

Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique : implications sur la position structurale des minéralisations Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag dans la région Lavrion-Eubée (Grèce)

Christophe Scheffer

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> Thèse Présentée pour l'obtention du titre de Docteur de l'Université de Lorraine mention "Géosciences"

> > Par Christophe SCHEFFER

Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique:

Implications sur la position structurale des minéralisations Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag dans la région Lavrion-Eubée (Grèce)

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4

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6

SOMMAIRE

Remerciements	3
Sommaire	7
INTRODUCTION	12
1. Thématique et problématique	
2. Objectifs de la thèse	
2. Objectifs de la diese	
4. Organisation du manuscrit	
4. Organisation du manuserit	
PARTIE I. ETAT DE L'ART	25
CHAPITRE 1: La chaine orogénique Attico-Cycladique: de la formation au démantèlement	27
1. Evolution du domaine égéen: Entre épaississement et amincissement crustal	27
2. Evolution géodynamique, structurale et thermobarométrique du domaine Attico-Cycladique	
3. L'île d'Eubée et la péninsule du Lavrion	
3.1 L'île d'Eubée	
3.2 La péninsule du Lavrion	35
CHAPITRE 2: Contexte métallogénique du Lavrion	
1. L'exploitation minière de l'Antiquité à l'époque moderne	
2. Les premiers modèles de formation des gisements métallifères	40
3. Le modèle actuel de formation des gisements métallitères	
3.1 Position, nature et chimie des minéralisations	
3.1.1 Le système porphyre à Mo (±Cu, W)	45
3.1.2 La mineralisation de type skarn (Cu,Fe)	
3.1.3 Le système remplacement de carbonate (Pb-Zn-Ag)	
3.1.4 Les veines epithermales (Pb-Zn-Ag)	
3.2 L'origine des mineralisations	
3.2.1 L'apport des inclusions fluides	
3.2.2 L'apport de la géochimie isotopique	
4. La remobilisation supergene	
5. Critique du modele, questions et objectifs	
PARTIE II. LA CHAINE OROGÉNIQUE ATTICO-CYCLADIQUE :	
DE LA FORMATION AU DEMANTELEMENT	
CHAPITRE 3: Enregistrement structural et métamorphique des schistes de l'île d'Eubée	57
1. Contexte générale	57
2. Résultats	61
2.1 Interprétation des structures de la carte d'Aliveri	61
2.2 Représentation stéréographique des schistosités, axe de plis et linéations	62
2.3 Interprétation des structures à l'échelle du panorama et de l'affleurement	63
2.4 Pétrographie et microstructures	65
3. Discussion-Conclusion	69
CHAPITRE 4: Syn- to post-orogenic exhumation of metamorphic nappes: Structure and	
thermobarometry of the western Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex (Lavrion, Greece)	71
Abstract	74
1. Introduction	75
2. Geology of the Lavrion peninsula	78
3. Methodology	81
3.1 Field mapping and sampling strategy	81
3.2 Textural and chemical analysis	82

7

3.3 Quantitative micro-mapping	82
3.4 Thermodynamic inverse modeling	83
4. Results	84
4.1 Structural analysis of the Lavrion area along the western boundary of the	
Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex	84
4.1.1 Folds, schistosities and lineations	86
4.1.2 Low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment	90
4.2 Relationship between microstructures, microtextures, metamorphic petrology and chemical	0.0
compositions	90
4.2.1 Microtexture, texture and mineral paragenesis in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit	90
4.2.2 Microtexture, texture and mineral paragenesis in the Kamariza schists of the basal unit	91
4.2.3 Chemical compositions of K-white mica and chlorite in the Lavrion schists	
of the middle unit	92
4.2.4 Chemical compositions of K-white mica and chlorite in the Kamariza schists	
of the basal unit	93
4.3 Thermobarometry	95
4.3.1 P-T estimates in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit	95
4.3.2 P-T estimates in the Kamariza schists of the basal unit	96
5. Discussion	97
5.1 P-T-D paths of the Lavrion area	98
5.2 Thermal-mechanical and tectonic evolution of the Hellenic belt	102
6. Conclusion	104
Acknowledgments	105

PARTIE III. CIRCULATIONS FLUIDES ET EXHUMATION POST-OROGENIQUE. LOCALISATION DE LA DEFORMATION ET INTERACTIONS FLUIDES-ROCHES107

cardonation and fluid mixing at the ductile-drittle transition (Lavrion, Greece)	
ostract	
1. Introduction	
2. Geological setting	
2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units	
2.2 Plaka granodiorite intrusion and ore deposition	
2.3 Fluid inclusion investigations	<mark>.</mark> 119
3. Methodology	
3.1 Field strategy and sampling	
3.2 Fluid inclusion analyses	<mark>.</mark> 120
3.2.1 Microthermometry	
3.2.2 Raman spectroscopy	121
3.3. Stable isotope measurements of calcite, quartz and CO ₂	121
3.3.1 Stable isotope measurement of calcite	
3.3.2 Stable isotope measurement of quartz	
3.3.3 Stable isotope measurement of CO2 from fluid inclusions	
3.3.4 Isotopic fractionation	
4. Results	
4.1 Structural position of quartz and calcite veins	
4.2 Petrography and microstructure	
4.3 Fluid inclusion petrography	
4.4 Fluid inclusion geochemistry	
4.4.1 Microthermometry	
4.4.2 Raman spectroscopy	
4.4.3 Fluid inclusion VX properties	
4.5 Stable isotopes	
5. Discussion	
5.1 Structural to microstructural recording	

53 Origin of low "C brown-orange calcite	5.2 Origin of CO2-rich fluid and aqueous dominated fluids	
5 4 Fluid flow at the ducilie to britle transition 136 5 5 Syntectonic decarbonation at the Attico-Cycladic scale? 138 6 Conclusions 140 Acknowledgments 141 CHAPITRE 6: Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece 143 Abstract 146 1 Introduction 147 2 Geological setting 150 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 150 3.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3.3 Buils geochemistry 153 3.4 Botob and analytical procedures 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 166 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REF+Y patterns 166 5.1 Signification of chemical beterogeneity of marbles 170 5.1 Signification of chemical beterogeneity of marbles 171 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-carly brittle regime: positive 176	5.3 Origin of low ¹³ C brown-orange calcite	
5.5 Syntectonic decarbonation at the Attico-Cycladic scale? 138 6. Conclusions 140 Acknowledgments 141 CHAPITRE 6: Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece 143 Abstract 146 Chaptantian 147 Cacological setting 150 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 150 2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3.3 Methods and analytical procedures 154 3.1 Field strategy 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 166 4.3 Kitelet Y patterns 166 4.4 Structural analysis 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.2 Discussion 170 5.2 Discussion 171 5.3 Fluid How and or deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion. 177 77 CHAPITRE 7: Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs dur	5.4 Fluid flow at the ductile to brittle transition	
6 Conclusions 140 Acknowledgments 141 CHAPITRE 6: Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece 143 Abstract 146 1. Introduction 147 2. Geological setting 150 2.1 Structure and petrology of libiotectonic units 150 2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 154 3.1 Field strategy 155 3.4 Botods and analytical procedures 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 166 4.3 Major and trace elements 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177	5.5 Syntectonic decarbonation at the Attico-Cycladic scale?	
Acknowledgments 141 CHAPTIRE 6: Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fc-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece 143 Abstract 146 1. Introduction 147 2. Geological setting 150 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 150 2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3. Methods and analytical procedures 154 3.1 Field strategy 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.4 Botopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Botopic geochemistry 155 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of blue matble in a ductile-carly brittle regime: positive feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 6. Conclusion 177 7.4 Conclusion 177 7.5 Altuid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 7.6 Conclusion 171 6.7 Conclusion 177 7.7 CHAPITRE 7: Magmatic to mete	6. Conclusions	140
CHAPITRE 6: Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fc-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece 143 Abstract 146 1. Introduction 147 2. Geological setting 150 2. I Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 150 2. I Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 150 2. 2. Context and origin of or edposits 153 3. Methods and analytical procedures 154 3. J Field strategy 154 3. J Divide geochemistry 155 3. Bulk geochemistry 155 4. Results 156 4. Results 156 4. Results 156 4. Results 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5. I Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5. J Biosusion 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 7. ChAPHTRE 7: Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 7. Attrotare and petrology of lithotectonic units </td <td>Acknowledgments</td> <td>141</td>	Acknowledgments	141
CHAPTIRE 6: Structural control on PD-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavron, Greece		
Abstract 140 1. Introduction 147 2. Geological setting 150 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 150 2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3. Methods and analytical procedures 154 3.1 Field strategy 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REF+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 166 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 7.4 Conclusion 174 6. Conclusion 174 7.4 Conclusion 174 7.5 Aution down dore deposits during exhumation of the Cyclades: 166 2.1	CHAPITRE 6: Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece	
1 Introduction 44 2 Geological setting 150 2.1 Structure and petrology of lihotectonic units 150 2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3. Methods and analytical procedures 154 3.1 Field strategy 154 3.1 Field strategy 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4.1 Structurel analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5.1 Signification of blue marble in a ductil-early brittle regime: positive 170 5.1 Signification of blue marble in a ductil-early brittle regime: positive 171 6.4 Conclusion 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 7.4 Cendusion	Abstract	
2. Cortext and origin of ore deposits 150 2. 2. Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3. Methods and analytical procedures 154 3. 1 Field strategy 154 3. 2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3. 3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3. 4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4. Isotopic geochemistry 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ducile-early brithe regime: positive 171 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 7.4 Acnowledgments 170 7.5 Studie isotopes 183 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2. 1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units <td></td> <td></td>		
2.1 Structure and periodicy of inflorectonic units 150 3.2 Context and origin of ore deposits 153 3. Methods and analytical procedures 154 3.1 Field strategy 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4. Results 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Diolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 171 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 6. Conclusion 171 7.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 182 the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract <t< td=""><td>2. Geological setting</td><td></td></t<>	2. Geological setting	
2 Context and origin of ore deposits 154 3.1 Heidd strategy 154 3.1 Field strategy 154 3.1 Field strategy 155 3.3 Bubb geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4.8 Evalus 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE-FY patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 162 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 7.5 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 7.4 Kapuste to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavr	2.1 Structure and petrology of innotectonic units	
3.1 Field strategy. 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry. 155 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 166 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 770 Acknowledgments 179 Abstract 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3.4 Leid strategy and sampling <t< td=""><td>2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits</td><td></td></t<>	2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits	
3.1 Picto strategy 154 3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 156 4. Results 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 166 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 7Acknowledgments 177 7Acknowledgments 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3.4 Fluid inclusion analyses 189 3.4 Fluid inclusion analy	5. Methods and analytical procedures	
3.2 Uptical and cathodoniumlescence perography 155 3.3 Bulk geochemistry 155 3.4 Isotopic geochemistry 155 4. Results 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REF+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 70 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.1 Signification of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 166 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 182 the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.1 Field strategy	3.1 Field strategy.	
3.4 153 3.4 154 3.4 154 4. Results 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.1 Structures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REF-Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-carly britle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 171 770 CtAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 179 the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotecton	3.2 Optical and canodoluminescence perfography	
3.4 Isotopic geochemisty 153 4. Results 156 4.1 Structural analysis 156 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 171 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 777 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Astract 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3.4 Thuid inclusion analyses 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 34<	3.5 Buik geochemistry	
4. Results. 156 4. Structural analysis 156 4. 2 Microstructures. 160 4.3 Major and trace elements. 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles. 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 717 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 176 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 3.2 Petrography 188 3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189	4. Desulta	
4.1 Structural marysts 150 4.2 Microstructures 160 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 171 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189	4. Results	
4.2 Microstructures 600 4.3 Major and trace elements 163 4.4 REE+Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 183 the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.4 Fluid inclusion analyses 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190	4.1 Structural analysis	
4.5 Major and tace elements 165 4.4 REH*Y patterns 166 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2. 2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 186 3. 2 Petrography 188 3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of quartz 191 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of plangtic 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope	4.2 Microsituctures	
4.4 REPT patterns 160 4.5 Stable isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7: Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.4 Fluid inclusion analyses 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of quartz 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from	4.5 Major and trace elements	
4.5 State isotopes 168 5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 179 Abstract 182 1 Introduction 182 2 Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Detrography 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.5 Dat ad 8 ¹⁸ O signatures 190 3.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.4 Stable is	4.4 KEE+Y patterns	
5. Discussion 170 5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Rama spectroscopy 190 3.5.5 D and 8 ¹⁸ O signatures 190 3.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclus	4.5 Stable Isotopes	
5.1 Signification of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 170 5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract. 182 1 Introduction 183 183 2. Geological setting 186 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 186 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 188 3.2 Petrography 188 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of placite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of Ha2O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.5.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen	5. Discussion of chamical betarg gap aits of mathles	170
5.2 Dotominsation of other matrice in a ductice-early of inter regime, positive feedback between fluid circulation and strain localization 171 5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion 174 6. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 182 the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of phengite 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calci	5.1 Signification of blue merble in a dustile early brittle regime: positive	170
11/15.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion1746. Conclusion177Acknowledgments177CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades:the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)179Abstract1821. Introduction1832. Geological setting2. Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1863.1 Field strategy and sampling3. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of Phengite1913.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1923.6 Cr	5.2 Dorollintisation of blue matble in a ductice-early office regime, positive	171
5.5 Fluid inclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 Acknowledgments 177 CCHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 179 the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of phengite 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of Phengite 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of Phengite 191 3.5.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry <td>5.2 Eluid flow and are dependent during exhumation of the Laurian</td> <td></td>	5.2 Eluid flow and are dependent during exhumation of the Laurian	
0. Conclusion 177 Acknowledgments 177 CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 182 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 191 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 192	6. Conclusion	
CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades:the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)179Abstract1. Introduction2. Geological setting2. Geological setting2. Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units1832. Geological setting1842. Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry	0. Coliciusion	
CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece) 179 Abstract 182 1. Introduction 183 2. Geological setting 186 2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units 186 2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits 187 3. Methodology 188 3.1 Field strategy and sampling 188 3.2 Petrography 188 3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS 189 3.4.1 Microthermometry 189 3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy 190 3.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of phengite 191 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 193	Acknowledgments	
179Abstract1821. Introduction1832. Geological setting1862.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units1862.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography.1883.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 &D and δ^{18} O signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry193	CHAPITRE 7 : Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades:	
Abstract1821. Introduction1832. Geological setting1862.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units1862.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 &D and δ^{18} O signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1913.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry193	the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)	179
1. Introduction1832. Geological setting1862.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units1862.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 &D and δ^{18} O signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1913.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry197	Abstract	
2. Geological setting1862.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units1862.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 &D and δ^{18} O signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry193	1. Introduction	
2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units1862.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of H_2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1913.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H_2O from fluorite fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry193	2. Geological setting	
2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits1873. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H_2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry193	2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units	
3. Methodology1883.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry197	2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits	
3.1 Field strategy and sampling1883.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry197	3. Methodology	
3.2 Petrography1883.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry197	3.1 Field strategy and sampling	
3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS1893.4 Fluid inclusion analyses1893.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1913.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry197	3.2 Petrography	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS	
3.4.1 Microthermometry1893.4.2 Raman spectroscopy1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures1903.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite1903.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz1913.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite1913.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions1913.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions1923.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry1924. Results1934.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits1934.2 Fluorite geochemistry197	3.4 Fluid inclusion analyses	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.4.1 Microthermometry	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy	
3.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite 190 3.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz 191 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H ₂ O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H ₂ O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures	190
3.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz 191 3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H ₂ O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H ₂ O from fluorite fluid inclusions 191 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite	190
3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite. 191 3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H ₂ O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H ₂ O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz	191
3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions 191 3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite	
3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions 192 3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions	
3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry 192 4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H2O from fluorite fluid inclusions	
4. Results 193 4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry	
4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits 193 4.2 Fluorite geochemistry 197	4. Results	
4.2 Fluorite geochemistry	4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits	
	4.2 Fluorite geochemistry	197

4 2 1 REE+Y natterns	197
4 2 2 Trace elements contents	200
4 3 Fluid inclusions analyses	201
4.3.1 Petrography	201
4.3.2 Microthermometry and Raman spectroscopy	203
$4.3.2$ Stable isotones δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures	205
4.3.4 Crush leach	208
5 Discussion	200
5.1 The magmatic contribution in the ductile deformation stage	209
5.2 Ore denosits related to the brittle deformation stage	210
5.2 Of the deposits related to the office deformation stage	
6 Conclusion	214
A cknowledgments	215
Acknowledgments	
PARTIE IV EVOLUTION DES RESERVOIRS ELUIDES SUPERFICIELS ET	
DECONSTRUCTION DE LA DALEO AL TITUDE DE LA CHAINE AVANT	
RECONSTRUCTION DE LA FALEO-ALTITUDE DE LA CHAINE AVANT	210
EFFUNDREMEN I	
CHAPITRE 8: Evolution des réservoirs fluides en contexte d'exhumation orogénique. Source et	
conditions PVTx des inclusions fluides des cristaux de quartz de fentes alpines (Eubée, Grèce)	
1. Introduction	
2. Méthodologie	
2 1 Position structurale et pétrographie	223
2.2 Analyse des inclusions fluides	
2.3 Analyse de la composition isotopique en δD	224
2.3 1 Analyse de la composition isotopique en ob	224
2.3.2 Analyse isotopique du SD des inclusions fluides par TCEA	225
2.5.2 Analyse isotopique du oD des inclusions nuides par TCEA	
2.1 Desition structurals des fissures alnings	
3.1 Fosition structurale des fissures alpines	223
3.2 Morphologie, incrostructure et petrographie des quartz de fissures alpines	
3.5 Petrographie des inclusions fluides	
3.4 Specificscopie Raman et incromermometrie	
5.5 Analyse isotopique	
4. Discussion	
4.1 Contexte de mise en place	
4.2 Origine des fluides	
CHAPITRE 9: Estimation des paléo-altitudes de la chaine orogénique avant effondrement	
à l'Oligocène-Miocène: l'exemple de l'île d'Eubée, et du Lavrion	
1. Principe.	
2. Estimation de la paléoaltitude de la chaine orogénique en Eubée à l'Oligocène-Miocène	
(± 23-15 Ma)	
3. Estimation de la paléoaltitude de la chaine orogénique au Lavrion au Miocène supérieur	
(± 7 Ma)	
CONCLUSIONS GENERALES	
1. Evolution tectonique et métamorphique du domaine Attico-Cycladique	
2. Rôle de la déformation et de l'évolution thermique de la ceinture orogénique sur la genèse	
et la localisation des circulations fluides	
3. Implications sur la mise en place des minéralisations	
4. Evolution finale de la chaine orogénique et paléo-altitude	
Références bibliographiques	
Liste des figures	
Liste des tableaux	

INTRODUCTION

1. Thématique et problématique

L'exploitation et le contrôle des ressources minérales sont depuis tous temps un enjeu économique majeur. Bon nombre de civilisations avant nous ont compris l'importance de ces occurrences métallifères et ont su en tirer profits. Les premières traces de métallurgie apparaissent à partir de la fin du V^{ème} millénaire en Iran occidental, en Palestine, en Mésopotamie, en Anatolie, et en Egypte. Durant le Nouvel Empire (1550-1070 avant J.C), on assiste en Egypte au premières campagnes de prospections intensives pour la production d'or (Klemm et al., 2001). C'est également entre le IV et le V^{ème} siècle avant J.C. que l'exploitation intensive de l'Argent du district minier du Lavrion en Grèce s'opère et constitue l'un des fondements de la puissance d'Athènes durant l'Antiquité (Conophagos, 1980).

Il faudra attendre 1556 et l'édition de l'œuvre de Agricola (De Re Metallica) pour qu'une première classification des minéralisations soit proposée et fonde ainsi les bases de la métallogénie. Mais c'est principalement au XIX^{ème} et XX^{ème} siècle, encouragés par la révolution industrielle, que les notions de transferts d'éléments apparaissent avec les premières hypothèses de lessivage d'éléments par des eaux de surface, tandis qu'au même moment certains proposent que les minéralisations soient corrélées à la mise en place de roches magmatiques (De Launay 1913). De ces divergences d'opinions, sont ainsi nées les théories "per ascendam" et "per descendum" par lesquelles les minéralisations étaient soient liées à la circulation de fluides de surface qui pénètrent la croûte (par descendum) soient issues de la remontée de fluides profonds tel que les magmas (par ascendum).

C'est à partir de la seconde moitié du XX^{ème} qu'on commence à faire le lien entre formation d'une orogène et formation des minéralisations (McKinstry, 1948). C'est durant cette même période qu'on assiste aux premières analyses géochimiques des fluides des gisements hydrothermaux, via l'analyse des inclusions fluides piégées dans les minéraux de quartz associés aux gisements (Roedder, 1958).

C'est à l'ensemble de ces avancées scientifiques que l'on doit aujourd'hui l'établissement de modèles métallogéniques "simples" regroupant sous le terme de gites minéralogiques, un ensemble de gisement métallifère définies par les mêmes caractéristiques physico-chimiques (nature des éléments enrichis, température de formation, fluides impliqués...) et pour un même contexte géologique. Par gite minéralogique on entend les gites MVT, SEDEX, Carlin, Epithermal, Skarn, Porphyre... A l'échelle de la lithosphère, chaque gite métallogénique est

alors décrit dans un contexte particulier du cycle de Wilson et mis en relation avec un ou plusieurs types de fluide (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Représentation schématique des contextes géodynamiques et de la nature des fluides géologiques nécessaires à la formation des différents gîtes métallogéniques (Jébrak et Marcoux, 2008).

L'importance de ces fluides dans les processus de concentration métallifère n'est aujourd'hui plus à démontrer. Ces derniers sont actifs tout au long des processus d'extraction, de transport et de dépôt et permettent des facteurs d'enrichissements des concentrations initiales des roches sources de l'ordre de 10³ à 10⁶.

Ces fluides géologiques peuvent être de sources variées. Il peut s'agir de fluide (i) magmatique, issus de l'exsolution des phases aqueuses contenues dans le magma, (ii) métamorphique, issus de la dévolatilisation des roches soumises à l'augmentation de pression et de température, (iii) marin, par infiltration de l'eau de mer, (v) connée, l'eau interstitielle présente entre les pores des sédiments ou encore (v) météorique, provenant de la précipitation de l'eau contenue dans les nuages s'infiltrant le long des failles. Chacun de ces fluides présentent des caractéristiques physico-chimiques propres comme leurs températures, salinités, pH, état redox, et vont pouvoir jouer un rôle dans l'histoire de formation d'un gisement.

Néanmoins, la plupart de modèles de formation des gîtes métallogéniques, bien que défini pour un contexte géodynamique particulier, n'intègrent pas les facteurs qui contrôlent la genèse, la mise en circulations et la mise en relations de ces différents réservoirs de fluides au cours du temps, nécessaire à la formation d'un gisement. Des questions subsistent alors quant aux mécanismes responsables de l'évolution et de la migration des fluides au sein de la croûte lithosphérique et de leurs impacts sur la genèse de système métallifère. Récemment les travaux de thèse de L.Siebenaller (2008) réalisés en contexte d'exhumation orogénique associé à la formation d'un Metamorphic Core Complex ont mis en évidence l'importance de la transition ductile-fragile sur l'évolution des réservoirs fluides (Figure 2). Les fluides dits de surface tel que les fluides météoriques, marins et de bassin circulent en association avec la déformation fragile dans la partie supérieure de la croûte, tandis que les fluides dits profonds tel que les fluides magmatiques et métamorphiques circulent en profondeur et sont associés à un régime de déformation ductile.



Figure 2. Modèle de répartition des différents réservoirs fluides au cours de la formation d'un Metamorphic Core Complex d'après Vanderhaeghe.

L'infiltration des fluides de surface peut ainsi atteindre des profondeurs de 10 à 15 km avant d'être stoppée et concentrée le long de la transition ductile-fragile qui joue le rôle de barrière structurale, rhéologique et thermique (Wickham et al., 1993, Famin et al., 2004). Cette transition ductile-fragile évolue au cours du temps suite à l'exhumation progressive des roches métamorphiques. Cette évolution s'accompagne alors de la migration des différents réservoirs de fluides de part et d'autres de la transition ductile-fragile. Cette transition apparait comme une zone propice aux échanges et aux interactions entre les réservoirs de fluides et les roches soumises aux changements de régime de déformation et de conditions P-T.

Une question se pose alors:

Au cours de l'exhumation orogénique, quel est le rôle de la déformation sur la genèse, l'évolution des réservoirs fluides et les interactions fluides-roches propices à la formation de gisements métalliques ?

2. Objectifs de la Thèse

L'objectif de ce travail de thèse est donc de caractériser les circulations fluides et les interactions fluides-roches à l'échelle de la lithosphère, à proximité d'occurrences métallifères qui se sont formées au cours de l'exhumation des roches métamorphiques. Elle vise à intégrer l'impact de la déformation sur la genèse, la mise en circulation, et la localisation des circulations fluides ayant joué un rôle sur la formation des gisements métallifères. Ce projet est dans la continuité de la thèse de Luc Siebenaller qui portait sur la reconstruction des circulations fluides associées à la formation du dôme métamorphique de Naxos dans le complexe métamorphique Attico-Cycladique.

Cette thèse est centrée sur la bordure Ouest du complexe métamorphique Attico-Cycladique (Figure 3) avec deux cibles clés, (i) la péninsule du Lavrion (Grèce Continentale) et (ii) l'île d'Eubée (Evia Island) plus au nord.



Figure 3. Carte structurale de la bordure ouest du complexe métamorphique Attico-Cycladique bordé par la mer Egée. La péninsule du Lavrion et l'île d'Eubée sont situées en bordure ouest de la nappe métamorphique des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades. Elles sont recoupées par le détachement post-orogénique WCDS (West Cycladic Detachment System). Modifiée d'après Jacobshagen (1986), Grasemann et al. (2012), Berger et al. (2013) et Augier et al. (2015).

Cette région est née lors de l'orogénèse alpine, et se compose des roches accrétées lors de la formation du prisme d'accrétion induit par la subduction de la plaque africaine sous la plaque

eurasienne. Le retrait de cette plaque plongeante vers le sud est responsable d'un amincissement crustal qui a engendré l'effondrement gravitaire de la chaine et la formation d'un Metamorphic Core Complex au Miocène. L'exhumation du Metamorphic Core Complex a été accommodée par la formation des détachements post-orogéniques WCDS (West Cycladic Detachment System) et NCDS (North Cycladic Detachment System) (Figure 3). La péninsule du Lavrion et l'île d'Eubée sont recoupées en leurs cœurs par le détachement WCDS et proposent ainsi une coupe unique des roches métamorphiques de part et d'autre du détachement dans les Cyclades. La région du Lavrion et de l'île d'Eubée constituent deux cibles clés pour redéfinir et compléter les connaissances sur l'évolution tectonique et géodynamique de la chaine Attico-Cycladique depuis les prémices de la subduction jusqu'aux phases d'exhumations et d'effondrement gravitaire.

La péninsule du Lavrion est connue pour ses nombreuses occurrences métallifères à Cu-Mo-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag qui furent exploitées depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'à la fin du XX^{ème} siècle. Ces minéralisations sont disséminées à proximité du détachement de faible pendage et sont pour la plupart localisées aux interfaces lithologiques (marbres-schistes). Leur formation est attribuée à l'activité magmatique miocène synchrone de la formation du détachement et de l'effondrement final de la chaine orogénique. L'île d'Eubée, dont la présence de minéralisation métallifère est beaucoup moins bien marquée qu'au Lavrion, a cependant la particularité d'être recoupée par des fissures alpines riches en quartz automorphes ayant pu enregistrer l'évolution des réservoirs fluides au cours de l'exhumation progressive de la chaine.

Ces caractéristiques font de ces deux régions, deux cibles évidentes pour discuter de l'impact de la déformation en contexte d'exhumation orogénique sur l'évolution des réservoirs fluides et des interactions fluides-roches donnant lieu à la formation de minéralisations métallifères.

Cette thèse, en plus de répondre à une problématique d'ordre purement géologique, s'inscrit dans un projet multidisciplinaire interlaboratoire (Géologie, Archéologie Minière et Anthropique) qui vise à comprendre quel rôle ces ressources ont joué depuis la fin du Néolithique dans la genèse et le développement des activités minières et métallurgiques et dans la dynamique des implantations humaines.

3. Stratégie

Ce travail de thèse se base sur une approche à multi-échelles et multi-méthodes combinant la géologie structurale, cartographie, pétrographie, thermobarométrie, géochimie, l'analyse des inclusions fluides et les isotopes stables.

Dans un premier temps, la description de l'enregistrement structural à partir de vues satellites, d'observation de panorama et d'affleurement servira à proposer un modèle de déformation générale. Ces observations seront complétées par une analyse microstructurale et pétrographique visant à faire le lien entre chacune des phases de déformations observées à grande échelle et celles enregistrées à l'échelle de la lame mince. L'analyse de la composition chimique des couples chlorite-phengite via un travail de cartographie à la microsonde électronique permettra par l'emploi de la thermobarométrie inverse d'estimer des conditions P-T pour chaque phase de déformation. Ces données permettront ainsi de proposer un modèle globale de formation et de démantèlement de la chaine orogénique. En plus de contribuer au débat sur l'évolution structurale et métamorphique de la chaine alpine, ce travail a pour but de définir le contexte de déformation régionale du secteur dans lequel ont été générés et ont interagis les fluides pour former les occurrences métallifères.

Dans un second temps, une analyse structurale des réseaux de veines à proximité du détachement permettra l'échantillonnage d'une veine de quartz transposée le long de la déformation mylonitique ayant enregistré la déformation et la circulation de fluides depuis le régime ductile jusqu'à fragile. L'analyse de la position microstructurale des plans d'inclusions fluides face aux microstructures du quartz renseignera sur le timing de circulation des différentes populations face à la déformation. La microthermométrie et de la spectroscopie Raman permettra d'identifier la chimie des fluides piégés. L'isotopie stable (δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O) sur les roches encaissantes (quartz, calcite des marbres) et des inclusions permettra d'identifier l'origine des fluides mis en circulations lors de la formation du détachement.

L'analyse de la position structurale des minéralisations permettra de renseigner sur l'âge relatif de leur formation en rapport avec les phases de déformations successives enregistrées dans le secteur. Des profils de caractérisations structurales et d'échantillonnages recoupant les unités métamorphiques, les niveaux minéralisés et le détachement seront effectués en vue (i) d'une caractérisation en pétrographie optique et cathodoluminescence, (ii) d'une analyse géochimique élémentaire (Traces et REE) et (iii) d'une analyse géochimique en δ^{13} C et δ^{18} O

des carbonates des roches encaissantes et des minéralisations. L'intégration de ces données permettra d'identifier les circulations fluides et les interactions fluides-roches ayant participé à la formation des gisements en lien avec la déformation.

La chimie et la nature de ces minéralisations seront discutées sur la base des études déjà publiées, et complétées par des analyses pétrographiques réalisées en microscopie optique, et électronique. L'analyse du contenu en REE des minéraux de gangues des minéralisations permettra de discuter de la nature des fluides ayant participé à leurs formations. L'analyse des inclusions fluides par microthermométrie et spectroscopie Raman renseignera sur la chimie de ces fluides. L'analyse de la signature isotopique (δD , $\delta^{18}O$) couplée à l'analyse du contenu en halogène des inclusions fluides permettra d'identifier l'origine exacte des fluides ayant contribué à la formation des minéralisations et permettra également de discuter de l'origine des métaux.

En Eubée, la position structurale des fissures alpines sera analysée et mise en relation avec le modèle de déformation générale de l'île afin de préciser leur âge de formation relative. La paragenèse minérale sera succinctement abordée et mise en relation avec les travaux antérieurs. L'analyse des minéraux de chlorite et de biotite piégés dans les quartz permettra d'identifier la température de formation des veines et précisera d'avantage le timing de mise en place par comparaison avec les données *P-T* disponibles dans la littérature. L'analyse des inclusions fluides (microthermométrie, Raman, δD) piégées dans les quartz alpins permettra de proposer un modèle d'évolution des circulations fluides au cours de l'exhumation orogénique et d'estimer la paléo-altitude de la chaine avant son effondrement.

Les détails de la méthodologie employée seront développés au cours des différents chapitres.

Ce travail de thèse a été soutenu financièrement par les programmes de recherches CNRS-INSU CESSUR, OTELO et Labex Ressources21. Ce travail a notamment pu aboutir grâce à la collaboration de différentes équipes de recherches provenant des laboratoires GeoRessources (Nancy), CRPG (Nancy), GET (Toulouse), TRACES (Toulouse), Chrono-Environnement (Besançon), Institut für Geologie (Berne, Suisse) IGME (Athènes, Greece), Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, Faculty of Geology & Geoenvironment (Athènes, Grèce).

Les travaux de recherche réalisés sur le secteur d'Eubée ont été en partie menés par des étudiants au cours de stages de fin d'années. Ces stages ont été dirigés et encadrés par Olivier Vanderhaeghe, Alexandre Tarantola et moi-même. Ainsi le Chapitre 3 décrivant l'évolution

structurale et géodynamique du secteur a été effectuée par Emmanuel Guillerm au cours de son stage pour l'obtention de sa 3^{ème} année à l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Géologie (ENSG) et du Master GPRE de l'Université de Lorraine. L'analyse pétrographique et géochimique des inclusions fluides piégées dans les quartz de fissures alpines (Chapitre 8) a été initiée par Aurore Heilig pour l'obtention de sa 3^{ème} année à l'ENSG puis approfondie par Sonya Rakotomanga-Razafimahefa pour l'obtention du Master GPRE. De la même manière, une partie des travaux visant à caractériser la pétrographie et la position structurale des minéralisations du Lavrion (Chapitre 6) a été réalisée par Alison Alloucherie pour l'obtention du Master GPRE.

4. Organisation du manuscrit

Ce manuscrit se divise en trois parties, chacune subdivisée en plusieurs chapitres.

La première partie de ce manuscrit se compose de deux chapitres qui proposent un état des connaissances générales du secteur. Le **Chapitre 1** est dédié à l'histoire de la formation et du démantèlement de la chaine orogénique Attico-Cycladique. Le **Chapitre 2** présente l'évolution des connaissances et de l'exploitation des ressources minérales de la région du Lavrion. Il se poursuit par une présentation des différents modèles métallogéniques visant à comprendre la nature et l'origine de ces minéralisations.

La seconde partie de ce manuscrit se concentre sur la description et la reconstruction de l'évolution géodynamique, structurale et thermobarométrique de la ceinture métamorphique Attico-Cycladique. Cette partie est composée de deux chapitres. Le **Chapitre 3** propose une première description et interprétation des structures enregistrées par les roches métamorphiques de l'île d'Eubée. Le **Chapitre 4** est un article publié en Mai 2016 dans "Journal of Geodynamics". Cet article, basé sur la description de l'enregistrement structural et thermobarométrique des roches de l'unité des schistes bleus de la région du Lavrion, propose un modèle de formation depuis la subduction jusqu'à l'exhumation des roches de H*P* et effondrement de la chaine orogénique.

La **troisième partie** de ce manuscrit est centrée sur l'impact de la déformation sur la genèse et la mise en circulations de fluides, et leurs rôles sur la formation des minéralisations de la région du Lavrion. Il se compose de trois chapitres. Le **Chapitre 5** est un article publié en février 2017 dans la revue "Chemical Geology". Il est consacré à la genèse et aux circulations des fluides riches en CO₂ à la transition ductile-fragile. Le **Chapitre 6** est un article en révision après soumission pour la revue "Tectonophysics". Il est centré sur le rôle de la déformation et

des hétérogénéités lithologiques sur la localisation des fluides et des interactions fluides-roches participant à la formation des minéralisations. Enfin le **Chapitre 7** est un article en préparation pour "Economic Geology". Il discute de la nature et de l'origine des fluides impliqués dans la formation des gisements métalliques du Lavrion.

La **quatrième partie** de ce manuscrit est consacrée à la reconstruction de l'évolution des réservoirs fluides superficiels en contexte d'exhumation orogénique et leurs implications en termes de paléo-altitude de la chaine avant effondrement. Le **Chapitre 8** est dédié à l'étude des fissures alpines d'Eubée, visant à reconstruire l'histoire du piégeage des fluides superficiels lors de l'exhumation de la chaine. Le **Chapitre 9**, sur la base de l'identification du piégeage de fluides météoriques, a pour objectif de fournir une première estimation de la paléo-altitude de la chaine orogénique Attico-Cycladique avant son effondrement à l'Oligocène-Miocène.

Enfin ce manuscrit se termine par une **conclusion générale** intégrant l'ensemble des résultats dans un modèle global. Nous reviendrons sur l'histoire géodynamique du secteur et son impact sur la genèse, la localisation et la circulation des différents réservoirs fluides ayant participé à la mise en place des minéralisations. Quelques suggestions d'analyses complémentaires seront également proposées en perspectives.

L'intégralité des références bibliographiques citées tout au long de ce manuscrit sont référencées à la fin de ce dernier ainsi que la liste des figures et des tables.

PARTIE I etat de l'art

Chapitre 1. La chaine orogénique Attico-Cycladique: de la formation au démantèlement

1. Evolution du domaine égéen: Entre épaississement et amincissement crustal

La chaine orogénique attico-cycladique fait partie du domaine égéen qui se compose des îles des Cyclades, des îles de Crète, la Grèce continentale et est délimité au nord par le massif des Rhodopes. Cette chaine orogénique fait partie de la ceinture alpine qui s'étend sur 15 000 km depuis le continent européen jusqu'au continent asiatique. La séparation des plaques africaine et nord-américaine par l'ouverture de l'Océan Atlantique initiée il y a environ 175 Ma (e.g. Tapponnier, 1977; Le Pichon et al. 1988; Dewey et al. 1989) est à l'origine de la formation de cette ceinture orogénique (Figure 4). Cette dernière s'est formée dans la zone de convergence entre les plaques Afrique et Eurasie accommodée par subduction et collision (Bonneau, 1991).



Figure 4. Evolution de la plaque africaine et indienne depuis le Trias (200 Ma) jusqu'à l'actuel suite à l'ouverture progressive de l'Océan Atlantique à l'ouest. La rotation et migration des continents africain et indien vers le Nord s'accompagne de la fermeture de l'océan Téthys et de la formation de la chaine orogénique alpine suite à la collision avec le continent Eurasia au nord. Illustration d'après Vanderhaeghe à partir des estimations d'anomalies magnétiques de Olivet et al. (1984); Dercourt et al. (1986); Dewey et al. (1989).

Le domaine égéen est marqué par une première phase de subduction océanique à vergence nord de l'océan Téthys sous la marge eurasienne jusqu'à sa fermeture. La construction de ce domaine résulte de la migration vers le sud de la marge active alpine, née de l'accrétion successive de micro-blocs continentaux (blocs Gétique, Pélagonien et de Gavrovo-Tripolitza) séparés par des micro-océans (Rhodope, Vardar, Pindos) formant ainsi le prisme d'accrétion égéen (Figure 5) (Le Pichon & Angelier, 1979; Bonneau & Kienast, 1982; Channell et Kozur, 1997; Van Hinsbergen et al., 2005; Jolivet et Brun, 2010). De cette phase d'accrétion tectonique résulte un épaississement crustal estimé entre 50 et 60 km d'épaisseur (Bonneau, 1984; Bonneau et Kienast, 1982; Dürr et al., 1978).



Figure 5. a. Carte tectonique de la répartition des blocs continentaux et océaniques accrétés pour former le prisme d'accrétion Egéen **b.** Représentation schématique de l'évolution d'accrétion de la pile de nappe métamorphique durant l'orogène alpine en Grèce, d'après Van Hinsbergen et al. (2005).

Les images en tomographie sismique de la lithosphère en subduction au niveau de la marge active, actuellement positionnée au sud de la Crète (Spakman et al., 1988; Bijwaard et al., 1998), témoignent d'un raccourcissement important qui aurait permis la subduction de 900 à 1 500 km de lithosphère depuis le Crétacé (Van Hinsbergen et al., 2005; Jolivet et Brun, 2010).

Les roches entrainées successivement dans le prisme d'accrétion orogénique témoignent de conditions métamorphiques dans le facies schiste bleu (H*P*-B*T*). Associé à l'évolution progressive de la marge active vers le sud, ce facies est enregistré entre 120 et 150 Ma au nord dans le massif des Rhodopes (Liati et Seidel., 1996; Wawrzenitz et Mpsokos, 1997; Liaiti, 2005), à l'Eocène entre 50 et 40 Ma dans les Cyclades (Andriessen, 1978; Altherr et al., 1979; Andriessen et al., 1979; Maluski et al., 1987) et à l'Oligocène-Miocène entre 20 et 25 Ma en Crète et dans le Péloponnèse (Seidel et al., 1982; Jolivet et al., 1996; Thompson et al., 1998).



Figure 6. Image en tomographie sismique d'un transect NNE-SSW partant de la région de Dobrogea au nord-est de la Roumanie jusqu'à la région de Cyrenaica au nord-est de la Lybie. L'image témoigne de la position actuelle du slab lithosphérique (caractérisé par une forte vélocité sismique, en bleu) sous le domaine Egéen d'après Bijwaard et al. (1998).

Les images obtenues par tomographie sismique (Spakman et al., 1988; Bijwaard et al., 1998) attestent également du retrait de la plaque plongeante vers le sud responsable d'une tectonique extensive au cœur du système compressif alpin (Figure 6). Ce retrait progressif du slab vers le sud se traduit alors par :

- Une remontée de l'asthénosphère venant réchauffer la base de la croûte. Ce réchauffement est alors responsable de la formation d'un métamorphisme de MP-HT de type Barrovien dans le facies schiste vert à amphibolite daté au nord dans le massif des Rhodopes entre 30 et 40 Ma (Bonev et al., 2006; Burg et al., 1996) et entre 15 et 30 Ma dans les Cyclades (Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Keay, et al., 2001; Ring et Reischmann, 2002). Ce métamorphisme atteint même l'anatexie au cœur des Cyclades comme en témoigne les migmatites de Naxos et Paros (Vanderhaeghe et Teyssier, 2001; Vanderhaeghe, 2004; Duchene et al., 2006; Kruckenberg et al., 2011).
- Un étirement et amincissement de la croûte par un facteur 2 (McKenzie, 1978), estimée alors entre 25 et 30 km d'épaisseur (Gautier et al., 1993; Jolivet et Patriat, 1999; Lister et al., 1984).

- La formation de failles de détachement de faibles pendages (Jolivet et al., 2010b; Grasemann et al., 2012) responsable de l'effondrement gravitaire de la chaine orogénique et de l'exhumation des roches de HP et HT par la formation d'un Metamorphic Core Complex (Lister et al., 1984; Jolivet et al., 1996).
- Et de la migration du magmatisme calco-alcalin d'arc vers le sud (Fytikas et al., 1984) de l'Oligocène entre 23 et 33 Ma au nord dans le massif des Rhodopes (Innocenti et al., 1984), au Miocène entre 7 et 15 Ma dans les Cyclades (Altherr et al., 1982; Fytikas et al., 1976; Keay, et al., 2001; Iglseder et al., 2009; Liati et al., 2009). Ce magmatisme d'arc est actuellement positionné au sud des Cyclades. La dernière activité magmatique en date remonte à 1950 par l'éruption du volcan de Santorin.

2. Evolution géodynamique, structurale et thermobarométrique du domaine Attico-Cycladique

Le domaine Attico-Cycladique est donc situé en position d'arrière arc, et se compose d'une partie de la Grèce continentale à l'ouest et d'environ 250 îles et petits ilots (Figure 7). Les roches qui constituent ce prisme d'accrétion se divisent en trois unités tectono-métamorphiques majeures (Dürr et al., 1978; Avigad et Garfunkel, 1989).



Figure 7. Carte structurale de la bordure ouest du complexe métamorphique Attico-Cycladique (ACMC) modifiée d'après Jacobshagen (1986), Grasemann et al. (2012), Berger et al. (2013) et Augier et al. (2015). L'âge des granites syntectoniques qui intrudent les unités métamorphiques sont données par Altherr et al. (1982); Iglseder et al. (2009); Liati et al. (2009) et Bolhar et al. (2010).

Une unité supérieure composée de roches non métamorphiques à faiblement métamorphisées en facies schiste vert à amphibolite durant le Crétacé supérieur (Patzak, 1988; Patzak et al., 1994; Brôcker et Franz, 1997). Ces roches n'ont cependant pas été affectées par le métamorphisme de HP Eocène et de HT à l'Oligocène-Miocène (Avigad et Garfunkel, 1989). Il s'agit d'un mélange de roches datées du Permien au Jurassique de type volcanoclastiques, serpentines, méta-gabbros, ophiolites, schistes, calcaires et argiles (Dürr et al., 1978; Papanikolaou, 1987; Avigad et Garfunkel, 1989) interprétées comme faisant partie de la nappe pélagonienne (Papanikolaou, 1987) et de l'Océan Pindos (Bonneau et Kienast, 1982). Cette unité est très largement représentée en bordure ouest du domaine attico-cycladique, à l'Ouest d'Athènes et dans la partie nord-ouest de l'île d'Eubée (Figure 7). Cette unité est également présente sur les îles d'Andros, Tinos, Mykonos, Paros, Naxos et sur l'île de Crète (Katzir et al., 1996). Le contact avec les unités métamorphiques sous-jacentes est à la fois décrit comme un chevauchement (Papanikolaou, 1987; Photiades and Carras, 2001; Katsikatsos, 1991; Shaked et al., 2000; Philippon et al., 2012 ; Kydonakis et al., 2015) et comme un détachement de faible pendage (Avigad et Garfunkel, 1991; Katzir et al., 1996; Jolivet et al., 2010b). La juxtaposition de cette unité supérieure sur l'unité intermédiaire est estimée à 21 Ma sur l'île de Tinos (Bröcker et Franz, 1997).

Une unité intermédiaire, représentée sur l'ensemble du domaine Attico-Cyladique par l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades (CBU). Elle consiste majoritairement en une alternance de schistes et de marbres englobant localement des métabasites (Blake et al., 1981; Avigad et Garfunkel, 1991). Les roches qui composent cette unité métamorphiques sont interprétées comme l'équivalent latéral de la zone océanique du Pindos (Bonneau, 1984), dont l'âge du protolithe est estimé entre le Triasique et le Crétacé (Bröcker et Pidgeon, 2007). Cette unité est caractérisée par un facies schiste bleu enregistré à l'Eocène (50-40 Ma) entre 1.2 et 2.2 GPa pour une température comprise entre 450 et 550 °C (e.g. Altherr et al., 1982; Buick et Holland, 1989; Bröcker et al., 1993; Avigad, 1998; Trotet et al., 2001; Parra et al.,2002; Bröcker et Franz, 2005; Duchêne et al., 2006; Groppo et al.,2009). Ce métamorphisme de H*P* est particulièrement bien préservé dans les îles de Syros et Sifnos, où les cisaillements top à l'est-nord-est et nord-est respectifs sont interprétés comme les structures ayant conduit l'exhumation syn-orogénique en facies schiste bleu (Trotet et al., 2001;Ring et al., 2011). Cette exhumation initiée par le début du retrait du slab est datée entre 45 et 30 Ma (Altherr et al., 1979; Avigad et Garfunkel, 1989; Trotet et al., 2001). Cette unité est également caractérisée par un métamorphisme

rétrograde en facies schiste vert à amphibolite pendant l'Oligocène-Miocène (Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Ring et al., 2001; Ring et Reischmann, 2002; Duchêne et al., 2006). Ce métamorphisme est estimé à 0.9 GPa et 550 à 570 °C (Parra et al., 2002; Bröcker et al., 2004; Jolivet et Brun, 2010; Huet et al., 2015). Il atteint également le faciès anatectique comme en témoigne la formation des dômes migmatitiques de Naxos, Paros (Vanderhaeghe et Teyssier, 2001; Vanderhaeghe, 2004; Duchêne et al., 2006; Kruckenberg et al., 2011). Cette phase d'exhumation s'accommode au Miocène par la formation de détachements de faibles pendages tel que le North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) caractérisé par une cinématique top au nord-est (Gautier et Brun, 1994; Brichau et al., 2007, 2008; Jolivet et al., 2010) qui marque le contact entre l'unité supérieure et l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades de l'unité intermédiaire (Jolivet et al., 2010). Le West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) à cinématique top au sudouest (Grasemann et Petrakakis, 2007; Brichau et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012) est également interprété comme une structure ayant accommodé l'exhumation des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades au Miocène. La position de cette faille est cependant mal définie, à la fois localisée au contact de l'unité supérieure et intermédiaire (tel que le NCDS) mais aussi au contact entre l'unité intermédiaire et l'unité inférieure (exemple du Lavrion et de l'Eubée Figure 7).

Le magmatisme Miocène de type I et S qui se met en place entre 7 et 15 Ma (Fig.4) suite au retrait progressif du slab vers le sud est contemporain de la formation des détachements de faible pendage comme en témoigne les différents dykes qui sont à la fois sécants à la zone de cisaillement qui sépare les deux unités ou transposés le long de cette dernière. (Altherr et al., 1982; Fytikas et al., 1976; Keay, et al., 2001; Iglseder et al., 2009; Liati et al., 2009). Le développement de ces détachements crustaux à la transition ductile-fragile est interprété comme issu de la réactivation des structures de chevauchement ayant préalablement permis l'enfouissement des roches (Ring et Reischmann, 2002; Ring et al., 2007; Jolivet et al., 2010).

Enfin, **une unité inférieure,** peu représentée à l'échelle des Cyclades, est présente sous la forme de fenêtre tectonique sous l'unité intermédiaire et affleure principalement sur l'île d'Eubée et la péninsule du Lavrion (Shaked et al., 2000; Photiades et Carras, 2001; Ring et al., 2007). D'autres affleurements sont également reportés sur les îles de Tinos et Samos (Bröcker and Franz, 2005). Ces roches consistent principalement en une alternance de marbres calcitique et dolomitique avec des quartzites et des schistes (Avigad et Garfunkel, 1989; Photiades et Carras, 2001; Bröcker and Franz, 2005). Dans un premier temps, l'analyse des roches constituant cette unité de base sur l'île de Tinos a relevé la présence d'un facies métamorphique schiste vert, sans

témoin d'un passage dans le facies de HP. Ces roches ont alors été interprétées comme faisant partie de la nappe Gavrovo-Tripolitza (Fig.2) et considérées comme unité de base paraautochtone, qui a été chevauchée par l'unité intermédiaire des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades (Avigad et Garfunkel; 1989). De la même manière le contact entre l'unité de base et l'unité des Schistes bleus des Cyclades sur l'île d'Eubée et au Lavrion, est décrit comme un contact chevauchant (Katsikatsos, 1991; Photiades et Carras, 2001, respectivement). Néanmoins des études récentes ont montré que ces roches ont atteint un métamorphisme de HP analogue à celui enregistré par l'unité intermédiaire (Baltatzis, 1996; Shaked et al., 2000; Brocker et Franz, 2005; Baziotis et al., 2006) suggérant l'idée que cette unité fasse partie de l'unité métamorphique intermédiaire des Schistes bleus des Cyclades (Melidonis, 1980; Brocker et Franz, 2005). De récentes études décrivent désormais ces contacts comme des détachements de faibles pendages à cinématique top-au-sud-sud-ouest rattachés au WCDS (Lekkas et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013).

3. L'île d'Eubée et la péninsule du Lavrion

La péninsule du Lavrion et l'île d'Eubée (ou l'île d'Evia) sont toutes deux situées en bordure ouest (Figure 7) du domaine Attico-Cycladique. Ces régions exposent les trois unités tectonométamorphiques qui composent le domaine Attico-Cycladique et constituent alors des cibles de premier choix pour discuter de l'évolution tectono-métamorphique depuis la phase de subduction jusqu'aux exhumations successives. Nous nous intéresserons plus particulièrement à la partie centrale de l'île d'Eubée, et au sud de la péninsule du Lavrion.

3.1 L'île d'Eubée

Au nord de la carte géologique de l'île d'Eubée (Figure 8) affleure une série de carbonate, schiste et flysch d'âge Triasique à Jurassique Moyen non métamorphique englobant des roches ultrabasiques et serpentines (Katsikatsos, 1991) faisant partie de l'unité pélagonienne (unité supérieure). A l'échelle de la carte, cette unité pélagonienne est en partie recouverte par des dépôts lacustres miocènes formant le bassin de Kimi. Cette unité non-métamorphique est séparée des roches métamorphiques constituant l'unité des Schistes bleus des Cyclades (unité intermédiaire) par la faille pélagonienne dont la trace est orientée NE-SW. Cette faille est interprétée comme (i) un contact chevauchant des schistes bleus sur l'unité non-métamorphique pélagonienne (Katsikatsos, 1991 ; Shaked et al., 2000) reliée à la zone de suture du Pindos (Philippon et al., 2012 ; Kydonakis et al., 2015), (ii) une faille de transpression à fort pendage

et à cinématique dextre (Xypolias et al., 2003) ou (iii) une faille normale à fort pendage (Katzir et al., 2000 ; Ring et al., 2007).



Figure 8. a. Carte géologique, colonne téctono-stratigraphique et coupe géologique du centre de l'île d'Eubée d'après Xypolias et al. (2003). **b.** 1. Trajet P-T enregistré dans les Schistes Bleus d'Evia (Katzir, et al., 2000) comparé au trajet des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades de l'île de Sifnos (Matthews and Schliestedt, 1984). 2. Trajet P-T enregistrés dans l'unité d'Almyropotamos Shaked et al. (2000). Illustration complète d'après Xypolias et al. (2003).

L'unité des Schistes Bleus d'Evia (unité intermédiaire), correspondant au prolongement NW de l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades est subdivisée en trois nappes, du toit à la base, (i) la nappe d'Ochi, (ii) la nappe de Styra, (iii) et la nappe de Tsaki. Ces nappes métamorphiques sont principalement caractérisées par des alternances de marbres et schistes englobant localement des métabasites. A l'instar de l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades, ces roches ont
atteint un facies métamorphique schiste bleu de H*P*-B*T* estimé à 1.1 GPa pour 400-450 °C, plus ou moins rétromorphosé en facies schiste vert à 0.8 GPa pour moins de 350 °C (Katzir et al., 2000). Le contact entre l'unité intermédiaire et l'unité inférieure est interprété comme un chevauchement des schistes bleus sur les métaflyschs d'Almyropotamos par le jeu de la faille d'Evia (Shaked et al., 2000; Xypolias et al., 2013) qui aurait rejoué en détachement de faible pendage au Miocène pour permettre l'exhumation de l'unité inférieure (Ring et al., 2007).

Cette unité inférieure, l'unité d'Almyropotamos, est principalement composée des metaflyschs d'Almyropotamos et d'une série de marbre (marbres de Panaghia et d'Agios Georgios Distos) qui affleure principalement dans le quart sud-ouest de la carte. Les métaflyschs d'Almyropotamos ont atteint un métamorphisme de facies schiste bleu entre 1.0 et 1.2 GPa pour une température de 350-450 °C (Shaked et al., 2000).

Quelques roches sédimentaires lacustres d'âge miocène reposent en discordance sur les unités métamorphique et témoignent alors que ces dernières ont été exhumées et mis en surface avant ou pendant le Miocène.

3.2 La péninsule du Lavrion

La péninsule du Lavrion (Figure 9) ne présente que de rares occurrences de roche non métamorphique interprétée comme pouvant faire partie de l'unité pélagonienne (unité supérieure). Ces occurrences sont interprétées comme des klippes reposant sur l'unité des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion (Phiotiades et Carras, 2001).

L'unité intermédiaire est représentée par l'unité des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion, composée d'une alternance de marbre et de schiste englobant des méta-ophiolites. Considérée comme l'unité allochtone, les schistes de cette unité sont caractérisés par un facies schiste bleu enregistré entre 0.7 et 1.1 GPa et 300 et 370 °C (Baltatzis, 1996; Baziotis et al., 2009) et repris par un métamorphisme rétrograde au faciès schiste vert à 0.6 GPa et 280 °C.

L'unité inférieure, considérée comme para-autochtone, correspond à l'unité de Kamariza et se compose d'une alternance de marbres (inférieure et supérieure) renfermant les schistes de Kamariza. Ces schistes ont également enregistré un facies schiste bleu entre 0.9 et 1.1 GPa autour de 370 °C (Baziotis et al., 2009) en partie retromorphosé dans le facies schiste vert entre 0.4 et 0.6 GPa entre 340 et plus de 450 °C (Baltatzis, 1996; Baziotis et al., 2006).



Figure 9. Carte géologique de la péninsule du Lavrion et colonne tectono-stratigraphique du secteur modifiée d'après Photiades and Saccani, (2006).

Le contact entre l'unité inférieure et l'unité intermédiaire est décrit comme un contact chevauchant (Marinos and Petrascheck, 1956; Photiades and Carras, 2001), ou comme un détachement de faible pendage à cinématique top au sud-sud-ouest (Skarpelis, 2007; Liati et al., 2009; Lekkas et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). C'est sous ce contact, dans l'unité inférieure, à la jonction entre les niveaux de marbres et de schistes que sont préférentiellement localisées les occurrences métallifères du Lavrion (Marinos and Petrascheck, 1956; Skarpelis, 2002; 2007).

La région du Lavrion est également affectée par la mise en place de dykes de granite et de granodiorite de manière sécante à la zone de cisaillement qui sépare les deux unités métamorphiques ou/et transposés le long de cette dernière. Cette activité magmatique au Miocène est datée dans la région du Lavrion entre 11.9 et 7.3 Ma (Marinos, 1971; Altherr et al., 1982; Tsikouras et al., 2006; Skarpelis et al., 2008; Liati et al., 2009; Berger et al., 2013). L'âge obtenu à 11.93 +/- 0.4 Ma par la méthode U-Pb sur des zircons provenant de dykes de granitoïdes recoupant le détachement et l'unité des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion est alors interprété comme l'âge supérieur limite de la formation du détachement du Lavrion (Liati et al., 2009).

Comme sur l'île d'Eubée, des dépôts lacustres d'âge Miocène en discordance sur les Schistes Bleus du Lavrion témoignent d'une exhumation à la surface avant ou pendant le Miocène.

Chapitre 2. Contexte métallogénique du Lavrion

1. L'exploitation minière de l'Antiquité à l'époque moderne

L'exploitation des gisements du district métallifère du Lavrion aurait débuté à la Protohistoire (discussion personnelle avec D. Morin), mais c'est durant l'Antiquité, principalement entre le V^{ème} et IV^{ème} siècle avant J.C. que l'exploitation fut la plus intense. Au moins 3 500 tonnes d'Argent et 1 400 000 tonnes de Plomb auraient alors été extraits durant cette période à partir de minerai de plomb argentifère enrichi à 20 %poids en plomb et 400 g/t en argent (Conophagos, 1980).



Figure 10. Série de photographies illustrant le réseau minier Antique. a. L'entrée principale du réseau de galeries horizontales de Thorikos s'enfonçant au niveau du contact marbre-schiste. b. Exemple d'un puit vertical de plus de 100 m partant de la surface à travers le marbre pour rejoindre un niveau minéralisé. c. Exemple d'une galerie d'accès Antique. d. Niveau minéralisé de très faible pendage ayant été exploité. e. Puit vertical de 17 m partant d'un réseau de galerie en profondeur permettant l'accès à un second niveau minéralisé plus profond également de faible pendage.

L'exploitation consiste principalement en un réseau de petites galeries très complexes et très denses (Figure 10 et 11). Les galeries d'accès aux zones d'exploitations sont très étroites, entre 60 et 100 cm de hauteur et de largeur, obligeant les mineurs de l'époque (vraisemblablement de jeunes esclaves) à travailler à demi-couché ou à genoux. L'ensemble des travaux miniers antiques retrouvés sur la péninsule du Lavrion montre que ces mineurs ont suivi des niveaux enrichis, de très faible pendage et concordant à la fabrique des marbres et schistes.

Les "ingénieurs de l'époque" avaient alors compris que les niveaux minéralisés étaient principalement situés aux interfaces marbres-schistes comme en témoigne la présence systématique de galeries de prospection aux interfaces lithologiques et du grand nombre de puits verticaux cherchant les contacts inférieurs. Plus de mille puits pouvant atteindre jusqu'à 120 m de profondeur ont ainsi été retrouvés sur l'ensemble de la péninsule du Lavrion (Figure 11). Ces derniers ayant pu servir à la fois de puits de recherche, d'accès, d'aération ou encore à la remontée du minerai à la surface.

C'est à partir des années 1860 que des ingénieurs grecs s'intéressent à une reprise de l'activité minière au Lavrion basée dans un premier temps sur l'exploitation des 1,5 Mt de scories Antiques. L'année 1865 marque alors le retour de la production de plomb (Conophagos, 1980). En 1876, Jean Baptiste Serpieri fonde la Compagnie Française des Mines du Laurion (CFML) et rachète la quasi-totalité des concessions minières du Lavrion, à l'exception du site de Thorikos. L'exploitation du minerai de plomb argentifère (galène), de la calamine (smithsonite) et des niveaux riches en fer (hématite) des trois niveaux minéralisés découverts par les grecs durant l'Antiquité redémarre. L'usine métallurgique est basée à l'entrée de la ville de Lavrion, à proximité de Thorikos, et est aujourd'hui réhabilitée en parc technologique et culturel. L'exploitation du Lavrion s'arrête 100 ans après sa reprise. On estime à 490 000 tonnes, la quantité de plomb extrait des mines du Lavrion entre 1876 et 1977 (Conophagos, 1980). Près de 1,5 Mt de Fe aurait également été produite jusqu'en 1950 (Marinos & Petrascheck, 1956) et 1.1 Mt de Zn à partir de la smithsonite aurait été produite entre 1876 et 1917 (Dermatis, 2000).

Ce sont donc les ingénieurs de l'époque tels qu'André Cordellas, Jean Baptiste Serpieri ou Constantin Conophagos qui proposent une première représentation de la position géologiques des minéralisations du Lavrion (Figure 12).



Figure 11. Extrait de la carte schématisant l'étendue des travaux antiques (galeries et puits) effectués dans la partie sud de la péninsule du Lavrion. Les travaux en rouge correspondent aux réseaux de galeries du contact le plus profond et le plus riche (3^{ème} contact), en bleus ceux du 1^{er} et 2^{ème} contact (Conophagos, 1980 modifié d'après les archives de la CFML).



Figure 12. Extrait de la coupe géologique du secteur de Kamariza réalisée par les ingénieurs de la CFML indiquant la position des zones minéralisées au contact entre les schistes inférieurs (schistes de Kamariza) et les calcaires inférieurs (marbres inférieurs) Archives CFML.

Les coupes géologiques retrouvées dans les archives de la CFML témoignent d'une vision très stratigraphique de mise en place de la pile de roches du Lavrion. Les minéralisations du Lavrion sont localisées à la fois aux contacts lithologiques et au cœur des marbres et sont à la fois concordantes et discordantes à la fabrique métamorphique générale. Plusieurs de ces coupes, notamment dans la région de Kamariza, montrent de fortes occurrences métallifères autour de dykes magmatiques.

2. Les premiers modèles de formation des gisements métallifères

Le premier modèle débouchant sur une origine hydrothermale des gîtes métallifères du Lavrion a été proposé par Marinos et Petraschek (1956). Devant les fortes relations liant les filons magmatiques aux minéralisations sulfurées, ces derniers proposent alors que les "solutions métallisantes" dérivent de la mise en place d'un granite profond.

En 1966, Michel Leleu soutient sa thèse à Nancy sur "Les gisements plombo-zincifères du Laurium (Grèce)". Ce dernier émet des doutes quant à la théorie magmatique-hydrothermale de Marinos et Petraschek (1956). Il insiste sur le fort contrôle stratigraphique de la disposition des minéralisations et, qu'excepté autour de la granodiorite de Plaka, la plupart des minéralisations ne montrent aucune relation spatiale avec les microgranites. Il propose alors que ces

minéralisations polyphasées sont intimement liées à l'évolution sédimentaire (Figure 13). La mise en place des calcaires et schistes, tels qu'ils sont observés aujourd'hui, est alors interprétée comme une simple succession sédimentaire rythmée par une succession d'épisodes de transgression sédimentaire et d'émersion avec trois stades minéralisateurs majeurs. Le premier stade, pendant la sédimentation en milieu "euxinique" (réducteur) dont les minéralisations les plus tardives sont associées à une phase de dolomitisation (Figure 13 I-IV). Ce premier stade est suivi par une première remobilisation des minéralisations par la mise en place des roches magmatiques (Figure 13 V). Enfin le troisième stade est associé à une remobilisation tardive liée à la dernière phase d'émersion, dans lequel se développe un réseau karstique où se déposent les produits de l'oxydation et du transport des minéralisations sulfurées (Figure 13 VI). Il propose également que la source des métaux pourrait provenir de la remobilisation des métaux présents dans les boudins de roches volcaniques pris dans les schistes de Kamariza par des solutions hydrothermales.



Figure 13. Modèle de formation des roches du Lavrion et des minéralisations associées d'après Leleu (1966).

Les premières études d'inclusions fluides piégées dans les minéraux de gangue des minéralisations ont été effectuées par Mitsaki (1972). Des inclusions fluides biphasées $(L_{aq}+V_{aq})$ montrant des températures d'homogénéisation comprises entre 70 et 317 °C, avec deux modes distincts compris à 160-180 °C et 280-290 °C, ont été analysées dans la fluorite. Des inclusions fluides analogues piégées dans ces mêmes minéraux ont montré des températures d'homogénéisation comprises entre 132 et 208 °C pour une salinité mesurée entre 16.0 et 20.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. (Kalogeropoulos and Mitropoulos, 1983). La précipitation des dépôts à Pb-Zn à gangue de fluorite du Lavrion est alors interprétée comme provenant de la mise en place d'un système métallifère de type Mississipi Valley Type (MVT). Enfin Knoll (1988) a mesuré des températures d'homogénéisation comprises entre 109 et 176 °C pour des salinités de 12.4 à 17.6 mass% NaCl_{eq}. dans les inclusions fluides de fluorite et calcite distales à la granodiorite de Plaka. Les inclusions fluides des veines de quartz proximales à la granodiorite sont caractérisées par de plus hautes températures d'homogénéisation (247 à 368 °C) pour des salinités variables entre 0.3 et 15.8 mass% NaCl_{eq}.

