16. APPARATUS AND TECHNIQUES

16.6-01 CHARACTERIZATION AND QUANTITATIVE
DETERMINATION BY X-RAY DIFFRACTION OF A QUARTZ, CACOLITE AND THE CLAY MINERALS ILLITE, KAOLINITE AND CHLORITE IN SOME LAKE, FLUVIAL AND SIA SEDIMENTS. By C.J. Toussaint, Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy and R. Boniforti, C.N.R., Marine Environmental Laboratory, Flascherino, Italy.

Sediments are deposited in a variety of geological environments such as lakes, rivers and oceans. They are very important in the geochemical cycles of many elements because they act as "traps" for material introduced into the environment by both natural and anthropogenic processes. In the framework of a project where the distribution of stable elements with different physicochemical characteristics will be studied in several sites along the Italian coasts, in particular to existing and future nuclear sites, also a mineralogical characterization of the sediments has found to be useful. Sediment samples were collected from the Gulf of La Spezia and surrounding zones. (Vera and Mâgra river, Massaciuccoli lake) and from the Sardegna coast. For the characterization of the various clay minerals oriented aggregates have been used, obtained by sedimenting a dilute dispersion. Auxiliary techniques, using organic swelling agents, treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid and high temperature treatments have been utilized. Quantitative determinations were carried out using an X-ray diffractometer with graphite monochromator, utilizing internal standard and active dilution techniques.

16.6-02 A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CONVENTIONAL BRAGG-BOYNTON TECHNIQUE AND THE TRANSITION TECHNIQUE IN POWDER DIFFRACTION. By E. Rollig, S.A.V. Application Laboratory, Hilpertstr. 10, 6100 Darmstadt, West Germany.

The STOE/SSR automatic diffractometer system will be described, which consists of two powder diffractometers, whereby the horizontal X-ray tube housing is mounted on the Bragg-Brentano diffractometer, whereas the focusing transmission diffractometer of Guinier type can be easily adjusted towards the opposite part of the X-ray tube. The diffractometers are controlled by a DEC LSI 11 computer.

With this system reflection and transmission techniques can be optically performed. Comparison of results in various fields of applications will show the advantages and disadvantages of Bragg-Brentano, transmission and Debye-Scherrer capillary techniques. The following points will be discussed:

1) Diffractometer alignment
2) Specimen preparation
3) Data collection
4) Precision lattice constants measurement
5) Preferred orientation: The combined reflection-transmission scan
6) Intensity measurement: Line profile analyses
7) Quantitative analyses of multiphase specimen
8) The use of linear position sensitive detectors in powder diffractometry.

16.6-03 THE ACCURACY OF A FAST SCANNING-PSD GUINIER-DIFFRACTOMETER. By H. Gobel, Siemens Forschungslaboratorium, München, Germany.

The jet age of X-ray powder diffraction started with the installation of a linear position-sensitive detector (PSD) on a diffractometer (H. Gobel, Adv. in X-ray Anal. 22 (1979) 255), allowing data-collection speeds of several hundred degrees per minute. This is about ten times faster than the fastest scans reported with conventional systems (G. Ayers et al., J. Appl. Cryst. 11 (1978) 299). The method takes advantage of the capability of a PSD to collect all X-rays over a range of several degrees of 2 Theta in parallel and accumulates the entire pattern by scanning the PSD continuously along the arc, adding quanta of equal diffraction angles into equal channels of a multichannel.

While the use and accuracy of this technique was well studied for the case of a Bragg-Brentano-diffractometer (H. Gobel, Adv. in X-ray Anal. 22 (1979) 255) in practice, its application to a correctly focusing Guinier-diffractometer was demonstrated more qualitatively (H. Gobel, ACA Spring Meeting 1979, Honolulu, Hawaii). It was shown that well plotable diagrams with low background and pure maxima could be obtained at scanning speeds of up to 100 degrees per minute. This goniometer had been developed for fast analyses of small amounts of material and accurate positioning of diffraction lines at low angles. It was now studied systematically under these aspects.

For the numerical evaluations, parts of the minicomputer software system "DIFFRAC 11" were used, mainly a peak-search and line-correction program (written by G. Jobst), a full-featured AdPDS-Search-program (written by R. Snyder and Ch. Mallory) and a version of the Appleman-program (overlaid by G.C. Johnson and B. Power) for lattice-parameter refinements and indexing.