

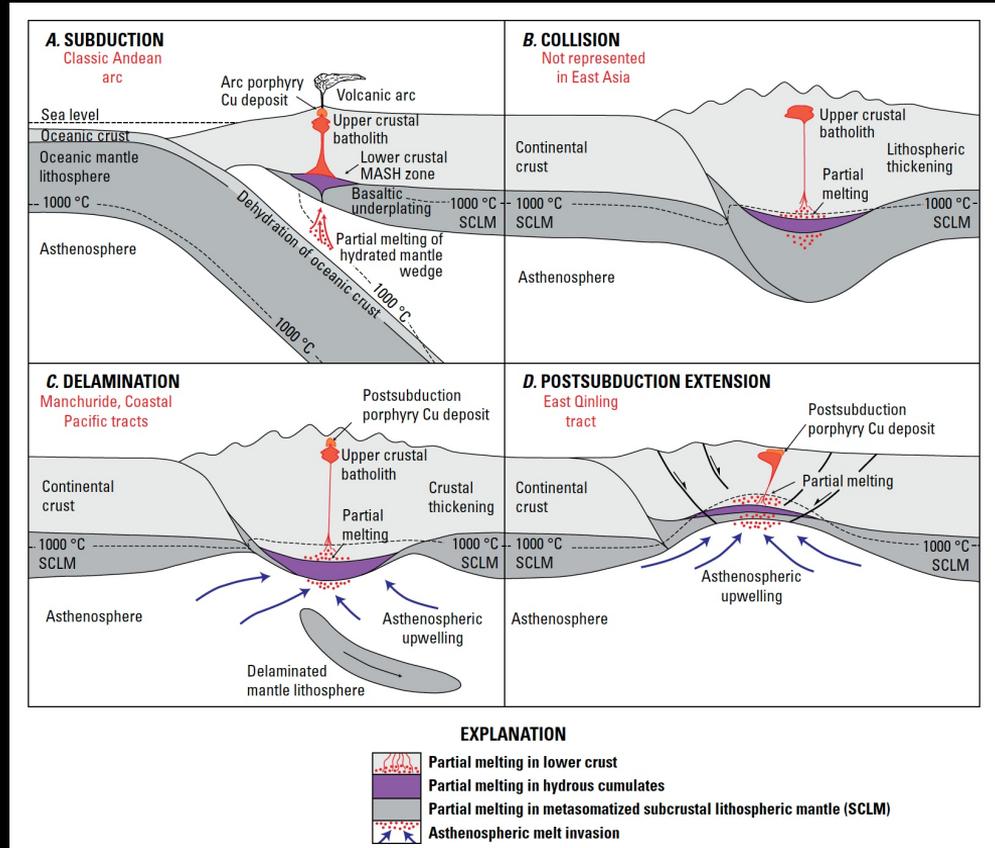


Platinum Group Element geochemistry to track magmatic evolution of the Yerington porphyry copper district (Nevada, USA)

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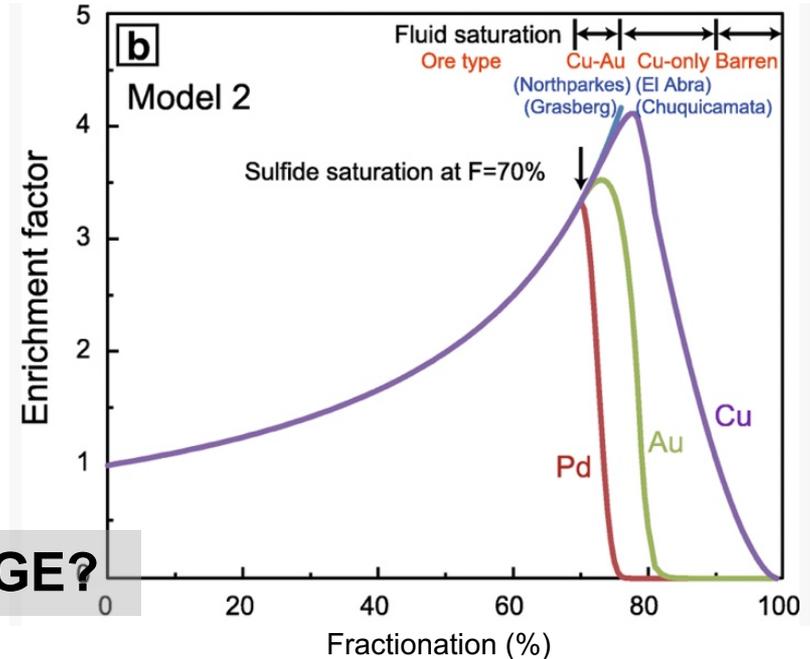
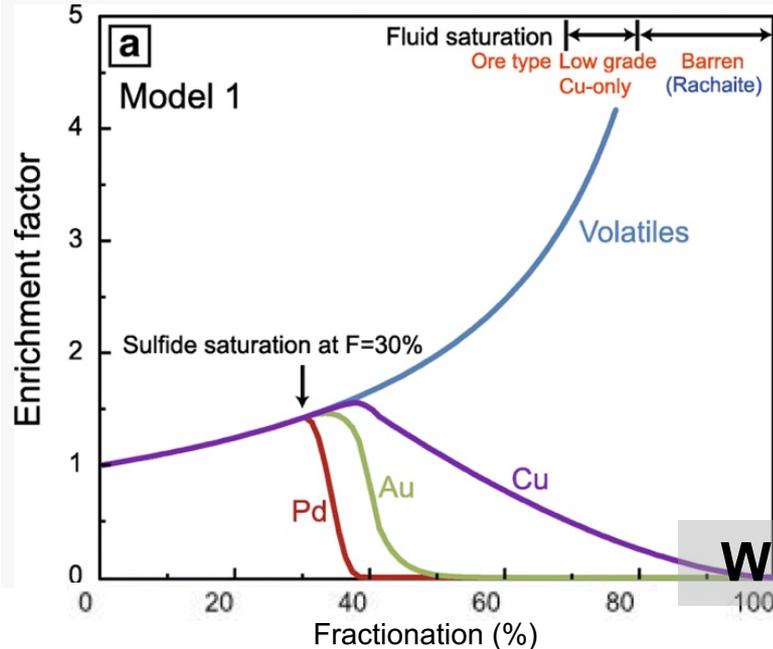
Porphyry deposits

- Primary source of world's Cu, Au, Mo and major source of Ag and Sn
- Mostly associated with subduction zones
- Factors controlling formation of such deposits:
 - ✓ Volume of magma
 - ✓ Duration of magmatic activity
 - ✓ Oxidation state of magma
 - ✓ Water content of magma
 - ✓ Capacity of hydrothermal systems to transfer metals
 - ✓ Others



Hypothesis

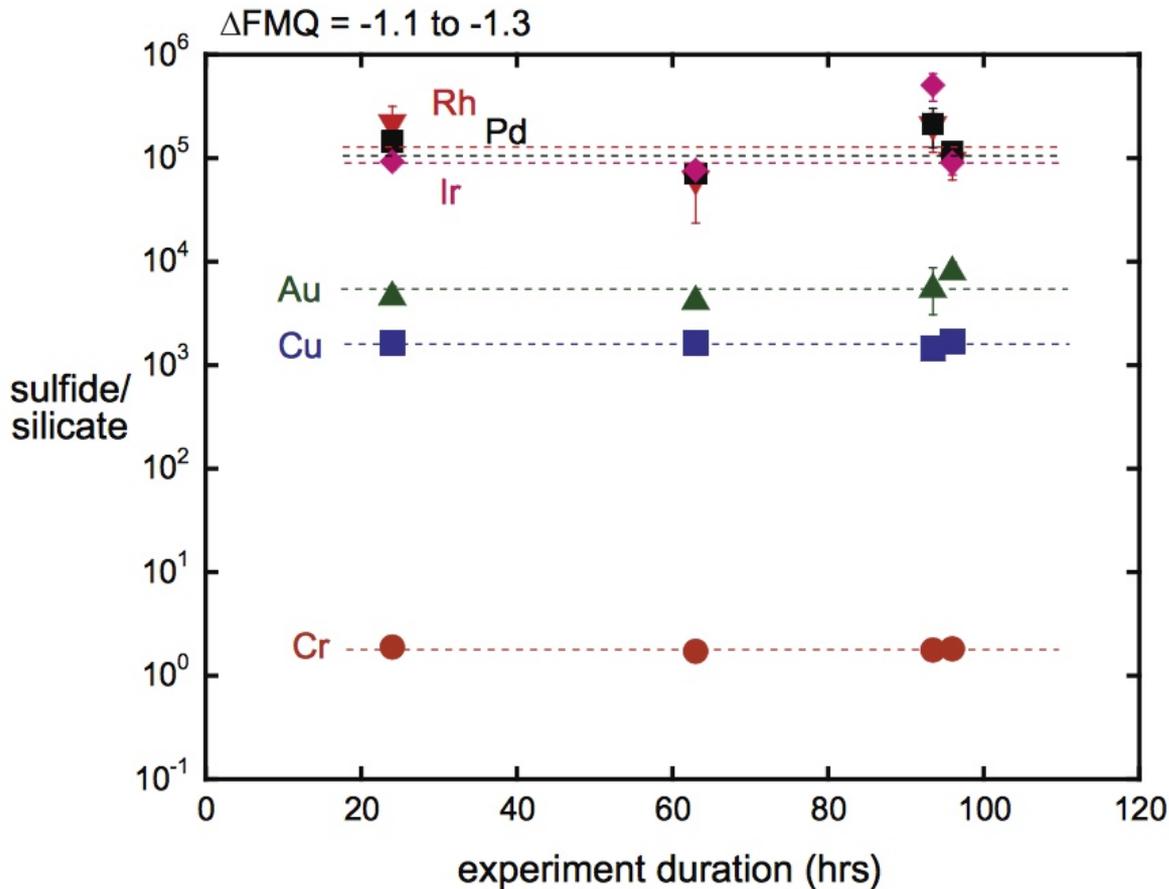
Timing of sulfide saturation, relative to volatile saturation is one of the most important factors controlling magma fertility and determines whether the ore is Au-Cu-Pd, Cu-Au or Cu only



