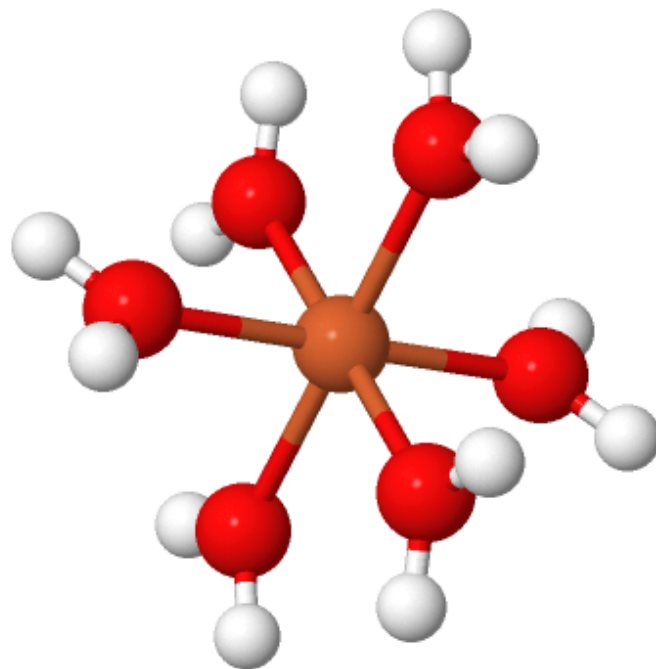
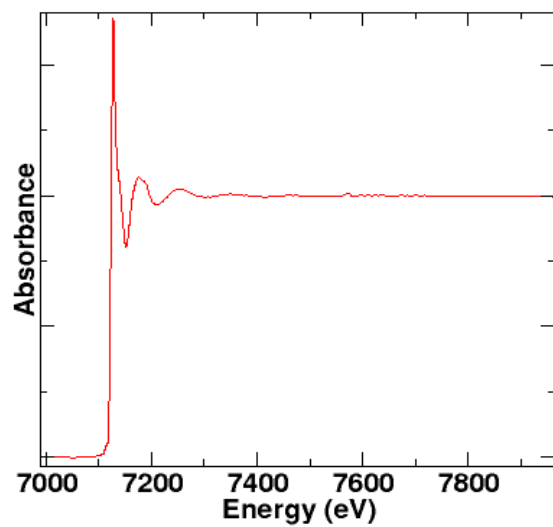
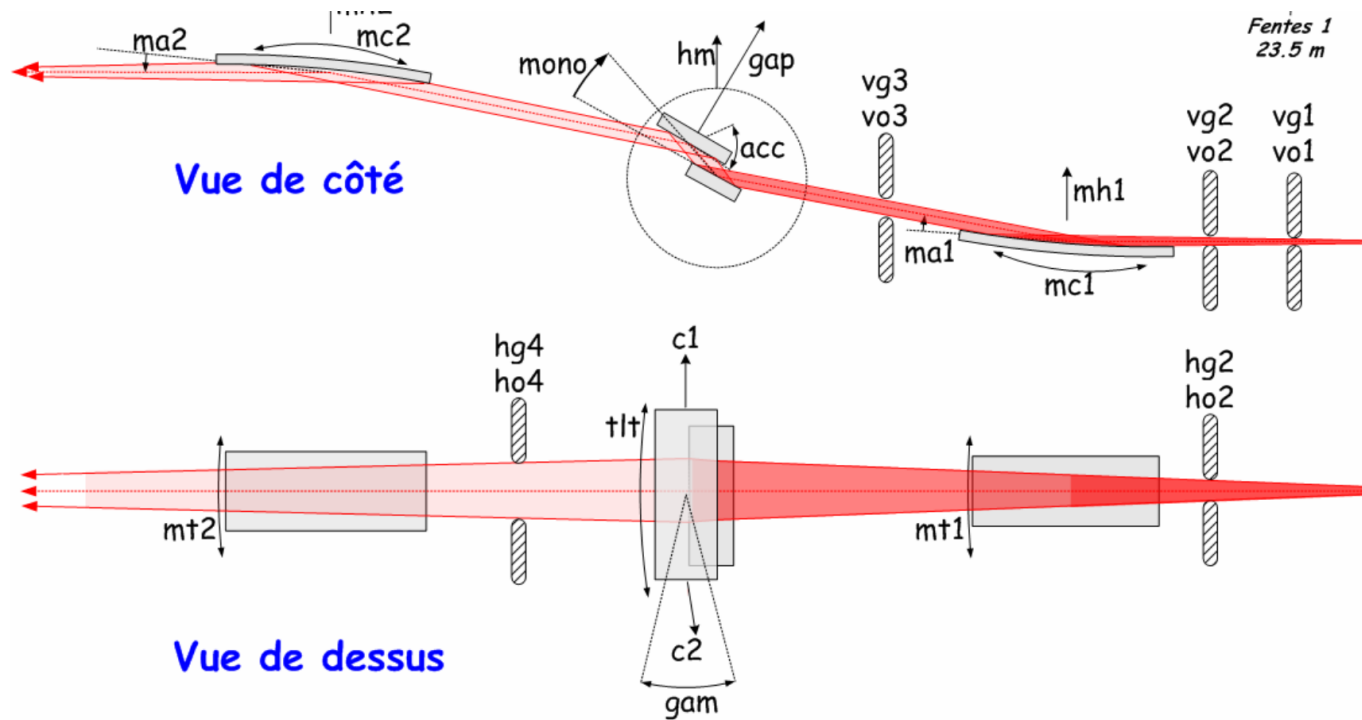


