

U-Th Dating of Pedogenic Carbonate: Applications to Southern California

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&

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$^{230}\text{Th}/\text{U}$ Dating of Pedogenic Carbonate

Strengths

- **Provides precise, accurate minimum ages for deposition of host alluvium.**
- **Is resistant to the effects of fan “smoothing” and erosion.**
- **Provides “inheritance-free” dates. (cf. CRN inheritance, OSL partial bleaching, ^{14}C in-built age)**

$^{230}\text{Th}/\text{U}$ Dating of Pedogenic Carbonate

Limitations

- **Restricted to gravelly alluvium with calcic soils that develop in arid to sub-humid climates.**
- **Requires formation and preservation of carbonate penecontemporaneous with fan deposition for best results.**
- **Subject to averaging effects when samples are large relative to carbonate accumulation rates.**

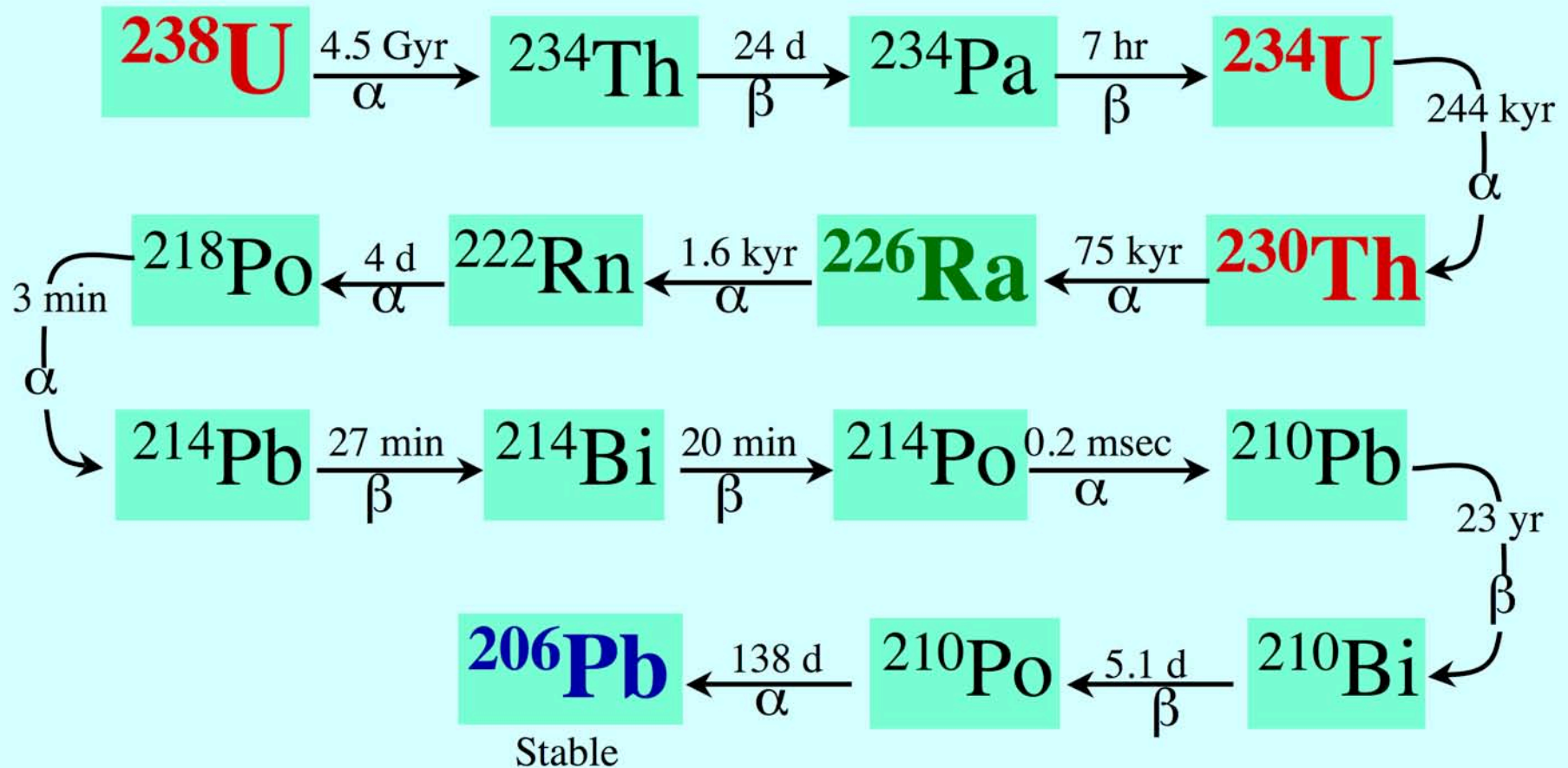
Outline of Talk

- Basis of the U-series technique
- Pedogenic carbonate: a primer
- Case studies in southern California
 - Biskra Palms fan, Mission Creek Fault
 - Alverson Canyon fan, Elsinore Fault
- Recent analytical developments

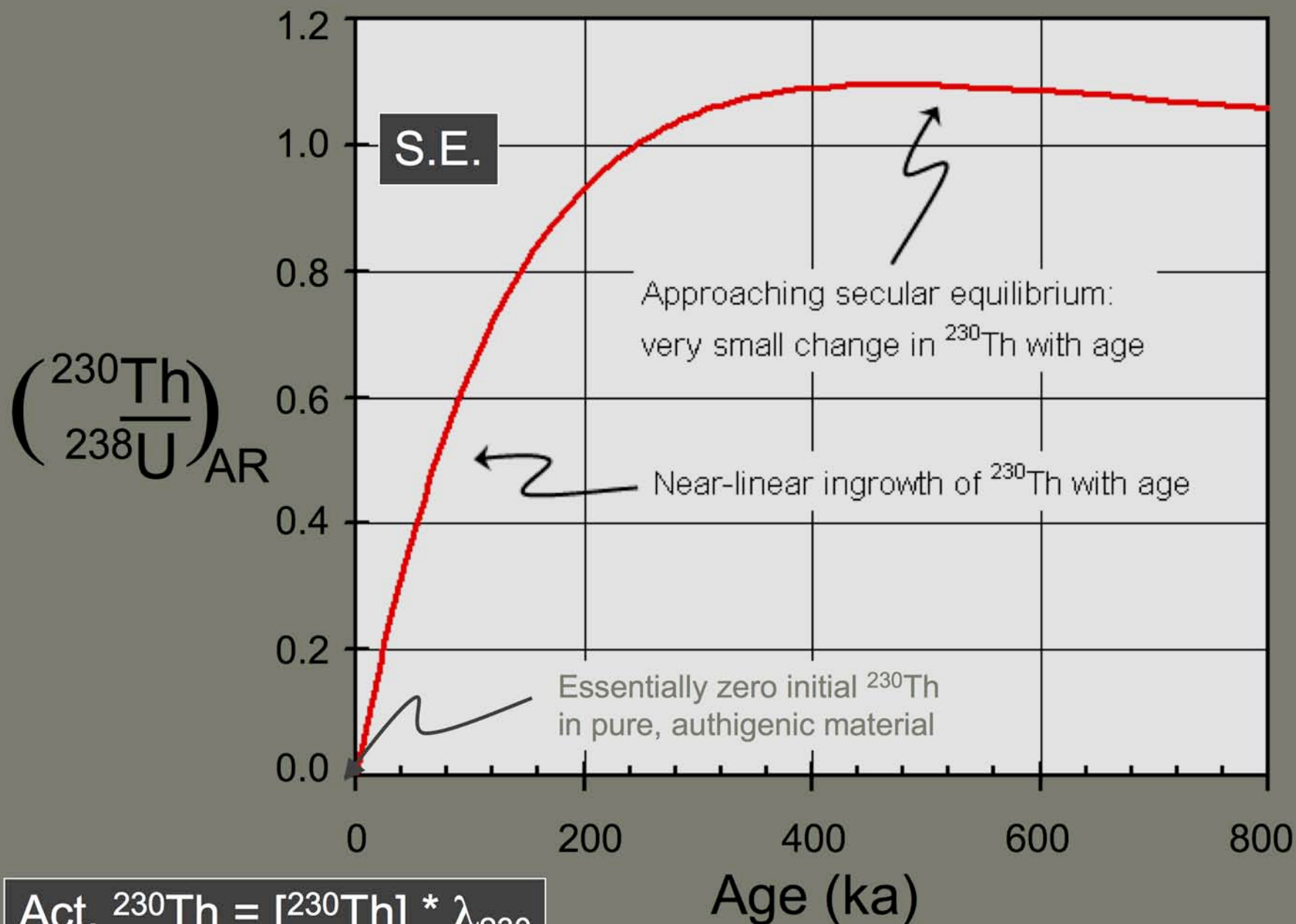
Geochemistry of Uranium and Thorium in the Near-Surface Environment

- **Uranium** in oxygenated waters complexes to form the uranyl ion, $(\text{UO}_2)^{2+}$ with appreciable solubility at low temperature.
- **Thorium** occurs only in the +4 oxidation state in natural waters and does not generally complex; hence thorium is extremely insoluble at low temperature.

The ^{238}U Decay Series



$^{230}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ evolution with time



Geochemistry of Uranium-234

- Alpha recoil of both ^{234}U and its immediate parent, ^{234}Th , tends to enrich the concentration of ^{234}U over its secular equilibrium abundance in near-surface waters. As a result, their ($^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$) ratios generally range from 1.3 to as high as 10.
- Carbonates acquire these enriched ($^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$) ratios upon formation.

The $^{230}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ Equations

$$\left(\frac{^{230}\text{Th}}{^{238}\text{U}} \right) = 1 - e^{-\lambda_{230}t} -$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{^{234}\text{U}}{^{238}\text{U}} \right) - 1 \right] \left(\frac{\lambda_{230}}{\lambda_{234} - \lambda_{230}} \right) [1 - e^{(\lambda_{234} - \lambda_{230})t}]$$

Must be solved numerically

$$\left(\frac{^{234}\text{U}}{^{238}\text{U}} \right)_t = 1 + \left[\left(\frac{^{234}\text{U}}{^{238}\text{U}} \right)_0 - 1 \right] e^{-\lambda_{234}t}$$

Can be solved directly

Correcting for initial ^{230}Th and U from detritus

- **Thorium observed in carbonate samples** comes from included detritus.
- Use ^{232}Th as index to correct for accompanying initial ^{230}Th and U.
- For samples with $(^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th})_{\text{activity}} \geq 10$, a widely used model correction is suitable.

Therefore:

Most pedogenic carbonate will contain ppm levels of ^{238}U , with excess ^{234}U , but (when pure) only ppb levels of ^{232}Th .

So if samples are:

- Reasonably free of incorporated detritus (and initial ^{230}Th from other sources);
- Have behaved as closed systems;
- Are a few hundred to a few hundred thousand years old;

Then:

Samples of 1-10 mg will yield $^{230}\text{Th}/\text{U}$ dates with accuracy at the percent level.

Pedogenic Carbonate: a primer

Forms

- In arid to sub-humid climates where annual evaporation > precipitation.
- At depths of 0.3 to >2.0 m, positively correlated with mean annual precipitation.

