#### Geochemistry in the Age of Open Data New insights into the formation and evolution of Earth's continental crust.



C. Brenhin Keller Princeton University, Department of Geosciences





## Motivation

#### 1. Understanding how the Earth system operates

- There is still a lot we don't know about our own planet  $\bullet$

## Motivation

- 1. Understanding how the Earth system operates
  - There is still a lot we don't know about our own planet
- 1. Case study of what can be done with open data
  - There is plenty of fundamental, exploratory science to be done with freely-available datasets

## Motivation

- 1. Understanding how the Earth system operates
  - There is still a lot we don't know about our own planet
- 1. Case study of what can be done with open data
  - There is plenty of fundamental, exploratory science to be done with freely-available datasets





#### USGS

#### Plate Tectonics







#### USGS







 $T\uparrow, P\downarrow, H_2O\uparrow$ 



## Plate Tectonics Two types of crust



#### USGS

## Plate Tectonics Two types of crust

#### oceanic crust lower elevation

#### USGS

#### continental crust higher elevation



# Mineralogy & Composition



Photo Credit: Rob Lavinsky Quartz SiO2

Orthoclase KAISi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>

Plagioclase (Na,Ca)(Si,AI)AlSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>

Pyroxene (Fe,Mg,Ca)<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

> Olivine (Fe,Mg)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>

#### Bimodal Topography Required for efficient silicate weathering



#### USGS

## more dense

#### less dense



#### Silicate Weathering Feedback

 $CO_2 + CaSiO_3 \rightleftharpoons CaCO3 + SiO_2$ 



## Bimodal Topography



Lorenz et al. (2011) *Icarus* 

# Bimodal Topography



Lorenz et al. (2011) *Icarus* 

#### Production & Evolution of Continental Crust Why is continental crust less dense than oceanic crust?

# **Primary magma flux from** mantle to crust is basalt in **both cases**

#### USGS



#### Production & Evolution of Continental Crust Why is continental crust less dense than oceanic crust?

# **Primary magma flux from** mantle to crust is basalt in **both cases**

#### USGS





## Production & Evolution of Continental Crust

# Fundamental question:

How long has plate tectonics been operating on Earth?

#### Proposed initiations of plate tectonics

	Present	
	0.54 Gya	Phanerozoic
	2 5 Gva	
	cyu	Archean
	4.0 Gya	
Korenada 2013	4.5 Gya	Hadean

Suggested onset time of plate tectonics

← ~0.85 Gya (Hamilton 2011)

← ~1 Gya (Stern 2005)

← ~2.8 Gya (Brown 2006)

- ← >3 Gya (Condie & Kröner 2008)
- ← >3.1 Gya (Cawood et al. 2006)
  ← ~3.2 Gya (Van Kranendonk et al. 2007)
- ← >3.6 Gya (Nutman et al. 2002)
- ← >3.8 Gya (Komiya et al. 1999)
- ← ~3.9 Gya (Shirey et al. 2008)

← >4.2 Gya (Hopkins et al. 2008)

## Earth's crust is chemically heterogeneous



## Average Temporal Trends



Petit et al., 1999

Vostok Temperature Record

#### Average Temporal Trends Change over time can resolve process



Petit et al., 1999

## Average Temporal Trends



Na<sub>2</sub>O (wt. %)

Age (Ma)

## Sample Locations



~66,000 samples via EarthChem, ~2500 via K. Condie, ~1500 via J-F. Moyen



#### Weighted Bootstrap Resampling Monte Carlo Analysis



$$W_i \propto 1 / \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\left( \left( z_i - z_j \right) \right)^{n-1}} \right)$$

Minimizing sampling bias by sample weighting

## Weighted Bootstrap Resampling





#### Weighted Bootstrap Resampling Monte Carlo Analysis Example: basaltic K<sub>2</sub>O content





#### Temporal trends in basalt geochemistry (43-51% SiO<sub>2</sub>)







#### Temporal correlation with Great Oxidation Event





Sr Enrichment

# Fundamental question:

• How long has plate tectonics been operating on Earth?



