



Origine et évolution du manteau cratonique de Sibérie

Luc-Serge Doucet

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Origine et évolution du manteau cratonique de Sibérie



Luc-Serge Doucet

Thèse présentée pour obtenir le grade de Docteur d'Université
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Pour n'oublier personne

- Merci à tous -

Résumé de la thèse

Les cratons sont de vastes portions de lithosphère continentale formés d'une croûte continentale type TTG et d'un manteau lithosphérique épaisse ($>200\text{km}$), froid (40 mW/m^2) et composé majoritairement par des périclites fortement réfractaires ($\text{Mg\#}_{\text{WR}} > 0.92$, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CaO} < 1\%$), échantillonées sous forme de xénolites lors des éruptions kimberlitiques. Il est admis que les périclites cratoniques ont été formées par de hauts degrés de fusion partielle, cependant, les fortes teneurs en SiO_2 de certaines xénolites impliquent des mécanismes de fusion très particuliers. De plus, les fortes teneurs en FeO , TiO_2 , REE, en cpx et en grenats d'un grand nombre d'échantillons ne sont pas cohérentes avec une origine résiduelle. En effet la majorité des périclites cratoniques a subi des transformations qui masquent actuellement leur composition initiale. C'est pourquoi les conditions de la fusion et les processus post-formation qui affectent le manteau cratonique demeurent très mal contraints.

Udachnaya est la seule kimberlite du craton Sibérien qui fournit des xénolites de périclite de tailles suffisantes pour les études géochimiques et isotopiques ($>>100\text{g}$). Cette thèse se base sur une grande collection de xénolites de périclites (>50) particulièrement fraîches i.e. les olivines et les autres minéraux sont préservés de l'altération et les pertes au feu des roches totales (LOI) sont $<2\%$. Les périclites sont des harzburgites et des lherzolites, généralement pauvres en cpx ($<6\%$) du faciès à spinelle et à grenat, avec des microstructures aussi bien grenues que déformées. Cette collection est représentative de l'ensemble du profil lithosphérique (du Moho jusqu'à 220km).

La majorité des périclites à spinelle est pauvre en opx ($<20\%$). Les périclites riches en silice sont moins courantes dans le manteau cratonique sibérien que ce que l'étude de Boyd et al. (1997) a montré. Seul $\frac{1}{4}$ des périclites à spinelle de notre collection a des compositions en opx $>30\%$. Les périclites à spinelle, pauvres en opx ont des compositions en éléments majeurs proches d'un résidu de fusion. Contrairement aux autres études, leurs compositions en Al_2O_3 , FeO et Mg\#_{WR} définissent des *trends* qui, comparés aux études expérimentales, indiquent une origine par 38% d'une fusion fractionnée par décompression entre 7-4 GPa et $\leq 1-2 \text{ GPa}$; ce qui est en accord avec les modélisations des éléments en trace. L'origine des périclites riches en silice est incertaine, et l'hypothèse d'une interaction avec des liquides de subduction est peu probable : leurs compositions en SiO_2 et FeO diffèrent des périclites d'arc, et leur $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{WR}} \sim 5.3 \pm 0.2\text{\textperthousand}$ est proche de la valeur référence pour le manteau ($5.5\text{\textperthousand}$).

1/3 des périclites à grenat grenues a des compositions similaires aux périclites à spinelle et indiquent donc des conditions de formation similaires. Le grenat, dans la majorité de ces périclites, est d'origine résiduelle, contrairement au cpx qui lui est clairement d'origine métasomatique.

La majorité des périclites à grenat forme des séquences d'enrichissement en FeO , TiO_2 et REE par rapport aux périclites résiduelles. Cela traduit un métasomatisme modal (précipitation de cpx et de grenat), et ce par interaction entre le protolite des périclites avec un magma riche en Si, Al, Fe (Ti, REE). Les cpx sont en équilibre avec un liquide de composition kimberlitique. Les kimberlites sont des magmas pauvres en Si, Al, Fe et ne peuvent pas être responsables du métasomatisme modal, mais un magma parent peut avoir interagi avec la roche peu de temps avant l'éruption.

28 périclites ont été analysées pour obtenir leur composition isotopique Re/Os et leur composition en PGE. 21 ont des teneurs en Os > 1 ppb et des rapports $^{187}\text{Re} / ^{188}\text{Os} < 3$. Leurs $T_{\text{RD}}^{\text{ERUPT}}$ varient de 0.7 à 2.3 Ga (moyenne 1.7 Ga). Les analyses isotopiques du Re/Os de 9 périclites résiduelles ($0.1\text{-}1.2\%$ Al_2O_3) donnent des âges $T_{\text{RD}}^{\text{ERUPT}}$ variant de 1.4 à 2.3 Ga (maximum de probabilité 2.1 Ga). Les analyses isotopiques Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd sur les cpx de 4 périclites à spinelle clairement résiduelles ($\epsilon\text{Hf} +16$ à $+2000$; $\text{Hf/Lu}<1$) donnent des âges modèles Hf de 1.8-1.9 Ga et des isochrones roches totales Lu/Hf, Sm/Nd entre 1.8-2.0 Ga. Ces âges Re/Os, Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd sont beaucoup plus jeunes que ceux obtenus sur les méga-cristaux d'olivine ainsi que sur les éclogites (3.0 Ga) (Pearson et al. 1995b; Pearson et al. 1995c). Cependant, nos datations sont cohérentes avec l'assemblage du craton sibérien (1.8 à 2.1 Ga) daté à partir des analyses U/Pb des zircons du bouclier d'Anabar (au nord-est d'Udachnaya) (Rosen 2002) et des xénolites crustales d'Udachnaya (Koreshkova et al. 2009).

Les rapports isotopiques Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd de 5 périclites à grenat métasomatiques ($\epsilon\text{Hf} -3$ à $+44$; $\text{Hf/Lu}>1$) donnent des isochrones roches totales Lu/Hf, Sm/Nd entre 0.7-0.9 Ga, qui semblent dater un épisode métasomatique intense. Le manteau cratonique semble avoir débuté sa formation à l'archéen, comme en témoignent les xénolites exotiques ($T_{\text{RD}} \sim 3.0$ Ga). Cependant, la majorité du manteau lithosphérique s'est formé au même moment que la croûte continentale, c.-à-d. au Paléo-protérozoïque et a été largement métasomatisé au néo-protérozoïque.

Il n'existe aucune corrélation claire entre les P-T d'équilibration des périclites, leurs microstructures et leurs caractéristiques géochimiques et isotopiques. Néanmoins, les périclites équilibrées en dessous de 5.5 GPa sont de basse température (*low-T* $\sim 762\text{-}1031^\circ\text{C}$) et celles au dessus 5.5 GPa sont de haute température (*high-T* $\sim 1220\text{-}1300^\circ\text{C}$). Les périclites *low-T* sont celles qui conservent le mieux le caractère résiduel de leur protolite ($\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}} > 0.92$; avec des moyennes en cpx de $\sim 2.1\%$ et en grenat de $\sim 4.5\%$; HREE appauvris) et sont préservées de la déformation. Les périclites *high-T* sont celles qui ont subi le plus le métasomatisme modal et cryptique ($\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}} < 0.92$; moyenne cpx $\sim 4.7\%$ et moyenne grenat $\sim 5.7\%$; REE enrichis). Ces dernières sont majoritairement déformées à des degrés variables, bien que certaine soit de texture granulaire. Même si le lien n'est pas encore très clair, il semble que le métasomatisme est contemporain de la déformation.

Les orientations préférentielles de réseau (OPR) obtenues sur les xénolites d'Udachnaya montrent que les périclites sont fortement anisotropes, en particulier les périclites grenues qui présentent des « forces de fabrique » (J_{index}) plus élevées que les périclites déformées dont la recristallisation des néoblastes d'olivine diminue la « force de fabrique ». En terme de propriétés sismiques, ces fortes anisotropies se traduisent par des vitesses d'onde P (Vp) extrêmement rapides selon l'axe [100] des olivines des périclites grenues ($Vp \sim 8.8$ km/s) équivalentes aux Vp des éclogites. Ainsi les vitesses extrêmement rapides enregistrées dans le manteau sub-MOHO ($Vp \sim 8.7$ km) par les profils sismiques peuvent s'expliquer par la présence de périclites grenues fortement anisotropes dans la partie supérieure du manteau cratonique, plutôt que par la présence abondante d'éclogites.

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Note

A propos de la nomenclature :

La nomenclature utilisée dans les différentes études sur les péridotites varie en fonction du type d'échantillon que l'on observe ; les géologues qui travaillent sur les péridotites orogéniques ou les xénolites de péridotites dans les basaltes utilisent la nomenclature proposée par [Streckeisen \(1976\)](#) dans laquelle les péridotites sont classées en fonction de leur teneur respective en olivine, orthopyroxène et clinopyroxène. Ainsi, une harzburgite peut contenir jusqu'à 5% de cpx et une dunites jusqu'à 10% de pyroxènes (opx+cpx). En revanche, les études sur les xénolites de péridotite dans les kimberlites utilisent une classification thermodynamiquement plus cohérente et parlent de harzburgites quand la roche contient 0% de cpx (*clinopyroxene-free*) ; les dunites se réfèrent majoritairement aux fragments d'olivines méga-cristallines (quelques grains d'olivine dans la xénolite) dans lesquelles les autres phases représentent moins de 5% de la xénolite. Dans cette thèse, la classification de [Streckeisen \(1976\)](#) est préférée car elle permet de comparer les données des péridotites cratoniques aux péridotites d'autres contextes géodynamiques ainsi qu'aux résultats des études expérimentales.

Introduction

A. Les cratons : état de l'art

a. Présentation générale des cratons et du manteau cratonique

1. *Répartition des cratons dans le monde (Fig. 1).*

Les cratons, du grec *krátoς* (κράτος : force, résistance) sont de vastes domaines qui forment le cœur des continents. Sous forme de plateformes continentales peu accidentées, ils sont répartis sur l'ensemble des continents dont ils représentent 40% de la surface. Environ 35 cratons ont été identifiés et 12 particulièrement bien étudiés (Bleeker 2003; Lee et al. 2011) (Fig. 1).

2. *Structure de la lithosphère cratonique (Fig. 2)*

La croûte continentale cratonique est plus épaisse qu'une croûte continentale « normale » (ou non-cratonique), c.-à-d. 40-45 km vs. 30-35 km. La croûte continentale cratonique est majoritairement composée de roches magmatiques et métamorphiques d'une composition de type TTG (Tonalites-Trondhémites-Granodiorites) d'âge archéen (> 2.5 Ga). Les TTG sont des roches que l'on ne retrouve pas dans la croûte continentale non-cratonique, c.-à-d. d'un âge < 2.5 Ga (Martin 1986; Martin and Moyen 2002). La majeure partie du socle cratonique est recouverte d'une épaisse couche de sédiments protérozoïques. Néanmoins, les terrains archéens affleurent en certains endroits et forment ce que l'on appelle communément les boucliers continentaux.

Les cratons doivent leur stabilité au cours du temps à un manteau lithosphérique, échantilloné sous forme d'enclaves ou de xénolites par les kimberlites (Pearson et al. 2003), beaucoup plus épais que le manteau non cratonique (200-300 km contre 100 km), beaucoup plus froid (géotherme moyen de 40 mW/m² contre 50-60 mW/m²) (Fig. 2) mais également plus réfractaire (Jordan 1975; Pollack and Chapman 1977; Boyd 1989; Kelly et al. 2003).

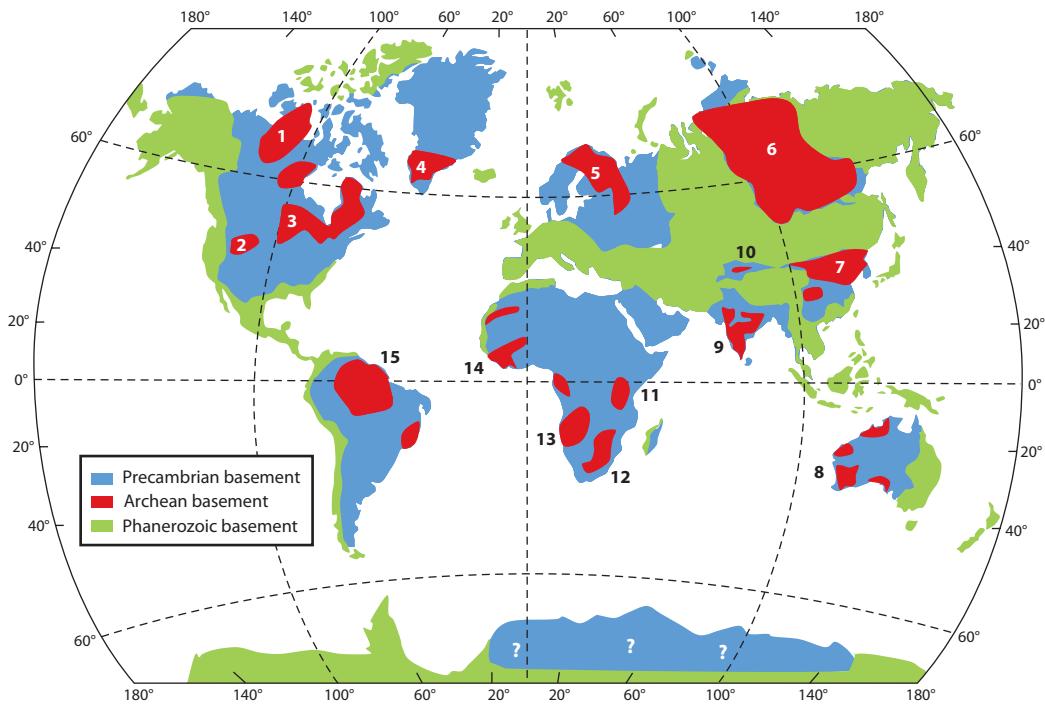


Figure 1 : Map of Precambrian (>540 Ma) and Phanerozoic (<540 Ma) crustal basement. Archean cratons are shown in red. Cratons are labeled follows : 1, Slave; 2, Wyoming; Superior; 4, Greenland; 5, Fennoscandian; 6, Siberian; 7, North China; 8 west Australian; 9, Indian; 10 Tarim; 11, Tanzanian; 12, South African (Kaapvaal); 13, Congo; 14 west African; 15, Amazonia; Modified from Lee (2011).

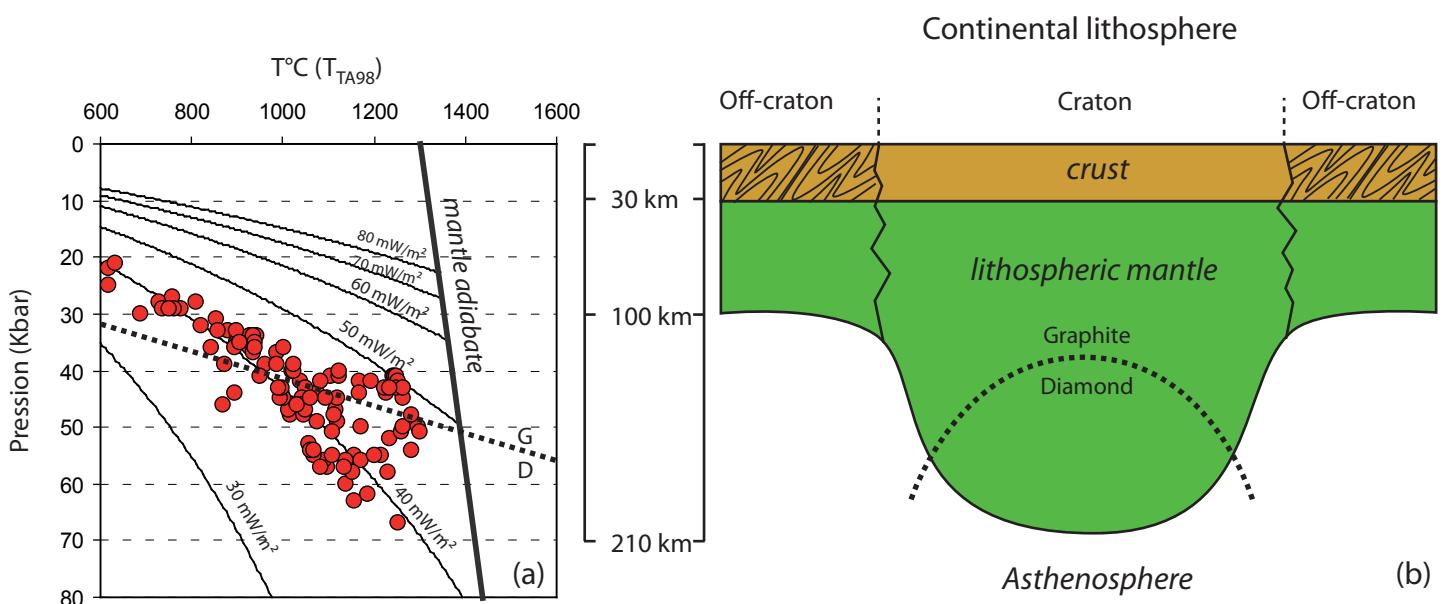


Figure 2 : (a) Pressure and temperature estimates for worldwide cratonic peridotites (Bernstein et al. 1998; Bernstein et al. 2006; Wittig et al. 2008; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004; Irvine 2003; Kopylova and Russell 2000). (b) Schematic structure of the on- and off-cratonic continental lithosphere.

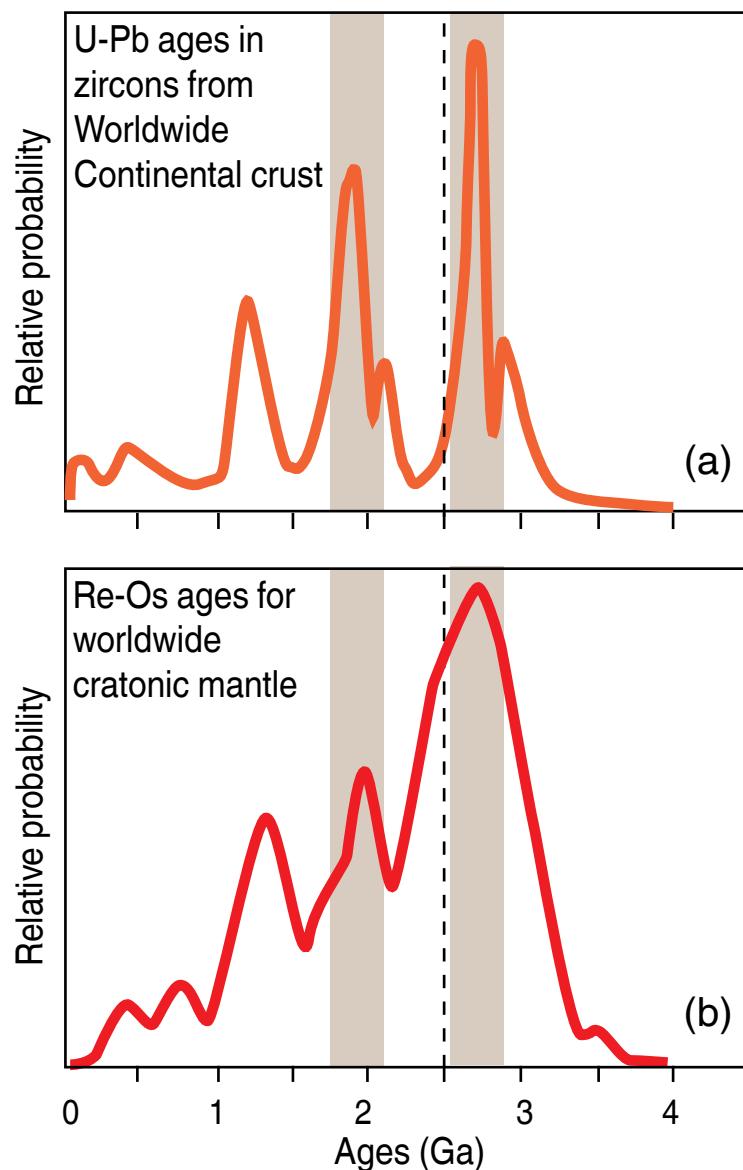


Figure 3 : (a) Ages for worldwide continental crust (U-Pb ages on zircons) compared to (b) ages for worldwide cratonic mantle (Re-Os ages in whole-rocks; data compiled from Wittig et al. (2010)).

3. Age du manteau lithosphérique (Fig. 3)

A la base des datations Re/Os sur les roches totales des xénolites de péridotite, le manteau cratonique s'est formé durant l'archéen, en « parallèle » ou en « lien » avec les épisodes de formation de la croûte continentale (Wittig et al. 2010) (Fig. 3).

4. Composition du manteau cratonique (Fig. 4, 5 et 6)

Le manteau lithosphérique cratonique, en plus d'être épaisse et froid, est beaucoup plus réfractaire que le manteau lithosphérique non-cratonique (Boyd and Mertzman 1987; Boyd 1989; Boyd et al. 1997; Bernstein et al. 1998; Kopylova and Russell 2000; Irvine et al. 2003; Canil 2004; Bernstein et al. 2006; Lee 2006; Simon et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008). En effet, quand on regarde les compositions en éléments majeurs dans les roches totales des xénolites de péridotite, le manteau cratonique est enrichi en MgO, NiO et Cr₂O₃ et est appauvri en SiO₂, Al₂O₃, et CaO et FeO (Fig. 4). Il apparaît que certaines parties du manteau cratonique sont enrichies en silice. Il en résulte que le manteau cratonique possède un Mg#_{WR} (= [(Mg+Fe)/Mg]_{at}) beaucoup plus élevé que le manteau lithosphérique continental non-cratonique (Mg#_{WR} > 0.92 contre 0.89-0.90) (Fig. 5). Le caractère très réfractaire de ces roches s'exprime également dans la composition minéralogique des xénolites de péridotite cratonique qui sont principalement des harzburgites, c.-à-d. un assemblage OI + Opx avec moins de 5% de cpx, dont certaines sont très riches en opx (Fig. 6).

b. Problématique générale

La présence d'une racine lithosphérique réfractaire, épaisse et froide expliquerait la longévité des cratons par isolation de la lithosphère de la convection asthénosphérique et donc du recyclage. La composition très particulière du manteau cratonique par rapport à son homologue non-cratonique : Mg#_{WR}>0.92, enrichissement en Cr₂O₃, faible teneur en FeO et surtout l'enrichissement en SiO₂, montre que les processus de formation du manteau lithosphérique sont différents à l'archéen. En effet, les compositions du manteau cratonique, en particulier les Mg#_{WR} élevés, indiquent que le manteau cratonique est un résidu de plus 30-35% de fusion alors que les Mg#_{WR} du manteau non cratonique sont bien inférieurs à 0.91. Cependant, les enrichissements en SiO₂, mais également la composition modale de certaines péridotites cratoniques (enrichies en opx, cpx et grenat) ne sont pas cohérents avec de tels taux de fusion.

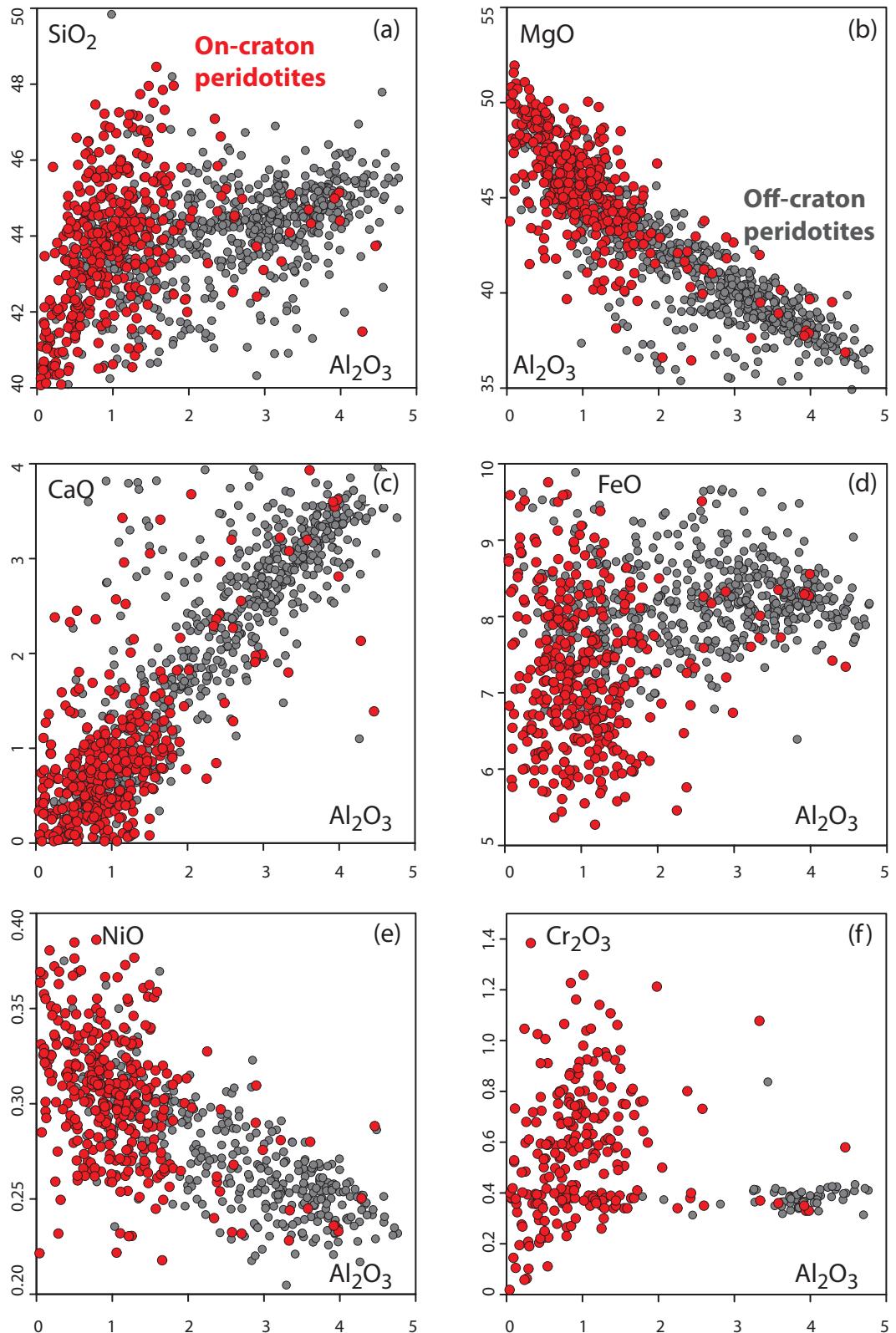


Figure 4: Covariation plots of Al_2O_3 vs. SiO_2 (a), MgO (b), CaO (c), FeO (d), NiO (e) and Cr_2O_3 (f) for on-craton (red circles) (Boyd et al. 1997; Bernstein et al. 1998; Bernstein et al. 2006; Wittig et al. 2008; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004; Irvine 2003; Kopylova and Russell 2000) and off-craton peridotites (grey circles) (compiled from Canil (2004) and Peslier et al. (2002)).

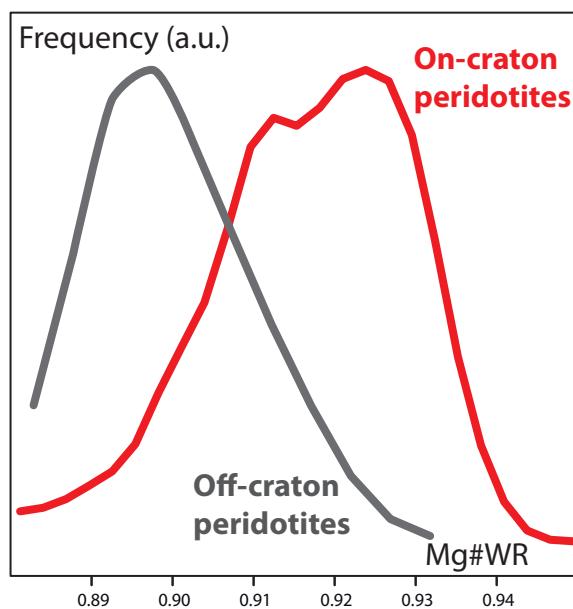


Figure 5 : Density plot of $\text{Mg}\#\text{WR}$ in craton (red line) and off-craton peridotites (grey line) [see Fig. 4 for symbols].

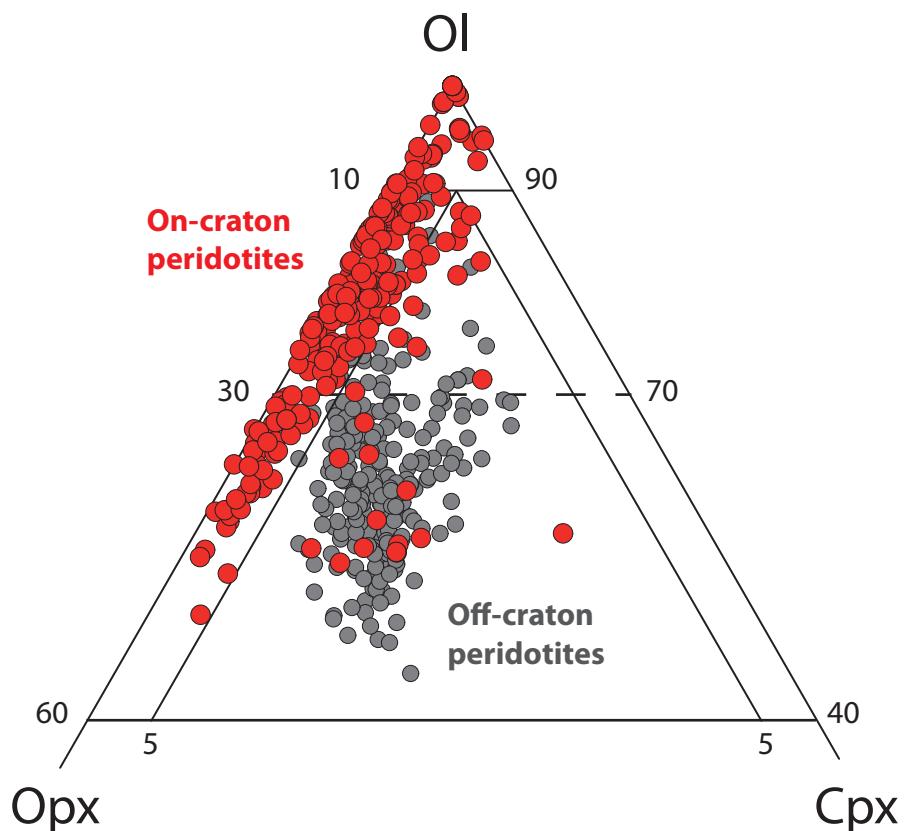


Figure 6 : Ultramafic rocks classification for craton (red line) and off-craton peridotites (grey line) [see Fig. 4 for symbols].

Les péridotites cratoniques sont connues pour avoir subi de nombreux épisodes de transformation post-formation (métasomatisme) qui ont largement modifié la composition initiale de leur protolite. Ainsi, les mécanismes à l'origine de la formation et de l'évolution de ce manteau lithosphérique cratonique demeurent incertains.

L'objectif général de cette thèse est, à partir d'une grande collection de péridotites de la cheminée kimberlitique d'Udachnaya, de contraindre les conditions de formation et d'évolution du manteau cratonique, de les replacer dans le temps et comprendre ainsi l'impact de ces processus sur la structure des cratons.

c. Hypothèses de formation du manteau cratonique

Il est actuellement admis que le manteau cratonique, avec des Mg#_{WR} très élevés (>0.92) et de forts appauvrissements en éléments magmatophiles comme Al₂O₃ et CaO, sont des résidus de >35% de fusion. Cependant, au cours des dernières décennies, les chercheurs ont tenté de comprendre pourquoi le manteau cratonique avait des compositions si différentes du manteau non-cratonique.

Deux hypothèses principales se distinguent par la profondeur initiale de la fusion. La première hypothèse implique la fusion à haute pression (> 3 GPa) dans un « plume » mantellique tandis que la seconde, étayée dans des publications plus récentes, implique une fusion à basse pression (< 3 GPa) au niveau des dorsales médio-océaniques puis dans les zones de subduction.

1. *L'hypothèse du « plume » mantellique (Fig. 7)*

Les études expérimentales de la fusion d'un manteau fertile montrent que les teneurs en FeO dans les résidus dépendent de la pression et de la température de fusion (Herzberg 1993; Walter 1998, 2003; Herzberg 2004). Les faibles teneurs en FeO (< 7 %) dans les péridotites cratoniques reflètent des conditions de fusion à haute pression (> 3 GPa) dans un manteau dont la température ambiante est très élevée (>1500°C) (Fig. 7). Ces conditions de fusion sont proches de celles des plumes mantelliques actuels. Les expérimentations montrent également que les réactions de fusion à haute pression produisent de l'opx périctique dans le résidu (jusqu'à 30% d'opx). Cela expliquerait l'origine des domaines riches en silice dans le manteau cratonique. Cependant, la production d'opx périctique n'est valable que pour 25 à 30% de fusion ; au delà, l'opx est consommé. Les teneurs en MgO, Al₂O₃ et CaO dans les roches totales nécessitent des taux de fusion bien supérieurs à 30%.

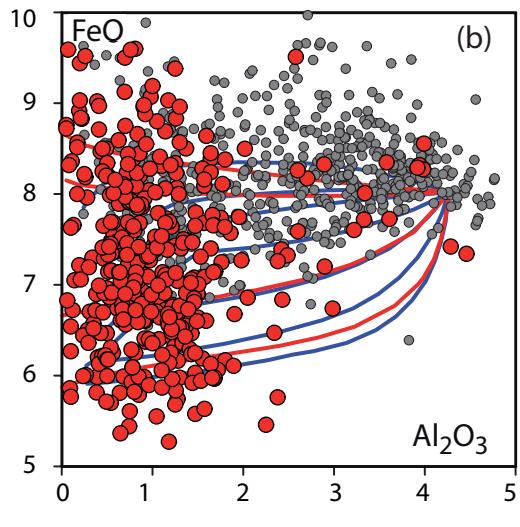
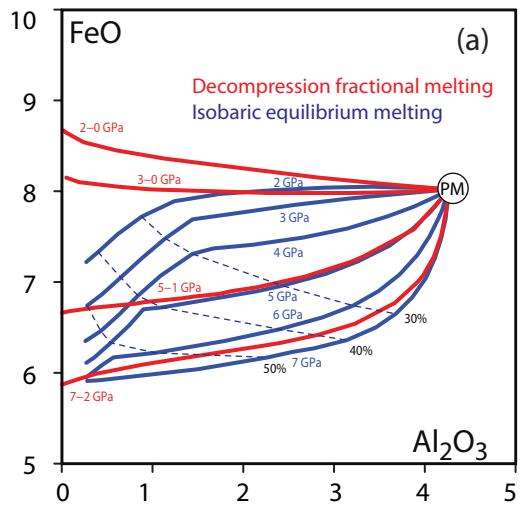


Figure 7 : Covariation plots of Al_2O_3 vs. FeO for experimental results from Herzberg (2004) (a) compare to (b) craton (red circles) and off-craton peridotites (grey circles) [see Fig. 4 for symbols].

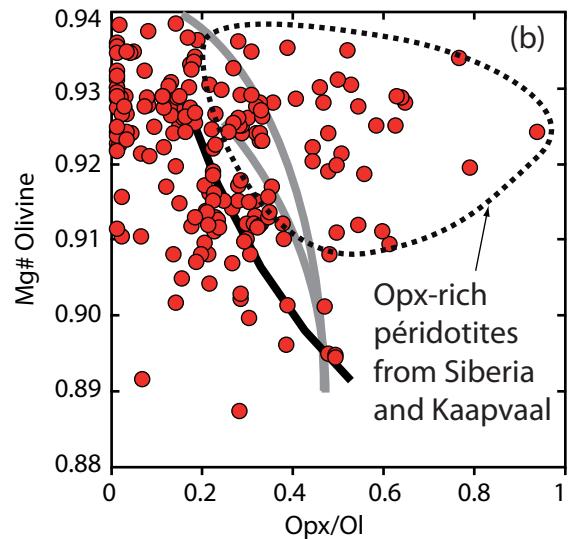
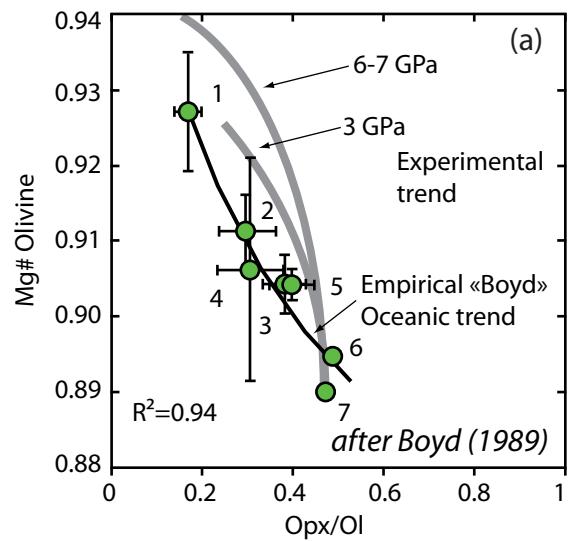


Figure 8 : «Boyd diagram»; (a) empirical oceanic trend and experimental trend : 1, average for Papua Ultramafic Belt (Jaques & Chappel 1980); 2, average for Horoman harzburgites (Takazawa et al. 2000). 3, average for Horoman lherzolites (Takazawa et al. 2000). 4, average for Ocean Island Harzburgites (OIH) (Simon et al. 2008). 5, average for Mid-Ocean Ridge Harzburgites (MORH) (Simon et al. 2008). 6, Depleted MORB Mantle estimate (DMM) (Workman & Hart 2005). 7, Primitive upper mantle (PM) estimate (Johnson 1998; Walter 1998). Thick grey lines, melting residue of fertile garnet lherzolite at 3, 6 and 7 GPa (Walter 1998) ; (b) cratonic peridotites (red circles) [see Fig. 4 for symbol].

2. L'hypothèse de la dorsale et de la subduction (Fig. 8)

Les zones de subduction sont les seuls environnements actuels capables de produire des résidus de fusion avec des Mg#_{WR} similaires aux périclites cratoniques. Certains auteurs notent également une similitude entre la composition en silice des périclites de subduction avec les périclites cratoniques. La fusion à faible profondeur, dans le faciès à spinelle (<3 GPa) produirait des résidus de fusion avec des Mg# olivine et des Mg#_{WR} élevés (Fig. 8) qui pourraient ensuite être enrichis en SiO₂ (Bernstein et al. 1998; Canil 2004; Grove and Parman 2004; Bernstein et al. 2006; Lee 2006; Pearson and Wittig 2008; Wittig et al. 2008). L'absence de grenat dans le résidu lors de la fusion expliquerait également les faibles teneurs en Al, Yb et HREE en général ainsi que les enrichissements en Cr dans les roches totales.

Les auteurs ont donc proposé que les périclites cratoniques se soient formées en deux étapes : 1) formation d'un manteau résiduel peu appauvri au niveau d'une dorsale médo-océanique qui va ensuite 2) fortement refondre dans une zone de subduction jusqu'à former des dunites (<5% opx) (Bernstein et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2008), qui seront variablement métasomatisées par des liquides/fluides de subduction riches en silice pour produire les domaines cratoniques enrichis en silice (Kelemen et al. 1998). Cependant, les études récentes sur des objets naturels, notamment sur les harzburgites de la supra-subduction du Kamtachka (Ionov 2010) et les expérimentations sur la fusion hydratée (Parman and Grove 2004; Balta et al. 2011) montrent que la fusion au niveau des zones de subduction n'est pas capable de produire des enrichissements en SiO₂ similaires aux périclites cratoniques.

d. Pourquoi toujours pas de réponse claire ?

Ces deux modèles de formation : fusion profonde contre fusion superficielle, ont l'avantage d'expliquer une grande partie des paramètres géochimiques des périclites cratoniques : Mg#_{WR} > 0.92, faible teneur en FeO, Al₂O₃, LREE et enrichissement en Cr₂O₃. Néanmoins, ils restent insuffisants pour expliquer le paramètre discriminant des périclites cratoniques : les enrichissements en SiO₂.

1. La qualité des échantillons (Fig. 9)

Un des problèmes concernant l'étude du manteau lithosphérique provient de l'échantillonnage lui-même. Les périclites cratoniques sont échantillonnées le long de la colonne lithosphérique lors d'éruptions dites kimberlitiques. Les kimberlites sont des roches magmatiques ultra-potassiques qui prennent leur source à la base de la racine du manteau

cratonique. Elles parcourent l'ensemble de la lithosphère jusqu'à la surface en quelques heures, produisant des explosions volcaniques cataclysmiques (Dawson 1980; Pasteris 1984; Kamenetsky et al. 2004; Mitchell 2008; Sparks et al. 2009). Ces éruptions forment d'importants diatrémes remplis d'un mélange de brèches volcaniques, de sédiments pulvérisés et de xénolites de manteau et de croute. Ces dépôts volcano-sédimentaires sont très perméables, ce qui permet la circulation d'eau météorique. Aux cours des millions d'années, se développe donc une importante altération des roches qui se trouvent dans ces diatrémes, notamment les xénolites de péridotite qui présentent d'importantes perte au feu (LOI) largement >2% (Fig. 9a).

Les péridotites sont constituées de minéraux très facilement altérables (olivines et orthopyroxènes) qui, au contact de l'eau s'hydratent et se transforment en serpentine. Ainsi, au cours de l'altération, la majeure partie des minéraux qui constituent les péridotites vont se transformer en minéraux hydratés secondaires (Fig. 9b). Cela cause d'importantes incertitudes lors des études pétrographiques mais également lors des analyses des roches totales et des minéraux.

2. *La contamination par la kimberlite (Fig. 10)*

Les magmas kimberlitiques sont sous-saturés en silice et extrêmement riches en éléments en trace et en volatiles (Kamenetsky et al. 2004; Kamenetsky et al. 2007). Quelque temps avant ou pendant l'éruption, le magma kimberlitique imprègne les xénolites le long des fractures et/ou des joints de grains en dissolvant les pyroxènes et en cristallisant des phases hydratés secondaires riches en K_2O comme la phlogopite. Il en résulte que les xénolites de péridotites sont fortement contaminées par le magma kimberlitique notamment en éléments en trace. Ainsi, la signature primaire des xénolites en éléments incompatibles est particulièrement perturbée (Fig. 10). Cela rend impossible les études des éléments en trace et les études isotopiques sur les roches totales et les minéraux.

3. *Le métasomatisme cryptique et modal*

Bien qu'il soit communément admis que le manteau cratonique se soit formé lors d'intenses épisodes de fusion, les xénolites de péridotite retrouvées dans les kimberlites ne sont pas de « vrais » résidus de la fusion au sens *stricto sensu*. En effet, la majorité des péridotites cratoniques a subi des processus métasomatiques (Rudnick et al. 1993; Pearson et al. 1995b; Shimizu et al. 1997; Lee and Rudnick 1999; Simon et al. 2003; Carlson et al. 2005; Simon et al. 2007):

- enrichissement de la roche en éléments en trace, en éléments mineurs et en éléments majeurs (REE, TiO₂, FeO). Ce phénomène est communément appelé métasomatisme cryptique.
- précipitation de phases secondaires comme les cpx et le grenat qui changent la composition modale des roches jusqu'à les « re-fertiliser » (métasomatisme modal) en formant des lherzolites (+ de 5% de cpx et jusqu'à 15% grenat) à partir d'un protolite harzburgitique.

L'association de ces trois processus a pour conséquence de masquer la composition initiale des péridotites cratoniques. Cela rend difficile l'identification des échantillons dont la composition est proche leur protolite et de définir, à partir des échantillons les moins modifiés, des séquences d'enrichissement qui permettraient de contraindre les processus post-formation et leur impact sur la composition des roches.

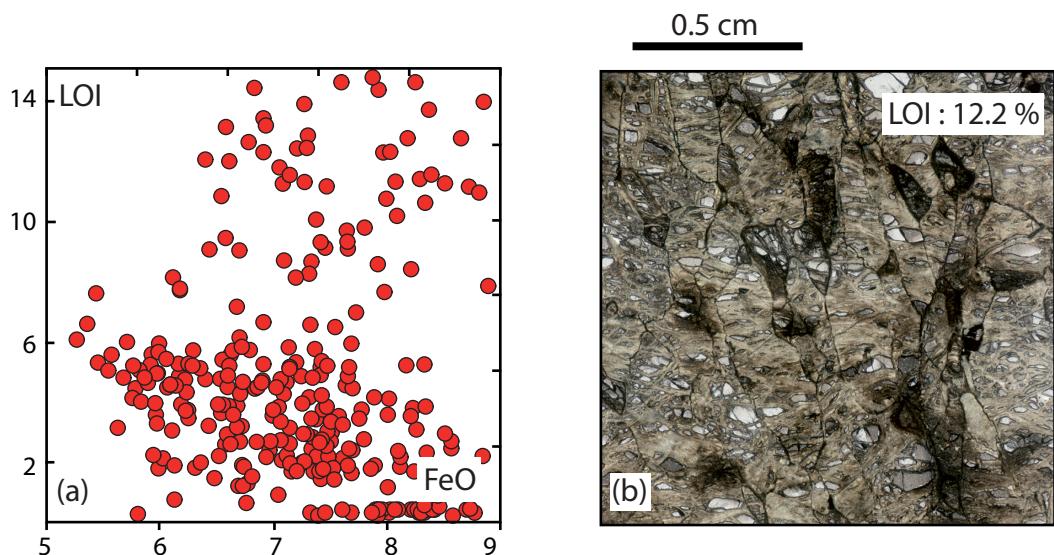


Figure 9 : (a) LOI vs. FeO for cratonic peridotites (red circles) [see Fig. 4 for details]; (b) cratonic peridotites with 12.1% LOI : the majority of olivines and pyroxenes are transformed into serpentine.

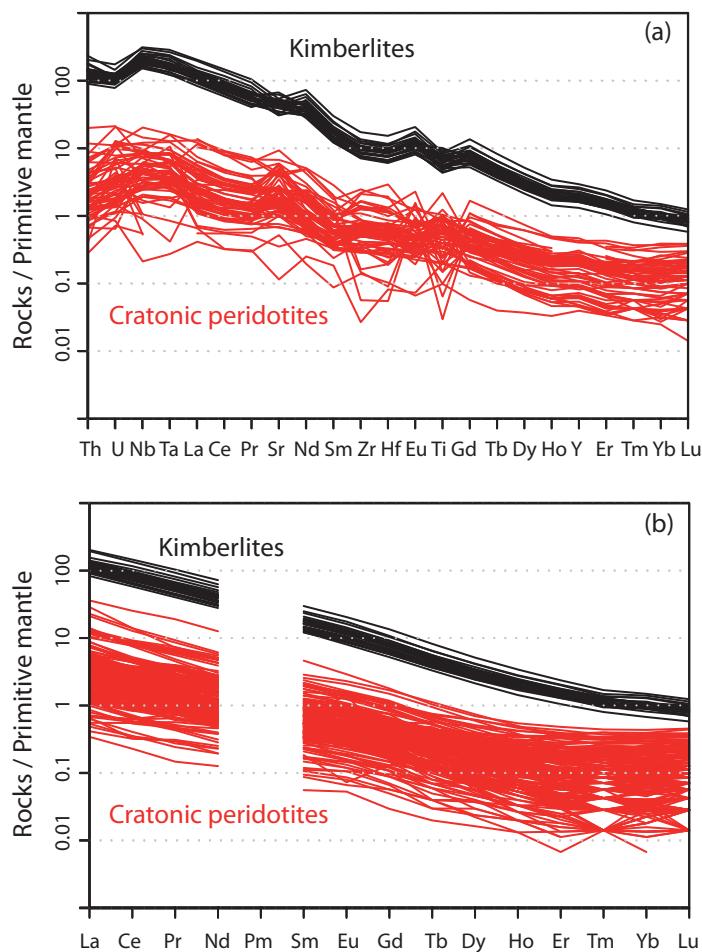


Figure 10 : Primitive mantle normalized (a) trace element patterns and (b) rare earth element patterns for cratonic peridotites (red lines) [see Fig. 4 for details] and kimberlites (black lines) (Kamenetsky, personal communication).

B. Le craton sibérien : contexte géologique et données existantes

a. Contexte géologique (Fig. 11)

Le socle précambrien du craton sibérien est largement recouvert de sédiments paléozoïques et de trapp permo-triaissiques. Les boucliers d'Anabar (Nord) et d'Aldan (Sud-Ouest) sont les seuls terrains exposés du socle archéen (Fig. 1). Ils contiennent des gneiss et des granulites de type TTG d'âges allant jusqu'à 3.0-3.6 Ga (Zonenshain et al. 1990; Nutman et al. 1992; Jahn et al. 1998). Les terrains archéens et paléo-protérozoïques se sont amalgamés durant le protérozoïque moyen, entre 1.8 et 2.1 Ga (Rosen et al. 2005). Les roches les plus anciennes de Sibérie ont des âges similaires à ceux du craton du Kaapvaal. Les âges modèles Nd sur les xénolites crustales d'Udachnaya donnent des âges archéens (2.8-3.0 Ga) (Shatsky et al. 2005) et les analyses U-Pb sur les zircons de ces mêmes roches donnent des âges méso-protérozoïques (1.8-1.9 Ga) (Koreshkova et al. 2009).

b. Données existantes sur le manteau sibérien (Fig. 12)

La majorité des cheminées kimberlitiques sibériennes, contrairement aux autres cratons, ne contiennent pas de xénolites du manteau cratonique. Seules les kimberlites de Mir, d'Obnazhennaya et d'Udachnaya (66°N 26°E, 112°E 19°S ; centre du craton) fournissent des xénolites de péridotites adéquates pour les études pétrologiques et géochimiques (Sobolev 1977; Kharkiv et al. 1997). En revanche, les dépôts volcano-sédimentaires kimberlitiques contiennent, sous forme de xénocristaux, des minéraux mantelliques pulvérisés lors de l'éruption (Griffin et al. 1993; Griffin et al. 1996). Ces derniers sont les témoins « indirects » du manteau cratonique, c'est pourquoi de nombreuses études portent sur eux.

1. *Les xénocristaux de grenat dans les kimberlites*

Les xénocristaux de grenat dans les kimberlites sont des témoins des roches cratoniques dont ils sont issus (péridotites, wehrlites, éclogites, pyroxénites, etc.). Leur composition géochimique est étudiée dans le but de déterminer la composition chimique et modale du manteau cratonique. Ces études sont principalement orientées vers la prospection minière pour déterminer si les cheminées kimberlitiques sont porteuses de roches équilibrées dans le faciès à diamant. A la base des teneurs en Cr₂O₃ et CaO des grenats, certains auteurs ont mis au point des classifications pour connaître la composition chimique et modale des roches du manteau cratonique (Sobolev 1977; Grütter et al. 2004).

Ainsi, il est possible de connaître la minéralogie de la roche initialement porteuse des grenats (Iherzolites, harzburgites, harzburgites à diamants, éclogites, pyroxénites, etc.).

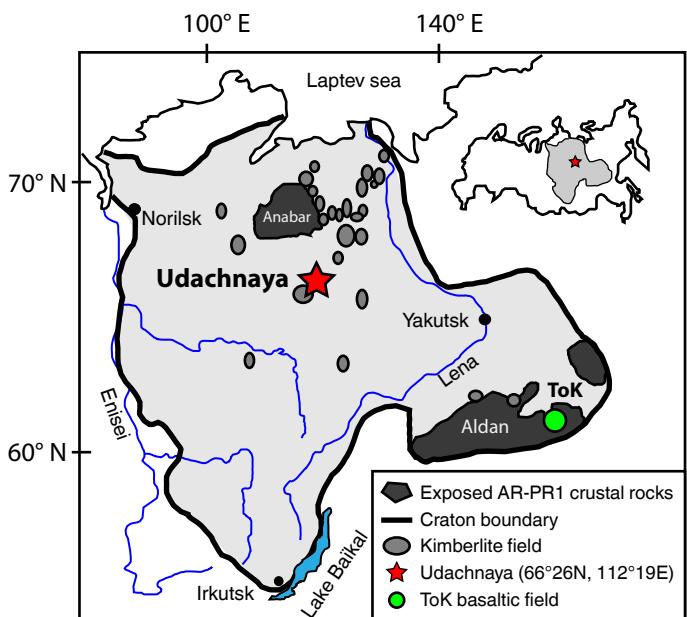
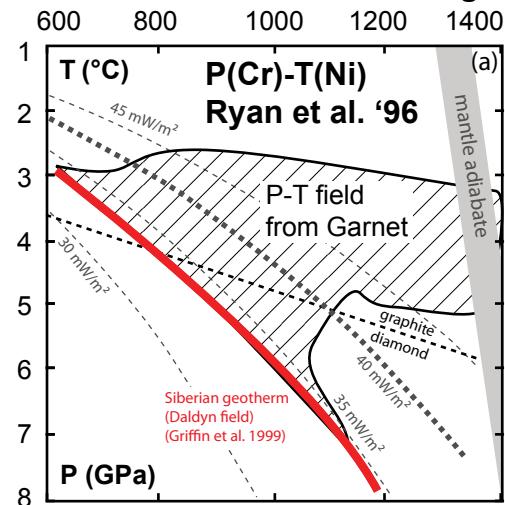
Utilisant ce principe [Griffin et al. \(1993; 1996\)](#) a développé une étude systématique sur un grand nombre de xénocristaux de grenats (~4500) retrouvés dans 65 kimberlites sibériennes. Il a notamment développé un thermo-baromètre basé sur les teneurs en Ni et Cr des grenats ([Ryan et al. 1996](#)) dans le but d'obtenir des informations statistiques sur la composition du manteau cratonique le long du profil lithosphérique. Via cette méthode, il montre que le manteau cratonique sibérien est très froid, avec un géotherme proche de 35mW/m² ([Fig. 12a](#)) et que le manteau sibérien est fortement stratifié avec 1) une partie supérieure constituée de harzburgites peu métasomatisées (45-150 km), 2) une partie intermédiaire (150-180 km) fortement réfractaire et beaucoup plus froide et 3) une racine (>180km) fortement métasomatisée.

Cependant, les grenats témoins de la partie intermédiaire du profil lithosphérique sont dits « sub-calciques » (grenat <5% CaO), c.-à-d. issus de harzburgites sans cpx. Les roches porteuses de grenat sub-calcique ne sont pas actuellement clairement identifiées dans les xénolites cratoniques.

De plus, le thermo-baromètre basé sur les teneurs en Ni et Cr du grenat ne fonctionne que dans l'hypothèse d'un équilibre grenats/spinelles et donc ne permet pas d'atteindre les conditions PT des grenats de forte profondeur où le spinelle, en raison de sa stabilité, est absent. Le thermo-baromètre basé sur Ni et Cr dans le grenat sous-estime ainsi les pressions et surestime les températures d'équilibre. De plus, le Ni dans le grenat est facilement influencé par le métasomatisme.

Cela remet en cause la véracité des études sur les xénocristaux de grenats dans la composition du manteau cratonique.

