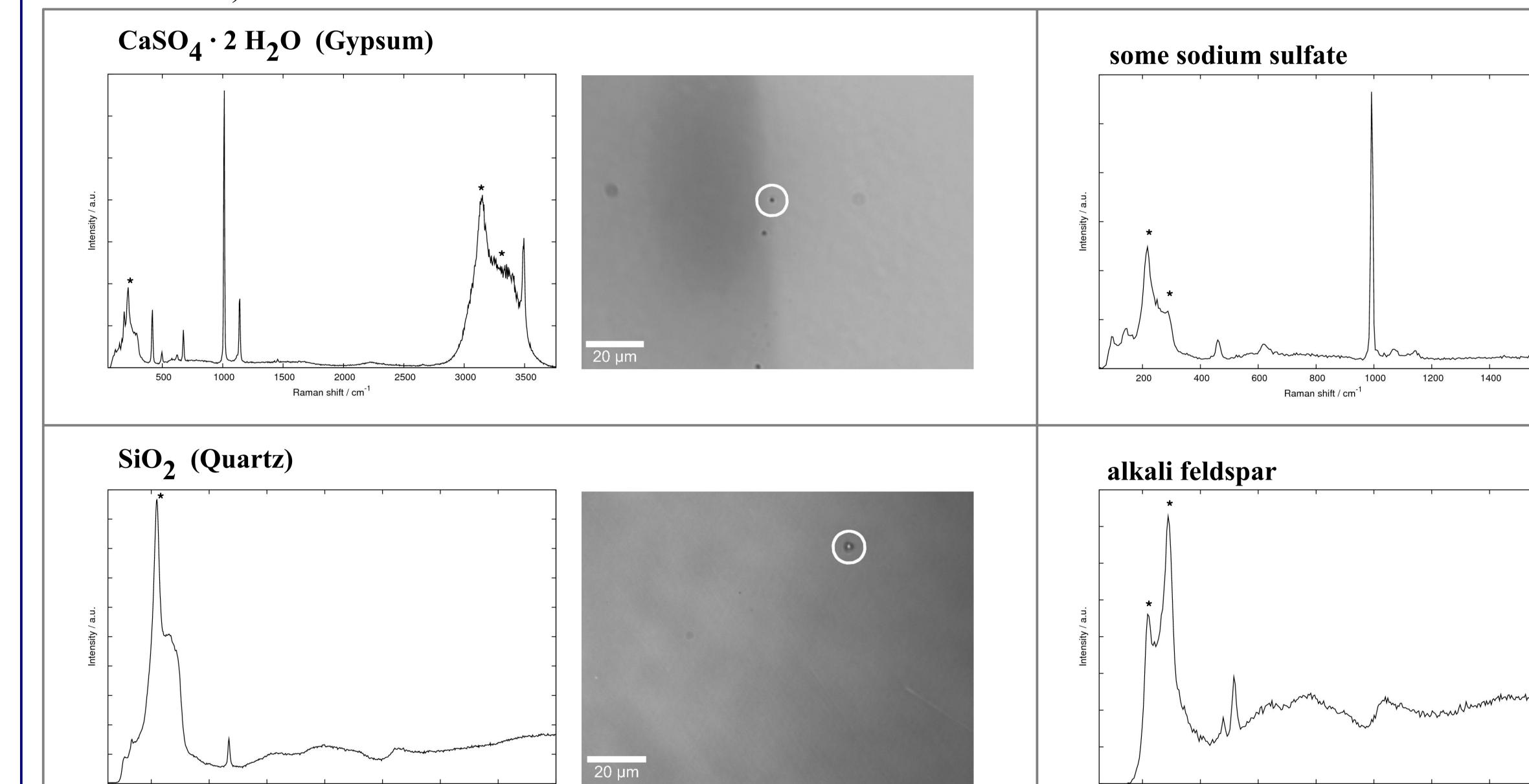
New methods for frost prevention and data treatment have to be developed.

