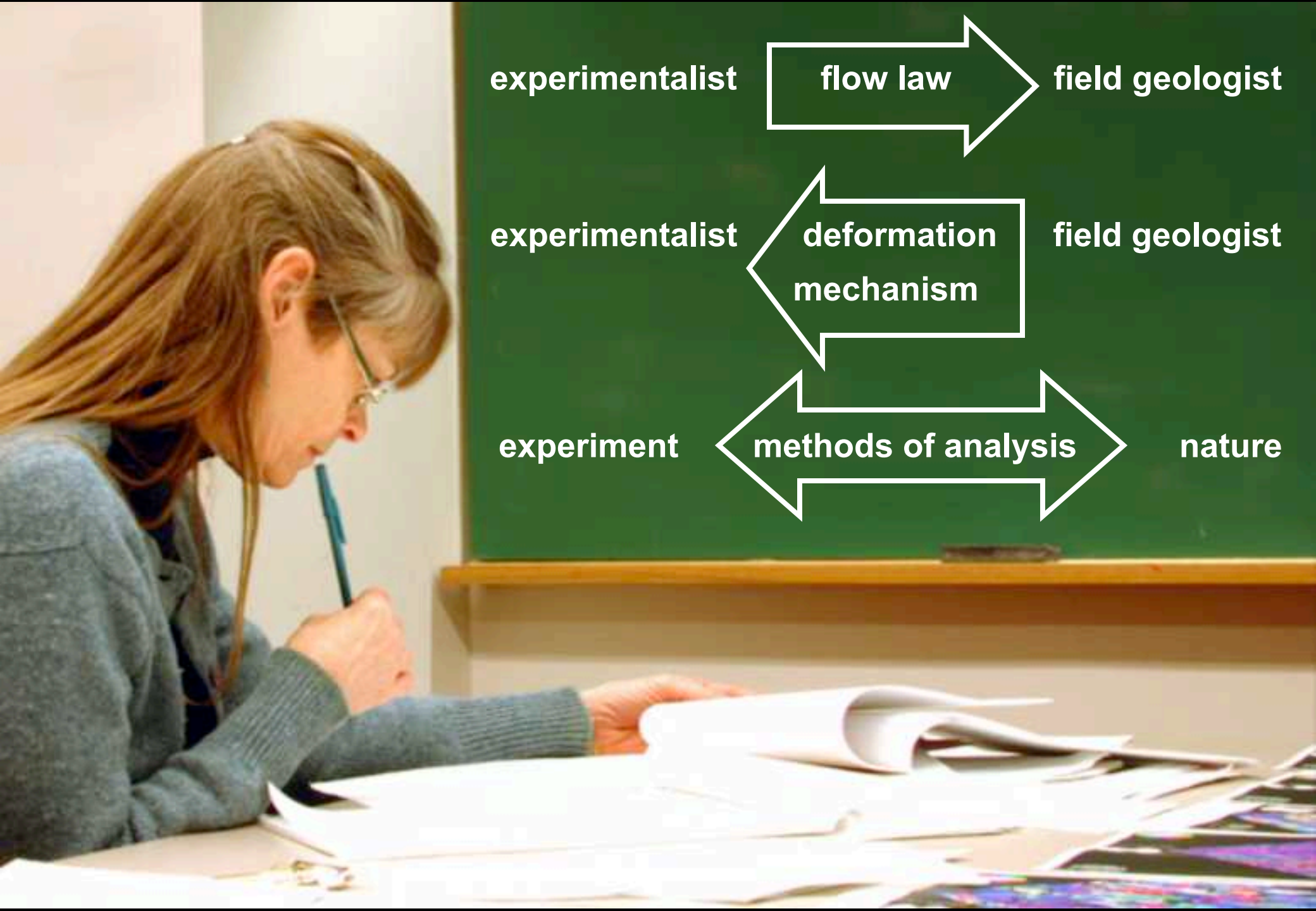




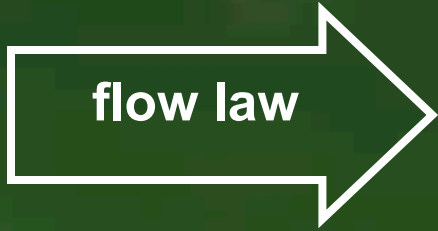
MICROFABRIC DEVELOPMENT IN NATURE AND EXPERIMENT

**Renée Heilbronner
Department of Earth Sciences,
Basel University**

... and Jan Tullis, Brown University



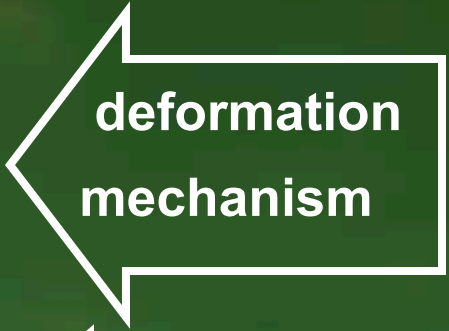
experimentalist



flow law

field geologist

experimentalist



**deformation
mechanism**

field geologist

experiment

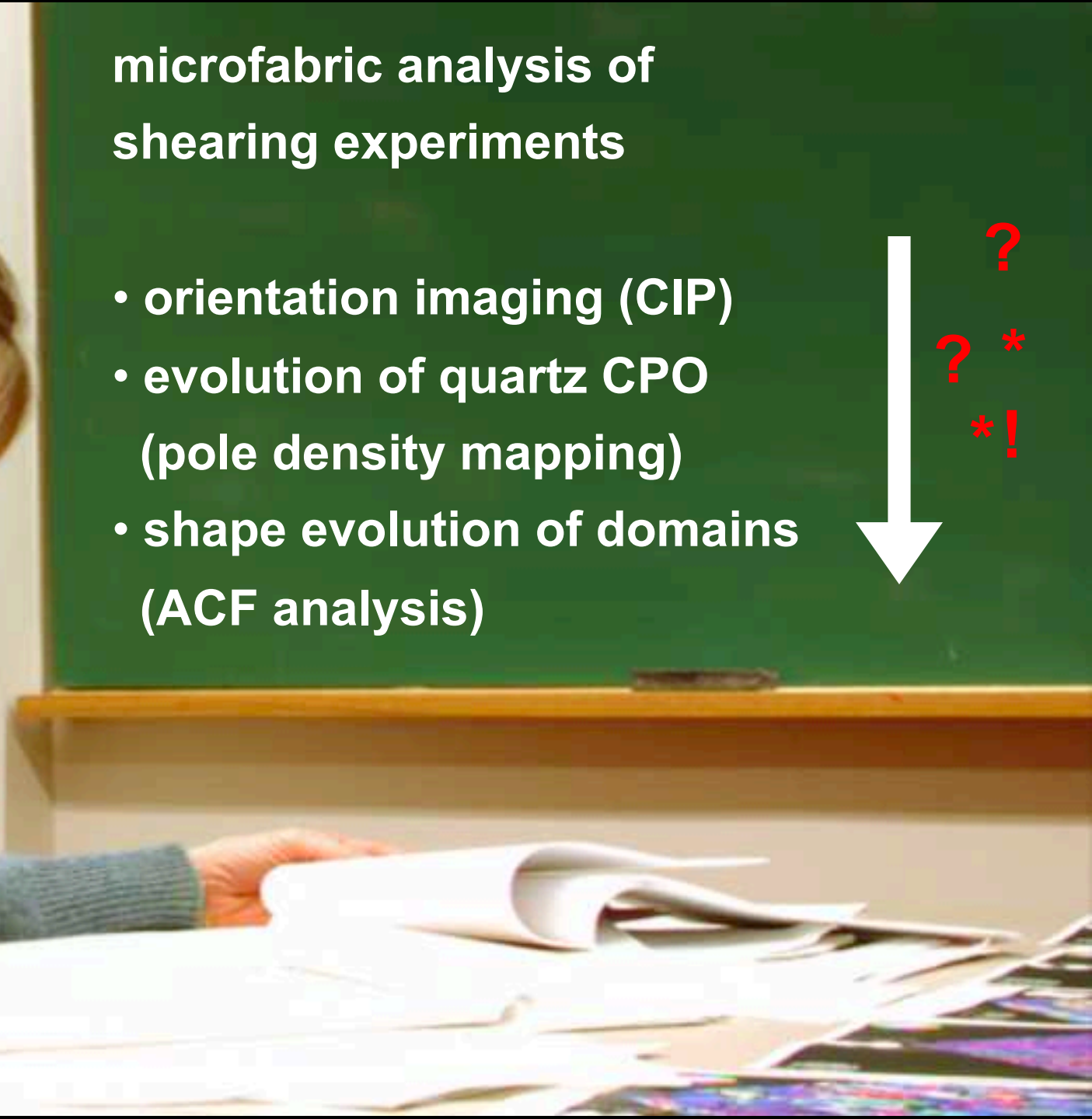
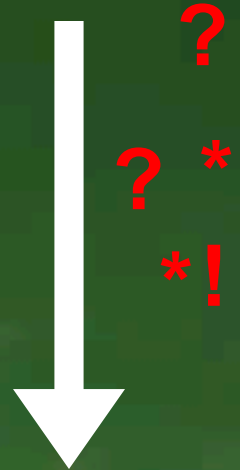


methods of analysis

nature

microfabric analysis of shearing experiments

- orientation imaging (CIP)
- evolution of quartz CPO (pole density mapping)
- shape evolution of domains (ACF analysis)

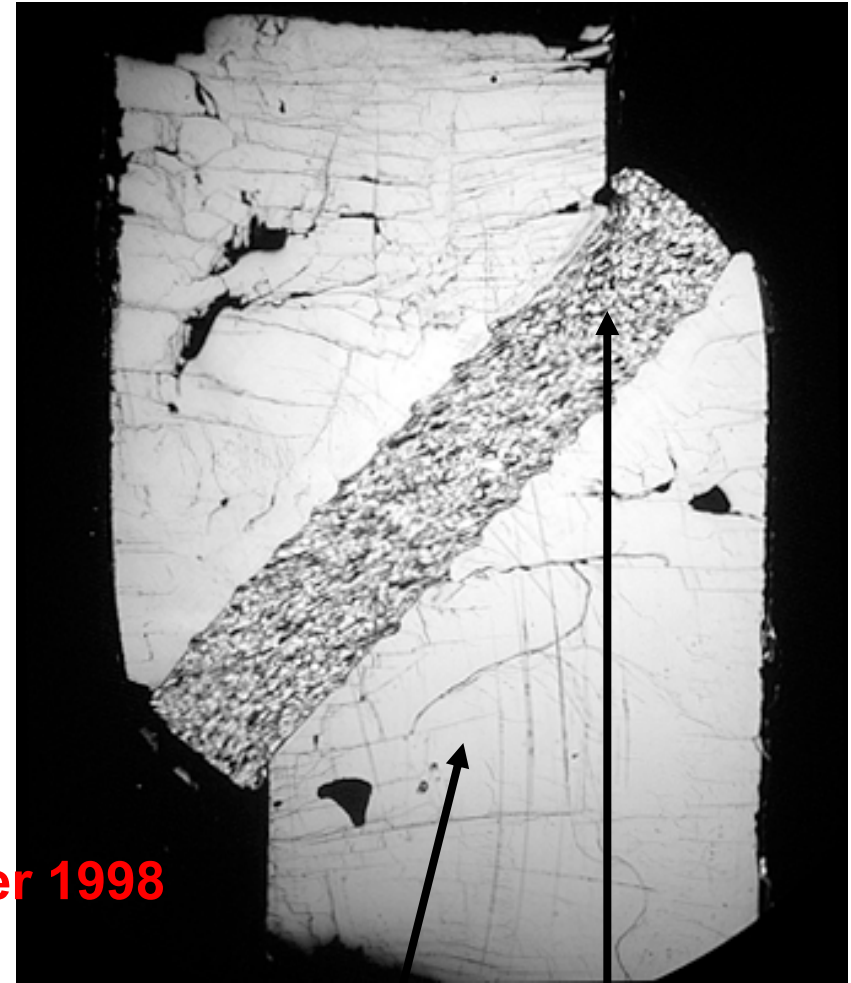


shearing experiments in solid medium apparatus



Sample (& Pt jacket) after deformation

shearing & compaction, plane strain

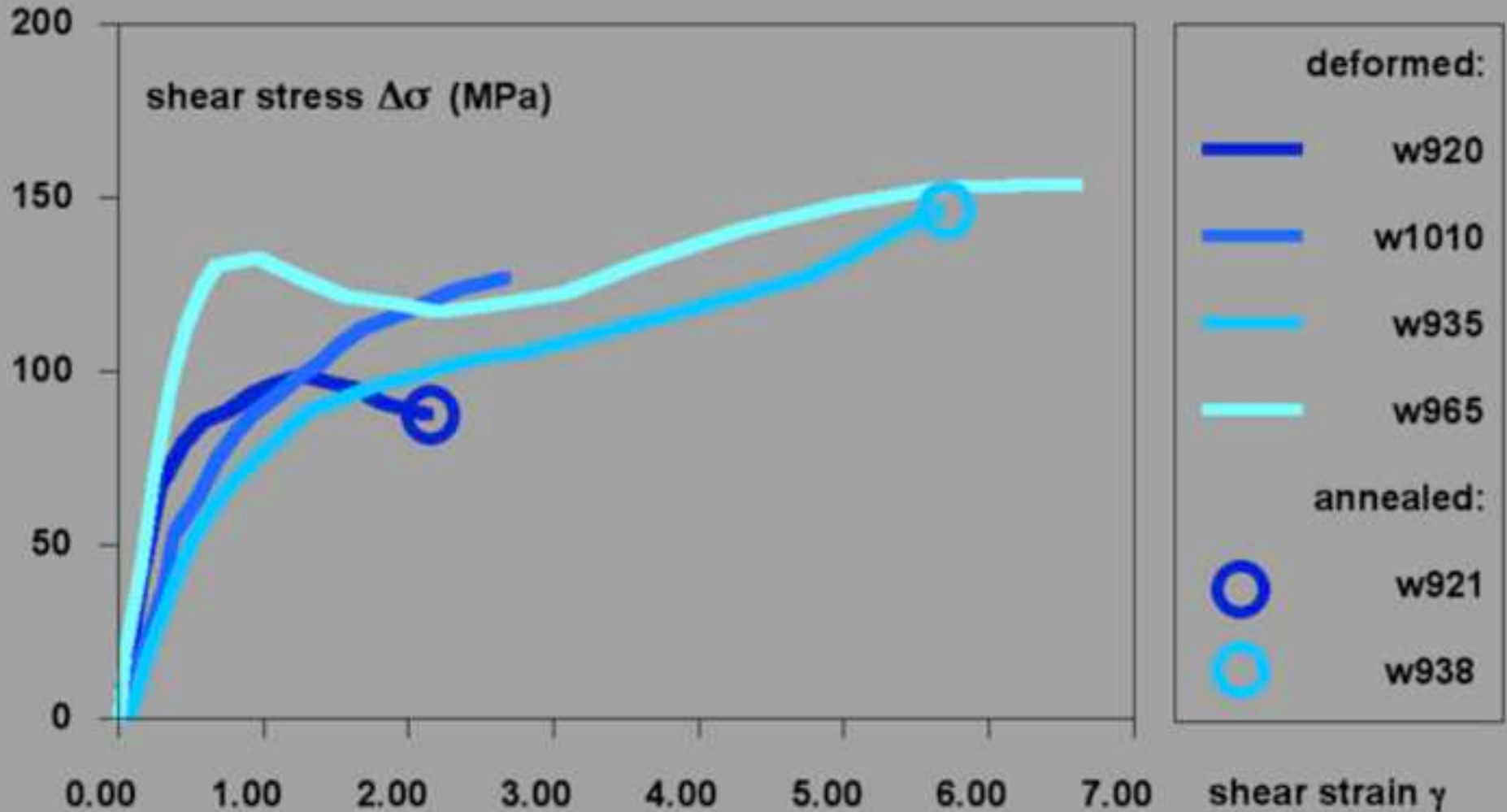


Rutter 1998

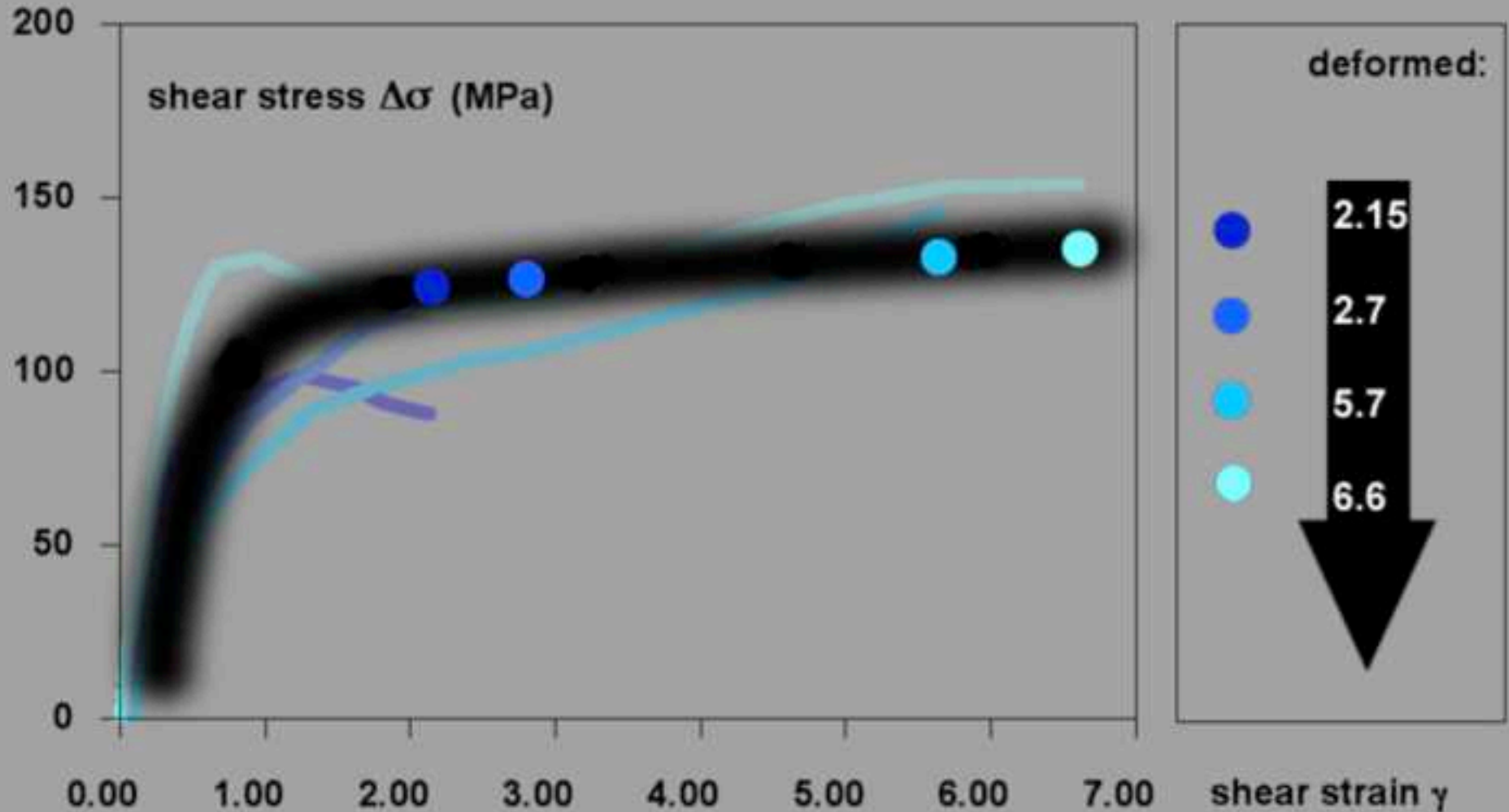
Brazil quartz Black Hills quartzite
(circular polarization)

mechanical data

$p_c = 1.5 \text{ GPa}$, $T = 900^\circ$, $\dot{\epsilon} = 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$, 0.17 wt% H_2O

