

*What is a craton ? A craton may be defined as the relatively stable part of a continent, or the interior of a continental plate.*

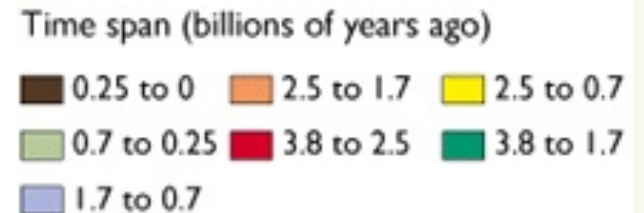
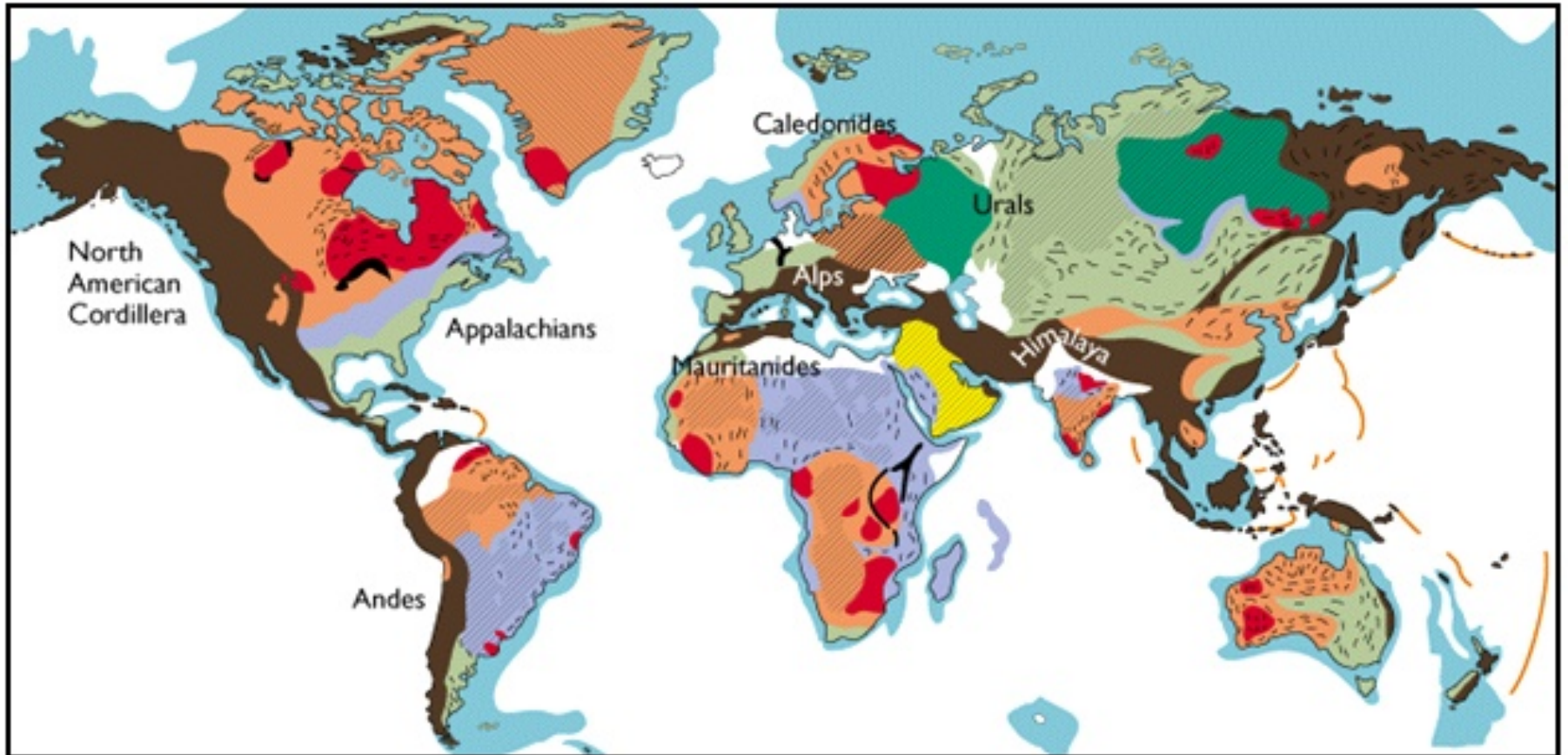
*What distinguishes "stable" from "unstable" tectonic zone is, essentially, their comparatively slow rate of movement over the time interval in question.*

*Park & Jaroszewski (1994)*

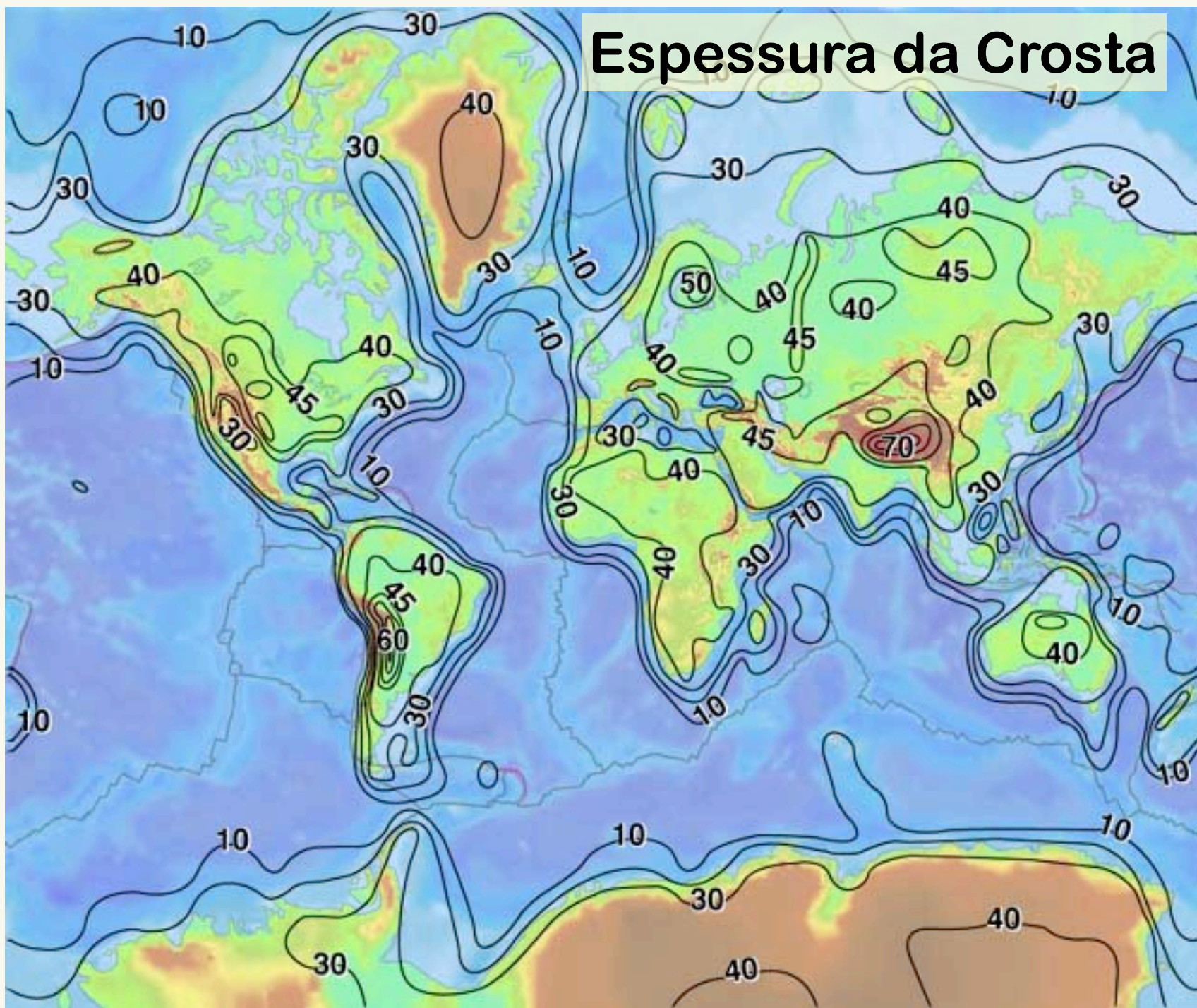
# Montanhas, plataformas e escudos (shields)



# Idade dos continentes



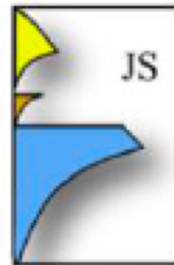
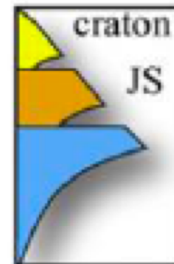
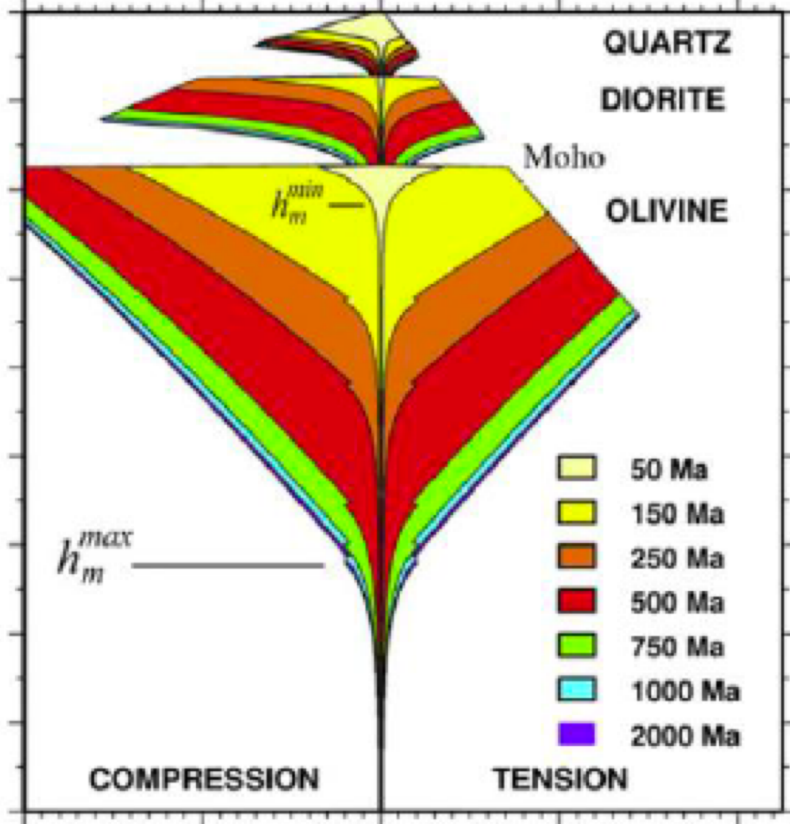
# Espessura da Crosta



# CONTINENTS

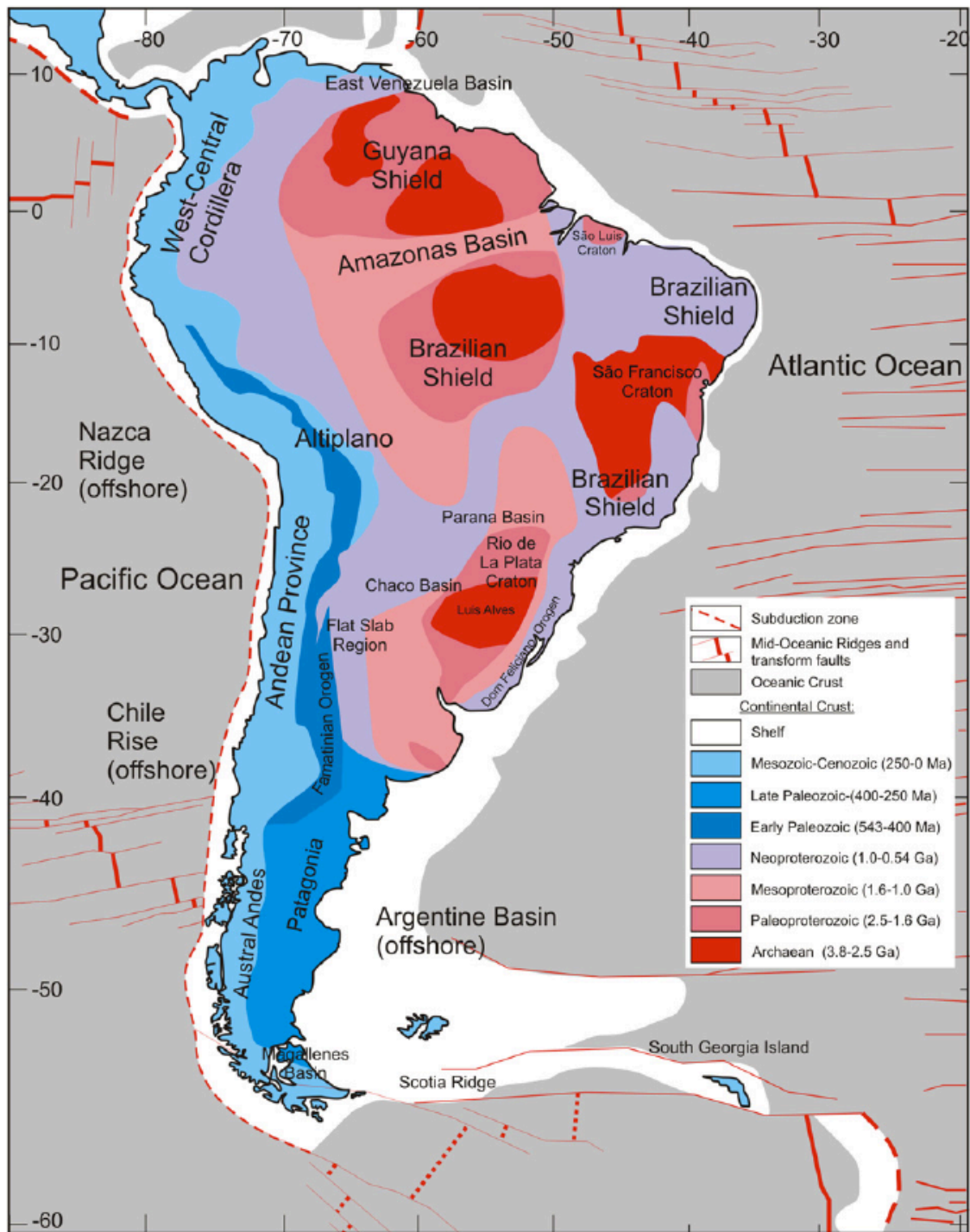
$\Delta\sigma$  [Mpa]

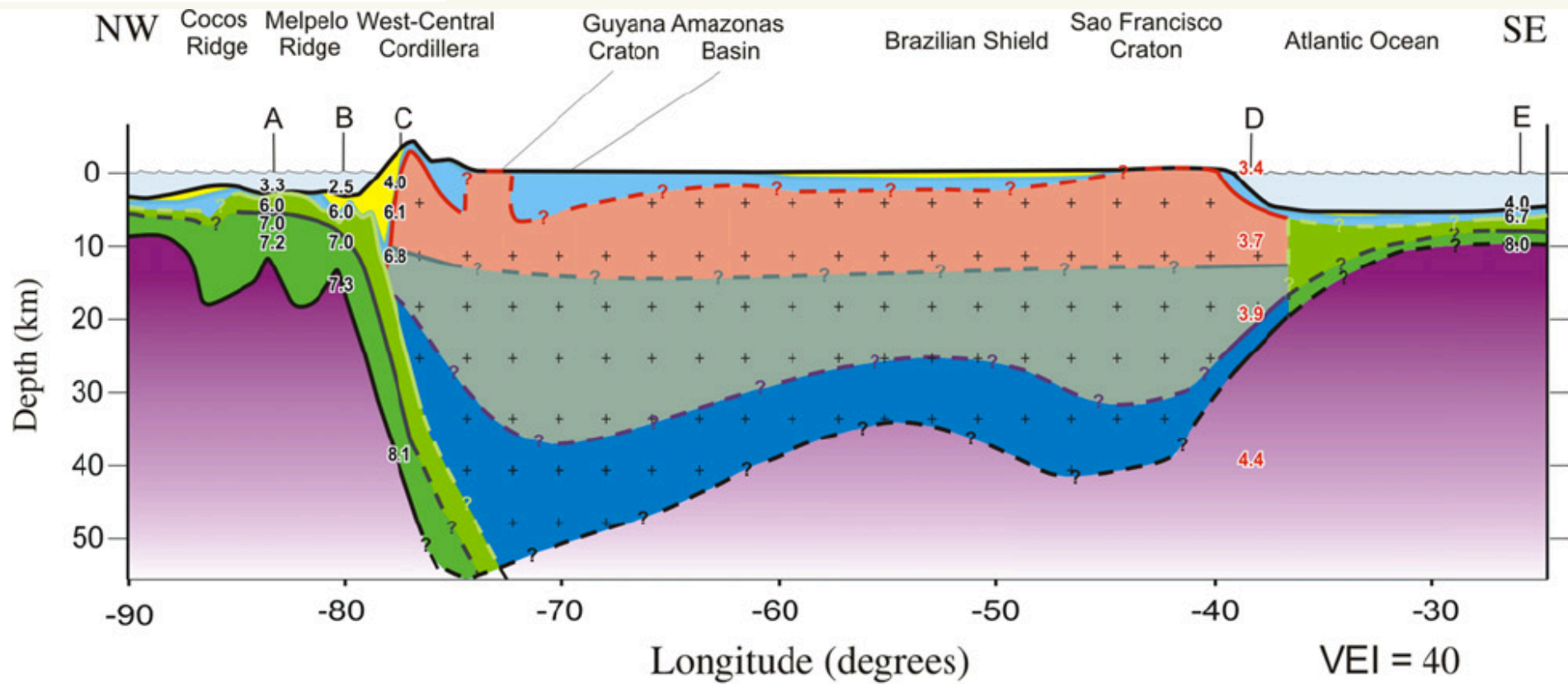
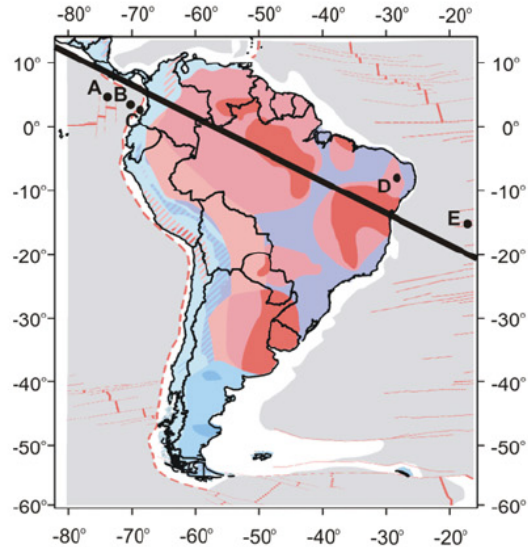
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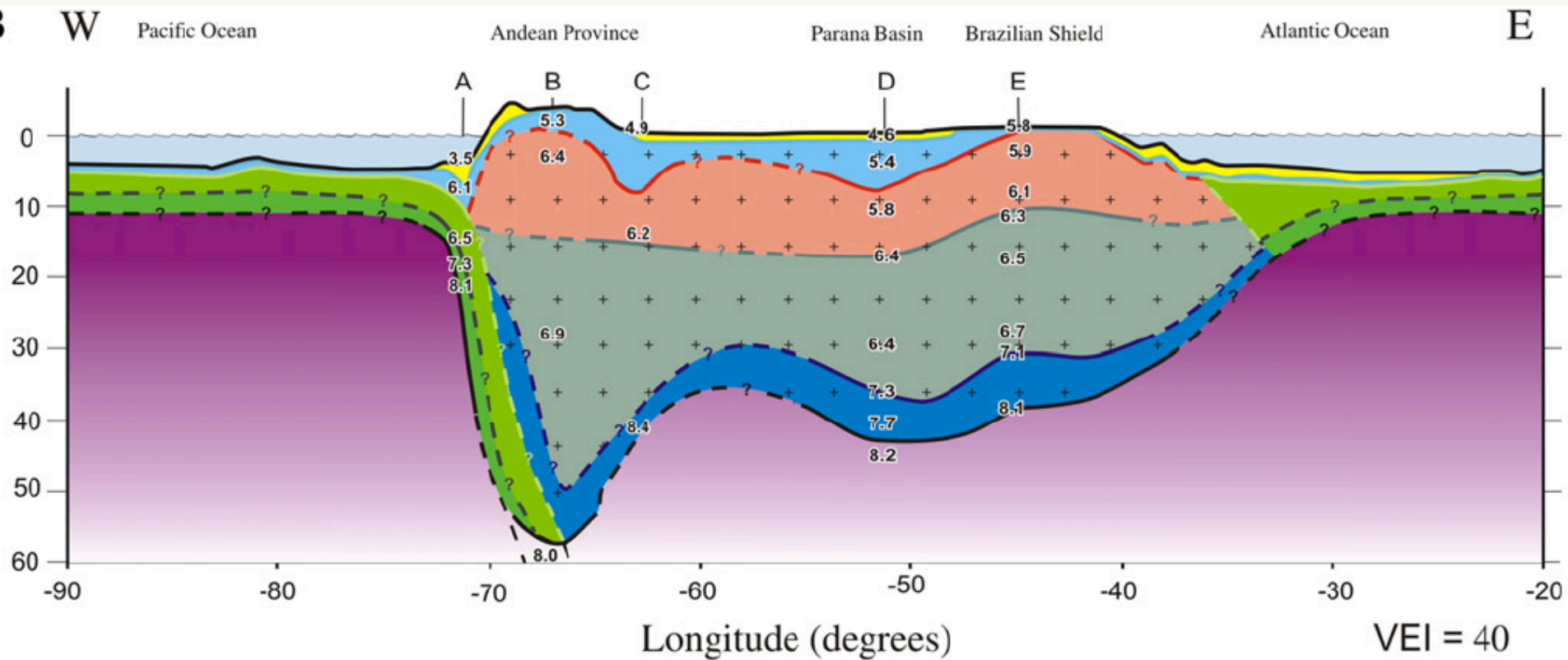
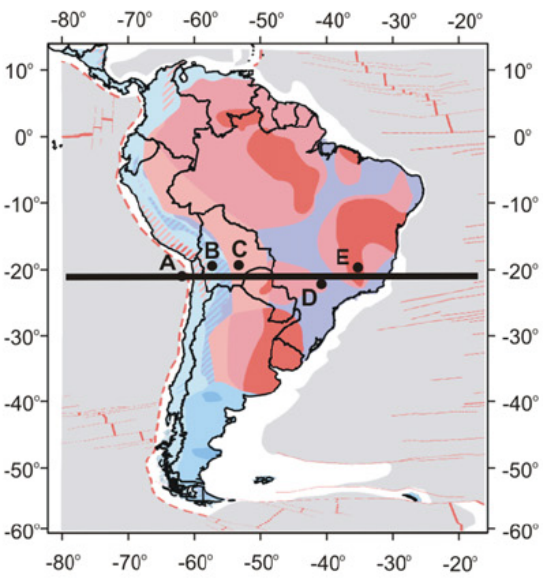
1) Os cratons são mais resistentes que os orógenos

