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# Metal enrichment as a result of SCLM metasomatism? Insight from ultramafic xenoliths from SW Poland.

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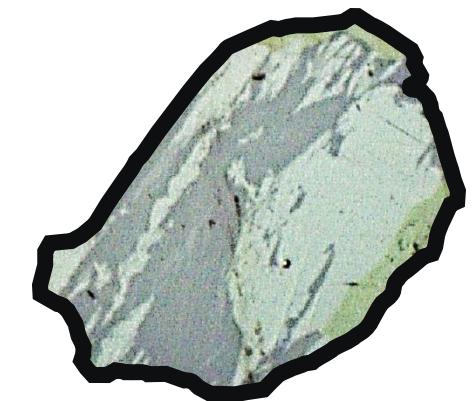
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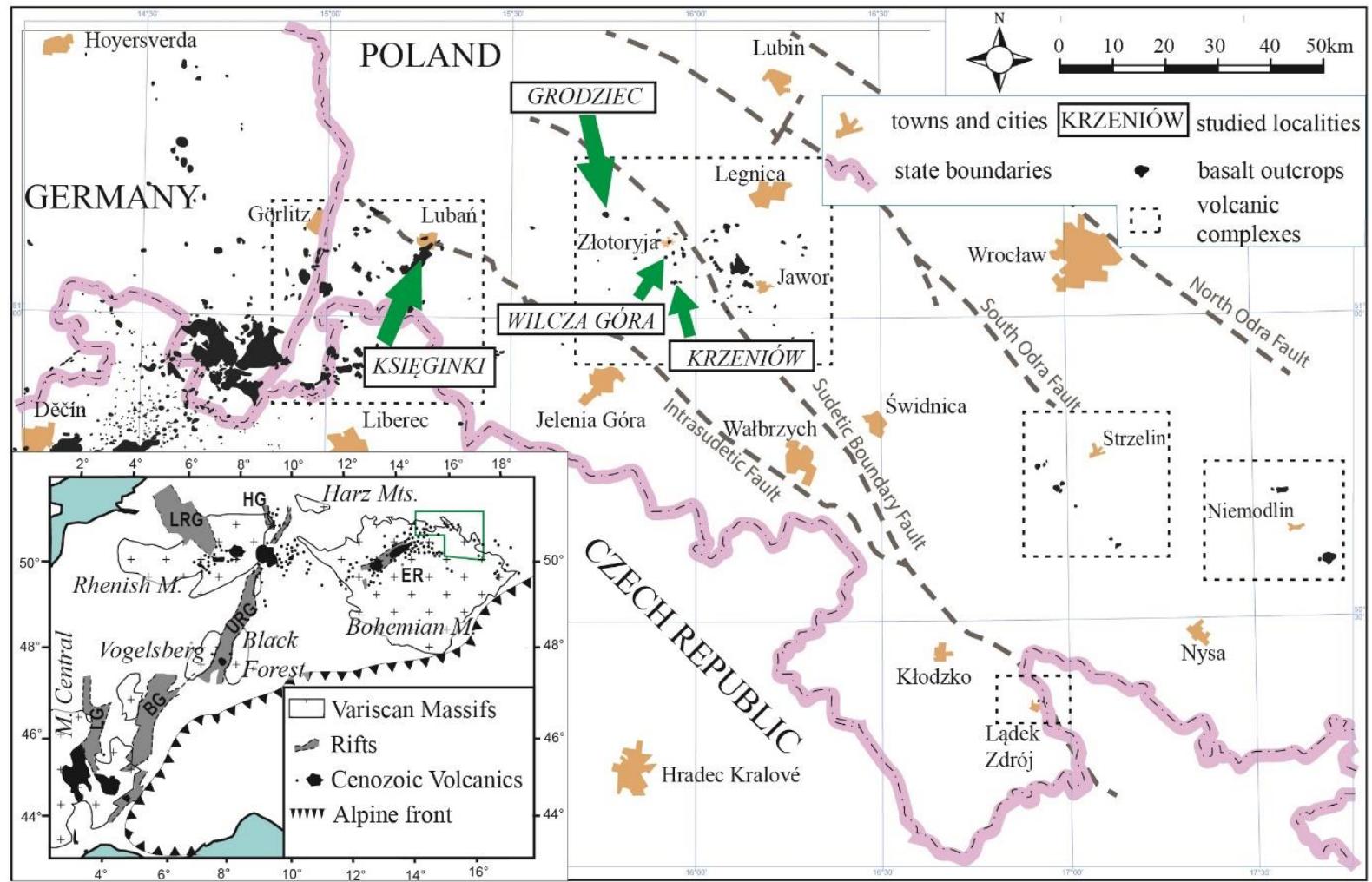
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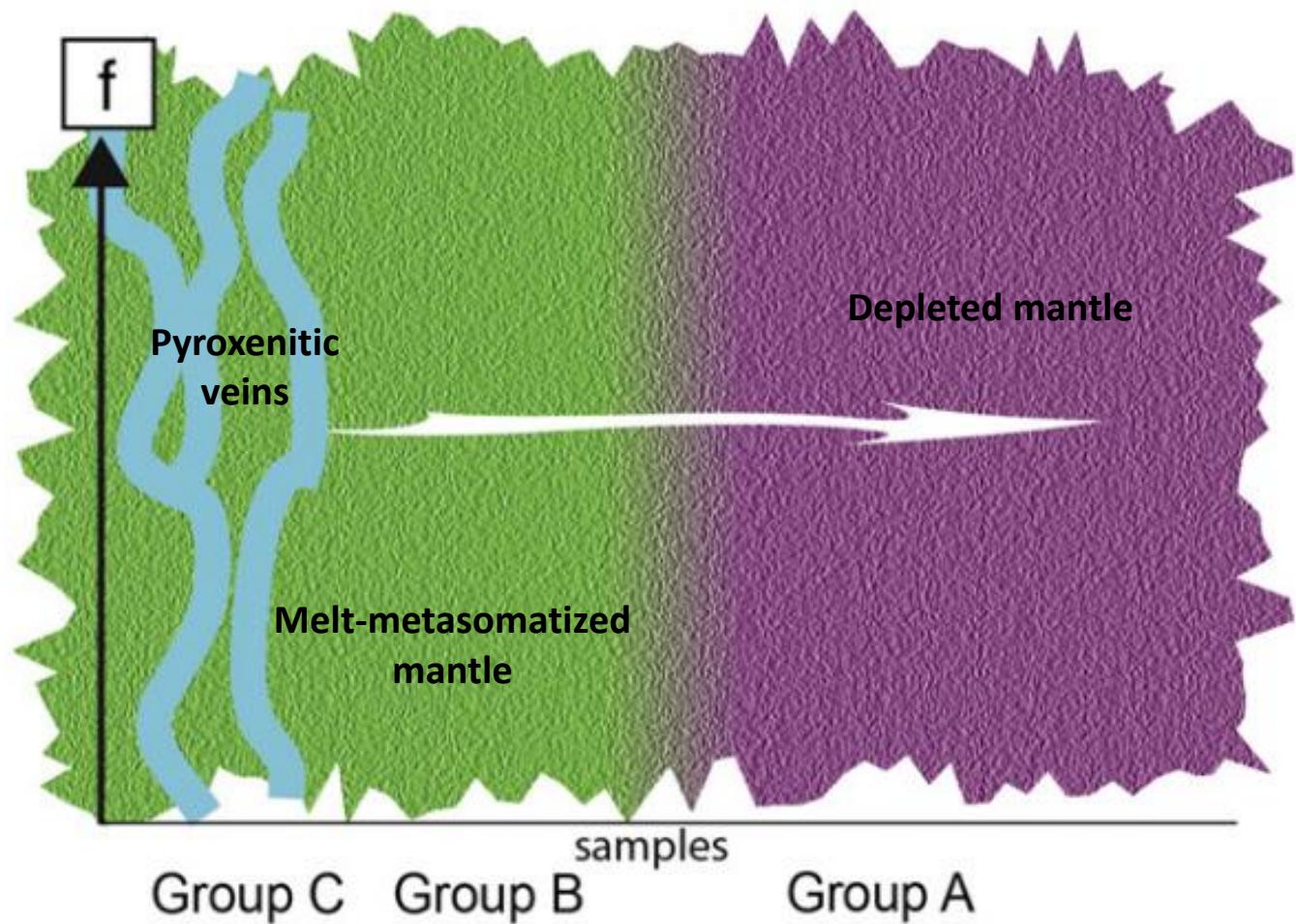
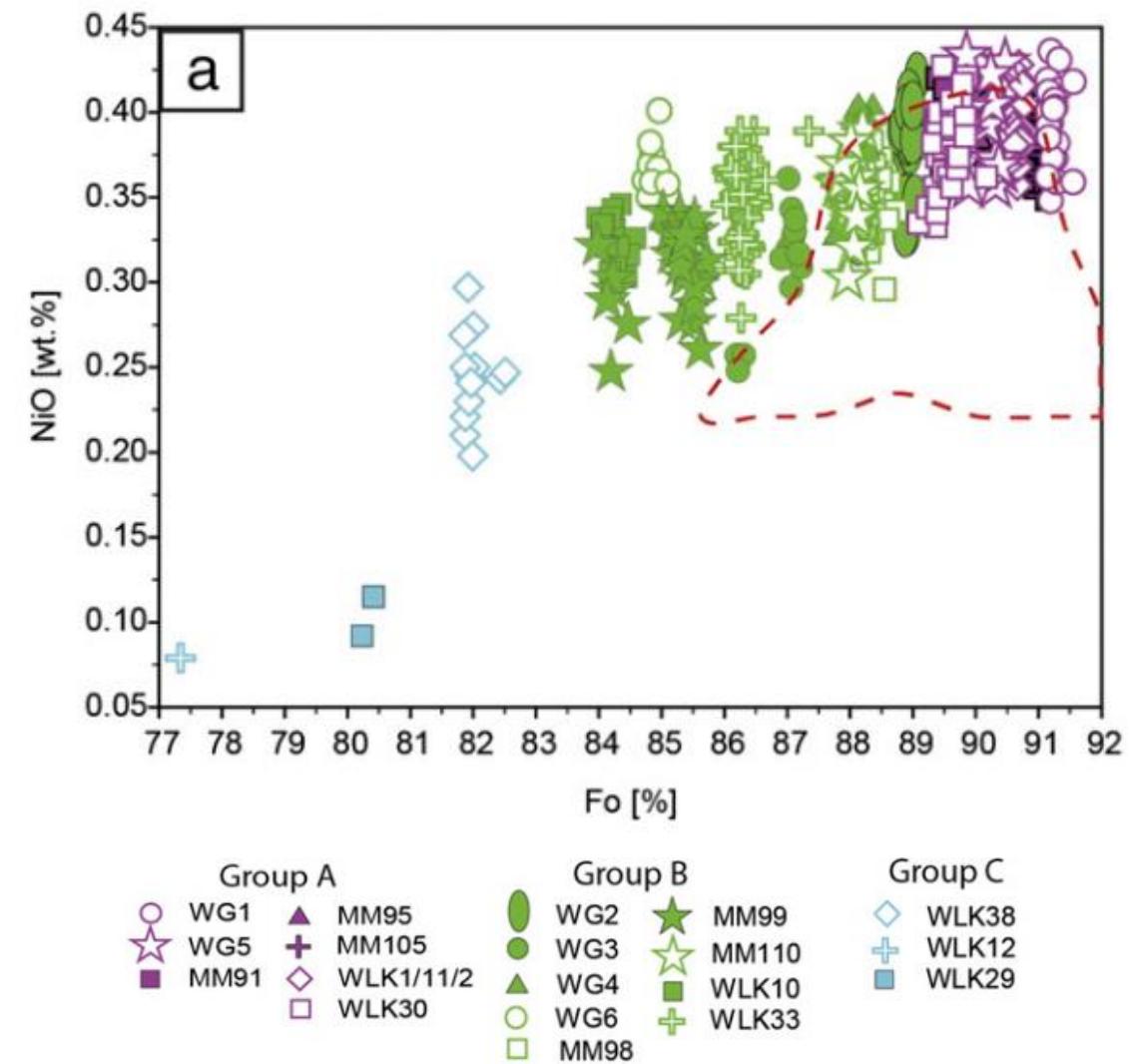


