

Revised Submission

**Topical Editor Decision: Publish subject to minor revisions (review by editor) (29 Sep 2020) by [Randolph Williams](#)**

Comments to the Author:

Dr Dear Muñoz-López,

**Thank you for submitting a revised version of your manuscript that addresses reviewer comments. I feel that significant progress has been made when compared to the original submission. A bit more work, however, will be required in order for the submission to be an acceptable state for publication in Solid Earth. I would like to reconsider this manuscript following minor revisions. Please see below for details.**

**The majority of my current concerns for this manuscript are related to presentation. There are a few sections of text that are still a bit rough around the edges, sometimes in areas where clarity is particularly paramount to understanding the presented work. I have made many specific comments below, but will reiterate some of the main issues with the presentation / writing quality here.**

Dear Dr Randolph Williams, thanks very much for your constructive comments. In the new reviewed manuscript, we have addressed all suggestions. We agree with you that the manuscript has been highly improved after reviewer comments.

**1) The writing has a tendency to confuse fact and interpretation, mainly in the discussion. As an example, consider the text: “As veins V1a and V2 developed during the Alpine reactivation of the Estamariu thrust, the geochemistry of their related calcite cements Cc1a and Cc2 record the fluid system during this tectonic event.” It is only your interpretation that the veins formed during Alpine reactivation. The structural data support it, but without actual geochronology this cannot be known independently. The language should reflect that.**

As proposed by the editor, we have modified the text to differentiate between facts and interpretations. For this, we have added sentences like “these results indicate that...” (as has been suggested by the editor in other comments).

**2) The age descriptions of various events need to be revised. Right now there is a tendency mix global (i.e. Neogene) and local (i.e. Variscan) terms. The readership for this journal is international, and those outside of Europe may not immediately know the age range of the latter.**

We now provide the age of the tectonic events discussed in this study, this is, Late Paleozoic for the Variscan orogeny and Late Cretaceous to Oligocene for the Alpine compression.

**3) The overall text is, in my opinion, considerably longer than it needs to be. Significant shortening could be accomplished in most sections. Methods that produced no data (i.e. U-Pb) need not be mentioned. This is also true of aspects of the geological setting description that do not directly impact the overall interpretations presented here (whether or not this is the case I will leave to you).**

We have shortened several sections. In the geological setting, we have removed data that is not relevant for this study. The methods have been moved to supplementary data and we only describe the more relevant information in the manuscript. The discussions and conclusions have also been shortened for brevity and clarity (see the following comment).

**4) The overall quality of the writing tends to decrease toward the end of the manuscript. Please revise the manuscript for brevity and clarity. In the discussion, for example, the last 4 sections tend to either reiterate the same points continuously, or call upon complicated theoretical considerations to underpin interpretations that you have actual data to support (see comments related to section 5.5). These sections would quite easily be condensed into a single section just a few paragraphs in length.**

The last four sections in the discussion aim to explain different points. For instance, in sections 5.2 and 5.3 we explain the fluid system during the Alpine (Late Cretaceous-Oligocene) and Neogene times, respectively. For this, we use all our geochemical analyses performed in the study area.

In section 5.4, we compare the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios of the studied calcites with those obtained in other structures from the Pyrenees. This comparison allows us to provide a specific limit values between fluids circulating through the basement and fluids circulating through the cover.

In section 5.5, we highlight that the fluid system in the study area is similar to the fluid system reported in the Catalan Coastal Ranges (CCR), suggesting a common fluid behavior in both places (this is an interesting regional point of view, in the NE part of Iberia). In this section (5.5) we are not only comparing the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios, but also the temperature and the hydrothermal character of the fluids circulating in Neogene times and in the present.

All these sections have been shortened for brevity and clarity, removing information already said in other sections.

**From a scientific perspective I think things are largely in good shape, but please do address the issue of negative clumped isotope temperatures and their impact on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -fluid interpretations.**

We agree with the editor that negative clumped temperatures are rare. Samples from veins V5 were too small and therefore, we only had two replicates and the reproducibility was rather poor. One replicate is at 0.707 and the other one at 0.767. Therefore, as this could compromise the calculated T and the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ , we decided to remove this data from the manuscript. We believe that our main conclusions do not change without this data.

#### **Other comments**

**19: I am skeptical that clumped isotope analysis allows us to know temperature this precisely even from an analytic perspective, let alone a natural one. Suggest “50 - 100 C”, here and throughout.**

We now give the range of temperatures suggested by the editor in the whole manuscript.

**21: Suggest “...hydrothermal fluids that had interacted with crystalline basement rocks and been expelled...”**

We agree with the editor. We have changed this paragraph accordingly.

**23: “Cc5 cements”**

Changed.

**A general comment I have on the abstract is that it is stating interpretations as a matter of fact. Please rephrase to make clear that these are your interpretations, citing the relevant observations / data where necessary to support your case.**

We have rephrased the abstract to differentiate interpretations and facts. We hope that the abstract is clearer now.

**46-47: Those unfamiliar with the tectonics of the area are unlikely to know the age of the events you are referring to here.**

We have provided the age of the tectonic events that we are referring to.

**49-50: It is not clear to me why a lack of knowledge of the age of a fault precludes examination of fluid-fault interaction?**

Rocks from the Axial Pyrenees have been affected by successive deformation events and the observed fault systems may have been formed and/or reactivated during different episodes. It is not always clear what structures and veins belong to a specific event of faulting (due to the transposition of different deformation phases, usually with lack of crosscutting relationships between them).

**53: Suggest, “In contrast, few studies have examined the relationship between deformation and fluid flow in the Paleozoic basement...”, or similar.**

This sentence has been changed according to the editor suggestion.

**66: Please do not mix local age/orogen terms with established geological periods, which are global. The latter are preferred.**

The age of the tectonic events has been added.

**81-82: Same comment as above.**

This paragraph has been removed from the geological setting as it provided additional information that was not needed for the specific focus of the manuscript on the Estamariu thrust (as suggested by the editor in another comment).

**105: “Basically”?**

In this sentence, we are describing the main Upper Ordovician lithologies. We have changed the word “basically” for “mainly”.

**General comments on geologic setting: I would encourage you to consider shortening this section. It is not clear to me that all of this information is required given the specific focus on the Estamariu thrust.**

The geological setting has been shortened and we only provide relevant information to understand the study area.

**114: Please restructure this sentence. Too many “ands” and not enough commas.**

We have rewritten the sentence.

**115: “The structural data includes the orientation of bedding, foliations, and fractures in addition to cross-cutting relationships and kinematics”.**

Changed accordingly.

**124: As it relates to isotope analysis, “isotopy” is not actually a word. Suggest “...selected for stable isotope analysis”.**

We agree with the editor and have changed this sentence accordingly.

**General Comments on Methods: These can and should be shortened substantially. The “dirty details” of the analyses should be moved to a supplemental document, leaving the main text to focus on what was done at a higher level.**

The methods section has been shortened. The more relevant aspects are explained in the manuscript. Additional data and procedures have been moved to a supplementary data document.

**197-199: I thought it was strange that the U-Pb work was not mentioned until the methods. If this didn’t produce anything useful for the present study then it would be best to remove it all together. I would note, however, that if the problem was low U and high Pb then you now have Pb isotope data, which previous work has shown to be very effective in tracing fluid origin / pathway information in faults (see Williams et al., 2019, Journal of Structural Geology - Radiogenic isotopes record a ‘drop in a bucket’—A fingerprint of multi-kilometer-scale fluid pathways inferred to drive fault-valve behavior).**

As suggested by the editor, we have removed the paragraph explaining the U-Pb methodology because we did not get any result. According to the lab, the problem was probably related to the low U and

high Pb contents (i.e., concentration measured in ppm). As these values were not suitable for dating, the Pb isotopic analysis was not measured.

**202: “Subordinate”**

Changed.

**216: “Points to...”**

Changed.

**210-245: The orientation information here is very hard to follow. Figure 3 helps but more could be done. Suggest adding a stereonet figure that shows the average orientation of each of the named structural elements, such that their relationship to each other is easily visualized.**

The average orientation of the main structural elements discussed in this study has been provided in a new stereonet (also in Fig. 3). Now it is easier to visualize the relationships between the main studied structures.

**288-293: The D47 value will not be interpretable to most. You could simplify this text by just stating that D47 values were converted to temperature using Kluge and then simply report the temperature range for each generation.**

We agree. We have changed this paragraph according to your suggestion.

**304-307: Similar to U-Pb comments, it is difficult to believe that Nd/Nd values for just two samples shed any real light on the story. This system is highly atypical in studies of fluid-rock interaction, and would likely be difficult to interpret confidently even if a lot of data were available. Seems like two data points provide little more than speculation.**

We agree with the editor that the Nd data is very limited. For these reasons, we use this data only to support the interpretations that we already obtain with other geochemical methods. Previous studies have shown that Nd isotopes do not undergo mass fractionation during precipitation. Therefore, they may be good tracers of fluid-rock interactions (see for instance Voicu et al., 2000; Barker, 2007; Barker et al., 2009).

**318: Consistent age terminologies please.**

We now give consistent age terminologies (i.e., Late Paleozoic to Neogene).

**340: I do not see how fibrous crystals orthogonal to fracture walls indicate extensional deformation? I have seen identical structures in a variety of thrust environments. Are you implying that syntaxial veins cannot form during thrust/reverse faulting, or is the “extension” in this case referring to the fracture only?**

We do not mean that syntaxial veins cannot form during thrust faulting; we are only referring to our particular study case.

Veins V3 are oriented parallel, but locally crosscut, the thrust zone foliation. This foliation is consistent with compressional deformation (which is oriented ~perpendicular to the foliation surfaces). In contrast, fibrous crystals in veins V3 indicate opening (extension) in a direction perpendicular to the fracture walls and therefore, perpendicular to foliation surfaces, which is not compatible with the mentioned compression. For this reason, we conclude that these veins formed along previously developed foliation surfaces, postdating the thrust activity.

**353-354: This is an interpretation that has the effect of being stated as a fact here. Please be careful with phrasing related to this here and throughout the manuscript.**

We agree and we have rewritten the text.

**370-375: Please rephrase these lines for clarity. A big part of your argument rests here, but the text related to it is a bit cumbersome.**

We have divided this paragraph into smaller sentences to clarify the text.

**390-393: Interesting. Fluids at ~200 C at a depth of only a few hundred meters should have experienced boiling. Any evidence that would suggest that happened?**

The obtained temperatures are certainly high with respect to reported burial depths in the area. However, we have no evidence of boiling or similar processes associated with these fluids.

**405-406: I do not see how any of your observations can reasonably support this assertion. I would argue we have no idea how long that event was, nor even how long or short it would have to be to result in the resetting of clumped isotope data. The line below is specific to temperatures in excess of 120 C, but the process of reordering is almost certainly kinetically controlled and may therefore scale exponentially with temperature. The only observation that can reasonably support the integrity of the other earlier cement generations is the lack of apparent recrystallization structures.**

We agree with the editor that the lack of recrystallization structures may support the integrity of the clumped isotope values of the earlier cements (this was already stated in the text). Therefore, we highlight this observation to validate our clumped isotope results. The other observation has been removed for brevity, as we have no evidence of how long the hydrothermal event was.

**408: “Crumpled” isotopes. Obviously a typo, but quite funny nevertheless.**

Exactly! It was a typo and it has been corrected. However, we agree that maybe one day we will be able to do crumpled isotopes on carbonates!

**411-412: This is a bit of a sticking point for me. The stable isotope composition of calcite cannot indicate any type of fluid origin on its own. Only the calculated d18O-fluid can provide that information.**

We agree. However, our values fall within the range of freshwater carbonates (Veizer, 1992). We have better explained this in the text.

**416: How can the abundance or size of the veins be indicative of meteoric fluids? I have seen fault systems with a significant abundance of very large veins that formed almost exclusively from meteoric fluids.**

We agree that the abundance and size of the veins is not indicative of the fluid origin. We have removed this sentence. The meteoric origin of the fluids is indicated by the geochemical data.

**418: I'm sorry, but -5 C? That is ice for fresh water (which you seem to be inferring), even at high altitude. This suggests that perhaps your D47 data for this generation (at least) are skewing a bit lower than reality, which has implications for the d18O-fluid values you calculate. This certainly warrants some discussion.**



As explained above, we removed this data from the manuscript.

**440-458: I do not quite understand the point of this section given the last paragraph of the previous. Is it just to say that fluids circulating through mesozoic and cenozoic cover sediments have a different Sr isotope composition then those circulating through basement rocks? This is more or less what would be expected. I would also point out that, since you are referencing other studies that employed a 0.710, “limit value” for inferring interaction with older crystalline materials, that Williams et al. (2015, Geology) employed the same value for fluids in the Rio Grande rift, USA.**

The last paragraph of the section 5.3 was used to explain the geochemical evolution of the fluids and its implications on the fluid regime during the tectonic evolution of the study area. In contrast, in section 5.4 we compare the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios of the studied calcites with those obtained in other structures from the Pyrenees. We specified this in the title of section 5.4.

Certainly, we would expect different  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios in basement and cover rocks. However, the interesting point of this section is to provide a limit value between these two domains.

We included the reference of Williams et al., 2015, which also attributed similar values to fluids interacting with basement rocks.

**497: Was all of the above discussion in this section meant to argue that the fluids precipitating the calcites examined in this study interacted with basement rocks? Surely your actual data (mainly Sr/Sr) demonstrated that fairly conclusively already? I am struggling to understand the utility of this section.**

As explained in the text, the aim of section 5.5 is to provide insights into the origin and evolution of fluids at regional scale. The Pyrenees and the Catalan Coastal Ranges (CCR) are two different ranges. We want to highlight that what we have concluded in the Pyrenees has also been reported in the CCR, what is interesting from a regional point of view. In this section (5.5) we are not only comparing the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios, but also the temperature and the hydrothermal character of the fluids circulating in Neogene times and in the present.

**515-516: These types of sentences / ideas would be much better constructed as “Stable oxygen and clumped isotope analyses indicate that meteoric fluids were circulating through the fault during these periods, at temperatures of XX-YY”.**

We now use these type of sentences in the conclusions.

**516-517: What does “increased the fluid-rock interaction” mean, and what is the evidence for it?**

We refer to the extent of fluid-rock interaction. Two cements (Cc1a and Cc2) precipitated from fluids circulating through the thrust zone. Cc2 precipitated in the thrust plane and Cc1a in the hanging wall. As Cc1a has  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values and an elemental composition closer to the involved host rocks than Cc2, we suggest that the extent of fluid-rock interaction was higher in the hanging wall. This has been better explained in the text.

