

Supplementary Information

A potential natural chalcopyrite reference material for *in situ* copper, iron, and sulfur isotope measurements

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Table S1 Summary of the instrument parameters

Faraday Cup Configurations for Fe isotopes on Neptune Plus and S isotopes on Neptune								
L4	L3	L2	L1	C	H1	H2	H3	H4
	⁶³ Cu		⁶⁵ Cu					
	⁵³ Cr		⁵⁴ Fe	⁵⁶ Fe	⁵⁷ Fe		⁵⁸ Fe	⁶⁰ Ni
			³² S	³³ S	³⁴ S			

<i>Neptune / Neptune Plus MC-ICP-MS</i>			
RF power	1200 W	Interface cones	Sample cone: standard cone, Skimmer cone: X cone
Plasma gas	16 L/min (Ar)	Make up gas	About 0.80 ~ 1.3 L/min (Ar)
Auxiliary gas	0.9 L/min (Ar)	Sample depth	About -0.6 ~ -1.2 mm
Resolution	High resolution mode for Fe and S isotopes measurements ($m/\Delta m \sim 8000-9000$), while low resolution mode for Cu isotope measurement		
Integration	A single analysis consists of a block of 60 cycles with an integration time of 0.262 s per cycle for Cu, Fe and S isotope ratio analysis		

<i>NWRFemto Laser Ablation System</i>			
Wavelength	257 nm	Pulse duration	70 ~ 90 fs
Beam size	25, 40 and 40 μm for Cu, Fe and S isotope ratio analysis, respectively		
Pulse repeat rate	4, 8 and 15 Hz for Cu, Fe and S isotope ratio analysis, respectively		
Energy density	Approximate 0.1, 0.14 and 0.14 J/cm ² for Cu, Fe and S isotope ratio analysis, respectively		
Carrier gas	About 700 mL/min (He) for Cu, Fe and S isotope ratio analysis		

Cu and Fe purification procedures

Cu purification procedure for the second aliquot chalcopyrite sample:

Purification was carried out using PFA microcolumns packed with 2 mL of anion exchange resin (Bio-Rad AG-MP-1M, 100–200 mesh). Prior to loading the sample, the resin was thoroughly cleaned with 0.5 mol/L HNO₃ and ultrapure water (18.2 MΩ·cm resistivity), then conditioned with the same 6 mol/L HCl + 0.001% H₂O₂ mixture. Subsequently, 1 mL sample solution in 6 mol/L HCl + 0.001% H₂O₂ was loaded onto the microcolumn.

Matrix elements were eluted using 5 mL 6 mol/L HCl + 0.001% H₂O₂, while the Cu fraction was selectively collected using 26 mL of the same eluent. The isolated Cu fraction was evaporated to dryness, and then diluted with 2% HNO₃ (m/m) for Cu isotope measurement. The yield of Cu exceeded 99%, and total procedure blank was less than 5 ng, which was negligible when compared to about 1 µg Cu loaded on the resin.

Fe purification procedure for the second aliquot chalcopyrite sample:

Purification was carried out using Bio-Rad AG1-X8 anion exchange resin with a mesh size of 200-400. After thorough cleaning with 8 mol/L HNO₃, 1 mol/L HNO₃, and ultrapure water (18.2 MΩ·cm), followed by conditioning with 6 mol/L HCl, 1 mL of the sample solution in 6 mol/L HCl was introduced onto the resin-packed column.

Matrix elements were flushed out with 6 mol/L HCl, whereas Fe was selectively eluted using 4 mL of 0.5 mol/L HCl, succeeded by rinses of 1 mL 8 mol/L HNO₃ and 0.5 mL ultrapure water (18.2 MΩ·cm). The collected Fe fraction was evaporated to dryness and finally redissolved in 2% HNO₃ (m/m) for Fe isotope measurement. The Fe recovery rate exceeded 99%, and the total procedural blank was approximately 20 ng, which is considered insignificant relative to the about 50 µg Fe initially loaded onto the resin.