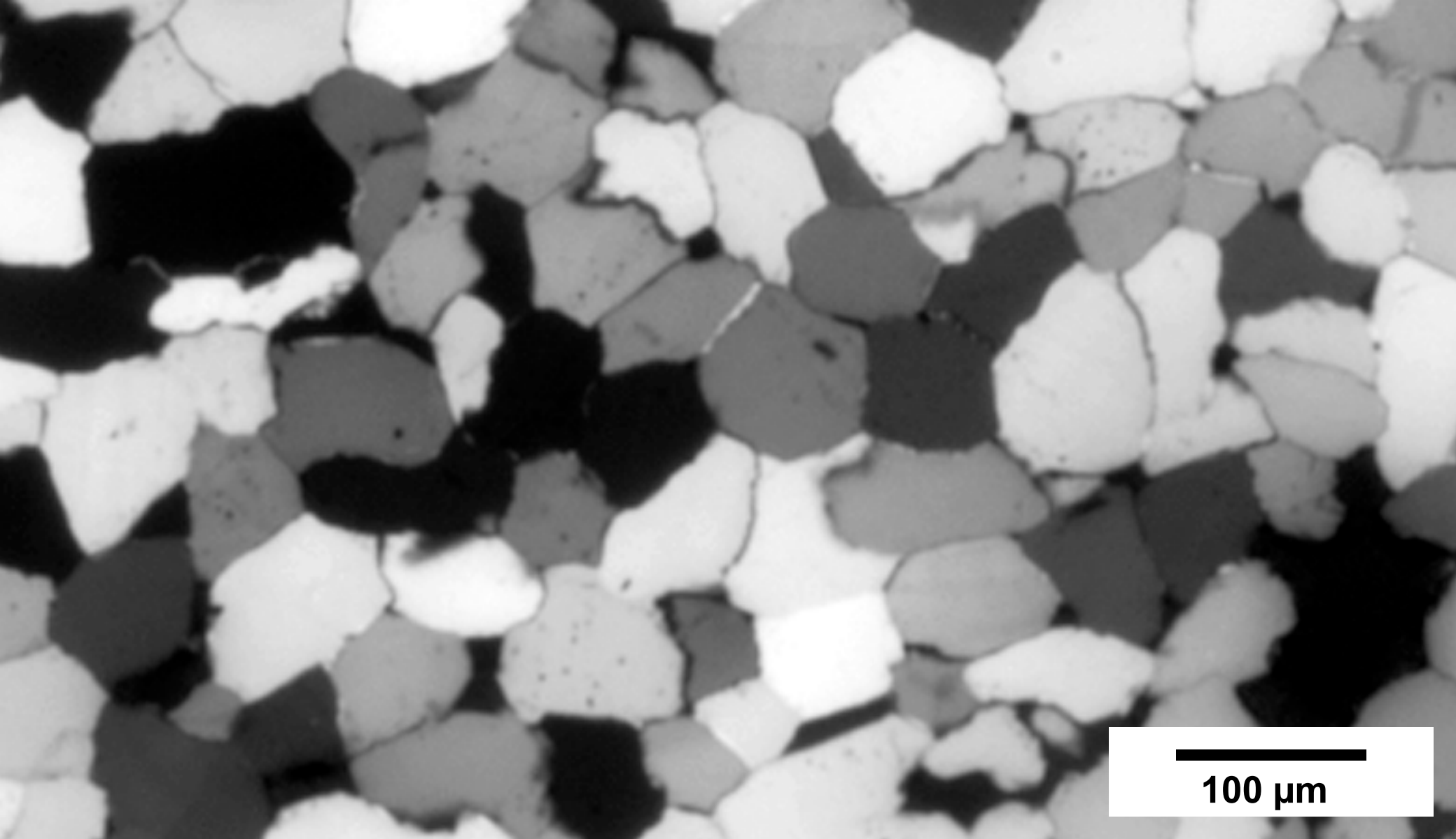


regime 3 of dislocation creep regime - grain boundary migration dominated

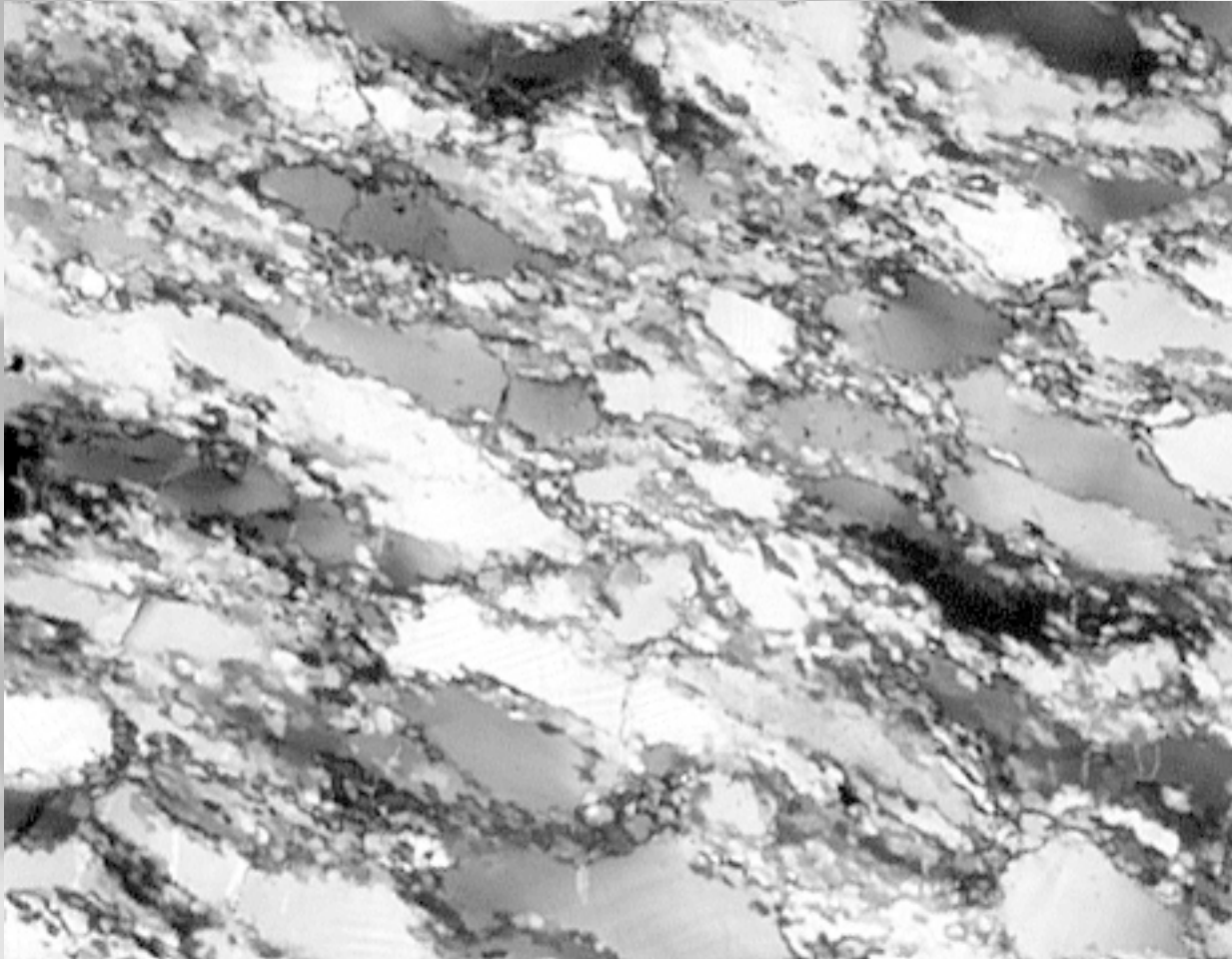


example of microfabric analysis

microstructure of undeformed



microstructure of low, ...

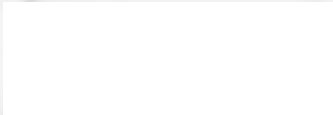


40 % rexl

100 μm



... intermediate, ...

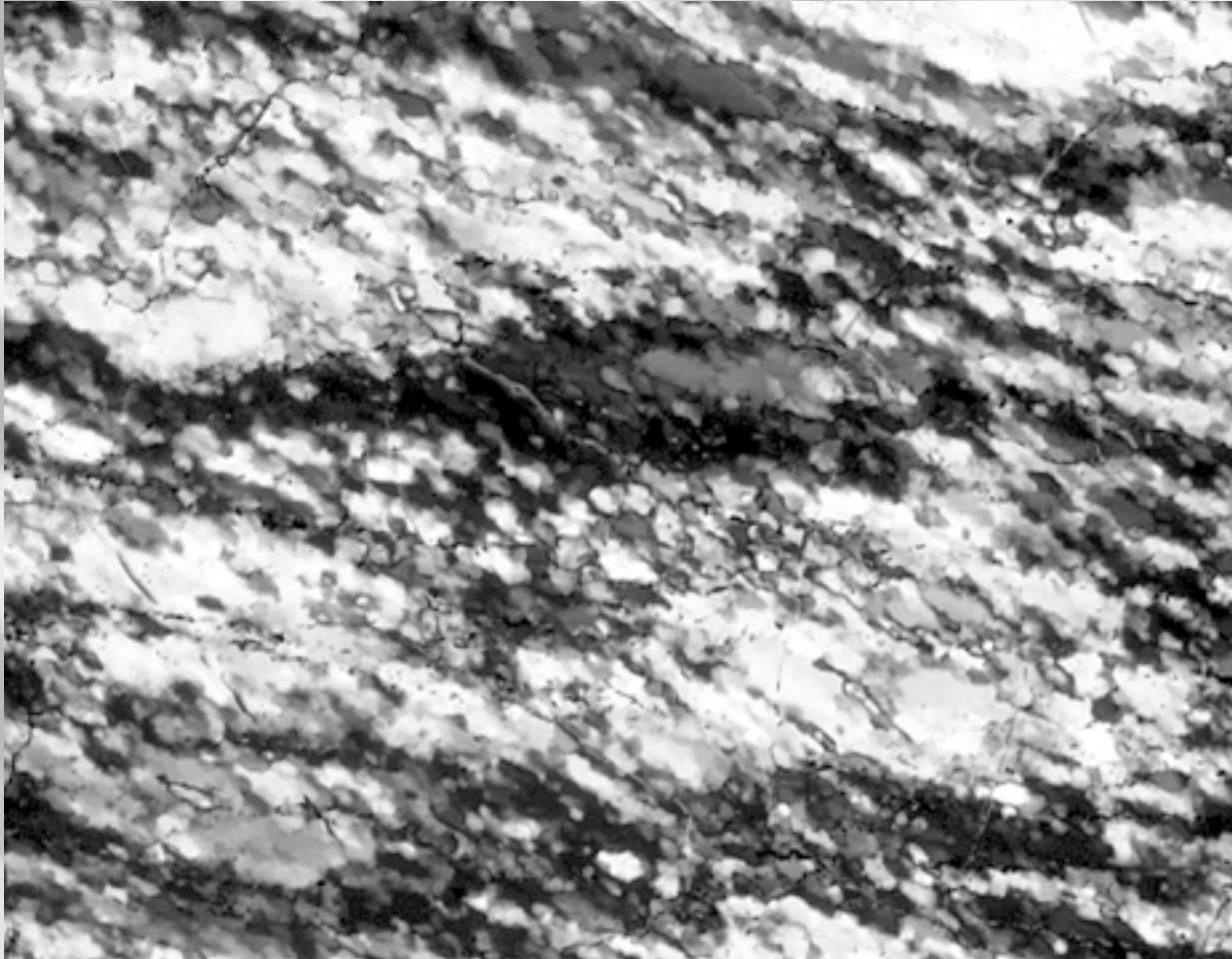


70 % rexl

100 μm



...and high deformation



100 % rexl

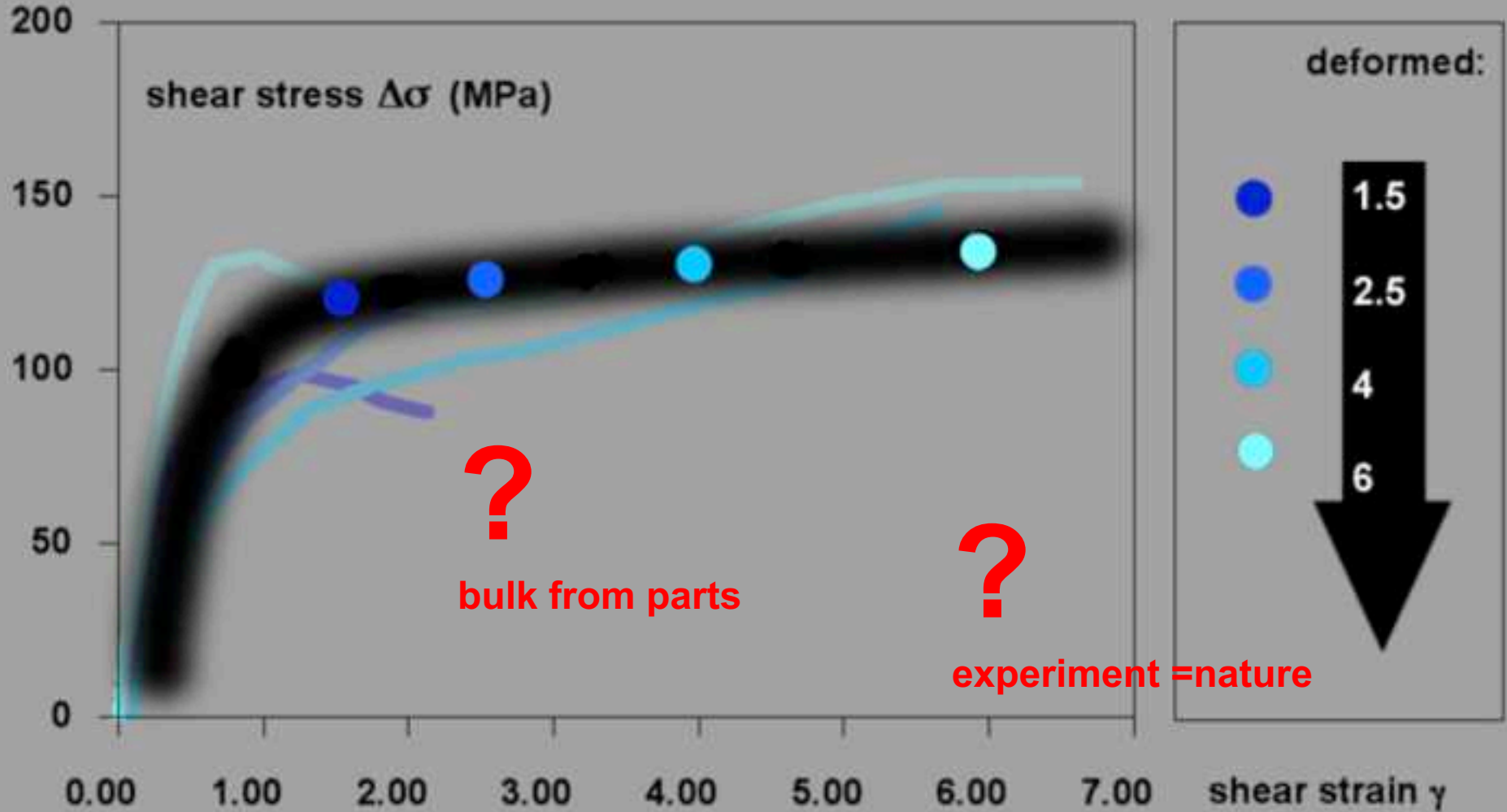


strain markers

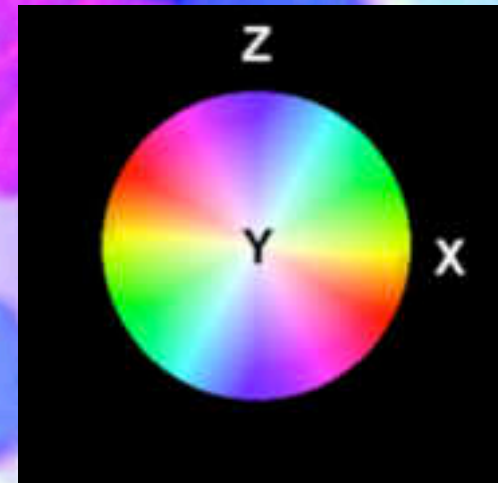
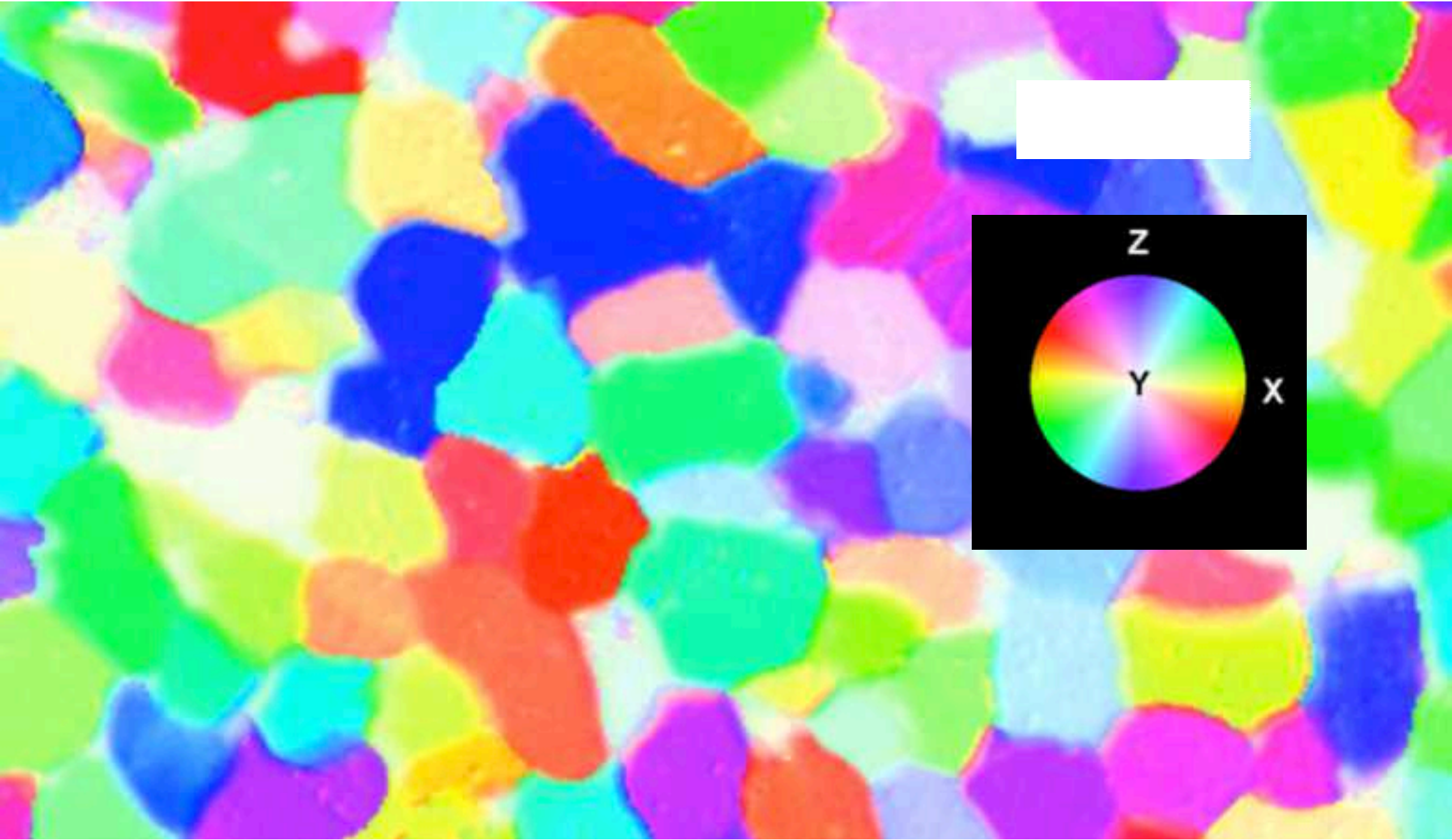
100 μm



heterogenous deformation of sample → continuous spectrum of strain

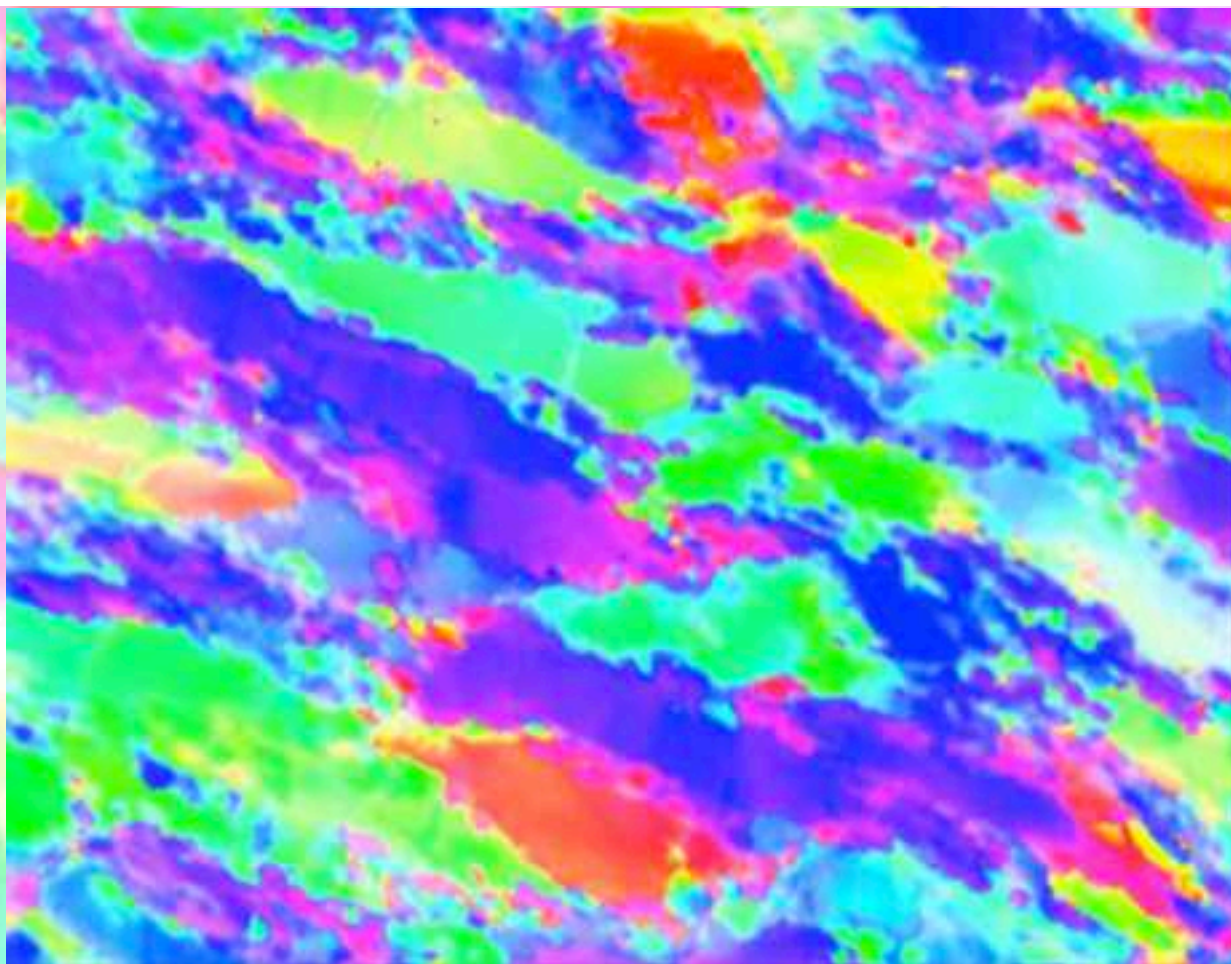


c-axis orientation imaging (CIP)



c-axis orientation imaging

$\gamma \approx 1.5$



w920

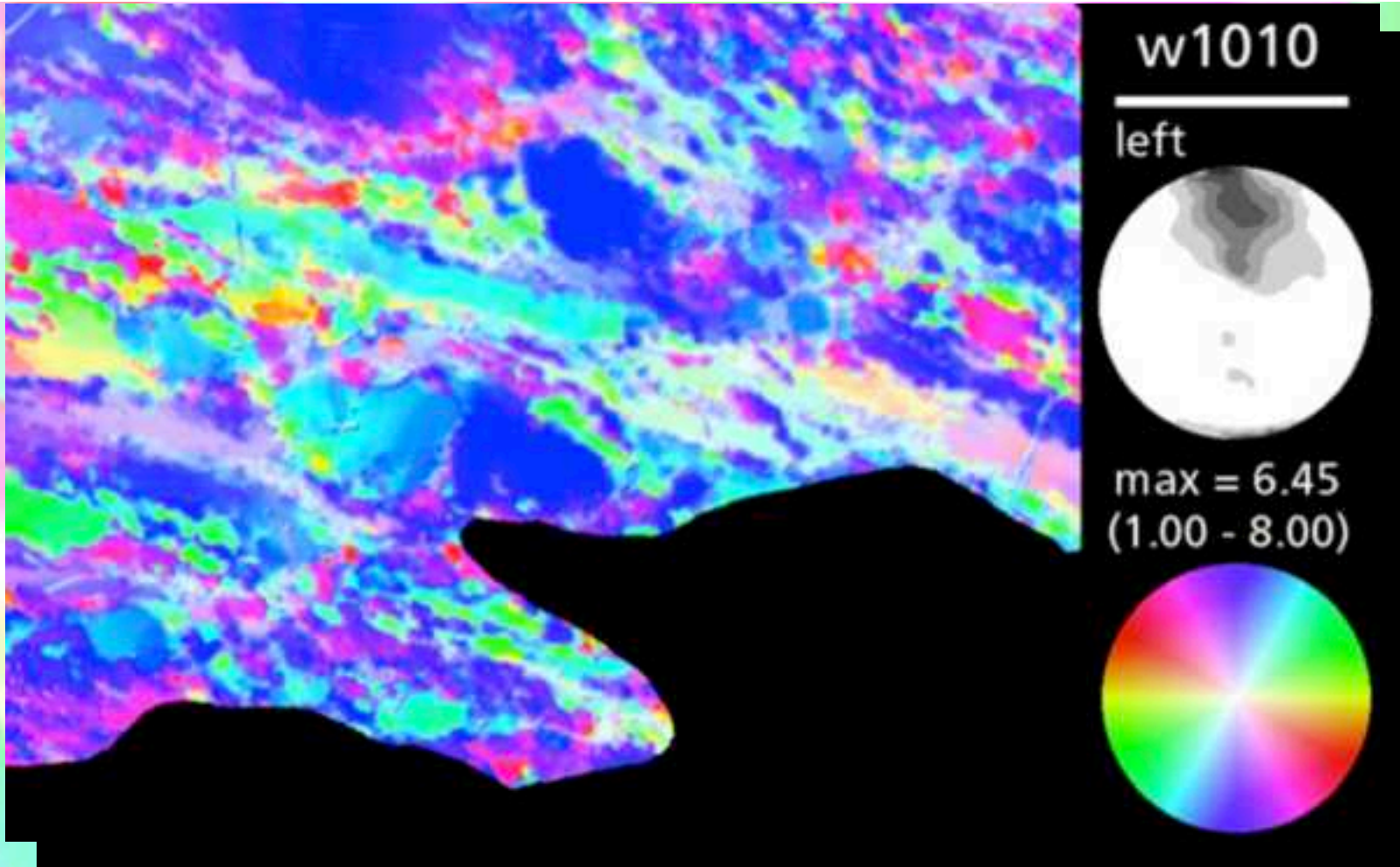


max = 2.97
(0.50 - 4.00)



