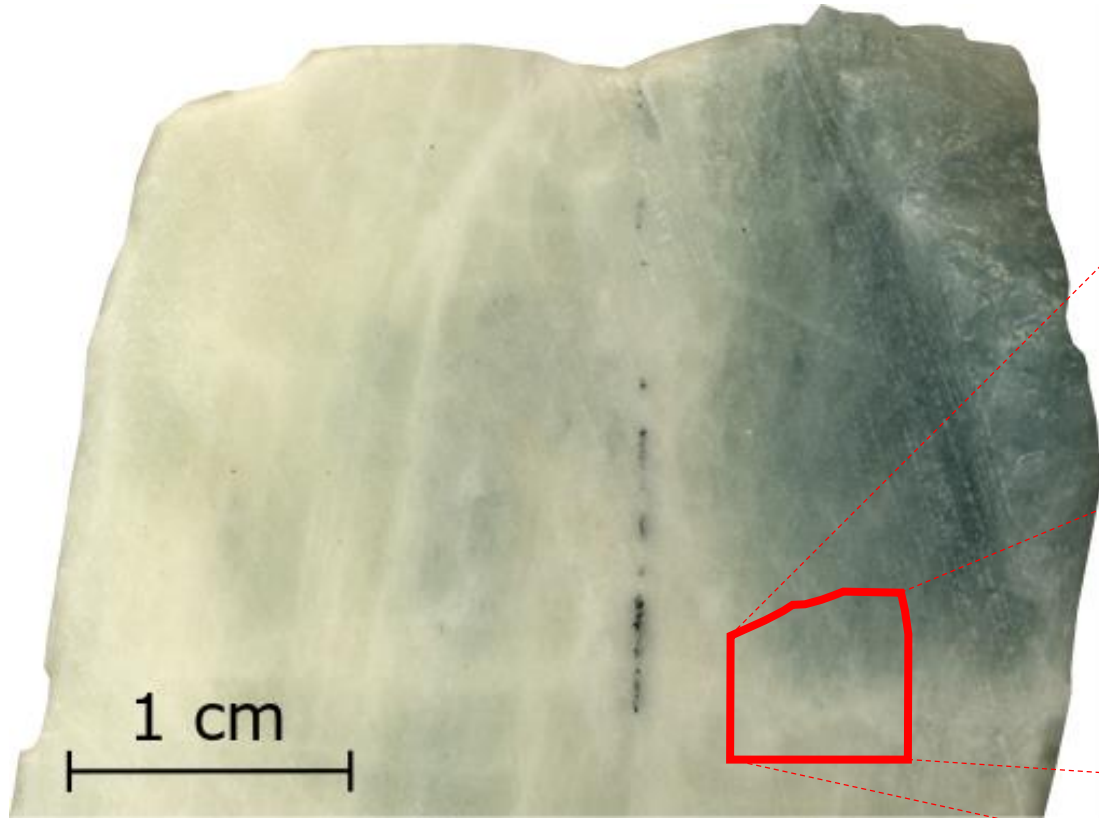


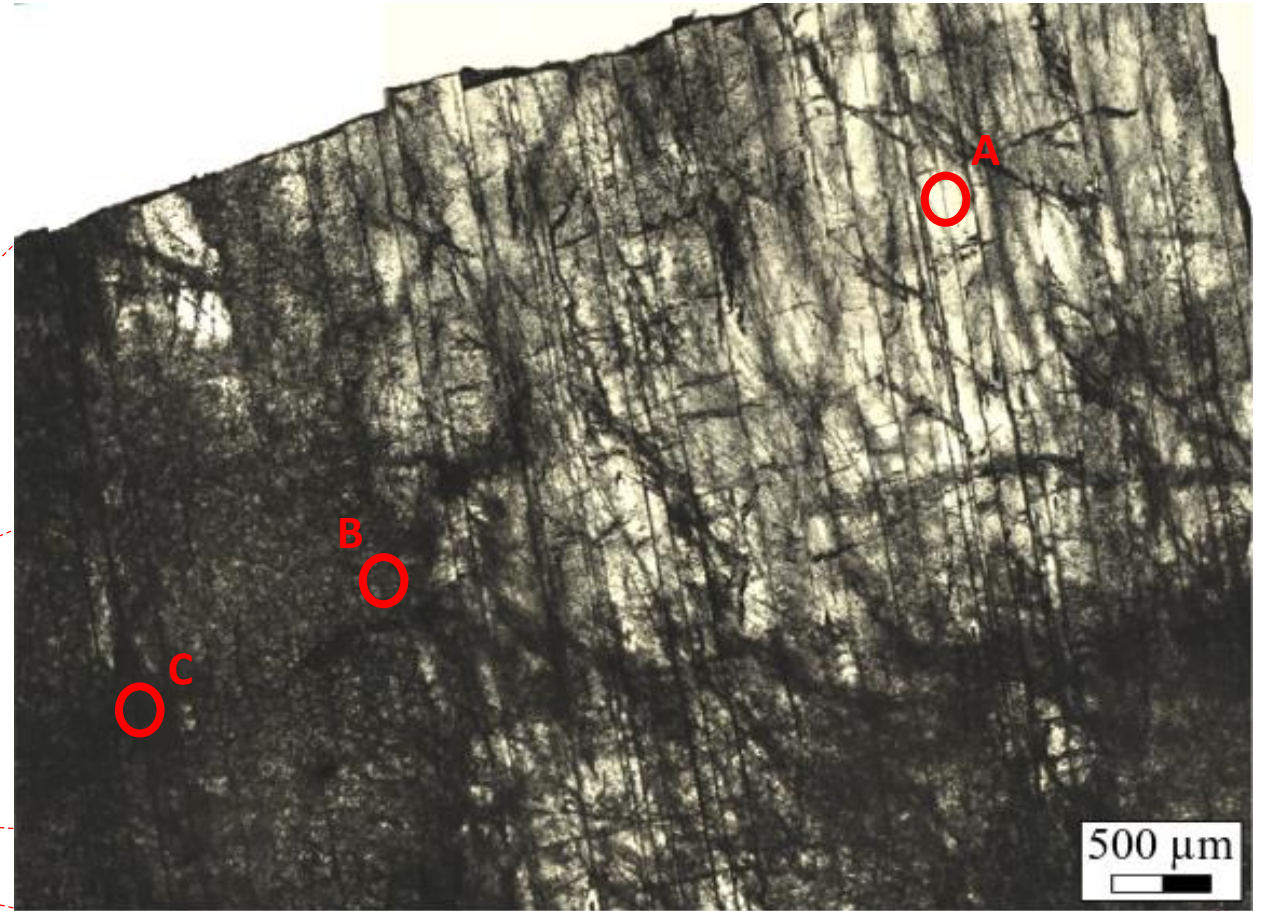
Shine on you crazy materials: Raman microscopy for advanced material characterization

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How can we investigate complex materials?



Hard rock lithium ore



C: $P_2O_5 = 56.9 \text{ wt\%}$
 $Al_2O_3 = 43.1 \text{ wt\%}$

B: $P_2O_5 = 57.4 \text{ wt\%}$
 $Al_2O_3 = 41.0 \text{ wt\%}$
F = 1.6 wt%

A: $P_2O_5 = 53.8 \text{ wt\%}$
 $Al_2O_3 = 40.8 \text{ wt\%}$
F = 5.41 wt%

How can we investigate complex materials?

- **Afmite**, $\text{Al}_3(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{PO}_4)(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Amblygonite**, $\text{LiAl}(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}$
- **Augelite**, $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3$
- **Berlinite**, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)$
- **Bolivarite**, $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Evansite**, $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_6\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Fluellite**, $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}_2(\text{OH})\cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Fluorwavellite**, $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2\text{F}\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Kingite**, $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{F}_2(\text{OH})\cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Kobokoboite**, $\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_6\cdot 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Metaschoderite**, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Metavariscite**, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Mitryaevaite**, $\text{Al}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2[(\text{P,S})\text{O}_3(\text{OH},\text{O})]_2\text{F}_2(\text{OH})_2\cdot 14.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Montebrasite**, $\text{LiAl}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})$
- **Planerite**, $\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{OH})_8\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Redondite**, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Sasaite**, $\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_3\cdot 36\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Senegalite**, $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Trolleite**, $\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3$
- **Vantasselite**, $\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Variscite**, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Vashegyite**, $\text{Al}_{11}(\text{PO}_4)_9(\text{OH})_6\cdot 38\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Wavellite**, $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

23 possible
minerals!!

