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**TESE DE DOUTORADO**

**PETROGÊNESE DO COMPLEXO ALCALINO FLORESTA  
AZUL, SUL DO ESTADO DA BAHIA**

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**PETROGÊNESE DO COMPLEXO ALCALINO FLORESTA  
AZUL, SUL DO ESTADO DA BAHIA**

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DO ESTADO DA BAHIA”**

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em Geologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia  
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So understand  
Don't waste your time always searching for those wasted years  
Face up, make your stand  
**And realize you're living in the golden years**

Wasted Years – Iron Maiden

*Dedicatória*

*Aos meus amados pais, com todo carinho.*

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## RESUMO

O Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul representa um dos batólitos da Província Alcalina do Sul do Estado da Bahia. Esse complexo tem área de 200 km<sup>2</sup>, localiza-se na porção norte dessa província alcalina e é intrusivo nos terrenos granulíticos do Orógeno Itabuna-Salvador-Curaçá. Ele é constituído por duas intrusões contemporâneas, mas distintas, e que fazem contato por falha: a sienítica, localizada na porção oeste do batólito, e a intrusão monzonítica, a leste. Nas bordas do complexo podem ser observadas áreas fenitizadas, com até dois metros de espessura. A intrusão sienítica é essencialmente formada por nefelina sienitos miasquíticos que foram submetidos a autometassomatismo no final da evolução magmática por fluidos diversos (Cl, CO<sub>3</sub>, S). A partir do estudo de minerais acessórios frequentes nessas rochas pode-se observar que: (I) A monazita presente nas rochas do complexo forma-se por processos distintos e associados a apatita, sendo nos sienitos por recristalização, nos monzonitos por lixiviação e nos fenitos por exsolução. (II) As texturas em cristais de calcita foram a chave para identificar os estágios: autometassomático (calcita exsolve carbocernita) e hidrotermal (calcita recristaliza em ancilita e forma siderita, ankerita e estroncionita). Os estudos texturais e mineraloquímicos dos nefelina sienitos identificaram uma sequência complexa de cristalização nestas rochas que envolve etapa magmática (baddeleyita, zircão, pirocloro, allanita, magnetita, ilmenita, apatita, aegirina-augita, hornblenda, siderofilita, albita, k-feldspato pertítico, nefelina e sodalita), autometassomática (zircão-2, pirocloro-2, apatita-2, sodalita-2, cancrinita, calcita, pirita, esfalerita e carbocernita) e hidrotermal (magnetita-2, ilmenita-2, titanita, monazita, ancilita, hidroxifluoretos, siderita, ankerita, estroncionita). A intrusão monzonítica apresenta volume importante de enclaves máficos microgranulares monzoníticos e dioríticos. As relações de campo (diques sin-plutônicos, formas e contatos dos enclaves), texturais (apatita acicular, minerais zonados) e geoquímicas (evoluções lineares) indicam existência de mistura entre magmas máfico e felsico, cogenéticos, na formação da intrusão monzonítica. As rochas (monzonitos e enclaves) têm alcalinidade média, são metaluminosas e os elementos traços indicam que estes magmas são anorogênicos com assinatura do tipo OIB correlacionados a ambiência de rifte continental.

**Palavras-chave:** Magmatismo miasquítico, análise textural, mineraloquímica, mistura de magmas, Bahia

## ABSTRACT

The Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex represents one of the batholiths of the South Bahia Alkaline Province. This complex has an area of 200 km<sup>2</sup>, located in the northern part of this alkaline province and is intrusive in the granulite terrains of the Itabuna-Salvador-Curaçá Orogen. It consists of two contemporaneous, but distinct, intrusions that have contact by fault: a syenitic localized on the west side of the batholith and a monzonitic intrusion on the east. The syenitic intrusion is formed by miaskitic nepheline syenites that were submitted to an autometasomatic process at the end of the magmatic evolution by fluids (Cl, CO<sub>3</sub>, S). Textual and mineralochemical studies on the nepheline syenite allowed to identify a complex crystallization sequence that involves a magmatic stage (baddeleyite, zircon, pyrochlore, allanite, magnetite, ilmenite, apatite, aegirine-augite, hornblende, siderophyllite, albite, perthitic k-feldspar, nepheline and sodalite), followed by autometasomatic (zircon-2, pyrochlore-2, apatite-2, sodalite-2, cancrinite, calcite, pyrite, sphalerite and carbocernaite) and hydrothermal phase (magnetite-2, ilmenite-2, titanite, monazite, ancylyte, hydroxyfluorides, siderite, ankerite, stroncionite). The monazite presents in the rocks of the complex is formed by different processes and associated with apatite: in syenites, by recrystallization; in monzonites, by leaching; and, in phenites by exsolution. The textures in calcite crystals were the key to identify the stages: autometasomatic (calcite exsolve carbocernaite) and hydrothermal (calcite recrystallized in ancylyte and form siderite, ankerite and strontianite). Monzonitic intrusion presents an important volume of monzonitic and dioritic microgranular mafic enclaves. The field relations (sin-plutonic dykes, shapes and contacts of the enclaves), textural (acicular apatite, mineral zonations) and geochemical (linear evolutions), indicate the existence of a mixture between cogenetic mafic and felsic magmas in the formation of the monzonitic intrusion. The rocks (monzonites and enclaves) have medium alkalinity, show metaluminous characteristics, and the elements outlined that these magmas are anorogenic with OIB type signature correlated to a continental rift.

Keywords: Miaskitic magmatism, textural analysis, mineralochemistry, mixture of magmas, Bahia

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# CAPÍTULO 1

## INTRODUÇÃO GERAL

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O estudo de rochas alcalinas teve grande destaque durante a transição do século XIX ao XX (Sørensen 1974), entre 1880 a 1930, onde foram descobertas ocorrências alcalinas clássicas como Khibina e Lovozero por Ramsay em 1890, Ilímaussaq e Igalko por Usssing em 1898 e 1912. A partir desses estudos foi estabelecer as principais particularidades do magmatismo alcalino, tais como os elevados conteúdos em álcalis, a presença de minerais maficos alcalinos, a ocorrência de minerais raros e a disposição de suas intrusões em ambientes anorogênicos.

O avanço dos estudos sobre o magmatismo alcalino permitiu caracterizar as grandes províncias tais como Kola na Rússia (e.g. Kramm et al. 1993, Downes et al. 2005) e Gardar na Groelândia (Upton e Emeleus 1987, Paslick et al. 1993), sendo possível identificar uma variedade de rochas alcalinas, desde básicas a ultrabásicas, com termos potássicos a ultrapotássicos (lamproíticos, lamprofíricos e kimberlíticos), carbonatitos e as ocorrências sieníticas a graníticas. Mesmo existindo uma grande diversidade, os magmas alcalinos são raros, perfazendo menos que 1% das ocorrências de rochas ígneas na crosta terrestre (O'Brien et al. 2005).

A gênese de rochas alcalinas é atribuída na literatura a uma grande variedade de processos, dentre eles: [1] Metassomatismo da base da crosta (Bailey 1978, Taylor et al. 1980, Currie et al. 1986), onde a ação de fases voláteis provenientes do manto (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>, Cl, F) promovem a fenitização de rochas granulíticas; [2] Cristalização fracionada de magma basáltico alcalino ou toleítico (Currie 1976, Loiselle e Wones 1979, Anderson 1983, Collins et al. 1982, Whalen 1987), onde é considerado que esses magmas evoluem para termos intermediários e félsicos com ou sem assimilação crustal; [3] Fusão parcial do manto superior peridotítico (Collins et al. 1982, Anderson 1983, Clemens et al. 1986), sob condições anidras e através da ação de halogenetos provenientes do manto. Já os diferentes graus de fusão parcial e de pulsos magnéticos podem produzir rochas com assinaturas pericalcinas a subalcalinas.

A evolução petrológica dos magmas alcalinos é complexa, sendo caracterizada por uma série de processos como a ocorrência de imiscibilidade de líquidos (Gittins 1989), onde um magma carbonatítico pode ser segregado de um magma silicático. Podem apresentar intensa atividade de fases voláteis (Watson 1979, Sørensen 1997, Marks e Markl 2003), que

formam áreas de fenitização nas bordas das intrusões ou podem enriquecer na câmara magmática e promover a formação de líquidos extremamente evoluídos que se caracterizam por concentrações ainda mais elevadas em álcalis e elementos incompatíveis (Schönenberger e Markl 2008, Marks et al. 2011). Por fim, ainda é possível observar a ocorrência cogenética de rochas saturadas a insaturadas em SiO<sub>2</sub> (Foland et al. 1993, Zhu et al. 2016).

As rochas alcalinas de forma geral apresentam grande potencial econômico, devido a presença de minerais com elevados conteúdos de Zr, ETR, Nb, U etc, fazendo com que o estudo de associações alcalinas sempre gere expectativa de potencialidades econômicas ou ocorrência de fases minerais pouco usuais.

A Província Alcalina do Sul do Estado da Bahia (PASEBA) corresponde a um conjunto de intrusões neoproterozoicas relacionadas à fase final da fragmentação do supercontinente Rodínia (Rosa et al. 2007) durante o Ciclo Brasiliano. Esse magmatismo é caracterizado por apresentar duas tendências evolutivas demarcadas pelo fracionamento inicial de minerais máficos (Conceição et al. 1992). O *trend* subsaturado em SiO<sub>2</sub> ocorre de forma predominante, sendo caracterizado pela cristalização precoce de clinopiroxênio. Esse conjunto apresenta natureza miasquítica intermediária e é essencialmente constituído por foid-sienitos, litchfielditos e rochas hipoabissais do tipo tinguaítio. O grupo de rochas saturadas em SiO<sub>2</sub> é representado por granitos, monzonitos e sienitos com quartzo, sendo a sua evolução marcada pelo fracionamento de anfibólio. A província se destaca por apresentar, na grande maioria corpos, o predomínio de rochas subsaturadas em SiO<sub>2</sub> e a presença de importantes processos autometassomáticos (e.g. Cunha, 2003; Oliveira, 2003; Rosa et al., 2007; Santos, 2016) onde os fluidos residuais, em sistema relativamente fechado e sem contribuição crustal, são enriquecidos em Cl, F e CO<sub>2</sub> que promovem a transformação e formação de novas fases minerais.

O Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul (CAFA), do ponto de vista petrológico, representa uma exposição chave para o entendimento da origem e evolução do magmatismo da PASEBA, já que esse complexo é constituído por duas intrusões distintas que correspondem a representantes do magmatismo saturado a subsaturado em SiO<sub>2</sub>. Trabalhos anteriores (e.g. Rosa et al. 2003a, Rosa et al. 2003b, Santos 2016) revelaram que a intrusão sienítica é constituída essencialmente por foid sienitos, caracterizada por apresentar uma distribuição faciológica que indica importante cristalização fracionada. À medida que se adentra na intrusão são observados sienitos com conteúdos mais elevados de feldspatoides e uma série de fases acessórias com Na-Zr-ETR-Nb. Já na intrusão monzonítica existem abundantes enclaves máficos microgranulares (MME), que marcam feições de fluxo

magmático e apresentam relações indicativas de misturas de magmas (Rosa et al. 2003a, Rosa et al. 2003b, Salinas 2011).

Apesar da realização de inúmeros trabalhos acerca dos principais aspectos petrológicos do CAFA (e.g. Martins e Santos 1993, Martins e Santos 1997, Rosa et al. 2003a, Rosa et al. 2003b, Rosa et al. 2007, Salinas 2011, Santos 2016), ainda restam questionamentos a serem elucidados para melhor compreender a evolução desse complexo. É necessário: (I) Investigar as principais fases minerais portadoras de elementos raros, pois são relatadas com frequência nos sienitos e podem apresentar importância econômica. (II) Caracterizar os processos envolvidos na formação dessa mineralogia acessória, observada em associações complexas, mas que possuem padrões texturais. (III) Discutir o significado da presença dessa mineralogia para a evolução da intrusão, já que são observadas ocorrências pouco usuais em rochas sieníticas. Já para a intrusão monzonítica se faz necessário estabelecer as relações entre os monzonitos e os MME, levando em consideração o fato de que feições de mistura de magmas não são comuns em rochas alcalinas (Didier e Barbarin 1991), sobretudo aquelas com magmatismo intraplaca. E por fim, avaliar a origem e principais características dos magmas envolvidos na gênese dessas rochas.

A partir dessas observações este trabalho tem objetivo avaliar a ocorrência das principais fases minerais acessórias na intrusão sienítica, com a realização de estudos petrográficos e mineraloquímicos. E interpretar a petrogênese da intrusão monzonítica a partir de dados geoquímicos e isotópicos.

O CAFA está localizado entre as cidades de Santa Cruz da Vitória e Floresta Azul, no Sul do Estado da Bahia, distando cerca de 500 km de Salvador (Fig. 1). Este complexo está inserido na Folha Ibicaraí SD.24-Y-B-V, sendo o acesso a área realizado pela via rodoviária BR-415.

A elaboração dessa tese foi realizada com base no regimento do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia, sendo adotada a Resolução 01/2015 que determina a confecção da tese sob a forma de artigos, onde no presente volume foram redigidos três artigos acerca da geologia do CAFA.

O primeiro artigo elaborado corresponde a “Formation of monazite-(Ce, La) by fluidapatite interaction: the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, Bahia, Brazil”, foi submetido ap Brazilian Journal of Geology (*Qualis CAPES B1*) e foi publicado no volume 48 em dezembro de 2018. Esse trabalho representou o exame de qualificação, defendido em fevereiro de 2018. O estudo abordou a ocorrência de monazita, um mineral acessório frequente no CAFA, que ocorre nos três conjuntos de rochas que formam este complexo (nefelina sienito, monzonítos e

fenito). Seus cristais são anédricos com tamanhos variando de 0,1 µm até 100 µm, ocorrem em associação íntima com a apatita e apresentam conteúdos de ETR que podem ser superiores a >70%. Os dados obtidos indicam que os cristais de monazita deste complexo têm a sua origem diretamente relacionada a atividades de fluidos tardios, seja associada aos estágios finais de cristalização dos nefelina sienitos e monzonitos ou fenitização das rochas encaixantes.

O segundo artigo, intitulado “Textural and compositional evidence of crystallization/recrystallization of magmatic calcite in nepheline syenites, Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, South Bahia” e será submetido na revista *Brazilian Journal of Geology (Qualis CAPES B1)*. Esse trabalho discute a ocorrência de calcita, um mineral comumente associado a importantes depósitos de ETR em complexos carbonatíticos. No CAFA ocorre como um mineral varietal nos nefelina sienitos, sendo a sua formação proveniente do enriquecimento em CO<sub>3</sub>, proporcionado pela cristalização fracionada do magma fonolítico. Ainda durante a investigação dos cristais de monazita pode-se observar a presença de texturas semelhantes na calcita. A partir de análises compostionais e texturais foi possível caracterizar o estágio magmático da intrusão sienítica, já que a calcita inclui ou ocorre associada aos minerais que são formados nesse estágio. Foi interpretada uma atividade autometassomática pela ação de fluidos enriquecidos em Cl, CO<sub>3</sub> e S, sendo formada a calcita em associação com apatita e ocorrendo a exsolução de carbocernita [(Ca,Na)(Sr,Ce,Ba)(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] na calcita. Em estágio hidrotermal ocorre a recristalização de calcita para ancilita [Sr(Ce,La)(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH).H<sub>2</sub>O] e a formação de siderita, ankerita e estroncionita a partir da lixiviação da calcita.

O terceiro artigo nomeado “Geoquímica da intrusão monzonítica do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul, Sul da Bahia” e será enviado para submissão na revista *Journal of South American Earth Sciences (Qualis CAPES B1)*. Diferentemente do que foi abordado na literatura observou-se o predomínio de monzonitos em relação aos granitos, sobretudo, na classificação química, sendo assim denominada de intrusão monzonítica. Esse trabalho discute as relações dos monzonitos com os enclaves maficos microgranulares (MME), que ocorrem com formas globulares, elipsoidais e podem constituir diques sin-plutônicos. Estas rochas são constituídas por feldspatos (plagioclásio e feldspato alcalino), quartzo, biotita, hornblenda, titanita, apatita, zircão, magnetita e allanita. Ocorrências de apatita com morfologia variada e cristais de feldspato com zoneamento normal e inverso são comuns nessas rochas, assim como MME com borda de resfriamento e com a presença de xenocristais

de feldspato alcalino. Os monzonitos e os MMEs apresentam assinatura química de magmatismo intra-placa e com assinatura de fonte semelhante a OIB.

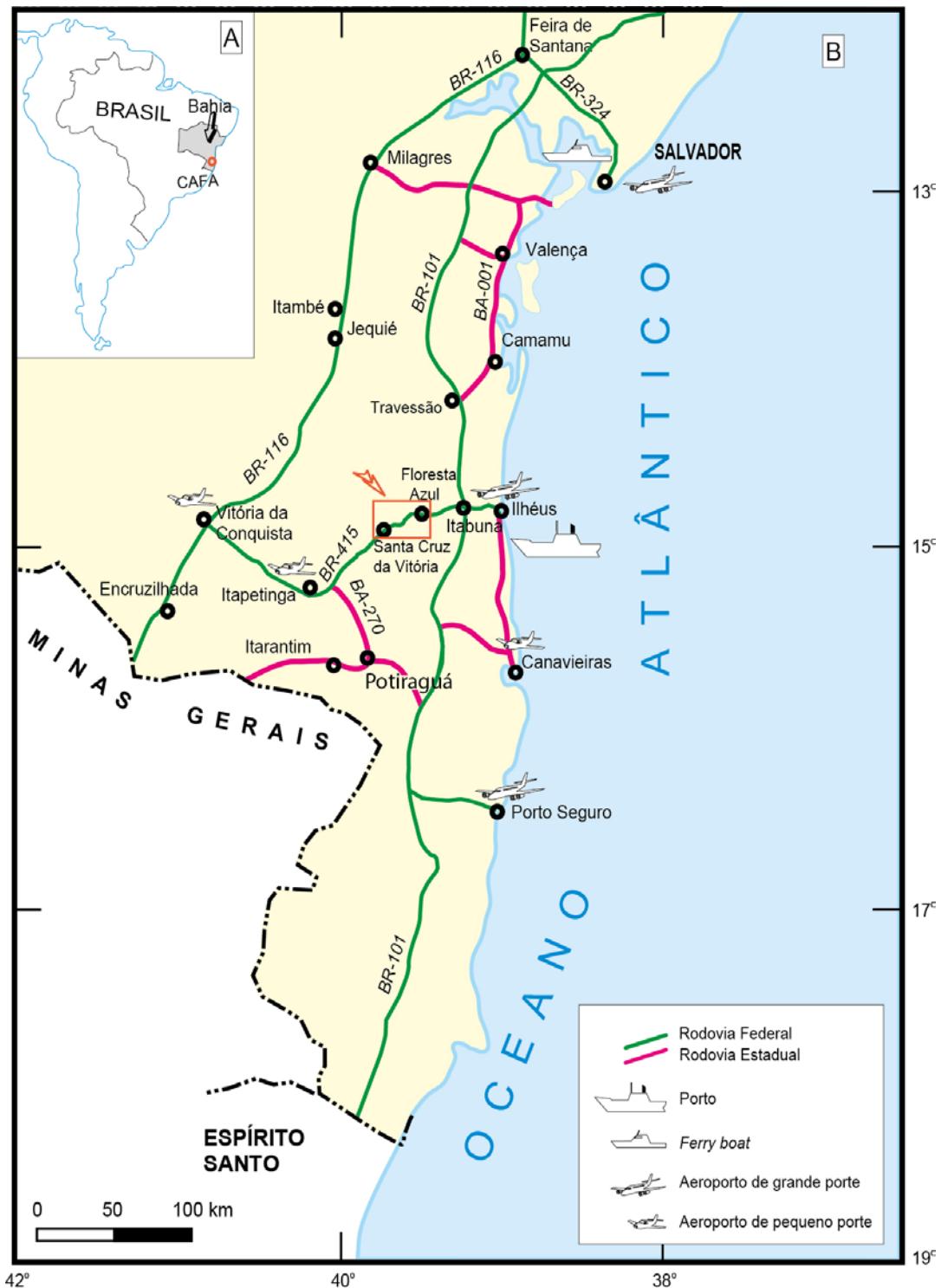


Figura 1. Mapa de localização, onde: Em [A] tem-se o contorno geográfico do estado da Bahia com o posicionamento do CAFA [A] e em [B] a localização detalhada da área de estudo com as principais vias de acesso.

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## CAPÍTULO 2 – Formation of monazite-(Ce, La) by fluid-apatite interaction: the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, Bahia, Brazil

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ARTICLE

# Formation of monazite-(Ce, La) by fluid-apatite interaction: the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, Bahia, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** Monazite is a common accessory mineral in the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, occurring in three different rock types, which form this batholith: nepheline syenite, granite and fenite. Two compositional types of monazite can be found: monazite-(Ce) and monazite-(La), the latter being found only in syenites. Monazite occurs in close association with apatite as anhedral crystals ranging in size from 0.1–100 µm, and textures indicate different genetic processes. In nepheline syenite, monazite is closely related to ancyllite and apatite, as a late crystallizing phase. Monazite occurs in granites as pore fillings in apatite and was formed by the remobilization of rare earth elements (REE) from apatite by late CO<sub>2</sub>—rich fluids. In fenite, monazite appears as acicular crystals, parallel to apatite's crystallographic c-axis formed by exsolution from apatite by metamorphism. The data show that the monazite genesis was closely related to the activity of fluids associated either with the final stages of crystallization of nepheline syenite and granite or with fenitization of country rock.

**KEYWORDS:** Monazite; Mineral chemistry; Alkaline rocks.

### INTRODUCTION

Monazite is a rare earth element (REE) mineral with varied composition and morphology. It usually occurs as an accessory mineral in a number of rock types (Deer *et al.* 1992), and due to its high resistance to weathering, it can commonly be found in sedimentary debris. It was discovered in the mountains of Ilmen, in Miass (Russia), being named by Breithaupt in 1829 (Overstreet 1967), that used the Greek word *μονάζειν* (monazein), that means *to be solitary*, a clear reference to its rarity in that period.

The monazite group is composed of arsenates, phosphates and silicates with monoclinic structure. The general formula for the group is ABO<sub>4</sub>, in which A = REE<sup>3+</sup>, Th<sup>4+</sup>, U<sup>4+</sup>, Y<sup>3+</sup> and B = P<sup>5+</sup>, As<sup>5+</sup>, Si<sup>4+</sup> (Fleischer *et al.* 1990). There are four varieties of monazite, based on their REE content: monazite-(Ce), monazite-(La), monazite-(Nd) and monazite-(Sm). It usually forms solid solution with cheralite-[(Ca, Ce, Th) (P, Si)O<sub>4</sub>]

and buttonite [ThSiO<sub>4</sub>] (Linthout 2007). Its structure preferably incorporates light REE, whereas xenotime is the heavy REE phosphate (Ni *et al.* 1995). Monazite is considered as one of the most important REE deposit minerals (Toledo *et al.* 2004).

Monazite generally occurs as an early crystallizing mineral in magmas (*e.g.*, Montel 1993), but it can also be formed by processes resulting from reaction between apatite crystals and fluid such as dissolution, hydrothermalism and metassomatism (Harlov 2015). Monazite is a useful tool for studying crustal processes, being used for geochronology (*e.g.*, Harrison *et al.* 1995), as an indicator of magmatic temperature (*e.g.*, Montel 1993), in the investigation of metamorphic events (*e.g.*, Kelsey *et al.* 2008) and for the inference of petrogenetic relations (Rapp & Watson 1986, Wark & Miller 1993).

In petrographic studies carried out on rocks from the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC), we observed that apatite crystals systematically present distinctive regions with irregular shapes rich in tiny high relief mineral inclusions,

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most of which identified as monazite on the scanning electron microscope (SEM).

In this paper, we described and discussed the textures, compositional variations and the genesis of monazite in the nepheline syenites, granites and fenites from the FAAC.

## THE FLORESTA AZUL ALKALINE COMPLEX

FAAC is a batholith belonging to the Alkaline Province of South Bahia state (SBAP) (Fig. 1A). This province consists of Neoproterozoic alkaline massifs aligned in a NE-SW direction for 200 km. It extends from the town of Ilhéus, on the Atlantic coast, southwards to Itarantim, near the borderline of Minas Gerais state (Rosa *et al.* 2007). These intrusions include batholiths, stocks and dykes of foid syenites, litchfieldites, monzonites and granites plus hypabyssal rocks (*e.g.*, phonolite, trachyte, tinguaria, basalt and rhyolite), with predominance of  $\text{SiO}_2$  undersaturated syenite (Rosa *et al.* 2007).

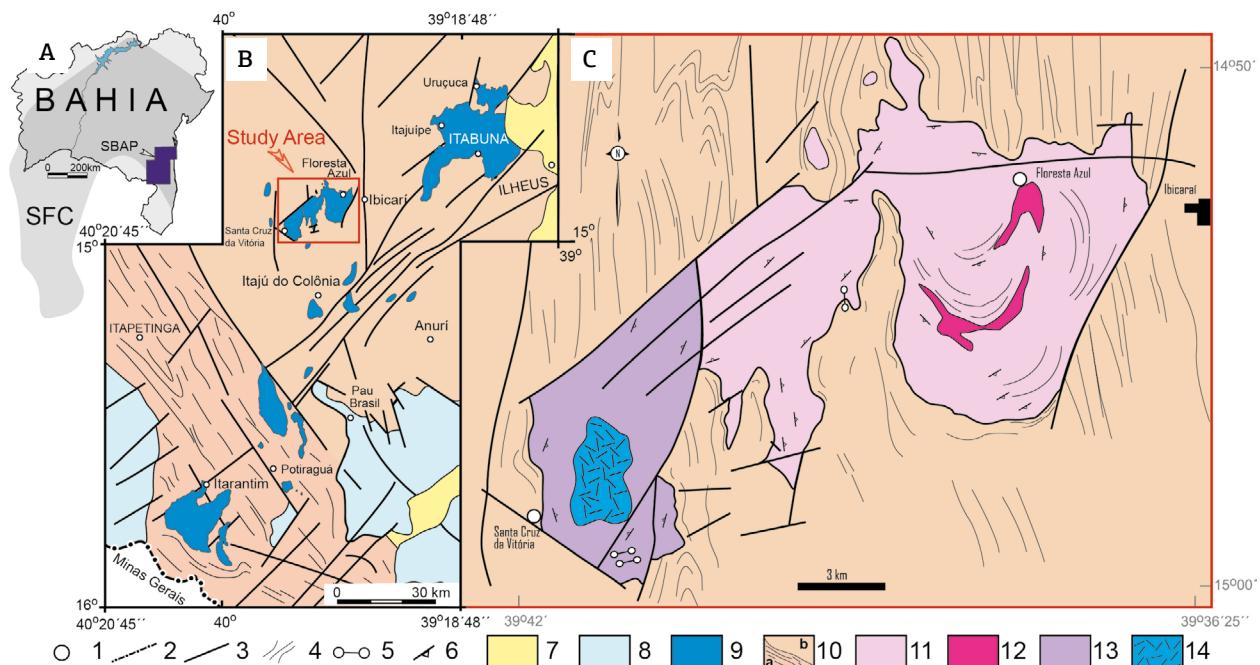
### Geological setting

The FAAC (Fig. 1B) is located on the northern part of the SBAP and outcrops over an area of 200 km<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1C). The contact with the metamorphic basement is abrupt, and the presence of xenoliths of granulitic country rock and fenites was

reported (Martins & Santos 1997). The complex is formed by two distinctive intrusions separated by faulting (Rosa *et al.* 2003).

On the western part of FAAC, there is a syenitic intrusion with an outcrop area close to 70 km<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1C). The syenite, which was dated at ca.  $688 \pm 10$  Ma (Rosa *et al.* 2003), has a coarse isotropic hypidiomorphic texture which locally shows magmatic flow structure marked by oriented crystals of alkali feldspar. The massif contains quartz-bearing syenites at the border, and quartz volume gradually decreases towards the central area, giving place to nepheline-bearing syenites. Further, inwards the nepheline-bearing syenites are succeeded by sodalite syenite and sodalites in the central part of the massif (Santos 2016). Nepheline and perthitic alkali feldspar are essential minerals in syenites. The main mafic mineral is annite, with subordinate aegirine-augite and hornblende. Cancrinite and most crystals of sodalite are formed by reactions between late fluids and nepheline. Crystallization of calcite is synchronous to cancrinite formation pointing out to the presence of fluids with  $\text{CO}_2$  in the latest phases of syenite crystallization (Santos 2016).

Granites dated at  $696 \pm 11$  Ma (Rosa *et al.* 2003) occur in the eastern part of the FAAC (Fig. 1C), and spread over an area of 130 km<sup>2</sup>. It shows a medium- to coarse-grained allotriomorphic texture with Fe-biotite being the dominant mafic although aegirine-augite is locally found. Dioritic enclaves, as well as magmatic structures indicative



**Figure 1.** (A) Localization of the Alkaline Province of Southern Bahia (SBAP); (B) geological sketch map of SBAP, adapted from Rosa *et al.* (2007); (C) geological sketch map of the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC), adapted from Martins & Santos (1997) and Rosa *et al.* (2003).

of mixing between felsic and mafic magma, are common in granites. They are globular- or ellipsoid-shaped and were deformed by magmatic flow. They show fine-grained texture and alkali feldspar xenocrysts with evidence of corrosion by mafic magma. The mafic enclaves were dated at  $688 \pm 2$  Ma (Rosa *et al.* 2003).

The fenite corresponds to modified granulitic country rock. It is coarse-grained and composed of saussuritized plagioclase, pyroxene, chloritized hornblende and biotite, besides newly formed ilmenite. Zircon and apatite occur with subhedral to euhedral forms. In this rock, metasomatic effects are evidenced by corroded quartz crystals, fresh alkali feldspar with amoeboid shape and late interstitial siderite, calcite and titanite.

### **Metasomatism**

There is evidence of metasomatism and autometasomatism in the different massifs of SBAP (*e.g.*, Cunha 2003, Rosa *et al.* 2007, Santos 2016). Alkaline fluids from the intrusions promoted fenitization of the metamorphic country rocks. In this process, the country rocks were modified and became syenite or nepheline syenite (Conceição *et al.* 2009). In the SBAP, the best examples of fenitization occur in the Itarantim Batholith, where approximately 45% of the outcrop area is composed of fenites (Conceição *et al.* 2009). However, in most SBAP massifs fenite occurs exclusively at the contact between the intrusion and the basement, as it is the case with FAAC.

Petrographical and geochemical data (Conceição *et al.* 2009, Santos 2016, Cunha 2003) allowed the interpretation that in the SBAP the composition of magmatic interstitial fluid had Cl, F and CO<sub>2</sub>, leading to subsolidus crystallization of sodalite, cancrinite, fluorite and carbonate. C and O isotopic data from calcite crystals from nepheline syenite yielded mantellic values, and were interpreted by Rosa *et al.* (2007) as resulting from autometasomatism with no expressive input of crustal fluids.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

For this work, it was used thin sections of representative samples of syenitic and granitic intrusions, and from the fenite from FAAC. The samples were studied under the petrographic microscope Opton model TNP-09NT, equipped with transmitted and reflected light detection at the Laboratory of Microanalysis (CLGeo), at the Universidade Federal de Sergipe. After petrographic description, thin sections were reanalyzed under a back-scattered electron detector coupled to a Tescan Vega 3-LMU Scanning Electron Microscope at CLGeo Laboratory.

Monazite and apatite crystal chemical compositions were obtained by wavelength dispersive spectrometry (WDS) and by energy-dispersive spectrometry (EDS).

Electron probe analyses have been carried out in a JEOL JXA-8230 equipment coupled with five WDS spectrometers at Electron Microprobe Laboratory of Instituto de Geociências da Universidade de Brasília (IG-UnB). Peak counting time for all the analyzed elements was 10 seconds, and 5 seconds for background; the electron beam diameter was 1 μm. Due to the large number of examined elements, the analyses were conducted in two steps. The first one included F, Al, Si, Mn, Ti, Y, Ta, Hf, Ca, Fe, Nb, Zr, P and W, with 15 kV acceleration and current of 10 nA. The second group included Na, Eu, Gd, Sm, Tb, Er, Tm, Dy, Ho, Th, Sr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Pr, Lu, Yb, Pb, U and K, with 20 kV voltage acceleration and current of 50 nA.

The spectral lines measurements were as follows: Kα (F, Al, Si, Mn, Ti, Y, Ca, Fe, P, Na, K), Kβ (Ca), Lα (Y, Eu, Gd, Tb, Er, Tm, Sr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Lu, Yb), Lβ (Zr, Sm, P, Dy, Ho, Pr), Mα (Ta, Th) and Mβ (Hf, W, Pb, U). The following calibration standards were used: topaz (F), microcline (Al, K and Si), apatite (P and Ca), LiNbO<sub>3</sub> (Nb), MnTiO<sub>3</sub> (Mn e Ti), YFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12</sub> (Y), LiTaO<sub>3</sub> (Ta), andradite (Fe), baddeleyite (Zr), albite (Na), vanadinite (Pb), ThO<sub>2</sub> (Th), SrSO<sub>4</sub> (Sr), UO<sub>2</sub> (U), and BaSO<sub>4</sub> (Ba). Si-Ca-Al synthetic glass containing REE was used as standard, with the exception of Ce, which was analyzed with a synthetic CeO<sub>2</sub> standard.

The chemical composition of crystal points or sections < 5 μm was obtained using EDS coupled to a Tescan SEM, Oxford Instruments model X-Act, from the CLGeo Lab, with resolution capability of 125 eV. The analytical settings used included a potential acceleration of 20kV and current of 17 nA, which generated electron beams with the diameter of 0.3 μm.

The average counting time was 60 seconds. EDS calibration was made routinely with Cu energy. To check the accuracy and reproducibility of the data, international standards Astimex (monazite) and Cameca (fluorapatite and chlorapatite) were analyzed. The results can be seen in Table 1. The software used for obtaining the chemical compositions was AZtecEnergy, Quant routine, by Oxford Instruments, which employs the ZAF model for matrix corrections. In order to avoid problems of element energy superposition, the energy spectra obtained was individually analyzed (*e.g.*, Newbury 2009). We checked for the presence of false peaks and energy interferences. In either case, the interference was manually removed. The confidence interval obtained from the EDS is > 90% for elements whose content in weight is higher than 10%. For values < 5% in weight, the confidence factor ranges between 70 and 80%.

## RESULTS

Monazite has been found in three samples of FAAC rocks: nepheline syenite, granite and fenite (fenitized granulite). Representative analyses of the monazite crystals are presented in Table 2.

The standard formula for monazite is  $(\text{REE})\text{PO}_4$ . After calculating its structural formula based on four oxygen atoms (Tab. 2), cation distribution was then performed: the tetrahedral position has been filled with  $\text{P}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Si}^{4+}$  and  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  up to a maximum of one atom per formula unit (apfu). The dodecahedral position has been filled with REE ( $\text{La}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Sm}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Tm}^{3+}$ ) and with other cations (*e.g.*,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Y}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{W}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{U}^{4+}$ ,  $\text{Th}^{4+}$ ,  $\text{Hf}^{4+}$ ,  $\text{Zr}^{4+}$ ,  $\text{Ti}^{4+}$ ) up to 1 apfu.

In the syenitic rocks monazite crystals are anhedral with size ranging from 1 to 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , predominated those with 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Monazite occurs closely associated with apatite and ancyllite ( $\text{Sr}, \text{Ca}, \text{Ce}, \text{La} (\text{CO}_3)_2 (\text{OH}) \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). It either can surround or be surrounded by both apatite or ancyllite (Fig. 2). These minerals occupy interstitial spaces between microcline, albite and nepheline. They also can be found associated with sodalite and cancrinite and occasionally in microfractures. Apatite and monazite crystals are chemically homogeneous. Monazite is more abundant in sodalite- and cancrinite-rich syenite. In the analyzed monazite crystals, the amounts of the REE oxides ranged from 68.1 to 72.7%, with prevalence of  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  (30–37.5%)

and  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  (20.4–33.8%).  $\text{ThO}_2$  contents range from 0.46 to 1.3% (Tab. 2).

In the granitic rocks, monazite fills pore spaces and fractures in apatite (Fig. 3). Crystals are anhedral with sizes ranging between < 1 and 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , with prevalence of crystals < 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , the largest ones occurring along apatite rims. Occasionally, anhedral to subhedral xenotime crystals with size up to 5  $\mu\text{m}$  occur associated with monazite. Apatite contains inclusions of magnetite, ilmenite and fractures filled by calcite (Fig. 3A and 3B). Back-scatter detector (BSE) images show that apatite acquires a darker gray color where monazite crystals are present, and this dark grey apatite has a chemical composition which is closer to stoichiometric fluorapatite (Tab. 3). Lighter grey areas in apatite are devoid of monazite crystals and are richer in REE + Si (Fig. 3B). The sum of REE oxides in monazite ranges from 70.1 to 71.6%, with the prevalence of  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  (33.7–36.7%) and  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  (14.07–22.5%). The maximum content of  $\text{ThO}_2$  was 0.6% (Tab. 2).

Monazite is occasionally observed in the fenite. Crystals are elongated and occur as inclusions in subhedral or euhedral apatite (Fig. 4). They range from 1 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, 5  $\mu\text{m}$  being the most frequent. Monazite orientation is parallel to apatite crystallographic c-axis. Unlike apatite found in the granites, in fenite apatite crystals which host monazite inclusions are homogeneous, devoid of pores or compositional variations visible in BSE images. Regarding compositionally, REE contents are lower than in other rock types from the

**Table 1.** Comparison between chemical compositions of standards (monazite Astimex) and chlorapatite and fluorapatite (Cameca) and analysis of these standards obtained by EDS (this study). Table shows difference module (#) between the given standard values and measured figures.

	Monazite			Apatite-Cl			Apatite-F		
	Standard	EDS	#	Standard	EDS	#	Standard	EDS	#
$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	27.73	28.45	0.72	40.88	40.10	0.78	42.22	41.60	0.62
$\text{SiO}_2$		1.20	1.20						
$\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$	15.13	17.30	2.17						
$\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$	36.08	33.85	2.23						
$\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3$	4.92	3.30	1.62						
$\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$	10.15	10.30	0.15						
$\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$		1.10	1.10						
$\text{CaO}$	0.56	0.50	0.06	53.84	53.20	0.64	55.60	54.60	1.00
$\text{ThO}_2$	4.32	3.80	0.52						
Cl				6.81	6.60	0.21			
F							3.67	3.70	0.03
Total	98.89	99.80		101.53	99.90		101.49	99.90	

EDS: energy-dispersive spectrometry.

**Table 2.** Representative sample analysis of monazite crystals and structural formula cation distribution in Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC) rocks.

Rock	Syenite				Granite				Fenite		
Method	WDS		EDS		WDS		EDS		EDS		
Analyse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	22.87	24.61	30.50	29.80	20.84	22.39	29.10	28.30	28.30	28.20	28.70
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.09	3.01			1.85	0.05			0.60	0.40	0.50
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.02	1.37			0.04						
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	26.17	23.25	33.80	20.40	15.98	14.07	16.10	22.50	27.80	27.90	27.60
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	37.55	37.85	30.60	35.40	36.67	34.31	34.70	33.70	30.70	31.00	31.10
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.27	2.04		4.10	3.22	3.74	3.80	3.80	2.90	3.10	2.40
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5.95	5.11	3.70	8.10	12.68	15.64	13.00	8.70	5.80	4.90	4.90
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.29	0.32		1.20	1.38	2.21	1.40	1.00	0.70	0.80	0.30
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.50	0.35			0.83	1.08					
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0.50	0.05	0.47	1.10	0.50		0.70	
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.01	0.03									0.80
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0.60	0.05			0.60	0.90	0.80	0.40
Ho <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0.03							0.30		
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						0.03					0.80
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0.02			0.13	0.01					
CaO	0.47	0.05			0.47			0.40	2.10	2.30	2.50
FeO					0.20	0.05					
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.10				0.06	0.19					
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	0.56	0.51			0.72	0.43					
WO <sub>3</sub>		0.20			0.28						
HfO <sub>2</sub>					0.62						
ThO <sub>2</sub>	0.15	0.46	1.30		0.43	0.02	0.60	0.50			
UO <sub>2</sub>							0.20				
F	1.41	0.92			1.19	1.17					
Total	98.39	100.12	99.90	100.10	97.67	95.88	100.00	100.00	100.10	100.10	100.00
$\Sigma$ REE	72.73	68.99	68.10	70.30	70.99	71.57	70.10	70.80	69.10	69.20	68.30

**Structural formula with base in four oxygens**

P	0.817	0.812	1.006	0.994	0.758	0.827	0.983	0.965	0.948	0.947	0.958
Si	0.004	0.117			0.079	0.002			0.024	0.016	0.020
Al	0.001	0.063			0.002						
La	0.407	0.334	0.486	0.296	0.253	0.226	0.237	0.334	0.406	0.408	0.401
Ce	0.580	0.540	0.437	0.511	0.577	0.548	0.507	0.497	0.445	0.450	0.449
Pr	0.035	0.029		0.059	0.050	0.060	0.055	0.056	0.042	0.045	0.034
Nd	0.090	0.071	0.052	0.114	0.195	0.244	0.185	0.125	0.082	0.069	0.069

Continue...

Table 2. Continuation.

Structural formula with base in four oxygens											
Sm	0.004	0.004		0.016	0.020	0.033	0.019	0.014	0.010	0.011	0.004
Eu	0.015	0.010			0.025	0.034					
Gd				0.007	0.001	0.007	0.015	0.007		0.009	
Dy				0.008	0.001			0.008	0.011	0.010	0.005
Ho									0.004		
Tm											0.010
Y					0.003						
Ca	0.021	0.002			0.022			0.017	0.089	0.098	0.106
Fe					0.007	0.002					
Ti	0.003				0.002	0.006					
Zr	0.011	0.010			0.015	0.009					
W		0.002			0.003						
Hf					0.008						
Th	0.001	0.004	0.012		0.004			0.005	0.005		
U							0.002				
Total	1.989	1.999	1.992	2.004	2.025	1.999	2.009	2.027	2.060	2.063	2.056

WDS: wavelength dispersive spectrometry; EDS: energy-dispersive spectrometry.

