Short communication concerning experimental factors affecting fission-track counts in apatite

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Abstract

The tools for interpreting fission-track data are evolving apace but, even so, the outcomes cannot be better than the data. Recent studies showed that track etching and observation affect confined-track length measurements. We investigated the effects of grain orientation, polishing, etching and observation on fission-track counts in apatite. Our findings throw light on the phenomena that affect the track counts, and thence the sample ages, whilst raising the question: what counts as an etched surface track? This is pertinent to manual and automatic track counts and to designing training strategies for neural networks. Counting prism faces and using the ζ-calibration for age calculation are assumed to deal with most etching- and counting-related factors. However, prism faces are not unproblematic for counting, and other surface orientations are not unusable. Our results suggest that a reinvestigation of the etching properties of different apatite faces could increase the range useful for dating, and lift a significant restriction for provenance studies.

Summary

Fission tracks are damage trails from uranium fission in minerals, whose thermal histories are inferred from their number and length. Fission tracks are etched for observing with an optical microscope. We show that the etching and observation conditions affect the track counts and explain it in the framework of a recent etch model. We conclude that established solutions do not secure that the ages and thermal histories inferred from track counts and measurements are accurate.

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1 Introduction

Fission-track dating and temperature-time-path modelling are much-used thermochronological tools for geological research. The fission-track method rests on counting and measuring the lattice damage trails caused by uranium fission. Latent fission tracks in apatite are ~20 μm long (Bhandari et al., 1971; Jonckheere, 2003) and ~10 nm wide (Paul and Fitzgerald, 1992; Paul, 1993; Li et al., 2011; 2012; 2014), too thin to observe with an optical microscope. The polished grain mounts are therefore etched to make them visible. It is often taken for granted that factors related to etching and counting are inconsequential, e.g., that counting losses are negligible in slow-etching surfaces such as apatite prism faces. It is also assumed that systematic errors on the track counts cancel out if the sought ages are calibrated against the reference ages of standards (ζ-calibration; Hurford, 1990). We believe that, from lack of investigation, there persist certain misconceptions concerning these issues, which lead researchers to overestimate the accuracy of fission-track ages but also to impose undue practical restrictions, such as excluding apatite grains not polished parallel to their *c*-axes from track counts and confined-track-length measurements. We report two experiments aimed at a better understanding of fission-track counts and measurements in apatite. Because there is a subjective aspect to the counts (Enkelmann et al., 2005; Jonckheere et al., 2015) and measurements (Ketcham et al., 2015; Tamer et al., 2019), our numerical results must not be generalized. They nevertheless reveal significant trends, which we interpret in the context of a recent etching model and relate to practical dating issues.

2 Experiments and Results

We cut plane sections from an unannealed and unirradiated Durango apatite at 0° (prism face; sample P00), 30° (B60) and 90° (basal face; B00) to their *c*-axes and mounted them in resin. We ground and polished the sections with 6-, 3-, and 1-μm diamond suspensions and a 0.04-μm silica suspension and etched them in 10-second steps for 10, 20 and 30 seconds in 5.5 M HNO_3 at 21 °C to reveal the fossil tracks. Reference points on the mounts allowed to record the position of each investigated area and return to it after each step. At each step, we counted the tracks in transmitted light and measured the track openings in reflected light with a Zeiss Z2m motorized microscope and Märzhäuser stage controlled from a desktop computer running the Autoscan program. Supplement 1 shows representative images of the different sections at different etch times.

Figure 1 and Table 1 compare the track counts at different etch times. Because the same areas were recounted after each step, deviations from the 1:1 line reflect actual loss or gain of tracks. The individual deviations are random: a track is lost in one area while one is added in a different

area of the same sample. In general, track loss dominates in the basal face (B00), while tracks are gained in P00 and B60. The differences between 10 and 30 seconds amount to ~10% of the initial counts. They are smaller from 20 to 30 seconds etching than from 10 to 20 seconds, but consistent with the initial trend. We interpret this as an indication of a diminishing surface etch rate, linked to decreasing polishing damage with increasing depth below the surface (Kumar et al., 2013; Hicks et al., 2019). The corresponding track counts at 10, 20 and 30 seconds are little affected by random variation, and thus robust; the surface etch rate is therefore a factor meriting further attention.

Table 1 lists the intercepts and slopes of geometric mean regression lines fitted to the graphs in Figure 1. For B00, the intercepts remain low while the slopes decrease with etch time. The implication that the track loss is proportional to the track count is not obvious because higher track counts are not associated with higher uranium concentrations but due to random Poisson variation. We propose that the track loss is due to the growth and fusion of surface etch pits, which consume the shorter track channels causing losses proportional to the initial number of tracks in each field. Figure 2 illustrates track gain and track loss in a basal face of the Durango apatite. For P00 and B60, the slopes of the regression lines remain constant at ~1 while the intercepts increase with etch time. A uniform increase, independent of the initial track count, suggests that on average tracks are added due to surface etching. Jonckheere et al. (2019) compared the conventional etch model (e.g., Tagami et al., 2005) with a competing one (Jonckheere and Van den haute, 1999) concerning their implications for the track counts. The first predicts increasing track counts whereas the latter predicts constant counts. Despite its correct prediction, the first model was deemed inapplicable because it failed on other counts (Jonckheere et al., 2019; in press). In contrast to that model, in which no etched track is ever lost, the second model implies constant track counts because the rate at which tracks are added from surface etching equals that at which others are lost from the same cause. Tracks are added when the advancing surface reaches their upper ends and lost when it overtakes their lower ends. However, before the surface gets to the lower end of a latent track (*t*; Figure 3), its etch channel has increased in length. Around that time, the slow-etching faces (*cd* and *de*) terminating the channel come to intersect the surface, making the intersections a-c-d and d-e-g convex. This modifies their etching behaviour and increases their etch rates, allowing them to stay ahead of the advancing surface for a time (Figure 3). A residual etch figure can thus persist after the surface has overtaken the latent track. This phenomenon is more pronounced at low etchant concentrations (Jonckheere and Van den haute, 1996). This reconciles our current observations with the latter etch model. It also accounts for the observation that the net rate of addition is not much greater for B60 than for P00 despite its more than twice higher etch rate (Aslanian et al., 2021).
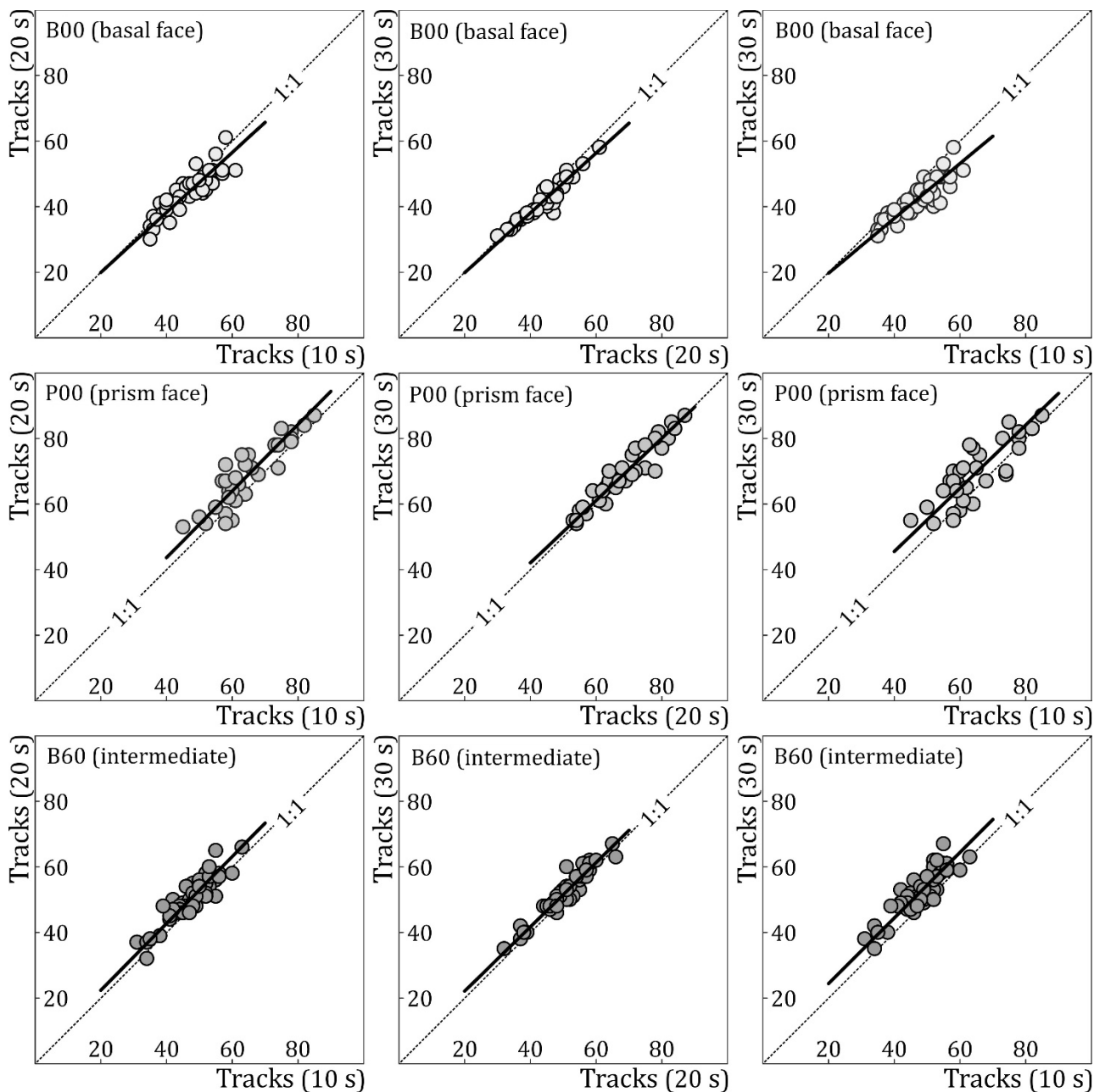
Figure 1. Comparison of repeat track counts after 10, 20 and 30 seconds etching (5.5 M HNO₃ at 21 °C) in a basal face, prism face and intermediate face of Durango apatite. The solid lines are geometric mean regression lines; their intercepts, slopes and correlation coefficients are listed in Table 1.

