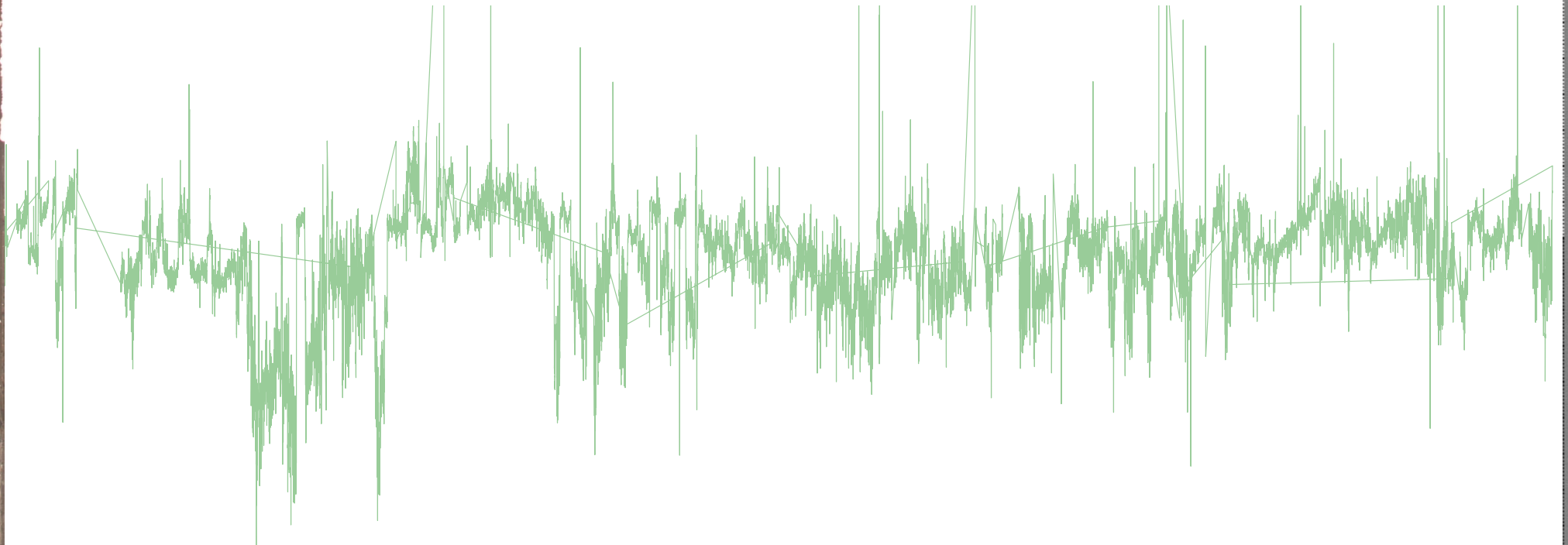


Sediment Structures and Elemental Variability of the HSPDP Drill Cores

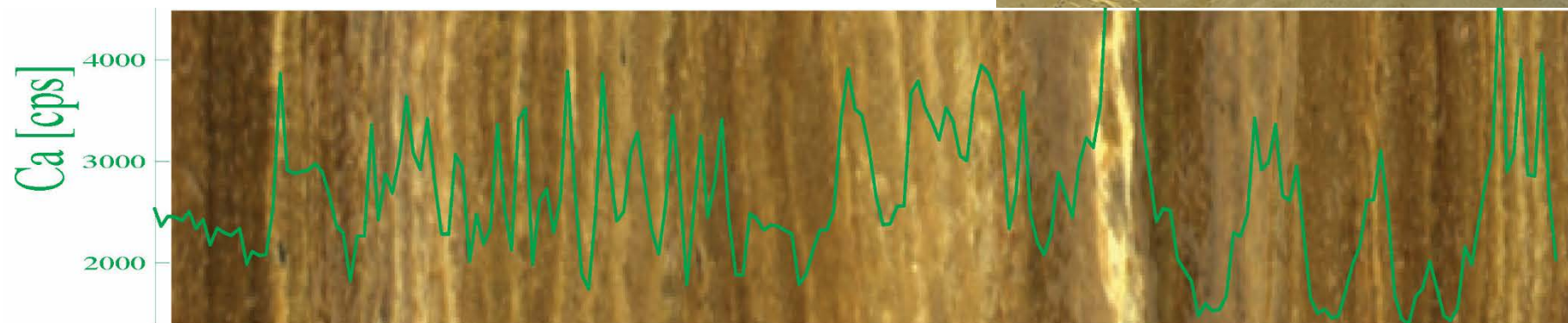
X-Radiography and XRF Scanning



Mona Stockhecke and Erik Brown
Large Lakes Observatory, Duluth/MN

ITRAX X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) corescanner

- X-ray beam size is 20x0.1 mm at maximum
- **HSPDP standard scanning** we use a **2x1 cm** beam size, equivalent to a **1 cm** downcore resolution of a **2 cm** downcore strip
- Elements: Al, **Si**, P, **S**, Cl, Ar, **K**, **Ca**, **Ti**, **Mn**, **Fe**, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Se, Br, **Rb**, **Sr**, **Zr**, **Ba** **Pb** (**robust**)

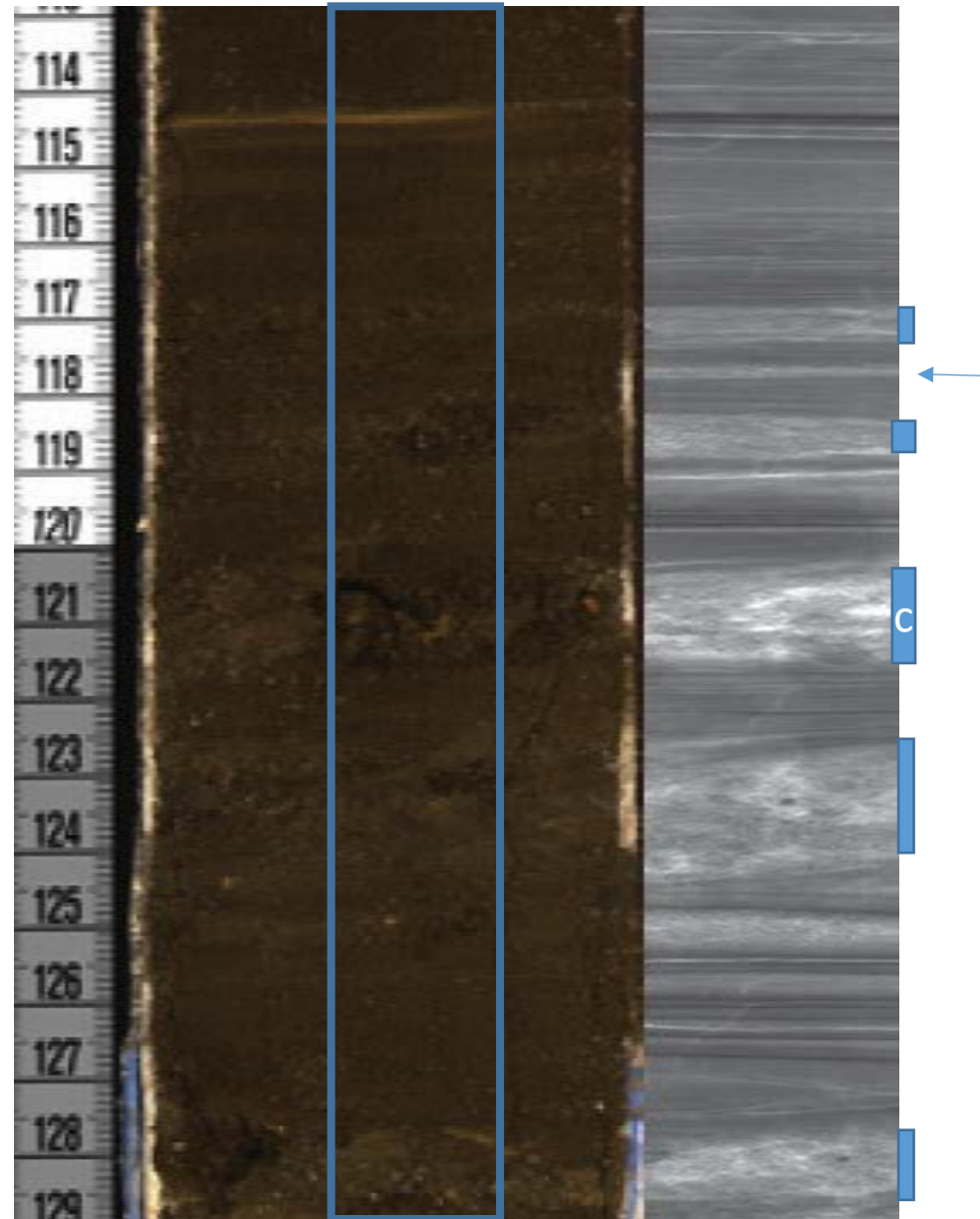


3.5 cm long sediment section

Applications of X-radiography: Qualitative measure of density of the sediment to detect **sediment structures and inhomogeneities**

