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Thermal evolution of a Variscan syn-orogenic intracontinental basin (Servoz basin, Western Alps): RSCM geothermometry and geochronology

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Abstract

The Variscan basement of the Aiguilles-Rouges massif (Western Alps) exposes the Servoz syncline which consists of a metavolcano-sedimentary sequence composed of (i) a volcanic unit of unknown age and origin, (ii) Early Carboniferous sedimentary series affected by the Variscan orogeny and intruded by the Montées-Péllissier pluton, and (iii) a Late Carboniferous late-orogenic sedimentary sequence. We combined field investigations, Raman Spectroscopy on Carbonaceous Material geothermometry, and LA-ICPMS U-Th-Pb geochronology on zircon in order to reappraise the sedimentary sequence of the Servoz syncline. Our results allow us to identify three distinct sedimentary formations (F1, F2 and F3). The F1 formation is composed of metagreywackes, bimodal volcanic and magmatic rocks formed during basin opening at an early rifting stage (370–350 Ma) within a back-arc geodynamic setting. This extensional regime was responsible for a high thermal event recorded by a ca. 115 °C/km apparent geothermal gradient. Local anatexis of the basement rocks under the basin is dated at 351 ± 5 Ma. Basin inversion occurred between 350 and 330 Ma in response to oblique collision, with the development of large-scale dextral shear zones and syn-kinematic 340–330 Ma granite intrusions. Subsequent dextral transtension was responsible for the opening of a pull-apart basin between ca. 330 and 310 Ma with the deposition of the F2 phyllite formation that was later deformed by the ongoing dextral transcurrent Variscan tectonics at temperatures between 200 and 350 °C. Finally, the F3 terrigenous sedimentary rocks deposited at ca. 310–290 Ma in a late-orogenic extensional basin. The Alpine-related tectonic event overprinted all the temperatures below 350 °C. Although similar basins have been recognized in other External Crystalline Massifs of the Alps, the Servoz syncline is the first example that allows a major part of the polyphase tectonic evolution, since the early stages of the Devonian, to be recognized. Comparison with similar back-arc basins from the French Central massif, the Vosges massif and the Bohemian massif suggests that the External Crystalline Massifs initially belonged to the Moldanubian hinterlands of the Variscan belt.

Keywords: Intracontinental basin, RSCM geothermometry, Numerical modelling, LA-ICPMS U–Pb dating on zircon, Variscan belt

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1 Introduction

The Variscan orogen, which results from collision between the Laurussia and Gondwana supercontinents (e.g. Edel et al., 2018; Lardeaux et al., 2014; Martinez-Catalan et al., 2021; Matte, 1991), is associated with subduction of one or more oceanic domains during



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the Late Devonian – Early Carboniferous period (i.e. 380–350 Ma; Lardeaux et al., 2014; Franke et al., 2017; Paquette et al., 2017). This period of continental convergence generated contrasting tectonic and metamorphic processes in active margins and back-arc domains. The active margin of the northern edge of the Moldanubian zone (Variscan belt of Europe) experienced typical subduction-related high pressure–low temperature (HP–LT) metamorphic conditions (e.g. Ballèvre et al., 2003; Berger et al., 2010; Lotout et al., 2018; Massonne & Kopp, 2005; Schmädicke & Müller, 2000). This stage was followed by the collisional phase and the building of the orogenic plateau under Barrovian metamorphic conditions (e.g. Lardeaux et al., 2014; Martinez-Catalan et al., 2021; Schulmann et al., 2008). By contrast, the thermal evolution of the back-arc zone was controlled by Devonian–Carboniferous rifting during the earliest phase of the Laurussia–Gondwana convergence (Lardeaux et al., 2014), prior to the collision-related tectono-thermal event. The deposition of sedimentary and volcano-sedimentary rocks within the External Crystalline massifs (ECMs) of the Alps could be related to such supra-subduction opening of back-arc basins. However, this hypothesis remains speculative considering that (i) the syn- and late-orogenic basins described in other Variscan massifs show similarities with those occurring in the ECMs (e.g. Fréville et al., 2018; Guillot & Ménot, 2009), (ii) some microfossils from these basins indicate younger ages than the collision stage (Bellière & Streel, 1980) and (iii) the opening and geodynamic evolution of these basins are poorly constrained (e.g. Dobmeier et al., 1999), which prevents correlations with preserved basins in other Variscan massifs. Recently, it has been proposed that the ECMs belong to the Saxothuringian zone of the Variscan belt, rather than to the Moldanubian zone (Faure & Ferrière, 2022). Therefore, additional data on the early Variscan history of the ECMs are required to constrain their paleogeographic position in the Variscan belt and their geodynamic timing and thermal evolution.

In this study, we focus on the Servoz syncline, located in the Aiguilles-Rouges massif (ARM) of the ECMs (Fig. 1A). It corresponds to a Late Devonian–Early Carboniferous basin infilled by metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks, deposited on a Proterozoic–Cambrian basement, and unconformably overlain by a Late Carboniferous formation (e.g. Bellière & Streel, 1980; Dobmeier, 1998; Dobmeier et al., 1999). Similar formations have been described in other ECMs (Fig. 1A) (e.g. Fréville et al., 2018, 2022; Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Ménot, 1986, 1987), but their geodynamic interpretations vary from intracontinental rifting (e.g. Ménot, 1988; Ménot et al., 1988) to back-arc basins settings (e.g. Guillot et al., 2009;

Pin & Carme, 1987). The tectonic significance and geodynamic setting of the Servoz syncline is still not well understood.

Based on U-Th-Pb geochronological data, Raman Spectroscopy on Carbonaceous Material (RSCM) geothermometry, and numerical modelling, we propose a new reconstruction of the early to post-orogenic thermal record of the Servoz basin. This thermal reconstruction suggests that the inversion of the Servoz basin, i.e. the transition from extension to collision, occurred under high heat-flow conditions, soon after the Devonian rifting stage. Our results open the Variscan geodynamic evolution of the ECMs for discussion and allow it to be correlated with similar formations from other nearby Variscan massifs.

2 Geological setting

2.1 The Aiguilles-Rouges massif and Alpine deformation

The Aiguilles-Rouges massif (ARM) is a 45-km-long NE trending Variscan massif bounded by (para)autochthonous and allochthonous Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary rocks (Fig. 1). The ARM consists of basement composed of micaschists, paragneisses and Ordovician orthogneisses (Bussy et al., 2000), a Carboniferous basin (i.e. Servoz syncline; Figs. 1 and 2) (Bellière & Streel, 1980; Laurent, 1967) that may have opened during the Devonian (Dobmeier, 1996, 1998; Dobmeier et al., 1999) and a Late Carboniferous basin (Salvan-Dorenaz syncline; Fig. 1) (Capuzzo & Bussy, 2000).

Within the Variscan basement, the Alpine deformation is localized in low-grade shear zones (e.g. von Raumer & Bussy, 2004) developed under greenschist facies metamorphic conditions similar to those reported in the Mont-Blanc massif (e.g. Marshall et al., 1998; Rolland et al., 2003; Rossi et al., 2005). Alpine metamorphism in the surrounding autochthonous Mesozoic sedimentary rocks is limited to a temperature of about 300–400 °C (RSCM temperatures, Boutoux et al., 2016) (Fig. 1B). A single RSCM temperature on a Late Carboniferous sedimentary rock is reported in the Servoz area and yields a temperature of 343 ± 50 °C (Boutoux et al., 2016) (Fig. 1B). In the Late Carboniferous sedimentary rocks of the Servoz and Salvan-Dorenaz synclines, a non-pervasive vertical cleavage associated with open folds is attributed to Alpine deformation (Dobmeier & von Raumer, 1995; Lox & Bellière, 1993; Pilloud, 1991) (Fig. 1B).

2.2 Variscan tectono-metamorphic and magmatic evolution of the ARM

High-grade metamorphic rocks of the ARM basement record a clockwise P–T path, characterised by peak HP–HT conditions at ca. 340–330 Ma (Vanardois et al., 2022a), followed by two stages of decompression

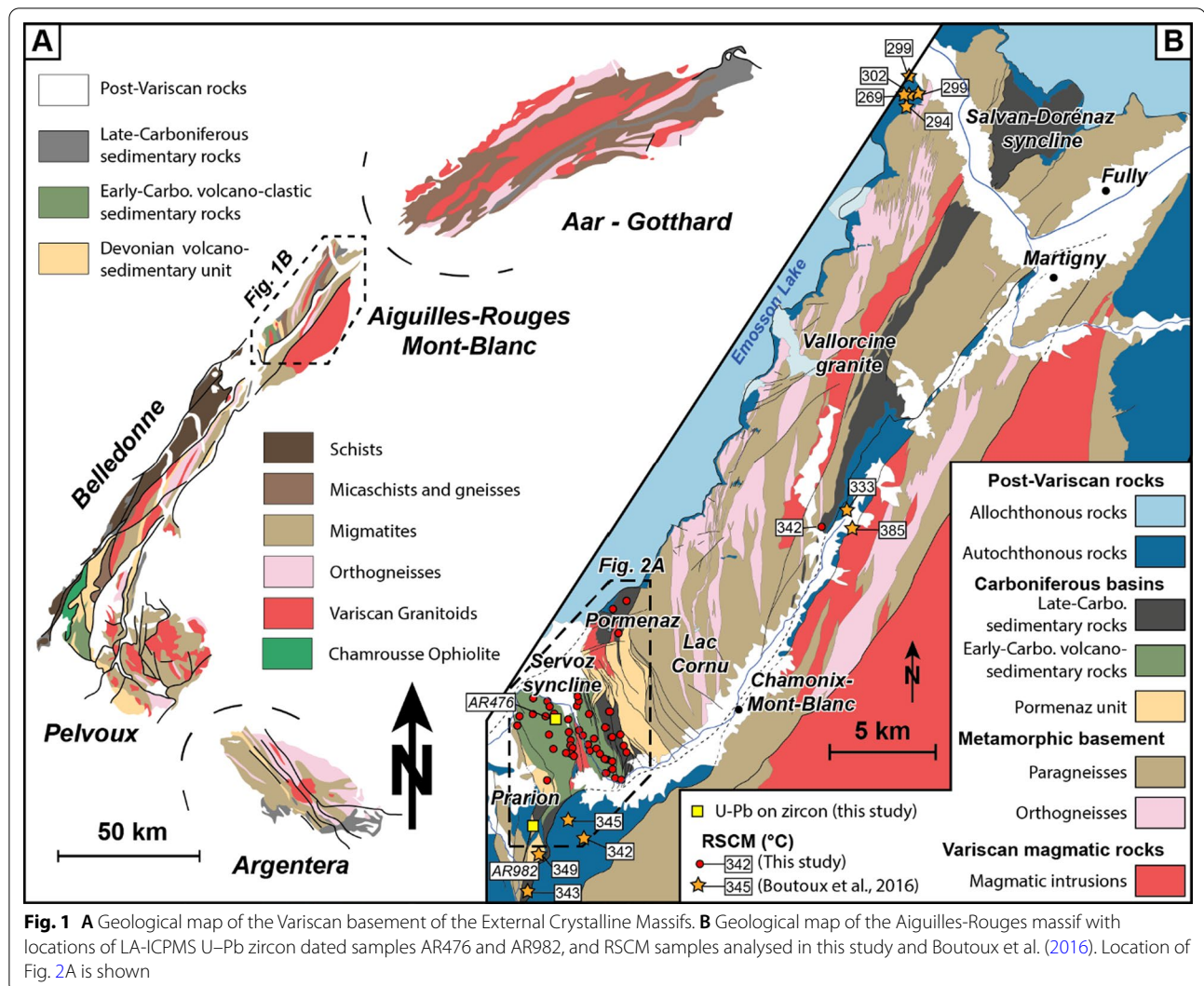


Fig. 1 **A** Geological map of the Variscan basement of the External Crystalline Massifs. **B** Geological map of the Aiguilles-Rouges massif with locations of LA-ICPMS U–Pb zircon dated samples AR476 and AR982, and RSCM samples analysed in this study and Boutoux et al. (2016). Location of Fig. 2A is shown

(Schulz & von Raumer, 1993, 2011; Vanardois et al., 2022a). Alternatively, Dobmeier (1998) documented a counterclockwise P–T evolution in paragneisses bordering the Servoz syncline and related it to a nappe-stacking event between 350 and 340 Ma. In the clockwise P–T evolution (Schulz & von Raumer, 1993, 2011; Vanardois et al., 2022a), decompression is accommodated by a horizontal flow D_1 of the lower crust, associated with shallow dipping S_1 foliations (Vanardois et al., 2022a), and by coeval dextral D_2 transpressive shear zones forming both vertical S_2 foliations and large-scale crustal shear zones striking from N330 to N030 (e.g. Bellière, 1958; Vanardois et al., 2022b; von Raumer & Bussy, 2004) (Fig. 2A). These transcurrent shear zones nucleated at ca. 340 Ma (Vanardois et al., 2022b) and were active until ca. 305–300 Ma (Simonetti et al., 2020; Vanardois et al.,