3. Le modèle actuel de formation des gisements métallifères

3.1 Position, nature et chimie des minéralisations

Les occurrences métallifères composant le district minier du Lavrion sont nombreuses et variées et sont le résultat de la mise en place successive de différents systèmes métallifères. La région du Lavrion (Figure 14) est ainsi caractérisée par la présence (i) d'un système à porphyre à Mo, (ii) de minéralisations de type skarn riches en Cu et Fe, (iii) de minéralisations de type "remplacement de carbonates" riches en Pb-Zn-Ag±Au et (iv) de veines épithermales à Pb-Zn-Ag (Leleu et al., 1973; Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008a, b; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011).

Aujourd'hui, la mise en place de ces minéralisations réparties sur l'ensemble de de la partie Est de la péninsule du Lavrion est interprétée comme étant contrôlée par le jeu du détachement post-orogénique (Figure 15 etFigure 16) avec des métaux issus de l'activité magmatique au Miocène entre 12 et 7 Ma (Skarpelis, 2002, 2007; Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Liati et al., 2009; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). Cette dernière est principalement marquée au Lavion par la mise en place de la granodiorite affleurant à proximité de la ville de Plaka (Figure 14). Des campagnes de géophysique magnétique aéroportée ont montré qu'il s'agit en réalité d'un batholite de grande amplitude principalement présent entre 600 et 700 m de profondeur (Marinos and Makris, 1975; Tsokas et al., 1998). De nombreuses apophyses ont également été observées recoupant les séries de schistes et de marbres dans les réseaux de galeries minières du secteur de Kamariza (Marinos et Petraschek, 1956). Ces filons magmatiques sont majoritairement orientés E-W et sont donc cohérents avec une mise en place pendant l'extension régionale N-S (Skarpelis et al., 2008). Ces derniers sont à la fois transposés le long de la zone de cisaillement qui marquent le détachement, ou sécants au détachement et recoupent ainsi l'unité des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion. La mise en place du système magmatique Miocène est alors interprétée comme synchrone à la formation du détachement (Altherr et al., 1982; Bröker and Franz, 1997; Pe-Piper, 2000; Pe-Piper et al., 2002; Brichau et al., 2006).

Ces intrusions magmatiques qui recoupent l'ensemble des unités métamorphiques du Lavrion sont datées pour les plus anciennes à 11.93 +/- 0.4 Ma par la méthode U-Pb sur des cristaux de zircon provenant de sills de granitoides recoupant le détachement et l'unité des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion (Liati et al., 2009). Cet âge est ainsi interprété comme l'âge supérieur limite de la formation du détachement et du début du facies granulite permettant la fusion et la remontée du matériel magmatique (Liati et al., 2009). Il s'agit d'un magmatisme de type I, calco-alcalin (Skarpelis et al., 2008), interprété comme dérivé d'un mélange entre une source mantellique mafique et crustale felsique, typique des zones de subduction.

A l'échelle des Cyclades, ce magmatisme d'arc est associé au retrait progressive de la plaque plongeante vers le sud (Fytikas et al., 1984). La granodiorite de Plaka est dominée par une texture équigranulaire à porphyrique composée de plagioclase, orthose, biotite, quartz et hornblende avec apatite, titanite et zircon comme phases accessoires (Skarpelis et al., 2008; Voudouris et al., 2008a). La cristallisation de la granodiorite de Plaka est datée à 8.34 +/- 0.2 Ma par la méthode U/Pb sur zircon (Liati et al., 2009). Le refroidissement rapide du pluton depuis 350 °C jusqu'à 150 °C a été contraint entre et 8.27 +/- 0.11 Ma par la technique K-Ar sur biotite et 7.3 Ma par les traces de fission dans l'apatite (Altherr et al., 1982). L'âge du refroidissement sous la barre des 200 °C a également été estimé par la méthode (U-Th)/He sur zircon à 7.1+/- 0.6 et 7.9 +/- 0.6 Ma (Berger et al., 2013). Ces mêmes auteurs proposent alors que ces âges peuvent également correspondre à l'âge des minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates. D'autres sills granitique sont également datés à 9.3 Ma par la technique K-Ar sur biotite (Marinos, 1971) et à 9.4 +/- 0.3 Ma sur feldspath potassique (Tsikouras et al., 2006; Skarpelis et al., 2008).



Figure 14. Carte géologique du Lavrion où sont mentionnées la localisation et la nature des différentes minéralisations réparties sur la péninsule. La localisation des coupes de la Figure 15 est également indiquée.



Figure 15. Représentation schématique en coupe de la position des minéralisations de type skarn, remplacement de carbonates (Massive sulfide ore) et des veines épithermales au niveau du secteur de Plaka (a) et d'Elafos (b). La localisation approximative de ces coupes est représentée en Figure 14. Modifiée d'après Skarpelis, 2007.

3.1.1 Le système porphyre à Mo (±Cu, W)

La minéralisation de type porphyre à Mo (\pm Cu, W) consiste en un réseau de stockwerk (Figure 16a) recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka sur une surface de 400 x 300 m. Ces veines peuvent atteindre jusqu'à 40 cm d'épaisseur et sont majoritairement constituées de quartz riche en pyrite, molybdénite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite et scheelite. La granodiorite est intensivement altérée par des fluides hydrothermaux comme en témoignent les altérations propylitique, phylliteuse (ou séricitique) et siliceuse (Voudouris et al., 2008a), typique des gisements de type porphyre.



Figure 16. Série de photographies illustrant la minéralogie et les relations géométriques des principaux types de gîtes métallifères rencontrés dans la région du Lavrion d'après Bonsall et al. (2011). **a.** Multiples veines de quartz à pyrite et molybdénite des minéralisations de type porphyre recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka. **b.** Cornéennes en marge de l'intrusion de la granodiorite de Plaka. **c.** Marbre supérieur intrastratifié avec quelques niveaux de schistes à proximité de l'intrusion de la granodiorite de Plaka. Les marbres et les schistes sont riches en épidote (E) et englobent les minéralisations de type skarn (S) **d.** Minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates au contact entre les marbres inférieurs et les schistes de Kamariza (Mine de Kamariza). **e.** Sphalérite massive (Sph) et calcite (cal) des gisements de remplacement de carbonates. **f.** Intercroissances de pyrite (Py) et sphalérite (Sph) recoupées par des veines de calcite dans les gisements de remplacement de carbonates. **g.** Brèche minéralisée de la Veine 80 composée de clastes de marbre supérieur et riche en sphalérite et galène. **h.** Minéralisations de la veine 80, riche en galène (Gn), sidérite (sd) et calcite (cal).

3.1.2 La minéralisation de type skarn (Cu-Fe)

La mise en place de la granodiorite de Plaka dans les alternances métamorphiques marbresschistes est responsable de leurs transformations respectives en cornéenne et en skarn, arborant tous deux une couleur verte dominante (Figure 16b,c). Les minéralisations de type skarn se retrouvent donc en bordure de la granodiorite, et sont notamment visibles dans la vallée d'Adami (Figure 14 etFigure 15a). La minéralogie s'exprime par la présence de pyroxène, épidote, grenat, amphibole, feldspath, chlorite, calcite, titanite, zoisite, scapolite, magnétite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsénopyrite, sphalérite, chalcopyrite, galène, marcassite, bismuthinite, tétradymite et du bismuth natif (Leleu et al., 1973; Voudouris et al., 2008a). Ces minéralisations se seraient formées entre 440 et 600 °C pour une pression entre 1.0 et 1.5 kbars (Leleu et al., 1973; Baltatzis, 1981).

3.1.3 Le système remplacement de carbonate (Pb-Zn-Ag)

Les minéralisations de types remplacement de carbonates sont les plus représentées et les plus économiquement intéressantes à l'échelle de la péninsule. Ces minéralisations sont principalement localisées aux interfaces marbres-schistes (Figure 12 etFigure 15b) (i) entre le marbre supérieur et les schistes du Lavrion (1^{er} contact) correspondant à la localisation du détachement, (ii) entre les marbres supérieurs et les schistes de Kamariza (2nd contact), (iii) et entre les schistes de Kamariza et les marbres inférieurs (3^{ème} contact). Ils correspondent aux minéralisations préférentiellement recherchées et exploitées par les anciens mineurs. On retrouve principalement ces minéralisations à proximité du détachement à Villia, Kamariza, Megala Pefka, Sounio, et Esperanza (Figure 14). Comme les coupes géologiques réalisées par les ingénieurs de la CFML l'attestent, ces minéralisations sont à la fois concordantes et partiellement discordantes au marbre et à sa foliation métamorphique (Figure 12, Figure 15b et Figure 16d), et sont respectivement interprétées comme de type manto ou chimney (Skarpelis, 2007; Voudouris et al., 2008a). Ces dernières sont principalement caractérisées par la présence de pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalérite, galène, chalcopyrite en association avec une gangue constituée de fluorite et de calcite (Figure 16e,f).

3.1.4 Les veines épithermales (Pb-Zn-Ag)

Ces veines épithermales recoupent les minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates. Ces veines montrent néanmoins une paragenèse minéralogique analogue et sont donc principalement caractérisées par un assemblage de pyrite, sphalérite, galène. Les minéraux de gangue associés à ces minéralisations sont le quartz, la sidérite, la fluorite et la calcite. On retrouve ce type de veine à Kamariza, Sounio et Megala Pefka (Figure 14). C'est au nord d'Adami, que la plus importante veine épithermale (Vein 80, ou Filoni 80) d'une longueur de plus d' 1 km et de plus de 2 m d'épaisseur recoupe les cornéennes de Plaka (Figure 14). Cette veine, orientée ESE-WNW, montre un fort pendage de 40 à 50° vers le sud. Elle est associée à un épisode de bréchification (Figure 16g). Cette veine est caractérisée par un assemblage de pyrrhotite, arsénopyrite, löllingite, pyrite, marcassite, lillianite, pyrargyrite, chalcopyrite, tetraédrite, tennantite, bournonite, galène, sphalérite et arsenic natif (Figure 16h), (Voudouris et al., 2008a). Quelques phases argentifères ont été retrouvées associées à la galène et à la fluorite telles que la tétraédrite argentifère, la miargyrite, l'argentite, la proustite et la pearceite (Skarpelis, 2007; Wendel et al., 1999; Voudouris et al., 2008a).

La séquence paragénétique globale de l'ensemble des systèmes métallifères du Lavrion est synthétisée en Figure 17.

Hypogene ⁴ Minerals	Stage 1a Porphyry	Stage 1b Skarn	Stage 1c Breccia	Stage 2 Vein/CRD
Quartz	10000			
Sericite	() 	-		
Molybdenite		-		
Pyrite		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Chalcopyrite	-			
Scheelite				
Andradite		<u> </u>		
Clinopyroxene				
Hornblende				
Plagioclase				
Scapolite				
Actinolite				
Chlorite				
Kaolinite				
Calcite				
Fluorite				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Siderite				
Barite				
Epidote				
Titanite			2 <u> </u>	
Magnetite				
Hematite				
Pyrrhotite				
Marcasite				
Arsenonvrite				
Sphalerite		<u> </u>	3 <u></u> 17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Galena				
Stibnite		~		
Gersdorffite				
Enargite				
Covellite				
Bismuthinite		2		<u> 2</u>
Tetradymite		10		
Cosalite				
Matildite				
Lillianite				
Löllingite				
Native bismuth				
Native gold				
Native arsenic				
Fahlores				
Bournonite				
Boulangerite				
Pyrargyrite				
Miargyrite				
Stephanite				
Ramdohrite				
Semsevite				<u></u>
Wittichenite				
Emplectite				
Aikinite			3 <u>0</u>	
Mummeite				
Sn sulfides				
Ag-Cu-Bi sulfosalt				<u> </u>

Figure 17. Séquence paragénétique synthétique des minéralisations du Lavrion d'après Bonsall et al. (2011) sur la base des observations de Voudouris et Economou-Eliopoulos (2003), Skarpelis (2007) et Voudouris et al., (2008a,b).

3.2 L'origine des minéralisations

3.2.1 L'apport des inclusions fluides

Trois types d'inclusions fluides, interprétées comme primaires, ont été observés dans les phénocristaux de quartz associés à la phase d'altération séricitique de la granodiorite de Plaka et dans les veines de quartz à pyrite-molybdénite (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011). Le premier type (Figure 18a,b) d'inclusions fluides (type I) est multiphasé (L_{aq},V_{aq}, Halite +/-CaCl₂, Chalcopyrite) dont la phase vapeur ne représente que 5 à 20 % du volume total de l'inclusion. Le second type (Type II) (Figure 18c) consiste en inclusions fluides biphasées (L_{aq},V_{aq}) dont la phase vapeur ne représente que 10 à 30 % du volume totale de l'inclusion. Enfin, le type III (Figure 18d) est représenté par des inclusions fluides biphasées (L_{aq},V_{aq}) avec une phase vapeur dominante (50-90% de vapeur), cependant aucune mesure n'est reportée. La classification de ces types d'inclusions fluides n'est pas interprétée comme représentant un ordre de piégeage relatif.



Figure 18. Planche photographique illustrant les différents types d'inclusions fluides observées dans les minéralix de gangue des principales minéralisations de la région du Lavrion, modifiée d'après Bonsall et al. (2011). **a.b.** Inclusion fluide de Type I multiphasée L_{aq} , V_{aq} , Halite +/- CaCl₂, Chalcopyrite piégée dans les veines de quartz riches en pyrite et molybdénite recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka. **c.** Inclusion fluide de Type II biphasée L_{aq} , V_{aq} observée à la fois dans les veines de quartz à pyrite-molybdénite recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka mais aussi dans la sphalérite, fluorite et calcite de gangue des minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates et des veines épithermales. **d.** Inclusion fluide de Type III biphasée L_{aq} , V_{aq} avec une phase vapeur dominante (50-90 % de vapeur).

Les températures eutectiques des inclusions fluides de type I et II sont analogues (entre –56 et –50 °C) et témoignent d'un système CaCl₂-NaCl (Voudouris et al., 2008a). Une partie des inclusions fluides de Type I est caractérisée par des températures d'homogénéisation très élevées ($T_h > 465$ °C) et une forte salinité (> 55 mass%NaCl_{eq}.). Ces inclusions ont été interprétées comme représentant le piégeage d'un fluide d'origine magmatique (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011).

Les autres inclusions fluides du Type I sont caractérisées par des températures d'homogénéisation comprises entre 270 et 370 °C pour une salinité comprise entre 33.0 et 40.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. Ces inclusions fluides sont alors situées sur la courbe de saturation haliteliquide-vapeur. Les inclusions fluides de type II montrent quant à elles des températures d'homogénéisation comparable au type I (285 à 408 °C) pour une salinité plus faible entre 23.0 et 24.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. d'après Voudouris et al. (2008a) et entre 10.4 et 16.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. d'après Bonsall et al. (2011).

Cette transition entre les fluides de type I et de type II est interprétée comme résultant d'un phénomène de démixtion (séparation de phase par ébullition) résultant du passage d'un régime de pression lithostatique à hydrostatique au passage de la transition ductile-fragile (Voudouris et al., 2008a). D'après les auteurs, l'absence de formation de clathrates durant les expériences microthermométriques à froid suggère que ces inclusions sont dépourvues de CO₂.



Figure 19. Diagramme salinité vs températures d'homogénéisation des inclusions fluides piégées dans les minéraux de gangue (quartz, sphalérite, fluorite et calcite) des systèmes métallifères de types porphyre et remplacement de carbonates (Bonsall et al., 2011).

L'analyse des inclusions fluides piégées dans les minéraux de gangue (fluorite, calcite et sphalérite) des minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates et des veines épithermales montrent la présence d'un seul type d'inclusions fluides primaires à pseudosecondaires. Il s'agit d'inclusions biphasées L_{aq}, V_{aq}, (10 à 30 vol.% de phase vapeur) analogues aux inclusions fluides de Type II rencontrées dans les quartz à pyrite et molybdenite recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka (Figure 18b). Ces dernières sont caractérisées par des températures d'homogénéisation comprises entre 130 et 280 °C pour une salinité variant de 4 à 22 mass% NaCl_{eq}. (Voudouris et al., 2008b; Bonsall et al., 2011). D'après Bonsall et al. (2011), aucune évidence de démixtion n'est observée dans les inclusions fluides des gisements de type remplacement de carbonates et de veines épithermales. Ces données microthermométriques sont comparables aux premières valeurs obtenues par Mitsaki (1972), Kaleogeropoulis and Mitripoulos (1983) et Knoll (1988) sur des inclusions fluides similaires piégées dans la fluorite.

L'ensemble des mesures microthermométriques effectuées sur les minéraux de gangue (quartz, sphalérite, fluorite et calcite) des différentes minéralisations du Lavrion ont été synthétisées par Bonsall et al. (2011). Ces derniers proposent que l'ensemble des minéralisations du Lavrion sont issues de la mise en place d'un seul système hydrothermal initié par l'exsolution de fluides chauds et de haute salinité issus de la granodiorite de Plaka (Figure 19). Un épisode de démixtion suivi par un mélange progressif avec des fluides superficiels (marin ou météorique) est alors évoqué (Figure 19) pour expliquer la précipitation des minéralisations distales à la granodiorite (remplacement de carbonate et veines épithermales).

3.2.2 L'apport de la géochimie isotopique

Des analyses de la composition isotopique, δ^{13} C et δ^{18} O, réalisées sur (i) la calcite des marbres porteurs des minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates, (ii) des veines de calcite associées et (iii) sur la calcite de marbres non minéralisés ont été réalisées pour contraindre la source des minéralisations (Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). La plupart des mesures effectuées dans les marbres minéralisés sont situées entre les pôles définis pour les carbonates d'origine magmatique et marine définis par Bowman (1998) (Figure 20). Les minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates ont donc été interprétées comme résultant d'interactions fluides-roches entre les marbres et les fluides magmatiques (Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). Quelques échantillons minéralisés caractérisés par une signature isotopique faible en δ^{13} C (jusqu'à –10 ‰ V-SMOW), pour une signature isotopique en δ^{18} O analogue à celle des marbres marins, sont interprétés comme le résultat d'une altération superficielle (Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013).

Berger et al (2013) montre également que le marbre cisaillé au niveau du détachement est caractérisé par de faibles valeurs en δ^{18} O ($\approx 15 \%$ V-SMOW) comparé à la signature isotopique moyenne des marbres (22 et 29 ‰ V-SMOW) considérés comme préservés des circulations fluides et interactions fluides-roches. Ces faibles signatures ont alors été interprétées comme la preuve de la circulation d'un fluide magmatique le long du détachement.

L'analyse isotopique du soufre (δ^{34} S) des sulfures (arsénopyrite, pyrite, sphalérite, galène) des dépôts de remplacement de carbonates témoigne que ces derniers sont issus d'une source dont la signature, majoritairement comprise entre –5.0 et 5.7 ‰ V-CDT, est interprétée comme magmatique (Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011). La signature isotopique (δ^{34} S) des sulfates (gypse, barytine) associés à ces minéralisations est plus élevée (de 0.2 à 23.5 ‰ V-CDT) et interprétée comme une contribution de l'eau de mer (Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011).



Figure 20. Diagrammes montrant la composition isotopique (δ^{13} C et δ^{18} O) de la calcite des marbres minéralisés, non minéralisés et des veines de calcite associées aux minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates à proximité des intrusions magmatiques d'après (**a.**) d'après Bonsall et al. (2011) et (**b.**) Berger et al. (2013). Les données isotopiques sont données en valeurs relatives comparées aux standards internationaux Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB) pour le carbone et Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW) pour l'oxygène. Les champs de la calcite d'origines magmatiques et marines sont données par Bowman (1998).

4. La remobilisation supergène

Enfin, l'ensemble de ces minéralisations a ensuite été partiellement ou totalement affecté par l'altération supergène donnant lieu à la formation de chapeaux de fer. Il s'agit là de la dernière phase de remobilisation métallifère ayant permis la précipitation importante de smithsonite, goethite et hématite (Skarpelis et Argyraki, 2009). De nombreuses espèces minéralogiques ont ainsi été recensées précipitant aux dépens des minéralisations sulfurées primaires. Il s'agit principalement d'oxydes, d'hydroxydes, de sulfates, de carbonates, d'hydroxycarbonates, d'arséniates hydratés, de phosphates, quelques silicates et de métaux natifs tels que l'Ag, Bi et Au. En tout c'est une soixantaine de minéraux riches en Mg, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Sb, Ba, Pb, Bi qui sont répertoriés (Skarpelis et Argyraki, 2009). Ces mêmes auteurs suggèrent que cette altération supergène surviendrait à la fin de l'exhumation des roches du domaine Attico-Cycladique, probablement durant le Pliocène, par le balancement d'une nappe d'eau située approximativement au niveau marin sous des conditions neutres à légèrement acides.

5. Critique du modèle questions et objectifs

L'ensemble de ces travaux portant sur les minéralisations de la région du Lavrion témoigne de la complexité des différents systèmes métallifères du Lavrion.

Les dernières études qui ont été réalisées afin de discuter de l'origine et l'histoire de ces minéralisations s'accordent sur le fait que ces dernières sont intimement liées à la formation du détachement au Miocène et à la mise en place d'un système magmatique centré essentiellement autour de Plaka. L'histoire de ces minéralisations semble donc liée à la tectonique extensive accommodée par l'exhumation post-orogénique du Metamorphic Core Complex égéen. Il convient donc de prendre en compte l'évolution thermique et mécanique propre à l'évolution d'un MCC pour proposer un modèle de formation global de ces minéralisations. La description de la position structurale de ces dernières est un point important qui permettra de discuter du timing de leurs formations en lien avec l'évolution de la déformation et de la chaine orogénique.

Les travaux d'exploitations miniers qu'ils soient antiques ou récents, ainsi que l'étude de Leleu (1966) et les coupes géologiques de la CFML, semblent témoigner d'un fort contrôle lithologique/structural sur la mise en place des minéralisations. Il convient alors de discuter de la nature, de l'origine et de l'impact de ce contrôle lithologique/structural sur la circulation des fluides afin d'identifier les interactions fluides-roches propices à la formation des occurrences métallifères.

Les données microthermométriques semblent témoigner d'une baisse progressive de la température associée à une salinité constante voire supérieur à la fin du système, suggérant la présence d'un second système hydrothermal et non pas d'une simple dilution par des fluides de surface. Il convient alors de reconstruire l'évolution des réservoirs fluides en accord avec l'évolution tectonique afin d'identifier les circulations et échanges possibles entre chaque réservoir au cours de la déformation. Le modèle métallifère proposé par Bonsall et al. (2011) invoque la présence d'un fluide externe permettant la dilution et le refroidissement du fluide magmatique primaire. La nature et l'origine de ce fluide reste mal contraint. L'emploi des isotopes $\delta^{18}O$, $\delta^{13}C$ et δD permettra d'identifier l'origine de ces fluides.

PARTIE II

LA CHAINE OROGÉNIQUE ATTICO-CYCLADIQUE : DE LA FORMATION AU DÉMANTÈLEMENT

Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique – Thèse C. Scheffer – 2016 55

Chapitre 3. Enregistrement structural et métamorphique des schistes de l'île d'Eubée

1. Contexte générale

L'île d'Eubée se situe à la bordure ouest de la ceinture métamorphique Attico-Cycladique, au nord de l'Attique. Cette île expose trois unités tecto-métamorphiques majeures, (i) l'unité pélagonienne (unité supérieure) non métamorphique, (ii) l'unité des Schistes Bleus d'Evia (unité intermédiaire) and (iii) et l'unité d'Almyropotamos (unité inférieure) (Figure 21)



Figure 21. Carte structurale de la partie ouest du complexe métamorphique Attico-Cycladique présentant la distribution spatiale des différents facies métamorphiques des trajets progrades et rétrogrades enregistrés par l'unité des Schistes bleus des Cyclades. La faille pélagonienne au nord-ouest sépare les unités non-métamorphiques des unités des Schistes bleus des Cyclades. Les failles de faibles pendages ayant accommodé l'exhumation post-orogénique sont représentées par le détachement nord Cycladique (NCDS) et le détachement ouest Cycladique (WCDS). La partie centrale de l'île d'Eubée est donc à la jonction entre faille de détachement syn et post-orogénique. Carte modifiée d'après Jacobshagen (1986), Grasemann et al. (2012), Berger et al. (2013), Augier et al. (2015) et Scheffer et al. (2016).

L'unité supérieure pélagonienne, présente dans la moitié nord de l'île, est principalement composée de calcaires et d'argiles non métamorphiques d'âge Triasique à Jurassique Moyen englobant des roches ultrabasiques plus ou moins serpentinisées (Katsikatsos, 1991) (Figure 22). Au nord d'Aliveri, l'unité pélagonienne est partiellement recouverte par le bassin Kimi à dépôts lacustre d'âge miocène (Katsikatsos, 1991). Cette unité non-métamorphique est séparée des roches métamorphiques constituant l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades par la faille Pélagonienne dont la trace est orientée NE-SW. Cette faille est interprétée comme (i) un contact chevauchant de l'unité non-métamorphique Pélagonienne sur les schistes bleus (Katsikatsos, 1991; Shaked et al., 2000) relié à la zone de suture du Pindos (Philippon et al., 2012; Kydonakis et al., 2015), (ii) une faille de transpression à fort pendage et à cinématique dextre (Xypolias et al., 2003) ou encore (iii) une faille normale à fort pendage (Katzir et al., 2000; Ring et al., 2007).

L'unité intermédiaire des Schistes Bleus d'Evia, correspondant au prolongement NW de l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades est subdivisée en trois nappes, du toit à la base, (i) la nappe d'Ochi, (ii) la nappe de Styra, (iii) et la nappe de Tsaki (Papanikolaou, 1987; Katsikatsos, 1991). La nappe d'Ochi, d'une épaisseur de plus d'un kilomètre, représente la partie supérieure de l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades et est caractérisée par une association de roches métasédimentaires et métavolcaniques principalement composée de niveaux riches en schistes, quartzites et métarhyolites contenant des blocs de métagabbro, métabasalte et métawehrlite dans une matrice serpentinisée étant décrite comme un mélange ophiolitique (Katsikatsos, 1991, Katzir et al., 2000 ; Ring et al., 2007). La nappe de Styra est quant à elle composée d'une alternance de marbres, schistes et quartzites sur plus de 1200m d'épaisseur. Quelques boudins de métabasites enveloppés dans la schistosité marquent la base et le toit de la nappe. Enfin la nappe de Tsaki, est composée également d'une alternance de schistes et marbres sur environ 1000m d'épaisseur contenant localement quelques boudins de métabasites et blocs serpentinisés. Les métagabbros de la nappe d'Ochi caractérisés par une paragenèse à glaucophane, épidote, clinopyroxène et phengite témoignent d'un métamorphisme de HP/BT attribué à la phase d'enfouissement (M1). Cette paragenèse minérale, modélisée à partir de la grille pétrogénétique d'Evans (1990) a été estimée à 11 kbar pour 400-450 °C (Katzir et al., 2000). Une seconde paragenèse à actinolite, pumpéllyite, epidote, chlorite, albite, et phengite témoigne d'un facies rétrograde en facies schiste vert (M_2) , estimé à une pression inférieure à 8 kbar pour une température inférieure à 350 °C (Katzir et al., 2000).

L'unité inférieure d'Almyropotamos est subdivisée en deux parties. Le toit est dominé par une séquence métapélitique et métaquartzitique de 1500m d'épaisseur, interprétée comme une série de métaflysh (Shaked et al., 2000). Les metalfyschs d'Almyropotamos sont caractérisés par des minéraux de glaucophane et lawsonite bordés par des minéraux d'épidote et jadeite. Cette paragenèse indique que la partie nord de l'unité d'Almyropotamos a subi un pic de HP estimé à partir de la grille pétrogénétique d'Evans (1990) entre 10-12 Kbar pour une température de 350-450 °C (Shaked et al., 2000). La base est composée d'une série carbonatée d'environ 2000m d'épaisseur d'âge Mésozoïque-Cénozoique métamorphisée en marbre. Les marbres, dits de Panaghia et d'Agios Georgios Distos, alternent localement avec des schistes affleurant principalement dans le quart sud-ouest de la carte d'Aliveri.

La nappe des Schistes Bleus d'Evia est caractérisée un cisaillement top à l'WSW à sa base et top à l'ENE à son toit (Ring et al., 2007). Cette déformation associée à un facies schiste bleu, datée entre 33 et 27 Ma par la technique Rb-Sr sur des micas blancs est interprétée comme résultant de l'extrusion de la nappe des schistes bleus sur l'unité d'Almyropotamos (Ring et al., 2007). Le contact entre l'unité intermédiaire et l'unité inférieure est alors interprété comme un chevauchement des schistes bleus sur les métaflyshs d'Almyropotamos par le jeu de la faille d'Evia (Shaked et al., 2000; Ring et al., 2007; Xypolias et al., 2013). Cette phase d'exhumation des Schistes Bleus d'Evia s'accompagne de l'enfouissement de la nappe d'Almyropotamos, causant ainsi l'enregistrement du pic de H*P* des schistes d'Almyropotamos daté à 23 Ma (Ring et al., 2007). Ces mêmes auteurs montrent également la présence de structures de cisaillements top à l'ENE à proximité du chevauchement d'Evia associées à un métamorphisme schiste vert évoluant jusqu'en contexte fragile. Ils suggèrent alors que le chevauchement d'Evia a été réactivé en détachement de faible pendage lors d'une dernière phase d'exhumation (D₃) débutée il y a environ 15 Ma, estimée à partir des traces de fission des zircon de la base de nappe de Styra (Ring et al., 2007).

L'objectif de ce chapitre est d'identifier et interpréter les structures enregistrées par les roches métamorphiques au cours des différentes phases successives de subduction et d'exhumation orogénique.



CHAPITRE 3: Enregistrement structural et métamorphique des schistes de l'île d'Eubée

Figure 22. Reconstruction de la carte géologique et structurale d'Aliveri modifiée d'après Katsikatsos, 1991. Les figurés des unités de marbres et de schistes traduisent l'orientation générale de la schistosité. La forme des contacts entre l'unité des schistes bleus et les schistes d'Almyropotamos et l'orientation des schistosités révèle la présence d'une première schistosité S_1 plissée par une seconde schistosité S_2 . Le sud de la carte d'Aliveri est dominé par la transposition de la schistosité S_2 le long d'une schistosité S_3 de direction N-S et de faible pendage. La localisation précise des schistes des différentes unités tectono-métamorphiques échantillonnés pour l'étude pétrographique est indiquée par les symboles losangiques colorés. La localisation des panoramas et des affleurements (Figure 25a-d, et Figure 25e-f) est indiquée par les symboles carrés.

2. Résultats

2.1 Interprétation des structures de la carte d'Aliveri

La carte d'Aliveri, par la forme des contacts entre les différentes unités et l'orientation générale des schistosités témoigne de l'histoire tectonique complexe et polyphasée du secteur (Figure 22). Le contact entre les schistes de l'unité intermédiaire (Styra et Ochi) et les schistes de l'unité inférieure (Almyropotamos) au nord de la carte d'Aliveri est irrégulier (Figure 22). La comparaison de ce contour avec les cartes topographiques et satellites (via Google Earth[©]) suggère que cette géométrie n'est pas liée à un effet de topographie, mais correspond à un contact fortement plissé entre les deux unités métamorphiques. La pointe rebroussée de l'unité des schistes d'Almyropotamos au nord de la carte suggère la présence d'une charnière de pli P₁ replissée par une seconde famille de pli P₂. Les nombreux rebroussements des schistes d'Almyropotamos le long d'axe ENE-WSW représentent également la traces de pli P₂ déformant la structure primaire.

Les témoins de ces déformations successives s'observent également dans les schistosités. L'ensemble des mesures de la carte géologique d'Aliveri (Katsikatsos, 1991), ainsi que nos propres mesures ont été reportées sur la carte et ont permis de redessiner les traces de schistosités des unités métamorphiques (Figure 22). Trois schistosités associées à trois phases de déformation ont été mises à jour. Une première schistosité S₁ orientée globalement NNE-SSW fortement plissée et partiellement transposée par une deuxième schistosité S₂ de direction ENE-WSW caractérise les schistes de l'unité inférieure d'Almyropotamos et de l'unité intermédiaire (Figure 22). L'orientation des schistosités des schistes de Styra, d'Ochi et d'Almyropotamos de direction majoritairement E-W montre que ces derniers sont aujourd'hui fortement transposés le long de la schistosité S₂.

Les schistes de Tsaki sont également affectés par deux schistosités. Ils sont caractérisés par la schistosité S₂ orientée E-W au contact avec les schistes et marbres de l'unité de Styra et

d'Ochi (au nord et au sud de la formation). Cette schistosité S₂ est totalement transposée dans une schistosité S₃ de direction NNE-SSW à proximité des schistes de Panaghia (Figure 22).

De la même manière, au sud-ouest de la carte d'Aliveri, les unités de marbres et schistes de Panaghia et d'Agios Georgios Distos montrent une forte transposition dans la schistosité S₃ orientée NNW-SSE. Des reliques de schistosité S₂ sont préservées de la transposition au nord de l'unité de marbre de Panaghia au contact avec les schistes d'Almyropotamos (Figure 22).

2.2 Représentation stéréographique des schistosités, axe de plis et linéations

L'ensemble des mesures de schistosité, axes de plis et linéations prises sur le terrain ont été compilées et synthétisées (Figure 23) avec les données disponibles sur la carte d'Aliveri (Katsikatsos, 1991).

Les schistosités mesurées dans les roches sédimentaires de l'unité Pélagonienne montrent des pôles distribués le long d'un axe SE-NW et sont caractérisées par des pendages moyens (39 +/- 22°). Les schistosités mesurées dans les roches métamorphiques de l'unité intermédiaire et inférieure sont en accord avec les observations effectuées à l'échelle de la carte géologique:

Les représentations stéréographiques des schistosités des schistes de Styra et Ochi et des schistes d'Almyropotamos sont similaires. Ils attestent d'une schistosité principale orientée E-W (S₂) à pendage moyen (respectivement 37 +/- 18° et 34 +/- 17°).

La représentation stéréographique des schistosités mesurées dans les schistes de Tsaki montre une transposition des schistosités depuis une orientation générale E-W (S₂) à N-S (S₃), en accord avec les observations réalisées à partir de la carte géologique. Les pendages sont analogues à ceux mesurés dans les schistes de Styra, d'Ochi et d'Almyropotamos à savoir 34 $+/-17^{\circ}$.

Dans les marbres et schistes de Panaghia et d'Agios Georgios Distos la schistosité générale S₃ est de direction N-S à faible pendage (23 +/- 14°).

Les axes de plis mesurés dans les schistes de Styra, d'Ochi, d'Almyropotamos et de Tsaki sont principalement orientés NE-SW tout comme les linéations mesurées dans les schistes de Styra, d'Ochi et d'Almyropotamos.



Figure 23. Représentation stéréographique des pôles des schistosités (Fol.), axes de plis (F.A) et linéations (S.L) mesurés sur l'ensemble des roches affleurant sur la partie centrale de l'île d'Eubée. Les mesures de schistosité sont issues à la fois de la compilation des mesures présentes sur la carte d'Aliveri, et de mesures inédites prises lors de notre campagne de terrain. Les mesures d'axes de plis et de linéations sont exclusivement issues de notre campagne de terrain.

2.3 Interprétation des structures à l'échelle du panorama et de l'affleurement

A l'échelle de la photo satellite (disponible sur Google Earth©), les alternances de marbres et schistes de la nappe de Styra à proximité du village de Koskina (Figure 24) présentent des figures d'interférences de structures. On distingue au sud du panorama des schistes et marbres plissés par un pli P₁, associé au développement d'une première schistosité de plan axial à fort pendage S₁. La schistosité est orientée N-S avec un pendage vers l'Ouest, ce qui est cohérent avec l'orientation générale du contact observé à l'échelle de la carte d'Aliveri entre l'unité des Schistes Bleus d'Evia et les metaflysh d'Almyropotamos traduisant la schistosité S₁ (Figure 22). Dans le prolongement nord du panorama on distingue plus clairement cette deuxième schistosité S₂ de plan axial orientée E-W en cohérence avec les structures S₂ observées à l'échelle de la carte d'Aliveri (Figure 22) et les représentations stéréographiques (Figure 23).



Figure 24. Photographie satellite (**a**) et interprétation structurale (**b**) des interférences de plis observées dans les alternances de marbres et schistes de la nappe de Styra à proximité du village de Koskina. Les marbres et schistes au premier plan sont plissés par des plis P₁ et affectés par une schistosité globalement N-S fortement pentée vers l'Ouest. Au second plan, les niveaux de marbres et schistes sont marqués par une schistosité S₂ orientée +/- E-W.

A l'échelle de l'affleurement, les schistes et marbres des différentes unités métamorphiques présentent également une structure complexe multiphasée (Figure 25). Comme observé à l'échelle de la carte d'Aliveri, trois générations de structures de déformations majeures ont été identifiées. Les schistes de Styra sont caractérisés par une première schistosité S₁ de fort pendage, plissée par des plis P₂ avec une deuxième schistosité S₂ de plan axial. A cette échelle ces schistes sont affectés par des plis P₃ caractérisés par des plans axiaux de très faible pendage (Figure 25a-d). Les marbres et schistes d'Almyropotamos sont également affectés par ces trois schistosités, une S₁ de fort pendage, plissée et transposée dans une S₂ de fort pendage, le tout est partiellement transposé dans une schistosité S₃ de faible pendage. La transposition selon la schistosité S₃ est ici beaucoup plus marquée que dans les schistes de Styra et d'Ochi (Figure 25).



Figure 25. Photographies et interprétations schématiques des interférences de structures typiques observées à l'échelle de l'affleurement au sein des schistes et marbres de l'unité intermédiaire et inférieure. **a.b** Interférences de plis P₁, repris et transposés par des plis P₂ et P₃ (38°27'3.42'' N ; 24°10'52.35'' E) **c.d** Interférences de plis P₁, repris et transposés par des plis P₂ et P₃ (38°27'3.42'' N ; 24°10'52.35'' E). **e.f** Marbres de l'unité des schistes d'Almyropotamos (38°27'31.49'' N ; 24°10'36.07'' E).

2.4 Pétrographie et microstructures

Les roches métamorphiques affleurant sur la carte d'Aliveri ont été échantillonnées afin de discuter de l'enregistrement microstructural et métamorphique au cours de l'évolution orogénique. Ainsi une pétrographie fine des schistes de Styra (Evia-064, -120), des schistes d'Almyropotamos (Evi-71), des schistes de Tsaki (Evi-69), et des schistes de Panaghia (Evi-195) a été effectuée (Figure 22).



Figure 26. Photographies microscopiques de lames minces des schistes de Styra prises en lumière polarisée non analysée (a, c, e) et analysée (b, d, f). **a-d.** Les schistes de Styra montrent une texture granoblastique, avec la présence de porphyblastes d'albite cristallisant sur une schistosité S_1 dominée par un assemblage glaucophane, epidote, phengite et quartz. Des reliques d'une schistosité antérieure (S_{n-1}) sont localement marquées par des minéraux de phengite disposés perpendiculairement à la schistosité S_1 . **e-f.** Les schistes de Styra sont caractérisés par des interférences de microstructures à fort pendage $S_{1/2}$.

Un premier échantillon des schistes de Styra prélevé au cœur d'un pli anticlinal est caractérisé par une texture granoblastique marquée par des porphyroblastes d'albite (Figure 26a-d) superposés à une schistosité S_1 soulignée essentiellement par glaucophane, quartz, phengite, biotite, chlorite, épidote et clinozoisite. Quelques cristaux de glaucophane, épidote et clinozoisite sont également présents en inclusion dans les porphyroblastes d'albite. Sphène, tourmaline, zircon rutile, pyrite, et magnétite constituent les phases accessoires présentes sous la forme de petits cristaux (quelques microns) dispersées dans la schistosité principale S_1 . Quelques zones riches en phengite, disposées perpendiculairement à la schistosité principale suggèrent la présence d'une schistosité antérieure (S_{n-1}). Localement des veines riches en calcite

recoupent les schistosités. Les échantillons de schistes de Styra provenant de zones plus transposées sont caractérisés par une texture lepidoblastique composée majoritairement par un assemblage quartz, chlorite et phengite transposé le long d'une schistosité $S_{1/2}$ de fort pendage (Figure 26e-f).



Figure 27. Photographies microscopiques de lames minces des schistes de Tsaki (**a-b**) prises en lumière polarisée non analysée (**a**) et analysée (**b**) et des schistes d'Almyropotamos (**c-d**) prises en lumière polarisée non analysée (**c-d**) et son schéma d'interprétation des microstructures (**d**). Les schistes de Tsaki sont caractérisés par la présence d'une schistosité S_2 de fort pendage, affectée par des plis en chevrons ouverts P_3 marquant un début de transposition le long d'une schistosité S_3 de faible pendage. Ces schistosités sont caractérisées par la présence de phengite, chlorite, quartz, calcite et sphène. **c-d.** Les schistes d'Almyropotamos sont caractérisés par une même schistosité S_2 de fort pendage en cours de transposition plus avancée le long d'une schistosité S_3 de faible pendage, toutes deux caractérisées par un assemblage quartz, chlorite, phengite.

Les schistes de Tsaki sont caractérisés par une schistosité de fort pendage S₂ (Figure 27a-b), analogue à celle des schistes de Styra (Figure 26e-f). La schistosité S₂ est soulignée par un assemblage de calcite, quartz, alternant avec phengite et chlorite. Le glaucophane, décrit par Katzir et al. (2000) et Shaked et al. (2000), n'a pas été observé. Cette schistosité S_2 est plissée par des plis P_3 de plan axial peu pentés, parallèle à une schistosité S_3 de faible pendage. Cette dernière est soulignée par des grains de quartz allongé et l'orientation préférentielle de cristaux de phengite et de chlorite. Cette schistosité est localement cachetée par des propyroblastes de sphène, et d'épidote automorphes.

Les structures observées dans les schistes d'Almyropotamos (Figure 27c-d) sont similaires à celles observées dans les schistes de Tsaki. Une schistosité de fort pendage S₂ plissée par des plis P₃ de plan axial faiblement penté associé à une schistosité S₃ de faible pendage. La transposition le long de la schistosité S₃ est ici plus marquée. La schistosité S₂ est soulignée par des grains de quartz allongés et un assemblage finement interstratifié de chlorite et phengite. La schistosité S₃ de faible pendage est caractérisée par une minéralogie semblable dominée par le quartz, la chlorite et la phengite avec des traces de rutile, apatite, ilmenite et des oxydes de fer.



Figure 28. Photographies microscopiques de lame mince des schistes de Panaghia prise en lumière polarisée non analysée (**a**) et analysée (**b**). Les schistes de Panaghia sont totalement transposés le long de la schistosité S_3 de faible pendage riche en phengite, chlorite et quartz.

Enfin les schistes inclus dans l'unité de marbre de Panaghia montrent une transition quasicomplète des schistosités primaires (S_1/S_2) dont il ne reste que de rares témoins, le long d'une schistosité S_3 de faible pendage marquée par un assemblage quartz, phengite et chlorite (Figure 28).

3. Discussion-Conclusion

La compilation des structures à l'échelle de l'affleurement, de la lame mince et de la carte géologique, suggère que les roches métamorphiques de l'unité intermédiaire et de l'unité inférieure ont enregistré les mêmes phases de déformations. La première schistosité S_1 de fort pendage soulignée par des minéraux typiques du facies schiste bleu est préservée dans les schistes de l'unité supérieure et dans les schistes d'Almyropotamos. Ces deux unités ont enregistré les mêmes conditions *P*-*T* dans le facies schiste bleu estimées à 11 kbar et 400-450 °C (Katzir et al., 2000) dans les Schistes Bleus d'Evia, et 10-12 Kbar et 350-450 °C (Shaked et al., 2000) pour les schistes d'Almyropotamos. Cette phase de déformation-métamorphisme D₁M₁ est alors interprétée comme la phase d'enfouissement des roches le long du chenal de subduction (Figure 29a).



Figure 29. Interprétation des structures plissées observées au niveau du chevauchement d'Evia entre l'unité intermédiaire (Schistes d'Ochi, Styra et Tsaki en bleu) et l'unité inférieure marquée par les schistes d'Almyropotamos (en orange).

Ces deux mêmes unités sont également affectées par une deuxième schistosité S₂ de fort pendage. Cette schistosité est dominante et marque le plan axial d'orientation générale ENE-WSW des plis P₂ associés à la transposition des structures S₁. La schistosité S₂ marquée par des minéraux de phengite, chlorite, épidote et l'absence de glaucophane, indiquant une rétrogression et par une linéation d'étirement NE-SW est alors interprétée comme résultant d'une première phase d'exhumation (D₂M₂) des roches de H*P*. Le contact entre les schistes d'Almyropotamos et les schistes de l'unité intermédiaire, fortement plissé par les plis P₁ et P₂ (Figure 22) n'est pas en accord avec le modèle d'extrusion proposé par Ring et al., 2007. En effet, ce contact plissé suggère que ces deux unités ont été enfouies et exhumées simultanément parallèlement au chenal de subduction (Figure 29b). Ces observations et interprétations sont en accord avec les travaux de Bröcker and Franz (2005) effectués sur l'île de Tinos, qui suggèrent que l'unité inférieure décrit dans les Cyclades fait partie intégrante de l'unité intermédiaire.

La base de la nappe des schistes bleus (schistes de Tsaki), ainsi que les unités de marbres (Panaghia et d'Agios Georgios Distos) de l'unité inférieure sont caractérisées par la transposition des structures de forts pendages le long d'une schistosité S₃ de faible pendage associée à un facies métamorphique schiste vert. Cette dernière phase de déformation pourrait alors correspondre au développement d'une zone de détachement de faible pendage à la transition ductile-fragile interprétée comme responsable de l'exhumation post-orogénique des Cyclades (Jolivet et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012). Ring et al., 2007 proposent que cette dernière phase d'extension orogénique est accommodée au Miocène (+/- 15 Ma) par la reprise du chevauchement d'Evia en détachement de faible pendage. Il apparait difficilement concevable que la structure du chevauchement d'Evia, fortement plissée et pentée lors de l'enfouissement et de l'exhumation syn-orogénique, ait pu accommoder la formation d'une faille de faible pendage. De plus la transposition des schistosités le long de S₃ de faible pendage est fortement marquée à la base des schistes d'Almyropotamos et des schistes de Tsaki au contact avec les marbres de Panaghia. Nous interprétons donc cette interfaces lithologique/rhéologique propice à la formation du détachement responsable de l'exhumation post-orogénique (Figure 22).

Ce travail préliminaire montre à quel point les roches composant la nappe des schistes bleus des Cyclades sont déformées et ont pu enregistrer les différentes phases d'enfouissement et d'exhumation orogénique. Ces données montrent également l'importance d'une vision et d'une intégration des données à multi-échelles afin d'identifier les relations structure-déformation-métamorphisme pour établir un modèle orogénique global. Ces structures décrites en Eubée sont analogues à celles observées dans la péninsule du Lavrion. Un travail plus approfondi à multi-échelles et multi-méthode sincluant notamment des estimations P-T à partir des équilibres chlorite-phengite est réalisé sur le Lavrion (Chapitre 4) et permet de discuter et d'approfondir les mécanismes et conditions de formations des phases D_1M_1 , D_2M_2 et D_3M_3 et d'établir un modèle de formation et de démantèlement de la chaine orogénique Attico-Cycladique.
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Ce chapitre 4, qui s'intitule "<u>Syn- to post-orogenic exhumation of metamorphic nappes:</u> <u>Structure and thermobarometry of the western Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex (Lavrion,</u> <u>Greece</u>)" est un article paru dans la revue *Journal of Geodynamics*.

L'originalité de cette étude réside dans sa démarche multi-méthodes à multi-échelles. Elle se base sur une analyse structurale et microstructurale des interférences de plis et de schistosités observées à toutes les échelles d'observations, couplée avec une analyse de la composition chimique des équilibres chlorite-phengite. Il en résulte que pour chaque phase de déformation observée, de l'échelle du panorama à celle de la lame mince, est attribué un couple *P*-*T*.

L'objectif de ce chapitre est double. Dans un premier temps, cette étude vise à décrire et proposer un modèle d'évolution tectono-métamorphique et géodynamique de la ceinture orogénique Attico-Cycladique depuis la phase de subduction jusqu'aux phases successives d'exhumations syn- à post-orogénique conduisant au démantèlement de la chaine orogénique. Dans un second temps, elle permet de définir le contexte de déformation régionale enregistré par la région du Lavrion, sur lequel sont basés les prochains chapitres. Ainsi, la genèse de fluides, leurs circulations et la formation des dépôts métallifères pourront être décris et mis en relation avec l'évolution tectono-métamorphique de la région.

De cette manière, trois phases de déformation-métamorphisme (D₁M₁, D₂M₂, D₃M₃) ont été mises en évidence au cours de cette étude. Nous montrons que la région du Lavrion est marquée par une première phase de déformation à fort pendage (S₁) traduisant un métamorphisme de H*P*-B*T* (D₁M₁, 9-13 kbar, 315 +/- 30 °C) interprété comme le témoin d'une première phase de subduction. La seconde phase de déformation marquée par une deuxième schistosité de fort pendage (S₂) caractérisée par un métamorphisme rétrograde (D₂M₂, 6-9 kbar, 300 +/- 30 °C) traduisant une première phase d'exhumation syn-orogénique. Enfin la dernière schistosité de faible pendage (S₃) associée à la formation d'un détachement est marquée par un second métamorphisme rétrograde (D₃M₃, 5-8.5 kbar) de plus forte température (350 +/- 30 °C) interprété comme le témoin d'une dernière phase d'exhumation post-orogénique.

Abstract

The Lavrion peninsula is located along the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex in the internal zone of the Hellenic orogenic belt. The nappe stack is well exposed and made, from top to bottom, of (i) a non-metamorphic upper unit composed of an ophiolitic melange, (ii) a middle unit mainly composed of the Lavrion schists in blueschist facies, (iii) and a basal unit mainly composed of the Kamariza schists affected by pervasive retrogression of the blueschist facies metamorphism in greenschist facies. The middle unit is characterized by a relatively steep-dipping foliation associated with isoclinals folds of weakly organized axial orientation. This foliation is transposed into a shallow-dipping foliation bearing a N-S trending lineation. The degree of transposition increases with structural depth and is particularly marked at the transition from the middle to the basal unit across a low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment. The blueschist facies foliation of the Lavrion schists (middle unit) is underlined by high pressure phengite intergrown with chlorite. The Kamariza schists (basal unit) contains relics of the blue schist mineral paragenesis but is dominated by intermediate pressure phengite also intergrown with chlorite and locally with biotite. Electron probe micro-analyzer chemical mapping combined with inverse thermodynamic modeling (local multi-equilibrium) reveals distinct pressure-temperature conditions of crystallization of phengite and chlorite assemblages as a function of their structural, microstructural and microtextural positions. The middle unit is characterized by two metamorphic conditions grading from high pressure (M1, 9-13 kbar) to lower pressure (M2, 6-9 kbar) at a constant temperature of ca. 315 °C. The basal unit has preserved a first set of HP/LT conditions (M1-2, 8-11 kbar, 300 °C) partially to totally transposed-retrogressed into a lower pressure mineral assemblage (M₃, 5-8.5 kbar) associated with as light but significant increase in temperature (~350 °C). These structural, petrologic and thermobarometric data document the tectonic evolution from construction to destruction of the Hellenic orogenic belt. The steep-dipping blueschist facies foliation, preferentially preserved at high structural level in the middle unit, is considered to reflect tectonic accretion marked by successive burial (D₁M₁) and syn-orogenic exhumation (D₂M₂) without thermal relaxation. The transposition-retrogression of the blueschist facies mineral assemblage into a shallow-dipping greenschist facies foliation associated with an increase in temperature corresponds to lateral flow of the thermally relaxed nappe stack (D₃M₃). The development of a low-angle detachment, accommodating postorogenic exhumation of the orogenic root, is attributed to gravitational collapse of the Hellenic belt.

1. Introduction

Orogenic belts form as a consequence of lithospheric plate convergence and correspond to zones of localized crustal deformation and metamorphism (Dewey and Bird, 1970). Currently active convergent plate boundaries are characterized by crustal orogenic wedges and orogenic plateaus, but also by gravitational collapse of previously thickened crust leading to the opening of intermontane and eventually oceanic back-arc basins (Collins, 2002; Vanderhaeghe, 2012 and references therein). Metamorphic rocks exposed in the internal zone of orogenic belts record burial and exhumation under contrasted geothermal gradients (Zwart, 1967; Ernst, 1973; Miyashiro, 1973; Parra et al., 2002; Lanari et al., 2012). HP/LT metamorphic rocks are interpreted to reflect burial and exhumation without thermal relaxation, whereas HT/MP to HT/LP metamorphic rocks attest for the contribution of heat advection related to the emplacement of mafic magmas (Bergantz, 1989; DeYoreo et al., 1991; Annen and Sparks, 2002) and/or to the thermal relaxation of a radioactive orogenic crust (England and Thompson, 1986; Vanderhaeghe et al., 2003).

The Hellenides represent an emblematic example of a mountain belt formed along the Africa-Eurasia plate boundary actively convergent since more than 80 Ma (Aubouin, 1973, 1976; Dewey and Sengör, 1979). Subduction and southward retreat of a single slab beneath the Aegean domain is marked by southward migration of arc magmatism (Fytikas et al., 1984) and is consistent with the lithospheric structure deciphered by seismic tomography (Spakman et al., 1988; Bijwaard et al., 1998). The internal zone of the Hellenides corresponds to exhumed metamorphic rocks designated as the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex (Dürr et al., 1978; Jacobshagen et al., 1978; Jacobshagen, 1986). Two distinct stages of metamorphism have been documented in the Attic-Cycladic complex (Jansen, 1973; Jacobshagen et al., 1978; Altherr et al., 1982). The first one corresponds to Eocene HP/LT metamorphism affecting an ophiolitic nappe and a continental margin sedimentary sequence grouped in the so-called Cycladic Blueschists unit (Bonneau et al., 1978; Avigad and Garfunkel, 1991; Parra et al., 2002; Forster and Lister, 2004). The HP/LT metamorphic min-eral paragenesis has been overprinted during Oligocene-Miocene time by HT metamorphism ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies (Jansen and Schuilling, 1976; Buick and Holland, 1989) and reaching partial melting in the central part of the Cyclades (Martin, 2004; Duchêne et al., 2006; Martin et al., 2006, 2008; Kruckenberg et al., 2010, 2011; Laurent et al., 2015). The Aegean domain, characterized by a zone of low-topography marking the transition between the Hellenides and the Taurides, has

been identified as a Metamorphic Core Complex similar to the ones typified in the internal zone of the North-America Cordillera based on the identification of low-angle detachments (Lister et al., 1984). Continental extension is also expressed by the activation of the Corinth rift, the most seismically active zone in Europe (Rigo et al., 1996).



Figure 30. Structural map of the western part of the Attic-Cyladic metamorphic complex (basal and middle units) at the junction between the Hellenic belt and the Aegean domain showing the spatial distribution of overprinted metamorphic facies recorded by the Cycladic Blueschists Unit. The Pelagonian fault is represented as a synorogenic high-angle fault accommodating exhumation of the Cycladic Blueschists and is progessively reoriented in a shallow position. The North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) observed in Lavrion area (this study), accommodate post-orogenic exhumation of the Cycladic Blueschists Unit overprinted by greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism reaching partial melting as evidenced by migmatites exposed in Paros and Naxos islands. Modified after Jacobshagen (1986), Grasemann et al. (2012) and Augier et al. (2015).

Recent tectonic models for the Aegean domain invoke a period of tectonic accretion associated with thrusting and burial of tectonic units followed by a period of exhumation and thinning of the previously thickened orogenic crust (Gautier et al., 1993, 1999; Vanderhaeghe, 2004; Vanderhaeghe et al., 2007; Jolivet and Brun, 2010; Ring et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012; Jolivet et al., 2013; Augier et al., 2015). Despite a general agreement on this first order conceptual model, there are several discrepancies regarding the significance of structures marking the boundaries of the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex and most particularly along its western boundary. Indeed, some authors interpret the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic complex as a thrust (Ring and Layer, 2003; Jolivet and Brun, 2010; Jolivet et al., 2009; Grasemann et al., 2012; Berger et al., 2013), and some as a dextral strike-slip zone in the continuity of the North Anatolian Fault (Koukouvelas and Kokkalas, 2003; Flerit et al., 2004). These discrepancies are in part related to the fact that most of these authors invoke implicitly at least partial reworking of thrusts during syn- and post-orogenic exhumation.

Most authors have based their reconstruction of the tectonic evolution of the Aegean domain on the combination of kinematic analysis of shear zones including low-angle detachments and on contrasted P-T conditions across tectonic contacts. To complement these previous studies, in this paper, the internal structure of metamorphic nappes and the associated mineral assemblages are documented as a function of their structural level, in order to reconstruct the tectonic-metamorphic history of the Hellenic orogenic belt from crustal thickening to gravitational collapse. The strategy is to (i) integrate scales from the region to the mineral, and (ii) obtain *P*-*T* conditions on mineral assemblages correlated to microtextures (core and rims) and microstructures (schistosities). In contrast to high-grade well-equilibrated metamorphic rocks, the links between mineral paragenesis and microtextures are more difficult to establish in low-grade rocks that are highly reactive to small changes in the equilibrium conditions such as pressure, temperature, oxygen fugacity and water activity. In such rocks, metamorphic transformations occur locally and are mainly driven by deformation (Vidal et al., 2006; Lanari et al., 2012). Local equilibria are deduced using microtextural criteria and serves as basis for thermodynamic modeling. The development of complex solid solution models for chlorite and K-white mica (Vidal et al., 2005; Dubacq et al., 2010), with the improvement of a quantitative micro-mapping technique and programs (De Andrade et al., 2006; Lanari et al., 2014a) offer new opportunities to study low-grade metapelites with high-variance assemblages and to estimate local P-T conditions of crystallization.

The Lavrion peninsula, South East of Athens, is located along the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex in the internal zone of the Hellenic orogenic belt, between the Pelagonian fault, corresponding to a thrust and potentially to a syn-orogenic detachment, and low-angle post-orogenic detachments such as the West Cycladic Detachment System (Grasemann et al., 2012) and the North Cycladic Detachment System (Jolivet et al., 2010b) (Figure 30). The Lavrion area is thus a perfect target to decipher the tectonic evolution of the Hellenic orogenic belt. The goals of this study are (i) to identify the different structures of the Lavrion area, (ii) to link them to the microstructures and (iii) to calculate local P-T conditions of crystallization of the mineral assemblages according to their microstructural and microtextural positions. These results provide new data to elaborate a model for the tectonic evolution of the Hellenides from tectonic accretion to gravitational collapse.

2. Geology of the Lavrion peninsula

The Lavrion peninsula is located at 80 km to the South-East of Athens along the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex (Figure 30). This area is characterized by a stack of polyphased metamorphic nappes composed, from top to bottom, of (i) an upper non metamorphic unit, (ii) a middle unit dominated by the Lavrion schists, and (iii) a basal unit dominated by marbles alternating with the Kamariza schists, considered as para-autochthonous.

The upper unit is composed of serpentinites, red cherts and upper Cretaceous limestones. This non-metamorphic unit is interpreted as an ophiolitic melange with calcareous remnants thrusted over the middle unit and thus considered as part of the Pelagonian nappe (Photiades and Carras, 2001). Considering the contact between upper and the middle units as a thrust is consistent with the present-day ocean over continent structural relationship. However, if one considers the juxtaposition of a non-metamorphic unit to an underlying metamorphic unit, this implies that this contact has accommodated exhumation as already proposed for the contacts located below the other remnants of the Pelagonian nappe in the Cyclades (Jolivet et al., 2010b; Grasemann et al., 2012). This point will be further considered in the general discussion regarding the tectonic evolution of the Hellenic orogenic belt.

The middle unit, also designated as the phyllite nappe or the Lavrion blueschist tectonic unit, is composed of a 100-250 m thick alternation of the Lavrion schists, including boudins of metavolcanites, and marbles (Figure 31). This nappe locally includes meta-ophiolites (serpentinites and metabasalts containing glaucophane with preserved pillows shape) that are

capping topographic highs (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The schists and their metavolcanites are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite, chlorite, glaucophane, calcite and epidote depicting a blueschist facies metamorphic assemblage weakly retrogressed under greenschist facies conditions (Figure 31a,b) (Photiades and Carras, 2001). In Lavrion area, metamorphic conditions of 7.0-7.5 kbar and 300-340 °C have been estimated by Baltatzis (1996) using sodic amphibole assemblage in prasinite. In the same area, pressure peak conditions of 9-11 kbar and 370 °C, and retrograde conditions of 6 kbar and 280 °C were derived from thermodynamic modeling (Pseudosections) on metabasites and phyllites (Baziotis et al., 2009). The peak assemblage reported in metabasite boudins is marked by epidote, glaucophane, garnet and omphacite. At the scale of the Cyclades, the HP/LT metamorphism recorded by the Cycladic blueschists has yielded an Eocene age (50-40 Ma) and a variety of P-T conditions, ranging from a pressure of 12-22 kbars for a temperature of 450-550 °C (e.g. Altherr et al., 1982; Buick and Holland, 1989; Bröcker et al., 1993; Avigad, 1998; Trotet et al., 2001; Parra et al., 2002; Bröcker and Franz, 2005; Duchêne et al., 2006; Groppo et al., 2009). Most metabasites and metavolcanics from the middle unit of the nappe stack exposed in the Lavrion peninsula show a geochemical signature typical of MORB composition (mainly E-MORB, rarely N-MORB) but some display a calc-alkaline affinity (Photiades and Saccani, 2006). These features are consistent with a geodynamic evolution encompassing a Triassic continental rift followed by the opening of the Pindos Ocean along the southern margin of the Pelagonian continent. Metabasites from the Lavrion schists also display a geochemical signature comparable to riftrelated mildly alkaline basalts and an N-MORB signature and are interpreted as being generated and emplaced along an oceanic spreading center, or in an evolved back-arc basin (Baziotis and Mposkos, 2011). In contrast, Baltatzis (1996) describes LILE-enriched calc-alkaline metabasic rocks and suggests an island-arc environment. In any case, these meta-sedimentary and metavolcanics sequences were deposited on the top of the Pindos Ocean, or along a thinned continental margin.

The basal unit is composed of two marble layers separated by a schist-dominated layer up to 200 m thick designated as the Kamariza schists (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite, calcite and chlorite with granoblastic to lepidoblastic texture. (Figure 31c). The lower marble has a thickness reaching 300-350 m whereas the upper marble is mylonitic and displays a heterogeneous thickness ranging from 150 m to a few meters (Photiades and Carras, 2001). A Triassic to lower Jurassic age has been attributed to these two marble layers on the basis of their fossils (Cordellas, 1878; Negris, 1915–19; Kober, 1929;

Petrascheck and Marinos, 1953; Katsikatsos, 1977). Accordingly, these two marble layers might represent a single stratigraphic horizon repeated by an isoclinal fold (Photiades and Carras, 2001; Morin and Photiades, 2012).



Kamariza schists

Metavolcanite

Figure 31. Schematic representation of the nappe stack exposed in the Lavrion area and cross-polarized microphotographs of selected representative samples of schists and associated metavolcanites from basal and middle units. The Upper unit is dominated by Upper Cretaceous limestones, red cherts and non-metamorphosed serpentines. The middle unit is dominated by Lavrion schists (Figure 31a) and marbles. The basal unit is composed by Kamariza schists (Figure 31c) and marble layers. The basal and middle units are juxtaposed along a low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment. The Lavrion schists are affected by blueschist facies metamorphism whereas the Kamariza schists display a pervasive greenschist facies overprint. Mafic metavolcanic rocks are preserved as boudins in the hanging wall (Figure 31b) and the footwall (Figure 31d) of the detachment. Bt: biotite, Cal: calcite, Chl: chlorite, Ep: epidote, Gln: glaucophane, Ms: muscovite, Qtz: quartz.

Previous petrological studies document a *P*-*T* path characterized firstly by a blueschist metamorphic stage (9-11 kbar, ca. 370 °C) (Baziotis et al., 2009) followed by a greenschist facies stage with *P*-*T* conditions ranging from 4.0-4.5 kbar, 340-360 °C (Baltatzis, 1996) to 5-6 kbar, up to 450 °C (Baziotis et al., 2006). This retrograde path is in line with a regional

80

metamorphic gradient ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies at the scale of the Cyclades, dated at ca. 25 Ma (Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Ring et al., 2001; Ring and Reischmann, 2002; Duchêne et al., 2006). Metavolcanics from the basal unit attributed to the Trias (Figure 31d) have a calc-alkaline affinity consistent with an emplacement in a magmatic arc environment associated with the opening of a back-arc basin (Photiades and Saccani, 2006).

The contact between the basal unit and the middle unit has been described either as a thrust (Marinos and Petrascheck, 1956; Photiades and Carras, 2001), or alternatively as a low-angle detachment fault (Skarpelis, 2007; Liati et al., 2009; Lekkas et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). Lekkas et al. (2011) proposed that this low-angle fault accommodated Miocene post-orogenic exhumation coeval with the emplacement of the Plaka granodioritic pluton (Pe-Piper and Piper, 2002; Stouraiti et al., 2010). Aeromagnetic data suggest that the Plaka pluton represents the exposed part of a larger batholith that might be present at depth throughout the Lavrion peninsula (Marinos and Makris, 1975; Tsokas et al., 1998). The crystallization of the granodiorite has been dated at 8.34 +/- 0.2 Ma by U-Pb on zircon (Liati et al., 2009). Relative rapid cooling of the pluton from about 350 to ca. 100 °C is constrained by K-Ar ages of 9.3-8.3 Ma on biotite (Marinos, 1971; Altherr et al., 1982), of 9.4 +/- 0.3 Ma on K-feldspar (Tsikouras et al., 2006; Skarpelis et al., 2008), and by a 7.3 Ma apatite fission track age (Altherr et al., 1982). The emplacement of this large batholith is potentially responsible for the genesis and circulation of metal-rich fluids that could have played a major role in the deposition of mineralization in the Lavrion peninsula (Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Skarpelis and Argyraki, 2009; Bonsall et al., 2011).