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Table 1. Repeat track counts and measured track openings in a basal face (B00), prism face (P00) and an intermediate face (B60) of a Durango apatite after 10-, 20- and 30-seconds etching. Intercepts and slopes and correlation coefficients of geometric mean regression lines in Figure 1. Detailed data in supplement.

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Sample	t_E (s)	Fields	Counts	ρ_S (TL|10^6cm^{-2})	σ/σ_P	D_{MEAS} (μm)	D_{MOD} (μm)	Interval	Intercept	Slope	Correlation
B00	10	39	1824	0.123 ± 0.003	1.03	3.08 ± 0.01	2.82	10s-20s	1.59	0.92	0.87
B00	20	38	1732	0.116 ± 0.003	0.96	6.32 ± 0.02	6.80	20s-30s	1.55	0.91	0.95
B00	30	38	1600	0.110 ± 0.003	0.92	9.56 ± 0.03	10.8	10s-30s	2.95	0.84	0.86
P00	10	32	2060	0.169 ± 0.004	1.20	1.01 ± 0.01	0.96	10s-20s	3.09	1.01	0.89
P00	20	32	2189	0.179 ± 0.004	1.18	1.83 ± 0.01	1.97	20s-30s	4.03	0.95	0.95
P00	30	32	2210	0.181 ± 0.004	1.12	2.61 ± 0.01	2.98	10s-30s	6.97	0.96	0.83
B60	10	48	2302	0.126 ± 0.003	0.98	1.04 ± 0.01	-	10s-20s	1.94	1.02	0.91
B60	20	48	2442	0.133 ± 0.003	0.97	2.54 ± 0.02	-	20s-30s	2.49	0.98	0.95
B60	30	48	2515	0.137 ± 0.003	0.94	3.28 ± 0.03	-	10s-30s	4.40	1.00	0.87

