

Parsing the structurally-controlled fluid migration history of the Moab Fault, UT with carbonate clumped isotope thermometry



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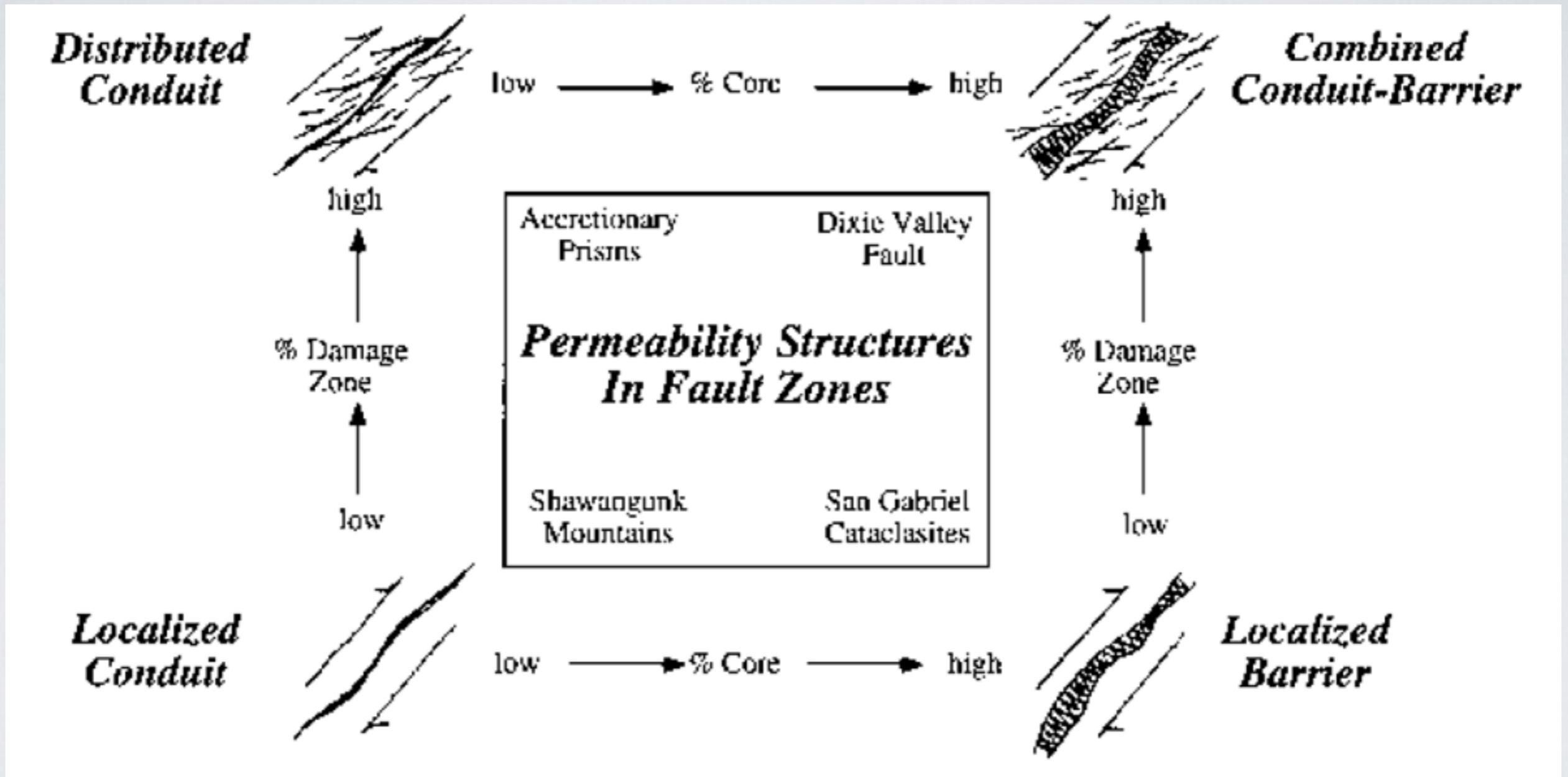


KEY POINTS

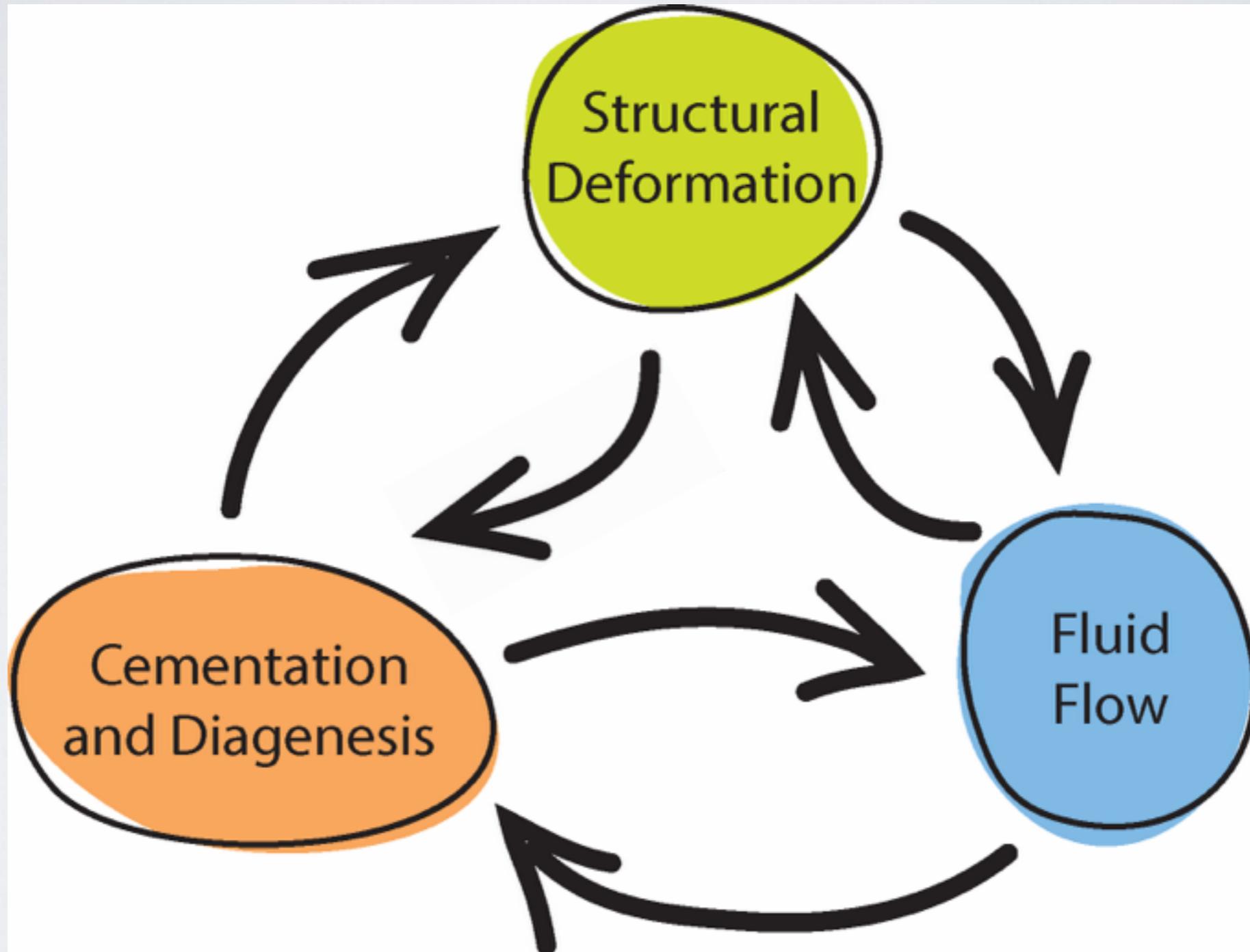
- Clumped isotopes reveal multiple episodes of cementation on the Moab Fault.
- Cementation was controlled by different structures at different stages of deformation.
- Early cataclasis preconditions rock for fracturing during shallow burial.

How do faults control fluid flow?

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STRUCTURAL DIAGENESIS



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How do deformation history, fluids, diagenesis and lithology interact to control fault permeability?

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*Clumped isotopes provide a new window: **Temperature***

CEMENTS RECORD PAST FLUID FLOW

Carbonate C and O stable isotope geochemistry

Method:

- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$
- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

Measurement:

Abundance of rare isotopes

16	13	16
18	12	16



Proxy for:

- C source
- O source, Temperature

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- C source
- O source, Temperature

- Δ_{47}

Arrangement of rare isotopes

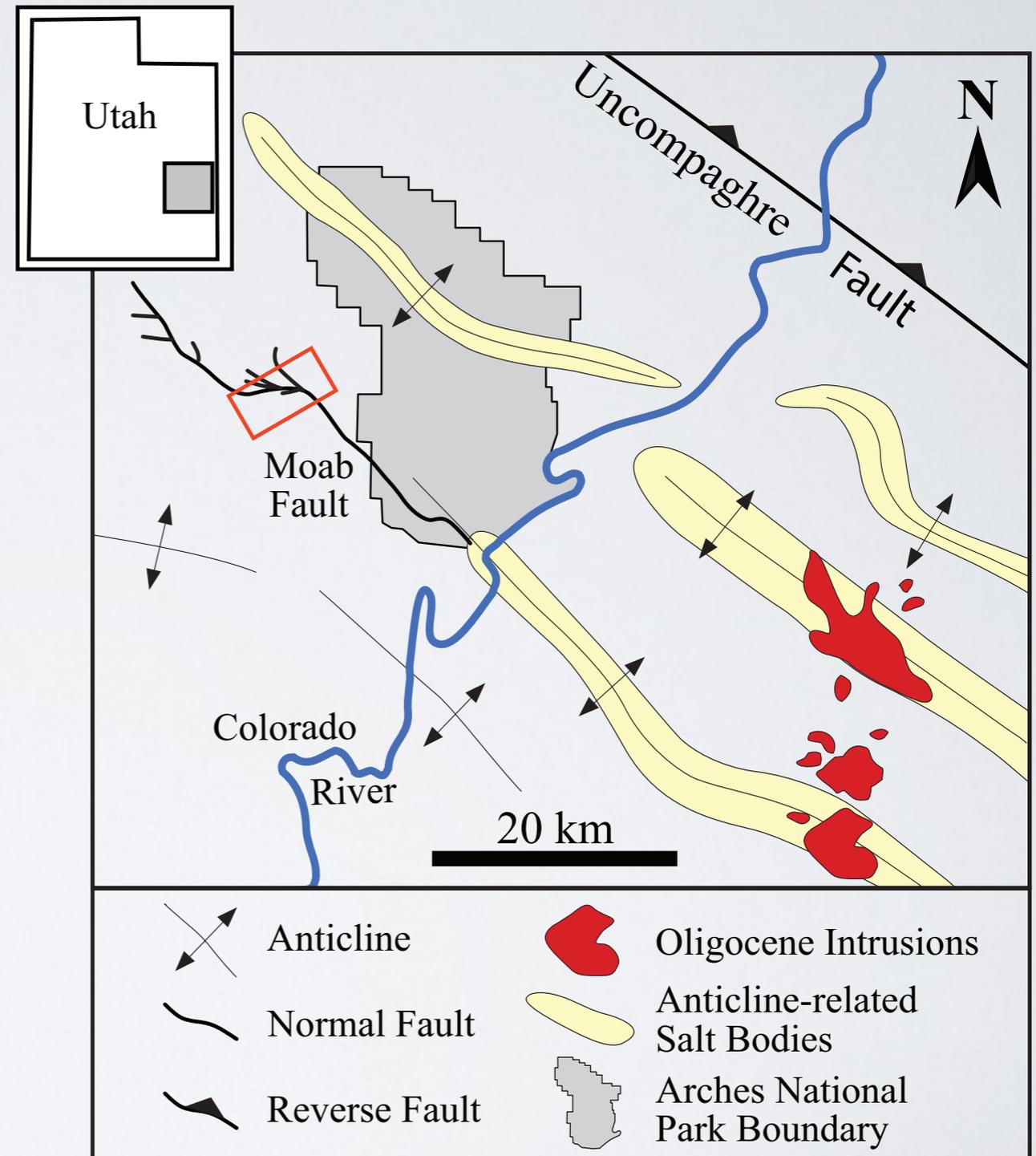
18	13	16
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Temperature alone

THE PARADOX BASIN AND MOAB FAULT

- Paleozoic to Mesozoic foreland basin.
- Internal deformation controlled by ductile salt.
- Moab Fault initiates by Triassic; main slip event 50-60 m.y.a.



