



Supplement of

Tracking geothermal anomalies along a crustal fault using $(\text{U}-\text{Th})/\text{He}$ apatite thermochronology and rare-earth element (REE) analyses: the example of the Têt fault (Pyrenees, France)

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Supplement Section

Supplement Section S.1 Fault outcrop

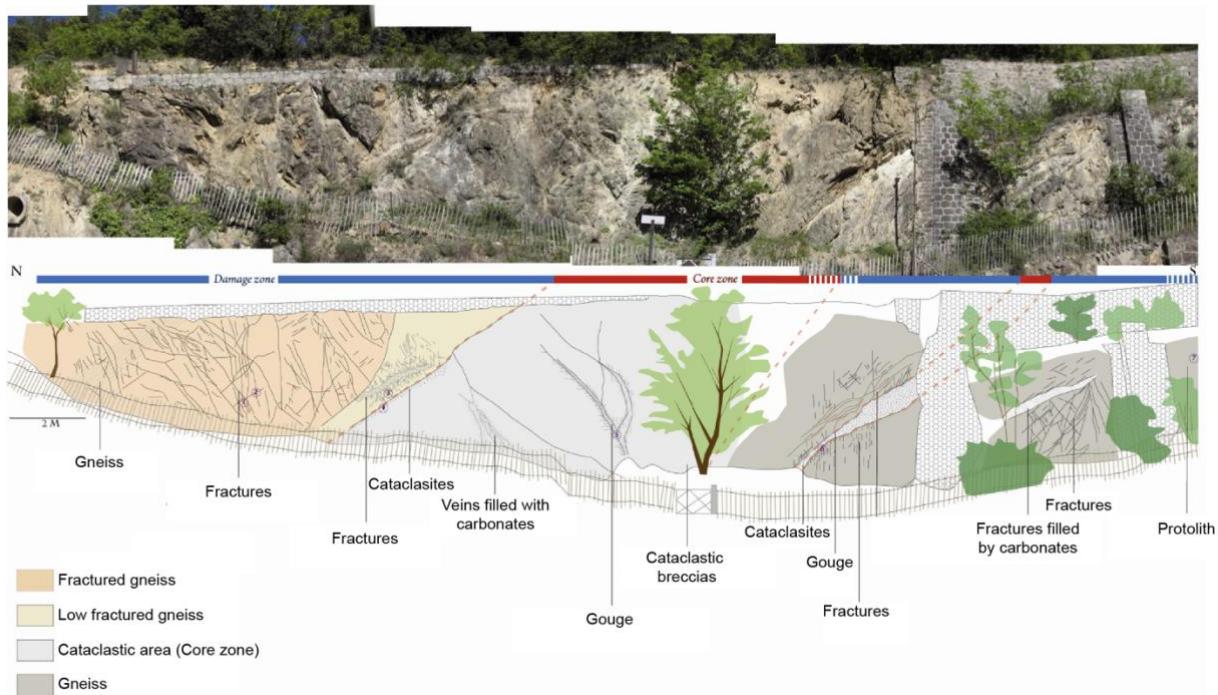


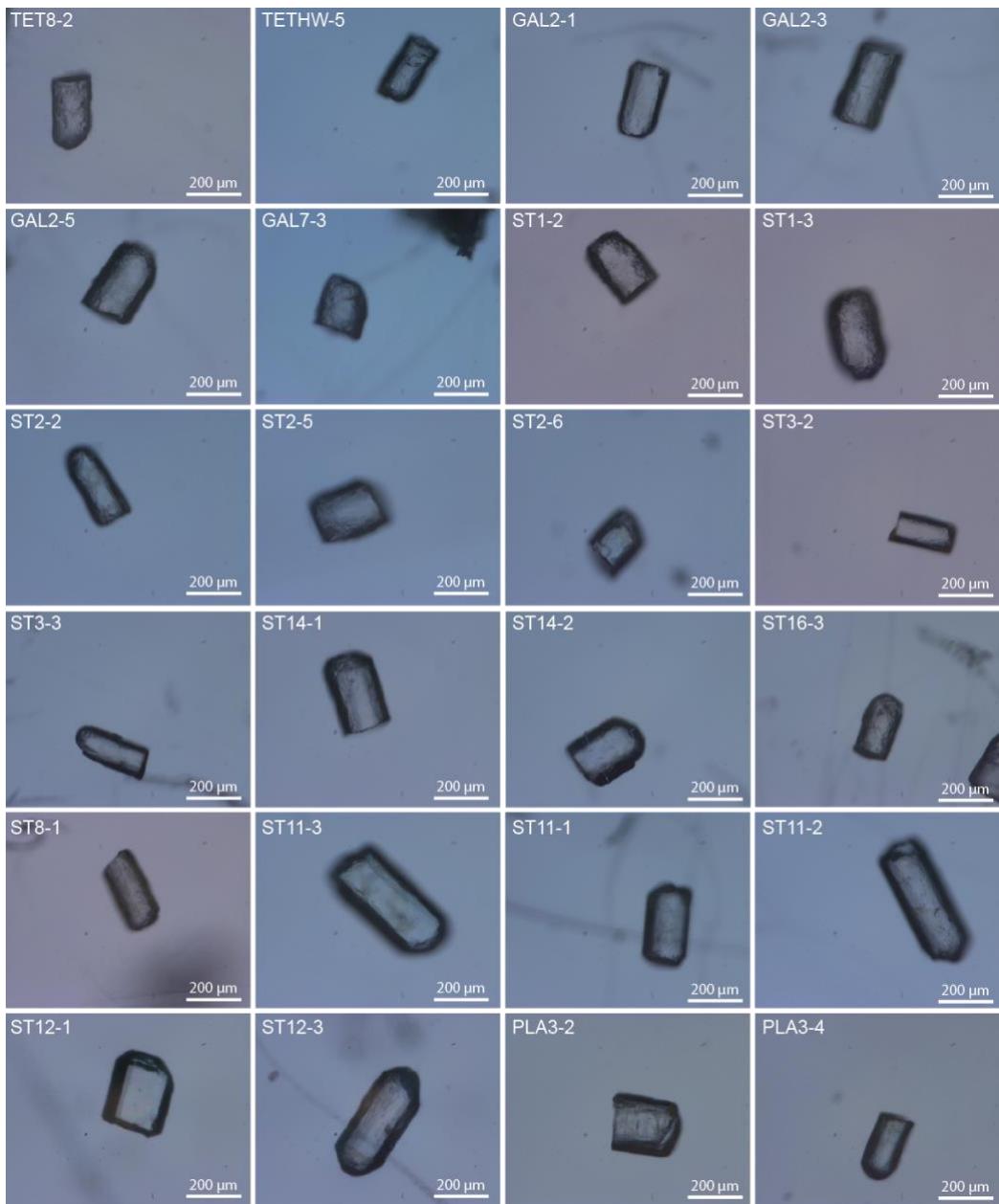
Figure 1. Photo of the Têt fault at Thuès-les-Bains station with interpretation of the fault zone below where Core Zone and Damage zone are distinguished (modified from Martin, 2014). Gneiss lenses are preserved near the fault contact and in the damage zone close to the fault.

Supplement Section S.2 Hot spring water analyses

10 **Table 1.** Anion et cation composition of hydrothermal hot springs (ST and PB: Saint-Thomas les Bains hot spring cluster, TB and CA: Thuès hot spring cluster, VB: Vernet-les-Bains,). In bold, data for water potentially mixed with meteoric water from the St-Louis hot spring in Thuès-les-Bains hot spring cluster (from Taillefer, 2017).