t_E: etch time in seconds (5.5 M HNO$_3$ at 21 °C); Fields: microscope fields counted (3.815 10^{-4} cm^2); Counts: total tracks counted; ρ_S: track density; σ/σ_P: ratio of the standard deviation of the track-density distribution to that of a Poisson distribution; D_{MEAS}: average size of the track openings; D_{MOD}: predicted modal sizes based on the etch rate data of Aslanian et al. (2020) and an initial accelerated average surface etch rate of 0.15 μm/10 s (Figure 4); no predicted values have been calculated for B60.
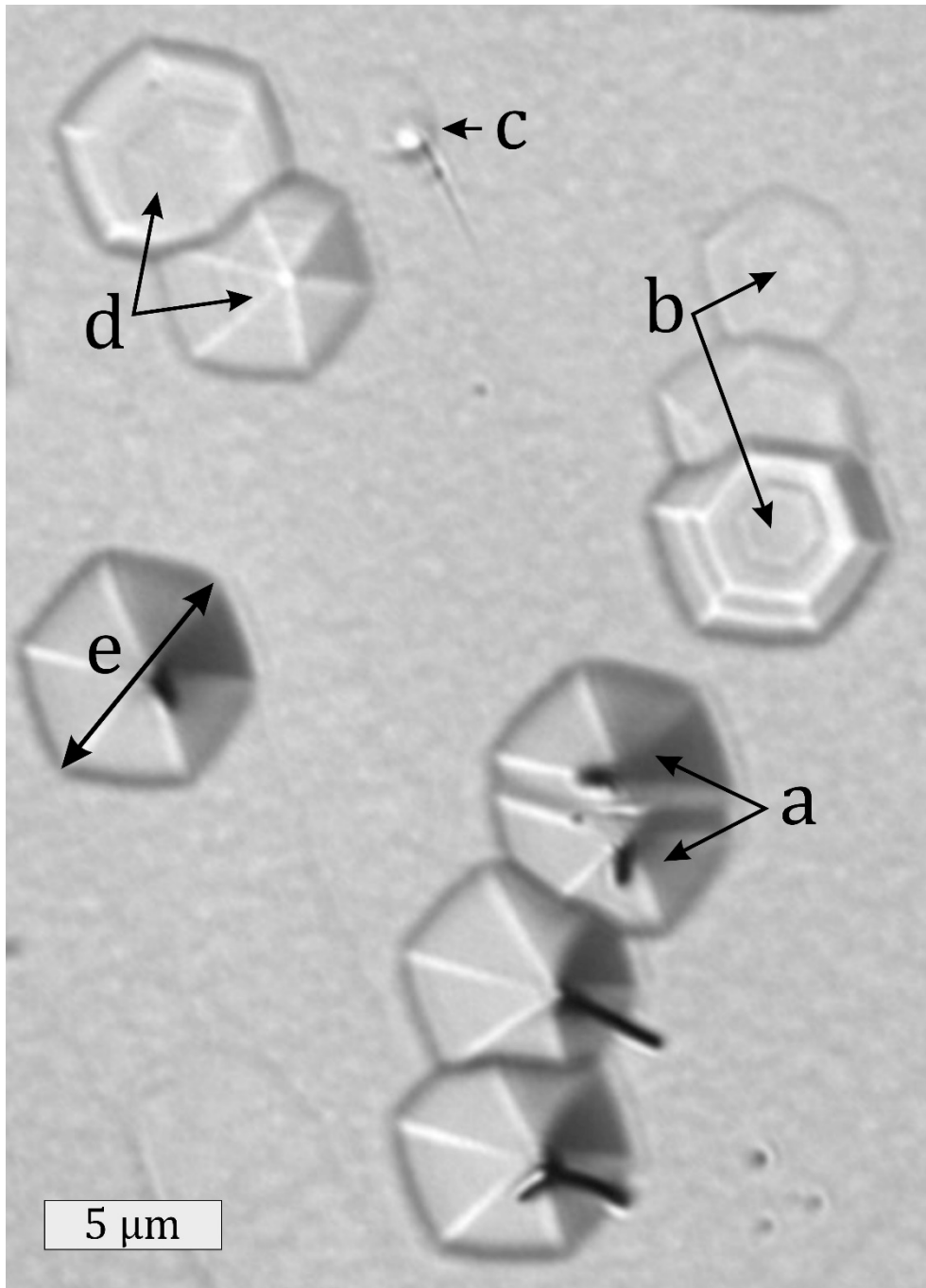
Figure 2. Loss and gain of tracks in an apatite basal face (B00) etched 20 seconds in 5.5 M HNO_3 at 21 °C. **(a)** Merging tracks; their growing etch pits and shrinking channels will later prevent distinguishing the separate tracks. **(b)** Shallow tracks; with decreasing depth the dish-shaped etch pits shrink (Stübner et al., 2008), losing contrast until their images dissolve or are no longer recognizable. **(c)** Track added due to surface etching, characterized by a long, thin etch channel and an undersized etch pit. **(d)** Two etch pits formed at shallow tracks with a stepped appearance due to intermittent etching at the track extremities (Wauschkuhn et al., 2015b). **(e)** Measurement of etch pit size.
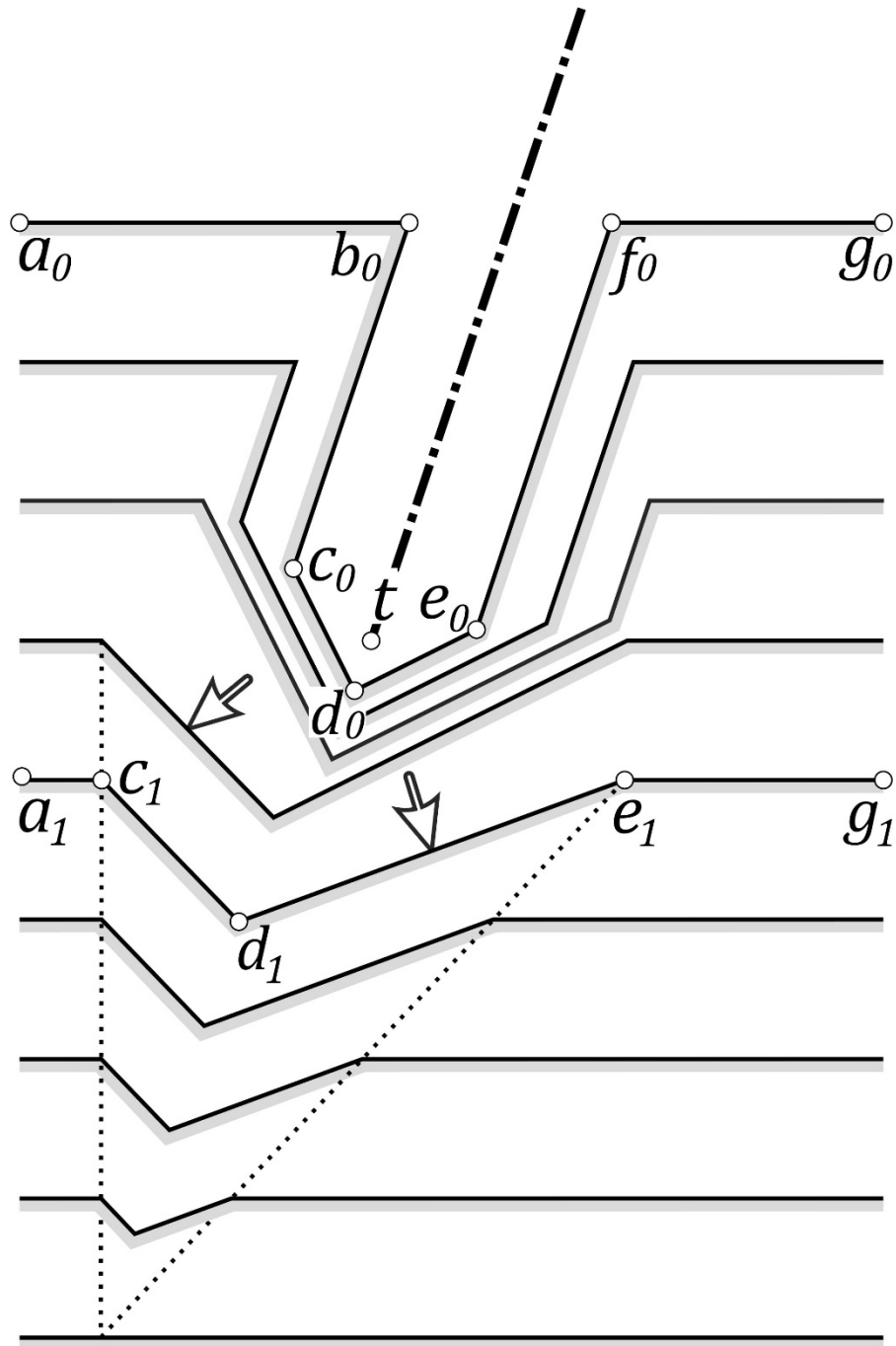
Figure 3. Mechanism of the continuation of an etch pit past the termination of a latent track. Before the advancing surface (a-b-f-g) overtakes the latent track at t, the faces (c-d-e) terminating the track channel have moved ahead, creating a feature that, depending on the etch rates of (c-d-e) and (a-b-f-g), can persist for a time. The duration is extended when, upon intersecting the surface, the intersections (a-c-d) and (d-e-g) become convex allowing faster etching orientations to develop (white arrows). This mechanism accounts for the observed increases of the track counts in P00 and B60 within the etch model of Jonckheere et al. (2019; in press) and Aslanian et al. (2021).

Figures 4a-c compares the sizes (long axes) of the track openings in B00, B60 and P00 at 10, 20 and 30 seconds. Those in the basal (B00) and prism face (P00) have uniform size, reflected in a narrow distribution. With increasing etch time, the distributions shift to greater values and become left-skewed. We interpret the latter as due to tracks added by surface etching. Insofar as the distributions are diagnostic, tracks are added at a decreasing rate, suggesting a declining surface etch rate. The track openings in the intermediate face (B60) have a limited size range at 10 seconds but broader distributions at longer etch times. In contrast to basal and prism faces, the track openings in B60 do not have uniform shapes or orientations (Supplement 1; Jonckheere et al., 2020). Their long axes therefore increase at different, orientation-dependent rates, stretching their size distribution.

