

Raman spectra of gas-mixture in fluid inclusions: effect of quartz birefringence on composition measurement

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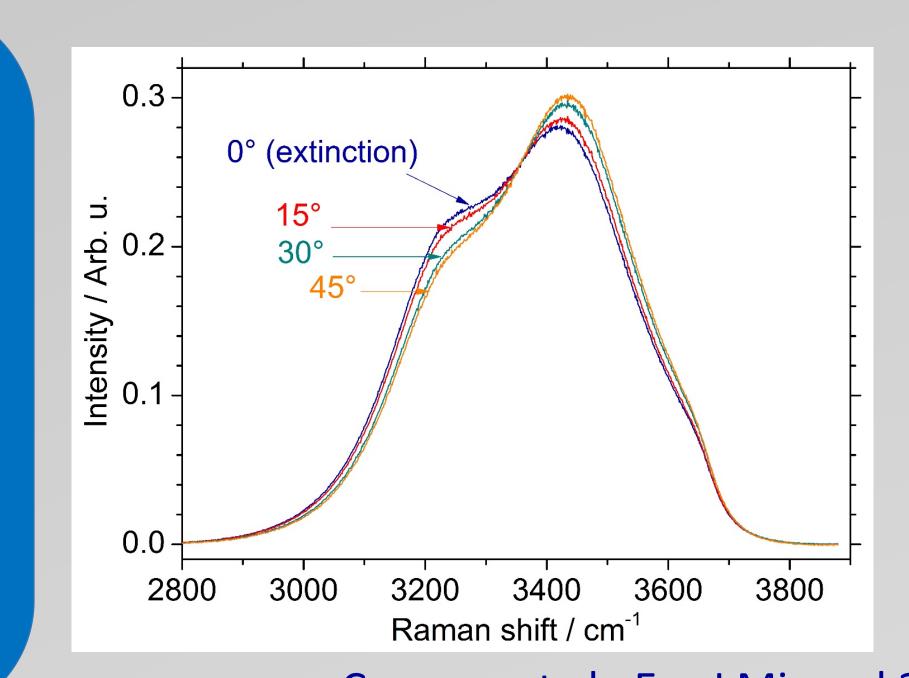
Raman Spectra of Gas Mixtures in Fluid Inclusions: Effect of Quartz Birefringence on Composition Measurement