Hodson et al., 2016 (after Foxford et al., 1996)

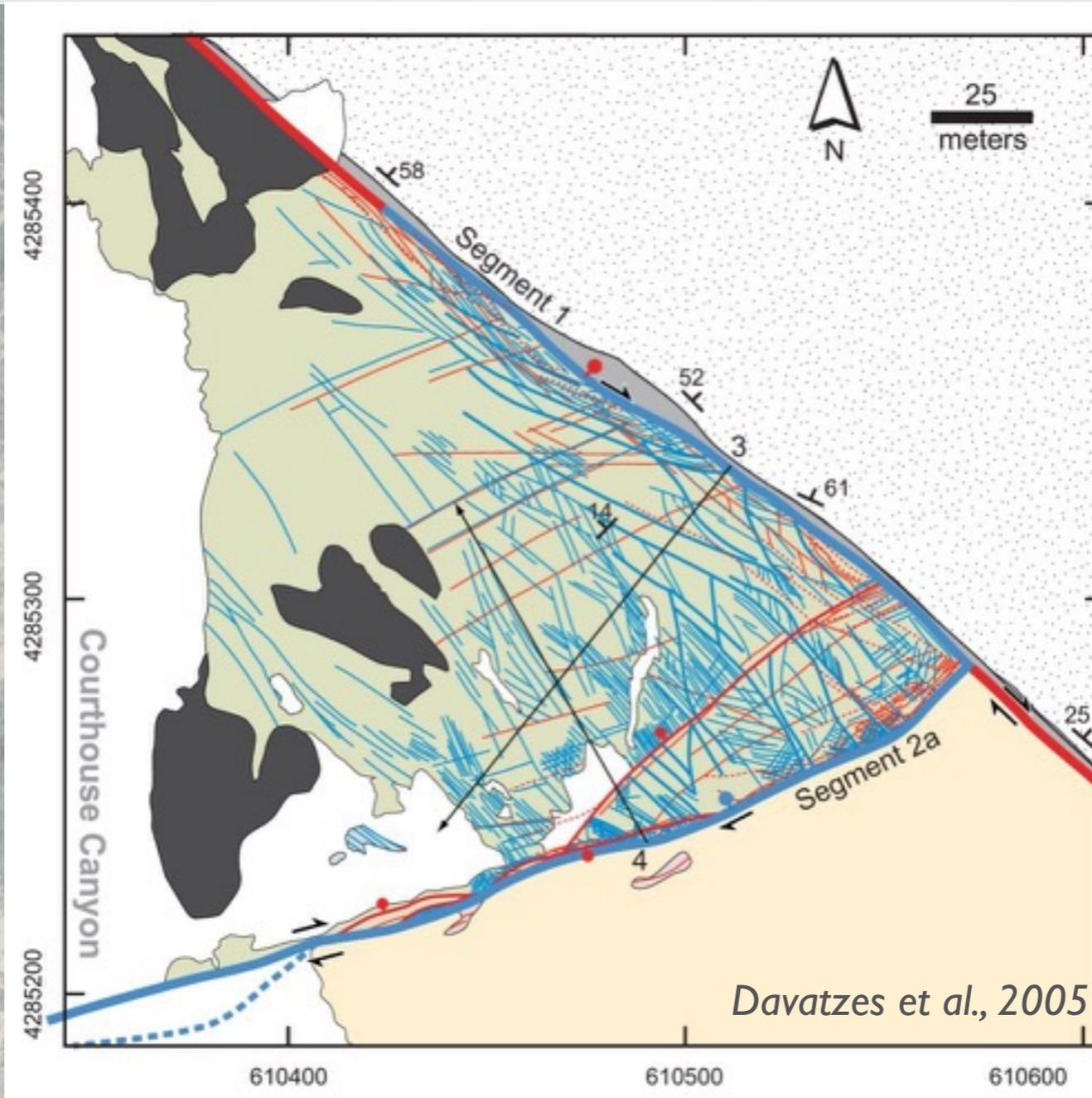
COURTHOUSE JUNCTION



100 m

Image: Google Earth

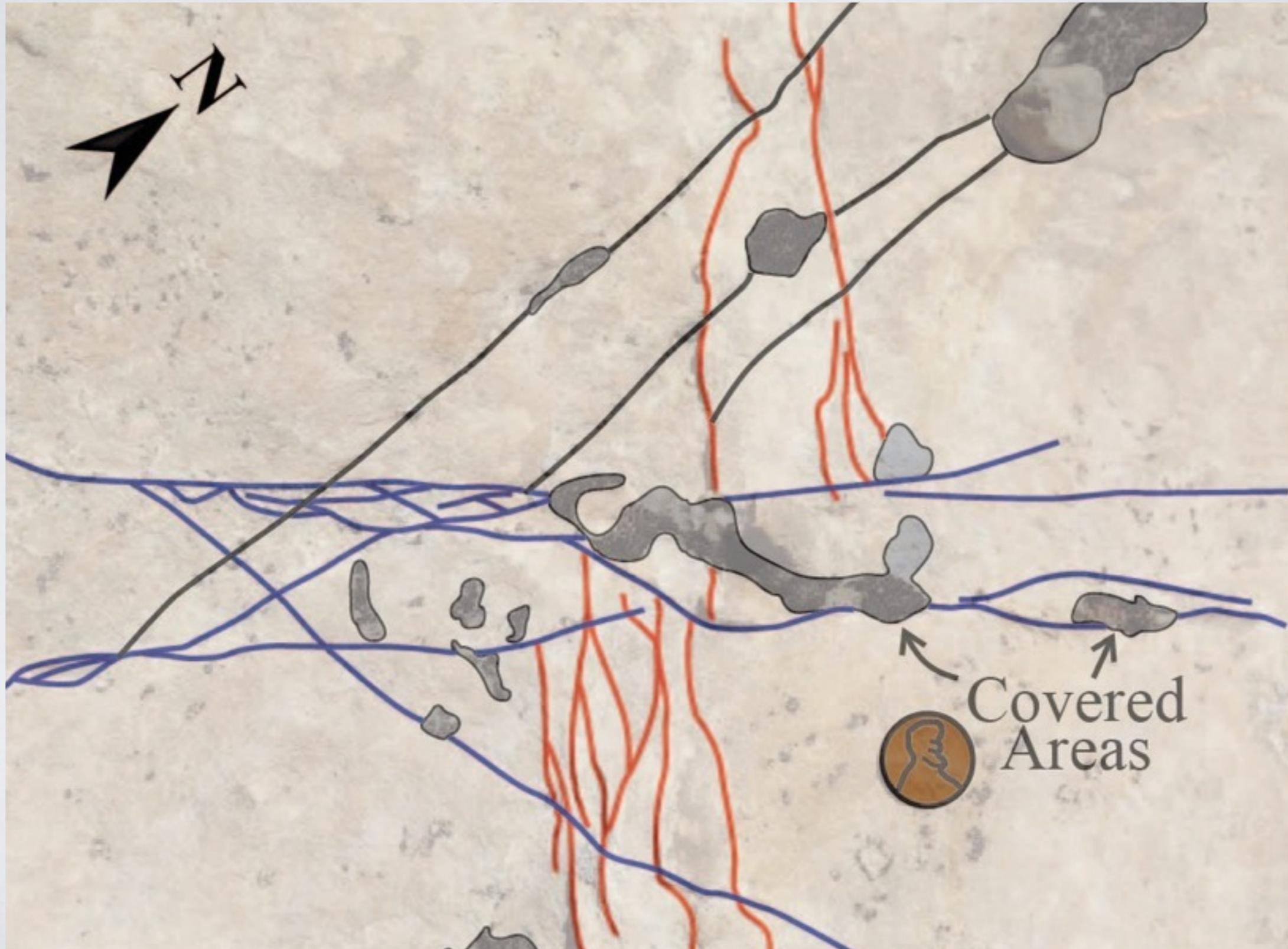
COURTHOUSE JUNCTION



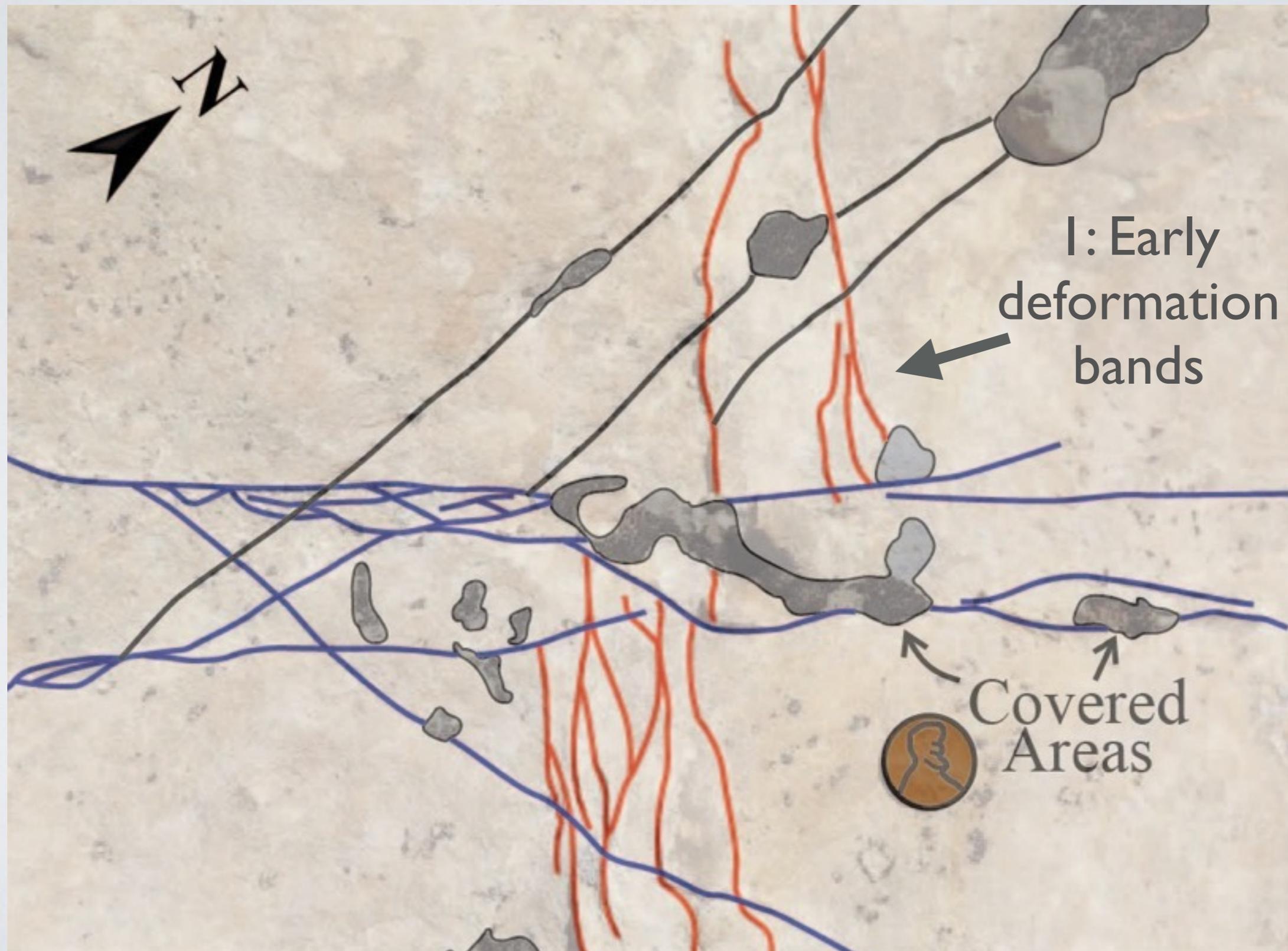
3 PHASES OF DEFORMATION



