Feldspar triclinicity, superheating and mineralization

R. Girard¹, C. Potvin-Doucet², L.P. Bédard² and F. Bouchard³

1. IOS Services Géoscientifiques Inc., 1319 Boul. St-Paul, Saguenay, Quebec

2. Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 555 Boul. de l'Université, Saguenay, Quebec

3. Osisko Mining Corporation, 100 Chemin du Lac Mourier, Malartic, Quebec

Abstract: The association of hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization with Archean porphyric felsic dykes swarms is a well-known feature. Examples are abundant in the Abitibi greenstone belt, such as Fenn-Gibbs or Lamaque. It has been frequently observed by the authors, in the course of routine petrographic work, that feldspar phenocrysts from such dykes ("FP" or "QFP") are monoclinic sanidine or anorthoclase, rather than the more usual orthoclase. It is estimated that about 50 % of the "QFP" occurrences are apparently sanidine bearing, suggesting an underlying process. Preservation of the high temperature structure of feldspar requires rapid heat dissipation in order to avoid inversion to triclinic feldspar or perthite. In hypabyssal or mesozonal conditions, it requires abundant fluids percolation. Such fluid inflow necessitates permeability, likely by fracturation, as indicated by the coeval pervasive sericite dominated hydrothermal alteration invading in the wallrock of the dyke swarm. Porphyritic felsitic dykes can be seen as the uppermost expression of larger magmatic chambers, linking it with the eruptive complex Superheating evidences are abundant, such as phenocrysts resorbtion, similar to what is commonly seen in rhyolite and dacite.

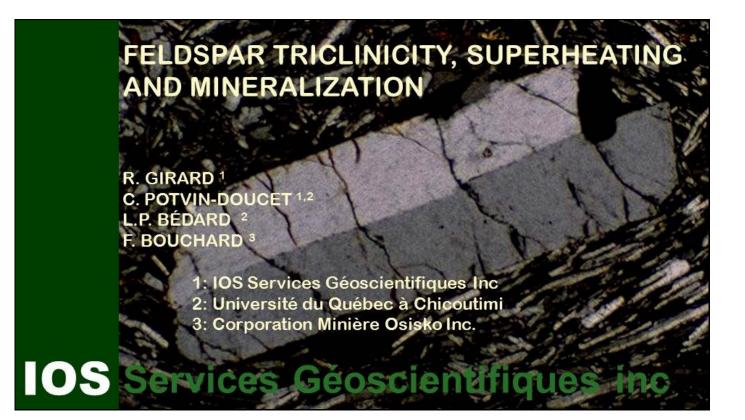
Feldspars, under magmatic conditions, are monoclinic and form a complete solid solution between albite and orthose. Their inversion into triclinic structure occurs at about 700°C, where microcline and albite end-members exsolve into perthites. Orthose can preserve pseudomonoclinic structure and variable obliquity. The magnitude of this obliquity is potentially related to the cooling history of the intrusion, and is envisaged as a proxy of the cooling gradient.

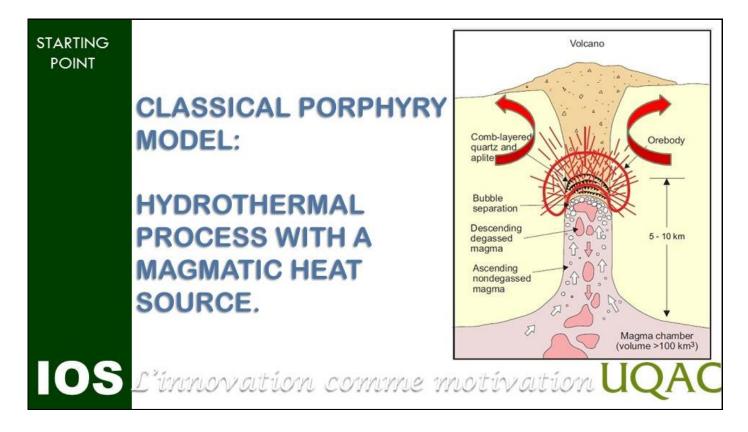
Recognizing sanidine or anorthoclase from orthoclase can be done under the petrographic microscope, while accurate measurement of obliquity needs time-consuming 5- axis Federov's stage manipulations. The relation between optical obliquity and $d_{(13 1)} - d_{131}$ spacing by XRD are under evaluation, as well is the development of more efficient procedures. The effectiveness of the method is currently tested on a well-documented mineralized system at Osisko's Canadian Malartic deposit. In the event the premise works, it may provide a new tool to test the fertility of porphyritic intrusions.

