



<http://doi.org/10.54499/ERA-MIN/0002/2019>

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ERA-MIN2

RESEARCH & INNOVATION PROGRAMME ON RAW MATERIALS
TO FOSTER CIRCULAR ECONOMY

ERA-MIN Joint Call 2019 (EU Horizon 2020 ERA-NET Co-fund Project ERA-MIN2, Grant agreement № 730238)

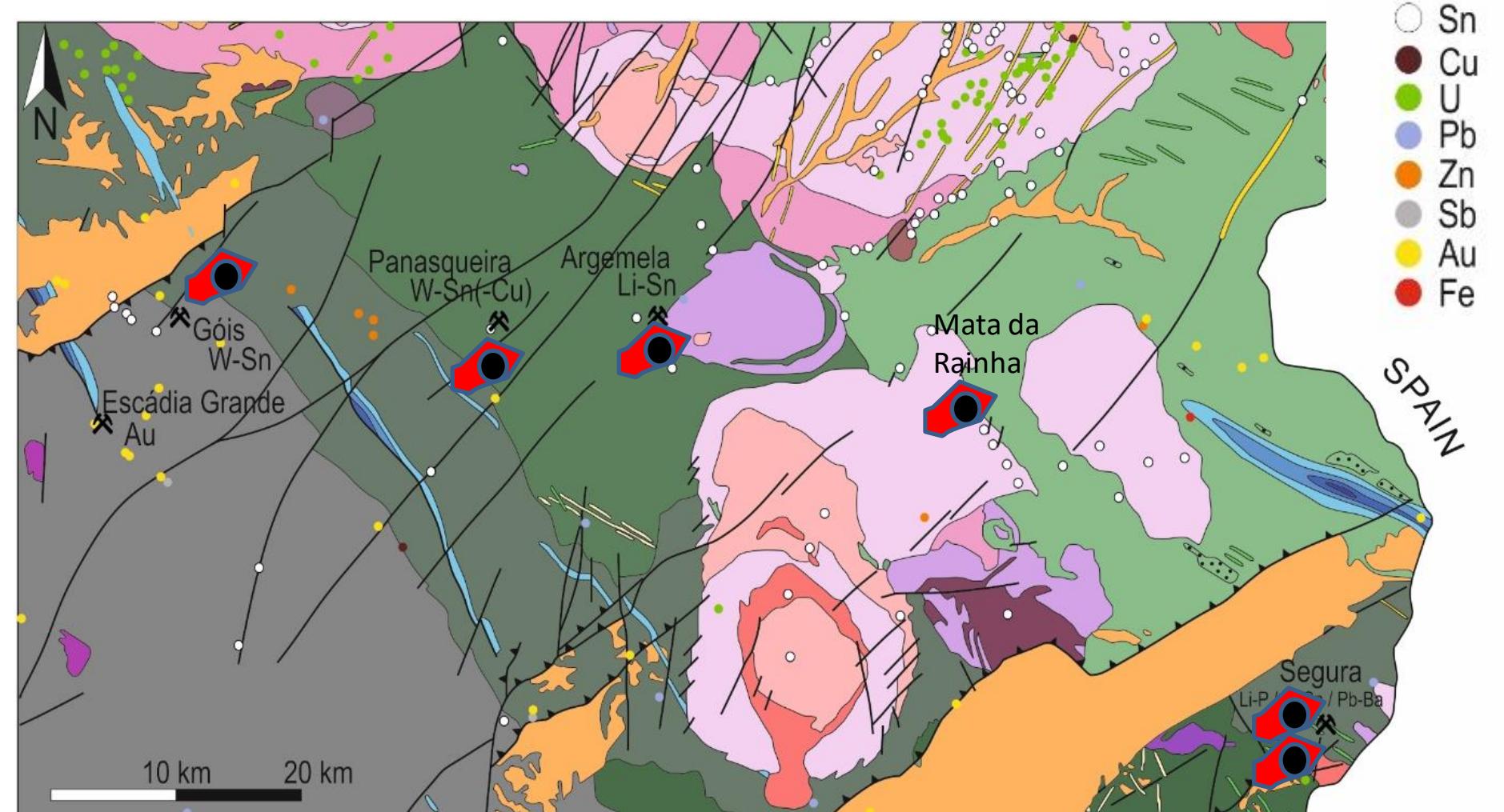


Fluid evolution and PTX-t path during the long-lived magmatic systems related to Sn-W mineralizations Panasqueira, Mata da Rainha and Segura

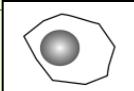
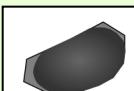
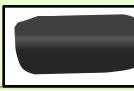
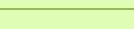
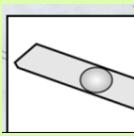
**Michel Cathelineau, Marie-Christine Boiron,
Lahcen Khouya, Gnieneman Yeo**

in coll.
Alina Yakovenko, Alexandra Guedes

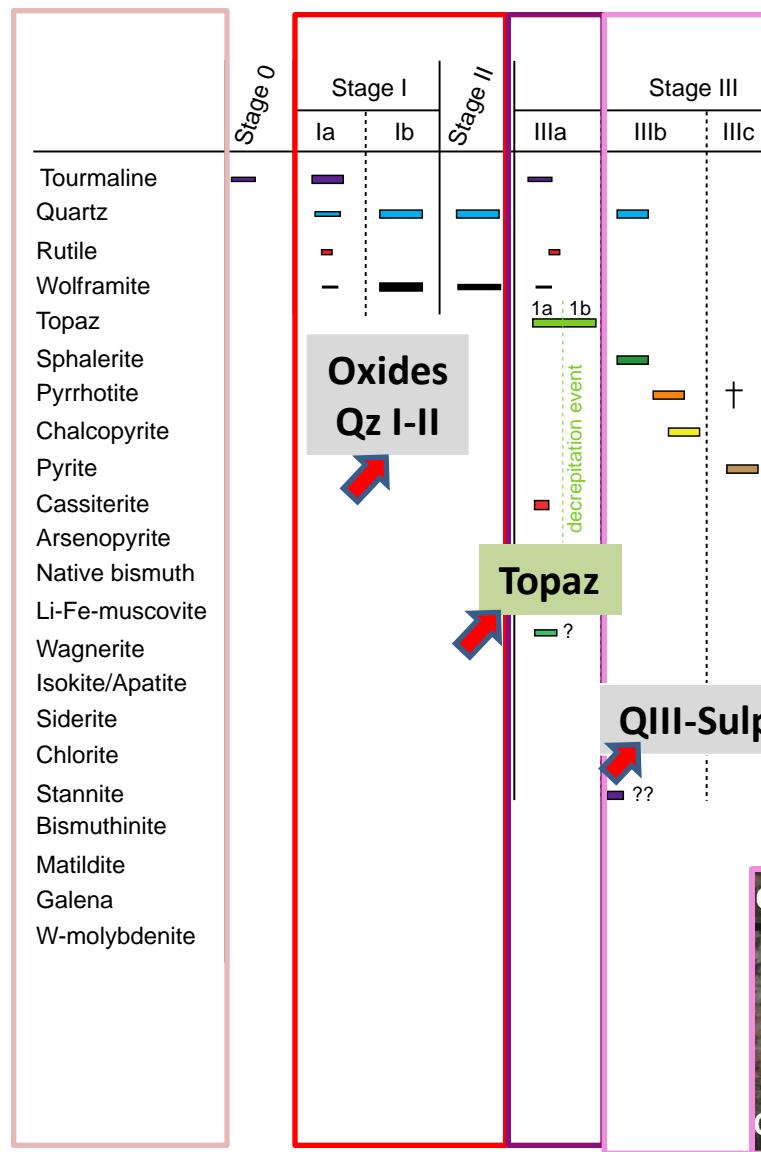
Fluid inclusion studies – A synthesis



PANASQUEIRA- Fluids as fluid inclusions

Typology	TH	Dominant species	Observations
Aqueous-carbonic			
Lc-w	(L-V) L		Liquids and vapors, high density volatile phase
Vc-w	(L-V) V		TmCO ₂ and ThCO ₂ visible
Vc and Vc-n			up to 15 mole % CH ₄ .
Lw-c	(L-V) L		ThCO ₂ non observed
Lw-c (n)	(L-V) L		Tm Clathrate.
Lw-(c-m-n)	(L-V) L		>> Low density volatile phase
Lw-m	(L-V) L		
Aqueous			
Lw	(L-V) L		H ₂ O-NaCl No clathrate

Panasqueira-(NewOres results-for memory)

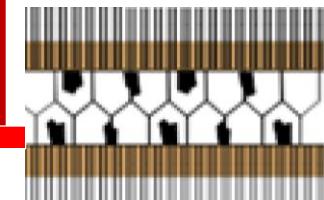


First stages

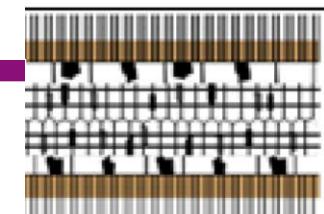
Stade 0:
Tourmalinisation



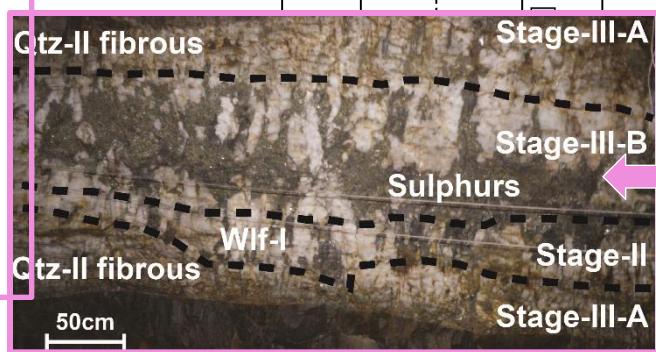
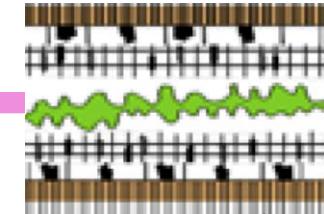
I-II : Alpine style
Qtz-Wolf