2022b). The D_2 transpressive shear zones affected both the Servoz basin and the basement (Vanardois et al., 2022b). Syn-kinematic plutons, such as the Montées-Pélessier and Pormenaz granites, emplaced between 340 and 330 Ma (Bussy et al., 2000; Vanardois et al., 2022b). A second Late Carboniferous magmatic pulse has been identified at 313–305 Ma with the emplacement of the Morcles and Vallorcine granites in the ARM, and the Mont-Blanc and Montenvers granites in the Mont-Blanc massif (MBM) (Bussy & von Raumer, 1993, 1994; Bussy et al., 2000; Vanardois et al., 2022b). These Late Carboniferous granites were emplaced through vertical dextral crustal-scale shear zones (Bussy et al., 2000; Dobmeier, 1998; Vanardois et al., 2022b). Finally, a third deformation (D_3) consisting of a vertical shortening responsible for open folds and gently-dipping crenulation cleavage S_3 has been described

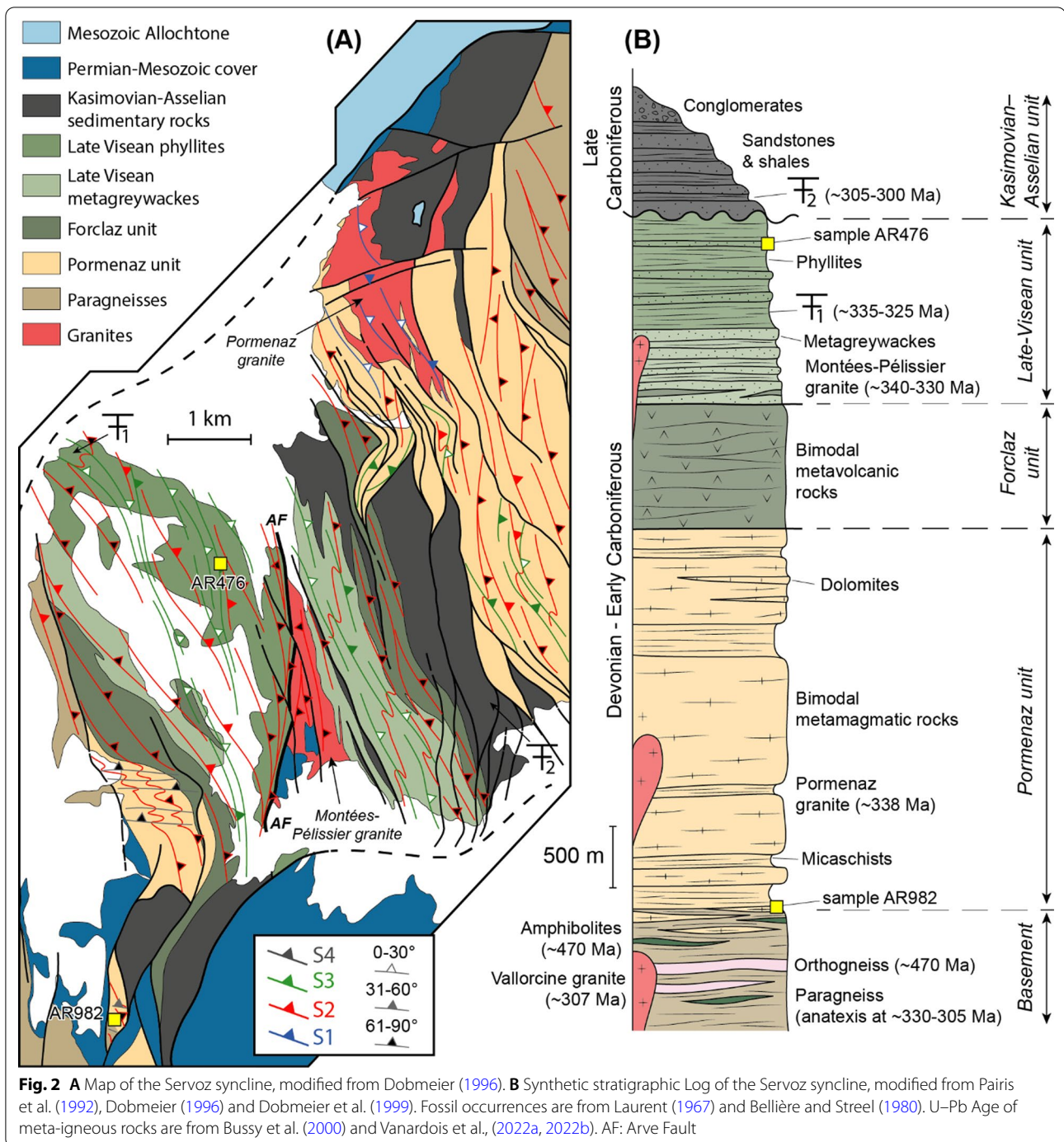


Fig. 2 **A** Map of the Servoz syncline, modified from Dobmeier (1996). **B** Synthetic stratigraphic Log of the Servoz syncline, modified from Pairis et al. (1992), Dobmeier (1996) and Dobmeier et al. (1999). Fossil occurrences are from Laurent (1967) and Bellière and Streef (1980). U–Pb Age of meta-igneous rocks are from Bussy et al. (2000) and Vanardois et al., (2022a, 2022b). AF: Arve Fault

in the Servoz basin (Vanardois et al., 2022b). This fabric is usually discrete but can be locally pervasive, and even transposes the S_2 foliation. The age of D_3 deformation is likely Carboniferous, since it did not affect the late-orogenic Late Carboniferous–Permian sedimentary rocks (Pilloud, 1991; Vanardois et al., 2022b).

2.3 The Servoz syncline

The Servoz syncline is composed of a Devonian–Carboniferous volcanic and sedimentary series (Dobmeier, 1996, 1998; Dobmeier et al., 1999; Laurent, 1967) (Fig. 2). The bottom of the Servoz syncline series consists of volcanic rocks metamorphosed into

epidote-bearing amphibolites and greenschists facies (Laurent, 1967) (Fig. 2B). In these volcanic rocks, SiO₂ content varies from 44 wt% to 73 wt% with a predominance of andesitic compositions (Dobmeier et al., 1999). The major and trace element compositions define two magmatic suites corresponding to subduction-related magmas and continental tholeiite-type compositions (“Greenstones unit” from Dobmeier et al., 1999). The top of the series consists of phyllites and metagreywackes. These rocks contain quartz, white micas (sericite, muscovite and paragonite) and chlorite, with very rare detritic feldspar or biotite (Bellière & Streel, 1980). Based on the occurrence of continental microflora in the phyllites, Bellière and Streel (1980) proposed a Late Visean age for this formation. On the eastern side of the Servoz syncline, the Late Visean rocks are intruded by the Montées-Pélessier granite (Bussy et al., 2000; Dobmeier, 1996, 1998), which has been dated by U–Pb on zircon at 340 ± 5 Ma (LA-ICPMS, Vanardois et al., 2022b) and 332 ± 2 Ma (ID-TIMS, Bussy et al., 2000) (Fig. 2B). Empirically calibrated (Na, Ca)-amphibole–albite–chlorite–epidote–quartz geothermobarometer in the NaCaFMASH system (Triboulet, 1992) on epidote-bearing amphibolites yields P–T conditions of 0.32 GPa/445 °C and 0.67 GPa/630 °C in the eastern and western sides of the basin, respectively (Dobmeier, 1998). This difference in metamorphic conditions is attributed to the presence of a Variscan dextral shear zone, the Arve fault, located in the axial plane of the Servoz syncline which allowed the emplacement of the Montées-Pélessier granite (Bussy et al., 2000; Dobmeier et al., 1998) (Fig. 2A). However, the exact location of this fault remains enigmatic; it is either described in the eastern or western edge of the granite (Dobmeier, 1998; Pairis et al., 1992). ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar muscovite dating of paragneisses from the basement yields ages of 337 ± 3 Ma and 331 ± 3 Ma on the west side and 316 ± 3 Ma on the east side of the Servoz syncline (Dobmeier, 1998). Using the garnet–biotite FeMg cation exchange geothermometer and garnet–plagioclase Ca-net-transfer geobarometer, the peak P–T conditions were estimated at 1.0 GPa/650 °C on the west

side and 0.8 GPa/620 °C on the east side (Dobmeier, 1998 and references therein).

All these lithologies are unconformably overlain by a sequence of weakly deformed sandstones, shales and conglomerates (Dobmeier, 1996, 1998; Dobmeier & von Raumer, 1995; Lox & Bellière, 1983), whose age is estimated at the transition between Westphalian and Stephanian (i.e. Middle and Upper Pennsylvanian) based on fossil occurrences (Laurent, 1967) (Fig. 2B). These rocks are composed of detrital clasts of quartz, feldspar, muscovite and biotite coming from the eroded basement. In the Salvan-Dorenaz syncline (Fig. 1B), located in the northern part of the ARM, late-orogenic sedimentation similar to that of the Servoz syncline was dated by the U–Pb zircon method (ID-TIMS) on volcanic intercalations at 308–295 Ma (311–291 Ma if considering uncertainties; Capuzzo & Bussy, 2000). These sediments are interpreted as fluvial and alluvial fans deposits (Capuzzo & Wetzel, 2004).

3 Field observations and new lithostratigraphic subdivision

Based on both field observations and published data, we propose a new lithostratigraphic subdivision of the Servoz syncline sedimentary sequence (Fig. 2B), which overlies a metamorphic basement made of paragneisses, orthogneisses and partially molten amphibolites (Fig. 3A and B). The bottom of the stratigraphic sequence is composed of magmatic and volcano-sedimentary rocks metamorphosed into fine-grained gneisses (Fig. 3C), associated with metapelites (Fig. 3D) and rare dolomitic layers (Dobmeier et al., 1999). These lithologies form the ca. 3-km-thick ‘Pormenaz unit’ (Fig. 2) that is intruded by the Pormenaz granite dated at 338 ± 2 Ma (LA-ICPMS U–Pb on zircon; Vanardois et al., 2022b) and 332 ± 2 Ma (ID-TIMS U–Pb on zircon; Bussy et al., 2000). Upward, the ca. 1-km-thick metavolcanic rocks, named the ‘Forclaz unit’, underwent a lower metamorphic grade than the Pormenaz unit (Figs. 2 and 3E). Both the Forclaz and the Pormenaz units are derived from a bimodal magmatic suite ranging from acidic to mafic (Fig. 3G) compositions (Fig. 3F, G, Dobmeier et al.,

(See figure on next page.)

Fig. 3 Typical lithologies from the SW part of the Aiguilles-Rouges massif. **A** Typical migmatitic paragneiss of the basement featuring vertical S₂ foliations from the eastern of the Servoz syncline, near the Lac Cornu (45.963029; 6.855187). **B** Anatectic metavolcano-sedimentary rocks of the Pormenaz unit (AR982) from the western side of the Servoz syncline featuring shallowing dipping S₁ foliations (45.865415; 6.734047). **C** Fine-grained gneiss from the Pormenaz unit in the Prarion area with S₃ foliations folding S₂ foliations (45.894366; 6.750432). **D** Micaschists from the Pormenaz unit featuring S₂ foliations with relict S₁ foliations, eastern side of the Servoz syncline near the Pormenaz granite (45.941785; 6.812287). **E** Metavolcanic rock from the Forclaz unit with vertical S₂ foliations and F3 open folds, Prarion area, western side of the Servoz syncline (45.906418; 6.753869). **F** Acid (45.867327; 6.744562) and **G** mafic rocks (45.866916; 6.745102) from the bimodal magmatic suite from the Prarion area. **H** Intrusion of the Montées-Pélessier granite in Visean metagreywackes from the eastern side of the Servoz syncline (45.898301; 6.772357). **I** Visean phyllites and local metagreywacke layer featuring pervasive S₃ foliations from the western side of the Servoz syncline, Prarion area (45.923449; 6.756683). **J** Kasimovian-Asselian conglomerate with mylonitic gneiss boulder, Pormenaz area (45.962838; 6.802037)

