



## The Rochechouart 2017-Cores Rescaled: Major Features

P. Lambert, C Alwmark, David Baratoux, S. Bouley, A. Brack, P Bruneton, E Buchner, P. Claeys, M R Dence, A Courtin Nomade, et al.

### ► To cite this version:

P. Lambert, C Alwmark, David Baratoux, S. Bouley, A. Brack, et al.. The Rochechouart 2017-Cores Rescaled: Major Features. 50th Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, Mar 2019, The Woodlands, Texas, United States. pp.2083. hal-02410167

**HAL Id: hal-02410167**

**<https://hal.univ-lorraine.fr/hal-02410167>**

Submitted on 13 Dec 2019

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

**THE ROCHECHOUART 2017-CORES RESCALED: MAJOR FEATURES.** P. Lambert<sup>1</sup>, C. Alwmark, D. Baratoux, S. Bouley, A. Brack, P. Bruneton, E. Buchner, P. Claeys, M.R. Dence, A. Courtin Nomade, I. Duhamel Achin, J.P. Floch, B.M. French, C. Fudge, J. Gattacceca, R.L. Gibson, S. Goderis, R.A.F. Grieve, N. Hauser, K.V. Hodges, F. Hörz, M. Humayun, F. Jourdan, S.P. Kelley, T. Kenkmann, D.A. Kring, F. Langenhorst, J.P. Lebreton, M.R. Lee, P. Lindgren, J. Lofi, J.P. Lorand, B. Luais, V. Masaitis, A. Meunier, C.B. Moore, J. Örmö, G.R. Osinski, S. Petit, P.A. Pezard, M. Poelchau, J. Pohl, Y. Quesnel, C. Ramboz, H. Reeves, U.W. Reimold, P. Rochette, H.M. Sapers, M. Schmieder, P.H. Schultz, S.P. Schwenzer, T. Sharp, C.S. Shoemaker, S.L. Simpson, D. Stöffler, E. Sturkell, H. Trumel, E. Walton, F. Westall, A. Wittmann and K. Wünnemann. <sup>1</sup>CIRIR-Center for International Research and Restitution on Impacts and on Rochechouart-87600 Rochechouart-France, [lambertbdx@gmail.com](mailto:lambertbdx@gmail.com)

**Introduction:** Eighteen core holes distributed along two 10-12 km traverses (N-S and NE-SW) across the central breccia deposit of the Rochechouart impact structure (France) were drilled at 8 sites in the “Reserve Naturelle Nationale de l’Astroblème de Rochechouart-Chassenon” [1]. We present and discuss the rescaled and correlated core/borehole wall observations after the CNRS (Geosciences Montpellier) acquired oriented optical images of the deepest holes using an OBI manufactured by ALT / Mount Sopris.

**Results:** The main lithological units and details on the various facies, structural-textural features, thickness, depths relative to surface and absolute elevations are given in Table 1 and Fig. 1, both provided full-scale at <https://ciriredu.files.wordpress.com/2019/01/lpsc-50-lambert-al.pdf>. The final rescaled cumulative depth drilled is 544 m (6% deeper than initially reported [1]). The comparison between the borehole wall images and the cores confirms that 1 m of yellow, massive, clast-poor impact melt rock is missing at -12 m in SC11, and 20 cm of clay are missing at -14 m in SC18. The remaining 542.8 m were recovered and are available for studies.

As expected [2], the holes intercept both crater fill materials and/or underlying rocks. The clast size is small (10 cm or less) in the upper part of the cores in the crater fill. Clast size increases and breccia clast population decreases in variety with depth. At least at SC2 and SC7, probably at SC11 and possibly at SC16 and SC18, the bottom of the crater fill deposit is quasi monomict and dominated by large meter/multimeter brecciated blocks of the underlying target. When they are intercalated with thin layers of polymict breccia and/or impact melt rock (SC2/U3-SC11/U2-SC16/U2-3-SC18/U1), it is not clear if these monomict units and breccia blocks belong to the bottom of the crater fill or to the top of the parautochthonous target. This results in an uncertainty of 117.2 m for the cumulative thickness estimate for the crater fill as given in Table 1 (260.2-377.5 m). The elevation of the crater floor is the same over the whole drilled area (ca. 200 m). It is slightly lower at the northernmost hole (SC2-152 m) and slightly higher at the southernmost hole (SC16-258 m), in agreement with a 1% inclination towards the north of the entire impact structure already noted by [3]. No sedimentary rocks are observed in the cores. With the exception of graphite, found as loose