Cluster	Llo	ST		PB	TB			VB		Ca. Gr. A - Riv.	
		Llo	Gd Source		Aig.1	St- Louis	Casc. Amont	Casc. Bas	Du Parc		
Ca	mg/l	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	10.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	3	1.4
Mg	mg/l	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Na	mg/l	65.4	55.3	56.4	57	45.8	60.3	60.5	57.2	55.2	60.9
K	mg/l	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.3
NH ₄	mg/l	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.33	< 0.05	0.3	0.29	0.2	0.12	0.29
CO ₃	mg/l	21	30	30	33	< 10	29	30	25	20	33
HCO ₃	mg/l	29	27	31	29	91	34	32	39	45	31
Cl	mg/l	6.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	10	9.9	8.4	8.1	7.9
NO ₃	mg/l	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
SO ₄	mg/l	51	25.8	25.7	25.7	36.1	28.7	28.3	27.4	37.2	29.5
PO ₄	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
NO ₂	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
F	mg/l	17.5	7.4	7.7	7.8	5.3	7.9	7.9	6.9	6.7	7
Ag	µg l ⁻¹	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Al	µg l ⁻¹	6.53	23.5	18.2	24.3	6.15	39.5	60.2	21.3	14.1	31.4
As	µg l ⁻¹	0.07	6.41	5.77	6.6	5.83	3.42	3.67	0.34	1.66	5.78
B	µg l ⁻¹	96.3	109	107	124	221	272	293	301	305	157
Ba	µg l ⁻¹	21.4	12.6	22.3	86.6	6.05	40.2	109	67.5	153	143
Be	µg l ⁻¹	0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cd	µg l ⁻¹	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cr	µg l ⁻¹	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Cu	µg l ⁻¹	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Fe	µg l ⁻¹	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Li	µg l ⁻¹	95.3	78	80.1	81.3	71.1	87.7	87.7	69.5	75	93.9
Mn	µg l ⁻¹	0.15	0.11	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ni	µg l ⁻¹	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Pb	µg l ⁻¹	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
SiO ₂	µg l ⁻¹	55.6	75.3	72.3	79.1	71.8	92.2	92.7	72.7	70.2	91.2
Sr	µg l ⁻¹	67	21.9	25.8	20.5	57.8	29.8	28.8	43	75.9	31.9
Zn	µg l ⁻¹	0.87	1.91	1.32	3.53	3.19	1.5	2.65	1.51	2.98	2.86

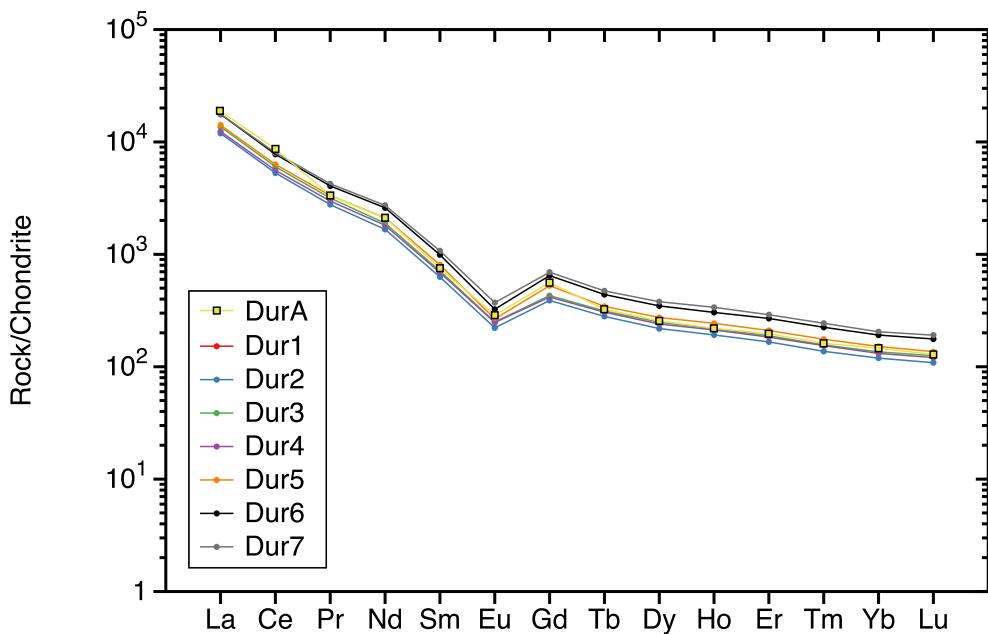
Supplement Section S.3 Apatite grains



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Figure 2. Photographs of apatite grains selected for (U-Th)/He analyses taken under binocular. Sample name is indicated on the upper left corner. Note that apatites are basically well preserved in the damage zone and outside damage zone.

Supplement Section S.4 REE analyses



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Figure 3. REE patterns for Durango apatite standards, consistent with DurA analysis of Chew et al. (2016).

