

# THE MAGMATIC SULFIDE INCLUSIONS IN SOME INTRUSIONS FROM THE METALIFERI MOUNTAINS, ROMANIA (PRELIMINARY DATA)

Emilian Rosu<sup>1</sup>, Marcel Guillong<sup>2</sup>, Christoph A.  
Heinrich<sup>2</sup>, Thomas Pettke<sup>3</sup>, Paul Ivascanu<sup>1</sup>,  
Caroline R. Harris<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Geological Institute of Romania, Caransebes Str. 1, Bucharest  
([e\\_rosu@yahoo.com](mailto:e_rosu@yahoo.com); [paul\\_im2004@yahoo.com](mailto:paul_im2004@yahoo.com) )

<sup>2</sup> Dept. of Earth Sciences, IGMR, ETH Zentrum NW, 8092 Zürich,  
Switzerland ([guillong@erdw.ethz.ch](mailto:guillong@erdw.ethz.ch); [heinrich@erdw.ethz.ch](mailto:heinrich@erdw.ethz.ch);  
[harris@erdw.ethz.ch](mailto:harris@erdw.ethz.ch))

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Bern, Baltzerstrasse 1 +3,  
3012 Bern, Switzerland ([thomas.pettke@geo.unibe.ch](mailto:thomas.pettke@geo.unibe.ch))

- **Location of area**

- **Age and time space – evolution of magmatic and metallogenetic activity in the Apuseni Mountains**

- **Magmatic sulfide melt inclusions**

- Data acquisition parameters

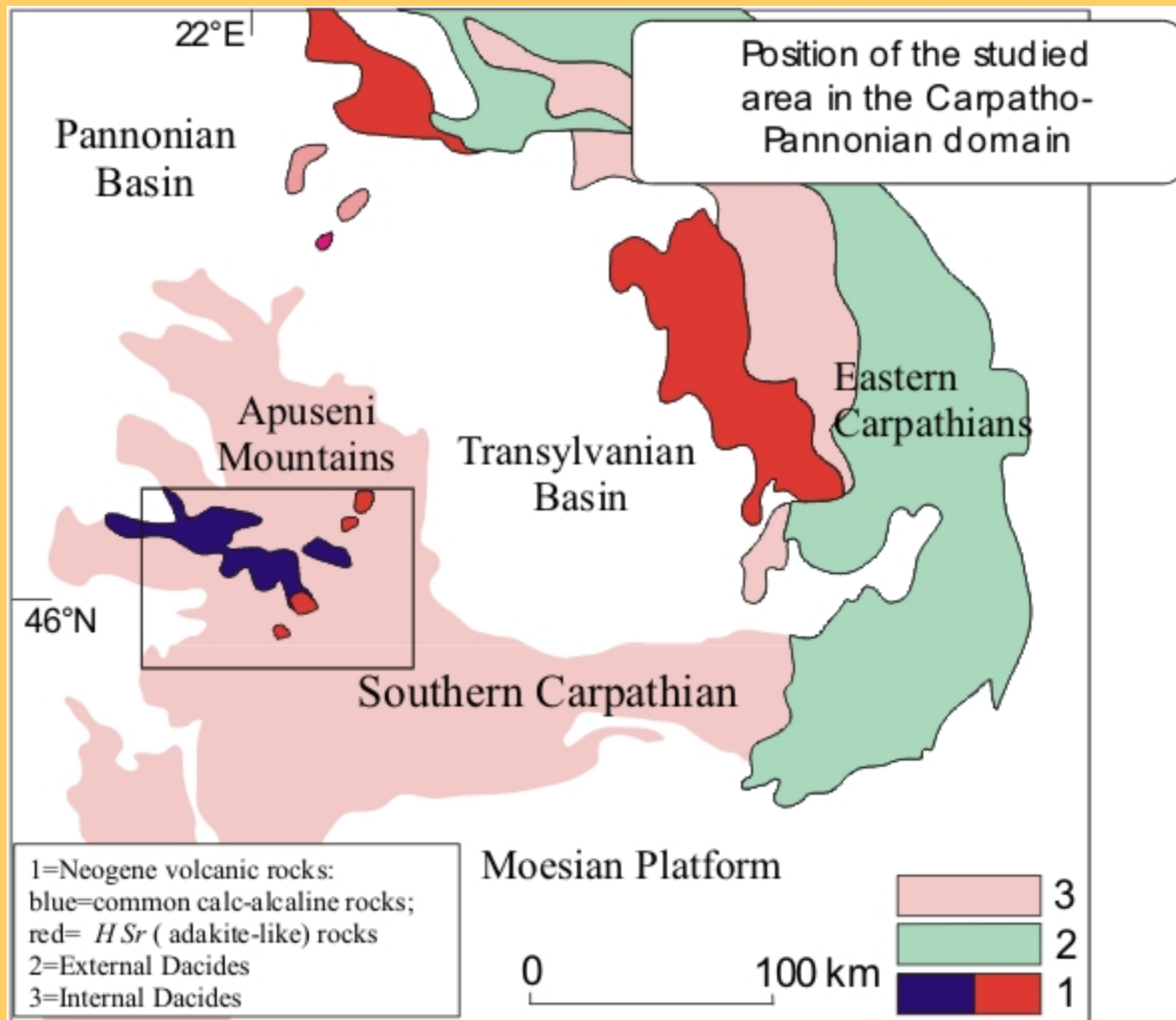
- Number of analysis/structures

- The shapes of the magmatic sulfide melt inclusions

- The textures of sulfide grains in magmatic sulfide inclusions

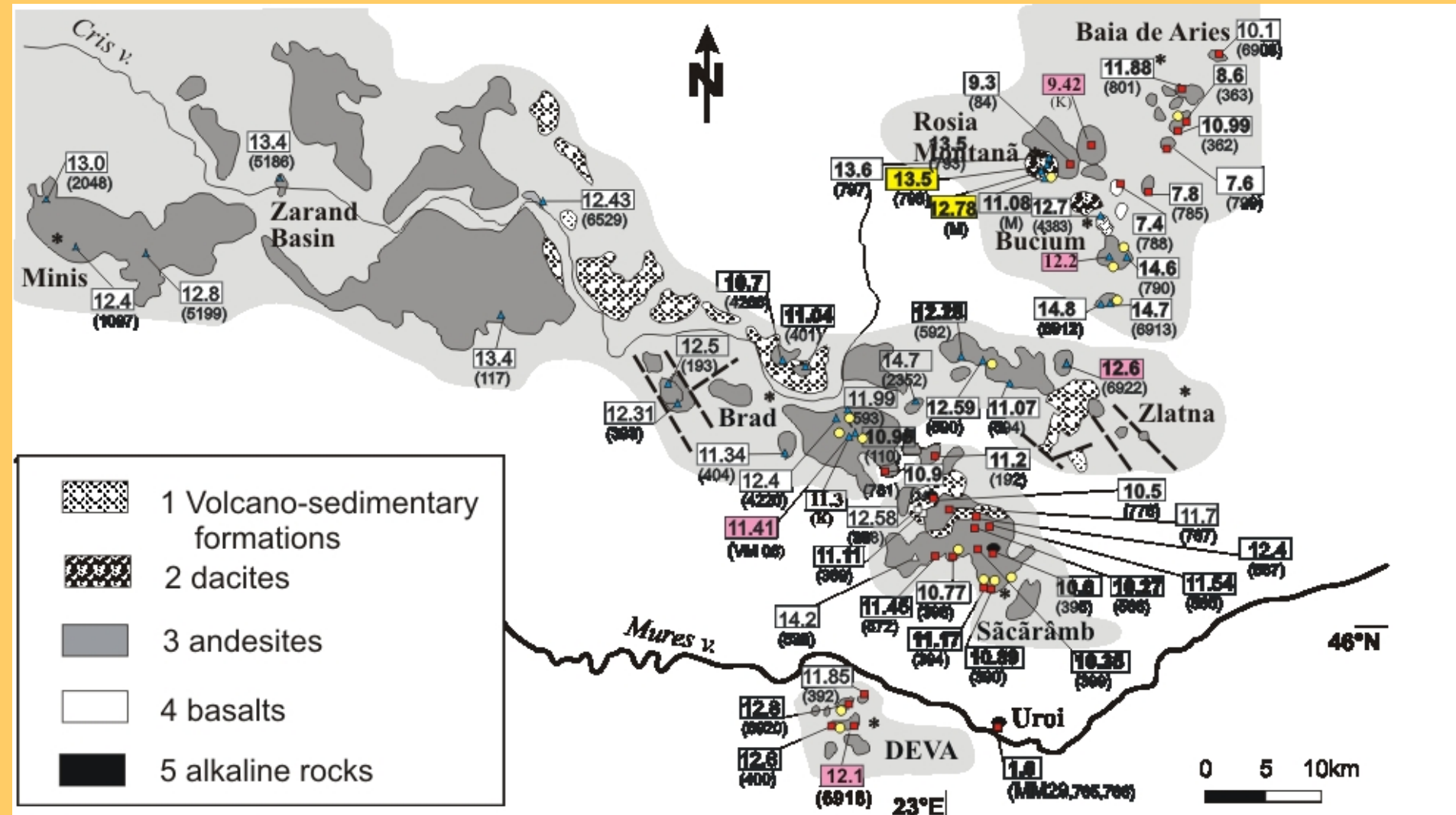
- The contents of different elements in magmatic sulfide melt inclusions