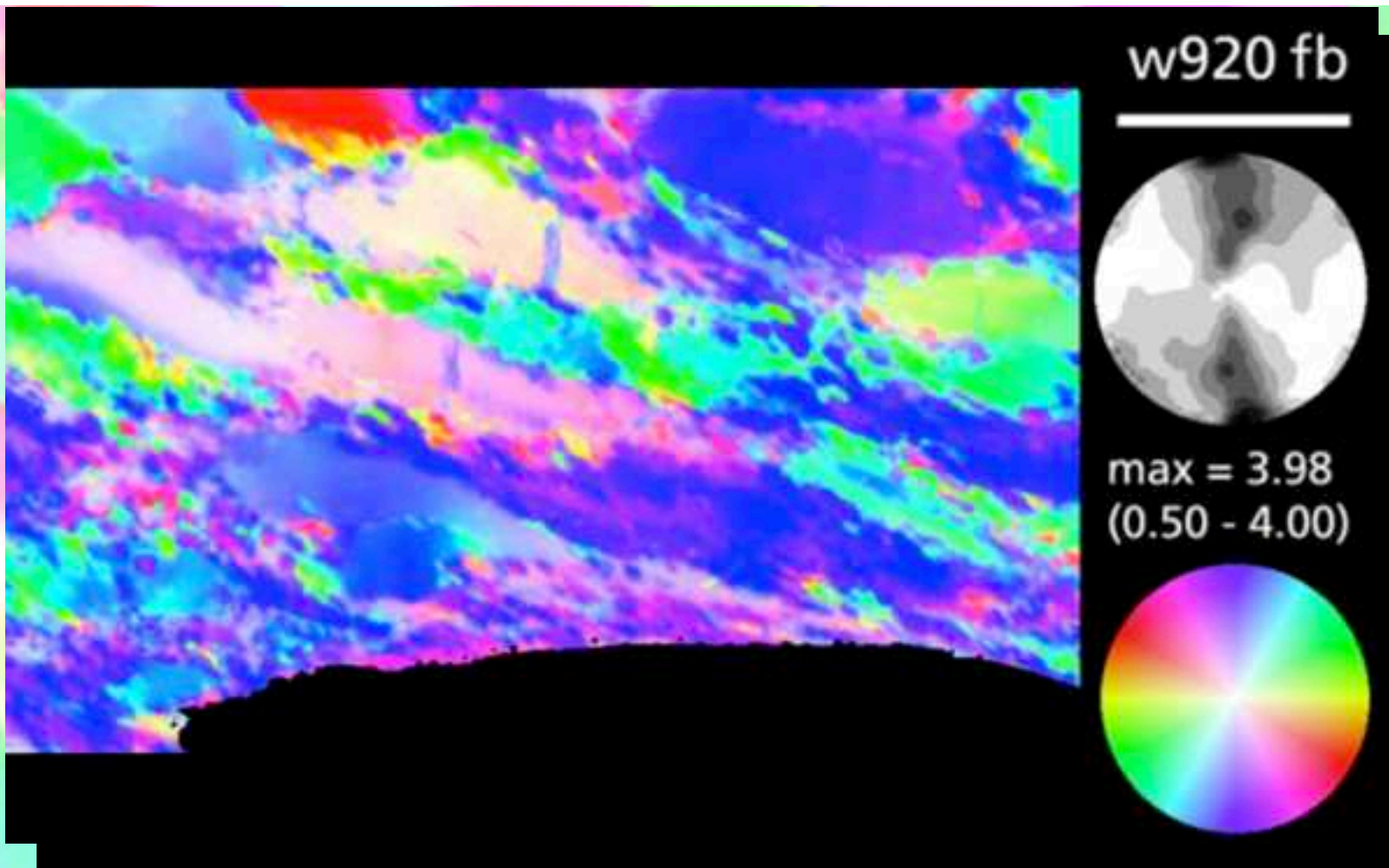
c-axis orientation imaging

$\gamma \approx 2.5$



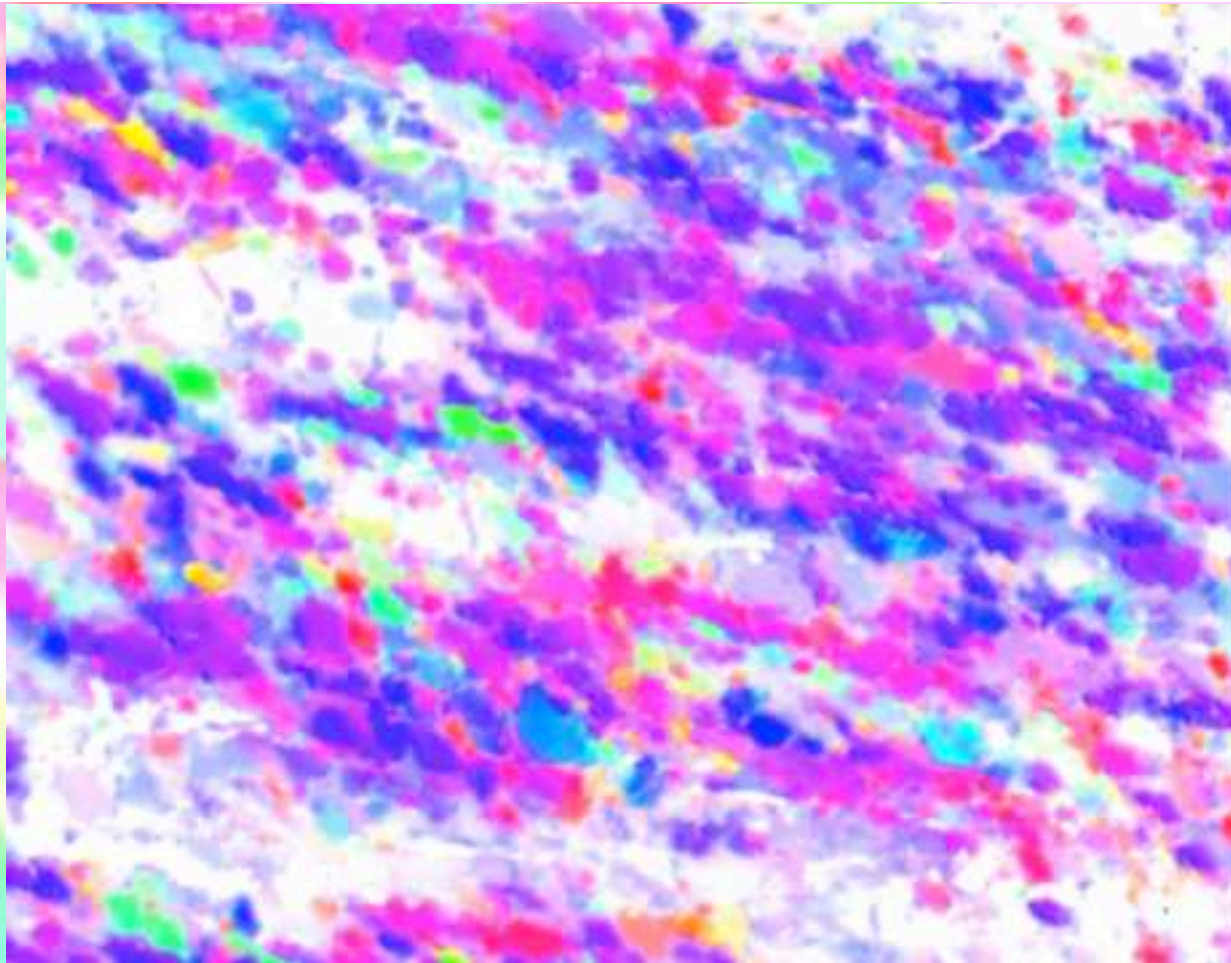
c-axis orientation imaging

$\gamma \approx 4$

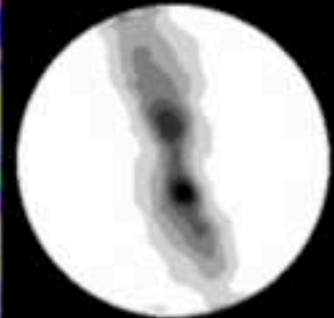


c-axis orientation imaging

$\gamma \approx 6$



w935-3



max = 9.32
(1.00 - 8.00)



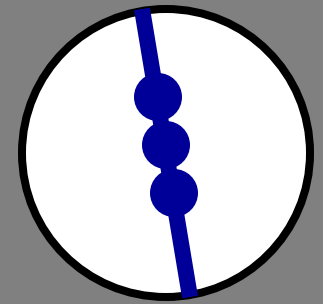
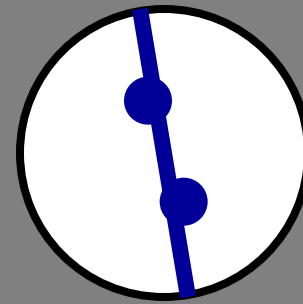
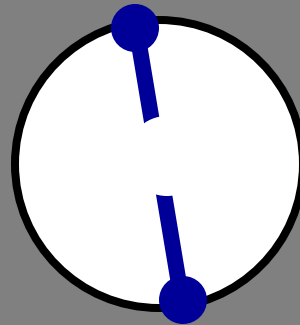
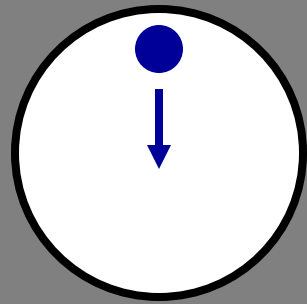
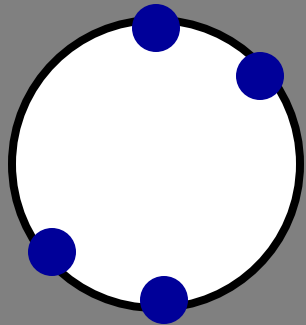
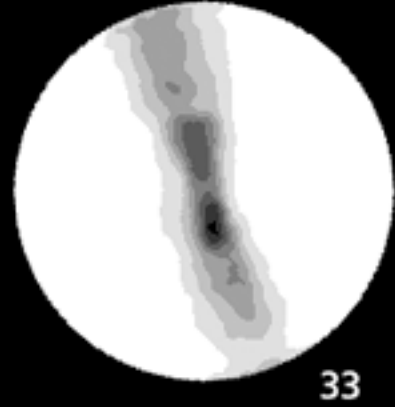
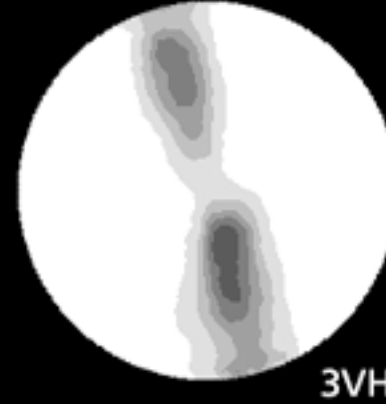
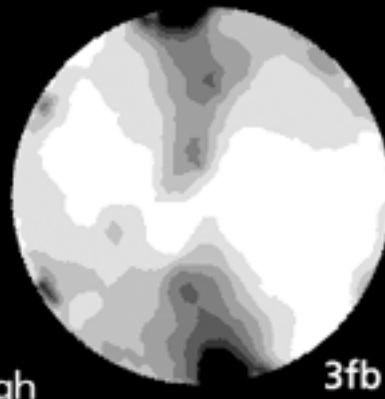
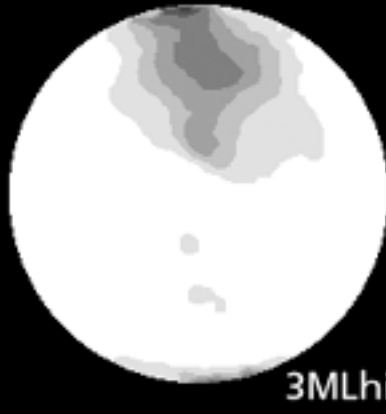
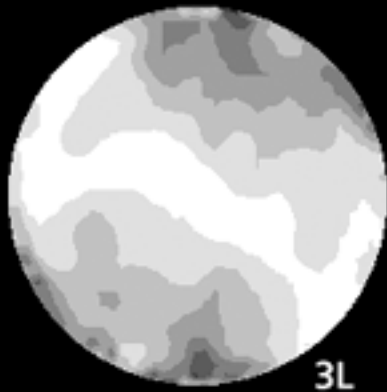
domain size

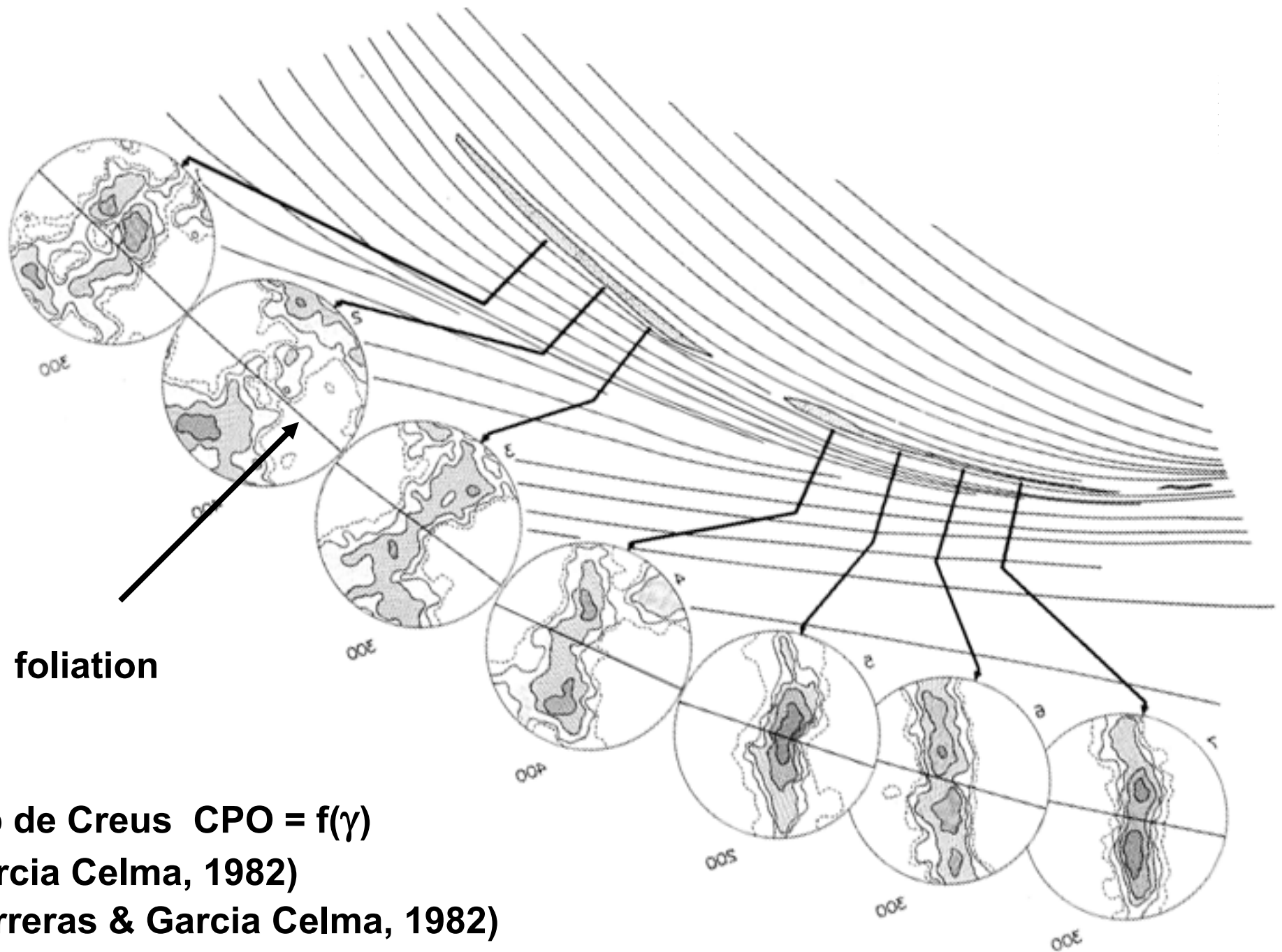


pole figure development



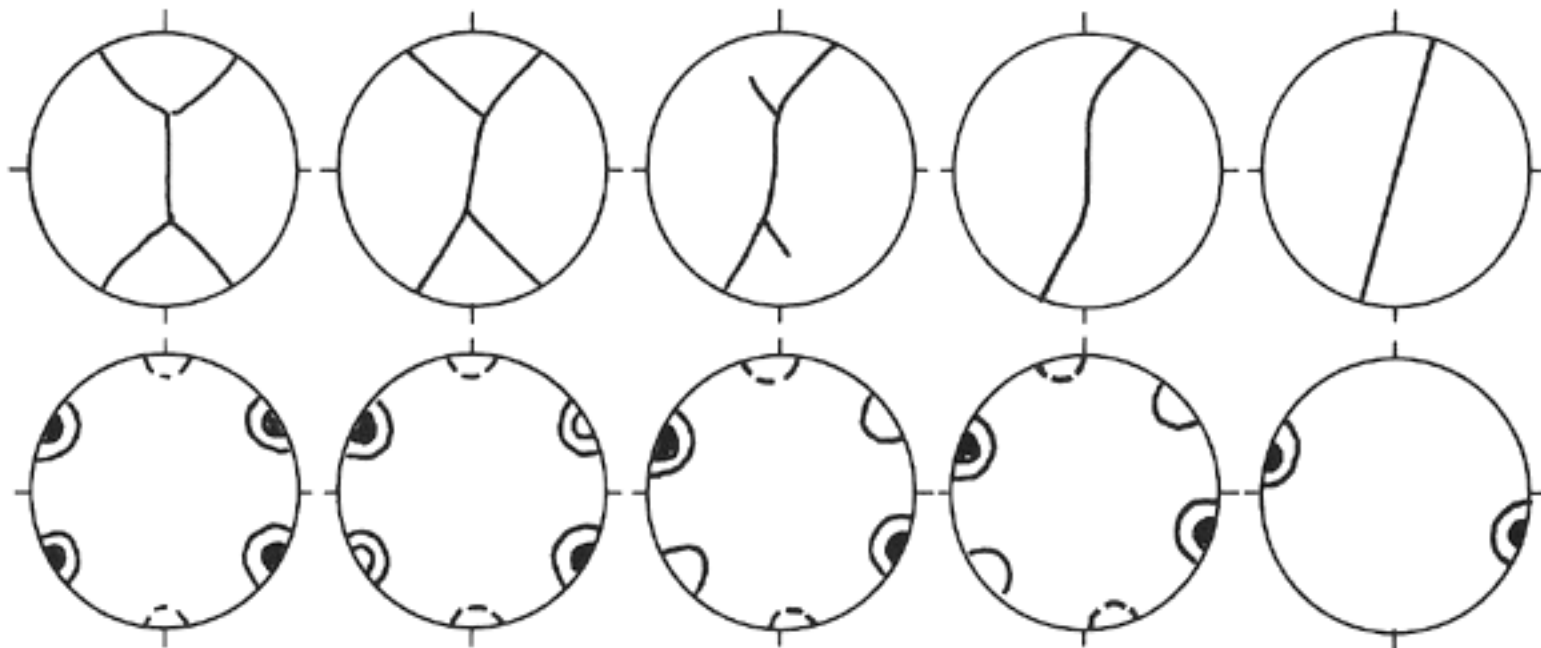
?
CPO = f(?)