# Geological setting

Map showing the occurrences of Cenozoic basaltic volcanic rocks in E Germany and SW Poland (compiled from Sawicki, 1995) and their division into volcanic complexes. Green arrows indicate localities of xenoliths studied in this article. Inset in A shows the studied area (green square) relative to the major tectonic units, European Cenozoic Rift System and associated Variscan Massifs; BG – Bresse Graben, ER – Eger Rift, HG – Hesse Graben, LG – Limagne Graben, URG – Upper Rhine Graben (Ulrych et al., 2011).



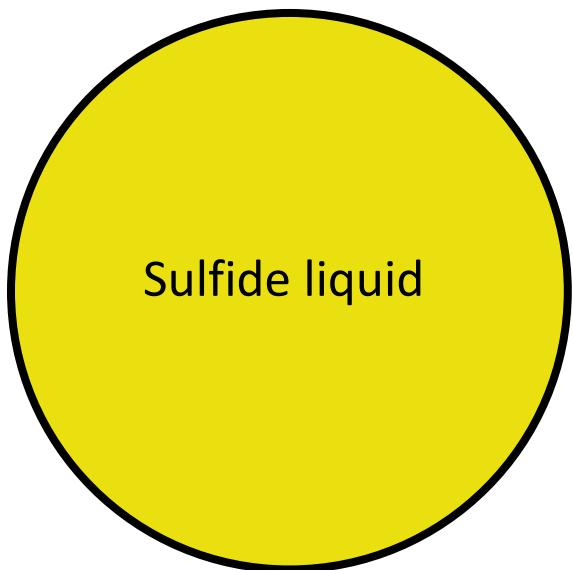
# Silicate context



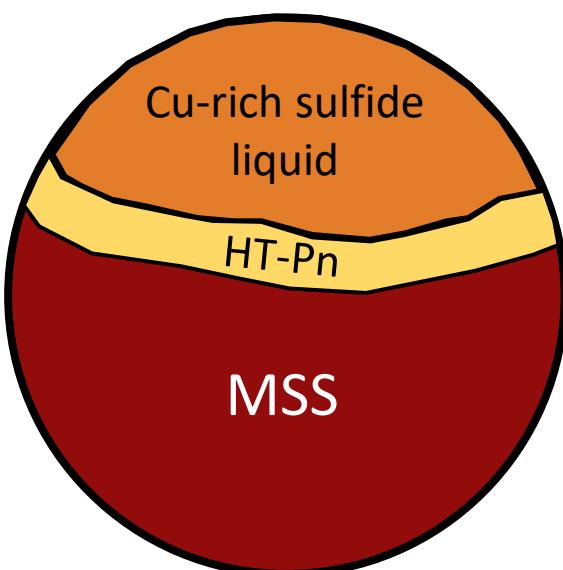
# Magmatic sulfide origin

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| MSS ( <i>Monosulfide Solid Solution</i> )  |                |
| Ni-rich                                    |                |
| ISS ( <i>Intermediate Solid Solution</i> ) |                |
| Cu-Fe-rich                                 |                |
| Po – pyrrhotite                            | $Fe_{1-x}S$    |
| Pn – pentlandite                           | $(Fe,Ni)_9S_8$ |
| Ccp – chalcopyrite                         | $CuFeS_2$      |
| HT – high-temperature                      |                |
| LT – low-temperature                       |                |

