

# Combining (U-Th-Sm)/He dating and geochemical budget to understand laterite formation

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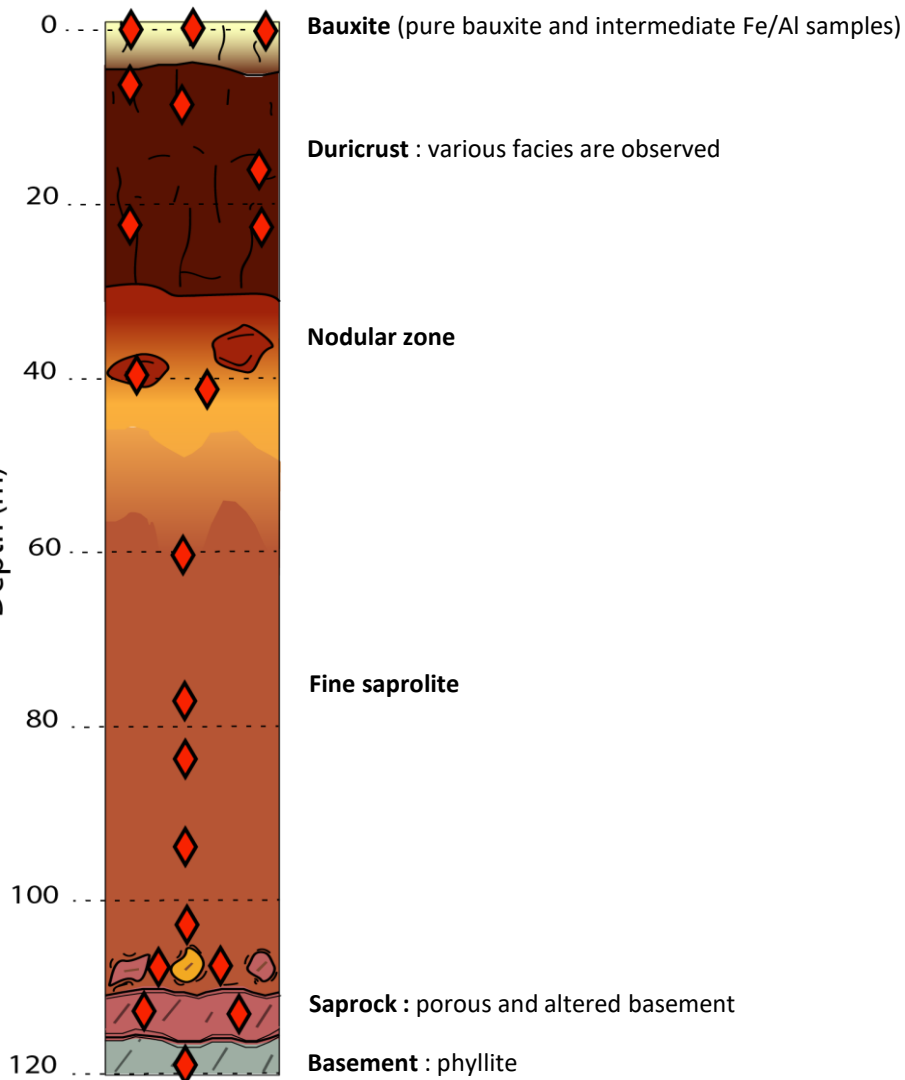
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# Objectives and methods

