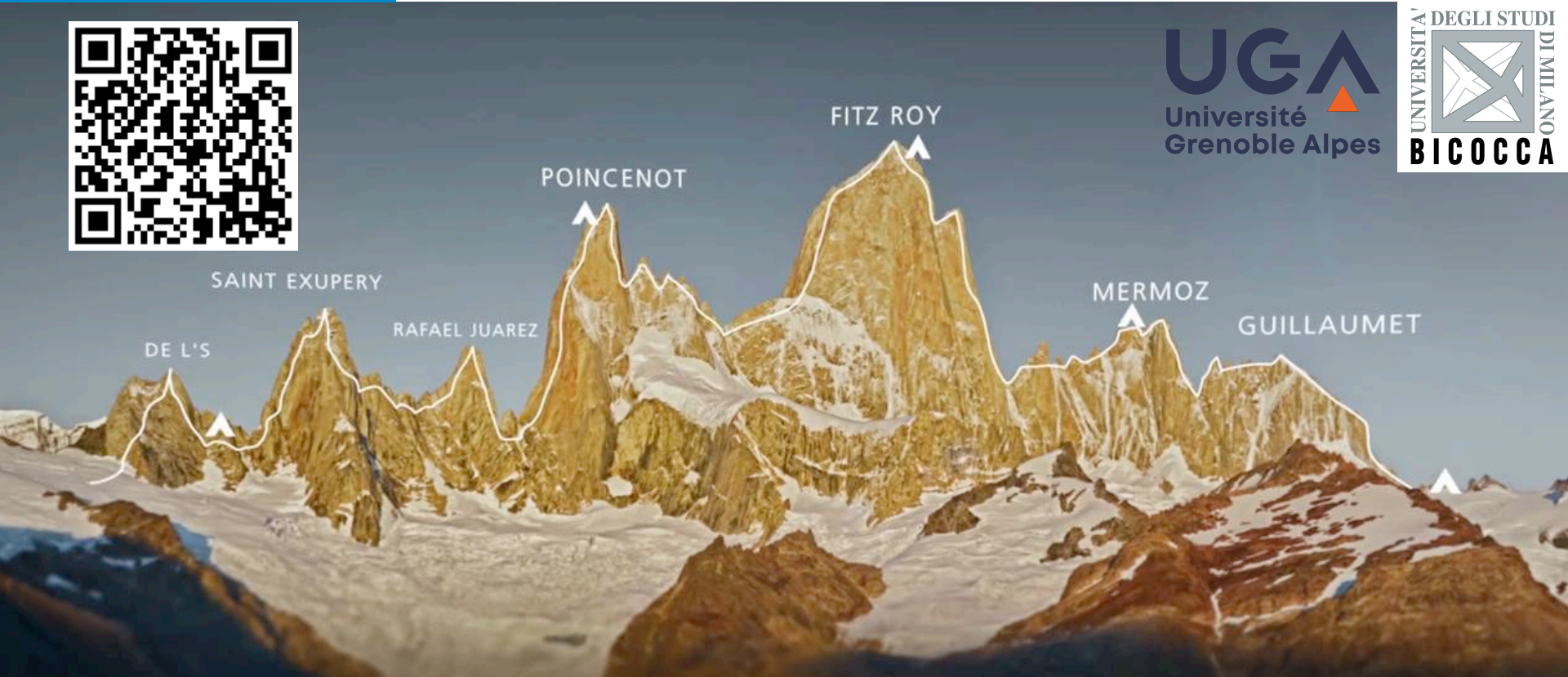




Outstanding Student & PhD  
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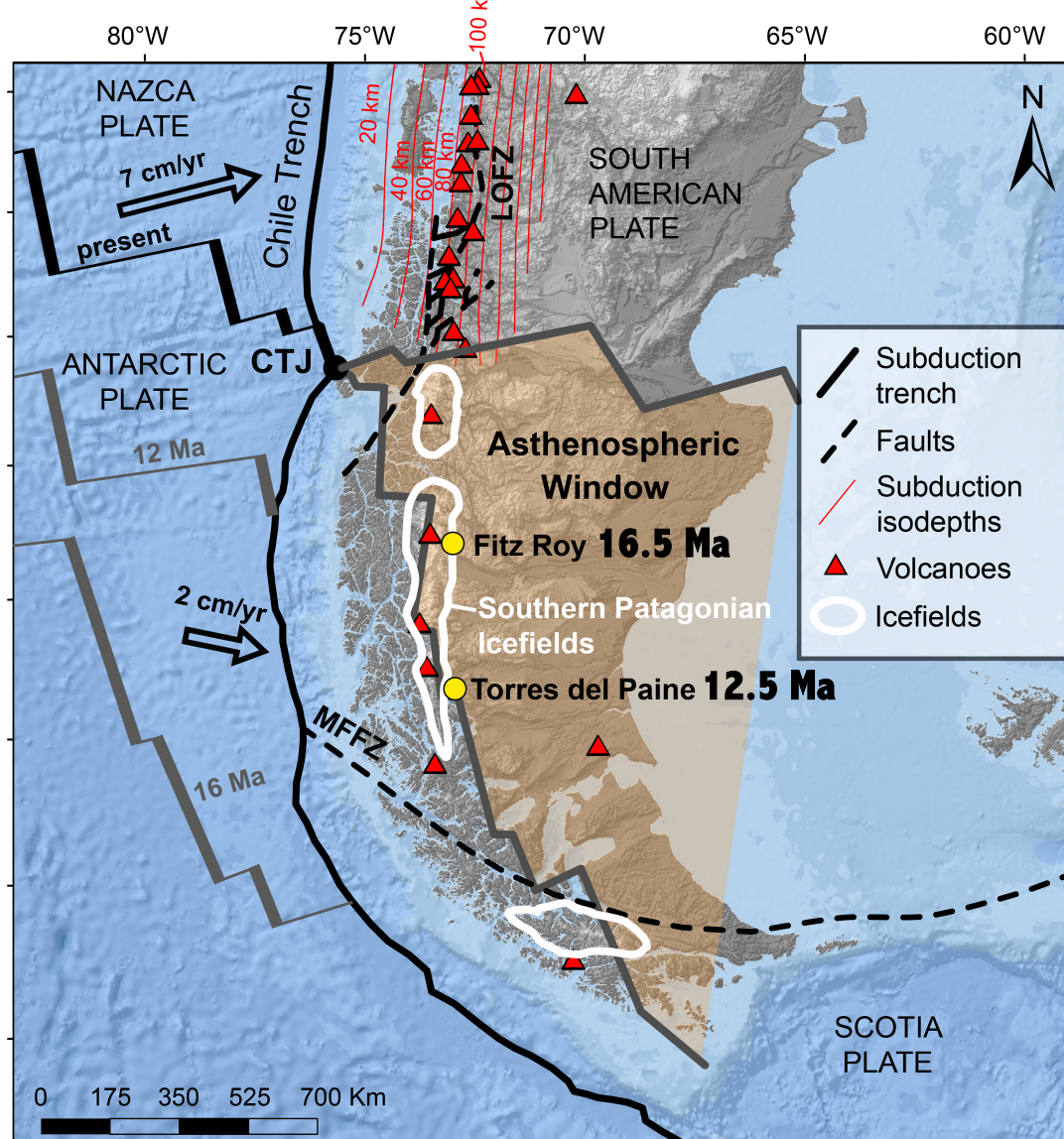
# Exhumation signals and forcing mechanisms in the Southern Patagonian Andes (Torres del Paine and Fitz Roy plutonic complexes)

**Veleda A. Paiva Muller**, Sue C., Valla P., Sternai P., Simon-Labric T., Gautheron C., Bernet M., Martinod J., Husson L., Ghiglione M., Baumgartner L., Herman F., Reiners P., Grujic D., Shuster D., Braun J.



