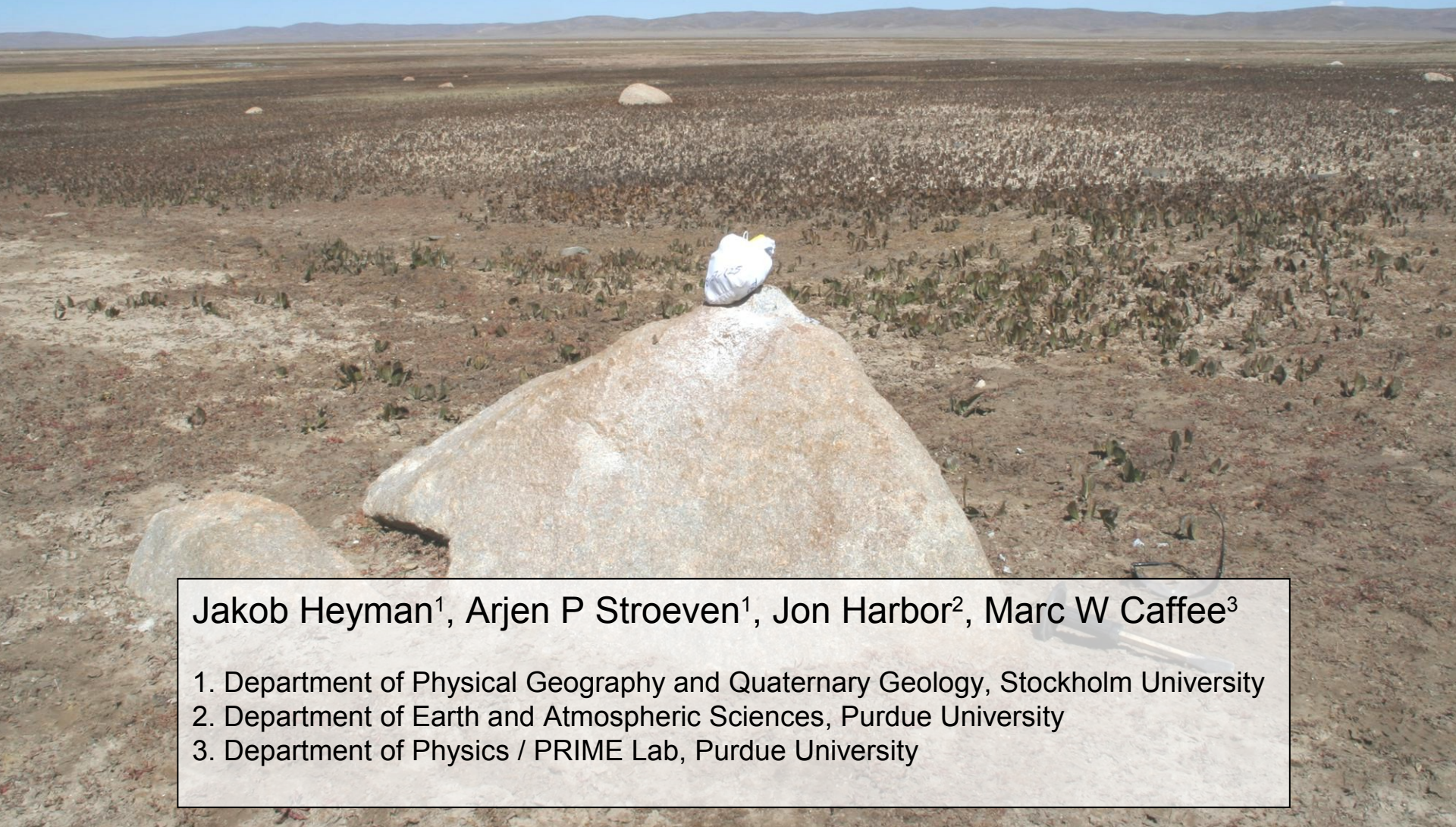


Cosmogenic exposure ages of glacial boulders from the Tibetan Plateau

Age distributions support boulder exhumation/erosion
and indicate old glacial deposits



