



U-Th-Ra disequilibria in sediments of the Dora Baltea river (Italia)

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In order to constrain the transfer time of sediments in Alpine rivers, we propose to use the U-series nuclides approach recently developed for Himalayan rivers (e.g., Chabaux et al., 2008; Granet et al., 2010). Therefore, a series of bank sediments has been collected along the Dora Baltea river (Italia), one of the Po's tributaries draining the southern slope of the Mont Blanc Massif. In addition to U series nuclides, major and trace element concentrations and Sr and Nd isotope ratios have been analyzed for each sample.

The study indicates that the $(^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U})$ -, $(^{230}\text{Th}/^{234}\text{U})$ - and the $(^{226}\text{Ra}/^{230}\text{Th})$ - activity ratios are very similar for all the samples, whereas the $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratios can differ from one sample to another. Such a variation, consistent with the Sr and Nd isotope data, is certainly the consequence of mineralogical heterogeneities in the samples. This suggests that the use of ^{238}U - ^{230}Th - ^{232}Th systematics alone is probably insufficient for constraining the transfer time of sediments in the Po rivers alluvial plain, whereas the combination of ^{238}U - ^{230}Th disequilibrium with the ^{230}Th - ^{226}Ra disequilibrium can help to constrain such time information.

References

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