Low temperature thermochronology of Phanerozoic kimberlites and Archaean basement, Slave Province, Canada

F. KOHMANN¹, B.P. KOHN¹, A.J.W. GLEADOW¹ AND K.G. OSADETZ²

¹School of Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne, Vic. 3010, Australia (f.kohlmann@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au)
²Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7, Canada

In an effort to investigate the burial history of the Slave craton, NW Territories, Canada we report the first results of a low temperature thermochronology study applying apatite fission track and (U-Th)/He methods, from the Ekati (45-61 Ma), and the Jericho and Muskox (172-175 Ma) kimberlite pipes (including their crater facies sediments, and sedimentary and basement xenoliths) and their host Archaean granitic basement (2.71-2.58 Ga).

Previous vitrinite reflectance data (%Ro 0.24-0.42) and porosity analysis from unaltered shale xenoliths in the Eocene pipes of the Lac de Gras diamond field (including the Ekati pipes), suggest a maximum burial temperature of 60°C for mid Cretaceous strata with 1.2 to 1.4 km sedimentary cover in the Lac de Gras kimberlite field region prior to major uplift and erosion, which began around 90 Ma [1]. The nearest Paleozoic sediments are preserved more than 400 km southwest of the kimberlite fields in the foothills of the Mackenzie Mountains where they are typically 1-2 km thick.

Our data are used to obtain improved constraints on the thermal history of the Slave craton and provide more precise estimates on its denudation history. This will lead to new insights for assessing the long-term stability of continental interiors in relation to subtle sedimentation and denudation patterns, which may be related to dynamic topography driven by mantle convection and far-field tectonism.

References

Petrological Characteristics and LA-SF-ICP-MS U-Pb ages of S-type Granitoids from Central Turkey

SERHAT KÖKSAL¹, ANDREAS MÖLLER², DIRK FREI³, M.CEMAL GÖNCÜOĞLU⁴ AND FATMA TOKSOY-KÖKSAL⁴

¹Middle East Technical University, Central Laboratory, Radiogenic Isotope Laboratory, Ankara, Turkey (skoksal@metu.edu.tr)
²University of Potsdam, Department of Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany (amoeller@geo.uni-potsdam.de)
³Ministry of the Environment, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, Department of Geological Mapping, Copenhagen K, Denmark (df@geus.dk)
⁴Middle East Technical University, Department of Geological Engineering, Ankara, Turkey (mcgoncu@metu.edu.tr; fkoksal@metu.edu.tr)

The S-type Sinandi microgranite (SMG) and the Namlukisla biotite-granite (NBG) (Aksaray-central Turkey) intrude metamorphic basement rocks and gabbroic rocks of an ophiolitic sequence and is itself cut by I-type granitoids. SMG and NBG consist of orthoclase, quartz, plagioclase, biotite, muscovite ± hornblende ± pyroxene and accessory zircon, titanite, epidote, apatite and opaque minerals. They have calc-alkaline peraluminous character, LILE and LREE enrichment, low Ce, Zr, Hf, Sm contents and pronounced Eu-anomalies (0.63 and 0.59, respectively). SMG and NBG display a crustal isotopic signature with high initial ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratios (0.712827 and 0.715168, respectively) and low εNd values (-9.1 and -9.7, respectively).

Based on zircon typology method (Pupin, 1980) zircon populations from both granitoids are described by low A and T indexes, typical aspect for crustal originated granitoids. SMG has abundant S7-12-13-18 zircon types and lesser amounts of S2-9-10-17-19-23-24 types, whereas the zircon population of NBG is represented by preferential development of S2-7-12 types besides S1-3-4-5-6-8-11-13-16 and L1-2-3-4 types in lesser percentage. Zircon crystals from SMG and NBG commonly contain rounded to subrounded inherited cores overgrown by oscillatory zones displaying intermittent resorption surfaces and some secondary structures such as recrystallization and flow domains.

Rims and outer zones of zircons from SMG give a LA-SF-ICP-MS mean ⁴⁰⁸⁶Pb/²⁹⁸U age of 81.5±0.84 Ma (2σ), while those of NBG yield 83.8±0.95 Ma (2σ). Ages of inherited cores range from 526 Ma to 1566 Ma for SMG, and from 144 Ma to 2304 Ma for NBG.

Consequently we suggest that Late Cretaceous S-type SMG and NBG were formed as a result of Alpine collisional magmatism during closure of the northern branch of the Neotethys Ocean. However, wide range of ages indicating cryptic igneous events were recorded. Moreover xenocrystic inherited zircon cores represent a variety of sources including the Proterozoic crust.

References