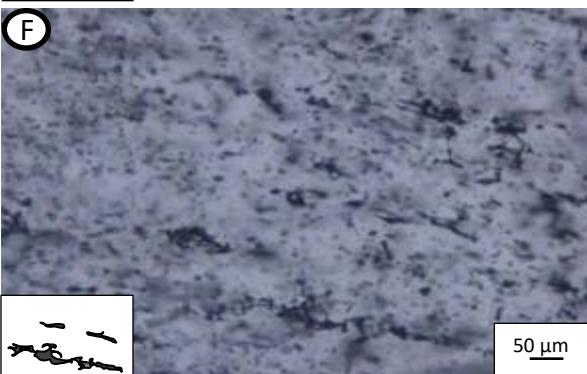
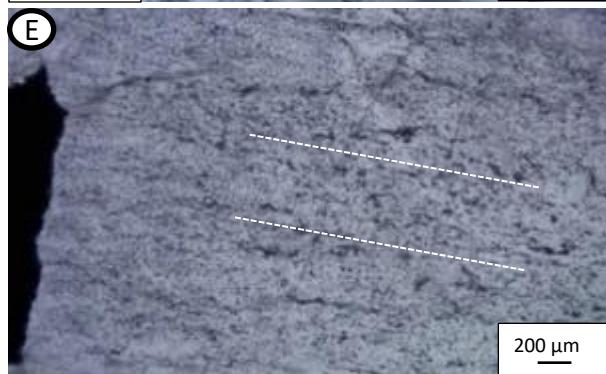
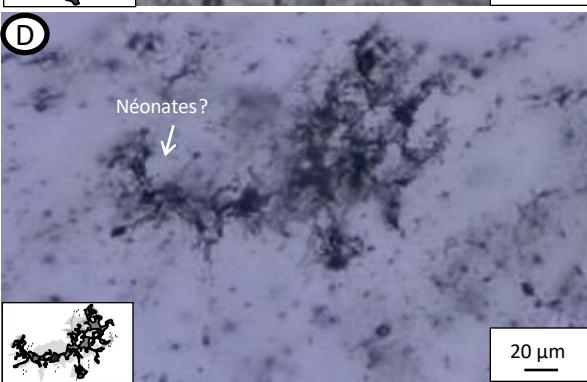
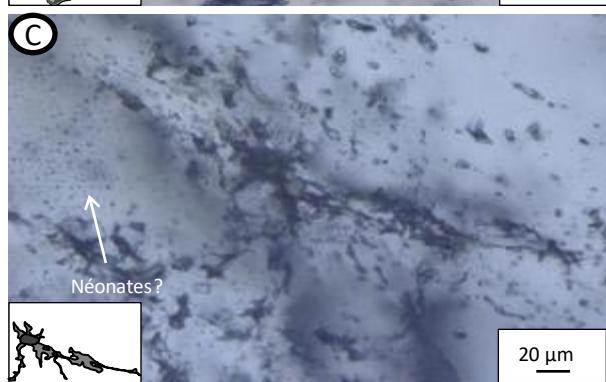
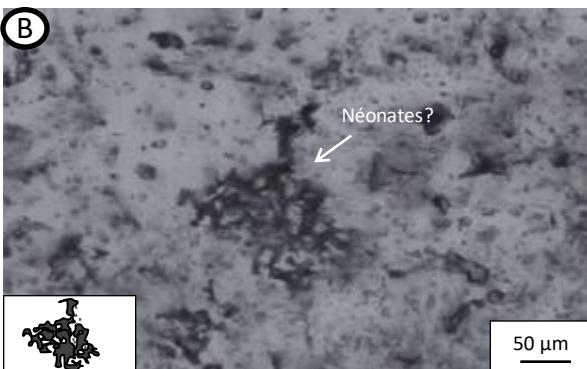
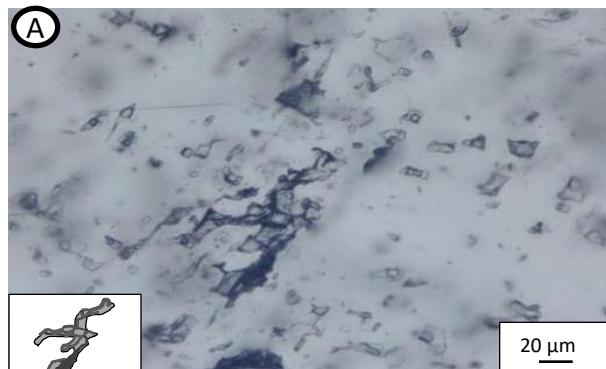
III A : Crack-seal
Toz



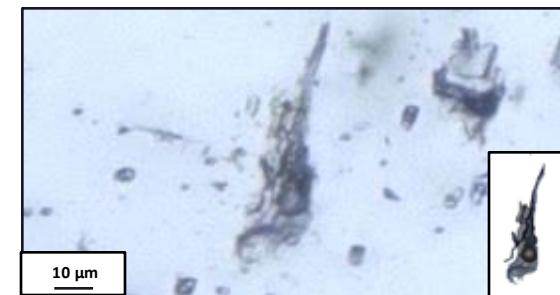
III B : Main sulphide



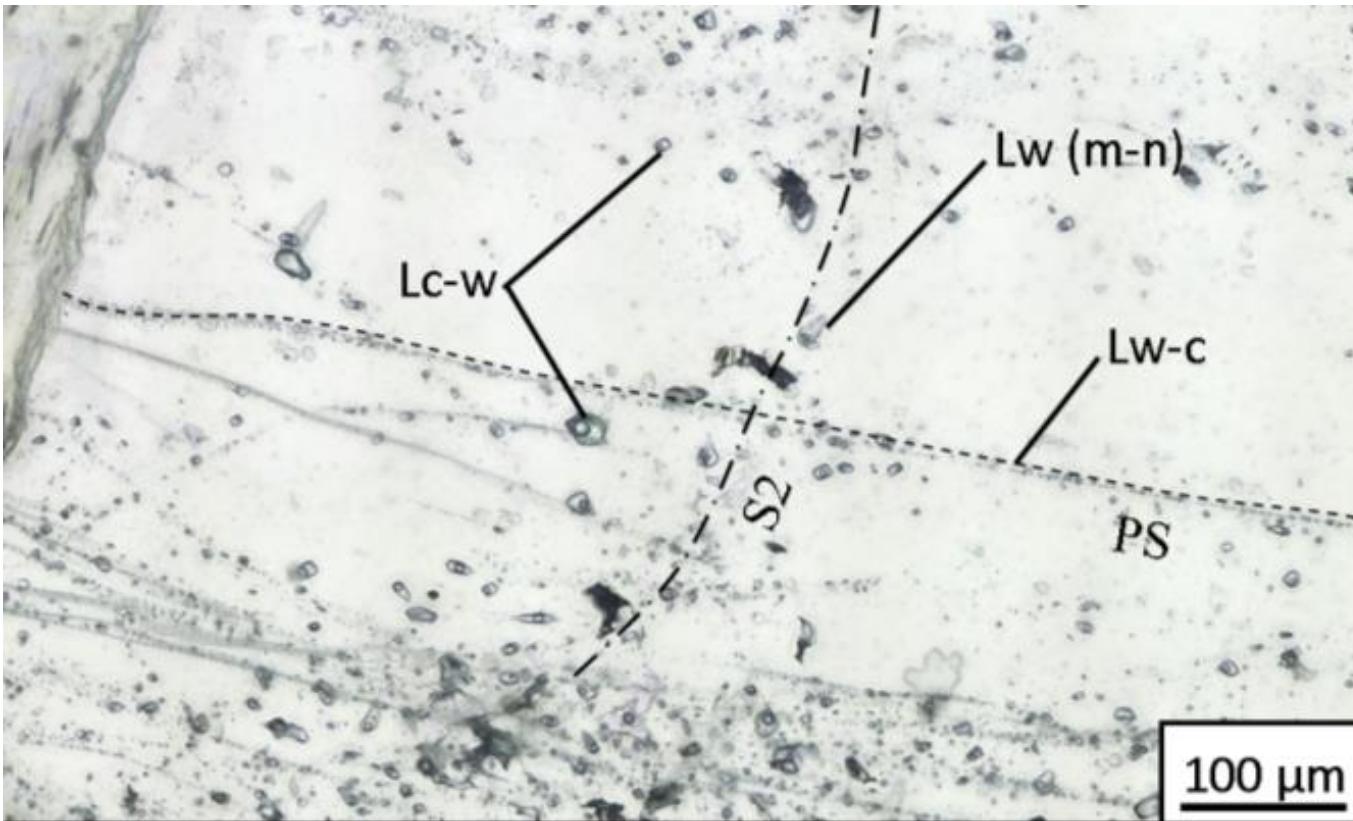
QI-QII (if non recrystallized) : deformed and decrepitated inclusions