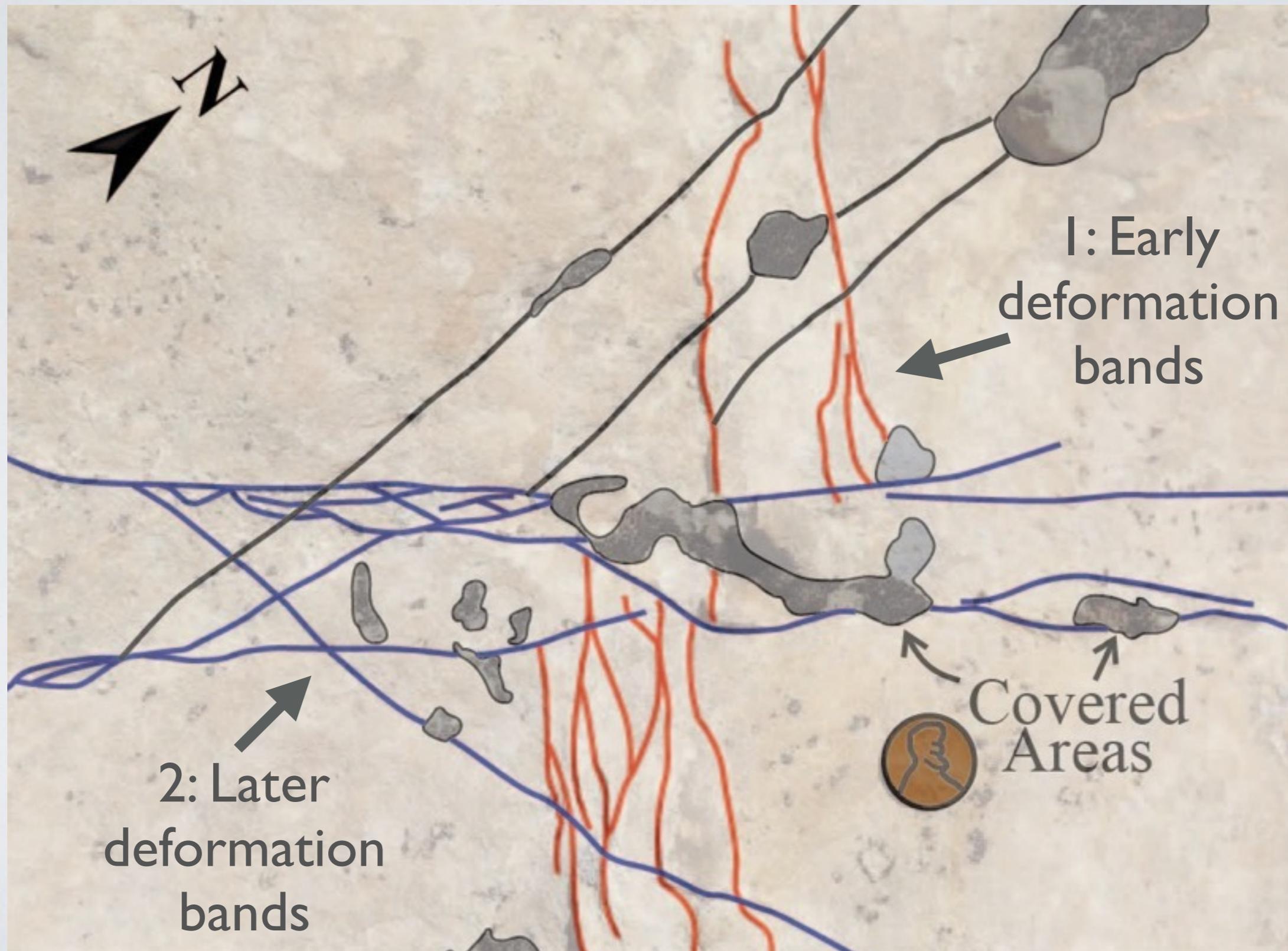
3 PHASES OF DEFORMATION



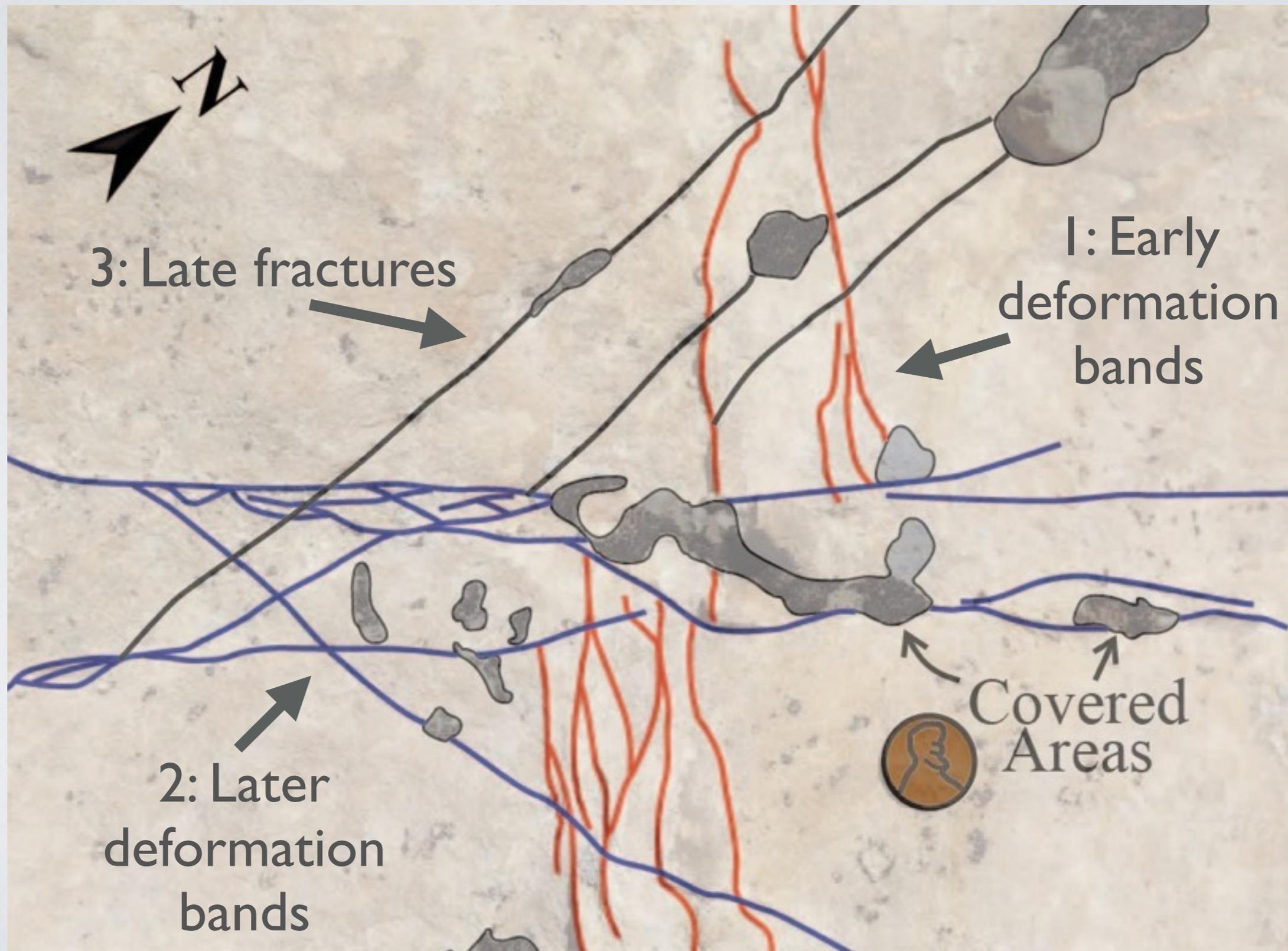
3 PHASES OF DEFORMATION



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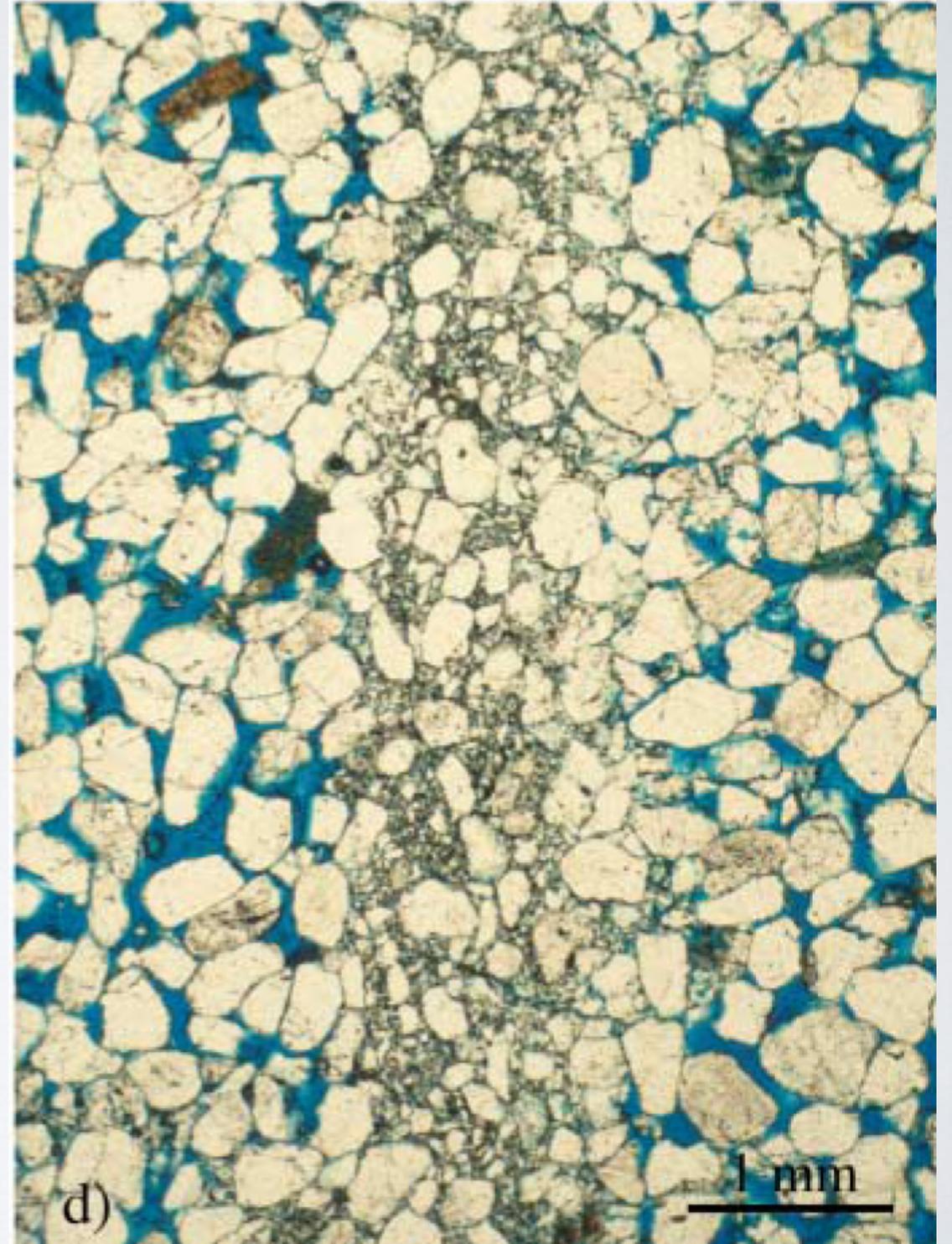
3 PHASES OF DEFORMATION



DEFORMATION BANDS: AN EFFECTIVE BAFFLE?