Table S2 Element concentrations (wt%) of IGGCcp-1 chalcopyrite by EPMA

Spot No.	Grain No.	Element concentrations (wt%)								
		Cu	Fe	S	Co	Ni	Zn	As	Pb	Total
1	IGGCcp G01	34.1	29.8	34.5	0.91	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	99.4
2	IGGCcp G02	33.6	29.2	34.5	0.90	-	1.19	0.05	0.06	99.5
3	IGGCcp G03	33.5	29.8	34.5	0.94	0.05	-	-	0.08	98.9
4	IGGCcp G04	33.7	29.8	34.5	0.93	0.02	-	0.03	0.05	99.0
5	IGGCcp G05	33.9	29.7	34.4	0.94	0.03	-	0.02	0.05	99.0
6	IGGCcp G06	33.7	29.7	34.5	0.95	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	99.0
7	IGGCcp G07	33.9	29.8	34.4	0.94	-	0.03	0.02	0.04	99.1
8	IGGCcp G08	33.8	29.8	34.3	0.94	0.03	0.02	-	-	98.8
9	IGGCcp G09	33.8	29.9	34.4	0.95	-	0.03	-	0.07	99.2
10	IGGCcp G10	34.2	29.9	34.6	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.06	99.7
	average	33.8	29.7	34.5	0.93				0.05	99.2
	1S	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.02				0.03	0.3
11	IGGCcp G11	34.0	29.8	34.3	0.93	-	-	0.04	0.07	99.1
12		34.1	30.0	34.5	0.94	-	-	0.02	0.03	99.7
13		33.9	29.7	34.7	0.93	-	0.02	0.04	0.05	99.4
14		33.9	30.0	34.5	0.95	-	0.02	0.03	-	99.5
15		34.1	29.9	34.4	0.95	-	-	-	0.07	99.4
16		34.1	29.9	34.5	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.08	99.6
17		34.2	30.0	34.6	0.94	-	-	-	0.06	99.7
18		34.2	29.7	34.4	0.92	-	0.03	0.02	0.04	99.3
19		34.0	29.9	34.3	0.94	0.03	-	0.04	0.05	99.3
20		33.9	29.8	34.6	0.94	0.03	-	-	0.06	99.3
21		34.1	29.7	34.4	0.93	-	-	0.03	0.06	99.3
22		34.3	29.8	34.5	0.93	0.02	0.04	-	0.10	99.7
23		33.9	29.8	34.6	0.94	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.06	99.6
24		34.3	29.7	34.6	0.92	0.04	-	-	0.05	99.5
25		34.2	29.8	34.6	0.94	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	99.6
26		34.0	29.9	34.7	0.92	0.05	0.02	-	0.04	99.7
27		34.0	29.8	34.3	0.91	0.05	0.02	-	0.03	99.2
28		34.0	30.0	34.6	0.95	0.08	0.02	-	0.03	99.6
29		34.0	29.8	34.3	0.95	0.09	-	0.03	0.06	99.3
30		34.2	29.9	34.6	0.94	0.10	-	-	0.06	99.8
	average	34.1	29.8	34.5	0.94				0.05	99.5
	1S	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01				0.02	0.2
31	IGGCcp G12	33.9	29.6	34.5	0.96	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.03	99.4
32		34.1	29.7	34.4	0.94	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.04	99.4
33		34.2	29.7	34.5	0.94	0.11	-	-	0.02	99.5
34		34.1	29.7	34.5	0.94	0.08	-	-	0.08	99.4
35		34.2	29.7	34.5	0.92	0.08	0.05	-	0.02	99.4

Table S2 continued

36		34.1	29.9	34.4	0.95	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.05	99.5
37		34.2	30.0	34.5	0.93	0.03	-	0.03	0.06	99.8
38		34.1	29.6	34.6	0.92	0.03	-	-	0.08	99.3
39		34.1	30.0	34.6	0.93	0.04	-	-	0.04	99.6
40		34.2	29.7	34.5	0.92	0.02	-	-	0.06	99.4
41		34.3	29.8	34.3	0.93	-	0.02	0.03	0.07	99.4
42		34.2	29.8	34.6	0.94	-	-	0.04	0.06	99.6
43		33.9	29.8	34.5	0.92	0.02	-	-	0.02	99.2
44		34.1	29.8	34.6	0.94	0.02	-	0.03	0.05	99.5
45		34.0	29.8	34.5	0.95	0.02	0.04	0.04	-	99.3
46		34.1	29.7	34.8	0.92	0.03	0.08	-	0.03	99.6
47		34.4	29.7	34.4	0.92	-	-	0.03	0.02	99.5
48		34.2	29.9	34.5	0.92	-	0.03	0.02	0.02	99.6
49		34.3	29.7	34.5	0.95	-	-	0.02	0.10	99.7
	average	34.1	29.8	34.5	0.93				0.05	99.5
	1S	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01				0.03	0.1

'-' indicates 'Not detected'.