Jakob Heyman¹, Arjen P Stroeven¹, Jon Harbor², Marc W Caffee³

1. Department of Physical Geography and Quaternary Geology, Stockholm University

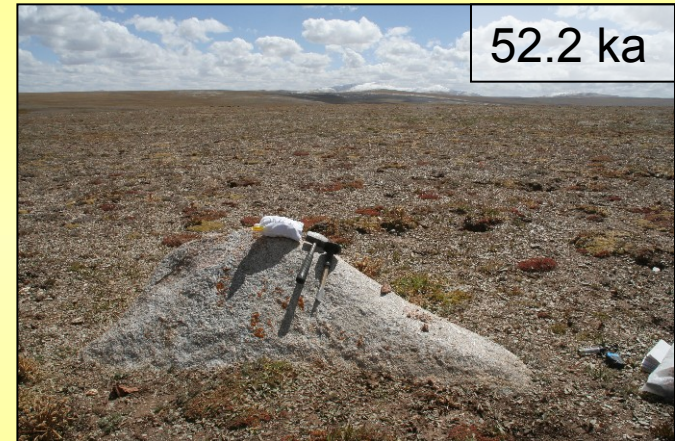
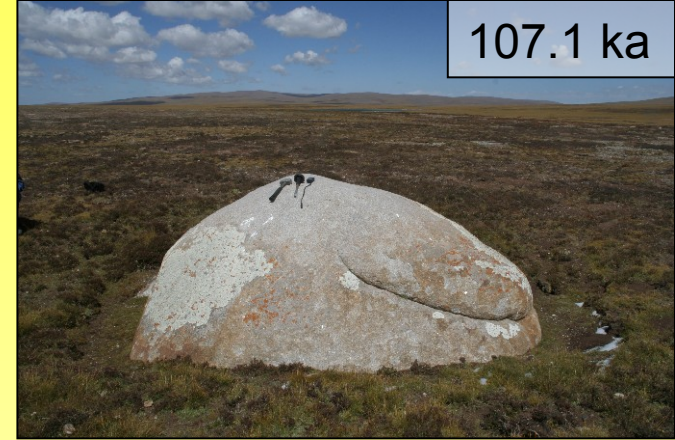
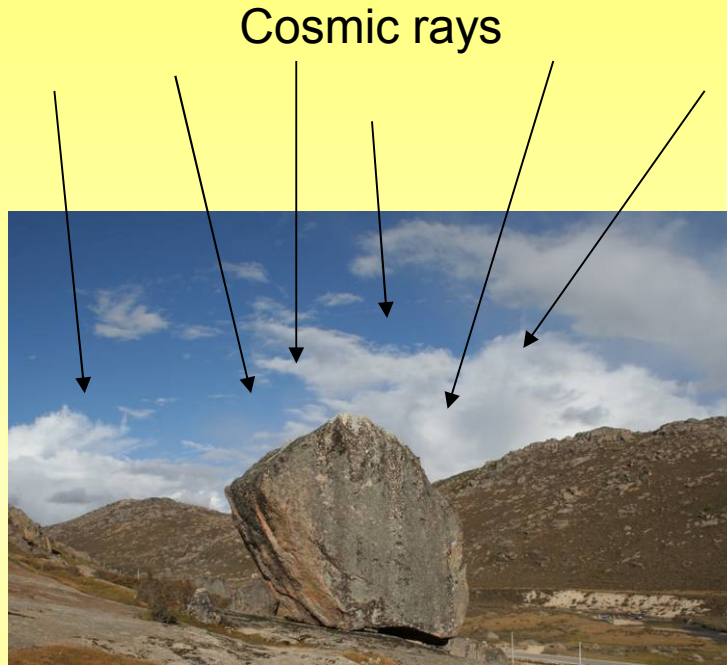
2. Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Purdue University

3. Department of Physics / PRIME Lab, Purdue University

Presentation outline

- Cosmogenic exposure dating
 - Introduction
 - Geological sources of error
- Age distribution investigation – aim and strategy
- Tibetan TCN age distributions – results
- Explaining the TCN age distributions
 - Inheritance
 - Exhumation/erosion
- Conclusions

Cosmogenic exposure dating

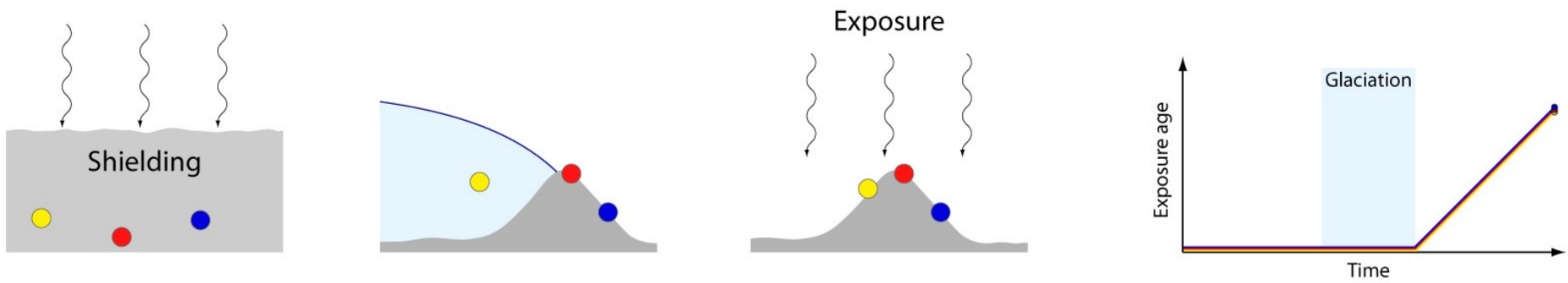


Production of cosmogenic nuclides (^{10}Be) in quartz when exposed to cosmic radiation

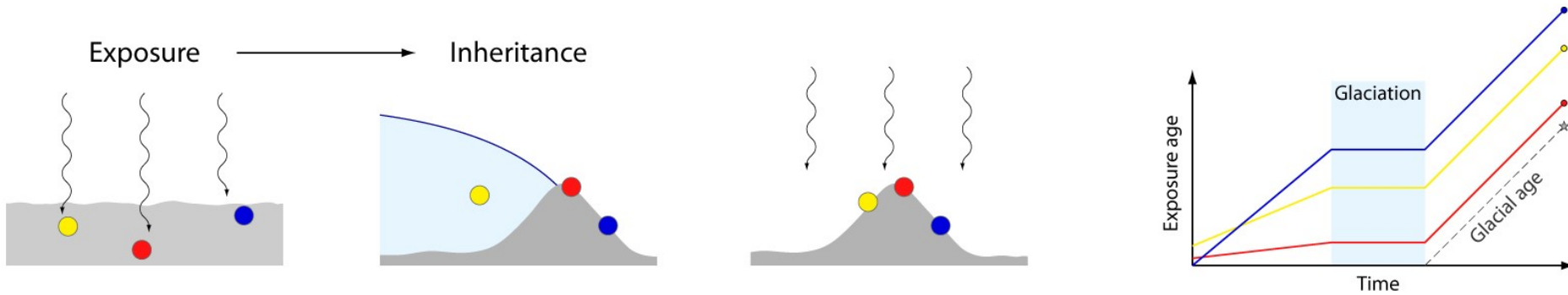
Absolute measurement of **exposure age**

