

# **O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> ratios in 1.5-million-year-old ice cores from Allan Hills Blue Ice Areas: implications for the long-term atmospheric O<sub>2</sub> concentrations**

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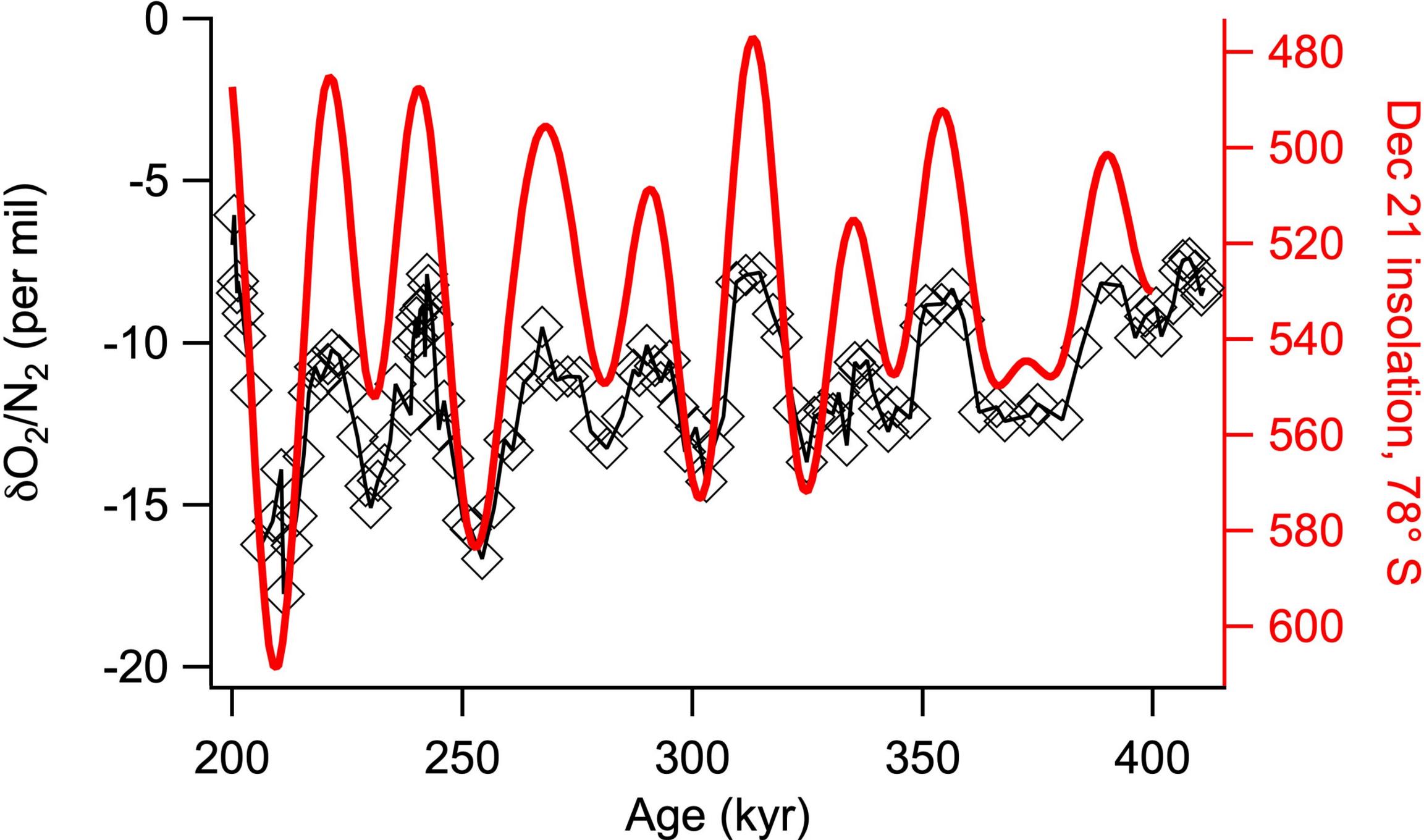