Table S3 Position effects within a TV2 cell on Cu isotope composition measurement

Sample No.	$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{5 \text{ to } 4}$	$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{2 \text{ to } 4}$	$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{3 \text{ to } 5}$	$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{1 \text{ to } 5}$
1	0.00	0.04	-0.16	0.15
2	0.04	0.02	-0.13	0.18
3	0.04	0.03	-0.20	0.32
4	0.00	0.05	-0.16	0.14
5	0.06	0.08	-0.16	0.18
6	0.01	0.06	-0.18	0.13
7	-0.01	0.02	-0.27	0.18
8	-0.05	0.02	-0.25	0.21
9	0.00	0.01	-0.10	0.20
10	-0.04	-0.01	-0.19	0.19
11	0.00	0.04	-0.17	0.18
12	0.05	0.03	-0.18	0.13
13	0.00	0.04	-0.11	0.11
14	0.05	0.01	-0.13	0.13
15	0.10	0.01	-0.12	0.11
16	0.07	-0.04	-0.07	0.43
17	0.07	-0.03	-0.09	0.11
18	0.06	0.01	-0.16	0.14
19	0.01	0.00	-0.16	0.17
20	0.00	-0.02	-0.13	0.17
21	0.11	-0.07	-0.20	0.12
average	0.03	0.01	-0.16	0.18
2S	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.08
^a t	3.00	1.86	15.00	10.66
^b t _{critical}	2.09			

^a: The t -values were calculated using the formula: $t = \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu|}{S} \sqrt{n}$. In the context, \bar{x} denoted the mean of the measured deviations in Cu isotopic composition between two specific positions; S represented the standard deviation of these measured values, while n was the total count of such values.

μ represents the population mean of deviations in Cu isotopic composition between any two measurement positions. If there are no systematic biases, including those from position-dependent effects, and if the measurements are solely affected by random errors, μ should theoretically approach or equal 0. This condition indicates that under ideal circumstances, with a homogeneous distribution of isotopes and no systematic variation, the mean deviation between any two measured positions would not deviate from zero.

^b: The critical t -values calculated using TINV function in Excel under two-tailed hypothesis at significance level of 0.05, with a degree of freedom of 20.

Introduction of IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite sample

The IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite specimen was meticulously extracted from a diminutive chalcopyrite ore sample obtained within the Kalatongke magmatic Ni-Cu deposit, graciously provided by Professor Ke-Zhang Qin.

To evaluate the isotopic homogeneity of Cu, Fe, and S, alongside its major elemental components, we employed the same analytical techniques used in IGGCcp-1, described in the main article. Specifically, Laser Ablation Multi-Collector Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-MC-ICP-MS) was utilized for Cu and Fe isotopes, Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS) for S isotopes, and Electron Probe Microanalysis (EPMA) for major elements. The homogeneity assessment revealed exceptional isotopic consistency in Cu, Fe, and S, as well as remarkable agreement in the major elemental compositions, within IGGCcp-2.

The S isotopic composition was measured through Elemental Analysis-Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (EA-IRMS), while the Cu and Fe isotopic compositions were derived using the consistent Solution Nebulizing Multi-Collector Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (SN-MC-ICP-MS) method applied to IGGCcp-1, as well as described in the main article. The comprehensive results of these isotopic measurements were presented in Tables S5, S6, and S7, respectively.

From EPMA measurements conducted on eleven chalcopyrite grains from IGGCcp-2, the mean Cu, Fe, and S contents were determined to be 33.9 ± 0.3 (1S) weight percent (wt %), 29.7 ± 0.1 (1S) wt %, and 34.5 ± 0.2 (1S) wt %, respectively. Additionally, the IGGCcp-2 samples contained a minor yet amount of cobalt (Co), averaging 0.93 ± 0.02 (1S) wt %. Lead (Pb) was detected at a low but discernible average concentration of 0.04 ± 0.02 (1S) wt %, whereas nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), and arsenic (As) levels were either below or marginally above the detection limits. These detailed compositional data have been systematically organized in Table S8 for convenient reference.