Supplement Section S.5 Chemical analyses of apatite

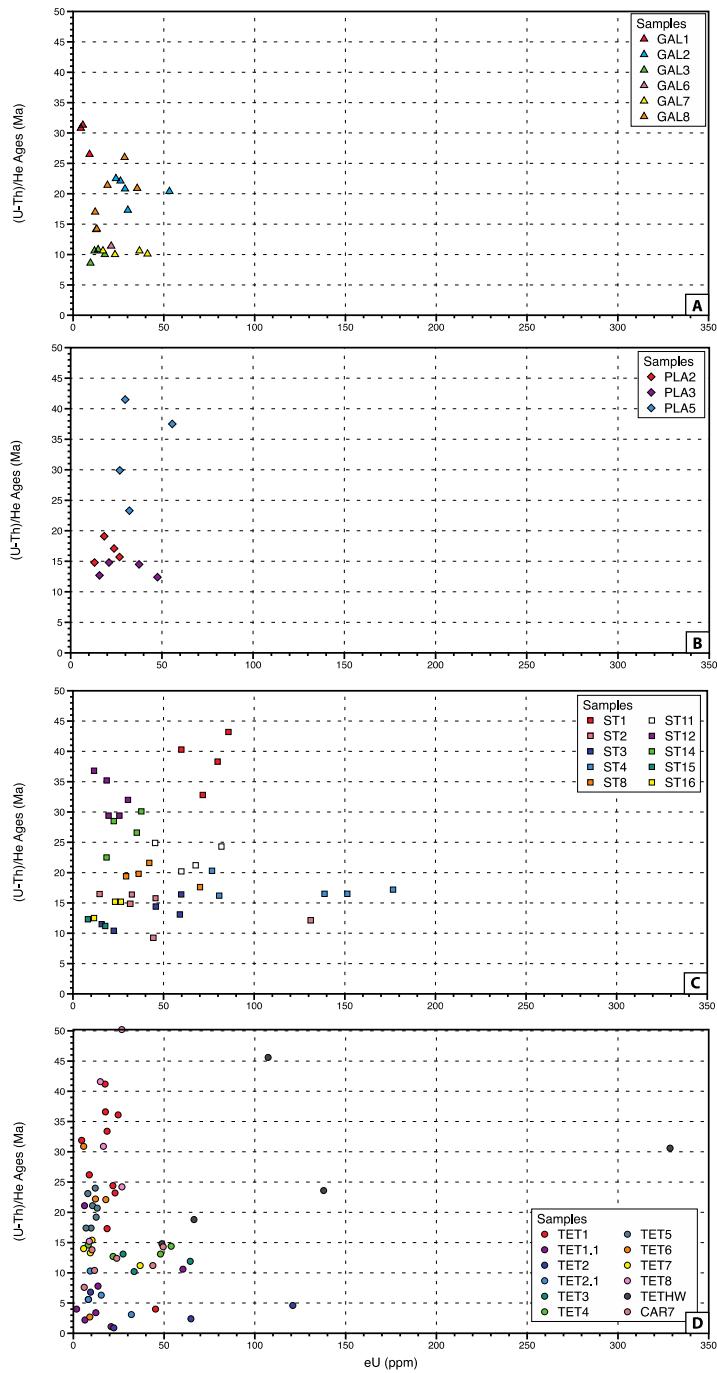


Figure 4. (U-Th)/He ages vs. eU ($U+0.235^{\circ}\text{Th}$) for the 4 different profiles: A) Thuès B) Galinàs C) St-Thomas D) Planès.

