Late magmatic crystallization in the tourmaline-bearing miarolitic
granitic pegmatites (by example of Shakhdarinskaya and
Leskhozovskaya veins, SW Pamir, Tajikistan)

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Introduction
Late stages of granitic magma crystallization are frequently accompanied by
separation of aqueous fluids, which assist in ore deposit formation. Miarolitic granitic pegmatites
are natural laboratories that allow to study this process in detail. However, some features of the
late-stage magmatic crystallization should vary depending on initial magma composition. This
should lead to different P-T paths and various styles of phase transitions.

Pegmatites of SW Pamirs
Pegmatite veins Shakhdarinskaya (ShV) and Leskhozovskaya (LeV) are located within 1.5
km from each other on the right bank of the Shakhdara river in the SW Pamir. Both veins
consist of quartz-two-feldspar pegmatite with scori and contain small miarolitic cavities with
elbaitic coloured tourmaline. Some of miarolitic cavities are surrounded by quartz-tourmaline
plagioclase or quartz-lepidolite-plagioclase paragenesis with abundant apatite and accessory
phenakite (near-miarolitic assemblage). Quartz-two-feldspar pegmatite is a major constituent of
the veins. Mineralogy and texture make it similar to tourmaline-rich coarse-grained granite. In the
majority of models this mineral paragenesis is attributed to magmatic crystallization. Miarolitic
cavities contain well formed quartz and feldspar crystals and are believed to form from
hydrothermal solution. Thus, miarolitic mineralization corresponds to hydrothermal
crystallization stage. The mineral paragenesis surrounding the miorole thus may represent the
transitional stage from magmatic to hydrothermal crystallization. This work represents the features
of late magmatic crystallization in two tourmaline

Fluid and melt inclusion study
Fluid and melt inclusions in quartz were studied by microthermometry, Raman
spectroscopy, SEM EDS, EMPA and LA-ICP-MS methods. Quartz from quartz-two-feldspar
pegmatite contains rare primary fluid and extremely scarce melt inclusions both in ShV and
LeV. However, the amount and size of inclusions increase in quartz of quartz-two-feldspar
pegmatite in vicinity of miarolitic cavities in LeV. Primary fluid inclusions from quartz-two-feldspar
pegmatite of ShV consist of H2O-CO2 fluid, while in LeV primary fluid inclusions contain aqueous
solution with daughter sassolite. These inclusions were found to accompany silicate melt inclusions
that are composed mostly of mica and feldspar, and aqueous fluid. In contrast to quartz-two-
feldspar pegmatite quartz from near-miarolitic assemblage of both veins contains numerous fluid
and melt inclusions. In quartz from LeV these inclusions have much in common with those from
quartz-two-feldspar pegmatite, while in quartz from ShV both types of inclusions are larger and
more abundant. Primary fluid inclusions in quartz from ShV similarly to quartz-two-feldspar
assemblage contain large CO2 bubbles with an aqueous rim. The aqueous rim contains daughter
crystals of sassolite and an unidentified phase. Fluid inclusions in quartz of LeV also represent
aqueous solution with daughter sassolite and unidentified phase. Miarolitic quartz also contains fluid and melt inclusions. Melt inclusions are less numerous than in the near-miarolitic assemblage and confined to root part of crystals. Miarolitic fluid inclusions from veins consist of gas, aqueous solution and daughter sassolite, Cs and Rb pentaborates (ramanite) and an unidentified phase, similar to that of inclusions from the near-miarolitic assemblage. Melt inclusions in quartz of magmatic and transitional stage were heated in the autoclave at 2.5 kbar. Their homogenization temperatures were 600 to 615 °C for both veins. Quenched glasses of inclusions are depleted in SiO₂, compared to evolved granite (62 mass% for ShV and 67.8 mass% for LeV) and have elevated Al₂O₃ contents (14.0 mass% for ShV and 13 mass% for LeV). Unlike to the evolved granite the studied glasses from ShV are depleted in Na and K but strongly enriched in Cs (up to 3.4 mass %Cs₂O). The glasses hosted in the quartz from LV have K and Na contents at the level of evolved granite but are less enriched in Cs (up to 0.16 mass% of Cs₂O). Similarly to glasses of melt inclusions in pegmatitic quartz from tourmaline-bearing pegmatites of other regions of the world, melt inclusions from ShV and LeV are enriched of B₂O₃, F and H₂O. H₂O contents were estimated at 10 to 15 mass%. Fluid compositions recorded by fluid inclusions change from quartz-two-feldspar to miarolitic assemblage. Fluid inclusions in quartz of ShV show a strong decrease in the CO₂ contents and an increase in boron concentrations, which is manifested in the appearance of sassolite daughter phases (up to 14 mass% of H₃BO₃). The concentration of boron in the fluid of LV increases from 16 to 19 mass% H₃BO₃ in quartz-two-feldspar pegmatite to 22 to 25 mass% H₃BO₃ in the miarolitic quartz. LA-ICP-MS studies of individual fluid inclusions showed that they are enriched in B, Na (up to 3.4 mass%), K (up to 0.6 mass%), Cs (up to 0.4 mass%), Li (up to 0.3mass %), W (up to 0.1 mass%), As (up to 2.3 mass%) and Sb (up to 0.1 mass%). Elevated amounts of Be, Ta, Sn and Nb were recorded. SEM EDS measurements of dry residues of opened fluid inclusions indicate the presence of trace amounts of Cl in the solution. Trace element compositions of fluid inclusions from both veins are similar. On the basis of the study one can conclude that the fluid have tendency to increase concentrations of B, As, Sb, Na, W and probably Li.

**Discussion and conclusion**

Classic models, based on examination of the P-Q type system silicate – H₂O and granite – H₂O, envisage pegmatite formation through three subsequent stages: magmatic, where silicate melt and aqueous fluid are present; pneumatolytic, where supercritical fluid is a major mineral forming medium; and hydrothermal, where crystallization proceeds from subcritical aqueous fluids. This suggests that quartz from the first stage should contain coeval fluid and melt inclusions, from the second stage only crystal-rich fluid inclusions, and from the third stage two or three-phase fluid inclusions. Our study showed that besides mineralogical and textural difference quartz from three subsequent mineral assemblages contain both fluid and silicate melt inclusions. The study of fluid and melt compositions showed that silicate melts and aqueous fluids changed systematically their compositions from quartz-two-feldspar pegmatite to miarolitic quartz. From the data obtained in this study one can conclude that three phases, i.e. silicate melt, aqueous fluid and crystallizing minerals, coexisted in the course the magmatic crystallization. The compositions of fluid and melt evolved due to element re-distribution between all three phases.

According to Valyashko (1990) and Ravich (1974) this way of phase transformations is possible when volatiles of flux components are added to the system with P-Q type phase diagram transforming it into the diagram without critical phenomena on the saturation curve.

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**REFERENCES**