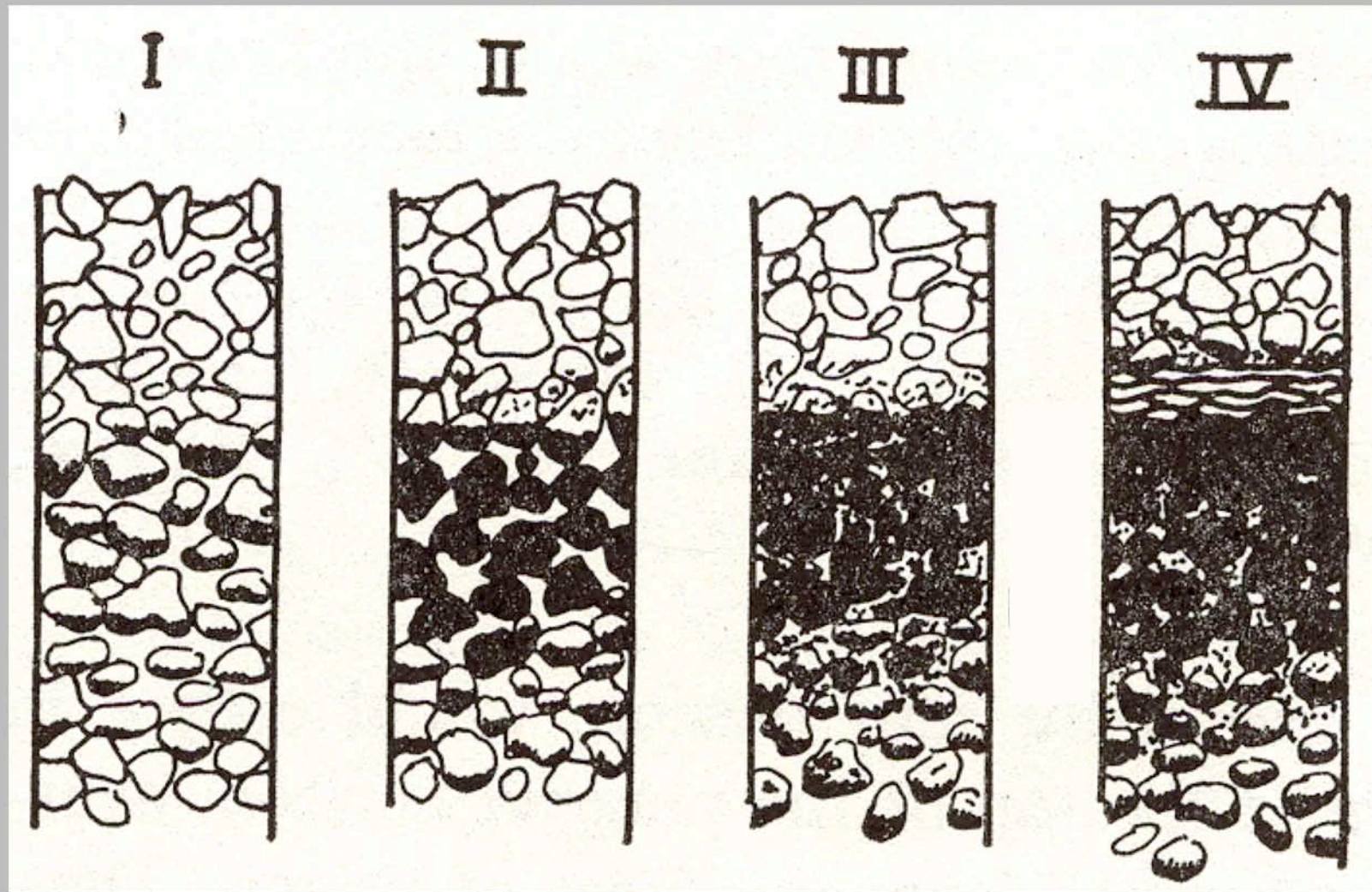
Composed of

- Ca^{+2} from eolian dust or parent material, and CO_2 (as HCO_3^- in soil water) derived from the atmosphere and plant-root respiration.

Precipitation from solution

- Caused by increased ion strength due to evaporation, transpiration, or freezing.

Morphology of Carbonate Accumulation in Gravelly Soils



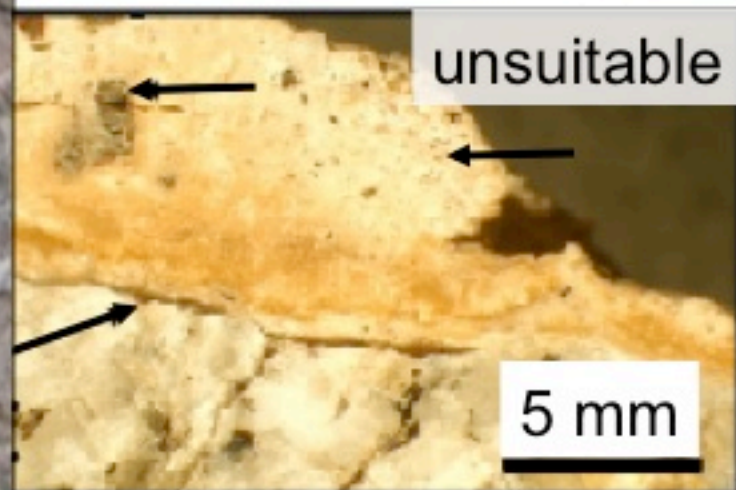
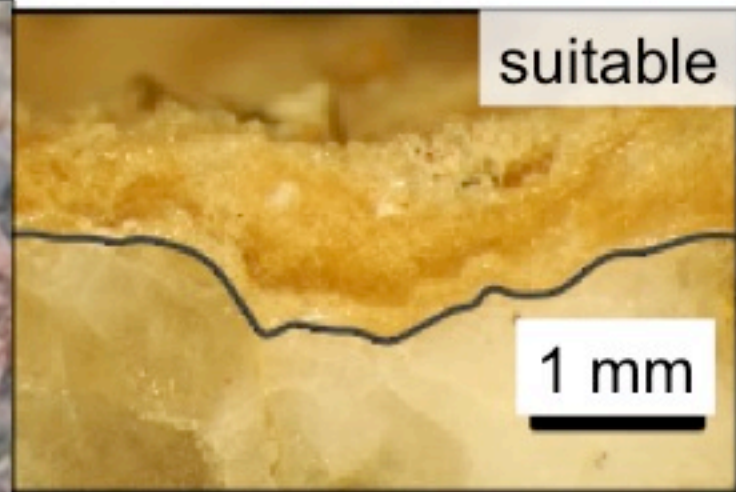
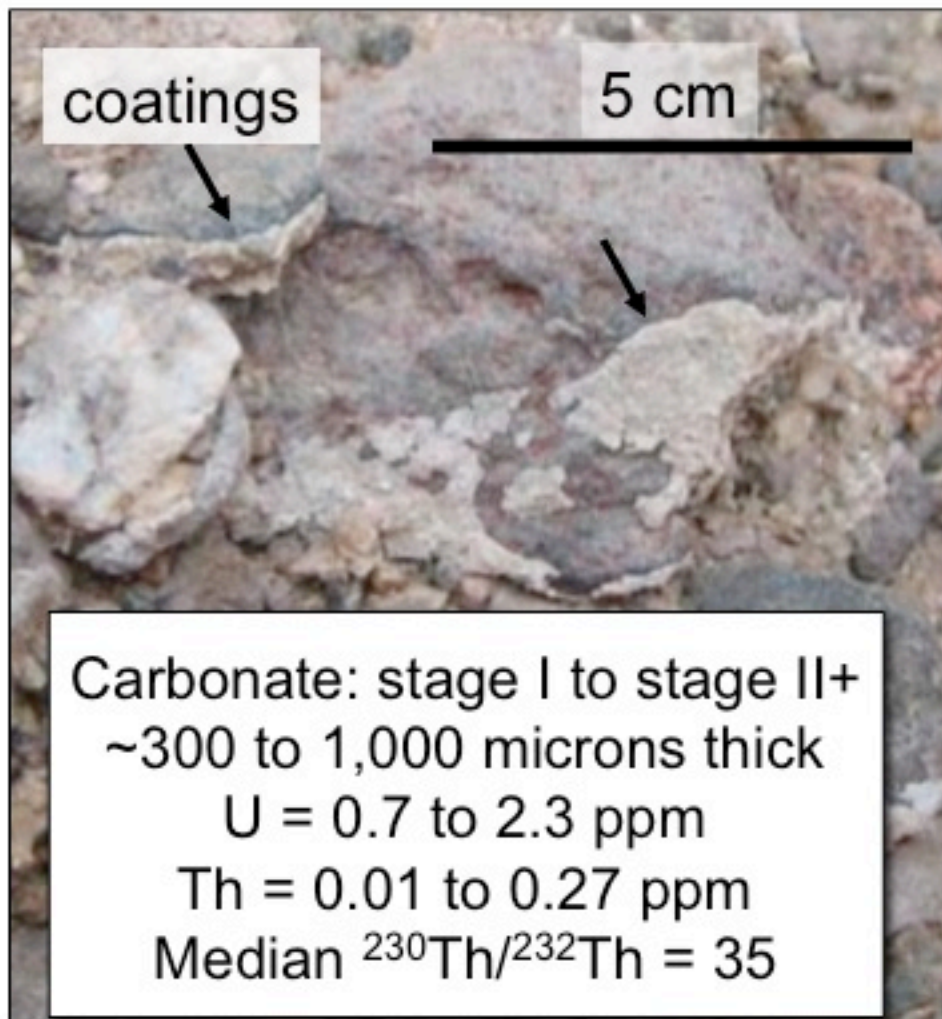
Time →