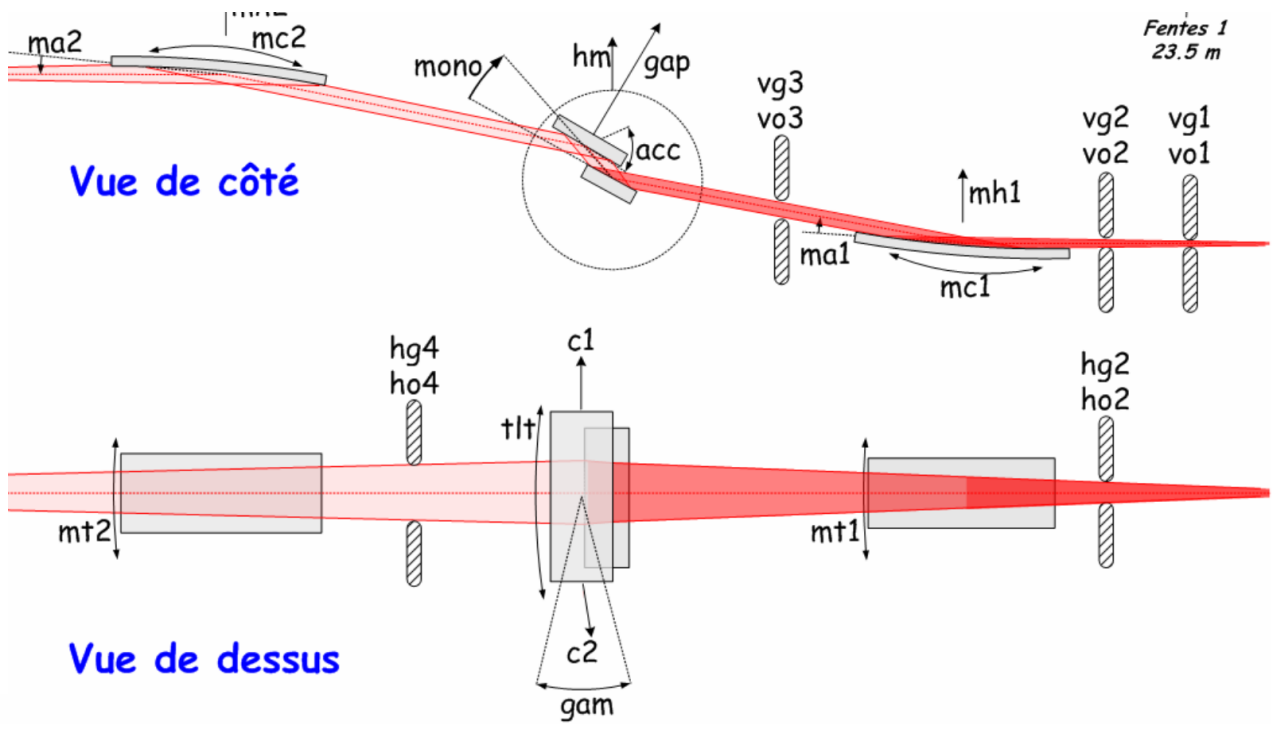
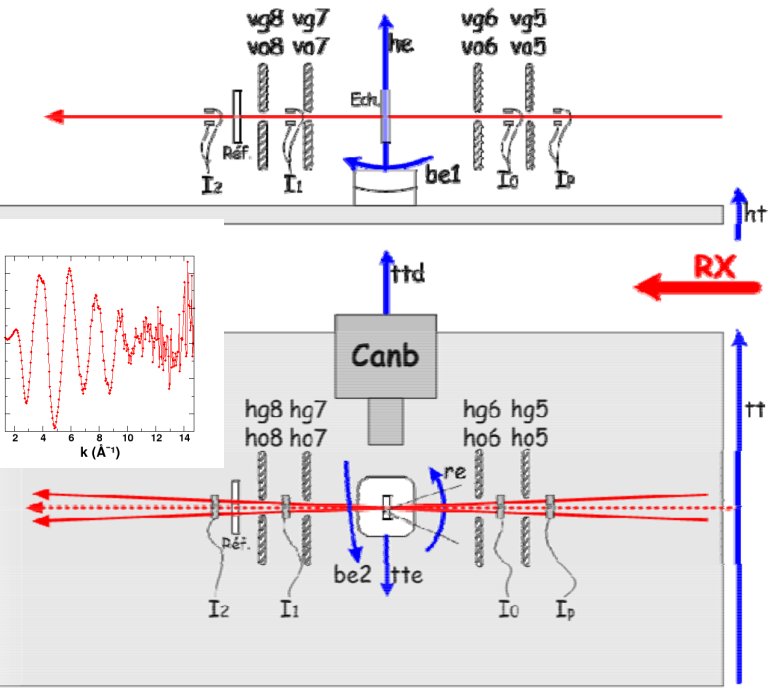
INTRODUCTION

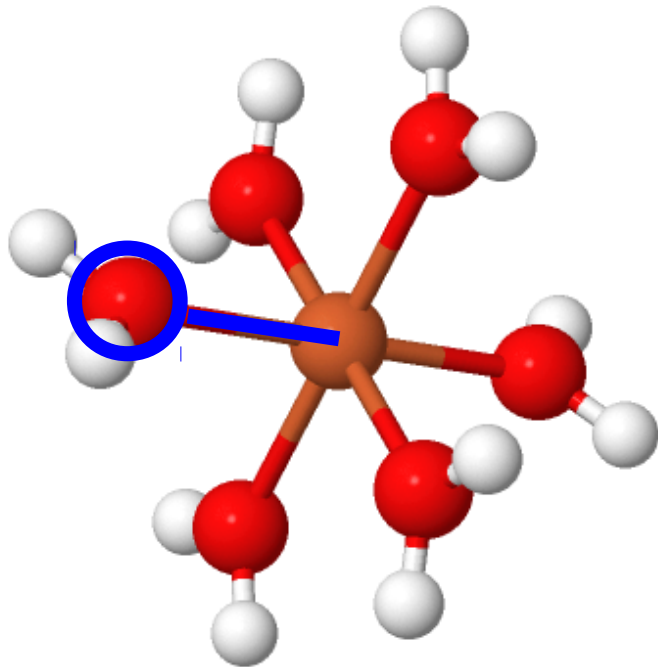
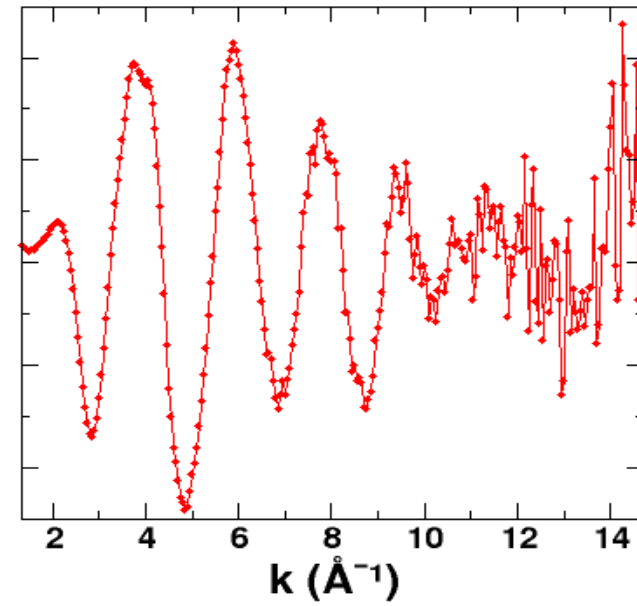
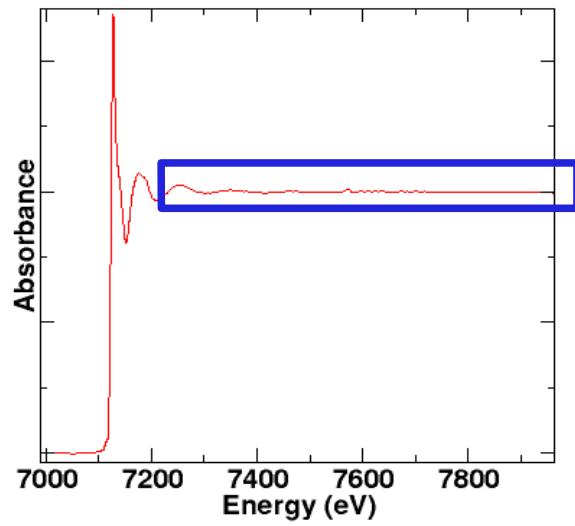
Votre objectif :