C: $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 56.9 \text{ wt}\%$
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 43.1 \text{ wt}\%$

B: $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 57.4 \text{ wt}\%$
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 41.0 \text{ wt}\%$
 $\text{F} = 1.6 \text{ wt}\%$

A: $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 53.8 \text{ wt}\%$
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 40.8 \text{ wt}\%$
 $\text{F} = 5.41 \text{ wt}\%$

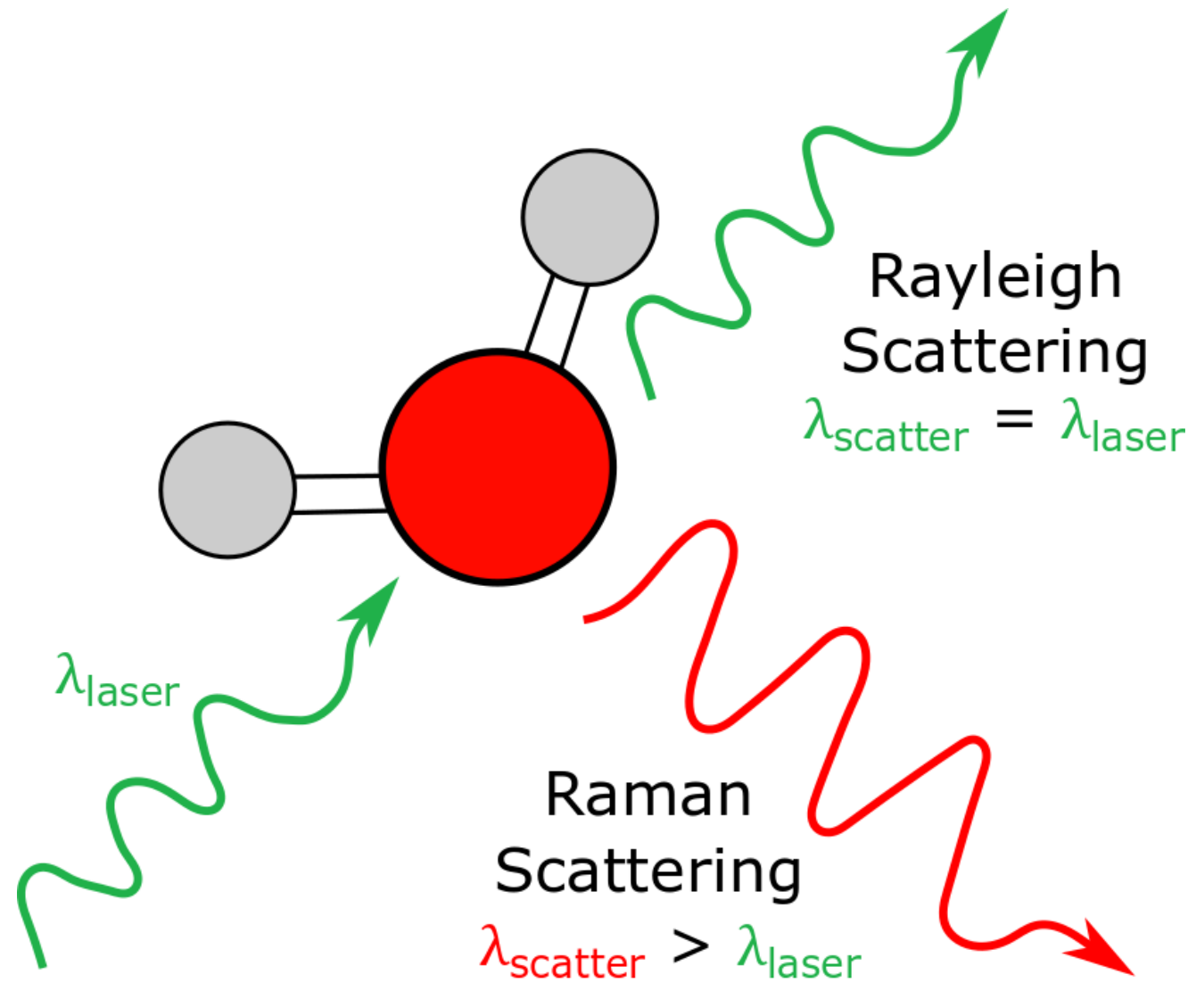
Raman spectroscopy!

Non-destructive *in situ* analysis

Multipurpose use:

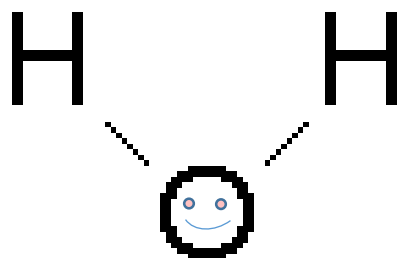
- solid / liquid / gas
- inorganic / organic
- crystalline / amorphous

No sample preparation required

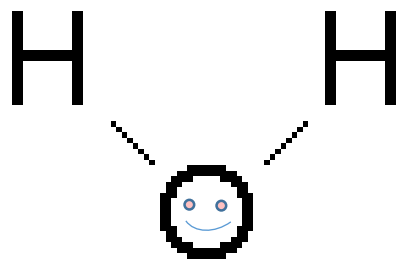


Raman spectroscopy

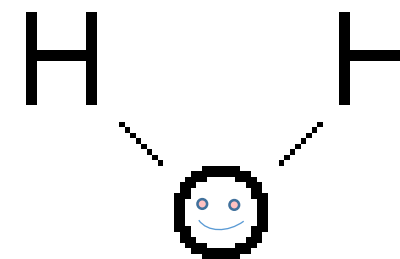
Vibrational spectroscopy (bond vibration energies)



antisymmetric
stretch



symmetric
stretch



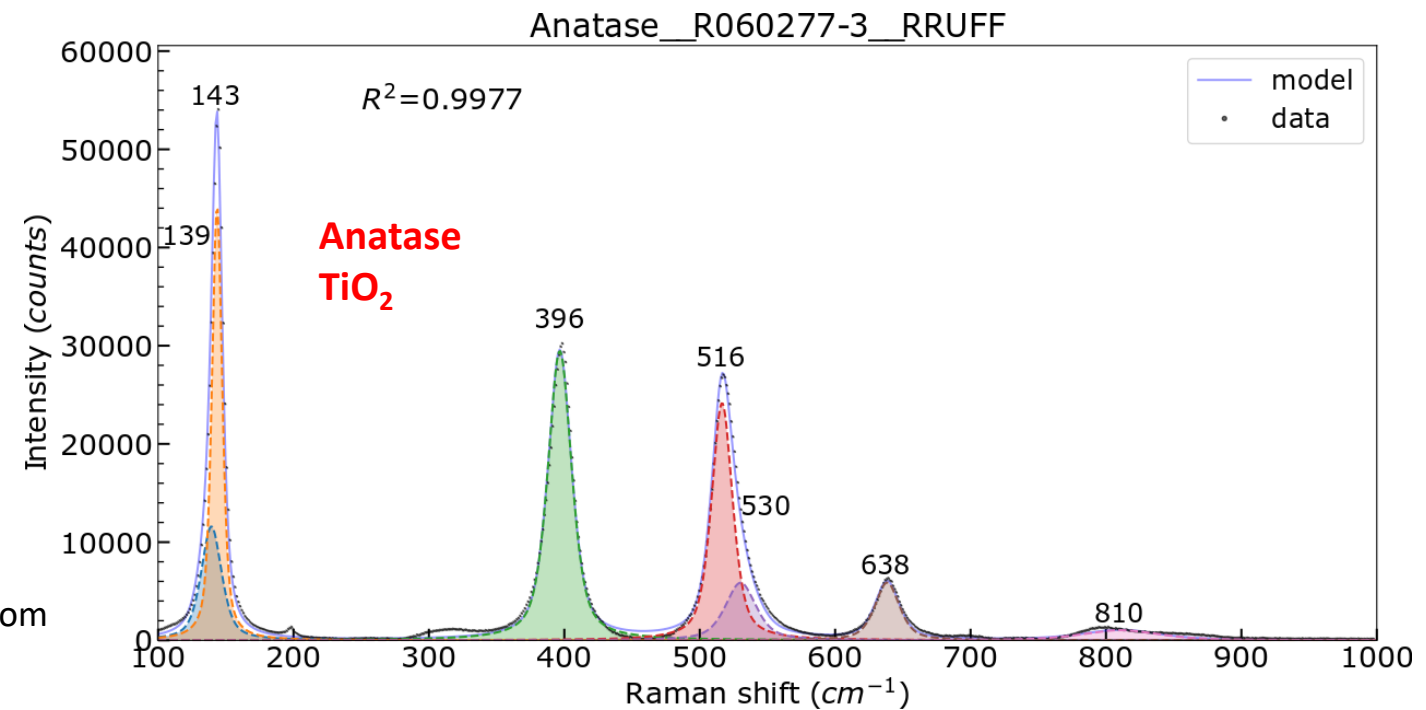
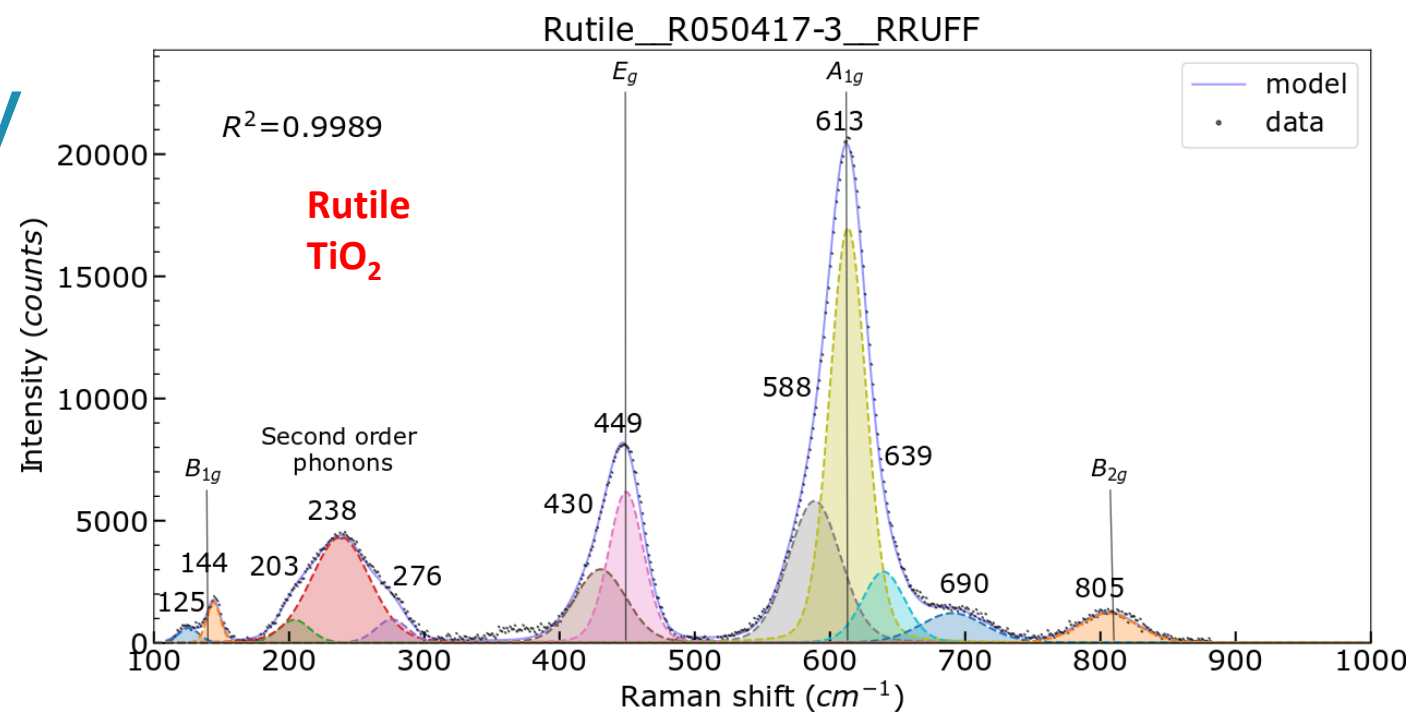
scissoring
bend

