Vitor Barrote

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Brief Summary

Previous geochronology studies of ore deposits in WA have relied on dating ore-associated and alteration minerals, but the direct dating of an ore mineral is possible via the Re-Os isochron method applied to sulphides, giving the age of mineralization. This project seeks to utilize the Re-Os isochron method on sulphides to determine precise ages for three volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits in WA: Re-Os isochron ages will be complemented by precise (new or from literature) U-Pb and Ar-Ar ages on the selected deposits and their environs, including host rock, stratigraphic ages, alteration and metamorphic ages, to build a precise 4D framework of ore formation.

Education: MS and BS at Federal Univ. of Minas Gerais (UFMG)

Research interests: geochemistry, geochronology, economic geology

Thesis title: Re-Os isotope studies of selected VHMS ore systems in WA

Supervisors: Prof. Neal Neal McNaughton, Dr. Svetlana Tessalina, Dr. Frederic Jourdan, Dr. Brent McInnes

Publications: - Barrote, V. R., Rosiere, C. A., Rolim, V. K., Santos, J. O. S., & Mcnaughton, N. J. (2017). The Proterozoic Guanhães banded iron formations, Southeastern border of the São Francisco Craton, Brazil: evidence of detrital contamination. Geologia USP. Série Científica, 17(2), 303. https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2316-9095.v17-352

Conferences: 2015 SGA Meeting (Nancy). -2012 46th Brazilian Geological Congress (Santos).