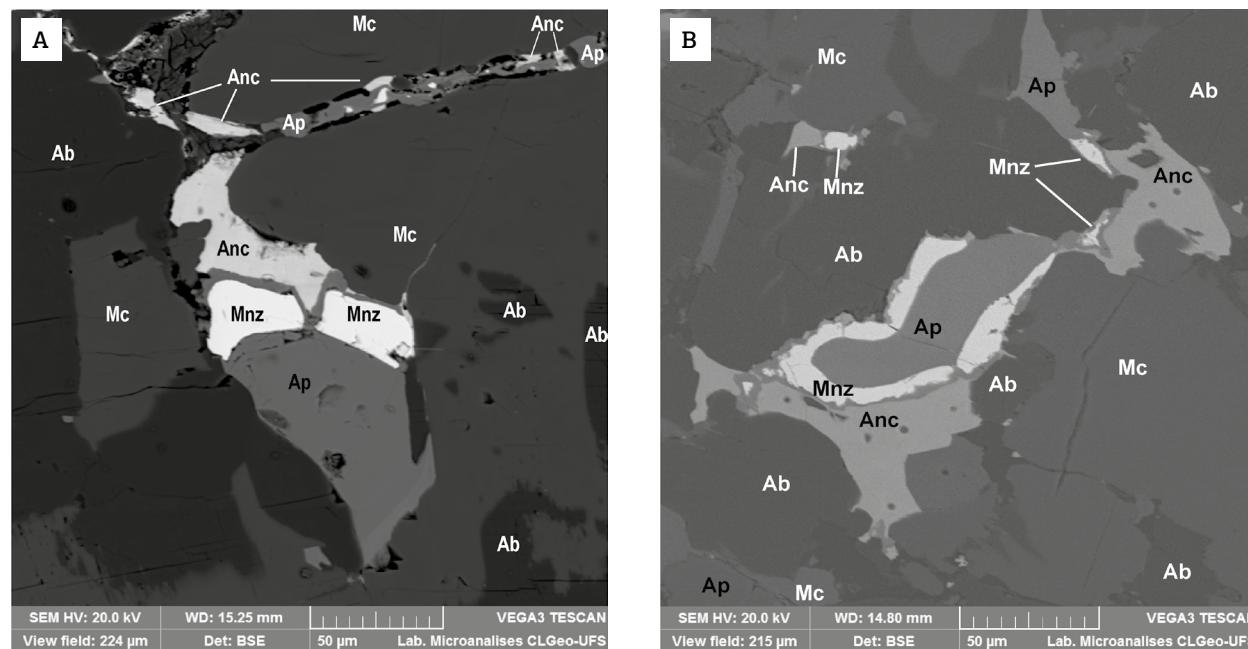


Figure 2. Back-scattered electron image showing texture of monazite, apatite and ancyllite in nepheline syenite from the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC). (A) Apatite (Ap) surrounding monazite crystals (Mnz) and in contact with ancyllite (Anc); these minerals fill interstitial spaces and fractures in microcline (Mc) and albite (Ab). (B) Apatite rimmed by monazite and ancyllite, with occurrences of monazite surrounded by apatite and ancyllite.

FAAC, ranging from 68.3 to 69.1%. The most abundant REE are  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  (30.7–31.1%) and  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  (27.6–26.9%).

The monazite from this study corresponds to a relatively uniform population of huttonite- and cheralite-poor crystals (Linthout 2007) (Fig. 5A). Monazite-(Ce) is common in all of the studied rock types, except for the syenites, which have monazite-(La) (Fig. 5B).

Some authors (*e.g.*, Fleischer & Altschuler 1969, Rapp & Watson 1986) correlate the REE abundances and ratios to carbonatitic, granitic and hydrothermal rocks. In the  $\text{La}/\text{Nd}$  versus  $[\text{La} + \text{Ce} + \text{Pr}]$  diagram (Fig. 6), it is possible to see a pronounced La enrichment in crystals from the syenitic rocks, with most of analyses occurred in the upper part of the space attributed to monazite associated with carbonaceous magmatism or hydrothermal processes. Monazite of the granitic rocks shows the lowest  $\text{La}/\text{Nd}$  rates (Fig. 6). The  $\text{La}/\text{Nd}$  rates for the fenite's crystals are similar to those assigned to the FAAC granite and syenite (Fig. 6).

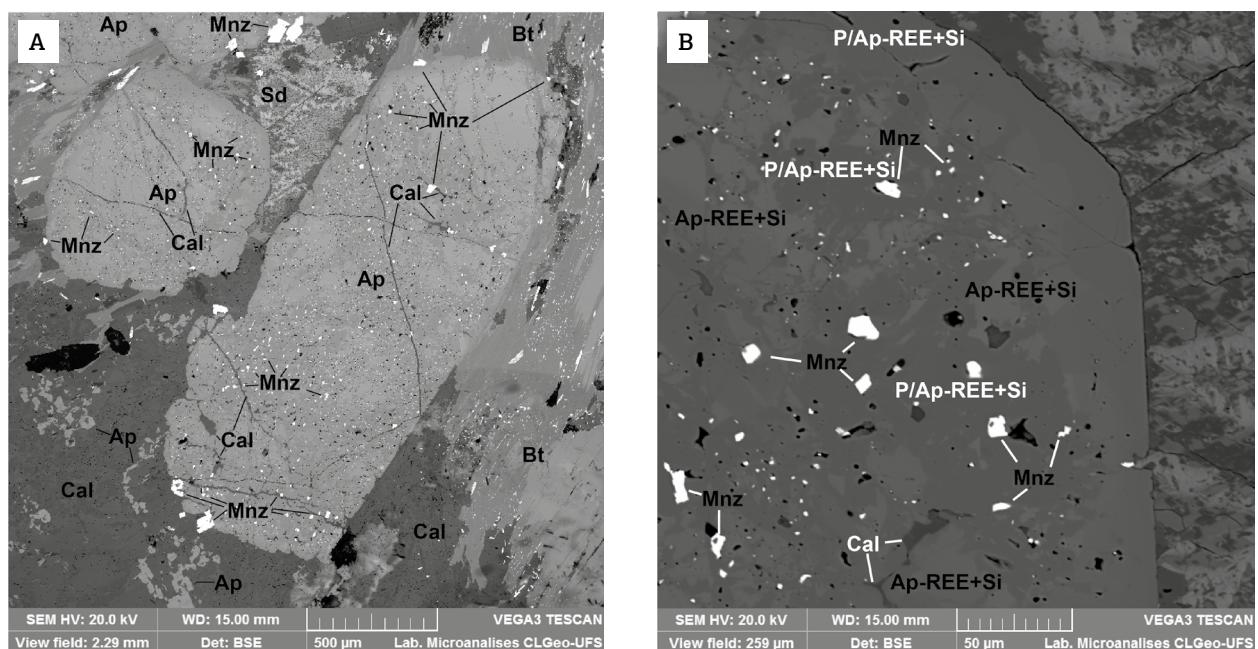
## DISCUSSION

In the rocks of the FAAC, monazite occurs in three different arrangements: interstitial crystals in nepheline syenite; anhedral crystals included in apatite crystals with REE +

Si-poor areas, in granite; and subhedral elongated crystals included in fenite's apatite.

The association between monazite and apatite crystals is common in a number of rock types and has been related to either magmatic crystallization (Wark & Miller 1993) or to processes involving apatite reactions with fluids (Harlov 2015).

In the nepheline syenites, the interstices between alkali feldspar and nepheline are filled with cancrinite, sodalite, apatite, monazite, ancyllite and calcite. Apatite is bordered by monazite and ancyllite and vice-versa, pointing out to concomitant crystallization of these minerals. The presence of sodalite, ancyllite, cancrinite and calcite as interstitial phases in these rocks indicates formation during a late magmatic stage in the presence of  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  rich fluid phase. According to Alderton *et al.* (1980), the presence of a volatile phase involving  $\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{F}$  in alkaline complexes accounts for REE transportation and for the late crystallization of accessory phases rich in those elements. For example, in the nepheline syenites of Alkaline Province of Chilwa, Africa, monazite occurs in association with fluorecite and bastnäsite (Platt *et al.* 1987), whereas in a nepheline syenite from British Columbia, Canada (Pell 1994), monazite occurs in association with allanite, cheralite, apatite and pyrochlore.



**Figure 3.** Back-scattered electron image showing texture of monazite and apatite in granite from the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC). (A) Subhedral apatite (Ap) crystals in contact with calcite (Cal), siderite (Sd) and biotite (Bt). Apatite contains many monazite (Mnz) inclusions in pores and fractures. (B) Detail of apatite in contact with calcite (Cal) and siderite (Sd) with disseminated monazite (white) and empty pores (black), fractures filled by calcite. Lighter areas have higher content of REE + Si (Ap-REE + Si), while darker areas are poor in REE + Si (P/Ap-REE + Si).

The presence of apatite crystals with REE- and Si-depleted areas associated with monazite in the FAAC granites (Tab. 3) is interpreted as the result of fluid percolation (Harlov & Förster 2002, 2003, Harlov *et al.* 2002, 2005, Harlov 2015). Experimental studies carried out by Harlov *et al.* (2005)

on the interactions between apatite crystals and HCl and  $H_2SO_4$  solutions in temperatures ranging from 300°C to 900°C and pressures between 500–1,000 Mpa show that monazite and xenotime are formed from apatite, and are located in portions of REE-poor apatite crystals. According

**Table 3.** In situ EDS chemical analysis of partially leached apatite crystals, in samples of the granitic intrusion, making it possible to see different stages of interaction with the late fluids.

Apatite	Without change			Partially leached			Leached		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$P_2O_5$	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.1	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.2
$SiO_2$	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2		0.4			
$La_2O_3$	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1		0.2			
$Ce_2O_3$	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6			
$Pr_2O_3$	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1			
$Nd_2O_3$	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2			
$Sm_2O_3$	0.1		0.1						
$Eu_2O_3$	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.2				
$Tm_2O_3$			0.2						
CaO	52.6	53	53.1	53.9	54.3	53.7	54.6	54.5	54.6
$Na_2O$	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2			
Cl	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	
F	3.2	2.9	3	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.1
$H_2O^*$	0.91	0.94	0.92	0.68	0.87	0.84	0.76	0.76	0.81
O = F.Cl	-0.72	-0.70	-0.72	-0.94	-0.78	-0.80	-0.88	-0.88	-0.83
Total	100.29	100.34	100.19	100.04	100.09	100.04	99.99	99.88	99.88
<b>Structural formula with base in 25 oxygens</b>									
P	5.891	5.918	5.930	5.963	5.983	5.946	5.985	5.989	5.985
Si	0.157	0.121	0.104	0.035		0.069			
Ce	0.028	0.023	0.019	0.006	0.002	0.013			
La	0.011	0.011	0.006	0.002		0.004			
Pr	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.002			
Nd	0.010	0.010	0.006	0.002	0.006	0.004			
Sm	0.002		0.002						
Eu	0.006	0.004	0.004		0.004				
Tm			0.004						
Ca	9.829	9.850	9.865	9.970	10.004	9.929	10.038	10.027	10.038
Na	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.033	0.067			
Total	16.008	16.009	16.011	16.048	16.035	16.034	16.023	16.016	16.023

EDS: energy-dispersive spectrometry; \*calculated by stoichiometry.

to these authors, in the presence of HCl fluid, the formation of monazite crystals with size ranging from < 1–10  $\mu\text{m}$  was favored. In intermediate temperatures ( $\approx 600^\circ\text{C}$ ), there was an increase in the number of monazite inclusions, but with size lower than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . On the other hand, the interaction between apatite crystals and the  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution formed

smaller monazite crystals (< 2  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and was considered to be less effective, needing more reaction time, higher temperature and higher  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  concentration.

The fact that apatite crystals from the FAAC granites show areas poor in REE + Si associated with monazite crystals as opposed to the non-depleted apatite areas without

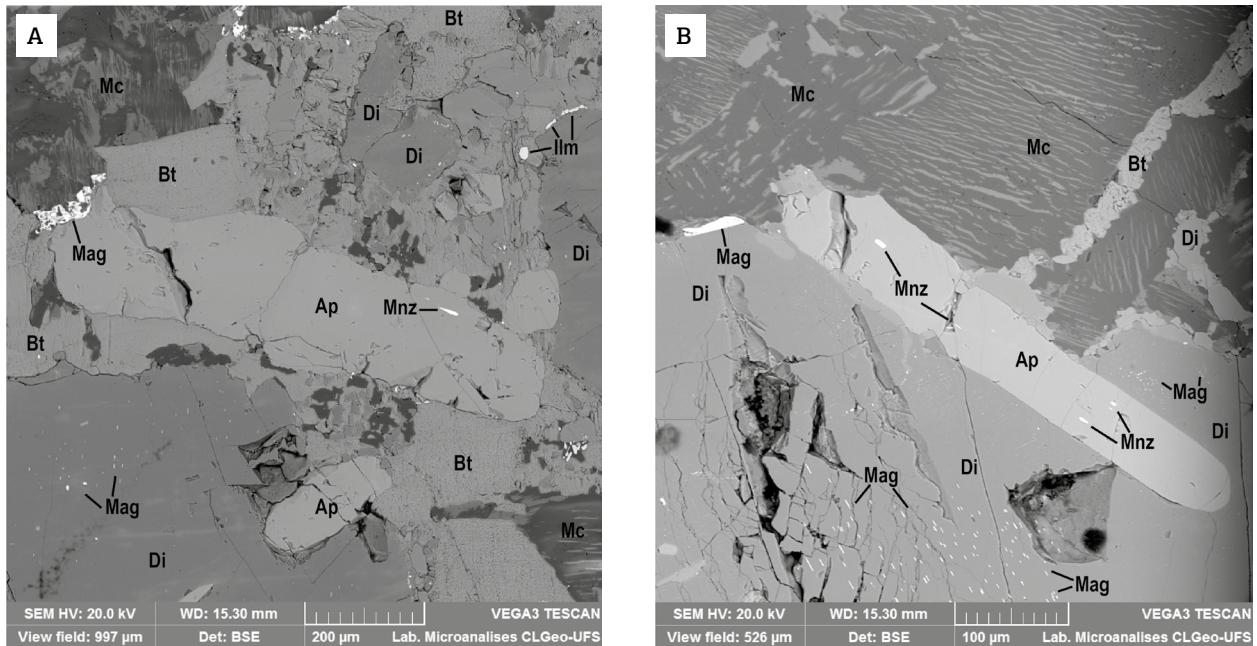


Figure 4. Back-scattered electron image showing texture of apatite and monazite crystals in the fenite from the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC). (A and B) Apatite subhedral crystals and elongated monazite crystals parallel to apatite's c-axis. Microcline (Mc), biotite (Bt) and diopside (Di) show exsolved magnetite (Mag) and ilmenite (Ilm) crystals.

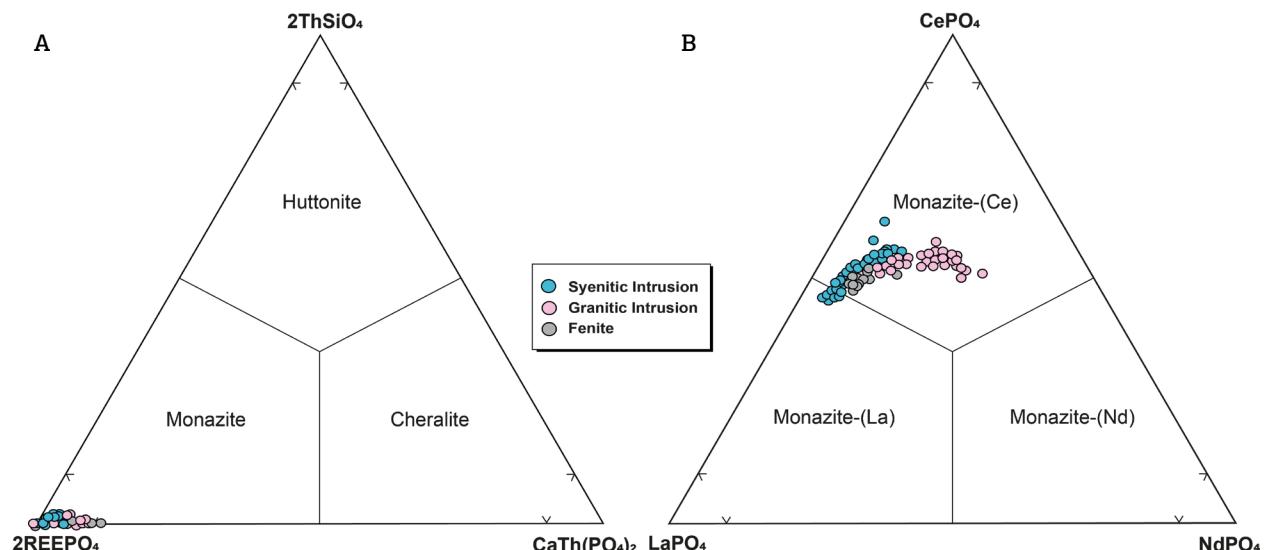
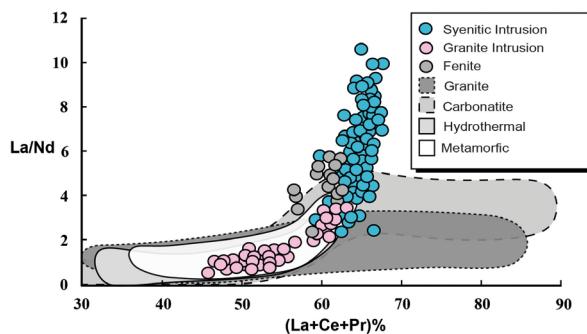


Figure 5. Monazite classification diagrams. (A) Classification proposed by Linthout (2007) for the monazite group, based on the molecular contents of  $2\text{ThSiO}_4$  (Huttonite)- $2\text{CePO}_4$  (Monazite)- $\text{CaTh}(\text{PO}_4)_2$  (Cheralite). (B) Classification of monazite using Nickel's (1992) 50% Rule, based on molecular contents of Monazite-(Ce) ( $\text{CePO}_4$ ) — Monazite-(La) ( $\text{LaPO}_4$ ) — Monazite-(Nd) ( $\text{NdPO}_4$ ).

monazite inclusions (Fig. 7) is interpreted in this study as resulting from the interaction with fluids leaching REE from apatite, and coeval formation of monazite in pores and fractures. According to Rønsbo (1989), two main substitutions control the incorporation or the removal of REE in the apatite:  $\text{REE}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} = \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{P}^{5+}$  (Fig. 8A) and  $\text{REE}^{3+} + \text{Na}^+ = 2\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . The first substitution probably operated to generate the chemical features of the studied crystals, with good

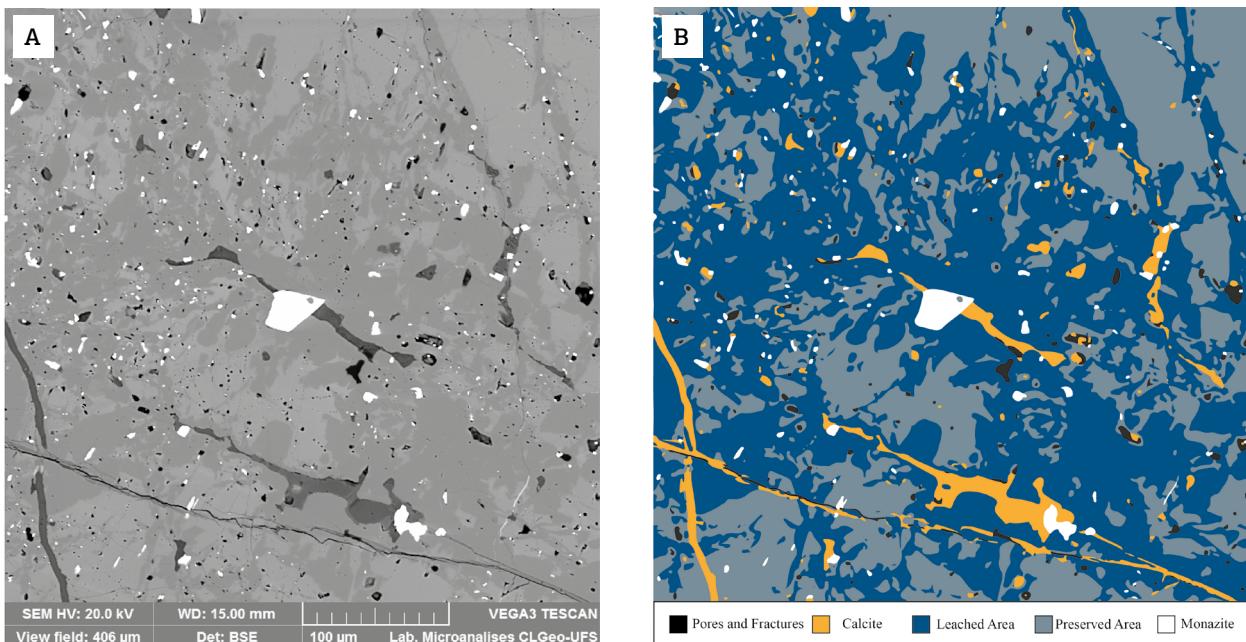


**Figure 6.** Correlation diagram (La/Nd) versus (La + Ce + Pr)% (Raap & Watson 1986) applied to Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC) monazite. Fields with the composition of granite (Rapp & Watson 1986, Foerster 1998, Zhu & O'Nions 1999, Teixeira & Botelho 2002); carbonatite (Chakhmouradian & Mitchell 1998, Toledo *et al.* 2004, Kim *et al.* 2005); hydrothermal (Zhu & O'Nions 1999, Teixeira & Botelho 2002); and metamorphic (Zhu & O'Nions 1999, Finger & Krenn 2007) monazite.

linear correlation ( $r^2 = 0.9738$ , Fig. 8A), whereas the effects of the second one were not observed in the studied rocks.

The REE-poor areas in the apatite crystals are Cl-depleted and F-rich. In apatite, the exchange between halogens and hydroxyl (F, Cl and OH) is usual and reflects the abundance of either F, Cl or OH in the magma/fluid at the moment of crystallization or alteration (Schettler *et al.* 2011). In the studied rocks, only fluorapatite occurs, locally with low Cl contents (< 0.6%). Along with leaching, there is increase in F, indicating the existence of the F-Cl substitution in the studied crystals. Experimental data (Pan & Fleet 2002) indicate the replacement of  $(\text{REE}^{3+} + \text{O}^{2-})$  for  $(\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{F}^-)$  in apatite. The good linear correlation ( $r^2 = 0.9873$ ) identified in the studied crystals implies that this substitution was operative in the studied rocks (Fig. 8B). The presence of calcite in apatite fractures continuous with the REE- and Si-leached areas probably reflects the trajectory of a  $\text{CO}_2$ -rich fluid. The presence of pores and fractures in the REE-poor areas of apatite crystals reinforces the hypothesis of crystal dissolution, enabling fluid percolation.

The formation of monazite crystals parallel to the c-axis of the apatite crystals, like the ones occurring in fenites from FAAC, is reported in the literature as a common feature in rocks exposed to either metamorphism or metasomatism (Finger & Krenn 2007, Harlov 2015, Budzyn *et al.* 2010). Most probably, the low content of REE found in the apatite of these rocks accounts for the low frequency of monazite.



**Figure 7.** Partially leached apatite crystals in the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC) granites showing monazite precipitation in pores and fractures along areas depleted in rare earth element (REE) + Si and fractures filled with calcite. (A) Back-scattered electrons. (B) False color image of image (A) and highlights the leached (blue) and unleached (gray) sections of an apatite crystal.

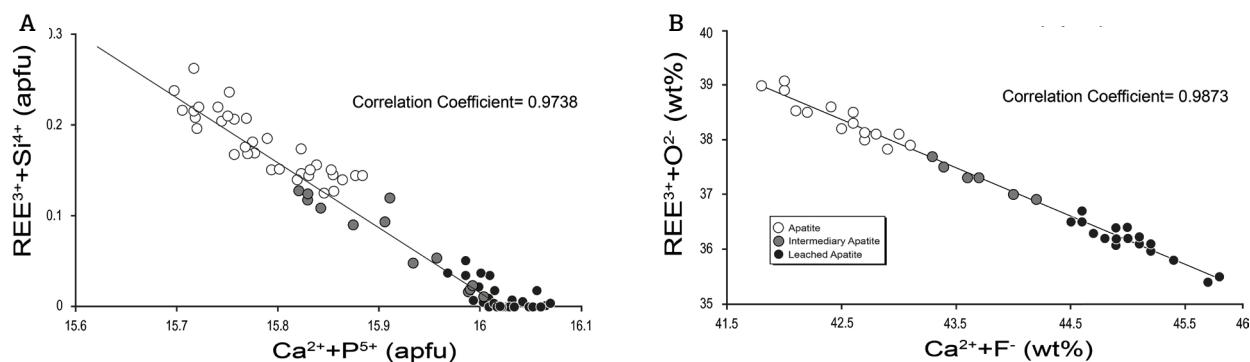


Figure 8. (A) Variations of  $(\text{REE}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+})$  (apfu) versus  $(\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{P}^{5+})$  (apfu) and (B)  $(\text{REE}^{3+} + \text{O}^{2-})$  (wt%) versus  $(\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{F}^{-})$  (wt%) for the studied apatite crystals.

## CONCLUSIONS

Monazite crystals from the FAAC rocks are characterized by REE abundances ranging from 71.6 to 72.7 wt% with predominant monazite-(Ce), whereas monazite-(La) has been found only in nepheline syenite. In the studied monazite crystals, La/Nd ratios are higher (2.4 to 10.6) than those in the monazite crystals of carbonatites. Monazite is rare in fenite, and its REE content is lower than that of granite and syenite, ranging between 68 and 69.2 wt%.

The genesis of monazite crystals in the FAAC syenites and granites is closely related to fluids in two different processes. In the nepheline syenite, late magmatic fluids containing  $\text{CO}_2$  and Cl account for the formation of cancrinite and sodalite from nepheline. These fluids also transported REE and crystallized monazite and ancyllite. Crystallization of monazite in these rocks was a late magmatic process simultaneous to formation of apatite and ancyllite. Monazite was formed in the granite by the interaction between a  $\text{CO}_2$ -rich fluid and apatite crystals. In this process, REE was leached out from apatite with correspondent formation of anhedral crystals of monazite in the regions poor in  $\text{REE} + \text{Si}$ , which therefore are of metasomatic origin. The substitutions identified in this study for this process are “ $\text{REE} + \text{Si} = \text{Ca} + \text{P}$ ” and “ $\text{REE} + \text{O} = \text{Ca} + \text{F}$ ”.

In the fenites, monazite is included in crystals of chemically homogeneous apatite in which REE content is lower than that of FAAC nepheline syenite and granite. Monazite

is elongated and always oriented along the c-axis of apatite crystals. In the literature, these features are reported as common to monazite crystals formed by apatite exsolution during metamorphism/metasonitism.

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## Formation of monazite-(Ce, La) by fluid-apatite interaction

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## CAPÍTULO 3 – Textural and compositional evidence of crystallization/recrystallization of magmatic calcite in nepheline syenite, Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, South Bahia, Brazil

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### ABSTRACT

The syenitic intrusion of the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex is characterized by the presence of intense fluid activity in late stages of crystallization, leading to the formation of sodalites and to the genesis of REE-rich accessory minerals. Calcite is a common mineral in the nepheline syenite of the complex, its formation being derived from CO<sub>3</sub> enrichment during fractional crystallization of phonolitic magma. Calcite may be found as white, pink to brown anhedral crystals which occur in the interstices of essential mineralogy and are commonly associated with cancrinite and siderophyllite. Calcite shows high contents of the rhodochrosite, siderite and strontionite molecules and the REE are present in its structure. From scanning electronic microscopy studies, with backscattered electron detector and a dispersive energy spectrometer, it has been possible to identify and characterize a number of textures and minerals related to calcite. The cooling of calcite promotes the formation of a rare REE-carbonate, the carbocernaite. This mineral occurs as exsolutions, being disseminated in calcite with irregular crystals and with acicular and oriented crystals. The interaction with hydrothermal fluids resulted in the another unusual REE-carbonate, the ancyllite. That results from the recrystallization of calcite, mainly at its borders. A leaching process also occurred at the hydrothermal stage, leading to remobilization of Fe-Mn-Sr which precipitation as siderite, ankerite and strontianite. Therefore, calcite is an extremely important mineral in the syenitic intrusion of the Floresta Azul Complex, being possible to describe the

autometasomatic and hydrothermal stages with their genesis, compositional variation, present textures and mineralogical associations.

Keywords: Miaskitic rocks, Late-magmatic stage, Carbocernaite, Ancylite.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In many alkaline complexes the association between carbonatites and silicate rocks (foid syenites, nephelinites, trachytes and basanites; Woolley 2003) is common, as these rocks can be generated by liquid immiscibility processes (e.g. Gittins 1989) or fractional crystallization from the same parental magma (e.g. Le Bas 1981). A frequent feature of miaskitic alkaline syenites is the presence of a magmatic carbonate, which results from fluid enrichment in magma due to the fractional crystallization of anhydrous silicate phases (e.g. Harris & Grantham 1993; Schönenberger & Markl 2008)

The texture of an igneous carbonate can be modified during plutonic crystallization (e.g. Cooper & Reid, 1991, Doroshkevich *et al.* 2009, Madugalla *et al.* 2017), and it may present evidence of exsolution (e.g. Puustinen 1974; Wall *et al.* 1993, Charkhmouradian *et al.* 2016), recrystallization by metasomatism (e.g. Zaitsev & Polezhaeva 1994) or interaction with hydrothermal fluids (e.g. Burtseva *et al.* 2013, Giebel *et al.* 2017). These modifications can be recognized in calcite crystals if their inclusions, compositional variations and mineralogical associations are studied.

The late processes that affect magmatic carbonates are well documented. They lead to the formation of secondary minerals of economic interest by concentrating rare earth elements (REE), Sr, Ba and F (Andersen 1986, Zaitsev *et al.* 1998, Al Ani & Sarapää 2013, Moore *et al.* 2015, Giebel *et al.* 2017, Edahbi *et al.* 2018). However, features formed in carbonate crystals in the final stages of crystallization of magma silicate still need to be studied in detail.

In the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex (FAAC), calcite is a usual mineral and is associated with a late magmatic paragenesis. In this work, will be discussed and presented the textures identified in calcite crystals, as well as their importance in understanding the evolution of mineralogy in metasomatic and hydrothermal stages in nepheline syenite rocks of FAAC.

## 2. THE FLORESTA AZUL ALKALINE COMPLEX

The FAAC is one of the batholiths of the Southern Alkaline Province of the State of Bahia (SBAP; Figs. 1A-B). This complex (Fig. 1C) has an area of 200 km<sup>2</sup> and is located in the northern part of SBAP, being intrusive in the granulites of the Itabuna-Salvador-Curaçá

Orogen (Martins & Santos 1997, Barbosa *et al.* 2012). The FAAC consists of two intrusive bodies: a monzonite situated in the eastern portion, and a syenite located to the west. They are contemporaneous and have a crystallization age of  $696 \pm 11$  Ma Pb-Pb<sub>zircon</sub> (Rosa *et al.* 2003a) and  $688 \pm 10$  Ma for Pb-Pb<sub>zircon</sub> (Rosa *et al.* 2003b), respectively.

The monzonitic intrusion consists of monzonites, quartz monzonites, monzodiorites and rare monzogranites, occur near the borders of the batholith. They can have anisotropic or isotropic structure and exhibit medium phaneritic texture, being a biotite dominant mafic mineral. Dioritic microgranular mafic enclaves are abundant, with globular and ellipsoidal forms and sometimes deformed by the magmatic flow. Field relations and textures indicate the monzonites and enclaves represents a coexistence of mafic and felsic magmas (Salinas 2011).

The syenitic intrusion consists essentially of foid syenite (Fig. 2A) classified as miaskitic type (Figs. 2B-C) and the alkali feldspar syenites have the chemical affinity which alakali basalts (Figs. 2B-C) as they are less evolved rocks of the intrusion. Some places shows a magmatic foliation defined by parallel crystals of alkali feldspar (Santos 2016). Dikes of syenite, trachyte and basalt are observed. The syenite at the intrusion border contains accessory quartz and from the border inward he gives place to feldspathoid-bearing syenite, nepheline syenites being the most common rock type. In the central portion of the massif, sodalite syenites and sodalites form lenses and pegmatitic pockets. This distribution of the rocks, with feldspar enrichment in core of the intrusion, was interpreted by Santos (2016) to result from fractional crystallization.

Fenites occur next to the contact with the host granulitic rocks. These are coarse-grained, partially transformed granulites, which contain saussuritized plagioclase, partially dissolved quartz, alkali feldspar, uralitized pyroxenes, hornblende and siderophyllite partially replaced by chlorite, besides neoformed ilmenite, titanite and carbonates (Santos *et al.* 2018).

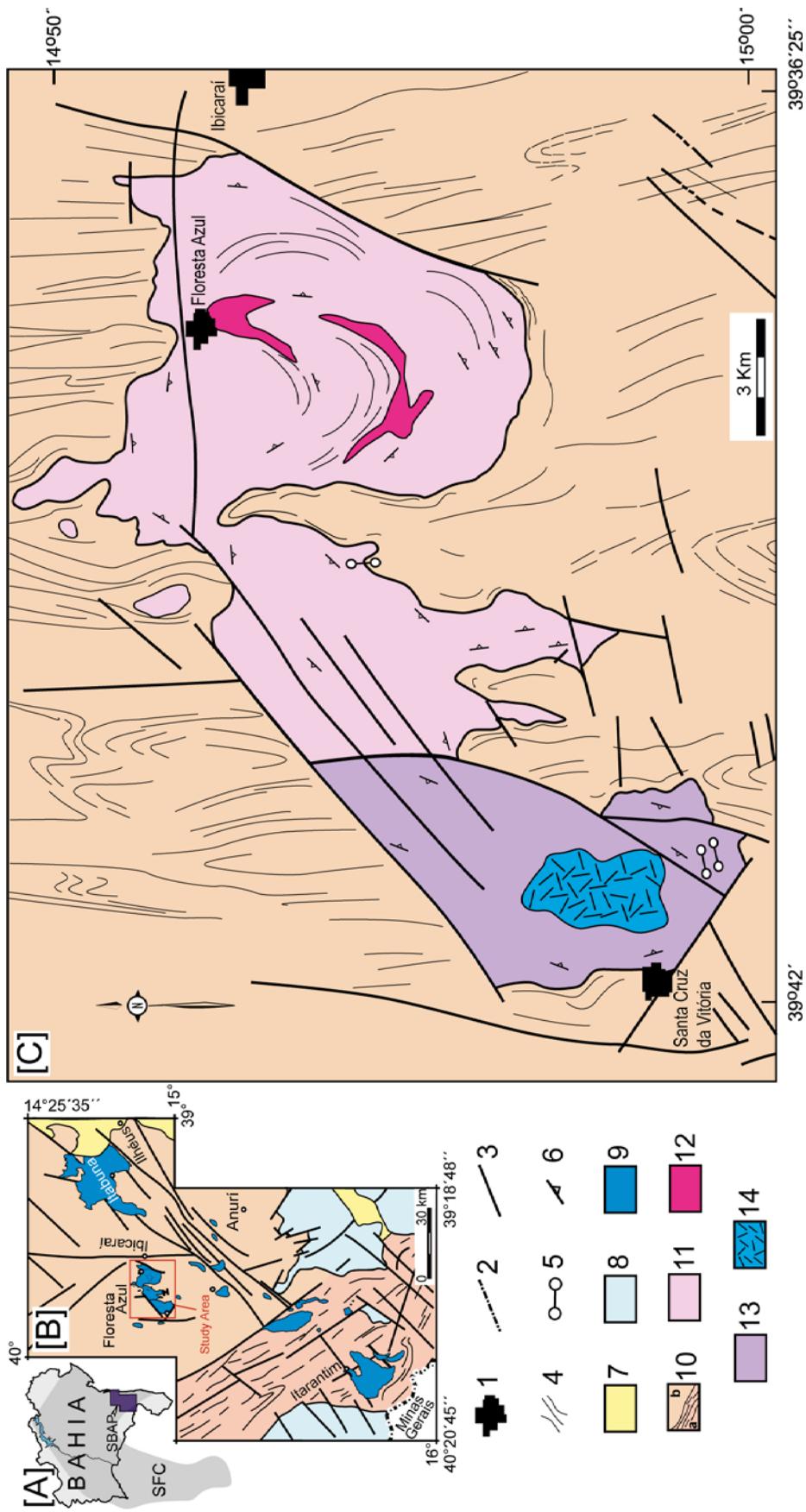


Figure 1. [A] Location of the Southern Alkaline Province of State of Bahia – SBAP, in Bahia State and in São Francisco Craton – SFC. [B] Geological sketch map of SBAP, after Rosa *et al.* (2007). [C] Geological sketch of the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex, from Martins & Santos (1997) and Rosa *et al.* (2003a). City [1], Interstate Limit [2], Fractures and Faults [3], Lineaments [4], Dykes [5], FAAC magmatic foliation [6], Recent sediments [7], Rio Pardo Group [8], Alkaline rocks [9], Itapetinga Complex [10a], Itabuna-Salvador-Curaçá Orogen [10b], Monzonite intrusion [11], Alkaline monzonite with more than 50% of dioritic enclaves [12], Syenitic intrusion [13], Syenite with high concentrations of feldspathoids [14].

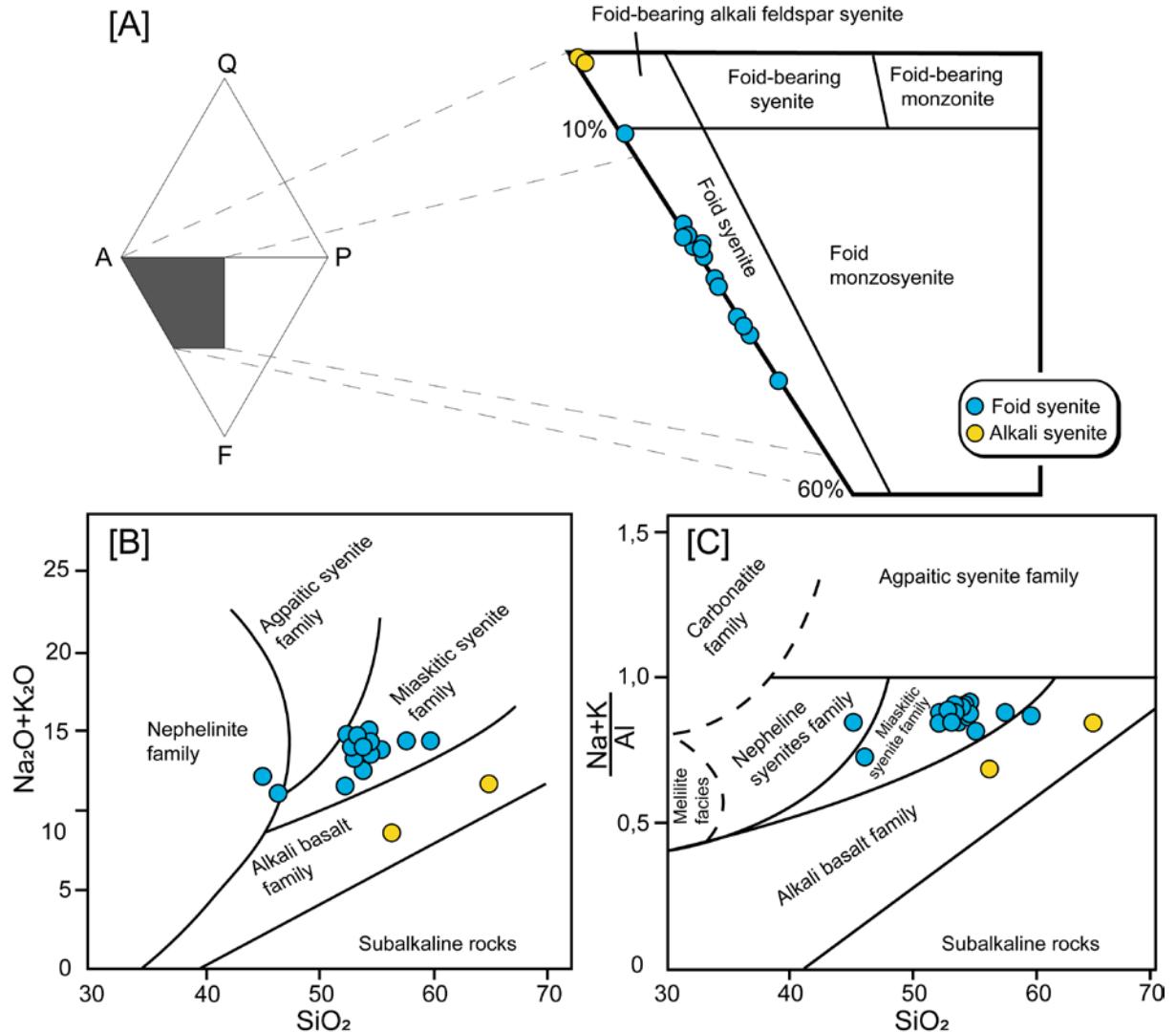


Figure 2. Classifications of the syenites. [A] APF Diagram (Streckeisen 1976) with the disposition of the syenites in the fields of (Foid) Alkali feldspar syenite and Foid syenite. [B-C] Alkalinity diagrams (Currie, 1976), using the contents of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$  versus  $\text{SiO}_2$  [B] and the molar values of the  $(\text{Na}+\text{K})/\text{Al}$  Agpaitic Index versus  $\text{SiO}_2$  [C].

## 2.1. Crystallization of Syenites

The syenites are medium- to coarse-grained rocks (Figs. 3A-B) essentially composed of perthitic microcline, albite, nepheline, sodalite and cancrinite (Fig. 3C). Siderophyllite is the main mafic mineral, and hornblende, aegirine-augite and calcite do occur like varietal minerals. The accessory minerals are apatite, zircon, ilmenite, magnetite, pyrite, sphalerite, strontianite, pyrochlore, monazite, baddeleyite, zirconolite, thorianite and REE hydroxyfluorides (Santos 2016, Santos *et al.* 2018).

Petrographic and mineral chemistry studies performed by Santos (2016) allowed to infer the crystallization sequence of the syenites (Fig. 4). It starts with the formation of baddeleyite, zircon, pyrochlore, allanite, magnetite, ilmenite and apatite. Then zoned aegirine-augite is formed along with hornblende and siderophyllite rims. Coeval to the formation of siderophyllite there is the primary albite in the alkali syenites. Prismatic perthitic microcline is abundant, indicating hypersolvus crystallization in some syenites of the FAAC. The first feldspathoid to form is nepheline, which occurs as subhedral crystals also in the interstices between microcline prisms. Sodalite is the last mineral to form in the magmatic regime, being observed only in the interstices among primary minerals.

In the final stages of magmatic crystallization, alkaline and saline fluids have caused important transformations in the primary minerals (Santos *et al.* 2018). This process is considered as being autometasomatic, because the petrographic, geochemical and isotopic data indicate that it occurred in a closed system, without the participation of crustal fluids (e.g. Oliveira 2003, Rosa *et al.* 2005, Santos 2016). It has been considered since then, that residual fluids enriched in volatiles and incompatible elements are responsible for transformations and the formation of new minerals in FAAC rocks. This is a common feature of miaskitic alkaline intrusions, during the late stage, when there is a marked increase in the peralkalinity of the fluids and the rock, may evolve to more alkaline and even agpaitic terms (Schönenberger and Markl 2008, Marks *et al.* 2011, Andersen *et al.* 2017). Cancrinite and a significant part of the sodalite resulted from autometasomatic activity, being formed through the transformation of nepheline. These late fluids are also responsible for the late crystallization of zircon, pyrochlore, calcite, apatite, pyrite and sphalerite. Later, under hydrothermal conditions, akyllite, monazite and REE hydroxyfluorides are formed. At this same time, the destabilization of hornblende and siderophyllite occurs, giving place to chlorite with the formation of ilmenite and magnetite along cleavages and fractures of these minerals. An overgrowth of titanite can be sporadically observed on the rims of the magmatic ilmenite.