Downcore
resolution 0.2 mm

Image
width is 20 mm

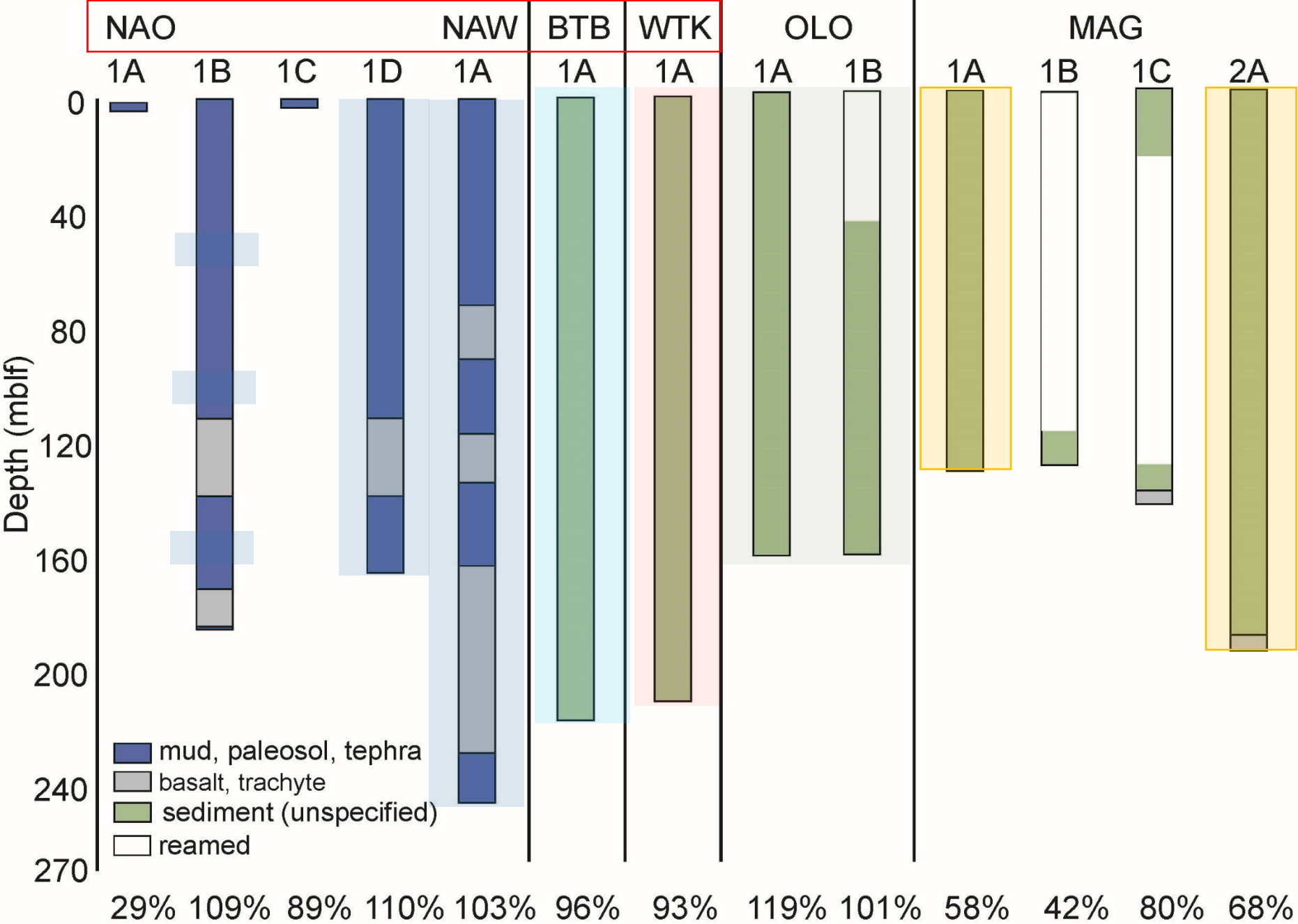


Status
1 cm resolution XRF
scanning
and X-radiography

Scanning completed,
data processing and
interpretation is ongoing

- ✓ OLO
- ✓ WTK
- ✓ BTB
- ✓ NA (run with NEW
DETECTOR!!!, 4 times
higher sensitivity)
- ✓ MAG
- ✓ CB

High-resolution in prep
• MAG (May/June)



Zr/Ti – identification of Tephras WTK

4Q-2 ~1380 ka

Depth (mbs)

Chari tuff

Sr/Ti

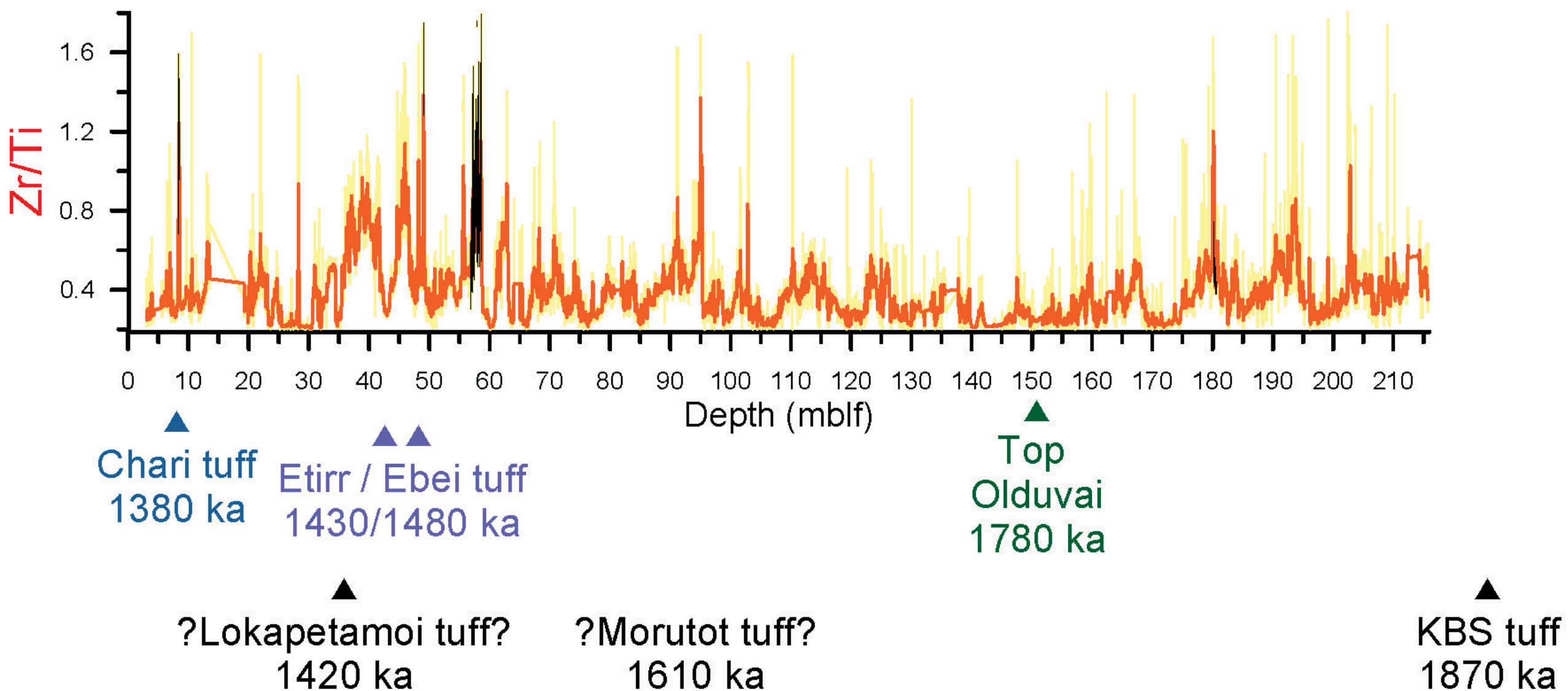
Si/Ti

Zr/Ti

The figure displays a depth profile of a sediment core (4Q-2, ~1380 ka) from 8.4 to 9.2 meters below seafloor (mbs). The core is shown as a photograph on the left, with a color calibration chart at the bottom left. The depth profile is plotted against three ratios: Si/Ti (green line, 0.1 to 0.6), Zr/Ti (orange line, 1 to 5), and Sr/Ti (yellow line, 0 to 2.4). A pink line marks the 'Chari tuff' at approximately 8.5 mbs. The Si/Ti ratio is relatively stable around 0.15, while the Zr/Ti and Sr/Ti ratios show significant peaks at the Chari tuff and other depths.

