

The Global Chlorine Cycle: a Subduction Zone Perspective

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with lots of help from:

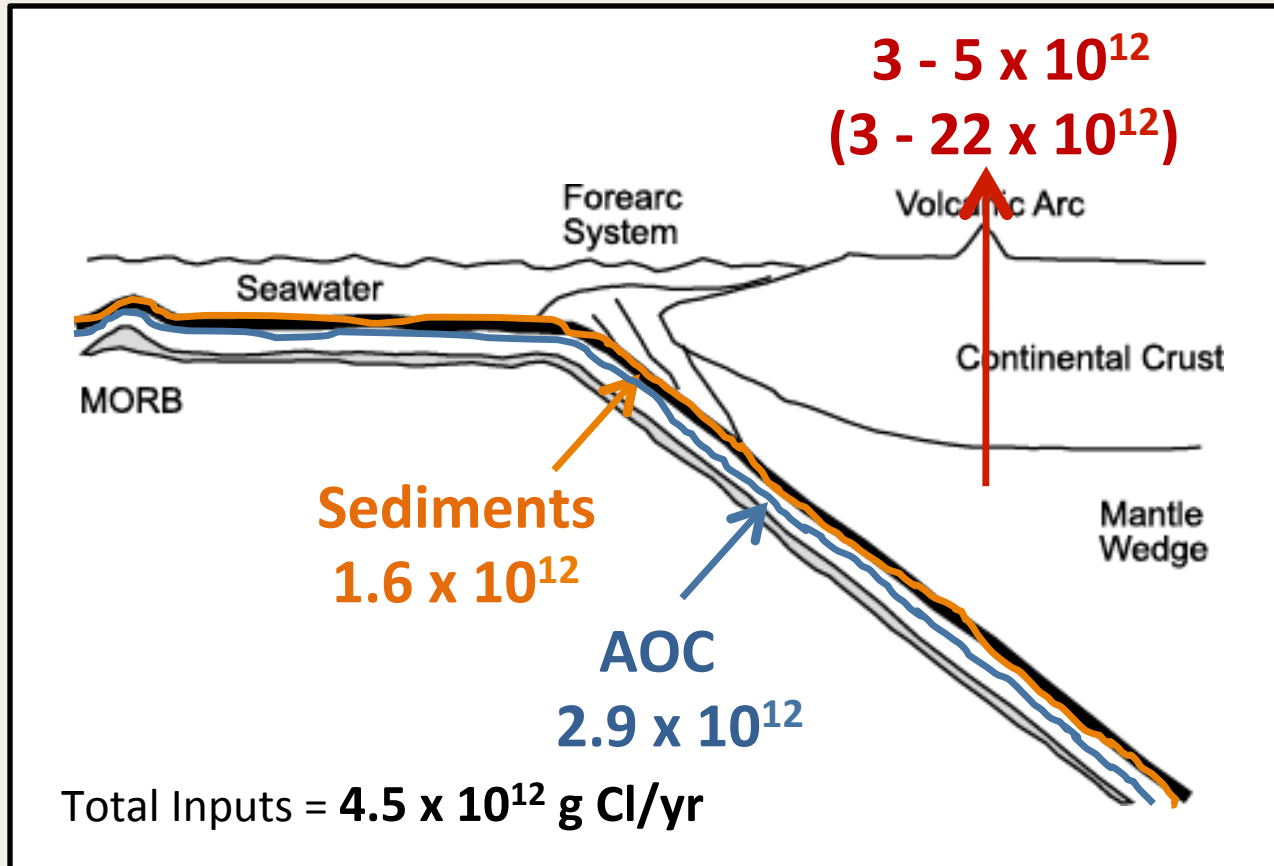
Zach Sharp, Tobias Fischer, Dave Hilton, Mike Carr, Timm
John, Susanne Straub, Adrian Brearley, Jim Gardner

Global Chlorine Cycle

Why Chlorine?

- 1) Hydrophilic
- 2) Large component of slab-derived fluids (wt% !)
- 3) Cl can affect the transport efficiency of trace elements and the water activity
(“energy and resources should be highlighted in the new program”)

Global Chlorine Cycle



(Barnes and Straub, 2010; Ito et al., 1983; Jarrard, 2003; John et al., submitted; Sharp and Barnes, 2004; Straub and Layne, 2003; Wallace, 2005)

“serpentinite is not included and must be considered as a potential source to arc magmas” (Straub and Layne, 2003)

SCD theme: *Linkages between volatile release and the rheology of the plate boundary interface*

- What is the role of serpentinization in weakening the incoming plate and the plate interface?
- Does serpentinization of the incoming plate significantly change its mechanical strength?
- Does serpentinite dehydration control the location of some intermediate depth seismicity?

SCD theme: *Storage, transfer, and release of volatiles through subduction systems*

- What is the role of serpentine in subduction and release of H₂O?
- To what extent is the incoming plate serpentinized?

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- To what extent is the incoming plate **serpentinized**?