P-T estimates for Garnet megacryst



P-T estimates for peridotites

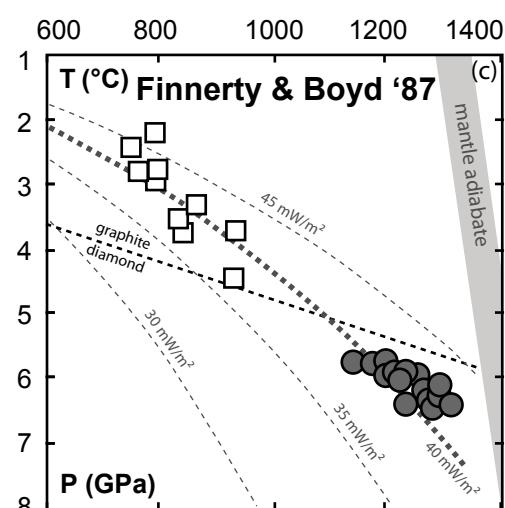
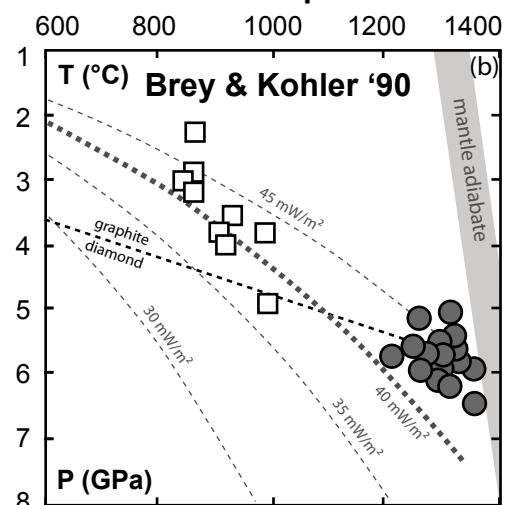


Figure 12 : (a) P-T estimates for Siberian garnets from Griffin et al. (1999a,b) using single-garnet thermobarometry of Ryan et al. (1996). (b-c) P-T estimates for Udachnaya garnet peridotite xenoliths from Boyd et al. (1997) using thermobarometers of Brey & Kohler (1990) (b) and Finnerty & Boyd (1987) (c).

2. Les xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya

La cheminée kimberlitique d'Udachnaya est la seule à fournir un très grand nombre de xénolites variées (péridotites à grenat et à spinelle, éclogites, pyroxénites, etc.) et assez larges (> 0.5 kg) pour les études pétrologiques et géochimiques. Néanmoins, les études portant sur les compositions chimiques et modales de ces péridotites sont très rares. Les premières données sont les datations Re-Os sur les xénolites de péridotite (19 échantillons) et d'éclogite (10 échantillons) publiées par (Pearson et al. 1995b; 1995c). Les premières données sur les caractéristiques géochimiques et modales des xénolites de péridotite de Sibérie (41 échantillons) ont été publiées par (Boyd et al. 1997). Ces 3 articles ont été les références concernant l'âge et la composition du craton sibérien pendant plus de 20 ans.

Il faudra attendre 2010 et les premiers résultats cette thèse avec l'article de Ionov et al. (2010) pour avoir des données sur une nouvelle collection de xénolites de péridotites.

i. La kimberlite d'Udachnaya

Udachnaya fut, jusqu'en 2011, date de la fin de son exploitation à ciel ouvert, la plus grande mine de diamants de Russie. C'est une kimberlite dévonienne proche de la rivière Daldyn et appartient au champ kimberlitique de Daldyn. Elle est plus généralement incluse dans le champ Alakit, champ de kimberlites diamantifères dévonniennes et carbonifères qui s'étend du centre au nord-est du craton sibérien (Sobolev 1977; Griffin et al. 1999b). La kimberlite d'Udachnaya est composée de deux corps intrusifs, le plus petit à l'Est et le plus important à l'Ouest. Ils se sont mis en place dans des dépôts sédimentaires ordoviciens et cambriens (calcaires, dolomites et siltites) il y a 360 ± 7 Ma (datations U-Pb sur les pérovskite : Kinny et al. (1997)). Les zircons de deux autres cheminées kimberlitiques du champ Daldy-Alakit donnent des âges proches de 350 Ma (Davis 1978). Udachnaya contient la plus grande abondance et la plus grande variété de xénolites du craton et fournit la plus grande proportion de xénolites de péridotite diamantifère du monde (Sobolev et al. 1984; Pokhilenko et al. 1991). La cheminée de l'Est composée de lave et de brèches kimberlitiques est celle qui contient le plus de xénolites fraîches, ce qui est idéal pour les études pétrologiques. Les xénolites de Pearson et al. (1995b; 1995c) et de Boyd et al. (1997) proviennent de cette cheminée. 2/3 des xénolites sont des péridotites à grenat déformées, ~30% sont des péridotites granulaires dont le faciès à grenat est 2 à 3 fois plus important que le faciès à spinelle. Environ 6% des xénolites sont des éclogites et des pyroxénites (Spetsius and Serenko 1990).

Ces proportions sont typiques des xénolites cratoniques. Les kimberlites échantillonnent une plus grande proportion de péridotites à grenat si l'on compare aux autres types de

roches mantelliques (péridotites à spinelles, éclogites, wehrlites, pyroxénites, etc.). Cela fait des péridotites à grenats les roches les plus communes du manteau cratonique (Boyd 1989; Pearson et al. 2003; Lee et al. 2011).

ii. Boyd et al. (1997) : les xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya

Boyd et al. (1997) a étudié 41 grandes xénolites de péridotites de la cheminée d'Udachnaya dont 9 péridotites à spinelle et 21 à grenat.

A la base de cette collection et des estimations PT, Boyd montre que le craton sibérien a un manteau lithosphérique épaissi jusqu'à 210 km et froid, avec des péridotites équilibrées sur le géotherme moyen des cratons, c.-à-d. 40mW/m^2 . En revanche, cette collection n'est pas représentative de l'ensemble du profil lithosphérique. Boyd note une « lacune » d'échantillons entre 150 et 180 km de profondeur, ce qui correspond à une lacune d'échantillons équilibrés entre 1000 et 1200°C (Fig. 12b-c). Il interprète cette lacune comme un défaut d'échantillonnage des kimberlites et suppose que cette partie du profil lithosphérique correspond au niveau extrêmement réfractaire défini par Griffin et al. (1993; 1996) à partir des xénocristaux de grenat. Cette absence d'échantillon met en évidence deux groupes de xénolites, l'un de basse température ($T = 900\text{-}1000^\circ\text{C}$; $P = 45\text{-}150 \text{ Km}$) et l'autre de haute-température ($T = 1200\text{-}1300^\circ\text{C}$; $P = 180\text{-}210 \text{ km}$). Le groupe de basse température (*low-T peridotites*) est constitué de 9 péridotites à spinelle et de 12 péridotites grenat qui ont en commun d'avoir des microstructures granulaires à gros grains, et des $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}} > 0.92$ typiques des péridotites cratoniques. Les péridotites de haute température (*high-T peridotites*) sont toutes des péridotites à grenat avec des microstructures clairement déformées et dont le $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$ est systématiquement <0.92 .

En comparant les compositions des péridotites cratoniques de Sibérie avec son « modèle d'évolution océanique » : *Oceanic Trend* (Boyd 1989), Boyd montre que les péridotites de basse température sont systématiquement au dessus de ce *trend* qui marque l'évolution d'un résidu lors de la formation de la lithosphère océanique au niveau des dorsales. Il en déduit que la partie supérieure du manteau lithosphérique de Sibérie, représenté par les péridotites de basse température, est enrichi en opx, alors que la racine du manteau cratonique, représenté par les péridotites de haute-température se situe sur ce *trend*. Ces caractéristiques sont similaires à celles du craton du Kaapvaal.

Boyd conclut que le craton sibérien et le craton du Kaapvaal se sont formés dans des conditions semblables lors d'un intense épisode de fusion partielle et que l'enrichissement en silice est dû à une ségrégation physique : magmatique ou métamorphique, entre l'olivine et l'orthopyroxène.

iii. Pearson et al. (1995b; 1995c) : datations des périclites et les éclogites

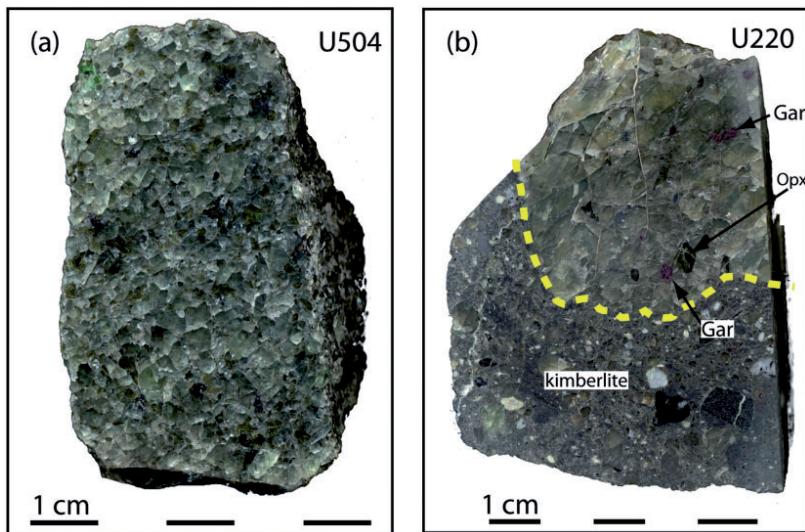
Une partie des périclites de la collection de Boyd et al. (1997), c.-à-d. 4 périclites à spinelle, 7 à grenat (dont 4 de basse température et 3 de haute température) ainsi que 6 olivines méga-cristallines et 10 éclogites ont été analysées en roche totale par Pearson et al. (1995b; 1995c) pour obtenir les données isotopiques en Re/Os, Sm/Nd et Rb/Sr.

L'étude des éclogites et des olivines méga-cristallines montre que le manteau cratonique sibérien, comme ses homologues d'Afrique du Sud ou d'Amérique du Nord, a commencé sa formation très tôt durant l'archéen, aux alentours de 3 Ga. L'étude des périclites montre que cette formation se poursuit jusqu'à sa stabilisation à 1.9 Ga.

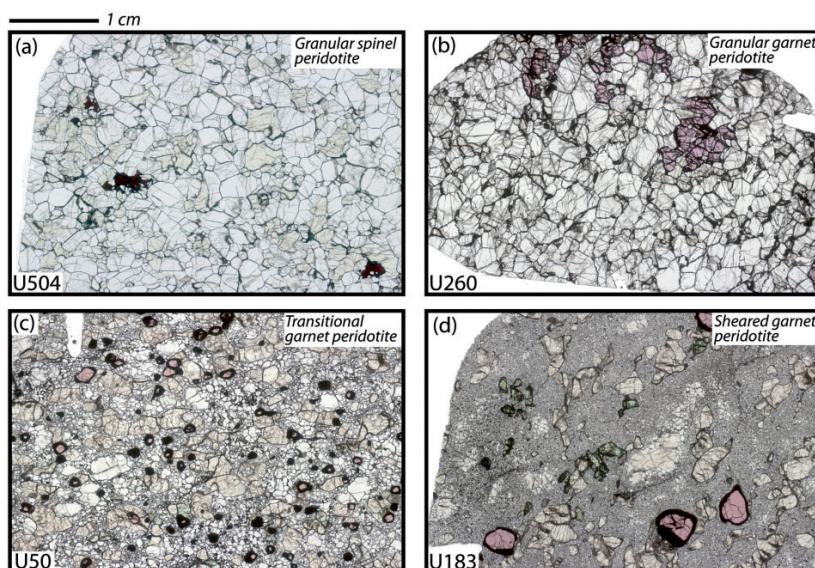
3. Résumé des caractéristiques du manteau cratonique sibérien d'après la littérature

Les études géochimiques et isotopiques sur les xénolites de périclite, d'éclogite et d'olivine méga-cristalline (Pearson et al. 1995b; Pearson et al. 1995c; Boyd et al. 1997) ainsi que les études géochimiques des xénocristaux de grenat (Griffin et al. 1993; Griffin et al. 1996) nous donnent l'état actuel des connaissances sur le manteau cratonique sibérien.

- Le craton sibérien s'est formé pendant l'archéen (~3 Ga) et s'est stabilisé au paléo-protérozoïque (~1.9 Ga) (Pearson et al. 1995b; Pearson et al. 1995c).
- La limite lithosphère-asthénosphère se situe à ~210 km de profondeur et le géotherme moyen est de 40mW/m² (Boyd et al. 1997).
- On peut distinguer trois sections distinctes le long du profil lithosphérique :
 - 1) La partie supérieure, de 45km à 150 km, est constituée par des périclites granulaires à spinelle et à grenat avec des Mg#_{WR} > 0.92. La majorité des périclites à spinelle a des compositions modales similaires aux périclites cratoniques du Kaapvaal, c.-à-d. qu'elles sont riches en silice (opx >30%) (Boyd et al. 1997).
 - 2) une partie intermédiaire, de 150 à 180 km, principalement caractérisée par l'absence de xénolite de périclite équilibré à de telles profondeurs (Boyd et al. 1997), dont la nature est déduite à partir des études sur xénocristaux de grenat (Griffin et al. 1993; Griffin et al. 1996). Cette partie serait constituée de roches extrêmement réfractaires, porteuses de grenats subcalciques, vraisemblablement des harzburgites sans cpx ou des dunites (olivines méga-cristallines). Les estimations du géotherme moyen de cette partie semble plus faible que le géotherme enregistré par les périclites (géotherme < 40mW/m²).
 - 3) une racine, de 180 à 210 km, majoritairement constituée de périclites à grenat déformées et ayant des Mg#_{WR} < 0.92. Ces périclites sont beaucoup plus métasomatisées que les périclites granulaires de la partie supérieure du manteau cratonique (Boyd et al. 1997).



(A) Fig. 2 Annexe A1



(B) Fig. 3 Annexe A1

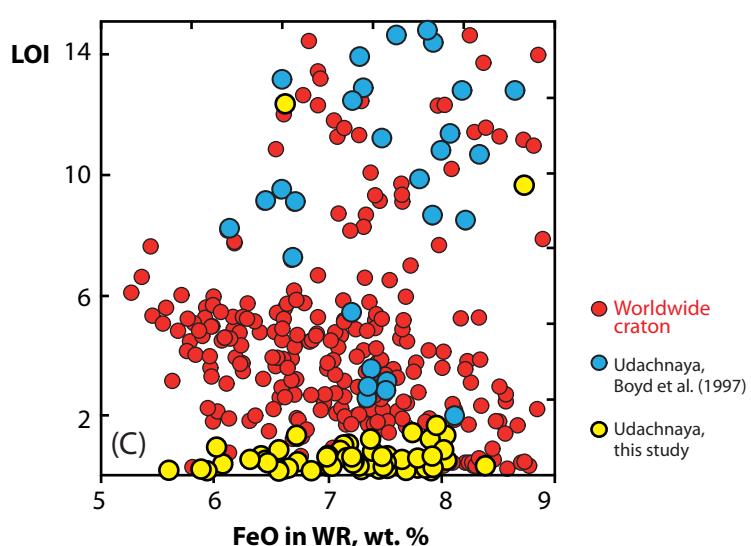


Figure 13 : (A) Hand samples of fresh peridotite (a) and dunite (b) xenoliths; (B) Photomicrographs of four representative Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths in transmitted plane-polarized light. Photomicrographs illustrate the rock type identified in Udachnaya peridotite suite in this study. (C) LOI vs. FeO for worldwide cratonic peridotites (red circles) and Udachnaya peridotites from Boyd et al. (1997) and from this study (yellow circles).

C. Notre étude : nouvelle collection, objectifs et plan de l'étude

a. Nouvelle collection de xénolites (Fig. 13)

Les opérations minières réalisées à Udachnaya lors de la dernière décennie (la mine est approximativement profonde de 600 mètres) ont révélé un niveau de kimberlite de type-I particulièrement bien préservé. Ce niveau est exempt de serpentine et contient des olivines fraîches ainsi que des minéraux riches en volatiles comme des carbonates et des chlorures issus du magma kimberlitique (Kamenetsky et al. 2004; Kamenetsky et al. 2007; Kamenetsky et al. 2008). Ce niveau est porteur de xénolites particulièrement fraîches. Via les collaborations de Dmitri Ionov avec Igor V. Ashchepkov et Alexander V. Golovin, de l’Institut de Minéralogie et de Géologie de Novosibirsk (Sibérie, Russie), il a été possible pour cette thèse d’avoir accès à une grande collection de ces xénolites de péridotite.

Les résultats préliminaires sur cette nouvelle collection (~30 péridotites à spinelle et à grenat) ont été publiés par Ionov et al. (2010) (Annexe A1). Les xénolites de péridotite d’Udachnaya, quelles que soient leurs microstructures, ont des minéraux préservés de l’altération (Fig. 13 A et B) (Annexe A1, Fig. 4 et 6). Cela se traduit par des pertes au feu très faibles : <1.5% voir négative ; excepté pour deux échantillons clairement altérés, U97 et U507, contre une moyenne de 7 à 8% pour les péridotites sibériennes de Boyd et de 5% pour le reste des péridotites des autres cratons. Ce qui fait de ces échantillons les péridotites cratoniques les plus fraîches du monde (Fig. 13 C).

Ionov et al. (2010) montre que cette nouvelle collection est parfaitement représentative du manteau sibérien. Les xénolites sont des péridotites du faciès à spinelle et à grenat, avec microstructures grenues et déformées. L’absence d’altération permet de mettre en évidence les différents stades de la déformation des péridotites à grenat, avec, pour la première fois, la description d’un stade « intermédiaire » entre les péridotites grenues et les péridotites fortement déformées.

Cette nouvelle collection confirme que le manteau sibérien est épais et froid, avec des péridotites équilibrées sur le géotherme moyen de 40mW/m² jusqu’à des profondeurs de 210 km. Les pressions et températures d’équilibre des xénolites de Ionov et al. (2010) montrent qu’il n’existe aucune « lacune » d’échantillonnage entre 150 et 180 km de profondeur contrairement à la collection de Boyd et al. (1997). Il observe néanmoins un *gap* de température entre 1000 et 1200°C (Annexe A1, Fig. 11).

Les péridotites grenues ont des Mg#_{WR} >0.92, à la différence des péridotites déformées dont les Mg#_{WR} sont beaucoup plus faibles. La partie supérieure du manteau cratonique est belle et bien la partie la plus réfractaire, alors que la racine est enrichie en FeO, Al₂O₃, TiO₂ etc., mais également en cpx et grenat (jusqu’à 14% de cpx et 16% de grenat).

Le caractère enrichi en silice du manteau sibérien, qui en ferait un homologue du manteau du Kaapvaal selon [Boyd et al. \(1997\)](#), n'est pas confirmé par cette étude. En effet, si l'on note la présence de péridotites riches en opx (>30%), ces dernières ne représentent pas la majorité des xénolites de la partie supérieure du manteau sibérien.

b. Objectifs de la thèse

La qualité exceptionnelle des xénolites d'Udachnaya, leur variété en terme de compositions et de microstructures, ainsi que leur représentativité du profil lithosphérique, en font les candidats privilégiés d'une étude globale (pétrologique, pétrophysique, géochimique et isotopique) pour comprendre comment se forme et comment évolue le manteau cratonique au cours du temps, mais également pour connaître l'impact de ces processus sur la structure et la longévité des cratons.

A la base d'une collection de plus de 50 xénolites de péridotite nous allons déterminer :

- Les processus de fusion : condition de la fusion partielle (PT, %F) et environnement géodynamique (Chapitre 1);
- Les processus post-formation : métasomatisme cryptique et modale (Chapitre 2);
- L'âge du manteau cratonique sibérien : datations Re-Os, Lu-Hf, Sm-Nd (Chapitre 3);
- La structure de la lithosphère cratonique : profil PT, propriétés physiques des xénolites de péridotite (Chapitre 4);
- Afin de proposer un modèle global de formation et d'évolution du manteau cratonique sibérien et voir s'il s'applique aux autres cratons.

Une petite histoire de ma thèse

Mon projet de thèse : « Traces géochimiques et isotopiques de la Terre Primitive dans le craton sibérien » s'intègre dans un projet d'étude du manteau lithosphérique est-asiatique mené par Dmitri Ionov depuis de nombreuses années. L'approche scientifique sur les échantillons de ma thèse, comme ceux de l'ensemble des échantillons est-asiatiques, est pluridisciplinaire et fait appel aussi bien à la géochimie classique et isotopique des éléments lithophiles et sidérophiles, qu'à une approche géophysique. Dmitri Ionov, via son expérience, a noué des contacts avec des laboratoires prestigieux partout dans le monde. Ces contacts m'ont permis de réaliser un grand nombre d'analyses au cours de ma thèse dans des domaines aussi variés que l'analyse EBSD et l'isotopie du Re/Os.

Collaborations et « voyages analytiques » :

- Du 10 au 20 février 2010 à Géoscience Montpellier, Université de Montpellier 2 pour les mesures EBSD avec Jérôme Bascou.
- Du 19 juin au 21 juillet 2010 au *Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of Carnegie Institution of Washington D.C* (Etats-Unis), pour les analyses isotopiques du couple Re/Os et des PGE sur les roches totales avec Rick Carlson.
- Du 1er Janvier au 30 juin 2012 et du 10 au 15 janvier 2012 à *l’Institut für Mineralogie, Goethe Universität*, Francfort-sur-le-Main (Allemagne) pour les analyses isotopiques des couples Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd sur les clinopyroxènes et les grenats avec Gerhard Brey.
- Du 26 février au 30 mars 2012 au *NASA-Johnson Space Center* de Houston, Texas (Etats-Unis) pour les analyses de l'eau dans les olivines, pyroxènes et grenats avec Anne Peslier et Alan Brandon.

Financements obtenus :

- Bourse Explora'Doc de la région Rhône-Alpes (CMIRA) 2011 : 4260€ pour couvrir les frais de séjour de 6 mois à l'Université Goethe de Francfort-sur-le-Main.

Conférences :

- EGU2010 à Vienne, Autriche
- Goldschmidt2011 à Prague, République Tchèque
- EGU2012 à Vienne, Autriche

Les données que j'ai obtenues pendant ma thèse ont fait l'objet d'article scientifique (publiées, acceptées et soumise) ainsi que d'abstracts de conférence :

Articles publiés et acceptés

Ionov D.A., **Doucet L.S.**, Ashchepkov I.V. (2010) Composition of the Lithospheric Mantle in the Siberian Craton: New Constraints from Fresh Peridotites in the Udachnaya-East Kimberlite. *Journal of Petrology* 51, p. 2177-2210.

Bascou J., **Doucet L.S.**, Saumet S., Ionov D.A., Ashchepkov I.V., Golovin A.V. (2011) Seismic velocities, anisotropy and deformation in Siberian cratonic mantle: EBSD data on xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* 304, p. 71-84.

Bénard A., Palle S., **Doucet L.S.**, Ionov D.A. (2011) Three-dimensional imaging of sulfides in silicate rocks at sub-micron resolution with multi-photon microscopy. *Microscopy and Microanalysis* 17, p. 937-943

Goncharov A.G., Ionov D.A., **Doucet L.S.**, Pokhilenko L.N. (2012). Thermal state, oxygen fugacity and C-O-H fluid speciation in cratonic lithospheric mantle: new data on peridotite xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite, Siberia. **Accepté dans Earth and Planetary Science Letters**.

Articles soumis

Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Golovin A.V., Pokhilenko N.P. Depth, degrees and tectonic settings of mantle melting during craton formation: inferences from major and trace element compositions of spinel harzburgite xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite, central Siberia. **Soumis à Earth and Planetary Science Letters**

Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Golovin A.V., Pokhilenko N.P. The origin of garnet peridotites in cratonic lithosphere: new data on xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite, central Siberia. **Soumis à Contributions of Mineralogy and Petrology**

Abstract de conférence comme 1er auteur

Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Ashchepkov I.V. (2009) New Petrographic, Major and Trace Element Data on Lithospheric Mantle beneath Central Siberian Craton. *Geochemica et Cosmochimica Acta* 73, **Goldschmidt Conference 2009**, p. 302

Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Ashchepkov I.V. (2010) Composition of the lithospheric mantle in Siberian craton : new constraints from fresh peridotites from the Udachnaya-East kimberlite. *Geophysical Research Abstracts* 12, p. 1554 **EGU2010**

Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Carlson R.W., Golovin A.V., Ashchepkov I.V. (2011) Os isotope and PGE data on the age and evolution of lithospheric mantle in the central Siberian craton. *Mineralogy Magazine* 75, **Goldschmidt Conference 2011**, p. 777

Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Brey G.P., Golovin A.V., Ashchepkov I.V. (2012) Origin of garnet peridotites in the lithospheric mantle beneath the Siberian craton. *Geophysical Research Abstracts* 14, p. 10186 **EGU2012**

Chapitre 1 : Formation du manteau cratonique

Apport des études sur les harzburgites à spinelle

Introduction

L'origine résiduelle des périclases cratoniques est communément admise ; cependant comme nous l'avons vu dans l'introduction, il existe dans la littérature plusieurs modèles contradictoires sur l'origine du manteau cratonique. La principale raison est que la composition chimique et modale du résidu initialement produit lors de la formation du manteau lithosphérique reste très mal connue du fait des nombreux épisodes métasomatiques qui ont affecté le protolite des périclases cratoniques. En effet la majorité des périclases cratoniques a été affectée par des enrichissements chimiques et modaux post-formation et contiennent des grenats ainsi que des cpx dont l'origine apparaît comme métasomatique (Shimizu et al. 1997; Simon et al. 2003; Simon et al. 2007). En revanche, les harzburgites à spinelle ont des compositions proches de la composition d'un résidu de fusion ; elles sont néanmoins très rares et peu de données sont disponibles dans la littérature (Bernstein et al. 1998; Grégoire et al. 2005; Simon et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008).

Dans le but de contraindre les conditions de formation du manteau cratonique, il est essentiel d'obtenir des données fiables sur un grand nombre de xénolites de périclase homogènes et de grandes tailles (Boyd et al. 1987; Boyd 1989) qui présentent peu de métasomatisme, de contamination par le magma encaissant et d'altération post-éruption. Suivant ces principes, nous avons sélectionné dans la nouvelle collection de xénolites d'Udachnaya, 18 périclases à spinelle avec comme seuls critères la fraîcheur, l'homogénéité et la taille. Les périclases à grenat et celles anormalement riches en cpx (wehrlites) ont été exclues de cette étude en raison de l'origine certainement métasomatique du cpx et du grenat.

A partir des données en éléments majeurs et en trace des minéraux et des roches totales des périclases à spinelle d'Udachnaya, nous allons d'abord : 1) identifier les périclases qui ont le plus largement conservé leur caractère résiduel, puis 2) nous allons utiliser leurs compositions en éléments majeurs et traces pour contraindre les conditions de formation, c.-à-d. la pression, la température et les degrés de fusion partielle et 3) proposer un environnement géodynamique dans lequel elles se sont formées.

NB : La majeure partie des observations et les conclusions de ce présent chapitre (mis à par les données isotopiques de l'oxygène) font l'objet d'un manuscrit soumis dans le journal *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* (cf. Annexe A2).

Fig. a Annexe A2

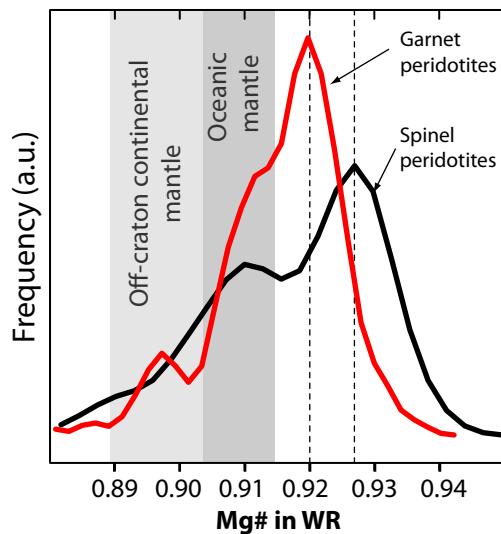


Figure 1: A probability density plot for $Mg\#_{WR}$ in worldwide garnet (red line) and spinel (black line) cratonic peridotites (Bernstein et al. 1998; Bernstein et al. 2006; Wittig et al. 2008; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004; Irvine 2003; Kopylova and Russell 2000). Also shown are ranges for off-craton continental mantle (compiled from Canil 2004) and oceanic mantle (compiled from Simon et al. 2008).

Fig. 3 Annexe A2

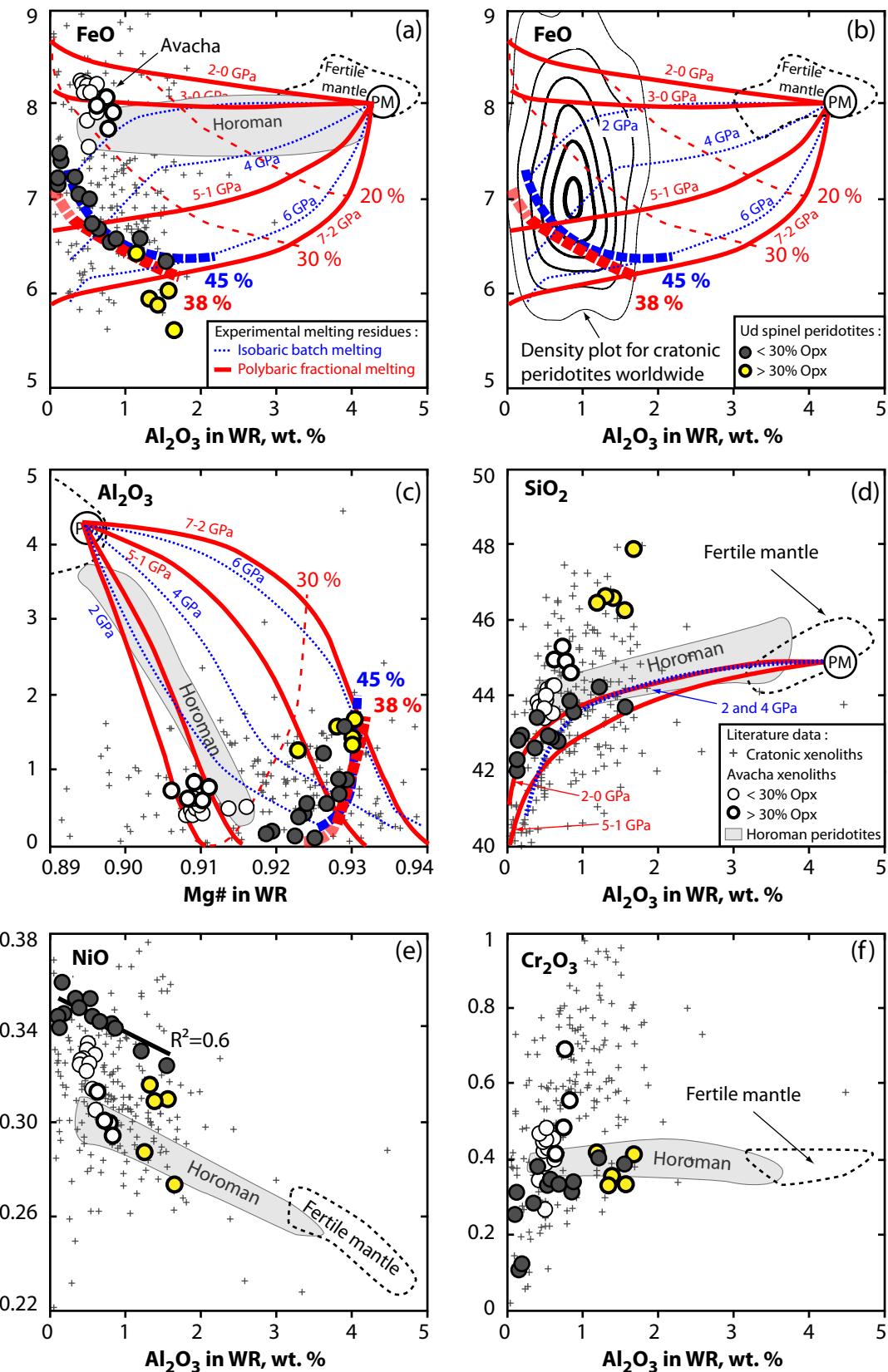


Figure 2 : Co-variation plots of major and minor oxides (wt.%) and Mg# [$Mg/(Mg+Fe)_{at}$] in whole-rock Udachnaya spinel harzburgites from this study (see (b) for symbols). Also shown are: primitive mantle (PM) after McDonough and Sun (1995); fertile off-craton garnet and spinel peridotite xenoliths from Vitim and Tariat in central Asia (white field with dashed border, Ionov et al. 2005a; Ionov and Hofmann 2007); subduction-zone harzburgite xenoliths from the Avacha volcano in Kamchatka (empty circles: those with opx <30% have thin borders, those with opx >30% have thick borders; (Ionov, 2010)); Horoman massif peridotites (grey field, Takazawa et al. 2000); peridotite xenoliths (thin crosses) from the Kaapvaal (Pearson et al. 2004; Simon et al. 2007), North Atlantic (Bernstein et al. 2006; Bernstein et al. 1998; Wittig et al. 2008) and Slave (Irvine et al. 2003; Kopylova and Russell 2000) cratons. Concentric continuous black lines in (b) show equal data density for literature data on cratonic peridotites. Thin dotted blue lines show isobaric batch melting residues of fertile Iherzolites at 2, 4 and 6 GPa; continuous red lines are residues of polybaric fractional melting at 2–0, 3–0, 5–1 and 7–2 GPa (Herzberg 2004). Thick dashed blue lines connect residues of 45% of isobaric batch melting at 2 to 6 GPa; thick dashed red lines correspond to 38% of polybaric fractional melting.

A. Les résidus de la fusion dans le manteau cratonique

a. Les données expérimentales

Les études expérimentales qui traitent de la formation des périclases cratoniques riches en Mg ($Mg\# \geq 0.92$) montrent que les cpx sont totalement consommés après 20-25% de fusion partielle ; seuls quelques % de grenat peuvent survivre ($\leq 3-4\%$) à de forts degrés de fusion à haute pression ($> 3\text{ GPa}$). Ces études montrent également que la composition modale en opx d'un résidu de fusion de haute pression (de 3 à 7 GPa) ne peut pas excéder 25-30% (Walter 1998; Herzberg 2004). Seule une petite quantité de cpx ($\leq 1-3\%$) peut être produite par : 1) exsolution à partir d'opx résiduels de haute température riches en Al, Cr et Ca lors du refroidissement du résidu et/ou 2) par réaction entre le grenat et l'olivine (ol+gar \rightarrow spl+opx+cpx) si la pression diminue et que la roche passe du faciès à grenat au faciès à spinelle. Ainsi, les périclases résiduelles produites lors de la formation du manteau cratonique doivent être des harzburgites pauvres en opx ($\leq 25\%$), en cpx ($\leq 3\%$) et à spinelle ou à grenat ($\leq 3-4\%$ de grenat).

b. Echantillons naturels (Fig. 1)

La plupart des études précédentes sur la formation du manteau cratonique utilisent les données des xénolites de périclase à spinelle et à grenat, aussi bien des harzburgites et des lherzolites que des dunites, qui ont des microstructures grenues et/ou déformées (Boyd et al. 1987; Boyd 1989; Boyd et al. 1997; Bernstein et al. 1998; Kopylova et al. 1999; Kopylova et al. 2000; Kopylova and Caro 2004; Bernstein et al. 2006; Simon et al. 2007; Gibson et al. 2008; Wittig et al. 2008). Ces études montrent que les périclases à spinelle sont pauvres en Ca, Al et ont des $Mg\#_{WR}$ plus élevés que les périclases à grenat. Une compilation des données de littérature sur les périclases cratoniques montre que les $Mg\#_{WR}$, considérés comme index du taux de fusion, sont généralement plus élevés pour les périclases à spinelle que pour les périclases à grenat (Fig. 1). Les périclases à spinelle sont donc plus réfractaires que leurs homologues à grenat et semblent mieux préserver leur caractère résiduel.

c. Harzburgites à spinelle d'Udachnaya

Les harzburgites à spinelle d'Udachnaya ont des $Mg\#_{WR}$ variant de 0.92 à 0.93. Six des dix-huit harzburgites à spinelle d'Udachnaya sont dépourvues de cpx (*cpx-free*) et sept autres sont pauvres en cpx (1.6 – 3.3% ; moyenne de 2%). Les relations texturales entre

l'opx, le spinelle et le cpx suggèrent que ces derniers, dans les péridotites pauvres en cpx, sont issus de l'exsolution d'opx de haute température ou de la réaction entre olivine et grenat lors du passage du faciès à grenat à celui à spinelle, plutôt que d'origine métasomatique comme dans la plupart des péridotites cratoniques (Simon et al. 2003). Ces treize harzburgites pauvres en cpx (dont 6 *cpx-free*) sont pauvres en opx (6-22%), ce qui en fait des candidates adéquates pour contraindre les conditions de la fusion.

Cinq harzburgites de cette collection sont, contrairement à la majorité des péridotites à spinelle d'Udachnaya, riches en opx (31-43%) mais également en cpx (2.6-4.9%); ces péridotites, très bien décrites dans craton du Kaapvaal, ont une origine qui est encore débattue ; cependant elles ne semblent pas être le produit d'un processus de fusion, mais plutôt d'un épisode d'enrichissement en silice post-formation (Boyd 1998; Herzberg 1999).

B. Conditions de la fusion

a. Conditions de fusion à la base des éléments majeurs

1. *Diagrammes Al_2O_3 vs. FeO et $\text{Mg}\#\text{WR}$ (Fig. 2)*

Les conditions de fusion peuvent être contraintes en utilisant les paramètres chimiques sensibles aux degrés de fusion et/ou aux conditions de la fusion (P, T) et qui sont relativement immobiles après la fusion. Les études expérimentales (Walter 1998; Herzberg 2004) montrent que l' Al_2O_3 du résidu varie en fonction du degré de fusion partielle, tandis que le FeO (et donc le $\text{Mg}\#\text{WR}$) est plutôt dépendant de la pression. Les diagrammes Al_2O_3 vs. FeO ou $\text{Mg}\#\text{WR}$ dans lesquels sont reportés les résultats des études expérimentales, en comparaison avec les compositions roches totales des périclites, peuvent nous servir à déterminer le degré mais aussi la profondeur de la fusion pour les périclites résiduelles dont les compositions n'ont pas été changées après la fusion (Herzberg 2004; Aulbach et al. 2007; Ionov and Hofmann 2007; Simon et al. 2007).

Les harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en opx définissent des corrélations très marquées dans les diagrammes Al_2O_3 vs. FeO et $\text{Mg}\#\text{WR}$ (Fig. 2a-c). Les pressions et degrés de fusion extrapolés des résultats expérimentaux sont identiques dans chaque diagramme. Par comparaison, les études antérieures ne définissent pas de corrélations et présentent d'importantes dispersions dans les différents graphiques (Fig. 2a-c), ce qui compromet l'extrapolation de leurs conditions de fusion (Herzberg and Rudnick 2012). L'une des raisons de cette dispersion est l'enrichissement en Fe, responsables des $\text{FeO} \geq 8\%$ de certaines périclites cratoniques. Ces enrichissements sont très bien documentés dans les xénolites de périclites de Tok sur la marge SE du craton sibérien (Fig. 11 de l'Introduction) (Ionov et al. 2005a; Ionov et al. 2005b), et de Tanzanie (Lee et al. 1999). D'autres facteurs pourraient être : les petites tailles, l'hétérogénéité et/ou l'altération des échantillons.

Les corrélations $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-FeO}$ des harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en cpx d'Udachnaya chevauchent les courbes d'égal degré de fusion pour différentes pressions ($\sim 45\%$ pour la fusion anhydre à l'équilibre ou $\sim 38\%$ de fusion fractionnée), cela indique que les roches ont subi le même taux de fusion partielle à des pressions variables, c.-à-d. $\sim 40\%$, dans une gamme de pression qui va de 7 à ≤ 2 GPa. La fusion fractionnée est le modèle le plus réaliste pour les très forts taux de fusion partielle (Herzberg et al. 2012). La fusion doit avoir eu lieu dans une région dont le manteau était beaucoup plus chaud et donc moins dense que le manteau ambiant, et donc devait nécessairement « remonter/flotter »; en autres termes : la fusion devait être poly-barrique. Pour résumer nous pensons que la fusion a commencé entre 7 et 4 GPa, que les harzburgites à spinelle avec les Al_2O_3 les plus

importants et les FeO les plus faibles ont été formées par ~40% de fusion poly-barrique entre 7 et \leq 2-3 GPa, tandis que les harzburgites avec les Al₂O₃ les plus faibles et les FeO les plus élevés ont fondu entre 3-4 jusqu'à \leq 1-2 GPa.

Une des remarques les plus importantes est que les périclases riches en opx sont systématiquement en dehors des corrélations définies par les harzburgites pauvres en opx, ce qui est dû à des teneurs en SiO₂ très élevées ([Fig. 2d](#)), des teneurs en FeO très faibles ([Fig. 2a](#)) et des rapports opx/olivine anormaux (Fig. 4d Annexe A2). Comme nous l'avons vu précédemment, la fusion à haute pression ne peut pas produire des résidus avec plus de 30% d'opx, ceci est illustré dans la [figure 2d](#) dans laquelle les résidus expérimentaux formés entre 2-0 GPa et 5-1 GPa ont des compositions en silice beaucoup plus faibles que les périclases riches en opx. Cela suggère que les fortes teneurs en silice des périclases d'Udachnaya doivent leur origine à des mécanismes différents de la fusion à grande profondeur.

2. Cr₂O₃ et Cr# marqueurs de la profondeur de fusion ([Fig. 2](#))

La fusion modérée d'une périclase fertile entre 7 et 3 GPa produit nécessairement des résidus qui contiennent du grenat plutôt que du spinelle ([Robinson and Wood 1998; Walter 1998](#)). Cela a une grande importance sur le comportement du Cr lors de la fusion et donc sur les rapports Cr/Al des résidus. En effet le Cr est beaucoup plus compatible dans le spinelle que dans le grenat ([Canil 2004](#)). La [figure 2f](#) montre que les teneurs en Cr₂O₃ varient très peu (0.4%) entre des périclases résiduelles et fertiles des massifs de périclase ou des xénolites non-cratonique, alors que leurs teneurs en Al₂O₃ varient grandement. Cela est attribué à la fusion dans le faciès à spinelle, pendant laquelle le spinelle joue le rôle de tampon sur le Cr₂O₃. En revanche, les teneurs en Cr₂O₃ des harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en opx sont généralement faibles (0.1 à 0.4% ; moyenne 0.3%) et sont positivement corrélées à l'Al₂O₃ (Fig. 2f) de la même manière que pour les périclases du craton slave ([Aulbach et al. 2007](#)). [Canil \(2004\)](#) attribue les faibles concentrations en Cr₂O₃ des périclases cratoniques et abyssales à une répartition inégale des spinelles dans les petits échantillons (*nugget effect*) ; ce qui n'est pas le cas dans notre collection étant donné que nos échantillons sont de taille importante (>100g ; Tableau 1 Annexe B) et que le *nugget effect* implique des teneurs complémentaires en Cr₂O₃ anormalement hautes pour certains échantillons d'une même collection. Ceci n'est pas le cas de notre collection. Un argument important qui montre que les faibles concentrations en Cr₂O₃ sont réelles : l'excellente corrélation positive entre le Cr# des roches totales et des spinelles ($r^2=0.97$; Fig. 4c Annexe A2). Ainsi les faibles concentrations en Cr₂O₃ des harzburgites sont certainement dues à la fusion à haute pression, en présence de grenat au début de la fusion.

b. Conditions de fusion à la base des éléments en trace (Fig. 3)

Les Terres Rares lourdes (HREE) sont sensibles à la présence du grenat lors de la fusion et sont peu affectées par la précipitation de cpx métasomatique ou par l'interaction entre la péridotite et le magma kimberlitique. Comparer leur abondance dans les roches avec les résultats de modélisation du comportement des REE peut permettre de contraindre la pression à laquelle a eu lieu la fusion (Canil 2004; Simon et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008). La figure 3a montre le champ des compositions calculées en HREE (Lu à Gd) des harzburgites à spinelle ainsi que les résultats de la modélisation de la composition d'un résidu lors de la fusion dans le faciès à spinelle et à grenat. Les HREE des harzburgites à spinelle de notre collection sont reproduites par un modèle de fusion dans le faciès à grenat, dans lequel le grenat est totalement consommé après 20% de fusion et qui subit encore 15-20% de fusion dans le faciès à spinelle; cela est de, manière générale, cohérent avec une profondeur de fusion initiale ≥ 3 GPa.

Les teneurs en Lu et Yb sont largement supérieures à celle des harzburgites d'Avacha (Ionov 2010), ce qui est certainement dû à une plus grande gamme de profondeur de fusion pour les harzburgites d'Udachnaya. La différence entre les mécanismes de fusion qui forment les péridotites d'Udachnaya et les péridotites non-cratoniques (Horoman et Avacha) est illustrée par la figure 3b ; le début de la fusion dans le faciès à grenat produit des résidus avec des Mg#_{WR} élevés en conservant des teneurs en HREE également élevées ; ensuite, la fusion dans le faciès à spinelle réduit les teneurs en HREE et n'affecte pas les Mg#_{WR}.

Fig. 7 Annexe A2

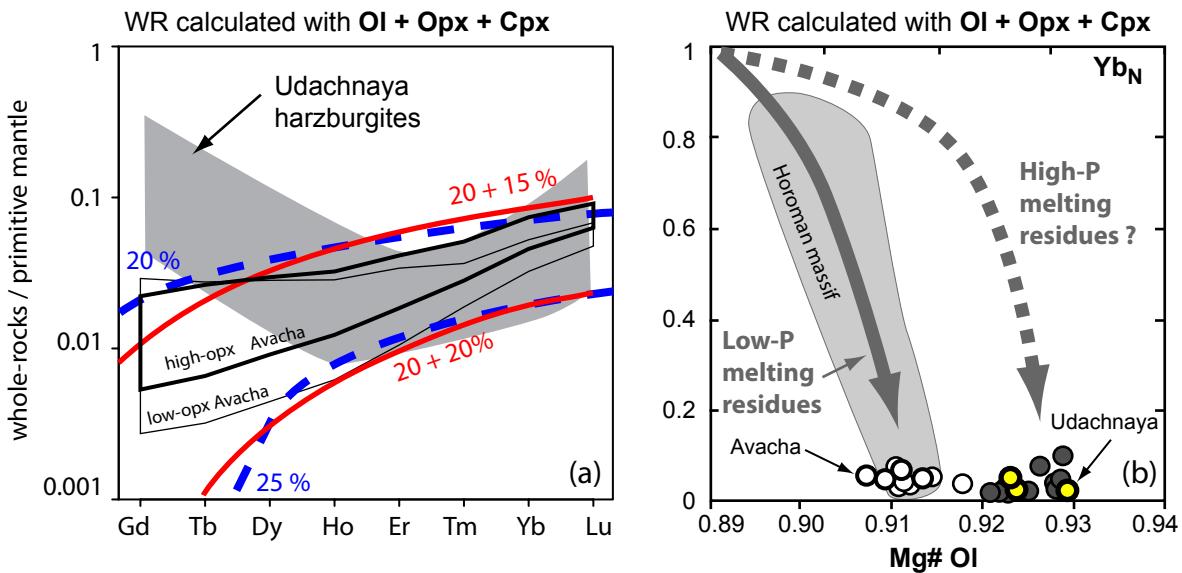


Figure 3 : (a) The field of primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun 1995) bulk-rock MREE-HREE patterns for Udachnaya spinel harzburgites calculated from mineral data (Fig. 5) in comparison with results of trace element modelling after Simon et al. (2007) for melting of fertile mantle in spinel (dashed blue lines) and garnet (red lines) stability field with garnet exhaustion after 20% of melting. (b) A plot of primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun 1995) calculated Yb abundances vs. Mg#OI for Udachnaya spinel harzburgites. Also shown are subduction-zone harzburgite xenoliths from the Avacha volcano in Kamchatka (Ionov 2010) (fields in (a), open circles in (b)) and the field of the Horoman massif peridotites (Takazawa et al. 2000) in (b), the latter define low-pressure melting residues. Some (low-Yb-Lu) Udachnaya spinel harzburgites appear to be residues of melting at high pressures that began in garnet-facies mantle.

Fig. 8 Annexe A2

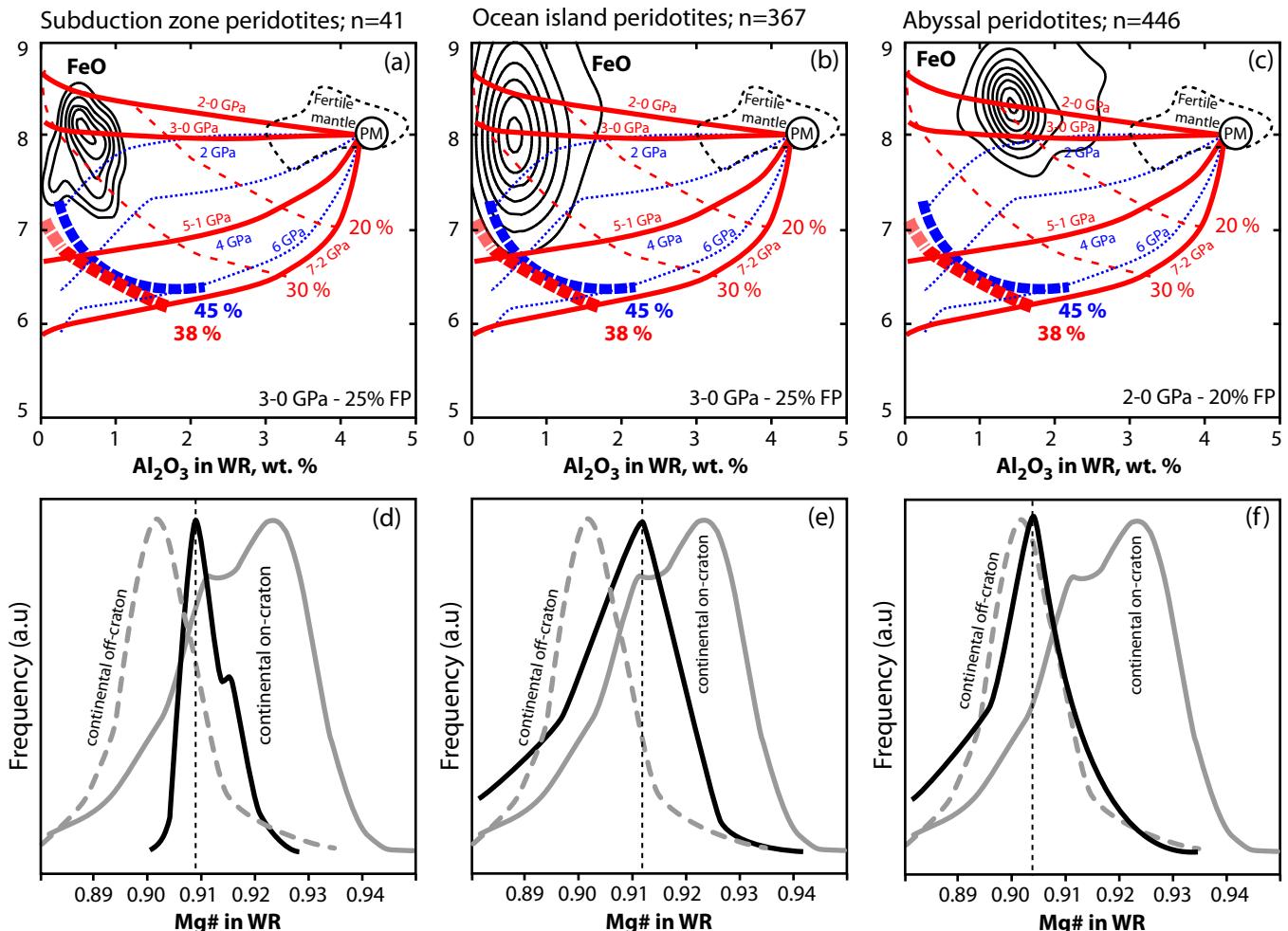


Figure 4 : Plots of Al₂O₃ vs. FeO (a-c) and probability density curves for Mg#WR (thick black lines, d-f) for subduction zone peridotites (left) (Ionov 2010; Parkinson and Pearce 1998), ocean island peridotites (middle) and abyssal peridotites (right) (compiled from Simon et al. 2008). Also shown in (d-f) are probability density curves of Mg#WR for off-craton continental peridotites (compiled from Canil 2004). Continuous black lines in (a-c) show equal data density for literature data on worldwide cratonic peridotites. Experimental melting residue compositions and the fertile mantle field are as in Fig. 2.

C. Environnement géodynamique et enrichissement en silice

a. Les environnements géodynamiques actuels (Fig. 4)

Des harzburgites à spinelle extrêmement réfractaires peuvent se former dans deux contextes géodynamiques modernes (Phanérozoïque) : au niveau des îles intra-océaniques (*hot spot*) et dans les zones de subduction ; dans ces deux environnements tectoniques les taux de fusion partielle peuvent atteindre 25 à 30% (Simon et al. 2008; Ionov 2010). La figure 4 montre les diagrammes Al_2O_3 vs. FeO et les histogrammes de distribution des $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$ pour les péridotites de ces deux contextes géodynamiques ainsi que pour des péridotites abyssales. Les zones de subduction forment un groupe compact avec de faibles variations en FeO, Al_2O_3 et $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$ (Fig. 4a-d) : leurs Al_2O_3 varient beaucoup moins que pour certaines péridotites cratoniques ; cependant leur FeO est systématiquement plus élevé et leur $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$ plus faible. Cela suggère que les résidus avec des $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}} > 0.92$ ne peuvent pas être formés dans un contexte géodynamique similaire aux subductions phanérozoïques comme l'ont suggéré plusieurs études (Carlson et al. 2005; Pearson et al. 2008). Les faibles concentrations en FeO et les $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$ élevés des xénolites de péridotite des îles intra-océaniques chevauchent la gamme de composition des harzburgites d'Udachnaya (Fig. 4b-e) ; cependant les valeurs moyennes en FeO ($\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$) sont similaires à celles des péridotites de subduction et distinctes de celles des harzburgites d'Udachnaya. Enfin, les péridotites abyssales forment un groupe extrêmement compact avec des Al_2O_3 et FeO supérieurs et des Mg# bien inférieurs aux péridotites d'Udachnaya.

b. Fusion sèche vs. fusion hydratée

Au cours des dernières décennies, plusieurs auteurs ont proposé que le manteau cratonique se soit formé par plusieurs étapes de fusion à faible profondeur ($\leq 3\text{GPa}$) ; par exemple en formant des résidus secs au niveau des dorsales médio-océaniques qui refondraient par fusion hydratée au niveau de zones de subduction archéennes (Canil 2004; Grove et al. 2004; Carlson et al. 2005; Lee 2006; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2008). Le fait est que notre collection de péridotites à spinelle d'Udachnaya définit des corrélations très nettes dans les diagrammes Al_2O_3 vs. FeO et Mg#, ainsi que pour d'autres oxydes. Ces corrélations peuvent s'expliquer par un unique épisode de fusion ; de plus, de multiples épisodes de fusion qui plus est dans différents contextes géodynamiques auraient tendance à produire de grandes variations de compositions et une dispersion qui effacerait les corrélations.