# TECTONIC CONTEXT

## Miocene Plutonic Complexes in the back-arc of the Patagonian Andes



- **Ridge subduction**  
~16 Ma – present **CTJ**: Chile Triple Junction
- Dynamic surface uplift
- **Fitz Roy** ~16.5 Ma (Ramírez de Arellano et al., 2012)
- **Torres del Paine** ~12.5 Ma (Leuthold et al., 2012)



# Deep incised glacial valleys with 2-3 km topographic relief

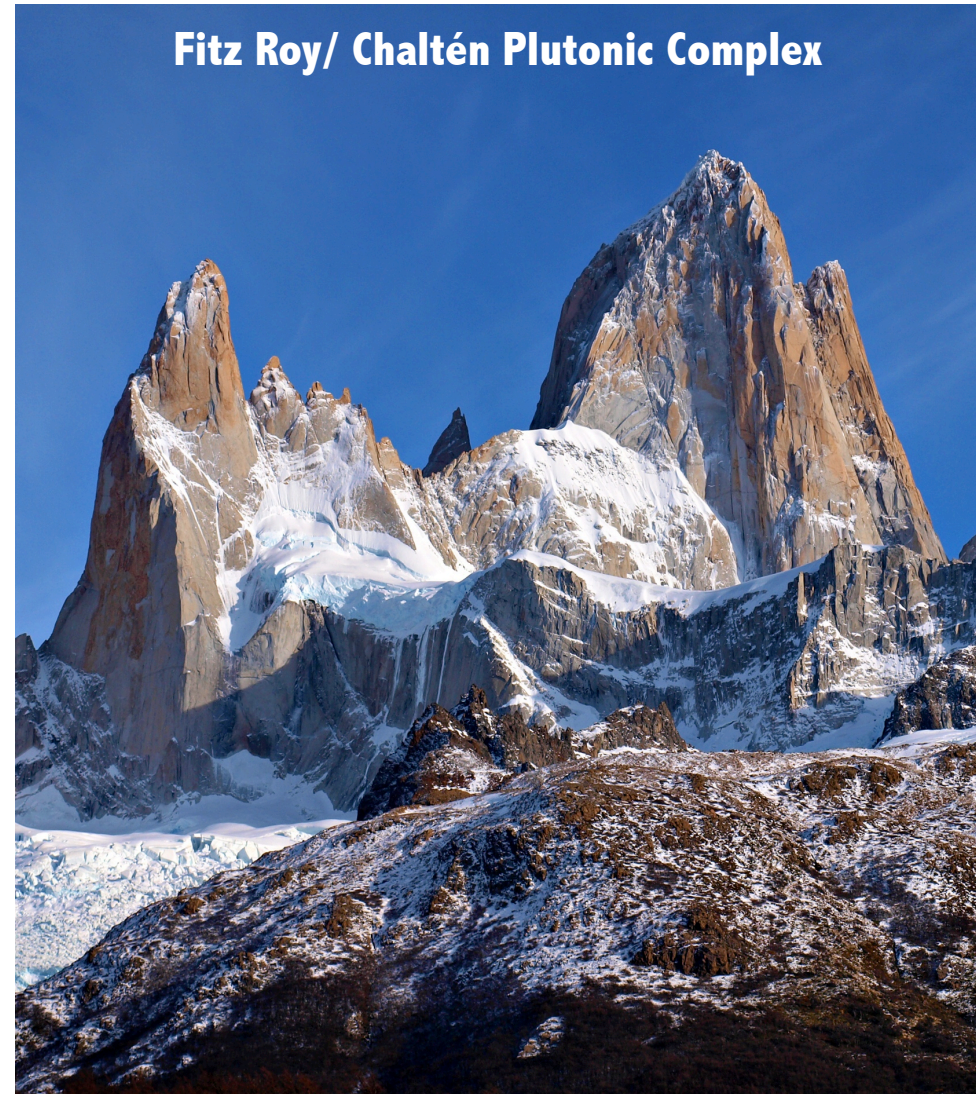
The height of mountain ranges reflects the balance between:

## ROCK UPLIFT

- Tectonic (convergence, ridge collision, thrusting and strike slip deformation)
- Dynamic (asthenospheric window with mantle flow — thermal weakening of the crust and mechanic uplift)

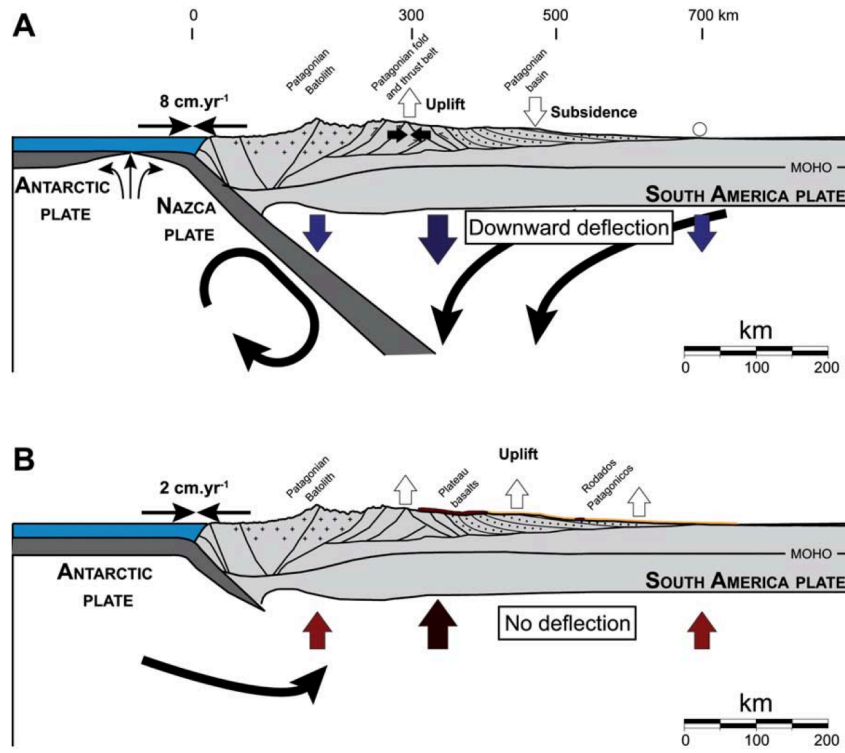
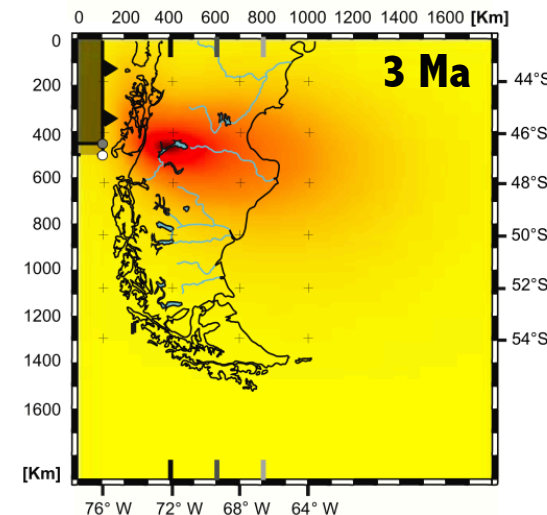
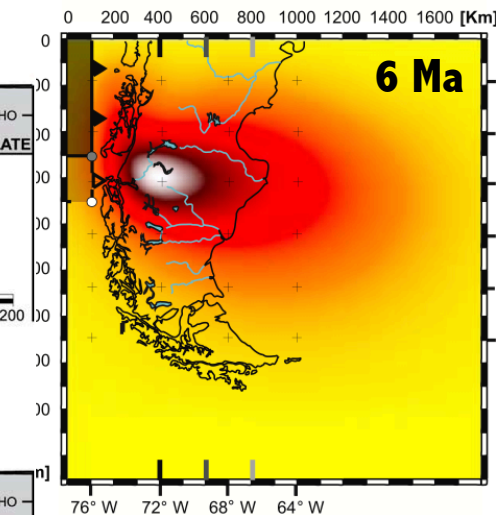
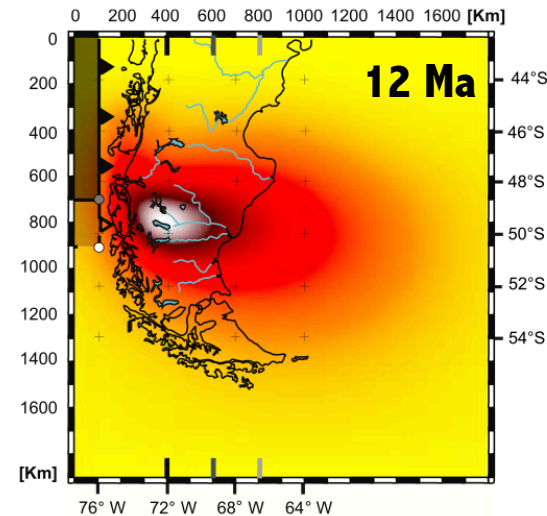
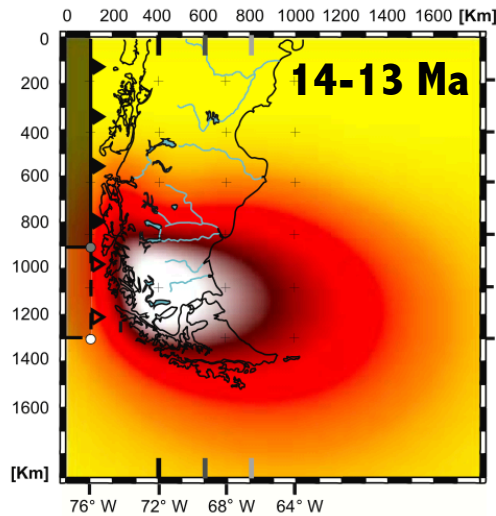
## EROSION

