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The Y/Ho ratio as an indicator of metallic mineralizing fluid origin. Case of the Chouichia, Ain El Bey, Kef El Agueb, El Hairech and J.Hallouf-Sidi Bouaouane ore deposits at the thrust zone of North western Tunisia (North African margin)

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Yttrium (Y) has a geochemical behaviour similar to that of rare earths (REE). The Y and Ho generally remain associated during geochemical processes and the Y/Ho ratio remains stable. However, in hydrothermal fluids Y is more mobile and is slightly subtracted from fluids by metal particles resulting in fractionation between Y and Ho [1], [2]. Consequently, the Y/Ho ratio is increasingly used as a tracer of mineralizing fluids origin.

In this study, Y/Ho ratios of the ore deposits (Tab. 1) at the thrust zone of north-western Tunisia, are compared with those of modern submarine hydrothermal fluids, marine waters, Mid-Atlantic Ridge, magmatic rocks and those of Metamorphites (Fig. 1).

For Chouichia's ore deposits, Y/Ho values are lower than those of modern seawater but comparable to those of mafic and felsic igneous rocks, metamorphic and volcanic rocks (Fig. 1) indicating a mineral genesis rather marked by magmatic and metamorphic chemistry than by marine one.

The values of the Y/Ho ratio in the sulphide-sulphosalts veins at Chouichia and Ain El Bey, are generally low (Y/Ho = 14 to 19) reflecting rather reducing and high temperature conditions. At Kef El Agueb, the values of the Y/Ho ratio in the iron veins are higher varying from 23 to 62.666 reflecting the role of iron oxy-hydroxides and oxidizing conditions in the trapping of Ho and a more marked hydrothermal fluid mixing with marine waters.

Y/Ho ratio for Jebel Hairech and J. Hallouf - Sidi Bouaouane ore deposits, is of chondritic type (around Y/Ho = 28) highlighting a weak fractionation between Y and Ho linked to a weaker contribution of hydrothermal fluids and /or marine waters.

References

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Figure 1: Position of Y/Ho ratio values for <u>Chouichia</u>, Ain El Bey, Kef El <u>Agueb, J</u> <u>Hallouf</u>, <u>Sidi Bouaouane</u> and El <u>Hairsch</u> deposita. (J. 2, 3): mafic to felisic igneous rocks; 1 (after <u>Govindaraju</u>, 1989), 2 (after <u>GarbsSchönberg</u>, 1993), 3 (after <u>Tepper</u> et al., 1993). Modern <u>seavater</u> (Bau et al., 1997; Bau and <u>Dalski</u>, 1999). <u>Douville</u> et al., 1999). <u>Mid-Attinic Ridge</u> (Bau et al., 1997; Bau and <u>Dalski</u>, 1999). <u>Mid-Mittinic Ridge</u> (Bau et al., 1997). Bau and <u>Dalski</u>, 1999). <u>Mid-Mittinic Ridge</u> (Bau et al., 1997). Bau and <u>Dalski</u>, 1999). <u>Mid-Mittinic Ridge</u> (Bau et al., 1997). Bau and <u>Dalski</u>, 1999). <u>Mittinic Ridge</u> (Bau et al., 2011). Hydrothermal <u>yein</u> fluorites (Bau et al., 1997).