

Monazite fission-track dating of the Catalina metamorphic core complex, AZ, USA

Gilby Jepson¹, Barbara Carrapa¹, Sean Jones², Andrew J. W. Gleadow², Barry P. Kohn²

¹*Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona*

²*School of Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne*

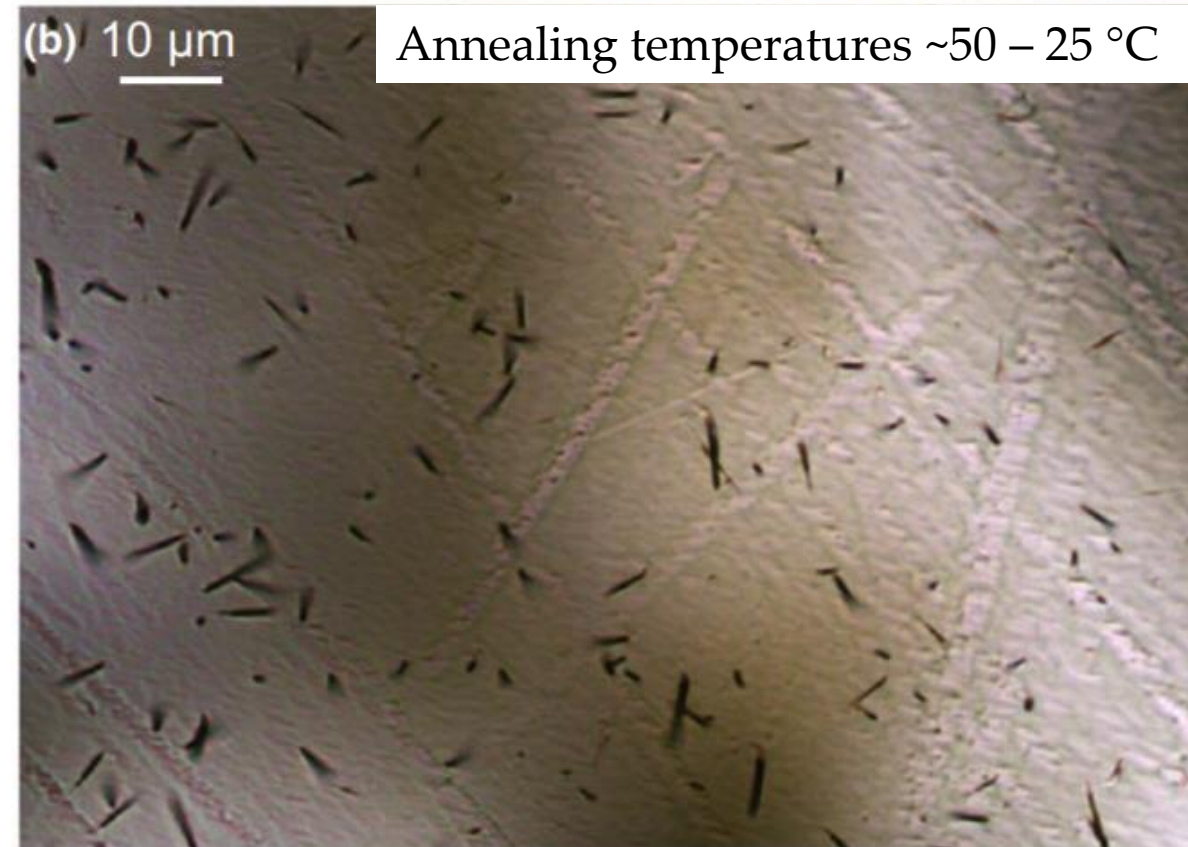


If we can etch monazite, we should be able to date it!*

Madagascar Monazite: Weise et al. 2009



Harcourt monazite: Jones et al. 2019



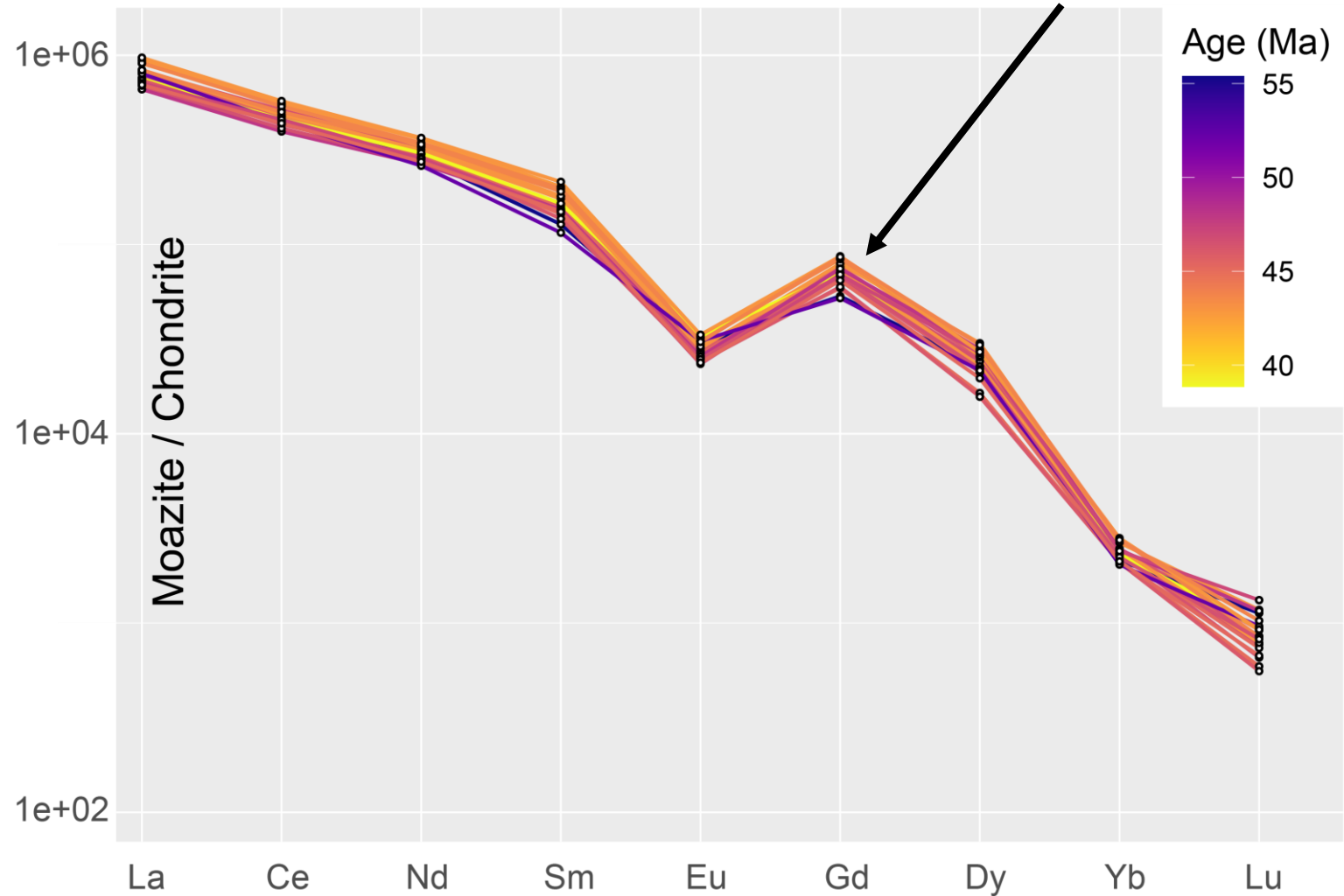
*But not with EDM

Monazite: a REE phosphate (Ce,La,Nd,Th) (PO₄,SiO₄)

Blocks slow thermal
neutron bombardment
(Weise et al. 2009)



<https://www.mineralatlas.eu>

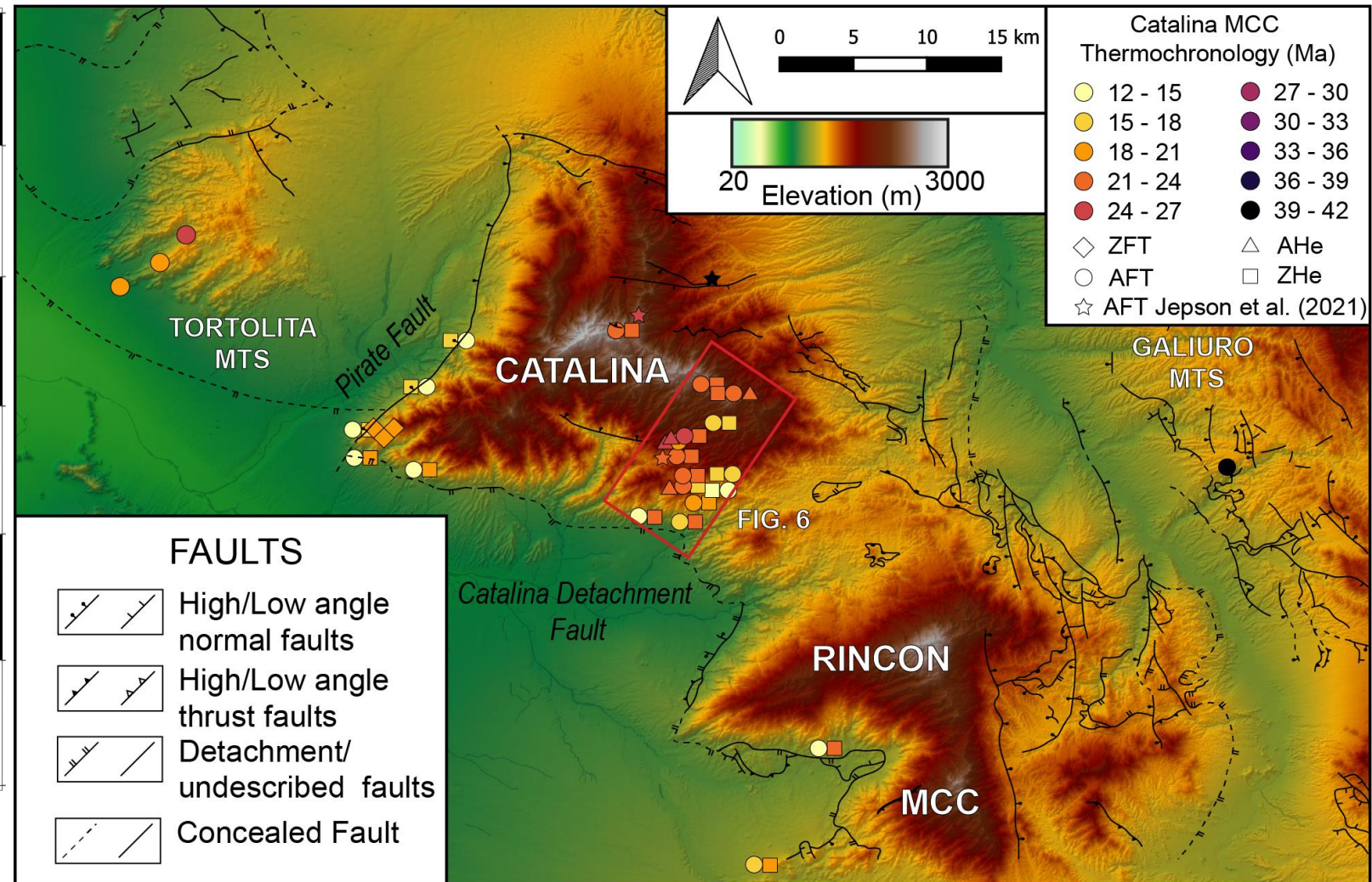
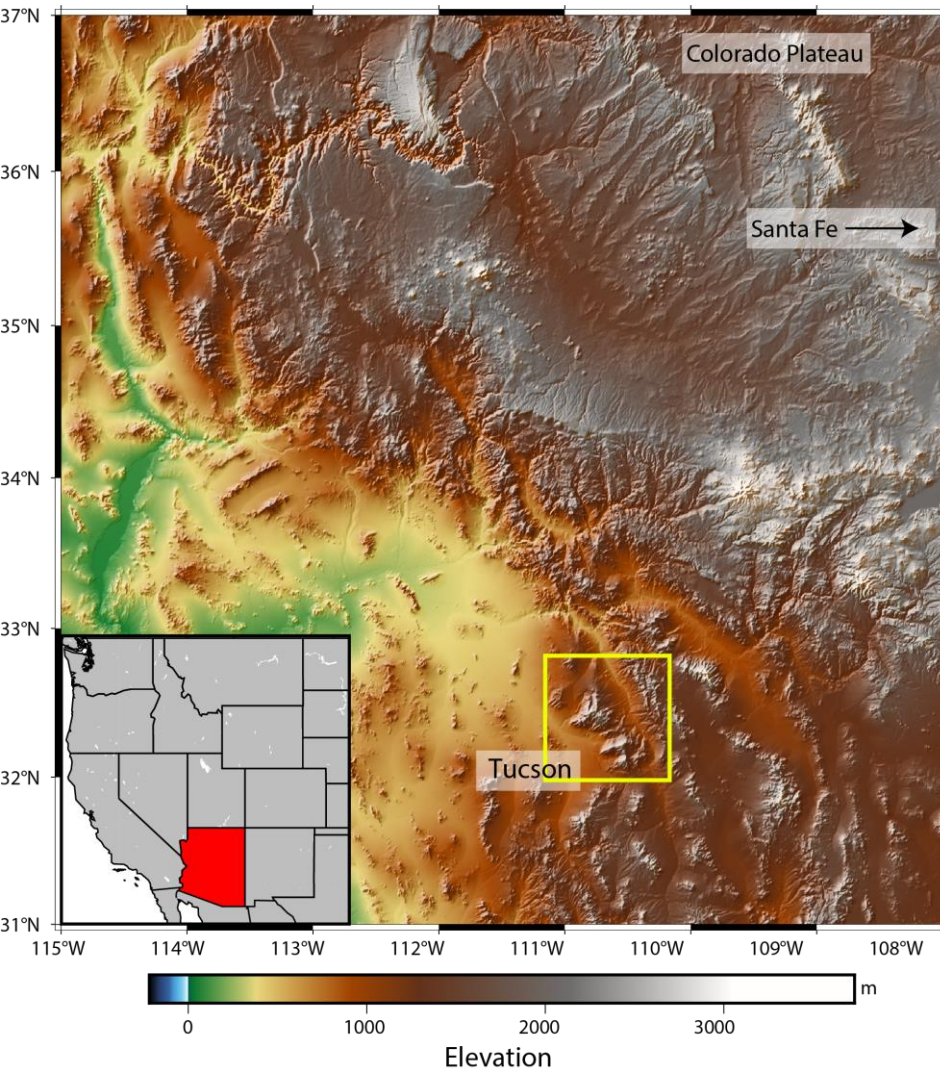


Approach: Laser Ablation FT



LA-ICP-MS set-up allows for single-grain monazite U-Pb and ^{238}U determination (Fayon, 2008).