**523-525: This is a strange central conclusion to fall back on. It is exactly what would be predicted, and moreover it has been shown by several previous studies looking at Sr/Sr systematics in both fault cements and modern hot spring fluids. The conclusion feels a bit like it was put together as an afterthought, when I would argue it is one of the most important sections in the paper.**

We have reorganized the conclusions section in order to give more importance to the main findings of this study.

# Influence of basement rocks on fluid evolution during multiphase deformation: the example of the Estamariu thrust in the Pyrenean Axial Zone

Daniel Muñoz-López<sup>1</sup>, Gemma Alías<sup>1</sup>, David Cruset<sup>2</sup>, Irene Cantarero<sup>1</sup>, Cédric M. John<sup>3</sup>, Anna Travé<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department de Mineralogia, Petrologia i Geologia Aplicada. Facultat de Ciències de la Terra, Universitat de Barcelona (UB), C/ Martí i Franquès s/n, 08028 Barcelona, Spain.

<sup>2</sup>Group of Dynamics of the Lithosphere (GDL), Geosciences Barcelona, GEO3BCN-CSIC, Lluís Solé i Sabarís s/n, 08028 Barcelona, Spain.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Earth Science and Engineering, Imperial College London, London SW7 2BP, UK.

Correspondence to: Daniel Muñoz-López (munoz-lopez@ub.edu)

**Abstract.** Calcite veins precipitated in the Estamariu thrust during two tectonic events are studied in order to: (i) decipher the temporal and spatial relationships between deformation and fluid migration in a long-lived thrust and, (ii) determine the influence of basement rocks on the fluid chemistry during deformation. Structural and petrological observations constrain the relative timing of fluid migration and vein formation, whilst geochemical analyses ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ , clumped isotope thermometry and elemental composition) applied to the related calcite cements and host rocks indicate the fluid origin, pathways and extent of fluid-rock interaction. The first tectonic event, recorded by calcite cements Cc1a and Cc2, is ~~related~~ attributed to the Alpine reactivation of the Estamariu thrust. Analytical data indicates that these cements precipitated from heated meteoric fluids (temperatures in the range of 50 to 100 °C), and is characterized by the migration of meteoric fluids, heated at depth at temperatures between 56 and 98 °C, and that had interacted with basement rocks ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} > 0.71$ ) before upflowing through the thrust zone. The second tectonic event, ~~During~~ attributed to the Neogene extension, is characterized by the reactivation of the Estamariu thrust was reactivated and the formation of normal faults and shear fractures with sealed by calcite cements Cc3, Cc4 and Cc5 ~~developed~~. Analytical data indicates that cements Calcites Cc3 and Cc4 precipitated from hydrothermal fluids (temperatures between 127 and between 130 and 208-210 °C and between 102 and between 100 and 167 170 °C, respectively) that had; interacted with basement rocks ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} > 0.71$ ) and been expelled through fault zones during deformation. In contrast, cement Cc5 probably precipitated from from low temperature meteoric waters, that likely percolated percolating from the surface through small shear fractures.

The comparison between our results and already published data in other structures from the Southern Pyrenees suggests that regardless of the origin of the fluids and the tectonic context, basement rocks have a significant influence on the fluid chemistry, particularly on the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio. Accordingly, the cements precipitated from fluids that have interacted with basement rocks have significantly higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios ( $> 0.710$ ) with respect to those precipitated from fluids that have interacted with the sedimentary cover ( $< 0.710$ ), which involves younger and less radiogenic rocks.

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## 35 1 Introduction

Deformation associated with crustal shortening is mainly accommodated by thrust faulting and related fault zone structures (Mouthereau et al., 2014; Muñoz, 1992; Sibson, 1994). Successive faulting may occur and favourably oriented structures may undergo reactivation during different tectonic events in a long-lived orogenic belt (Cochelin et al., 2018; Sibson, 1995). The reactivation of faults may produce changes in the hydraulic behaviour of fault zones as well as in the origin and regime of fluids circulating through them (Arndt et al., 2014; Barker and Cox, 2011; Cantarero et al., 2018; Cruset et al., 2018; Lacroix et al., 2018; Travé et al., 2007). Consequently, constraining the timing of deformation and fluid migration is essential to better understand the main factors leading to the current configuration of a mountain belt, its evolution through time, and the mobilization of different fluids during successive deformation events (Baques et al., 2012; Crespo-Blanc et al., 1995; Fay-Gomord et al., 2018; Fitz-Díaz et al., 2011; Lacroix et al., 2014). Understanding basin-scale fluid flow is of primary importance to reconstruct the diagenetic history of a sedimentary basin, as fluids take part in a wide range of geological processes including precipitation of new mineral phases, dolomitization and petroleum migration, among others (Barker et al., 2009; Foden, 2001; Fontana et al., 2014; Gomez-Rivas et al., 2014; Martín-Martín et al., 2015; Mozafari et al., 2019; Piessens et al., 2002). Due to the economic interest of these processes, in particular related to oil and ore deposits exploration, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration, seismic activity and water management, many researchers have addressed the study of the relationship between deformation and fluid migration (Beaudoin et al., 2014; Breesch et al., 2009; Cox, 2007; Dewever et al., 2013; Gasparrini et al., 2013; Muñoz-López et al., 2020; Suchy et al., 2000; Travé et al., 2009; Voicu et al., 2000; Warren et al., 2014).

In the Pyrenees, the basement rocks from the Axial Zone are affected by numerous fault systems ~~considered-related to the~~ Variscan ~~orogeny in~~ ~~age~~ (Late Paleozoic) but reactivated during the Pyrenean compression (Late Cretaceous to Oligocene) (Cochelin et al., 2018; Poblet, 1991). However, no real consensus exists about the influence of the Alpine deformation on the basement rocks and the age of basement-involved structures is still debated (Cochelin et al., 2018; García-Sansegundo et al., 2011). As a consequence, the relationships between deformation and fluid flow have been widely focused on structures from the Mesozoic and Cenozoic cover (Beaudoin et al., 2015; Crognier et al., 2018; Cruset et al., 2016, 2018, 2020a; Lacroix et al., 2011, 2014; Martínez Casas et al., 2019; Muñoz-López et al., 2020; Nardini et al., 2019; Travé et al., 1997, 1998, 2000), where the timing of deformation and thrust emplacement is well-constrained (Cruset et al., 2020b; Vergés, 1993; Vergés and Muñoz, 1990). ~~In contrast, Contrarily, less contributions few studies,~~ only concentrated along the Gavarnie thrust system, have ~~examined tackled~~ the relationships between deformation and fluid migration in the Paleozoic basement (Banks et al., 1991; Grant et al., 1990; Henderson and McCaig, 1996; McCaig et al., 2000a, 1995; Rye and Bradbury, 1988; Trincal et al., 2017). Another important aspect of studying the fault-fluid system is related to the heat flow and the influence of faults on the development of geothermal systems (Faulds et al., 2010; Grasby and Hutcheon, 2001; Liotta et al., 2010; Rowland and Sibson, 2004). Particularly, in the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula (including the Pyrenees and the Catalan Coastal Ranges), the presence of high-permeability Neogene extensional faults, acting as conduits for upward migration, provide efficient pathways for hydrothermal fluids to flow from deeper to shallower crustal levels (Carmona et al., 2000; Fernàndez and Banda, 1990;

Taillefer et al., 2017, 2018). In this sense, understanding the fault-fluid system evolution and the relative timing of hydrothermal fluid migration is of great importance to characterize the potential geothermal resources of this area.

70 In this contribution, we report the temporal and spatial relationships between deformation and fluid migration in a long-lived Variscan thrust deforming basement rocks in the Pyrenean Axial Zone. For this purpose, we combine structural, petrological and geochemical analyses of calcite veins precipitated in the Estamariu thrust during two reactivation episodes related to the ~~Pyrenean-Alpine~~ compression (~~Late Cretaceous to Oligocene~~) and the Neogene extension. Structural and petrological observations allow us to unravel the relative timing of fluid migration and vein formation in relation to the involved tectonic events. The geochemistry of the vein cements and related host rocks provides information on the fluid origin, pathways and extent of fluid-rock interaction during deformation. Therefore, the main objectives of this paper are: (i) to constrain the relative timing of vein formation and fluid migration; (ii) to determine the fluid origin and pathways during successive compressional and extensional deformation phases; (iii) to assess the influence of basement rocks on the chemistry of fluids circulating during deformation; and (iv) to provide insights into the fluid flow at regional scale in the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula, where the presence of hydrothermal fluids has been reported from Neogene times to present.

## 2 Geological setting

The Pyrenees constitute an asymmetric and doubly verging orogenic belt ~~that resulted from the Alpine (Late Cretaceous to Oligocene) developed from the Late Cretaceous to Oligocene, resulting from the Alpine~~ convergence between the Iberian and European plates (Choukroune, 1989; Muñoz, 1992; Roure et al., 1989; Sibuet et al., 2004; Srivastava et al., 1990; Vergés and Fernández, 2012). The Pyrenean structure consists of a central antiformal stack of basement-involved rocks from the Axial Zone, flanked by two oppositely verging fold-and-thrust belts and their associated foreland basins (Muñoz, 1992; Muñoz et al., 1986) (Fig. 1A). ~~The Axial Zone represents a fragment of the European Variscan orogen incorporated into the Pyrenean belt during the Alpine convergence (Matte, 1991). It consists of a duplex of three south-directed basement thrust sheets (from upper to lower: Noguères, Orri and Rialp), involving Cambrian to Carboniferous rocks deformed by the Variscan compressional events, and an Upper Carboniferous to Triassic post-Variscan cover (Poblet, 1991; Saura, 2004; Saura and Teixell, 2006). The Pyrenean Axial Zone has been deformed by successive Variscan, Alpine and Neogene phases (Saura and Teixell, 2006). In the~~ During the Neogene tectonic evolution of the eastern Axial Pyrenees, an E-W to ENE-WSW ~~horst and~~ fault system ~~bounded by E-W to ENE-WSW faults~~ developed during the Neogene extension (Roca, 1996; Roca and Guimerà, 1992; Vergés et al., 95 2002). The most important fault, La Tet fault, ~~(roughly striking N60°E and dipping around 60°N)~~ has associated a set of E-W extensional basins such as La Cerdanya, Conflent, La Seu d'Urgell and ~~the~~ Cerc basins (Cabrera et al., 1988; Roca, 1996). ~~The Cerc basin consists of. The Cere basin consists of~~ a Stephano-Permian accumulation of volcanic rocks discordantly overlying Cambro-Ordovician materials ~~from the Orri thrust sheet~~. This basin is thrust in its eastern limit by the Estamariu thrust, whereas the northern and southern boundaries correspond to two Neogene extensional faults, La Seu d'Urgell fault and the

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100 Ortedó fault, respectively (Hartevelt, 1970; Roca, 1996; Saura, 2004) (Fig. 1B, C). In the NW part of the basin, the limit between the Stephano-Permian unit and the Upper Ordovician sequence corresponds to a Stephano-Permian extensional fault formed coevally with the deposition of the volcanic sequence (Saura, 2004). This fault was reactivated during the latest stages of the Neogene extension (Saura, 2004) and is here referred as the Sant Antoni fault (Fig. 1C).

The Estamariu thrust is a basement-involved reverse fault originated during the Variscan orogeny with a minimum displacement of 27 km (Poblet, 1991). However, in its southwestern termination, it juxtaposes the Devonian Rueda Formation against the Stephano-Permian Erill Castell Formation. The Erill Castell Formation developed during the late to post-orogenic collapse of the Variscan belt (Lago et al., 2004; Martí, 1991, 1996; Ziegler, 1988), evidencing the reactivation of the Estamariu thrust during the Alpine Orogeny (Poblet, 1991; Saura, 2004).

110 Rocks cropping out around the Estamariu thrust and the Cerc basin range from Upper Ordovician to Miocene (Fig. 1C) ~~and are deformed by successive Variscan, Alpine and Neogene phases (Saura and Teixell, 2006). However, due to such a~~ complex structural setting, the stratigraphic record is discontinuous and only Upper Ordovician, Devonian, Stephano-Permian and Neogene rocks are present in the study area. The basement lithologies consists of Upper Ordovician and Devonian metasedimentary rocks affected by multiscale folds and related pervasive axial plane regional foliation (Bons, 1988; Casas et al., 1989; Cochelin et al., 2018; Zwart, 1986). This deformation is linked to low-grade metamorphic conditions developed during the Variscan orogeny (Hartevelt, 1970; Poblet, 1991; Saura, 2004). The Upper Ordovician succession ~~basically~~ includes a ~~centimetric to metric~~ alternation of shales, sandstones, conglomerates, quartzites and phyllites, and the Devonian sequence consists of a ~~centimetric to decimetric~~ alternation of limestones and black slates (Rueda Formation) (Mey, 1967). The Stephano-Permian sequence developed during the late to post-orogenic extensional collapse of the Variscan belt and in the study area is represented by a volcanic and volcanoclastic unit (the Erill Castell Formation) (Martí, 1991; Mey et al., 1968), involving tuffs and ignimbrites at the base and andesites in the upper part (Martí, 1996; Saura and Teixell, 2006). Finally, the Neogene sequence is constituted of detrital and poorly lithified sediments, mainly shales, sandstones and conglomerates deposited during the Neogene ~~tectonic~~ extension associated with the opening of the NW Mediterranean Sea (Roca, 1996).

### 3 Methods

125 This study integrates a field compilation of structural data ~~and samples as well as~~ petrological and geochemical analyses of calcite cements and related host rocks. The structural data includes the orientation of bedding, foliations, ~~strike~~ and fracture ~~orientations in addition to, type,~~ crosscutting relationships and kinematics. Such data were plotted in equal-area lower-hemisphere projections and different fracture sets were established according to their type, strike, mineral infillings, and relative age deduced from crosscutting relationships. All these data were integrated in a schematic map and a cross-section of the Estamariu thrust and the Cerc basin (Fig. 2A, B and 3). Samples considered representative of the involved host rocks and all calcite vein generations observed in the different fracture sets and fault-related structures were selected for petrological and

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geochemical analyses. Thin sections of these samples were prepared and studied under a Zeiss Axiophot optical microscope and a Cold cathodoluminescence (CL) microscope model 8200 Mk5-1 operating between 16–19 kV and 350  $\mu$ A gun current.