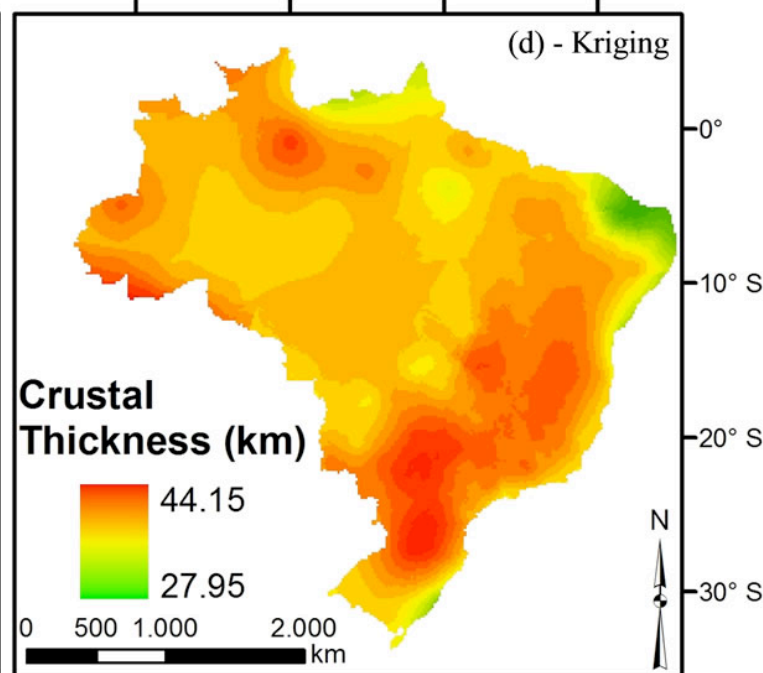
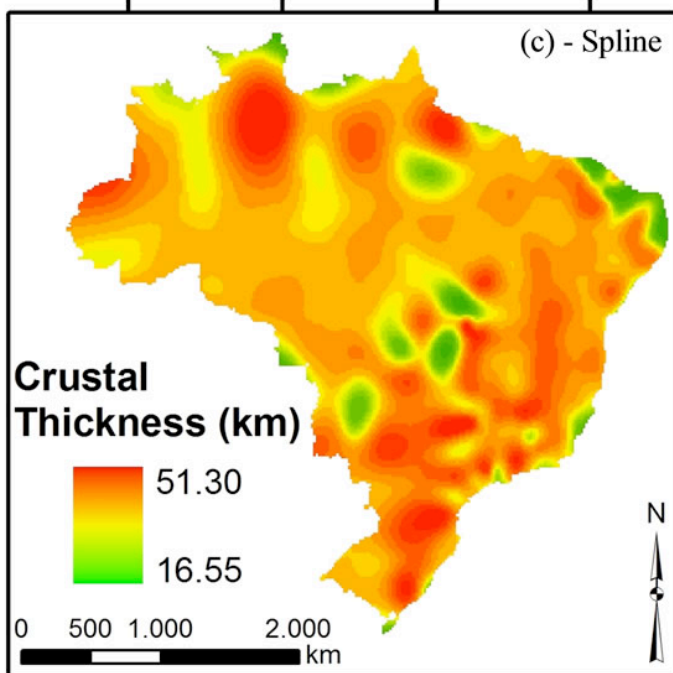
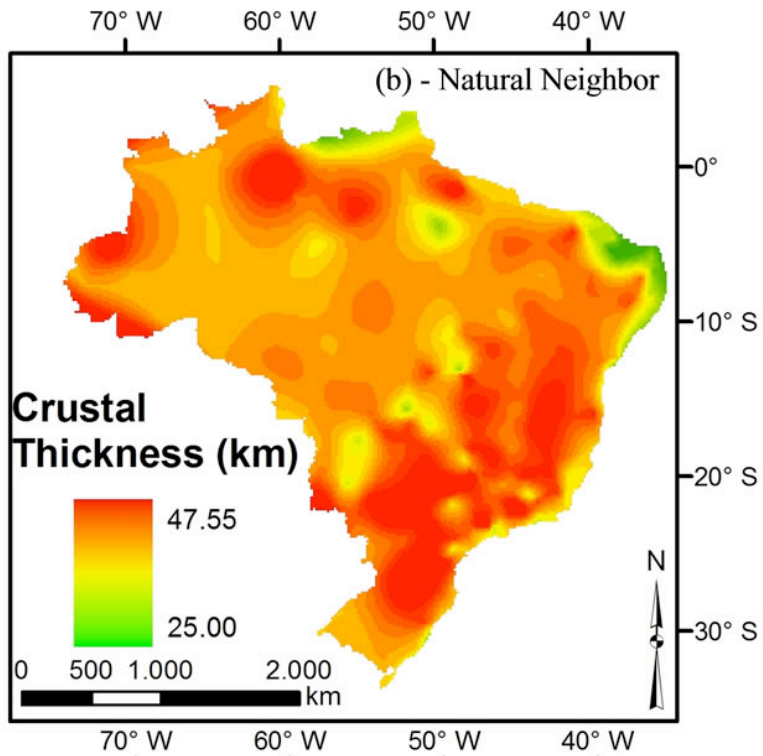
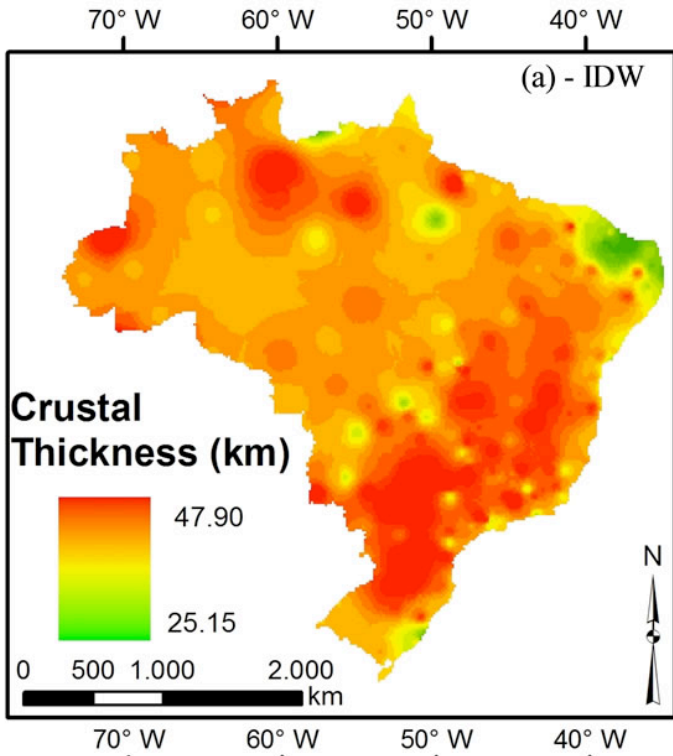
2) A litosfera é mais resistente em compressão que em extensão (tensão)



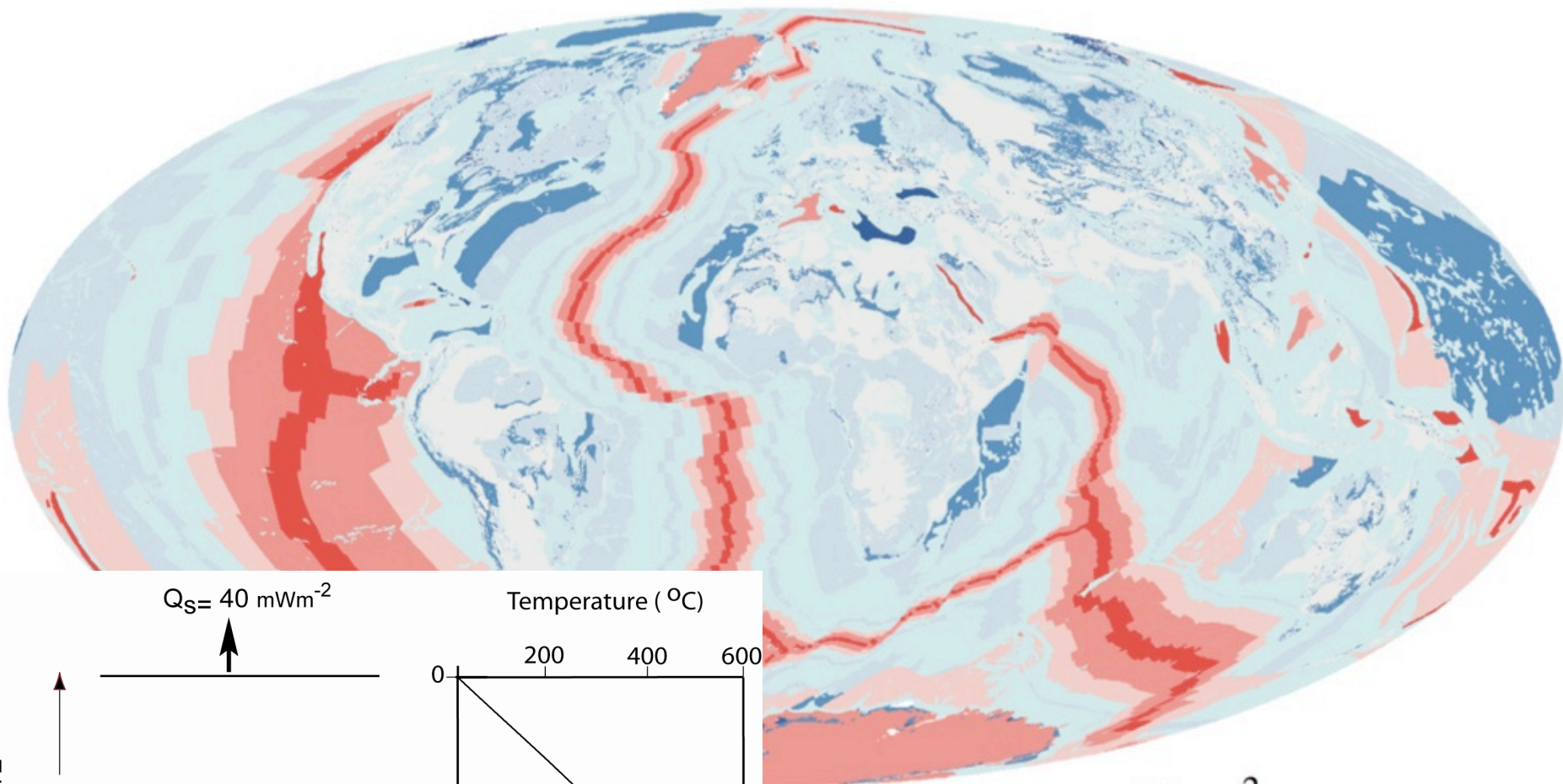






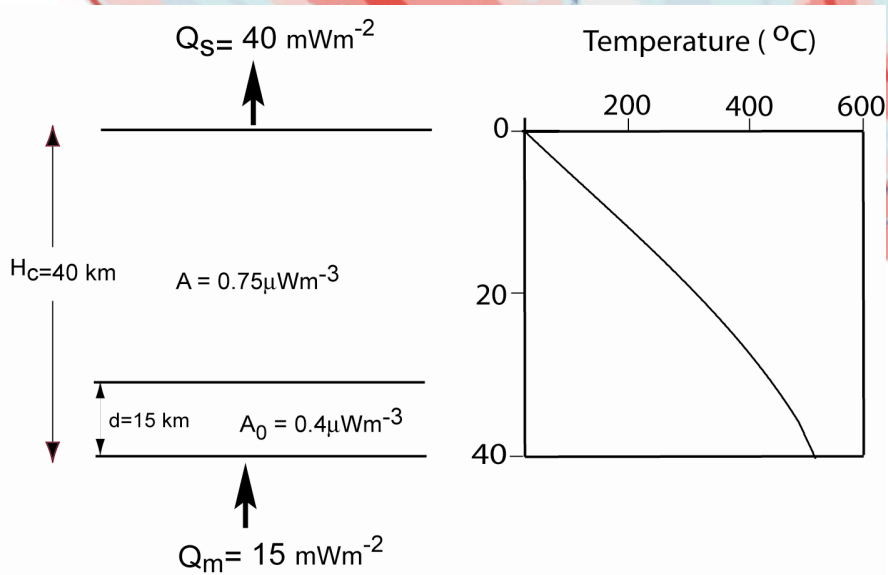


# Fluxo de Calor



CROUTE

MANTEAU



$\text{mW m}^{-2}$



## CARACTERÍSTICAS GEOLÓGICAS GERAIS

- a) Fração/parte relativamente estável, isostaticamente positiva da litosfera continental (> 100 Ma). Áreas não submetidas à deformação nem a eventos termais importantes (não afetada pela atividade contemporânea das bordas das placas litosféricas, ou muito pouco afetada).
- b) Caracterizam-se por áreas de litosfera continental muito espessa (300-400 km, 450 km), com material siálico na ordem de 40 km.
- c) Apresentam dois estágios estruturais/estratigráficos separados por discordância angular importante:

Coberturas	0 a 7 km	= Bacias Sedimentares
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Embasamento	25 a 35 km	= Exposto em Escudos, Maciços, "altos"
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- d) As características de estabilidade, antiguidade e transitoriedade relativas são requisitos. A natureza transitória no tempo deve sempre adicionada:  
De quem? Quando? Que ciclo?
- e) O zoneamento tectônico do cráton deve distinguir núcleos mais estáveis ("Full cratonic areas"), das áreas marginais e/ou corredores internos de deformação em condições cratônicas (Antepaís, "Foreland")
- f) Quanto à idade, têm sido distinguidos precariamente os crátons e plataformas:  
Velhas ou Verdadeiras = Estruturas Pré-Cambrianas predominantes  
Jovens ou Pseudoplatformas = Pós-proterozóicas (discutíveis)
- g) Os crátons crescem quelogenicamente, com núcleos hospedeiros ou sementes, sendo circundados por anéis de colagens orogênicas (proterozóicas, fanerozóicas), nem sempre completas e ordenadas.
- h) O desenvolvimento/justaposição de cada nova colagem pode redefinir o núcleo cratônico precedente, em geral na periferia deste. A deformação sobreposta em geral é do nível estrutural raso e pouco penetrativa (germanotipo), e excepcionalmente dúctil e penetrativa (alpinotipo), "regenerando" o cráton.
- i) A definição dos limites dos crátons varia com a escola tectônica ("fixistas" x "plaquistas", antigos e modernos), com o método geológico e geofísico de abordagem e a escala do conhecimento. É um problema que carece reavaliação sempre, com o progresso do conhecimento.
- j) Em termos de tipos crustais continentais, a expressão global atual dos domínios cratônicos é majoritária com de cerca de: 23% em área e 47% em volume

## ALGUMAS CARACTERÍSTICAS GEOFÍSICAS

- a) **Espessuras litosféricas** muito elevadas, 300-400 km (Tectosfera), com Zona de Baixa Velocidade ausente ou presente a grandes profundidades e pobremente definida. Existe uma relação estreita entre a espessura da tectosfera e a idade, estando as zonas mais espessas sob os núcleos cratônicos, acompanhando o movimento das massas continentais.
- b) Os **modelos usuais mecânicos** ("litosfera elástica") e **termais** (condução de calor por condução) são inconsistentes para explicar as profundas "assinaturas" sísmológicas abaixo dos crátons. Estas raízes profundas, baseadas em evidências sísmológicas, petrológicas, isotópicas e geoquímica são em favor de um reservatório mantélico de baixa densidade ("depleted" por várias razões), distinto daqueles das faixas móveis e de outros tipos crustais.
- c) **Secção Crustal** muito variável em composição litológica e geoquímica latero-verticalmente. Espessuras crustais 35-40 km.
- d) **Perfil sísmico** com modelos usualmente variáveis, com camada sedimentar (0 a 6 km,  $V_p = 2-4$  km/s), camada superior (10 a 25 km,  $V_p = 6-6,2$  km/s), camada inferior (16-30 km,  $V_p = 6,5-6,9$  km/s).  
Moho = Refletor variável de intensidade e caráter, muito simples a muito complexo
- e) **Sismicidade** - Pequeno número de terremotos rasos, alguns concentrados ao longo de zonas de falhas, outros distribuídos esparsamente. Baixa magnitude em geral, excepcionalmente de grandes magnitudes.
- f) **"Stress"** - Em geral estágio de "stress" compressivo horizontal dominante. Orientação e magnitudes coerentes e uniformes sobre amplas áreas (onde conhecido). Exceções locais - zonas de riftes e platôs - com zonas de extensão!
- g) **"Strain"** - Taxas de deformação baixas, coerentes com os campos de "stress". Indicações diversas de encurtamento nos campos compressivos.
- h) **Fontes do "stress"** - Apesar do pequeno número de dados há boa correlação mundial entre os campos de "stress" e a trama de velocidade absoluta das placas. A rede de forças nas zonas dos limites das placas ("ridge push", "slab pull", "trench suction") e outros oriundos das relações litosfera/astenosfera) são as principais fontes renováveis.

## ALGUMAS CARACTERÍSTICAS GEOFÍSICAS

i) **Fluxo Térmico**, os valores mais baixos e menos variáveis entre os tipos crustais em geral, a saber:

Domínios Arqueano-Proterozóico Antigo:  $20 \pm 8$  -  $49 \pm 8$   $\text{mWm}^{-2}$   
 $41 \pm 10$   $\text{mWm}^{-2}$

Domínios Proterozóico Superior:  $50 \pm 5$   $\text{mWm}^{-2}$

Domínios Paleozóicos (Jovens):  $62 \pm 20$   $\text{mWm}^{-2}$

Nas zonas ativadas de riftes e platôs os valores se elevam bastante entre 60 e 107  $\text{mWm}^{-2}$  (1,5 ou 2,68 HFU).

O Fluxo térmico, portanto, cresce com o decréscimo em idade do último maior evento termal que afetou a região.

j) Os **gradientes geotérmicos** sob os crátons são os mais fracos, de modo que a curva de temperatura com a profundidade mostra sempre as menores inclinações. Com a espessura da tectosfera aumenta com a idade da crosta, paralelamente a isto vai diminuir também o fluxo de calor.

Estruturas compressoriais (mais raras) requerem altas taxas de fluxo térmico e/ou esforços mais elevados do que aqueles gerados nos limites de placas, muito superiores aqueles gerados por simples "ridge push".

l) **Resistência Mecânica** - Estruturas extensionais dentro do cráton são possíveis sob condições termais anormais e mediante "stresses" muito elevados, advindo de condições excepcionais das atividades de interação de placas.

m) **Anomalias Magnetométricas** - Padrões amplos de anomalias rotacionais, com amplitudes de algumas centenas de gammas, e larguras de 10 a 100 km, comprimento de centenas de milhares de quilômetros. Variável bastante com as associações petroectônicas mais rasas.

n) **Anomalias Gravimétricas** - Caracterizados por amplas anomalias regionais de -10 a -50 mgal, com acentuadas anomalias locais. Valores mais elevados entre os tipos crustais continentais (exceto mares interiores).

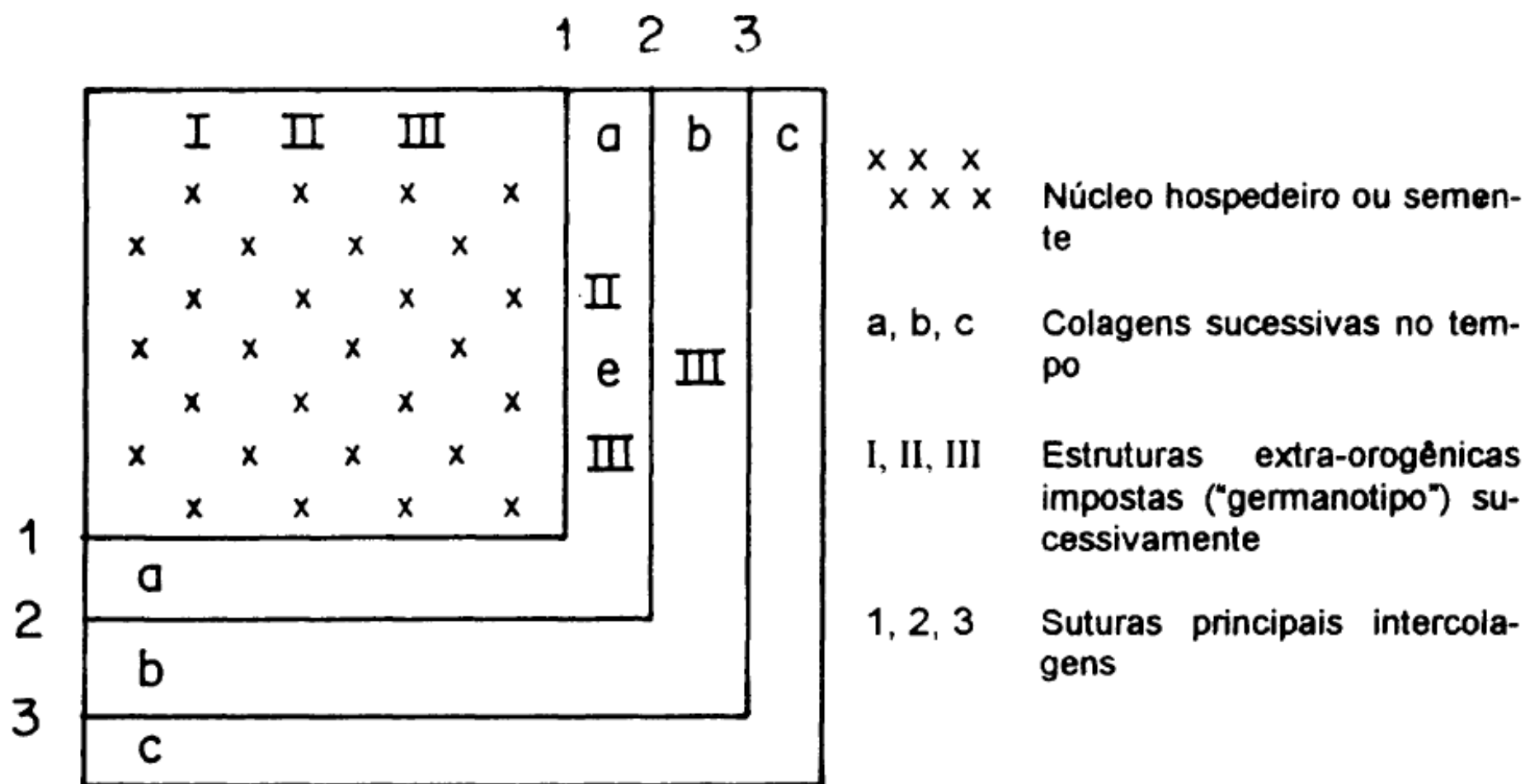


Figura 3.1 - Esquema representativo do processo de quelogênese, a partir de um núcleo semente ou hospedeiro, mostrando as sucessivas colagens e respectivas suturas. E ainda, as possibilidades de estruturas germanotipo serem formadas em consequência destas colagens e centripetamente. Fonte: Sengör (1990).