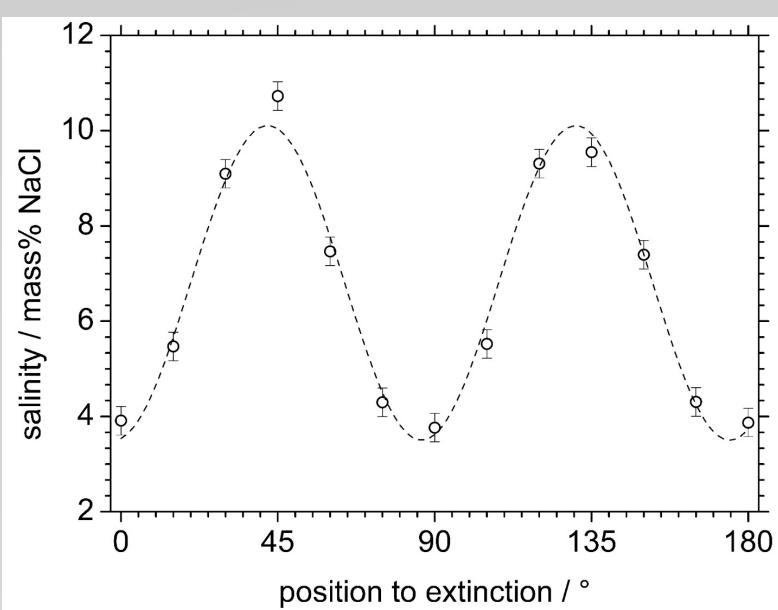
W Wang^{1,2}, M-C Caumon¹, A Tarantola¹

Context

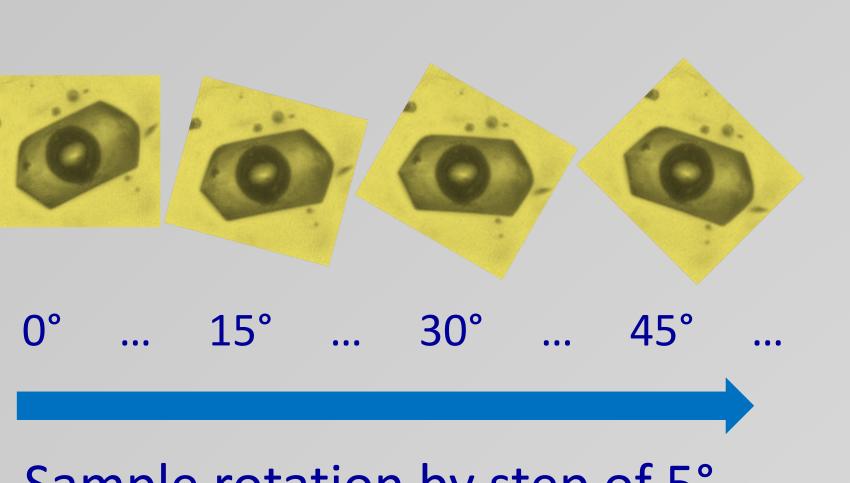
- Composition of the gas phase of fluid inclusions
- Quantitative measurement by Raman spectroscopy
- Effect of host mineral birefringence on Raman intensity: example of salted water

Is there an effect of host mineral birefringence on the relative peak areas of gases?