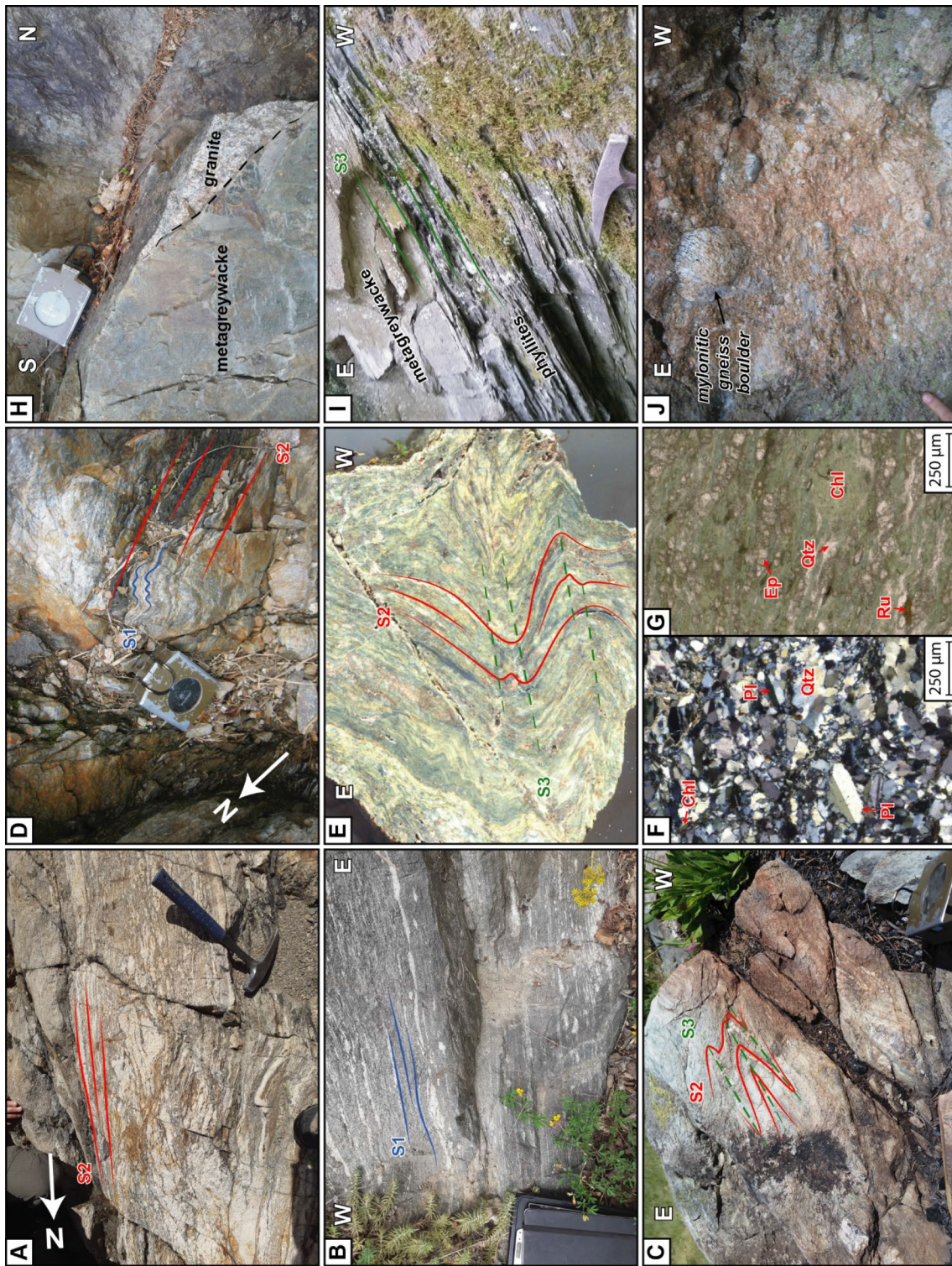


Fig. 3 (See legend on previous page.)

1999). These metavolcanic rocks are overlaid by at least ca. 1.5 km of metagreywackes and phyllites (Fig. 3H, I) referred as the ‘Late Visean unit’, with a predominance of metagreywackes at the bottom and phyllites at the top (Laurent, 1967). A few layers of metaquartzites and meta-microconglomerates have been documented and are intercalated within the metagreywackes and phyllites (Dobmeier, 1996). The Montées-Péllissier granite intruded the metagreywackes of the Late Visean unit (Fig. 3H) (Bussy et al., 2000; Dobmeier, 1996, 1998) at 340–330 Ma (Bussy et al., 2000; Vanardois et al., 2022b) (Fig. 2). Microfloral analysis of the phyllites suggest a Late Visean deposition age (i.e. 339–331 Ma) (Bellière & Streel, 1980) (Fig. 2B). These lithologies are unconformably covered by undeformed Upper Pennsylvanien–Early Permian (‘Kasimovian–Asselian unit’) sedimentary rocks (Figs. 2, 3J).

With the exception of the Kasimovian–Asselian unit, all units from the Servoz syncline are affected by the penetrative S_2 and S_3 planar fabrics described by Vanardois et al. (2022b), transposing stratigraphic beddings. On the other hand, the Kasimovian–Asselian unit is only weakly deformed: its bedding is only affected by a less penetrative planar fabric, probably Alpine in age. In addition, a local vertical, E–W striking S_4 cleavage has been recognized in the western part of the Servoz syncline (Fig. 2A). The timing of S_4 development and its tectonic significance remain unknown.

4 U–Th–Pb LA-ICPMS results

In order to further constrain the timing of sedimentation within the Servoz syncline, we performed U–Th–Pb Laser-Ablation Inductively-Coupled Plasma Mass-Spectrometry (LA-ICPMS) analyses on detrital zircon grains from a microconglomerate sample (AR476; GPS coordinates: 45.919727, 6.758245) of the upper structural levels of the Late Visean unit, and on zircon grains from a volcano-sedimentary rock (AR982; GPS coordinates: 45.871162, 6.740379) at the transition between the Porrenaz unit and the basement (Fig. 2B). Both samples are located in the western side of the Servoz syncline (see location on Figs. 1, 2).

Zircon crystals were separated using conventional mineral separation methods. The selected grains were mounted in epoxy resin and polished down to expose

their near equatorial sections. Before analysis, cathodoluminescence (CL) images were acquired for each grain using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). LA-ICPMS spot locations were selected based on the internal microstructures and to avoid inclusions, fractures and physical defects. U–Th–Pb isotopic data were obtained at the Laboratoire Magmas & Volcans (LMV), Clermont-Ferrand, France. The detailed analytical procedures are described in Additional file 1 (Appendix A and Table S1). In the text, tables and figures, all uncertainties are given at 2σ level.

Discordant data analysed by the LA-ICPMS method are considered only if they allow for the definition of discordia lines in the concordia or/and Tera Wasserburg diagrams, so that the age(s) by intercept(s) have geological significance. Otherwise, the interpretation of the discordant data remains too doubtful. In LA-ICPMS analyses, several factors that are difficult to detect from the inspection of the time-resolved signals might contribute to discordance (e.g. common Pb, by way of inclusions, mixture of two components of distinct age, small cracks). Thus, discordant data are typically excluded from detrital datasets (Gehrels, 2012). In this study, we use single-analysis concordia ages (Ludwig, 1998) to highlight the concordance of our detrital zircon data.

4.1 Microconglomerate (AR476)

Sample AR476 is a microconglomerate from the upper structural levels of the phyllites within the Late Visean unit (Fig. 2B). In this area, the vertical S_2 foliation is folded and transposed to S_3 cleavage (Fig. 2A). It is composed of Qtz \pm minor Kfs clasts embedded in a matrix made of white micas (probably Ms) + Qtz (abbreviations for mineral names are from Kretz (1983)). The sample is strongly altered. Micas define a S_2 planar fabrics folded during the D_3 event. Detrital zircon grains extracted from sample AR476 show various shapes, from rounded to sub-euhedral with elongated ratios between 3:1 and 1:1 (Fig. 4A). The analysed grains range in size from 100 to 300 μm . In CL, most crystals (e.g. Zr36, Zr18) are characterized by oscillatory zoning that probably reflects magmatic growth, but sometimes by faded oscillatory zoning (e.g. Zr 32). Moreover, a few crystals present core-rim relationships (e.g. Zr12, Zr56), with CL-bright cores with patchy or oscillatory zoning and featureless

(See figure on next page.)

Fig. 4 U–Pb LA-ICPMS results on the microconglomerate AR476. **A** Cathodoluminescence photos of zircons with locations of laser spots and associated single-grain concordia ages. **B** Zircon U–Pb Tera Wasserburg diagram. **C** Single-grain concordia ages histogram and probability distribution histogram were generated using a bin-width = 40 and a band-width = 10. Discordant ellipses (white ellipses) and concordant ellipses (grey ellipses) older than 650 Ma are not plotted in these diagrams. **D** Zoom-in of **B** on the youngest analyses. Only dark grey ellipses are used to calculate the concordia age. Error ellipses and uncertainties in ages are $\pm 2\sigma$. **E** Zircon Th/U ratio vs. single-grain concordia age diagram. Th/U = 0.10 is the upper limit for metamorphic zircon after (1) and (2); 0.30 is the lower limit for the magmatic zircon after (2) and Th/U = 1 is the upper limit for the felsic zircon sources field after (3). (1): Rubatto, 2017; (2): Teipel et al. (2004) (3): Linnemann et al. (2011)

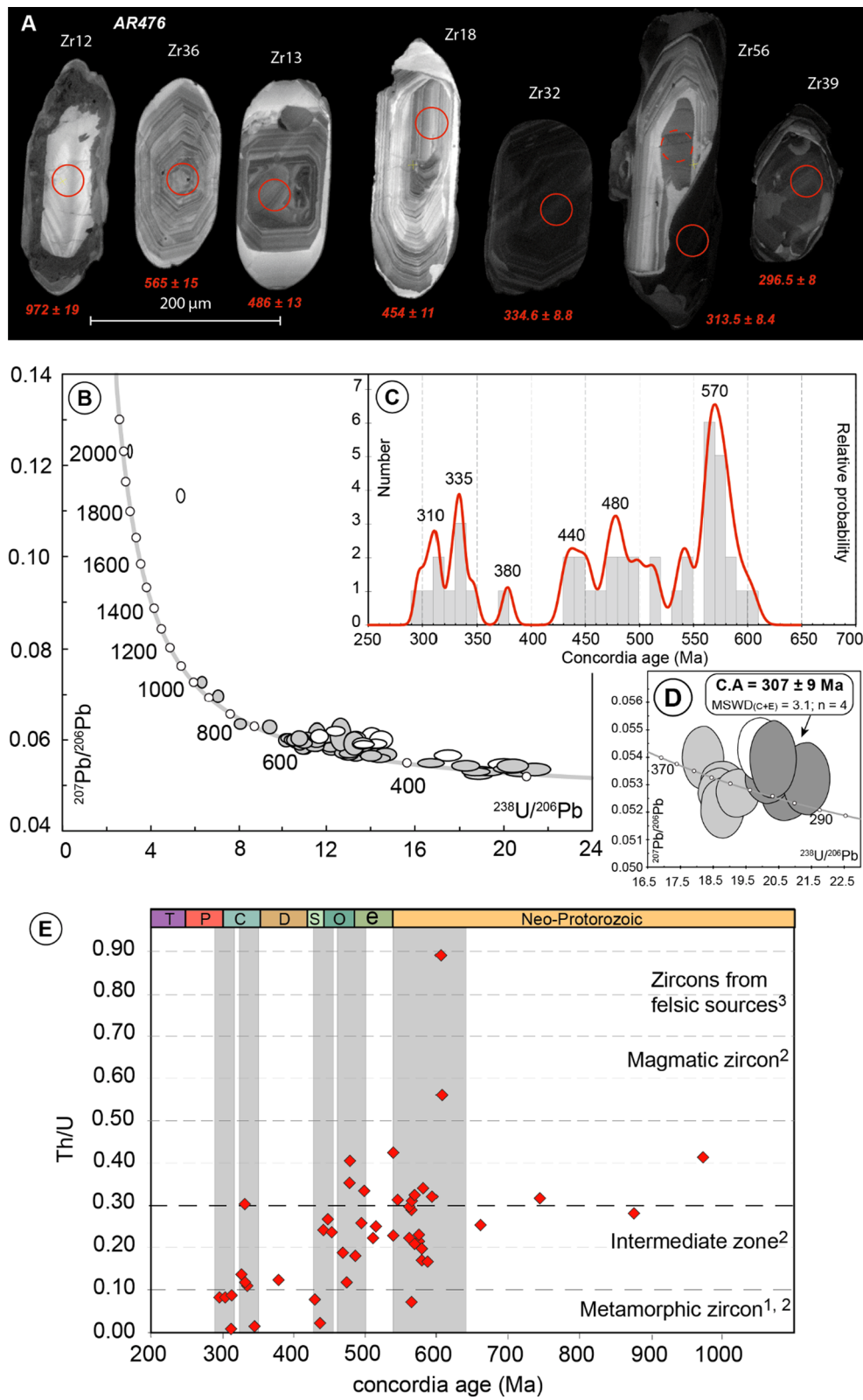


Fig. 4 (See legend on previous page.)