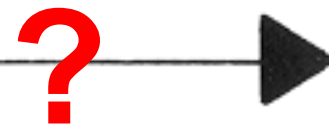
Cap de Creus $CPO = f(\gamma)$
(Garcia Celma, 1982)
(Carreras & Garcia Celma, 1982)

**fabric skeletons
coaxial - shear
(Schmid & Casey, 1986)**



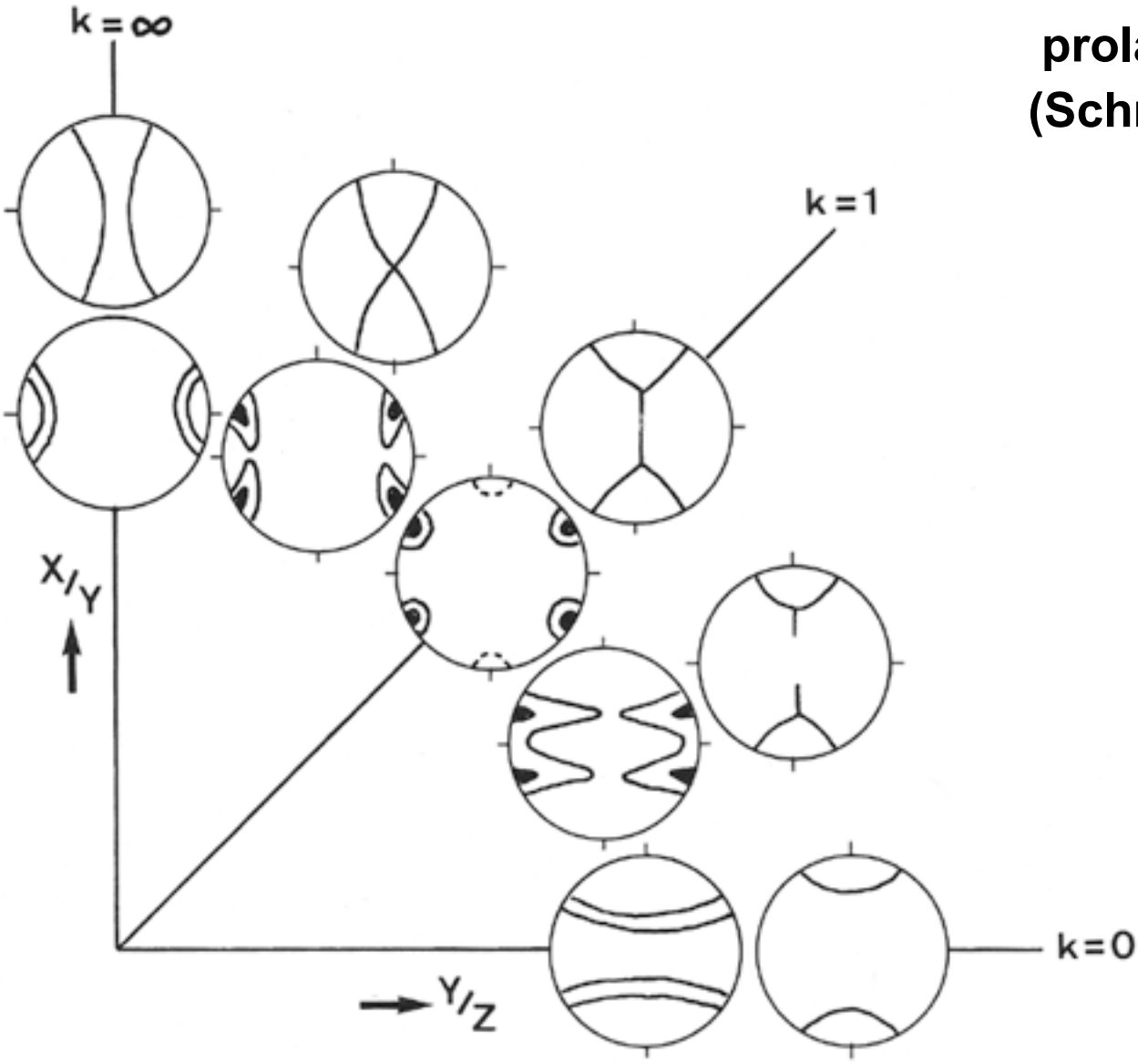
rotational component of strain path increasing

or: increasing strain in simple shear



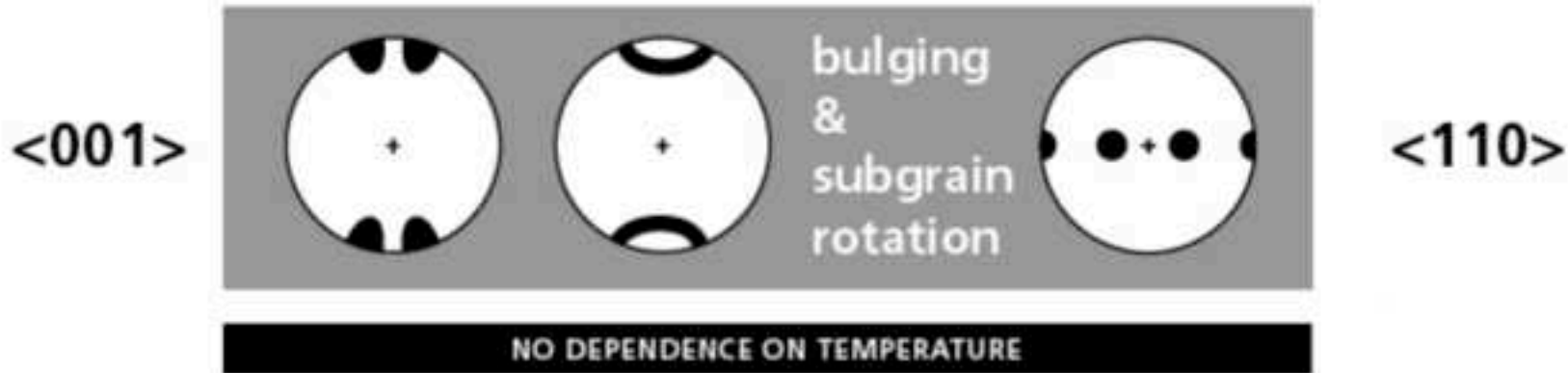
stable end configuration

**fabric skeletons
prolate - oblate
(Schmid & Casey, 1986)**

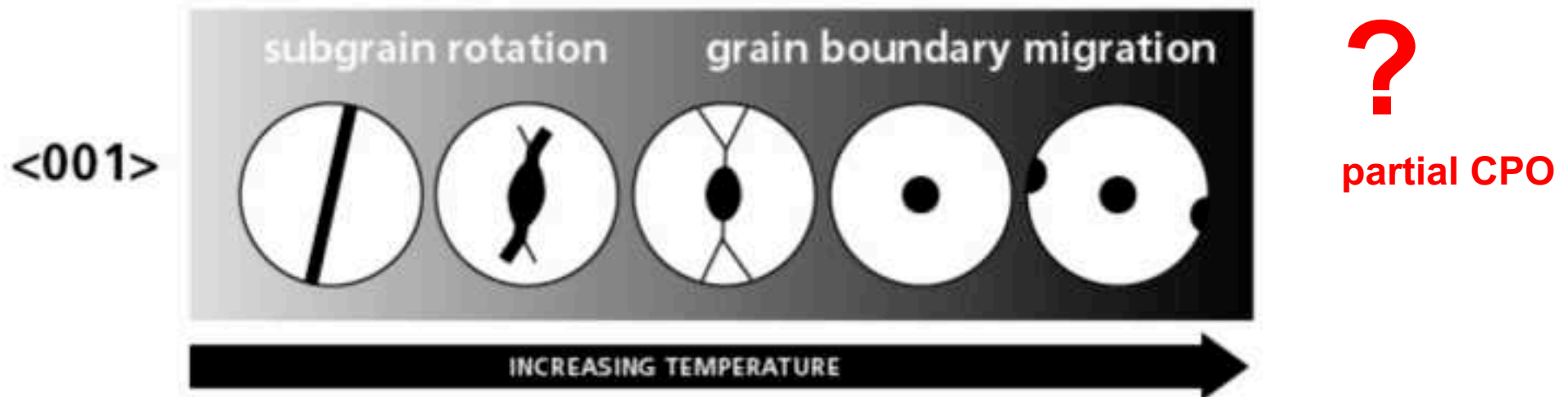


Tonale CPO = f(T)
(Stipp, Stünitz, Heilbronner &
Schmid, 2002)

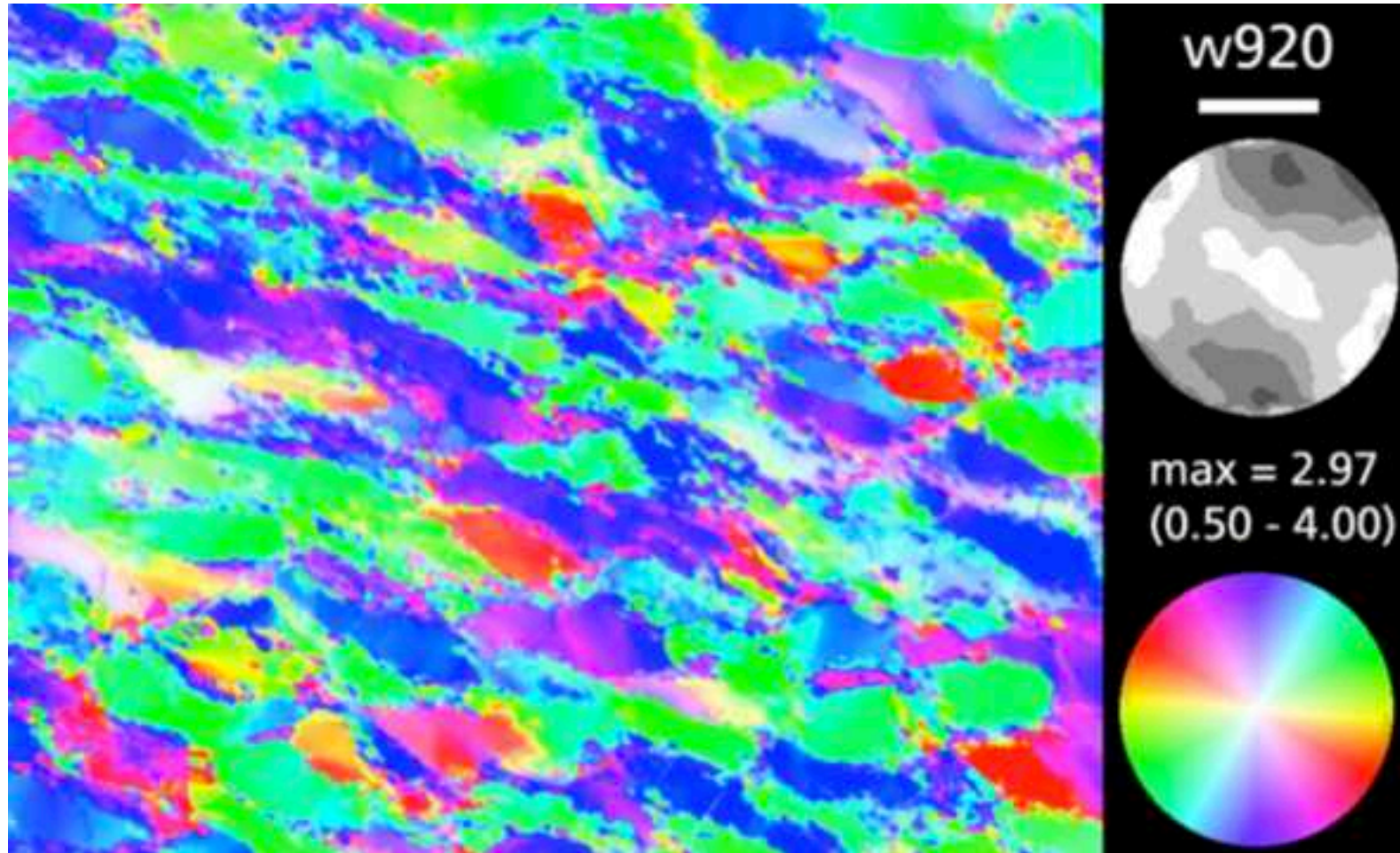
PORPHYROCLASTS



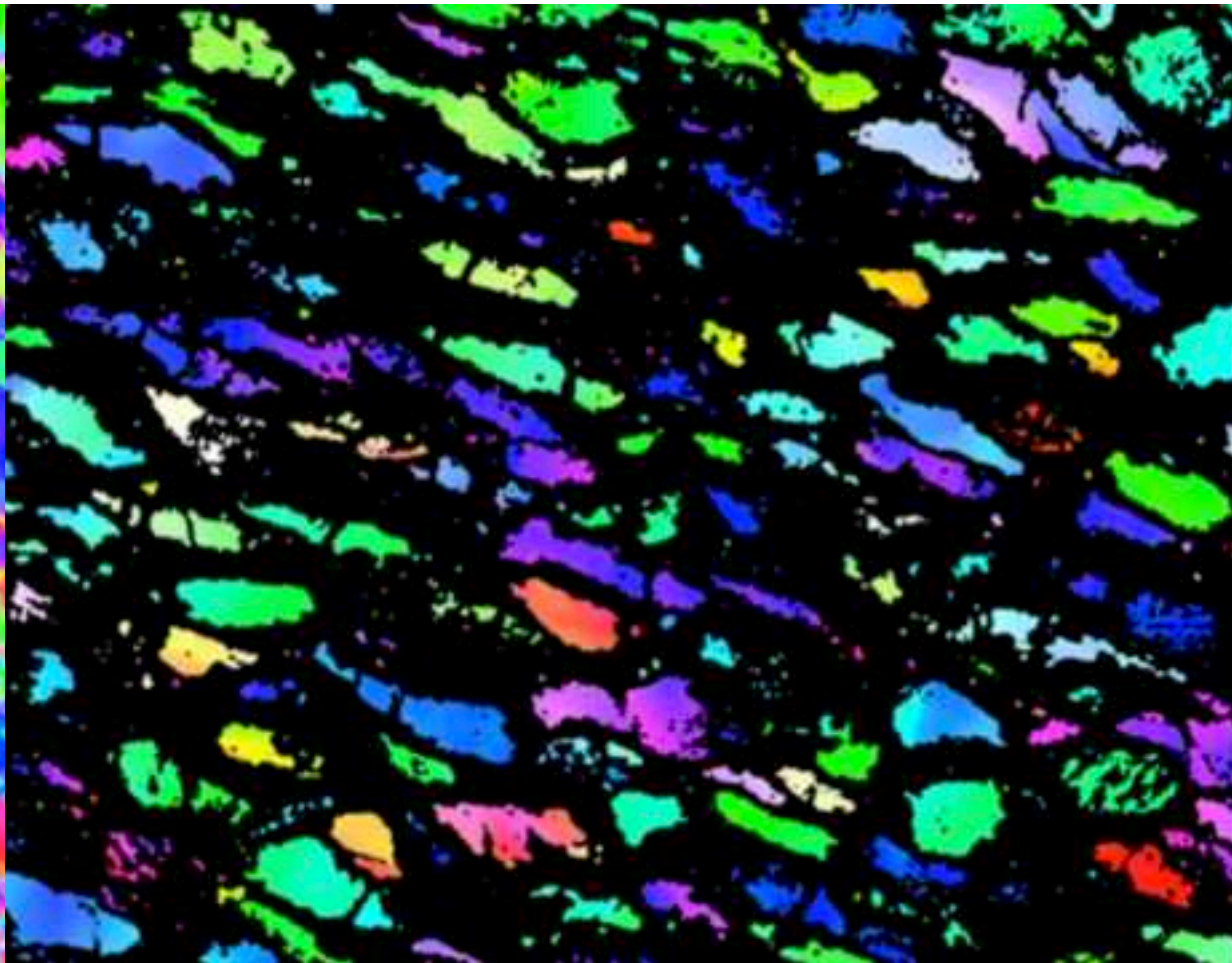
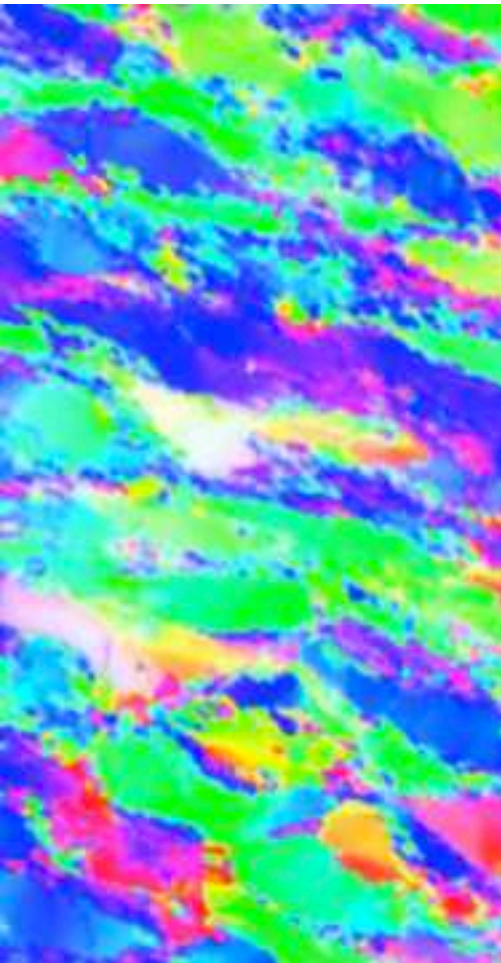
RECRYSTALLIZED GRAINS



bulk CPO



partial CPO : porphyroclasts



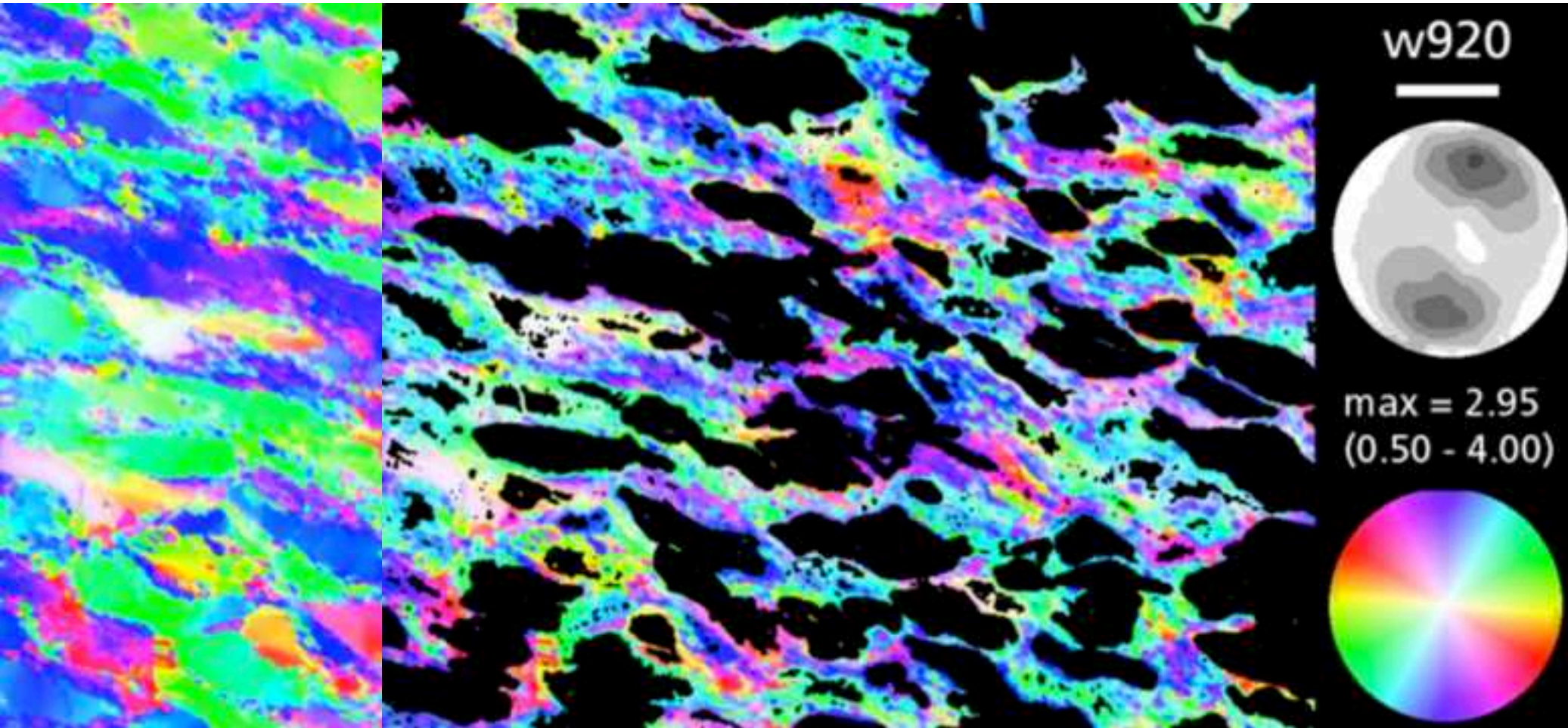
w920



max = 6.38
(0.50 - 4.00)