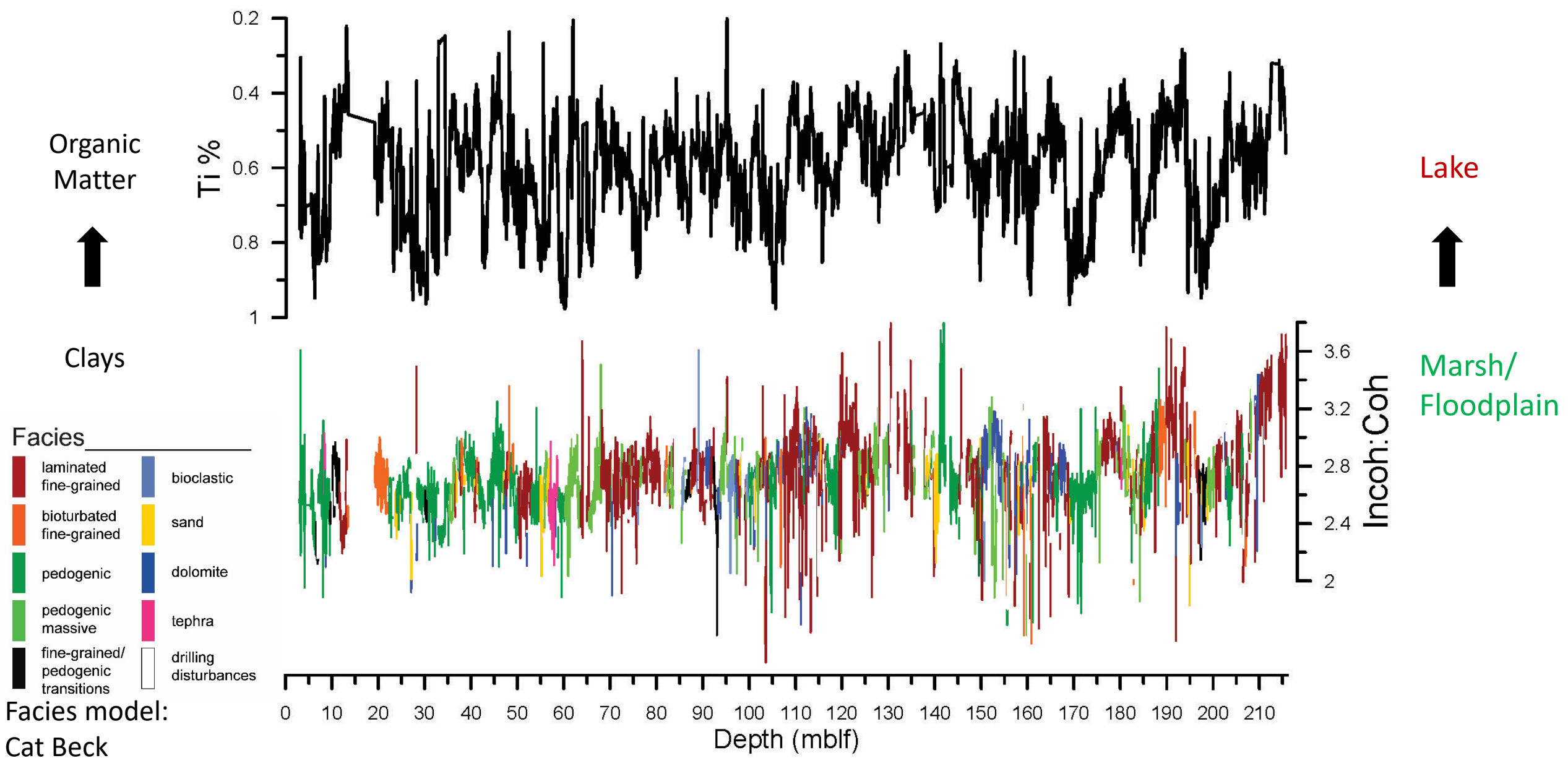
Depth (mbs)	Si/Ti	Zr/Ti	Sr/Ti
8.4	0.15	1.5	1.5
8.5	0.15	1.5	1.5
8.6	0.15	1.5	1.5
8.7	0.15	1.5	1.5
8.8	0.15	1.5	1.5
8.9	0.15	1.5	1.5
9.0	0.15	1.5	1.5
9.1	0.15	1.5	1.5
9.2	0.15	1.5	1.5

Zr/Ti – identification of Tephras - “updated”





Lithostratigraphy and elemental variability (WTK)



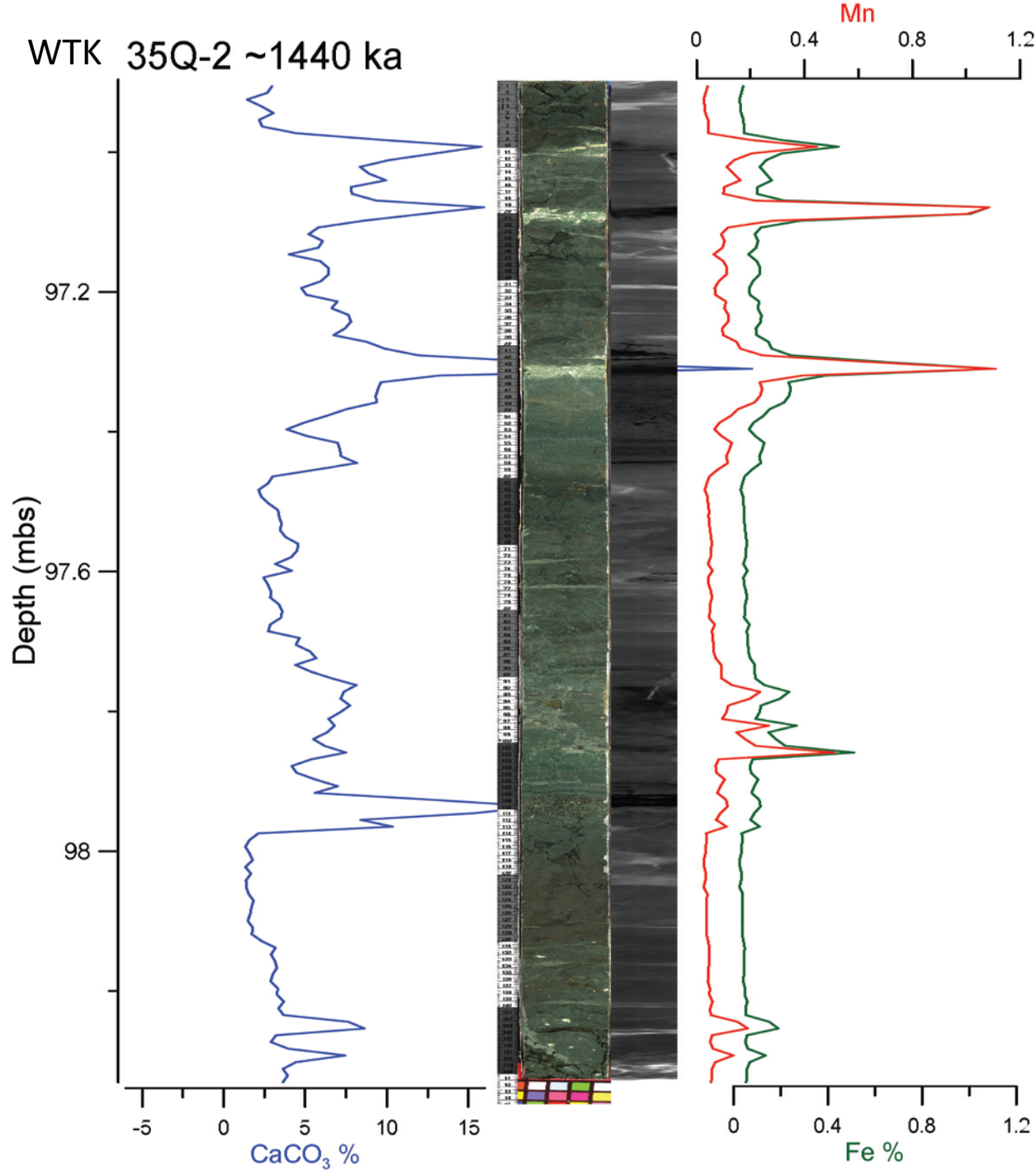
Pedogenic overprinting and mineral alteration