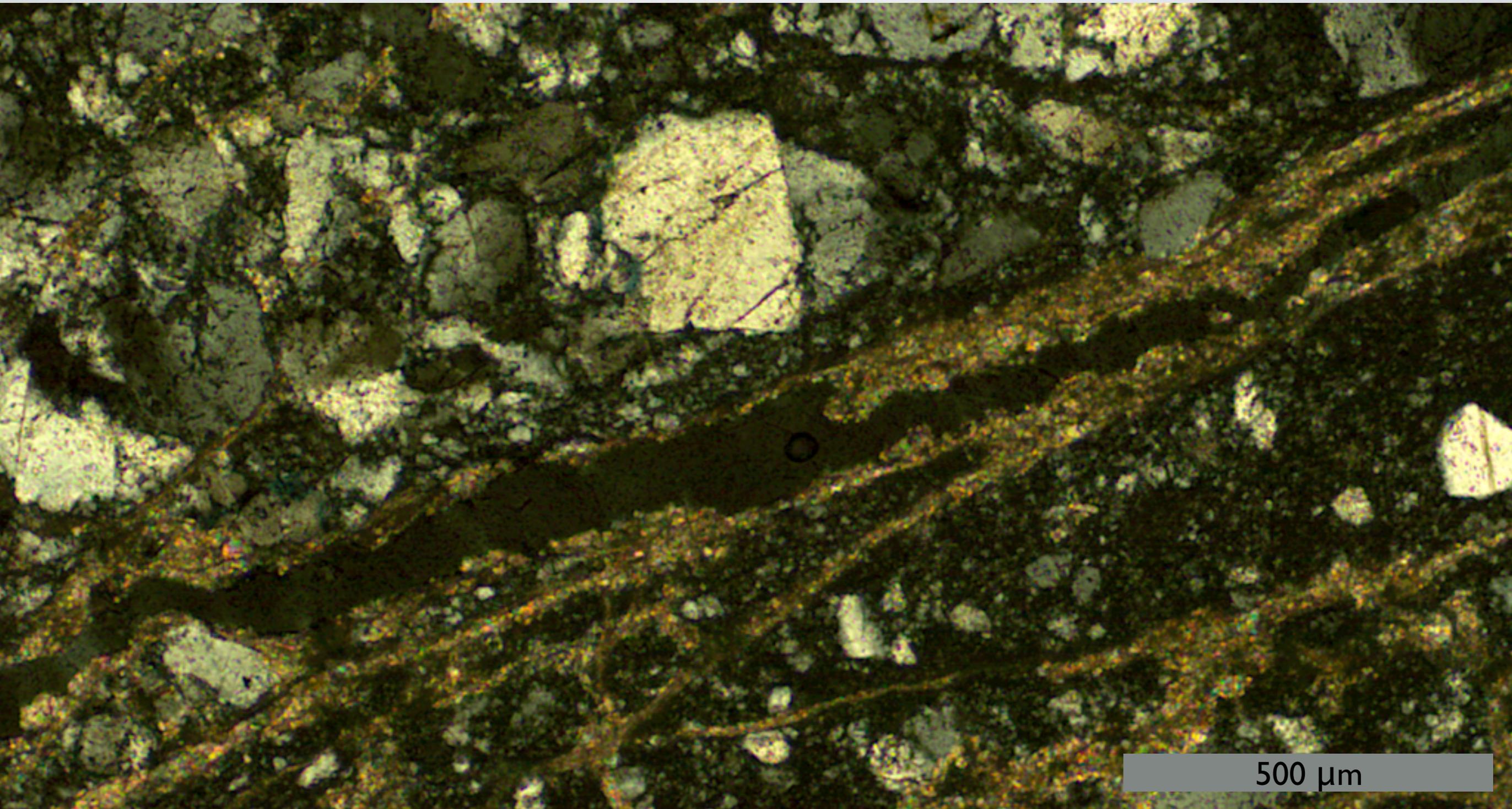


Fossen and Bale, 2007



Fossen et al. (2007)

WHAT IF THEY FRACTURE?



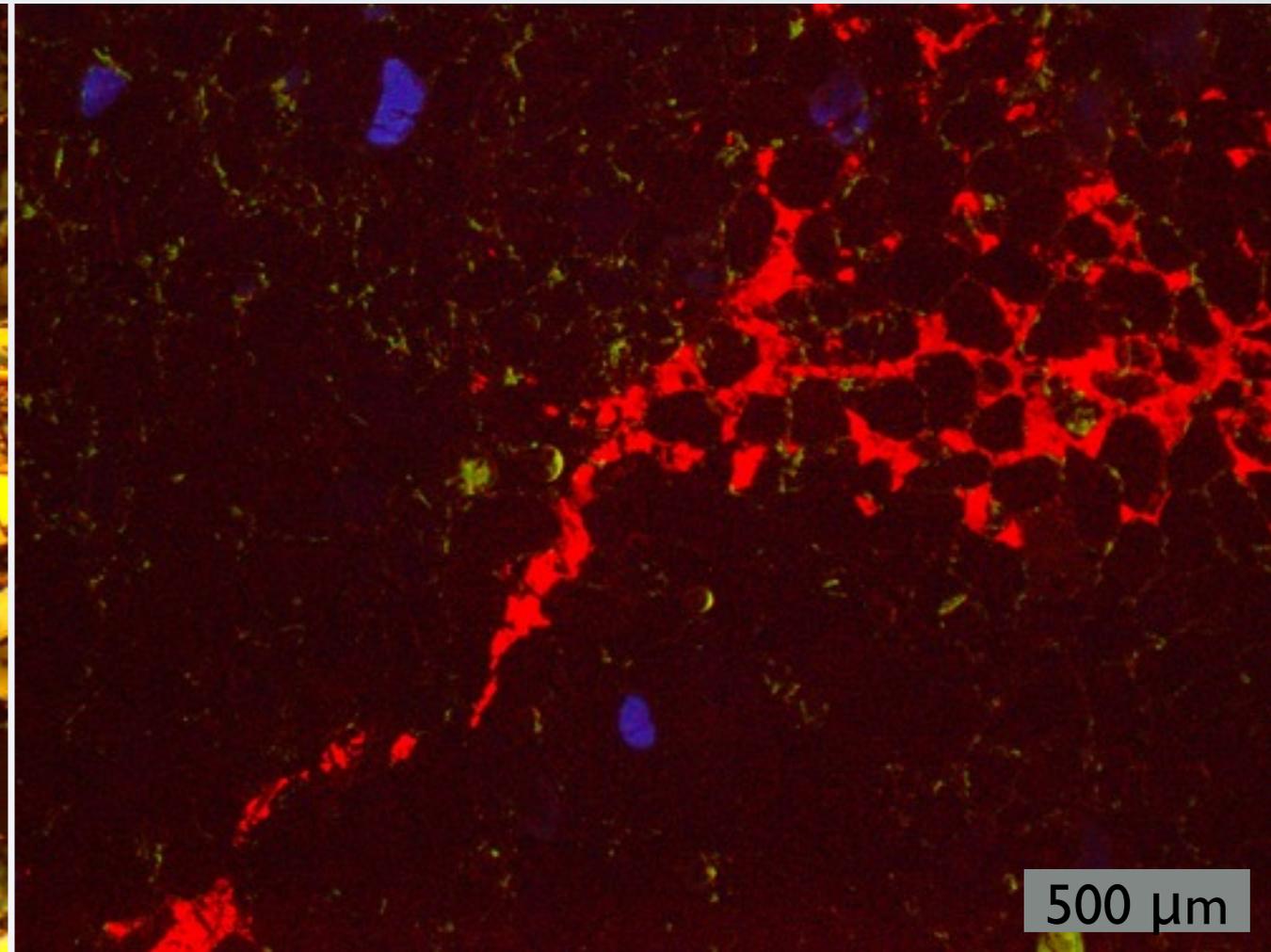
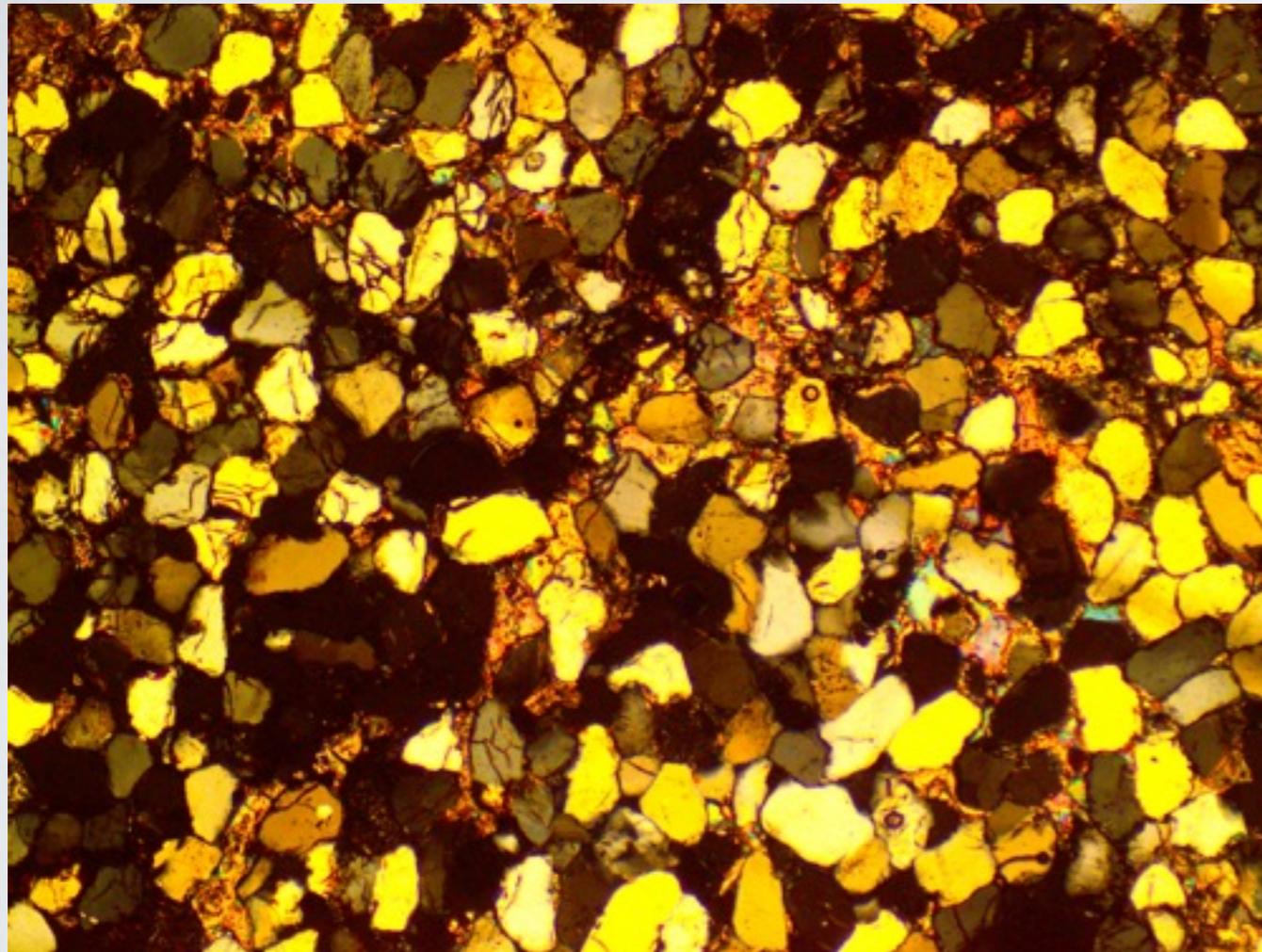
OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS:

How does cementation relate to structural deformation?

What were the precipitation temperatures?

