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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Mineralogy, geochemistry, and petrology of Neoarchean ferroan to magnesian granites of Carajás Province, Amazonian Craton: The origin of hydrated granites associated with charnockites.

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Abstract

2.75 to 2.73 Ga old granitic intrusions associated with coeval charnockitic rocks were emplaced in the northern domains of the Carajás Province. The Vila Jussara Suite was recognized recently and its geologic, mineralogical and geochemical characteristics are presented in this paper and compared with the data available in the literature on the Estrela Complex, Serra do Rabo and Igarapé Gelado granites and Planalto Suite. Monzogranites and syenogranites are dominant in most units but in the Igarapé Gelado Granite and Vila Jussara Suite granodiorites and tonalites are also relatively abundant. The main mafic phases in all these granitoids are amphibole [potassian hastingsite with subordinate magnesiohastingsite; $0.95 \ge \text{Fe}/(\text{Fe}+\text{Mg}) \ge 0.47$] and biotite [0.88 \ge $Fe/(Fe+Mg) \ge 0.52$ with rare occurrence of clinopyroxene relict crystals. Magmatic epidote (% of 'pistacite' component from 26 to 31) occurs only in the Vila Jussara Suite. The rocks of Estrela, Serra do Rabo, and Planalto units contain only ilmenite generally with coronas of titanite or ilmenite associated with magnetite and are essentially reduced-ferroan granites [whole rock FeOt/(FeOt+MgO) ≥ 0.89] that evolved at low fO2 (FMQ \pm 0.5). The Igarapé Gelado Granite needs additional studies but it is formed apparently by reduced-ferroan and oxidized-ferroan granites. The Vila Jussara Suite is also composed of reduced-ferroan granites that are similar to those of the other granite units. However, it has additionally oxidized-ferroan and magnesian granitoids which contain magnetite (± ilmenite) as the main Fe-Ti oxide phase and evolved, respectively, at moderate fO2 (NNO ± 0.5) and at comparatively higher fO2(NNO to NNO + 1). The magmas of these granites were formed at temperatures \geq

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