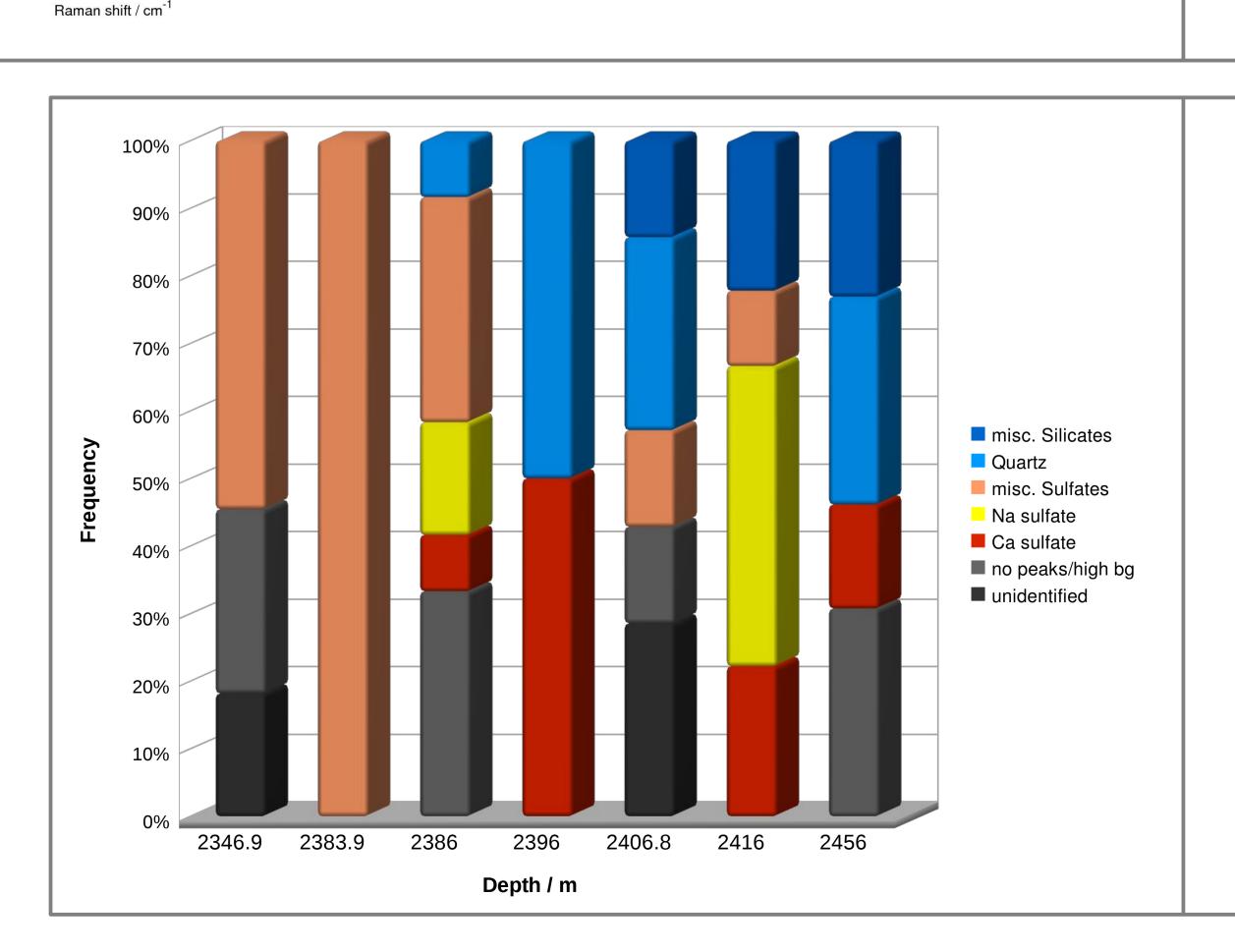




# Raman spectroscopy

Raman spectroscpy was performed at GZG, University of Göttingen, and at AWI Bremerhaven. Results obtained with the two systems are in perfect agreement with each other. Several crystalline microinclusions could be identified (\* denotes Raman bands of the ice matrix):





## Statistic of microinclusions

Raman shift / cm

20 µm

Preliminary results for the MIS6-MIS5e transition.

The increased frequency of quartz and silicates in the deeper parts could account for the observed changes in mechanical properties (e.g. borehole closure).

## References