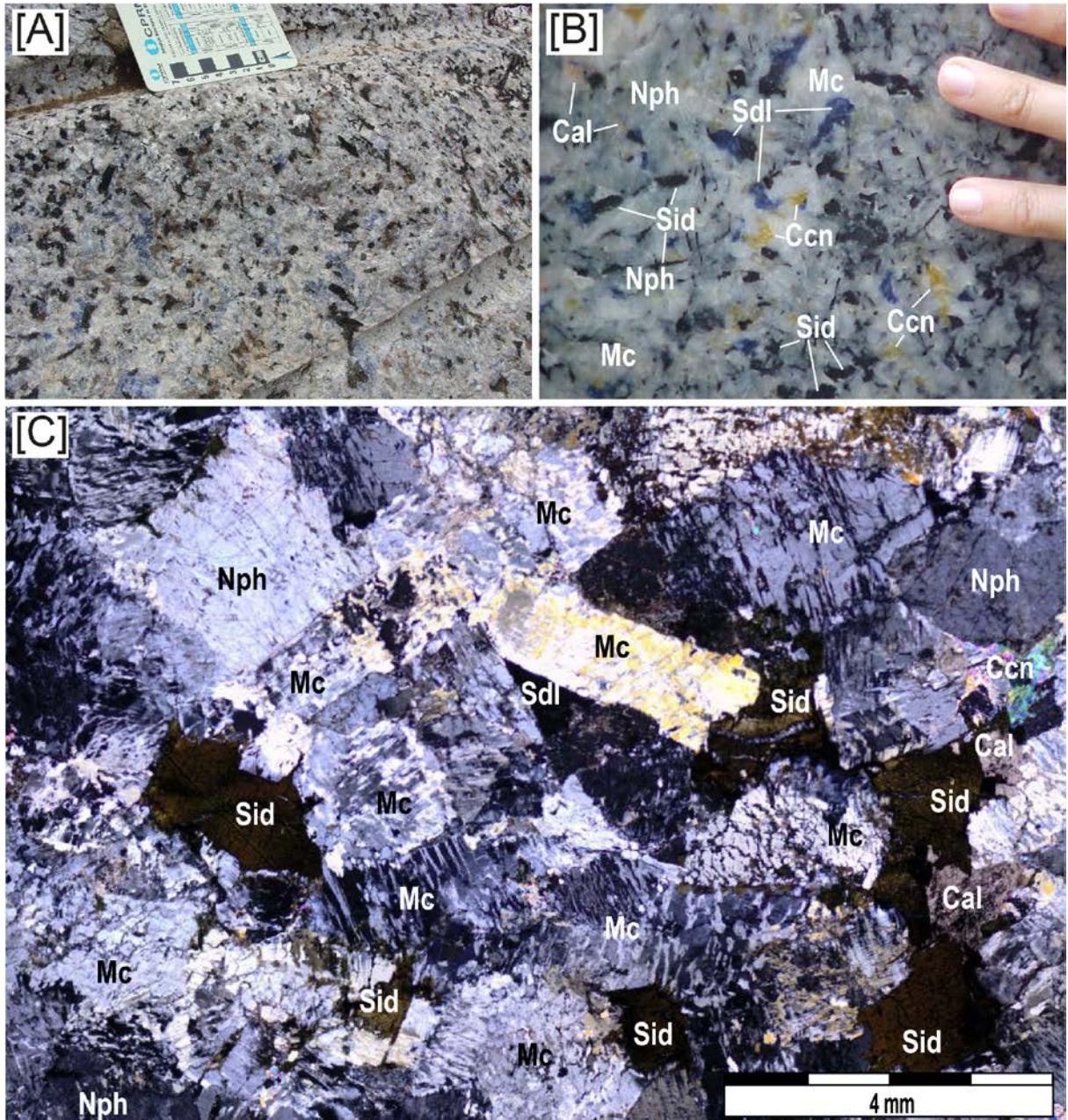


Figure 3. Typical texture of nepheline syenites of the syenitic intrusion of the FAAC. Figures [A-B] show the coarse hypidiomorphic crystals and the isotropic structure in outcrop. In [C] microcline (Mc) crystals with a perthitic texture with pieces type geometry. In some places it is possible to see the replacement of nepheline (Nph) by cancrinite (Ccn). Crystals of calcite (Cal) occupy the interstices and are associated to siderophyllite (Sid) and cancrinite. Sodalite (Sdl) occurs in the interstices between the prisms of microcline and nepheline.

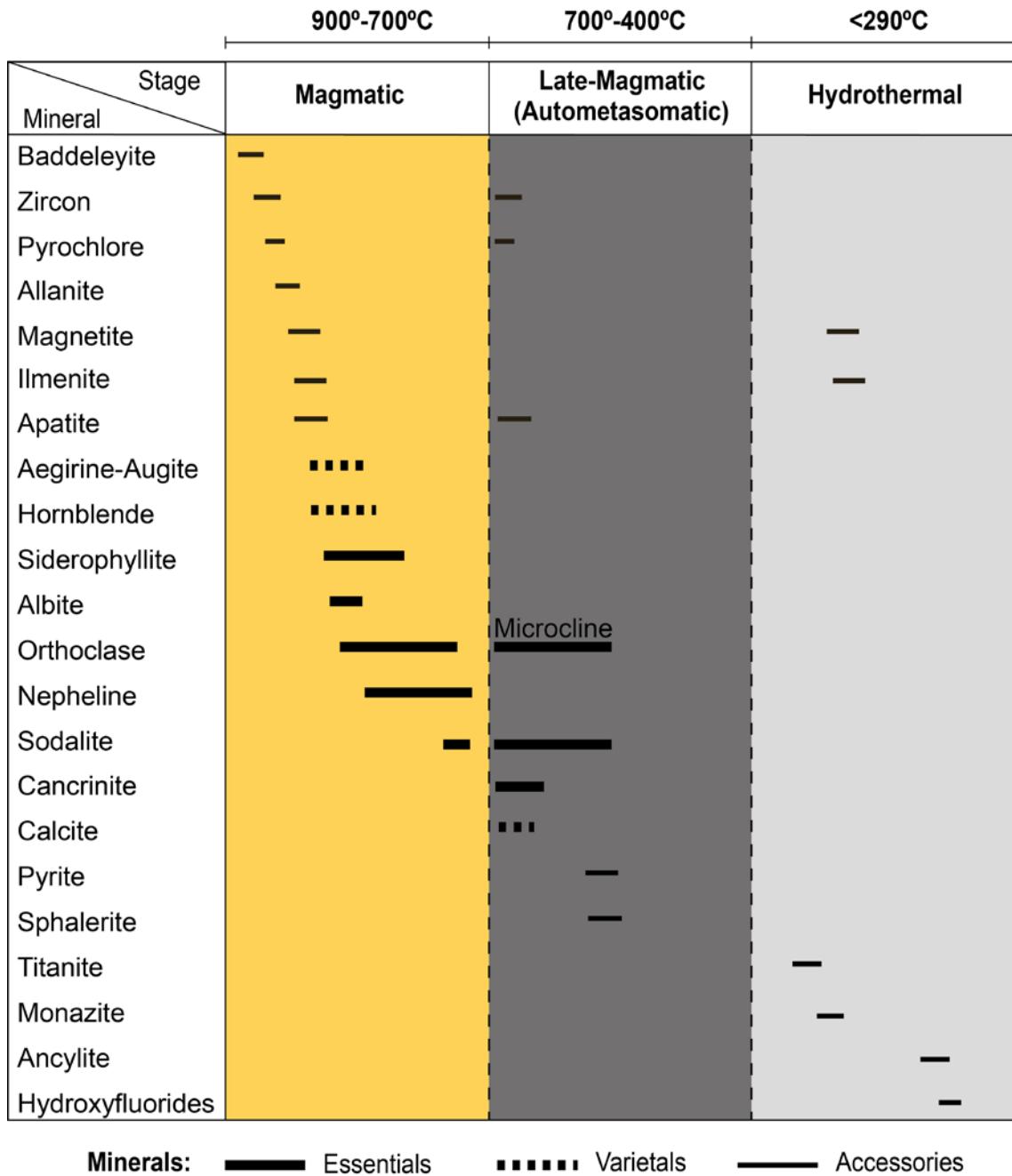


Figure 4. Order of crystallization established for the minerals present in the syenites of the syenitic intrusion of the FAAC. The temperatures inferred for the different periods of crystallization were based on information from: (i) crystallization of phonolitic alkaline magmas – 900°C (Edgar & Parker 1974, Kogarko & Romanchev 1983); (ii) crystallization of sodalite – 700-500°C (Wellman 1970); (iii) crystallization of cancrinite – 700-500°C (Sirberscu & Jenkins 1999), 500-400°C (Zyryanov 1982); (iv) metasomatism in alkaline rocks – 500-400°C (Sørensen 1997, Markl & Baumgartner 2002); (v) pyrite in carbonatites of Kovdor and Bearpaw Mountains – 500-400°C (Mitchell & Krouse 1975); (vi) reequilibration of nepheline and feldspar in the FAAC – 500-450°C (Santos 2016); (vii) formation of hydrothermal monazite in carbonatites – 220-290°C (Burtseva *et al.* 2013).

Some of the recognized textures indicate different stages of crystallization for the same mineral. Magmatic sodalite crystals are interstitial (Fig. 5A), and autometasomatic crystals are formed by the replacement of nepheline (Fig. 5B). Magmatic zircon presents more euhedral forms (Fig. 5C) and occurs as inclusions in albite, microcline and siderophyllite, whereas late zircon is anhedral and interstitial (Fig. 5D). Early apatite occurs in alkali syenites (Fig. 5E), as euhedral and anhedral inclusions in microcline and albite; late apatite in these same rocks is associated with calcite and shows a subhedral to euhedral habit and compositional zoning (Fig. 5F). Magmatic pyrochlore occurs as inclusions in siderophyllite or in association with baddeleyite, whereas autometasomatic pyrochlore crystals occur only in fractures. Magmatic magnetite and ilmenite occur as inclusions in the early-formed minerals, while the hydrothermal phases are formed by the destabilization of siderophyllite and occupy cleavage planes and the rims of mafic minerals.

### **3. CARBONATES IN THE SYENITES OF SBAP**

Calcite is a common mineral in the SBAP rocks, being described in most massifs: Itabuna (Peixoto 2005), Rio Pardo (Oliveira 2010), Floresta Azul (Santos 2016), Itarantim (Conceição *et al.* 2009) and Serra da Gruta (Rosa *et al.* 2012). Calcite crystals in these rocks may occur as interstitial crystals, as aggregates or forming carbonatite dykes.

In the nepheline syenites of the South Bahia Alkaline Province, calcite is interstitial (Figs. 6A-B) or occurs in pegmatitic pockets that form during the final stages of crystallization (Fig 6C-D). In outcrop it shows white, pink or brown colors and is commonly associated with siderophyllite, cancrinite and sodalite. The highest volumes of calcite are present in syenites that show the highest content of feldspathoids, not exceeding 5% volume in these rocks.

Rosa *et al.* (2005) analyzed C and O isotopes in calcite crystals from SBAP syenites, showing them to be magmatic. They show a mantellic isotopic signature, with  $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{PDB}}$  between -4.84 and -7.24 and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SMOW}}$  ranging between +6.48 and +7.17. Based on these isotopic data, Rosa *et al.* (2005) interpreted that calcite was formed from due to the fractional crystallization of this alkaline magma without any significant contamination by crustal fluids.

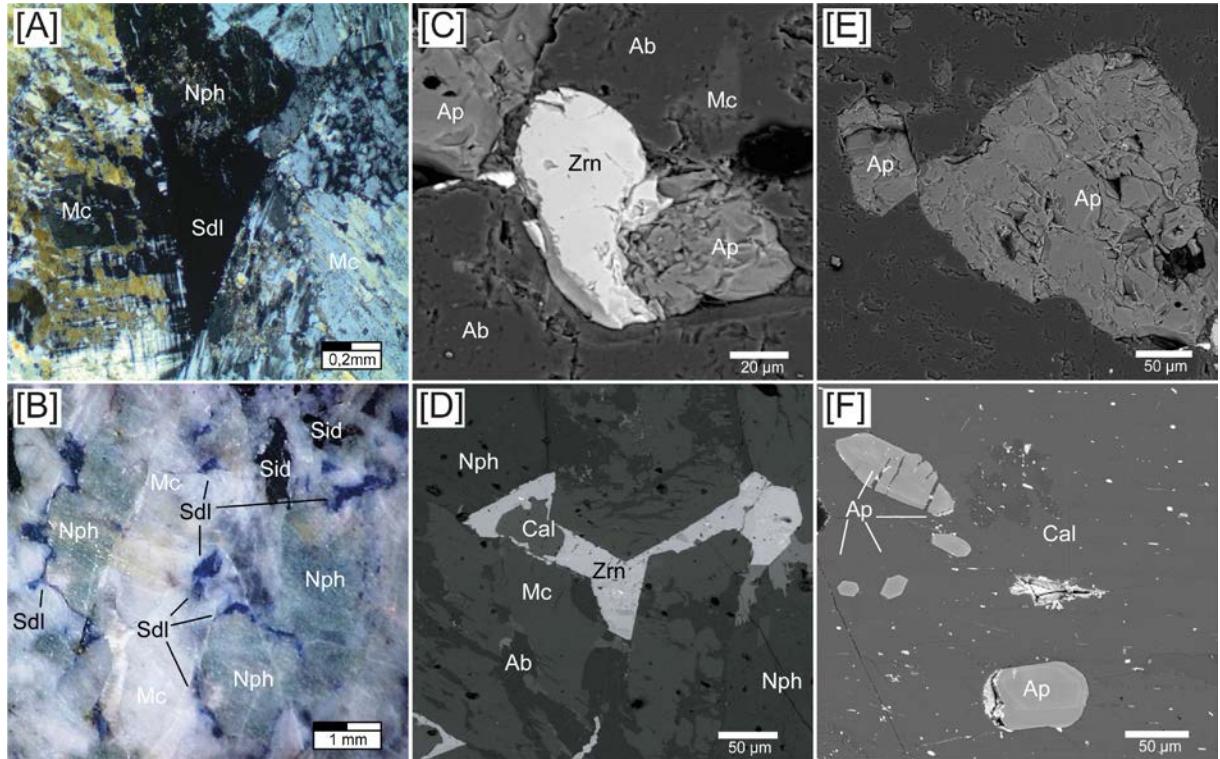


Figure 5. Minerals formed during early- and late-magmatic (autometasomatic) stages. [A] Early-formed sodalite crystal (Sdl) between microcline prisms (Mc). In [B] an outcrop of a nepheline crystal (Nph) has been partially transformed into sodalite. In [C] its shows a BSE image of an early crystallized crystal of zircon (Zrn) in alkali syenite. In [D] a late-crystallized zircon in interstitial space among crystals of nepheline, microcline and nepheline (Nph). Note that zircon is associated to calcite (Cal). In [E] shows an early magmatic occurrence of apatite, with subhedral crystals, being included in the albite. In [F] zoned euhedral or subhedral crystals of late magmatic apatite is included in calcite.

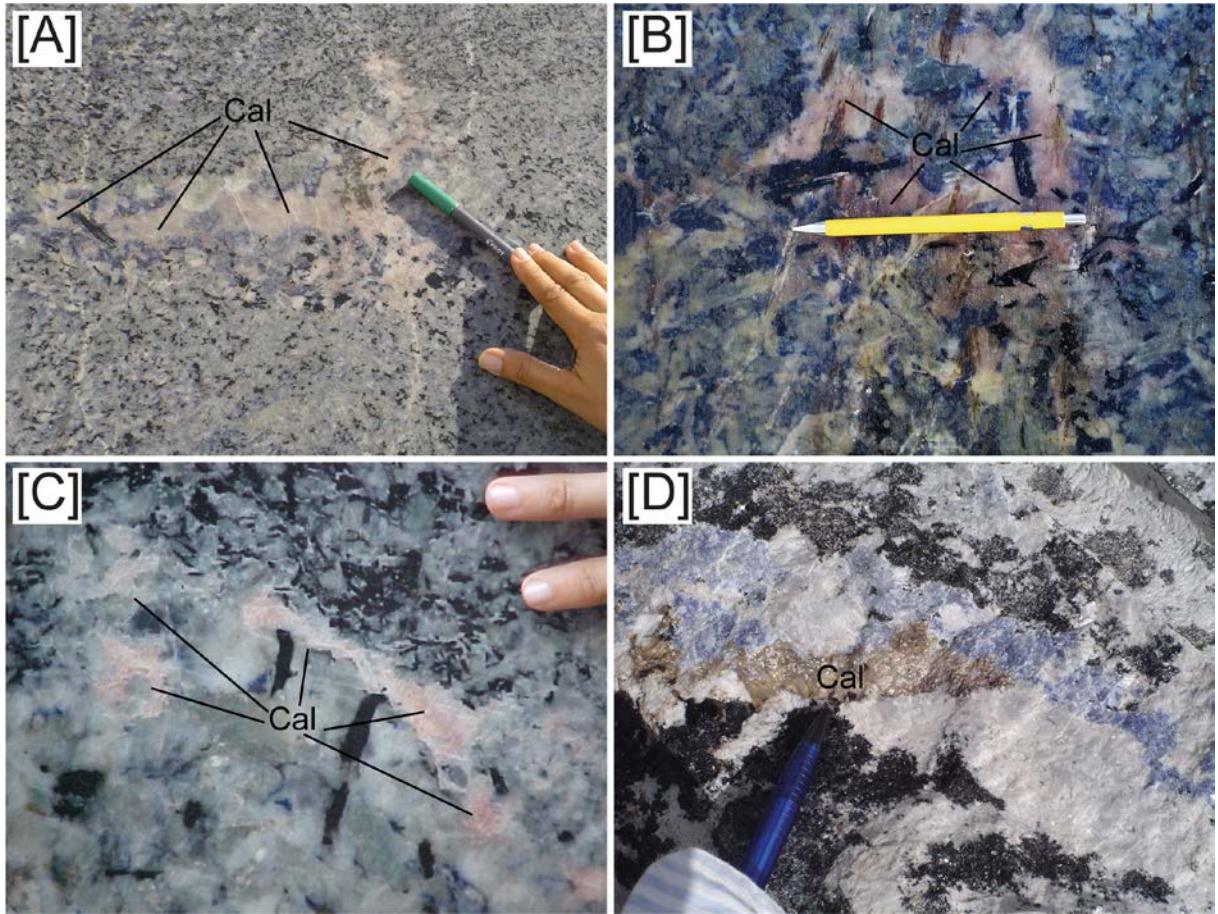


Figure 6. Occurrences of interstitial calcite in contact with siderophyllite, cancrinite and sodalite in the nepheline syenites of SBAP. In Images [A-B], calcite is arranged as scattered crystals. In [C-D], calcite occurs in small pegmatitic pockets in syenites.

#### 4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was carried out by using polished thin sections of FAAC nepheline syenites. Was investigated the textures and images of the calcite crystals obtained with transmitted and reflected light petrographic microscope, as well as with a Tescan® backscattered electron detector (BSE), installed in a Tescan® model Vega LMU3 scanning electron microscope (SEM), in the Multiuser Laboratories of Geosciences, Federal University of Sergipe (CLGeo-UFS), Brazil.

The chemical composition of the carbonate crystals was determined using energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS) of Oxford Instruments®, X-Act model with 125 eV resolution and silicon solid-state detector (SDD). The Quant routine of the software Aztec 4.0, from Oxford Instruments®, was used to convert the energy intensities to % oxide with automatic ZAF correction factors.

In the first phase of the study, the analyses were performed on carbon-coated thin sections. In these analyses, the values of CO<sub>3</sub> were calculated by stoichiometry. To determine the CO<sub>3</sub> content in the carbonate crystals, the carbon layer was removed from the thin sections, and they were then coated with gold. The Quorum metallizer that was used (Q150R ES) with coating thickness between 8 and 10 nm. Analytical conditions used were: 20 kV voltage, 17 nA beam intensity, 400 nm electron beam diameter, mean analysis time per point of 60 seconds, and analysis distance 15 mm. However, to analyze the small inclusions or exsolution lamellar (<1 µm), the analytical conditions were changed to an intensity of 15 nA and an electron beam diameter of 270 nm.

## 5. RESULTS

In these nepheline syenites calcite occurs as interstitial crystals between the subhedral crystals of albite, nepheline and perthitic microcline. It is also frequently in contact with siderophyllite (Fig. 7A) and cancrinite. Sometimes, pyrite and sphalerite are associated with the carbonate crystals. The size of the calcite varies between 0,05mm and 3cm, predominating those crystals with 1mm. Calcite rims overgrowths were identified in thin section, suggesting two periods of crystallization (Fig. 7A); twinning may be well developed (Fig. 7C). Calcite contains inclusions of subhedral apatite and of various unidentified smaller crystals (<0,1 mm), represented by white dots in calcite in BSE images (Figs. 7B-D). These smaller crystals, when it's possible to see in the petrographic microscope, have higher interference colors and moderate to strong relief. Due to their very small sizes it was not possible to identify them. In some case, in the rim one can find minerals with optical properties similar to the ones of these small inclusions.

The calcite composition (Tab. 1; Fig. 8A) shows variable contents of the rhodocrosite, siderite and strontianite molecules. The most representative values vary of Fe (<0.91% to 9.9%  $\text{FeCO}_3$ ), Mn (1.42% to 7.2%  $\text{MnCO}_3$ ) and Sr (0.82% to 2.6%  $\text{SrCO}_3$ ). The light REE contents were also quantified, mainly Ce (up to 0.7%) and La (0.5%). In the crystals of less values of these elements the presence of inclusions wasn't common.

The association between BSE images (Figs. 7B-D) and chemical data (Fig. 8A-B; Tab. 2), in the syenites led to identify the following carbonates associated with calcite: ancyllite  $[\text{Sr}(\text{Ce}, \text{La})(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}]$ , carbocernaite  $[(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})(\text{Sr}, \text{Ce}, \text{Ba})(\text{CO}_3)_2]$ , siderite ( $\text{FeCO}_3$ ), ankerite  $[\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg}, \text{Mn})(\text{CO}_3)_2]$ , and strontianite ( $\text{SrCO}_3$ ).

Most inclusions in calcite are of carbocernaite, an uncommon accessory mineral that was discovered for Flink in 1899 (Pomerancblum 1978) in the Narsarsuk pegmatite in west Greenland. Occurs in some nepheline syenites and carbonatites, and represents a hydrous REE-carbonate with Sr e Ca. In this study the crystals are anhedral (Figs. 9A-B) and occasionally acicular (Figs. 9C-D), and may be oriented along calcite cleavage planes (Fig. 9C). Sizes range from <1 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , with a predominance of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  domains. The chemical analysis showed a composition of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}<9.3\%$ ,  $\Sigma\text{RE}_2\text{O}_3<29.8\%$  and  $\text{SrO}<21.3\%$  (Tab. 2).

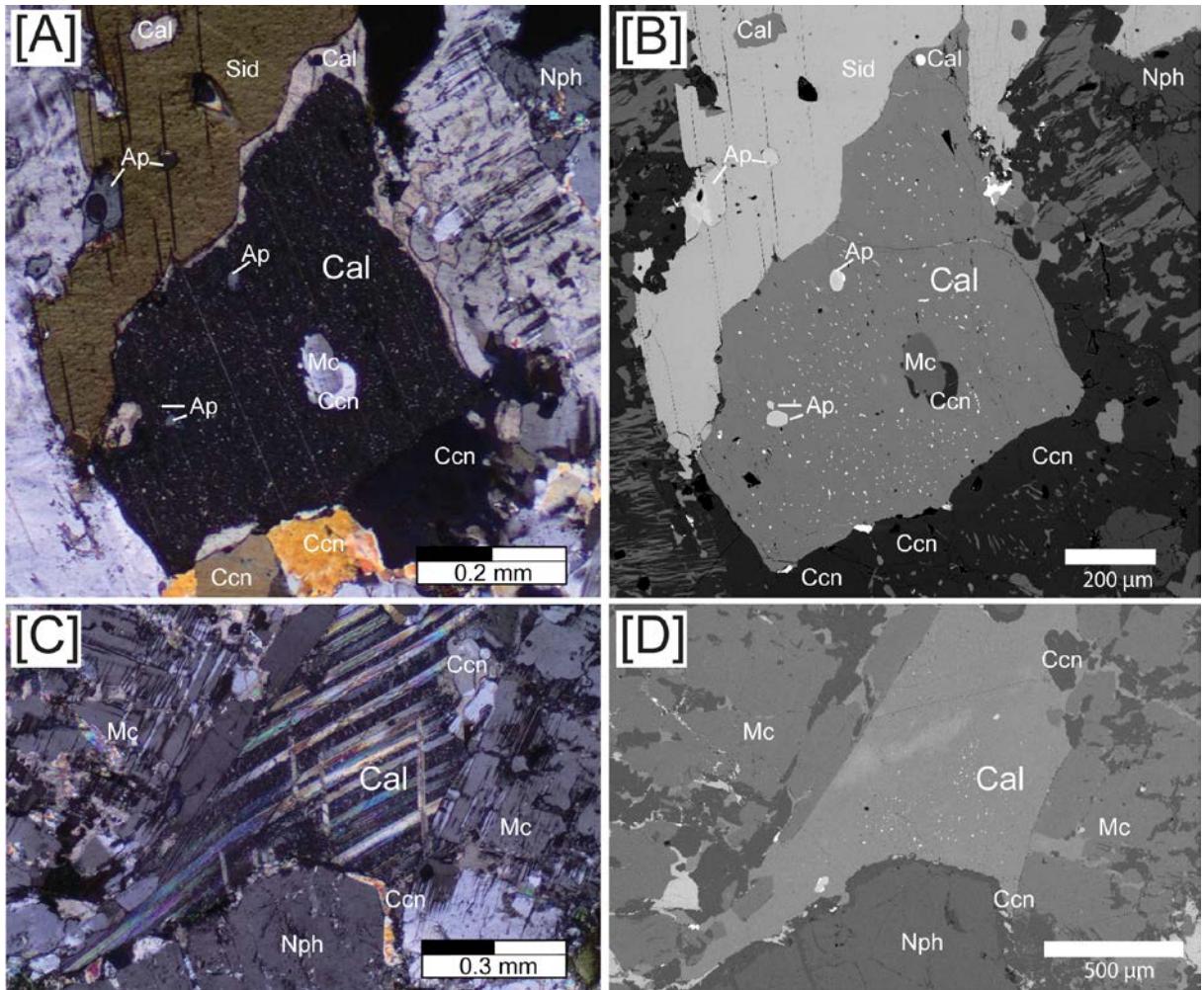


Figure 7. Images of interstitial calcite (Cal) crystals in nepheline syenite of the FAAC. Calcite is in contact with perthitic microcline (Mc) containing albite (Ab) exsolution lamellae; siderophyllite (Sid) and cancrinite (Ccn) were generated from nepheline (Nph) by replacement. Inclusions of apatite (Ap), microcline and cancrinite can be also observed. In [A], a calcite border shows a crystallographic orientation different than the one of the crystal which it rims. In [B], a image of the site depicted in [A] allows a clearer observation of the presence of apatite (Ap) and small inclusions in calcite represented by white dots. In photomicrograph [C], was show a calcite crystal with well-developed twinning. In [D], a BSE image of photomicrograph [C], showing the inclusions of calcite, cancrinite and small unidentified minerals (white dots).

Table 1. Representative results of chemical analyzes of calcite crystals in the nepheline syenites of the FAAC.

	Wt%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CaO	53.1	51.3	51.9	51.8	54.7	51.0	49.5	49.6	52.3	50.4	50.1	50.1	51.3	51.8	51.5	53.0	52.9	48.7	
MnO	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.3	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.1	
FeO	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.8	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	
SrO	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.1														0.4				
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.3														0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>															0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>															0.1	0.1		0.4	
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>															0.1	0.1		0.1	
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>															0.1	0.1		0.1	
CO <sub>2</sub>	40.0	41.1	41.0	40.7	40.0	40.2	40.8	41.9	40.0	42.9	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.2	42.9	43.2	43.3	42.5	
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.4	99.9	99.7	99.0	100.0	99.3	99.2	98.4	
		<b>Structural formula with base in three oxygens</b>												<b>Structural formula with base in two cations</b>					
Ca	1.004	0.961	0.972	0.974	1.029	0.966	0.934	0.923	0.989	0.922	0.911	0.912	0.938	0.940	0.941	0.964	0.959	0.900	
Mn	0.021	0.023	0.021	0.023	0.015	0.027	0.028	0.023	0.022	0.035	0.045	0.045	0.026	0.024	0.022	0.015	0.019	0.045	
Fe	0.037	0.038	0.038	0.041	0.026	0.055	0.063	0.057	0.049	0.029	0.035	0.033	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.009	0.009	0.045	
Sr	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.012	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.010	0.009	0.011	
La	0.001														0.002				
Ce	0.002	0.001													0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	
Pr															0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	
Nd		0.001													0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	
Sm	0.001		0.001												0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	
Gd																			
C	0.963	0.981	0.978	0.975	0.959	0.970	0.981	0.994	0.964	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
Total	2.037	2.017	2.021	2.025	2.041	2.030	2.019	2.006	2.036	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	93.51	93.14	93.24	92.85	95.01	91.14	90.09	91.13	92.24	92.44	91.14	91.20	93.88	94.38	94.53	96.55	96.30	89.96	
MnCO <sub>3</sub>	2.00	2.19	2.04	2.16	1.42	2.54	2.72	2.28	2.07	3.56	4.46	4.46	2.61	2.42	2.25	1.49	1.86	4.53	
FeCO <sub>3</sub>	3.44	3.68	3.65	3.92	2.44	5.16	6.11	5.59	4.54	2.95	3.47	3.29	2.57	2.38	2.40	0.91	0.91	4.45	
SrCO <sub>3</sub>	1.05	0.98	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.16	1.08	0.99	1.15	1.06	0.93	1.05	0.94	0.82	0.82	1.05	0.93	1.06	

1-9 Analyzes performed on samples with gold-coated.

10-18 Analyzes performed on samples with carbon-coated. CO<sub>2</sub> was calculated by stoichiometry.

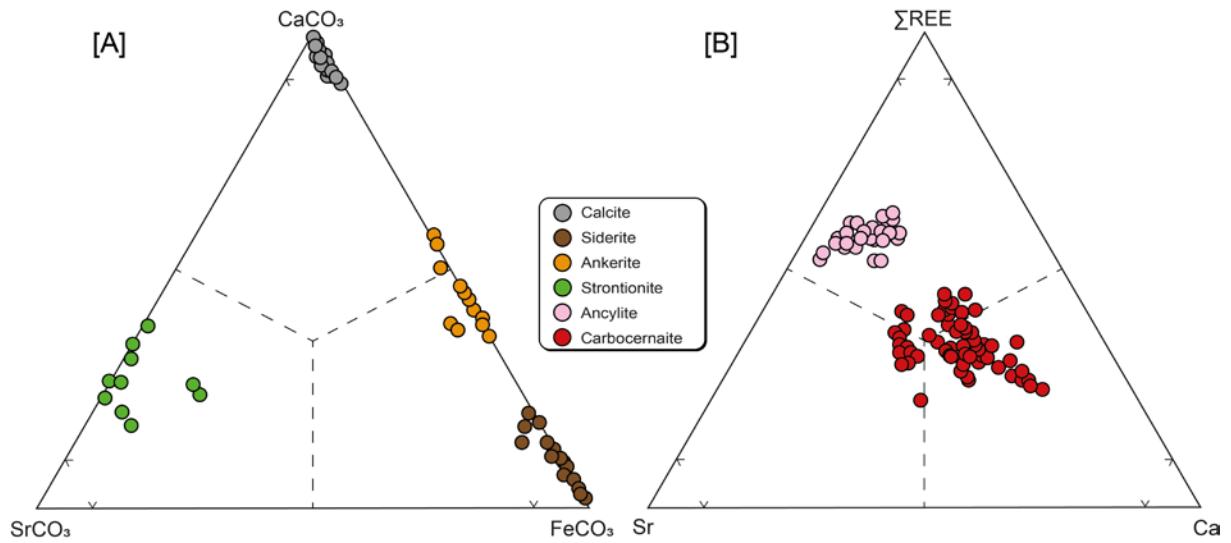


Figure 8. Compositional variation for the carbonates studied. In [A] the diagram shows the molecular contents of “ $\text{CaCO}_3\text{-SrCO}_3\text{-FeCO}_3$ ”. It is possible to see the compositional variation in the calcite crystals and the occurrence of siderite, ankerite and strontianite. In [B] the cation proportions diagram “ $\Sigma\text{REE}\text{-Sr-Ca}$ ” are plotted the crystals of akyllite and carbocernite.

Table 2. Representative results of chemical analyzes of carbonates which occur as inclusions in calcite crystals or are associated to them: 1-4 Carbocermaite; 5-8 Ancyelite, 9-10 Siderite; 11-12 Ankerite; 13-14 Strontianite.

	Wt%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CaO	13.9	20.3	12.7	12.2	2.4	1.7	3.6	3.9	1.8	1.7	42.6	34.9	7.7	6.6	
MgO															
MnO															
FeO	16.9	13.4	17.7	16.7	19.2	22.1	14.7	15.5							
SrO	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4							
BaO	13.6	11.2	15.9	15.8	22.1	22.6	24.0	23.1							
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7.2	5.5	8.2	9.0	16.5	16.5	18.2	18.6							
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	9.0	9.0	4.8	9.3											
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4.1	3.1	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.0							
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9							
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	33.5	35.8	34.5	32.8	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.1	32.1	30.6	31.1	35.2	38.7	37.6	
CO <sub>2</sub>	Total	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	90.6	92.6	90.6	90.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0
		<b>Calculated with six oxygens</b>						<b>Calculated with four cations</b>						<b>Calculated with three oxygens</b>	
Ca	0.641	0.884	0.587	0.572	0.162	0.113	0.247	0.270	0.041	0.040	0.912	0.717	0.170	0.149	
Mg															
Mn															
Fe	0.422	0.316	0.442	0.424	0.705	0.807	0.540	0.579							
Sr	0.008	0.006	0.007	0.007											
Ba	0.322	0.250	0.376	0.380	0.514	0.521	0.558	0.544							
Ce	0.170	0.123	0.194	0.216	0.384	0.381	0.422	0.440							
La	0.376	0.355	0.201	0.395	0.087	0.108	0.097	0.100	0.091						
Na	0.095	0.067	0.095	0.087	0.032	0.035	0.035	0.044							
Nd	0.028	0.027	0.038	0.038	0.095	0.046	0.097	0.031	0.940	0.915	0.848	0.922	1.090	1.078	
Pr	C	3.938	3.973	4.061	3.920	2.095	2.046	2.097	2.031						

1-4, 9-14: Analyzes performed on samples with gold-coated, where the data were obtained as percentage of oxide.

5-8: Analyzes performed on samples with gold-coated, where the data were obtained in percent of elements and later converted to oxides values.

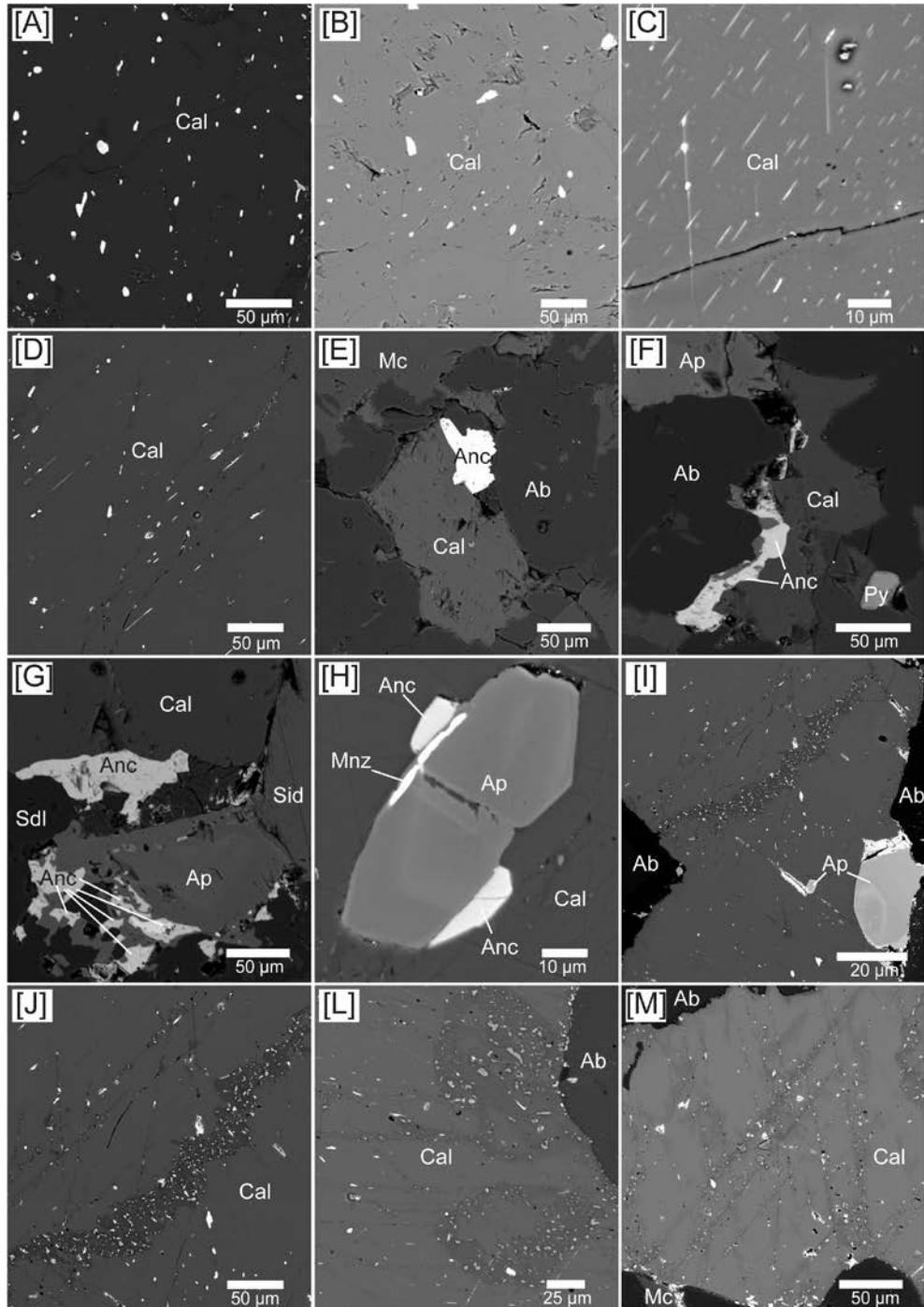


Figure 9. Textures and inclusions of calcite (Cal) crystals, for BSE images, in syenites of the FAAC. [A-B] Irregular and scattered carbocernaite (Cbn) considered to have formed by exsolution. [C-D] Acicular and oriented carbocernaite exsolution crystals. [E] Recrystallization of ancylite (Anc) on the edge of a calcite crystal, in contact with albite (Ab) and microcline (Mc). [F] Recrystallization of ancylite from calcite. Note the presence of pyrite (Py). [G] Recrystallization of ancylite from calcite and also from apatite (Ap), contacts with sodalite (Sdl) and siderophyllite (Sid) are visible. [H] Euhedral apatite crystal at an early crystallization stage of replacement by ancylite and monazite (Mnz) on the border. [I-J] Leaching along fractures and cleavages. [L] Occurrence of leaching spots with circular forms. [M] Leached areas occupying calcite cleavage planes, the dark and circular spots correspond to pores.

On calcite crystal borders there is anhedral ancyllite (Figs. 9E-F), with size ranging from 1-100  $\mu\text{m}$ , ~15  $\mu\text{m}$  crystals predominating. The ancyllite is a rare accessory mineral in carbonatites, that was discovered by Bulakh in 1961 (Harris 1972) in Kola Alkaline Province, and represents a REE-Carbonate with important volumes of Ca, Ba, Sr and Na. In the studied rocks occurs either associated to apatite or monazite (Figs. 9G-H), and the inclusion relationships between these crystals are complex (Santos *et al.* 2018). Small crystals of REE hydroxyfluorides are locally associated with apatite, monazite and ancyllite. Santos *et al.* (2014) identified of ancyllite-Ce (Tab. 2) as the common variety. This mineral is REE-rich ( $\Sigma\text{REE}$  contents up to 50.8%) with  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  19.8% to 25.1%,  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  12.7% to 20.2% and with high contents of  $\text{SrO}$  9.5% to 22.9% and  $\text{CaO}$  1.5% to 13.2% (Fig. 8B).

Siderite, ankerite and strontianite crystals are anhedral, with a diameter less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . Their presence is associated to dark areas in the calcite crystals as seen in BSE images (Figs. 9I-J). These regions present the smallest contents of rhodocrosite ( $\text{MnCO}_3 < 4.46\%$ ), siderite ( $\text{FeCO}_3 < 3.47\%$ ) and strontianite ( $\text{SrCO}_3 < 1.05\%$ ) molecules. The impoverished portions present various forms, from irregular (Figs. 9I-J) to rounded (Fig. 9L), and some areas has their shape controlled by calcite cleavage planes (Fig. 9M). In these same dark areas, the presence of irregular cavities interpreted as dissolution pores (Figs. 9L-M) were also observed. The composition of these inclusions (Fig. 8A, Tab. 2) is:  $\text{FeO}$  49.3-65.5% and  $\text{MnO}$  9.7-14% in siderite;  $\text{FeO}$  21-31.8%,  $\text{CaO}$  25.5-42.6% and  $\text{MnO}$  5.3-12.5% in ankerite; and  $\text{SrO}$  49-52.1% and  $\text{MnO}$  0.2 to 2.2% of in strontianite.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The textures and mineralogy identified at the late crystallization stage in the syenitic intrusion of the FAAC are similar to those described in carbonatite complexes (Burtseva *et al.* 2013, Bushan 2015, Chakhmouradian *et al.* 2016, Giebel *et al.* 2017). However, the studied intrusion differs by showing a smaller number of minerals formed.

### 6.1. Textural Analysis and Genesis of Carbonates

The redistribution and concentration of the REEs in carbonatite complexes are commonly considered to be controlled by processes during the final stages of crystallization (Andersen 1986, Burtseva *et al.* 2013, Giebel *et al.* 2017). The formation of new mineral phases must be related to the presence of fluids enriched in incompatible elements or resulting from recrystallization or reequilibration of the magmatic mineralogy (Hornig-Kjaarsgaard 1998).

In the FAAC, calcite genesis is related to autometasomatism at the late crystallization stages, a result of volatile enrichment by fractional crystallization, according to Rosa *et al.* (2005) and Santos (2016). The crystallization of apatite and calcite has a significant amount of light REE, later remobilized for the formation of a secondary paragenesis (carbocernaite, ancyllite, monazite and REE-hydroxyfluorides).

The association of the textures with the identified paragenesis lead to propose the existence of three distinct processes to explain the formation of carbonates from calcite, as follows.

#### 6.1.1. Exsolution

In carbonate crystals exsolution is a common feature, since carbonates have limited miscibility at low temperature (Chakhmouradian *et al.* 2016). Experimental studies (e.g. Puustinen 1974, Wall *et al.* 1993, Zaitsev & Apolezhaeva 1994) propose that a reequilibration of calcite crystals occurs at temperatures between 420°C and 700°C. This exsolution process is directly related to reequilibration resulting from temperature decrease (Wall *et al.* 1993, Chakhmouradian *et al.* 2016).

The formation of carbocernaite in the FAAC is interpreted as a result of exsolution, since its occurrence is limited to the interior of the calcite crystals. In this association, evidence of recrystallization reactions has not been found. Needle shaped carbocernaite is in some cases oriented along calcite cleavage planes, thus following the crystallographic orientation of the host. Calcite presents significant REE content (1,1% RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), a fact that confirms the availability of these components for the formation of REE-rich minerals during thermal reequilibration.