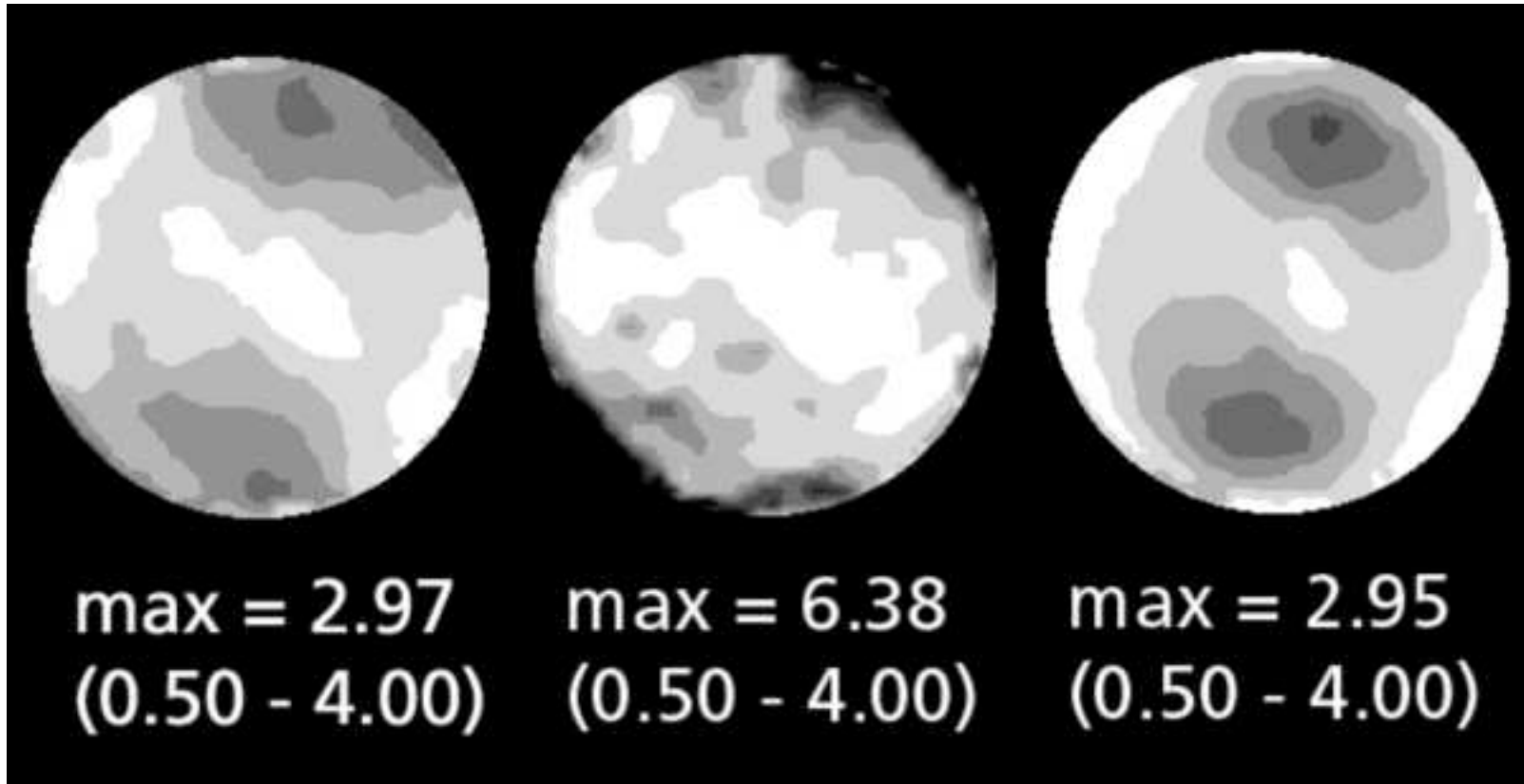
partial CPO : recrystallized grains



bulk CPO

partial CPOs :
porphyroclasts

recrystallized grains

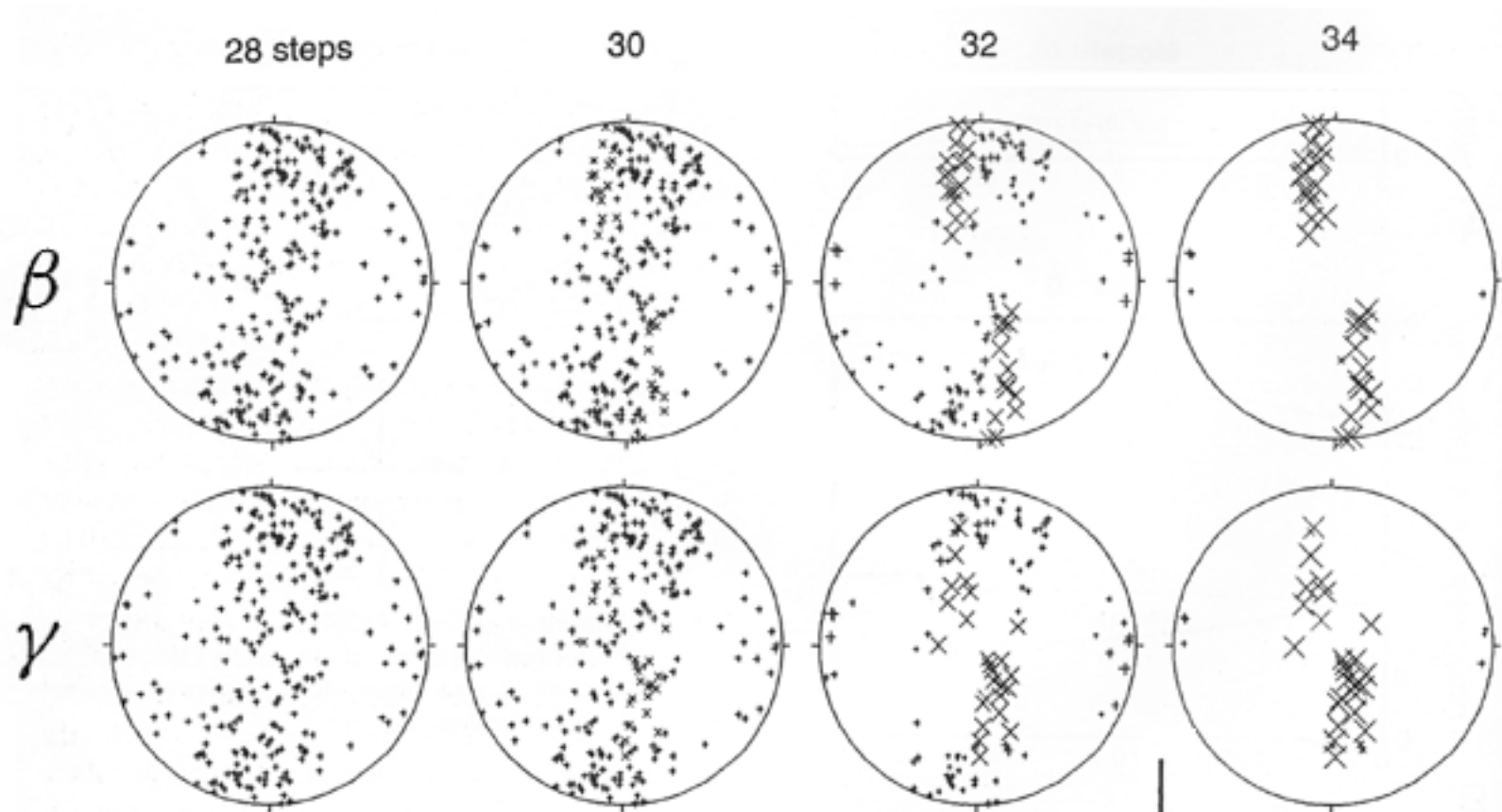


?

max of CPO

VPSC model

(Takeshita, Wenk & Lebensohn, 1999)

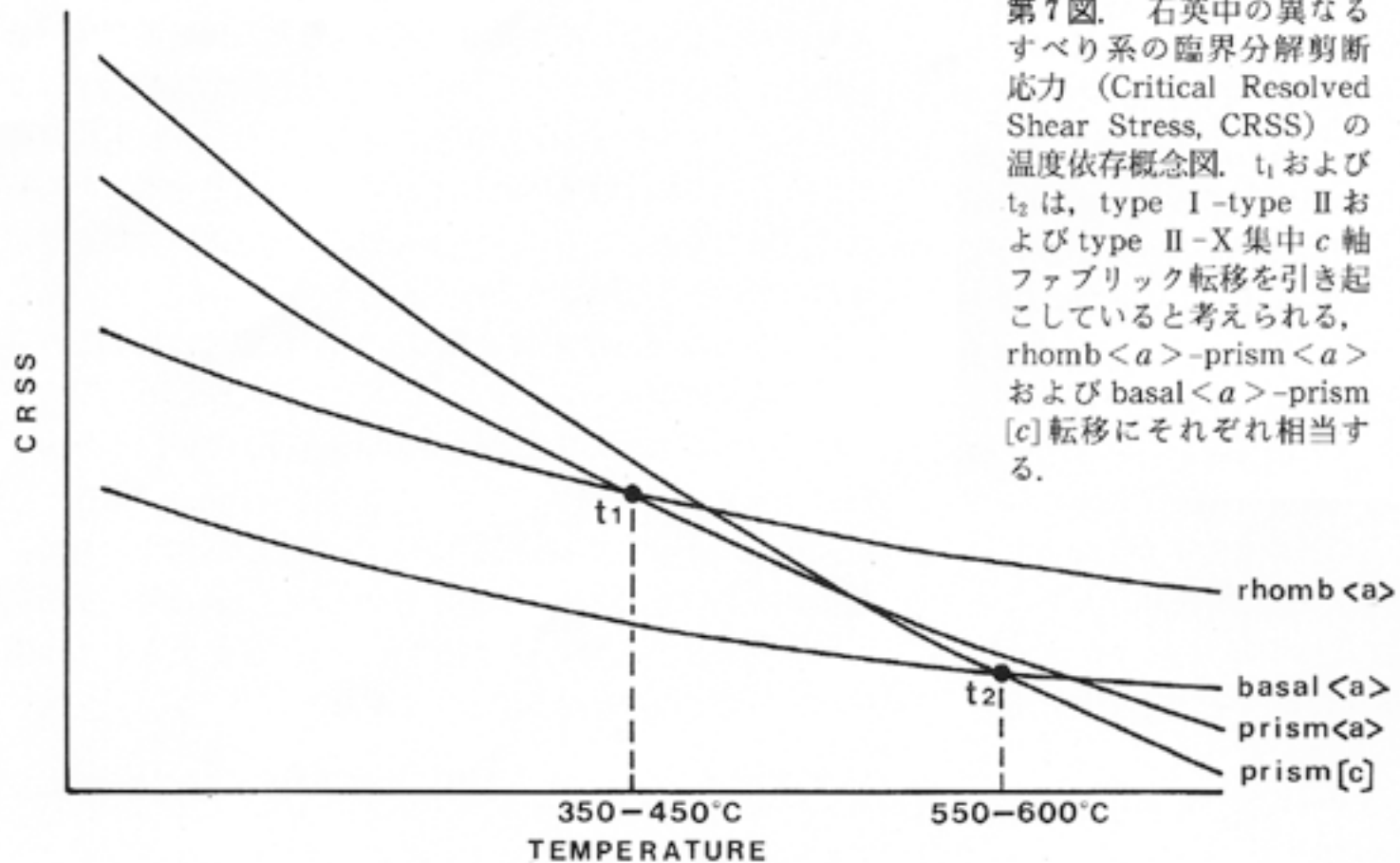


+ indicates old grains,

× grains that have nucleated at least once



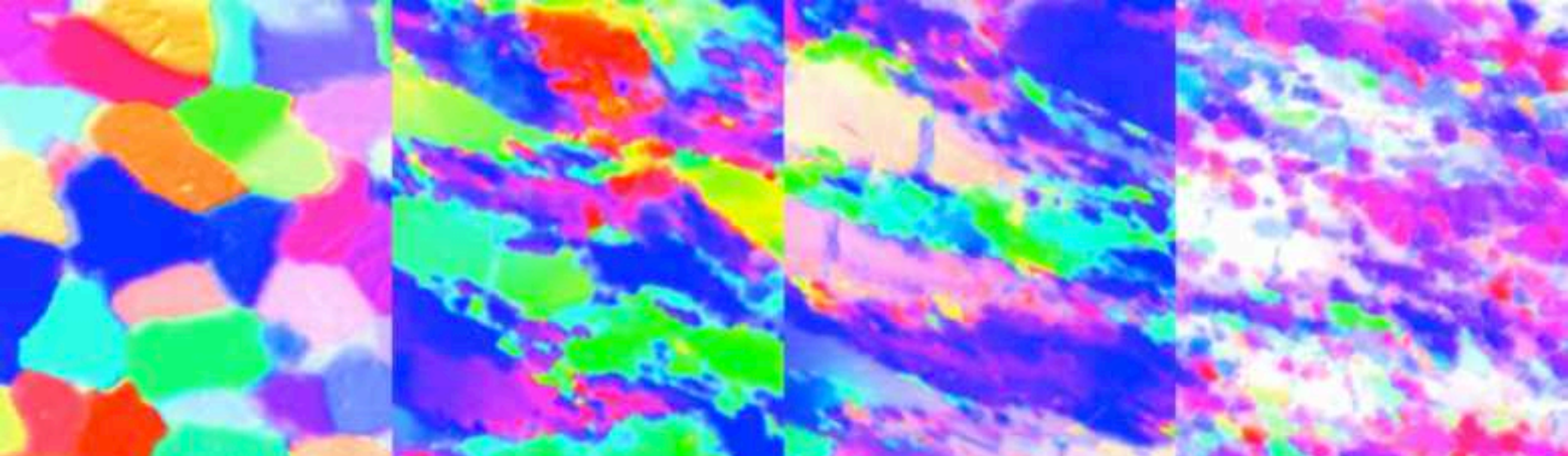
slip systems (Takeshita, 1996)



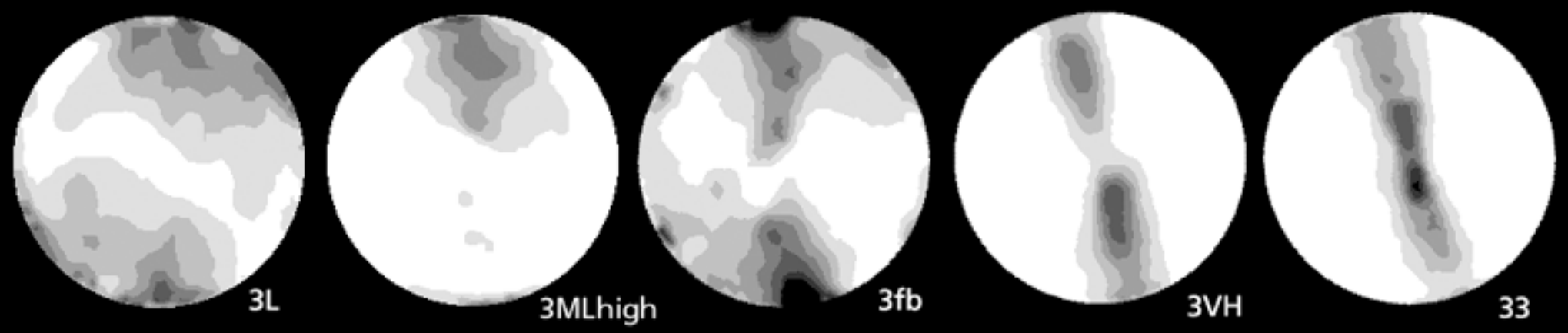
第7図. 石英中の異なるすべり系の臨界分解剪断応力 (Critical Resolved Shear Stress, CRSS) の温度依存概念図. t_1 および t_2 は, type I-type II および type II-X 集中 c 軸ファブリック転移を引き起こしていると考えられる, rhomb <a>-prism <a> および basal <a>-prism [c] 転移にそれぞれ相当する.



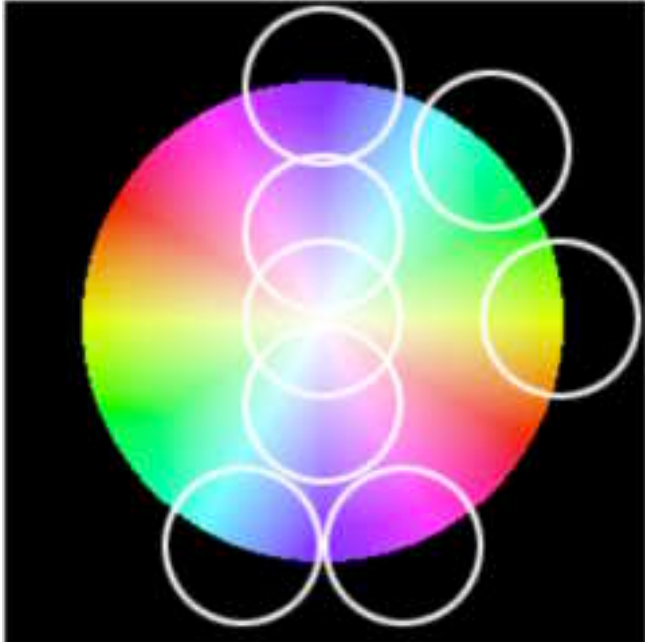
data



rotation ?growth?

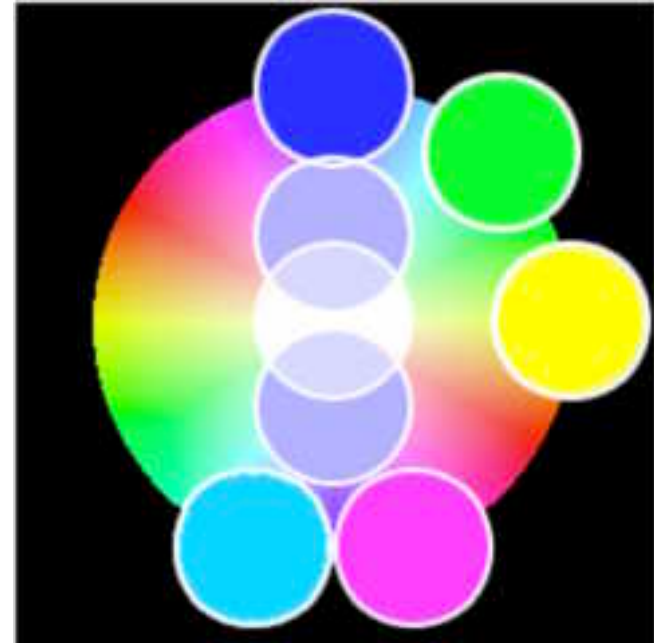
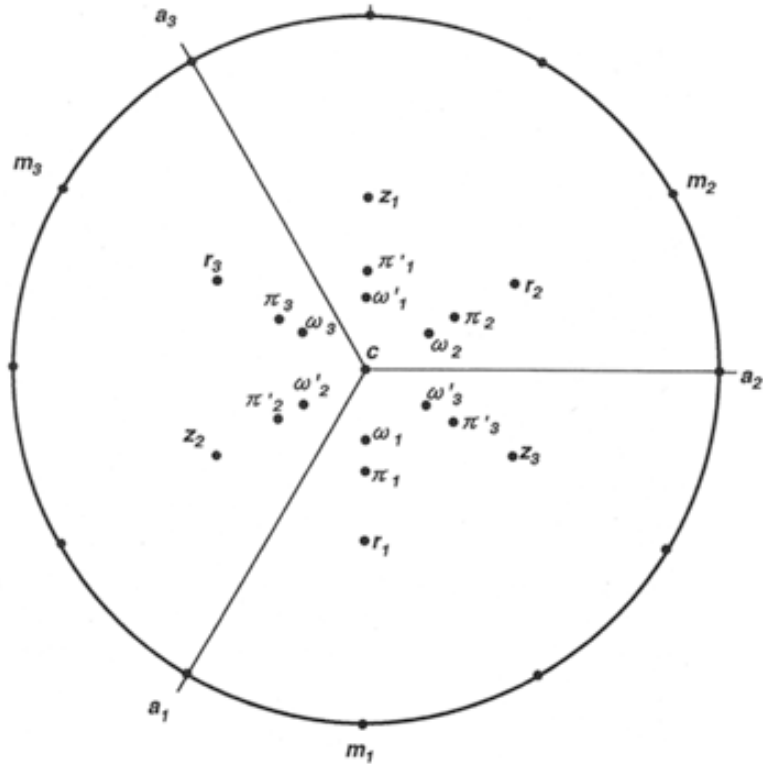


