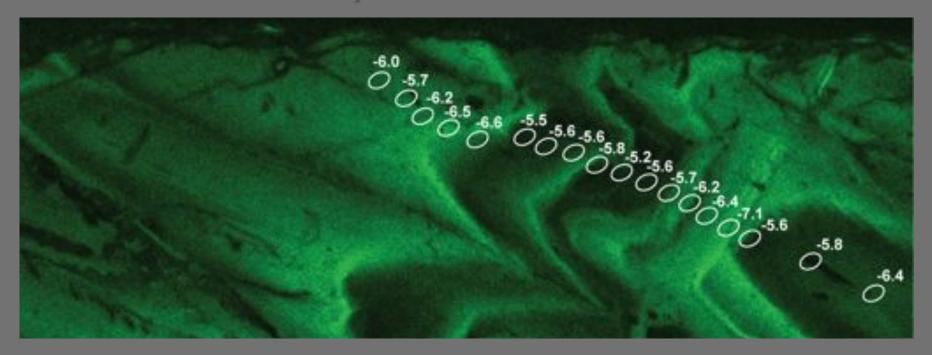
SpeleoSIMS

Developments and challenges in ion microprobe studies of speleothems at WiscSIMS





Ian J. Orland

NSF Postdoctoral Research Fellow University of Minnesota — Twin Cities University of Wisconsin — Madison



SpeleoSIMS

Developments and challenges in ion microprobe studies of speleothems at WiscSIMS

John W. Valley
Noriko T. Kita
Taka Ushikubo
Reinhard Kozdon

Kouki Kitajima Ben Linzmeier Mike Spicuzza Brian Hess

Mira Bar-Matthews Alan Matthews Avner Ayalon Yuval Burstyn

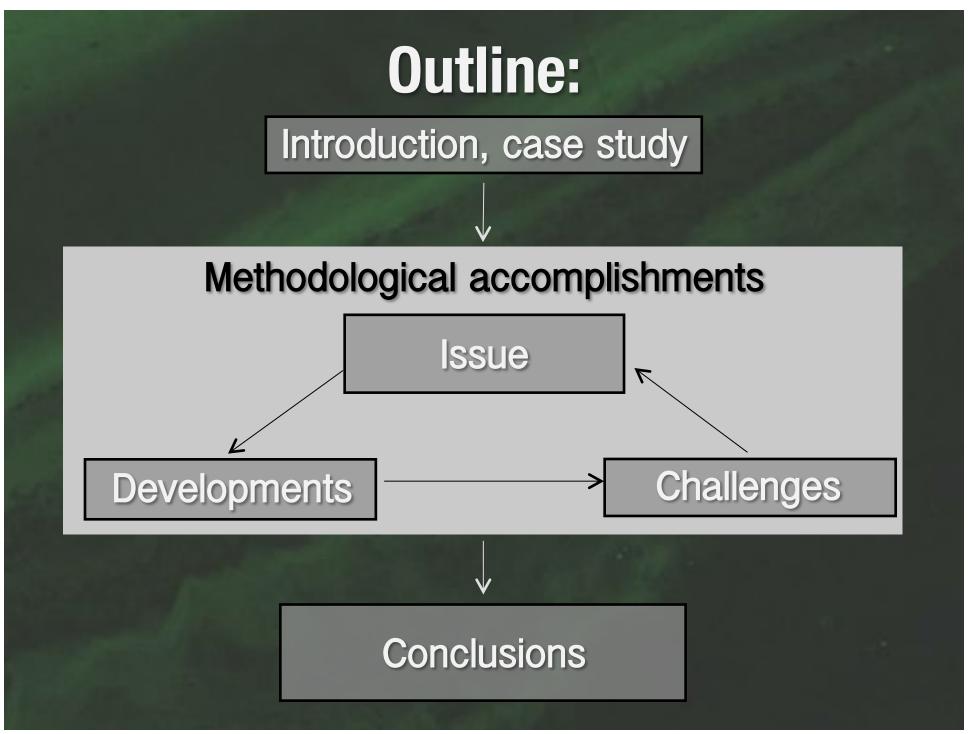
NSF, DOE, The Comer Foundation, Sigma Xi, BP, UW-Madison, and the Geological Survey of Israel