Source:

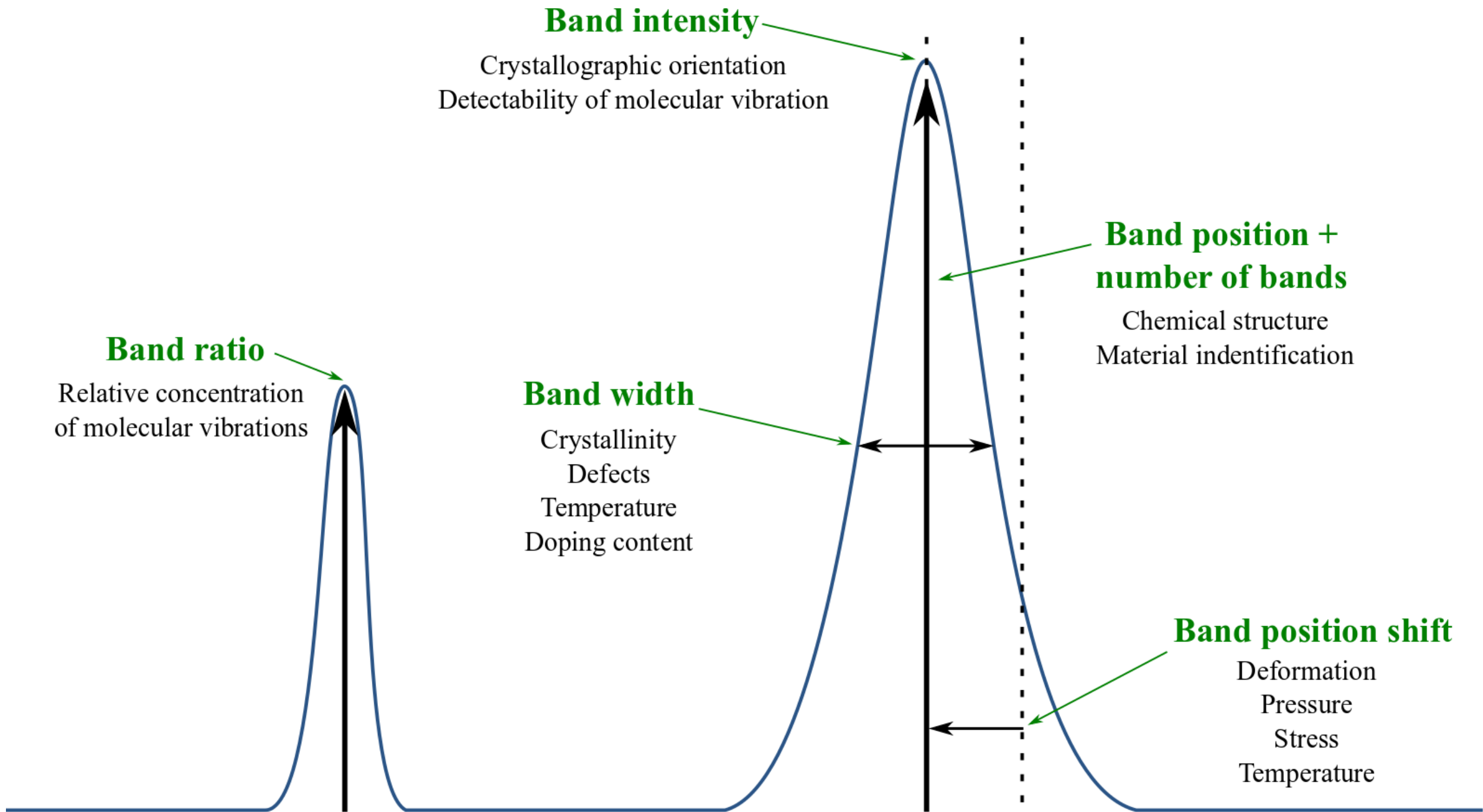
[https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry_Textbook_Maps/Supplemental_Modules_\(Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry\)/Spectroscopy/Vibrational_Spectroscopy/Vibrational_Modes/Introduction_to_Vibrations](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry_Textbook_Maps/Supplemental_Modules_(Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry)/Spectroscopy/Vibrational_Spectroscopy/Vibrational_Modes/Introduction_to_Vibrations)

Raman spectroscopy

**Molecular structure
information
not purely chemical!**



Analyses extracted from
the RRUFF database



Band intensity

Crystallographic orientation
Detectability of molecular vibration

**Band position +
number of bands**

Chemical structure
Material identification

Band ratio

Relative concentration
of molecular vibrations

Band width

Crystallinity
Defects
Temperature
Doping content

Band position shift

Deformation
Pressure
Stress
Temperature

Horiba LabRAM HR Evolution @ KU Leuven

Ultra-fast Raman imaging (SWIFT[®] and DuoScan[®])

Multilaser capacity

→ 532 nm, 633 nm and 785 nm

Two grating options

→ 150 or 1800 grooves/mm

True confocal microscope

High performance spectrometer

→ 800 mm focal length

EMCCD Detector

Automated XYZ stage

→ Linkam heating-freezing stage

532 nm - semiconductor, catalysts, biological, polymers, minerals & general purpose

633 nm – corrosion, PL materials

785 nm - polymers, biological & light sensitive materials



project RAMAN-SIM2 - FWO Grant No I000718N

Horiba LabRAM HR Evolution @ KU Leuven

Ultra-fast Raman imaging (SWIFT[®] and DuoScan[®])