- **Conclusions**

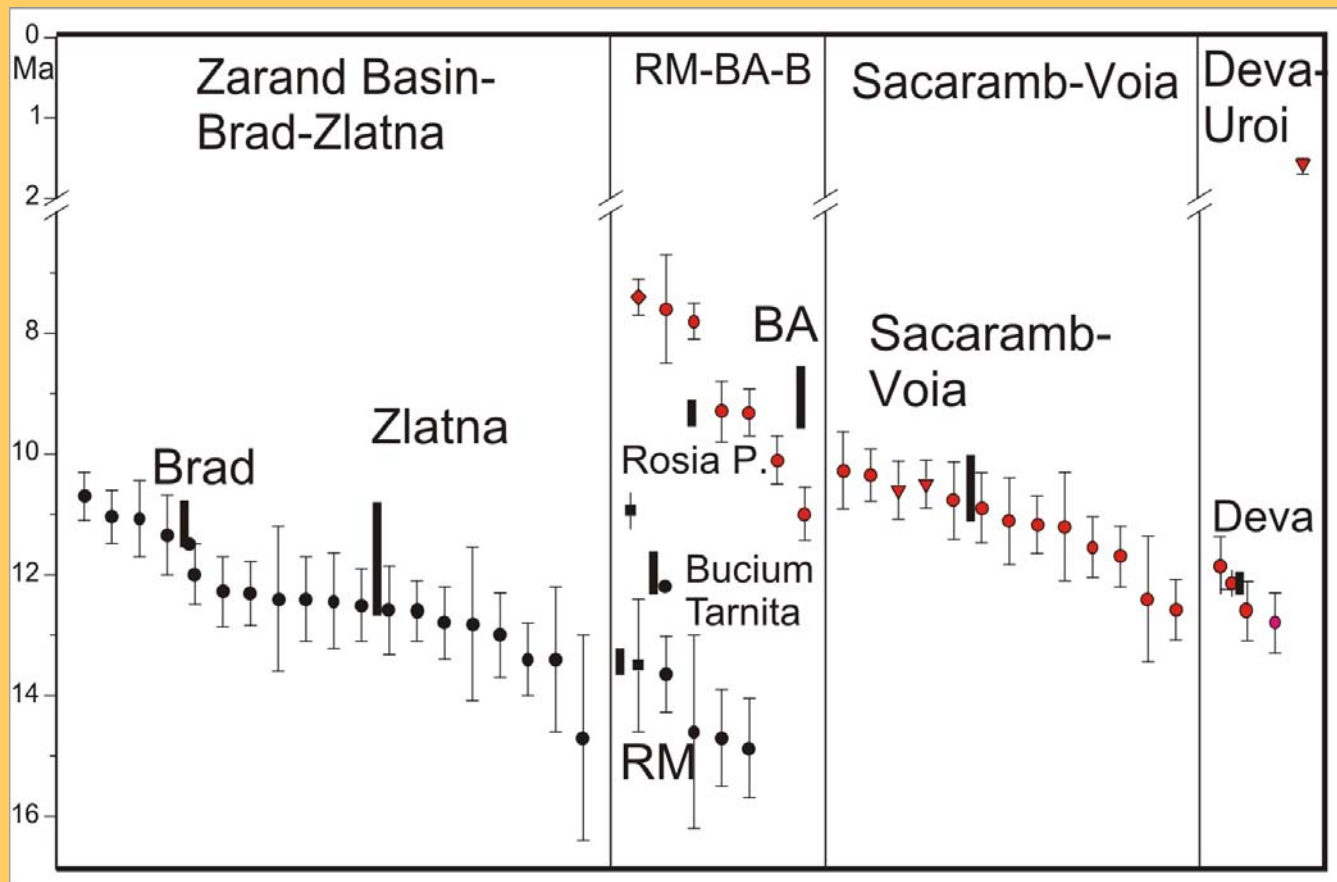


# AGE AND TIME-SPACE EVOLUTION

- Neogene magmatic rocks in the Apuseni Mts. range in age from 14.8 to 7.4 Ma old. Our composition range from basalt-andesite to dacites, prevailing andesites with various mineralogical composition; some alkaline species also occur.
- The first volcanic products are represented by dacite tuffs, poorly developed, hosted by Globigerine bearing marls (Badenian-Langhian)
- The main episode, represented by calc-alkaline medium to high- K quartz andesites with amphibole, pyroxene ± biotite to dacite, has beginning around 15 Ma with an explosive character giving a widespread volcano-sedimentary formation, inter-bedded with Spiralis bearing marls.
- Two intrusive activities events, forming magmatic complex structures with high-density necks and shallow intrusive bodies are distinguished by corroboration of K-Ar, paleomagnetic data and spatial distribution.
- First ones, represented by calc-alkaline medium- K quartz andesites with amphibole, pyroxene ± biotite, spatially developed in Zarand-Brad-Bolcana-Zlatna-Rosia Montana-Bucium area run between 14.7 – 11 Ma, showing a progressive clockwise rotation (60° at 14 Ma to 28° at 13 Ma).
- The second one, represented by calc-alkaline medium to high- K quartz andesites with amphiboles, biotite ± pyroxene, developed between 12.8 – 7.4 Ma, without paleo-magnetic rotation, display an enlarged area to Deva - Sacaramb and Baia de Aries – Rosia Montana. The main products here are “adakite-like” calc-alkaline rocks. Small bodies (10.5 Ma) with alkaline features (trachyandesites, microdiorites) in Sacaramb area and basaltic andesites (7.4 Ma) in Rosia Montana-Bucium area with distinct geochemical signature are the latest products in respective districts.
- The last episode displays an alkaline character and occurs only in Uroi Hill (1.6 Ma), after a gap of about 6 Ma, on a different geostructural context.



**Sketch map of Neogene volcanic rocks and locations of analysed samples for their ages. All ages are in Ma (boxed) and sample number in brackets. Blue triangles = common calc-alkaline rocks; red square = H Sr andesites (adakite-like) calc-alkaline rocks and alkaline rocks; yellow box = age of Rosia M mineralisation; pink box = age of porphyry cop. mineralisation; diamond = location of samples analysed for Magmatic Sulfide Inclusions.**



Time evolution of volcanic activity in the South Apuseni Mountains and presumed age of mineralization for specific areas (thick bars) (after Rosu et al. 2004, with modifications). Black symbols are normal calc-alkaline rocks, red symbols are H-Sr (adakite-like) calc-alkaline rocks; squares=dacites; circles=andesites; diamond=basalts andesites; triangle=alkaline rocks. Ages from Pécskay et al., 1995; Roşu et al., 1995-2004; Kouzmanov et al., 2005,2006; Manske et al., 2004.