Figure 5 shows the envelopes of the etch rate vectors (Aslanian et al., 2021), scaled to show the displacement of a plane surface perpendicular to each vector after 10, 20 and 30 seconds etching. The vectors radiate from the intersection of a prism plane P-P and a basal plane B-B, both perpendicular to the drawing plane. The elongate diamond shapes are the etch figures formed by the fastest etching faces after 10, 20 and 30 seconds etching, constructed using the model of Jonckheere et al. (2019; in press). The intersections of the elongate diamond shapes with the etched prism planes and basal planes give the sizes of the track openings in these surfaces. It thus follows that there exists a definite relationship between the etch pit sizes in a basal plane (D_{BAS}) and the track openings (D_{PAR}) in a prism plane. The predicted ratio at 10 seconds etching is $D_{PAR}/D_{BAS} = 1.02$ μm/4.01 μm ≈ ¼ (Figure 5; solid line); the measured ratio, in contrast, is 1.01 μm/3.08 μm ≈ ⅓ (Table 1). The difference is attributed to an initial stage during which polishing damage is etched at a greater rate. Assuming that this stage lasts <10 seconds and removes an equal thickness from the basal and prism surfaces, resulting in D_{PAR}/D_{BAS} = ⅓, then a calculation shows that the thickness removed after 10 seconds amounts to ∼0.15 μm. On this assumption, the predicted ratio is $D_{PAR}/D_{BAS} = 0.96$ μm/2.82 μm ≈ ⅓ (Figure 5; dotted line). The theoretical values of D_{PAR} and D_{BAS} for 20- and 30-seconds etching, calculated from this point on, are also listed in Table 1, for comparison with the measurements. The predicted D_{PAR} and D_{BAS} at 10 seconds, and not just their ratio, are in reasonable agreement with the measured values. At longer etch times, the latter fall behind the predicted (Figure 4d) because they include a growing fraction of tracks added after the start of etching (Figure 4a-b). This has less influence on the D_{PAR}/D_{BAS}-ratios because both surfaces are affected. For 20 and 30 seconds etching, the predicted and measured D_{PAR}/D_{BAS}-ratios are 0.290 (predicted) *vs*. 0.290 (measured) at 20 seconds and 0.276 (predicted) *vs*. 0.273 (measured) at 30 seconds. The decreasing D_{PAR}/D_{BAS}-ratios with increasing etch time is a singular consequence of the accelerated etching of the damaged surface. The result is measurable at practical etch times, and useful for investigating the effects of polishing on fission-track etching.
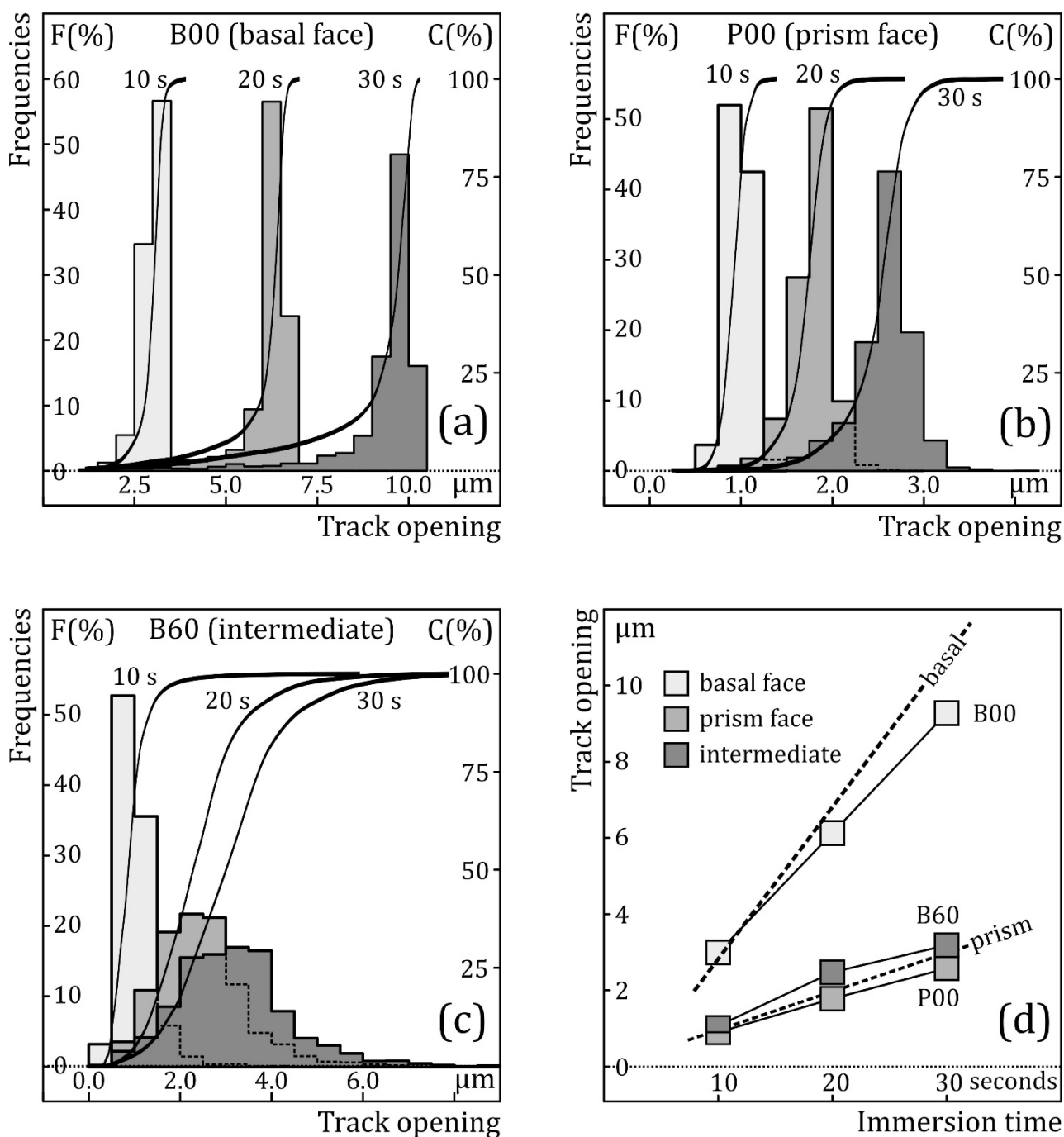
Figure 4. Histograms and cumulative frequencies (*g*-spectra, Jonckheere et al., 2020) of the sizes (long axes) of the track openings in **(a)** a basal face, **(b)** a prism face and **(c)** a face at 30° to a prism face of Durango apatite after 10, 20 and 30 seconds etching (5.5 M HNO₃ at 21 °C); **(d)** the mean sizes plotted against etch time show a constant rate of increase in the three surfaces; the dashed lines are predicted trends assuming an initial accelerated etching of 0.15 μm in 10 seconds (Figure 4).
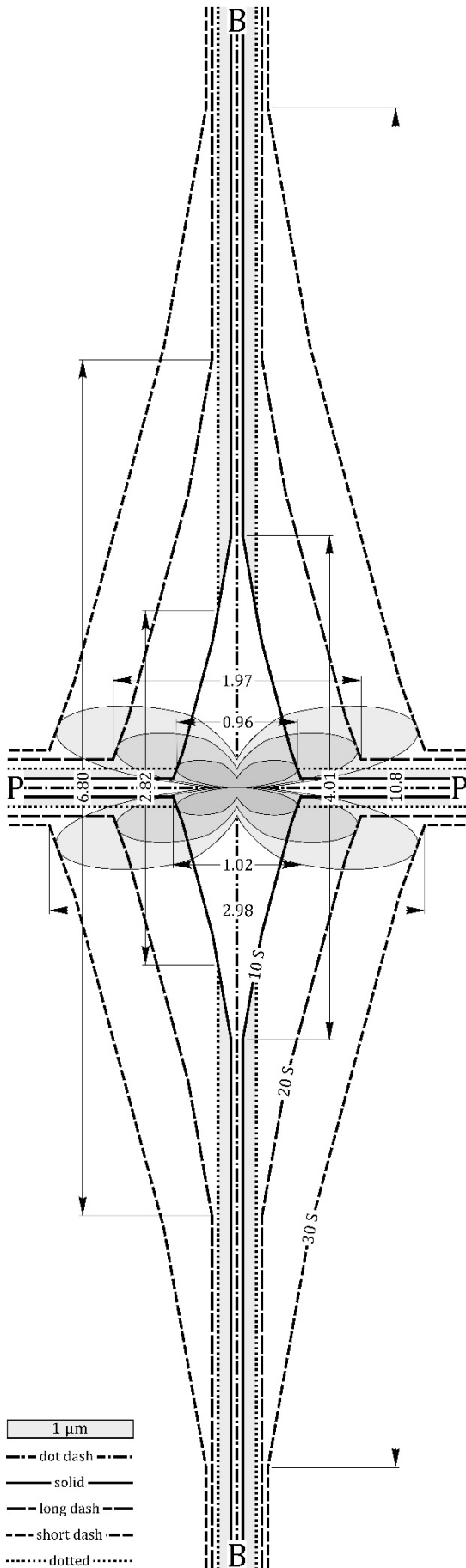
Figure 5. Calculation of the track openings in a basal and a prism face of Durango apatite etched in 5.5 M HNO_3 at 21 °C for 10, 20 and 30 seconds. The shaded four-leaf clovers in the center are the envelopes of the etch rate vectors (Aslanian et al., 2020), scaled to represent the displacement of lattice planes after 10 (dark grey), 20 (middle grey) and 30 seconds etching (light grey). The drawing plane is a prism face with the *c*-axis running from left to right through the centre. The basal face is perpendicular to the *c*-axis and to the drawing plane, intersecting it along the line B-B (dot dash) running from top to bottom. A prism face perpendicular to the drawing plane intersects it along the line P-P running from left to right (dot dash). The diamond shapes are the etch figures formed by the fastest etching planes after 10 (solid), 20 (long dash) and 30 seconds etching (short dash; Jonckheere et al., 2019; in press). Their intersections with the etched basal surface (B-B) and prism surface (P-P) determine the sizes of the track openings (D_{BAS}, D_{PAR}) in these surfaces. The track openings in the prism face are measured in the horizontal direction. The sizes of the etch pits in the basal face are measured in the vertical direction. The numerical values (D_{MP} in µm) are summarized in Table 1. As discussed in the text, their calculation involves a correction for an initial stage of accelerated surfaces etching due to polishing damage. We assume that in both faces a total thickness of 0.15 µm was removed after the first 10-seconds etch step, which is 2-3 times the etch rate of the undamaged surfaces. The additional thickness removed during this step is shown by the elongated shaded areas bordered by the dotted lines. The reason for this correction is discussed in the text.