Why PGE?

PGE

- High partitioning into sulfides → very sensitive indicators of sulfide saturation
- Easily affected by changes in the system
- Solubility in hydrothermal fluids is low → less mobile than Cu and Au



Methods

XRF

major elements

LA-ICP-MS

trace elements

Fire-assay

isotope
dilution

PGE

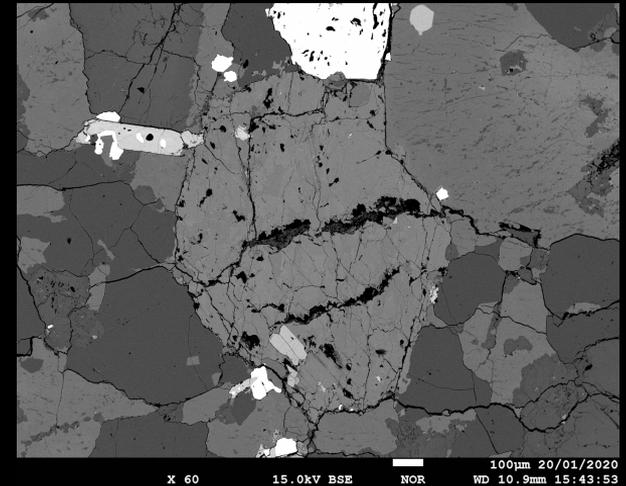
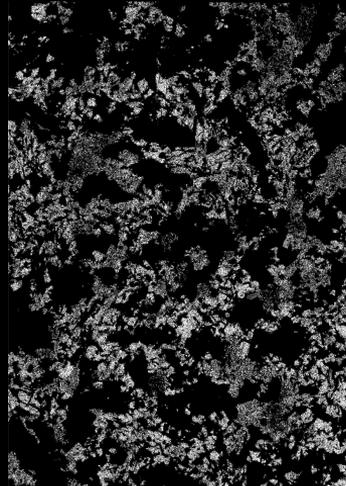
QEMSCAN

mineral and elemental
distribution maps,
quantitative reports

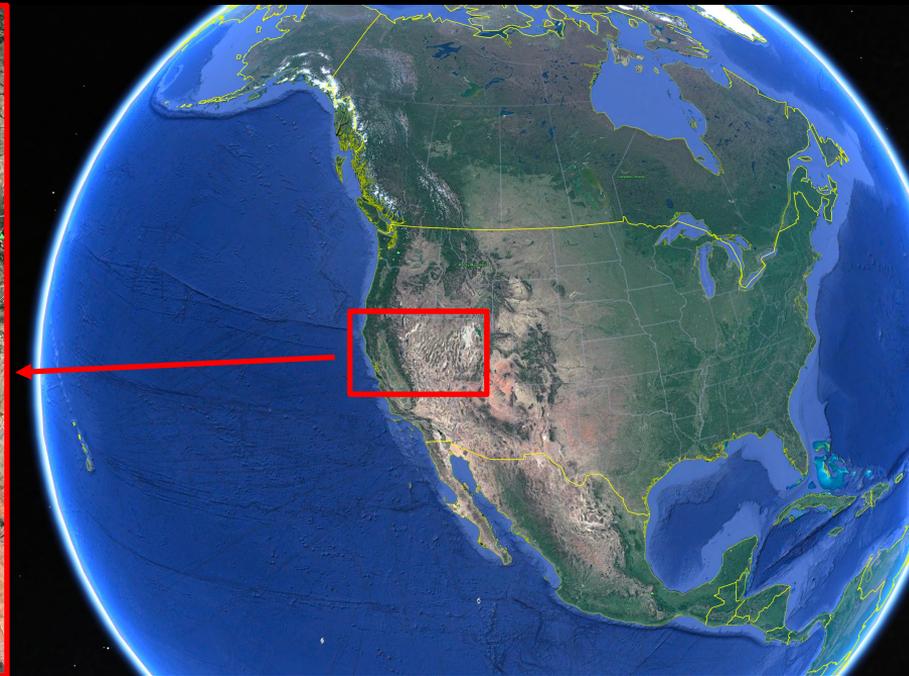
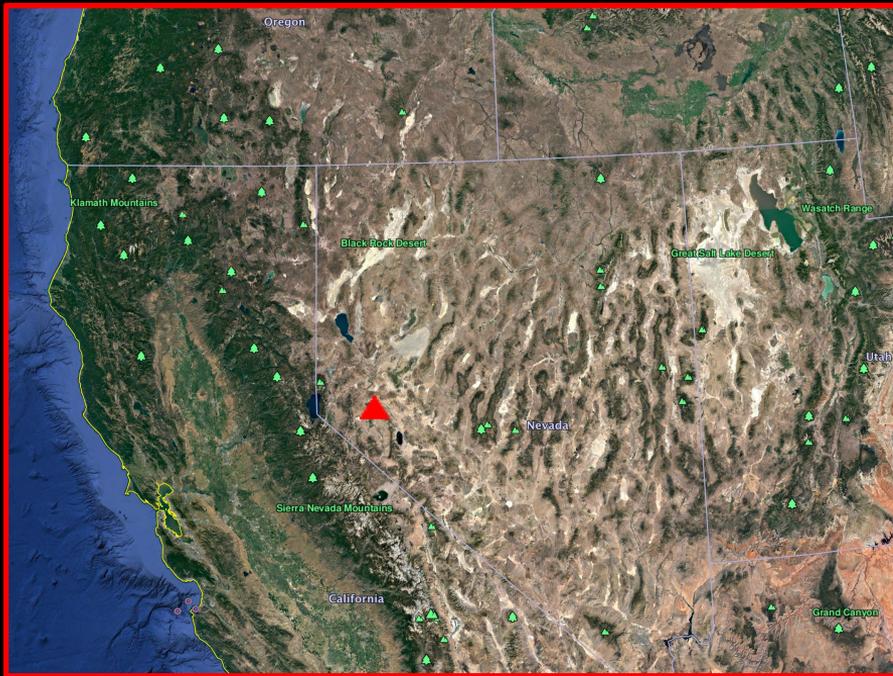
Electron