*Our data suggest three main time intervals for mineralization processes:*

- *the first, at the boundary Badenian/Sarmatian (13.5 -12.8 Ma) in Rosia Montana area,*
- *the second, largely developed at regional scale between 12.5-10 Ma (Middle Sarmatian-Upper Pannonian)*
- *the third, between 9.5-8.5 Ma at the Rosia Poieni and Baia de Aries (Pannonian)*

# **Magmatic sulfide melt inclusions**

- Data acquisition parameters - LA-ICPMS**
- Number of analysis/structures**
- The shapes of the magmatic sulfide melt inclusions**
- The textures of sulfide grains in magmatic sulfide inclusions ( petrographic observations)**
- The contents of different elements in magmatic sulfide melt inclusions**

# Data acquisition parameters

## Isotopes :

- Session I  $^{27}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{57}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{86}\text{Cu}$ ,  $^{62}\text{Ni}$ ,  $^{95}\text{Mo}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}$
- Session II  $^{27}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{57}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{49}\text{Ti}$ ,  $^{86}\text{Cu}$ ,  $^{62}\text{Ni}$ ,  $^{107}\text{Ag}$ ,  $^{125}\text{Te}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}$

## Dwell time per isotope (ms):

- I  $^{27}\text{Al}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{57}\text{Fe}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{86}\text{Cu}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{62}\text{Ni}/20\text{ms}$ ,  $^{95}\text{Mo}/20\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/50\text{ms}$
- II  $^{27}\text{Al}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{57}\text{Fe}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{49}\text{Ti}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{86}\text{Cu}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{62}\text{Ni}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{107}\text{Ag}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{125}\text{Te}/10\text{ms}$ ,  $^{197}\text{Au}/10\text{ms}$ . (total  $^{197}\text{Au}=70\text{ms}$ )

## Number of analysis/structures:

Bucium: pre-ore= 20

Bucium Tarnita: post ore= 6  
(porphyry copper)

Rosia Montana: post ore=3

Zlatna: post-ore=13

Barza: V Arsului: pre-ore= 5

V Morii: syn?/post ore=5  
(porphyry copper)

Ciresata: post ore=10

Deva : pre-ore=26  
(porphyry copper)

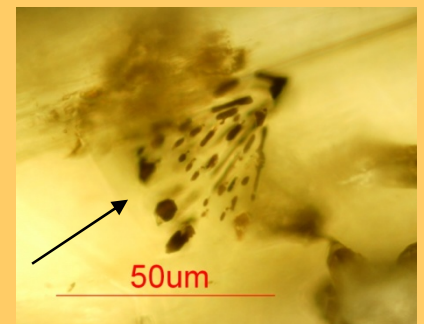
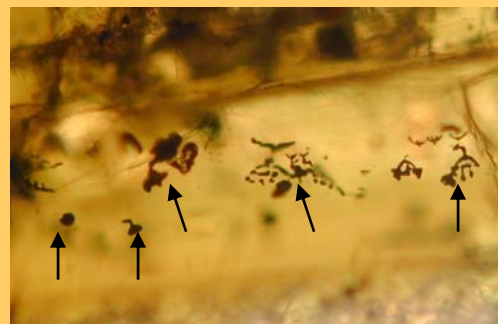
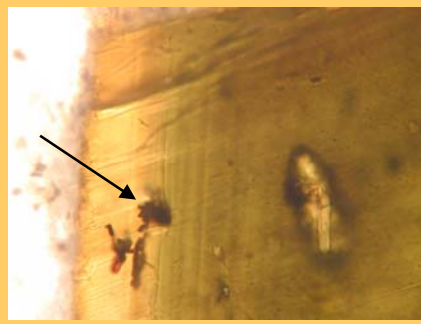
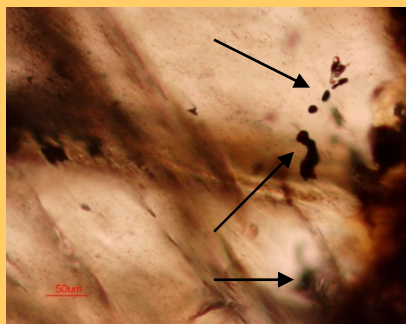
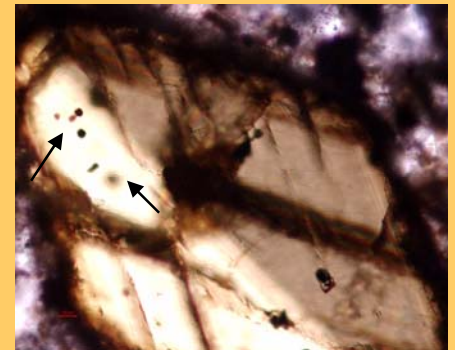
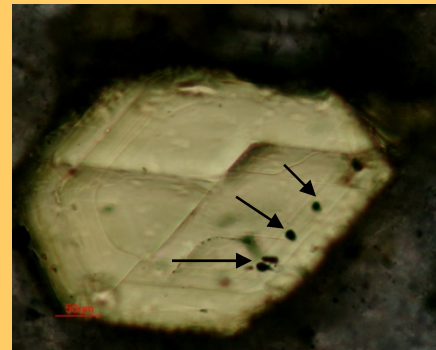
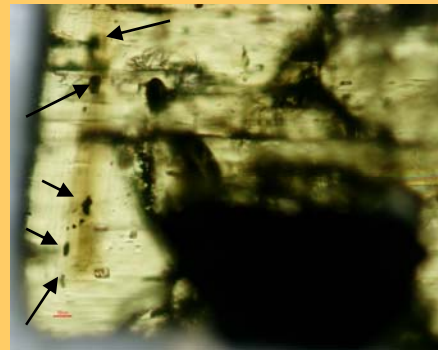
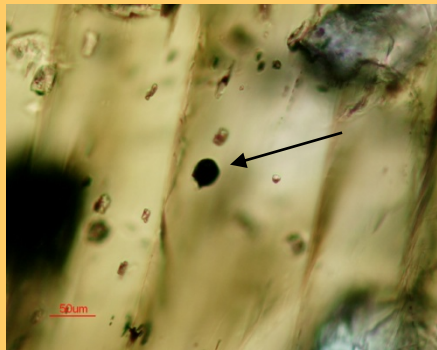
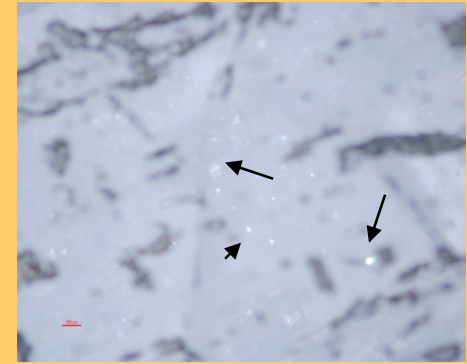
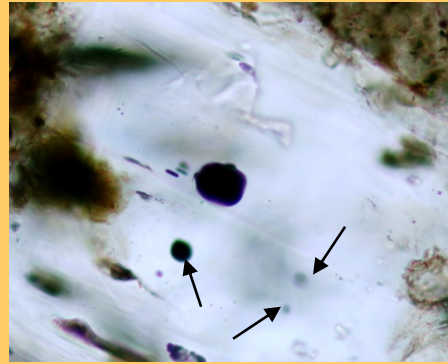
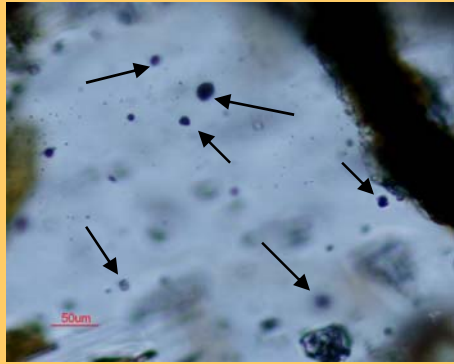
Sacaramb: pre-ore=20