Volume % of juvenile crust

10

0

AGES OF JUVENILE CRUST

Number of detrital zircons

400

300

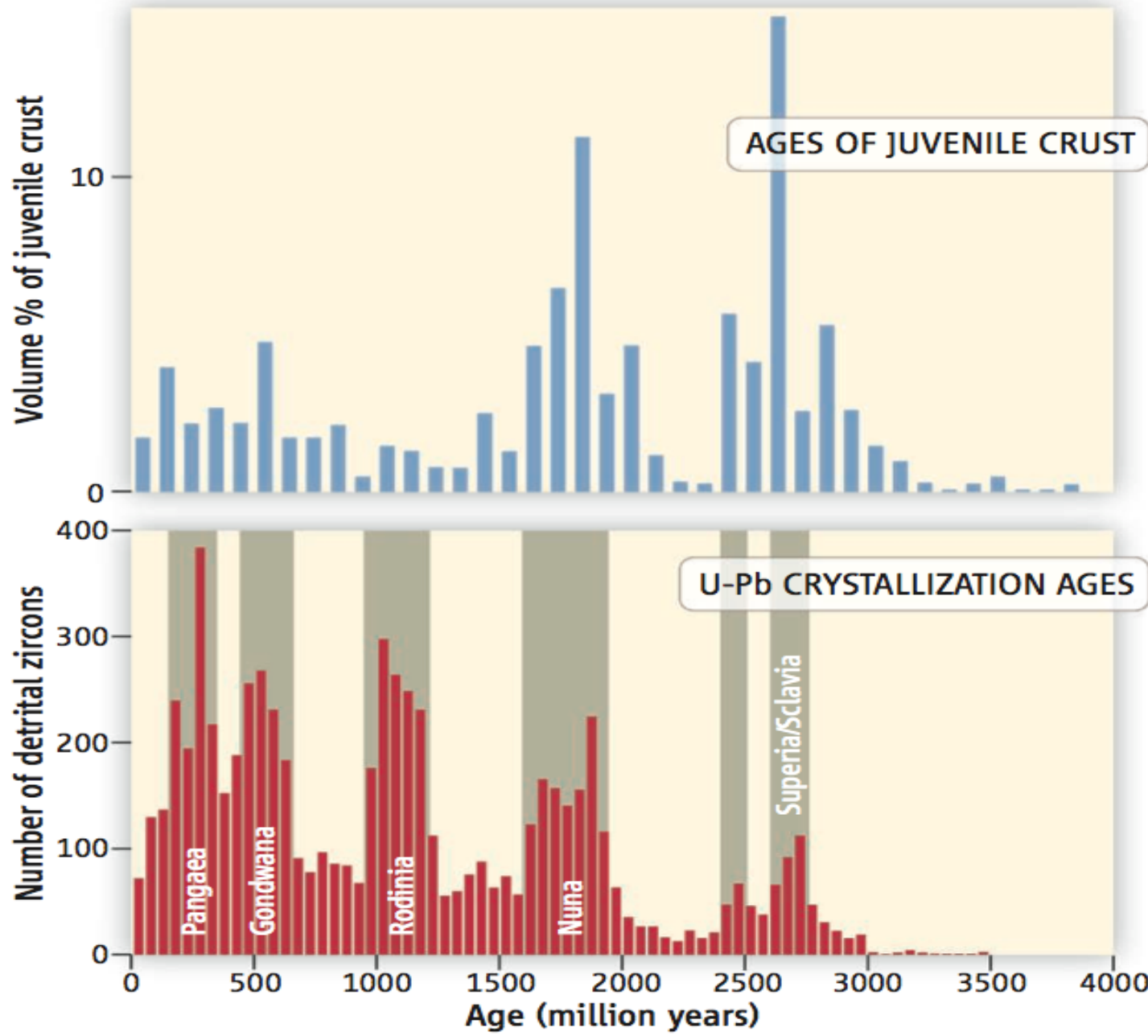
200

100

0

U-Pb CRYSTALLIZATION AGES

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000  
Age (million years)





### Adição de crosta

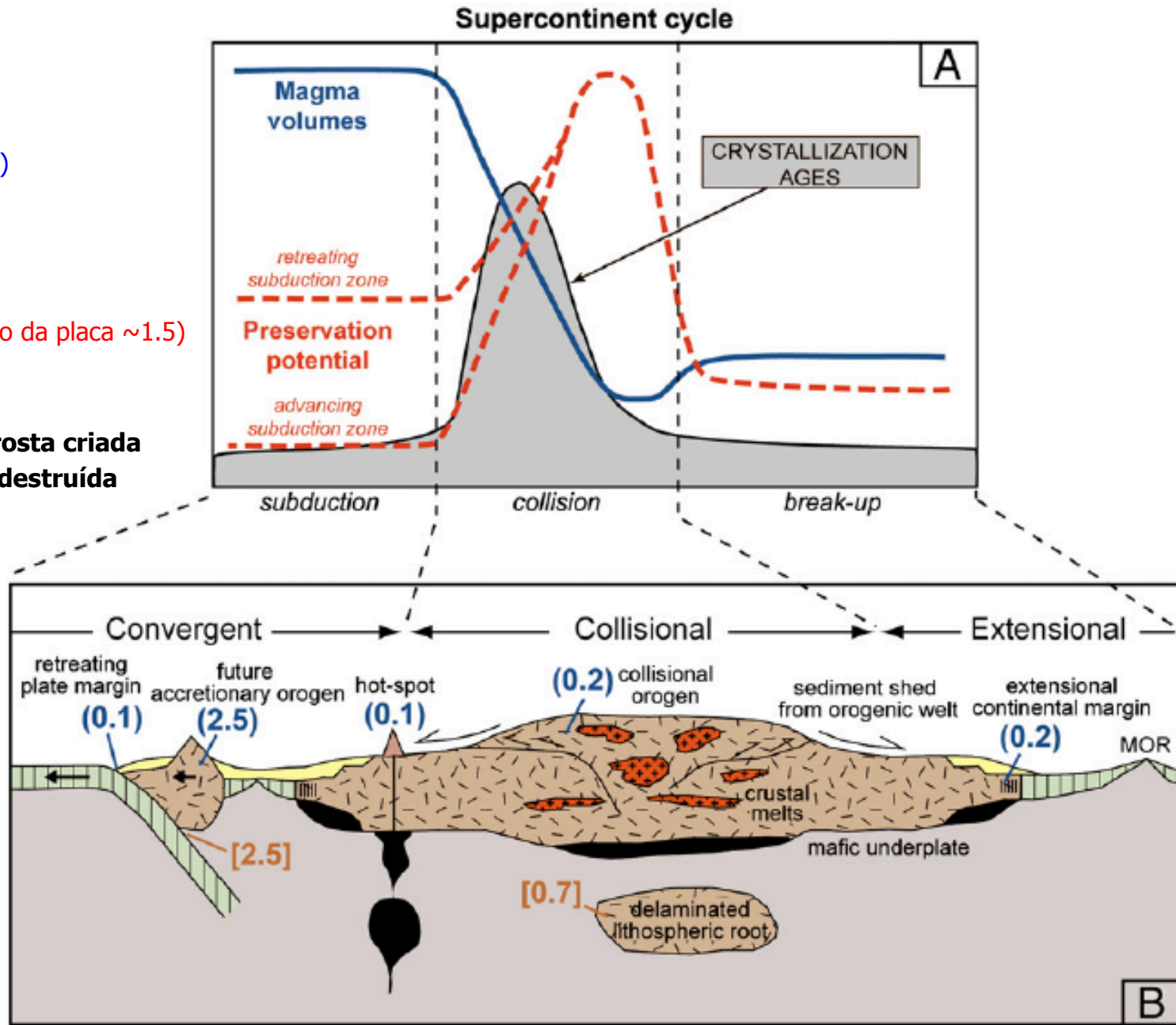
- Zonas de colisão (~ 0.2)
- Rifts, hot-spots (~ 0.5)
- Arcos continentais (~ 1.0)
- Arcos oceânicos (~1.5)

### Subtração de crosta\*

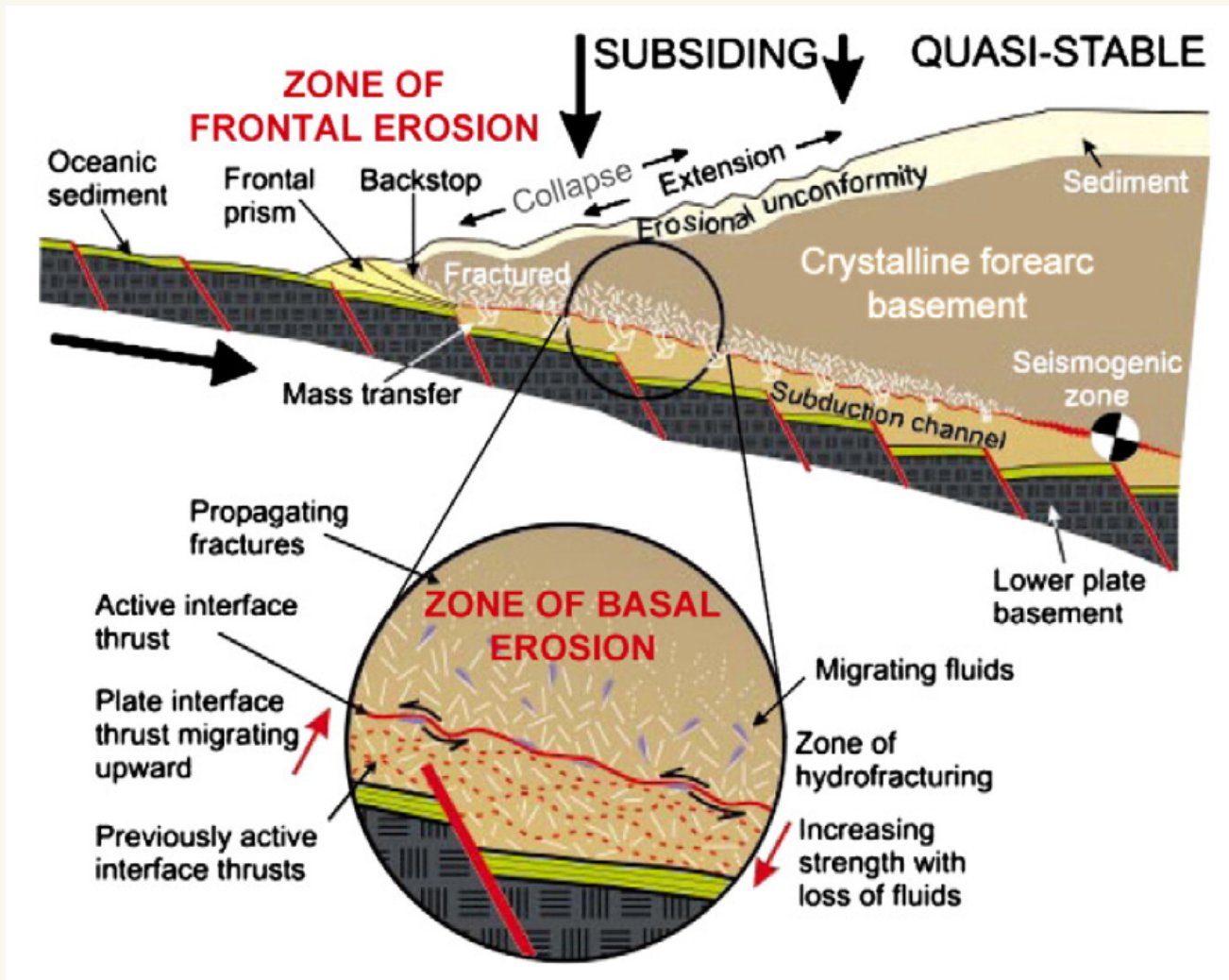
- Zonas de colisão  
(sedimentos ~ 1.0, erosão da placa ~1.5)
- Delaminação (~0.7)

~2.8 - 3.1 km<sup>3</sup>/a de crosta criada

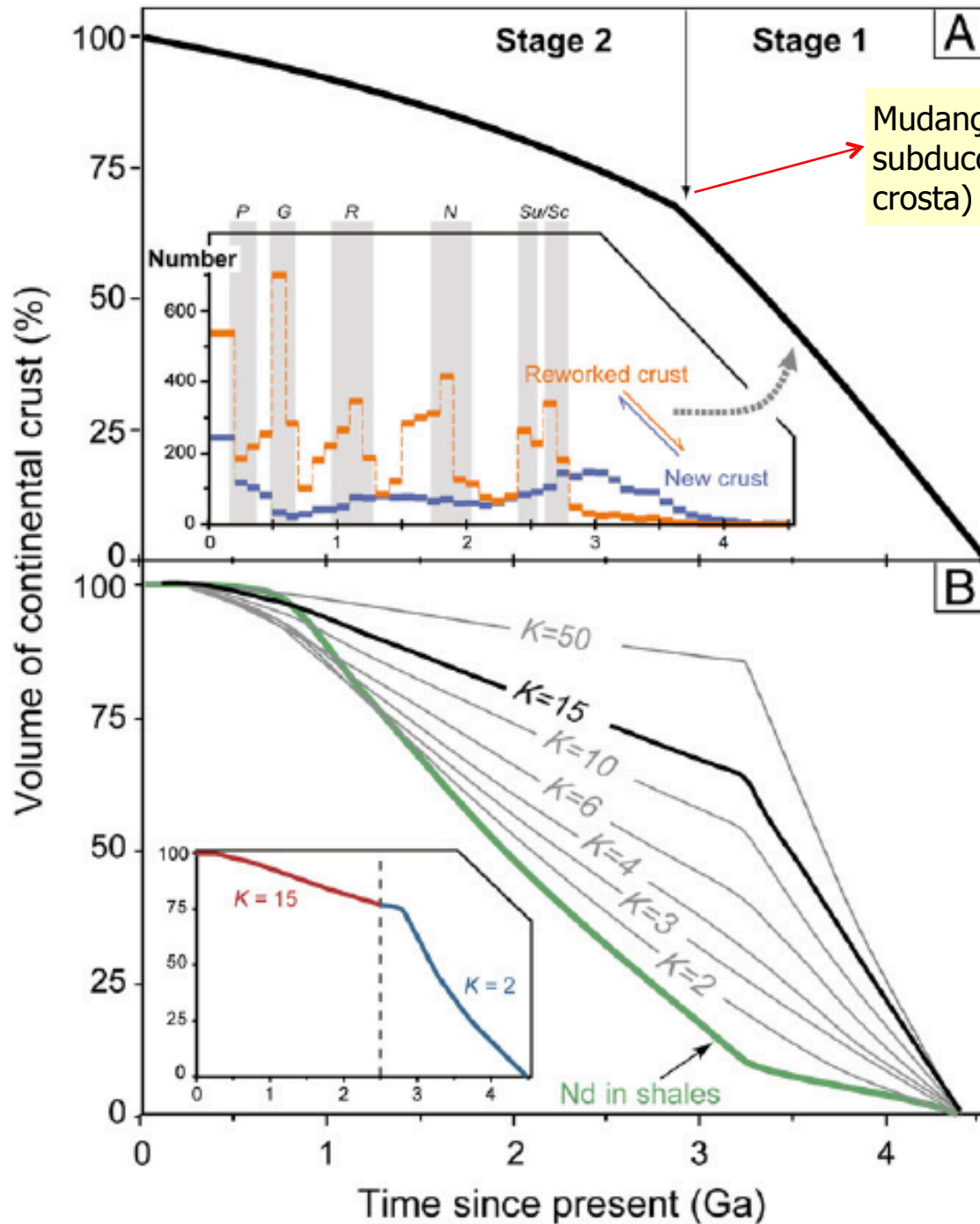
~3.2 km<sup>3</sup>/a de crosta destruída



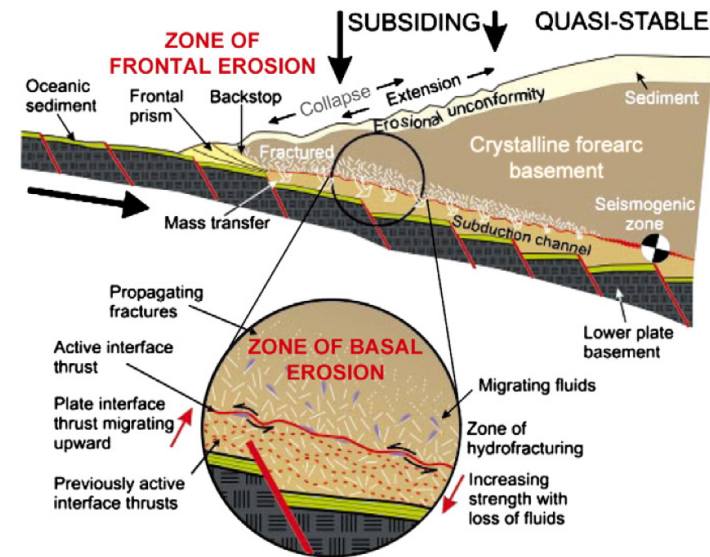
\* taxas de subtração têm maiores incertezas







Mudança reflete o surgimento do processo de subducção (aumentando a erosão na base da crosta)



# • Sistema Sm-Nd

## Igneous rock formation

Primordial  
Mantle  
equivalent to CHUR

partial  
melting

high Sm residual

low Sm melt

-Rocks formed from  
magma depleted mantle  
-high  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$   
-high Sm/Nd  
- $\epsilon$  is positive

$^{147}\text{Sm}$  decays to  $^{143}\text{Nd}$  by  $\alpha$ -decay,  
decay process:  $^{147}\text{Sm} \rightarrow \alpha + ^{143}\text{Nd}$

half-life = 106 billion years!!

$^{147}\text{Sm}$  = 15%  
4 other isotopes

$^{143}\text{Nd}$  = 12.2%  
6 other isotopes

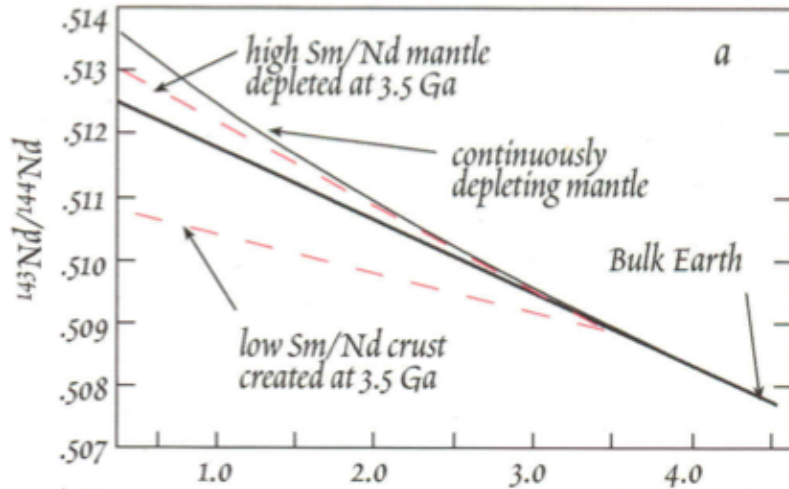
-crustal rocks  
-low  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$   
-low Sm/Nd  
- $\epsilon$  is negative

Same timescales as Rb-Sr and K-Ar (Ar-Ar)

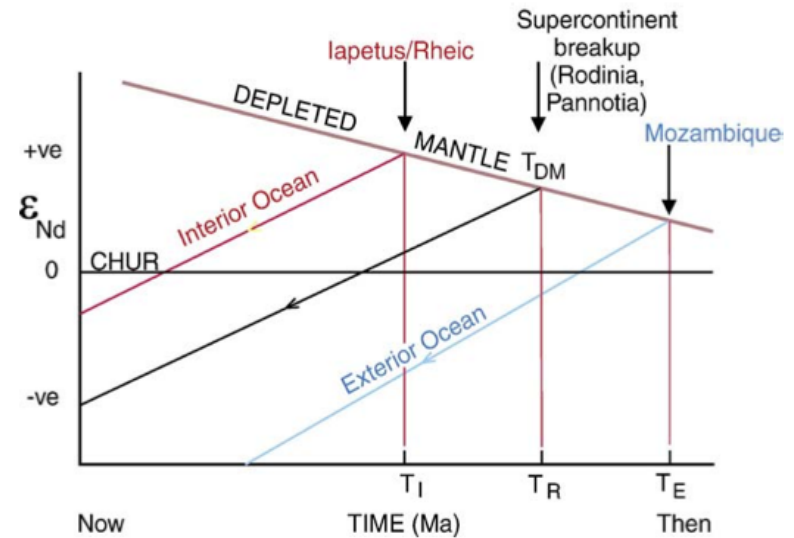
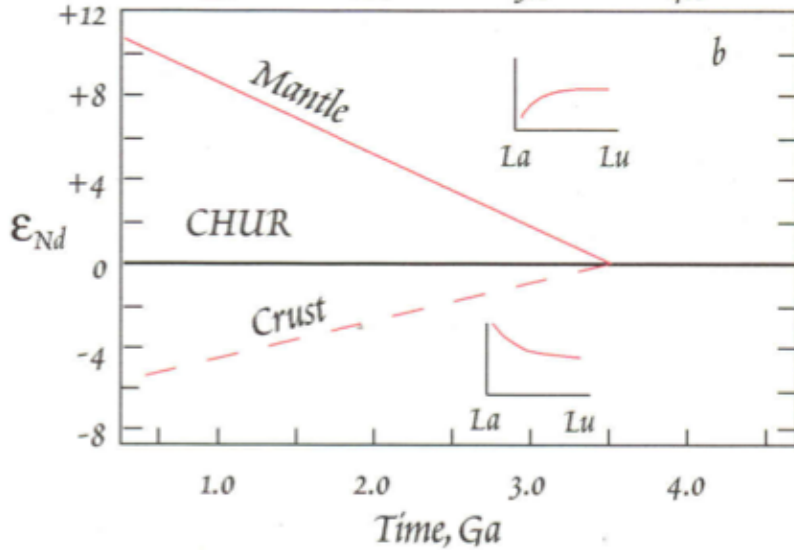
More resistant to changes during metamorphism and ion exchange