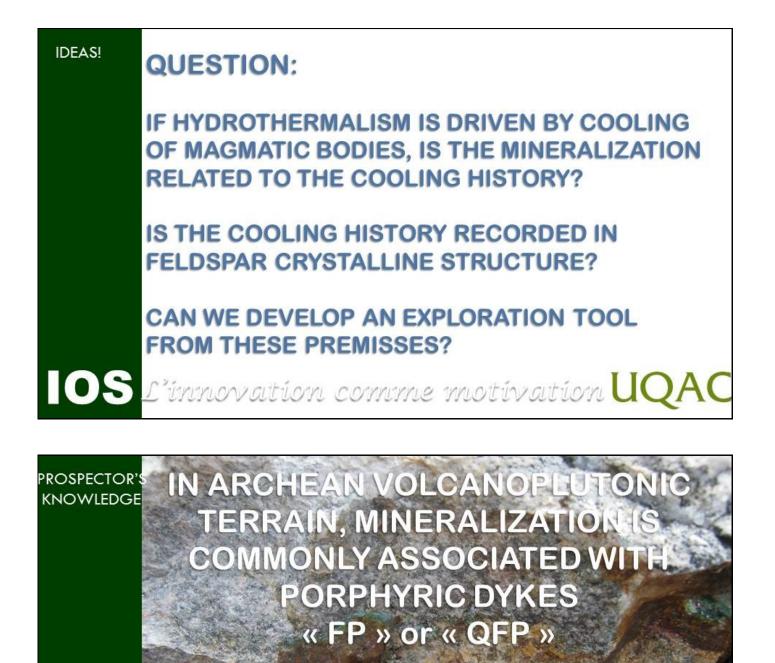
Originally presented Fredericton 2014: Geological Association of Canada - Mineralogical Association of Canada Joint Annual Meeting, Special Session 3: Discovering the Next Generation of Porphyry Deposits: Advancements in Locating and Understanding Hidden Intrusion-related Mineralization. May 21, 2014.

Corresponding author: Réjean Girard (rejeang@iosgeo.com)

Girard, R., Potvin-Doucet, C., Bédard, L.P., and Bouchard, F., 2015. Feldspar triclinicity, superheating and mineralization; *in* TGI 4 – Intrusion Related Mineralisation Project: New Vectors to Buried Porphyry-Style Mineralisation, (ed.) N. Rogers; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7843, p. 429-443.