3. Methodology

We use a multi-method approach combining field investigations, structural, microstructural and microtextural analysis, and quantitative petrology including compositional quantitative micro-mapping and thermodynamic inverse modeling. The methods used are introduced in the following sections.

3.1 Field mapping and sampling strategy

On the field, foliation planes, stretching and mineral lineations, fold axes and faults have been systematically measured in order to document the kinematics of the main tectonic contacts as well as the internal structure of tectonic units separated by shear zones. Stretching lineations

and fold axes measurements are given in trend/plunge convention, and planes in strike/dip direction following the right hand rule convention. The main lithologies have been sampled on either side of tectonic contacts in order to conduct metamorphic petrology and microtextural and microstructural analysis.

3.2 Textural and chemical analysis

Microscopic observations of the metamorphic assemblages of both Lavrion and Kamariza schists have been performed by Scanning Electron Microscopy and Electron Probe Micro-Analyzer (EPMA) at the CRPG and GeoRessources laboratories in Nancy, France. Representative samples were selected according to the occurrence of superimposed structures containing K-white mica and chlorite in order to perform further investigations by combining chemical micro-mapping and thermodynamic modeling.

3.3 Quantitative micro-mapping

In the selected samples LAV11 003b (Lavrion schists) and LAV11020b (Kamariza schists), chlorite and K-white mica grains display complex zoning that is, at first order, correlated with their micro-textural position. Compositional maps are required to capture the chemical variability of such phases at least in 2-dimensions and to establish the link between chemical variations and the observed microtextures. X-ray maps, routinely acquired using EPMA, are matrix of X-ray intensities that correspond to the number of counts recorded by the wavelength dispersive spectrometers for each pixel of the image. These semi-quantitative maps are standardized using spot analyzes as internal standards (see detailed presentation of the method in De Andrade et al., 2006) in order to generate com-positional maps in oxide weight percentages.

EPMA analyzes were performed at the Institute of Geological Sciences at University of Bern, Switzerland, using a JEOLJXA 8200 instrument. Conventional spot analyzes were measured using 15 keV accelerating voltage, 10 nA specimen current and 40 s counting time (including 2×10 s of background measurement). Standards used were wollastonite and orthose (Si for chl and K-white mica respectively), phlogopite (K), forsterite (Mg), ilmenite (Fe in K-white mica, Ti) and almandine (Fe in chl), anorthite (Ca), spinel (Al), tephroite (Mn), albite (Na). X-ray maps were measured using 15 keV accelerating voltage, 100 nA specimen current and 150 ms counting time per grid point.

The LS-XM map corresponding to the sample LAV11 003b (Lavrion schists) is 560×600 pixels size with a pixel width of 2 µm, corresponding to an investigated area of 1120 µm × 1200 µm. The total acquisition time was about 31 h. The KS-XM map corresponding to the sample LAV11 020b (Kamariza schists) is 500×300 pixels size with a pixel width of 2 µm, corresponding to an investigated area of 1000 µm × 600 µm. The total acquisition time was about 17 h.

The program XMapTools 1.6.5 (Lanari et al., 2014a) has been used for the processing that includes (i) classification (method: normalized), (ii) analytical standardization (method: auto [median approach]), (iii) structural formulae calculation (on a basis of 11and 14 atoms of oxygen for K-white mica and chlorite respectively) and (iv) distinction of chemical groups using the tools Chem2D andTriPlot3D provided with XMapTools. The quality of the standardization of X-ray maps was tested: the compositions of the spot analyzes were plotted against the compositions of the corresponding pixels on the standardized maps. The compositional variability recorded by the spot analyzes is well reproduced by the compositions of the standardized maps within analytical uncertainties excepted for MnO in phengite (0-0.08 wt%) and CaO in chlorite (0-0.05 wt%). In both cases, the small variations in compositions are not recorded by the maps suggesting that Ca and Mn in chlorite and K-white mica are below detection limits for the mapping conditions used in this study.

Both LS-XM and KS-XM X-rays maps allow identifying a significant range of compositional heterogeneities in K-white mica and chlorite minerals. The compositions of the pixels of K-white mica and chlorite minerals were plotted respectively into ternary diagrams: (i) muscovite, celadonite, pyrophyllite and (ii) amesite, clinochlore + daphnite, sudoite using the modules TriPlot3D avail-able in XMapTools (see Fig. 5 in Lanari et al., 2014a). The selected pixels are displayed into a map with distinct colors according to their group (light blue, blue and green for K-white mica and yellow and red for chlorite). The chemical subdivision into distinct groups is based on chemistry, but must be relevant from a microtextural and microstructural position point of view.

3.4 Thermodynamic inverse modeling

Chlorite minerals are ubiquitous in low-grade metamorphic rocks (Vidal et al., 2001). Changes in pressure, temperature, and in bulk rock composition during chlorite crystallization are responsible for a wide composition range which is mainly generated by three main substitutions (i) $Fe^{2+}=Mg^{2+}$, (ii) Tschermak, Si, $(Mg^{2+}, Fe^{2+}) = Al^{IV}$, Al^{VI} (iii) di-trioctahedral $(Mg^{2+}, Fe^{2+})_3 = Al_2$ (Cathelineau and Nieva, 1985; Lanari et al., 2014b). The crystallization temperature of chlorite may be estimated using the approaches of Vidal et al. (2005, 2006) or Tarantola et al. (2009) based on the convergence of two independent equilibrium for varying $XFe^{3+}_{chl} = Fe^{3+}/(Fe^{2+} + Fe^{3+})$ (detailed procedure in Lanari et al., 2012). Temperature and XFe^{3+} are simultaneously estimated at a given pressure and a fixed water activity equal to 1. Convergence is considered to be achieved when the temperature difference between the two equilibria is less than 30 °C.

Following a similar strategy, pressure conditions have been derived from K-white mica (detailed procedure in Lanari et al., 2012). The equilibrium conditions of the quartz + water + K-white mica assemblage is represented by a divariant line in *P-T* space along which only the amount of water (n_{H20} in pfu) in the interlayer site content varies (Dubacq et al., 2010). Pressure and n_{H20} have been simultaneously estimated at a given temperature and a fixed water activity of 1. Computations were made using the program ChlMicaEqui v 1.5H (Lanari, 2012).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis of the Lavrion area along the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex

The metamorphic nappes exposed in the Lavrion peninsula (Figure 32a) display a regional scale foliation underlined by the alternations of marble and schists layers with shallow-dipping contacts which led some authors to consider these alternations as a stratigraphic sequence (Photiades and Carras, 2001). However, a detailed structural investigation reveals that the foliation is composite and reflects a succession of transpositions associated with shearing and folding (Figure 33).

Figure 32. a. Geological map of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Photiades and Carras, 2001). The location of photographs Figure 34-Figure 36 are indicated on the map. The locations of the Kamariza (LAV11 020b, green square) and the Lavrion (LAV11 003b, blue square) schists sampled for this study and used for *P-T* reconstruction are indicated. **b.** Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of schistosity, fold axis, and stretching lineation of the middle unit in blue, and of the basal unit in green. The number of measurements (n) is indicated.





Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique – Thèse C. Scheffer – 2016

85



Figure 33. Geological cross sections from the geological map of the Lavrion peninsula (Figure 32a) oriented W-E (A-A') and SSW-NNE (B-B') showing the relationships and the transposition of structure between the middle unit and the basal unit. Each type of foliation (S_1 , S_2 and S_3) and fold axis (F_2 , F_3) associated to the three main deformation stages is represented.

At the panoramic scale, folds are delineated by the morphological contrast between schists and marbles. The western side of the Lavrion peninsula (Figure 34a,b) exposes the middle unit, above the low-angle detachment, characterized by alternations of marble and the Lavrion schists underlining kilometer-scale isoclinal recumbent folds. Steep-dipping schistosity planes and fold axial planes related to the development of the $S_0/_{1-2}$ foliation are preserved along the southern part of the panoramic view (Figure 34a,b).

In contrast, the northern part of the panorama shows the trans-position of the foliation into the relatively shallow-dipping S_3 schistosity associated with boudinage of marble layers (northern part in Figure 34a,b). This transposition into the S_3 schistosity is all the more expressed in the basal unit mainly composed of alternations of marble and the Kamariza schists representative of a lower structural level below the low-angle detachment that shapes the landscape (Figure 34c,d).

4.1.1 Folds, schistosities and lineations

These structures observed at the regional scale are also identified at the outcrop and mineral scales. The oldest preserved schistosity, designated as S_1 , is relatively steeply dipping and is in an axial planar position of F_1 isoclinal folds. These F_1 folds are refolded by asymmetric F_2 folds associated with the development of an S_2 axial planar schistosity, resulting in hook-shape interferences patterns (Figure 35a-d). The S_2 schistosity is also relatively steeply dipping. S_1 and S_2 are the dominant structures in the middle unit but they are also locally preserved in the basal unit (Figure 35c-h).



Figure 34. Panoramic views of both side of the detachment fault (localizations are given in Figure 32a). **a. b.** Folded schists and marbles layers from the middle unit with steep-dipping schistosity (S_{1-2}) (preserved in the South) progressively transposed into a shallow-dipping schistosity (S_3) (in the North). **c. d.** Schists and marbles layers of the basal unit transposed into the shallow-dipping S_3 schistosity. The middle unit, characterized by S_{1-2} schistosity, is found above the low-angle detachment fault modeling the landscape.

 S_1 and S_2 are transposed into a shallow-dipping S_3 schistosity associated with F_3 symmetric folds (Figure 35c-h). Transposition is gradually more intense from the middle to the basal unit where the S_3 schistosity is the dominant structure. Nevertheless, F_1/F_2 interferences are locally preserved in more competent lithologic layers such as dolomitic marbles of the basal unit. In the middle unit, F_1 and F_2 fold axes display a disharmonic distribution, with a shallow to steep plunge in all directions but with a weakly defined maximum of fold axes at N023/23 (5.5% of the axes). F_3 fold axes measured in the basal unit below the detachment show a more homogeneous distribution with a dominant N-S trend and a shallow plunge (N180/13 representing 11.5% of the fold axes). Dispersions of data around this mean pole are interpreted as relics of partially transposed F_1 and F_2 fold axes with orientations similar to the ones displayed by fold axes in the middle unit (Figure 32b).



Figure 35. Photographs of typical structures observed at the outcrop scale in the middle unit and in the basal unit (localizations are given in Figure 32a). **a-b.** F_1 folds folded by asymmetric F_2 folds associated with the development of an S_2 axial planar schistosity into Lavrion schists (37°39'18.01''N; 24°1'24.13''E). **c-d.** Preserved F_1 fold and steep-dipping schistosity (S_2) within Kamariza schists included in a more competent marble strongly transposed into the S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity (37°43'21.96''N; 24°1'27.96''E). **e.** Lavrion schists characterized by a steep-dipping schistosity S_2 affected by isoclinal F_3 folds with horizontal axial surfaces allowing the transposition into the shallow-dipping schistosity S_3 (37°39'53.71''N; 23°58'57.68''E). **f.** Mylonitic marble mainly characterized by a shallow-dipping schistosity S_3 , with relics of steep-dipping schistosity S_2 (37°44'15.32''N; 24°3'14.46''E). **g-h.** Thin section photographs of the Kamariza schists with S_2 steep-dipping schistosity preserved in microlithons and transposed into shallow-dipping S_3 associated with a top-to-the-NE sense of shear marked by the rotation of albite porphyroclasts (37°41'36.10''N; 24°0'36.23''E). Ab: albite, Cal: calcite, Chl: chlorite, Ms: muscovite, Qtz: quartz.

The development of the transposition mylonitic fabric below the detachment is also marked by the transposition of the L_1 and L_2 mineral/stretching lineations into a L_3 lineation along a NNE-SSW direction (Figure 32b). Above the detachment, the middle unit shows relics of an L_1 and L_2 stretching lineations with an E-W direction related to the development of the S_1 and S_2 schistosities. The transposition into the S_3 schistosity is associated with rotation of the L_2 stretching lineation along a NNE-SSW direction typifying the L_3 lineation (Figure 32b).

Dolomitic layers, included into the heterogeneous marbles, are stretched in the direction parallel and perpendicular to the lineation indicating a strain ellipsoid intermediate between plane strain and flattening. In the direction parallel to the lineation, the sigmoid-shape of dolomitic boudins is consistent with a dominant top-to-the-SSW sense of shear (Figure 36a-c) although top-to-the-NNE sense of shear have been locally observed (Figure 36b). There are no obvious cross-cutting relationships between these kinematic criteria suggesting that they are contemporaneous and indicating that the deformation regime is intermediate between coaxial and non-coaxial.



Figure 36. Photographs of mylonitic to cataclastic marbles underlining the low-angle detachment (localizations are given in Figure 32a). **a.** Competent boudins of dolomitic marble wrapped into a mylonitic marble strongly affected by S_3 shallow-dipping mylonitic foliation. The sigmoid shape of the dolomitic boudins is consistent with a top-to-the-S sense of shear (37°44'15.32''N; 24°3'14.46''E). **b.** Dolomitic boudins wrapped into a mylonitic marble strongly affected by S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity showing a top-to-the-N sense of shear (37°43''50.00''N; 24°1'57.93''E). **c.** Cataclastic shear zones included into the mylonitic fabric of the marble showing a top-to-the-S sense of shear (37°44'15.32''N; 24°3'14.46''E). **d.** Cataclastic rocks characterized by iron rich cement just below the detachment fault (37°44'24.50''N; 24°3'9.78''E).

4.1.2 Low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment

The contact between the basal and the middle unit is marked by a mylonitic to cataclastic marble layer underlined by a distinct morphological surface (Figure 34c-d). The strike and dip of the detachment, estimated from its map-scale geometry, defines a broad antiformal structure. On the eastern side of the peninsula, the mean orientation of the detachment fault is N050/04, while in the central part of the peninsula, the detachment fault is oriented N180/04. The structural position of this detachment fault was identified at Porto Ennia by Berger et al. (2013) where the mylonitic marble appears totally transposed and thinned.

This transition between the main units is marked by the presence of cataclastic zones crosscutting the mylonitic fabric of the marble. The cataclastic zones (Figure 36c-d) are associated with numerous iron- and carbonate-veins crosscutting the mylonitic fabric. Just below the detachment, cataclastic shear zones are delineated by a yellow-brown to reddish color, which suggests that fracturing of the marble was coeval with pervasive circulation of an iron-rich fluid. In the previous work of Photiades and Carras (2001), this zone of hydrothermal alteration was interpreted as a transgressive calcareous formation.

Many faults crosscutting and offsetting marble and schists contacts of the middle unit have been identified on satellite images (available in Google Earth[©]). These faults do not appear to continue into the basal unit and are thus interpreted to be rooting into the detachment fault (Figure 32a and Figure 33). These faults are mainly striking WNW-ESE, consistent with a NNE-SSW direction of extension, as also suggested by orientation of the L₃ stretching lineation.

4.2 Relationship between microstructures, microtextures, metamorphic petrology and chemical compositions

4.2.1 Microtexture, texture and mineral paragenesis in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit

The granolepidoblastic Lavrion schists (Sample LAV11 003b) is mainly composed of an assemblage of recrystallized quartz and albite with some occurrences of phyllosilicate-rich layers. Phyllosilicate layers delineate the steep-dipping S_1 and S_2 schistosities identified at outcrop-scale. The S_1 schistosity is characterized by the assemblage quartz, albite, K-white mica, chlorite, calcite, apatite, magnetite, rutile, +/- pyrrhotite, zircon and tourmaline. The S_1

schistosity is folded by F_2 isoclinal folds with a S_2 schistosity in an axial planar position characterized by the assemblage K-white mica, chlorite, quartz, calcite +/- apatite (Figure 37a).



Figure 37. Back-scattered electron photographs of thin sections of the Lavrion and Kamariza schists used to perform X-ray chemical maps (LS-XM and KS-XM area, see Figure 38). **a.** Lavrion schists thin section (sample LAV11 003b) showing chlorite and K-white mica association used to perform LS-XM chemical map (37°39'18.01''N; 24°1'24.13''E). **b.** Kamariza schists thin section (sample LAV11 020b) showing chlorite and K-white mica association used to perform KS-XM chemical map (37°41'36.10''N; 24°0'36.23''E). Ap: apatite, Chl: chlorite, FeOx: iron oxide, Mt: magnetite, K-wm: K-white mica, Qtz: quartz, Rt: rutile.

4.2.2 Microtexture, texture and mineral paragenesis in the Kamariza schists of the basal unit

The Kamariza schists (sample LAV11 020b) shows a porphyroblastic texture with the presence of albite porphyroclasts and recrystallized quartz layers alternating with phyllosilicate-rich layers. Alternations of K-white mica and chlorite underline two different superimposed fabrics (Figure 37b). Relics of a steep-dipping schistosity, attributed to S₂, are preserved in microlithons. S₂ is folded and transposed into a S₃ shallowly dipping schistosity. S₂ is characterized by K-white mica, chlorite, quartz, albite, calcite, magnetite, rutile, apatite +/- zircon, allophane, rhabdophane-(Ce), absolane and tourmaline. Albite porphyroclasts are wrapped into the S₃ schistosity and include K-white mica, chlorite, calcite, allophane, and asbolane that underline the S₂ schistosity. S₃ is underlined by chlorite and K-white mica in association with quartz, calcite, magnetite, rutile +/- apatite, and rhabdophane-(Ce).

In both units, late brittle deformation is evidenced by the presence of calcite and quartz veins which crosscut all the previous structures.

4.2.3 Chemical compositions of K-white mica and chlorite in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit



Figure 38. X-ray map and chemical analysis of K-white mica and chlorite from the Lavrion schists (Figure 38a, LS-XM, sample LAV11 003b) and the Kamariza schists (Figure 38b, KS-XM, sample LAV11 020b). K-white mica and chlorite chemistry are respectively reported into (left) muscovite, celadonite, pyrophyllite and (right) amesite, clinochlore + daphnite, sudoite triplot diagrams. **a.** In the Lavrion schists, according to chemical variations and microstructural position, three main subgroups of K-white mica (LS-KWM1-2-3) and two subgroups of chlorite (LS-Chl1-2) are defined. **b.** In the Kamariza schists, according to chemical variations and microstructural position, two main subgroups of K-white mica (KS-KWM1-2) and two subgroups of chlorite (KS-Chl1-2) are defined.

The composition of chlorite minerals is centered between Fe-amesite + Mg-amesite and daphnite + clinochlore end-members (Figure 38a). The population of chlorite is subdivided in (i) a subgroup closer to the daphnite + clinochlore end-members (LS-Chl1 in red pixels) defined

by low XMg (XMg = $Mg^{2+}/(Mg^{2+} + Fe^{2+})$) comprised between 0.46 and 0.48 and (ii) a subgroup closer to the amesite end-member (LS-Chl2 in yellow pixels) characterized by a higher XMg ranging between 0.48 and 0.51.

The chemical composition of K-white mica is centered along the muscovite-celadonite joint (Figure 38a). Data spreading toward the celadonite-pyrophyllite joint correspond to analytical points straddling the boundary with other minerals and are thus considered as irrelevant. The core of K-white mica porphyroclasts display a distinct muscovite-rich composition, defining a first chemical group (LS-KWM1 in green pixels) characterized by a low Si content (Si < 3.20 per formula unit (pfu) and a low Mg content (Mg < 0.20 pfu)). K-white mica rimming muscovite porphyroclasts display a rather homogeneous phengite composition but a detailed investigation allows the distinction of two subgroups, defined as LS-KWM2 and LS-KWM3. The inner rims surrounding muscovite porphyroblasts tend to have a celadonite-rich chemical composition, marked by high Si and Mg contents (respectively >3.50 pfu and >0.30 pfu), which corresponds to the LS-KWM2 (in light blue pixels) chemical subgroup. Locally, phengite neoblasts of the LS-KWM2 chemical subgroup under-lining the schistosity are folded and partly recrystallized into phengite neoblasts defining the LS-KWM3 chemical subgroup in dark blue, with a chemical composition characterized by a slightly lower Si-content (close to 3.40 pfu) and Mg content (comprised between 0.25 and 0.30 pfu).

4.2.4 Chemical compositions of K-white mica and chlorite in the Kamariza schists of the basal unit

Chlorite compositions are centered in between the amesite and clinochlore + daphnite endmembers (Figure 38b). A first chlorite subgroup (KS-Chl1 in yellow pixels), trending toward the clinochlore-daphnite is marked by high XMg ranging between 0.59 and 0.65. This chemical composition is preserved in microlithons and in the core of chlorite porphyroclasts, in textural equilibrium with the core of K-white mica porphyroclasts (KS-KWM1subgroup).

Rims of chlorite porphyroclasts and chlorite neoblasts underlining a shallow-dipping schistositiy (KS-Chl2 in red pixels) are characterized by lower XMg ranging between 0.59 and 0.54 and trend toward amesite composition. These chlorite crystals are in textural equilibrium with phengite neoblasts and rims (KS-KWM2 subgroup) surrounding phengite porphyroclasts.

Chemical composition of K-white micas forms an elliptical spread between the celadonite and muscovite end-members (Figure 38b). Cores of K-white mica porphyroclasts, preserved in

microlithons (KS-KWM1 subgroup in light blue pixels), display a distinct celadonite–rich composition characterized by a high Si-content (>3.49 pfu) and a high Mg content (>0.30 pfu). The rims of K-white mica porphyroclasts and K-white mica neoblasts underlining a shallow-dipping schistosity (KS-KWM2 subgroup in dark blue pixels) show a composition trending toward muscovite characterized by Si content ranging between 3.25 and 3.35 pfu and a relatively low Mg content (<0.26 pfu).

Five representative analyzes of each chemical group, exported from the Lavrion and the Kamariza schists chemical maps, are respectively reported in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. Selection of five quantified analyses and structural formulas of chlorite and K-white mica sampled into the Lavrion X-ray chemical map (LS-XM, sample LAV11 003b). Temperatures are estimated using chlorite-quartz-water thermometry. XFe^{3+} is estimated by the model and corresponds to the minimum amount of Fe^{3+} . Phengite curves are estimated using phengite-quartz-water equilibrium. Pressure range is estimated using chlorite temperature calculated from local equilibrium.

	Chlorite									
	LS-Chl1					LS-Chl2				
SiO ₂	26.66	25.87	26.61	26.68	26.31	26.29	26.81	26.42	26.87	27.01
TiO ₂	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Al ₂ O ₃	20.11	20.07	20.41	21.17	20.07	19.84	20.21	19.57	20.38	19.52
FeO	28.41	27.63	27.76	28.74	28.44	25.71	27.41	25.33	28.03	28.37
MnO	0.3	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.2	0.14	0.25	0.21	0.15	0.21
MgO	14.48	14.25	15.13	14.17	14.6	15.2	15.32	15.22	14.95	14.63
CaO	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Na ₂ O	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.03
K ₂ O	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Atom site distribution (14 anhydrous ox	(ygen basis)								
$Si(T_1 + T_2)$	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.75	2.79	2.77	2.81	2.77	2.81
$AI(T_2)$	1.23	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.23	1.19	1.23	1.19
$AI(M_1)$	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.19
$Mg(M_1)$	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.4	0.37	0.38
Fe (M ₁)	0.4	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.4	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.42
V (M ₁)	0	0	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.04	0.01	0.01
$AI(M_2 + M_3)$	0.01	0.01	0	0.05	0	0.05	0	0.07	0.02	0.03
$Mg(M_2 + M_3)$	1.88	1.9	1.96	1.84	1.91	2.01	1.98	2.01	1.93	1.89
$Fe(M_2 + M_3)$	2.07	2.07	2.02	2.09	2.09	1.91	1.98	1.88	2.03	2.05
AI (M4)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
XFe ^{3*}	30	26	28	25	27	33	31	35	29	34
Temperature (°C)	320	340	337	329	344	310	324	296	324	300

	Phengit	e													
	LS-KWM1					LS-KWM2					LS-KWM3				
SiO ₂	47.88	46.56	45.59	46.86	45.45	51.25	52.12	51.59	51.78	51.31	50.26	49.94	50.79	49.87	51.27
TiO ₂	0.66	0.56	0.76	0.77	0.66	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.32	0.19	0.17	0.3
Al ₂ O ₃	31.82	32.1	32.58	31.67	31.55	23.87	24.27	24.62	23.82	23.85	27.93	26.87	26.64	26.79	27.3
FeO	2.92	2.48	2.65	2.68	2.55	3.81	3.72	3.6	3.82	4.0	2.74	2.69	3.18	3.18	3.21
MnO	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
MgO	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.48	1.78	3.64	3.46	3.61	3.42	3.1	2.76	3.03	3.08	3.15	3.12
CaO	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.2	0.21
Na ₂ O	0.31	0.37	0.34	0.23	0.35	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.17
K ₂ O	9.93	9.59	10.0	10.1	9.93	9.71	10.02	9.89	9.93	9.86	9.91	10.08	10.36	9.86	9.86
Atom site distr	ibution (11	anhydrous	s oxygen bo	isis)											
$Si(T_1 + T_2)$	3.19	3.16	3.1	3.18	3.14	3.52	3.53	3.5	3.54	3.53	3.38	3.4	3.43	3.4	3.41
Al (T ₂)	0.81	0.84	0.9	0.82	0.86	0.48	0.47	0.5	0.46	0.47	0.62	0.6	0.57	0.6	0.59
$Mg(M_1)$	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Fe (M ₁)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
V (M ₁)	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.96
Al $(M_2 + M_3)$	1.69	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.7	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.47	1.6	1.56	1.54	1.55	1.55
$Mg(M_2M_3)$	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28
Fe (M ₂ M ₃)	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16
K (A)	0.84	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.86	0.84
Na (A)	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
V (A)	0.1	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.13

Table 2. Selection of five quantified analyses and structural formulas of chlorite and K-white mica sampled into the Kamariza X-rays map (KS-XM, sample LAV11 020b). Temperatures are estimated using chlorite-quartz-water thermometry. XFe^{3+} is estimated by the model and corresponds to the minimum amount of Fe^{3+} . Phengite curves are estimated using phengite-quartz-water equilibrium. Pressure range is estimated using chlorite temperature calculated from local equilibrium.

	Chlorite	0										
	KS-Chl1					KS-Chl2						
SiO ₂	27.02	26.28	26.71	26.89	26.75	26.47	26.13	26.02	26.09	25.99		
TiO ₂	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.08		
Al ₂ O ₃	20.19	20.23	20.78	20.61	20.35	21.67	21.2	22.11	21.88	22.05		
FeO	20.21	19.77	18.42	19.53	20.67	20.58	21.09	19.74	19.19	20.82		
MnO	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.13		
MgO	18.75	18.32	19.55	18.97	18.38	18.3	17.93	18.05	18.22	17.59		
CaO	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01		
Na ₂ O	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01		
K20	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04		
Atom site distributio	on (14 anhydrous	oxygen basis)										
Si $(T_1 + T_2)$	2.72	2.72	2.7	2.72	2.7	2.8	2.78	2.77	2.79	2.79		
AI (T ₂)	1.28	1.28	1.3	1.28	1.3	1.2	1.22	1.23	1.21	1.21		
AI (M ₁)	0.28	0.28	0.3	0.28	0.3	0.2	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.21		
$Mg(M_1)$	0.42	0.42	0.4	0.41	0.39	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.46		
Fe (M ₁)	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.29		
V (M1)	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03		
$AI(M_2 + M_3)$	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07		
$Mg(M_2 + M_2)$	2.39	2.37	2.39	2.42	2.33	2.43	2.43	2.54	2.46	2.39		
$Fe(M_2 + M_2)$	1.51	1.56	1 47	1.43	1.55	1 47	1 47	134	1.42	1.51		
AI (M4)	1.0	1.0	10	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
XEe ³⁺	43	39	41	41	39	28	27	21	26	25		
Temperature (°C)	298	312	314	305	309	346	358	367	344	351		
	Phengite	Dhengite										
	KS-KWM1					KS-KWM2						
SiOn	51.55	52 55	51.93	52.16	51.0	47.87	48.48	49.07	48.25	48.76		
TiO	0.4	0.29	0.26	0.32	0.36	0.41	0.45	0.33	0.37	0.4		
ALO	25.07	25.37	25.74	75.11	25.36	28.80	28.85	20.05	20.05	28.6		
FeO	2 70	23.37	25.74	2 76	25.50	263	20.05	23.40	29.05	20.07		
MpO	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.70	0.02	2.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03		
Mao	2.00	2.52	2.26	2 5 1	2.46	2.04	2.57	2.49	2.0	2.60		
CaO	0	0.55	0	0	0.40	0	2.57	2.40	0.0	2.0.		
Na	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.19	0.10	0.25	03	0.25	0.1		
KaO	9.63	9.43	10.13	9.95	9.5	10.37	10.31	10.35	10.51	10.6		
Atom cita dictributio	on (11 anhudrous	ovugan hacic)	10115	0100	010	10131	10101	10130	10151	10.01		
C: (T +T)	2 51	2 ED	25	2 51	2.40	2 27	2 20	2.2	2 27	2.2		
$SI(1_1 + 1_2)$	3.31	3.32	5.5	5.51	3.49	5.27	5.29	5.5	5.27	5.5		
M (12)	0.49	0.48	0.5	0.49	0.51	0.75	0.71	0.7	0.73	0.65		
$Vig(Vi_1)$	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.0		
re (M ₁)	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.0		
V (M1)	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.98		
AI $(M_2 + M_3)$	1.52	1.52	1.54	1.51	1.53	1.6	1.6	1.64	1.59	1.62		
$Mg(M_2M_3)$	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.20		
$Fe(M_2M_3)$	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.13		
K (A)	0.84	0.81	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.9	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.92		
Na (A)	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02		
V (A)	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05		

4.3 Thermobarometry

In order to investigate the local equilibria described in the previous section a thermodynamic inverse modeling technique was used, with the specific compositions of each chemical group.

4.3.1 P-T estimates in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit

Chlorite with a composition closer to the daphnite-chlinochlore end-member (LS-CHL1 subgroup) yields a temperature of 325 ± 28 °C and chlorite closer to the amesite end-member (LS-CHL2 subgroup) yields a slightly lower temperature of 300 ± 25 °C (Figure 39a). This difference of temperature is not significant and these chlorite can also be considered as part of a single group characterized by a mean crystallization temperature of 311 ± 34 °C.

Thermodynamic modeling using K-white mica compositions determined for the Lavrion schists yields three sets of divariant curves, two of which being relatively close to each other.

According to the textural relationships observed on X-ray maps, chlorite grains do not show textures of local equilibrium with the muscovite-rich core of white mica porphyroclasts (LS-KWM1 subgroup). Accordingly, we cannot use the temperature estimates based on chlorite + quartz + water equilibria to determine the *P*-*T* conditions recorded by these muscovite-rich cores. Phengite + quartz + H₂O equilibrium curves of (LS-KWM1) subgroups indicate that the muscovite-rich core of these porphyroclasts crystallized at a relatively low pressure. For example, a temperature of 330 °C corresponds to a pressure lower than 4 kbar (Figure 39b).

In contrast phengite rimming porphyroclasts and present as neoblasts underlining the schistosity (subgroups LS-KWM2 andLS-KWM3) are locally in textural equilibrium with chlorite. Using the mean temperature of 311 +/- 34 °C obtained by chlorite thermometry allows estimating the corresponding pressure range for each group of phengite. The estimated pressure conditions range from 9 to 13 kbar for the phengite forming the inner rims around porphyroclasts (LS-KWM2 subgroup) and 6 to 9 kbar for the phengite neoblasts underlining the schistosity (LS-KWM3 subgroup) (Figure 39b).

4.3.2 P-T estimates in the Kamariza schists of the basal unit

Cores of chlorite porphyroclasts (KS-Chl1 subgroup) yield a temperature of 298 +/- 38 °C, whereas chlorite porphyroclasts rims and neoblasts (KS-Chl2 subgroup) underlining a new schistosity yield a higher temperature of 345 +/- 40 °C (Figure 39c).

Phengite + Quartz + H₂O thermodynamic modeling for the phengite porphyroclasts and the neoblasts yields two distinct sets of divariant lines in the *P*-*T* diagram (Figure 39d). As the chlorite KS-Chl1 are locally in textural equilibrium with the phengite KS-KWM1, the average temperature of the chlorite + quartz + H₂O equilibria is used with the phengite + quartz + H₂O equilibria to constrain the pressure conditions. The temperature of 298 +/- 38 °C obtained on chlorite porphyroclasts implies a pressure comprised between 8 and 11 kbar for phengite porphyroclasts (KS-KWM1 subgroup). In turn, the temperature of chlorite neoblasts of 345 +/- 40 °C implies a significantly lower pressure comprised between 5 and 8.5 kbar.

These P-T estimates obtained from local equilibrium are used to calculate and construct composite temperature maps for chlorite and pressure maps for K-white micas. These maps are used to illustrate the mosaic of P-T conditions formation archived by the rock at the thin section scale (Figure 40).



Figure 39. *P*-*T* estimates obtained from local equilibrium between chlorite and K-white mica for each subgroup previously identified in the LS-XM (Figure 38a) and the KS-XM (Figure 38b). Reconstruction of chlorite temperature pseudo-distribution (without vertical scale) from histograms of each subgroup are given for the Lavrion schists in **Figure 39a** and for the Kamariza schists in **Figure 39c**. K-white mica *P*-*T* estimates (lines) are given for the Lavrion schists in **Figure 39b** and for the Kamariza schists in **Figure 39d**. Boxes are constructed using the results of the chlorite thermometer. For a given temperature, pressures are estimated along the corresponding K-white mica *P*-*T* equilibrium lines.

5. Discussion

Field mapping, structural, microstructural, microtextural, and petrological data reported in this paper show that the Lavrion area has been affected by three main deformation/metamorphic stages associated with isoclinal folding, boudinage and schistosity development. Local P-T conditions preserved by the phyllosilicates are determined for these three different stages recorded in the Lavrion schists above the low-angle detachment and in the underlying Kamariza schists using a combination of microstructural and microtextural analyzes, detailed chemical analyzes, and thermodynamic modeling. These data serve as a basis to discuss the thermal-mechanical evolution of the Hellenic orogenic belt from its construction to its collapse integrated in the Cenozoic geodynamic context of the Eastern Mediterranean.





Figure 40. Microtextural map of Lavrion schists (LS-XM) and the Kamariza schists (KS-XM) indicating the modeled *P*-*T* estimates as a function of microstructual positions. Temperature calculated from chlorite showing the microstructural position with the different generations of phengite are given for the Lavrion schists (**Figure 40a**) and the Kamariza schists (**Figure 40c**). Pressure calculated from phengite showing the microstructural position with the different generations of the Lavrion schists (**Figure 40b**) and the Kamariza schists (**Figure 40b**).

Above the low-angle detachment, the Lavrion schists from the middle unit comprise K-white mica porphyroclasts with muscovite-rich cores (LS-KWM1) implying crystallization at relatively low-pressure (below 4 kbar for a temperature arbitrarily fixed at 330 °C). These porphyroclasts could either represent porphyroblasts of an alpine pre-S₁ metamorphism or detrital grains originating from the erosion of Variscan basement (Figure 40a,b). Muscovite porphyroclasts have been described in orthogneisses and phyllites exposed in Ios Island, and in the northwest Aegean and in the Rhodope Massif, and yield Variscan ages by argon thermochronology (Baldwin and Lister, 1998; Lips et al., 1998, 2000). Distinguishing between these two models would require dating of the muscovite-rich core by ³⁹Ar/⁴⁰Ar. These muscovite porphyroclasts are wrapped in phengite and chlorite neoblasts underlining the steep-dipping schistosity identified from the thin section to the regional scale in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit (Figure 40a,b).

The steep-dipping S₁ and S₂ schistosities identified in the Lavrion schists of the middle unit and in the Kamariza schists of the basal unit are interpreted as the succession of burial and synorogenic exhumation, defined as D₁M₁ and D₂M₂. In the Lavrion schists, chlorite neoblasts (LS-Chl1 and LS-Chl2) are chemically rather heterogeneous and do not present any particular textural distribution relative to phengite neoblasts, underlining the S₁ and S₂ schistosities. Accordingly, chlorite seems to have crystallized in a continuous way from 325 +/- 28 °C to 300 +/- 35 °C, yielding a mean temperature of 311 +/- 34 °C. The spread in chemical composition of phengite neoblasts yields also a relatively large pressure range from 6 to 13 kbar. Phengite neoblasts with a celadonite-rich composition (LS-KWM2), yielding the highest pressure, tend to be localized in the inner rim surrounding muscovite porphyroclasts, and to underline the S₁ schistosity, whereas the S₂ schistosity tends to be underlined by phengite neoblasts (LS-KWM3) yielding the lowest pressure (Figure 38a andFigure 40a,b).

At a lower structural level, in the Kamariza schists below the low-angle detachment, the steep-dipping S_1 and S_2 schistosities associated with F_1/F_2 hook-type fold interferences are locally preserved. At the thin section scale, S_1 and S_2 relics in microlithons yield a pressure of 8-11 kbar for a temperature of 298 +/- 38 °C which is similar within error range to the *P*-*T* conditions recorded in the Lavrion schists at higher structural level.

Transposition of the S₁ and S₂ schistosities into a shallow-dipping S₃ schistosity yielding a slightly lower pressure of 5-8.5 kbar for a significantly higher temperature of $345 \pm 40 \degree$ C is interpreted to represent lateral flow and post-orogenic exhumation after thermal relaxation of the nappe pile and is defined as the D₃M₃ stage (Figure 38b and Figure 40c,d). Transposition and retrogression are preferentially expressed in the basal unit.

Previously reported high pressure peak conditions for the Lavrion area in the blueschist facies conditions (9-11 kbar), attributed to the prograde path (Baziotis et al., 2009), are consistent with the D_1M_1 conditions that we estimate for the Lavrion schists (LS-KWM2).

The retrograde path associated with D_3M_3 , and characterized by an increase in temperature coeval with decompression in the greenschist facies conditions described here (5-8.5 kbar and 345 +/- 40 °C) is consistent with *P*-*T* conditions presented by previous authors (4-6 kbar, 340-450 °C according to Baltatzis, 1996; Baziotis et al., 2006). The higher temperature estimated by previous authors for the prograde path (9-11 kbar, 370 °C according to Baziotis et al., 2009; 7.0-7.5 kbar, 300-340 °C, after Baltatzis, 1996) compared to the one obtained in the present

study $(311 + - 34 \circ C)$ could either reflect a difference in the structural position of samples and/or a difference in the re-equilibration of the minerals during the retrograde path associated with D₃ and marked by an increase in temperature, and/or the proximity with granodiorite plutons.



Figure 41. Synthetic final *P*-*T* paths recorded by the Cycladic Blueschists. **a.** *P*-*T* paths recorded by the Lavrion area (Lavrion schists from the middle unit in blue and Kamariza schists from the basal unit is green) are compared to the ones measured in the Cyclades (Trotet et al., 2001; Parra et al., 2002; Groppo et al., 2009) and in the Peloponnese and Crete (multiple thin gray curves synthesized in Jolivet et al., 2010a from Jolivet et al., 1996; Trotet, 2000 and Trotet et al., 2006). **b.** Burial (D₁M₁) and the syn-orogenic exhumation (D₂M₂) were mainly recorded by the Lavrion schists. The Kamariza schists recorded syn- to post-orogenic exhumation after thermal relaxation in greenschist facies. Geothermal gradient are represented in dashes curves.

At the scale of the Attic-Cycladic complex, the succession of an M_1 Eocene (50-40 Ma) HP/LT metamorphic gradient and an M_2 Oligocene-Miocene (30-20 Ma) MP/MT metamorphic gradient has also been described in the Cycladic Blueschists unit (Jansen and Schuilling, 1976; Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Bonneau and Kienast, 1982; Buick and Holland, 1989; Avigad and Garfunkel, 1991; Bröcker et al., 1993; Ring et al., 2001; Parra et al., 2002; Ring and Reischmann, 2002; Forster and Lister, 2004; Duchêne et al., 2006; Baziotis et al., 2009). The peak *P-T* conditions recorded in the Cyclades islands, Crete and Peloponnese around 18-22 kbar and 500-550 °C (Jolivet et al., 1996; Trotet, 2000; Trotet et al., 2001, 2006; Parra et al., 2002; Groppo et al., 2009; Jolivet et al., 2010a; Figure 41a) are higher than those measured in this study. All of these *P-T* conditions nevertheless align along the same geothermal gradient of ca. 10 °C/km. The lower peak *P-T* conditions obtained in the Lavrion peninsula suggest that this part of the nappe stack has not been buried as deep as its lateral equivalents in the Cyclades. First, this potentially reflects the fact that, in the Lavrion peninsula, directly below the Pelagonian non-metamorphic unit, only the top part of the H*P*/L*T* nappes is

exposed. Moreover, this contrast in peak P-T conditions could attest for the relative impact of slab retreat on burial and exhumation of nappes. Indeed, the Lavrion peninsula is located along the edge of the Attic-Cycladic complex, in a region that has not been tectonically affected as much by slab retreat as the Aegean domain. In any case, the HP peak is always followed by a first stage of exhumation associated to a progressive decrease in pressure. For part of the nappes, this decompression is isothermal or associated with a slight decrease in temperature, as observed into the Lavrion schists and in most of the Cycladic Blueschists unit. In contrast, other parts of the nappes record an increase in temperature after some isothermal decompression, as shown in this paper for the Kamariza schists of the basal unit and also in Tinos island (Parra et al., 2002) and in Naxos island (Duchêne et al., 2006). The meaning of this succession of contrasted metamorphic gradients has been debated. Some authors invoked a heat input related to the emplacement of granodioritic plutons (Lister et al., 1984) or to the pulsative circulation of flu-ids (Forster and Lister, 2005). Other authors favored the succession of syn-orogenic exhumation in a subduction channel followed by thermal relaxation and post-orogenic exhumation (Parra et al., 2002; Vanderhaeghe et al., 2007; Jolivet and Brun, 2010). It is to note that these heat sources are not mutually exclusives. Based on the results presented in the present study, we concur to the interpretation of the P-T conditions as recording a succession of (i) a first phase of tectonic accretion by syn-orogenic exhumation of subducted units without thermal relaxation and (ii) a second phase of post-orogenic exhumation following thermal relaxation of the previously thickened crust (Figure 41b). The increase in temperature coeval with decompression and thus exhumation could result from the combined effects of (i) thermal relaxation of the thickened orogenic crust, (ii) increase in the mantle heat flux caused by slab retreat, and (iii) advection of heat associated with the emplacement of syn-tectonic magmas.

The originality of the present study comes from the identification of microstructural and microtextural position of the mineral assemblages depicting the metamorphic evolution and the integration of these structures from the thin section to the regional scales leading the identification of distinct deformation-metamorphic (D_nM_n) stages. This leads to the identification of a transposition gradient increasing with structural level. The HP/LT steep-dipping S_{0/1-2} foliation and the E-W trending L₁₋₂ lineation are best preserved in the middle unit above the low-angle detachment. In contrast, the basal unit, below the low-angle detachment, preserves relics of the steep-dipping foliation but is dominated by a shallow-dipping D₃ mylonitic fabric delineated by minerals indicating a lower pressure and a higher temperature.

Increasing D_3 transposition with structural level is moreover evidenced by the progressive rotation of the E-W stretching lineation of the Lavrion schists into a NNE-SSW direction at lower structural level. The extreme expression of this transposition is the mylonitic to cataclastic low-angle detachment that records the transition from ductile to brittle deformation. This transition is dated at ca. 9 Ma by the emplacement of a syn-tectonic granodioritic pluton in the Miocene (Marinos, 1971; Altherr et al., 1982; Tsikouras et al., 2006; Skarpelis et al., 2008; Liati et al., 2009). In the Cyclades, most shear zones attributed to post-orogenic exhumation are associated with N-S to NE-SW stretching lineations and with top-to-the-N, or NE senses of shear (Buick, 1991a,b; Faure et al., 1991; Lee and Lister, 1992; Gautier et al., 1993; Gautier and Brun, 1994a,b; Jolivet and Patriat, 1999; Vanderhaeghe, 2004; Kruckenberg et al., 2011). In contrast, in the western part of the Cyclades (Kea, Kythnos, and Serifos islands and the Lavrion peninsula) previously described kinematic criteria are consistent with a top-tothe-SW sense of shear (Grasemann and Petrakakis, 2007; Brichau et al., 2010; Jolivet et al., 2010b; Grasemann et al., 2012; Berger et al., 2013). The kinematic criteria consistent with dominant top-to-the-SSW suggest that the Lavrion area is affected by deformation under a noncoaxial-dominated regime. Local top-to-the-NNE is consistent with a position at the junction between the divergent NCDS and WCDS detachment systems.

5.2 Thermal-mechanical and tectonic evolution of the Hellenic belt

The succession of D_1 , D_2 , D_3 events associated with a metamorphic gradient changing from HP/LT conditions to MP/MT and eventually LP/HT is typical of Phanerozoic orogens (see review in Vanderhaeghe, 2012 and references therein).

The succession of D_1M_1 and D_2M_2 events under a low-geothermal gradient is attributed to burial and syn-orogenic exhumation in a subduction channel (Agard et al., 2009, 2010; Guillot et al., 2009). This results in the development of an orogenic wedge by tectonic accretion of HP/LT metamorphic rocks that have been successively dragged in subduction with the down going slab and then mechanically decoupled from it.

The transposition of steep-dipping S_1/S_2 schistosities into the shallow-dipping S_3 schistosity marks the transition from tectonic accretion to vertical thinning. This has also been nicely described in the Variscan belt exposed in the Iberian Massif where transposition results in the development of meter to kilometer-scale recumbent folds (Díez Fernández et al., 2013), or in the Montagne Noire (Aerden and Malavieille, 1999). Transposition is associated with the

transition to an MP/MT metamorphic gradient. These features are interpreted as resulting from gravity-driven flow and post-orogenic exhumation of the thermally relaxed thickened orogenic crust. In this context, the increase in temperature is interpreted to reflect the combined effects of (i) an increased radioactive heat production in the thickened crust, and (ii) an increased basal heat flux caused by asthenospheric upwelling in response to slab retreat (Figure 42).



Figure 42. Schematic geodynamic model illustrating the tectonic evolution of the nappe pile exposed in the Lavrion peninsula from construction to collapse of the Aegean orogenic belt. **a.** The first step, corresponding to the burial stage (D_1M_1) , is marked by the development of a S_{0-1} steep-dipping schistosity underlined by a blueschist facies mineral assemblage. **b.** The second stage (D_2M_2) corresponds to syn-orogenic exhumation of previously buried rocks in the subduction channel accommodated by syn-orogenic high-angle fault associated with the development of S_2 steep-dipping schistosity underlined by blueschist facies minerals. **c.** The last stage (D_3M_3) corresponds to a post-orogenic exhumation associated with the development of a low-angle detachment marked by transposition into S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity in greenschist facies induced by thermal relaxation. **d.** Schematic representation of the three mains deformation stage affecting the nappe pile in the Lavrion area. All previous structures (thrust and syn-orogenic detachment) are folded and transposed into the S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity is induced by the development of the low-angle post-orogenic detachment controlled by the thermal evolution. Gs: Greenschist facies, Amp: Amphibolite facies, Mig: Migmatite.

The most favorable situation for the development of a high-temperature and gravitationally unstable orogenic belt corresponds to construction of the belt by tectonic accretion of crustal units decoupled from the down going slab in a context of slab retreat (Vanderhaeghe and Duchêne, 2010). Accordingly, for the Hellenides and the Aegean domain, we favor a model whereby the succession of (i) burial, (ii) syn-orogenic exhumation, (iii) thermal relaxation, and

(iv) post-orogenic exhumation is directly related to the thermal-mechanical evolution of the orogenic crust along a retreating convergent plate boundary (Vanderhaeghe et al., 2007; Jolivet and Brun, 2010; Jolivet et al., 2013).

It is to note that folding and transposition of HP/LT fabrics into MP/MT ones is at odds with models proposing the reactivation of thrusts and syn-orogenic detachments by post-orogenic detachments implicitly proposed for the Aegean (Ring and Layer, 2003; Jolivet et al., 2010b; Jolivet and Brun, 2010; Augier et al., 2015). During the construction phase of the orogenic belt, mechanical decoupling mainly occurs at the basement/cover transition and/or along terrane boundaries indicating that it is mainly litho-logically controlled (Vanderhaeghe and Duchêne, 2010). Thermal relaxation of the thickened crust results in a new rheological layering of the orogenic crust that is mainly thermally controlled and leads to mechanical decoupling along the brittle/ductile transition and by the generation of a partially molten crust (Vanderhaeghe and Teyssier, 2001; Vanderhaeghe, 2012). Accordingly, decoupling levels that were at play during tectonic accretion are unlikely reactivated during gravitational collapse of the thermally relaxed orogenic crust.

6. Conclusion

Multi-scale structural and petrographical analysis of the metamorphic nappes exposed in the Lavrion peninsula allows us identifying and quantifying the different stages that characterize the thermal-mechanical evolution of the Hellenic orogenic belt from tectonic accretion to gravitational collapse. These different stages are variously recorded in the nappe stack as a function of structural level:

The Lavrion schists of the middle unit are characterized by a dominantly steeply dipping $S_{0/1-2}$ foliation bearing an E-W stretching L_{1-2} lineation partially transposed into a NNE-SSW direction. This composite foliation includes (i) a S₁ chlorite-phengite assemblage yielding a pressure of 9-13 kbar and a temperature of 311 +/- 34 °C, and (ii) a S₂ mineral assemblage associated with lower pressures of 6-9 kbar. These features are interpreted to record burial (D₁M₁) of a metasedimentary sequence dragged with the Hellenic subducting slab, followed by isothermal decompression and syn-orogenic exhumation (D₂M₂) in the subduction channel.

The Kamariza schists, part of the basal unit juxtaposed to the middle unit along a low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment, are characterized by a shallowly dipping S₃ transposition foliation and a NNE-SSW L₃ stretching lineation. Thermobarometry on relictual chlorite and

phengite crystals of the S₂ schistosity, preserved in microlithons, yield a pressure of 8-11 kbar for a temperature of 300 °C. These *P*-*T* conditions are similar to the ones obtained for M_{1-2} mineral assemblages of the Lavrion schists located in the hanging wall of the detachment. Chlorite-phengite mineral assemblages attributed to the S₃ schistosity indicate a pressure of 5-8.5 kbar, lower than the one obtained on the S₂ schistosity, and associated with a significantly higher temperature of about 350 °C. These features are interpreted to accommodate thinning after thermal relaxation of the previously thickened orogenic crust and post-orogenic exhumation (D₃M₃) of its root after thermal relaxation during gravitational collapse.

Thrusts and syn-orogenic detachments, marked respectively by S_1 and S_2 , are not reactivated but folded and eventually transposed into a low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment accommodating post-orogenic exhumation of the root of the orogen across the ductile to brittle transition during gravitational collapse (D₃).

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PARTIE III

CIRCULATIONS FLUIDES ET EXHUMATION POST-OROGENIQUE. LOCALISATION DE LA DEFORMATION ET INTERACTIONS FLUIDES-ROCHES

Chapitre 5. CO₂ flow during orogenic gravitational collapse: Syntectonic decarbonation and fluid mixing at the ductile-brittle transition (Lavrion, Greece)

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Ce chapitre 5, qui s'intitule "<u>CO₂ flow during orogenic gravitational collapse: Syntectonic</u> <u>decarbonation and fluid mixing at the ductile-brittle transition (Lavrion, Greece)</u>", est un article publié dans la revue *Chemical Geology* en février 2017.

Le chapitre précédent (Chapitre 4) a permis de définir le cadre tectonique générale du Lavrion et a notamment mis en évidence la présence d'une faille de détachement formée lors de l'exhumation post-orogénique. L'objectif de ce chapitre est d'identifier le rôle de ce détachement sur la genèse, et la mise en circulation des fluides.

Ce chapitre est dans un premier temps basé sur l'analyse structurale de la position de veines observées sous et au sein du détachement. Ces observations ont permis l'échantillonnage d'une veine de quartz, transposée le long de la déformation mylonitique, significativement représentative pour avoir enregistré les circulations fluides associées à la formation du détachement.

Dans un second temps, l'analyse de la position microstructurale des plans d'inclusions fluides en relation avec les microstructures du quartz et la tectonique extensive du domaine, nous renseigne sur l'évolution du piégeage des fluides au cours de la déformation. Leurs analyses par microthermométrie, spectroscopie Raman couplées à l'analyse isotopique (δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O) des fluides et de l'encaissant permet de discuter de la nature et de l'origine de ces fluides.

Cette étude a permis de mettre en évidence que la phase d'exhumation post-orogénique accommodée par la formation du détachement est responsable de la genèse et de la circulation de fluide riche en CO₂. Cette production et circulation de fluide à CO₂ s'est mise en place depuis un stade de déformation ductile jusqu'à l'ouverture du système en régime fragile. L'analyse isotopique (δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O) des encaissants et des inclusions fluides à CO₂ suggère que les fluides à CO₂ sont issus de la décarbonatation des bancs de marbres suite à une augmentation de la température attribuée à (i) la relaxation thermique de la chaine, (ii) la mise en place de la granodiorite de Plaka ou encore par (iii) friction des roches au passage du domaine fragile. La transition progressive vers un régime de déformation fragile ouvre le système aux fluides superficiels (météorique ?) qui par interactions avec la matière organique, sont responsables d'un piégeage de veines de calcite oranges caractérisées par un faible δ^{13} C.

Abstract

The knowledge of CO₂ transfer between carbonate reservoirs is a key issue to understanding climate evolution through geologic times. Convergent plate boundaries represent major zones for carbon recycling via burial of carbonates. In this paper, we document syntectonic decarbonation of marble at the ductile-brittle transition during the emplacement of the low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic detachment exposed in the Lavrion peninsula along the western border of the Attico-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex. This process is evidenced by the presence, in a quartz vein boudinaged and transposed in the mylonitic marble, of CO2-rich fluid inclusions (i) dismembered and deformed along quartz subgrain boundaries, (ii) within deformation lamellae and (iii) in planes crosscutting subgrains. Microstructural analysis, stable isotope equilibrium and VX properties show that CO₂ results from syntectonic decarbonation under a 70 to 115 °C.km⁻¹ thermal gradient during exhumation accommodated by regional NNE-SSW extension. We propose that decarbonation and CO₂ release under HT/LP conditions were triggered by the increase in temperature caused by thermal relaxation of the thickened crust further enhanced by the intrusion of a granodiorite pluton during Miocene gravitational collapse of the Hellenic orogenic belt. Subsequent circulation of surface-derived fluid equilibrated with carbonaceous material of organic origin above the ductile-brittle transition led to precipitation of low ¹³C carbonates. This study points that the production of CO₂ by syntectonic decarbonation of marble layers, representing tectonically accreted carbonates along convergent plate boundaries, should be considered in the carbon cycle and might thus impact the climate.

1. Introduction

Fluid production and flow in the Earth's crust can be reconstructed through careful microstructural and geochemical investigations of veins and fluid inclusions (e.g Küster and Stöckhert, 1997; Vapnik and Avigad, 2004; Eglinger et al., 2014; Diamond and Tarantola, 2015). Besides H₂O, CO₂ is a dominant volatile phase commonly observed in metamorphic fluids (Roedder, 1984; Crawford and Hollister, 1986; Diamond, 2001; Kerrick and Connolly, 2001; Yardley and Bodnar, 2014). The knowledge of carbon cycle is of primary importance in climate studies but also in reconstructing geological processes in various environments (Selverstone and Gutzler, 1993; Galvez et al., 2013; Ague and Nicolescu, 2014). The production of CO₂-rich fluids has been proposed to result from (i) redox reactions or interaction of fluids with carbonaceous material (e.g. French, 1966; Eugster and Skippen, 1967; Crawford and Hollister, 1986; Mullis, 1987; Touret, 2001; Tarantola et al., 2007, 2009), (ii) exsolution from mantle-derived magmas (e.g. Touret, 1971,1992; Schuiling and Kreulen, 1979) or (iii) decarbonation in calc-silicate rocks and carbonates associated with an increase of temperature (e.g. Valley, 1986; Baker et al., 1989; Bowman, 1998).

Convergent plate boundaries play a major role in the geochemical cycle of carbon through release of CO₂ at the Earth scale by metamorphic devolatilization (Barnes et al., 1978; Selverstone and Gutzler, 1993; Ague and Nicolescu, 2014) or by contamination of arc magmas by platform carbonates in the overlying crust and increased decarbonation efficiency (Johnston et al., 2011). Tectonically accreted carbonates in orogenic belts might also contribute to this cycle as they are subject to an increase in temperature owing to (i) an amplified contribution of radiogenic decay (England and Thompson, 1984; Vanderhaeghe et al., 2003), (ii) an augmented mantle heat flux caused by mantle delamination (Houseman et al., 1981) and/or (iii) magmatic underplating (Bergantz, 1989; Petford and Gallagher, 2001; Annen and Sparks, 2002; Fjeldskaar et al., 2003). These processes are not mutually exclusive and might act in concert for example in the case of slab retreat coeval with tectonic accretion of crustal units decoupled from a downgoing slab (Vanderhaeghe and Duchêne, 2010). The Hellenides-Aegean belt represents an emblematic example of construction and collapse of an orogenic belt along the Africa-Eurasia converging plate boundary marked by slab retreat (Jolivet et al., 1994; Gautier et al., 1999; Ring et al., 2010; Vanderhaeghe, 2012; Jolivet et al., 2013; Faccenna et al., 2014). In this context, increase in temperature leads to partial melting of the orogenic root and gravitational collapse as attested by numerous Miocene plutons (Keay et al., 2001; Iglseder et al., 2009; Liati et al., 2009; Bolhar et al., 2010) and by the

Naxos and Paros migmatite domes exhumed in the central part of the Attico-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex, ACMC, (Figure 43) (Vanderhaeghe and Teyssier, 2001; Vanderhaeghe, 2004; Duchêne et al., 2006; Kruckenberg et al., 2011). CO₂-rich fluid inclusions in quartz segregations and pegmatites in Naxos Island testify for large fluid production during high grade conditions (Rye et al., 1976; Schuiling and Kreulen, 1979; Kreulen, 1980, 1988; Baker et al., 1989; Buick and Holland, 1991; Siebenaller et al., 2013).

During the development of a Metamorphic Core Complex, the rocks are progressively cooled owing to exhumation marking the ductile-brittle transition (DBT). The fluid record of an exhumed metamorphic rock shows first trapping of metamorphic and/or magmatic fluids associated with ductile deformation and then entrapment of surface-derived fluids along fractures illustrating the transition from the deep ductile reservoir to the upper crustal brittle reservoir (Siebenaller et al., 2013; Dyja et al., 2016). Isotopic evidences suggest that superficial fluids can penetrate the crust down to the ductile crust along low-angle or high angle faults that are rooted into low-angle normal faults (e.g. Kerrich et al., 1984; Wickham et al., 1993; Morrison, 1994; Upton et al., 1995; Ingebritsen and Manning, 1999; Famin et al., 2004; Famin et al., 2005; Siebenaller et al., 2013; Menzies et al., 2014; Dyja et al., 2016). Below the DBT, fluids of the deep crust reservoir are confined under lithostatic conditions and their redistribution is intimately linked to intracrystalline deformation (Siebenaller et al., 2016) whereas, above the DBT, fluids of the upper crust reservoir are submitted to alternating lithostatic and hydrostatic conditions (Morrison and Anderson, 1998; Famin et al., 2005; Siebenaller et al., 2013; Dyja et al. 2016). As such, because the DBT zone is a place of change in the pressure regime and of fluid mixing, it appears as a strategic target to decipher fluidrock interactions and exchanges between fluids reservoirs.

Our study contributes to this debate by depicting the fluid record of metamorphic rocks during deformation within a deformed quartz vein situated in the low-angle detachment exposed in the Lavrion peninsula (western boundary of the ACMC, Figure 43). Marbles and metapelites exposed in the Lavrion area represent a former carbonate platform involved in the Hellenides orogenic belt at the boundary between the Africa and Eurasia converging plates (Dewey et al., 1973; Jolivet and Brun, 2010). This sedimentary sequence has been successively (i) dragged with the downgoing slab, (ii) tectonically accreted after decoupling from the slab, and (iii) tectonically exhumed to the surface owing to gravitational collapse (Scheffer et al., 2016). This last exhumation event is accommodated by the development of a mylonitic to cataclastic low-angle detachment mainly localized in marble layers (Scheffer et al.)

al., 2016). Major ore deposits took place in this particular context, with the development of a porphyry system associated to the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011). As such the Lavrion area represents a perfect target to study the syntectonic production/trapping of CO_2 during the different phases of orogenic evolution and the coeval input of magmatic and superficial fluids during exhumation through the DBT zone. CO_2 production by syntectonic decarbonation and fluid-rock interaction processes occurring at the DBT during exhumation are characterized by a combination of structural and microstructural observations, *VX* properties of fluid inclusions and stable isotope analyses.



Figure 43. Structural map of the western part of the Attico-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex (ACMC) at the junction between the Hellenic belt and the Aegean domain showing the spatial distribution of overprinted metamorphic facies recorded by the Cycladic Blueschists Unit. The North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) observed in Lavrion area (this study), accommodate postorogenic exhumation of the Cycladic Blueschists Unit overprinted by greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism reaching partial melting as evidenced by migmatites exposed in Paros and Naxos islands. Modified after Jacobshagen (1986); Grasemann et al. (2012); Berger et al. (2013) and Augier et al. (2015). The age of syntectonic granitoids is given after Altherr et al. (1982); Iglseder et al. (2009); Liati et al. (2009) and Bolhar et al. (2010).

2. Geological setting

2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units

The ACMC consists mainly of the Cycladic Blueschists that are partially or totally retrogressed into greenschist to amphibolite facies (Figure 43). These metamorphic rocks are overlain by the Pelagonian Unit delineated by a non-metamorphic ophiolitic mélange associated with Cretaceous limestones and have been exhumed along low-angle detachments during Miocene extension of the Aegean domain (Jolivet et al., 2010; Ring et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012). The Lavrion peninsula is located about 40 km to the South East of Athens along the western boundary of the ACMC (Figure 43). The Lavrion peninsula exposes a stack of polyphased metamorphic nappes composed of, from top to bottom, (i) an upper unit dominated by the Lavrion schists, and (ii) a lower unit dominated by marbles alternating with the Kamariza schists (Figure 44) (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The metamorphic rocks are locally unconformably overlain by non-metamorphosed lacustrian Miocene deposits.

The upper unit, also known as the phyllite nappe or the Lavrion Blueschists tectonic unit, is composed of a 100 to 250 m thick alternation of the Lavrion schists, including boudins of metavolcanites, and marbles. The Lavrion schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite, chlorite, glaucophane and epidote indicating greenschist to blueschist facies metamorphism (Baziotis et al., 2009). Two successive deformation-metamorphism phases at blueschist facies conditions have been distinguished by two chlorite-phengite assemblages using X-ray mapping on the Lavrion schists (Scheffer et al., 2016). D₁M₁ is characterized by a steepdipping S₁ schistosity underlined by a first chlorite-phengite assemblage indicating 0.9-1.3 GPa and 315 +/- 30 °C, interpreted to record burial of a metasedimentary sequence dragged with a subducting slab. D₂M₂ is characterized by a steep-dipping S₂ schistosity marked by an E-W stretching lineation (Figure 44) and a second chlorite-phengite assemblage showing an almost isothermal decompression (0.6-0.9 GPa, 300 +/- 30 °C) interpreted to record synorogenic exhumation. At the scale of the Cyclades, the HP/LT metamorphism occurred during Eocene (50-30 Ma) within the Cycladic Blueschists and reached conditions of 1.2 to 2.2 GPa and 450 to 550 °C (e.g. Altherr et al., 1982; Buick and Holland, 1989; Bröcker et al., 1993; Avigad, 1998; Trotet el al., 2001; Parra et al., 2002; Bröcker and Franz, 2005; Duchêne et al., 2006; Ring et al., 2007, 2011; Groppo et al., 2009).



Figure 44. Geological map of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Photiades and Carras, 2001 and Scheffer et al., 2016). Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of stretching lineation of the upper unit in blue, and of the lower unit in green are given. The number of measurements (n) is indicated.

The lower unit is composed of an at least 200 m thick alternation of folded marbles and the Kamariza schists. The Kamariza schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite and chlorite with granoblastic to lepidoblastic texture (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The lower unit is characterized by pervasive retrogression of the blueschist facies paragenesis into greenschist facies evidenced by two distinct chlorite-phengite assemblages of the Kamariza schists (Scheffer et al., 2016). Relics of early steep-dipping schistosity (S₁₋₂) reflecting a D₁₋₂M₁₋₂ event are locally preserved and show P-T conditions in blueschist facies (0.8-1.1 GPa, 280-320 °C) almost similar to the ones of the Lavrion schists. A last D₃M₃ event characterized by lower pressure conditions (0.50-0.85 GPa) associated with a slightly but significant higher temperature (350 +/- 30 °C) is responsible for the transposition of the previous S_{1-2} steepdipping schistosity into a shallow-dipping S₃ schistosity bearing a NNE-SSW stretching lineation (Figure 44). The D₃M₃ phase is interpreted to record post-orogenic exhumation of the thermally relaxed orogenic root (Scheffer et al., 2016). At the scale of the Cyclades, retrogression of blueschist facies into greenschist to amphibolite facies occurred between 25 and 15 Ma (Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Ring et al., 2001; Ring and Reischmann, 2002; Duchêne et al., 2006; Seward et al., 2009).

The contact between the upper and lower units has been described as a low-angle detachment fault (Ring et al., 2007; Skarpelis et al., 2007; Liati et al., 2009; Lekkas et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013; Scheffer et al., 2016). This low-angle detachment, which lies within the metamorphic nappe stack corresponds to the localization of the D_3 deformation underlined by a shallow-dipping mylonitic to cataclastic fabric marking the DBT during post-orogenic exhumation (Scheffer et al., 2016).