Better adherence to closed system assumptions

# • Sistema Sm-Nd



$$\epsilon_{Nd,CHUR} = \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{{}^{143}\text{Nd}}{{}^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{sample}}}{\left( \frac{{}^{143}\text{Nd}}{{}^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}}} - 1 \right] \times 10^4$$



- *Empobrecimento do DM em Nd ao longo do tempo (manto tem  $\epsilon_{Nd} +$  e crosta  $\epsilon_{Nd}^-$ ).*
- *A idade  $T_{DM}$  corresponde à idade em que o magma foi extraído do reservatório mantélico.*

# Mecanismos para Formação da Crosta Continental

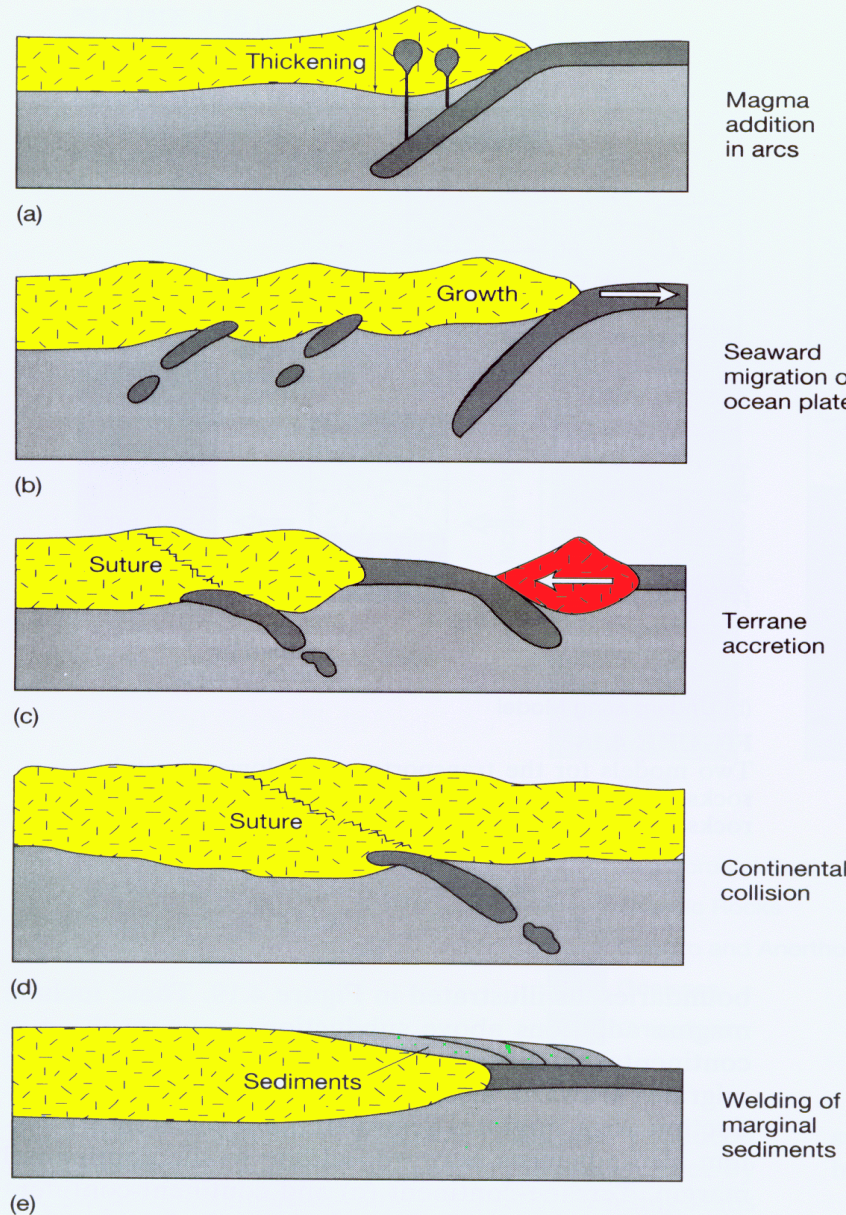
Arcos Magmáticos

Migração da placa oceânica

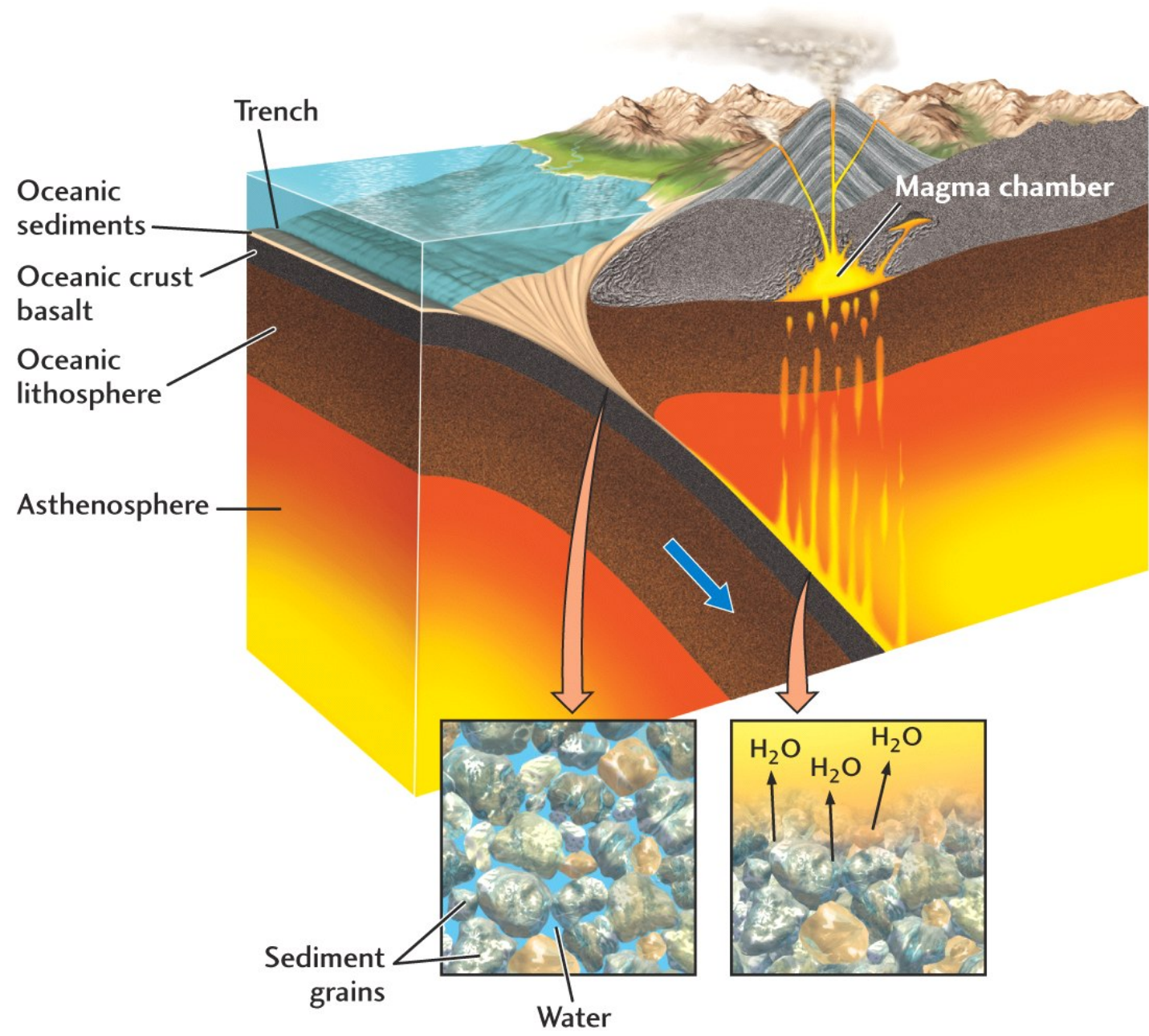
Acresção de terrenos

Colisão continental

Sedimentação em margem passiva



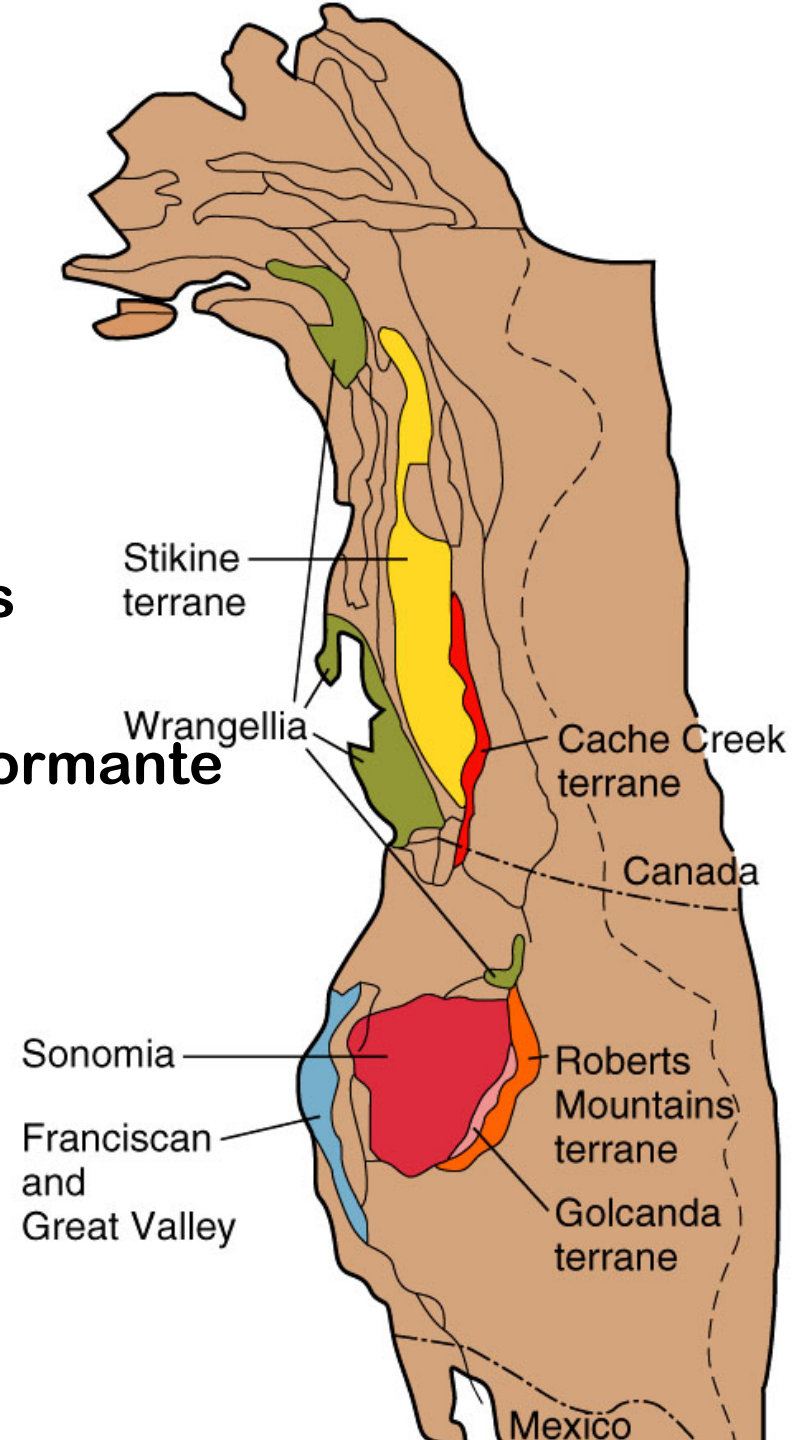
# Crescimento crustal por magmatismo





# Crescimento crustal por acresção continental

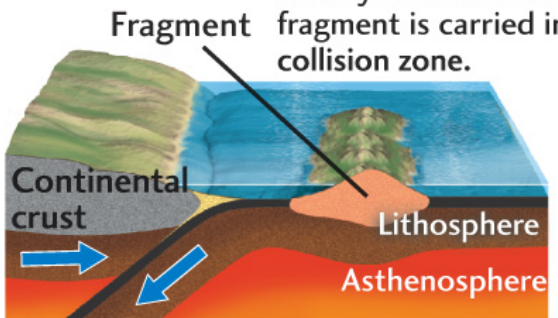
- 1) Acresção de terrenos continentais
- 2) Acresção de arcos de ilhas
- 3) Acresção ao longo de falha transformante
- 4) Acresção por rifteamento



# Accretion of a buoyant fragment to a continent

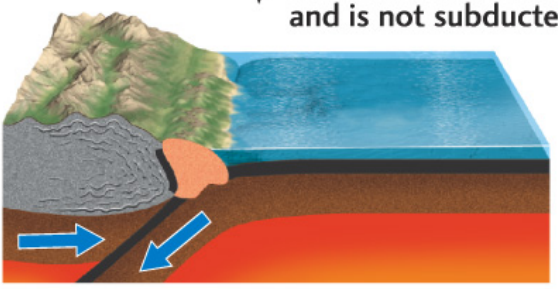
TIME 1

A buoyant oceanic or continental fragment is carried into a plate collision zone.



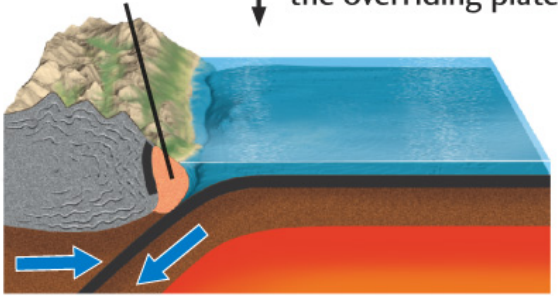
TIME 2

The fragment is more buoyant than the subducting lithosphere, and is not subducted.

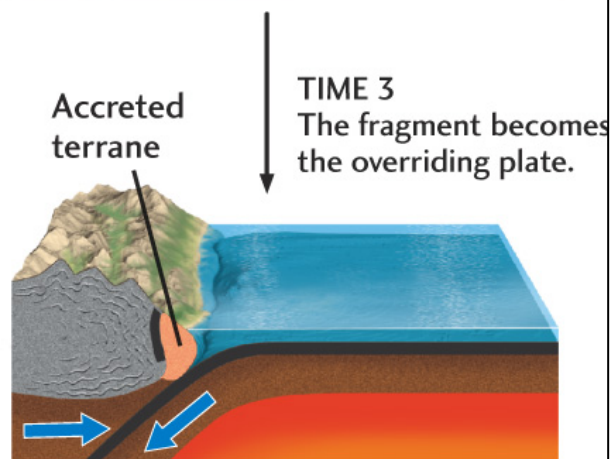
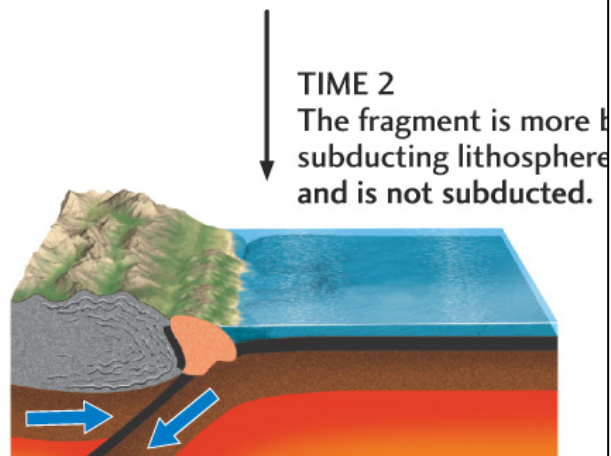
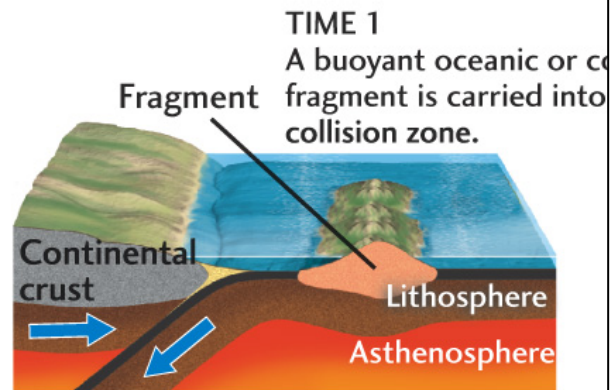


TIME 3

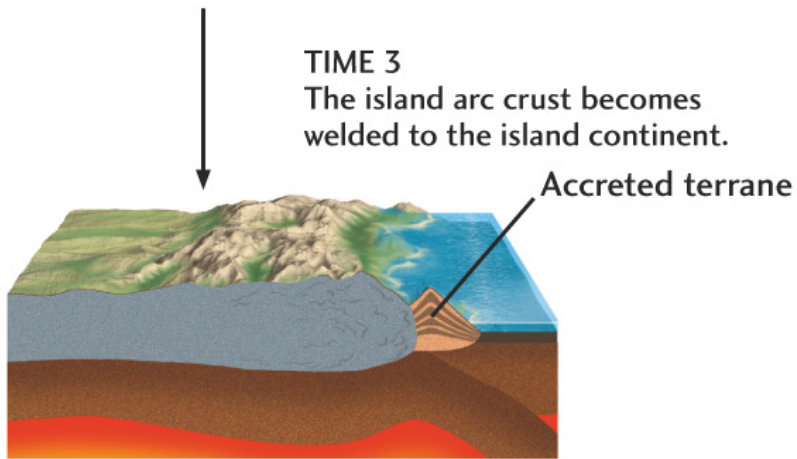
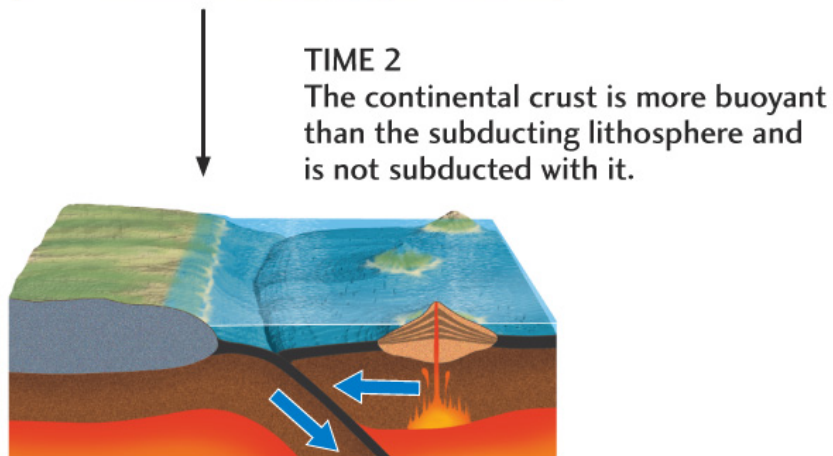
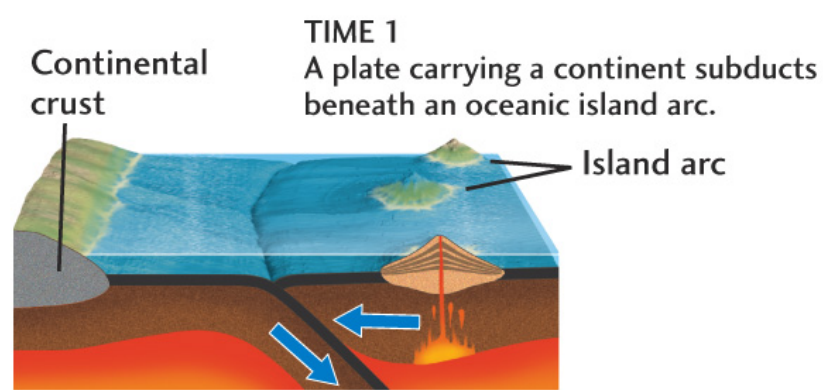
The fragment becomes welded to the overriding plate.