“chewing gum”-like deformed clasts and as clasts of graphitic gneiss, all the target lithologies represented in the drillings have previously been reported from surface exposures [3]. They are characteristic of the granitic-gneissic metamorphic rocks of the western edge of the Variscan Massif Central.

REF.	HOLE	DEPTH (m)	SITES	LOCATION	Latitude	Longitude	CRATER FILL		UNDERLYING TARGET
							Thickness (m)	Lithology	
SC1	4.5	4.5	No.1: Chassenon	46°50'38.87"N	0°46'30.38"E	4.5	39.8	Vertical impactite dyke	Monomict breccia (Dinex)
SC2	121.7	121.4					48.2	Black-rich, graded suevite with impactite clasts	
SC3	3.2	3.2					26	Brecciated gneiss (Dinex) directly piled at the bottom of the crater fill	
SC4	10.5	10.5	No.2: Champagner	46°50'37.60"N	0°46'34.97"E	1.1	7	Vertical impactite dyke	Gneiss locally brecciated
SC5	3.2	3.2					3.5	Melt-poor suevite	
SC6	3.2	3.2					3.2	Monomict breccia (Dinex)	
SC7	60.9	64.6	No.3: Vallette	46°48'45.01"N	0°46'32.47"E	1.1	16	Impact melt rock including various clasts	Not reached by the drilling
SC8	1.5	1.5					48.2	Suevite very clast-rich impact melt rock	
SC9	1.5	1.5					1.1	Impact melt rock including various clasts	
SC10	1	1	No.4: Puy Chiraud (Vide)	46°48'46.87"N	0°46'30.73"E	1	1	Red, clast-rich impact melt rock	Breccia layer in the target
SC11	61.6	66.5					16	Red, clast-rich impact melt rock	
SC12	1	1					27	Gneiss dominantly clast-rich impact melt rock, with some polymict breccia	
SC13	1	1	No.5: Rochechouart (castle)	46°47'30.10"N	0°46'35.01"E	1	27	Granite dominantly clast-rich impact melt rock, with some polymict breccia	Granite severely deformed, pervaded by melt veins and intercalated by impact breccia layers
SC14	60.8	65.1					7.6	Red, clast-rich impact melt rock	
SC15	1	1					1	Red, clast-rich impact melt rock	
SC16	60.5	65.4	No.6: Montourne	46°47'30.10"N	0°46'35.01"E	1	1	Altered polymict breccia (some melt clasts)	Gneiss severely deformed (cataclastic, monomict breccia, different intercalated by polymict breccia and by impact melt veins)
SC17	60.2	65					63.6	Massive yellow impact melt rock	
SC18	62.4	67.1					26	Red, clast-rich impact melt rock	
SC19	1	1	No.7: Recoudet	46°46'15.98"N	0°46'35.15"E	1	29	Granite dominantly clast-rich impact melt rock, bearing melt-poor, matrix-sized blocks	Granite severely deformed pervaded by melt veins and cut by melt-rich breccia dykes
SC20	1	1					10.6	Granite dominantly clast-rich impact melt rock, bearing melt-poor, matrix-sized blocks	
SC21	1	1					23	Red, vesicular, impact melt rock with a 2m thick massive yellow melt at 12m	
SC22	1	1	No.8: Champagnac	46°51'20.81"N	0°46'32.10"E	1	21.1	Fractured gneiss	Monomict breccia (Dinex)
SC23	1	1					2.5	Breccia dyke (melt-bearing polymict breccia (suevite))	
SC24	1	1					18.5	Polymict gneiss severely deformed intercalated by breccia dykes	
SC25	1	1	No.9: Rochechouart (castle)	46°47'30.10"N	0°46'35.01"E	1	17	Brecciated gneiss (Dinex) directly piled at the bottom of the crater fill	Gneiss, fractured and brecciated locally
SC26	1	1					20.1	Monomict breccia (Dinex)	
SC27	1	1					39	Gneiss, fractured and brecciated locally	
TOTAL	516.8	544.0					377.5	MAXIMUM	
							117.2	UNCERTAINTY	
							260.3	MINIMUM	