Elevation: 465 m

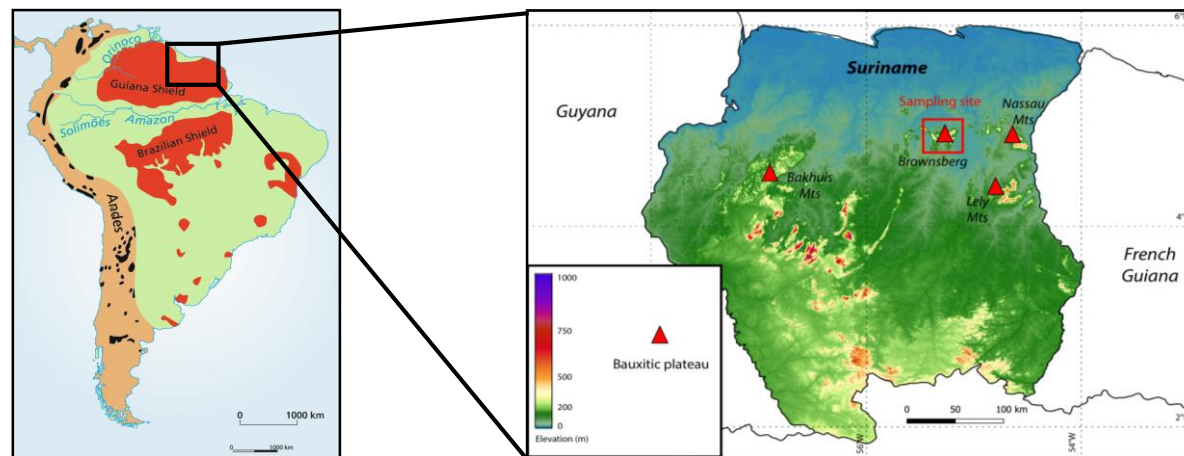


*Schematic representation of the studied profile, its compartments and sampling sites*

→ **Identify** and **quantify** weathering processes of laterites, i.e., thick regolith