Les études expérimentales et les échantillons naturels montrent que les harzburgites résiduelles riches en Mg ne peuvent pas être produites par de la fusion à faible profondeur ; il n'a d'ailleurs jamais été démontré que la fusion hydratée produise des résidus avec des Mg#_{WR} supérieurs à ceux formés par la fusion anhydre (Parman et al. 2004; Grove et al. 2006; Patino Douce and Roden 2006). La fusion hydratée intervient quand une grande quantité d'eau est introduite dans le manteau, ce qui est actuellement le cas dans les zones de subduction, par déshydratation du *slab*. Or, il n'y a aucune évidence actuellement de la présence de zone de subduction à l'archéen qui pourraient survivre assez longtemps pour entraîner les quantités d'eau suffisantes pour faire fondre le manteau dans des volumes nécessaires pour produire les racines cratoniques. Les résultats des modélisations numériques comparés aux données de terrain sur les roches archéennes affleurant montrent que les zones de subduction, si elles existaient, devaient certainement être des épisodes discrets et rapides, et donc être bien différentes des zones de subduction phanérozoïques de grande échelle qui durent plusieurs millions d'années (Moyen and van Hunen 2012; van Hunen and Moyen 2012).

c. Les enrichissements en silice (Fig. 5)

Les zones de subductions sont souvent invoquées pour expliquer les enrichissements en silice (opx) de certaines péridotites cratoniques. Néanmoins, les xénolites de péridotite riches en silice (opx >30%) sont rares dans les zones de subductions modernes (seules 4 sur 17 péridotites dans les xénolites d'Avacha présentées par Ionov (2010)). De plus elles ne présentent pas d'enrichissement en silice comparables aux péridotites riches en opx d'Udachnaya (Fig. 2b and Fig. 4 Annexe A2) dont les FeO sont beaucoup plus faibles (<6.5%) que ceux des péridotites d'arcs modernes (Fig. 4a). Des enrichissements en opx par interaction entre un magma et la roche peuvent avoir joué un rôle dans la formation de certaines péridotites cratoniques et peuvent être responsables des concentrations élevées en NiO de certaines olivines de deux péridotites riches en opx (Fig. 4f Annexe A2), ce qui serait en accord avec le modèle de Kelemen et al. (1998). Nos données montrent pourtant qu'un tel processus ne peut pas être généralisé à l'ensemble de nos échantillons.

Les compositions $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ des éclogites cratoniques échantillonnées dans les xénolites des kimberlites, compilées par Jacob (2004), montrent que les éclogites cratoniques ont dans la plupart des cas des $\delta^{18}\text{O} > 7\text{\textperthousand}$ bien supérieurs à la valeur moyenne du manteau ($\delta^{18}\text{O} \sim 5.5\text{\textperthousand} \pm 0.4\text{\textperthousand}$; Mattey et al. (1994)). Cela a été interprété comme une preuve de l'interaction entre le protolite des éclogites (une antique croûte océanique) avec de l'eau mer au niveau de dorsales médio-océaniques et prouverait l'existence de zones de subductions, seules capables d'introduire une croûte océanique éclogitisée dans le manteau cratonique.

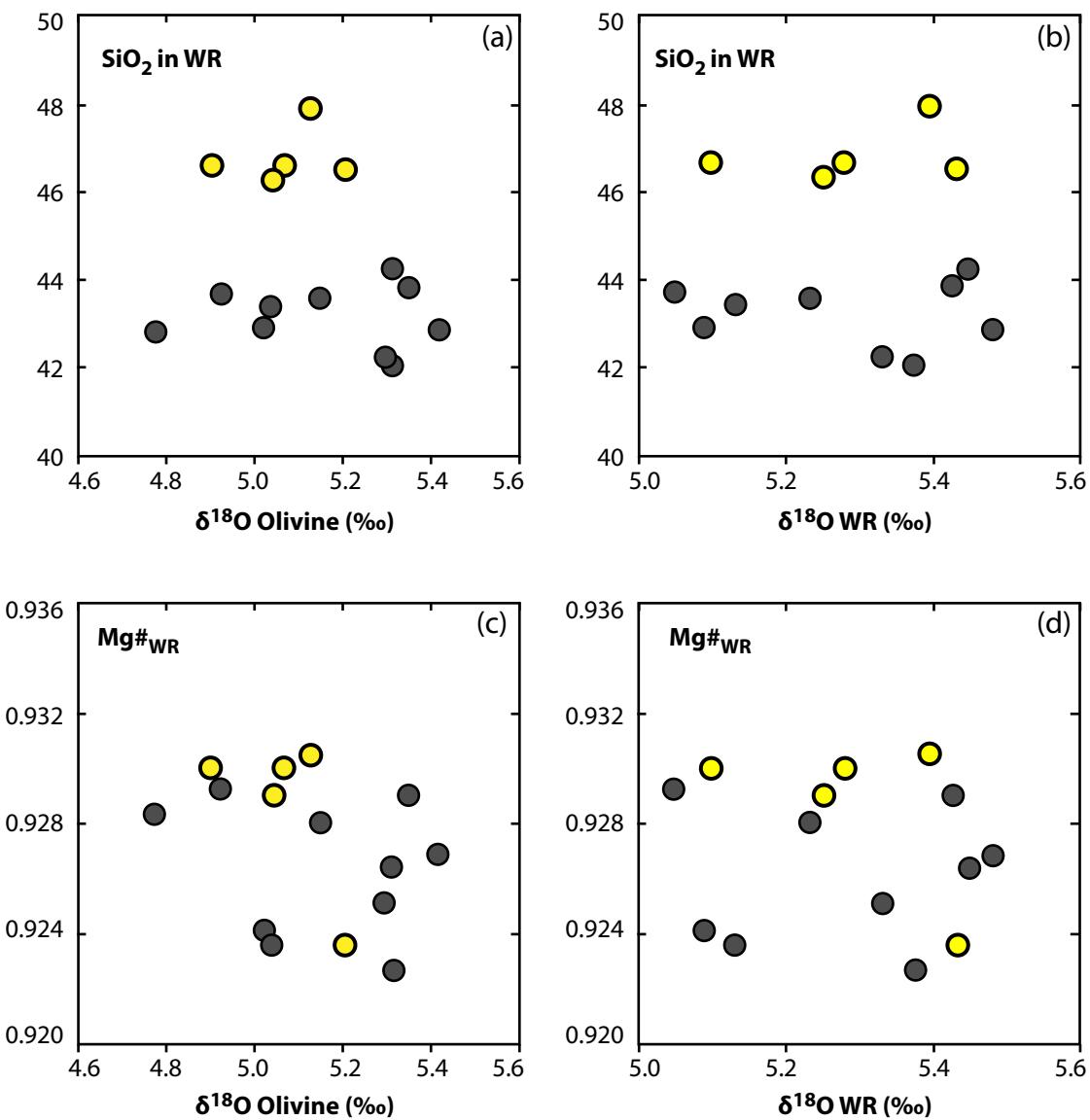


Figure 5 : (a-b) Plots of $\delta^{18}\text{O Olivine}$ vs. SiO_2 (a) and Mg\#_{WR} (b). (c-d) Plots of $\delta^{18}\text{O WR}$ vs. SiO_2 (c) and Mg\#_{WR} (d). $\delta^{18}\text{O WR}$ were calculated using $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of olivine, estimation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of opx and modal abundances of olivine and opx in the rocks. The estimation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of opx were obtained using $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of olivine and $\Delta\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{Ol-Opx}} = 0.5 \text{ \textperthousand}$ (Mattey et al. 1994). Oxygen data were obtained on mineral separates by I. Bindeman (University of Oregon, Eugene).

Les magmas et liquides issus de *slab* doivent avoir des compositions isotopiques en oxygène très différentes de la valeur moyenne du manteau du fait de l'interaction entre la croûte océanique et l'eau de mer. Ainsi les roches qui interagiraient, ici des péridotites, avec des magmas/liquides de zones de subduction verraient leur $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ perturbé. La [figure 5](#) montre les données $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ des olivines et des $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{WR}}$ calculées [voir Tableau 7 Annexe B] en fonction des teneurs en SiO_2 des harzburgites à spinelle d'Udachnaya. Les harzburgites d'Udachnaya ont une gamme de variation en $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ des olivines (4.8-5.4‰ ; moyenne $5.1 \pm 0.2\text{\textperthousand}$) typiquement mantellique (4.8-5.5‰ ; moyenne $5.2 \pm 0.3\text{\textperthousand}$ [Mattey et al. \(1994\)](#)) et ont des $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{WR}}$ (5.0-5.5‰ ; moyenne $5.3 \pm 0.1\text{\textperthousand}$) également dans la gamme de variation des valeurs mantelliques. Ces valeurs mantelliques associées à l'absence de corrélation entre la silice et les $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ est un argument supplémentaire pour écarter les zones de subduction comme facteur principal de la formation des péridotites cratoniques riches en opx. En résumé, les zones de subduction ne semblent pas jouer de rôle majeur dans la formation des péridotites cratoniques.

d. Harzburgites vs. dunites comme résidus de la fusion

Une des hypothèses les plus complexes pour la formation des péridotites cratoniques a été développée suite à la découverte d'une collection de xénolites de péridotite dans le craton Atlantic Nord (Groenland) qui contenait majoritairement des dunites avec des Mg\#_{Ol} et des Cr\#_{Spl} très élevés ([Bernstein et al. 2006; Bernstein et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008](#)). Cette hypothèse fait appel à deux épisodes de fusion : 1) formation de résidus par de faibles taux de fusion au niveau de dorsales médio-océaniques, 2) fusion hydratée de ces résidus dans les zones de subduction pour former des dunites extrêmement réfractaires, 3) interaction entre ces dunites et des magmas/liquides de subduction ([Kelemen et al. 1998](#)). Cependant, les données de la littérature (voir au dessus) montrent que : 1) les dunites ne sont pas les xénolites les plus communes parmi les péridotites des zones de subduction et 2) que la composition modale en opx n'augmente pas énormément dans les péridotites des zones de subduction ([Parkinson and Pearce 1998; Ionov 2010](#)).

Les dunites sont très rares parmi les xénolites des kimberlites sibériennes ([Pokhilenko et al. 1991](#)) et elles se présentent essentiellement sous la forme de méga-cristaux d'olivine contenant des micro inclusions de grenat, de spinelle et d'opx. Aucune de ces dunites méga-cristallines n'est assez grande pour donner des compositions en roches totales représentatives. Les dunites sont également très rares dans les autres cratons et celles rapportées d'Afrique-du-Sud sont trop riches en FeO et doivent leur origine à de la

percolation de magmas plutôt que de très forts taux de fusion (Pearson et al. 2003). Ainsi, la formation de dunites cratoniques ne semble pas être un processus généralisé ; cependant celles-ci peuvent très bien représenter les membres les plus réfractaires parmi les résidus de la fusion.

e. Diagramme de phase PT et contexte géodynamique de formation des cratons

1. *Diagramme de phase PT (Fig. 6)*

La formation de péridotites résiduelles avec des Mg#_{WR} élevés nécessite une fusion à une plus grande profondeur dans un manteau dont la température potentielle est bien plus importante que pour les dorsales médio-océaniques ou les zones de subduction phanérozoïques, ce qui est possible dans l'histoire précoce de la Terre. Les compositions modales en éléments majeurs et traces des harzburgites à spinelle d'Udachnaya indiquent que le manteau lithosphérique sibérien s'est formé par ~40% de fusion partielle anhydre d'un manteau fertile dans le faciès à grenat par fusion poly-barrique qui a commencé initialement entre 7 et 4 GPa. Les résultats expérimentaux, les modélisations et les compositions des laves archéennes basiques et ultrabasiques suggèrent que la fusion, dans de telles conditions, nécessite un manteau dont la température potentielle était de 1500-1650°C dans une remontée (*upwelling*) asthénosphérique avec une très petite quantité d'eau (<0.05%) (Herzberg and O'Hara 2002; Herzberg et al. 2010) (Fig. 6). De telles conditions ont certainement existé à l'archéen et n'étaient certainement pas restreintes aux seuls plumes asthénosphériques (qui prennent leur source à la transition manteau/noyau ou manteau supérieur/inférieur). Nous signalons d'ailleurs que les signatures de plume ne sont pas répandus dans les péridotites et les laves archéennes (Herzberg et al. 2012).

2. Modèle de formation du craton sibérien (Fig. 7)

La **figure 7** illustre les différentes étapes de la formation du craton sibérien, et probablement des autres cratons :

- 1) Très fort taux de fusion partielle dans une remontée asthénosphérique commençant entre 7 et 4 GPa, ce qui produit des harzburgites comme résidus et une croute épaisse constituée de laves basiques/ultrabasiques.
- 2) Les résidus pauvres en FeO, moins denses se séparent du manteau ambiant et s'accumulent au sommet de l'asthénosphère.
- 3) La partie inférieure de la croute basique/ultrabasique très dense va plonger dans le manteau et fondre, produisant des magmas de type TTG et des résidus éclogitiques très denses qui vont également plonger dans le manteau.
- 4) Les nucléus de cratons se forment par accrétion des harzburgites, des TTG et du reste de la croute basique/ultrabasique.
- 5) Accrétion des nucléus pour former les proto-cratons qui seront affectés par différents processus métasomatiques.

Fig. 9 Annexe A2

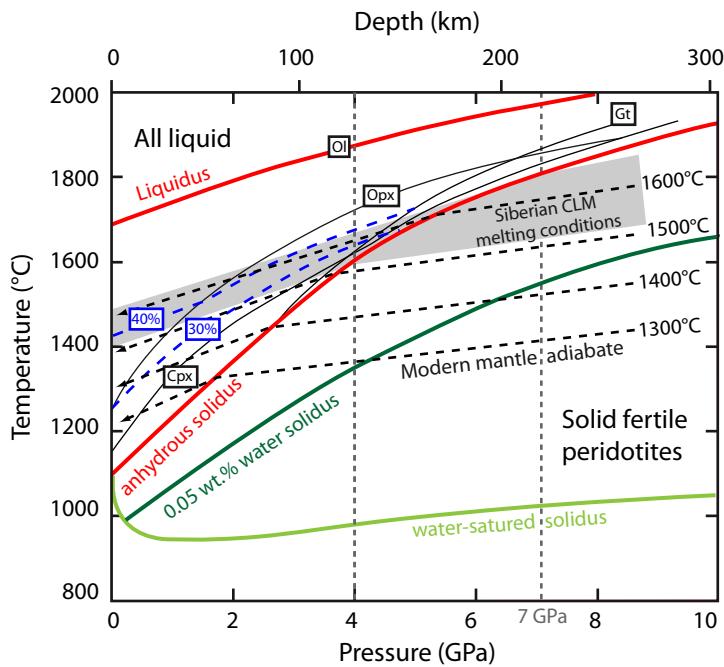


Figure 6 : A phase diagram for fertile peridotites modified from Herzberg and O'Hara (2002) and Katz et al. (2003). Also shown are mantle adiabates of 1300, 1400, 1500 and 1600°C (thin black dashed lines) and likely thermal conditions during the formation of the lithospheric mantle in the Siberian craton (CLM, grey field).

Fig. 10 Annexe A2

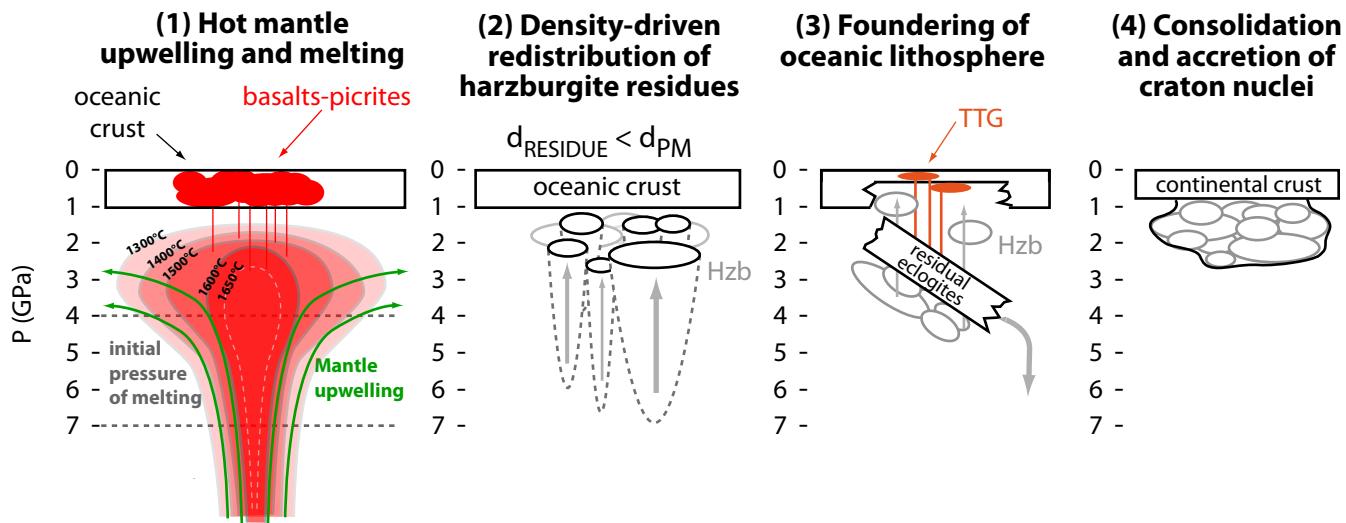


Figure 7 : A sketch illustrating the model for the formation of cratonic lithospheric mantle proposed in this study: (1) polybaric melting in upwelling hot mantle from 7 to 2 GPa and formation of a thick mafic crust; (2) density-driven vertical redistribution of harzburgitic residues in ambient mantle; (3) partial melting of the base of the mafic crust to form TTG magmas and eclogitic residues that sink to the mantle; (4) stabilization of cratonic nuclei, with lithospheric mantle accreted from residues of melting in a broad depth range.

Conclusions

Les conclusions de ce présent chapitre sont les conclusions principales de l'article (Doucet et al. 2012) soumis à *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* (Annexe A2).

1. Les harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en opx d'Udachnaya ont des compositions très proches du résidu de fusion produit lors de la formation de la racine mantellique du craton sibérien.
2. Contrairement aux études antérieures sur les cratons, les harzburgites d'Udachnaya définissent des corrélations très claires qui, comparées aux études expérimentales, indiquent que le manteau cratonique sibérien s'est formé par ~40% de fusion poly-barrique entre 7-4 GPa et ≤ 1-3 GPa.
3. La fusion doit avoir lieu dans une remontrée asthénosphérique avec une température potentielle du manteau entre 1500 et 1650°C. Le grenat était stable dans le résidu au début de fusion, en accord avec les compositions en Cr et HREE des périclases.
4. Environ $\frac{1}{4}$ des harzburgites à spinelle est riche en opx. Ces harzburgites ne peuvent pas avoir été formées par la fusion anhydre ou hydratée entre 7 et 1 GPa et semblent plutôt liées à une ségrégation mécanique lors de l'accrétion des noyaux du craton. Donc, les zones de subduction ne peuvent pas être à l'origine des enrichissements en silice des périclases cratoniques riches en opx.

Chapitre 2 : Evolution/Transformation du manteau cratonique

Apport des études sur les péridotites à grenat

Introduction

Les péridotites à grenat sont les roches les plus communes de la lithosphère cratonique. Elles sont généralement considérées comme des résidus de très fort taux de fusion qui, contrairement à leurs homologues à spinelle, ont subi d'importants enrichissements chimiques et/ou modaux après leur formation c.-à-d. du métasomatisme et/ou de la refertilisation (Pearson et al. 1995a; Shimizu et al. 1997; Simon et al. 2003; Carlson et al. 2005; Ionov et al. 2010) dont la conséquence directe est de produire des roches dont la composition est différente de leur protolite initial (Fig. 1). Cette complexité intrinsèque des péridotites cratoniques à grenat rend difficile 1) de définir leur condition de fusion et 2) de définir les processus post-formation qui peuvent prendre place en plusieurs épisodes.

En nous basant sur 31 péridotites à grenat grenues et déformées de la collection de xénolites d'Udachnaya et en les comparant avec les harzburgites à spinelle de la même collection nous allons : 1) identifier les péridotites à grenat dont les compositions sont les plus proches de leur protolite résiduel, 2) définir des séquences d'enrichissement qui affectent les péridotites cratoniques et 3) déterminer l'origine de ces processus.

NB : Les observations et les conclusions de ce présent chapitre font l'objet d'un manuscrit soumis dans le journal *Contribution of Mineralogy and Petrology* (cf. Annexe A3).

Fig. 2 Annexe A3

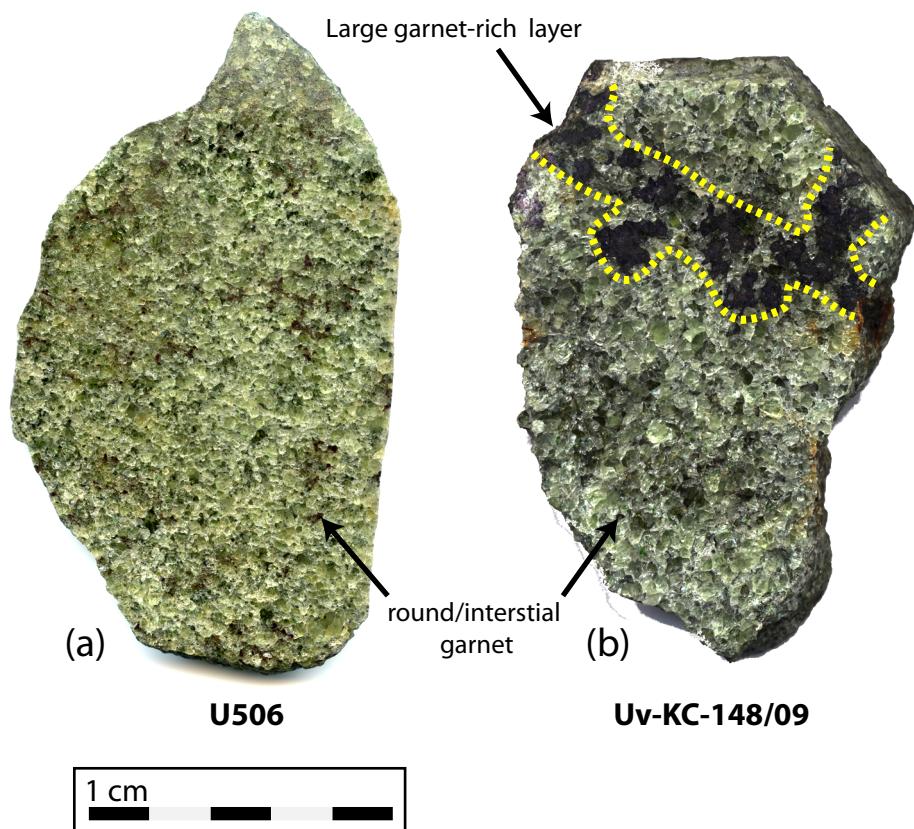


Figure 1 : Photographs of sawn hand specimens from fresh granular peridotite xenoliths collected at the Udachnaya kimberlite pipe. (a) Garnet harzburgite U506. (b) Heterogeneous garnet peridotite Uv-KC-148/09 from the same collection of peridotite xenoliths used in this study.

Fig. 4 Annexe A3

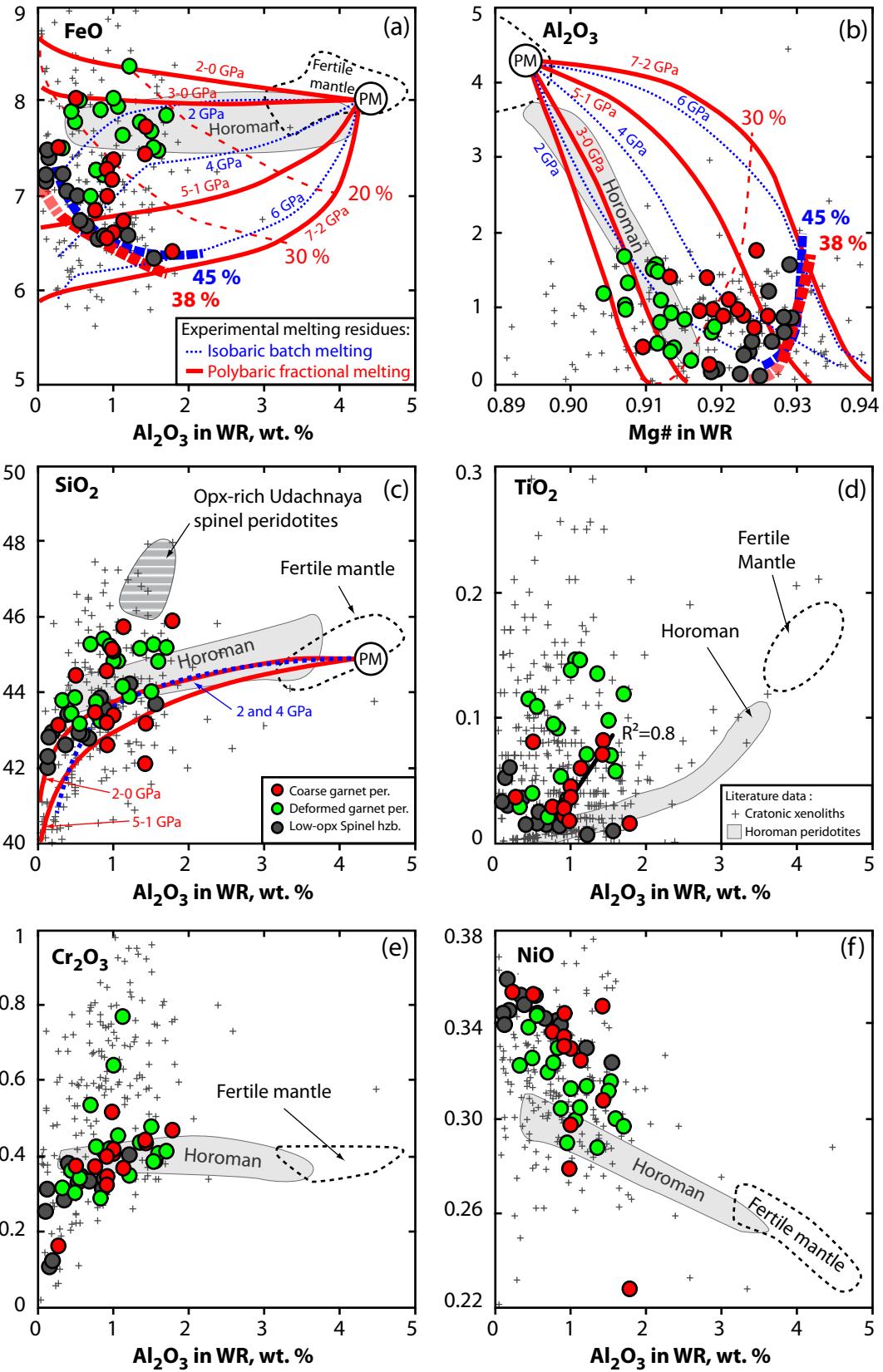


Figure 2 : Covariant plots of major and minor oxides (wt. %) and Mg# in whole-rock Udachnaya garnet peridotites from this study [see (c) and (d) for symbols]. Also shown are: primitive mantle (PM) after McDonough and Sun (1995); fertile off-craton garnet and spinel peridotite xenoliths from Vitim and Tariat in central Asia (fine dashed lines; Ionov 2005a; Ionov and Hofmann 2007); (c); Horoman massif peridotites (grey field; Takazawa et al. 2000); cratonic peridotite xenoliths (thin crosses) from the Kaapvaal (Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004), Tanzanian (Lee and Rudnick 1999), North Atlantic (Bernstein et al. 1998; Bernstein et al. 2006; Wittig et al. 2008) and Slave (Irvine et al. 2003; Kopylova and Russell 2000) cratons. Thin dashed blue lines show isobaric batch melting residues formed at 2, 4 and 6 GPa; continuous red lines are residues of polybaric fractional melting formed at 2-0, 3-0, 5-1 and 7-2 GPa (Herzberg 2004). Thick dashed blue lines show 45% of isobaric batch melting; thick dashed red lines show 38% of polybaric fractional melting.

A. Les résidus de fusion dans le manteau cratonique à grenat et leur origine

a. Des résidus dans le manteau cratonique à grenat ? (Fig. 2)

Pour identifier les périclites à grenat dont les compositions (modales et éléments majeurs) ont été préservées du métasomatisme, nous les comparons avec les résultats des études expérimentales sur la fusion d'un manteau fertile (Walter 1998; Herzberg 2004) et avec les périclites à spinelle pauvres en opx interprétées comme des résidus de fusion (cf. Chapitre 1). Sept des treize périclites grenues de cette étude (Uv-02/03, Uv-419/09, Uv-604/09, U29, U260, U506 et U1147) ont des compositions en roches totales en FeO et en Al_2O_3 similaires aux harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en opx (Fig. 2a) et sont également très proches des compositions en SiO_2 , TiO_2 et NiO de ces dernières (Fig. 2c-d-f). De plus, en moyenne, leur composition modale (76% olivine, 16% opx, <3% cpx) et en Mg#_{Ol} (~0.923) sont également très proches des périclites à spinelle (Table 1 et Fig. 5 et Fig. 9 Annexe A3). Ces valeurs semblent donc refléter les compositions du protolite des périclites à grenat produit lors de la formation du craton sibérien. Ces sept échantillons peuvent donc nous servir de *end member* résiduel pour déterminer les conditions de fusion mais également définir les séquences d'enrichissement des périclites cratoniques.

b. Conditions de formation

1. *Diagrammes Al_2O_3 vs. FeO (Fig. 2)*

De la même manière que pour les périclites à spinelle, les conditions de fusion peuvent être contraintes à partir des compositions en éléments majeurs, particulièrement à partir de leur teneur en Al_2O_3 , indicateur du degré de fusion et du FeO, indicateur de la profondeur de fusion (Cf. Chapitre 1, partie B). Les périclites à grenat interprétées comme résiduelles ont des compositions similaires aux périclites à spinelle : elles sont proches des lignes d'égal degré de fusion pour différentes pressions (~45% pour la fusion anhydre à l'équilibre ou ~38% de fusion fractionnée). Cela indique que les roches ont subi le même taux de fusion partielle à des pressions variables, c.-à-d. ~40% dans une gamme de pression qui va de 7 à ≤ 2 GPa. Elles ont donc été produites comme les harzburgites à spinelle par ~ 40% de fusion poly-barrique entre 7-4 et ≤ 1-3 GPa.

2. Cr₂O₃ et Cr# (Fig. 2)

La majorité des périclites cratoniques de la littérature a des compositions en Cr₂O₃ > 0.45% c.-à-d. bien plus importantes que pour les périclites fertiles, celles des massifs périclítiques et les xénolites non-cratoniques (Fig. 2e). Cela a été interprété comme le résultat de très forts taux de fusion à faible profondeur dans le faciès à spinelle (Canil 2004; Lee et al. 2011), bien que les séries de périclites résiduelles bien connues issues de forts taux de fusion dans le faciès à spinelle aient des compositions Cr₂O₃ < 0.4% (Takazawa et al. 2000; Ionov 2010).

Contrairement à la majorité des périclites cratoniques, les périclites à grenat d'Udachnaya ont des compositions en chrome similaires aux périclites non-cratoniques. De plus, leurs compositions Cr₂O₃ sont positivement corrélées avec l'Al₂O₃ de la même manière que pour les périclites à spinelle (Fig. 2e). Seuls quatre échantillons ont des compositions Cr₂O₃ >> 0.45%, ces échantillons sont déformés et leur forte teneur en Cr peut être due à de la ségrégation mécanique ou à de la précipitation dans les zones de cisaillement.

De manière générale le Cr des périclites d'Udachnaya ne peut-être le résultat d'un *nugget effect* du fait de l'excellente corrélation entre le Cr₂O₃ et Cr# des grenats et le Cr# de la roche totale ($r^2=0.8-0.9$) (Fig. 5e et f Annexe A3). Cela indique que le Cr# est équilibré entre les grenats et la roche totale. Les faibles Cr₂O₃ pour les périclites à grenat, de la même manière que pour les périclites à spinelle, suggèrent que la fusion partielle a eu lieu en présence de grenat, ce qui a conduit à un appauvrissement des résidus en Cr. Quand le grenat est absent ou rapidement consommé par la fusion, les résidus ont des compositions en Cr₂O₃ proches de 0.4%.

3. HREE (Fig. 3)

Comme nous l'avons vu dans le Chapitre 1, les HREE sont sensibles à la présence de grenat pendant la fusion d'un manteau fertile. Leur comportement est contrôlé par les coefficients de partage entre le grenat et le magma ainsi que par la composition modale du résidu lors de la fusion. La figure 3 montre les résultats de la modélisation des HREE lors de la fusion d'un manteau fertile dans le faciès à spinelle et le faciès à grenat, avec la fusion qui commence à 3 GPa (Fig. 3a) et à 5 GPa (Fig. 3b), en prenant en compte la variation de la composition modale du résidu au cours de la fusion (Fig. 4c-d). Contrairement aux modélisations thermodynamiques, par exemple pMLETS qui est calibré pour la fusion entre 3 et 1 GPa (Ghiorso et al. 2002), notre modélisation ne prend pas en compte les variations des paramètres de fusion (la pression, les variations des coefficients de partages, etc.) au cours de la fusion poly-barrique. Cela peut produire des incertitudes sur le comportement

des HREE pendant la fusion. Néanmoins, ces modélisations montrent que la fusion dans le faciès à grenat peut produire des résidus avec de forts appauvrissements en HREE. La composition de la roche totale en HREE calculée (à partir des données LA-ICPMS et de la composition modale des roches) des péridotites à grenat résiduelles est beaucoup trop faible pour un résidu produit uniquement par 35-45% de fusion dans le faciès à grenat commençant à 3 ou 5 GPa. Les compositions des péridotites à grenat nécessitent certainement au moins 20% de fusion dans le faciès à spinelle. Cela est cohérent avec les estimations obtenues avec les éléments majeurs (~40% entre 7-4 et \leq 1-3 GPa).

Fig. 10 Annexe A3

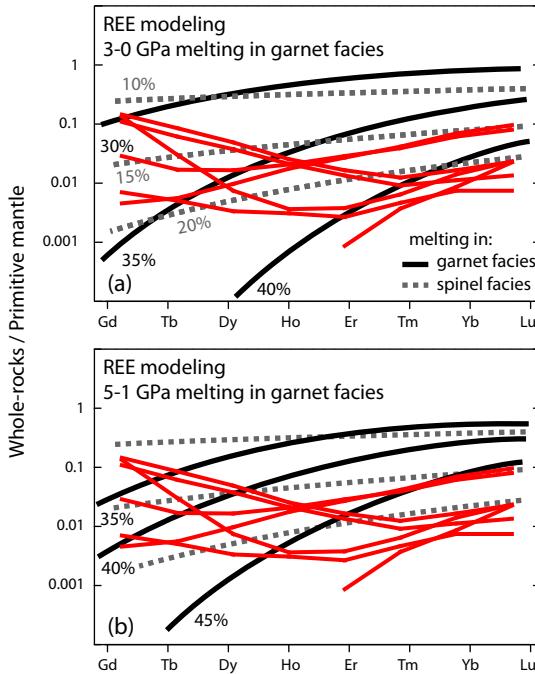


Figure 3 : Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun1995) bulk-rock MREE-HREE patterns for Udachnaya residual coarse garnet peridotites in comparison with results of trace element modelling for non-modal fractional melting of primitive mantle (McDonough and Sun 1995) modified after Johnson (1998) and Simon et al. (2007), for melting in spinel (gray dashed lines) and garnet (black lines) stability fields, and taking into account the modal variation of cpx and garnet during decompression melting at 3-0 GPa (a) and at 5-1 GPa (b). Trace element partition coefficients for cpx and garnet are those used for pMELTS software (Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith et al. 2005).

Fig. 5h Annexe A3

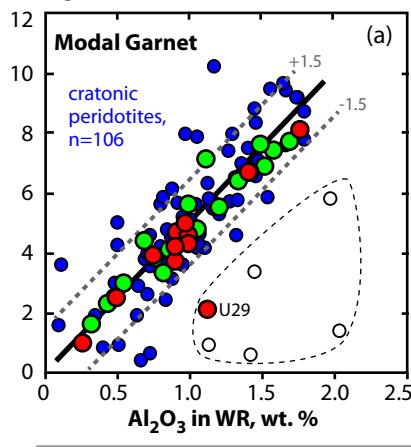


Fig. 6 Annexe A3

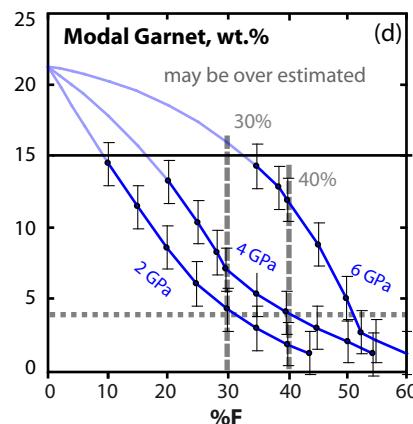
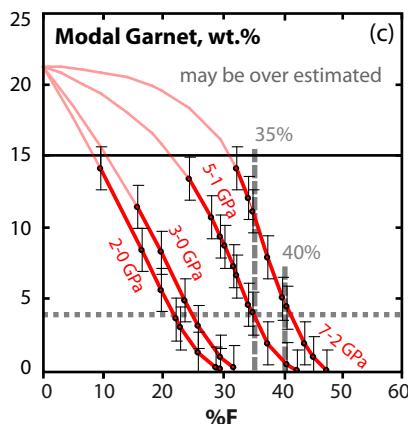
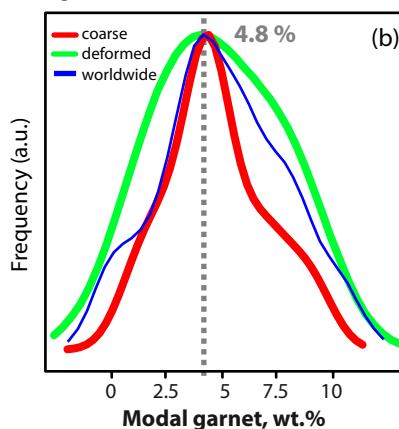


Figure 4 : (a) Al_2O_3 in WR vs. modal garnet for Udachnaya garnet peridotites (this study) and for worldwide cratonic peridotites (blue circles; Boyd et al. 1997; Lee and Rudnick 1999; Kopylova and Russell 2000; Irvine et al. 2003; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004; Wittig et al. 2008; fine dashed lines, cpx-, spl-rich peridotites).(b) Modal garnet abundances for coarse (red line) and deformed (green line) garnet peridotite xenoliths from Udachnaya and worldwide cratonic peridotite xenoliths [see Fig. 2 for references].(c-d) Calculated modal garnet compositions of melt residues vs. degree of partial melting during polybaric fractional melting (c) and isobaric batch melting (d). Modal garnet of melting residues were estimated using the following equation: Modal garnet (%) = Al_2O_3 (wt. % in WR) $\times 5 - 0.15$ (error: 1.5%) defined by the linear correlation between Al_2O_3 in WR and modal garnet for cratonic garnet peridotites. The equation is well constrained for $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 2.5\%$ i.e. modal garnet estimated for $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 > 2.5\%$ may be overestimated.

B. Origine des grenats et des cpx : résiduelle vs. Métasomatique

a. Le grenat, une phase résiduelle ? (Fig. 4 et 5)

Les études expérimentales sur la fusion d'un manteau fertile donnent beaucoup d'informations sur la composition en éléments majeurs des résidus de la fusion mais peu sur leur composition modale. Herzberg (2004) donne les compositions des résidus de fusion pour une grande gamme de pression (7 à 1 GPa) pour la fusion à l'équilibre et la fusion fractionnée, mais ne donne pas d'indication sur les compositions modales des résidus. Walter (1998), à l'inverse, donne les compositions modales des résidus mais seulement pour la fusion à l'équilibre à 3 et 7 GPa.

Les périclases cratoniques à grenat, et en particulier celles d'Udachnaya, montrent une excellente corrélation positive entre la composition Al_2O_3 dans la roche totale et leur abondance en grenat (Fig. 4a). Cette corrélation est exprimée par l'équation suivante :

$$\text{Grenat (\%)} = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ (wt.\% WR)} \times 5 - 0.15 \text{ (erreur : 1.5\%)}$$

A l'aide de cette équation nous avons estimé la composition modale en grenat des résidus de la fusion à partir des données expérimentales de Herzberg (2004) pour la fusion fractionnée (Fig. 4c) et la fusion à l'équilibre (Fig. 4d). Les estimations montrent que les résidus de fusion fractionnée de haute pression (5 et 7 GPa) peuvent contenir jusqu'à 5% de grenat après 35-40% de fusion ; tandis que le grenat est totalement consommé après 30% de fusion à plus basse pression (Fig. 4c). De manière générale, le grenat est beaucoup plus stable dans le cas de la fusion à l'équilibre et semble survivre à des taux de fusion >>40% même à faible pression (Fig. 4d).

Environs $\frac{2}{3}$ des périclases à grenat d'Udachnaya ($\frac{2}{3}$ des périclases grenues et la moitié des périclases déformées) ont <5% de grenat (Fig. 4a) et un maximum de probabilité ~4.8% de grenat (Fig. 4b). Cela est en accord avec une origine par ~40% de fusion fractionnée entre 7-4 et \leq 1-3 GPa. De plus, la majorité des grenats des périclases grenues a des spectres de REE appauvris et quelques périclases déformées ont des spectres REE sinusoïdaux, ce qui donne à penser à une origine magmatique plutôt que métasomatique (Shimizu and Richardson 1987; Shimizu et al. 1997; Shimizu 1999; Simon et al. 2003) (Fig. 5a-d). Ainsi, la majorité des grenats des périclases d'Udachnaya semble être d'origine résiduelle ; néanmoins, certaines périclases ont des compositions en grenat >>5% et des spectres REE *humped*, ce qui doit refléter une origine post-fusion.

b. Le cpx, une phase résiduelle ? (Fig. 5)

Les études expérimentales et les études des échantillons naturels montrent que les résidus de fusion, même de haute pression ne peuvent contenir qu'une petite quantité de cpx ($\leq 2.5\%$) (Wood and Banno 1973; Canil 1992; Walter 1998; Takazawa et al. 2000; Saltzer et al. 2001). La majorité des périclases à grenat d'Udachnaya a des compositions modales $>>2.5\%$. Les Mg# des cpx ne sont pas corrélés avec les Mg# des olivines ce qui indique que les cpx ne sont pas en équilibre avec l'olivine. De plus, les cpx ont des spectres très enrichis en LREE et sont également en fort déséquilibre avec les grenats (Fig. 5 b-c-e-f). Cela ne peut pas être produit par la fusion ou par des exsolutions de cpx depuis des opx résiduels riches en Al et Ca et indique que les cpx dans les périclases d'Udachnaya sont clairement d'origine métasomatique (Canil 1992; Saltzer et al. 2001; Simon et al. 2003).

c. Métasomatisme modal (Fig. 6)

Les périclases à grenat d'Udachnaya définissent des séquences chimiques en FeO (6.4 à 8.4%), TiO₂ (0.02 à 0.15%), NiO (0.23 à 0.35%) et en Mg#_{WR} (0.90 à 0.92) des périclases résiduelles aux périclases à grenat enrichies en FeO (Fig. 2 a-b-d et f), ces dernières étant très bien décrites dans la plupart des collections de périclases cratoniques (Rudnick et al. 1993; Lee et al. 1999; Kopylova et al. 2000; Wittig et al. 2008). L'abondance en grenat et en cpx est positivement corrélée au FeO des roches totales et négativement corrélée au Mg#WR (Fig. 6b-c). Ces *trends* montrent que les enrichissements FeO et donc la diminution en Mg#_{WR} des périclases cratoniques sont directement liés à l'abondance des grenats et des cpx dans les périclases cratoniques. Ces enrichissements en FeO, en grenat et cpx sont interprétés ici comme étant le résultat de l'interaction entre le protolite des périclases cratoniques avec un magma/liquide riche en Fe, Al et donc en Si (mais aussi riche en TiO₂ et REE ?) à partir duquel les cpx, et quelques grenats vont précipiter. Ce processus peut avoir lieu aussi bien pendant la formation du craton qu'après. De manière générale, ce processus semble affecter beaucoup plus les périclases fortement déformées et peut être certainement relié à/aux épisode(s) de déformation des périclases cratoniques.

Fig. 8 Annexe A3

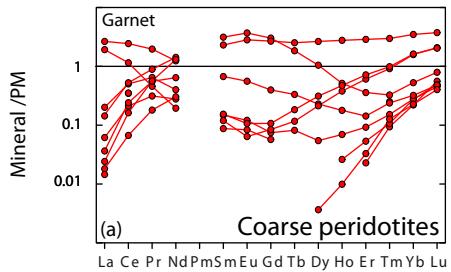


Fig. EMS 5 Annexe A3

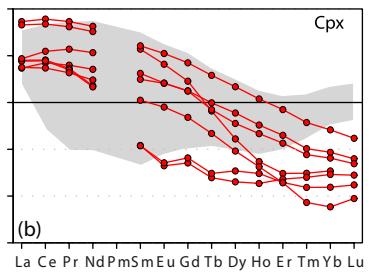


Fig. 8 Annexe A3

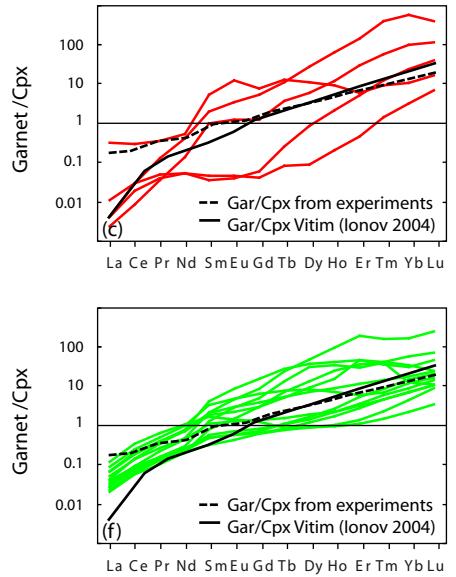


Figure 5 : Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun 1995) rare earth element patterns for garnets (a-d) and cpx (d-e) in coarse garnet peridotites (red lines)(a) and deformed garnet peridotites (green lines)(b). (c-f) Partitioning of trace elements between garnet and cpx (Dgar/cpx) for coarse (c) and deformed (f) Udachnaya garnet peridotites. Also shown are Dgar/cpx from experimental study compiled for pMELTS software (dashed black line; Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith et al. 2005) and Vitim (black line; Ionov 2004).

Fig. 9 Annexe A3

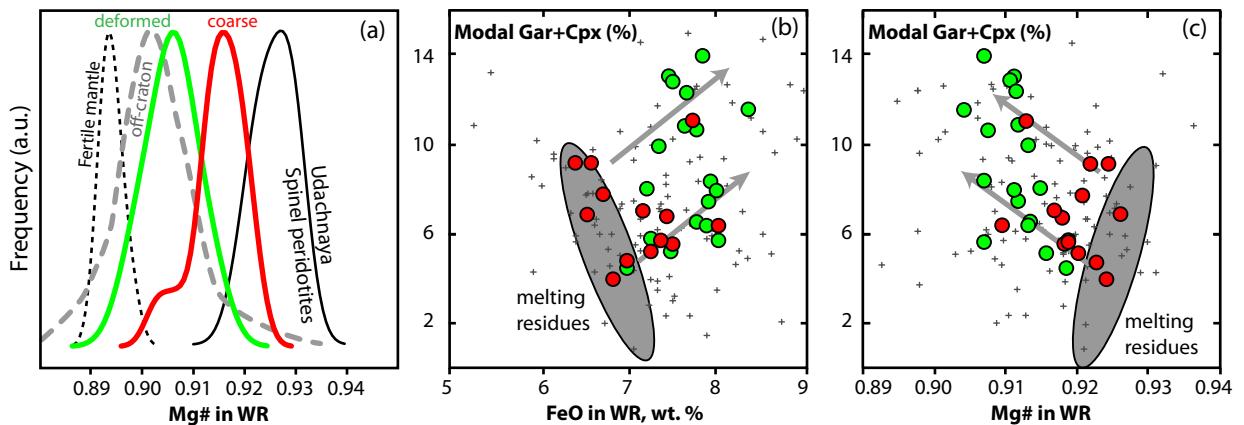


Figure 6 : (a) Probability density plots of Mg#WR for Udachnaya coarse and deformed garnet peridotites; (b-c) covariation plots of modal garnet + cpx vs. FeO (b) and Mg#WR (c) [for symbols see fig. 4]. Also shown are Udachnaya spinel peridotites (black lines), off-craton continental peridotites (dashed grey lines; compiled from Canil, 2004) and fertile mantle (dashed black lines; Ionov 2005a; Ionov and Hofmann 2007).

C. Métasomatisme

a. Agent métasomatique potentiel (Fig. 7)

Pour contraindre la nature d'un possible agent métasomatique qui aurait enrichi les grenats et particulièrement les cpx en éléments en trace incompatibles (LREE-MREE), nous avons calculé la gamme de composition d'un hypothétique magma/liquide en équilibre avec les cpx à partir des coefficients de partage cpx/magma utilisés par le logiciel de modélisation pMELTS (Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith and Asimow 2005). La gamme de composition des magmas/liquides en équilibre avec les cpx est proche de la composition de la kimberlite d'Udachnaya (Kamenetsky et al. 2012) (Fig. 7a). Cette observation est similaire aux études précédentes (Stachel and Harris 1997; Simon et al. 2003) dans lesquelles les auteurs ont lié la circulation de liquides kimberlitiques dans le manteau cratonique pour expliquer la présence de phlogopite et de cpx dans les xénolites de péridotite suivant cette réaction : grenat + opx + fluide → phlogopite + diopside. Cela pourrait expliquer la présence de péridotites à mica ainsi que les enrichissements en cpx du manteau cratonique (Boyd et al. 1997; van Achterbergh et al. 2001; Grégoire et al. 2002). Dans notre collection, la majorité des péridotites, aussi bien à grenat qu'à spinelle ne contient pas de phlogopite. Quand le phlogopite est présent dans de rares xénolites, il apparaît comment une phase tardive qui cristallise le long des veines de kimberlite (EMS 3 Annexe A3). L'homogénéité chimique des minéraux et le déséquilibre en REE des cpx et des grenats montrent que le métasomatisme kimberlitique a dû avoir lieu peu de temps avant l'éruption. Les kimberlites sont des magmas évolués ultra-potassiques, riches en éléments volatiles (Cl, F, etc.), pauvres en SiO₂, Al₂O₃ et FeO ; elles ne peuvent pas être responsables du métasomatisme modal. La signature en REE de l'agent métasomatique responsable du métasomatisme modal a dû être masquée par le métasomatisme kimberlitique récent.

b. Métasomatisme et microstructures

Une des particularités des péridotites à grenat cratoniques est qu'elles présentent des microstructures variées : grenues, porphyroclastiques, fluidales, etc. L'étude des microstructures, de la déformation et de leur rôle dans la structuration du craton sera abordée en détail dans le Chapitre 4 de cette thèse.

La comparaison des péridotites grenues et déformées montre que ces dernières semblent beaucoup plus affectées par les processus post-formation. En effet, les péridotites déformées sont les plus riches en FeO, TiO₂, SiO₂ (Fig. 2); leur Mg#_{OL} et Mg#_{WR} sont les plus faibles (Fig. 6a). Elles présentent des enrichissements en LREE et MREE plus importants

que les périclases grenues, ce qui a pour conséquence de produire des grenats avec des spectres de REE dit *humped* : très riches en MREE (Fig. 5). Ainsi la déformation semble clairement liée au métasomatisme, qu'il soit modal (Fig. 6b-c) ou cryptique. Néanmoins, le fait de ne pas pouvoir quantifier le degré de déformation rend difficile la compréhension de la relation entre la déformation et le métasomatisme.

Fig. 11 Annexe A3

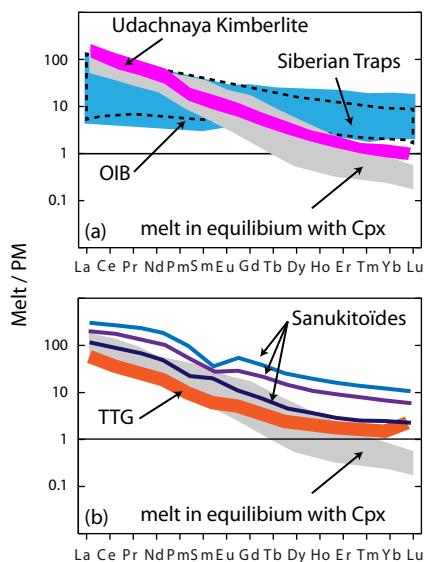


Figure 7 : Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun 1995) REE field for hypothetical melts that would be in equilibrium with cpx (grey field) calculated using partition coefficient between minerals and melt compiled for pMELTS software (Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith et al. 2005). Also shown are Udachnaya kimberlite compositions (pink field; Kamenetsky et al. 2012) (a), Siberian trap basalts (blue field; Lightfoot et al. 1990; Hawkesworth and Gallaher 1993; Hawkesworth et al. 1995; Kamo et al. 2003; Reichow et al. 2005) (a), Hawaiian ocean island basalts (fine dashed line; Pearce et al. 1999; Sims et al. 1999; Clague and Moore 2002; Feigenson et al. 2003; Huang and Frey 2003; Xu et al. 2005; Kimura et al. 2006; Lipman et al. 2006; Wanless et al. 2006; Fekiacova et al. 2007; Morgan et al. 2007; Ren et al. 2009; Van Der Zander et al. 2010) (a), south-african Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite (TTG, orange field; Martin and Moyen 2002) (b) and south-african sanukitoïdes (MME (microgranular mafic enclaves), clear blue field; enderbite, dark purple field; mafic dykes, dark blue filed; Laurent et al. 2011) (b). Udachnaya kimberlite melts appear to be the best potential metasomatic agent which interacted with cpx .

