



**HAL**  
open science

## Lithium isotopes in micas: an isotopic tool for the classification of granitic pegmatites?

Sarah Deveaud, Romain Millot, Anne-Marie Gallas, Michèle Robert

### ► To cite this version:

Sarah Deveaud, Romain Millot, Anne-Marie Gallas, Michèle Robert. Lithium isotopes in micas: an isotopic tool for the classification of granitic pegmatites?. Goldschmidt 2014, Jun 2014, Sacramento, United States. pp.1. hal-00942621

**HAL Id: hal-00942621**

**<https://brgm.hal.science/hal-00942621>**

Submitted on 22 Apr 2014

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Session: “Stable isotope tracers of magmatic processes”

**Lithium isotopes in micas as an isotopic tool for the classification of granitic pegmatites?**

**Deveaud S<sup>1-3</sup>, Millot R<sup>1-3</sup>, Robert M<sup>1-3</sup>, Gallas AM<sup>1-3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> BRGM, ISTO, UMR 7327, 3 av. Claude Guillemin, BP 36009, 45060 Orléans, Cedex 2, France; S.Deveaud@brgm.fr

<sup>2</sup> CNRS/ISTO, UMR 7327, 1A rue de la Férollerie, 45071 Orléans, Cedex 2, France

<sup>3</sup> Université d’Orléans, ISTO, UMR 7327, 1A rue de la Férollerie, 45071 Orléans, Cedex 2, France

Over the last few decades, acquisition techniques of light stable lithium isotopes have been increasingly developed and applied to investigate the lithium behavior during pegmatite consolidation [1, 2]. Particularly,  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  signatures are mainly studied to trace the genetic filiation between granitic source and pegmatites [3, 4] and to inspect the impact of their host-rocks on these Li-signatures [2]. However, no study has been applied at pegmatite-field scale. In this study, we use lithium and its isotopes to investigate the fractionation process during pegmatite consolidation and to distinguish different pegmatite groups in the Monts d’Ambazac pegmatite field (France). The Monts d’Ambazac pegmatite field is located in the North-Western part of French Massif Central and yields respectively ages for beryl-columbite and lepidolite-petalite subtypes [5] of  $324 \pm 5\text{Ma}$  (U/Pb method on columbite-tantalite group minerals) and  $309 \pm 0.9\text{Ma}$  (Ar/Ar method on lepidolite, [6]). These pegmatites were mainly exploited in the last century for ceramic production but many occurrences as lepidolite, petalite, beryl, colombite-tantlite groups and phosphate species are present. The present classification is mainly based on: mineralogical observations, and the description of internal structures which allow classifying this pegmatite field in the LCT-type [7, 8]. However, no classification is based on geochemical and/or stable isotopic data.

We collected samples from 9 pegmatites which present different internal structures, some having highly developed aplitic unites, and different differentiation degree (muscovite vs. lepidolite occurrence). Nevertheless, the same intermediate unit has been collected in each pegmatite to be able to compare their  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  signatures. The  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  signatures have been obtained for biotite, muscovite and lepidolite crystals after handpicking separation.

Measurements of lithium isotopes were performed at Isotope Geochemistry Unit of the BRGM using the double focusing Neptune MC-ICP-MS (ThermoFinnigan). After an initial chemical lithium- separation, lithium isotopic signatures  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  have been measured from distinct pegmatite bodies and interpreted.

Our results provide a  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  (‰) range of high quality applied to describe granitic pegmatites and to investigate Li behavior in silicate melts. Different pegmatite groups have been differentiated they are different from those obtained from mineralogical classification. Finally, the geochemical data set provides good keys to analyze the impact of fluxes elements as Be, B and F on the  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  signatures interpretation.

References:

[1] Maloney JS, Nabelek PI, Sirbescu MLC, Halama R (2008) Lithium and its isotopes in tourmaline as indicators of the crystallization process in the San Diego County pegmatites, California, USA. *European Journal of Mineralogy* 20, pp 905-916

- [2] **Barnes EM, Weis D, Groat LA (2012)** Significant Li isotope fractionation in geochemically evolved rare element-bearing pegmatites from the little Nahanni Pegmatite Group, NWT, Canada. *Lithos* 132-133, pp 21-36.
- [3] **Teng FZ, McDonough WF, Rudnick RL, Walker RJ, Sirbescu MLC (2006a)** Lithium isotopic systematics of granites and pegmatites from the Black Hills, South Dakota. *American Mineralogist*, Volume 91, pp 1488-1498
- [4] **Teng FZ, McDonough WF, Rudnick RL, Walker RJ (2006b)** Diffusion-driven extreme lithium isotopic fractionation in country rocks of the Tin Mountain pegmatite. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* 243, pp 701-710.
- [5] **Černý P, Ercit TS (2005)** The classification of granitic pegmatites revisited. *The Canadian Mineralogist* 43, pp 2005-2026
- [6] **Cheilletz A, Archibald DA, Cuney M, Charoy B (1992)**  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{40}\text{Ar}$  dating of topaz-lepidolite Beauvoir leucrogranite and Chèdeville sodium-lithium pegmatites (North Massif Central, France). Petrological and geodynamical meaning. *C.R Acad Sci Paris* 315, pp 326-336 (in French)
- [7] **Raimbault L (1998)** Composition of complex lepidolite-type granitic pegmatites and of constituent columbite-tantalite Chèdeville, Massif Central, France. *The Canadian Mineralogist* 36, pp 563-583.
- [8] **Deveaud S, Gumiaux C, Gloaguen E, Branquet Y (2013)** Spatial statistical analysis applied to rare-element LCT-type pegmatite fields: an original approach to constrain faults–pegmatites–granites relationships. *Journal of Geosciences*, 58, pp 163–182.