

## Coordinated sample preparation with cryo-FIB-SEM and X-ray CT: Applications to chemical analysis for fluid inclusions in minerals

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Hydrothermal fluids and seawater are often entrapped in minerals as fluid inclusions in crustal/mantle materials, marine halites and even in rare meteorites [1, 2, 3, 4]. The chemical compositions of fluid inclusions and mineral inclusion therein are keys to decipher their origins and evolution of the geofluids. A laser-ablation inductively-coupled-plasma mass-spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), a Raman spectrometry and an environmental SEM (cryo-SEM with EDS) are methods for chemical analysis of fluid inclusions, entrapped tiny minerals and gasses. For example, Kawamoto and coworkers recently determined Na/K ratio of fluid inclusions in olivine crystals from mantle xenoliths from the Pinatubo volcano by LA-ICP-MS in 20- $\mu\text{m}$  spatial resolution [1]. The attempt successfully provided new insight on the fate of seawater subducting into the mantle in a plate convergent region. Lowenstein et al. investigated major chemistry of fluid inclusions from marine halites by a cryo-SEM with EDS system, and found systematic and oscillating changes in Phanerozoic seawater chemistry ( $\text{Na}^+$  vs.  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  vs.  $\text{Cl}^-$ ) [3].

As unique sample preparation and analytical approach to a fluid inclusion, combined instrument of focused ion beam system and scanning electron microscope with a cryo sample stage (cryo-FIB-SEM) is recently utilized (e.g., Yoshida et al., 2018 [2]). Fluid inclusions can be exposed as ices in the vacuum sample chamber of cryo-FIB-SEM, and then the frozen fluids can be directly analyzed by EDS attached to SEM. Advantages of this approach are a direct access to fluid inclusions by precise sample milling with FIB, and simultaneous analysis for major elements with a relatively high spatial resolution ( $\sim 5\ \mu\text{m}$ ). The method has been first applied to fluid inclusions in quartz [2].

A cryo-FIB-SEM approach is, however, time-consuming: entire processing and analysis with cryo-FIB-SEM requires several to few tens of hours for a several tens micrometer-sized sample. Descriptions of exact locations and spatial distribution of each fluid inclusion in host minerals will help to minimize a processing time with FIB. We, therefore, used a laboratory-based micro-focus XCT apparatus ( $\mu\text{XCT}$ ) at the Center for Advanced Marine Core Research, Kochi University for acquiring an accurate three-dimensional characterization of fluid inclusions in minerals with a spatial resolution of 0.5 to 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  depending on sample size. In the present study, we aim to improve the throughput of the fluid inclusion analysis using cryo-FIB-SEM and establish a reasonable analytical flow. We have obtained spatial distributions of fluids in olivine from the Pinatubo xenoliths and those in halite in Sicilian rock by  $\mu\text{XCT}$ . Pretreatments for the samples have been carried out by micro-sampling system, and then microfabrication and chemical analysis of frozen fluids in the samples have been carried

out by cryo-FIB-SEM.

In this talk, we will present the effectiveness of coordinated sample preparation utilizing cryo-FIB-SEM and  $\mu$ XCT, and a comprehensive microanalysis of fluid inclusions in addition to cryo-FIB-SEM. For instance, residues of fluid inclusions and associated minute minerals in FIB-processed samples can be further characterized in a higher spatial resolution by an analytical transmission electron microscope (TEM) and a secondary ion mass spectrometer (SIMS).

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