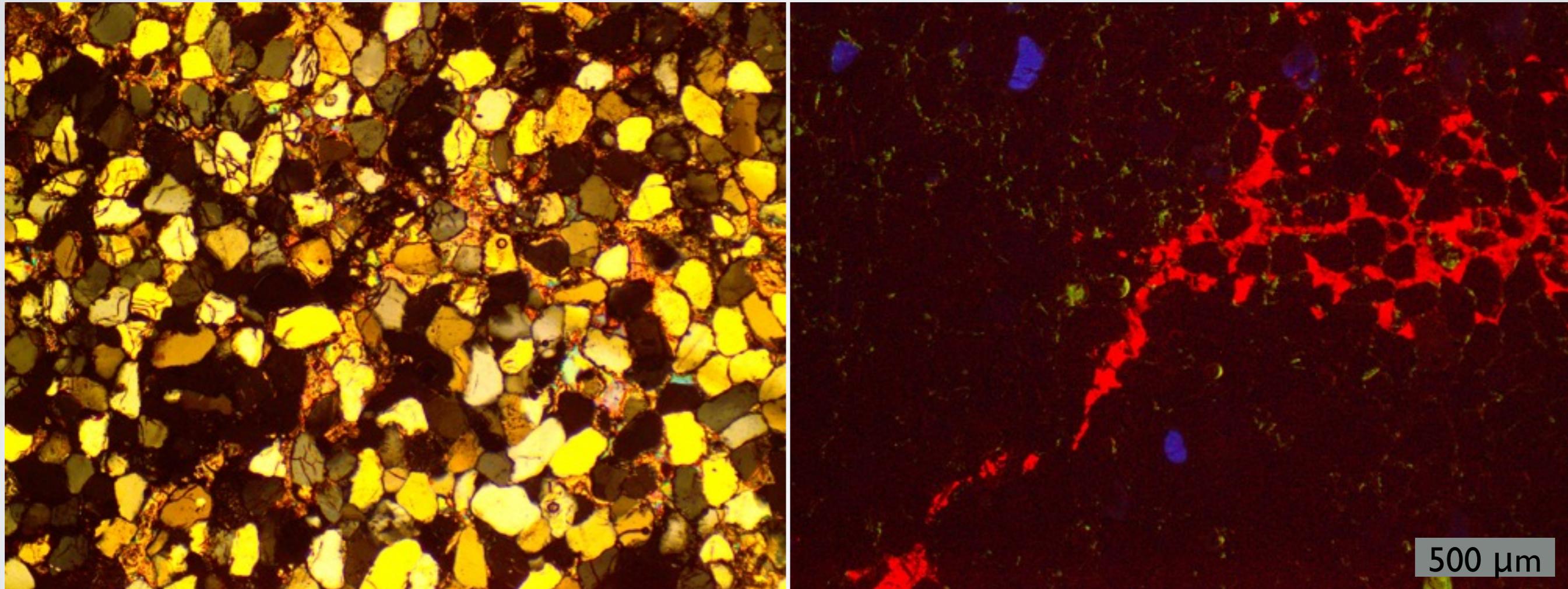
What is the relative timing of cementation?