Exsolution processes are related to ion diffusion in the solid state. There are two distinct known: with crystallographic continuity or without it. Exsolution which shows a common crystallographic orientation between host and exsolved phase, the exsolved lamellae are oriented along cleavage planes of the host crystal. An example of this process is observed in calcite crystals of carbonatite dykes of the Sarnu-Dandali Alkaline Complex, India (Wall *et al.* 1993), where carbocernaite is evolved parallel to calcite cleavage planes and twin lamellae. The second type of exsolution, without crystallographic continuity, is usually considered as the process leading to formation of lamellae which show no relation to fractures, cleavage planes or crystal boundaries in the host crystals (Chakhmouradian *et al.* 2016). The exsolved crystals tend to occur as scattered crystals with irregular shapes. An

example would be the exsolved crystals of dolomite in calcite of the Sillijarvi carbonatite in Finland (Puustinen 1974).

The different forms of exsolution can be controlled by two main factors: (I) The availability of remobilized elements (Puustinen 1974), which requires considerable volumes for nucleation and development of the crystals, thus directly interfering with the sizes and distribution of the neo-formed crystals. (II) The other factor is related to temperature controlling the extension of diffusion in the solid state (Brett 1964), small and acicular minerals are formed at low temperatures, high temperatures can occur the coalescence of needle-like minerals and the formation of larger crystals.

In the FAAC, the carbocernaite exsolution takes the form of anhedral crystals dispersed in calcite or as needle-like crystals oriented according to the cleavages. Both types of exsolution are commonly observed in the same calcite crystal. The predominance of irregular and dispersed carbocernaite exsolution induced domains points to the abundance of REE in calcites and that suggest the exsolution process occurred predominantly at moderate to high temperatures.

#### 6.1.2. Recrystallization

The formation of Sr- and REE- rich carbonates is commonly attributed to calcite recrystallization under hydrous conditions, resulting in the formation of aegirite and strontianite (Doroshkevich *et al.* 2009, Burtseva *et al.* 2013). In the FAAC, the presence of aegirite in calcite borders suggests that it may be formed by the recrystallization of calcite. The association with monazite and apatite allowed Santos *et al.* (2018) to interpret aegirite as the product of apatite replacement. In carbonatite complexes worldwide the presence of monazite is attributed to partial or total recrystallization of apatite (Chen *et al.* 2017), and the availability of REE in apatite is a determining factor in this process. The presence of aegirite related to the replacement of apatite by monazite indicates the importance of the molar fraction of  $\text{CO}_3$  at final stages of magmatic crystallization, when there is formation of cancrinite and calcite, down to the hydrothermal stage with the formation of aegirite. Calcite overgrowths on the borders of some crystals reinforces the observation that  $\text{CO}_3$  is present at more than one stage of crystallization.

#### 6.1.3. Leaching

The hypothesis that leaching is responsible for the formation of crystals of siderite, ankerite and strontianite in the syenites of the Floresta Azul Alkaline Complex is based on the fact that these minerals occur at restricted areas in calcite crystals. Unlike what is observed in

exsolution and recrystallization processes, the regions in the calcite crystals that include these minerals present low Fe-Sr-Mn content, pore development and are easily recognized in BSE images by their dark color (Fig. 10).

Leaching is commonly described in crystals of apatite (Harlov & Förster 2004, Harlov *et al.* 2005, Harlov 2015, Santos *et al.* 2018). In this process, crystal dissolution is followed by precipitation of mozanite and xenotime in pores and fractures. These studies verified that in the regions where inclusions occur there is a decrease in the REE+Si contents, as a result of the removal of these elements by fluid interaction. This process was described in the monzonitic intrusion of the FAAC (Santos *et al.* 2018), where the removal of the apatite REE for monazite formation was controlled by the following equations:  $\text{REE}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} \rightleftharpoons \text{P}^{5+} + \text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{O}^{2-} + \text{REE}^{3+} \rightleftharpoons \text{F}^- + \text{Ca}^{2+}$ .

The occurrence of siderite, ankerite and strontianite crystals included in the FAAC calcite is observed in areas in which fluid circulation was possible (fractures, cleavage planes and grain boundaries). During percolation of hydrothermal fluids calcite crystals are partially dissolved, releasing less stable components such as Fe-Sr-Mn (Tab. 3) from their structure. When ion saturation is attained in the solution, nucleation occurs along pores, fractures and other areas.

The behaviour of chemical elements during the remobilization can be observed through the cationic diagram “Fe+Sr+Mn” versus “Ca” (Fig. 11). In this process, increased intensity of leaching promotes a greater removal of the Fe+Sr+Mn contents, rendering the composition of these areas closer to stoichiometric calcite. Consequently, there will be a greater number of inclusions. In partially leached regions of crystal, moderate values of Fe+Sr+Mn can still be observed as well as some inclusions. The action of these hydrothermal fluids is interpreted to have occurred at low P-T conditions, since the carbonates are more soluble and easily react, whereas the silicate minerals are not altered (Plummer *et al.* 1978, Plummer 1979).

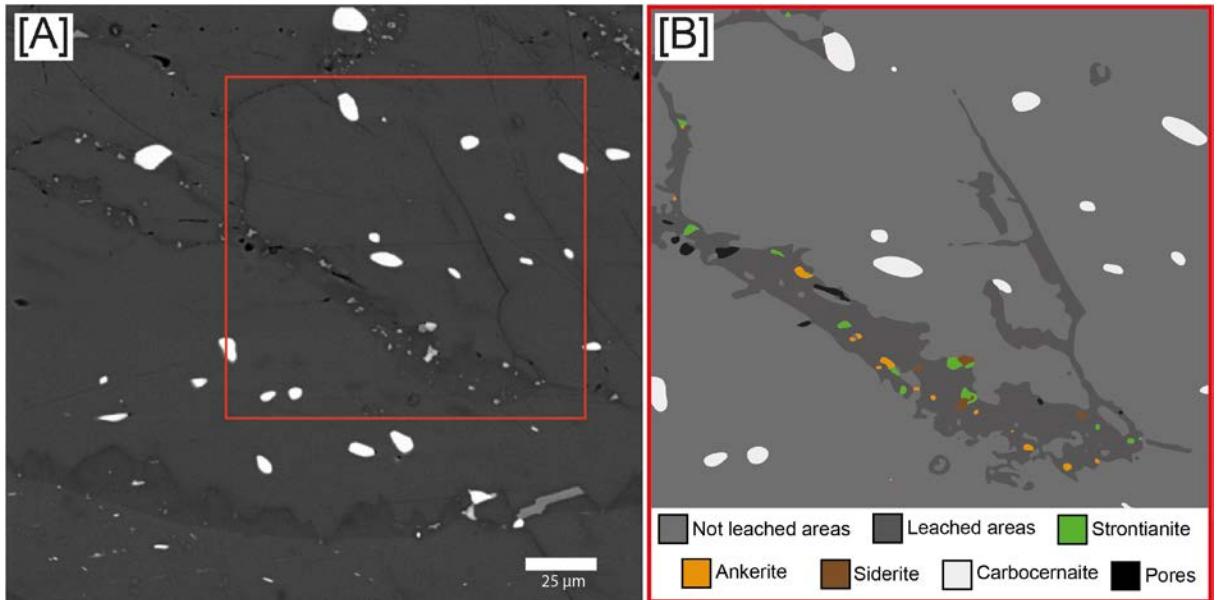


Figure 10. Calcite texture with occurrence of leaching and siderite, ankerite and strontianite formation: [A] corresponds to the BSE image. [B] represents a zoom in image A, using color to highlight the occurrence of a leached region (dark grey) and the non-leached areas (light grey).

Table 3. Representative chemical analysis of calcite crystals at different stages of interaction with hydrothermal fluids that promoted leaching.

Wt%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Calcite without change							Calcite partially leached							Calcite leached	
CaO	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.0	47.0	50.1	49.8	50.1	51.1	52.5	52.2	53.2	52.2	53.2	51.6	
MgO											0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
MnO	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.8	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.5	
FeO	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	
SrO	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	
CO <sub>2</sub> *	42.3	41.7	42.3	41.9	42.0	43.13	42.72	43.1	43.23	43.83	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.7	
Total	98.5	97.2	98.5	97.6	97.7	99.71	98.76	99.67	99.75	100.9	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.2	97.9	
<b>Structural formula with base in two cations</b>																
Ca	0.858	0.866	0.858	0.862	0.878	0.911	0.915	0.912	0.927	0.939	1.909	1.939	0.955	0.970	0.948	
Mg											0.017	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	
Mn	0.072	0.067	0.072	0.071	0.055	0.045	0.043	0.045	0.035	0.027	0.034	0.022	0.017	0.011	0.023	
Fe	0.060	0.055	0.060	0.056	0.054	0.035	0.031	0.033	0.027	0.025	0.033	0.015	0.017	0.017	0.015	
Sr	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.006	
C	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	85.76	86.60	85.76	86.21	87.83	91.14	91.49	91.20	92.70	93.94	95.47	96.96	95.47	96.96	94.84	
MgCO <sub>3</sub>											0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.85	
MnCO <sub>3</sub>	7.20	6.72	7.20	7.07	5.53	4.46	4.31	4.46	3.52	2.74	1.68	1.12	1.68	1.12	2.25	
FeCO <sub>3</sub>	5.97	5.48	5.97	5.64	5.44	3.47	3.14	3.29	2.73	2.52	1.65	0.73	1.65	0.73	1.48	
SrCO <sub>3</sub>	1.07	1.20	1.07	1.08	1.20	0.93	1.06	1.05	1.05	0.80	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.59	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Analyzes performed on samples with carbon-coated. CO<sub>2</sub> was calculated by stoichiometry.

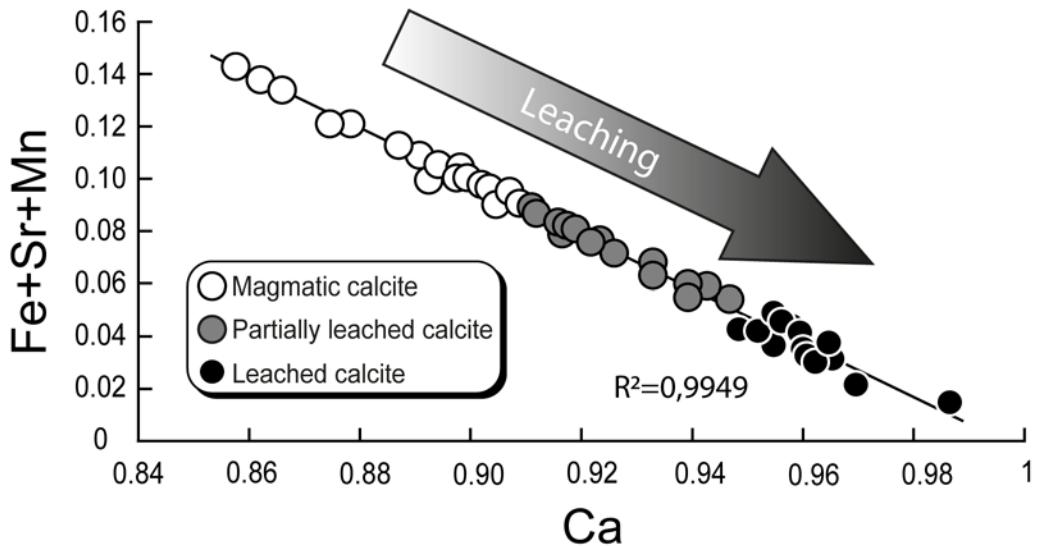


Figure 11. Cationic substitution diagram “Fe+Sr+Mn” versus “Ca”, note the reduction of Fe+Sr+Mn contents in calcite crystals submitted to leaching.

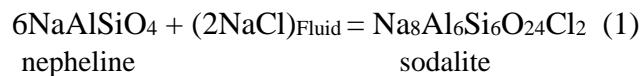
## 6.2. Stages of autometasomatic and hydrothermal crystallization

The autometasomatic stage in alkaline complexes is characterized by intense action of fluids enriched in Cl, CO<sub>3</sub> and F generated by magmatic fractionation (Alderton *et al.* 1980, Andersen 1986). As an example, during this stage, the partial conversion of nepheline into cancrinite and sodalite is common (Edgar 1964, Finch 1991). This process also promotes the crystallization of calcite, apatite, zircon, pyrochlore and thorite (Schönenberger & Markl 2008, Marks *et al.* 2011, Andersen *et al.* 2017).

The formation of parageneses essentially constituted by REE in carbonatitic complexes is attributed to hydrothermal stages resulting from recrystallization promoted by the action of fluids (Bhushan 2015). The hydrothermal mineralogy consists of REE carbonates [ancylite, bastnäsite-(Ce, La)CO<sub>3</sub>F, synchysite-Ca(La,Nd,Y,Ce)CO<sub>3</sub>F, parisite-Ca(Ce,La,Nd)<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>F<sub>2</sub>, cordylite-Ba(Ce,La)<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>], barite-BaSO<sub>4</sub>, monazite-(Ce,La,Nd,Sm)PO<sub>4</sub> strontianite-SrCO<sub>3</sub>, celestine-SrSO<sub>4</sub> among others (Burtseva *et al.* 2013, Bhushan 2015, Chakhmouradian *et al.* 2016, Giebel *et al.* 2017).

When comparing information of studies on the FAAC (Rosa *et al.* 2005, Santos 2016, Santos *et al.* 2018) with the results obtained in the present study, it is possible to propose the existence of three phases in the autometasomatic stage (rich in chloride, carbon and sulfur) and one hydrothermal phase (Fig. 12):

[1] The presence of chloride-rich fluids is well marked by the conversion of nepheline to sodalite. This process is responsible for the formation of economic deposits of sodalite syenites and sodalitites in the SBAP intrusions, which have been considered as products of autometasomatism (Oliveira 2003, Cunha 2003, Santos 2016). According to experimental data of Wellman (1970) the reaction temperature of nepheline to sodalite is around 700°C. This transformation may be described by equation 1 (Finch 1991).



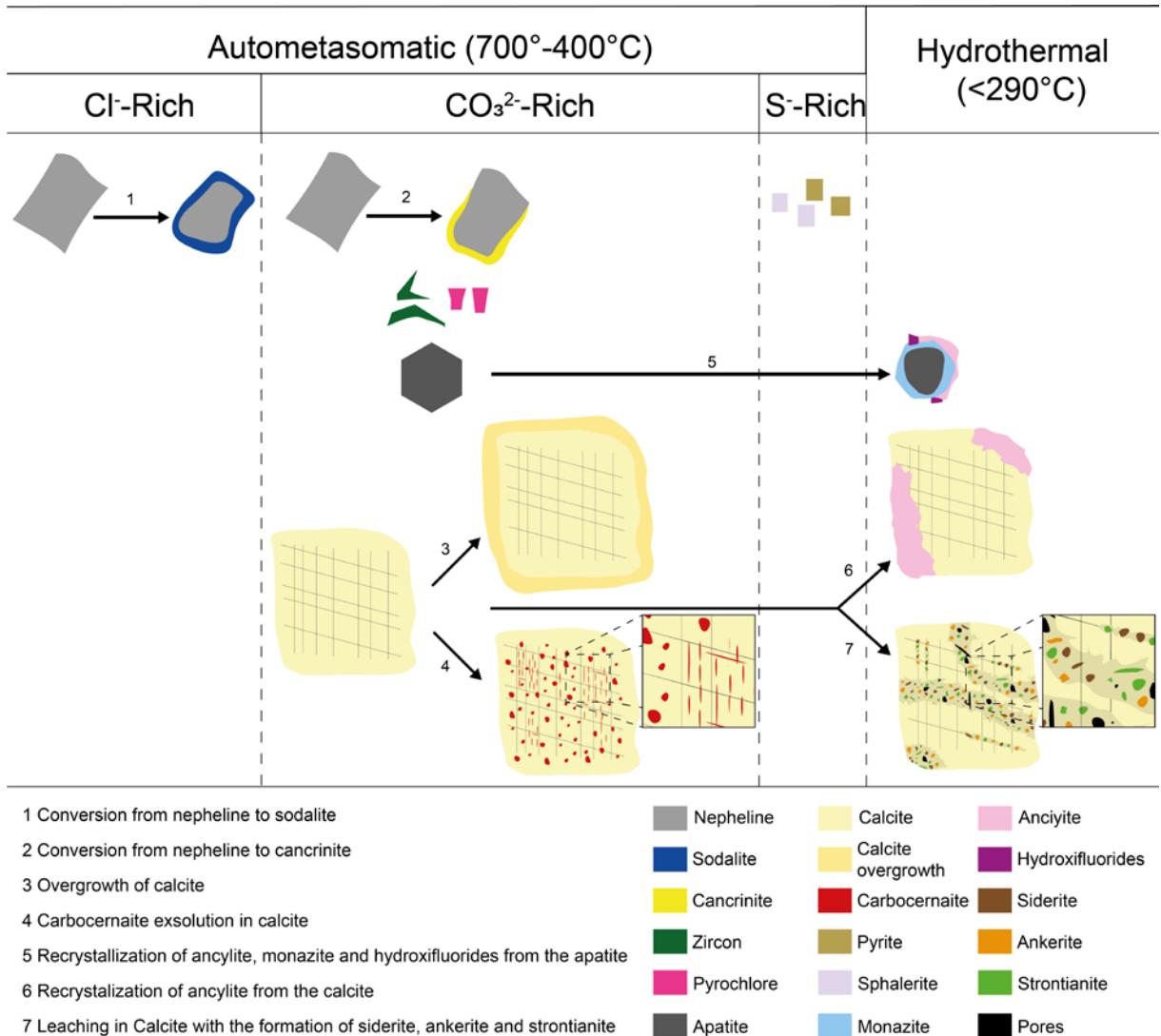
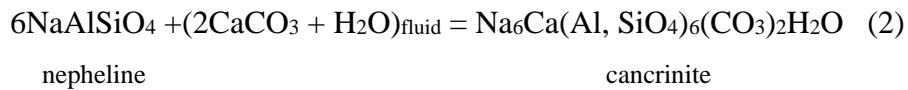
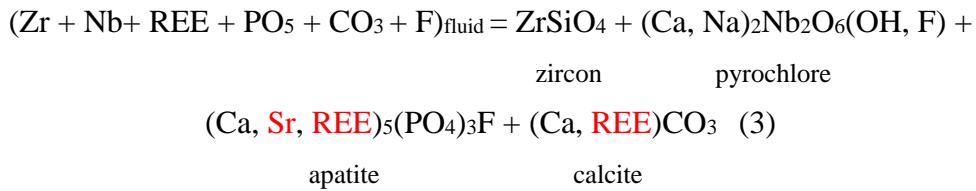


Figure 12. Scheme demonstrating the recrystallization and crystallization of most minerals in the autometasomatic and hydrothermal stages in the nepheline syenites of the FAAC. The influence of temperature in the autometasomatic and hydrothermal stages was established based on the following information: (i) crystallization of sodalite – 700-500°C (Wellman 1970); (ii) crystallization of Cancrinite – 700-500°C (Sirberscu & Jenkins 1999), 500-400°C (Zyryanov 1982); (iii) metasomatism in alkaline rocks – 500-400°C (Sørensen 1997, Markl & Baumgartner 2002); (iv) pyrite on carbonatites of Kovdor and Bearpaw Mountains – 500-400°C (Mitchell and Krouse 1975); (v) reequilibration of nepheline and feldspar in the FAAC – 500-450°C (Santos 2016); (vi) formation of hydrothermal monazite in carbonatites – 220-290°C (Burtseva *et al.* 2013).

[2] Carbonated fluid activity is deduced from the conversion of nepheline to cancrinite. According to the experimental data of Sirbescu & Jenkins (1999) this reaction is carried out at temperatures between 750° and 500°C, P= 2,2 kbar and involves the components described in equation 2:



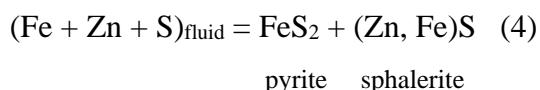
At this stage, the crystallization of calcite and accessory minerals (e.g. zircon, pyrochlore and apatite) also occurs. This paragenesis is common in carbonatites and in autometasomatic processes in alkaline syenites, at crystallization temperature around 500-400°C (Sørensen 1997; Markl & Baumgartner 2002). This association of minerals suggests that the fluid has an important molar fraction of CO<sub>3</sub> and that it also presents relevant contents of incompatible elements, such as Zr+Nb+ REE (equation 3)\*.



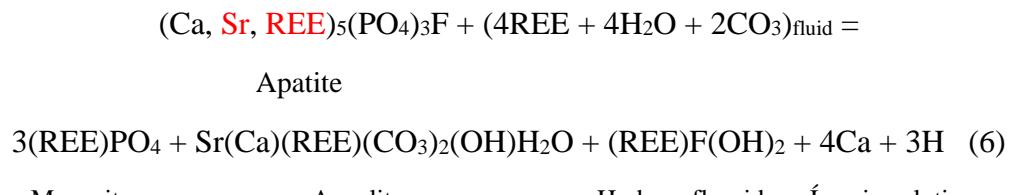
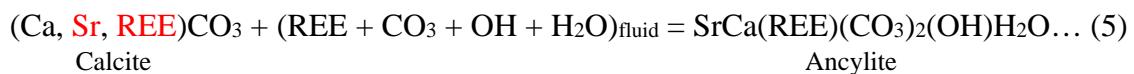
(\*In equation 3, elements which are not present in the ideal mineral formula are represented in red)

Calcite and apatite (which occur as zoned crystals) represent the main minerals that incorporate REE (Tab. 1). As long as temperature is reduced down from below 700°C to about 420°C, calcite will reequilibrate (Puustinen 1974, Wall *et al.* 1993, Zaitsev & Polezhaeva 1994), forming carbocernaite induced domains of exsolutions.

[3] The phase of sulfide formation has modest expression in the FAAC, being represented by the occurrence of pyrite and sphalerite (equation 4). The presence of sulfides is common at late stages in carbonatites and where they are abundant, they may generate Cu-Fe-Au mineralization (Harmer 2000, Groves & Vielreicher 2001).

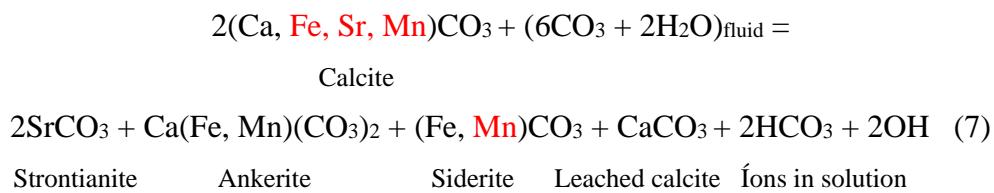


[4] At the hydrothermal stage, REE concentration and remobilization occur along with formation of hydrated and low-temperature minerals. The recrystallization of calcite to ancyllite (equation 5)\* and of apatite into monazite, ancyllite and hydroxyfluorides (equation 6)\* may occur. According to Giebel et al. (2017), REE contents present in apatite and calcite are not sufficient to form monazite and ancyllite, thus it is inferred that fluids carry REE in hydrothermal conditions. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that  $\text{CO}_3$  is present in more than one phase of crystallization.  $\text{CO}_3$  also is considered an important transport agent of REE in solution (Alderton *et al.* 1980).



(\*In equations 5 and 6, elements which are not present in the ideal mineral formula are represented in red)

Leaching of calcite crystals which results in ankerite, siderite and strontianite precipitation also occurs at hydrothermal phase. Studies of calcite dissolution (Plummer *et al.* 1978, Plummer 1979) show that the presence of H,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ions is effective in calcite dissolution. It is interpreted that during the hydrothermal regime in the FAAC,  $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_3$  acted in the fluid as agents of calcite dissolution, leading to ion remobilization and reprecipitation in pores and fractures. Equation 7\* describes the formation of these minerals in a simplified way.



(\*In equation 7, elements which are not present in the ideal mineral formula are represented in red)

## 7. CONCLUSION

In the FAAC, calcite represents a late-magmatic phase, formed through autometasomatism promoted by CO<sub>3</sub> enrichment resulted from magmatic fractionation. The isotopic data of δ<sup>13</sup>C<sub>DB</sub> and δ<sup>18</sup>O<sub>MOW</sub> indicate its magmatic origin.

Such late-magmatic calcite has relevant contents of light REE and is enriched in rhodocrosite, siderite and strontianite molecules. The abundance of these components lead to the reequilibration and recrystallization processes present in most crystals.

Calcite textures indicate either autometasomatism or hydrothermal processes as: [1] Exsolution, formed during cooling of the rocks, where reequilibration in calcite crystals exsolved carbocernaite. [2] Recrystallization resulting from interaction with hydrothermal fluids, which promoted the formation of ancylite from calcite. This process was also observed in apatite with the formation of ancylite, monazite and hydroxyfluorides of REE. [3] Leaching, where Fe-Sr-Mn contents were remobilized from calcite and precipitated into pores and fractures in the form of siderite, ankerite and strontianite.

The present study allowed to understand that the autometasomatic stage was characterized by the action of fluids rich in Cl, CO<sub>3</sub> and S and that the hydrothermal stage was responsible for the recrystallization of calcite and apatite to most REE minerals (ancylite, monazite and hydroxyfluorides).

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## CAPÍTULO 4 – Gênese da intrusão monzonítica do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul: Evidências de mistura no magmatismo alcalino do sul da Bahia, NE do Brasil

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### RESUMO

O Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul (CAFA) representa um dos corpos que constitui a Província Alcalina do Sul do Estado da Bahia (PASEBA). Esse complexo é constituído por duas intrusões, sendo uma sienítica situada na porção oeste e uma monzonítica a leste. A intrusão monzonítica (IMz) é constituída por rochas com coloração cinza, granulometria média a grossa, textura equigranular a ocasionalmente porfirítica e sendo caracterizada por apresentar volumes expressivos de enclaves maficos microgranulares (MME). As relações entre os enclaves e os monzonitos evidenciam o processo de mistura entre magmas, a partir de contatos difusos dos MME, a ocorrência de diques sin-plutônicos, xenocristais de feldspato, bordas mais finas nos enclaves, cristais de plagioclásio zonados e apatita com morfologia variada. A constante similaridade mineralógica e a superposição em diagramas geoquímicos indicam a hibridização entre os magmas. Essas rochas apresentam alcalinidade média, sendo essencialmente peraluminosas. Possuem assinatura química de magmatismo intra-placa e correspondem a rochas anorogênicas do grupo A1. Os magmas formadores da IMz e de seus

MME apresentam características relacionadas a fonte OIB. O comportamento químico dos elementos maiores, espectros de ETR e a razão de elementos menores traços descreve que essas rochas evoluíram por processos de cristalização fracionada, mistura e assimilação crustal.

**Palavras-Chave:** Magmatismo Intra-placa; mistura de magmas; PASEBA

## 1. INTRODUÇÃO

As rochas ígneas apresentam uma série de processos geológicos relacionados a sua gênese, desde a ascensão de magmas provenientes do manto (Chappel e White 1987, Sun e McDonough 1989), fusão parcial da crosta continental (Chappel e White 1974, Collins et al., 1992), diferenciação magmática (Winchester e Floyd 1977, Turner et al. 1992), assimilação crustal (De Paolo 1981, Nicholson et al. 1991) e, talvez o mais complexo entre eles, a mistura de magmas (Vernon 1984, Didier e Barbarin 1991). É necessário destacar que esses processos dificilmente ocorrem de forma isolada, havendo assim a combinação entre eles como descritos nos modelos de cristalização fracionada e assimilação crustal (De Paolo 1981, Rudnick et al. 1986), na interação entre magmas de origem mantélica com aqueles gerados na base da crosta (Griffin et al. 2002, Liu et al. 2004) e nos casos onde a mistura ocorre associada a assimilação crustal (Ferrara et al. 1986, Dallai et al. 2003).

A presença de enclaves máficos microgranulares (MME) em intrusões ígneas tem sido interpretada como: (i) resultantes de processos de cristalização fracionada, onde os enclaves são formados pela cristalização precoce de minerais máficos (Modelo cognato, Chappel et al. 1987; Ilbeyli e Pearce 2005); (ii) um material residual da fonte magmática (Modelo restito, Chappel et al. 1987; White et al. 1999); (iii) Resultante da interação entre magmas de composições distintas, onde os enclaves representam porções de magmas máficos que não foram homogeneizados com o magma félsico (Modelo de hibridização, Vernon 1984; Barbarin 2005).

O Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul (CAFA) é caracterizado por apresentar na sua intrusão monzonítica (IMz) volumes expressivos de MME que ocorrem com formas, tamanhos e relações diversas com os monzonitos encaixantes. Neste trabalho serão abordadas as principais feições em afloramento, petrografia e comportamentos químicos e isotópicos para estabelecer as relações petrogenéticas entre os magmas formadores da IMz e seus MME.

## 2. PROVÍNCIA ALCALINA DO SUL DO ESTADO DA BAHIA

As intrusões que constituem a Província Alcalina do Sul do Estado da Bahia (PASEBA) ocorrem regionalmente alinhadas segundo a direção NE-SW, sendo os limites geográficos para a distribuição dos corpos (Fig. 1A) a cidade de Ilhéus nas proximidades do litoral e a cidade de Itarantim na divisa com Minas Gerais. Nesta província (Fig. 1B) ocorrem quatro batólicos (Itabuna, Floresta Azul, Serra das Araras e Itarantim), vários *stocks* (e.g. Itaju do Colônia, Potiraguá, Serra da Gruta) e abundantes diques (basálticos, fonolíticos, traquíticos e riolíticos).

As intrusões da parte nordeste da província (Fig. 1B) possuem como embasamento os granulitos arqueanos-paleoproterozoicos do Orógeno Itabuna-Salvador-Curaçá (Figueiredo 1989, Oliveira et al. 1999), enquanto os corpos da parte sudoeste (Fig. 1B) possuem como encaixantes os gnáisses-migmatíticos do Complexo Itapetinga (Barbosa e Dominguez 1996, Rosa et al. 2004). Essas unidades são delimitadas pela Falha Planalto-Potiraguá de direção NW-SE, que é resultante da formação do Rift Paramirim no mesoproterozoico (Motta et al. 1981).

Os contatos entre os corpos alcalinos e os metamorfitos encaixantes são bem definidos e marcados pela presença de diques alcalinos, xenólitos e, ocasionalmente, fenitos. As intrusões da PASEBA apresentam idades compreendidas entre 739 e 676 Ma (Rosa et al. 2007), sendo que os corpos mais jovens encontram-se dispostos na porção norte dessa província.

A colocação desses corpos na base da crosta se deu através da reativação de falhas antigas e profundas que foram formadas durante o Paleoproterozoico e Mesoproterozoico (Cordani 1974, Mascarenhas & Garcia 1989). Dados geobarométricos indicam que as câmaras magmáticas responsáveis pela gênese desses corpos se posicionaram na mesozona, entre 15-20 km de profundidade (Leandro 2018).

Os dados geoquímicos disponíveis sobre a PASEBA evidenciam a presença de duas tendências evolutivas distintas (Conceição 1992; Rosa et al. 2005, 2007): sendo uma sub-saturada e outra saturada em SiO<sub>2</sub>.

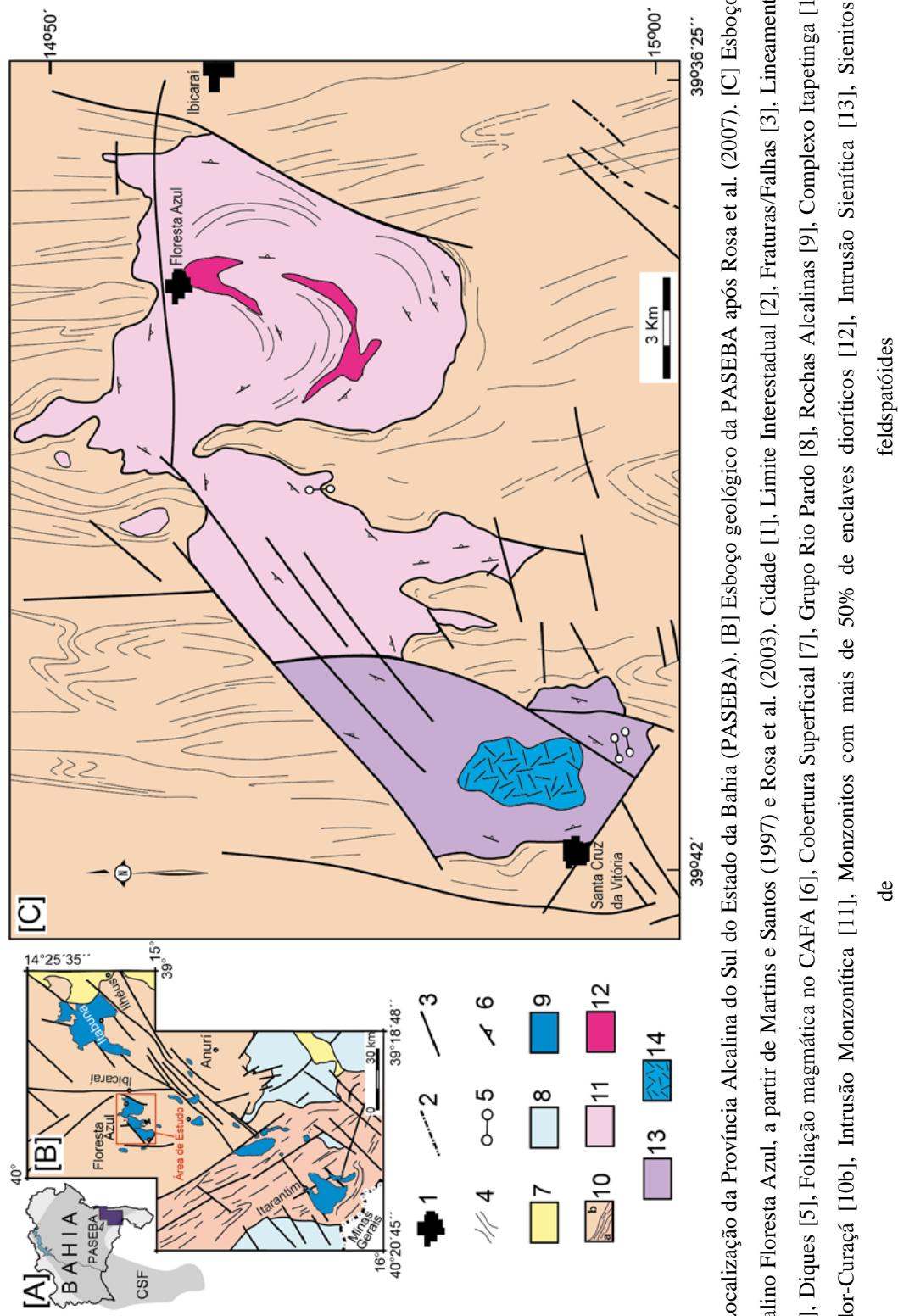


Figura 1. [A] Localização da Província Alcalina do Sul do Estado da Bahia (PASEBA). [B] Esboço geológico da PASEBA após Rosa et al. (2007). [C] Esboço geológico do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul, a partir de Martins e Santos (1997) e Rosa et al. (2003). Cidade [1], Limite Interestadual [2], Fraturas/Falhas [3], Lineamentos observados em imagens [4], Diques [5], Foliação magmática no CAFA [6], Cobertura Superficial [7], Grupos Rio Pardo [8], Rochas Alcalinas [9], Complexo Itapetinga [10a], Orógeno-Itabuna Salvador-Curaçá [10b], Intrusão Monzonítica [11], Monzonitos com mais de 50% de enclaves dioríticos [12], Intrusão Sienítica [13], Sienitos com maiores concentrações de feldspatoides [14].

As rochas alcalinas sub-saturadas são miasquíticas (Conceição et al. 1992, 2009), e com a diferenciação magmática existe diminuição de SiO<sub>2</sub> (de 65-35%) que é acompanhada pelo aumento de Na<sub>2</sub>O (de 4-18%), Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (16-30%), Cl (130-1.500 ppm), Zr (400-5000ppm), Hf (até 141 ppm), Ta (até 169 ppm) e U (até 74 ppm). As rochas alcalinas saturadas em SiO<sub>2</sub> evoluem de dioritos a granitos alcalinos, com quantidades dos elementos-traço inferiores aos presentes nas rochas sub-saturadas em SiO<sub>2</sub> (Conceição et al. 2009; Rosa et al. 2007). Os conteúdos dos elementos-traço das rochas menos evoluídas dos corpos da PASEBA (diorito, monzonito e sienitos máficos) apresentam afinidade com fonte OIB (Conceição et al. 2009). As razões isotópicas Sr e Nd das rochas da PASEBA apresentam uma assinatura de manto empobrecido, com idades TDM disponíveis entre entre 0,99-1,19 Ga (Rosa et al. 2005), coincidindo com a colocação do magmatismo fissural toleiítico na região norte da PASEBA (René et al. 1990) os quais refletem importante episódio distensivo na região do Cráton do São Francisco, que antecede a formação da bacia Rio Pardo (Pereira 1999) e ao magmatismo anorogênico criogeniano da PASEBA (Rosa et al. 2007; Oliveira 2010).

### **3. COMPLEXO ALCALINO FLORESTA AZUL**

O CAFA (~200 km<sup>2</sup>) localiza-se na parte norte da PASEBA (Fig. 1C) e os seus contatos truncam a foliação dos metamorfitos encaixantes. Esse complexo é constituído por duas intrusões distintas que estão em contato por falha (Rosa et al. 2003a). A intrusão sienítica localizada a oeste, e a intrusão monzonítica, a leste (Fig.1C).

A intrusão sienítica (~70 km<sup>2</sup>), com idade de cristalização Pb-Pb<sub>zircão</sub> de 688 ± 10 Ma (Rosa et al. 2003b), apresenta zonalidade composicional. Na periferia ocorrem álcali-feldspato sienitos com quartzo que evoluem para *fooid* sienitos miasquíticos na região central. Esta evolução foi interpretada como resultante de processos de assimilação do embasamento saturado em sílica e cristalização fracionada (Rosa et al. 2003, Santos 2016). Nas áreas centrais, onde dominam os nefelina sienitos, existem sítios mineralizados em sodalita azul que ocorrem em cancrinita nefelina sodalita sienito, sodalita sienito ou sodalitito.

A intrusão monzonítica tem área de 130 km<sup>2</sup>. Ela é formada por monzonitos e enclaves máficos microgranulares (MME). A idade de cristalização obtida por Pb-Pb<sub>zircão</sub> é de 688±2 Ma para os monzonitos e 696+11Ma para os MME (Rosa et al. 2003a), revelando assim a cristalização contemporânea desses magmas pela superposição das idades ao considerar as suas

variações. Os monzonitos (Fig. 2A) apresentam coloração cinza-clara, com estrutura anisotrópica ou isotrópica e exibem textura fanerítica média, sendo a biotita o mineral máfico dominante. Comumente são observadas feições de fluxo magmático, evidenciadas pelo alinhamento dos enclaves e de cristais prismáticos de feldspato alcalino (Salinas 2011). Os MME ocorrem com formas globulares (Fig. 2B), elipsoidais (Fig. 2C) e podem constituir diques sin-plutônicos (Fig. 2D-E). Enclaves múltiplos são observados, onde os menores enclaves ocorrem com formas arredondadas (Fig. 2F). Em determinados afloramentos, sobretudo na porção nordeste, o volume dos MME perfaz mais de 50% da área exposta (Fig. 2E). De maneira geral exibem coloração cinza escuro, granulação fina e são porfiríticos com fenocristais de hornblenda, biotita e andesina. Os contatos variaram de bem definidos a difusos com formas irregulares a reentrantes (Fig. 2B-C). Pode-se observar nos enclaves a presença de xenocristais de feldspato (Fig. 2B-C), auréolas de reação, cristais de quartzo coroados por feldspato e bordas com granulação mais fina e enriquecida em minerais maficos. A orientação dessas rochas é concordante com a foliação de fluxo magmático, (Fig. 2C) que tende a ser concêntrica na porção central da intrusão. Esse conjunto de texturas evidenciam que os monzonitos e os MME representam magmas com composições e propriedades físico-químicas distintas que interagiram entre si.

### **3.1 Petrografia**

As rochas felsicas que constituem a intrusão monzonítica correspondem predominantemente a quartzo monzonitos e monzogranitos leucocráticos (Fig 3A), sendo também observados granodioritos e sienogranitos (Fig 3A). Os MMEs são, essencialmente, mesocráticos e correspondem a dioritos, quartzo dioritos, monzodioritos, quartzo monzodioritos, monzogranitos e granodioritos (Fig. 3B).

Os monzonitos, monzodioritos, granodioritos e granitos apresentam granulação média a grossa, e exibem texturas equigranular e ocasionalmente porfirítica (Fig. 4A). Estas rochas são constituídas por feldspatos (plagioclásio e feldspato alcalino), quartzo, biotita, hornblenda, titanita, apatita, zircão, magnetita e allanita. Os cristais de plagioclásio apresentam zonação normal (Fig. 4B) e composições variando de albita ( $An_{5,6-7,7}$ ) no granito e granodiorito, a oligoclásio ( $An_{13,2-23,2}$ ) nos monzonito e monzodiorito.

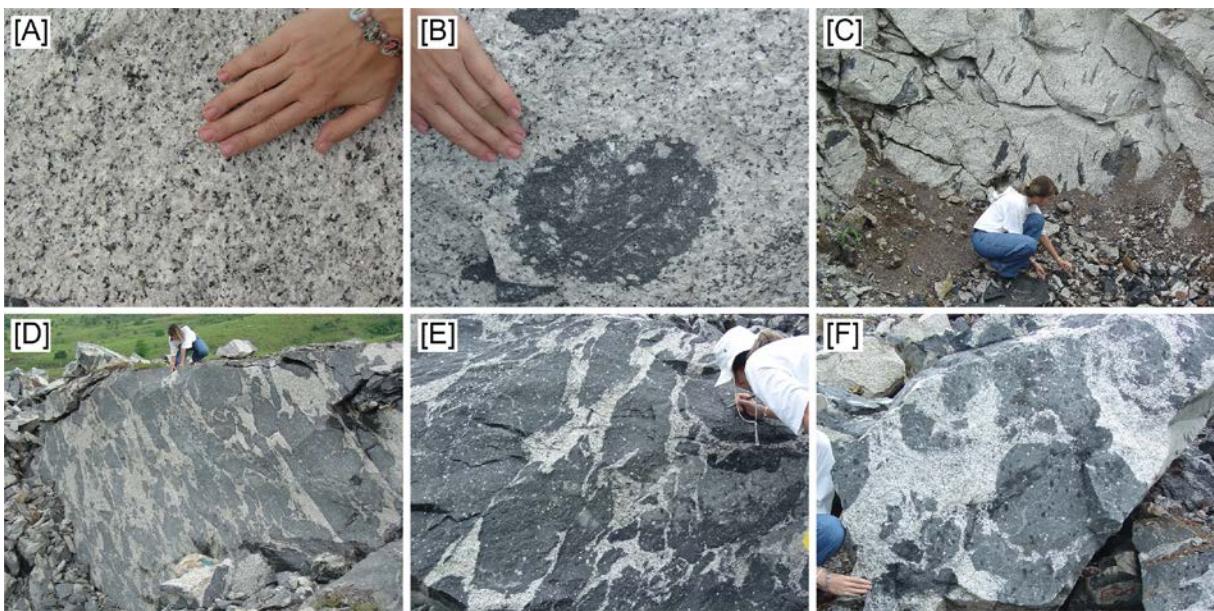


Figura 2. Relações de campo observadas entre as rochas félscicas da intrusão monzonítica (IMz) e os enclaves máficos microgranulares (MME), onde: [A] Aspecto geral dos monzonitos; [B] Ocorrência de MME com forma arredondada, onde percebe-se a presença de xenocristais do monzonito encaixante; [C] Ocorrência de MME com forma alongada e orientados pelo fluxo magmático; [D] Dique sin-plutônico com aproximadamente 15 metros, com enclaves alongados e contatos complexos devido ao fluxo magmático; [E] Vista em detalhe do dique sin-plutônico apresentado em [D]. Observa-se os contatos complexos e a existência de xenocristais de feldspato (pontos brancos); [F] Afloramento com a ocorrência de enclaves múltiplos.