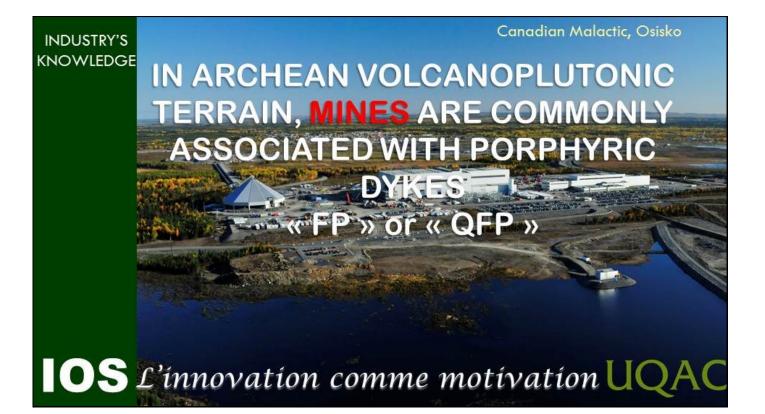




innovation comme motivation

IOS

Girard et al., 2015



GEOLOGIST'S KNOWLEDGE

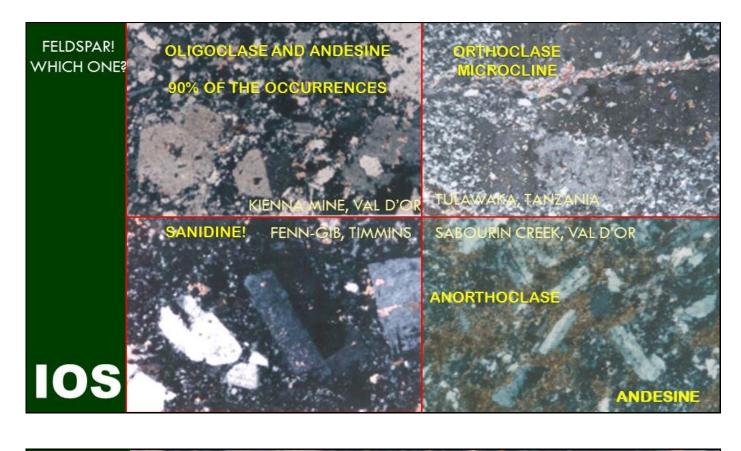
KIENNA MINE, VAL D'OR

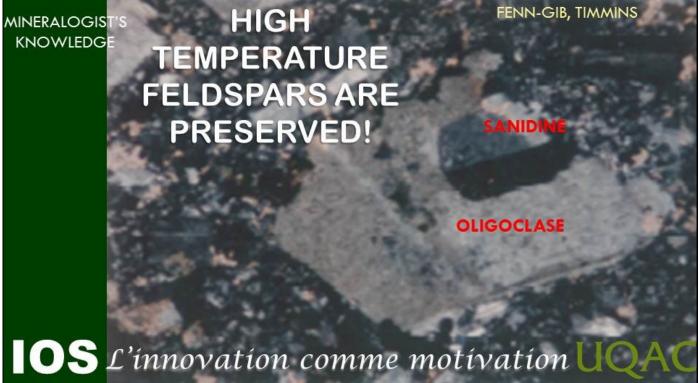
« FP » or « QFP » QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRIES FELDSPAR PORPHYRIES

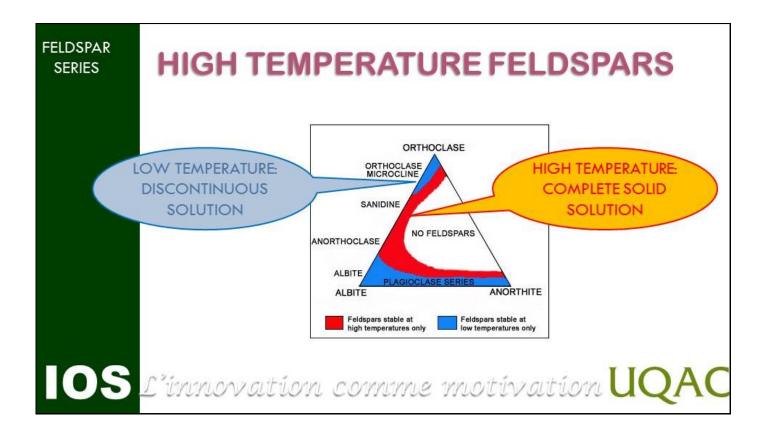
LEUCOCRATIC DYKES OR STOCKS OF INTERMEDIATE-FELSIC COMPOSITION, PORPHYRITIC IN FELDSPAR AND QUARTZ

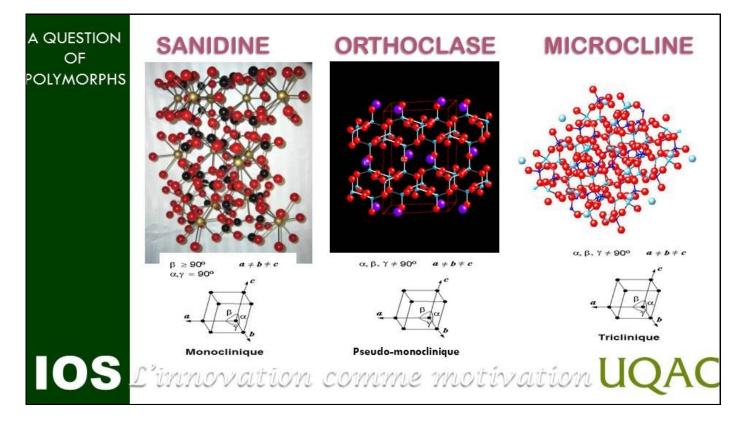
HYPABYSSAL EXPRESSION OF FELSIC VOLCANIC OR UPPERMOST EXPRESSION OF FELSIC MAGMATIC CHAMBER