- Fluvial and Glacial



# DYNAMIC UPLIFT

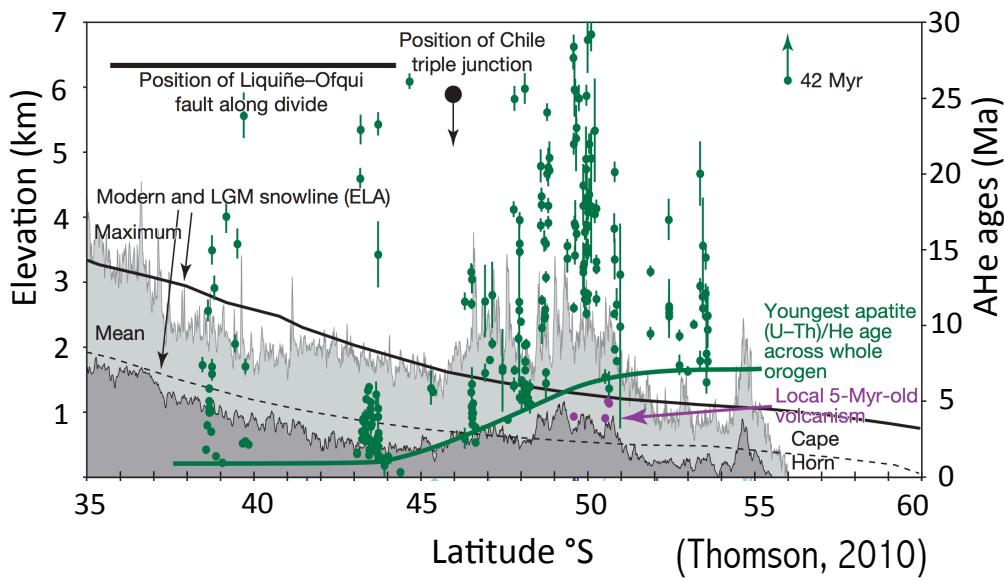
- Mantle dynamics in a ridge subduction context
- Before ridge subduction – depends on slab behaviour
- During ridge subduction – less dense hot mantle material entering in subduction, long-wavelength regional uplift



(Guillaume et al., 2009)



- **How glacial erosion forms relief?**
- Glacial carving and circle retreat: Deep incised valleys and isostatic rebound
- Glacial equilibrium line altitude (ELA) limits the summits — exception in southern Patagonia
- Cold-based glaciers protect bedrock from erosion (?)



# GLACIAL EROSION

**Torres del Paine laccolith,  
Southern Patagonian Icefield**



# CLIMATE CONTEXT

- **Onset of Patagonian glaciation around 7 Ma**
- Transition from fluvial to glacial dominant processes: initial phase of fast exhumation rates
- Return to equilibrium between uplift and erosion: slow exhumation rates



(Antarcticglaciers.org) Last Glacial Maximum

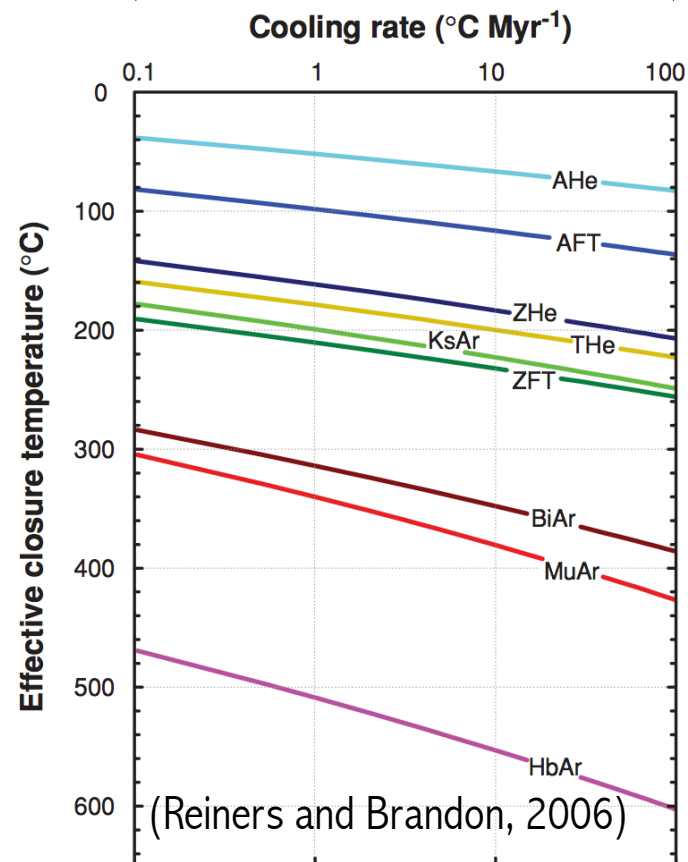
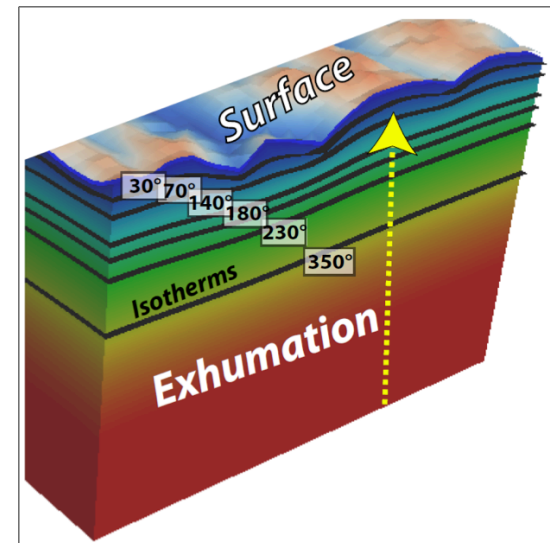


# SCIENTIFIC QUESTION

- Both plutons experienced glaciations since the 7 Ma, but only the Fitz Roy potentially experienced the asthenospheric window passage at 12 Ma
- Which are the similarities and differences in the thermochronological record?

# METHODS

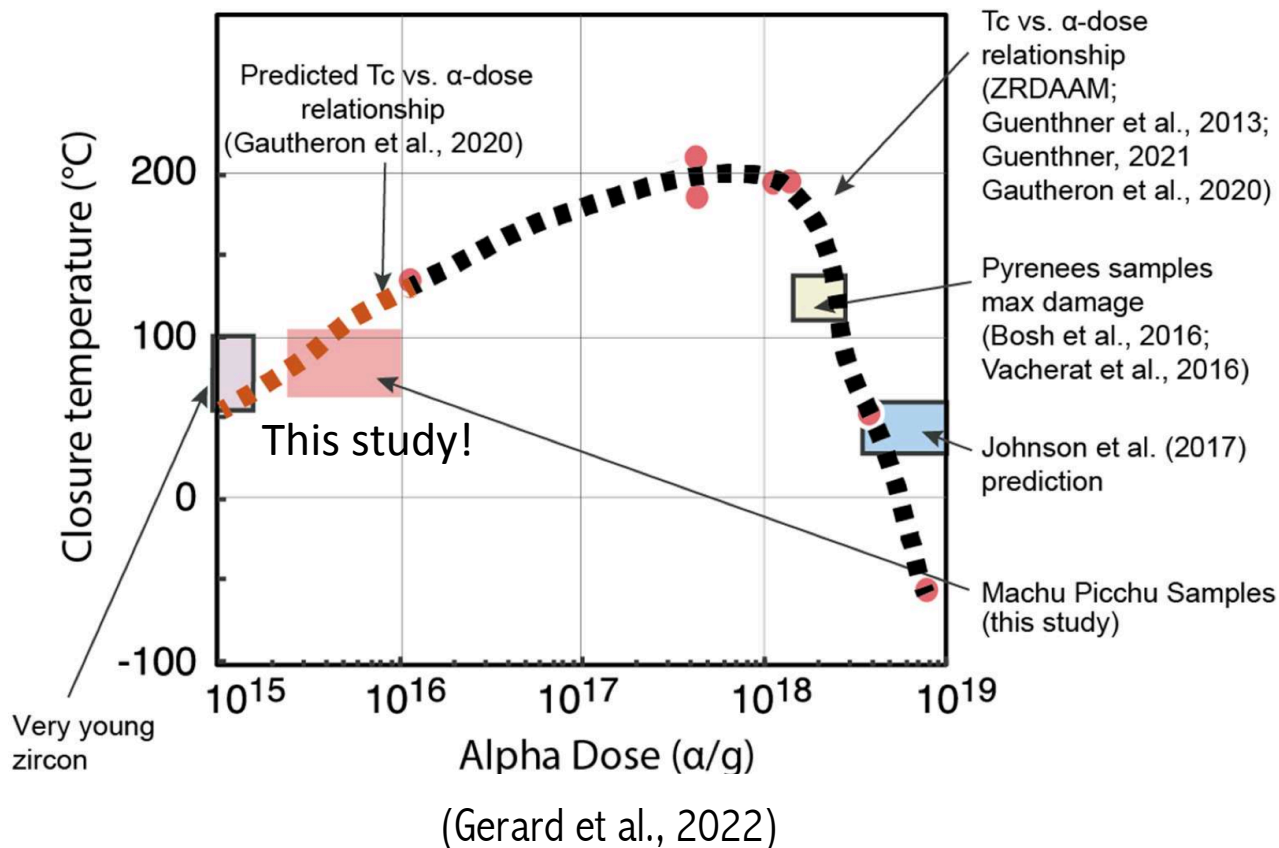
- New dataset of low temperature thermochronometric ages:
- **Apatite (U-Th)/He (AHe): 70 – 60°C**
- **Zircon (U-Th)/He (ZHe): 180 – 70°C**, changes according to diffusivity of He (Gautheron et al., 2020)
- **Apatite Fission Tracks (AFT): 80 – 140°C**
- **Apatite  $^4\text{He}/^3\text{He}$ : post closure temperature history**
- **Thermal history by inversion modeling** using QTQt (Gallagher, 2012)