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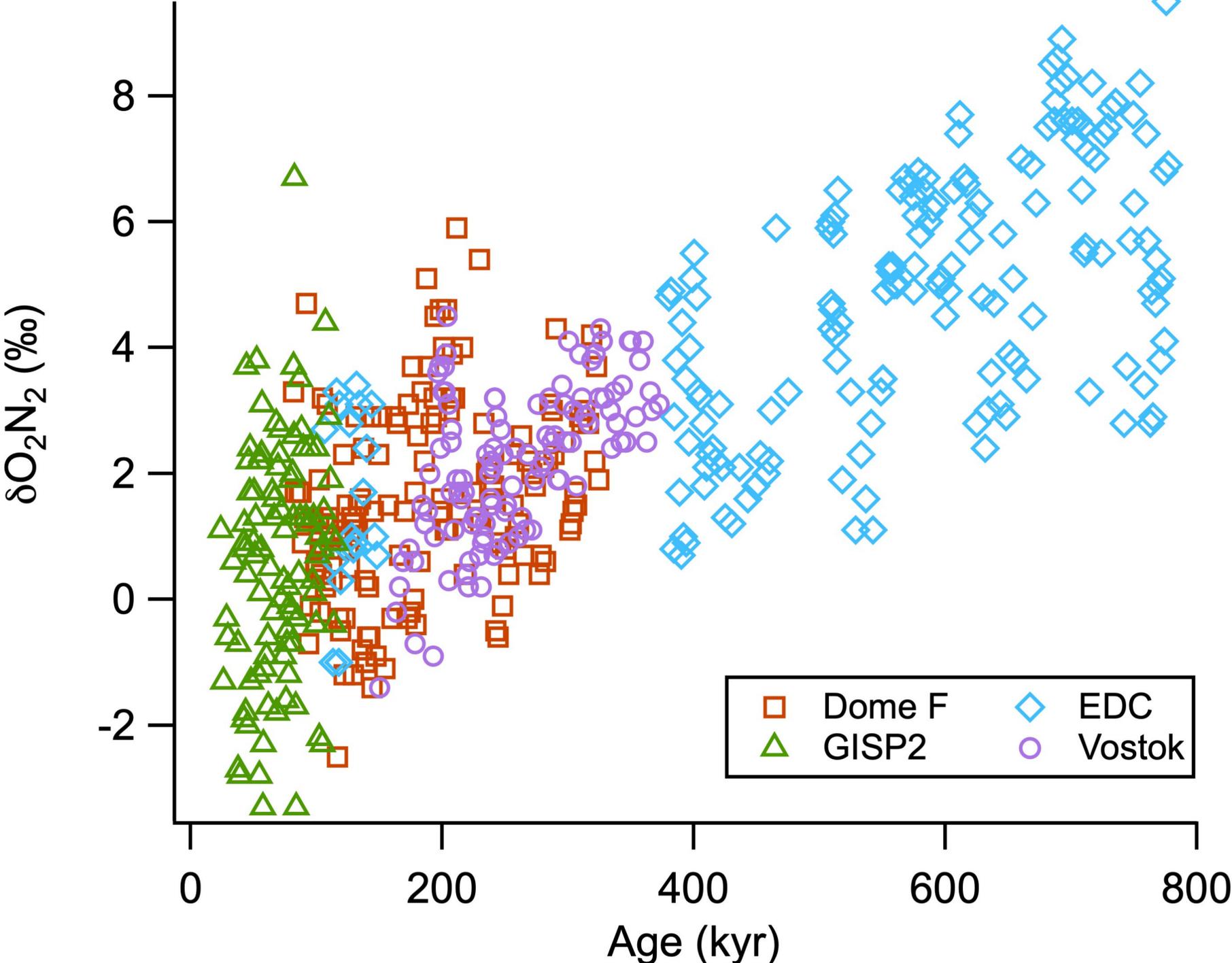
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**Despite being a potential direct archive of atmospheric O<sub>2</sub>, ice core  $\delta\text{O}_2/\text{N}_2$  is modified by a number of processes and carries strong insolation signals**



