

Magma storage beneath Ardestan pluton, Iran; Insights from silicate minerals, zircon signatures and crystal size distribution

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Crystal cargo origins and bulk rock Zr-based thermometric parameters are fundamental to developing petrogenetic models of magmatism. The Ardestan quartz diorite to tonalite pluton, part of widespread Cenozoic magmatism within the Urumieh-Dokhtar magmatic arc, yielded LA-ICP-MS zircon age of 25.9 ± 0.3 Ma and 24.6 ± 0.1 Ma, respectively. The studied rocks are mainly composed of varying proportions of plagioclase feldspar (bytownite in the core to labradorite-andesine composition at the rim), magnesio-hornblende and magnesio-biotite. Zircons are depleted in LREE and enriched in HREE with restricted ranges in $(\text{Gd}/\text{Yb})_N$ (0.03-0.07), positive Ce anomalies ($\text{Ce}/\text{Ce}^* = 0.4-1.13$), negative Eu anomalies ($\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.13-0.30$) and high $(\text{Sm}/\text{La})_N$ (>10) suggesting a magmatic origin. Enrichment in LREEs and moderate to negative Ce anomalies in some zircons is attributed to a change in the host magma composition and/or crystallization of zircon under high aqueous fluid activity near the end of magmatic crystallization. Ti-in-biotite geothermometry gives a mean crystallization temperature of 730 ± 56 °C, slightly higher than calculated $T_{\text{Zr,Ti}}$ °C (716 ± 50 °C) and similar to the average $T_{\text{Zr,sat}}$ °C (735 ± 26 °C). These results provide minimum estimates of temperature and indicate zircon crystallized from a fractionated magma. The resulting estimated $f\text{O}_2$ values show fairly high $f\text{O}_2$ (i.e., -13.6 to -16.9), indicating oxidizing crystallization conditions between the Ni-NiO (NNO) and Fe_2O_3 - Fe_3O_4 (HM) buffers. Tight linear trends of halogen contents (F and Cl) versus X_{Mg} represent a narrow range of $f\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $f\text{HF}$ and $f\text{HCl}$, clearly indicating that constant physico-chemical conditions throughout biotite growth. The shape of crystal size distribution curves and the medium Al and Mg contents in amphibole and biotite, respectively, are consistent with a history of magma mixing involving injections of mafic magma into the evolving felsic chamber. Calculated residence time for Ardestan plagioclase crystals of ~630 years support field evidence that these plutons were emplaced at shallow depths.