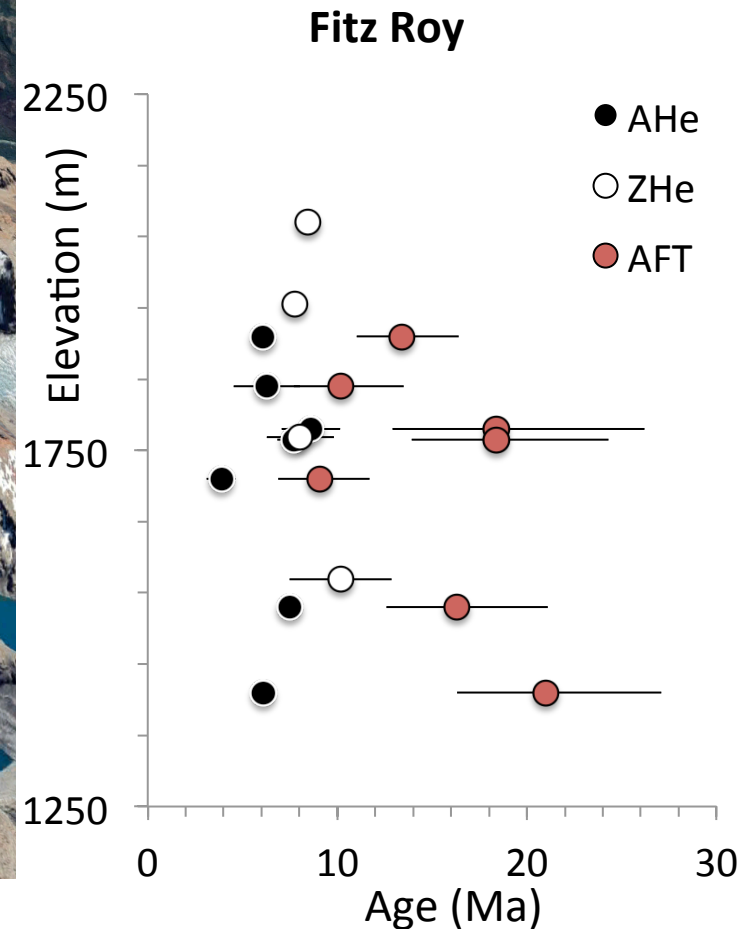
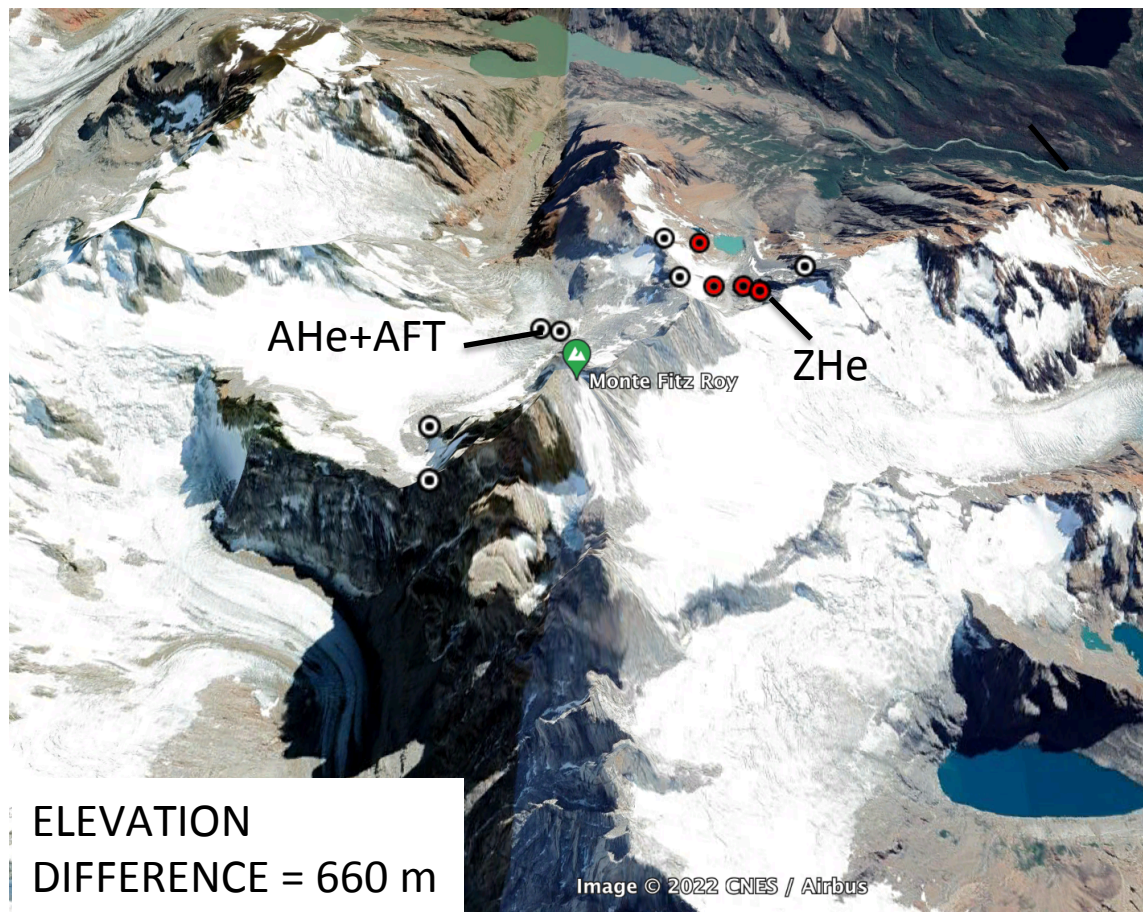


# Closure Temperature of the ZHe system

- Diffusivity of He changes the closure temperature of the system (U-Th)/He
- Young plutons: few time to damage
- Zircon with low radiation damage alpha dose ( $10^{15}$ - $10^{16}$  alpha/g), low closure temperature of the system