Baia de Aries: pre-ore=14

**TOTAL = 134**



# The shapes of the magmatic sulfide melt inclusions in plagioclase and amphiboles



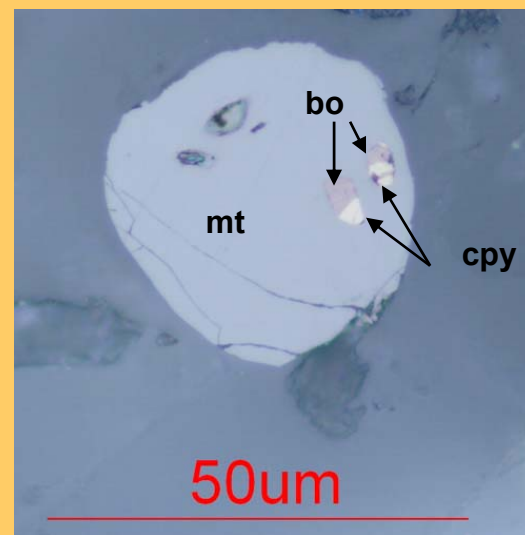
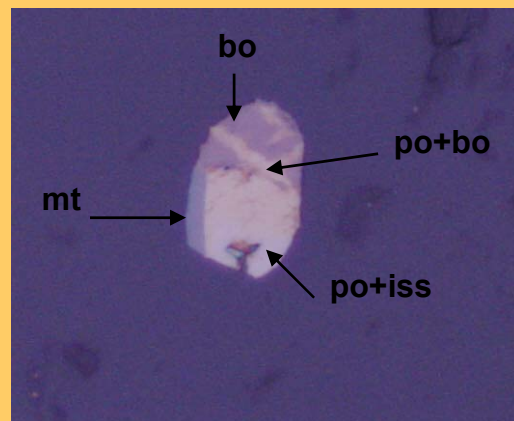
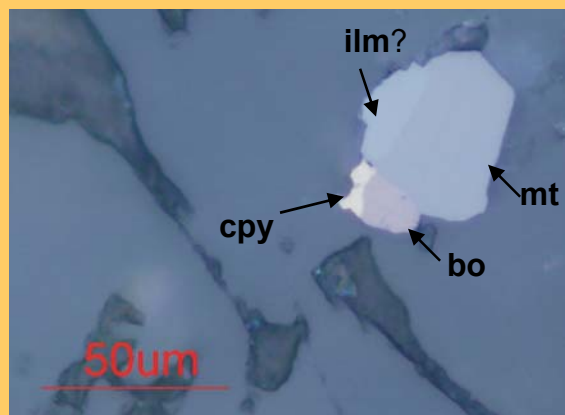
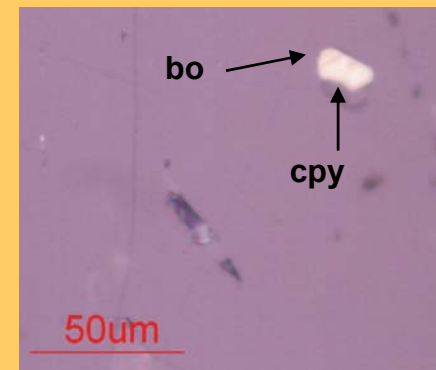
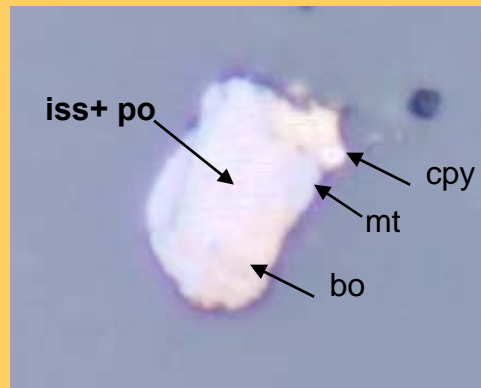
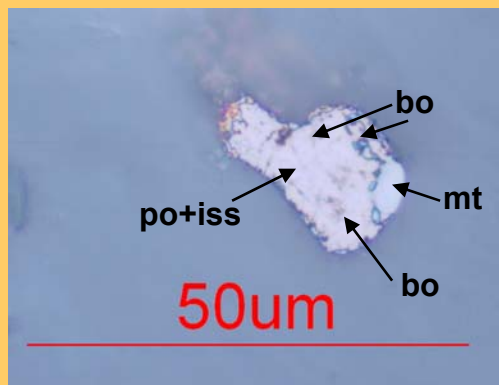
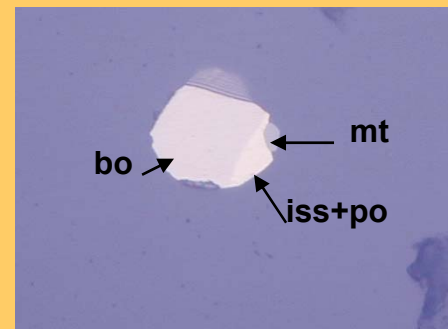
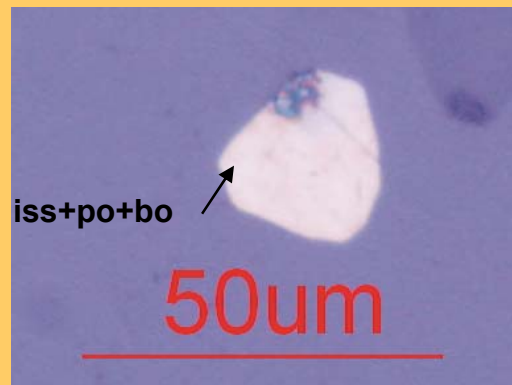
# **The textures of sulfide grains in magmatic sulfide inclusions**

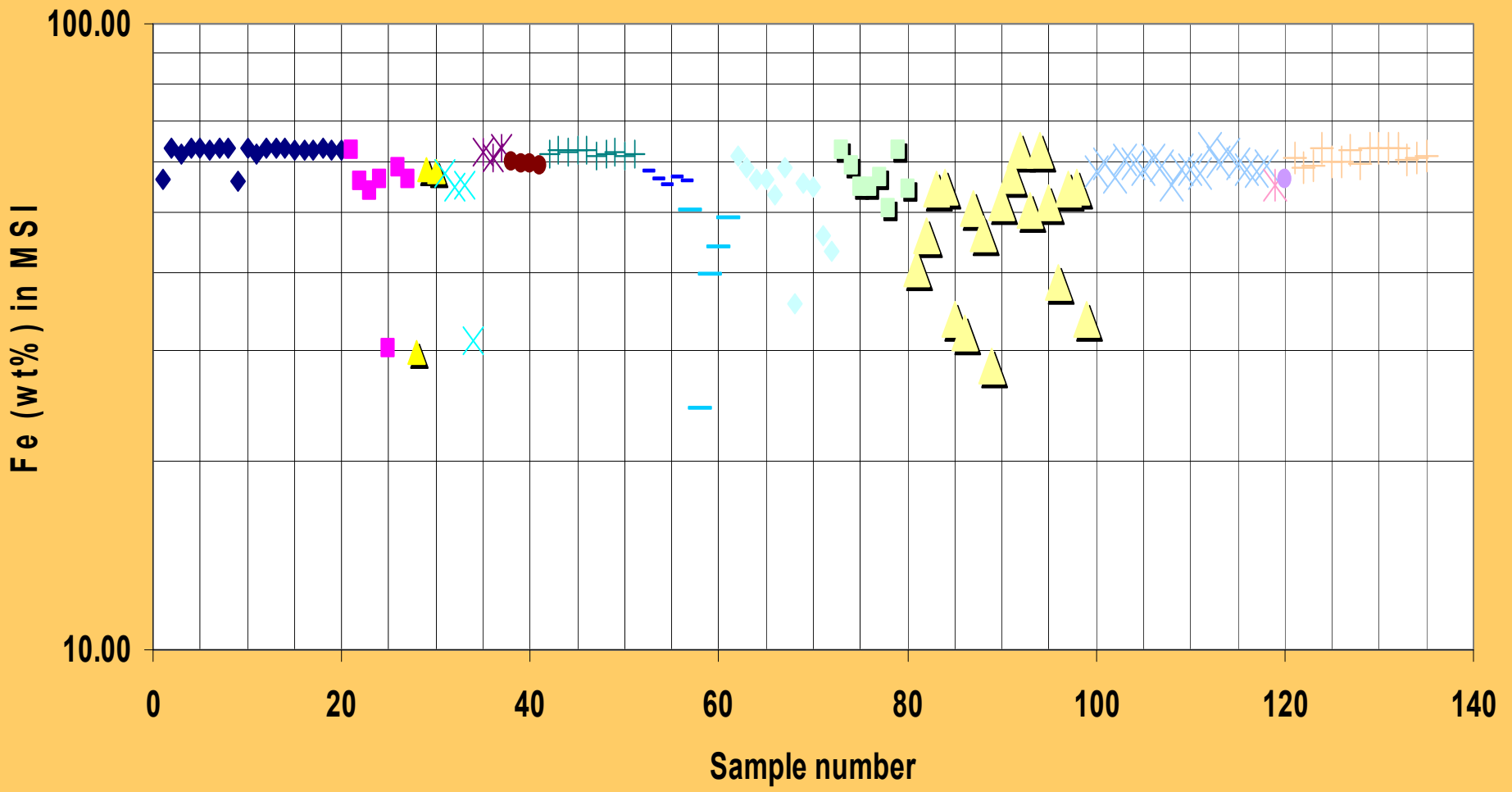
**Petrographic observations on polished surface show that magmatic sulfide inclusions enclosed in phenocryst of plagioclase, amphibole and Fe-oxides occur as spherical, ovoid blebs, polygonal shapes, worms, etc . Usualy, there are two or more mineral phases in each magmatic sulfide inclusions.**

