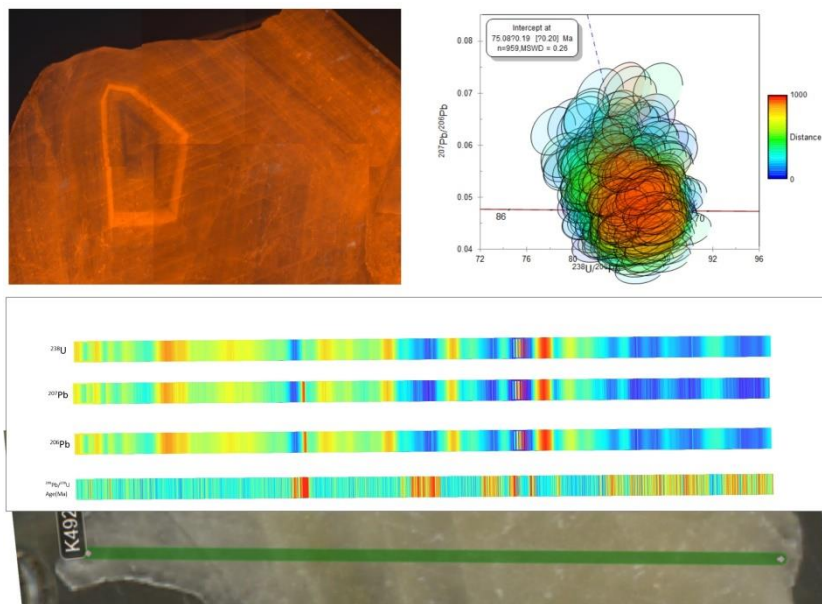


Bayesian Regression and Age Mapping Application for LA-ICPMS U-Pb Dating Data

User Manual of Brama v2.0



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I. Software operation procedures

1.1 Installation

Windows users can also download and run the packaged exe file directly.

Download **Brama2.0.exe**:

<http://pan.ecut.edu.cn:80/link/40EDFED20770B2B9769AAFE472973B16>.

The following steps 1.1.1-1.1.5 is run before Brama source code runs for the first time.

- 1.1.1 Python 3.9 is necessary to run the code. Download from <https://www.python.org/downloads/> and follow the installation (Fig.1-1).

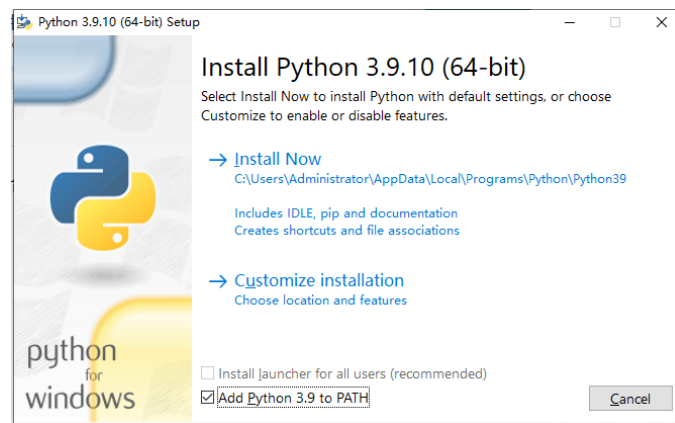


Fig. 1-1 Install Python 3.9.

- 1.1.2 Download or clone this repository (<https://github.com/sndjgm/Brama>) .

- 1.1.3 Open terminal/cmd and navigate to the Brama folder (Fig. 1-2).

- `cd path/to/folder/ Brama`

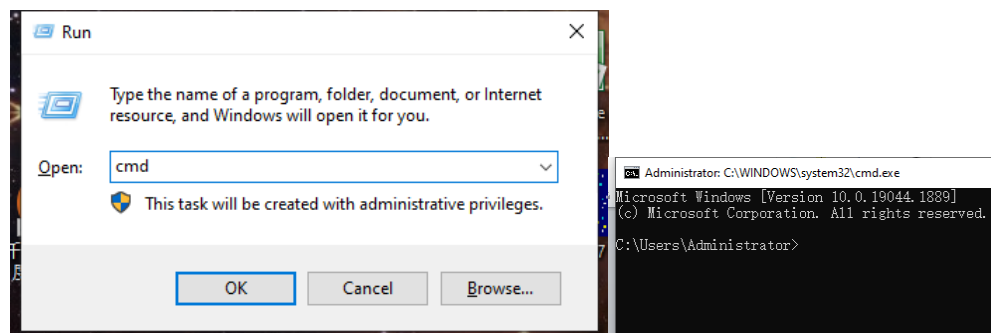


Fig. 1-2 Open terminal/cmd and navigate to the Brama folder.

- 1.1.4 Install python libraries required for Brama.

- `pip install -r requirements.txt` (Required modules: PyQt5, numpy, pandas,

xlwt, xlrd, matplotlib, scipy, xlutils, statistics, logging).

1.1.5 Run Brama from python.

- python Brama.py

If everything is already installed, follow only steps 1.1.5.

1.2 Interface & Functionality

The main interface and functional partitions of the program are shown in Fig.1-3 after starting.