Multilaser capacity

→ 532 nm, 633 nm and 785 nm

Two grating options

→ 150 or 1800 grooves/mm

True confocal microscope

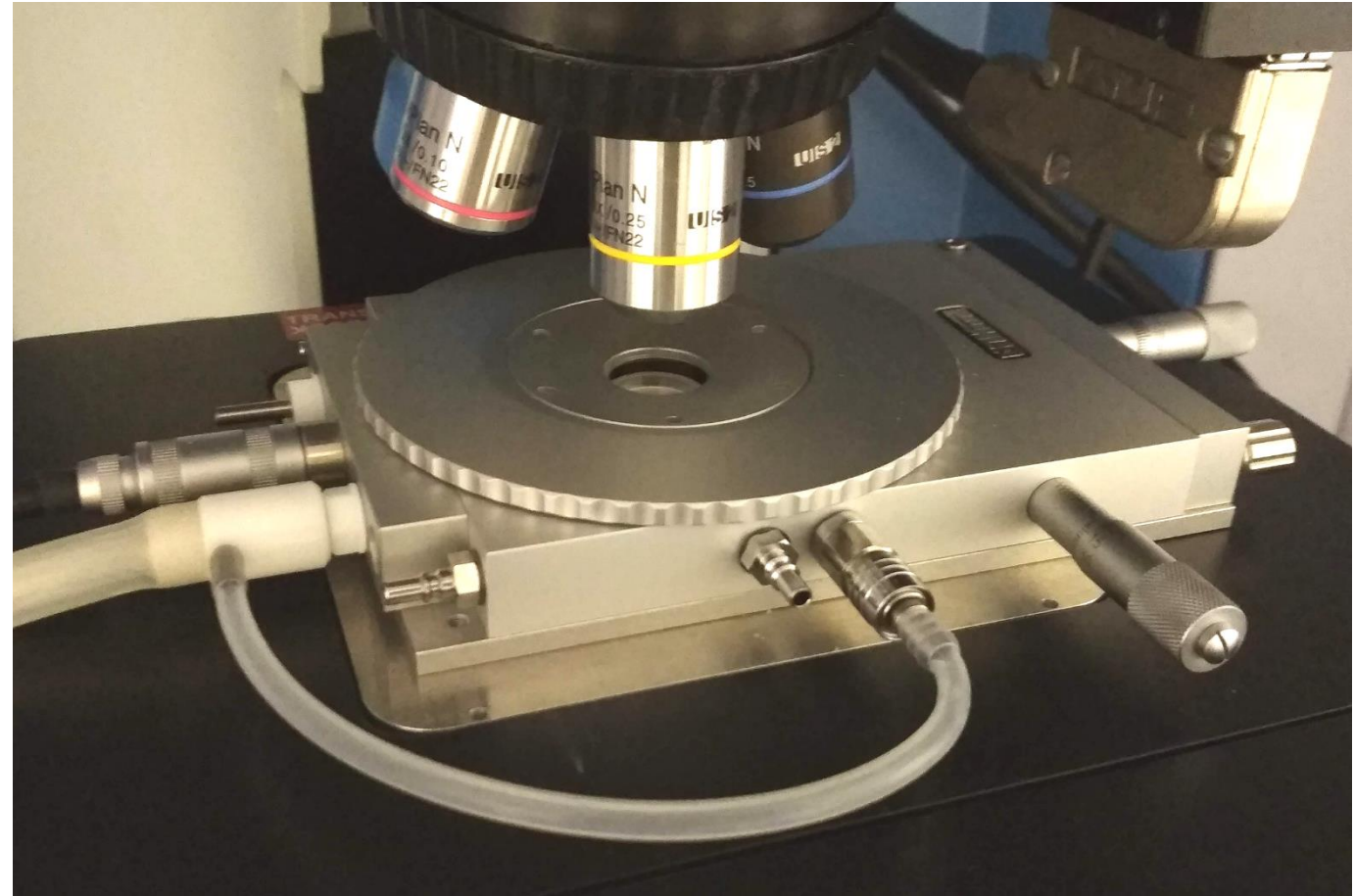
High performance spectrometer

→ 800 mm focal length

EMCCD Detector

Automated XYZ stage

→ Linkam heating-freezing stage



project RAMAN-SIM2 - FWO Grant No I000718N

Strengths

- Fast fingerprinting of complex materials
- Non-contact and non-destructive
- No sample preparation

- Fast developing technique
- Mostly unexplored in many fields
- Highly customizable setup

Opportunities

Weaknesses

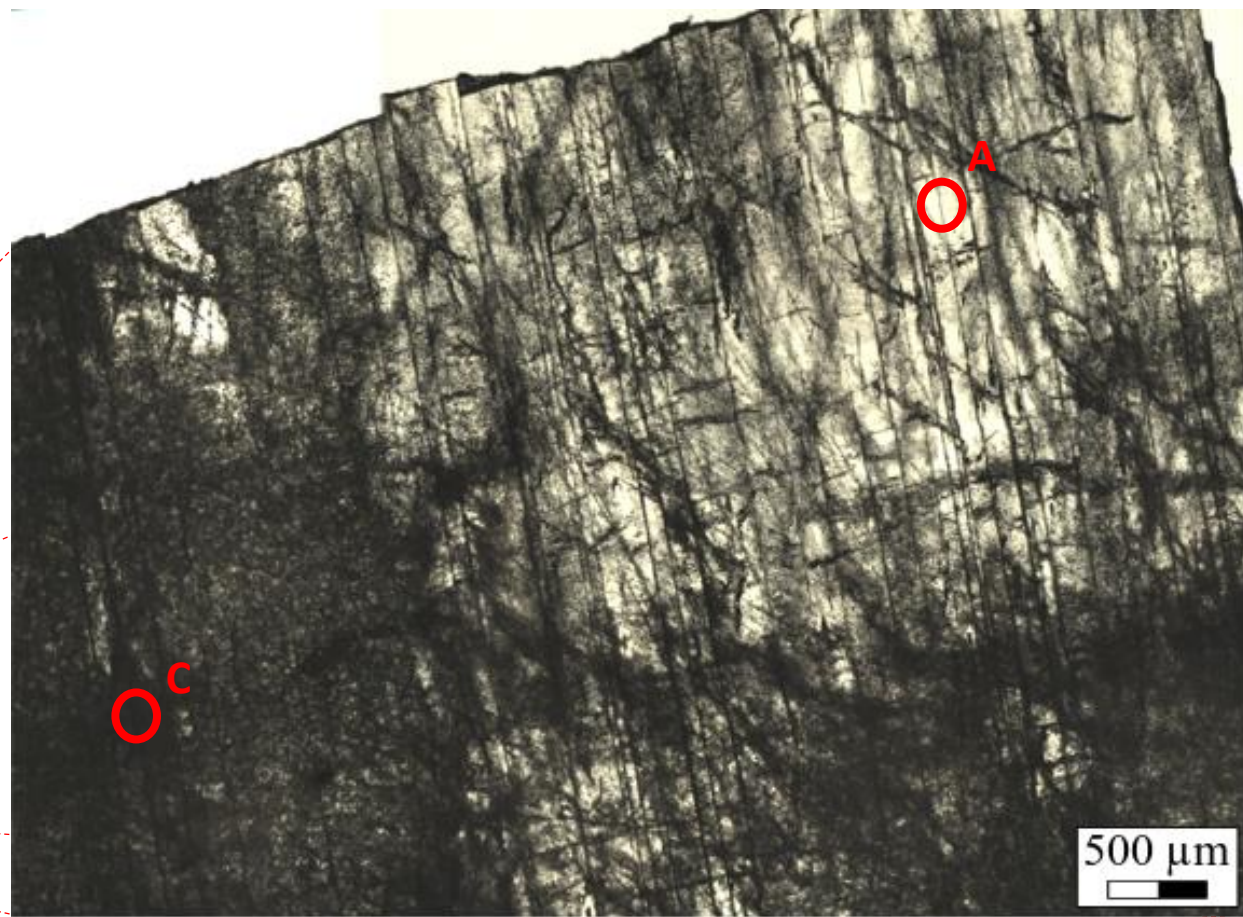
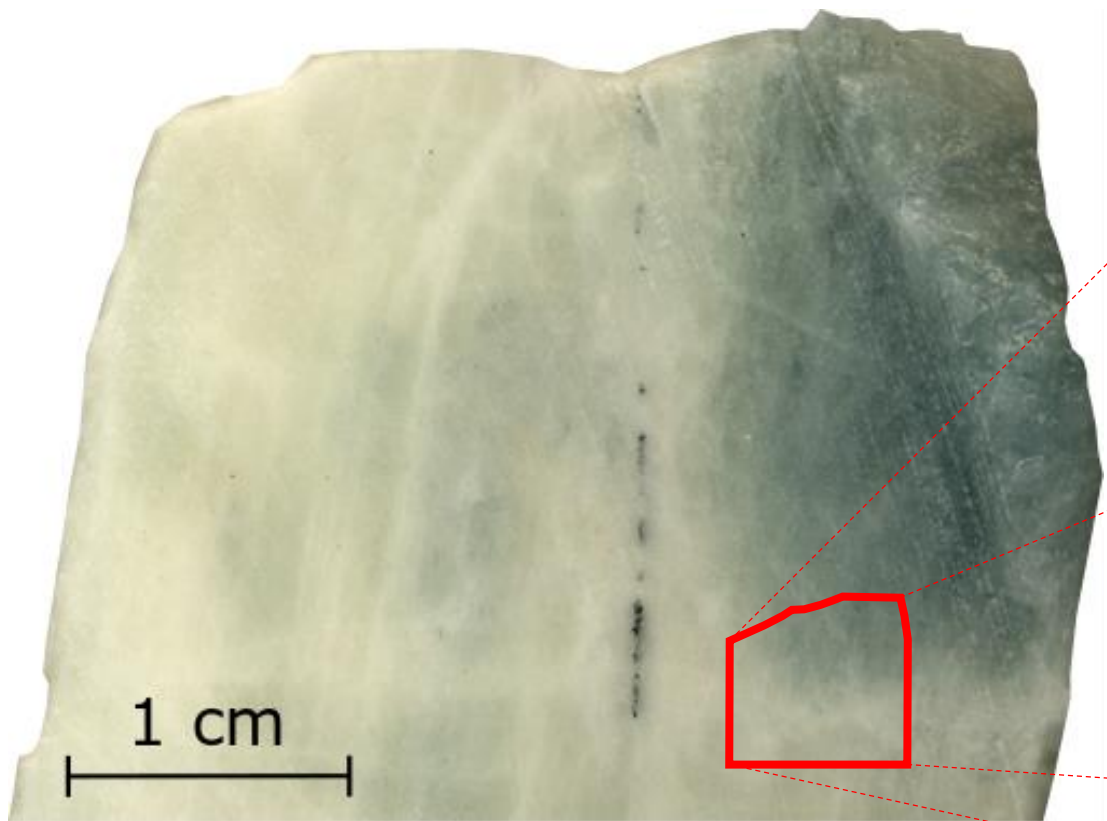
- Some materials are Raman inactive
- Not a bulk measurement
- Issues with photoluminescence