Should we care or is it just a “green herring”?
Geochemical fingerprint for serpentinites

Chlorine in Serpentinities

Range from <0.01 to >1 wt% Cl
(<100 to $>10,000$ ppm Cl)

serpentine = ~ 13 wt% water

seawater = ~ 1.94 wt% Cl

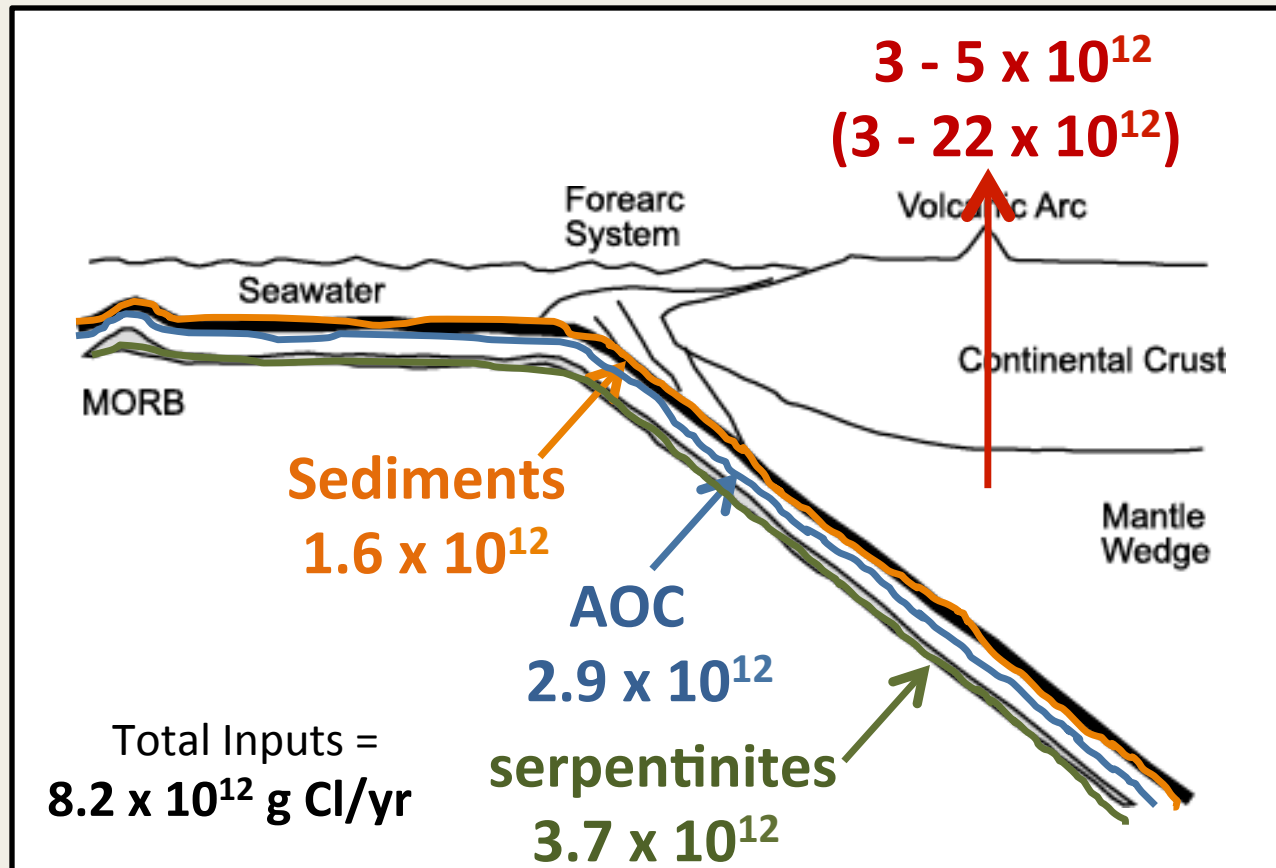
~ 0.25 wt% Cl in serpentinites
(Anselmi et al., 2000)

0.26 ± 0.16 wt% Cl (n = 86)

(Sharp and Barnes, 2004)



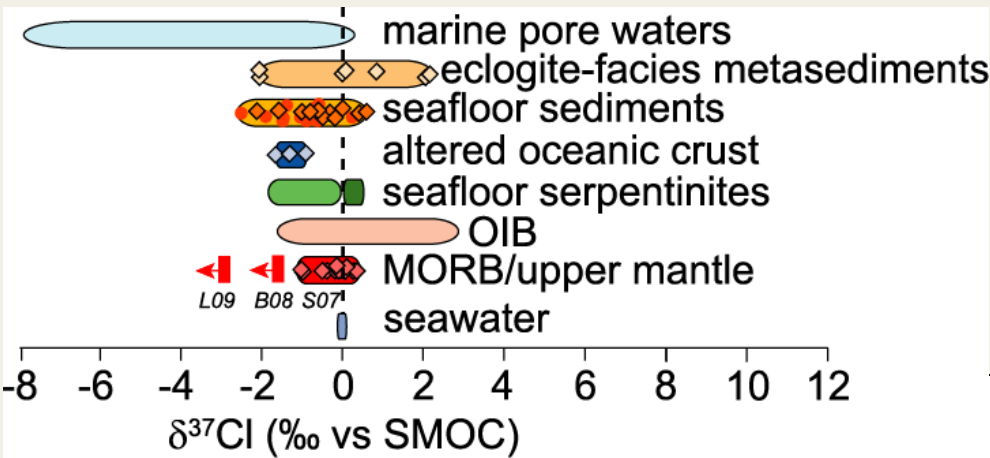
Global Chlorine Cycle: including serpentinites



