



HAL
open science

A multimodal microcharacterization of trace-elements in defective pearls by SEM-CL, EPMA, μ -XRF and CONFOCAL RAMAN-IN-SEM imaging.

Guillaume Wille, Xavier Bourrat, Yannick Y. Lefrais, Ute Schmidt

► To cite this version:

Guillaume Wille, Xavier Bourrat, Yannick Y. Lefrais, Ute Schmidt. A multimodal microcharacterization of trace-elements in defective pearls by SEM-CL, EPMA, μ -XRF and CONFOCAL RAMAN-IN-SEM imaging.. EMAS 2017 15th European Workshop and IUMAS-7 Meeting, May 2017, Konstanz, Germany. hal-01491427

HAL Id: hal-01491427

<https://hal-brgm.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01491427>

Submitted on 16 Mar 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

A MULTIMODAL MICROCHARACTERIZATION OF TRACE-ELEMENTS IN DEFECTIVE PEARLS BY SEM-CL, EPMA, μ -XRF AND CONFOCAL RAMAN-IN-SEM IMAGING

G. Wille^{1*}, X. Bourrat¹, Y. Lefrais², U. Schmidt³

¹BRGM, 3, avenue Claude Guillemin, P.O. Box 6009, FR-45060 Orléans Cedex 2, France

²IRAMAT-CRP2A, UMR 5060 CNRS - University Bordeaux Montaigne, Esplanade des Antilles, 33607 Pessac Cedex, France

³WITEC GMBh, Lise-Meitner-Straße 6, 89081 Ulm, Germany

* e-mail: g.wille@brgm.fr



Pearls are greatly valued by the jewelry industry as shiny organic gems. Their glossiness, results of a defense mechanism against foreign particles. Pearls (*Hyriopsis cumingii*) are produced from a natural biomineralization process controlled by organic molecules. Pearl biocrystal is a hybrid composite: organic / mineral (3 % / 97 %). The regular form of pearl mineralization is aragonite, an orthorhombic polymorph of calcium carbonate. Each biocarbonate platelet is a polygranular composite of aragonite nanograins stuck by proteins. It diffracts as a single crystal and is so called mesocrystal. Platelets have a polygonal shape, few hundreds of nanometers thick, which stack along the c-axis with chitin organic ‘cement’. This layered structure produces the well-known ‘pearly’ aspect. Sometimes, pearls show a biomineralization defect characterized by a lack of shine (also called ‘milky pearl’). It has been established that this defect is related to the change in crystallization form: from orthorhombic aragonite to hexagonal vaterite [1].

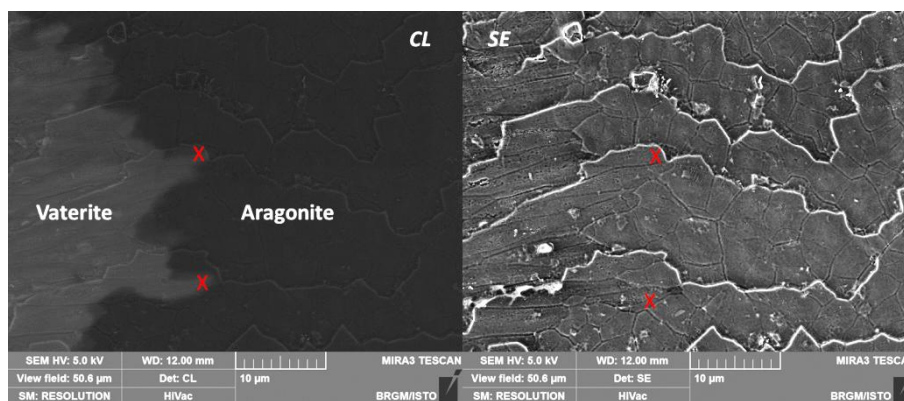


Fig. 1: SEM observation of the interface: same area as seen with cathodoluminescence (CL, left) and in secondary electron mode (SE, right)

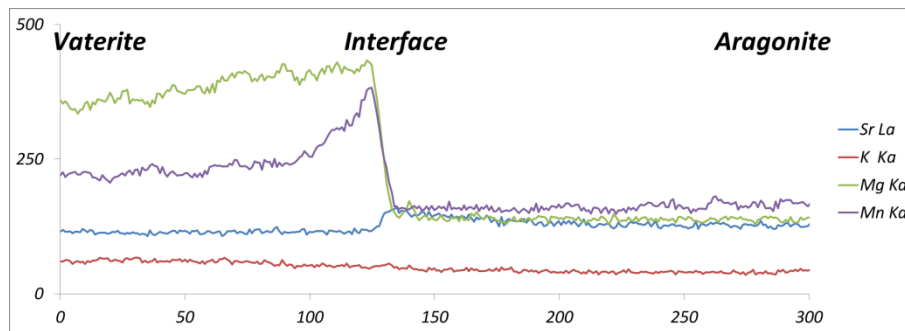


Fig. 2: Trace elements distribution on both side of the interface by EPMA (vaterite: left, aragonite: right)

The transition from ‘regular’ aragonite to ‘defective’ vaterite has been investigated by SEM-CL (fig. 1), EPMA (fir. 2), micro-X-ray Fluorescence and confocal Raman-in-SEM imaging [2]. Crossing the results of these different microcharacterization methods is needed for understanding the control on this crystallization process. The distribution of the trace elements on each side of the interface was highlighted. During a synchronous deposition, vaterite shows a higher concentration of magnesium and manganese, when aragonite is characterized by a near-absence of magnesium and manganese (fig. 2). Variation in the low wavenumber Raman bands on the aragonite phase next to the interface are noticed, pointing out subtle variations at the crystallographic level.

- [1] Bourrat X. et al., *origin of growth defects in pearl*, 2012, *Materials Characterization* **72**94-103
- [2] Jiruse J. et al., *Integrating focused ion beam–scanning electron microscope with confocal Raman microscope into a single instrument*, 2014, *Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology* **B32** 06FC03