The geochemical analyses have been performed in calcite cements and related host rocks in order to determine the origin, composition and temperature of the vein-forming fluids in addition to the extent of fluid-rock interaction. These analyses include: (i) stable isotope analyses in 37 calcite cements and the carbonate portion of the Devonian rocks, (ii) the elemental composition of twelve samples analyzed using a high resolution inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (HR-ICP-MS), (iii) the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  and  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ratios of eight representative samples, and, (iv) clumped isotope thermometry of calcite cements (three samples), which results were converted to temperatures applying the calibration method of (Kluge et al., 2015). Calculated  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  values are expressed in ‰ with respect to the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW). Details of methods and procedures can be found in the supplementary data.

Thirty five representative samples of the different generations of calcite cements and the carbonate portion of the Devonian rocks were sampled for carbon and oxygen isotopy. Sampling was carried out with a 500  $\mu$ m diameter microdrill. 50–100  $\mu$ g of powdered samples were reacted with 100% phosphoric acid during two minutes at 70 °C. The resultant  $\text{CO}_2$  was analyzed with an automated Kiel Carbonate Device attached to a Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometer Thermo Electron MAT 252 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the method of (McCrea, 1950). For calibration, the International Standard NBS 18 and the internal standard RC-1, traceable to the International Standard NBS 19, were used. The standard deviation is  $\pm 0.03\%$  for  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\pm 0.05\%$  for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  expressed with respect to the VPDB standard (Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite).

The elemental composition of twelve samples of calcite cements and related host rocks were analyzed using a high resolution inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (HR-ICP-MS, model Element XR, Thermo Fisher Scientific). 100 mg of powdered samples were dried at 40 °C during 24 h and then they were acid digested in closed polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) vessels with a combination of  $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{HF} + \text{HClO}_4$  (2.5 mL: 5 mL: 2.5 mL v/v). The samples were evaporated and 1 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  was added to make a double evaporation. Finally, the samples were re-dissolved and diluted with MilliQ water (18.2  $\text{M}\Omega\text{-cm}^+$ ) and 1 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  in a 100 mL volume flask. A tuning solution containing 1 g  $\text{L}^{-1}$  Li, B, Na, K, Se, Fe, Co, Cu, Ga, Y, Rh, In, Ba, Tl, U was used in order to improve the sensitivity of the ICP-MS, and as internal standard, 20 mg  $\text{L}^{-1}$  of a monoelemental solution of  $^{115}\text{In}$ . Reference materials are the BCS-CRM n°393 (ECRM-752-1) limestone, JA-2 Andesite and JB-3 Basalt. The precision of the results was expressed in terms of two standard deviations of a set of eight reference materials measurements (reference material JA-2), whereas accuracy (%) was calculated using the absolute value of the difference between the measured values obtained during the analysis and the certified values of a set of eight reference material analysis (reference material BCS-CRM n°393 for major oxides and JA-2 for trace elements). The detection limit (DL) was calculated as three times the standard deviation of the average of ten blanks.

The  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio was analyzed for eight representative samples of calcite cements and host rocks. Powdered samples were dissolved in 5 mL of 10% acetic acid. After centrifugation, the supernatant was dried and dissolved in 1 mL of 1M  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The solid residue generated after evaporation was diluted in 3 mL of 3M  $\text{HNO}_3$  and loaded into chromatographic columns to separate the Rb free Sr fraction, using SrResinTM (crown ether (4,4'(5') di-*t*-butylelohexano-18-crown-6)) and 0.05M

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Inglés (Estados Unidos)

165 HNO<sub>3</sub> as eluent. After evaporation, samples were loaded onto a Re filament along with 1 μL of 1 M phosphoric acid and 2 μL  
of Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Isotopic analyses were carried out in a TIMS Phoenix mass spectrometer performing a dynamic multicollection  
method, during 10 blocks of 16 cycles each one keeping a <sup>88</sup>Sr beam intensity of 3 V. Possible <sup>87</sup>Rb interferences and possible  
mass fractionation during sample loading and analysis were corrected and normalized with the reference value of <sup>88</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr =  
0.1194. The isotopic standard NBS 987 was analyzed six times during sample analysis, yielding an average value of 0.710243  
170 ±0.000009 (standard deviation, 2σ). NBS 987 data have been used to correct the sample ratios for standard drift from the  
certified value. The analytical error in the <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratio, referred to two standard deviations, was 0.01%, whereas the internal  
precision is 0.000003. Sr procedural blanks were always below 0.5 ng.

The <sup>143</sup>Nd/<sup>144</sup>Nd ratios were analyzed in seven samples of calcite cements and host rocks. Samples were weighted in Teflon®  
vessels, with enriched spike solution (<sup>149</sup>Sm-<sup>150</sup>Nd—Oak Ridge) and dissolved in 5 mL of ultrapure HF and 3 mL of ultrapure  
175 HNO<sub>3</sub> (Merek Suprapur™). The PFA vessels were placed 65 hours at 120 °C into an oven. After that, cold vials were  
evaporated at 120 °C on a heat plate. 4 mL of 6N distilled HCL were added to the dried samples and placed at 120 °C in an  
oven overnight. The solid residue generated after evaporation was dissolved in 3 mL of distilled and titrated 2.5 N HCl.  
Samples were centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 minutes to separate the possible dissolved fraction from the residue.  
Chromatographic separation of the whole group of REE was performed with a previously calibrated cation exchange resin  
180 DOWEX 50W X8 200 400 mesh. After that, recovered REE fractions were dried and again dissolved in 200 μL HCl 0.18N.  
Such solutions were passed in a new chromatographic step (Ln resin). The result is a complete separation between the Nd and  
the Sm fractions, using 0.3N HCl and 0.4N HCl as eluent, respectively. Dried Sm and Nd samples dissolved with 2 μL of  
0.05M phosphoric acid were loaded onto a side Rhenium (Re) filament of a triple Re filament arrangement. Nd ratios were  
analysed in a mass spectrometer TIMS Phoenix®, using a dynamic multicollection method, through 160 cycles at a stable  
185 intensity of 1V for the <sup>144</sup>Nd mass. In turn, Sm ratios were analysed in the same spectrometer, using a single static method  
through 112 cycles keeping 1V intensity for the <sup>149</sup>Sm mass. Nd analyses were corrected for <sup>142</sup>Ce and <sup>144</sup>Sm interferences, if  
any, and normalized to a ratio of <sup>146</sup>Nd/<sup>144</sup>Nd = 0.7219 to correct the possible mass fractionation during the processes of loading  
and analysing at the TIMS. Nd isotopic standard JNdi 1 was checked to correct the sample ratios for standard drift from the  
certified value. The analytical error (2STD) was 0.1% in the <sup>147</sup>Sm/<sup>144</sup>Nd ratio and 0.006% in the <sup>143</sup>Nd/<sup>144</sup>Nd ratio. Procedural  
190 blanks were always below 0.1 ng.

U-Pb geochronology of the calcite cements Ce1a to Ce5 was accomplished at FIERCE (Frankfurt Isotope and Element  
Research Center, Goethe University) using a laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICPMS).

Clumped isotope thermometry of the calcite cements was carried out in order to determine the temperature and composition  
(δ<sup>34</sup>O<sub>carb</sub>) of the vein-forming fluids. 2–3 mg aliquots from cements were measured with an automated line, the Imperial Batch  
195 Extraction system (IBEX), developed at Imperial College. Samples were dropped in 105% phosphoric acid at 90 °C and reacted  
during 30 min. The reactant CO<sub>2</sub> was separated with a poropak Q column and transferred into the bellows of a Thermo  
Scientific MAT 253 mass spectrometer. The characterization of a replicate consisted of 8 acquisitions in dual inlet mode with  
7 cycles per acquisition. The post-acquisition processing was completed with Easotope, a software for clumped isotope



analyses (John and Bowen, 2016). During phosphoric acid digestion,  $\Delta_{47}$  values were corrected for isotope fractionation using a phosphoric acid correction of 0.069‰ at 90 °C for calcite (Guo et al., 2009). The data were also corrected for non-linearity applying the heated gas method (Huntington et al., 2009) and projected into the reference frame of (Dennis et al., 2011). Carbonate  $\delta^{48}\text{O}$  values were calculated with the acid fractionation factors of (Kim and O'Neil, 1997). Results were converted to temperatures applying the calibration method of (Kluge et al., 2015). Calculated  $\delta^{48}\text{O}_{\text{calc}}$  values are expressed in ‰ with respect to the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW).

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Structure and associated calcite cements

The Estamariu thrust strikes N-S to NW-SE and dips between 40 and 70° towards the NE. It has a displacement of a few hundred meters and juxtaposes a Devonian alternation of limestones and shales in the hanging wall against Stephano-Permian andesites in the footwall (Poblet, 1991) (Fig. 2-4). The main slip plane is undulose and generates a 2 – 3 m thick thrust zone affecting both the hanging wall and footwall, but it is thicker in the hanging wall, up to 2.5 m thick. In the footwall the thrust zone is less than 1 m thick and has associated minor restricted thrust zones developed as subsidiary accommodation structures related to the main thrust fault (Fig. 2A, B). All kinematic indicators, including S-C structures and slickenlines, indicate reverse displacement towards the west.

The mesostructures and microstructures observed in the study area are described below according to their structural position in relation to the Estamariu thrust, that is, hanging wall, thrust zone and footwall (Fig. 3, 4). ~~U-Pb dating of the vein cements failed due to their high lead contents and low uranium contents and therefore, t~~The relative timing of the different mesostructures and microstructures has been determined by means of crosscutting relationships and microstructural analysis.

#### 4.1.1 Hanging wall

In the studied outcrops, the Devonian Rueda Formation is characterized by a well-bedded alternation of dark to light grey limestones with subordinated dark grey shales (S<sub>0</sub>) (Fig. 5A). Limestones are made up of encrinites, which consist of a bioclastic packstone formed essentially of crinoid stems (Fig. 5B). Under cathodoluminescence, encrinites show dark to bright orange colors (Fig. 5C). Devonian rocks form a decametric anticline oriented NW-SE with a well-developed axial plane foliation (S<sub>1</sub>) concentrated in the pelitic intervals. S<sub>1</sub>, which is oriented NNW-SSE, is a pervasive regional foliation dipping 30 to 55° towards the E and NE and is generally between 2 and 5 cm spaced. In the hinge of the anticline, bedding (S<sub>0</sub>) dips towards the SE and forms a high angle with S<sub>1</sub> (Fig. 2B and 5A), whereas in its eastern limb, the regional foliation (S<sub>1</sub>) dips steeper than S<sub>0</sub>. These geometric relationships between bedding and foliation have been used to determine the fold type at great scale (i.e., as it is shown in Fig. 2B).

#### 4.1.2 Thrust zone

The thrust zone consists of a deformation zone affecting both the hanging wall and the footwall. Within the hanging wall, the Devonian host rocks are still recognizable, but the intensity of deformation progressively increases towards the main thrust plane. This deformation consists of a penetrative thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ), two generations of stylolites (e1, e2) and three generations of calcite veins (V0, V1a and V1b) (Fig. 3, 6). These structures are described below in chronological order.

The foliation within the thrust zone affecting the Devonian hanging wall ( $S_2$ ) strikes NW-SE and dips 40 – 50° NE, similar to the regional foliation ( $S_1$ ), but it is more closely spaced, generally between 0.2 and 1 cm (Fig. 6A, B). This observation points ~~out~~ to a progressive transposition of the regional foliation within the thrust zone during thrusting. At mesoscale,  $S_2$  has related shear surfaces (Ci) defining centimetric S-C-type structures, indicating again reverse kinematics (Fig. 6A).

Stylolites e1 have a wave-like shape and trend subparallel to the thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ) (Fig. 6B, C). When present, these stylolites are very systematic exhibiting a spacing of 1 – 2 mm (Fig. 6C).

The first calcite vein generation (V0), only observed at microscopic scale (Fig. 6B, C), corresponds to up to 1 cm long and less than 1 mm thick veins cemented by blocky to elongated blocky calcite crystals featuring a dark-brown luminescence (cement Cc0). Veins V0 and stylolites e1 are perpendicular between them and show ambiguous crosscutting relationships. These microstructures are concentrated into discontinuous fragments of the Devonian host rocks within the thrust zone. Calcite veins V1a crosscut the previous vein generation (V0) as well as the stylolites e1 and are developed within  $S_2$  surfaces (Fig. 3, 6D).

These veins are the most abundant, exhibit a white to brownish color in hand sample and are up to 10 cm long and 1 cm thick. The vein cement (Cc1a) is formed of up to 3-4 mm in size anhedral crystals displaying a blocky texture and a dark brown luminescence (Fig. 6E).

Stylolites e2, more abundant than stylolites e1, are up to 10 cm long and show spacing between 0.5 and 2 cm (Fig. 6D, F). These stylolites mainly correspond to sutured areas developed between the host rock and the calcite veins V1a and between foliation surfaces  $S_2$ .

Calcite veins V1b, up to 1 cm long and less than one mm thick, were also identified at microscopic scale (Fig. 6D, F). The vein cement (Cc1b) consists of up to 0.1 mm calcite crystals with a blocky texture and a bright yellow luminescence. These veins postdate the previous V0 and V1a generations and trend perpendicular to stylolites e2.

Towards the fault plane, the thrust zone foliation  $S_2$  is progressively more closely-spaced and stylolites e2 become more abundant (showing mm spacing) and exhibit ambiguous cross-cutting relationships with veins V1b (Fig. 6F). The main slip surface corresponds to a discrete plane that contains calcite slickensides (veins V2). The vein cement (Cc2) is milky white in hand sample and consists of up to 3 mm blocky to elongated blocky crystals (Fig. 6G) with a dull to bright orange luminescence (Fig. 6H).

Deformation in the footwall is concentrated within the main thrust zone and subsidiary thrust zones and corresponds to the thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ) and calcite veins V3 (Fig. 3). This foliation ( $S_2$ ) strikes NW-SE, dips towards the NE and is mm to cm spaced (Fig. 7A). Calcite veins V3 are generally 1 – 2 cm thick and strike NW-SE. They are parallel or locally branch off

cutting the S<sub>2</sub> planes in the subsidiary thrust zone (Fig. 7A, B). Outside the thrust zone, veins V3 are locally present but have a NE-SW strike. These veins are mostly less than 1 m long and are spaced between a few cm and 50 cm. The vein cement (Cc3) is made up of a milky white calcite characterized by up to 3 mm long fibrous crystals oriented perpendicular to the vein walls (Fig. 7C). Locally, anhedral blocky crystals ranging in size from 0.1 to 1 mm are also present. This cement displays a bright yellow to bright orange luminescence (Fig. 7D).