Microprobe

mineral phases

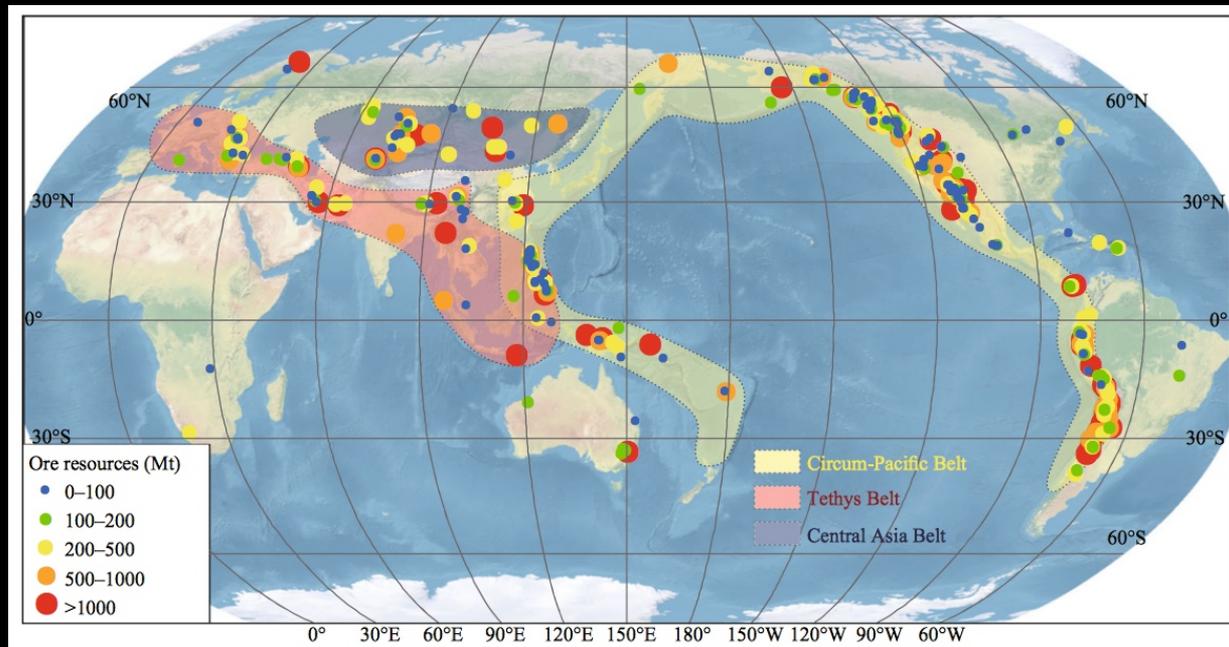


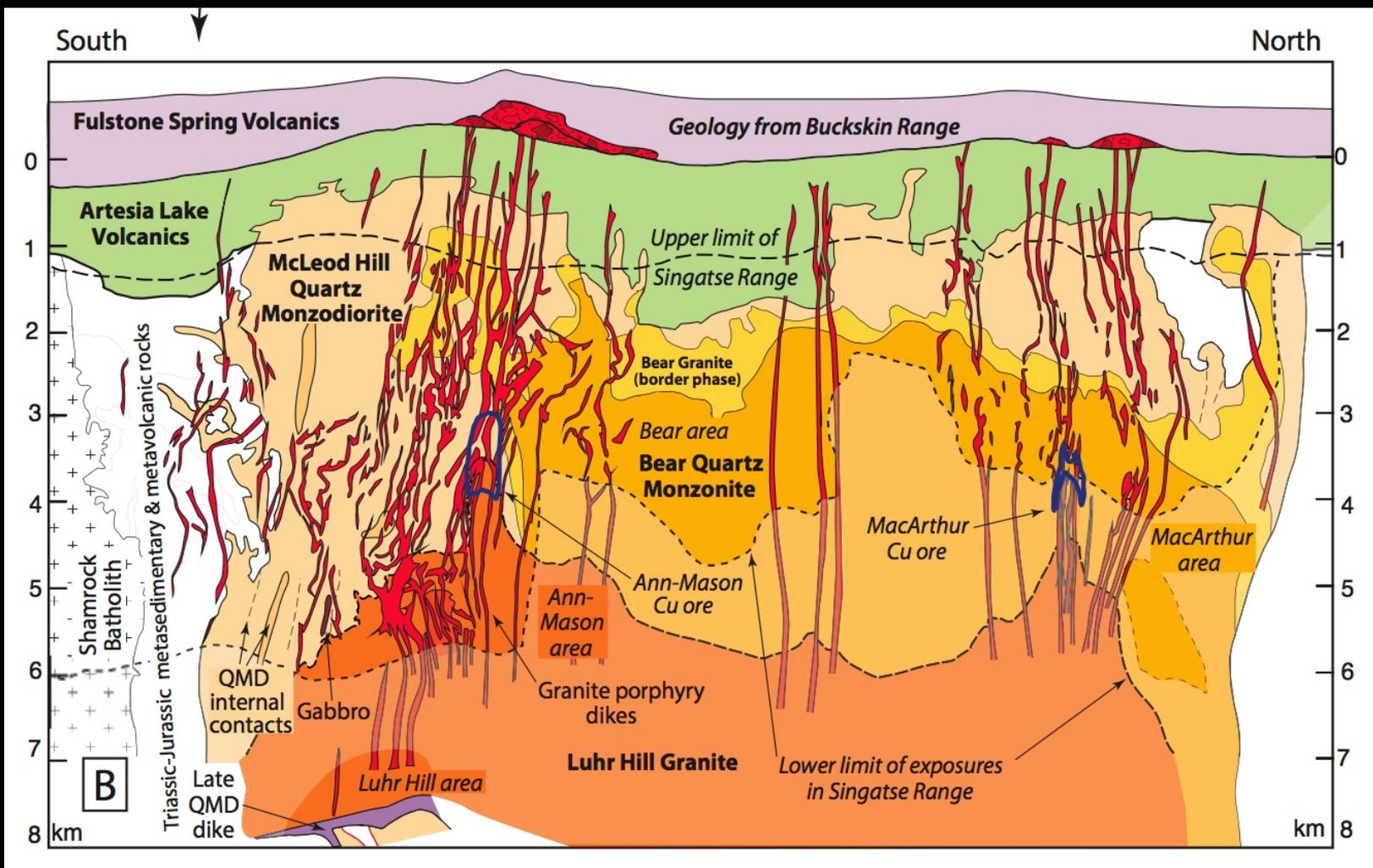
Yerington- location

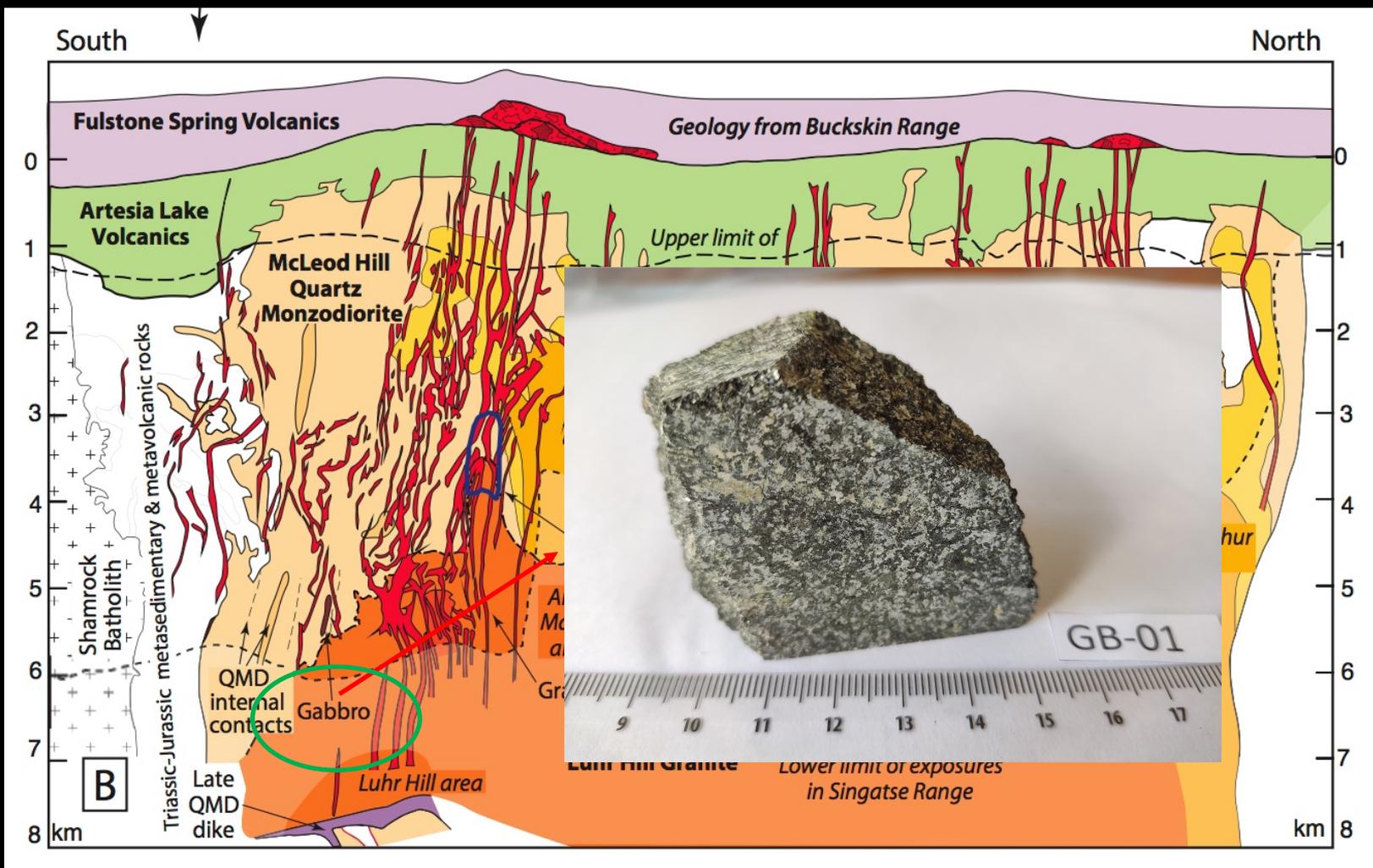


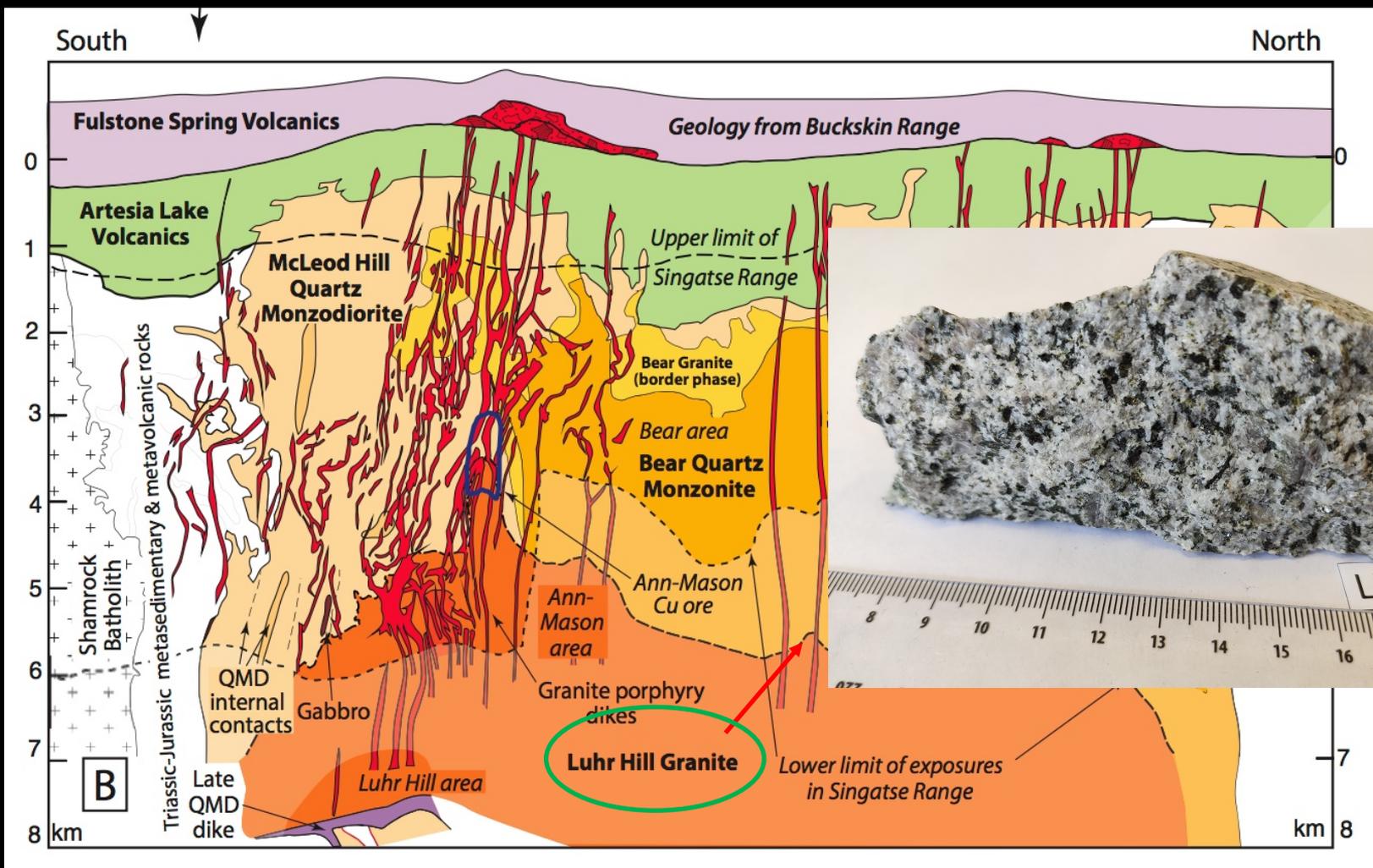
Tectonic setting

- Batholith in western Nevada within the volcanic-arc area