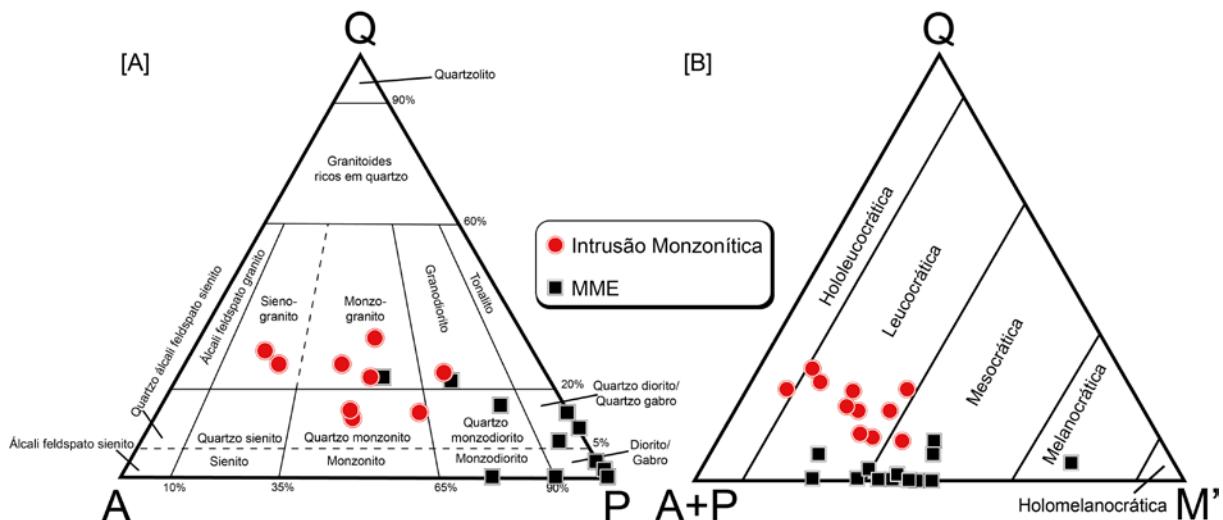


Figura 3. Classificação modal para a Intrusão Monzonítica e os MME do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul, segundo Streckeisen (1976). Onde: Em [A] o diagrama QAP; [B] Índice de cor  $Q(A+P)M'$ .

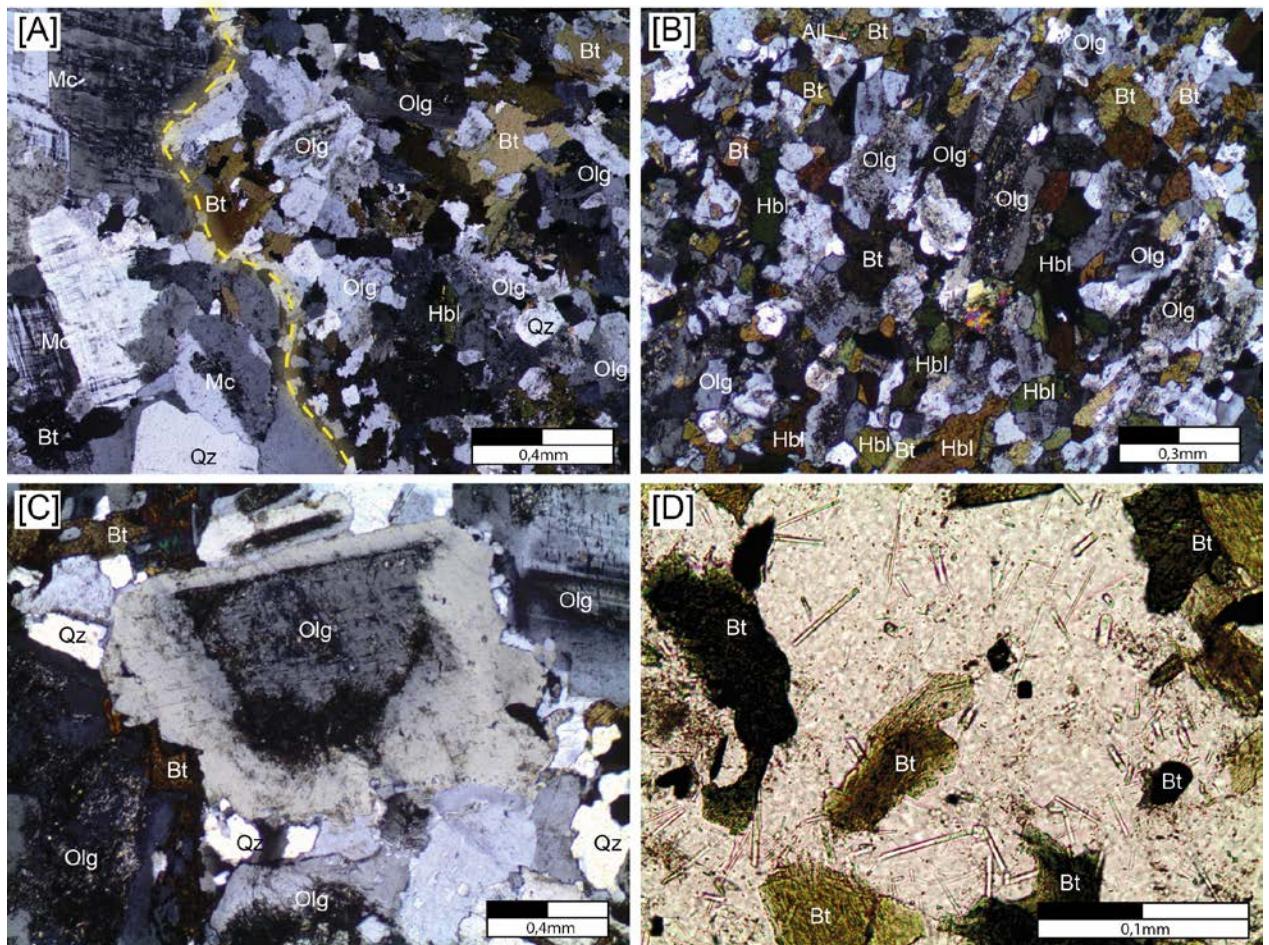


Figura 4. Texturas presentes nas rochas da intrusão monzonítica do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul, onde: [A] Aspecto do contato entre o monzonito (maior granulação a esquerda) e enclave máfico microgranular (a direita); Textura geral dos monzonitos; [B] Textura geral dos MME com granulação fina; [C] Cristal de oligoclásio com zoneamento composicional; [D] Cristal de oligoclásio poiquilitico, incluindo apatita com morfologia variada.

O feldspato alcalino frequentemente pertítico e poiquilítico incluindo cristais de oligoclásio, biotita, apatita, hornblenda e minerais opacos. A biotita e a hornblenda são os minerais maficos dominantes, sendo que, por vezes, perfazem volumes superiores a 15%. O quartzo e a titanita ocorrem como cristais anédricos e intersticiais. A apatita é observada com formas euédricas prismáticas a aciculares. A allanita ocorre sob a forma de cristais subédricos, que comumente exibem zoneamento composicional, apresentando finas camadas de pistacita em suas bordas.

Os MME são rochas com granulação fina e apresentam texturas hipidiomórfica (Fig. 4A-B), equigranular, por vezes porfirítica, glomeroporfirítica com fenocristais de hornblenda e xenocristais de feldspatos. O oligoclásio ( $An_{12,2-28,1}$ ) exibe zoneamento composicional inverso (Fig. 4C), textura mirmequítica, e, por vezes, é poiquilítico englobando os minerais maficos. A hornblenda (8%-26,8%) e a biotita (4,3%-48%) são os minerais maficos dominantes, sendo comum ocorrem em aglomerados. Os cristais de microclina e quartzo são anédricos e ocorrem nos interstícios. Os minerais acessórios são diopsídio, magnetita, ilmenita, apatita, titanita, allanita, zircão e pirita. A titanita é observada com duas formas de ocorrência, sendo uma magmática primária, euédrica, e a segunda forma de ocorrência resultando em cristais anédricos que correspondem a desestabilização da biotita e hornblenda. A allanita é euédrica e coroada em suas bordas por pistacita. Destaca-se a abundância de cristais de apatita, com formas aciculares e prismáticas (Fig. 4D).

### **3.2 Geoquímica**

As análises químicas das rochas que compõem a IMonz são apresentadas na Tabela 1. Estas análises foram realizadas no laboratório comercial GEOSOL S.A. Os elementos maiores foram dosados com fluorescência de raios X e os elementos-traços por ICP-OES. Alguns elementos traços apresentaram conteúdos abaixo do limite de detecção, sendo eles: <2 ppm para o Ni; < 8 ppm para o Hf; < 5 ppm para Cs, Ta, Mo e Sn; < 10 ppm para U e Sc.

Tabela 1. Análises químicas para as rochas da IMz e seus MME.

	2185 MME	2224 MME	2214 MME	2184 MME	2220 MME	2086 MME	2181 MME	2191 MME	2083 MME	2081 MME	2213 IMz	2212 MME	2219 MME	2186 MME	2226 MME	2217 IMz	2218 MME	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	43,20	47,10	48,00	48,80	51,50	53,10	53,20	53,40	54,10	54,70	55,20	55,60	57,00	57,60	57,90	57,90	58,50	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	2,90	3,00	3,00	2,30	2,00	2,50	2,20	2,00	1,90	1,80	1,70	1,70	1,10	1,00	1,80	1,60	0,80	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18,20	12,90	16,10	17,00	17,70	15,50	16,70	17,00	16,50	16,30	16,90	15,90	17,20	18,50	14,90	16,40	18,60	
Fe <sup>2</sup> O <sub>3</sub>	8,10	6,20	4,90	5,40	4,00	4,40	3,90	4,40	3,30	2,70	2,20	2,70	2,90	3,40	4,10	3,30	2,50	
FeO	6,60	10,50	8,70	7,00	6,60	7,20	6,90	6,00	6,40	6,70	6,40	6,60	5,00	3,00	5,00	4,70	4,60	
MnO	0,18	0,24	0,19	0,27	0,20	0,17	0,18	0,20	0,23	0,21	0,16	0,17	0,13	0,10	0,15	0,15	0,10	
MgO	4,60	5,30	4,50	3,80	3,00	2,90	3,20	3,20	2,80	2,70	3,00	2,70	2,80	1,50	2,60	2,40	2,50	
CaO	9,00	9,40	6,70	5,60	5,40	6,90	5,90	5,30	5,20	5,20	4,70	3,90	5,00	4,40	4,70	4,90	2,90	
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3,30	2,70	3,30	3,80	4,40	3,60	4,20	4,40	5,10	4,80	4,30	4,20	3,20	4,20	3,30	3,80	3,80	
K <sub>2</sub> O	0,60	0,79	2,00	2,40	2,90	2,40	3,10	2,60	3,20	3,30	2,90	2,90	3,80	3,50	3,10	3,40	3,90	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	1,50	0,37	0,53	0,70	0,82	0,61	0,74	0,64	0,68	0,66	0,47	0,44	0,28	0,36	0,65	0,57	0,38	
H <sub>2</sub> O(+)	1,34	1,31	1,21	2,10	0,77	1,30	0,75	0,82	0,48	0,88	0,71	0,98	1,09	0,77	1,00	0,60	1,46	
H <sub>2</sub> O(-)	0,94	0,74	0,43	0,21	<0,01	0,38	0,16	0,17	0,09	0,09	0,29	0,16	<0,01	0,71	0,33	0,26	0,25	
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,35	0,70	0,49	0,15	0,41	1,53	0,45	0,20	0,55	0,68	0,49	0,13	0,15	0,82	0,48	0,15	0,62	
P,F	1,14	0,58	1,15	2,21	0,49				0,29			0,37	0,50	0,87	0,62	0,21	0,31	1,71
Total	98,18	98,50	97,92	97,07	98,52	99,28	100,22	99,14	99,41	99,07	97,93	96,81	98,41	97,56	98,20	99,12	98,58	
Ba	689	1537	941	1172	1810	885	1668	959	1260	1208	1044	539	1038	1540	846	1233	1661	
Rb	<5	<5	27	25	53	66	66	40	58	67	70	117	79	49	52	59	130	
Sr	1908	212	655	817	1142	424	1218	839	930	950	973	545	787	974	987	1154	821	
Y	22	30	28	30	26	64	26	32	42	43	28	54	29	21	34	27	10	
Zr	132	136	226	320	343	395	250	247	312	325	282	238	312	291	157	196	199	
Nb	49	14	46	86	89	65	75	90	117	105	70	116	71	50	91	75	22	
Th	<5	17	5	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	19	13	<5	7	6	5	
Pb	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	8	7	<5	7	10	<5	<5	5	5	<5	<5	<5	
Zn						153	109			104	102							
Cu	17	42	22	10	7	25	11	8	9	9	15	30	13	9	10	9	7	
Cr	5	54	15	3	8	50	4	5	6	5	11	10	23	6	11	14	39	
V	148	466	253	124	79	194	130	106	98	109	110	105	81	44	101	84	79	
Ga	16	26	26	24	19	24	22	27	19	19	19	20	23	23	22	21	29	
Co	31	38	36	25	16	37	28	19	25	27	15	15	19	12	17	11	9	
W	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	145	146	<10	152	192	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
S	1264	<50	899	474	125	<50	121	321	436	241	236	<50	130	424	372	108	<50	
Zr/Nb	2,7	9,7	4,9	3,7	3,9	6,1	3,3	2,7	2,7	3,1	4,0	2,1	4,4	5,8	1,7	2,6	9,0	
Y/Nb	0,4	2,1		0,3	0,3						0,4	0,5	0,4			0,4	0,5	
Nd/Th		0,8		2,1								3,4	3,2			0,4	6,2	
Ce/Pb	3,9													23,5				
La	8,7	13,4		39,3	41,0						39,4	108,5	77,6		3,7	70,0		
Ce	19,3	28,7		59,8	62,3						61,4	133,9	117,6		6,1	136,6		
Nd	12,7	14,3		14,8	15,2						16,3	64,1	41,3		2,7	30,8		
Sm	2,9	3,2		2,1	2,2						2,8	11,5	7,2		0,3	5,2		
Eu	1,1	1,3		0,5	0,6						0,7	1,6	0,9		0,0	0,4		
Gd	3,2	3,6		1,1	1,2						1,7	7,3	4,9		0,2	3,9		
Dy	2,8	3,2		0,6	0,6						0,8	4,7	3,1		0,2	2,5		
Ho				0,1	0,1						0,1	0,8	0,6		0,0	0,5		
Er	1,6	1,8		0,2	0,2						0,2	1,9	1,2		0,1	1,0		
Yb	1,5	1,7		0,2	0,2						0,2	1,2	0,9		0,1	0,9		
Lu	0,0			0,0	0,0						0,0	0,2	0,1		0,0	0,1		
ΣETR	53,7	71,1		118,6	123,6						123,5	335,6	255,5		13,4	251,9		
Eu/Eu*	1,2	1,2		0,9	1,0						1,0	0,5	0,4		0,0	0,3		
Ce <sub>N</sub> /Yb <sub>N</sub>	3,4	4,4		85,9	84,8						101,1	28,9	33,4		19,3	39,1		

Tabela 1. Continuação

	2180 MME	2077 IMz	2188 MME	2190 IMz	2187 IMz	2080 IMz	2189 IMz	2183 IMz	2087 IMz	2222 IMz	2078 IMz	2084 IMz	2082 IMz	2091 IMz	2193 IMz	2090 IMz
SiO <sub>2</sub>	58,90	59,70	59,90	62,00	62,40	64,70	65,20	66,00	68,50	69,60	70,30	71,30	72,20	73,60	75,10	75,40
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1,20	1,10	1,20	1,20	0,74	0,66	0,86	0,30	0,49	0,11	0,27	0,32	0,28	0,25	0,07	0,20
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17,20	16,90	17,20	16,10	17,30	16,90	16,20	15,80	15,10	15,80	13,80	14,80	14,60	13,50	13,40	12,30
Fe <sup>2</sup> O <sub>3</sub>	1,20	2,30	4,70	1,90	1,50	1,60	1,40	2,10	1,40	1,70	1,50	1,60	1,00	1,30	1,20	1,20
FeO	5,50	4,70	3,00	4,70	3,90	2,40	4,00	2,70	2,70	1,60	2,30	1,10	1,30	1,60	0,14	1,10
MnO	0,13	0,14	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,08	0,09	0,12	0,10	0,07	0,12	0,05	0,04	0,06	0,05	0,06
MgO	1,70	2,10	1,60	1,40	0,79	0,98	1,10	<0,10	0,67	0,14	0,15	0,43	0,34	0,29	<0,10	0,31
CaO	3,90	4,40	3,50	3,50	3,00	2,50	2,80	1,30	2,00	0,88	1,40	1,60	1,60	1,10	0,04	1,00
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4,40	4,20	3,90	4,00	4,50	4,50	4,10	3,90	4,50	4,50	4,30	4,50	4,20	3,70	3,80	3,90
K <sub>2</sub> O	3,90	4,10	4,30	3,80	3,90	5,40	4,30	6,20	4,90	5,10	5,90	4,80	4,80	4,80	4,90	4,70
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0,40	0,34	0,42	0,39	0,31	0,22	0,26	0,06	0,13	<0,010	0,05	0,08	0,08	0,10	0,03	0,07
H <sub>2</sub> O(+)	0,38	0,58	1,59	0,54	0,65	0,39	0,54	0,52	0,48	0,66	0,28	0,27	0,19	0,66	0,60	0,31
H <sub>2</sub> O(-)	0,18	0,18	0,15	0,54	0,21	0,09	0,23	0,25	0,15	0,25	0,06	0,13	0,06	0,19	0,39	0,17
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,32	1,79	0,28	0,25	0,18	1,12	0,25	0,10	0,50	0,22	0,77	1,67	0,83	0,82	0,40	0,70
P <sub>r</sub> F <sub>r</sub>	0,12		0,27	0,19	0,09		0,04	0,03		0,30					0,39	
Total	98,43	99,98	99,85	99,11	98,46	99,94	100,31	98,48	100,49	99,50	100,09	100,58	100,44	100,30	98,73	100,24
Ba	1527	1013	1825	1134	4327	1378	1073	218	1025	115	361	1143	1111	549	164	443
Rb	44	101	58	67	66	87	73	70	79	208	82	71	76	201	200	171
Sr	1258	748	1146	695	1364	911	692	81	453	112	91	653	717	348	90	329
Y	33	35	33	33	23	34	33	36	42	51	41	19	24	33	20	22
Zr	350	376	310	200	136	282	304	670	441	533	603	275	243	284	130	238
Nb	105	99	79	107	68	86	77	110	102	173	110	34	34	111	229	61
Th	6	<5	<5	9	<5	<5	10	29	<5	54	<5	<5	<5	63	143	64
Pb	<5	12	7	<5	<5	14	<5	<5	11	7	10	13	10	13	5	86
Zn		79				40			42		39	28	18	25		19
Cu	8	10	7	8	9	7	9	6	6	5	6	5	4	5	8	6
Cr	10	13	6	17	13	4	22	11	31	9	6	3	9	4	8	4
V	49	77	65	56	<8	28	42	<8	12	<8	<8	9	16	9	<8	<8
Ga	20	27	21	23	17	23	20	23	20	22	24	23	21	20	23	20
Co	8	35	12	8	9	27	9	2	28	3	30	49	20	32	4	38
W	<10	481	<10	<10	<10	552	<10	<10	786	<10	738	1187	492	966	<10	1283
S	183	283	<50	215	99	92	112	<50	88	<50	80	71	74	<50	<50	<50
Zr/Nb	3,3	3,8	3,9	1,9	2,0	3,3	3,9	6,1	4,3	3,1	5,5	8,1	7,1	2,6	0,6	3,9
Y/Nb	0,3		0,4	0,3	0,3		0,4			0,3						
Nd/Th	4,3				4,5			2,0			0,2					
Ce/Pb		16,2									3,6					
La	55,7			72,3	45,9		54,9			15,2						
Ce	99,0			128,3	74,6		85,5			25,2						
Nd	25,6			40,3	24,0		19,8			8,9						
Sm	4,3			7,4	4,1		3,1			1,5						
Eu	0,9			1,4	2,1		0,6			2,2						
Gd	2,5			4,9	2,6		1,9			1,1						
Dy	1,2			2,7	1,4		0,9			0,5						
Ho	0,2			0,4	0,2		0,1			0,1						
Er	0,4			0,9	0,4		0,2			0,1						
Yb	0,2			0,6	0,4		0,2			0,1						
Lu	0,0			0,1	0,1		0,0			0,0						
ΣETR	190,0		259,2	155,8		167,2			54,9							
Eu/Eu*	0,9			0,7	2,0		0,8			5,3						
Ce <sub>N</sub> /Yb <sub>N</sub>	120,2		56,9	54,2		146,4			65,8							

### 3.2.1. Elementos Maiores

Os MMEs são as rochas menos diferenciadas (43,2-64,7% SiO<sub>2</sub>) com composição variando de gабro, *fold* gabro, monzogabro, monzodiorito a monzonito (Fig. 5A). São caracterizados por apresentarem valores elevados de Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (12,9-18,6%), conteúdos moderados de FeOt (6,4-16,7%), MgO (1,5-5,3%) e CaO (2,9-9%). Os termos félsicos (55,2-75,4% SiO<sub>2</sub>) correspondem a monzonitos, quartzo monzonitos e granitos. Possuem altos valores de Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (12,3-17,3%), moderados de FeOt (1,34-8,6%), dos álcalis Na<sub>2</sub>O (3,7-4,5%) e K<sub>2</sub>O (2,9-6,2%), CaO (0,04-4,9%) frequentemente <2%, e MgO (<0,1-3%), predominantemente <1%.

As rochas da IMz apresentam alcalinidade média, próximas do limite entre as séries alcalinas e subalcalinas (Fig. 5A). No diagrama TAS, o conjunto de amostras da IMz descreve uma correlação positiva com o SiO<sub>2</sub> e no campo dos monzonitos ocorrem tanto MMEs quanto as félsicas encaixantes, refletindo provavelmente rochas resultantes da mistura entre magmas máfico e félsico. Estas rochas são essencialmente metaluminosas, sendo observados alguns comportamentos peraluminosos para os termos félsicos (Figura 5B).

Ao analisar a distribuição dos elementos maiores *versus* SiO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 6) são observados *trends* negativos bem definidos para o P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, MgO, CaO, FeOt. O fracionamento desses elementos é controlado pela cristalização de apatita, ilmenita, magnetita, titanita, hornblenda e oligoclásio. *Trends* negativos também são observados para o Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, mas apresenta um comportamento disperso, mais acentuado nos enclaves, devido a cristalização em volumes variáveis de hornblenda, biotita e oligoclásio. O K<sub>2</sub>O é único elemento maior a apresentar um *trend* positivo, sugerindo assim que a biotita e a microclina não foram fases fracionadas no início da cristalização.

### 3.2.2. Elementos Menores

Os HFSE comumente não são considerados como indicadores evolutivos no estudo de granitos tipo A, devido aos processos metassomáticos causados pelo enriquecimento em fases voláteis (F, Cl, CO<sub>2</sub>) que redistribuem esses elementos e lhes concedem um padrão disperso nos diagramas discriminantes (Eby 1990).

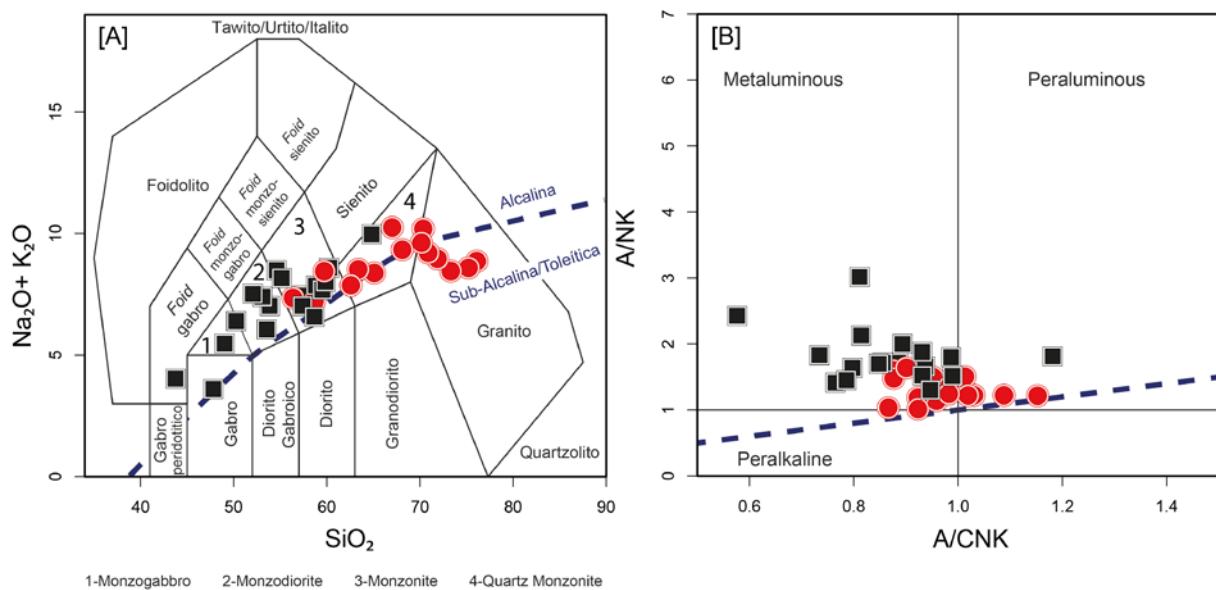
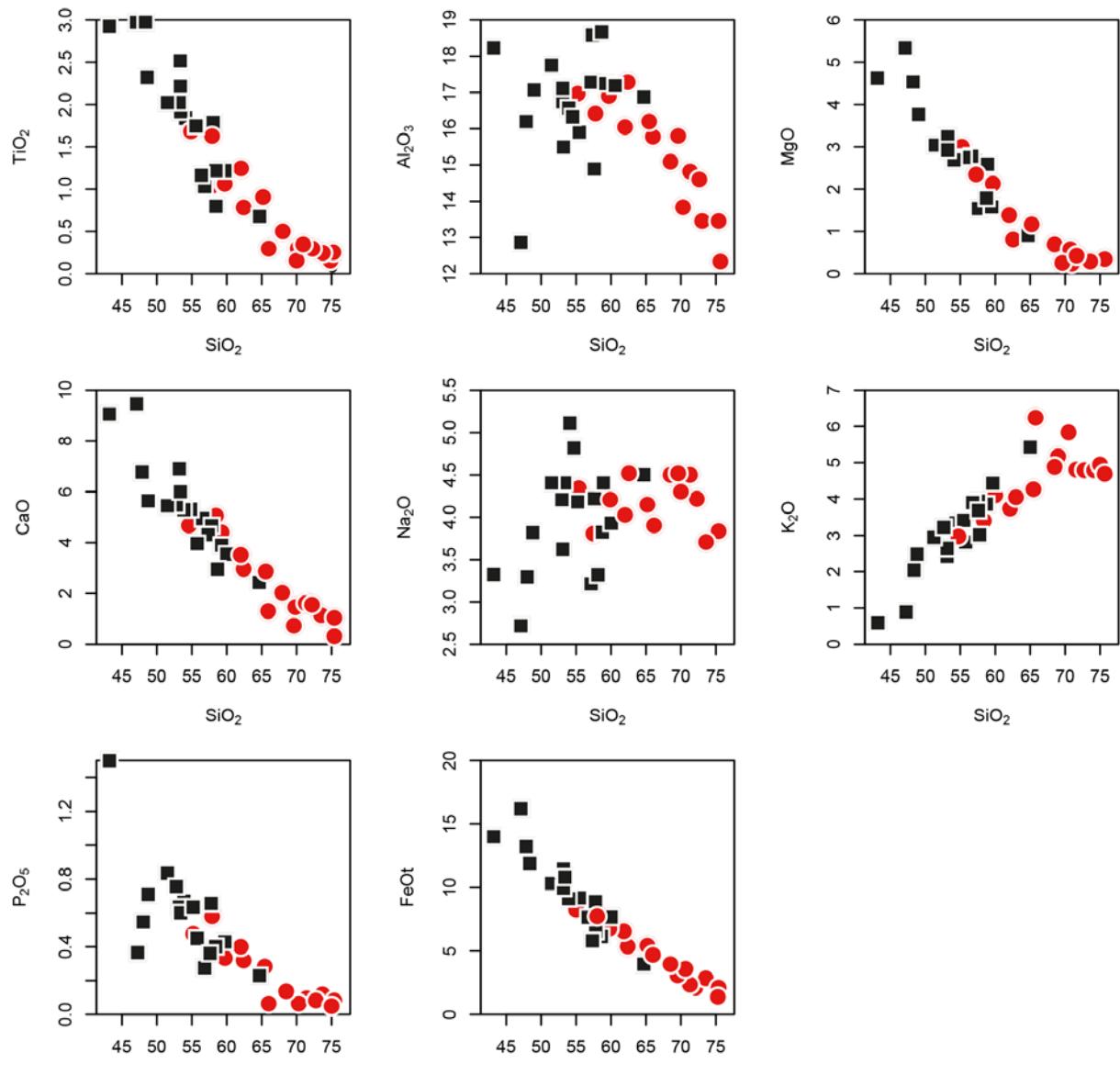


Figura 5. Diagramas geoquímicos para as rochas da IMz. Onde: [A] Digrama TAS (Middlemost 1985), com a curva em azul representando a divisão entre rochas alcalinas propostas por Irvine & Baragar (1971); [B] Saturação em alumínio segundo os índices de Shand (1927) nos campos propostos por Maniar & Piccoli (1989).



Figura

6.

Diagramas

tipo

Harker

(1909)

para

elementos

maiores.

Nos MME podem ser observados valores de Ba variando entre 539-1825 ppm predominando >1000 ppm, Rb (<5-130 ppm), Sr (212-1908 ppm) predominando próximos a 1000 ppm, Zr (132-395 ppm) e Nb (14-117 ppm). As rochas da IMz mostram conteúdos similares de Ba (115-4327 ppm) que predominam >1000 ppm, menores teores de Sr (81-1364 ppm) e conteúdos levemente superiores de Zr (130-603 ppm), Rb (59-208 ppm) e Nb (34-229 ppm).

A análise dos padrões de ETR (Fig. 7), normalizados segundo o condrito proposto por Boyton (1984) permite observar a ocorrência de quatro padrões distintos. O padrão I corresponde aos MME com menor conteúdo de SiO<sub>2</sub>, sendo caracterizados por um leve enriquecimento dos ETR leves em relação aos pesados ( $Ce_N/Yb_N=3,4-4,4$ ) e por uma discreta anomalia positiva de Eu ( $Eu/Eu^*=1,16$ ). O padrão II é constituído por rochas da IMz e MME, onde pode ser observado uma elevada razão  $Ce_N/Yb_N=84,8-146,4$  e a ausência de anomalias marcantes de Eu ( $Eu/Eu^*=0,78-1,04$ ), sendo um conjunto de rochas que apresenta conteúdos consideráveis de hornblenda. No padrão III as amostras são caracterizadas por uma pronunciada anomalia negativa de Eu ( $Eu/Eu^*= 0,04-0,69$ ) e valores intermediários  $Ce_N/Yb_N=19,3-56,9$ , correspondendo a rochas com fracionamento moderado. Já o padrão IV é constituído apenas por rochas da IMz e é caracterizado por uma anomalia positiva de Eu ( $Eu/Eu^*=1,99-5,3$ ) e uma razão  $Ce_N/Yb_N=54,2-65,8$ , correspondendo a rochas mais fracionadas (SiO<sub>2</sub> 62-69,6%).

### *3.2.3. Isótopos de Sr-Nd*

Os conteúdos de Rb, Sr, Sm, Nd, assim como as suas razões, foram obtidos para quatro amostras representativas. As análises foram realizadas no Laboratório de Geologia Isotópica do Pará (Pará-Iso) a partir de um espectrômetro de massa MAT 262 com sistema simples e de multicoletores. As contantes de decaimento utilizadas seguiram as considerações de Steiger e Jager (1977) and Lugmair e Marti (1978). Os dados são listados na Tabela 2. Os MME apresentam a razão  $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$  com valores de 0,70701 – 0,70689 e  $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$  de 0,51192 – 0,51194, já os monzonitos possuem  $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$  entre 0,70826 – 0,70873 e  $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$  com 0,51192 – 0,51183. Os valores de  $\epsilon_{Nd}$  são baixos, variando entre -5,44100 e -5,96763 para a IMz e -5,18254 e -4,70237 para os MME, já os valores de  $\epsilon_{Sr}$  correspondem, respectivamente, a 14,54692 e 11,92534 e 7,37579 e 9,75668. As idades modelos (TDM) mostram uma variação de 1,41518 Ga e 1,44023 Ga para os MME e 1,44486 Ga e 1,49635 Ga para os monzonitos, indicando uma extração contemporânea da fonte.

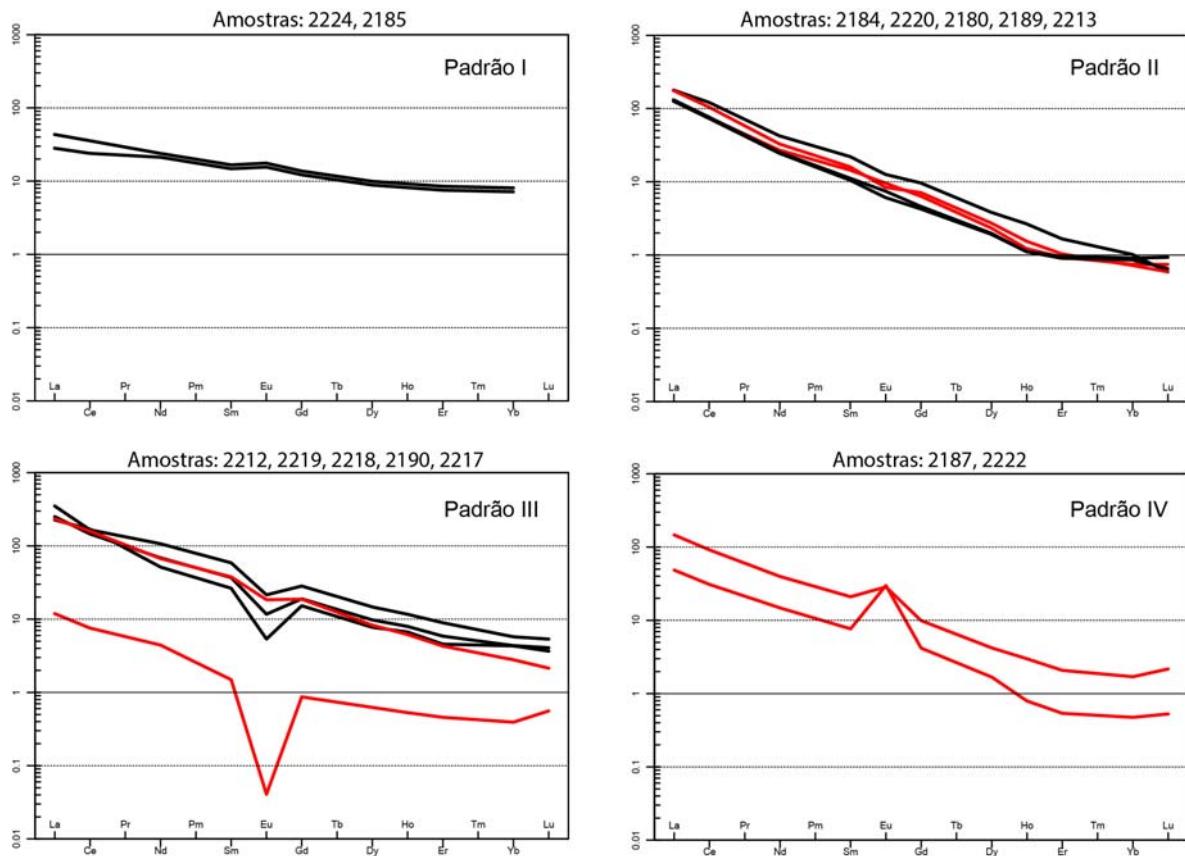


Figura 7. Espectros de ETR normalizados segundo o condrito de Boyton 1984.

Tabela 2. Dados isotópicos de Sm-Nd e Rb-Sr para as rochas da IMz e seus MME.

Amostra	Sm	Nd	Idade	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd(T)}}$	Rb	Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$\epsilon_{\text{Sr(T)}}$	$T_{\text{DM}}(\text{Ga})$
2080	8,82	52,93	0,696	0,512	0,101	-5,44	93,62	759	0,708	0,357	14,55	1,50
2081	12,42	78,71	0,688	0,512	0,095	-5,18	90,33	918	0,707	0,285	7,38	1,44
2082	3,88	26,99	0,696	0,512	0,087	-5,97	73,43	502	0,709	0,423	11,93	1,44
2083	12,25	76,99	0,688	0,512	0,096	-4,70	71,95	817	0,707	0,255	9,76	1,42

## 4. DISCUSSÕES

As observações de campo, petrográficas e geoquímicas evidenciam que a intrusão monzonítica do CAFA é caracterizada por apresentar processos de interações entre magmas, que cristalizaram os monzonitos e os MME.

### 4.1. Natureza dos magmas

Os monzonitos e os MMEs apresentam assinatura química de magmatismo intra-placa (Fig. 8A-B) e correspondem a rochas anorogênicas do grupo A1 proposto por Eby (1992) (Fig. 8C-D), que representa magmas gerados pela ação de *hotspots*, plumas ou em zonas de *rift* continental.

As rochas que compõem a IMz posicionam-se nos campos dos magmatismos ferrosos e magnesianos (Fig. E) e apresentam composições químicas de três magmas distintos (Fig. F), o conjunto de rochas félasicas apresenta características de magma traquítico, enquanto que os MMEs com os menores conteúdos de SiO<sub>2</sub> ocorrem dispostas no campo dos álcaldi basaltos. Já no campo dos traqui-andesitos ocorrem tanto as rochas monzoníticas quanto os MME representando um componente intermediário entre eles.

Afim de um maior detalhe sobre a natureza dos magmas que formaram a IMz foi analisada a razão Y/Nb, que é utilizada na determinação das fontes de granitos tipo-A (Eby 1990). Pode-se observar que os conteúdos são predominantemente inferiores a “1,2”, variando entre 0,2921-2,1429 (Tab. 1), revelando assim uma similaridade com os basaltos de ilhas oceânicas (OIB), sendo enfatizado pelos baixos valores de <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr (Tab. 2), compreendidos entre 0,7069-0,7070 (MME) e 0,7083-0,7087 (IMz), que também são indicadores de uma assinatura química de OIB (Eby 1990). Os valores das razões “Th/Yb *versus* Nb/Yb”, “TiO<sub>2</sub>/Yb *versus* Nb/Yb” (Fig. 8G-H) demonstram que as amostras são dispostas essencialmente no campo dos OIB, mas a ocorrência amostras fora dos limites estabelecidos para os OIB pode revelar a participação de outros processos geológicos na formação dos magmas estudados. No diagrama “Th/Yb”-“Nb/Yb” (Fig. 8H) há o indicativo que o magma basáltico tenha recebido a influência de uma reciclagem crustal profunda durante a sua gênese, que pode ser interpretada como uma contaminação crustal durante a colocação da câmara magmática.

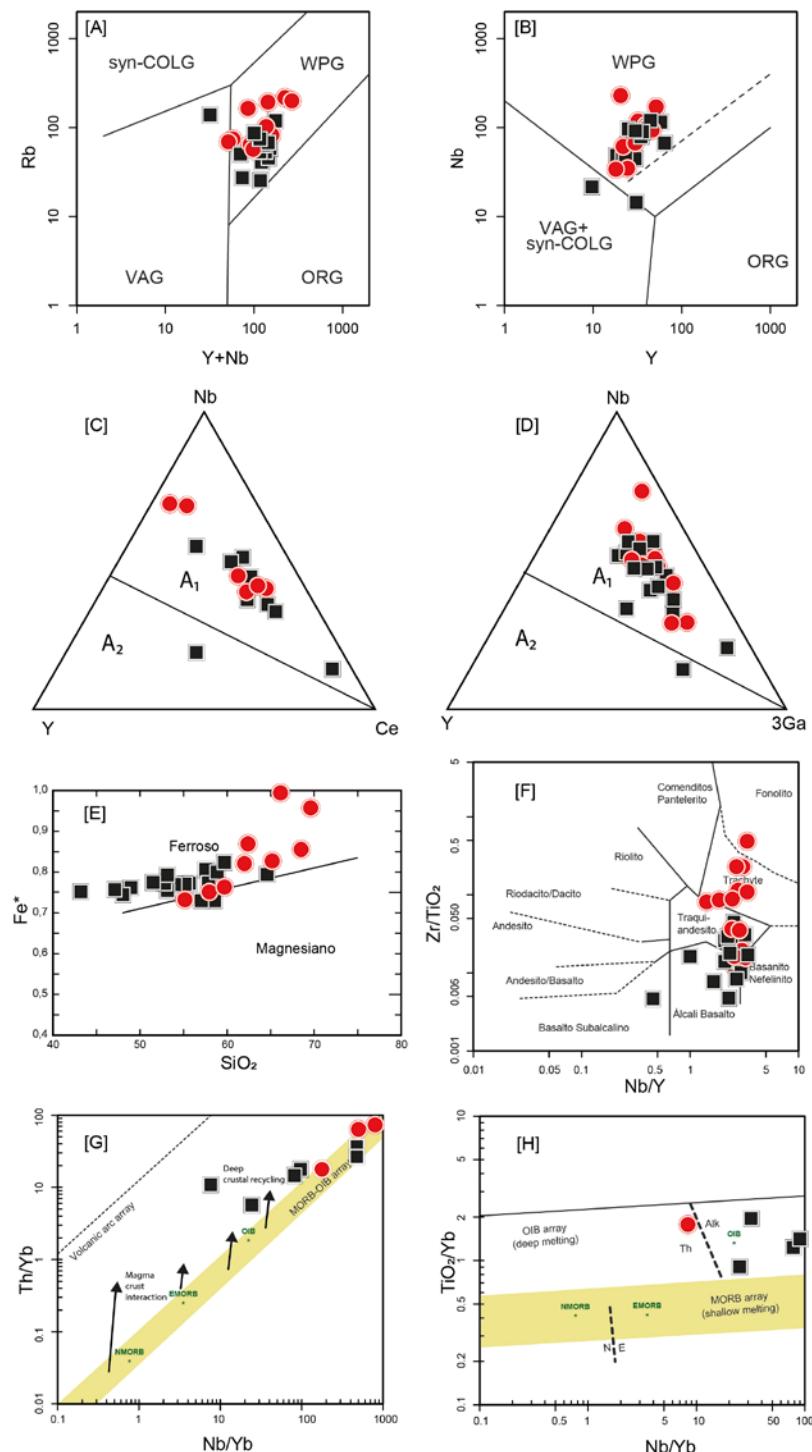


Figura 8. Diagramas petrogenéticos aplicados ás rochas da IMz, onde: [A] e [B] representam diagramas de classificação tectônica (Pearce 1984); [C] e [D] Diagramas para distinção entre granitos alcalinos de origem mantélica (A<sub>1</sub>) e associados a fusão da crosta (A<sub>2</sub>) segundo Eby (1992); [E] Classificação de granitos ferrosos e magnesianos segundo Frost et al. (2001); [F] Diagrama discriminante de Winchester e Floyd (1977); [G] e [H] Diagramas para a gênese de rochas basálticas (Pearce 2008).