#### 4.1.3 Footwall

In the footwall, the Stephano-Permian Erill Castell Formation comprises massive, dark-greenish andesitic levels showing a rhythmic magmatic layering (Fig. 7E), which corresponds to a fluidal structure of the host rock. The local presence of pyroclastic and brecciated volcanoclastic levels is also ubiquitous mainly in the lower part of this sequence. Andesites are characterized by a porphyritic texture defined by a dark fine-grained spherulitic matrix partially devitrified and large zoned crystals of plagioclase (Fig. 7F), up to 2 – 3 cm long, and less abundant biotite and hornblende. These mafic phenocrystals are systematically pseudomorphosed by clay minerals and frequently show evidence of oxidation and chloritization. Andesites are affected by E-W striking open joints (J1) dipping indistinctively towards the north and south (Fig. 7E). These joints locally trend parallel to the magmatic layering (Fig. 3).

Finally, as described above, the northern and southern limits of both the Cerc basin and the Estamariu thrust correspond to two Neogene extensional faults, La Seu d'Urgell and the Ortedó fault systems (Fig 1C). These faults are subvertical or steeply dip towards the north. In the northern part, the slip plane of La Seu d'Urgell fault has not been observed and the limit between the Stephano-Permian rocks and the Neogene deposits is not well constrained due to the poor quality of the Neogene outcrops and the presence of Quaternary deposits. In the southern part, the Ortedó fault generates a several meter-thick dark greyish to brown fault zone, characterized by the presence of clay-rich incohesive fault rocks developed at the contact between Stephano-Permian and Upper Ordovician rocks. Related to these main fault systems, mesoscale normal faults commonly affect the andesites within the Cerc basin. These faults are mainly E-W and locally NE-SW, are subvertical and dip indistinctly towards the N and S. Fault planes are locally mineralized with calcite cement (veins V4) and exhibit two striae set generations indicating dip-slip and strike-slip movements (Fig. 8A). The calcite cement (Cc4) consists of up to 2 mm blocky to elongated blocky crystals (Fig. 8B) with a homogeneous dark orange luminescence (Fig. 8C). On the other hand, the main Estamariu thrust zone is locally displaced by shear fractures (Fig. 8D) and a later set of shear bands (Cn) (Fig. 8E), both having an overall NNW-SSE to NNE-SSW strike (Fig. 3) that indicate a minor normal displacement. Shear fractures are locally mineralized with calcite (veins V5). The vein cement consists of a greyish microsparite calcite cement (Cc5) (Fig. 8F-G).

#### 4.2 Geochemistry of calcite cements and host rocks

The geochemistry ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ ,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  and elemental composition) and the calculated temperature of precipitation of the different calcite cements Cc1a to Cc5 are described below. Veins V0 and V1b were only observed at microscopic scale and their calcite cement Cc0 and Cc1b could not be sampled to perform these geochemical analyses.

The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  isotopic composition of the carbonate fraction of the Devonian hanging wall and the different calcite cements (Cc1a to Cc5) are summarized in Table 1 and represented in Fig. 9. The micritic matrix of the Devonian packstone ranges in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values between -10.5 and -8.4 ‰VPDB and in  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between +1.5 and +2.8 ‰VPDB, whereas the calcite cements have a broader range of values depending on the cement generation (Fig. 9).

Calcite cement Cc1a has  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values between -11.3 and -10.3 ‰VPDB and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between +0.8 and +2.1 ‰VPDB. Cc2 is characterized by  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values between -14.9 and -12.9 ‰VPDB and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between -1.2 and +1.5 ‰VPDB. Cc3 has  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values between -14.3 and -13.4 ‰VPDB and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between -9.3 and -6.9 ‰VPDB. Cc4 exhibits  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values between -13.8 and -13.4 ‰VPDB and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between -7.4 and -7.2 ‰VPDB and Cc5 ranges in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  between -8.1 and -5.7 ‰VPDB and in  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  between -8.2 and -3.8 ‰VPDB. The calcite cement Cc1a, precipitated in the fault zone affecting the Devonian hanging wall, has enriched  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values, whilst the calcite cement within the fault plane (Cc2) exhibits either negative or positive  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values and the calcite cements hosted in the Stephano-Permian andesites (Cc3 to Cc5) have more depleted  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values (Fig. 9). In addition, calcite cements show a progressive depletion in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  from Cc1a to Cc4, whereas Cc5 displays more enriched  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values.

The obtained  $\Delta_{47}$  values from clumped isotope thermometry were converted into temperatures and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  (Table 1 and Fig. 10) using the equation of (Kluge et al., 2015) and (Vinet and Zhedanov, 2010), respectively. The calculated T and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  for calcite cement Cc2 range between 56 and 98 °C and between -6.4 and -0.3 ‰VSMOW, respectively. Cement Cc3 shows T and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  in the range of 127 to 208 °C and +4.3 to +12.1 ‰VSMOW, respectively. Cc4 exhibits T and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  in the range of 102 to 167 °C and +0.9 to +8.1 ‰VSMOW, respectively.

~~Cc2 has a  $\Delta_{47}$  of 0.567, which translates into a temperature between 56 and 98 °C and a  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  between -6.4 and -0.3 ‰VSMOW. For Cc3,  $\Delta_{47}$  is 0.045 and the calculated T and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  are 127 to 208 °C and +4.3 to +12.1 ‰VSMOW, respectively.  $\Delta_{47}$  for Cc4 is 0.48, which translates into a T and a  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  between 102 to 167 °C and +0.9 to +8.1 ‰VSMOW, respectively. For Cc5 the  $\Delta_{47}$  is 0.77 and the calculated T and a  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  are between 5 and 13 °C and between -12.4 and -10.1 ‰VSMOW, respectively.~~

The  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio of calcite cements Cc1a to Cc5 and host rocks are reported in Table 1 and Fig. 11. Devonian limestones from the hanging wall have a  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio of 0.710663, whilst the Stephano-Permian andesites in the footwall exhibit a more radiogenic  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio of 0.743983. The calcite cements have more radiogenic  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios than the Devonian limestones but less radiogenic values than the Stephano-Permian andesites. This ratio ranges from 0.713018 to 0.714092 in Cc1a, is 0.718294 for Cc2, 0.714619 for Cc3, 0.717706 for Cc4 and 0.716923 for Cc5. These results are compared with already published data from synkinematic veins and deformed rocks in other Pyrenean structures developed in the basement and in the sedimentary cover during the Pyrenean compression (Fig. 11). This comparison shows that values obtained in this study are: 1) significantly more radiogenic than the values of marine carbonates and synkinematic veins precipitated in the sedimentary cover (i.e., in the South Pyrenean fault and thrust belt); and, 2) within the same range of values of synkinematic veins and deformed rocks in the Pyrenean basement (Axial Zone).

The analyzed samples for  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ratios in calcite cements and host rocks are reported in Table 1. However, due to the general low Nd concentrations in most of the analyzed calcite cements and the limited amount of powdered samples that were available, only calcite cement Cc5 and the andesite host rock (footwall) could be measured. Cc5 has a  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ratio of 0.512178, which is similar to the one of its footwall host rocks, which is 0.512196.

330 The obtained elemental composition broadly varies among the different calcite cements and related host rocks (Table 2 and Fig. 12). In the thrust zone affecting the hanging wall, calcite cement Cc1a shows a similar trend to that of the Devonian limestones, both having high Sr, intermediate-high Mg and Fe and low Mn contents (Fig. 12). In the main thrust plane, calcite cement Cc2 has low Mg and Fe and intermediate Mn and Sr contents with respect to the other cements. In the footwall, Cc3 and Cc4 have similar elemental composition, characterized by high Mn, intermediate-high Sr, intermediate-low Fe and low  
335 Mg contents. Finally, calcite cement Cc5 follows a similar trend to that of the Stephano-Permian andesites, both having the highest Fe and Mg and the lowest Sr and Mn contents with respect to the other cements and host rocks.

## 5 Discussion

### 5.1 Chronology of the observed structures

The Estamariu thrust, affecting basement rocks in the Axial Pyrenees, resulted from a long-lived tectonic history that lasted  
340 from [Late Paleozoic](#) (Variscan [orogeny](#)) to Neogene times.

The Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks from the Pyrenean basement are broadly affected by multiscale folds and axial plane regional foliation, developed during the main Variscan deformation phase (Bons, 1988; Cochelin et al., 2018; Zwart, 1986). Similar structures, a decametric-scale anticline and pervasive axial plane foliation ( $S_1$ ), are found in the Devonian sequence located in the thrust hanging wall (Fig. 2B) and therefore, we consider them to be developed during the Variscan compression,  
345 contemporaneous with the main activity of the Estamariu thrust. Veins V0 are perpendicular to stylolites e1 and show ambiguous crosscutting relationships between them. Thus, they are interpreted as originated coevally. Both microstructures are concentrated into discontinuous fragments of the Devonian host rocks and are therefore considered inherited microstructures likely developed in Variscan times. However, as pointed above, in the study area the Estamariu thrust affects late- to post-Variscan Stephano-Permian andesites, confirming thus its reactivation during the Alpine orogeny. Accordingly,  
350 the structures that are strictly attributed to the Alpine reactivation of the thrust are those structures indicating reverse kinematics or associated with a compressional stress, which are found within the thrust zone deformation, at the contact between Devonian and Stephano-Permian units. Contrarily, the magmatic layering and joints J1 are broadly present in the andesitic footwall, outside the thrust zone, and in other Stephano-Permian basins, and are therefore considered inherited fluidal and cooling structures, respectively. For this reason, the calcite veins V1a and V2 (and related cements Cc1a and Cc2), exclusively  
355 occurring within the thrust zone, have been associated with the reactivation of the Estamariu thrust. During this period, and associated with ongoing deformation and progressive shortening, stylolites e2 developed as sutured areas between host rock

and veins V1a and between foliation surfaces, coevally with the development of veins V1b, as denoted by their crosscutting relationships and orientations.

Other structures present in the study area, such as veins V3 to V5 and related cements Cc3 to Cc5, are attributed to the Neogene extension. Veins V3 precipitated in the subsidiary thrust zone developed in the footwall of the Estamariu thrust. These veins strike parallel to the thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ) (Fig 7A, B) but are characterized by calcite fibers growing perpendicular to the vein walls and to the foliation surfaces (Fig. 7C), thus evidencing their extensional character. The presence of extensional calcite veins opened along previously formed foliation surfaces in a thrust zone has been reported in other structures in the Pyrenees and has been considered to postdate the thrust activity (Lacroix et al., 2011, 2014). Veins V4 precipitated in subvertical and E-W mesoscale faults affecting the Stephano-Permian andesites (Fig. 8), outside the thrust zone (Fig. 3). The fault orientation and dip and the two striae set generations observed on the fault planes are compatible with the Neogene extensional faults that bound the Cerc basin and postdate the Estamariu thrust (Cabrera et al., 1988; Roca, 1996; Saura, 2004). Calcite cements Cc3 and Cc4, occluding veins V3 and V4, have a similar geochemical composition (Fig. 9 – 12), supporting that their precipitation occurred during the same tectonic event and associated with a similar fluid regime (i.e., although these cements precipitated in different structures, they are likely contemporaneous). Finally, veins V5 (and related cement Cc5) precipitated locally in shear fractures crosscutting and postdating the thrust-related deformation (Fig. 3, 4 and 8D). These veins strike parallel to the shear bands ( $C_n$ ) located in the main thrust zone (Fig. 8E), exhibiting normal slip kinematics, postdating the reverse structures and therefore indicating reactivation of the Estamariu thrust during the Neogene extension.

## 5.2 Fluid system during the Alpine reactivation of the Estamariu thrust

As veins V1a and V2 developed during the Alpine reactivation of the Estamariu thrust, the geochemistry of their related calcite cements Cc1a and Cc2 is interpreted to record the fluid system during this tectonic event.

Calcite cements Cc1a and Cc2 are characterized by high  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios (from 0.713 to 0.714 for Cc1a and 0.718 for Cc2), significantly more radiogenic than ratios of Phanerozoic seawater (between 0.7070 and 0.7090) (McArthur et al., 2012). This may reflect the incorporation of radiogenic Sr from a fluid derived or interacted with Rb-rich and/or Sr-rich basement rocks such as those underlying the Estamariu thrust. Previous studies in the Pyrenees reported similar  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios in Paleozoic rocks and in related synkinematic veins (Wayne and McCaig, 1998; McCaig et al., 1995; Banks et al., 1991; Bickle et al., 1988) (Fig. 11). Contrarily, rocks from the Mesozoic-Cenozoic cover in the Southern Pyrenean fold and thrust belt have similar or slightly higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios with respect to Phanerozoic seawater (Fig. 11). On the other hand, in addition, Cc1a has a narrow range of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ , between +0.91 and +2 ‰ VPDB, consistent with values of the Devonian marine limestones from the hanging wall (between +1.54 and +2.75 ‰ VPDB) and within the range of Devonian marine carbonate values (Veizer et al., 1999). Likewise, the elemental composition of Cc1a follows a similar trend to that of its Devonian host, both having high Mg and Sr and low Mn contents with respect to the other calcite cements (Fig. 12). These geochemical similarities indicate high fluid-rock interaction and buffering of the carbon and elemental composition of the precipitating fluid by the Devonian carbonates (Marshall, 1992). Calcite cement Cc2 has slightly lower  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ , lower Mg and Sr and higher Mn contents with respect

390 to both Cc1a and the Devonian host. On the other hand, the temperature and the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  composition of the vein-forming fluids, calculated from clumped isotope thermometry of Cc2, range between ~~506~~ °C and ~~96-100~~ °C and between -6.4 and -0.3 ‰SMOW, respectively. These values are interpreted as the involvement of heated-meteoric fluids. ~~These fluids, which that were~~ probably heated at depth and ~~were~~-enriched in radiogenic Sr during their flow and interaction with basement rocks. ~~These fluids~~, flowed preferentially along the thrust zone (Fig. 13A), as evidenced by the exclusive presence of calcite in this area, 395 ~~likely~~ due to the enhanced permeability associated with the thrust discontinuity (McCaig et al., 1995; Trincal et al., 2017). As Cc1a and Cc2 precipitated ~~in the thrust zone~~ during the same tectonic event, ~~but in different structural positions within the thrust zone~~, they likely precipitated from the same fluids, which progressively increased the extent of fluid-rock interaction from the thrust plane (Cc2) towards the hanging wall (Cc1a), ~~as indicated by the host rock-buffered composition of the latter~~. Previous studies already reported syntectonic migration of fluids that had interacted at depth with basement rocks before 400 upflowing along thrust zones in other structures from the Pyrenean basement, such as the Gavarnie thrust and the related Pic-de-Port-Vieux thrust (McCaig et al., 1995).