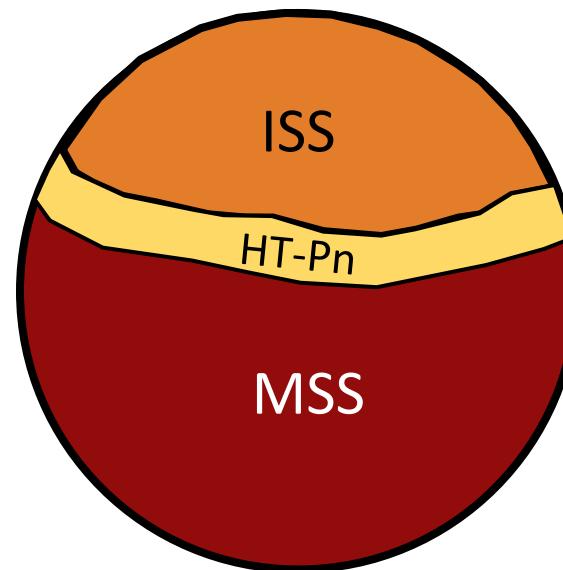
a) 1200°C



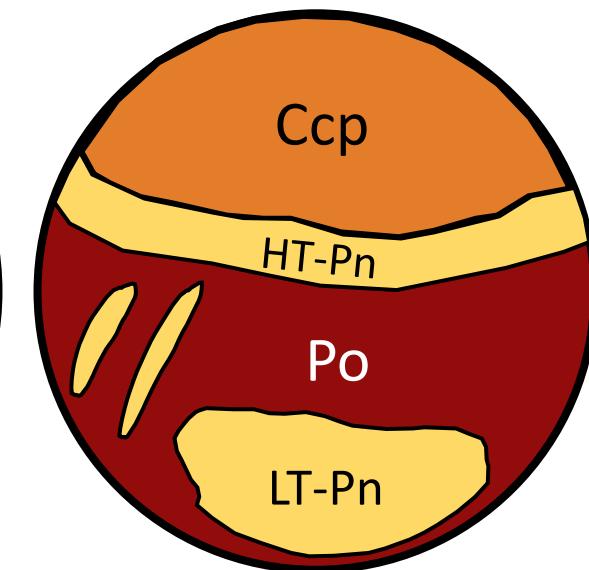
b) 1180-900°C



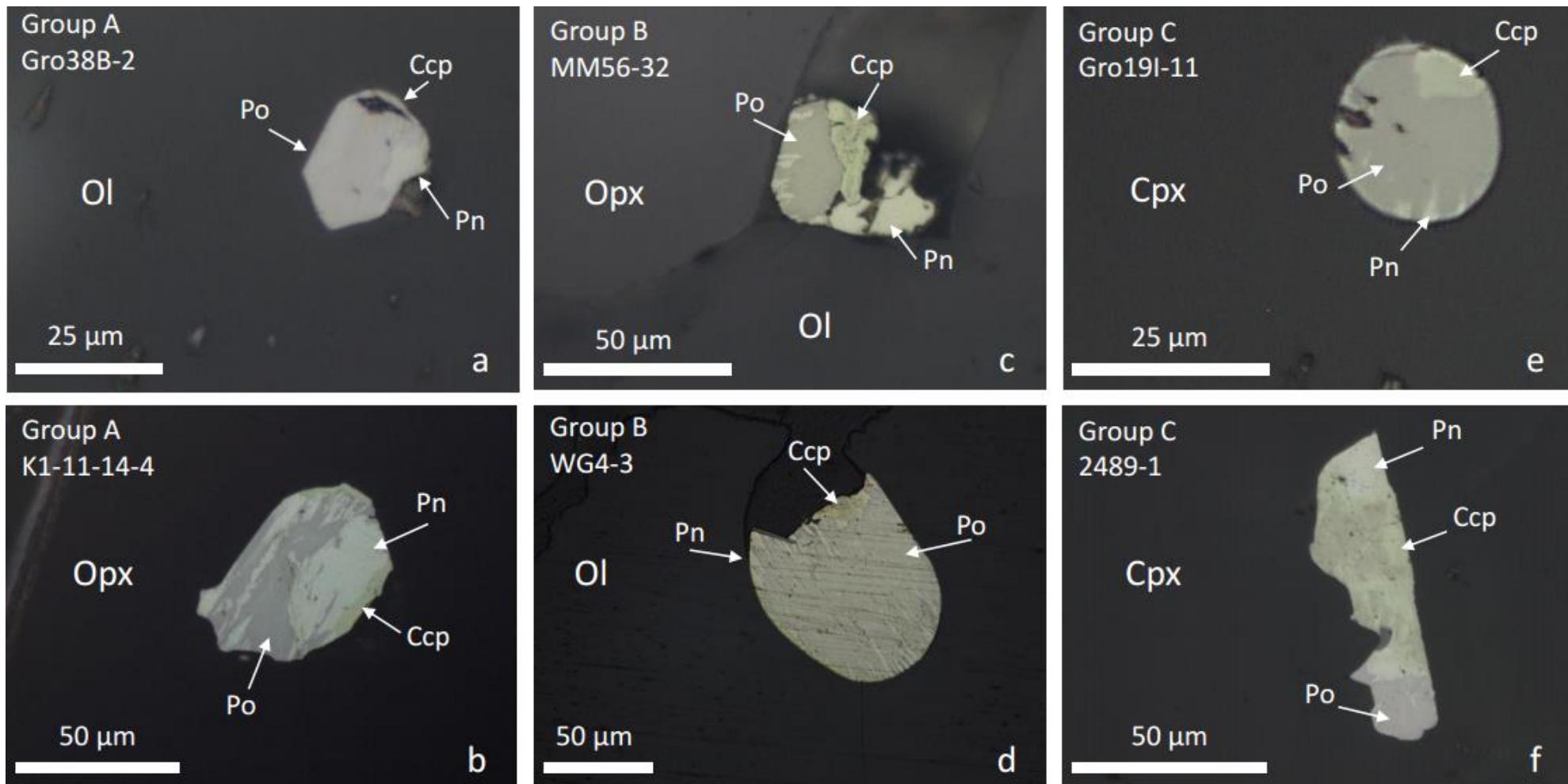
c) 900-800°C



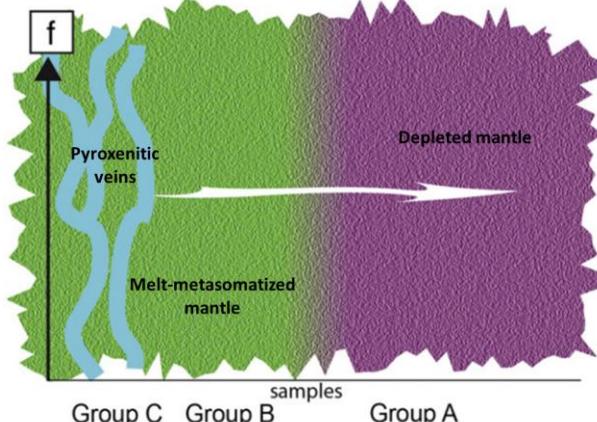
d) 650 – 350°C



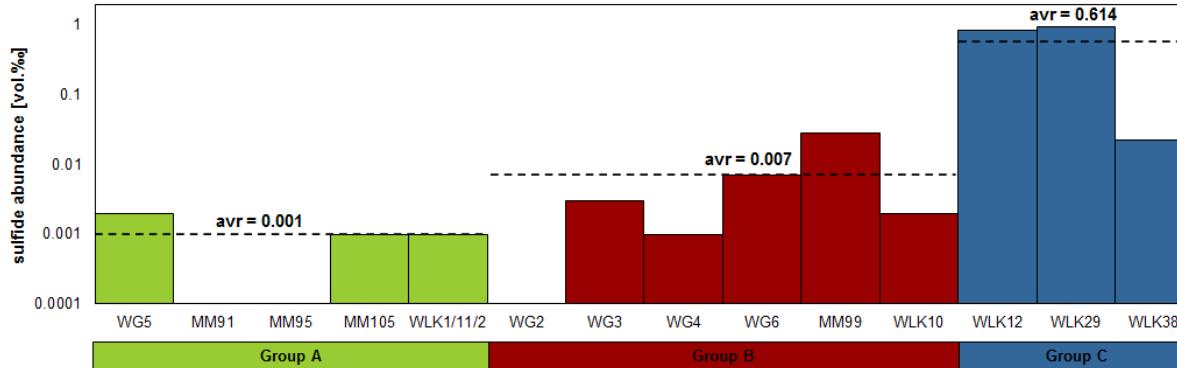
# Sulfide petrography



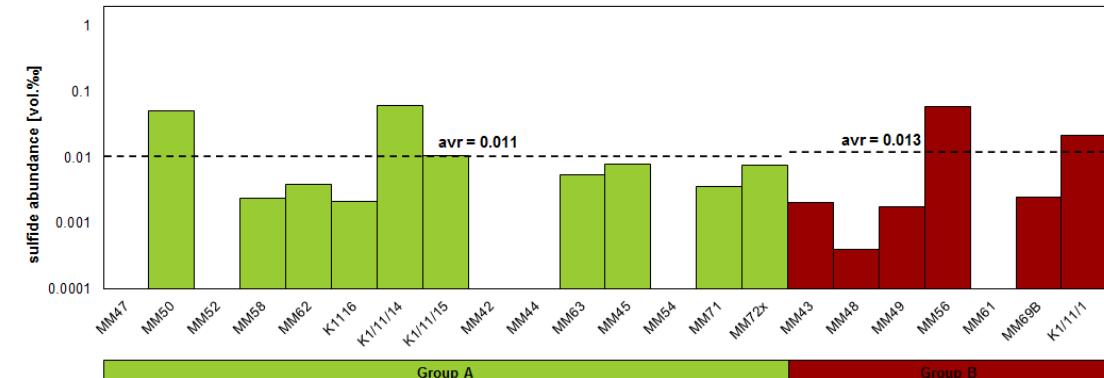
# Sulfide abundances [vol.‰]