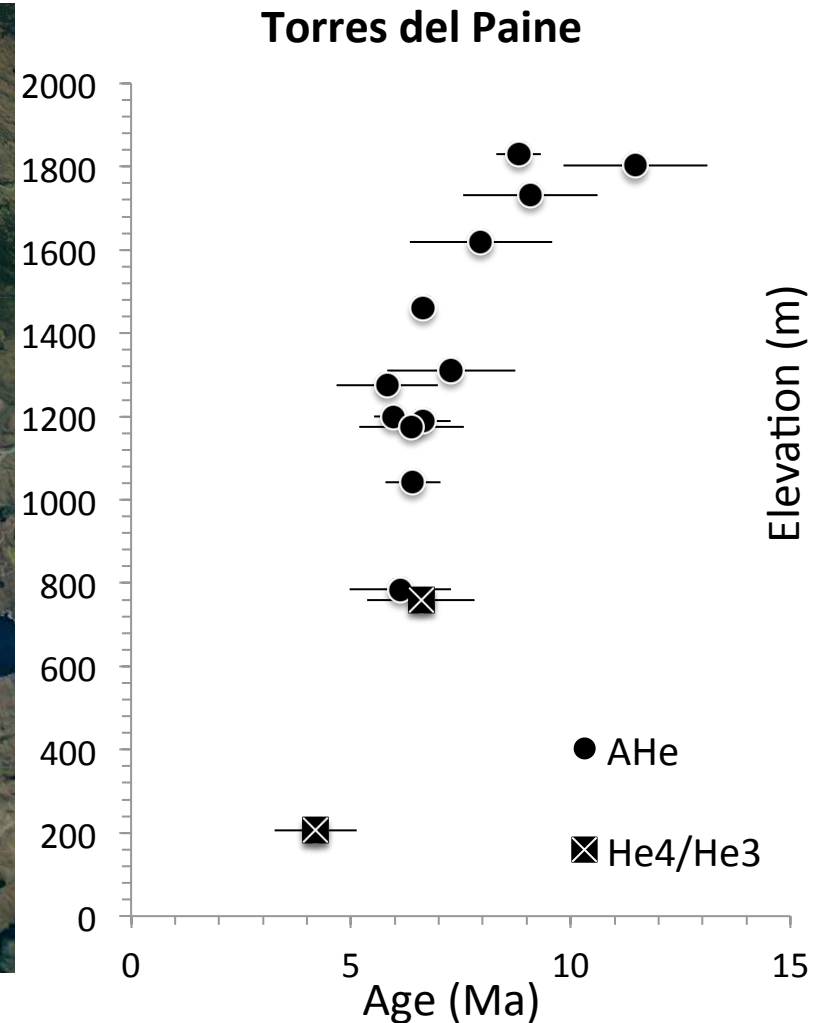
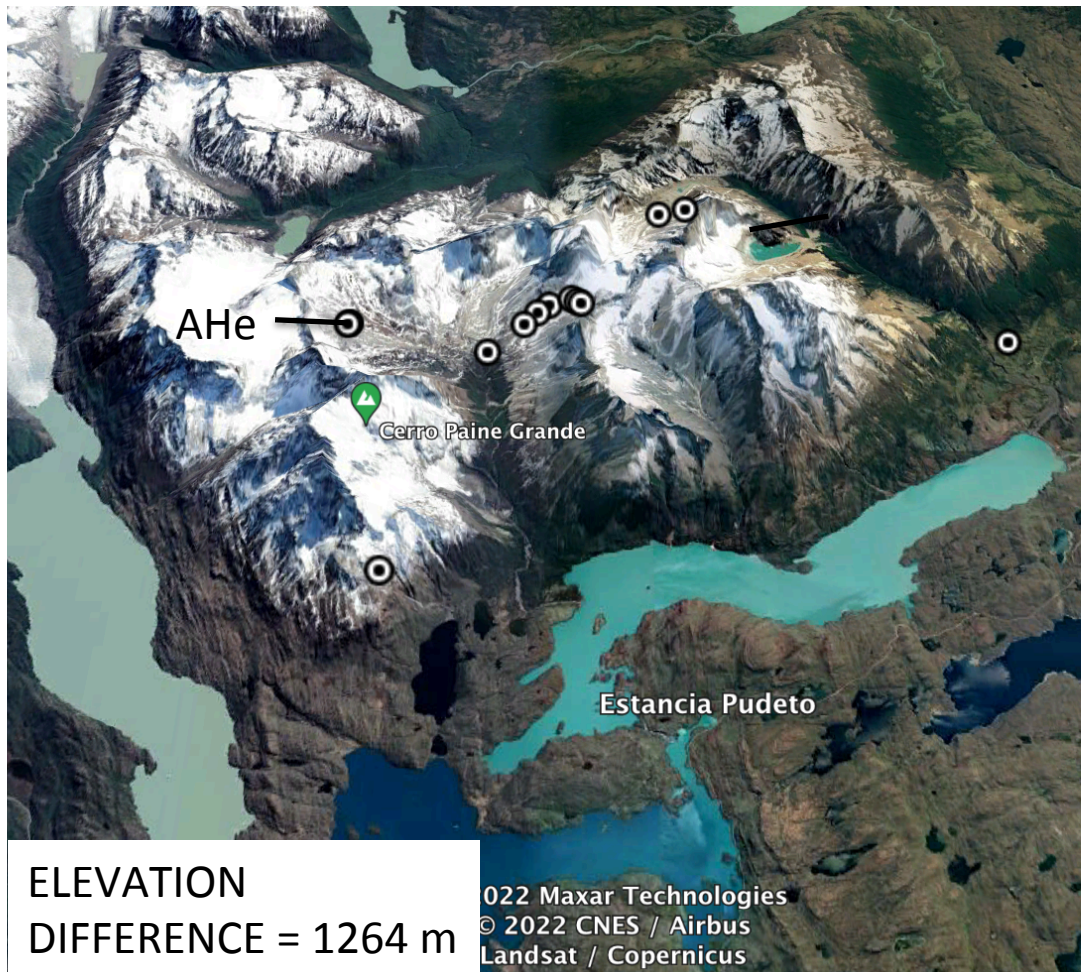


# FITZ ROY/CHALTÉN PLUTONIC COMPLEX





# TORRES DEL PAINE PLUTONIC COMPLEX



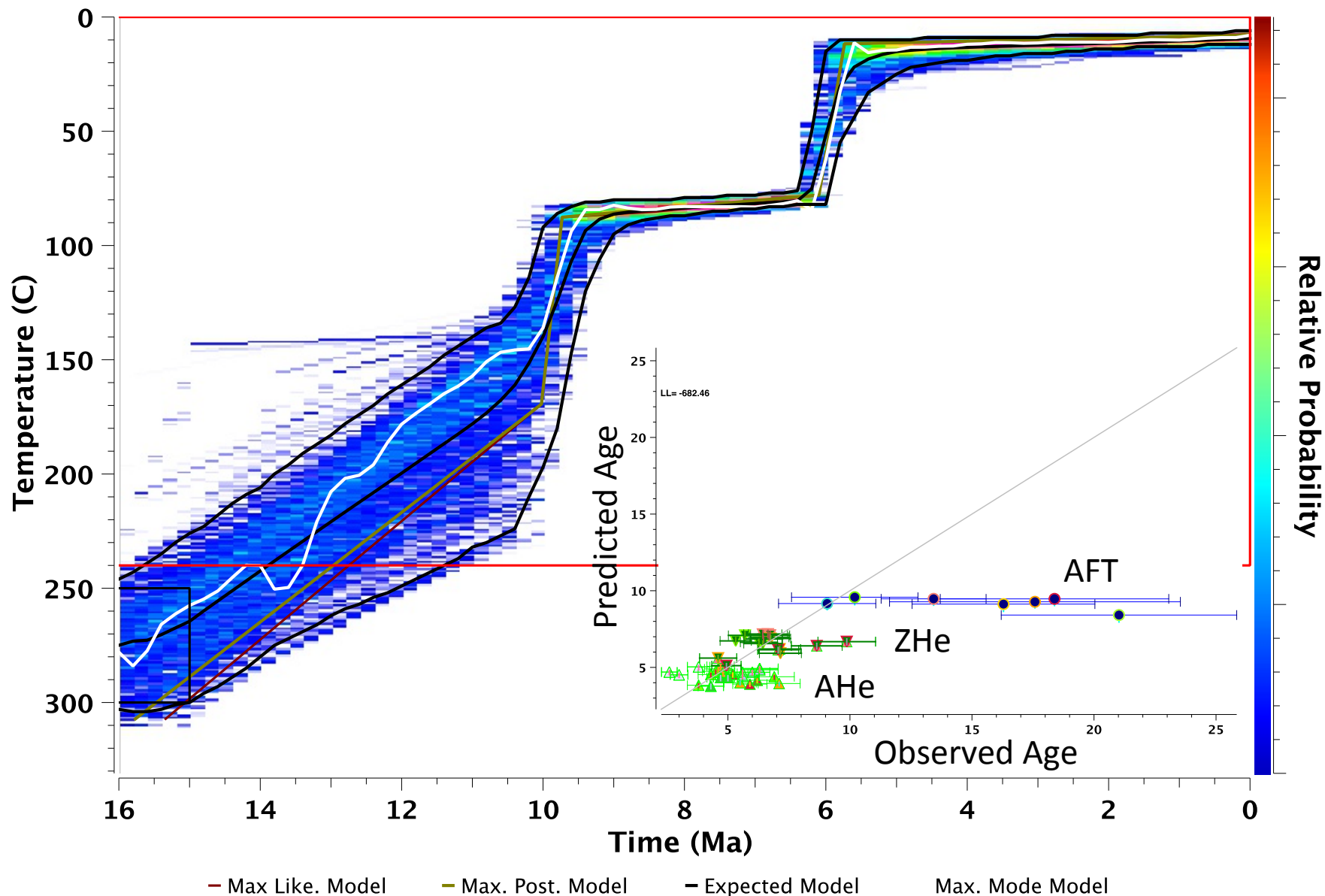
# **Thermal history of an elevation profile**