2.2 Plaka granodiorite intrusion and ore deposition

Intrusion of the Plaka granodiorite took place in this extensional context accommodated by the low-angle detachment (Pe-Piper and Piper, 2002). The crystallization of the granodiorite is dated at 8.34 +/- 0.2 Ma (1 σ) by U-Pb on zircon (Liati et al., 2009). Relative rapid cooling of the pluton is constrained by K-Ar ages at 8.27 +/- 0.11 Ma on biotite and at 7.3 Ma by apatite fission track (Altherr et al., 1982). Aeromagnetic data suggest that the Plaka pluton represents the exposed part of a larger batholith present at a depth of 600 to 700 m below the surface of the Lavrion peninsula (Marinos and Makris, 1975; Tsokas et al., 1998). The emplacement of this large batholith is potentially responsible for the genesis and circulation of

metal-rich fluids leading to major ore deposition (Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008a, b; Bonsall et al., 2011).

2.3 Fluid inclusion investigations

Fluid inclusion investigations have been motivated in the Lavrion for the understanding of ore deposits and were performed within quartz, calcite, and fluorite gangue minerals (Mitsaki, 1972; Kalogeropoulos and Mitropoulos, 1983; Knoll, 1988; Skarpelis et al., 2007; Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011). These authors suggested that a hot salt-rich fluid exsolved from the Plaka granodiorite, unmixed on cooling at 270-360 °C into a salt richer (>35 mass% NaCleq.) and a salt poorer (<25 mass% NaCleq.) end-member. On the basis of fluid inclusion data and isotopic signatures (δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O and δ^{34} S) of gangue minerals, this fluid was shown to be subsequently diluted by meteoric or marine water (Tombros et al. 2010), the resulting fluid having an average salinity of 14-18 mass% NaCleq. No traces of volatile components were identified within these fluids. Mixing between the different fluids contributed to successive deposits starting with porphyry-style deposits followed by carbonate replacement (Voudouris et al., 2008a, b; Bonsall et al., 2011). These studies suggest that boiling took place around 28 MPa, i.e. corresponding to a depth of 1.2 km (assuming lithostatic conditions), whereas carbonate replacement occurred at a minimal pressure of 3.5 MPa, (330 to 360 m depth), considering hydrostatic conditions (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011).

3. Methodology

3.1 Field strategy and sampling

Samples were systematically oriented on the field, in order to correlate quartz microstructure and fluid inclusion planes observed in thin and thick sections with the structural context. This study is based on a selected boudinaged quartz vein, representative of the numerous veins observed in the area, sampled at the intersection between marbles and schists alternations, a few meters below the low-angle detachment and in the vicinity of the Agios Konstantinos mine (sample CS02-006B, Figure 44; N37°43'17.42" E24°0'43.18").

Thin and thick sections are oriented N005/70, so as to present a parallel section to the NNE-SSW stretching lineation that developed during post-orogenic exhumation (Scheffer et al., 2016).

3.2 Fluid inclusion analyses

Fluid inclusions were studied on double polished 200 μ m-thick sections from the CS02-006B quartz vein. Because of the small size of the inclusions, the use of a spindle stage to measure the volume fraction of the non-aqueous phase was not possible (Bakker and Diamond, 2006). The area fraction a_{vap} (type IIb) and a_{car} (type I and IIa) of the non-aqueous phase was obtained on two-dimensional sections by area measurement using ImageJ (freeware obtainable at http://rsb.info.nih.gov). The orientation of fluid inclusion planes was performed on thick section using the Anima program (Lespinasse et al., 2005).

3.2.1 Microthermometry

Microthermometry measurements were performed at GeoRessources Laboratory (Université de Lorraine, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France) on a Linkam THMS600 heatingcooling stage. Natural water-rich CO₂ fluid inclusions hosted in Kyanite (Zambia) (H₂O-CO₂-NaCl, with $T_m(car) = -56.6$ °C) (Caumon et al., 2015), H₂O-NaCl and H₂O-NaOH synthetic fluid inclusions, with respectively $T_e = -21.2$ ° and $T_m(ice) = -0.4$ °C were used to calibrate the analytical device. The following phase transitions were measured when it was possible: $T_m(car)$, final melting temperature of the carbonic phase, T_e , eutectic temperature which corresponds to the appearance of the first liquid from ice melting, $T_m(ice)$, final melting temperature of ice, $T_m(cla)$, dissociation temperature of clathrate at Q₂ conditions (Cla + L_{aq} + L_{car} + V_{car}), $T_h(car)$, homogenization temperature of the carbonic phase (L_{car} + V_{car} = L_{car} or L_{car} + V_{car} = V_{car}), $T_m(H)$ final melting of halite, and T_h , the bulk homogenization temperature (L_{aq} + L_{ear} = L_{car} or L_{aq} + V_{aq} = L_{aq}).

Molar volume, salinity and composition of CO_2 -rich fluid inclusions (types Ia and Ib) and aqueous fluid inclusions (type IIb) were calculated with the equations of state of Duan et al. (1992a,b) and Zhang and Frantz (1987) using Q2 and Bulk programs (Bakker 1997, 2003), respectively. These values were used to calculate the *P*-*T* isochoric curves with the equations of state of Anderko and Pitzer (1993a,b) and Duan et al. (1995) for type I and Knight and Bodnar (1989) and Bodnar and Vityk (1994) for type IIb using ISOC program (Bakker, 2003). Isochores of type IIa fluid inclusions are estimated assuming a H₂O-NaCl system using the equation from Bodnar and Vityk (1994).

3.2.2 Raman spectroscopy

Raman spectroscopy analyses were performed at GeoRessources Laboratory (Université de Lorraine, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France) on a Horiba Jobin-Yvon LabRAM HR laser-Raman spectrometer (exciting radiation at 514.532 nm; focal length 800 mm; 1 grating with 1,800 grooves per mm; 100 μ m slit width; spectral resolution of 1.5 cm⁻¹; liquid N₂ cooled CCD) coupled with a Linkam THMS600 heating-cooling stage. The measurements were made just above the critical point of pure CO₂ (31.1 °C) to avoid any fractionation of the volatile components between the liquid and vapor phases.

3.3 Stable isotope measurements of calcite, quartz and CO2

All isotopic measurements were performed at CRPG laboratory (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France). Isotopic measurements were systematically doubled in order to check homogeneity of analyses. Isotopic compositions are quoted in the standard delta notation in ‰ relative to V-PDB for carbon and converted to V-SMOW for oxygen.

3.3.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite

Carbon and oxygen isotopic compositions of calcite were determined by using an auto sampler Gasbench coupled to a Thermo Scientific MAT253 isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS). 250 to 300 μ g of each carbonate sample was collected using a Dremel tool (1 mm diameter sampling hole). The obtained powder was then reacted with 2 mL of supersaturated orthophosphoric acid at 70 °C for at least 5 h in a He atmosphere. 10 measurement cycles of the produced CO₂ isotopic composition were performed with a Thermo Scientific MAT 253 continuous flow isotope ratio mass spectrometer. All sample measurements were adjusted to the internal reference calibrated on the internalistandards IAEA CO-1, IAEA CO-8 and NBS 19.

3.3.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz

Oxygen isotope analyses were carried out using the conventional technique of Clayton and Mayeda (1963). Quartz vein was mechanically reduced to a grain size of 1-5 mm. Five milligrams of quartz grains were dried at 110 °C for 3 h, then loaded into a nickel reaction vessel, out-gassed under vacuum at room temperature for 2 h prior to reaction with BrF_5 at 600 °C for 10 h. The liberated O₂ was passed over a hot graphite rod to be converted into CO₂

for mass spectrometric measurement. Isotopic measurements were conducted on a Thermo-Fisher MAT253 Mass Spectrometer.

3.3.3 Stable isotope measurements of CO₂ from fluid inclusions

Quartz vein was reduced to a grain size of 5-10 mm. For each sample, 1-5 g of quartz grains were loaded into a stainless steel tube and out-gassed overnight under vacuum at 120 °C. Quartz grains were then crushed and the liberated H₂O and CO₂ were collected in a liquid nitrogen cold trap at -170 °C. Non-condensable volatiles (e.g. H₂, O₂, CH₄ and N₂) were evacuated. In order to separate CO₂ from H₂O, the liquid nitrogen trap was warmed up to -80 °C. The liberated CO₂ was collected for mass spectrometric measurement. Isotopic measurements were conducted on a Thermo-Fisher MAT253 Mass Spectrometer.

3.3.4 Isotopic fractionation

In order to discuss equilibrium between calcite and CO_2 from fluid inclusions, the fractionation equations from Ohmoto and Rye (1979) and Zheng (1999) were applied to carbon and oxygen isotopic values at specific temperatures. Calcite-graphite fractionation equation from Bottinga (1969) was used at specific temperatures to discuss the origin of low $\delta^{13}C$ isotopic signatures.

4. Results

4.1 Structural position of quartz and calcite veins

Brown-orange carbonate veins rich in iron oxides are systematically observed within and up to a few meters below the detachment fault in the vicinity of the mineralized area (Agios Konstantinos, Thorikos, Megala Pefka) within the mylonitic marble of the lower unit. They are observed both crosscutting and concordant to the S₃ mylonitic fabric of the marble (Figure 45a). Pole projection orientations of the veins crosscutting S₃ indicate a system of conjugate normal faults consistent with a NNE-SSW direction of extension (Figure 45b).

The boudinaged quartz vein was sampled within the Kamariza schists of the lower unit (Figure 45c). The vein, found some sixty meters away from the main entrance of the Agios Konstantinos mining gallery in a level showing alternations (S_0) of schists and mylonitic marbles, is transposed into the shallow-dipping S_3 .



Figure 45 a. Brown-orange calcite veins concordant to and cross-cutting the mylonitic marble suggesting a trapping during DBT (N 37°43'14.00"; E 24°1'58.97"). **b**. Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of carbonate crosscutting veins, showing a setting up as tension gashes, perpendicular to the NNE-SSW stretching direction. **c**. The boudinaged quartz vein (CS02-006B) sampled at the Agios Konstantinos mining (N37°43'17.42"; E 24°0'43.18") at 4.5 km to the south of the Plaka granodiorite outcrop is transposed within the S₃ schistosity at the intersection between marble and schist alternations.

4.2 Petrography and microstructures

The sampled quartz vein is concordant to the foliation of the schists and marbles host rock and is pinched and swelled indicating that it has been transposed into the shallow-dipping S₃ mylonitic fabric. Quartz microstructure is characterized by undulatory extinction, subgrain boundary, bulging (BLG), subgrain rotation recrystallization (SGR) and lamellar deformation (Figure 46a-e). Kinematic criteria such as lamellar bands decorated with fluid inclusions (Figure 46d) testify a top-to-the-SSW sense of shear.

Calcite crystals forming the marble layer have a homogeneous size (250 μ m on average) with 120° triple junctions typical of a mosaic equilibrium texture acquired during dynamic recrystallization (Urai et al., 1986). They display a shape preferred orientation filling the neck in between quartz pinched layers (Figure 46a-b).

Brown-orange calcite crystallized in microcracks rooted at the tip of the marble layer that has filled the gap in the boudin's neck (Figure 46a-b) and in fractures crosscutting the quartz vein and the marble. The 200 μ m to 1 mm crystals are heterogeneous and show subhedral shapes. The brown-orange color is probably due to the presence of numerous Fe, Zn and Mn oxides, often associated with phyllosilicates. The brown-orange calcite and calcite from marble are characterized by type I to II twins (Ferrill et al., 2004).

4.3 Fluid inclusion petrography

Two types, containing each 2 sub-types, of fluid inclusions are distinguished within the quartz vein.

Types Ia and Ib are three-phase CO₂-rich characterized by aqueous liquid (L_{aq}), carbonic liquid (L_{car}) and vapor (V_{car}) at room temperature. Type Ia inclusions (Figure 47a) are the most abundant. These 5 to 30 µm inclusions can have deformed or rounded to crystal negative shape. At room temperature, the carbonic phase (a_{car}) is around 80 vol.% and dominated by carbonic liquid. Type Ia are (i) dismembered (Figure 46c; Diamond et al., 2010; Tarantola et al., 2010, 2012; Diamond and Tarantola, 2015), (ii) accumulated along quartz subgrain boundaries (Figure 46c; Kerrich, 1976; Wilkins and Barkas, 1978), (iii) distributed as 'enechelon' short trails along deformation lamellae (Figure 46d; Böhm, 1883; Vernooij and Langenhorst, 2005), or (iv) in planes crosscutting quartz subgrains (Figure 46e).



Figure 46.a. Thick section (N $37^{\circ}43'17.42"$; E 24° 0'43.18") parallel to the NNE-SSW stretching lineation showing ductile creep of marble into a neck into a boudinaged quartz vein. Brown-orange calcite fills microcracks rooted at the extremity of the marble layer. Blue squares and orange diamonds correspond respectively to the location of in-situ stable isotope analyses of marble and brown-orange calcite given in Figure 48 and Table 5. **b.** Detail of mylonitic calcite from the deformed marble layer under cross polarized light showing shape preferred orientation into the quartz boudin's neck and the sharp transition with brown-orange calcite. **c.** Photograph under cross polarized light of type Ia CO₂-rich fluid inclusions partially deformed along quartz subgrain boundaries. Bulging (BLG) and subgrain rotation (SGR) of quartz is indicated. **d.** Photograph under plane polarized light of type Ia CO₂-rich fluid inclusions emphasizing deformed sigmoidal quartz lamellae deformation indicating a top-to-the-SSW sense of shear. **e.** Photograph under cross polarized light of type Ia CO₂-rich fluid inclusions both crosscutting and partially deformed along quartz subgrain boundaries. **f.** Photograph under plane polarized light of type II aqueous fluid inclusions crosscutting quartz and calcite from the marble.

Type Ib inclusions (Figure 47b) are rare (only five planes identified in the thick section) and are systematically trapped along transgranular secondary planes crosscutting quartz subgrains and grains. They show rounded to crystal negative shape, with a mean size around 10 μ m. Type Ib is also characterized by three-phase CO₂-rich fluid inclusions at room temperature but their a_{car} is higher than 90 vol.% and dominated by carbonic vapor.

The orientation of types Ia and Ib fluid inclusion planes (respectively 86 and 5 measurements) reveals two poles (Figure 47e) at N291/51 and N114/75. The bisector angle of 53° suggests that these planes are conjugate faults indicating micro-cracking according to a NNE-SSW direction of extension.



Figure 47.a. Three phase type Ia CO₂-rich fluid inclusion dominated by carbonic liquid. **b.** Three phase type Ib CO₂-rich fluid inclusion dominated by carbonic vapor. **c.** Multiphase type IIa halite saturated aqueous-carbonic fluid inclusion **d.** Two phase type IIb aqueous fluid inclusion. **e.** Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) showing the orientation of type I CO₂-rich fluid inclusion planes Ia (black dots) and Ib (red dots), respectively 86 and 5 measurements. Two pole projections (green dots) at N291/51 and N114/75 correspond to the average orientation of the planes. The bisector angle of 53° suggests that these planes are conjugate faults consistent with a NNE-SSW extension direction. **f.** Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of type II aqueous fluid inclusions suggest a trapping in a cataclastic domain. H.: halite, L_{aq}: aqueous liquid, L_{car}: carbonic liquid, V_{car}: carbonic vapor, S₁ and S₂: unidentified solids.

Type IIa inclusions are rare, small (between 3 and 12 μ m), with rounded to crystal negative shapes (Figure 47c). Only ten inclusions were found, always within type IIb fluid inclusion planes. They are aqueous dominated L_{aq}L_{car}V_{car} fluid inclusions with a_{car} ~20 vol.%, and contain halite (Hal) and one or two daughter solids (S₁, S₂) that are too small to be identified by Raman spectroscopy.

Type IIb are two-phase $L_{aq}V_{car}$ aqueous fluid inclusions with a_{car} around 15 vol.% (Figure 47d). They display a variety of shapes from rounded to elongated parallel to the fluid inclusion plane and some are decrepitated. Their size range from a few μ m up to more than 50 μ m.

Type II fluid inclusions are systematically distributed along transgranular planes, without any preferred orientation, crosscutting the quartz vein and the marble (Figure 46f), subgrains and planes filled by type I fluid inclusions. Type II fluid inclusion planes (94 measurements) show heterogeneous distribution (Figure 47f) without any specific organization.

4.4 Fluid inclusion geochemistry

4.4.1 Microthermometry

Microthermometry data are reported in Table 3. Type Ia and type Ib carbonic fluid inclusions show the same $T_{\rm m}(\text{car})$ from -57.8 to -56.5 °C (presence of three phases V_{car}, L_{car}, L_{aq}). Moreover, $T_{\rm m}(\text{cla})$ are roughly similar for both types of inclusions, with temperatures respectively between 7.0 and 9.7 °C and 9.1 and 10.3 °C via a quadruple (Q₂) point (presence of four phases V_{car}, L_{car}, L_{aq} and clathrate).

Table 3. Microthermometric results of type I and II fluid inclusions. First line of each type gives the data range; the second line the average value, the number of analyses is given between brackets. n.c.: not calculated because no equation of state for this type of fluid inclusion is published in the literature (halite saturated CO₂-rich fluid inclusions). All data are given with a maximum error of +/- 0.1 °C.

	a _{car} or a _{vap} 25 °C	T _m (car)	T _e	T _m (ice)	T _m (cla)	T _h (car)	7 _m (H)	Th	Salinity	Bulk molar volume
	(vol.%)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(mass% NaCl _{eq.})	(cm ³ .mol ⁻¹)
Type la	70 to 82	-57.7 to -56.5	100	24	7.0 to 9.7	29.1 to 30.4	1	340 to 340	3.2 to 8.0	45.3 to 47.4
	77 (12)	-56.9 (18)	272	37	8.5 Q ₂ (14)	29.9 L _{car} (18)	/	L _{car} (3)	5.3 (14)	46.4 (14)
Type lb	89 to 96	-57.8 to -56.5	3 * 8		9.1 to 10.3	21.0 to 29.2	1	295 to 300	2.4 to 4.3	105.0 to 142.0
	92 (9)	-57.1 (18)	350	ੰ	9.8 Q ₂ (10)	24.6 V _{car} (12)	/	V _{car} (3)	3.2 (8)	130.2 (8)
Type IIa	16 to 38	-56.7 to -56.7	-56.9 to -52.9	-36.9 to -22.0	~	28.6 to 29.6	140 to 166	325 to > 350	29.5 to 30.3	n.c.
	23 (9)	-56.7 (4)	-55.6 (5)	-29.5 (4)	15	29.2 L _{car} (4)	156 (4)	> 350 L _{aq} (10)	(4)	n.c.
Type IIb	9 to 35	7	-33.5 to -21.2	-12.0 to -1.3	. .	1	1	156 to 298	2.2 to 16.0	19.8 to 25.0
	16 (53)	1	-27.8 (24)	-5.1 (52)		/	1	242 L _{aq} (49)	7.5 (52)	21.9 (46)

Beside these similarities type Ia and type Ib carbonic fluid inclusions are distinguished by their $T_{\rm h}({\rm car})$ and $T_{\rm h}$. Type Ia are characterized by a $T_{\rm h}({\rm car})$ ranging between 29.1 and 30.4 °C always by disappearance of the carbonic vapor phase and a $T_{\rm h}$ occurring around 340 °C ($L_{\rm aq} + L_{\rm car} = L_{\rm car}$). Type Ib are characterized by a $T_{\rm h}({\rm car})$ between 21.0 and 29.2 °C, always by disappearance of the aqueous liquid phase and $T_{\rm h}$ occurred between 295 and 300 °C ($L_{\rm aq} + L_{\rm car} = L_{\rm car}$).

Type IIa aqueous carbonic fluid inclusions are characterized by the following phase transitions. T_e of the aqueous part was measured between -56.9 to -52.9 °C suggesting the presence of CaCl₂ and NaCl in the aqueous solution. $T_m(car)$ occurred at -56.7 °C (presence of three phases V_{car}, L_{car}, L_{aq}). $T_h(car)$ was measured between 28.6 and 29.6 °C always by disappearance of the carbonic vapor phase. $T_m(H)$ occurred between 140 and 160 °C. T_h occurred at temperatures above 350 °C.

Type IIb aqueous inclusions are observed at a T_e between -33.5 and -21.2 °C, suggesting a solution mainly dominated by NaCl. T_m (ice) was measured between -12.0 and -1.3 °C. Finally T_h occurred between 156 and 298 °C ($L_{aq} + V_{aq} = L_{aq}$).

4.4.2 Raman spectroscopy

Raman spectroscopy data are reported in Table 4. The vapor phase of all types of fluid inclusions are dominated by CO₂ with various amounts of CH₄, N₂, H₂ and H₂S.

The gas phase of type Ia and type Ib is dominated by CO_2 (respectively 98.8 to 99.5 mol% and 98.1 to 99.4 mol%), with minor amount of CH_4 (0.3 to 0.8 mol% and 0.3 to 1.2 mol%) and N_2 (0.0 to 0.6 mol% and 0.1 to 1.0 mol%) with always the presence of H_2S up to 0.1 mol% (the band at 2611 cm⁻¹ is very weak but always visible) and possible traces of H_2 .

The gas phase of type IIa aqueous-carbonic fluid inclusions is dominated by CO₂ (97.7 to 99.8 mol%) with minor amount of CH₄ (0.1 to 2.0 mol%) and N₂ (0.0 to 0.2 mol%) and traces of H₂. Daughter minerals entrapped within type I fluid inclusions are too small to be accurately identified by Raman spectroscopy ($\leq 1 \mu m$).

The gas phase of type IIb aqueous fluid inclusions also shows the predominance of CO_2 (96.4 to 99.5 mol%), with minor N₂ (0.1 to 3.0 mol%), CH₄ (0.1 to 1.1 mol%), H₂ (0.0 to 0.5 mol%) and rare traces of H₂S.

	CO ₂ (mol.%)	CH₄ (mol.%)	N ₂ (mol.%)	H ₂ (mol.%)	H₂S (mol.%)
Type la	98.8 - 99.5	0.3 - 0.8	n.d 0.6	n.d < 0.1	n.d < 0.1
	99.2 (10)	0.5 (10)	0.3 (10)	< 0.1 (10)	< 0.1 (10)
Type lb	98.1 - 99.5	0.3 - 1.2	< 0.1 1.0	n.d < 0.1	n.d < 0.1
	99.0 (9)	0.5 (9)	0.4 (9)	< 0.1 (10)	< 0.1 (10)
Type IIa	97.7 - 99.8	<0.1 - 2.0	n.d 0.2	n.d < 0.1	n.d.
	98.8 (7)	1.0 (7)	0.2 (7)	< 0.1 (10)	n.d. (7)
	96.4 - 99.4	0.1 - 1.1	< 0.1 - 3.0	n.d 0.5	n.d < 0.1
Type IID	98.2 (27)	0.3 (27)	1.2 (27)	0.1 (27)	0.0 (27)

Table 4. Gas proportion (mol%) of the non-aqueous phase of the different fluid inclusion types obtained by Raman spectroscopy. First line of each type gives the data range, the second line the average and the number of analyses is given between brackets. n.d.: not detected.

4.4.3 Fluid inclusion VX properties

The gas phase is largely dominated by CO₂ as suggested $T_m(car)$ and $T_m(cla)$ data and Raman spectroscopy (always higher than 98.0 mol% for type I and 96.0 mol.% for type II). In order to work with more robust equations of state, fluid inclusion VX properties were calculated assuming pure CO₂ in the carbonic phase and NaCl as the only salt species (salinity given as NaCl_{eq.}).

According to clathrate dissociation temperatures and CO₂ density, the salinity is in the range 3.2-8.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. for type Ia and 2.4-4.3 mass% NaCl_{eq}. for type Ib. Bulk molar volume is in the range 45.3-47.4 cm³.mol⁻¹ for type Ia and 105.0-142.0 cm³.mol⁻¹ for type Ib. For type IIa, halite melting temperatures indicate a salinity ranging between 29.5 and 30.3 mass% NaCl_{eq}. (Sterner et al., 1988). For type IIb, the salinity given by ice melting is in the range 2.2 to 16.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. (Bodnar, 1993) and bulk molar volume is in the range 19.8-25.0 cm³.mol⁻¹.

4.5 Stable isotopes

 δ^{13} C and/or δ^{18} O stable isotopes were analyzed on quartz, the different generations of calcite, and fluid inclusions (Figure 48; Table 5). The δ^{18} O signature of the surrounding quartz vein is comprised between 24.2 and 24.5 ‰ v-sMOW. Calcite, which composes the folded marble layer at the base of the thin section (Figure 46a), shows δ^{13} C comprised between –0.2 and 1.7 ‰ v-PDB, and a δ^{18} O between 19.2 and 21.4 ‰ v-SMOW. This range is relatively close to the one of marine limestone defined by Bowman (1998). The brown-orange calcite observed at the thin section scale shows a high depletion in ¹³C (–4.2 ‰ v-PDB) and a weak enrichment in ¹⁸O (24.6 to 25.0 ‰ v-SMOW). Additional brown-orange calcite veins sampled at the Lavrion scale, trapped during ductile to brittle deformation within and below the detachment fault (Figure 45a), show δ^{13} C between –4.6 and –10.0 ‰ v-PDB and δ^{18} O between 23.1 and 25.5 ‰ v-SMOW.

Table 5. Stable isotope composition (δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O) of mylonitic marble, quartz vein, brown-orange calcite and CO₂ from fluid inclusions performed both on the thin section (Points 1 to 5, see Figure 46a) and the outcrop scale. Isotopic measurements were systematically doubled in order to check homogeneity of measurements.

	8.°C	8.0	
Sample	(‰ _{V-PDB})	(‰ _{V-SMOW})	
Thin section scale			
Marble_1	1.2	19.9	
	1.1	20.7	
Marble_2	1.7	21.4	
	1.3	20.3	
Marble_3	0.4	19.2	
	-0.2	19.7	
B.Orange calcite_4	-4.2	24.6	
	-4.2	25.0	
B.Orange calcite_5	-4.2	25.0	
Quartz vein	1.7	24.2	
	-	24.5	
CO ₂	2.6	33.8	
	2.7	31.9	
Outcrop scale			
B.Orange calcite	-9.9	25.1	
	-10.0	25.5	
B.Orange calcite	-4.7	23.2	
	-4.6	23.8	
B.Orange calcite	-6.8	24.3	
	-6.7	24.4	

As it was not possible to separate mechanically the different types of fluid inclusions, the isotopic signature of CO₂ (δ^{13} C from 2.6 to 2.7 ‰ _{V-PDB} and δ^{18} O from 31.9 to 33.8 ‰ _{V-SMOW}) corresponds to the bulk fluid from the vein. However, because type I inclusions have the higher CO₂ density and are the most abundant in the quartz vein, we assume that at least 98 % of the measured bulk CO₂ can be attributed to this specific population.



Figure 48. δ^{13} C vs. δ^{18} O composition of marble, brown-orange calcite, quartz and type I CO₂-rich fluid. Points 1 to 5 refer to the sample location given in Figure 46a. Blue squares are calcite from the mylonitic marble measured at the thin section scale. Red circle is type I CO₂-rich fluid. Orange diamonds are brown-orange calcite measured at the thin section scale. Brown diamonds are those measured at the outcrop scale. The marine limestone and igneous boxes after Bowman (1998) are indicated. The mantle box is from Trull et al. (1993). All isotope values are normalized to Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB) and Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW). See Table 5.

5. Discussion

In this discussion, the veins and their fluid inclusions are replaced in the structural context at the scale of the Lavrion area. The source of the CO_2 and of the brown-orange calcite is discussed on the basis of isotopic equilibrium. The *VX* properties of the fluid permit understanding fluid flow and entrapment conditions. Overall, circulation of CO_2 -rich fluids is compared with other case studies at the Attico-Cycladic scale, and allows generalizing syntectonic decarbonation during gravitational collapse. Finally, the process and the possible heat sources are discussed.

5.1 Structural to microstructural recording

The structure and metamorphic assemblage of the marbles and schists alternations exposed in the Lavrion peninsula record the successive stages of the tectonic evolution of the ACMC, namely (i) burial during subduction, (ii) syn-orogenic exhumation associated with tectonic construction of the orogenic belt, and (iii) post-orogenic exhumation during orogenic gravitational collapse accommodated by a shallow-dipping detachment interpreted to represent localized deformation at the DBT (Scheffer et al., 2016). Below and within this detachment, marbles and schists are partially or totally transposed within the S₃ shallowdipping schistosity developed during NNE-SSW extension. This story has been partially recorded in the boudinaged quartz vein presented in this paper. Indeed, the vein is totally transposed within S₃ at the transition between marble and schists sampled a few meters below the low angle detachment fault indicating an emplacement before the development of S₃ (Figure 49a). Intracrystalline deformation of quartz (undulose extinction, presence of subgrains and lamellae) and recrystallization by bulging and subgrain rotation are consistent with a ductile deformation at a temperature between 280 and 450 °C (Hirth and Tullis, 1992; Stöckhert et al., 1999; Stipp et al., 2002a,b; Passchier and Trouw, 2006), in agreement with temperature recorded by schists during the development of S₃ (Scheffer et al., 2016). The deformation evolves from ductile to brittle conditions as suggested by (i) the dynamic recrystallization of the quartz vein and the calcite from the marble, (ii) the mylonitic deformation recorded by the marble, (iii) the boudinaged shape of the quartz vein, (iv) the ductile creep of the marble between quartz pinched layers and (v) the brittle cracks crosscutting the marble and the quartz vein filled by the brown-orange calcite. This structuralmicrostructural evolution is attributed to decreasing P-T conditions owing to exhumation of metamorphic rocks beneath the shallow-dipping detachment.

The asynchronous ductile-brittle behavior during deformation of the marble and the quartz vein reflects the contrast of competence between calcite and quartz (Ramsey, 1983). This is consistent with experimental deformation indicating that at temperature above 350 °C, calcite and quartz are both ductile, and that the temperature corresponding to the ductile-brittle transition is lower for quartz than calcite (Urai et al., 1986; Cartner and Tsenn, 1987; Hirth and Tullis, 1992; 1994; Kohlstedt et al., 1995).

The microstructural position of Type I fluid inclusions within the quartz vein is evidence of continuous entrapment during exhumation across the DBT in a general context of NNE-SSW extension (Figure 49b-e). Type II fluid inclusions, trapped only within crosscutting trails, postdate type I fluid inclusions and record the transition to brittle deformation (Figure 49e-f). Their heterogeneous orientation suggests that they are the result of hydraulic fracturing.

5.2 Origin of CO₂-rich fluid and aqueous dominated fluids

The δ^{13} C values (2.7 ± 0.1 ‰ _{V-PDB}) of the CO₂ from the fluid inclusions trapped in quartz correspond to the signature of the fluid at the time of trapping. Indeed, unlike oxygen of CO₂, which is likely modified by partial equilibration with entrapped water and the host quartz, there cannot be interaction and fractionation between carbon and quartz. $\delta^{13}C$ values of CO₂ are neither consistent with an organic carbonaceous material (< -20 ‰ _{V-PDB}, eg. Kreulen, 1988) nor a mantle source (-1.6 to -10.8 ‰ V-PDB, eg. Trull et al., 1993). Because the isotopic values of CO₂ are higher than the carbonate host-rock, a magmatic contribution is also not likely (Figure 48). Accordingly the mylonitic marble is the most probable source for CO₂. The isotopic signature of calcite from the mylonitic marble is marked by a significant fractionation compared to the marine limestone signature and shows a trend with a strong depletion in ¹³C and a weak depletion in ¹⁸O. In comparison, CO₂ is weakly enriched in ¹³C and strongly enriched in ¹⁸O (Figure 48). These features are pointing to a production of carbon dioxide by decarbonation of marble (Valley, 1986; Boulvais et al., 1998; Bowman, 1998). The equilibrium temperature indicated by the ¹³C fractionation ranges between 256 and 454 °C (Ohmoto and Rye, 1979). The temperatures of the decarbonation process are thus consistent with the conditions admitted to the ductile to brittle deformation of quartz.

Type IIa fluid inclusions show striking similarities with magmatic fluid inclusions found in pyrite-molybdenite quartz veins from porphyry-style mineralization in Plaka (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011). The only significant difference is the presence of CO₂ that could be explained either by interactions with the carbonate host-rock or mixing with type I

CO₂-rich fluid inclusions. Type IIb fluid inclusions have been reported in quartz, calcite and fluorite of the Kamariza area (Voudouris et al., 2008b; Bonsall et al., 2011) and are interpreted as late meteoric and/or marine fluids that dilute magmatic fluids issued from the crystallization of the Plaka granodiorite.

5.3 Origin of low ¹³C brown-orange calcite

The ¹³C depleted values (down to -10% _{V-PDB}) measured in brown-orange calcite from the outcrop to the thin section scale (Figure 48) are clearly out of equilibrium with the marbles of the Lavrion nappes and suggest inflow of an external fluid. As almost all carbonate rocks in the Lavrion area have a δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O isotopic signature ranging between the marine limestone box and the magmatic box (Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013), the occurrence of low ¹³C calcite veins could not be realistically explained by decarbonation of depleted ¹³C carbonates. CO₂ fluid inclusions from ultramafic xenolith were shown to have δ^{13} C signatures from -1.6 to -10.8 % _{V-PDB} (Trull et al., 1993). For our temperatures of interest, i.e. between 450 and 200 °C, calcite with a contribution from mantle-derived CO₂ should thus display a δ^{13} C between -1.2 to 10.6 ‰ _{V-PDB} according to Ohmoto and Rye (1979). These δ^{13} C signatures thus preclude a mantellic contribution to the formation of brown-orange calcite (Figure 48).

Alternatively, these low ¹³C values can point to an organic contribution as already suggested in Cycladic islands for similar brown-orange carbonate veins (Rye et al., 1976; Kreulen, 1980; Matthews and Schliestedt, 1984; Baker et al., 1989; Ganor et al., 1994). Carbonaceous material with δ^{13} C comprised between -27 to -9 ‰ V-PDB with a mode at -25 to -20 ‰ V-PDB has been described in Naxos Island (Kreulen, 1988, 1989), but was not highlighted in the Lavrion area. Oxidation of carbonaceous material by an oxidizing aqueous fluid, as suggested by Ganor et al. (1994), could explain the origin of ¹³C depleted brown-orange calcite veins. Assuming a carbonaceous material with a δ^{13} C signature of -25 to -20 ‰ V-PDB, the derived calcite would show a δ^{13} C between -17.0 to -5.8 ‰ V-PDB for temperatures between 450 and 200 °C according to Bottinga (1969). These values would thus be in agreement with the low ¹³C signatures of brown-orange calcite.



Figure 49. Synthetic reconstruction of fluid generation and successive trapping events within the quartz vein related to the rheological evolution during post-orogenic exhumation. **a.** Mylonitic ductile deformation accommodated by intracrystalline deformation responsible for the transposition of $S_{1/2}$ into a S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity. **b, c, d.** Lithostatic decarbonation of marble and type Ia (in red) trapping coeval with ductile to brittle deformation of quartz (affected by intracrystalline deformation and fractures) and ductile deformation of marble. **e.** Hydrostatic decarbonation and type Ib (in purple) trapping associated with brittle deformation of quartz and ductile to brittle deformation of marble. Precipitation of brown-orange calcite is induced by the progressive percolation of surface-derived fluid equilibrated with carbonaceous material. **f.** Circulation of marked by the precipitation of brown-orange calcite.

Another hypothesis is that low δ^{13} C calcite comes from the infiltration of meteoric fluid carrying soil CO₂ dissolved at low temperature (Hendy, 1971; Bar-Matthews et al., 1991; Ganor et al., 1994; Boulvais et al., 2007). In absence of evidence of carbonaceous material of organic origin in the Lavrion nappe pile, this proposition provides an alternative for the source

of low δ^{13} C brown-orange calcite. This is consistent with the characteristics of this vein network indicating precipitation after exhumation of the host rocks across the DBT at the time of penetration of surficial fluids (Type IIb).

5.4 Fluid flow at the ductile to brittle transition

In order to simplify the system for *PVTX* calculations and to use better constrained equations of states, the carbonic phase for all fluid inclusions was considered as being made of pure CO_2 (in any case higher than 96 mol%, Table 4). Bulk molar volumes of type Ia inclusions are in the range 45.3-47.4 cm³.mol⁻¹ while type Ib are characterized by higher molar volumes (105.0-142.0 cm³.mol⁻¹).

Because of their high CO₂ content, the isochores (Figure 50a) of Ia and Ib fluid inclusions have a weak $\Delta P/\Delta T$ evolution. Moreover, they appear parallel to geothermal gradients of 70 to 115 °C.km⁻¹ considering lithostatic (type Ia) or hydrostatic pressure regime (type Ib).

This observation supports the fact that type I fluid inclusions were trapped continuously, along the same geothermal gradient, from high temperature during ductile deformation under lithostatic pressure (type Ia) to lower temperature during brittle deformation under a hydrostatic pressure (type Ib). The exact maximum temperature is not constrained and depends likely on the proximity to the heat source, namely the Plaka granodiorite intrusion. Nevertheless, CO₂-carbonate equilibrium indicates, for this specific vein, a temperature as high as 454 °C (Figure 50a).

This change of pressure regime from lithostatic to hydrostatic is in agreement with petrographic position of Type Ia fluid inclusions trapped at the DBT, as shown by plastically deformed fluid inclusion planes, and type Ib trapped during brittle deformation. These isochores mark the progressive exhumation of rocks across the DBT during orogenic gravitational collapse (Figure 50b). At the DBT, type Ia carbonic fluid inclusions were trapped at a mean pressure around 110 MPa corresponding to a depth around 4000 m under lithostatic pressure. Type Ib carbonic fluid inclusions were trapped at a mean pressure around 3400 m considering hydrostatic pressure.

CHAPITRE 5. CO₂ flow during orogenic gravitational collapse: Syntectonic decarbonation and fluid mixing at the ductilebrittle transition (Lavrion, Greece)



Figure 50.a. *P*-*T* trapping conditions of type I and II fluid inclusions calculated using ISOC program (Bakker, 2003). The DBT domain for quartz is represented by a light grey field. Type Ia fluid inclusions (red isochores) were trapped at lithostatic pressure in the ductile domain for a geothermal gradient range between 70 and 90 °C.km-1 (step 1). The isochores are parallel to this geothermal gradient. Type Ib fluid inclusions (purple isochores) were trapped at hydrostatic pressure at the DBT for a geothermal gradient range between 70 and 115 °C.km-1 (step 2). Type IIa fluid inclusions (dark grey isochores field) were trapped at high temperature in hydrostatic regime. Type IIb fluid inclusions (blue isochores) were trapped in hydrostatic regime and under two possible scenarios (i) a progressive isobaric decrease of temperature without exhumation (3a) or (ii) an exhumation path following a constant geothermal gradient (3b). **b.** Synthetic *P*-*T* paths recorded in the Lavrion area. D_1M_1 , D_2M_2 and D_3M_3 are from Scheffer et al. (2016). The late D_3M_4 episode is marked by a local increase of temperature correlated to the vicinity of the Plaka granodiorite intrusion.

No valid equation of state exist in the literature to accurately calculate molar volume of type IIa fluid inclusions. As a guess, the isochores are drawn considering a H₂O-NaCl system using the equation of Bodnar and Vityk (1994) for halite saturated systems. The homogenization temperatures are at 350 to 400 °C by Voudouris et al. (2008a,b) and Bonsall

et al. (2011) for similar fluid inclusions. Isochores of type IIa suggest high temperature fluid circulation without thermal equilibrium with the host-rocks (Figure 50a). Fluid exsolution from the granodiorite is the more likely source (Bonsall et al., 2011). The emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite was estimated at a depth of 1.2 km from fluid inclusions measured at 280 bars assuming a lithostatic pressure (Bonsall et al., 2011). Because these fluid inclusions are found within crosscutting trails, they would have been more likely trapped under a hydrostatic pressure regime. As such, the corresponding depth would be around 2800 m, more in agreement with our estimation.

Isochores of type IIb fluid inclusions are also plotted in Figure 50. Hot magmatic fluids (type IIa) were first trapped at temperatures higher than 350 °C and progressively diluted by the arrival of surficial fluids, which record the end of the exhumation history. Two extreme exhumation paths can then be proposed. The first one (path 3a) corresponds to isobaric cooling of the host rocks followed by slow exhumation along a mean geothermal gradient of 30 °C.km⁻¹ under hydrostatic pressure regime. The second one (path 3b) corresponds to exhumation to the surface following the same geothermal gradient (70 to 115 °C.km⁻¹). The actual path is likely localized between these two extreme solutions (Figure 50a).

5.5 Syntectonic decarbonation at the Attico-Cycladic scale?

CO₂ flow during retrograde path in the ACMC was also highlighted by fluid inclusions analysis in Naxos Island (Kreulen, 1980, 1988, 1989; Siebenaller et al., 2013), Tinos Island (Famin et al., 2004; 2005) or by Perplex modelling in Syros Island (Kleine et al., 2014). CO₂rich fluid inclusions trapped within quartz veins within the lower greenschist unit in Tinos Island are characterized by similar chemical properties (T_h , T_m (cla), T_h (car)) than type I. Nevertheless, they show a lower a_{car} (between 0.4 and 0.6 vol.%), and are thus characterized by steeper isochores suggesting a lower geothermal gradient than those measured within our type I trapped in the Lavrion lower unit (Figure 51). Similarly, CO₂-rich fluid inclusions trapped between 280-320 °C and 40-120 MPa at lithostatic to hydrostatic pressure conditions at the DBT was mentioned in Naxos Island (Siebenaller et al., 2013). The range of δ^{13} C signature of CO₂-rich fluid inclusions trapped in Naxos Island is –16 to +5 ‰ V-PDB and is also interpreted as a proof of decarbonation of marble and interactions with carbonaceous material (Rye et al., 1976; Kreulen, 1980, 1988; Baker et al., 1989). The systematic observation of CO₂-rich fluid circulation at the ductile-brittle transition, during exhumation, supports large scale syntectonic decarbonation during orogenic gravitational collapse.



Figure 51. Comparison between the *P*-*T* paths recorded in the Lavrion area (in black) and those proposed in Tinos (dark grey) and Naxos Island (light grey) are given by Parra et al. (2002) and Duchêne et al. (2006) respectively. Isochores of CO₂-rich fluid trapped during the retrograde path in Tinos and Naxos Island are given in dark grey from Famin et al. (2004) and light grey from Siebenaller et al. (2013) respectively. Isochores of CO₂-rich fluid inclusion (Type I) trapped in the Lavrion area are represented by the pink field.

At the scale of the Cyclades, the increase in temperature recorded by the lowest structural level of the ACMC is potentially induced by the combined effects of (i) an increased radioactive heat production in the thickened crust, and (ii) an increased basal heat flux caused by asthenospheric upwelling in response to slab retreat, and (iii) heat advection induced by the emplacement of mantle-derived magmas (Vanderhaeghe et al., 2007). This increase in temperature reaches its climax in Naxos Island as suggested by the presence of migmatites (Duchêne et al., 2006; Martin et al., 2008; Kruckenberg et al., 2011). In the Lavrion area, the exposed structural level is probably not as deep as in the central part of the Cyclades (Scheffer et al., 2016) but contact metamorphism is detected around the Plaka granodiorite that might have induced dehydration and decarbonation and thus CO_2 volatilization. A fast frictional heating during shearing at the transition from ductile to brittle deformation could also be invoked. Such a model of fast seismic slip causing frictional heating (reaching 800 °C) within clays and carbonates leading H₂O and CO₂ production by dehydration and decarbonation reaction has been proposed for the Naukluft low-grade (< 200 °C) thrust fault (Namibia) (Rowe et al., 2012).

6. Conclusions

A combination of structural, microstructural, fluid inclusion and stable isotope analyses performed on a boudinaged quartz vein transposed within a low-angle detachment fault in the Lavrion area (Greece) allowed characterizing fluid genesis and fluid-rock interaction processes at the DBT induced by the post-orogenic exhumation of the ACMC. This study has shown that:

(i) CO₂-rich fluid entrapment and low δ^{13} C calcite crystallization are associated to NNE-SSW extension accommodating Miocene post-orogenic exhumation of the ACMC. These processes both occurred at the DBT at temperatures of 450 °C to 250 °C.

(ii) CO₂-rich fluid with positive δ^{13} C is generated by syntectonic decarbonation of tectonically accreted marble induced by the increase in temperature affecting marble in a ductile closed system. The transition from ductile to brittle deformation is marked by the end of the decarbonation and by the percolation of magmatic fluids exsolved from the granodioritic magma.

(iii) Finally, the exhumation of rocks across the DBT exposed them to the percolation of surface-derived fluid equilibrated in the upper crust with carbonaceous material leading to the precipitation of low δ^{13} C brown-orange calcite. The transition from the ductile closed system to a brittle open system took place at a depth of 3.4-4.0 km. This is associated with a change of the pressure regime (lithostatic to hydrostatic) for a geothermal gradient ranging from 70 to 115 °C.km⁻¹. The H*T*/L*P* conditions are consistent with fluid entrapment during gravitational collapse of a thermally relaxed orogenic crust including heat input from the Plaka granodiorite.

(iv) Similar CO₂-rich fluid inclusions and low ¹³C brown-orange carbonate veins both trapped during the post-orogenic retrograde path in several Island from the ACMC probably attests to a large scale process.

(v) In the same way as carbonate subduction can release large amount of CO_2 during subduction (Ague and Nicolescu, 2014, Johnston et al., 2011), we propose that syntectonic decarbonation during post-orogenic collapse represents a complementary process to consider in the global carbon cycle (Kelemen and Manning, 2015) and thus should be considered as a potential agent of climate change.

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Chapitre 6. Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece

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Ce chapitre 6, qui s'intitule "<u>Structural control on Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits</u>, <u>Lavrion</u>, <u>Greece</u>", est un article proposé dans la revue *Tectonophysics* en novembre 2016, actuellement en cours de révision.

Le chapitre précédent (Chapitre 5) a montré l'importance de la transition ductile-fragile et de la formation du détachement sur la genèse et la circulation de fluides. Les travaux d'exploitation des anciens mineurs suggèrent un contrôle lithologique fort sur la mise en place des minéralisations. L'objectif de ce chapitre est d'identifier le rôle de la déformation et des hétérogénéités lithologiques sur la localisation des fluides et des interactions fluides-roches qui participent à la précipitation des minéralisations.

Ce chapitre est principalement centré sur l'analyse de deux transects recoupant les unités métamorphiques, le détachement et les niveaux minéralisés à Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag. L'analyse de la position structurale des minéralisations du Lavrion met en évidence différentes phases de précipitation. Une caractérisation microstructurale, pétrographique et géochimique (δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O) des marbres qui encaissent les minéralisations permet (i) d'identifier l'impact de l'évolution de la transition ductile-fragile sur les marbres, (ii) de discuter le rôle de la déformation et des hétérogénéités sur la localisation des circulations fluides (iii) et d'identifier la nature des interactions fluides-roches propices aux dépôts des minéralisations.

Cette étude a permis de mettre en évidence que les minéralisations présentent au Lavrion sont complexes et polyphasées. La position structurale des minéralisations montre qu'un premier stade de minéralisations est probablement anté-subduction. La majorité des minéralisations du Lavrion sont quant à elles associées à la dernière phase d'exhumation orogénique, depuis une mise en place en régime ductile à fragile. Les minéralisations mises en place lors du régime ductile à ductile-fragile sont associées à la decarbonation des marbres et à la circulation des fluides magmatiques. Suite à l'exhumation progressive, le système s'ouvre aux fluides externes, les marbres les plus hétérogènes localisent la circulation des fluides et accommodent une phase de dolomitisation. Ces niveaux dolomitiques, plus compétents que le reste de la pile de marbre vont ensuite accommoder plus facilement la déformation fragile et concentrer les fluides qui permettront la formation des minéralisations tardives dans le régime de déformation fragile.

Abstract

In this contribution, we discuss the impact of lithological heterogeneities on deformation, fluid flow and ore deposition based on the example of the Lavrion low-angle top-to-the-SSW detachment partly accommodating gravitational collapse of the Hellenides orogenic belt in Greece. The Lavrion peninsula is characterized by a multiphase and complex Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore system with a probable pre-concentration before subduction followed by progressive remobilisation and deposition coeval with the development of a low-angle ductile to brittle shear zone. The mylonitic marble below the detachment shear zone is composed of white layers of pure marble alternating with blue layers containing impurities (SiO₂, Al₂O₃, carbonaceous material). Ductile mylonitic deformation is more pervasive in the less competent impure blue marble and is associated with their preferential dolomitisation, which in turn causes an increase in competence of these layers. Mineralized cataclastic zones, crosscutting the mylonitic fabric, are preferentially localized in the more competent dolomitic layers. Oxygen and carbon stable isotopes performed on marble invaded by carbonate replacement deposits during ductile deformation are consistent with decarbonation of the marble coeval with the invasion of magmatic fluids. Mineralized cataclastic zones associated with pure brittle deformation show a low ¹³C signature interpreted as the contribution of a surface-derived fluid equilibrated with carbonaceous material. These features indicate that the Lavrion area records a complex deposition history influenced by the evolution of fluid reservoirs induced by the thermal and mechanical evolution of the marble nappe stack. Ore deposits associated with the activity of the low-angle detachment shear zone is related firstly to the intrusion of the Plaka granodiorite leading to porphyry-type and carbonate replacement mineralisation associated with ductile deformation. Then, the progressive opening of the system, enhanced by strain localisation in more competent dolomitic levels, is guiding the penetration and circulation of surface-derived fluid along high angle brittle faults rooted in the low-angle mylonitic to cataclastic shear zone. The Lavrion area thus illustrate a positive feedback loop involving ductile deformation, fluid pumping, dolomitisation, brittle deformation, evolution of fluid reservoirs between surface-derived and deep fluids and ore deposition.

1. Introduction

Fluids are the main vector for advective heat and element transfer within the Earth's crust (Fyfe et al., 1978; Etheridge and Wall, 1983; Thompson and Connolly, 1992). Ore deposits concentrate metals and are thus key to the understanding of element transfer associated with fluid circulations during deformation and orogenic processes. In turn, the question of fluid flow and fluid-rock interactions is of primary importance because fluids transport elements and lead to chemical and mechanical changes of the encountered rock leading to ore deposition of potential economic interest.

The rheological behaviour of rocks is primarily controlled by friction at shallow depth (Byerlee, 1968) and by temperature-activated intracrystalline creep in the deeper crust (Nicolas and Poirier, 1976). The activation temperature of intracrystalline deformation varies from one mineral phase to the other but occurs in between 250 and 500 °C for rocks forming the crust and is also favoured by the presence of fluids (Carter and Tsenn, 1987; Tullis and Yund, 1989; Hirth and Tullis, 1992). The position of the ductile-brittle transition (DBT), between an upper crustal layer dominated by faults and a lower crustal layer characterized by pervasive foliations, is controlled by the geothermal gradient and the lithology of the crust (Brace and Kohlstedt, 1980; Kohsltedt et al., 1995). Low-angle mylonitic-cataclastic detachments separating faulted tilted blocks from foliated metamorphic rocks, characterizing Metamorphic Core Complexes (Crittenden et al., 1981, Miller et al., 1983; Davies et al., 1986; Lister et al., 1986; Brun et al., 1994).

Migration of fluids is linked to local and regional geology, where permeability is a key factor (Manning and Ingebritsen, 1999; Ingebritsen and Manning, 2002, 2010). Permeability is a function of time (kinetic of dissolution and precipitation of minerals, and other metamorphic processes during deformation), heterogeneity, anisotropy and scale and diminishes with depth with increasing confining pressure or effective stress (Manning and Ingebritsen, 1999; Sausse and Genter, 2005; Sausse et al., 2006). Nevertheless, geochemical evidence, mainly isotopic, suggests that superficial fluids can penetrate the crust down to the ductile crust along low-angle or high angle faults that are rooted into low-angle normal faults (e.g. Kerrich et al., 1984; Wickham et al., 1993; Morrison, 1994; Upton et al., 1995; Ingebritsen and Manning, 1999; Famin et al., 2004, 2005; Siebenaller et al., 2013; Menzies et al., 2014, 2016; Dyja et al., 2016). The penetration of fluids, in turn, plays a role in localising

the DBT (Famin et al., 2004, 2005; Mezri et al., 2015). Furthermore, it appears that low-angle detachments do not only separate crustal layers with contrasting rheology but also correspond to the transition between distinct crustal fluid reservoirs (Siebenaller et al., 2013). During the development of a MCC, the rocks are progressively exhumed and cooled and thus travel through the DBT. The fluid record of an exhumed metamorphic rock shows first trapping of metamorphic and/or magmatic fluids associated with ductile deformation and then trapping of surface-derived fluids along fractures illustrating the transition from the deep ductile reservoir to the upper crustal brittle reservoir (Siebenaller et al., 2013; Dyja et al., 2016). The fluid record shows that below the DBT, fluids of the deep crust reservoir are confined under lithostatic conditions whereas above the DBT, fluids of the upper crustal reservoir are submitted to alternating lithostatic and hydrostatic conditions (e.g. Morrison and Anderson, 1998; Famin et al., 2005; Siebenaller et al., 2013; Dyja et al. 2016; Scheffer et al., 2017). Following this reasoning, it appears that mylonitic-cataclastic low-angle detachments representing transitionally the DBT during exhumation might be pivotal for ore deposition as they correspond to preferential zones of fluid mixing associated with alternations in the pressure regime (e.g. Lindsay et al., 1995; Baker and Laing, 1998; Boiron et al., 2003; Moritz et al., 2006). Ore deposition is generally further enhanced by the emplacement of magmas (Hedenquist and Lowestern, 1994; Dyja et al., 2016; Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011; Menant 2015).

One emblematic example is the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag district of the Lavrion area (Greece), mined since Protohistory until late 20th century with main activity during Antiquity (Conophagos, 1980; Morin and Photiades, 2012). The Lavrion peninsula, South East of Athens, is located along the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex (ACMC) in the internal zone of the Hellenic orogenic belt (Figure 52a).

The Lavrion area exposes a nappe pile characterized by a heterogeneous and multiphase structural and metamorphic record (Scheffer et al., 2016), typical of the internal zone of orogenic belts (Vanderhaeghe, 2012) (Figure 52b). The present-day position of the metamorphic nappes is the result of burial and successive syn- to post-exhumation stages, ending with the formation of a low-angle extensional shear zone rooted in the DBT. The transition from ductile to brittle conditions is underlined by the presence of cataclastic rocks at the contact between an upper unit preserving mineral assemblages typical of blueschist facies and a lower unit marked by pervasive retrogression in the greenschist facies (Scheffer et al., 2016).



Figure 52. a. Schematic map of the western part of the Attic-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex at the junction between the Hellenic belt and the Aegean domain. The Lavrion peninsula is located between the Pelagonian fault and the North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) low-angle fault accommodating post-orogenic exhumation. **b.** Geological map of the eastern part of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Scheffer et al., 2016). The locations of the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry sections sampled for this study are indicated. Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of stretching lineation of the upper unit in blue, and of the lower unit in green. The number of measurements (n) is indicated.

The current model for the deposition of Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore invokes the impact of the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite leading to porphyry-style, skarn, carbonate replacement and epithermal mineralisation within the surrounding marble (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011). Skarn and carbonate replacement mineralisation are mainly localized at lithological interfaces (between marbles and schists), both conformable and crosscutting the mylonitic marble (Berger et al., 2013) suggesting a complex multiphase

history at the DBT. The analysis of fluid inclusions point to a mixing between deep magmatic fluids and surface-derived fluids of marine and/or meteoric origin leading to the precipitation of metals (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). Source of metals are subject to debate, Leleu (1966) and Morin and Photiades (2012) suggest that metals are remobilized from metabasites and schists during hydrothermal alteration while Voudouris et al. (2008a,b) and Bonsall et al. (2011) propose a purely magmatic origin.

In this contribution we document elemental transfer leading to deposition of epithermal Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore within the Lavrion low-angle detachment by characterizing the petrology, microstructure, bulk geochemistry and isotopic signatures of the mylonitic to cataclastic marbles hosting the ore. These data are then confronted to previously published ones and serve as a basis to integrate the Lavrion Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore district in the tectonicmetamorphic evolution of the Hellenic orogenic belt, marked by a period of tectonic accretion and followed by post-orogenic exhumation. This study focuses on the impact of fluid-rock interactions on marble rheology and ore deposition and proposes an alternative model to the historical Lavrion deposits.

2. Geological setting

2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units

The Hellenides represent an emblematic example of a mountain belt formed along the Africa-Eurasia plate boundary actively convergent since more than 80 Ma (Aubouin, 1973, 1976; Dewey and Sengör, 1979). Subduction and southward retreat of a single slab beneath the Aegean domain is marked by southward migration of arc magmatism (Fytikas et al., 1984) and is consistent with the lithospheric structure deciphered by seismic tomography (Spakman et al., 1988; Bijwaard et al., 1998). The internal zone of the Hellenides corresponds to exhumed metamorphic rocks designated as the Attic-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex (ACMC, Dürr et al., 1978; Jacobshagen et al., 1978; Jacobshagen, 1986). The ACMC consists mainly of the Cycladic Blueschists that are partially or totally retrogressed into greenschist to amphibolite facies. These metamorphic rocks are overlain by the Pelagonian Unit delineated by a non-metamorphic ophiolitic mélange associated with Cretaceous limestones (Papanikolaou, 1987; Avigad and Garfunkel, 1989). Metamorphic rocks have been exhumed along low-angle detachments during Oligocene-Miocene extension of the Aegean domain (Jolivet et al., 2010; Ring et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012).

The Lavrion peninsula, South East of Athens, is located along the western boundary of the ACMC in the internal zone of the Hellenic orogenic belt, between the Pelagonian fault, corresponding to a thrust (Katsikatsos, 1991; Shaked et al., 2000; Philippon et al., 2012; Kydonakis et al., 2015) and potentially to a syn-orogenic detachment (Scheffer et al., 2016), and low-angle post-orogenic detachments such as the West Cycladic Detachment System (Grasemann et al., 2012) and the North Cycladic Detachment System (Jolivet et al., 2010) (Figure 52a). The Lavrion peninsula exposes a stack of polyphased metamorphic nappes composed of, from top to bottom, (i) an upper unit dominated by the Lavrion schists, and (ii) a lower unit dominated by marbles alternating with the Kamariza schists (Figure 52b) (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The metamorphic rocks are locally unconformably overlain by non-metamorphosed lacustrian Miocene deposits.

The upper unit, also known as the phyllite nappe or the Lavrion Blueschists tectonic unit, is composed of a 100 to 250 m thick alternation of the Lavrion schists, including boudins of metavolcanites, and marbles. The top of the Lavrion schists contains mafic and ultramafic boudins interpreted as meta-ophiolite remnants (Photiades and Carras, 2001; Photiades and Saccani, 2006). The Lavrion schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite, chlorite, glaucophane and epidote indicating greenschist to blueschist facies metamorphism (Baziotis et al., 2009). Two successive deformation-metamorphism phases at blueschist facies conditions have been distinguished by two chlorite-phengite assemblages using X-ray mapping on the Lavrion schists (Scheffer et al., 2016). D₁M₁ is characterized by a steepdipping S_1 schistosity underlined by a first chlorite-phengite assemblage indicating 0.9-1.3 GPa and 315 +/- 30 °C, interpreted to record burial of a metasedimentary sequence dragged by a subducting slab. D₂M₂ is characterized by a steep-dipping S₂ schistosity bearing an E-W stretching lineation (Figure 52c) and a second chlorite-phengite assemblage showing an almost isothermal decompression (0.6-0.9 GPa, 300 +/- 30 °C) interpreted to record synorogenic exhumation. At the scale of the Cyclades, the HP/LT metamorphism occurred during Eocene times (50-30 Ma) within the Cycladic Blueschists and reached conditions of 1.2 to 2.2 GPa and 450 to 550 °C (e.g. Altherr et al., 1982; Buick and Holland, 1989; Bröcker et al., 1993; Avigad, 1998; Trotet el al., 2001; Parra et al., 2002; Bröcker and Franz, 2005; Duchêne et al., 2006; Ring et al., 2007, 2011; Groppo et al., 2009).



Figure 53. Photographs illustrating the structural position of the major ore deposits in the Lavrion area. **a.** Interstratified massive pyrrhotite layers folded with marbles suggest primary ore probably related to the sedimentary sequence before the subduction (ante- S_1). **b.** The carbonate replacement deposits associated with the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011) attest to a setup during ductile deformation of the marble. **c.** The carbonate replacement deposits point also an entrapment at the DBT as evidenced by ore deposition both concordant and discordant to the D₃ mylonitic deformation. Deposits are nowadays strongly altered by supergene alteration **d.** The more surficial Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore deposits are localized within marble breccia parallel to the low-angle detachment in agreement with a late brittle deformation.

The lower unit is composed of an at least 200 m thick alternation of folded marbles and the Kamariza schists that locally include mafic and ultramafic boudins (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The Kamariza schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite and chlorite with granoblastic to lepidoblastic texture (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The lower unit is characterized by pervasive retrogression of the blueschist facies paragenesis into greenschist conditions evidenced by two distinct chlorite-phengite assemblages of the Kamariza schists (Scheffer et al., 2016). Relics of early steep-dipping schistosity (S₁₋₂) reflecting a D₁₋₂M₁₋₂ event are locally preserved and show *P-T* conditions in blueschist facies (0.8-1.1 GPa, 280-320 °C) almost similar to the ones of the Lavrion schists. A last D₃M₃ event characterized by lower pressure conditions (0.50-0.85 GPa) associated with a slightly but significant higher temperature (350 °C +/- 30 °C) is responsible for the transposition of the previous S₁₋₂ steep-

dipping schistosity within a shallow-dipping S₃ schistosity. S₃ bears a NNE-SSW stretching lineation (Figure 52) and shows evidence of a top-to-the-SSW sense of shear in agreement with the West Cycladic Detachment System (Grasemann et al., 2012; Scheffer et al., 2016). The D₃M₃ phase is interpreted to record post-orogenic exhumation of the thermally relaxed orogenic root (Scheffer et al., 2016). At the scale of the Cyclades, retrogression of blueschist facies into greenschist to amphibolite facies occurred between 25 and 15 Ma (Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Ring et al., 2001; Ring and Reischmann, 2002; Duchêne et al., 2006; Seward et al., 2009). The contact between the upper and lower units has been described as a low-angle detachment (Ring et al., 2007; Skarpelis 2007; Liati et al., 2009; Lekkas et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013; Scheffer et al., 2016). This low-angle detachment, which lies within the metamorphic nappe stack, corresponds to the localisation of the D₃ deformation underlined by a shallow-dipping mylonitic to cataclastic fabric marking the DBT during postorogenic exhumation (Scheffer et al., 2016).

2.2 Context and origin of ore deposits

Ore deposits documented in Lavrion area consist of (i) Mo-porphyry style, (ii) Cu-Fe skarn, (iii) Pb-Zn-Ag±Au carbonate replacement (non-skarn) and (iv) Pb-Zn-Ag epithermal veins (Leleu et al., 1973; Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008a, b; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011). The carbonate replacement deposits are mainly localized along three major lithological contacts, between (i) the lower marble and the Kamariza schists (lower deposit), (ii) the Kamariza schists and the upper marble (intermediate deposit), and (iii) the upper marble and the Lavrion schists marked by the emplacement of the major low-angle detachment (upper deposit). They have been dated between 7.1 and 7.9 Ma +/- 0.6 Ma by (U-Th)/He thermochronometry from zircon (Berger et al., 2013). These ages are relatively close to those obtained for the emplacement of the granodiorite of Plaka at 8.34 +/- 0.2 Ma (1σ) by U-Pb on zircon (Liati et al., 2009) and cooling constrained at 7.3 Ma by apatite fission track (Altherr et al., 1982).

 δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O isotopic signatures of marble in the vicinity of the mineralized area show a trend between marine limestones and magmatic rocks, thus suggesting that magmatic fluids contribute to ore transfer and precipitation (Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013). It is assumed that this magmatic contribution is linked to the intrusion of the Plaka granodiorite and/or several felsic and mafic dykes that crosscut the metamorphic nappe stack during the Miocene development of the low-angle detachment fault (Voudouris et al.,

2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011). On the basis of fluid inclusion data and isotopic signatures (δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O and δ^{34} S) of gangue minerals, this fluid was shown to be subsequently diluted by meteoric or marine water (Voudouris et al. 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011; Tombros et al. 2010).

However, beyond this classical porphyry-style scheme of deposition, the structural position of ores indicates a more complex, polyphased, mineralized system. Interstratified massive pyrrhotite layers folded with marbles (Figure 53a) suggest primary ore probably deposited within the sedimentary sequence before subduction (pre-S₁). The carbonate replacement deposits associated with the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011) attest to a deposition during ductile (Figure 53b) to ductile-brittle deformation of marble as evidenced by deposits both concordant and discordant to the S₃ mylonitic deformation (Figure 53c), coeval with the development of the low-angle detachment as already suggested by Berger et al. (2013). Few meters below the detachment, deposits attest to an emplacement in a pure brittle deformation regime (Figure 53d).

3. Methods and analytical procedures

3.1 Field strategy

In order to document the structural relationships between ore deposition and deformation, we focused our sampling on two sections, the Simonet quarry and the Mont Velatouri (Figure 52). These sections both expose the metamorphic nappe stack and the low-angle detachment shear zone. The geographic locations and the petrographic features of the samples are given in Table 6. From the base to the top of the sections, rocks from the upper marble including samples of the mylonitic to cataclastic detachment were collected. The Simonet quarry section is devoid of ores while the Velatouri section is crosscut by Pb, Zn and Ag epithermal veins and was mined during Protohistory and Antiquity.