Gile et al., 1966

**Pedogenic Carbonate:
20 ka terrace: Wind River Basin, Rocky Mts.**



Pedogenic carbonate coatings, Elsinore Fault



Measurement & Sampling

Mass spectrometry via ICP-MS

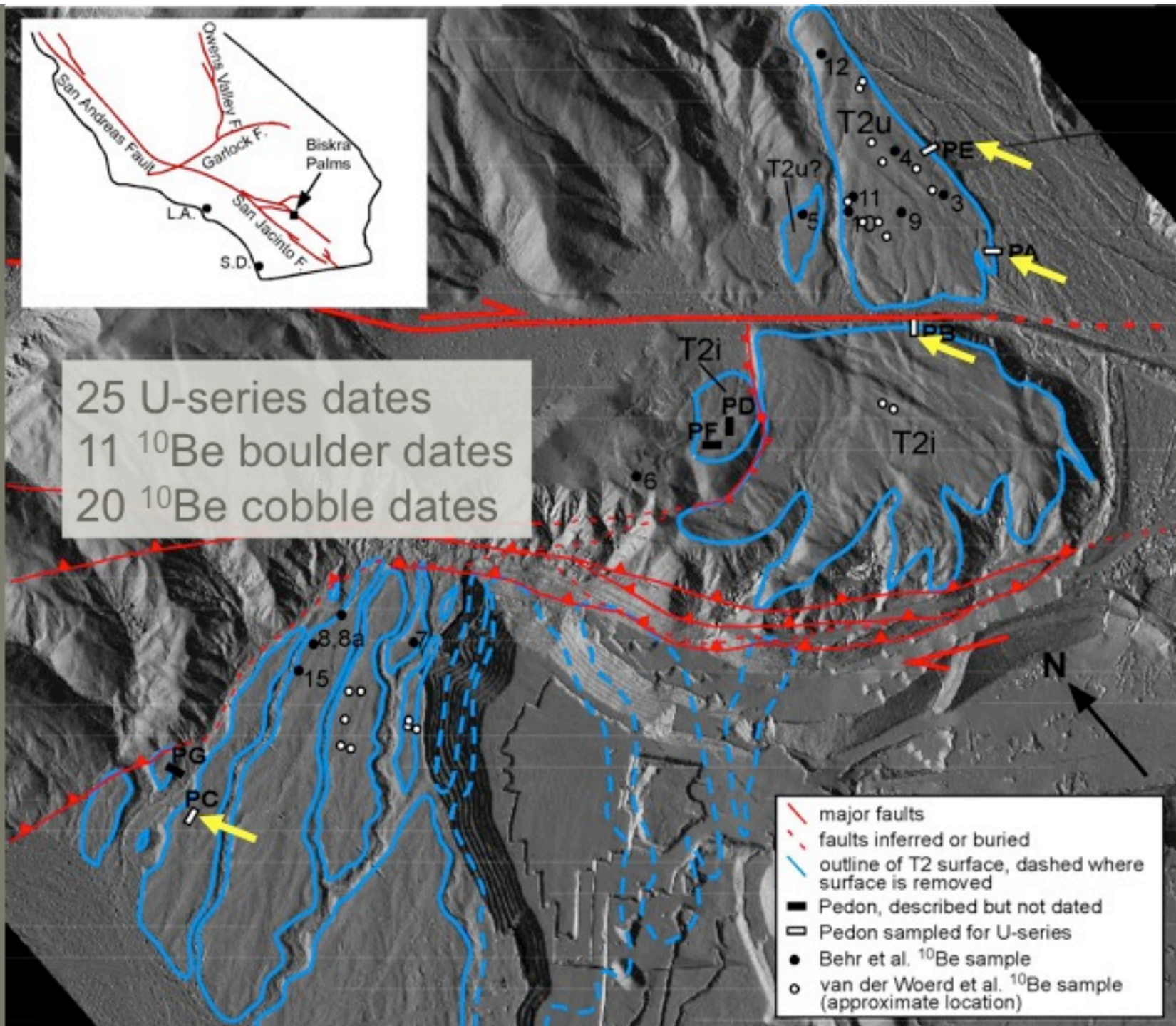
- Ages precise to ~1.0% (conventional samples) & 3-5% (laser ablation) at one standard deviation.
- Accuracy closely approaches precision.

Sampling modes

- 1-10 mg samples drilled or scraped from clast-coating; “no-chem.” option for pre-Holocene samples.
- Laser ablation with 0.1 mm beam; can probe age structure of coatings in profile view



25 U-series dates
 11 ^{10}Be boulder dates
 20 ^{10}Be cobble dates



- major faults
- - faults inferred or buried
- outline of T2 surface, dashed where surface is removed
- Pedon, described but not dated
- Pedon sampled for U-series
- Behr et al. ^{10}Be sample
- van der Woerd et al. ^{10}Be sample (approximate location)

The Biskra Palms surface is considered “well preserved”

A

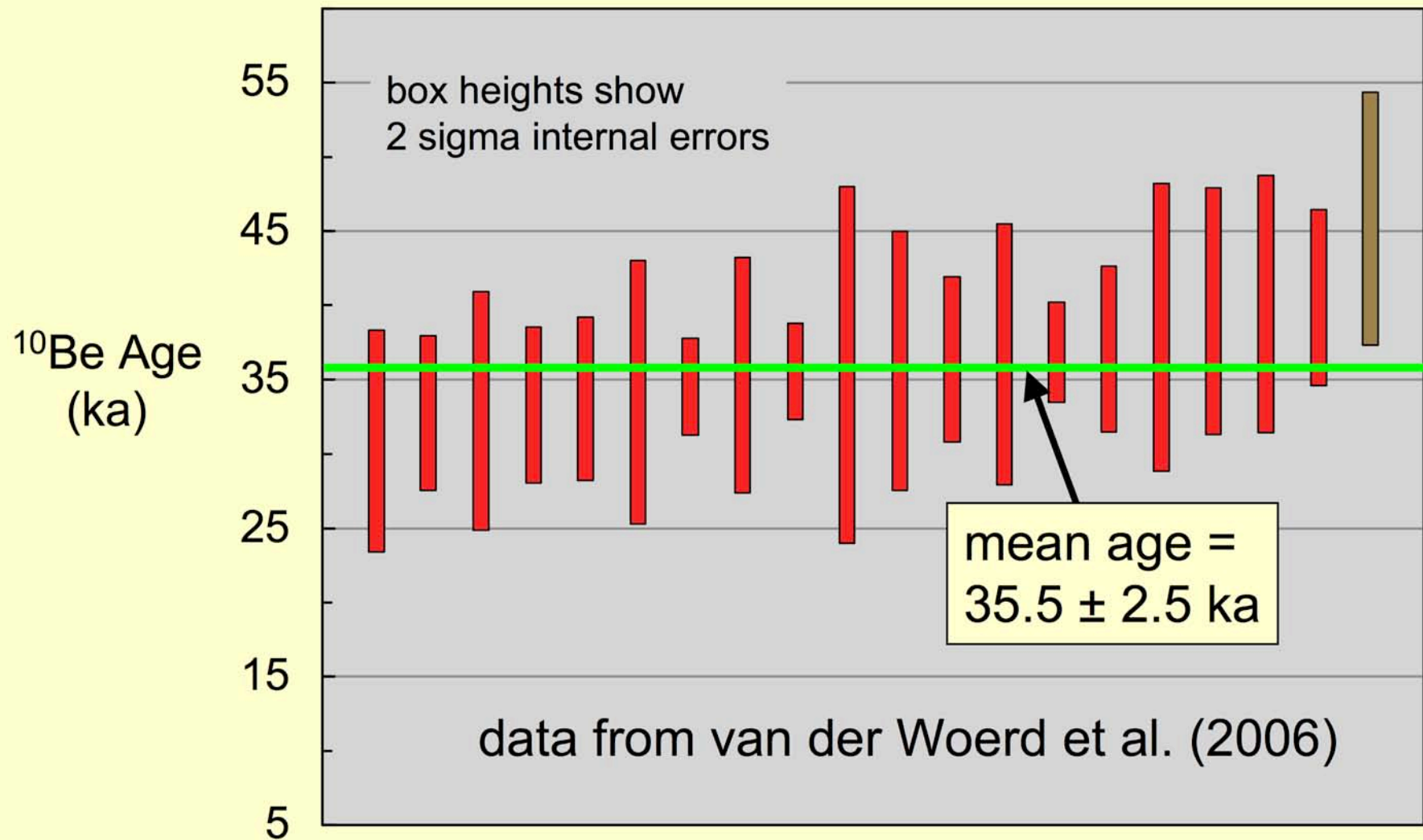
van der Woerd et al. (2006)