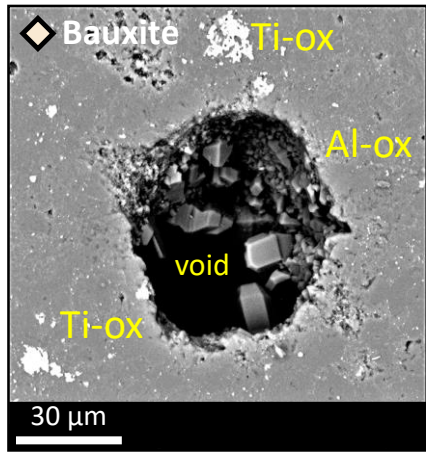
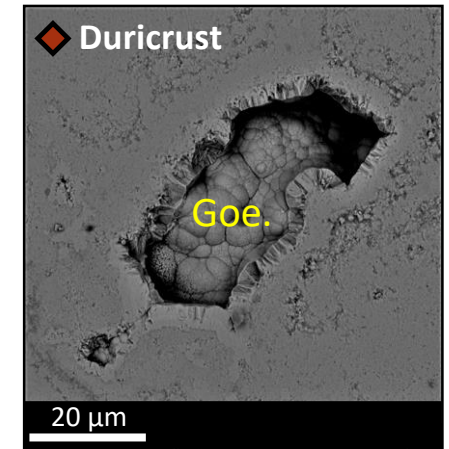
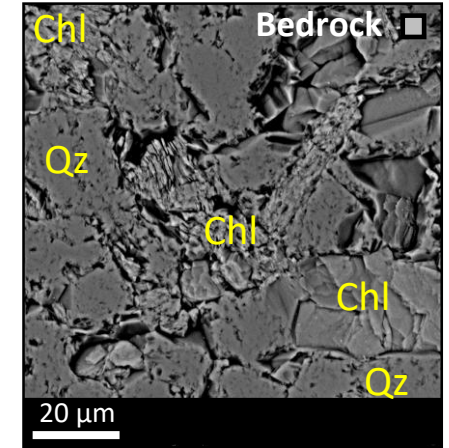
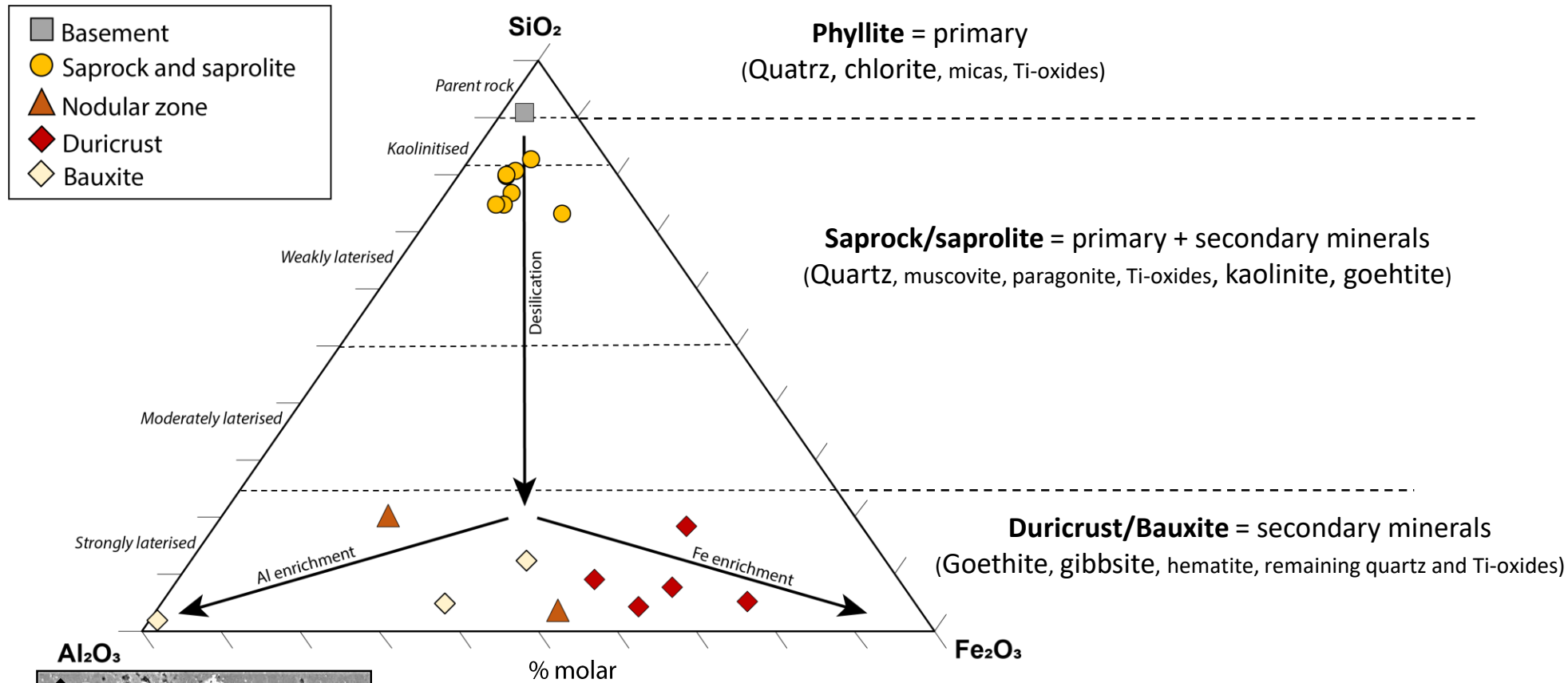
→ **Date duricrust** and weathering processes leading to duricrust formation

- Geochemical characterization of lateritic profile and dating data interpretations
- Clear **differentiation** of regolith → weathering processes
- **Intense weathering** (bauxite/duricrust)



→ Lateritic profile in Brownsberg, **Suriname** on the tectonically stable **Guiana Shield** → close to the equator for 100 Myr (Tardy et al., 1991)