Stage I = QI - (II)



Stage III a TOPAZ



Lc-w

Primary FI

TH (L): 245 / 256 °C

Th_{CO₂} (V): 17.8 / 19.4 °C

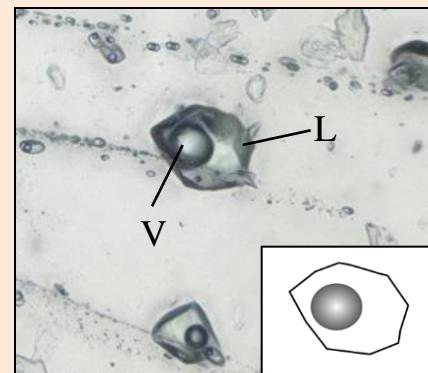
Salinity: 5 - 10 wt% NaCl

Volatile phase

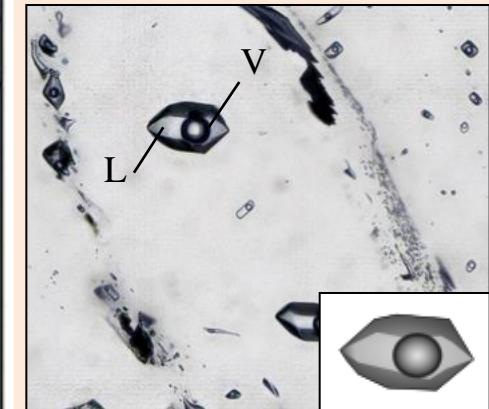
CO₂ : 86 – 90%

CH₄ : 2 – 7%

N₂ : 6 – 9%



Lw-c



Primary

TH (L): 245 / 255 °C

TmCl: 5.5 / 8.4 °C

Salinity: 6 – 7 wt% NaCl

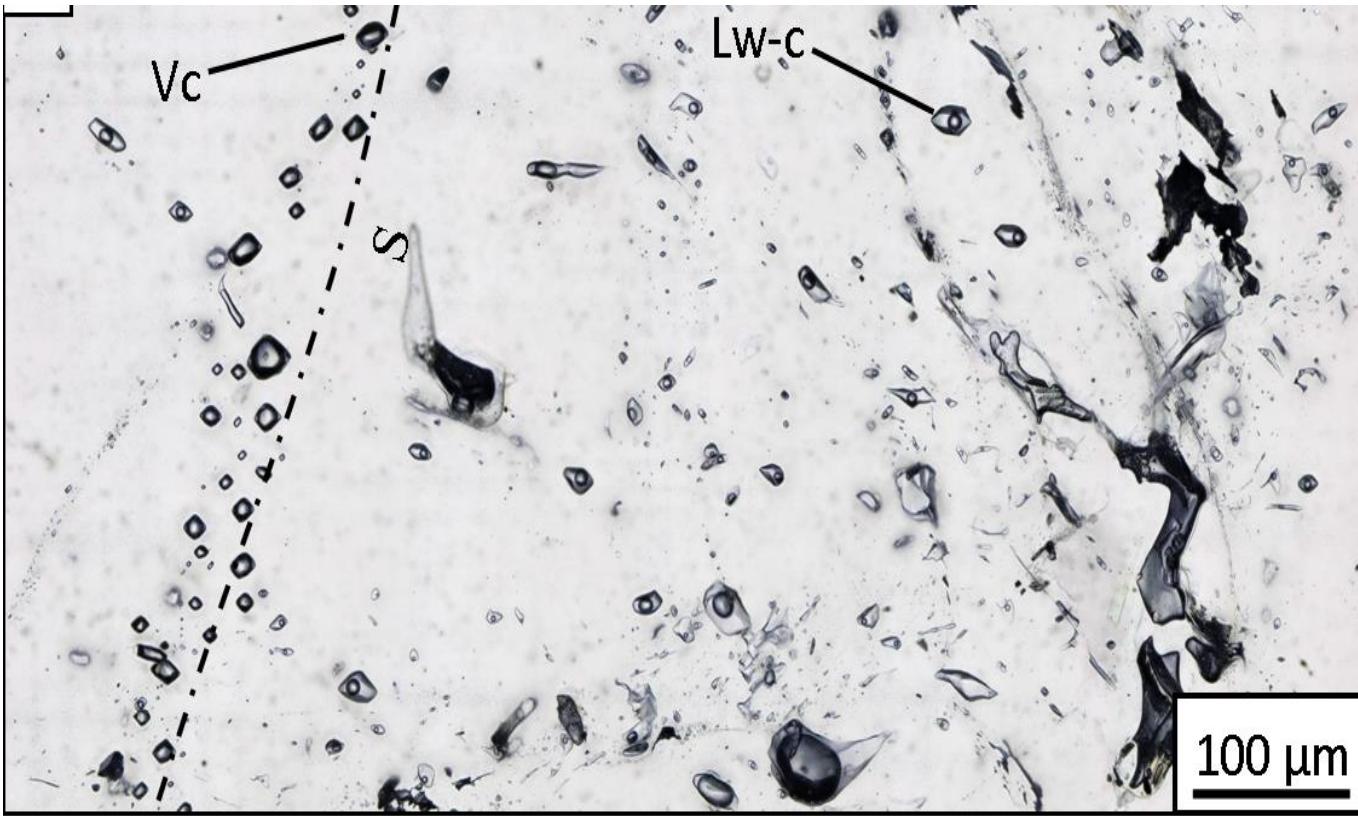
volatile phase :

CO₂ : 80– 90%

CH₄ : 4 – 9%

N₂ : 5 – 10%

Stage IIIa TOPAZ



Vc-w (but with dense volatile phase)

Secondary FI (S)

TH (V): 300 / 320 °C

Th_{CO₂} (L): 10.3 / 12.5 °C

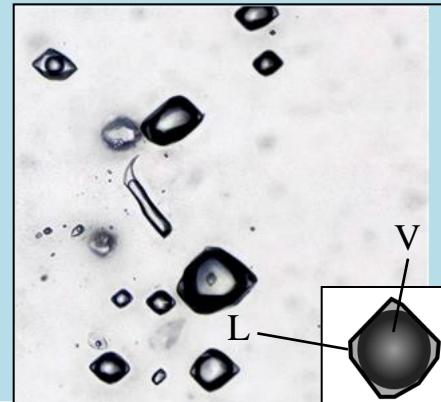
Salinité: 1 – 3 wt% NaCl

volatile phase :

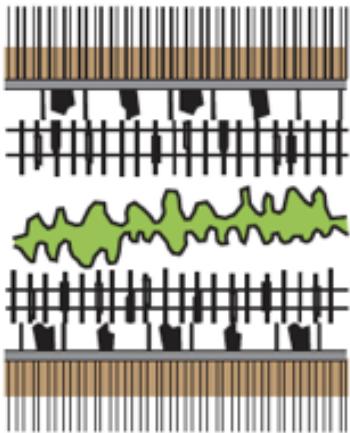
CO₂ : 83 – 88%

CH₄ : 3 – 4%

N₂ : 9 – 13%



Stage IV- quartz



Wolframite -stage IV

Reopening of the selvage
(muscovite –arsenopyrite)



Reopening of the selvage
(arsenopyrite)