Conclusions

1. La moitié des péridotites à grenat grenues a des compositions modales, majeures et en trace similaires aux harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en opx d'Udachnaya et peut être considérée comme de vrais résidus de fusion. Ces péridotites se sont formées par ~40% de fusion anhydre poly-barrique entre 7-4 GPa et ≤1-3 GPa certainement dans les mêmes conditions géodynamiques que les péridotites à spinelle.
2. Le grenat, dans la majorité des péridotites à grenat d'Udachnaya peut être considéré comme une phase résiduelle qui a survécu à la fusion.
3. La majorité des péridotites a subi un métasomatisme modal qui a produit des enrichissements en Fe, Ti, Al, Ca, Si et qui a précipité des cpx et des grenats riches en HREE. Les cpx ont enregistré la percolation de liquide de composition kimberlitique dans la péridotite peu de temps avant l'éruption.
4. La déformation semble contemporaine du métasomatisme, mais la relation entre le degré de déformation et le métasomatisme n'est pas très claire.

Ces conclusions sont celles de l'article (Doucet et al. 2012) soumis à *Contribution to Mineralogy and Petrology* (Annexe A3).

Perspectives : deux xénolites de péridotites à grenat (U85 et U267) sont extrêmement déformées avec des microstructures fluidales. L'olivine n'apparaît que sous forme de petits néoblastes, par comparaison avec les péridotites déformées où l'olivine apparaît sous forme de néoblastes et de porphyroclastes. Ces péridotites particulières, appelées ici péridotites très déformées, ont des compositions chimiques différentes des péridotites déformées, proches des compositions en éléments majeurs et trace des péridotites fertiles. Leur origine est mal contrainte doit faire l'objet d'une étude plus détaillée, notamment avec l'obtention d'une nouvelle collection de xénolites, non présentée dans cette thèse.

Chapitre 3 : Âge du manteau cratonique

Apport des études isotopiques Os, Hf et Nd

Introduction

Dans les chapitres précédents, nous avons déterminé les processus à l'origine des xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya ; aussi bien celles riches en Mg ($Mg\#>0.92$) que celles riches en FeO, cpx et grenats (péridotites « refertilisées »). Si elles donnent d'importantes informations sur les mécanismes de formation et de transformation du manteau cratonique, l'étude pétro-géochimique des xénolites de péridotite ne permet pas de définir dans le détail le *timing* des différents processus qui affectent le manteau cratonique (Fig. 1a-b). Contraindre l'âge de formation du manteau lithosphérique, les épisodes de fusion et le métasomatisme ainsi que leurs liens avec la croûte reste difficile en sciences de la Terre (Pearson 1999). De nombreuses avancées ont eu lieu ces dernières décennies, liées au développement de méthodes d'analyses en routine des systèmes isotopiques capables de dater les processus mantelliques, notamment les systèmes Re/Os (Reisberg and Lorand 1995; Carlson 2005; Rudnick and Walker 2009) et Lu/Hf (Blichert-Toft et al. 1997; Lazarov et al. 2009).

Comme nous l'avons vu dans l'introduction, il n'existe que peu de données sur les xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya. L'âge de formation (c.-à-d. l'âge de la fusion) du manteau cratonique sibérien est déduit des données Re/Os des dunites méga-cristallines (Pearson et al. 1995b) et des éclogites (Pearson et al. 1995c).

Afin de mieux contraindre l'âge des processus qui ont affecté le manteau cratonique sibérien (c.à.d. fusion et métasomatisme) nous avons couplé les analyses Re/Os dans les roches totales de 28 péridotites à spinelle et grenat (Fig. 1c-d) (analyses effectuées au *Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington* (DTM-CIW, Etats-Unis) par L.S. Doucet et D. Ionov, en collaboration avec R.W. Carlson) avec les analyses Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd des cpx et des grenats de 9 péridotites également à spinelle et à grenat (Fig. 1e-f) (analyses effectuées à l'*Institut de Minéralogie de l'Université de Francfort* (Allemagne) par L.S. Doucet en collaboration avec G.P Brey). L'utilisation des systèmes Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd nécessite de travailler sur les minéraux séparés car les teneurs Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd des roches totales sont contrôlées par la contamination kimberlitique (cf. Introduction). Six mois de travail à l'*Institut de Minéralogie* on été nécessaires pour obtenir la quantité de matériel suffisante pour les analyses isotopiques des cpx et des grenats de ces 9 échantillons.

Dans ce chapitre nous allons d'abord : 1) déterminer les âges Re/Os puis 2) les âges Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd afin de 3) contraindre l'âge de formation et l'âge du métasomatisme du manteau cratonique sibérien. Nous allons ensuite comparer les âges obtenus 4) avec les âges de la lithosphère des autres cratons et 5) avec la croûte continentale sibérienne échantillonnée au niveau du bouclier d'Anabar et dans les xénolites d'Udachnaya.

NB : La majeure partie des observations et les conclusions de ce présent chapitre ont fait l'objet d'abstracts de conférence et de poster pour les conférences Goldschmidt2011 et EGU2012 (cf. Annexe A4). Dans ce chapitre, du fait de la grande variabilité des données isotopiques et des PGE un grand nombre de figures ont des échelles logarithmiques.

All Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths

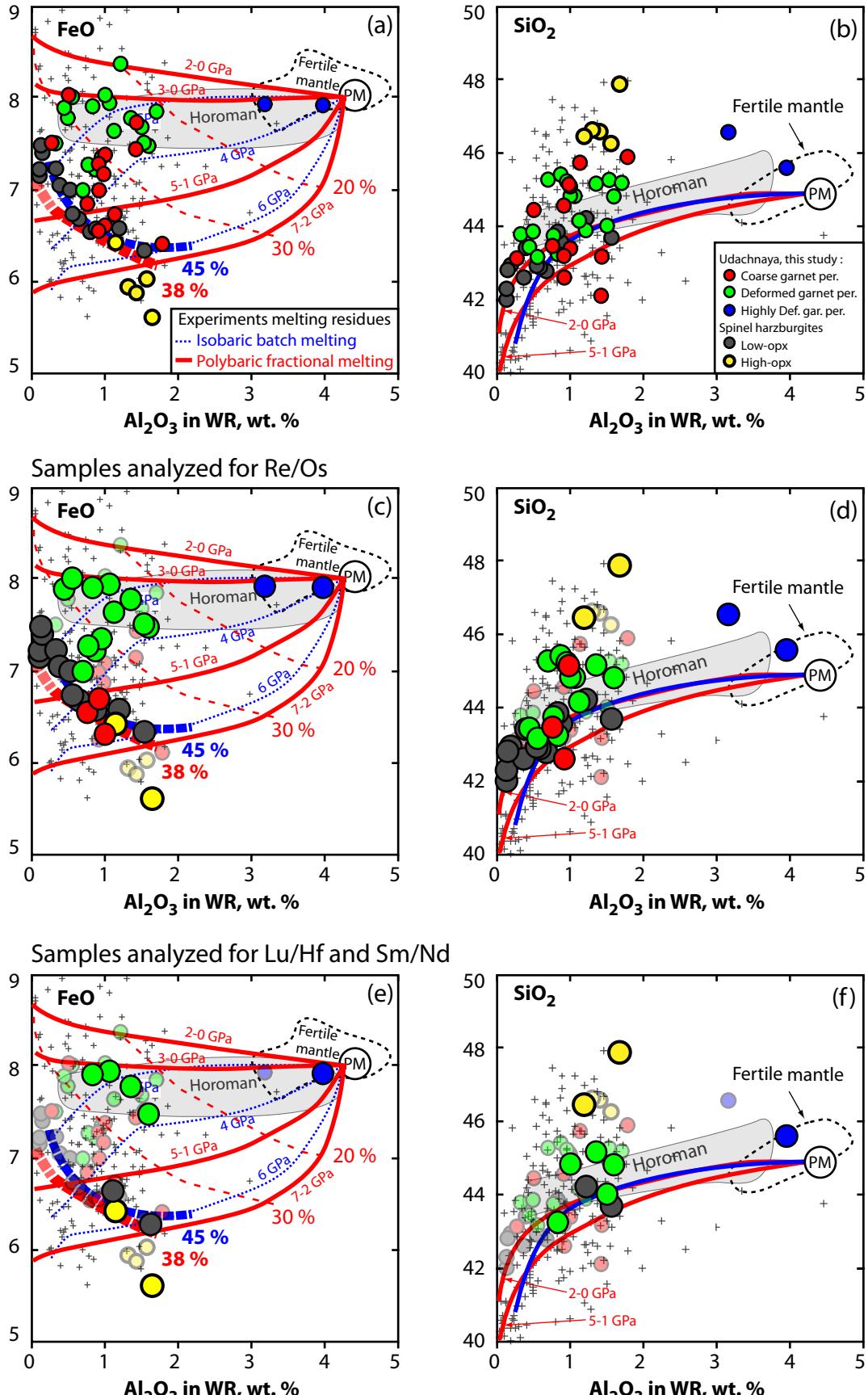


Figure 1 : A plot of bulk rocks Al_2O_3 vs FeO (left column) and SiO_2 (right column). (a-b) Plot for all Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths in this study [see Fig. 2 of Chapitre 1 for details]. (c-d) Plot of Udachnaya peridotites analyzed for Re/Os. (e-f) Plot of Udachnaya peridotites analyzed for Lu/Hf and Sm/Nd.

A. Les données Re/Os

a. Os, Re et PGE

1. Généralités

L'Os est un métal de transition qui fait partie du groupe des éléments du platine (*platinum group elements* : PGE), de la même manière que Ir, Ru, Rh, Pt, Pd. Les PGE sont des éléments qui possèdent des caractéristiques physiques et chimiques similaires qui diffèrent des autres métaux de transition (inertie chimique, puissants catalyseurs, points de fusion élevés, résistance à l'altération et à la corrosion à haute température, faible coefficient d'expansion thermique, etc.). Au sens strict du terme, le Re n'est pas un PGE, néanmoins son comportement chimique lors des processus mantelliques est proche de celui des PGE. Le Re et les PGE font partie du groupe des HSE (*highly siderophile elements*) c.-à-d. les éléments qui préfèrent le fer métal aux silicates. Leur coefficient de partage entre le métal et les silicates est supérieur à 10^4 (Carlson 2005). Quand le métal est absent, ces éléments vont préférentiellement dans les sulfures mais leur coefficient de partage varie. Par exemple, le coefficient de partage sulfure-magma du Re varie de 43 à 325 (Burnham et al. 1998; Roy-Barman et al. 1998), ce qui est beaucoup moins important que le coefficient de partage sulfure-magma de l'Os qui est de 48 000 (Roy-Barman et al. 1998).

Les PGE dans les périclites fertiles sont principalement contenues dans les sulfures (Jagoutz et al. 1979; Lorand and Alard 2001; Carlson 2005). Les phases silicatées et le spinelle ne contiennent que de 6% à 50% du total des PGE dans les périclites mantelliques (Garuti et al. 1984; Luguet et al. 2004). D'un autre côté, les concentrations en Re des olivines, opx, grenat et phlogopite sont non négligeables (Burton et al. 2000; Luguet et al. 2004). Le Re semble avoir un coefficient de partage solide-magma similaire à l'aluminium (Reisberg et al. 1995) ou aux HREE (Hauri and Hart 1997; Sun et al. 2003) pendant la fusion ou la cristallisation fractionnée. L'Os est compatible dans l'olivine (Walker et al. 1988; Puchtel and Humayun 2001) et les études montrent que l'olivine est le minéral silicaté qui contient le plus de PGE dans le manteau (Luguet et al. 2004). Le spinelle contient beaucoup plus de PGE que les phases silicatées des périclites, mais leur faible abondance dans la roche font que le spinelle ne contient que quelques pourcents du budget total des PGE des périclites (Luguet et al. 2004). Cependant, quand le soufre n'est pas présent dans la roche, le spinelle semble être le meilleur conteneur des PGE. De plus le spinelle est enrichi en Os et appauvri en Re (McCandless et al. 1999; Walker et al. 2002; Marques et al. 2003), ce qui produit des rapports Re/Os très faibles. Si l'on ajoute à cela le fait que le spinelle soit très

résistant à l'altération, il semble un excellent minéral pour obtenir la composition initiale en Os des péridotites qui le contiennent.

Bien que les coefficients de partage magma-résidu des PGE soit mal contraints, ceux-ci semblent augmenter dans l'ordre qui suit : Re, Pd, Pt, Rh, Ru, Ir Os, avec un saut de compatibilité à partir du Rh : Re, Pt et Pd sont largement appauvris dans le résidu alors que Ru, Ir et Os sont globalement stables (Pearson et al. 2003; Carlson 2005). Lors de la fusion les PGE sont d'abord tamponnés dans le résidu par les sulfures jusqu'à leur disparition, à ce moment les PGE vont se fractionner et produire des spectres avec des teneurs en Os, Ir et Ru similaires et des appauvrissements en Pt, Pd et Re (Lorand et al. 1999; Pearson et al. 2004). Cela va produire des corrélations entre les PGE et les éléments chimiques qui tracent le degré de fusion partielle, comme l' Al_2O_3 et le Mg# des roches-totales.

2. Les spectres de PGE (Fig. 2)

Les péridotites résiduelles d'Udachnaya c.-à-d. les harzburgites à spinelles et les péridotites à grenat grenues, en particulier celle dépourvus de cpx, ont des spectres PGE résiduels avec des forts appauvrissements en Pd-Pt (Fig. 2a-b). Cela reflète la faible compatibilité du Pd et du Pt dans les résidus de fusion. Les péridotites métasomatisées (ou refertilisées), c.-à-d. riches en cpx et en grenat, ont des enrichissements modérés en Pt et Pd ce qui semble indiquer la mobilité du Pd et du Pt lors des processus métasomatiques (Fig. 2c).

Les péridotites d'Udachnaya sont enrichies en Re par rapport aux Pd-Pt. Des PGE, le Re est l'élément le moins compatible, lors de la fusion, celui-ci devrait être fortement appauvri dans le résidu. Le Re peut devenir fortement mobile dans les fluides en conditions oxydantes (Becker 2000) et dans le cas de déstabilisation des sulfures (Lorand 1990). Le Re des péridotites d'Udachnaya semble donc avoir une origine clairement métasomatique. Néanmoins, il est possible d'exclure l'introduction de sulfure métasomatique en grande quantité qui produirait des spectres PGE fortement enrichis en Pd et Pt, par rapport à l'Os, Ir et Ru (Rehkämper et al. 1999; Wittig et al. 2010).

3. PGE vs. Al_2O_3 et $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{WR}$ (Fig. 3)

Six échantillons ont des teneurs en Os inférieures aux autres PGE (< 1ppb), ce qui ne peut pas être le résultat de la fusion étant donné que l'Os est le plus compatible des PGE. Ces échantillons ont subi une perte d'Os qui doit résulter d'un processus purement métasomatique (Pearson et al. 2003).

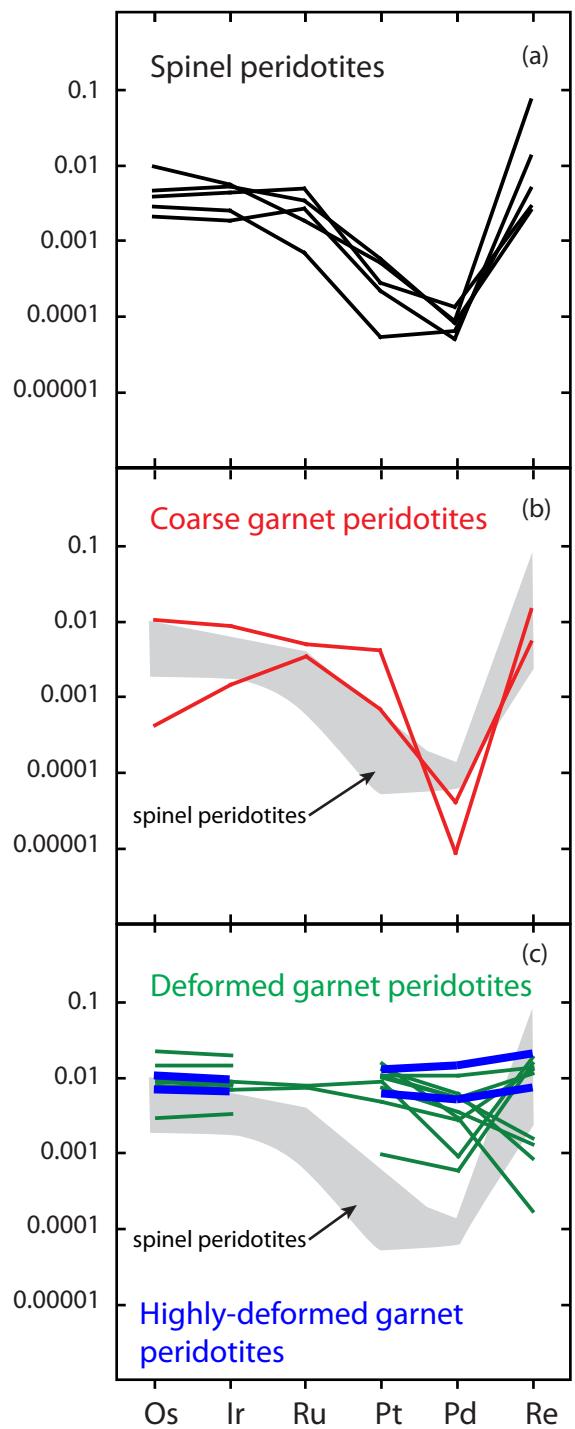


Figure 2 : Chondrite-normalized PGE patterns for spinel peridotites (a), coarse garnet peridotites (b), deformed and highly-deformed garnet peridotites (c) from Udachnaya.

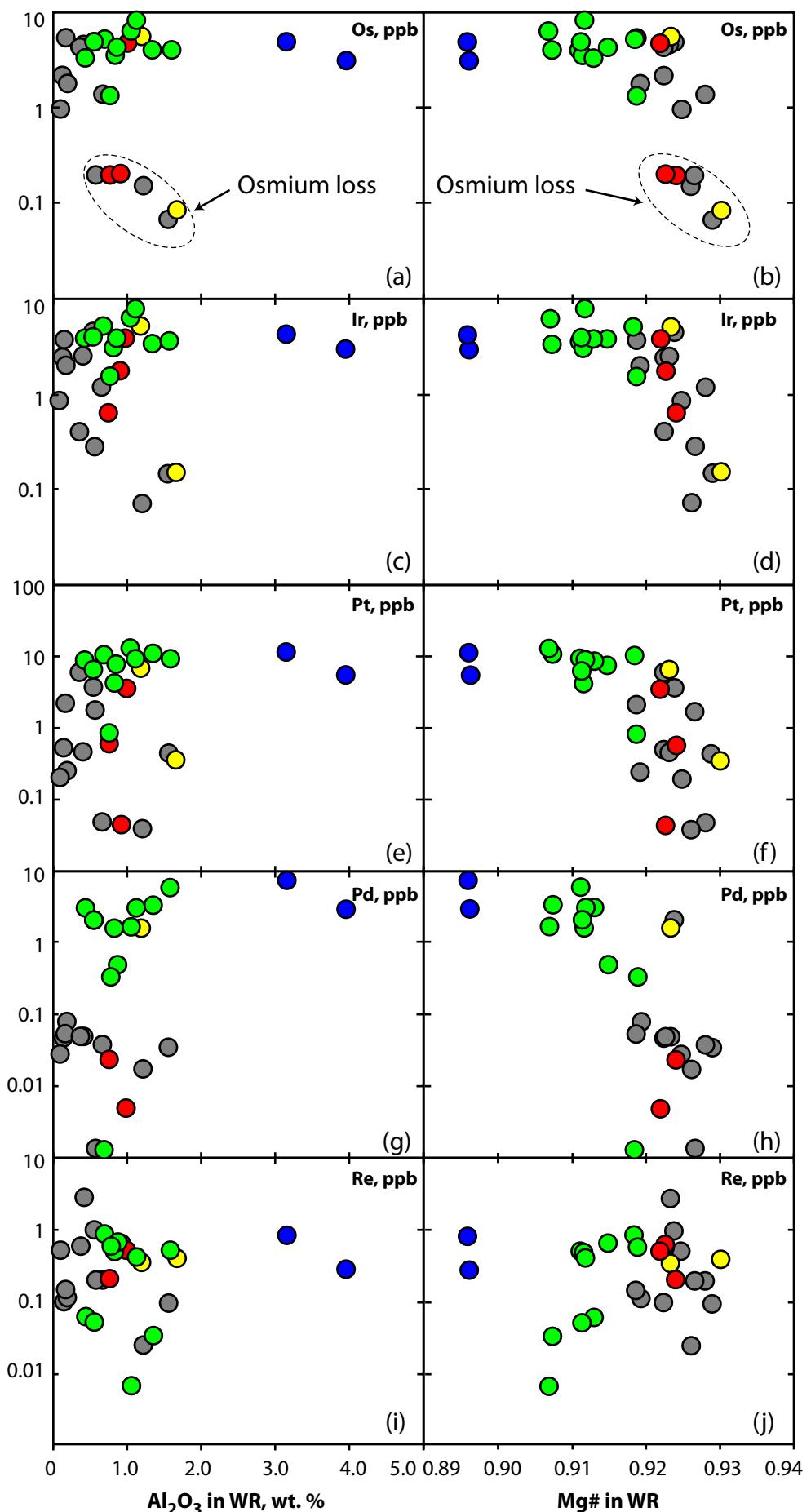


Figure 3 : plots of PGE (i.e. Os, Ir, Pt, Pd, Re) vs. Al₂O₃ (left column) and Mg#_{WR} (right column).

Les échantillons avec des teneurs en Os > 1ppb ne définissent pas de corrélations très claires entre les PGE et l'Al₂O₃ des roches totales. Néanmoins, les échantillons avec les plus faibles teneurs en PGE ont généralement des teneurs faibles en Al₂O₃, notamment les périclases à spinelles et les périclases à grenat grenues. Ces absences de corrélation reflètent les différences de profondeur de fusion, ce qui a produit des résidus de fusion avec des compositions variables en Al₂O₃ : de 0.1 à 1.5% (cf. chapitre 1 et 2). En revanche, les échantillons avec des teneurs en Os > 1ppb, en particulier pour les périclases à spinelles et les périclases à grenat grenues, ont des corrélations assez nettes entre le Mg#_{WR} et Ir, Pt et Pd. Les périclases déformées, bien qu'elles semblent s'inscrire dans ces corrélations sont clairement tamponnées et leur composition en Ir, Pt et Pd varie peu. Il n'y a pas de corrélation entre les teneurs en PGE et les compositions modales en cpx et grenat.

Le Re n'est corrélé ni avec l'Al₂O₃ ni avec le Mg#_{WR}, de même qu'il n'y a pas de corrélation avec les abondances en cpx et grenats des périclases. Les teneurs en Re des roches, comme nous l'avons vu plus haut, sont d'origine métasomatique mais ne semblent pas contemporaines du métasomatisme modal et sont certainement tardives.

b. Système isotopique Re/Os

1. Généralités

Il existe 7 isotopes de l'Os : ¹⁸⁴Os, ¹⁸⁶Os, ¹⁸⁷Os, ¹⁸⁸Os, ¹⁸⁹Os, ¹⁹⁰Os, ¹⁹²Os. Deux de ces isotopes sont radioactifs : ¹⁸⁴Os, ¹⁸⁶Os mais avec des demi-vies extrêmement longues (respectivement 5.6x10⁴ Ga et 2.0x10⁶ Ga). ¹⁸⁶Os et ¹⁸⁷Os correspondent à deux produits de la désintégration radioactive respectivement du ¹⁹⁰Pt et du ¹⁸⁷Re. La demi-vie extrêmement longue du ¹⁹⁰Pt (~648 Ga) ainsi que les faibles teneurs en ¹⁹⁰Pt et ¹⁸⁶Os des périclases résiduelles rendent difficile l'utilisation de ce couple isotopique ([Carlson 2005](#)).

Le ¹⁸⁷Re se désintègre pour produire du ¹⁸⁷Os selon l'équation suivante : ¹⁸⁷Re → ¹⁸⁷Os + β⁻ + γ + Q. La demi-vie du ¹⁸⁷Re (43.5 Ga) et la différence relative de compatibilité du Re et de l'Os font du système Re/Os un outil adapté à l'étude des résidus de fusion du manteau. L'Os étant plus compatible que le Re lors de la fusion, le rapport Re/Os sera fortement fractionné ainsi, les résidus de forts taux de fusion auront tendance à conserver l'Os tandis que le Re sera enrichi dans le magma. Les résidus de fusion enregistrent donc directement des rapports isotopiques radiogéniques proches de leur source (cf. Annexe B). De plus il est difficile d'apporter de l'Os par métasomatisme du fait des faibles teneurs en Os des magmas ([Rudnick et al. 2009](#)).

2. Les données (Fig. 4)

Les périclases d'Udachnaya montrent de grandes variations des rapports isotopiques $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ (0.1119 à 0.2979) $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}_{\text{ERUPT}}$ (0.0900 à 0.1610) et $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$ (0.0051 à 24). Comme nous l'avons vu plus haut, les périclases, en particulier les périclases cratoniques, peuvent subir des processus post-formation qui peuvent affecter leur teneurs en PGE comme la perte d'Os (<1ppb) et l'apport tardif de Re (Re/Os élevé). Typiquement, les échantillons avec Os < 1ppb ont des compositions $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ très variables et des rapports $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} >> 3$ (Fig. 4a-b). Ces échantillons donnent des âges modèles T_{RD} incohérents (-4.5 à 5.2 Ga) et ne sont donc pas représentatifs du craton sibérien (Fig. 4c).

c. Ages Re/Os

1. Les âges isochrones (Fig. 4)

Les échantillons avec des teneurs en Os > 1ppb et des rapports $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} < 3$ forment une isochrone ($r^2=0.6$) dont la pente correspond à un âge de ~340 Ma (Fig. 4d). Les périclases grenues (à spinelle et grenat) forment une isochrone qui donne ~390 Ma et les périclases déformées donnent ~336 Ma (Fig. 4e-f). Ces âges sont cohérents avec l'âge de la kimberlite d'Udachnaya, estimée à 360 ± 7 Ma (Kinny et al. 1997). Cela montre que les xénolites de périclase d'Udachnaya ont subi un apport de Re probablement peu de temps avant ou pendant l'éruption de la kimberlite. Ce qui souligne l'impact du magma kimberlitique sur la composition des xénolites cratoniques.

2. Les âges modèles

i. Principes

Les âges modèles consistent à déterminer l'intersection entre l'évolution du rapport $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ de l'échantillon et un modèle d'évolution du rapport du $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ d'un manteau qui n'aurait pas subi d'épisode de fusion (cf. Fig. 6 Annexe B). La méthode classique, dite T_{MA} se base sur les rapports $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ et $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$ de l'échantillon et de la Terre Totale (*Bulk Earth* ou BE). Cependant, comme nous l'avons vu plus haut, du Re peut être introduit après la formation de la roche par différents processus, ce qui perturbe le rapport Re/Os ainsi que le rapport $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$, produisant des âges T_{MA} irréalistes (négatifs ou >4.5 Ga). Les périclases cratoniques d'Udachnaya sont des résidus de ~40% de fusion (cf. Chapitre 1 et 2). Comme nous l'avons vu, lors de la fusion, la roche totale va s'enrichir en Os et surtout

s'appauvrir fortement en Re. A 40% de fusion il est parfaitement envisageable que tout le Re soit extrait du résidu, ce qui aurait pour effet de geler le rapport $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ du résidu (Walker et al. 1989). Suivant cette hypothèse il est possible de calculer un âge modèle d'extraction du Re ou *Re depletion age*, dit T_{RD} (cf. Annexe B). Dans cette hypothèse, tout le Re de la roche totale est issu de processus post-formation. Le Re ajouté va ainsi produire du ^{187}Os . Pour s'affranchir de cet apport tardif (éruption ?) qui va augmenter le rapport $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$, il est possible de calculer la production d'Os radiogénique entre l'éruption et aujourd'hui. Ainsi, à partir du rapport $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$ de la roche, on peut obtenir le rapport $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}_{\text{ERUPT}}$ de la péridotite à l'époque de l'éruption kimberlitique et ainsi calculer le $T_{\text{RD}}^{\text{ERUPT}}$ des péridotites. L'hypothèse d'extraction totale du Re a l'avantage de nous affranchir, dans le calcul de l'âge, de l'apport de Re post-formation. En réalité les T_{RD} sont des âges minimum d'extraction car l'extraction complète du Re n'est pas certaine (cf. Annexe B).

ii. $T_{\text{RD}}^{\text{ERUPT}}$ (Fig. 5)

Les échantillons avec Os > 1 ppb et $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} < 3$ donnent des âges modèles $T_{\text{RD}}^{\text{ERUPT}}$ pour les péridotites grenues (huit à spinelle et une à grenat) qui varient de 1.4 à 2.3 Ga pour une moyenne de 2.0 Ga et un maximum de probabilité de 2.1 Ga (Fig. 5a). Les péridotites déformées varient de 0.7 à 2.0 Ga pour une moyenne de 1.4 Ga et un maximum de probabilité de 1.6 Ga (Fig. 5a). Les 21 péridotites d'Udachnaya donnent des âges de 0.7 à 2.3 Ga pour une moyenne de 1.7 Ga et un maximum de probabilité également de 1.7 Ga (Fig. 5b). Ce qui est similaire aux résultats sur les 11 péridotites d'Udachnaya de (Pearson et al. 1995b). Les âges supérieurs à 2.5 Ga trouvés dans les olivines méga-cristallines et les éclogites d'Udachnaya, ne sont pas retrouvés dans les xénolites de péridotites (Pearson et al. 1995b; Pearson et al. 1995c) (Fig. 5b).

Les péridotites à spinelle d'Udachnaya peuvent être considérées comme des résidus de ~40% de fusion. De plus, comme nous l'avons vu plus haut, l'Os est principalement contenu dans l'olivine et le spinelle. Les péridotites à spinelles ont donc potentiellement conservé la signature $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ gelée au moment de leur formation. Ainsi l'époque de formation de la majeure partie du craton sibérien se situe à 2.1 Ga. La formation du craton peut avoir perduré dans le temps jusqu'à 1.6-1.8 Ga comme l'indique les âges $T_{\text{RD}}^{\text{ERUPT}}$ de l'ensemble des péridotites cratoniques et la moyenne des olivines méga-cristallines de Pearson et al. (1995b). Les âges jeunes des péridotites déformées découlent certainement des épisodes de métasomatisme qui peuvent être liés à la circulation de magmas qui a causé le métasomatisme modal. Il est mal aisément de contraindre précisément l'époque exacte de ces

processus : soit ils perdurent dans le temps soit la circulation de magmas dans la racine cratonique perturbe significativement la signature en Os des péridotites.

Les âges très anciens rapportés pour les éclogites et quelques olivines méga-cristallines reflètent certainement les vestiges des tout premier événements magmatiques qui ont formé les nucléus des racines mantelliques des futurs cratons et qui : soit n'ont pas été imprimés dans les péridotites, soit ont été masqués par les processus fusion intense qui ont dû avoir lieu entre 2.1 et 1.8 Ga.

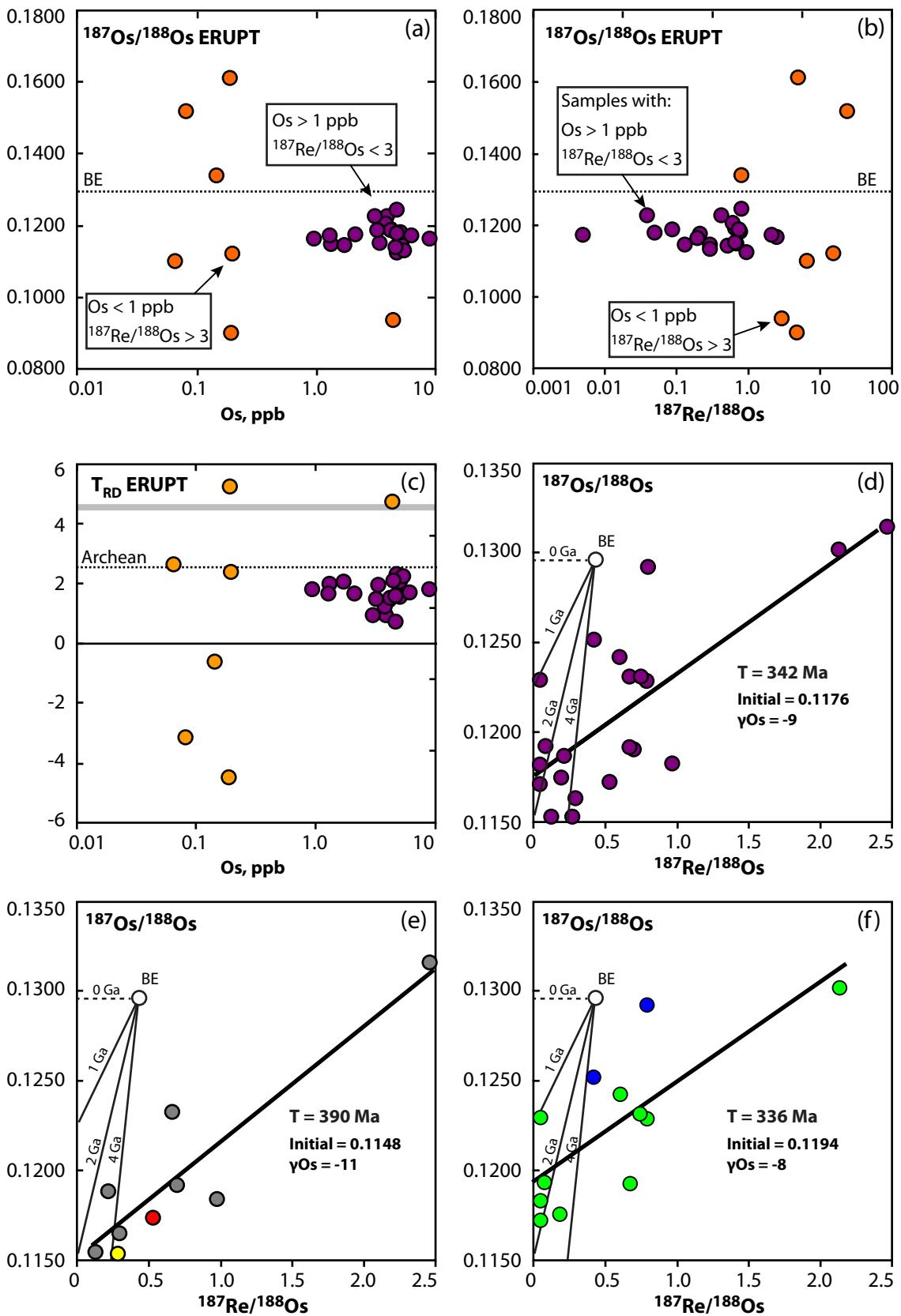
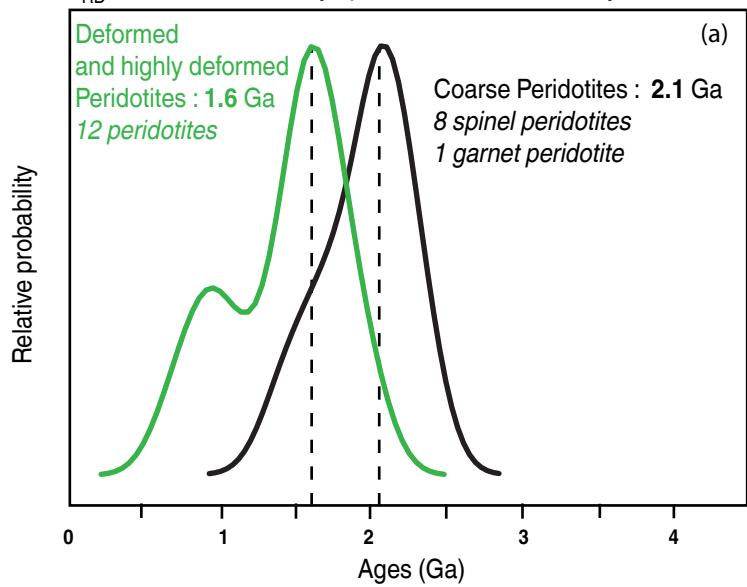


Figure 4: (a) Os vs. $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$. (b) $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$ vs. $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ ERUPT. (c) Os vs. T_{RD} ERUPT. (d) Re/Os isochrone for Udachanaya peridotites with $\text{Os} > 1 \text{ ppb}$ and $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} < 3$. (e) Re/Os isochrone for Udachanaya coarse peridotites with $\text{Os} > 1 \text{ ppb}$ and $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} < 3$. (f) Re/Os isochrone for Udachanaya deformed peridotites with $\text{Os} > 1 \text{ ppb}$ and $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} < 3$.

T_{RD} ERUPT for Udachnaya peridotites from this study



T_{RD} ERUPT compared to data from Pearson et al. (1995 b,c)

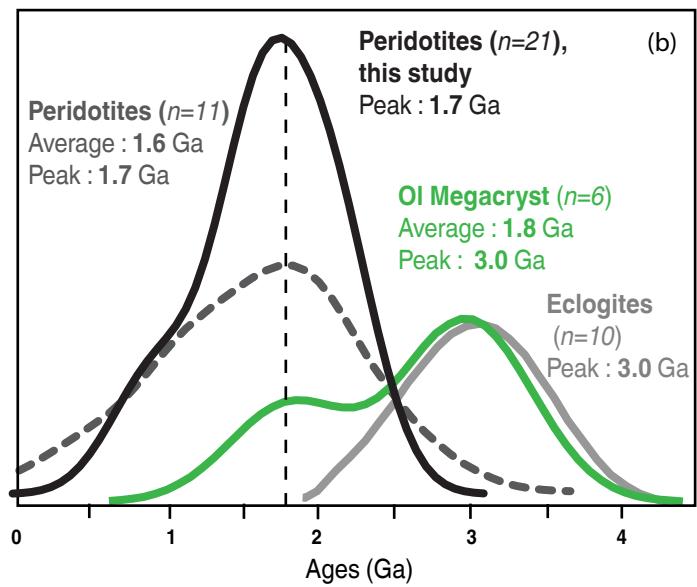


Figure 5 : (a-b) Density plots of Re-Os ages (T_{RD}) for Udachnaya xenoliths. (a) T_{RD} for Udachnaya peridotites from this study. (b) T_{RD} for Udachnaya peridotites from this study (black line) compared to T_{RD} for peridotites (dashed grey line), olivine megacrysts (green line) and eclogites (grey line) from Pearson et al. (1995 b, c).

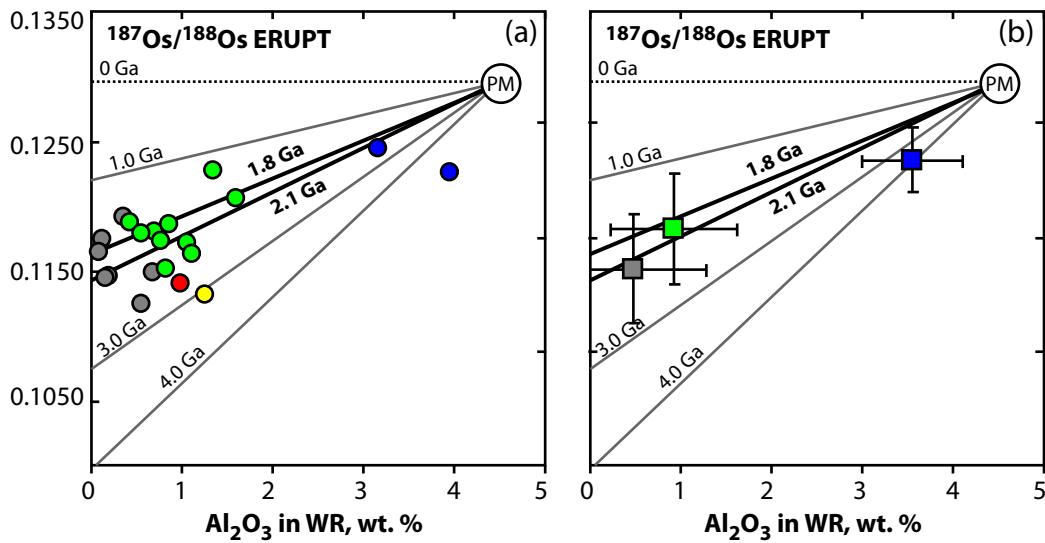


Figure 6 : Variation plots of $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ vs. Al_2O_3 in WR. T_{RD} ages were calculated relative to present-day bulk Earth (PM) using $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os} = 0.1296$; $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os} = 0.4353$; $\lambda^{187}\text{Re} = 1.6660 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}$. Straight lines connect PM with model melting residues for 0-4 Ga assuming complete extraction of Al and Re. (a) Plots for Udachnaya peridotites. (b) Plots for average values of coarse peridotites (grey square), deformed peridotites (green square) and highly deformed peridotites (blue square).

3. Les âges Alumina-chrons (Fig. 6)

Le Re semble avoir les mêmes coefficients de partage que l'Al₂O₃ lors de la fusion. Contrairement au Re, l'Al₂O₃ est un élément relativement immobile lors des processus post-magmatiques. L'Al₂O₃ peut ainsi être utilisé comme un indicateur de la fusion et comme proxy de la composition en Re de la roche. En comparant l'Al₂O₃ à un modèle d'évolution du rapport ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os des résidus de fusion à différentes époques, il est possible de tracer ce que l'on appelle des *alumina-chrons* (Reisberg and Lorand 1995) (Fig. 6). Ces *alumina-chrons* permettent de contourner le problème des ré-enrichissements en Re qui produisent des isochrones avec des âges très jeunes. Suivant ce principe, les *alumina-chrons* des péridotites d'Udachnaya montrent que la majorité des échantillons ont des âges entre 1.4 et 3.0 Ga (avec un échantillon très déformé, U85 qui donne un âge irréaliste >4.5 Ga). Les valeurs moyennes des péridotites grenues et des péridotites déformées donnent des âges contenus entre 1.8 et 2.1 Ga, les âges des péridotites très déformées sont proches de 3-4 Ga.

d. Conclusions préliminaires

La majorité du manteau cratonique sibérien ne s'est pas formé durant l'archéen comme on le pensait mais plus probablement au paléo-protérozoïque entre 1.8 et 2.1 Ga. Il est probable que quelques nucléus cratoniques aient débuté leur formation durant l'archéen, mais de manière discrète et probablement non-continue.

B. Les données Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd

a. REE et HFSE

Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd sont des éléments lithophiles, c'est à dire que lors de la fusion du manteau, ils vont tendre à s'enrichir dans le magma et s'appauvrir dans les résidus. De ce fait, on les trouve principalement dans la croûte terrestre. Lu, Sm et Nd sont des REE et l'Hf est un HFSE (*high field strength elements* ou éléments à champ fort).

Les REE sont un groupe de quinze éléments chimiques (classés par ordre de numéros atomiques : La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu) aussi appelés lanthanides. Ils possèdent des propriétés physiques et chimiques similaires, notamment leur rayon ionique qui est inversement proportionnel à leur numéro atomique. Ainsi, lors de la fusion du manteau, le coefficient de partage solide-magma augmente très progressivement du La au Lu. Cela fait des REE d'excellents traceurs des processus magmatiques et métasomatiques. De plus, le comportement des REE est facilement modélisable (cf. Annexe B).

Les HFSE sont un groupe de 5 éléments (Ti, Zr, Hf, Ta et Nb) qui ont en commun d'avoir une forte charge pour un petit rayon ionique, ce qui provoque un très fort champ électrostatique. Bien que U et Th soient des actinides, ils possèdent les mêmes caractéristiques que les HFSE et sont donc généralement compris dans ce groupe. Les HFSE sont des éléments particulièrement insolubles et sont donc immobiles lors de la circulation de fluides dans les roches, ainsi, ils sont préservés de l'altération, du métasomatisme et du métamorphisme. L'Hf et le Zr sont modérément incompatibles lors de la fusion du manteau.

Lors de la fusion d'un manteau fertile, les phases qui vont contenir le Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd sont principalement le cpx (respectivement D~ 0.28, 0.22, 0.26, 0.21) et le grenat (respectivement D~ 5.5, 0.44, 0.22, 0.09), l'olivine et l'opx ayant des coefficients de partage trop faibles ($D < 0.01$) pour contenir ces éléments (coefficients de partage compilés par [Ghiorso et al. \(2002\)](#); [Smith et al. \(2005\)](#)). Ainsi dans les péridotites cratoniques, le budget total en Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd est principalement contenu dans les cpx et les grenats, et uniquement dans les cpx pour les péridotites à spinelles. Les rapports isotopiques des systèmes Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd sont donnés dans ce chapitre sur les cpx et grenats des péridotites d'Udachnaya pour pallier la contamination kimberlitique qui contrôle les éléments en trace dans les roches totales. Les analyses des éléments majeurs et en trace, ainsi que la comparaison entre les éléments en trace analysés « *in situ* » et par dissolution isotopique montrent que les cpx et les grenats sont homogènes. Seules les parties pures des minéraux ont été analysées (cf. Annexe B).

b. Système Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd

1. Lu/Hf (Fig. 7)

Il existe 6 isotopes de l'Hf : ^{174}Hf , ^{176}Hf , ^{177}Hf , ^{178}Hf , ^{179}Hf et ^{180}Hf . Seul le ^{174}Hf est radioactif mais sa demi-vie est tellement grande (2×10^6 Ga) qu'il peut-être considéré comme stable. ^{176}Hf est issu de la désintégration radioactive du ^{176}Lu (demi-vie du $^{176}\text{Lu} \sim 37.8$ Ga) suivant cette équation : $^{176}\text{Lu} \rightarrow ^{176}\text{Hf} + \beta^- + \gamma + Q$.

Lors de la fusion du manteau fertile dans le faciès à grenat, du fait de la grande différence de coefficient partage solide-magma ($D_{\text{Lu}} \sim 1.2$ et $D_{\text{Hf}} \sim 0.1$) Lu et l'Hf vont fortement fractionner : les résidus auront alors des rapports Lu/Hf très élevés, $>>1$ (Fig. 7a). Lors du métasomatisme, la plupart des LREE et MREE vont être perturbés (c.-à-d. ré-enrichis) contrairement aux HREE.

De plus l'Hf étant modérément incompatible et immobile, le système Lu/Hf ne peut être affecté que par l'interaction entre la roche et une quantité importante de magma. Ainsi les périclites peu métasomatisées vont conserver leur teneur initiale en Lu et Hf et donc conserver leur fractionnement Lu/Hf. Dans de rares cas, le système Lu/Hf va être perturbé par le métasomatisme, comme par exemple pour les périclites du Kaapvaal (Simon et al. 2007). Les teneurs en HREE et Hf vont être significativement modifiées et produire des Lu/Hf <1 .

Les spectres de REE montrent que les cpx des périclites à spinelle conservent largement le caractère résiduel du Lu et de l'Hf avec des rapports Lu/Hf >1 : Lu/Hf ~ 20 et 40 pour les périclites à spinelle pauvres en opx et Lu/Hf ~ 2 pour les périclites riches en opx (Fig. 7c et e). Les spectres REE des cpx et des grenats montrent que les périclites à grenat sont largement perturbés avec des Lu/Hf < 1 . Cela est certainement dû au métasomatisme modal qui a permis la précipitation de cpx et de grenats (Fig. 7d et f).

2. Sm/Nd (Fig. 7)

Il existe 7 isotopes du Nd : ^{142}Nd , ^{143}Nd , ^{144}Nd , ^{145}Nd , ^{146}Nd , ^{148}Nd , ^{150}Nd . Seul le ^{144}Nd est radioactif mais sa demi-vie étant extrêmement longue : $\sim 2.29 \times 10^6$ Ga, il peut être considéré comme stable. Le ^{143}Nd et le ^{144}Nd sont tous deux des produits de la désintégration radioactive respective du ^{147}Sm et du ^{148}Sm . La demi-vie du ^{148}Sm est très grande : 7×10^6 Ga et peut donc être considérée comme stable. Le ^{147}Sm a une demi-vie de 106 Ga et produit le ^{143}Nd selon l'équation suivante : $^{147}\text{Sm} \rightarrow ^{143}\text{Nd} + \alpha + \gamma + Q$.

Le Sm et le Nd ont des comportements similaires lors de la fusion d'un manteau fertile à grenat. Même si le Sm est plus compatible que le Nd, leurs coefficients de partage sont très

proximes ($D_{Sm} \sim 0.1$ et $D_{Nd} \sim 0.06$). Ainsi Sm et Nd vont légèrement fractionner dans le résidu et produire des rapports $Sm/Nd > 1$. Les agents métasomatiques, c.-à-d. les fluides et les magmas issus de très faibles taux de fusion partielle vont être riches en LREE. Le système Sm/Nd est donc très sensible au métasomatisme : lors de leur circulation dans les péridotites les cpx et les grenats vont être enrichis en LREE, ce qui va masquer leur teneur initiale en Sm et Nd ; c'est le cas de l'ensemble des cpx et des grenats qui présentent des spectres REE enrichis en MREE et LREE avec des $Sm/Nd < 1$ (Fig. 7).

La différence de comportement des systèmes Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd par rapport au métasomatisme peut conduire à un découplage entre ces deux systèmes isotopiques : le système Lu/Hf est mieux à même de dater la fusion tandis que le système Sm/Nd permet de dater les épisodes de ré-enrichissements.

c. Ages Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd

1. Ages modèles Hf , εHf et εNd (Fig. 8)

Comme pour le système Re/Os, il est possible de calculer des âges modèles à partir des données Lu/Hf ou Sm/Nd. Pour les péridotites d'Udachnaya, seul le système Lu/Hf donne des âges modèles cohérents (>0 et <4.5 Ga) et cela uniquement pour les péridotites à spinelle. Les âges modèles sont résumés sur la figure 8 conjointement avec les données Al_2O_3 , FeO et SiO_2 ce qui permet de résituer leur condition de fusion (degré, profondeur) et leur enrichissement en opx (Fig. 8a-b).

Les péridotites à spinelle pauvres en opx ont des εHf très élevés (+608 et +2085) alors que ceux des péridotites riches en opx sont plus faibles (+16 et +44) dans la gamme des εHf des péridotites à grenat (-3 à +44). L'ensemble des péridotites d'Udachnaya a des $\varepsilon Nd > +100$ (Fig. 8c). Les âges modèles BE des péridotites à spinelle varient de 1.7 à 1.9 Ga (1.8-1.9 Ga pour les péridotites pauvres en opx et 1.7-1.9 Ga pour les péridotites riches en opx).

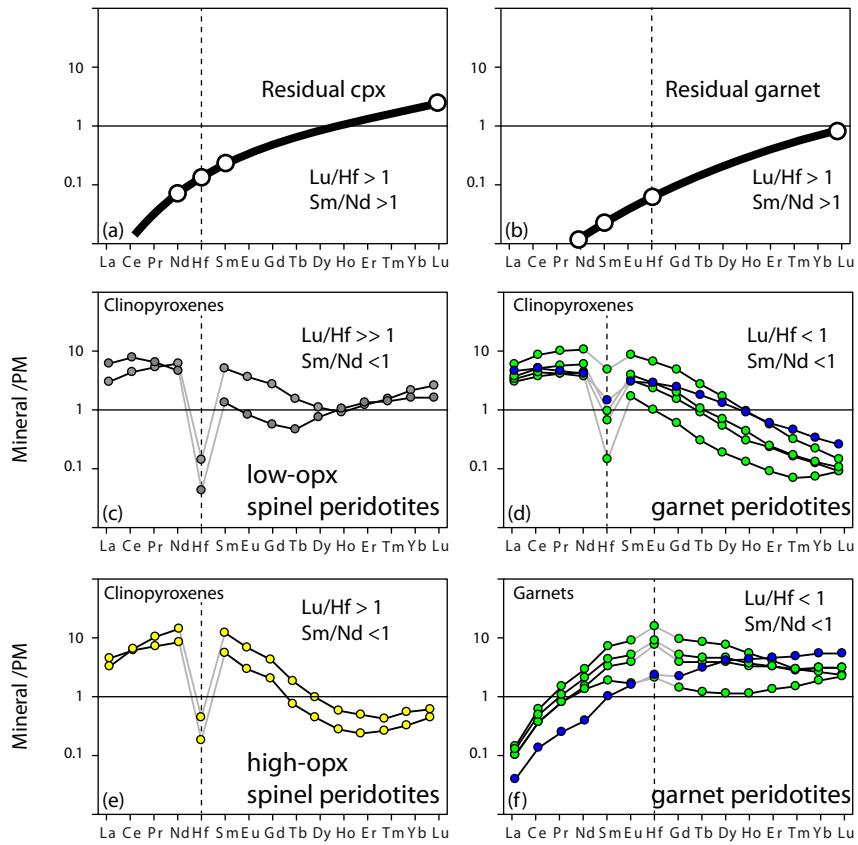


Figure 7 : Primitive mantle normalized (McDonough & Sun 1995) REE and Hf patterns for residual (a) cpx and (b) garnet and for (c to f) minerals analysed for Lu/Hf and Sm/Nd. (c) Cpx from low-opx spinel harzburgites, (e) cpx from high-opx spinel harzburgites, (d) cpx from deformed and highly deformed garnet peridotites and (f) garnets from deformed and highly deformed garnet peridotites. The position of Hf depend on the $D_{\text{cpx/melt}}$ and $D_{\text{gar/melt}}$ of Hf, respectively between Nd and Sm for cpx and between Gd and Eu for garnet.