For the second experiment, we cut fourteen prism sections from a crystal of Durango apatite. We annealed seven at 450 °C for 24 h to erase the fossil tracks; the other seven retained their full complement of fossil tracks. The annealed sections were irradiated with thermal neutrons in channel Y4 of the BR1 reactor of the Belgian Nuclear Research Center (SCK•CEN; $\phi_{TH} \approx 10^{16}$ cm^{-2}) to produce induced fission tracks. A section with fossil tracks was paired with one containing induced tracks and annealed for 24 h at temperatures of 183, 231, 271, 291, 304 and 313 °C; the remaining sections were not annealed. The samples were mounted in resin, ground to expose internal surfaces and polished with 6-, 3- and 1-μm diamond suspensions and 0.04-μm silica suspension to the highest standard attainable with our equipment and expertise. Each mount was foreseen with reference points and etched for 20 seconds in 5.5 M HNO$_3$ at 21 °C. Our samples also included four prismatic sections of Durango apatite from an inter-lab experiment. The pre-annealing, neutron-irradiation and partial-annealing conditions are given in Ketcham et al. (2015). These apatite sections were also mounted, ground and polished as described. We carried out track counts in transmitted light and reflected light on the same areas, with a Zeiss Z2m microscope with a Märzhäuser motorized stage connected to a desktop computer. The Autoscan software was used for stage control and for recording the positions of the counted areas but the track counts were done at the microscope at an overall magnification of 800×.

Figure 6 shows reflected-light (RL) and transmitted-light (TL) images of the same areas in one unannealed section and five with different degrees of partial annealing. The RL images show numerous near-identical features (RL-features). In the samples annealed at ⩽271 °C, most - but not all - RL-features correspond to the openings of unmistakable fission-track channels in TL (TL-tracks). To our knowledge, the RL-features that do not correspond to TL-tracks have not been reported before, and it is reasonable to question if they are actually fission tracks. Then again, the shallow RL-features would not be distinguishable in less well polished surfaces. Apatite samples are often not polished to the standard of our present samples, i.e., a nano-polish with 0.04-μm silica suspension, until no scratches are visible with RL Nomarski differential interference contrast, although faint polishing scratches reappeared after etching (Figure 6). A second reason for shallow RL-features not to have been reported is that they cannot be counted in transmitted light, whereas track counts in reflected light are uncommon. Moreover, an operator observing them may be inclined to dismiss them, either as not being tracks, uncertain or impossible to count. The RL-light features are shallower than an etch pit in a prism face after 20 seconds etching (Figure 4), and lack the distinctive track channel, which affords them their uniform appearance. However, none of this is reason enough for concluding that they are not tracks.

Our reflected-light counts were performed on the assumption that each distinct RL-feature corresponds to the surface intersection of a continuous track or of a section of a segmented track (Gleadow et al., 1983; Green et al., 1986). The TL counts of the most annealed apatite sections required some judgement, but presented no more difficulties than routine counts of unproblematic geological samples. Table 2 summarizes the RL and TL counts; Figure 7 plots the normalized RL counts ($r_{RL} = \rho_{RL}/\rho_{RL,0}$) against the normalized TL counts ($r_{TL} = \rho_{TL}/\rho_{RL,0}$). The TL counts are normalized to the RL counts of the unannealed samples for the purpose of comparing TL and RL. It is significant that, with few exceptions, the RL and TL densities have standard deviations close to those of a Poisson distribution ($\sigma/\sigma_P \approx 1$), irrespective of the ρ_{TL}/ρ_{RL}-ratio, as expected for products of a radioactive process. It is most improbable that defect swarms possess statistical properties indistinguishable from those of the actual fission tracks in the same samples.