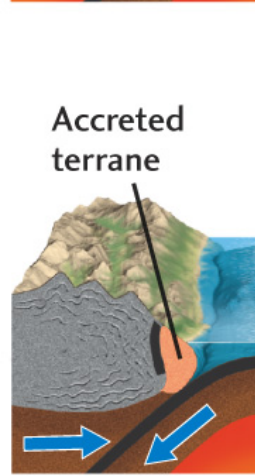
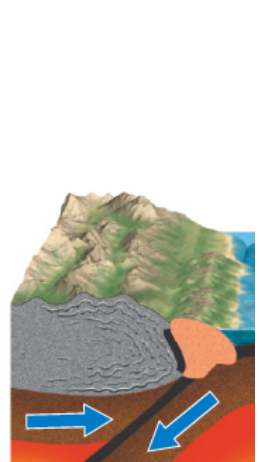
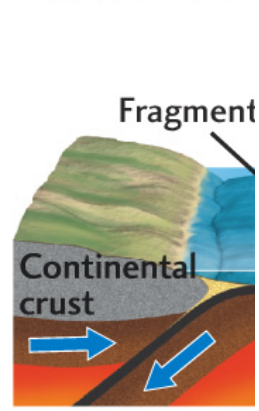
## Accretion of a buoyant fragment to a continent



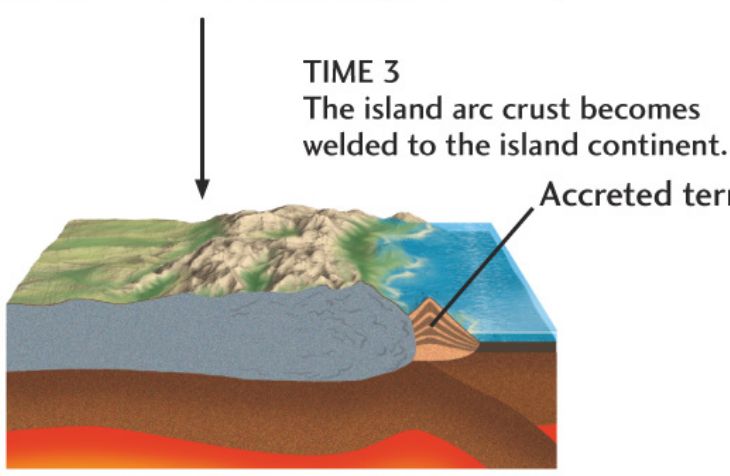
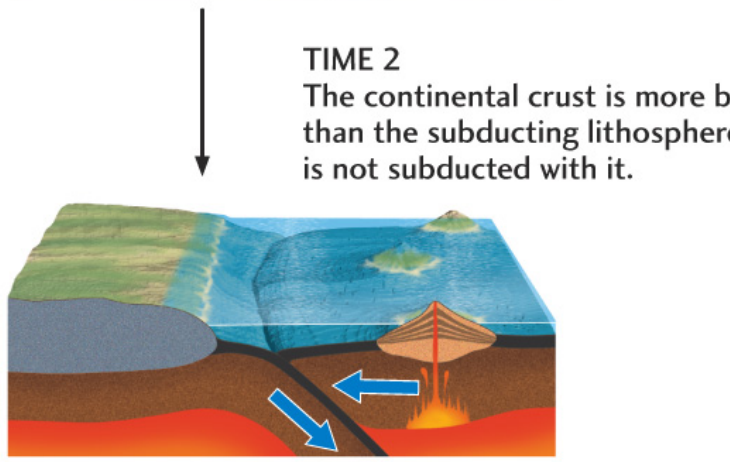
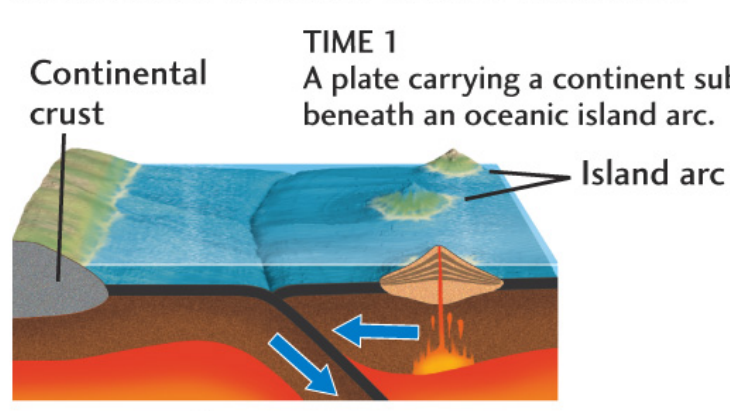
## Accretion of an island arc to a continent



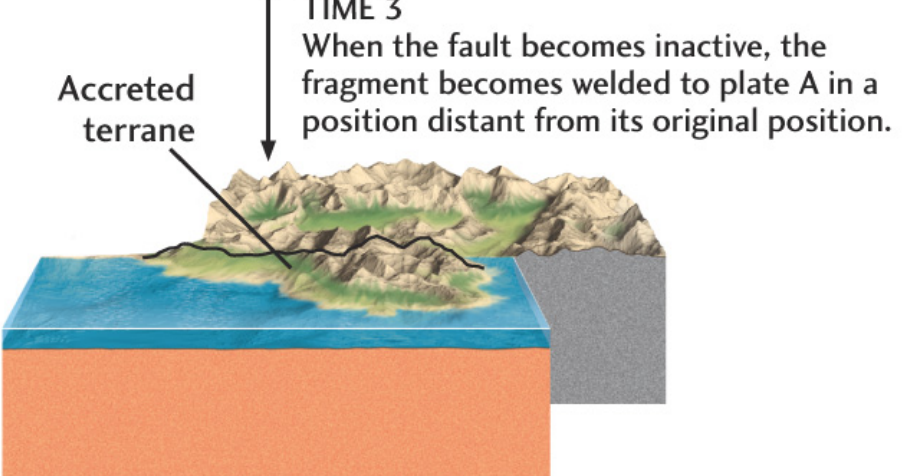
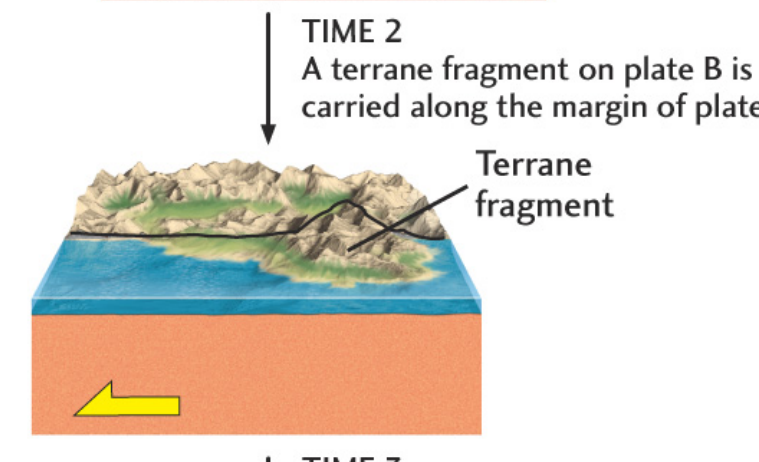
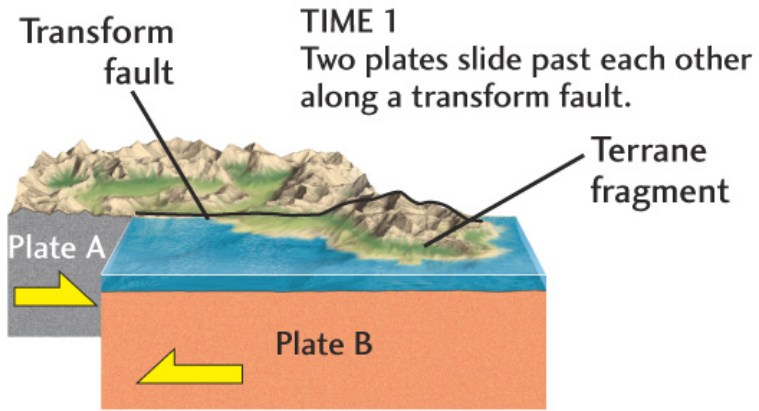
### Accretion of a



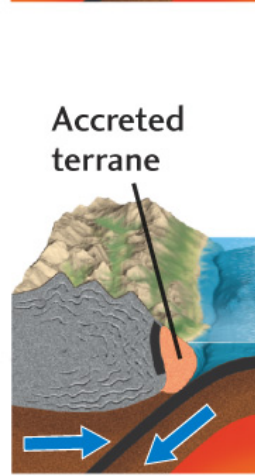
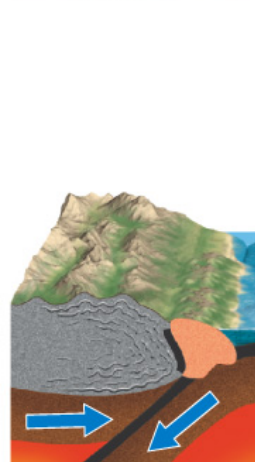
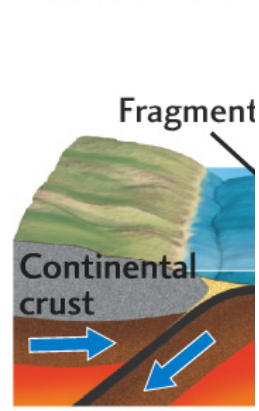
### Accretion of an island arc to a continent



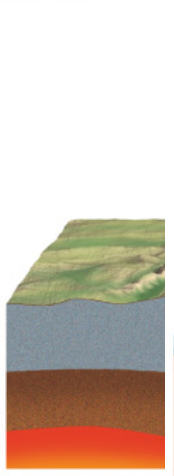
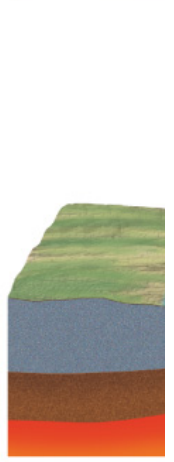
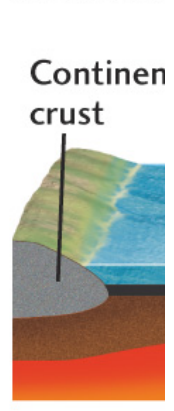
### Accretion along a transform fault



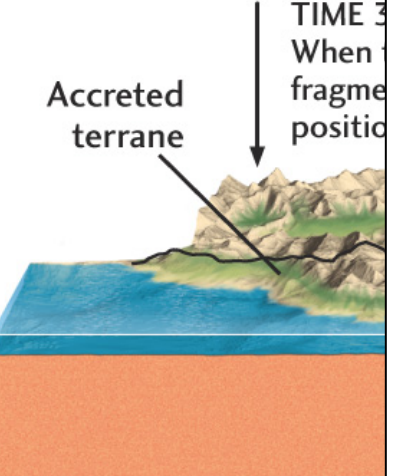
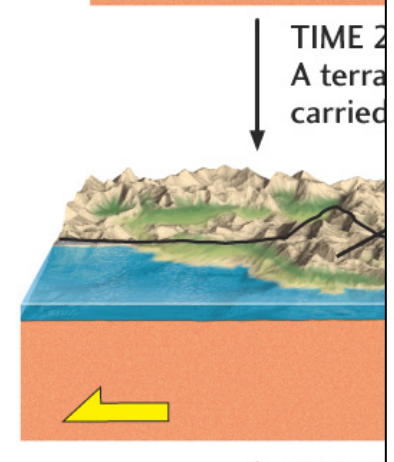
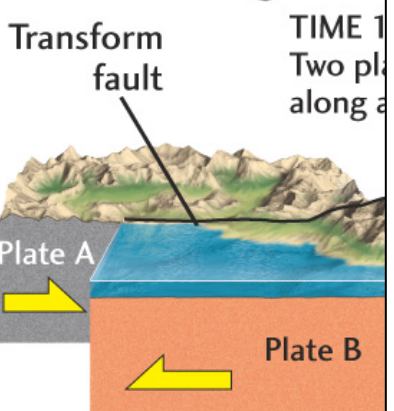
**Accretion of a**



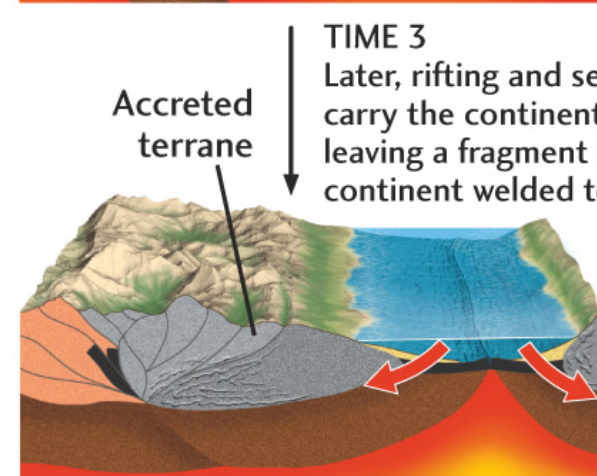
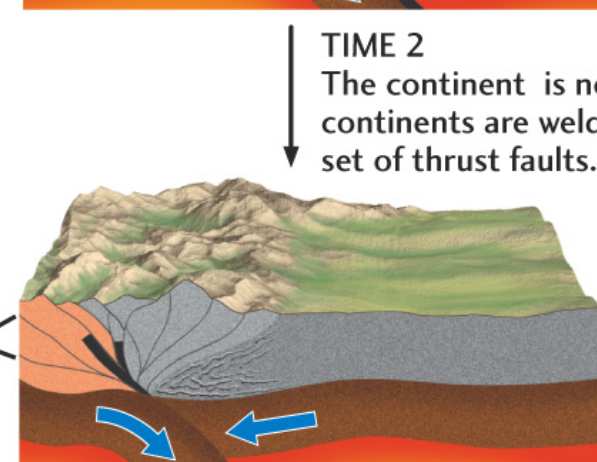
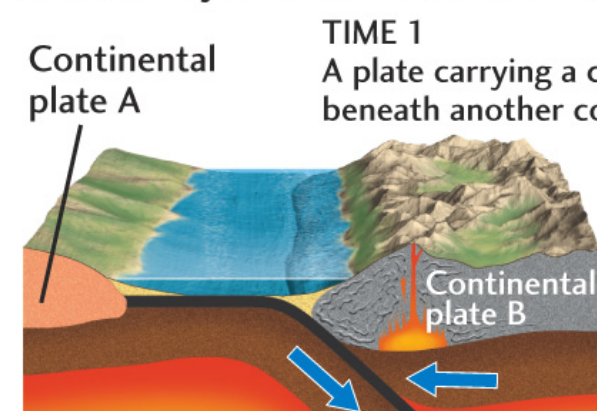
**Accretion**



**Accretion along a transform**



**Accretion by continental collision and rifting**



TIME 1  
Two plates  
along a

TIME 1  
A plate carrying a continent subducts  
beneath another continental plate.

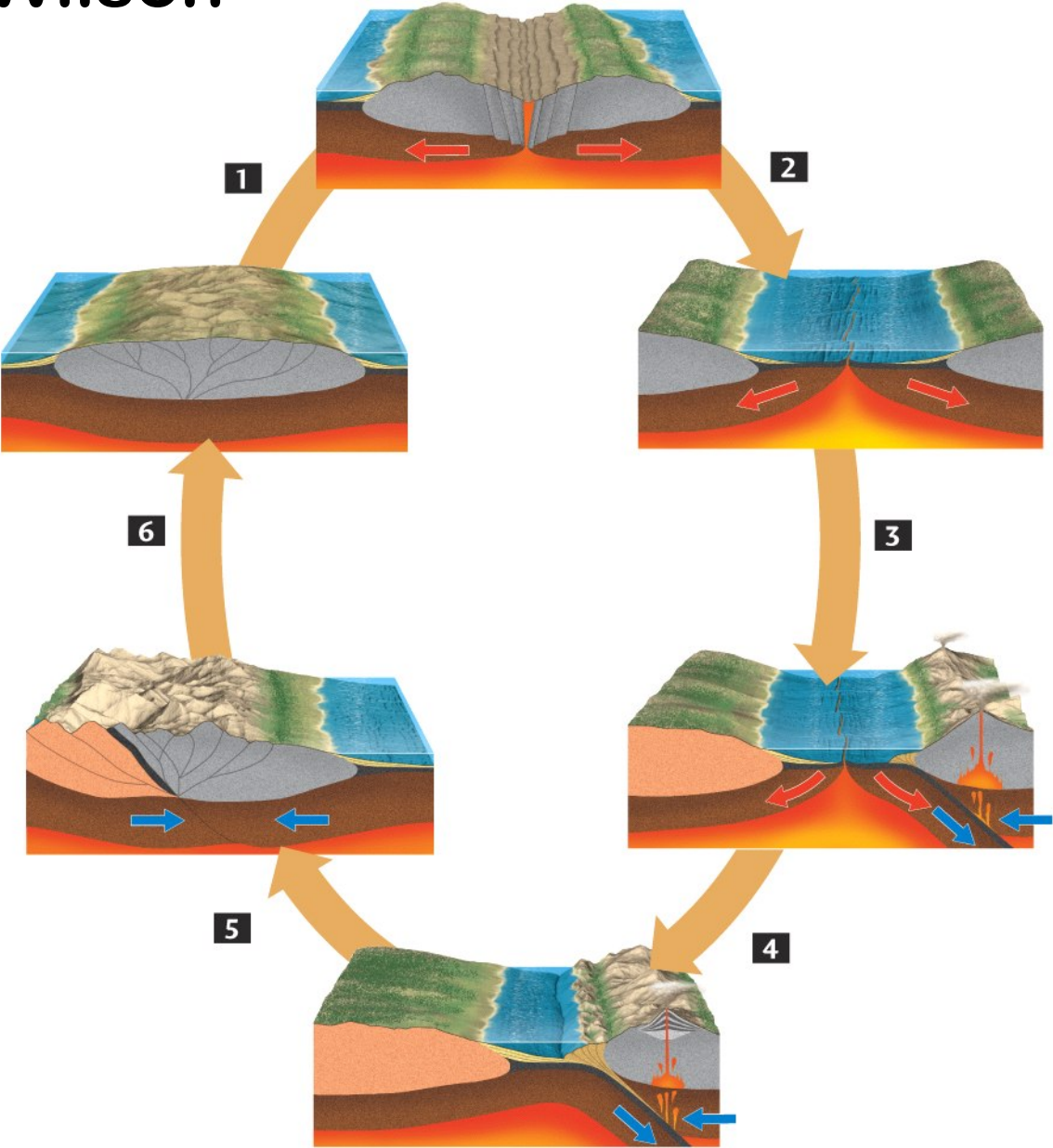
TIME 2  
A terrane  
carried

TIME 2  
The continent is not subducted, so two  
continents are welded together along a  
set of thrust faults.

TIME 3  
When the  
fragment is  
positioned

TIME 3  
Later, rifting and seafloor spreading  
carry the continental plates apart,  
leaving a fragment of one  
continent welded to the other.

# Ciclo de Wilson

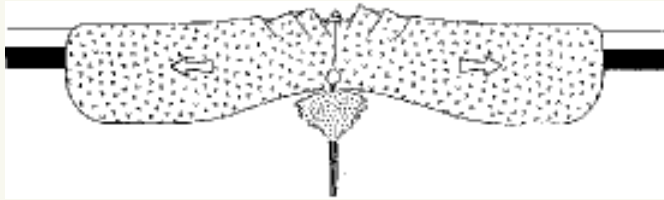


Stage A



**A Stable Continental Craton**

Stage B



Hot Spot and Rifting

Stage C



Creation of New Oceanic Crust: Early Divergent Margin

Stage D



Full Divergent Margin

Stage E



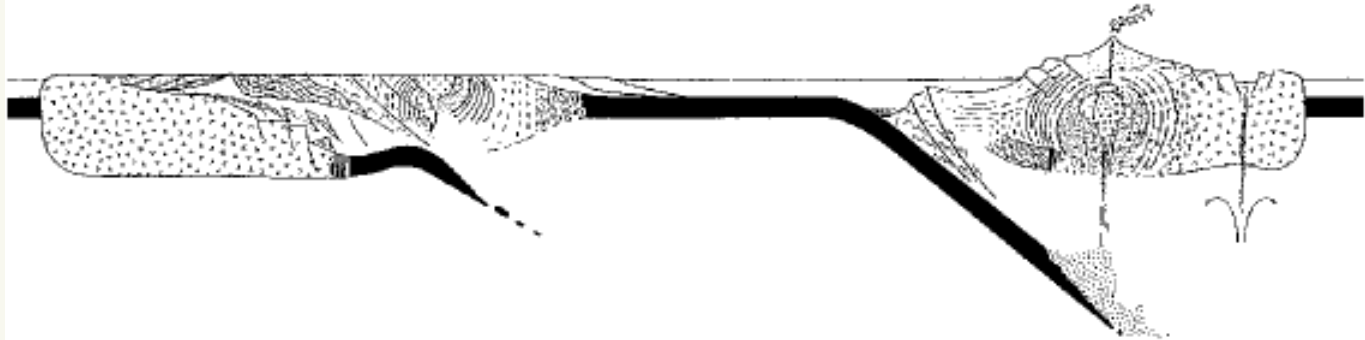
Creating a Convergent Boundary:  
Volcanic Island Arc  
Mountain Building

Stage F



Island Arc-  
Continent  
Collision  
Mountain  
Building

Stage G



Building  
Cordilleran  
Mountain  
Building



Stage G



Continent-Continent  
Collision Mountain  
Building

Stage H



Stable Continental Craton

PALEOPROTEROZOIC  
**Woopmay Orogen**

ARCHEAN  
**Slave Craton**

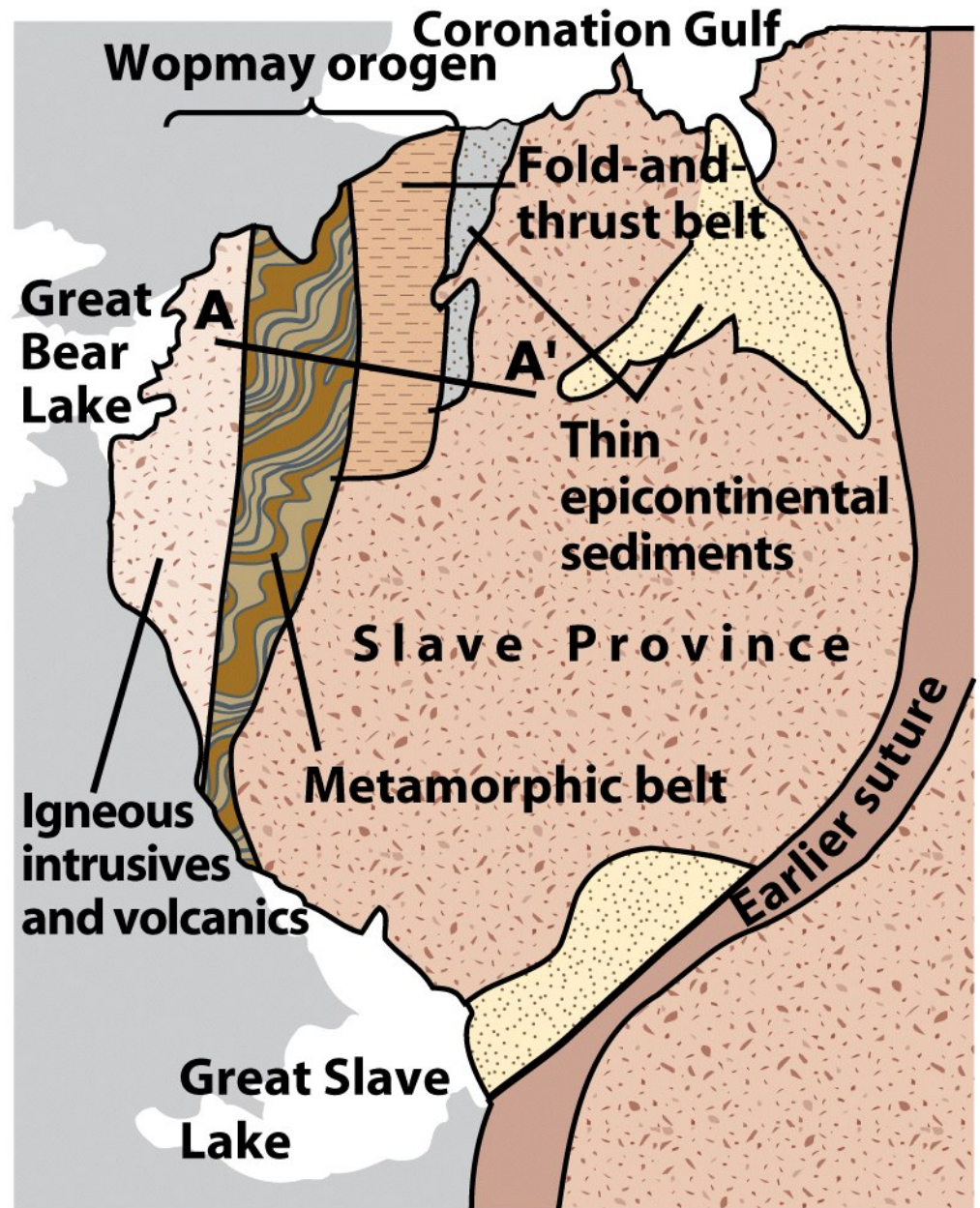


Figure 12-1b  
*Earth System History, Second Edition*  
© 2005 W. H. Freeman and Company