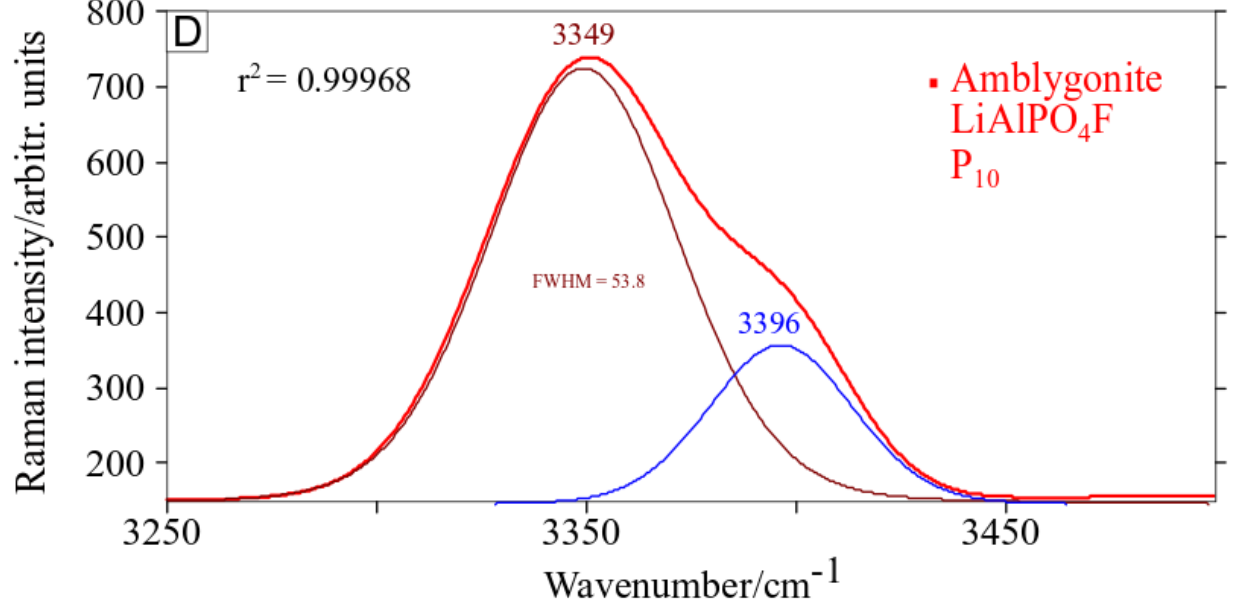
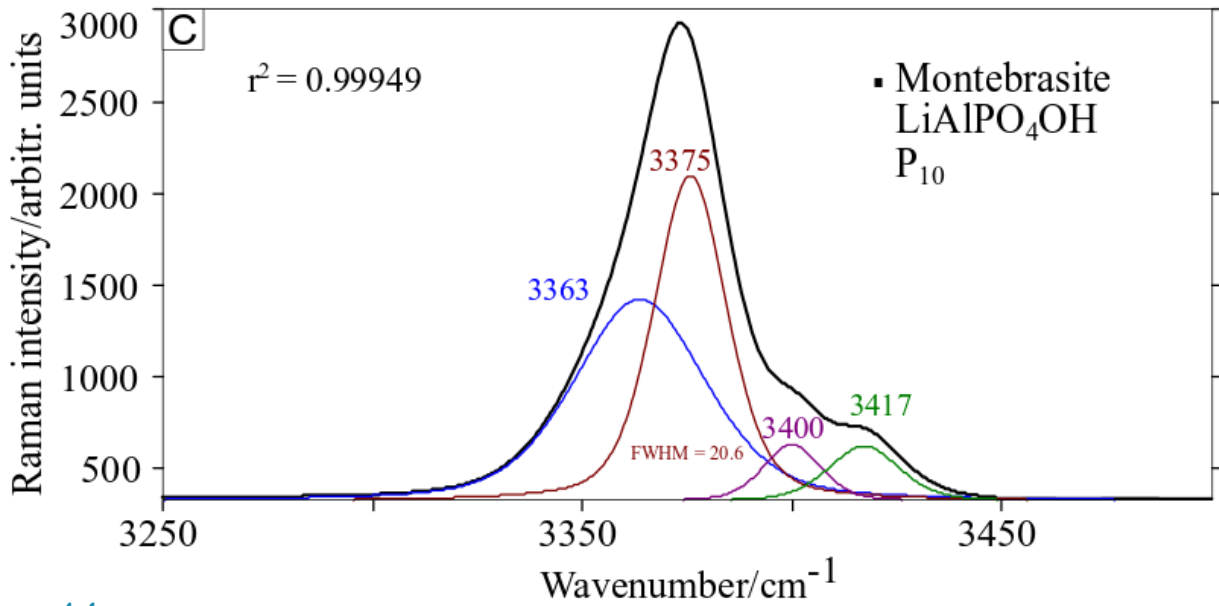
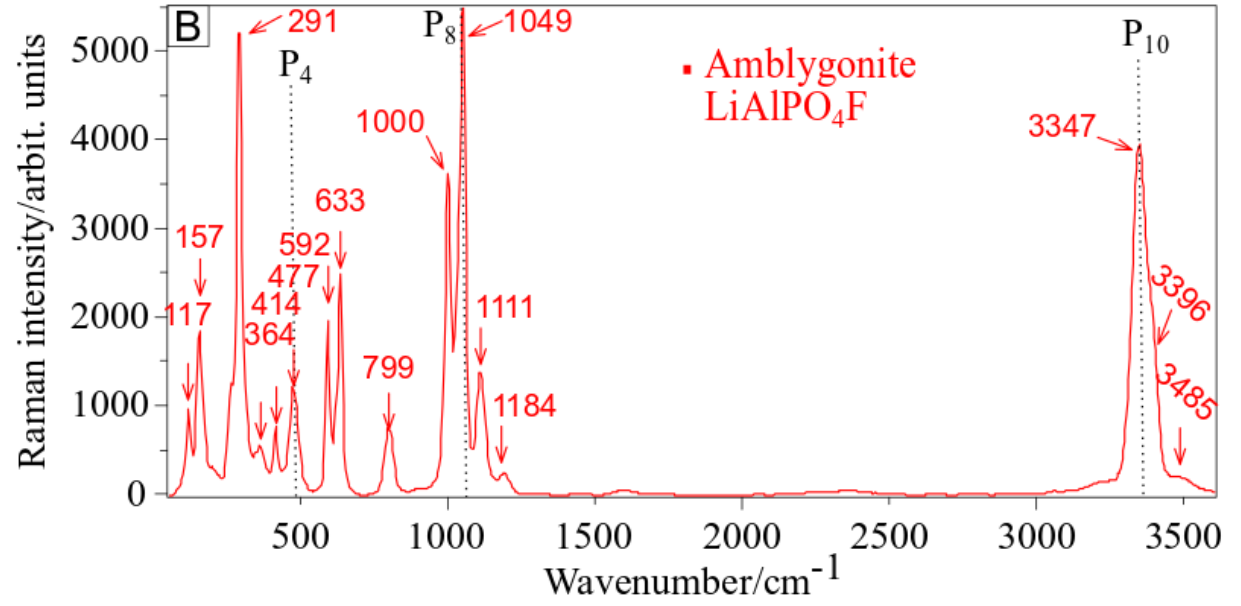
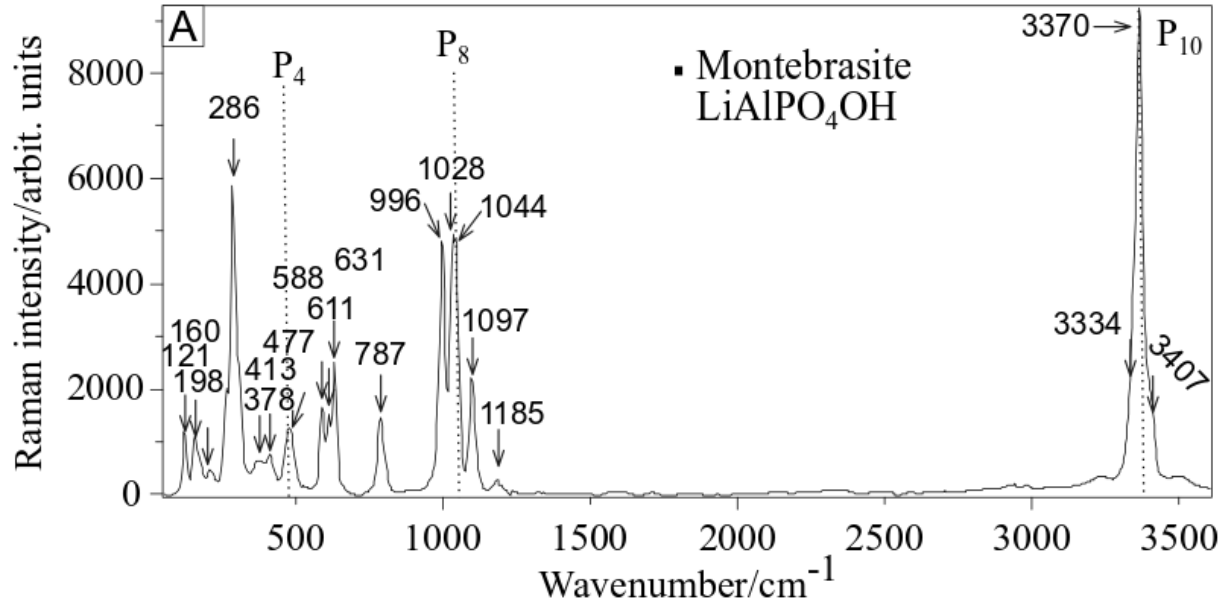
- Comparison with database is required
- Quantitative composition is not straightforward