Geological sources of error

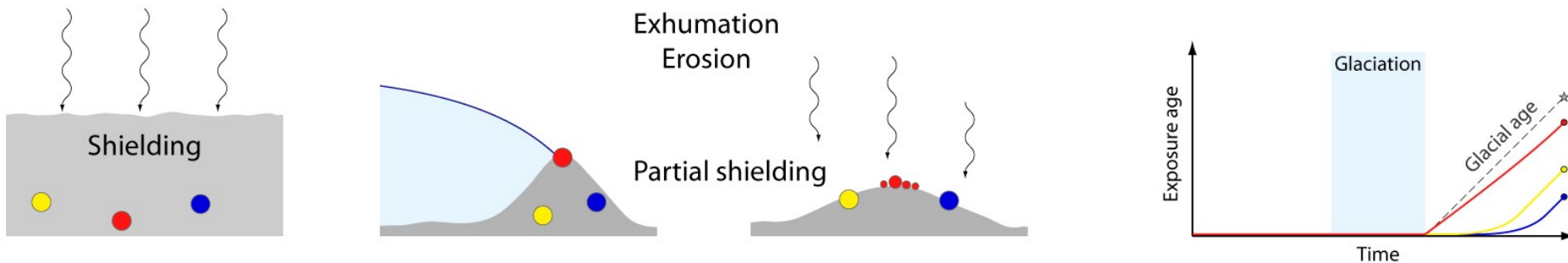
IDEAL CASE



PRE-GLACIAL EXPOSURE



POST-GLACIAL SHIELDING



Aim and strategy

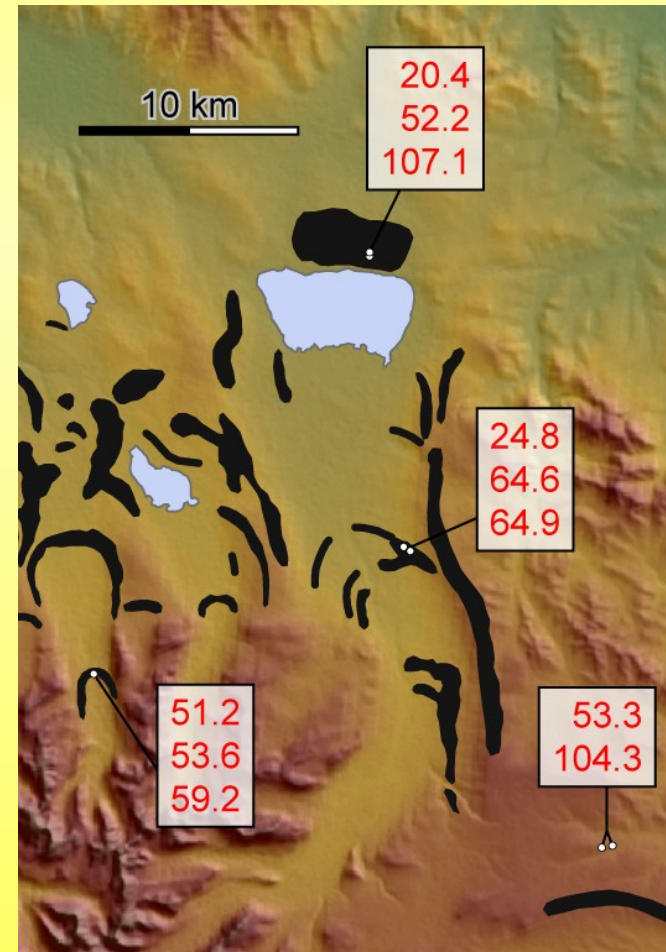
Research question:

How to interpret wide TCN age spreads of multiple glacial boulders?

Strategy:

Investigation of large set of glacial boulders from the Tibetan Plateau:

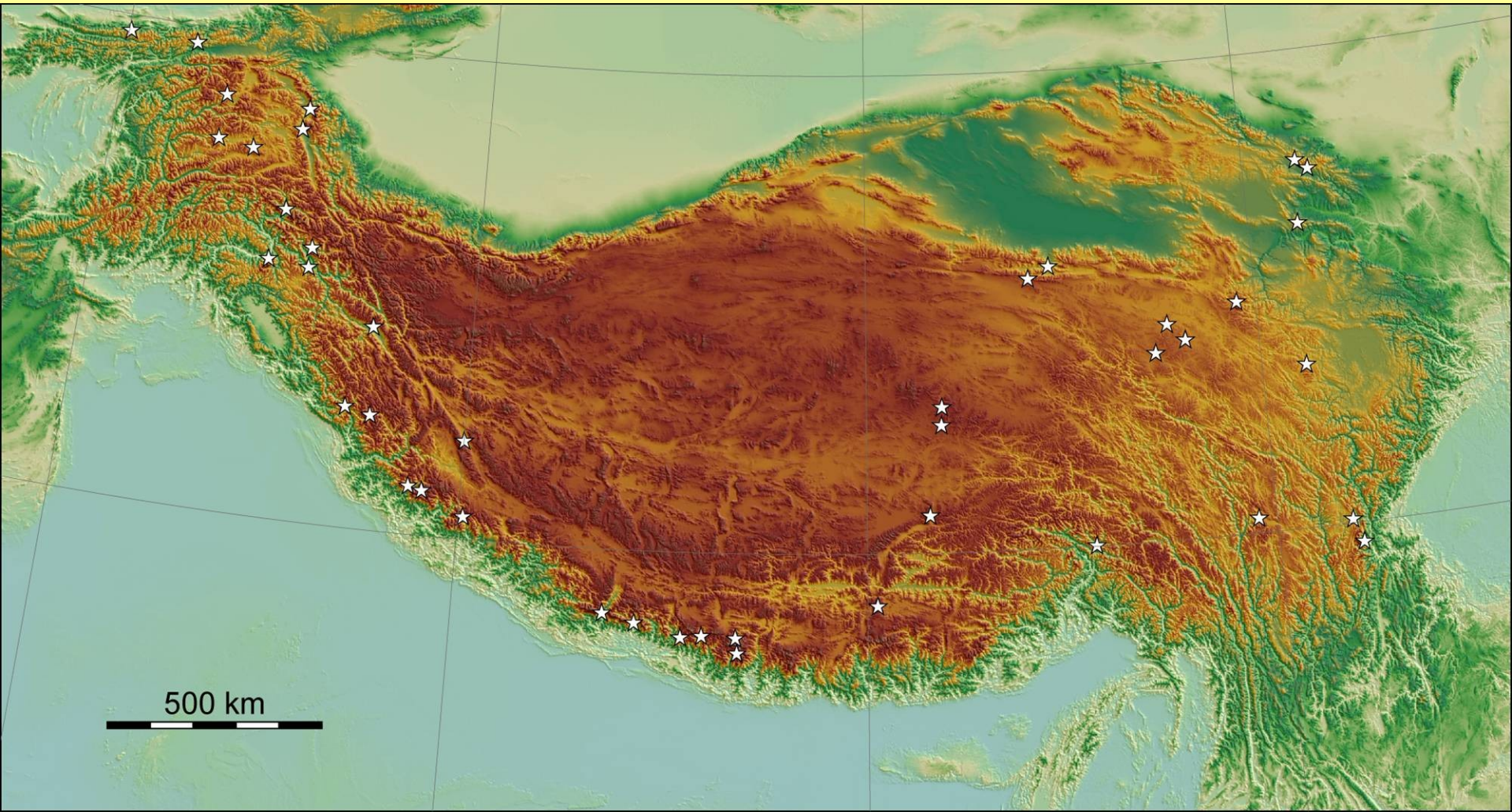
- Glacial boulders included: All ^{10}Be measurements from locations where at least two samples have been dated with reasonable uncertainties
- Exposure ages (re)calculated with the CRONUS web calculator (Balco et al. 2008) using the Lal (1991) / Stone (2000) scaling scheme