Mission Creek fault

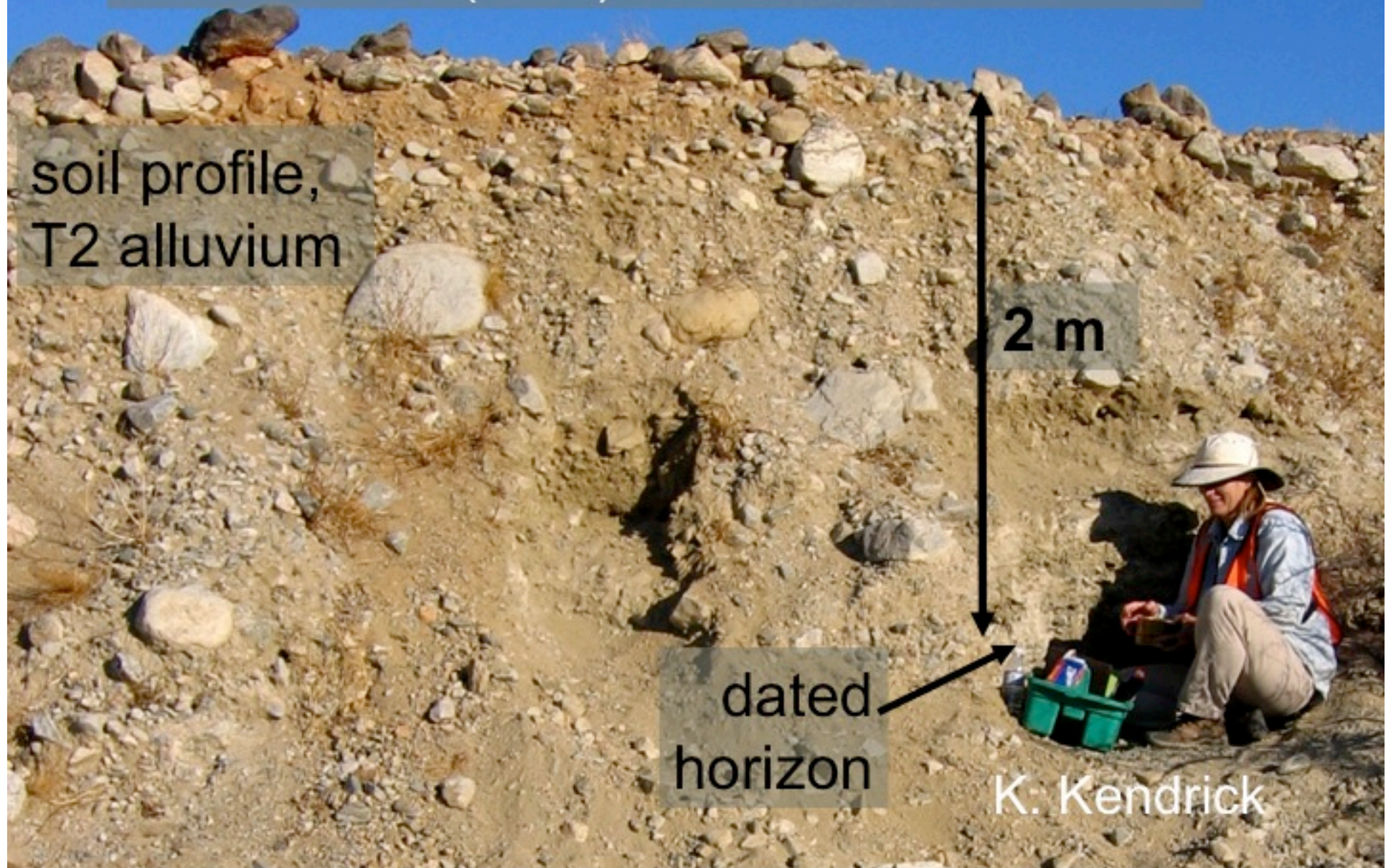
T2d

^{10}Be ages for pavement cobbles from T2 surface



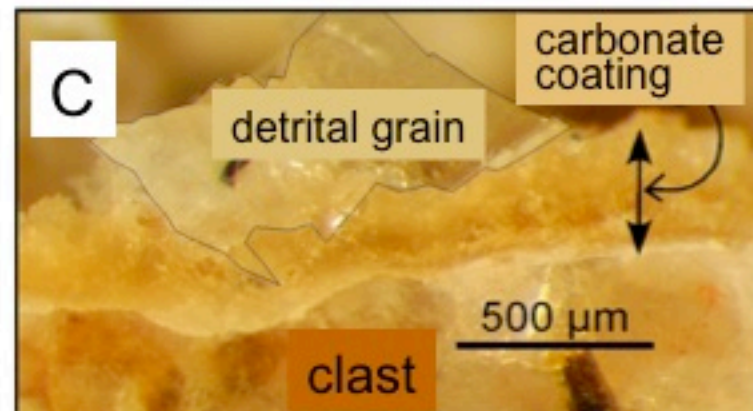
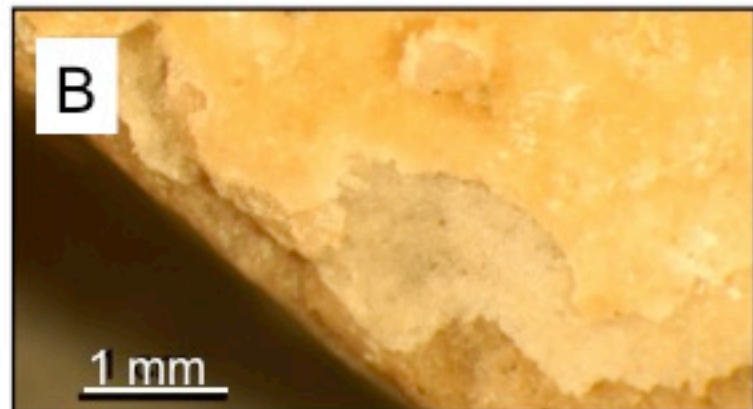
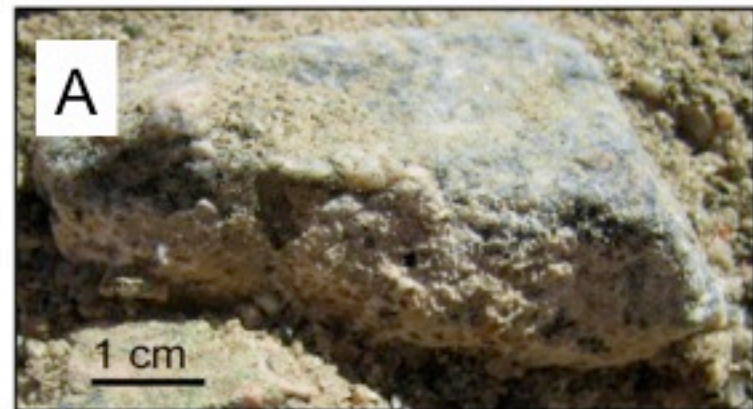
U-series dating of pedogenic carbonate

Fletcher et al. (2010)

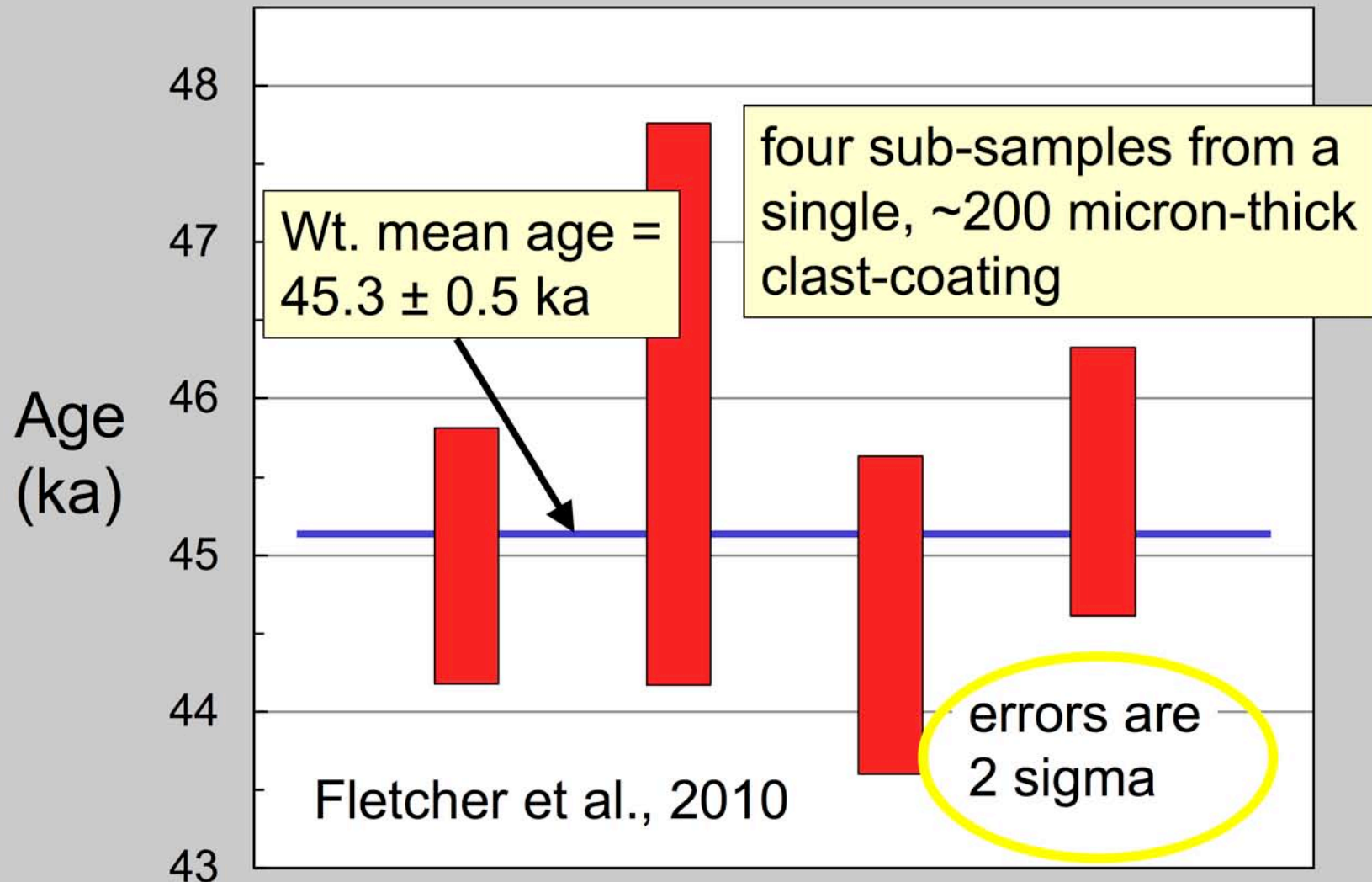


Biskra Palms Pedogenic Carbonate:

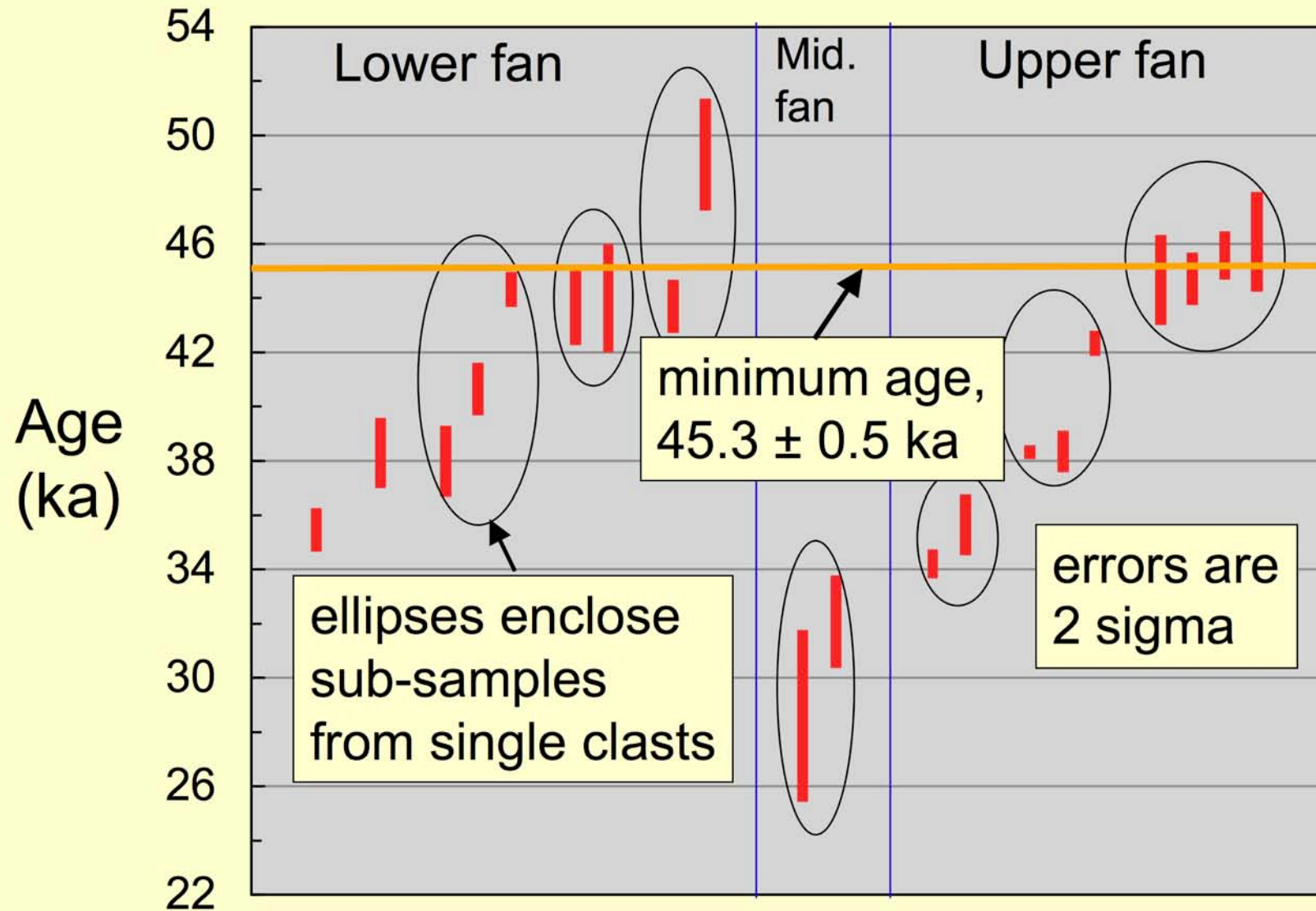
- Stage I
- dense yellow carbonate is 200-300 microns thick
- highly suitable for U-series dating:
 - $U_{\text{median}} = 4.5 \text{ ppm}$
 - $Th_{\text{median}} = 0.12 \text{ ppm}$
 - Median $(^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th})_{\text{AR}} = 40$