Wolframite -stage IV

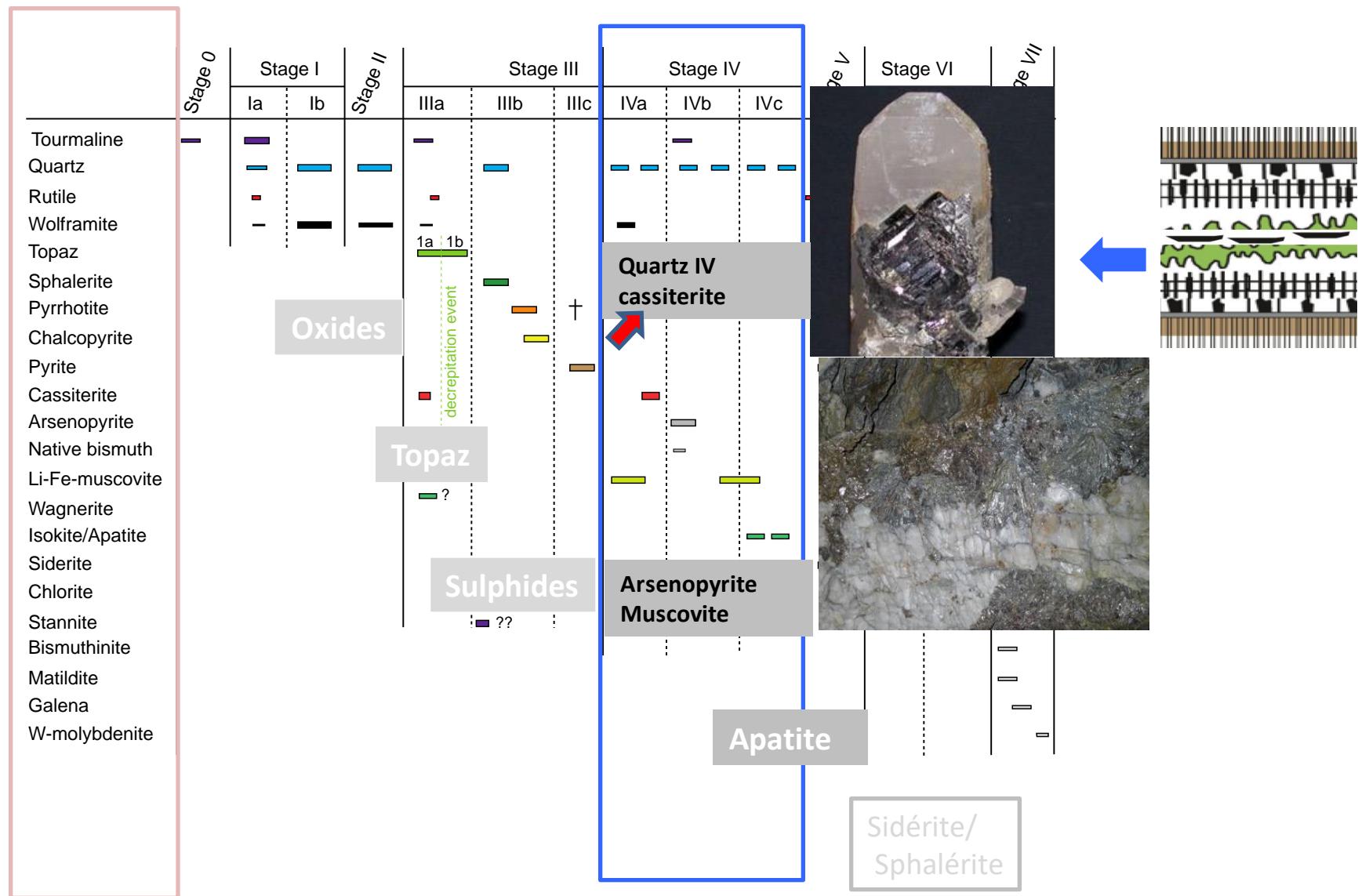


Reopening of the selvage (muscovite)

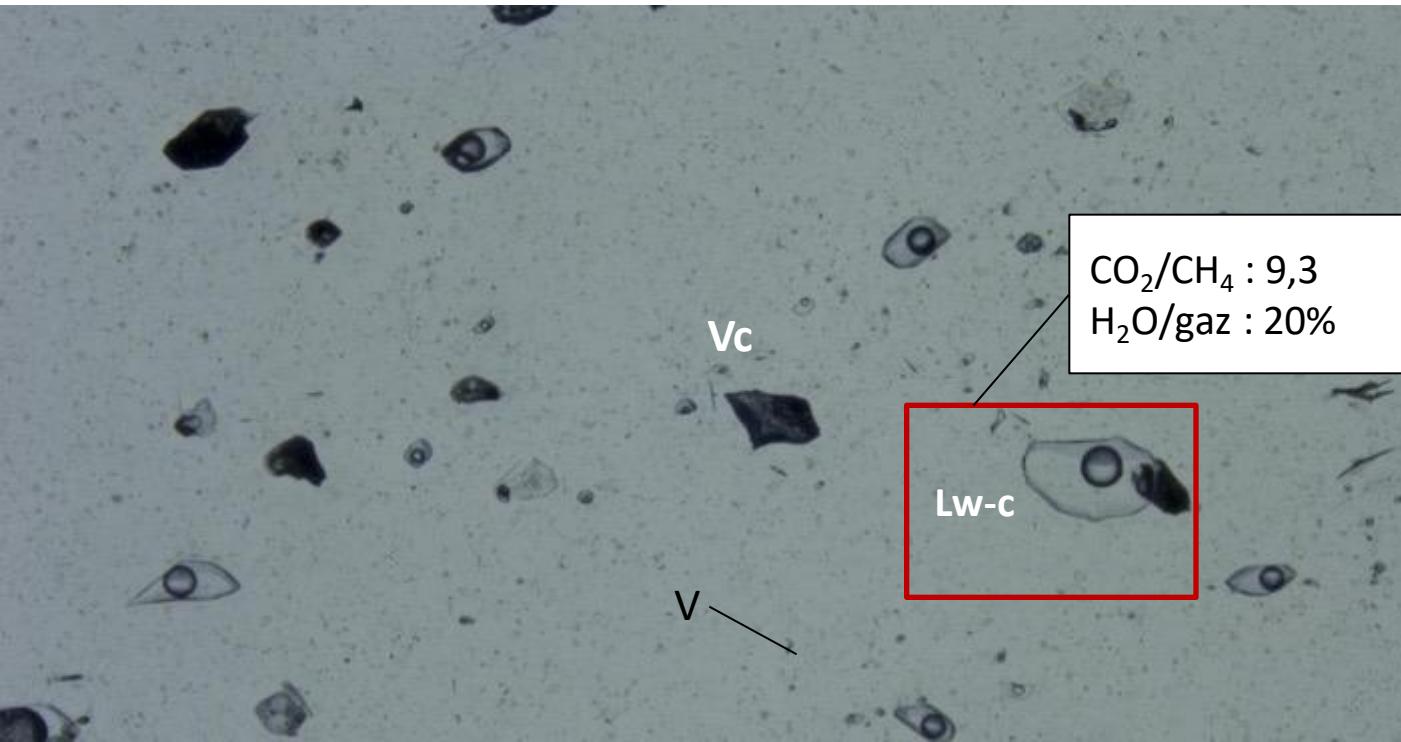


Geode quartz
+ muscovite/ apatite
+ cassiterite

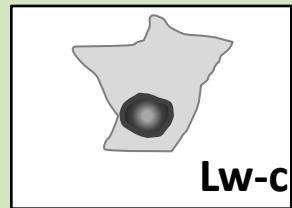
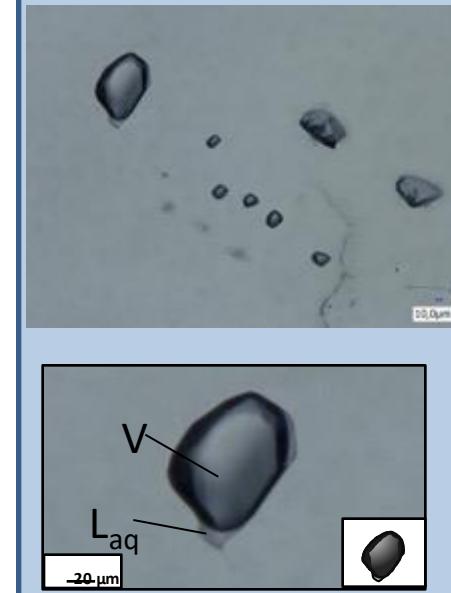
Stage IV- quartz



Quartz QIV



Vc-n as FIP



Lw-c

Th (L): 200-350°C
Tmiice: -13,4°C à - 4,6°C
Salinity: 3-10 wt% NaCl
Density: 0,6 g/cc

Volatile phase:
 CO_2 : 70-99 %
 CH_4 : 1-20 %
 N_2 : 0-20 %

Vc

Density: 0,21 g/cc

Volatile phase:
 CO_2 : 67-98 %
 CH_4 : 2-14 %
 N_2 : 0-25 %

Vc-n

Th (V): 210-220°C
Tm ice: -5°C
Density: 0,05 – 0,06 g/cc

Volatile phase:

CO_2 : 40-55 %
 CH_4 : 11-21 %
 N_2 : 30-43 %

Quartz IV

Lc-w

Primary inclusions

TH (L): 259 / 297 °C

Th_{CO₂} (V): -10.6 / 9.8 °C

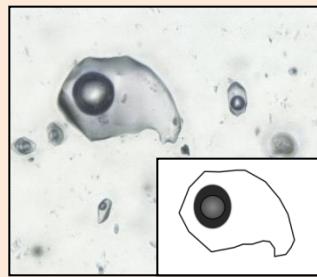
Salinité : 1 – 9 wt% NaCl

Volatile phase

CO₂ : 72 – 87%

CH₄ : 4 – 18%

N₂ : 8 – 19%



Vc-w

Primary inclusions

TH (V): > 200 °C

Th_{CO₂} (V): 10.6 / 11.2 °C

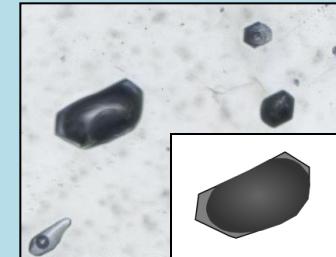
Salinité : 4 – 5wt% NaCl

Volatile phase

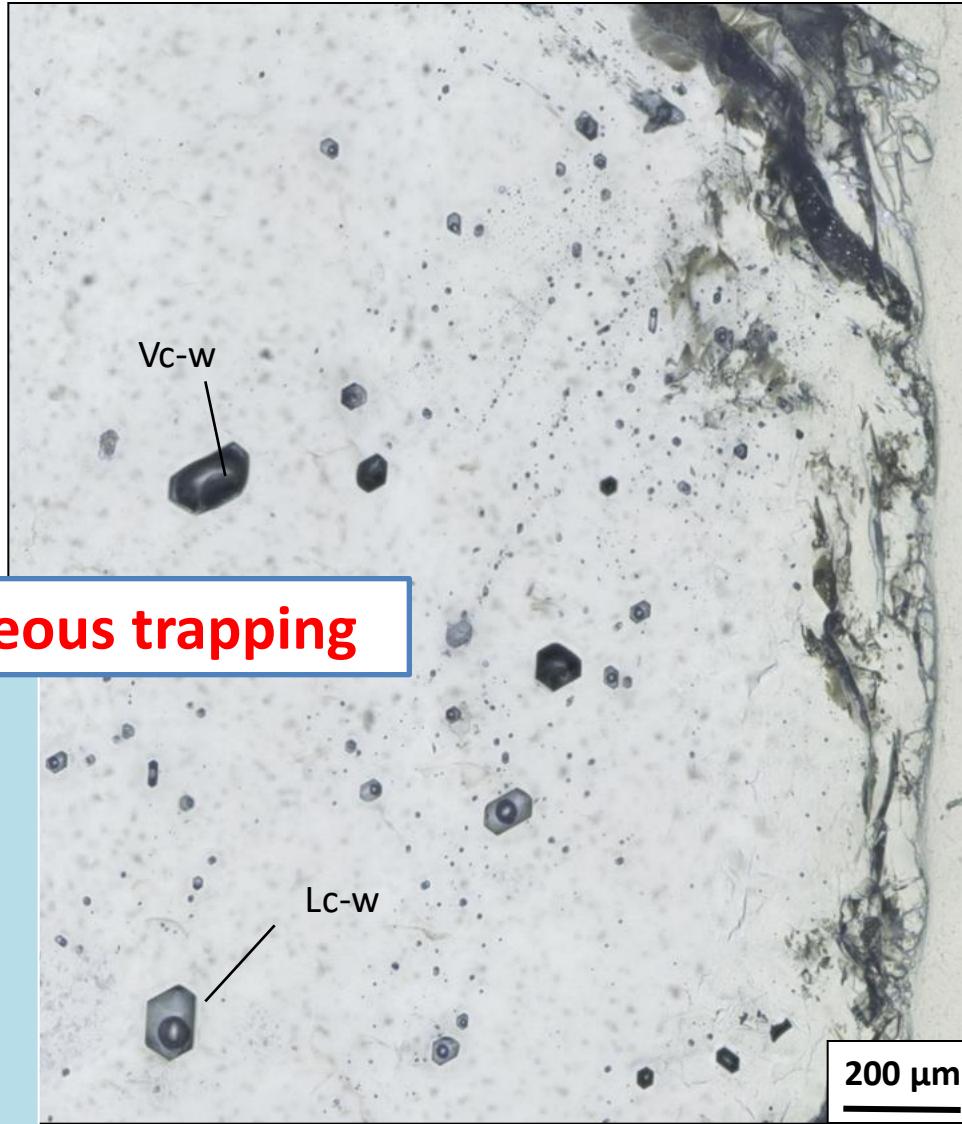
CO₂ : 78%

CH₄ : 13%

N₂ : 8%



Heterogeneous trapping

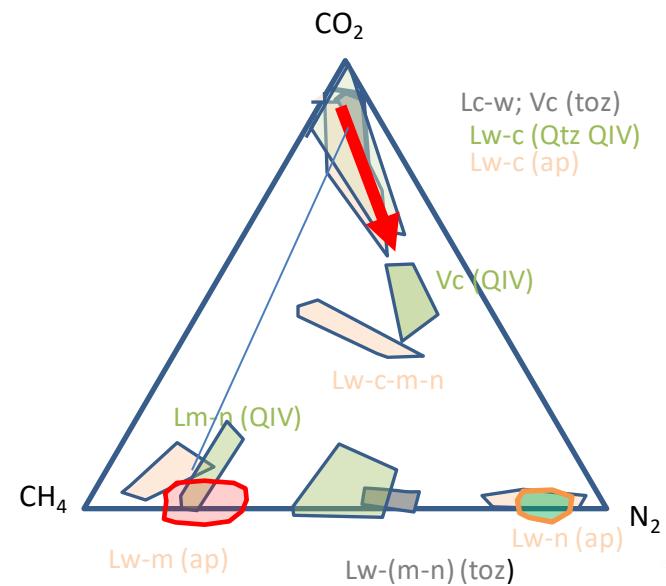


Comparison of Panasqueira with new data

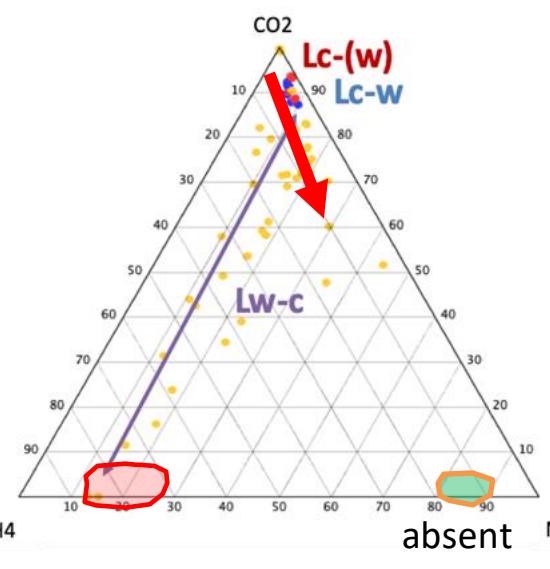
3 main fluid end-members

- A predominant $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{CO}_2-\text{CH}_4$ fluid : a fluid \pm equilibrated with graphite
- A volatile rich end-member (product of fluid unmixing ?) which can mix with water issued from unmixing with two sub-types
 - A methane rich
 - A nitrogen rich

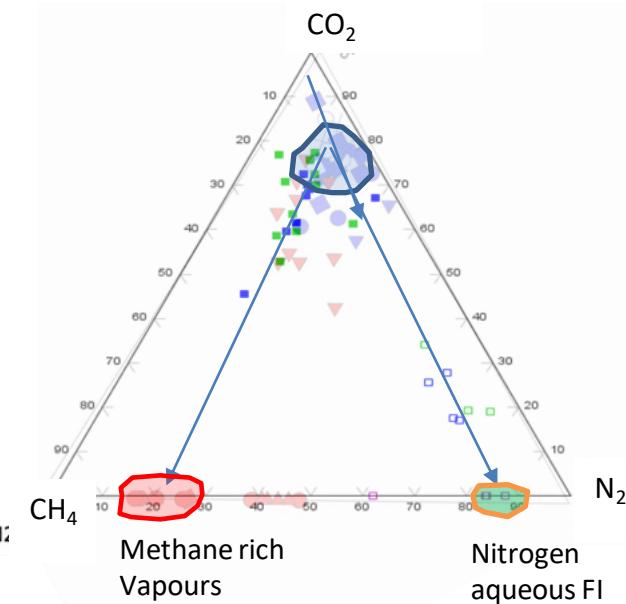
Panasqueira



Mata da Rainha



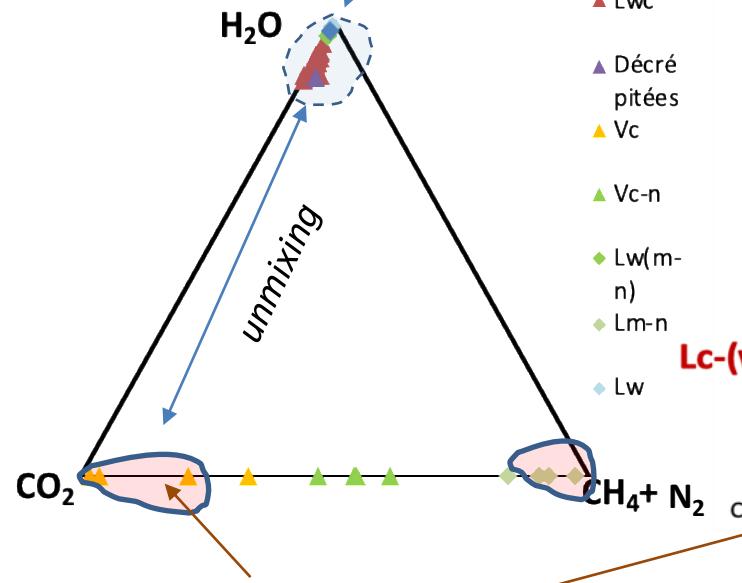
Segura



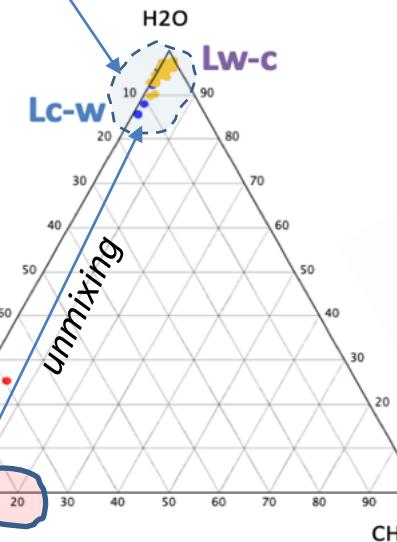
Comparison of Panasqueira with new data

1- Waters equilibrated with metamorphic units (graphite at more than 400°C)