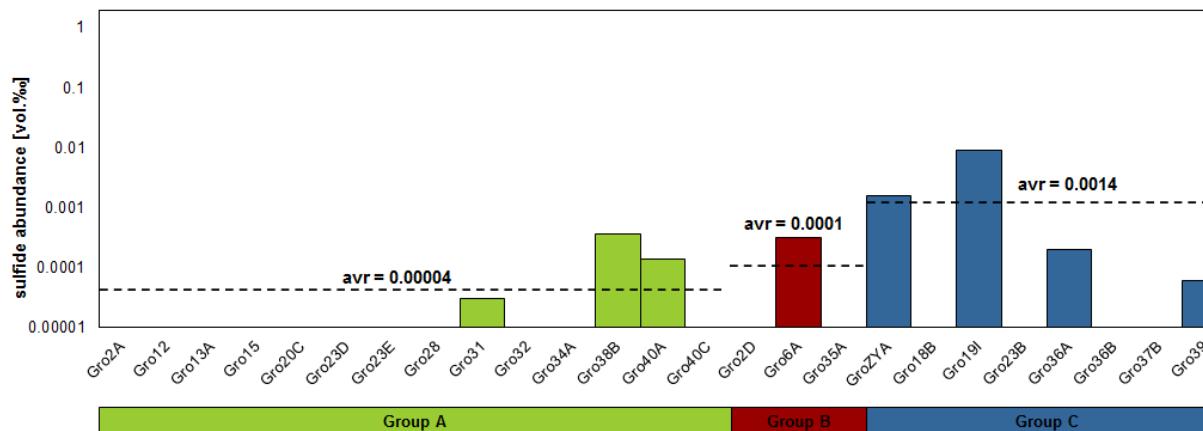
a) Wilcza Góra



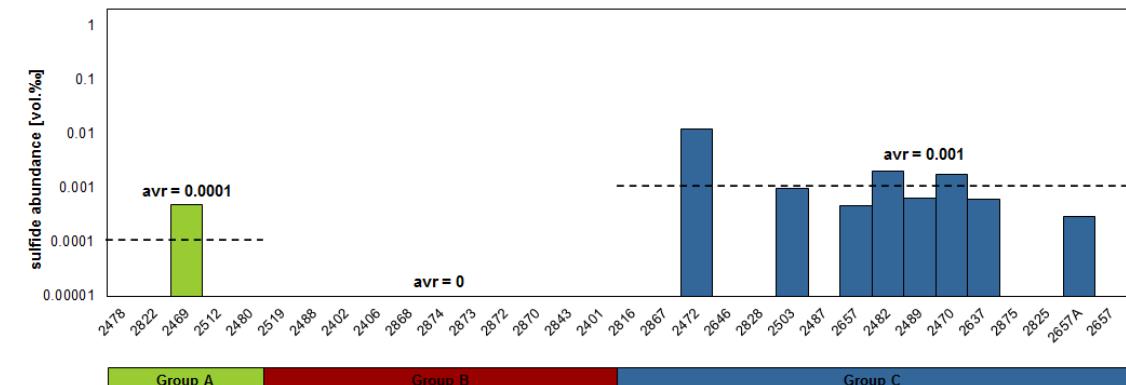
b) Krzeniów



c) Grodziec

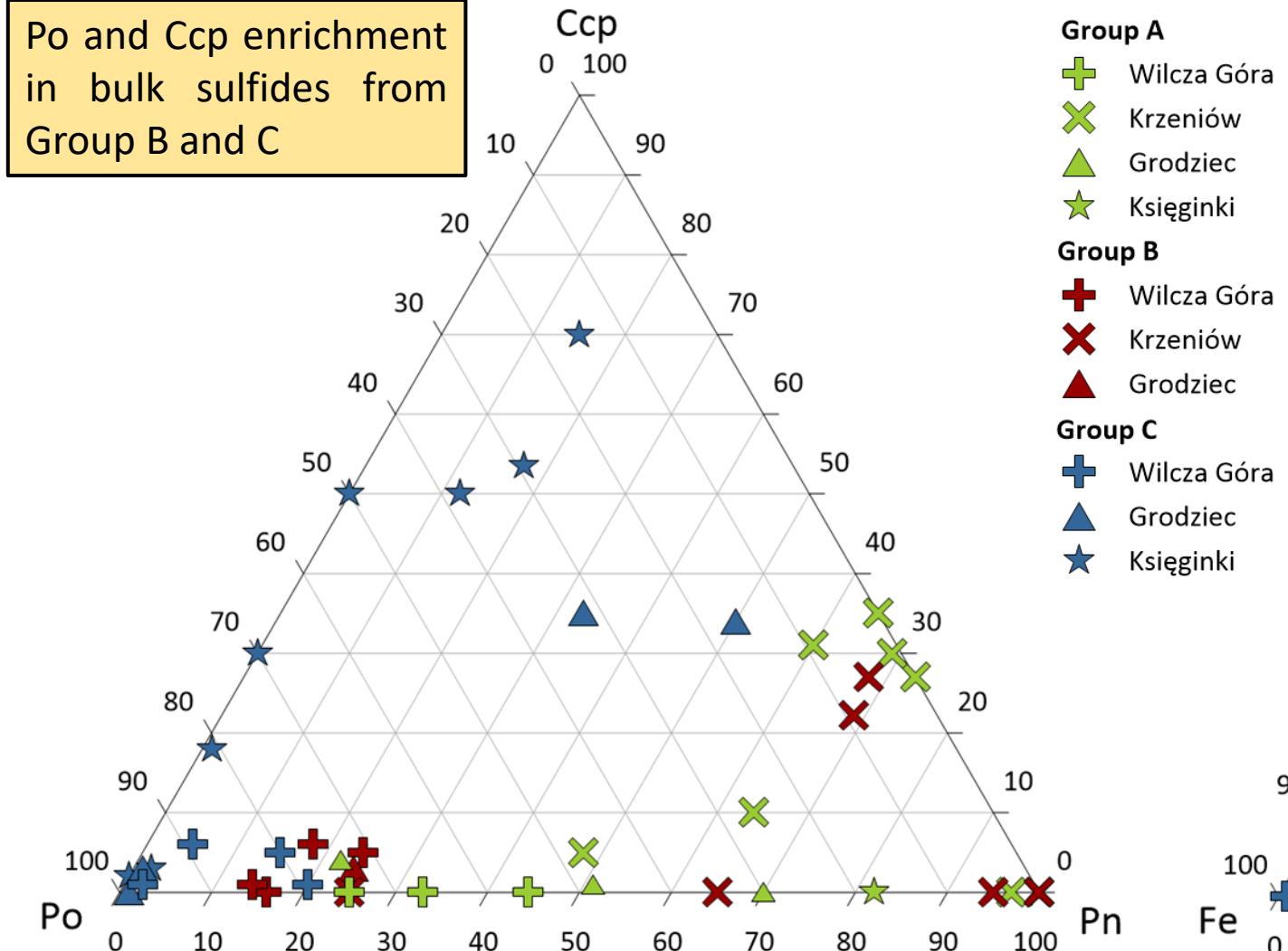


d) Księginki



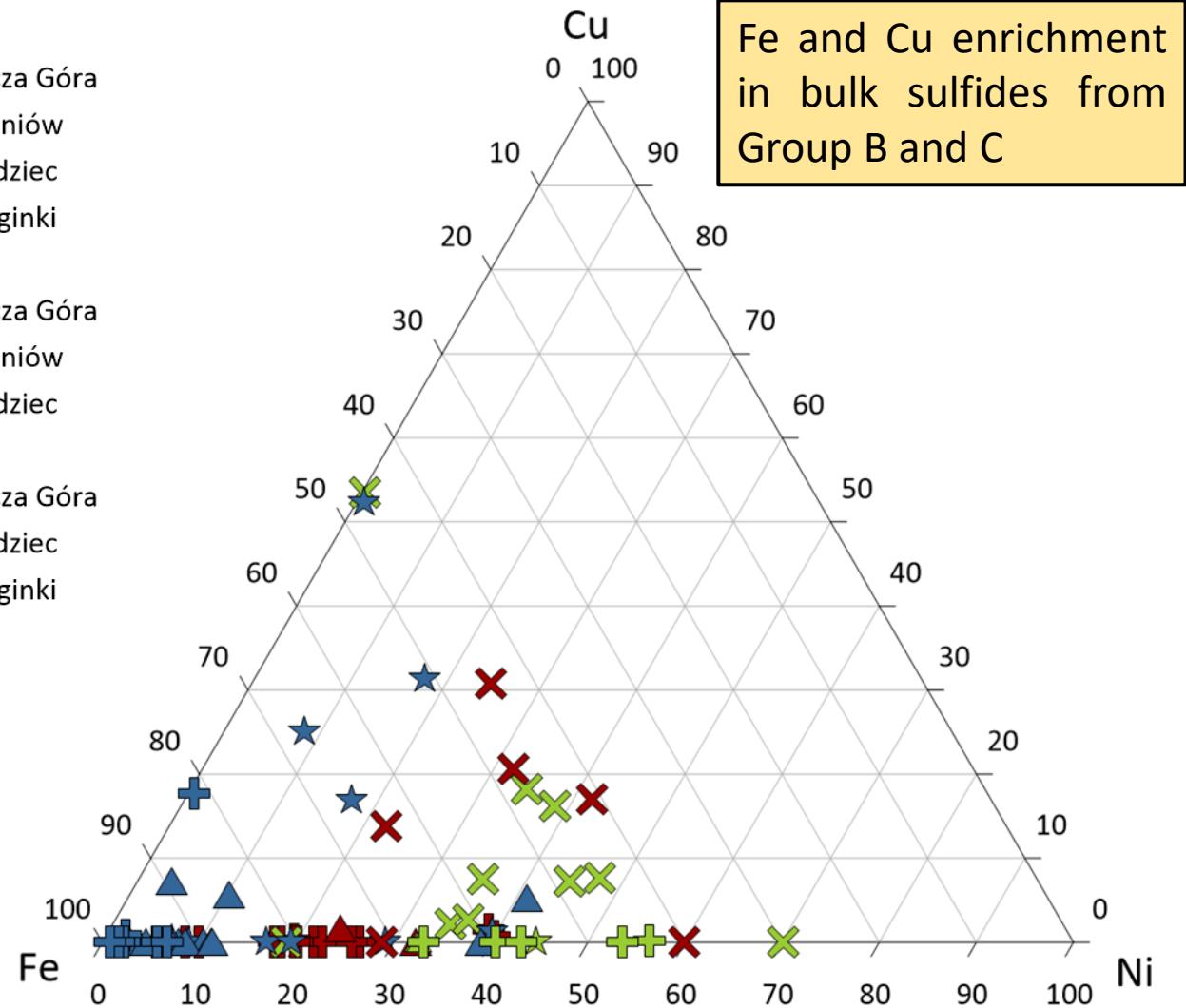
# Mineral and chemical composition of sulfides

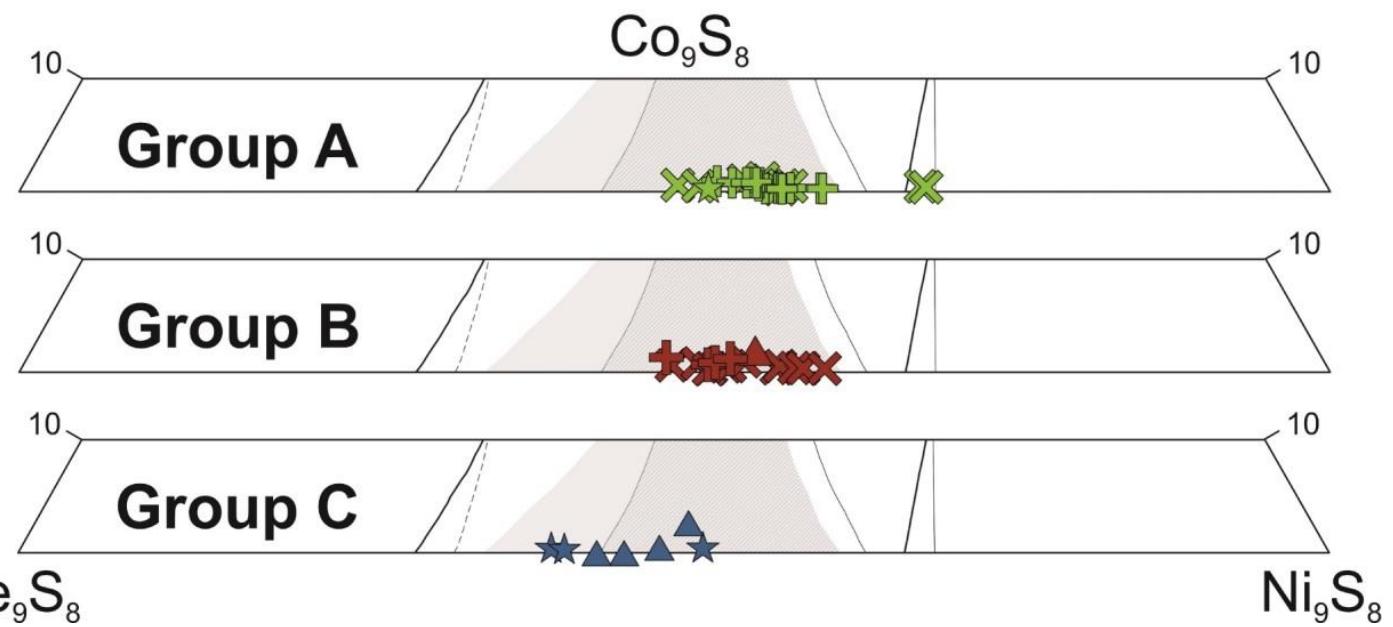
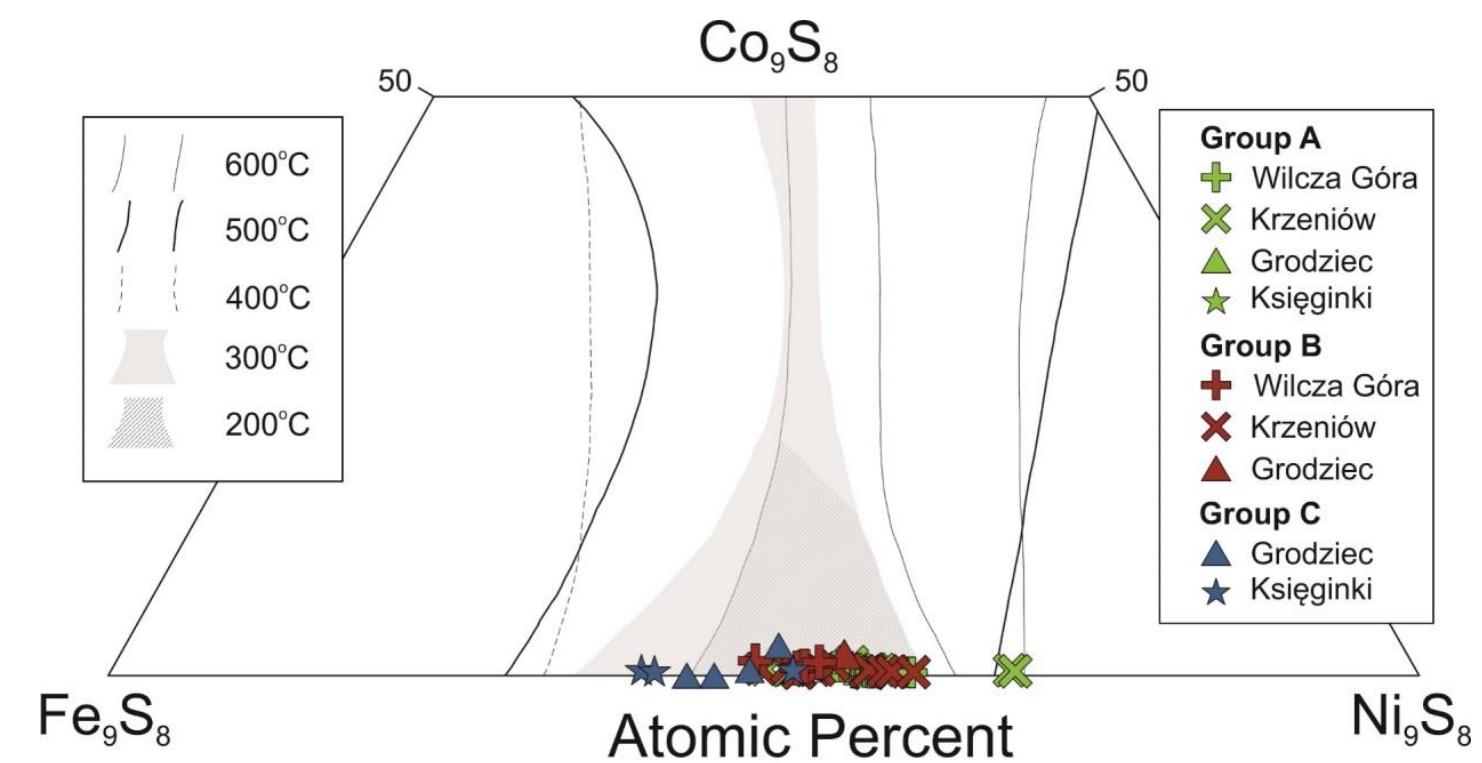
Po and Ccp enrichment  
in bulk sulfides from  
Group B and C