Location: Catalina metamorphic core complex

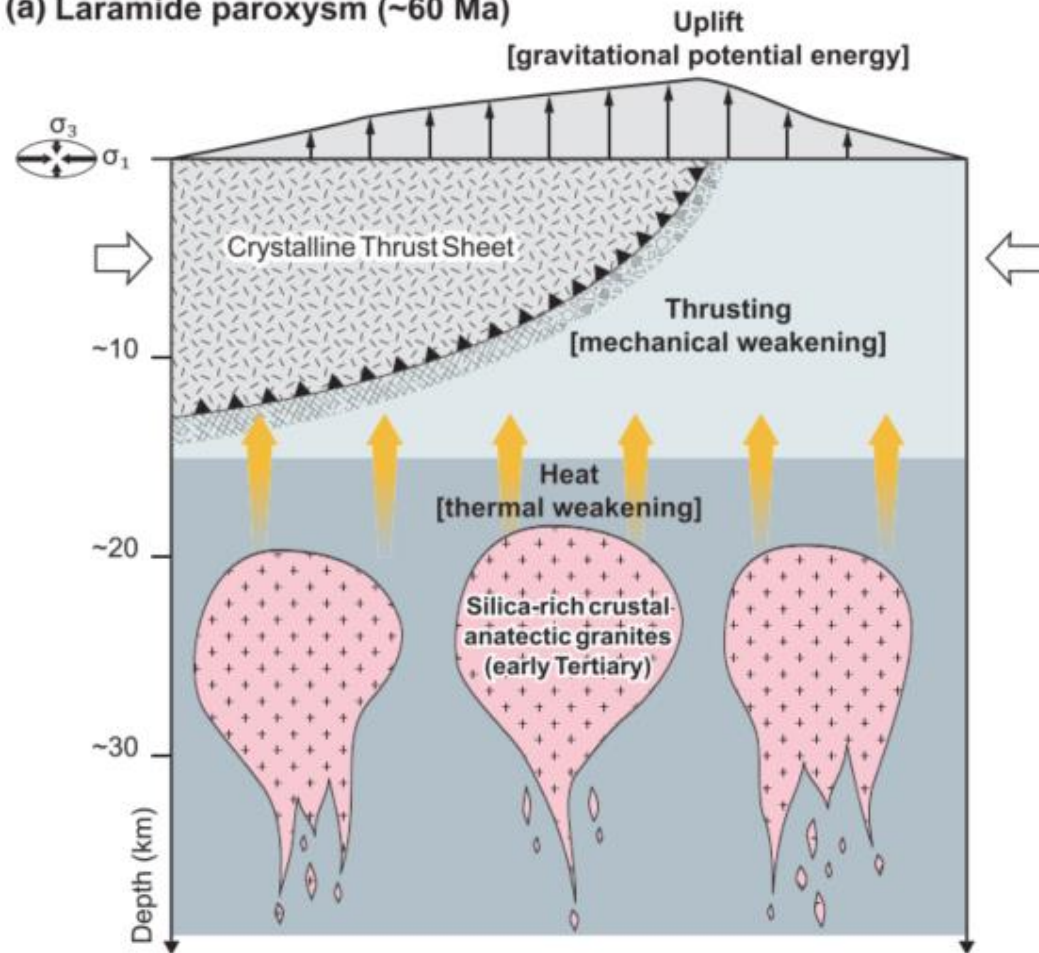


High-relief, geologically young, and covered with thermochronometric dates!*

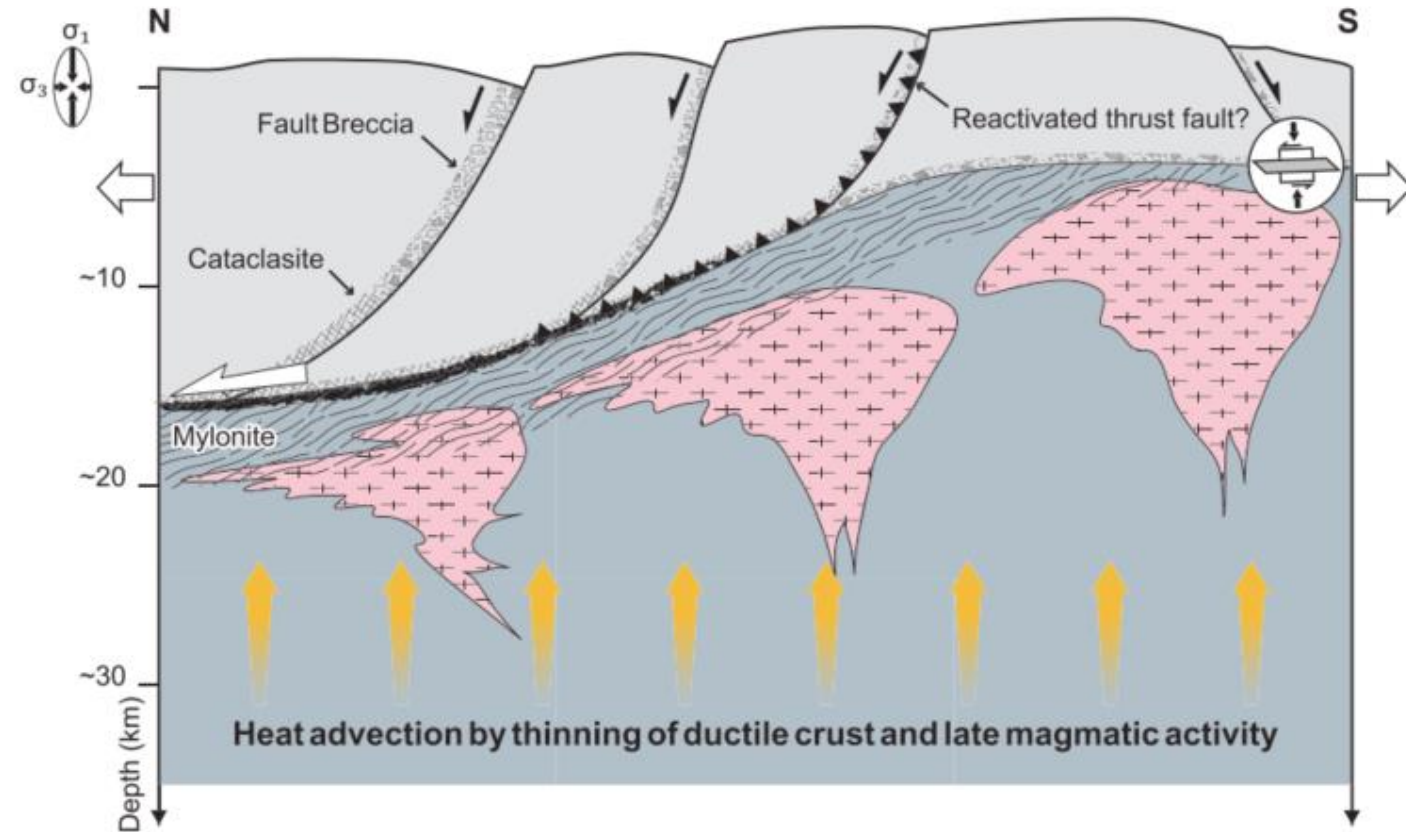
*also nice and close for all the re-sampling required..

A metamorphic core complex

(a) Laramide paroxysm (~60 Ma)

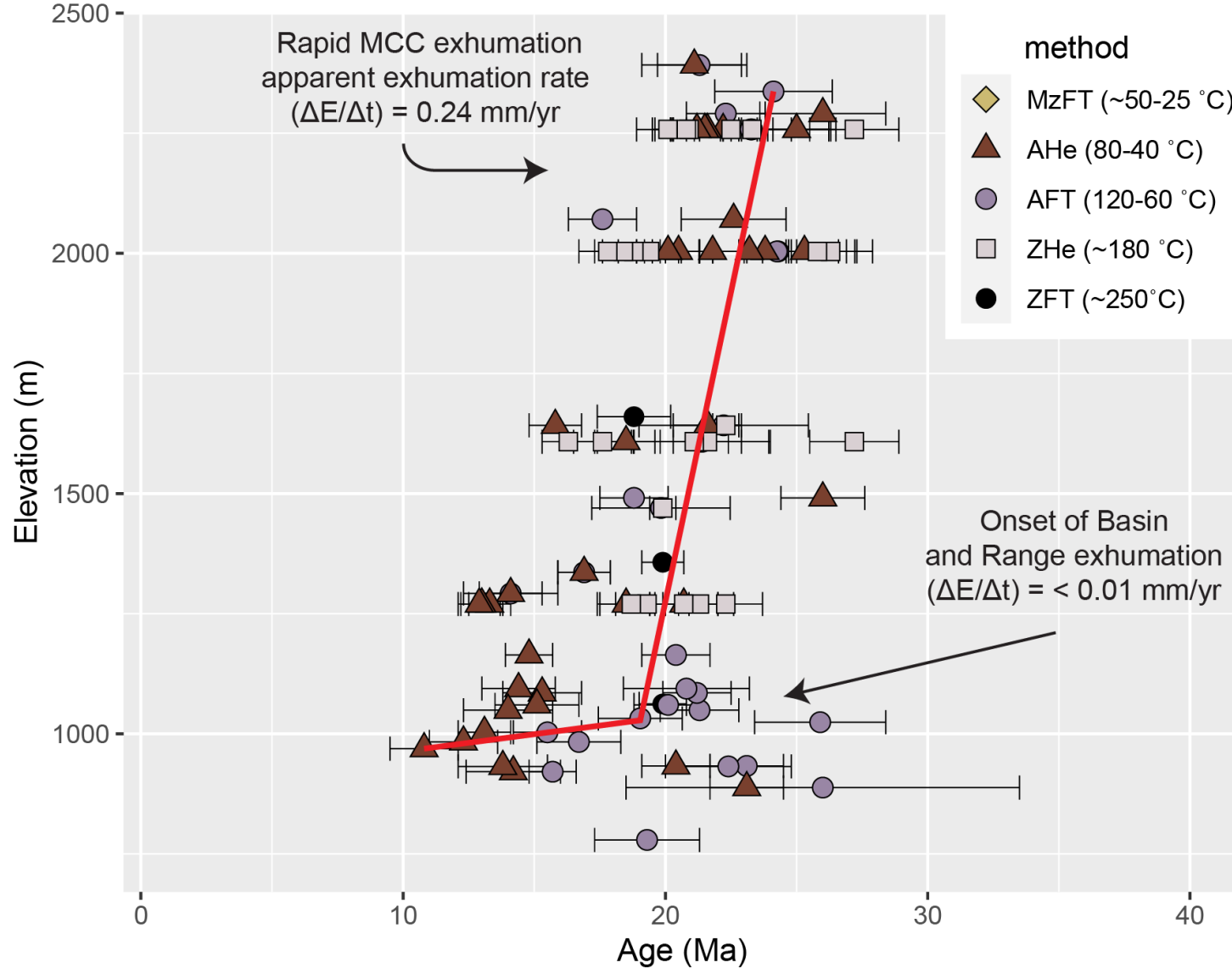


(b) Oligocene (~29 Ma)