#### USGS

# Flux melting

H<sub>2</sub>O

1																	18
1 H <sup>+</sup> bydrogen	2													. –			2 He
nyarogen	2											13	14	15	16	17	nenum
<sup>3</sup> Li <sup>+</sup>	<sup>4</sup> Be <sup>2+</sup>											5 B	<sup>6</sup> C	7 N <sup>3-</sup>	<sup>8</sup> O <sup>2-</sup>	9 F <sup>-</sup>	<sup>10</sup> Ne
lithium	beryllium											boron	carbon	nitride	oxide	fluoride	neon
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na <sup>+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>											Al <sup>3+</sup>	Si	P <sup>3-</sup>	S <sup>2-</sup>	CL	Ar
sodium	magnesium	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	aluminum	silicon	phosphide	sulfide	chloride	argon
19	20	21	22	<sup>23</sup> <sub>1</sub> /3+	24 Cr <sup>3+</sup>	$^{25}$ Mn <sup>2+</sup>	26 Fo3+	$27 \text{ Co}^{2+}$	<sup>28</sup> Ni <sup>2+</sup>	<sup>29</sup> Cu <sup>2+</sup>	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K <sup>+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Sc <sup>3+</sup>	Ti <sup>4+</sup>	vanadium(III)	chromium (III)	manganese(II)	iron (III)	cobalt (II)	nickel (II)	copper (II	2 Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Ga <sup>3+</sup>	Ge <sup>4+</sup>	As <sup>3-</sup>	Se <sup>2-</sup>	Br⁻	Kr
potassium	calcium	scandium	titanium	V <sup>5+</sup> vanadium (V)	Cr <sup>2+</sup> chromium (II)	Mn <sup>4+</sup> manganese(IV)	Fe <sup>2+</sup> iron (II)	CO <sup>3+</sup> cobalt (III)	Ni <sup>3+</sup> nickel (III)	Cu <sup>+</sup> copper (I)	zinc	gallium	germanium	arsenide	selenide	bromide	krypton
37	38	39	40	41 Nh5+	42	43	44 Ru 3+	45	46 Pd2+	47	48	49	<sup>50</sup> Sn <sup>4+</sup>	$51 \text{ Sh}^{3+}$	52	53	54
Rb <sup>+</sup>	Sr <sup>2+</sup>	γ3+	Zr <sup>4+</sup>	niobium (V)	Mo <sup>6+</sup>	Tc <sup>7+</sup>	ruthenium(III)	Rh <sup>3+</sup>	paladium(II)	Aq <sup>+</sup>	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	In <sup>3+</sup>	tin (IV)	antimony(III)	Te <sup>2-</sup>	1-	Xe
rubidium	strontium	yttrium	zirconium	Nb <sup>3+</sup> niobium(III)	molybdenum	technitium	Ru <sup>4+</sup> ruthenium(IV)	rhodium	Pd <sup>4+</sup> paladium(IV)	silver	cadmium	indium	Sn <sup>2+</sup> tin (II)	Sb <sup>5+</sup> antimony(V)	telluride	iodide	xenon
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	<sup>78</sup> Pt <sup>4+</sup>	<sup>79</sup> Au <sup>3+</sup>	$-80 H \alpha^{2+}$	<sup>81</sup> TI+	<sup>82</sup> Ph <sup>2+</sup>	<sup>83</sup> Bi <sup>3+</sup>	84Po24	85	86
Cs <sup>+</sup>	Ba <sup>2+</sup>	La <sup>3+</sup>	Hf <sup>4+</sup>	Ta <sup>5+</sup>	W6+	Re <sup>7+</sup>	Os <sup>4+</sup>	Ir <sup>4+</sup>	platinum(IV)	gold (III)	mercury (II)	thallium (I)	lead (II)	bismuth(III)	polonium(II)	At <sup>-</sup>	Rn
cesium	barium	lanthanum	hafnium	tantalum	tungsten	rhenium	osmium	iridium	Pt <sup>2+</sup> platinum(II)	Au <sup>+</sup> gold (I)	Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup> mercury (I)	TI <sup>3+</sup> thallium(III)	Pb <sup>4+</sup> lead (IV)	Bi <sup>5+</sup> bismuth(V)	Po <sup>4+</sup> polonium(IV)	astatide	radon
87	88	89															•
Fr <sup>+</sup>	Ra <sup>2+</sup>	Ac <sup>3+</sup>															
francium	radium	actinium	<sup>58</sup> Ce	4+ 59 (IV) Dr3	60 3+ Nic	61  3+  Drea	62 3+ Cm		1 <sup>3+</sup> 64	65  3+  ти	<sup>3+</sup>	и <sup>3+</sup> Цс	3+ <b>E</b> r	3+ 69 Tr	3+  V	h3+	1
			Ce	23+ praseodyr	nium neodyn	nium prometh	nium samari		$  _{2^+}$ gadolin	ium terbi	um dyspros	sium holmiu	um erbiu	m thuliu	ım ytte	rbium	lutetium
			90	91 Do	5+ 92	6+ 93	94 D.	.4+ 95 ^	3+ 96	97 D	1,3+ 98	99	100	101	J2+ 102	$N_{2} = 2 + 10$	03
			Th	4+ protactiniu	ım(V) uranium		5+ Plutoniu	m(IV) americiu	m(III) Crr	<sup>3+</sup> Berkeliu	um(III) Cf	<sup>3+</sup> Es <sup>2</sup>	<sup>3+</sup> Fn	אין	um (II) <b>nobe</b>	lium(II)	Lr <sup>3+</sup>
			thoriu	um Pa protactiniu	4+ U m(IV) uranium	4+ neptun	ium Pu	n(VI) americiu	n <sup>4+</sup> curiu m(IV)	ım B berkeliu	$ \mathbf{k}^{4+} $ californ um(IV)	nium einsteir	ium fermiu	um Mo mendeleviu	] <sup>3+</sup> N ™(III) nobe	IO <sup>3+</sup> Iav ium(III)	wrencium