Modified from Suwa and Bender 2008

# Recently, a persistent decline in ice core $\delta\text{O}_2/\text{N}_2$ is interpreted to reflect decreasing $\text{O}_2$ concentrations over the late Pleistocene



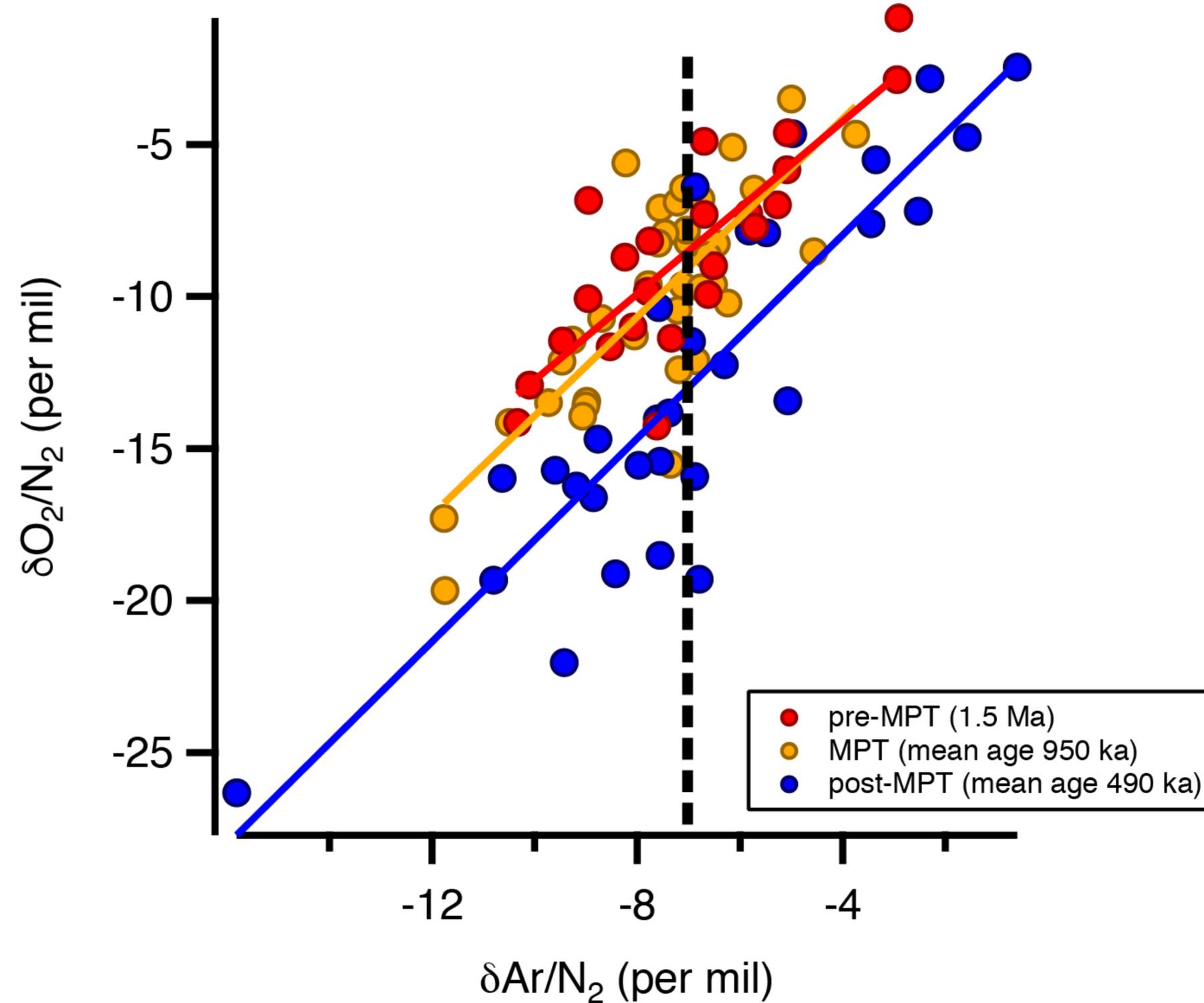
### Rate of change:

$-8.4 \pm 0.2$  ‰/Myr ( $1\sigma$ ; Stolper *et al* 2016)

$-7.0 \pm 0.6$  ‰/Myr ( $1\sigma$ ; Extier *et al* 2018)

Modified from Stolper *et al* 2016

# In our work, $\delta\text{Ar}/\text{N}_2$ is used to correct for the $\delta\text{O}_2/\text{N}_2$ fractionations during bubble close-off and gas losses



## Key takeaways:

The late-Pleistocene decline in  $\delta\text{O}_2/\text{N}_2$  is observed in Allan Hills cores with a comparable rate of change.

Between 1.5 Ma and 950 ka, however, there is no statistically significant trend in blue ice  $\delta\text{O}_2/\text{N}_2$ .

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## **Field team**

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