U-series ages for pedogenic carbonate from T2 surface

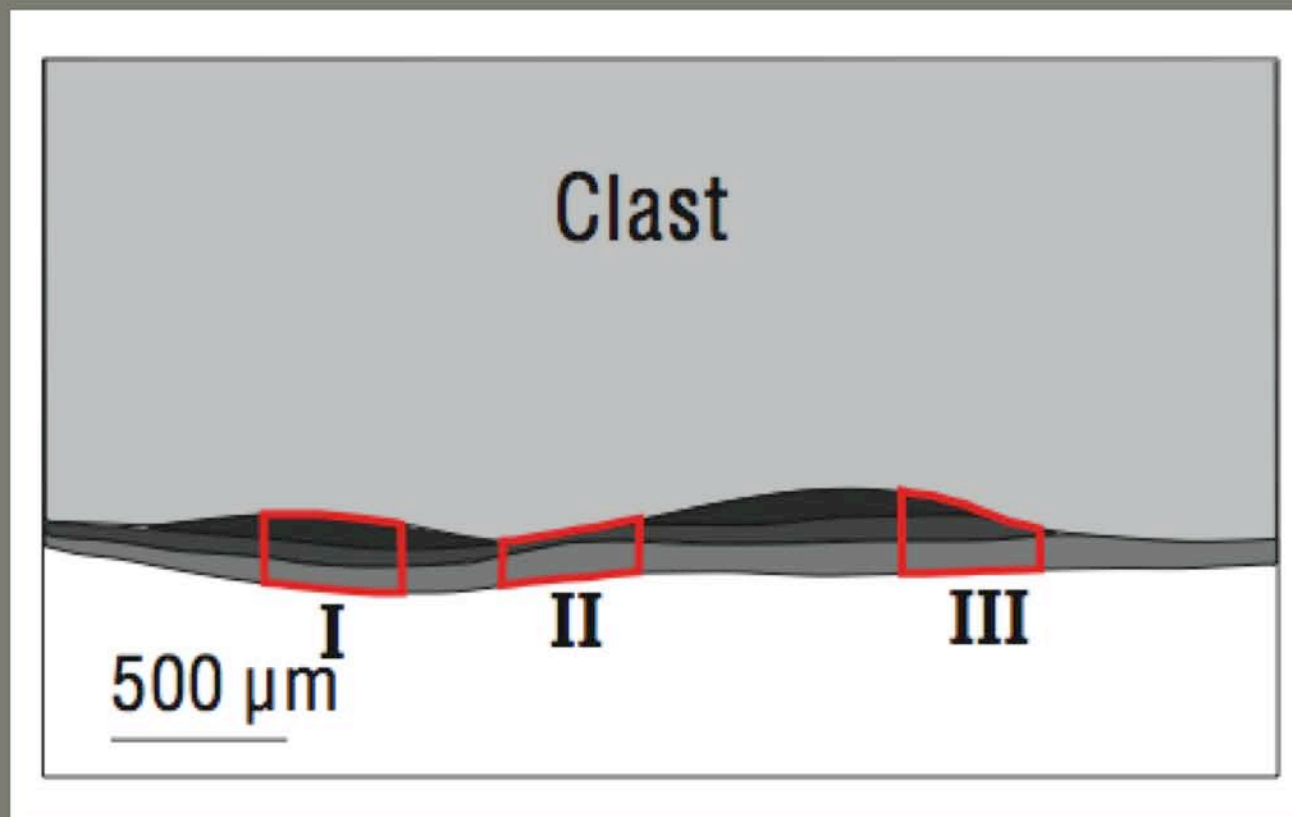


The entire U-series data set



Fletcher et al., 2010

Using samples of 20-50 mg needed for TIMS analyses...



we analyzed all, or most, of the micro-stratigraphic sequence present in a carbonate coating, yielding average ages for the sampled intervals.

