

High-precision iron isotopic measurements in low resolution using collision cell (CC)-MC-ICP-MS

JING WANG¹, BENXUN SU² AND YE ZHAO³

¹Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

²INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (IGGCAS)

³Nu Instruments, AMETEK Inc.

Presenting Author: wangjing@mail.iggcas.ac.cn

Here we present an analytical method for Fe isotopic measurements in low resolution mode, using a Nu Sapphire collision cell-equipped multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer by standard-sample bracketing. High Fe sensitivity was obtained through reducing Ar based interferences by over 9 orders of magnitude whilst other analytes remained unaffected. The effect of Fe concentration, Fe beam intensity and HNO₃ molarity mismatch between standard and sample and the presence of matrix elements have been evaluated. The long-term analyses of JMC Fe and BCR-2 indicates that the obtained isotopic ratios are highly reproducible, with precisions of better than $\pm 0.03\%$ for $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ (2SD). Such accurate and precise data could be acquired via 3 to 6 repeat measurements consuming 50-100 ng Fe, which has improved by a factor 40 compared to those previously reported on other instruments. Accurate measurements were achieved by close matching Fe intensities between sample and standard (a 5% mismatch would create a 0.02‰ offset in the $^{56}\text{Fe}/^{54}\text{Fe}$ ratio). On the other hand, the ratio of the concentration between the matrix elements and Fe, such as $C_{\text{Na}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$, $C_{\text{Mg}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$, $C_{\text{Ca}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$, $C_{\text{Ti}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ and $C_{\text{Ni}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ should be kept under 0.1, $C_{\text{K}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ under 0.3, $C_{\text{Al}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ and $C_{\text{Cu}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ under 1, and $C_{\text{Co}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ and $C_{\text{Zn}}/C_{\text{Fe}}$ under 2 to avoid any matrix effect. In addition, high precision Fe isotopic data were obtained on twenty-one geological reference materials and were highly consistent with the literature values. Furthermore, we obtained $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ of standard chalcopyrite (XTC) for the first time: $0.127 \pm 0.027\%$ (2SD, $n = 3$).