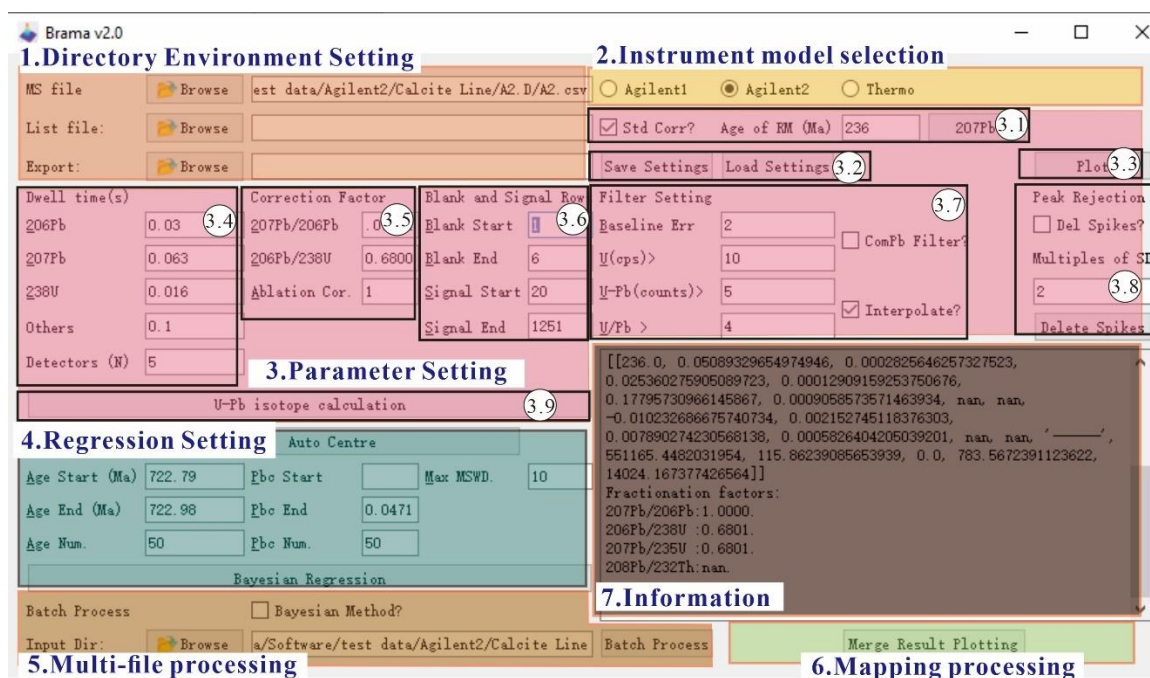


Fig. 1-3 The main interface of Brama program and the division of functional areas

The software is divided into 7 functional areas. The main functional areas are outlined as follows.

1.2.1 Directory environment setting:

set the path of mass spectrometry file, List file and output result directory.

Ms file: Select the raw MS data as CPS from the mass spectrometer output (CSV) file. The data columns for “Time(s)”, “207Pb”, “206 Pb” and “238U” must be included.

List file: A “*.xls” file containing “File Name”, “Sample Name”, “Laser on”, “Laser off”, “sequence”, “X0”, “Y0”, “X1” and “Y1” (Fig.1-4).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	FileName	SampleName	Laser on	Laser off	Sequence	X0	Y0	X1	Y1
2	A1	NIST 614 - 1	127	1022	1	138561	16042	139216	18325
3	A2	AHX-1D - 1	1269	2599	2	60214	18057	57071	16400
4	A3	WC-1 - 1	2824	3869	3	80894	12185	83390	10983
5	A4	LD-5 - 1	4115	5927	4	19939	70932	21752	66475
6	A5	PTKD-2 - 1	6144	8526	5	28293	76758	31334	71194
7	A6	NIST 614 - 2	8780	9698	6	138252	16167	138909	18507
8	A7	AHX-1D - 2	9944	11290	7	60295	17792	57127	16112
9	A8	WC-1 - 2	11514	12567	8	80943	12332	83475	11114
10	A9	LD-5 - 2	12814	14648	9	19771	70897	21627	66385
11	A10	PTKD-2 - 2	Signal Start and End		10	Start of line		End of line	
12	A11	NIST 614 - 3			11				

Fig. 1-4 Example of List file format

Export: The directory where the data is exported and saved. The default setting is the current working directory of the software.

1.2.2 Instrument model selection:

Agilent1: Reads data from line 4 (Fig. 1-5).

Agilent2: Reads data from line 3 (Fig. 1-5).

Thermo: Reads data from line 14 (Fig. 1-5).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	C:\Agilent\2021\Paul Slezak\Aug21-PS_Limerick									
2	Intensity V CPS									
3	Acquired: 07/22/2022 03:20:13 AM using Batch Aug21-PS_Limerick									
4	Time	206Pb	207Pb	208Pb	232Th	238U				
5	0.03255	0	0	0	0	0				
6	0.16578	0	0	0	0	52.63169				
7	0.29883	0	0	0	0	52.63169				
8	0.43201	0	0	0	0	0				
9	0.56519	0	0	0	0	0				
10	0.69841	0	0	0	0	0				
11	0.83158	0	0	0	0	0				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	NIST 614 - 1									
2	start:0									
3	Time	206Pb	207Pb	208Pb	232Th	238U				
4	15.61013	0	15.87303	0	0	0				
5	15.74328	0	15.87303	0	0	0				
6	15.87632	0	15.87303	0	0	0				
7	16.00943	0	15.87303	0	0	0				
8	16.14252	0	0	0	0	0				
9	16.27566	0	15.87303	0	0	0				
10	16.40867	0	0	0	0	0				
11	16.54169	0	15.87303	0	0	0				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	NIST 614 - 1:07/22/2022 03:20:13 AM;									
2	Software:Name=Qtegra;Version=2.10.4345.236;File Version=1;									
3	Configuration:Machine=iCAP TQ;									
4	U2-SQ-N%2FA:Additional Gas Flow 1=0;Additional Gas Flow 2=0;Q1 Entry Lens=-87.5;Angular Deflection=-385;									
5	RF Generator:RF Plasma Lit Readback=1;RF FET Temperature Ok Readback=1;Plasma Power Readback=1548.6077;									
6	Ion Optics:Pole Bias Readback=-0.918866080156402;Torch Horizontal Position Readback=-1.22991202346041;Tor									
7	Vacuum:Analyzer Vacuum Ok Readback=1;Interface Pressure Readback=1.89289315042938;Analyzer Pressure Reac									
8	Detector:Detector Voltage (Counting) Readback=1540.5669599218;Detector Voltage (Analog) Readback=-1653.9589									
9	Cooling System:Plasma Cooling Water Flow Readback=0.409411764705882;Interface Temperature Readback=33.75;									
10	Power Supply:Supply Voltage 500 V Readback=-544.354838709677;Supply Voltage 1 kV Readback=-1179.1300097									
11	Gas Supply:Nebulizer Supply Pressure Readback=0.0480209677419354;Nebulizer Flow Readback=1.04692082111;									
12	Pulse Counting:Threshold=2500000;									
13										
14	Time	206Pb	207Pb	208Pb	232Th	238U				
15	dwel time=	dwel time=	dwel time=	dwel time=	dwel time=	dwel time=	0.019;	xcal factor=138625.2074		
16	0.03255	0	0	0	0	0				
17	0.16578	0	0	0	0	52.63169				
18	0.29883	0	0	0	0	52.63169				
19	0.43201	0	0	0	0	0				
20	0.56519	0	0	0	0	0				

Fig. 1-5 Example of raw data format from the mass spectrometer.

1.2.3 Parameter settings:

❖ (3.1) Standard bias fractionation factor calculation.

Age of RM (Ma): Age of the reference material.