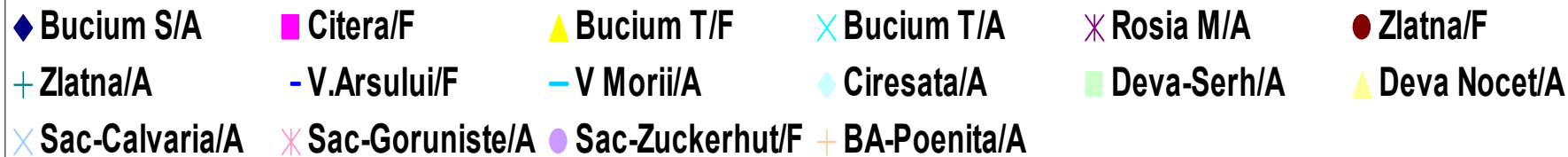
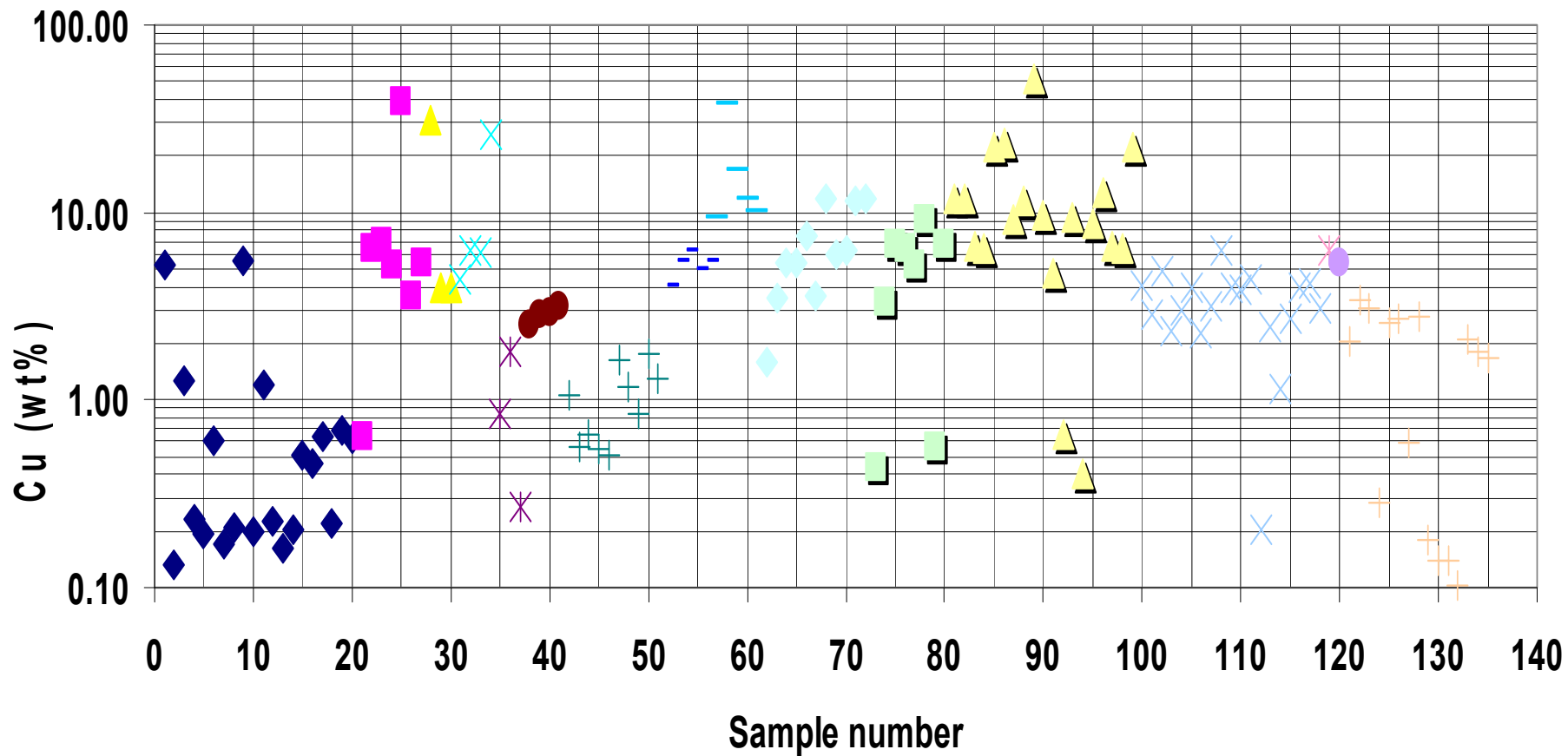
**According to the variations in oxygen fugacity, sulfur fugacity, iron activity in the host magma, the immiscible liquids of monosulfide solid solution crystallized by quenching as:**

- pyrrhotite (po);**
- pyrrhotite (po)+intermediate solid solution (iss) [po is not homogenous in composition];**
- pyrrhotite (po)+chalcopyrite (cpy) + bornite (bo);**
- chalcopyrite (cpy) + bornite (bo);**
- sulfides+Fe-oxides.**

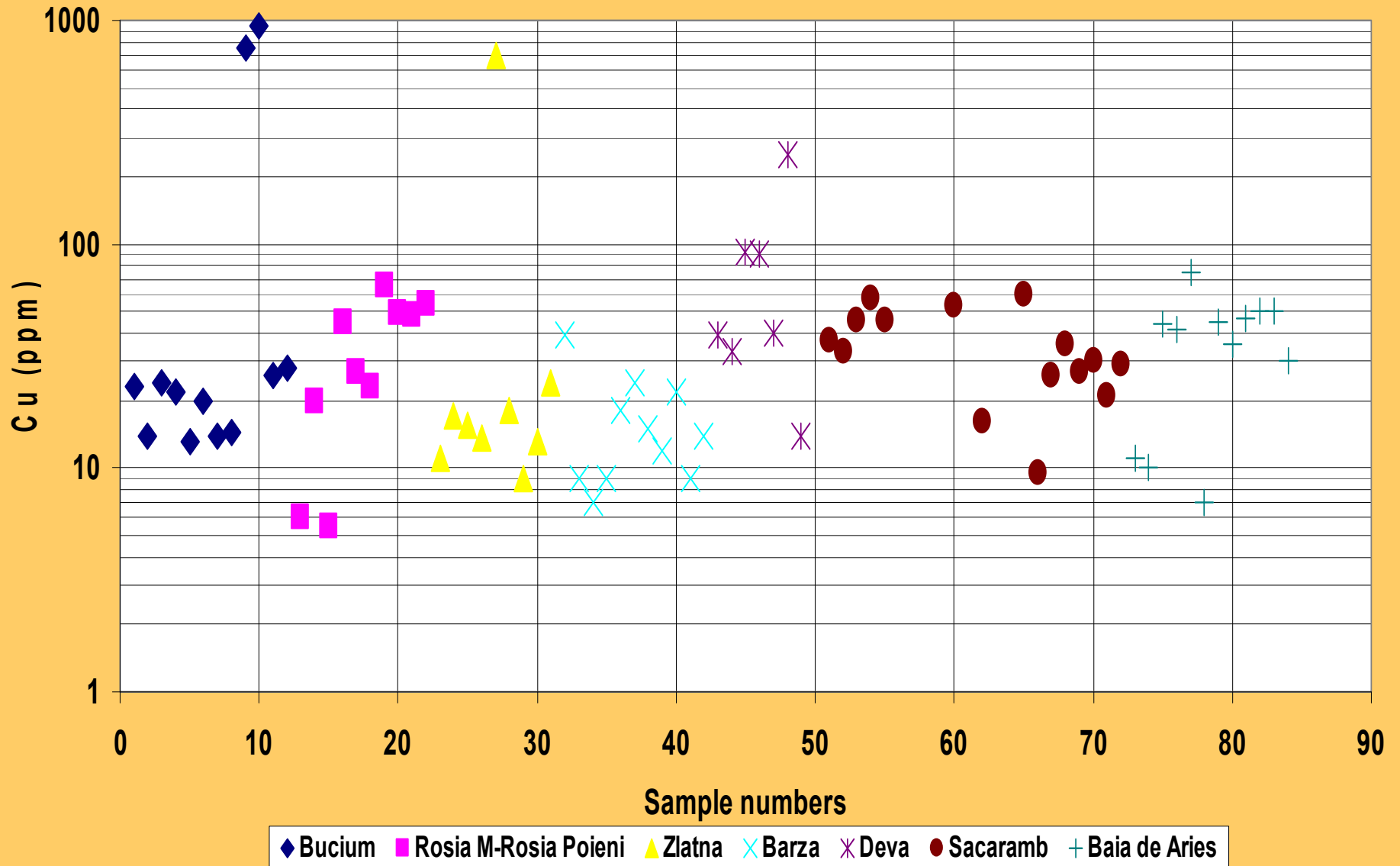
# The textures of sulfide grains in magmatic sulfide inclusions (II)

