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Study of intracrystalline residual strain in samples from Mongolia

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Diffraction techniques are widely used in the study of physical properties of earthquakes and earth structures, rocks and mineral minerals. Rocks accumulating earthquake energy should be described by models incorporating an inhomogeneous strain state and anisotropy at high temperatures and pressures. In analyzing the nucleation process of rock fracture during laboratory tests, at least two scale levels of the active stress-strain can be identified. These are a macroscopic stress-strain state, which is the average over the volume of the heterogeneous polycrystalline material, and a local state describing stresses and strains of the crystallites, as well as their interaction and stress concentrators[1]. The bulk of the components of the subsoil are composed of quartz and quartz-containing rocks. Due to the various impacts of the underground, the use of residual strain analysis of the strain-stress analysis and sequence of studies is widely used in the analysis of x-ray and neutron diffraction. The crystalline structural changes, microstructure and textural studies of the rocks of active seismic regions are critical to determining the effects of deep pressure on the earth and the determination of some of the seismic parameters.Residual strain investigation is important for the understanding of information of the origin and distribution when they occur in tectonic zones.

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