207Pb: Calculate the standard bias fractionation factor. The results of the calculation are displayed in the information display window (Fig. 1-6). A file named "result_all.csv" will be generated in the current working directory of the software.

When the “**Std Corr?**” checkbox is checked the age of the standard is entered, the bias fractionation factor are calculated after deduction for common Pb in the standard (^{207}Pb method, Chew et al., 2014). In contrast, when the “**Std Corr?**” checkbox is unchecked, the common Pb in the standard is ignored. The bias fractionation factor can also be verified by the standard calculation results.

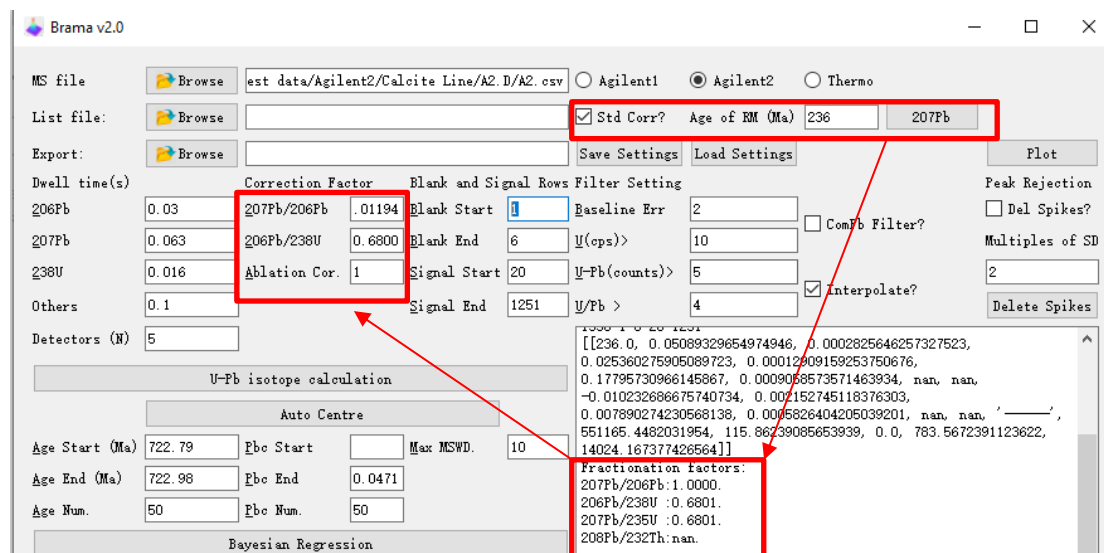


Fig. 1-6 Diagram of the calculation steps for standard bias fractionation factor.

❖ (3.2) Save or load config file.

Click the “**Save Settings**” and “**Load Settings**” buttons to save or load config files (“Config.ini”; Fig. 1-4).

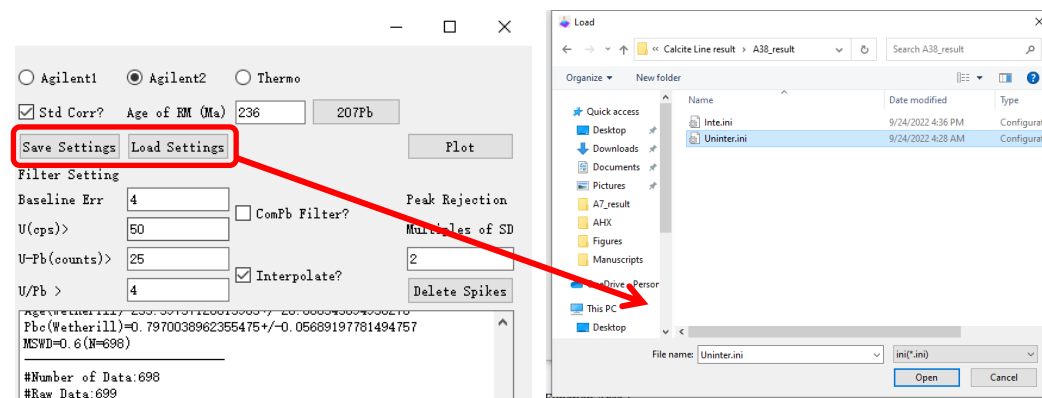


Fig. 1-4 Config file to save or load data processing parameters

❖ (3.3) Plot signal intensity vs. rows.

Click the button “**Plot**” to display the raw data signal graph (Fig. 1-5). The blanks and signal start/stop rows read on the graph can be filled in the (3.6).

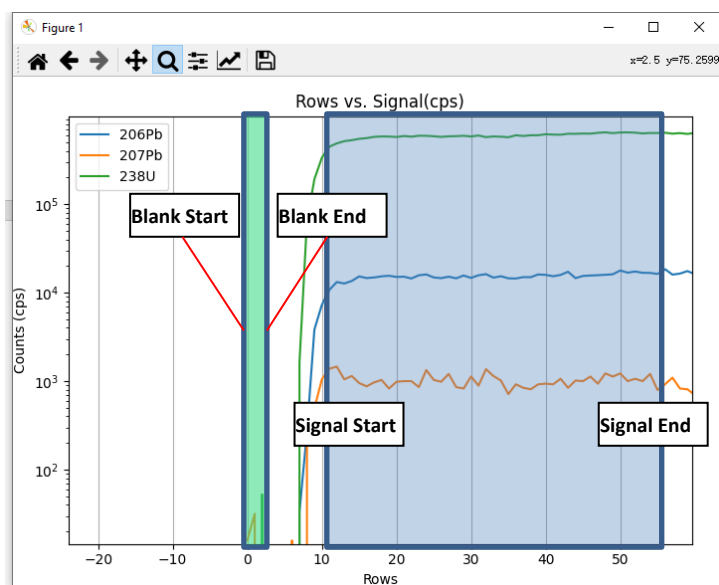


Fig. 1-5 Raw data signal display interface

❖ (3.4) Dwell time.

The mass spectrometer detector isotope dwell time corresponding to ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb and ^{238}U can be entered in this field respectively. The “**Others**” contains the sum of dwell time except for ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , ^{238}U . The “**Detectors (N)**” can be entered as the number of detectors being used.

206Pb: Dwell time of ^{206}Pb (seconds).

207Pb: Dwell time of ^{207}Pb (seconds).

238U: Dwell time of ^{238}U (seconds).

Others: Sum of dwell time of masses except for ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , ^{238}U .

Detectors (N): The number of detectors.

❖ (3.5) Correction factor.

