New deformation, metamorphic and geochronological data on the Aiguilles-Rouges massif (Alpine External Crystallin massifs, France). A reappraisal of the Variscan tectono-metamorphic evolution in the Alpine Western External Crystallin massifs

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Geological setting and Problematic

and also in the ECMs.

HP rocks in the Variscan Belt



Geological setting and Problematic





Pieces of crustal root of an orogenic plateau as in the

Montagne Noire (Whitney et al., 2015; Roger et al., 2020)

Overpressure phenomenum

Geological setting and Problematic

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Structural analysis

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Lac Cornu eclogites



D1

• D1 is a relictual deformation, observed in low-D2 strain domains.

• D1 forms a sub-horizontal S1 foliation slightly deeping toward the SW.

• S1 is present in the whole gneissic basement and is missing in the suprastructural Carboniferous (presumed) sediments.

• Mineral or stretching lineations L1 have been observed but D1 kinematic remains uncertain.





D2

• D2 is the most pervasive deformation of the massif.

• D2 folds S1 and forms a sub-vertical S2 foliation oriented N160.







D2

• S2 holds a weakly to moderately plunging mineral and stretching L2 lineations along which dextral shearing is conspicuous.

• Shear strain increases towards the NE with a anastomosed network of centimetric to decametric shear zones arranged in a S-C-C' pattern (S2 N160, C2 N10 and C'2 N30).



S2 C2 C2 C2

В

NE

Structural analysis



D3

• D3 forms meter to decameter localized domains where D2 is reworked by open tight F3 folds with a sub-horizontal S3 cleavage.

• D3 is only present in the Lower-Carboniferous sediments and in the "Riouperoux Livet" type gneisses.

L3 mineral and stretching lineations are gently dipping towards the NW or the SE. D3
 Kinematics remains unknown.



Cornu Lake Eclogites

Cornu Lake eclogites

Retrogression from Eclogitic facies to low-T° amphibolitic facies









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60)

3 main parageneses :

Gt1 + Omph + Qtz + Rt + Al
Gt2 + Sympl(Cpx + Pl =
breakdown Omph) + Amph1 +
Qtz + Rt/IIm
Amph2 + Pl (Breakdown Gt) +
Ttn

Thermobarometric results



Thermobarometric results





Matrix minerals (Omph2, Cpx, q, ru)





Mnx (mostly Cpx and ru) in the matrix mark the S1



 (\mathbf{i})

(cc)

Rutiles are syn-HP peak, so **D1 is post-HP** Cpx from symplectites crystallized oriented in S1, so **D1 is syn-HT**

retrogressed paragenesis
 PI + Amph2 (Gt Breakdown) + Ttn





Evolution from rich to poor-Ti Amph2



Temperatures between ca. **710°C to 550 °C** for the garnet corona



Amph + Pl + Ttn retromorphose is syn D2



Several samples are ready to be analysed by LA-ICPMS in order to constrain the tectonic, magmatic and metamorphic evolution of the ARM, such as rutiles, zircons and titanites from Cornu Lake eclogites.





Zircons from Cornu Lake eclogites

Rutile and Titanites from Cornu Lake retrogressed eclogites

Unfortunately, the dating session has been cancelled because of the Covid-19.





Age of HP metamorphism:

- 395 ± 2 Ma proposed by Paquette et al. (1989) on eclogite from Belledonne massif.

- Ages at ca. 340 Ma on eclogites from ARM (Bussy et al., 2011), Belledone and Pelvoux massifs (Jacob et al., 2020), Argentera massif (Rubatto et al., 2010)

 \rightarrow age at ca. **340 Ma** seems more robust (\triangle age at 340 Ma on an Amph from retrogressed eclogite by Jouffray et al., 2020)

Age of HT metamorphism and D1:

- Coeval with Pormenaz granite (332± 2 Ma) and T° peak of metamorphism dated at 327 ±

2 Ma in micaschists (Bussy et al., 2000)

ightarrow age between ca. **325-335 Ma**

Age of D2 dextral shearing:

Generally interpreted as coeval with Montées-Pélissiers granite (331 ± 2 Ma; Bussy et al., 2000) and with Vallorcine granite (ca. 305 Ma; Bussy et al., 2000 and this study)
→ age between ca. 305-330 Ma

Age of D3:

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Continuum of partial melting from D1 to D3
 → After 305 Ma ?





Comparison with others P-T estimations in the ECMs.



Argentera: (1) Jouffray et al., 2020; Ferrando et al., 2008; Belledonne: (3) Jacob et al., 2020; Oisans: (4) Fréville, 2016; **ARM**: (5) Schulz and von Raumer, 1993; (6) Schulz and von Raumer, 2011; (7) Liégeois and Duchesne, 1981.

Fast tectonic evolution from the HP metamorphism and D2 dextral shearing. T and P higher than others studies of the ECMS.

High pressure origin ?

- D2 dextral shearing occurs in the whole Variscan belt in a mature thick crust and is considered as late-orogenic evolution (e.g. Ballèvre et al., 2018)
- Time span between the HP metamorphism and the beginning of D2 shearing (≈ 10 Ma) is too short for the subduction scenario in the ECMs (Jouffray et al., 2020; Rubatto et al., 2010; Guillot et al., 2009)

→ HP metamorphism is interpreted as equilibrated lower crust exhumed thanks to vertical shear zones (D2) (Jacob et al., 2020; Whitney et al., 2015).

Possible evolution of the ARM and of the ECMs

- Dx nappe stacking until 340 Ma (Fréville, 2016) with HP metamorphism in the lower crust
- D1 thermal relaxation (peak of T) and lateral flow (335-325 Ma)
- D2 dextral shearing along with lateral flow (330 -305 Ma) → exhumation of the lower crust
- D3 crustal thinning related to orogenic collapse ? (305 ? Ma)



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