## **Inversion Modeling**

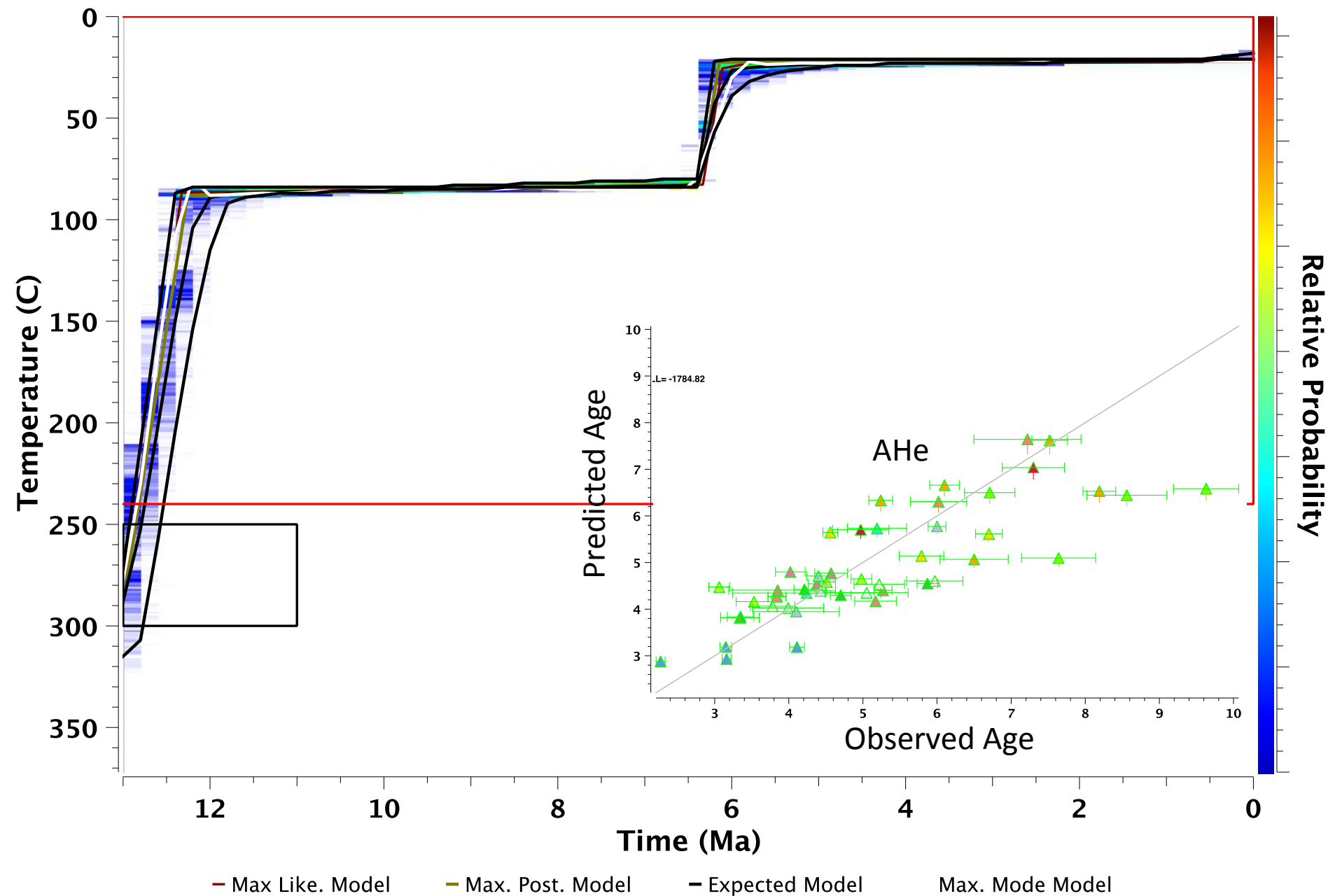
- Geothermal gradient of  $35 \pm 10$  °C/km
- Surface temperature of  $10 \pm 10$  °C/km
- No reheating allowed
- Imposed pluton age:
- Fitz Roy  $16 \pm 1$  Ma (Ramírez de Arellano et al., 2012)
- Torres del Paine  $12 \pm 1$  Ma (Leuthold et al., 2012)
- Imposed pluton temperature  $275 \pm 25$  °C

# THERMAL INVERSION MODELING

## FITZ ROY – AFT, AHe, ZHe

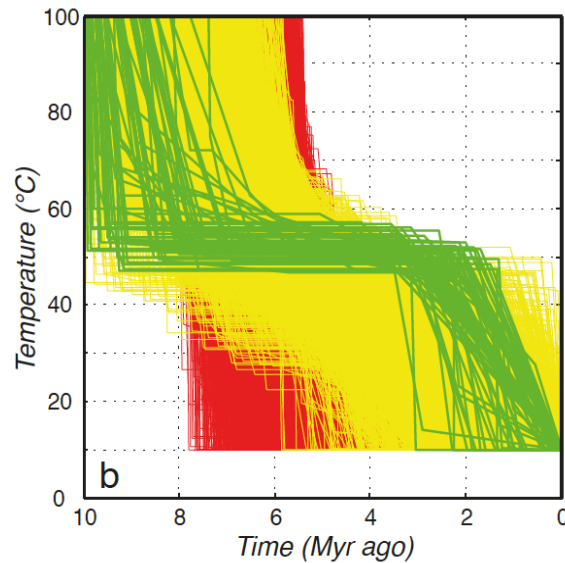
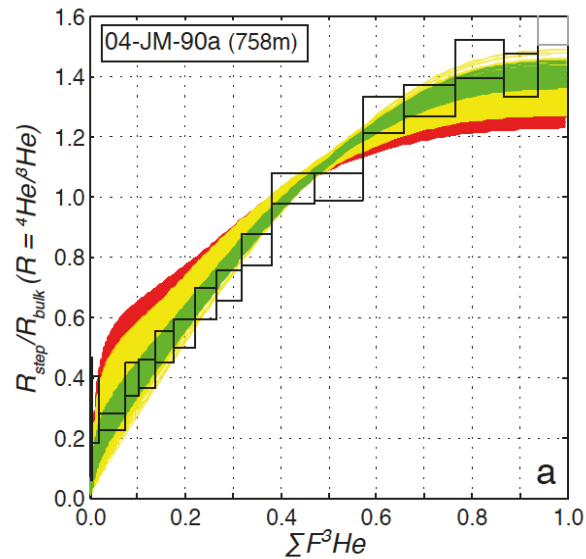