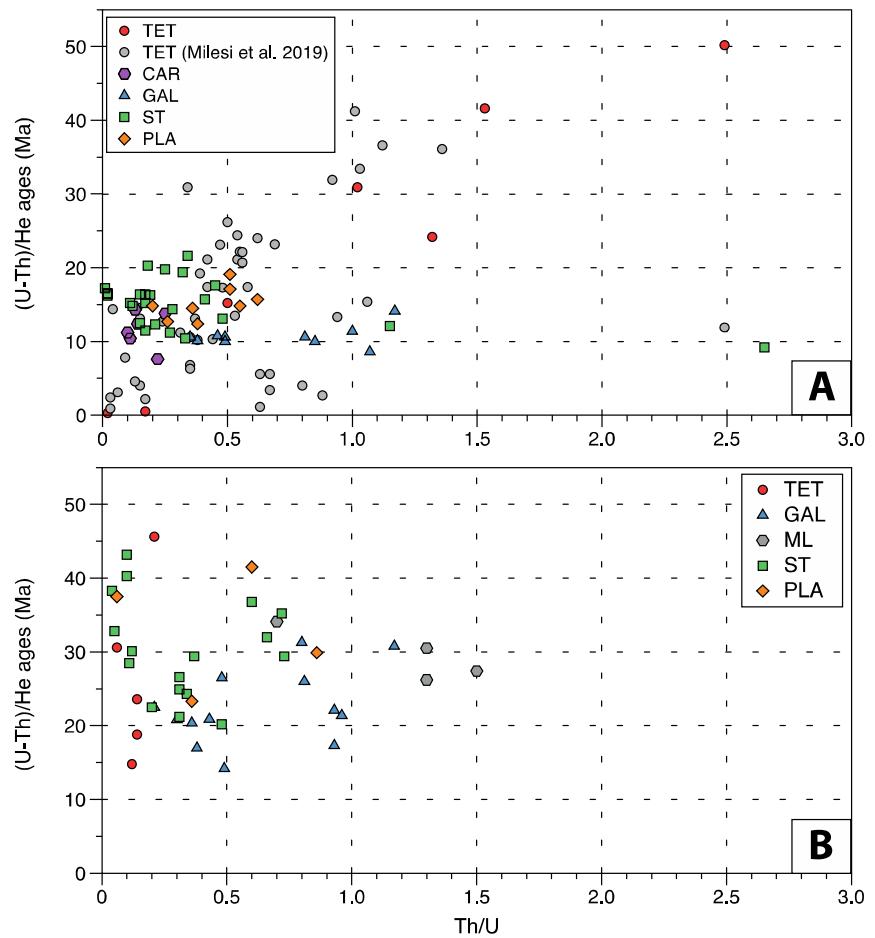


Figure 5. (U-Th)/ages vs. Th/U for **A**) all the samples from the Têt fault footwall and **B**) for the Têt fault hanging wall samples.