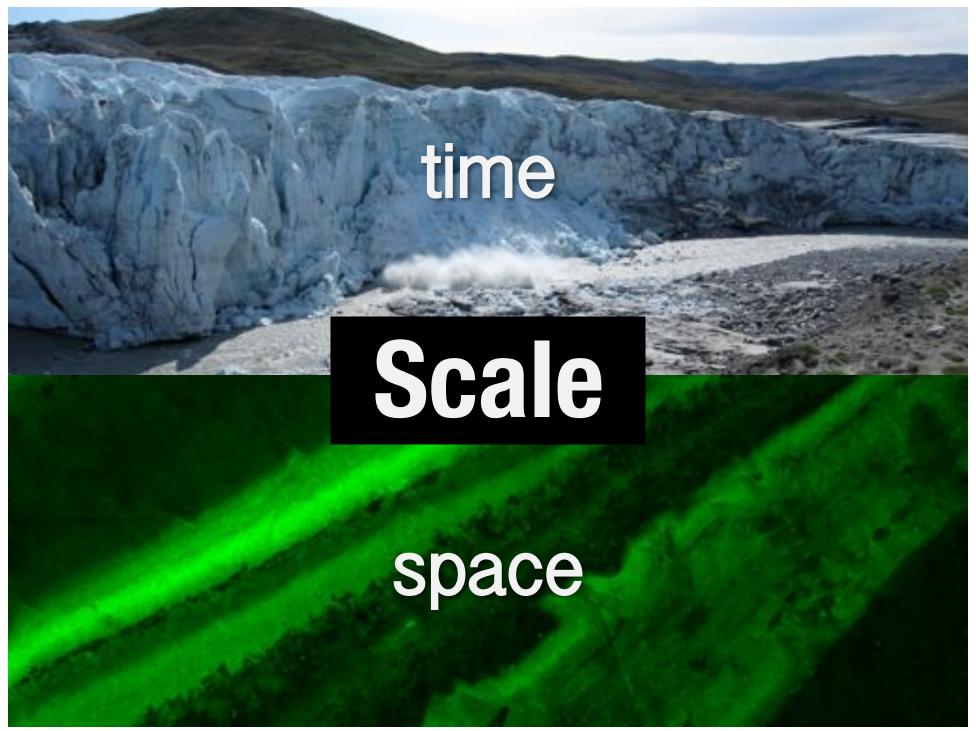
Ian J. Orland

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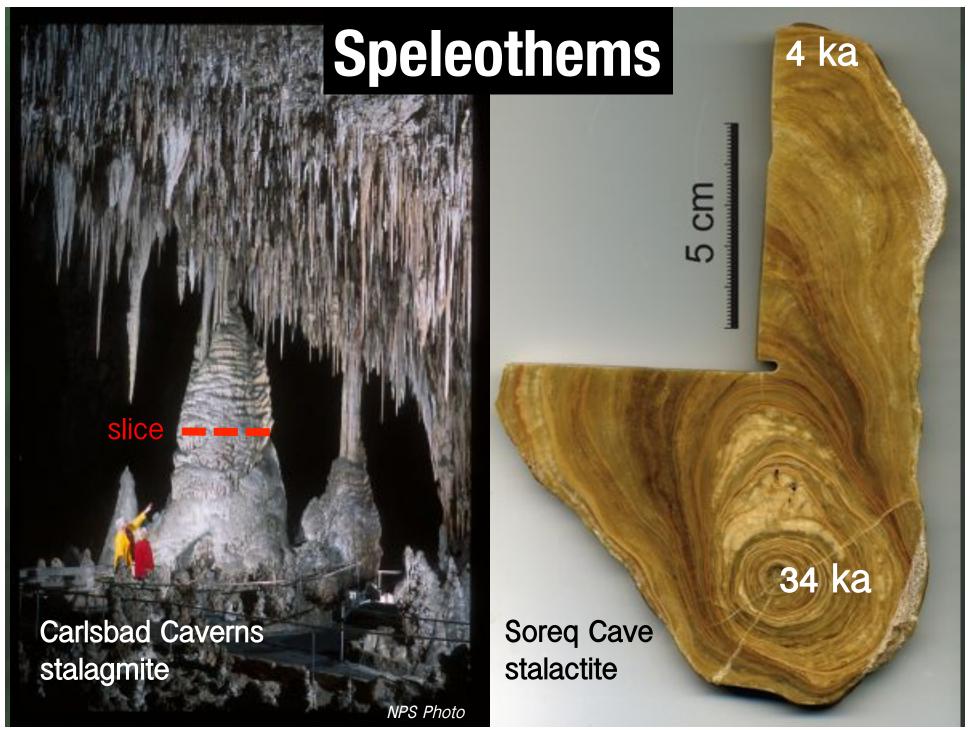
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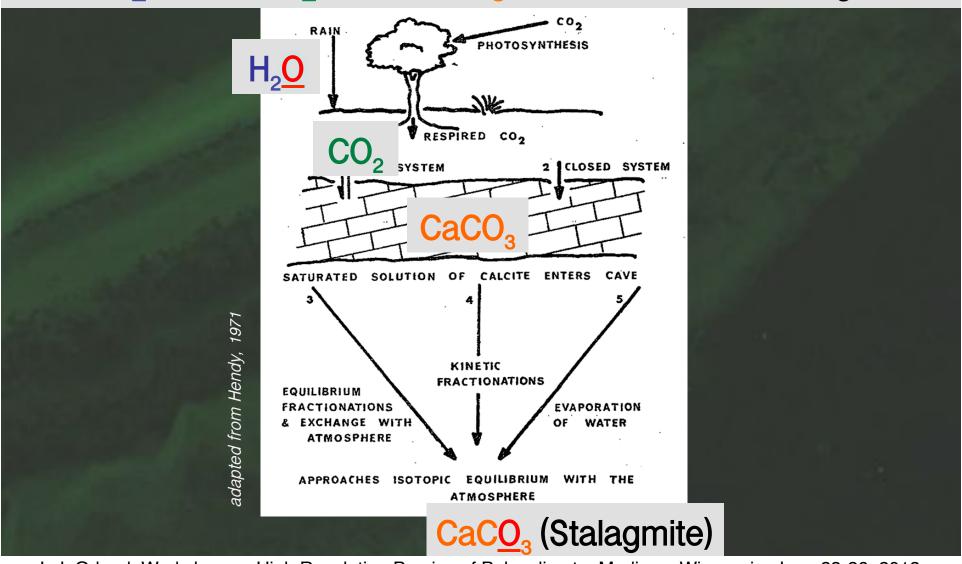


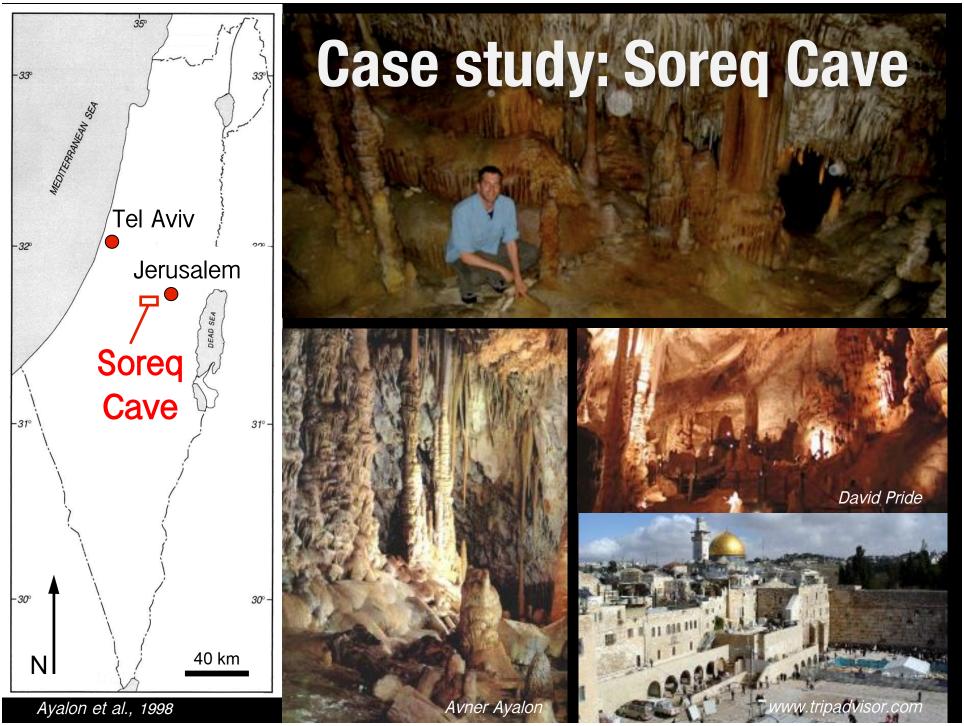
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Speleothem formation