Table 6. Samples	localisation of the	Velatouri and the	Simonet quari	y section.
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Samples	No.	Latitude	Longitude	Samples	No.	Latitude	Longitude
The Simonet quarry unminera	alized section			The Velatouri mineralized sec	tion		
Orange breccias dolomite	LAV13 162b	N 37°43'49.59"	E 24°2'01.82"	Orange breccias dolomite	LAV14 221B	N 37°44'24.50	E 24°3'09.78"
Orange breccias dolomite	LAV13 162	N 37°43'49.59"	E 24°2'01.82"	White marble	LAV14 221A	N 37°44'24.50	E 24°3'09.78"
Blue marble	LAV13 164	N 37°43'50.36"	E 24°2'04.66"	Blue marble	LAV14 220	N 37°44'24.42"	E 24°3'09.60"
Blue dolomite	LAV13 161	N 37°43'49.67"	E 24°1'59.99"	Blue marble	LAV14 219	N 37°44'24.35"	E 24°3'08.42"
White marble	LAV13 160	N 37°43'49.70"	E 24°2'00.10"	Mineralized marble	LAV14 Top7	Mining Undergro	und
White marble	LAV13 159	N 37°43'49.79"	E 24°2'00.23"	Blue marble	LAV14 218	N37°44'22.833	E 24°3'07.19"
White marble	LAV13 158	N 37°43'49.92"	E 24°2'00.37"	Blue marble	LAV14 217	N 37°44'21.96"	E 24°3'06.87"
White marble	LAV13 157	N 37°43'50.12"	E 24°2'00.33"	White marble	LAV14 216	N 37°44'19.68"	E 24°3'04.51"
White marble	LAV13 156	N 37°43.50.62"	E 24°1'59.57"				
Blue marble	LAV13 155	N 37°43'50.81"	E 24°1'58.65"				
Blue marble	LAV13 154	N 37°43'50.67"	E 24°1'58.04"				
White marble	LAV13 153	N 37°43'46.96"	E 24°1'54.21"				

The orientation of stretching lineation and fold axes is given in trend/plunge convention, and planes in strike/dip following the right hand rule convention. Thin sections are oriented perpendicular to the foliation and parallel to the NNE-SSW stretching lineation that developed during post-orogenic exhumation (Scheffer et al., 2016).

3.2 Optical and cathodoluminescence petrography

Petrographic investigations were performed on conventional 30 μ m polished thin sections under an optical microscope (microstructures, crosscutting relationships, clasts/matrix relationships). Cathodoluminescence (CL) was performed at GeoRessources Laboratory (Nancy, France) using an OPEA CATHODYNE cold cathode instrument (operating conditions were in the range of 250-400 μ A and 13-15 kV gun current) coupled with a Nikon Eclipse LV100 microscope equipped with a Jenoptik ProgRes C3 CCD digital microscope camera.

3.3 Bulk geochemistry

500 to 1500 cm³ of each marble samples were crushed by jaw crushers, roller mills and agate planetary micromills in order to obtain a powder with a grain size comprised between 70 and 80 µm. Major and trace element contents were determined at SARM-CRPG (Nancy, France). Details about analytical procedures and uncertainties are available at http://www.crpg.cnrs-nancy.fr/SARM/index.html.

Trace elements (REE + Y) are normalized against the Post-Archean Australian shale (PAAS; McLennan, 1989). Ce and Eu anomalies were calculated using equations Ce/Ce^{*} = $Ce_n/(Pr_n^2/Nd_n)$ and $Eu/Eu^* = Eu_n/(Sm_n^2+Tb_n)^{1/3}$ of Lawrence et al. (2006), where the subscript "n" corresponds to normalized concentrations.

3.4 Isotopic geochemistry

The carbon and oxygen isotopic composition of calcite and dolomite was determined by using an auto sampler Gasbench coupled to a Thermo Scientific MAT253 isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS) at CRPG (Nancy, France). 250 to 300 µg of each carbonate sample was collected using a Dremel tool (1 mm diameter sampling hole). The obtained powder was then reacted with 2 mL of supersaturated orthophosphoric acid at 70 °C for at least 5 hours in a He atmosphere. 10 measurement cycles of the produced CO₂ isotopic composition were performed with a Thermo Scientific MAT 253 continuous flow isotope ratio mass

spectrometer. All sample measurements were adjusted to the internal reference calibrated to the international standards IAEA CO-1, IAEA CO-8 and NBS 19. Isotopic measurements were systematically doubled in order to check the homogeneity of the sample and reproducibility. The isotopic ratios are reported in standard δ notation per mil relative to the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW) for oxygen and the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB) for carbon.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The Mont Velatouri (eastern part of the Lavrion peninsula, Figure 52b) shows a structural organisation representative of the whole Lavrion area (Figure 54). At the base of the Velatouri section, the marble from the lower unit is relatively homogeneous with a dominant white colour. It is strongly deformed and totally transposed into the S₃ shallow-dipping mylonitic fabric (Figure 55a). Isoclinal folds with low-angle axial planes (Figure 55b) testify for the transposition of the steep-dipping foliation (S_{0/1-2}) into the S₃. Stretching lineation orientation is consistent with a NNE-SSW direction of extension (Figure 52c andFigure 54). Kinematic criteria are consistent with a top-to-the SSW sense of shear.

Higher in the section, the marble appears more heterogeneous. Numerous centimetric to pluri-metric facies alternations, folded and transposed into the S₃ shallow-dipping mylonitic fabric, are marked by their colour variations between white and blue (Figure 54 and Figure 55b-e). The two parallel 60 to 80 cm thick mineralized horizons, intensively exploited during ancient times on both sides of the ancient theatre of Thorikos, are mostly localized within the blue marble (Figure 54). The rocks show a breccia fabric with several tens of centimeter marble clasts cemented by crystals of calcite and iron oxides (Figure 53d and Figure 55d). Original ore from both levels are strongly oxidised. They are more or less parallel and concordant to the mylonitic marble but some mineralized crosscutting veins are rooted within the mineralized horizons (Figure 54 and Figure 54).



Figure 54. Geological map and associated cross-sections of the Velatouri area. The Velatouri area is an emblematic place which has been exploited since Protohistory and during Antiquity for its Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag mineralisation. From a purely geological point of view, the Velatouri area provides a perfect window of the Lavrion peninsula from the mylonitic marble, to the meta-ophiolite overcoming the Lavrion schists, passing through the low-angle detachment accommodating gravitational collapse. The mylonitic marble is heterogeneous as evidenced the colour variation (blue and white marble). Both mineralized levels are found mainly enclosed into the blue marble from either side of the ancient theatre of Thorikos. A lot of ancient mining shafts and galleries have been found along mineralized levels but also into the Lavrion schists and close to the detachment.



Figure 55. Photographs of typical structures observed at the outcrop scale along the Velatouri section from the upper mylonitic marble to the low-angle cataclastic detachment. **a.** The upper mylonitic white marble totally transposed into S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity. **b.** The upper mylonitic white marble folded by F_3 isoclinals folds allowing the transposition into S_3 shallow dipping schistosity. **c.** Alternations of white and blue marble, this layering is folded and transposed into S_3 shallow-dipping schistosity. **d.** Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag mineralized level within blue marble. **e.** Blue impure marble alternated with white marble, note that fractured are more present. **f.** Contact between the fractured mylonitic marble and the cataclastic dolomitic level. **g.** Close-up on the fractured marble that lost its mylonitic fabric. **h.** Close-up on the hydrothermal cataclastic dolomitic level marking the detachment.

Towards the top of the marble from the lower unit, the mylonitic fabric is affected by an increasing number of fractures and grades into a cataclastic fabric (Figure 55f,g). The top of the fractured marble is crosscut by a slightly oblique, but locally concordant 1 to 5 m thick orange-brownish dolomitic breccia (Figure 54 and Figure 55f,h). This cataclastic level consistently marks the contact between the lower unit and the upper unit represented by the Lavrion schists and corresponds to the low-angle detachment that is oriented N045/04 at the scale of the Velatouri area. This cataclastic detachment is continuous at the scale of the Lavrion peninsula (Figure 52b). Above the detachment, the Lavrion schists are characterized by a composite of $S_{0/1-2}$ steep-dipping foliation partially transposed into the shallow-dipping S_3 schistosity (Scheffer et al., 2016). Stretching lineation orientation is consistent with an ENE-WSW direction of extension (Figure 52c and Figure 54). The schists are intruded by dioritic dykes and are overlain by a 20 m thick layer made of carbonates including mafic and ultramafic boudins (Photiades and Carras, 2001; Photiades and Saccani, 2006) (Figure 54).



Figure 56. Photographs of typical structures observed at the outcrop scale along the Simonet quarry section from the upper mylonitic marble until the low-angle cataclastic detachment. **a.** General view of the Simonet quarry showing the boudins of white pure marble wrapped into foliated impure blue marble **b.** Contact between the fractured mylonitic marble and the cataclastic dolomitic level. **c.** Close-up on the fractured marble that lost its mylonitic fabric. **d.** Close-up on the hydrothermal cataclastic dolomitic level marking the detachment.

Besides the absence of mineralized levels, the lithologic-structural succession of the Simonet quarry section is similar to the Velatouri section. Blue and white marble layers from the lower unit are both characterized by the S_3 shallow-dipping mylonitic fabric locally pinched and swelled. The white marble forms boudins wrapped in the blue marble (Figure 56a) indicating than the white marble is more competent that the blue marble. The mylonitic fabric grades into a cataclastic fabric at the top of the section (Figure 56b,c) overlain by the orange-brownish dolomitic breccia (Figure 56b,d) marking the low-angle detachment.

4.2 Microstructures

At the thin section scale, all mylonitic marble samples are calcitic with 30 to 300 µm-size calcite grains strongly elongated within the mylonitic foliation (Figure 57). The blue marble is more heterogeneous and contains quartz, muscovite, oxides or dolomite grains. These impurities likely explain the blue colour of these layers in comparison with the relatively pure white marble. Some of these impurities are partially transposed within the mylonitic fabric and appear as winged inclusions (Figure 57a) (Grasemann and Dabrowski, 2015) or as delta-shape porphyroclasts (Figure 57b,c). They are, with C-S microstructures (Figure 57d), consistent with the dominant top-to-the-SSW sense of shear.



Figure 57. Thin section photographs under plane polarized light of the upper mylonitic marble underlining the low-angle detachment. **a. b.** Winged inclusions of mica in transposition into a top-to-SSW sense of shear **c.** Dolomitic boudins characterized by a delta shape testifying a top-to-SSW sense of shear **d.** C-S fabrics identified into the mylonitic marble attesting a top-to-S sense of shear.



Figure 58. Thin section photographs under cross-polarized light associated with cathodoluminescence photographs illustrating the dolomitisation stage at the ductile-early brittle transition. a.b. Entire thin section photograph of a blue marble from the Velatouri section (sample LAV14_218a) characterized by quartz impurities, dolomitic veins that developed at the ductile-early brittle transition and late calcite vein. c. Primary dolomite (dark red) appear as winged inclusions testifying a top-to-the-south sense of shear. Secondary dolomite (light red) both superimposed and crosscut the calcitic mylonitic marble d. Very fine secondary dolomite seems to have crystallized within calcite grain boundary of the mylonitic marble until complete replacement. e.f. Cathodoluminescence photographs of the dolomitic level from the Simonet quarry section (sample LAV13_161) showing intermingled texture between calcite and dolomite.

In the Velatouri section, the blue marble hosting the mineralisation comprises a network of calcite-dolomite veins (Figure 58a-d). Sigmoid-shaped primary dolomitic boudins showing a top to the south sense of shear (dark red on Figure 58b,c). Other xenomorphic dolomitic grains (light red on Figure 58d) are very fine and seems to have crystallized within calcite grain boundary of the mylonitic marble. These concordant secondary dolomite grains

delineate the mylonitic fabric. Locally, the mylonitic marble is crosscut by secondary dolomitic veins (red vein on Figure 58c). Xenomorphic secondary dolomitic grains devoid of intracrystalline deformation (light red on Figure 58c) overgrow calcite grains delineating the mylonitic foliation. Secondary dolomite is thus both discordant and concordant to the mylonitic fabric. Discordant calcitic veins (orange in Figure 58b,c) including oxidized iron-rich phases (dark in Figure 58d), crosscut the mylonitic marble and the dolomite layers (Figure 58d).

In the Simonet quarry, an about 1 m thick dolomitic level, characterized by few μ m to several hundred μ m micritic, xenomorphic, angular to rounded dolomite grains (Figure 58e,f), was sampled below the cataclastic marble. This dolomitic level is characterized by the occurrence of few tens μ m disseminated rounded quartz grains (Figure 58e). This dolomitic level also shows an intermingled texture with calcite grains suggesting co-crystallisation (Figure 58e,f). The dolomite grains show heterogeneous shapes, sizes and orientation (Figure 58e,f).

Figure 59. Thin section photographs under cross-polarized light associated with cathodoluminescence photographs of the hydrothermal orange-brownish dolomitic breccia layer marking the low-angle detachment. **a.b.** Dolomitic clasts are cemented by a calcite matrix from the Velatouri section. **c.d.** Dolomitic clasts are cemented by a calcite cement and quartz from the Simonet section.

In both sections, the orange-brownish dolomitic breccia crosscutting the cataclastic mylonite are exclusively composed of several hundred µm to mm rounded to angular dolomite clasts, cemented by a calcitic matrix and/or a cement made of calcite and quartz crystals (Figure 59a,c). In cathodoluminescence petrography (Figure 59b,d), some dolomitic clasts are characterized by a variable red colour, suggesting that they are themselves composed of an aggregate of dolomitic clasts cemented by a dolomitic matrix (Figure 59d). The calcitic cement is characterized by several dark, low luminescence zones interpreted to reflect incorporation of Fe, which is the main inhibitor of luminescence (e.g Long and Agrell, 1965) within the calcite lattice.

4.3 Major and trace elements

Concentration of major and trace elements from bulk samples of the Velatouri and Simonet quarry cross-sections are reported in Table 7 and Figure 60.

Blue impure marble samples (blue squares in Figure 60) are characterized by elevated SiO₂ contents ranging from 0.64 to 25.52 wt% in comparison to white marble samples (white squares in Figure 60) with a SiO₂ content lower than 1.31 wt%. The MgO content is more or less homogeneous between both types of marble, ranging from 0.41 to 1.60 wt% for blue marble and from 0.24 to 1.19 wt% for white marble. The Al₂O₃ contents are variable and range for the blue marble between 0.15 and 6.94 wt%, whereas the white marble is characterized by values from 0.02 to 0.30 wt%. Consequently, the CaO content of the blue marble is lower (35.33-53.56 wt%) than that of the white marble (52.91-55.10 wt%). The occurrence of carbonaceous material (C.org) in both sections is very low, always measured below 0.10 wt%. Nevertheless, the blue marble shows systematically higher carbonaceous material contents (0.02 to 0.07 wt%) than the white marble (< 0.01 to 0.03 wt%). In average, the blue marble has a higher Fe₂O₃ content (0.19 to 1.32 wt%) than the white marble (0.06 to 0.32 wt%).

The blue marble is generally enriched in metals (especially in the Velatouri section) in comparison to the white marble. Furthermore, the mineralized level (orange squares) collected within ancient galleries has a metal content 2 to 3 orders of magnitude higher than the blue marble. The mineralized level is enclosed within a silicified blue marble showing the lowest CaO (12.15 wt%) and highest SiO₂ (23.21 wt%) contents of the section. The metal content of the blue marble increases toward the mineralized level. The mineralized level is characterized

by high amounts of Zn (19.77 wt%), Pb (> 5%), Cu (650 ppm), Ag (228 ppm), As (131 ppm), Sn (110ppm) and Mo (> 5 ppm).

Figure 60. Evolution of the geochemistry of the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry sections. δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O composition of marble are given to the left of the schematic reconstruction of the carbonate sequence sampled along sections. Red circles correspond to δ^{13} C isotope values normalized to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB). Blue circles are δ^{18} O isotope values normalized to the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW). Stars correspond to clasts. Bulk composition of each sample of rocks is given to the left of the schematic reconstruction in weight percent (wt%) for oxides (SiO₂, MgO, SiO₂, Fe₂O₃) and in ppm for traces (Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Cu, Mo, Ni, U). White and blue squares correspond to white marble and blue marble, respectively. Circles correspond to dolomite. The orange pattern is for the breccia mineralized level.

In the Simonet quarry, trace element concentrations of both the blue and the white marble are much lower and variable. Only Mo and U amounts tend to show a distinct enrichment in the blue marble (0.62 to 3.21 ppm and 2.15 to 3.01 ppm, respectively) compared to the white marble (below detection limit and 0.13 to 0.39 ppm, respectively).

CHAPITRE 6. Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits, Lavrion, Greece

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	0 19 0 19 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1.27 4.29 2.56 4.19 2.61 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 2.96 13.48 4.10 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 bd.1 0.37 bd.1 0.37 bd.1 0.37 bd.1 1.75 0.31 bd.1 bd.1 1.75 0.31 bd.1	228.00 131.20 131.20 131.52 15.45 15	0.21 7.59 2.7.14 b.d.l. b.d.l. 1.36 b.d.l. 0.24 b.d.l. 0.24 b.d.l. b.d.l.	1.64 25.40 42.08 b.d.l. 0.75 1.46 1.46 3.03 b.d.l. b.d.l.	0.18 7.40 16.25 b.d.l. 0.57 0.41 1.13 b.d.l. b.d.l.		10.04	0000	20.04	10:02	70.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	0.01
10. 11. 12. <td>State Ddl. 23 340 24 0.80 25 0.81 25 0.81 25 0.81 25 0.81 25 0.81 26 0.41 25 0.81 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 27 0.41 28 0.41 29 0.41 21 0.50 28 0.41 29 0.41 21 0.41 28 0.41 29 0.14 21 0.14 21 0.14 21 0.14 25 0.11 35 0.14 21 0.14 21 0.14 25 0.14 26</td> <td>255 419 2613 410 2613 48,004 241 241 296 18,41 296 18,41 296 18,41 2061 0,61 0,16 0,11 0,01 0,03 0,01 0,03 0,01 0,11 0,03 0,01 0,11 0,03 0,03 0,11 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,03</td> <td>) 13120 13158 b.d.l b.d.l 5.45 1112 1112 1112 1112 1112 5.43 5.43 5.050 5.030 6.050 5.430 5.030 6.055 5.030 5.030 5.440 5.4400 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.440000000000</td> <td>7,59 27,14 241, 27,14 241, 264, 1,36 1,36 1,36 1,36 0,64, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 2</td> <td>25.40 25.40 b.d.l 0.75 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.157 b.d.l b.d.l</td> <td>7.40 16.25 b.d.l. 0.57 0.41 1.13 b.d.l. b.d.l.</td> <td>0.28</td> <td><0.10</td> <td>b.d.l.</td> <td><0.10</td> <td>b.d.l.</td> <td><0.10</td> <td>0.10</td> <td><0.10</td> <td><0.10</td> <td>0.17</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>b.d.l.</td> <td><0.10</td>	State Ddl. 23 340 24 0.80 25 0.81 25 0.81 25 0.81 25 0.81 25 0.81 26 0.41 25 0.81 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 26 0.41 27 0.41 28 0.41 29 0.41 21 0.50 28 0.41 29 0.41 21 0.41 28 0.41 29 0.14 21 0.14 21 0.14 21 0.14 25 0.11 35 0.14 21 0.14 21 0.14 25 0.14 26	255 419 2613 410 2613 48,004 241 241 296 18,41 296 18,41 296 18,41 2061 0,61 0,16 0,11 0,01 0,03 0,01 0,03 0,01 0,11 0,03 0,01 0,11 0,03 0,03 0,11 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,03) 13120 13158 b.d.l b.d.l 5.45 1112 1112 1112 1112 1112 5.43 5.43 5.050 5.030 6.050 5.430 5.030 6.055 5.030 5.030 5.440 5.4400 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.44000 5.440000000000	7,59 27,14 241, 27,14 241, 264, 1,36 1,36 1,36 1,36 0,64, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 2	25.40 25.40 b.d.l 0.75 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.157 b.d.l b.d.l	7.40 16.25 b.d.l. 0.57 0.41 1.13 b.d.l. b.d.l.	0.28	<0.10	b.d.l.	<0.10	b.d.l.	<0.10	0.10	<0.10	<0.10	0.17	0.13	b.d.l.	<0.10
1 0	3 3 3 40 8 6 104 0 5 7 104 0 5 5 104 0 5 5 104 0 5 5 104 0 5 5 104 0 5 5 104 0 6 6 104 0 6 6 0 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 8 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0	26:13 48.40 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 26: 14: 24: 26: 24: 24: 26: 24: 24: 26: 24: 24: 26: 24: 24: 26: 26: 26: 26: 26: 26: 26: 26: 26: 26) 3158 b.d.l. b.d.l. 132300 5.45 6.45 6.45 6.45 6.45 0.90 6.955 6.954 0.90 6.955 6.055 0.65 5.03 0.65 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.0	27.14 b.d.l. b.d.l. 0.87 1.36 0.87 b.d.l. b.d.l. b.d.l. b.d.l. b.d.l.	42.08 b.d.l. 0.75 1.46 3.03 11.57 b.d.l. 7.4.6	16.25 b.d.l 0.57 0.41 1.13 b.d.l. b.d.l.	80.74	b.d.l.	5.83	p.d.l.	3.66	3.63	10.09	3.80	3.05	4.87	32.66	14.55	159.90
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$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	S bdl. B bdl. B bdl.	bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl 0.77 bdl 0.75 bdl 0.73 bdl 1.173 bdl 1.173 bdl 1.173 bdl 1.173 p034 p1.174.37 p034 p034 p35 p034 p35	0.90 5.29.54 5.36.78 5.36.78 5.0.65 5.03 5.03	b.d.l. b.d.l. 0.24 b.d.l. b.d.l. b.d.l.	b.d.l. 74.58	b.d.l.	7.58	b.d.l.	4.35	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	6.21	6.28	b.d.l.	b.d.l.
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$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	H B dd. 6 b b dd. 7 b d d. 6 b d d. 6 d b dd. 7 b d d. 199 6 d d. 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	0.04 b.d.l. b.d.l. 0.35 b.d.l. 1.72 0.31 b.d.l. b.d.l. 5.54 74.37 903.94	0.65 5 24.03 5 03	0.06 b.d.l.	0.21	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	p.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.16	0.53	b.d.l.	p.d.l.
	Image D.dl. 0.0 b.dl. 0.0 b.dl. 0.0 b.dl. 0.0 b.dl. 0.0 0.50 0.0 0.14 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	b.d.l. 0.35 b.d.l. 1.72 0.31 b.d.l. b.d.l. 5.54 74.37 903.94	5 603	D.d.I.	0.33	0.03	0.04	1.D.d	0.37	0.10	p.d.l.	0.08	b.d.l.	D.d.l.	0.03	0.14	3.30	D.d.l.	1.b.d
Not Not <td>Mon Dot 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0</td> <td>0.31 b.d.l. b.d.l. 5.54 74.37 903.94</td> <td>010</td> <td>000</td> <td>D.0.1.</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>0.0.L.</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>D.0.1.</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>1.0.0</td> <td>.1.D.d</td> <td>D.0.1</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.D.d</td>	Mon Dot 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	0.31 b.d.l. b.d.l. 5.54 74.37 903.94	010	000	D.0.1.	1.0.0	0.0.L.	1.0.0	1.0.0	D.0.1.	1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	.1.D.d	D.0.1	1.0	1.D.d
	B Dd1 0 1,99 0 0,50 0 0,50 0 0,50 0 121,10 0 121,10 1 0,14 1 0,14 1 0,14 1 0,14 1 0,14 1 0,14 1 0,14 1 1,12 1 1,12 a 0,50 a 0,50 a 0,14 0,14 0,14 1,12 1,12 a 0,59	b.d.l. 5.54 74.37 903.96	173	0.16	0.74		0.14	0.28	0.64	0.00	5 d 1	0.15	, pd	10.0	1.0.0	80°C	3.85	10.0	hdl.
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	050 0.10 050 0.41 050 0.50 051 0.50 051 0.50 051 0.51 051 0.51 051 0.10 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.11 17 0.12 17 0.59 17 0.59		5 51796.93	33.66	88.99	7.95	28.64	1.06	13.75	2.20	13.33	5.32	24.72	8.05	3.09	8.71	10.67	9.49	16.20
	C Ddl. Ddl. 0.50 F 121,10 F 121,10 F 0.11 T 0.11 T 0.14 T 1.12 T 1.12 T 1.12 T 0.59	1.56 1.15	9 21.45	2.22	8.86	0.70	2.34	b.d.l.	4.68	0.67	b.d.l.	0.95	0.40	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	5.06	59.37	0.72	b.d.l.
	b dd. k b dd. 121:10 121:10 121:10 14 121:10 14 14 15 11:12 1	D.d.l. D.d.l.	2.31	D.d.l.	2.11	D.d.l.	D.d.l.	D.d.l.	1.56	1.b.d	D.d.l.	1.b.d	1.b.d.l.	1.b.d.	1.b.d	1.b.d.l.	4.89	1.b.d.l.	1.b.d.l.
	a 12.10 1 0.01 1 0.01 1 0.14 0.14 1.12 1.1	2 10 0.00	100.80	CT-D	0.50	0.32	1.01	1 50	0.50	104	100	00.00	Pd1	194	100	174	30.0	2.50	10.01
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	h 010 14 7 8 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	0.15 0.01	0.16	0.02	0.06	b.d.l.	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.02	b.d.l.	0.01	D.d.I.	D,d.l.	b.d.l.	0.04	0.35	b.d.l.	b.d.l.
	J 0.14 / b.d.l. 3.52 0.17.91 fr 1.12 amhanides / ppm 0.59	0.09 0.08	3 2.01	0.18	0.87	0.06	0.14	b.d.l.	0.87	0.20	b.d.l.	0.18	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.06	0.41	6.69	b.d.l.	b.d.l.
$ \left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	/ b.d.l. N 352 f.n 1791 f.n 1.12 anthonides / ppm 0.59 a 0.59	0.98 1.17	7 9.07	3.01	0.79	0.88	1.90	0.14	2.15	2.46	0.14	1.02	0.23	0.24	0.40	0.97	3.02	0.67	1.31
	V 3.52 In 17.91 In 1.12 anthanides / ppm 0.59 a 0.59	3.96 3.62	2 17.59	13.33	22.92	5.41	9.26	b.d.l.	8.59	15.23	b.d.l.	9.51	b.d.l.	1.79	5.23	10.10	14.62	2.81	2.57
	r 1.12 r 1.12 anthanides / ppm 0.59 a	150.00 000.00	0.82	2.69	0.66	0.56	0.52	00.77	1.b.d	2.91	D.d.1	1.19	50.0	0.31	0.79	0.33	0.80	.1.D.d	D.d.l.
	anthanides / ppm 0.59	10000 071604	20100	07.001	00:00	01.66	1 02	1.0.0	11.01	1.0.4	1.0.0	1.0.0	10.45	1.0.0	1.0.0.1	04'01 10'4'0	10.00	10.02	141
	a 0.59	171	21.21	217	00.11	5	76'1	1.0.0	21.21	07.4	1'D'O	2.30	1'D'O	0,0.1	14-1	10.0	00.001	0.0.N	1.0.0
	200	0.91 1.87	7 20.15	0.87	276	0 BO	2 18	0 50	4 0.5	1.85	0.34	0.75	0.81	0.45	0 66	261	13.64	0.65	0.79
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ce 0.69	1.25 2.25	27.54	1.61	5.80	1.04	4.55	0.39	7.61	3.77	0.33	1.36	0.73	0.53	0.76	5.25	29.28	0.93	1.18
	r 0.12	0.16 0.26	3 2.95	0.19	0.71	0.13	0.56	0.09	1.01	0.48	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.12	0.66	3.41	0.13	0.15
Image: Normal back state 0.11 0.16 0.21 1.58 0.16 0.33 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.04 0	4d 0.45	0.64 1.02	3 9.92	0.77	2,67	0.47	2.11	0.40	4.15	1.96	0.25	0.61	0.51	0.35	0.53	2.57	12.78	0,45	0.63
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sm 0.11	0.16 0.21	1 1.59	0.16	0.58	0.10	0.39	0.09	0.96	0.39	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.51	2.48	0.10	0.16
01 0.1 0.15 0.20 1.22 0.16 0.02 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.20 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.20 0.12 0.13 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.	GU 0.02	0.05 0.12	2 0.58	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.16	0.02	0.21	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.40	0.04	0.12
b 0.02 0.03 0.	3d 0.11	0.15 0.20	122	0.15	0.52	0.10	0.33	0.10	0.95	0.32	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.45	2.05	0.09	0.16
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.02	0.03 0.03	0.10	20.0	80.0	10.0	20.0	0.02	CL.0	000	10.0	20.0	0.02	10.0	20.02	10.0	0.33	10.0	0.03
1 0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.	166	143 151	5.39	0.94	3.34	0.77	1.80	1.53	6.81	1 79	131	0.92	1.85	149	2.03	26.0	14 29	0.65	1.06
i 0.08 0.10 0.09 0.34 0.08 0.13 0.05 0.15 0.17 0.07 0.06 0.12 0.24 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.12 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.	40 0.03	0.04 0.03	3 0.14	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.55	0.02	0.04
m 0.01 0.02 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.27 0.01 b 0.06 0.11 0.08 0.55 0.14 0.06 0.01 0.01 0.03 0.27 0.01 b 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.11 0.08 0.55 0.14 0.06 0.03 0.27 0.01 u 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.11 0.08 0.55 0.16 0.03 0.31 0.01 <t< td=""><td>r 0.09</td><td>0.10 0.05</td><td>9 0.34</td><td>0.08</td><td>0:30</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.13</td><td>0.09</td><td>0.59</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.07</td><td>0.07</td><td>0.09</td><td>0.08</td><td>0.12</td><td>0.22</td><td>1.64</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.08</td></t<>	r 0.09	0.10 0.05	9 0.34	0.08	0:30	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.59	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.22	1.64	0.04	0.08
D 0.08 0.11 0.07 0.29 0.09 0.33 0.05 0.11 0.06 0.07 0.07 0.11 0.20 1.96 0.03 0.	m 0.01	0.02 0.01	1 0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.27	0.01	0.01
u vou voz vou vou vou vou vou voz vou vou vou voz vou vou dal 9864 98.72 98.90 83.73 98.75 99.59 98.95 99.14 99.06 99.36 99.18 99.10 98.99 98.70 99.08 98.99 99.45 99.20 Nuv retet 27.7 dato vora vora vora vora vora vora vera vato vato 14.0 14.66 60.68 vato 47.7 66.11 48.91 35.30 26	b 0.08	0.11 0.07	7 0.29	60.0	0.33	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.55	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.20	1.96	0.03	0.05
olal 98.64 98.72 98.90 93.73 98.75 99.59 98.95 99.14 99.06 99.36 99.18 99.10 98.99 98.70 99.08 98.99 99.49 99.45 99.20 Nun Krack 1777 44.72 norm 1072 20.60 37.61 37.24 40.30 11.10 31.06 60.68 34.04 67.72 66.11 48.21 56.12 26.12 24	10:0	0.02	000	20.02	60'0	10.0	70.0	0.0	00.0	20.0	10/0	10.0	10.0	0.00	20.0	2010	10.0	0.0	10.0
NAM KYEK 1071 AA120 NDRA 1073 D640 13161 13124 440,00 1410 14106 640,680 34.04 6770 6611 48,21 5610 2617 34.07	otal 98.64	98.72 98.90	93.73	98.75	99.59	98.95	99.14	39.06	99.36	99.18	99.10	98.99	98.70	80.66	66 .96	99.49	99.45	99.20	98.71
	0H0 53.55	CE 44 17 78	30.03	20.23	29.50	33.61	16 EE	40.30	31 10	31 95	59.68	34.04	67 72	55 11	48.21	35 30	26.12	24 37	20.29

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165

The marked increase in Mg content, observed in both sections in the orange-brownish dolomitic breccia compared to the underlying fractured marble (Figure 60, is in agreement with the sharp slightly oblique to locally concordant transition between the white marble and the dolomitic breccia observed at the outcrop scale. The orange-brownish dolomitic breccia is characterized by a CaO content between 29.0 and 30.4 wt% and an MgO content between 19.0 and 20.5 wt%. Samples are also characterized by a strong enrichment in Fe₂O₃ with values ranging from 1.6 to 3.3 wt% compared to the white and blue marbles (0.6-1.3 wt%). This level is systematically characterized by an increase of As (up to 160 ppm) and Ni contents (up to 316 ppm) compared to the white and blue marbles that show respectively values comprised between 0 and 32.7 ppm As and 0 and 5.8 ppm Ni.

4.4 REE+Y patterns

Trace element contents and Ce and Eu anomalies are listed in Table 7. Normalized REE + Y spectra of marble and dolomite from the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry sampling sections are plotted on Figure 61 to discuss the origin and fluid-rock interactions recorded by the marble nappe stack.

Except two Eu anomaly values (Eu/Eu* = 0.97 to 1.02), all the samples from the Velatouri section show a significant positive Eu anomaly (Eu/Eu* = 1.10 to 1.40). The white marble (white squares on Figure 61a) is characterized by a weak negative Ce anomaly (Ce/Ce* = 0.65 to 0.85) and a positive Y anomaly. The blue marble (blue squares on Figure 61a) shows a weak negative or no Ce anomaly (Ce/Ce* = 0.83 to 0.98) and a positive or no Y anomaly. The mineralized level (orange squares on Figure 61a) shows a comparable spectrum to the orange-brownish dolomitic breccia (orange circles on Figure 61a) characterized by a weaker enrichment in REE than the marbles, no Ce anomaly (Ce/Ce* = 0.91 and 0.90, respectively), a strong positive Eu anomaly (Eu/Eu* = 1.25 and 1.28, respectively) and a weak positive Y anomaly.

In the Simonet quarry, the pure white marble (white squares in on Figure 61b) generally has a low REE content and depleted and fractionated LREE patterns. A significant negative Ce anomaly (Ce/Ce* = 0.53 to 0.80) is shown associated with a positive Y anomaly. The impure blue marble (blue squares on Figure 61b) shows a significant enrichment in REE compared to the pure white marble. However, most of the spectra are flat without substantial anomaly. The distinction between white and blue marbles is here more obvious than in the Velatouri section. A dolomitic boudin (blue circles on Figure 61b) wrapped within the mylonitic marble shows a

similar flat spectrum with a weak positive Y anomaly. Orange-brownish dolomitic breccia (orange circles on Figure 61b) shows a very weak or inexistent negative Ce anomaly (Ce/Ce* = 0.78 to 0.92), but is always characterized by a strong positive Eu anomaly (Eu/Eu*>1.30).

Figure 61. a. REE-Y patterns of the Velatouri section (normalisation to Post-Archean Australian Shale, Mc Lennan, 1989). **b.** REE-Y patterns of the Simonet quarry section. White and blue squares correspond to white marble and blue marble, respectively. Circles correspond to dolomite. The orange pattern is for the breccia mineralized level.

4.5 Stable isotopes

The δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O were measured on each sample collected along both sections including white/blue marbles, dolomitic clasts and calcite matrix/cements (Table 8).

Table 8. Stable isotope composition (δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O) of mylonitic marble sampled along the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry sections illustrated in Figure 60. All isotope values are normalized to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB) and the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW).

	Velatouri section				Simonet quarry section		
Rock samples	Micro-sampling	δ ¹³ C	δ ¹⁸ Ο	Rock samples	Micro-sampling	δ ¹³ C	δ ¹⁸ Ο
		%ov-PDB	%v-smow			% V-PDB	% SMOW
LAV14 221C	White dolomitic clasts	2.0	28.1	LAV14 162B	White dolomitic clasts	1.5	25.9
Dolomitic cataclase		2.1	28.1	Dolomitic cataclase		1.4	24.5
	Blue dolomitic clasts	2.4	28.0		Black matrix/cement	-0.2	24.8
		2.4	27.9			-0.2	25.0
	Black calcitic matrix/cement	1.3	26.8	LAV14 162C	White dolomitic clasts	0.9	24.2
		1.4	26.8	Dolomitic cataclase		0.9	24.1
LAV14 221B	White dolomitic clasts	2.1	27.8		Black matrix/cement	-0.1	24.7
Dolomitic cataclase		2.3	28.0			-0.1	24.5
	Blue dolomitic clasts	2.6	28.4	LAV13 162A	White dolomitic clasts	0.2	23.8
		2.6	28.6	Dolomitic cataclase		0.3	23.9
	Red matrix/cement	0.8	23.2	LAV13 164a	Calcite from white marble	2.3	18.4
		0.8	23.4	Alternating blue and		2.1	17.9
LAV14 221A	Calcite from marble	2.1	24.6	white marble	Calcite from white marble	2.1	18.4
White marble		2.1	24.9			2.2	18.4
LAV14 220	Calcite from marble	0.2	14.8		Calcite from white marble	1.6	18.8
Blue marble		0.3	14.7			1.7	19.2
	Calcite from marble	0.2	18.6		Calcite from blue marble	1.7	20.3
		0.2	18.6			1.6	19.4
	Calcite from marble	-1.9	24.5		Calcite from blue marble	1.5	19.9
		-1.9	24.4		Calcite from blue marble	0.8	17.0
LAV14 219	Calcite from marble	-1.0	26.2			0.8	16.9
Blue marble	25 MA 26 - 25 M	-1.1	26.2	LAV13 161a	Dolomite from blue marble	1.7	25.9
	Calcite from marble	1.4	26.1	Dolomitic boudins		1.7	25.8
	5 July 15	1.3	25.7		Dolomite from blue marble	1.9	26.9
	Calcite from marble	1.1	24.1	<u> </u>		2.0	27.0
		1.0	23.6	LAV13 160	Calcite from marble	1.5	24.7
LAV13 Topo7	Calcite from marble	-2.8	26.0	White marble		1.6	25.2
Mineralised marble		-2.7	25.6	LAV13 159	Calcite from marble	2.1	23.5
LAV14 218	Crosscutting calcite vein	-0.1	24.6	White marble		2.1	23.4
Blue marble enclosing		-0.1	24.4	LAV13 158	Calcite from marble	2.1	23.5
mineralization	Calcite from marble	-0.2	25.0	White marble	A	2.1	23.8
	0.1.11	-0.3	25.4	LAV13 156	Calcite from marble	2.2	24.4
	Calcite from marble	1.3	25.2	White marble		2.1	24.3
		1.3	25.5	LAV13 155	Calcite from marble	0.4	25.0
	Calcite from marble	2.5	23.0	Blue marble	Onlaite from module	0.3	26.0
	0.1.11.6	2.7	23.2	LAV13 154	Calcite from marble	0.0	25.6
	Calcite from marble	2.9	25.7	Blue marble	<u> </u>	-0.1	25.4
	Oslatis (see see bla	2.9	25.7	LAV13 153	Calcite from marble	2.5	25.3
	Calcite from marble	2.8	26.1	White marble		2.5	25.6
	0.1.3.6	2.8	25.6				
LAV14 217	Calcite from white marble	3.1	26.4				
Alternating blue and	Ostalia farm blas ana bla	3.1	26.5				
white marble	Calcite from blue marble	2.3	23.7				
	0.1.1.6	2.5	24.2				
LAV14 216	Calcite from marble	2.8	27.1				
White marble	0.1.7.6	2.8	27.1				
	Calcite from marble	2.1	26.1				
		2.2	26.2				

In both sections, calcite from the white marble shows δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O signatures ranging between 1.5 to 3.1 ‰V-PDB and 23.4 and 27.1 ‰V-SMOW, respectively (Figure 60). Calcite from the blue marble generally shows lower δ^{13} C values toward negative signatures (-1.9 to 2.9 \mathcal{W}_{V-PDB}) for comparable δ^{18} O signatures (23.0 to 26.2 \mathcal{W}_{V-SMOW}). Dolomitic clasts from the orange-brownish dolomitic breccia have δ^{13} C between 0.9 and 2.6 ‰_{V-PDB} and δ^{18} O between 24.1 to 28.6 ‰_{V-SMOW} more or less similar to the signature of the surrounding white marble.

The calcite of the cement/matrix enclosing the dolomitic clasts shows lower δ^{13} C values toward negative signatures (-0.2 to 1.4 ‰_{V-PDB}) and a δ^{18} O comprised between 23.2 to 26.8 ‰_{V-SMOW}. Calcite from the mineralized marble of the Velatouri section is also characterized by very low δ^{13} C values around -2.7 ‰ _{V-PDB} and δ^{18} O between 25.6 and 26.0 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (Figure 60).

Both sections contain a thin blue marble layer below the orange-brownish dolomitic breccia (samples LAV14_220 and LAV13_164 in the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry sections respectively) characterized by a distinct δ^{18} O shift to 14.7 and to 16.9 ‰ v-smow, respectively (Figure 60).

Figure 62. δ^{13} C vs. δ^{18} O composition of marble, calcite veins and dolomitic clasts and matrix/cement from the entire Lavrion area. Grey fields are showing the spread of data of Bonsall et al. (2011) and Berger et al. (2013) testifying a decarbonation with magmatic contribution trend. The second trend is given by mineralisation enclosed into the blue marble (as the Velatouri section), breccia dolomitic and late calcite hydrothermal veins pointing a negative δ^{13} C signature testifying of a carbonaceous material contribution. The marine limestone and igneous boxes after Bowman (1998) are indicated. All isotope values are normalized to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB) and the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW).

At the Lavrion scale, δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O stable isotopes of calcitic marble, dolomite, breccia and mineralized veins are compiled in Figure 62 together with published data of Bonsall et al. (2011) and Berger et al. (2013). Part of the mineralized veins and mylonitic marble at the vicinity of carbonate replacement deposits associated with ductile deformation are characterized by low δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O, defining a trend from the limestone box toward the igneous calcite box (Bowman, 1988), which corresponds to the trend identified in previous studies. Other mineralized calcite veins and calcite matrix/cement around dolomitic clast coming from hydrothermal breccias deposits delineate another trend marked by a strong depletion of δ^{13} C up to $-10.0 \% _{V-PDB}$ for a relatively constant δ^{18} O signature (18.5 to 26.0 ‰ V-SMOW) close to the marine limestone box (Bowman, 1998).

5. Discussion

5.1 Signification of chemical heterogeneity of marbles

The blue and white marble layers dominating the lower unit exposed in the Lavrion peninsula below the detachment are locally folded and mainly transposed within the S_{0/3} foliation (Figure 54). The white marble is the purest calcitic marble, as confirmed by its bulk composition and geochemical signatures (Table 7; Figure 60; Figure 61), namely the negative Ce and positive Y anomalies, and the absence of Eu anomaly, typical of marine carbonates (Nothdurft et al., 2004; Boulvais et al., 2006). On the contrary, the blue marble is much more heterogeneous with variable quartz, mica, primary dolomite, and carbonaceous material contents, resulting in variable amount of SiO₂, Al₂O₃, MgO and C.Org. (Figure 60). These heterogeneities interpreted to reflect local inherited sedimentary layers, sheared within a topto-the-SSW mylonitic deformation (Figure 57) are in agreement with the regional sense of shear described in the western part of the Cyclades (Grasemann and Petrakakis, 2007; Brichau et al., 2010; Jolivet et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012; Berger et al., 2013; Scheffer et al., 2016). The flat enriched REE spectra might reflect the presence of detrital terrigenous material in the carbonate protolith (Figure 61). Indeed, Olivier and Boyet (2006) indicate that a very low contribution of terrigenous contents in carbonate sediment (> 0.7 w% SiO₂) is sufficient to hide the typical REE spectra of marine carbonate. Accordingly, the alternations of blue and white marbles point to chemical/mineralogical variations that reflect the original inherited sedimentary layering of the carbonate platform with periodical input of continental clastic sediments.

The white pure marble layers are characterized by homogeneous δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O stable isotope signature typical of marine limestone (Bowman, 1998) and a REE spectrum typical of sedimentary carbonates (Figure 60; Figure 62) (Hu et al., 1988; Nothdurft et al., 2004; Boulvais et al., 2006). This suggests that these white pure marble layers have remained totally impermeable, and thus have not been affected by fluid-rock interactions from subduction of the carbonate sequences until post-orogenic exhumation.

In contrast, the REE spectra of the blue impure marble from the Velatouri section show a noticeable positive Eu anomaly, similar to the one observed within the hydrothermal orangebrownish dolomitic breccia, attesting fluid-rock interactions (Figure 61). The positive Eu anomaly of hydrothermal fluid may result from feldspar alteration (McLennan, 1989) or from the thermochemical reduction of Eu³⁺ to Eu²⁺ at temperature above 200-250 °C (Bau and Möller, 1992). Above these temperatures Eu occurs mainly a Eu²⁺ (Sverjensky, 1984; Bau, 1991) and cannot be incorporated within the lattice of minerals (except Ca-rich plagioclase) which consequently yields a negative Eu anomaly of minerals and a positive Eu anomaly of the hydrothermal fluid compared to other trivalent REE (Schwinn and Markl., 2005; Bau et al., 2003). Thereby, the positive Eu anomaly observed within blue marble are interpreted as the result of fluid-rock interactions below 200-250 °C with a fluid enriched in Eu by feldspar alteration, or by an hydrothermal fluid that previously experienced temperature above 200-250 °C.

5.2 Dolomitisation of blue marble in a ductile-early brittle regime: positive feedback between fluid circulation and strain localisation

Dolomitic layers are common in tectonic units but their petrogenesis is debated. As an example, the gritty dolomite in the Naukluft Thrust in central Namibia has been variously interpreted as (i) an unconformable sedimentary horizon affected by gravity sliding (Korn and Martin,1959), (ii) a metasomatic mush (Hartnady, 1978), (iii) a blasto-mylonite (Münch, 1978), (iv) an injection of evaporitic fluid (Behr et al., 1981), (v) fluidisation and injection into wall rock during brittle deformation (Miller et al., 2008; Viola et al., 2006) or (vi) a coseismic carbonate dissociation and subsequent fluid-rock interactions (Rowe et al., 2012).

Figure 63. Synthetic reconstruction of fluid-rock interactions and ore deposition associated to the evolution of the deformation during crustal thinning and progressive exhumation of the metamorphic nappe. **a.** The nappe stack is in ductile regime, schists and marbles are progressively transposed within the S_3 shallow dipping schistosity. Marbles are heterogeneous and enclose folded primary ore. **b.** Progressive evolution towards the ductile-brittle deformation regime marked by syntectonic decarbonation at the base of the nappe stack induced by the progressive emplacement of the granodioritic stock and dolomitisation of the most impure blue marble at the top the marble. **c.** Then, the exsolution of magmatic fluids from the granodiorite is responsible for the emplacement of porphyry-style deposits and carbonate replacement at the ductile-brittle transition. **d.** Finally, dolomitic layers preferentially deform in the brittle regime and open the system to surface-derived fluids, leading to the deposition of breccias and epithermal deposits.

In the case of the Lavrion area, except the primary dolomitic boudins sheared into the S₃ mylonitic fabric, dolomitic layers do not likely represent inherited sedimentary layers but are rather formed by mass transfer, namely dolomitisation, owing to syn-tectonic fluid circulation (Figure 58a-d). The contrast in the isotopic signature and the REE content between the white and the blue marble layers is interpreted as reflecting the variability in the efficiency of fluid flow and, consequently, fluid-rock interactions associated with the competency contrast between these layers. The white marble is more competent than the blue marble and is less affected by fluid-rock interactions during ductile deformation. Xenomorphic secondary dolomite that have overgrown on the mylonitic foliation from the blue marble and intermingled with calcite within the cataclastic and breccia levels are attributed to hydrothermal dolomitisation during ductile to brittle deformation (Figure 58c-f). Such interpreted as being induced by Ca release during dolomitisation and calcite reprecipitation in the dolomite micro-porosity.

The source of Mg responsible for dolomitisation is likely related to the alteration of metaophiolitic units or basic boudins within the Lavrion schists by surface-derived fluids along brittle fractures above the DBT (Photiades and Saccani, 2006). The marine limestone stable isotope signature of the dolomitic levels and dolomitic clasts suggests that the fluids responsible for their precipitation either come from a local source (e.g. devolatilisation reaction) or have been completely buffered by the host marble, precluding the identification of the dolomite origin.

The cataclastic deformation superimposed on the mylonitic fabric localized in the blue marble and dolomitic layers reflects their more competent character. Moreover, these cataclastic layers are enclosed in white mylonitic marble suggesting that this contrasted structural record was acquired at the transition, during exhumation, from ductile to brittle deformation. The orange-brownish dolomitic breccia cemented by calcite and quartz grains illustrates perfectly this transition towards the brittle regime (Figure 59). Their REE spectra are relatively flat, but as is the case for the blue marble, they are characterized by a positive Eu anomaly (Figure 61). This attests to fluid-rock interactions at temperature below 200-250 °C (Sverjensky, 1984; Bau, 1991; Bau and Moeller, 1992) induced by fluid infiltration during brecciation. Accordingly, we argue that during ductile deformation, the more competent boudinaged white marble was less affected by fluid-rock interactions and preserved its original isotopic signature. In contrast, the heterogeneous blue marble layers containing quartz

and other impurities was more affected by fluid-rock interactions allowing the precipitation of dolomite. In turn, dolomite precipitation increased the competence of these layers relative to the calcitic units and enhanced the localization of brittle deformation. This resulted in brecciation and the circulation of fluids that permitted the precipitation of a calcitic cement between the dolomitic clasts. This example nicely illustrates a positive feedback effect between fluid flow and strain localisation during exhumation across the DBT.

5.3 Fluid flow and ore deposits during exhumation of the Lavrion

The blue marble, the breccia mineralized level and the matrix/cement cementing the dolomitic clasts are systematically characterized by a significant decrease of the δ^{13} C (Figure 60; Figure 62). At the Lavrion scale, as on Naxos, Sifnos, Tinos and Kythnos islands, a network of low ¹³C orange-brownish calcite veins takes place at the ductile-brittle to brittle deformation during post-orogenic exhumation (Ganor et al., 1994; Scheffer et al., 2017). Their low δ^{13} C signatures can be attributed to (i) the contribution of a mantle source (Barnes et al., 1978), (ii) the decarbonation of carbonates depleted in ¹³C (Valley, 1986; Bowman, 1998), or (iii) the exchange with carbonaceous material (Rye et al., 1976; Kreulen, 1980; Baker et al., 1989; Ganor et al., 1994; Scheffer et al., 2017). These ¹³C-depleted rocks/veins can have δ^{13} C as low as –10‰ _{V-PDB} (Scheffer et al., 2017; Figure 62), values too low to be consistent with the contribution of a mantle source (Barnes et al., 2017). As almost all carbonate rocks of the Lavrion area have a δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O isotopic signature ranging between the marine limestone box and the magmatic box (Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013), the occurrence of low δ^{13} C calcite veins could not be realistically explained by a decarbonation of depleted ¹³C carbonates.

This decrease can thus be only attributed to an interaction with a fluid which had previously undergone equilibration with carbonaceous material. Carbonaceous material with δ^{13} C comprised between -27 and -9 ‰ V-PDB with a mode at -25 to -20 ‰ V-PDB has been described in Naxos Island (Kreulen, 1988, 1989), but was not observed in the Lavrion area. Oxidation of carbonaceous material by an oxidizing aqueous fluid, as suggested by Ganor et al. (1994), could explain the origin of this ¹³C depleted signature. Assuming a carbonaceous material with a δ^{13} C signature of -25 to -20 ‰ V-PDB, the derived calcite would show δ^{13} C values between -15.0 and -3.7 ‰ V-PDB for temperatures between 350 and 150 °C according to Bottinga (1969). At the Lavrion scale, when compared to the thickness of the marble nappe stack, the ¹³C-depleted network is thinly localized (Figure 54; Figure 55d;

Scheffer et al., 2017). As a result of low and heterogeneous fluid-rock ratio, calcite veins have δ^{13} C signatures as low as -10 ‰ _{V-PDB} while the blue marble and the mineralized level invaded by this fluid are more strongly buffered by the host-rock marble with δ^{13} C signature down to -2.8 ‰ _{V-PDB} only. The carbonaceous material currently available on the marble nappe stack is very low (≤ 0.10 wt%) and can testify of (i) an absence of carbonaceous materiel within the original inherited sedimentary layering of the carbonate platform or (ii) an almost complete oxidation of the carbonaceous materiel by an oxidising fluid. Another hypothesis for these low δ^{13} C signatures is the infiltration of meteoric fluid carrying soil CO₂ dissolved at low temperature (Hendy, 1971; Bar-Matthews et al., 1991; Ganor et al., 1994; Boulvais et al., 2007). Whatsoever, no matter where the origin of the carbonaceous material, the structural position of the network of low ¹³C-depleted veins and these two hypotheses suggest a significant contribution of surface-derived oxidising water such as meteoric or marine water. δ^{18} O signatures of surface-derived fluids such as meteoric or marine water are low, i.e. in the range -10.0 to 0.0 % _{V-SMOW}. The derived calcite would show δ^{18} O around -5.4to 3.1 ‰ v-smow assuming a meteoric origin and between 4.6 and 13.1 ‰ v-smow assuming a marine origin, for temperatures between 350 and 150 °C according to Zheng (1999). Then, assuming an oxidation of carbonaceous material model, it suggests that the surface-derived fluid would have been strongly buffered by the marble/schist host rocks during their downward flow along high angle brittle fractures rooted into the low-angle shear zone (Morrison and Anderson, 1998; Famin et al., 2004, 2005; Mulch et al., 2004; Siebenaller et al., 2013) before their exchange with carbonaceous material.

The structural position of ore deposits found in the Lavrion area are in agreement with a complex and multi-phased mineralized system (Figure 63). Pre-concentration of some metals occurred before deformation, and thus before subduction and burial of the carbonates, as attested by preserved relics of folded pyrrhotite layers (Figure 63a). The main ore deposits suggest an emplacement during ductile to brittle deformation (Berger et al., 2013; Figure 63b-d) accompanying post-orogenic exhumation and gravitational collapse. Two different mineralized systems are distinguished according to their position relative to the DBT. Skarn and carbonate replacement deposits, mainly localized at the intersections between marbles and schists are attributed to the Plaka granodiorite intrusion occurring between 10 and 8 Ma (Marinos and Petraschek 1956; Conophagos, 1980; Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008b; Bonsall et al., 2011). The δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O isotopic signature of marbles found at the vicinity of these ore deposits (Figure 62) is in agreement with a typical decarbonation trend of carbonates

(Valley, 1986; Boulvais et al., 1998; Bowman, 1998; Scheffer et al., 2017) associated with the interaction with a magmatic fluid induced by the intrusion of the Plaka granodiorite (Figure 63b,c). Some samples display a δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O outside the igneous box towards low δ^{18} O values indicating a contribution of surface-derived water diluting the early fluids (Figure 62). This is consistent with the low δ^{34} S obtained on barite and gypsum from carbonate replacement ore which reflects Miocene seawater sulfates (Tombros et al., 2010) and the dilution trend observed by fluid inclusion analyses in gangue minerals (Voudouris et al., 2008b, Bonsall et al., 2011). So, the structural position and the isotopic signature of marble hosting skarn and carbonate replacement deposits suggest first a combination of magmatic and metamorphic (decarbonation) fluid circulation in a ductile closed regime and then opening of the system to surface-derived fluids.

On the contrary, isotopic measurements performed on the breccia mineralized levels do not show evidence of a magmatic fluid contribution, but suggest the pervasion of surface-derived fluid equilibrated with carbonaceous material (Ganor et al., 1994; Boulvais et al., 2007; Scheffer et al., 2017) (Figure 63d). The intrusion of the Plaka granodiorite could have played a major role on the emplacement of breccia mineralized levels, thanks to an increase of the heat flow leading to fluid circulation, but its contribution on fluid and metal source is here less obvious. An alternative model already proposed in the Lavrion area (Leleu, 1966, Leleu et al., 1973; Morin and Photiades; 2012) or on the Imiter Ag-Hg deposits (Essaraj et al., in press) suggests the alteration of surrounding rocks (schists and meta-basic boudins) as a probable source for metals. The reworking of primary ore folded within marbles (Figure 53d andFigure 63a) could be another hypothesis to explain the origin of metals.

6. Conclusion

The main Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore deposits of the Lavrion area, distributed within marble were implemented during the last exhumation stage (D₃) across the DBT initiated by gravitational collapse in response to slab retreat in Oligocene-Miocene. The evolution from ductile to brittle deformation is responsible for the establishment of two different mineralized systems. A first one, initiated by the Plaka granodiorite intrusion, lead to the decarbonation of the surrounding marble at the ductile-brittle transition. Magmatic fluids exsolved from the silicate melt are responsible to skarn and carbonate replacement ore deposits during the same deformation regime. The second one occured during brittle deformation and was associated with the penetration of surface-derived fluids. At this stage, the lithological heterogeneity of the marble layers played a crucial role in localsing deformation, fluid circulation and fluidrock interactions. A positive feedback is evidenced between ductile-brittle deformation of the marble layers, dolomitisation owing to the penetration of fluids, further increasing localisation of brittle deformation and ore deposition. The contribution of surface-derived fluids equilibrated with carbonaceous material is invoked to explain the precipitation of these hydrothermal ore deposits during the brittle regime. If the magmatic contribution (heat, fluid and a part at least of metals) is obvious to explain skarn and carbonate replacement ore deposits, the origin of metals and fluids involved in the deposition of the epithermal and breccia ore still remains a source of debate.

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Article en préparation pour Economic Geology

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Ce chapitre 7, qui s'intitule "<u>Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the</u> <u>Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)</u>", est un article en cours de préparation pour la revue *Economic Geology*.

Le chapitre précédent (Chapitre 6) suggère une contribution majeure des fluides externes sur la formation des minéralisations à Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag associées au régime de déformation fragile. Les travaux antérieurs (e.g Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011) suggèrent cependant que ces minéralisations sont le résultat d'une dilution des fluides magmatiques par des fluides de surfaces. L'objectif de ce chapitre est donc d'identifier la chimie, la nature et la source de ces fluides afin de compléter le modèle métallogénique proposé dans le chapitre précédent (chapitre 6).

Ce chapitre est centré sur une analyse détaillée des minéraux de gangues (fluorite, calcite) des minéralisations épithermales à Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag-Cu. L'analyse du contenu en traces et REE de ces minéraux permet de préciser la chimie des minéralisations et de discuter des propriétés du fluide minéralisateur. Une analyse précise des inclusions fluides piégées dans ces minéraux de gangue, par microthermométrie, spectroscopie Raman, isotopie stable (δD , $\delta^{18}O$) et mesure du contenu en halogène (crush-leach) permet d'identifier la nature et l'origine précise de ces fluides. Ces mêmes analyses sont réalisées sur les inclusions fluides piégées dans les veines à quartz-pyrite-molybdenite du système porphyre de Plaka afin de clarifier le rôle des fluides magmatiques sur la précipitation des minéralisations épithermales associées au régime de déformation fragile.

Cette étude montre que toute les fluorites associées aux minéralisions épithermales du régime cassant sont chimiquement analogues et attestent d'une même source hydrothermale. Les inclusions fluides primaires piégées dans ces minéraux montrent une large gamme de salinité (0.0 à 19.8 mass%NaCléq.) et de températures d'homogénéisations (92 à 182 °C). Néanmoins leurs signatures isotopiques (δD , $\delta^{18}O$) attestent d'une source purement météorique. L'analyse de leurs contenus en halogènes, comparée à celle des inclusions fluides magmatiques de Plaka, suggèrent alors la présence de deux systèmes hydrothermaux distincts. Les minéralisations du Lavrion associées au régime de déformation fragile sont alors issues de la circulation de fluides météoriques, acquérant leurs contenus métallifères et leurs salinités par le lessivage des schistes et des roches métabasiques de l'unité supérieure.

Abstract

Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore deposits in the Lavrion area are localized along a Miocene low-angle detachment and are related to the evolution of fluid-rock interactions associated with postorogenic exhumation. These mineralisations show a progressive entrapment from ductile to brittle deformation. Ductile mineralisation enclosed within the mylonitic marble are related to a magmatic intrusion leading to porphyry-style and skarn ore deposits. Previous studies assumed that brittle deposits as carbonate replacement and epithermal veins resulted from mixing of a magmatic and a surficial fluids. In this paper, we discuss the origin and the nature of fluid responsible to late cataclastic Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag epithermal ore deposits based on a multi-method approach combining petrography, REE+Y contents of fluorite and calcite gangue minerals, fluid inclusion investigation and stable isotope and crush-leash analyses. These mineralized levels are hosted in a network of veins and breccia containing fluorite and calcite including galena, sphalerite, bournonite, acanthite and several Pb-Zn-Fe-Mn oxides formed during brittle deformation. REE contents of fluorite and calcite suggest that they originate from precipitation from a hydrothermal fluid below 200 °C. Fluorite and calcite are characterized by only one type of primary fluid inclusions. Fluid inclusions from fluorite are characterized by a low δD signature comprised between -82.1 to -52.6 % v-smow and a $\delta^{18}O$ in range of -10.4 to -6.7 ‰ _{V-SMOW} testifying a meteoric origin. Those from calcite seem to testify a probable equilibration with metamorphic fluids. Cl/Br ratio measured by crush-leash analyses are too low to be inconsistent with magmatic or secondary brines and suggest probably an interaction with Br-enriched carbonaceous material. The salinity of these meteoritic fluids is interpreted as resulting from rehydration of prior dehydrated surrounding schists and marble. A late remobilisation of metals within primary sulphurs and fluorite testify to a supergene oxidation. These new data confirm thus the first hypothesis given by the structural investigations that ore deposits in Lavrion area are polyphased on several hydrothermal system. The first one initiated by the Plaka granodiorite intrusion inducing a magmatic in a ductile deformation stage. Then the brittle deformation is marked by surficial fluids pervasion leading a second hydrothermal system leading cataclastic epithermal rich in calcite and fluorite mineralisation. Finally, late supergene mineralisation occured by pervasion of fresh ground water

1. Introduction

Fluids are the main vector for advective heat and element transfer within the Earth's crust (Fyfe et al., 1978; Etheridge and Wall, 1983; Thompson and Connolly, 1992). Ore deposits disseminated at the lithospheric crust scale are the proof of an intensive fluid flow within rocks porosity leading leaching, transport and deposits of interests elements. Involved fluids can be of magmatic, metamorphic, basin, marine or meteoric origin (Taylor, 1974; 1997; Arndt and Ganino, 2012). Constraining the origin of fluids involved during the three steps Source-Transport-Deposit process is one of the key to determinate the origin of elements forming the deposits. The debate between the Plutonists and the Neptunists started more than two centuries ago is still relevant. On the one hand, several deposits through the world as porphyry-system or skarn show strong affinity with magmatic intrusion. Source of metals and fluids is thus often attributed to the exsolution of the magma (Titley and Beane, 1981; Sillitoe, 1989; Sillitoe and Bonham, 1990). Nevertheless, magmatic intrusion can also only provide a thermal energy (Cathles, 1981; Norton, 1982) necessary to generated hydrothermal system with external fluids. So, many study show the important contribution of surface-derived water such as meteoric, marine or connate water in hydrothermal system (Criss et al., 1991; Hedenquist and Lowenstern, 1994) leading the scavenging of metals from the surrounding rocks (Fournier, 1987; McKibben et al., 1988; Hofstra et al., 1991; Barton and Johnson, 2000). The development of fluid inclusions analyses in hydrothermal system (eg. Roedder, 1958; Wilkinson, 2001) and stable isotope (Ohmoto, 1986; Taylor, 1997; Rye, 2005) provide us powerful tools to distinguish the respective contribution of magmatic and surface-derived fluids.

The percolation of surface-derived fluids within the crust highlighted by stable isotope geochemistry (δ^{18} O, δ D) is enhanced by active crustal fault especially well marked during the development of a Metamorphic Core Complex (Morrison and Anderson, 1998; Famin et al., 2004, 2005; Mulch et al., 2004; Siebenaller et al., 2013; Dyja et al., 2016). This penetration can reach low-angle detachment faults at a depth down to 10-15 km (Wickham et al., 1993, Famin et al., 2004). The ductile-brittle transition appears as a structural, rheological and thermal boundary separating an upper crust dominated by the percolation of meteoric, marine and basin fluids and a lower crust marked by the circulation of magmatic and metamorphic fluids (Siebenaller et al; 2013). Following this reasoning, it appears that mylonitic-cataclastic low-angle detachments representing the ductile-brittle transition during exhumation might be pivotal for ore deposition as they correspond to preferential zones of fluid mixing associated

with alternations in the pressure regime (e.g. Lindsay et al., 1995; Baker and Laing, 1998; Boiron et al., 2003; Moritz et al., 2006).

This study is focused on the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits of the Lavrion area (Greece), mined since Antiquity until late 20th century (Conophagos, 1980). The Lavrion peninsula, South East of Athens, is located along the western boundary of the Attic-Cycladic metamorphic complex in the internal zone of the Hellenic orogenic belt, between the Pelagonian fault corresponding to a thrust (Katsikatsos, 1991; Shaked et al., 2000; Philippon et al., 2012; Kydonakis et al., 2015) and potentially to a syn-orogenic detachment (Scheffer et al., 2016), and low-angle postorogenic detachments such as the West Cycladic Detachment System (Grasemann et al., 2012) and the North Cycladic Detachment System (Jolivet et al., 2010b) (Figure 64a). Ore deposits documented in Lavrion area consist of (i) Mo-porphyry style, (ii) Cu-Fe skarn type, (iii) Pb-Zn-Ag ±Au carbonate replacement (non-skarn) and (ii) Pb-Zn-Ag epithermal veins (Leleu et al., 1973; Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008a, b; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011). It is assumed that all these mineralisation are related to the Plaka granodiorite intrusion in Miocene subject to progressive dilution by surficial water (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011). Nevertheless, their structural position and petrographic characteristics have shown that ore deposits are complex and polyphased, probably starting before the subduction and then associated with the emplacement of a low-angle detachment shear zone firstly in a pure ductile deformation stage and then progressively towards a pure brittle deformation stage (Chapitre 6).

Skarn and carbonate replacement deposits, marked by ductile deformation, are undoubtedly related to magmatic fluid circulation linked to the Plaka granodiorite intrusion in Miocene (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011; Chapitre 6). Carbonate replacement and epithermal veins associated to brittle deformation are interpreted as related to a magmatic fluid diluted by surface-derived fluids (Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011). Nevertheless, our recent investigation of the stable isotope signature of veins in marbles hosting these deposits has only suggest the contribution of surface-derived fluids in association with brittle deformation and did not evidence the contribution of a magmatic fluid at this stage (Chapitre 6).

CHAPITRE 7. Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)



Figure 64. a. Schematic map of the western part of the Attic-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex) at the junction between the Hellenic belt and the Aegean domain. The Lavrion peninsula is located between the Pelagonian fault and the North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) low-angle fault accommodating post-orogenic exhumation. **b.** Geological map of the Eastern part of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Scheffer et al., 2016). The locations of Thorikos, Megala Pefka and Spitharopoussi Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore deposits which were sampled fluorite and calcite gangue for this study are indicated.

The aim of this study is to discuss the nature and the origin of fluids responsible late Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag cataclastics deposits and compare them to the magmatic fluid found in the porphyrystyle. In order to reach this goal, we use a multi-method approach combining ore petrography, REE+Y and traces elements geochemistry by LA-ICPMS of calcite and fluorite gangue minerals, microthermometry and Raman spectroscopy of fluid inclusions, and stable isotope and halogen signature of fluid inclusion by crush-leash. These considerations contribute to the elaboration of a metallogenic model for the Lavrion deposits and more generally to the concentration of polymetallic deposits along active margins.