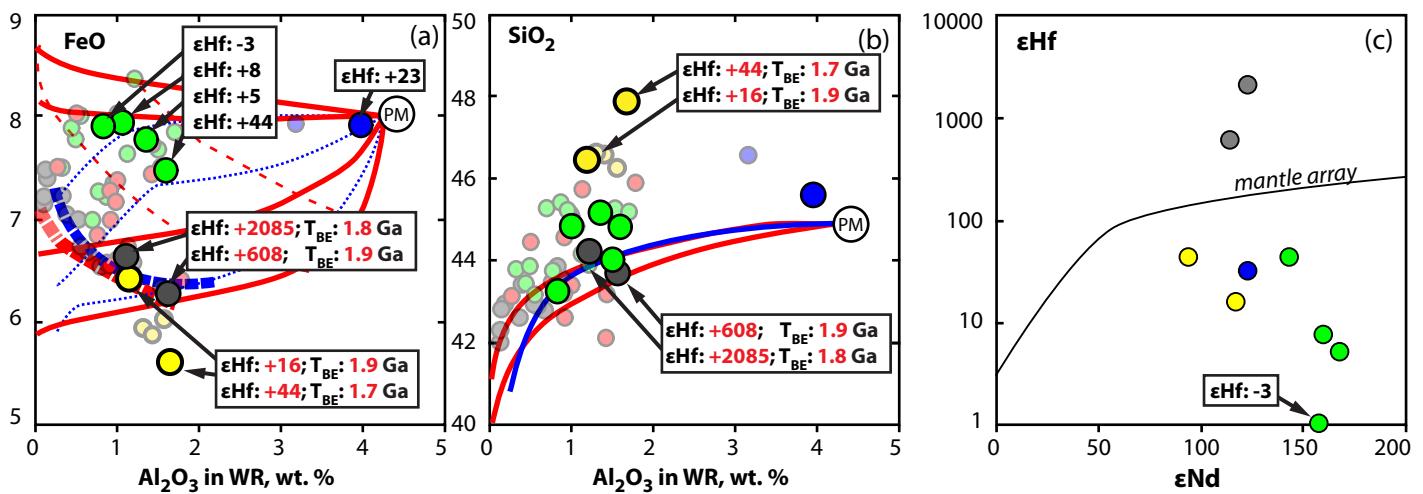


Figure 8 : (a-b) Covariation plots of Al_2O_3 vs. FeO (a) and SiO_2 (b) for Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths analyzed for Lu/Hf isotopes. Also shown are ϵHf and Hf model ages (T_{BE}) for spinel peridotites. (c) ϵNd vs. ϵHf for Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths. The black line is the mantle array which is defined as $\epsilon\text{Hf} = 1.33 \times \epsilon\text{Nd} + 3.19$ (Vervoot et al. 1999). BE = Bulk earth. Note logarithmic scale for ϵHf in (c)

2. Les âges isochrones

i. Isochrones cpx-grenat (Fig. 9)

Les isochrones cpx-grenat donnent des âges très variables que ce soit pour le système Lu/Hf (0.4 à 5.0 Ga) ou Sm/Nd (0.8 à 1.5 Ga) (Fig. 9a-b). Dans les conditions P-T des périclases à grenat, c.-à-d. un dans un manteau ambiant très chaud ($T > 1100^\circ\text{C}$: températures supérieures aux températures de blocage des échanges chimiques et isotopiques) les éléments majeurs et en trace des minéraux qui constituent les roches devraient être à l'équilibre chimique et isotopique. La variabilité des données isotopiques ainsi que le déséquilibre en REE entre cpx et grenat (cf. chapitre 2) montrent que les cpx et les grenats des périclases à grenat ne sont pas à l'équilibre. Ces déséquilibres peuvent être expliqués par la circulation de fluides/magmas qui ont modifié les signatures isotopiques des minéraux (métasomatisme cryptique) ou par la précipitation de nouveaux minéraux (métasomatisme modale) (Lazarov et al. 2012).

ii. Isochrones roches totales des périclases d'Udachnaya (Fig. 9)

Les isochrones roches totales Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd donnent respectivement 1.8 Ga et 2.0-2.4 Ga pour les périclases à spinelles (Fig. 9d-e). Les isochrones Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd des périclases à grenat sont plus difficiles à interpréter du fait du déséquilibre isotopique entre cpx et grenat et du fait de la disparité isotopique entre les périclases déformées et les périclases très déformées et donnent des âges de 0.9 Ga (périclases très déformées), 3.8 Ga (périclases déformées) et 1.2 Ga (ensemble des périclases à grenat) (Fig. 9f). En revanche l'isochrone Sm/Nd donne un âge unique de 0.7 Ga (Fig. 9g).

d. Conclusion préliminaire

Les spectres de REE des cpx et des grenats montrent que les périclases à grenat ont subi des épisodes de ré-enrichissement qu'y n'ont pas affecté les périclases à spinelle. Cela se traduit par des âges beaucoup plus jeunes pour les périclases à grenat. Ainsi, les données Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd indiquent que la formation du manteau cratonique s'est effectuée aux alentours de 1.8 Ga. Ce dernier a certainement subi des épisodes de métasomatisme entre 0.7-0.9 Ga.

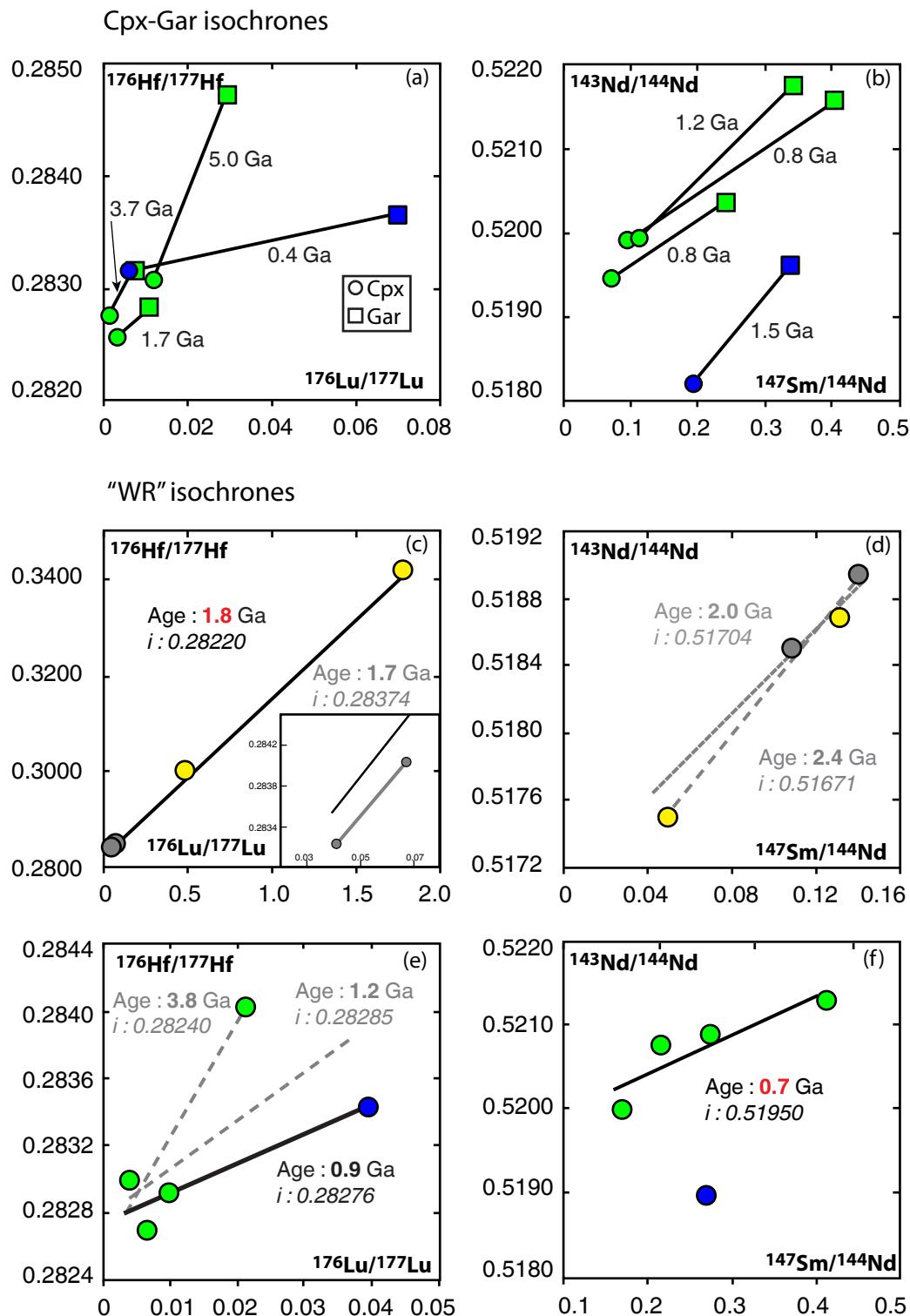


Figure 9 : Cpx-Gar isochrones for Lu/Hf (a) and Sm/Nd (b) for Udachnaya garnet peridotites. (c to f) WR isochrones for Lu/Hf (left column) et Sm/Nd (right column) for spinel peridotites (c and e), deformed and highly deformed garnet peridotites (d and f).

C. Le craton sibérien : une exceptionnelle jeunesse

a. Comparaison des résultats Os, Hf et Nd (Fig.10)

Les âges modèles T_{RD}^{ERUPT} et Hf, ainsi que les âges isochrones Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd des périclases d'Udachnaya de cette étude et des études antérieures indiquent que la majorité de la formation du craton sibérien a eu lieu au paléo-protérozoïque, entre 2.1 et 1.8 Ga (Fig. 10a). Les âges plus anciens obtenus dans les éclogites et les olivines méga-cristallines illustrent certainement le début de la formation de nucléus cratoniques, mais dans des volumes plus restreints. Les périclases à grenat déformées et très déformées semblent enregistrer un épisode de métasomatisme à la fin du protérozoïque entre 0.7 et 0.9 Ga (Fig. 10a).

b. Comparaison avec les autres cratons (Fig. 10)

Les cratons sont considérés comme des portions de lithosphère continentale (croûte + manteau lithosphérique) qui se sont mises en place très tôt durant l'archéen. En effet, les racines des principaux cratons ont des âges de formation archéens >2.5 Ga (Fig. 10b) qui coïncident avec l'âge de formation de la plus grande partie de la croûte continentale (Fig. 10c) (Wittig et al. 2010). Ainsi avait été émis le paradigme de la formation de vastes domaines continentaux à l'archéen suivant des processus inconnus au protérozoïque et au phanérozoïque, produisant une croûte et un manteau lithosphérique avec des compositions particulières (respectivement des TTG et des périclases avec des Mg#> 0.92, cf. Introduction).

Les études Os, Hf et Nd du craton sibérien montrent que des périclases résiduelles ultramagnésiennes peuvent se former beaucoup plus tard qu'à l'archéen et donc que la formation d'un manteau lithosphérique froid et réfractaire est possible au paléo-protérozoïque.

c. Comparaison avec la croûte continentale sibérienne (Fig. 10)

Les analyses U/Pb sur les zircons détritiques du bouclier d'Anabar, dans la partie nord du craton sibérien, montrent que l'assemblage du craton sibérien a eu lieu entre 1.8 et 2.1 Ga (Rosen 2002) et les analyses U/Pb des xénolites de granulite de la cheminée kimberlitique d'Udachnaya montrent que la croûte inférieure s'est formée majoritairement entre 1.8 et 1.9 Ga (Koreshkova et al. 2009). Le manteau cratonique sibérien s'est formé au paléo-protérozoïque, entre 1.8 et 2.1 Ga, c.-à-d. pendant la stabilisation de la croûte

continentale. Le manteau cratonique a subi un important événement métasomatique entre 0.7 et 0.9 Ga, probablement lors de la séparation du super continent Rodinia (Meert and Torsvik 2003; Li et al. 2008).

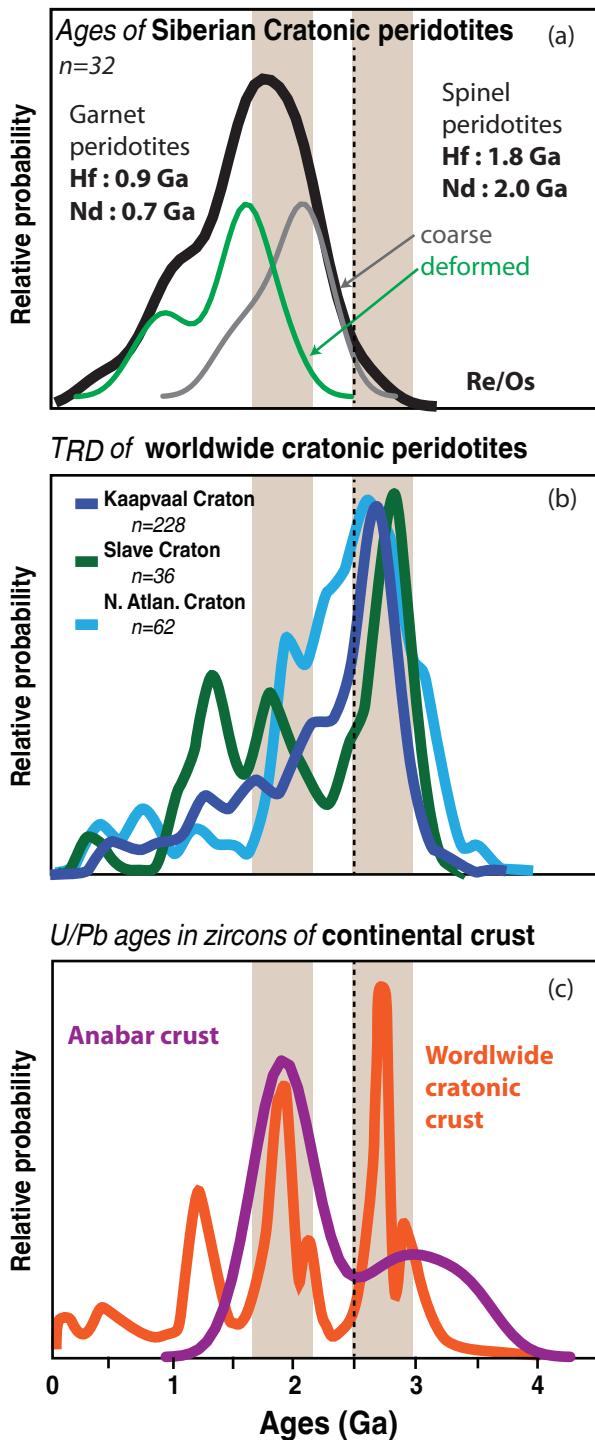


Figure 10 : (a) T_{RD} , Hf and Nd ages of Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths; grey line, coarse peridotites in this study; green line, deformed peridotites in this study. (b) Os T_{RD} for peridotite xenoliths from the Slave, the Kaapvaal and North Atlantic cratons. (c) (Wittig et al. 2010).(b) Probability density plots for zircon U-Pb ages of global continental and Siberian craton crust (Rosen 2002; Wittig et al. 2010).

Conclusions

1. Les périclites d'Udachnaya ont des teneurs en Re enrichies par rapport aux PGE. Les périclites grenues d'Udachnaya (à spinelle et à grenat) ont des spectres de PGE résiduels, tandis que les périclites déformées et très déformées ont des spectres de PGE enrichis en Pd et Pt. La majorité des périclites d'Udachnaya a des teneurs en Os > 1 ppb et des $^{187}\text{Re} / ^{188}\text{Os} < 3$, ces échantillons donnent des âges T_{RD} d'éruption cohérents (entre 0 et 4.5 Ga). Les T_{RD} des périclites grenues et en particulier des périclites à spinelle donnent un âge de formation aux alentours de 2.1 Ga (1.4 à 2.3 Ga). Les T_{RD} des périclites à grenat déformées donnent des âges plus faibles de 1.6 (0.7 à 2.0 Ga). Les isochrones Re/Os donnent un âge de 340 Ma proche de celui de la kimberlite, ce qui montre que l'apport de Re a du avoir lieu peu de temps avant ou pendant l'éruption de la kimberlite.
2. Le système Lu/Hf est plus robuste au métasomatisme que le système Sm/Nd. Les âges modèles Hf des périclites à spinelle et les isochrones Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd indiquent que le manteau cratonique s'est formé à ~1.8 Ga et a été modifié par le métasomatisme entre 0.9 et 0.7 Ga. Les périclites à spinelle pauvres en opx ont des ϵHf très radiogéniques ($\epsilon\text{Hf} : +600$ et $+2085$), alors que ceux des autres périclites sont plus faibles ($\epsilon\text{Hf} -3$ à $+44$). L'ensemble des périclites ont des $\epsilon\text{Nd} > +100$.
3. Le manteau cratonique sibérien s'est formé au paléo-protérozoïque, entre 1.8 et 2.1 Ga conjointement à l'assemblage de la croute sibérienne, c.-à-d. bien plus tard que la plupart des cratons, qui eux se sont formés durant l'archéen (>2.5 Ga). Le manteau cratonique a certainement subi un important épisode métasomatique, probablement lié à la rupture du super continent Rodinia entre 0.7 et 0.9 Ga.

Chapitre 4 : Structure du manteau cratonique

Comparaison des paramètres chimiques, des microstructures et des données P-T

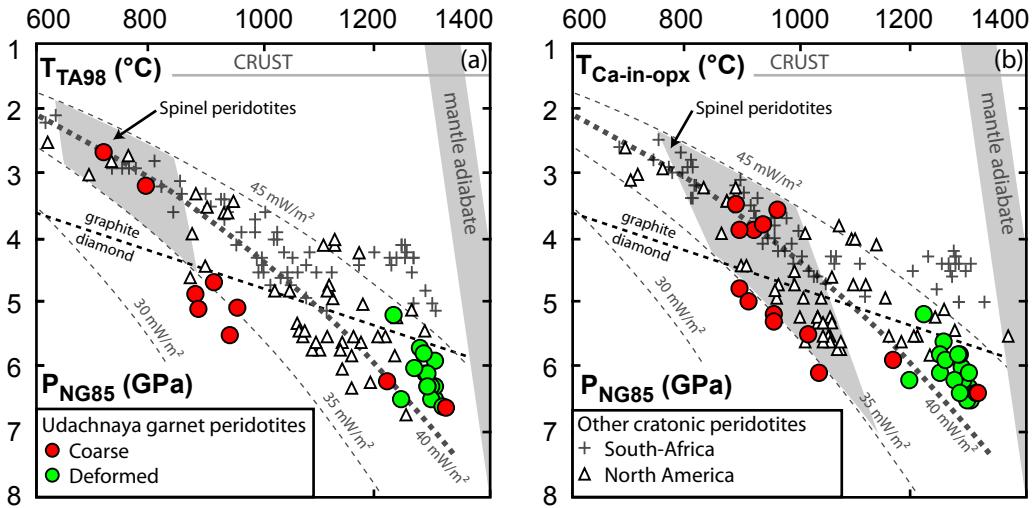
Introduction

Le manteau lithosphérique cratonique est, comme nous l'avons vu dans l'introduction, caractérisé par sa composition particulièrement réfractaire mais également par le fait qu'il est épaissi et froid. Après avoir étudié la formation, l'évolution et l'âge du craton sibérien, nous allons nous intéresser à la structure que ce dernier avait lors de son échantillonnage par la kimberlite d'Udachnaya, il y a ~360 Ma. Pour se faire nous allons déterminer 1) le profil P-T et le géotherme du craton sibérien, 2) les caractéristiques pétro-physiques des xénolites d'Udachnaya (microstructures, OPR, propriétés sismiques, etc.) et 3) si le craton sibérien est structuré chimiquement et physiquement et si cela est en lien avec son histoire magmatique et métasomatique.

NB : les observations et les conclusions de ce chapitre ont fait l'objet de la publication d'un article dans *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* et d'un manuscrit soumis dans *Contributions of Mineralogy and Petrology* (cf. Annexe A3 et A5).

Fig. 7 Annexe A3

Poly-mineral thermo-barometers



Mono-mineral thermo-barometers

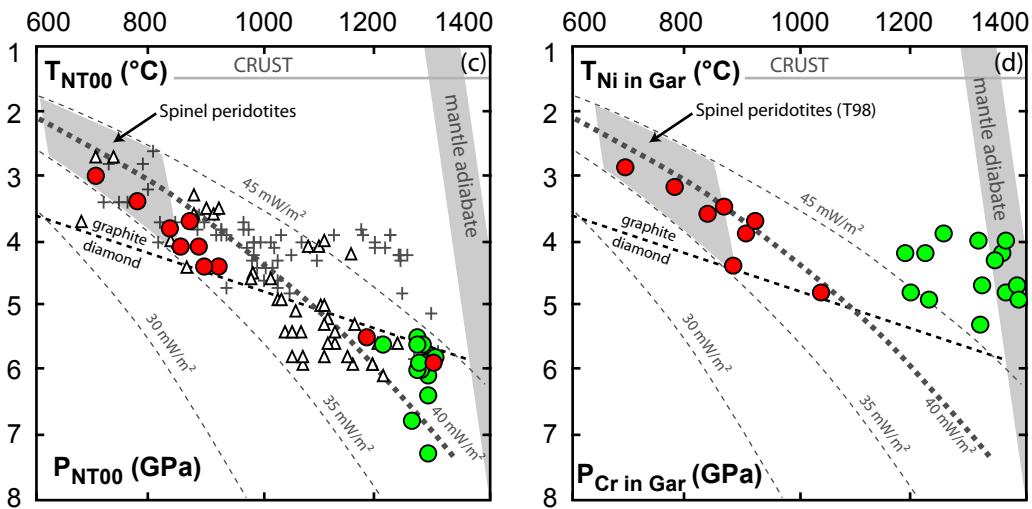


Figure 1: A plot of equilibration temperatures ($T^{\circ}\text{C}$) after cpx-opx thermometer of Taylor (1998)(a), the Ca-in-opx method of Brey and Köhler (1990) corrected by Nimis and Grüter (2010)(b), the single-cpx thermobarometer of Nimis and Taylor (2000)(c) and the Ni-in-garnet method of Ryan et al. (1996)(d) vs. equilibration pressure (P in GPa) from opx-gar barometer of Nickel and Green (1985)(a-b), the single-cpx thermobarometer of Nimis and Taylor (2000)(c) and the Cr-in-garnet method Ryan et al. (1996)(d) for the Udachnaya peridotites in this study.(a) $P_{\text{NG85}} - T_{\text{TA98}}$, (b) $P_{\text{NG85}} - T_{\text{Ca-in-opx}}$, (c) $P_{\text{NT00}} - T_{\text{NT00}}$ and (d) $P_{\text{Cr}} - T_{\text{Ni}}$. P-T equilibration field for Udachnaya spinel peridotites were calculated along 35mW/m², 40mW/m² and 45mW/m² conductive geotherms of Pollack and Chapman (1977) using the cpx-opx thermometer of Taylor (1998)(a-d), the Ca-in-opx method of Brey and Köhler (1990) corrected by Nimis and Grüter (2010)(b), the single-cpx thermobarometer of Nimis and Taylor (2000)(c). Also are shown reference conductive geotherms 35mW/m², 40mW/m² and 45mW/m² (Pollack and Chapman 1977), mantle adiabat and the graphite-diamond transition boundary (Rudnick and Nyblade, 1999). P-T equilibration for garnet peridotite xenoliths from South-Africa (small black cross, Simon et al. 2007; Boyd et al. 2004 and Grégoire et al. 2003) and North America (triangle, Kopylova & Caro 2004; Sand et al. 2009; Wittig et al. 2008 and Schmidberger & Francis 1999) were re-calculated.

A. Profil P-T du craton sibérien

a. Thermomètres et baromètres utilisés (Fig. 1)

Les pressions (P) et températures (T) d'équilibre des périclites d'Udachnaya ont été calculées à partir des compositions moyennes des cœurs des minéraux. Différents thermo-baromètres poly-minéraux et mono-minéraux ont été utilisés : le thermomètre cpx-opx de Taylor (1998) (T_{TA98}), le thermomètre Ca-in-opx de Brey et al. (1990) ($T_{Ca-in-opx}$) corrigé par Nimis and Grütter (2010), le baromètre opx-grenat de Nickel and Green (1985) (P_{NG85}) ainsi que les thermo-baromètres *single-cpx* de Nimis and Taylor (2000) ($P_{NT00}-T_{NT00}$) et *single-garnet* de Ryan et al. (1996) ($P_{Cr}-T_{Ni}$). Le thermo-baromètre de Ryan et al. (1996) se base sur les teneurs en Cr (pour P) et en Ni (pour le T). Il est principalement utilisé pour obtenir des données P-T sur le manteau cratonique à partir des xénocristaux de grenat quand aucune périclite à grenat n'est disponible (Griffin et al. 1999a; Griffin et al. 1999c). La récente revue de Nimis and Grütter (2010) montre que la combinaison $P_{NG85}-T_{TA98}$ donne les meilleurs résultats concernant les conditions d'équilibration des périclites mantelliques.

Le champ P-T des périclites à spinelle est estimé en calculant leur T le long des géothermes modèles 35, 40 et 45 mW/m² Pollack et al. (1977) avec les différents thermomètres.

b. Profil P-T et géotherme du craton sibérien (Fig. 1)

Les estimations $P_{NG85}-T_{TA98}$ (Fig. 1a) définissent une grande gamme de P-T pour les périclites à grenat grenues (2.7-6.6 GPa, 720-1322°C) et une gamme plus resserrée pour les périclites déformées (5.2-6.6 GPa, 1235-1320°C). Ces données suggèrent que la limite asthénosphère-lithosphère (LAB) se situe à P ~7GPa (220km) sous la cheminée kimberlitique d'Udachnaya et que des périclites, aussi bien déformées que grenues, se trouvaient à la base de la lithosphère à l'époque de l'éruption de la kimberlite c.-à-d. il y a ~360 Ma. Le géotherme du craton sibérien, défini par les estimations $P_{NG85}-T_{TA98}$, n'est pas simple mais varie autour des géothermes modèles de 35 et 45 mW/m² de Pollack et al. (1977). Le géotherme n'est pas continu en terme de température et montre un *gap* entre 1000°C et 1200°C, ce qui est similaire aux données P-T de Boyd et al. (1997) obtenues à partir d'autres thermo-baromètres. Les autres thermo-baromètres donnent des résultats similaires bien qu'ils définissent des gammes P-T différentes (Fig. 1b-c).

c. Thermo-baromètre *single-garnet* (Fig. 1)

Le thermo-baromètre *single-garnet* de Ryan et al. (1996) (Fig. 1d) donne des estimations P-T cohérentes pour les péridotites de basse température (low-T ; T<1050°C), lesquelles varient autour des géothermes modèles de 35 à 40mW/m². En revanche, ce thermo-baromètre produit des données irréalistes pour les péridotites déformées (faible P et très haute T) : aucune des péridotites d'Udachnaya ne se situeraient dans le faciès à diamant et une partie aurait des températures similaires à celles de l'*adiabate* du manteau. Le thermo-baromètre *single-garnet* est calibré en présumant que le Cr est équilibré entre le grenat et le spinelle riche en Cr, ainsi les pressions sont sous estimées quand le spinelle est absent des péridotites à grenat. Le fait que les péridotites à grenat grenues aient des estimations P-T cohérentes entre le thermo-baromètre *single-garnet* et les autres thermo-baromètres implique que leurs grenats soient en équilibre avec des spinelles riches en Cr. Autrement dit, soit le spinelle est présent sous forme de minéraux accessoires dans les roches soit les péridotites à grenat coexistent avec des péridotites à spinelle dans le manteau cratonique superficiel. Cette dernière hypothèse est cohérente avec le fait que les T des péridotites à spinelle recoupent celles des péridotites à grenat.

Ainsi la méthode de Ryan et al. (1996) ne semble valide que pour des P ≤4-5 GPa (130-150 km).

Fig. 2 Annexe A5

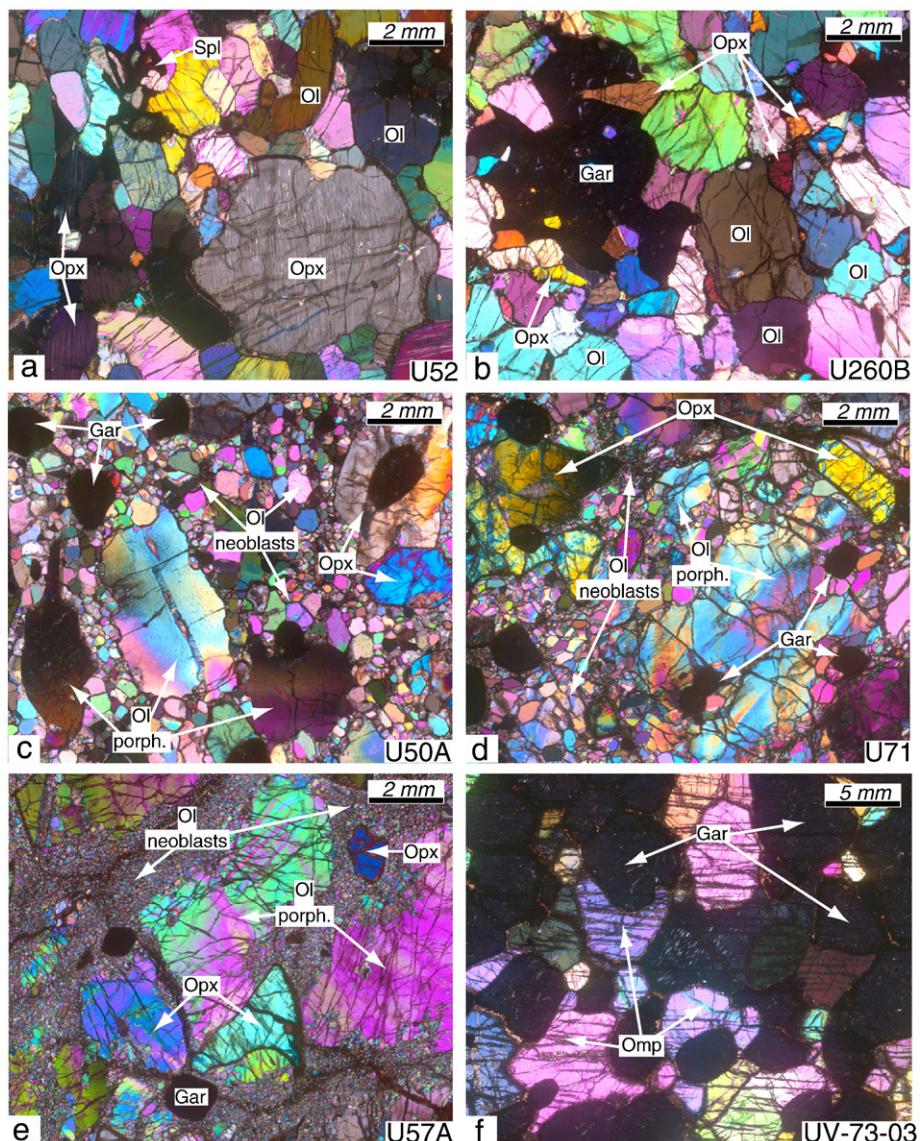


Figure 2 : Photomicrographs (crossed polarizers) showing typical microstructures of the Udachnaya xenolith suite: (a) coarse spinel peridotite, (b) coarse garnet peridotite, (c-e) porphyroclastic garnet peridotites and (f) eclogite; sample numbers are shown at bottom right. Porphyroclasts of garnet peridotites display typical substructure, which suggests dislocation-flow. Porphyroclastic peridotite U57A (e) shows a well-developed mosaic, fine-grained matrix.

B. Caractéristiques pétro-physiques des péridotites d'Udachnaya

a. Rappel sur les microstructures des péridotites d'Udachnaya

Les péridotites d'Udachnaya ont des textures grenues et déformées. Les péridotites grenues sont des péridotites à spinelle et à grenat, les péridotites déformées sont des péridotites uniquement à grenat.

NB : Les péridotites sont décrites de manière exhaustive dans les parties *petrography* des Annexes A1, A2, A3 et A5.

1. Péridotites grenues (Fig. 2)

Les péridotites grenues sont des roches à gros et moyens grains avec des microstructures proto- et équi-granulaires (Fig. 2a-b). L'olivine et l'opx ne montrent pas d'évidence de déformation intra-cristalline telle que des sous-grains ; ils ont des tailles de grains similaires (1-5 mm) et ont des formes équants. Seul l'opx présente quelques fois des formes en lobe qui semblent entourer/englober l'olivine. Certains opx ont des lamelles d'exsolution de cpx. Le cpx apparaît comme une phase interstitielle ou comme de petits grains automorphes à proximité de l'opx. Le spinelle, lorsqu'il est présent, est généralement xénomorphe et forme des ségrégas interstitiels entre les silicates et semble être en intercroissance avec l'opx (Fig. 2a). Certaine péridotites à spinelles présentent des orientations de grains d'olivine (comme U15) et certaines montrent des alignements de spinelle (U52). Le grenat forme de larges grains (quelques mm) avec des formes équants ou en agrégats irréguliers (Fig. 2b).

2. Péridotites déformées (Fig. 2)

Les péridotites déformées ont des microstructures porphyroclastiques, elles contiennent deux types d'olivine et d'opx : des porphyroclastes de grande taille (quelques mm) et des petits néoblastes qui forment la matrice de la roche (Fig. 2c-e). Quand elle est présente, la foliation est mise en évidence par l'élongation des grains. Les porphyroclastes présentent des extinctions ondulantes et ont des petits sous-grains à la jonction avec la matrice de néoblastes, ce qui est une preuve de déformation plastique. Deux types d'échantillons déformés peuvent être identifiés à partir de la structure de la mactrice. Pour le premier type, la matrice est composée à la fois de petit néoblastes de forme polygonale et de plus grands néoblastes xénomorphes qui présentent des figures de déformation. Le second type a une

matrice très fine constituée de néoblastes d'olivine très fins, c.-à-d. que les échantillons présentent une structure de type mosaïque, sans déformation (Boyd et al. 1997). Le grenat a une forme équant ou semble un peu allongé et a une taille de quelques mm.

b. Orientations préférentielles de réseau (OPR), microstructures et déformations (Fig. 3)

Les orientations préférentielles de réseau (OPR) sont très bien conservées dans les péridotites d'Udachnaya, malgré les évidences de mobilité des joints de grains dans les péridotites grenues, tel que les joints de grains arrondis ou encore l'absence de figure de déformation intra-cristalline. Les microstructures et les OPR indiquent que la déformation se met en place essentiellement dans un régime de fluage dislocation (*dislocation creep*). Les OPR des olivines, la foliation ainsi que la linéation apparente des péridotites suggèrent que le principale système de glissement est (010)[100], ce qui est généralement observé dans les péridotites déformées (Nicolas and Poirier 1976). Les OPR des péridotites grenues et déformées sont similaires même s'il existe quelques variations. En ce qui concerne les olivines, les péridotites grenues ont un alignement selon [100], alors que les péridotites déformées présentent un alignement selon [010]. Les différences de densité des axes cristallographiques dans les péridotites ne sont actuellement pas très bien comprises. Les modèles numériques de développement des OPR des olivines, dans lesquels la déformation est accommodée par des glissement de dislocation (*dislocation glide*) (Tommasi et al. 1999), produisent des OPR avec de fortes [100] et de faibles densités [010]. Le développement de [010] observé dans les péridotites déformées est beaucoup moins simple que celui produit par les modèles. Cela peut-être dû à l'augmentation de l'activité du système de glissement secondaire (010) [001], ce qui est suggéré par les OPR des péridotites déformées U50 et U70. De plus, le développement d'OPR bimodaux avec deux maximums à [100] et [001] proches du plan de foliation pourrait faciliter l'augmentation du système de glissement (010) [001]. La présence d'eau et/ou de magma dans les roches pourrait changer la direction du système de glissement des olivines, de [100] à [001] (Jung and Karato 2001). La présence de petites poches de magma pourrait également développer la concentration des axes [001] parallèles à la direction de cisaillement (Holtzman et al. 2003). Cependant, il n'y pas de poche de magma dans les xénolites d'Udachnaya, même si celles-ci sont affectées par le métasomatisme, en particulier les péridotites déformées qui présentent de forts enrichissements en TiO_2 et REE et en autres éléments en trace.

Fig. 5 Annexe A5

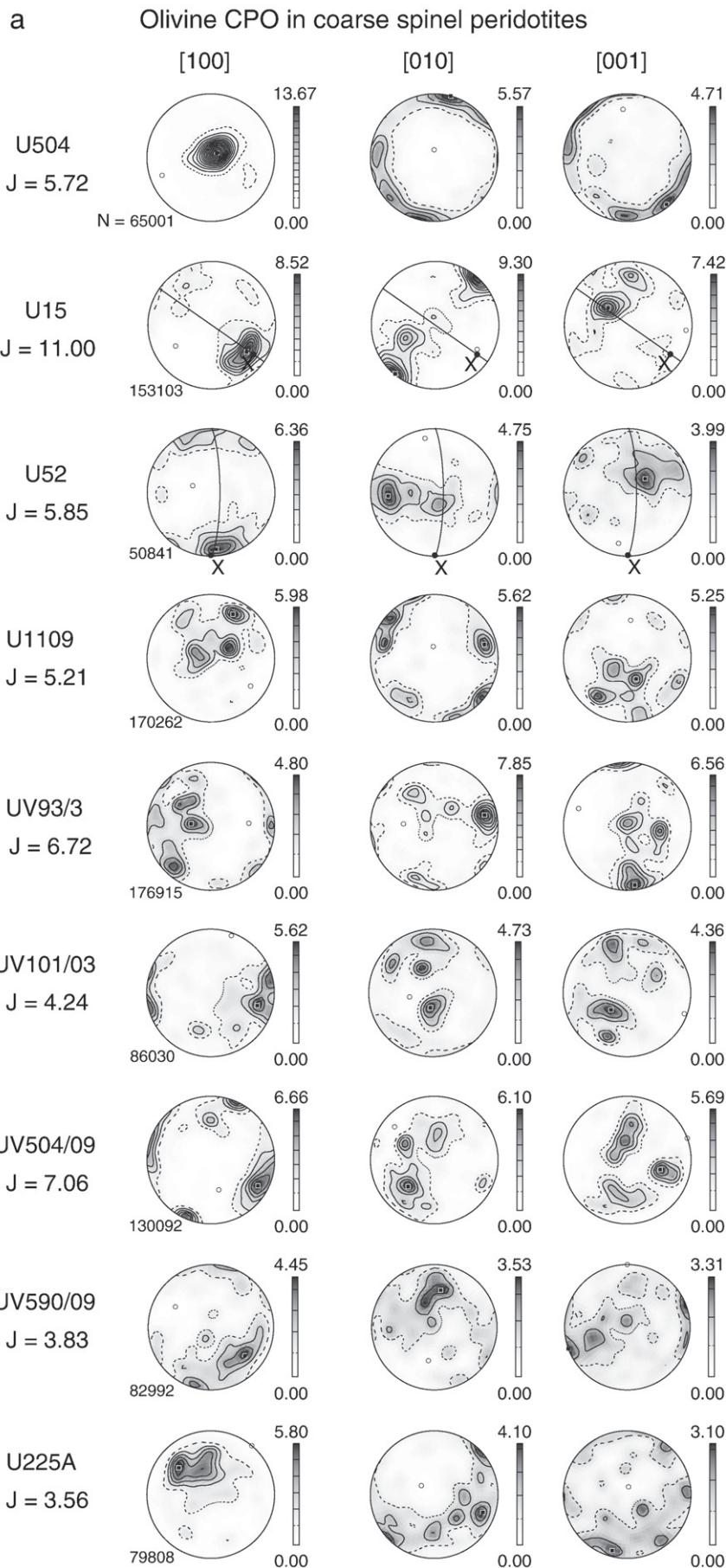


Fig. 5 Annexe A5

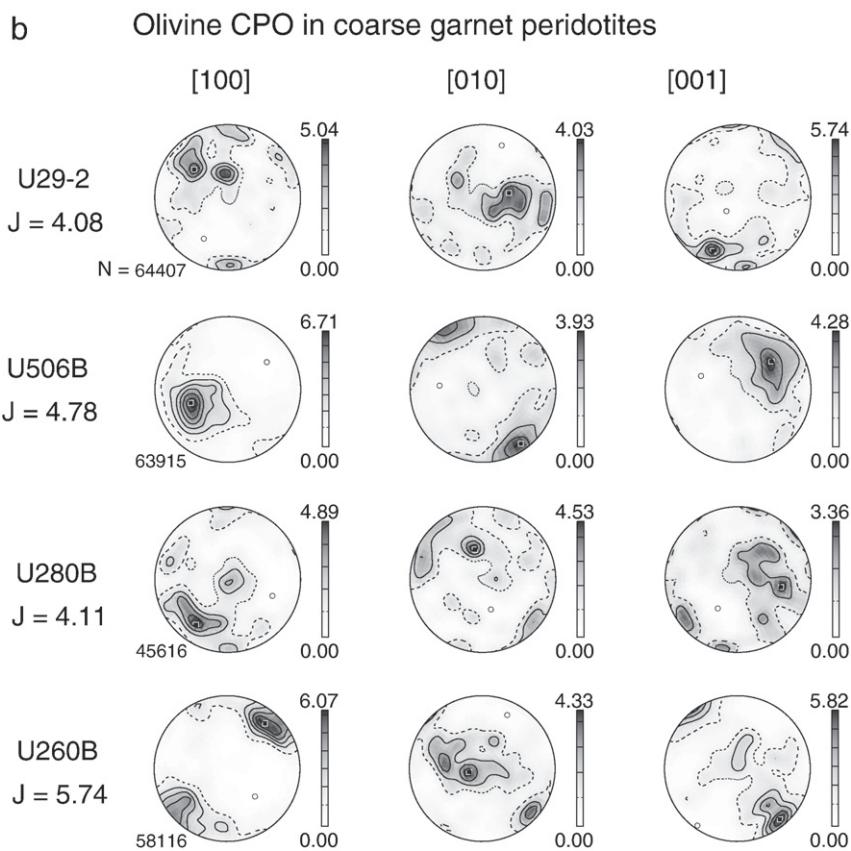


Figure 3 : Olivine CPO patterns of peridotites: (a) coarse spinel samples, (b) coarse garnet samples, and (c) porphyroclastic garnet samples. CPO are represented on equal area, lower hemisphere projection from individual measurements except for olivine porphyroclasts from sample U57A that are represented using average Euler angles for each grain. Foliation, when observed, is marked by a black line. Lineation, when determined, is marked by the structural axis X. The density contours are in Multiple Uniform Distribution (MUD); N is the number of measurements. The olivine fabric strength is given by the Jindex number.

Le modèle numérique de développement des OPR dans les olivines de Tommasi et al. (1999) montre que le renforcement de [010] et le développement autour du plan de foliation de [100] et [001] peut être formé en réponse à un raccourcissement axial. Dans cette hypothèse, les OPR des opx doivent être affectés de la même manière, étant donné le système de glissement des opx, c.-à-d. le raccourcissement de (100). Cependant, dans les péridotites déformées, le plan de glissement principal (100) n'est pas systématiquement plus concentré que (010) et (001). Cela suggère que les différences des OPR des olivines ne soient pas reliées au régime de déformation. Les OPR des olivines qui suggèrent une forte contribution de glissement selon [100] sont aussi observés dans les xénolites de péridotite du Kaapvaal (Boullier and Nicolas 1975) et celles du craton de Tanzanie (Vauchez et al. 2005). Les études expérimentales montrent que les plans de glissement selon [001] sont directement reliés à des conditions de déformation de haute-pression et de haute température (Couvy et al. 2004; Mainprice et al. 2005). Le système de glissement (010) [001] peut ainsi être facilement activé à la base des racines cratoniques (>180 km). L'activation du glissement selon [001] et l'activation du système de glissement [100] pendant la déformation à haute pression peuvent expliquer le raccourcissement des olivines selon [010] des péridotites déformées d'Udachnaya.

Les péridotites avec microstructures caractérisées par de larges porphyroclastes et une matrice constituée de petits néoblastes d'olivine sont rares dans les roches équilibrées à des températures >1100°C et sont plus communes dans les péridotites de plus faible température contenues dans les zones de cisaillement (Vissers et al. 1995; Michibayashi et al. 2006). Les mécanismes de déformation dans ces tectonites impliquent le fluage-dislocation associé à de la recristallisation dynamique, ce qui réduit la taille des grains et produit une matrice constituée de grains fins. Les péridotites cratoniques déformées et de haute température apparaissent comme résultant d'une déformation dans un contexte de très forte tension (Mercier and Nicolas 1975). Pour ces échantillons, la recristallisation peut se mettre en place en deux étapes : recristallisation dynamique en petits néoblastes d'olivine puis croissance de certains grains (Drury and van Roermund 1989). Ces auteurs pensent que la croissance cristalline pourrait produire des grains automorphes *tablet-shaped* pendant la recristallisation statique assistée par des fluides aux joints de grains. Les néoblastes d'olivine semblent avoir des OPR plus diffuses que ceux des porphyroclastes (voir porphyroclastes et néoblastes de l'échantillon U57). Cette perte de concentration des OPR dans les néoblastes correspond à un changement du régime de déformation qui doit certainement être dû à un glissement des joints des grains, comme suggéré par Boullier and Gueguen (1975).

Fig. 8 Annexe A5

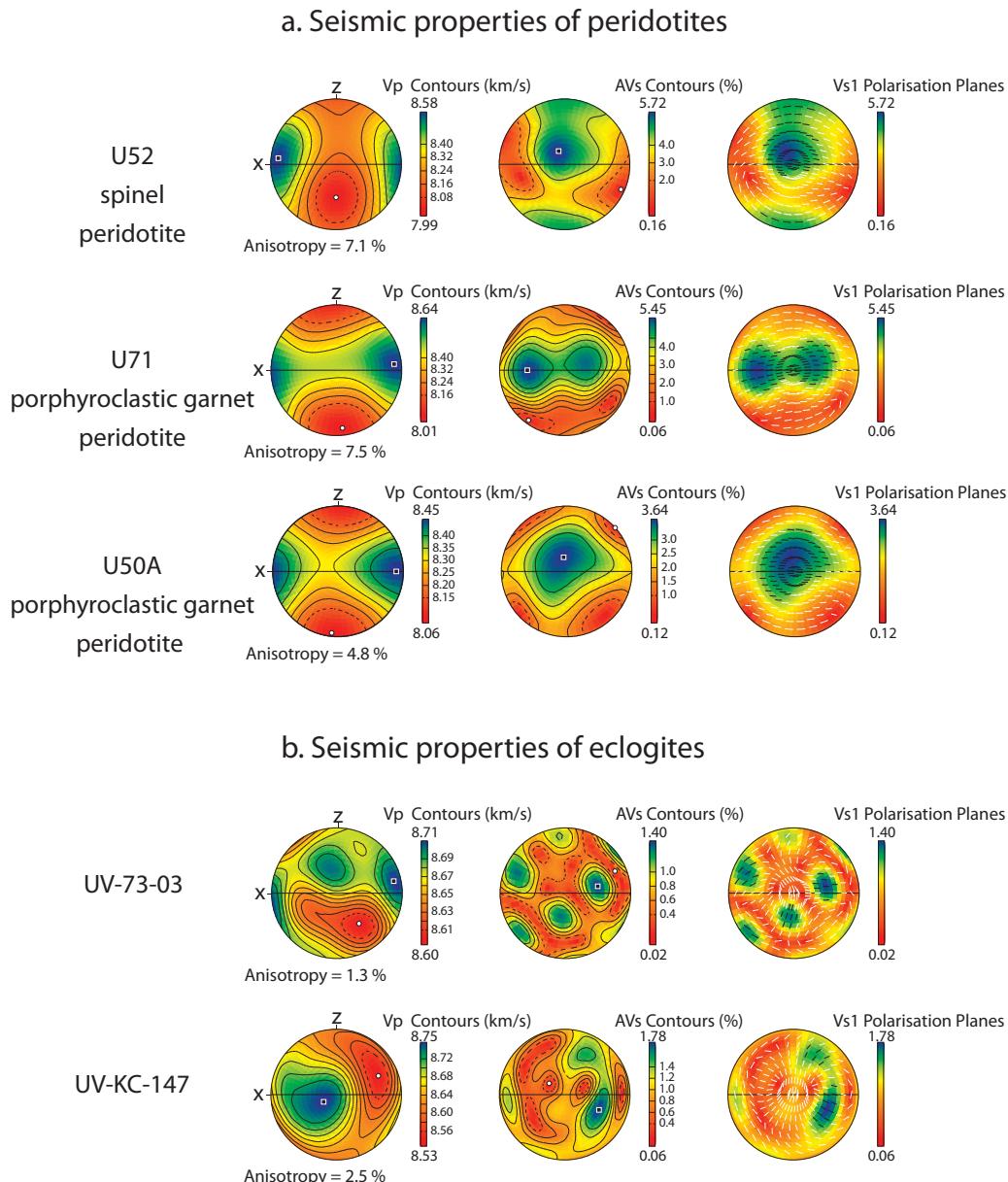


Figure 4 : Representative patterns of seismic properties of Udachnaya xenoliths, for which foliation and lineation are observed. Equal area, lower hemisphere projection in the structural reference frame X, Y, and Z. Full line: foliation (XY plane) is vertical and lineation (X) is horizontal. This figure presents P-wave velocity (V_p km/s), the anisotropy of P-waves ($AV_p\%$) defined as $100 \times [(V_{p_{\max}} - V_{p_{\min}}) / (V_{p_{\max}} + V_{p_{\min}}) / 2]$, the anisotropy of S-waves ($AV_s\%$) defined for a specific direction as $100 \times [(V_{s1} - V_{s2}) / (V_{s1} + V_{s2}) / 2]$ where V_{s1} and V_{s2} are respectively the fast and slow S-wave velocities and the direction of the V_{s1} polarization planes.

c. Propriétés sismiques des xénolites de péridotites (Fig. 4 et 5)

Les olivines sont fortement anisotropes et ont les vitesses des ondes P les plus rapides, parallèles à l'axe [100]. Les vitesses d'onde P intermédiaires et minimales sont respectivement parallèles aux axes [001] et [010]. La base de données des fabriques cristallographiques de Ben Ismael and Mainprice (1998) décrit les relations entre les propriétés sismiques des péridotites et les OPR des olivines. L'anisotropie des ondes P est largement contrôlée par l'alignement des axes [100] des olivines, tandis que l'anisotropie des ondes S est sensible à la contribution des 3 axes cristallographiques de l'olivine. De plus, l'anisotropie sismique augmente avec la force de fabrique (J_{index}) pour les ondes P et S.

Dans le cas des péridotites d'Udachnaya, les péridotites grenues ont les valeurs d'anisotropie sismique en onde P (Avp ~8%) les plus importantes et les vitesses des ondes P les plus rapides (Vp_{max} ~8.7 km/s) (Fig. 4 et 5). Ces échantillons ont des fabriques cristallographiques allant de faibles à modérées (J_{index} : 3.3 à 7) et ont des teneurs en olivine élevées (80 à 90%). Les OPR des olivines sont marquées par la forte concentration de l'axe [100] par rapport aux autres axes (Fig. 3). Ces résultats montrent l'influence des OPR des olivines sur l'anisotropie des ondes P : les fortes concentrations de l'axe [100] favorisent de grande vitesses d'onde P. la recristallisation affecte la force de fabrique de l'olivine ainsi que la vitesse des ondes P. Par exemple, l'échantillon U267 a le J_{index} le plus faible (2.22) et les plus faibles AVp (2.8%).

d. Propriétés sismiques : éclogites vs. péridotites (Fig. 4 et 5)

Pour comparer les effets des caractéristiques cristallographiques sur les propriétés sismiques du manteau, deux éclogites ont été analysées. Pour les éclogites, les effets de la déformation des minéraux sur les propriétés sismiques sont limités. Les vitesses sismiques moyennes sont plus importantes pour les éclogites que pour les péridotites ($Vpave=8.65$ km/s, $Vsave=4.94$ km/s des éclogites; $Vpave=8.40$ km/s, $Vsave=4.86$ km/s des harzburgites à spinelle) du fait de la plus grande densité des éclogites. Parce que l'anisotropie sismique est limitée pour les éclogites, leur vitesse sismique est peu influencée par l'anisotropie cristallographique (Fig. 5d). Ainsi quand on prend en compte l'anisotropie des péridotites, leurs vitesses sismiques d'onde P peuvent être supérieures ($Vp \geq 8.8$ km/s) aux vitesses calculées pour les éclogites ($Vp \sim 8.6$ km/s).

Fig. 9 Annexe A5

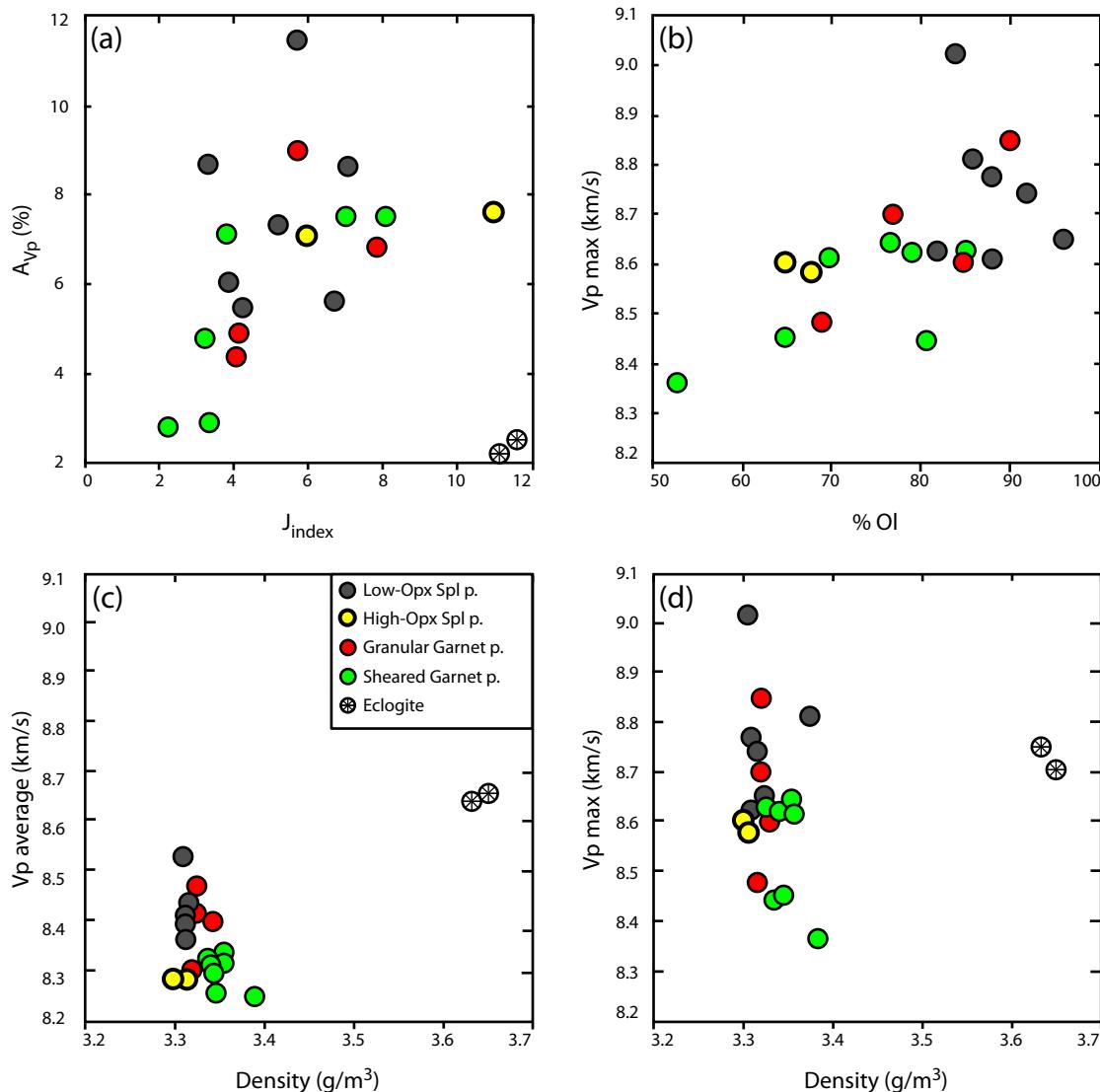


Figure 5 : P-Wave velocity data for Udachnaya peridotites and eclogites : (a) a plot of A_{Vp} versus the fabric strength (J_{index}) of olivine for peridotites and of clinopyroxene for eclogites; (b) a plot of Vp_{max} versus modal olivine abundances (wt. %) for peridotites; (c and d) plots of Vp_{average} and Vp_{max} versus calculated rock density (g/cm^3).