^{10}Be dating of boulders

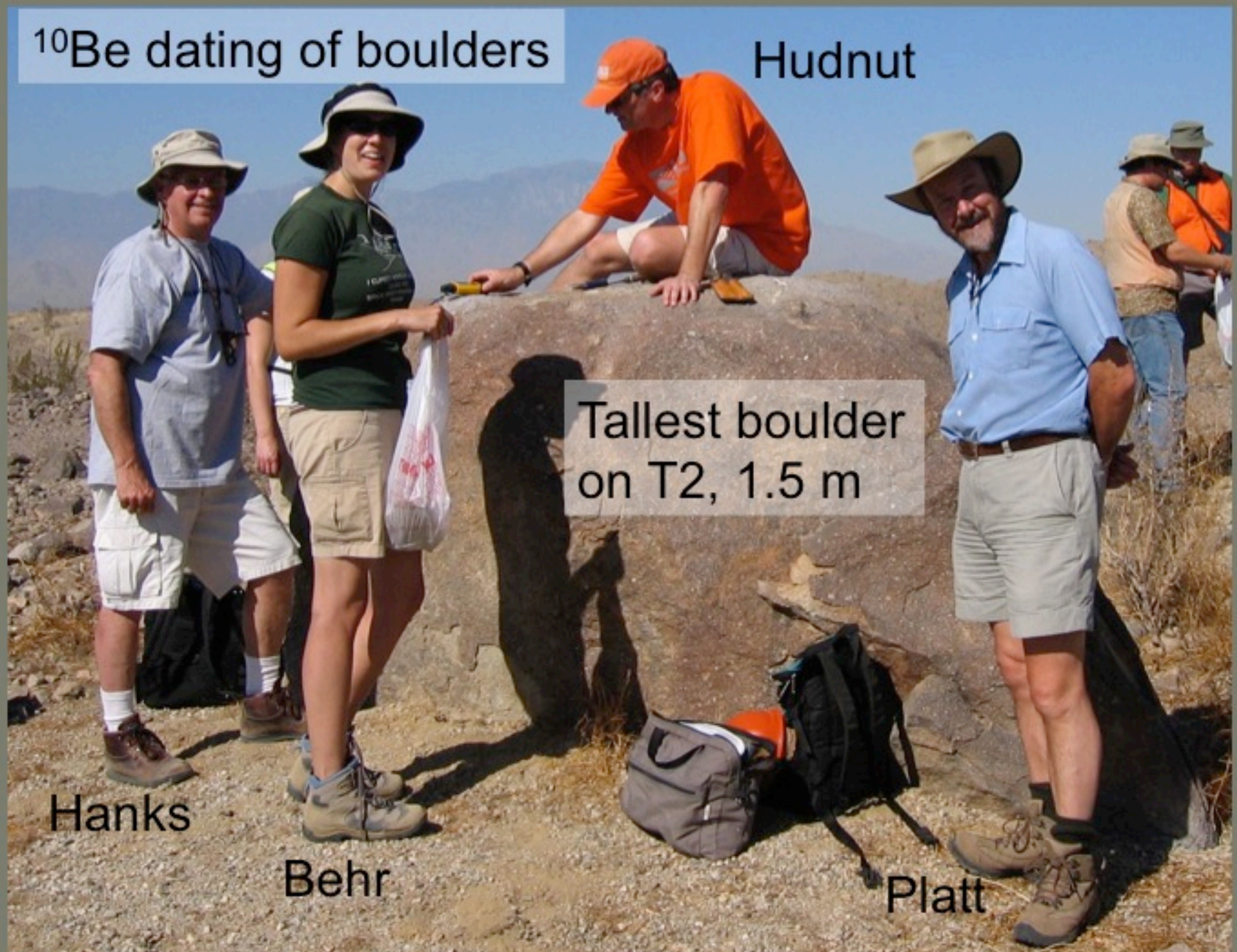
Hudnut

Tallest boulder
on T2, 1.5 m

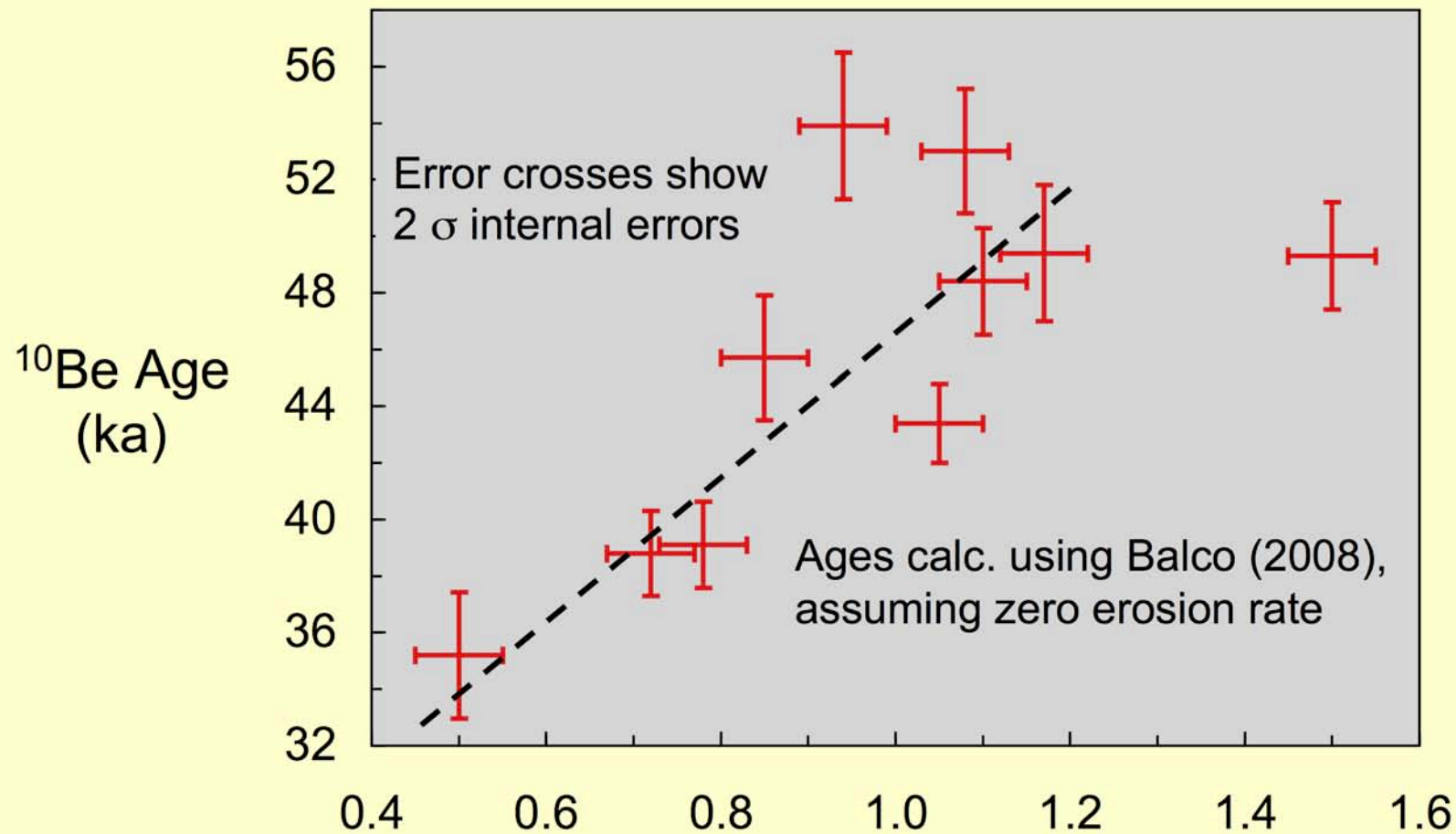
Hanks

Behr

Platt

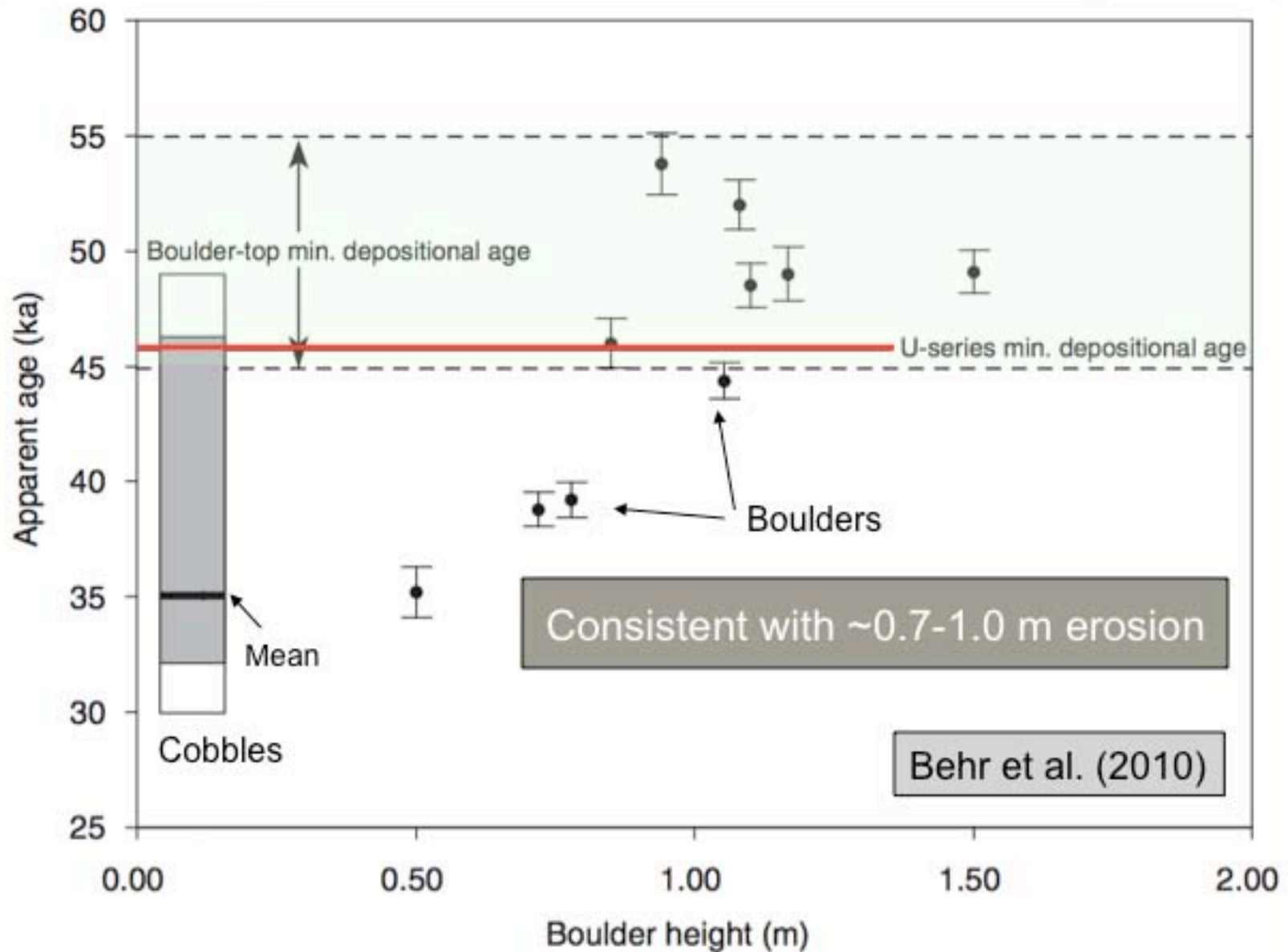


^{10}Be ages for tonalite and granite boulders from T2 surface

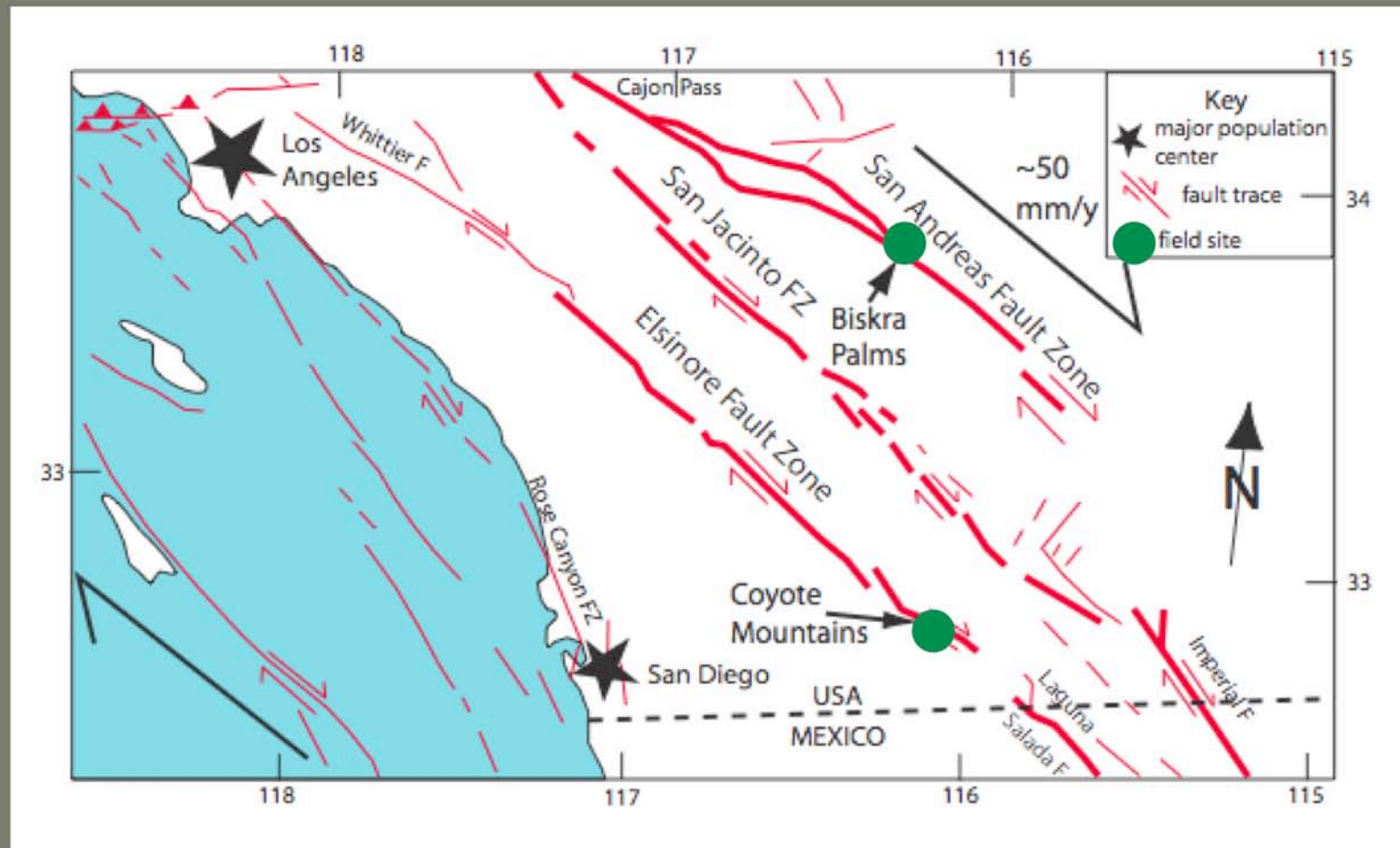


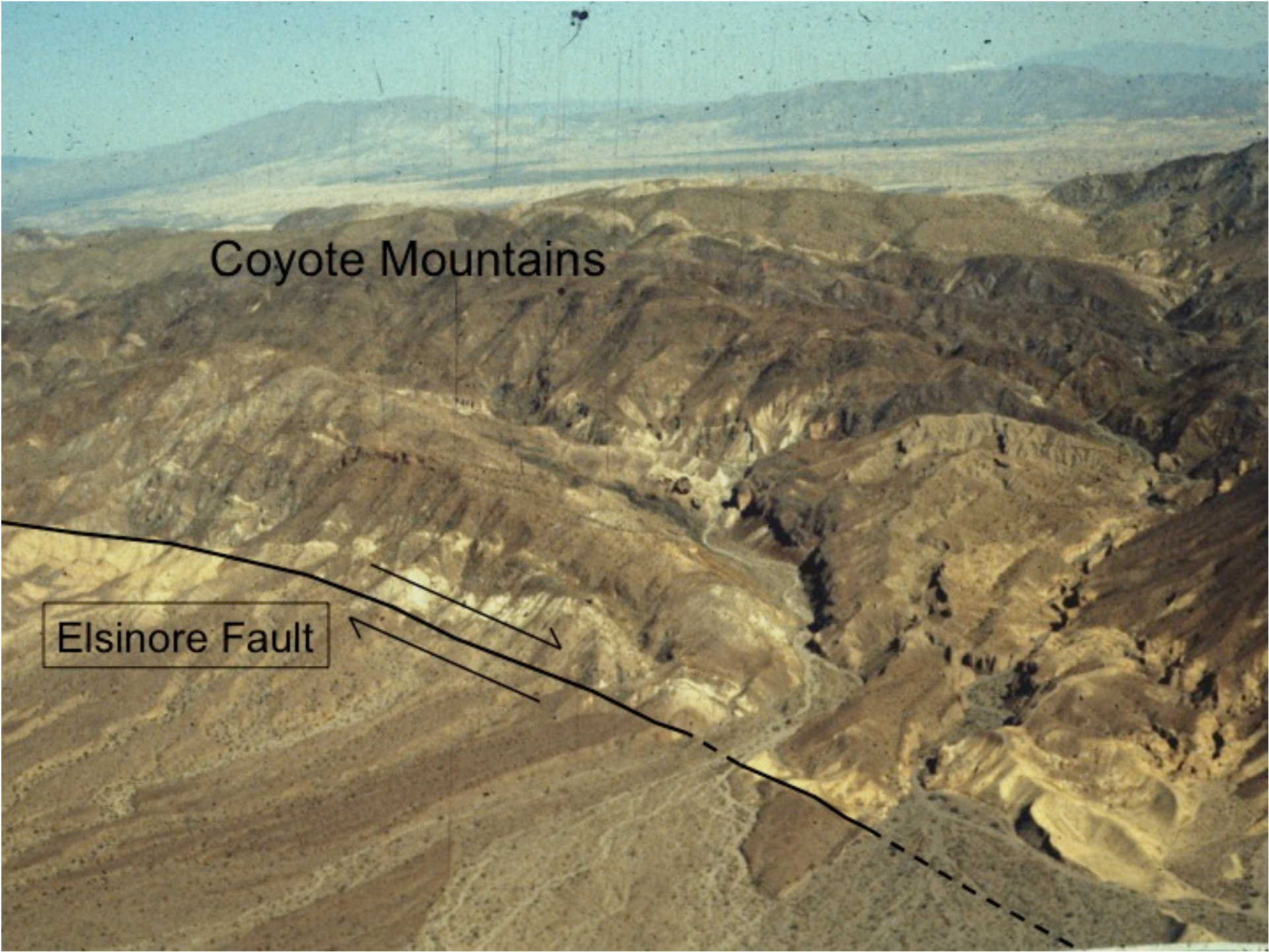
Behr et al. (2010)

