

Supplementary data notes for "Observation of centimetre scale argon in alkali feldspars: implications for $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ thermochronology" by Flude, Halton, Kelley, Sherlock, Schwanethal and Wilkinson

Irradiation Parameters and constants for $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ data:

New Instruments Noblesse Mass Discrimination: 295 based on linear power law

Irradiation Details:

Irradiation Number McM53 (Crystal A)

Date irradiated: 21/07/2009

Irradiation Number McM68 (Crystal B)

Date irradiated: 02/09/2011

Atmospheric Argon Ratio

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar} = 298.56$ (Lee et al 2006)

Interfering isotope production ratios

$(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}} = 0.0085 \pm 0.0000425$

Ca corrections were not applied.

Decay Constants

$^{40}\text{K} \lambda = 5.5545 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}^{-1}$ (Renne et al, 2010)

$^{39}\text{Ar} = 2.5762 \times 10^{-3} \text{ a}^{-1}$ (Stoenner et al., 1965)

$^{37}\text{Ar} = 0.01983 \text{ d}^{-1}$ (Renne & Norman, 2001)

Standards and J-Values

GA1550 $98.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ Ma}$ (Renne et al., 1998, 2010)

J-value calculated by linear extrapolation between standards.

J-Value McM53: $0.01041 \pm 5.2 \times 10^{-5}$

J-Value McM68 $0.01265 \pm 6.3 \times 10^{-5}$

Data table notes

Table_S1 provides the blank and decay-corrected Ar-isotope and age data for Crystal A, along with system blank data

Table_S2 provides the blank and decay-corrected Ar-isotope and age data for Crystal B, along with system blank data

^{39}Ar -high and ^{36}Ar -high are the high-mass potential interferences at masses 39 and 36, caused by hydrocarbons. 35 is the peak at mass 35, caused by Cl.

Data in *italics* are analyses that gave ^{36}Ar yields indistinguishable from or lower than blank, and an atmospheric ^{40}Ar correction has not been carried out.

Blank corrections were made using part-day averages, depending on blank behaviour during the day.

References

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