- Group A**  
+ Wilcza Góra  
× Krzeniów  
△ Grodziec  
★ Księginki
- Group B**  
+ Wilcza Góra  
× Krzeniów  
△ Grodziec
- Group C**  
+ Wilcza Góra  
△ Grodziec  
★ Księginki

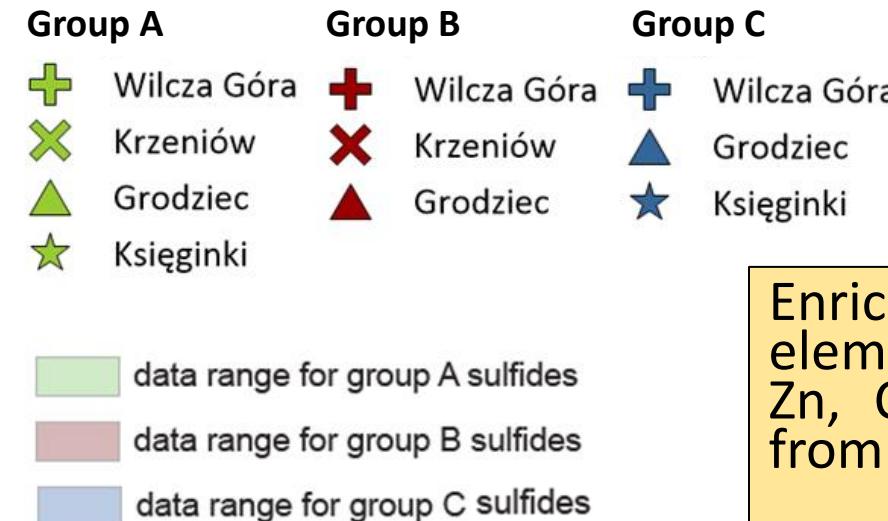
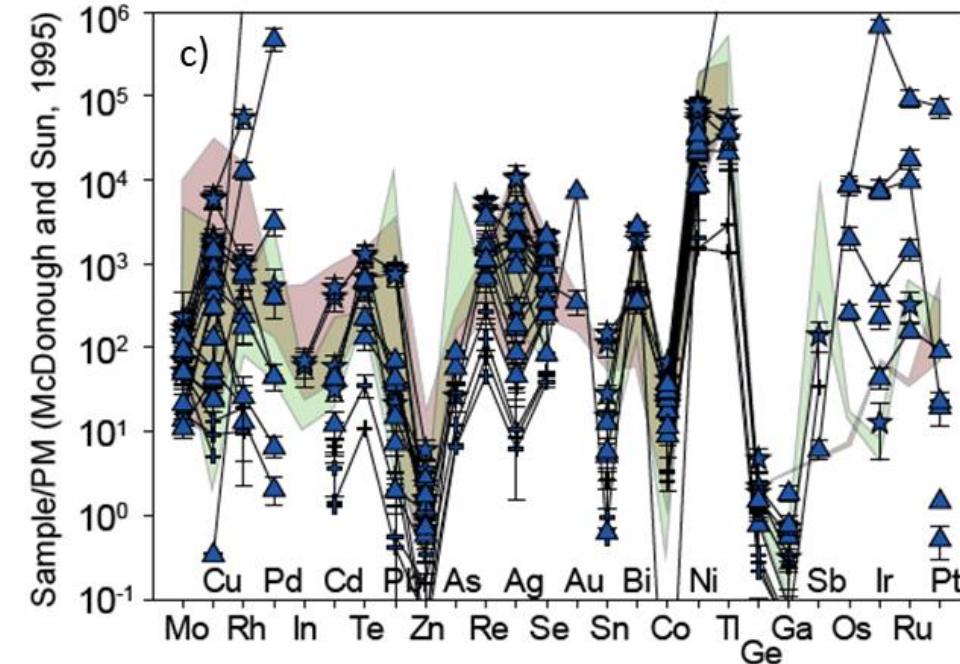
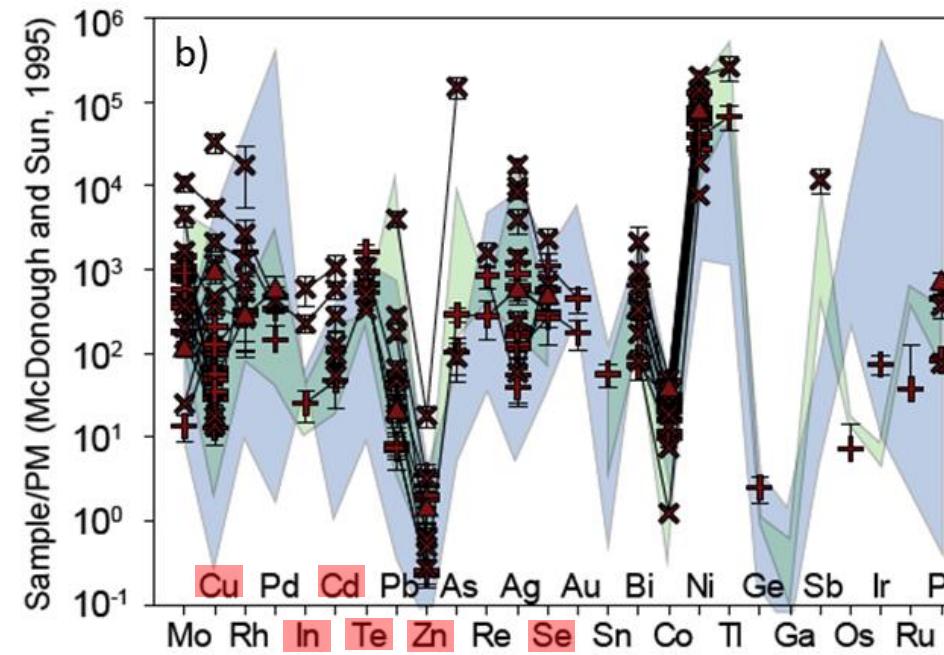
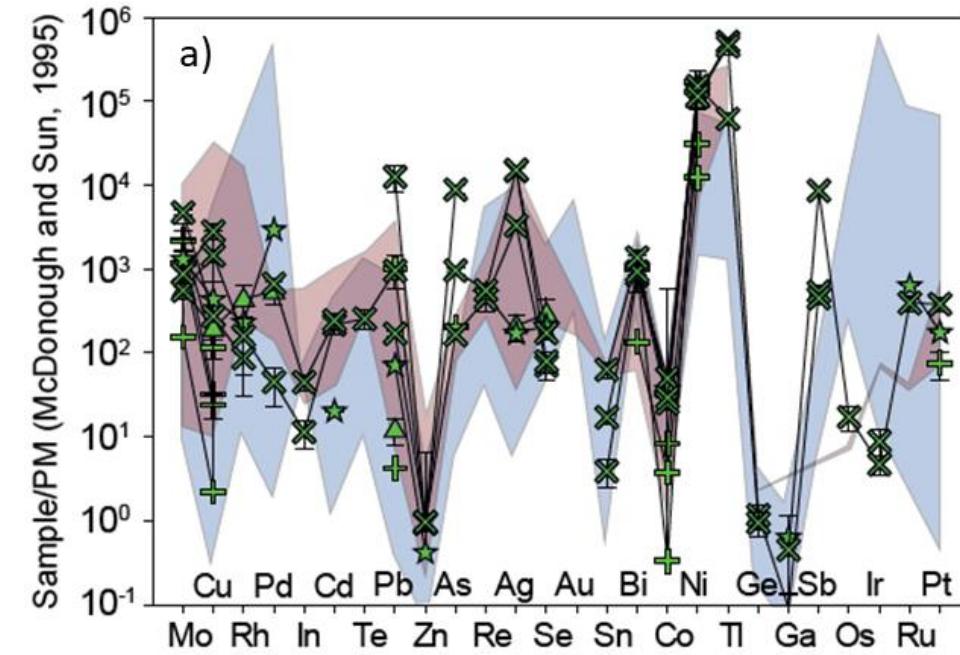
Fe and Cu enrichment  
in bulk sulfides from  
Group B and C