- 15 km in diameter, 7-8 km in the vertical dimension
- Emplaced into Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks ca. 168 Ma
- Part of a belt of Andean-type arc magmatism
- Cut by 3 sets of faults so it is now exposed in cross-section







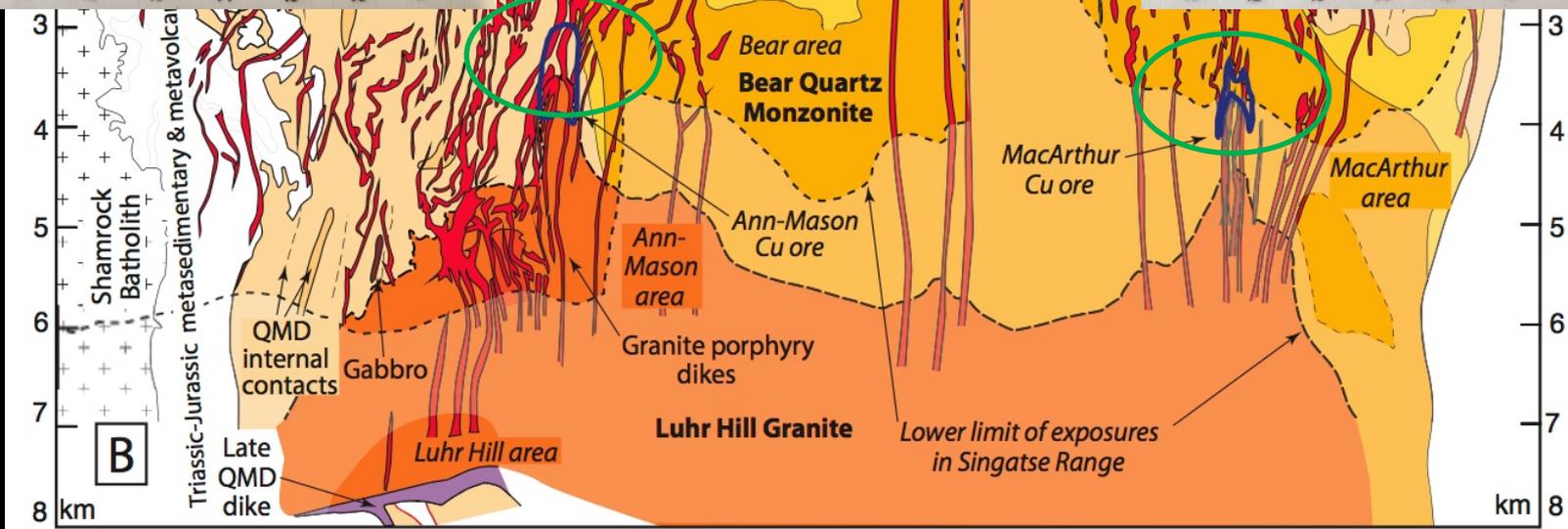
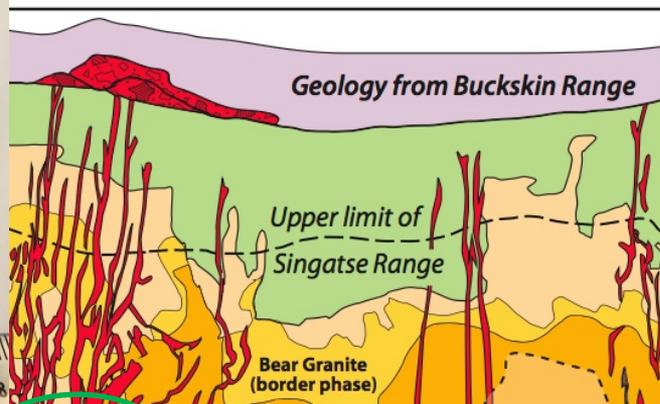