# Fluid solubility



# Fluid solubility

									18
				13	14	15	16	17	2 He helium
				5 B boron	6 C carbon	7 N <sup>3−</sup> nitride	8 O <sup>2-</sup> oxide	9 F <sup>−</sup> fluoride	10 Ne neon
9	10	11	12	13 Al <sup>3+</sup> aluminum	14 Si silicon	15 P <sup>3-</sup> phosphide	16 S <sup>2-</sup> sulfide	17 Cl <sup>−</sup> chloride	18 Ar argon
$CO^{2+}$ cobalt (II) $CO^{3+}$ obalt (III)	<sup>28</sup> Ni <sup>2+</sup> nickel (II) Ni <sup>3+</sup> nickel (III)	<sup>29</sup> Cu <sup>2+</sup> copper (II) Cu <sup>+</sup> copper (I)	30 Zn <sup>2+</sup> zinc	31 Ga <sup>3+</sup> gallium	32 Ge <sup>4+</sup> germanium	33 As <sup>3–</sup> arsenide	34 Se <sup>2-</sup> selenide	35 Br <sup>−</sup> bromide	36 Kr krypton
<sup>5</sup> Rh <sup>3+</sup> rhodium	<sup>46</sup> Pd <sup>2+</sup> paladium(II) Pd <sup>4+</sup> paladium(IV)	47 Ag <sup>+</sup> silver	48 Cd <sup>2+</sup> cadmium	49 In <sup>3+</sup> indium	<sup>50</sup> Sn <sup>4+</sup> tin (IV) Sn <sup>2+</sup> tin (II)	<sup>51</sup> Sb <sup>3+</sup> antimony(III) Sb <sup>5+</sup> antimony(V)	52 Te <sup>2-</sup> telluride	53   <sup>-</sup> iodide	54 Xe xenon
r <sup>7</sup> Ir <sup>4+</sup> iridium	<sup>78</sup> Pt <sup>4+</sup> platinum(IV) Pt <sup>2+</sup> platinum(II)	<sup>79</sup> Au <sup>3+</sup> gold (III) Au <sup>+</sup> gold (I)	<sup>80</sup> Hg <sup>2+</sup> mercury (II) Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup> mercury (I)	<sup>81</sup> TI <sup>+</sup> thallium (I) TI <sup>3+</sup> thallium(III)	$^{82}$ Pb <sup>2+</sup> lead (II) Pb <sup>4+</sup> lead (IV)	<sup>83</sup> Bi <sup>3+</sup> bismuth(III) Bi <sup>5+</sup> bismuth(V)	<sup>84</sup> Po <sup>2+</sup> polonium(II) Po <sup>4+</sup> polonium(IV)	85 At <sup>−</sup> astatide	86 Rn radon

	<sup>63</sup> Fu <sup>3+</sup>	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
+	europium (III)	Gd <sup>3+</sup>	Tb <sup>3+</sup>	Dy <sup>3+</sup>	Ho <sup>3+</sup>	Er <sup>3+</sup>	Tm <sup>3+</sup>	Yb <sup>3+</sup>	Lu <sup>3+</sup>
n	Eu <sup>2+</sup> europium (II)	gadolinium	terbium	dysprosium	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbium	lutetium
+-	<sup>95</sup> ∆m <sup>3+</sup>	96	97 Rk3+	98	99	100	$101 Md^{2+}$	<sup>102</sup> No <sup>2+</sup>	103
V)	americium(III)	Cm <sup>3+</sup>	berkelium(III)	Cf <sup>3+</sup>	Es <sup>3+</sup>	Fm <sup>3+</sup>	mendelevium (II)	nobelium(II)	Lr <sup>3+</sup>
)+	Am <sup>4+</sup>	curium	Bk <sup>4+</sup>	californium	einsteinium	fermium	Md <sup>3+</sup>	No <sup>3+</sup>	lawrencium
<b>/I</b> )	americium(IV)		berkelium(IV)				mendelevium (III)	nobelium(III)	

## Element mobility in slab fluids



## Expectation for subduction initiation at 2.5 Ga



Slab fluid input













# Fundamental question:

• How long has plate tectonics been operating on Earth?

#### Conclusions

# Fundamental question:

• How long has plate tectonics been operating on Earth? Throughout the entire preserved rock record

#### Conclusions

# Crustal differentiation?



Results from:

- *Nature* **485**, 490-493
- Keller et al. (2015) "Volcanic-plutonic parity and the differentiation of the continental crust" Nature 523, 301-307
- history"



• Keller & Schoene (2012) "Statistical geochemistry reveals disruption in secular lithospheric evolution about 2.5 Gyr ago"

• Keller & Schoene (*in preparation*) "Geochemical evolution of basalts preserved in the continental crust throughout Earth

## Acknowledgements



Blair Schoene Kyle Samperton Jon Husson

Melanie Barboni Frederik Simons Blake Dyer



#### Simulation results High-silica melts can leave a low-silica cumulate



#### Simulation results Differentiation at the base of the crust may help



## Temporal correlation with Great Oxidation Event





Sr Enrichment