Jonckheere and Van den haute (2002) calculated from their projected-length distributions which fraction of the tracks intersecting internal and external apatite prism faces and mica external detectors is counted (counting efficiencies; ηq-factors). The results showed that $\eta q \approx 0.90$ for an internal surface, $\eta q \approx 1.00$ for an external surface and $\eta q \approx 0.90$ for an external detector. The authors concluded that fission-track counts are in much greater measure governed by an observation threshold than by the etching properties of the tracks and the mineral (v_T, v_B). They proposed that the observation threshold corresponds to a critical depth, z. Shallow tracks lack the shape and contrast to be identified as fission tracks in transmitted light, as Figures 2 and 6 show. The fact that shallow surface tracks are the most abundant in an internal surface and external detector but almost absent in an external surface explains their relative counting efficiencies (Dakowski, 1978; Iwano and Danhara, 1998; Jonckheere and Van den haute, 1998; Soares et al., 2013).

The relationship between r_{RL} and r_{TL} presents two distinct trends (Figure 7a and b). In the interval $0.65 \leqslant r_{TL} \leqslant 1.00$ (7a), there is a strong correlation between r_{RL} and r_{TL}, with r_{RL}-values 5-10% higher than r_{TL}-values. This applies to fossil and to induced tracks over a wide range of track densities (Table 2: $\rho_{TL} = 0.127$-$2.923\ 10^6$ cm^{-2}; $\rho_{RL} = 0.134$-$3.016\ 10^6$ cm^{-2}). A geometric mean regression line ($r_{RL} = 0.931\ r_{TL} + 0.125$; r = 0.956) has a slope <1 and positive intercept at some distance from the data. We interpret the offset between r_{RL} and r_{TL} as reflecting the fact that shallow tracks, not observed in TL, were counted in RL. The ηq-factor for an internal surface is given by: $\eta q \approx 1 - 2(z/l) + (z/l)^2 \approx 1 - 2(z/l)$, wherein z is the critical depth and l the mean track length (Jonckheere and Van den haute, 1999). In the case that all the tracks are counted in RL:

$$r_{TL} \approx (1 - 2(z/l)) \, r_{RL} \qquad\qquad\qquad (1)$$

Equation (1) implies that an observation threshold, in the form of a minimum depth for counting a track in TL, accounts for the offset between r_{RL} and r_{TL} and for their correlation. For fixed z, the difference between r_{RL} and r_{TL} increases a little with decreasing l. On average, our results indicate that $z \approx 0.60$ μm ($0.89 \leqslant \eta q \leqslant 0.93$ for 10.5 μm $\leqslant l \leqslant 16.5$ μm), which is less than the depth or width of an etch pit in a prism face after 20 seconds etching (Figures 3 and 4). Accounting for 10% track loss by etching ($\eta = 1 - (v_B/v_T)^2$; e.g., Hurford, 2019) requires a critical angle $\theta_C = \arcsin(v_B/v_T) > 15°$ and tracks with a cone angles $> 30°$, instead of the 1-8° angles measured by Aslanian et al. (2021).

The TL count collapses in the interval $0 \leqslant r_{TL} \leqslant 0.65$, while the RL count exhibits little change (Figure 7b). The change from correlated to uncorrelated TL and RL counts occurs at the point at which tracks at high angles to the **c**-axis break up in a string of etchable segments separated by unetchable gaps ($r_{TL} \approx 0.65$; Watt et al., 1984; Green et al., 1986; Green, 1988) or undergo accelerated length reduction (Donelick et al., 1999; Ketcham, 2003). Figure 8 illustrates how the segmentation, combined with an observation threshold, accounts for the break in slope and for the ρ_{RL} trend. Before break-up (Figure 8a), all tracks intersecting the surface are counted in RL but only those extending below the threshold depth z are also counted in TL. This accounts for the correlation as well as the offset between ρ_{TL} and ρ_{RL}. Following break-up (Figure 8b), a fraction of the tracks that extend below z can no longer be etched from the surface over their entire lengths, causing ρ_{TL} to plummet without affecting ρ_{RL}, terminating their correlation. At advanced annealing stages, the etchable sections are further shortened causing a rapid decrease of those exceeding the TL threshold (ρ_{TL}) while having little effect on ρ_{RL} (Figure 8c). We emphasize that the proposed mechanism is conceptual. The assumption that all surface tracks are counted in reflected light, irrespective of the extent of annealing, may be too radical. On the other hand, the sudden breakdown of the TL track densities due to the combination of segmentation and an observation threshold also provides an explanation for the break in slope in plots of reduced mean confined track lengths against normalized TL track densities (Watt et al., 1984; Watt and Durrani, 1985; Green 1988; Ketcham, 2003). At the same time, it underlines the tenuous character of empirical fits and their dependence on observation criteria, and in part explains the disagreement between different solutions (cf. Table 5 and Figure 5 of Wauschkuhn et al., 2015a).

Reflected light (RL) Transmitted light (TL) Reflected light (RL) Transmitted light (TL)
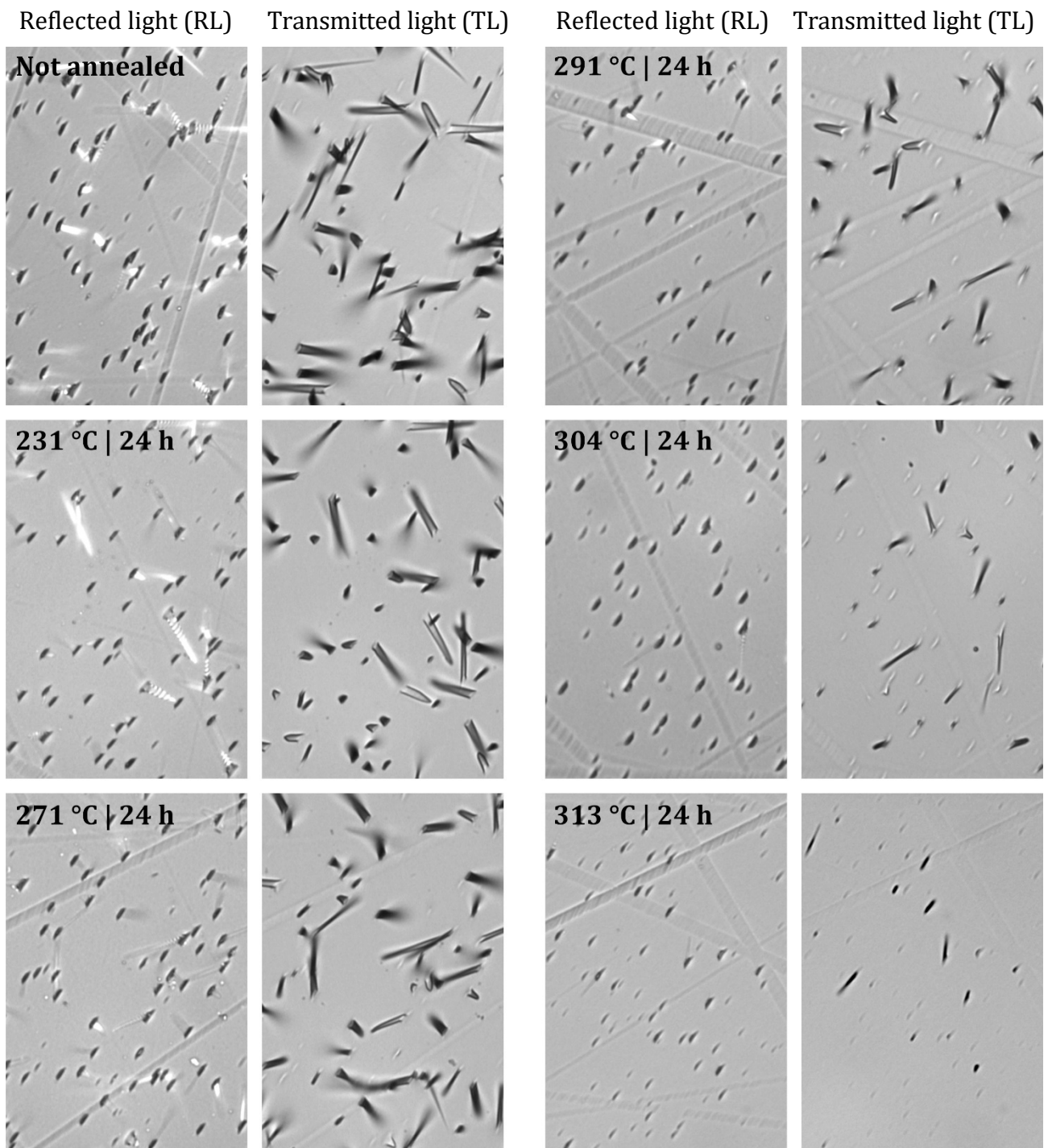
Figure 6. Pairs of reflected-light (RL) and transmitted-light (TL) images of the same areas in prism faces of an unannealed Durango apatite and five annealed under different temperature-time conditions. All samples contain induced fission tracks and were etched for 20 seconds in 5.5 M HNO$_3$ at 21 °C.