207Pb/206Pb: The standard bias fractionation factor for $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, which equals the measured $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ divided by true value.

206Pb/238U: The standard bias fractionation factor for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$, which equals the measured $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ divided by true value.

Ablation Cor.: Fractionation factor due to laser ablation. When set to 1, **206Pb/238U** refers to combined standard bias fractionation factor for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$.

The “**207Pb/206Pb**” and “**206Pb/238U**” are the standard bias fractionation factor

for $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ (Corr76) and $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ (Corr86), respectively. The “**Ablation Cor.**” (f) was used to correct for the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ fractionation factor ($\text{Corr86}' = \text{Corr86}/f$). The value of f is around 1, when $f=1$ means no ablation correction is performed.

❖ (3.6) Blank and signal rows.

This region is used to set the mass spectrometry data background and signal starting and ending row number.

Blank Start: Background start rows.

Blank End: Background end rows.

Signal Start: Signal start rows.

Signal End: Signal end rows.

❖ (3.7) Filter setting.

This region is used to set the parameters related to data filtering.

Baseline Err (%): A minimum % error given by the number in “**Baseline Err**” is quadratically added to these errors to account for the reproducibility of measurements on signals that are oscillating because of the pulsed laser output. This is estimated to be about 4% for 5 Hz and 1% from 10 Hz based on the scatter of non-varying ratios measured off large peaks such as $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios from zircon.

U (cps) >: The minimum U cps set by the filtered data. Rejects very low U and Pb signals, if $U \& Pb < \text{“U (cps)”}$ assumed to be on epoxy so ignore.

U-Pb (counts) >: The minimum U and Pb counts set by the filtered data. Makes sure every datum has this minimum number of counts.

ComPb Filter?: Whether to perform filtration of common Pb.

U/Pb >: If “**ComPb Filter?**” is checked, signals with low $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ will be omitted. The minimum $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ value is set by the number in “**U/Pb >**”. Ignore data with too low U/Pb (<0 if filter is off).

Interpolate?: If “**Interpolate?**” is checked, raw data are interpolated. Quadrupole measurements of different masses occur at different times so interpolation should reduce scatter. Data are compressed so that the smallest Pb mass count numbers are not allowed to be lower than defined in “**U-Pb (counts)**”.

❖ (3.8) Peak Rejection.

Del Spikes?: When this checkbox is checked, spikes filtering is performed before the data processing.

Multiples of SD: The threshold number used to perform filtering of signal spikes.

Delete Spikes: Displays the signal plot of the data after filtering the spikes.

The “**Delete Spikes**” button will give a prompt and then scans through the 206, 207 and 238 signals and compares them to the signal immediately before and after. If the ratios of the signal over both the before and after signals exceed the threshold number specified in “**Multiples of SD**”, the data will be deleted.

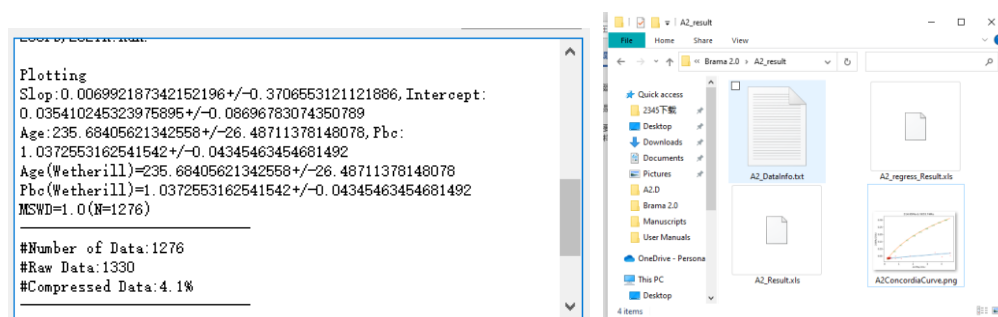
❖ (3.9) **U-Pb isotope calculation**: Perform isotope calculations and save the results in the export directory of the settings (Fig. 1-6).

Fig. 1-6 The results are displayed in the information window and the result file is saved after executing the U-Pb isotope calculation command.

1.2.4 Regression settings:

Auto Center: When **Auto Center** is clicked, the program automatically performs Bayesian regression based on the age calculated from the Wetherill coordinates. Users can also set the Bayesian regression age and common lead starting and ending values, number, and set the maximum MSWD value of the exported result data (Fig. 1-7).

Age Start and **Age End**: Age range for Bayesian regression.

Age Num.: The number of steps for Age.

Pbc Start and **Pbc End**: Common Pb (Pbc) range for Bayesian regression.

Pbc Num.: The number of steps for Pbc.

Max MSWD: If datum exceeds this deviation from best fit plane it is rejected (strikethrough).

Bayesian Regression: Determine sum of probabilities with respect to measured datum of discrete points within a linear band represented by age and common Pb interval.

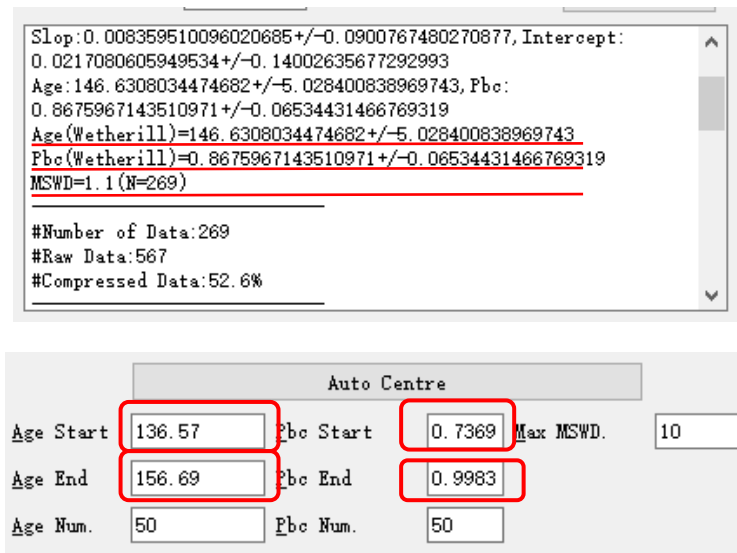


Fig. 1-7 Automatic setting of Bayesian regression age and common Pb range

1.2.5 Multi-file processing:

Input Dir and **Bayesian Method?**: Set the MS file storage directory and choose whether to perform Bayesian regression calculation.