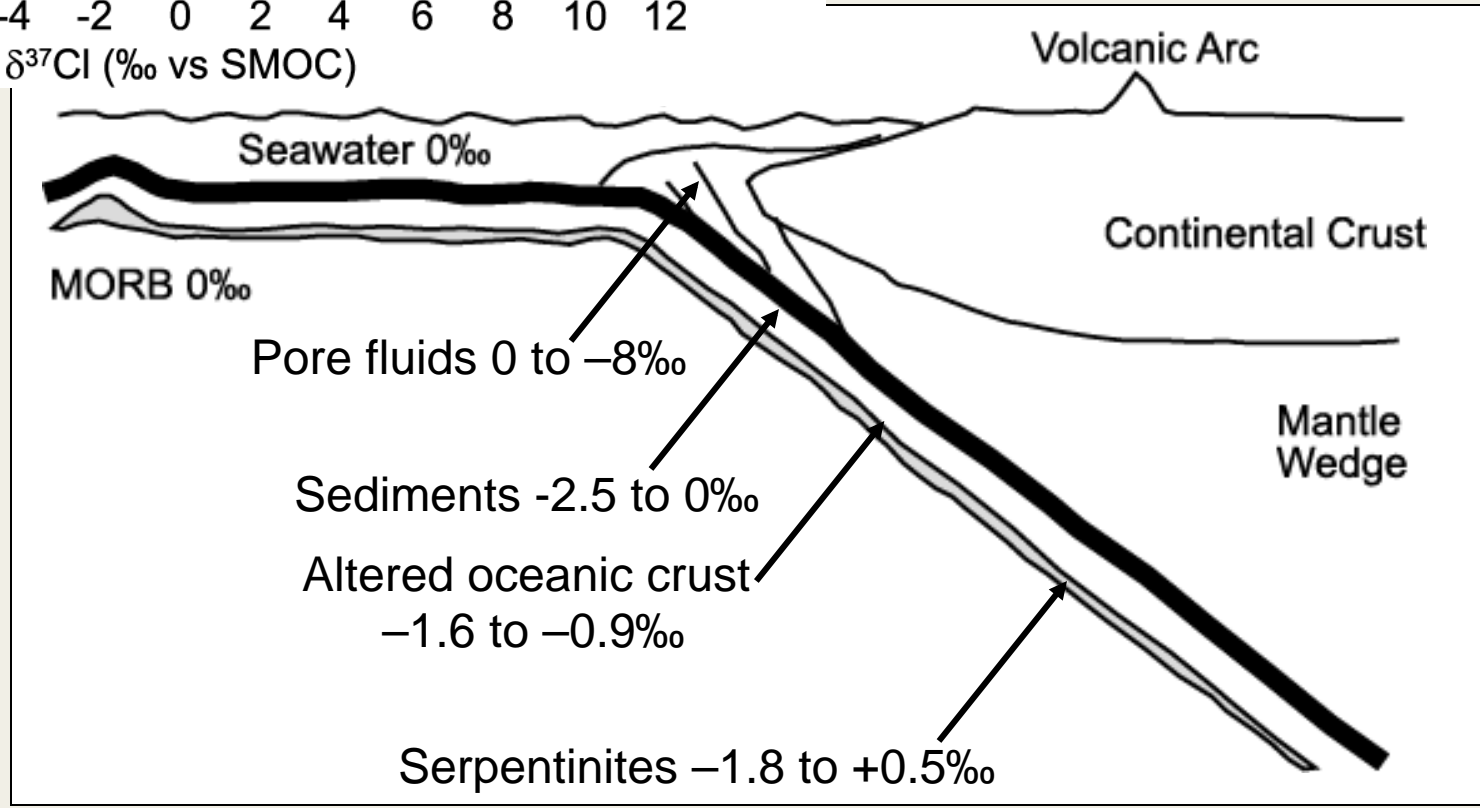
(Barnes and Straub, 2010; Ito et al., 1983; Jarrard, 2003; John et al., submitted; Sharp and Barnes, 2004; Straub and Layne, 2003; Wallace, 2005)

- highly saline fluid inclusions in Alpine eclogites (e.g., Selverstone et al., 1992; Scambelluri et al., 1997)
- deeply subducted serpentinites with ~ 150 ppm Cl (e.g., John et al., submitted; Scambelluri et al., 2004)

Chlorine Stable Isotopes



$$\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = \frac{\left(\frac{^{37}\text{Cl}}{^{35}\text{Cl}}\right)_{\text{sample}} - \left(\frac{^{37}\text{Cl}}{^{35}\text{Cl}}\right)_{\text{standard}}}{\left(\frac{^{37}\text{Cl}}{^{35}\text{Cl}}\right)_{\text{standard}}} \times 1000$$