volume % of domains - pole density estimation



monitor selected orientations

α -quartz



X



Y



Z



σ_1



rh

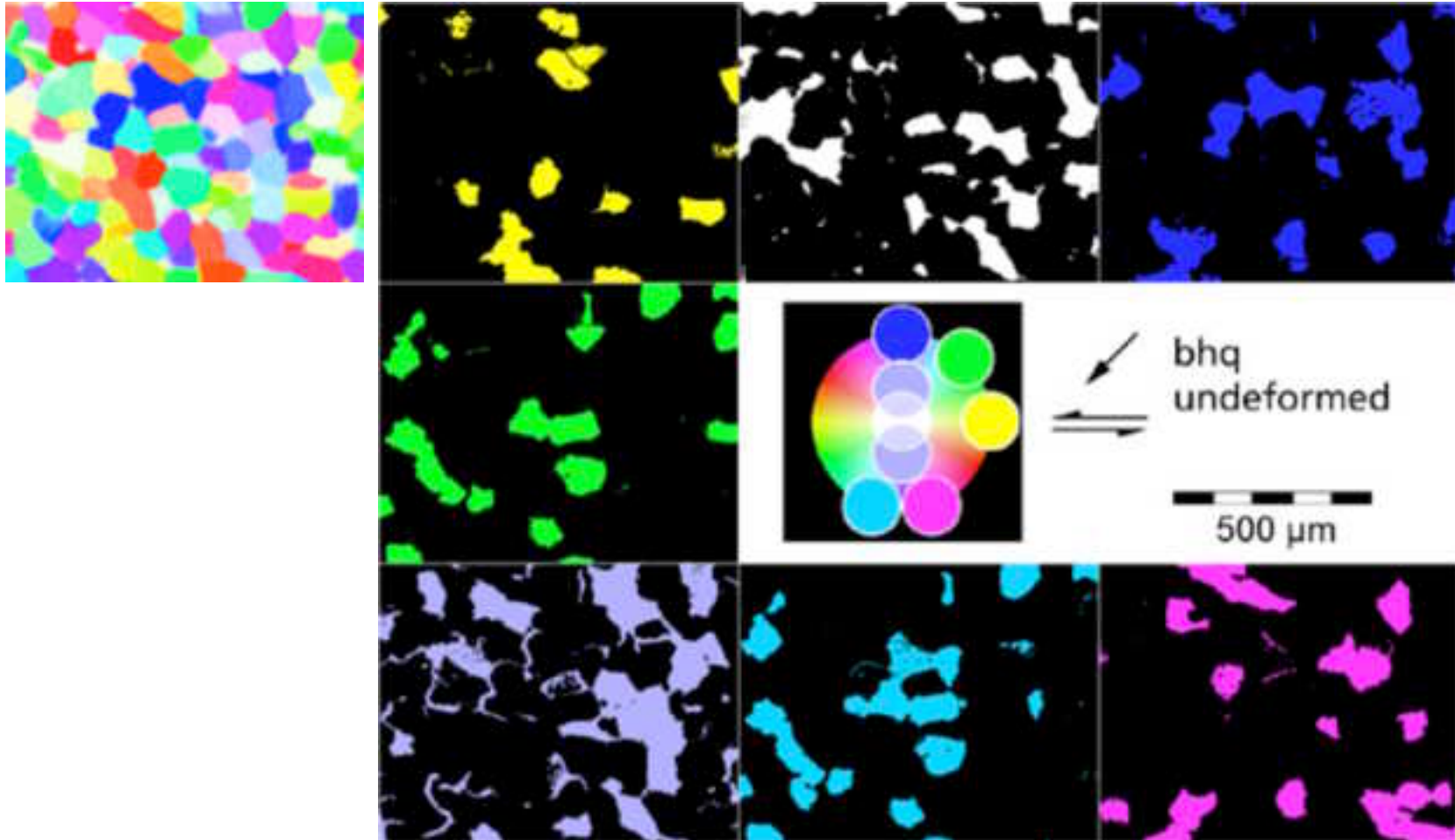


anti

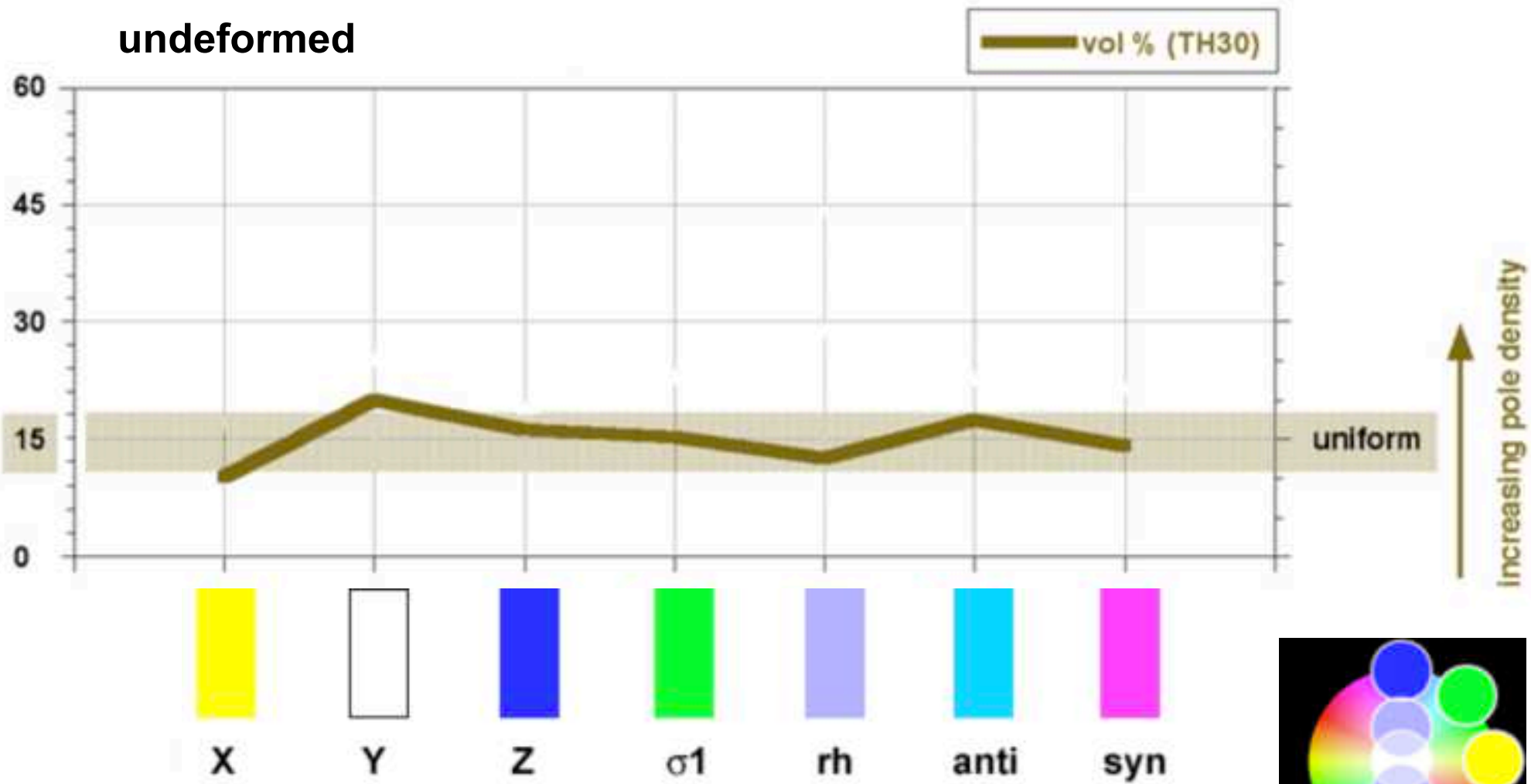


syn

area % = volume %



undeformed



X



Y



Z



$\sigma 1$



rh



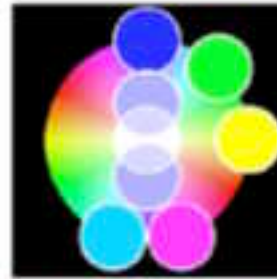
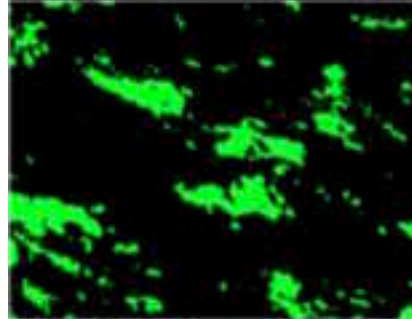
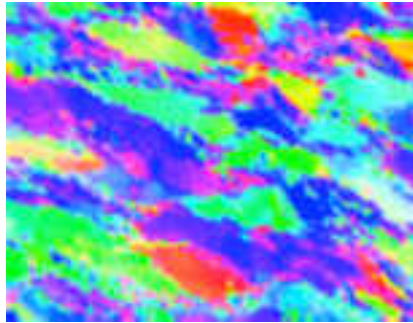
anti



syn



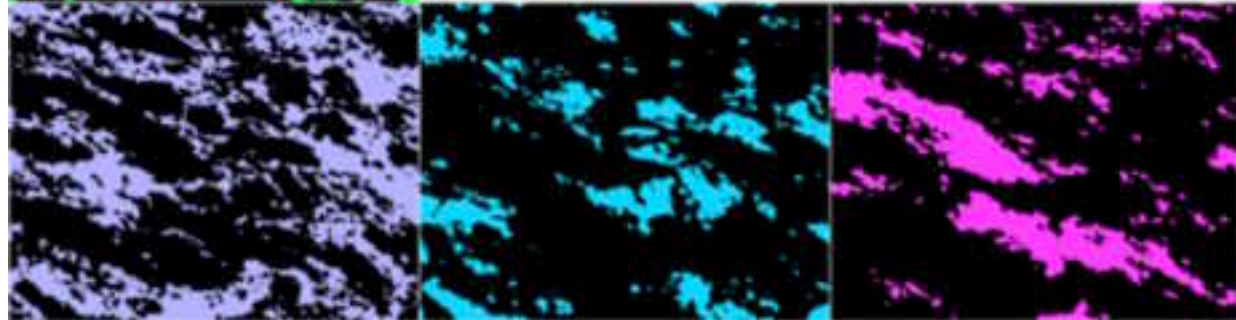
area % = volume %



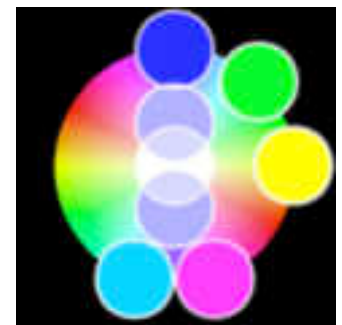
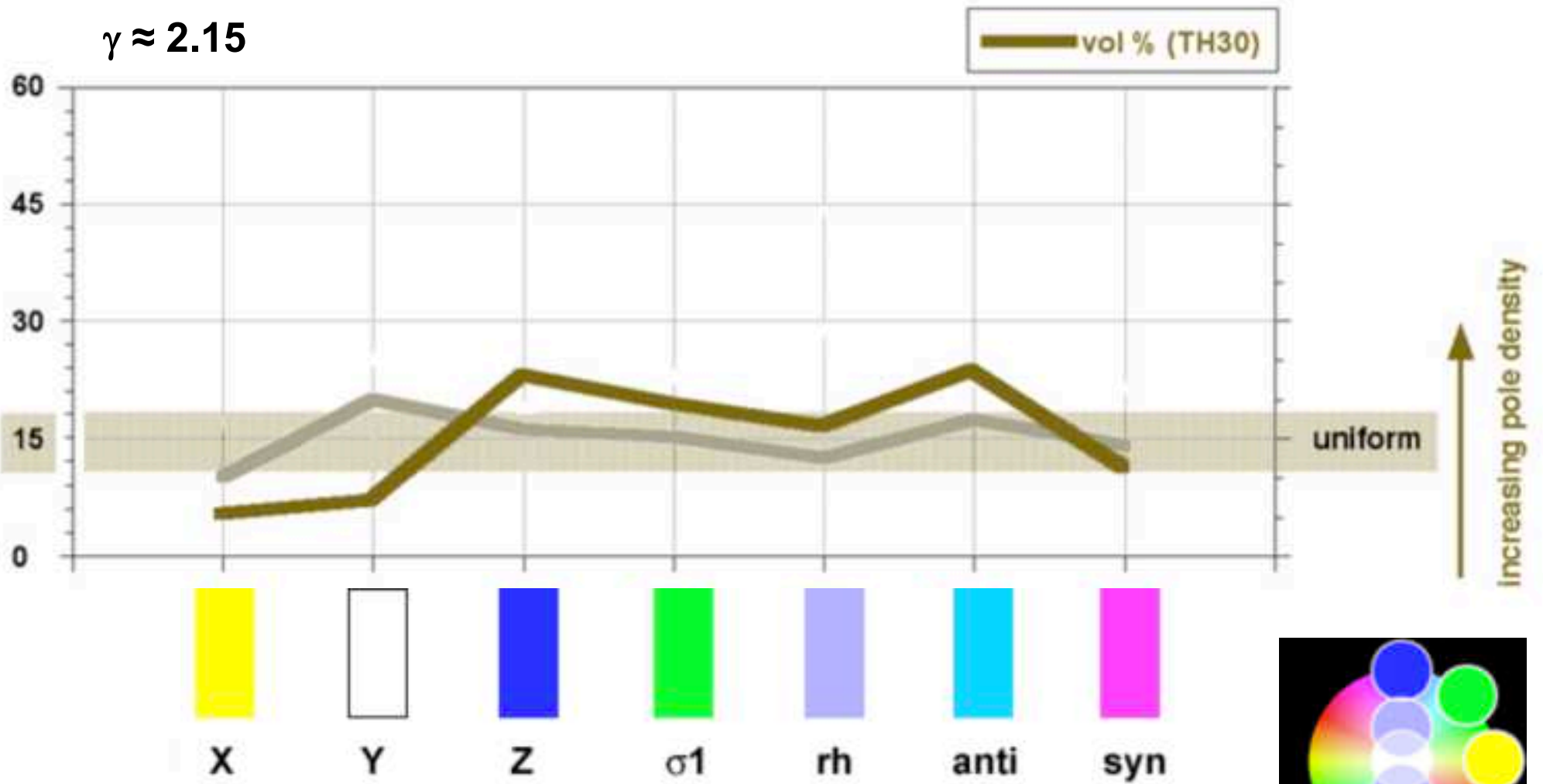
w920 (2x)
gamma 2.15