Batch Process: Multi-files isotope calculation or Bayesian regression calculation. The List file (1.2.1) **List file**) needs to be set up before the **batch process**.

Merge Result Plotting: Merge and plot the spatial distribution of isotope counts.

1.2.6 Merge Result Plotting

Merge Result Plotting: Merge the data and plot the spatial distribution of isotope counts.

1.2.7 Information

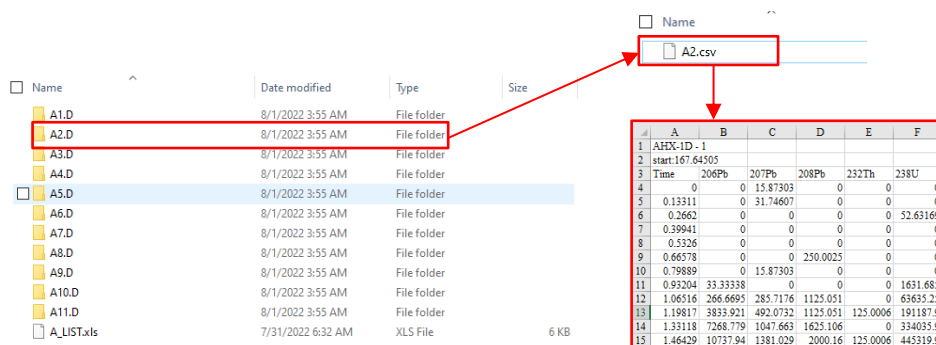
Displays operational status and information.

1.3 Single file data processing procedure-Calcite dating

1.3.1 Data Preparation

Prepare a line scan data folder containing raw mass spectrometry data for NIST

glass, matrix-matched standards, and samples (Fig. 1-8). Example files are stored in:



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	AHX-ID - 1					
2	start:167.64505					
3	Time	206Pb	207Pb	208Pb	232Th	238U
4	0	0	15.87303	0	0	0
5	0.13311	0	31.74607	0	0	0
6	0.2662	0	0	0	0	52.63169
7	0.39941	0	0	0	0	0
8	0.3326	0	0	0	0	0
9	0.66578	0	0	250.0025	0	0
10	0.79889	0	15.87303	0	0	0
11	0.93204	33.33338	0	0	0	1631.685
12	1.06516	266.6695	285.7176	1125.051	0	63635.25
13	1.19817	3833.921	492.0732	1125.051	125.0006	191187.9
14	1.33118	7268.779	1047.663	1625.106	0	334035.9
15	1.46429	10737.94	1381.029	2000.16	125.0006	445319.9

\data\Calcite Line\, where 'A1.csv' and 'A2.csv' refer to the Ms file of NIST 614 and matrix-matched standard AHX (age=236Ma), respectively (Fig. 1-8).

Fig. 1-8 Raw mass spectrometry data folders and file formats.

1.3.2 Import Data

As shown in Fig. 1-9, Click ①<[import data](#)>→②<[select data format](#)> import the Ms file.

Click③<[show signal plot](#)>→④<[preview spikes filtering result](#)> to determine the blank and signal rows and spikes filtering settings. Fill in the blanks in ⑤<[set blank and signal rows](#)>.

Fill in the blanks in ⑥<[set dwell time](#)> according to the time accepted by the mass spectrometry mass spectrometry detector.

Fill in the blanks in ⑦<[Filter setting](#)> according to mass spectrometry settings.

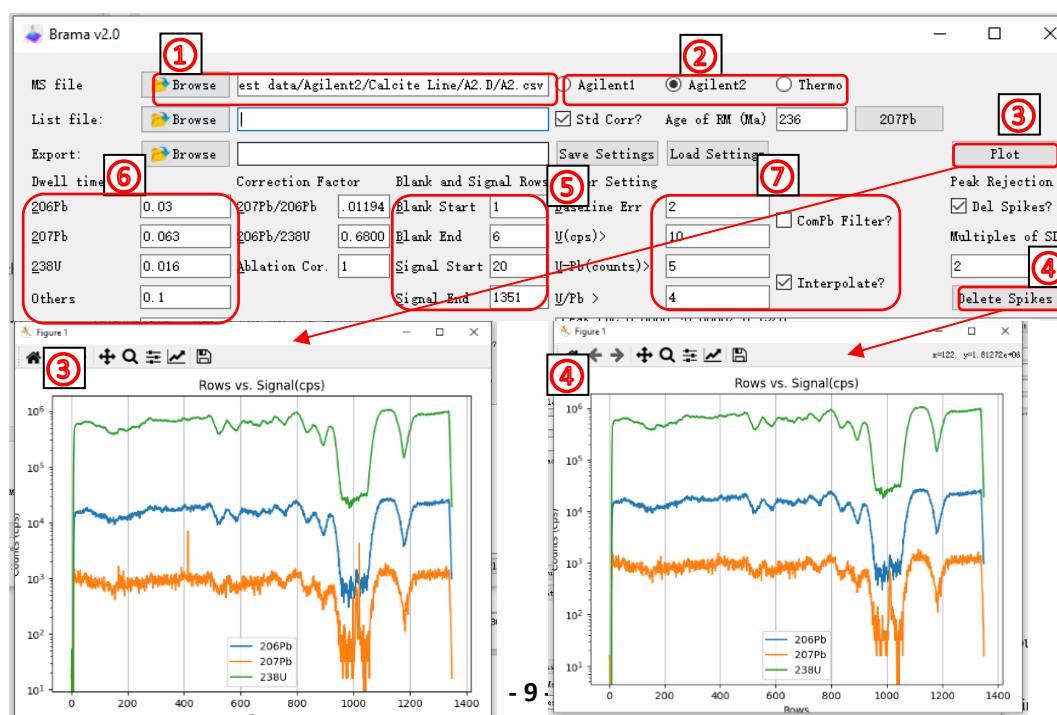


Fig. 1-9 Data import and signal display

Users can also load or save parameters via the **<Load Settings>** and **<Save Settings>** button config file.

1.3.2 Standard bias fraction factor setting

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ fraction factor: As Fig.1-10 shown, ①Import the “A2.scv” (AHX) file according to step 1.3.2. ②Check the **Std Corr?** checkbox, ③enter the age in Age of **RM (Ma)**, and click the ④ **^{207}Pb** button. The result is displayed in ⑤ **Information window**. Fill in the fractionation factor in ⑥ **Correction factor**.