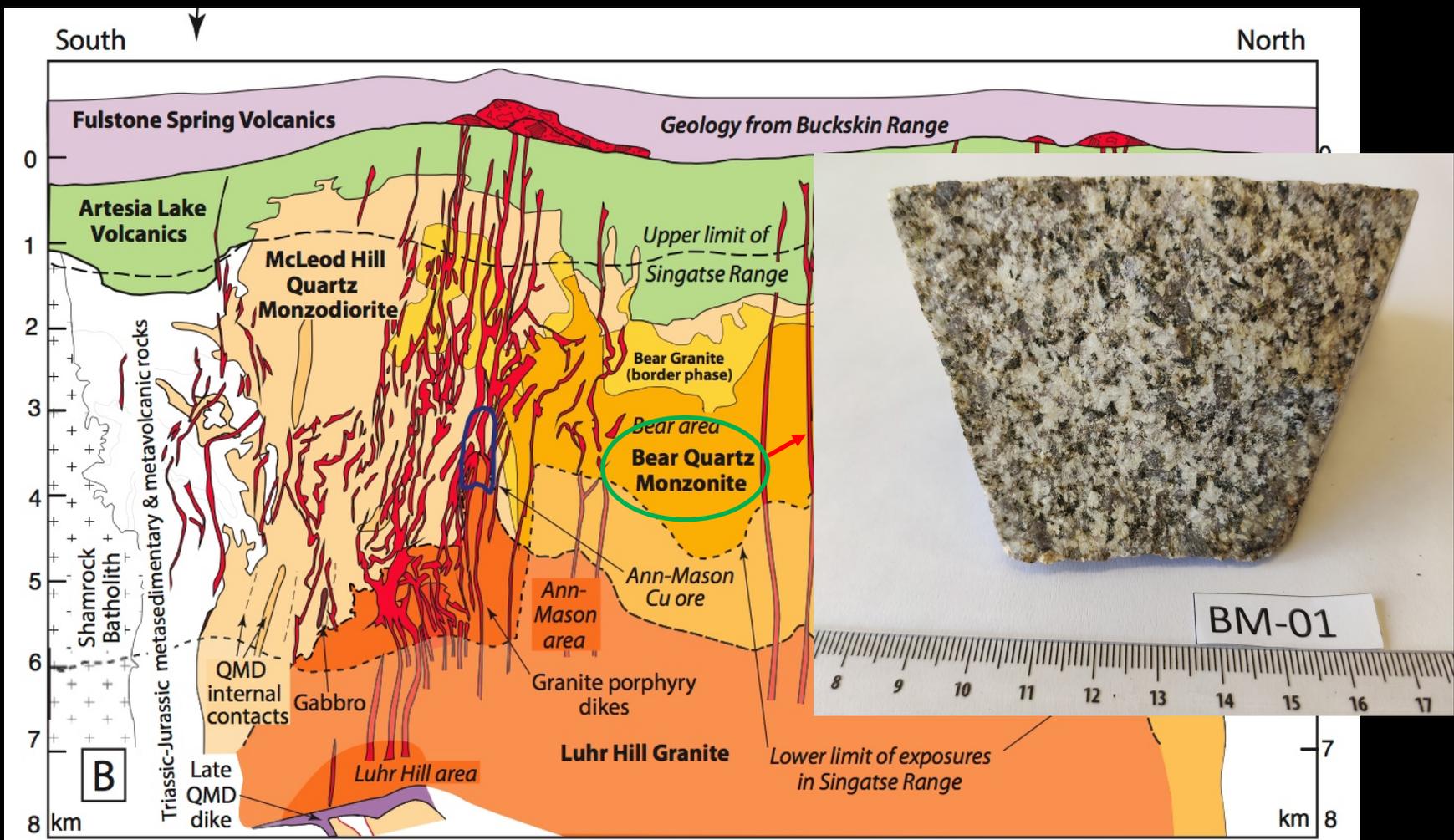


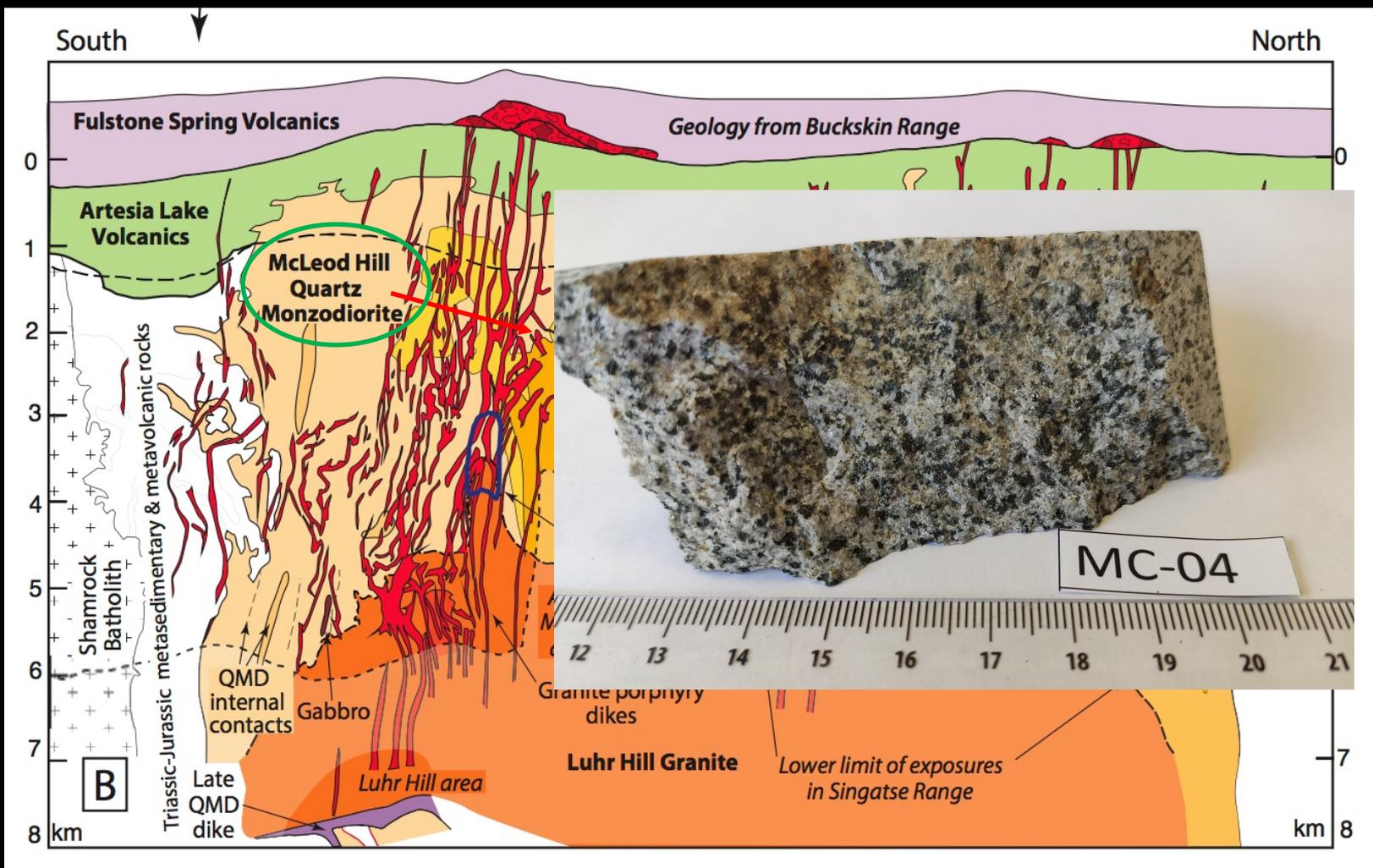
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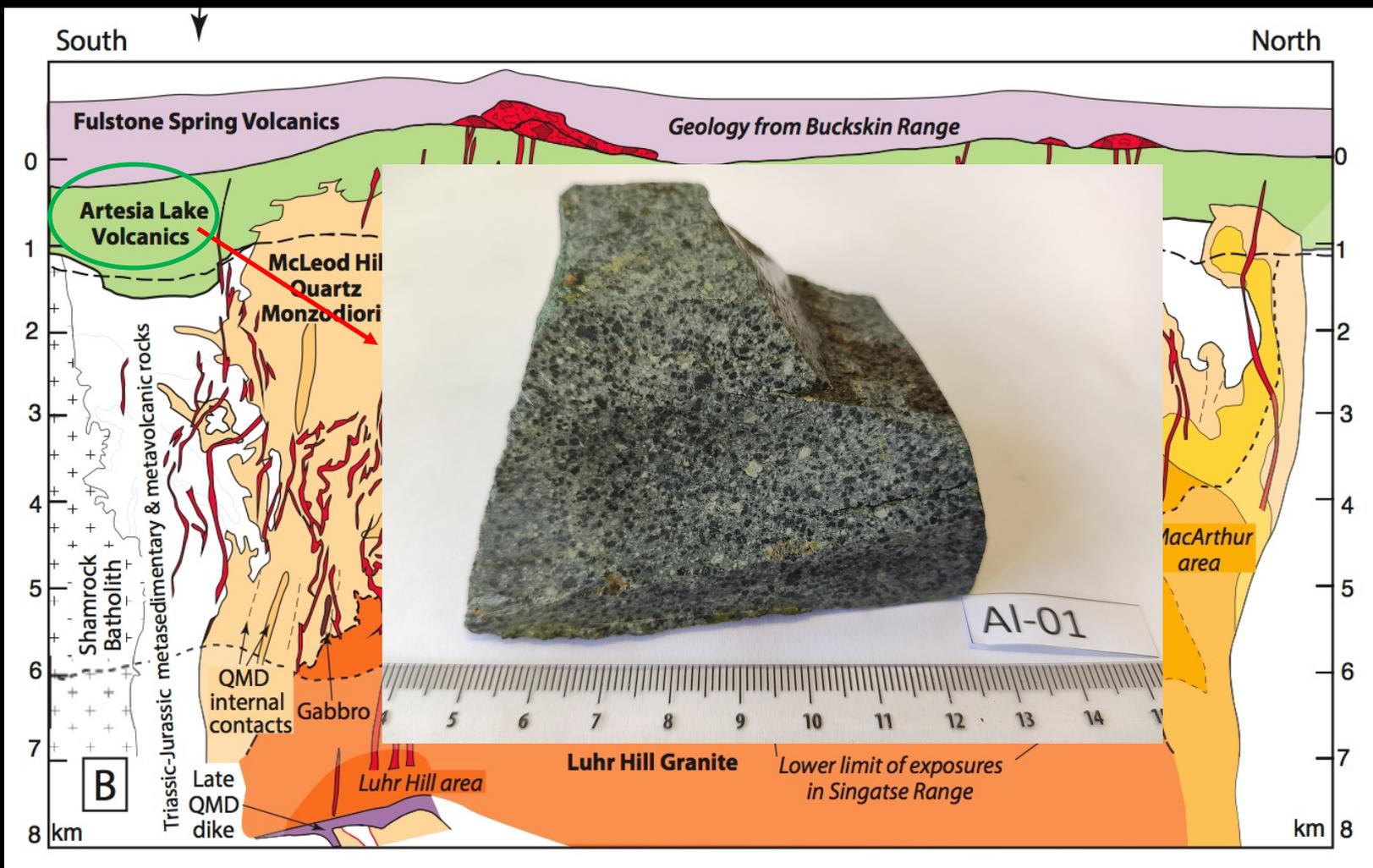