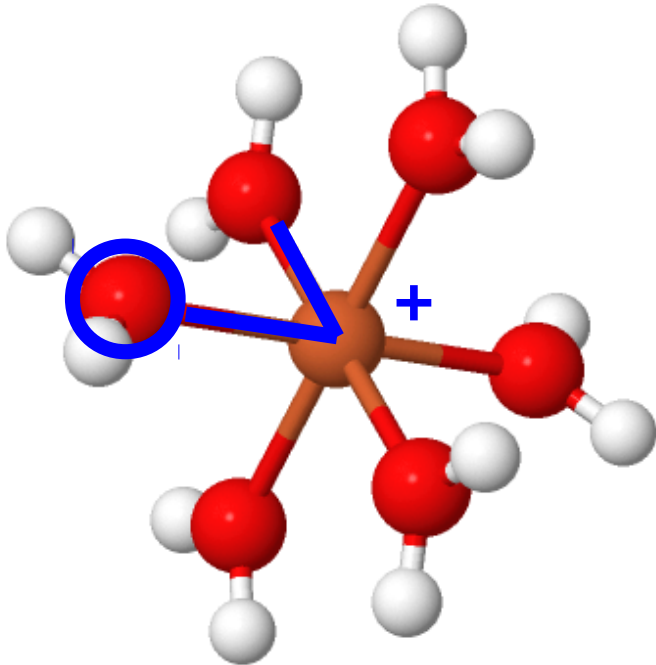
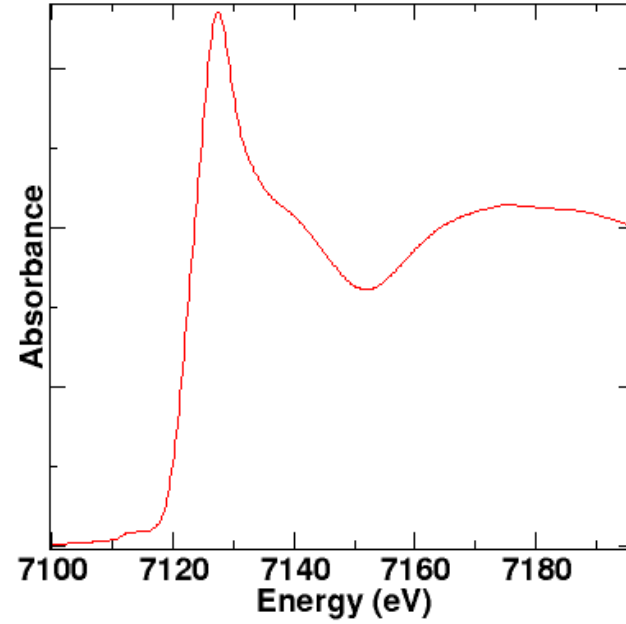
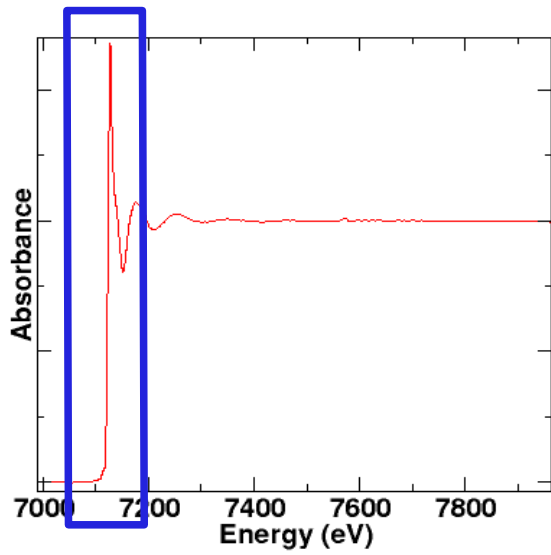
Vos outils :







> EXAFS : structure radiale



> XANES :
structure 3D et électronique

Avantages :

- > sonde locale
- > sonde sélective
- > énergie des RX
- > complémentaire d'autres techniques
- > longueur d'absorption

