

Minerals-, glassy-, globular opaque and fluid inclusions from metamorphic recrystallized “MVT” sulfide mineralization from Blazna-Guşet prospect, Rodna Mountains, Romania.

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The “MVT”-type of Upper Precambrian metamorphosed Pb-Zn mineralization from Blazna-Guşet prospect in the Eastern Carpathians contains various minerals, transparent and opaque phases together with fluid inclusions. Cymrite ($\text{BaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot \text{OH}$), chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, Fe-poor sphalerite, galena, and intercalations of silicate, graphite, and quartz are present in the Carbonate Formation [1]. Prograde are micromineral inclusions (possible halite, anhydrite, barite, calcite, etc.) and silicate glassy-like inclusions, sulfide grains, and/or globular trails of medium-grade amphibolitic facies. Retrograde are the trails of aqueous-carbonic fluid inclusions and solid stepdaughter aggregates.

Recrystallization of sphalerite by partial melting concentrates Germanium from 650 ppm up to 70 wt.% in Ge-minerals [2]. Germanite from the Blazna-Guşet ore deposit shows variable morphological aspects, reminding zircon and/or apatite microcrysts, in short prismatic, tubular, and barrel forms of brownish color in yellowish sphalerite [3]. Its presence vs. synthetic Gadolinium gallium garnet (GGG) from RRUFF [$\text{Gd}_3\text{Ga}_2(\text{GaO}_4)_3$] was preliminarily indicated by Raman spectroscopy (Fig. 1). Genetically, it is emphasized that germanite was formed “in-situ” by removing Ge and/or (Gd, Ga) from sphalerite lattice during metamorphic recrystallization.

Fig.1. Raman spectra of germanite ($\text{Cu}_{13}\text{Fe}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{S}_{16}$) vs. synthetic Gadolinium gallium garnet (GGG) from RRUFF [$\text{Gd}_3\text{Ga}_2(\text{GaO}_4)_3$] in recrystallized sphalerite from the Blazna-Guşet ore deposit.

References:

[1] Udubasa, Nedelcu, Andar & Andar (1983), Miner. Dep. 18, 519-528.

[2] Cugerone, Cenki-Tok, Oliot, Munoz, Chauvet, Barou, Kouzmanov, Salvi, Motto-Ros & Le Goff (2019), 15th SGA Biennial Meeting 2019, vol 4, 1669-1672.

[3] Pinteá (2015), Rom. Jour. Earth Sci., 205p (in review).