C. Structure chimique et physique du manteau cratonique

a. Caractéristiques chimiques et isotopiques vs. P-T (Fig. 6)

Les xénolites de péridotite équilibrées au dessus de 5.5 GPa, c.-à-d. les péridotites grenues à spinelle et à grenat ont des compositions modales, chimiques et isotopiques similaires. Par comparaison avec les péridotites de plus haute pression, elles ont les plus fortes teneurs en olivine (>75%), leur Mg# olivine et WR sont les plus importants (≥ 0.92) ; de plus, ces péridotites sont beaucoup plus appauvries en HREE. Leurs âges varient de 1.8 à 2.1 Ga (Fig. 6a-b-c-d) (Cf. Annexe A3 Fig. 4b and 5a and Online Resource 6). Ainsi la partie supérieure du manteau cratonique sibérien préserve mieux les compositions modales, chimiques et isotopiques du protolite des péridotites cratoniques que la racine cratonique ($P > 5.5$ GPa). Cette observation rejoint celles des autres études sur le manteau cratonique de Sibérie (Boyd et al. 1997), du Kaapvaal (Boyd et al. 1987; Simon et al. 2007) et du Slave Craton (Kopylova et al. 1999; Kopylova et al. 2000). Contrairement à l'augmentation de la fertilité des péridotites avec la pression observée dans le Slave Craton (Kopylova et al. 2000), il n'y a pas de nette corrélation entre P et/ou T, le degré de fusion partielle et le métasomatisme pour les péridotites d'Udachnaya. Néanmoins, malgré l'absence de corrélation entre composition modale, chimique, isotopique et la déformation, les péridotites déformées sont plus riches en cpx et en grenat, elles ont les Mg# olivine et WR les plus faibles, les FeO et les TiO₂ les plus importants et présentent des enrichissements significatifs en REE qui se traduisent par des spectres de REE *humped* dans les grenats. Les péridotites déformées sont les roches qui sont le plus métasomatisées du manteau cratonique et témoignent de la circulation de magma/liquides certainement contemporaines de la déformation à la base de la lithosphère.

b. Caractéristiques physiques vs. P-T (Fig. 6)

La limite lithosphère/asthénosphère (LAB) à 210 km définie par les xénolites de péridotite est cohérente avec les données du sondage sismique profond (*Deep Seismic Soundings*) de Egorkin et al. (1987) ainsi qu'avec les données de tomographie régionale réalisées à partir des ondes P, S et de Rayleigh (Priestley et al. 2006; Kulakov 2008).

Des différences de vitesses d'onde P ont été identifiées dans deux profils perpendiculaires du craton sibérien (Suvorov et al. 2006). Des variations verticales ont également été localisées le long du profil sismique Est-Ouest « Kraton » à partir d'explosions nucléaires pacifiques (Nielsen et al. 2002). Ces données montrent qu'il y a une zone de faible vitesse d'onde P entre 100 et 200 km. De plus l'analyse des ondes SKS et des temps

de trajet des ondes P le long de trois profils suggèrent l'existence de variations latérales et verticales des vitesses sismiques sous le profil sismique « Kraton » et souligne la présence d'une zone de très faible vitesse sismique entre 150 et 250 Km (Oreshin et al. 2002). L'anisotropie des roches pourrait expliquer les hautes vitesses d'onde P (>8.5 km/s) ainsi que les variations verticales et horizontales observées dans le manteau cratonique. Comme le soulignent Suvorov et al. (2006), l'anisotropie comme origine des observations sismiques n'est pas sans équivoque. Le changement brutal de composition modale et chimique dû à la concentration de roches particulières, comme des éclogites ou des pyroxénites, pourrait très bien expliquer de tels changements de vitesse d'ondes sismiques sous le Moho, comme le suggèrent les données sismiques déduites des péridotites, des éclogites et des pyroxénites (Cf. Annexe B Tableau 11). Ces domaines aux caractéristiques différentes pourraient très bien être les vestiges de déformations produits de l'amalgame de différents terrains lors de la formation du craton sibérien.

Les microstructures des péridotites d'Udachnaya indiquent que la base du manteau cratonique est fortement déformée. Les fortes fabriques cristallographiques de ces péridotites ($J_{\text{index}} > 5$) suggèrent une forte anisotropie sismique. Cependant, l'anisotropie sismique et les vitesses calculées pour ces échantillons ne sont pas particulièrement élevées ($V_p \text{ max } \sim 8.5 \text{ km/s}$) du fait de la recristallisation et du développement d'une fine matrice de néoblastes d'olivine. Les péridotites grenues et en particulier les péridotites à spinelle, qui sont les péridotites les plus communes sous le Moho, ont les vitesses d'onde P les plus élevées ce qui est en accord avec les données sismiques sur le craton sibérien. Ainsi les fortes vitesses obtenues en Sibérie ne sont pas nécessairement dues à la concentration de roches de type éclogite ou pyroxénite dans le manteau cratonique (roches très rares, cf. Introduction) mais plutôt aux fortes OPR des minéraux qui constituent le manteau sub-Moho.

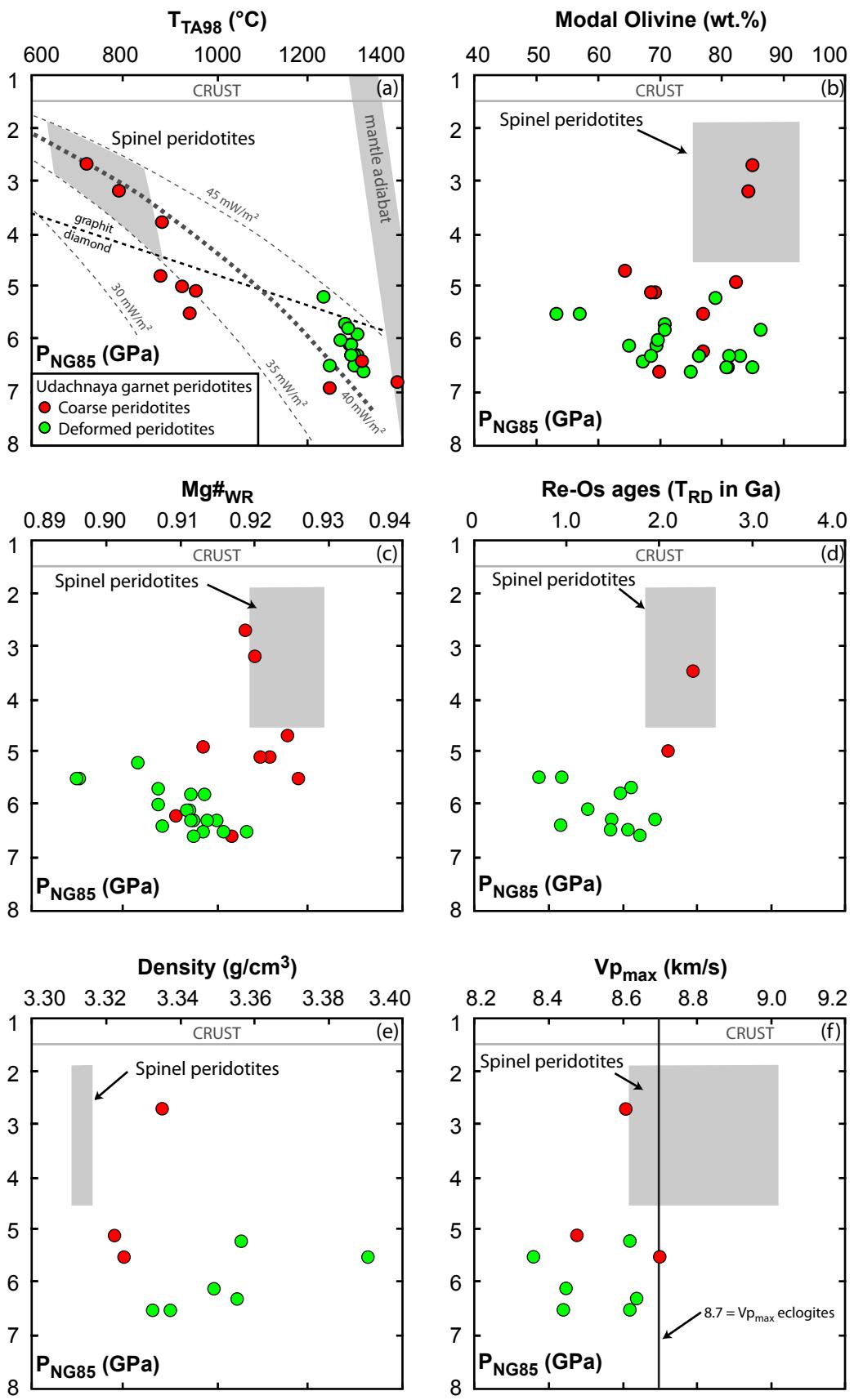


Figure 6: Plot of Pressure vs. Temperature (a), modal olivine (b), Mg#WR (c), T_{RD} (d), density (e) and V_{pmax} (f) for Udachnaya peridotites.

c. Déformation et métasomatisme ([Fig. 7](#))

Ces deux paramètres résultent soit :

1) De l'interaction (friction) entre lithosphère et asthénosphère qui créerait une base de racine cratonique fortement déformée avec infiltration de magmas/liquides asthénosphériques ([Fig. 7b](#)). Dans cette hypothèse seule la limite lithosphère/asthénosphère (*Lithosphere-Asthenosphere Boundary* : LAB) devrait être affectée par la déformation, le métasomatisme et une perturbation thermique. Or il n'y pas de lien entre le degré de déformation et la pression et/ou la température. De plus l'état thermal du manteau cratonique montre que la LAB n'est pas particulièrement perturbée (40mW/m^2), contrairement aux péridotites équilibrées entre 5.5 et 6 GPa (45mW/m^2) ([Fig. 1 et 7a](#)).

2) Du développement de zones de cisaillement discrètes et localisées entre la base de la lithosphère et 5.5 GPa, zones par lesquelles les magmas/liquides asthénosphériques pourraient circuler plus facilement, métasomatiser les péridotites cratoniques et perturber thermiquement la partie inférieure du manteau cratonique ([Fig. 7c](#)). Dans cette hypothèse, l'existence de grandes zones de cisaillement créerait des zones de faiblesse dans le manteau cratonique par lesquelles les kimberlites circuleraient préférentiellement et échantillonneraient donc les péridotites qui les constituent. Cela expliquerait pourquoi les péridotites déformées sont de loin les péridotites les plus fréquentes dans les xénolites des kimberlites. Ainsi, ces péridotites à microstructures déformées seraient sur-échantillonnées mais ne constituerait pas la majorité de la racine cratonique qui devrait être composée de péridotites plus réfractaires.

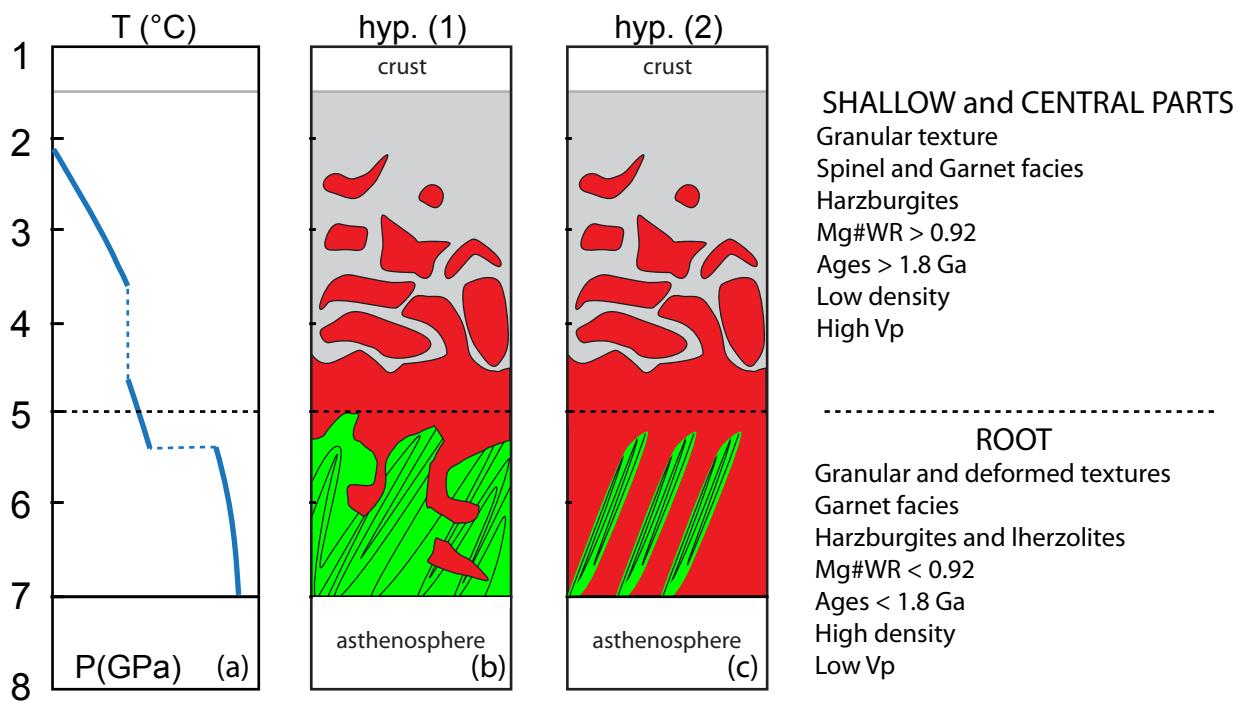


Figure 7 : (a) schematic geotherm for the Siberian cratonic mantle. (b) first hypothesis for the cratonic mantle structure. (c) Second hypothesis for the cratonic mantle structure. Grey field, spinel peridotites; red field, granular garnet peridotites; green field, deformed garnet peridotites.

Conclusions

1. Les données P-T des xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya indiquent que le manteau cratonique sibérien est épais jusqu'à 7 GPa, c.-à-d. ~220 km et possède un géotherme moyen et froid de ~40mW/m² et qui oscille entre 35mW/m² et 45mW/m² et qui présente un *gap* de température entre 1000 et 1200°C. Les péridotites ont des textures grenues entre 2.5 et 5.5 GPa et sont majoritairement déformées en dessous de 5.5 GPa, mais on trouve quelques échantillons avec des textures grenues entre 6 et 7 GPa.
2. Les OPR des olivines sont caractérisées par de fortes concentrations des axes [100] dans les péridotites grenues et [010] dans les péridotites déformées. Les forces de fabrique des harzburgites à spinelle sont les plus importantes. Dans les péridotites déformées, la recristallisation entraîne la réduction de leurs forces de fabrique. Le fluage-dislocation est le système de déformation dominant des olivines et des pyroxènes. Le système de glissement est (010)[100] pour les olivines et (100)[001] pour les opx. Les vitesses maximum d'onde P sont les plus importantes dans les péridotites déformées et les vitesses les plus hautes ($V_p \text{ max} = 9 \text{ km/s}$) sont trouvées dans les harzburgites à spinelle. Leurs vitesses sont supérieures à celles des éclogites et peuvent expliquer les vitesses d'onde P très importantes observées sous le Moho par les profils sismiques.
3. Il n'y a pas de corrélation nette entre la composition chimique, modale et isotopique et les propriétés physiques des péridotites avec la pression ou la température. Cependant, la partie supérieure du manteau cratonique (Modo – 5.5 GPa) semble mieux préserver les compositions du protolite des péridotites cratoniques, qui sont les plus anciennes et ont des propriétés sismiques très particulières. A la différence des péridotites équilibrées en dessous de 5.5 GPa qui sont beaucoup plus métasomatisées, déformées, plus jeunes et dont les caractéristiques physiques sont fortement influencées par les différents processus qui les affectent.
4. Le manteau cratonique sibérien est constitué de péridotites réfractaires à spinelle et à grenat. A des pressions >5.5 GPa se développent des zones de cisaillement discrètes par lesquelles : 1) les magmas asthénosphériques peuvent circuler et métasomatiser les péridotites cratoniques et 2) les magmas kimberlitiques peuvent remonter et ainsi sur-échantillonner les péridotites déformées.

Conclusions générales

Cette partie liste les principales conclusions de cette thèse et propose un modèle de formation et d'évolution du manteau cratonique.

1. La nouvelle collection de xénolites de la cheminée kimberlitique d'Udachnaya contient des périclases inhabituellement fraîches dans lesquelles les olivines ainsi que les autres minéraux sont parfaitement préservés de l'altération. La qualité exceptionnelle de ces roches nous a permis de documenter en détail les caractéristiques pétrographiques, géochimiques, isotopiques et pétro-physiques du manteau cratonique sibérien. Cela nous a permis d'éclaircir certaines incertitudes concernant la formation, l'évolution, l'âge et la structure du craton sibérien, le plus vaste du monde.
2. Les harzburgites à spinelle pauvres en opx (<20%) d'Udachnaya, ainsi que certaines harzburgites à grenat ont des compositions très proches du résidu de fusion produit lors de la formation de la racine mantellique du craton sibérien. Contrairement aux études antérieures, les harzburgites résiduelles d'Udachnaya définissent des corrélations très claires qui, comparées aux études expérimentales, indiquent que le protolite des périclases du manteau cratonique sibérien s'est formé par ~40% de fusion poly-barrique entre 7-4 GPa et ≤ 1-3 GPa. Le grenat était stable dans le résidu au début de fusion. La fusion a dû avoir lieu dans une remontée asthénosphérique avec une température potentielle du manteau entre 1500 et 1650°C.
3. Les compositions modales et en éléments majeurs indiquent que les périclases riches en opx sont moins communes parmi les périclases de basses températures comme on le croyait jusqu'à présent. Seul ¼ des harzburgites à spinelle ont des compositions en opx >30%. Leurs compositions chimiques et leurs δ₁₈O, comparés aux études expérimentales et aux xénolites de périclase du coin mantellique, montrent que les périclases à spinelle riches en opx ne peuvent pas avoir été formées par la fusion anhydre ou hydratée. Elles semblent plutôt liées à une ségrégation mécanique lors de l'accrétion des noyaux du craton, ce qui modifie le rapport Mg/Si et la composition en FeO des périclases. Ainsi, les zones de subduction, contrairement à ce qu'affirment certaines études, ne peuvent pas être à l'origine des enrichissements en silice des périclases cratoniques.

4. Le protolite des péridotites cratoniques a subi un métasomatisme modal qui a produit des enrichissements en Fe, Ti, Al, Ca, Si et qui a précipité des cpx et des grenats riches en HREE, certainement par la circulation de magma ultrabasique d'origine asthénosphérique. Les études pétro-physiques montrent que les péridotites cratoniques avec des microstructures porphyroclastiques, c.-à-d. fortement déformées sont les péridotites qui ont subi le plus le métasomatisme. Elles sont les plus riches en Fe, Ti, Ca, etc. ainsi qu'en REE. Les mécanismes de déformation des péridotites sont facilités par présence de fluides/magmas dans les roches. Ainsi la déformation et le métasomatisme sont sans doute contemporains. Les cpx ont enregistré la percolation de liquide de composition kimberlitique dans la péridotite peu de temps avant l'éruption.
5. Les données P-T montrent que la partie supérieure du manteau cratonique, c.-à-d. de 2.5 à 5.5 GPa est constituée de péridotites grenues aussi bien à spinelle qu'à grenat. La partie inférieure étant constituée de péridotites majoritairement déformées et grenues. Le géotherme du manteau cratonique sibérien est complexe, il oscille entre 35 et 45 mW/m² et présente un gap de température entre 1000 et 1200°C. La base de la racine cratonique présente de fortes perturbations thermiques qui peuvent être liées à la circulation de magmas dans les 70 premiers km du manteau lithosphérique ; cela pourrait être associé à la déformation.
6. Les grande vitesses d'ondes sismiques enregistrées dans le manteau sub-Moho et les chutes de vitesse entre 150 et 200Km peuvent être expliquées respectivement 1) par le développement d'OPR fortement orienté dans les péridotites grenues à spinelle et à grenat équilibrées entre 2.5 et 5.5 GPa et 2) par la déformation des péridotites qui se situent à des pressions >5.5GPa. La déformation diminue la force de fabrique des péridotites et réduit ainsi la vitesse des ondes sismiques qui les traversent.
7. Le manteau cratonique à certainement débuté sa formation très tôt à l'archéen (~3 Ga), cependant la majorité du manteau cratonique s'est formé au paléo-protérozoïque entre 2.1 et 1.8 Ga, conjointement à la stabilisation de croûte cratonique sibérienne. Les âges modèles Hf des péridotites à spinelle riches en opx montrent que ces dernières sont contemporaines des derniers épisodes de fusion (1.8 Ga). Si l'enrichissement en opx n'est pas directement lié aux mécanismes de fusion, il doit avoir lieu dans le contexte géodynamique de mise en place des racines cratoniques. Le manteau cratonique a subi un important épisode de métasomatisme entre 0.7 et 0.9 Ga, certainement lors de la dislocation du super continent Rodinia.

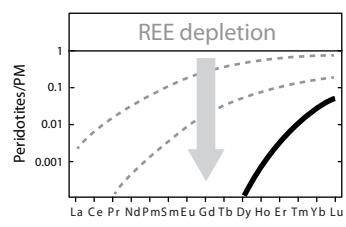
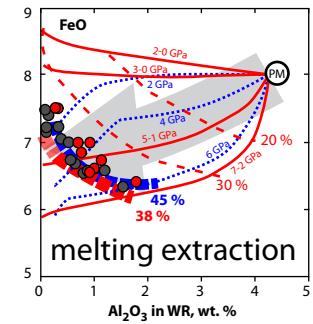
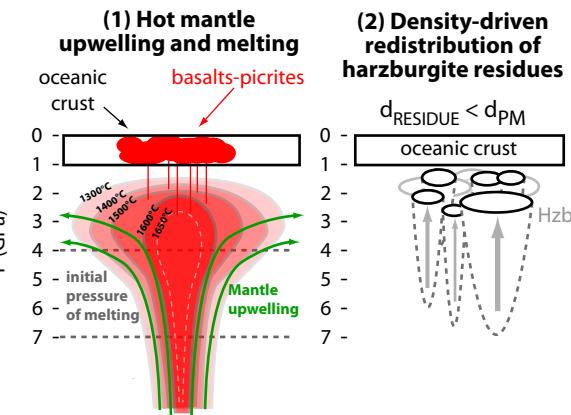
3 Ga

2.1 Ga

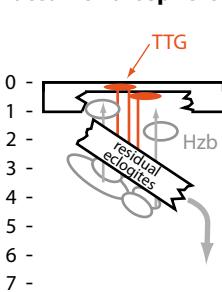
1.8 Ga

0.7 - 0.9 Ga

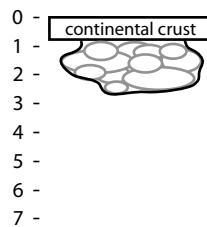
360 Ma



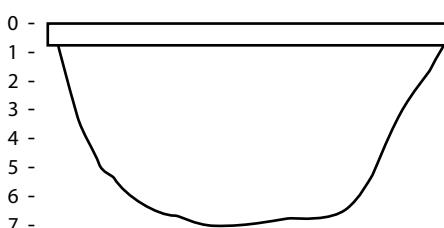
(3) Foundering of oceanic lithosphere



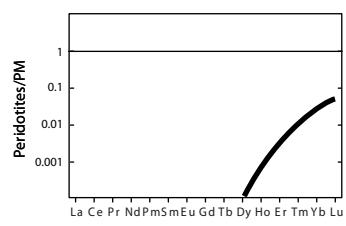
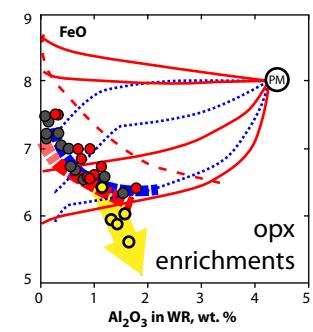
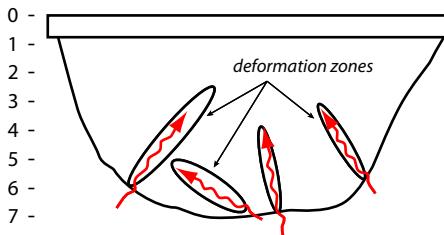
(4) Consolidation and accretion of craton nuclei



(5) Formation of mature cratonic mantle



(6) Deformation and metasomatism



(7) Udachnaya kimberlite eruption

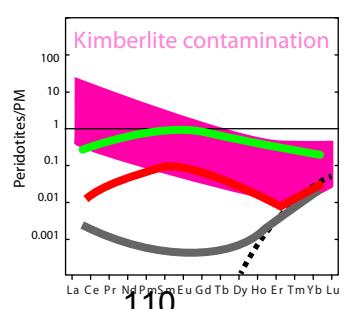
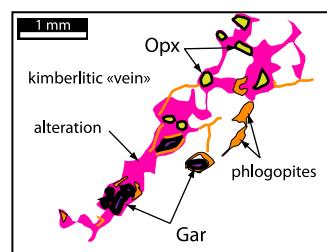
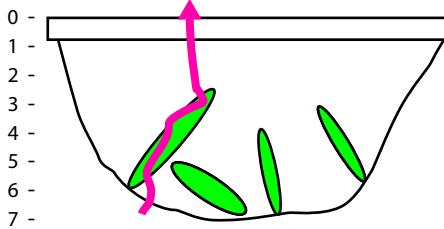


Figure de conclusion : Ci-dessus, un modèle de formation et d'évolution du manteau cratonique sibérien. Le modèle se découpe en trois périodes temporelles : de 2.1 à 1.8 Ga, de 0.9 à 0.7 Ga et à 360 Ma.

Première période de 2.1 à 1.8 Ga : formation des péridotites cratoniques fortement déformées et création d'un manteau cratonique mature en 5 étapes. (1) Un très fort taux de fusion partielle dans une remontée asthénosphérique commençant entre 7 et 4 GPa, ce qui produit des harzburgites comme résidus et une croute épaisse constituée de laves basiques/ultrabasiques. (2) Les résidus pauvres en FeO donc moins denses se séparent du manteau ambiant et s'accumulent au sommet de l'asthénosphère. (3) La partie inférieure de la croute basique/ultrabasique très dense va plonger dans le manteau et fondre, produisant des magmas de type TTG et des résidus éclogitiques très denses qui vont également plonger dans le manteau. (4) Les nucléus de cratons se forment par accrétion des harzburgites, des TTG et du reste de la croute basique/ultrabasique. Le cycle de formation des nucléus (1 à 4) peut avoir débuté à ~3Ga, cependant il va se poursuivre intensément pendant toute la période de 2.1 à 1.8 Ga ce qui va conduire à (5) produire un manteau cratonique mature par accrétion des nucléus.

Deuxième période de 0.9 à 0.7 Ga : transformation du manteau cratonique certainement lors de la dislocation du super continent Rodinia par (6) métasomatisme et déformation de la partie inférieure du manteau cratonique par la circulation de magmas asthénosphériques préférentiellement le long des zones de faiblesse.

Dernière période de 360 Ma : contamination des péridotites lors (7) de l'éruption de la kimberlite d'Udachnaya dont les magmas vont s'infiltrer dans les xénolites avant ou pendant l'éruption et former des veines de kimberlite à partir desquelles vont cristalliser des phlogopites secondaires. Cette contamination va masquer la composition initiale en éléments en trace des péridotites.

Apports sur la compréhension du manteau cratonique

Les **principaux apports** de cette thèse concernant la compréhension du manteau cratonique sont :

- 1) la composition du protolite des péridotites cratoniques produit lors de la formation des cratons ;
- 2) les conditions de fusion et l'environnement géodynamique de la formation des cratons ;
- 3) l'âge de formation du manteau cratonique ;
- 4) l'importance des propriétés physiques des péridotites cratoniques sur l'interprétation des profils sismiques dans les cratons.

Protolite des péridotites cratoniques

Notre étude montre que le **protolite des péridotites cratoniques** produit lors de la formation du manteau cratonique est une **harzburgite** dans laquelle le **spinelle** et/ou le **grenat** sont des phases résiduelles de la même manière que l'olivine et l'opx. Le cpx peut être présent, dans ce cas, il est issu de l'exsolution d'opx de haute température ou de la réaction entre olivine et grenat lors du passage du faciès à grenat à celui à spinelle.

Ceci est un apport majeur qui indique qu'il est possible de retrouver des péridotites cratoniques dont la composition est proche du **protolite** résiduel aussi bien dans le **faciès à spinelle** que dans le **faciès à grenat**. Ceci est en contradiction avec l'hypothèse selon laquelle le grenat, dans les péridotites cratoniques, ne peut avoir qu'une origine métasomatique (Simon et al. 2003; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2008) et que les « témoins » de la formation du manteau cratonique ne sont contenus que dans les niveaux les plus superficiels du manteau cratonique, c.-à-d. dans le faciès à spinelle.

Le caractère harzburgitique du protolite des péridotites cratoniques tranche également avec l'hypothèse récente selon laquelle les très forts Mg# des olivines (>0.92) des péridotites cratoniques reflèteraient la formation d'un résidu de fusion de composition dunitique dans lequel l'opx serait totalement absent (Bernstein et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008). Les dunites cratoniques sont extrêmement rares dans les xénolites de kimberlite et apparaissent souvent sous la forme de méga-cristaux d'olivine contenant des micro inclusions de grenat, de spinelle et d'opx. Aucune de ces dunites méga-cristallines parmi les xénolites d'Udachnaya n'est assez grande pour donner des compositions en roches totales représentatives. Il est important de noter qu'elles peuvent devoir leur origine à la percolation de magmas plutôt qu'à de très forts taux de fusion (Pearson et al. 2003).

Conditions de fusion et environnement géodynamique de formation des cratons

Lors de la formation des cratons, le protolite des péridotites cratoniques est produit dans un **hot mantle upwelling** par fusion poly-barrique d'un manteau fertile qui **débute dans le faciès grenat** (entre 7 et 4 GPa) et qui **se termine dans le faciès à grenat et/ou à spinelle** (entre 3 et 1 GPa). Les résidus harzburgitiques, moins denses que le manteau ambiant, vont se placer au sommet de l'asthénosphère. Pendant cette étape il est possible qu'il se produise une ségrégation mécanique entre l'olivine et l'opx, produisant de manière très limité des portions de manteau cratonique enrichies en silice.

Ce modèle est en contradiction avec le modèle généralement admis de formation des péridotites cratoniques par fusions partielles successives dans une ride médio océanique puis en zone de subduction (Canil 2004; Grove et al. 2004; Carlson et al. 2005; Lee 2006; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2008) au cours desquelles les péridotites cratoniques vont s'enrichir en opx comme cela est suggéré par Kelemen et al. (1998). Cependant, les $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ des olivines des harzburgites à spinelle de Sibérie (moyenne $\delta^{18}\text{O} 5.1 \pm 0.2\text{\textperthousand}$) montrent que le manteau cratonique n'a pas interagé avec des fluides de subduction dont les $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ devraient être radicalement différents de la valeur moyenne du manteau, c.-à-d. différents de $5.2 \pm 0.3\text{\textperthousand}$ (Mattey et al. 1994). La subduction n'est donc pas un acteur majeur de la formation des cratons.

Cette étude apporte également un nouvel éclairage sur la composition en Cr_2O_3 dans les péridotites cratoniques ainsi que sur le comportement du Cr lors de la fusion. La présence de grenat lors de la fusion conduit à un appauvrissement des résidus en Cr. Si le grenat est totalement consommé (stade terminal de la fusion à $P < 3$ GPa) les résidus auront des compositions en Cr_2O_3 proches de 0.4%. Ainsi se développe une corrélation positive entre l' Al_2O_3 (index de fusion) et le Cr_2O_3 dans les péridotites cratoniques. Les teneurs très élevées en Cr_2O_3 (largement $>0.45\%$) rapportées dans un grand nombre de péridotites cratoniques partout dans le monde reflètent soit : un problème de *nugget effect*, soit un problème analytique, surtout quand le Cr est mesuré séparément des autres éléments majeurs, comme un élément en trace.

Age de formation des cratons

La mise en place des cratons est fortement liée à la production massive de TTG au cours de l'archéen (Martin 1986; Rapp et al. 1991; Martin 1993), cette production est stoppée à la transition archéo-protérozoïque, c.-à-d. ~ 2.5 Ga. Ce qui est globalement interprété comme un changement drastique de l'environnement géodynamique de formation des continents (Martin et al. 2005). Les études Re/Os des xénolites de péridotite cratoniques

montrent que le manteau cratonique se forme également au cours de l'archéen (Wittig et al. 2010). Il est généralement admis que la lithosphère cratonique ne peut se former que dans des environnements géodynamiques propres à l'archéen.

Les données isotopiques Re/Os, Lu/Hf et Sm/Nd des périclases cratoniques de Sibérie obtenues dans cette thèse montrent que le **manteau cratonique** commence sa **formation** au cours de l'**archéen** et que celle-ci **peut perdurer** jusqu'à 1.9 – 1.8 Ga, c.-à-d. jusqu'au **paléo-protérozoïque**. Autrement dit, la « cratonisation » peut persister plusieurs centaines de millions d'années après la fin de l'archéen.

Propriétés physiques des périclases cratoniques et profils sismiques

Les **olivines des périclases granulaires** de cette étude présentent de fortes orientations de leur réseau cristallin selon l'axe cristallographique [100]. Cette anisotropie cristallographique se traduit par des **vitesses d'onde P** particulièrement **rapides** le long de cet axe [100] ($V_p \geq 8.8$ km/s), vitesses **équivalentes à celles des éclogites** ($V_p \sim 8.6$ km/s). Cette observation à un très fort impact sur l'interprétation des profils sismiques et des données de tomographie à la base des ondes P. En effet, les zones d'onde P rapides sous les cratons sont généralement interprétées comme des niveaux riches en éclogites. Or, nos données montrent qu'il peut s'agir de niveaux où les périclases granulaires sont fortement orientées. Nos données montrent également que la déformation et la recristallisation des périclases à un impact sur les propriétés sismiques, diminuant significativement la vitesse des ondes P qui les traversent.

Cela présente deux impacts majeurs sur la compréhension de la structure du manteau cratonique :

1) Les éclogites cratoniques sont majoritairement interprétées comme les témoins d'anciennes croutes océaniques qui auraient été amalgamées dans la racine cratonique par des zones de subduction (*stacking*) (Jacob 2004). Les interprétations selon lesquelles les vitesses d'ondes P rapides sont des niveaux éclogitiques corroborent l'existence de ces anciennes croutes océaniques subductées. Cependant, les éclogites sont assez rares parmi les xénolites cratoniques. Elles ne représentent par exemple que quelques % des xénolites retrouvées dans les kimberlites de Sibérie (Spetsius et al. 1990). Exclure les éclogites pour expliquer les vitesses d'onde P diminue l'impact des zones de subduction sur la composition et la structure du manteau cratonique.

2) Les kimberlites diamantifères économiquement exploitables représentent ~1% des kimberlites. Il existe des milliers de kimberlites sur l'ensemble des cratons. La prospection nécessite donc des outils à l'échelle des cratons pour déterminer les régions cratoniques dans lesquelles les kimberlites seront potentiellement diamantifères. Les profils sismiques et

la tomographie sont des outils en plein développement pour la prospection des régions cratoniques potentiellement diamantifères (Snyder et al. 2004). Ces techniques se basent sur les interprétations des anomalies sismiques pour déterminer les secteurs d'une région cratonique dont les kimberlites auraient une source suffisamment profonde pour échantillonner des xénolites mantelliques dans le champ de stabilité du diamant ($P>5$ GPa ; T entre 900 et 1300°C) et pour savoir si ces xénolites auraient des lithologies porteuses de diamants, c.-à-d. des harzburgites et des éclogites (Gurney et al. 2010). Les données et les observations de cette thèse peuvent permettre d'affiner les interprétations des données sismiques en apportant une vision sur la lithologie et la structure des anomalies des vitesses d'ondes sismiques.

Perspectives

Une étude est en cours pour déterminer la composition en eau des minéraux nominalement anhydres des xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya, c.-à-d. l'olivine, les pyroxènes et le grenat. Cette étude va essayer de mettre en lumière l'origine de l'eau dans les péridotites cratoniques (fusion vs. métasomatisme) et voir l'impact de l'eau sur la longévité des cratons.

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Annexe A

Articles

et

Abstracts de conférences

(publiés ou soumis)

Annexe A1: Ionov D.A., Doucet L.S., Ashchepkov I.V. (2010) Composition of the Lithospheric Mantle in the Siberian Craton: New Constraints from Fresh Peridotites in the Udachnaya-East Kimberlite. *Journal of Petrology* 51, p. 2177-2210.
(pages 3 à 37)

Annexe A2: Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Golovin A.V., Pokhilenko N.P. (Soumis)
Depth, degrees and tectonic settings of mantle melting during craton formation:
inferences from major and trace element compositions of spinel harzburgite xenoliths
from the Udachnaya kimberlite, central Siberia. **Soumis** à *Earth and Planetary
Science Letters*
(pages 38 à 68)

Annexe A3: Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Golovin A.V. (Soumis)
The origin of garnet peridotites in cratonic li 1 thosphere: new data on xenoliths from
the Udachnaya kimberlite, central Siberia. **Soumis** à *Contributions of Mineralogy and
Petrology*
(pages 69 à 101)

Annexe A4:
A4-1 Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Brey G.P., Golovin A.V., Ashchepkov I.V. (2012)
Origin of garnet peridotites in the lithospheric mantle beneath the Siberian craton.
Geophysical Research Abstracts 14, **EGU2012 Conference + poster**
A4-2 Doucet L.S., Ionov D.A., Carlson R.W., Golovin A.V., Ashchepkov I.V. (2011)
Os isotope and PGE data on the age and evolution of lithospheric mantle in the
central Siberian craton. *Mineralogy Magazine* 75, **Goldschmidt Conference 2011**, p.
777 + poster
(pages 102 à 106)

Annexe A5: Bascou J., Doucet L.S., Saumet S., Ionov D.A., Ashchepkov I.V.,
Golovin A.V. (2011) Seismic velocities, anisotropy and deformation in Siberian
cratonic mantle: EBSD data on xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite. *Earth and
Planetary Science Letters* 304, p. 71-84.
(pages 107 à 121)

Annexe A1

Composition of the Lithospheric Mantle in the Siberian Craton: New Constraints from Fresh Peridotites in the Udachnaya-East Kimberlite

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We present petrographic, major element and trace element data for bulk-rocks and minerals for a suite of 34 remarkably fresh peridotite xenoliths in the Udachnaya kimberlite recovered from deep horizons of the open pit mine. The xenoliths are spinel peridotites, granular and deformed garnet peridotites (as well as a megacrystalline dunite) in proportions similar to those reported by previous work on altered xenoliths from less deep levels in the mine. Equilibration temperatures (T) range from 760–965°C for the spinel peridotites to 1200–1320°C for sheared garnet peridotites; the latter yield pressures (P) of 5.4–6.6 GPa. The majority of the granular garnet peridotites equilibrated at 860–1000°C and 2.6–5.5 GPa, but two samples yield much higher T and P values (1176°C, 6.1 GPa; 1340°C, 6.8 GPa) indicating the presence of undeformed rocks near the base of the lithosphere. Strong enrichments in silica and opx relative to dry melting residues are not common in our granular peridotites (e.g. 11 samples out of 18 analyzed plot on Boyd's 'oceanic trend'); they have distinctly lower modal opx than low-T peridotites from the Kaapvaal craton and could be formed by ~30–45% of melt extraction at 1–5 GPa. Minor to moderate enrichments in silica relative to experimental melting trends seen in some xenoliths may indicate that subduction-related settings were involved in their origin. Garnets are usually unzoned but some are enriched in Ti at the rims. Their contents of CaO (4–7 wt %) and Cr₂O₃ (2–12 wt %) show inverse power-law correlations with whole-rock CaO, Al₂O₃ and Al/Cr ratios; the latter can be estimated from garnet analyses. Garnets from the dominant cpx-free and cpx-bearing harzburgites and less common low-cpx (5–6%) lherzolites fall into the G9 'lherzolite' field; garnets from three cpx-rich (9–15%) lherzolites are in the G5 'pyroxenite' field. Rare earth element (REE) patterns in cpx and garnet range from sinusoidal to bell-shaped and

light REE (LREE)-depleted; the latter are common in sheared rocks and may be close to equilibrium with metasomatic liquids. Garnets from some granular rocks show low heavy REE (HREE) and continuous depletion in LREE, as in melting residues. Trace element patterns and ratios in many bulk peridotites are distinct from those in the host kimberlites and may not be much affected by contamination. Bulk-rock abundances of moderately incompatible elements are lowest in spinel harzburgites (20–50 times lower than in primitive mantle for HREE) and highest in sheared rocks. Some bulk-rocks show depletion from Lu to Er attributed to 30–40% of melt extraction first in the presence of garnet, then in the spinel field. Overall, the observations on fresh Udachnaya peridotites show less evidence for silica and opx enrichments and smaller compositional effects of syn- and post-eruption alteration than earlier work. The abundances of cpx and garnet and bulk-rock Al₂O₃ do not vary systematically with depth except that rare sheared xenoliths anomalously enriched in cpx and garnet occur near the base of the lithosphere. The remarkable preservation of olivine and opx shows in detail the transformation of granular microstructures into different types of porphyroclastic fabrics and their relations to chemical compositions.

KEY WORDS: Siberian craton; mantle xenolith; harzburgite; partial melting; metasomatism

INTRODUCTION

Cratonic lithosphere was formed in the first half of the Earth's history. The lithospheric mantle (LM) beneath

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cratons bears the record of compositions, processes and tectonic settings of the early Earth, which may be very different from those later in the Earth's history. Debate is continuing regarding both the exact nature of the processes that initially formed the cratonic LM and its evolution through time. Although it is commonly assumed that the presence of refractory, thick, strong and buoyant mantle roots is a major factor in the longevity of cratonic lithosphere (Jordan, 1975; Boyd, 1989; Kelly *et al.*, 2003), recent advances also demonstrate that cratonic LM locally underwent chemical modification, reactivation and even destruction (Menzies *et al.*, 1993; Ionov *et al.*, 2005c; Simon *et al.*, 2007; Foley, 2008; Pearson & Wittig, 2008).

Fragments of mantle rocks contained in kimberlites are the only direct source of petrological and geochemical data on cratonic LM. Such samples have been extensively documented from cratons in South Africa and North America and are generally more refractory (high Mg# = [Mg/(Mg + Fe)_{at}], low Ca and Al) than younger mantle (Boyd, 1989; Pearson *et al.*, 2003; Lee, 2006; Simon *et al.*, 2007). Peridotite xenoliths from several suites in the Kaapvaal and Siberian cratons are reported to be enriched in silica and orthopyroxene (opx) relative to off-craton mantle (Boyd, 1998), but these enrichments are not seen in xenoliths from North America and certain South African suites (Bernstein *et al.*, 1998; Schmidberger & Francis, 1999; Bizzarro & Stevenson, 2003; Bernstein *et al.*, 2006; Gibson *et al.*, 2008; Wittig *et al.*, 2008).

The major element composition of cratonic LM indicates that it is made up of residues of extensive melt extraction. The two most favoured geodynamic settings proposed for the generation of such melting residues involve large mantle plumes (Boyd, 1989, 1998; Griffin *et al.*, 1999a) or subduction zones, with or without prior melting at mid-ocean ridges (Canil, 2004; Grove & Parman, 2004; Lee, 2006; Simon *et al.*, 2007; Pearson & Wittig, 2008).

Despite their refractory character, the cratonic peridotites are enriched in highly incompatible trace elements, and many contain late-stage garnet and clinopyroxene (cpx), indicating that much of the cratonic LM has been modified by metasomatism after its formation (Kopylova & Russell, 2000; Schmidberger & Francis, 2001; Grégoire *et al.*, 2003; Foley, 2008; Gibson *et al.*, 2008). Some of these enrichments may have occurred immediately prior to or during exhumation of the xenoliths as a result of percolation of melts and fluids associated with the host kimberlite (Boyd *et al.*, 1997; Simon *et al.*, 2003; Kopylova & Caro, 2004) and thus caused 'overprinting' of the original mantle signatures. One more difficulty with using xenolith studies to characterize cratonic LM is that the great majority of peridotite xenoliths in kimberlites are strongly altered, with olivine and opx partly or completely replaced by volatile-rich, low-temperature minerals. Such rocks have high loss on ignition (LOI) values and may have been

contaminated during alteration. The combined effects of reaction with the host magma and alteration may pose serious problems for inferring the microstructures, and modal and chemical composition of cratonic LM from xenolith data.

Some of the first data on cratonic LM were obtained on xenoliths from the Siberian craton (Sobolev *et al.*, 1969; Sobolev, 1977; Boyd, 1984). Siberian peridotites are commonly cited as an example of silica-enriched cratonic LM, yet nearly all modal and major element data on cratonic peridotites from Siberia in the international literature are based on a single study of some 40 xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite in the centre of the craton (Boyd *et al.*, 1997). Xenoliths from the same suite (as well as two samples from the Mir pipe) were also analysed for Os–Sr–Nd isotopes (Pearson *et al.*, 1995) and for trace elements in garnet and/or cpx [secondary ionization mass spectrometry (SIMS) data for 26 samples] (Shimizu *et al.*, 1997). Most of these xenoliths are strongly altered, with LOI ranging from –2 to –17% and up to 15% of FeO probably introduced into the bulk-rocks during alteration and reaction with the host magma (Boyd *et al.*, 1997). Petrological data on peridotites from the Siberian craton are also scarce in the Russian literature (Ukhanov *et al.*, 1988; Spetsius & Serenko, 1990).

Here we report on a suite of unusually fresh peridotite xenoliths recovered recently from the Udachnaya-East kimberlite. We provide petrographic descriptions, estimates of modal mineralogy, major and trace element analyses of bulk-rocks, and major and trace element analyses of constituent minerals for 34 xenoliths. Within this sample suite 31 xenoliths have fresh olivine and LOI as low as –1.7% to +0.4%; they are some of the least altered cratonic peridotites reported so far. Importantly, this study provides the first whole-rock trace element data on peridotite xenoliths from the Siberian craton as well as a comprehensive set of mineral trace element compositions obtained by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICPMS).

The objectives of this study are: (1) to examine if the new sample suite is generally representative of the LM profile beneath Udachnaya; that is, if it contains the major rock types and encompasses the complete *P*–*T* range defined by earlier work on Udachnaya peridotites; (2) to compare modal and major element compositions in the new suite with those from earlier work and to establish if the new data on fresh samples allow us better to constrain the variation ranges of key elements (e.g. Si, Fe, Mg) in the LM beneath central Siberia; (3) to assess the role of contamination by the host kimberlite in determining the trace element budget of the bulk xenoliths and to constrain the 'mantle signature' in the peridotites; (4) to use the new petrological and trace element data to better constrain the origin and evolution of the LM in central Siberia.

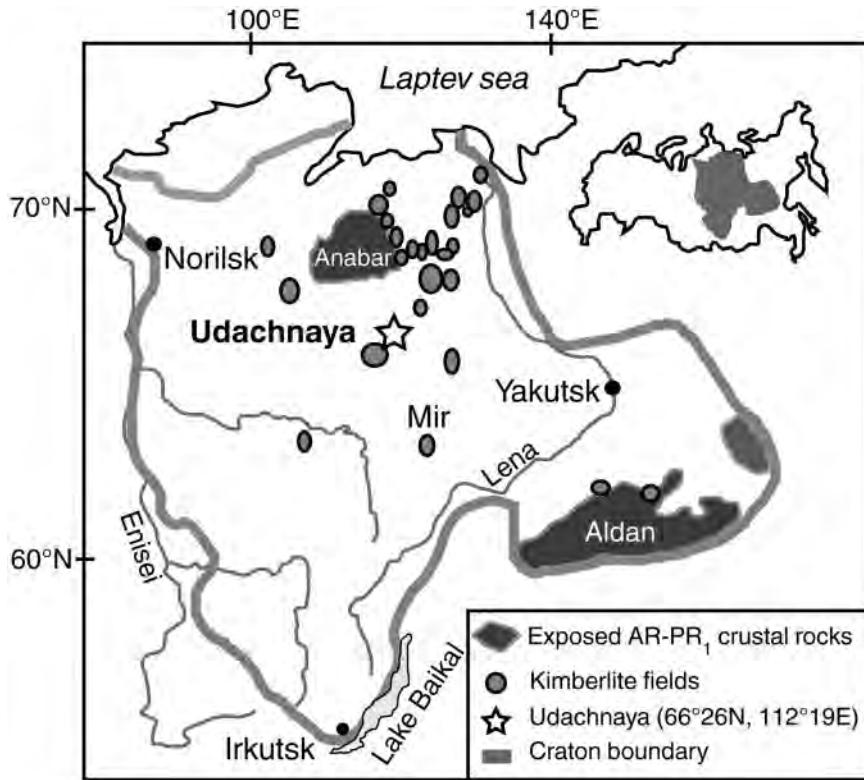


Fig. 1. Location map of Udachnaya, kimberlite fields and areas of exposed early Precambrian crust (Aldan and Anabar shields) in the Siberian craton. Adapted from Ashchepkov *et al.* (2010).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND HOST KIMBERLITE

The Precambrian basement of the central Siberian craton is covered by Paleozoic sediments and Permian–Triassic flood basalts. The Anabar and Aldan shields, exposed portions of the basement in the northern and southeastern parts of the craton (Fig. 1), contain gneisses and granulites with ages up to 3.0–3.6 Ga (Zonenshain *et al.*, 1990; Nutman *et al.*, 1992; Jahn *et al.*, 1998); the Archean and Paleoproterozoic blocks amalgamated in mid-Proterozoic times (1.8–2.0 Ga) (Rosen *et al.*, 2005). The ages of the oldest crustal rocks in Siberia are similar to those determined for the oldest crustal rocks in the Kaapvaal craton and to the oldest Re-depletion ages obtained for peridotite xenoliths from both cratons (Pearson *et al.*, 1995; Boyd *et al.*, 1997). Lower crustal xenoliths (garnet granulites) from Udachnaya yield Archean (2.75–3.0 Ga) Nd model ages for bulk-rocks (Shatsky *et al.*, 2005) and Mesoproterozoic (1.81–1.94 Ga) U–Pb ages on zircons (Koreshkova *et al.*, 2009).

Over a thousand kimberlite bodies are known in Yakutia (Saha Republic), part of the Russian Federation, but few of them (mainly Udachnaya, Mir and Obnazhennaya)

contain peridotite xenoliths suitable for petrological and geochemical studies (Sobolev, 1977; Kharkiv *et al.*, 1997). The Devonian Udachnaya kimberlite (66°26'N, 112°19'E) is located near the Daldyn river (a tributary of the Marcha in the Vilyui–Lena river system) and belongs to the Daldyn field, commonly grouped in a single cluster with the nearby Alakit kimberlite field. It is one of a broad band of diamondiferous Devonian to Carboniferous kimberlites extending from the central to north-central parts of the Siberian craton (Sobolev, 1977; Dawson, 1980; Griffin *et al.*, 1999b; Ashchepkov *et al.*, 2010; Fig. 1). The Udachnaya kimberlite consists of two intersecting intrusive bodies, the smaller East and the larger West pipes (Sobolev, 1977; Spetsius & Serenko, 1990; Zinchuk *et al.*, 1993), emplaced in Ordovician to Cambrian sedimentary rocks (limestones, dolomites, siltites) at 360 ± 7 Ma based on U–Pb dating of perovskite (Kinny *et al.*, 1997); zircon ages for two other pipes in the Daldyn–Alakit cluster are close to 350 Ma (Davis, 1978).

The Udachnaya kimberlite hosts the most abundant and varied xenolith suite on the Siberian craton; it has also supplied a large proportion of the world's known diamondiferous peridotite xenoliths (Sobolev *et al.*, 1984; Pokhilenko

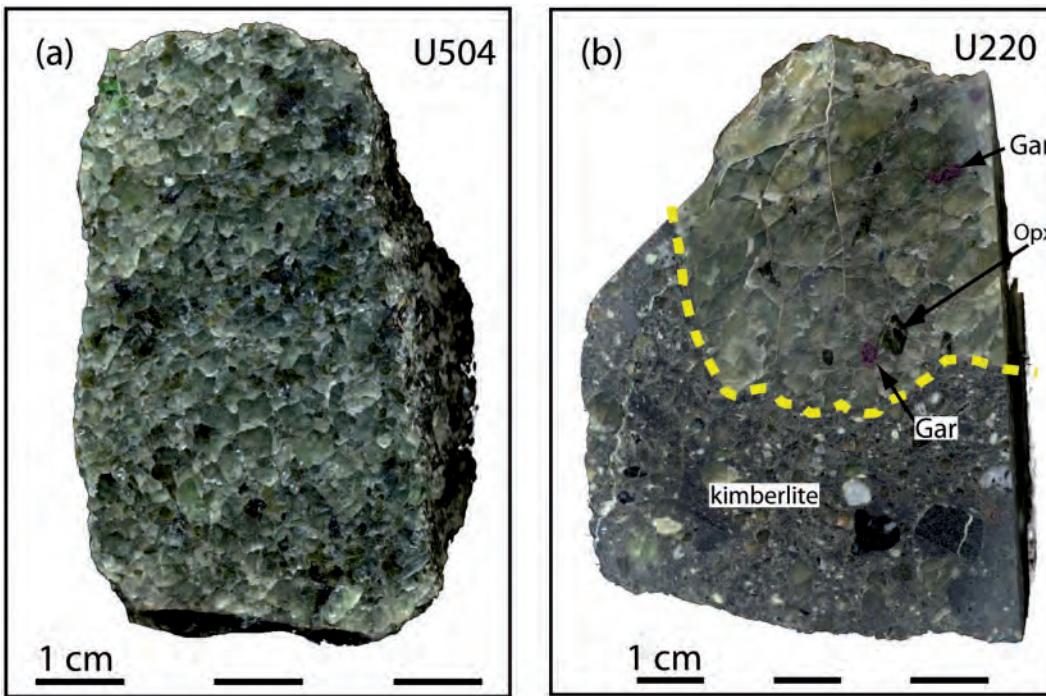


Fig. 2. Photographs of sawn hand specimens of fresh granular peridotite xenoliths from Udachnaya from this study. (a) Spinel harzburgite U504. (b) Megacrystalline dunite U220 enclosed in kimberlite breccia. Noteworthy features are fresh olivine in both samples and small accessory spinel, garnet and opx among centimetre-size olivine grains in (b).

et al., 1991; Pearson *et al.*, 1994). The East pipe consists of massive kimberlite and kimberlite breccias and contains the freshest and most abundant mantle xenoliths; the samples reported by Pearson *et al.* (1995) and Boyd *et al.* (1997) are from this pipe. Xenoliths of deep-seated origin make up 0.3–0.6% of the Udachnaya-East kimberlite; the great majority of peridotite xenoliths are smaller than 10 cm, those 20 cm in size are very rare (Zinchuk *et al.*, 1993). About two-thirds of the mantle xenoliths are deformed garnet peridotites, ~30% are granular peridotites, with garnet-facies rocks 2–3 times more abundant than spinel-facies rocks, and ~6% are eclogites and pyroxenites (Kharkiv *et al.*, 1997).

