Electronic Supplementary Information

Precise isotope analysis of tellurium by an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry using a double spike method

Yusuke Fukami*[a], Jun-Ichi Kimura[b], and Katsuhiko Suzuki[a]

[a] Ore Genesis Research Unit, Project Team for Development of New-generation Research Protocol for Submarine Resources, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, 2-15 Natsushima-cho, Yokosuka, 237-0061, Japan, E-mail: fukamiy@jamstec.go.jp

[b] Department of Solid Earth Geochemistry, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, 2-15 Natsushima-cho, Yokosuka, 237-0061, Japan

Table S1. Normalised Te istope compositons of unspiked samples.

Sample	$\delta^{126/125}Te_N$ [a]	$\delta^{130/125}Te_N$ [a]
NOD A-1 (Fe-Mn nodule, Atlantic ocean)	0.02 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.03
NOD P-1 (Fe-Mn nodule, Pacific ocean)	0.02 ± 0.04	0.01 ± 0.03
JMn-1 (Fe-Mn nodule, Pacific ocean)	0.00 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.04
GXR-1 (jasperoid, Drum mountains, Utah)	0.00 ± 0.04	0.01 ± 0.03

Uncertainties are given by two-standard deviation (2SD) calculated from 5blocks in one run.
The 2SD of $\delta^{126/125}Te_N$ and $\delta^{130/125}Te_N$ for standard analyses are 0.05 and 0.03, respectively (n = 5).
Mass fractionation was corrected by normalising $^{125}Te/^{128}Te$ to be 0.22204 using exponential law.
[a] Subscript of "N" represents the results relative to normalised standard.