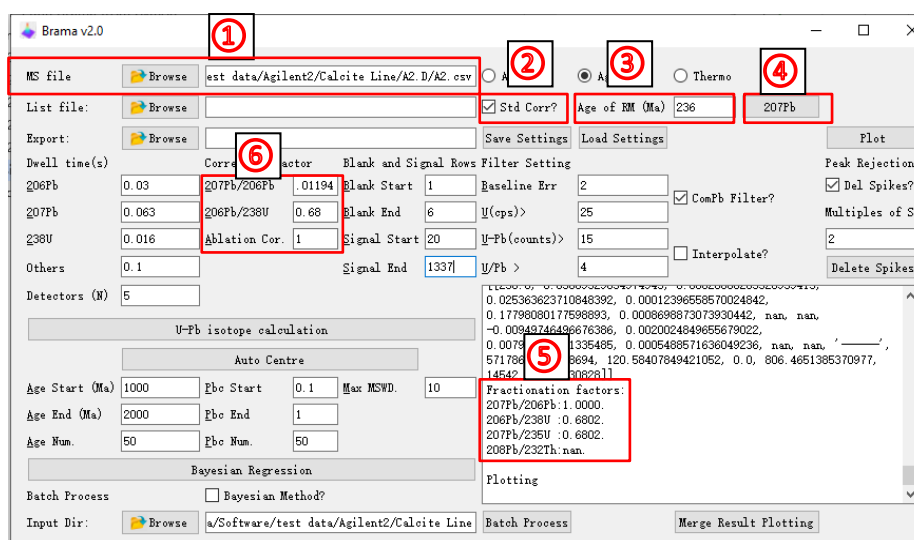


Fig. 1-10 Calculation steps of standard bias fraction factor for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$

$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ fraction factor: As Fig.1-11 shown, ①Import the “A1.scv” (NIST 614) file according to step 1.3.2. ②Uncheck the **Std Corr?** Checkbox and then click the ③ **^{207}Pb** button. ④Open the “result_all.csv” file in current working directory of Brama, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ bias factors equals ⑤measured ratio (0.8813) divided by true ratio ($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ NIST 614 = 0.8710).

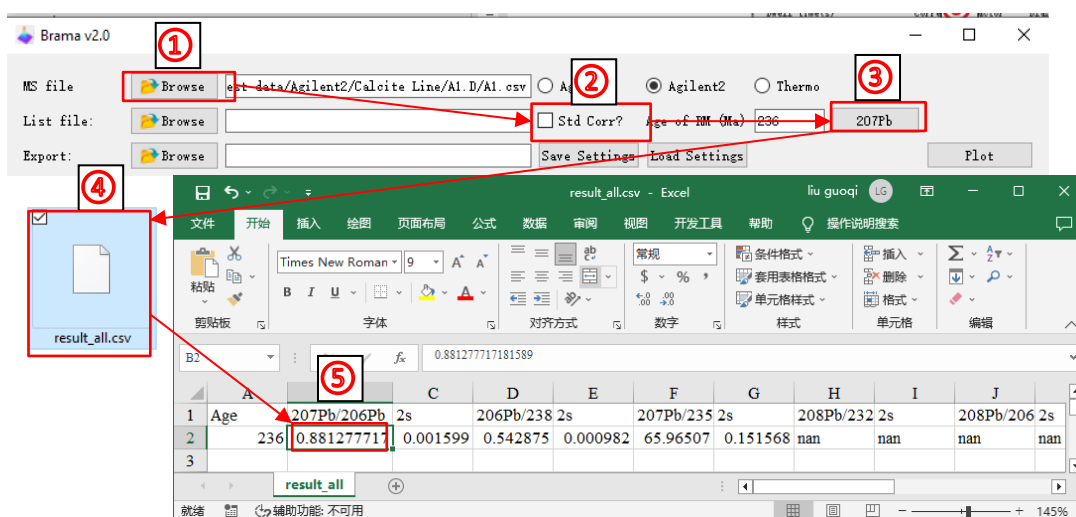


Fig. 1-11 Calculation steps of standard bias fraction factor for $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$

1.3.3 U-Pb isotope calculation

After completing the above steps, click the button **<U-Pb isotope calculation>** to start the isotopic composition calculation. As shown in Figure 1-12, the calculation results are presented in the Wetherill diagram, the information window and the exported "***_Result.xls**".

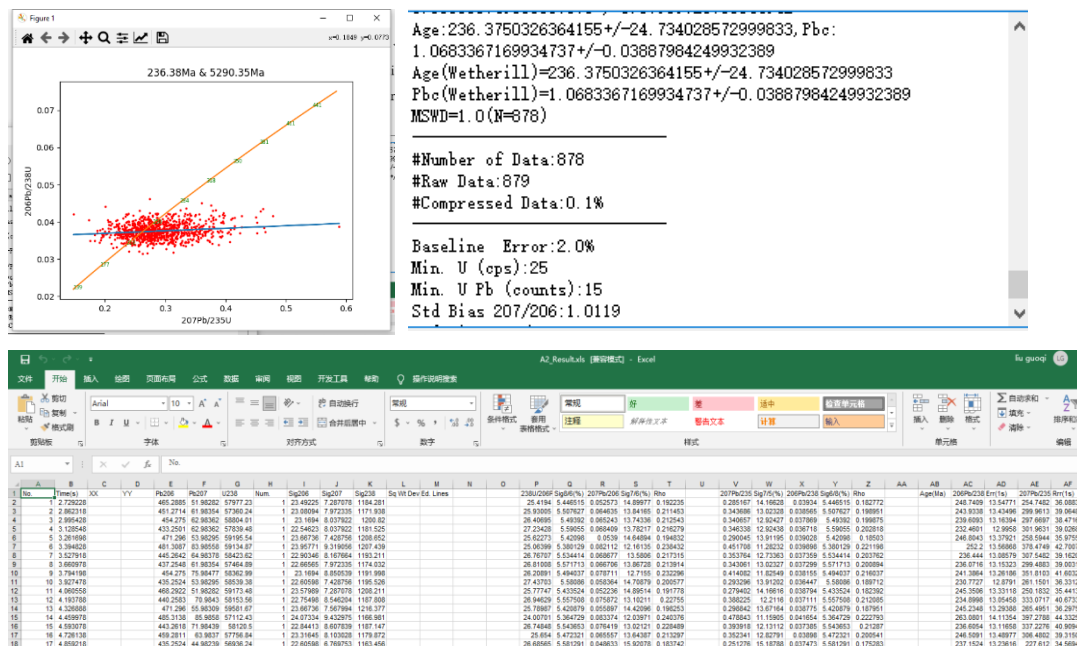


Fig. 1-12 Results of U-Pb isotope calculation

AHX obtained an age result of 236.38 Ma, demonstrating that the calculated standard bias fractionation factor (step 1.3.2) is appropriate. The wc-1 yielded an age of 255.3 ± 5.3 Ma and 252.6 ± 5.4 Ma by Wetherill and Tera-Wasserburg regression (Fig. 1-13), consistent with the ID-IRMS method (254.4 ± 6.4 Ma, Roberts et al., 2017).

