

# Mapping He distribution in zircon by laser ablation noble gas mass-spectrometry: Implications for (U-Th)/He geochronology and thermochronology

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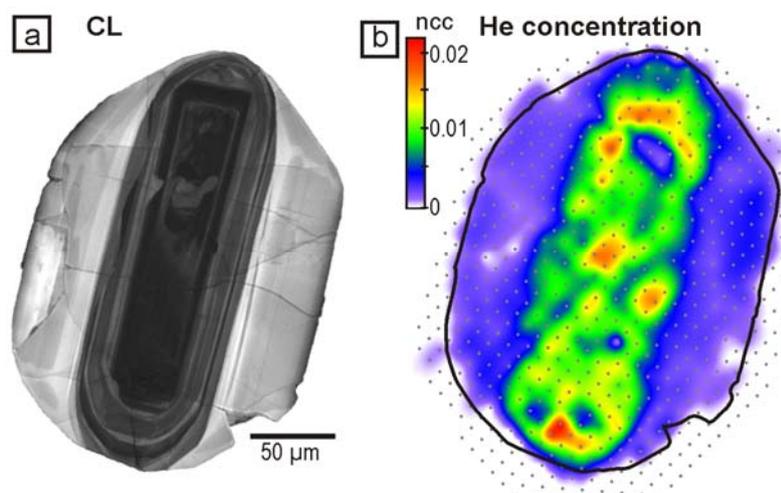
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Conventional (U-Th)/He dating of zircon is traditionally undertaken by measuring bulk He, U and Th abundances in single zircon crystals, and by applying an alpha ejection correction<sup>1</sup>. The homogeneity of U-Th in dated crystals is commonly assumed but is clearly not always valid<sup>2-4</sup>, which may result in ages that are not concordant with the ages obtained from other techniques. It has been demonstrated that age discrepancies may arise from intra-grain variations in isotopic and/or structural composition in dated zircon crystals<sup>2-7</sup>, however these are difficult to quantify given the lack of suitable analytical instrumentation.

In this paper we will present a new methodology, based on integrated *in situ* laser ablation micro-sampling and noble-gas mass-spectrometry, that allows the 2-dimensional visualization and quantification of He distribution in zircon (and possibly other minerals) at a micrometer scale. This approach provides the first opportunity to examine intra-grain distribution of He and allows us to investigate and visualize the impact of the several underlying reasons for problematic zircon (U-Th)/He ages. Using this methodology, we constructed high-resolution He “maps” for a set of zircon crystals in order to investigate the impact of U-Th zoning, radiation damage and inclusions on He distribution. The He maps, in combination with characterization information from other imaging techniques (i.e., cathodoluminescence, confocal Raman microscopy and LA-ICPMS elemental maps) allow us to visualize the impact of these commonly ignored grain features to the fundamental principles and assumptions of (U-Th)/He geochronology. Based on the outcomes of this work, we suggest refinements to analytical protocols currently used for conventional as well as *in situ* (U-Th)/He dating, <sup>4</sup>He/<sup>3</sup>He thermochronometry and diffusion experiments. Finally, we will illustrate how He mapping may potentially provide a new means for thermal history reconstructions by allowing direct measurement of He diffusional profiles.



**Figure 1.** CL image (a) and He concentration map (b) of a zircon with U-rich core and U-depleted rims generated by SEM and RESOchron<sup>TM</sup> instruments, respectively. Note that He distribution correlates well with CL intensity and therefore with U distribution. Understanding the intra-grain distribution of He, U and Th is essential for correct interpretation of (U-Th)/He results.

## References

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