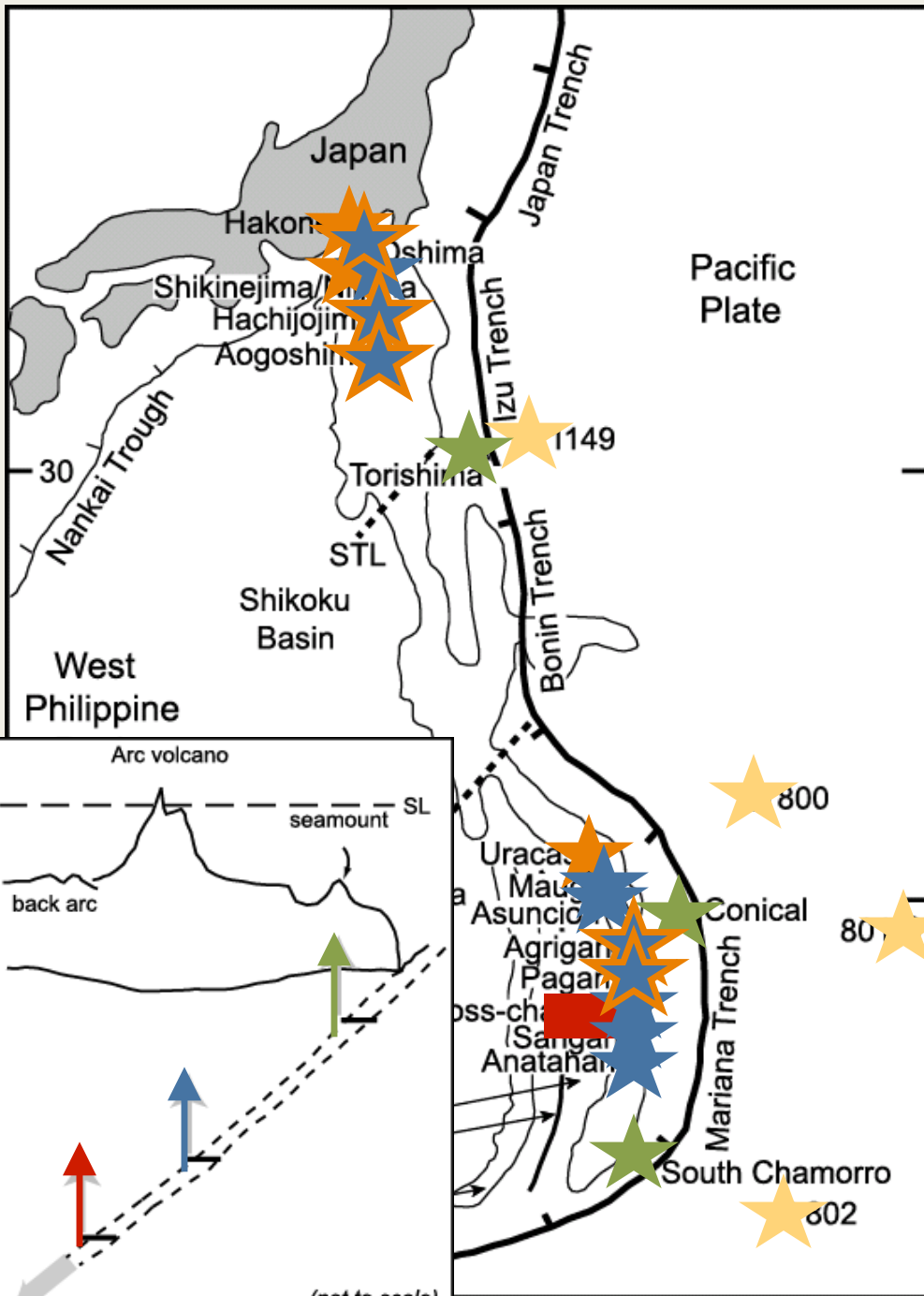
Izu-Bonin-Mariana

→ sediments

→ serpentine
mud volcanoes

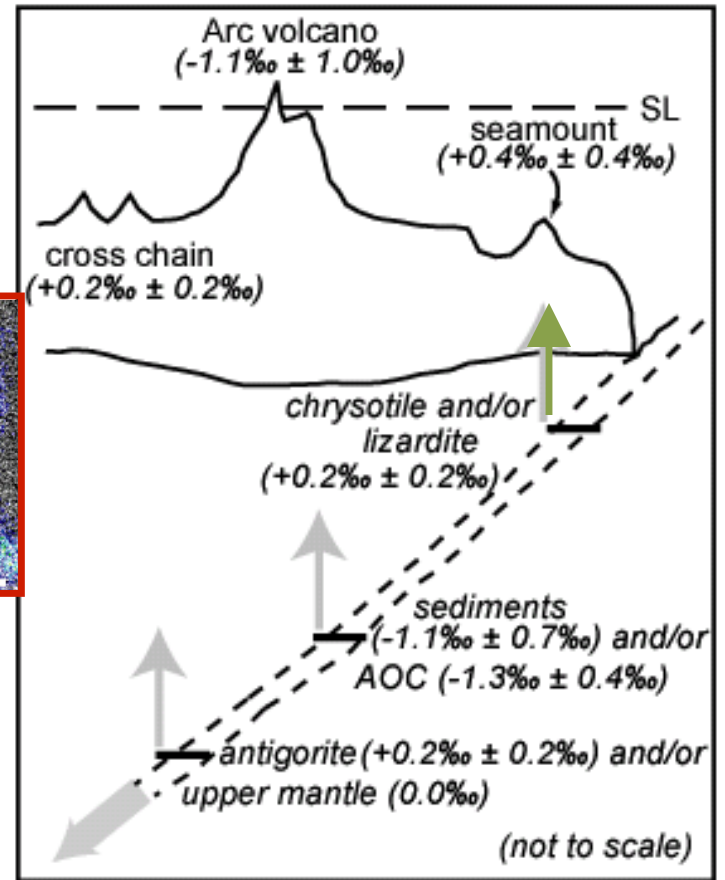
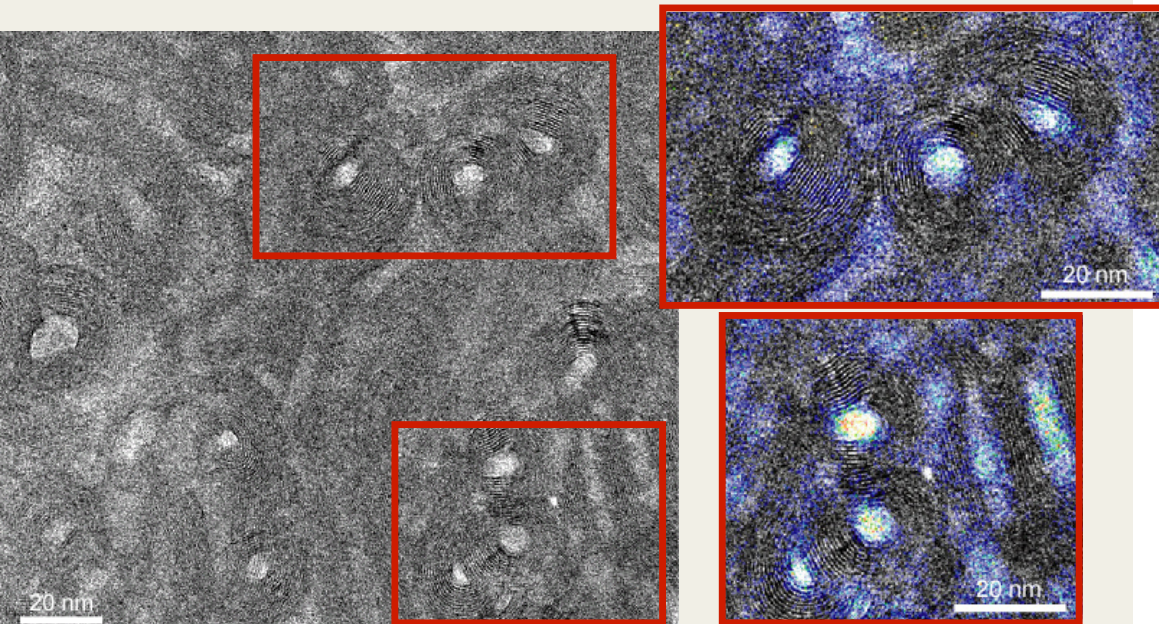
→ arc volcanoes
(gases/wells & ashes)

→ cross-chain
(basalts)