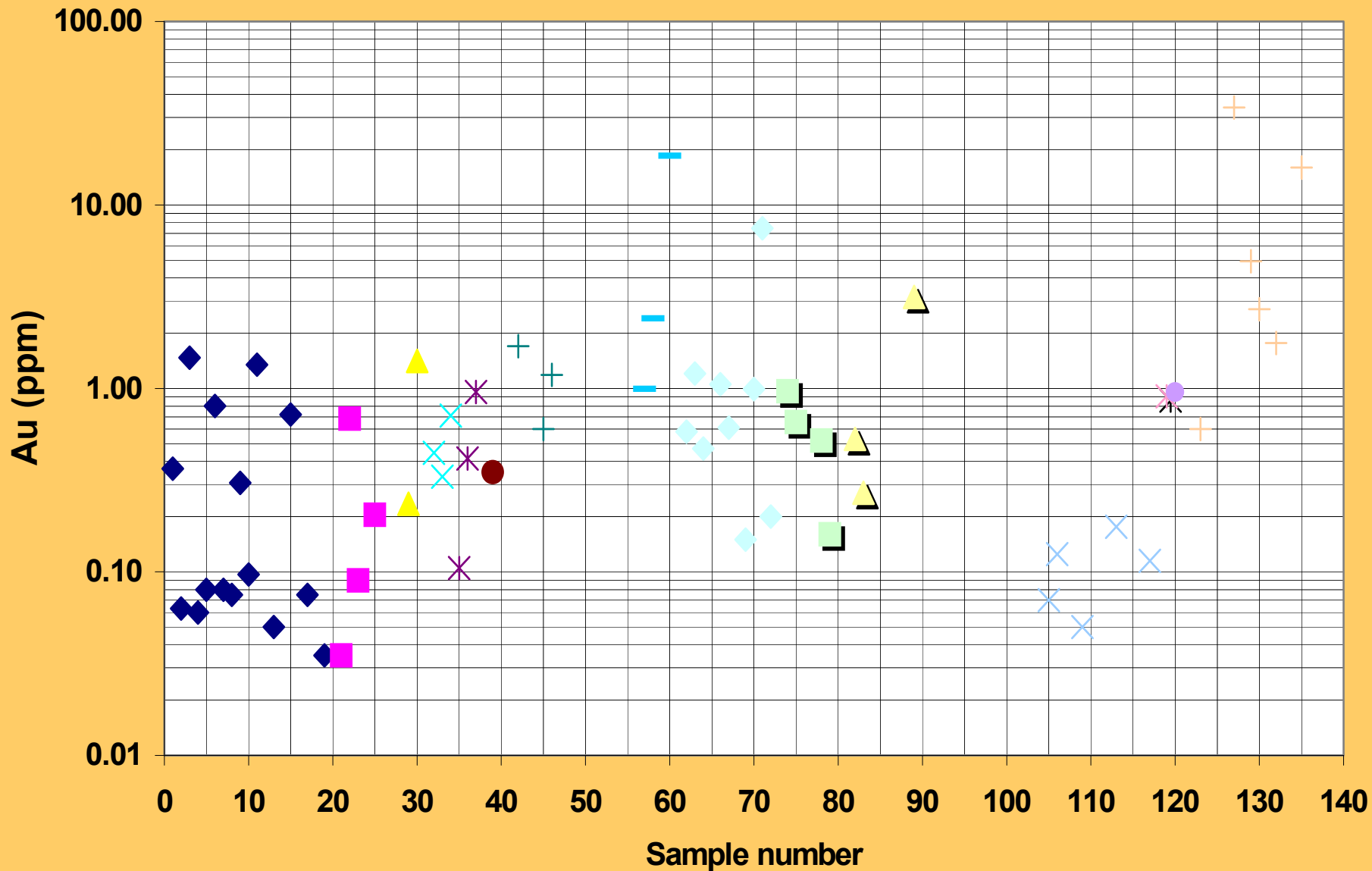




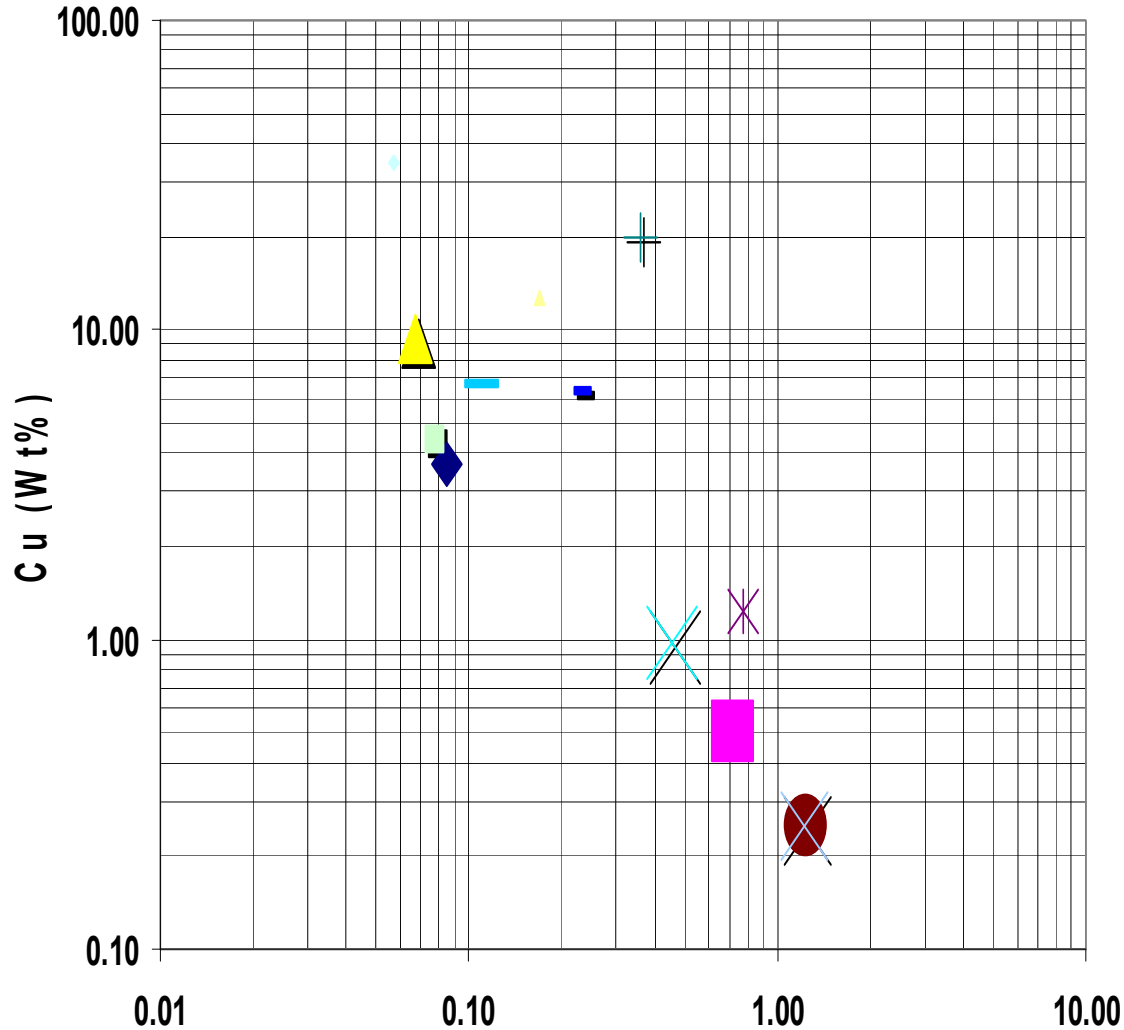


# Contents of Cu in whole rocks (chemical analyses)



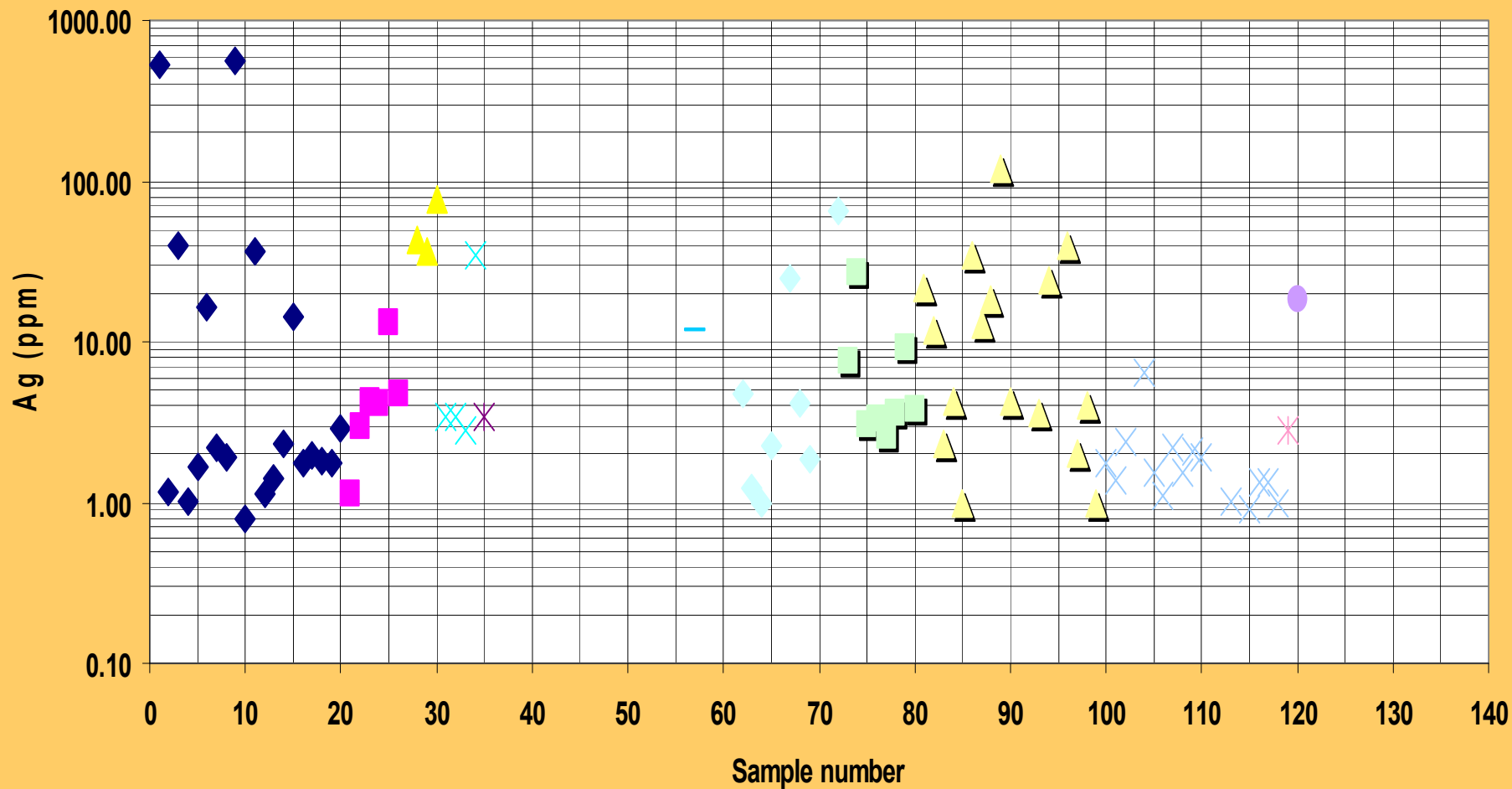