Rising Fe content in pentlandite from Group B and C

# Trace elements

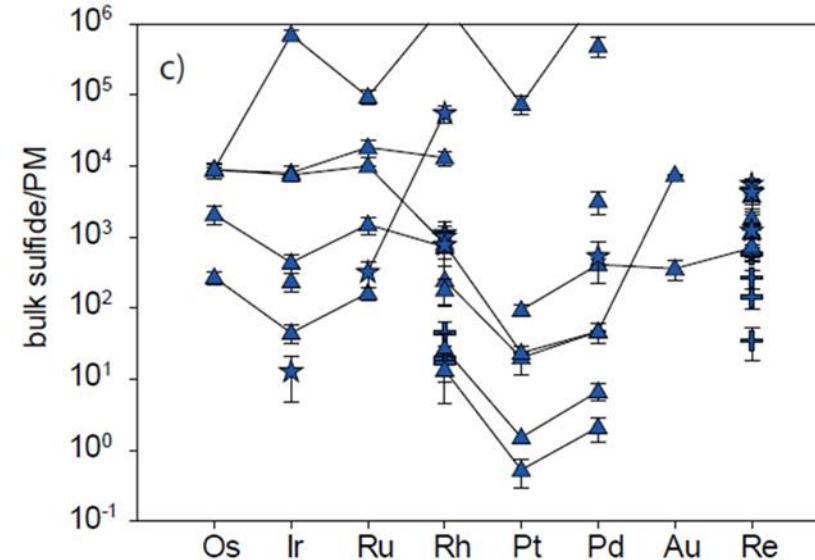
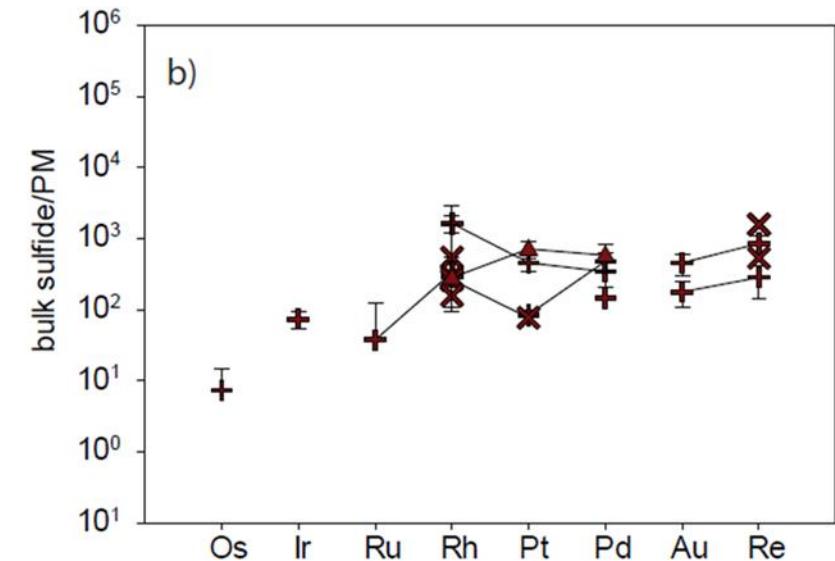
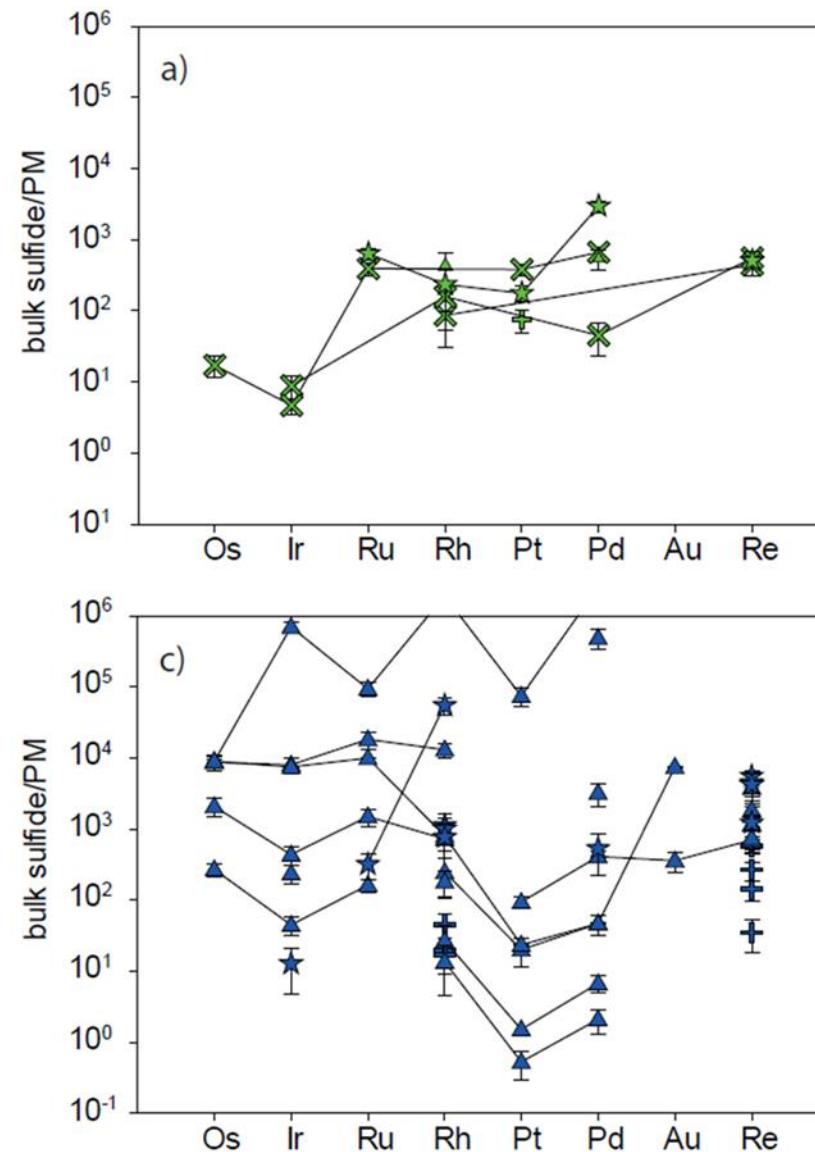


Enrichment in chalcophile elements such as: Cu, Se, Zn, Cd, In i Te in sulfides from Group B

Classification of elements: Lee (2016).

# Platinum Group Elements + Au + Re = HSE

No essential variability  
between Groups A and B.  
Enrichment in Group C



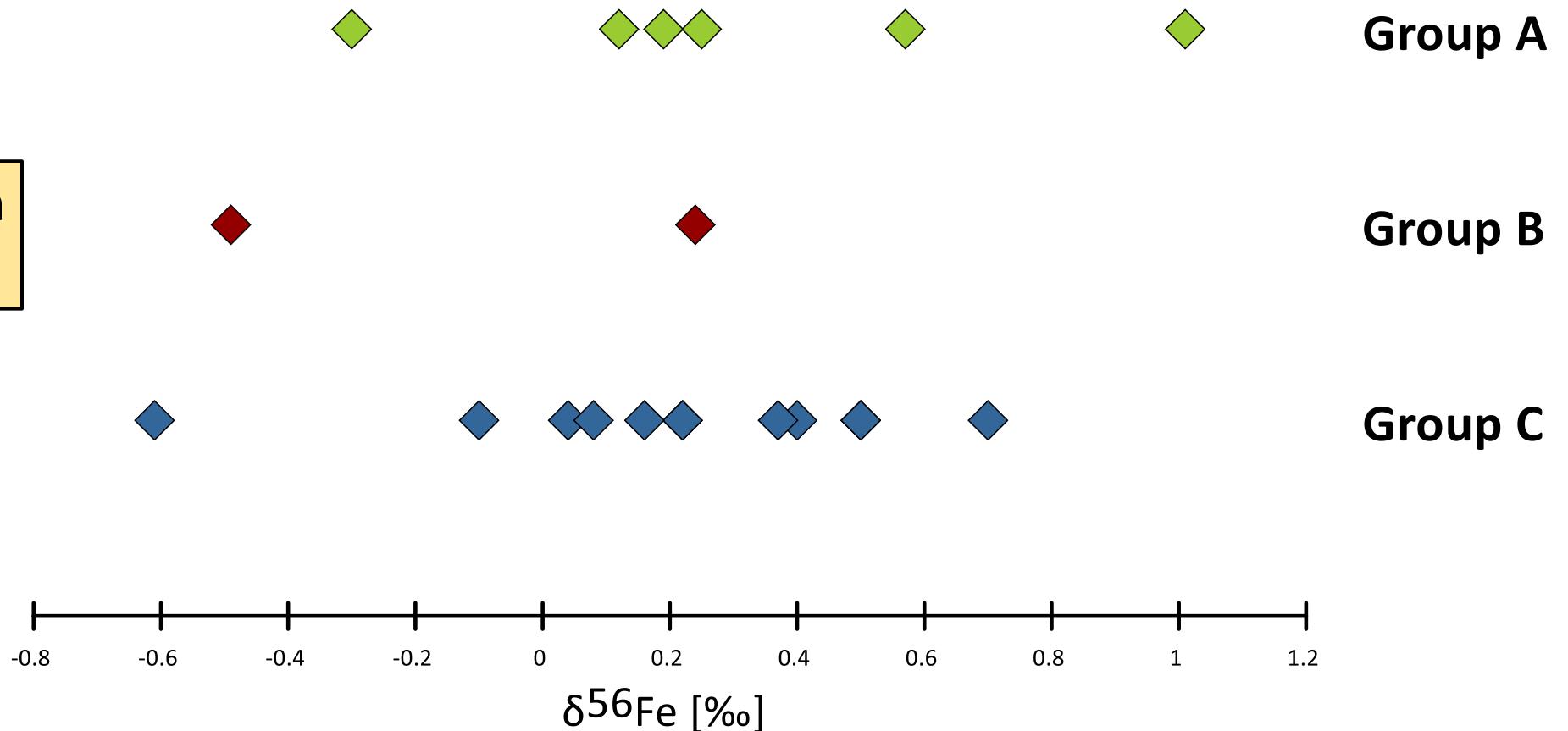
| Group A | Group B | Group C |
|---------|---------|---------|
| +       | +       | +       |
| X       | X       | X       |
| ▲       | ▲       | ▲       |
| ★       | ★       | ★       |

Legend:

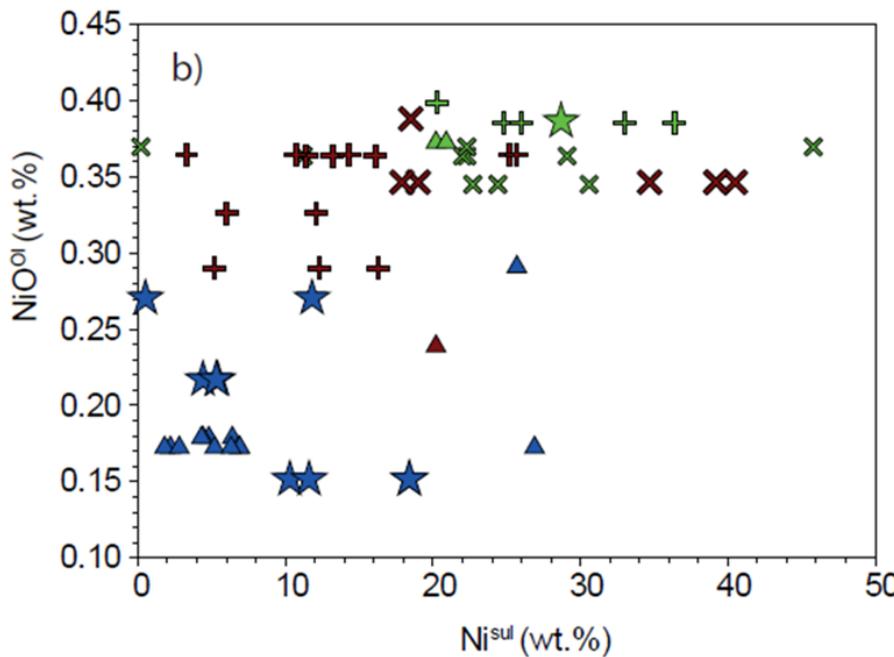
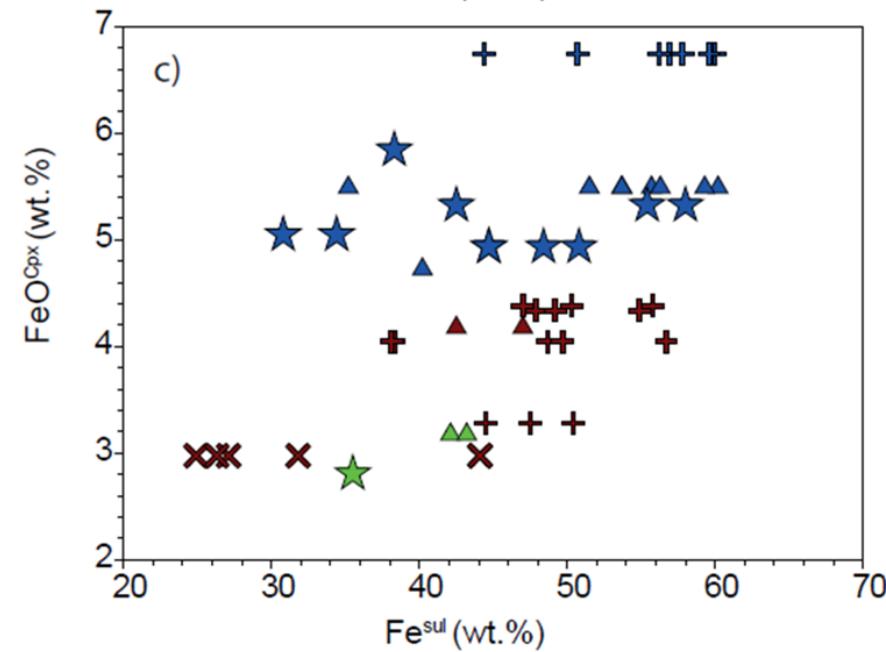
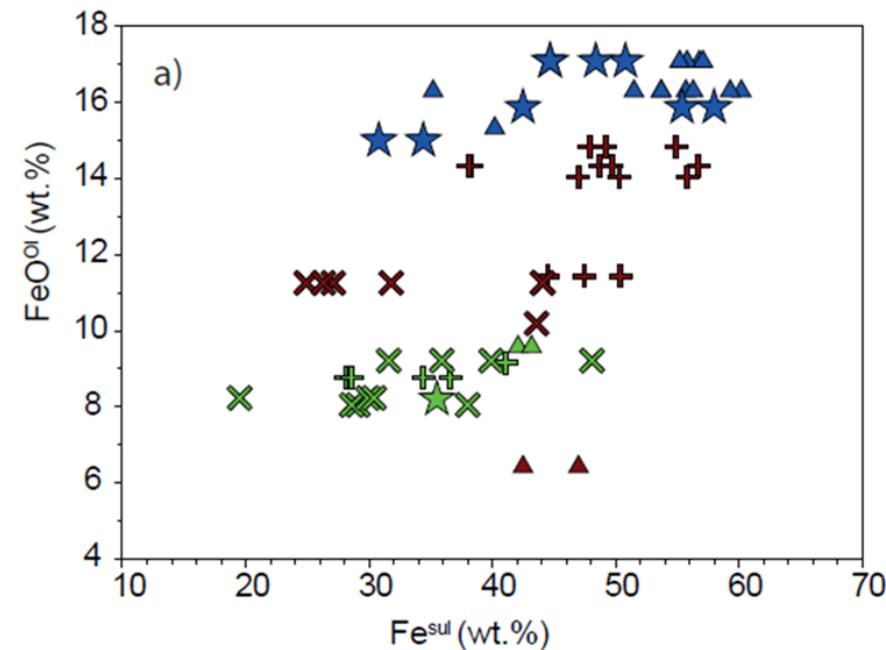
- Group A: Wilcza Góra (green plus), Krzeniów (green cross), Grodziec (green triangle), Księginki (green star)
- Group B: Wilcza Góra (red plus), Krzeniów (red cross), Grodziec (red triangle), Księginki (red inverted triangle)
- Group C: Wilcza Góra (blue plus), Krzeniów (blue cross), Grodziec (blue triangle), Księginki (blue star)

# Iron isotopes

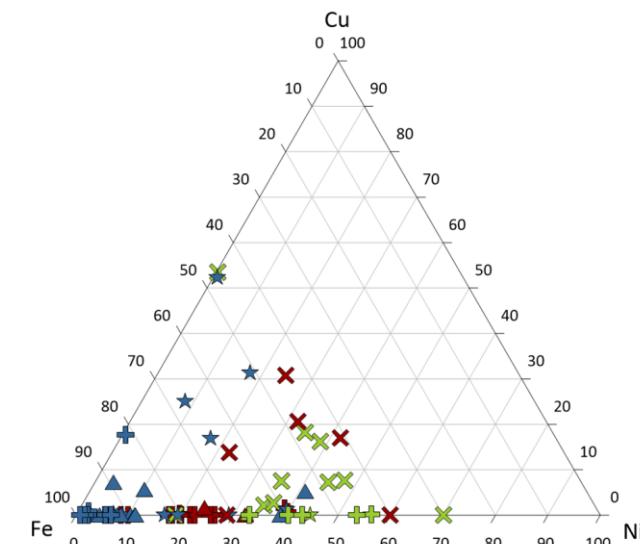
Negligible variability in  
 $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$  between groups



# Silicates vs sulfides

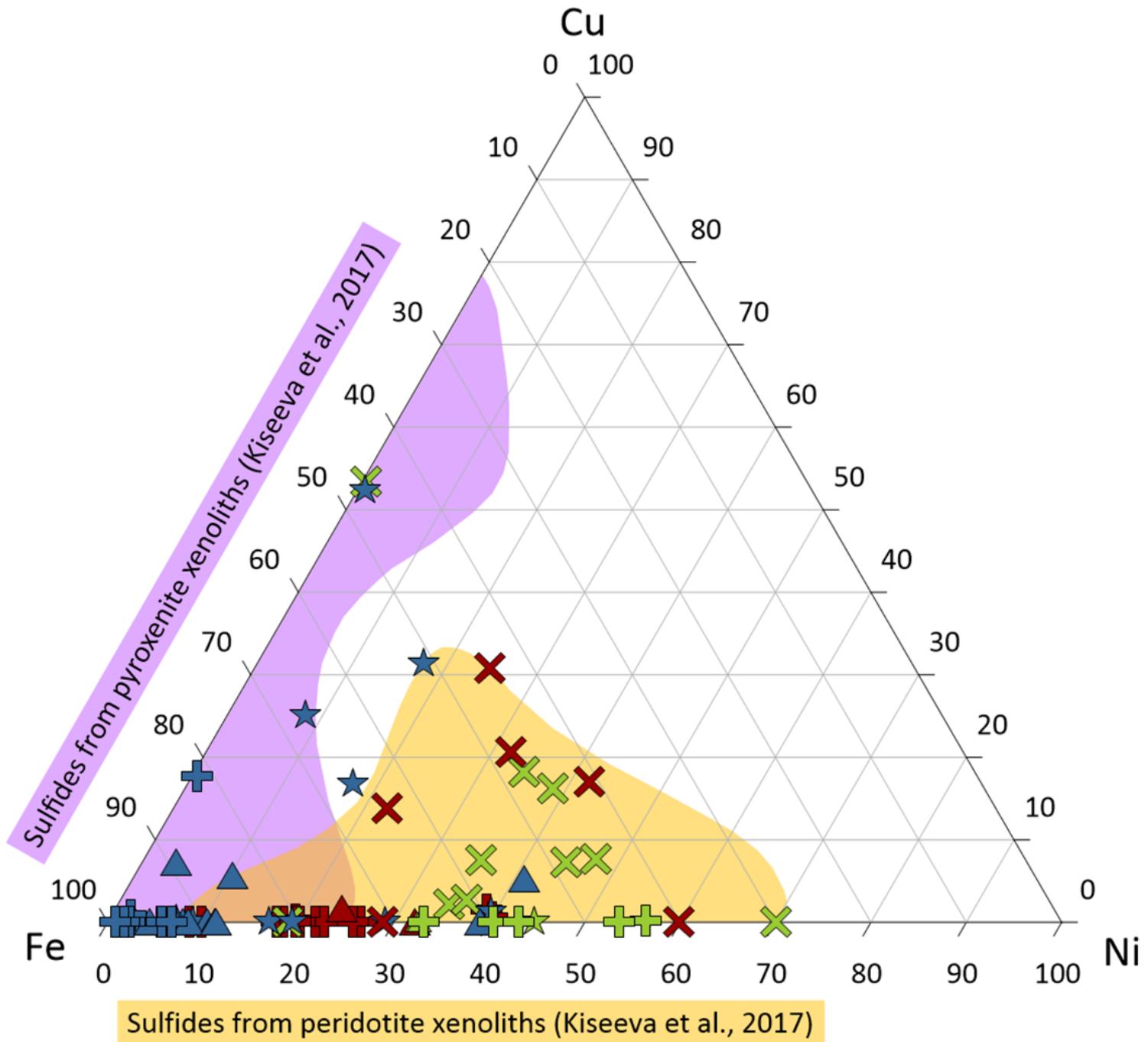


| Group A     | Group B     | Group C     |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Wilcza Góra | Wilcza Góra | Wilcza Góra |
| Krzeniów    | Krzeniów    | Krzeniów    |
| Grodziec    | Grodziec    | Grodziec    |
| Księginki   |             | Księginki   |