Threats

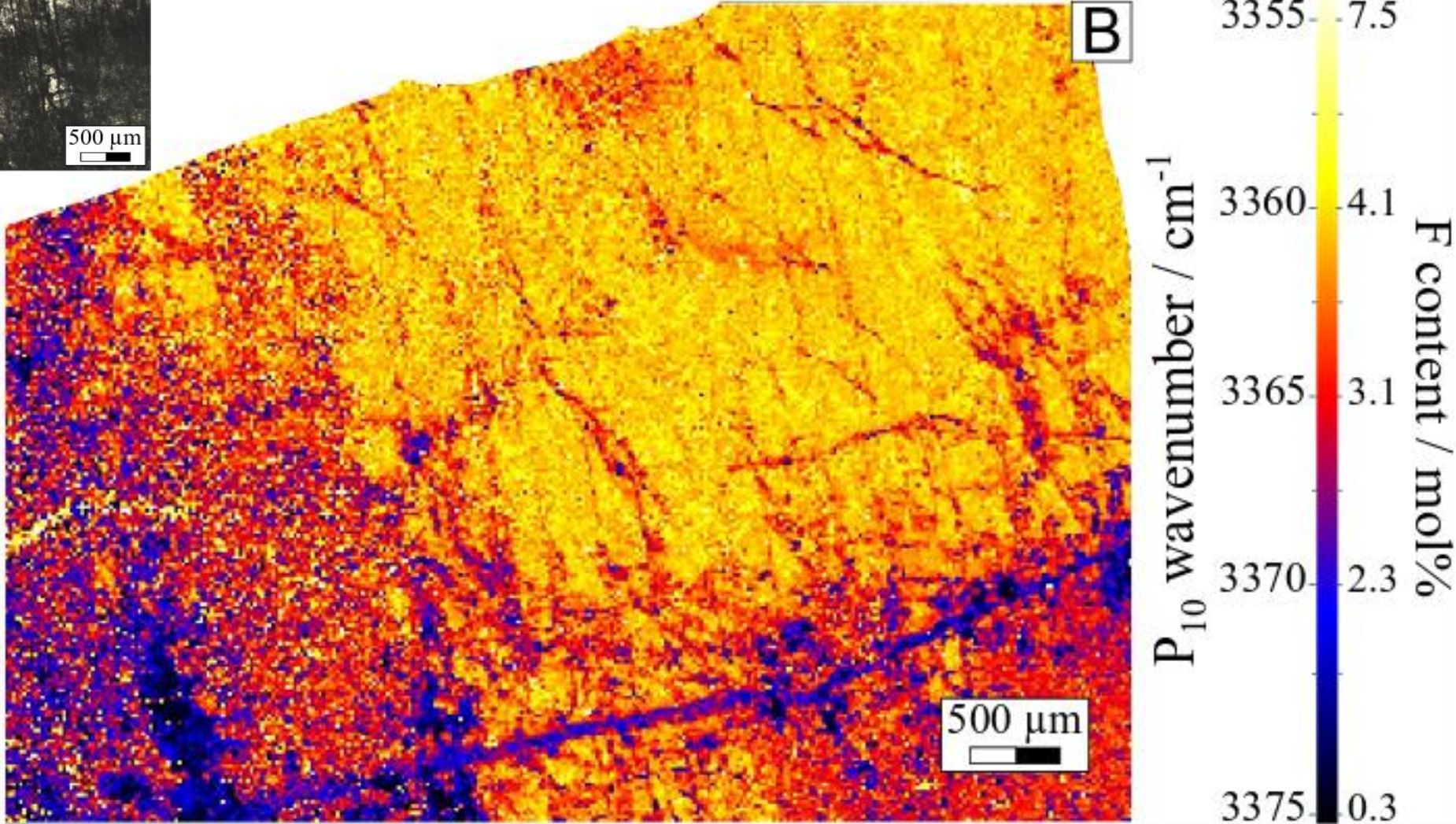
Applications

Case 1: Lithium ore sample characterization
Li phosphates
Montebrasite (LiAlPO_4OH) – amblygonite (LiAlPO_4F)

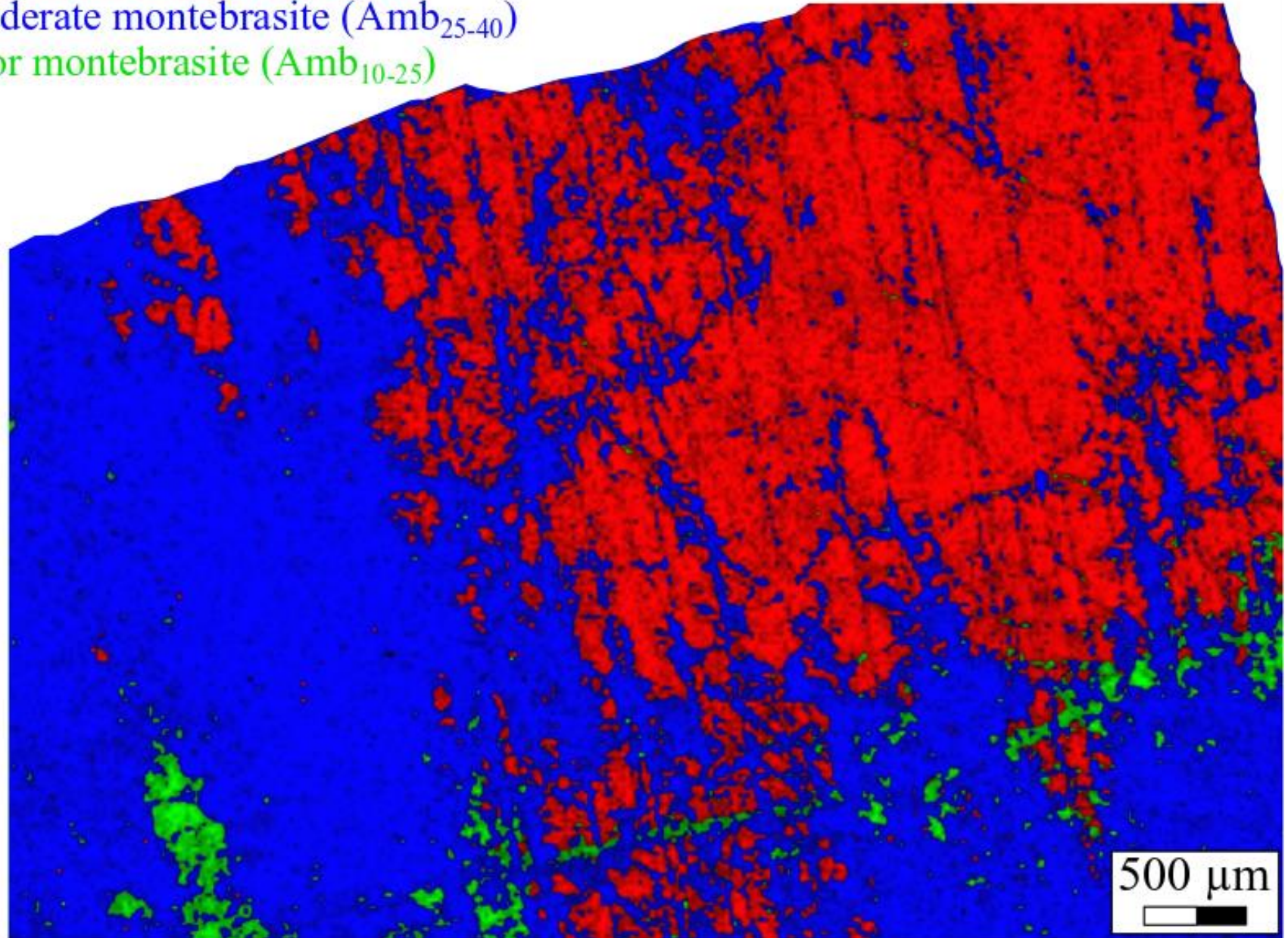




Modified from Araujo et al. (2021) *Journal of Raman Spectroscopy* 52(3)

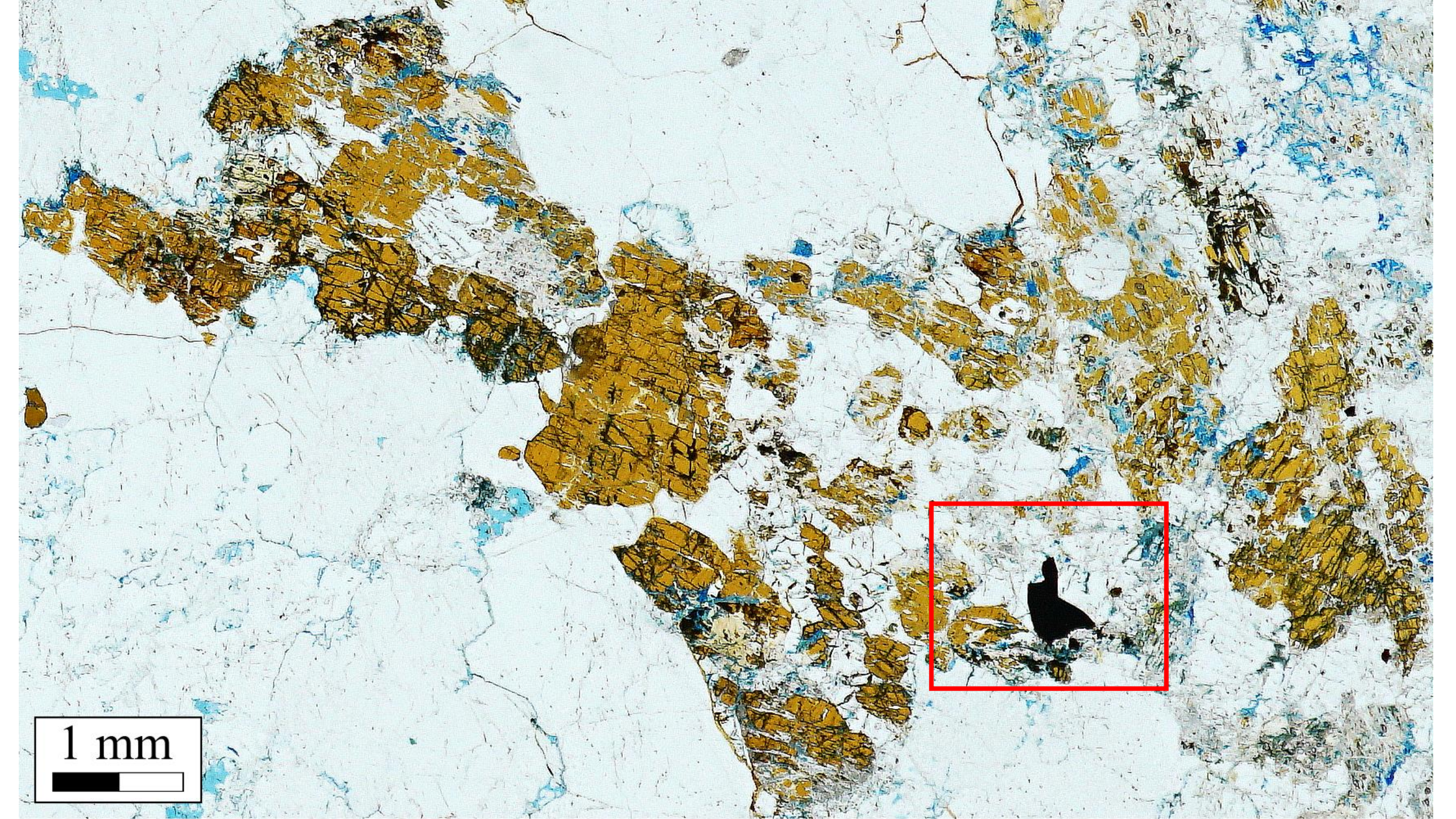


- F-rich montebrasite (Amb_{40-50})
- F-moderate montebrasite (Amb_{25-40})
- F-poor montebrasite (Amb_{10-25})