Table S4 S isotope composition of IGGCcp-2 measured by EA-IRMS

No.	$\delta^{34}\text{S}$ (‰)
01	-0.28
02	-0.12
03	-0.29
04	-0.15
05	-0.11
06	-0.11
07	0.17
08	0.15
09	-0.02
Average	-0.08
2S	0.32

Table S5 Cu isotopic composition of IGGCcp-2 measured by MC-ICP-MS

Sample No.	$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}_{\text{NIST976}}$	1S	N	with/without chemical chromatography procedure
<i>Analyzed by USTC</i>				
1	-0.32	0.01	2	with
2	-0.29	0.02	2	with
3	-0.30	0.01	2	with
^a Weighted average	-0.31	0.04	6	
4	-0.34	0.03	2	with not
5	-0.35	0.01	2	with not
6	-0.32	0.04	2	with not
^a Weighted average	-0.34	0.04	6	
^b <i>t</i>	2.45			
^b <i>t</i> _{critical}	2.78			
^a Weighted average	-0.32	0.06	12	
<i>Analyzed by CUG</i>				
7	-0.32	0.01	3	with
8	-0.32	0.04	3	with
^a Weighted average	-0.32	0.03	6	
9	-0.32	0.05	3	with not
10	-0.33	0.03	3	with not
11	-0.32	0.05	3	with not
12	-0.32	0.06	3	with not
13	-0.32	0.05	3	with not
14	-0.32	0.06	3	with not
^a Weighted average	-0.32	0.05	18	
^b <i>t</i>	1.83			
^b <i>t</i> _{critical}	2.45			
^a Weighted average	-0.32	0.05	24	
^b <i>t</i>	0.16			
^b <i>t</i> _{critical}	2.18			
^a Weighted average	-0.32	0.05	36	

^a: a weight average of Cu isotopic composition measured and the standard deviation for z parallel

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=m}^n N_i \bar{X}_i}{\sum_{i=m}^n N_i} \quad \text{and}$$

IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite samples were calculated using the following formulas:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=m}^n (N_i - 1) S_i^2 + \sum_{i=m}^n N_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=m}^n N_i - z}}$$

, respectively. Here, N_i and \bar{X}_i signified the times of measurement and the mean of the N_i measured values for i th parallel sample, respectively. S_i denoted the standard deviation for \bar{X}_i of N_i measured values of i th sample.

For data obtained from USTC and treated with chemical chromatography procedure, m and n were set to 1 and 3, respectively, and for those without chemical chromatography procedure, m and n took the values of 4 and 6 respectively. considering all data from USTC, m was assigned 1 and n was 6.

For data analyzed by CUG, when applying chemical chromatography procedure, m and n were set to 7 and 8 respectively; while those without chemical chromatography, m and n had the values of 9 and 14 correspondingly. For all data from CUG, regardless of treatment, m was assigned 7 and n was 14. For all 14 parallel IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite samples analyzed by USTC and CUG, m was set as 1 and n was 14.

^b: the pooled standard deviation and t -values were calculated using the following formulas:

$$Pooled\ S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=n}^m (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X}_a)^2 + \sum_{i=o}^p (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X}_b)^2}{z_a + z_b - 2}} \quad \text{and} \quad t = \frac{|\bar{X}_a - \bar{X}_b|}{Pooled\ S} \sqrt{\frac{z_a z_b}{z_a + z_b}}, \quad \text{respectively. Here, } \bar{X}_i$$

represented the mean of measured values for the Cu isotopic composition in the i th sample.

Within the dataset analyzed at USTC, z_a and z_b indicated the quantities of parallel samples that underwent treatment with or without a chemical chromatography step, respectively. The weighted averages for these two groups were given as \bar{X}_a for those treated with chromatography and \bar{X}_b for those without. Specifically, in this case, m and n were set to 1 and 3, whereas o and p had values of 4 and 6, respectively.