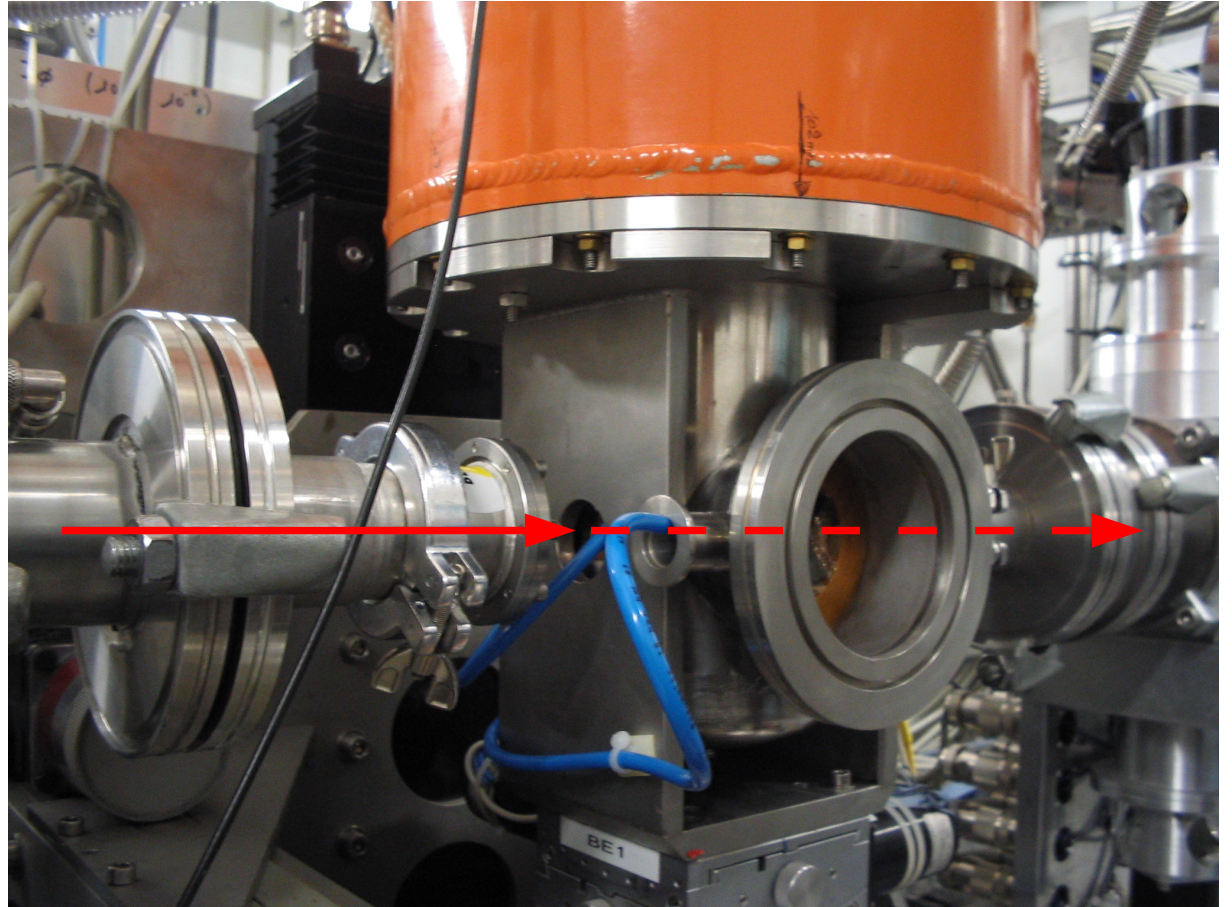
Inconvénients :

- > sonde locale
- > sonde sélective
- > énergie des RX
- > complémentaire d'autres techniques
- > longueur d'absorption