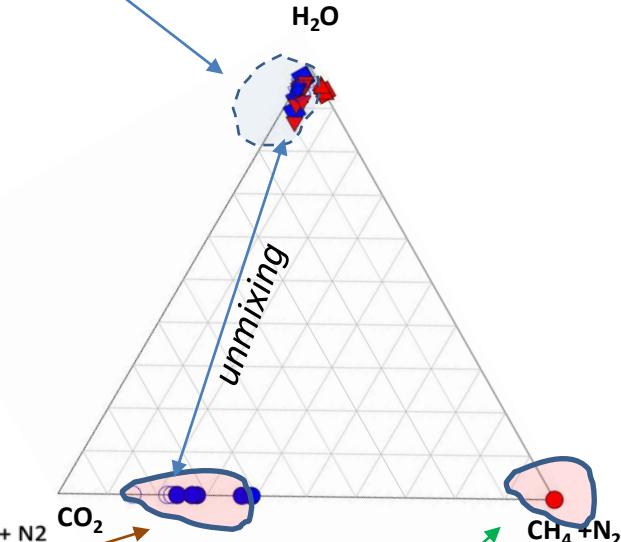
Panasqueira



Mata da Rainha

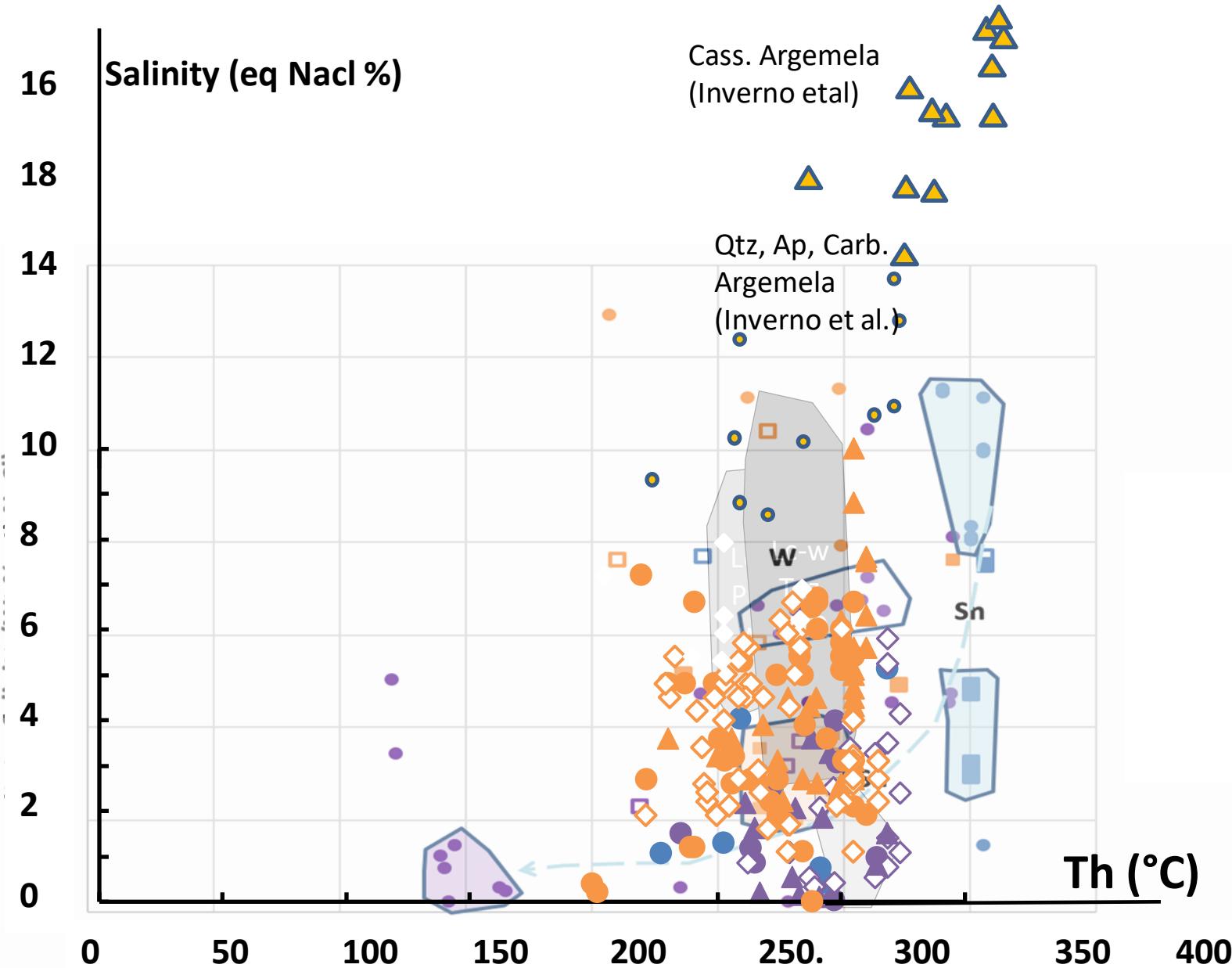


Segura

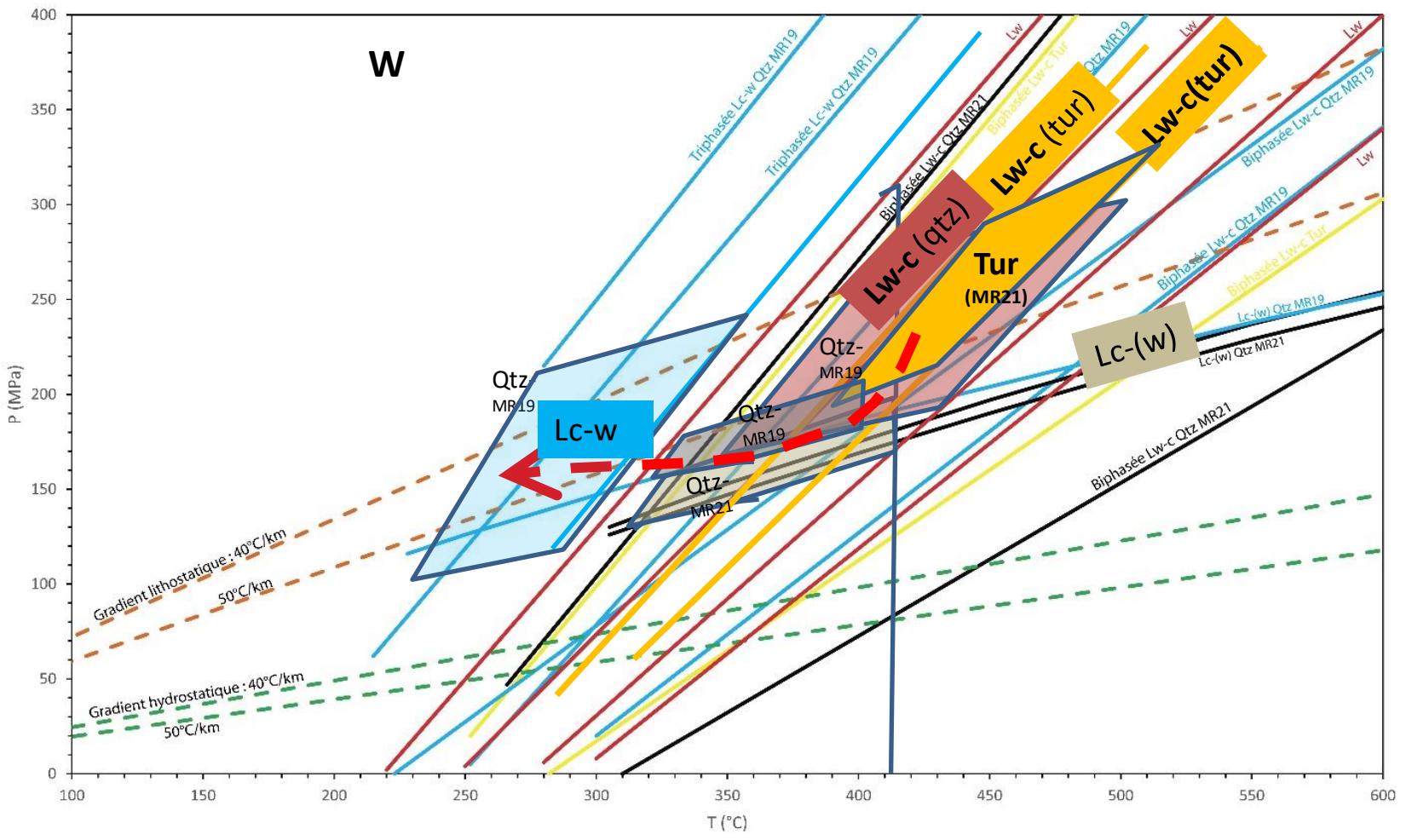


2- Products of unmixing when the decrease in pressure (and in T°C) is sufficient to reach the isopleths of the system (end of the orogeny, after uplift)

3- <400°C methane or nitrogen produced at the very end of the orogeny Low pressure (even < hydrostatic ?) or local reactions with intrusives