CL-dark rims (Fig. 4A). Due to the limited amount of zircon grains found, this study was performed on only 58 zircon grains (62 analyses). Most of the Th/U ratios are between 0.11 and 0.40, and only 13 values measured on rims or tips present a Th/U ratio less than 0.10 (Additional file 2: Table S2), typical for metamorphic zircon (e.g. Linnemann et al., 2011; Rubatto, 2017; Tiepel et al., 2004) (Fig. 4E). In the Tera Wasserburg diagram, most of the data are concordant (grey ellipses) and range from Neoproterozoic (Ediacarian) to Permo-Carboniferous ages with scattered concordant data at ca. 1 Ga, 875 Ma, 750 Ma and 660 Ma as well as one sub-concordant datum at ca. 1.8 Ga (Fig. 4B). Only data presenting a single-analysis concordia age, and single grain core-rim concordia age pairs giving distinguishable dates at 2σ , are considered and plotted in the histogram (Fig. 4C; Additional file 2: Table S2). For the period between the Ediacaran and Permian, the binned frequency histogram (coupled with a probability-density distribution) shows that at least 5 zircon crystallisation events were recorded around ca. 610–540 Ma, 500–460 Ma, 350–320 Ma and 320–290 Ma, with varying proportions of the aforementioned distinct events as well as a few scattered date peaks at ca. 380 Ma and possibly at ca. 510 Ma and few Proterozoic dates (Fig. 4B and C). The Ediacaran date group is the most represented ($n=18$) with a date peak around 570 Ma. This date has been obtained on zircon cores with oscillatory zoning and Th/U ratios higher than 0.17 (Fig. 4E). The early Palaeozoic dates fall into two similar-sized groups ($n=5$ and 7) around 480 Ma and 440 Ma that are composed of rims and zoned cores with Th/U ratios between 0.10 and 0.40 for the Cambro-Ordovician date group and between 0.02 and 0.24 for the Ordo-Silurian date group (Fig. 4E). Finally, the Carboniferous dates also seem to be divided into two similar-sized groups ($n=4$ and 5); one Viséan (a date peak at ca. 335 Ma) and another Pennsylvanian (a date peak at ca. 310 Ma) (Fig. 4B). The Viséan dates were mainly obtained on cores and rims characterized by Th/U ratios between 0.11 and 0.30 except for a datum at 0.02 obtained on a tip.

The youngest date cluster (date peak at ca. 310 Ma) consisting of 4 dates obtained on 3 tips/rims and one on a grain core, is characterized by Th/U ratios less than 0.10 and yields a concordia age at 307 ± 9 Ma ($\text{MSWD}_{(C+E)}=3.1$; $n=4$) (Fig. 4D and E) and the youngest analysis has a single-analysis concordia age at 296.5 ± 8 Ma (Additional file 2: Table S2).

4.2 Prarion metavolcano-sedimentary rock (AR982)

Sample AR982, which is located in the southwestern edge of the ARM (Prarion area) (Fig. 1 and 2), is composed of Qtz + Amph + Bt + Pl + Kfs + Ttn (Fig. 5A, B) with an alternation of Amph + Ttn layers and Qtz + Kfs + Pl + Bt

layers inherited from the volcano-sedimentary protolith. In this area, the presence of quartzo-feldspathic leucosomes showing small dihedral angles of interstitial phases (i.e. quartz and feldspar), quartz filling pores and elongated interstitial plagioclase grains indicate that the volcano-sedimentary rocks have undergone partial melting (Stuart et al., 2018) (Fig. 5B).

Zircon grains from sample AR982 are pinkish and transparent to slightly opaque. They are euhedral with shape ratios between 2:1 and 3:1. CL imaging shows oscillatory igneous growth zoning as well as the presence of cores displaying either a sector-like zoning or patchy zoning textures surrounded by zoned or convolute rims (Fig. 5C). Forty-seven analyses were performed on rims or cores of 40 crystals (Fig. 5D, Additional file 2: Table S2). In the Tera Wasserburg diagram (Fig. 5D), the data are scattered between ca. 485 Ma and ca. 220 Ma; a subset of these forms two concordant clusters around ca. 475 Ma and 350 Ma. Amongst these data, fifteen analyses obtained on 10 cores (# 1, 7, 13, 17, 20, 21, 40, 42, 43, 45) and 5 zoned tips (# 5, 10, 11, 19, 36) yield a weighted average $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 474 ± 3 Ma ($\text{MSWD}=0.7$) and present Th/U ratios ranging between 0.24 and 0.39 with variable Pb (14–75 ppm), U (182–969 ppm) and Th (54–361 ppm) contents (Fig. 5D and E, Additional file 2: Table S2). The other cluster is constituted by eight concordant data obtained on tips which are characterized by very low Th/U ratios (0.0–0.01) and low Th contents (1.9–8.7 ppm). The weighted average of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates is 351 ± 5 Ma ($\text{MSWD}=1.8$) (Fig. 5D and E). In the diagram (Fig. 5D), the dotted ellipses are obtained mainly on the probably metamict tips which are characterized by very high U contents (most 651–2127 ppm). These data are not taken into consideration for the age calculation; their discordances are due to radiogenic Pb losses and common Pb contaminations.

5 RSCM geothermometry results

5.1 Thermometric approach and analytical method

Temperature is the key parameter that controls the structural evolution of natural carbonaceous material, which can be accurately assessed using Raman spectroscopy (e.g. Beyssac et al., 2002; Lahfid et al., 2010; Wopenka & Pasteris, 1993; Yui et al., 1996). Based on this approach, Raman Spectroscopy of Carbonaceous Material (RSCM) geothermometry can be used to estimate rocks' maximum temperatures in the range 200–640 °C (Beyssac et al., 2002; Lahfid et al., 2010). In this study, all maximum temperatures determined by RSCM geothermometry, noted T_{RSCM} , were estimated using the R2 parameter proposed by Beyssac et al. (2002). The R2 parameter represents the relative area of the main defect band, named

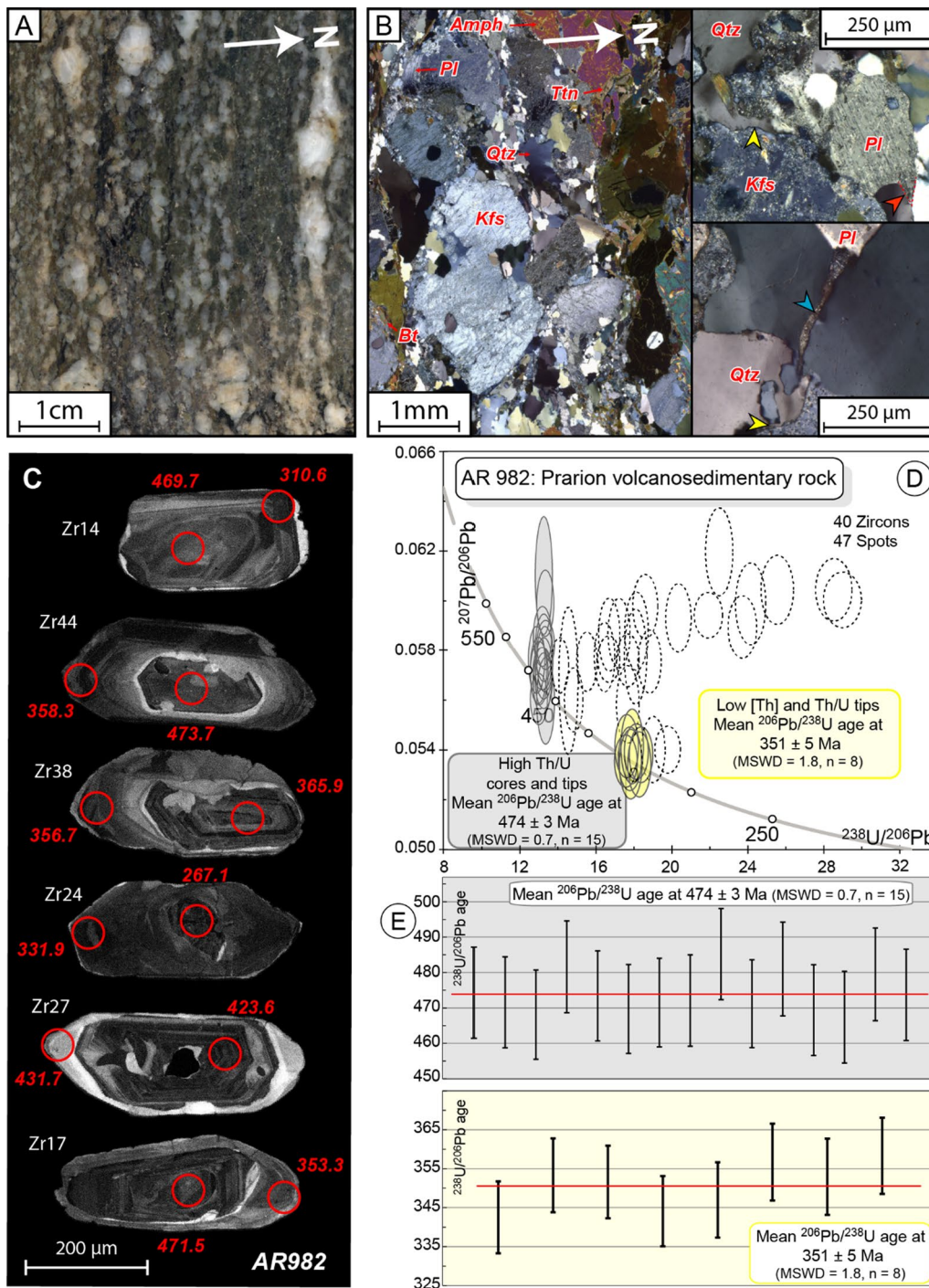


Fig. 5 Description and U-Pb LA-ICPMS results on the Prarion metavolcano-sedimentary rock AR982. **A** Photo of the sample AR982 showing distinct Kfs-Pl-Qtz and Amph-rich layers. **B** Thin section images of the a Kfs-Pl-Qtz layer showing presence of small dihedral angles of interstitial phases (orange arrow), quartz filling pores (yellow arrows), and elongated interstitial plagioclase grains (blue arrow) that indicate a partial melting event (Lee et al., 2018; Stuart et al., 2018). Amph: amphibole; Bt: biotite; Kfs: K-feldspar; Pl: plagioclase; Ttn: titanites. **C** Cathodoluminescence photos of zircons with locations of laser spots and associated $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates. **D** Zircon U-Pb Tera Wasserburg diagram. Dotted ellipses are not taken into account for the calculation of the weighted average of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of the two populations (grey and yellow ellipses) because they are affected by radiogenic Pb losses and/or common Pb contaminations. Error ellipses and uncertainties in ages are $\pm 2\sigma$. **E** Diagrams of the weighted average $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of the two populations (grey and yellow). Uncertainties in dates and ages are $\pm 2\sigma$

D1 and located at 1350 cm^{-1} (see Beyssac et al., 2002 for details).

RSCM analyses were acquired at BRGM (Orléans, France) using a Renishaw inVia Reflex microspectrometer and following the analytical procedure outlined in Delchini et al. (2016). The Diode Pumped Solid State (DPSS) green laser was focused on the sample with power lower than 1 mW at the thin section surface through a $\times 100$ objective (numerical aperture = 0.90)

of a Leica DM2500 microscope. After interaction between the Carbonaceous Material (CM) and the laser beam, Raman signal was dispersed using 1800 lines/mm before being analyzed by a deep depletion Charge Coupled Device detector (1024×256 pixels). At least 15 spectra were recorded for each sample to ensure CM homogeneity. Both instrument calibration and RSCM measurements were performed using Renishaw Wire 4.1. Before each measurement session, the