### 5.3 Fluid system during the Neogene extension

Calcite veins V3 to V5 are attributed to the Neogene extension and the geochemistry of their related calcite cements Cc3 to Cc5 characterize the fluid system during this period.

405 Cc3 and Cc4 have considerably high  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios (0.714619 and 0.717706, respectively), similar to the ones reported for Cc1a and Cc2 (Fig. 11), indicating interaction with basement rocks. The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  calculated from clumped isotopes, between +4.3 and +12.1 ‰SMOW for Cc3 and between +0.9 and +8.1 ‰SMOW for Cc4, falls within the range of metamorphic and/or formation brines (Taylor, 1987). The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -depleted values of these cements (around -14 ‰VPDB) are due to the high temperatures of the fluids (between ~~+27-120~~ °C and ~~208-210~~ °C for Cc3 and between ~~+02-100~~ °C and ~~+67-170~~ °C for Cc4). 410 Assuming a normal geothermal gradient of 30 °C, these temperatures would have been reached at a minimum depth of 3 – 5 km. However, these veins have never reached such a burial depth, since during the Neogene extension the studied structure acquired its current configuration (Saura, 2004) and was only buried under the Devonian sequence (hanging wall), which has a maximum thickness of several hundred meters (Mey, 1967). This assumption evidences the hydrothermal character of the circulating fluids, which probably migrated rapid enough through normal faults to maintain their high temperatures and to be 415 in thermal disequilibrium with the surrounding rocks. Similarly, the high Mn content of Cc3 and Cc4 (around 7700-8300 and 4000 ppm, respectively), responsible of their bright luminescence (Fig. 7D, 8C), is consistent with hydrothermal waters (Pfeifer et al., 1988; Pomerol, 1983; Pratt et al., 1991). On the other hand, the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -depleted values of these cements are indicative of the influence of organic derived carbon (Cerling, 1984; Vilasi et al., 2006). The most probable source for these low  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values is the Silurian black shales that do not crop out in the study area but acted as the main detachment level during the Variscan 420 compression, and locally during the Alpine compression in the Pyrenean Axial Zone (Mey, 1967). These black shales have significant organic carbon contents (TOC around 2.3%), and around the Gavarnie thrust, they exhibit syntectonic carbonate veins yielding  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between -2 and -8 ‰VPDB (McCaig et al., 1995). Thus, cements Cc3 and Cc4 precipitated from

hydrothermal fluids derived and/or equilibrated with basement rocks and expelled through newly formed and reactivated fault zones during deformation (Fig. 13B). The hydrothermal character of the fluids involved in this deformation event, and their relative high temperatures (up to ~~200°C~~ 210°C) could have altered the clumped isotope composition of the previous calcite cement generations (Cc1a and Cc2). Clumped isotopes may be reset by recrystallization and by solid-state isotopic exchange reactions and diffusion within the mineral lattice (Shenton et al., 2015; Stolper and Eiler, 2015). However, in the studied vein samples, there is no evidence of calcite recrystallization (for instance, grain coarsening linked to grain boundary migration). ~~Additionally, this hydrothermal event probably took place during a relatively short period (during precipitation of cements Cc3 and Cc4). Solid-state reordering needs temperatures in excess of 120°C during a period of at least 10 Ma, and probably longer (Henkes et al., 2014).~~ Therefore, we conclude that although it is possible, there is little chance for ~~clumped~~ clumped isotopes of cements Cc1a and Cc2 to have been reset during precipitation of Cc3 and Cc4.

Finally, the isotopic signature of Cc5, ranging between -8.1 and -5.7 ‰VPDB for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and between -8.2 and -3.8 ‰VPDB for  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ , ~~indicates a meteoric origin falls within the range of meteoric carbonates~~ (Travé et al., 2007; Veizer, 1992). The similar tendency in the elemental composition of this cement and the Stephano-Permian volcanic rocks, both having the highest Mg and Fe and the lowest Mn and Sr contents with respect to the other cements and host rocks, reveals high fluid-rock interaction with the footwall rocks. The significant water-rock interaction is also demonstrated by the Nd isotopic composition of Cc5 (0.512178), yielding to values of the volcanic host (0.512196). This fact, ~~together with the scarcity and small size of Cc5 veins,~~ indicates that this cement precipitated from percolation of meteoric fluids, which geochemistry was controlled by its volcanic host rock. ~~The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{clumped}}$  and the temperature of precipitation calculated from clumped isotopes, ranging between -12.4 and -10.1 ‰SMOW and between -5 and 3°C, respectively. These values corroborate the meteoric origin and may be indicative of high latitude and/or high altitude conditions (Dansgaard, 1964), because the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{clumped}}$  and the temperature decrease with elevation (Huyghe et al., 2018). During the Neogene, the study area was approximately at the same latitude as today (Smith, 1996).~~ Studies focused on infiltration of meteoric fluids and subsequent upflowing along La Tet fault during the Neogene extension, have shown that meteoric waters in the area infiltrate at high altitudes, around 2000 m, and low temperatures, around 5°C (Krimissa et al., 1994; Taillefer et al., 2018). ~~On the other hand, the widespread presence of glacial and fluvio-glacial deposits has been reported unconformably overlying the Neogene basin infill and the Variscan rocks from the eastern Axial Pyrenees (Roca, 1996; Turu i Michels and Peña Monné, 2006). These deposits reflect several Quaternary glacial periods in the area, which in turn could have contributed to the low temperature and low  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{clumped}}$  (Gregory et al., 1989). In any case, therefore,~~ we suggest that precipitation of Cc5 probably ~~took place~~ precipitated during the latest stages of extension, after the fluid regime changed from upward fluid migration to percolation of cold meteoric waters, as also occurred in the Barcelona Plain (Catalan Coastal Ranges) (Cantarero et al., 2014).

In conclusion, the high  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios of the different calcite cements (Cc1a to Cc5) evidence the interaction between the vein-forming fluids and Paleozoic basement rocks with a higher radiogenic signature than those of the Mesozoic sedimentary cover (located in the Southern Pyrenees). The geochemical evolution of these cement generations also highlights the progressive

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No ajustar espacio entre texto asiático y números



change in the fluid regime and composition during successive compressional and extensional tectonic events (Fig. 13). The continuous increase in precipitation temperatures and enrichment in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  from calcite cements Cc1a and Cc2 (Alpine) to cements Cc3 and Cc4 (Neogene) is probably linked to higher extent of fluid-rock interaction with basement rocks. By contrast, during the latest stages of extension, the infiltration of meteoric fluids likely indicate the fluids responsible for precipitation of Cc5 are characterized by lower precipitation temperatures and lighter  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ , evidencing a more significant change in the fluid regime, that is, from upward to downward fluid migration and the infiltration of cold meteoric fluids (Fig. 13).

#### 5.4 Influence of Paleozoic basement rocks on the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios of the fluids chemistry circulating during deformation

In this section, we assess the influence of basement rocks on the chemistry of fluids circulating during deformation in the Pyrenees. As pointed above, previous studies constrained the relationships between deformation and fluid migration in other structures from the Mesozoic and Cenozoic cover (Cruset et al., 2016, 2018; Travé et al., 1997, 2000), and to a lesser extent, from the Paleozoic basement (Banks et al., 1991; McCaig et al., 1995, 2000b; Wayne and McCaig, 1998). The comparison between these previous studies and the new data provided in this contribution evidences that fluids migrating through basement or cover units have a different geochemical signature, which. This signature is recorded in the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios of the vein cements, particularly in their  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios. Accordingly, The high  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios (0.713 to 0.718) of the analyzed calcite cements, originated during successive compressional and extensional tectonic events, indicate that regardless of the origin of the fluids and the tectonic context, basement rocks have a significant influence on the fluid chemistry. Accordingly, This implies that cements precipitated from fluids that have circulated through basement rocks have significantly high  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios ( $> 0.710$ ) (Fig. 11), reflecting the interaction between the vein-forming fluids and rocks with a high radiogenic signature. Similar high radiogenic  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios have also been attributed to basement-derived fluids in the Glarus nappe (Swiss Alps) (Burkhard et al., 1992). By contrast, vein cements precipitated from fluids that have circulated through the Mesozoic-Cenozoic sedimentary cover in the Pyrenees (i.e., through younger rocks with a different radiogenic signature) have significantly lower  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios ( $< 0.710$ ). Such lower values may be similar to Phanerozoic seawater values, evidencing interaction between the vein-forming fluids and marine carbonate units, or higher, evidencing interaction with siliciclastic rocks (Cruset et al., 2018; Travé et al., 2007). A previous study, focused on fluid flow along the Gavarnie thrust in the central-western Axial Pyrenees, used this limit value ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.710$ ) to differentiate between the unaltered limestone protolith and the Cretaceous thrust-related carbonate mylonite affected by fluids carrying radiogenic Sr (McCaig et al., 1995). In addition, (Williams et al., 2015) also attributed  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios  $> 0.710$  to the input of basement-derived fluids in the Rio Grande rift, USA.

#### 5.5 Fluid flow at regional scale: the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula during the Neogene extension

As pointed above, the structural and geochemical data indicate that calcite cements Cc3 and Cc4 (veins V3 and V4, respectively) precipitated from hydrothermal fluids (up to 210 °C) that interacted at depth with basement rocks before ascending through newly formed and reactivated structures during the Neogene extension. During the late Oligocene to middle Miocene, the opening of the NW Mediterranean Sea was responsible for the development of a complex ENE-WSW to NE-

SW extensional fault system in the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula (Roca, 1996; Roca and Guimerà, 1992; Vergés et al., 2002). In the eastern Axial Pyrenees, La Tet fault is the main Neogene structure and has associated major E-W extensional faults, such as the Ortodó and La Seu d'Urgell faults, which crosscut the Alpine structures (e.g., the reactivation of the Estamariu thrust) and delimitate the Cere basin (Fig. 1). Within this basin, E-W mesoscale normal faults (and related veins V4) also developed during this period and previously formed weakness surfaces were reopened (i.e., the thrust zone foliation associated with the Estamariu thrust, veins V3). During this episode, calcite cements Ce3 and Ce4 precipitated from hydrothermal fluids (temperatures between 102 and 208 °C) that interacted at depth with basement rocks before ascending through newly formed fault zones and reactivated structures. These interpretations are consistent with the presence of several hydrothermal springs (temperatures of 29 °C to 73 °C) currently upwelling aligned along La Tet fault and related Neogene deformation in the Pyrenean Axial Zone (Krimissa et al., 1994; Taillefer et al., 2017, 2018). Several studies indicate the origin of these hot water springs as meteoric fluids, infiltrated at high-elevated reliefs, above 2000 m, warmed at great depths by normal geothermal gradients, and migrated upwards along permeability anisotropies related to fault zones (Taillefer et al., 2017, 2018). The geochemical analysis of these springs, and in particular their high radiogenic  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios of these springs, ranging between 0.715 and 0.730, according to French Geological Survey reports (Caballero et al., 2012), are within the range of values obtained in this study and also accounts for interaction between circulating fluids and basement lithologies. Studies based on numerical models suggest that La Tet fault and the involved basement rocks are still permeable down to 3 km depth (Taillefer et al., 2017, 2018), although the fault has been dormant since the Mio-Pliocene (Goula et al., 1999). These authors also suggest that the footwall topography, which induces high hydraulic gradients and produces fluid advection, is the major factor controlling the infiltration of meteoric fluids, and the recharge of the hydrothermal system. The topography, which induces high hydraulic gradients and produces fluid advection, controls the circulation depth, and therefore, the maximum temperature reached by the migrating fluids (Taillefer et al., 2017).

A similar geological context and fluid regime evolution to that explained above is found in the Barcelona Plain and the Vallès Basin, located in the northeast part of the Catalan Coastal Ranges (CCR) (Fig. 1A). Consequently, the comparison between both geological contexts allows us to give insights into the fluid circulation in extensional basins at regional scale (in the NE part of Iberia). In these locations of the CCR, the main fault system associated with the Neogene extension acted as conduits for hydrothermal fluid circulation at temperatures between 130 and 150 °C during synkinematic periods (Cantarero et al., 2014; Cardellach et al., 2003), and is also responsible for the present-day circulation of hot water springs up to 70 °C (Carmona et al., 2000; Fernández and Banda, 1990). In both cases, fluids would have been topographically driven from elevated areas to great depths (Cantarero et al., 2014), where they circulated through basement rocks, acquiring high  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios (> 0.712) and high temperatures (Cardellach et al., 2003) before ascending through fault discontinuities. However, in the Penedès basin, which corresponds to the southwestern termination of the Neogene structure in the CCR, basement lithologies do not crop out and the extensional faults only involve Neogene deposits filling the basin and a Mesozoic sedimentary substrate. In this location, the main fault system acted as conduits for several episodes of meteoric fluids percolation during the Neogene extension and evidence of hydrothermal fluid circulation has not been reported in the area (Travé and Calvet, 2001; Travé et

al., 1998; Baqués et al., 2012, 2010). This fact agrees with previous studies that highlight that hydrothermal activity, and in particular the occurrence of hot water springs in the Pyrenees and in the CCR, is preferably concentrated in basement rocks, which constitute the elevated footwall of the main extensional fault systems (Taillefer et al., 2017; Carmona et al., 2000).

All these observations indicate ~~that the fluids responsible for precipitation of synkinematic cements during Neogene times in the eastern Axial Pyrenees and in the northeast part of the CCR, and fluids currently flowing through Neogene extensional faults in both places are hydrothermal and are sourced and/or interacted with similar basement rocks. This evidences an open fluid system in the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula associated with the Neogene extensional deformation. T~~Accordingly, this extensional fault system has acted as a conduit for circulation of hot fluids in Neogene times and in the present. This fault-controlled fluid flow could have been continuous through time or could be related to intermittent pulses. Fault control on upflowing of hot fluids along fault systems is a common process in different geological settings and has been reported in the Great Basin, USA (Faulds et al., 2010; Nelson et al., 2006), in the Western Turkey (Faulds et al., 2010), in the Southern Canadian Cordillera (Grasby and Hutcheon, 2001) and in the southern Tuscany, Italy (Liotta et al., 2010).