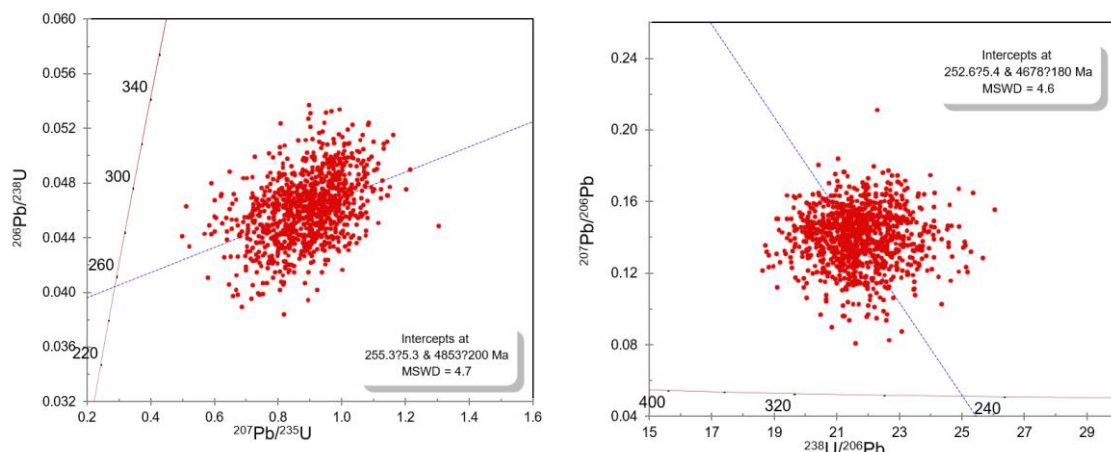


Fig. 1-13 Wetherill and Tera-Wasserburg diagram of wc-1 by Isoplot

1.3.4 Bayesian Regression

According to the age and common lead composition from step 1.3.3, click the **<Bayesian Regression>** or **<Auto Centre>**, Bayesian regression results will be presented in three forms: probability density surface plots, probability density profiles and information windows (Fig. 1-14, Fig. 1-15).

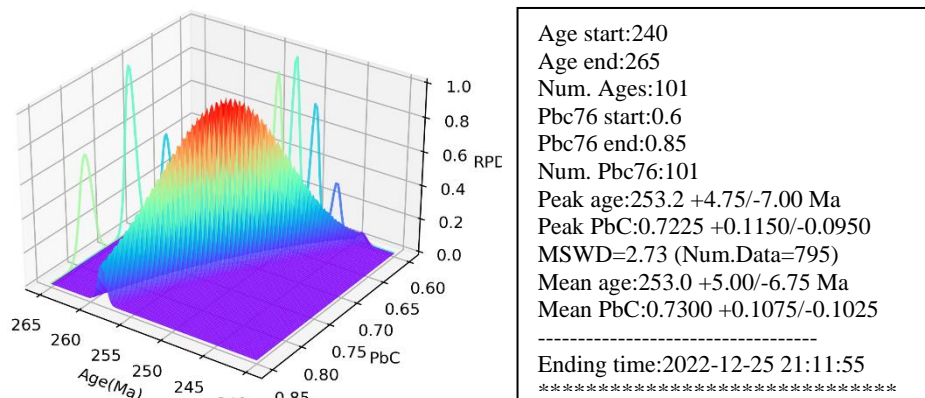


Fig. 1-14 Bayesian regression of all isotope data relative probability density

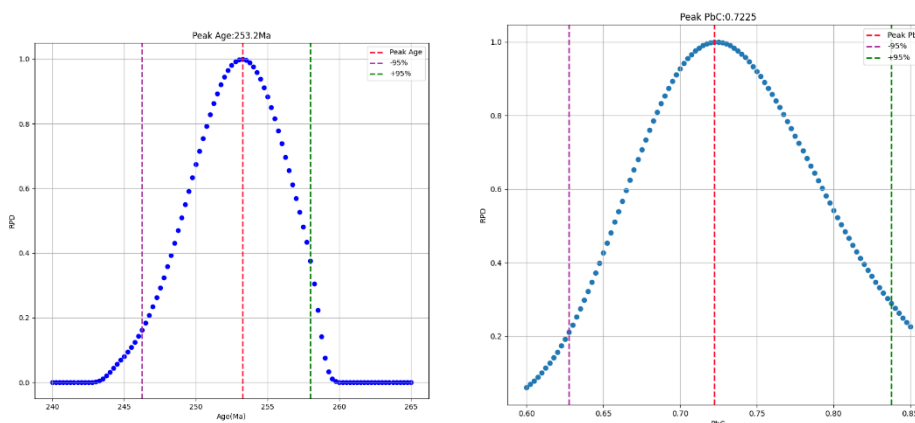


Fig. 1-15 Age and common lead axis's integrated relative probability density(wc-1)

1.4 Multi-file data processing procedure

1.4.1 Import Data

Import the list file as described in [1.2.1](#) and [1.2.2](#).

Import Ms files as described in [1.2.5](#).

1.4.2 Parameter Setting

For details, see [1.3.2~1.3.2](#).

1.4.3 Batch Process

Click the button **<Batch Process>** for multi-files isotope calculation or Bayesian

regression calculation.

1.4.4 Mapping of isotope counts, ratios, ages and spatial distribution of common lead

Click on the button **Merge Result Plotting** to map isotope ratios, mode ages and element counts (Fig. 1-16).