For the data analyzed at CUG, z_a and z_b again represented the quantities of parallel samples subjected to either chemical chromatography or no such treatment. The respective weighted averages for these two groups were given as \bar{X}_a and \bar{X}_b . Specifically, in this case, m and n were set to 7 and 8, whereas o and p had values of 9 and 14, respectively.

Considering all chalcopyrite sample data collectively from both USTC and CUG, z_a and z_b signified the total quantities of parallel samples analyzed across the two institutions. Their corresponding weighted averages for each group were once more designated as \bar{X}_a and \bar{X}_b . In this comprehensive case, m and n values were established as 1 and 6, while o and p equated to 7 and 14, respectively.

The critical t -values were calculated using Excel's T.INV.2T function, applying a significance level of 0.05 under a two-tailed hypothesis.

Table S6 Fe isotopic composition of IGGCcp-2 measured by SN-MC-ICP-MS

Sample No.	$\delta^{56}\text{Fe}_{\text{IRMM-014}}$	2S	$\delta^{57}\text{Fe}_{\text{IRMM-014}}$	2S	N	with/without chemical chromatography procedure
<i>Analyzed by USTC</i>						
1	1.15	0.03	1.69	0.05	3	with
2	1.11	0.02	1.61	0.05	3	with
3	1.19	0.03	1.73	0.08	3	with
^a Weighted average	1.15	0.08	1.68	0.15	9	
4	1.13	0.01	1.66	0.05	3	with not
5	1.12	0.03	1.66	0.08	6	with not
6	1.22	0.03	1.80	0.14	6	with not
^a Weighted average	1.16	0.11	1.72	0.19	15	
^b t	0.38		0.68			
^b t_{critical}	2.78					
^a Weighted average	1.16	0.10	1.70	0.18	24	
<i>Analyzed by CUG</i>						
7	1.18	0.02	1.77	0.02	3	with

8	1.15	0.08	1.74	0.14	3	with
^a Weighted average	1.17	0.07	1.75	0.11	6	
9	1.22	-	1.86	-	1	with not
10	1.22	-	1.69	-	1	with not
11	1.17	0.05	1.73	0.08	3	with not
12	1.10	0.05	1.65	0.08	3	with not
13	1.12	-	1.65	-	1	with not
14	1.20	-	1.73	-	1	with not
^a Weighted average	1.16	0.11	1.71	0.15	10	
^b <i>t</i>	0.21		0.79			
^b <i>t</i> _{critical}	2.45					
^a Weighted average	1.16	0.09	1.72	0.13	16	
^b <i>t</i>	0.15		0.60			
^b <i>t</i> _{critical}	2.18					
^a Weighted average	1.16	0.09	1.71	0.13	40	

^a: a weight average of Fe isotopic composition measurements ($\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ or $\delta^{57}\text{Fe}$) and the standard deviation for z parallel IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite samples were calculated using the following formulas:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=m}^n N_i X_i}{\sum_{i=m}^n N_i} \quad \text{and} \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=m}^n (N_i - 1) S_i^2 + \sum_{i=m}^n N_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=m}^n N_i - z}},$$

respectively. Here, N_i and \bar{X}_i denoted the times of measurement and the mean of N_i measured values for ith parallel sample correspondingly. S_i signified the standard deviation for X_i of N_i measured values for ith sample.

For the data analysis conducted at USTC on IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite samples: when chemical chromatography was applied, m and n took the values 1 and 3 respectively; conversely, for those samples not treated with chemical chromatography, m and n were set to 4 and 6 respectively. Considering all data from USTC, regardless of treatment, m was assigned 1 and n was 6.

In the case of chalcopyrite samples analyzed at CUG, when chemical chromatography was used, m and n had the values 7 and 8 correspondingly; whereas for those without the chemical chromatography procedure, m and n were set to 9 and 14 respectively. For all data obtained from CUG, irrespective of the treatment method, m was assigned 7 and n was 14.

For all combined data from the 14 parallel IGGCcp-2 chalcopyrite samples analyzed at both USTC and CUG, m was set as 1 and n was 14.