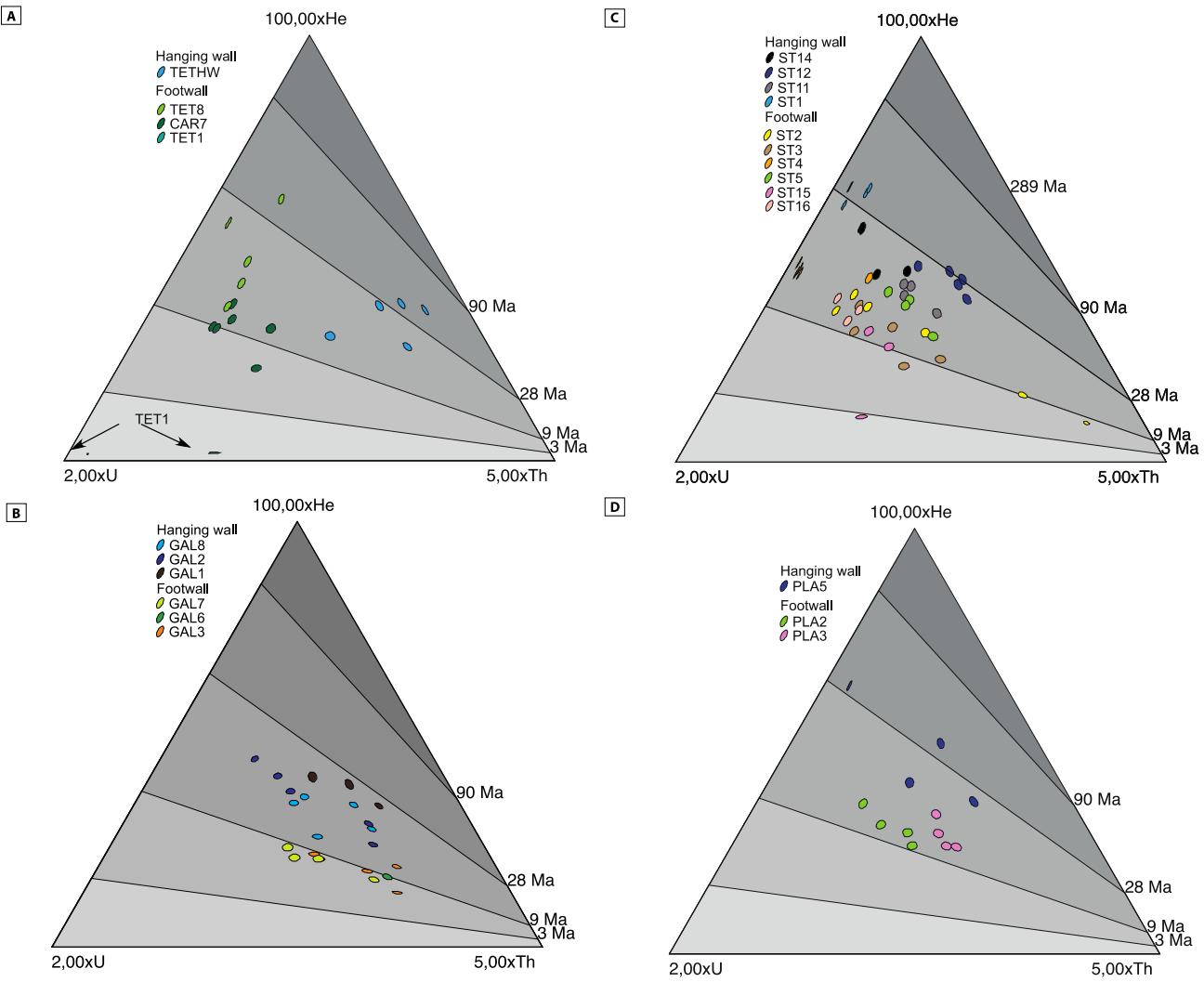