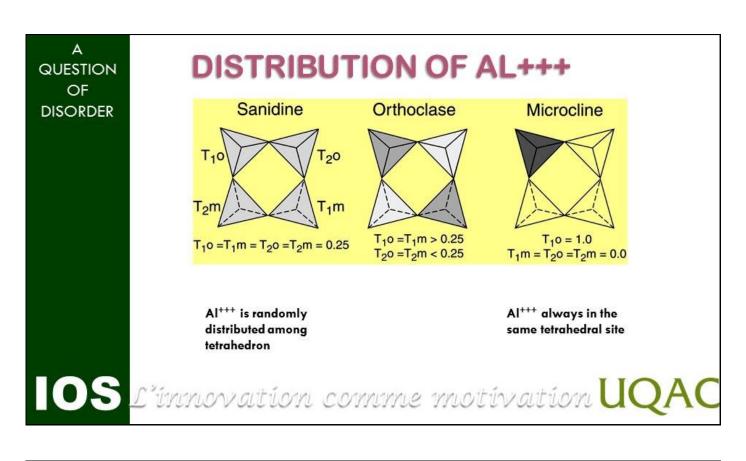
 $\mathbf{OS} \mathcal{L}$ 'innovation comme motivation

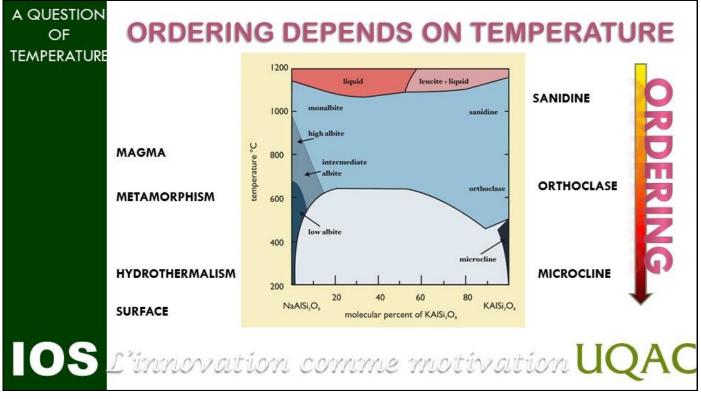


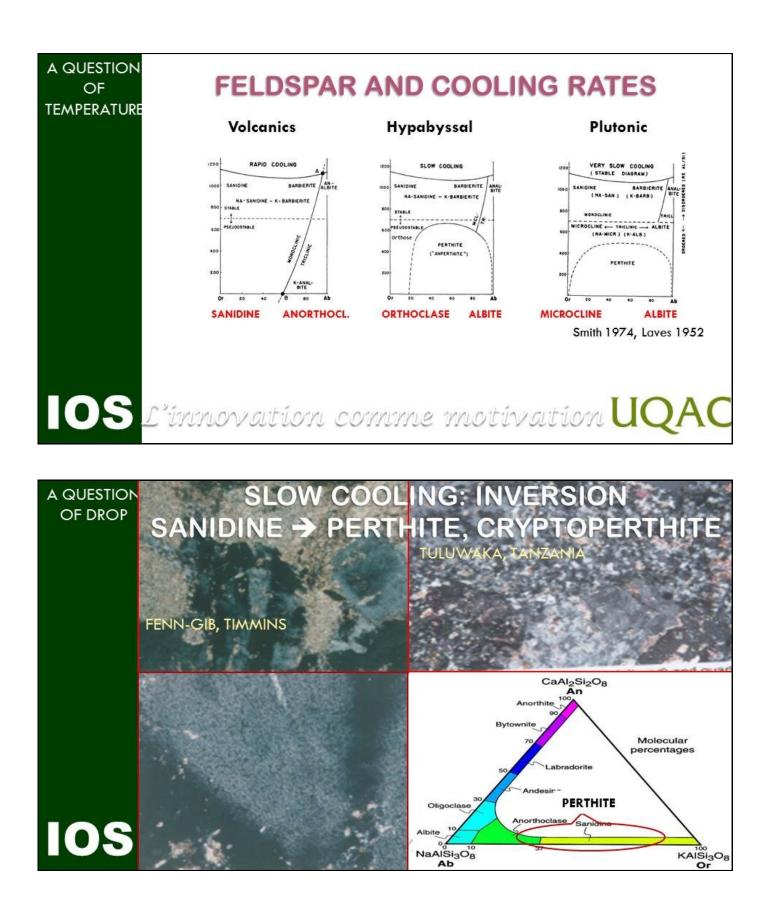












A QUESTION OF CHARACTER

HOW DO WE DISCRIMINATE FELDSPAR? ALTERATION AND TWINNING: EASY CALSBAD TWINNING ONLY: DIFFICULT

VALLEJO: COLUMBIA

•SL'innovation comme motivation

ORTHOCLASE

BEWARE!

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC CHARACTER

 SANIDINE

 2V

 2V (np)
 0-40°

 Np A a
 0-9°

 Fastl.

 TWINS
 Carlsbad

 Nm
 1.53

 Ng-Np
 0.006

- Carlsbad 1.525 0.006

30-80°

3-120

40-90° 18° Checkboard 1.52

0.007

MICROCLINE

Carlsbad (Albite) 1.53-1,545 0.007-0.008

PLAGIOCLASE