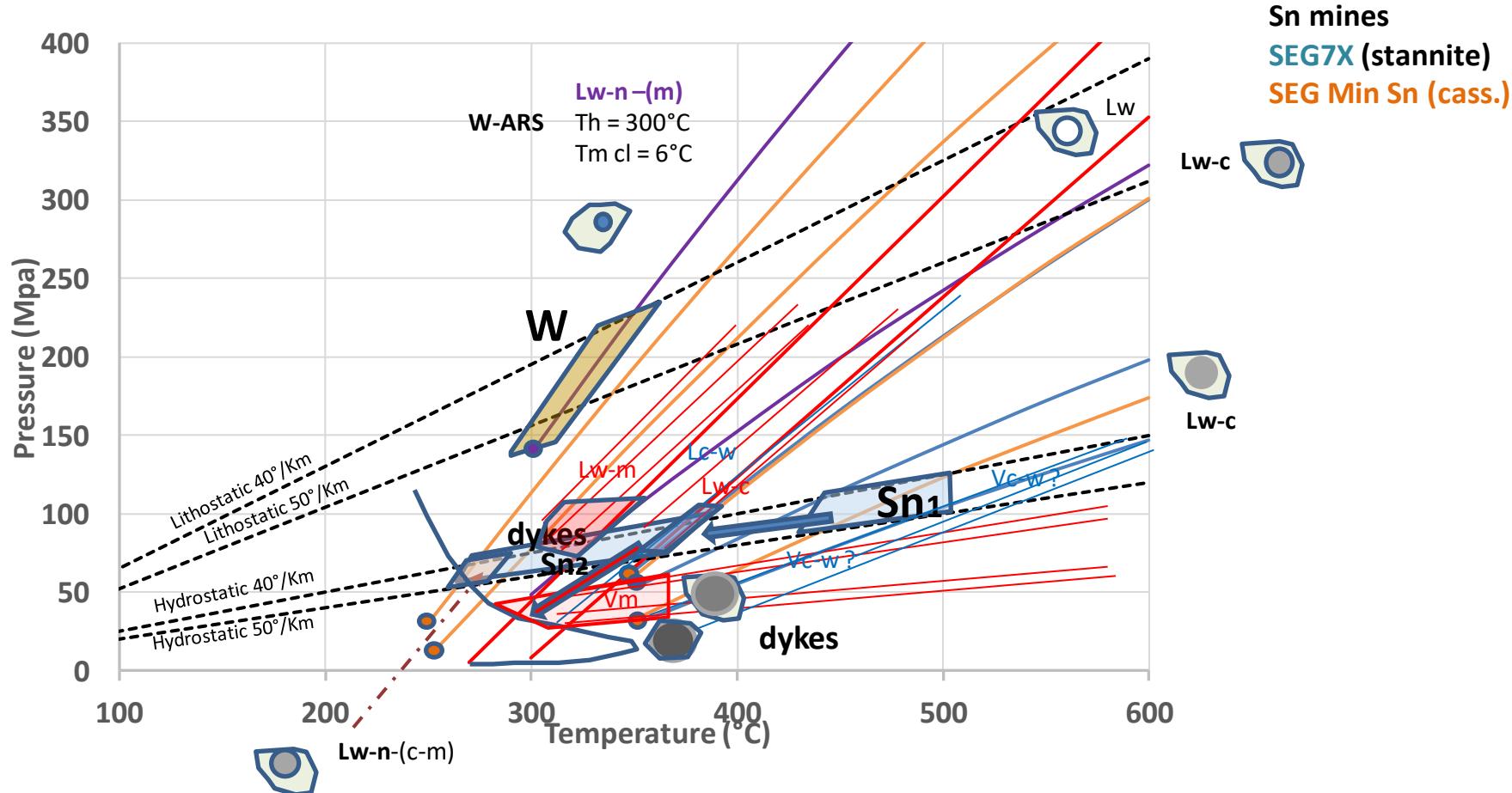


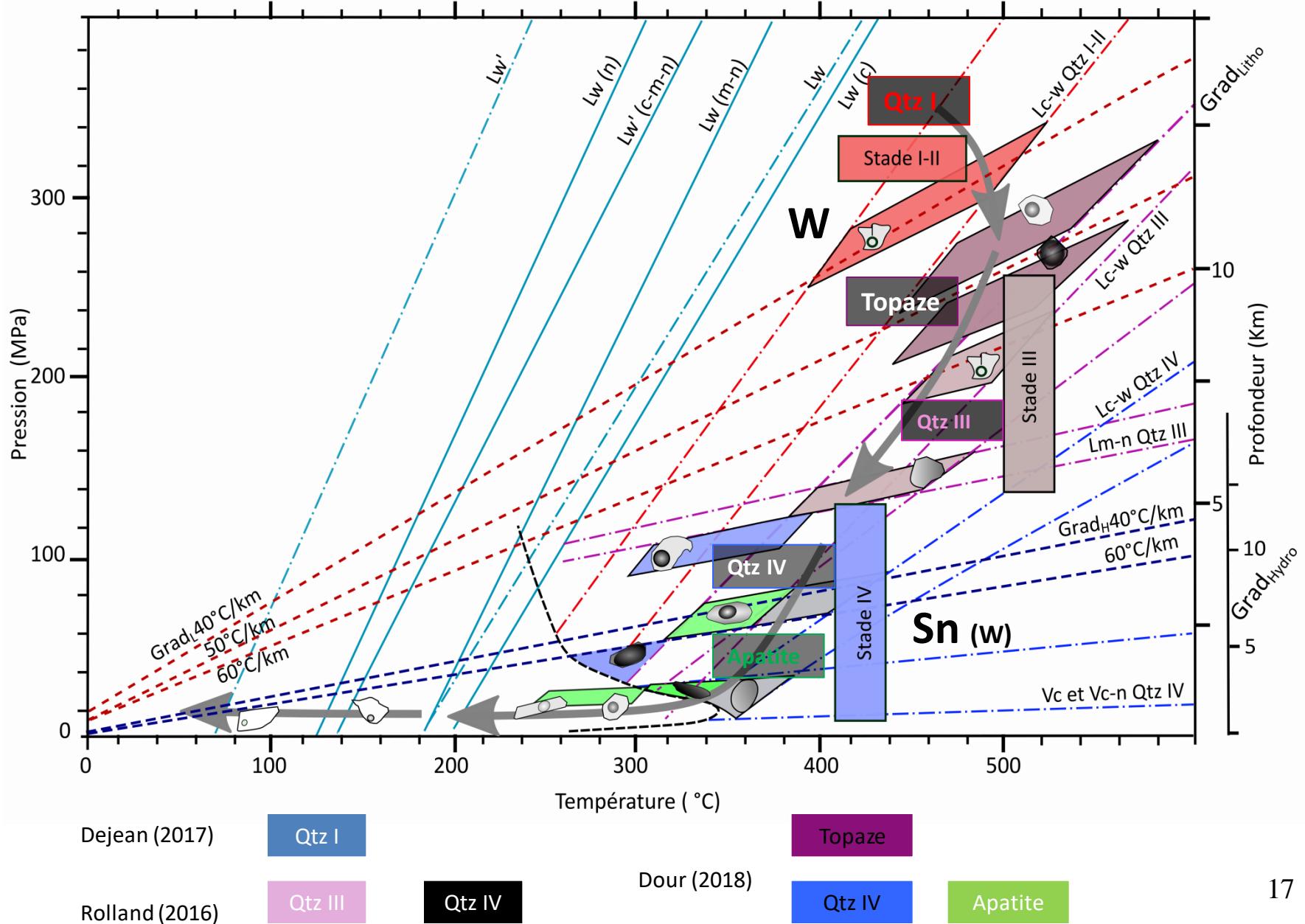
Mata da Rainha

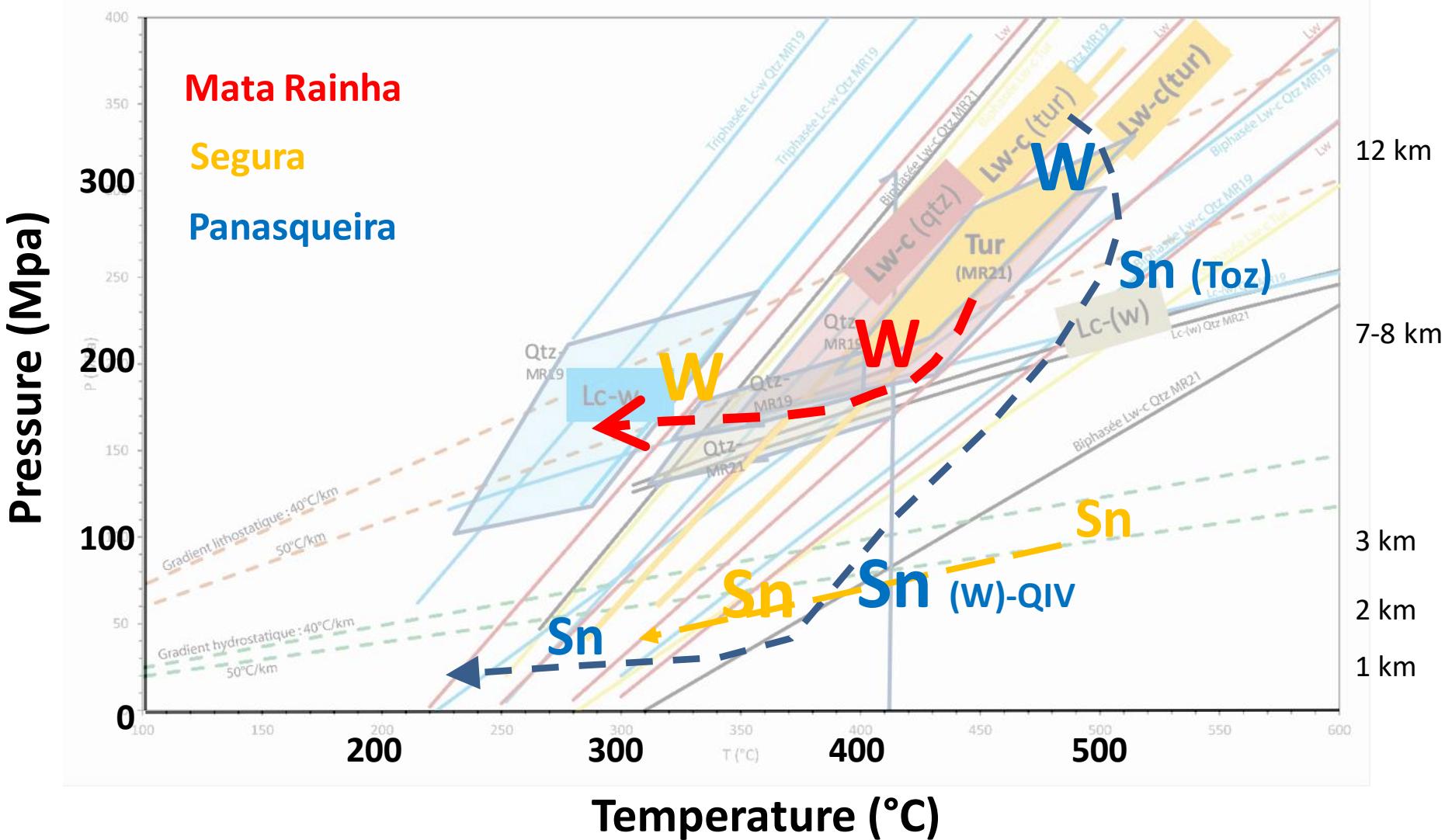


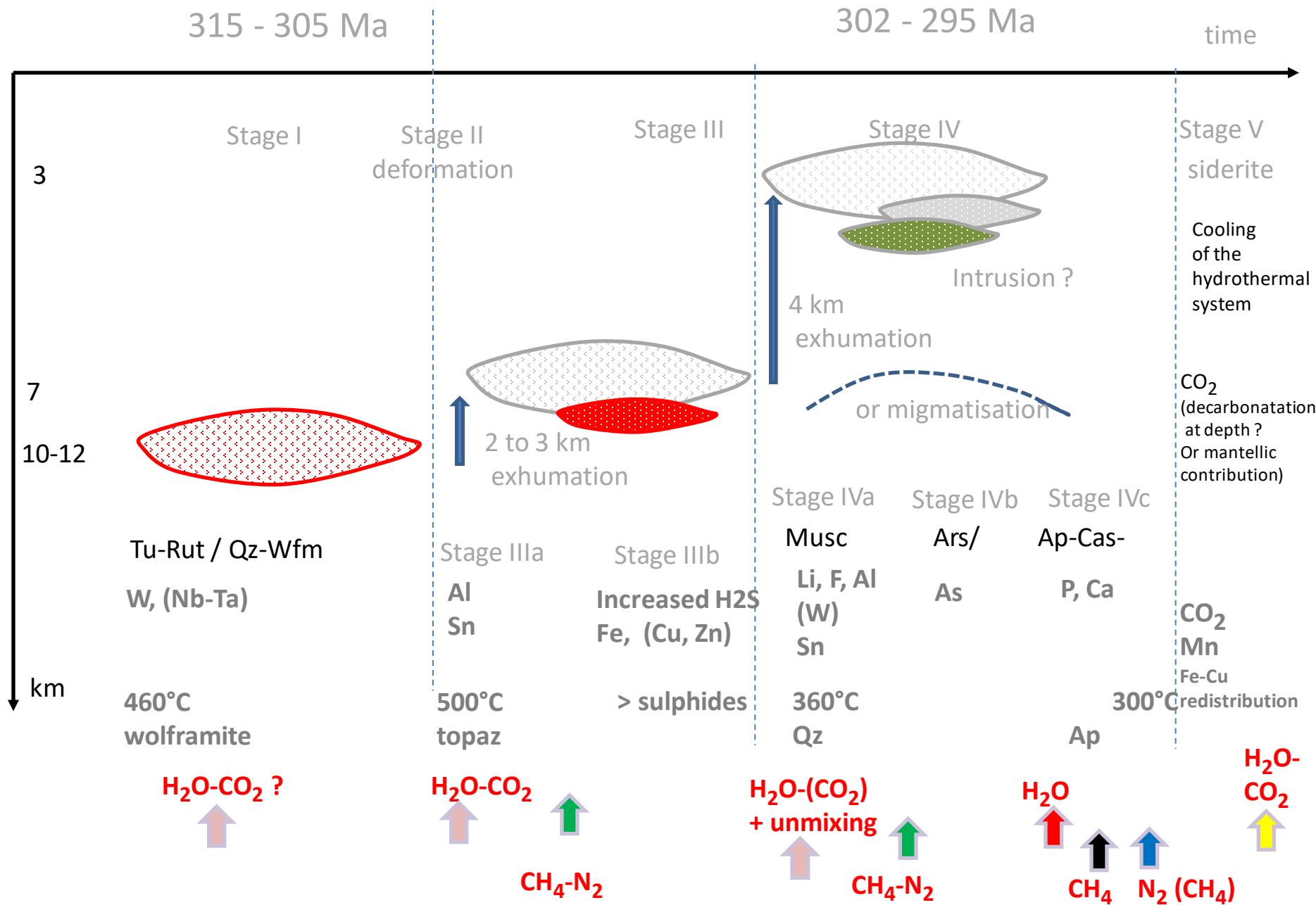
SEGURA area - all data

Segura dykes







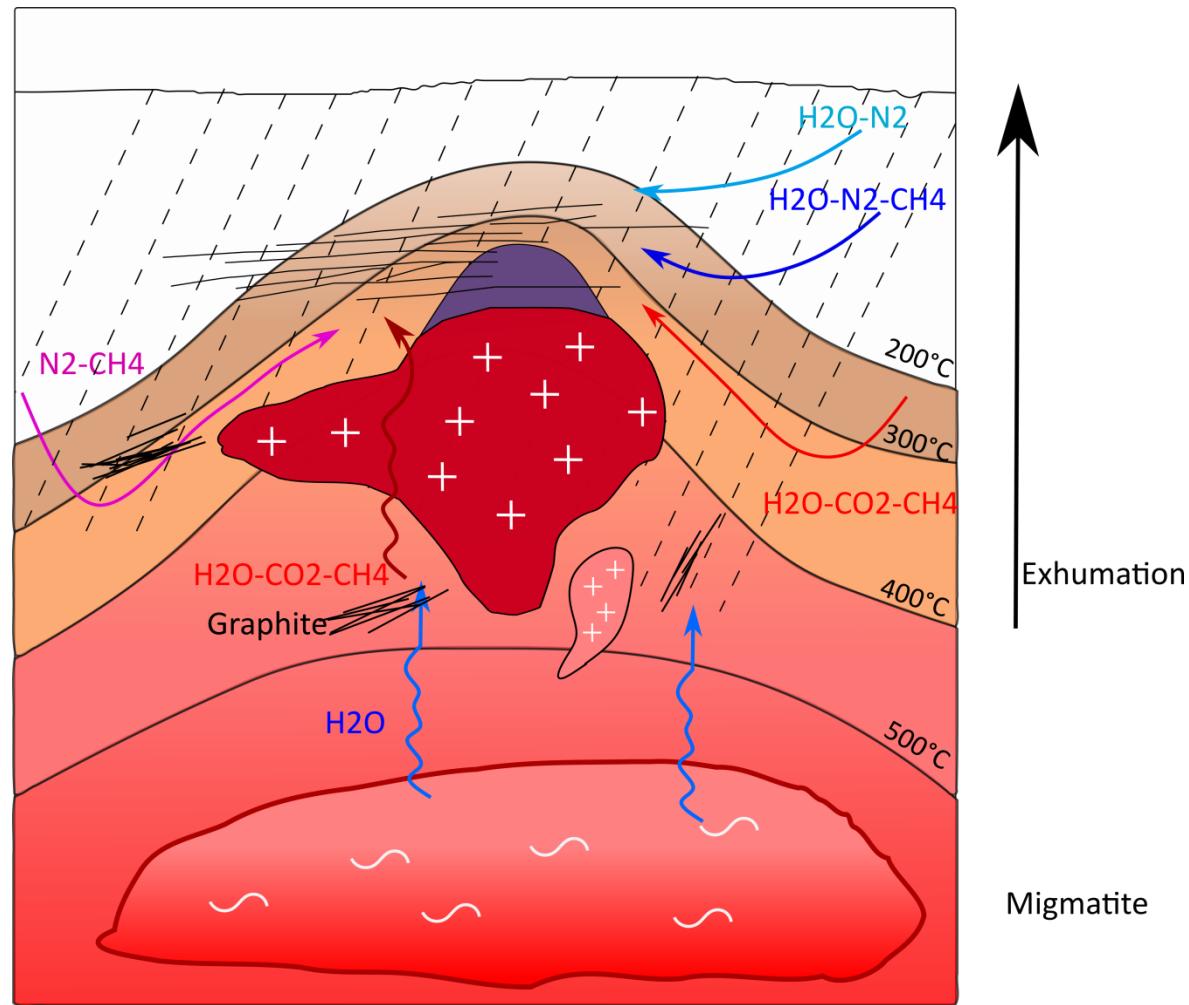


Long lived system : 15-20 Ma

Aqueous carbonic fluids predominant

Fluids in equilibrium with metamorphic host-rocks but several end-members

Magmatic fluid inputs not recorded by FI, only by minerals (trace elements)



Superimposed (in time) fluid sources