# TORRES DEL PAINE - AHe

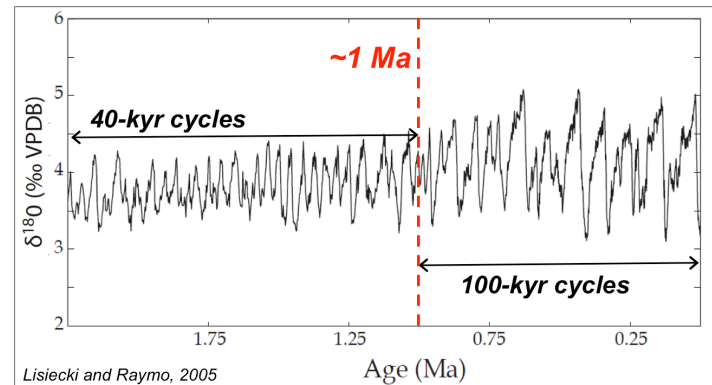
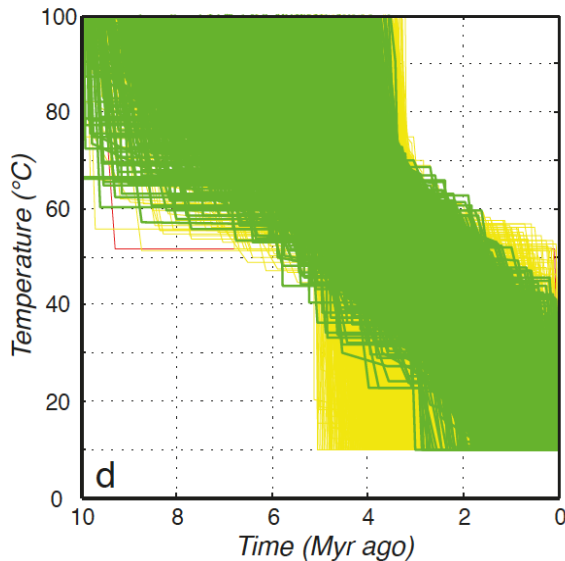
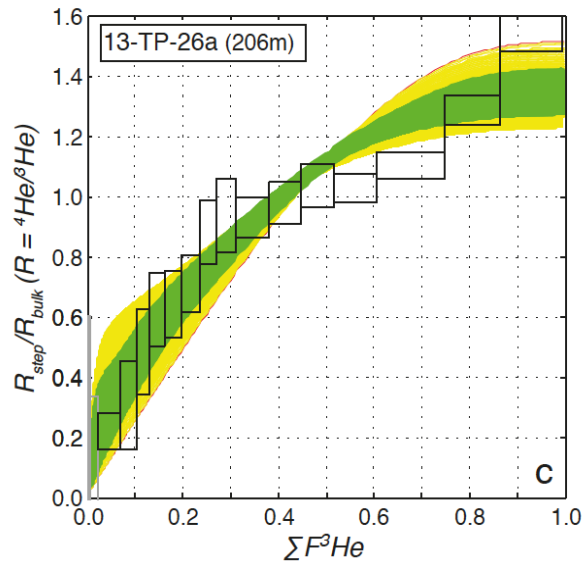




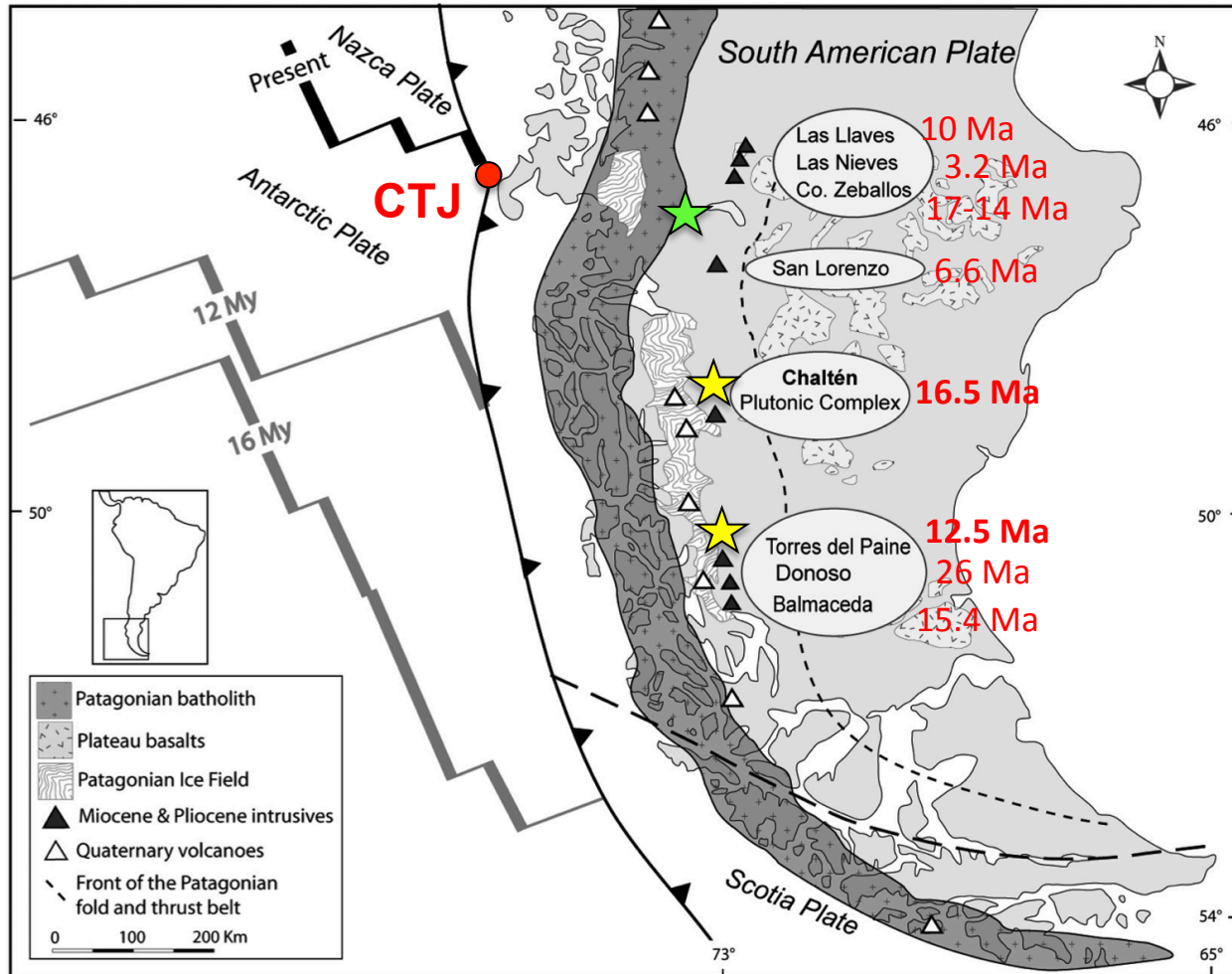
# TORRES DEL PAINE $^4\text{He}/^3\text{He}$



- **10 – 6 Ma:** Beginning of glaciations
- **2.0 – 0 Ma:** mid-Pleistocene transition, (changing glacial cyclicity)



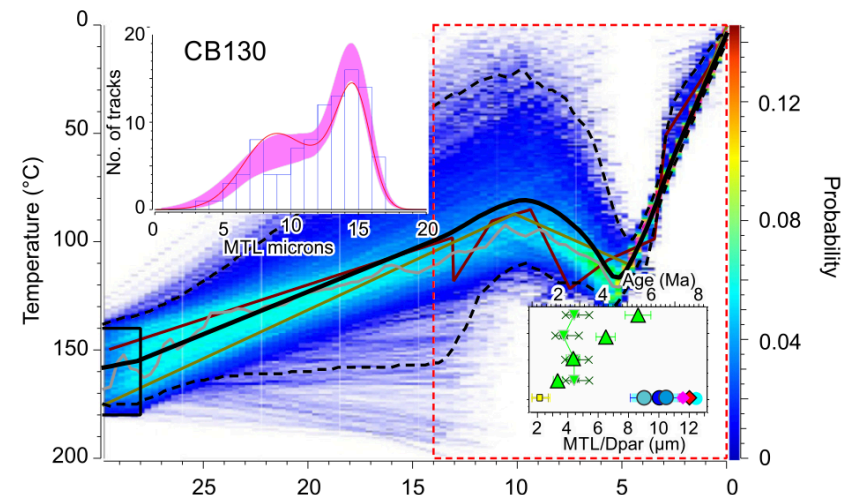
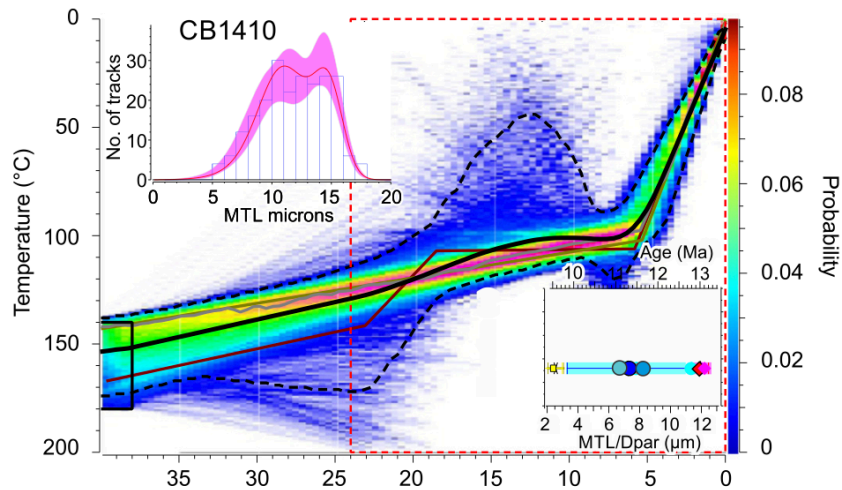
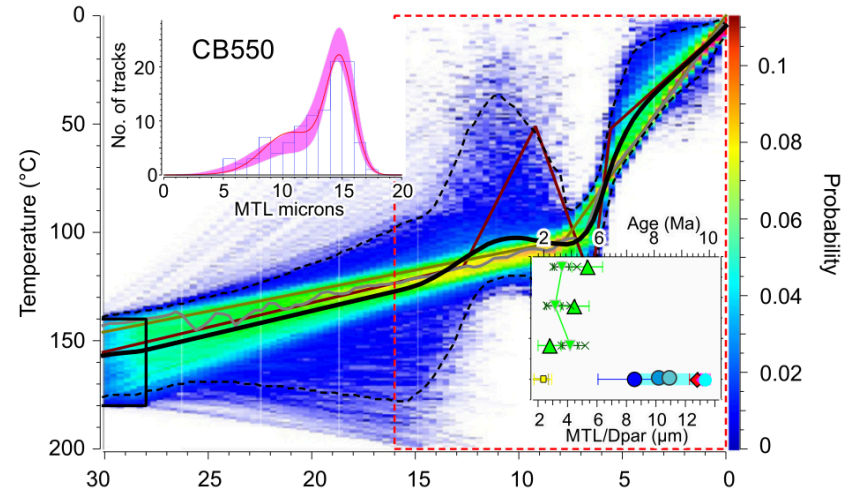
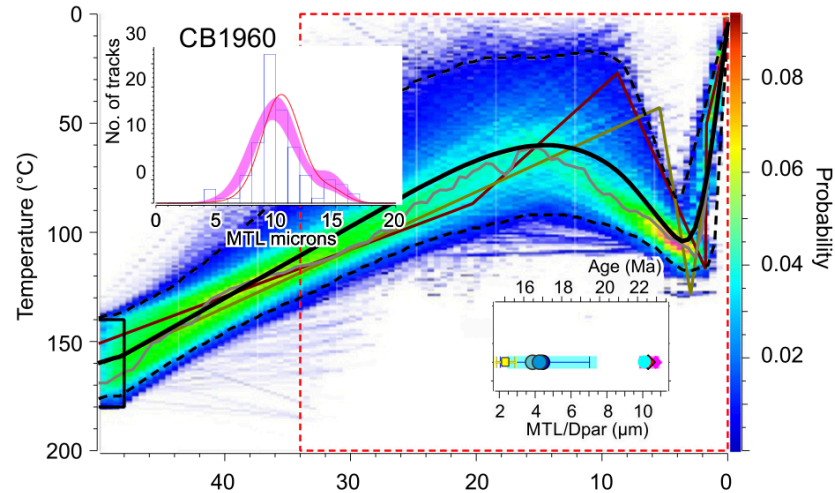
# Ridge Collision timing