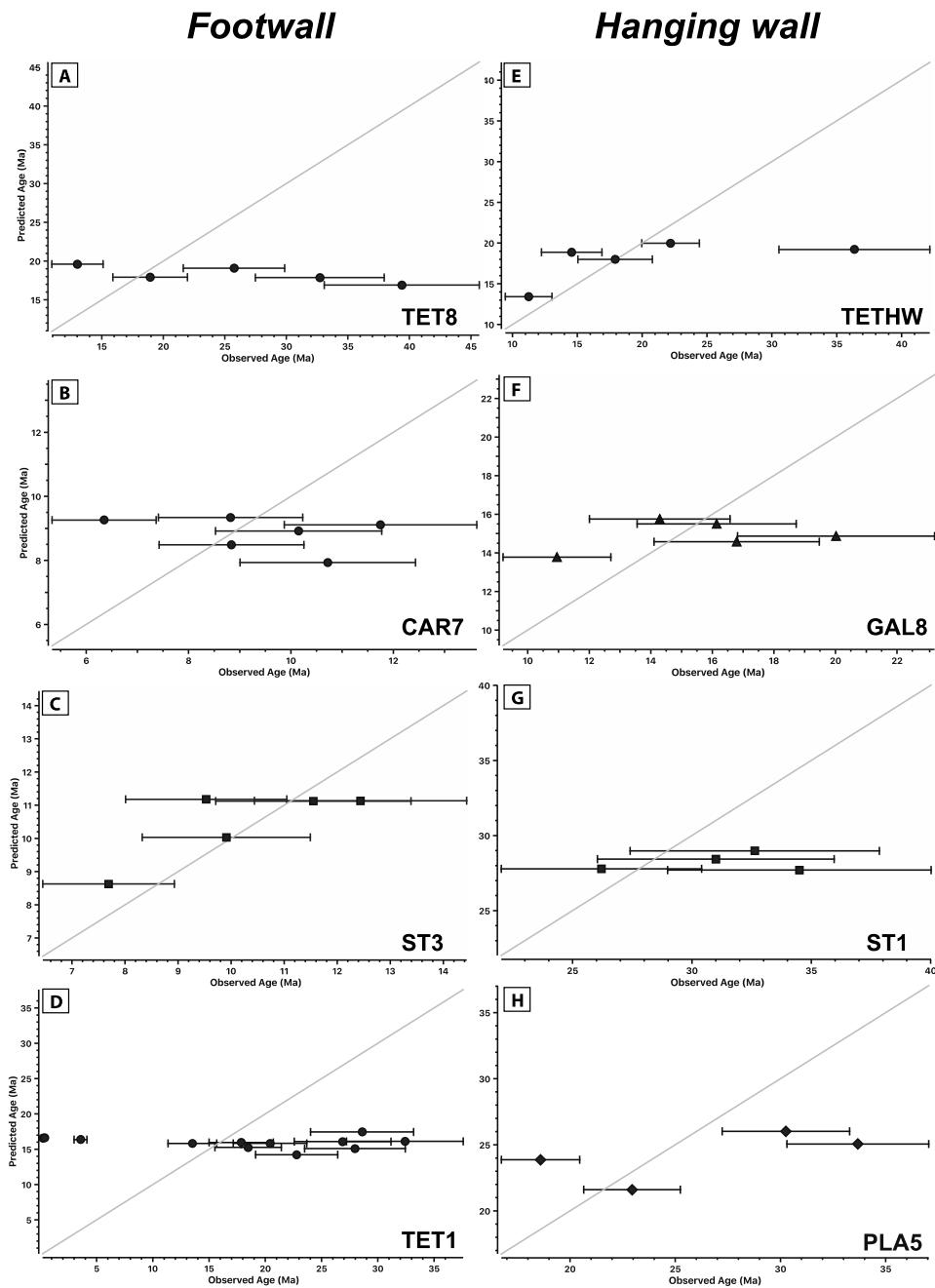