Table 2. Transmitted-light (TL) and reflected-light (RL) counts of induced and fossil tracks in annealed prism sections of Durango apatite. Detailed data in supplement.

Induced	Fields	N_I (TL)	ρ_I (TL|10^6 cm^{-2})	σ/σ_P (TL)	N_I (RL)	ρ_I (RL|10^6 cm^{-2})	σ/σ_P (RL)	ρ_I(TL)/ρ_I(RL)
Unann | --- h	25	9162	2.345 ± 0.022	0.88	9828	2.516 ± 0.021	0.81	0.93 ± 0.01
183 °C | 24 h	25	8840	2.263 ± 0.025	1.05	9610	2.460 ± 0.026	1.04	0.92 ± 0.01
231 °C | 24 h	25	7319	1.874 ± 0.018	0.80	8128	2.081 ± 0.023	1.00	0.90 ± 0.01
271 °C | 24 h	25	7882	2.018 ± 0.025	1.11	8937	2.288 ± 0.026	1.08	0.88 ± 0.01
291 °C | 24 h	25	5335	1.366 ± 0.020	1.09	7564	1.936 ± 0.023	1.03	0.71 ± 0.01
304 °C | 24 h	25	3511	0.899 ± 0.013	0.88	8043	2.059 ± 0.021	0.91	0.44 ± 0.01
313 °C | 24 h	25	1450	0.371 ± 0.010	1.00	7852	2.010 ± 0.040	1.77	0.18 ± 0.01
Unann | --- h	25	11418	2.923 ± 0.071	2.53	11780	3.016 ± 0.067	2.42	0.97 ± 0.03
240 °C | 10 h	25	9117	2.334 ± 0.024	0.96	9570	2.450 ± 0.024	0.95	0.95 ± 0.01
288 °C | 10 h	25	8086	2.070 ± 0.028	1.22	9641	2.468 ± 0.034	1.34	0.84 ± 0.02
310 °C | 10 h	25	7672	1.964 ± 0.017	0.74	8337	2.134 ± 0.022	0.95	0.92 ± 0.01

Fossil	Fields	N_S (TL)	ρ_S (TL|10^6 cm^{-2})	σ/σ_P (TL)	N_S (RL)	ρ_S (RL|10^6 cm^{-2})	σ/σ_P (TL)	ρ_S(TL)/ρ_S(RL)
Unann | --- h	100	2127	0.136 ± 0.003	0.88	2268	0.145 ± 0.003	0.87	0.94 ± 0.02
183 °C | 24 h	100	2227	0.143 ± 0.003	1.01	2390	0.153 ± 0.003	1.02	0.93 ± 0.03
231 °C | 24 h	100	2251	0.144 ± 0.003	1.07	2406	0.154 ± 0.003	1.04	0.94 ± 0.03
271 °C | 24 h	100	1989	0.127 ± 0.003	0.97	2099	0.134 ± 0.003	0.95	0.95 ± 0.03
291 °C | 24 h	100	1573	0.101 ± 0.003	1.04	1995	0.128 ± 0.003	0.97	0.79 ± 0.03
304 °C | 24 h	100	974	0.062 ± 0.002	1.02	2205	0.141 ± 0.003	1.06	0.44 ± 0.02
313 °C | 24 h	100	116	0.007 ± 0.001	1.00	1703	0.109 ± 0.003	1.03	0.07 ± 0.01