Mining operations at deeper levels in the last decade (the pit floor is approaching 600 m depth) have recovered remarkably fresh type-I kimberlites, which are free of serpentine and contain fresh olivine and various ‘exotic’ volatile-bearing minerals (chlorides, carbonates, etc.) of inferred magmatic origin (Kamenetsky, M. B., *et al.*, 2004; Kamenetsky, V. S., *et al.*, 2007, 2008). The xenoliths for this study come from the deep levels of the Udachnaya opencast mine; the majority contain unaltered olivine (Fig. 2) and are much fresher than those from the earlier studies (Pearson *et al.*, 1995; Boyd *et al.*, 1997; Shimizu *et al.*, 1997) collected closer to the surface from altered kimberlites.

SAMPLE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

The xenoliths in this study are listed in Table 1. The peridotites were selected from a larger collection based on their large size (and taking into account the grain size of the major minerals), homogeneous modal compositions, minimal alteration and lack of kimberlite veins. No rock type was preferentially selected. Several peridotites containing macroscopically visible modal gradations, or centimetre-scale patches or bands enriched in olivine, garnet or pyroxenes were rejected. The xenoliths have rounded, ellipsoidal shapes and are 10–25 cm in size. The rinds of the xenoliths (at least several millimetres, with or without host-rock) were removed by sawing or with a hammer to collect the freshest material free of kimberlite; the largest samples were sliced with a rock saw. All sawn surfaces were inspected under a binocular microscope and cleaned by abrasion on an alumina disk if they contained metal from the saw blades. The smallest whole-rock sample in this study (a fine- to medium-grained peridotite) has a weight of ~100 g (after sawing and cleaning); much larger samples were deemed necessary for coarse-grained rocks, ideally ≥ 500 g (Boyd, 1989). The weight of the bulk-rock samples is given in Table 1. No bulk-rock sample was made for the only megacrystalline dunite (Pokhilenko *et al.*, 1993)

Table 1: Summary of petrological data for Udachnaya xenoliths in this study

| Sample no. | WR (g) | Rock type | Mg# | Cr# | Cr ₂ O ₃ | <i>P</i> | <i>T</i> (°C) | <i>T</i> (°C) | Calculated modal abundances (wt %) | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|-------|------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | ol | opx | cpx | gar | spl | phl |
| <i>Spinel peridotites (granular)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U15 | 136 | Spl Hzb | 0.928 | 0.32 | - | /2.5/ | 760 | - | 63.3 | 30.7 | 4.1 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| U24 | 260 | Spl Hzb | 0.928 | 0.34 | - | /2.5/ | 885 | - | 83.3 | 13.6 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 |
| U52 | 185 | Spl Hzb | 0.929 | 0.34 | - | /2.5/ | 894 | - | 61.9 | 34.0 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 |
| U97* | 198 | Spl Hzb | 0.929 | 0.41 | - | /2.5/ | 901 | - | 83.9 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 |
| U151 | 115 | Spl Lh | 0.930 | 0.33 | - | /2.5/ | 885 | - | 69.5 | 24.0 | 6.0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 |
| U504 | 200 | Spl Hzb | 0.928 | 0.33 | - | /2.5/ | 965 | - | 84.3 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| U1123 | 295 | Spl Hzb | 0.928 | 0.26 | - | /2.5/ | 847 | - | 63.1 | 33.6 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 |
| U225 | 400 | Spl Wehrlite | 0.903 | 0.89 | - | - | - | - | 85.4 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| <i>Granular garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U29 | 390 | Gar Lh | 0.922 | - | 6.4 | 5.0 | 921 | 897 | 68.6 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 0 | 3.5 |
| U64 | 150 | Gar Hzb | 0.909 | - | 11.3 | 6.1 | 1176 | 1211 | 77.1 | 16.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 |
| U260 | 350 | Gar Hzb | 0.917 | - | 7.8 | 3.9 | 871 | 904 | 90.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| U280 | 510 | Gar Hzb | 0.919 | - | 4.5 | 2.6 | 857 | 705 | 85.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 |
| U283 | 143 | Gar-Spl Hzb | 0.920 | 0.71 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 862 | 791 | 84.5 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0 |
| U501 | 220 | Gar Hzb | 0.917 | - | 5.2 | 4.7 | 866 | 859 | 82.4 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 |
| U506 | 190 | Gar Hzb | 0.925 | - | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1002 | 941 | 77.2 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 0 | 0 |
| U508 | 110 | Gar Hzb | 0.923 | - | 5.6 | /3.5/ | 883 | - | 85.4 | 7.9 | tr. | 6.7 | 0 | 0 |
| U1109 | 138 | Gar-Spl Hzb | 0.922 | 0.84 | - | /3.5/ | 903 | - | 90.0 | 8.9 | 1.0 | tr. | 0.1 | 0 |
| U1147 | 140 | Gar Hzb | 0.925 | - | 5.1 | 5.3 | 994 | 938 | 64.5 | 26.4 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 0 | 0 |
| U1188 | 200 | Gar Hzb | 0.916 | - | 9.0 | 6.8 | 1340 | 1331 | 69.9 | 23.1 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 |
| U220 | - | Megacr. dunite | 0.927 | - | - | /3.5/ | /736/ | - | ?95 | ?5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0 |
| <i>Transitional (granular to porphyroclastic) garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U4 | 204 | Gar Lh | 0.912 | - | 7.2 | 5.9 | 1286 | 1308 | 70.8 | 19.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 |
| U10 | 200 | Gar Hzb | 0.911 | - | 10.0 | 6.3 | 1273 | 1295 | 81.4 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 |
| U50 | 220 | Gar Lh | 0.910 | - | 4.7 | 6.0 | 1292 | 1287 | 65.2 | 22.0 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 0 | 0 |
| U71 | 310 | Gar Hzb | 0.912 | - | 5.8 | 6.3 | 1300 | 1293 | 76.5 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Sheared garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U9 | 220 | Gar Hzb | 0.905 | - | 9.3 | 5.7 | 1239 | - | 70.3 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| U57 | 550 | Gar Hzb | 0.911 | - | 11.0 | 6.6 | 1289 | 1305 | 85.2 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 |
| U70 | 410 | Gar Lh | 0.901 | - | 5.1 | 6.3 | 1300 | 1268 | 79.0 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 |
| U85 | 120 | Gar Lh | 0.901 | - | 2.1 | 5.5 | 1198 | 1240 | 57.0 | 11.9 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 0 | 0 |
| U148 | 91 | Gar Lh | 0.906 | - | 4.7 | 6.0 | 1261 | 1274 | 69.7 | 16.4 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 0 | 0 |
| U183 | 190 | Gar Hzb | 0.915 | - | 9.6 | 6.4 | 1204 | 1241 | 80.8 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 |
| U267 | 160 | Gar Lh | 0.897 | - | 2.6 | 5.4 | 1241 | 1221 | 53.3 | 21.6 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 0 | 0 |
| U503 | 140 | Gar Hzb | 0.912 | - | 9.8 | 6.6 | 1288 | 1323 | 75.2 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 0 | 0 |
| U507* | 170 | Gar Lh | 0.890 | - | 2.7 | 6.0 | 1272 | 1290 | 65.7 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 0 | 0 |
| U532 | 204 | Gar Hzb | 0.910 | - | 9.6 | 5.8 | 1274 | 1287 | 86.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 |

*Altered rocks.

Hzb, harzburgite; Lh, lherzolite; Megacr., megacrystalline (>1 cm); WR, weight of crushed whole-rock samples. Mg#, Mg/(Mg + Fe)_{at}; Cr#, Cr/(Cr + Al)_{at} (averages for coarse olivine and spinel). ol, olivine; opx, orthopyroxene; cpx, clinopyroxene; gar, garnet; spl, spinel; phl, phlogopite; tr., trace amounts. Equilibration pressures (*P*) and temperatures (*T*) were estimated using Nickel & Green (1985) opx-gar barometer and Taylor (1998) cpx-opx thermometer; *P* was assumed to be 2.5 GPa for all spinel-facies rocks (most of them have *T* values within the range for granular garnet rocks) and 3.5 GPa for granular garnet peridotites if garnet or pyroxene analyses are not available (numbers between oblique strokes). Modal estimates were obtained by least-squares method from whole-rock and mineral analyses.

in this study (U220, Fig. 2) because the amount of material available is not sufficient considering the olivine grain size $>1\text{ cm}$.

Fresh rock material (100–550 g) was crushed to $<5\text{--}10\text{ mm}$ in a steel jaw crusher, which was carefully cleaned after each sample. Splits of crushed samples (50–100 g) were ground in an agate mortar to fine powder. Olivine, pyroxenes, garnet and spinel were hand-picked from sieved 0.5–1.0 mm size fractions of the remaining crushed material to produce grain mounts (polished 25 mm epoxy disks) for micro-beam analysis.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

The abundances of major and minor elements in the bulk-rock samples were determined by wavelength-dispersive (WD) X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry at J. Gutenberg University, Mainz. The rock powders were first ignited for $\geq 3\text{ h}$ at 1000°C to turn all FeO into Fe_2O_3 and expel water and CO_2 . Glass beads, produced by fusing 0.8 g of the ignited powders with 4.8 g of dried LiB_4O_7 (1:7 dilution) were analysed on a Philips PW1404 instrument using ultramafic and mafic reference samples as external standards. Reference samples JP-1 and UBN were analyzed as unknowns to control accuracy with results close to recommended values (Table 2). Duplicates of three samples (U85, U260, UI147) reproduced within 0.04 wt % for LOI, 0.25 wt % for MgO , 0.1 wt % for SiO_2 , 0.02 wt % for CaO , Al_2O_3 and Na_2O , 0.005 wt % for TiO_2 , Cr_2O_3 , MnO , NiO , K_2O and P_2O_5 , and 0.0003 for Mg# (Table 2). The technique was earlier shown to yield improved accuracy and precision compared with conventional XRF analyses of the same samples judging from the reproducibility of duplicates, analyses of reference materials as unknowns and less scatter on element covariation plots (Ionov *et al.*, 2005a; Ionov, 2007; Ionov & Hofmann, 2007).

Major element compositions of minerals and element distribution maps were obtained by WD electron probe micro-analysis (EPMA) mainly at the Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans (Clermont-Ferrand) on a CAMECA SX-100 using 15 kV voltage, 15 nA current and counting times of 10–20 s for peaks and 5–10 s for background; standards were natural and synthetic minerals; ZAF correction was applied. Some analyses were performed at the Service Microsonde Sud, Université Montpellier II on a Cameca SX-100 at similar conditions. The minerals were analysed in grain mounts and thin sections. In the latter case, attention was given to exploring heterogeneities and zoning of mineral grains and their relations to textural position.

Whole-rock trace element compositions were determined by ICPMS at Université Montpellier II following the modified method of Ionov *et al.* (1992). Finely ground rock powders (100 mg) were dissolved in HF-HClO_4

mixtures. Dried samples were taken up in HNO_3 and diluted in 2% HNO_3 to 1:2000 shortly before the analysis. The solutions were analysed on an Element XR instrument together with three blanks, two duplicates (separate dissolutions) and three reference samples (BEN, UBN and JP-1). Chemical blanks are 0.05 ppm for Ba, 0.01–0.03 ppm for Li, Sr, Zr and Rb, ~0.001 ppm for Y, Nb, Cs, La, Ce, Hf and Th, and <0.001 ppm for other rare earth elements (REE), Ta and U.

Garnet, cpx and opx were analysed for trace elements by LA-ICPMS at Université Montpellier II in grain mounts and in 120 μm thick polished sections. The Element XR ICPMS instrument is coupled with a UV (193 nm) Excimer CompEx 102 laser on an GeoLas Q+ platform. The laser operated at 8 Hz, $\sim 12\text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$ pulse energy and beam size of 90–120 μm . Helium was used as carrier gas. Acquisition time was 90 s for background and 60 s for signal. Reference sample SRN NIST 612 was used as an external standard (Pearce *et al.*, 1997). Data reduction was carried out with the GLITTER software.

PETROGRAPHY

Photomicrographs of all xenoliths in this study (a full-size image of one 4.5 cm \times 2.5 cm thin section per sample) are given in Plate 1 of the Electronic Supplement (available for downloading at <http://www.petrology.oxfordjournals.org/>). Photomicrographs of representative rocks are given in Figs 3, 4 and 6. Figure 3 shows four textural types of peridotites identified in this study ($\sim 4\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm}$ sections); small-scale textural features for spinel and garnet peridotites are shown in Figs 4 and 6 respectively.

Boyd *et al.* (1997) grouped their Udachnaya suite into spinel peridotites, low- T garnet peridotites and high- T garnet peridotites; that is, they essentially classified their garnet-facies rocks based on equilibration temperatures. Boyd *et al.* (1997) noted that the low- T rocks are coarse grained whereas the high- T peridotites range from coarse to porphyroclastic and fluidal mosaic. The exceptional freshness of the xenoliths in our suite allows us to classify them based on microstructures and mineral facies alone as well as to document in detail the transformation of granular microstructures into different types of porphyroclastic fabric. We identify four rock types: (1) spinel peridotites; (2) granular garnet peridotites; (3) transitional garnet peridotites; (4) sheared garnet peridotites (Fig. 3). Garnet peridotites of the transitional type show lower degrees (or earlier stages) of deformation than sheared rocks.

Spinel peridotites

Six out of eight spinel peridotites (Table 1) are harzburgites (1–4% cpx), one is a cpx-poor (6%) lherzolite and one is a phlogopite-rich (2.5%) wehrlite of metasomatic origin. The harzburgites and lherzolite are medium- to coarse-grained rocks with protogranular to mosaic

Table 2: Major oxide composition and LOI for whole-rock Udachnaya peridotites and reference samples

| Sample | Rock | SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | K ₂ O | NiO | P ₂ O ₅ | Total | Mg# | LOI |
|--|----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U15 | Hzb | 46.61 | 0.014 | 1.34 | 0.330 | 5.94 | 0.104 | 44.38 | 1.03 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.316 | 0.000 | 100.2 | 0.930 | -0.03 |
| U24 | Hzb | 43.55 | 0.023 | 0.88 | 0.341 | 6.57 | 0.108 | 47.71 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.340 | 0.003 | 100.2 | 0.928 | 0.02 |
| U52 | Hzb | 46.59 | 0.010 | 1.40 | 0.355 | 5.89 | 0.103 | 43.81 | 0.99 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.309 | 0.000 | 99.6 | 0.930 | 0.09 |
| U97 | Hzb | 43.19 | 0.033 | 0.68 | 0.326 | 6.63 | 0.096 | 48.19 | 0.32 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.319 | 0.011 | 99.9 | 0.928 | -12.21 |
| U151 | Lh | 45.34 | 0.015 | 1.16 | 0.302 | 6.08 | 0.102 | 44.91 | 1.22 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.337 | 0.005 | 99.6 | 0.929 | 0.26 |
| U504 | Hzb | 43.81 | 0.014 | 0.85 | 0.315 | 6.55 | 0.108 | 47.86 | 0.57 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.341 | 0.001 | 100.5 | 0.929 | 0.12 |
| U1123 | Hzb | 46.26 | 0.012 | 1.57 | 0.332 | 6.03 | 0.104 | 44.18 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.310 | 0.004 | 99.6 | 0.929 | 0.82 |
| U225 | Wehrlite | 41.50 | 0.071 | 0.41 | 0.310 | 7.92 | 0.134 | 46.76 | 2.49 | 0.09 | 0.28 | 0.321 | 0.036 | 100.3 | 0.913 | -1.72 |
| <i>Granular garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U29 | Lh | 45.75 | 0.060 | 1.13 | 0.370 | 6.74 | 0.118 | 44.04 | 1.43 | 0.08 | 0.37 | 0.293 | 0.007 | 100.4 | 0.921 | -0.33 |
| U64 | Hzb | 44.46 | 0.081 | 0.50 | 0.376 | 8.04 | 0.127 | 45.35 | 0.94 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.325 | 0.022 | 100.4 | 0.910 | -1.21 |
| U260 | Hzb | 43.14 | 0.037 | 0.27 | 0.164 | 7.52 | 0.108 | 47.47 | 1.14 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.353 | 0.002 | 100.4 | 0.918 | -0.11 |
| u260d | Hzb | 43.24 | 0.036 | 0.27 | 0.168 | 7.56 | 0.108 | 47.54 | 1.14 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.355 | 0.003 | 100.6 | 0.918 | -0.12 |
| U280 | Hzb | 43.41 | 0.037 | 1.00 | 0.420 | 7.39 | 0.118 | 46.91 | 0.60 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.330 | 0.011 | 100.6 | 0.919 | -0.29 |
| U283 | Hzb | 43.21 | 0.022 | 0.91 | 0.401 | 7.29 | 0.119 | 47.16 | 0.59 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.335 | 0.007 | 100.3 | 0.920 | -0.07 |
| U501 | Hzb | 43.19 | 0.082 | 1.43 | 0.437 | 7.74 | 0.123 | 45.64 | 1.27 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.308 | 0.014 | 100.6 | 0.913 | -1.30 |
| U506 | Hzb | 44.58 | 0.028 | 0.91 | 0.326 | 6.56 | 0.109 | 46.13 | 0.94 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.331 | 0.009 | 100.2 | 0.926 | 0.24 |
| U508 | Hzb | 42.12 | 0.071 | 1.42 | 0.445 | 7.45 | 0.129 | 46.81 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.348 | 0.006 | 99.8 | 0.918 | 0.09 |
| U1109 | Hzb | 42.65 | 0.026 | 0.09 | 0.152 | 7.39 | 0.111 | 48.59 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.354 | 0.006 | 99.7 | 0.921 | 0.68 |
| U1188 | Hzb | 45.16 | 0.018 | 0.98 | 0.519 | 7.18 | 0.140 | 44.55 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.279 | 0.005 | 100.0 | 0.917 | -0.92 |
| U1147 | Hzb | 45.91 | 0.016 | 1.78 | 0.471 | 6.42 | 0.107 | 44.17 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.228 | 0.002 | 100.0 | 0.925 | 0.53 |
| u1147d | Hzb | 45.88 | 0.015 | 1.78 | 0.468 | 6.38 | 0.107 | 43.92 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.226 | 0.002 | 99.7 | 0.925 | 0.52 |
| <i>Transitional (granular to porphyroclastic) garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U4 | Lh | 45.24 | 0.035 | 0.95 | 0.422 | 7.36 | 0.122 | 43.50 | 1.45 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.290 | 0.012 | 99.8 | 0.913 | -0.21 |
| U10 | Hzb | 43.87 | 0.040 | 0.49 | 0.305 | 7.79 | 0.115 | 46.29 | 1.06 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.326 | 0.010 | 100.4 | 0.914 | -0.12 |
| U50 | Lh | 45.28 | 0.070 | 1.53 | 0.388 | 7.52 | 0.123 | 43.12 | 1.74 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.316 | 0.013 | 100.3 | 0.911 | -0.53 |
| U71 | Hzb | 44.03 | 0.098 | 1.50 | 0.480 | 7.69 | 0.126 | 44.45 | 1.53 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.312 | 0.019 | 100.4 | 0.912 | 0.04 |
| <i>Porphyroclastic garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U9 | Hzb | 44.85 | 0.138 | 1.00 | 0.643 | 8.04 | 0.155 | 44.13 | 1.08 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.313 | 0.011 | 100.6 | 0.907 | 0.38 |
| U57 | Hzb | 43.45 | 0.115 | 0.44 | 0.364 | 7.90 | 0.117 | 46.64 | 0.89 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.339 | 0.016 | 100.5 | 0.913 | -1.09 |
| U70 | Lh | 43.91 | 0.071 | 1.21 | 0.351 | 8.38 | 0.123 | 44.44 | 1.46 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.314 | 0.010 | 100.6 | 0.904 | -0.20 |
| U85 | Lh | 45.54 | 0.155 | 3.96 | 0.418 | 7.91 | 0.139 | 38.39 | 3.35 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 0.250 | 0.011 | 100.6 | 0.896 | 0.03 |
| u85d | Lh | 45.50 | 0.156 | 3.96 | 0.414 | 7.91 | 0.135 | 38.52 | 3.33 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 0.252 | 0.010 | 100.7 | 0.897 | -0.01 |
| U148 | Lh | 45.20 | 0.119 | 1.70 | 0.415 | 7.86 | 0.128 | 43.05 | 1.65 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.297 | 0.001 | 100.7 | 0.907 | -0.12 |
| U183 | Hzb | 43.76 | 0.095 | 0.77 | 0.427 | 7.28 | 0.118 | 46.37 | 0.73 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.324 | 0.002 | 100.0 | 0.919 | -0.19 |
| U267 | Lh | 46.55 | 0.228 | 3.17 | 0.425 | 7.93 | 0.139 | 38.33 | 2.96 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.249 | 0.004 | 100.5 | 0.896 | -0.14 |
| U503 | Hzb | 44.17 | 0.146 | 1.12 | 0.772 | 7.65 | 0.133 | 44.45 | 1.26 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.305 | 0.015 | 100.3 | 0.912 | 0.41 |
| U507 | Lh | 44.73 | 0.195 | 2.72 | 0.398 | 8.72 | 0.153 | 40.98 | 2.18 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.286 | 0.004 | 100.6 | 0.893 | -9.51 |
| U532 | Hzb | 43.18 | 0.109 | 0.55 | 0.344 | 8.02 | 0.118 | 46.33 | 1.05 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.344 | 0.011 | 100.3 | 0.912 | -0.73 |
| UBN | | 45.80 | 0.11 | 3.39 | 0.39 | 8.67 | 0.147 | 40.86 | 1.41 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.296 | 0.013 | 101.3 | 0.894 | -12.06 |
| RV UBN | | 45.57 | 0.12 | 2.90 | 0.39 | 8.45 | 0.120 | 40.43 | 1.36 | 0.13 | 0.03 | 0.295 | 0.040 | 99.8 | 0.895 | -12.20 |
| JP-1 | | 43.96 | 0.01 | 0.73 | 0.43 | 7.64 | 0.121 | 45.84 | 0.59 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.310 | 0.002 | 99.7 | 0.914 | -2.12 |
| RV JP-1 | | 44.26 | 0.017 | 0.71 | 0.44 | 7.77 | 0.124 | 46.86 | 0.55 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.322 | 0.000 | 101.1 | 0.915 | -2.43 |

u85d, u260d and u1147d are duplicate analyses of samples U85, U260 and U1147. LOI, loss on ignition (3 h at 1000°C) in wt % (positive values show weight gain owing to oxidation of FeO to Fe₂O₃ and near absence of secondary alteration). RV, recommended values for reference samples UBN and JP-1.

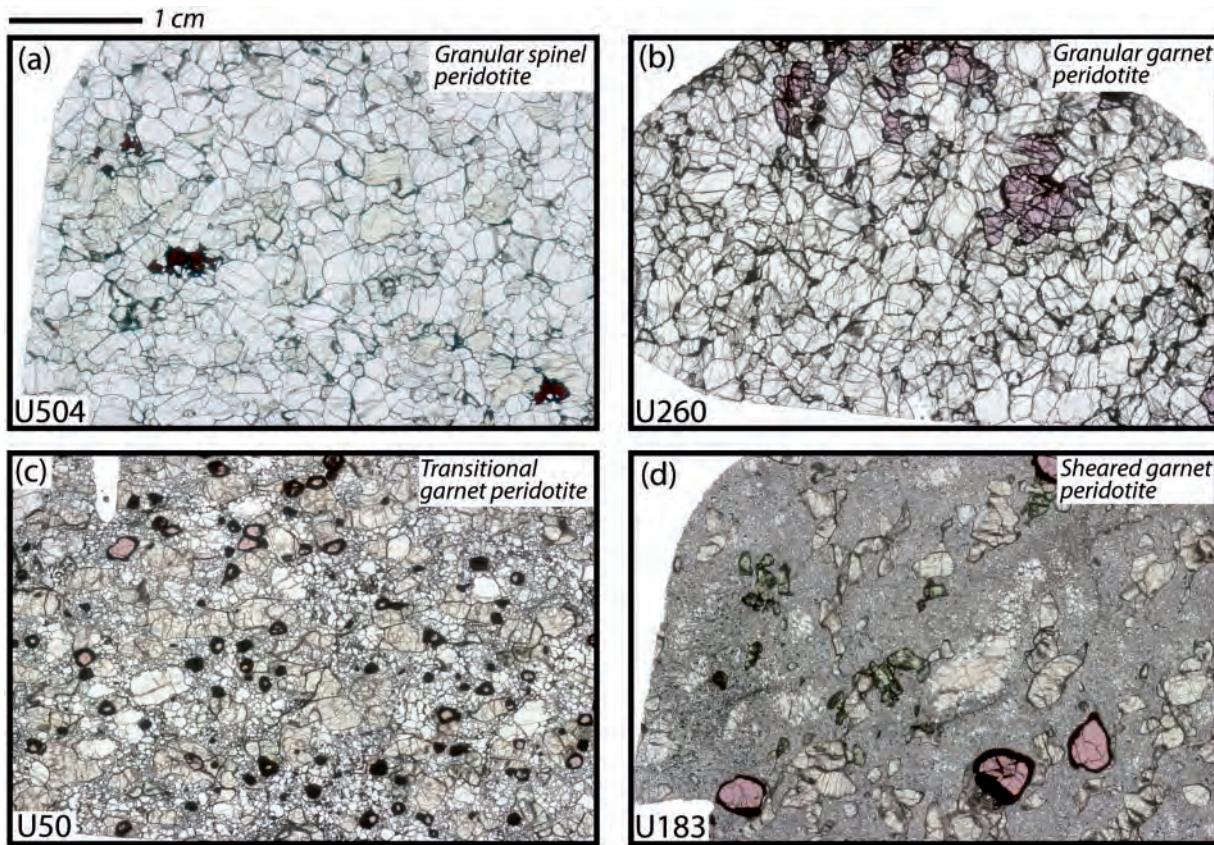


Fig. 3. Photomicrographs of four representative Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths in transmitted plane-polarized light; field of view is about 4·5 cm × 2·5 cm, scale bar 1 cm; sample numbers are given at bottom left. Each photograph illustrates one of the four rock types identified in this study based on microstructures and peridotite facies (see text): (a) granular spinel harzburgite U504; (b) granular garnet harzburgite U260; (c) transitional (porphyroclastic) garnet peridotite U50; (d) sheared garnet harzburgite U183. Coarse olivine is pale coloured, spinel is black, garnet in (c) and (d) has dark kelyphite rims. Full-size photographs of thin sections of other Udachnaya xenoliths from this study are given in Supplementary Data Plate 1.

equigranular microstructures (Fig. 3a). Olivine and opx commonly have similar grain size and equant shapes (Fig. 4a and b) but opx also occurs as lobate grains that may embay olivine (Fig. 4c). Olivine and opx are not strained; some opx have thin exsolution lamellae. Spinel (0·2–1%) is anhedral and usually forms very irregular grains of different sizes (Fig. 3a); it may also be intergrown with opx (Fig. 4d) or form thin interstitial segregations between grains of silicates. Clinopyroxene usually occurs as small anhedral interstitial crystals (Fig. 4a, e and f) but may also form large (up to 1 cm) poikilitic pockeets where it appears to replace olivine and opx (Fig. 5). Two samples contain interstitial to poikilitic phlogopite (phl).

Garnet peridotites

Granular garnet peridotites commonly have protogranular (coarse equant) microstructures (Fig. 6a and b) similar to those in the spinel peridotites (Fig. 4a) and may contain some spinel. They include 10 harzburgites (0·4–5% cpx),

one cpx-poor (5·6%) lherzolite and one megacrystalline dunite (Table 1). Clinopyroxene occurs as small subhedral grains in the vicinity of opx (Fig. 6a), as in the spinel peridotites. Garnet (1–8%) mainly forms large irregular aggregates and clusters, which often contain rounded inclusions of olivine and opx (Fig. 6b), as in peridotite xenoliths from Vitim in the Baikal region south of the craton (Ionov, 2004; Ionov *et al.*, 2005a).

Transitional garnet peridotites have porphyroclastic microstructures and are characterized by strained coarse olivine with sub-grains near the rims surrounded by relatively large ($\geq 0\cdot1$ mm) and anhedral olivine neoblasts (Fig. 6c and d); the neoblasts are fragments of coarse olivine that are broken but not recrystallized. Proportions of coarse and neoblast olivine, as well as the size of the neoblasts, vary widely in each xenolith. The rocks contain 4–6% cpx. Garnets are smaller than in the granular type and have thick kelyphite rims.

Sheared garnet peridotites contain abundant, very small ($< 0\cdot1$ mm) and usually euhedral olivine neoblasts, which

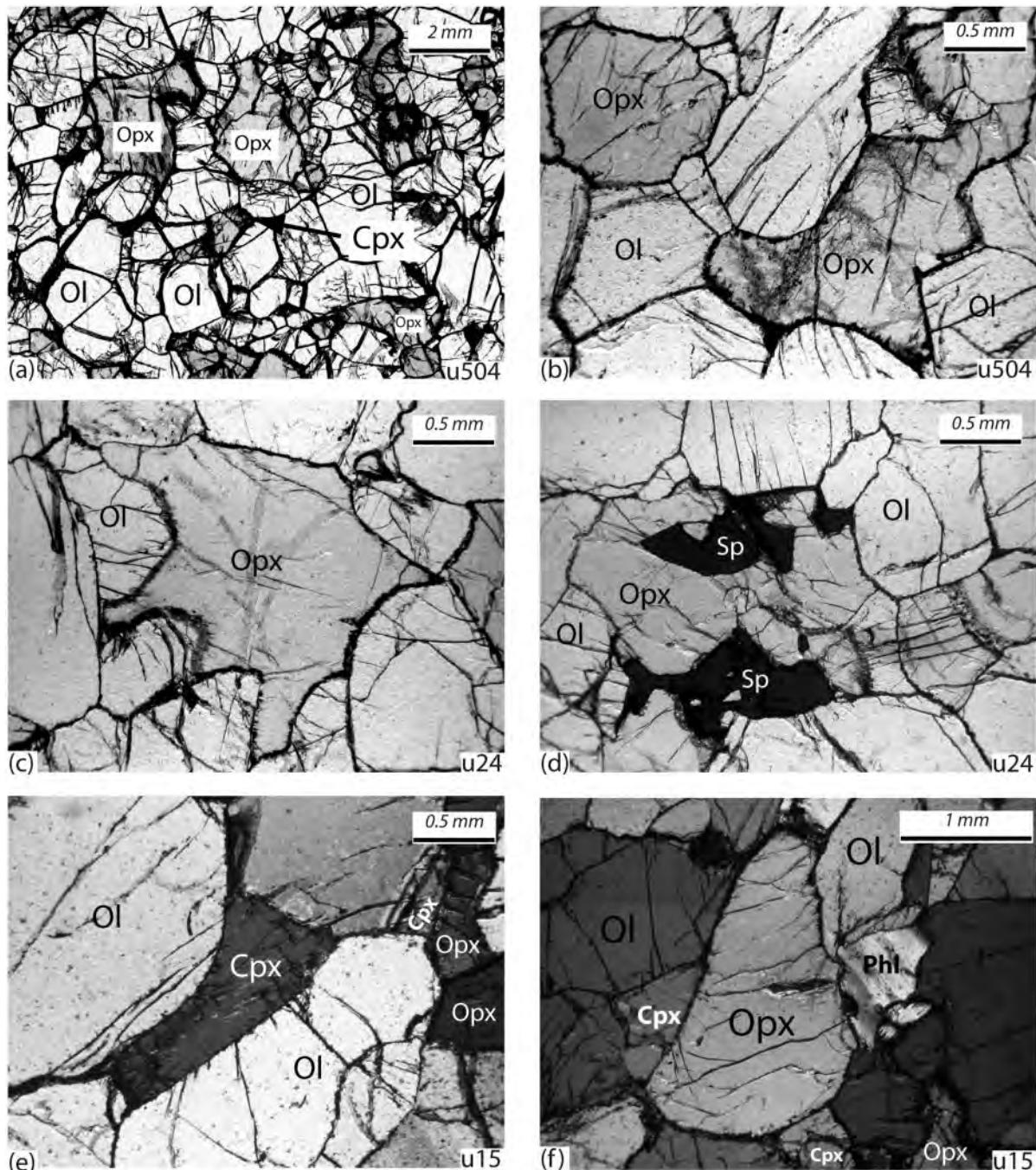


Fig. 4. Photomicrographs of Udachnaya spinel peridotites in transmitted plane-polarized (a–e) and cross-polarized light (f), showing the textural relations between the minerals. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Sp, spinel; Phl, phlogopite. Scale bar and sample numbers are shown on each plate. (a) Protogranular microstructure with coarse, equant olivine and opx; cpx is rare and occurs as small interstitial grains. (b) Coarse, texturally equilibrated olivine and opx commonly show triple junctions at 120° in a microstructure transitional to mosaic equigranular. (c) Coarse lobate opx may have partially replaced embayed olivine. (d) Intergrown opx and spl. (e) Interstitial cpx. (f) Coarse, unstrained, texturally equilibrated olivine and opx, and interstitial cpx and phl; phl replaces opx.

form the granoblastic matrix of the rocks (Fig. 6f); relics of coarse strained olivine (Fig. 6e) make up 10–40% of the total olivine and are subordinate to neoblasts. The microstructures range from porphyroclastic to blastomylonitic

and fluidal mosaic; the latter contain elongated porphyroclasts of pyroxene, commonly with alteration rims. Garnets are round or ellipsoidal and have thick kelyphite rims. The variation ranges of modal cpx (0–15%) and

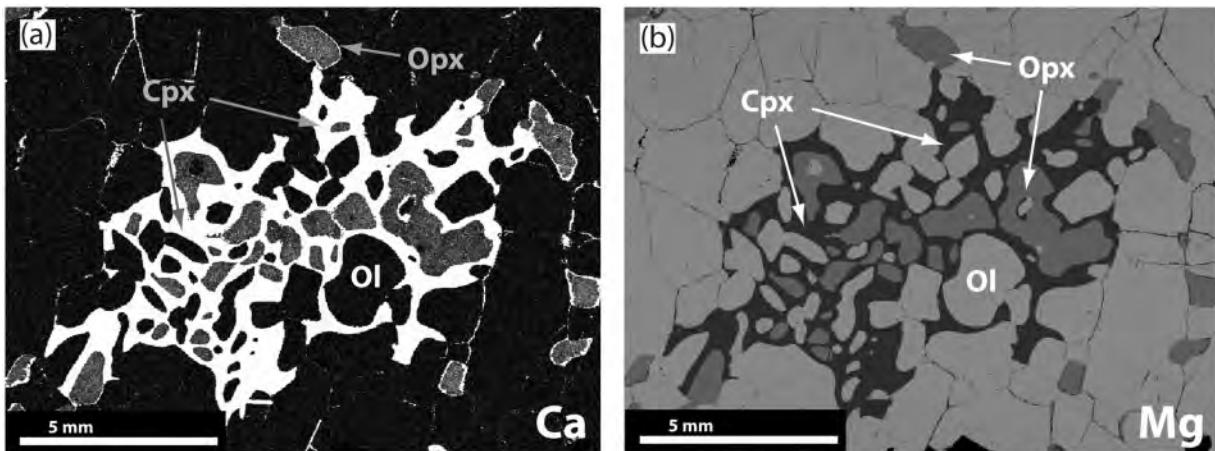


Fig. 5. Distribution maps of Ca (a) and Mg (b) in xenolith U504 showing a pocket of poikilitic cpx that partially replaced adjacent opx and olivine. Cpx is white in (a) and black in (b).

garnet (3–17%) are broader than for granular garnet peridotites.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Whole-rock major element compositions

Whole-rock compositions determined by XRF and LOI data for 33 Udachnaya peridotites are given in Table 2 (and Table 1 of the Electronic Supplement) and illustrated in Fig. 7. The LOI values in 31 samples range from −1.7% to +0.4%; the positive values indicate weight gain as a result of oxidation of FeO to Fe₂O₃ and low degrees of secondary alteration; the latter is consistent with petrographic observations. High LOI in two peridotites (−9.5 and −12.2%) are similar to those in the strongly altered Udachnaya xenoliths reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997).

Granular spinel and garnet peridotites are typically low in CaO (0.3–14%) and Al₂O₃ (0.1–1.8%) and have high MgO ($\geq 44\%$) and Mg# (0.91–0.93). Spinel–phl wehrellite U225 is rich in CaO. Sheared and transitional peridotites show a broader compositional range, with 0.7–3.4% CaO, 0.4–4% Al₂O₃, 0.04–0.23% TiO₂, 38.3–46.6% MgO and generally lower Mg# (0.893–0.919) than in the granular rocks. The variation ranges in the xenoliths from this study appear to be generally similar to those in the Udachnaya suite reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) (Fig. 7a–e). Unlike in our samples, however, the contents of NiO reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) show more scatter and do not define a consistent trend on a plot vs MgO (Fig. 7f). This may be due to analytical problems in the previous study. Ionov *et al.* (2005b) found that the contents of Ni and some other minor elements in their peridotites measured at the laboratory used by Boyd *et al.* (1997) were systematically lower than those obtained on duplicate rock powders at the Mainz laboratory where our samples were analyzed.

We note that Ni contents obtained by XRF at Mainz agree well with those from solution ICPMS (Ionov, 2010).

Peridotites of all types have higher K₂O contents (0.04–0.37 wt %) than common mantle peridotites and some of the xenoliths reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) (0.02–0.26%). The K₂O contents in our samples do not appear to be related to the presence or abundance of phlogopite (found in significant quantities only in three xenoliths); they are also higher than those of Na₂O (except for three cpx-rich lherzolites), which is uncommon in residual peridotites. It is not clear if the high alkalis are related to interstitial materials of mantle origin, contamination by kimberlite or post-eruption effects. Importantly, the host kimberlites contain KCl and other easily soluble alkali-rich phases of inferred mantle origin (chlorides, carbonates, sulfates) (Kamenetsky *et al.*, 2004). Highly mineralized (320–490 g l^{−1}) saline groundwaters circulate in the kimberlites and their host-rocks (at 12–15°C); the water pumped out of the quarry (brines mixed with surface water) contains on average 65 g l^{−1} Ca, 18 g l^{−1} Na and 12 g l^{−1} K (Kharkiv *et al.*, 1997). The brines and the alkali-rich phases in the kimberlites could be the source of the contamination of the xenoliths by alkalis in the mine and during sample handling.

Mineral major element compositions

Representative EPMA data for minerals are given in Tables 3 (olivine) and 4 (pyroxenes, garnet and spinel). All the EPMA data obtained in this study and average mineral compositions for each sample are given in Table 1 of the Electronic Supplement; average Mg#_{Ol} [Mg# in olivine], Cr#_{Sp} [Cr/(Cr+Al)_{at} in spinel] and Cr₂O₃ in garnet (cores of large grains) are also listed in Table 1.

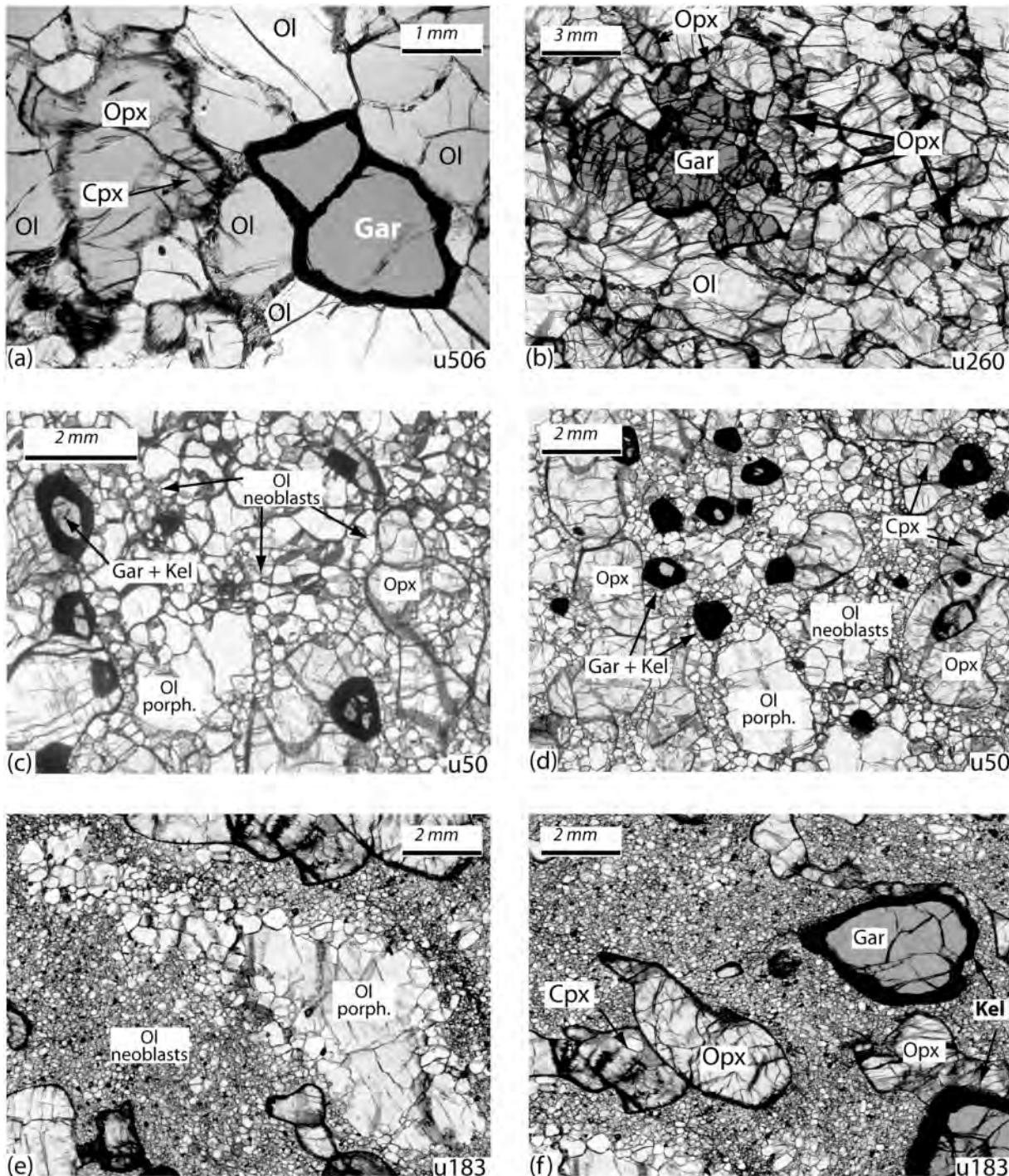


Fig. 6. Photomicrographs of Udachnaya garnet peridotites in transmitted plane-polarized light showing textural relations in three types of garnet peridotite identified in this study: (a, b) granular, (c, d) transitional (porphyroclastic) and (e, f) sheared. The granular garnet peridotites commonly have protogranular microstructures similar to those in the spinel peridotites (Fig. 4a); garnet (Gar) mainly forms large irregular aggregates, often with rounded inclusions of olivine and opx, as in off-craton xenoliths from the nearby Baikal region (Ionov, 2004; Ionov *et al.*, 2005a). Garnets in the transitional (porphyroclastic) and sheared rocks are round or ellipsoidal, commonly smaller in size and have thicker kelyphite (Kel) rims. The transitional type (c, d) is characterized by strained coarse olivine with subgrains near rims surrounded by relatively coarse (≥ 0.1 mm), anhedral olivine neoblasts (i.e. mainly porphyroclastic microstructure). Olivine in the sheared type (e, f) mainly occurs as small (< 0.1 mm) euhedral neoblasts; relics of coarse strained olivine are rare; pyroxenes form elongated porphyroclasts. Microstructures range from porphyroclastic to blastomylonitic and fluidal mosaic (f).

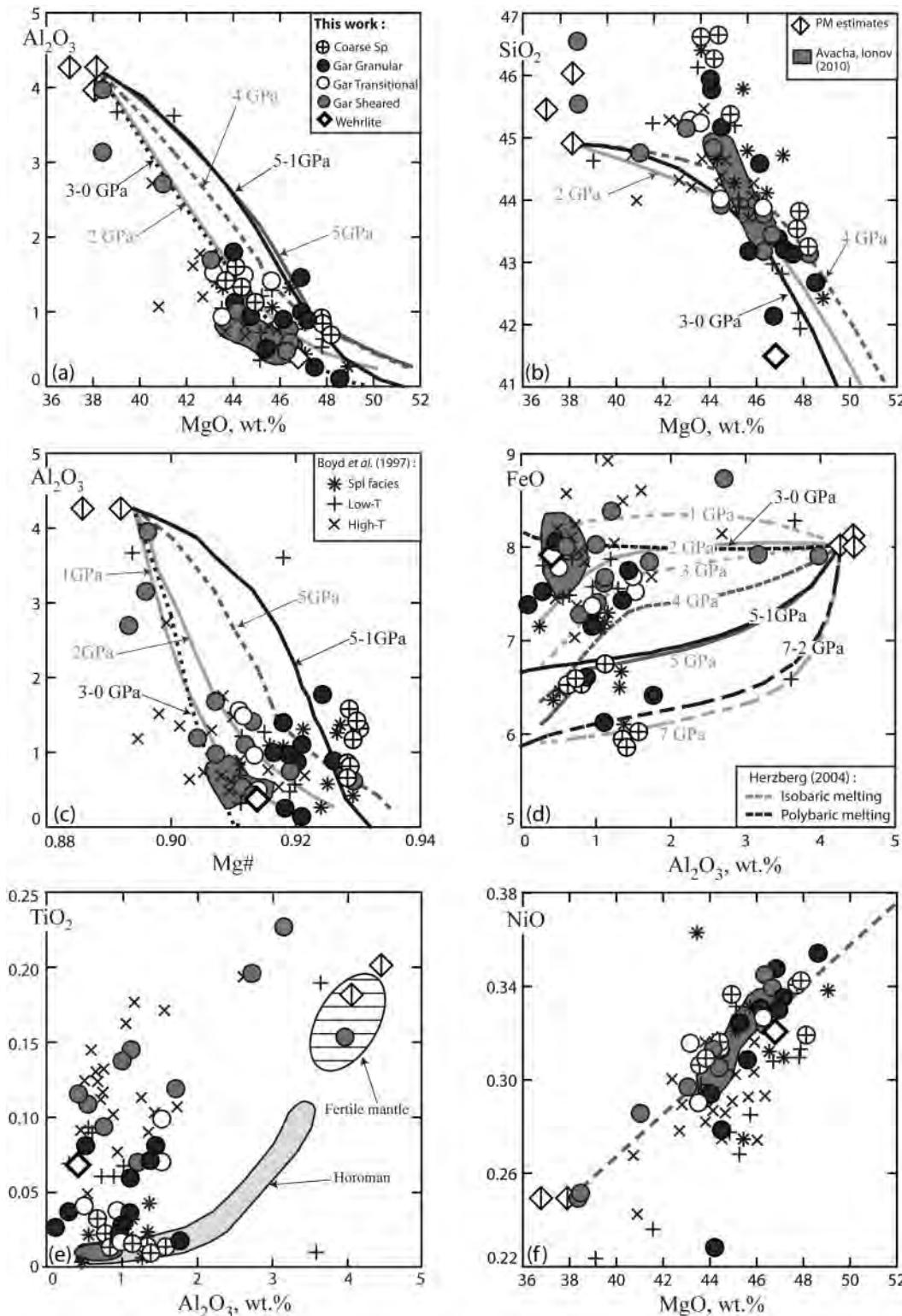


Fig. 7. Covariation plots of major and minor oxides (wt %) and $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ in bulk-rock Udachnaya xenoliths from this study [see (a) for symbols of different rock types]. Also shown are Udachnaya xenoliths reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) recalculated to 100% anhydrous [see (c) for symbols], the field (dark grey) of subduction-related harzburgite xenoliths from the Avacha volcano in Kamchatka (Ionov, 2010), primitive mantle (PM) estimates (Hart & Zindler, 1986; McDonough & Sun, 1995; Palme & O'Neill, 2003), and [in (e) only] the fields of the Horoman peridotites (Takazawa *et al.*, 2000) and of fertile ($3.5\text{--}4.5\%$ Al_2O_3) garnet and spinel peridotite xenoliths in basalts south of the Siberian craton (Vitim and Tariat; Ionov *et al.*, 2005a; Ionov & Hofmann, 2007). Thick grey lines in (a–d) show isobaric melting residues of fertile spinel lherzolite at 1–7 GPa, black lines are residues of decompression melting at 3–0, 5–1 and 7–2 GPa (Herzberg, 2004). The fields of Udachnaya xenoliths from this study generally overlap those of Boyd *et al.* (1997); minor differences may be partly related to strong alteration in the suite of Boyd *et al.* (1997). High SiO_2 and FeO and low $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ relative to the melting trends in some of the Udachnaya peridotites may be due to melting at water-rich conditions or metasomatic enrichment in silica and iron.

Table 3: Representative major element compositions of olivine determined by EPMA

| Sample no. | Spl granular | | Gar granular | | | | Gar transitional | | | | Gar sheared | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|--|
| | U504 | | U280 | | U506 | | U50 | | U148 | | U183 | | | | | |
| | coarse | | coarse | | coarse | | coarse | | fine | neoblast | | porphyroblast | | neoblast | | |
| | core | rim | core | rim | core | rim | core | rim | core | core | core | core | rim | core | rim | |
| SiO ₂ | 42.02 | 42.25 | 41.41 | 41.20 | 41.86 | 41.51 | 41.28 | 41.08 | 40.62 | 41.15 | 41.09 | 41.67 | 41.01 | 41.22 | 40.99 | |
| FeO | 7.12 | 7.16 | 7.63 | 7.90 | 7.51 | 7.41 | 8.57 | 8.55 | 8.78 | 9.07 | 8.90 | 8.11 | 8.21 | 8.16 | 8.24 | |
| MnO | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | |
| MgO | 50.90 | 51.76 | 50.68 | 50.27 | 51.08 | 50.77 | 49.16 | 49.17 | 49.63 | 48.78 | 49.36 | 50.72 | 50.50 | 50.18 | 50.22 | |
| NiO | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.37 | |
| Total | 100.5 | 101.7 | 100.2 | 99.8 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 101.2 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.1 | |
| Mg# | 0.927 | 0.928 | 0.922 | 0.919 | 0.924 | 0.924 | 0.911 | 0.911 | 0.910 | 0.906 | 0.908 | 0.918 | 0.916 | 0.916 | 0.916 | |

Olivine, spinel and pyroxenes

Olivine Mg# are highest (0.928–0.930) and vary little in the spinel peridotites; they range from 0.909 to 0.925 in granular and transitional garnet peridotites and are lowest (0.890–0.915) in the sheared rocks. MnO (0.08–0.15%) and NiO (0.3–0.4%) are weakly related to Mg#_{Ol}. There are no systematic differences between porphyroclasts and neoblasts or between cores and rims of coarse olivine (Table 3). Ca, Al and Cr in olivine have not been determined. Cr#_{Sp} in spinel peridotites (0.26–0.41) are much lower than in garnet–spinel rocks and wehrlite (0.71–0.89; Table 1). These results are similar to olivine and spinel compositions reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997); for example, the average Mg#_{Ol} for spinel peridotites (0.928) is identical in both studies.

Pyroxenes in granular peridotites usually contain a little less Al and Cr in the rims than in the cores but show no systematic core–rim differences in deformed rocks. The Al₂O₃ content in cores of opx from garnet peridotites (0.37–0.87%) is much lower than in opx from spinel peridotites (2.7–3.0%) and is negatively correlated with Mg# (except that four garnet-poor and gar–spl xenoliths plot slightly above the trend; Fig. 8a). Na₂O in cpx ranges from 0.7 to 2.2% and is positively correlated with Cr₂O₃ (0.7–2.7%) for all peridotites except four Ca-rich (1.5–3.3% CaO) sheared lherzolites (Fig. 8b). Na₂O–CaO and Cr₂O₃–CaO plots for the cpx (Fig. 8c and d) define two sub-parallel negative correlation trends: one for low-*T* xenoliths (*T* ≤ 1000°C, CaO ≥ 20%) and another for high-*T* xenoliths (*T* ≥ 1200°C, CaO < 19.3%). The trends are distinct because the content of CaO [or rather Ca/(Ca + Mg)_{at}] is controlled by temperature whereas those of Na and Cr are controlled by ionic substitution.

Garnet

EPMA of garnets shows no systematic core–rim zoning except for Ti in two sheared samples, with TiO₂ increasing from 0.8% in the core to 1.4% close to the kelyphite rim for U57 (Fig. 9) and from 0.3% to 1.1% for U267 (Table 1 of the Electronic Supplement). Ti-zoning in garnets was noted by Boyd *et al.* (1997) and Shimizu *et al.* (1997) for high-*T* Udachnaya peridotites and is common in deformed xenoliths from South Africa (Smith & Boyd, 1992; Burgess & Harte, 2004).

Garnets from this study contain 6.8–8.5% \sum FeO (Mg# 0.80–0.84), 4.1–7.2% CaO and 2.0–11.5% Cr₂O₃. The Ca and Cr contents are positively correlated (Fig. 10a), as is common for cratonic garnets (Griffin *et al.*, 1999b; Pearson *et al.*, 2003; Grüter *et al.*, 2004), and negatively correlated with Mg (Fig. 10b), Fe and Al. By contrast, Ca and Cr are not correlated with Mg# because Mg# is affected by temperature (positive correlation trends in Fig. 10c) (Brey & Köhler, 1990; Nimis & Grüter, 2010) and also depends on bulk-rock Mg# (i.e. melting conditions and post-melting Fe enrichment).

CaO and Cr₂O₃ in garnet are negatively correlated with modal garnet and bulk-rock CaO, Al₂O₃ and Al₂O₃/Cr₂O₃ (Fig. 10d–f). Particularly significant (high correlation coefficients, r^2) are power-law correlations of Cr₂O₃ in garnet with bulk-rock Al₂O₃/Cr₂O₃ ($r^2 = 0.99$ for high-*T* peridotites, $r^2 = 0.93$ for all samples) and Al₂O₃ ($r^2 = 0.88$ for high-*T* rocks, $r^2 = 0.71$ for all samples). These correlations [e.g. whole-rock (WR) Al₂O₃ = 8.2 × $x^{-1.06}$, where x is Cr₂O₃ in garnet, wt %] can be used to assess whole-rock compositions for small xenoliths from garnet data.