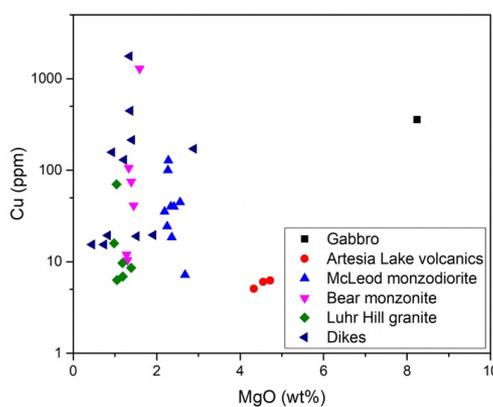
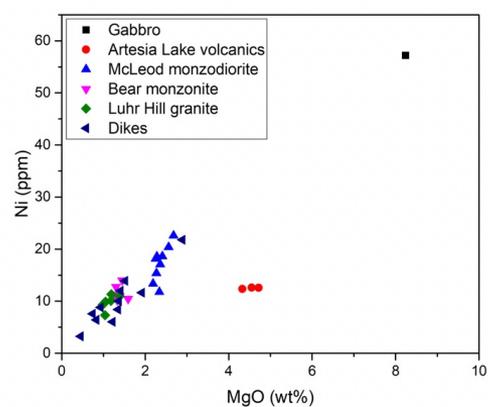
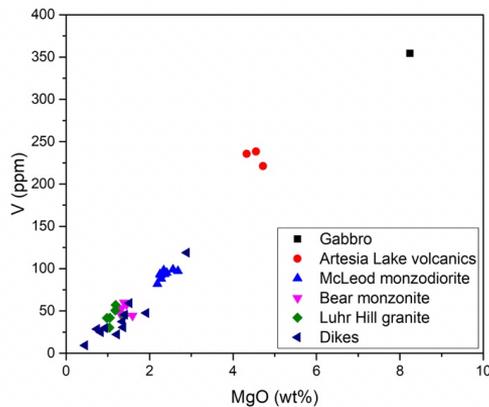
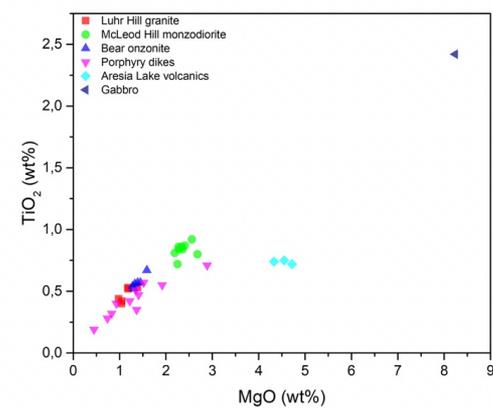
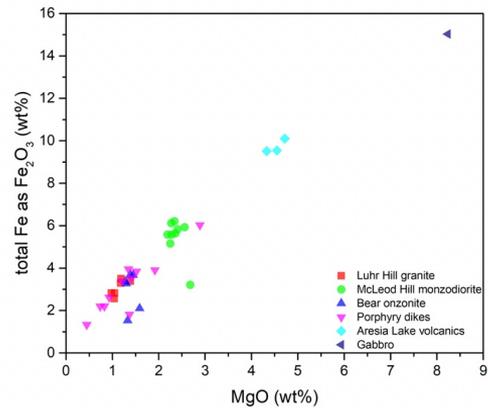
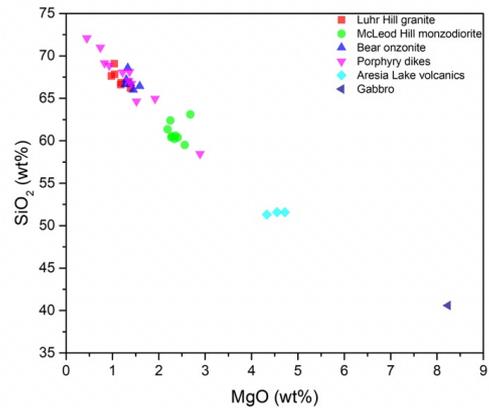
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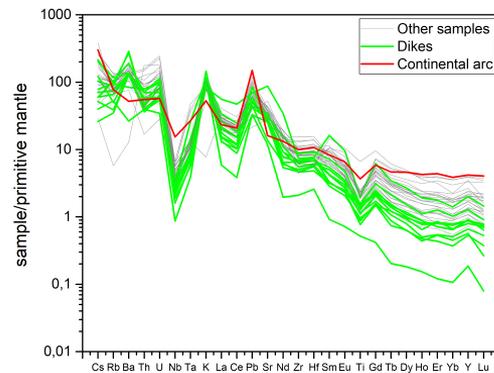
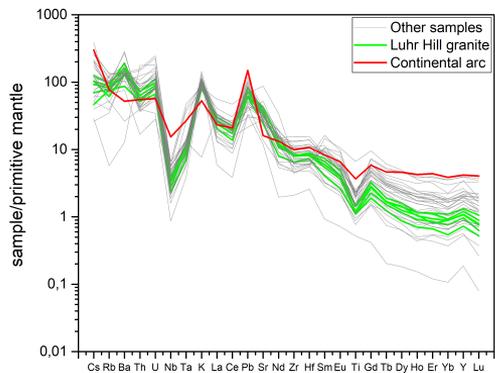
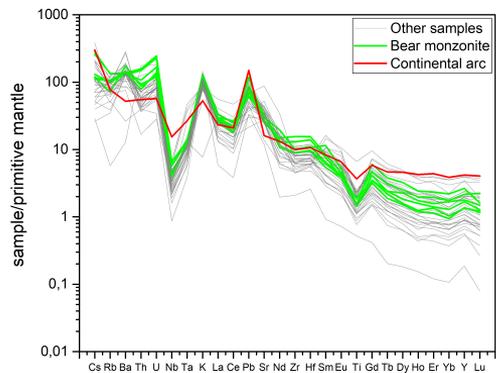
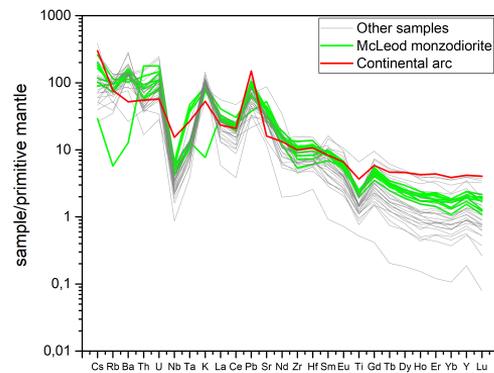
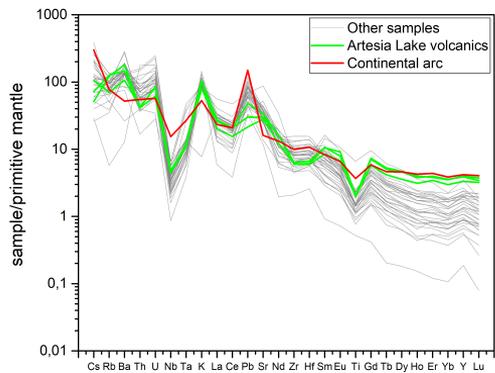
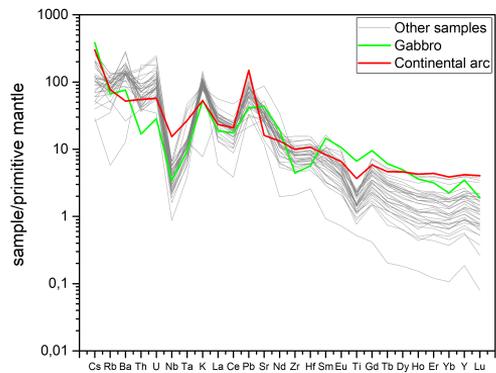