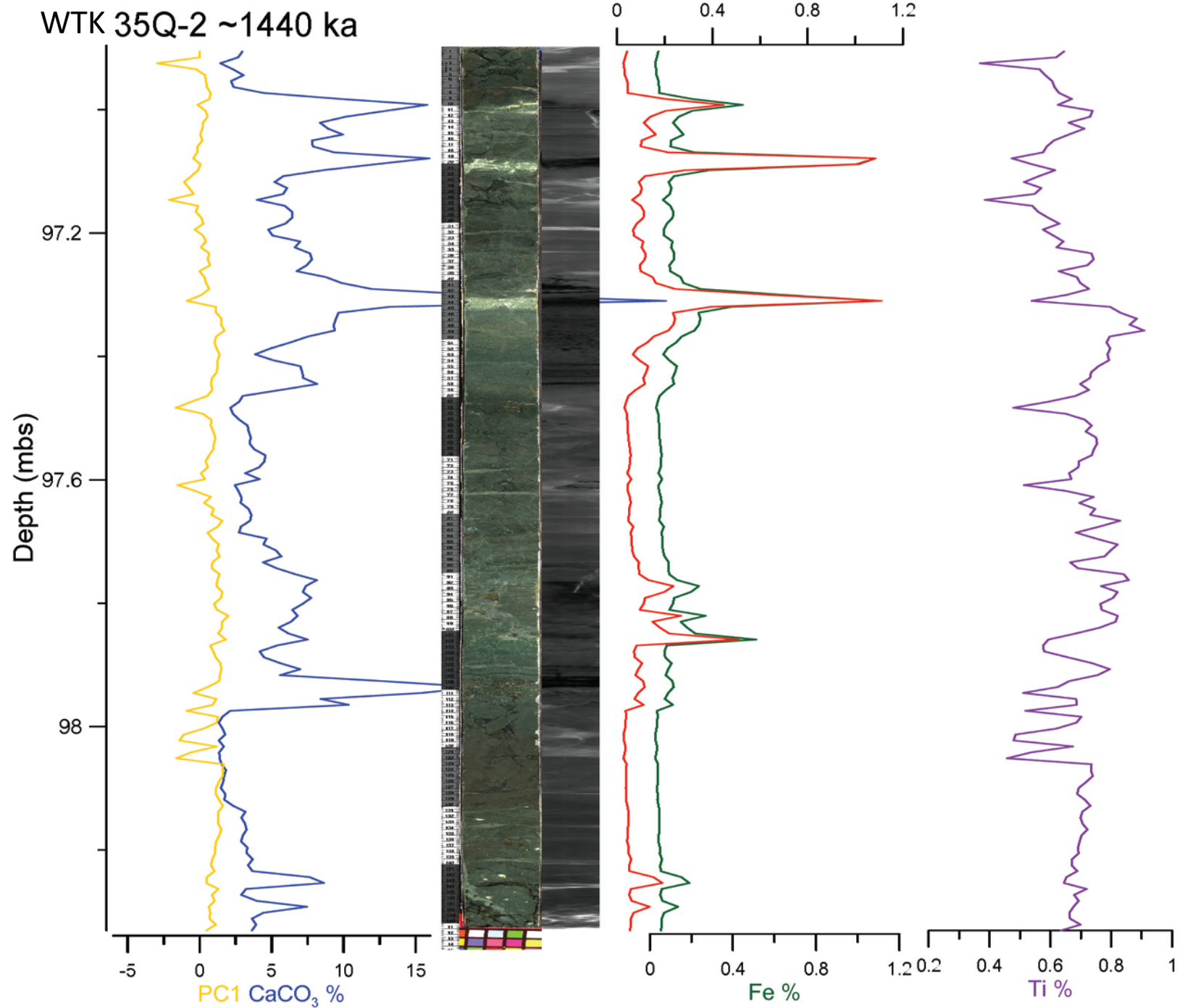
Carbonate layers
Ostracodes

Dolomite

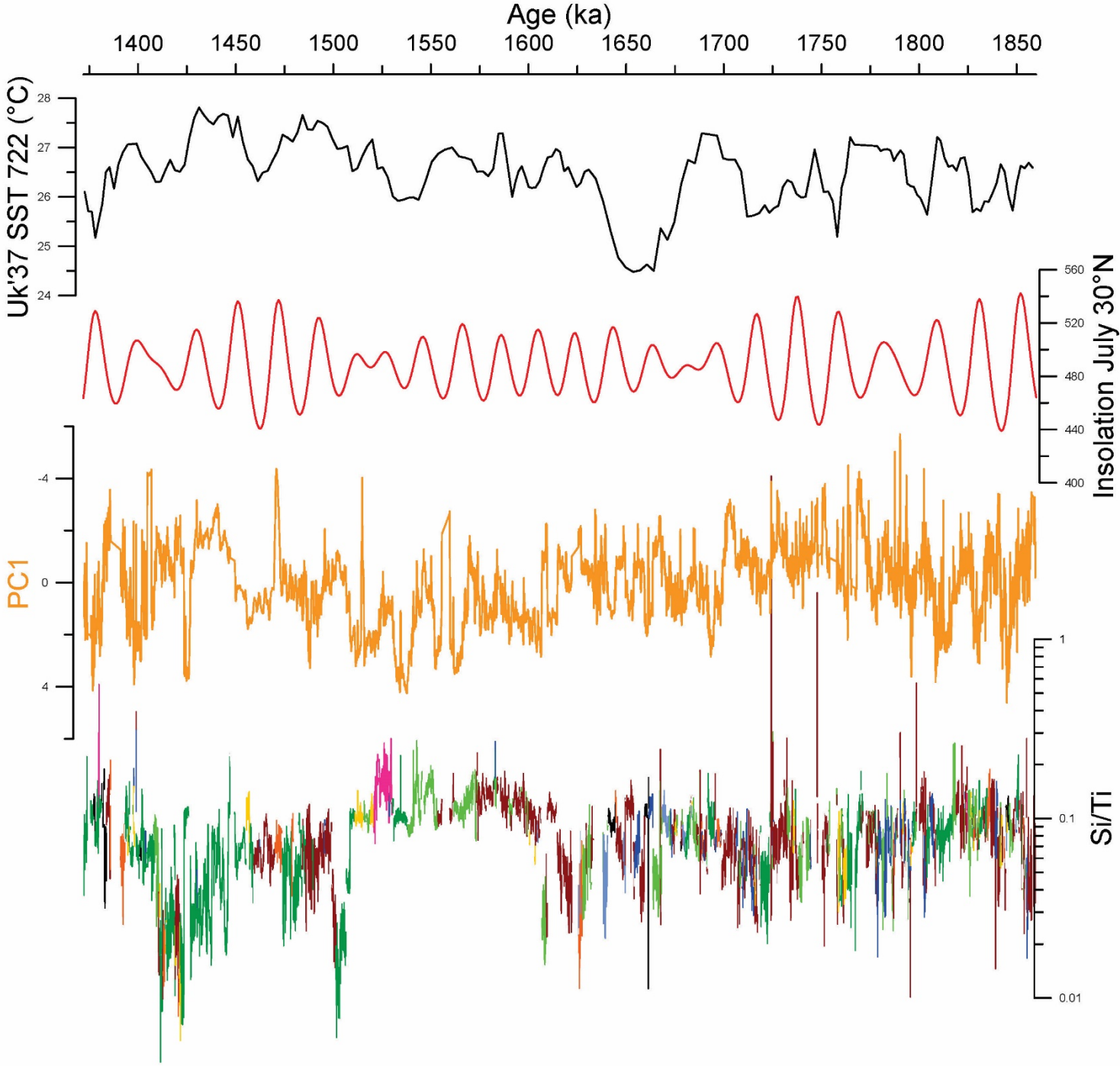
Carbonate nodules

Mn/Fe-oxides