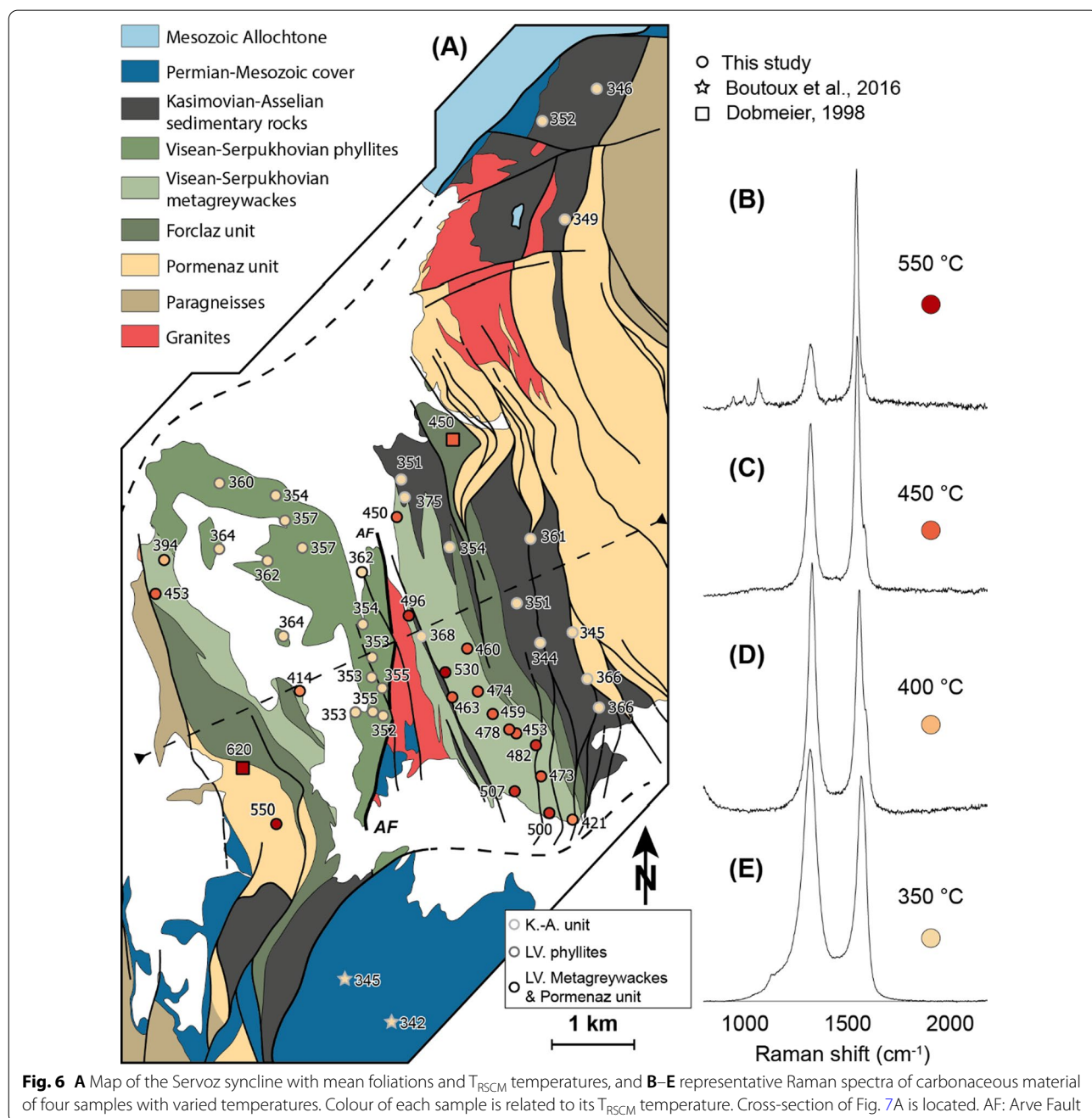


Fig. 6 A Map of the Servoz syncline with mean foliations and T_{RSCM} temperatures, and B-E representative Raman spectra of carbonaceous material of four samples with varied temperatures. Colour of each sample is related to its T_{RSCM} temperature. Cross-section of Fig. 7A is located. AF: Arve Fault

microspectrometer was calibrated using the 520.5 cm^{-1} line of internal silicon.

5.2 Raman spectra evolution

Raman spectra obtained on CM from metasedimentary rocks that experienced greenschist to amphibolitic facies metamorphic conditions (Pormenaz, metavolcanics, metagreywackes and phyllites from the Late Visean unit) show some spectral variations (Fig. 6). All spectra are mainly composed of a G band located at $\sim 1580 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and defect bands D1 and D2 located at $\sim 1350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\sim 1620 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, respectively (Fig. 6B–E) but with differences in band parameters (e.g. relative intensity, area, full width at half maximum). The values of Raman parameter R2 (relative area of D1 band) of these samples vary between 0.20 and 0.65 (Table 1), corresponding to T_{RSCM} between 550 and $350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig. 6B to E), respectively.

Raman spectra from Kasimovian–Asselian samples are similar to those observed for poorly ordered CM (e.g., Lahfid et al., 2010). They exhibit a broad composite G band located at $\sim 1590 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (including the G band and the D2 band) and a very wide and more intense composite defect band around 1350 cm^{-1} (Fig. 6). The composite defect band includes D1 (around 1350 cm^{-1}), D3 (around 1500 cm^{-1}) and D4 (around 1200 cm^{-1}) defect bands (Fig. 6). The values of Raman R2 vary between 0.60 and 0.67, corresponding to T_{RSCM} between 340 and $360 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Table 1).

In the Pormenaz unit and metagreywackes from the Late Visean unit, the T_{RSCM} are consistent with the temperatures obtained through the empirically calibrated (Na, Ca)-amphibole–albite–chlorite–epidote–quartz geothermobarometer on epidote-bearing amphibolites (Dobmeier, 1998), which gave temperatures at $620 \pm 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in the western side, and $450 \pm 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in the eastern side of the Arve fault (Fig. 6A). In the western side of the Arve fault, the T_{RSCM} decrease from the bottom to the top of the sequence, whereas in the eastern side, T_{RSCM} decrease toward the bottom of the sequence (Figs. 6 and 7A).

The T_{RSCM} were plotted vs. the projected sample locations from the map along a SW-NE cross-section (Fig. 7A and B), considering the formation thicknesses. Two zones were determined on each side of the Arve fault, and two profiles are proposed (Fig. 7B). In the western side of the Arve fault, T_{RSCM} measured in four samples collected in the Pormenaz unit and metagreywackes from the Late Visean unit vary from 400 to $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and appear to define an abnormally high geothermal gradient of $115 \pm 34 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{km}$, (Figs. 6 and 7). In contrast, the 15 phyllite samples from the Late Visean unit yield constant T_{RSCM} at ca. $350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig. 7B-1).

In the eastern side of the Arve fault, metagreywackes samples from the Late Visean unit display T_{RSCM} ranging from 530 to $420 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and yield a poorly defined geothermal gradient of $30 \pm 22 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{km}$ (Figs. 6 and 7). Profile (2) (Fig. 7B) shows that T_{RSCM} from the metagreywackes from the Late Visean unit differs from the gradient defined in the western part and is reversed compared to the facing of the sedimentary sequence. The T_{RSCM} measured in samples from the Kasimovian – Asselian unit are constant with temperatures of ca. $350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Figs. 6 and 7).

6 Numerical modelling

RSCM data indicate an inverse thermal gradient in the eastern part of the Servoz syncline (Fig. 7). This inverse gradient could be induced by the emplacement of the Montées-Pélessier granite. In order to test this hypothesis, we performed numerical modelling of the thermal evolution of a metasedimentary sequence made of metagreywacke intruded by a vertical granitic intrusion. We use the heat equation:

$$\rho \cdot Cp \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + H \quad (1)$$

where ρ is density (kg m^{-3}), Cp is the heat capacity ($\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$), T is the temperature (K), k is the thermal conductivity ($\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$) and H is the heat production (W m^{-3}). Several studies on the thermal conductivity (k) as a function of temperature have demonstrated a strong temperature dependence of k (e.g. Vosteen & Schellschmidt, 2003; Whittington et al., 2009). In this study, we used the relationship proposed by Vosteen and Schellschmidt (2003) to model the variation of k as a function of the temperature for granitic and metasedimentary rocks. The thermo-dependent evolution of k is given by the following formulas:

$$k(T) = \frac{k(0)}{0.99 + T \left(a - \frac{b}{k(0)} \right)} \quad (2)$$

with $a = 0.0030 \pm 0.0015$ and $b = 0.0042 \pm 0.0006$ for crystalline rocks (cry) and $a = 0.0034 \pm 0.0015$ and $b = 0.0039 \pm 0.0014$ for sedimentary rocks (sed) with $k(0)$ being calculated for these rocks, respectively as:

$$k_{\text{cry}}(0) = 0.53k(25) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1.13k(25)^2 - 0.42k(25)} \quad (3)$$

$$k_{\text{sed}}(0) = 0.54k(25) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1.16k(25)^2 - 0.39k(25)} \quad (4)$$

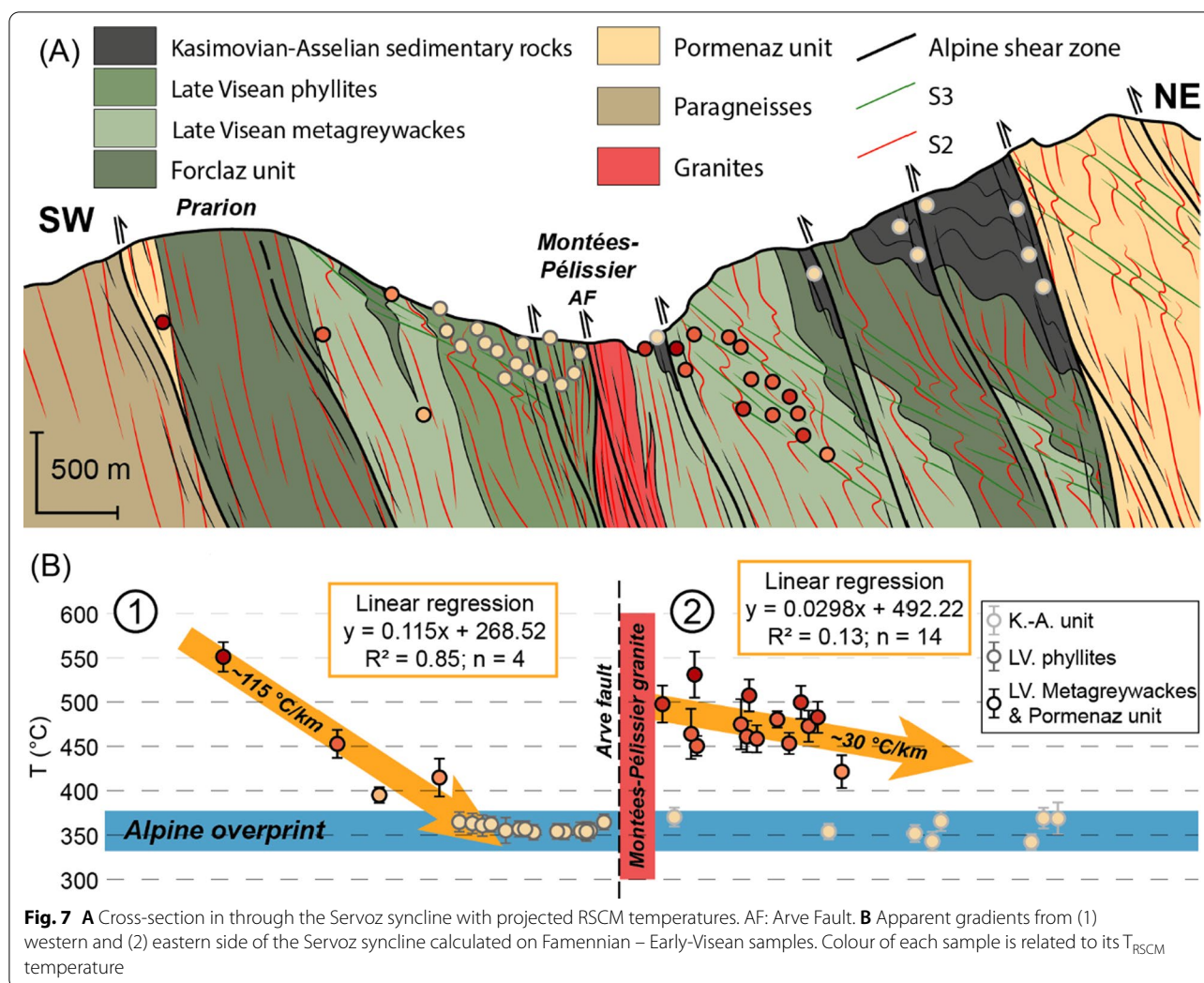
The values of $k(25)$ (Table 2) are from Vosteen and Schellschmidt (2003). The density (ρ) and the heat capacity (Cp) also vary as a function of the temperature but have a negligible effect on the temperature (e.g.