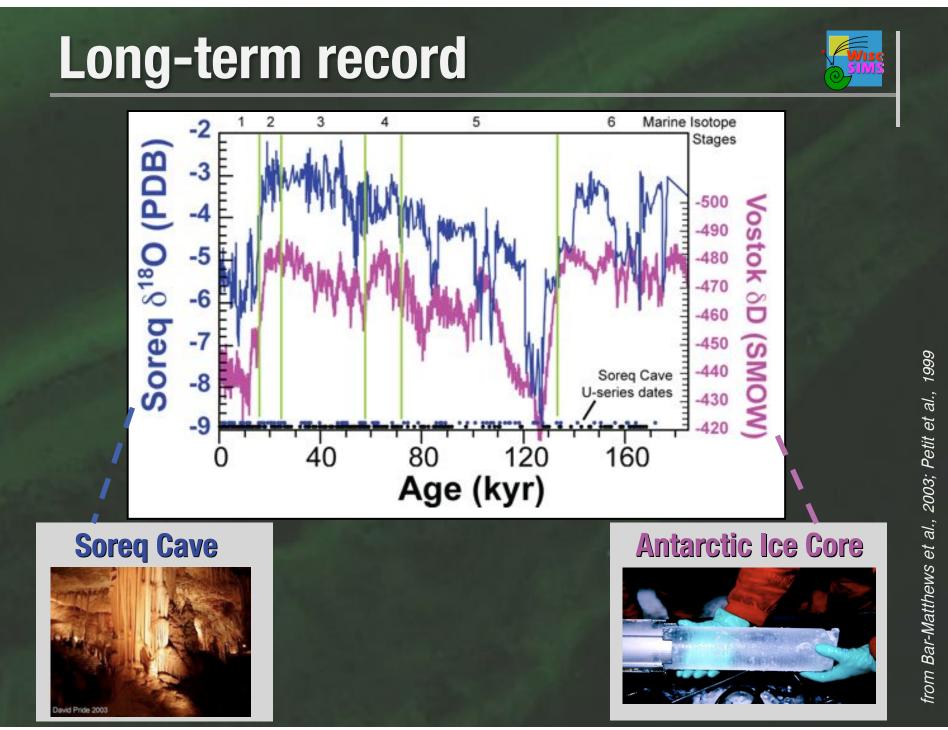


$$H_2O + CO_2 + CaCO_3 = Ca^{2+} + 2HCO_3$$

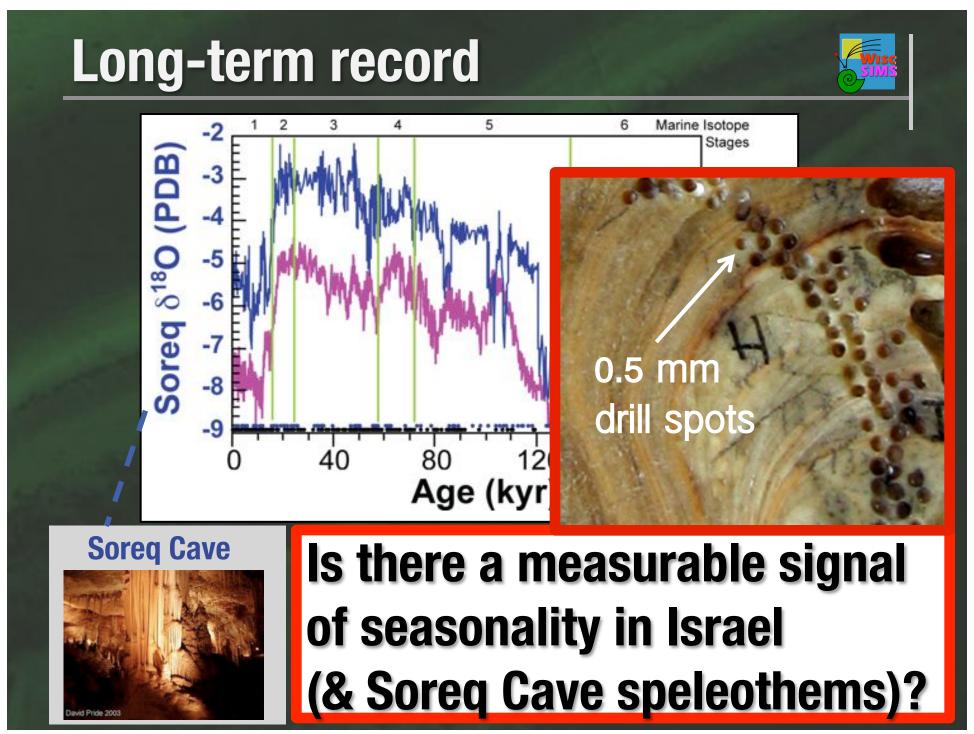




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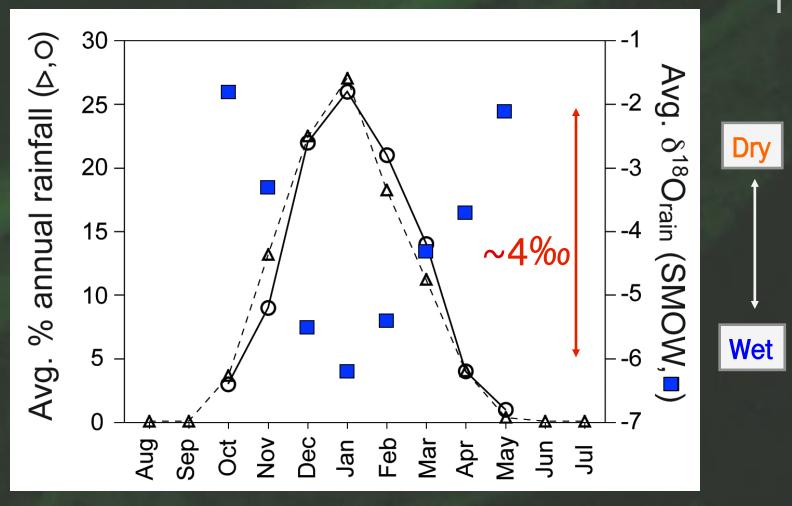
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Modern observations: rainfall

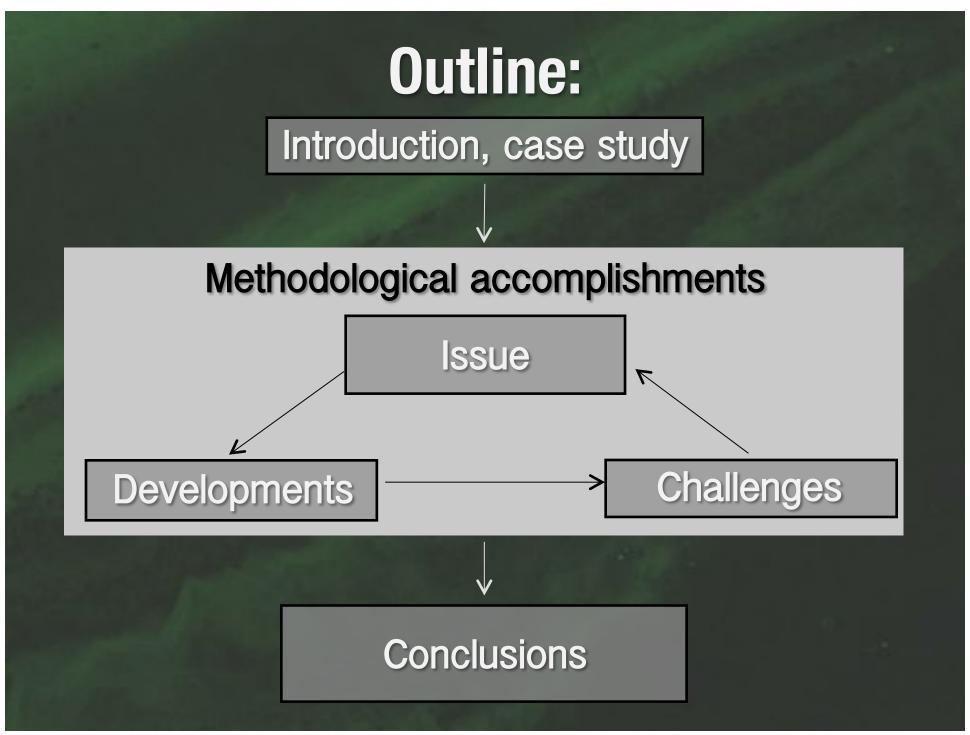




Orland et al., 2009

Modern observations: dripwater Slow dripwaters Avg. fast dripwater Avg. annual rainfall Wet 1996 1995 1994 1993 1992 1991 Year Orland et al., 2009; Avner Ayalon

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Outline:

Introduction associatedy

Issues:

Dev

- WiscSIMS capabilities
- Imaging of fluorescent banding
- Sample preparation, registration
- Standardization, analytical output
- Comparison to conventional $\delta^{18}O$
- Trace element analyses

Conclusions

es

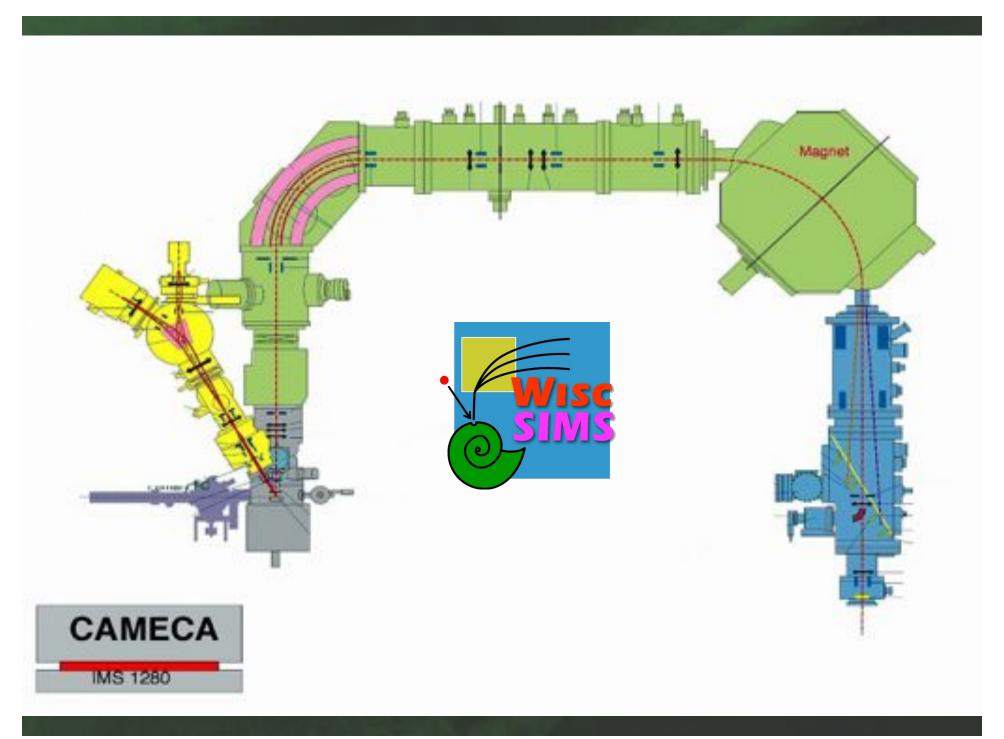
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Method development

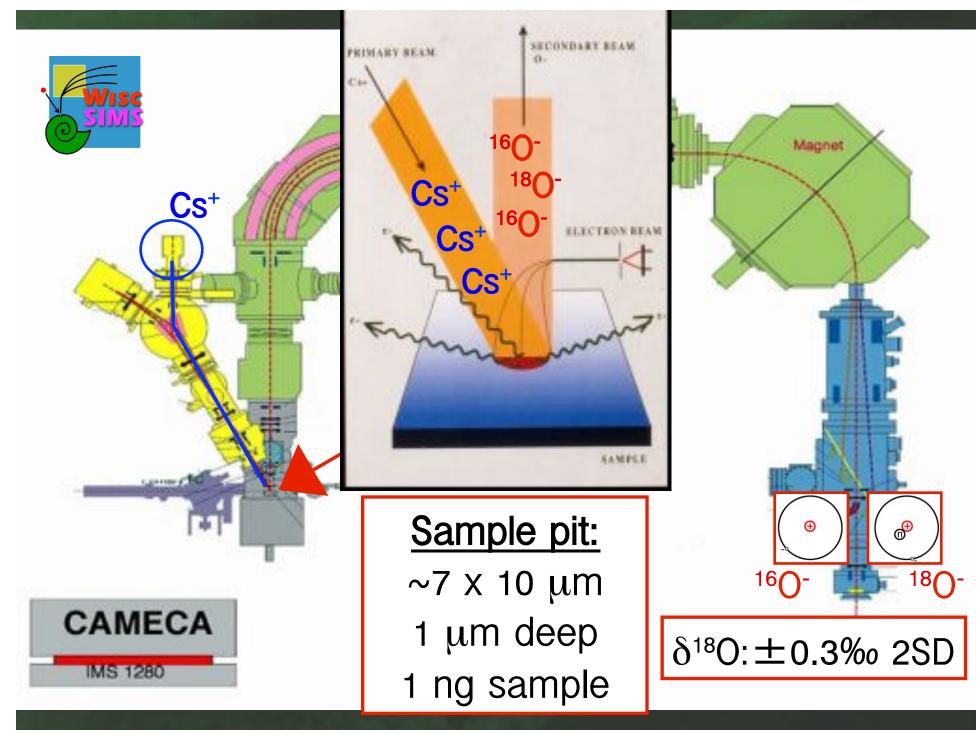


Objective is to obtain sub-annual resolution.

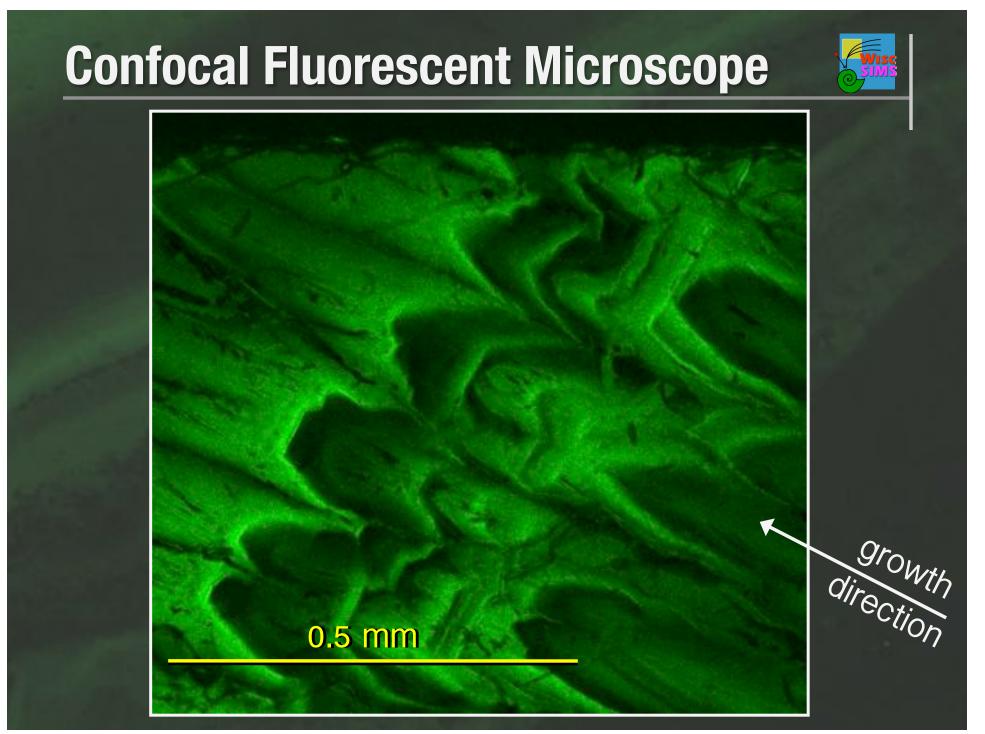
- 1) High-precision, high-spatial-resolution $\delta^{18}O$ analyses [Ion Microprobe]
- 2) Imaging of annual bands
 [Confocal Laser Fluorescent Microscope]