Hydroclimate reconstruction

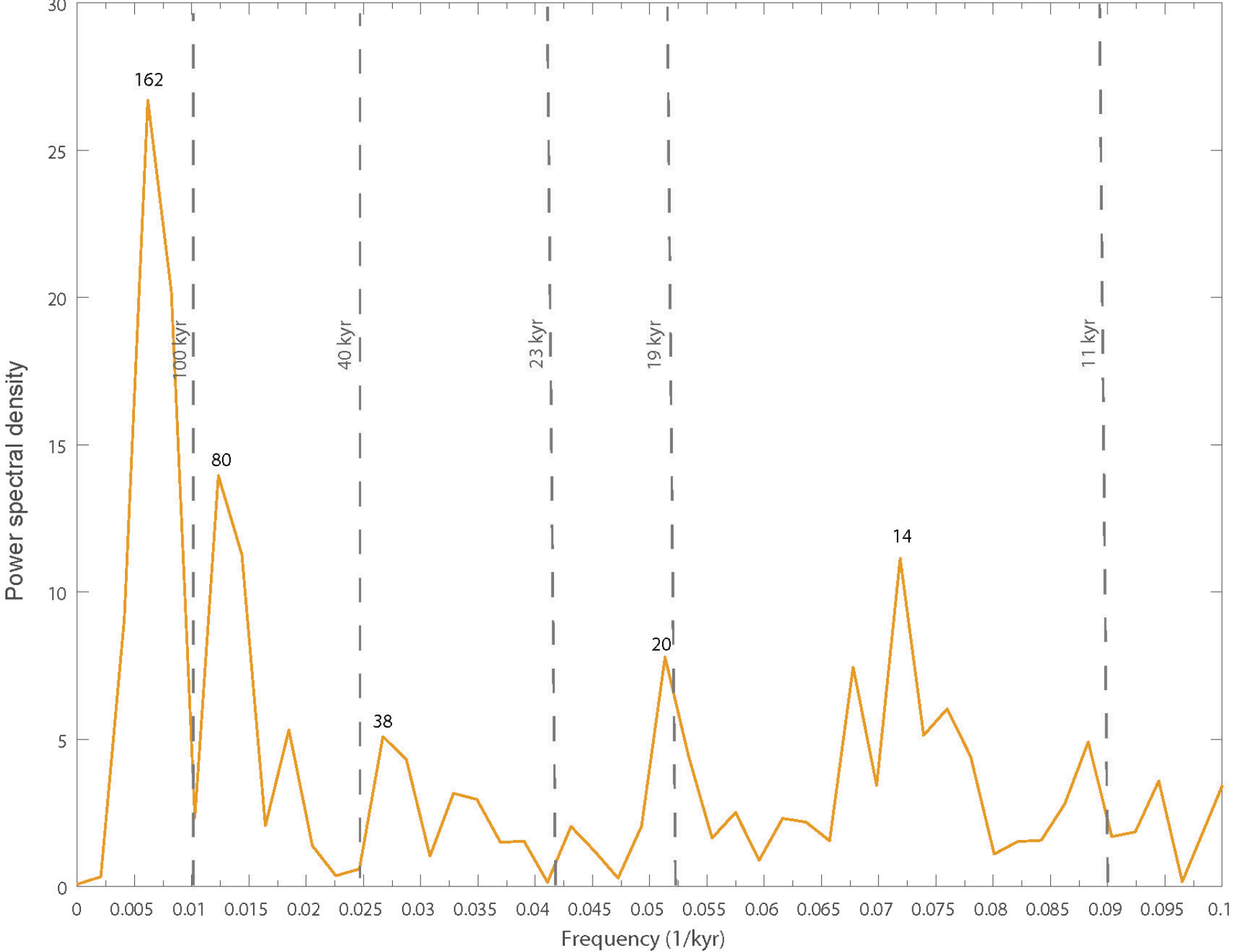


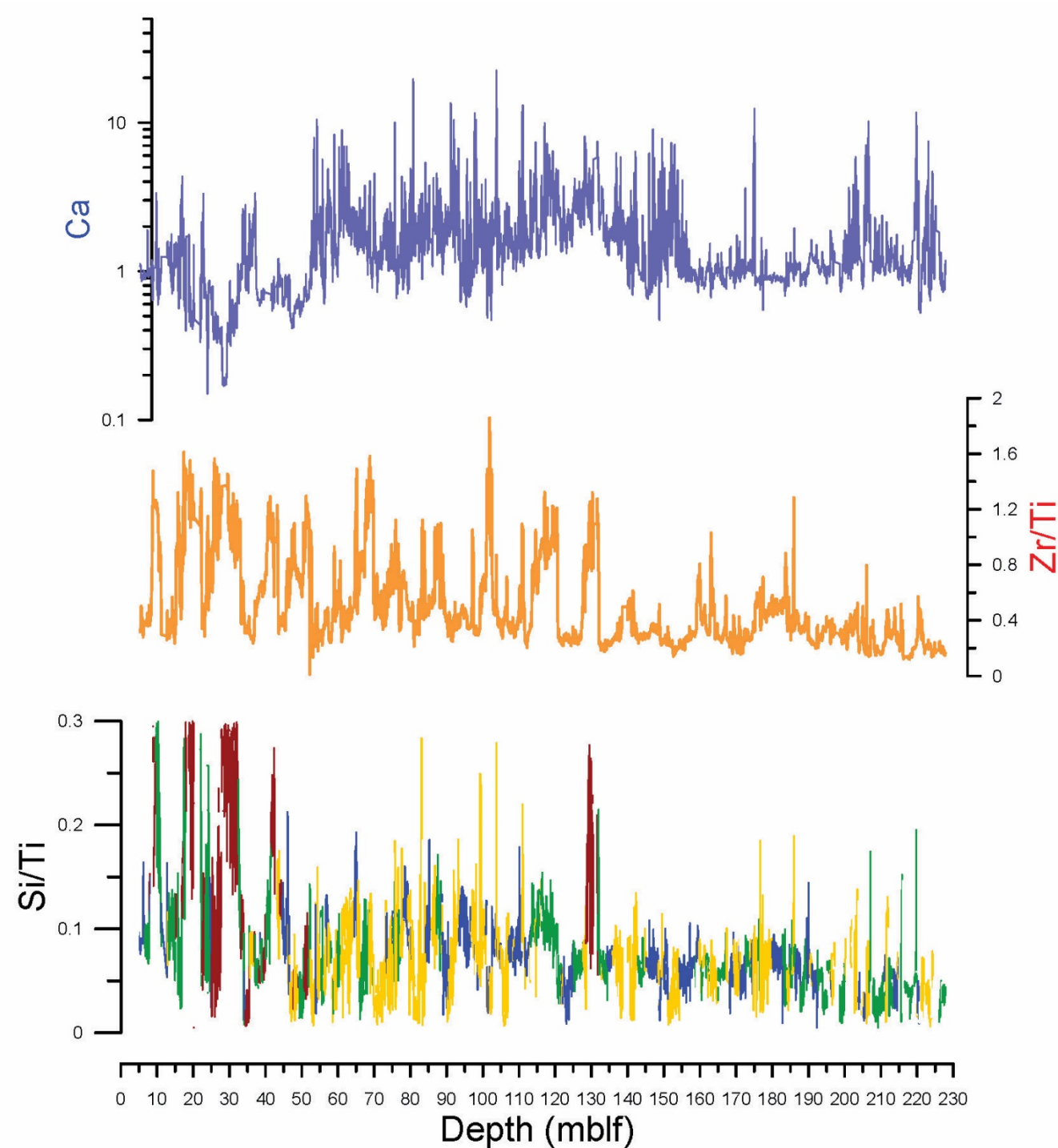
PC1 as indicator of hydroclimate variability