Table 1. The Rochechouart 2017-drillings (full size online)

The cores obtained at the center of the structure (SC7, 11 and 17) and the southernmost one (SC16) all start with a red, clast-rich, seemingly horizontal impact melt layer that covers various melt-bearing breccias (Table 1, Fig.1). The northernmost drilling (SC2) did not intercept an impact melt layer but instead an 88 m thick melt-clast bearing breccia, with two distinct units according to texture and melt-clast content. The upper melt-rich unit (SC2/U1) is 40 m thick and displays a series of layers with distinct and sharp variation in granulometry and matrix content, contrasting with the underlying unsorted/ungraded melt-poor suevite unit (SC2/U2-Fig. 1). SC2/U1 also features impactite dykes, some of which are separating the coarse/matrix-poor and fine/matrix-rich intervals in this suevite package (Fig.1) (for more details see the study by [4] dedicated to the upper 66 m of SC2).

**Discussion/Conclusions:** The widespread “Chassenon polymict lithic breccia” seen on the geological map [5] corresponds to the 48 m thick SC2/U2 unit. This unit is now recognized as a melt-poor suevite. The same possibly applies to the historical “Rochechouart breccia” formation at the foot of the castle, and possibly to part or all breccias mapped as

polymict lithic breccias throughout the structure. In Rochechouart, this unit occupies the same position as U2 at SC2 and is underlain by a unit very similar to SC2/U3 (SC14/U2). Our field observation shows some intriguing arrays of vesicles and melt coated clasts in a newly cleared outcrop about 100 m from the SC14 location. This, together with the thick layers of impact melt rock encountered in the drilling (Table 1), leads to the conclusion that the amount of melt preserved in the current remains of the Rochechouart crater fill is higher than previously thought ([3] and refs therein). The sharp variations of textures in SC2/U1 suggest reworking of the top of the crater fill, probably by high-energy water flows, which is also supported by [4]. This raises the question of the nature and origin of the water, either a shallow sea covering the area, and/or a transient resurge overflowing the crater rim due to an impact-generated tsunami in the nearby sea [2-3]. If water did cover the target at the time of impact, it was shallow and there was not a significant rock-forming sedimentary cover as confirmed by the strictly crystalline target composition of the lithic clasts observed in the cores.

Despite of the limited abundance of graphite bearing material in the drillings, it opens the potential for searching and discovering impact diamonds associated

with the Rochechouart impact. Graphite bearing rocks are not reported in the central breccia deposit zone but do outcrop 25 km west of Rochechouart as part of the lower gneiss unit of the Hercynian orogeny. The drillings confirm that the central breccia deposit is filling a flat-floored central depression and confirm the lack of central peak [3]. This, combined with the crystalline character of the target (possibly under a thin water layer), could indicate that Rochechouart is a deeply eroded peak ring crater whose now eroded peak ring formed beyond the 12 km diameter central deposit zone. Located even further away from the center and standing higher in elevation (100 m or more), the annular depression would now be entirely eroded.

**Acknowledgments:** We thank the “Reserve Naturelle Nationale de l’Astroblème de Rochechouart-Chassenon”, responsible for the drillings funded and realized with the support of the local territories (“Porte Océane du Limousin”), the State and Europe.

**References:** [1] Lambert et al. (2018) *Lunar Planet. Sci.* 49th, #1954.pdf. [2] Lambert P. et al. (2016) *MAPS*, #6471.pdf. [3] Lambert P. (2010) *GSA Spec Pap.* 465, 505–541. [4] Örmö J. et al. (2019), this conference. [5] Chèvremont P. et al. (1996) *Geological map of Rochechouart (687)*, BRGM-France.

Fig.1-Rochechouart drillings 2017-Schematic logs (full size and details online)

