

Atmospheric ^{21}Ne abundance determined by the Helix-MC Plus mass spectrometer

M. HONDA¹, X. ZHANG¹, D. PHILLIPS², M. DEERBERG³,
J. B. SCHWIETERS³ AND D. HAMILTON^{3*}

¹Research School of Earth Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

(masahiko.honda@anu.edu.au, dong.zhang@anu.edu.au)

²School of Earth Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia (dphillip@unimelb.edu.au)

³Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany

(*correspondence: doug.hamilton@thermofisher.com)

Analyses of noble gas isotopes by multi-collector, high resolution mass spectrometry have the potential to revolutionise applications in the cosmo-geo-sciences. The Helix-MC Plus noble gas mass spectrometer installed at the Australian National University (ANU) is equipped with unique high mass resolution collectors [mass resolution (MR): $\sim 1,800$ and mass resolving power (MRP): $\sim 8,000$], including fixed axial (Ax), adjustable high mass (H2) and adjustable low mass (L2) detectors. The high mass resolution of the L2, Ax and H2 collectors permits complete separation of ^{20}Ne (measured on L2 detector) from doubly charged interfering ^{40}Ar (required MR of 1,777), $^1\text{H}^{19}\text{F}$ (MR = 1450), $^1\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$ (MR = 894) and partial separation of the ^{21}Ne peak (on Ax detector) from interfering $^{20}\text{Ne}^1\text{H}$ (MR = 3,271), and ^{22}Ne (on H2 detector) from interfering doubly charged CO_2 (MR = 6,231). Because of the high MRP of $\sim 8,000$, ^{21}Ne can be measured, essentially without interference from $^{20}\text{Ne}^1\text{H}$, by setting the magnet position on a $^{20}\text{Ne}^1\text{H}$ interference-free position. This capability provides an important opportunity to re-evaluate the ^{21}Ne abundance in the atmosphere. Our analyses demonstrate that $^{20}\text{Ne}^1\text{H}$ contributes $\sim 4\%$ to atmospheric ^{21}Ne measurements, with the corresponding production ratio of $^{20}\text{Ne}^1\text{H}$ to ^{20}Ne being $\sim 1\text{E-}4$. We calculate a new atmospheric $^{21}\text{Ne}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ ratio of 0.00287 relative to an atmospheric $^{22}\text{Ne}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ ratio of 0.102; this new value is distinctly lower than the current IUPAC recommended $^{21}\text{Ne}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ value of 0.00298. There are several significant implications ensuing from the newly determined atmospheric ^{21}Ne abundance. For example, in the area of Earth sciences the most critical issue relates to cosmogenic ^{21}Ne surface exposure ages, which involve the calculation of ^{21}Ne concentrations from excess ^{21}Ne , relative to the atmospheric $^{21}\text{Ne}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ ratio. For young samples, where cosmogenic ^{21}Ne contents are small and the $^{21}\text{Ne}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ ratio is close to the atmospheric value, the revised value could increase cosmogenic ^{21}Ne ages by $\sim 30\%$.