First column: annealing conditions (temperature| duration); Fields: number of microscope fields counted (1.563 10^{-4} cm^2); N_I(TL), N_I(RL), N_S(TL), N_S(TL): number of induced (I) and fossil (S) tracks counted in transmitted (TL) and reflected light (RL); ρ_I(TL), ρ_I(TL), ρ_S(Tl), ρ_S(Tl): induced (I) and fossil (S) track densities measured in transmitted (TL) and reflected light (RL); σ/σ_P (TL), σ/σ_P (RL): ratio of the standard deviations of the track density distributions to those of a Poisson distribution.
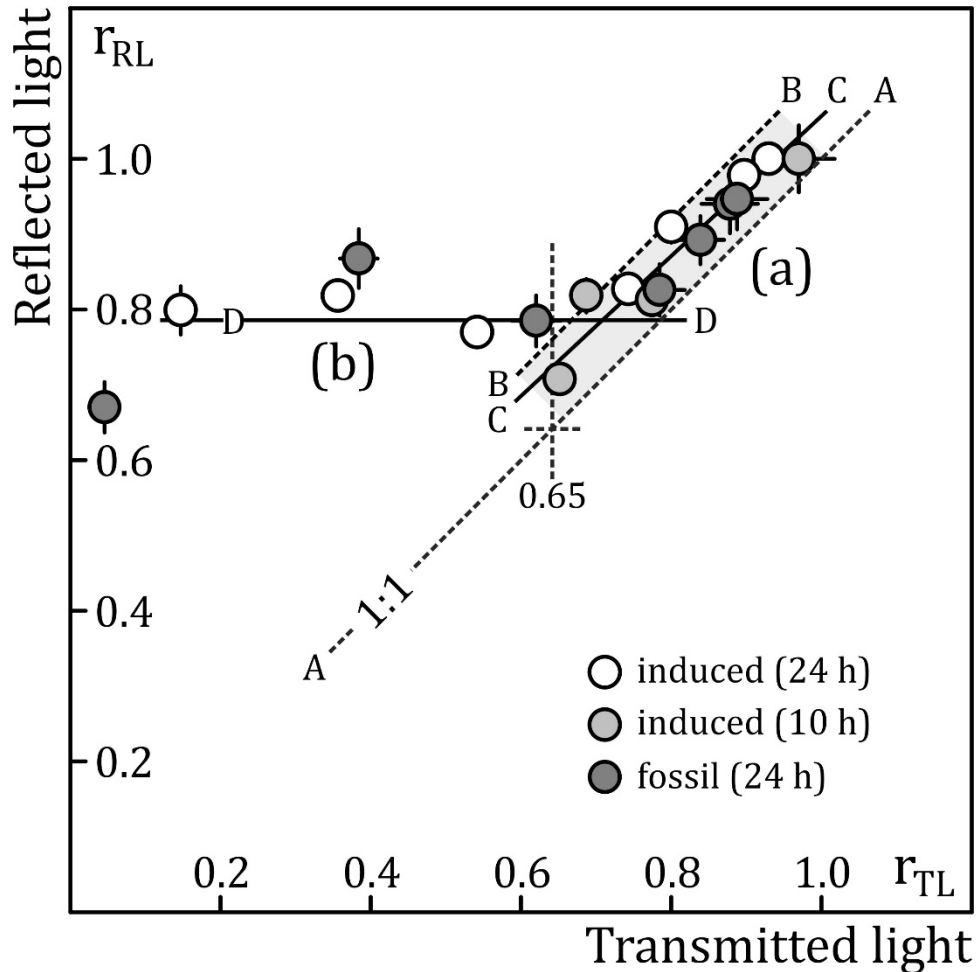
Figure 7. Normalized fossil and induced track densities in prism faces of Durango apatite deter-mined using reflected light (r_{RL}) plotted against those measured in the same counting areas using transmitted light (r_{TL}). The samples were annealed under different temperature-time conditions, summarised in Table 2, polished to a final high finish with 0.04-μm silica suspension and etched for 20 seconds in 5.5 M HNO₃ at 21 °C. The induced track densities are normalized to those of the unannealed samples, those of the fossil tracks to 0.89× that of the unannealed sample, to account for natural annealing. A-A: theoretical relationship for an observation threshold $z = 0$ μm; B-B: theoretical relationship for $z = 1$ μm; C-C: geometric mean regression line to the data before the break in slope (**a**; $0.65 \leqslant r_{TL} \leqslant 1$); D-D: mean r_{RL}-value of the data past the break in slope (**b**; $r_{TL} \leqslant 0.65$).
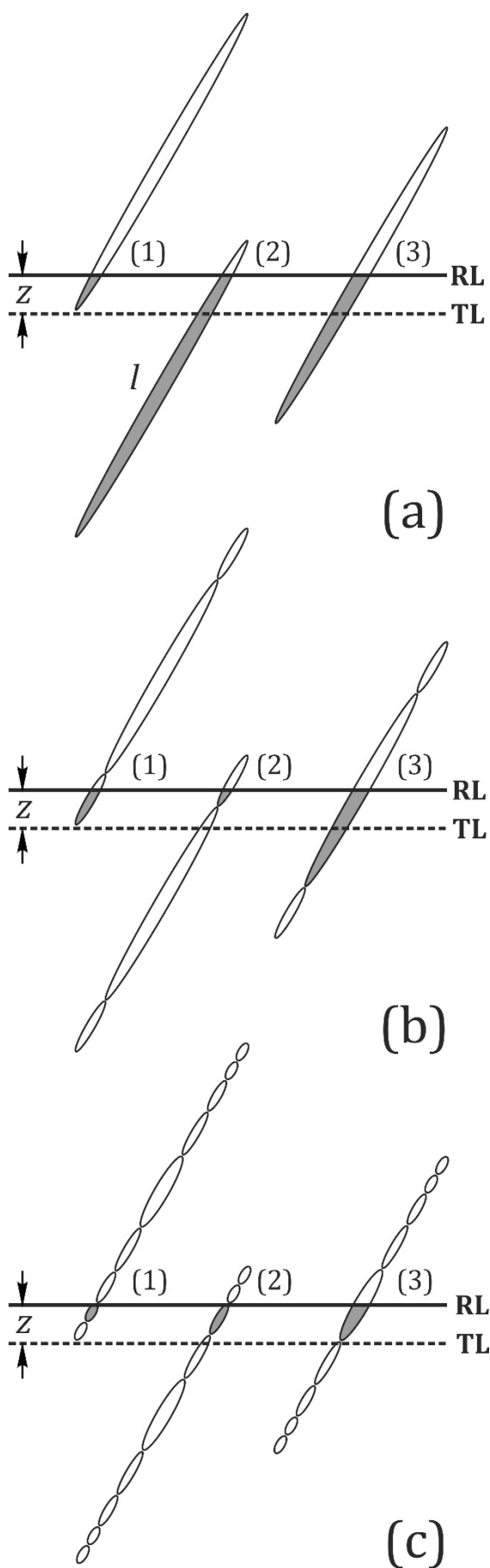
Figure 8. The effect of break-up of fission tracks due to the appearance of unetchable gaps in the course of progressive annealing on the number of tracks counted using transmitted (TL) and reflected (RL) light. We assume for the purpose of illustration that all the tracks that intersect the surface are counted in reflected light but only those that reach at least a depth z below the surface have enough optical contrast to be counted in transmitted light. **(a)** Continuous tracks: the RL count is proportional to the mean track length l (ignoring anisotropy), while the TL count is low by a fraction proportional to (z/l), which varies little with l. **(b)** Initial break-up: there is no loss of tracks in RL; (1) short tracks invisible in TL remain invisible, but (2) some long tracks can no longer be etched over a sufficient distance from the surface to be visible in TL; (3) if their longer central segments intersect the surface they continue to be counted in TL; the corresponding sections in the grain interior contribute most to the mean confined track length. **(c)** Advanced annealing and break up: the shortest sections remain countable in RL but none reaches far enough below the surface to be counted in TL. The sketch does not aim to depict the actual dimensions or proportions of etched fission tracks.

3 Discussion and Conclusion

We submit this contribution from a concern that, while the tools for interpreting fission-track data are evolving, the calculated ages, age components and thermal histories are only as good as the track counts and the measured track lengths. Measuring and counting fission tracks requires etching to make them accessible for microscopic examination. Track etching is often considered as an inconsequential sample preparation step. However, recent studies that have taken up the twin issues of etching and observation confirm that both have an effect on confined track lengths (Jonckheere et al., 2007; 2017; Tamer et al., 2019; Tamer and Ketcham, 2020; Aslanian et al., 2021; Ketcham and Tamer, 2021). Our results show that etching and observation also have consequences for the track counts, which we cannot be confident of evading by selecting apatite prism faces and adopting the ζ-calibration for age calculations. Besides being inadequate for the purpose, both measures have drawbacks. Selecting prism (scratched) faces for dating often implies that a large fraction of the grains in a mount is ignored. This can lead to reduced grain counts, which is a particular problem for distinguishing age components in a mixture. Grain selection based on shape can also cause an age component to be missed. The drawbacks of the ζ-calibration are of a different nature (Hurford, 1998; Enkelmann et al., 2005; Soares et al., 2013; Jonckheere et al., 2015; Iwano et al., 2018; 2019): ζ is an efficient workaround for the calibration problem, but it is just that: it circumvents difficulties without addressing them. It must be taken on trust that it deals with etching- and counting-related factors under all circumstances.

Our findings provide no solution. It is doubtful that here is a single solution for all polishing, etching and counting protocols, or for all samples. Our results do illustrate how simple experiments throw light on the factors affecting the track counts, and, thence, the sample ages. This is relevant to the advantages and disadvantages of manual and automatic track counts (Gleadow et al., 2009; 2019; Enkelmann et al., 2012) and to designing training strategies for neural networks (Nachtergaele and De Grave, 2021). It is, in general, useful for valuating the input, and thus the output, of modelling programs. Grain orientation, polishing finish, etching conditions (time) and observation method are all shown to influence the fission-track counts in apatite. Prism faces are not unproblematic for counting tracks and other orientations are not per se useless. Faster-etching surfaces, in which etch pits do not form at the track-surface intersections (Jonckheere et al., 2020, in press) can indeed present practical advantages, in addition to the numerical advantage of including them. Their fission-track properties are the subject of ongoing studies. Our results also support the fact that fossil and induced fission tracks are discontinuous towards their tips and that individual segments remain etchable after annealing and break-up.

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