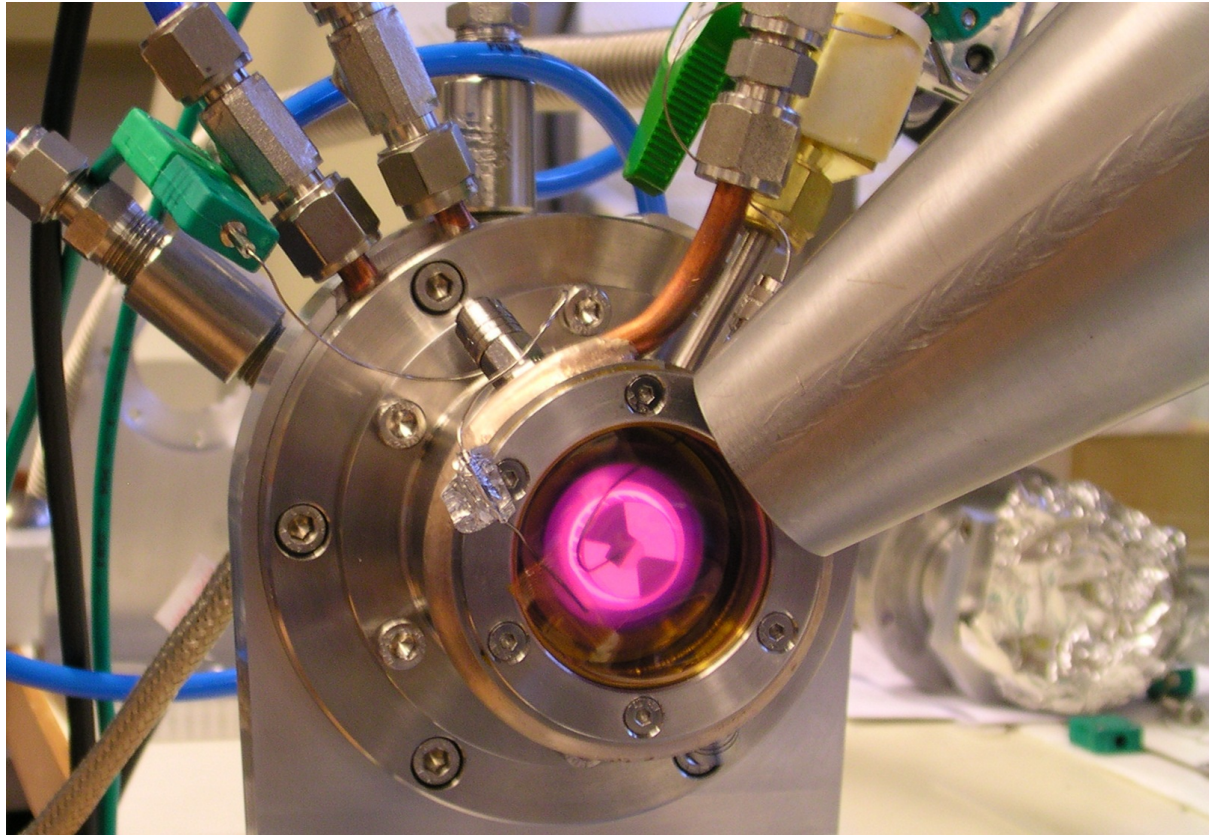
Environnement échantillons : ambiante

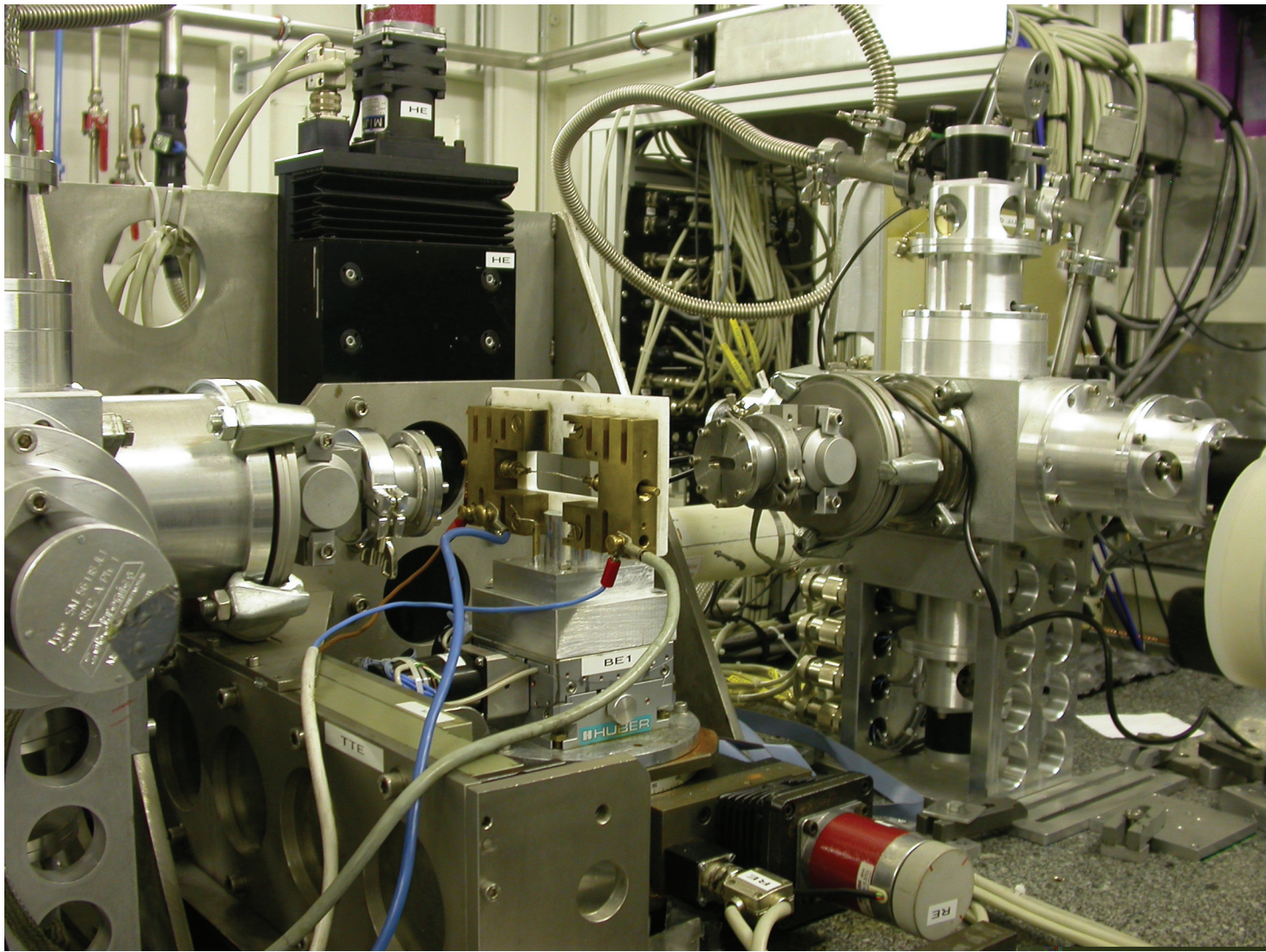


Environnement échantillons : cryostat

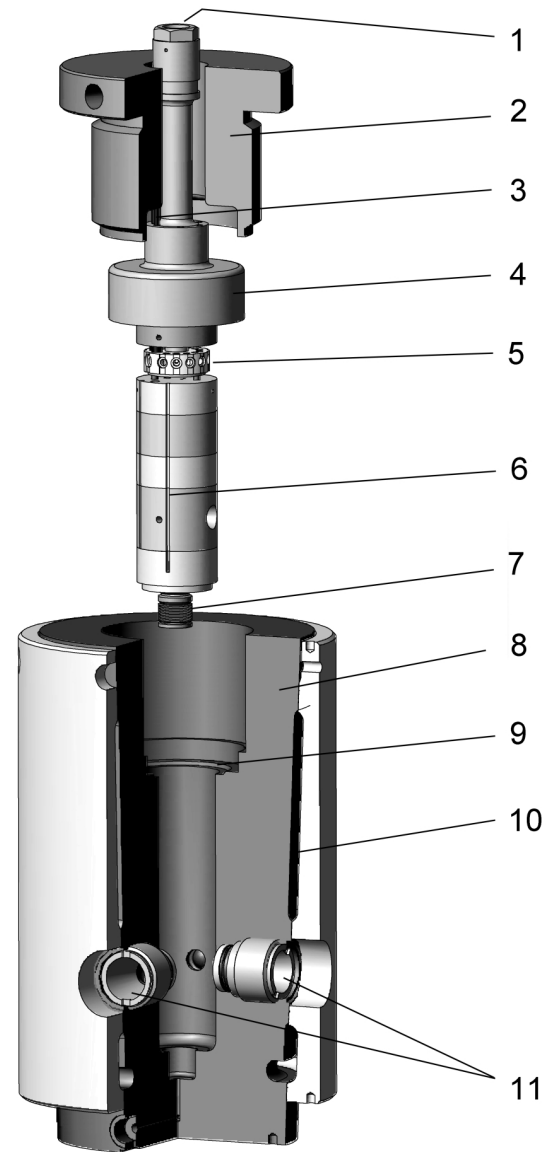