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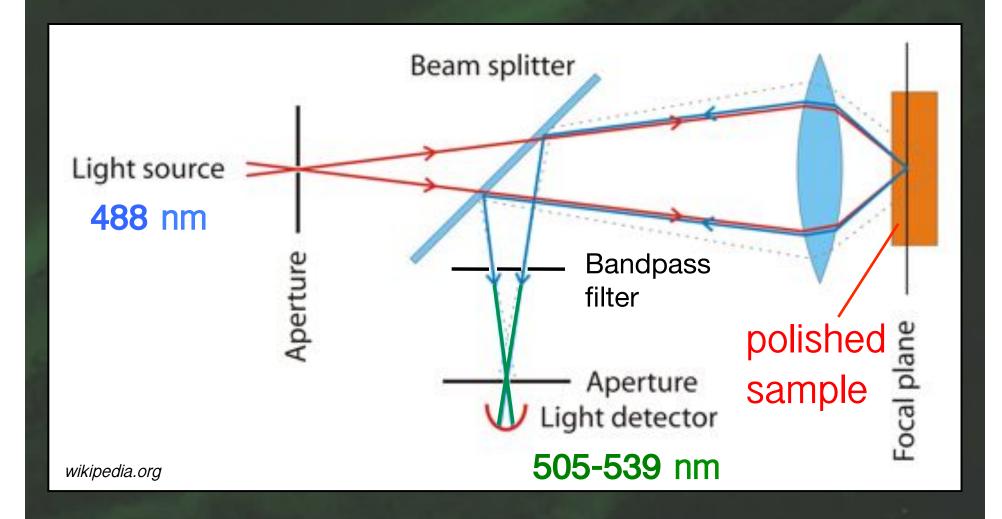
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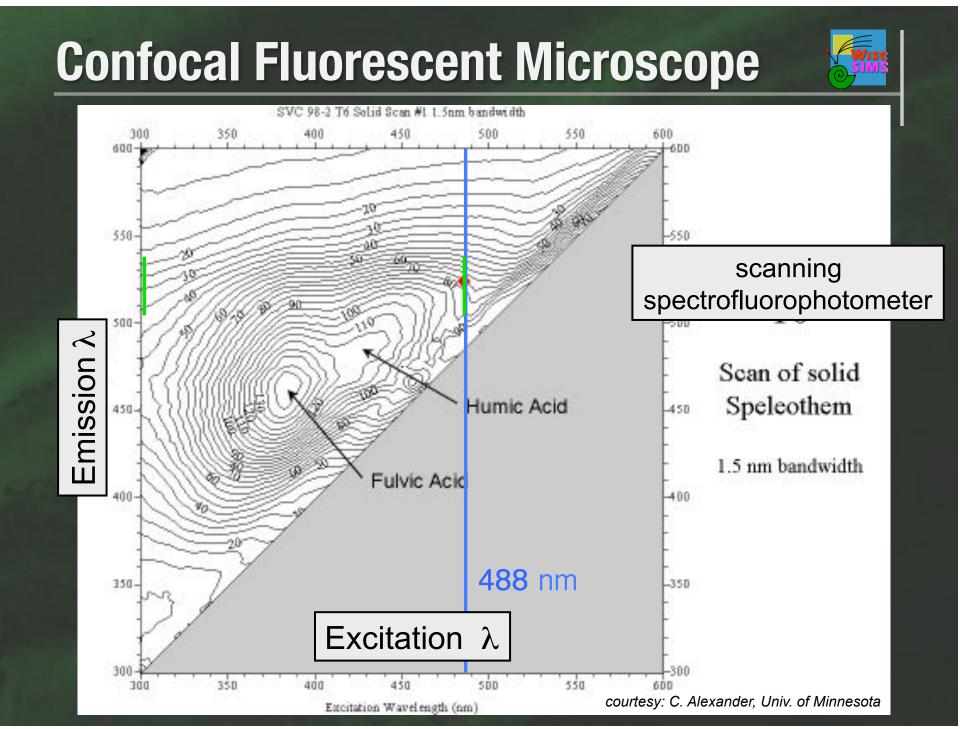
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Confocal Fluorescent Microscope