RELATIVE AGES FROM CATHODOLUMINESCENCE



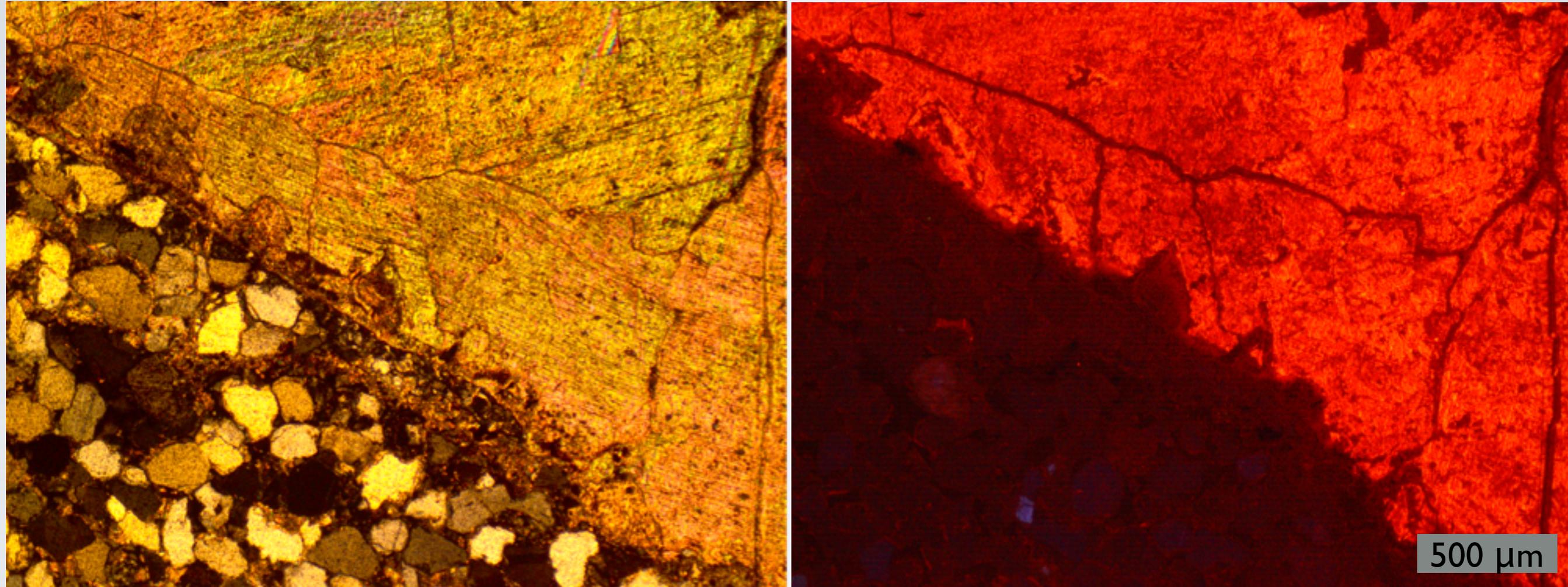
500 μm

RELATIVE AGES FROM CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

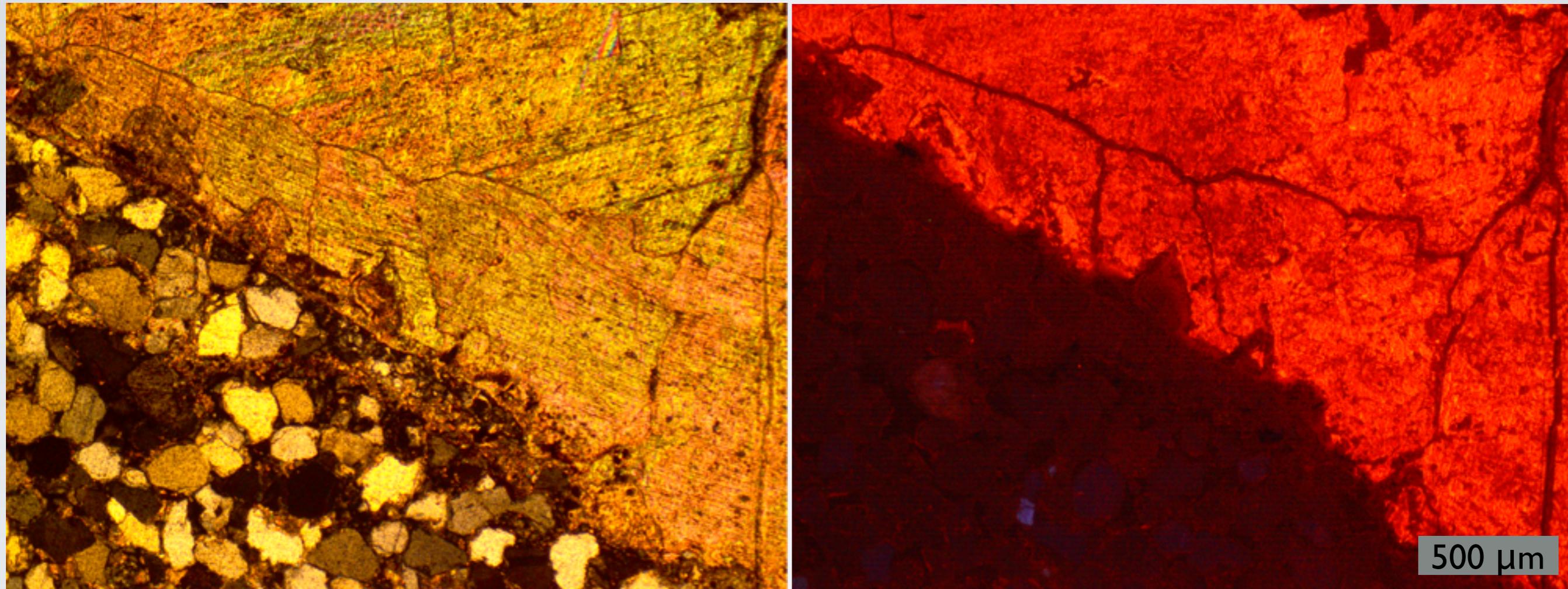


- 1 - Non-luminescent cement
- 2 - Luminescent cement

RELATIVE AGES FROM CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

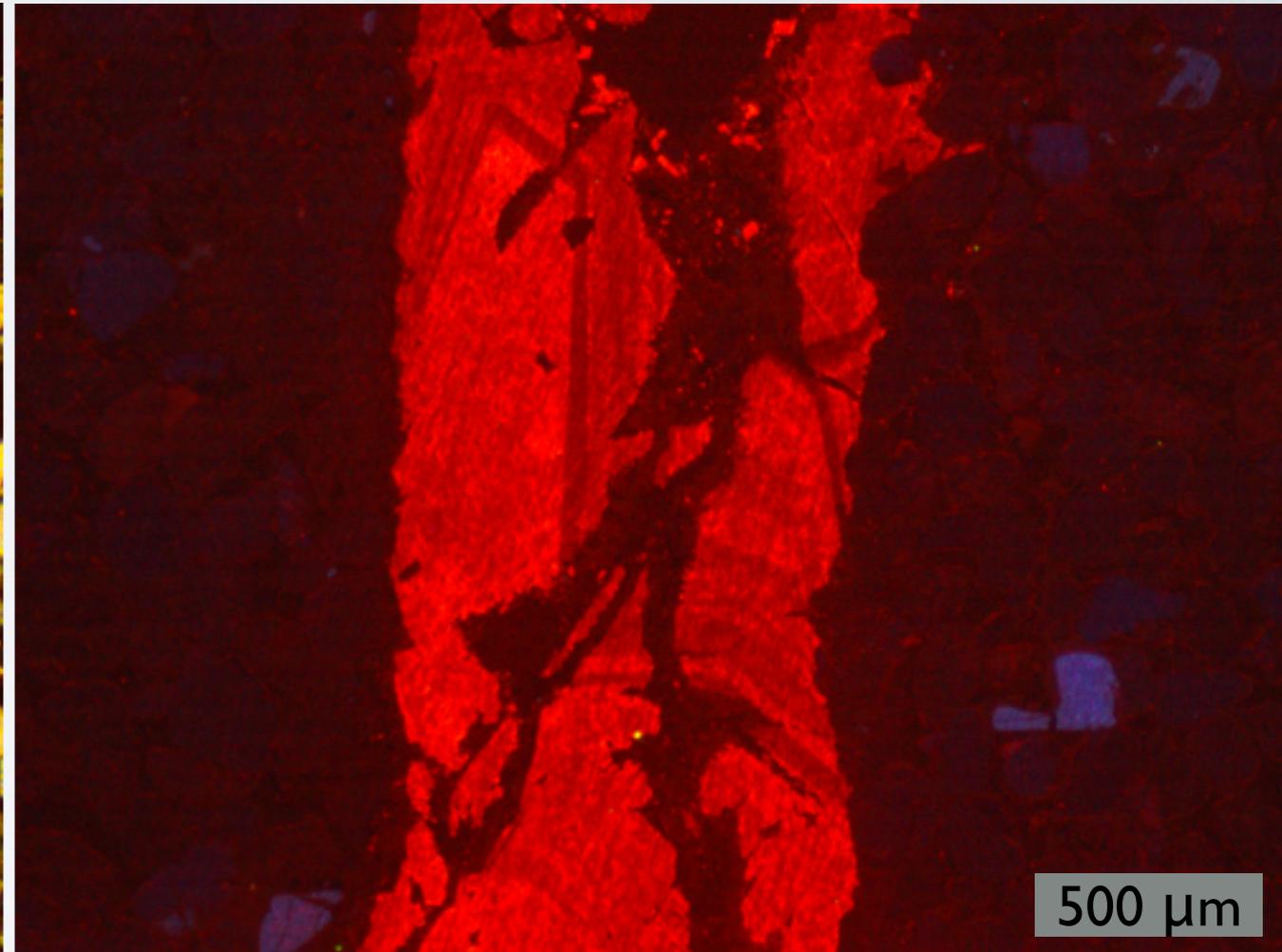
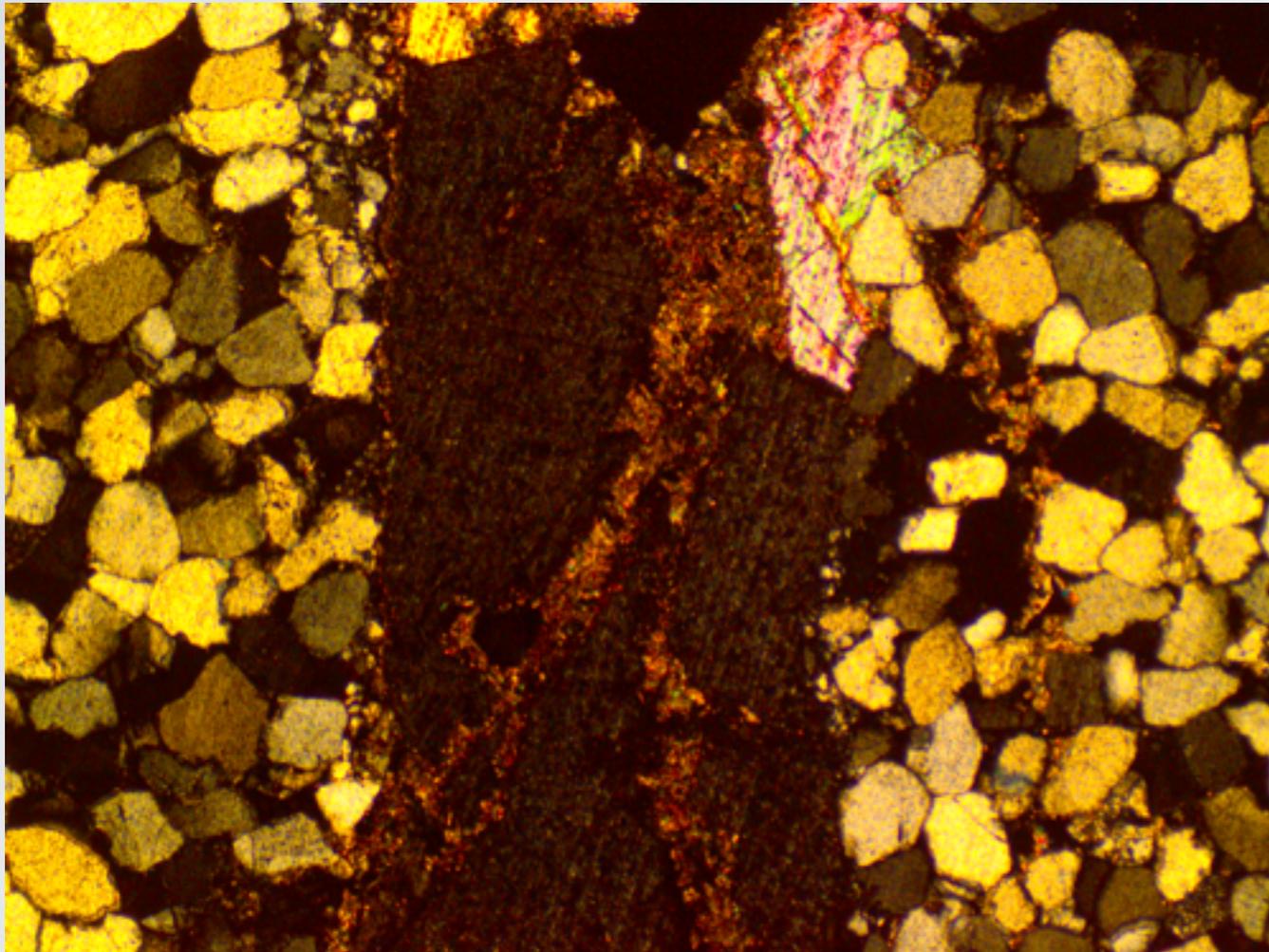