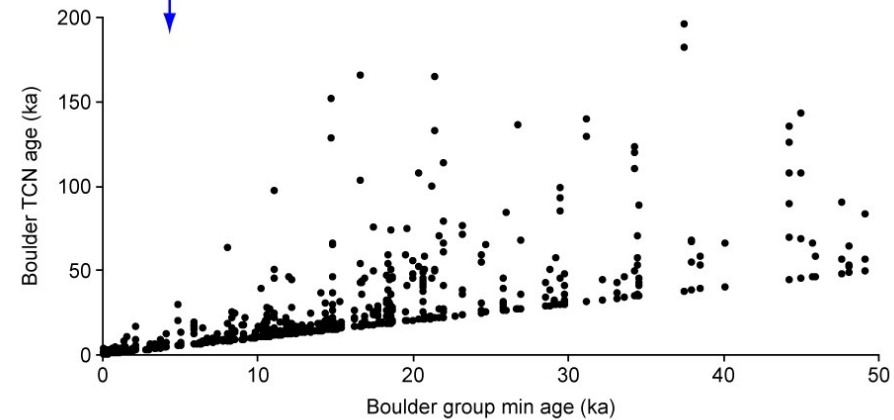
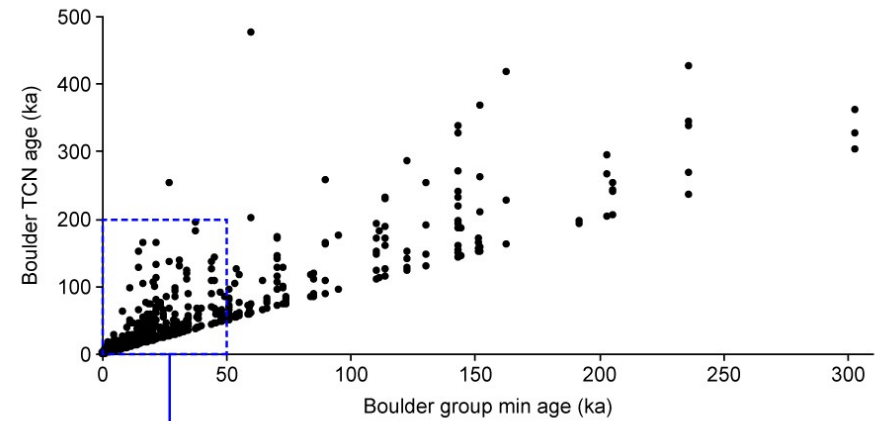
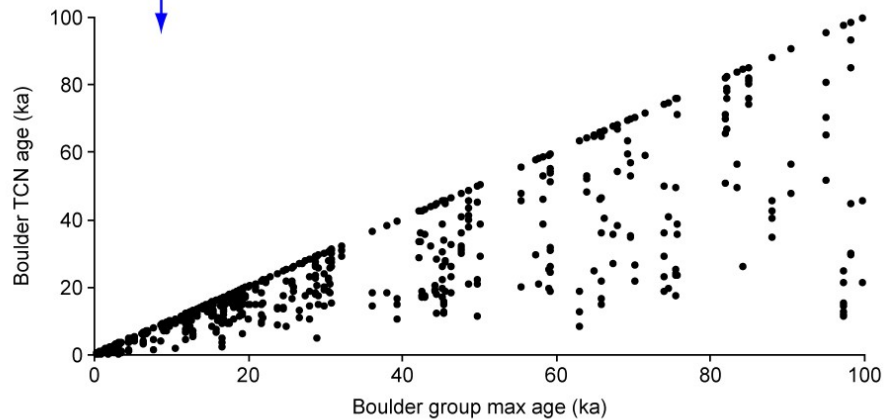
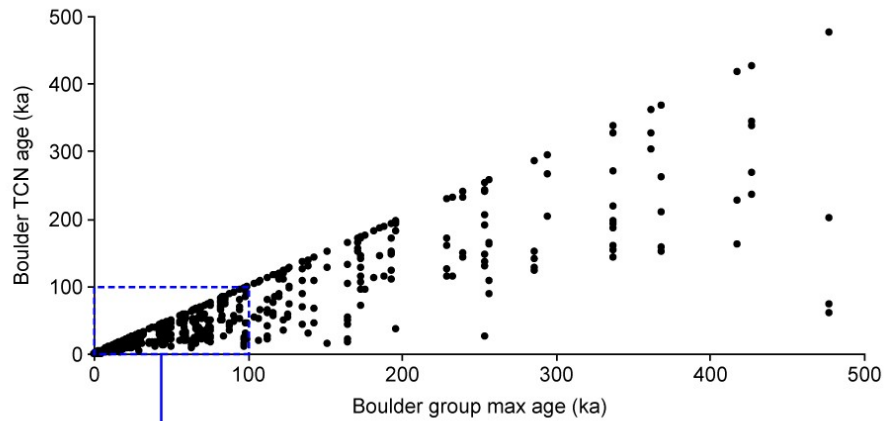
Glacial boulder TCN ages from the Tibetan Plateau

869 boulders from 227 boulder groups and 31 locations

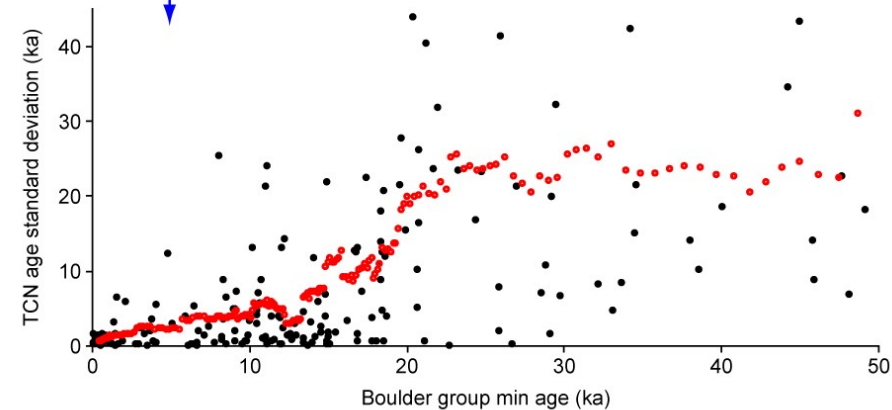
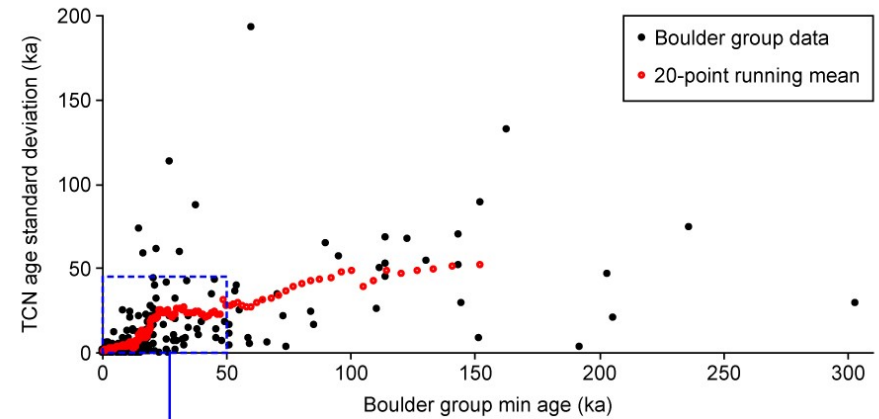
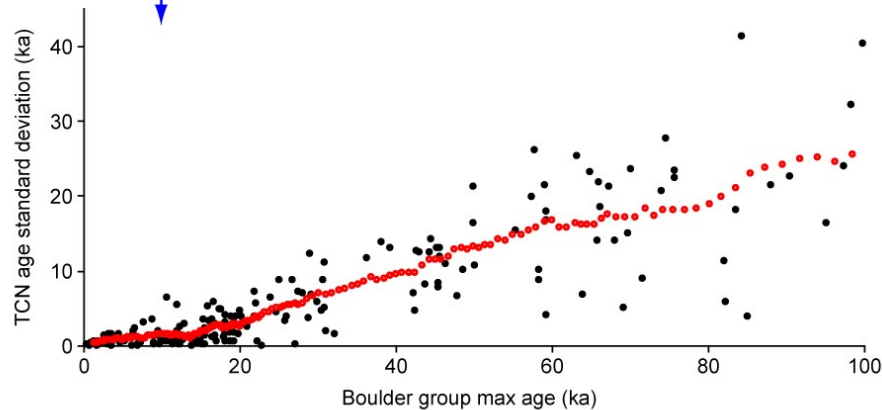
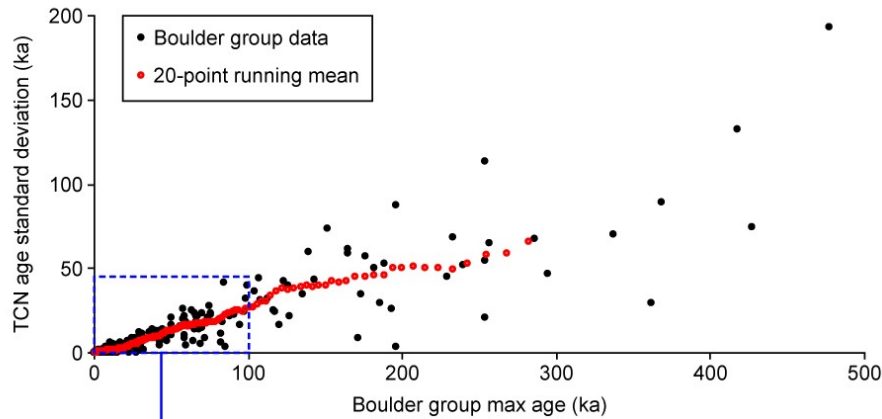
Abramowski et al. (2006), Aoki and Imamura (1999), Barnard et al. (2004a, 2004b, 2006), Brown et al. (2002), Chevalier et al. (2005), Finkel et al. (2003), Heyman et al. (in prep), Owen et al. (2001, 2002, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c, 2005, 2006a, 2006b, in press), Phillips et al. (2000), Schaefer et al. (2008), Schäfer et al. (2002), Seong et al. (2007, 2009), Strasky et al. (2009), Tschudi et al. (2003), Zech et al. (2005, in press), Zhou et al. (2007)