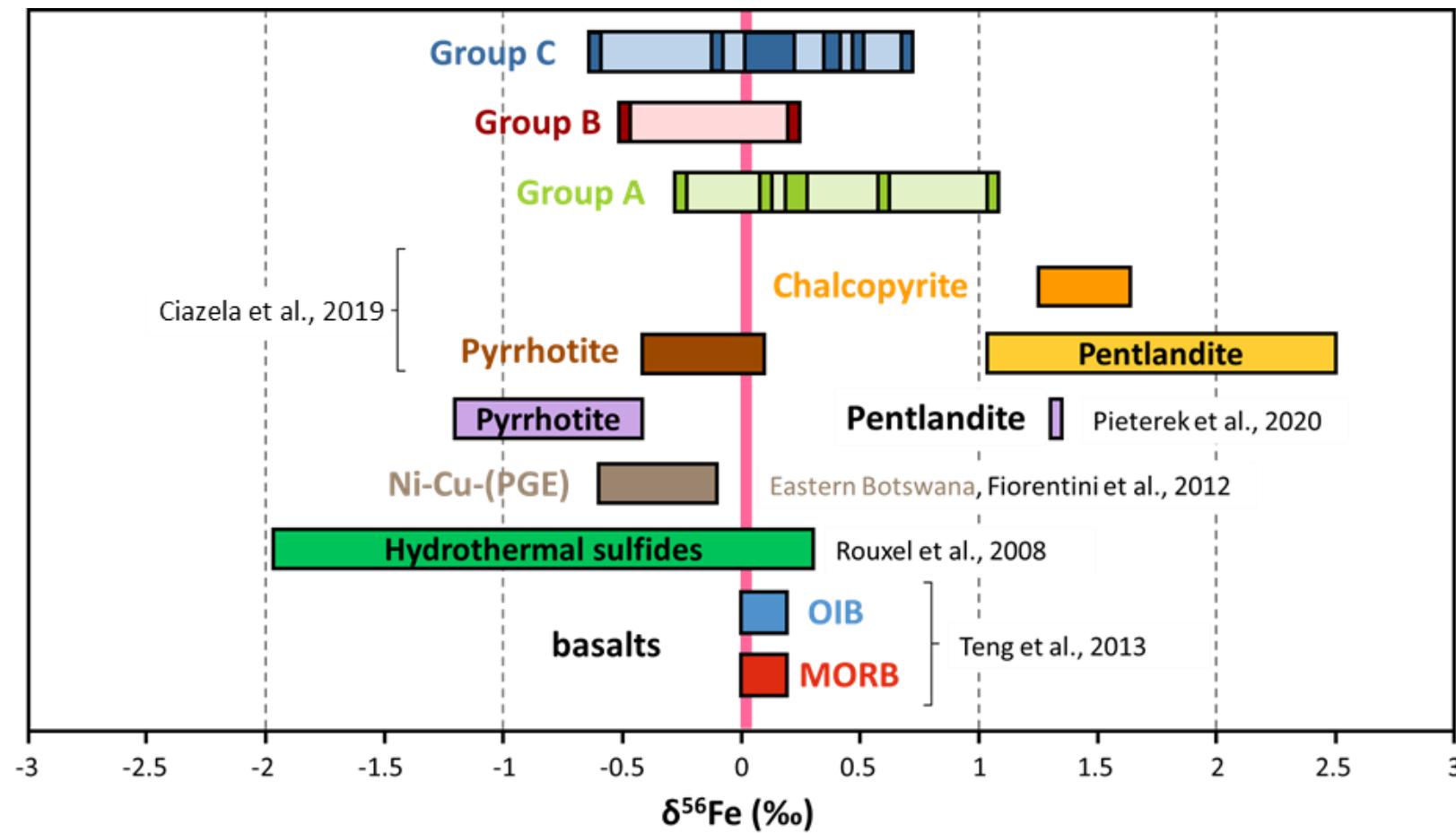
Silicates data:  
 Puziewicz et al., 2011  
 Matusiak-Małek et al., 2014, 2016, 2017

# Global context



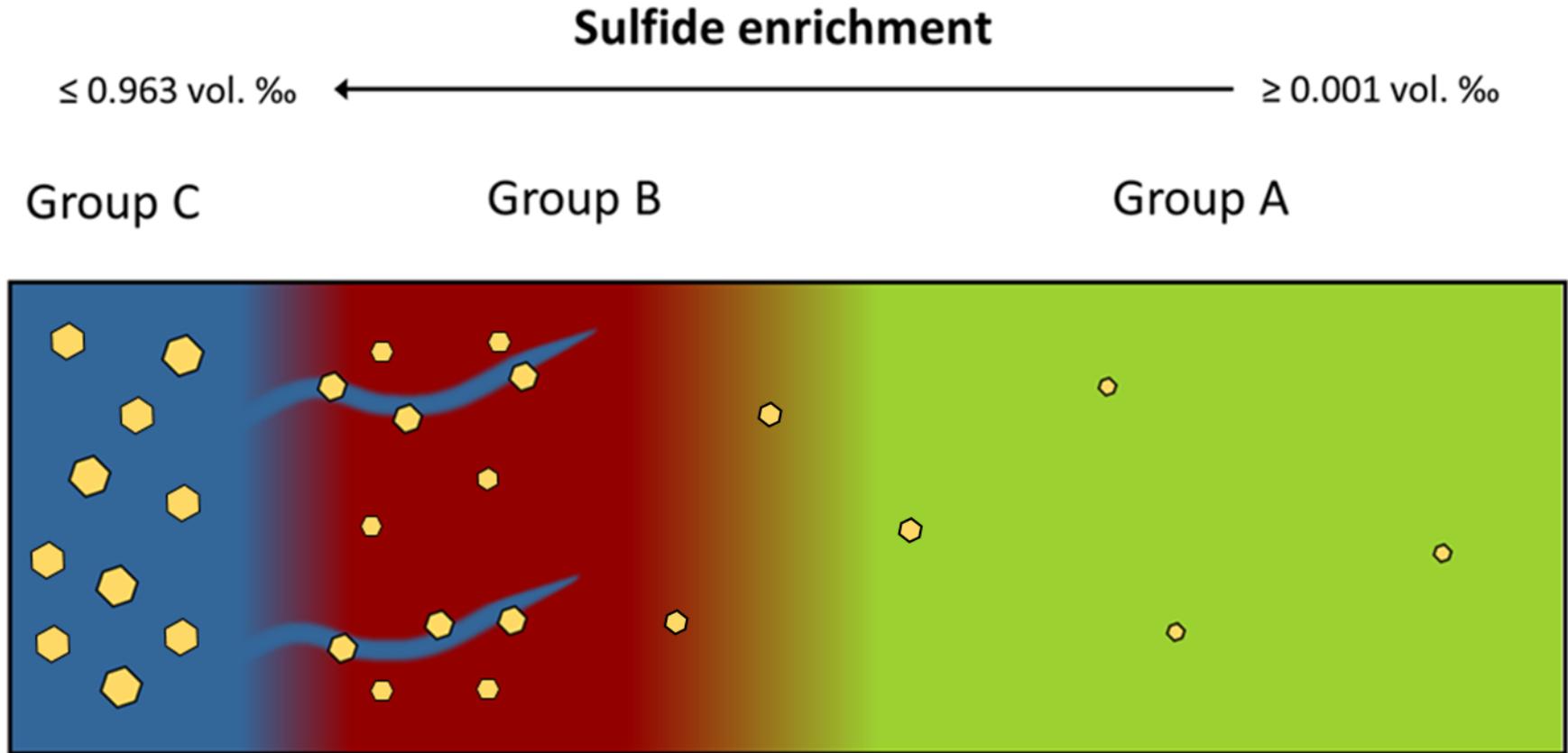
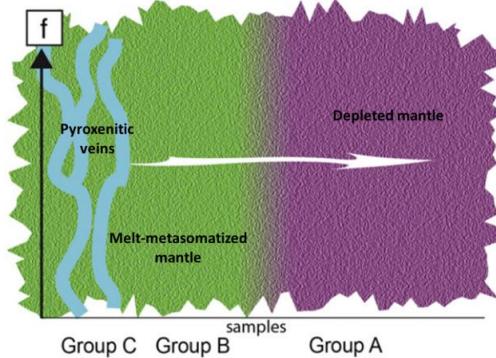
- Group A**
  - Wilcza Góra
  - Krzeniów
  - Grodziec
  - Księginki
- Group B**
  - Wilcza Góra
  - Krzeniów
  - Grodziec
- Group C**
  - Wilcza Góra
  - Grodziec
  - Księginki

# Metasomatism and iron isotopes



No effects on iron isotopes fractionation

# The effect of Fe-Cu-S rich melts' migration



Pyroxenitic veins  
Sulfide rich  
Fe-Cu-rich

Refertilized mantle

Depleted mantle  
Sulfide-poor  
Ni-rich

Schematic model of enrichment in sulfides along melt channels in the upper mantle based on the sulfides from Lower Silesia mantle xenoliths. The yellow dots represent sulfide grains, which are the smallest and lowest in abundance in depleted mantle (Group A) and both rise in melt-metasomatized mantle (Group B) due to pyroxenitic veins (Group C) as metasomatic medium. The non-sulfide background is a model of evolution of SCLM beneath NE margin of the Bohemian Massif (Lower Silesia and Upper Lusatia; Matusiak-Małek et al., 2017b).

# Conclusions

- The sulfide-rich xenoliths from Group C indicate the important role of migration Fe-Cu-S rich melts during melt-metasomatism.
- The melt-rock reaction with depleted mantle (Group A) results in its enrichment in sulfides (Group B) in chalcophile elements, such as: Cu, Se, Zn, Cd, In and Te.
- **Melt-metasomatism results in SCLM metal enrichment.**
- Melt-metasomatism seems to not reflect indirectly in iron isotopes fractionation.

# Literature

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