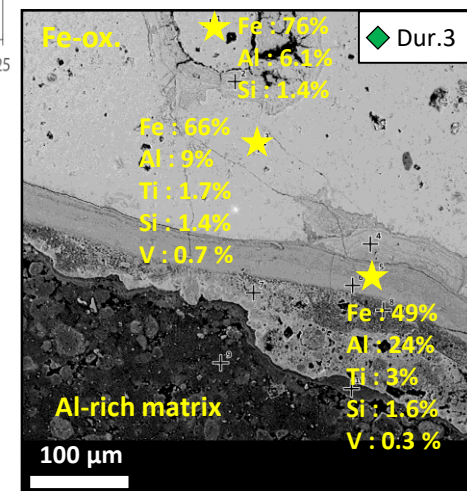
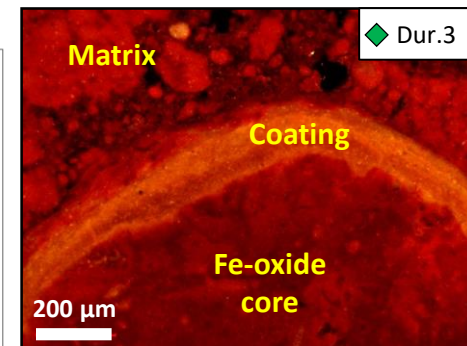
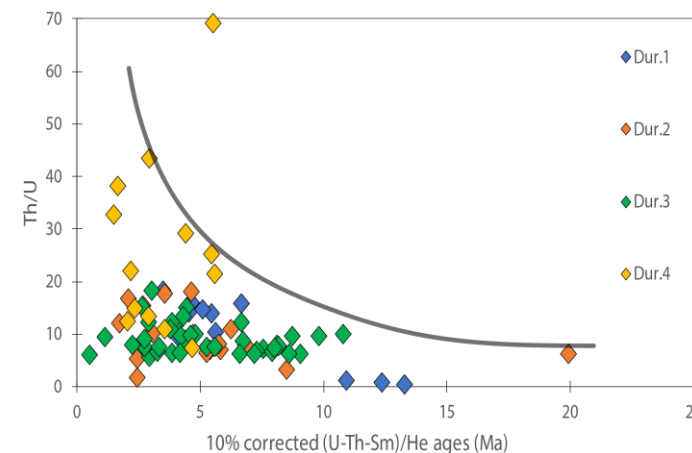
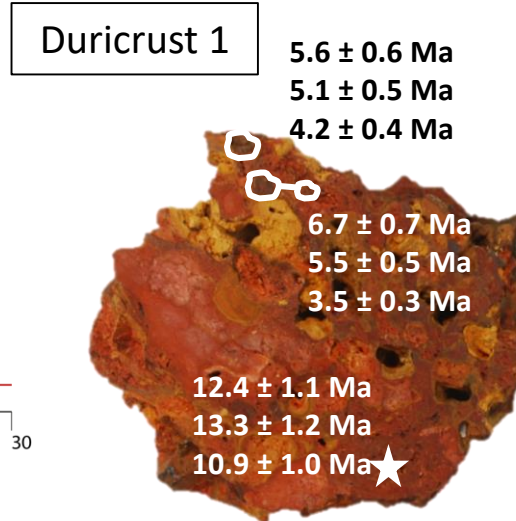
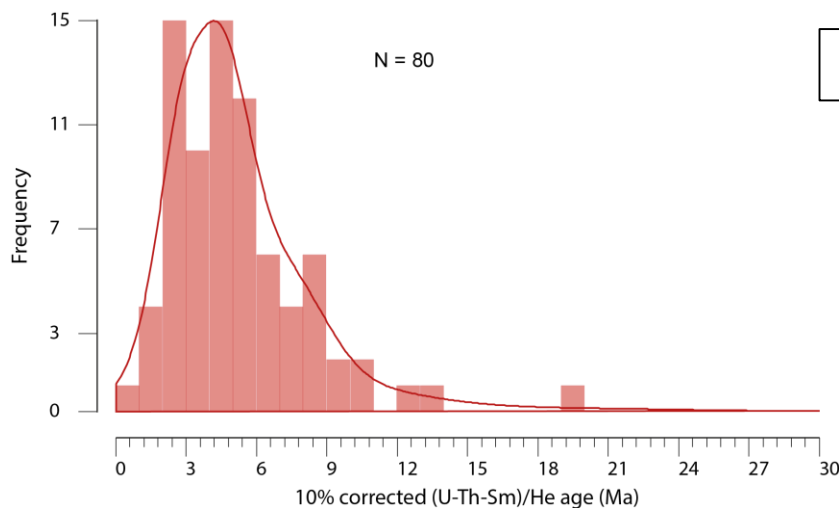
# Mineralogical and geochemical evolution : progressive weathering