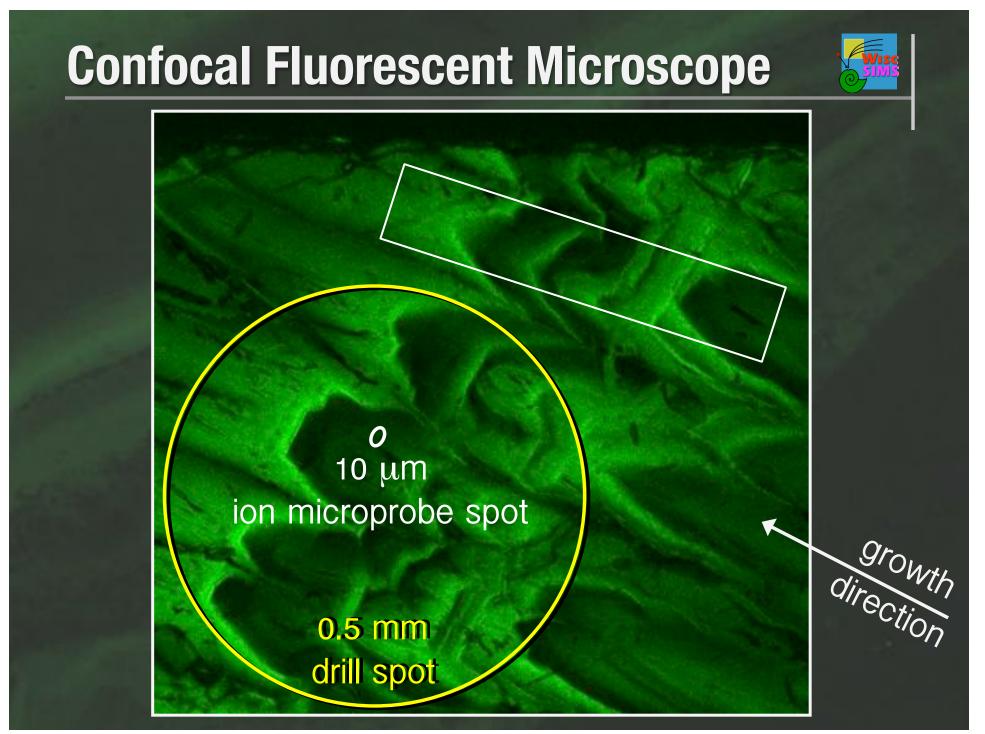




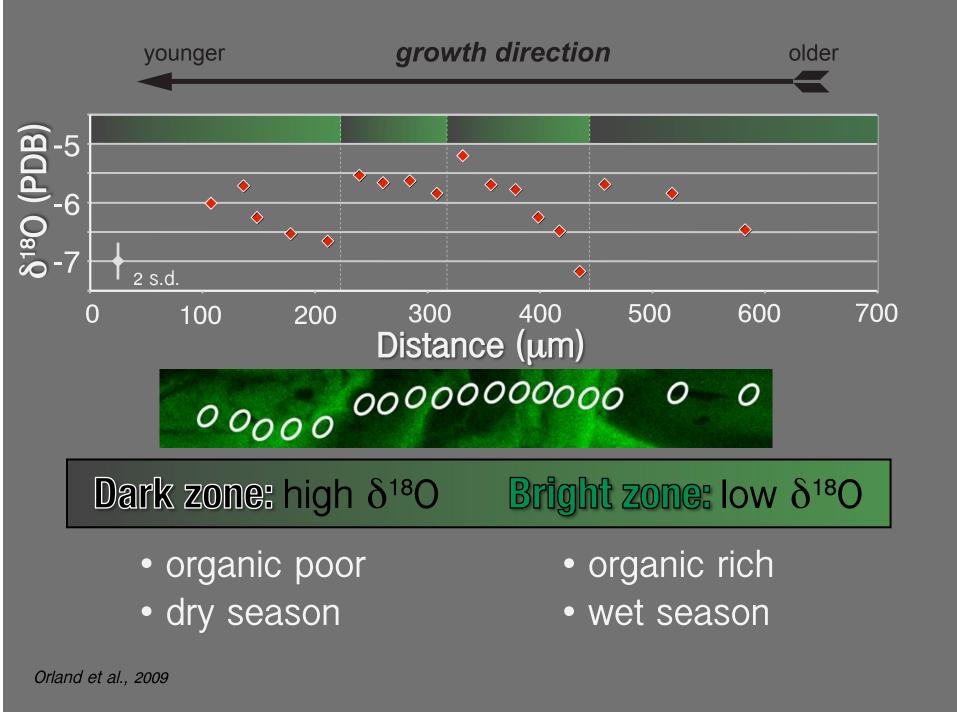
Organic molecules re-emit light with characteristic λ



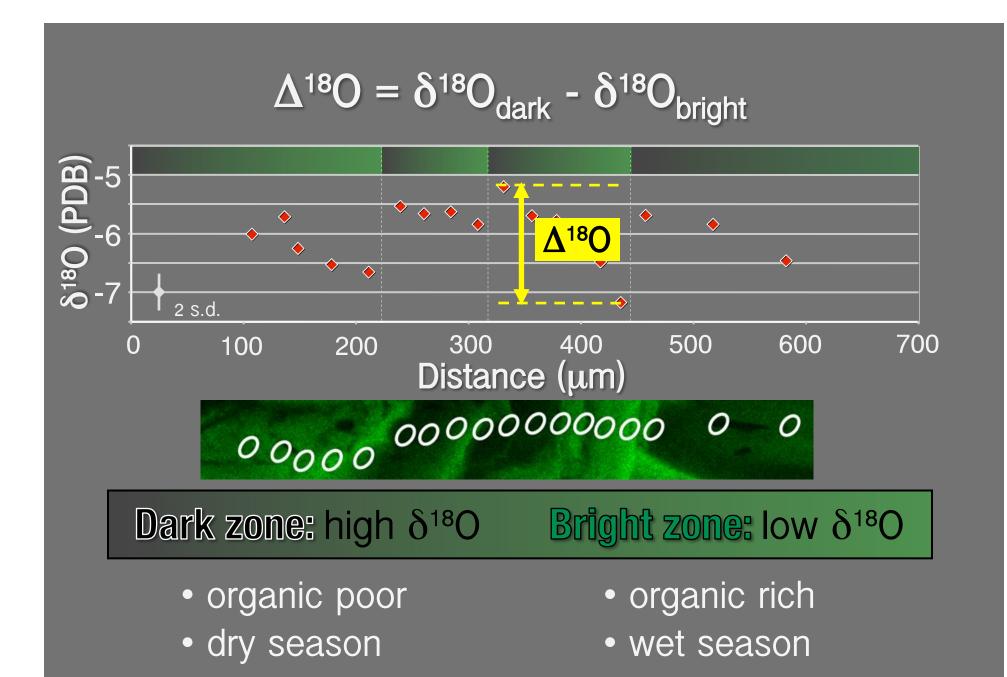
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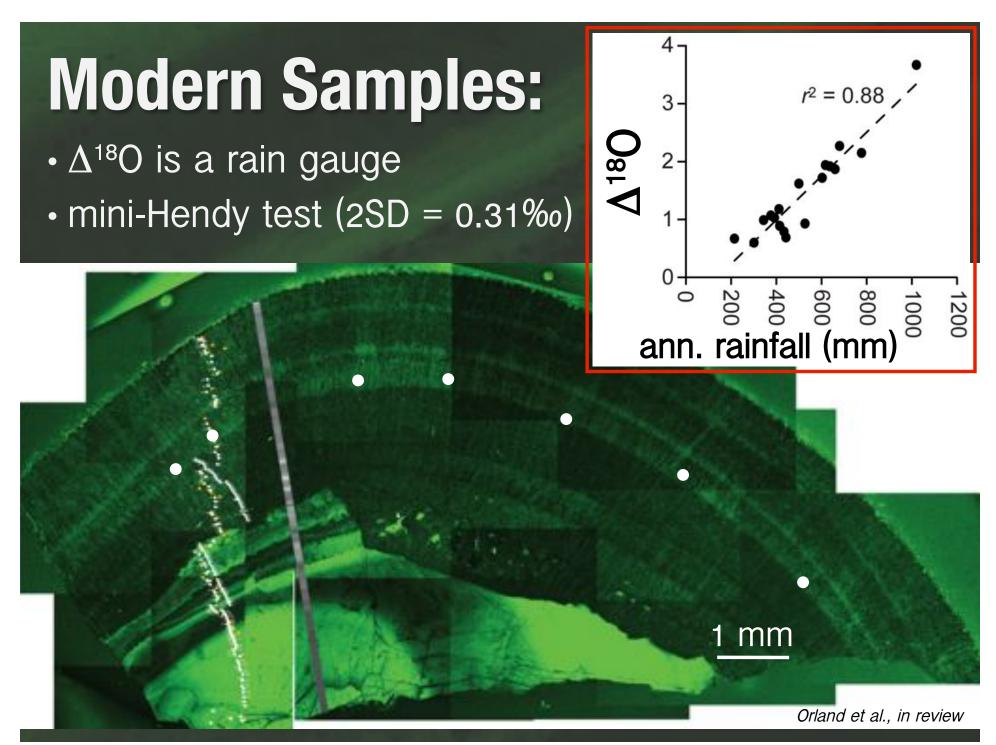
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Orland et al., 2009



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Paleo-Applications



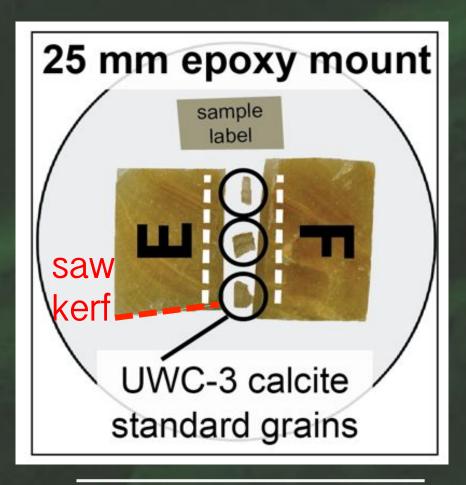
- 1) Compare seasonality across broad time scales
- 2) Investigate rapid climate events at high resolution

