Ultra high resolution cation analysis of NGRIP deep ice via cryo-cell UV-laser-ablation ICPMS

Lunga, Damiano Della; Muller, Wolfgang; Rasmussen, Sune Olander; Svensson, Anders

Published in:
Geophysical Research Abstracts

Publication date:
2014

Document Version
Early version, also known as pre-print

Citation for published version (APA):
Ultra high resolution cation analysis of NGRIP deep ice via cryo-cell UV-laser-ablation ICPMS

Damiano Della Lunga (1), Wolfgang Muller (1), Sune Olander Rasmussen (2), and Anders Svensson (2)
(1) Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom, (2) Niels Bohr Institute, Centre for Ice and Climate, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

During glacial periods, Earth experienced abrupt climate change events that led to rapid natural warming/cooling over a few years only (Steffensen et al., 2008).

In order to investigate these rapid climate events especially in old thinned ice, highest spatial/time resolution analysis of climate proxies is required. A recently developed methodology at Royal Holloway University of London (Müller et al., 2011), which permits in situ chemical analysis of frozen ice with spatial (and thus time) resolution up to 0.1 mm (100 μm) using cryo-cell UV-laser ablation inductively-coupled-plasma mass spectrometry (UV-LA-ICPMS), has been optimized and utilized for analysis of (major) elements indicative of dust and/or sea salt (e.g. Fe, Al, Ca, Mg, Na), while maintaining detection limits in the low(est) ppb-range.

NGRIP samples of Greenland Stadial GS22 (∼86 ka, depth of ∼2690 m), representing a minor δ¹⁸O shift (of about ±4‰) within the stadial phase of D-O event 22, have been selected and analysed. With a single storm-event resolution capability, seasonal, annual and multiannual periodicity of elements have been identified and will be presented with particular focus on the phasing of the climate proxies. Corresponding results include also an optimized UV-LA-ICPMS methodology, particularly with reference to depth-profiling, assessing contamination of the sample surface and standardization. Finally, the location and distribution of soluble and insoluble microinclusions in deep ice have also been assessed concerning the partitioning of elements between grain boundaries and grain interiors. Results show that impurities tend to be concentrated along boundaries in clear (winter) ice, whereas in cloudy bands (‘dirtier’ ice) they distribute equally between boundaries and interiors.

References