Table 1 RSCM thermometer results

Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Unit	Mineral assemblage	n	R2	SD	T (°C)	SD	SE
AR175	45.92325	6.792117	Kasimovian – Asselian	CM-poor slate. Qtz + Pl clasts ± Ms-Bt	15	0.63	0.02	361	10	3
AR185	45.91634	6.789523	Kasimovian – Asselian	Qtz + Pl + Kfs clasts + fine white micas	13	0.65	0.02	351	9	2
AR203	45.92276	6.77952	Kasimovian – Asselian	Fine Qtz + Fds clasts. Bedding still visible	12	0.65	0.01	354	5	1
AR356	45.92839	6.772924	Kasimovian – Asselian	Chl + Ms + Qtz slate. Bedding still visible	13	0.60	0.04	375	19	5
AR357	45.93035	6.772509	Kasimovian – Asselian	Qtz + Ms + Chl CM-rich slate	17	0.65	0.01	351	7	2
AR645	45.9129	6.797938	Kasimovian – Asselian	CM-rich slate. Qtz + Ms + Pl clasts	13	0.67	0.01	345	4	1
AR649	45.91192	6.79285	Kasimovian – Asselian	CM-rich slate. Qtz + Ms + Pl clasts	13	0.67	0.01	344	3	1
AR653	45.90777	6.799887	Kasimovian – Asselian	Qtz + Ms CM-rich slate	17	0.62	0.02	366	9	2
AR665	45.90461	6.801483	Kasimovian – Asselian	CM-rich slate. Ms + Fds ± Qtz ± Bt clasts. Bedding still visible	13	0.62	0.04	366	17	4
AR757	45.97159	6.805773	Kasimovian – Asselian	Ms-CM-rich greywacke. Qtz + Fds + Bt clasts	12	0.66	0.01	346	6	2
AR761	45.96837	6.797074	Kasimovian – Asselian	CM-rich slate	13	0.65	0.01	352	4	1
AR794	45.95759	6.799844	Kasimovian – Asselian	Qtz + Ms CM-poor grauwacke. Bt clasts	15	0.66	0.02	349	8	2
AR853	45.99959	6.929771	Kasimovian – Asselian	Qtz + Ms CM-rich slate. Qtz + Fds + Ms + Bt clasts	16	0.67	0.01	342	4	1
AR862	45.91324	6.774496	Kasimovian – Asselian	Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor slate	14	0.61	0.02	368	10	3
AR871	45.91896	6.767402	Kasimovian – Asselian	Slate with Qtz + Pl clasts	13	0.63	0.02	362	11	3
AR303	45.91485	6.765488	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Qtz + Ms CM-rich slate. Qtz + Chl microveins	13	0.65	0.02	354	7	2
AR305	45.91122	6.766686	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Fine grained slate	13	0.65	0.01	353	7	2
AR307	45.90906	6.766462	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Fine grained slate. Qtz + Chl microveins	19	0.65	0.02	353	9	2
AR308	45.907833	6.768025	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained slate	20	0.64	0.01	355	4	1
AR309	45.90535	6.763706	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Qtz + Ms + Pl CM-rich slate	20	0.65	0.01	353	7	1
AR372	45.90532	6.7664	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Qtz + Ms + Pl CM-rich slate. Qtz veins	17	0.64	0.02	355	10	2
AR374	45.90484	6.767961	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Qtz + Ms + Pl CM-rich slate. Qtz veins	16	0.65	0.01	352	6	1
AR463	45.93088	6.744295	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained Ms-rich slate	15	0.63	0.03	360	12	3
AR466	45.92925	6.752933	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained Ms-CM-rich slate	13	0.65	0.03	354	14	4
AR474	45.92345	6.756683	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained Ms-rich slate	25	0.64	0.02	357	9	2
AR477	45.92649	6.754188	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained Ms-rich slate	12	0.64	0.02	357	8	2
AR517	45.92376	6.74377	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained Ms-CM-rich slate	12	0.62	0.02	364	11	3
AR519	45.92222	6.751198	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Very fine grained Ms-CM-rich slate	13	0.63	0.02	362	10	3
AR522	45.91397	6.753084	Late Visean (Phyllites)	Fine grained slate. Qtz + Chl microveins	10	0.62	0.02	364	11	3
AR311	45.90794	6.755221	Late Visean (Metagreywackes)	Qtz + Fds rich slate	16	0.51	0.05	414	20	5
AR371	45.91555	6.772666	Late Visean (Metagreywackes)	CM-poor slate. Alternation of Ms-rich and Qtz + Fds-rich layers	13	0.33	0.04	496	20	5
AR511	45.91922	6.733573	Late Visean (Metagreywackes)	Fine grained slate. Qtz + Chl microveins	14	0.42	0.04	453	16	4
AR516	45.92285	6.735157	Late Visean (Metagreywackes)	Ms-CM-rich slate	13	0.55	0.02	394	9	2
AR807	45.89268	6.796551	Late Visean (Metagreywackes)	Qtz + Ms CM-poor slate. Minor pyrite	10	0.49	0.04	421	17	5
AR810	45.89351	6.792997	Late Visean (Metagreywackes)	Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor schist	12	0.32	0.04	500	18	5

Table 1 (continued)

Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Unit	Mineral assemblage	n	R2	SD	T (°C)	SD	SE
AR814	45.90085	6.791436	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor schist	10	0.36	0.04	482	0.04	5
AR816	45.90224	6.788473	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Qtz + Chl CM-rich slate	12	0.42	0.03	453	0.03	4
AR817	45.9027	6.787408	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Qtz + Chl CM-rich slate	10	0.36	0.02	478	0.02	3
AR818	45.90446	6.784962	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Chl + Qtz + Pl CM-poor schist	14	0.41	0.03	459	0.03	4
AR819	45.90698	6.78282	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Chl + Qtz + Pl CM-poor schist	15	0.37	0.06	474	0.06	7
AR821	45.91168	6.781503	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor schist	12	0.41	0.04	460	0.04	5
AR825	45.89745	6.791988	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Very fine Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor slate	11	0.38	0.04	473	0.04	5
AR826	45.89597	6.787796	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Very fine Ms + Chl + Qtz slate	14	0.30	0.04	507	0.04	5
AR827	45.9263	6.771557	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor schist	13	0.43	0.02	450	0.02	3
AR863	45.90923	6.777927	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Ms + Chl + Qtz CM-poor schist	11	0.25	0.05	530	0.05	6
AR864	45.90648	6.778808	Late Visean	(Metagreywackes) Qtz-rich CM-poor slate	15	0.40	0.07	463	0.07	8
AR447	45.89374	6.750608	Pormenaz	Pl + Qtz ± Kfs ± Chl gneiss	14	0.20	0.06	550	0.06	6



Duprat-Oualid et al., 2015), thus typical fixed values were assigned (Table 2).

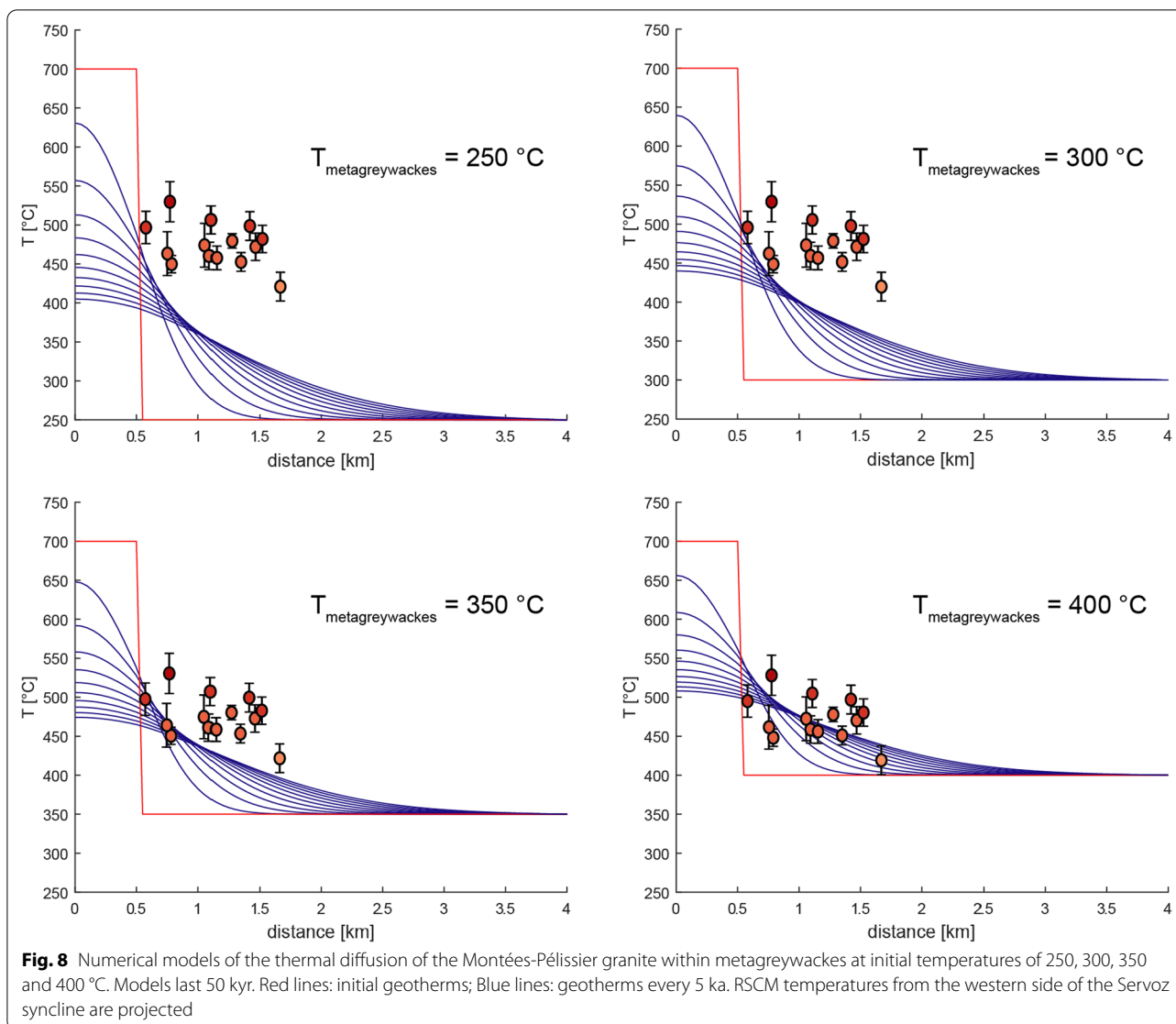
In Eq. (1), H corresponds to the heat production generated by radioactive decay. Possible additional heat sources (e.g. shear heating) are considered as negligible. Radiogenic heat production (A ($\mu\text{W m}^{-3}$)) of the Montées-Pélissier granite was estimated by the relationship of Rybach (1998):

$$A = \rho(9.67C_U + 2.56C_{Th} + 2.89C_{K_2O}) \times 10^{-5} \quad (5)$$

Concentrations, C , of U and Th in ppm and K_2O in wt% are from Dobmeier (1996) and lead to a mean value of $4.0 \mu\text{W m}^{-3}$. Due to the absence of geochemical analyses on the metagreywackes, their radiogenic production was fixed at $1.0 \mu\text{W m}^{-3}$ (Hasterok et al., 2018) (Table 2).

The thermal gradient related to the granite intrusion was numerically modelled assuming an initial temperature of the granite of 700°C and a thickness of 1 km. The intrusion

was modelled in a four-kilometre-long horizontal 1D model, over 50 kyr, which is sufficient for most of the heat induced by the granite intrusion to be relaxed. The initial temperature of the metagreywackes (country rocks of the granite) cannot be higher than the T_{RSCM} of sample AR807 given at $421 \pm 17^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig. 6; Table 1). Therefore, initial surrounding temperature of the metagreywackes was fixed at 250°C , 300°C , 350°C and 400°C , respectively (Fig. 8). In these models, the 1-km thick granite sheet induces an inverse thermal gradient within a 50 ka time period (Fig. 8, see caption for coloured curves explanations). Considering an initial surrounding temperature of 250°C , 300°C and 350°C , the modelled metagreywackes' temperatures induced by the contact metamorphism are too low compared to the measured T_{RSCM} (Fig. 8). However, with an initial temperature of at least 400°C , the intrusion of the Montées-Pélissier granite produces contact metamorphism with temperatures fitting the observed T_{RSCM} (Fig. 8).