2. Geological setting

2.1 Structure and petrology of lithotectonic units

The ACMC consists mainly of the Cycladic Blueschists that are partially or totally retrogressed into greenschist to amphibolite facies. These metamorphic rocks are overlain by the Pelagonian Unit delineated by a non-metamorphic ophiolitic mélange associated with Cretaceous limestones and have been exhumed along low-angle detachments during Miocene extension of the Aegean domain (Jolivet et al., 2010; Ring et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012). The Lavrion peninsula is located about 40 km to the South East of Athens along the western boundary of the ACMC (Figure 64). The Lavrion peninsula exposes a stack of polyphased metamorphic nappes composed of, from top to bottom, (i) an upper unit dominated by the Lavrion schists, and (ii) a lower unit dominated by marbles alternating with the Kamariza schists (Figure 64b) (Photiades and Carras, 2001). The metamorphic rocks are locally unconformably overlain by non-metamorphosed lacustrian Miocene deposits.

The upper unit, also known as the phyllite nappe or the Lavrion Blueschists tectonic unit, is composed of a 100 to 250 m thick alternation of the Lavrion schists, including boudins of metavolcanites, and marbles. The Lavrion schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite, chlorite, glaucophane and epidote. The up to 200 m thick lower unit is composed of an alternation of folded marbles and the Kamariza schists. The Kamariza schists are rich in muscovite, quartz, albite and chlorite with granoblastic to lepidoblastic texture (Photiades and Carras, 2001). These metamorphic units correspond to the western part of the Cycladic Blueschists Unit that underwent blueschist conditions, 1.2 to 2.2 GPa and 450 to 550 °C, during Eocene (50-40 Ma) burial (e.g. Altherr et al., 1982; Buick and Holland, 1989; Bröcker et al., 1993; Avigad, 1998; Trotet el al., 2001; Parra et al., 2002; Bröcker and Franz, 2005; Duchêne et al., 2006; Groppo et al., 2009). In the Lavrion area, this HP peak is 0.9-1.3 GPa and 315 +/- 30 °C (Scheffer et

al., 2016). The Cycladic Blueschists Unit record retrogression into greenschist to amphibolite conditions between 25 and 15 Ma during a syn-orogenic exhumation stage along the subduction channel (Andriessen et al., 1979; Altherr et al., 1982; Ring et al., 2001; Ring and Reischmann, 2002; Duchêne et al., 2006; Seward et al., 2009) and are characterized by a MT-MP metamorphism estimated at \pm 0.9 GPa and 550-570 °C (Altherr et al., 1982; Parra et al., 2002; Bröcker et al., 2004; Jolivet and Brun, 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012; Huet et al., 2015). In the Lavrion area, the syn-orogenic exhumation occurred at 0.6-0.9 GPa and 300 +/- 30 °C (Scheffer et al., 2016). Finally, the last exhumation stage accompanying the formation of the North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) is related to the gravitational collapse induced by the slab retreat in Miocene (Jolivet et al., 2010; Grasemann et al., 2012; Scheffer et al., 2016). This post-orogenic exhumation is accompanied by isothermal decompression leading to HT metamorphism as evidenced by partial melting is Naxos, Paros, Mykonos and Ikaria Islands (Keay et al., 2001; Vanderhaeghe, 2004; Duchêne et al., 2006; Martin et al., 2006; 2008; Ring, 2007; Kruckenberg et al., 2011; Beaudoin et al., 2015; Laurent et al., 2015). In the Lavrion area this post-orogenic exhumation thus occurred after thermal relaxation marked by an increase in temperature that reached 350 +/- 30 °C for a pressure of 0.50 to 0.85 GPa (Scheffer et al., 2016).

2.2 Structural position and origin of the Lavrion deposits

The structural position of the deposits exposed in the Lavrion peninsula suggest a primary folded metallogenic stock probably deposited within the sedimentary sequence before subduction (pre-S₁) (Chapitre 6). The main deposits documented in the Lavion area are related to the emplacement of the low-angle detachment fault during gravitational collapse. Their structural deposition suggest a mobilisation and deposition from ductile to brittle deformation (Chapitre 6). They consist of (i) Mo-porphyry style, (ii) Cu-Fe skarn type, (iii) Pb-Zn-Ag \pm Au carbonate replacement (non-skarn) and (ii) Pb-Zn-Ag epithermal veins (Leleu et al., 1973; Skarpelis, 2002; Voudouris et al., 2008a, b; Tombros et al., 2010; Bonsall et al., 2011). It generally accepted that the mineralisations are initiated by the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite dated at 8.34 +/- 0.2 Ma by U-Pb on zircon (Liati et al., 2009) and at 7.3 Ma by an apatite fission track age (Altherr et al., 1982).

 δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O stable isotope signatures of marble enclosing skarn and carbonate replacement deposits at vicinity to the Plaka intrusion reveal that these mineralisations are related to a magmatic fluid (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011) associated with decarbonation

of marble leading to CO₂ escape in a ductile-brittle regime (Scheffer et al., 2017; Chapitre 6). The involvement of a surface-derived fluid of meteoric or marine origin was invoked to explain the dilution trend observed in fluid inclusions found in quartz, calcite, fluorite and sphalerite from carbonate replacement and epithermal veins (Voudouris et al. 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011). δ^{34} S from carbonate replacement ore also suggests marine/meteoric dilution of a magmatic fluid (Bonsall et al., 2011; Tombros et al., 2010). However, even if fluid inclusions of these gangue minerals show a temperature decrease from 400 to 100 °C, the salinity remain constant or is even slightly increasing along the magmatic to marine/meteoric dilution trend (10.0-20.0 to 0.0-25.0 mass% NaCleq) (Voudouris et al., 2008b; Bonsall et al., 2011). This observation does not fit with a dilution but rather suggest the superposition of another hydrothermal system on cooling.

Alternatively, it was suggested that epithermal and breccias mineralizations crosscutting the mylonitic deformation are associated to another hydrothermal system dominated by surfacederived water (Scheffer et al., 2017; Chapitre 6). This hypothesis is mainly supported by their structural position and their systematic association with of ¹³C depleted brown-orange calcite veins interpreted as the resulting from infiltration of surface-derived water equilibrated with carbonaceous material disseminated within the metamorphic nappe stack or with soil CO₂ dissolved (Ganor et al., 1994; Boulvais et al., 2007; Scheffer et al., 2017; Chapitre 6).

3. Methodology

3.1 Field strategy and sampling

Fluorite and calcite veins associated with cataclastic Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag deposits crosscutting the mylonitic fabric were sampled in Thorikos, Megala Pefka, and Spitharopoussi deposits (Figure 64b). Host-rocks and mineralized levels were also sampled to document the ore paragenesis. One quartz vein sample from the porphyry-style granodioritic system described by Voudouris et al. (2008a) and Bonsall et al. (2011) was also sampled to provide a reference for the magmatic fluids.

3.2 Petrography

Petrographic observations were conducted in reflected light microscopy using an Olympus BX51 microscope, a JEOL J7600F scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and a CAMECA SX100 electron microprobe analyzer (EMPA) at GeoRessources laboratory (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France). X-ray maps were conducted using SEM and EPMA to detect the distribution

of Pb, S, Ag, Fe and Cu within galena. Ag content within galena was measured using 25 keV accelerating voltage, 150 nA specimen current and 120 s counting time allowing a limit of detection for Ag inferior to 100 ppm.

3.3 Laser ablation ICP-MS

The LA-ICP-MS instrument (GeoRessources laboratory, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France) comprises a GeoLas excimer laser (ArF, 193 nm, Microlas, Gottingen Germany) and an Agilent 7500c quadrupole ICP-MS equipped with an octopole reaction-cell using H₂ gas, and a collision-cell using He gas. The laser beam is focused onto the sample within an ablation cell with a Schwarzschild objective (magnification x25) linked with a CCD camera. Synthetic glass provided by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is used for calibration of the different analysed elements and respective masses (200 pulses at 5 Hz). The design as an optical imaging system allows the use of different crater diameters (60, 90 μ m) at constant energy density on the sample, by adjusting an aperture in the laser beam path. The LA-ICP-MS instrument was used to analyse REE+Y and trace elements (Mg, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, Sb, Ba, Au and Pb) content within calcite and fluorite gangue minerals.

Traces elements (REE + Y) are normalized against the Post-Archean Australian shale (PAAS; McLennan, 1989). Ce and Eu anomalies were calculated using equations Ce/Ce^{*} = $Ce_n/(Pr_n^2/Nd_n)$ and $Eu/Eu^* = Eu_n/(Sm_n^2+Tb_n)^{1/3}$ of Lawrence et al. (2006) and Ce/Ce^{*} = $Ce_n/(0.5*La_n/0.5*Pr_n)$ of Bau and Dulski (1996), where n corresponds to normalized concentrations. Y anomaly was discussed using Y/Ho ratios (Bau and Dulski, 1995).

3.4 Fluid inclusion analyses

Fluid inclusions were studied on double polished 200 μ m-thick sections. Because of the small size of the inclusions, the use of a spindle stage to measure the volume fraction of the non-aqueous phase was not possible (Bakker and Diamond, 2006). The area fraction a_{vap} of the non-aqueous phase was obtained on two-dimensional sections by area measurement using ImageJ (freeware obtainable at http://rsb.info.nih.gov).

3.4.1 Microthermometry

Microthermometry measurements were performed at the GeoRessources Laboratory (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France) on a Linkam THMS600 heating-cooling stage. H11 standard (H₂O-NaCl, with $T_e = -21.2$ °C), M11 standard (H₂O-CO₂-(Ar), with $T_m(car) = -56.9$ °C) and

H₂O-NaOH standard (with $T_m(ice) = -0.4$ °C) were used to calibrate analytical device. The following phase transitions were measured when it was possible: T_e , eutectic temperature which corresponds to the appearance of the first liquid from ice melting, $T_m(hh)$, final melting temperature of hydrohalite, $T_m(ice)$, final melting temperature of ice, and T_h , the bulk homogenisation temperature ($L_{aq} + V_{car} = L_{aq}$).

3.4.2 Raman spectroscopy

Raman spectroscopy analyses were performed at GeoRessources Laboratory (Vandoeuvrelès-Nancy, France) on a Horiba Jobin-Yvon LabRAM HR laser-Raman spectrometer (exciting radiation at 514.532 nm; focal length 800 mm; 1 grating with 1,800 grooves per mm; 100 μ m slit width; spectral resolution of 1.5 cm⁻¹; liquid N₂ cooled CCD). Raman spectroscopy was used to constrain the gas phase proportion (given as mol%). To avoid decrepitation of during microthermometric freezing experiments, the salinity of fluid inclusions from calcite were determined using the deformation of the stretching band of the aqueous phase at mineral extinction (Dubessy et al. 2002; Baumgartner and Bakker, 2009; Caumon et al., 2013, 2015). Salinity measurement was performed only on two-phases L_{aq}-V fluid inclusions to avoid overestimation of salinity in metastable L_{aq} fluid inclusions at negative pressure (Tarantola and Caumon, 2015).

3.5 δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures

All isotopic measurements were performed at the CRPG laboratory (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France).

3.5.1 Stable isotope measurements of calcite

Carbon and oxygen isotopic compositions of calcite were determined by using an auto sampler Gasbench coupled to a Thermo Scientific MAT253 isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS). 250 to 300 μ g of each carbonate sample were collected using a Dremel tool (1 mm diameter sampling hole). The obtained powder was then reacted with 2 mL of supersaturated orthophosphoric acid at 70 °C for at least 5 h in a He atmosphere. 10 measurement cycles of the produced CO₂ isotopic composition were performed with a Thermo Scientific MAT 253 continuous flow isotope ratio mass spectrometer. All sample measurements were adjusted to the internal reference calibrated on the internalistandards IAEA CO-1, IAEA CO-8 and NBS 19.

3.5.2 Oxygen isotope measurements of quartz

Oxygen isotope analyses were carried out using the conventional technique of Clayton and Mayeda (1963). Oxygen from the quartz vein was extracted by fluorination using BrF₅. Five milligrams of each sample were dried at 110 °C for 3 h, then loaded into a nickel reaction vessel, out-gassed under vacuum at room temperature for 2 h prior to reaction with BrF₅ at 600 °C for 10 h. The liberated O_2 was passed over a hot graphite rod to be converted into CO_2 for mass spectrometric measurement on a Thermo-Fisher MAT253 Mass Spectrometer.

3.5.3 Stable isotope measurements of phengite

2 to 3 mg of powdered host-rock were analysed for the isotopic composition of hydrogen bearing minerals, mainly phengite. δD was measured with a GV Instruments Isoprime mass spectrometer coupled in continuous-flow mode to a EuroVector elemental analyser. No inter sample memory effect can be observed. Linearity of the mass spectrometer and reproducibility of the analysis were checked using CRPG internal reference materials with an analytical reproducibility lower than 0.3‰. The δD isotopic signature of H₂O equilibrated with mica at a given temperature is calculated using the kaolinite-water fractionation equation of Gilg and Sheppard (1996).

3.5.4 Stable isotope measurements of H₂O from calcite and quartz fluid inclusions

Calcite and quartz crystals from veins were reduced to a size of 1-5 mm. For each sample, 1-5 g of grains were loaded into a stainless steel tube and out-gassed overnight under vacuum at 120 °C. These grains were then crushed and the liberated H₂O and CO₂ were collected in a liquid nitrogen cold trap at -170 °C. Non-condensable volatiles (e.g. H₂, O₂, CH₄ and N₂) were evacuated. In order to separate CO₂ from H₂O, the liquid nitrogen trap was then warmed up to -80 °C. The separated H₂O was subsequently reduced to H₂ in a uranium reactor at 800 °C. D/H ratio of H₂ was determined using a Thermo-Fisher MAT253 Mass Spectrometer. Two CRPG water standards were analysed along weekly with each batch of water samples obtained from the fluid inclusions. To avoid any memory effect on D/H ratios within the uranium reactor, samples were systematically duplicated.

As we analyse primary fluid inclusions within quartz and calcite, $\delta^{18}O_{\text{fluid}}$ was calculated from $\delta^{18}O_{\text{calcite}}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{\text{quartz}}$ using respectively the calcite-water fractionation equation of Zheng (1999) and Horita (2014), and the quartz-water fractionation equation of Zheng (1993) at a given temperature.

3.5.5 Stable isotope measurements of H₂O from fluorite fluid inclusions

Because oxygen does not participate to the structural formulae of fluorite (CaF₂), fluid inclusion oxygen isotope signature is not modified by partial equilibration with the host fluorite mineral. δ^{18} O values thus correspond to the true oxygen signature of the fluid at the trapping time. The determination of δ^{18} O fluid inclusions is made possible by CO₂-water microequilibration (Kishima and Sakai, 1980; Rozanski et al., 1988; Dennis et al., 2001). For each sample, 6.0 to 8.0 g of fluorite were necessary to extract at least 1 mg of water (55 µmole of H₂O). H₂O was then confined at 25 °C for a minimum period of 48 h (ten times the t_{1/2} half times of equilibration determined for 1 mg of water according to Kishima and Sakai, 1980) with 30.0 µmol of CO₂ with a known isotopic signature. CO₂ and H₂O were then separated, extracted and analysed using a Thermo-Fisher MAT253 Mass Spectrometer. The δ^{18} O stable isotope signature of fluid inclusions is then obtained by equilibration equation between CO₂ and H₂O from Kishima and Sakai (1980) and Rozanski et al. (1988).

3.6 Crush-leach analysis for halogen chemistry

Because halogens display a conservative behaviour in solution, and remain relatively unaffected by fluid-rock interactions (Banks et al., 1991), the signature of the elements Cl and Br in a fluid can be used to characterize its source (Böhlke & Irwin, 1992a). Bulk crush-leach analyses were performed to extract and analyse fluids hosted in fluorite, quartz and calcite. The amount of sample crushed was approximately 2.0 g. Analysis of the anions F⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻ and SO₄²⁻ was performed by ion chromatography using an ICS 3000 Dionex system with a AS20 column at the LIEC laboratory (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France).

4. Results

4.1 Structural position and petrography of the late cataclastic ore deposits

Ore deposits are confined below the Lavrion detachment fault (i) within the upper marble (Figure 65a,b), (ii) at the interface between the Kamariza schists and marbles (Figure 65c) or (iii) within the Kamariza schists (Figure 65d). These breccia levels (Figure 65a-c) or discordant vein (Figure 65d) crosscutting the S₃ mylonitic deformation attest an emplacement in a pure brittle regime. These deposits are mainly characterized by fluorite and calcite gangue mineral enclosing Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag sulphides and/or oxides. In Thorikos, fluorite is colourless or heterogeneous from a green core to a purple rim. Fluorite is superimposed by a geode of brown calcite, and locally barite. Fluorite from Megala Pefka and Spitharopoussi are green and colourless to light green, respectively.



Figure 65. Photographs illustrating the structural position of the Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore deposits in the Lavrion area. **a-b.** Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore from Thorikos consist of a horizontal cataclastic level enclosed within the upper kamariza marble just few meters below the low-angle detachment fault (37°44'16.40" N; 24°3'16.55" E) **c.** Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore from Megala Pefka are localized within the Kamariza schist, and consisits of a mélange of carbonate and schist clast cemented by fluorite gangue mineral (37°42'3.51" N; 24°0'34.25" E). **d.** Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore from Siptharopoussi consist of a rich-fluorite vein crosscutting the Kamariza schist (37°40'51.61" N; 24°0'29.32" E).



Figure 66. Reflected light photographs (**a-c**) and back-scattered electron photographs (**d-h**) illustrating the Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag paragenesis associated with fluorite and calcite gangue minerals from Spitharopoussi and Thorikos deposits. **a.** Bournonite minerals enclosed within fluorite. **b.** Thin inclusion of galena within fluorite. **c.** Sphalerite grains parallel to the cleveage plane of fluorite. **d.** Fluorite gangue mineral bearing thin grains of perroudite. Idiomorphic grains of fluorite are cemented by calcite and quartz ganguet. **e.** Perroudite mineralisation associated with calcite and Zn oxides. **f-h.** Oxidized galena surrounding by calcite minerals and quartz cement. **g.** Mn-Zn-Pb oxides enclosed within calcite gangue.

Colourless fluorite from the Spitharopoussi deposit contains several hundred µm to mm xenomorphic crystals of bournonite (Figure 66a), and a few tens of µm crystals of galena and sphalerite elongated crystals (Figure 66b,c) aligned parallel to the cleavage of fluorite . In Thorikos idiomorphic fluorite crystals are surrounded by a cement made of calcite and quartz. Perroudite xenomorphic crystals are found within fluorite (Figure 66d) and as rounded grains within calcite (Figure 66e). The mineralized marble of Thorikos is also characterized by several xenomorphic and oxidised grains of galena (Figure 66f) surrounded by numerous Mn, Zn, Pb, Fe oxides (Figure 66g,h).

In Thorikos galena is rarely preserved but is present as altered several hundred micrometric to millimetric idiomorphic grains locally associated with acanthite (Figure 67a). Both are included within a fine cement made of quartz and calcite intermingled with with Mn, Pb, Fe, Zn oxides as evidenced the rhombohedral shape surrounded by Fe interpreted as Fe-rich calcite (Figure 67d). The preserved core of galena does not contain Ag within its structure (limit of detection inferior to 75 ppm). Nevertheless, galena grains systematically show oxidised rims characterized by a significant enrichment in Ag (Figure 67b). Ag is positively correlated with sulfur forming acanthite and probably corresponds, together with galena, to the primary sulphide ore. Ag is also anti-correlated with S and Pb and positively-correlated with Cu forming the oxidised rims of galena (Figure 67c-h) probably testifying the re-working of pre-ore sulphide deposits. Ag content is in range of 1000 ppm in the oxidised rims. Bulk geochemistry performed on this sample made of isolated oxidised galena grains enclosed within oxidised and carbonatic cement show an Ag contents equal to 260 ppm. The paragenetic sequence of Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag deposits observed within these different cataclastic deposits is synthetized within Figure 68. The Spitharopoussi veins and the Megala Pefka deposits are the best preserved deposits whereas the Thorikos deposit appears the most affected by Pb-Zn-Fe-Mn oxides, which are attributed to supergene oxidisation of primary-sulfide mineralisation (Skarpelis, 2008).

CHAPITRE 7. Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)



Figure 67. Geochemistry of Ag-galena collected from Thorikos Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore deposits. **a.** Back-scattered electron photographs of galena showing galena associated with acanthite. Galena is strongly affected by oxidisation. **b.** The oxidized rims is enriched in Ag as testify the Ag X-ray map acquired by SEM. **c-h.** X-ray map acquired using EPMA showing the spatial distribution of Fe, Pb, S, Ag and Cu elements and their association. Galena rims are associated with a significant loss of sulfur, a moderate loss of Pb, and by an enrichment in Ag and Cu compared to the fresh core of galena.



Figure 68. Paragenetic sequence of the Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag cataclastic deposits according to the Spitaropoussi and Thorikos mineralisations from the Lavrion district.

4.2 Fluorite geochemistry

4.2.1 REE + Y patterns

Rare Earth Elements + Yttrium content of fluorite was determined by ICP-MS laser ablation and compiled within Table 14. REE+Y spectra measured on these different fluorite gangue minerals are relatively similar and are slightly depleted compared to the the Post-Archean Australian shale (PAAS from McLennan, 1987).

However, two types of spectra can be observed (Figure 69). The first one corresponds to fluorite from Megala Pefka and Spitharopoussi (Figure 69a,b) and the core of fluorite from Thorikos17 (in green square in Figure 69c) and Thorikos119 (white square in Figure 69d). The spectra is characterized by a variable Ce anomaly ((Ce/Ce*)_{sn}) comprised mainly between 0.40 and 1.75 according to the equation of Lawrence et al. (2006), or as a negative Ce anomaly ((Ce/Ce*)_{sn}) between 0.43 and 0.86 according to the equation of Bau and Dulski (1996). Spectra show a progressive increase of LREE contents and are characterized by a strong positive Eu anomaly with a (Eu/Eu*)_{sn} in the range 1.11 to 1.88 according to the equation of Lawrence et al. (2006). It is also characterized by a progressive decrease of MREE to HREE and by a strong positive Y anomaly.

The second one corresponds to the rim of fluorite from Thorikos17 (purple squares in Figure 69c) and Thorikos119 (dark squares in Figure 69d) and ThorikosTopo7 (Figure 69e). They shows a variable Ce anomaly according to the equation of Lawrence et al. (2006) with a $(Ce/Ce^*)_{sn}$ comprise between 0.37 and 2.62 and in range of 0.35 to 1.38 according to the

equation of Bau and Dulski (1996). It also shows a progressive increase of LREE contents, but does not show an Eu anomaly according to the equation of Lawrence et al. (2006) as evidenced the $(Eu/Eu^*)_{sn}$ comprised between 0.86 and 1.17. It is also marked by a typical M Tetrad spectra marked by MREE and HREE (Masuda et al., 1987). Finally it is also characterized by strong positive Y anomaly.



Figure 69. Post-Archean Australian Shale (PAAS, McLennan., 1989)-normalized rare earth and Yttrium (REE+Y) patterns of Fluorite from the late cataclastic ore deposits in the Lavrion area. **a.** Green core and purple rim fluorite from the Velatouri area. **b.** Colourless fluorite in association with barytine from the Velatouri area. **c.** Purple fluorite from the Velatouri area. **d.** Green fluorite from the Megala Pefka area. **e.** Colourless fluorite from the Spitharopoussi area. **f.** Calcite from Thorikos deposits. Punctual LA-ICPMS analysis are in grey. The black spectrum correspond to bulk geochemistry.



Figure 70. a-b. Y/Ho vs La/Ho diagram (after Bau and Dulski, 1995) of fluorite from Spitharopoussi, Megala Pefka and Thorikos. **b.** Fluorite rims from Thorikos show a recrystallisation trend compared to their core. **c-d.** Tb/Ca vs Tb/La diagram (after Moller et al., 1976) of fluorite from Spitharopoussi, Megala Pefka and Thorikos. **d.** Fluorite rims from Thorikos are in agreement with a remobilisation trend compared to their core.

All fluorite samples have a similar Y/Ho in the range 66.43 to 289.18 (Figure 70a,b) testifying their non-CHArge and Radius-Controlled (CHARAC) behaviour (Bau, 1996). They show a relatively large variation of La/Ho ratios (0.76 to 29.48) for a relative limited variation of Y/Ho ratio and are thus consistent with the recrystallisation trend defined by Bau and Dulski (1995). This recrystallisation trend is well marked by fluorite core and rims from Thorikos17 and Thorikos119 (Figure 70b), where rims are characterized by a lower La/Ho ratio (0.76 to 5.48) compared to core (3.49 to 29.48).

All fluorite samples are characterized by a medium Tb/Ca ratio in the order of 2.07E⁻⁷ to 2.03E⁻⁶ and a medium Tb/La ratio comprise between 0.04 and 1.03 (Figure 70c,d). However, as observed previously, rims from Thorikos 17 and Thorikos 119 fluorite are characterized by a higher Tb/La ratio (0.11 to 1.03) compared to the fluorite core (0.04 to 0.34) for a similar Tb/Ca ratio in range of 2.07E⁻⁷ to 1.96E⁻⁶ (Figure 70d). This likely indicates that rims result from recrystallisation of the primary fluorite core.

Brown geode of calcite from Thorikos have slightly depleted REE+Y spectra (Figure 69f) compared to the PAAS (McLennan, 1987). They are characterized by a variable Ce anomaly according to Lawrence et al. (2006) with a $(Ce/Ce^*)_{sn}$ comprised mainly between 0.60 and 1.90 or as a negative Ce anomaly according to Bau and Dulski (1996) with a $(Ce/Ce^*)_{sn}$ between 0.31 and 0.77. They show a strong positive Eu anomaly with a $(Eu/Eu^*)_{sn}$ ranging from 1.04 to 3.42 according to Lawrence et al. (2006). Bulk analysis show also a significant positive Y anomaly.

4.2.2 Trace elements content

The content of trace elements such as Mg, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, Sb, Ba, Au and Pb within fluorite and calcite gangue minerals has been also measured by ICP-MS laser ablation. Theses analyses do not reveal traces of Cr, Ni, As, Mo, Ag, Sb or Au (Figure 71). Fluorite from Spitharopoussi and Megala Pefka shows a similar content of trace elements characterized by low Mg (3.6 to 9.3 ppm) and Mn (0.0 to 2.1 ppm) contents and by a strong enrichment in Fe (739.0 to 1410.0 ppm). The absence of Cu, Zn, Ba and Pb is noticeable (Figure 71a,b).

Fluorite from Thorikos (Figure 71c,e) appears more enriched in trace elements. Elements concentrations range from 8.4 to 199.3 ppm for Mg, 0.0 to 23.0 ppm for Mn, 357.0 to 1010.0 ppm for Fe, 0.5 to 25.8 ppm for Cu, 0.3 to 460 ppm for Zn, 0.4 to 6500.0 ppm for Ba, and 0.0 to 42.4 ppm for Pb. Fluorite rims from Thorikos17 and Thorikos119 (in purple and black boxes in Figure 71c and d respectively) are systematically characterized by an higher Mg, Mn, Zn, Ba and Pb contents compared to the core.

Calcite from Thorikos (Figure 71f) is characterized by a high content of Mg, Mn and Fe (respectively between 238.4 and 2846.0 ppm, 761.0 and 8160.0 ppm and 590.0 and 10890.0 ppm) indicating an intermediate composition between calcite-dolomite-ankerite. They are also characterized by variable amount of Zn ranging from 0.0 to 1027.0 ppm, and low Ba and Pb contents ranging from 0.0 to 13.2 ppm and 0.0 to 8.8 ppm, respectively.

CHAPITRE 7. Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)



Figure 71. Box diagram of Mg, Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn, Ba and Pb element concentrations of fluorite from Spitharopoussi (**a**), Megala Pefka (**b**) and Thorikos (**c-e**) and calcite from Thorikos (**f**) analysed by LA-ICPMS. <L.D: Inferior to the limit of detection. Lower whiskers, bottoms of boxes, central lines, tops of boxes and upper whiskers represent 5th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 95th percentiles, respectively.

4.3 Fluid inclusions analyses

4.3.1 Petrography

Fluorite contains only one type of fluid inclusions, systematically observed within the core of the crystals. Fluid inclusions are found along intraganular trails (i) parallel to growth zones (Figure 72a), (ii) parallel to the three cleavage planes (Figure 72b), or (iii) within a dense network drawing fibers (Figure 72c,d). They are accordingly interpreted as primary or pseudo-secondary, trapped during fluorite crystallization. These inclusions are mainly two-phase $L_{aq}V_{car}$ with a_{car} between 4 and 24 vol.% (Figure 72d,e). Some trails are composed by metastable monophasic L_{aq} and two-phase $L_{aq}V_{car}$ fluid inclusions (Figure 72e). Some inclusions contain an accidental solid such as quartz, anhydrite, ankerite or muscovite. A variety of shapes from rounded to elongated and crystal negative is observed (Figure 72d,e). Their size ranges from a few µm up to more than 50 µm.



Figure 72. Photographs illustrating the microstructural position and the petrographic characteristic of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite and calcite from Thorikos, Megala Pafka and Spitharopoussi desposits. **a.** Primary fluid inclusions trapped parallel to fluorite's growth zones. **b.** Primary fluid inclusions trapped parallel to the three cleavage planes of fluorite. **c.** Primary fluid inclusions trapped within a dense network drawing fibers. **d.** Primary fluid inclusions are rounded, elongated or crystal negative shape and consists of two-phase $L_{aq}V_{car}$ aqueous fluid. **e.** Locally $L_{aq}V_{car}$ aqueous fluid inclusions are intermingled with L_{aq} aqueous fluid inclusions. **f.** Brown geode of calcite that grown up on fluorite. **g.** This calcite are characterized by a considerable number of fluid inclusion trapped parallel to calcite's growth zones. **h.** Fluid inclusions consists of intermingled $L_{aq}V_{car}$ and L_{aq} aqueous fluid.

Calcite from Thorikos, that grew up on fluorite (Figure 72f), is characterized by a very high density of irregular to elongated two-phase $L_{aq}V_{car}$ and metastable monophasic L_{aq} fluid inclusions parallel to the growth zones (Figure 72g,h). Their size range from few μ m up to 100 μ m (Figure 72g,h).

4.3.2 Microthermometry and Raman spectroscopy

Microthermometry data are reported in Table 9

Table 9. Microthermometric results of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite and calcite gangue minerals. First line of each type gives the data range; the second line the average value, the number of analyses is given between brackets. Microthermometry cooling stage in calcite to avoid decrepitation of fluid inclusion induced by freezing. Salinity was thus determinate using Raman spectroscopy (Caumon et al., 2013). N.m: not measured.

	a _{vap} 25 ℃	T _e	T _m (hh)	T _m (ice)	T _h	Salinity
	vol%	°C	°C	°C	°C	mass% NaCl _{eq.}
Fluorite	6 to 20	-49 to -30	-24.5 to -22.0	-13.2 to -11.7	153 to 207	15.7 to 17.1
Spitaropoussi	13 (40)	-37 (39)	-23.5 (17)	-12.4 (43)	166 (45)	16.3 (43)
Fluorite	6 to 24	-55 to -44	-36.6 to -23.8	-16.5 to -6.6	105 to 182	10.0 to 19.8
Megala Pefka	16 (35)	-51 (30)	-28.6 (35)	-10.3 (33)	149 (33)	14.1 (33)
Fluorite	4 to 13	N.m	-34.0 to -22.0	-4.6 to -0.9	111 to 144	1.6 to 7.3
Thorikos	9 (34)		-27.1 (20)	-3.2 (21)	124 (35)	5.3 (21)
Geode calcite	N.m	N.m	N.m	N.m	115 to 132 °C	8.4 to 11.6
core Thorikos					126 (10)	10.1 (6)
Geode calcite	N.m	N.m	N.m	N.m	92 to 137 °C	0.0 to 6.4
rim Thorikos					113 (23)	2.6 (25)

Two-phase L_{aq}V_{car} fluid inclusions from fluorite are characterized by *T*e in the range –55 to –30 °C, indicating an aqueous phase in the H₂O-NaCl-CaCl₂ (Figure 73). At Spitharopoussi, hydrohalite melting $T_{\rm m}$ (hh) was observed between –24.5 and –22.0 °C, followed by ice melting $T_{\rm m}$ (ice) between –13.2 and –11.7 °C indicating a salinity of 15.7 to 17.1 mass% NaCl_{eq} (Bodnar 1993). At Megala Pefka, $T_{\rm m}$ (hh) range from –36.6 and –23.8 °C and $T_{\rm m}$ (ice) from –16.5 and – 6.6 °C showing a salinity comprised between 10.0 and 19.8 mass% NaCl_{eq} (Bodnar 1993). At Thorikos, $T_{\rm m}$ (hh) is between –34.0 and –22.0 ° and $T_{\rm m}$ (ice) between –4.6 and –0.9 °C yielding a salinity between 7.2 and 1.6 mass% NaCl_{eq} (Bodnar 1993).

Homogenisation temperature T_h ($L_{aq} + V_{aq} = L_{aq}$) for fluorite occurs in the liquid phase for all deposits and is between 153 and 207 °C at Spitharopoussi, between 105 and 182 °C at Megala Pefka, and between 111 and 144 °C at Thorikos (Figure 74).



Figure 73. Vapor-satured phase equilibria in the $H_2O-NaCl-CaCl_2$ system showing isotherms (in degrees Celsius) of halite solubility and ice melting (modified after Steele-MacInnis et al. 2011). Purple square represent data for fluid inclusions from Thorikos. Colourless square represent those from Spitharopoussi and green square is for fluorite from Megala Pefka. E: $H_2O-CaCl_2-NaCl$ eutectic (-52.0 °C), E': $H_2O-NaCl$ eutectic (-21.2 °C), E": $H_2O-CaCl_2-NaCl$ first peritectic (-22.4 °C), P': $H_2O-NaCl$ peritectic (0.1 °C).



Figure 74. Salinities vs. homogenisation temperatures of fluid inclusions in fluorite and calcite from Spitharopoussi, Megala Pefka and Thorikos deposits. Porphyry-style and bedded replacement deposits field and boiling trend come from to Bonsall et al., 2011.

Fluid inclusions from calcite of Thorikos show an evolution of salinity and temperatures of homogenisation as a function of the textural position. Those from the core of the geode are characterized by a salinity comprised between 8.4 and 11.6 mass% NaCl_{eq} determined by Raman spectroscopy (Dubessy et al., 2002; Baumgartner and Bakker 2009; Caumon et al., 2014, 2015) and by a T_h ranging from 115 to 132 °C ($L_{aq} + V_{aq} = L_{aq}$). Those from the rim show a lower salinity ranging from 0.0 to 6.4 mass% NaCl_{eq} for a lower T_h range from 92 to 137 °C ($L_{aq} + V_{aq} = L_{aq}$).

Raman spectroscopy data are reported in Table 10

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Table 10. Gas proportion (mol%) of the non-aqueous phase of the different fluid inclusion types obtained by Raman spectroscopy. First line of each type gives the data range, the second line the average and the number of analyses is given between brackets. N.m: not measured

	CO ₂ (mol.%)	CH₄ (mol.%)	N ₂ (mol.%)	H ₂ (mol.%)
Fluorite	98.8 - 100.0	0.0 to 1.0	0.0	0.0 to 0.7
Spitaropoussi	99.5 (17)	0.4 (17)	(17)	0.3 (17)
Fluorite	94.8 to 99.9	0.0 to 0.5	0.0 to 4.3	0.0 to 0.7
Megala Pefka	98.9 (10)	0.0 (10)	0.9 (10)	0.2 (10)
Fluorite	90.6 to 100	0.0 to 1.3	0.0 to 4.0	0.0 to 4.8
Thorikos	97.2 (27)	0.4 (27)	0.8 (27)	1.6 (27)
Geode calcite	0.0 to 100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thorikos	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)

The vapour phase of fluid inclusions from fluorite is dominated by CO_2 (91 to 100 mol%) with minor amounts of N_2 , CH_4 or H_2 . The vapour phase of fluid inclusions from calcite is made of pure to almost pure H_2O with locally some minor CO_2 content.

4.3.3 Stable Isotopes δD and $\delta^{*8}O$ signatures

Results are reported on Table 11 for fluid inclusions and Table 12 for mica.

Table 11. Stable isotope composition (δD and $\delta^{18}O$) of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite, calcite and quartz. The $\delta^{18}O$ signature of fluid inclusions from quartz was calculated using the fractionation factors from Zheng (1993) and those from calcite from Zheng (1999) and Horita (2014).

Nature of sample	Locality	δD	δ ¹⁸ Ο	Nature of sample	Locality	δD	$\delta^{18}O_{mineral}$	δ ¹⁸ O _{H2O}	₹ °C	Fractionation eq.
Fluorite	Spitharopoussi	-61.0	1	Quartz	Plaka	-63.6	1	1	1	1
		-58.6	1				10.6	3.6	300	Zheng (1993)
		-57.6	-10.4				10.6	7.6	500	Zheng (1993)
		-57.6	-10.2				11.0	4.0	300	Zheng (1993)
Fluorite	Megala Pefka	-55.2	1				11.0	8.0	500	Zheng (1993)
		-60.2	1	Geode calcite rim	Thorikos	-46.5	1	1	1	1
		-73.0	- 9.5			-49.9	1	1	1	1
		/	- 6.7				17.4	- 1.9	90	Zheng (1999)
Fluorite	Thorikos119	-75.1	1				17.4	3.5	140	Zheng (1999)
		-52.6	1					- 0.9	90	Horita (2014)
		-72.6	1					4.0	140	Horita (2014)
		-58.6	- 9.6	Geode calcite core	Thorikos	-56.0	1	1	1	1
		-58.6	- 9.5			-56.3	1	1	1	1
Fluorite	ThorikosTopo7	-71.8	1				12.8	- 4.1	110	Zheng (1999)
		-82.1	1				12.8	- 1.1	140	Zheng (1999)
		-71.5	1					- 3.3	110	Horita (2014)
								- 0.6	140	Horita (2014)

Fluid inclusions trapped within popyrhyry-style quartz vein bearing pyrite-molybdenite (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011) sampled in Plaka yield δD of -63.6 % _{V-SMOW}. The quartz is characterized by a $\delta^{18}O$ at 10.6 to 11.0 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. Fluid inclusions have *T*_h between 300 and 500 °C (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011). According to quartz-water fractionation equation of Zheng (1993), the calculated $\delta^{18}O$ signature of fluid inclusions is between 3.6 and 8.0 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. The porphyry-style quartz vein fits very closely the magmatic water box of Taylor (1974) and Sheppard (1977) (Figure 75).



Figure 75. δD vs $\delta^{18}O$ stable isotope diagram for fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite, calcite and quartz gangue minerals. Fluorite and calcite gangue comes from to late cataclastic deposits, quartz come from to Plaka porphyrystyle ore deposits. δD of water equilibrated with white mica from surrounding schist is indicated. Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL) is given by Craig (1961). The metamorphic and magmatic water boxes are taken from Taylor (1974) and Sheppard (1977). Seawater evaporation trend after Holser (1979) and Knauth and Beeunas (1986).

Fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite from the Spitharopoussi, Megala Pefka and Thorikos deposits are characterized by a δD ranging from -82.1 to -52.6 ‰ _{V-SMOW} and a $\delta^{18}O$ between -10.4 and -6.7 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. They display a limited variability and are found along the global meteoric water line (Craig 1961) (Figure 75).

Calcite from Thorikos is characterized by two distinct δ^{18} O signatures. The core of the calcite shows a δ^{18} O of 12.8 ‰ v-sMow, while the rim yields a δ^{18} O of 17.4 ‰ v-sMow (Table 11). Fluid inclusions from the core of the calcite geode slightly show higher homogenisation temperatures (110-140 °C) than those from the rims (between 90-140 °C). According to calcite-water fractionation equation of Zheng (1999) and Horita (2014), the calculated δ^{18} O signatures of fluid inclusions, without pressure correction, are respectively comprised between -4.1 and -0.6 ‰ v-sMoW and between -1.9 and 4.0 ‰ v-sMOW (Figure 75). δ D values are between -56.3 and - 56.0 ‰ v-sMOW and between -49.9 and -46.5 ‰ v-sMOW, for fluid inclusions of the core and the rims, respectively.

Table 12. Stable isotope composition (δD) of mica enclosed within the Lavrion marbles and schists. The δD signature of water in equilibrium with mica was calculated using the fractionation factors from Gilg and Sheppard (1996).

Nature of sample	Locality	δD_{mica}	δD _{H2O (120 ℃)}	δD _{H2O (200 °C)}	
Lavrion schists	Sounio	-78.8	-56.9	-61.3	
		-81.6	-59.7	-64.1	
Kamariza marble	Simonet quarry	-103.9	-82.0	-86.4	
		-94.4	-72.5	-76.9	
Kamariza schists	Deskailo	-100.2	-78.3	-82.7	
		-102.0	-80.1	-84.5	
Kamariza schists	Megala Pefka	-101.8	-79.9	-84.3	
		-99.4	-77.5	-81.9	
Kamariza marble	Agios Konstantinos	-102.5	-80.6	-85.0	
		- 99.3	-77.4	-81.8	
Kamariza schists	Agios Konstantinos	-81.3	-59.4	-63.8	
		-84.1	-62.2	-66.6	
Kamariza schists	PaleoKamariza	-80.7	-58.8	-63.2	
		-80.5	-58.6	-63.0	

Mica from the Lavrion schists sampled close to Sounio show a δD comprised between -81.6 and -78.8 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. Those from the Kamariza schists sampled close to PaleoKamariza yield δD between -80.7 and -80.5 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (Table 12).

At the vicinity to the detachment fault and ore deposits, mica sampled in Kamariza marbles and schists are characterized by lower δD between -103.9 and -94.4 % _{V-SMOW} (Table 12). δD signature of water equilibrated with mica is in the range -86.4 to -56.9 % _{V-SMOW} (Table 12), according to the kaolinite-water fractionation equation of Gilg and Sheppard (1996) between 120 and 200 °C (corresponding to homogenisation temperature of fluid inclusions in fluorite and calcite). This range is equivalent to that measured from fluid inclusions enclosed within fluorite (Figure 75).

4.3.4 Crush-leach

Crush-leach data are reported in Table 13.

Table 13. Elements concentrations and Cl/Br ratios of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite, calcite and quartz gangue minerals.

Nature of sample	Locality	[CI] (mmol/Kg)	Cl/Br (molar)	
Quartz	Plaka	5989	1184 - 1400	
Fluorite	Spitharopoussi	2687 - 2926	125 - 144	
	Megala Pefka	1711 - 3388	135 - 159	
	Thorikos119	274 - 2138	108 - 131	
	ThorikosTopo7	274 - 2138	102 - 110	
Geode calcite	Thorikos	0 - 1985	162 - 188	

The Cl/Br ratio measured on fluid inclusions from the porphyry quartz vein is in the range 1184-1400 for a high salinity (5989 mmol/kg) according to salinity measured by microthermometry (ca. 35 % NaCl_{eq}) performed by Voudouris et al. (2008a) and Bonsall et al. (2011). This Cl/Br ratio is in agreement with the magmatic fluid box build from crush-leach analyses synthetized by Yardley (2005) (Figure 76).



Figure 76. Cl/Br molar ratio vs Cl concentration coming from fluid inclusions extracted from fluorite, calcite and quartz host minerals by crush-leach methods. The seawater evaporation trend is given by Fontes and Matray (1993), SW: Seawater, G: Gypsum, H: Halite, E: Epsomite, S: Sylvite, C: Carnallite, B: Bischofite. Primary evaporitic brines box come from Triassic evaporites in Pyrenees (McCaig et al., 2000). Magmatic ore fluid box is given by Dyja et al. (2016); Primary brines from Ag deposits in Morocco (Essarraj et al., 2005). Secondary brines box associated with emerald mineralisation in Columbia is given by Banks et al. (2000). The magmatic fluid box corresponds of crush-leash measurement synthesized by Yardley (2005).

Fluid inclusions from fluorite have a similar Cl/Br molar ratio between 102 and 144 and low to moderate salinity between 274 and 3388 mmol/kg according to salinity measured by Raman spectroscopy and microthermometry of 1.6 to 19.8 mass% NaCleq. The Cl/Br molar ratio of fluid inclusions from calcite of Thorikos is slightly higher than that measured within fluorite, ranging from 162 to 188 for low salinity (0-1985 mmol/kg) given by Raman spectroscopy and Microthermometry (0 to 11.6 mass% Nacleq).

Fluid inclusions trapped within calcite and fluorite are thus below the seawater evaporation trend given by Fontes and Matray (1993) and could correspond to seawater brines diluted by very low-salinity fluid (Figure 76).

5. Discussion

5.1 The magmatic contribution in the ductile deformation stage

The structural position of ore deposits found in Lavrion area attest to a complex and multiphased ore system related to fluid circulations and fluid-rock interactions during ductile to brittle deformation (Chapitre 6). Porphyry-style and skarn mineralisations are localized at vicinity to the Plaka granodiorite. Fluid inclusions trapped within porphyry-style molybdenitepyrite rich quartz veins and characterized by a high salinity (superior or equal to 35 mass %NaCleq.) and high temperatures (300 to 500 °C) are interpreted as of magmatic origin (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011). Moreover, stable isotope values (δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O) of the surrounding mylonitic marble attest to a typical trend of decarbonation with a significant contribution of a magmatic fluid (Bonsall et al., 2011; Scheffer et al., 2017). These features show undoubtedly that at least a part of Lavrion deposits such as porphyry-style and skarn mineralisations are related to magmatic fluid circulation (Voudouris et al., 2008a; Bonsall et al., 2011; Berger et al., 2013) in a ductile-brittle regime (Scheffer et al., 2017; Chapitre 6). This hypothesis is also confirmed by this study, where fluid inclusions from quartz veins bearing pyrite and molybdenite from the porphyry-style system are characterized by a δD of -63.6 ‰ v-smow and δ^{18} O between 3.6 and 6.5 % v-smow, slightly depleted in δ^{18} O compared to the magmatic box from Taylor (1974) and Sheppard (1977). This slightly shifted signature could correspond to an underestimation of the trapping temperature for isotopic calculations (estimated between 300 and 400 °C from Voudouris et al., 2008 and Bonsall et al., 2011) or indicate a weak mixing with meteoric or basin water. This magmatic hypothesis is also supported by Cl/Br ratio measured within fluid inclusion (1184 to 1400) in agreement with magmatic fluid inclusions synthetized by Yardley (2005).

5.2 Ore deposits related to the brittle deformation stage

According to their structural position, deposits related to brittle deformation in Lavrion area mainly consist of fluorite and calcite enclosing galena, sphalerite, bournonite, acanthite and perroudite. This mineral assemblage is more or less in agreement with the mineralogical assemblage described by Voudouris et al. (2008b) and Bonsall et al. (2011) for the late carbonate replacement stage and epithermal veins. They are characterized by a slightly depleted signature compared to the PAAS (McLennan, 1987) and their Y/Ho ratio (comprised between 66 and 290) is consistent with a hydrothermal origin (Bau and Dulski, 1995; Bau 1996). Y/Ho vs La/Ho and Tb/Ca vs Tb/La diagrams are also consistent with a primary crystallisation from a hydrothermal fluid (Moller et al., 1976; Bau and Dulski, 1995). Fluorite core and geodes of calcite from Thorikos are all characterized by positive Eu anomaly either. Positive Eu anomaly of an hydrothermal fluid may results to feldspar alteration by a hydrothermal fluid (McLennan, 1989) or to thermochemical reduction of Eu³⁺ to Eu²⁺ above 200-250 °C (Bau and Möller, 1992). Above this temperature Eu mainly occurs under Eu²⁺ (Sverjensky, 1984; Bau, 1991) and cannot be incorporated within crystal lattice (exept Ca-rich plagioclase). Consequently minerals are characterized by a negative Eu anomaly and hydrothermal fluid at equilibrium by a positive Eu anomaly compared to other trivalent REE (Schwinn and Markl., 2005; Bau et al., 2003). Thus, magmatic fluorite often display negative Eu anomaly (Gagnon et al., 2003; Ackerman, 2005; Jian et al., 2015). Positive Eu anomaly observed within fluorite and calcite is interpreted as the result of fluid-rock interactions below 200-250 °C with a Eu-rich fluid (resulting from feldspar alteration, or a hydrothermal fluid that previously experienced temperatures above 200-250 °C).

The microstructural position of fluid inclusions trails suggest that they trapped the hydrothermal fluid present during fluorite crystallisation. The *VX* properties of these inclusions (salinity from 19.8 to 1.6 mass% NaCl_{eq} and homogenisation temperatures between 207 and 105 °C) are consistent with Voudouris et al. (2008b) and Bonsall et al. (2011) measured in fluorite from carbonate replacement of the Lavrion area (Figure 74).

This fluid is also shows the properties of the fluid inclusions observed at the vicinity of the detachment fault associated with the brittle deformation stage and interpreted as the contribution to surface-derived water penetrating the crust along high angle brittle faults rooted into the low-angle shear zone (Type 2 from Scheffer et al., 2017). δD and $\delta^{18}O$ signatures of fluid inclusions extracted from fluorite are found along the Global Meteoric Water Line (Craig,

1961) attest a meteoric origin (Figure 75). Their δD isotopic signature in range of -52.6 to -82.1 % _{V-SMOW} are similar to δD_{H2O} isotopic signatures (in the range -56.9 to -86.4 % _{V-SMOW}) calculated from the δD_{mica} from the surrounding Kamariza and Lavrion schists and marble assuming a temperature between 120 and 200 °C in agreement with homogenisation temperatures. These similar δD isotopic signature suggest an isotopic equilibrium. Either the δD isotopic signature of fluid was buffered by the isotopic signature of the surrounding schists, or mica signature that was equilibrated by the percolation of large amounts of meteoric fluids as is often found along shear zone (e.g.,Famin et al., 2004; Mulch et al., 2004, 2007; Gébelin et al., 2011, 2012, 2013; Gottardi et al., 2011; Gottardi and Teyssier, 2013; Campani et al., 2012; Quilichini et al., 2015; McFadden et al., 2015). As the δD and $\delta^{18}O$ are both consistent with the GMWL (Craig, 1961), this signature is thus interpreted as the signature of the meteoric fluid at the time of trapping, which was not isotopically equilibrated with metamorphic rocks. This suggests that the percolation of the meteoric fluid is probably responsible for the δD isotopic signature of mica from the surrounding marbles and schists.

These fluid inclusions are characterized by the same meteoric isotopic signature without shifting toward another source despite their varying salinity (from 19.8 to 1.6 mass%NaCl_{eq}.). This suggests that cannot result from a mixing between a hot highly salty fluid and a cold lightly salty fluid.

Fluid inclusions within fluorite are characterized by a low Cl/Br ratio (comprise between 102 and 160), distinct from the Cl/Br ratio of the magmatic fluid inclusions trapped in quartz vein from Plaka porphyry (Cl/Br between 1184 and 1400) and from magmatic fluids of Yardley (2005) or Dyja et al. (2016). This data thus excludes magmatic source (Figure 76). These low Cl/Br ratio are also inconsistent with secondary brines issued from the dissolution of evaporates, characterized by a very high Cl/Br ratio (Böhlke and Irwin, 1992b; Fontes and Matray, 1993; Banks et al., 2000). However, this ratio is lower than the Cl/Br ratio of primary brines formed by the evaporation of seawater ranging from 640 to 650 (McCaffrey et al., 1987; Fontes and Matray, 1993). Beyond the point of halite saturation, the Cl/Br of the brine decreases to values below seawater (Zherebtsova and Volkova, 1966; McCaffrey et al., 1987). These low Cl/Br signature could be interpreted as a primary evaporitic brines, in agreement with Cl/Br ratio from McCaig et al. (2000) (Figure 76). Nevertheless, Cl/Br ratio between 102 and 160 requires an extreme evaporation of seawater by removal of > 75% of initial marine salts such as halite.

evaporitic levels (Photiades and Carras, 2001). A significant contribution of strongly evaporated seawater to explain this low Cl/Br ratio is thus unlikely. An interaction between salt-rich fluids and Br-enriched carbonaceous material could explain the very low Cl/Br ratio (Kendrick et al., 2011; Rauchenstein-Martinek et al., 2016). This hypothesis is in agreement with very low δ^{13} C isotopic signature of marble and calcite veins associated with these cataclastic Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag deposits interpreted as witnessing interactions between surface-derived fluids with carbonaceous material (Scheffer et al., 2017; Chapitre 6).

Another hypothesis to explain these medium to low salinity fluid in metamorphic terranes is the rehydration of metamorphic rock by the rapid infiltration of surface derived fluids along brittle fault (Crawford et al., 1979; Bennett and Barker, 1992). Indeed, these authors show, in the Caledonian Thrust zones of northern Norway, the occurrence of H₂O-NaCl or H₂O-NaCl-CaCl₂ fluid inclusions with high salinity (27 to 50 mass% NaCl_{eq}.) trapped under lithostatic pressure during retrogression of approximatively 0.2 ± 0.1 GPa within a set of quartz-calcitechlorite veins developed in the major thrust zones that postdate ductile shearing. They suggest that metapelitic rocks that have been previously dehydrated by prograde metamorphism under blueschist conditions are responsible to the production of high salinity fluid by infiltration of surface-derived water (as meteoric, seawater or sedimentary formation water) during retrograde greenschist interaction. Similar high salinity acquired by hydration reactions was also mentioned in Syros Island with fluid inclusion reaching more than 20 mass% NaCleq. (Barr, 1990) and during greenschist retrograde path associated with Pb-Zn-(Ag) deposits in India (Höller et al., 1996).

Metamorphic rocks of the Cyclades area in Greece were intensively dehydrated during prograde blueschist and retrograde amphibolite conditions (Rye et al., 1976; Baker et al., 1989; Buick and Holland, 1991; Siebenaller et al., 2013). In the Lavrion area, the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite is responsible to the contact metamorphism into hornfels of the Kamariza schist (Photiades and Carras, 2001) and a significant decarbonation of the marble nappe stack leading to CO₂ escape (Scheffer et al., 2017). The transition from ductile to brittle deformation marks the end of decarbonation and the progressive penetration of surficial fluid into a hydrostatic regime. The origin of salinity of the meteoric fluid leading to Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag deposits in the Lavrion area could be interpreted as the result of rehydration of the metamorphic nappe stack during their flowing along high angle brittle fault.

Geodes of calcite postdate fluorite cristallization (Figure 66 andFigure 72f). Primary fluid inclusions trapped within calcite from Thorikos show lower salinity between 11.6 to 0.0 mass% NaCl_{eq} and lower homogenisation temperature in the range 137 to 92 °C (Figure 74), than those measured within fluorite. As for fluorite, their positive Eu anomaly (Figure 69) suggests that they result from cristallization from a hydrothermal fluid below 250-200 °C. Cl/Br ratio is very similar (162 - 188) to fluorite fluid inclusions, likely attesting a similar origin (Figure 76). These features suggest that calcite crystallized from a similar hydrothermal system but their temperatures of homogenization attest that this event marks the end of the cooling system. Isotopic signatures of fluid inclusions are significantly different than in fluorite (Figure 76). δD and $\delta^{18}O$ calculated between 90 and 140 °C according to homogenization temperatures are significantly at the right of the Global Meteoric Water Line (Craig, 1961). At first glance, these signatures could indicate a mixing between meteoric and magmatic fluids during a late magmatic pulse. However, this hypothesis is inconsistent with the decrease of salinity and temperature of fluid inclusions. Cl/Br ratio are also too low to be consistent with a magmatic source.

These isotopic compositions can be interpreted by two different ways. Either the assumed temperature used to calculate the δ^{18} O was overestimated. Indeed, fluid inclusions from calcite are both metastable one-phase and two-phase. Two-phase inclusions might be the result of post-entrapment modification by late internal overpressure leading to partial leakage (Barker, 1995; Bodnar, 2003). As a result, the volumetric changes would induce increasing homogenization temperatures (Goldstein, 1986; Vityk and Bodnar, 1995; 1998). To be consistent with the GMWL, fluid inclusions from the core should have been trapped between 68 and 77 °C and fluid inclusions from calcite rims would be trapped between 43 and 56 °C according to Horita (2014) and Zheng (1999). The other possibility implies that the meteoric fluid is partially equilibrated with metamorphic rocks, and display an intermediate isotopic signature between meteoric fluid and the metamorphic box from Taylor (1974) and Sheppard (1977).

Nevertheless, no magmatic fluid has been evidenced to explain remobilisation, transport and deposition of cataclastic Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag deposits. These mineralisation seem to be only related to a surficial hydrothermal system dominated by meteoric fluid in the upper part of the crust controlled by a brittle regime of deformation. The question of the source of metals is thus still in debate. As already proposed in the Lavrion area (Leleu, 1966, Leleu et al., 1973; Morin and Photiades; 2012; Chapitre 6), or on the Imiter-Roc Blanc Ag-Hg deposits (Essaraj et al., in

press), we suggest that the alteration of surrounding rocks (ophiolites and and metabasic boudins within schists) as a probable source for metals.

5.3 Late remobilisation in a supergene system

As observed from the outcrop to the thin section scale, at least a part of these deposits are strongly affected by a late oxidation. This is particularly well observed within the ancient Thorikos gallery where Pb-Zn-Mn-Fe oxides developed on primary deposits that are nowadays difficult to identify. The development of a supergene ore giving rise to gossan at the expense of primary polymetallic sulphide mineralisation was already well described by Skarpelis and Argyraki (2009). They suggest that this alteration is related to a near-neutral to mildly acidic conditions presumably during the Pliocene. This oxidation phase is responsible for ore remobilisation and enrichment as suggested by the oxidised rims of galena enriched in Ag and Cu (Figure 67). This remobilisation is also recorded by fluorite from Thorikos whose rims show generally a higher enrichment in Mg, Mn, Zn, Ba and Pb than their core (Figure 71c,d). Y/Ho vs La/Ho ratio and Tb/Ca vs Tb/La ratio testify that fluorite rims are issued from remobilisation owing to recrystallisation (Figure 70b,d). These fluorite rims also characterized by a typical MREE and HREE M-Tetrad spectra (Figure 69c,d,e) interpreted as leaching by fresh groundwater, in which W-Tetrad effect was operative (Masuda et al., 1987).

6. Conclusion

The Lavrion Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag district is a perfect example of a polyphased district characterized by remobilisation owing to deformation and fluid circulation during exhumation through the ductile brittle transition. The Lavrion district is initiated by the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite leading Cu-Mo porphyry mineralisation and skarn deposits within the ductile mylonitic marble. Then, the progressive exhumation of the metamorphic marble and schist through the brittle deformation is responsible to the transition into another hydrothermal system dominated by surface-derived fluid such as meteoric fluid. This meteoritic fluid has probably acquired their salinity during circulation and rehydration of the metamorphic nappe. Meteoritic fluids were being enriched in metals probably by scavenging of surrounding rocks as schists, metabasites and no-metamorphic ophiolites or by leakage of primary ore deposits. The implication of magmatic fluid within the surficial hydrothermal system was not highlighted but, we may think that the he emplacement of the granodioritic stock could at least play a role as motor in the circulations of meteoric fluid. Finally, the complex district of the Lavrion area was
CHAPITRE 7. Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)

once again remobilised in a supergene system by pervasion of fresh groundwater after the final gravitational collapse of the Aegean orogen.

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CHAPITRE 7. Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)

Table 14. REE+Y chemical composition obtained by LA-ICMS analysis on fluorite from Spitharopoussi, Megala Pefka and Thorikos and calcite from Thorikos. A bulk REE+Y chemical composition of the calcite from Thorikos was also given. ICe/Ce* and Eu/Eu* anomaly are calculated from Lawrence et al., 2006. 2Ce/Ce* anomaly was calculated from Bau and Dulski (1996). Y anomaly was discussed using Y/Ho ratios (Bau and Dulski, 1995).