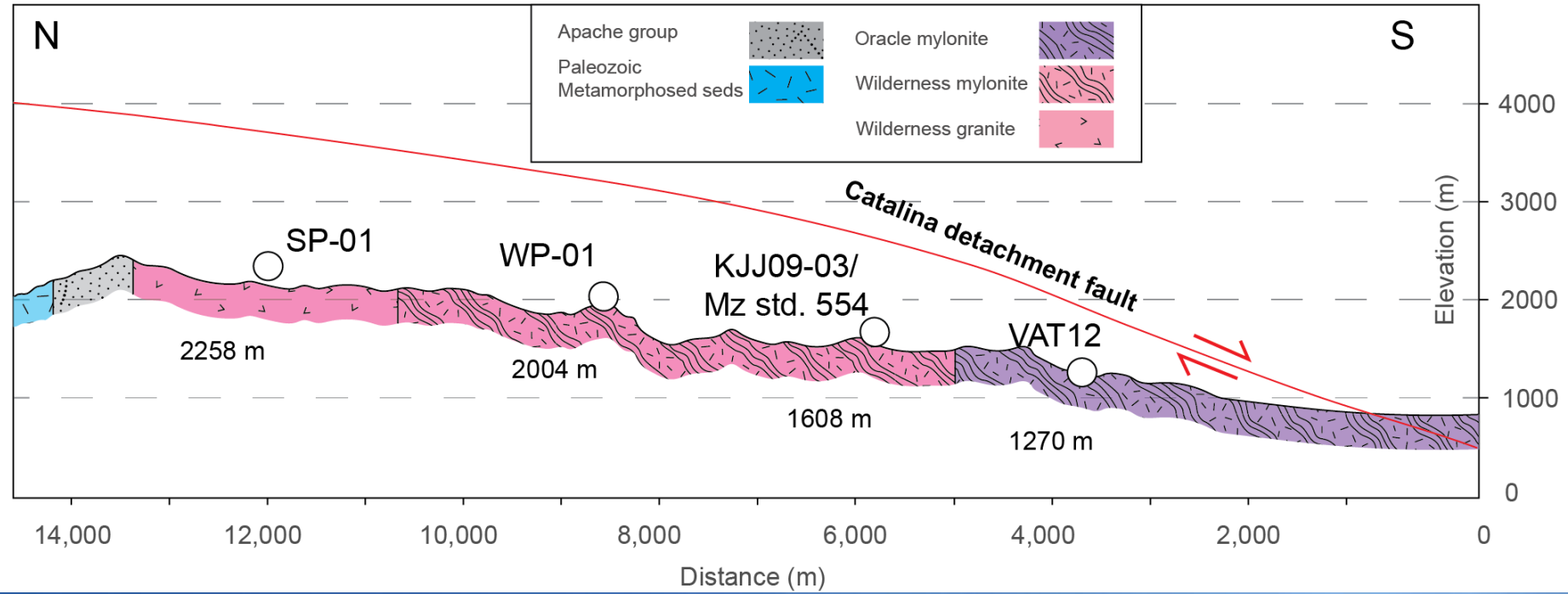
Gottardi et al. 2020

Thermochronometric age vs elevation



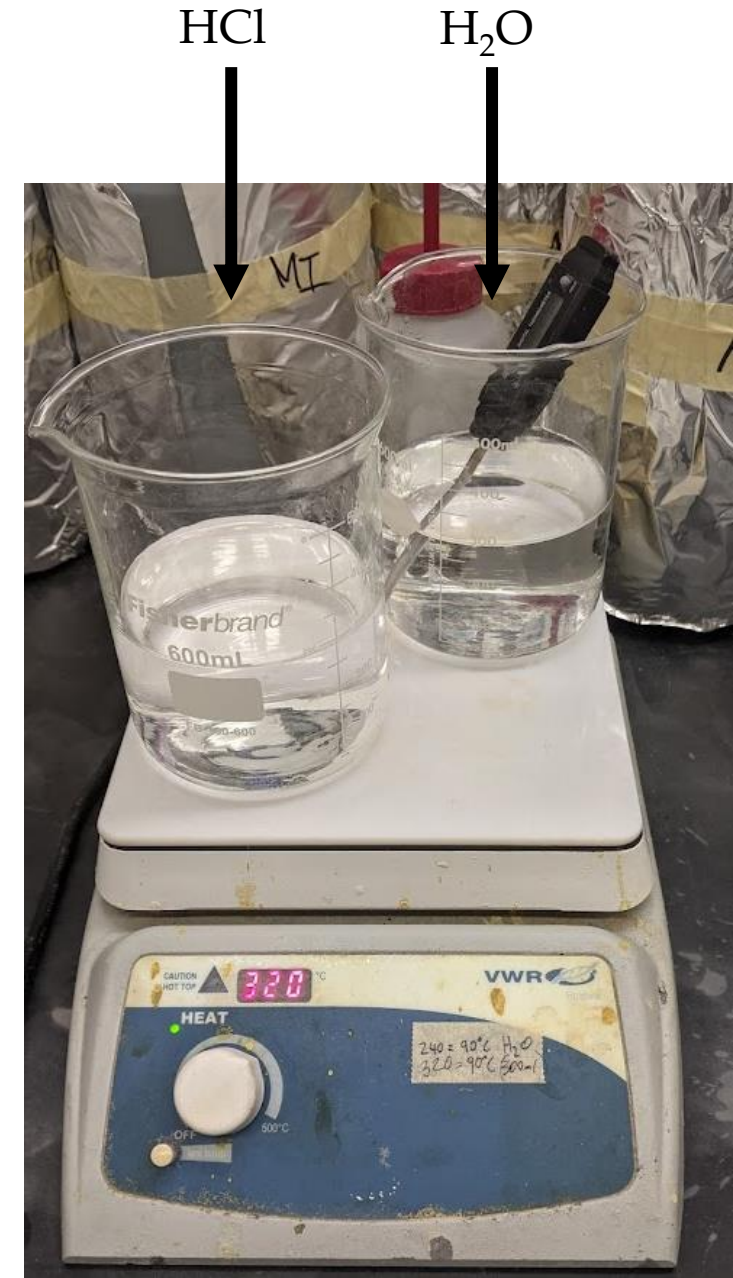
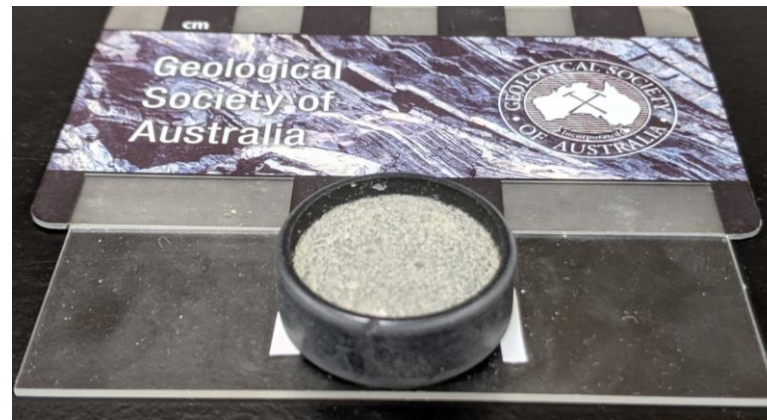
1) 26-19 Ma phase of rapid cooling observed in higher temperature thermochronometers and at higher elevations.

2) 19-11 Ma phase of slower cooling observed in lower temperature thermochronometers and at lower elevations

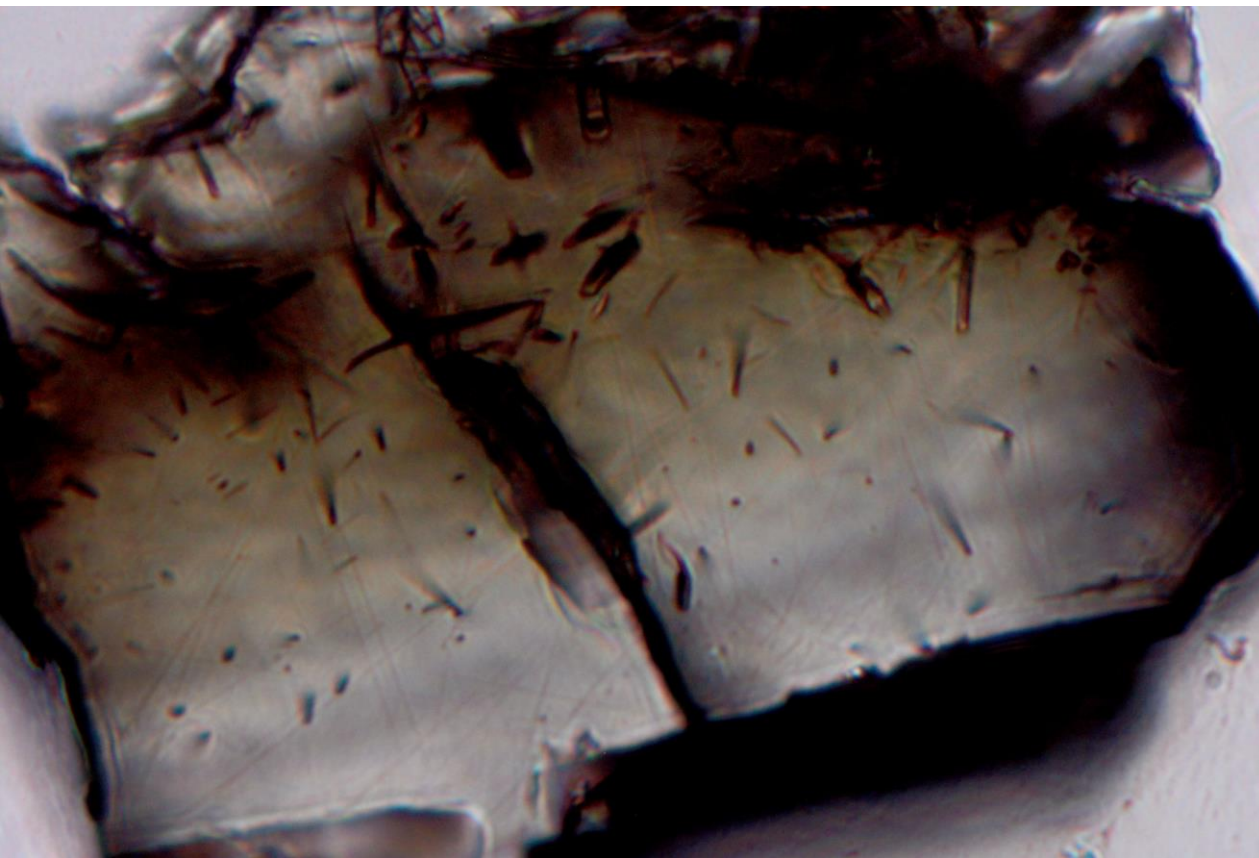


Etching:

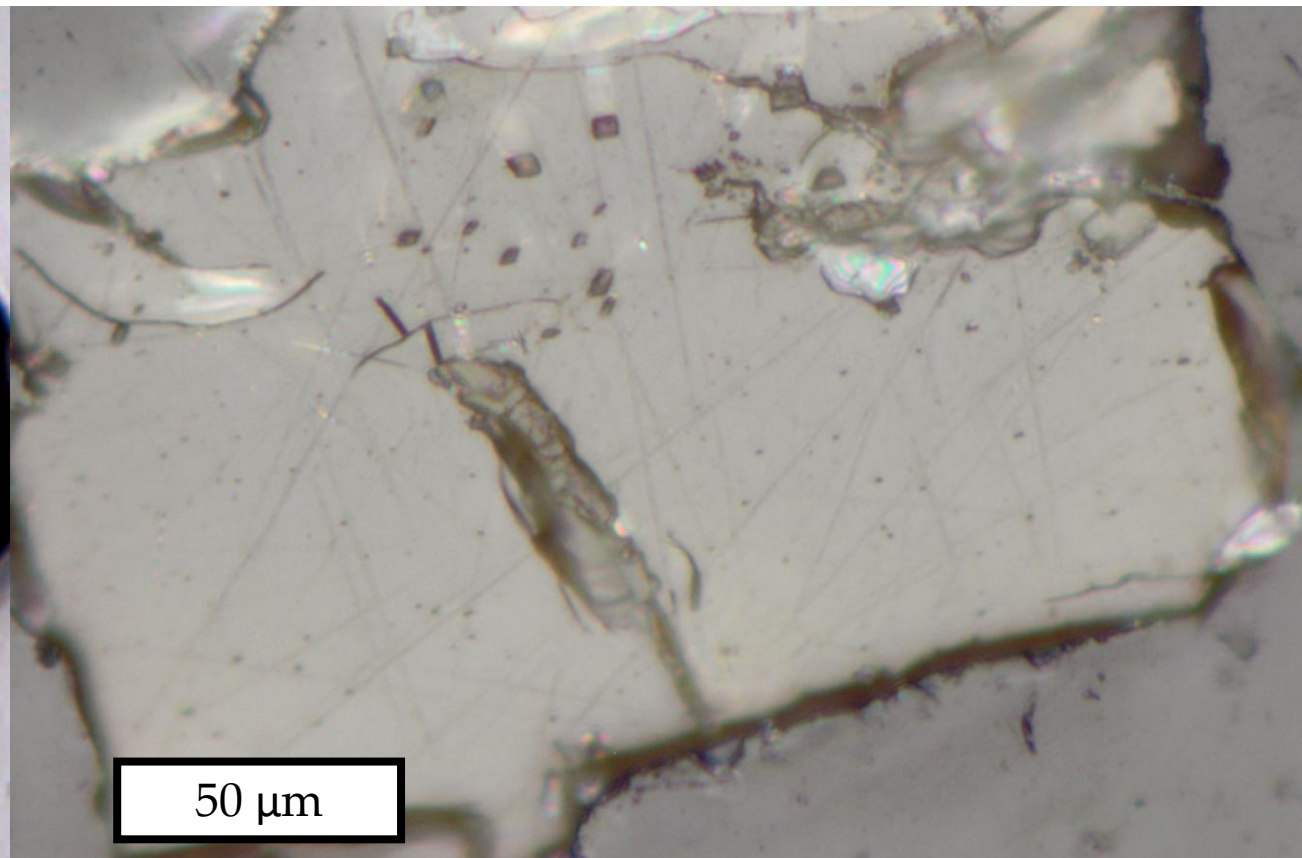
- Used 1 inch plastic ring form – reduces the expansion of epoxy
- Etched for 30 – 60 minutes in 6M HCl at 90 °C



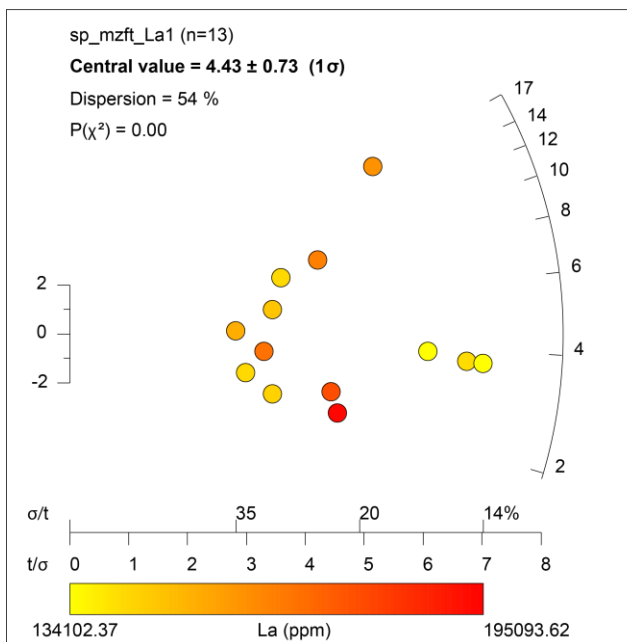
Etching:



Monazite transmitted light

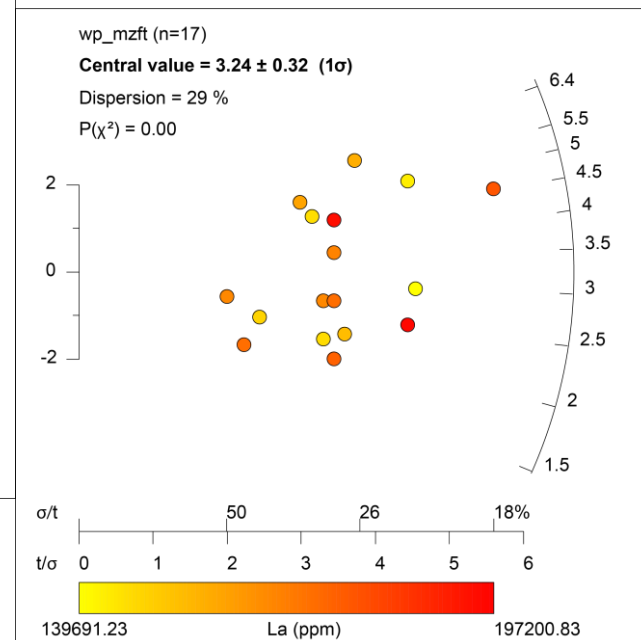


Monazite reflected light



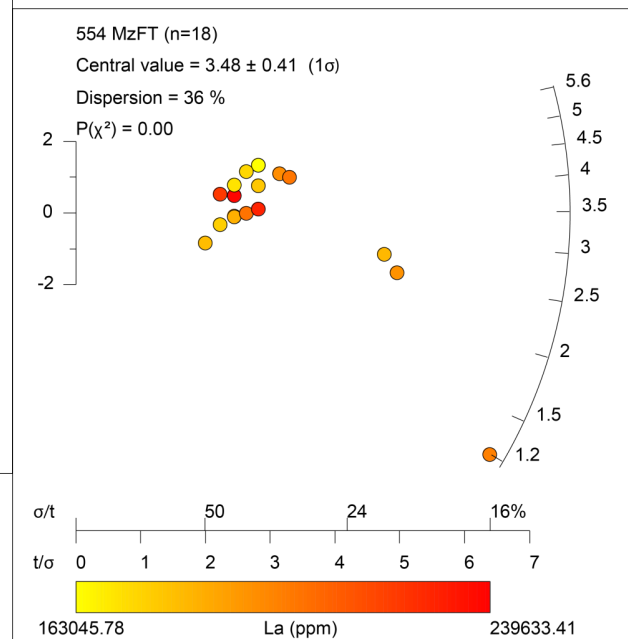
Mz FT date: 4.4 ± 0.7 Ma

Elevation: 2,258 m



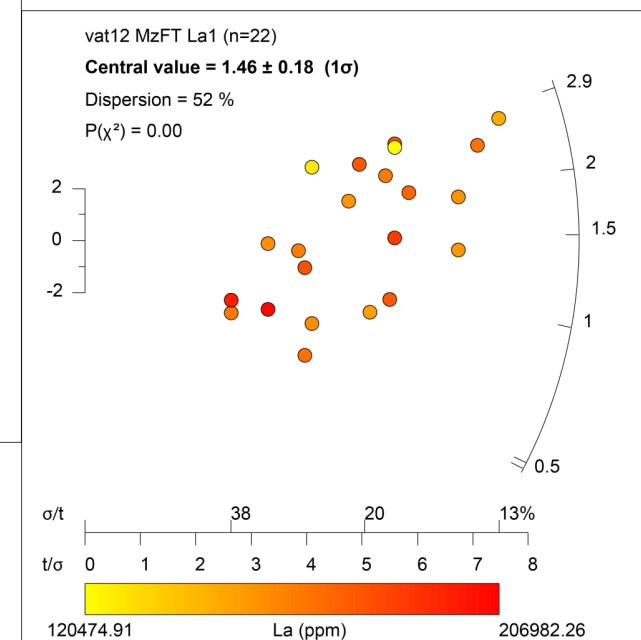
Mz FT 3.2 ± 0.3 Ma

Elevation: 2,004 m



Mz FT 3.5 ± 0.4 Ma

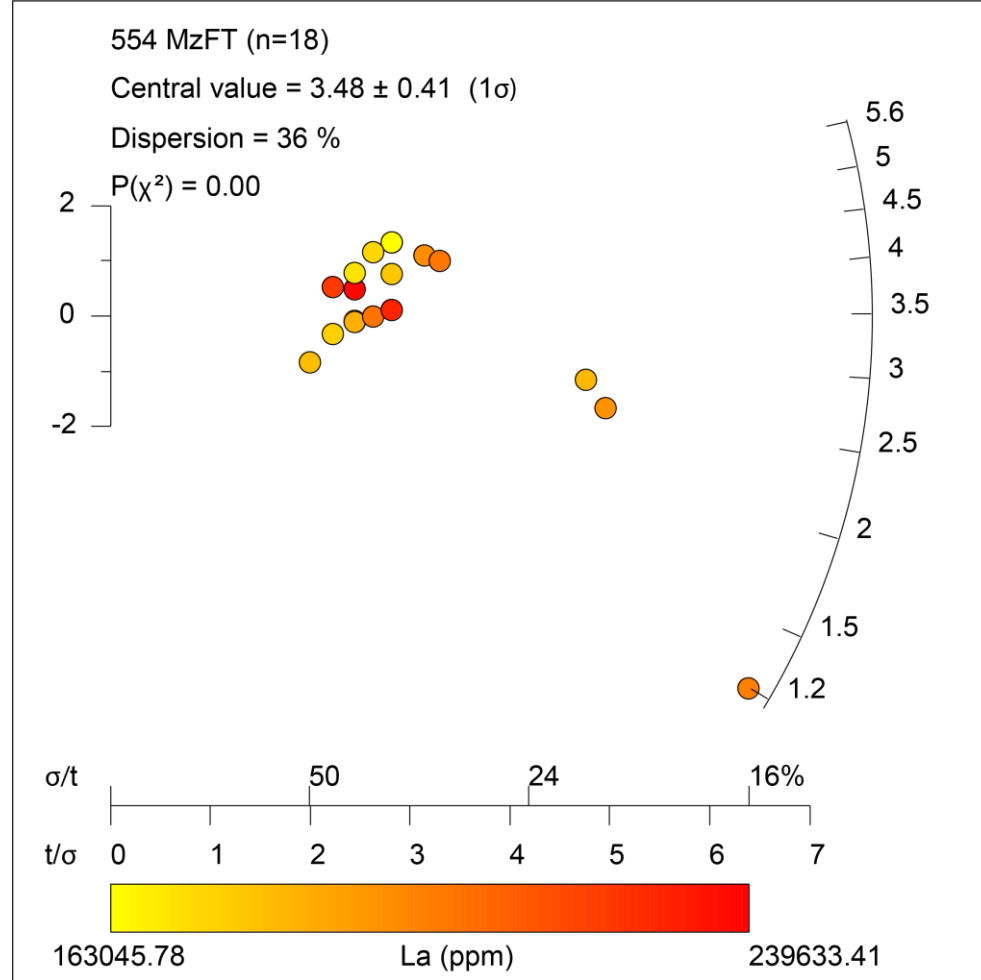
Elevation: 1,608 m



Mz FT 1.5 ± 0.2 Ma

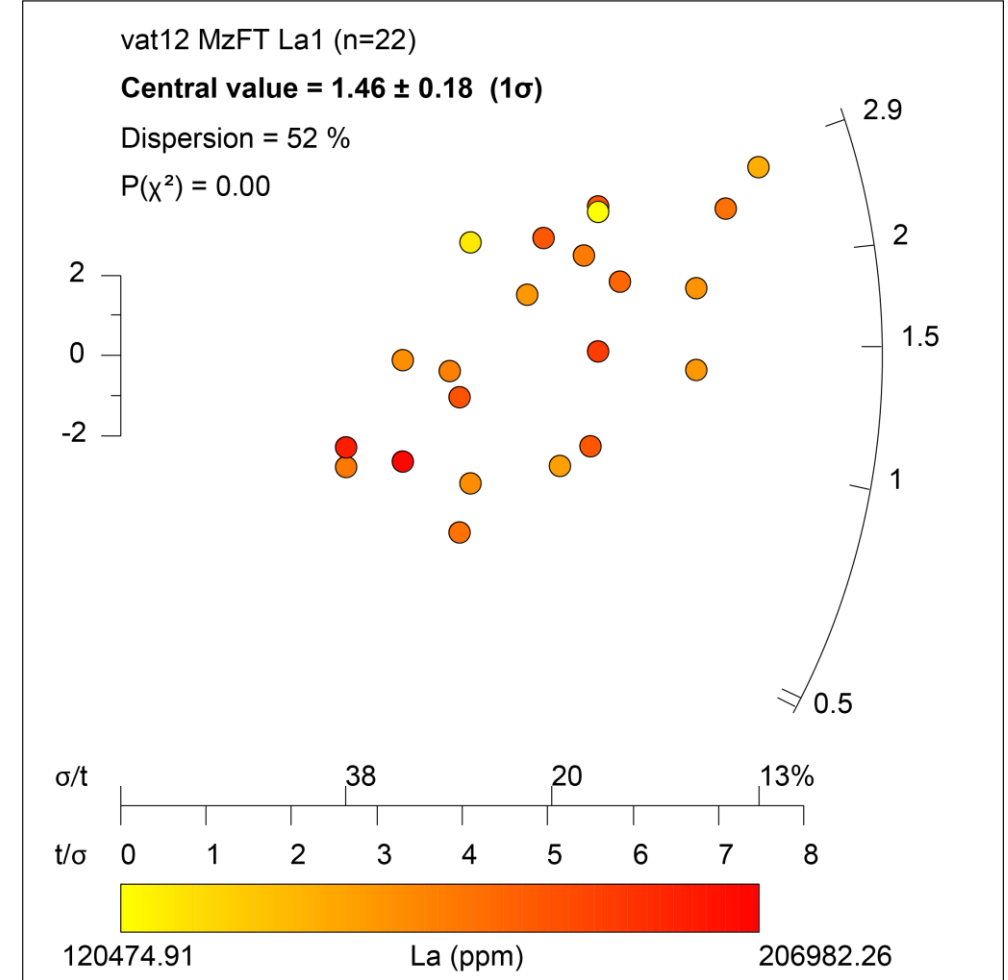
Elevation: 1,270 m

Calculated using an initial track length of 10.6 μm (Weise et al. 2009, Jones et al. 2020)



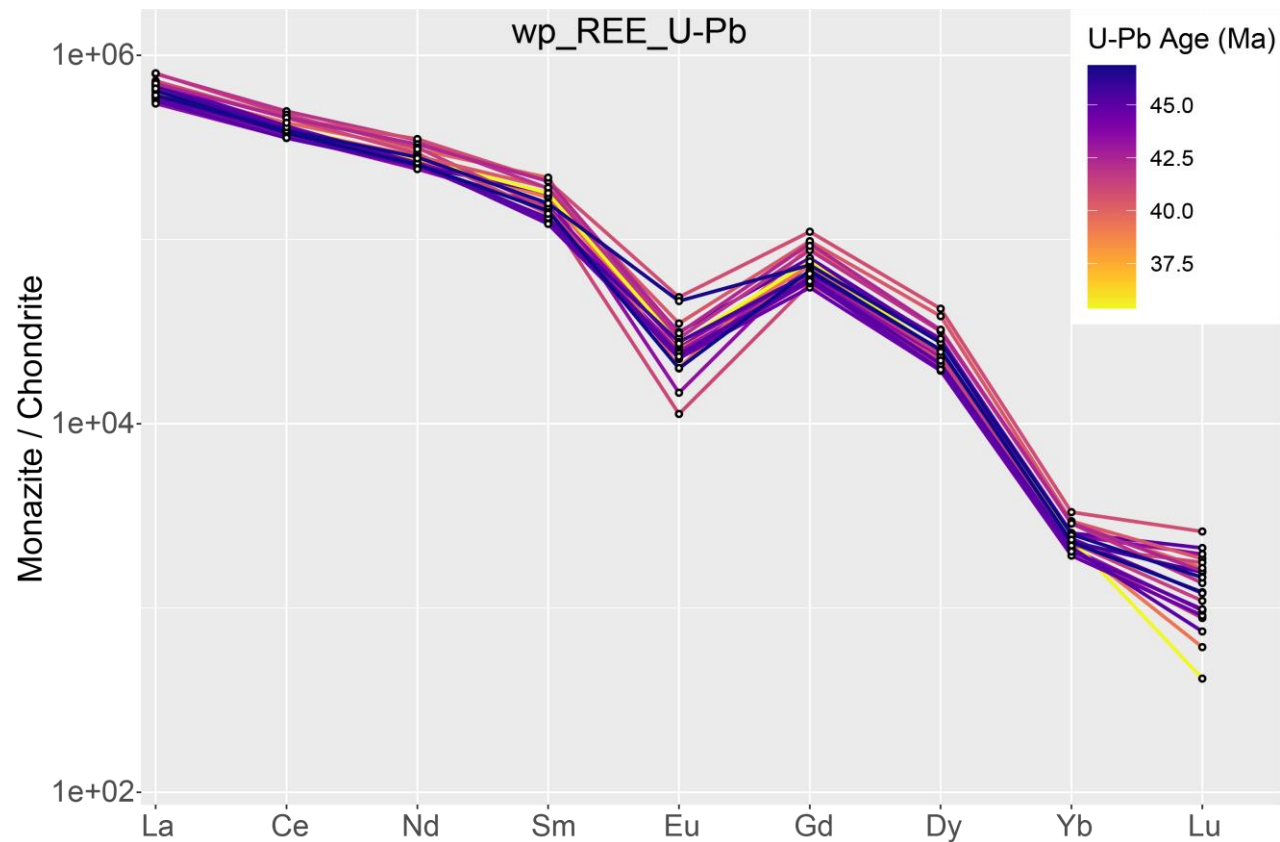
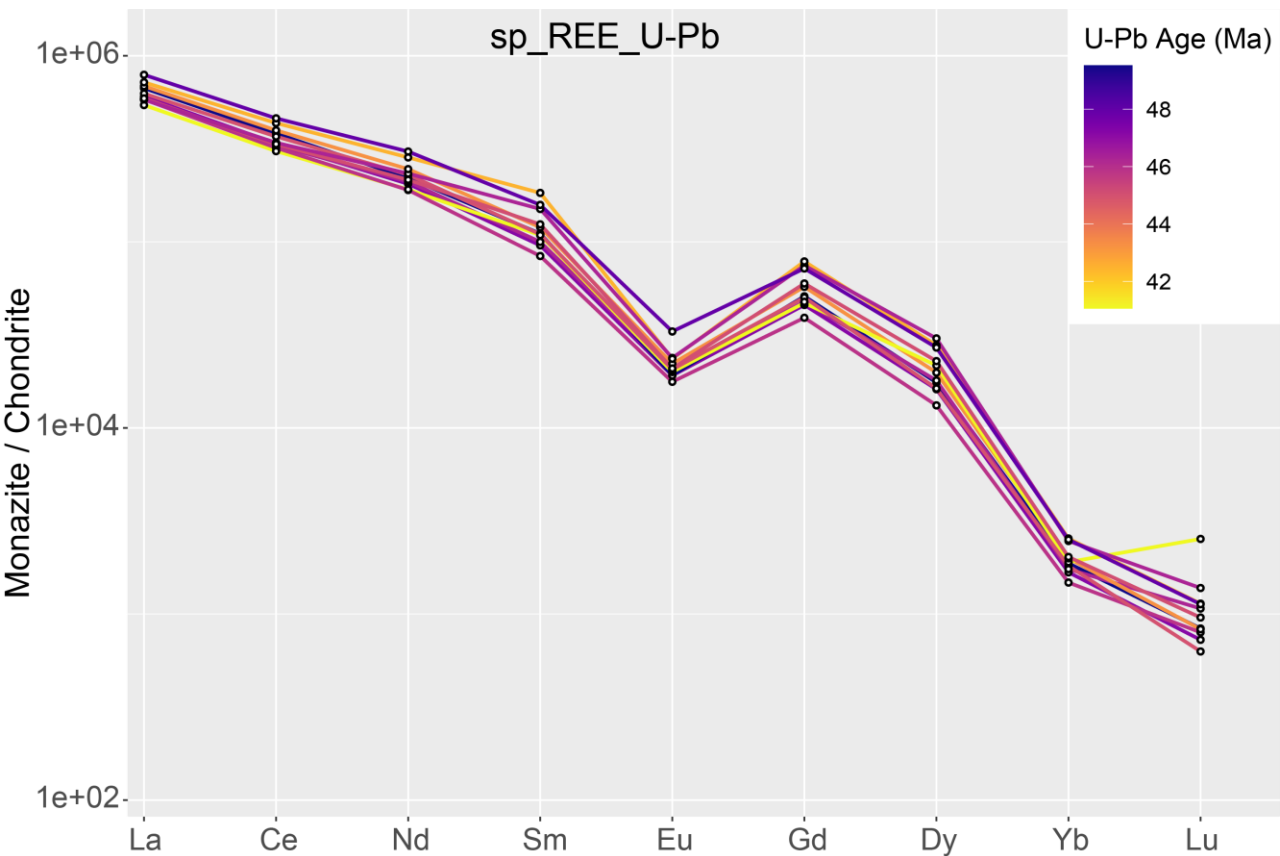
Mz FT 3.5 ± 0.4 Ma