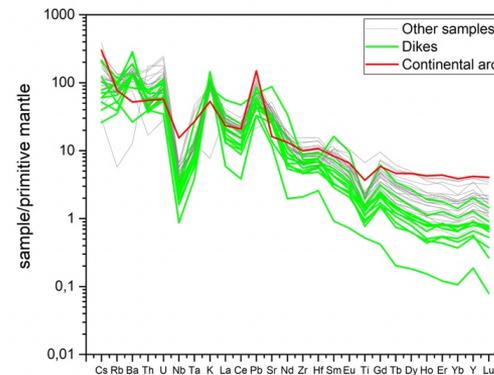
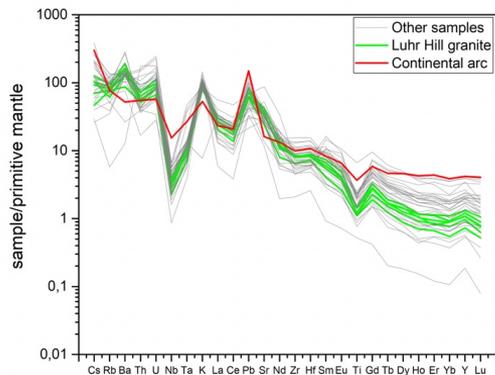
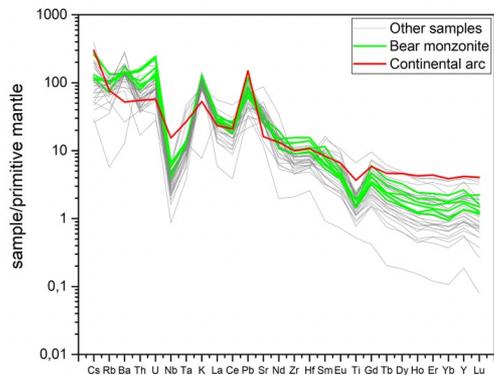
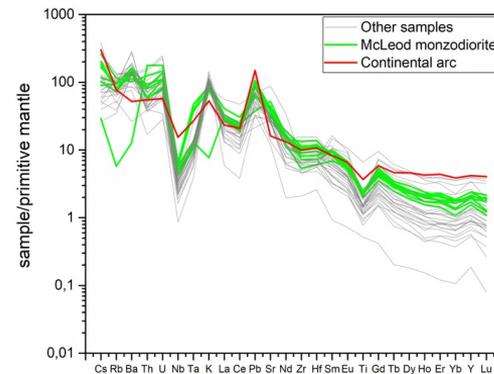
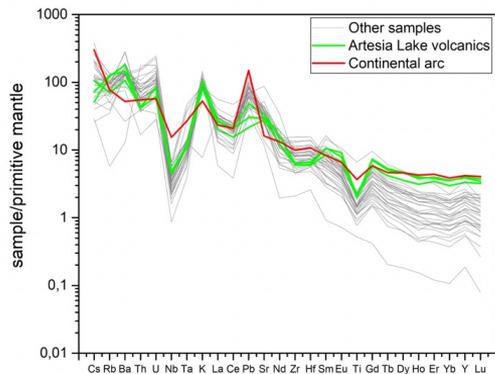
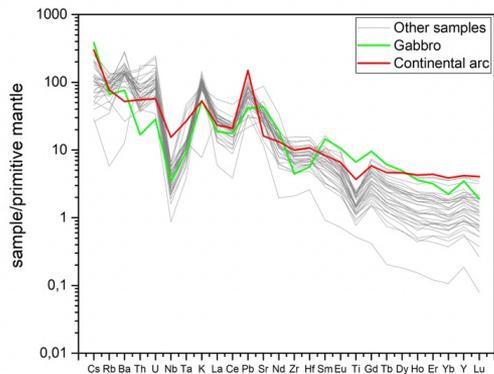


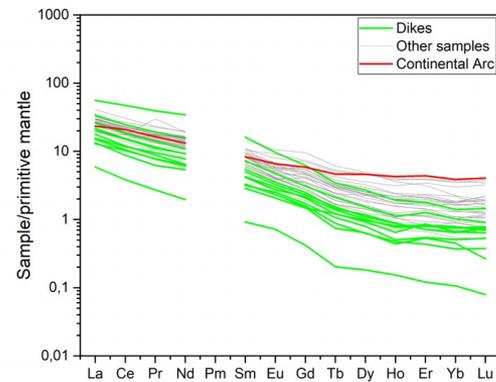
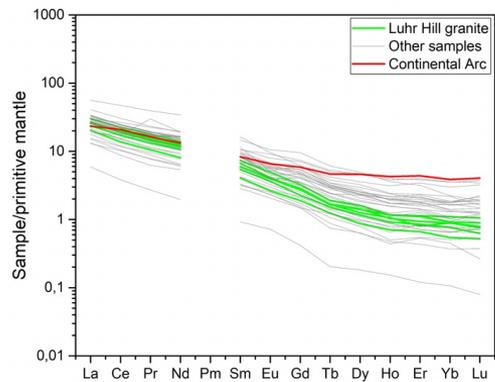
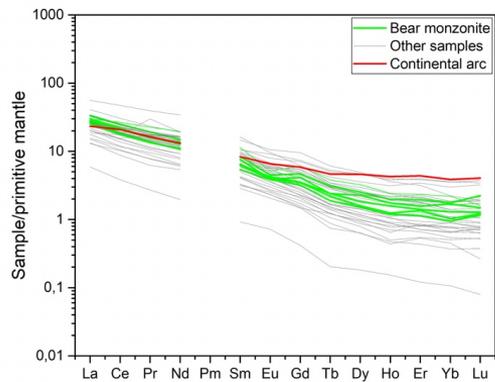
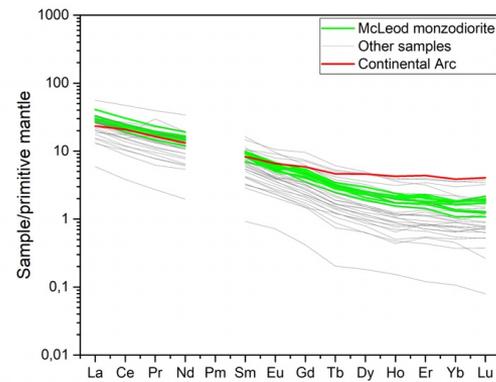
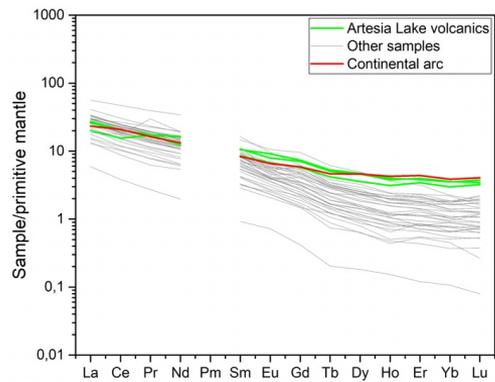
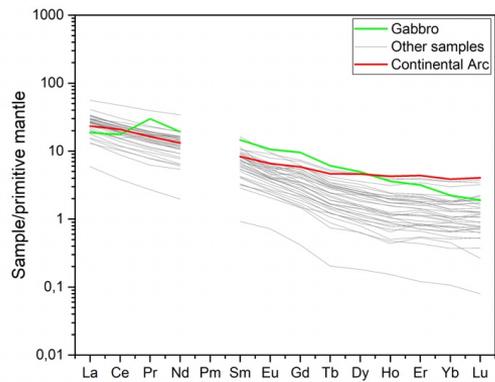