Biskra Palms age summary



Field Location: Coyote Mountains





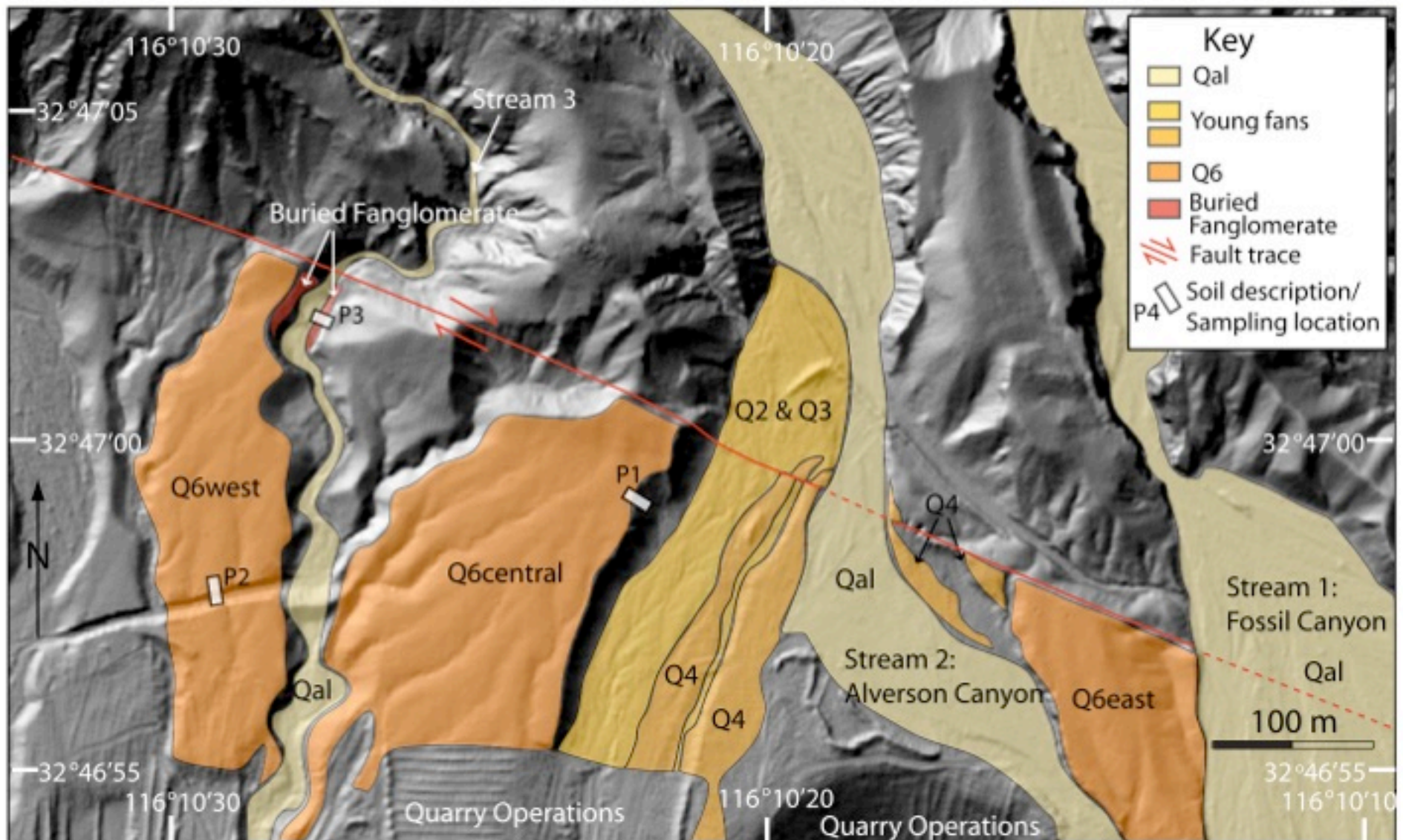
An aerial photograph of a desert landscape. In the foreground, a prominent fault line runs diagonally from the lower left towards the center right. The terrain is rugged and brownish-yellow, with some lighter-colored sedimentary layers visible. In the background, a range of mountains stretches across the horizon under a clear blue sky. Hand-drawn black lines and arrows are overlaid on the image to highlight the fault and the mountains.

Coyote Mountains

Elsinore Fault

Elsinore Fault at Alverson Canyon

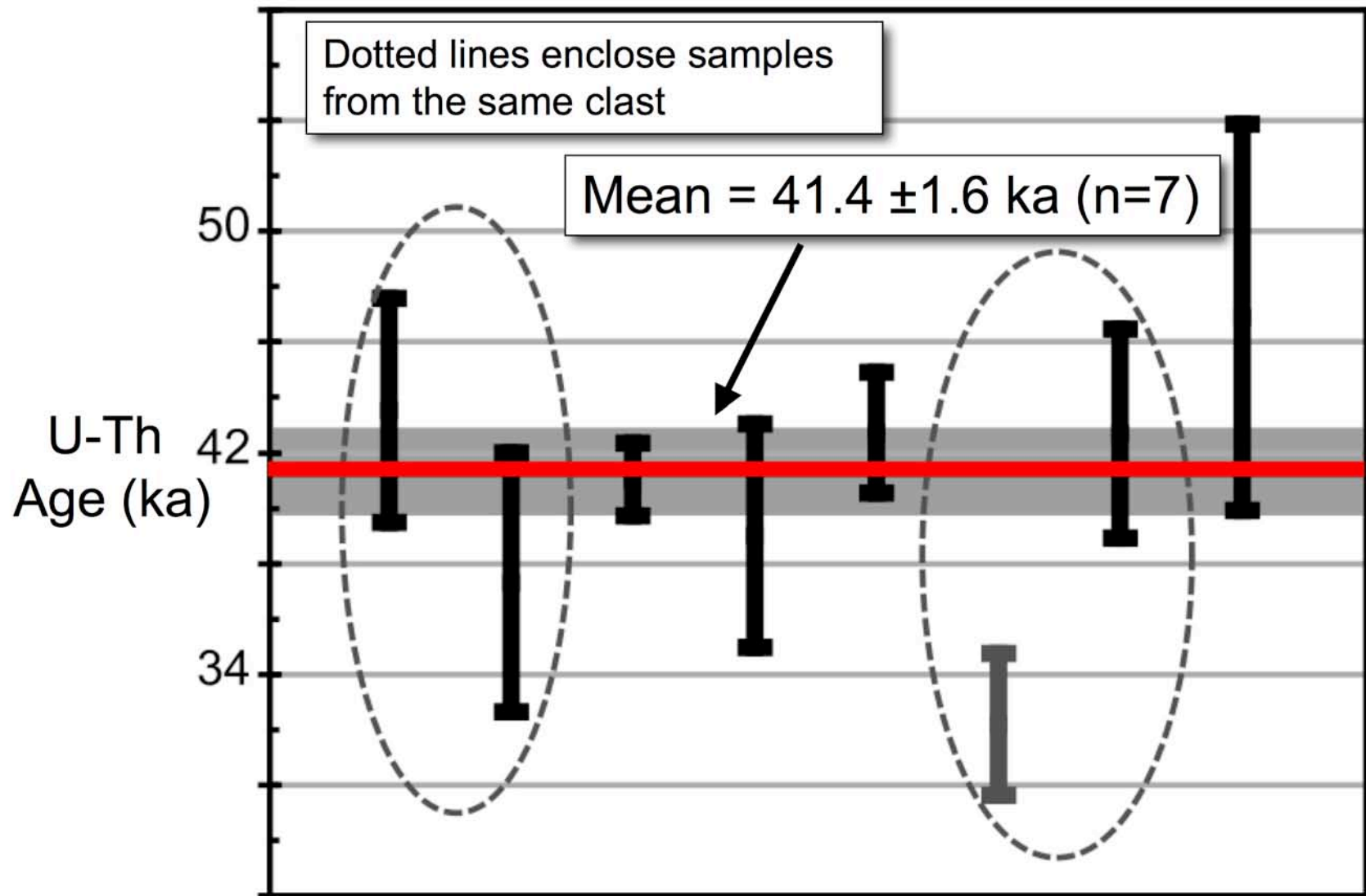
Fletcher et al. (2011)



