Weak-beam dark-field TEM characterization of dislocations in wadsleyite deformed in simple shear at 18 GPa and 1800 K

KAWAZOE, Takaaki\textsuperscript{1*} ; MIYAJIMA, Nobuyoshi\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Bayerisches Geoinstitut, University of Bayreuth

Characterization of dislocations in textured wadsleyite is important in understanding crystallographic preferred orientation (CPO) of wadsleyite and in turn seismic anisotropy at the mantle transition zone. A [001](010)-textured wadsleyite was recently obtained by deformation experiments on wadsleyite in simple shear at 15-18 GPa and 1770-1870 K with a deformation-DIA apparatus (Kawazoe et al., 2013; Ohuchi et al., 2014). However, [001] dislocations have been rarely reported in wadsleyite in the literature (cf. Cordier, 2002). To reconcile the wadsleyite CPO pattern with its slip systems, dislocation microstructures of the [001](010)-textured wadsleyite have been investigated in weak-beam dark-field imaging in a transmission electron microscope. \(\frac{1}{2}\langle 101\rangle\)-partial dislocations on the (010) plane are characterized with [100] dislocations on the (001) plane and \(\frac{1}{2}\langle 111\rangle\)-dislocations forming \{011\} slip bands. The former partial dislocations are extended on the (010) stacking fault as a glide configuration (i.e. Shockley-type stacking faults with \(\frac{1}{2}\langle 101\rangle\)-displacement vector). The [001] slip on the (010) plane occurs by glide of the dissociated dislocations on a sub-oxygen close packing plane, which can play an important role to generate the crystallographic preferred orientation patterns reported in water-poor deformation conditions (e.g., Kawazoe et al. 2013, Ohuchi et al. 2014).

Keywords: wadsleyite, crystallographic preferred orientation, dislocation, seismic anisotropy, transmission electron microscopy, deformation-DIA apparatus

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