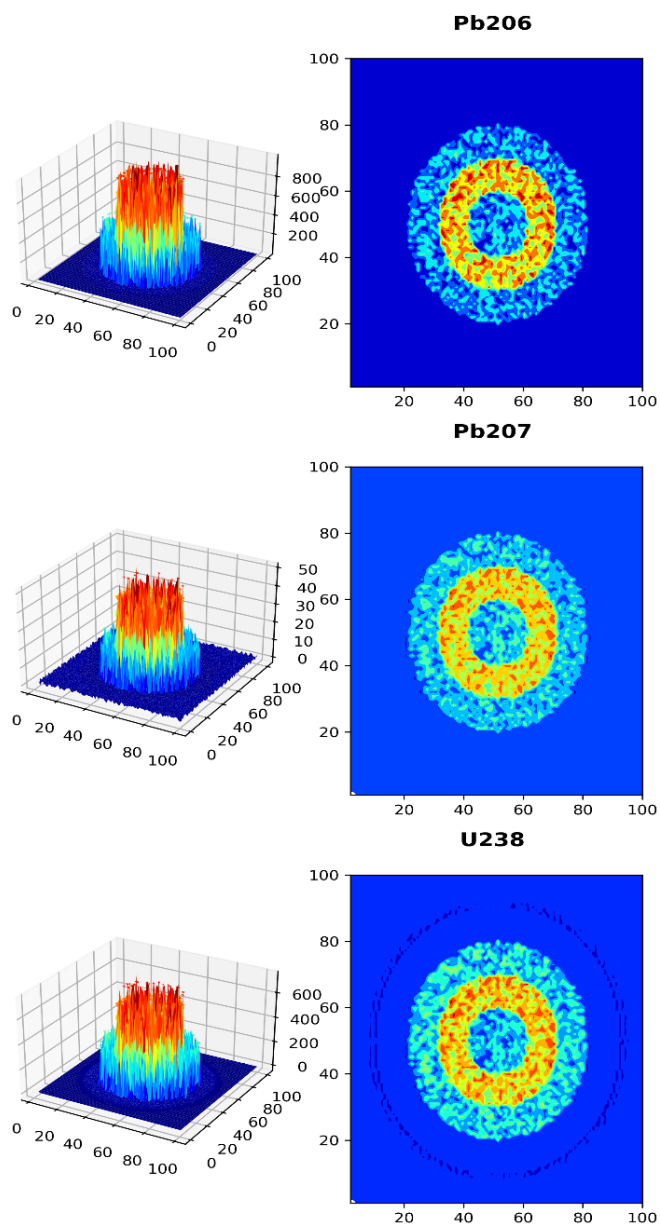


Fig. 1-16 Spatial distribution of U-Pb isotope ratios

II. Description of the results document

The result files are stored in the output folder, and the name of the folder is: mass spectrometry file name + "_result". Take the mass spectrometry file as "A00.csv" (the

folder is "A00_result"), the output file name and content are as follows (Fig. 2-1):

A00_DataInfo.txt: Parameters of software settings and operation results (Fig. 2-2 c).

A00_Result.xls: U-Pb isotope calculation results.

A00_3D.png: Surface plot of relative probability density of all isotope data (Fig. 2-2 b).

A00_Scatter.png: Age and common lead axis integrated relative probability density plots (Fig. 2-2 a).

A00ConcordiaCurve.png: Wetherill regression plot.

A00_regress_Result.xls: After Bayesian regression processing, the data were filtered according to Max MSWD.

A00AHX.ini: configuration file for data processing parameters.

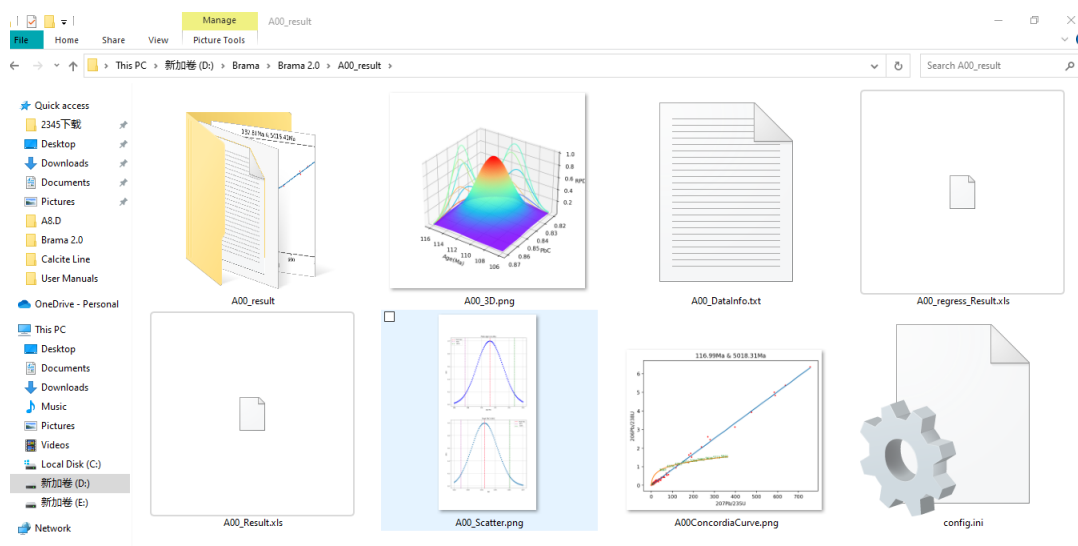


Fig. 2-1 Data format exported by Brama

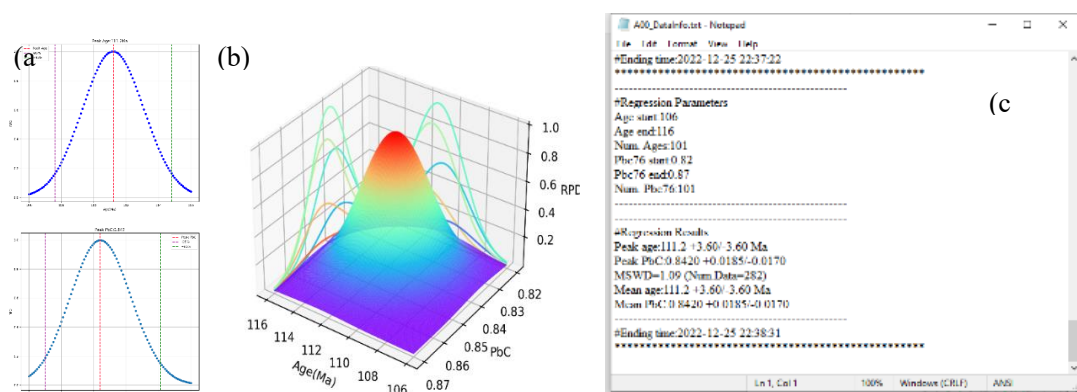


Fig. 2-2 Brama exported images and log files.