- A **bauxite** particularly rich in **Al** compared to other bauxite in the Suriname (Monsels et Bergen 2017)
- **Goethitic/gibbsitic** content express weathering processes linked with **very humid** and warm climatic context (Tardy et al. 1991; Schellmann 1994)



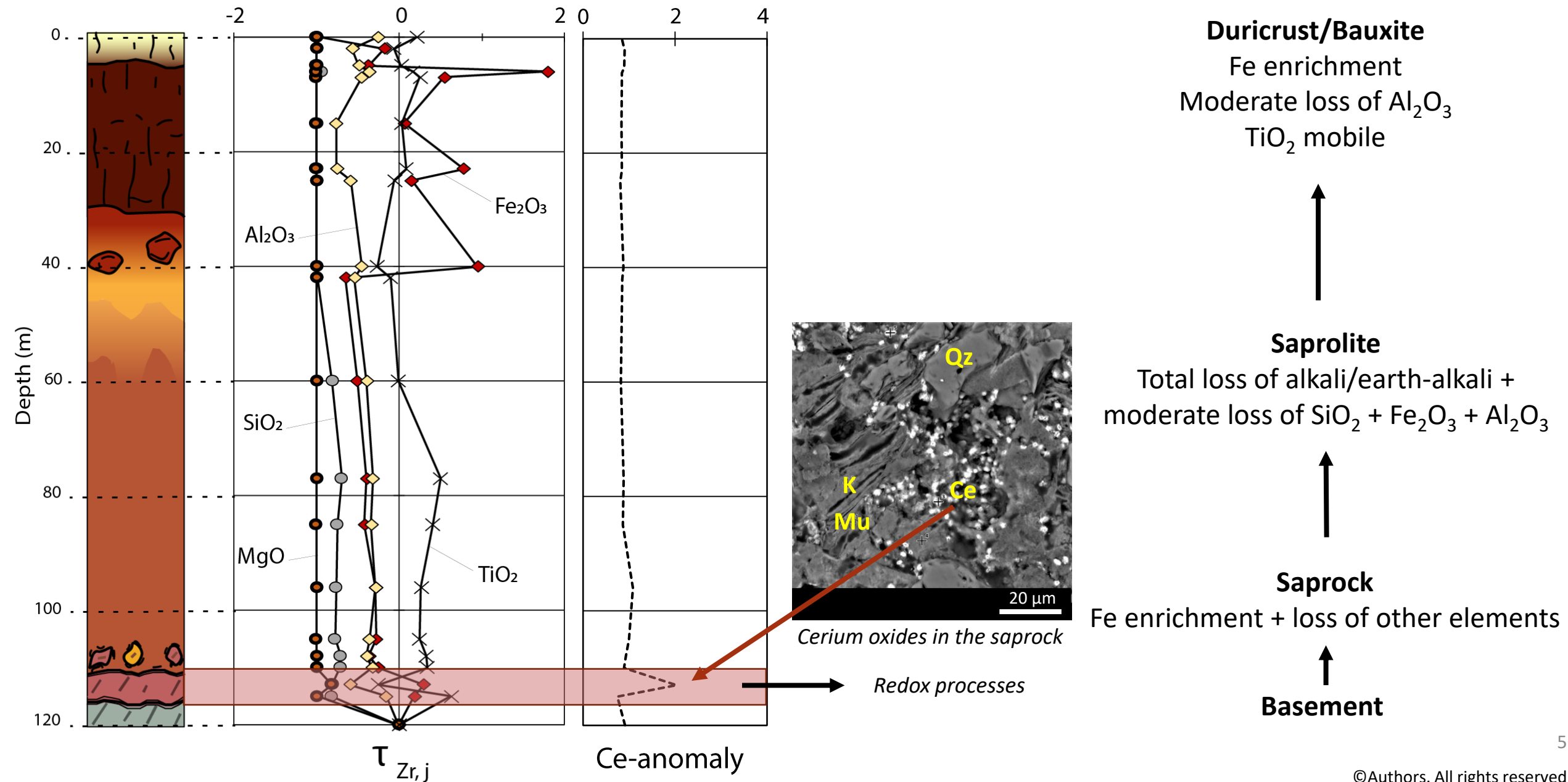
# (U-Th-Sm)/He dating on goethite



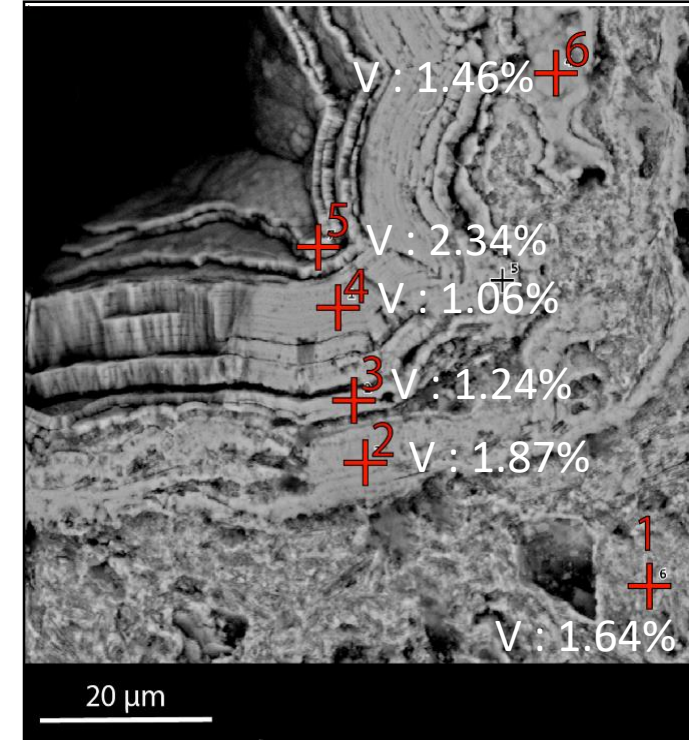
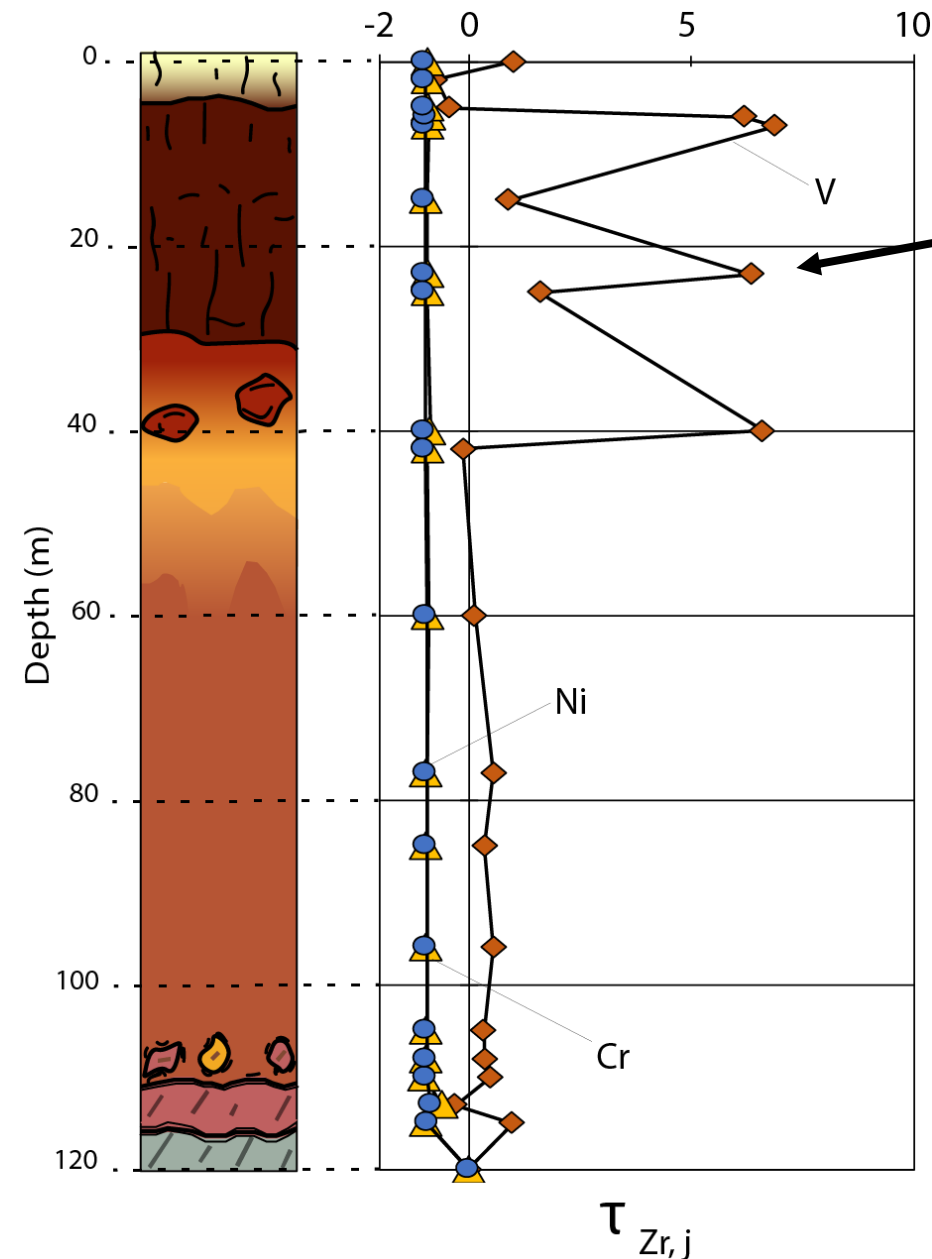
Optical microphotograph and SEM observation of an heterogeneous Fe-oxide