**Table 2** Parameters used in the numerical models

Parameters	Metagreywackes	Granite
Crust density ρ (kg m ⁻³)	2700	2700
Heat capacity C_p (J kg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	1100	1100
Thermal conductivity at 25 °C $k(25)$ (Wm ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	2.9	3.1
Radiogenic heat production A (μ W m ⁻³)	1	4

7 Discussion

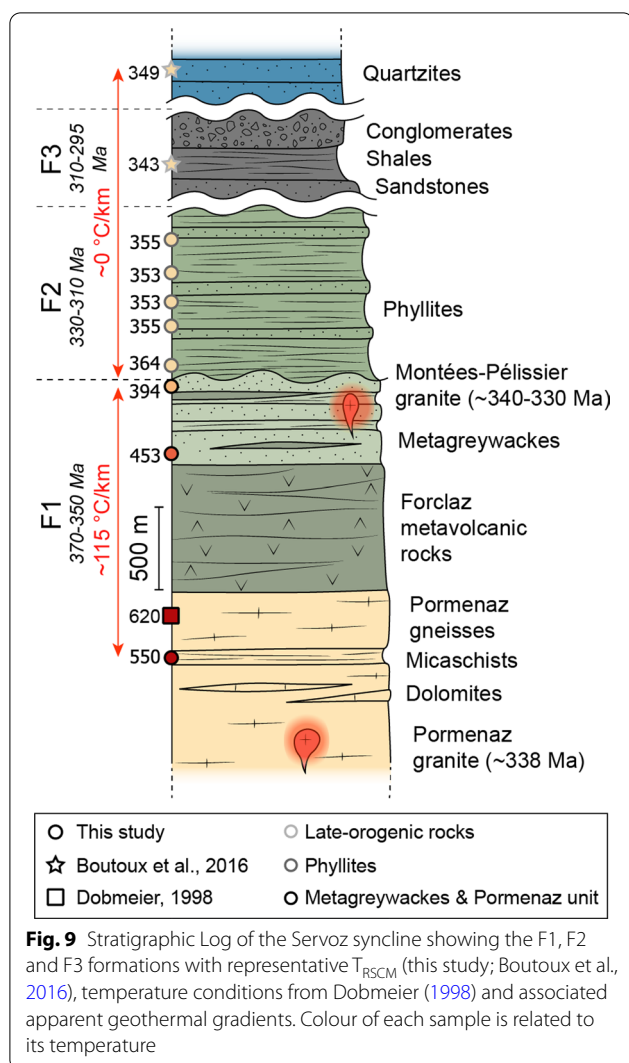
7.1 Time constraints on the deposition of the Servoz sediments

Since the study of Bellière & Strel (1980), two distinct stratigraphic units have been described in the Servoz syncline: the Late Visean unit (i.e. 339–331 Ma) and the

Kasimovian–Asselian unit (i.e. 307–294 Ma) (e.g. Bellière & Strel, 1980; Dobmeier, 1996, 1998; Pairis et al., 1992). Based on palaeontological and geochronological data (including our new results), we propose that the Servoz syncline is ultimately composed of three main formations (F1, F2 and F3) (Fig. 9), as follows:

7.1.1 F1 formation (370–350 Ma)

The intrusion of the Montées-Pélissier granite in the metagreywackes of the Late Visean unit (dated at 340 ± 5 Ma) (Vanardois et al., 2022b), defines a minimum age for the deposition of the metagreywackes, and the deeper sedimentary and magmatic formations (i.e. Forclaz and Pormenaz units) (Figs. 2B and 9). The Riou-pérour-Livet formation described in the Belledonne and



Pelvoux massifs, located about 100 km south of the study area, is composed of volcano-sedimentary rocks similar to the metavolcano-sedimentary rocks from the Pormenaz and Forclaz units (Dobmeier et al., 1999; Fréville et al., 2018, 2022; Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Ménot, 1986). The Rioupérourx-Livet formation has been dated at ca. 370–350 Ma (U–Pb method on zircon, Fréville et al., 2018, 2022; Ménot et al., 1987). We propose that the emplacement of both the Forclaz and Pormenaz units is contemporaneous, i.e. between 370 and 350 Ma, and that the metagreywackes of the Late-Visean unit and the Forclaz and Pormenaz units belong to the same F1 formation (370–350 Ma).

Zircon U–Pb dating of the Prarion metavolcano-sedimentary sample (AR982) reveals two distinct populations (Fig. 5D): (1) an Ordovician population with a mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date at 474 ± 3 Ma obtained on cores and tips of zircon grains that are likely magmatic ($\text{Th}/\text{U} > 0.1$ and

oscillatory zoning), and (2) a younger population with a mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 351 ± 5 Ma, defined by zircon tips with low Th contents (< 9 ppm) and very low Th/U ratios (0.0–0.01) indicating a metamorphic origin (e.g. Rubatto, 2017). The record of Ordovician magmatism in the ECMs is well documented (e.g. Bussy et al., 2011; Jacob et al., 2021, 2022; Paquette et al., 1989; Rubatto et al., 2010; Schaltegger et al., 2003; Vanardois et al., 2022a, 2022b). We interpret the Ordovician date obtained on the Prarion metavolcano-sedimentary sample (AR982) as the emplacement age of the magmatic protolith. In contrast, the 351 ± 5 Ma date likely reflects the anatexis event affecting this area. This anatexis is consistent with elevated thermal conditions during the F1 formation and could therefore be synchronous with the bimodal magmatism.

7.1.2 F2 formation (330–310 Ma)

Based on micropaleontological data, Bellière and Stree (1980) proposed a Late Visean age (i.e. ca. 339–331 Ma) for the bottom phyllites from the Late-Visean unit (Fig. 9). Our U–Pb results achieved on detrital zircons from a microconglomerate (AR476), located at the top of the phyllites, emphasized a Visean population (ca. 335 Ma) mainly obtained on magmatic zircon. Given the proximal origin of these terrigenous sediments (Bellière & Stree, 1980), the source for these zircon grains may be represented by the Visean plutons such as the Pormenaz and/or Montées-Pélessier granites (Bussy et al., 2000; Vanardois et al., 2022b). This hypothesis implies that at least one of these plutons, and their country rocks (i.e. the F1 formation), were already exhumed and eroded during the phyllites sedimentation (F2 formation). A lateral change of exhumation rate could explain the difference of thickness of the metagreywackes between the western (ca. 500 m) and the eastern (ca. 1000 m) sides of the Servoz syncline (Fig. 7A). We propose that the metagreywackes and phyllites do not belong to the same continuous deposition event, and that the emplacement of the Montées-Pélessier granite within the F1 metagreywackes (dated at 340 ± 5 Ma and 332 ± 2 Ma; Bussy et al., 2000; Vanardois et al., 2022b), predates the deposition of the phyllites, giving an age at ~ 330 Ma for the beginning of the F2 sedimentary sequence.

Our geochronological results on detrital zircon grains also show the occurrence of an Upper Carboniferous population (ca. 310 Ma) that contains the youngest grain dated at 296.5 ± 8 Ma. The youngest age is generally used to infer a maximum limit for the deposition age (e.g. Bingen et al., 2001) as crystallization of the youngest detrital zircon predates the deposition of the host sediment. However, in some specific cases (i.e. Pb loss), this date may post-date the maximum depositional age,

so the youngest detrital date is interpreted as the minimum of the maximum depositional age (Spencer et al., 2016). To ensure a statically more robust estimate of this data, the maximum age of deposition was calculated as the concordia age (Ludwig, 1998) of the youngest group of at least 3 grains with a 2σ (standard deviation) age overlap, as proposed by Dickinson and Gehrels (2009). For the microconglomerate (AR476), a concordia age of 307 ± 9 Ma ($n=4$) was obtained, similar within error to the youngest detrital date (296.5 ± 8 Ma). This concordia age is interpreted as the maximum age of deposition. Sample AR476 displays an S_3 foliation, which is absent in the Kasimovian–Asselian unit, suggesting that the investigated microconglomerate would most likely belong to the Late Visean unit (F2 formation). This observation implies that sedimentation of the F2 formation remained active until at least 307 ± 9 Ma. The unconformity existing between the Late-Visean unit (F2) and the Kasimovian–Asselian unit (F3) indicates an ante-Kasimovian deposition of F2 formation. Therefore, we propose that F2 formation was deposited between ca. 330 and 310 Ma.

7.1.3 F3 formation (310–295 Ma)

The F3 formation is composed of the Kasimovian–Asselian unit (Upper Pennsylvanian–Early Permian) that unconformably overlies F1 and F2 (Dobmeier, 1996, 1998; Pairis et al., 1992). The depositional age of the bottom of this formation has been estimated based on fossil flora at ca. 305 Ma (Laurent, 1967). In the Salvan-Dorenaz syncline, late-orogenic sedimentary rocks equivalent to the F3 formation have been documented (e.g. Capuzzo & Wetsel, 2004; von Raumer & Bussy, 2004), with a depositional age between ca. 308–295 Ma (Capuzzo & Bussy, 2000). Therefore, we propose a similar depositional age of ca. 310–295 Ma for the F3 late-orogenic sedimentary rocks (Fig. 9) of the Salvan-Dorenaz syncline (Fig. 9).

7.2 The T_{RSCM} recorded in the Servoz syncline

In the western side of the Arve fault, T_{RSCM} measured in F1 samples vary from 400 to 550 °C with a high thermal gradient of ca. 115 °C/km (Figs. 6 and 7). The high T_{RSCM} obtained in the western Pormenaz unit (i.e. 550 ± 25 °C, sample AR447) is consistent within uncertainties with the 620 ± 50 °C temperature conditions obtained by thermobarometric analyses on amphiboles (Dobmeier, 1998). Even without considering the high T_{RSCM} at 550 °C, the thermal gradient still remains higher than 50 °C/km. One may notice that the high-temperature isotherms in the ECMs are affected by Variscan dextral transpression (Simonetti et al., 2020; Vanardois et al., 2022b) and by several Alpine shear zones (Figs. 2, 7). Therefore, this abnormally high geothermal gradient is apparent and

partially results from shortening related to Variscan and Alpine deformations.

In the eastern side of the Arve fault, metagreywacke samples from the F1 formation display T_{RSCM} ranging from 530 to 420 °C (Figs. 6, 7) and may indicate an inverse gradient of ca. 30 °C/km. It is very likely that this abnormal gradient results from contact metamorphism associated to the Montées-Pélessier intrusion (ca. 340–330 Ma).

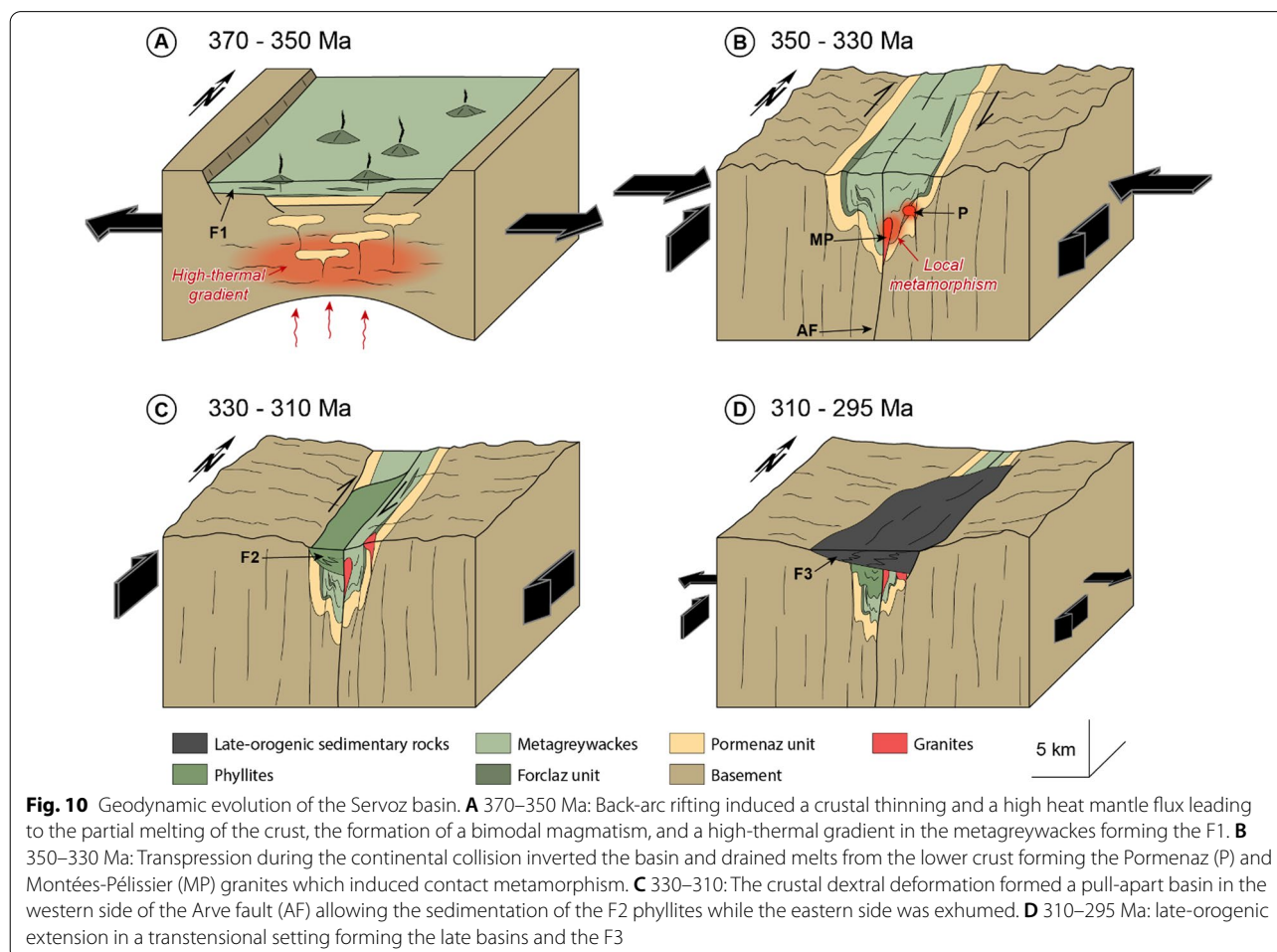
In the ECMs, peak temperatures within the F1 have been attributed to the early Variscan nappe stacking phase (Dobmeier, 1998; Fréville et al., 2018, 2022) ranging between ca. 350–340 Ma (Fréville et al., 2018; Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Guillot et al., 2009), with a peak pressure dated at ca. 340–335 Ma (Jacob et al., 2021, 2022; Vanardois et al., 2022a). On the western side of the Arve fault, Dobmeier (1998) estimated maximum pressure conditions of 6.7 kbar. These pressure conditions are consistent with the peak temperatures estimated in the F1 formation assuming a geothermal gradient of ~ 30 °C/km. Considering the apparent high thermal gradient of ~ 115 °C/km estimated from T_{RSCM} (Figs. 7B, 9), the initial thickness of the series would be four times greater than today (for a common geothermal gradient of ~ 30 °C/km). This important thickness reduction could result from both Variscan and Alpine deformations. However, our geochronological data on the partially molten Prarion volcano-sedimentary rock (AR982) highlight the presence of a metamorphic event, dated at 351 ± 5 Ma, that we link to a crustal anatexis episode. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating on muscovite (interpreted as cooling ages) from the basement gneisses on each side of the Servoz syncline yielded different results (i.e. 337–331 Ma for the west side and 316 Ma for the east side) (Dobmeier, 1998). These different cooling ages indicate that the basement from the western side of the Servoz syncline was at a shallow depth during Late-Visean, while the eastern side was still at HP–HT conditions (Schulz & von Raumer, 2011; Vanardois et al., 2022a). Thus, partial melting of the sample AR982 cannot be attributed to crustal thickening but rather to an early high-temperature thermal event. This early high-temperature thermal event was probably coeval with the bimodal magmatism forming the Pormenaz and Forclaz units during extensional tectonics (Dobmeier et al., 1999). Similar syn-extensional magmatism, dated between 370 and 350 Ma, has been described in the Belledonne and Pelvoux massifs (Fig. 1A) (Fréville et al., 2018; Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Pin & Carme, 1987). Therefore, we propose that this high-temperature thermal event was inherited from an extensional setting dated at 370–350 Ma before crustal thickening in the ECMs.