A análise dos valores de  $\Sigma_{\text{Nd}}$  versus  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  revela um comportamento de basaltos associados a participação de vários componentes a sua gênese (Fig. 9), desde a ação de plumas mantélicas, a fusão da litosfera subcontinental e a fusão da crosta continental. Esse comportamento é mais marcante nas rochas do CAFA em relação as outras intrusões da PASEBA, onde apresentam características mais próximas a de um OIB.

O estudo petrogenético revela ainda que os magmas foram formados a partir de uma mesma fonte. Sendo suportado pela disposição próxima da fonte no diagrama isotópico (Fig. 9), a similaridade dos espectros multielementares (Fig. 10) e a composição mineralógica semelhante. A idade é outra característica relevante, já que são bem próximas, sendo que os monzonitos apresentam idade de  $696 \pm 11$  Ma e os MME  $688 \pm 2$  Ma, ambos por Pb-Pb em zircão realizadas por Rosa et al. (2003a).

#### **4.2. Cristalização Fracionada e Contaminação Crustal**

Como descrito por Eby (1990, 1992) e Bonin (2007) granitos Tipo-A não são formados exclusivamente por apenas um processo petrogenético, sendo comumente relacionados a um magma máfico de origem mantélica ou relacionados a fusão da base da crosta que evolui a termos félsicos através da cristalização fracionada e de processos de assimilação.

Com base na variação dos elementos maiores (Fig. 6) pode ser observado o processo de cristalização fracionada nos monzonitos e MME através dos decréscimos nos conteúdos de  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{FeO}$  e  $\text{MnO}$ . O  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  e o  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  apresentam um comportamento disperso, mas o  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  apresenta um incremento com o enriquecimento em  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Os vetores de cristalização com base nos conteúdos de  $\text{Ba}$  e  $\text{Sr}$  (Fig. 11) sugerem um fracionamento de biotita, anfibólio e plagioclásio. Nos monzonitos o fracionamento de anfibólio é bem pronunciado, sendo assim considerado que o anfibólio é a principal fase mineral na evolução dos termos máficos para os félsicos. Na PASEBA a cristalização precoce de anfibólio é caracterizada pela evolução dos magmas saturados em  $\text{SiO}_2$  (Conceição 1992), enquanto que o fracionamento inicial de piroxênio promove a evolução a magmas subsaturados.

A variação nas anomalias de Eu observada nos espectros de ETR (Fig. 7) entre os padrões III e IV remete a um ambiente redutor que permite a entrada do Eu na estrutura do feldspato, sendo um registro do seu fracionamento quando negativo e de sua acumulação quando positivo.

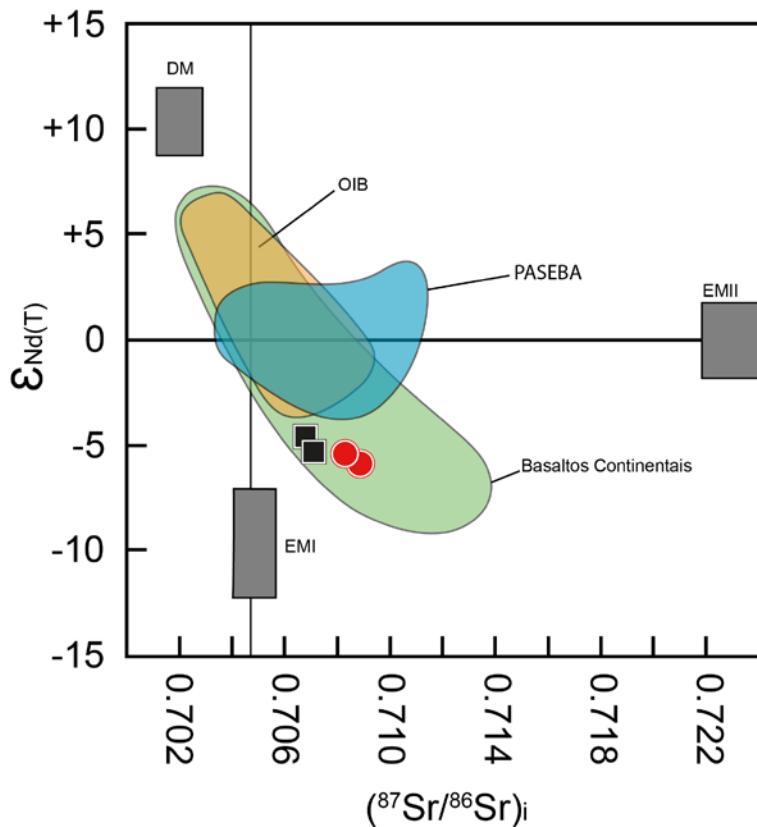


Figura 9. Diagrama isotópico Sr-Nd, Onde: DM= Manto deplegado, EMI= Manto enriquecido I, EMII= Manto enriquecido II, OIB= Basaltos intraplaca oceânica e Basaltos continentais, retirados de Zindler & Hart (1986); Workman et al. (2004); Workman & Hart (2005). PASEBA dados a partir de Conceição et al. (2009).



Figura 10. Diagrama multielementar normalizado segundo o manto primitivo (McDonough et al. 1992) com a média dos monzonitos e dos MME comparados a OIB (Sun 1980).

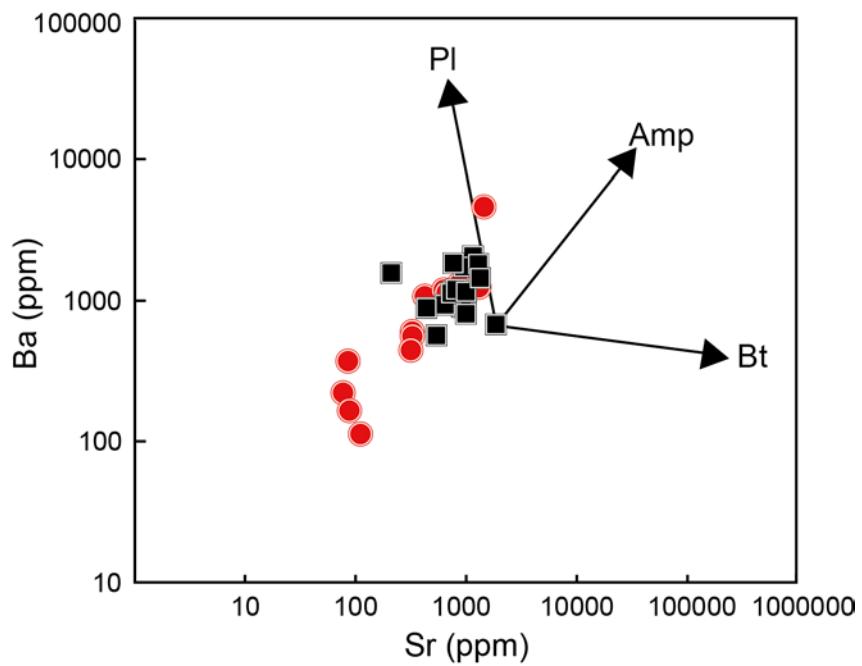


Figura 11. Vetores de cristalização calculados a partir da variação de Ba e Sr nas rochas da IMz e MME, sendo utilizados os coeficientes de partição de Rollison 1993. Foram calculados fracionamentos para anfibólito (Amp), biotita (Bt) e plagioclásio (PI).

A análise dos elementos menores a traços é uma ferramenta muito utilizada para auxiliar na caracterização das fontes magmáticas (Hoffman 1986, Burda 2011, Bea et al. 1999, Poller et al. 2000, Fitton et al, 1988; Chadwick and Garde 1996). Para as rochas da IMz e seus MMEs as razões de Nd/Th, Zr/Nb e Ce/Pb inferem que houve contaminação crustal durante a evolução dos magmas parentais (Tab. 1, Fig. 12).

Na relação Nd/Th, uma maior abundância em Nd indica que os magmas foram derivados do manto e maiores conteúdos de Th representam maior participação crustal. (Burda 2011, Bea et al. 1999, Poller et al. 2000). Nas rochas monzoníticas e nos MME são observadas razões Nd/Th entre 6,16-0,165, predominando os valores entre 3-4, que indicam uma interação entre magmas com participação crustal e derivados do manto (Burda 2011, Bea et al. 1999). Alguns MME com composições mais primitivas apresentam valores baixos da razão, de 0,841 a 2,111, sendo um indício de alguma contribuição de fusão da crosta para a gênese do magma máfico.

Os valores da razão Zr/Nb próximos a 4 são característicos de rochas derivadas de OIB (Fitton et al, 1988), enquanto valores entre 14 e 18 são atribuídos a zona de subducção (Chadwick and Garde 1996). Nas rochas da IMz, os monzonitos apresentam valores entre 0,6-8,1, enquanto que os enclaves variam de 3,3-9,7, sendo possível revelar uma participação crustal na origem dessas rochas. A razão Ce/Pb também reforça essa evidência, onde os MME apresentam valores de 3,86-23,522 e os monzonitos de 3,596-16,234, sendo considerado que os valores de rochas essencialmente mantélicas apresentam valores superiores a 25 (Hoffman 1986).

A partir dos espectros multielementares é possível observar que a média dos MME do CAFA apresenta uma assinatura geoquímica semelhante a um OIB (Fig. 10), mas apresentando um enriquecimento acentuado em Rb, Ba e K. Esse comportamento também é observado nos basaltos da Província Alcalina de Gardar (Halama et al. 2003), onde a gênese é atribuída a ação de uma pluma mantélica com uma pequena contribuição de assimilação crustal. Teores de MgO <8% (Tab. 1) nos enclaves mais primitivos (2185, 2224, 2214 e 2184) podem indicar a contaminação crustal. Esses dados corroboram com a gênese de granitos Tipo-A que é relatada na literatura (Bonin 2007, Frost e Frost 2010, Grebennikov 2014), onde podem ser formados a partir do fracionamento de magmas álcali-basálticos e apresentar alguma contaminação crustal.

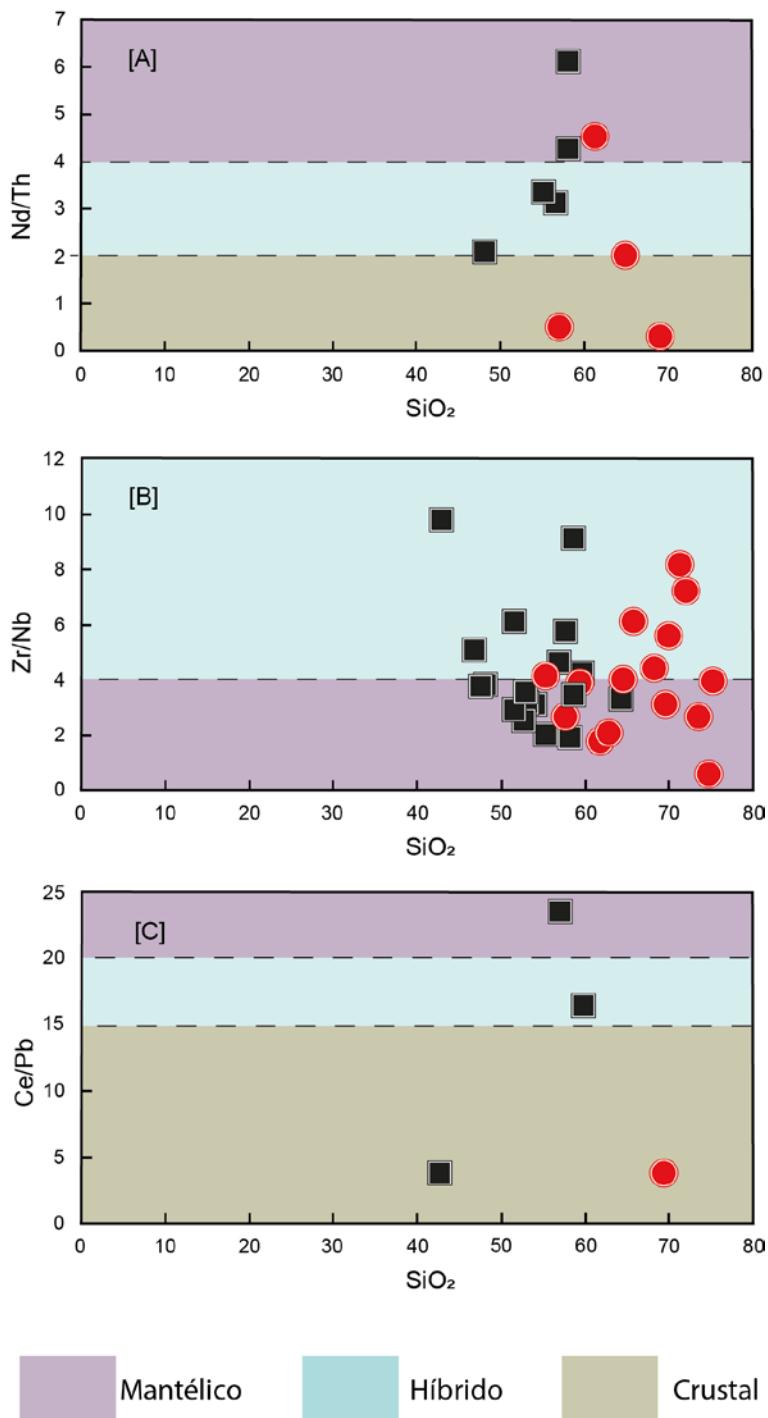


Figura 12. Razões de elementos menores a traços para a análise de fontes magmáticas crustais e mantélicas, sendo: [A] Razão  $\text{Nd}/\text{Th}$  versus  $\text{SiO}_2$  (, Bea et al. 1999, Poller et al. 2000, Burda 2011);  $\text{Zr}/\text{Nb}$  versus  $\text{SiO}_2$  (Fitton et al. 1988, Chadwick e Garde 1996);  $\text{Ce}/\text{Pb}$  versus  $\text{SiO}_2$  (Hoffman 1986).

### 4.3. Evidências de mistura

A partir das relações de campo, das texturas e mineralogia, bem como o comportamento dos elementos maiores, evidenciou-se um processo de mistura entre magmas felsico e máfico para a formação da Intrusão Monzonítica do CAFA. Podem ser observadas características de processos de mingling, com a formação dos MME, e de mixing, com a formação de rochas hibridas entre os termos máficos e felsicos.

Em afloramento, a ocorrência dos MME alongados, que por vezes ocorrem orientados e com contatos difusos a bem definidos, a presença de diques sin-plutônicos sugerem a injeção de um componente máfico em uma câmara magmática felsica (Barbarin and Didier, 1992; Barbarin, 1999, Graffari 2015). A presença dessas estruturas são uma evidência de mingling, onde os magmas com composições e condições físico-químicas distintas não são homogeneizados (Wilcox 1999).

Os contados bem definidos entre o monzonito e o MMEs (Fig. D-F) evidenciam a coexistência entre dois magmas com viscosidades distintas. Fernandez e Barnarin (1991) interpretam que a formação de diques sin-plutônicos resulta quando a intrusão do magma máfico ocorre quando o magma felsico atinge 20% de cristalização.

A mistura entre os magmas também pode ser evidenciada pela presença de apatita com morfologia variada (Baxter e Feely 2002) nos monzonitos (Fig. 4D), onde podem ser observados cristais sob a forma de prismas curtos que são formados pela cristalização precoce no magma felsico e um conjunto acicular que é gerado pelo resfriamento dos termos máficos. A presença de xenocristais de feldspato alcalino nos MME também evidencia a mistura (Vernon 1984), onde os cristais de feldspato alcalino formados durante a cristalização do magma felsico podem ser englobados pelos MME. A similaridade textural e mineralógica, por vezes, observada entre os MME e os monzonitos é um forte indicio do processo de hibridização que ocorre quando há o predomínio do processo de mixing (Vernon 1984; Barbarin 2005).

O magma máfico apresentou um resfriamento mais rápido em relação ao termo felsico, além da menor granulação foram observadas texturas características (Hibbard 1991; Baxter e Feely 2002, Burda et al. 2011) nos MME, como aglomerados máficos com menor granulação nas bordas dos MME, presença de apatita acicular e intercrescimentos micrográficos no oligoclásio.

De acordo com os parâmetros estabelecidos por Tindle 1991, os MME possuem diferentes graus de hibridização, sendo que na IMz podem ser observados três conjuntos. Os menos

hibridizados que apresentam  $\text{SiO}_2 < 55\%$ , sendo representados pelas amostras 2081, 2083, 2191, 2181, 2085, 2220, 2184, 2214, 2224, 2185 que preservam algumas características do seu magma parental, com conteúdo de Mg 2,7-5,3%, Fe 2,7-8,1%, elevados; os levemente hibridizados, com  $\text{SiO}_2$  próxima a 56%, que se referem as amostras 2213, 2212, 2219; e os moderadamente hibridizados com  $\text{SiO}_2$  próxima a 58%, sendo caracterizados pelas amostras 2186, 2226, 2218, 2180 e 2188 que se assemelham mineralogicamente e nos demais aspectos químicos com a rochas mais evoluídas.

## 5. CONCLUSÃO

A Intrusão Monzonítica do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul é caracterizada por representar um dos corpos saturados em sílica da PASEBA. Sendo caracterizada pela presença abundante de MME. Os contatos da intrusão com as rochas encaixantes são bruscos e truncam a orientação regional do Orógeno Itabuna-Salvador-Curaçá.

Os monzonitos e os MME apresentam características químicas de um magmatismo intraplaca, sendo gerado a partir de uma fonte OIB com alguma assimilação de componentes crustais. São metaluminosos, com ocorrências peraluminosas para os termos mais evoluídos e possuem assinatura alcalina.

Os dados isotópicos de Sr-Nd sugerem uma mesma fonte para as rochas da intrusão, sendo possível considerar que foram formadas a partir da evolução de um magma álcali-basáltico. A similaridade das idades, de  $696 \pm 11$  Ma para os monzonitos e  $688 \pm 2$  Ma para os MME, sugere que a intrusão foi formada por dois pulsos magmáticos distintos, com a colocação inicial de um magma traquítico e a injeção posterior de um basalto que promoveu a interação entre os dois componentes com a formação de feições de mixing-mingling e a presença de MME.

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## CAPÍTULO 5 – Conclusões

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Ao final desse estudo pode-se considerar que o Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul representa uma das intrusões mais peculiares da PASEBA, apresentando características únicas na evolução dos magmas saturados a subsaturados em SiO<sub>2</sub>.

A intrusão sienítica representa um magmatismo alcalino miasquítico marcado pela atividade de fluidos enriquecidos em Cl<sup>-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>. A gênese desses fluidos é interpretada como resultado de autometassomatismo. Considera-se que a origem resulta do fracionamento do magma fonolítico da intrusão e que não há a participação de fatores externos. Durante esse processo uma série de minerais são cristalizados eg. ancilita, pirocloro, monazita, baddeleyita, zirconolita, torianita, hidroxifluoretos etc. Dentre os mais abundantes se destacam as ocorrências de monazita e de calcita, minerais que apresentaram diversas texturas e processos que auxiliaram na caracterização da evolução magmática da intrusão.

A intrusão monzonítica caracteriza-se pela abundância de enclaves máficos microgranulares. As estruturas presentes entre os MME e os monzonitos encaixantes evidenciam a presença de mistura entre magma máfico e félsico. Em afloramento são observadas diversas texturas, como contato difusos e reentrantes dos MME, diques sin-plutônicos, xenocristais de feldspato e bordas mais finas nos enclaves. Ao microscópio o que se observa com frequência cristais de plagioclásio zonados e apatita com morfologia variada. Os monzonitos e os MME apresentam assinaturas geoquímicas similares, sendo indicativas de uma fonte magmática do tipo OIB. Uma característica que chama a atenção em relação aos demais corpos da PASEBA é a sua assinatura isotópica Sr-Nd indicativa de uma maior participação crustal durante a sua gênese.

## APÊNDICE A – Justificativa da participação dos co-autores

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### *Herbet Conceição*

Orientador do trabalho, possuindo experiência na área de Geociências, com ênfase em Petrologia, atuando principalmente no estudo de sienitos e granitos. É graduado em Geologia pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (1982), mestre em Geoquímica pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (1986), doutor em Ciências da Terra - Université Paris Sud - Centre d'Orsay (1990), pós-doutor em Geoquímica Isotópica pela Université Blaise Pascal (1996) e sendo Professor Titular desde 1999. Atualmente é docente na Universidade Federal de Sergipe, sendo pesquisador do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geociências e Análise de Bacias da UFS e membro do corpo editorial de revistas científicas. Faz parte do corpo de professores colaboradores no Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia, na área de concentração da Petrologia, Metalogênese e Exploração Mineral.

### *Maria de Lourdes da Silva Rosa*

Coorientadora da pesquisa, possuindo experiência na área de Geociências, com ênfase em Geologia Isotópica, Geoquímica e Petrologia de Rochas Alcalinas. Graduada em Geologia pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (1991), mestrado em Geologia pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (1994) e doutorado em Geologia pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (1999), com estágios no Swiss Federal Institute of Technology de Zurique (ETHZ) e Université Blaise Pascal (UBP-Clermont Ferrand). Foi pesquisadora DCR-CNPq, DTI-CNPq e PRODOC-CAPES pela Universidade Federal da Bahia. É Professora Associada II do Departamento de Geologia da Universidade Federal de Sergipe e Coordenadora Adjunta do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geociências e Análise de Bacias da UFS.

### *Marcel Vinícius Santos Leandro*

Desenvolve estudos petrológicos na Província Alcalina do Sul do Estado da Bahia e auxiliou na organização dos dados nessa pesquisa. Possui graduação em geologia pela Universidade Federal de Sergipe. Atualmente é mestrando no Programa de Pós-graduação em Geociências e Análises de Bacias da UFS, na linha de pesquisa Estudos do Embasamento e Análise de Proveniências.

*Ana Carla Monteiro Salinas*

Realizou estudos de caráter geoquímico no Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul e foi importante na organização dos dados e em discussões no estudo realizado. Possui Graduação em Geologia pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (2007), Mestrado em Geologia pela Universidade Federal da Bahia (2011), na área de concentração em Petrologia, Metalogênese e Exploração Mineral. Tem experiência na área de Geociências, Geoquímica, Petrologia, atuando principalmente nos seguintes temas: granitos, dioritos, mistura entre magmas, enclaves, intrusão.

## APÊNDICE B – Detalhamento do método de trabalho desenvolvido

A realização da presente tese se deu através de uma série de etapas que permitiram realizar uma investigação detalhada sobre as características mineralógicas, geoquímicas e isotópicas do Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul.

As amostras utilizadas constam no acervo do Laboratório de Petrologia Aplicada à Pesquisa Mineral (LAPA) na Universidade Federal de Sergipe (UFS). Para os estudos mineralógicos foram utilizadas amostras com alto grau de diferenciação e que apresentassem evidências de atividades magmáticas tardias, como a substituição de minerais (nefelina para sodalita e cancrinita) e ocorrências de fases acessórias (ancilita, estroncianita, pirocloro, monazita, baddeleyita, zirconolita, torianita, hidroxifluoretos). Sendo assim, foram selecionadas sete amostras referentes a intrusão sienítica, uma pertencente a intrusão monzonítica e na amostra de um fenito. Já nos estudos geoquímicos e isotópicos foram selecionadas 33 amostras da intrusão monzonítica, buscando representatividade do corpo, das bordas até a região central, com representantes do monzonitos e suas variedades e diversas ocorrências de enclaves.

Para o estudo das amostras selecionadas foram realizadas as seguintes etapas:

### *Levantamento Bibliográfico*

Foi realizado visando a obtenção de informação sobre intrusões e processos correlatos aos já descritos para o Complexo Alcalino Floresta Azul. Para o entendimento da intrusão sienítica buscou-se dados sobre a evolução de nefelina sienitos miasquíticos (e.g. Schonenberger e Markl 2008, Andersen et al. 2017), a sua mineralogia acessória (e.g. Marks et al. 2011, Andersen et al. 2013) e avaliassem o seu potencial econômico (e.g. Chakhmouradian e Mitchell 1999, Dumańska-Słowiak 2016). Para a intrusão monzonítica foram selecionados trabalhos que abordassem a ocorrência de MME em corpos ígneos (e.g. Barbarin 2005, Zhu et al. 2018), e sobre a evolução de granitos tipo-A (e.g. Bonin 2007, Frost e Frost 2011).

### *Caracterização Petrográfica*

Foi realizada com o auxílio de microscópio petrográfico da marca Opton (TNP-09NT), do Laboratório de Microanálise do Condomínio de Laboratórios Multusuários das Geociências (CLGeo), da Universidade Federal de Sergipe. A obtenção das fotomicrografias se deu por meio

de um microscópio *Olympus BX 41* com uma câmera acoplada *Olympus SC30*, sendo os comandos efetuados pelo *Software Cell^B Olympus* (2008). As abreviações minerais utilizadas nas fotomicrografias e imagens do MEV seguiram as recomendações de Whitney & Evans (2010).

Na investigação mineralógica buscou-se caracterizar as principais fases acessórias, bem como suas associações e texturas presentes. Nessa etapa foram demarcadas áreas que seriam analisadas por Microscopia Eletrônica de Varredura e por Microssonda Eletrônica, visando regiões com abundância em minerais acessórios, com indícios de reações e que apresentassem ocorrências que não puderam ser identificadas pela análise petrográfica.

No estudo dos monzonitos e seus MME foram descritos os principais minerais presentes, visando identificar as suas formas, tamanhos, volumes, inclusões e texturas, sobretudo aquelas que pudessem caracterizar evidências de misturas entre magmas. Para a moda, foi utilizado um contador de pontos semi-automático Swift Model F acoplado a um microscópio petrográfico Leitz, modelo Laborlux 12 Pol 15, onde foram obtidos cerca de 3000 a 3500 pontos por lâmina. A nomenclatura das rochas foi determinada de acordo com os parâmetros estabelecidos por Streckeisen (1967) para os diagramas ternários “QAP” e “APF”, onde: Q representa os valores de quartzo, A corresponde a feldspato alcalino mais plagioclásio com menos que 5% da molécula de anortita, P corresponde a plagioclásio e F a feldspatoides.

### *Investigação Mineraloquímica*

As amostras foram inicialmente analisadas com um microscópio eletrônico de varredura (MEV) da marca Tescan®, modelo Vega 3- LMU do CLGeo. Com o detector de elétrons retroespelhados (BSE = back-scattered electrons) foram obtidas imagens em alta definição, que permitiram identificar texturas e reações presentes durante a gênese, reequilíbrio, recristalização e alteração dos minerais acessórios. A obtenção da composição química pontual de cristais foi feita com um espectrômetro de energia dispersiva (EDS = energy dispersive spectroscopy) da Oxford

Instrumentos®, modelo X-Act, que possui resolução de 125 eV. As condições analíticas utilizadas foram uma aceleração potencial de 20kV e intensidade do feixe de 17 nA, gerando um feixe de elétrons com diâmetros de 0,4 µm. O tempo médio de contagem foi de 60 segundos. A calibração do EDS é feita rotineiramente com a energia do Cu. Analisou-se padrões internacionais da Astimex® e CAMECA®. O software utilizado para a obtenção das composições químicas pontuais foi AZtecEnergy®, rotina Quant, da Oxford Instrumentos®, utilizada para conversão das intensidades de energia em percentual de óxidos com fatores de correções automáticas do tipo ZAF. Os espectros de energia obtidos foram analisados individualmente com o objetivo de eliminar os problemas da superposição de energia de elementos (e.g. Newbury, 2009, Newbury e Ritchie 2012). Avaliou-se igualmente a presença de pico falsos e as interferências de energia. Quando alguma destas situações ocorria eliminava-se manualmente a interferência. A confiança dos resultados obtidos com o EDS é superior a 90% para elementos com conteúdo em peso maior que 10% e, para valores inferiores a 5% em peso a confiança situa-se entre 70% e 80%.

As composições químicas dos cristais de monazita e apatita também foram obtidas inicialmente por espectrometria de comprimento de onda (WDS). As análises por microssonda eletrônica foram realizadas no laboratório do Instituto de Geociências da Universidade de Brasília (IG-UnB), utilizando um equipamento JEOL JXA-8230 com cinco espectrômetros WDS acoplados. O tempo de contagem para todos os elementos analisados foi de 10 segundos no pico e 5 segundos no *background*. O diâmetro do feixe de elétrons durante as análises foi de 1µm. Devido ao grande número de elementos dosados, as análises foram feitas em duas etapas. Na primeira etapa foram analisados F, Al, Si, Mn, Ti, Y, Ta, Hf, Ca, Fe, Nb, Zr, P, W; e as condições de análise foram de 15 kV de aceleração da voltagem e 10 nA de corrente. Na segunda etapa, dosou-se os elementos seguintes Na, Eu, Gd, Sm, Tb, Er, Tm, Dy, Ho, Th, Sr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Pr, Lu, Yb, Pb, U, K; e as condições analíticas foram de 20 kV de aceleração de voltagem e 50 nA de corrente. As camadas de energia medidas foram K $\alpha$  (F, Al, Si, Mn, Ti, Y, Ca, Fe, P, Na, K), K $\beta$  (Ca), L $\alpha$  (Y, Eu, Gd, Tb, Er, Tm, Sr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Lu, Yb), L $\beta$  (Zr, Sm, P, Dy, Ho, Pr), M $\alpha$  (Ta, Th) e M $\beta$  (Hf, W, Pb, U). Os padrões utilizados para calibração foram: topázio (F), microclina (Al, K e Si), apatita (P e Ca), LiNbO<sub>3</sub> (Nb), MnTiO<sub>3</sub> (Mn e Ti), YFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12</sub> (Y), LiTaO<sub>3</sub> (Ta), andradita (Fe), baddeleyíta (Zr), albita (Na), vanadinita (Pb), e ThO<sub>2</sub> (Th), SrSO<sub>4</sub> (Sr), UO<sub>2</sub>

(U), BaSO<sub>4</sub> (Ba). Vidros sintéticos de Si-Ca-Al contendo cada um dos ETR foram utilizados como padrões de ETR, com exceção do Ce, que foi analisado com um padrão de CeO<sub>2</sub> sintético.

### *Estudo Geoquímico*

Nas rochas da intrusão monzonítica foram realizadas análises químicas para elementos maiores, menores e traços. A obtenção dos dados ocorreu no Laboratório Geosol por meio de Fluorescência de Raios-X e ICP-OES. Essas análises foram realizadas em convênio com a Companhia Baiana de Pesquisa Mineral (CBPM).

Os dados obtidos foram organizados em planilhas Excel® e tratados com o software *Geochemical Data Toolkit for Windows®* 6.0 desenvolvido por Janoušek et al. (2006) onde foram gerados os gráficos de classificação geoquímica, diagramas de variação, determinação ambiental tectônica, afinidade magmática e espectros de ETR e multielementares.

### *Análise Isotópica*

As concentrações de Rb-Sr e Sm-Nd foram obtidas no laboratório de geologia isotópica Pará-Iso da Universidade Federal do Pará. As análises foram realizadas em laboratório do tipo *clean*, onde o ar é filtrado várias vezes e há a presença de pressão positiva em seu interior. O sistema de diluição isotópica seguiu os procedimentos relatados por Cruz Filho (2004). Foi utilizado um espectrômetro de massa MAT 262 com sistema simples e de multicoletores para leitura dos dados gerados por ionização termal. As constantes de decaimento e parâmetros geoquímicos utilizados seguiram as considerações de Steiger e Jager (1977) and Lugmair e Marti (1978). As razões foram normalizadas com 0,1194 para o <sup>86</sup>Sr/<sup>88</sup>Sr e 0,7219 para o <sup>146</sup>Nd/<sup>144</sup>Nd e ajustadas com os padrões NBS987 e La Jolla.

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## APÊNDICE C – Tabelas com dados de química mineral

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**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita**

Rocha	Sienito 2195											
Análise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	30,4	31,4	28	30,1	31,9	30,8	29,2	30,8	30,3	29,1	29,9	29,9
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,7			0,5				0,5	0,5	0,6
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	27,6	29,9	26,1	25,6	27,2	30,5	30,6	31	31,9	30,4	25,7	25,2
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32,7	33,6	30,8	35,4	35,2	33,1	30,9	31	31,5	32	34,8	35,7
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,6		2,7	2,8			2,7	2,3	2,2	3,1		3,1
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5	4,6	4,5	6	5,6	4,5	5,2	4,5	3,8	4,5	6,2	5,5
CaO	1,7	0,5	1			0,7	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4		
SrO			3,8									
Na <sub>2</sub> O			2,4									
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>							1,2					
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-												
Total	100	100	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	100,1	99,9	100	100	100,1	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	100,1	99,9	100	100	100,1	100
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,995	1,018	0,934	0,999	1,030	0,999	0,981	1,009	1,000	0,971	0,987	0,986
Si			0,028			0,019				0,020	0,019	0,023
Al												
La	0,393	0,422	0,379	0,370	0,383	0,431	0,448	0,443	0,459	0,442	0,370	0,362
Ce	0,463	0,471	0,444	0,508	0,491	0,464	0,449	0,439	0,449	0,462	0,497	0,509
Pr	0,037		0,039	0,040			0,039	0,032	0,031	0,045	0,043	0,044
Nd	0,069	0,063	0,063	0,084	0,076	0,062	0,074	0,062	0,053	0,063	0,086	0,077
Ca	0,070	0,021	0,042			0,029	0,013	0,012	0,013	0,017		
Sr			0,087									
Na			0,183									
Fe												
Th							0,011					
U												
Cl												
Total	2,027	1,995	2,200	2,001	1,980	2,004	2,014	1,998	2,004	2,019	2,002	2,001

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita**

Rocha	Sienito 1	Sienito 2	Sienito 3	Sienito 4	Sienito 5	Sienito 6	Sienito 7	Sienito 8	Sienito 9	Sienito 10	Sienito 11	Sienito 12
Amostra	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195
Método	EDS	EDS	EDS									
Análise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	30,4	31,4	28	30,1	31,9	30,8	29,2	30,8	30,3	29,1	29,9	29,9
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,7			0,5				0,5	0,5	0,6
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	27,6	29,9	26,1	25,6	27,2	30,5	30,6	31	31,9	30,4	25,7	25,2
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32,7	33,6	30,8	35,4	35,2	33,1	30,9	31	31,5	32	34,8	35,7
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,6		2,7	2,8			2,7	2,3	2,2	3,1	3	3,1
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5	4,6	4,5	6	5,6	4,5	5,2	4,5	3,8	4,5	6,2	5,5
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	1,7	0,5	1				0,7	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	
SrO			3,8									
Na <sub>2</sub> O			2,4									
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>							1,2					
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	100,1	99,9	100	100	100,1	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	100,1	99,9	100	100	100,1	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,995	1,018	0,934	0,999	1,030	0,999	0,981	1,009	1,000	0,971	0,987	0,986
Si			0,028			0,019				0,020	0,019	0,023
Al												
La	0,393	0,422	0,379	0,370	0,383	0,431	0,448	0,443	0,459	0,442	0,370	0,362
Ce	0,463	0,471	0,444	0,508	0,491	0,464	0,449	0,439	0,449	0,462	0,497	0,509
Pr	0,037		0,039	0,040			0,039	0,032	0,031	0,045	0,043	0,044
Nd	0,069	0,063	0,063	0,084	0,076	0,062	0,074	0,062	0,053	0,063	0,086	0,077
Sm												
Eu												
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,070	0,021	0,042				0,029	0,013	0,012	0,013	0,017	
Sr			0,087									
Na			0,183									
Fe												
Th							0,011					
U												
Cl												
Total	2,027	1,995	2,200	2,001	1,980	2,004	2,014	1,998	2,004	2,019	2,002	2,001

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195
Método	EDS											
Análise	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	30,2	30,1	30,2	29,5	30,2	29,7	29,5	30	30	29,4	29,8	29,7
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,5			0,5			0,6			
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	23,4	24,8	28,3	28,4	27,7	32,9	31,2	32,2	31,9	33,1	27	27,7
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	35,4	35,5	34	34,1	33,8	30,4	31,6	31,7	32,1	31,6	34,5	34
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,2	3	2,3	2,7	2,4	1,3	2,5	2,2	1,8	1,9	3,4	2,8
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7,4	6,2	4,8	4,7	5,1	3,1	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,9	5,3	5,5
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,4	0,3			0,6	0,4			0,5	0,4		
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>							2					
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	99,9	100,1	100	100,1	100	100	100	99,9	99,9	100	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	99,9	100,1	100	100,1	100	100	100	99,9	99,9	100	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,998	0,997	0,992	0,984	0,990	0,984	0,984	0,994	0,996	0,986	0,993	0,989
Si			0,019			0,019	0,023					
Al												
La	0,337	0,358	0,405	0,413	0,396	0,475	0,454	0,465	0,462	0,483	0,392	0,402
Ce	0,506	0,509	0,483	0,492	0,479	0,435	0,456	0,454	0,461	0,458	0,497	0,490
Pr	0,046	0,043	0,033	0,039	0,034	0,019	0,036	0,031	0,026	0,027	0,049	0,040
Nd	0,103	0,087	0,067	0,066	0,071	0,043	0,066	0,049	0,057	0,055	0,074	0,077
Sm												
Eu												
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,017	0,013			0,025	0,017			0,021	0,017		0,013
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th							0,018					
U												
Cl												
Total	2,007	2,006	1,999	2,019	2,006	1,997	2,017	2,010	2,002	2,010	2,005	2,011

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195
Método	EDS											
Análise	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,3	29,5	29	29,3	30	29,4	29,3	28,9	28,3	30,9	29,7	29,8
SiO <sub>2</sub>					0,7	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,8		
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,4					
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	31,3	28,9	28,5	33,2	33,6	32,1	30	29,9	30,3	28,8	25	31,8
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	33	32,7	33	31,6	32	31,4	31,8	30,5	30,1	32	36,1	32,1
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,3	2,9	3,4	2,2		2,4	2,6	2,2	2,5	2,2	2,9	2,1
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,1	5,1	5,2	4,3	3,7	4	4	3,9	4,6	5,2	6,3	4
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO		0,3	0,3	0,5			0,3	0,3	0,3			
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO		0,7	0,6									
ThO <sub>2</sub>								3,6	3,4			
UO <sub>2</sub>							1,1					
Cl											0,3	
Sub-Total	100	100,1	100	101,1	100	100	100,2	100	100,1	99,9	100	100,1
O=Cl, F										0,068		
Total	100	100,1	100	101,1	100	100	100,2	100	100,1	99,9	100	100
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,983	0,983	0,975	0,975	0,986	0,978	0,967	0,968	0,955	1,001	0,991	0,988
Si					0,027	0,016	0,027	0,028	0,036	0,031		
Al							0,018					
La	0,458	0,420	0,417	0,481	0,481	0,465	0,432	0,436	0,445	0,407	0,363	0,460
Ce	0,479	0,471	0,480	0,455	0,455	0,452	0,454	0,442	0,439	0,448	0,521	0,460
Pr	0,033	0,042	0,049	0,032		0,034	0,037	0,032	0,036	0,031	0,042	0,030
Nd	0,058	0,072	0,074	0,060	0,051	0,056	0,056	0,055	0,065	0,071	0,089	0,056
Sm												
Eu												
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca		0,013	0,013	0,021			0,013	0,013	0,013			
Sr												
Na												
Fe		0,023	0,020									
Th								0,032	0,031			
U							0,010					
Cl										0,020		
Total	2,011	2,023	2,028	2,024	2,000	2,014	2,014	2,006	2,008	1,989	2,006	2,014

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2098	2195	2195
Método	EDS											
Análise	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,4	29,8	29,9	29,4	30,3	29	29,8	28,8	30,5	30,5	28,5	29,5
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,6			0,6	0,8	0,7		1		
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32	31,9	32,9	32,7	32,3	31,8	31,8	32,3	33,8	32,4	29,2	29,4
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32,4	31,4	31,6	32,4	31,6	30,2	30	30,4	30,6	30,5	33,5	33,7
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	2,6	1,2	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1		1,8	3	2,9
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,8	4,2	3,9	3,3	3,7	4,3	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,9	4,6	4,6
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>										0,7		
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											0,5	
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO												
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>							1,9	1,9	2,1	1,3		
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl	0,4											
Sub-Total	100	99,9	100,1	100,1	100,1	100	100	100	99,9	100,1	100	100,1
O=Cl, F	0,09											
Total	99,91	99,9	100,1	100,1	100,1	100	100	100	99,9	100,1	100	100,1
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,981	0,993	0,985	0,984	1,001	0,971	0,983	0,966	1,006	0,990	0,969	0,987
Si		0,023				0,024	0,031	0,028		0,038		
Al												
La	0,465	0,463	0,472	0,477	0,465	0,464	0,457	0,472	0,486	0,458	0,433	0,428
Ce	0,467	0,452	0,450	0,469	0,451	0,437	0,428	0,441	0,437	0,428	0,493	0,487
Pr	0,029	0,037	0,017	0,033	0,031	0,032	0,030	0,030		0,025	0,044	0,042
Nd	0,053	0,059	0,054	0,047	0,052	0,061	0,050	0,051	0,052	0,053	0,066	0,065
Sm										0,010		
Eu											0,007	
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca												
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th						0,017	0,017	0,019	0,012			
U												
Cl	0,027											
Total	2,022	2,005	2,002	2,010	2,000	2,006	1,995	2,007	1,992	1,994	2,021	2,009

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2200	2200	2200	2200
Método	EDS											
Análise	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,4	29,2	29,6	29,2	29,5	29,6	29,9	29,1	30,1	30	29,4	28,9
SiO <sub>2</sub>									0,4			
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>									0,5			
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	28,5	27,1	24,5	26,7	26,6	27,1	32,2	31,9	27,6	27	26,6	25,6
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	34,1	34,4	35,4	34,8	34,6	34,4	31,6	32,2	33,3	34,7	34,6	35,4
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,8	3,3	3,3	2,9	2,9	2,4	2,1	2,3	2,6	2,9	2,8	3,5
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5,2	5,5	6,3	5,2	5,5	5,3	4,3	4,5	4,6	5,4	6	6,1
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,7	0,4					0,6	0,6	
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO		0,4	0,9	0,5	0,5	1,2			0,9			
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	99,9	100	100	100	100	100,1	100	100	100	100	100,1
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	99,9	100	100	100	100	100,1	100	100	100	100	100,1
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,985	0,980	0,985	0,979	0,985	0,983	0,994	0,980	0,982	0,996	0,986	0,976
Si									0,015			
Al									0,023			
La	0,416	0,396	0,355	0,390	0,387	0,392	0,466	0,468	0,392	0,391	0,389	0,377
Ce	0,494	0,499	0,509	0,505	0,500	0,494	0,454	0,469	0,470	0,498	0,502	0,517
Pr	0,040	0,048	0,047	0,042	0,042	0,034	0,030	0,033	0,037	0,041	0,040	0,051
Nd	0,074	0,078	0,088	0,074	0,077	0,074	0,060	0,064	0,063	0,076	0,085	0,087
Sm				0,010	0,005					0,008	0,008	
Eu												
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca		0,017	0,038	0,021	0,021	0,050			0,037			
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,010	2,019	2,023	2,021	2,017	2,028	2,004	2,014	2,019	2,002	2,009	2,016

## Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
Método	EDS											
Análise	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,3	28,5	29,3	29,1	29,4	28,8	29,2	29,5	28,6	29	29,3	28,8
SiO <sub>2</sub>												
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	26,3	25,8	26,5	26,2	26,5	26,3	26,2	26	24,6	26	25,7	28,6
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	34,7	34,8	34,9	34,5	34,5	35,2	35,8	35,2	34,6	35	34,9	34,1
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,3	3,7	3	3,5	3	3,2	3,1	3	4	2,8	3,3	3
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	6,4	6	5,9	5,8	5,7	5,8	5,7	6,2	6,2	5,9	6,1	4,9
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,7	0,4		1	0,5	0,7			1	0,7	0,3
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,6							0,5	0,6	
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>										0,5		
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO						0,4					0,2	0,5
SrO												0,7
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100,1	100	100,1	100	100	100	99,9	100	100,2	100,1	100,1
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100,1	100	100,1	100	100	100	99,9	100	100,2	100,1	100,1
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,984	0,969	0,984	0,980	0,984	0,975	0,982	0,988	0,972	0,977	0,981	0,970
Si												
Al												
La	0,385	0,382	0,388	0,384	0,386	0,388	0,384	0,379	0,364	0,381	0,375	0,420
Ce	0,504	0,512	0,507	0,502	0,499	0,515	0,521	0,510	0,508	0,510	0,505	0,497
Pr	0,048	0,054	0,043	0,051	0,043	0,047	0,045	0,043	0,058	0,041	0,048	0,043
Nd	0,091	0,086	0,084	0,082	0,080	0,083	0,081	0,088	0,089	0,084	0,086	0,070
Sm		0,010	0,005	0,014	0,007	0,010			0,014	0,010	0,004	
Eu												
Gd			0,008						0,007	0,008		
Tb												
Dy									0,006			
Tm												
Y												
Ca					0,017						0,009	0,021
Sr												0,030
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,011	2,021	2,011	2,013	2,017	2,017	2,012	2,008	2,019	2,018	2,020	2,030

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
Método	EDS											
Análise	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	28,9	29,7	28,8	29	29,2	29	29,7	29,1	28,8	29,7	29,2	29
SiO <sub>2</sub>												
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	28,2	30,2	27,7	27,8	27,3	27,6	27,4	27,4	27,7	28,1	27,3	26,5
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	34	34,8	34,1	33,6	33,8	33,7	34,4	34,2	34,2	34,4	34,3	34
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3		3,1	3,1	2,9	3,4	3	3	3,2	2,2	3	3,6
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5,3	4,8	5,1	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,3	4,5	5,1	5,5
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,5	0,5	0,8			0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,8
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9			0,5	0,4	0,6	0,6
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100	99,9	100	100,1	100	100	100	100	99,9	100	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	99,9	100	100,1	100	100	100	100	99,9	100	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,973	0,988	0,972	0,975	0,977	0,974	0,991	0,978	0,973	0,988	0,979	0,975
Si												
Al												
La	0,414	0,438	0,407	0,407	0,398	0,404	0,398	0,401	0,408	0,407	0,399	0,388
Ce	0,495	0,501	0,498	0,488	0,489	0,489	0,496	0,497	0,499	0,495	0,497	0,495
Pr	0,043		0,045	0,045	0,042	0,049	0,043	0,043	0,047	0,032	0,043	0,052
Nd	0,075	0,067	0,073	0,075	0,075	0,076	0,077	0,077	0,075	0,063	0,072	0,078
Sm			0,007	0,007	0,011			0,005	0,005	0,005	0,007	0,011
Eu												
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,026	0,021	0,026	0,030	0,034	0,038			0,021	0,017	0,025	0,026
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,026	2,015	2,027	2,027	2,026	2,030	2,006	2,022	2,024	2,016	2,023	2,025

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
Método	EDS											
Análise	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,2	29,6	26,1	29,3	29,2	28,5	28,7	29,1	28,7	28,4	28,8	29,6
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,5							0,6		
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,5							0,5		
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	27,1	21,4	23,4	21,8	21,8	23	21,8	22,1	21,8	22,2	24,1	23,6
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	33,6	36,5	37,8	35,8	36,2	36,4	35,3	35,7	36	36	36	34,1
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,8	3,3	3,8	3,4	3,5	4	3,4	3,7
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5,2	8	7,4	6,9	7,2	7,5	7,6	8,1	7,6	8,7	6,5	6,9
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1			1	0,7	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												0,6
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,8	0,5			0,6				
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,5			0,4		
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,8	1,3	1	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,4		0,5	0,8
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100,1	100	99,9	100,1	100	100	100,1	100	101,1	100	100,1
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100,1	100	99,9	100,1	100	100	100,1	100	101,1	100	100,1
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,978	0,983	0,905	0,981	0,979	0,966	0,970	0,976	0,966	0,948	0,972	0,985
Si			0,020							0,024		
Al			0,024							0,023		
La	0,395	0,309	0,353	0,318	0,318	0,340	0,321	0,323	0,320	0,323	0,355	0,342
Ce	0,487	0,524	0,567	0,518	0,525	0,533	0,516	0,518	0,524	0,520	0,526	0,491
Pr	0,045	0,047	0,049	0,050	0,055	0,048	0,055	0,049	0,051	0,057	0,049	0,053
Nd	0,073	0,112	0,108	0,097	0,102	0,107	0,108	0,115	0,108	0,123	0,093	0,097
Sm	0,014			0,014	0,010	0,008	0,012	0,011	0,008	0,010	0,010	0,011
Eu												
Gd				0,010	0,007			0,008				0,008
Tb												
Dy							0,006			0,005		
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,034	0,055	0,044	0,034	0,030	0,030	0,034	0,038	0,060		0,021	0,034
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,026	2,030	2,071	2,024	2,024	2,033	2,031	2,029	2,042	2,027	2,026	2,021

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
Método	EDS											
Análise	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,5	29,2	29,6	28,9	29,1	29,3	28,7	29,8	28,9	29,4	29	28,8
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,5									
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,5									0,4
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	23,3	23,4	23,1	22,8	23,5	23	22,2	20,4	21,5	22,5	22,8	27,1
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	35,4	36,5	35,3	36	36	36	35,5	35,4	35,4	36,3	36	34,8
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,8	4,1	4,1	3,4	3,4	2,9
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7,5	7,1	7,3	7,2	7,3	7,6	7,6	8,1	7,6	7,7	7,1	5,9
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,8	0,5	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,7	1,1	1,2	1,1	0,8	0,9	
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,7	0,5				
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>								0,6				
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO							0,4			1,5		0,3
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												0,2
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,1	100,1	100,1	99,9	99,7
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,1	100,1	100,1	99,9	99,7
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,988	0,982	0,984	0,970	0,981	0,984	0,972	0,994	0,969	0,986	0,973	0,976
Si			0,020									
Al			0,023									0,019
La	0,340	0,343	0,335	0,333	0,345	0,337	0,327	0,296	0,314	0,329	0,333	0,400
Ce	0,513	0,531	0,507	0,523	0,525	0,523	0,520	0,511	0,513	0,526	0,522	0,510
Pr	0,050	0,048	0,047	0,053	0,052	0,049	0,055	0,059	0,059	0,049	0,049	0,042
Nd	0,106	0,101	0,102	0,102	0,104	0,108	0,109	0,114	0,108	0,109	0,101	0,084
Sm	0,011	0,007	0,012	0,012	0,007	0,010	0,015	0,016	0,015	0,011	0,012	
Eu												
Gd							0,009	0,007				
Tb												
Dy								0,008				
Tm												
Y												
Ca							0,017			0,064		0,013
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												0,002
U												
Cl												
Total	2,008	2,012	2,011	2,013	2,013	2,010	2,025	2,004	2,042	2,010	2,022	2,015

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito											
Amostra	2200	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199	2199
Método	EDS											
Análise	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,3	28,2	29	29,3	29,2	29,5	30,5	29,6	30,2	29,7	29,6	30
SiO <sub>2</sub>												
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				1	1		1,1		1,1			
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	26,6	29,8	27,2	29,4	30,5	29,8	26	28,8	29,5	27,5	28,9	31,6
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	35,8	34,2	35,1	33,3	32,7	33,5	36,5	33	31,8	34,7	33,2	34,2
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,7	2	2,5		2,4	2,6	2,8	3	
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5,7	5,3	6	4,2	4,6	4,8	5	5,6	4,7	5,3	5,2	4,1
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO			0,3				0,9		0,5			
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	99,9	99,9	100	99,9	100	100,1	100	99,9	99,9	100	99,9	99,9
O=Cl, F												
Total	99,9	99,9	100	99,9	100	100,1	100	99,9	99,9	100	99,9	99,9
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,984	0,964	0,977	0,972	0,970	0,987	0,988	0,987	0,987	0,991	0,990	0,996
Si												
Al				0,046	0,046		0,050		0,050			
La	0,389	0,444	0,399	0,425	0,441	0,434	0,367	0,418	0,420	0,400	0,421	0,457
Ce	0,520	0,505	0,511	0,478	0,470	0,484	0,511	0,476	0,450	0,501	0,480	0,491
Pr	0,036	0,035	0,035	0,039	0,029	0,036		0,034	0,037	0,040	0,043	
Nd	0,081	0,076	0,085	0,059	0,064	0,068	0,068	0,079	0,065	0,075	0,073	0,057
Sm												
Eu												
Gd												
Tb												
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca			0,013				0,037		0,021			
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,011	2,024	2,020	2,019	2,020	2,009	2,020	2,016	2,008	2,006	2,007	2,002

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Granito								
Amostra	2199	2199	2098	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	121	122	123	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	30,2	31	30	28,3	27,8	28	28,4	27,8	27,1	28,4	28,5	27,9
SiO <sub>2</sub>			0,6	0,6	0,9	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,9	0,5	1	0,8
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	29,5	30,1	32,9	13,3	14,2	19,2	14,3	13,2	13,7	13,8	14,6	15,1
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32,8	34	31,2	29,9	32	33,3	31,4	30,2	31,8	30	32	32,2
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,7		1,9	3,4	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,5	4,3	3,9	4,2
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,8	4,8	3,3	13,2	12,6	9,6	13,2	14,3	13,6	12,3	12,6	13,1
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				2,4	2,7	1,4	1,7	3,1	2,4	1,7	2,5	2,4
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,5	1	0,3		1,1	0,5			
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				1,6	1,4	0,8	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,6	1,5	1
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,4	0,6	0,4	0,9	0,5	
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,7			0,8	0,9	1	0,7	0,8	
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				2,6	0,8		1,2	0,1		2,9		1
CaO				1,7	1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,1
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>					1,9	1,3	1,2	0,9	1	0,8	1,3	0,8
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	99,8	99,7	100,1	99,9	100	100,1	100,2	100,1
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	99,8	99,7	100,1	99,9	100	100,1	100,2	100,1
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	1,000	1,014	0,988	0,947	0,942	0,950	0,952	0,949	0,927	0,949	0,951	0,942
Si			0,023	0,024	0,036	0,024	0,028	0,016	0,036	0,020	0,039	0,032
Al												
La	0,425	0,429	0,472	0,194	0,210	0,284	0,209	0,196	0,204	0,201	0,212	0,222
Ce	0,470	0,481	0,444	0,433	0,469	0,488	0,455	0,446	0,470	0,433	0,462	0,470
Pr	0,038		0,027	0,049	0,060	0,060	0,061	0,063	0,066	0,062	0,056	0,061
Nd	0,067	0,066	0,046	0,186	0,180	0,137	0,187	0,206	0,196	0,173	0,177	0,187
Sm				0,033	0,037	0,019	0,023	0,043	0,033	0,023	0,034	0,033
Eu				0,007	0,014	0,004		0,015	0,007			
Gd				0,021	0,019	0,011	0,021	0,021	0,024	0,021	0,020	0,013
Tb							0,005	0,008	0,005	0,012	0,006	
Dy				0,009			0,010	0,012	0,013	0,009	0,010	
Tm												
Y				0,055	0,017		0,025	0,002		0,061		0,021
Ca				0,072	0,043	0,051	0,055	0,056	0,065	0,072	0,063	0,047
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th					0,017	0,012	0,011	0,008	0,009	0,007	0,012	0,007
U												
Cl												
Total	2,000	1,991	2,000	2,046	2,037	2,039	2,039	2,044	2,056	2,048	2,038	2,040

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	28,1	28,2	27,7	27,6	27,9	28	28,4	29,1	29,7	28,7	27,9	28,3
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,3	1,3	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,3
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15,6	15,3	15	15,1	15,7	15,4	15,1	16,7	14,1	14,9	14,6	15,4
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32,4	32,5	32,1	31,9	33	32,1	31,9	33,7	30,4	31,7	31,7	32,2
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,8	4,3	4,2	4,3	3,7	4,2	4,1	3,5	4,5	4,7	3,9	3,8
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13	12,7	13,2	12,9	12,8	13,4	13,2	11,5	12,9	12,9	12,9	13,3
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,6	2,2	2,2	1,8	2,3	2	2,4	1,7	2,3	2,3	2,1	2
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,5								
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,9	1,2	1	1,3	0,6	1	1,2	0,7	1,1	1,6	1,6	1,3
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,6								0,7	0,8	0,9	
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,7		1	0,8		0,7	1,2				1,1	0,8
CaO	0,9	0,9	0,8	1	0,8	1	1,1	2	3,6	1,7	1,5	1,4
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,8	1,4	0,7	0,6			1,2	1,2
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100,1	100	100	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	100	100,1	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100,1	100	100	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	100	100,1	100
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,946	0,951	0,936	0,932	0,940	0,947	0,954	0,968	0,968	0,958	0,942	0,956
Si	0,036	0,036	0,044	0,052	0,052	0,028	0,024	0,016	0,023	0,028	0,028	0,012
Al												
La	0,229	0,225	0,221	0,222	0,230	0,227	0,221	0,242	0,200	0,217	0,215	0,227
Ce	0,472	0,474	0,469	0,466	0,481	0,470	0,464	0,485	0,429	0,458	0,463	0,470
Pr	0,055	0,062	0,061	0,062	0,054	0,061	0,059	0,050	0,063	0,068	0,057	0,055
Nd	0,185	0,181	0,188	0,184	0,182	0,191	0,187	0,161	0,177	0,182	0,184	0,189
Sm	0,022	0,030	0,030	0,025	0,032	0,028	0,033	0,023	0,031	0,031	0,029	0,027
Eu				0,007								
Gd	0,012	0,016	0,013	0,017	0,008	0,013	0,016	0,009	0,014	0,021	0,021	0,017
Tb	0,008								0,009	0,010	0,012	
Dy												
Tm												
Y	0,015		0,021	0,017		0,015	0,025				0,023	0,017
Ca	0,038	0,038	0,034	0,043	0,034	0,043	0,047	0,084	0,149	0,072	0,064	0,060
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th	0,014	0,016	0,015	0,013	0,016	0,013	0,006	0,005			0,011	0,011
U												
Cl												
Total	2,032	2,028	2,034	2,038	2,029	2,036	2,036	2,043	2,063	2,043	2,047	2,042

## Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	28,6	28,5	28,6	28,8	29,3	29,3	28,8	29	28,8	28,8	29	28,3
SiO <sub>2</sub>		0,4										
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	14,5	14,3	15,4	15,1	14,6	15,3	20,9	22,2	13,4	14,9	23,9	22,5
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	31,7	31,6	32,3	33	32,8	31,7	34,2	34,3	30	32,3	34,4	33,7
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,4	4,2	4,6	4,3	4,1	4	4	4,1	4	4,4	3,3	3,8
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13,1	13,7	13,2	13,7	13,9	13,2	9,5	9,1	13	13,2	7,9	8,7
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,3	2,3	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,3	1	1,1	2,4	2,3	0,9	1
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,4	1,5	0,9	1,4	1,2	1			1,7	1,6		0,5
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,5	0,6	0,2			0,7	0,5		1,1	0,8		0,6
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,1								2,5			
CaO	1,4	2	1,6	1	0,9	2,5	0,4	0,3	2	1,1	0,7	0,4
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,7		0,7		1,1	0,5		0,5
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	99,9	99,9	99,9	100	99,9	100	100	100,1	100	99,9	100,1	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	99,9	99,9	99,9	100	99,9	100	100	100,1	100	99,9	100,1	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,966	0,958	0,967	0,973	0,983	0,974	0,974	0,977	0,963	0,973	0,975	0,965
Si		0,016										
Al												
La	0,213	0,209	0,227	0,222	0,213	0,222	0,308	0,326	0,195	0,219	0,350	0,334
Ce	0,463	0,459	0,472	0,482	0,476	0,456	0,500	0,500	0,434	0,472	0,500	0,497
Pr	0,064	0,061	0,067	0,063	0,059	0,057	0,058	0,059	0,058	0,064	0,048	0,056
Nd	0,187	0,194	0,188	0,195	0,197	0,185	0,136	0,129	0,183	0,188	0,112	0,125
Sm	0,032	0,031	0,034	0,032	0,033	0,031	0,014	0,015	0,033	0,032	0,012	0,014
Eu												
Gd	0,019	0,020	0,012	0,019	0,016	0,013			0,022	0,021		0,007
Tb												
Dy	0,006	0,008	0,003			0,009	0,006		0,014	0,010		0,008
Tm												
Y	0,023							0,053				
Ca	0,060	0,085	0,068	0,043	0,038	0,105	0,017	0,013	0,085	0,047	0,030	0,017
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th	0,008	0,007	0,005	0,004	0,006		0,006		0,010	0,005		0,005
U												
Cl												
Total	2,040	2,049	2,043	2,031	2,022	2,052	2,021	2,020	2,049	2,032	2,027	2,027

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	28,7	28,4	28,5	28,4	29,3	29,1	28,5	28,8	28,9	29,2	28,7	28,8
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,6		0,6			0,4						
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	21	22,4	19,7	15,5	16,1	21,6	21,2	14,4	14,1	11,6	17,1	15,9
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	34	34,5	33	33,1	33,7	35,1	34,2	32	31,9	29,7	33,6	32,9
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,1	4	3,9	4,2	4,2	3,3	3,7	4,9	4,5	4,7	4,2	4,7
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	9,5	8,4	9,9	13,2	13,3	8,8	9,2	13,2	14	17,6	13,2	12,8
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,2	1,4	1,5	2,6	1,9	0,7	1,2	2,5	2,5	3,7	2,3	2,5
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,5		1,3	1,4	0,8		0,6	1,5	1,4	2	0,7	1,5
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,5	0,6				0,6	0,5	0,8		0,7
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,5	1,4	1,4	0,3	0,4	0,3
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>		0,6	0,7	0,5		0,4	1	0,8	0,6	0,4		
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100	99,9	100	100,1	100	100,1	100,1	99,8	100	100,2	100,1
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	99,9	100	100,1	100	100,1	100,1	99,8	100	100,2	100,1
<b>Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios</b>												
P	0,964	0,967	0,962	0,968	0,982	0,973	0,968	0,971	0,974	0,986	0,972	0,976
Si	0,024		0,024			0,016						
Al												
La	0,307	0,332	0,290	0,230	0,235	0,315	0,314	0,212	0,207	0,171	0,252	0,235
Ce	0,494	0,508	0,482	0,488	0,488	0,507	0,502	0,467	0,465	0,434	0,492	0,482
Pr	0,059	0,059	0,057	0,062	0,061	0,047	0,054	0,071	0,065	0,068	0,061	0,069
Nd	0,135	0,121	0,141	0,190	0,188	0,124	0,132	0,188	0,199	0,251	0,189	0,183
Sm	0,016	0,019	0,021	0,036	0,026	0,010	0,017	0,034	0,034	0,051	0,032	0,034
Eu												
Gd	0,007		0,017	0,019	0,010		0,008	0,020	0,018	0,026	0,009	0,020
Tb												
Dy			0,006	0,008				0,008	0,006	0,010		0,009
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,017	0,013	0,013	0,022	0,034	0,025	0,021	0,060	0,060	0,013	0,017	0,013
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th		0,005	0,006	0,005			0,004	0,009	0,007	0,005	0,004	
U												
Cl												
Total	2,022	2,024	2,019	2,027	2,024	2,020	2,025	2,037	2,035	2,013	2,024	2,020

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29	29	29,2	29,2	29,7	28,6	28,7	29,2	28,6	29,1	28,7	29,9
SiO <sub>2</sub>												
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	16,1	15,3	15,2	15,4	15,7	15,6	15,1	15,3	15,3	15,7	15,7	14
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	32,8	32,1	32,4	32,2	32,5	32,2	31,9	32	33	33	33,3	31,8
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,6	4,8	4,2	4,9	4,2	4,6	4,6	3,9	4,9	4,1	4,3	3,7
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12,6	13,6	14,1	13	13,9	14,2	13,9	13,6	13,6	14,1	13,4	16,1
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,6	2,9	2,5	2,1	2	2,5
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,4	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,1	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,3	1,1	1,8	1,5
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,8	1	0,5	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,5
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,4								0,2
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100,1	100	100	100	100,1	99,9	100,1	100,1	100	100	100	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100,1	100	100	100	100,1	99,9	100,1	100,1	100	100	100	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,980	0,979	0,983	0,983	0,994	0,975	0,976	0,986	0,974	0,983	0,975	0,998
Si												
Al												
La	0,237	0,225	0,223	0,226	0,229	0,232	0,224	0,225	0,227	0,231	0,232	0,204
Ce	0,479	0,468	0,472	0,469	0,470	0,475	0,469	0,467	0,486	0,482	0,489	0,459
Pr	0,067	0,070	0,061	0,071	0,060	0,067	0,067	0,057	0,072	0,060	0,063	0,053
Nd	0,180	0,194	0,200	0,185	0,196	0,204	0,200	0,194	0,195	0,201	0,192	0,227
Sm	0,034	0,033	0,033	0,034	0,031	0,032	0,036	0,040	0,035	0,029	0,028	0,034
Eu												
Gd	0,019	0,016	0,021	0,020	0,014	0,021	0,024	0,025	0,017	0,015	0,024	0,020
Tb												
Dy	0,010	0,013	0,006	0,012	0,009	0,010	0,012	0,009	0,010	0,010	0,008	0,006
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,013	0,026	0,017	0,017								0,009
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,018	2,023	2,017	2,017	2,004	2,017	2,016	2,010	2,017	2,011	2,020	2,001

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,7	29,5	29,2	33,3	30,9	32,9	31,4	30,1	29,5	29,7	29,9	33,5
SiO <sub>2</sub>												
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17,1	16,1	16,4	18,1	16	15,7	16,1	16,4	16,8	16,9	16,2	15,4
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	33,8	33,4	33,2	32,8	31,7	31,5	32,3	33	32,6	33,2	33	31,5
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,1	4,8	4		4,6	3,7	4,2	4,4	4,5	3,6	3,8	3,5
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	11,7	12,2	12,7	12	12,6	11,6	12,1	12,4	13	12,5	13	11,8
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,9	1,8	2,3	1,7	2,3	2,5	1,8	2,3	2,2	2,2	1,7	2,3
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1	1,1	0,9	1,2	0,9	1,5	1,3	0,5	0,6	1,2	1,7	1,4
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,1	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,4
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,4	0,5	0,6									0,3
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>												
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100,1	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	100	99,9	99,9	100	100	99,9	100,1
O=Cl, F												
Total	100,1	100	99,9	99,9	100,1	100	99,9	99,9	100	100	99,9	100,1
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,991	0,988	0,982	1,056	1,015	1,049	1,024	1,002	0,990	0,994	0,998	1,057
Si												
Al												
La	0,249	0,235	0,240	0,250	0,229	0,218	0,229	0,238	0,246	0,246	0,236	0,212
Ce	0,488	0,484	0,483	0,450	0,450	0,434	0,456	0,475	0,473	0,481	0,476	0,430
Pr	0,059	0,069	0,058		0,065	0,051	0,059	0,063	0,065	0,052	0,055	0,048
Nd	0,165	0,172	0,180	0,161	0,175	0,156	0,167	0,174	0,184	0,176	0,183	0,157
Sm	0,026	0,025	0,031	0,022	0,031	0,032	0,024	0,031	0,030	0,030	0,023	0,030
Eu												
Gd	0,013	0,014	0,012	0,015	0,012	0,019	0,017	0,007	0,008	0,016	0,022	0,017
Tb												
Dy	0,005	0,008	0,008	0,010	0,014	0,007	0,009	0,010	0,010	0,009	0,008	0,005
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,017	0,021	0,026									0,012
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th												
U												
Cl												
Total	2,012	2,015	2,020	1,963	1,990	1,967	1,984	1,999	2,006	2,004	2,001	1,966

## Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,9	32,3	31,8	33,3	33,6	31,5	30,5	31,2	28,6	28,1	29,2	29,3
SiO <sub>2</sub>										1,2	0,5	0,7
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17,9	16,8	16,6	15,5	15,4	15,7	15,8	16,1	15,6	13,2	13,9	15,7
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	33,3	32,4	32,2	30,8	31,3	32,3	32,7	32,6	31,9	31	31,7	32
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4	3,9	3,9	4,1	4	3,9	3,4	3,9	3,9	4,6	4,3	3,6
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	11,4	11,9	12,3	11,8	11,6	12,8	13,1	13,2	12,6	13,6	13,3	12,3
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,9	1,7	2	2,3	2,1	1,9	2,2	1,4	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,2
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,9	0,4				
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,2	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,1
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>					0,5	0,8	0,5			0,6	0,5	0,7
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,4			0,4						2	1,6	2,3
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO										1,2		
ThO <sub>2</sub>										0,8	0,5	1,1
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	99,9	100,1	100,1	100	100	100	100,1	100	99,2	99,9	99,9	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	99,9	100,1	100,1	100	100	100	100,1	100	99,2	99,9	99,9	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,995	1,038	1,030	1,054	1,060	1,026	1,008	1,020	0,968	0,938	0,968	0,971
Si									0,047	0,020	0,027	
Al												
La	0,260	0,235	0,234	0,214	0,212	0,223	0,227	0,229	0,230	0,192	0,201	0,227
Ce	0,479	0,450	0,451	0,421	0,427	0,455	0,467	0,461	0,467	0,448	0,454	0,459
Pr	0,057	0,054	0,054	0,056	0,054	0,055	0,048	0,055	0,057	0,066	0,061	0,051
Nd	0,160	0,161	0,168	0,157	0,154	0,176	0,183	0,182	0,180	0,192	0,186	0,172
Sm	0,026	0,022	0,026	0,030	0,027	0,025	0,030	0,019	0,032	0,033	0,028	0,030
Eu							0,012	0,005				
Gd	0,014	0,014	0,016	0,016	0,015	0,018	0,019	0,015	0,023	0,022	0,018	0,014
Tb												
Dy					0,006	0,010	0,006			0,008	0,006	0,009
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,017			0,016					0,086	0,068	0,096	0,059
Sr												
Na												
Fe									0,040			
Th									0,007	0,004	0,010	
U												
Cl												
Total	2,009	1,975	1,980	1,970	1,960	1,983	1,995	1,987	2,050	2,059	2,046	2,027

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,9	29	28,8	29,3	29,2	30,3	30	30	30,4	28,8	30,9	29,6
SiO <sub>2</sub>		0,6					0,7	0,6				
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,5					
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	23,3	23,7	24,7	24,9	24,3	22,1	15,2	16,2	14,7	16,9	18,7	16,5
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	34	32,8	34,3	34,9	34	32,9	33,6	32,4	31,2	33,1	35,6	34,9
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,4	3,9	3	3,2	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,9	4,5	4,6	2,8	3,6
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7,9	7,4	7	7,1	6,9	8,6	14,9	13	17,1	13,4	11,7	13
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,2	1,1	0,8	0,5	1,4	1,5		2,3	2,1	1,9		1,5
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,4	0,8			0,8	0,9		1,6			1,3	
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,9										
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO			1,4				1				0,3	0,3
SrO												
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>							0,9					0,6
UO <sub>2</sub>												
Cl												
Sub-Total	100,1	100,2	100	99,9	100,1	100	100,1	100	100	100	100	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100,1	100,2	100	99,9	100,1	100	100,1	100	100	100	100	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,995	0,970	0,968	0,985	0,982	1,003	0,978	0,991	1,006	0,977	1,012	0,990
Si		0,024					0,027	0,023				
Al							0,023					
La	0,338	0,346	0,362	0,365	0,356	0,319	0,216	0,233	0,212	0,250	0,267	0,240
Ce	0,489	0,475	0,499	0,507	0,495	0,471	0,474	0,463	0,447	0,486	0,504	0,505
Pr	0,049	0,056	0,043	0,046	0,051	0,053	0,046	0,055	0,064	0,067	0,039	0,052
Nd	0,111	0,104	0,099	0,101	0,098	0,120	0,205	0,181	0,239	0,192	0,162	0,183
Sm	0,016	0,015	0,011	0,007	0,019	0,020		0,031	0,028	0,026		0,020
Eu												
Gd	0,005	0,010			0,011	0,012		0,021		0,017		
Tb												
Dy		0,011										
Tm												
Y												
Ca			0,060				0,041			0,012	0,013	
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th							0,008				0,005	
U												
Cl												
Total	2,003	2,012	2,041	2,010	2,012	1,998	2,017	1,998	1,996	2,015	1,996	2,009

## Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,1	30,8	28,9	29,3	29,3	28,5	30	30,4	29,5	28,8	30,9	29,6
SiO <sub>2</sub>					0,7	0,7	0,6					
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	16,1	17,1	16,3	15	26,9	25,1	16,2	14,7	17,7	16,9	18,7	16,5
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	34,7	35,2	34	33,3	34,2	33	32,4	31,2	35,1	33,1	35,6	34,9
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,8	3,4	4,4	4,1	1,8	3,4	3,9	4,5	3,7	4,6	2,8	3,6
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13	13,5	14,7	15,8	5,7	6,1	13	17,1	13	13,4	11,7	13
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,4		1,6	2,7		0,8	2,3	2,1		1,9		1,5
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		1,1					0,6	1,6			1,3	
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,1					
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO					0,6					1,1		
SrO											0,3	0,3
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>	0,6				0,8	1,7						0,6
UO <sub>2</sub>	0,2											
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100	99,9	100,2	100	100	100	100	100,1	100	100	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	99,9	100,2	100	100	100	100	100,1	100	100	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,983	1,012	0,979	0,985	0,972	0,961	0,991	1,006	0,983	0,977	1,012	0,990
Si					0,027	0,028	0,023					
Al												
La	0,237	0,245	0,241	0,220	0,389	0,369	0,233	0,212	0,257	0,250	0,267	0,240
Ce	0,507	0,500	0,498	0,484	0,490	0,481	0,463	0,447	0,506	0,486	0,504	0,505
Pr	0,055	0,048	0,064	0,059	0,026	0,049	0,055	0,064	0,053	0,067	0,039	0,052
Nd	0,185	0,187	0,210	0,224	0,080	0,087	0,181	0,239	0,183	0,192	0,162	0,183
Sm	0,019		0,022	0,037		0,011	0,031	0,028		0,026		0,020
Eu												
Gd	0,015					0,008	0,021			0,017		
Tb							0,001					
Dy												
Tm												
Y												
Ca					0,025				0,046		0,012	0,013
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th	0,005				0,007	0,015						0,005
U	0,002											
Cl												
Total	2,009	1,992	2,014	2,010	2,016	2,011	1,998	1,996	2,027	2,015	1,996	2,009

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202
Método	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS
Análise	106	107	108	109	110	113	1	2	3	4	5	6
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29,9	29,1	30,8	28,9	29,3	29,3	29,1	28,1	28,8	28,3	28,2	29,1
SiO <sub>2</sub>						0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,6
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,9											
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	20,4	16,1	17,1	16,3	15	26,9	27,2	27,5	28	27,8	27,9	27,9
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	35,5	34,7	35,2	34	33,3	34,2	30,8	31	31,1	30,7	31	31,1
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,5	3,8	3,4	4,4	4,1	1,8	2,7	3,1	2,8	2,9	3,1	2,8
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	9,5	13	13,5	14,7	15,8	5,7	6,1	5,1	5,3	5,8	4,9	5,7
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		1,4		1,6	2,7		0,6	1,3	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		1,1						0,7			0,7	
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,7					
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>								0,6	0,7	0,9	0,8	
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
CaO	0,3						0,6	2,4	2	2	2,1	2,3
SrO												2
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
FeO												
ThO <sub>2</sub>		0,6					0,8					
UO <sub>2</sub>		0,2										
Cl												
Sub-Total	100	100	100	99,9	100,2	100	100,1	100	100	100,1	100,1	100
O=Cl, F												
Total	100	100	100	99,9	100,2	100	100,1	100	100	100,1	100,1	100
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios												
P	0,983	0,983	1,012	0,979	0,985	0,972	0,961	0,944	0,957	0,947	0,947	0,962
Si						0,027	0,020	0,024	0,024	0,024	0,016	0,023
Al	0,041											
La	0,292	0,237	0,245	0,241	0,220	0,389	0,391	0,403	0,405	0,405	0,408	0,402
Ce	0,505	0,507	0,500	0,498	0,484	0,490	0,440	0,450	0,447	0,444	0,450	0,445
Pr	0,050	0,055	0,048	0,064	0,059	0,026	0,038	0,045	0,040	0,042	0,045	0,040
Nd	0,132	0,185	0,187	0,210	0,224	0,080	0,085	0,072	0,074	0,082	0,069	0,079
Sm		0,019		0,022	0,037		0,008	0,018	0,009	0,010	0,011	0,011
Eu												
Gd		0,015						0,009			0,009	
Tb							0,009					
Dy								0,008	0,009	0,011	0,010	
Tm												
Y												
Ca	0,012						0,025	0,100	0,085	0,084	0,089	0,098
Sr												
Na												
Fe												
Th		0,005					0,007					
U		0,002										
Cl												
Total	2,015	2,009	1,992	2,014	2,010	2,016	2,053	2,058	2,049	2,057	2,063	2,045

**Apêndice C.1. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita (continuação)**

Rocha	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito	Fenito
Amostra	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202
Método	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS
Análise	7	8	9	10	11	12
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	28,9	28,7	28,7	28,3	29,4	29
SiO <sub>2</sub>		0,5		0,8		0,6
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	27,7	27,5	27,2	26,5	25,2	26
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	31,4	31,1	33,3	32,9	33,3	33,2
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,8	2,4	3,1	3,2	3,3	2,8
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5,2	4,9	6,3	6,2	6,6	6,4
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,7	0,3		0,7	0,8	0,6
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,8				
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,4			
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,7		0,8			
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,5				
CaO	2,2	2,5	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3
SrO						
Na <sub>2</sub> O						
FeO						
ThO <sub>2</sub>						
UO <sub>2</sub>						
Cl						
Sub-Total	100,1	99,9	100	100	100	99,9
O=Cl, F						
Total	100,1	99,9	100	100	100	99,9
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios						
P	0,964	0,955	0,966	0,947	0,979	0,964
Si		0,020		0,032		0,024
Al						
La	0,403	0,399	0,399	0,386	0,366	0,377
Ce	0,453	0,448	0,485	0,476	0,479	0,477
Pr	0,040	0,034	0,045	0,046	0,047	0,040
Nd	0,073	0,069	0,089	0,088	0,093	0,090
Sm	0,010	0,004		0,010	0,011	0,008
Eu						
Gd						
Tb		0,010				
Dy		0,005				
Tm	0,009	0,010				
Y	0,011					
Ca	0,093	0,105	0,060	0,059	0,059	0,055
Sr						
Na						
Fe						
Th						
U						
Cl						
Total	2,055	2,059	2,043	2,044	2,034	2,034

**Apêndice C.2. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de mozanita**

Rocha	Sienito 2195	Sienito WDS	Sienito 2195	Sienito WDS	Granito 2189	Granito WDS	Granito 2195	Granito WDS	Granito 2189	Granito WDS	Granito 2189
Análise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	22,87	24,61	23,071	22,195	20,836	20,84	22,39	20,861	21,536	22,387	21,775
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,09	3,01	0,025	0,004	1,846	1,85	0,05	0,51	0,17	0,052	0,076
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,02	1,37	0,016	0,416	0,035	0,04		0,011	0,007		0,004
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	26,17	23,5	14,46	13,333	15,975	15,98	14,07	25,273	11,76	14,07	23,016
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	37,55	37,85	43,071	41,099	46,671	36,67	34,31	44,852	40,125	44,314	44,679
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,27	2,04	3,419	3,678	3,223	3,22	3,74	2,103	3,437	3,743	2,297
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5,95	5,11	14,686	16,418	12,678	12,68	15,64	6,577	16,378	15,638	7,812
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,29	0,32	2,269	2,935	1,378	1,38	2,21	0,408	3,023	2,213	0,531
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,5	0,35	1,39	1,425	0,827	0,83	1,08	0,335	1,725	1,083	0,542
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,563	0,67	0,053	0,05	0,47		1,003	0,472	
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,03	0,058	0,077						0,004	
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,101		0,05	0,05			0,068	0,001	
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,167	0,086	0,001		0,03		0,187	0,032	
Yb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,032	0,035				0,013		
Lu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				0,047					0,015		
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,442	0,414	0,134	0,13			0,475	0,009	0,302
CaO	0,47	0,05		0,172	0,469	0,47			0,238		
SrO				0,076	0,022				0,08	0,058	0,057
FeO			0,061	0,108	0,198			0,32	0,234	0,052	0,069
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0,1				0,063	0,06	0,19			0,191	
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	0,56	0,51	0,574	0,576	0,722	0,72	0,43	0,596	0,651	0,428	0,594
WO <sub>3</sub>		0,2	0,138		0,279	0,28		0,072	0,034		0,138
HfO <sub>2</sub>			0,63		0,616	0,62				0,04	
ThO <sub>2</sub>	0,15	0,46	0,041		0,425	0,43	0,02	1,468	0,21	0,015	0,444
F	1,41	0,92	1,13	1,271	1,186	1,19	1,17	1,08	1,165	1,173	1,163
Sub-Total	98,41	100,33	106,31	105,03	107,72	97,49	95,80	104,47	102,53	105,94	103,54
O=Cl, F	0,59	0,39	0,48	0,54	0,50	0,50	0,49	0,45	0,49	0,49	0,49
Total	97,82	99,94	105,84	104,50	107,22	96,99	95,31	104,01	102,04	105,44	103,05

**Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 oxigênios**

P	0,821	0,814	0,800	0,779	0,719	0,763	0,834	0,752	0,780	0,786	0,780
Si	0,004	0,118	0,001	0,000	0,075	0,080	0,002	0,022	0,007	0,002	0,003
Al	0,001	0,063	0,001	0,020	0,002	0,002		0,001	0,000		
La	0,409	0,339	0,218	0,204	0,240	0,255	0,228	0,397	0,186	0,215	0,359
Ce	0,583	0,542	0,646	0,624	0,696	0,580	0,553	0,699	0,628	0,673	0,692
Pr	0,035	0,029	0,051	0,056	0,048	0,051	0,060	0,033	0,054	0,057	0,035
Nd	0,090	0,071	0,215	0,243	0,184	0,196	0,246	0,100	0,250	0,232	0,118
Sm	0,004	0,004	0,032	0,042	0,019	0,021	0,034	0,006	0,045	0,032	0,008
Eu	0,007	0,005	0,019	0,020	0,012	0,012	0,016	0,005	0,025	0,015	0,008
Gd			0,008	0,009	0,001	0,001	0,007		0,014	0,006	
Tb	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,001							
Dy			0,001		0,001	0,001			0,001		
Tm			0,002	0,001			0,000		0,002		
Yb			0,000								
Lu			0,001								
Y			0,010	0,009	0,003	0,003			0,011		0,007
Ca	0,021	0,002		0,008	0,020	0,022			0,011		
Sr				0,002	0,001				0,002	0,001	0,001
Fe			0,002	0,004	0,007			0,011	0,008	0,002	0,002
Ti	0,003				0,002	0,002	0,006			0,006	
Zr	0,012	0,010	0,011	0,012	0,014	0,015	0,009	0,012	0,014	0,009	0,012
W	0,002	0,001			0,003	0,003		0,001			0,002
Hf		0,007			0,007	0,008					
Th	0,001	0,004	0,000		0,004	0,004		0,014	0,002		0,004
F	0,189	0,114	0,146	0,167	0,153	0,163	0,163	0,145	0,158	0,154	0,156
Total	2,183	2,117	2,174	2,202	2,210	2,180	2,159	2,199	2,198	2,189	2,189

## Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita.