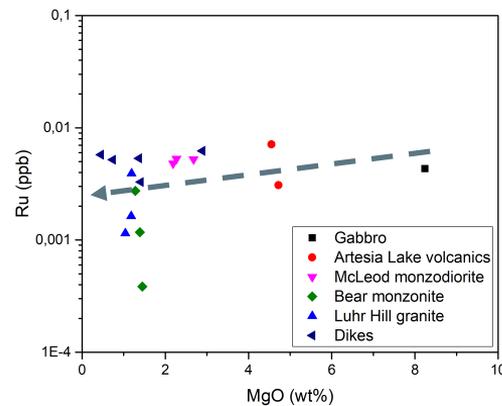
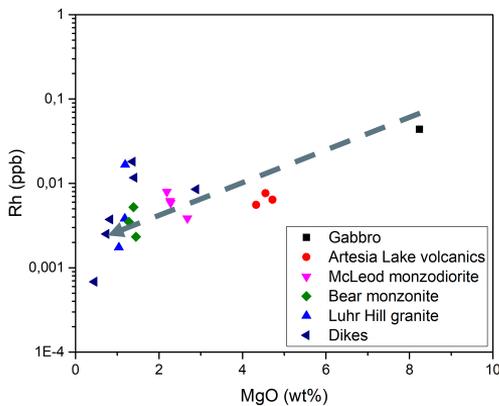
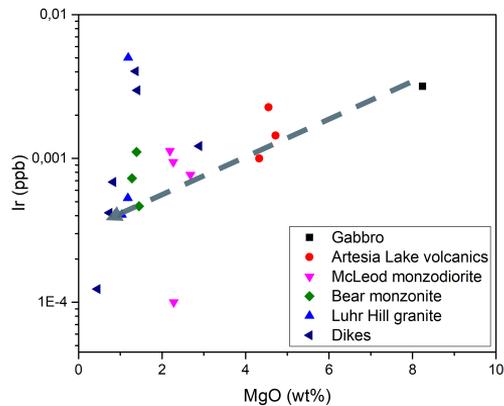
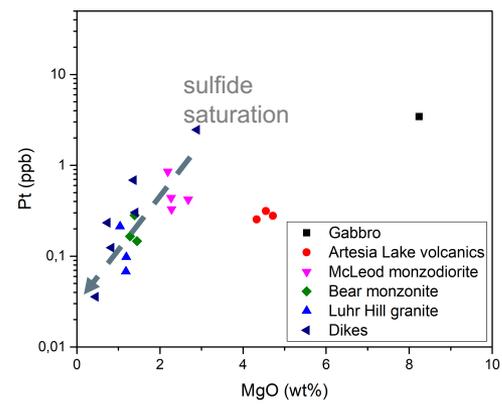
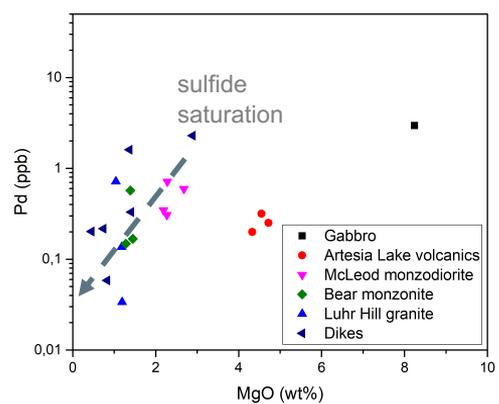
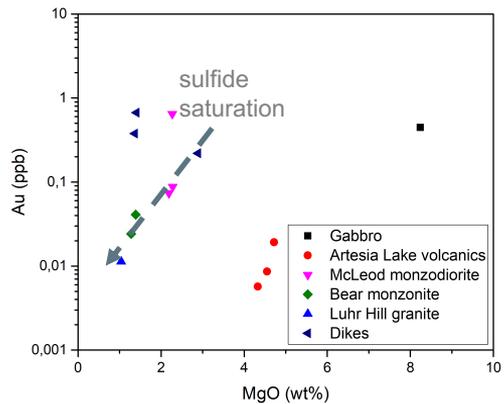












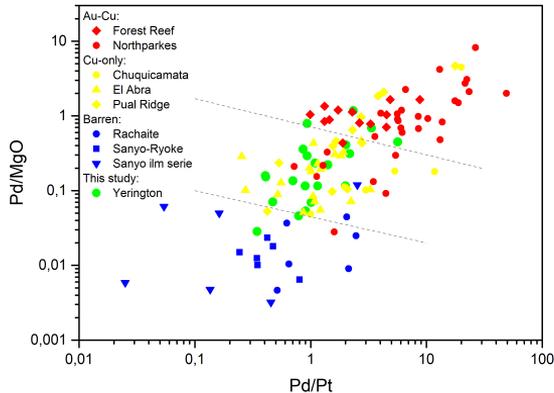
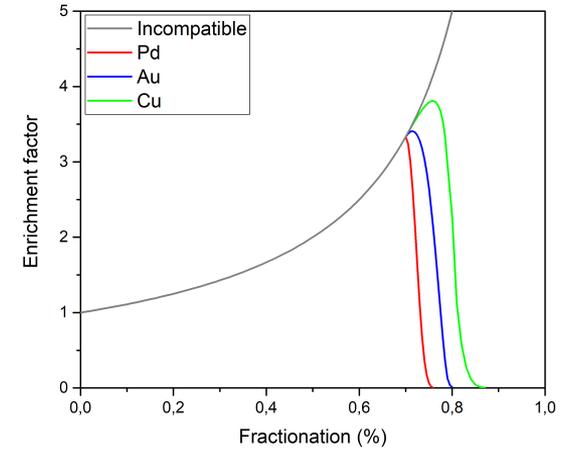
Modelling of fractionation requires to assume the amount of fractional crystallization at the moment of sulfide saturation.

For that, 2 methods were used:

- Petrolog3 software modelling
- Rayleigh equation on incompatible elements

Both methods estimated that magma had undergone ca. 70% of fractional crystallization at the moment of sulfide saturation (3 wt% MgO)

Fractionation modelling shows that the enrichment factor of metals will be close to 3-3.5.



Plotted ratio Pd/MgO against Pd/Pt divides suites into barren, Cu-only and Au-Cu.

All the samples from Yerington fall within, or very close, to the Cu-only field of the model, confirming the accuracy of the model with the characteristics of the deposit.

Conclusions

- 1) Plots of whole-rock concentrations major, trace elements and REE show that all samples, including cumulate and volcanic rocks, are likely to be related by fractional crystallization
- 2) Scattering in concentrations of Cu, with no clear correlation, is attributed to hydrothermal mineralization overprinting and cannot be used to determine the timing of sulfide saturation
- 3) Due to the much higher partition coefficient, PGE were used to determine the timing of sulfide saturation
- 4) Late sulfide saturation indicates Cu-only mineralization



Thank you