^b: the pooled standard deviation and *t*-values were calculated using the following formulas:

$$Pooled S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=n}^m (X_i - \bar{X}_a)^2 + \sum_{i=o}^p (X_i - \bar{X}_b)^2}{z_a + z_b - 2}}$$

$$t = \frac{|\bar{X}_a - \bar{X}_b|}{Pooled S} \sqrt{\frac{z_a z_b}{z_a + z_b}}, \text{ respectively. Here, } X_i$$

represented the mean of measured values for the Fe isotopic composition in the *i*th sample.

Within the dataset analyzed at USTC, z_a and z_b indicated the quantities of parallel samples that underwent treatment with or without a chemical chromatography step, respectively. The weighted averages for these two groups were given as \bar{X}_a for those treated with chromatography and \bar{X}_b for those without. Specifically, in this case, *m* and *n* were set to 1 and 3, whereas *o* and *p* had values of 4 and 6, respectively.

For the data analyzed at CUG, z_a and z_b again represented the quantities of parallel samples subjected to either chemical chromatography or no such treatment. The respective weighted averages for these two groups were given as \bar{X}_a and \bar{X}_b . Specifically, in this case, *m* and *n* were set to 7 and 8, whereas *o* and *p* had values of 9 and 14, respectively.

Considering all chalcopyrite sample data collectively from both USTC and CUG, z_a and z_b signified the total quantities of parallel samples analyzed across the two institutions. Their corresponding weighted averages for each group were once more designated as \bar{X}_a and \bar{X}_b . In this comprehensive case, *m* and *n* values were established as 1 and 6, while *o* and *p* equated to 7 and 14, respectively.

The critical *t*-values were calculated using Excel's T.INV.2T function, applying a significance level of 0.05 under a two-tailed hypothesis.

Table S7 Elemental concentrations (wt%) of IGGCcp-2 by EPMA

Spot No.	Grain No.	Element concentrations (wt%)								Total
		Cu	Fe	S	Co	Ni	Zn	As	Pb	
1	IGGCcp-2 1	34.1	29.7	34.8	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.06	99.7
2	IGGCcp-2 2	34.1	29.6	34.5	0.93	-	-	-	0.06	99.3
3	IGGCcp-2 3	34.0	29.8	34.7	0.95	0.02	-	0.02	0.06	99.6
4	IGGCcp-2 4	33.9	29.7	34.7	0.95	-	-	0.04	0.05	99.4
5	IGGCcp-2 5	33.6	29.8	34.5	0.93	-	-	0.04	0.07	99.0
6	IGGCcp-2 6	33.7	29.8	34.5	0.92	-	-	-	0.04	99.0
7	IGGCcp-2 7	33.8	29.8	34.3	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.03	98.9
8	IGGCcp-2 8	33.7	29.6	34.2	0.93	-	0.02	0.04	0.03	98.5
9	IGGCcp-2 9	33.5	29.6	34.4	0.93	-	-	0.02	-	98.6
10	IGGCcp-2 10	34.3	29.8	34.5	0.94	-	-	-	0.03	99.5
11	IGGCcp-2 11	34.3	29.8	34.5	0.93	0.03	-	0.02	0.04	99.6
	Average	33.9	29.7	34.5	0.93				0.04	99.2
	1S	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.01				0.02	0.4
12	IGGCcp-2 12	34.1	29.8	34.5	0.93	-	-	-	0.07	99.4
13		34.1	29.9	34.7	0.94	-	-	0.02	0.06	99.7