Rocha	Granito 2189										
Amostra	EDS										
Método											
Análise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sem alteração											
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	39,9	4,5	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,3
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,8
FeO											
CaO	53,2	52,6	52,7	52,6	52,8	52,6	53,2	53,0	53,2	52,9	53,6
Na <sub>2</sub> O			0,2	0,3	0,3		0,2	0,2			
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,0	1,2	1,1	0,9	1,3
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,2			
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5		0,3	
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,1						0,1			
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,3	0,3	0,2			0,2					
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,3	0,1									
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>									0,3		
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
F	2,5	3,2	2,9	3,2	3,0	3,2	3,2	2,9	4,0	4,3	3,2
Cl	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
F corr.	1,27	1,54	1,40	1,54	1,45	1,54	1,54	1,40	1,94	2,75	1,54
H <sub>2</sub> O*	1,65	0,86	0,93	0,86	0,91	0,86	0,90	0,97	0,75	0,63	0,88
Subtotal	99,61	99,55	99,43	99,48	99,36	99,32	99,15	99,36	98,64	98,54	99,32
O=F,Cl	0,64	0,76	0,73	0,76	0,72	0,76	0,74	0,68	0,93	0,96	0,76
Total	98,97	98,74	98,73	98,64	98,64	98,54	98,43	98,69	97,73	97,54	98,56
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios											
P	5,895	5,919	5,913	5,998	5,895	5,899	5,942	5,883	5,912	5,940	5,897
Si	0,156	0,139	0,156	0,139	0,156	0,157	0,866	0,156	0,122	0,875	0,138
Fe											
Ca	9,873	9,826	9,815	9,817	9,823	9,842	9,879	9,866	9,926	9,916	9,926
Na		0,675	0,113	0,113			0,672	0,674			
Ce	0,233	0,277	0,276	0,297	0,275	0,298	0,211	0,254	0,234	0,192	0,274
La	0,165	0,129	0,169	0,128	0,167	0,859	0,165	0,168	0,175	0,864	0,855
Pr		0,424	0,422	0,423	0,422	0,165	0,215	0,422			
Nd	0,619	0,138	0,135	0,136	0,827	0,140	0,619	0,134		0,625	
Sm		0,228						0,200			
Eu	0,591	0,595	0,396			0,398					
Gd	0,574	0,193									
Dy									0,564		
Tm											
OH*	1,163	1,717	1,833	1,226	1,578	0,999	1,362	1,113	0,819	0,733	1,932
F	0,669	0,852	0,769	0,852	0,796	0,853	0,846	0,769	1,631	1,148	0,844
Cl	0,176	0,148	0,147	0,148	0,147	0,148	0,117	0,118	0,119	0,119	0,146
Total	17,976	17,949	17,997	18,181	18,264	17,962	18,140	18,258	17,993	17,983	17,998

## Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita. (continuação)

Rocha	Granito										
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS										
Análise	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sem alteração											
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4,3	4,3	4,1	4,4	39,7	4,0	39,4	39,9	4,2	4,3	4,4
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,6
FeO											
CaO	52,9	53,6	53,6	53,6	52,8	52,5	52,4	52,6	52,9	53,0	53,1
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0,3							0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,1	1,1	0,9
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,8	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,3
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>					0,5	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,3
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>								0,1			0,1
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>								0,3		0,2	0,2
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						0,1					
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											0,2
F	3,4	3,8	4,1	3,3	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,2	3,4	2,9	3,0
Cl	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5
F corr.	1,65	1,83	1,98	1,59	1,69	1,83	1,83	1,54	1,65	1,40	1,45
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,87	0,76	0,78	0,88	0,82	0,76	0,78	0,92	0,84	0,94	0,92
Subtotal	99,21	98,89	98,69	99,37	99,17	98,78	98,64	99,36	99,85	99,54	99,36
O=F,Cl	0,76	0,86	0,98	0,77	0,81	0,86	0,88	0,72	0,78	0,73	0,72
Total	98,46	98,32	97,79	98,69	98,36	97,92	97,76	98,64	98,34	98,84	98,64
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios											
P	5,925	5,984	5,911	5,919	5,857	5,899	5,877	5,891	5,919	5,918	5,933
Si	0,121	0,121	0,876	0,138	0,291	0,192	0,176	0,157	0,122	0,121	0,142
Fe											
Ca	9,835	9,945	10,000	9,937	9,859	9,799	9,881	9,829	9,857	9,850	9,865
Na	0,194							0,676	0,674	0,673	0,672
Ce	0,296	0,232	0,212	0,275	0,298	0,319	0,322	0,277	0,233	0,233	0,194
La	0,177	0,426	0,174	0,128	0,129	0,857	0,130	0,172	0,169	0,166	0,640
Pr						0,428	0,635	0,422	0,421	0,421	
Nd					0,137	0,415	0,148	0,138	0,828	0,132	0,619
Sm								0,234			0,199
Eu								0,596		0,395	0,395
Gd											
Dy						0,188					
Tm											0,360
OH*	1,113	0,878	0,822	1,112	0,959	0,872	0,837	1,595	0,980	1,853	1,592
F	0,950	1,438	1,896	0,871	0,940	1,134	1,277	0,852	0,924	0,768	0,794
Cl	0,882	0,117	0,885	0,117	0,118	0,118	0,149	0,887	0,118	0,147	0,147
Total	18,250	18,243	18,328	17,999	17,978	17,936	17,988	18,822	18,195	18,900	18,114

## Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita. (continuação)

Rocha	Granito 2189										
Amostra	EDS										
Método											
Análise	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Sem alteração											
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4,5	4,1	41,0	39,9	4,6	4,4	4,6	39,6	4,3	4,3	4,1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,7
FeO											
CaO	53,5	52,9	53,9	52,0	53,7	52,8	53,4	52,2	53,9	53,8	52,7
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0,2	0,2									0,2
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,9	1,2	1,1	1,4	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1	0,2					0,4	0,3			0,2
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,3	0,5		0,6	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,1									
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,2	0,2	0,5								0,2
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>								0,1			
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											
F	3,1	3,2	2,2	4,3	3,2	3,9	2,8	4,6	2,9	3,2	3,8
Cl	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,2
F corr.	1,50	1,54	1,62	2,75	1,54	1,88	1,35	2,23	1,40	1,54	1,83
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,90	0,91	1,12	0,65	0,97	0,73	0,99	0,55	0,94	0,90	0,80
Subtotal	99,50	99,36	99,99	98,52	99,25	98,68	99,24	98,17	99,54	99,44	98,73
O=F,Cl	0,74	0,72	0,56	0,94	0,74	0,88	0,66	1,25	0,73	0,74	0,82
Total	98,75	98,65	99,42	97,58	98,52	97,73	98,59	97,14	98,84	98,73	97,92
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios											
P	5,921	5,989	5,949	5,929	5,921	5,962	5,939	5,945	5,899	5,934	5,921
Si	0,136	0,122	0,857	0,158	0,126	0,871	0,137	0,158	0,137	0,139	0,123
Fe											
Ca	9,899	9,865	9,898	9,778	9,912	9,868	9,886	9,849	9,985	9,974	9,849
Na	0,670	0,675									0,676
Ce	0,190	0,255	0,237	0,300	0,168	0,191	0,190	0,236	0,232	0,232	0,213
La	0,637	0,170	0,632	0,151	0,847	0,129	0,425	0,650	0,853	0,164	0,858
Pr	0,298	0,423					0,839	0,642			0,424
Nd	0,617	0,136		0,125	0,412	0,834	0,823	0,148	0,823	0,618	0,836
Sm		0,200									
Eu	0,393	0,396	0,975								0,398
Gd								0,195			
Dy											
Tm											
OH*	1,365	1,615	1,279	0,759	1,418	0,844	1,144	0,644	1,882	1,376	0,929
F	0,817	0,859	0,575	1,152	0,841	1,375	0,738	1,236	0,765	0,846	1,116
Cl	0,146	0,885	0,145	0,892	0,117	0,118	0,117	0,119	0,147	0,117	0,591
Total	18,290	18,216	17,971	17,921	17,983	17,954	17,969	17,969	18,277	18,220	18,633

**Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita.** (continuação)

Rocha	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS
Análise	34	35	36	37	38	39
Sem alteração						
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4,4	4,3	4,0	4,1	4,8	4,6
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,6	0,6		1,0	0,5	0,5
FeO				0,6		
CaO	53,4	53,7	52,8	53,3	53,7	53,4
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0,1	0,1			0,3	0,2
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,8	0,9	1,1	1,4	0,8	0,9
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1	0,2	0,2		0,1	0,2
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,4	0,3	0,5		0,2	0,3
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1		0,1	0,1		
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1		0,1			
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>						
F	3,5	3,3	3,7	2,7	3,1	3,1
Cl	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
F corr.	1,69	1,59	1,79	1,34	1,50	1,50
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,85	1,00	0,78	1,18	0,93	0,90
Subtotal	99,24	99,19	98,16	99,73	99,53	99,29
O=F,Cl	0,78	0,74	0,82	0,64	0,72	0,74
Total	98,46	98,46	97,34	99,82	98,89	98,55
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios						
P	5,924	5,953	5,975	5,859	5,938	5,946
Si	0,139	0,138		0,173	0,859	0,864
Fe			0,866			
Ca	9,981	9,959	9,982	9,857	9,893	9,889
Na	0,336	0,336			1,000	0,672
Ce	0,170	0,191	0,237	0,295	0,168	0,190
La	0,852	0,638	0,185	0,161	0,634	0,637
Pr	0,213	0,424	0,429		0,288	0,420
Nd	0,825	0,618	0,153		0,493	0,617
Sm	0,199		0,227	0,198		
Eu	0,197		0,284			
Gd						
Dy						
Tm						
OH*	0,987	1,422	0,914	1,172	1,715	1,358
F	0,926	0,872	0,996	0,711	0,813	0,818
Cl	0,886	0,882	0,897	0,117	0,117	0,146
Total	18,842	18,378	18,148	18,172	18,435	18,183

## Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita. (continuação)

Rocha	Granito												
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS												
Análise	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Parcialmente lixiviados													
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4,8	41,1	4,6	4,7	41,1	41,1	4,8	41,0	41,1	4,3	4,9	4,8	4,4
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,2		0,4	0,4	0,1		0,2			0,6	0,1		0,2
FeO										0,6			
CaO	53,9	54,3	53,9	53,7	54,4	54,1	54,4	54,2	54,7	53,6	54,2	53,8	53,9
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2									
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,6		0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1		0,1	0,2		0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1			
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		0,2				0,1		
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2									
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			0,1			0,1							
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0,2	0,2		0,2								
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>													
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>													
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,3						
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>													
F	4,4	3,6	3,9	3,6	4,3	4,7	3,8	4,4	4,0	4,8	4,7	5,2	5,3
Cl	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
F corr.	2,12	1,74	1,88	1,74	2,75	2,27	1,83	2,12	1,94	2,32	2,27	2,60	2,56
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,68	0,87	0,82	0,84	0,74	0,64	0,85	0,76	0,86	0,63	0,64	0,51	0,49
Subtotal	98,73	99,66	99,12	98,98	98,81	98,57	98,98	98,53	98,94	98,26	98,45	97,82	97,74
O=F,Cl	0,94	0,78	0,82	0,80	0,90	0,98	0,79	0,92	0,84	0,98	0,98	1,79	2,00
Total	97,76	98,23	98,19	98,18	97,92	97,53	98,19	97,61	98,11	97,28	97,43	96,74	96,64
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios													
P	5,963	5,983	5,935	5,947	5,977	5,999	5,949	5,988	5,972	5,943	5,975	5,996	5,951
Si	0,345		0,696	0,692	0,172		0,344			0,138	0,173		0,348
Fe										0,868			
Ca	9,972	1,428	9,971	9,929	1,129	9,993	1,369	1,177	1,596	9,938	1,212	1,645	1,487
Na	0,669	0,333	0,335	0,669									
Ce	0,633	0,298	0,154	0,126		0,214	0,423	0,421	0,419	0,211	0,216	0,212	0,212
La	0,212		0,212	0,424		0,212	0,212	0,424	0,211	0,213			
Pr	0,297	0,288	0,297	0,296	0,286		0,418				0,296		
Nd	0,255	0,614	0,411	0,419									
Sm			0,198			0,198							
Eu		0,391	0,394		0,392								
Gd													
Dy							0,555						
Tm													
OH*	0,783	0,997	0,943	0,965	0,843	0,734	0,973	0,812	0,923	0,732	0,733	0,593	0,563
F	1,159	0,945	1,278	0,948	1,127	1,237	0,999	1,158	1,479	1,268	1,238	1,378	1,475
Cl	0,585	0,583	0,293	0,877	0,291	0,292	0,292	0,292	0,299		0,292	0,294	0,295
Total	18,476	18,348	18,332	18,338	18,136	17,999	18,354	18,143	18,383	18,376	18,178	18,471	18,375

## Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita. (continuação)

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Lixiviados												
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	41,4	41,1	41,3	41,0	41,2	4,9	4,8	41,2	41,2	41,1	41,2	41,3
SiO <sub>2</sub>						0,1				0,2		
FeO												
CaO	54,8	55,0	54,8	54,5	54,4	54,2	54,1	54,6	54,5	54,5	54,6	54,7
Na <sub>2</sub> O						0,1				0,1		
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>					0,1					0,1		
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												0,1
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
F	3,7	4,0	3,9	4,4	4,4	4,8	5,1	4,2	4,2	4,0	4,1	3,8
Cl	0,1		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		0,1
F corr.	1,79	1,94	1,88	2,12	2,12	2,32	2,46	2,27	2,27	1,94	1,98	1,83
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,88	0,83	0,83	0,79	0,71	0,61	0,54	0,76	0,76	0,89	0,89	0,86
Subtotal	98,97	98,87	98,92	98,53	98,54	98,33	98,00	98,69	98,59	98,84	98,59	98,90
O=F,Cl	0,77	0,81	0,82	0,92	0,92	1,00	1,59	0,88	0,88	0,84	0,83	0,79
Total	98,19	98,52	98,12	97,62	97,62	97,33	96,95	97,81	97,72	98,43	97,75	98,96
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios												
P	5,988	5,961	5,982	5,977	5,994	5,973	5,984	5,985	5,989	5,962	5,985	5,986
Si						0,172				0,343		
Fe												
Ca	1,364	1,963	1,452	1,547	1,157	1,169	1,412	1,378	1,268	1,589	1,378	1,332
Na						0,334				0,332		
Ce				0,211						0,291		
La												
Pr												
Nd												
Sm												
Eu												0,195
Gd												
Dy												
Tm												
OH*	1,629	0,954	0,953	0,814	0,817	0,777	0,622	0,871	0,872	0,925	0,926	0,978
F	0,965	1,460	1,184	1,156	1,154	1,264	1,348	1,999	1,172	1,461	1,737	0,993
Cl	0,290		0,290	0,292	0,291	0,292	0,294	0,298	0,291	0,294		0,292
Total	18,184	18,578	18,272	18,337	18,944	18,436	18,247	18,227	18,165	18,378	18,227	18,259

## Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita. (continuação)

Rocha	Granito											
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS											
Análise	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Lixiviados												
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	41,1	41,0	41,1	41,0	41,0	41,0	4,9	41,0	41,3	4,9	4,6	4,9
SiO <sub>2</sub>							0,2					
FeO												
CaO	54,6	54,4	54,4	54,4	54,7	54,8	54,5	54,2	54,5	54,6	54,5	54,8
Na <sub>2</sub> O												
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							0,1	0,1				
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>											0,1	
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
F	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,3	4,0	4,6	4,8	4,3	4,5	4,9	4,3
Cl		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
F corr.	2,75	2,23	2,23	2,23	2,75	1,94	2,23	2,32	2,75	2,17	2,36	2,75
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,76	0,66	0,66	0,66	0,73	0,90	0,67	0,61	0,74	0,68	0,70	0,73
Subtotal	98,54	98,38	98,48	98,38	98,70	98,84	98,49	98,33	98,71	98,46	98,17	98,68
O=F,Cl	0,87	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,90	0,84	0,96	1,00	0,90	0,94	1,00	0,90
Total	97,66	97,42	97,53	97,42	97,71	98,42	97,52	97,33	97,82	97,52	97,18	97,71
Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios												
P	5,980	5,982	5,988	5,982	5,969	5,948	5,980	5,991	5,995	5,967	5,953	5,959
Si						0,343						
Fe												
Ca	1,524	1,450	1,332	1,450	1,782	1,613	1,694	1,216	1,122	1,818	1,114	1,138
Na												
Ce							0,214	0,216				
La											0,213	
Pr												
Nd												
Sm												
Eu												
Gd												
Dy												
Tm												
OH*	0,872	0,768	0,763	0,768	0,842	0,925	0,769	0,765	0,846	0,787	0,747	0,841
F	1,128	1,300	1,282	1,300	1,129	1,462	1,217	1,264	1,125	1,184	1,295	1,129
Cl		0,292	0,292	0,292	0,291	0,294	0,292	0,293	0,296	0,292		0,292
Total	18,314	18,270	18,182	18,270	18,468	18,437	18,425	18,138	18,732	18,492	18,696	18,622

Apêndice C.3. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de apatita. (continuação)

Rocha	Granito	Granito	Granito	Granito
Amostra	2189	2189	2189	2189
Método	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS
Análise	77	78	79	80

Lixiviados				
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4,9	41,2	4,9	4,8
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,1	0,2		0,1
FeO				
CaO	54,4	54,7	54,7	54,9
Na <sub>2</sub> O				
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>				
F	4,4	3,9	4,3	3,9
Cl	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
F corr.	2,12	1,88	2,75	1,88
H <sub>2</sub> O*	0,77	0,84	0,73	0,83
Subtotal	98,33	98,92	98,58	98,68
O=F,Cl	0,92	0,82	0,90	0,82
Total	97,41	98,13	97,62	97,79

Fórmula estrutural com base em 25 oxigênios				
P	5,968	5,964	5,963	5,945
Si	0,172	0,342		0,172
Fe				
Ca	1,458	1,213	1,927	1,115
Na				
Ce				
La				
Pr				
Nd				
Sm				
Eu				
Gd				
Dy				
Tm				
OH*	0,813	0,953	0,846	0,947
F	1,157	1,179	1,132	1,236
Cl	0,292	0,290	0,292	0,291
Total	18,394	18,196	18,556	18,727

Apêndice C.4. Análises químicas Pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro.

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

**A Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita por EDS. Amostra metalizada com ouro. (continuação)

A pêndice C.4. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

Apêndice C.4. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

Rocha	Sienito 2200						
Amostra	EDS						
Método							
Análise	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
Cristais com a presença de inclusões							
CaO	54,6	52,4	54,8	55,1	56	53,7	52,8
MgO					0,5		
MnO	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,3	5,5	3,3	3,3
FeO	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,9	0,6	3,7	3,5
SrO	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,7
Na <sub>2</sub> O							
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							
Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							
Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>							
CO <sub>2</sub>	37,5	39,8	37,4	36,9	37	38,6	39,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,9	100,1	100,0	99,9
Fórmula estrutural com base em 3 oxigênios							
Ca	1,059	0,993	1,063	1,075	1,093	1,029	1,003
Mg					0,014		
Mn	0,023	0,023	0,023	0,023	0,038	0,022	0,022
Fe	0,058	0,056	0,056	0,059	0,009	0,055	0,052
Sr	0,007	0,006	0,007	0,007	0,005	0,007	0,007
Ba							
La							
Ce							
Nd							
Sm							
Gd							
C	0,927	0,961	0,925	0,918	0,920	0,943	0,958
Membros finais							
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	92,3	92,1	92,5	92,3	94,3	92,4	92,5
MgCO <sub>3</sub>					1,2		
MnCO <sub>3</sub>	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,0	3,3	2,0	2,1
FeCO <sub>3</sub>	5,0	5,2	4,9	5,1	0,8	5,0	4,8
SrCO <sub>3</sub>	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

A pndice C.4. Anlises qumicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuao)

A pndice C.4. Anlises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuao)

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

A pndice C.4. Anlises qumicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuao)

A pêndice C.4. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

Apêndice C.4. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

**Apêndice C.4.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

Apêndice C.5: Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono.

**Apêndice C.5.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono. (continuação)

tristais com a presença de inclusões

**A**pêndice C.5. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono. (continuação)

**Apendice C.5.** Análises químicas Pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono. (continuação)

Apêndice C.5. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono. (continuação)

**Apêndice C.5.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono. (continuação)

**A**pêndice C.6. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de carbocermita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro.

Apêndice C.7. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de ancilita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro.

Rocha	Sienito																
Amostra	2199	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	
Método	EDS																
Análise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
SrO	9,5	14,4	15,7	20,7	19,7	18,0	17,0	16,4	18,6	22,9	16,9	18,6	14,3	19,2	22,1	16,8	
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	20,1	25,1	23,9	23,8	23,0	23,8	24,2	23,5	23,3	22,0	24,2	23,0	22,6	22,1	22,6	23,5	23,3
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12,7	18,3	16,2	18,3	17,2	18,5	19,5	17,1	15,5	14,1	18,3	15,0	15,4	16,5	16,5	16,9	14,8
CaO	13,2	4,3	4,2	1,8	2,0	2,1	2,4	4,1	2,9	1,5	3,4	2,2	4,8	2,4	1,7	2,8	4,6
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,1	4,7	5,5	4,0	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,9	4,5	5,8	4,3	5,5	5,5	4,8	4,3	4,7	5,6
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,6	2,5	2,3	1,5	1,8	2,6	1,6	2,0	2,1	2,5	2,0	2,2	2,1	1,4	1,5	2,0	2,2
CO <sub>2</sub>	33,0	26,0	28,6	26,0	25,7	26,0	24,9	24,6	26,8	28,6	26,0	27,5	25,3	24,2	23,8	24,9	27,5
Total	94,1	95,3	96,4	96,1	93,9	95,4	94,2	92,6	93,7	97,4	95,1	94,0	89,9	90,6	92,6	91,6	91,8

Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 cátions																	
Sr	0,279	0,500	0,520	0,718	0,699	0,630	0,611	0,589	0,642	0,758	0,587	0,639	0,514	0,705	0,807	0,609	0,477
Ce	0,375	0,548	0,499	0,521	0,513	0,526	0,549	0,532	0,509	0,460	0,532	0,499	0,513	0,514	0,521	0,539	0,508
La	0,236	0,400	0,338	0,401	0,385	0,410	0,441	0,387	0,338	0,294	0,401	0,326	0,349	0,384	0,381	0,387	0,322
Ca	0,716	0,278	0,257	0,117	0,128	0,136	0,158	0,269	0,188	0,094	0,216	0,142	0,316	0,162	0,113	0,188	0,294
Na	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Nd	0,074	0,100	0,112	0,085	0,099	0,096	0,100	0,108	0,097	0,119	0,092	0,116	0,121	0,108	0,097	0,104	0,119
Pr	0,030	0,053	0,049	0,033	0,039	0,057	0,037	0,045	0,046	0,051	0,043	0,048	0,048	0,032	0,035	0,045	0,048
C	2,290	2,122	2,226	2,126	2,137	2,146	2,104	2,071	2,180	2,225	2,128	2,228	2,140	2,095	2,046	2,128	2,232

Análises obtidas em percentual de elementos e posteriormente convertidas para percentual de óxidos

Apêndice C.7. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais de ancilita. Amostras metalizadas com ouro. (continuação)

	Rocha	Sienito										
	Amostra	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
Método	EDS											
Análise	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
SrO	15,6	16,7	16,1	14,1	14,7	14,1	15,3	14,3	16,1	16,1	18,6	20,2
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	23,7	24,1	23,8	24,0	24,0	24,5	23,5	22,7	22,8	24,2	19,8	24,6
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	16,8	17,7	17,8	19,1	18,2	19,1	18,5	19,2	18,1	16,2	20,2	17,9
CaO	3,4	3,6	3,9	3,4	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,5	3,6	3,4	2,1	2,5
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4,5	3,5	4,5	4,2	4,4	4,5	4,2	3,7	5,0	5,2	5,1	4,7
Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,9	1,6	2,1	1,9	1,5	1,9	1,4	1,2	1,8	2,6	2,1	1,9
CO <sub>2</sub>	28,2	26,4	21,3	27,5	24,2	19,8	29,7	23,1	28,9	25,3	28,2	19,1
Total	94,0	93,7	89,5	94,1	90,6	87,7	96,7	88,7	96,3	93,0	96,1	90,1
Fórmula estrutural com base em 4 cátions												
Sr	0,530	0,579	0,620	0,485	0,540	0,568	0,497	0,538	0,532	0,573	0,626	0,802
Ce	0,507	0,529	0,579	0,523	0,558	0,624	0,485	0,539	0,477	0,546	0,421	0,616
La	0,360	0,388	0,434	0,416	0,422	0,487	0,381	0,456	0,377	0,364	0,430	0,440
Ca	0,211	0,234	0,279	0,214	0,247	0,282	0,244	0,311	0,222	0,221	0,131	0,185
Na	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Nd	0,095	0,075	0,108	0,089	0,100	0,113	0,084	0,086	0,102	0,115	0,107	0,114
Pr	0,040	0,036	0,051	0,041	0,035	0,047	0,029	0,028	0,036	0,058	0,045	0,053
C	2,257	2,159	1,929	2,232	2,097	1,880	2,279	2,042	2,254	2,123	2,241	1,781

Análises obtidas em percentual de elementos e posteriormente convertidas para percentual de óxidos

Apêndice C.8. Análises químicas pontuais de cristais presentes em áreas lixiviadas na calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono.

	Siderita										Estroncianita			
	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	Sienito	
Anostra	2177	2177	2177	2177	2177	2177	2177	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	2195	
Método	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	EDS	
Análise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
CaO	1,8	2,6	2,5	1,0	1,5	1,7	2,0	3,1	4,1	5,4	3,4	5,2	4,9	5,1
MgO	0,6							0,7	1,2	1,1	1,4	0,9	1,0	0,9
MnO	10,9	13,9	14,0	11,8	13,9	10,8	11,6	10,0	10,8	9,7	11,3	12,9	10,6	13,0
FeO	55,2	53,0	52,1	56,7	53,9	56,8	54,0	53,6	51,6	52,0	49,4	49,7	52,0	50,2
SrO											1,5			

Fórmula estrutural com base em 3 oxigênios

**C.8.** Análises químicas pontuais de cristais presentes em áreas lixiviadas na calcita. Amostras metalizadas com carbono. (continuação)

## APÊNDICE D – Tabelas com dados de geoquímica de rocha total

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Apêndice D. Análises químicas de rocha total para a intrusão monzonítica (IMz) e seus MME.

Amostra Rocha	2090 IMz	2193 IMz	2091 IMz	2082 IMz	2084 IMz	2078 IMz	2222 IMz	2087 IMz	2183 IMz	2189 IMz	2080 IMz
SiO <sub>2</sub>	75,40	75,10	73,60	72,20	71,30	70,30	69,60	68,50	66,00	65,20	64,70
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0,20	0,07	0,25	0,28	0,32	0,27	0,11	0,49	0,30	0,86	0,66
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12,30	13,40	13,50	14,60	14,80	13,80	15,80	15,10	15,80	16,20	16,90
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,20	1,20	1,30	1,00	1,60	1,50	1,70	1,40	2,10	1,40	1,60
FeO	1,10	0,14	1,60	1,30	1,10	2,30	1,60	2,70	2,70	4,00	2,40
MnO	0,06	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,12	0,07	0,10	0,12	0,09	0,08
MgO	0,31	<0,10	0,29	0,34	0,43	0,15	0,14	0,67	<0,10	1,10	0,98
CaO	1,00	0,04	1,10	1,60	1,60	1,40	0,88	2,00	1,30	2,80	2,50
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3,90	3,80	3,70	4,20	4,50	4,30	4,50	4,50	3,90	4,10	4,50
K <sub>2</sub> O	4,70	4,90	4,80	4,80	4,80	5,90	5,10	4,90	6,20	4,30	5,40
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0,07	0,03	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,05	<0,010	0,13	0,06	0,26	0,22
H <sub>2</sub> O(+)	0,31	0,60	0,66	0,19	0,27	0,28	0,66	0,48	0,52	0,54	0,39
H <sub>2</sub> O(-)	0,17	0,39	0,19	0,06	0,13	0,06	0,25	0,15	0,25	0,23	0,09
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,70	0,40	0,82	0,83	1,67	0,77	0,22	0,50	0,10	0,25	1,12
P,F,							0,30		0,03		0,04
Total	100,24	98,73	100,30	100,44	100,58	100,09	99,50	100,49	98,48	100,31	99,94
Ba	443	164	549	1111	1143	361	115	1025	218	1073	1378
Rb	171	200	201	76	71	82	208	79	70	73	87
Sr	329	90	348	717	653	91	112	453	81	692	911
Y	22	20	33	24	19	41	51	42	36	33	34
Zr	238	130	284	243	275	603	533	441	670	304	282
Nb	61	229	111	34	34	110	173	102	110	77	86
Th	64	143	63	<5	<5	<5	54	<5	29	10	<5
Pb	86	5	13	10	13	10	7	11	<5	<5	14
Zn	19		25	18	28	39		42			40
Cu	6	8	5	4	5	6	5	6	6	9	7
Ni	8	2	7	8	5	6	2	18	<2	5	7
Cr	4	8	4	9	3	6	9	31	11	22	4
V	<8	<8	9	16	9	<8	<8	12	<8	42	28
Hf	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	17	15	12	14	<8	<8
Cs	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ta	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ga	20	23	20	21	23	24	22	20	23	20	23
Co	38	4	32	20	49	30	3	28	2	9	27
U	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
W	1283	<10	966	492	1187	738	<10	786	<10	<10	552
Sn	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
S	<50	<50	<50	74	71	80	<50	88	<50	112	92
Sc	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Mo		<5				<5		<5		5	
La							15,18			54,89	
Ce							25,17			85,47	
Nd							8,93			19,82	
Sm							1,5			3,132	
Eu							2,213			0,618	
Gd							1,086			1,853	
Dy							0,542			0,881	
Ho							0,057			0,111	
Er							0,113			0,218	
Yb							0,099			0,151	
Lu							0,017			0,019	

Apêndice D. Análises químicas de rocha total para a intrusão monzonítica (IMz) e seus MME. (continuação)

Amostra Rocha	2187 IMz	2190 IMz	2077 IMz	2217 IMz	2213 IMz	2188 MME	2180 MME	2218 MME	2226 MME	2186 MME	2219 MME
SiO <sub>2</sub>	62,40	62,00	59,70	57,90	55,20	59,90	58,90	58,50	57,90	57,60	57,00
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0,74	1,20	1,10	1,60	1,70	1,20	1,20	0,80	1,80	1,00	1,10
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17,30	16,10	16,90	16,40	16,90	17,20	17,20	18,60	14,90	18,50	17,20
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,50	1,90	2,30	3,30	2,20	4,70	1,20	2,50	4,10	3,40	2,90
FeO	3,90	4,70	4,70	4,70	6,40	3,00	5,50	4,60	5,00	3,00	5,00
MnO	0,12	0,12	0,14	0,15	0,16	0,13	0,13	0,10	0,15	0,10	0,13
MgO	0,79	1,40	2,10	2,40	3,00	1,60	1,70	2,50	2,60	1,50	2,80
CaO	3,00	3,50	4,40	4,90	4,70	3,50	3,90	2,90	4,70	4,40	5,00
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4,50	4,00	4,20	3,80	4,30	3,90	4,40	3,80	3,30	4,20	3,20
K <sub>2</sub> O	3,90	3,80	4,10	3,40	2,90	4,30	3,90	3,90	3,10	3,50	3,80
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0,31	0,39	0,34	0,57	0,47	0,42	0,40	0,38	0,65	0,36	0,28
H <sub>2</sub> O(+)	0,65	0,54	0,58	0,60	0,71	1,59	0,38	1,46	1,00	0,77	1,09
H <sub>2</sub> O(-)	0,21	0,54	0,18	0,26	0,29	0,15	0,18	0,25	0,33	0,71	<0,01
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,18	0,25	1,79	0,15	0,49	0,28	0,32	0,62	0,48	0,82	0,15
P.F.	0,09	0,19		0,31	0,37	0,27	0,12	1,71	0,21	0,62	0,87
Total	98,46	99,11	99,98	99,12	97,93	99,85	98,43	98,58	98,20	97,56	98,41
Ba	4327	1134	1013	1233	1044	1825	1527	1661	846	1540	1038
Rb	66	67	101	59	70	58	44	130	52	49	79
Sr	1364	695	748	1154	973	1146	1258	821	987	974	787
Y	23	33	35	27	28	33	33	10	34	21	29
Zr	136	200	376	196	282	310	350	199	157	291	312
Nb	68	107	99	75	70	79	105	22	91	50	71
Th	<5	9	<5	6	<5	<5	6	5	7	<5	13
Pb	<5	<5	12	<5	<5	7	<5	<5	5	5	5
Zn		79									
Cu	9	8	10	9	15	7	8	7	10	9	13
Ni	3	3	10	<2	4	<2	2	12	<2	<2	8
Cr	13	17	13	14	11	6	10	39	11	6	23
V	<8	56	77	84	110	65	49	79	101	44	81
Hf	<8	<8	10	<8	<8	8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8
Cs	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ta	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ga	17	23	27	21	19	21	20	29	22	23	23
Co	9	8	35	11	15	12	8	9	17	12	19
U	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
W	<10	<10	481	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Sn	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	11	<5	<5	<5
S	99	215	283	108	236	<50	183	<50	372	424	130
Sc	<10	<10	20	13	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Mo	5	5		<5	5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5
La	45,89	72,34		3,69	39,37		55,69	70,04			77,63
Ce	74,64	128,3		6,107	61,38		98,98	136,6			117,61
Nd	24	40,31		2,658	16,31		25,55	30,8			41,25
Sm	4,12	7,362		0,291	2,83		4,327	5,157			7,22
Eu	2,118	1,354		0,003	0,708		0,931	0,393			0,86
Gd	2,581	4,853		0,225	1,656		2,512	3,943			4,9
Dy	1,36	2,664		0,201	0,756		1,237	2,493			3,141
Ho	0,215	0,442		0,038	0,088		0,192	0,479			0,571
Er	0,437	0,902		0,096	0,197		0,35	0,957			1,231
Yb	0,356	0,583		0,082	0,157		0,213	0,903			0,91
Lu	0,07	0,069		0,018	0,024		0,019	0,118			0,131

Apêndice D. Análises químicas de rocha total para a intrusão monzonítica (IMz) e seus MME. (continuação)

Amostra	2212	2081	2083	2191	2181	2086	2220	2184	2214	2224	2185
Rocha	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME	MME
SiO <sub>2</sub>	55,60	54,70	54,10	53,40	53,20	53,10	51,50	48,80	48,00	47,10	43,20
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1,70	1,80	1,90	2,00	2,20	2,50	2,00	2,30	3,00	3,00	2,90
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15,90	16,30	16,50	17,00	16,70	15,50	17,70	17,00	16,10	12,90	18,20
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,70	2,70	3,30	4,40	3,90	4,40	4,00	5,40	4,90	6,20	8,10
FeO	6,60	6,70	6,40	6,00	6,90	7,20	6,60	7,00	8,70	10,50	6,60
MnO	0,17	0,21	0,23	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,20	0,27	0,19	0,24	0,18
MgO	2,70	2,70	2,80	3,20	3,20	2,90	3,00	3,80	4,50	5,30	4,60
CaO	3,90	5,20	5,20	5,30	5,90	6,90	5,40	5,60	6,70	9,40	9,00
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4,20	4,80	5,10	4,40	4,20	3,60	4,40	3,80	3,30	2,70	3,30
K <sub>2</sub> O	2,90	3,30	3,20	2,60	3,10	2,40	2,90	2,40	2,00	0,79	0,60
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0,44	0,66	0,68	0,64	0,74	0,61	0,82	0,70	0,53	0,37	1,50
H <sub>2</sub> O(+)	0,98	0,88	0,48	0,82	0,75	1,30	0,77	2,10	1,21	1,31	1,34
H <sub>2</sub> O(-)	0,16	0,09	0,09	0,17	0,16	0,38	<0,01	0,21	0,43	0,74	0,94
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,13	0,68	0,55	0,20	0,45	1,53	0,41	0,15	0,49	0,70	0,35
P.F.	0,50			0,29			0,49	2,21	1,15	0,58	1,14
Total	96,81	99,07	99,41	99,14	100,22	99,28	98,52	97,07	97,92	98,50	98,18
Ba	539	1208	1260	959	1668	885	1810	1172	941	1537	689
Rb	117	67	58	40	66	66	53	25	27	<5	<5
Sr	545	950	930	839	1218	424	1142	817	655	212	1908
Y	54	43	42	32	26	64	26	30	28	30	22
Zr	238	325	312	247	250	395	343	320	226	136	132
Nb	116	105	117	90	75	65	89	86	46	14	49
Th	19	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	7	5	17	<5
Pb	<5	10	7	<5	7	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	5
Zn		102	104		109	153					
Cu	30	9	9	8	11	25	7	10	22	42	17
Ni	4	6	5	<2	2	26	<2	<2	5	34	<2
Cr	10	5	6	5	4	50	8	3	15	54	5
V	105	109	98	106	130	194	79	124	253	466	148
Hf	<8	8	<8	<8	<8	9	9	8	<8	<8	<8
Cs	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ta	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ga	20	19	19	27	22	24	19	24	26	26	16
Co	15	27	25	19	28	37	16	25	36	38	31
U	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
W	<10	192	152	<10	146	145	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Sn	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
S	<50	241	436	321	121	<50	125	474	899	<50	1264
Sc	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	10	<10	23	21	20	<10
Mo	6			<5			<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
La	108,5					41	39,32			13,4	8,7
Ce	133,9					62,3	59,8			28,67	19,3
Nd	64,07					15,2	14,78			14,29	12,67
Sm	11,45					2,19	2,06			3,24	2,87
Eu	1,579					0,55	0,45			1,29	1,14
Gd	7,336					1,2	1,11			3,55	3,15
Dy	4,727					0,64	0,62			3,19	2,84
Ho	0,837					0,08	0,08				
Er	1,875					0,2	0,19			1,78	1,575
Yb	1,199					0,19	0,18			1,683	1,49
Lu	0,172					0,03	0,021			0,02	

## ANEXO A – Regras de formatação da revista “Brazilian Journal of Geology”

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**BRAZILIAN  
JOURNAL  
OF GEOLOGY**

**ISSN 2317-4889 printed  
version**  
**ISSN 2317-4692 on-line  
version**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS**

- [Scope and Policy](#)
- [Form and preparation of manuscripts](#)
- [Manuscript submission](#)

#### **Scope and Policy**

#### **AIMS AND SCOPE**

The Brazilian Journal of Geology (BJG) is a quarterly journal published by the Brazilian Geological Society with an electronic open access version that provides an international medium for the publication of original scientific work of broad interest concerned with all aspects of the earth sciences in Brazil, South America, and Antarctica, including oceanic regions adjacent to these regions. The BJJ publishes papers with a regional appeal and more than local significance in the fields of mineralogy, petrology, geochemistry, paleontology, sedimentology, stratigraphy, structural geology, tectonics, neotectonics, geophysics applied to geology, volcanology, metallogeny and mineral deposits, marine geology, glaciology, paleoclimatology, geochronology, biostratigraphy, engineering geology, hydrogeology, geological hazards and remote sensing, providing a niche for interdisciplinary work on regional geology and Earth history.

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- Each illustration or table is being sent in a separate file (.tif for figures);
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- The authors are aware that if reviewers indicate the need for major or minor revision, they will have 30 days to make the corrections suggested by the editors;
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There are no strict formatting requirements, but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, References, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

Divide the article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

### **Introduction**

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be re-produced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference. Only relevant modifications should be described.

### **Theory/calculation**

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

### **Results**

Results should be clear and concise.

### **Discussion**

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

### **Conclusions**

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

### **Appendices**

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. This also applies to tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

### **Essential title page information**

**Title.** Concise, informative, and interesting. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

**Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript number immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each

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### **Abstract**

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

### **Keywords**

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

### **Acknowledgements**

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.), as well as institutions and funding agencies.

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- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
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All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. In the text refer to the author's name (without initials) and year of publication (e.g. "Since Almeida (1986) has shown that..." or "This is in agreement with results obtained later (Trompette 1994; Heilbron and Machado 2003).")

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Almeida F.F.M. 1986. Distribuição regional e relações tectônicas do magmatismo pós-paleozóico no Brasil. *Revista Brasileira de Geociências*, **16**:325-349.

Costa I.P., Bueno G.V., Milhomem P.S., Silva H.S.R.L., Kosin M.D. 2007. Sub-bacia de Tucano Norte e Bacia de Jatobá. *Boletim de Geociências da Petrobras*, **15**:445-453.

Escayola M.P., Pimentel M.M., Armstrong R. 2007. Neoproterozoic backarc basin: sensitive high-resolution ion microprobe U-Pb and Sm-Nd isotopic evidence from the eastern Pampean Ranges, Argentina. *Geology*, **35**:495-498.

Heilbron, M. and Machado, N. 2003, Timing of terrane accretion in the Neoproterozoic-Eopaleozoic Ribeira orogen (SE Brazil). *Precambrian Research*, **125**:87-112.

### **Books and book chapters**

Bedell R., Crósta A.P., Grunsky E. (eds.). 2009. *Remote Sensing and Spectral Geology*. Littleton, Society of Economic Geologists, 270 p.

Kaufman A.J., Sial A.N., Frimmel H.E., Misi A. 2009. Neoproterozoic to Cambrian palaeoclimatic events in southwestern Gondwana In: Gaucher C., Sial A.N., Frimmel H.E., Helverson G.P. (eds.). Neoproterozoic- Cambrian tectonics, global change and evolution: a focus on southwestern Gondwana. *Developments in Precambrian Geology*, 16, Amsterdam, Elsevier, p. 369-388.

Pankhurst R.J. & Rapela C.W. (eds.). 1998. *The Proto- Andean margin of Gondwana*. London, Geological Society of London Special Publication, **142**, 382 p.

Trompette R. 1994. *Geology of western Gondwana (2000–500 Ma)*. Rotterdam, Balkema, 350 p.

## Papers in scientific meetings

Astini R., Ramos V.A., Benedetto J.L., Vaccari N.E., Cañas F.L. 1996. La Precordillera: un terreno exótico a Gondwana. In: 13º Congreso Geológico Argentino y 3º Congreso Exploración de Hidrocarburos. Buenos Aires, *Actas*, v. 5, p. 293-324.

Leite-Junior W.B., Bettencourt J.S., Payolla B.L. 2003. Evidence for multiple sources inferred from Sr and Nd isotopic data from felsic rocks in the Santa Clara Intrusive Suite, Rondonia, Brazil. In: SSAGI, South American Symposium on Isotope Geology. Salvador, *Short Papers*, p. 583-585.

Milani E.J. & Thomaz-Filho A. 2000. Sedimentary basins of South América. In: Cordani U.G., Milani E.J., Thomaz-Filho A., Campos D.A. (eds.). Tectonic evolution of South America. *31st International Geological Congress*. Rio de Janeiro, p. 389-452.

## Thesis and dissertations

Paes V.J.C. 1999. *Geologia da quadrícula Alvarenga, MG, e a geoquímica: implicações geotectônicas e metalogenéticas*. MSc. Dissertation, Instituto de Geociências, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, 144 p.

Avila C.A. 2000. *Geologia, petrografia e geocronologia de corpos plutônicos paleoproterozóicos da borda meridional do Cráton São Francisco, região de São João Del Rei, Minas Gerais*. PhD Thesis, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 401 p.

## Printed maps

Inda H.A.V. & Barbosa J.F. 1978. *Mapa geológico do Estado da Bahia, escala 1: 1.000.000*. Salvador, Secretaria das Minas e Energia, Coordenação da Produção Mineral. Mascarenhas J.F. & Garcia T.M. 1989. *Mapa geocronológico do Estado da Bahia, escala 1: 1.000.000*. Texto explicativo. Salvador, Secretaria das Minas e Energia, Coordenação da Produção Mineral, 186 p.

Schobbenhaus C. (coord.). 1975. *Carta Geológica do Brasil ao Milionésimo – Folha Goiás (SD 22)*. Texto explicativo. Brasília, Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral, 114 p.

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## ANEXO B – Regras de formatação da revista “Journal of South American Earth Sciences”

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# JOURNAL OF SOUTH AMERICAN EARTH SCIENCES

Including Mexico, Central America, The Caribbean and The Antarctic Peninsula

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ISSN: 0895-9811

### DESCRIPTION

Papers must have a regional appeal and should present work of more than local significance. Research papers dealing with the **regional geology** of South American cratons and mobile belts, within the following research fields: Economic geology, metallogenesis and hydrocarbon genesis and reservoirs Geophysics, geochemistry, volcanology, igneous and metamorphic petrology Tectonics, neo- and seismotectonics and geodynamic modeling Geomorphology, geological hazards, environmental geology, climate change in America and Antarctica, and soil research Stratigraphy, sedimentology, structure and basin evolution Paleontology, paleoecology, paleoclimatology and Quaternary geology

New developments in already established regional projects and new initiatives dealing with the geology of the continent will be summarized and presented on a regular basis. Short notes, discussions, book reviews and conference and workshop reports will also be included when relevant.

### AUDIENCE

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### IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 1.655 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

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 Web of Science  
 Current Contents - Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences Scopus  
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 GeoRef  
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Suzuki, K., Adachi, M., 1992. Middle Precambrian detrital monazite and zircon from Hida gneiss in Oki- Dogo island, Japan: their origin and implications for the correlation of basement gneiss of Southwest Japan and Korea. *Tectonophysics*, 235, 277–292.

Touret, J.L.R., 1985. Fluid regime in southern Norway, the record of fluid inclusions. In: Tobi, A.C., Touret, J.L.R. (Eds.), *The Deep Proterozoic Crust in the North Atlantic Provinces*. Reidel, Dordrecht, 517–549.

Kinny, P. D., Collins, A. S., Razakamanana, T., 2004. Provenance hints and age constraints of metasedimentary gneisses of Southern Madagascar from SHRIMP U–Pb zircon data. In: Chetty, T.R.K. and Bhaskar Rao, Y.J. (Eds.), *International Field Workshop on the Southern Granulite Terrane*. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, India, 97–98.

Rogers, J.J.W. and Santosh, M., 2004. Continents and Supercontinents. Oxford University Press, New York. Li, Z.X., Metcalfe, I., Powell, C.M. (Eds.), 1996. Breakup of Rodinia and Gondwanaland and Assembly of Asia. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences* 43.

Albee, H.F., Collins, H.L., 1975. Geologic map of the Alpine Quadrangle, Bonneville County, Idaho, and Lincoln County Wyoming. United States Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1259, scale 1:24,000.

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The submission to the Brazilian Journal of Geology by Santos et al. has been reviewed by the authors after the questions and comments that have been made by the reviewers and associate editor, and were satisfactorily addressed by the authors. The manuscript can now be recommended for publication.

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