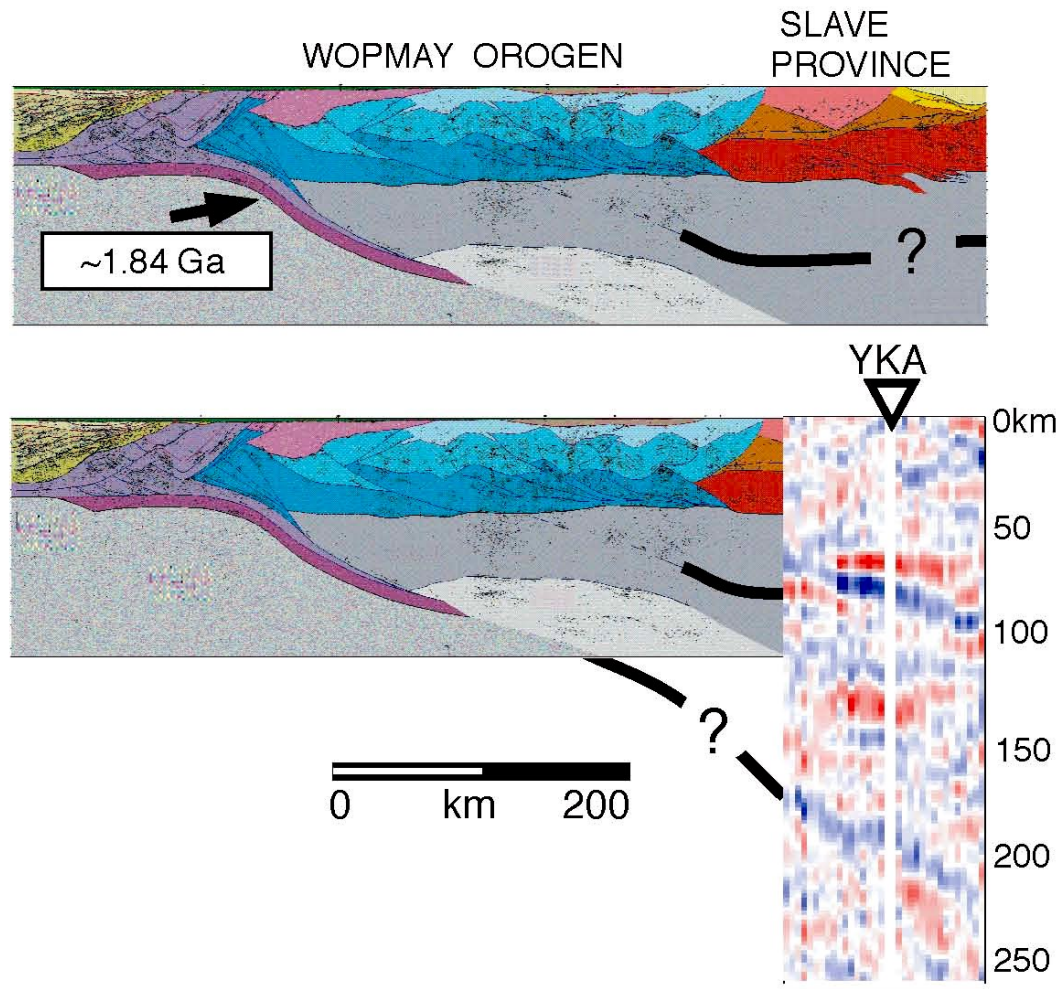


Figure 6: Levander, Lenardic, and Karlstrom

- Proposta de Províncias da CPRM
- 2003
- GEOLOGIA, TECTÔNICA E
- RECURSOS MINERAIS DO BRASIL

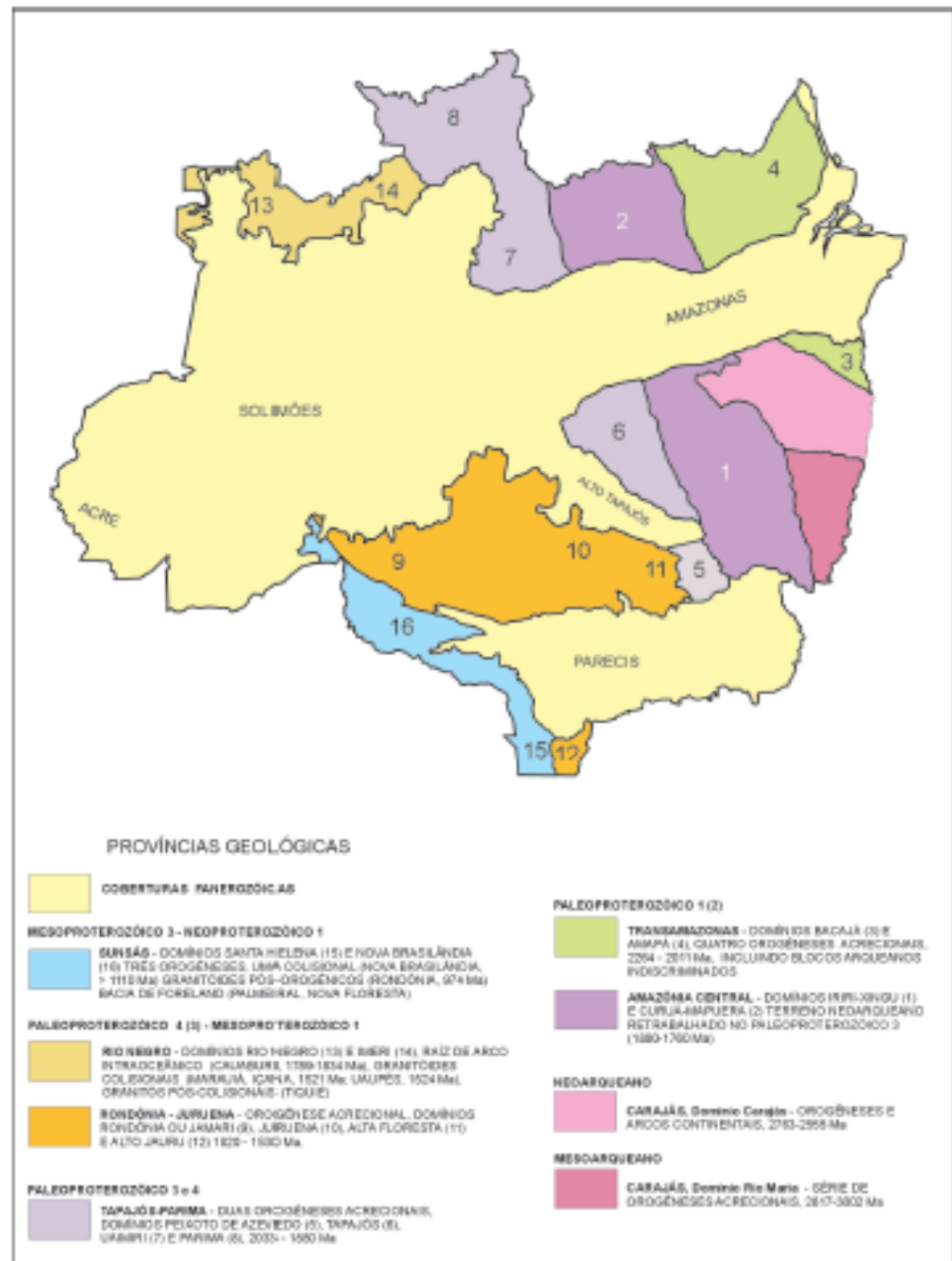


Figura IV.3 - As províncias do Cráton Amazônico

Figura IV.3 - Amazon Craton Provinces

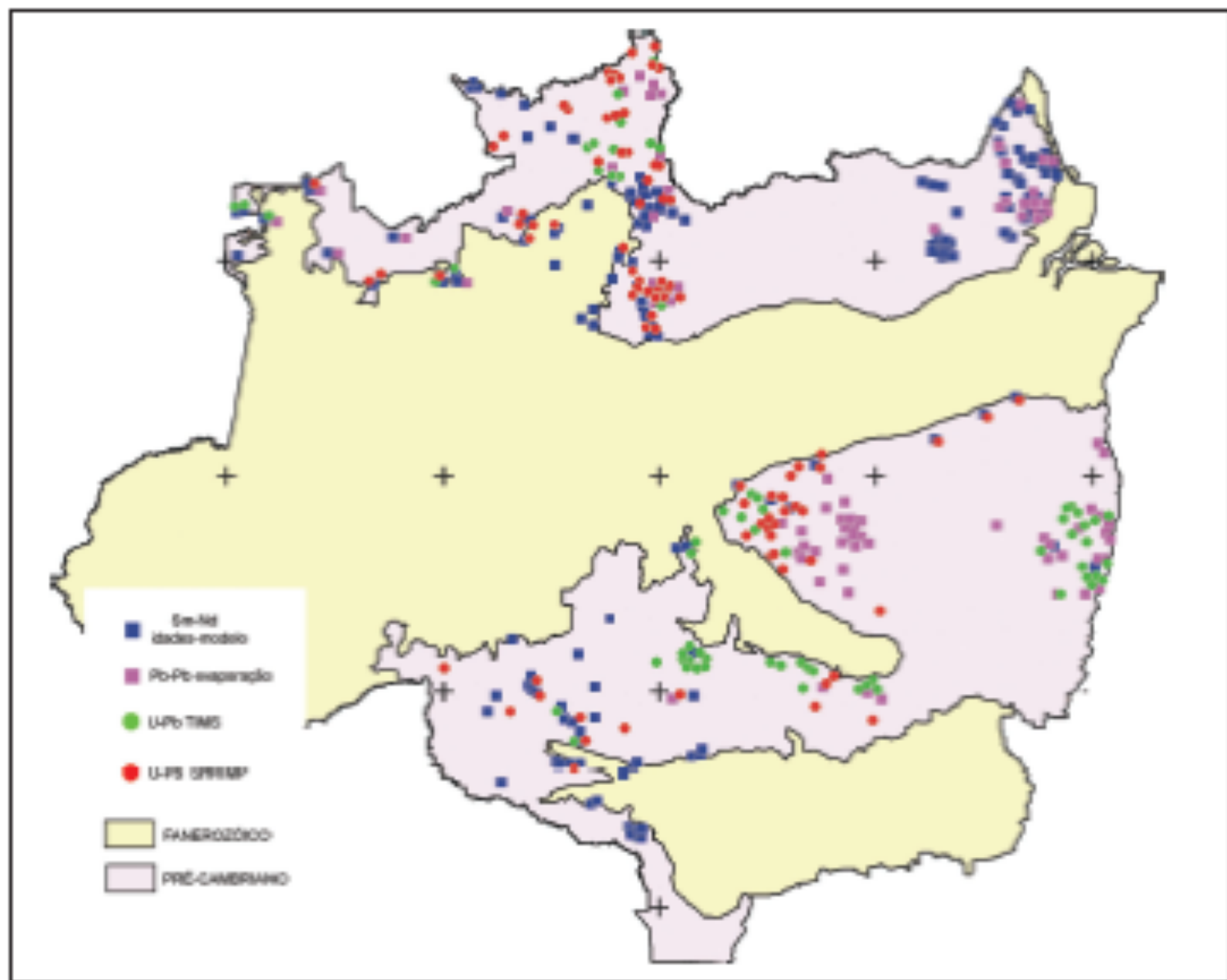
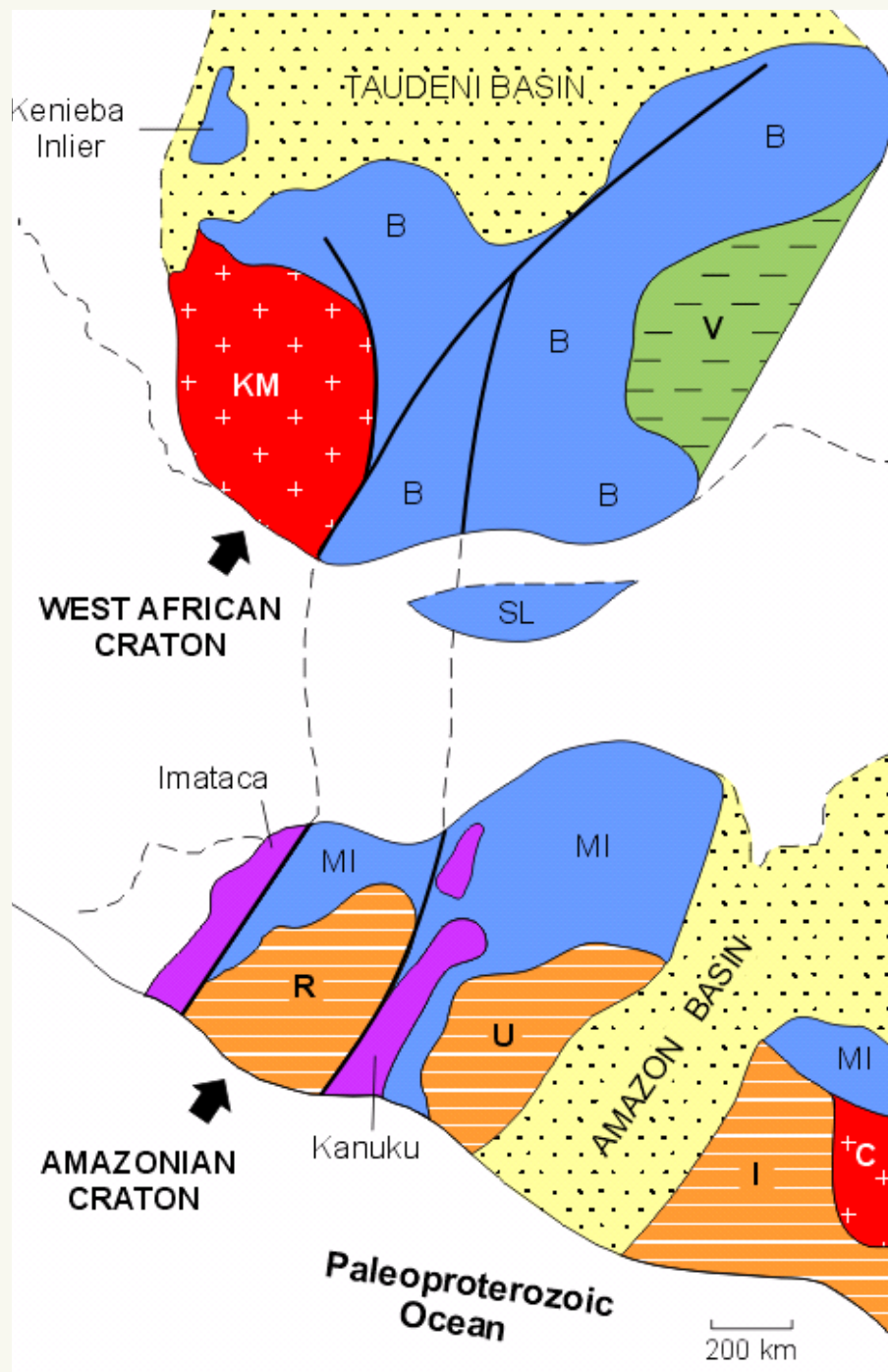


Figura IV.2 – Distribuição de pontos com análises geocronológicas (U-Pb, Pb-Pb por evaporação e Sm-Nd) na Região Amazônica

Figure IV.2 – Location of dated samples of the Amazon Craton grouped by geochronologic method (U-Pb, Pb-Pb evaporation and Sm-Nd)



### ARCHEAN BASEMENT

- + + C-Carajás granite-greenstone terrain
- + + KM-Kenema-Man Archean block

with volcanic/sedimentary covers

- R-Roraimã; I-Iriri; U-Uatumã

### PALEOPROTEROZOIC

- B Birimian system
- MI Maroni-Itacaiúnas belt
- SL São Luiz cratonic fragment
- High-grade basement complexes