**Cu-Au/Cu\*10<sup>-4</sup> ratio for magmatic sulfide inclusions  
(average values for pre-ore and post-ore intrusions)  
and porphyry copper deposits**

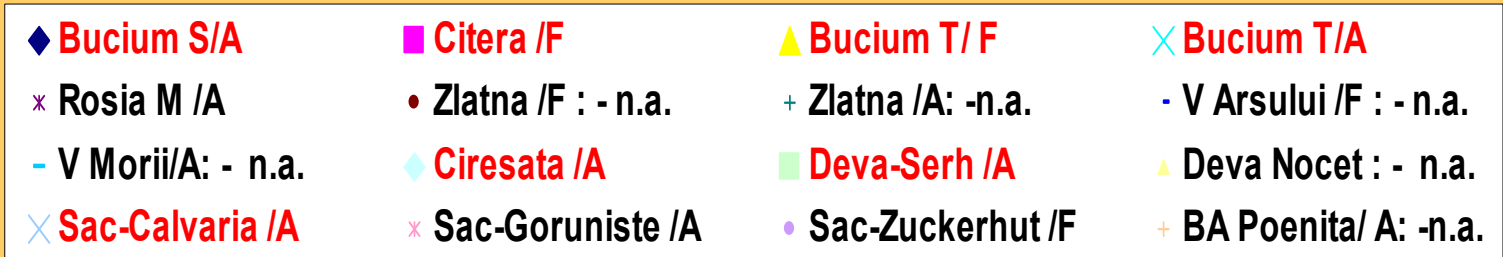
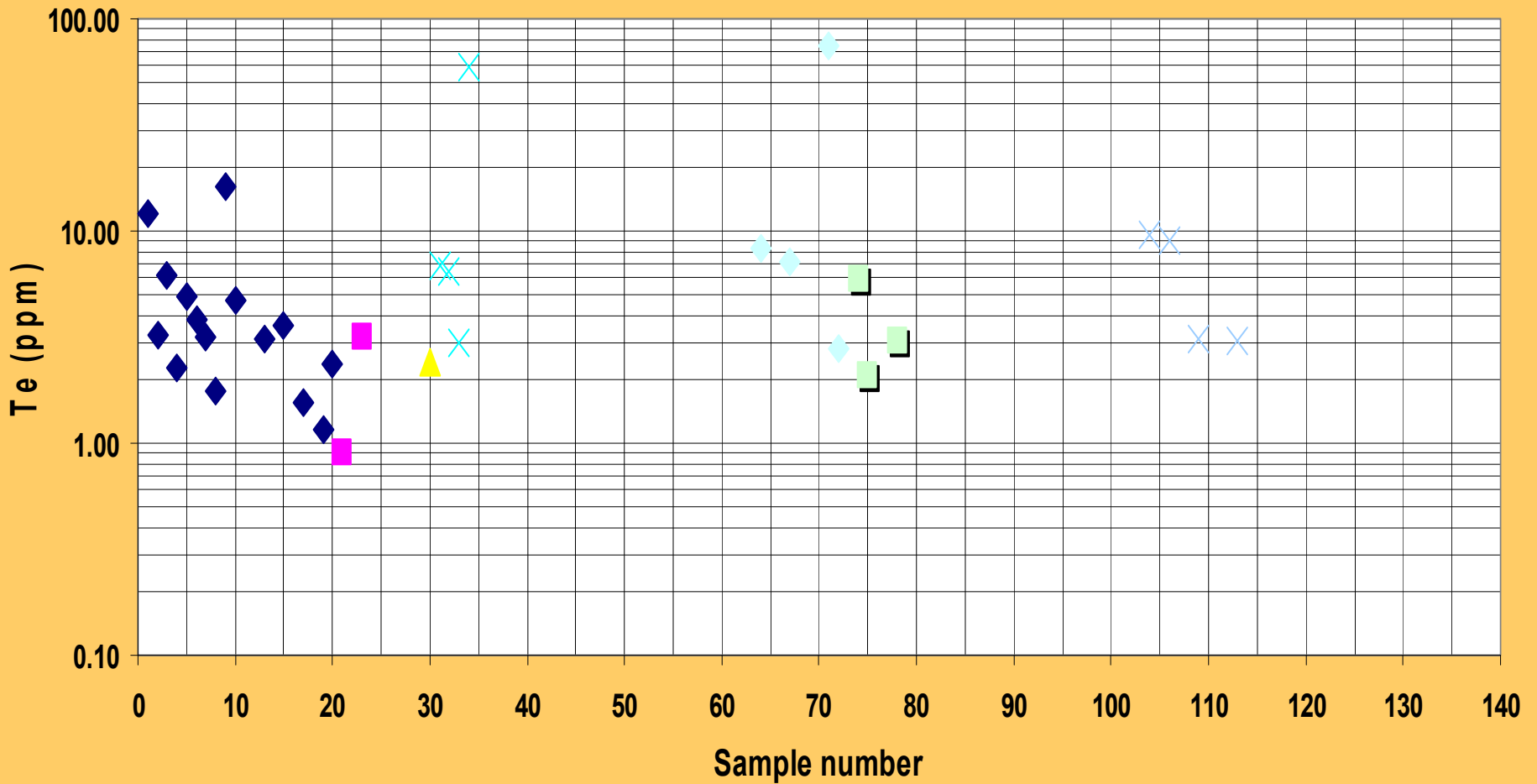