Environnement échantillons : cellules in situ

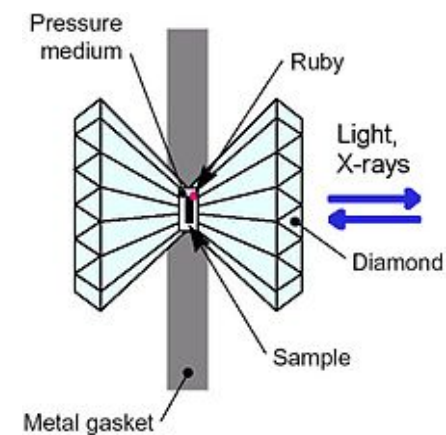
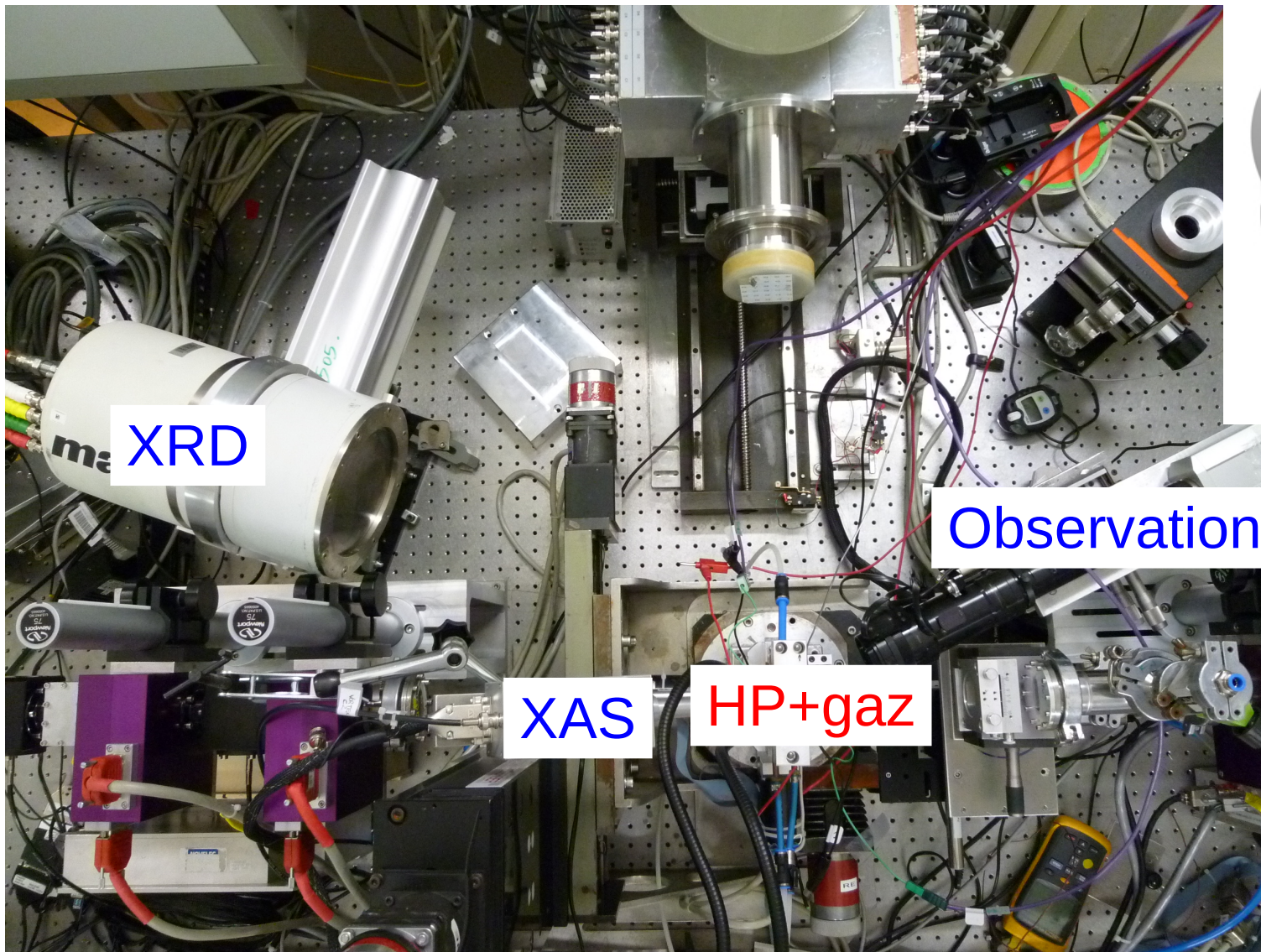




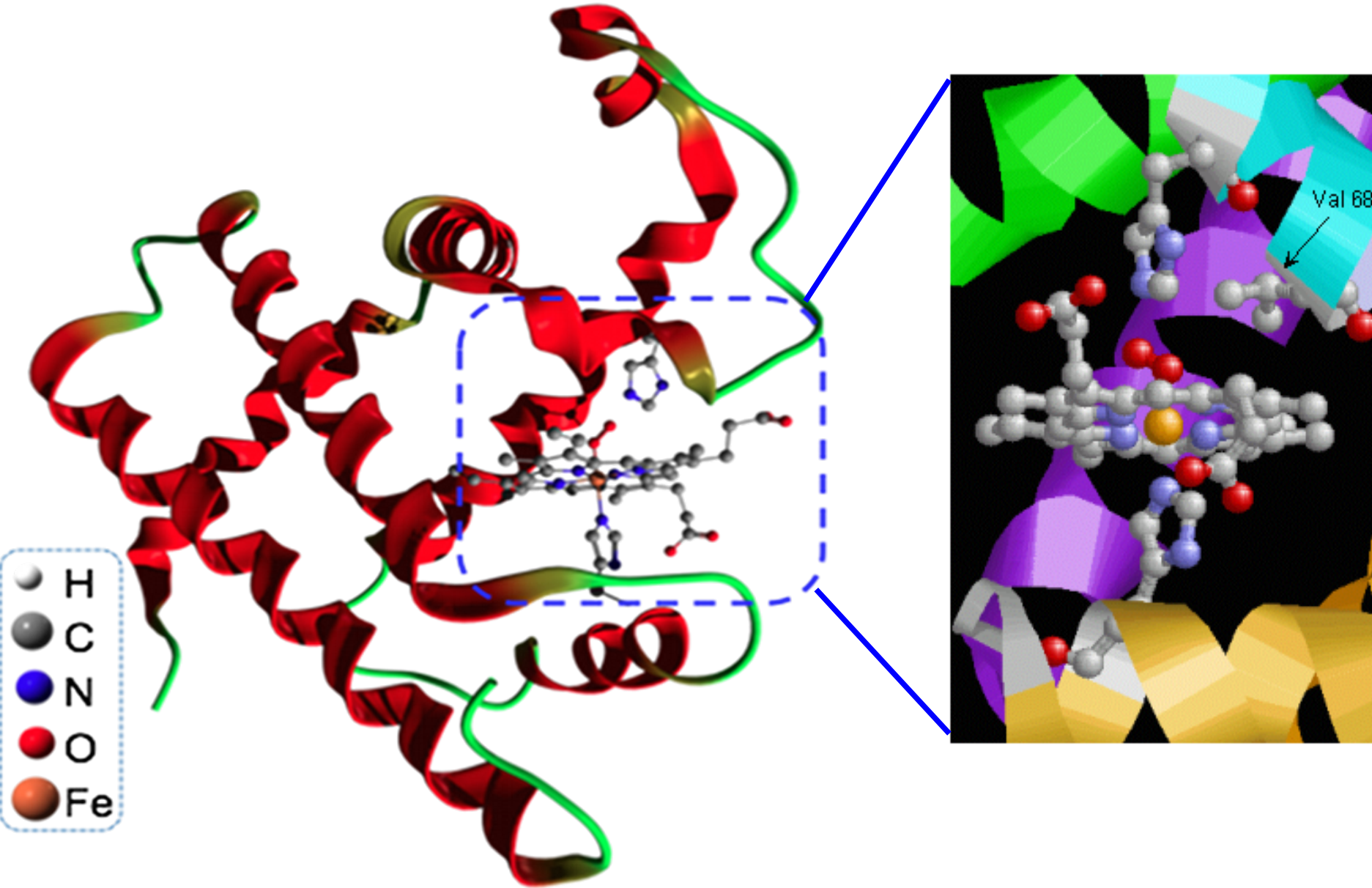
Environnement échantillons : cellules in situ