Si/Ti – bioproductivity

FFT analysis of
WTK PC1–
new age model

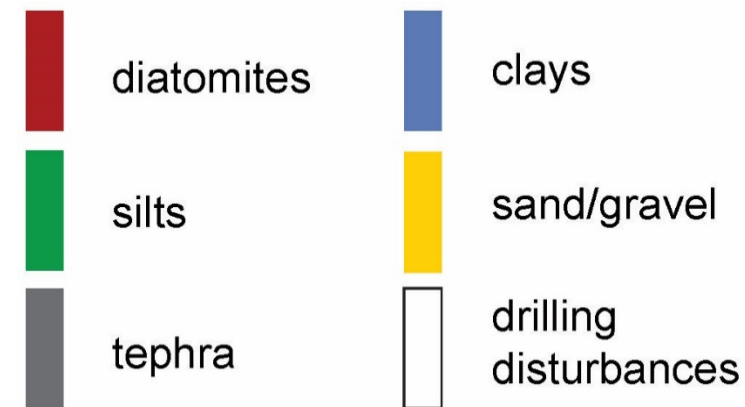
Precession
Obliquity





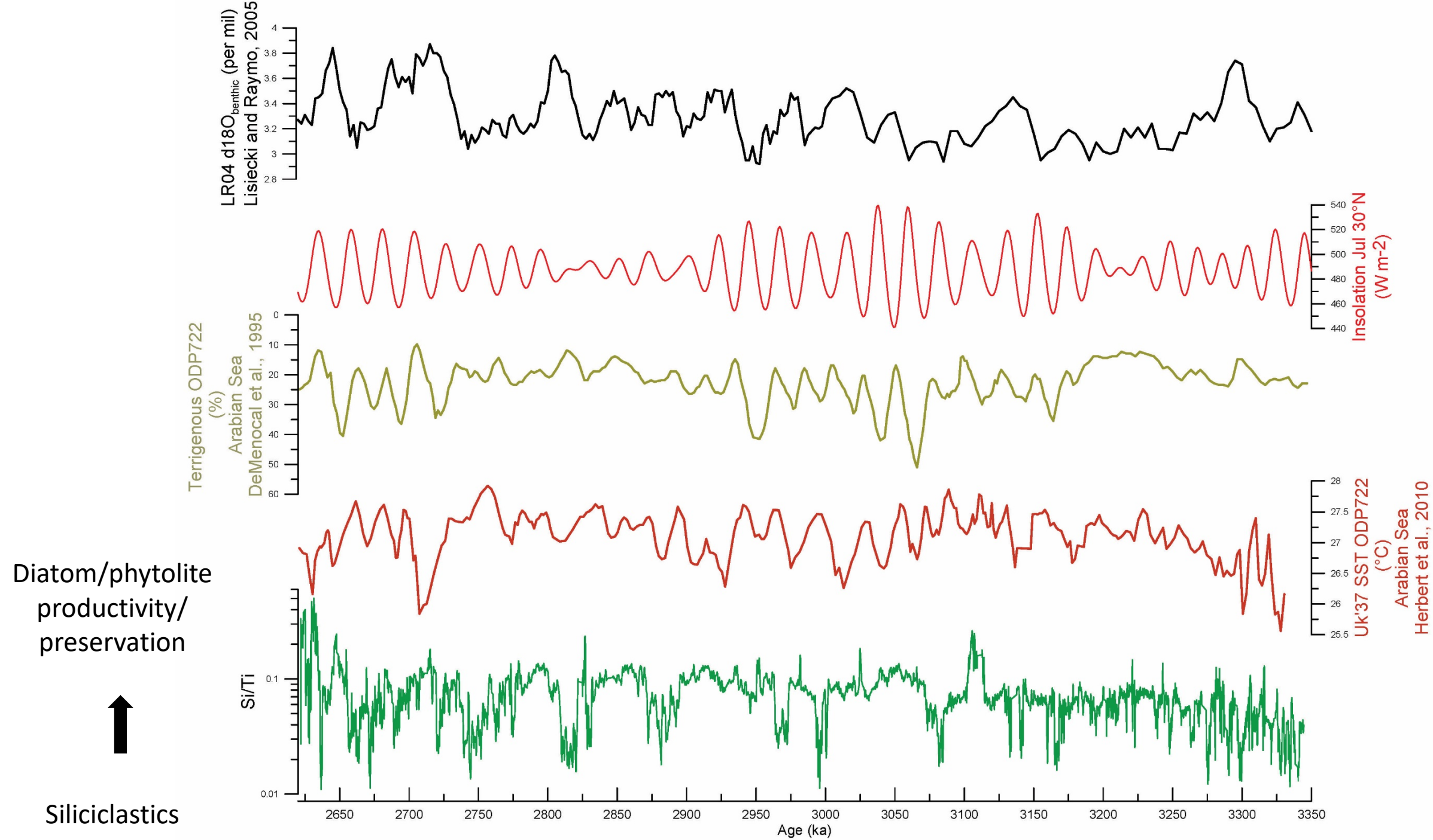
Signal changes in
amplitude and frequency at 130
mblf or 3.1 Ma

Contemporaneous with major
changes in global climate (closure
of Panama isthmus, strengthening
of NH glaciations)