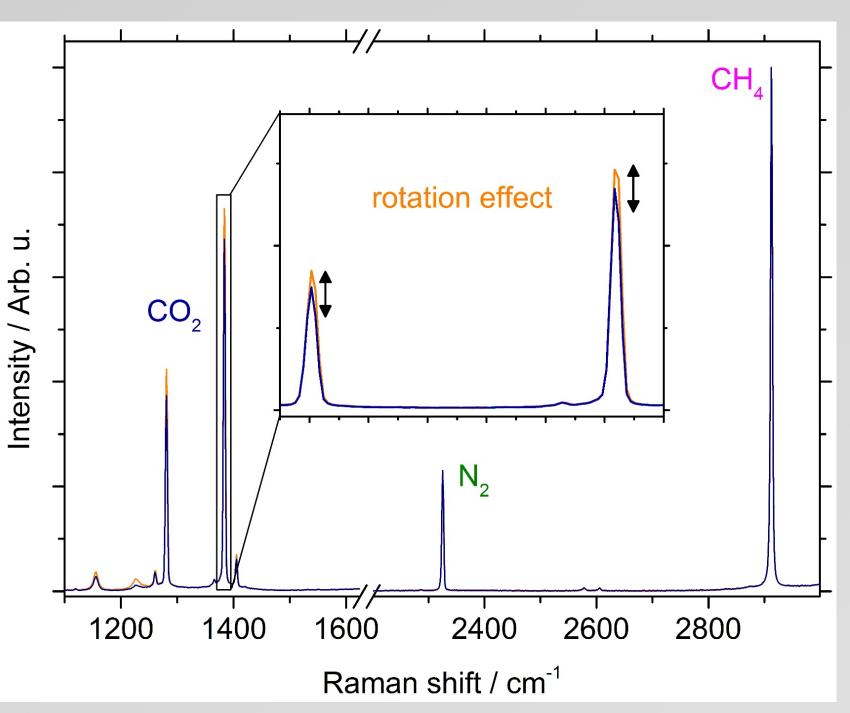




Caumon et al., Eur J Mineral 2013 & J Raman Spec 2015

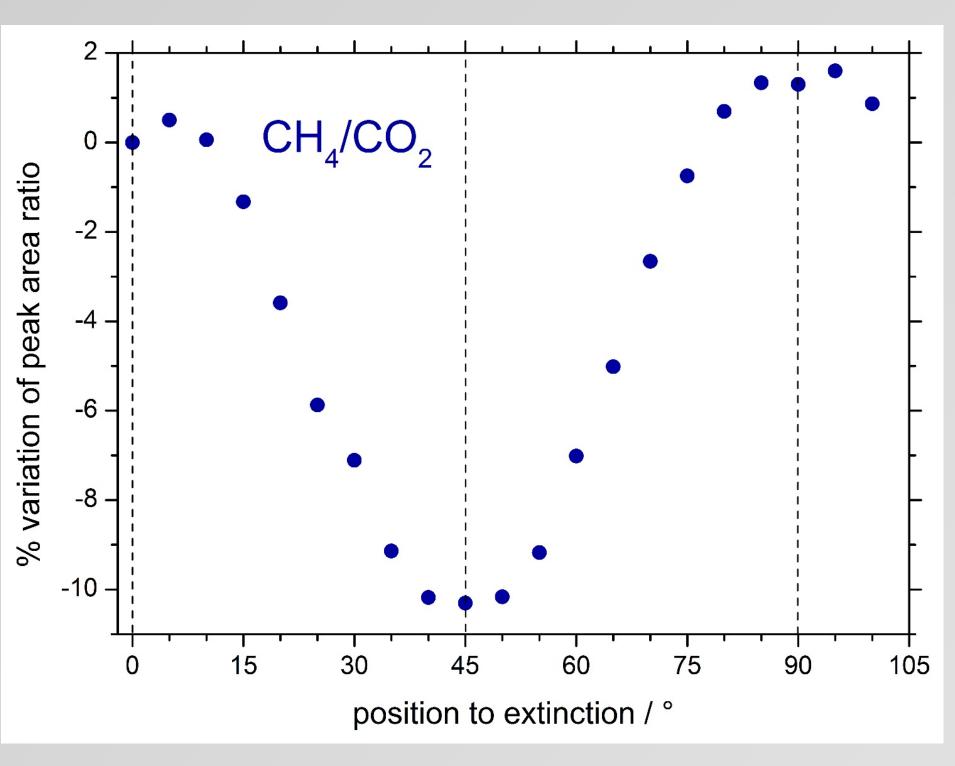


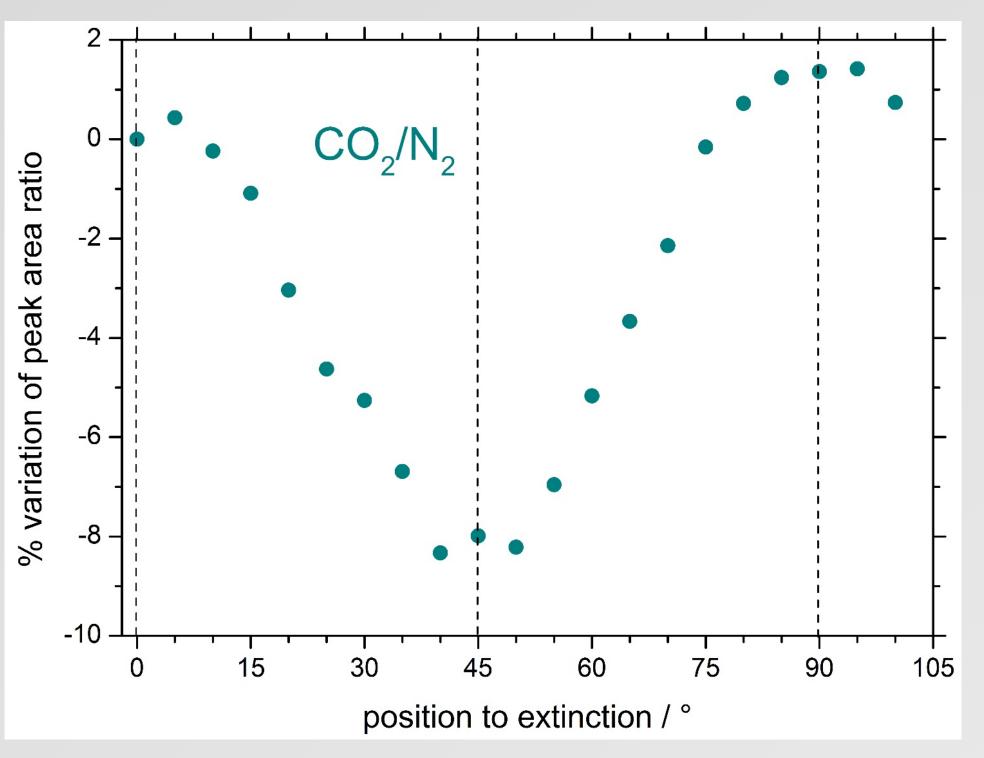


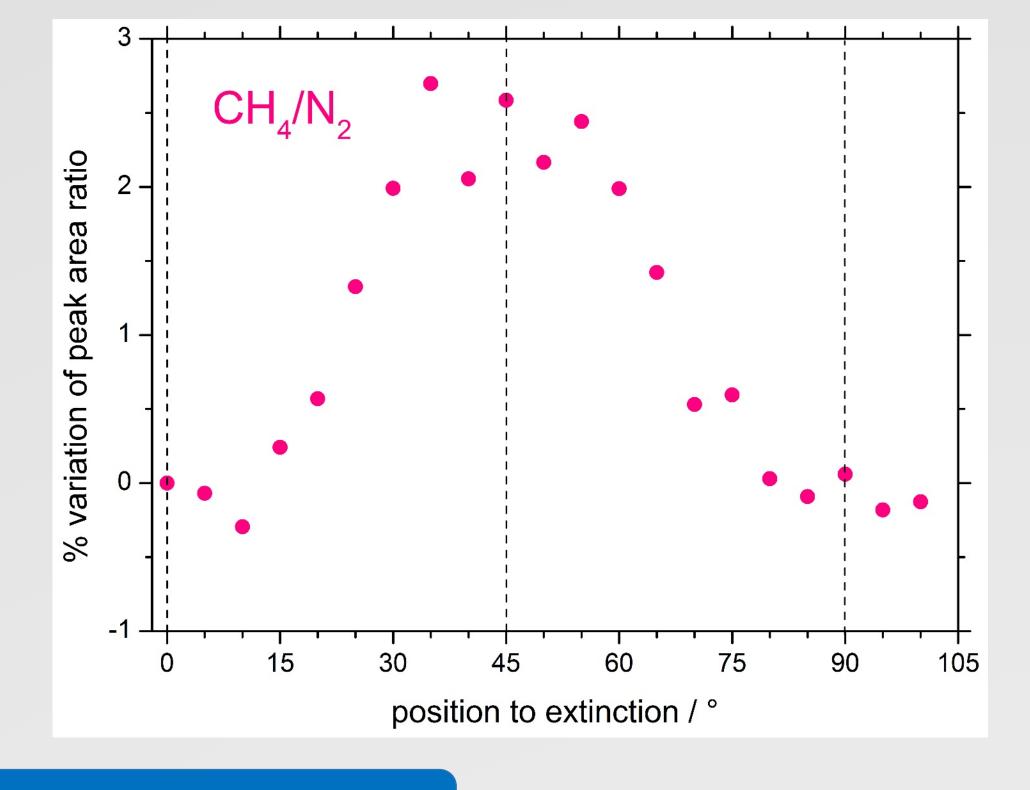


Methodology

- Fluid inclusions in quartz with CO₂, N₂ and/or CH₄ in the gas phase
- Raman spectra recorded from mineral extinction position to 100° by steps of 5°
- Calculation of peak area ratio
 - Repeated measurements: peak area ratio ± 1%







Gas phase composition: CO₂ 76-78 mol%

N₂ 15-17 mol%

CH₄ 5-7 mol%

Results

- Example of one fluid inclusion from Panasqueira, Portugal: effect on CO₂, CH₄ & N₂ peak area ratios
- Similar observations in other inclusions (CO₂ N₂, CH₄ CO₂)
- Alternating max and min peak area ratio every 45° from extinction position
- Variations up to 10 % of relative peak area
- "True" value supposed to be at extinction by analogy with inclusions in the NaCl H₂O system (Caumon et al., JRS 2015)
- Minor effect on the gas composition: gas phase dominated by CO₂
- Final uncertainty on molar composition depends on cross section validity \rightarrow Le et al., O6-3

Conclusion

- Effect of host mineral birefringence on the Raman signal of gases as previously observed for water
- Amplitude of variation depending on the species & crystal orientation
- Low impact on the calculated gas composition when the gas phase is dominated by one species

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