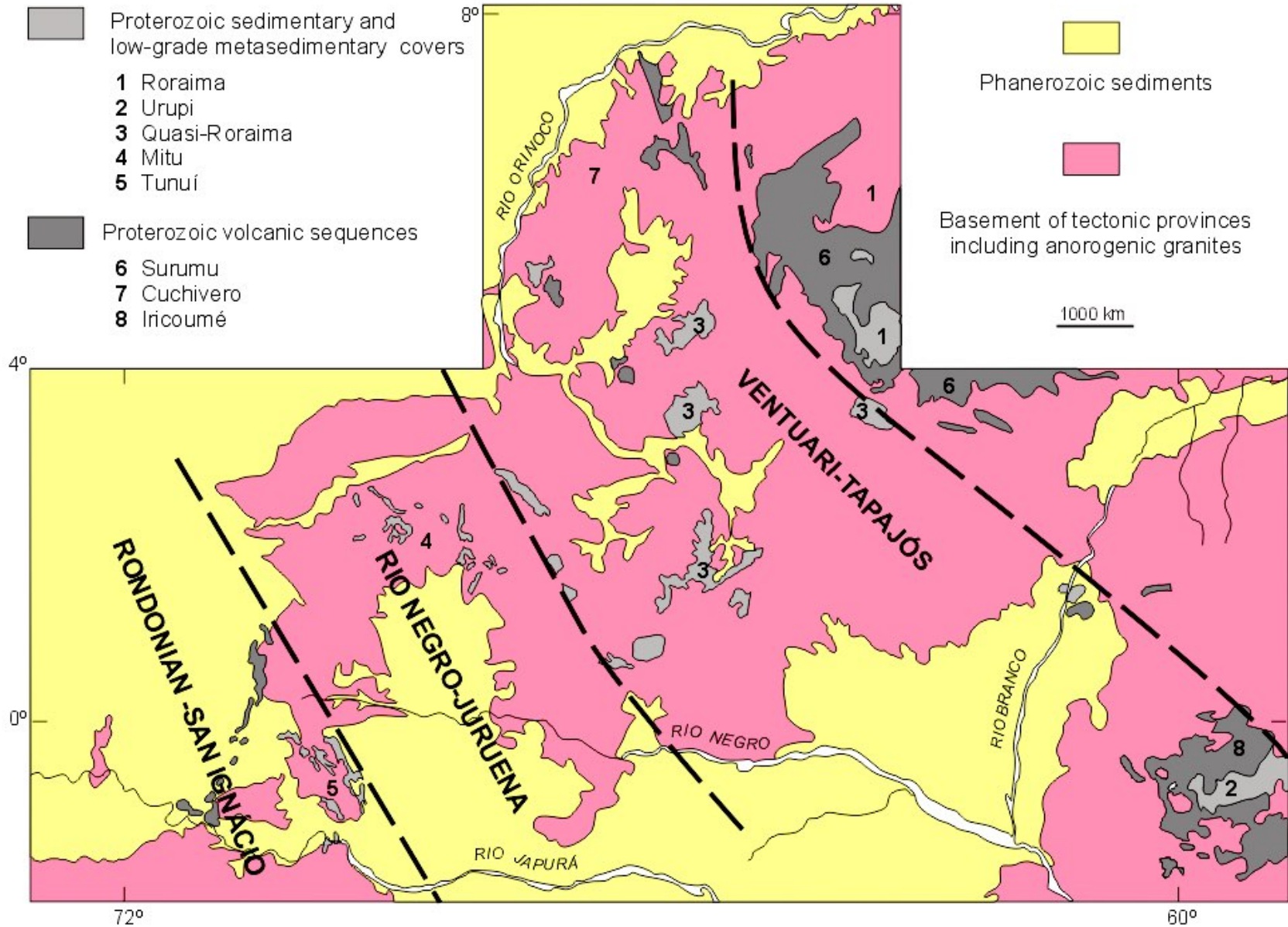
### NEOPROTEROZOIC

- V Volta basin

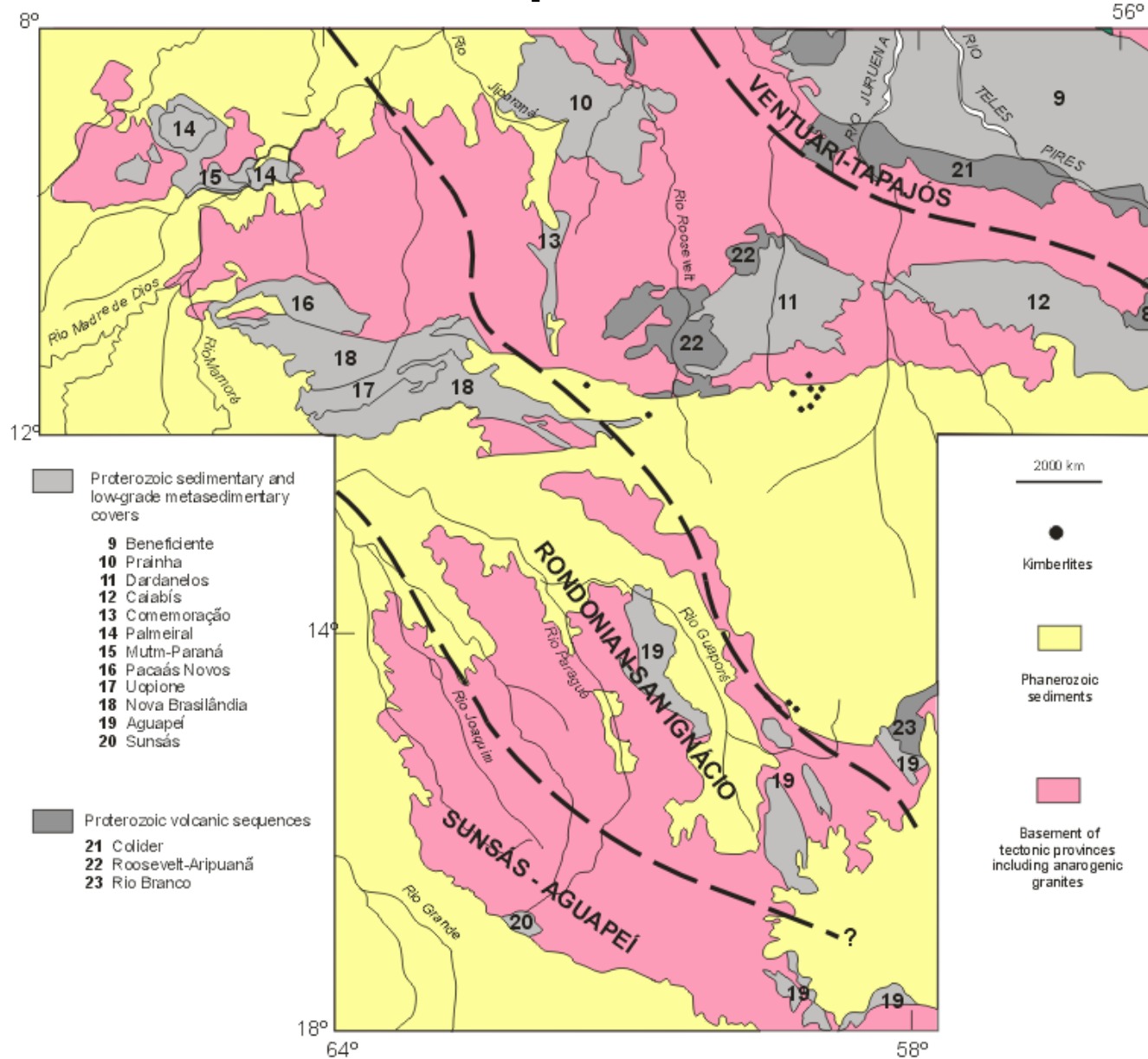
### PHANEROZOIC

- Sedimentary covers

# Províncias tectônicas da parte NW do Craton Amazônico



# Províncias tectônicas da parte SW do Craton Amazônico





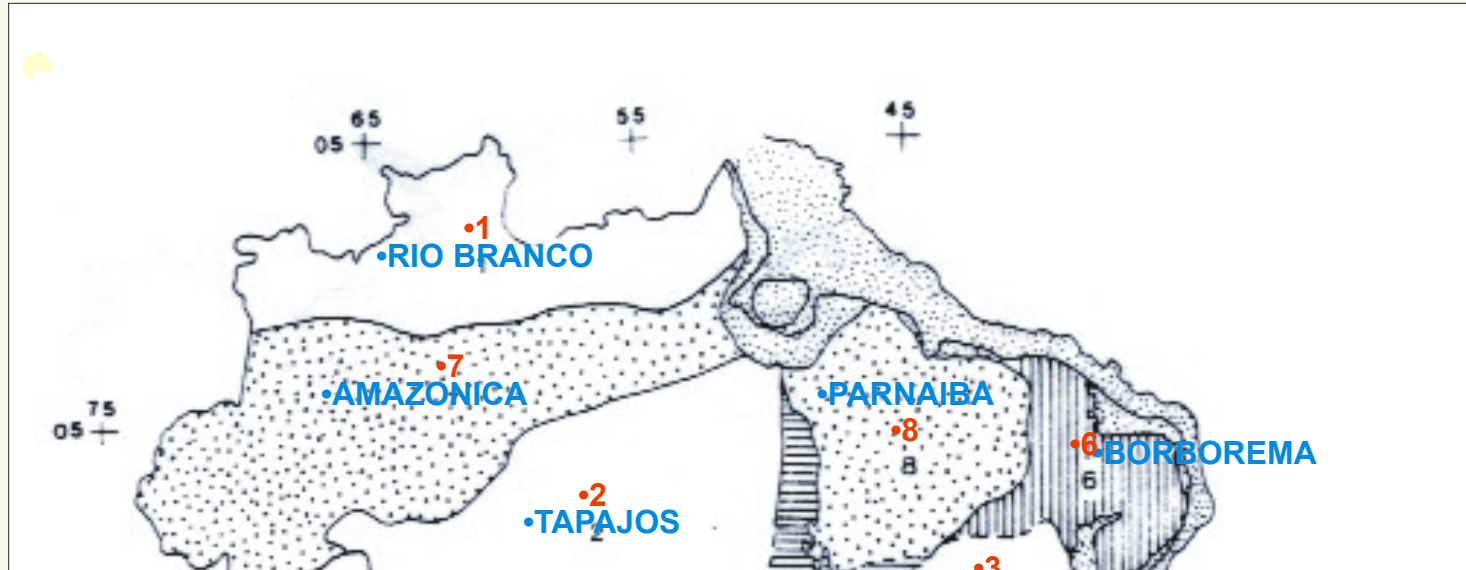
# Províncias Estruturais (Tectônicas) do Brasil

Almeida et al. (1977)



# Províncias Estruturais (Tectônicas) do Brasil

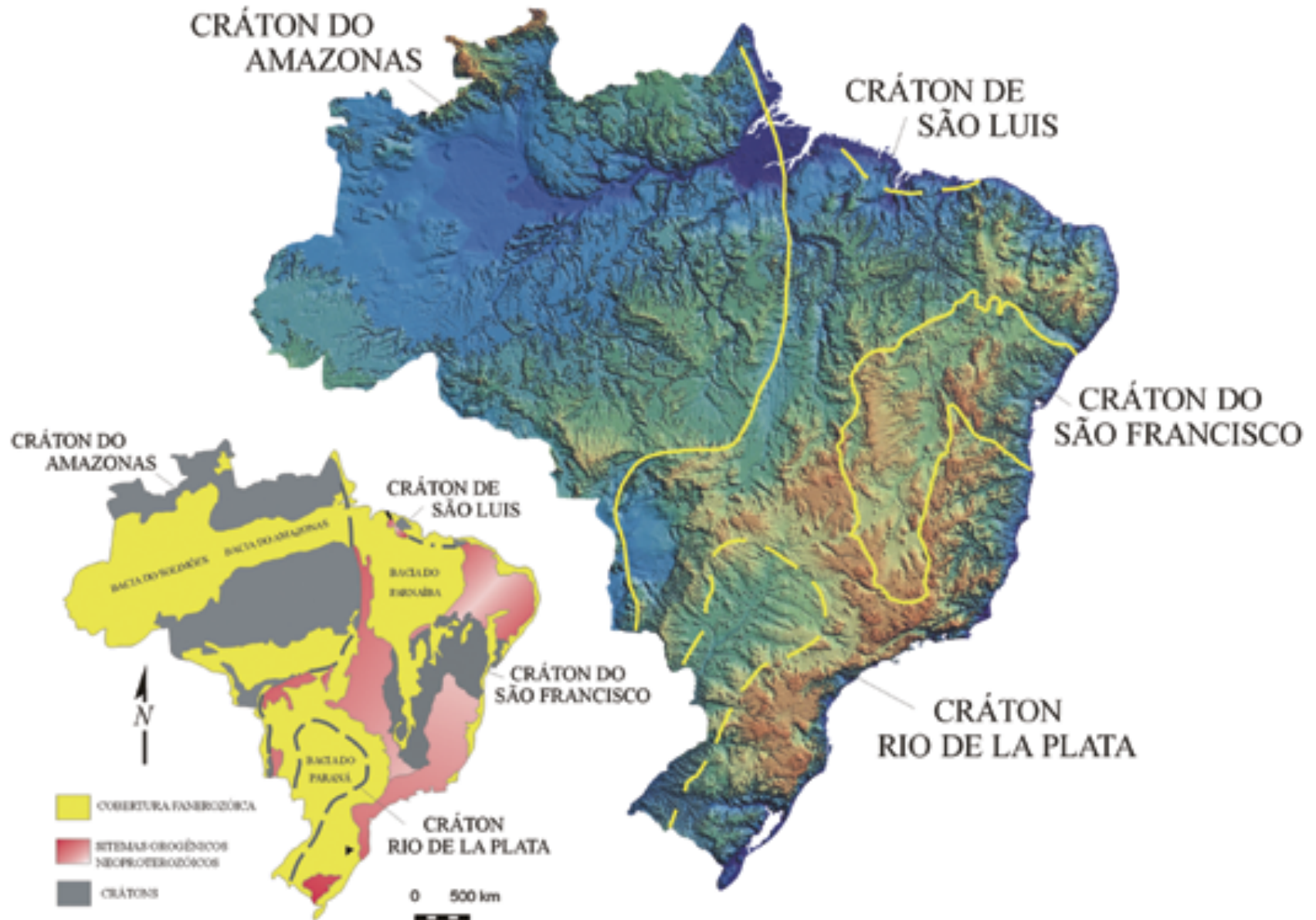
Almeida et al. (1977)

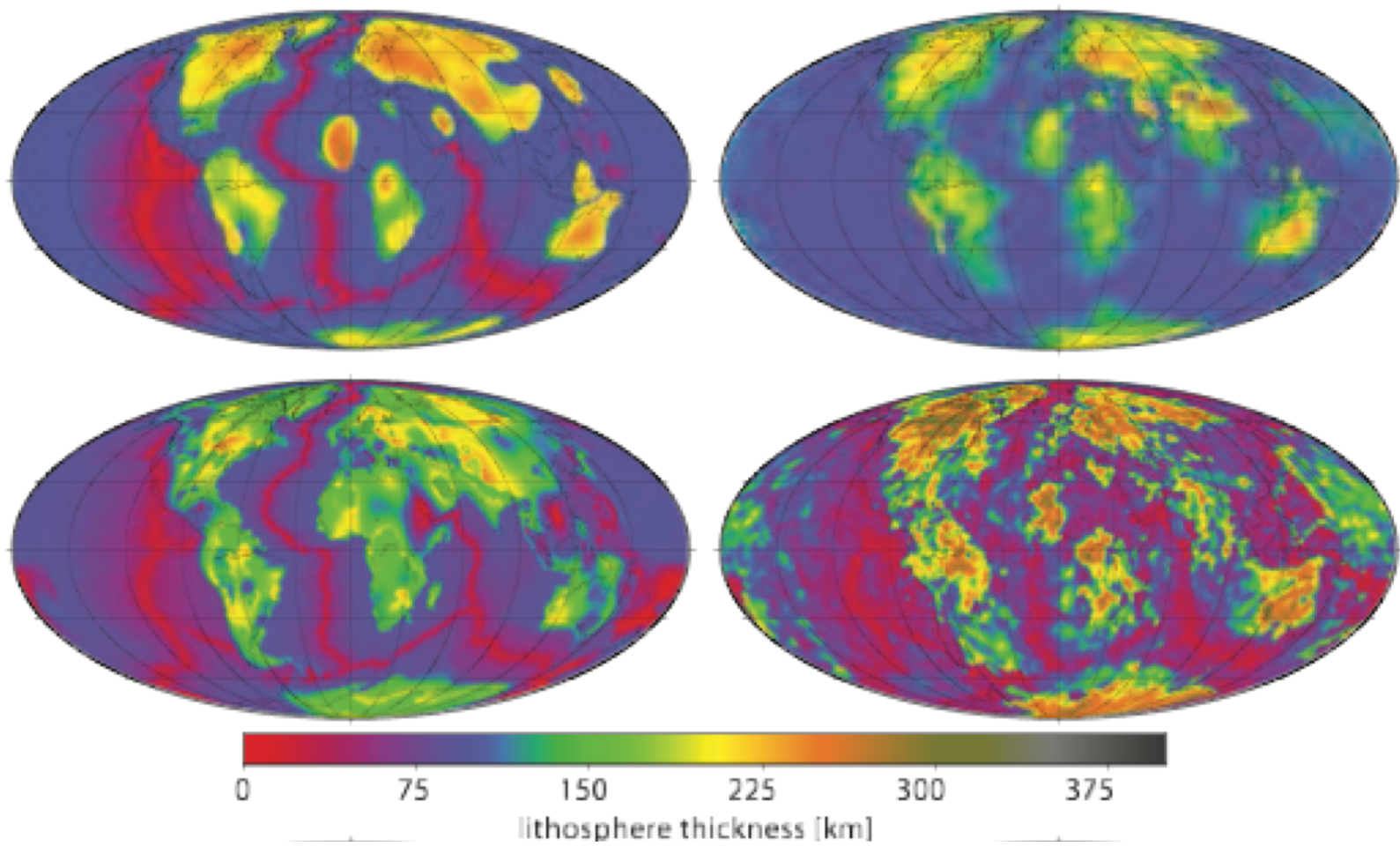


- Definição das províncias:

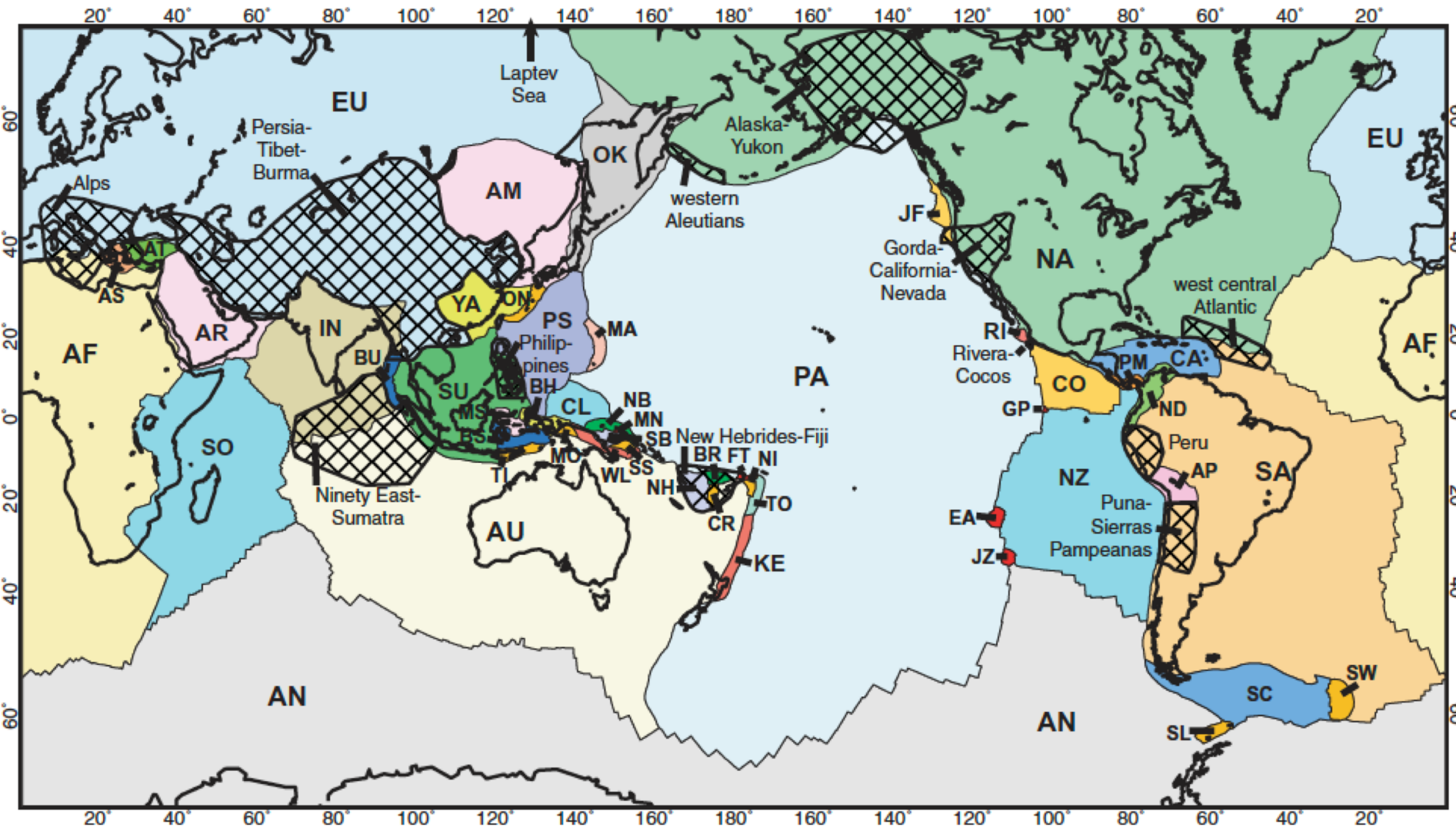
“Grandes Regiões que manifestam feições de evolução estratigráfica, tectônica, metamórfica e magmática, diversa das apresentadas pelas províncias confinantes”

# As principais áreas Cratônicas



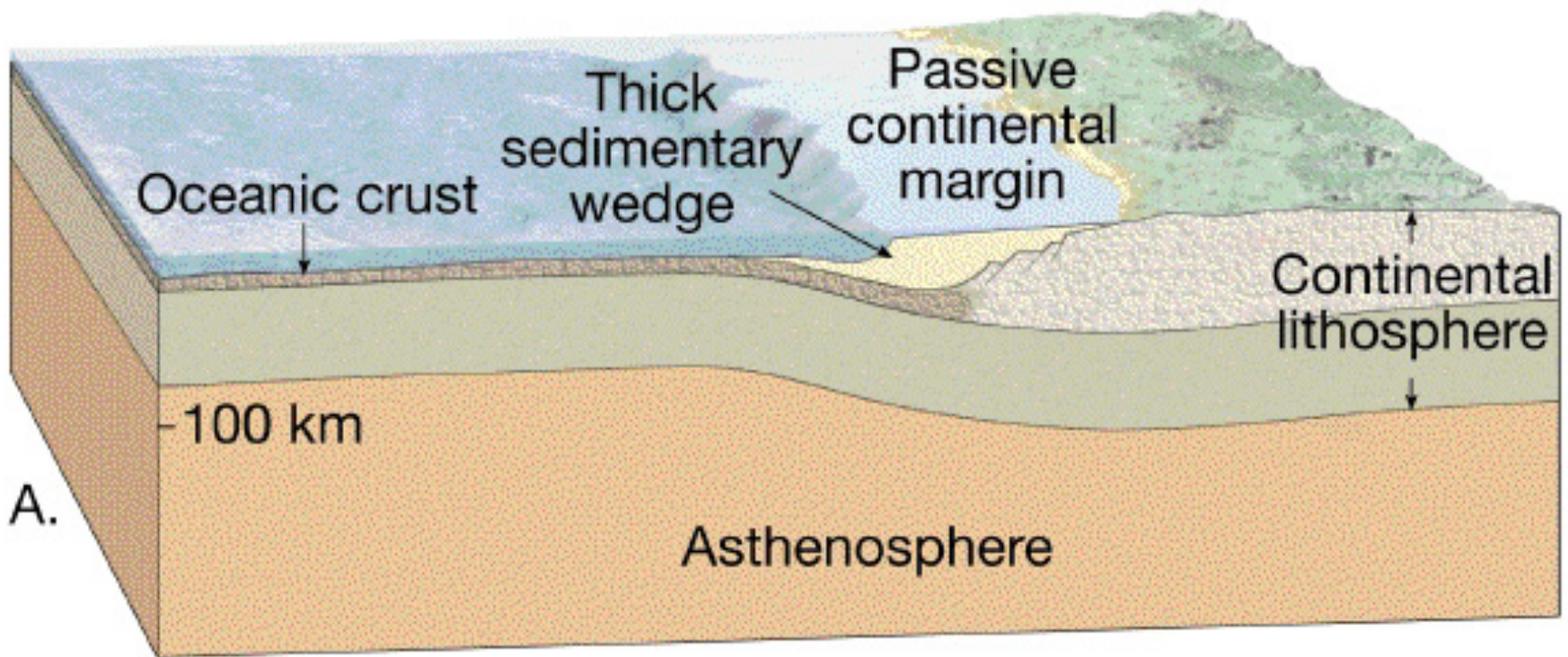


Steinberg 2016



## Cordilleran-Type Orogenesis

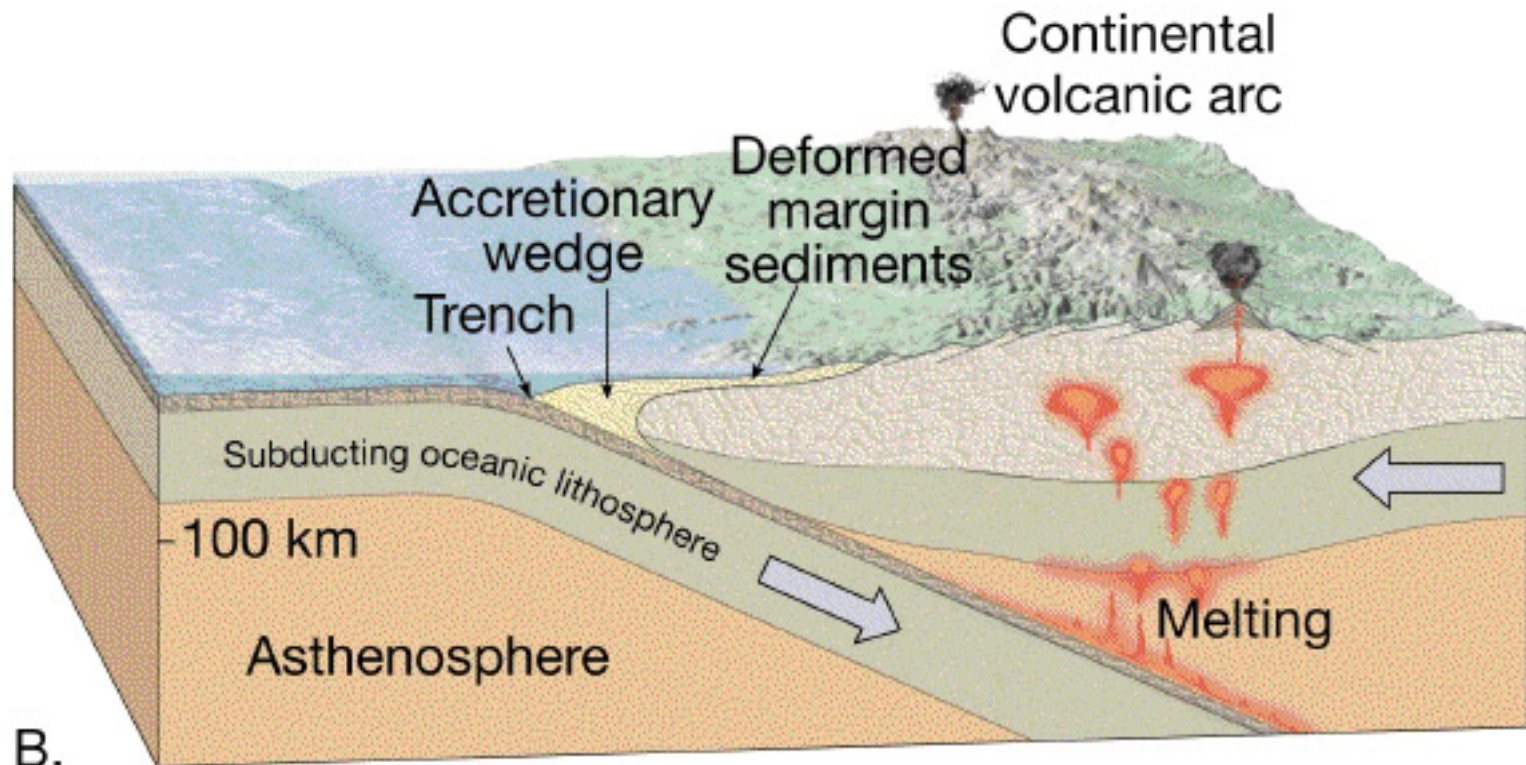
1. Passive stage (pre-convergence) -> marginal deposits form.



