



A novel method to determine the half-life of ^{32}Si

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A novel method using high-resolution ^{10}Be concentrations to correct ^{32}Si data from independently dated depth profiles is presented. It is demonstrated that by correcting ^{32}Si deposition rates for temporal changes based on production rate fluctuations the derived half-life of ^{32}Si agrees with half-life determinations based on physical measurements of artificial samples.

Currently, the half-life of ^{32}Si is not accurately known. Moreover, results from physical measurements of artificial samples yielded much shorter half-lives (100-172 yr) than results based on depth profiles. For depth profiles most results were between 250 and 300 yr (Clausen, 1973), with the exception of a relatively recent work on a varved lake sediment which resulted in 178 yr (Nijampurkar et al., 1998).

Using high-resolution ^{10}Be concentrations from the Dye3 ice-core each data point of the Northern hemisphere ice-core ^{32}Si concentrations is corrected for temporal variations in deposition rate. This means that we assume that temporal variations in ^{32}Si and ^{10}Be deposition are identical instead of using the assumption of constant deposition rates that resulted in the long half-lives. In the case of the varved lake sediment, $^{32}\text{Si}/\text{Si}$ ratios are corrected in the same way as ^{32}Si concentrations for the ice cores.

We present our results that half-lives of longer than 180 yr can be ruled out for ^{32}Si and propose using ^{10}Be and ^{32}Si concentrations from the same samples of independently dated profiles as a new method to apply ^{32}Si for dating purposes. Preliminary results have been presented at the QRA meeting in Glasgow 2006 [schnabel et al., 2006].

HB Clausen, Journal of Glaciology 12 (1973) 411.

VN Nijampurkar et al., Earth and Planetary Science Letters 163 (1998) 191.

C. Schnabel, J. Beer, HB Clausen, QRA annual discussion meeting Glasgow, 2006.