Q6central fan at P1, Elsinore Fault

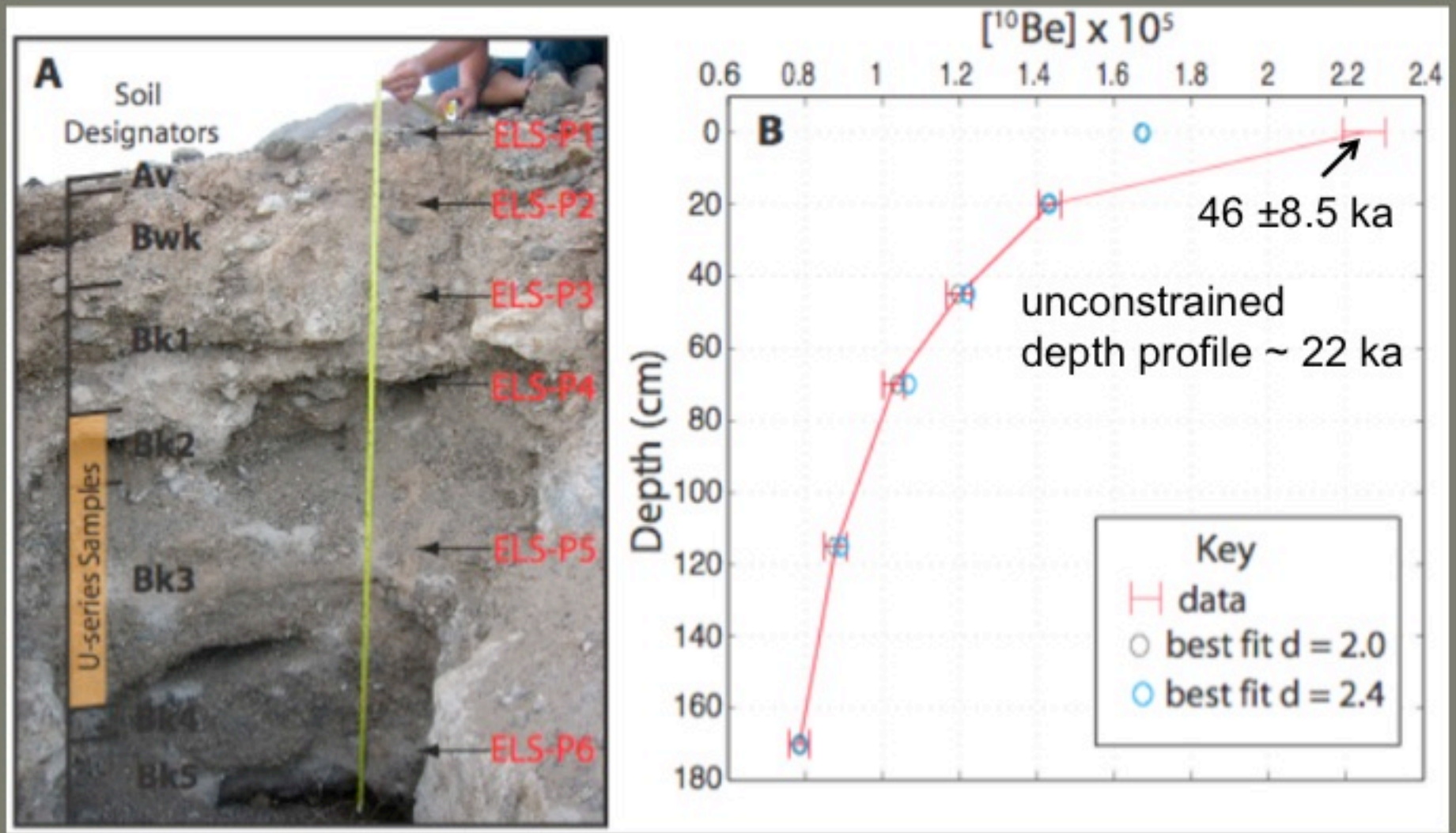


U-series dates for Q6central fan



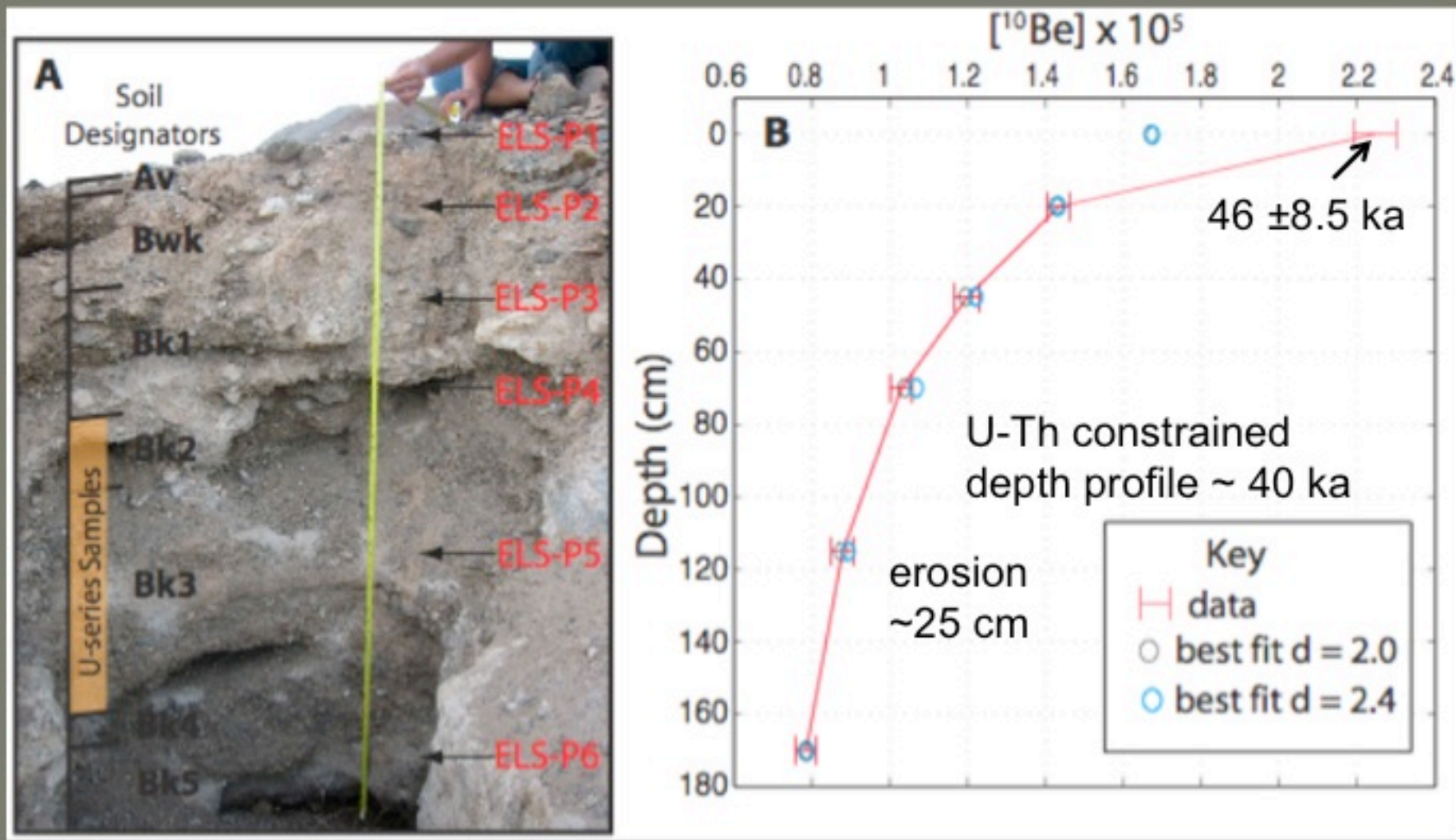
^{10}Be depth profile at Q6, Elsinore Fault

Blisniuk et al. (2012)

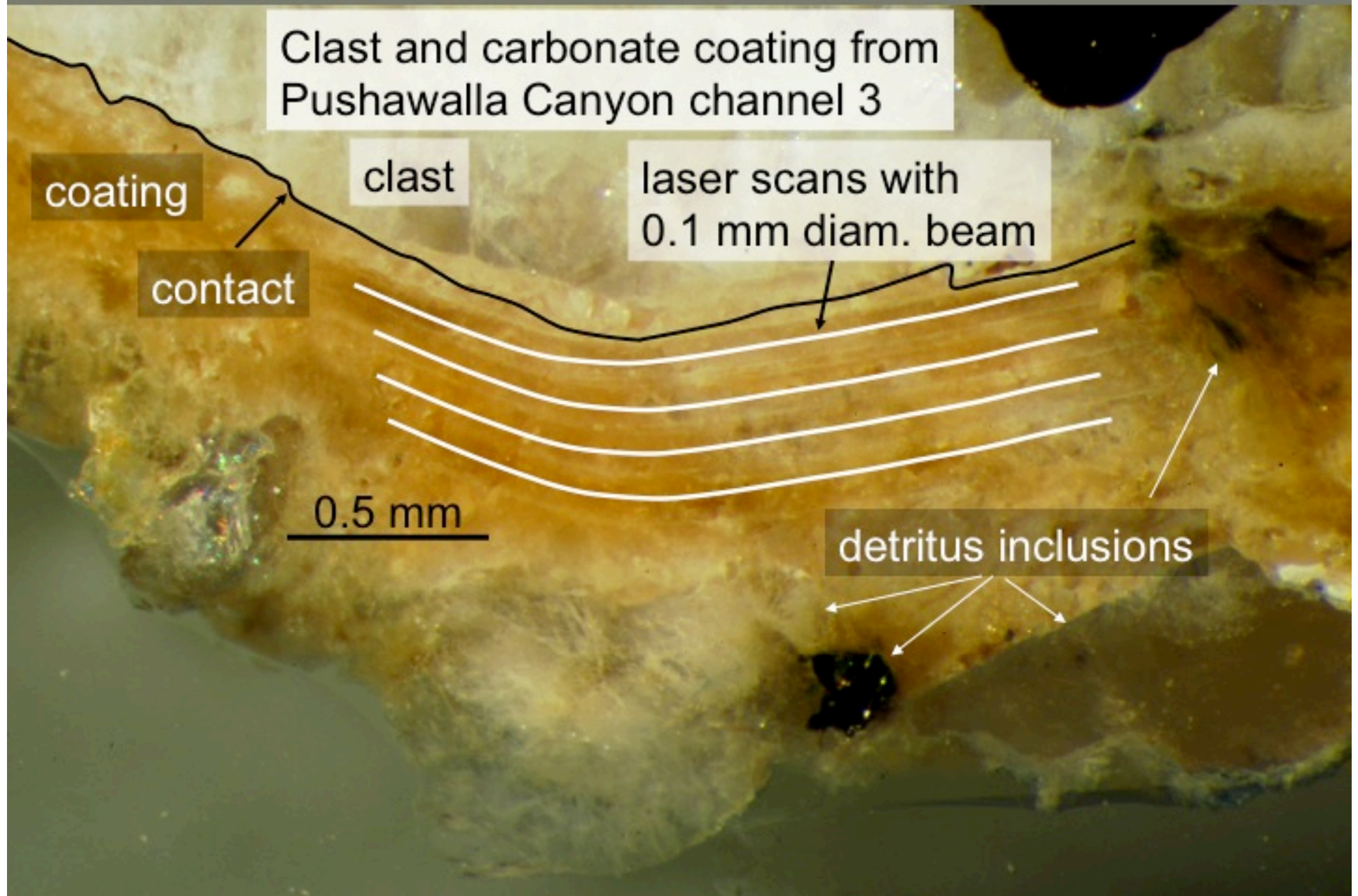


^{10}Be depth profile at Q6, Elsinore Fault

Blisniuk et al. (2012)

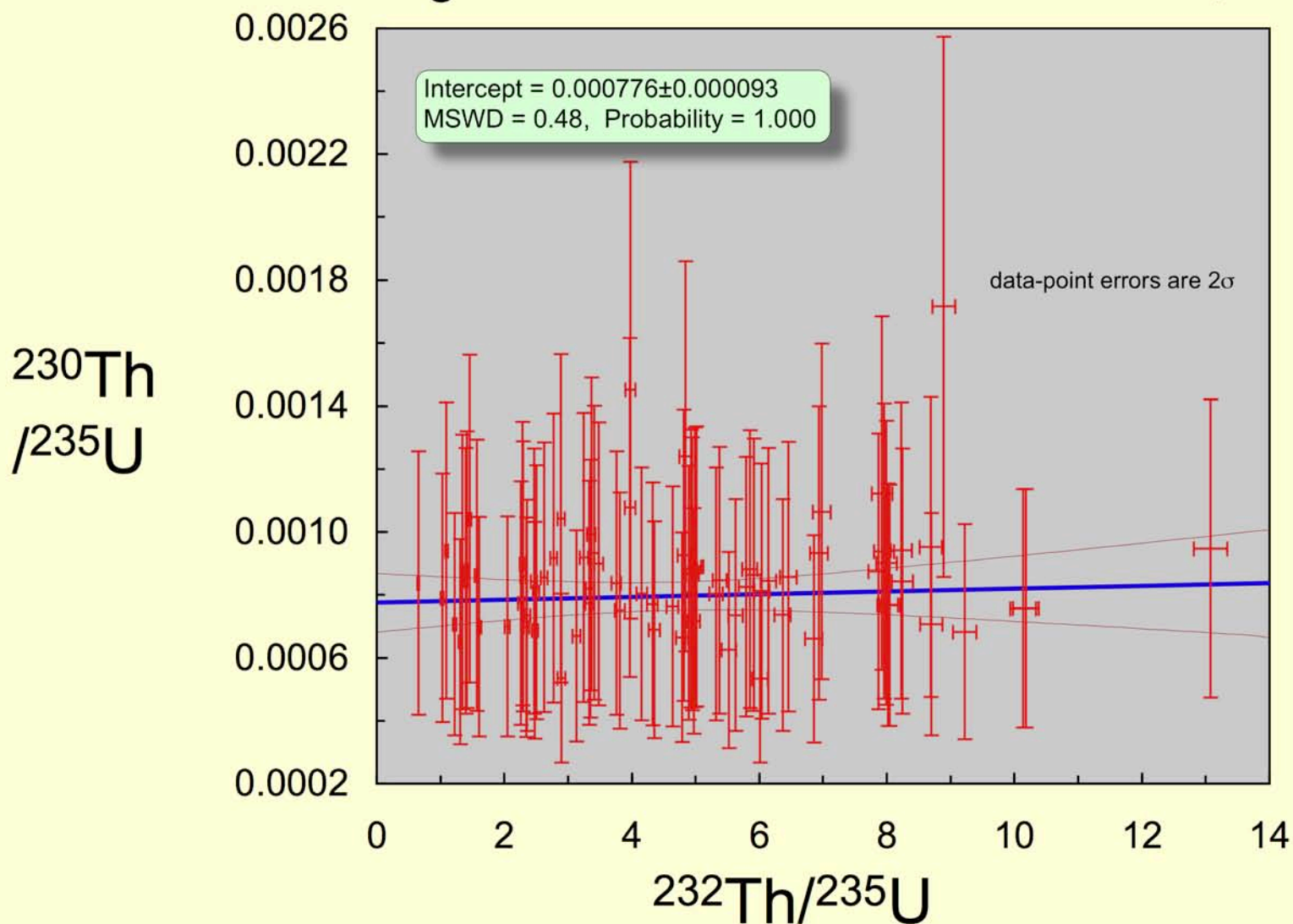


Laser ablation U-series dating



Laser ablation U-series dating

regression of data from line scan 1, n = 80



Laser ablation U-series dating

Clast-coating from Pushawalla Canyon channel 3