2. early subduction -> marginal deposits are deformed by compression. Folds and thrust faults are formed.

3. Volcanic arc forms.

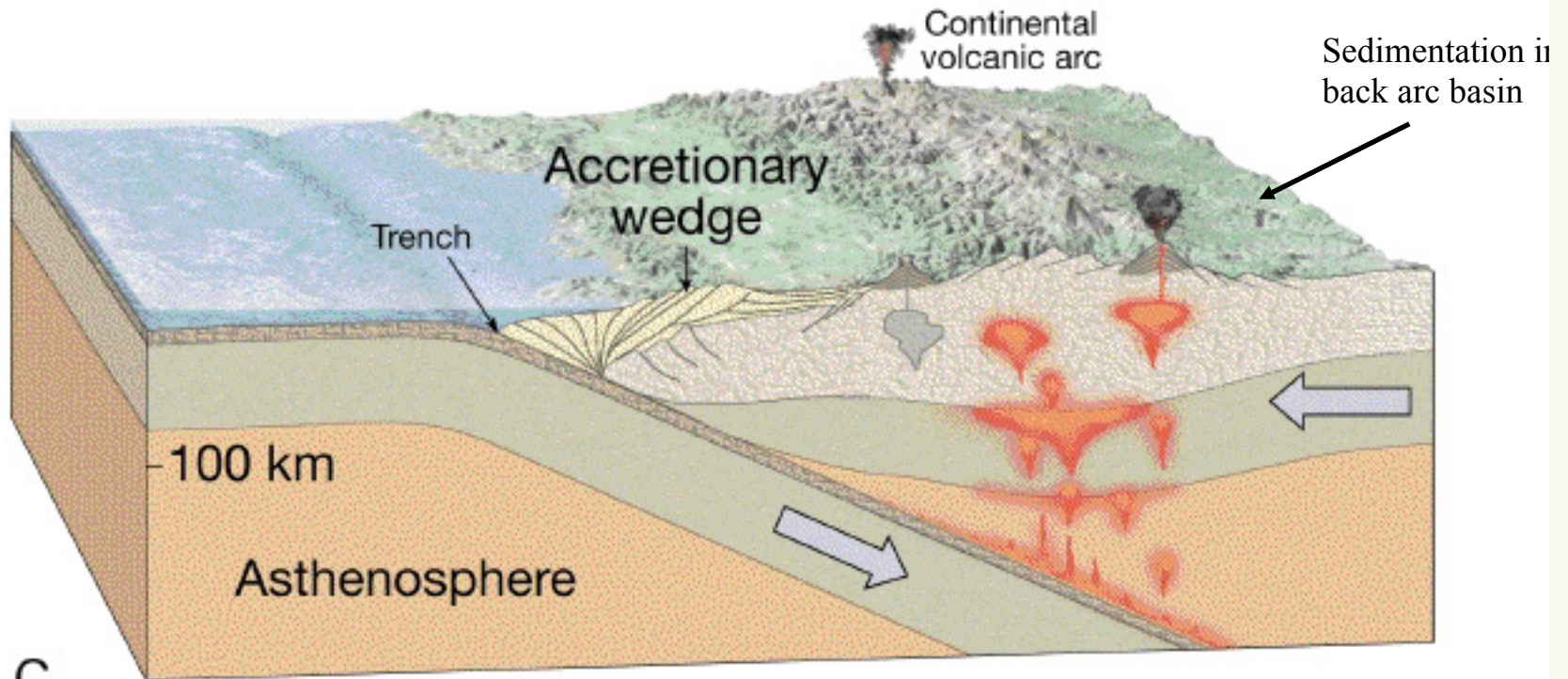
4. Lateral growth by accretion; emplacement of igneous masses; metamorphism; further deformation of marginal deposits. Mountain chain begins to form.



**5. Continued uplift and deformation results from continuing plate convergence.**

**6. Erosion forms a sediment wedge in the backarc basin.**

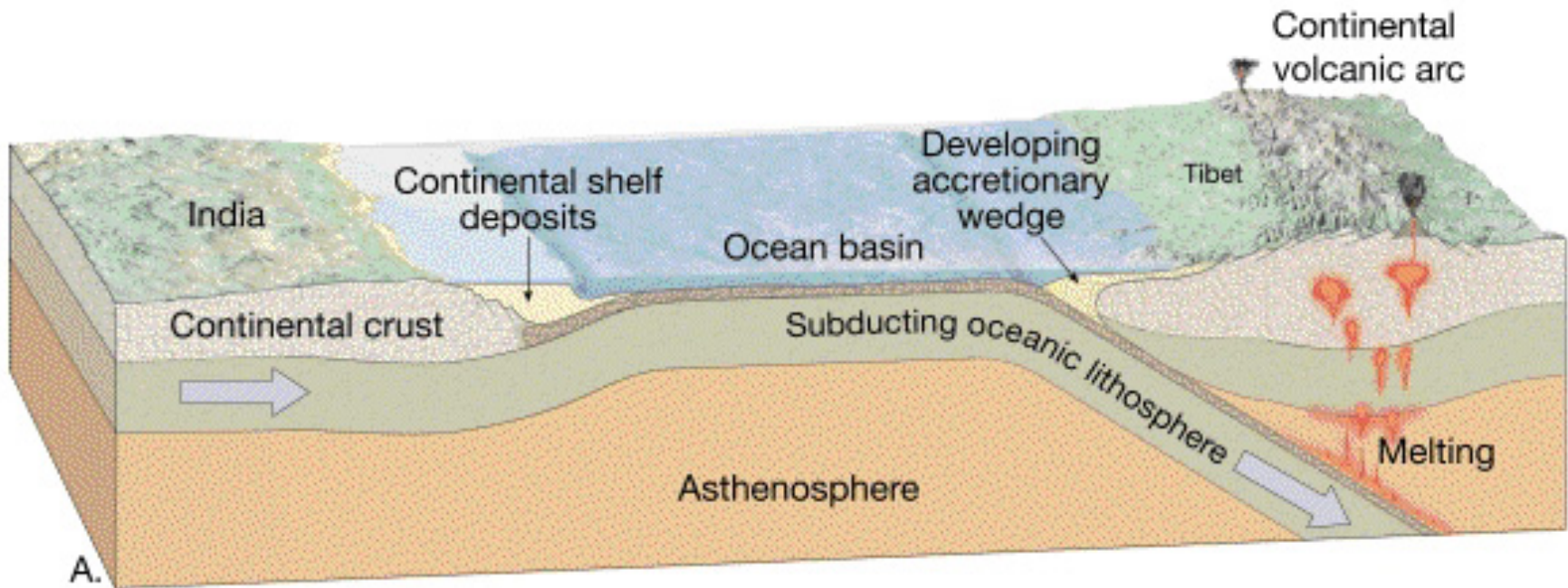
**Examples = Andes of western south America.**

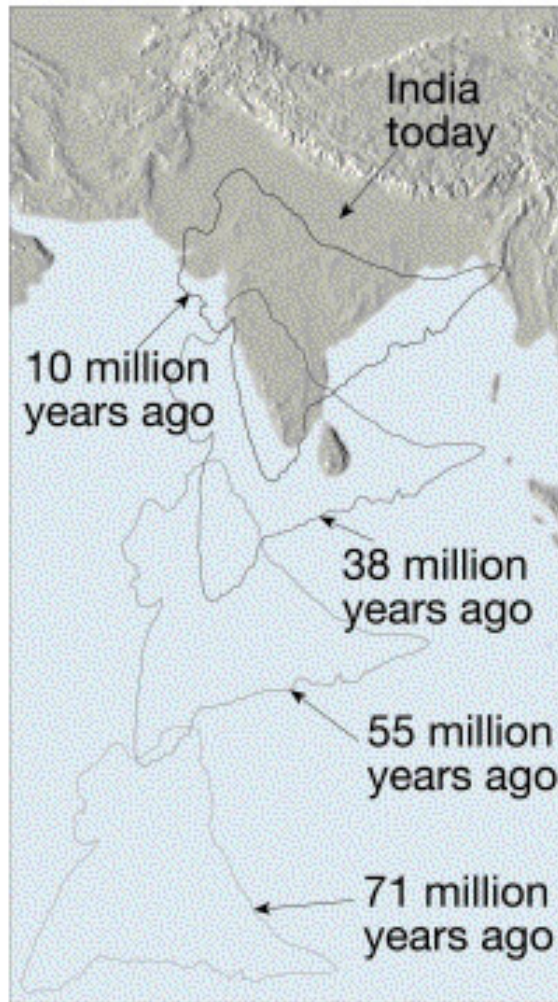




## Continental Collision-Type Orogenesis

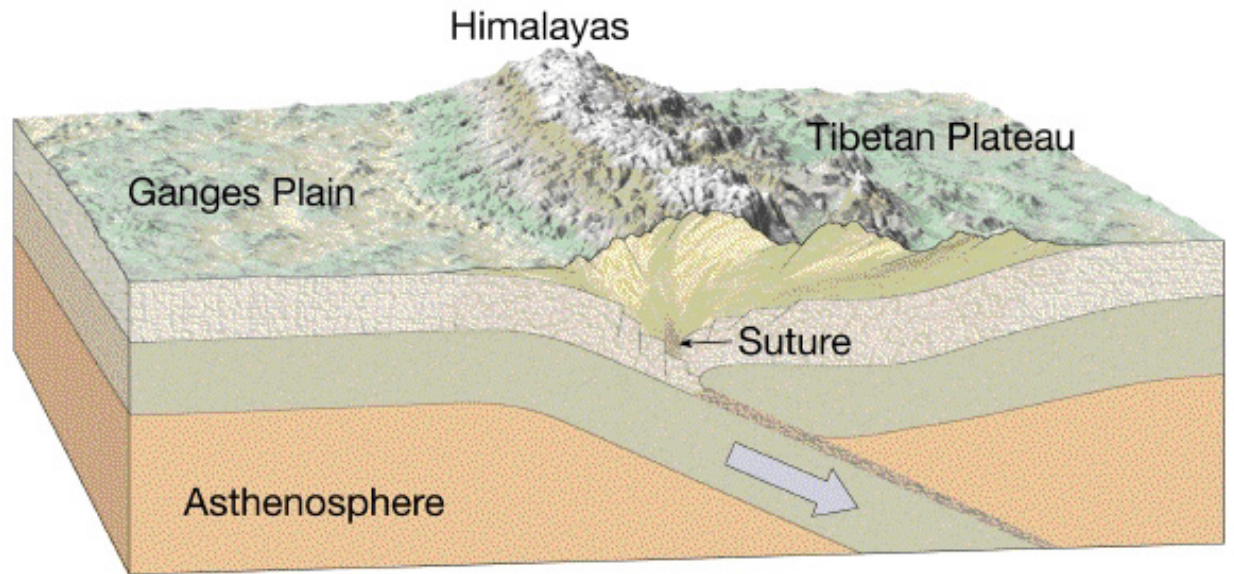
Initial growth is similar to Cordilleran-type orogenesis; however, when the continents collide one of them can not be subducted (too thick and buoyant), therefore the plates are welded together forming a **SUTURE ZONE** and producing a large mountain chain, containing sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rock.



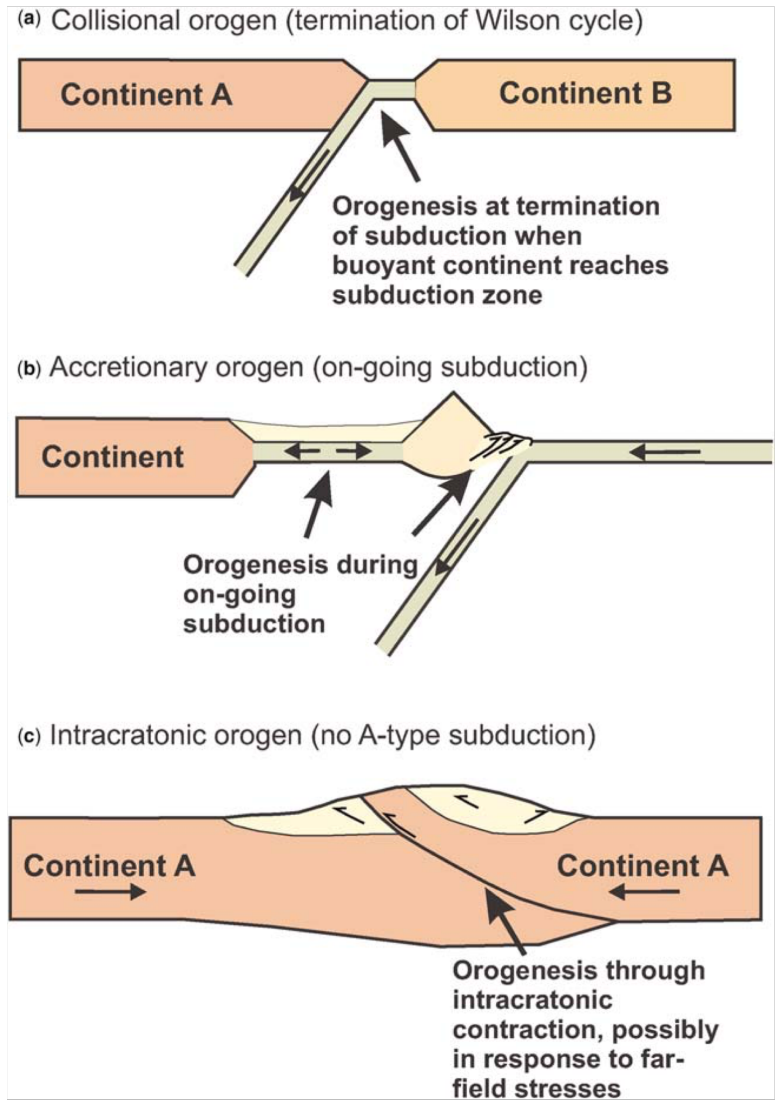
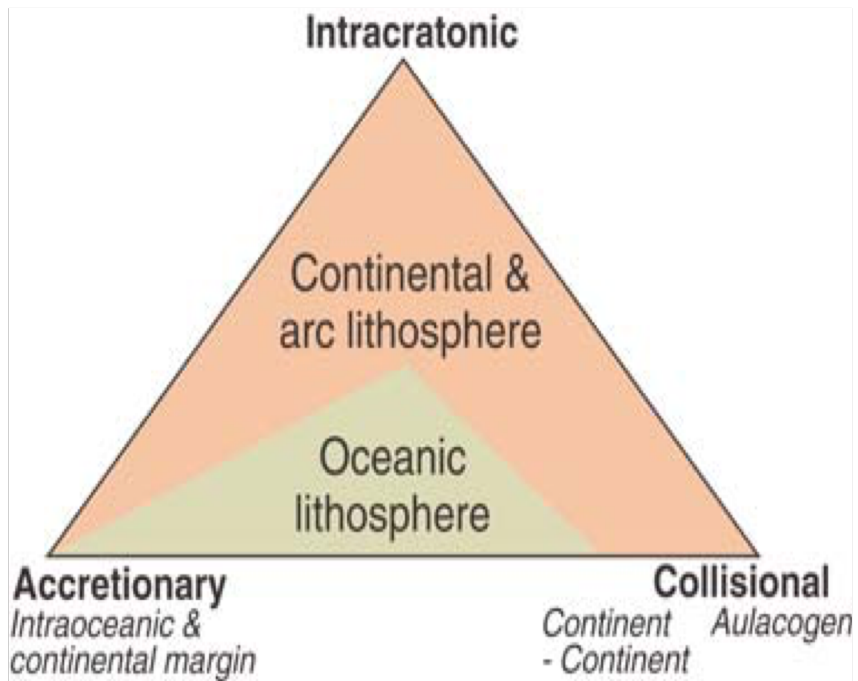


B.

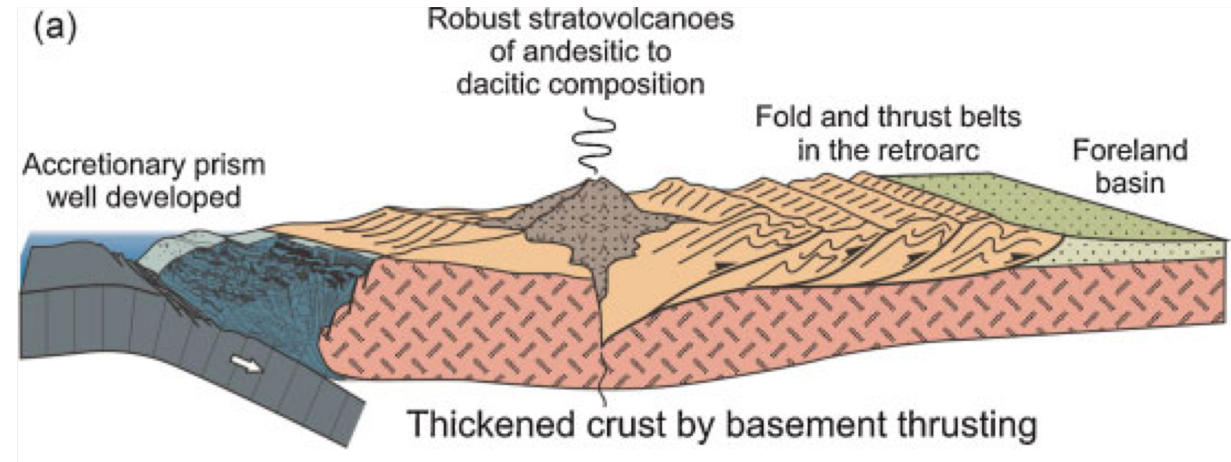
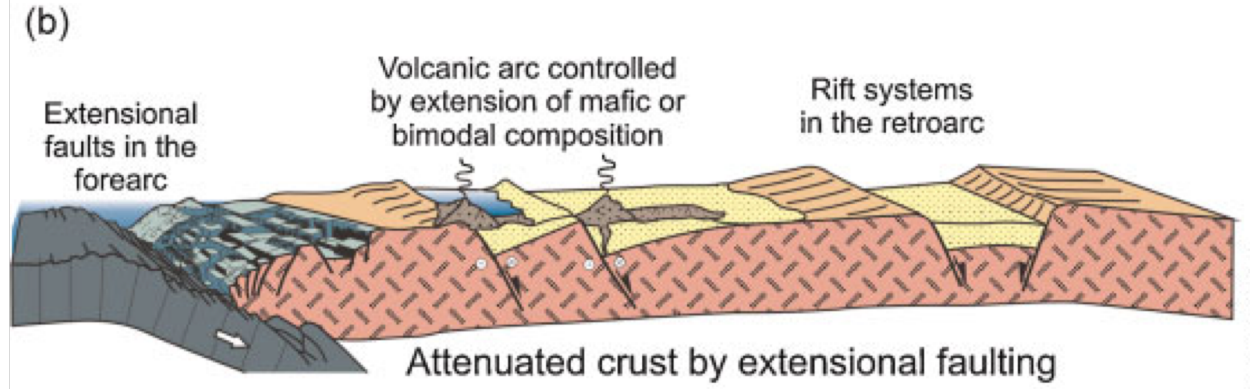
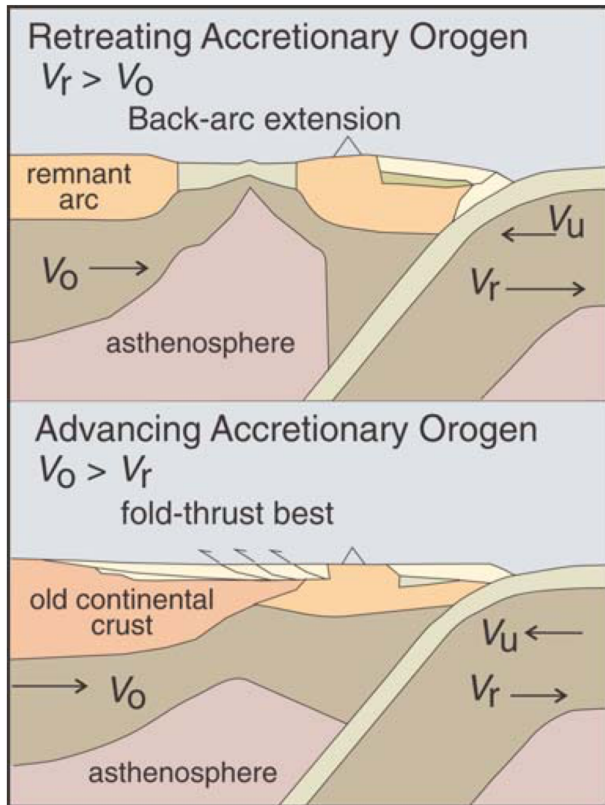
**The collision that created the Himalayas is the classic example of continent-continent orogenesis. The Himalayas are very high because they are very young (geologically). Uplift continues and erosion hasn't had long to wear the mountains down.**

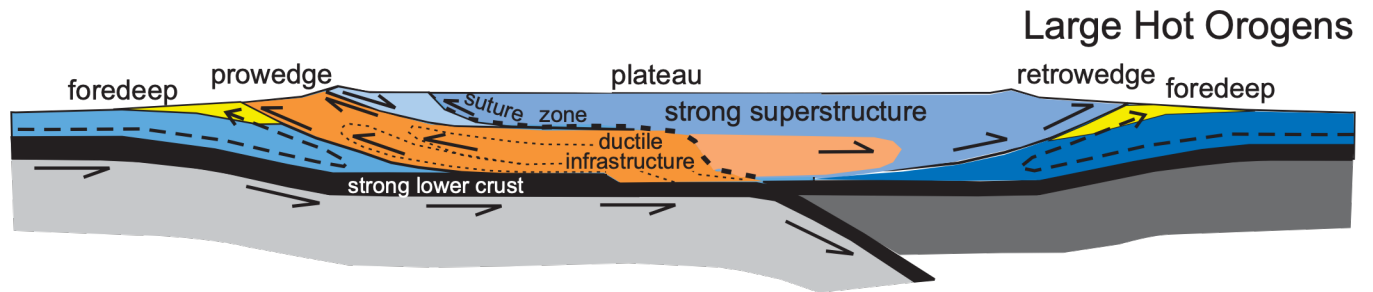


C.

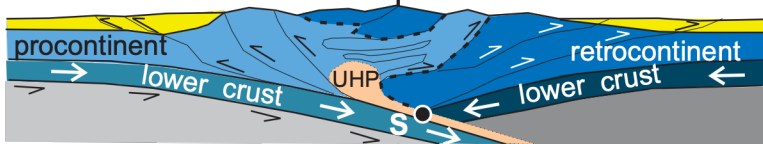


O exemplo dos Andes (Ramos, 2010)





Transitional Orogens



Small Cold Orogens