- Ages ranging between 0.5 and 20 Ma.
- Paleomagnetism studies (Théveniaut et Freyssinet, 1999, 2002) suggest a period of formation in the Guiana Shield Paleocene – Eocene (66 to 34 Ma) for such paleosurfaces. (U-Th-Sm)/He ages show a peak of formation around 3 or 5 Ma, but still, with older ages.
- Various Th/U ratio evidence the presence of different generation of iron oxides in a system still active today.
- High Th/U → U leaching over Th (oxidizing conditions) → multiple processes of **dissolution – reprecipitation** of goethite

# Elemental fluxes : mass balance transport of major elements and weahtering processes



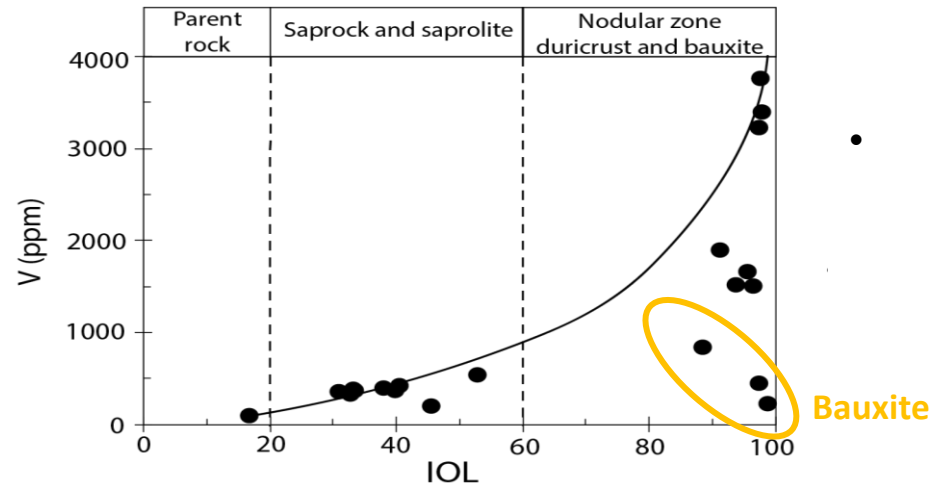
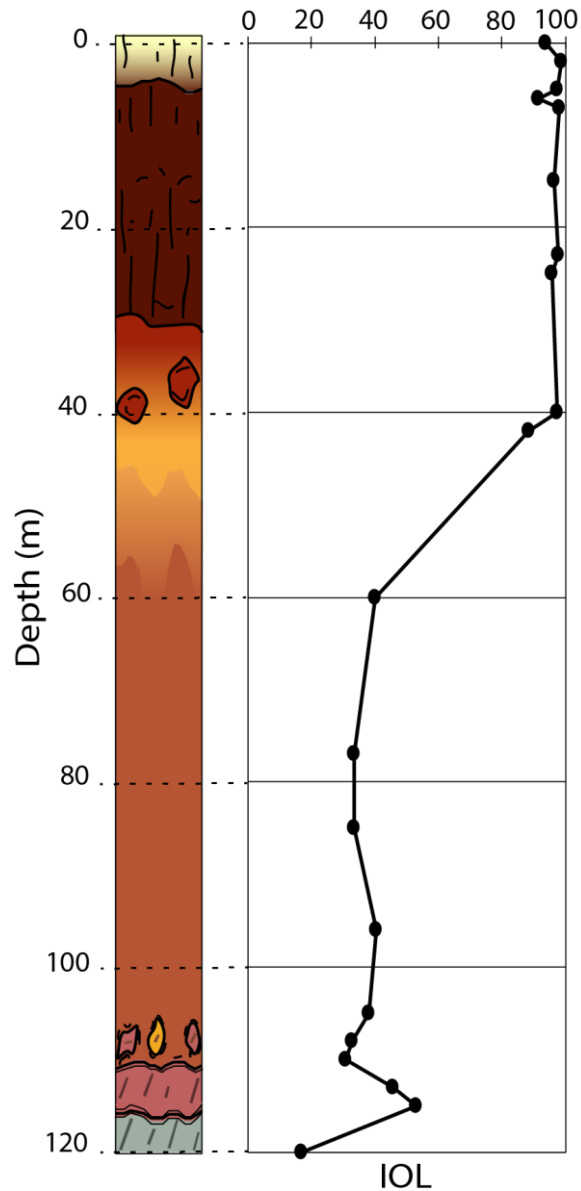
# Elemental fluxes : mass balance transport of some trace elements



SEM images of Fe-oxides in a duricrust and its V content compared to Fe, Al, Si and Ti

- Most trace elements are depleted
- A significant V enrichment: 83 ppm in the basement  $\rightarrow$  3800 ppm in duricrust
- What is the origin of this strong enrichment, notably in the duricrust? What processes?

# Vanadium enrichment



- **Weathering Index Of Laterization IOL** (Babechuck et al., 2014) → intense weathering from 40 m to the surface

- V concentration is linked with the weathering intensity
- Correlation between V and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$
- V can substitute element in secondary phases or can be adsorbed onto secondary minerals produced during weathering (e.g. kaolinite in the saprolite or goethite in duricrusts ; Peacock and Sherman, 2004; Schwertmann and Pfab, 1994 ; Wisawapipat et Kretzschmar, 2017)

# Take home message

## Mineralogical and geochemical zonation:

- **Progressive desilication** and **Fe-enrichment** : chlorite → kaolinite → gibbsite/Fe-hydroxides.
- **Goethite** is predominant : weathering in very humid and warm context (Tardy et Roquin, 1998; Nahon, 2003).
- **V enrichment** in the weathering profile, accentuate in the duricrust → secondary minerals.

## Continuous reorganization of the profile:

- **(U-Th-Sm)/He ages → (20 Ma)** while model of duricrust formation on the Guiana Shield by paleomagnetism (Théveniaut and Freyssinnet, 1999, 2002 ) →  $\approx 40$  Ma.
- **Dissolution/precipitation** processes of Fe-oxides lead to a constant **re-opening** of weathering profile + **enrichment of V** in secondary phases

## Future works:

- Link between secondary minerals ages and climate ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  –  $\delta\text{D}$  measurements) → climate and associated weathering processes.



# References

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