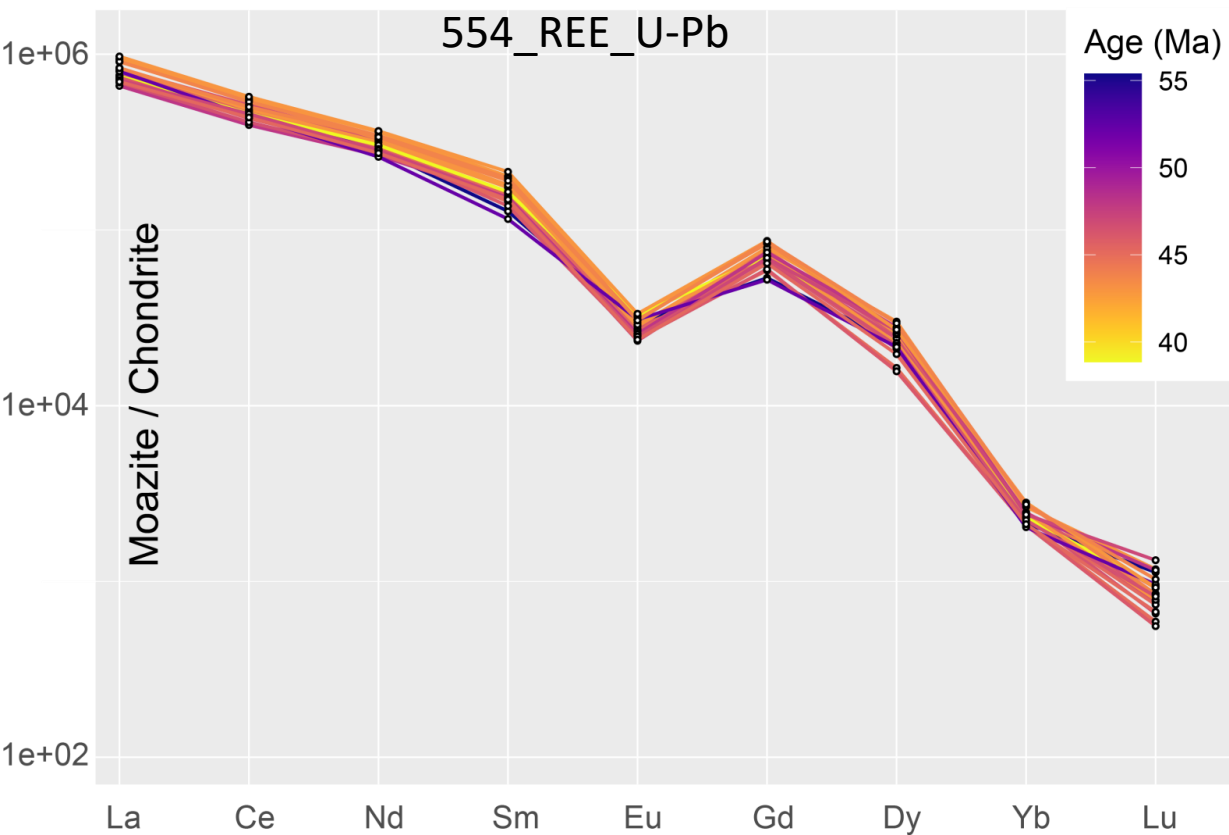
Elevation: 1,608 m



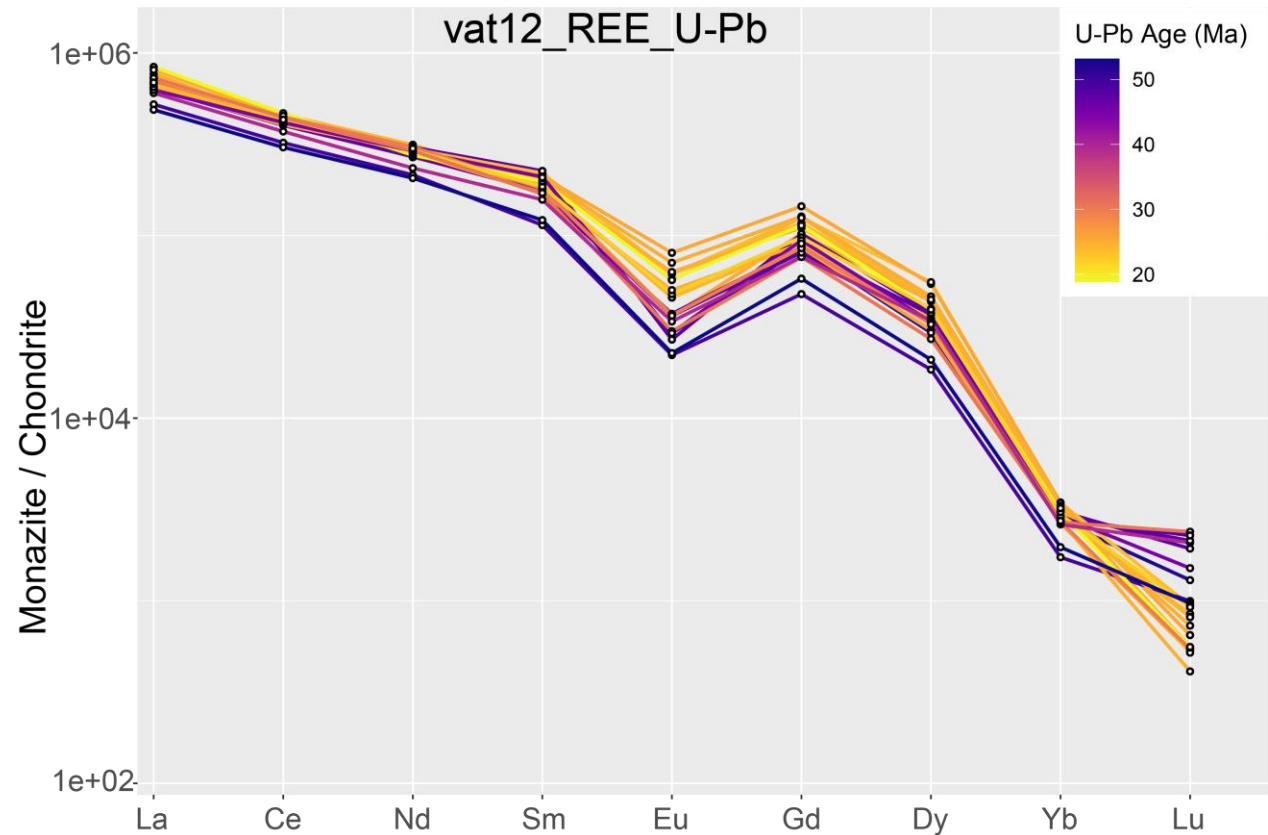
Mz FT 1.5 ± 0.2 Ma

Elevation: 1,270 m

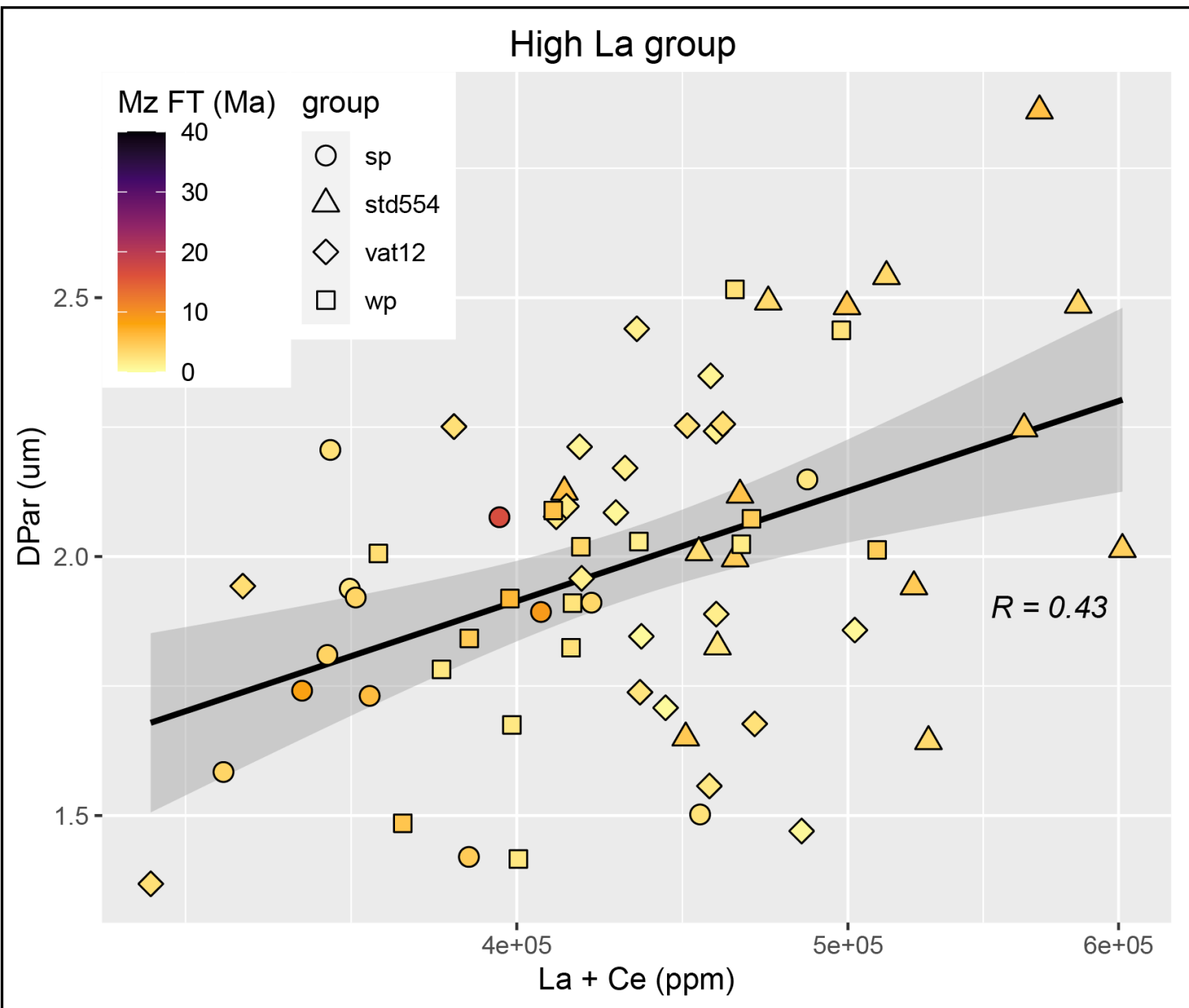




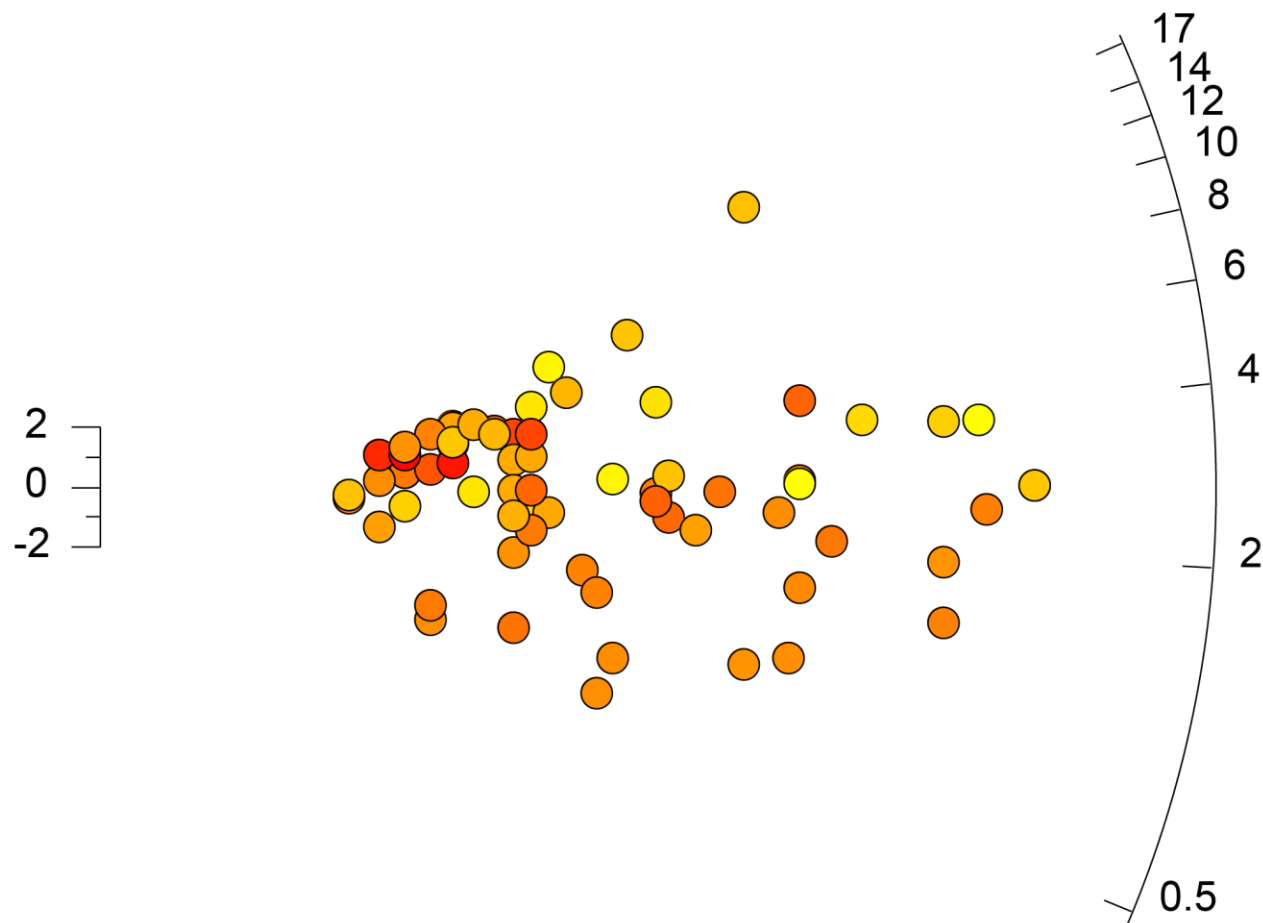
Elevation: 1,608 m



Elevation: 1,270 m

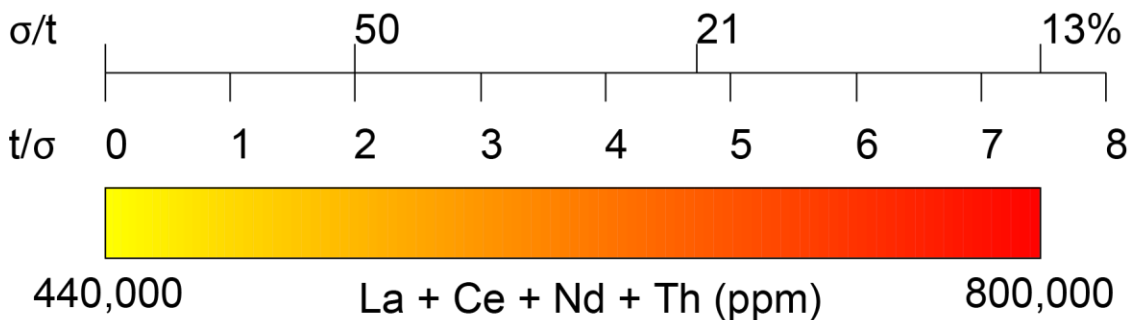


At high La and Ce concentrations,
DPar loosely correlates with light REEs

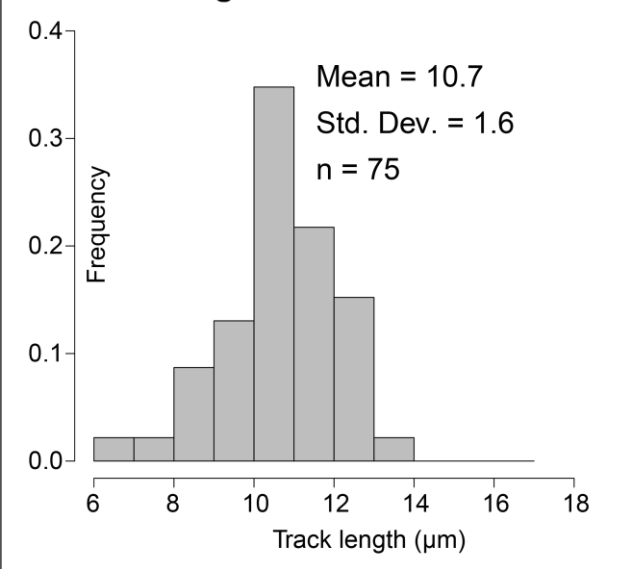


Monazite: a REE phosphate
(Ce,La,Nd,Th) (PO₄,SiO₄)

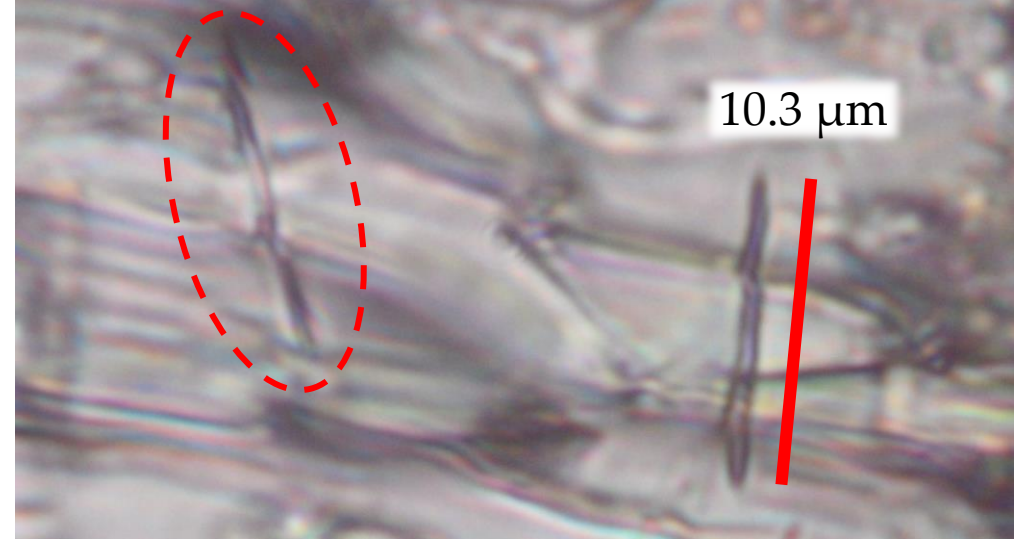
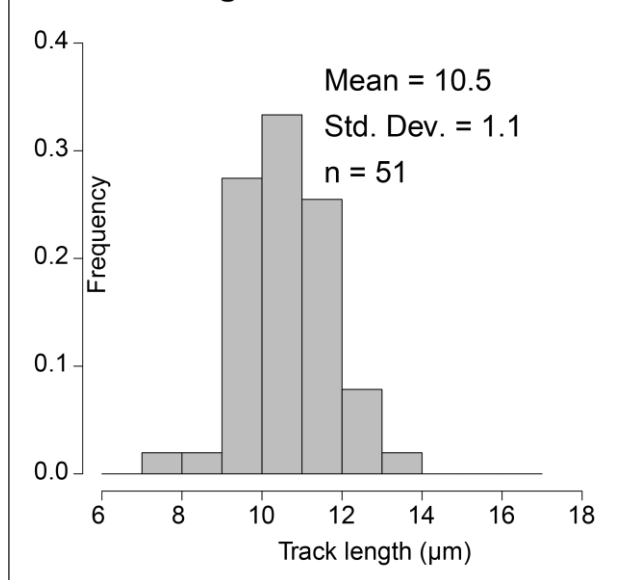
Weak trend of younger dates with high
REE + Th concentrations.