## 6 Conclusions

This study assesses the influence of basement rocks on the fluid chemistry during deformation in the Pyrenees and provides insights into the fluid regime in the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula. Our data indicates that regardless the fluid origin and the tectonic context, the fluids that have interacted with basement rocks have a higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio ( $> 0.710$ ) than those that have circulated through the sedimentary cover ( $< 0.710$ ). On the other hand, extensional deformation structures in both the eastern Pyrenees and the northeastern part of the Catalan Coastal Ranges, have acted as conduits for hydrothermal fluid migration in Neogene times and in the present. These fluids likely interacted with basement rocks before ascending through fault zones and related structures.

The studied thrust resulted from a multistage Late Paleozoic (Variscan) to Neogene tectonic evolution. In the study area, it places a Devonian pre-Variscan unit against a Stephano-Permian late to post-Variscan sequence and therefore, the structures present within the thrust zone, affecting both sequences, are attributed to the Alpine compression (Late Cretaceous to Oligocene) and subsequent Neogene extension. During the Alpine compression, the reactivation of the thrust resulted in the transposition of the Variscan regional foliation within the thrust zone and in the formation of a subsidiary thrust zone affecting the andesites in the footwall. Geochemical analyses indicate that meteoric fluids circulated through the thrust during this period at temperatures between 50 and 100 °C. These fluids progressively increased the extent of fluid-rock interaction from the thrust plane towards the hanging wall, as suggested by the host rock-buffered composition of the calcite in the hanging wall deformation structures. During the Neogene extension, the Estamariu thrust was likely reactivated and normal faults and shear fractures were formed. Geochemical data reveal that basement-derived fluids circulated through these structures at temperatures up to 210 °C. Finally, during the latest to post stages of extension and uplift of the structure, the fluid regime changed to percolation of meteoric fluids that were buffered by the volcanic host rocks.

555 The Estamariu thrust, in the Pyrenean Axial Zone, resulted from a multistage Variscan to Neogene tectonic evolution. Our  
data, combining structural and petrological observations with geochemical analyses of synkinematic calcite veins and host  
rocks, provide a structural and diagenetic framework that constrains the fault fluid system evolution and assesses the  
relationships between deformation and fluid migration in the Paleozoic Pyrenean basement. In the study area, the Variscan  
560 Estamariu thrust places a Devonian pre-Variscan unit against a Stephano-Permian late to post-Variscan sequence and therefore,  
the structures present within the thrust zone, affecting both sequences, are attributed to the Alpine and subsequent Neogene  
reactivation of the thrust. During the Alpine compression, the reactivation of the thrust resulted in the transposition of the  
Variscan regional foliation within the thrust zone and in the formation of a subsidiary thrust zone affecting the andesites in the  
footwall. During this period, meteoric fluids interacted with basement rocks and migrated upwards along the thrust and related  
565 structures at temperatures between 56 and 98 °C. These fluids progressively increased the fluid-rock interaction from the thrust  
plane towards the hanging wall. During the Neogene extension, the Estamariu thrust was reactivated and normal faults and  
shear fractures were formed. These structures allowed basement-derived fluids to flow upwards through reactivated and newly  
formed fault zones at temperatures up to 208 °C. Finally, during the latest to post stages of extension and uplift of the structure,  
the fluid regime changed to percolation of low temperature meteoric fluids that were buffered by the volcanic host rocks.

570 The comparison between our results and previously published data allows us to provide insights into the fluid characteristics  
and fluid regime at regional scale. On the one hand, the influence of basement rocks on the fluid chemistry during deformation  
in the Pyrenees has been assessed. In this sense, regardless the fluid origin and the tectonic context, the fluids that have  
interacted with basement rocks have a significantly higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio ( $> 0.710$ ) with respect to those that have circulated  
through the sedimentary cover ( $< 0.710$ ). On the other hand, a similar fluid regime associated with the Neogene extension in  
575 the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula (including the eastern Pyrenees and the northeastern part of the Catalan Coastal Ranges)  
has been observed. In both settings, the extensional deformation structures have acted as conduits for fluid migration in  
Neogene times and in the present. Fluids migrating during this period are hydrothermal and have interacted with basement  
rocks before ascending through fault zones and related structures.

#### Data availability

580 The data used in this study is included within the manuscript [and in the supplementary data document](#).

#### Author contributions

Conceptualization, DM-L, GA, DC, IC; AT; data curation, DM-L; formal analysis, all authors; funding acquisition, AT;  
investigation and methodology, all authors; writing-original draft preparation, DM-L; writing-review and editing, all authors.

### Competing interest

585 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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**Table 1.**  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  and  $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ratios of the calcite cements and related host rocks. The calculated precipitation temperature and the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  of the parent fluids are also indicated. NR indicates analyzed samples in which no result was obtained.

Sample	Vein	Cement	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ‰VPDB	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ‰VPDB	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$\Lambda_{47}$	T (°C)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$ ‰SMOW
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C9	V1a	Cc1a	-11.2	+0.91					
C8B	V1a	Cc1a	-10.7	+2					
C8A.I	V1a	Cc1a	-10.4	+2					
C8A.II	V1a	Cc1a	-10.96	+1.3	0.713018	NR			
C8A.III	V1a	Cc1a	-10.9	+1.2					
C7.I	V1a	Cc1a	-10.9	+2.1					
C7.II	V1a	Cc1a	-10.8	+0.8					
C7.III	V1a	Cc1a	-10.4	+1.96					
C4B	V1a	Cc1a	-10.3	+1.9	0.714092	NR			
C3A.I	V1a	Cc1a	-11.2	+1.9					
C3A.II	V1a	Cc1a	-11.3	+1.7					
C3A.III	V1a	Cc1a	-10.5	+1.98					
C15.I	V2	Cc2	-14.9	-1.2	0.718294	NR	0.567	56 to 98	-0.3 to -6.4
C15.II	V2	Cc2	-13.3	+0.5					
C15.III	V2	Cc2	-12.91	+1.54					
C13	V3	Cc3	-13.8	-7.1	0.714619	NR	0.445	127 to 208	+4.3 to +12.1
C12.II	V3	Cc3	-14.3	-7.3					
C10	V3	Cc3	-14.2	-9.3					
C11A	V3	Cc3	-14.2	-8.7					
C13.II	V3	Cc3	-13.6	-7.2					
C14.I	V3	Cc3	-13.4	-6.9					
C14.II	V3	Cc3	-13.7	-7.4					
C16A	V3	Cc3	-13.8	-7.2					
C16B	V3	Cc3	-14	-7					
C16C	V3	Cc3	-14.1	-6.9					
C18.I	V4	Cc4	-13.4	-7.2	0.717706	NR	0.48	102 to 167	+0.9 to +8.1
C18.II	V4	Cc4	-13.8	-7.4					
C12.I	V5	Cc5	-8.1	-7.8	0.716923	0.512178	0.77	-5 to +3	-12.4 to -10.1
C6.I	V5	Cc5	-6.7	-8.2					
C6.II	V5	Cc5	-7.4	-7.4					
C11B	V5	Cc5	-5.7	-3.8					
C3A.HR	Devonian		-9.5	+2.4	0.710663	NR			
C17.HR	carbonates		-10.5	+1.5					
C4.HR			-8.4	+2.7					
C11.HR	Andesites		-	-	0.743983	0.512196			

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**Table 2: Elemental composition (Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Sr) of the calcite cements Cc1a to Cc5 and host rocks from the hanging wall (HW) and footwall (FW). The qualitative scale in greens indicates different contents (for each element, the darkest green points to the highest concentration and vice versa).**

Sample	Ca ppm	Mg ppm	Fe ppm	Mn ppm	Sr ppm
Cc1a	391618	1335.9	5603.5	1243.7	543.7
Cc1a	349063	1548.6	4121.3	781.6	460.2
Cc1a	351134	1231.8	5205.4	810.3	545.5
Cc1a	337588	1126.6	3914.9	680.7	704.0
Cc2	328169	501.2	1061.4	3629.3	248.5
Cc3	364995	331.9	1647.8	8277.9	122.3
Cc3	333123	909.5	5545.9	7695.5	424.9
Cc4	333563	624.4	3814.9	4034.6	72.2
Cc5	233784	2260.0	8656.6	161.4	72.1
Cc5	281741	1626.2	4078.0	138.8	25.3
HW	320038	2752.6	6289.0	621.1	449.4
FW	4234	12830.5	43107.1	466.6	18.6

Higher content		Lower content
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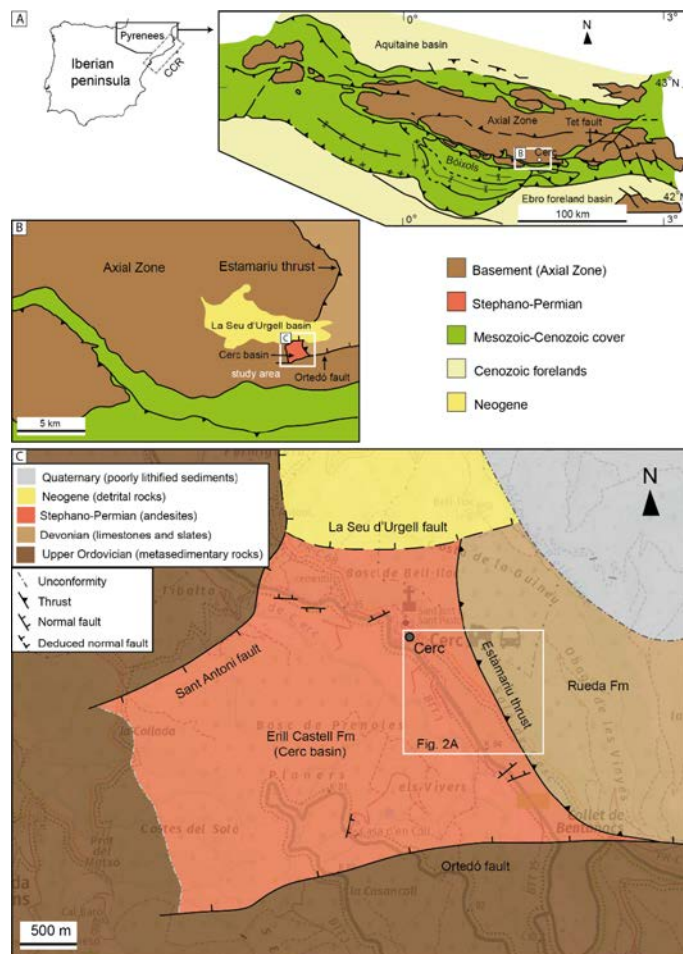
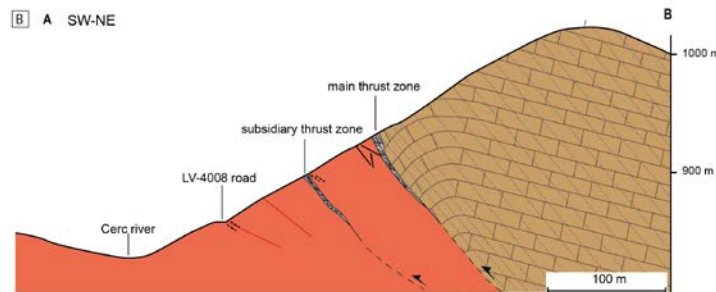
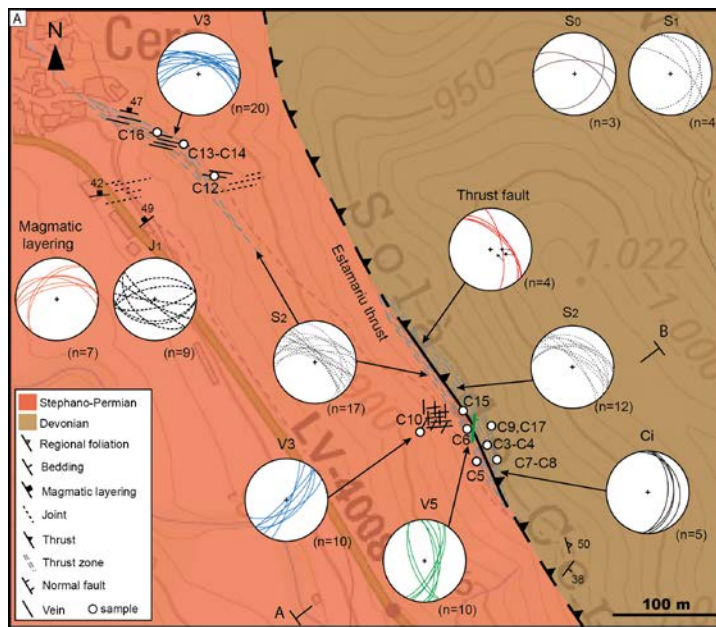
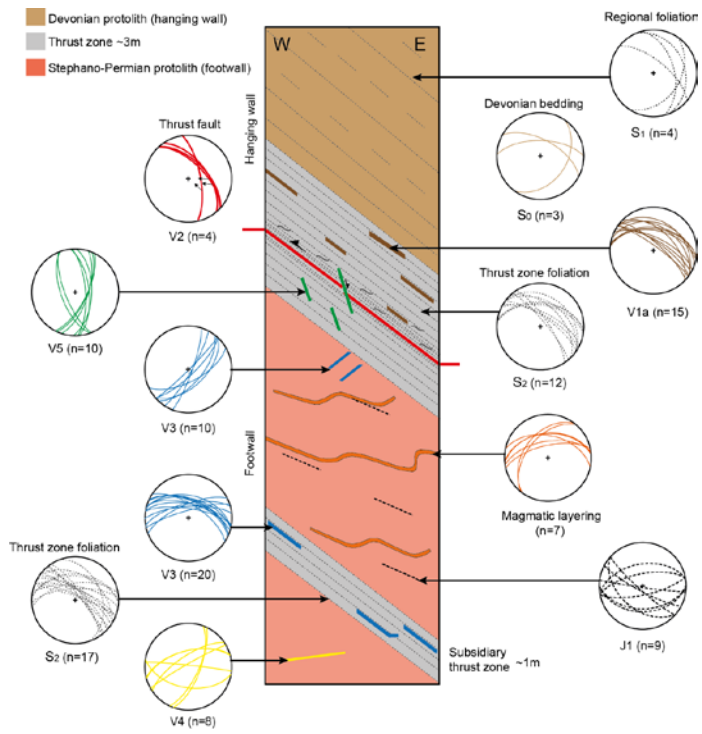