Sample preparation example working traverse 3 cm 1. Determine the working traverse and grind this surface flat 2. Cut working traverse into -10 mm lengths. 25 mm epoxy mount 10 mm 3. Arrange two sample pieces in each mount with the working traverse nearest the center. Place 3-5 grains of calcite UWC-3 calcite standard between the pieces. standard grains

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Sample registration





3 issues:

- 1. Sample preparation and alignment
- 2. Image registration
 - for analysis
 - for mapping
- 3. Session registration



Sample registration





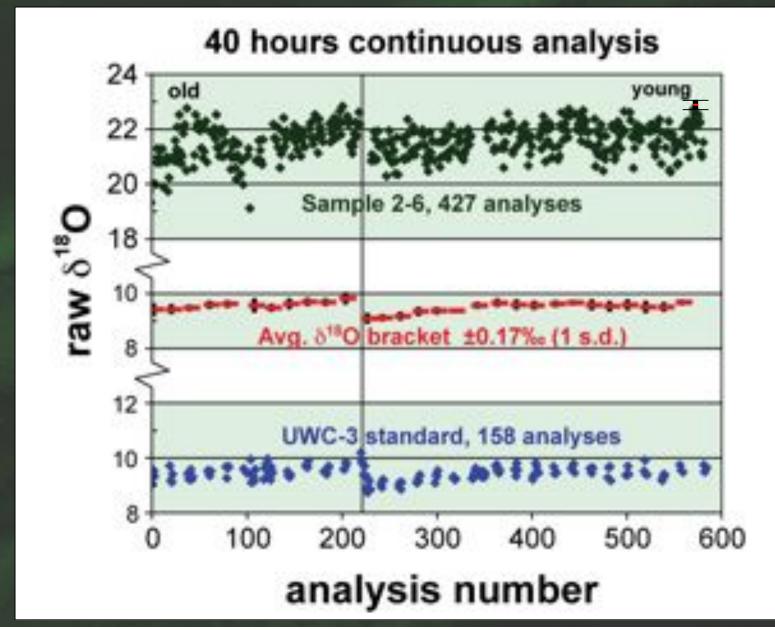
3 issues:

- Sample preparation and alignment
- 2. Image registration
 - for analysis
 - for mapping
- 3. Session registration

Orland et al., 2012

Standardization, rate of analysis





SIMS vs. conventional δ^{18} O data

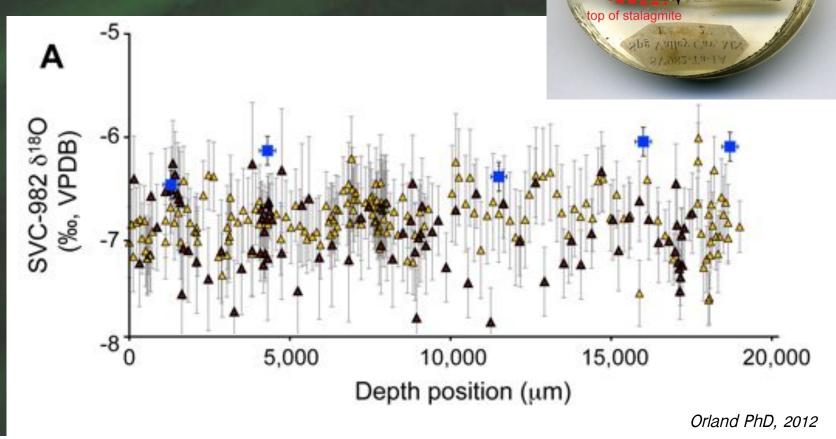


SVC982

chip 1

Spring Valley Cavern, MN, USA

 δ^{18} O offset: 0.57‰



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Tests to evaluate δ^{18} 0 offset



Roasting to remove organics

Test influence of sample porosity

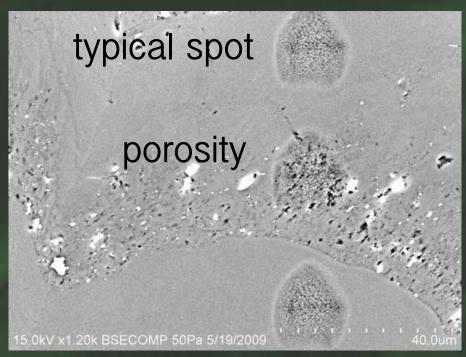
Analysis of SIMS pit depths in sample vs. standard

Minor element composition of sample vs. standard

Measure 16O1H/16O peak in all carbonate samples

Influence of sample porosity





Porosity ~1-5%

Orland et al., 2012

Multiple analyses along single porous bands

Average 2SD of along-band analyses = 0.71%

Tests to evaluate δ^{18} 0 offset



Roasting to remove organics

Test influence of sample porosity

Analysis of SIMS pit depths in sample vs. standard

Minor element composition of sample vs. standard

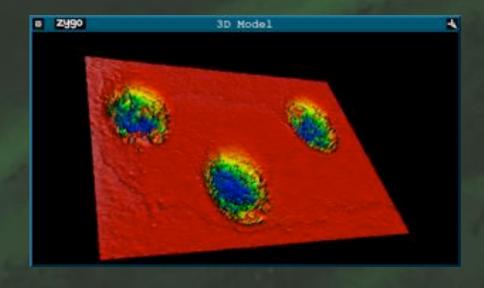
Measure ¹⁶O¹H/¹⁶O peak in all carbonate samples

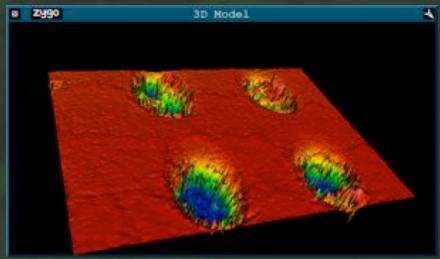
Pit depth comparison











average pit depth = 1.5 µm average pit depth = 1.5 µm

Tests to evaluate δ^{18} 0 offset



Roasting to remove organics

Test influence of sample porosity

Analysis of SIMS pit depths in sample vs. standard

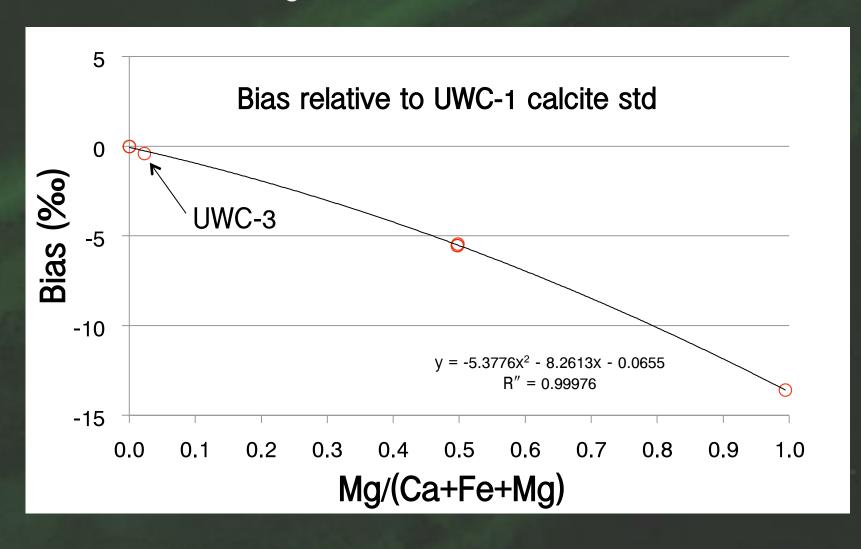
Minor element composition of sample vs. standard

Measure ¹⁶O¹H/¹⁶O peak in all carbonate samples

Minor element composition



Influence of Mg content on instrumental bias?