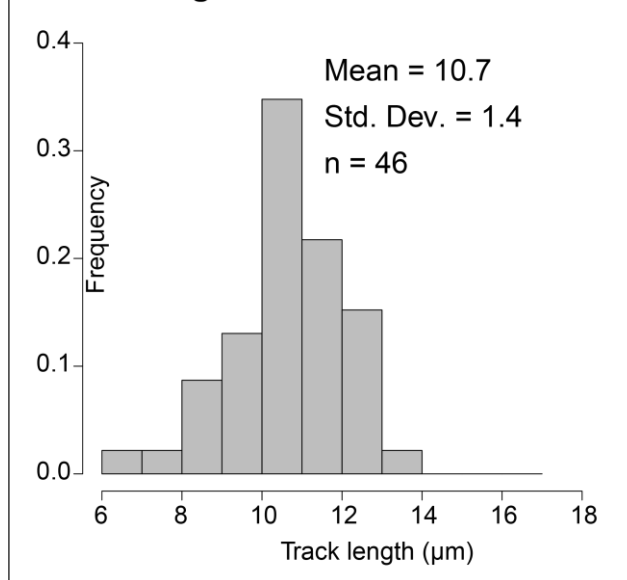
Track length distribution: SP-01



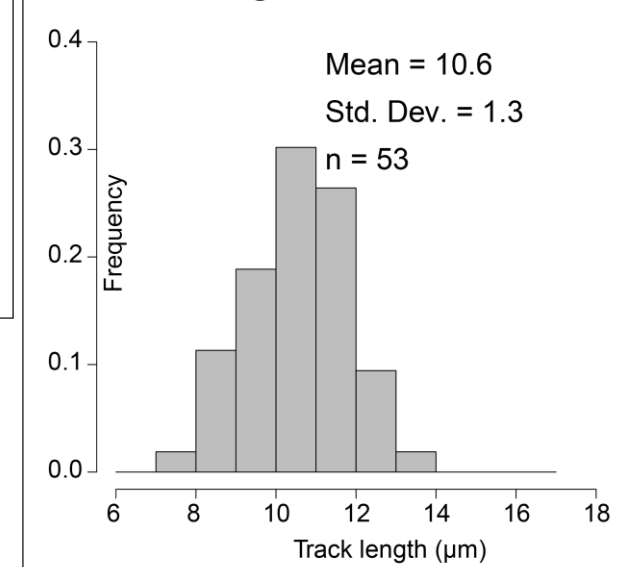
Track length distribution: WP-01



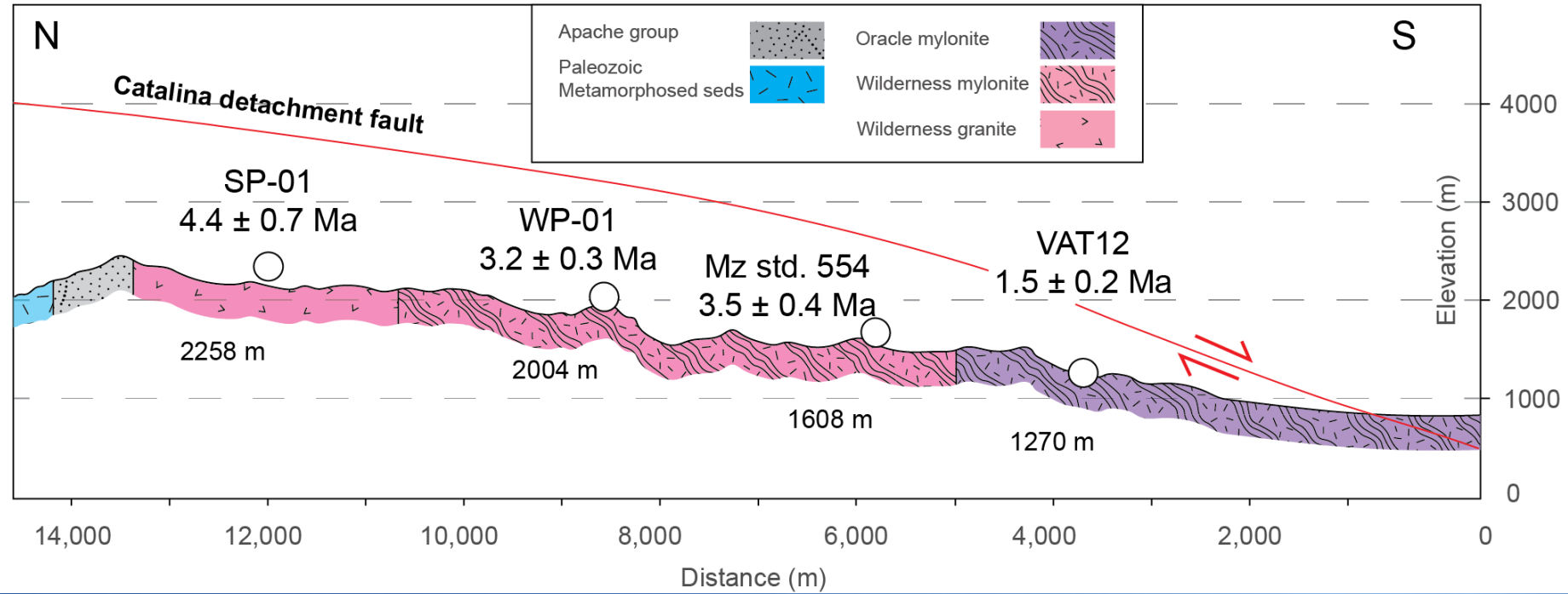
Track length distribution: KJJ09-03



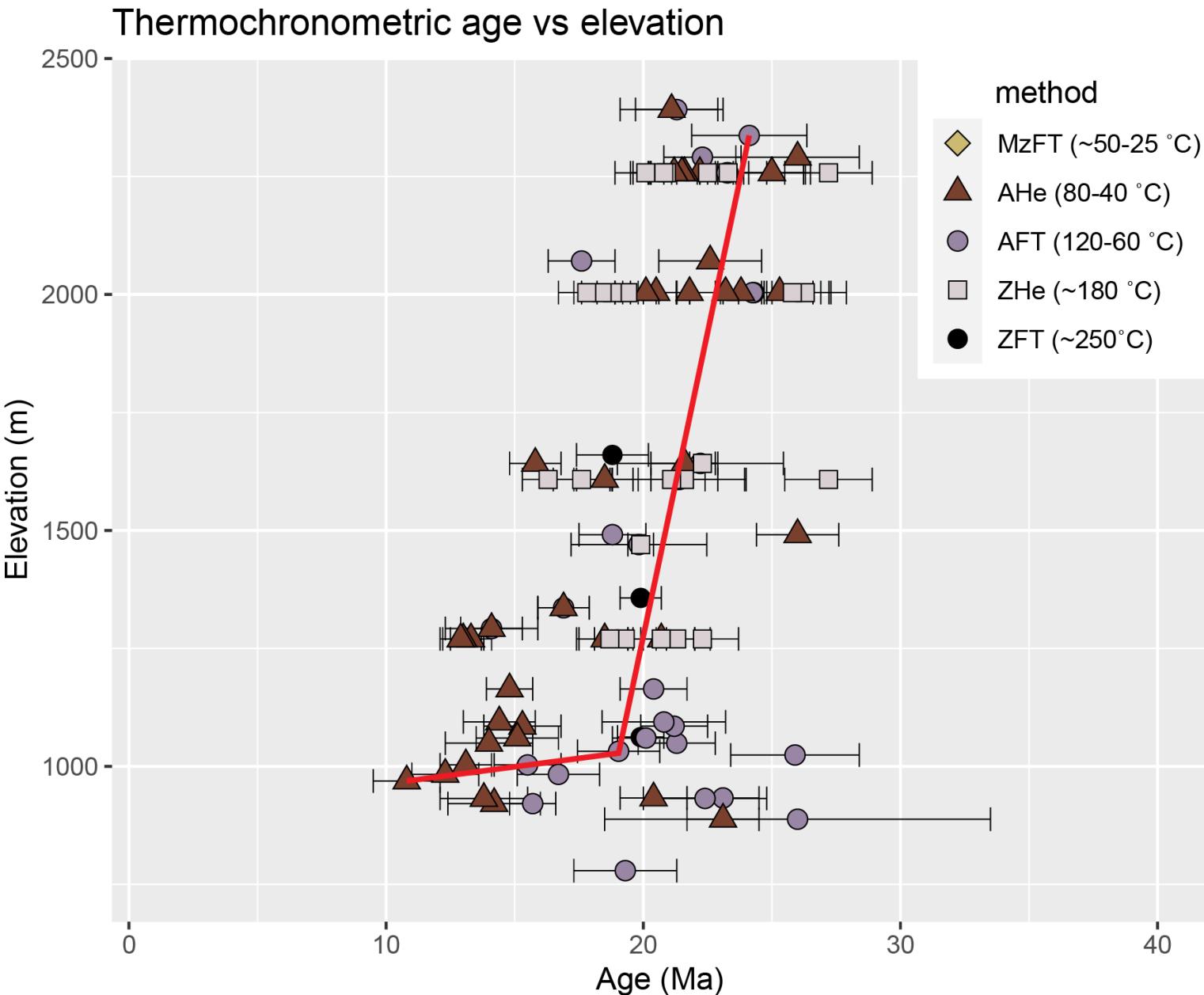
Track length distribution: VAT12

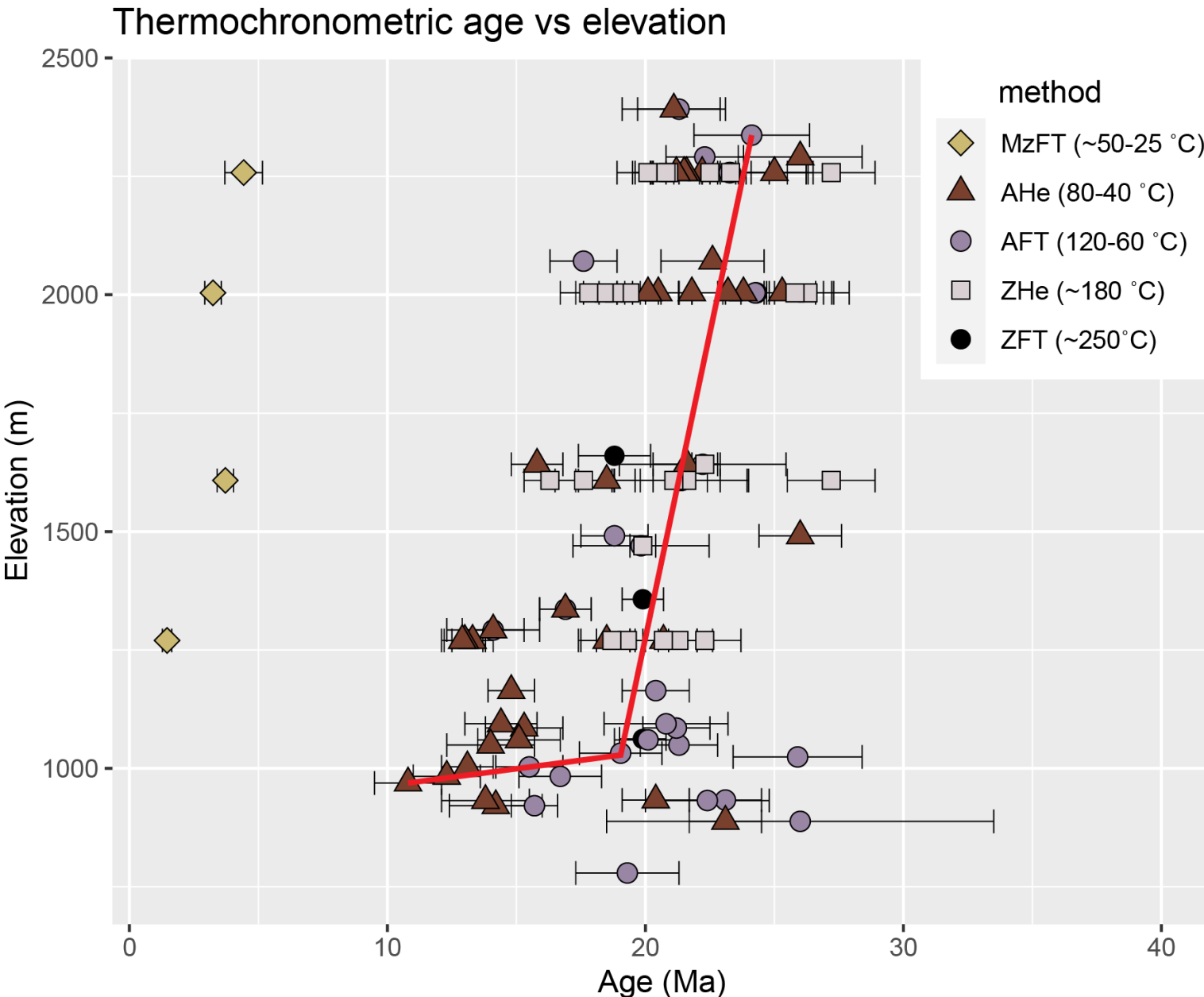


Consistent with the measured length of $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ fossil confined tracks (Weise et al. 2009)



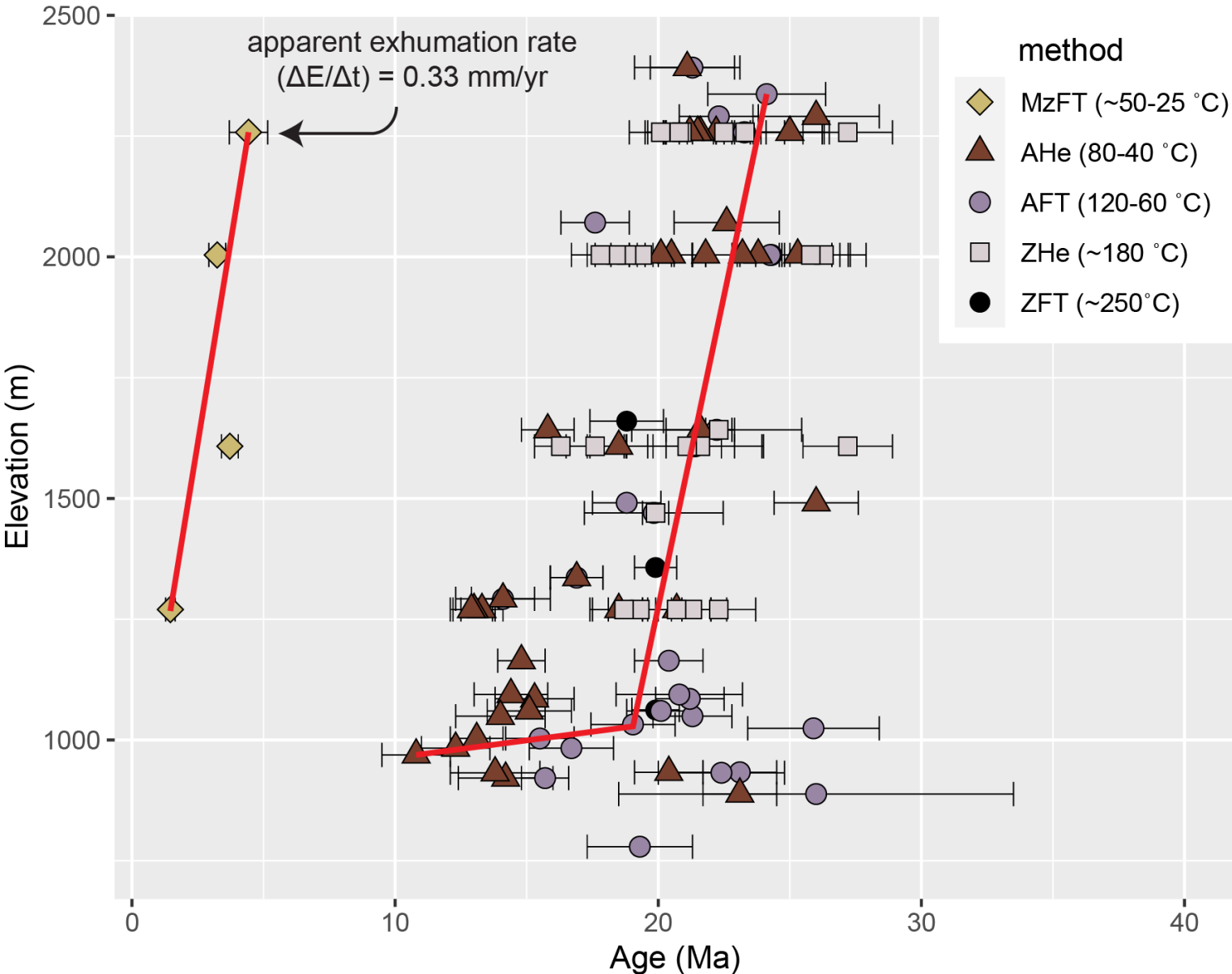
Interpreting the results: closure temperature