Colification	coloriess fluorite																			Megala Pefka	Green fluorite																			
La	1.890 2.150	1.160	2.480	6.000	1.140	1.380	5.200	3.390	3.880	4.450	0.950	1.000	1.270	1.310	1 580	1.810	2.000	3.530	2.900		1.260	1.440	2.320	4.110	2.590	2.370	3.040	2.730	2.820	2.650	2.540	2.060	2.510	2.850	3.160	1.610	2.340	1.810	3.050	3.050
Ce	2.920 4.380	2.440	3.930	9.200	2.010	2.410	7.170	3.990	5.620	6.830	1.840	2.290	2.510	3 570	2.660	3.050	3.420	6.210	5.320 2.090		2.030	2.230	3.900	5.450	4.000	3.240	4.690	4.090	3.890	4.400	4.510	2.940	9.020	4.340	4.890	2.730	3.270	2.520	4.360	5 220
ŗ	0.730 0.788	0.473	0.750	1.280	0.413	0.454	1.580	0.585	0.820	1.160	0.450	0.374	0.410	0.580	0.449	0.630	0.700	1.200	1.250		0.410	0.370	0.779	0.970	0.730	0.723	0.965	0.806	0.850	0.950	0.870	0.650	0.990	0.886	0.940	0.603	0.649	0.595	0.880	066.0
PN	4.320 5.220 3.450	3.660	5.360	3 170	2.560	2.930	8.300 7.660	4.560	5.070	7.200	3 070	2.860	4.050	4.200	2 810	3.430	4.080	6.570	3.620		2.800	2.420	4.270	4.650	5.800	3.880	5.030	4.940	5 220	5.420	5.710	3.650	6.890	5.360	6.780	3.490	4.260	3.250	5 200	6 390
Sm	1.760 1.980	2.110	1.820	1 220	1,400	1.150	2.350	0.800	1.270	2.430	1.040	1.480	1.500	1.070	1 250	1.840	1.740	2.200	2.240		0.900	0.930	1.560	1.610	2.300	1.420	2.120	1.980	1.830	2.240	2.330	1.330	2.390	2.220	2.530	1.130	1.250	1.160	2.040	2.560
Eu	0.950 1.120	1.030	0.890	1.040	0.570	0.760	2.320	1.030	1.590	2.320	1 000	0.660	0.940	0.720	0.660	1.270	1.000	1.430	1.100		0.860	0650	1.640	1.400	1.360	1.770	1.930	1.920	1.910	2.080	1.820	1.230	2.130	1.990	1.840	1.290	1.950	1.120	1.610	2 200
Gd	2.370 2.770	2.670	1.980	2.450	1.670	2.360	4.170	1.970	3.370	4.500	2.310	2.410	2.880	2.490	2.190	2.720	2.870	4.260	2.710		2.540	3,500	3.000	3.090	2.200	3.040	3.680	3.930	3.990	4.230	4.300	2.390	5.760	3.760	4.460	3.330	3.290	2.010	3.270	4 990
đ	0.374 0.372	0.450	0.390	0.284	0.242	0.270	0.560	0.304	0.530	0.540	0.375	0.359	0.386	0.270	0.317	0.358	0.277	0.610	0.333		0.258	0.178	0.422	0.427	0.310	0.365	0.603	0.540	0.609	0.687	0.734	0.353	0.830	0.647	0.740	0.398	0.379	0.262	0.393	0.738
Dy	2.150 2.300	3.210	1.820	2.630 1.810	1.350	1.520	3.280	1.730	2.970	3.690	2.570	1.910	2.220	2 080	1 620	1.880	1.720	3.080	2.920		1.440	0 190	2.460	2.620	1.800	2.350	3.340	3.180	4.070	4.150	4.550	1.700	5.870	4.140	4.850	2.030	2.610	1.690	3 140	4.410
Р	0.380 0.493	0.700	0.312	0.338	0.219	0.380	0.580	0.430	0.620	0.500	0.343	0.335	0.470	0.290	0.203	0.347	0.352	0.660	0.480		0.228	0.286	0.515	0.378	0.340	0.490	0.650	0.575	020.0	0.847	0.852	0.352	1.120	0.830	1.120	0.343	0.540	0.324	0.510	1 000
ш	0.850 0.890	2.230	0.780	0.730	0.440	0.330	1.740	0.940	1.140	1.250	1 070	0.810	0.720	0.600	0.500	0.870	0.840	1.250	1.180		0.610	01590	1.150	0.890	0.840	1.040	1.680	1.520	1.840	1.910	2.080	0.820	2.970	1.640	2.740	0.580	0.820	0.670	1.080	2 250
Ē	0.074 0.105	0.188	0.058	0.046	n.d.	0.028	0.198 0.187	0.065	0.206	n.d.	0.127	0.085	0.073	0.071	0.052	0.101	0.087	0.203	0.108		0.083	0.061	0.102	0.074	n.d.	0.119	0.193	0.101	0.154	0.171	0.245	0.051	0.240	0.138	0.190	0.047	0.097	0.060	0.106	0.213
Υb	0.360 0.430	0.940	0.100	0.100	0.020	0.170	0.820 0.940	0.630	0.580	0.980	0.760	0.260	0.220	0.220	0.300	0.280	0.520	0.580	0.390		0.110	011.0 ud	0.270	0.210	0.210	0.140	066.0	0.490	0.850	0.820	0.930	0.290	1.350	0.700	1.140	0.060	0.730	0.200	0.580	0660
Lu	0.019 0.057	0.102	0.008	0.022	n.d.	0.023	0.103 0.117	0.137	0.107	0.123	0.068	0.015	n.d.	0.012	0.016	0.022	0.044	060.0	0.032		0.015	010.0	0.017	0.020	n.d.	0.028	0.087	0.025	0.081	0.076	0.072	0.005	0.107	0.040	0.120	0.006	n.d.	n.d.	0.051 n d	0.094
>	33.200 36.800	46.500	32.800	36.600	26.200	29.100	49.700 56.800	30.000	43.700	48.800	34 200	36.080	37.000	31.500	27 200	34.100	32.700	57.400	43.300		33.740	34.200	44.200	47.900	45.900	44.200	54.900	60.300	62 100	68.900	79.400	35.300	91.500	69.000	83.700	39,700	47.600	35.500	54.700 62.600	78.300
1Ce/Ce*	0.68 1.06	1.15	1.08	1.13	0.87	0.99	0.79	1.54	1.22	1.06	0.81	1.35	1.75	0.94	1.07	0.76	0.82	0.82	0.75		0.98	1.20	0.79	0.78	1.26	0.69	0.73	06.0	0.86	0.76	0.98	0.73	0.86	0.86	1.08	1.07	0.96	0.67	1.45	0.98
² Ce/Ce*	0.56 0.76	0.73	0.66	0.72	0.66	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.73	0.69	0.61	0.84	0.79	0.54	0.72	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.59		0.64	0.81	0.66	0.63	0.67	0.57	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.62	0.69	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.55	0.70	0.68
Eu/Eu*	1.15 1.19	1.10	1.10	1.26	1.12	1.22	1.34	1.32	1.26	1.34	1.21	1.05	1.15	1.20	110	1.27	1.27	1.12	1.13		1.30	1 49	1.34	1.27	1.30	1.45	1.25	1.29	1.26	1.22	1.14	1.30	1.16	1.23	1.14	127	1.49	1.39	1.32	1.20
УНО	87.37 74.65 03.85	66.43 86.67	105.13	108.28	119.63	76.58	85.69	69.77	70.48	97.60	70.95	107.70	78.72	108.62	133.99	98.27	92.90	86.97	79.35		147.98	119.58	85.83	126.72	135.00	90.20	84.46	104.87	85.07	81.35	93.19	100.28	81.70	83.13	74.73	CR.C21	88,15	109.57	102.62	78.30
La/Ho	4.97 4.36 3.78	1.66	7.95	2.75	5.21	3.63	5.47	7.88	6.26	8.90	1.97	2.99	2.70	3 20	7.78	5.22	5.68	5.35	6.04 2.03		5.53	4.06	4.50	10.87	7.62	4.84	4.68	4.75	3.86	3.13	2.98	0.62	2.24	3.43	2.82	2.95	4.33	5.59	5.98 4.54	3.05
Tb/Ca	7.12E-07 7.21E-07 6.10E-07	8.68E-07	7.51E-07	5.53E-07	4.63E-07	5.19E-07	1.08E-06 1.40E-06	5.86E-07	1.01E-06	1.04E-06	7.23E-07	6.89E-07	7.37E-07	5.18E-07 7 32E-07	6.11E-07	6.86E-07	5.39E-07	1.17E-06	9.35E-07 6.40E-07		4.96E-07	3.41E-07	8.09E-07	8.13E-07	5.91E-07	7.05E-07	1.15E-06	1.03E-06	3.00E-07 1.18E-06	1.31E-06	1.41E-06	6.77E-07	1.57E-06	1.24E-06	1.41E-06	6 78E-07	7.32E-07	5.06E-07	7.53E-07 8.85E-07	1.41E-06
Tb/La	0.20	0.39	0.16	0.05	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.39	0.36	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.31		0.20	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.29	11.0	0.33	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.24

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	Purple rims fluorite Green cores fluorite	Thorikos 119 Colorless rims fluorite	Colorless cores fluorite	Thorikos Topo7 Durple fluorite
La	0.928 1.002 1.002 1.0817 1.0817 1.0817 1.0817 1.0817 1.0817 1.0817 1.0817 2.258 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.388 2.367 2.3688 2.3688 2.3688 2.3688 2.3688 2.368	4.107 8.220 1.450 2.380 2.050	7.007 7.550 7.550 7.450 5.500 5.450 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.5000 5.50000 5.500000000	0.00 1.107 1.107 1.107 1.107 0.948 0.948 0.948 0.948 1.526 1.526 1.430 1.527 1.552 1.5
ce	2 240 0.909 1.574 1.573 1.573 1.573 1.143 1.578 1.578 2.486 2.440 2.784 2.784 2.784 2.784 2.784 2.784 2.784 2.535 5.655 5.655 5.655 5.535 5.535 5.535 5.535 5.535 5.535 5.535	4.996 12.140 2.640 3.210	7.440 6.000 5.960 5.960 5.960 5.960 5.960 5.960 5.960 6.020 6.200 6.200 7.2000 7.20000 7.20000 7.20000000000	200 1549 1548 1548 1538 1538 1538 246 25245 25245 25245 25245 25245 2533 23248 2533 18076 2533 23258 2335 2358 235567 23558 23558 23558 235567 235567 23556757 235567 235567 2355675
Pr	0.336 0.351 0.1535 0.1535 0.1535 0.652 0.652 0.652 1.800 1.800 0.385 0.465 0.385 0.465 0.385 0.465 0.385 0.465 0.509 1.185 0.509 0.500 0.509 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.500000000	1.037 1.880 0.476 0.660 0.558	0.326 0.926 0.990 1.550 1.159 1.122 1.122 1.122 1.122 1.122 1.122 0.913 0.913 0.913 0.676 0.720 0.720	0.459 0.459 0.4286 0.4286 0.332 0.332 0.332 0.332 0.3441 0.3441 0.3441 0.374 0.374 0.550 0.465 0.297 0.550 0.550
PN	2,495 1,749 1,749 4,754 4,754 4,754 1,0055 1,551 2,395 2,395 2,395 2,395 2,395 3,357 2,744 2,395 3,357 2,744 2,395 3,357 2,744 2,744 2,744 3,357 3,357 3,357 2,748 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,357 3,576 4,175 4,776 4,7776 4,7776 4,7766 4,7766 4,7766	8.475 11.350 3.710 3.480 3.480	6.080 6.080 7.590 6.7430 6.540 6.530 6.550 6.550 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.9000 6.90000000000	5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556 5.556
Sm	2.661 0.723 0.558 0.558 2.2029 3.162 2.343 0.723 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.236 0.223 0.236 0.223 0.236 0.223 0.226 0.2270 0.226 0.2270 0.2270 0.2270 0.2270 0.2270 0.2270 0.2270 0.2270 0.22700 0.22700 0.22700 0.227000 0.2270000000000	2.789 3.610 1.940 1.290	1,100 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,280 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,2770 2,2780 2,27700 2,2770000000000	0.746 0.746 0.654 1.034 0.695 0.695 0.695 0.695 0.999 0.997 1.081 1.207 1.277 2.126 2.126 2.126
Eu	1.021 0.610 0.838 0.318 1.129 1.129 1.028 1.028 1.028 0.912 0.912 0.946 0.946 0.946 0.946 0.946 0.946 0.946 0.947 0.948 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.082 0.952 1.085 0.952 1.085 0.952 1.085 0.952 1.085 0.952 1.085 0.952 0.952 1.085 0.952 0.955 0.952 0.9550 0.9550 0.9550000000000	1.863 1.810 1.460 1.000 0.973	1.119 1.120 1.120 1.1720 2.000 2.000 2.130 2.130 2.130 2.130 2.130 2.130 2.130 1.170	0.287 0.287 0.273 0.306 0.337 0.337 0.337 0.337 0.332 0.332 0.442 0.536 0.537 0.536 0.5666 0.566 0.566 0.5666 0.566 0.5660 0.5660 0.5660 0.5660 0.5660 0.566
Gd	3.327 1.378 1.238 1.239 1.282 1.441 1.441 1.755 1.475 1.779 1.568 1.1.755 2.048 1.816 1.568 1.56	5.777 6.060 5.420 3.160 3.160	3.900 3.900 5.400 5.260 5.840 5.840 5.840 3.320 3.320 5.8400 5.8400 5.8400 5.8400 5.8400 5.8400 5.84000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.184 1.184 1.375 1.375 1.375 1.375 1.375 2.228 2.228 2.228 2.215 2.216 3.458 3.458
£	0.368 0.298 0.157 0.482 0.367 0.367 0.153 0.138 0.153 0.128 0.128 0.128 0.128 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.143 0.143 0.143 0.143 0.1530	0.549 0.923 0.879 0.510 0.398	0.309 0.545 0.548 0.548 0.537 0.537 0.538 0.533 0.568 0.568 0.568 0.568 0.569 0.519 0.519 0.519	0.174 0.174 0.189 0.238 0.238 0.238 0.238 0.238 0.238 0.238 0.256 0.710 0.256 0.273 0.273 0.273 0.273 0.273
Dy	6.929 1.1688 1.4.346 3.3908 3.3908 3.346 3.346 0.655 0.655 0.657 0.657 0.657 0.657 0.657 0.657 0.657 0.655 0.657 0.756 0.5570 0.55700 0.55700 0.55700 0.5570000000000	3.428 7.680 6.980 3.580 3.580	4.556 3.9560 3.9560 3.140 3.3800 3.3800 5.5280 5.5280 5.420 5.420 5.420 5.420 5.420 5.420 5.420	1.583 1.583 1.583 1.688 1.656 1.656 2.152 2.152 2.152 2.115 2.115 2.156 5.215 2.115 2.156 5.2158 3.024 8.656 5.248 8.656 6.475
Ю	1,216 0,255 0,255 0,255 0,256 0,262 0,262 0,262 0,275 0,0000000000	0.533 1.500 1.369 0.812 0.658	0.363 0.820 0.660 0.664 0.564 0.564 0.564 0.564 0.568 0.568 0.568 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.519 0.518 0.518 0.518 0.518 0.5688 0.5564 0.5568 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780 0.55780000000000000000000000000000000000	0.130 0.258 0.402 0.256 0.256 0.256 0.256 0.256 0.327 0.327 0.347 0.347 0.361 0.361 0.365 0.365 0.365 0.365 0.385 0.385 0.385 0.385 0.385 0.385 0.376 0.376 0.376 0.376 0.376 0.376 0.377 0.376 0.377 0.376 0.377 0.376 0.377 0.376 0.377 0.377 0.378 0.377 0.377 0.378 0.377 0.378 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3700 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.3770 0.37700 0.37700 0.37700 0.37700 0.37700 0.37700 0.377000 0.3770000000000
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Tm	0.288 0.035 0.0253 0.046 0.117 0.056 0.035 0.025 0.025 0.016 0.0112 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.013 0.012 0.025 0.012 0.025 0.012 0.025 0.012 0.025 0.00	0.064 0.371 0.364 0.234 0.158	0.0102 0.0390 0.134 0.167 0.165 0.144 0.065 0.065 0.1461 0.161 0.161 0.161 0.163 0.064	0.097 0.070 0.074 0.074 0.079 0.079 0.070 0.070 0.070 0.122 0.122 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.175 0.175 0.170
γp	$\begin{array}{c} 1,121\\ 0.524\\ 0.524\\ 0.535\\ 0.535\\ 0.355\\ 0.355\\ 0.355\\ 0.007\\ 0.007\\ 0.007\\ 0.004\\ 0.076\\ 0.006\\ 0.$	0.373 2.200 2.090 1.300 0.780	0.250 0.280 0.590 0.590 0.590 0.640 0.640 0.640 0.688 0.688 0.688 0.688 0.688 0.250 0.230	0.500 0.418 0.538 0.538 0.544 0.547 0.547 0.547 0.548 0.547 0.548 0.548 0.544 0.514 0.514 0.514 0.514 0.514 0.514
Е	0.154 0.0059 0.0039 0.0103 0.0103 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.002 0.002 0.003 0.0000 0.003 0.00000000	0.027 0.231 0.150 0.099	0.024 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.038 0.093 0.093 0.093 0.093 0.093 0.024	0.042 0.042 0.028 0.028 0.023 0.034 0.037 0.036 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.197
7	128 319 37 370 29.537 37.970 30.158 30.158 30.158 30.158 55.705 11.7.546 11	78.471 124.500 107.400 66.700 51.900	74.000 71.200 53.800 89.700 89.700 93.500 93.500 72.900 72.900 53.000 53.000 53.000 53.000 53.000 53.000 54.000 54.000 54.000 54.000 55.100 54.000 55.1000 55.100 55.100 55.1000 55.1000 55.1000 55.1000 55.1000 55.1000 55.1000 55.1000 55.10000000000	26.780 26.780 27.886 27.886 30.090 39.744 41.437 39.744 41.437 37.405 41.650 41.650 41.650 337.405 53.332 332 332 332 332 345 35 332 35 332 35 332
.ce/Ce	1.43 0.37 0.37 0.37 0.39 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	1.14 1.13 1.25 1.21 1.04	1.18 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.12 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19	0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 1.26 1.35 1.35 0.92 1.35 0.92 0.92 1.35 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92
Ce/Ce	$\begin{array}{c} 0.90\\ 0.35\\ 0.36\\ 0.54\\ 0.55\\ 0.54\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.55\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.55\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.55\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.55\\ 0.56\\ 0.56\\ 0.55\\ 0.56\\$	0.56 0.71 0.72 0.69	0.67 0.67 0.67 0.63 0.65 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66	0.84 0.84 0.80 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70
Eu/Eu	0 88 0 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1	1.01 1.02 1.17	1.29 1.27 1.27 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28	1.03 0.99 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0
VIHo	105.53 150.18 155.05 155.05 155.05 155.04 1155.04 1165.04 1165.04 1165.04 1165.04 2216.29 225.59 2265.39 2265.39 2265.39 2265.39 2265.34 2265.	147.27 83.00 78.45 82.14 78.88	911.57 911.57 107.88 107.88 114.71 114.71 112.15 100.90 112.0.62 112.0.62 112.0.62 112.0.62 112.0.62 112.0.62 112.0.33 112.0.33 112.0.33 112.0.33	95.46 95.46 95.06 1103.98 109.00 126.28 114.53 114.53 114.53 87.43 87.43 87.43 87.43 84.05 84.06
La/Ho	0.76 3.96 2.04 3.79 3.79 3.79 3.79 3.79 3.79 3.79 3.79	7.71 5.48 1.06 3.12 3.12	2.97 6.59 6.59 6.59 6.50 7.71 6.20 6.22 5.75 5.75 7.81 7.81 7.81 7.81 7.81 7.81	603 603 3.55 3.25 5.33 3.25 5.33 2.57 1.17 2.29 2.51 1.01 5.03 5.03
Tb/Ca	1,89E-06 5,84E-07 1,22E-06 3,22E-07 3,72E-07 3,72E-07 3,72E-07 3,72E-07 5,86E-07 5,86E-07 2,52E-07 3,37E-07 3,37E-07 3,37E-07 3,37E-07 3,37E-07 3,37E-07 1,08E-06 6,73E-07 1,08E-07 1,0	1.10E-06 1.82E-06 1.73E-06 1.01E-06 7.76E-07	0.101-07 0.101-07 0.101-07 1.0211-07 1.10211-06 1.1021-06 1.1021-06 1.1021-06 1.1021-06 1.1021-06 0.751-07 1.0011-06 0.751-07 1.0011-06 0.751-07 1.001	3,53E-07 3,53E-07 5,77E-07 3,57E-07 3,93E-07 4,68E-07 4,68E-07 5,53E-07 5,53E-07 7,32E-07 7,6148E-07 5,144E-07 5,144E-07 5,52E-07 1,09E-06
Tb/La	103 0.346 0.346 0.323 0.3330 0.3330 0.3330 0.3330 0.3330 0.3330 0.3330 0.3330 0.33300 0.33300 0.33300 0.33300000000	0.13 0.61 0.61 0.19	0.12 0.17 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.110 0.17 0.25 0.27 0.27 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28 0.28

CHAPITRE 7. Magmatic to meteoric fluid reservoirs during exhumation of the Cyclades: the Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag deposits and sources of metals of the Lavrion area (Greece)

Eu/Eu*	1.42	1.26	1.26	1.04	2.82	1.82	1.48	n.n	3.42	1.15	1.42	n.n	1.92	1.61	n.n	2.04	2.40	1.58	n.n	1.48	E.C	n.n	1.76	1.23	1.16	1.16	1.21	n.m	n.n	1.89	1.98	2.04	2.23	3.14	2.86	2.45	n.n
"Ce/Ce"	0.64	0.72	0.53	0.48	0.37	0.63	0.65	0.40	0.36	0.77	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.69	0.52	0.64	0.41	0.59	0.51	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.61	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.50	0.55	0.70	0.73	0.60	0.56	0.41	0.31	0.42	0.36
"Ce/Ce"	0.87	1.31	1.38	1.90	1.31	1.05	1.04	1.21	1.65	1.13	1.25	0.80	0.89	1.21	0.89	0.94	0.97	1.20	0.95	1.28	0.60	0.71	0.99	1.07	1.21	1.09	1.19	1.16	1.21	1.45	1.82	1.31	1.02	1.32	1.49	1.71	1.30
۲	5.124	3.930	0.701	0.814	0.537	2.072	4.440	0.350	1.520	32.750	5.130	1.233	1.021	3.180	0.881	2.217	0.331	1.610	0.817	1.054	0.695	0.454	1.494	4.290	8.690	16.440	4.990	1.078	0.720	3.870	2.275	1.884	5.740	3.150	3.390	1.541	0.821
Lu	0.026	0.040	n.d.	0.017	0.013	n.d.	0.010	n.d.	n.d.	0.123	0.020	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.031	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.008	.b.n	0.020	0.076	0.191	0.018	0.044	n.d.	0.014	0.032	0.020	0.023	0.003	0.003	0.005	n.d.
Υb	0.202	0.010	0.039	n.d.	n.d.	0.340	0.380	0.100	0.240	1.550	0.311	0.260	0.070	0.240	0.330	0.070	0.010	n.d.	0.060	0.110	0.070	0.060	0.110	0.220	0.520	1.210	0.330	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.020	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Tm	0.035	0.031	0.014	0.004	0.017	0.080	0.101	0.056	0.053	0.274	0.064	0.058	0.045	0.060	0.027	0.055	0.041	0.029	0.026	0.046	0.003	0.019	0.032	0.038	0.091	0.180	0.088	0.018	0.024	0.012	n.d.	0.042	0.014	0.028	0.017	0.011	0.018
ய்	0.297	0.196	0.020	n.d.	0.023	0.100	0.230		0.016	2.280	0.433	0.115		0.230		0.054	0.092	0.103	0.087	0.087	n.d.	0.060	0.144	0.390	0.760	1.500	0.380	0.140	0.194	0.361	0.250	0.183	0.476	0.175	0.131	0.035	n.d.
위	0.120	0.072	0.007	n.d.	0.002	0.049	0.134	0.039	0.017	1.051	0.148	0.036	0.049	0.113	0.061	0.082	0.021	0.037	0.016	0.008	0.023	0.045	0.033	0.132	0.230	0.441	0.096	0.035	0.017	0.058	0.075	0.035	0.160	0.049	0.035	n.d.	0.033
Dy	0.592	0.450	0.091	0.134	0.107	0.210	0.650	0.220	0.242	5.730	1.010	0.242	0.230	0.558	0.210	0.240	0.020	0.270	0.190	0.200	0.070	0.010	0.119	0.590	1.240	2.280	0.590	0.150	0.140	0.600	0.320	0.220	0.830	0.310	0.380	0.150	0.170
đ	0.105	0.086	0.016	0.021	0.005	0.023	0.073	n.d.	0.030	0.891	0.133	n.d.	0.020	0.069	n.d.	0.015	0.006	0.033	n.d.	0.021	.p.u	0.004	0.019	0.072	0.156	0.282	0.065	n.d.	n.d.	0.039	0.018	0.014	0.115	0.036	0.053	0.039	0.025
gq	0.778	0.490	0.140	0.100	0.140	0.320	0.720	0.070	0.350	7.130	1.320	0.200	0.230	0.750	n.d.	0.330	0.140	0.300	0.010	0.070	0.080	0.200	0.140	0.650	0.830	1.950	0.530	0.210	0.080	0.850	0.560	0.610	1.210	0.670	0.980	0.610	0.220
Eu	0.485	0.263	0.045	0.034	0.163	0.194	0.346	0.175	1.716	4.520	0.666	0.226	0.197	0.428	0.119	0.222	0.118	0.190	0.044	0.099	0.061	n.d.	0.147	0.194	0.357	0.696	0.162	0.100	0.277	0.519	0.254	0.228	2.120	1.790	1.970	0.845	0.796
Sm	0.791	0.570	0.057	0.130	060.0	0.020	0.390	n.d.	0.160	7.030	1.130	n.d.	n.d.	0.420	0.030	0.380	0.060	0.270	0.050	0.190	n.d.	n.d.	0.120	0.360	0.580	1.260	0.160	0.300	0.300	0.790	0.470	0.460	0.940	0.460	0.540	0.280	
PN	4.447	2.390	0.460	0.530	0.650	1.320	2.750	0.540	2.030	36.000	9.140	0.800	0.660	2.140	0.740	1.240	0.260	1.190	0.320	0.830	0.190	0.430	0.830	1.010	2.480	5.740	1.240	0.430	0.700	3.630	1.870	2.340	5.800	2.890	4.750	1.340	0.790
Pr	1.228	0.485	0.096	0.078	0.131	0.334	0.655	0.133	0.462	7.830	2.092	0.247	0.204	0.463	0.211	0.342	0.065	0.297	0.089	0.187	0.072	0.141	0.204	0.218	0.478	1.167	0.219	0.064	0.140	0.787	0.353	0.506	1.266	0.592	1.180	0.247	0.218
Ce	10.200	4.450	0.960	0.756	1.199	3.080	5.600	1.372	6.000	66.700	20.730	2.101	1.946	4.200	1.850	3.060	0.543	3.090	0.813	1.868	0.563	1.141	1.722	1.743	3.860	8.980	1.594	0.384	1.169	8.570	4.190	4.970	9.710	5.520	15.080	2.690	2.711
La	10.070	3.850	1.330	1.174	2.536	3.230	5.400	2.702	13.810	48.970	21.280	2.161	2.200	3.810	2.518	3.080	0.996	3.760	1.142	2.348	0.694	1.490	1.809	1.544	3.310	7.380	1.360	0.456	1.436	8.340	4.010	5.780	11.090	10.270	41.620	5.150	6.310
Thoriton	Brown calcite (Bulk)	Brown calcite (LA-ICPMS)																																			

PARTIE IV

EVOLUTION DES RESERVOIRS FLUIDES SUPERFICIELS ET RECONSTRUCTION DE LA PALEO-ALTITUDE DE LA CHAINE AVANT EFFONDREMENT

Chapitre 8. Evolution des réservoirs fluides en contexte d'exhumation orogénique. Source et conditions *PVTx* des inclusions fluides des cristaux de quartz de fentes alpines (Eubée, Grèce).

1. Introduction

Les fissures de type alpines décrivent généralement des cavités minéralisées caractérisées principalement par la présence de cristaux automorphes de quartz de grandes tailles (certains atteignant jusqu'à 1.5 m de long) formées durant l'orogénèse alpine. De telles fissures sont ainsi décrites dans les Alpes suisses, françaises, italiennes et autrichiennes (e.g. Mullis et al., 1994; Lucchini, 2002; Heijboer, 2006) et sur toute l'orogénèse alpine au sens large. Néanmoins, des fissures analogues ont également été décrites au Nord-Ouest de l'Allemagne et associées à l'orogénèse varisque (Wagner et Cook, 2000). Ces fissures de type alpin se forment tardivement durant l'évolution orogénique et sont associées à un métamorphisme rétrograde dans le facies schiste vert. Ces fissures sont associées à une tectonique cassante, traduisant généralement le dernier stade de déformation comme l'atteste la préservation des cristaux de quartz. Elles peuvent se former (i) en lacunes d'interboudins (ou fissure de dilatation) ou/et (ii) en fentes de tension (Mullis et al., 1994).

Les fissures alpines présentes dans les Alpes suisses sont caractérisées par une minéralogie dominée par le quartz (de forme et de couleurs variées) en association avec l'albite, l'apatite, le xenotime, l'adulaire, l'orthose, la chlorite, la phengite, la muscovite, l'hématite, le rutile, l'ilménite, la pyrite, la galène, la calcite, l'ankérite, la scapolite, la tourmaline, la chabasite (Lucchini, 2002; Heijboer, 2006). Les inclusions fluides contenues dans les cristaux de quartz des fissures alpines des Alpes occidentales ont fait l'objet d'une multitude d'études visant à décrire la nature et l'origine des fluides et leur contextes de mise en place lors de l'histoire tardiorogénique responsable de la formation des fissures alpines (Poty et al., 1974; Mullis et al., 1994; Mullis, 1996; Rauchenstein-Martinek et al., 2016). Ces inclusions fluides témoignent de l'évolution des circulations fluides depuis les fluides métamorphiques issus de processus de dévolatilisation dans le facies schiste vert (Mullis et al., 1994; Tarantola et al. 2007, 2009; Rauchenstein-Martinek et al., 2016) jusqu'aux fluides de surface comme les fluides météoriques, pouvant permettre de reconstruire les paléo-altitudes de la chaine de montagne lors de l'exhumation (Sharp et al., 2005).

De telles fissures alpines, analogues à celles décrites dans les Alpes occidentales recoupent les unités métamorphiques présentes dans les Metamorphic Core Complex Attico-Cycladique (Attique, île d'Eubée, île d'Andros, île d'Ios) et des Rhodopes (Drama, Evros, l'île de Thassos) en Crète et au sud du Péloponnèse (Voudouris et al., 2004; Maneta et Voudouris, 2010) (Figure 77). Ces fentes alpines sont caractérisées par des cristaux de quartz automorphes pouvant atteindre jusqu'à 40 cm, de couleurs variables : incolore, fumé, verdâtre (présence de chlorite) ou violet (améthyste), et de formes prismatique, en tessin, en fibre (Faden quartz), « gwindel », squelettique et en sceptre. Les minéraux fréquemment associés sont l'adulaire, l'albite, l'hématite, la byssolithe, l'améthyste, la calcite, l'épidote, le mica blanc, le rutile, la tourmaline, la pyrite et la chlorite (Voudouris et al., 2004). Les minéraux de chlorites piégés dans les quartz des fissures alpines sur l'île d'Eubée, Ios, Lesvos et dans le massif des Rhodopes sont des Fe-Clinochlore dont la composition chimique témoigne (Cathelineau, 1988) de températures de cristallisations entre 228 et 310 °C (Maneta et Voudouris, 2010).



Figure 77. Paragenèses minérales des fissures alpines de Grèce. 1. Attique, 2. Centre d'Eubée, 3. Sud d'Eubée, 4. Ile d'Andros, 5. Ile d'Ios, 6. Ile de Crète, 7. Ile de Lesvos, 8. Ile de Thassos, 9.Drama, 10. Evros, 11. Sud du Peloponnèse. D'après Voudouris et al., 2004.

Contrairement aux fentes alpines retrouvées dans les Alpes occidentales où de nombreux travaux ont été réalisés afin de discuter de l'origine des fluides responsable de la précipitation de tel quartz, via l'analyse d'inclusions fluides et des isotopes stables (Poty et al., 1974; Mullis et al., 1994; Mullis, 1996; Tarantola et al. 2007, 2009; Rauchenstein-Martinek et al., 2016) seule une étude préliminaire a été effectuée en Grèce sur l'analyse des inclusions fluides des cristaux de quartz de fentes alpines du nord de l'Attique (Mont Pentelikon). Ces analyses révèlent la présence d'inclusions fluides primaires biphasées (L_{aq} + V) caractérisées par des températures d'homogénéisations entre 175 et 240 °C pour une salinité comprise entre 4.0 et 5.0 mass% NaCl_{eq} (Kilias et al., 2004). Sur la base de ces informations et par analogie avec les données obtenues par Mullis et al. (1994) dans les Alpes Suisses, ces auteurs proposent que ces fentes alpines sont liées au régime tectonique extensif accommodant l'exhumation des roches métamorphiques dans le domaine fragile avec la propagation de failles subverticales permettant la circulation et le piégeage de fluide météorique. Le but de ce chapitre est d'identifier la nature et la chimie des fluides piégés lors de la formation des fissures alpines afin de discuter de l'évolution des réservoirs fluides au cours de l'exhumation orogénique.

2. Méthodologie

La méthodologie utilisée consiste en une analyse multi-méthodes couplant une analyse structurale de la position des fissures alpines, une analyse pétrographique et de quantification des températures de formation des fissures, et une analyse des inclusions fluides par microthermométrie, spectroscopie Raman et isotopique (δD). Les analyses pétrographiques et d'inclusions fluides ont été effectuées au laboratoire GeoRessources (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France). L'ensemble des analyses de composition isotopique ont été réalisées au laboratoire CRPG (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France).

2.1 Position structurale et pétrographie

Avant chaque échantillonnage, l'orientation des fissures alpines a été mesurée afin de discuter de leur relation structurale avec l'encaissant. La minéralogie associée à la formation des cristaux de quartz des fissures alpines a été déterminée en microscopie optique et électronique (JEOL J7600F). Les minéraux de biotite et chlorite ont été analysés à la microsonde électronique (CAMECA SX100) afin d'identifier leurs compositions chimiques et estimer leurs températures de cristallisations. Les compositions chimiques des biotites sont calculées sur la base de 22 oxygènes, celles des chlorites sur 14 oxygènes. L'estimation des températures de cristallisations des fissures alpines est contrainte par l'emploi des thermomètres

empiriques de Henry et al. (2005) et Wu et Chen (2015) basés sur le contenu en Ti des biotites et des thermomètres empiriques de Kranidiotis and MacLean (1987), Cathelineau (1988), Jowett (1991), Rahn (1994), Zang and Fyfe (1995) et Xie et al. (1997) basés sur la composition chimique des minéraux de chlorite.

2.2 Analyse des inclusions fluides

d'éviter toute décrépitation des inclusions fluides Afin lors des mesures microthermométriques, une première série d'analyses par spectroscopie Raman a été effectuée pour décrire la chimie des phases gazeuses et la salinité des inclusions fluides. De plus, la disparition systématique de la phase vapeur des inclusions fluides lors des expériences microthermométriques à froid, rendant ainsi le système thermodynamique en position métastable (e.g. Diamond 2003) n'a pas permis l'interprétation des transitions de phases à froid $(T_{\rm m} \, {\rm H_2O})$. L'analyse de la salinité des inclusions fluides a alors été exclusivement réalisée par le biais de la forme de la bande de vibration d'élongation de l'eau (en position d'extinction du quartz) par spectroscopie Raman (Dubessy et al. 2002; Baumgartner and Bakker, 2009; Caumon et al., 2013, 2015).

Les analyses Raman ont été effectuées sur un spectromètre Raman Horiba Jobin-Yvon LabRAM HR (avec un laser de longueur d'onde d'excitation de 514.532 nm; distance focale de 800 mm; 1 grille de 1 800 trous par mm; une largeur de fente de 100 μ m; une résolution spectrale de 1.5 cm⁻¹; et un collecteur CCD refroidie à l'azote liquide). Seules les températures d'homogénéisations (T_h : $L_{aq} + V_{car} = L_{aq}$) des inclusions fluides ont été mesurées en microthermométrie. Ces mesures ont été réalisées sur une platine Linkam THMS600. Ces dernières ont été standardisées avec des standards interne à H₂O-NaCl, avec une température eutectique $T_e = -21.2$ °C et à H₂O-NaOH avec une température de fusion de la glace $T_m(H_2O)$ = -0.4 °C.

2.3 Analyse de la composition isotopique en δD

2.3.1 Analyse isotopique δD des micas

2 à 3 mg de poudre de micas (assemblage chlorite-phengite) est nécessaire pour analyser la composition isotopique en hydrogène. Le δD est mesuré à l'aide d'un spectromètre de masse GV Instruments Isoprim couplé en flux continu à un analyseur élémentaire EuroVector. Aucun effet mémoire entre les échantillons successifs n'est observé. La linéarité du spectromètre de masse et la reproductibilité des analyses est vérifiée par l'utilisation d'un standard interne ayant

une reproductibilité analytique inférieur à 0.3%. La signature isotopique en δD de l'eau en équilibre avec les micas est calculée via l'équation de fractionnement kaolinite-H₂O (Gilg et Sheppard, 1996) pour une température donnée.

2.3.2 Analyse isotopique du 8D des inclusions fluides par TCEA

Plusieurs populations d'inclusions fluides ont été distinguées au sein des cristaux de quartz des fissures alpines. La méthode dite "conventionnelle" qui consiste à extraire l'eau des inclusions fluides par écrasement sur grande quantité de matière (1.0-8.0 g) et d'analyser la signature de l'H₂ (après réduction de l'eau par un four à Uranium) ne permet pas de distinguer la signature isotopique des différentes populations d'inclusions. Il en résulte alors d'une mesure moyenne de la composition isotopique des différentes populations d'inclusions, rendant ainsi la mesure difficilement interprétable. Une partie des cristaux de quartz des fissures alpines d'Eubée montrent que ces différentes populations d'inclusions fluides occupent des positions microstructurales distinctes et mécaniquement séparables. A partir des lames épaisses et d'une scie à fil, ces différentes populations ont pu être séparées puis extraites par réduction à haute température (1450 °C) dans un four en graphite puis directement analysées en flux continu (TC/EA, High Temperature Conversion Elemental Analyzer).

L'avantage de cette technique, est qu'elle nécessite des quantités de matière très inférieure (environ 20 mg) de celles requises pour la méthode conventionnelle. Les mesures ainsi réalisées par l'analyse au TC/EA ont été standardisées avec des échantillons de quartz des Bétiques (Espagne) montrant une forte reproductibilité par la méthode conventionnelle et par TC/EA à -30 + -5 % v-smow.

3. Résultats

3.1 Position structurale des fissures alpines

Les fentes alpines du centre d'Eubée sont encaissées dans l'unité intermédiaire, l'équivalent de l'unité des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades (CBU), recoupant ainsi les schistes de Styra et d'Ochi. Une dizaine de localités ont pu être échantillonnées depuis le sud de Koskina jusqu'à Drosia au Nord (Figure 78). Ces fissures alpines apparaissant principalement sous la forme de fentes de tension fortement pentées et sécantes à la schistosité principale de l'encaissant (Figure 79a-d). On y retrouve une minéralogie variée, composée principalement d'un assemblage quartz, adulaire et albite (Figure 79a,c). Les cristaux de quartz prismatique pluri-centimétriques peuvent être incolores et limpides, voire fumés (Figure 79a,c).



Figure 78. Carte géologique d'Aliveri (Centre de l'Eubée) modifiée d'après Katsikatsos (1991) indiquant la position structurale et l'orientation générale des fissures alpines. Les fissures alpines en rouge correspondent aux localités observées et échantillonnées durant la campagne de terrain. Les fissures alpines en jaunes Evi-07 (38°23'21.27'' N ; 24°10'51.70'' E) et Evi-23 (38°25'4.61'' N ; 24°8'.17.42'' E) respectivement encaissées dans les schistes d'Ochi et de Styra correspondent à celles analysées durant cette étude. Les localisations des schistes de Styra échantillonnés Evi-66 (38°27'3.42'' N ; 24°10'52.35'' E) ; Evi-082 (38°29'18.59'' N ; 24°10'55.78'' E) ; Evi-120 (38°23'58.82'' N ; 24°9'33.08'' E) en vue de l'analyse isotopique en δD des micas sont également indiquées.



Figure 79. Planche photographique illustrant la position structurale des fissures alpines d'Eubée. **a.** Fissure alpine sécante aux schistes d'Ochi porteuse de quartz prismatique (38°23'32.06'' N ; 24°10'59.50'' E). **b.** Trois fissures alpines recoupant les schistes de Styra (38°23'58.50'' N ; 24°9'46.00'' E). **c.** Fissure alpine sécante aux schistes d'Ochi porteuse d'une paragenèse à quartz, adulaire et albite (38°23'32.06'' N ; 24°10'59.50'' E). **d.** Fissure alpine sécante aux schistes d'Ochi porteuses de quartz fumés (38°23'41.49'' N ; 24°10'51.82'' E). **e.f.** Projection stéréographique à angle égaux (Wulff) en hémisphère inférieure (**e**) des linéations mesurées dans l'unité intermédiaires des schistes bleus de Styra et d'Ochi traduisant une direction d'étirement NW-SE et (**f**) des pôles des fissures alpines montrant une mise en place sous la forme de fentes de tensions, perpendiculaire à la direction d'extension NE-SW. La moyenne calculée des pôles des fissures alpines est donnée par les pôles rouges (18/N050 et 20/N269) donnant respectivement deux plans orientés N139 71 et N359 70 séparées par un angle de 54° traduisant un jeu en faille normale.

L'orientation générale de ces fissures alpines traduit une mise en place autour de deux pôles (18/N050 et 20/N269) donnant respectivement deux plans orientés N139 71 et N359 70 séparée par un angle de 54° (Figure 79f). Ces données sont en accord avec les linéations d'étirement NW-SE mesurées dans les schistes encaissants (Figure 79e,f), suggérant que ces fissures alpines se sont mises en place sous la forme de fente de tension durant un régime extensifs NW-SE.

3.2 Morphologie, microstructure et pétrographie des quartz de fissures alpines



Figure 80. Photographies et schémas associés des minéraux de quartz de fentes alpines analysées durant cette étude. a.d. Quartz prismatique Evi-07a échantillonné dans les schistes d'Ochi ayant piégés des minéraux de biotites, et présentant quelques plans d'inclusions fluides de type I et II. b.e. Quartz prismatique Evi-07b échantillonné dans les schistes d'Ochi présentant une fibre d'inclusions fluides de type I. c.f. Quartz prismatique Evi-23a échantillonné dans les schistes de Styra ayant piégés des minéraux de chlorites, et présentant des plans d'inclusions fluides de type I et II, microstructuralement séparés.

Trois cristaux de quartz prismatiques de 3 à 4 cm chacun provenant de fentes alpines recoupant les schistes de Styra (Evi-23a) et les schistes d'Ochi (Evi-07a, b) ont été échantillonnés (Figure 80). Il s'agit de quartz incolore, limpide, mais néanmoins riche en inclusions minérales et en inclusions fluides. Ces inclusions minérales sont majoritairement organisées le long de bandes de croissance du quartz, parallèle aux faces du minéral, et de manière oblique (40-55°) par rapport à l'axe cristallographique c. Ces positions suggèrent que leur cristallisation est synchrone de la formation du quartz.

Il s'agit pour l'échantillon Evi-07a principalement de cristaux de biotite en association avec des oxydes de fer et quelques rares cristaux de pseudorutile et rutile (Figure 81a). Ces biotites sont caractérisées par un XMg (Mg/ (Mg+ Fe)) compris entre 0.41 et 0.60 et d'une faible teneur en Al(vi) comprise entre 0.00 et 1.37 suggérant qu'il s'agit d'une solution solide située majoritairement entre les pôles annite et phlogopite (Figure 82a). Leurs contenus en Ti est compris entre 0.08 et 0.19 apfu. La composition chimique des biotites est donnée Table 15.

Concernant l'échantillon Evi-23a, ces inclusions minérales sont majoritairement des chlorites, associées localement à de la pumpellyite (Figure 81b). Ces cristaux de chlorite sont caractérisés par un XMg compris entre 0.65 et 0.69, un contenu en Si compris entre 2.85 et 3.26 apfu et un ΣR^{2+} (correspondant à la somme des cations octaédrique (Mg + Fe (II) + Mn(II)) entre 4.49 et 5.05. La composition des chlorites est donc très proche de celle du clinochlore (Figure 82b). La composition chimique des chlorites est donnée Table 16. Quelques cristaux de calcite, sphène ou encore galène ont également pu être observés en inclusions dans les quartz.



Figure 81. Photographies en électrons rétrodiffusés des lames épaisses de quartz de fentes alpines. **a.** Photographie de la lame Evi-07a montrant la présence d'inclusions de biotites en associations avec quelques oxydes de fer. **b.** Photographie de la lame Evi-23a montrant la présence d'inclusions de minéraux de chlorite et de pumpellyite.



Figure 82. a. Diagramme Al(vi) versus Mg/(Fe+Mg) illustrant la composition des minéraux de biotites de l'échantillon Evi-07a calculée sur la base de 22 oxygènes entre les pôles purs Annite, Phlogopite, Siderophyllite, et le pole "Eastonite" (ancienne nomenclature d'après Guidotti (1984). La division entre phlogopite et biotite (Mg/Fe = 2) est d'après Deer et al. (1966). b. Diagramme Si versus R^{2+} illustrant la composition des chlorites de l'échantillon Evi-23a calculée sur la base de 14 oxygènes entre les pôles purs Clinochlore, Amesite, Sudoite et Alfree chlorite d'après Bourdelle et Cathelineau (2015).



Figure 83. Diagramme en « boite à moustache » illustrant la dispersion des températures calculées à partir des compositions des minéraux de biotites (Evi-07) et de chlorites (Evi-23a) d'après différents thermomètres empiriques: (1) Henry et al., 2005, (2) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.1GPa et (3) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.5GPa pour les biotites et (4) Kranidiotis and MacLean (1987), (5) Cathelineau (1988), (6) Jowett (1991), (7) Rahn (1994), (8) Zang and Fyfe (1995) et (9) Xie et al. (1997) pour les chlorites.

Les thermomètres empiriques proposés par Henry et al. (2005) et Wu et Chen (2015) basés sur le contenu en Ti de la biotite donnent une large gamme de température de cristallisation de l'ordre de 430 \pm 40 °C pour les inclusions de biotite piégées au sein du quartz Evi-07 (Figure 83). Concernant les inclusions de chlorite piégées au sein du quartz Evi-23, l'utilisation des thermomètres empiriques de Kranidiotis and MacLean (1987) ; Cathelineau (1988); Jowett (1991) ; Rahn (1994) ; Zang and Fyfe (1995) et Xie et al. (1997) indiquent une gamme de température de cristallisation homogène centrée autour de 275 \pm 20 °C (Figure 83).

3.3 Pétrographie des inclusions fluides

Deux familles d'inclusions fluides ont été observées. Ces deux familles (Type I et Type II) ont des caractéristiques morphologiques communes ne permettant pas de les différencier par microscopie optique. Il s'agit dans les deux cas d'inclusions fluides biphasées aqueuses ($L_{aq} + V$) dominées par la phase liquide ($a_{vap} \pm 20\%$) de formes allongées, irrégulières ou encore en cristal négatif et de taille variable (quelques µm à plus de 100 µm) (Figure 84a,b). Leur position structurale permet néanmoins de les distinguer. En effet, les inclusions fluides de Type I sont distribuées le long de plans (i) intragranulaires (en orange Figure 80a,d), (ii) en fibre (Figure 80b,e), ou encore (iii) parallèles aux faces cristallographiques du quartz (Figure 80c,f) suggérant qu'il s'agit d'inclusions fluides primaires à pseudo-secondaires. Dans le cas des cristaux Evi-07, aucune corrélation n'a pu être observée entre la position microstructurale des plans d'inclusions fluides et les plans d'inclusions minérales. Une partie des inclusions fluides de Type I semblent parallèles aux plans riches en chlorite dans le quartz (Eiv-23a) (Figure 80c,f). Les plans d'inclusions fluides de Type II (en bleu Figure 80a,d,c,f) sont, quant à eux, intragranulaires (principalement de bord à bord) et recoupent les plans d'inclusions fluides de Type I suggérant qu'il s'agit majoritairement d'inclusions fluides secondaires.



Figure 84. Inclusions fluides biphasées aqueuses dominées par une phase liquide aqueuse (L_{aq}) et une phase vapeur (V). **a.** Inclusions fluides de Type I. **b.** Inclusions fluides de Type II.

3.4 Spectroscopie Raman et microthermométrie

Les inclusions fluides de Type I sont caractérisées par une faible salinité (en orange Figure 85), toujours inférieure à la salinité de l'eau de mer, comprise entre 0.0 et 2.6 mass% NaCl_{eq} avec une médiane et une moyenne égale à 1.0 mass% NaCl_{eq}. (Figure 85). Les inclusions fluides de Type II (en bleu Figure 85), sont plus salées, entre 1.3 et 6.6 mass% NaCl_{eq}, pour une médiane et moyenne égale à 4.2 mass% NaCl_{eq}.



Figure 85. Histogramme présentant la variation de la salinité mesurée par spectroscopie Raman sur les inclusions fluides de Type I (en orange) de Type II (en bleu). Le champ gris indique la salinité moyenne de l'eau de mer (35.0 g/l).

L'analyse de la phase liquide a permis de mettre en évidence qu'une partie des inclusions fluides de Type I est caractérisée par la présence de pics situés à 875, 981 et 1015 cm⁻¹ traduisant respectivement l'existence d'ions borates (BO_3^{3-}), sulfates (SO_4^{2-}) et bicarbonate (HCO_3^{-}) dissous dans la phase aqueuse. De la même manière quelques inclusions fluides de Type II ont montrées la présence d'ions borates (BO_3^{3-}) et sulfates (SO_4^{2-}) dissous dans la phase aqueuse.

Ces deux types d'inclusions fluides se distinguent également par la nature des gaz formant la bulle de vapeur. La phase vapeur des inclusions fluides de Type I est majoritairement composée d'un mélange CO₂-N₂ tandis que les inclusions fluides de Type II sont caractérisées par un système N₂-CH₄-H2 (Figure 86).

Les inclusions fluides de Type I montrent des températures d'homogénéisation comprises entre 119 et 142 °C (n = 6). Les inclusions fluides de Type II montrent quant à elle des températures d'homogénéisation plus élevées comprises entre 153 et 165 °C (n = 5).



Figure 86. Diagramme ternaire CO_2 - N_2 - CH_4 + H_2 présentant les compositions des phases vapeurs des inclusions fluides de Type I (en orange) et du Type II (en bleu). Les inclusions fluides de Type I sont composées d'un mélange CO_2 - N_2 . Les inclusions fluides de Type II sont composées d'un mélange N_2 - CH_4 - H_2 .

3.5 Analyse isotopique

Afin de contraindre la signature isotopique des fluides métamorphiques en équilibre avec les schistes, une série d'analyse de la signature isotopique du δD des micas des schistes encaissants a été effectuée. Les micas (mélange chlorite-phengite) extraits de trois échantillons de schistes prélevés (Evi-66, 82, 120) dans la nappe de Styra sont respectivement caractérisés par des signatures isotopiques en δD égale à $-56.6 \pm 0.6 \%$ v-sMoW, $-53.3 \pm 0.4 \%$ v-sMoW et $-65.2 \pm 1.4 \%$ v-sMoW. La signature isotopique de l'eau en équilibre avec les micas est calculée d'après l'équation de fractionnements kaolinite-H₂O de Gilg et Sheppard (1996) pour une température comprise entre 120 °C (Température d'homogénéisation minimum mesurée dans les inclusions fluides) et 300 °C (Température maximum calculé à partir de la composition chimique des chlorites piégés dans les quartz Alpins). Cette dernière est alors comprise entre -31.3 et -51.8 % v-sMoW (Figure 87).

Les inclusions fluides de Type I semblent être caractérisées par des signatures isotopiques (δD) plus faibles, -54.4 et -85.6 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (n = 2), que les inclusions fluides de Type II, -36.1 et -53.3 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (n = 2) (Figure 87). Les valeurs intermédiaires (Type I : -54.4 et Type II : -53.3 ‰ _{V-SMOW}) témoignent vraisemblablement d'un problème de mélange entre les deux populations.



Figure 87. Diagramme illustrant la signature isotopique en δD des inclusions fluides de Type I (orange) et de Type II (bleu) obtenues sur des faibles quantités par réduction directement au sein d'un four en graphite à haute température (TC/EA). Les signatures isotopiques des micas des schistes de Styra et de l'eau en équilibre calculée d'après Gilg et Sheppard (1996) entre 120 et 300 °C sont également représentées par les champs marron. Les champs gris correspondent aux signatures isotopiques moyennes des eaux métamorphiques d'après Taylor (1974) et Sheppard (1977), des eaux de bassins en accord avec le trend d'évaporation de l'eau de mer d'après Holser (1979) et Knauth and Beeunas (1986), et des eaux météorique est en accord avec la line global de l'eau météorique (GMWL) (Craig, 1961).

4. Discussion

4.1 Contexte de mise en place

Les fissures alpines sont exclusivement localisées dans l'unité supérieure, c'est à dire audessus du détachement de faible pendage qu'il soit interprété comme reprenant le chevauchement d'Evia (Ring et al., 2007) ou recoupant ce dernier en séparant les métaflysh d'aAlmyropotamos des marbres de Panaghia et d'Agios Georgios Distos (Figure 78). La position structurale des fissures alpines atteste d'une mise en place au cours d'une déformation cassante associée à un régime extensif NE-SW (Figure 79). Les linéations d'étirements enregistrés dans les schistes de l'unité supérieure sont cohérente avec la formation de ces fissures (Ring et al., 2007; Moustaka et al., 2014; Chapitre 3). Ces linéations d'étirement sont à la fois attribuées à la phase de déformation D₂ ayant accommodé l'exhumation syn-orogénique de la chaine (Chapitre 3) après le pic de HP au cours d'un métamorphisme rétrograde dans le facies schiste vert entre 33 et 21 Ma (Ring et al., 2007). Ces linéations sont également attribuées

à la phase d'exhumation post-orogénique en facies schiste vert initiée par la reprise du chevauchement d'Evia en détachement post-orogénique à partir de 15 Ma (Ring et al., 2007).

La présence de cristaux de biotite parallèles aux faces de croissance des cristaux de quartz prismatique (Evi-07) suggère que l'ouverture des fissures alpines s'est initiée depuis un stade à haute température (430 °C \pm 40 °C). La présence simultanée de chlorite et pumpellyite en inclusions minérales dans d'autres cristaux (Evi-23) suggère une mise en place à de plus basses températures du facies schiste vert (275 \pm 20 °C) (Figure 83). Ces températures sont cohérentes avec la courbe d'équilibre Prehnite + Chlorite + H₂O = Pumpellyite + Quartz située à une température entre 250 et 280 °C (Hinrichsen and Schurmann, 1969). La composition de ces chlorites et leurs températures de cristallisation sont également cohérentes avec les températures de cristallisations des Fe-Clinochlore calculés entre 228 et 310 °C piégés dans les quartz des fissures alpines d'Eubée, Ios, Lesvos et dans le massif des Rhodopes (Maneta et Voudouris, 2010).

La présence de biotite puis d'une association chlorite-pumpellyite suggère une cristallisation progressive pendant l'exhumation des roches de haute pression dans un système en refroidissement. Cette paragenèse et ces températures sont cohérentes avec le métamorphisme M₂ à actinolite-pumpellyite-épidote-chlorite-albite-phengite enregistré dans les métabasites des schistes d'Ochi estimé à une pression et une température inférieure à 8 kbar et 350 °C (Katzir et al., 2000). Ce métamorphisme également enregistré dans les schistes d'Almyropotamos (Shaked et al., 2000) est estimé aux alentours de 23 Ma (Ring et Reischmann, 2002; Ring et al., 2007).

Même s'il parait difficile de dire avec précisions si ces fissures alpines se sont formées au cours de l'exhumation syn- ou post-orogénique, la paragenèse minérale et les températures associés suggèrent alors que ces fentes se sont probablement formée après le pic de métamorphisme du facies schiste vert, probablement entre 23 et 15 Ma.

Ces cristaux de quartz de fentes alpines sont ici associés au pseudorutile, rutile, adulaire, albite, calcite, sphène et la galène, ce qui confirme et complète la paragenèse minérale discutée par Voudouris et al. (2004).

4.2 Origine des fluides

L'analyse des inclusions fluides piégées au sein de ce quartz de fentes alpines révèle la présence de deux populations distinctes. Bien qu'ayant les mêmes caractéristiques morphologiques (taille, forme, phases et proportion de phases), ces deux populations ont pu être distinguées sur des critères pétrographiques (position structurale) et sur leurs caractéristiques physico-chimiques. La position structurale des inclusions fluides de Type I suggère qu'il s'agit d'inclusions fluides primaires à pseudo-secondaires (Figure 80). Certains plans d'inclusions fluides de Type I parallèles aux faces cristallines du quartz et parallèles aux inclusions minérales de chlorite témoignent que le piégeage, et par conséquent la circulation du fluide de Type I, a été initiée en régime rétrograde en faciès schiste vert aux alentours de 275 °C ± 20 °C. Ces fluides, caractérisés par une faible salinité (inférieure à l'eau de mer) et des températures d'homogénéisation basses (119 à 142 °C), sont également caractérisés par une signature isotopique appauvrie en deutérium (jusqu'à -85.6 ‰ v-smow). Ces signatures isotopiques sont trop faibles pour être cohérentes avec une contribution d'eau métamorphique, ou de bassin. Ces signatures isotopiques attestent vraisemblablement de la contribution d'un fluide météorique. Ces dernières sont analogues à celles mesurées dans les inclusions fluides piégées dans les minéraux de fluorites au Lavrion interprétées comme la preuve de la contribution d'un fluide météorique ayant pu circuler suite à l'ouverture du système en domaine fragile (Chapitre 7). La présence d'ions borates dans la phase fluide est interprétée comme la preuve d'interactions fluides-roches avec les schistes encaissants dont l'étude pétrographique à montrer la présence de tourmaline.

Les inclusions fluides de Type II recoupent les plans d'inclusions fluides de Type I et ont donc été piégées plus tardivement. Il s'agit de plans secondaires transgranulaires recoupant de bord à bord les cristaux attestant d'une circulation plus tardive post-cristallisation du quartz.

Ces inclusions fluides sont néanmoins caractérisées par des températures d'homogénéisation plus élevées que celles mesurées dans les inclusions fluides de Type II. La présence de CH₄ dans ces inclusions est probablement responsable d'une augmentation significative de la courbe d'équilibre liquide-vapeur ayant pour conséquence de surestimer la température de piégeage réel du fluide (Duan et Mao., 2006 ; Caumon et al., 2014). L'analyse isotopique des inclusions révèle une composition isotopique enrichie en deutérium par rapport à celle mesurée pour les inclusions fluides de Type I (-36.1 et -54.4 ‰ _{V-SMOW}). Ces signatures isotopiques peuvent être interprétées comme la preuve de la participation d'eau métamorphique ou de bassin (Fig.X). La

salinité des inclusions fluides de Type II est proche, à deux fois supérieure, de celle de l'eau de mer actuelle (3.5 mass% NaCl_{eq.}) et pourrait témoigner de la participation d'eau marine dans le système.

Ces informations témoignent d'un piégeage successif depuis les fluides météoriques jusqu'au fluide de bassin au cours de l'exhumation progressive de la chaine orogénique. Un premier modèle de formation de ces fissures alpines et de piégeage des différentes sources de fluides est alors proposé Figure 88.



Figure 88. Représentation synthétique de la formation des fissures alpines en relation avec l'évolution orogénique du domaine Egéen. **a.** Première phase d'exhumation orogénique D_2M_2 par le jeu de faille syn-orogénique à fort pendage. **b.** Initiation de la phase d'exhumation post-orogénique associée au retrait du slab. Percolation d'eau météorique le long des failles de fort pendage et créations des fissures alpines dominée par les fluides de Type I. **c.** Effondrement de la chaine orogénique associée au retrait du slab et percolation de fluides de bassin (Type II). **d.** Fin de la dernière phase d'exhumation post-orogénique associée à la fin du retrait du slab et à la remonté de l'asthénosphère, émergeant en partie les unités métamorphiques.

									Evi-07	a								
0 24									Biotite									
SiO ₂	40.13	36.52	43.52	39.63	43.02	42.84	41.78	38.68	39.60	36.51	35.67	39.46	34.67	40.13	39.26	41.85	36.97	37.57
TIO ₂	1.25	1.27	1.41	1.36	1.22	1.05	1.34	1.12	0.97	1.08	0.96	1.24	1.23	1.13	1.43	1.20	1.44	0.87
Al ₂ O ₃	13.37	11.79	14.44	13.12	17.56	14.39	15.99	13.33	15.19	13.59	12.83	13.05	11.26	12.44	12.30	13.15	12.38	12.93
FeO	18.53	19.67	16.23	17.92	15.78	18.35	16.60	17.74	17.10	16.61	16.32	19.32	18.57	17.91	19.43	18.64	18.99	19.54
MnO	0.06	0.17	0.24	n.d.	0.12	0.17	0.03	0.08	n.d.	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.09	0.20	0.04	0.10	n.d.	0.12
MgO	11.74	12.95	11.48	12.68	10.20	7.27	9.33	11.08	9.35	11.95	13.62	12.71	12.05	9.46	12.12	9.49	13.04	13.01
CaO	0.28	0.04	0.23	0.17	0.52	0.37	0.64	0.44	0.83	0.39	0.41	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.02	n.d.
Na ₂ O	0.06	0.11	0.25	0.07	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.27	0.14	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.09
K ₂ O	6.81	9.66	6.16	7.53	2.13	4.48	3.11	5.34	1.03	3.23	5.30	10.13	8.69	8.42	10.36	9.25	10.24	10.23
Atom site distribution (22 anhydrou:	s oxygen ba	asis)															
Si	6.15	5.82	6.38	6.08	6.33	6.62	6.36	6.16	6.34	6.03	5.88	5.96	5.85	6.36	6.02	6.37	5.81	5.83
Ц	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.10
AI (iv)	1.85	2.18	1.62	1.92	1.67	1.38	1.64	1.84	1.66	1.97	2.12	2.04	2.15	1.64	1.98	1.63	2.19	2.17
AI (vi)	0.57	0.04	0.88	0.45	1.37	1.24	1.23	0.67	1.20	0.68	0.37	0.29	0.08	0.69	0.24	0.73	0.11	0.20
SWB	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.41	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.56	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.48	0.53	0.48	0.55	0.54
Temperature (°C)																		
Thermomètre 1	379	386	399	399	383	296	358	377	353	402	427	386	383	347	376	340	393	388
Thermomètre 2	446	417	482	445	502	514	513	445	470	436	404	426	423	463	443	471	433	387
Thermomètre 3	474	443	512	472	533	546	545	472	499	463	429	453	449	491	471	500	460	411
c																		
									Evi-07	a								
									Biotite									
SiO ₂	34.84	29.40	37.90	37.93	42.02	41.83	35.97	41.74	42.94	41.46	34.58	32.33	36.56	36.41	39.15	39.42	32.44	39.84
TIO ₂	1.07	1.02	1.19	1.05	1.27	1.17	1.02	1.28	0.69	1.27	1.11	1.39	1.18	1.14	1.42	1.35	0.99	1.32
Al ₂ O ₃	11.19	9.76	12.72	12.52	11.79	11.26	12.01	12.34	12.63	12.87	9.43	8.39	11.21	10.89	11.61	12.41	10.75	13.02
FeO	18.14	19.12	20.12	19.23	18.03	17.79	19.30	18.75	20.95	18.62	18.56	18.64	19.13	19.23	18.50	18.67	19.77	19.10
MnO	0.20	0.14	n.d.	0.06	n.d.	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.06	0.11	0.29	0.10
MgO	12.98	14.63	13.48	13.01	9.66	11.68	13.90	12.52	10.34	9.81	14.94	15.38	14.54	14.09	13.12	13.04	14.19	13.15
CaO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.05	0.04	n.d.							
Na ₂ O	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.08
K20	9.10	9.78	10.45	10.12	9.99	9.24	10.09	10.21	8.24	9.39	10.07	9.76	10.16	10.29	9.92	10.08	9.96	10.11
Atom site distribution (22 anhydrou:	s oxygen be	asis)															
Si	5.82	5.31	5.80	5.89	6.48	6.40	5.73	6.19	6.39	6.33	5.77	5.62	5.79	5.82	6.05	6.01	5.50	5.97
F	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.15
AI (iv)	2.18	2.08	2.20	2.11	1.52	1.60	2.25	1.81	1.61	1.67	1.86	1.72	2.09	2.05	1.95	1.99	2.15	2.03
AI (vi)	0.02		0.10	0.18	0.62	0.43		0.35	0.60	0.65					0.16	0.23		0.27
SMM	0.56	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.49	0.54	0.56	0.54	0.47	0.48	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.56	0.55
Temperature (°C)																		
Thermomètre 1	401	412	389	391	349	385	402	388	335	346	421	425	411	405	399	396	401	394
Thermomètre 2	402	388	410	404	471	436	391	435	399	470	395	415	401	400	434	432	386	430
Thermomètre 3	427	412	435	429	500	463	415	461	423	499	419	440	426	425	461	459	410	456

Table 15. Composition chimique des minéraux de biotites piégés lors de la formation du quartz Evi-07a. Les températures de cristallisation sont calculées à partir des thermomètres empiriques de (1) Henry et al., 2005, (2) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.1GPa et (3) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.5GPa.

									Evi-0	7a								
									Biotit	e								
SiO ₂	38.30	36.38	42.28	40.71	37.14	39.46	39.10	37.44	39.40	38.30	41.69	38.26	46.07	39.18	34.94	38.52	37.99	36.13
TiO ₂	1.62	1.39	0.91	1.50	1.03	1.20	1.10	0.90	1.30	1.34	1.16	1.34	1.19	1.33	1.41	1.03	1.22	1.03
Al ₂ O ₃	10.76	11.58	14.33	11.58	13.55	13.31	13.06	12.78	12.78	12.08	13.40	11.95	11.65	12.63	10.74	12.70	12.05	12.16
FeO	18.23	19.37	19.39	18.29	19.27	19.81	20.11	18.95	18.88	18.44	18.29	18.77	17.52	18.78	18.61	19.49	19.21	19.38
MnO	n.d.	0.10	0.27	n.d.	0.18	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.24	0.16	n.d.	0.24	0.07	0.11
MgO	14.37	13.02	9.87	12.10	12.27	12.64	12.50	12.99	13.01	13.38	10.50	13.98	12.25	13.00	14.32	13.50	13.21	13.64
CaO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.01	0.01	n.d.	n.d.	0.08	n.d.
Na ₂ O	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.23	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.06	0.23	0.07	0.06	0.20	0.07
K ₂ O	10.40	9.68	9.53	9.91	9.55	9.79	10.26	9.96	9.57	10.15	8.95	9.76	9.16	9.95	10.02	10.17	9.42	96.6
Atom site distribution	(22 anhydrou:	s oxygen ba	asis)															
Si	5.96	5.83	6.26	6.22	5.81	5.94	5.93	5.86	5.98	5.94	6.30	5.90	6.60	5.97	5.72	5.88	5.92	5.74
F	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.12
AI (iv)	1.97	2.17	1.74	1.78	2.19	2.06	2.07	2.14	2.02	2.06	1.70	2.10	1.40	2.03	2.07	2.12	2.08	2.26
AI (vi)		0.02	0.76	0.31	0:30	0.31	0.26	0.22	0.27	0,14	0.69	0.07	0.57	0.23		0.16	0.13	0.02
SMB	0.58	0.55	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.56
Temperature (°C)																		
Thermomètre 1	418	390	340	387	380	380	376	393	394	403	362	408	397	395	413	395	394	398
Thermomètre 2	435	425	438	453	411	424	414	392	429	426	455	420	441	430	421	399	416	393
Thermomètre 3	462	452	465	481	437	450	439	416	456	452	483	446	468	457	447	423	442	418
									Evi-07	70								
										1								1
0.0					00 00	00.00	00 00		BIOID	9								
3102	38.88	40.53	39.97	38.43	37.89	39.38	37.39	34.73	40.25	37.81	38.23	40.38	39.10	39.07	39.55	38.88	39.81	39.63
1102	1.41	1.44	1.32	1.04	1.08	1.31	1.32	1.47	1.33	1.41	0.93	1.35	1.52	1.59	1.56	1.39	1.38	1.39
AI ₂ O ₃	11.84	12.66	12.65	12.94	12.63	12.75	12.11	10.58	12.56	12.20	12.80	12.78	12.25	12.08	11.91	11.84	12.21	12.63
FeO	18.64	18.40	18.71	19.03	19.61	18.58	19.08	18.00	18.93	18.55	18.68	18.80	19.26	19.23	19.20	19.09	18.56	19.19
MnO	0.12	0.22	0.14	0.12	0.22	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.24	0.13	0.21	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.13	0.14	0.13	0:30
MgO	13.60	12.30	12.61	12.56	13.61	12.78	13.81	14.40	13.19	13.39	13.32	12.39	13.41	12.81	12.60	14.10	12.87	12.46
CaO	0.04	0.09	n.d.	0.05	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.49	n.d.	n.d.	0.08	0.06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.01	n.d.
Na ₂ O	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.23	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.29	0.09	0.01	0.13
K ₂ O	9.83	9.56	9.80	9.69	9.80	9.81	9.76	5.40	9.85	9.81	10.03	9.73	9.97	10.03	9.92	10.28	10.21	9.85
Atom site distribution	(22 anhydrout	s oxygen ba	asis)															
Si	5.97	6.12	6.06	5.93	5.83	6.00	5.83	5.82	6.03	5.89	5.89	6.08	5.94	5.99	6.04	5.92	6.06	6.01
F	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16
AI (iv)	2.03	1.88	1.94	2.07	2.17	2.00	2.17	2.09	1.97	2.11	2.11	1.92	2.06	2.01	1.96	2.08	1.94	1.99
AI (vi)	0.12	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.12	0:30	0.05		0.25	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.24	0.27
SMg	0.57	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.59	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.54
Temperature (°C)																		
Thermomètre 1	404	389	390	386	395	394	403	420	396	402	400	386	396	388	385	406	395	383
Thermomètre 2	429	450	436	410	401	433	418	426	430	430	394	441	437	447	447	421	436	439
Thermomètre 3	455	477	463	436	426	460	444	452	457	457	418	468	464	475	475	447	463	467

Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique – Thèse C. Scheffer – 2016

239

					EVI-0/a				
					Biotite				
SiO ₂	39.75	38.87	39.46	39.87	37.82	39.22	37.95	38.75	38.46
TiO ₂	1.26	1.08	1.36	1.27	1.05	1.39	1.46	1.33	0.94
Al ₂ O ₃	12.21	12.83	12.35	12.71	12.85	12.11	12.01	12.49	13.11
FeO	18.76	18.77	17.82	18.65	19.86	18.22	19.30	18.49	19.13
MnO	0.12	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	0.22	0.11	n.d.	0.13	0.17
MgO	12.48	12.53	13.34	13.10	13.21	14.35	13.39	12.71	12.99
CaO	n.d.	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.05	n.d.	n.d.
Na ₂ O	0.23	0.21	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.12
K20	10.08	9.77	10.04	10.12	10.15	10.03	9.72	10.08	9.99
Atom site distribution	(22 anhydrou	s oxygen ba	isis)						
Si	6.07	5.99	6.02	6.02	5.82	5.95	5.89	5.97	5.90
ц	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.11
AI (iv)	1.93	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.18	2.05	2.11	2.03	2.10
AI (vi)	0.27	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.24	0.26
BMX	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.55
Temperature (°C)									
Thermomètre 1	388	388	409	397	388	417	395	394	391
Thermomètre 2	430	416	433	427	401	424	431	433	397
Thermomètre 3	456	441	460	454	426	450	458	460	422

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SIO ₂	29.29	29.34	28.61	28.89	27.96	28.51	28.91	28.56	30.08	29.24	27.90	29.09	28.72	29.21
TIO2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.03	0.03	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	n.d.
AI ₂ O ₃	18.19	18.27	17.93	18.27	17.21	17.38	18.23	18.02	18.31	17.84	18.00	18.03	17.99	18.05
FeO	18.44	18.89	18.73	18.89	18.79	19.31	19.07	18.88	18.79	18.44	19.36	19.21	19.09	18.10
MnO	0.20	0.26	0.34	0.22	0.31	0.40	0.41	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.40
MgO	21.27	21.98	20.18	21.60	21.46	21.52	21.41	21.96	20.24	21.60	20.47	20.18	21.19	21.87
CaO	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	n.d.
Na ₂ O	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08
K20	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.28	0.29	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.15
Atom site distribution	(14 anhydro	us oxygen	basis)											
Si	2.97	2.94	2.96	2.92	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.90	3.03	2.96	2.90	2.98	2.93	2.95
AI (iv)	1.03	1.06	1.04	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.10	0.97	1.04	1.10	1.02	1.07	1.05
AI (vi)	1.14	1.09	1.15	1.10	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.05	1.21	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.09	1.10
XMg	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.68
ΣR ²⁺	4.79	4.88	4.77	4.87	4.99	4.98	4.88	4.95	4.64	4.85	4.88	4.75	4.88	4.86
Temperature (°C)														
Thermomètre 4	261	268	264	271	274	272	271	276	249	262	277	260	270	264
Thermomètre 5	270	281	272	286	289	285	284	293	250	272	293	266	282	276
Thermomètre 6	271	281	273	286	290	286	284	293	251	272	294	267	283	276
Thermomètre 7	285	292	289	296	298	296	295	300	274	286	303	286	295	287
Thermomètre 8	238	245	238	248	250	247	246	253	223	239	251	233	245	242
Thermomètre 9	270	280	271	285	289	284	283	292	248	271	292	265	281	276
2							L							Î
							EVI-2	3a						
							Chlor	ite						
SIO ₂	27.91	28.84	29.73	29.46	28.52	28.90	28.46	29.28	27.84	29.28	32.42	31.61	32.58	27.42
TIO2	n.d.	0.01	0.03	n.d.	0.03	n.d.								
Al ₂ O ₃	17.53	17.06	17.33	17.72	17.50	17.86	17.67	18.56	16.63	18.31	16.47	16.80	17.16	17.67
FeO	19.00	19.48	19.00	19.45	18.95	18.85	19.29	19.12	18.41	19.58	17.66	16.55	18.48	19.74
MnO	0.26	0.21	0.37	0.18	0.45	0.26	0.31	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.37	0.18	0.42	0:30
MgO	22.12	21.80	20.56	20.80	20.67	20.66	20.73	20.53	21.43	20.14	20.19	20.39	20.14	21.02
CaO	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.25	n.d.	0.15
Na ₂ O	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.08	n.d.	0.20
K20	0.12	0.28	0.21	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.27	n.d.	1.05	0.03	0.27
Atom site distribution	(14 anhydro	us oxygen	basis)											
Si	2.87	2.95	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.97	2.93	2.96	2.93	2.97	3.26	3.20	3.23	2.85
AI (iv)	1.13	1.05	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.03	0.74	0.80	0.77	1.15
AI (vi)	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.08	1.17	0.99	1.16	1.21	1.20	1.23	1.01
XMg	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.66	0.65
ΣR ^{2*}	5.05	5.00	4.78	4.81	4.87	4.80	4.87	4.73	5.01	4.74	4.54	4.49	4.54	5.00
Temperature (°C)														
Thermomètre 4	281	266	248	258	265	262	270	264	269	262	199	211	207	287
Thermomètre 5	301	278	249	263	275	271	282	272	282	269	176	196	187	308
Thermomètre 6	301	278	250	264	276	271	282	273	283	270	178	196	188	309
Thermomètre 7	305	291	273	283	290	287	295	289	293	288	224	234	232	313
Thermomètre 8	258	242	222	232	240	237	244	238	246	235	176	190	181	261
Thermomètre 9	300	276	247	262	274	269	280	271	282	267	176	196	185	307

Chapitre 9. Estimation des paléo-altitudes de la chaine orogénique avant effondrement à l'Oligocène-Miocène; l'exemple de l'île d'Eubée, et du Lavrion

1. Principe

La signature isotopique d'une eau météorique évolue en fonction de la latitude et de l'altitude du nuage à partir duquel elle précipite. En effet, les rapports isotopiques δD et $\delta^{18}O$ diminuent avec l'augmentation de latitude (Bowen and Wilkison, 2002) et de l'altitude (Dansgaard 1964 ; Garzione et al., 2000), ou autrement dit, l'eau « s'allège » en lien avec l'évaporation puis avec la précipitation. Cette caractéristique permet, lorsqu'une signature isotopique est identifiée comme la preuve d'une contribution d'eau météorique (δD et $\delta^{18}O$ en accord avec la droite des eaux météorique de Craig, 1961), d'estimer la paléoaltitude minimale d'un massif à l'époque où ce fluide météorique a été piégé (Grazione et al., 2000).