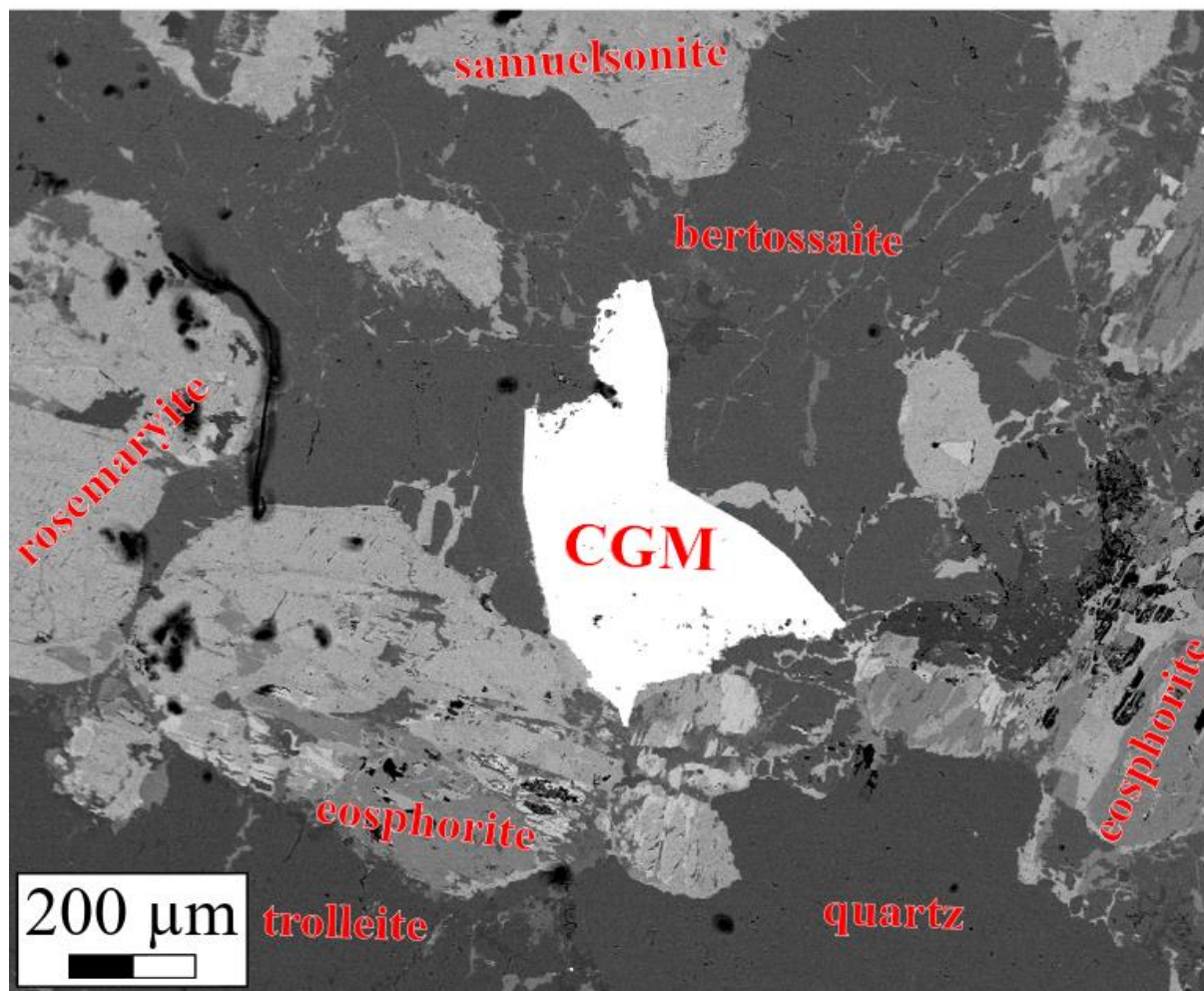


The whole sample
is composed of
lithium minerals!