- Monazite FT (~2-5 Ma) dates are younger than all traditional thermochronometric dates observed in the Catalina Rincon (~10 – 26 Ma).
- As a result, the MzFT thermochronometer must be sensitive to lower temperatures (< 40 °C, Jones et al 2020).

Thermochronometric age vs elevation



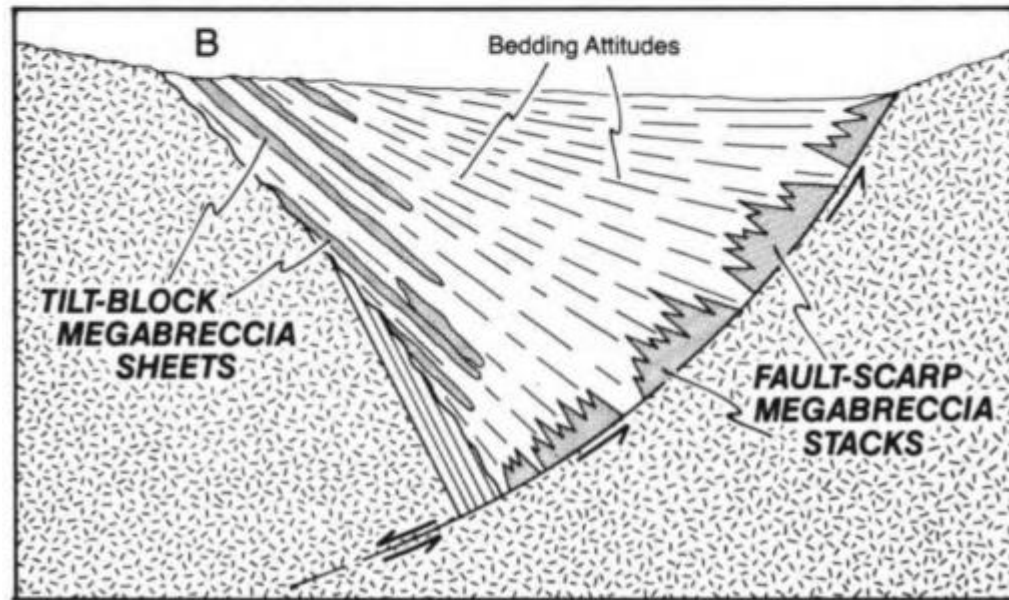
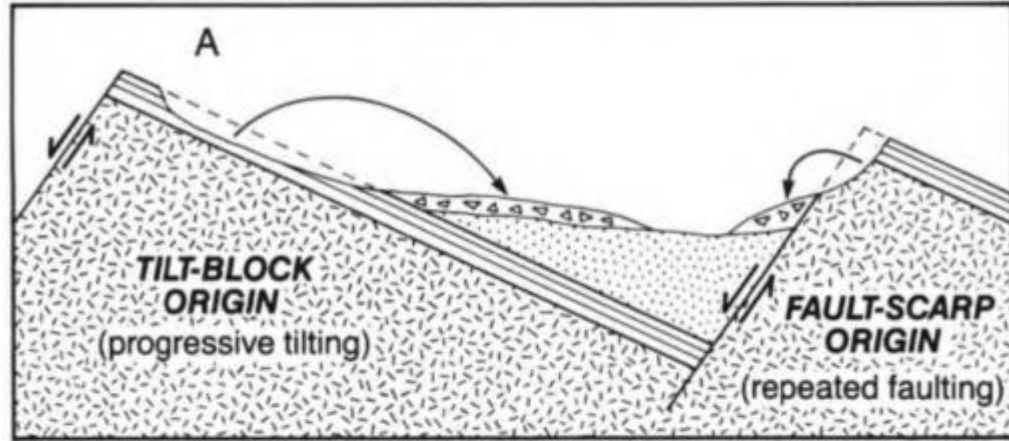
- Extremely rapid apparent exhumation rate. Faster than what is observed for the MCC detachment faulting.

What's driving Plio-Pleistocene thermochronometric dates?