- **Lago General Carrera Buenos Aires (47°S):** 4-3 Ma, NPI
- **Fitz Roy/Chaltén (49°S):** 12 Ma, SPI
- **Torres del Paine (51°S):** 14 Ma, SPI

(Ramírez de Arellano et al., 2012)

# Data from the Chile Triple Junction and Northern Patagonian Icefields (lat ~ 47 °S)



(Georgieva et al., 2019)



A

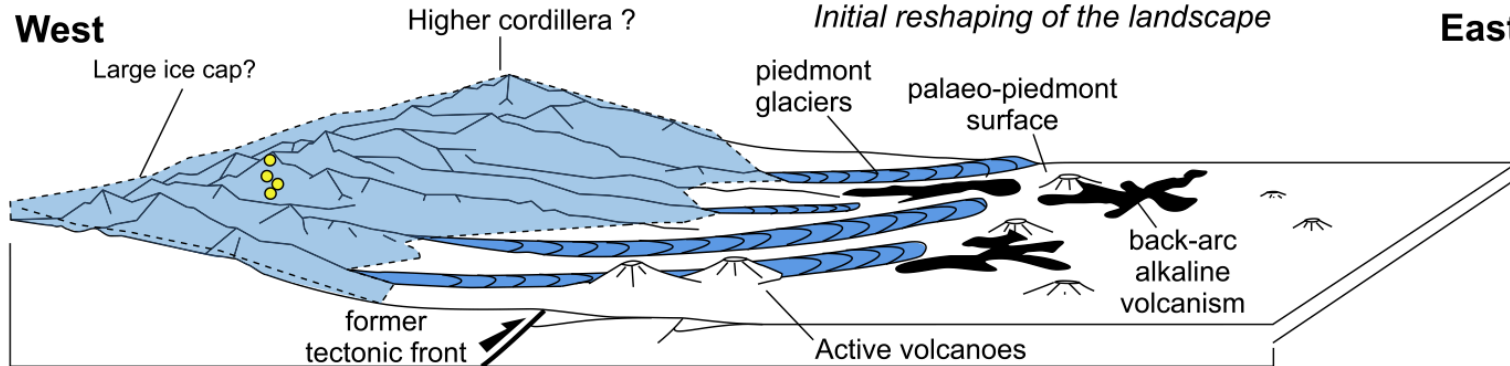
**Between ca. 7 and 3 Ma**

*Synchronous volcanism and glacial sedimentation*

*Initial reshaping of the landscape*

**West**

**East**



B

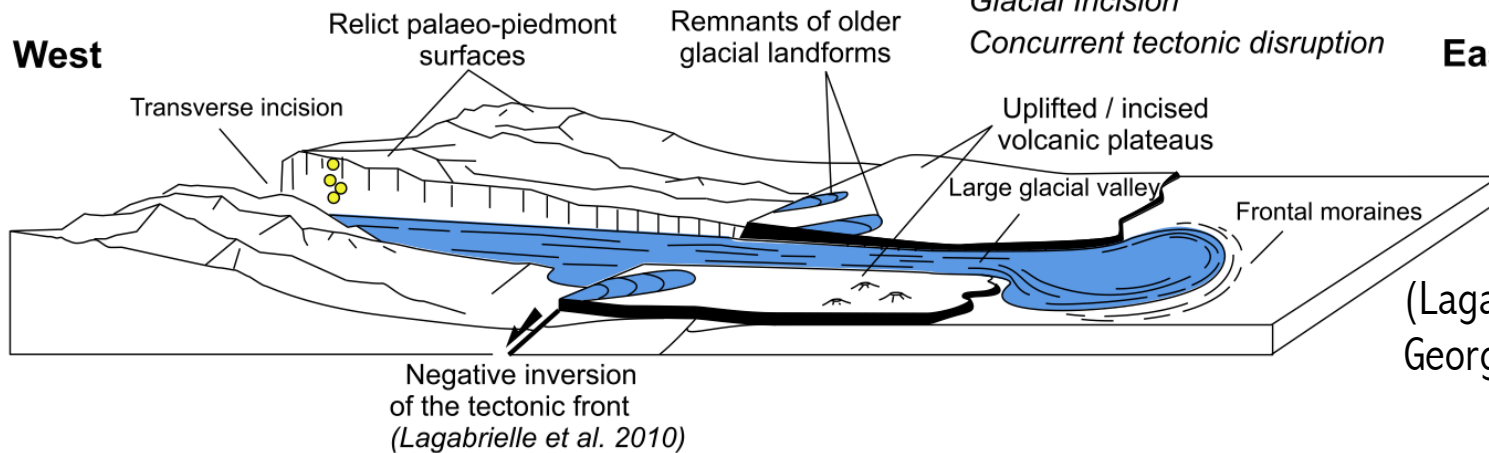
**3 Ma-Present**

*Glacial Incision*

*Concurrent tectonic disruption*

**West**

**East**



(Lagabrielle et al., 2010  
Georgieva et al., 2019)

- Episode of cooling from 4-3 Ma to the present: coeval neotectonics due to ridge collision with glacial incision during Plio-Pleistocene transition (Lagabrielle et al., 2010, Georgieva et al., 2019, Willet et al., 2020) – SUPERPOSITION
- **We have the advantage of not superposing climatic with geodynamic processes!**

# CONCLUSIONS

- Our models agree with the regional onset of glaciation at ca. 6 Ma causing a rapid exhumation episode of 1,6 km of erosion in ca. 1 Ma
- Fast exhumation at 10 Ma in the Fitz Roy could indicate the passage of the asthenospheric window at the latitude 49 °S
- However the kinetics of low-damage zircons make ZHe cooling ages uncertain

# Thank you very much!



## Searching for a work in Research!

This presentation participates in **OSPP**



### Acknowledgements:

Italian MIUR – Dipartimenti di Eccellenza 2018–2022, DISAT,  
University of Milano-Bicocca;  
Erasmus Program – Period abroad in the Université Grenoble  
Alpes,  
TRB team in ISterre;  
All university and institutes that performed analysis and  
supported this work (first slide)

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