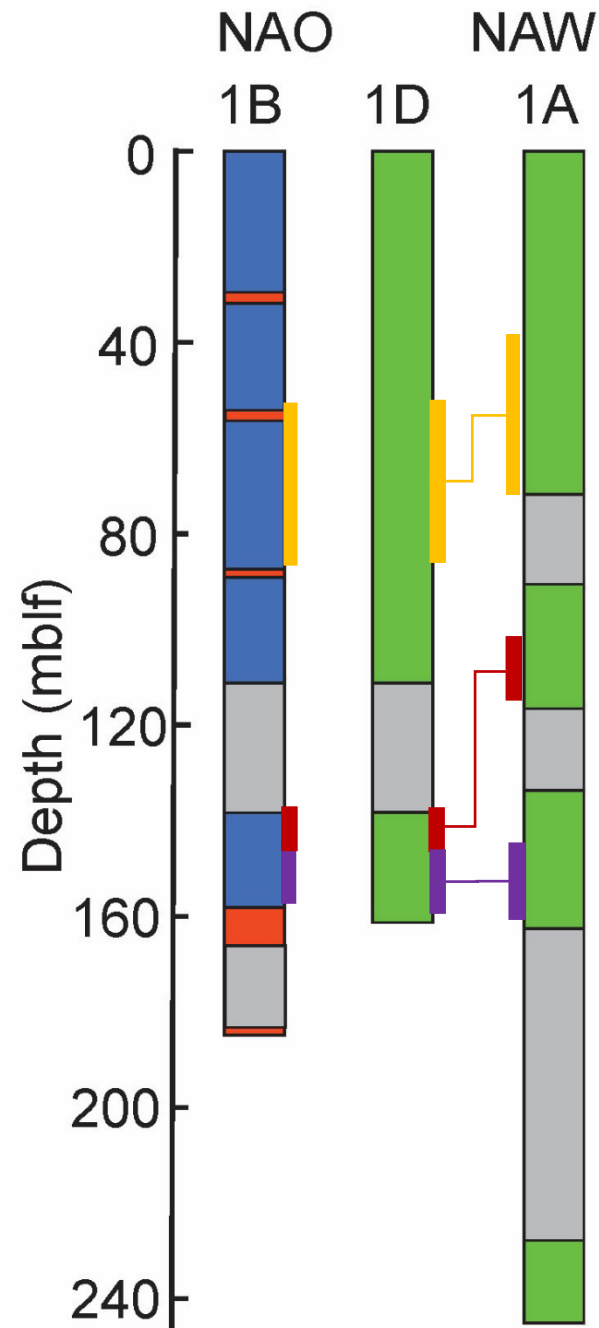


Lithology by Kingston and others

BTB



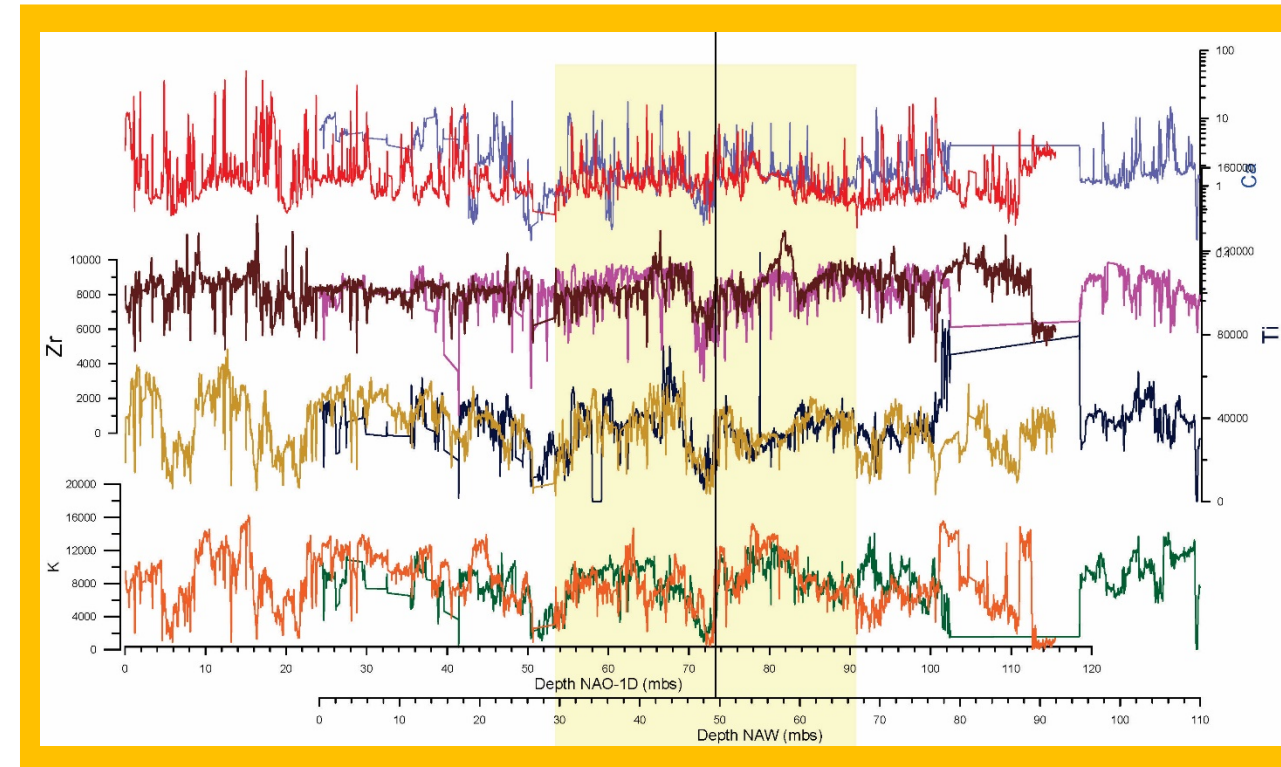
NA drill site correlation



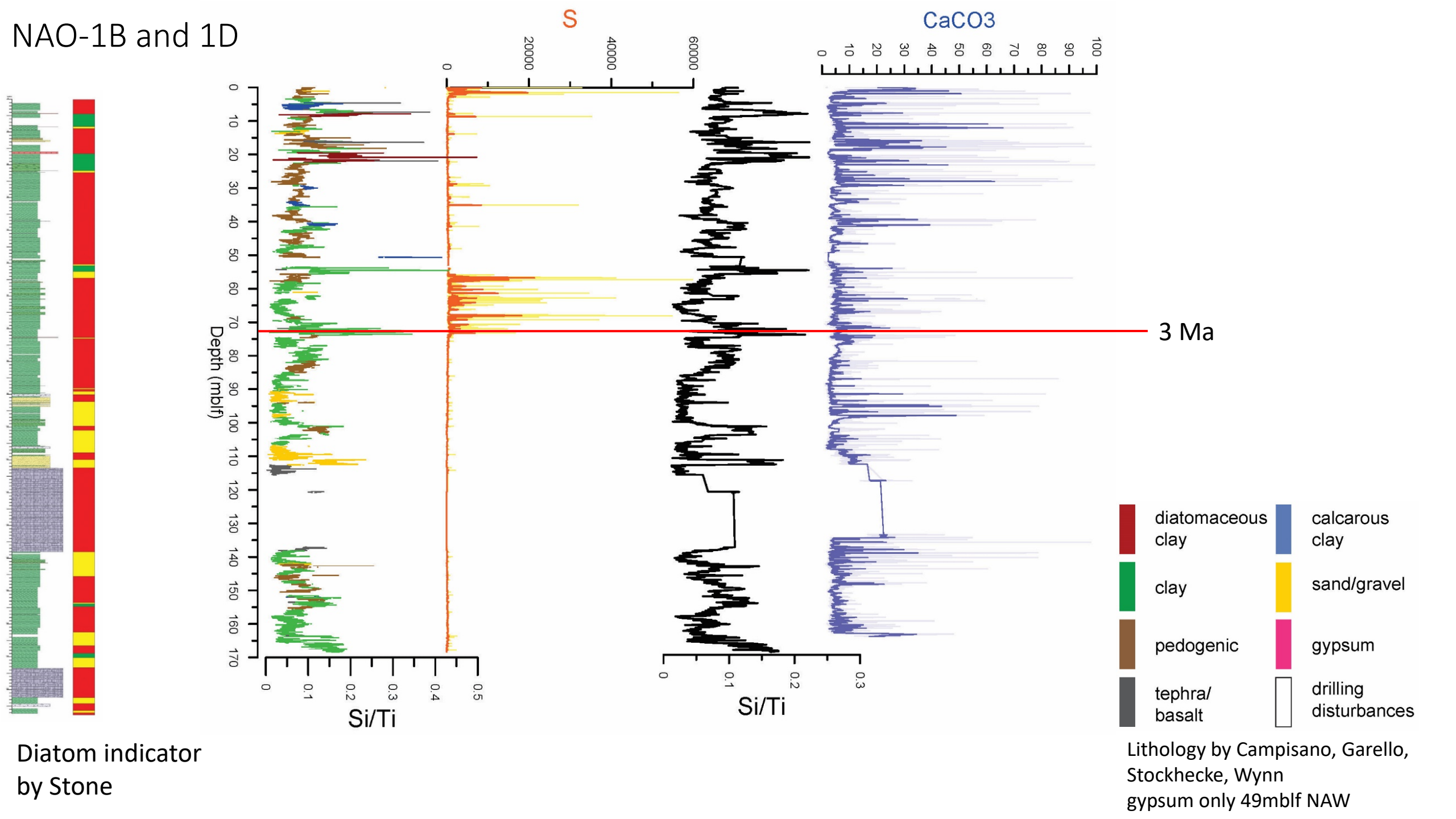
Consistent ties from Ar/Ar, geochemistry of tephra, lithology and pattern over 40 m of XRF data

Fair evidence from lithology (mostly paleosol, lacking marker horizons), consistent match in XRF data, *in progress*

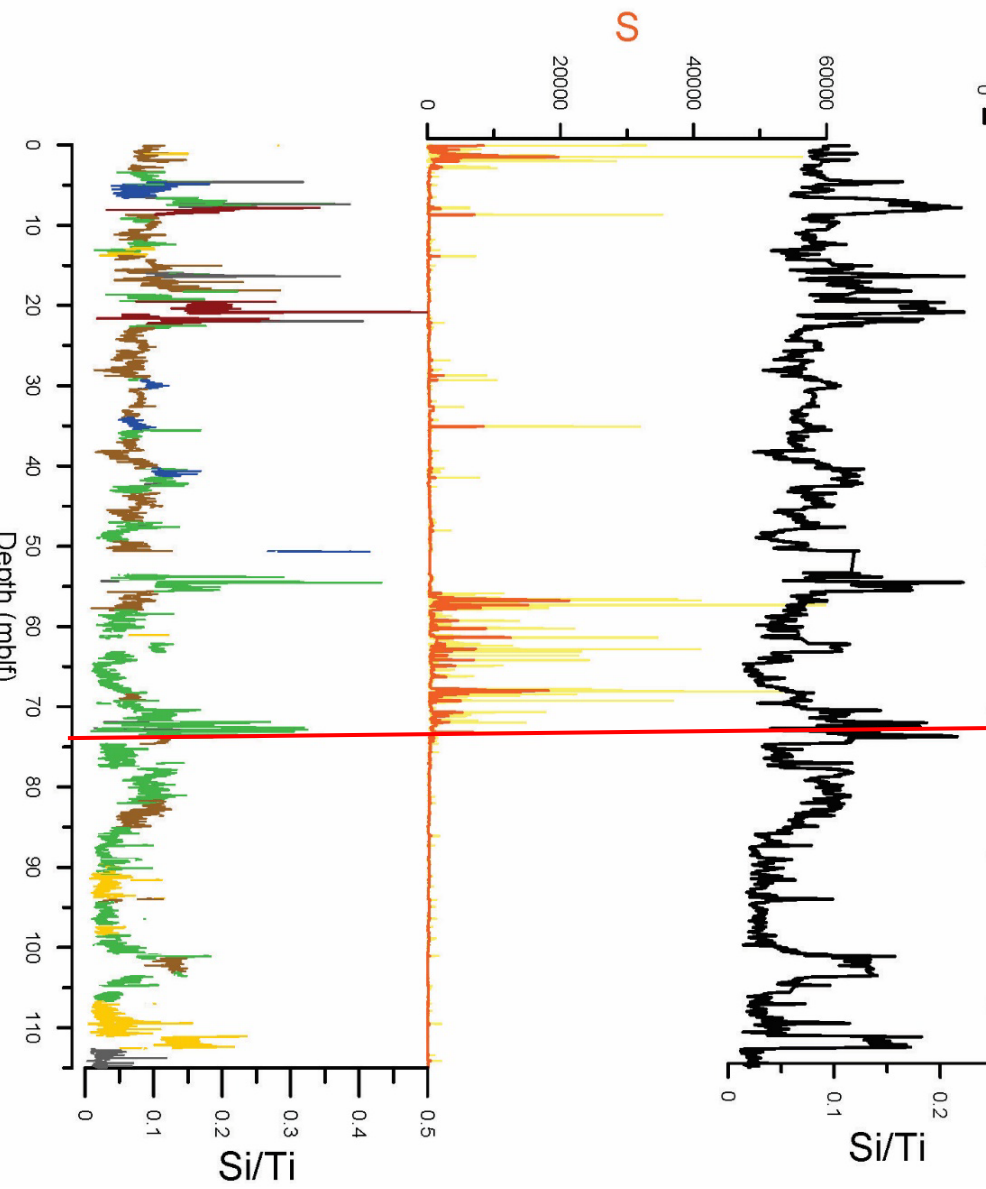
Consistent ties from lithology and XRF pattern