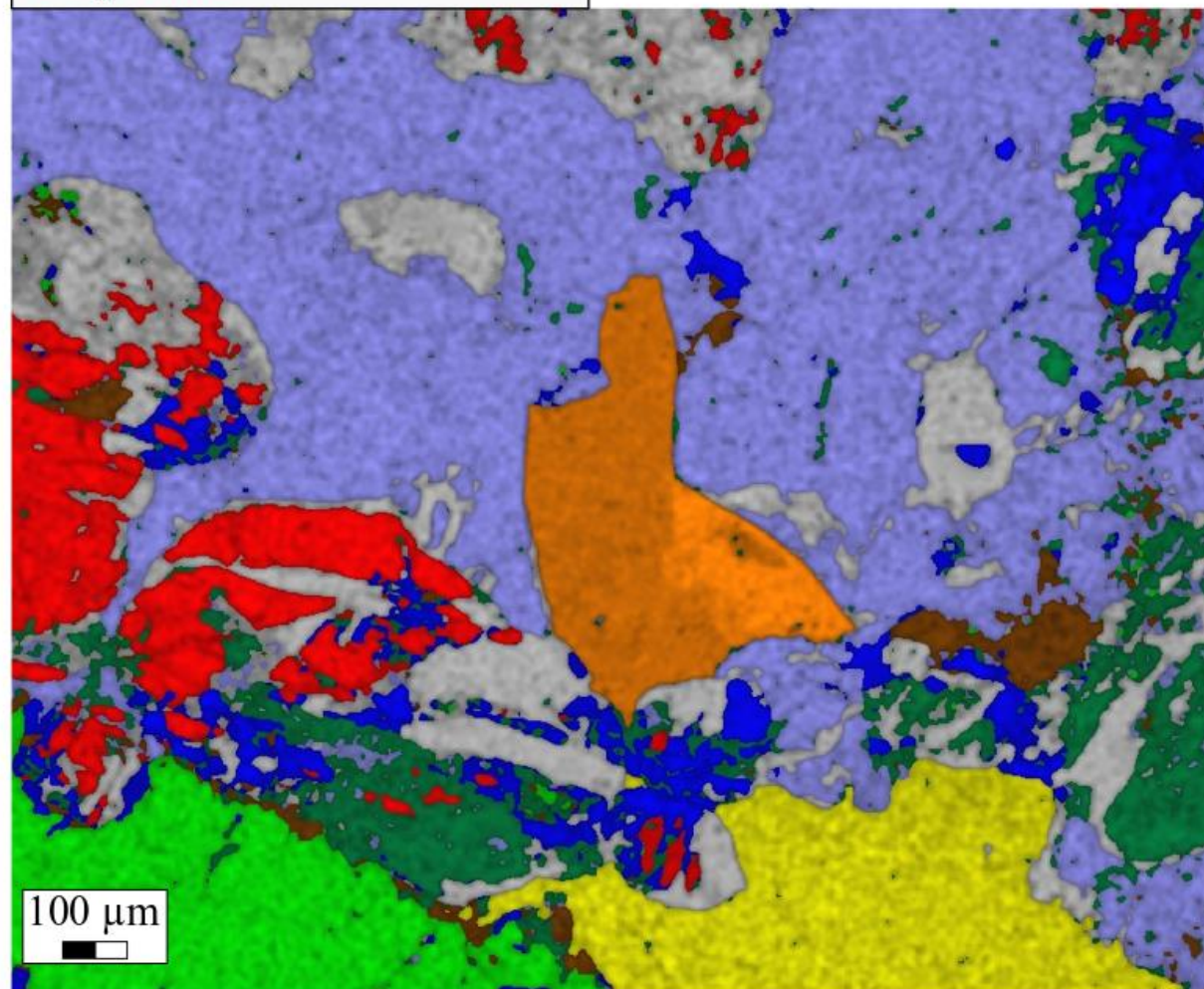
Case 2: Complex mineral assemblages

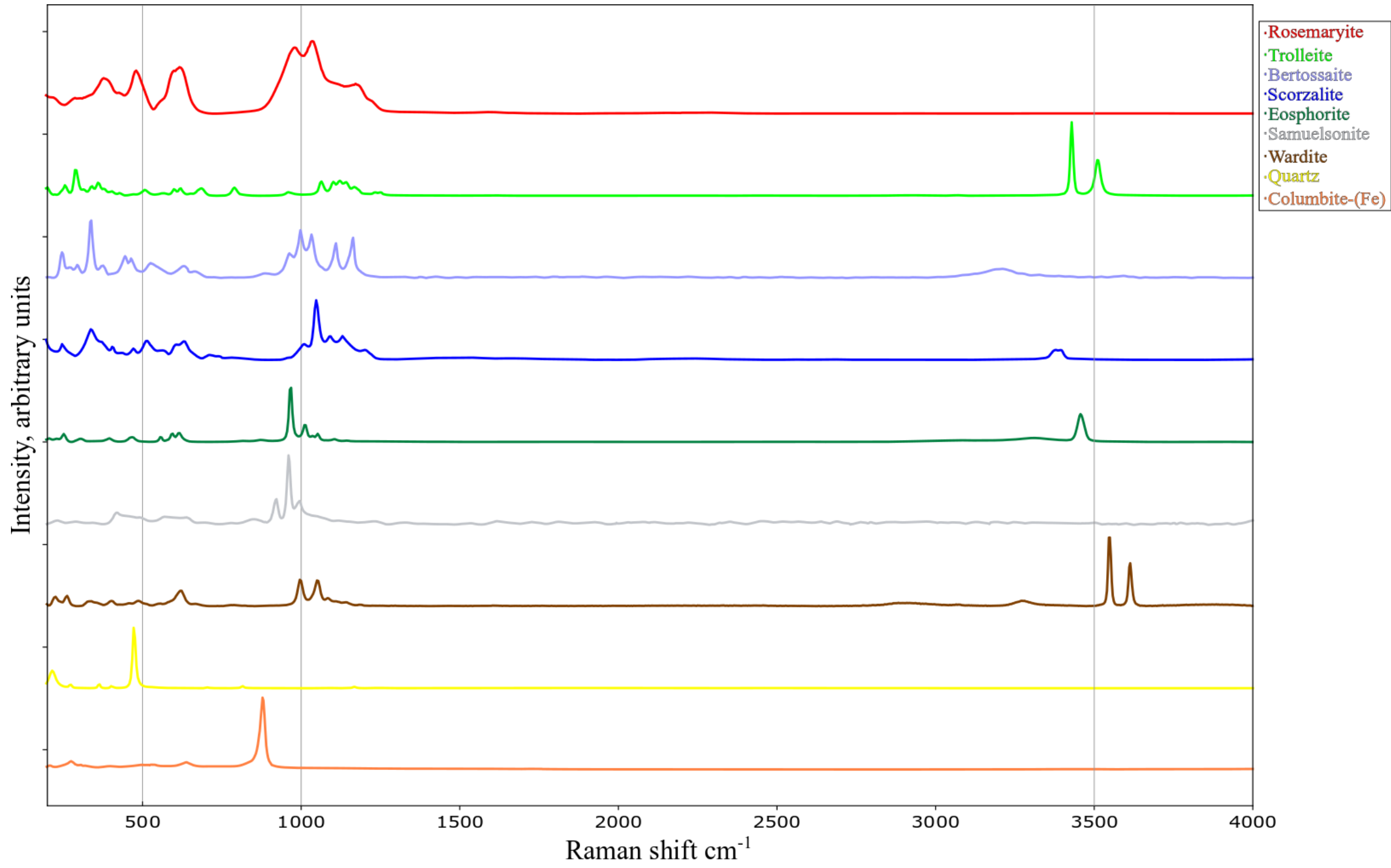


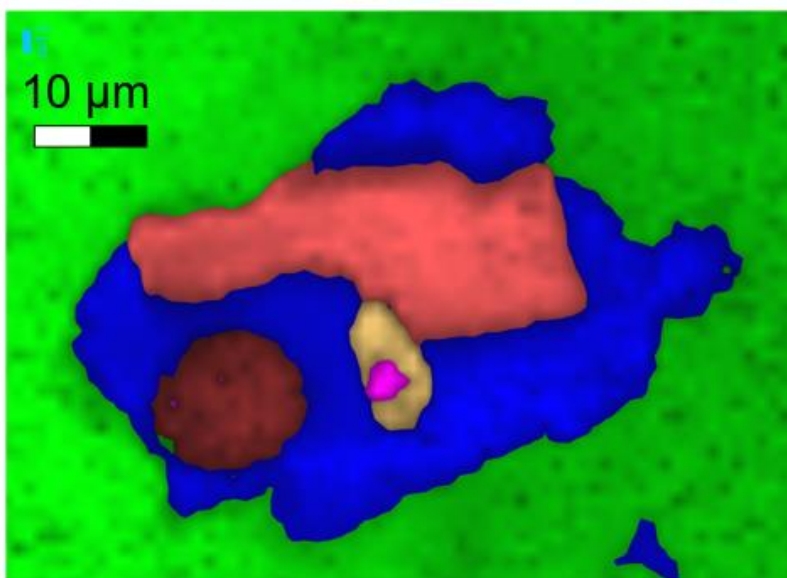
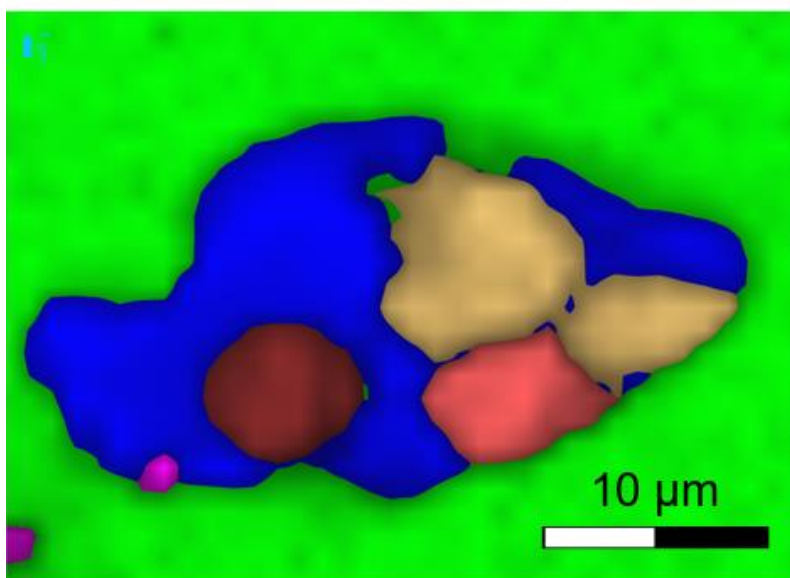
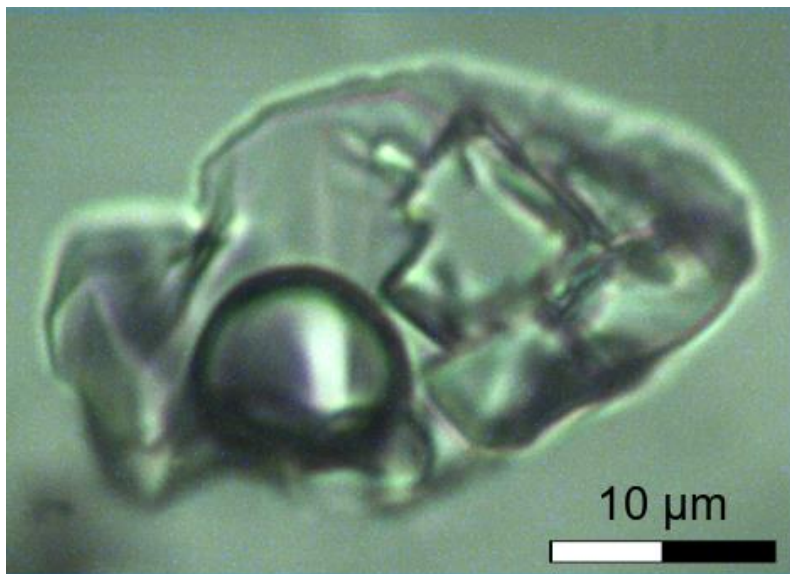
1 mm



- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ·Rosemaryite | ·Samuelsonite |
| ·Trolleite | ·Wardite |
| ·Bertossaite | ·Quartz |
| ·Scorzalite | ·Columbite-(Fe) |
| ·Eosphorite | |







- Trolleite
- Montebrasite
- Burangaite/Gatumbaite?
- Bubble (CO₂)
- Liquid (water+salt)
- Rutile

Other applications

- Solute concentrations in solutions
- Analysis of gas and fluids composition
- Stress-induced modifications
- Carbon tubes and graphene layers
- Forensic studies
- Art and heritage


Access to the lab

- Chem&Tech building (Celestijnenlaan 200F) – room 00.172
- Reservations via the “Booked” scheduler (<http://booked.sim2.be>)
- Dedicated users:
 - **Geology:** Fernando Prado Araujo
 - **MTM (and chemical engineering):** Pieter L’Hoëst
 - **Chemistry:** Jakob Bussé and Gerrit Van Haele

Type of user	Cost per half day (8-14h or 14-20h)
Internal, KU Leuven academic	€ 20
External, non-KU Leuven academic	€ 75
Non-academic or industry partner	€ 250 (€500 with operator)
Training (mandatory for new users)	€ 850 (one-time fee – full day)

Conclusions

- Raman spectroscopy is a **fast, reliable, and easy** material fingerprinting technique
- Raman images can be used to map **spatial variations** within complex materials
- Raman microscopy provides **versatile and high-resolution** analyses, complementary to more conventional techniques



Thank you!!
Comments and questions:
fernando.pradoaraujo@kuleuven.be

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Dr. F. Hatert; Dr. S. Dewaele; and Dr. F. Mees for providing the samples of this study