Tests to evaluate δ^{18} 0 offset



Roasting to remove organics

Test influence of sample porosity

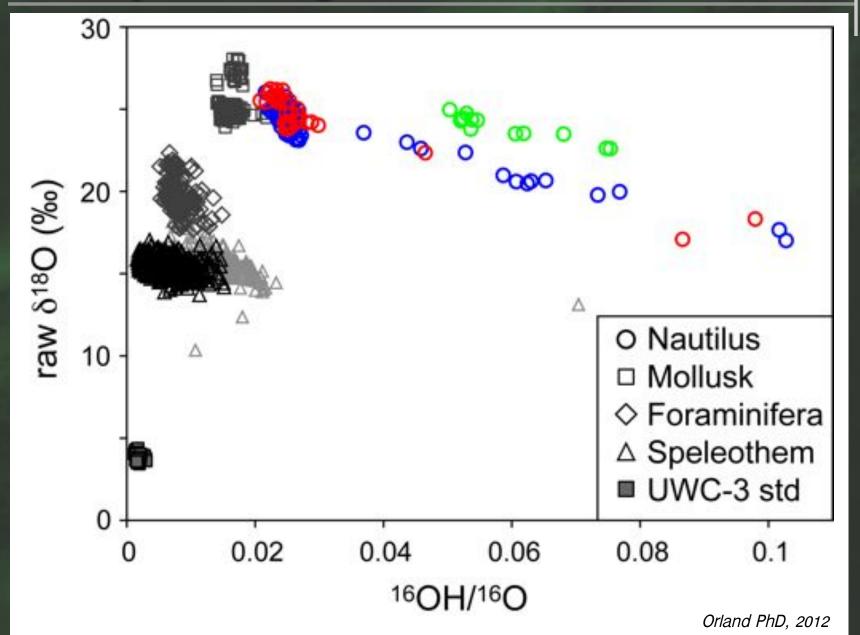
Analysis of SIMS pit depths in sample vs. standard

Minor element composition of sample vs. standard

Measure ¹⁶O¹H/¹⁶O peak in all carbonate samples

OH/O peak height





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Tests to evaluate δ^{18} 0 offset



Roasting to remove organics

Test influence of sample porosity

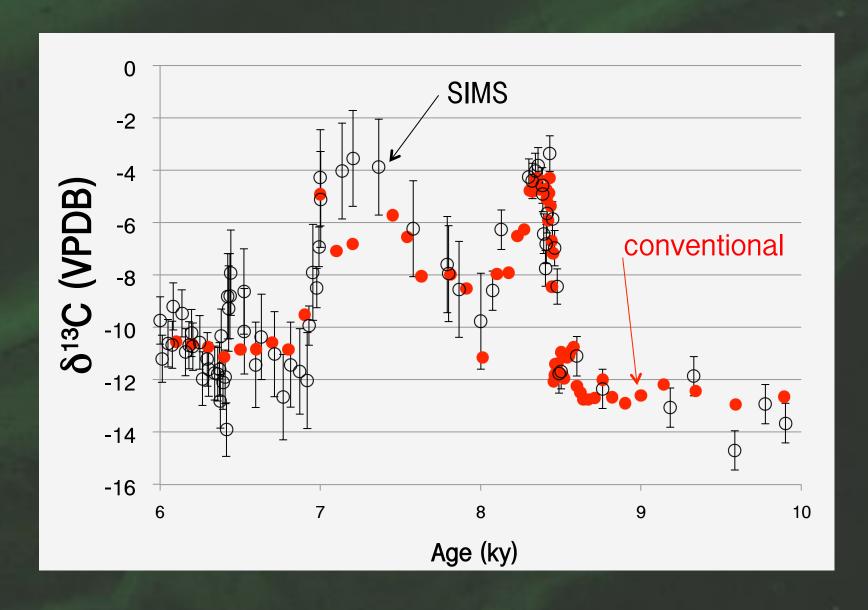
Analysis of SIMS pit depths in sample vs. standard

Minor element composition of sample vs. standard

Measure ¹⁶O¹H/¹⁶O peak in all carbonate samples

Way forward:

Lack of δ^{13} C offset points to H₂O as the source of δ^{18} O offset in SIMS vs. conventional analyses



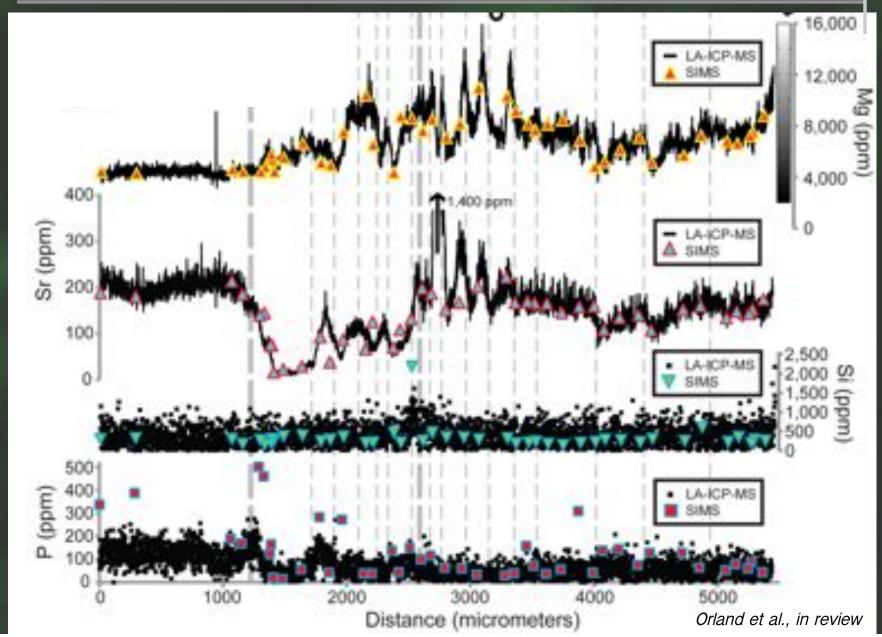
 $\delta^{18}O$ offset in this same section is 0.9%

Trace elements: SIMS & LA-ICP-MS SMOW) 16,000 12,000 4,000 Sr (ppm) Orland et al., in review Distance (micrometers)

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Trace elements: SIMS & LA-ICP-MS





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Trace elements: SIMS & μ-XRF 100 μm resolution Slit size = $2.0 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$ 450 -400 LA-ICP-MS 0.006 350 Sr, ppm (<,+ SIMS μ-XRF 0.002 0.001 50 ~4 ka Distance along analytical traverse ~34 ka

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Conclusions



Promising progress so far, with room for more.



Jump in, the ball pit's fine!