Our numerical modelling indicates that, in the eastern part of the syncline, the temperature of the country rocks

was above 400 °C at the time of the granite intrusion in order to fit the thermal conditions measured by T_{RSCM} (Fig. 8). These results suggest that the F1 formation remained at temperature conditions around 400 °C from ca. 350 Ma to ca. 340 Ma during the granite emplacement (Vanardois et al., 2022b). Dobmeier (1998) calculated a peak pressure of 3.2 kbar in the eastern part of the Servoz syncline, which represents a depth of ~12 km. This depth and temperature are consistent with a thermal gradient of 30–35 °C/km. Dobmeier (1996, 1998) and Vanardois et al. (2022a) proposed that nappe stacking occurred before ca. 340 Ma. An extensional setting at ca. 350 Ma followed by a crustal thickening until ca. 340 Ma could explain the preservations of temperature conditions at 400 °C in the F1 formation, and also suggests the closure of the Servoz basin between 350 and 340 Ma.

From profiles (1) and (2), it appears that both F2 and F3 formations record the same maximum T_{RSCM} at ca. 350 °C. Note that the 350 °C isotherm is recorded in the

late-orogenic F3 rocks from the Servoz syncline and from one sample (AR853; Table 1) of the Salvan-Dorenaz syncline (Fig. 1B), indicating a post-Variscan origin. Similar T_{RSCM} were measured in the surrounding Mesozoic rocks (Fig. 1B; Boutoux et al., 2016), emphasizing an Alpine origin for this thermal event probably related to the Tertiary nappe stacking (Boutoux et al., 2016; Girault et al., 2020). However, F2 phyllites were affected by the Variscan deformation (Figs 2A and 3I) (Bellière & Streeel, 1980; Dobmeier, 1998; Vanardois et al., 2022b) responsible for the formation of a pervasive cleavage that can only develop with temperature conditions above 250–300 °C (e.g. Elliott, 1976). Therefore, we propose that F2 phyllites, which were affected by the Variscan orogeny at temperatures below 350 °C, were overprinted during the Alpine orogeny. Therefore, the three formations F1, F2 and F3 are defined by geochronological constrains also show distinct thermal evolutions.



7.3 Tectonic evolution of the Servoz syncline within the Variscan belt

7.3.1 Late Devonian – Early Carboniferous arc and back-arc settings in the Moldanubian zone

Our RSCM and geochronological data indicate that the F1 was deposited in an extensional setting (Fig. 10A). An extensional setting associated with the opening of basins and coeval with bimodal magmatism is also proposed in the Belledonne and Pelvoux massifs (Fréville et al., 2018; Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Ménot, 1988; Ménot et al., 1988; Pin & Carme, 1987). However, these extensional basins and magmatic event have been interpreted as a syn-collisional continental rifting (Ménot, 1988; Ménot et al., 1988), a back-arc basin opening (Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Guillot et al., 2009; Pin & Carme, 1987), or the formation of an oceanic arc coeval with continental extension (Dobmeier et al., 1999). Several recent studies on the ECMs highlighted that crustal thickening started during Early Carboniferous times (e.g. Fréville et al., 2018, 2022; Jacob et al., 2021, 2022; Vanardois et al., 2022a), ruling out the scenario of Devonian syn-collisional continental rifting. In the Aar massif, Ruiz et al. (2022) recently dated a magmatic event at 348 Ma and interpreted it as a continental magmatic arc based on trace element and Hf isotope geochemistry. In the ARM, the assumption of Dobmeier et al. (1999) of a coeval oceanic arc with continental extension seems consistent with a back-arc setting.

Similar Late Devonian–Early Carboniferous basins associated with bimodal magmatism are described in the French Central massif (Faure et al., 1997; Pin & Paquette, 1998, 2002), Vosges massif (Pin, 1990; Pin & Carme, 1988; Skrzypek et al., 2012) and Bohemian massif (Schulmann et al., 2009; Žák et al., 2011). These volcanic basins are interpreted as back-arc basins related to the southward subduction of an oceanic domain located north of the Moldanubian zone (Lardeaux et al., 2014 and references therein). In South Corsica, Massonne et al. (2018) identified a high thermal gradient (45–50 °C/km) dated at 362 Ma. The authors related this gradient to a magmatic arc setting prior to continental collision. Similarly, Benmammar et al. (2020) argued that an anatectic event, dated at ca. 363 Ma and recorded within amphibolites from the southern French Central massif, correspond to an active continental margin setting, prior to continental collision. These data might indicate that during the Late Devonian – Early Carboniferous a large part of the Moldanubian zone was affected by high thermal conditions related to a magmatic arc and a back-arc setting, before the Carboniferous continental collision. This interpretation is consistent with recent paleogeographic reconstructions proposing the closure of one or several oceanic domains and basins during the Devonian before the Carboniferous collision (e.g. Deiller et al., 2021;

Franke et al., 2017; Lardeaux et al., 2014; Neubauer et al., 2022).

Therefore, we interpret the 370–350 Ma basins of the ECMs as pre-collisional back-arc basins opened in response to the subduction of an oceanic domain beneath the Moldanubian domain then closed during the Early Carboniferous collision (Fig. 10B). These basins indicate that the ECMs were located in the Moldanubian zone, probably a few hundreds of kilometres away from the suture zone, somewhere between the French Central massif and the Bohemian massif. This interpretation contradicts the recent hypothesis of Faure and Ferrière (2022) that ascribed the ECMs to the Saxothuringian zone, except the western part of the Belledonne massif. These authors interpreted the greenschist-facies metamorphism of the western part of the Belledonne massif, as being incompatible with the high-grade metamorphism of the Moldanubian zone. However, the Carboniferous transcurrent tectonics in the ECMs juxtaposed domains of the upper and lower crust (Schulz & von Raumer, 1993, 2011; Vanardois, 2021) and thus the western part of the Belledonne massif may be a part of the upper Moldanubian crust that never experienced high-grade metamorphism.

7.3.2 Syn- and late-orogenic sedimentation controlled by transcurrent tectonics

The presence of F2 confirms that sedimentation was still active during and after the tectonic inversion. Recent studies propose that this period was dominated by a transpressive regime with the formation of several large vertical shear zones (Fréville et al., 2022; Simonetti et al., 2018, 2020, 2021; Vanardois et al., 2022b) either in the ECMs or throughout the Variscan belt (e.g. Ballèvre et al., 2018; Edet et al., 2018). In some places, these shear zones controlled the opening of intramountain pull-apart basins (e.g. Faure et al., 2005; Gumiaux et al., 2004; Shelley & Bossière, 2001). Several dextral strike-slip faults and shear zones affected the Servoz syncline, beginning prior the phyllite deposition and ending during the Late Carboniferous at ca. 305–300 Ma (Vanardois et al., 2022b). Therefore, we propose that the Servoz syncline was reactivated as a syn-orogenic pull-apart basin allowing the deposition of the F2 phyllites (Fig. 10C).

Finally, the opening of the late orogenic basins (F3) between 310 and 290 Ma is documented in the other ECMs (e.g. Guillot & Ménot, 2009) and also in the French Central massif (e.g. Faure, 1995; Faure et al., 2009). The late-orogenic opening of these Late Carboniferous basins in the ARM is emphasized by the presence of numerous gneissic and granitic boulders (Capuzzo et al., 2003) and a few syn-sedimentary normal faults (Pilloud, 1991) in the basins of the ARM, highlighting the erosion of relief

and the opening and infilling of narrow intramountain basins (Capuzzo & Wetzel, 2004). The formation of these Late Carboniferous basins has been attributed to a late-orogenic collapse of the Variscan belt (Faure, 1995; Faure et al., 2009; Guillot & Ménot, 2009; Guillot et al., 2009). Alternatively, geochronological data from the ECMs may indicate that the dextral shearing was still active at least until 305–300 Ma (e.g. Bussy et al., 2000; Simonetti et al., 2020; Vanardois et al., 2022a). This dextral shearing evolved from a transpressional to transtensional regime (Vanardois et al., 2022b) and allowed the opening of these F3 basins (Fig. 10D). A similar evolution characterised by a change from a transpressional to a transtensional regime has been described in the southern French Central massif (e.g. Chardon et al., 2020; Whitney et al., 2015) and suggests that the late tectonics in the southern Variscan belt were controlled by the transcurrent shear zones rather than by a sensu stricto orogenic collapse.

8 Conclusion

Characterization of the thermal gradient and ages of sediment deposition and volcanic rocks from the Servoz syncline highlight a continuous record from pre-continental collision to post-orogenic evolution with three distinct sedimentary formations (F1, F2 and F3). The opening of the basin initiated between 370 and 350 Ma during an early stage of extensional tectonics triggered by a back-arc geodynamic setting. This extensional regime induced a high thermal gradient in the F1 metagreywackes associated with a bimodal magmatism. Subsequently, the rift basin was inverted during collision between 350 and 330 Ma. At that time, crustal thickening occurred in a global transpressional setting forming large-scale dextral shear zones that facilitated the emplacement of several plutons at ca. 340 Ma, inducing contact metamorphism as recorded in the sedimentary pile. In the Servoz syncline, dextral shearing controlled the opening of a pull-apart basin in the western part of the syncline during 330–310 Ma with the deposition of F2 phyllites formation. At the end of the Variscan orogeny, around 310–295 Ma, the F3 formation was deposited in a transtensional basin. The homogenization of peak temperatures at the scale of the Aiguilles-Rouges massif in both Carboniferous and Mesozoic rocks suggests that the Variscan thermal imprint of the F2 and F3 formations was later overprinted by Alpine metamorphism. The geodynamic evolution of the Servoz basins is consistent with the geodynamic evolution of the Moldanubian zone, suggesting a Moldanubian affiliation for the ECMs.

Supplementary Information

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Additional file 1: Table S1: LA-ICPMS U-Th-Pb dating analytical technique: Operating conditions and instrument setting.

Additional file 2: Table S2: U-Th-Pb analyses on zircon.

Additional file 3: Table S3: RSCM analyses.

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Author contributions

JV, PT and BL conceived the project. JV and PT collected the samples analysed. JV and AL wrote the draft version of the manuscript. FR and JLP performed the U-Th-Pb LA-ICPMS analyses and FR wrote the U-Th-Pb Results section. JV and AL performed the RSCM analyses. JV and LGF modeled the 1D thermal emplacement of the pluton. All authors actively participated in the interpretations of the data and substantively revised the draft manuscript. All authors approve the submitted version and agree both to be personally accountable for the author's own contributions and to ensure that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work, even ones in which the author was not personally involved, are appropriately investigated, resolved, and the resolution documented in the literature. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

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Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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