Individual boulder ages plotted against boulder group max/min age



Standard deviation of boulder groups plotted against max/min age



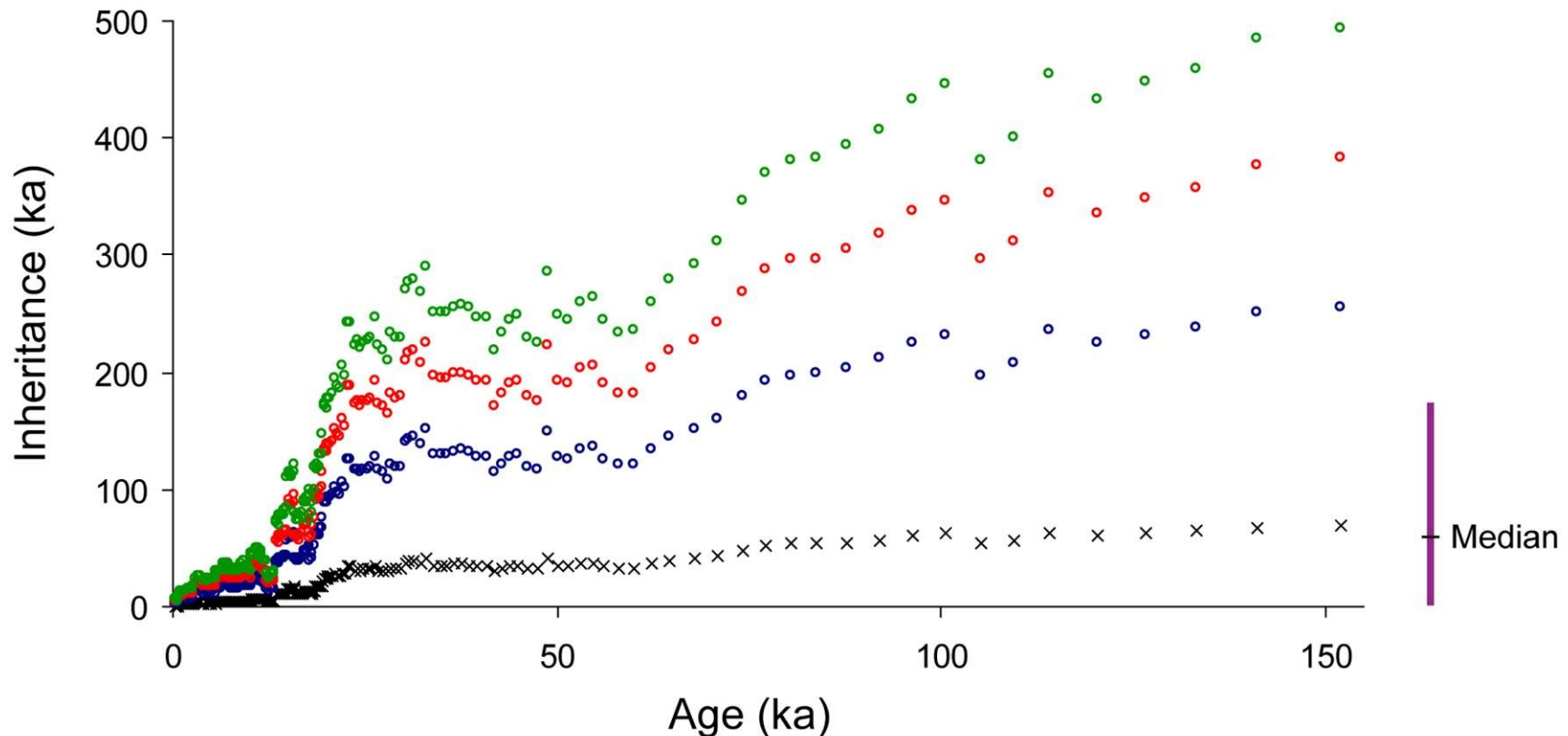
Older samples → wider age spread
Significant step in age spread from c. 13 ka

