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How clumped isotopes drive a deeper understanding of petrochemical processes

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What are Clumped Isotopes?

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Principle Explained

"Classical" Isotopes of CO₂: 44, 45, 46



Single substitution

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"Clumped" Isotopes of CO₂: 47, 48



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Double substitution

"Clumped" Isotopes of CH₄





Double substitution

How are "Clumped Isotopes" useful?

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- The degree of "clumping" of heavy isotopes in molecules is solely temperature dependent in thermodynamic equilibrium
- Deviation from equilibrium clumping indicates kinetic fractionation processes or mixing with non-equilibrated sources.
- **Clumped isotopes add new dimensions** to the classical isotope signatures and open new dimensions in for instance source apportionment and process identification.

Analytical Setup



Thermo Scientific[™] 253 Plus[™] 10 kV IRMS Thermo Scientific[™] Kiel IV Carbonate Device



Thermo Scientific[™] Qtegra[™] Intelligent Scientific Data Solution (ISDS) Software



Thermo Scientific™ Ultra™ HR-IRMS

Clumped Carbonate Analysis

Clumped Methane Analysis



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Clumped Carbonate: Typical Samples





Limestone

Forminifera



Corals



Travertine

Clumped Carbonate: Thermometry (\Delta_{47})



Carbonate formation temperature (°C)

" Δ_{47} data of travertines show an excellent correlation with temperature [...] and our calibration can be used to derive the deposition temperature of ancient carbonate deposits." Kele et al., 2015

Dual Clumped Carbonate Thermometry (Δ_{47} - Δ_{48} **)**



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Deciphering Kinetic Biases



"We show that dual clumped isotope thermometry can achieve reliable palaeotemperature reconstructions, devoid of kinetic bias."

Bajnai et al., 2020

Temperature based on dual clumped isotope thermometry with 2 SE*

 \leftarrow ---- Temperature based on Δ_{47} only

Reconstructing Maximum Burial Temperature





"The case study [...] suggests that $\Delta 47$ can be used to reconstruct the MBT of ancient carbonate strata lacking vitrinite and detrital zircon data."

Li et al. (2021)

Clumped Methane

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Principle and Applications

Clumped Methane: Typical Samples



Conventional Methane Analysis









Clumped Methane Analysis



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The Benefit of High Resolution IRMS



HR-IRMS enables full peak separation of clumped methane isotopologues $(^{13}CH_3D \text{ and } ^{12}CH_2D_2)$ from another and from ionization by-products $(^{13}CH_5 \text{ and } CH_4D)$.

Clumped Methane: Geothermometry



Experiments

Clumped Methane: Geothermometry





Clumped Methane: Geothermometry



Clumped Methane: Source Discrimination



Clumped Methane: Source Discrimination



Clumped Methane: Identification of Formation Mechanisms



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Clumped Methane: Assessing Maturity



Clumped Methane: Safer Carbon Capture and Storage

Clumped Methane



$$\delta^{13}$$
C vs. CO₂/³He



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Future Perspectives: Clumped Hydrogen



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Clumped Hydrogen

Principle and Application Fields

Clumped Hydrogen: Thermometry



Clumped Hydrogen: Application Fields



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Clumped Nitrogen

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Principle and Application Fields

Clumped Nitrogen: HR-IRMS Mass Scan



HR-IRMS enables full peak separation of species which share the same cardinal mass.

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Clumped Nitrogen: Application Fields

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Modelling of thermospheric Δ_{30} constrains global denitrification rates.



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Whitepaper: Clumped isotope analysis of methane using **HR-IRMS**

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Clumped isotope analysis of methane using HR-IRMS: New insights into origin and formation mechanisms of natural gases and a potential geothermometer

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Keywords: HR-IRMS, methane, clumped isotopes, ¹²CH₂D₂, ¹³CH₃D, geothermometry, reaction kinetics, natural gas, petroleum geochemistry

This white paper describes the analytical capabilities of the Thermo Scientific" Ultra" High Resolution Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometer (HR-IRMS) for the analysis of doubly substituted isotopologues ('clumped isotopes') of methane, including both $^{12}\text{CH}_3\text{D}$ and $^{12}\text{CH}_2\text{D}_2,$ and for analysis of the $\delta^{\rm sp}C$ and δD signatures of methane with exceptional precision

Berkeley Caltech

Methane (CH $_{a}$) is widely distributed in the solid earth, ocean and atmosphere. It is a primary constituent of geological gas deposits and a significant resource for global energy production; the fact that it generates less CO2 per unit energy on combustion means its expanded use over recent decades has been a significant factor in mitigating the rate of rise of atmospheric greenhouse gases. In addition to its commercial importance, it plays a major role in the global carbon cycle and is involved in various fluxes within atmospheric, microbial, hydrothermal and magmatic systems. It even has potential to be utilized as an extraterrestrial biosignature. Methane is also amongst the most effective greenhouse gases and as a result could play a significant role in the anthropogenic acceleration of climate change.

The importance and versatility of methane fuels the development of methods to decipher its origins, sources and sinks, formation conditions, and transport paths.

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Written in collaboration with Caltech, Berkeley, and Tokyo Tech.

Free to download at thermofisher.com/ultra

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Thank you Questions are welcome!

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