200 μm

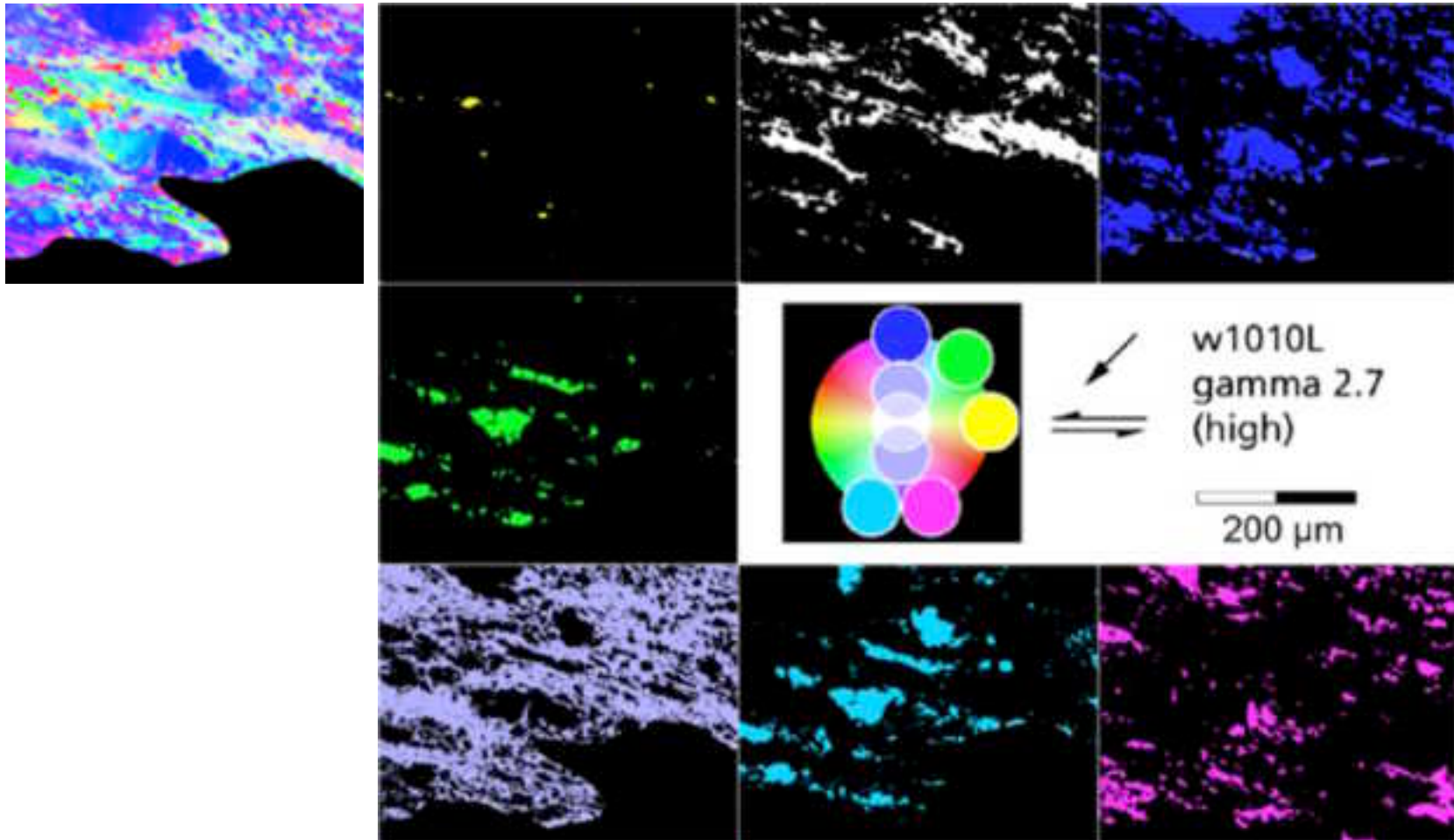
rexl



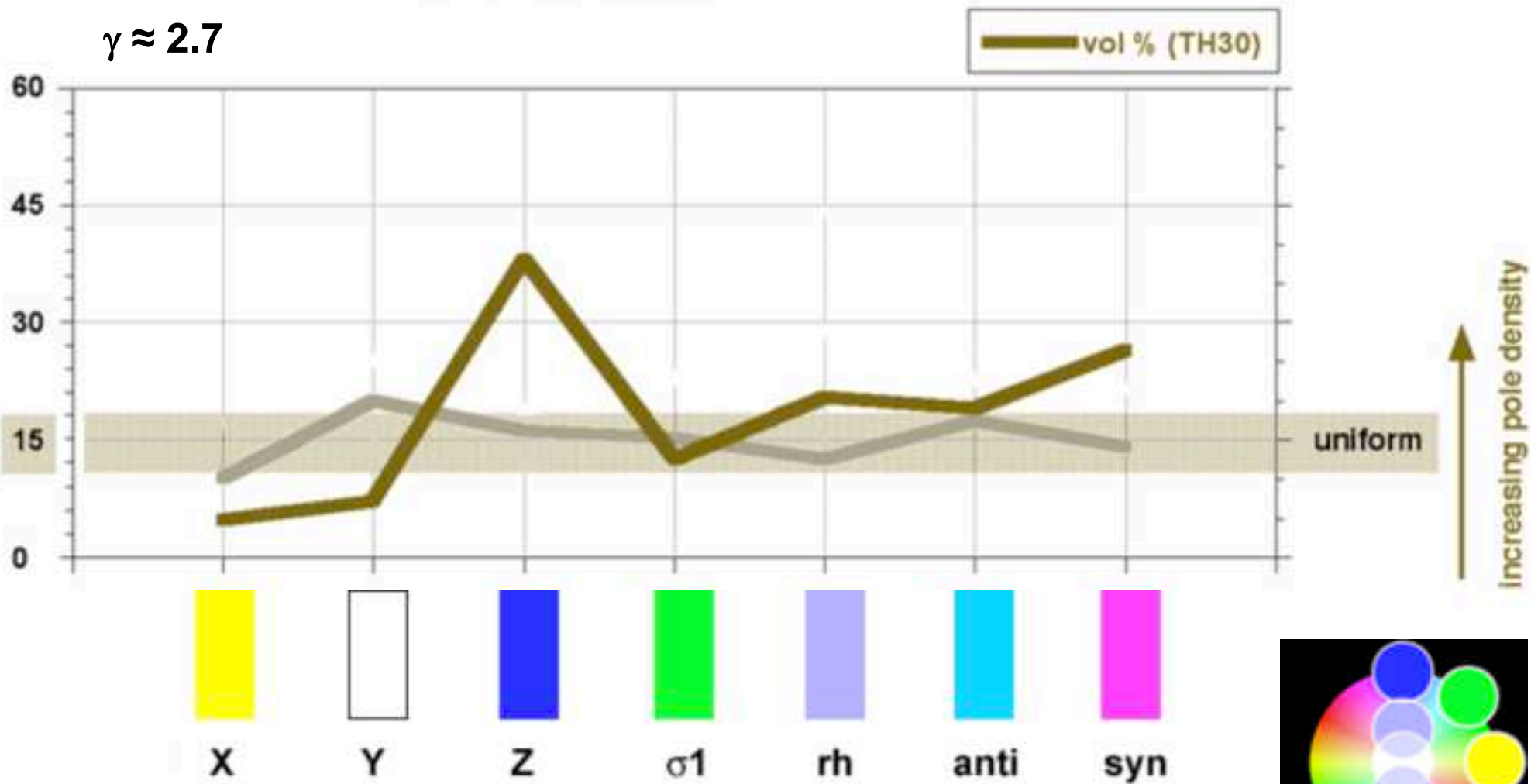
$\gamma \approx 2.15$



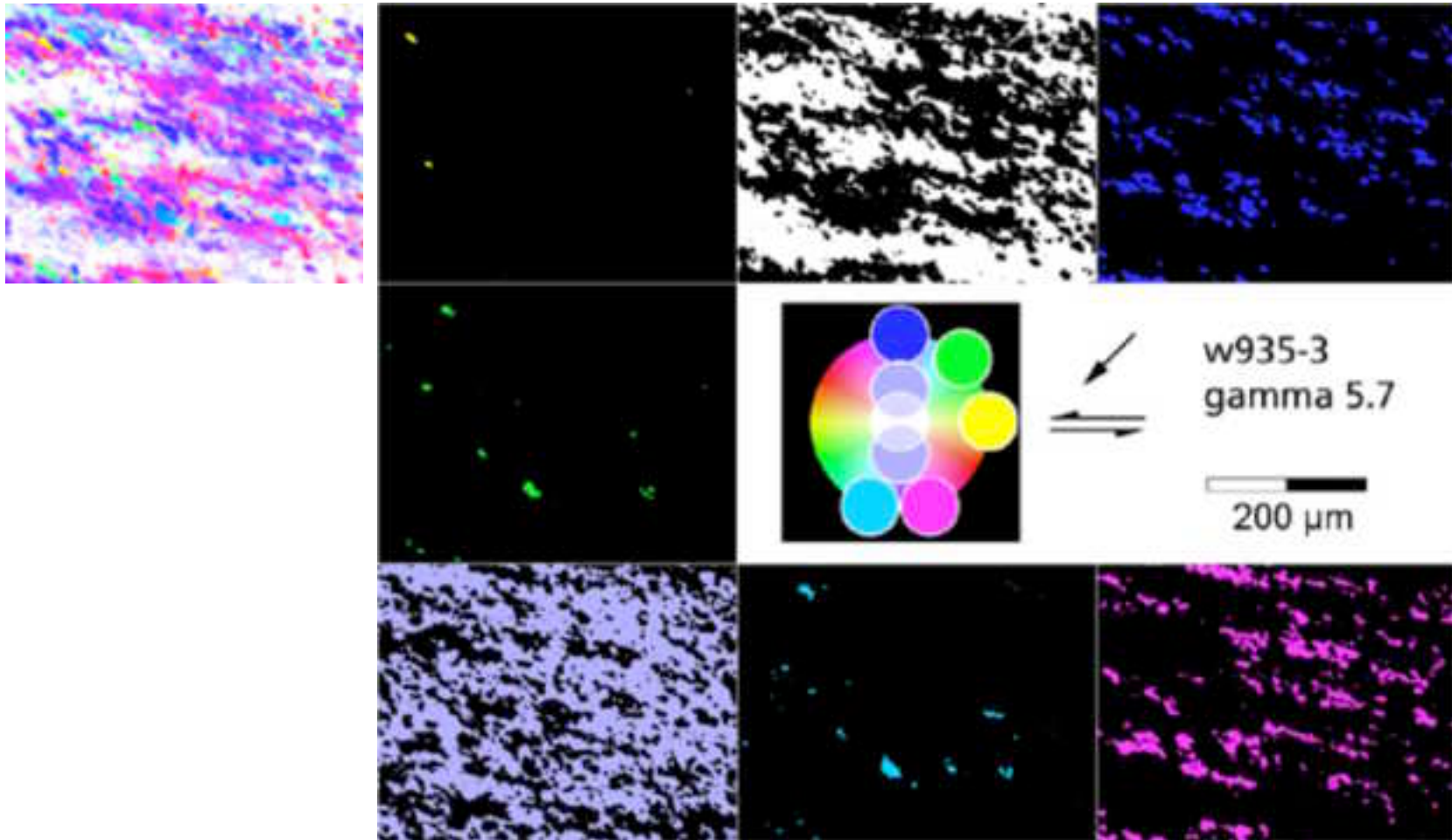
area % = volume %



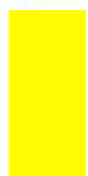
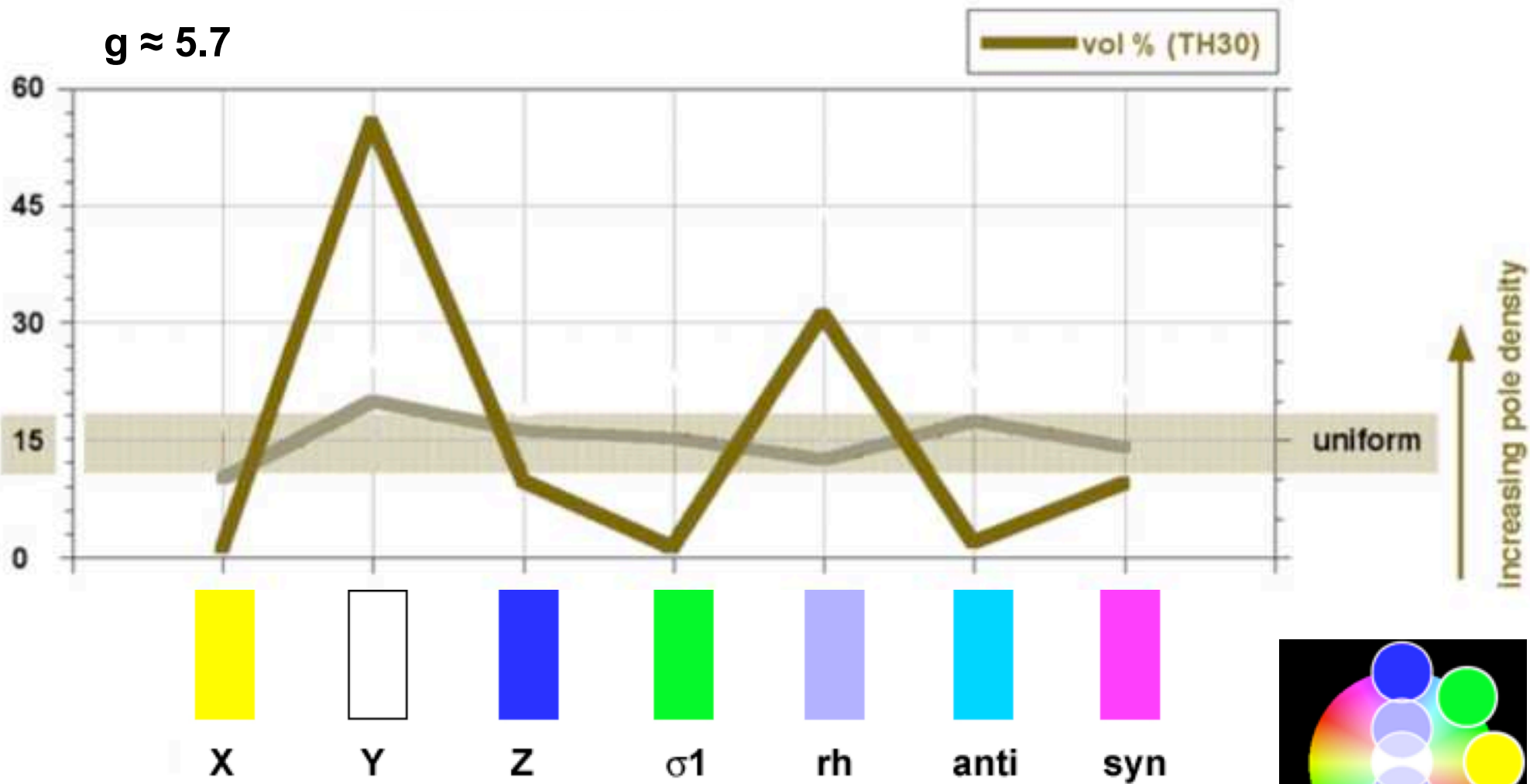
$\gamma \approx 2.7$



area % = volume %



$g \approx 5.7$



X



Y



Z



$\sigma 1$



rh



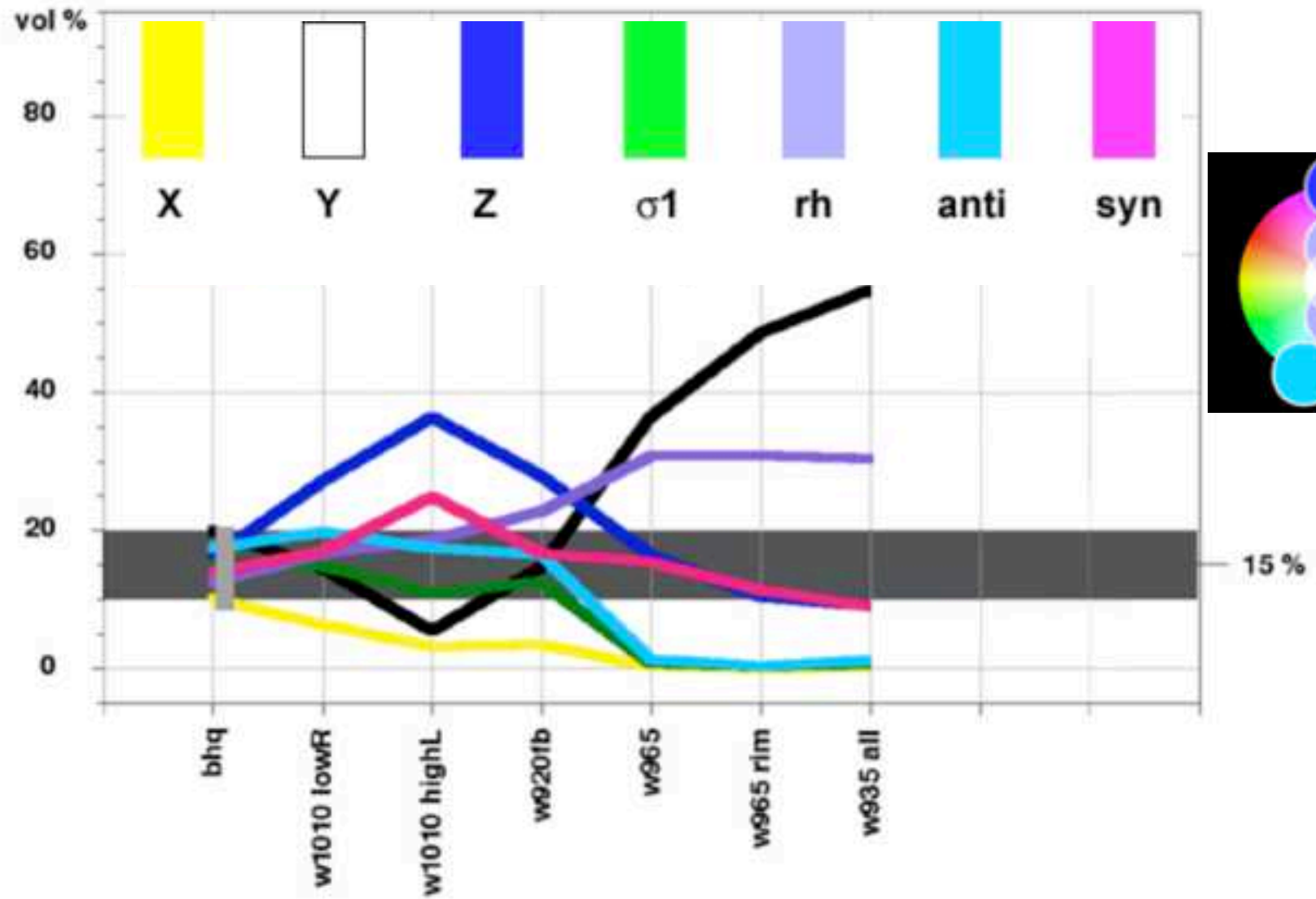
anti



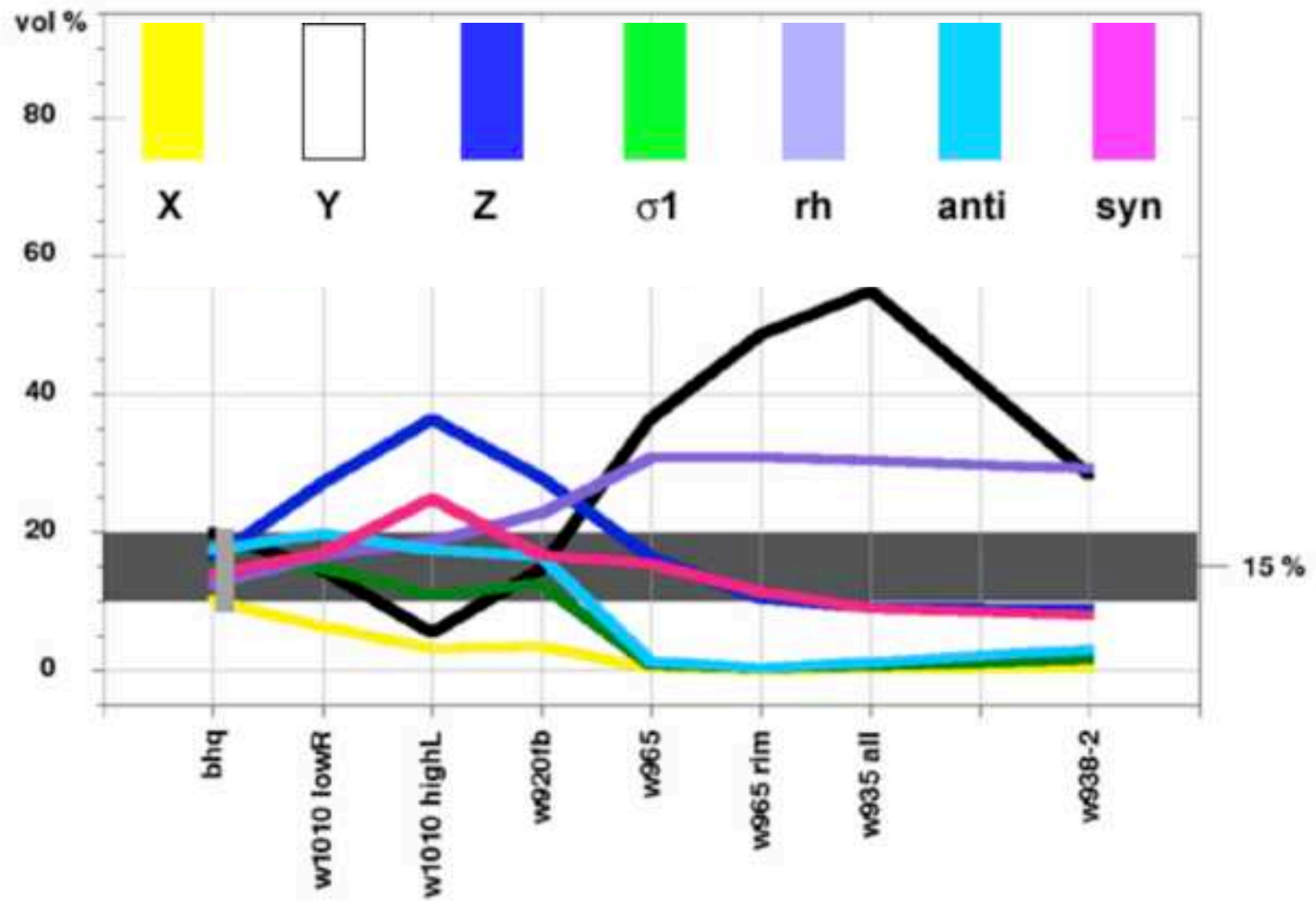
syn

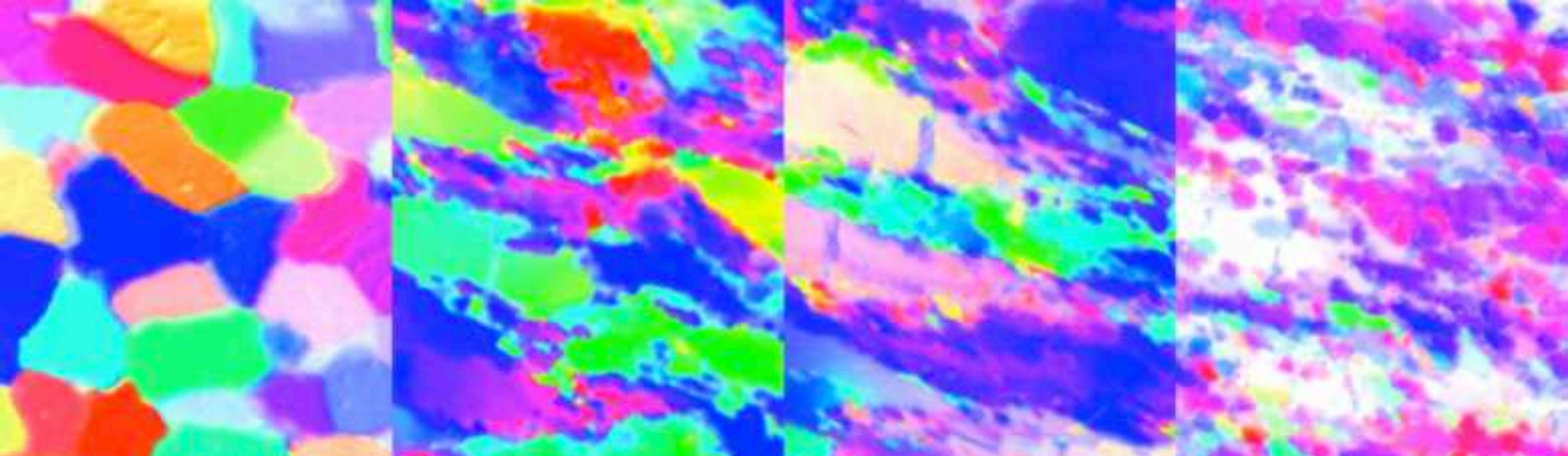


development of CPO

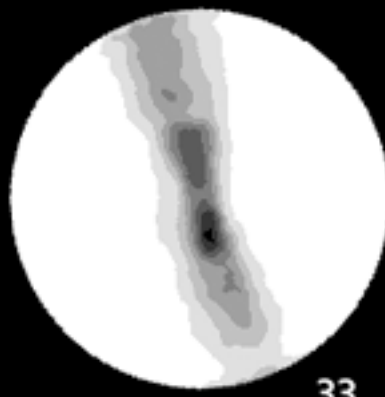
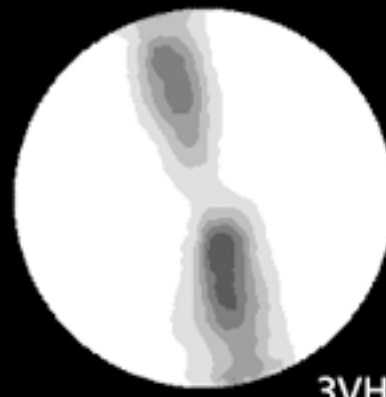
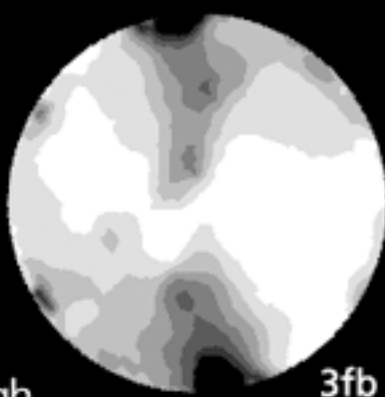
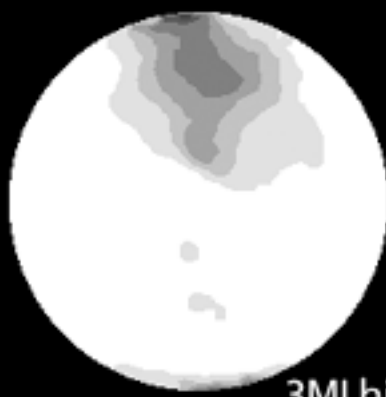
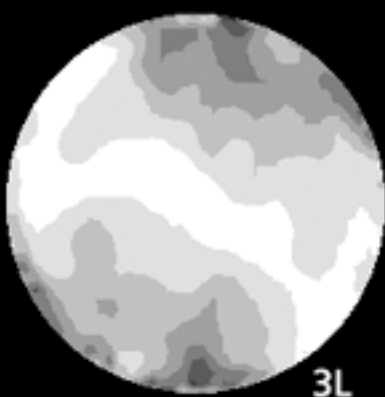


development of CPO & annealing

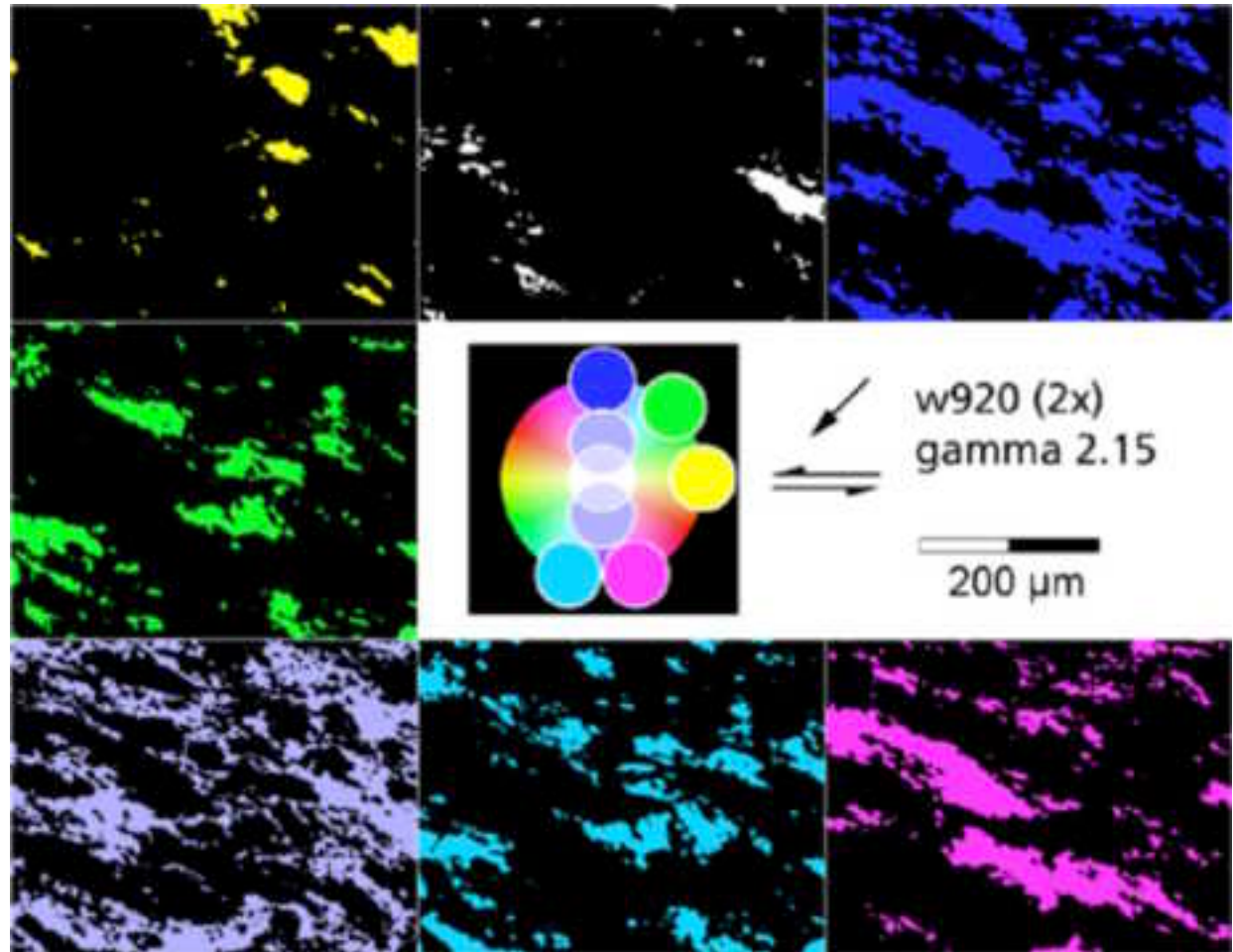
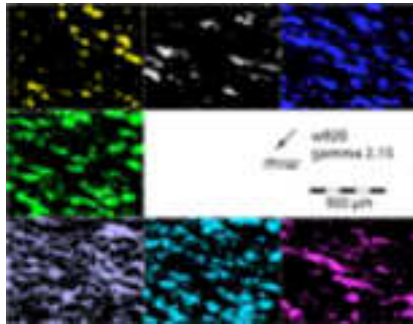




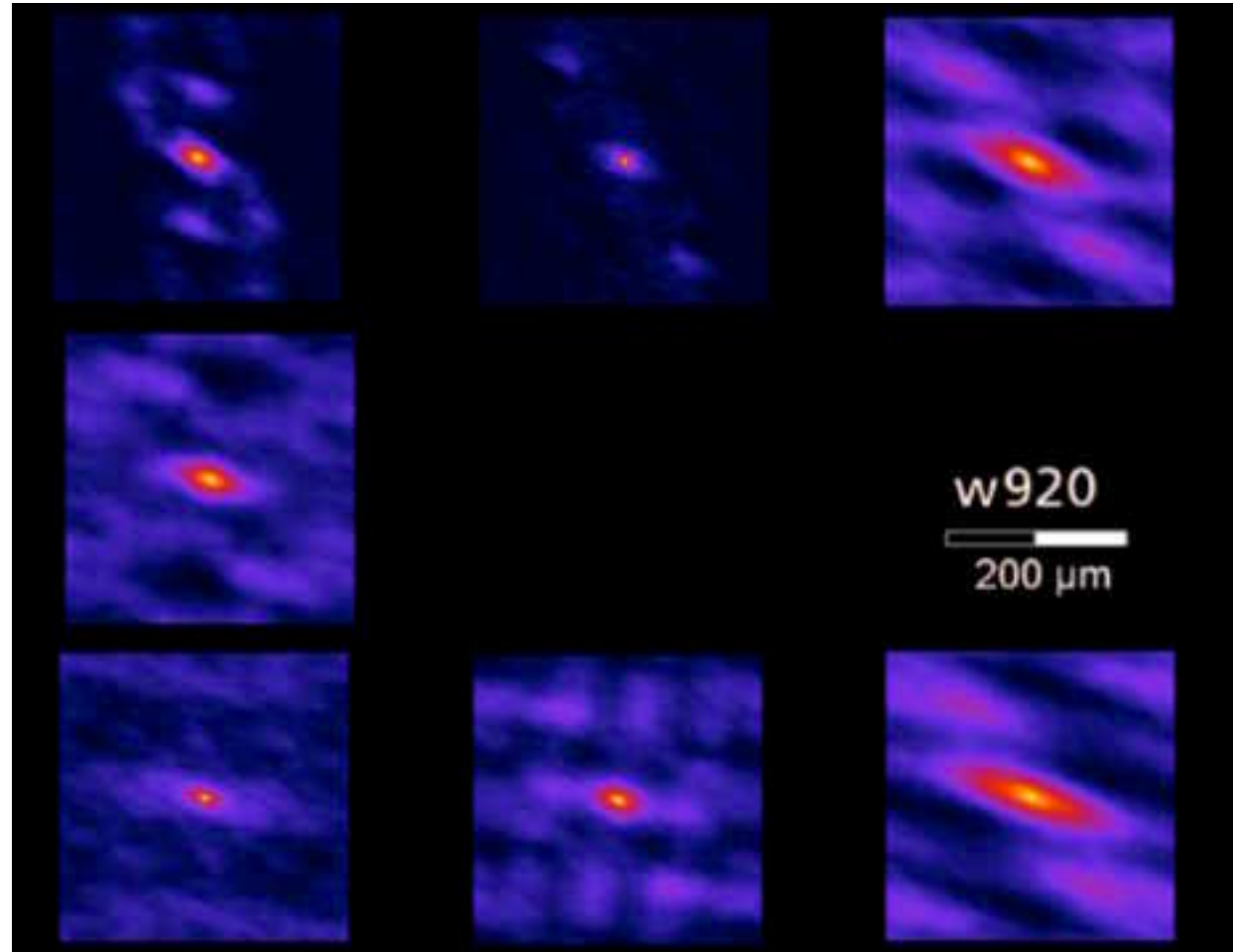
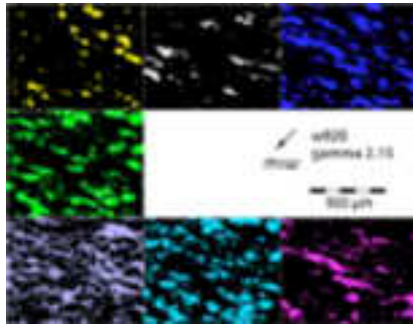
mechanisms ?