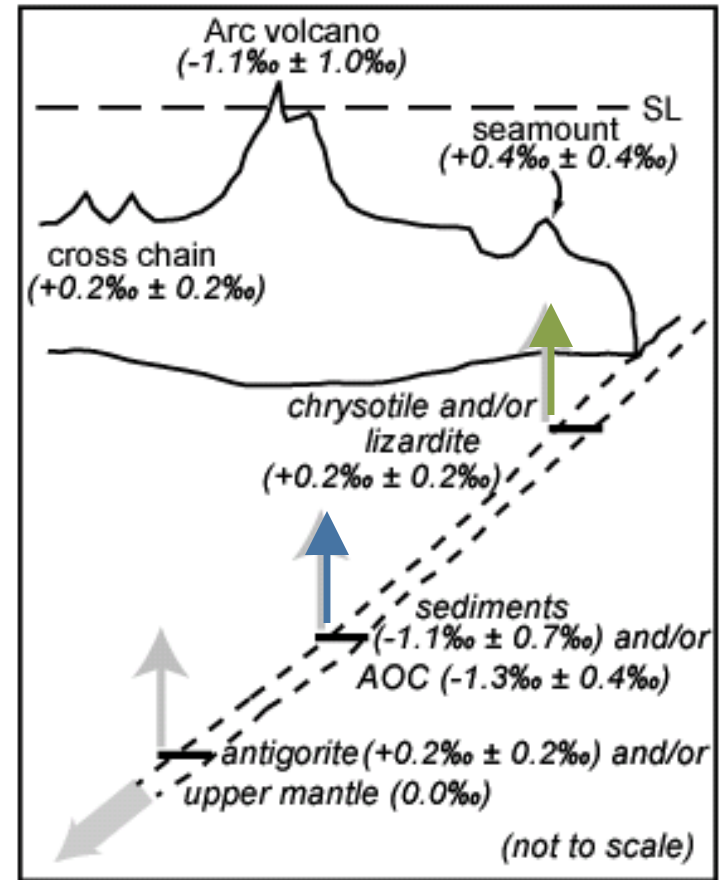
IBM Summary

1) Serpentine seamounts → Cl from chrysotile- antigorite transition



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- 2) Arc volcanoes → sediments/AOC; Little variation along the length of the arc