Figure 6. U-Th-He ternary diagrams using Helioplot (Vermeesch, 2010) for the 4 profiles where samples from the Têt fault footwall and hanging wall are distinguished A) Thuès B) Gallinàs C) St-Thomas D) Planès.

Supplement Section S.6 Numerical modelling under QTQt

Table 3. QTQt models parameters for the Têt fault footwall and hanging wall.

QTQt model for the Têt fault footwall	QTQt model for the Têt fault hanging wall
Samples and data used in simulations	Samples and data used in simulations
AHe data TET3 TET4 TET5 TET7 GAL3 GAL6 GAL7	AHe data ML1 ST14 ST12 GAL2 GAL1
AFT data (Maurel et al., 2008) ZHe data (Maurel et al., 2008)	AFT data (Maurel et al., 2008) ZHe data (Maurel et al., 2008)
Data treatment, uncertainties, and other relevant constraints	Data treatment, uncertainties, and other relevant constraints
AHe data Treatment: Each of the 4 samples was used as a separate constraint in QTQt. Uncorrected He ages (Ma): Uncorrected He age of each apatite grain Error (Ma) applied in modelling: the 1σ sample standard deviation r (μm): equivalent radius of each apatite grain eU (ppm): eU of each apatite grain eU zonation: none	AHe data Treatment: Each of the 4 samples was used as a separate constraint in QTQt. Uncorrected He ages (Ma): Uncorrected He age of each apatite grain Error (Ma) applied in modelling: the 1σ sample standard deviation r (μm): equivalent radius of each apatite grain eU (ppm): eU of each apatite grain eU zonation: none
Additional geologic information	Additional geologic information
Assumption At surface temperature of $15 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ by 0 Ma Motion of Canigou and Carança massif	Assumption At surface temperature of $15 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ by 0 Ma Motion of Mont Louis massif
System and model specific parameters	System and model specific parameters
He kinetic model: Gautheron et al. (2009) Modelling code: QTQt v.5.7.0 Number of MCMC chain 100000	He kinetic model: Gautheron et al. (2009) Modelling code: QTQt v.5.7.0 Number of MCMC chain 100000



40 **Figure 7.** Predicted age vs Observed age graph using QTQt (Gallagher, 2012) for samples from the damage zone footwall (A,B,C and D) and hanging wall (E,F,G and H), computed with Gautheron et al. (2009) diffusion model. Modelling parameters are those of Table 3 with AFT and ZHe data from Maurel et al. (2008). For all samples, the weak or the lack of correspondence between observed and predicted ages indicates that no regional cooling history can reasonably explain the AHe age dispersion.

45 References

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