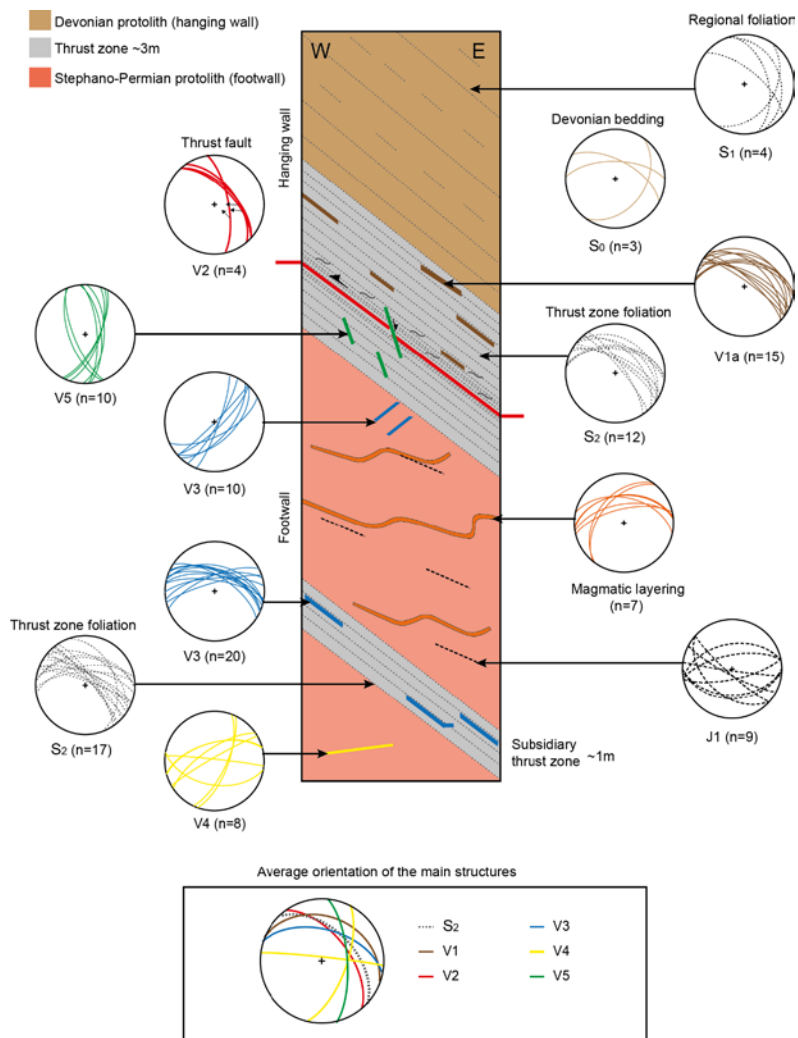
Figure 1: (A) Simplified geological map of the Pyrenees modified from (Muñoz, 2017) and its location in the Iberian Peninsula (location of the Catalan Coastal Range, CCR, is also shown). (B) Detail of the study area located within the Pyrenean Axial zone. (C) Geological map of the Cerc basin (using data from Saura (2004) and our own data) with the Estamariu thrust located in its eastern termination and the Neogene extensional faults in the northern and southern limits. The white square indicates the location of the main outcrop (Fig. 2A).





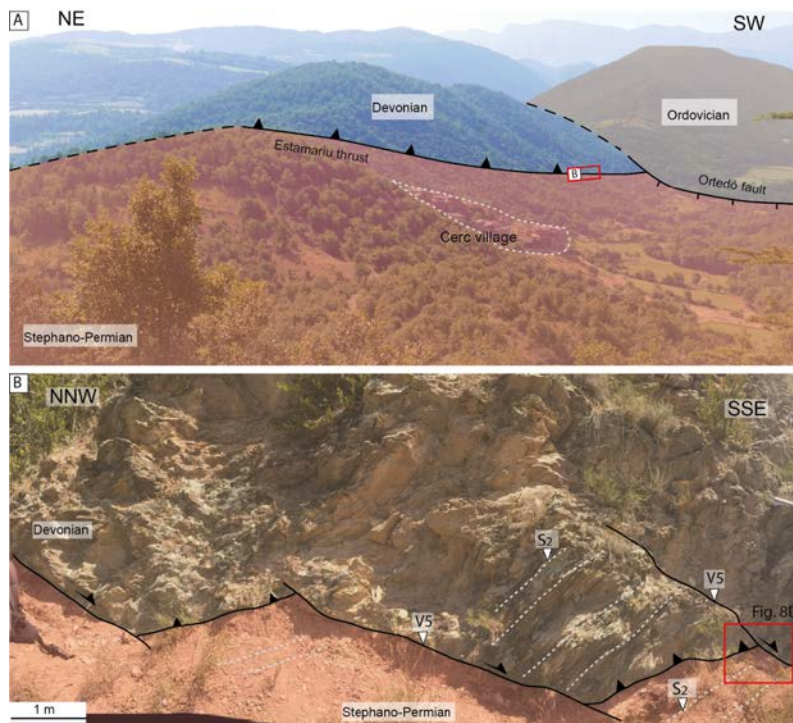
905 **Figure 2:** (A) Geological map and (B) cross-section of the Estamariu thrust, which juxtaposes a Devonian unit against a Stephano-Permian sequence (H=V, no vertical exaggeration). Lower-hemisphere equal-area stereoplots of the Devonian bedding (S<sub>0</sub>), regional foliation (S<sub>1</sub>), thrust zone foliation affecting the hanging wall and footwall (S<sub>2</sub>), magmatic layering and the different faults and veins observed in the study area are also included. Location in Fig. 1B.



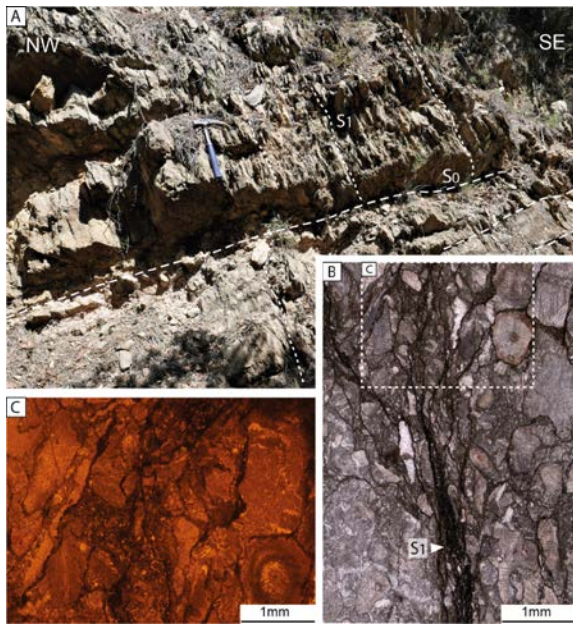


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Figure 3: Sketch showing the spatial distribution of mesoscale structures within the main outcrop and lower-hemisphere equal-area stereoplots of the different mesostructures. The average orientation of the main structures is also provided.



915 **Figure 4: Main outcrop of the Estamariu thrust. A) Panoramic view from the Sant Antoni hill showing the extensional Ortedó fault postdating the Estamariu thrust. B) Main outcrop showing the Estamariu thrust and the related thrust zone foliation developed in the Devonian hanging wall and in the Stephano-Permian footwall ( $S_2$ ). The thrust is displaced by later shear fractures locally mineralized with calcite (V5).**



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Figure 5: Devonian protolith. A) Field image showing the relationship between bedding ( $S_0$ ) and regional foliation ( $S_1$ ). B) Plane polarized light and C) Cathodoluminescence microphotographs of the encrinites alternating with pelitic rich bands, where the  $S_1$  is concentrated.

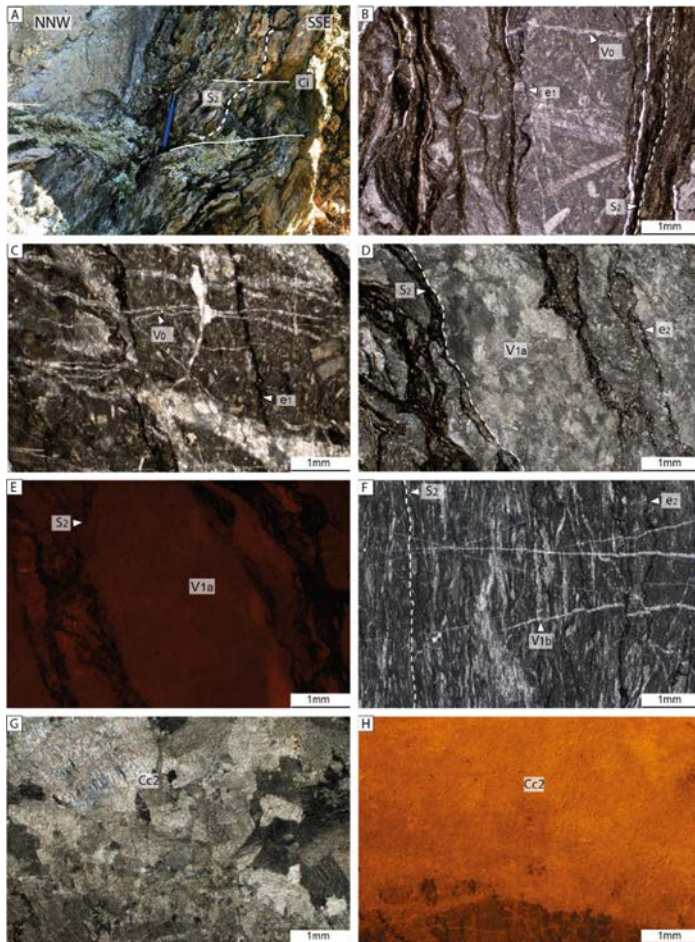
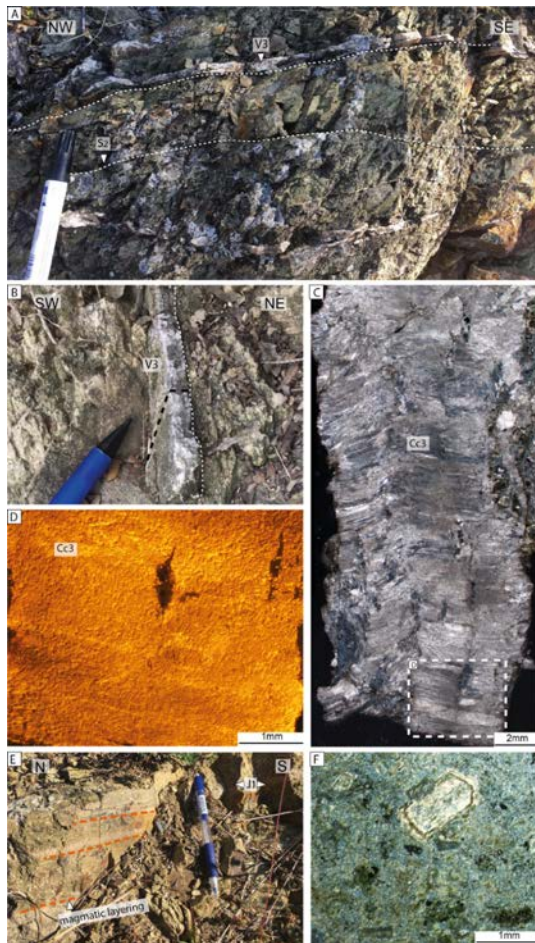


Figure 6: Mesostructures and microstructures found within the thrust zone affecting the hanging wall. A) Outcrop image of the thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ) and related C planes indicating reverse kinematics ( $C_1$ ). Microphotographs of B) thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ), C) stylolites  $e_1$  and veins  $V_0$  affecting the Devonian encrinites, D) Crossed polarized light and E) cathodoluminescence microphotographs of veins  $V_{1a}$  concentrated between foliation surfaces. F) Thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ) near the fault plane and ambiguous and perpendicular relationships between  $V_{1b}$  and  $e_2$ . G) Crossed polarized light and H) cathodoluminescence microphotographs of calcite cement  $Cc_2$  located on the main thrust plane ( $V_2$ ).

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935 **Figure 7: Mesostructures and microstructures present in the Stephano-Permian volcanic footwall. A) Field image of the subsidiary thrust zone in the footwall showing the thrust zone foliation ( $S_2$ ) and the veins V3. B) Detail of veins V3 also in the subsidiary thrust zone. The black dashed line indicates the original position of the thin section observed in C. C) Crossed polarized light and D) Cathodoluminescence microphotographs of veins V3, characterized by calcite fibers growing perpendicular to the vein walls (Cc3). E) Field image of the footwall andesites showing the magmatic layering and joints J1. F) Plane polarized light microphotograph of the volcanic andesites exhibiting a porphyritic texture with a large plagioclase crystal.**

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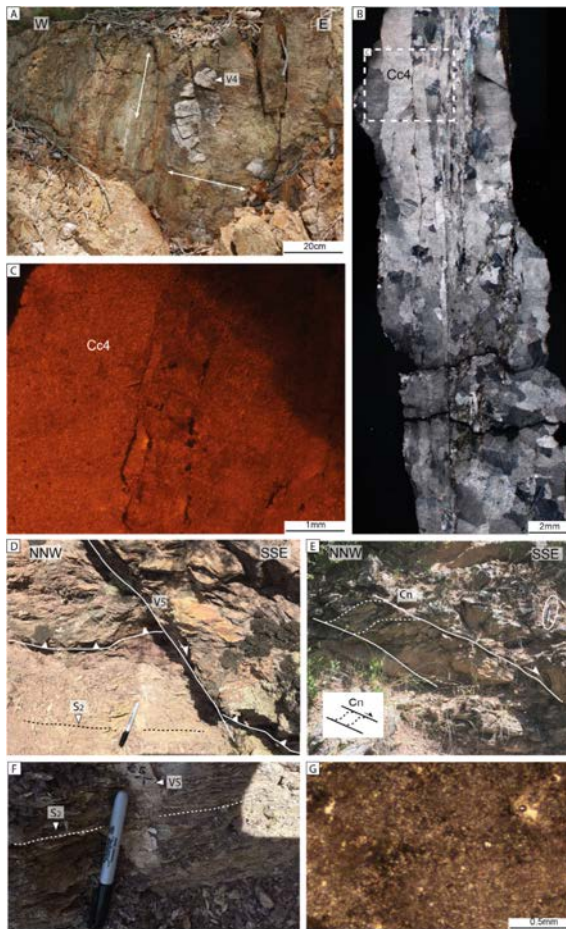
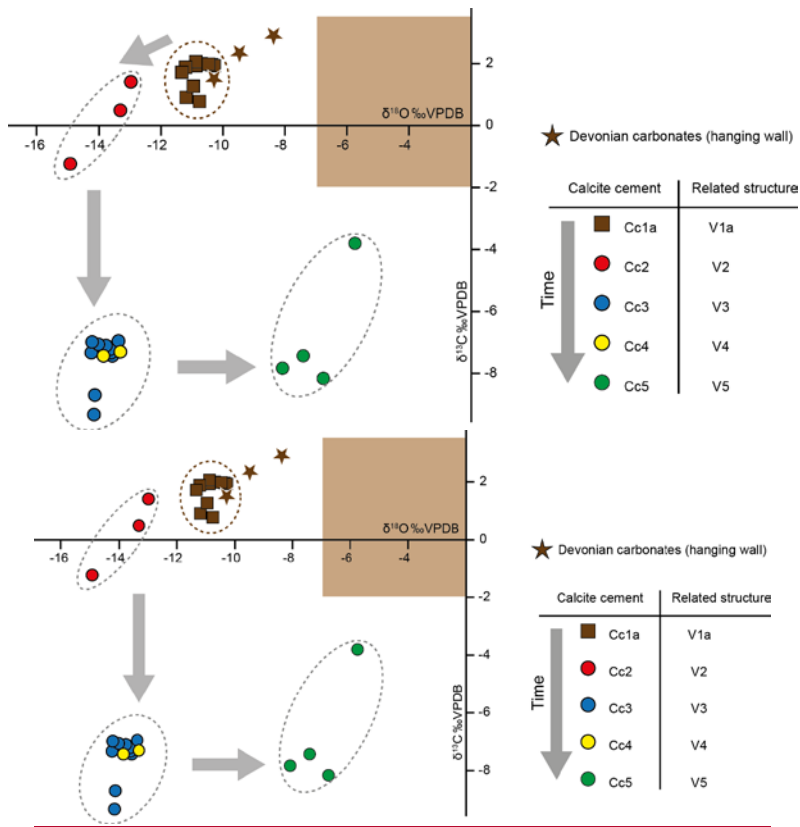