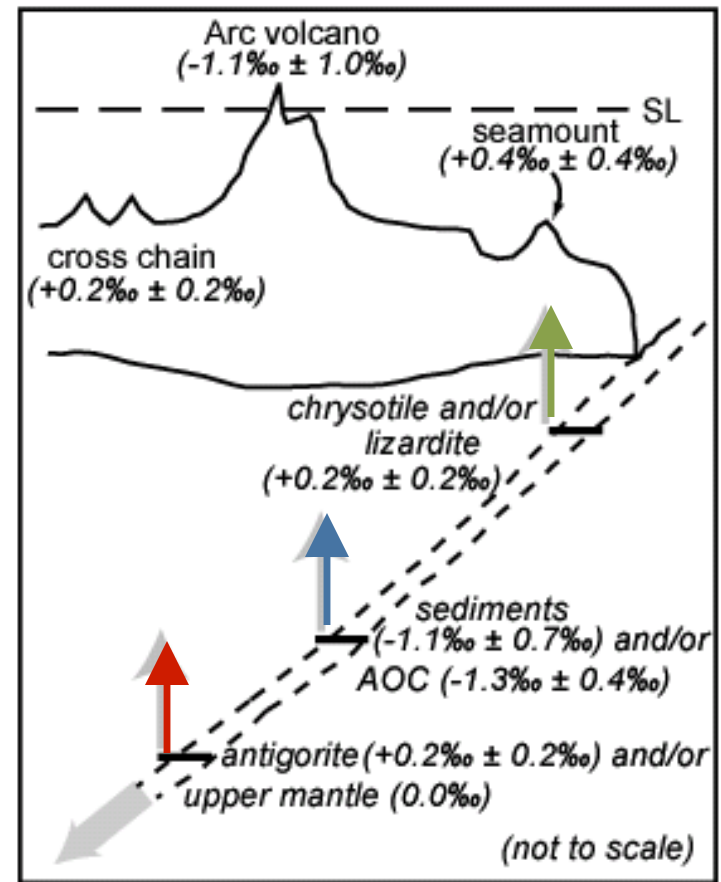


IBM Summary

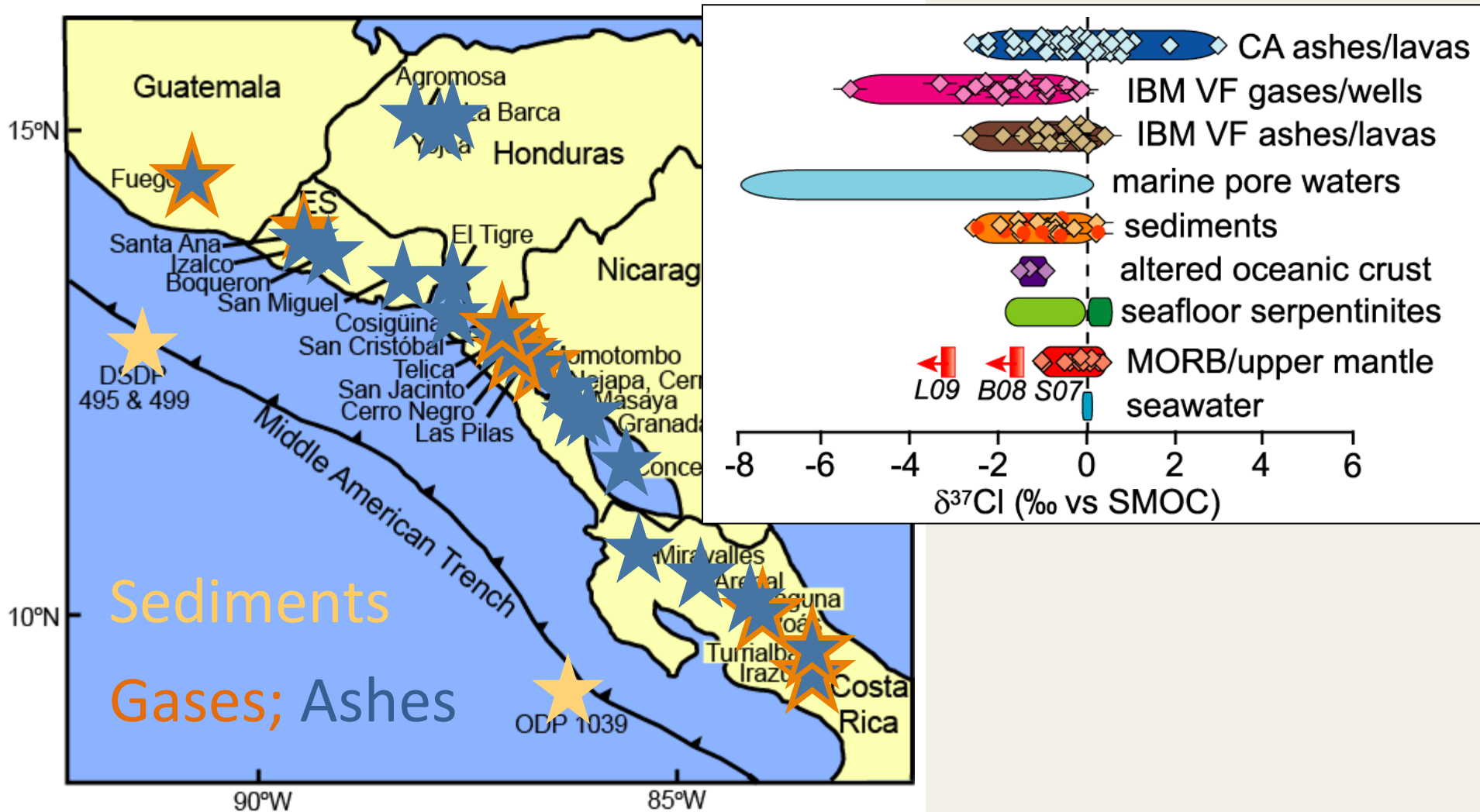
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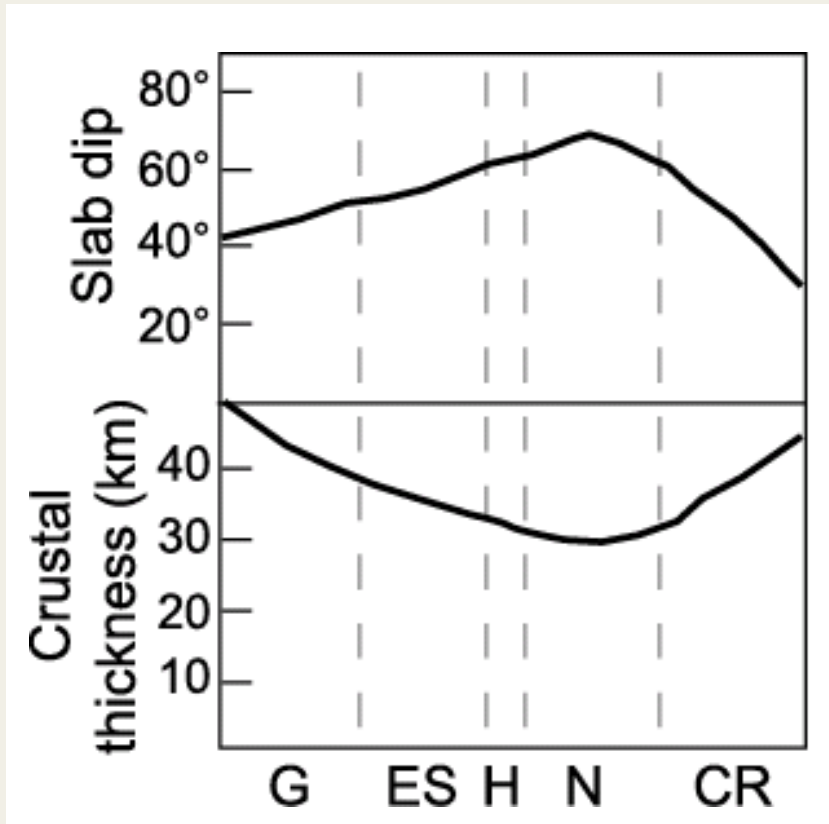