14		34.4	30.0	34.5	0.94	-	-	0.02	-	99.8
15		34.4	29.8	34.4	0.94	-	-	-	0.11	99.6
16		34.2	29.8	34.7	0.94	-	-	-	0.02	99.6
17		34.1	29.8	34.6	0.92	-	-	0.04	0.05	99.5
18		34.2	29.8	34.5	0.92	-	-	0.04	0.03	99.5
19		34.4	29.9	34.7	0.92	-	-	-	0.07	100.0
20		34.2	29.8	34.5	0.93	0.03	-	0.02	0.02	99.5
21		34.3	29.8	34.6	0.93	-	-	0.02	-	99.7
22		34.0	29.8	34.3	0.94	-	-	0.03	0.04	99.1
23		34.3	29.9	34.7	0.92	-	-	0.03	0.03	99.9
24		34.2	29.9	34.4	0.92	-	-	0.03	-	99.5
25		33.9	29.8	34.7	0.92	-	0.35	-	0.09	99.7
26		34.2	29.5	34.5	0.93	-	0.06	0.02	0.04	99.2
27		34.1	29.9	34.5	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.06	99.5
28		34.2	30.0	34.5	0.92	-	-	0.05	0.02	99.7
29		34.2	29.8	34.4	0.93	-	-	-	-	99.3
30		34.3	29.6	34.5	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.02	99.4
31		34.2	29.7	34.7	0.93	-	-	-	0.06	99.6
32		34.2	29.8	34.4	0.93	-	-	-	0.05	99.4
33		34.2	29.9	34.6	0.92	-	-	-	0.04	99.6
34		34.2	29.8	34.6	0.92	-	-	-	0.05	99.5
35		34.1	29.9	34.7	0.92	-	-	-	0.04	99.7
36		34.3	29.8	34.6	0.93	-	-	-	0.03	99.6
37		34.3	29.8	34.4	0.95	-	0.03	0.02	0.02	99.5
38		34.0	29.7	34.6	0.93	-	0.21	0.03	0.04	99.5
39		34.1	29.7	34.6	0.91	-	-	-	-	99.4
40		34.0	29.8	34.5	0.94	-	-	0.03	0.04	99.3
41		34.2	29.8	34.6	0.93	-	0.04	0.02	-	99.6
Average		34.2	29.8	34.6	0.93				0.04	99.5
1S		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01				0.03	0.2
42	IGGCcp-2 13	34.0	29.8	34.5	0.93	-	-	0.02	0.10	99.3
43		34.0	29.6	34.4	0.95	-	-	0.02	0.05	99.1
44		34.3	29.7	34.5	0.92	-	0.02	0.03	0.05	99.5
45		34.1	29.7	34.4	0.95	-	0.04	0.04	0.02	99.3
46		34.1	29.9	34.6	0.93	-	-	0.03	0.03	99.5
47		34.2	29.7	34.6	0.93	-	-	0.03	0.06	99.5
48		34.2	29.9	34.6	0.93	0.02	-	-	0.05	99.7
49		34.1	30.0	34.6	0.93	-	-	0.05	0.02	99.7
50		33.9	29.7	34.4	0.92	-	0.04	-	0.02	99.1
51		34.3	29.9	34.6	0.95	-	-	-	0.05	99.8
52		34.2	29.9	34.7	0.93	-	0.02	-	0.07	99.8
53		34.0	29.8	34.5	0.91	-	0.02	-	0.07	99.3
54		33.9	29.8	34.4	0.94	-	-	-	0.12	99.2
55		34.2	29.8	34.5	0.92	-	-	-	0.07	99.5

56	34.0	29.8	34.6	0.94	-	-	-	0.04	99.4
57	34.1	29.9	34.6	0.93	-	-	-	0.02	99.6
58	34.3	29.9	34.6	0.93	-	-	-	0.04	99.8
59	34.1	29.7	34.5	0.91	-	-	0.02	0.05	99.3
60	34.3	29.9	34.6	0.91	-	-	0.03	-	99.8
61	34.2	29.8	34.5	0.94	-	-	0.04	0.09	99.6
Average	34.1	29.8	34.5	0.93				0.05	99.5
1S	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01				0.03	0.2

Description:

The symbol '-' signified 'Not Detected' within the presented data.

The elemental compositions, encompassing both major and minor constituents, of chalcopyrite grains derived from sample IGGCcp-2 were meticulously quantified through the application of Electron Probe Microanalysis (EPMA). To evaluate the consistency of major element concentrations, a systematic multi-point analysis was conducted on an arbitrarily chosen 11 grains. These grains were sequentially numbered from IGGCcp-2 G01 to IGGCcp-2 G11, with a single spot analysis performed on each distinct grain.

To delve deeper into the intra-grain compositional uniformity, two further grains, identified as IGGCcp G12 and IGGCcp G13, were subjected to an exhaustive examination. Grain IGGCcp G12 underwent 30 individual spot analyses, while grain IGGCcp G13 was analyzed at 20 distinct locations, thereby affording a thorough assessment of the heterogeneity or homogeneity of these compositions both inter- and intra-grain.