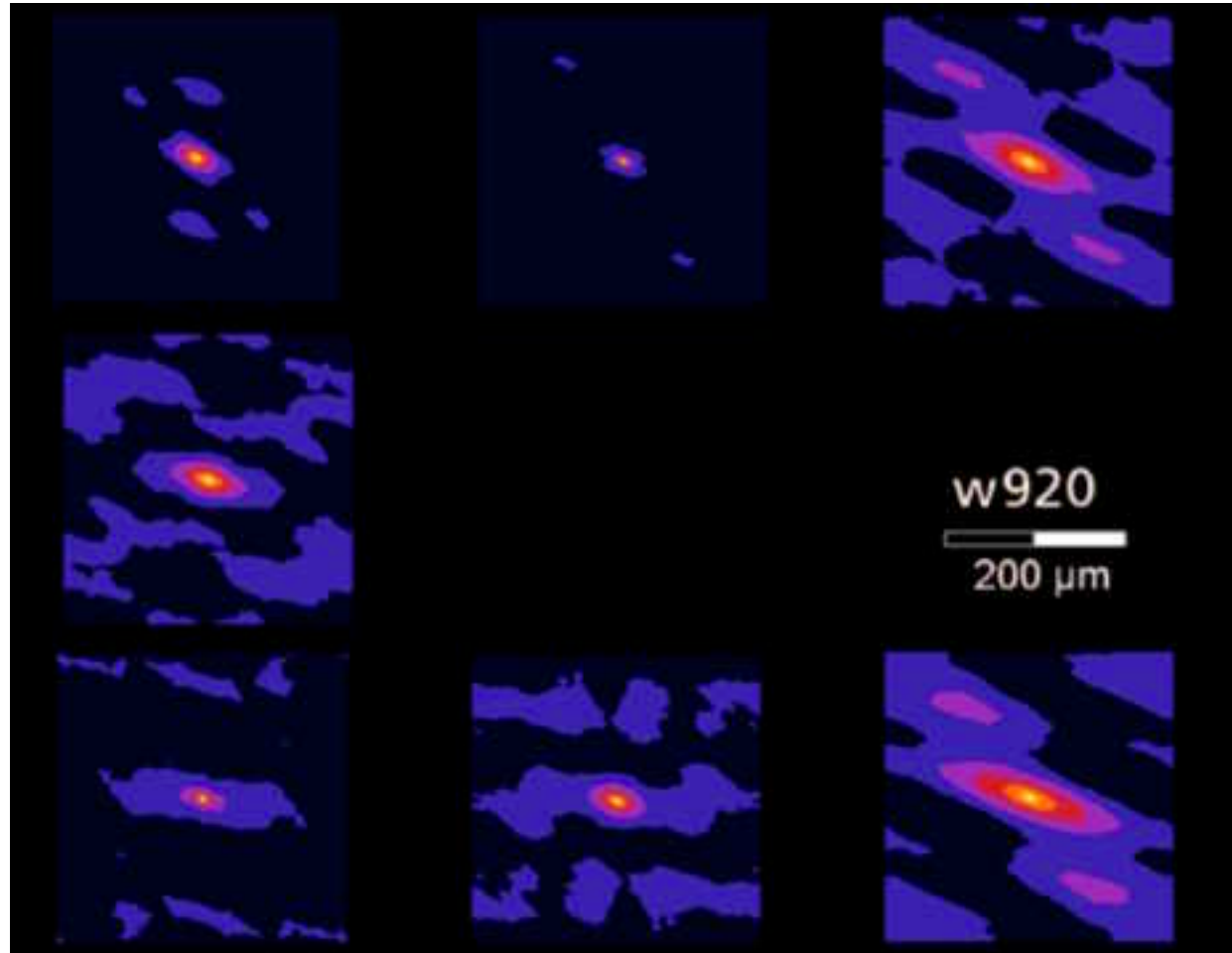
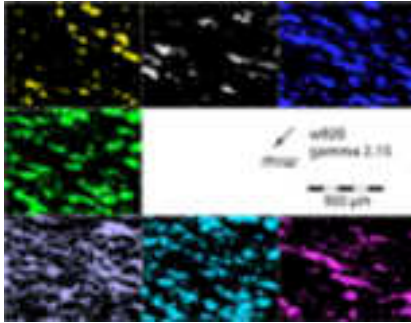
shape of 7 domains



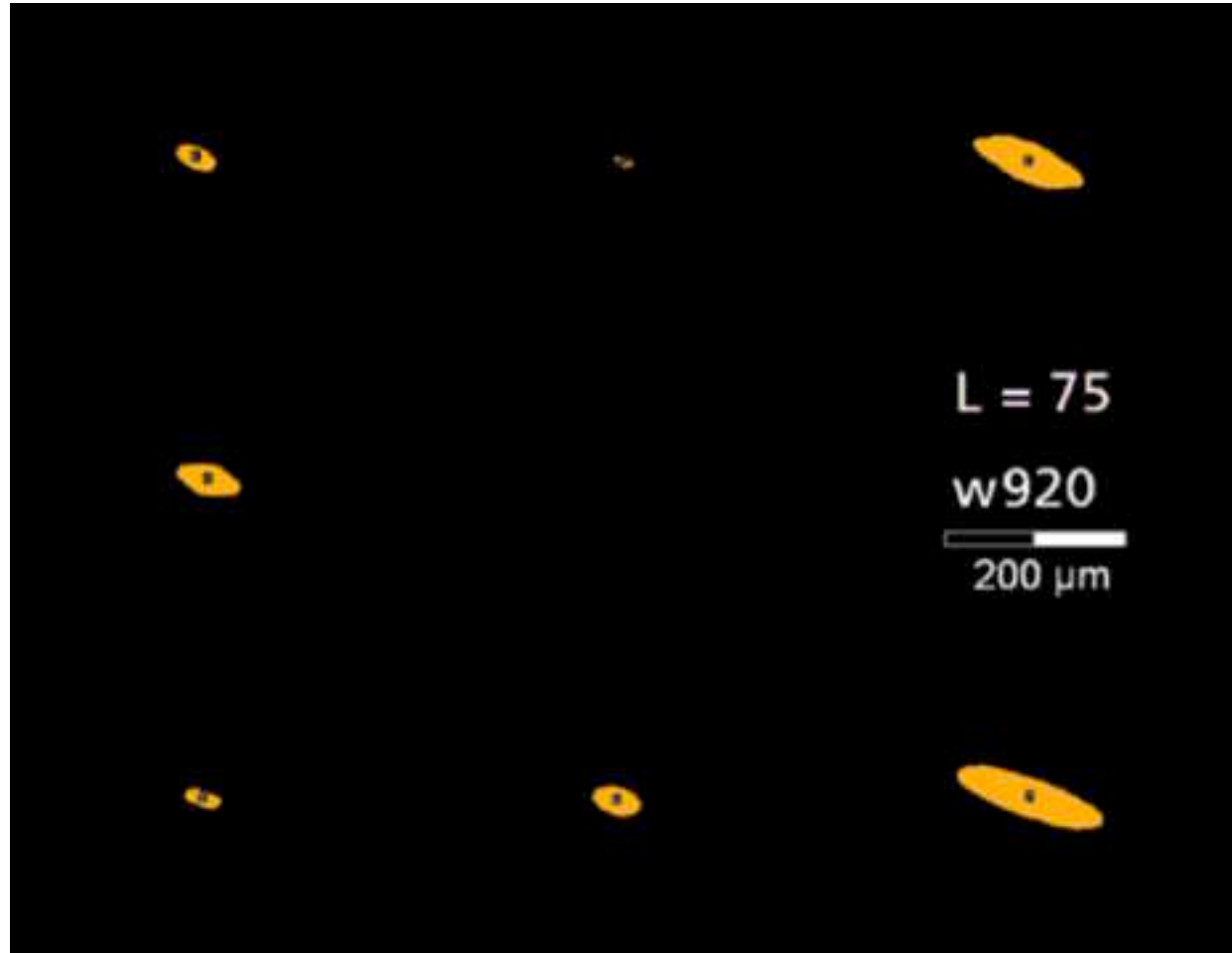
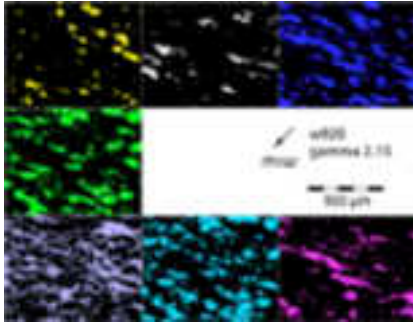
ACF, coloured



ACF, 8 steps



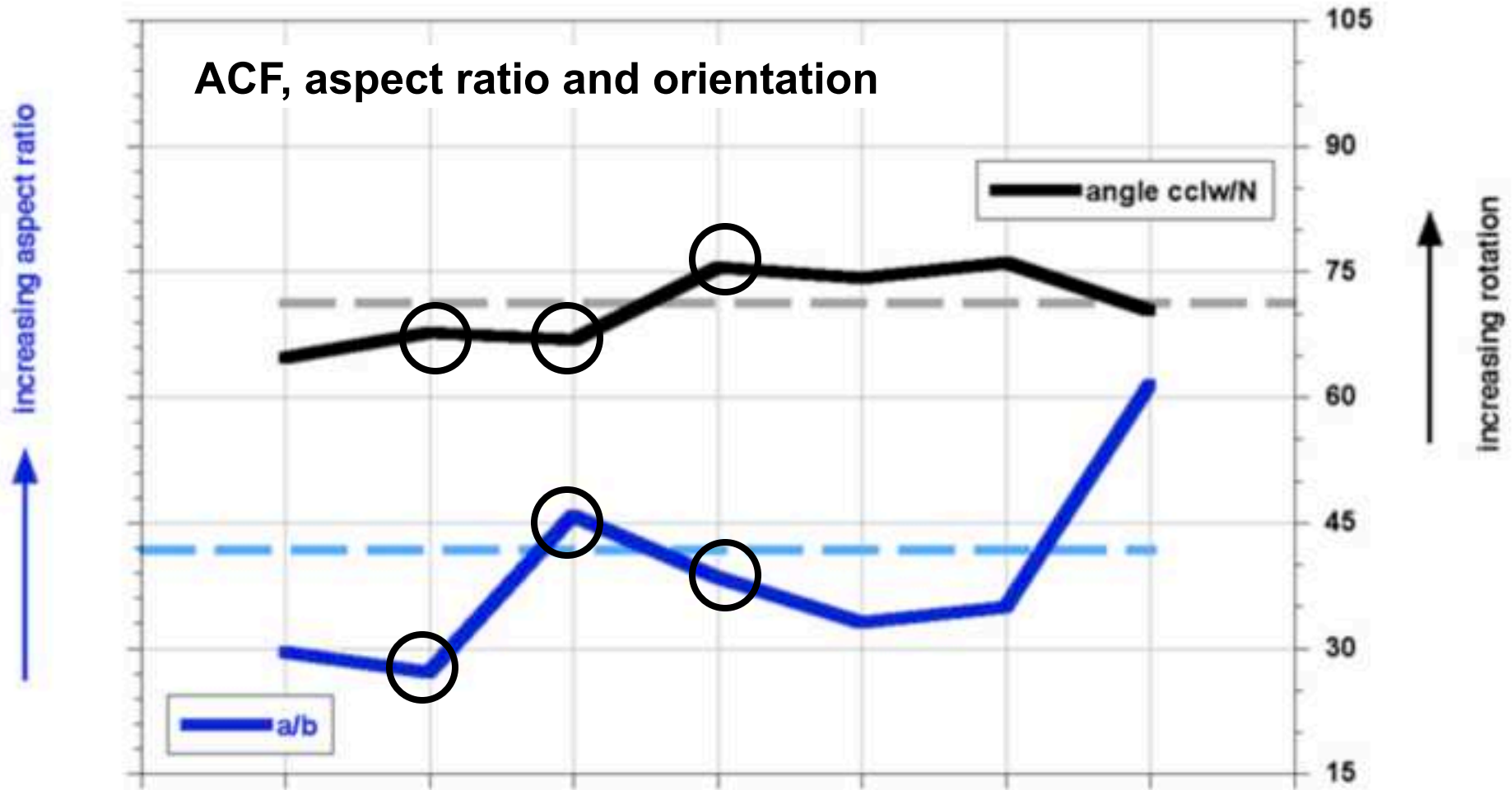
ACF, thresholded



?

ACF "size"

ACF, aspect ratio and orientation



X



Y



Z



$\sigma 1$



rh



anti



syn

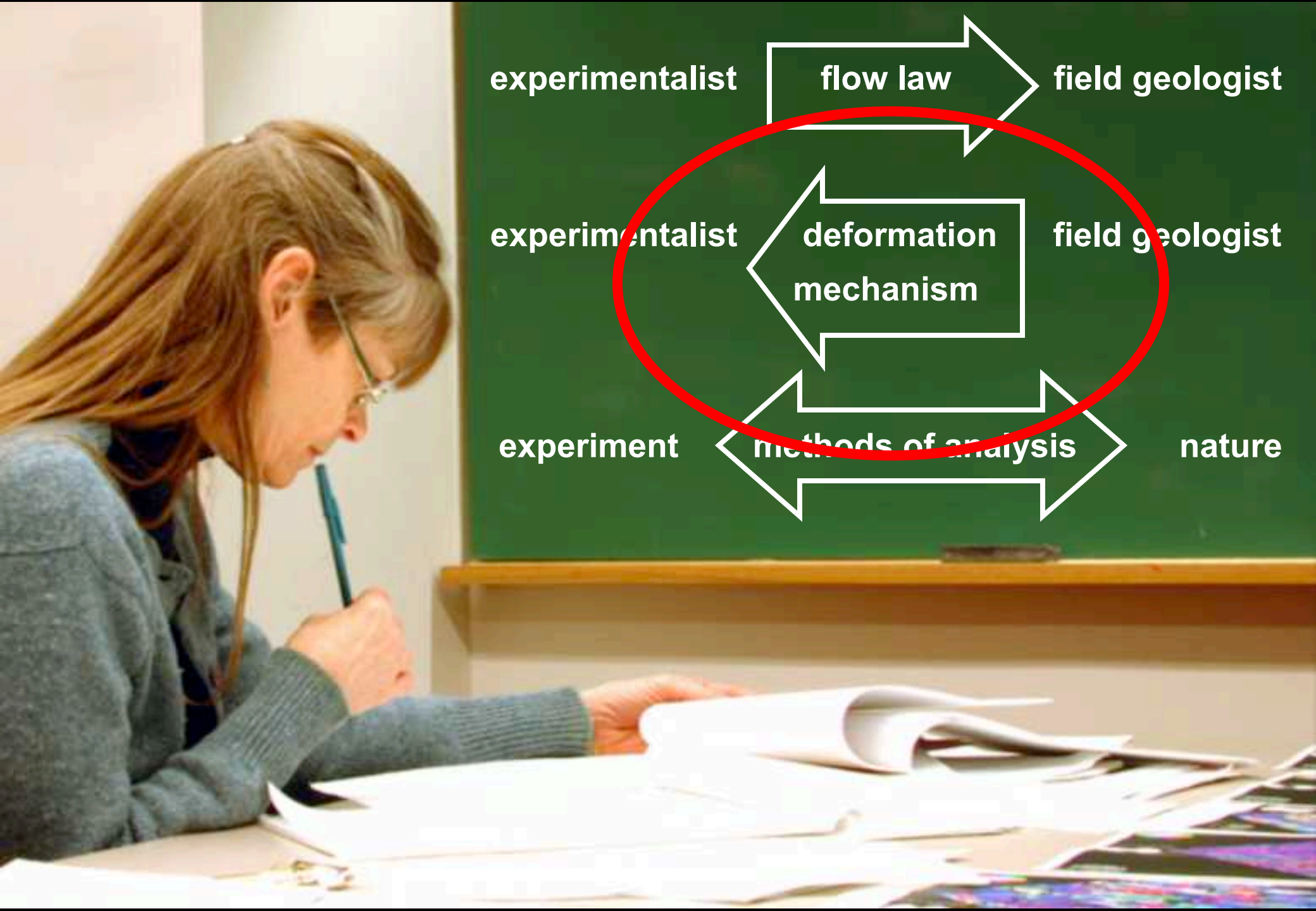


mechanical interpretation of acf analysis

	X	Y	Z	σ_1
a/b	-	=	+	-
rotation	-	=	-	+
$\eta / \eta(\text{bulk})$	$\gg 1$	1	> 1	> 1
	rigid	same	softer	harder



Strain interpretation



experimentalist

flow law

field geologist

experimentalist

deformation
mechanism

field geologist

experiment

methods of analysis

nature



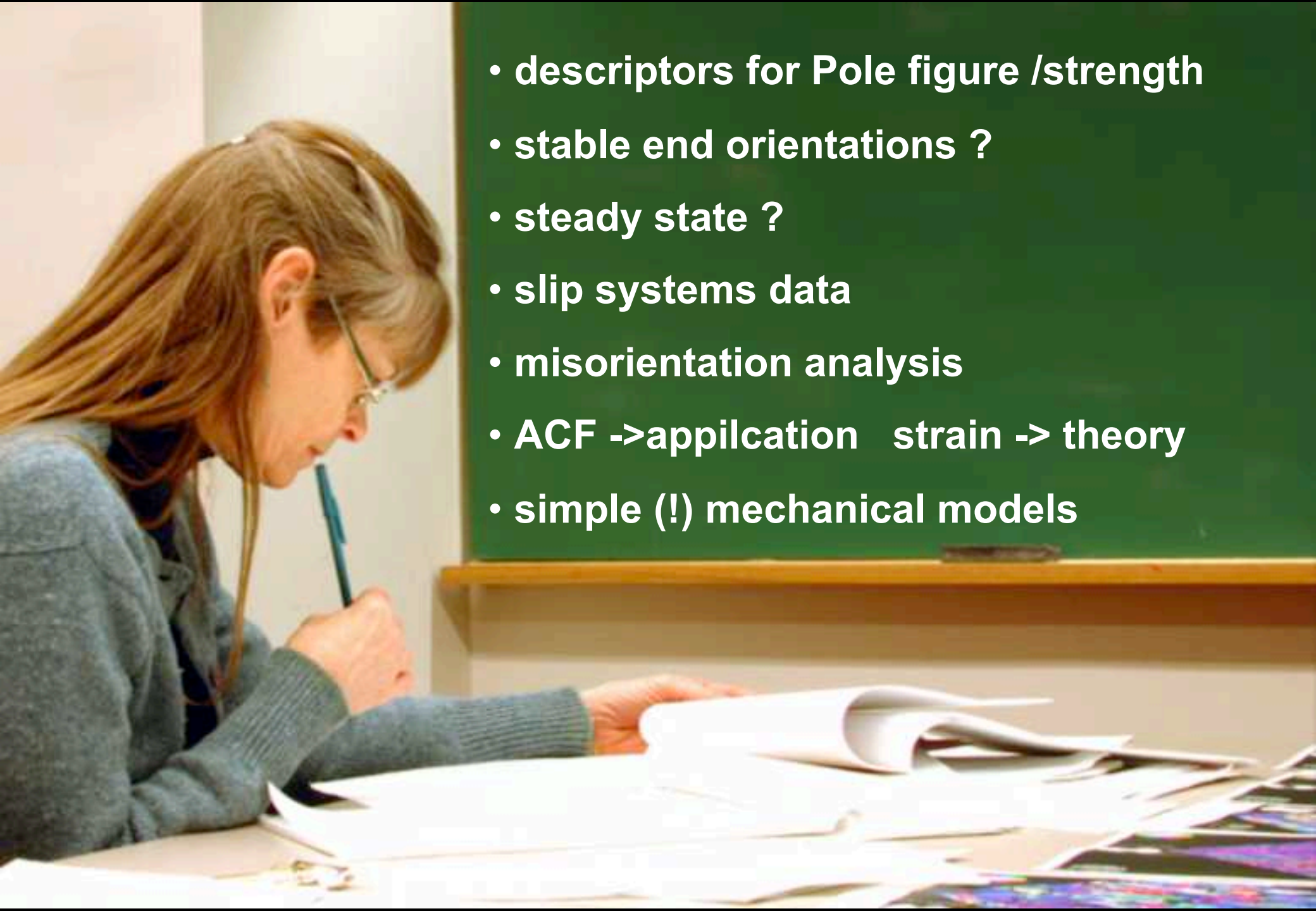
"... You can observe a lot of things by just watching..."

Yogi Berra



Things to do....

- high strain experiments
- "statistical" shape descriptors
- (percolation?) models for extrapolation
- contiguity and connectivity measures
- descriptors for CPO strength
- localized orientation / misorientation



- descriptors for Pole figure /strength
- stable end orientations ?
- steady state ?
- slip systems data
- misorientation analysis
- ACF -> application strain -> theory
- simple (!) mechanical models