3) Guguan cross-chain → antigorite breakdown/mantle?



Central America

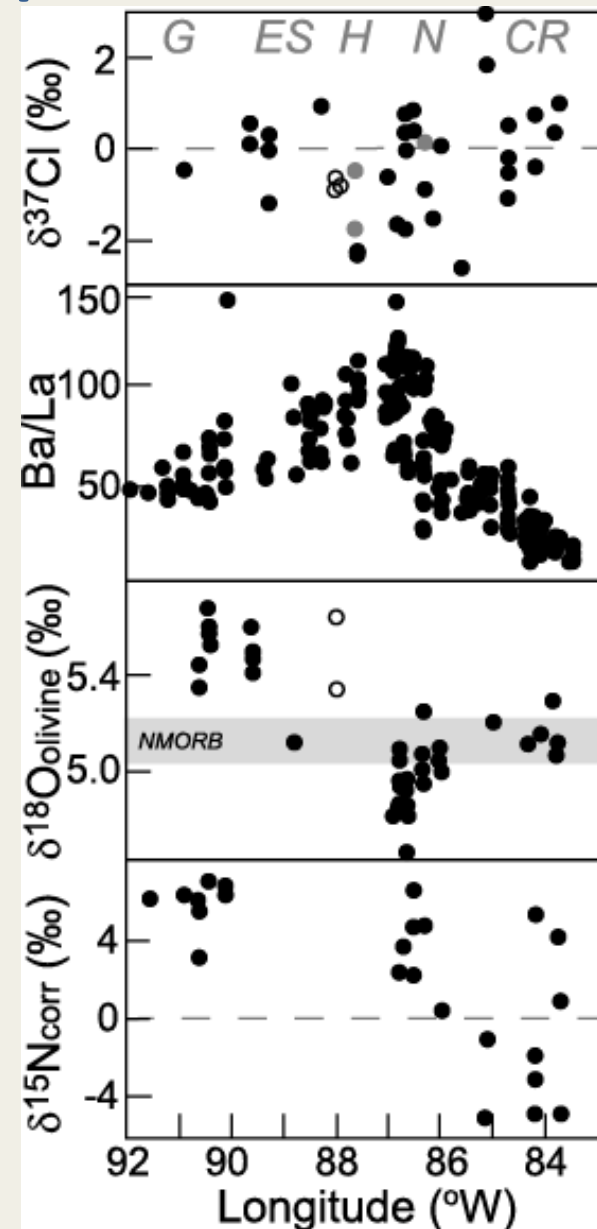


Ashes and Tephtras



(Carr and Stoiber, 1990; Carr et al., 2004)