Explaining the age spread by inheritance

Extreme inheritance and limited glacial erosion required

- Surface exposure age - 4 m glacial erosion
- Surface exposure age - 3 m glacial erosion
- Surface exposure age - 2 m glacial erosion
- × Sample inheritance - 20-point running mean

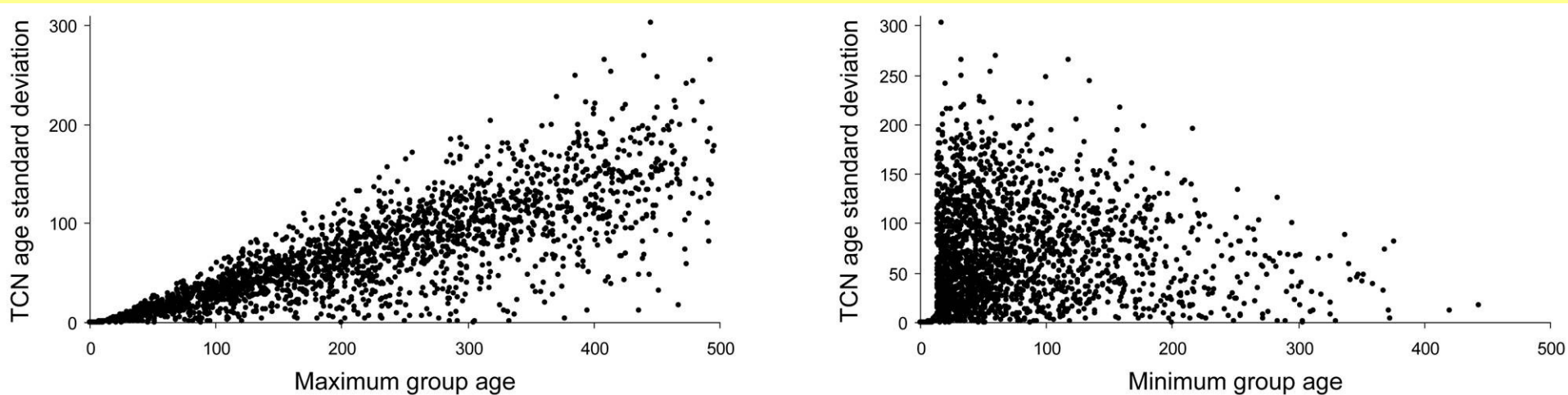
Bedrock surface exposure ages from non-glacial areas (Lal et al. 2003; Kong et al. 2007)



Poor explanatory power!

Explaining the age spread by exhumation/erosion

Assuming constant exhumation (6.2 cm/ka) through till (2.0 g/cm³)



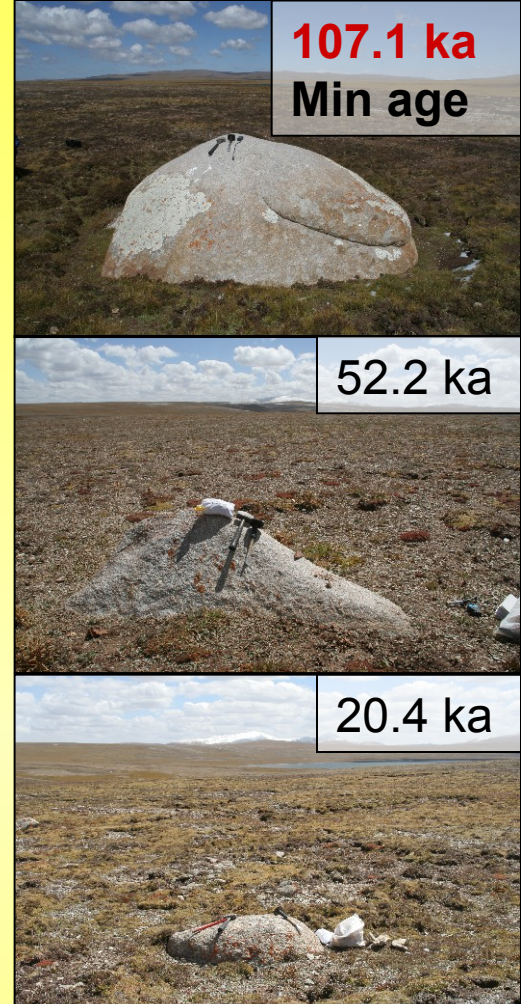
Older samples → wider age spread

Extreme step in age spread from c. 13 ka

Captures both main characteristics of the TCN age distribution well!