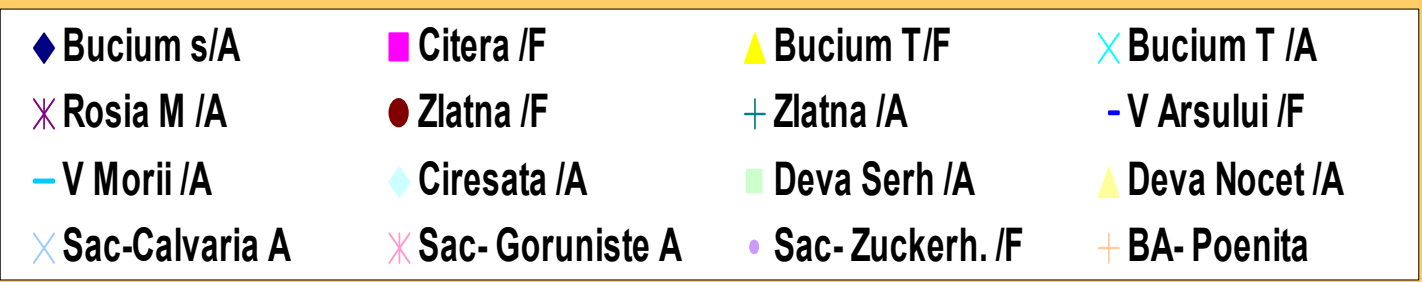
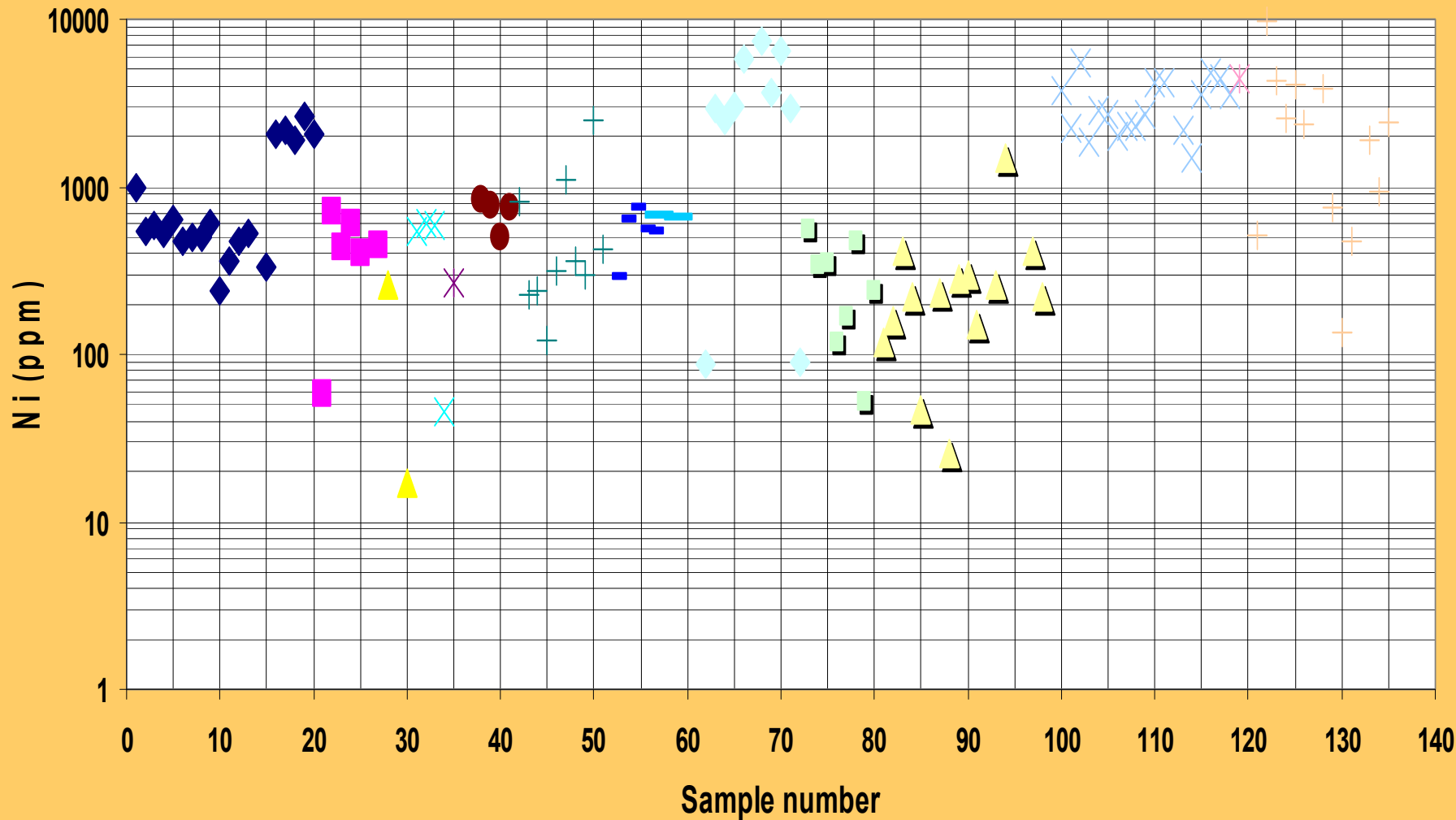
- ◆ Bucium pre-ore (average)
- Bucium T ore
- ▲ Bucium T post-ore (average)
- × Rosia Poieni-ore
- × Zlatna post ore (average)
- V Morii - ore
- + V morii-post ore (average)
- V Morii Ciresata-post ore (average)
- Deva-Serh pre-ore (average)
- ◆ Deva Nocet pre-ore (average)
- Sacaramb pre-ore (average)
- ▲ BA Poenita pre-ore (average)
- × B. Allumbrera





- ◆ Bucium S/A
- ✱ Rosia M/A
- V Morii /A
- ✕ Sac-Calvaria/F
- Citera /F
- Zlatna /F na
- ◆ Ciresata /A
- ✱ Sac-Goruniste /A
- ▲ Bucium T/F
- + Zlatna /A na
- Deva-Serh /A
- Sac-Zuckerh. /F
- ✕ Bucium T/A
- V Arsului /F na
- ▲ Deva Nocet /A
- + BA Poenita: - not an.





## CONCLUSIONS

- Our preliminary results regarding the contents of MSI in Fe, Cu, Au, Ag and Te shows variations at regional scale and in complex magmatic structures
- The contents in Fe (wt%) are typical for FeS (about 63 wt%); these values decrease when the Cu is present from moderate to low values in the magmatic structures including porphyry copper systems
- The Cu contents are usually up to 10wt%, with frequent values between 10wt.%-20wt.% and some times up to 40wt.% in the magmatic structures including porphyry copper systems, too
- In whole rocks from the same zone and magmatic structures the contents of Cu range between 7 and 100 ppm
- The contents of Au range between 0.03 and 15 ppm; prevailing the values between 0.1 and 1 ppm
- The contents of Ag range between 1 and 100 ppm and for Te between 1 and 20 ppm
- The values of  $Au/Cu \cdot 10^{-4}$  ratio for MSI from pre- and post-ore intrusions are different comparative with values of  $Au/Cu \cdot 10^{-4}$  ratio porphyry copper ore deposits (one exception regarding post - ore MSI in Zlatna area)
- In present I prepare a new set of samples for MSI (double polished thin sections) at regional scale and especially from post ore intrusions