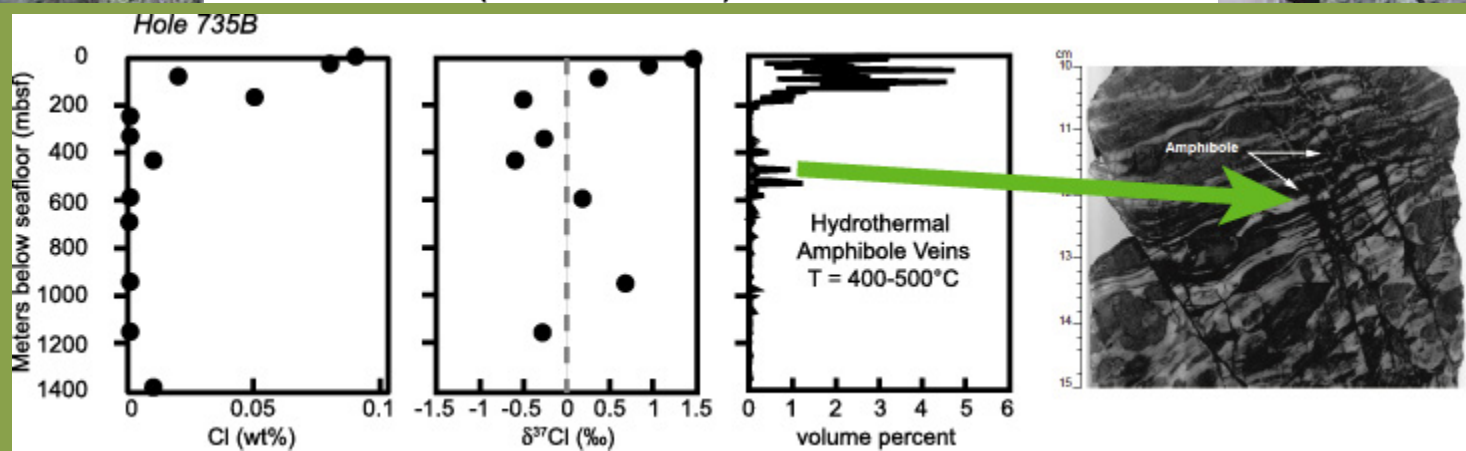
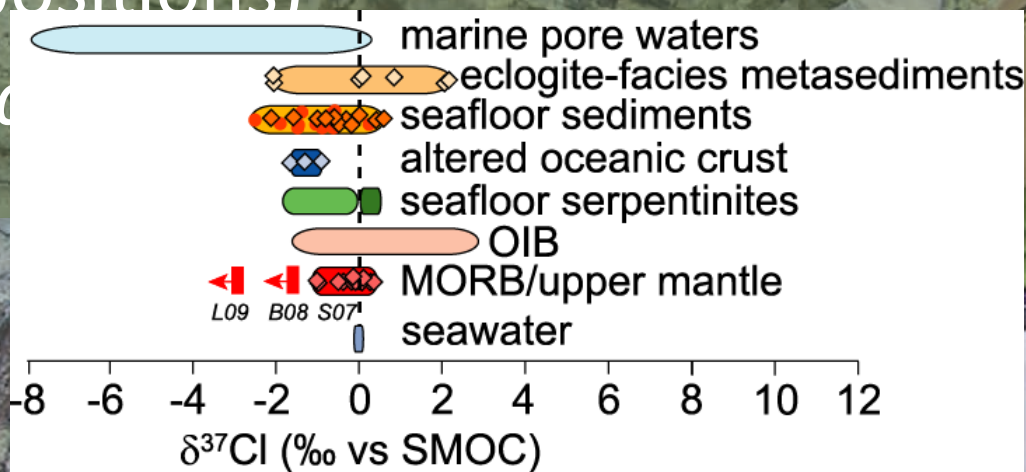
Barnes et al. (2009), Eiler et al. (2005),
Elkins et al. (2006), Fischer et al. (2002),
Zimmer et al. (2004), M. Carr's online
database



Current and Future Directions

1) Defining/refining volatile (Cl, F, S, C) reservoirs & fluxes (concentrations & isotopic compositions)

(including)



Current and Future Directions

A woman with her hair in a bun, wearing a green tank top and white cargo pants, is standing next to a large, layered rock formation. She is looking down at a small object in her hands, possibly a rock sample. The rock formation is composed of various shades of grey and green, with visible cracks and textures. In the background, there is a coastal town with buildings and a beach with a pebbly shore. The sky is clear and blue.

- 1) Defining/refining volatile reservoirs & fluxes
(including exhumed margins)
- 2) Expand forearc and back arc studies
- 3) Melt inclusions
- 4) Fractionation *experiments*