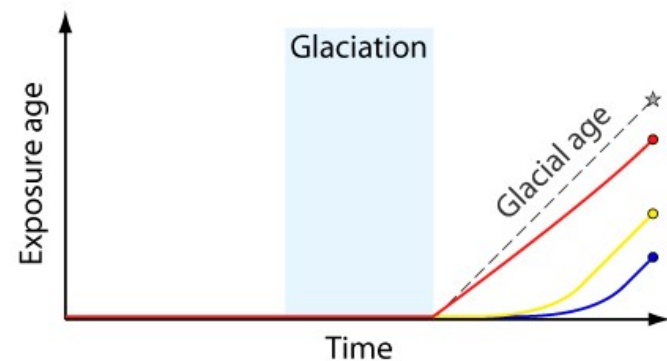
Conclusions

- Exhumation/erosion can explain the ^{10}Be TCN age distribution of the entire set of glacial boulder groups from the Tibetan Plateau
 - Inheritance cannot explain the TCN age distribution set without extreme and unrealistic assumptions
 - If there are no special circumstances indicating inheritance, the oldest sample of a group of boulders should be interpreted as a minimum age
- (cf. Putkonen and Swanson 2003)



Exhumation
Erosion

Partial shielding

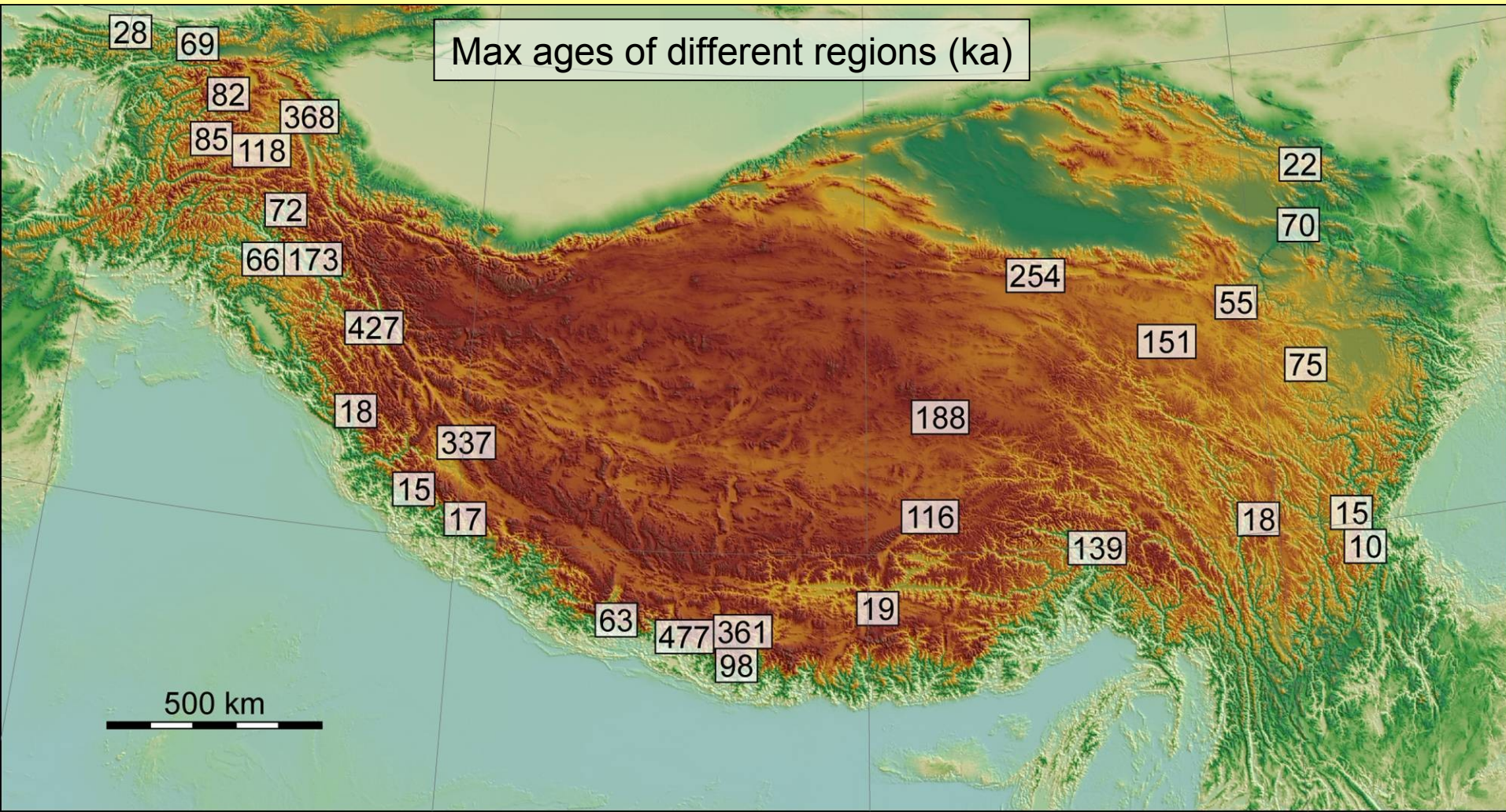


Implications for Tibetan paleoglaciology

The Tibetan Plateau holds a glacial geological record that is significantly older than what is normally found in the northern hemisphere

Average max age: 60.4 ka

Median max age: 24.6 ka



Thank you!



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