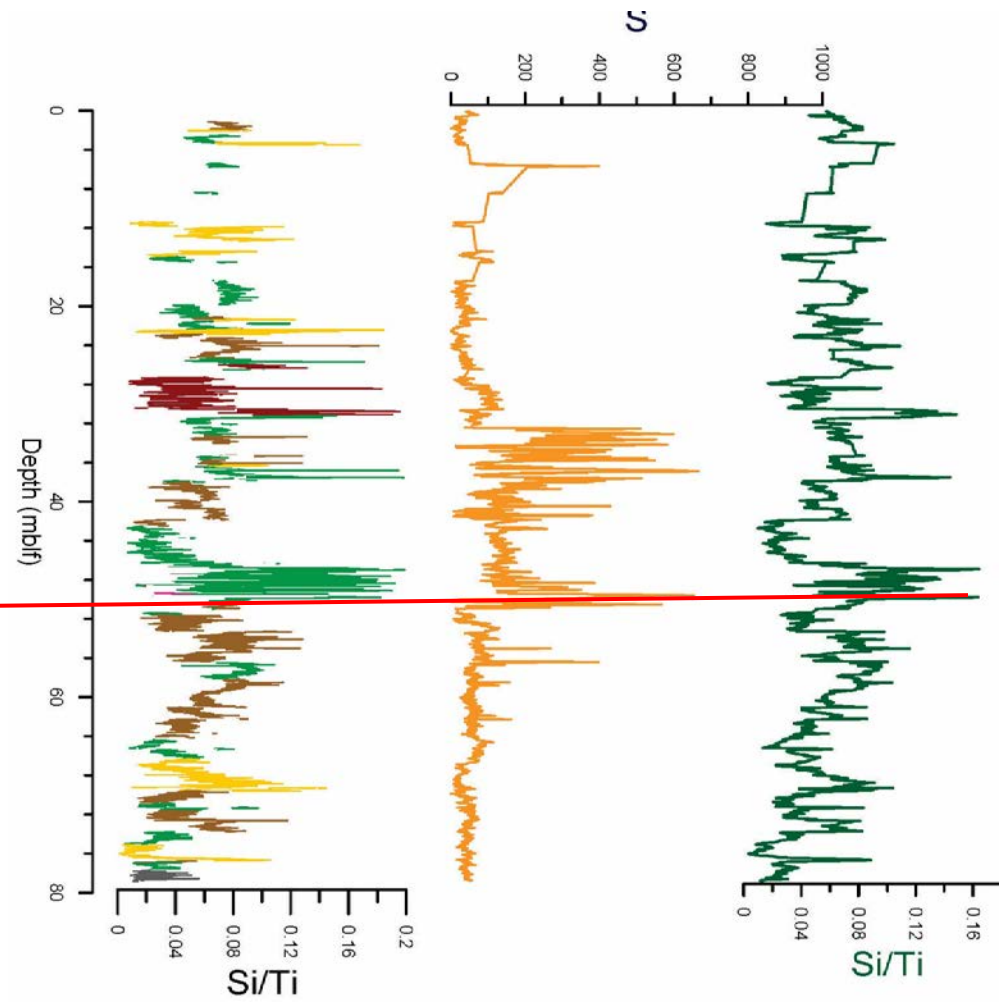
NAO-1B and 1D



NAO



NAW

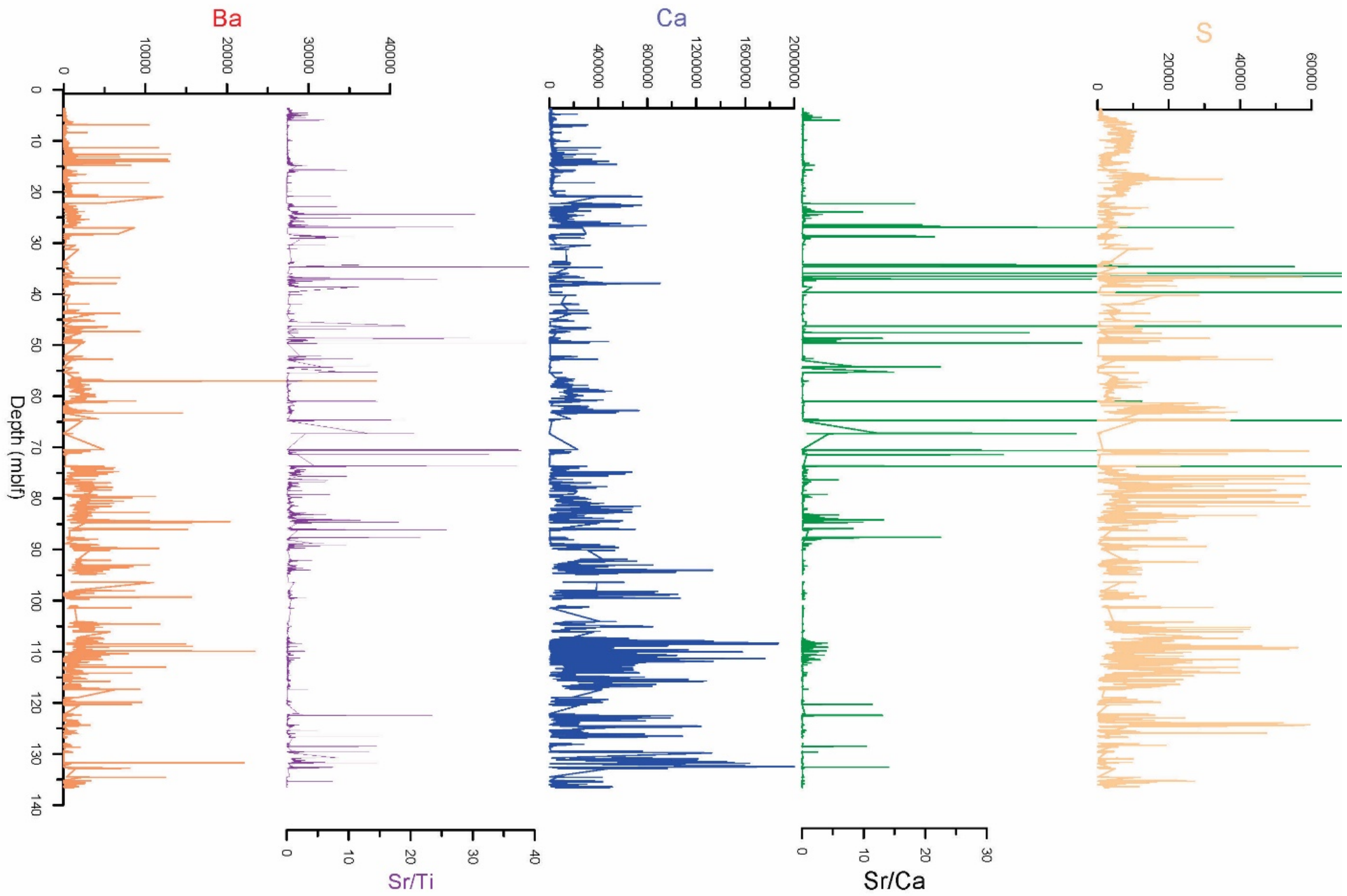


3 Ma

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| diatomaceous clay | calcareous clay |
| clay | sand/gravel |
| pedogenic | gypsum |
| tephra/basalt | drilling disturbances |

Lithology by Campisano, Garelli, Stockhecke, Wynn
gypsum only 49mblf NAW

MAG-1A



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