Ce raisonnement a été mis en application sur des muscovites syn-cinématique localisées le long de détachement à faible pendage dont la signature isotopique ($\delta D \approx -130 \ \text{We-SMOW}$) est cohérente avec une recristallisation en présence de fluides météoriques et suggèrent une paléoaltitude minimale comprise entre 4060 et 4320 m pour la Cordillère Nord Americaine avant exhumation du Metamorphic Core Complex du Shuswap (Mulch et al., 2004). Cette démarche est également applicable à partir de la signature isotopique en δ^{18} O des minéraux de quartz ayant cristallisé à partir d'un fluide météorique. Lemarchand et al. (2012) ont montré la présence de quartz automorphe (analogues aux quartz de fissures alpines) de faible δ^{18} O (atteignant –2 ‰v-sMOW) le long du cisaillement sud-Armoricain, interprété comme issue de la cristallisation à partir d'une eau météoriques de δ^{18} O égale à –11 ‰v-sMOW de paléo-altitude élevée (non calculée).

Mieux encore, cette démarche est applicable directement à partir de la composition isotopique des inclusions fluides. Sharp et al. (2005) ont mis en évidence la présence d'inclusions fluides de très faible signature en δD (< -130 ‰_{V-SMOW}) piégées dans des quartz de fissures alpines des Alpes centrales, qu'ils attribuent à la présence d'une paléo-altitude d'environ 5000 mètres au Néogène.

Cette dernière méthode comporte deux avantages par rapport à la mesure du δ^{18} O du quartz et des micas syn-cinématique:

- En mesurant directement la valeur isotopique du fluide, il n'y a pas à appliquer de fractionnement fonction de la température entre le minéral hôte et le fluide.
- Les fluides piégés dans des inclusions tardives (inclusions secondaires) par rapport à la cristallisation du quartz peuvent être considérés.

Nous proposons alors d'utiliser la signature isotopique des fluides météoriques directement mesurées à partir des inclusions fluides, en suivant le raisonnement de calcul décrit par Mulch et al. (2004) pour estimer les paléoaltitudes du domaine Attico-Cycladique avant effondrement.

Ce travail de thèse a permis de mettre en évidence à deux reprise le piégeage de fluide météorique au cours de l'exhumation des roches de haute pression. Ces fluides ont été observés et analysés dans un premier temps dans les quartz de fissures alpines de l'île d'Eubée associées à la phase d'exhumation syn-à post-orogénique en facies schiste vert, probablement entre 23 et 15 Ma (Chapitre 8).

Des fluides analogues ont également été piégés lors de la cristallisation des minéraux de fluorites associées à la mise en place des minéralisations de type Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag dans la région du Lavrion (Chapitre 7). La circulation des fluides météoriques au Lavrion est en accord avec la tectonique cassante intervenant après le passage des roches à travers la transition ductile-fragile. Cette évènement intervient après la mise en place de la granodiorite de Plaka datée au Miocene Supérieur (Tortonien) entre 9.3 and 7.3 Ma (Marinos, 1971; Altherr et al., 1982; Tsikouras et al., 2006; Skarpelis et al., 2008; Liati et al., 2009).

L'estimation de la paléo-altitude à partir de la composition isotopique d'un fluide météorique est rendu possible par la relation empirique donnée par Garzione et al. (2000) :

$$\delta^{18}O_h = -2.61e^{-7} \times h^2 - 0.013 \times h + \delta^{18}O_{sl} \quad (1)$$

Où $\delta^{18}O_h$ correspond à la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique piégée lorsque la chaine culminait à une altitude h (en m) au-dessus du niveau marin. $\delta^{18}O_{s1}$ est la composition isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin (sl) lors du piégeage des fluides météoriques.

2. Estimation de la paléoaltitude de la chaine orogénique en Eubée à l'Oligocène-Miocène (± 23-15 Ma)

La signature isotopique en δD des fluides de Type I piégés dans les fissures alpines d'Eubée (Chapitre 8) pointe une contribution météorique, avec une signature minimale de –85.6 ‰ _V. _{SMOW}, équivalant à une signature en δ^{18} O égale à –11.8 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (Craig, 1961). L'estimation de la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin à l'Oligocène-Miocène (23 Ma) $\delta^{18}O_{sl}$ a été modélisée à partir de la composition isotopique actuelle (à la même latitude) en tenant compte des variations de compositions isotopiques de la source (composition de l'eau de mer) et du changement climatique.

La signature isotopique actuelle de l'eau météorique $\delta^{18}O_{Act}$ peut être modélisée à l'aide de l'équation empirique donnée par Bowen and Wilkinson (2002) pour une latitude (LAT) et une altitude (ALT) donnée.

$$\delta^{18}O_{Act} = -0.0051 \times (LAT)^2 + 0.1805 \times (LAT) - 0.002 \times (ALT) - 5.247$$
(2)

Considérant l'altitude au niveau marin et la latitude de la ville de Drosia (Figure 78) située à proximité des fissures alpines, la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique actuelle au niveau marin $\delta^{18}O_{sl,Act}$ est égale à – 5.8 ‰ v-sMow. Cette signature isotopique est proche de la signature isotopique actuelle des rivières des îles des Cyclades mesurée à – 5.9 ‰ v-sMow (Dotsika and Lykoudis, 2009). La Température Annuelle Moyenne (MAT) actuelle en Grèce (T_{Act}) est de 18,4 °C. Ces dernières étaient sensiblement plus élevées à l'Oligocène supérieure, comme en témoigne les valeurs moyennes (T_{Ant}) estimées respectivement à 19.5 °C et 17.2 – 20.8 °C à partir de la diversité des coraux du pourtour méditerranéen (Bosellini and Perrin, 2008) et des pollens de Turquie (Akgün et al., 2007). La signature isotopique de l'eau de mer (sw) à l'Oligocène ($\delta^{18}O_{sw,Ant}$) est estimée à 1.5 ‰ v-sMow (Abreu et Anderson, 1998 ; Miller et al., 1987 ; Zachos et al., 1994). La signature isotopique actuelle de l'eau de mer ($\delta^{18}O_{sw,Act}$) a pu être modélisée à l'aide de l'équation empirique donnée par Zachos et al. (1994) pour une latitude (LAT) donnée.

$$\delta^{18}O_{sw,Act} = 1.35e^{-5} \times (LAT)^3 - 0.0017 \times (LAT)^2 + 0.041 \times (LAT) + 0.576$$
(3)

La signature isotopique de l'eau de mer actuelle ($\delta^{18}O_{sw,Act}$) à proximité de la ville de Drosia est égale à 0.4 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. La relation liant la moyenne annuelle de signature isotopique d'une

eau précipitée en fonction de la température (T) moyenne annuelle de surface est donnée par Dansgaard (1964):

$$\delta^{18}O_{sl,Ant} = 0.69 \times T - 13.6 \tag{4}$$

A partir de cette équation et des données précédemment acquises, la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin ($\delta^{18}O_{sl,Ant}$) a pu être calculé à l'aide de l'équation suivante :

$$\delta^{18}O_{sl,Ant} = (\delta^{18}O_{sl,Act} - 0.69 \times (T_{Act} - T_{Ant})) + (\delta^{18}O_{sw,Ant} - \delta^{18}O_{sw,Act})$$
(5)

La signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin à l'Oligocène-Miocène $(\delta^{18}O_{sl,Ant})$ est alors estimée à -4.0 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. Ainsi, l'équation (1) pour une valeur d'eau météorique calculée à -11.8 ‰ _{V-SMOW} révèle une paléoaltitude minimale de 3500m à l'Oligocène-Miocène.

Cependant, l'âge du piégeage des inclusions fluides météoriques, utilisé dans ce clacul est très incertain (Chapitre 8). La position structurale des fissures alpines n'a pas permis de préciser si ces dernières se sont formées lors de la phase d'exhumation syn-orogénique (23 Ma) ou postorogénique (15 Ma). Afin de prendre en compte cette large gamme d'erreur, nous avons réalisé le même calcul, considérant un piégeage il y a 15 Ma.

Au Miocène (≈ 15 Ma), la MAT était proche de 17 °C (Bosellini and Perrin, 2008; Akgün et al., 2007) et la signature isotopique de l'eau de mer ($\delta^{18}O_{sw,Ant}$) à 2.0 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (Abreu et Anderson, 1998 ; Miller et al., 1987 ; Zachos et al., 1994). La signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin au Miocène ($\delta^{18}O_{sl,Ant}$) est alors estimée à –5.2 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. Estimant alors un piégeage des inclusions fluides au Miocène (≈ 15 Ma), la paléoaltitude minimale est de 3150m.

Eubée (ð	$5^{18}O = -11.$	8 ‰ _{V-SMOW})	
	Actuel	Ante ≈ 23 Ma	Ante ≈ 15 Ma
Latitude Drosia (en DD)	38.4		
MAT ° C	18.4	19.5	17.0
$\delta^{18}O_{sw} \%_{V-SMOW}$	0.4	1.5	2.0
$\delta^{18}O_{sl} \ \text{$\%_{V-SMOW}$}$	-5.8	-4.0	-5.2
Paléo-altitude estimée (en m)		3500	3150

 Table 17. Synthèse des paramètres de calculs pour l'estimation de la paléo-altitude de l'île d'Eubée. DD: degré décimal

Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique – Thèse C. Scheffer – 2016

3. Estimation de la paléoaltitude de la chaine orogénique au Lavrion au Miocène Supérieur (± 7 Ma)

La signature isotopique en δD des fluides piégés dans les minéraux de fluorites des minéralisations à Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag de la région du Lavrion pointe une contribution météorique, avec une signature comprise entre -52.6 et -82.1 ‰ _{V-SMOW} (Chapitre 7). Ces signatures équivalent respectivement à un $\delta^{18}O$ égale à -7.8 ‰ et -11.5 _{V-SMOW} (Craig, 1961). La signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin au Tortonien $\delta^{18}O_{sl}$ a été calculée selon deux approches. La première méthode consiste à modéliser la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin à partir de la composition isotopique actuelle (à la même latitude) en tenant compte des variations de compositions isotopiques de la source (composition de l'eau de mer) et du changement climatique. La seconde méthode consiste à utiliser les données isotopiques disponibles réalisées sur des os ou des dents de mammifères ayant bu l'eau météorique au Tortonien.

Méthode 1: Modélisation à partir de la composition actuelle

A partir de l'équation n° 2 donnée par Bowen and Wilkinson (2002), la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique actuelle au niveau marin $\delta^{18}O_{ppt}$ à la latitude du Mont Velatouri (Fig.XX) est égale à – 5.7 ‰ v-sMOW. Cette signature isotopique est proche de la signature isotopique actuelle des rivières des îles des Cyclades mesurée à – 5.9 ‰ v-sMOW (Dotsika and Lykoudis, 2009). La Température Annuelle Moyenne (MAT) actuelle en Grèce est de 18,4 °C. Ces dernières étaient sensiblement plus basses au Miocène, comme en témoigne les valeurs moyennes estimées à 17 °C à partir de la diversité des coraux du pourtour méditerranéen (Bosellini and Perrin, 2008) et des pollens de Turquie (Akgün et al., 2007). La signature isotopique de l'eau de mer ($\delta^{18}O_{sw,Ant}$) au Tortonien est estimée autour de 2.0 ‰ v-sMOW (Abreu et Anderson, 1998 ; Miller et al., 1987). La signature isotopique actuelle de l'eau de mer ($\delta^{18}O_{sw,Ant}$) a pu être modélisée à partir de l'équation n° 3 donnée par Zachos et al. (1994). Cette dernière à proximité du Mont Velatouri est égale à 0.4 ‰ v-sMOW. A partir de ces données et de la relation n° 5, la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin au Tortonien ($\delta^{18}O_{sl}$) a été estimée à – 5.1 ‰ v-sMOW.

Méthode 2: Calcul à partir de compositions isotopiques fossiles

L'île de Samos, en bordure est des Cyclades est située aux mêmes latitudes que la région du Lavrion (toutes deux entre N37°38' au sud et N37°48' au nord). Sur cette île, des restes d'os et de dents de mammifères (Hipparion, Gazella, Paleotragus, Pachytragus, Samotherium, Miotragocerus) ont été retrouvés et sont datés aux alentours de 7 Ma (Quade et al., 1995). La signature isotopique δ^{18} O moyenne de leurs dents est égale à 24.2 ‰ _{V-SMOW}. La signature isotopique de l'eau en équilibre avec ces dents est estimée à partir de l'équation de fractionnement Hydroxyapatite-H₂O (Lecuyer et al., 2010) pour une température moyenne annuelle estimées à 17 °C (Bosellini and Perrin, 2008). Par cette seconde méthode la signature isotopique de l'eau météorique au niveau marin au Tortonien ($\delta^{18}O_{sl}$) est ainsi estimée à $-6.1 \pm$ ‰ _{V-SMOW}.

Ainsi, l'équation n°1 pour une valeur d'eau météorique maximale calculée à $-7.8 \ \text{$\%_{V-SMOW}$}$ révèle une paléoaltitude minimale entre 1090 et 1590 m. La valeur d'eau météorique minimale calculée à $-11.5 \ \text{$\%$}$ suggère une paléoaltitude minimale comprise entre 3060 et 2700 m. Ces paléoaltitudes sont significativement plus élevées que celles qui caractérisent le Laurion actuellement avec une altitude des sommets de l'ordre de 200 à 300 m.

		Methode 1	Methode 2
	Actuel	Ante ≈7 Ma	Ante ≈7 Ma
Latitude Mont Velatouri (en DD)	37.7		
MAT ° C	18.4	17.0	
δ ¹⁸ O _{sw} ‰ _{V-SMOW}	0.4	2.0	
δ ¹⁸ O _{sl} ‰ _{V-SMOW}	-5.7	-5.1	-6.1
Paléo-Altitude estimée (en m)			
d ¹⁸ O = -7.8 ‰ _{V-SMOW}		1590	1090
d ¹⁸ O = -11.5 ‰ _{V-SMOW}		3060	2700

 Table 18. Synthèse des paramètres de calculs pour l'estimation de la paléo-altitude au Lavrion. DD: degré décimal

 Lavrion

CONCLUSIONS GENERALES
Conclusions générales

L'objectif de cette thèse était d'apporter une nouvelle vision quant à la formation et la mise en place d'occurrences métallifères en contexte orogénique. Il fait suite à la constatation générale que leurs descriptions et leurs interprétations à travers le monde, n'est pas conforme avec les modèles d'évolution thermique et mécanique propre au développement et à l'effondrement d'un orogène. Pour clarifier le rôle de l'évolution orogénique, et plus particulièrement de la phase d'effondrement, sur la localisation de la déformation, la genèse des fluides, leurs mises en circulations et leurs interactions (fluides-fluides et fluides-roches) responsables de la précipitation de minéralisations, ce travail de thèse est focalisé sur l'île d'Eubée et la péninsule du Lavrion. Leurs positions stratégiques en bordure ouest du Metamorphic Core Complex Egéen et leurs occurrences métallifères à Cu-Mo-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag éparpillées le long du détachement post-orogénique font de ces deux localités deux cibles de premier choix pour discuter de l'impact de la déformation sur la formation des minéralisations métallifères.

Ce travail de thèse est fondé sur une démarche multi-échelles et multi-méthodes. Il permet ainsi une vision sur (i) l'évolution géodynamique, structurale et métamorphique enregistrée par les roches du prisme d'accrétion effondré du domaine Egéen, (ii) l'impact de la déformation régionale et plus particulièrement de la transition ductile-fragile sur la genèse et la localisation des circulations fluides, (iii) la boucle de rétroaction positive entre déformation, localisation des circulations fluides et interactions fluides-roches entrainant la dépôts des minéralisations, (iv) l'origine et la nature des fluides et des métaux impliqués dans la formation de ces dépôts métallifères et enfin (v) sur l'évolution des réservoirs fluides au cours du temps et leurs significations en terme de paléo-altitude. Les observations réalisées durant cette étude démontrent l'importance de la conception d'un modèle géologique global depuis la reconstruction géodynamique jusqu'à la description des inclusions fluides pour appréhender au mieux l'histoire de la formation d'occurrences métallifères.

1. Evolution tectonique et métamorphique du domaine Attico-Cycladique

La première partie de ce manuscrit témoigne de l'histoire polyphasée et complexe qu'ont enregistrée les roches métamorphiques tout au long du cycle Alpin, depuis la phase de subduction jusqu'à l'exhumation finale des roches. L'interprétation des structures plissées observées à toutes les échelles dans les alternances de marbres et de schistes, mise en relation avec les paragenèses minérales et les estimations P-T indiquent que l'ensemble du domaine Attico-Cycladique est affecté par trois phases de déformation-métamorphisme (D_nM_n). Dans Conclusions générales

un premier temps, une phase de subduction (D₁M₁) s'accompagne de la formation d'une première schistosité S1 de fort pendage à l'Eocène dans des conditions HP-BT. Ces roches de HP ont ensuite été exhumées le long de failles à fort pendage durant l'Oligocène. Cette exhumation syn-orogénique (D₂M₂) qui s'opère le long du chenal de subduction est marquée par le plissement de structures antérieures comme les chevauchements séparant les différentes unités et la S1 acquise durant la phase de subduction. Cette exhumation syn-orogénique est marquée par la formation d'une seconde schistosité S2 de fort pendage caractérisée par un faciès schiste bleu à schiste vert. Elle est probablement initiée par le début du retrait du slab vers le sud et/ou par la serpentinisation des roches mafiques entrainées dans le slab jouant le rôle de couche savon (Guillot et al., 2000) et s'accompagne par une baisse de densité propice à la remontée (Hermann et al., 2000). Le domaine Attico-Cycladique est ensuite marqué par une seconde phase d'exhumation post-orogénique (D₃M₃) au Miocène qui se traduit par une dernière phase de plis et de transposition des structures antérieures le long d'une schistosité S₃ de faible pendage. Cette exhumation est interprétée comme résultant de l'effet combiné du retrait du slab, ouvrant une bordure libre, et de l'affaiblissement thermique de la croûte épaissie. Elle est accommodée par un allongement de faible pendage évoluant depuis un régime ductile jusqu'à fragile avec la formation d'un détachement et du Metamorphic Core Complex Egéen. Les analyses P-T ont montré que la première phase d'exhumation syn-orogénique se traduit par un chemin rétrograde quasiment isotherme. Au contraire, l'exhumation post-orogénique suit un réchauffement significatif des unités métamorphiques. En bordure ouest du domaine Attico-Cycladique, ce réchauffement est modéré, et atteint le faciès schiste vert (exemple du Lavrion). Ce dernier augmente vers le cœur du complexe Attico-Cycladique en atteignant la fusion partielle en faciès amphibolite (exemples de Naxos et Paros). Nous attribuons cette augmentation de chaleur à l'effet combiné de (i) l'augmentation de production de chaleur radioactive au sein de la croûte orogénique épaissie, (ii) l'augmentation du flux de chaleur mantellique causée par le retrait du slab (iii) et du transfert de chaleur générée par la mise en place des magmas syntectoniques.

Le domaine Attico-Cycladique est un parfait exemple de domaine orogénique ayant accommodé une première phase d'épaississement crustal suivi par une phase d'amincissement. La distinction des deux phases d'exhumations successives syn- et post-orogénique enregistrées par les Cyclades est primordiale pour distinguer les périodes de formation et de démantèlement de la chaine orogénique. La subduction et l'exhumation syn-orogénique contribuent à la construction de la ceinture orogénique Attico-Cycladique. Cette phase d'épaississement crustal est potentiellement suivie d'une élévation de la topographie et de la création d'une chaîne de montagnes. L'exhumation post-orogénique accommode le démantèlement de la ceinture orogénique par effondrement gravitaire à partir du Miocène.

Il serait alors intéressant de distinguer l'âge de l'enfouissement, de l'exhumation syn- et postorogénique afin de proposer un modèle globale *P-T*-t. Les problèmes d'intercroissances chlorite-phengite et de rééquilibration partielle lors des différents évènements métamorphiques montrés par les cartographies chimiques à la microsonde électronique (Chapitre 4) ne nous permettent pas d'envisager une méthode de datation Ar-Ar "classique". En effet, ce travail de datation par la méthode Ar-Ar sur des muscovites des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion a déjà été réalisé, est donne un âge de 35-28 Ma (Schneider et al., 2015), que nous interprétons comme un âge "moyen" reflétant à la fois le pic de H*P* enregistré lors de la subduction (D₁M₁) à l'Eocène et la phase d'exhumation syn-orogénique (D₂M₂) à l'Oligocène. La solution serait d'envisager une technique de datation in-situ sur lame épaisse, de type Ar-Ar sur mica, afin d'identifier précisément l'âge de chaque phase de recristallisation associée au métamorphisme.

Les interférences de plis observées à toutes les échelles ont montré que les structures acquises durant les prémices de la formation du prisme d'accrétion, telles que les chevauchements et détachements syn-orogéniques, ont été déformées, plissées et transposées au cours de la déformation accommodant l'effondrement gravitaire responsable de l'exhumation post-orogénique. Ainsi, les structures liées à la construction de la ceinture orogénique ne sont pas réactivées au cours de sa destruction et le parallélisme de ces structures observé localement traduit une transposition. Les failles de détachement post-orogénique se localisent préférentiellement au niveau des contrastes lithologiques/rhéologiques, tels que les alternances de marbres-schistes ou au toit des plutons syntectoniques.

La transition entre la construction et la destruction de la ceinture orogénique Attico-Cycladique est donc marquée par une succession de phases comprenant (i) une phase de réchauffement, (ii) l'intrusion de magmas granitiques calco-alcalins et (iii) le passage d'un régime de déformation ductile à fragile. L'exhumation orogénique de la chaine est de ce fait, propice aux développements de systèmes hydrothermaux complexes favorisant les interactions fluides-roches nécessaires à la formation des minéralisations.

2. Rôle de la déformation et de l'évolution thermique de la ceinture orogénique sur la genèse et la localisation des circulations fluides

L'accrétion de blocs continentaux et océaniques au sein de la zone de suture de la subduction est responsable de la formation d'un prisme d'accrétion lithologiquement et chimiquement hétérogène. Dans la région du Lavrion, comme dans tout le reste du domaine Attico-cycladique, ces hétérogénéités sont marquées principalement par des alternances de marbres et de schistes. Ces dernières, par leurs contrastes rhéologiques, favorisent la localisation de la déformation et des circulations fluides. Deux processus différents ont pu être mis en évidence à cette interface au cours de l'exhumation post-orogénique de la ceinture associée à la formation des détachements de faible pendage.

Le premier processus est la décarbonatation syntectonique des marbres induite par l'augmentation de température potentiellement causée par les effets combinés de (i) l'augmentation de production de chaleur par désintégration radioactive dans la croûte épaissie, (ii) l'augmentation du flux de chaleur à la base causée par le retrait de la plaque plongeante, (iii) l'apport de chaleur advectif lié la mise en place de magmas granitique, et (iv) de la friction des roches liée à l'activité de la faille de détachement. De ce processus de décarbonatation résultent la genèse et la mise en circulations de fluides riches en CO₂ à la transition ductilefragile. Ces fluides métamorphiques ont ainsi été générés au Lavrion à une profondeur estimée entre 3.4 et 4.0 km pour un fort gradient géothermique de 70 à 115 °C.km⁻¹. La production et la mise en circulation de fluides similaires le long du chemin rétrograde post-orogénique sur les îles de Syros, Tinos et Naxos suggère un phénomène de grande ampleur à l'échelle du domaine Attico-Cycladique et pourrait traduire un relargage significatif de CO₂ au Miocène. Dans la littérature, l'impact de la décarbonatation de roches carbonatées en contexte de convergence de plaques sur l'évolution du cycle du carbone et des échanges lithosphère-atmosphère n'est attribué qu'à la phase d'enfouissement le long du chemin métamorphique prograde. Il conviendrait alors d'estimer l'importance de cette décarbonatation syntectonique postorogénique et de quantifier les flux de CO₂ émis sur l'ensemble de la chaine. Ceci permettrait de mettre en évidence le rôle de l'effondrement gravitaire d'une chaine de montagne sur l'évolution du cycle du carbone et ces possibles conséquences sur l'évolution du climat.

L'ouverture progressive du système vers un régime de déformation fragile est marquée par la pénétration de fluides appauvris en ¹³C interprétés comme la preuve d'une contribution d'une eau météorique équilibrée avec une source organique. La formation de ces veines à faible δ^{13} C

est également mentionnée à plusieurs reprises sur les îles des Cyclades (Naxos, Sifnos, Tinos et Kythnos) mais également dans le massif du Rhodope sur l'île de Thassos.

Dans un second temps, nous avons montré dans ce manuscrit que la localisation de la déformation et des circulations fluides sont intimement liées, et génèrent une boucle de rétroaction positive. La circulation préférentielle de fluides allochtones le long des marbres schisteux du Lavrion associée à la déformation ductile est marquée par une phase de dolomitisation. Avec l'exhumation progressive des roches et leur passage dans le domaine fragile, ces mêmes niveaux dolomitiques (plus compétents) sont responsables de la localisation de la déformation cassante qui se traduit par la formation d'une brèche localisant également la circulation des fluides.

Ces circulations et interactions ont toutes été caractérisées au sein et sous le détachement de faible pendage. De la même manière que ce qui fut réalisé au cours du Chapitre 5, l'analyse d'une veine de quartz transposée dans la schistosité au-dessus du détachement permettrait de renseigner de l'évolution des circulations fluides associées aux phases successives d'enfouissement et d'exhumation syn-orogénique de la chaine.

3. Implications sur la mise en place des minéralisations

Le district minier du Lavrion fut l'un des plus importants exploités durant l'antiquité et a notamment permis l'avènement de la cité d'Athènes. La nouvelle vision structurale de formation et de démantèlement de la chaine décrite au cours de cette thèse a permis, notamment grâce à une analyse de la position structurale des minéralisations, de mettre en évidence que ce riche district métallifère est le fruit d'une superposition complexe et polyphasée de mise en place et de remobilisation métallifère. L'analyse de la position structurale de ces minéralisations montre la présence d'une première phase de pré-concentration métallifère, que l'on retrouve aujourd'hui plissée dans les marbres, et qui atteste probablement de la formation d'un premier système métallifère anté-subduction.

Le reste des minéralisations du Lavrion, qui représente la quasi-totalité des minéralisations du secteur, témoignent d'un dépôt au cours de la dernière phase de déformation D₃M₃ associée à l'exhumation post-orogénique de la chaine, depuis le stade de déformation ductile jusqu'à la formation du détachement de faible pendage en régime de déformation fragile. Conclusions générales

La position structurale des minéralisations de type skarn et remplacement de carbonates atteste d'une mise en place depuis un régime ductile à ductile-fragile. L'origine de ces minéralisations est mise en relation avec l'effet combiné de la décarbonatation des bancs de marbres et de la circulation de fluides magmatiques exsolvés des intrusions granitiques et granodioritiques. Dans la littérature, l'origine des métaux et des fluides minéralisateurs est alors attribuée aux fluides magmatiques. La présence d'un stock métallifère primaire formé anté-sudbuction à proximité, suggère également que ces dernières ont très bien pu être remobilisées et ont pu contribuer au dépôt des nouvelles minéralisations associées au régime de déformation ductile-fragile.

L'exhumation progressive des roches métamorphiques à travers la transition ductile-fragile est responsable de l'arrivée de fluides issus de la surface tels que des fluides météoriques. Leurs circulations sont favorisées par les failles fragiles à fort pendage qui affectent les unités de schistes au-dessus du détachement et qui viennent s'enraciner dans la mylonite le long des interfaces lithologiques et rhéologiques marbres-schistes. Leurs circulations sont également favorisées par la déformation hétérogène des niveaux dolomitiques plus compétents que le marbre calcitique. La pénétration des fluides météoriques au sein des séries métamorphiques de l'unité des Schistes Bleus du Lavrion se traduit par (i) une augmentation importante de leur salinité par réactions de réhydratation des roches métamorphiques, (ii) un lessivage des métaux disséminés dans les schistes et les métabasites et (iii) des interactions avec la matière organique présente dans les schistes. La percolation de ces fluides météoriques aux niveaux du détachement est marquée par (i) la formation de veines de calcite à faible δ^{13} C depuis un régime de déformation ductile-fragile à purement fragile, (ii) la bréchification des niveaux dolomitiques et formation d'une cataclase qui souligne le détachement et, (iii) le dépôt des minéralisations épithermales à Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag du Lavrion qui se sont développées en régime de déformation purement fragile.

Enfin, l'effondrement final de la chaine orogénique au niveau marin (niveau actuel) est responsable d'une dernière phase de remobilisation métallifère en domaine supergène probablement induite par le balancement des nappes d'eaux souterraines et de l'invasion de l'eau de mer.

Ce travail de thèse alimente une fois de plus le débat Neptunisme vs Plutonisme qui perdure depuis plus de 200 ans sur l'origine des éléments et des fluides responsables des minéralisations. L'impact de la mise en place de la granodiorite de Plaka sur la formation des minéralisations du Conclusions générales

Lavrion n'est plus à prouver, mais peut être nuancé. L'origine des métaux et des fluides ayant permis la formation des minéralisations du district métallifère ne peut pas être exclusivement attribuée à la mise en place du stock granitique. Nous avons montré que l'évolution des réservoirs de fluides est fortement régie par l'évolution de la déformation propre à l'effondrement gravitaire de la chaine orogénique. L'ouverture du système aux fluides externes lors de l'exhumation progressive de la chaine permet l'arrivé des fluides météoriques jouant un rôle important dans le lessivage et la mobilisation des métaux. Cette théorie n'exclut cependant pas l'importance du flux de chaleur généré par l'intrusion du stock granitique sur la mise en circulations du système hydrothermal météorique. La genèse du district du Lavrion apparait donc comme une succession d'événements exceptionnels qui ont permis la mise en place d'un district de classe mondiale. Une manière de distinguer l'importance de la remobilisation d'un stock primaire par des fluides externes, de l'apport de nouveaux métaux par la mise en place de granite syntectonique, serait de quantifier le contenu métallifère des différentes générations d'inclusions fluides (via LA-ICPMS). Une comparaison du contenu métallifère piégé dans les inclusions fluides magmatiques et des inclusions fluides météoriques permettrait de préciser l'origine des métaux.

L'âge des minéralisations du Lavrion n'est pour le moment que contraint par l'âge de mise en place et de refroidissement des roches magmatiques. La méthode de datation Re-Os sur les sulfures permettrait alors de confirmer l'âge anté-Eocène des minéralisations primaires et pourrait également renseigner sur le laps de temps qui s'est écoulé entre la mise en place de la granodiorite et les minéralisations associées au régime ductile puis fragile. En parallèle, la méthode de datation Sm-Nd sur la fluorite apporterait à la fois une contrainte sur l'âge de dépôt des minéralisations associées au régime de déformation fragile et d'autre part permettrait d'estimer l'âge de piégeage des fluides météoriques.

Les concepts et modèles développés durant cette thèse, bien qu'essentiellement localisés sur les indices métallifères du Lavrion, pourraient s'étendre de manière générale aux minéralisations qui accompagnent l'effondrement d'une chaine orogénique. De nombreuses occurrences métallifères à travers le monde, développées au cours de la formation d'un Metamorphic Core Complex, montrent des caractéristiques communes avec celles observées au Lavrion. C'est notamment le cas des minéralisations d'Angouran à Zn-(Pb-Ag) au sein du MCC de la chaine du Zagros au nord-ouest de l'Iran (Gilg et al., 2006), à Au d'Anjiayingzi au sein du MCC Kalaquin au nord-ouest du Craton de Chine (Fu et al., 2014), des dépôts à Pb-Zn de la région de Sonora au Mexique formés le long du MCC Mazatan (Calmus et al., 1996), ou encore des minéralisations à Ag-Pb-Zn-Au associées au MCC Valhalla au sud-est de la Colombie Britannique (Beaudoin et al., 1992). En adoptant une stratégie analogue à celle employée au cours de ces travaux de thèse sur ces differents districts métallifères, nous pourrions alors proposer un modèle globale à grande échelle de formation de minéralisations métallifères en contexte d'exhumation orogénique.

4. Evolution finale de la chaine orogénique et paléo-altitude

L'analyse des cristaux de quartz de fissures alpines de l'île d'Eubée et de leurs inclusions fluides permettent de reconstruire l'évolution des réservoirs et des circulations fluides associées au régime de déformation fragile au cours de la fin de l'exhumation post-orogénique des roches métamorphiques. Ces inclusions fluides témoignent une nouvelle fois de la circulation et du piégeage de fluides météoriques en contexte extensif sous un régime de déformation fragile. Ces mêmes cristaux de quartz témoignent également de l'effondrement final de la chaine au niveau actuel (proche du niveau marin) par le piégeage de fluide de bassin.

La caractérisation à deux reprises du piégeage de fluides météoriques ayant circulé au cours des phases d'exhumation de la chaine orogénique nous ont permis d'estimer la paléo-altitude moyenne de la chaine orogénique autour de 3000 m avant son effondrement final.

La double richesse de l'île d'Eubée, de par ces structures de déformation observées à toutes les échelles et ses nombreuses fentes alpines ayant piégé l'histoire des circulations fluides durant l'exhumation des roches, nous incite également à poursuivre ce projet. Il est dans un premier temps prévu de reproduire les analyses préliminaires effectuées sur les inclusions fluides des cristaux de quartz alpins (microthermométrie, spectroscopie Raman et δD) afin de confirmer nos premières mesures et d'obtenir un jeu de données suffisamment reproductible pour être fiable. Des cristaux d'adulaires sont observés en association avec le quartz dans les fissures alpines. Leur datation par la méthode K-Ar permettrait de mieux contraindre l'âge du piégeage des fluides météoriques permettant ainsi une meilleure calibration des estimations de paléoaltitude. La mise en évidence d'une topographie élevée de la chaine orogénique Attico-Cycladique à l'Oligocène-Miocène avant son effondrement serait une première. Ceci permettrait une fois de plus, de mettre en évidence le rôle de la subduction et de l'exhumation syn-orogénique sur l'épaississement crustal et la création de relief, et le rôle de l'exhumation post-orogénique sur l'amincissiement de la croûte.

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LISTE DES FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

Figure 1. Représentation schématique des contextes géodynamiques et de la nature des fluides géologiques nécessaires à la formation des différents gîtes métallogéniques (Jébrak et Marcoux, 2008)
Figure 2. Modèle de répartition des différents réservoirs fluides au cours de la formation d'un Metamorphic Core
Complex d'après Vanderhaeghe
Figure 3. Carte structurale de la bordure ouest du complexe métamorphique Attico-Cycladique bordé par la mer
Egée. La péninsule du Lavrion et l'île d'Eubée sont situées en bordure ouest de la nappe métamorphique des
Schistes Bleus des Cyclades. Elles sont recoupées par le détachement post-orogénique WCDS (West Cycladic
Detachment System). Modifiée d'après Jacobshagen (1986), Grasemann et al. (2012), Berger et al. (2013) et
Augier et al. (2015)

CHAPITRE 1

F	'igure 4. Evolution de la plaque africaine et indienne depuis le Trias (200 Ma) jusqu'à l'actuel suite à l'ouverture
	progressive de l'Océan Atlantique à l'ouest. La rotation et migration des continents africain et indien vers le
	Nord s'accompagne de la fermeture de l'océan Téthys et de la formation de la chaine orogénique alpine suite à
	la collision avec le continent Eurasia au nord. Illustration d'après Vanderhaeghe à partir des estimations
	d'anomalies magnétiques de Olivet et al. (1984); Dercourt et al. (1986); Dewey et al. (1989)27

- Figure 8. a. Carte géologique, colonne téctono-stratigraphique et coupe géologique du centre de l'île d'Eubée d'après Xypolias et al. (2003). b. 1. Trajet *P-T* enregistré dans les Schistes Bleus d'Evia (Katzir, et al., 2000) comparé au trajet des Schistes Bleus des Cyclades de l'île de Sifnos (Matthews and Schliestedt, 1984). 2. Trajet *P-T* enregistrés dans l'unité d'Almyropotamos Shaked et al. (2000). Illustration complète d'après Xypolias et al. (2003).
 Figure 9. Carte géologique de la péninsule du Lavrion et colonne tectono-stratigraphique du secteur modifiée

0	0 01	1 5	
d'aprè:	s Photiades and Sacca	ni, (2006)	

Figure 10. Série de photographies illustrant le réseau minier Antique. a. L'entrée principale du réseau de galeries
horizontales de Thorikos s'enfonçant au niveau du contact marbre-schiste. b. Exemple d'un puit vertical de plus
de 100 m partant de la surface à travers le marbre pour rejoindre un niveau minéralisé. c. Exemple d'une galerie
d'accès Antique. d. Niveau minéralisé de très faible pendage ayant été exploité. e. Puit vertical de 17 m partant
d'un réseau de galerie en profondeur permettant l'accès à un second niveau minéralisé plus profond également
de faible pendage
Figure 11. Extrait de la carte schématisant l'étendue des travaux antiques (galeries et puits) effectués dans la partie
sud de la péninsule du Lavrion. Les travaux en rouge correspondent aux réseaux de galeries du contact le plus
profond et le plus riche (3ème contact), en bleus ceux du 1er et 2ème contact (Conophagos, 1980 modifié
d'après les archives de la CFML)
Figure 12. Extrait de la coupe géologique du secteur de Kamariza réalisée par les ingénieurs de la CFML indiquant
la position des zones minéralisées au contact entre les schistes inférieurs (Schistes de Kamariza) et les calcaires
inférieurs (Marbres inférieurs) Archives CFML
Figure 13. Modèle de formation des roches du Lavrion et des minéralisations associées d'après Leleu, 196641

Figure 14. Carte géologique du Lavrion où sont mentionnées la localisation et la nature des différentes minéralisations réparties sur la péninsule. La localisation des coupes de la Figure 15 est également indiquée

Figure 15. Représentation schématique en coupe de la position des minéralisations de type skarn, remplacement de carbonates (Massive sulfide ore) et des veines épithermales au niveau du secteur de Plaka (a) et d'Elafos (b). La localisation approximative de ces coupes est représentée en Figure 14. Modifiée d'après Skarpelis, 2007

Figure 17. Séquence paragénétique synthétique des minéralisations du Lavrion d'après Bonsall et al. (2011) sur la base des observations de Voudouris et Economou-Eliopoulos (2003), Skarpelis (2007) et Voudouris et al., (2008a,b).

- Figure 18. Planche photographique illustrant les différents types d'inclusions fluides observées dans les minéraux de gangue des principales minéralisations de la région du Lavrion, modifiée d'après Bonsall et al. (2011). a.b. Inclusion fluide de Type I multiphasée L_{aq}, V_{aq}, Halite +/- CaCl₂, Chalcopyrite piégée dans les veines de quartz riches en pyrite et molybdénite recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka. c. Inclusion fluide de Type II biphasée L_{aq}, V_{aq} observée à la fois dans les veines de quartz à pyrite-molybdénite recoupant la granodiorite de Plaka mais aussi dans la sphalérite, fluorite et calcite de gangue des minéralisations de type remplacement de carbonates et des veines épithermales. d. Inclusion fluide de Type III biphasée L_{aq}, V_{aq} avec une phase vapeur dominante (50-90 % de vapeur).

- Figure 22. Reconstruction de la carte géologique et structurale d'Aliveri modifiée d'après Katsikatsos, 1991. Les figurés des unités de marbres et de schistes traduisent l'orientation générale de la schistosité. La forme des contacts entre l'unité des schistes bleus et les schistes d'Almyropotamos et l'orientation des schistosités révèle la présence d'une première schistosité S₁ plissée par une seconde schistosité S₂. Le sud de la carte d'Aliveri est dominé par la transposition de la schistosité S₂ le long d'une schistosité S₃ de direction N-S et de faible pendage.

- Figure 24. Photographie satellite (a) et interprétation structurale (b) des interférences de plis observées dans les alternances de marbres et schistes de la nappe de Styra à proximité du village de Koskina. Les marbres et schistes au premier plan sont plissés par des plis P₁ et affectés par une schistosité globalement N-S fortement pentée vers l'Ouest. La trace axiale des plis P₁ est plissée par des plis P₂. Au second plan, les niveaux de marbres et schistes sont marqués par une schistosité S₂ orientée +/- E-W.

- Figure 31. Schematic representation of the nappe stack exposed in the Lavrion area and cross-polarized microphotographs of selected representative samples of schists and associated metavolcanites from basal and middle units. The Upper unit is dominated by Upper Cretaceous limestones, red cherts and non-metamorphosed serpentines. The middle unit is dominated by Lavrion schists (Figure 31a) and marbles. The basal unit is

- Figure 32. a. Geological map of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Photiades and Carras, 2001). The location of photographs Figure 34-Figure 36 are indicated on the map. The locations of the Kamariza (LAV11 020b, green square) and the Lavrion (LAV11 003b, blue square) schists sampled for this study and used for *P-T* reconstruction are indicated. b. Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of schistosity, fold axis, and stretching lineation of the middle unit in blue, and of the basal unit in green. The number of measurements (n) is indicated.

- Figure 38. X-ray map and chemical analysis of K-white mica and chlorite from the Lavrion schists (Figure 38a, LS-XM, sample LAV11 003b) and the Kamariza schists (Figure 38b, KS-XM, sample LAV11 020b). K-white mica and chlorite chemistry are respectively reported into (left) muscovite, celadonite, pyrophyllite and (right) amesite, clinochlore + daphnite, sudoite triplot diagrams. a. In the Lavrion schists, according to chemical variations and microstructural position, three main subgroups of K-white mica (LS-KWM1-2-3) and two subgroups of chlorite (LS-Chl1-2) are defined. b. In the Kamariza schists, according to chemical variations

- Figure 40. Microtextural map of Lavrion schists (LS-XM) and the Kamariza schists (KS-XM) indicating the modeled *P*-*T* estimates as a function of microstructual positions. Temperature calculated from chlorite showing the microstructural position with the different generations of phengite are given for the Lavrion schists (Figure 40a) and the Kamariza schists (Figure 40c). Pressure calculated from phengite showing the microstructural position with the different generations of chlorite are given for the Lavrion schists (Figure 40b) and the Kamariza schists (Figure 40c).
- Figure 42. Schematic geodynamic model illustrating the tectonic evolution of the nappe pile exposed in the Lavrion peninsula from construction to collapse of the Aegean orogenic belt. a. The first step, corresponding to the burial stage (D₁M₁), is marked by the development of a S₀₋₁ steep-dipping schistosity underlined by a blueschist facies mineral assemblage. b. The second stage (D₂M₂) corresponds to syn-orogenic exhumation of previously buried rocks in the subduction channel accommodated by syn-orogenic high-angle fault associated with the development of S₂ steep-dipping schistosity underlined by blueschist facies minerals. c. The last stage (D₃M₃) corresponds to a post-orogenic exhumation associated with the development of a low-angle detachment marked by transposition into S₃ shallow-dipping schistosity in greenschist facies induced by thermal relaxation.
 d. Schematic representation of the three mains deformation stage affecting the nappe pile in the Lavrion area. All previous structures (thrust and syn-orogenic detachment) are folded and transposed into the S₃ shallow-dipping schistosity is induced by the development of the low-angle post-orogenic detachment controlled by the thermal evolution. Gs: Greenschist facies, Amp: Amphibolite facies, Mig: Migmatite103

- Figure 43. Structural map of the western part of the Attico-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex (ACMC) at the junction between the Hellenic belt and the Aegean domain showing the spatial distribution of overprinted metamorphic facies recorded by the Cycladic Blueschists Unit. The North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) observed in Lavrion area (this study), accommodate post-orogenic exhumation of the Cycladic Blueschists Unit overprinted by greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism reaching partial melting as evidenced by migmatites exposed in Paros and Naxos islands. Modified after Jacobshagen (1986); Grasemann et al. (2012); Berger et al. (2013) and Augier et al. (2015). The age of syntectonic granitoids is given after Altherr et al. (1982); Iglseder et al. (2009); Liati et al. (2009) and Bolhar et al. (2010).
- Figure 44. Geological map of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Photiades and Carras, 2001 and Scheffer et al., 2016). Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of stretching lineation of the upper unit in blue, and of the lower unit in green are given. The number of measurements (n) is indicated.
- Figure 45 a. Brown-orange calcite veins concordant to and cross-cutting the mylonitic marble suggesting a trapping during DBT (N 37°43'14.00"; E 24°1'58.97").
 b. Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of carbonate crosscutting veins, showing a setting up as tension gashes, perpendicular to the NNE-SSW stretching direction.
 c. The boudinaged quartz vein (CS02-006B) sampled at the Agios

- Figure 52. a. Schematic map of the western part of the Attic-Cycladic Metamorphic Complex at the junction between the Hellenic belt and the Aegean domain. The Lavrion peninsula is located between the Pelagonian fault and the North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) low-angle fault accommodating post-orogenic exhumation. b. Geological map of the eastern part of the Lavrion peninsula (modified after Scheffer et al., 2016). The locations of the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry sections sampled for this study are indicated. Equal angle Wulff net stereographic projection (lower hemisphere) of stretching lineation of the upper unit in blue, and of the lower unit in green. The number of measurements (n) is indicated.
- **Figure 53.** Photographs illustrating the structural position of the major ore deposits in the Lavrion area. **a.** Interstratified massive pyrrhotite layers folded with marbles suggest primary ore probably related to the sedimentary sequence before the subduction (ante-S₁). **b.** The carbonate replacement deposits associated with the emplacement of the Plaka granodiorite (Voudouris et al., 2008a,b; Bonsall et al., 2011) attest to a setup during ductile deformation of the marble. **c.** The carbonate replacement deposits point also an entrapment at the DBT as evidenced by ore deposition both concordant and discordant to the D₃ mylonitic deformation. Deposits are nowadays strongly altered by supergene alteration **d.** The more surficial Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag ore deposits are localized within marble breccia parallel to the low-angle detachment in agreement with a late brittle deformation.
- **Figure 54.** Geological map and associated cross-sections of the Velatouri area. The Velatouri area is an emblematic place which has been exploited since Protohistory and during Antiquity for its Pb-Zn-Fe-Cu-Ag mineralisation. From a purely geological point of view, the Velatouri area provides a perfect window of the Lavrion peninsula from the mylonitic marble, to the meta-ophiolite overcoming the Lavrion schists, passing through the low-angle detachment accommodating gravitational collapse. The mylonitic marble is heterogeneous as evidenced the colour variation (blue and white marble). Both mineralized levels are found mainly enclosed into the blue marble from either side of the ancient theatre of Thorikos. A lot of ancient mining shafts and galleries have been found along mineralized levels but also into the Lavrion schists and close to the detachment.

- Figure 58. Thin section photographs under cross-polarized light associated with cathodoluminescence photographs illustrating the dolomitisation stage at the ductile-early brittle transition. a.b. Entire thin section

- Figure 63. Synthetic reconstruction of fluid-rock interactions and ore deposition associated to the evolution of the deformation during crustal thinning and progressive exhumation of the metamorphic nappe. a. The nappe stack is in ductile regime, schists and marbles are progressively transposed within the S₃ shallow dipping schistosity. Marbles are heterogeneous and enclosed folde primary ore. b. Progressive evolution towards the ductile-brittle deformation regime marked by syntectonic decarbonation at the base of the nappe stack induced by the progressive emplacement of the granodioritic stock and dolomitisation of the most impure blue marble at the top the marble. c. Then, the exsolution of magmatic fluids from the granodiorite is responsible for the emplacement of porphyry-style deposits and carbonate replacement at the ductile-brittle transition. d. Finally, dolomitic layers preferentially deform in the brittle regime and open the system to surface-derived fluids, leading to the deposition of breccias and epithermal deposits.

- Figure 65. Photographs illustrating the structural position of the Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore deposits in the Lavrion area.
 a-b. Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag ore from Thorikos consist of a horizontal cataclastic level enclosed within the upper kamariza marble just few meters below the low-angle detachment fault (37°44'16.40" N; 24°3'16.55" E) c. Cu-

- Figure 66. Reflected light photographs (a-c) and back-scattered electron photographs (d-h) illustrating the Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag paragenesis associated with fluorite and calcite gangue minerals from Spitharopoussi and Thorikos deposits. a. Bournonite minerals enclosed within fluorite. b. Thin inclusion of galena within fluorite. c. Sphalerite grains parallel to the cleveage plane of fluorite. d. Fluorite gangue mineral bearing thin grains of perroudite. Idiomorphic grains of fluorite are cemented by calcite and quartz ganguet. e. Perroudite mineralisation associated with calcite and Zn oxides. f-h. Oxidized galena surrounding by calcite minerals and quartz cement. g. Mn-Zn-Pb oxides enclosed within calcite gangue.

- **Figure 73.** Vapor-satured phase equilibria in the H₂O–NaCl–CaCl₂ system showing isotherms (in degrees Celsius) of halite solubility and ice melting (modified after Steele-MacInnis et al. 2011). Purple square represent data for fluid inclusions from Thorikos. Colourless square represent those from Spitharopoussi and green square is for fluorite from Megala Pefka. E: H₂O–CaCl₂–NaCl eutectic (–52.0 °C), E': H₂O–NaCl eutectic (–21.2 °C), E'': H₂O–CaCl₂ eutectic (–49.9 °C), P₁: H₂O–CaCl₂–NaCl first peritectic (–22.4 °C), P': H₂O–NaCl peritectic (0.1 °C).
- Figure 75. δD vs δ¹⁸O stable isotope diagram for fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite, calcite and quartz gangue minerals. Fluorite and calcite gangue comes from to late cataclastic deposits, quartz come from to Plaka

- Figure 81. Photographies en électrons rétrodiffusés des lames épaisses de quartz de fentes alpines. a. Photographie de la lame Evi-07a montrant la présence d'inclusions de biotites en associations avec quelques oxydes de fer.
 b. Photographie de la lame Evi-23a montrant la présence d'inclusions de minéraux de chlorite et de pumpellyite
- Figure 83. Diagramme en « boite à moustache » illustrant la dispersion des températures calculées à partir des compositions des minéraux de biotites (Evi-07) et de chlorites (Evi-23a) d'après différents thermomètres

empiriques: (1) Henry et al., 2005, (2) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.1GPa et (3) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.5GPa pour les biotites et (4) Kranidiotis and MacLean (1987), (5) Cathelineau (1988), (6) Jowett (1991), (7) Rahn (1994), **Figure 84.** Inclusions fluides biphasées aqueuses dominées par une phase liquide aqueuse (L_{aq}) et une phase vapeur Figure 85. Histogramme présentant la variation de la salinité mesurée par spectroscopie Raman sur les inclusions fluides de Type I (en orange) de Type II (en bleu). Le champ gris indique la salinité moyenne de l'eau de mer Figure 86. Diagramme ternaire CO₂-N₂-CH₄+H₂ présentant les compositions des phases vapeurs des inclusions fluides de Type I (en orange) et du Type II (en bleu). Les inclusions fluides de Type I sont composées d'un mélange CO₂-N₂. Les inclusions fluides de Type II sont composées d'un mélange N₂-CH₄-H₂......232 Figure 87. Diagramme illustrant la signature isotopique en δD des inclusions fluides de Type I (orange) et de Type II (bleu) obtenues sur des faibles quantités par réduction directement au sein d'un four en graphite à haute température (TC/EA). Les signatures isotopiques des micas des schistes de Styra et de l'eau en équilibre calculée d'après Gilg et Sheppard (1996) entre 120 et 300 °C sont également représentées par les champs marron. Les champs gris correspondent aux signatures isotopiques moyennes des eaux métamorphiques d'après Taylor (1974) et Sheppard (1977), des eaux de bassins en accord avec le trend d'évaporation de l'eau de mer d'après Holser (1979) et Knauth and Beeunas (1986), et des eaux météorique est en accord avec la line Figure 88. Représentation synthétique de la formation des fissures alpines en relation avec l'évolution orogénique du domaine Egéen. a. Première phase d'exhumation orogénique D_2M_2 par le jeu de faille syn-orogénique à fort pendage. b. Initiation de la phase d'exhumation post-orogénique associée au retrait du slab. Percolation d'eau météorique le long des failles de fort pendage et créations des fissures alpines dominée par les fluides de Type I. c. Effondrement de la chaine orogénique associée au retrait du slab et percolation de fluides de bassin (Type II). d. Fin de la dernière phase d'exhumation post-orogénique associée à la fin du retrait du slab et à la remonté

LISTE DES TABLES

Réservoirs fluides et transferts en contexte d'exhumation orogénique – Thèse C. Scheffer – 2016 309

CHAPITRE 4

- Table 1. Selection of five quantified analyses and structural formulas of chlorite and K-white mica sampled into the Lavrion X-ray chemical map (LS-XM, sample LAV11 003b). Temperatures are estimated using chloritequartz-water thermometry. XFe³⁺ is estimated by the model and corresponds to the minimum amount of Fe³⁺. Phengite curves are estimated using phengite-quartz-water equilibrium. Pressure range is estimated using chlorite temperature calculated from local equilibrium.

CHAPITRE 5

- Table 4. Gas proportion (mol%) of the non-aqueous phase of the different fluid inclusion types obtained by Raman spectroscopy. First line of each type gives the data range, the second line the average and the number of analyses is given between brackets. n.d.: not detected

 129
- **Table 5.** Stable isotope composition (δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O) of mylonitic marble, quartz vein, brown-orange calcite and
CO2 from fluid inclusions performed both on the thin section (Points 1 to 5, see Figure 46a) and the outcrop
scale. Isotopic measurements were systematically doubled in order to check homogeneity of measurements.130

CHAPITRE 6

Fable 6. Samples localisation of the Velatouri and the Simonet quarry section
Table 7. Whole rock geochemistry (major and traces) of marble section from the Simonet quarry section and the
Velatouri section. Ce/Ce* and Eu/Eu* anomaly are calculated from Lawrence et al., 2006. b.d.l. : below
detection limit
Fable 8. Stable isotope composition (δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O) of mylonitic marble sampled along the Velatouri and the
Simonet quarry sections illustrated in Figure 60. All isotope values are normalized to the Vienna Pee Dee
Belemnite (V-PDB) and the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW)168

Table 9. Microthermometric results of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite and calcite gangue minerals. First
line of each type gives the data range; the second line the average value, the number of analyses is given
between brackets. Microthermometry cooling stage in calcite to avoid decrepitation of fluid inclusion induced
by freezing. Salinity was thus determinate using Raman spectroscopy (Caumon et al., 2013). N.m: not
measured
Table 10. Gas proportion (mol%) of the non-aqueous phase of the different fluid inclusion types obtained by
Raman spectroscopy. First line of each type gives the data range, the second line the average and the number
of analyses is given between brackets. N.m: not measured
Table 11. Stable isotope composition (δD and $\delta^{18}O$) of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite, calcite and quartz.
The δ^{18} O signature of fluid inclusions from quartz was calculated using the fractionation factors from Zheng
(1993) and those from calcite from Zheng (1999) and Horita (2014)
Table 12. Stable isotope composition (δD) of mica enclosed within the Lavrion marbles and schists. The δD
signature of water in equilibrium with mica was calculated using the fractionation factors from Gilg and
Sheppard (1996)

Table 13. Elements concentrations and Cl/Br ratios of fluid inclusions trapped within fluorite, calcite and quartz
gangue minerals
Table 14. REE+Y chemical composition obtained by LA-ICMS analysis on fluorite from Spitharopoussi, Megala
Pefka and Thorikos and calcite from Thorikos. A bulk REE+Y chemical composition of the calcite from
Thorikos was also given. 1Ce/Ce* and Eu/Eu* anomaly are calculated from Lawrence et al., 2006. 2Ce/Ce*
anomaly was calculated from Bau and Dulski (1996). Y anomaly was discussed using Y/Ho ratios (Bau and
Dulski, 1995)

CHAPITRE 8

Cable 15. Composition chimique des minéraux de biotites piégés lors de la formation du quartz Evi-07a. Les
températures de cristallisation sont calculées à partir des thermomètres empiriques de (1) Henry et al., 2005,
(2) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.1GPa et (3) Wu and Chen, 2015 à 0.5GPa
Fable 16. Composition chimique des minéraux de chlorites piégés lors de la formation du quartz Evi-23a. Les
températures de cristallisation sont calculées à partir des thermomètres empiriques de (4) Kranidiotis and
MacLean (1987), (5) Cathelineau (1988), (6) Jowett (1991), (7) Rahn (1994), (8) Zang and Fyfe (1995) et (9)
Xie et al. (1997)

CHAPITRE 9

Table 17. Synthèse des paramètres de calculs pour l'estimation de la paléo-altitude de l'île d'Eubée. DD: degré
décimal
Table 18. Synthèse des paramètres de calculs pour l'estimation de la paléo-altitude au Lavrion. DD: degré décimal

Résumé

Les fluides circulant à l'échelle de la croûte lithosphérique sont les principaux vecteurs de transferts de matière et de chaleur. L'évolution thermique et mécanique des roches impliquées dans une ceinture orogénique est associée à la mise en circulation de fluides issus de sources diverses (magmatiques, métamorphiques, météoriques, marins, diagénétiques) favorisant ainsi les échanges fluides-roches propices à la mobilisation, au transfert et au dépôt de métaux. Cette thèse est centrée sur la ceinture orogénique Attico-Cycladique formée durant l'orogénèse Alpine, et plus particulièrement sur la bordure Ouest du Metamorphic Core Complex Egéen. Par une approche multiméthodes et multi-échelles combinant géologie structurale, pétrographie, thermobarométrie des assemblages minéraux, géochimie élémentaire et isotopique, et données PVTX des inclusions fluides associées, ce travail vise à caractériser et comprendre les relations entre circulations fluides, interactions fluides/roches, déformation, et mobilisation-transport-dépôt des métaux. Les marbres et schistes de la péninsule du Lavrion et de l'île d'Eubée témoignent d'une évolution orogénique complexe marquée par une phase d'enfouissement à l'Eocène suivie par deux phases d'exhumation successives syn-et post-orogéniques. La phase d'exhumation post-orogénique, accommodée par le retrait du slab, se traduit par (i) un réchauffement des unités métamorphiques dans le faciès schiste vert (ii) la formation d'un détachement de faible pendage et (iii) l'effondrement gravitaire de la chaine au Miocène. Les minéralisations de type Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag de la région du Lavrion sont synchrones de l'activation du détachement et de la mise en place de plutons de granodiorite. Leurs positions structurales témoignent d'un piégeage depuis un régime de déformation ductile jusqu'à fragile. Les minéralisations mises en place durant le régime de déformation ductile à ductile-fragile (skarn et remplacement de carbonate) sont associées à la décarbonatation des niveaux de marbres et à la circulation des fluides magmatiques. L'exhumation progressive de la racine orogénique se traduit par la transition des roches depuis une déformation ductile vers un régime fragile associé à l'ouverture du système aux fluides venant de la surface et notamment aux fluides météoriques. Cette ouverture se traduit par une phase de dolomitisation favorisant davantage la localisation de la déformation fragile et la circulation des fluides externes. Cette circulation de fluide météorique est responsable d'une remobilisation des métaux provenant des minéralisations primaires permettant alors une seconde phase de précipitation dans un régime cassant (veines épithermales). L'effondrement final de la chaine à son niveau actuel (niveau marin), se traduit par une dernière phase de remobilisation supergène en contexte oxydant.

Abstract

Fluids are responsible of advective heat and element transfer within the Earth's crust. The thermal-mechanical evolution of rocks involved in an orogenic wedge is associated with the circulation of fluids from different reservoirs, namely magmatic, metamorphic, meteoric, marine or diagenetic, promoting fluid-rock interactions leading to mobilisation, transfer and deposition of metals. This thesis is focused on the Attico-Cycladic orogenic wedge formed during the Alpine orogeny, especially on the western boundary of the Aegean Metamorphic Core Complex. From a multi-method and multi-scale approach using structural geology, petrography, mineral thermobarometry, element and isotope geochemistry, and PVTX data of associated fluid inclusions, this study deciphers the relationships between fluid circulation, fluid-rock interactions and mobilisation-transport-deposits of metals. Marbles and schists from the Evia Island and the Lavrion peninsula testify to a complex orogenic history marked by an Eocene burial phase followed by syn- and post-orogenic exhumation. The post-orogenic exhumation, accommodated by the slab retreat in Miocene, results in (i) a temperature increase recorded by the metamorphic rocks at greenschist conditions (ii) the formation of a low-angle detachment fault and (iii) gravitational collapse. Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Ag mineralisations from the Lavrion area are synchronous with the formation of the low-angle detachment and the emplacement of granodioritic magmas. The structural position of the deposits attests of an emplacement during ductile to brittle deformation conditions. Deposits associated with ductile to ductile-brittle deformation (skarn, carbonate replacement) are related to a marble decarbonation and magmatic fluid circulation. The progressive exhumation of the orogenic wedge allows the transition toward brittle conditions and opens the system to surficial meteoritic fluids. This opening leads to a dolomitisation phase allowing localisation of the brittle deformation and the circulation of external fluid. This meteoritic fluid circulation is responsible to remobilisation of metals from primary deposits allowing thus a second phase of deposition in a pure brittle deformation (epithermal veins). Finally, the collapse of the orogenic wedge at its current level (sea level) resulted in a late supergene remobilisation phase in an oxidizing environment.