RELATIVE AGES FROM CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

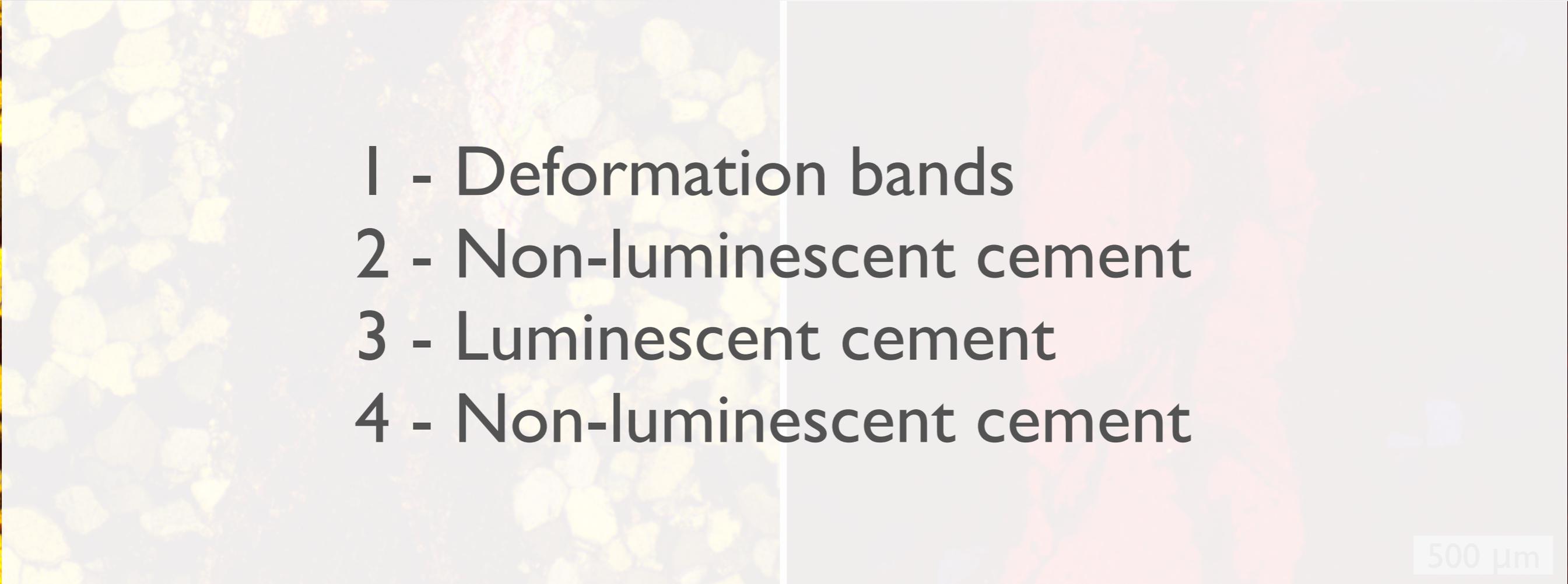


- 1 - Deformation bands
- 2 - Non-luminescent cement
- 3 - Luminescent cement

RELATIVE AGES FROM CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

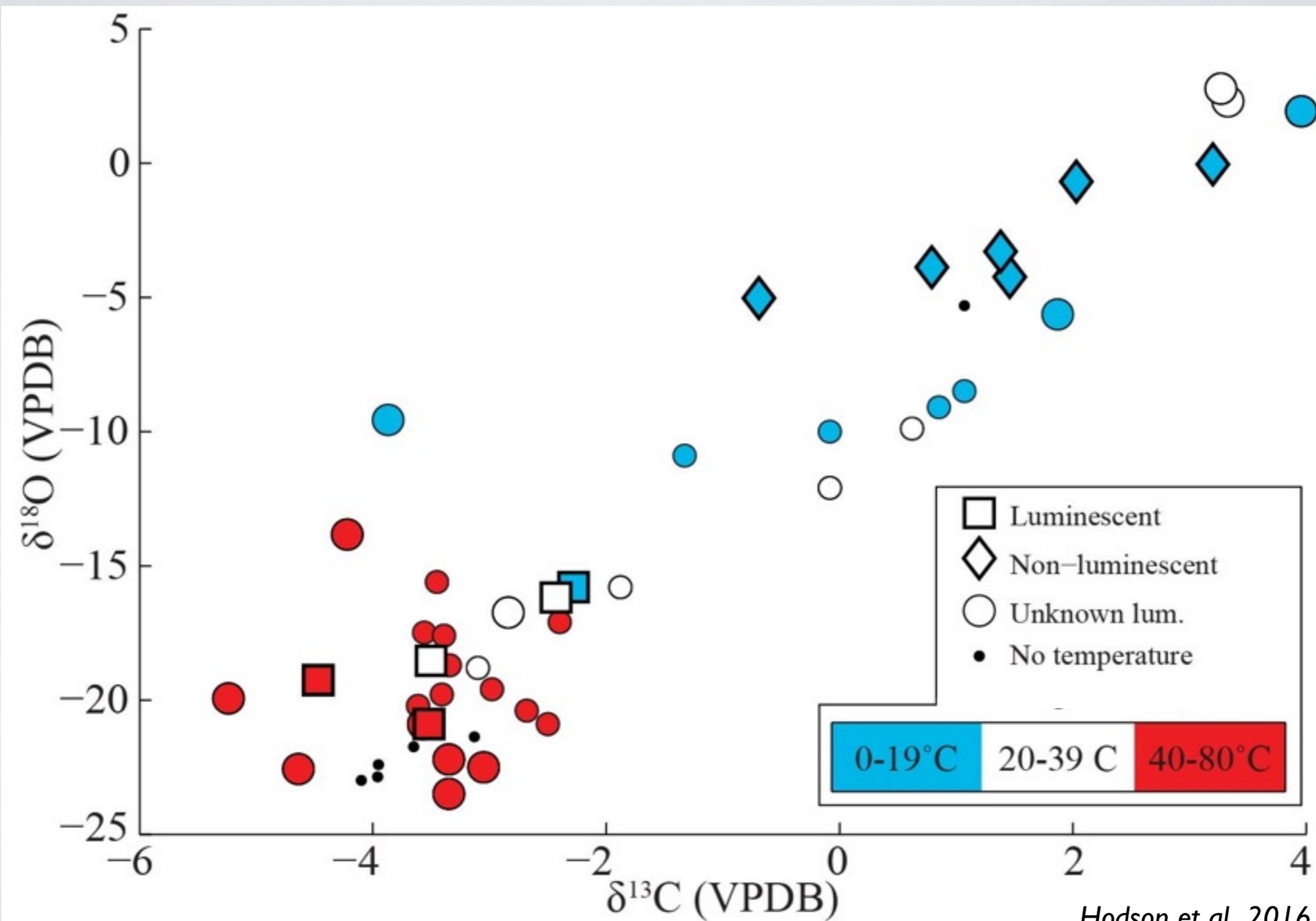


RELATIVE AGES FROM CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

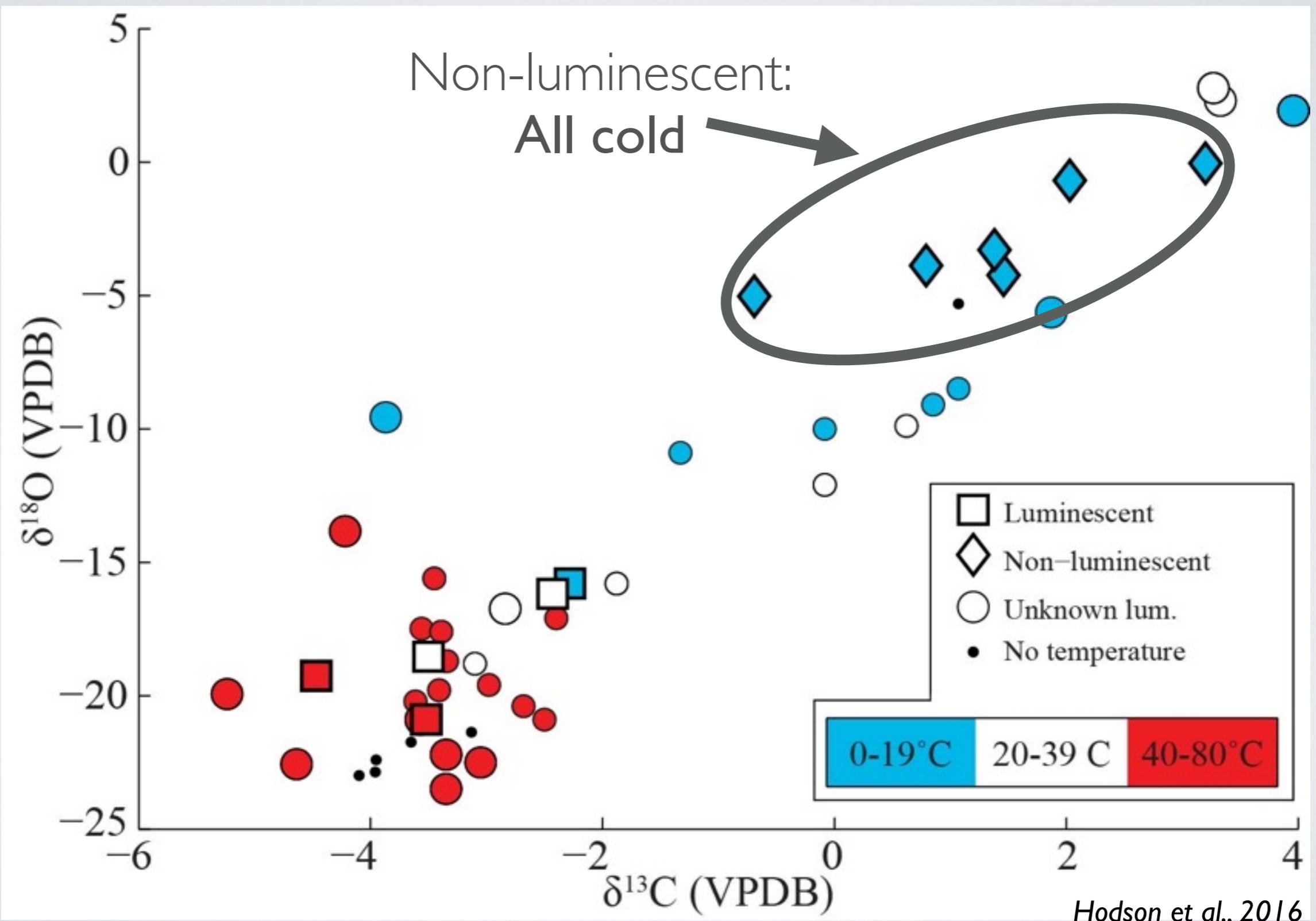
- 
- The image shows a cathodoluminescence (CL) micrograph of a concrete sample. The left side of the image displays a yellowish, granular texture, while the right side shows a reddish, more uniform texture. A vertical white line separates the two regions. The text in the center lists four features: 1 - Deformation bands, 2 - Non-luminescent cement, 3 - Luminescent cement, and 4 - Non-luminescent cement. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates 500 μm.
- 1 - Deformation bands
 - 2 - Non-luminescent cement
 - 3 - Luminescent cement
 - 4 - Non-luminescent cement