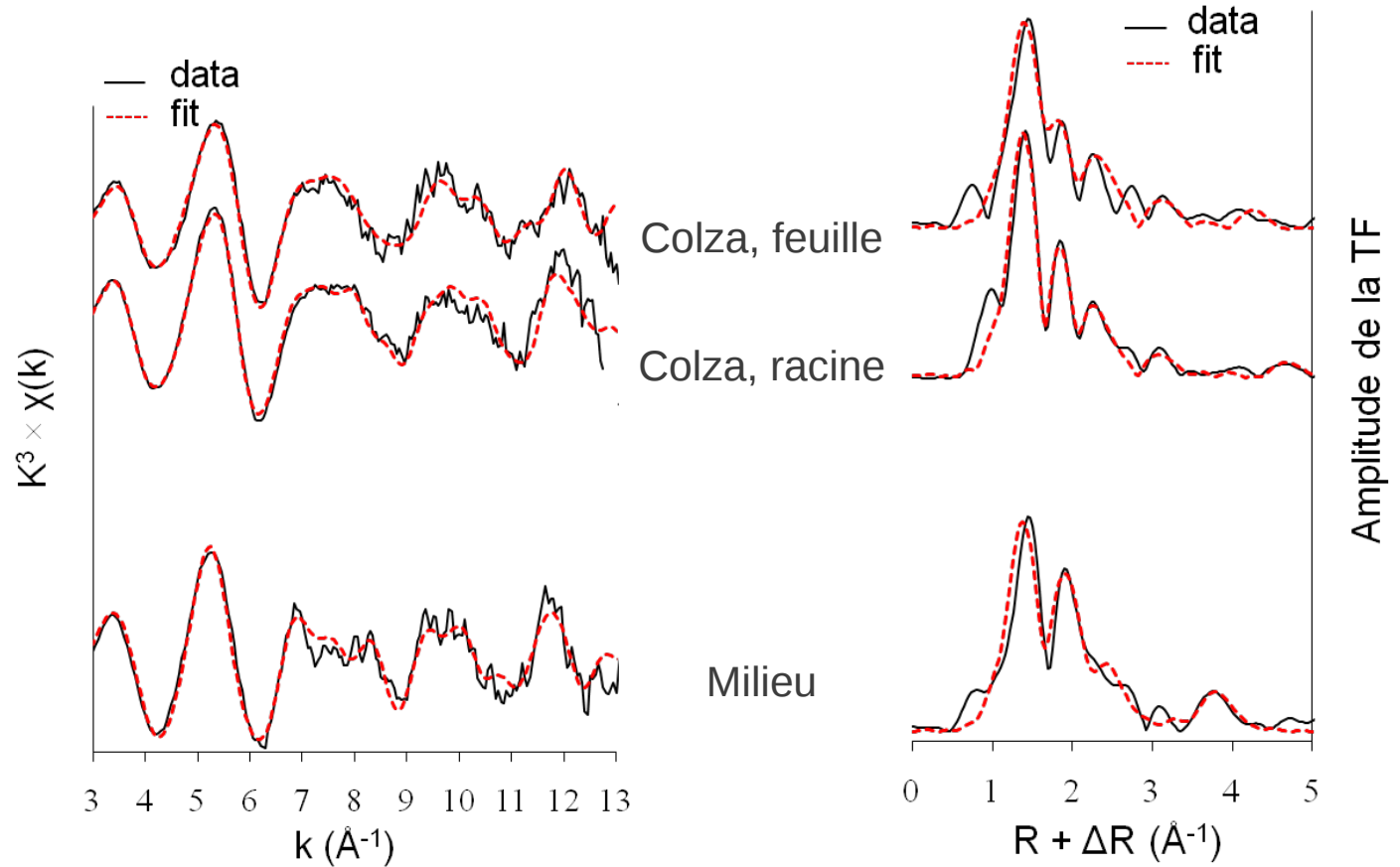
Environnement échantillons : cellules in situ