+1-

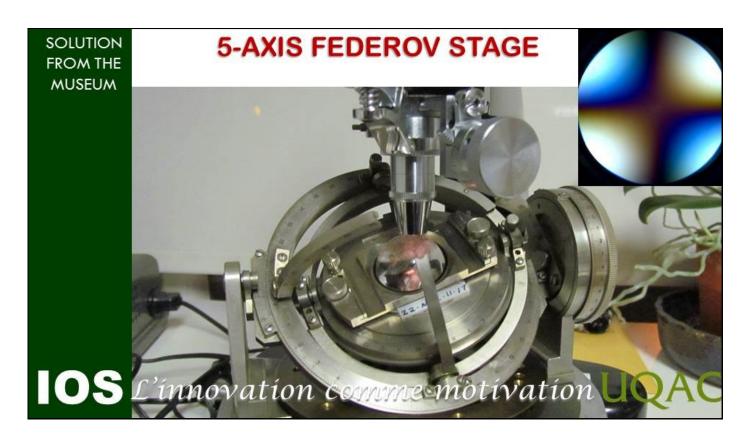
80-105°

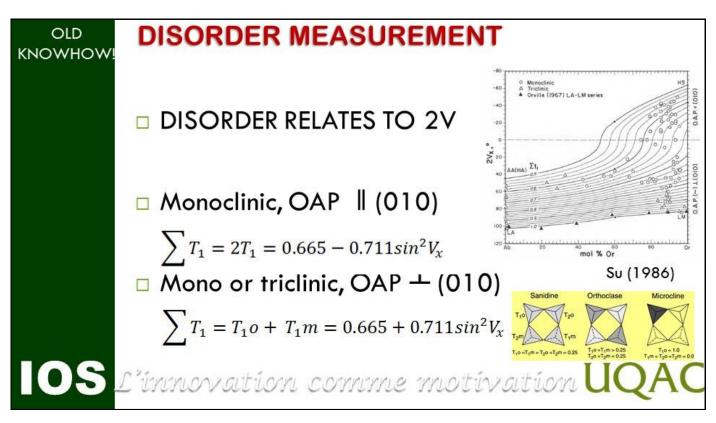
-10º - +10º

CONSEQUENCE: SANIDINE MAY STAY UNNOTICED

OSL'innovation comme motivation UQA

Girard et al., 2015





MIXTURES OF STANDARD MINERALS ORTHOCLASE % AND MICROCLINE ORTHOCLASE

m

60

20

0



MICROCLINE OBLICITY FROM XRD

 Oblicity of feldspar (Δ) is measured by the distance between d₁₃₁ and d₁₃₁ from Xray diffraction patterns

 $\Delta = 12.5 \left(d_{131} - d_{1\bar{3}1} \right)$

05 L'innovation comme motivation UQ

TOOL BOX

2V from Federov stage
XRD on powder
Cathodoluminescence
Raman spectrometry
Micro-XRD
EBSD

 $OS_{L'innovation}$ comme motivation UQ

Girard et al., 2015