500 μm

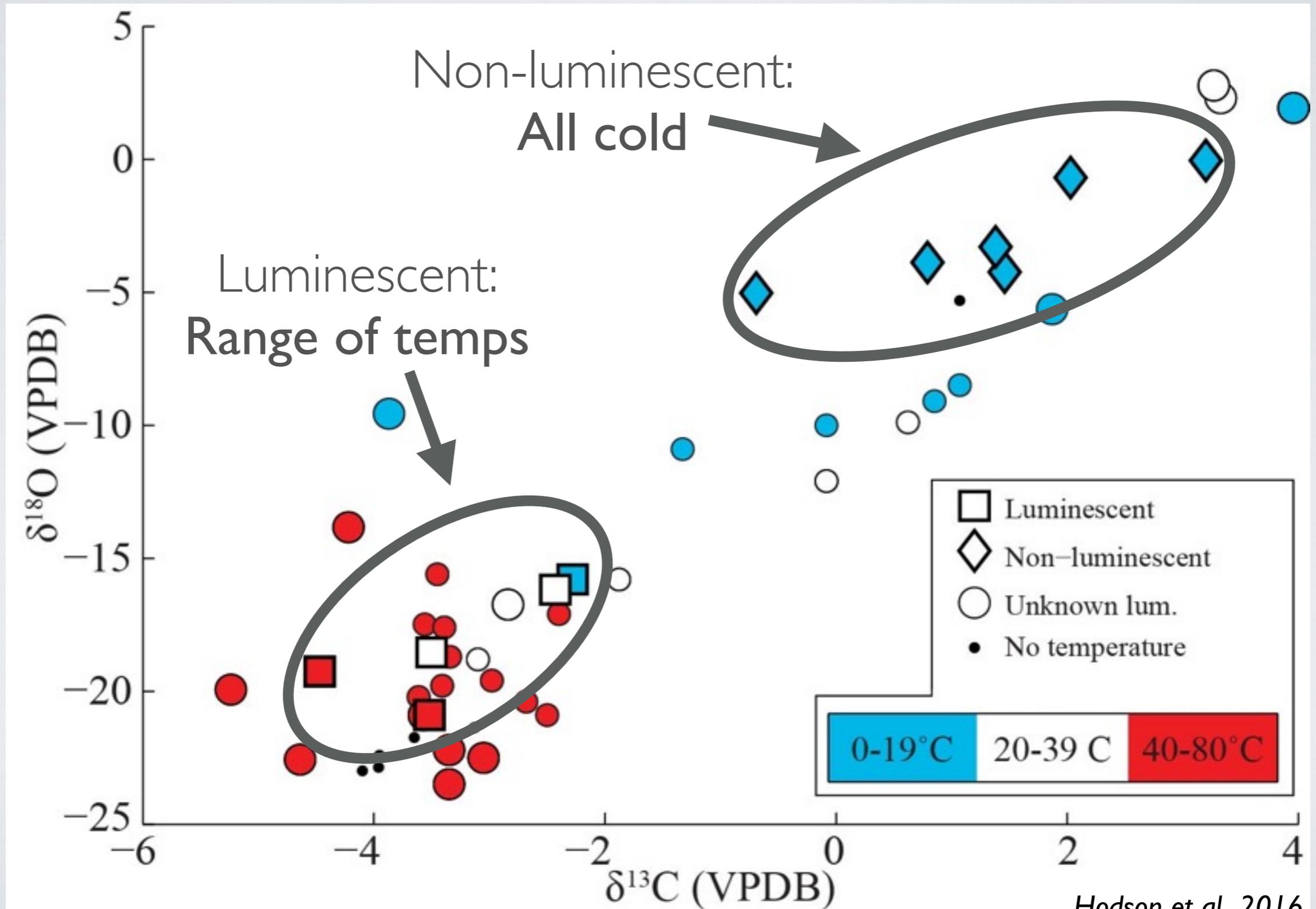
PRECIPITATION TEMPERATURES



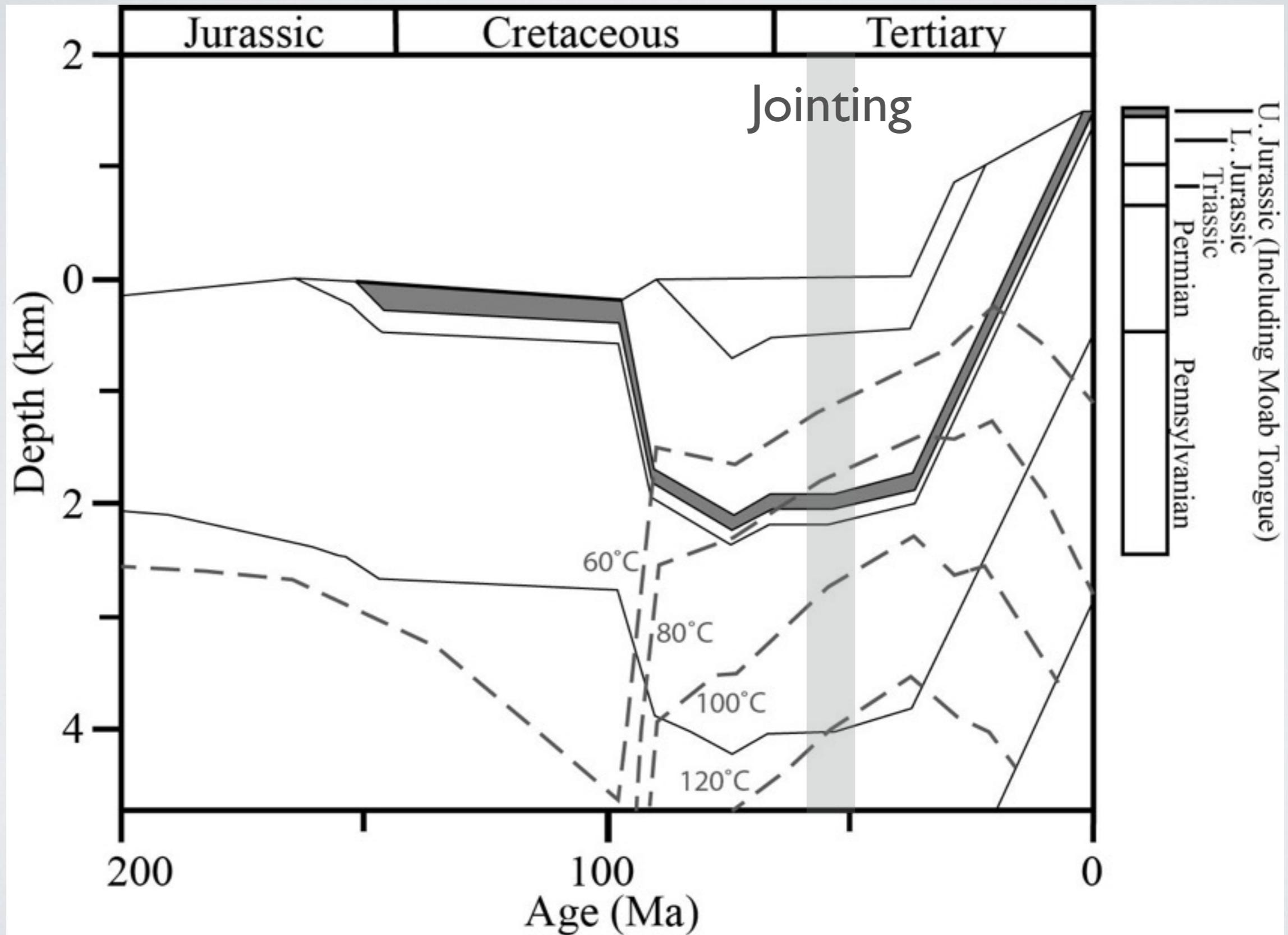
PRECIPITATION TEMPERATURES



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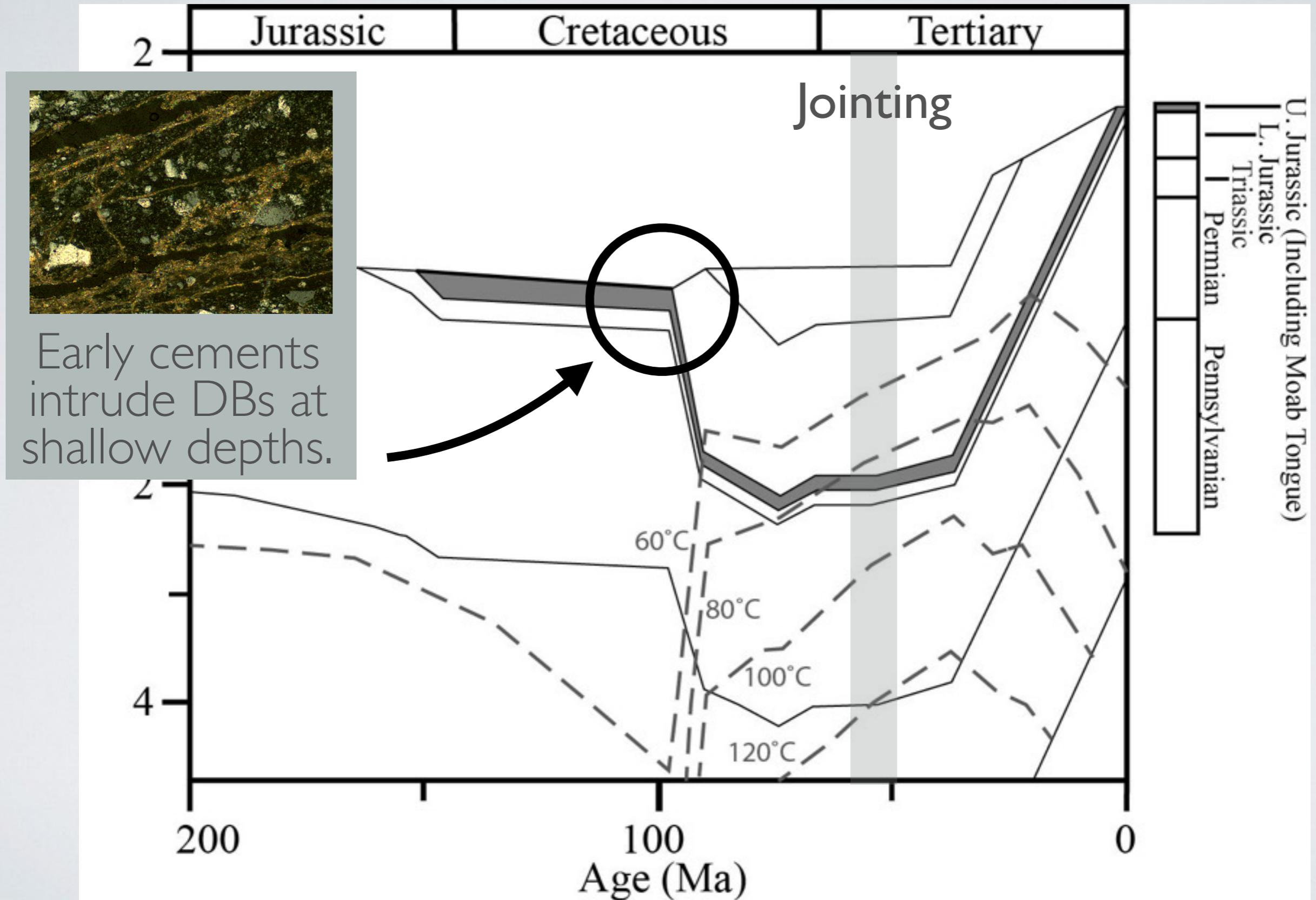


CEMENTATION HISTORY



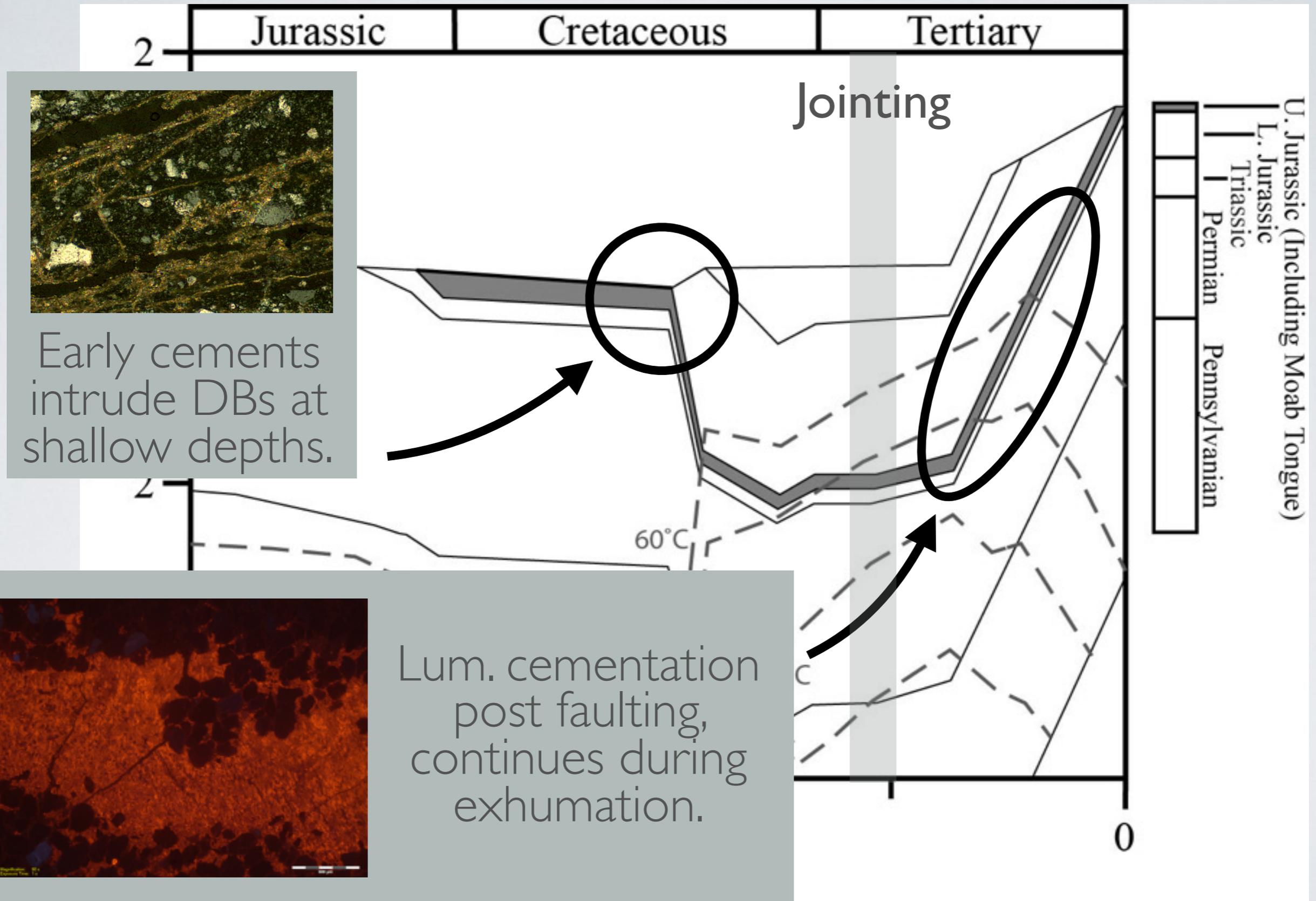
Hodson et al., 2016, after Garden et al. 2000

CEMENTATION HISTORY

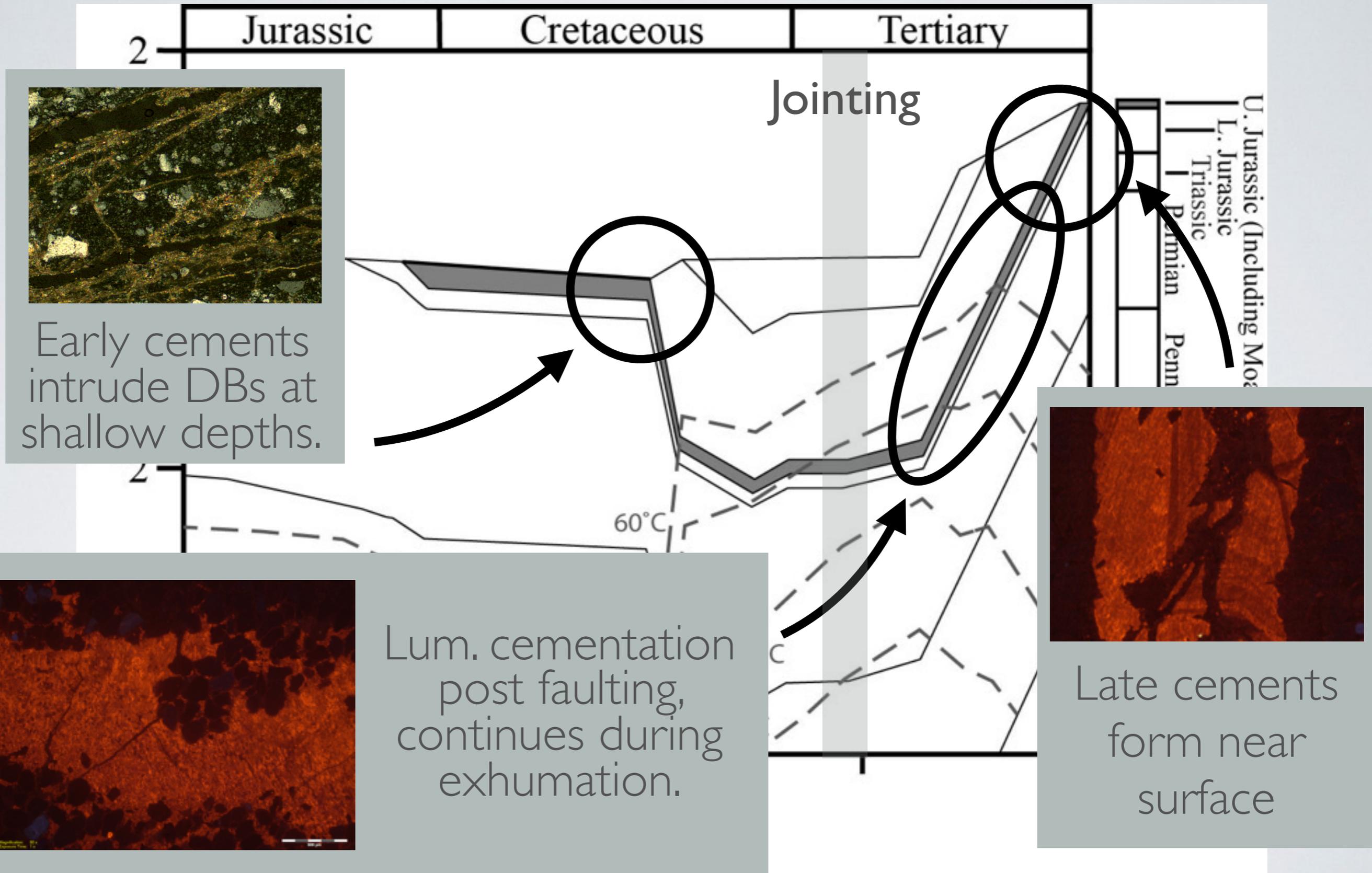


Hodson et al., 2016, after Garden et al. 2000

CEMENTATION HISTORY



CEMENTATION HISTORY



CONCLUSIONS

- Three episodes of cementation record fluid flow from burial through exhumation.
- Cements are associated with different structures and different temperatures.
- Deformation bands form and fail early in the burial history.

Questions?



*Special thanks for field
and lab support:*

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 **IsoLab**