Exemple : biologie



Exemple : environnement

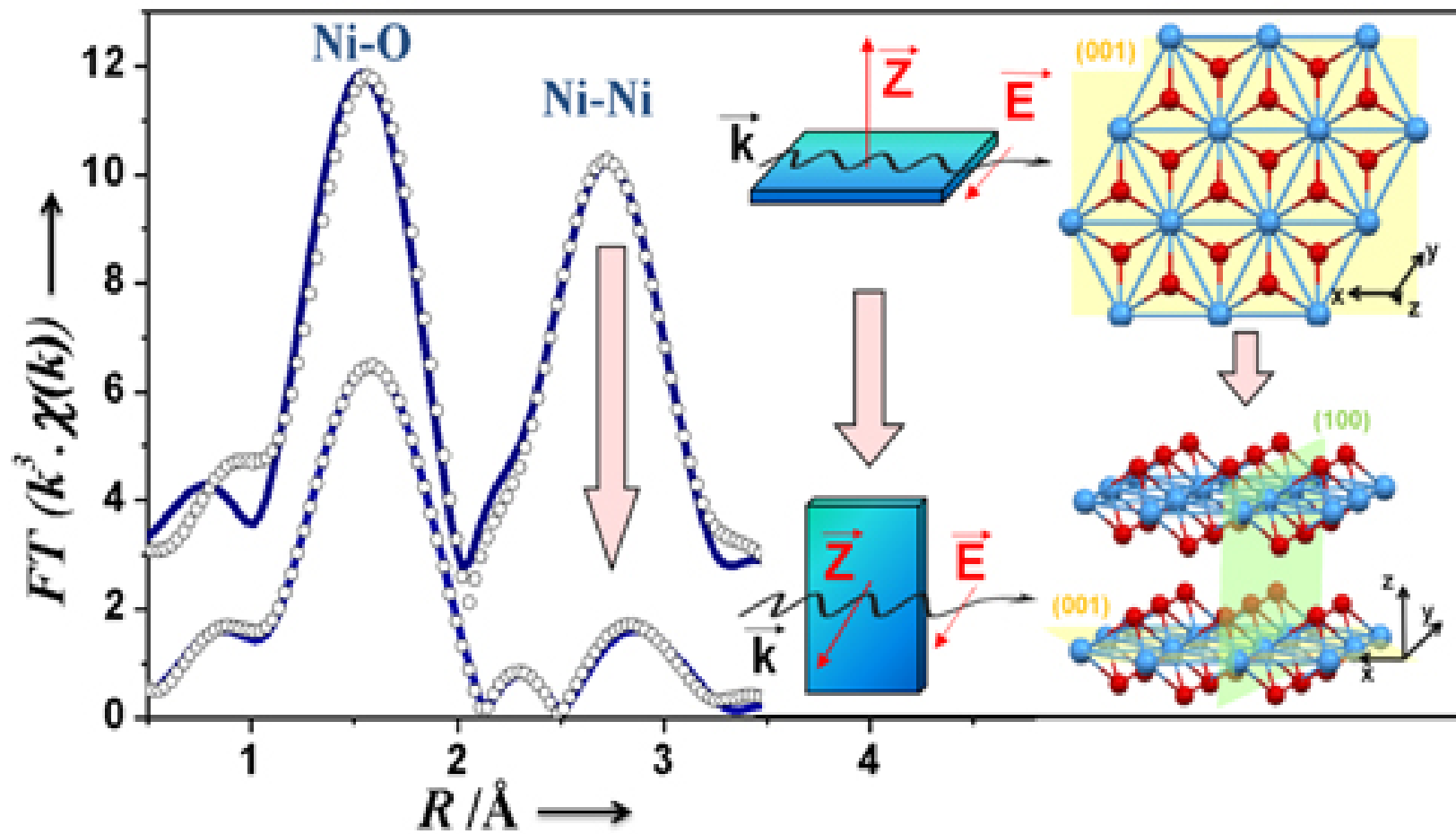


Fit :	milieu	90% U-CX + 10% UO_2^{2+}
	racines	55% U-CX + 27% U-phosphate + 18% UO_2^{2+}
	feuilles	40% U-CX + 33% U-phosphate + 27% UO_2^{2+}

Combinaisons linéaires

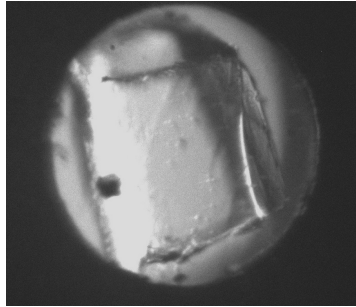
Carrière et al., CEA Saclay.

Exemple : physique

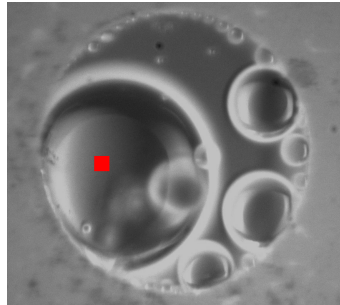


Exemple : sciences de la terre

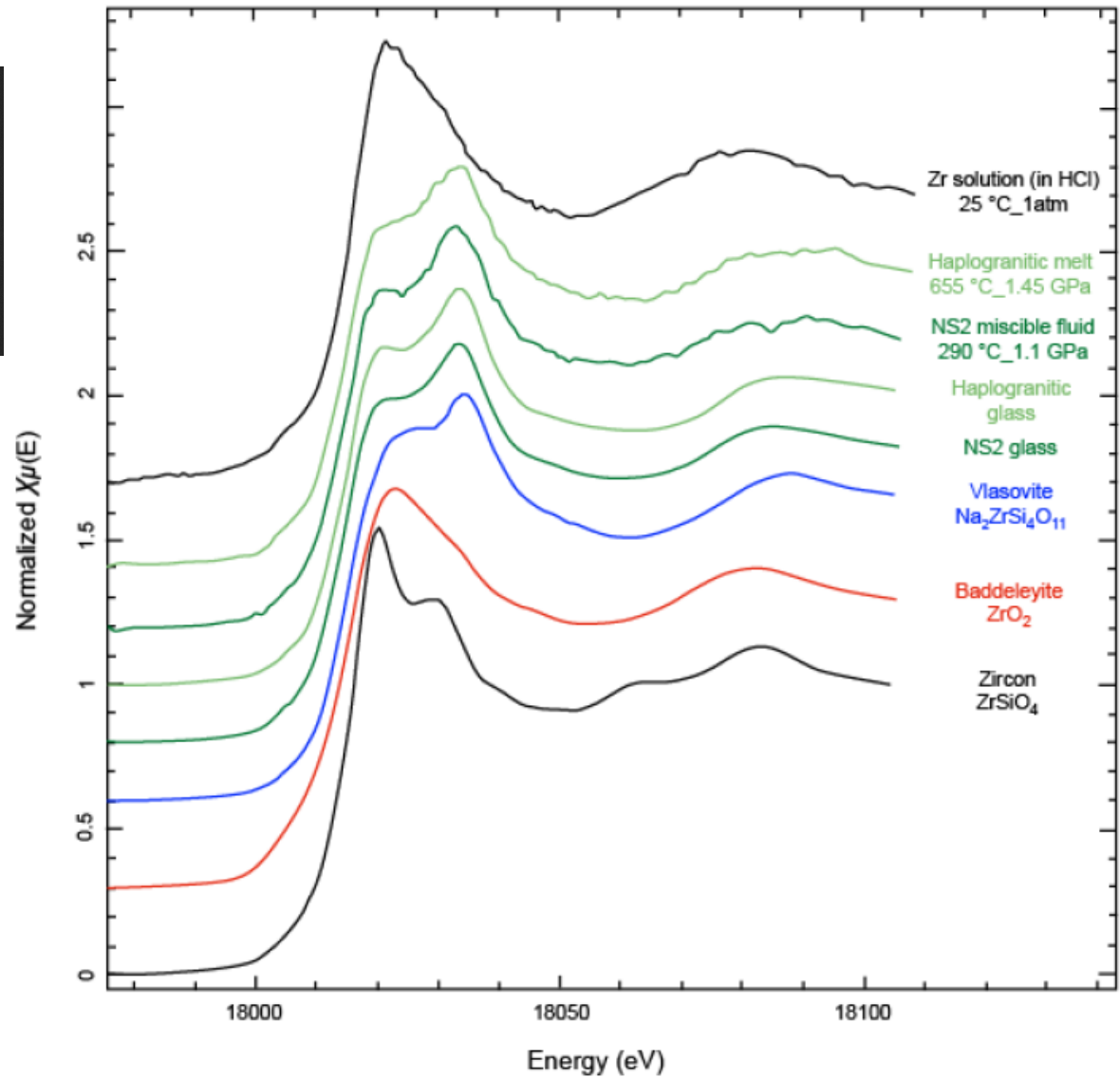
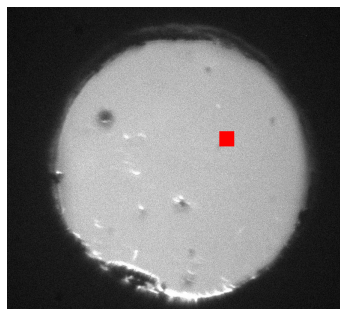
25 °C – 1 atm



810 °C – 0.9 GPa



845 °C – 1.1 GPa



Exemple : catalyse

