

High-resolution chemostratigraphy of Fe–Mn crusts by LA-ICP-MS

K. AZAMI¹, Q. CHANG², J.-I. KIMURA², K. YASUKAWA^{1,3},
K. NAKAMURA¹, Y. KATO^{1,3*}

¹The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan

²JAMSTEC, Yokosuka 237-0061, Japan

³Chiba Institute of Technology, Narashino 275-0016, Japan

*ykato@sys.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Ferromanganese (Fe–Mn) crusts occurred in submarine environment are chemical sedimentary rocks composed mainly of Fe–Mn oxides¹. Previous leaching experiments and bulk chemical analyses² indicated that elements in Fe–Mn crusts are distributed into Mn–oxide phase, Fe–(oxyhydr)oxide phase, carbonates, and detrital materials. Several studies discussed paleoceanographic environments from chemostratigraphy of Fe–Mn crusts because Fe–Mn oxides take various elements from ambient seawater³. However, previous approaches based on bulk chemical analysis and EPMA mapping are severely limited in spatial (time) resolution and number of measurable elements, respectively.

Here, we show elemental mapping images of major and trace elements including rare-earth elements in Fe–Mn crusts from the western Pacific Ocean, analyzed by femto-second laser ablation ICP-MS (Thermo, iCAP Q). The laser beam was about 30 µm in diameter and 10 Hz repetition rate which scanned over sample surface along the growth direction of Fe–Mn crust at 80 µm/s, and space between adjacent scanned lines was 80 µm. Elemental concentrations were calculated from analysis of hand-pressed standard materials of JMn-1 and Nod-P-1 (issued by GSJ and USGS, respectively) and normalized into 100% of major element oxides.

The high-resolution elemental mapping images show clear column structures with high Mn concentration and gaps between the columns that are filled with Fe-(oxyhydr)oxide, detrital elements, and some phosphate grains. Titanium correlates with Mn, even though Ti has generally been considered to be distributed in Fe-(oxyhydr)oxide phase². In addition, Ti, Ni and U show stripe pattern. We will discuss these characteristic elemental distributions corresponding to the structure, from a perspective of chemostratigraphy in Fe–Mn crusts.

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