Figure 8: A) Field image of a subvertical and E-W fault plane mineralized with calcite (veins V4) and showing two striae set generations (white arrows) indicating dip-slip and strike-slip kinematics. B) Crossed polarized light and C) cathodoluminescence microphotographs of the vein-related calcite cement (Cc4). D) Shear fracture postdating the thrust zone foliation, locally mineralized with calcite veins V5. E) Shear bands (Cn) with normal kinematics located in the main thrust zone, indicating a later reactivation of the Estamari thrust. (F) Field image of a calcite vein V5 and (G) Plane polarized light of the vein-related cement (Cc5).

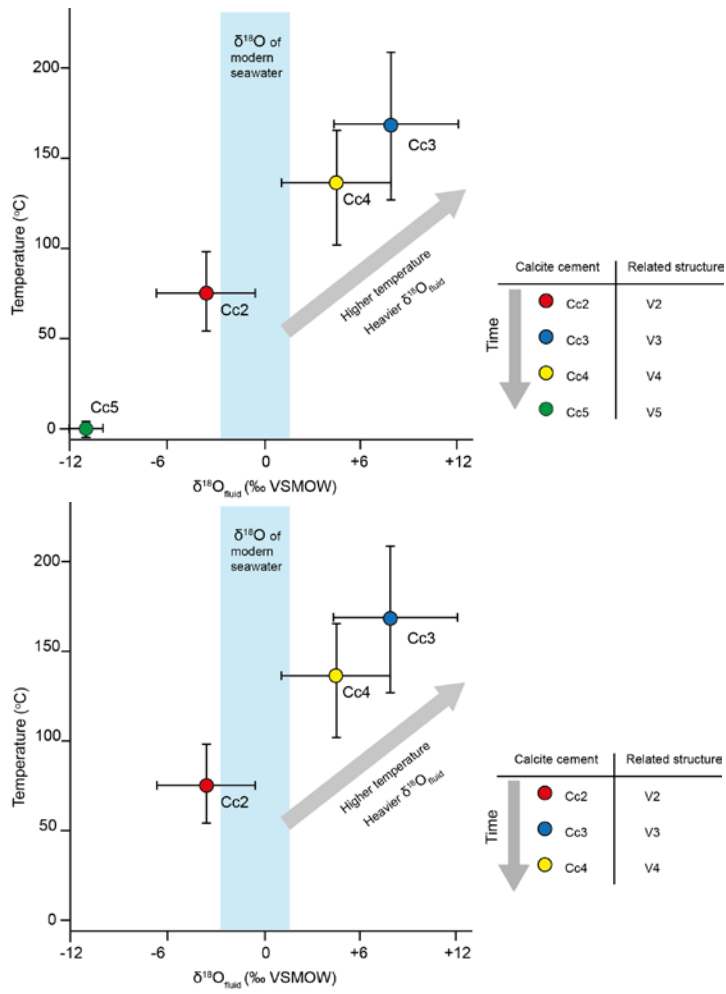
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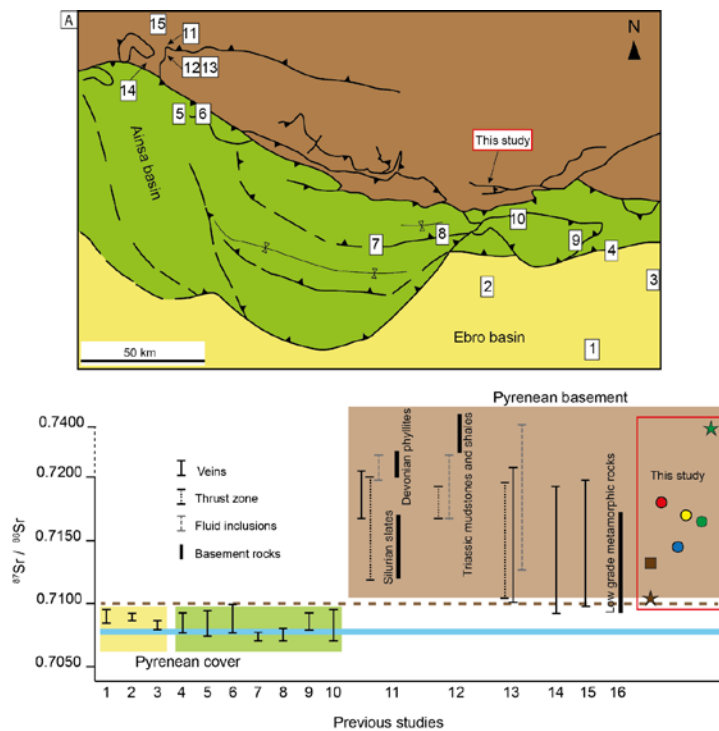




955 **Figure 9:**  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of calcite cements Cc1a to Cc5 and the Devonian carbonates from the hanging wall. Arrows  
 960 indicate evolution over time according to the inferred relative timing of cements. The brown box refers to typical values of  
 965 Devonian marine carbonates (Veizer et al., 1999).



970 Figure 10: Temperatures (°C) vs  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$  calculated for cements Cc2 to ~~Cc5~~Cc4. The typical  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values for modern seawater (blue band) are from (Veizer et al., 1999).



975 Figure 11: Simplified geological map of the south-central Pyrenees showing the location of structures where  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  analysis have been carried out. Below,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios from this study compared to results from other structures involving either cover units (1-10) or basement rocks (11-16). The blue thick line refers to the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  range of Phanerozoic seawater and the dashed brown line represents the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  limit value between basement and cover structures. 1. El Guix anticline (Travé et al., 2000), 2. Puig Reig anticline (Cruset et al., 2016), 3. L'Escala thrust (Cruset et al., 2018), 4. Vallfogona thrust (Cruset et al., 2018), 5. Ainsa basin (Travé et al., 1997), 6. Ainsa-Bielsa area (McCaig et al., 1995), 7. Minor Bóixols thrust (Muñoz-López et al., 2020), 8. Bóixols anticline (Nardini et al., 2019), 9. Lower Pedraforca thrust (Cruset et al., 2020a), 10. Upper Pedraforca thrust (Cruset, 2019), 11. Gavarnie thrust (McCaig et al., 1995), 12. Pic de Port Vieux thrust (Banks et al., 1991), 13. Pic de Port Vieux thrust (McCaig et al., 2000b), 14. Plan de Larri thrust (McCaig et al., 1995), 15. La Glere shear zone (Wayne and McCaig, 1998), 16. Trois Seigneurs Massif (not in the map) (Bickle et al., 1988).

Código de campo cambiado

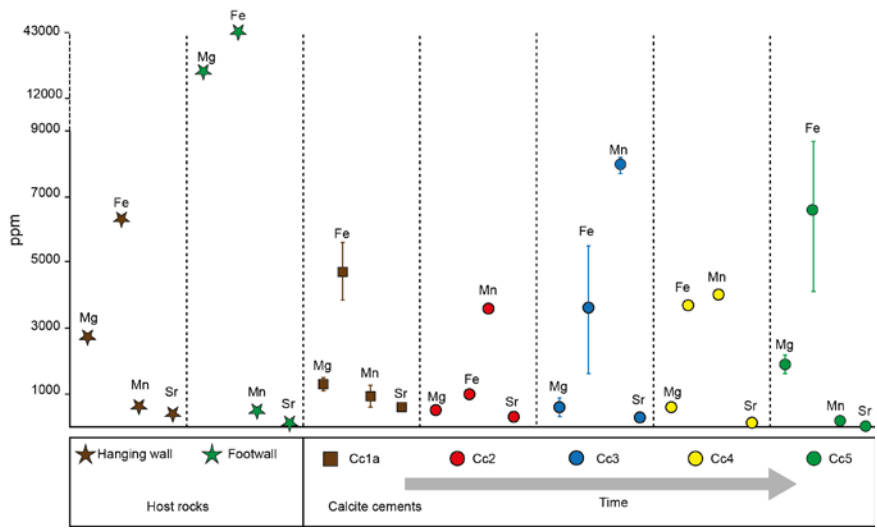


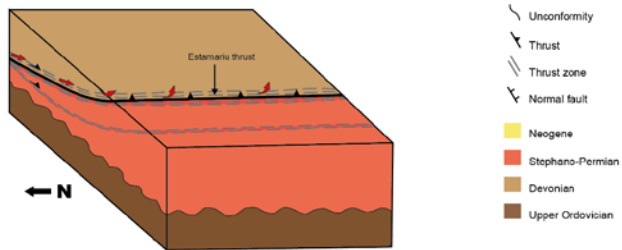
Figure 12: Elemental composition (including Mg, Fe, Mn and Sr) in ppm of the different calcite cements and host rocks. Bars indicate maximum, minimum and average composition.

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**A Alpine compression**

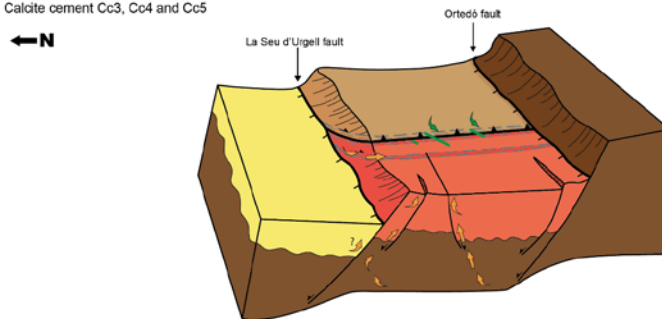
Reactivation of the Estamariu thrust. Calcite cements Cc1a and Cc2

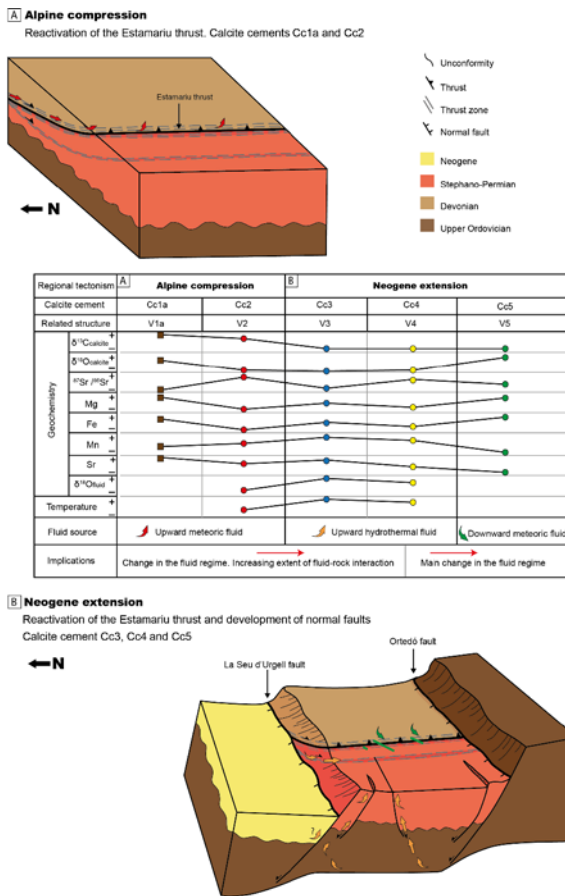


Regional tectonism	A	Alpine compression		B			Neogene extension
Calcite cement		Cc1a	Cc2	Cc3	Cc4	Cc5	
Related structure		V1a	V2	V3	V4	V5	
Geochemistry	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{Calcite}}$	+	+	+	+	+	+
	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{Calcite}}$	+	+	+	+	+	+
	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Mg	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Fe	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Mn	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Sr	+	+	+	+	+	+
$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{fluid}}$	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Temperature	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Fluid source		Upward meteoric fluid		Upward hydrothermal fluid		Downward meteoric fluid	
Implications		Change in the fluid regime. Increasing extent of fluid-rock interaction			Main change in the fluid regime		

**B Neogene extension**

Reactivation of the Estamariu thrust and development of normal faults  
Calcite cement Cc3, Cc4 and Cc5





995 **Figure 13: Tectonic and geochemical evolution of the study area (not to scale) and relationships with the evolution of the fluid system. A) During the Alpine reactivation of the Estamariu thrust, a meteoric fluid (red arrows) interacted at depth with basement rocks and then migrated along the fault plane towards the hanging wall, precipitating cements Cc1a and Cc2. B) During the Neogene extension, basement-derived hydrothermal fluids (orange arrows) flowed upwards through newly formed and reactivated fault zones. This fluid precipitated calcite cements Cc3 and Cc4. Finally, during ongoing deformation, meteoric fluids (green arrows) percolated in the system and precipitated Cc5, revealing a main change in the fluid regime.**  
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