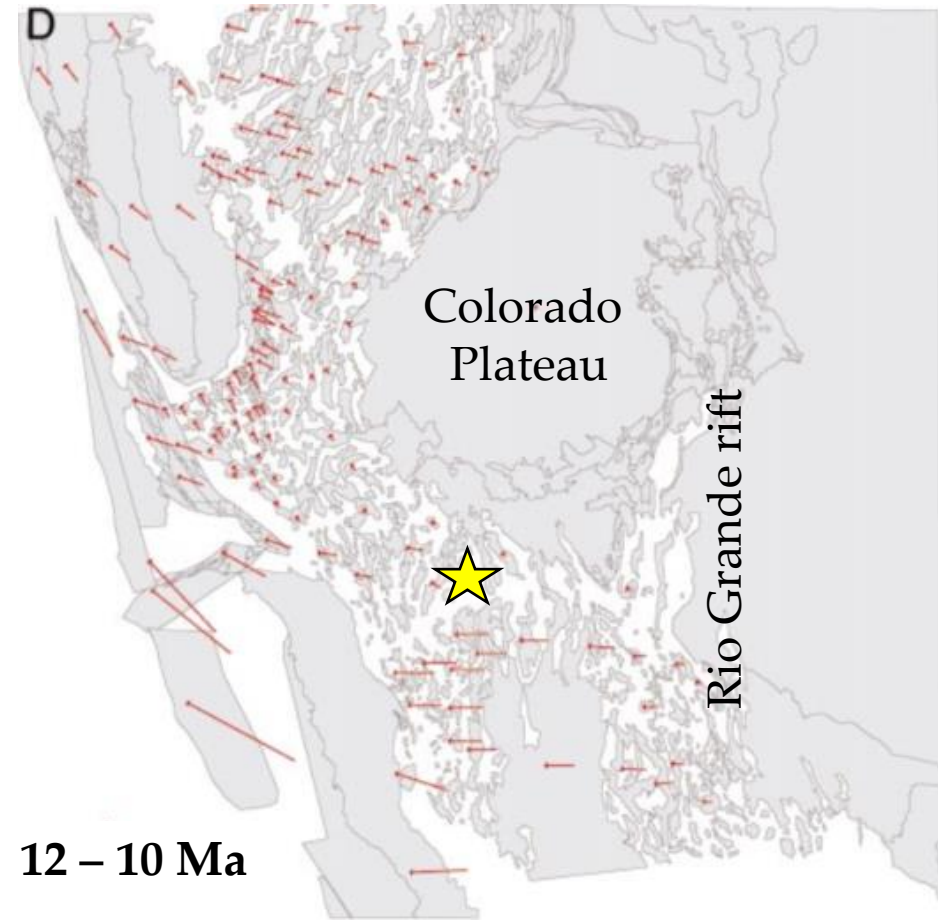
Interpreting the results: ~6 Ma

- Major Basin and Range extension occurs at ~ 18-12 Ma across southwestern North America.



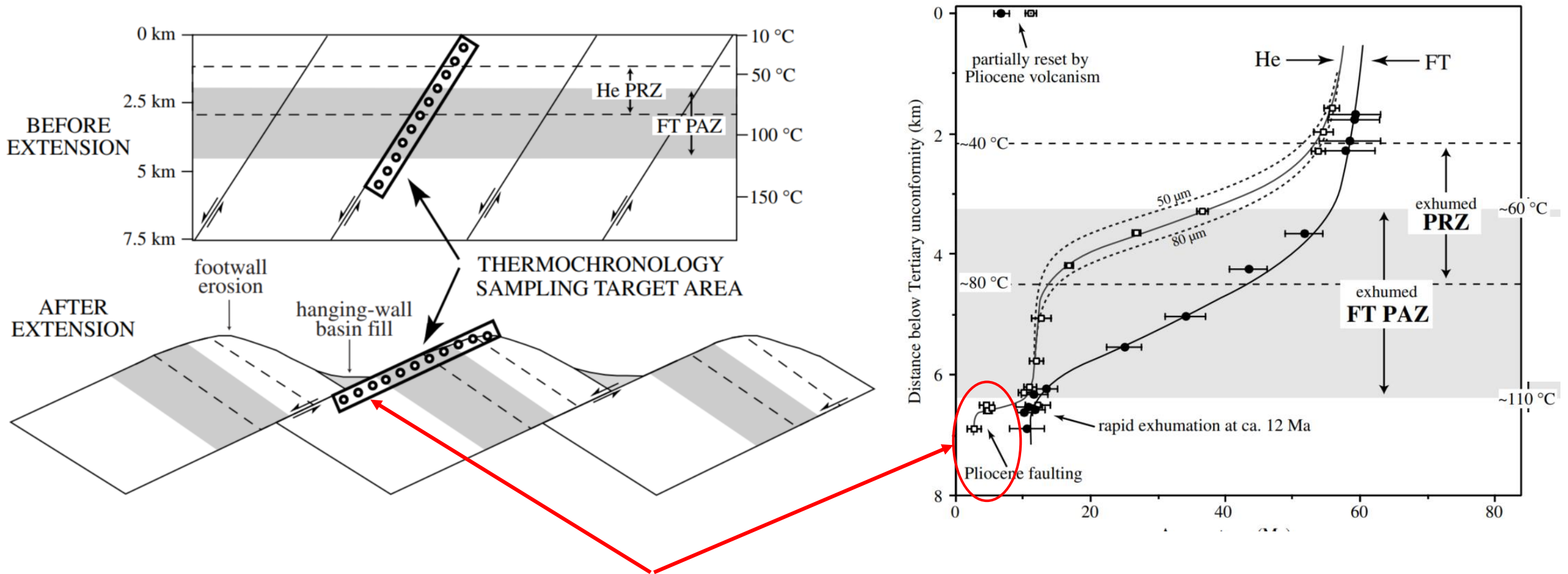
Dickinson 1991

McQuarrie and Wernicke, 2005



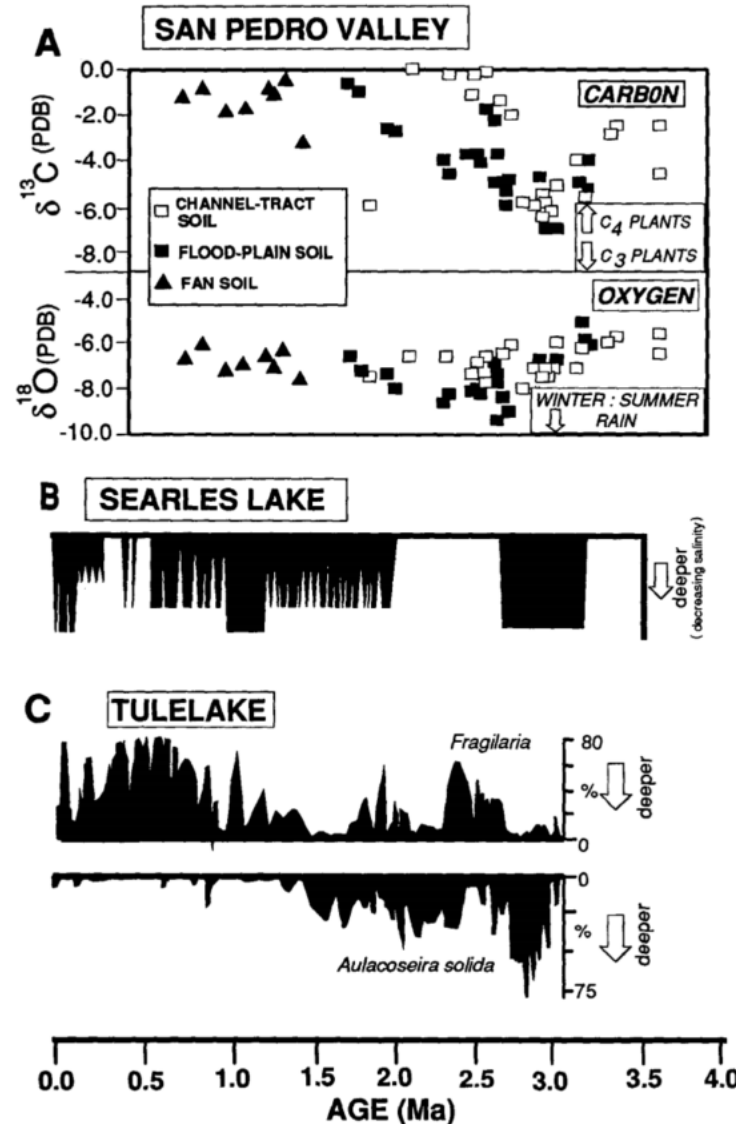
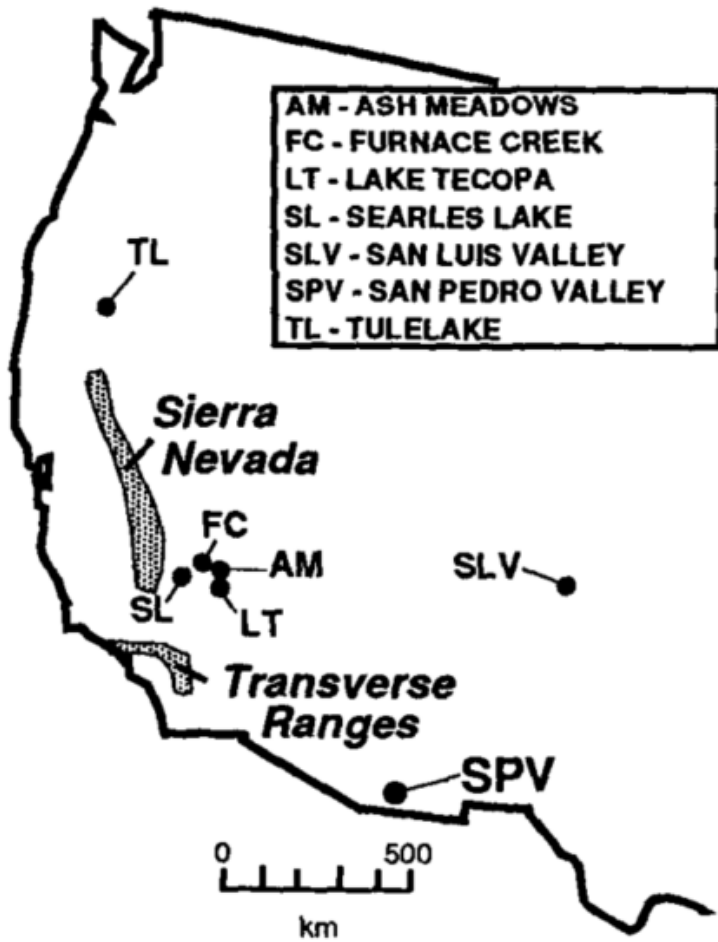
12 - 10 Ma

Interpreting the results, tectonics: Stockli et al 2000 (White Mountains, California)



~ 5 Ma AHe dates suggesting more recent extensional events

Interpreting the results, climate: Smith et al. 1993

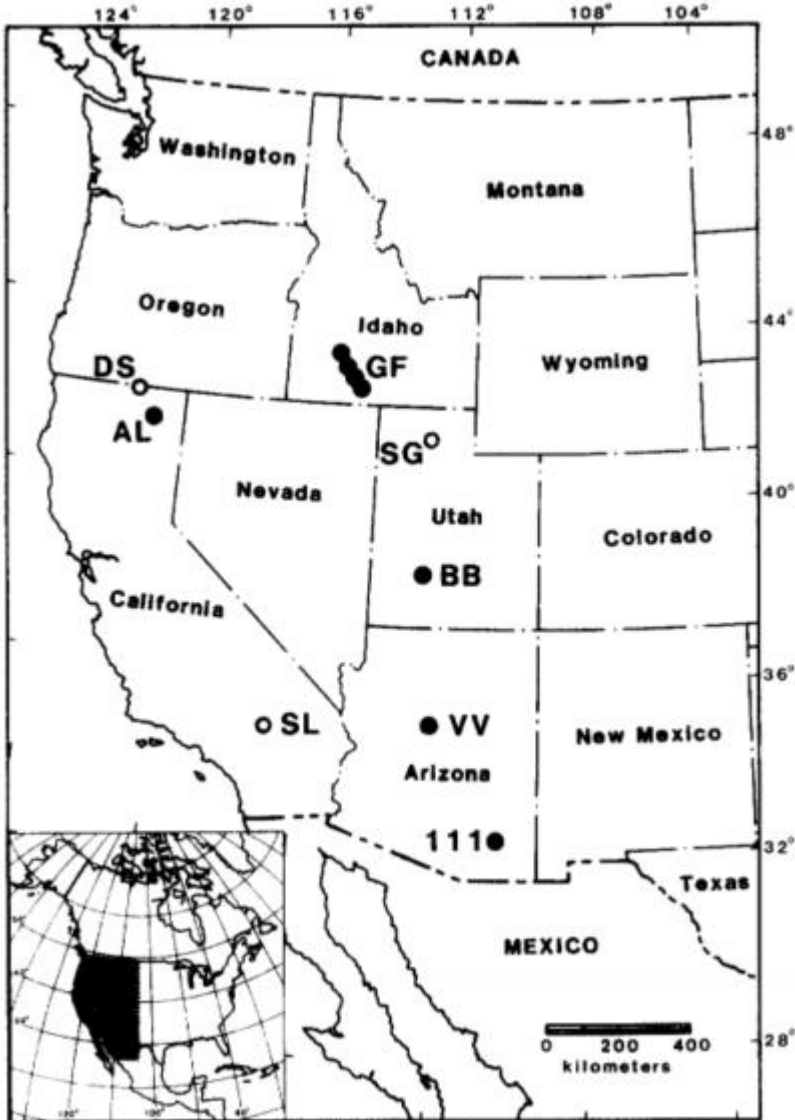


Cool, wet conditions
between 3.2 and 2.8 Ma

Interpreting the results, climate: Forester, 1991

Evidence from lacustrine ostracodes:

- Increased precipitation from 4.5-3.5 Ma
- High precipitation/low evaporation at 3.5-2.5 Ma
- Return to a more modern hydroclimate at 2.5 Ma



Take home points

- Monazite fission-track dates are (mostly) far younger than traditional thermochronometers. Supporting closure temperatures $\sim 25\text{-}50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Monazite chemistry (specifically La/Ce/Nd/Ce concentrations) impacts monazite DPar and perhaps annealing.
- Monazite fission-track dates correspond to a young exhumational event, highlighting applicability for dating geomorphological and geologically young tectonic processes
- Watch out for titanite....