Classification schemes for mantle-derived garnet used in diamond exploration are mainly based on Ca–Cr relations

Table 4: Representative major element compositions of pyroxenes, garnet and spinel determined by EPMA

| No.: | Spl granular | | Gar granular | | | | Gar transitional | | Gar sheared | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | U504 | | U280 | | U506 | | U50 | | u148 | | U183 | |
| | core | rim | core | rim | core | rim | core | rim | core | rim | core | rim |
| <i>Orthopyroxene</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 57.21 | 56.96 | 58.26 | 58.64 | 58.85 | 59.17 | 57.89 | 58.26 | 57.75 | 58.26 | 57.96 | 58.51 |
| TiO ₂ | b.d. | b.d. | 0.02 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.19 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 2.67 | 2.46 | 0.91 | 0.63 | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0.58 | 0.65 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.41 | 0.53 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 0.57 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.30 |
| FeO | 4.65 | 5.02 | 5.07 | 4.99 | 4.61 | 4.35 | 5.35 | 5.40 | 5.52 | 5.45 | 4.72 | 4.79 |
| MnO | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.17 | b.d. | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.13 | b.d. | 0.10 | 0.15 |
| MgO | 34.81 | 34.94 | 35.41 | 35.38 | 36.14 | 36.40 | 34.92 | 35.06 | 34.59 | 34.55 | 35.51 | 35.04 |
| CaO | 0.51 | 0.32 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| Na ₂ O | b.d. | b.d. | 0.04 | 0.02 | b.d. | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| NiO | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 | b.d. | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| Total | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.4 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 100.5 |
| Mg# | 0.930 | 0.925 | 0.926 | 0.927 | 0.933 | 0.937 | 0.921 | 0.920 | 0.918 | 0.919 | 0.931 | 0.929 |
| <i>Clinopyroxene</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 54.01 | 54.16 | 54.76 | 54.87 | 55.53 | 55.25 | 54.92 | 55.24 | 55.84 | 55.85 | 54.90 | 54.94 |
| TiO ₂ | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.10 | b.d. | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.34 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 3.07 | 2.78 | 2.19 | 2.05 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 1.44 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 1.07 | 0.97 | 1.84 | 1.90 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 1.79 | 1.77 |
| FeO | 1.50 | 1.53 | 1.32 | 1.43 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 3.27 | 2.97 | 3.40 | 3.24 | 2.81 | 2.97 |
| MnO | 0.10 | 0.12 | b.d. | 0.10 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.10 | b.d. | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| MgO | 16.34 | 16.63 | 16.29 | 16.34 | 17.77 | 17.59 | 19.38 | 19.12 | 19.01 | 18.74 | 18.32 | 18.37 |
| CaO | 23.54 | 23.60 | 21.79 | 21.74 | 22.88 | 22.45 | 18.66 | 19.19 | 18.06 | 18.25 | 18.16 | 18.48 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.77 | 0.74 | 1.70 | 1.69 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.81 | 1.43 | 1.32 | 1.61 | 1.58 |
| K ₂ O | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.06 | b.d. | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | b.d. | 0.05 | b.d. | b.d. |
| NiO | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.07 | 0.08 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Total | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 100.1 |
| Mg# | 0.951 | 0.951 | 0.957 | 0.953 | 0.955 | 0.953 | 0.914 | 0.920 | 0.909 | 0.912 | 0.921 | 0.917 |
| <i>Spinel (in U504) and garnet (in all other samples)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | b.d. | b.d. | 42.06 | 41.73 | 41.69 | 41.87 | 42.13 | 42.17 | 41.93 | 41.99 | 41.43 | 40.92 |
| TiO ₂ | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.27 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 38.24 | 38.09 | 20.73 | 19.56 | 19.05 | 19.18 | 19.29 | 19.22 | 19.56 | 19.71 | 16.16 | 16.25 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 31.22 | 31.00 | 4.50 | 5.68 | 6.55 | 6.72 | 4.70 | 4.86 | 4.70 | 4.95 | 9.58 | 9.76 |
| FeO | 13.16 | 12.93 | 8.01 | 8.39 | 7.08 | 7.14 | 7.24 | 7.32 | 7.46 | 7.38 | 7.14 | 6.77 |
| MnO | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| MgO | 16.15 | 16.40 | 19.11 | 18.74 | 19.26 | 19.41 | 20.75 | 20.72 | 20.69 | 20.98 | 19.28 | 19.40 |
| CaO | b.d. | b.d. | 5.88 | 6.25 | 6.52 | 6.39 | 5.53 | 5.47 | 5.13 | 5.24 | 6.62 | 6.56 |
| NiO | 0.08 | 0.08 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Total | 99.1 | 98.8 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.4 |
| Mg# | 0.686 | 0.693 | 0.810 | 0.799 | 0.829 | 0.829 | 0.836 | 0.835 | 0.832 | 0.835 | 0.828 | 0.836 |
| Cr# | 0.354 | 0.353 | 0.127 | 0.163 | 0.187 | 0.190 | 0.140 | 0.145 | 0.139 | 0.144 | 0.285 | 0.287 |

b.d., below detection.

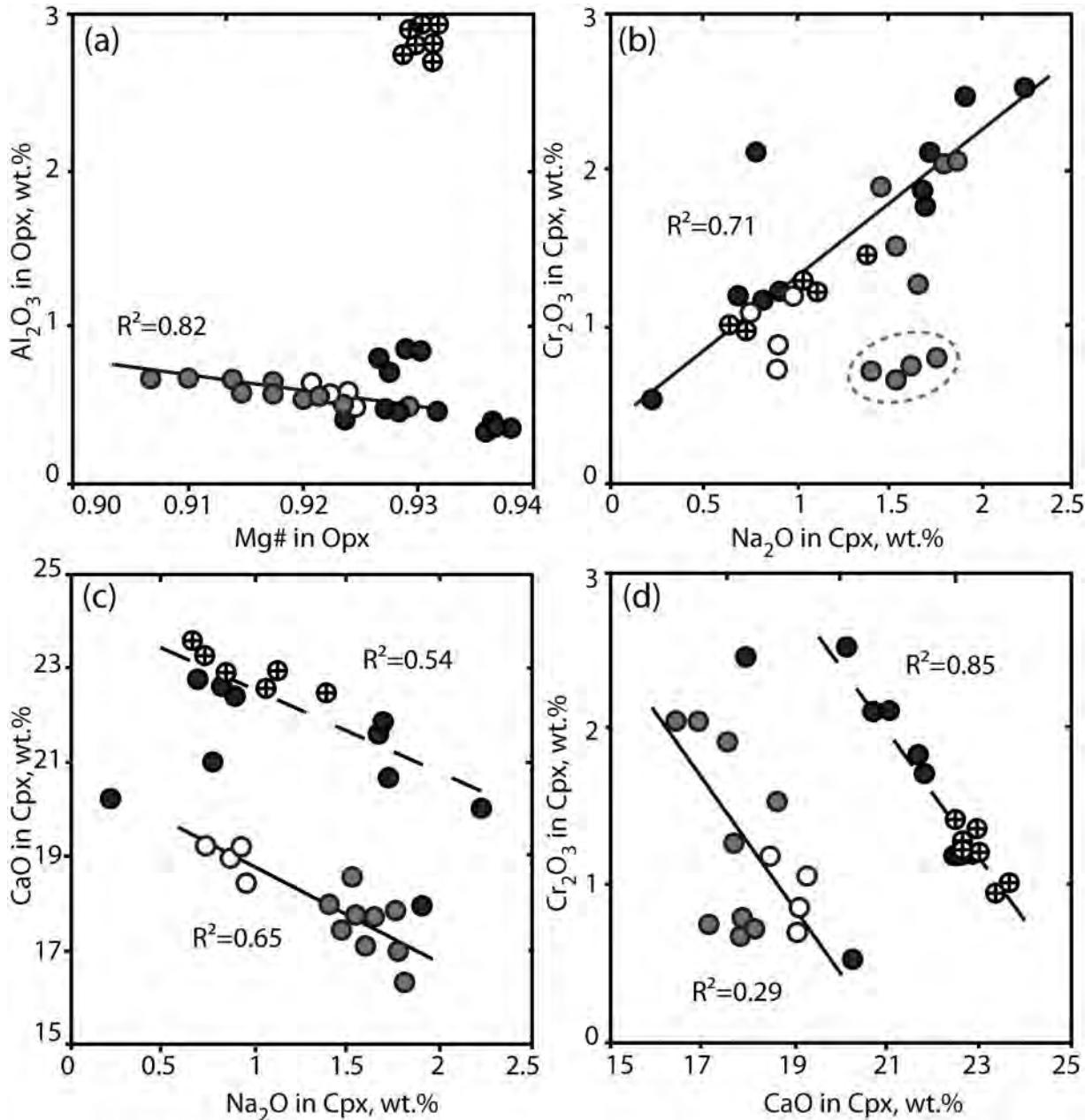


Fig. 8. Covariation plots illustrating the major element composition of pyroxenes from Udachnaya peridotites in this study: (a) Mg# vs Al_2O_3 in opx; (b) Na_2O vs Cr_2O_3 in cpx; (c) Na_2O vs CaO in cpx; (d) CaO vs Cr_2O_3 in cpx. Straight lines are linear correlation trends for: (a) opx in sheared and transitional garnet peridotites; (b) cpx from spinel harzburgites and granular and transitional garnet peridotites; (c, d) separate trends for cpx from low- T ($\leq 1000^\circ\text{C}$; dashed line) and high- T ($\geq 1200^\circ\text{C}$; continuous line) peridotites; R^2 values are correlation coefficient. Symbols of rock types are the same as in Fig. 7. The contents of Al_2O_3 in opx from spinel peridotites are much higher than in opx from garnet peridotites; opx from the majority of garnet peridotites show a negative Mg#–Al correlation (a). The cpx from four most fertile ($\geq 15\%$ CaO) sheared peridotites plot off the positive Na–Cr correlation trend defined by the remainder of the samples (b). The separate Ca–Na and Ca–Cr trends for the cpx in low- T and the high- T peridotites highlight the temperature control of $\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca} + \text{Mg})$.

(Grütter *et al.*, 2004). Garnets in nearly all peridotites in this study [i.e. cpx-free and cpx-bearing harzburgites and less common low-cpx (5–6%) lherzolites] fall into the ‘lherzolite’ G9 field (by far the most abundant garnet type recovered in diamond exploration the world over);

none are within the G10 ‘harzburgite’ field defined based on low-Ca inclusions in diamonds including those from Udachnaya (Richardson & Harris, 1997; Griffin *et al.*, 1999b; Grütter *et al.*, 2004). Garnets from sheared lherzolites U85, U267 and U507 have the lowest CaO

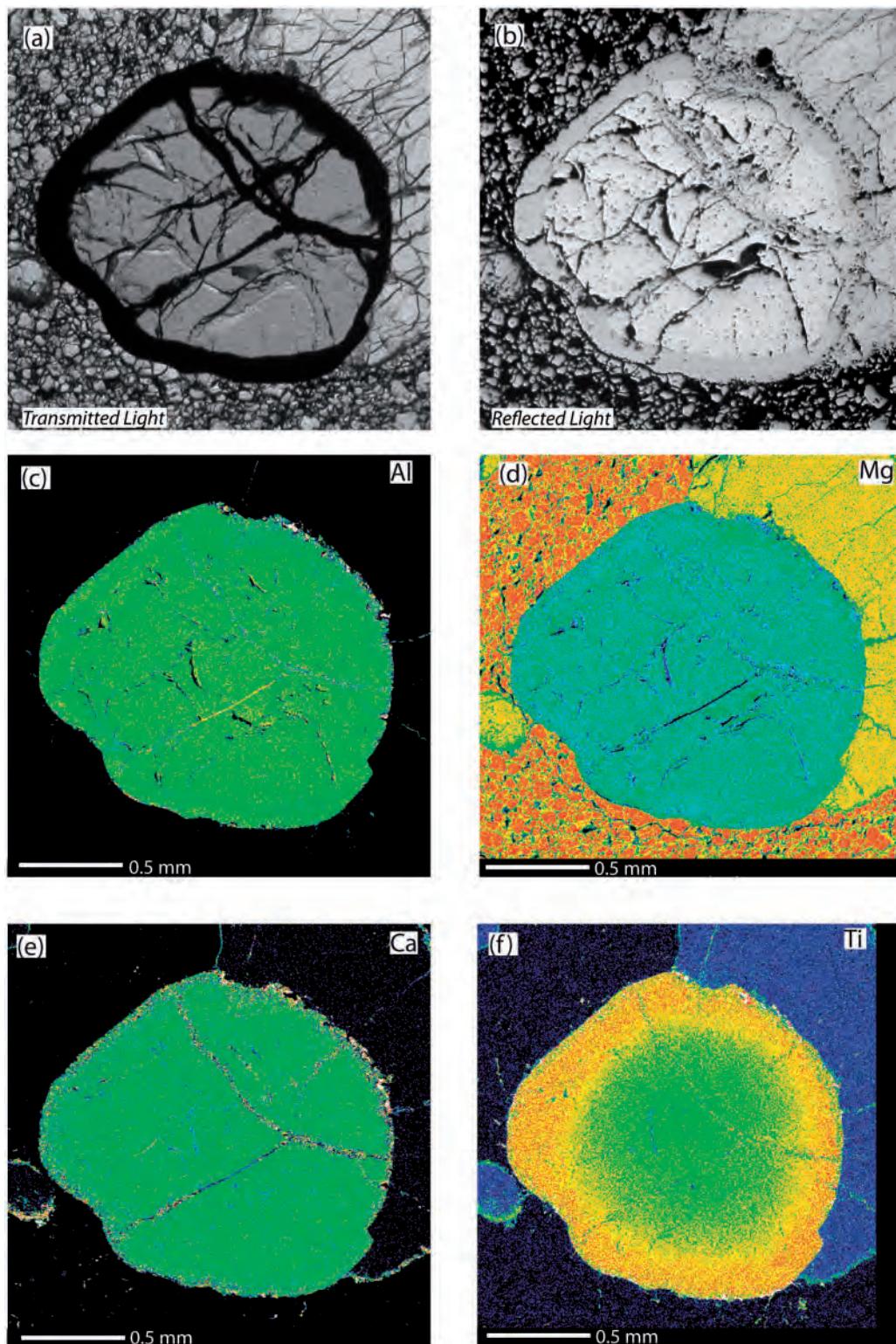


Fig. 9. Photomicrographs of a large garnet grain from sheared peridotite U57 in transmitted plane-polarized (a) and reflected (b) light, and distribution maps of Al (c), Mg (d), Ca (e) and Ti (f) in the same grain. Black cryptocrystalline material in (a) is kelyphite. The grain has no zoning in Al, Mg, Ca and Cr (not shown), but is zoned in Ti near the rim, with TiO_2 increasing from 0.8% in the core to 1.4% close to the kelyphite. Only garnets from two sheared peridotites (U57 and U267) show the Ti zoning; no major element zoning has been found in the remainder of the samples in this study.

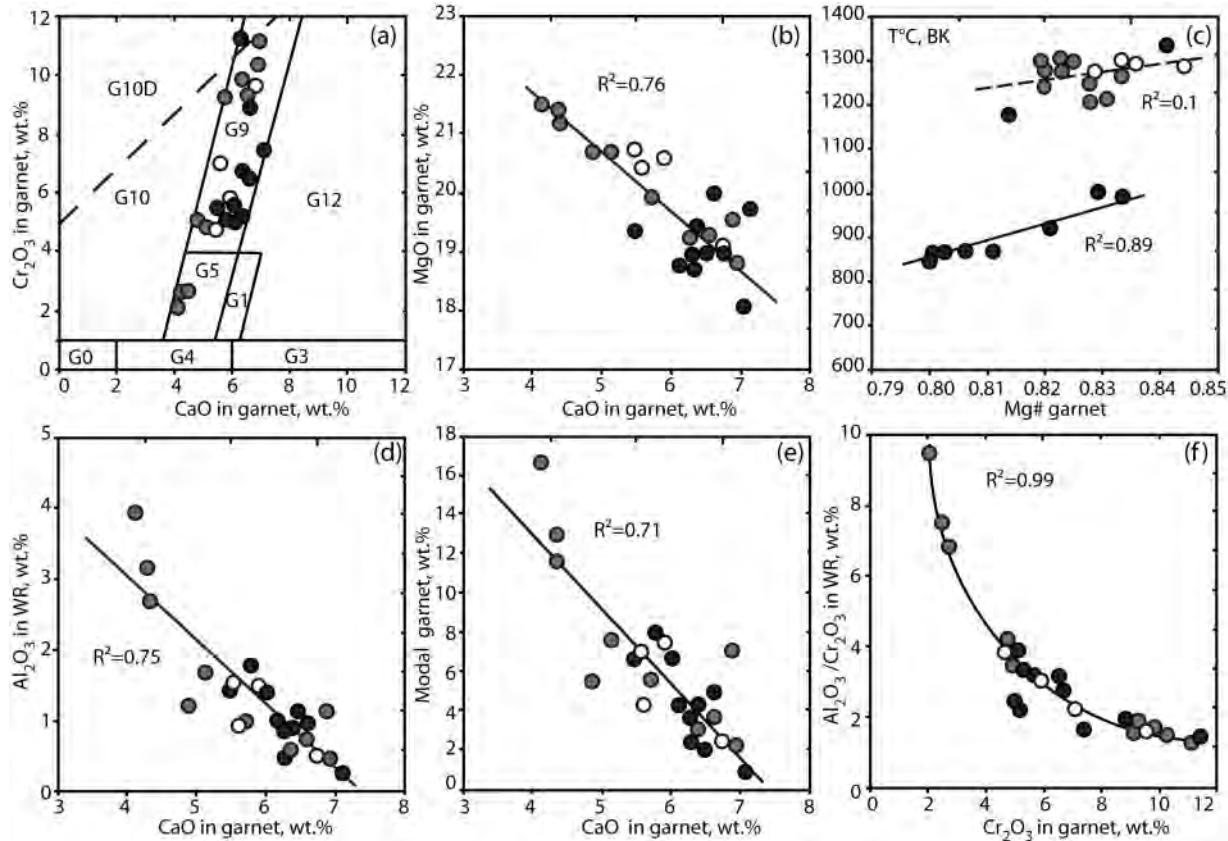


Fig. 10. Covariation plots for major element composition of garnets from Udachnaya peridotites in this study: (a) CaO vs Cr₂O₃; (b) CaO vs MgO; (c) Mg#_{Gar} vs equilibration temperature estimates [$T^{\circ}\text{C}$ after the Ca-opx method of Brey & Köhler (1990)]; (d) CaO vs Al₂O₃ in whole-rocks (WR); (e) CaO vs modal garnet; (f) Cr₂O₃ vs Al₂O₃/Cr₂O₃ in WR. Straight lines in (b–e) are linear correlation trends; the curve in (f) is power-law correlation trend for sheared rocks; R^2 values are correlation coefficients. Also shown in (a) is a classification scheme for mantle garnet after Grüetter *et al.* (2004). Symbols of rock types are the same as in Fig. 7. The majority of garnets in this study fall into the ‘Iherzolite’ G9 field; those from three sheared peridotites are in the ‘pyroxenite’ G5 field. The contents of Ca and Cr are positively correlated with each other (a) and negatively correlated with MgO, whole-rock Al₂O₃ and Al₂O₃/Cr₂O₃ and modal garnet. Mg#_{Gar} is T -dependent (c).

(4.1–4.3%) and Cr₂O₃ (2.0–2.7%) and plot in the ‘pyroxenite’ G5 field. Although these rocks are the most fertile peridotites in this study (2.7–4.0% Al₂O₃, 2.2–3.3% CaO and 0.16–0.23% TiO₂; Table 2), the Cr₂O₃ contents in their garnets are higher than for garnets in Iherzolite xenoliths from nearby southern Siberia and Mongolia (0.8–1.5%) (Ionov *et al.*, 1998, 2005a). Overall, the fields of ‘pyroxenite’, ‘Iherzolite’ and ‘harzburgite’ garnets in the above classification do not match the peridotite types inferred from modal compositions, microstructures or P – T values in the Udachnaya xenoliths in this study.

Temperature and pressure (T – P) estimates

Equilibration temperatures were calculated using average core compositions of minerals from Electronic Supplement Table 1 with the Ca-opx method of Brey & Köhler (1990) and the cpx–opx thermometer of Taylor (1998) in combination with pressure estimates using the opx–gar barometer of Nickel & Green (1985) as

recommended in a recent review of thermometers for garnet peridotites (Nimis & Grüetter, 2010). The T and P estimates are given in Table 1 and plotted in Fig. 11. Pressures cannot be estimated reliably for spinel peridotites; their T values were calculated assuming $P=2.5\text{ GPa}$; that is, slightly below the lowest P value (2.6 GPa) obtained for garnet peridotites. True P values for five out of seven spinel peridotites may be higher because their T estimates overlap those for granular garnet-bearing rocks ($P=2.6\text{--}5\text{ GPa}$).

Modal compositions

Modal abundances calculated from the major element compositions of whole-rocks and minerals by the least-squares method are given in Table 1 and illustrated in Figs 12–14. They are similar (e.g. 0–6% cpx, 0–8% garnet) in the granular and in the majority of the deformed peridotites, except that the latter include a sub-group of three Iherzolites rich in cpx and garnet

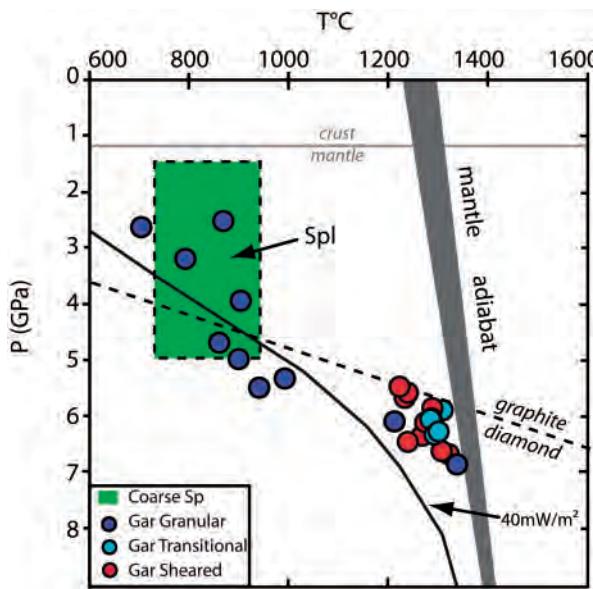


Fig. 11. A plot of equilibration temperatures [$T^{\circ}\text{C}$, after the cpx–opx thermometer of Taylor (1998) for garnet peridotites and the Ca–opx method of Brey & Köhler (1990) for spinel peridotites] vs equilibration pressures [P in GPa from the opx–gar barometer of Nickel & Green (1985)] for the Udachnaya xenoliths in this study. A pressure of 2.5 GPa was assumed to calculate T values for spinel peridotites; the field with dashed boundaries outlines likely P – T conditions for these rocks. Also shown are a reference geotherm for surface heat flow of 40 mW m^{-2} (Pollack & Chapman, 1977), mantle adiabat and the graphite–diamond transition boundary (Rudnick & Nyblade, 1999).

(9–17%; Fig. 12a–c). The modal data are compared with those for some other refractory peridotite suites on ol–opx–cpx triangular diagrams (Fig. 13) and with data from the earlier work of Boyd *et al.* (1997) on ‘Boyd diagrams’ (modal olivine vs Mg\#_{Ol} ; Fig. 14).

Trace element compositions

Trace element compositions of 26 bulk-rock Udachnaya peridotites and the host kimberlite are listed in Table 5 (including analyses of duplicate dissolutions of samples U10 and U7l); to the best of our knowledge, these are the first ICPMS bulk-rock trace element data reported for peridotite xenoliths from the central Siberian craton. Representative LA-ICPMS analyses of cpx and garnet are listed in Table 6. All trace element analyses from this study, including those of some opx and reference materials, are given in Table 1 of the Electronic Supplement.

Trace element patterns for the bulk-rocks normalized to primitive mantle (PM) values are shown in Fig. 15. Spinel peridotites have lower abundances of moderately incompatible trace elements (Lu to Nd) than garnet peridotites; the abundances of highly incompatible elements (Sr to Rb) partly overlap, but are usually lower in spinel peridotites than in the majority of garnet peridotites (Fig. 15a). Granular garnet peridotites generally have lower

abundances of moderately incompatible trace elements than deformed garnet peridotites (Fig. 15b). Abundances of nearly all trace elements in the host kimberlite are about two orders of magnitude higher than in the spinel peridotites; abundances of heavy REE (HREE) in the most fertile sheared peridotites are nearly as high as in the kimberlite. The abundances of HREE and Y are positively correlated with modal garnet and bulk-rock Al_2O_3 (Fig. 16) but such correlations are not observed for the majority of less compatible trace elements.

Garnet REE and trace element patterns are shown in Fig. 17. Garnets in granular peridotites have a broad range of abundances and pattern types. The most remarkable are U29 and U506 with low Lu and Yb ($0.2\text{--}0.5 \times \text{PM}$) and continuous depletion from HREE to light REE (LREE) except for La inflections. Shimizu *et al.* (1997) found similar patterns for low- T Udachnaya xenoliths analysed by ion probe and noted that such REE-depleted garnets had not been found in Kaapvaal peridotites. Garnets in three granular rocks have sinusoidal patterns with one maximum for Lu, another one for Pr, Nd or Eu, and minima for Er, Dy or Eu. One garnet has high REE ($\sim 3\text{--}5 \times \text{PM}$) with a nearly flat pattern from Lu to Eu and continuous depletion in lighter REE. Such patterns are very common for garnet from sheared rocks; two of them have lower HREE ($1 \times \text{PM}$) and mildly sinusoidal patterns (Fig. 17e) described by Shimizu *et al.* (1997) as typical of ‘red’ Udachnaya garnets. Garnets in the transitional type peridotites (Fig. 17c) have sinusoidal patterns, with Lu of $1\text{--}3 \times \text{PM}$ and minima of different magnitudes at Tm to Tb. Garnets from deformed peridotites have negative anomalies in Sr and Pb as well as high $(\text{Nb}, \text{Ta})/\text{La}$, U/La and U/Th ratios; garnets from granular rocks have less systematic patterns of highly incompatible elements, partly as a result of poor analytical precision at low abundances.

Trace element patterns of cpx are shown in Fig. 18. The cpx in spinel harzburgites have identical sinusoidal REE patterns with maxima at Lu and at Ce–Pr and minima at Ho–Er (Fig. 18a). The cpx in garnet peridotites have lower HREE than in spinel-facies rocks; some have vaguely sinusoidal REE patterns but more commonly show a gradual increase in the lighter REE beginning either from Lu (typical of sheared peridotites, Fig. 18g) or from the middle REE (MREE). All the cpx have negative anomalies of Zr, Hf, Pb, Nb and Ta relative to REE of similar compatibility (Fig. 18b, d, f and h).

THE NATURE OF THE LITHOSPHERIC MANTLE IN THE CENTRAL SIBERIAN CRATON

The petrological and chemical data on the Udachnaya xenoliths characterize a section of mantle lithosphere

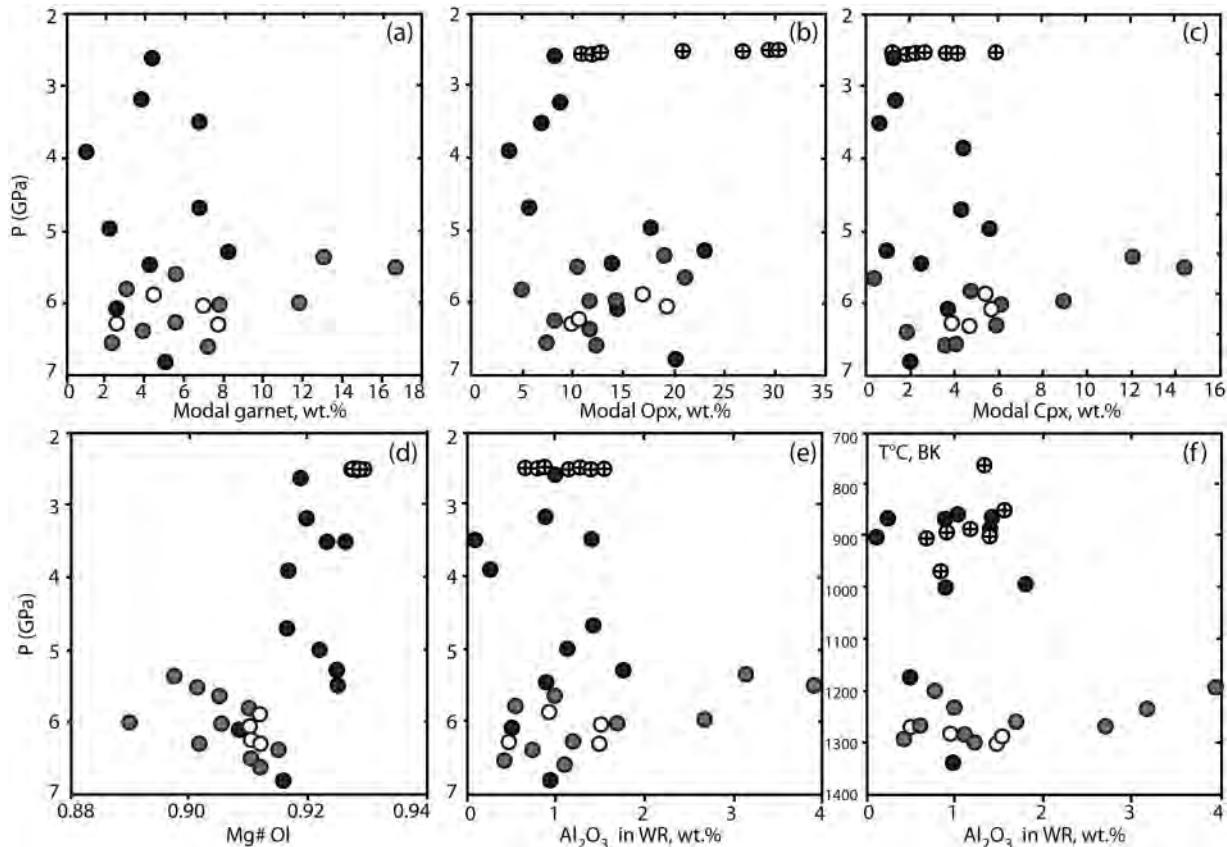


Fig. 12. Covariation plots of modal compositions (a–c), Mg# of olivine (d) and Al₂O₃ in whole-rocks (WR) (e) vs pressure estimates (P in GPa) after Nickel & Green (1985), and of Al₂O₃ in WR vs T estimates (see Fig. 11 for methods) (f). All spinel peridotites are plotted in the uppermost lithospheric mantle ($P = 2.5$ GPa), but may come from greater depths. The abundances of cpx and garnet and bulk-rock Al₂O₃ do not appear to change systematically with depth or T if one disregards three sheared xenoliths anomalously enriched in cpx and garnet. Many sheared peridotites have lower Mg#_{OI} than granular peridotites.

from near its base (high- T peridotites) to near the top (low- T spinel peridotites) ‘sampled’ by kimberlitic magmas ~ 360 Myr ago. These results are discussed here to better constrain the structure, composition, origin and evolution of the cratonic mantle in central Siberia. This discussion primarily seeks to explore the conditions of and relations between (1) initial partial melting, (2) silica enrichment in the melting residues and their tectonic settings, (3) metasomatic activity after the consolidation of the craton, and (4) late-stage modifications related to host kimberlite magmatism shortly before and during the transport to the surface.

Udachnaya xenoliths on the ‘Boyd diagram’—is Siberian mantle enriched in opx?

Boyd *et al.* (1997) studied 41 large peridotite xenoliths from Udachnaya and concluded that the upper part of lithospheric mantle in central Siberia (represented by low- T peridotites) is enriched in opx relative to an ‘oceanic’

melting trend. They inferred that the Siberian craton is similar in this regard to the Kaapvaal craton, even though the inferred enrichments in opx are smaller in the spinel and low- T garnet peridotites from Siberia (23% opx on average) than in those from Kaapvaal (32% opx). These inferences are often cited in the literature as the only example of opx-enriched cratonic mantle apart from Kaapvaal (Schmidberger & Francis, 1999; Walter, 2003; Kopylova & Caro, 2004; Lee, 2006; Pearson & Wittig, 2008).

On a diagram of modal olivine vs Mg#_{OI} (Fig. 14a), 11 out of 18 granular xenoliths from this study plot close to Boyd’s ‘oceanic trend’ whereas only seven lie in the field of low- T peridotites from Kaapvaal (Boyd, 1989). Average values for modal olivine and opx in low- T peridotites in this study are 77% ol and 17% opx vs 70% ol and 23% opx for low- T Udachnaya peridotites reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) and 63% ol and 32% opx for low- T Kaapvaal peridotites. Thus, the average for opx in this study is much lower than in earlier work and only half as high as in the low- T Kaapvaal mantle. Low- T peridotites with

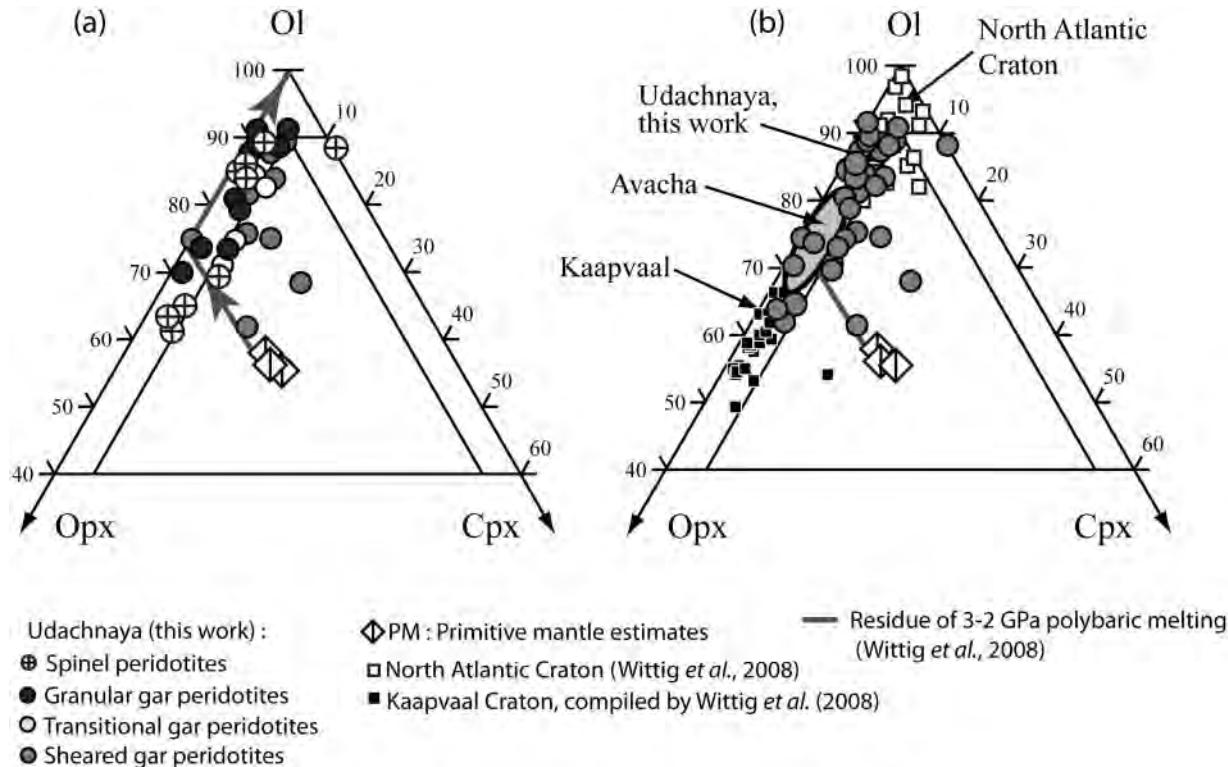


Fig. 13. Triangular modal composition diagrams for different types of Udachnaya peridotites from this study (a) and for the Udachnaya suite (grey-filled circles) in comparison with peridotites from the Kaapvaal (small black squares) and North Atlantic (open squares) cratons (Wittig *et al.*, 2008) and with subduction-related harzburgites from Avacha, Kamchatka (Ionov, 2010) shown as a grey field (b). Sources for primitive mantle estimates are the same as in Fig. 7.

>30% opx make up over a quarter of those reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) compared with only three in this study. Remarkably, average modal opx is much higher in spinel peridotites than in low-*T* garnet peridotites, in both this study (23% vs 12%) and that of Boyd *et al.* (1997) (28% vs 20%). Deformed Udachnaya peridotites from this study plot close to the ‘oceanic trend’ (Fig. 14b); average modal olivine is slightly higher than in the high-*T* Udachnaya peridotites from Boyd *et al.* (1997) (73% vs 71%) whereas average modal opx is lower (14.5% vs 20%).

Modal compositions of Udachnaya xenoliths in this study plot on ol–opx–cpx triangular diagrams (Fig. 13) close to the refractory part of the trend for residues of polybaric melting of fertile mantle at 3–2 GPa (Wittig *et al.*, 2008) except for three opx-rich spinel peridotites and some cpx-enriched sheared rocks. Figure 13b shows that as a group refractory peridotites in this study contain much less opx and more olivine than those from the Kaapvaal craton. By comparison, our Udachnaya suite overlaps the fields of supra-subduction zone mantle xenoliths from Avacha in Kamchatka (Ionov, 2010) and xenoliths from the North Atlantic craton. These observations are at odds with the inference of Boyd *et al.* (1997) that the opx

enrichments in the mantle beneath Udachnaya are similar to those for the Kaapvaal craton.

The differences from the earlier work are potentially important and should be examined in detail. This study reports bulk-rock data for a smaller number of low-*T* peridotites (16) than the earlier work (21) both for spinel (7 vs 9) and garnet (9 vs 12) rocks. Moreover, 10 bulk-rock granular peridotites in this study have a weight <200 g (Table 1); that is, they may be smaller, hence less representative, than those reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997). At least one of our opx-rich spinel peridotites (U15) shows heterogeneous distribution of coarse opx in thin section (Plate 1 of the Electronic Supplement). Overall, although our suite may be generally representative of the Udachnaya low-*T* peridotites, it may be useful in future to study greater numbers of large xenoliths and explore their modal heterogeneities.

Another factor could be potential analytical or procedural problems. Significant analytical bias in the bulk-rock major element data (especially MgO and SiO₂, which strongly affect the modal abundances of olivine and opx) is not likely (see analyses of duplicates and reference samples in Table 1). Ionov *et al.* (2005b) found no systematic

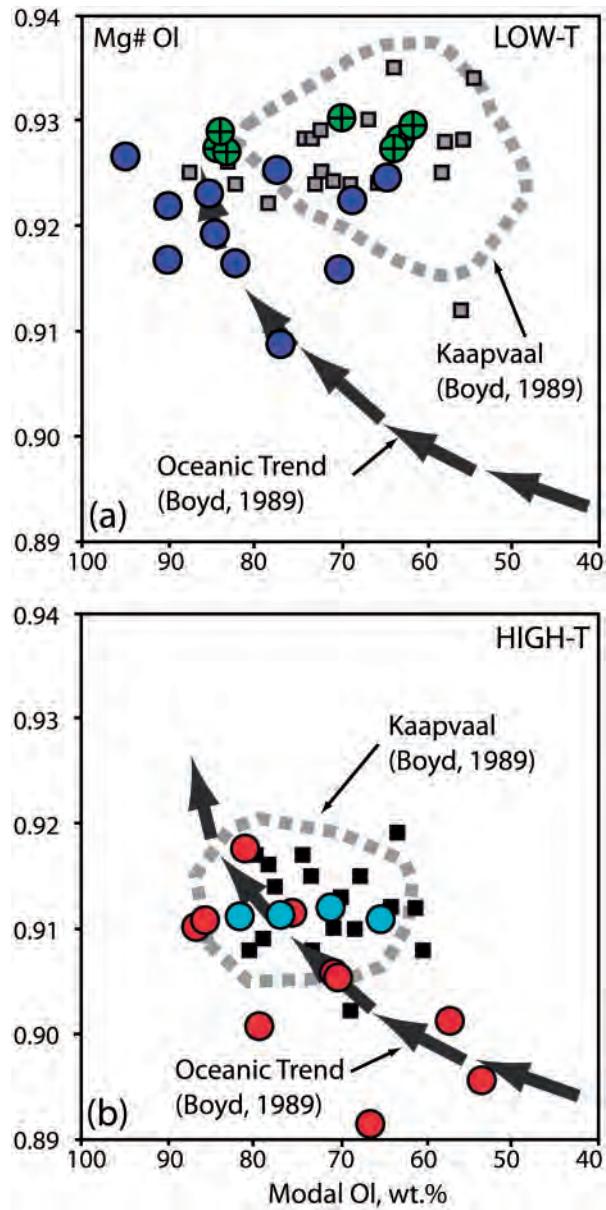


Fig. 14. Modal olivine vs $\text{Mg}^{\#}\text{O}_{\text{I}}$ for Udachnaya peridotites from this study (circles) and from Boyd *et al.* (1997) (squares): (a) granular ('low- T ') spinel and garnet peridotites; (b) deformed ('high- T ') garnet peridotites. Symbols for Udachnaya peridotites are the same as in Fig. 7. Also shown are the 'oceanic trend' and fields of Kaapvaal peridotites after Boyd (1989).

differences for Mg and Si in three samples duplicated in the laboratory used by Boyd *et al.* (1997). Similarly, we see no obvious reason to invoke analytical problems with EPMA. Mean $\text{Mg}^{\#}\text{O}_{\text{I}}$ for spinel peridotites in this study (0.928) is indistinguishable from that reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997); mean $\text{Mg}^{\#}\text{O}_{\text{I}}$ for low- T garnet peridotites in this work is only slightly lower (0.921 vs 0.924, Fig. 14a), which may be due to different numbers of samples with

post-melting Fe enrichment. Olivine analyses in this study have slightly higher SiO_2 contents ($\sim 0.5\%$) but this is not likely to be significant.

Discrepancies might also stem from the methods used to calculate the modal abundances from bulk-rock and mineral data; for example, we are not aware if Boyd *et al.* (1997) took into account late-stage Fe enrichment in some of their samples. We calculated modal compositions for three peridotites reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) with our method using their data. The results are compared in Table 7. Our calculations reproduce four of the six modal olivine and opx values within 0.1% and yield lower values for opx (by 0.8 and 1.5%) in two samples.

The differences in calculated modal abundances between the two studies may reflect differences in the mean whole-rock compositions (recalculated to 100% anhydrous), primarily for MgO , FeO and SiO_2 . Mean SiO_2 in the low- T garnet peridotites from the two suites are similar ($\sim 43.9\%$) but those in this study have higher mean MgO (46.3% vs 45.0%) and Mg/Si_{at} (1.58 vs 1.53). The differences in Mg/Si are small but generally consistent with the modal data. We speculate that they could have been produced during serpentinization of the generally strongly altered xenolith suite of Boyd *et al.* (1997), assuming that alteration increases silica and reduces MgO content. It may also be relevant that according to Boyd *et al.* (1997) Fe was introduced during or after eruption in their xenolith suite, which is consistent with the higher FeO in their study for all rock types, in particular spinel peridotites (6.8 vs 6.2%).

Bands or patches enriched in olivine, opx or garnet are visible on the sawn surfaces of some fresh Udachnaya xenoliths; such samples are not included in this study. It is more difficult, however, to identify and reject modally heterogeneous peridotites if they are strongly altered, like those reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997). This factor may have contributed to the broad modal variations found in their Udachnaya suite, in spite of the large size of the bulk-rock samples.

To sum up, this study suggests that opx-rich peridotites are much less common among the Udachnaya granular (low- T) peridotites than inferred by Boyd *et al.* (1997); however, more data on appropriate fresh xenoliths may be needed to substantiate this inference.

The role and conditions of partial melting

Inferences from major element and modal compositions

The partial melting conditions of residual peridotites can be constrained using covariation plots of modal abundances versus major elements (e.g. Al and Mg), which are considered as relatively immobile in post-melting processes, in comparison with melting experiments (Walter, 2003; Herzberg, 2004). The major element compositions of the Udachnaya peridotites from this study and those of

Table 5: Trace element abundances in Udachnaya peridotites determined by solution ICPMS (in ppm)

| | Spl granular | | | | | Gar granular | | | | | | Gar transitional | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | U15 | U24 | U97 | U504 | U225 | U29 | U64 | U260 | U280 | U283 | U501 | U506 | U4 | U10 | u10d | U50 | U71 | u71d |
| Li | 3.51 | 3.62 | 6.64 | 4.14 | 5.64 | 15.7 | 3.09 | 5.70 | 4.30 | 4.33 | 9.42 | 5.33 | 10.1 | 4.41 | 4.66 | 7.64 | 6.03 | 5.51 |
| Rb | 7.17 | 6.32 | 3.99 | 6.34 | 23.3 | 17.1 | 4.34 | 5.62 | 15.3 | 10.1 | 9.13 | 7.19 | 10.7 | 6.29 | 6.08 | 9.34 | 5.07 | 4.79 |
| Sr | 23.7 | 28.3 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 160.5 | 87.9 | 53.5 | 24.9 | 28.2 | 18.6 | 27.8 | 24.1 | 38.4 | 51.2 | 49.3 | 61.3 | 28.5 | 27.5 |
| Y | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 0.11 | 0.55 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.79 | 0.37 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.56 | 0.89 | 0.83 |
| Zr | 2.25 | 2.20 | 3.81 | 1.43 | 6.45 | 5.49 | 5.28 | 2.46 | 2.96 | 1.84 | 3.45 | 3.55 | 3.66 | 4.23 | 3.94 | 3.67 | 8.98 | 8.43 |
| Nb | 2.27 | 2.44 | 2.66 | 1.75 | 3.84 | 4.45 | 5.51 | 2.63 | 4.71 | 2.69 | 2.57 | 3.87 | 4.84 | 3.71 | 3.47 | 4.03 | 3.68 | 3.60 |
| Cs | 0.124 | 0.115 | 0.140 | 0.125 | 0.222 | 0.281 | 0.072 | 0.122 | 0.390 | 0.246 | 0.123 | 0.125 | 0.299 | 0.094 | 0.089 | 0.195 | 0.092 | 0.088 |
| Ba | 51.4 | 32.0 | 13.9 | 18.8 | 40.5 | 35.9 | 17.7 | 12.4 | 43.1 | 25.8 | 23.3 | 17.2 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 61.2 | 32.7 | 31.6 |
| La | 0.77 | 1.04 | 4.43 | 0.57 | 1.77 | 1.28 | 3.38 | 1.30 | 2.99 | 1.76 | 1.37 | 3.58 | 2.76 | 1.51 | 1.44 | 2.89 | 2.26 | 2.22 |
| Ce | 1.47 | 1.83 | 4.22 | 1.06 | 2.87 | 2.26 | 5.38 | 1.98 | 5.11 | 3.07 | 2.48 | 3.26 | 4.58 | 2.48 | 2.36 | 4.60 | 3.80 | 3.77 |
| Pr | 0.183 | 0.192 | 0.468 | 0.118 | 0.335 | 0.244 | 0.536 | 0.205 | 0.512 | 0.310 | 0.273 | 0.335 | 0.468 | 0.262 | 0.251 | 0.461 | 0.400 | 0.399 |
| Nd | 0.74 | 0.70 | 1.92 | 0.45 | 1.37 | 0.92 | 1.88 | 0.75 | 1.74 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.18 | 1.60 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 1.62 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| Sm | 0.108 | 0.101 | 0.341 | 0.067 | 0.259 | 0.157 | 0.277 | 0.122 | 0.217 | 0.137 | 0.163 | 0.161 | 0.201 | 0.163 | 0.157 | 0.213 | 0.279 | 0.269 |
| Eu | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.367 | 0.019 | 0.079 | 0.047 | 0.117 | 0.037 | 0.062 | 0.043 | 0.052 | 0.044 | 0.058 | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.055 | 0.114 | 0.113 |
| Gd | 0.067 | 0.071 | 0.225 | 0.049 | 0.222 | 0.138 | 0.206 | 0.108 | 0.156 | 0.097 | 0.155 | 0.120 | 0.142 | 0.123 | 0.130 | 0.149 | 0.239 | 0.244 |
| Tb | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.023 | 0.005 | 0.027 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.021 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.032 | 0.031 |
| Dy | 0.034 | 0.037 | 0.100 | 0.024 | 0.129 | 0.118 | 0.113 | 0.064 | 0.075 | 0.054 | 0.130 | 0.063 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.079 | 0.093 | 0.167 | 0.164 |
| Ho | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.015 | 0.004 | 0.019 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.026 | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.029 | 0.028 |
| Er | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.033 | 0.009 | 0.040 | 0.062 | 0.038 | 0.024 | 0.032 | 0.025 | 0.074 | 0.025 | 0.038 | 0.028 | 0.029 | 0.051 | 0.078 | 0.076 |
| Tm | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.011 |
| Yb | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.029 | 0.013 | 0.026 | 0.072 | 0.028 | 0.018 | 0.039 | 0.032 | 0.081 | 0.024 | 0.044 | 0.025 | 0.026 | 0.066 | 0.084 | 0.084 |
| Lu | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.013 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.014 | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.016 |
| Hf | 0.037 | 0.040 | 0.084 | 0.026 | 0.240 | 0.099 | 0.098 | 0.045 | 0.056 | 0.034 | 0.073 | 0.066 | 0.058 | 0.073 | 0.074 | 0.065 | 0.166 | 0.165 |
| Ta | 0.111 | 0.125 | 0.102 | 0.083 | 0.237 | 0.277 | 0.308 | 0.143 | 0.231 | 0.108 | 0.176 | 0.218 | 0.306 | 0.202 | 0.211 | 0.209 | 0.192 | 0.189 |
| Pb | 0.57 | 0.34 | 0.90 | 0.33 | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.62 | 0.49 | 5.77 | 0.57 | 0.89 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.23 | 0.84 | 0.78 |
| Th | 0.110 | 0.145 | 0.271 | 0.074 | 0.167 | 0.184 | 0.384 | 0.131 | 0.401 | 0.303 | 0.192 | 0.241 | 0.319 | 0.248 | 0.240 | 0.260 | 0.241 | 0.238 |
| U | 0.025 | 0.036 | 0.059 | 0.020 | 0.071 | 0.051 | 0.098 | 0.033 | 0.127 | 0.095 | 0.045 | 0.058 | 0.090 | 0.060 | 0.060 | 0.089 | 0.084 | 0.083 |

| | Gar sheared | | | | | | | | | Kimb. | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | U9 | U57 | U70 | U85 | U148 | U183 | U267 | U503 | U507 | U532 | | | | | | |
| Li | 6.85 | 9.36 | 6.27 | 13.5 | 8.01 | 7.32 | 5.77 | 8.39 | 15.2 | 8.19 | 11.5 | | | | | |
| Rb | 5.46 | 7.57 | 4.61 | 8.69 | 8.06 | 5.99 | 11.1 | 6.52 | 3.49 | 5.62 | 61.7 | | | | | |
| Sr | 17.9 | 24.6 | 26.5 | 29.3 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 26.0 | 58.5 | 888 | | | | | |
| Y | 1.51 | 0.97 | 1.05 | 3.47 | 1.08 | 0.45 | 2.79 | 2.11 | 2.85 | 0.70 | 9.10 | | | | | |
| Zr | 9.10 | 6.16 | 4.04 | 9.10 | 4.32 | 2.99 | 9.88 | 11.7 | 8.77 | 4.82 | 118 | | | | | |
| Nb | 4.53 | 4.04 | 2.45 | 2.97 | 1.84 | 1.88 | 1.44 | 4.10 | 1.44 | 2.88 | 142 | | | | | |
| Cs | 0.162 | 0.174 | 0.089 | 0.188 | 0.200 | 0.108 | 0.410 | 0.103 | 0.121 | 0.075 | 0.80 | | | | | |
| Ba | 24.3 | 15.0 | 28.4 | 52.7 | 12.0 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 32.5 | 7.2 | 28.3 | 1144 | | | | | |
| La | 2.27 | 2.68 | 1.57 | 1.73 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 1.27 | 1.75 | 1.40 | 2.39 | 93.1 | | | | | |
| Ce | 4.34 | 4.39 | 2.66 | 3.56 | 2.15 | 1.78 | 2.75 | 3.26 | 2.43 | 3.59 | 162 | | | | | |
| Pr | 0.454 | 0.445 | 0.278 | 0.415 | 0.252 | 0.190 | 0.358 | 0.361 | 0.311 | 0.345 | 15.1 | | | | | |
| Nd | 1.62 | 1.60 | 1.04 | 1.65 | 1.05 | 0.75 | 1.62 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.19 | 51.5 | | | | | |
| Sm | 0.270 | 0.269 | 0.193 | 0.353 | 0.213 | 0.134 | 0.385 | 0.318 | 0.344 | 0.191 | 6.85 | | | | | |
| Eu | 0.086 | 0.083 | 0.075 | 0.132 | 0.070 | 0.045 | 0.144 | 0.114 | 0.246 | 0.060 | 1.77 | | | | | |
| Gd | 0.279 | 0.246 | 0.198 | 0.495 | 0.207 | 0.124 | 0.451 | 0.392 | 0.419 | 0.190 | 5.30 | | | | | |
| Tb | 0.044 | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.089 | 0.030 | 0.017 | 0.075 | 0.066 | 0.072 | 0.026 | 0.54 | | | | | |
| Dy | 0.277 | 0.192 | 0.185 | 0.647 | 0.186 | 0.092 | 0.500 | 0.421 | 0.495 | 0.146 | 2.27 | | | | | |
| Ho | 0.050 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.138 | 0.036 | 0.015 | 0.101 | 0.079 | 0.103 | 0.025 | 0.34 | | | | | |
| Er | 0.122 | 0.079 | 0.090 | 0.401 | 0.099 | 0.035 | 0.277 | 0.201 | 0.286 | 0.059 | 0.73 | | | | | |
| Tm | 0.016 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.060 | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.040 | 0.027 | 0.042 | 0.008 | 0.085 | | | | | |
| Yb | 0.096 | 0.065 | 0.087 | 0.410 | 0.110 | 0.032 | 0.274 | 0.169 | 0.283 | 0.049 | 0.52 | | | | | |
| Lu | 0.016 | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.070 | 0.020 | 0.006 | 0.047 | 0.028 | 0.048 | 0.008 | 0.076 | | | | | |
| Hf | 0.172 | 0.117 | 0.085 | 0.225 | 0.096 | 0.067 | 0.236 | 0.244 | 0.219 | 0.098 | 2.42 | | | | | |
| Ta | 0.281 | 0.195 | 0.097 | 0.206 | 0.096 | 0.085 | 0.103 | 0.228 | 0.081 | 0.135 | 8.09 | | | | | |
| Pb | 0.69 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.48 | 2.23 | 0.62 | 2.90 | | | | | |
| Th | 0.368 | 0.269 | 0.185 | 0.203 | 0.196 | 0.093 | 0.121 | 0.275 | 0.106 | 0.172 | 11.7 | | | | | |
| U | 0.074 | 0.145 | 0.041 | 0.045 | 0.048 | 0.049 | 0.030 | 0.062 | 0.048 | 0.069 | 2.83 | | | | | |

Kimb., host kimberlite. u10d and u71d are duplicates (separate dissolutions) of samples U10 and U71.

Table 6: Representative trace element compositions of minerals determined by LA-ICPMS (in ppm)

| No.: | Spl granular | | Gar granular | | | Gar transitional | | Gar sheared | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | U24 | U504 | U280 | U501 | U506 | U4 | U50 | U85 | U148 | U183 | U267 |
| <i>Clinopyroxene</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Li | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Sc | 56.6 | 64.0 | 18.3 | 29.8 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 14.8 |
| Ti | 17.8 | 16.8 | 151 | 1122 | 3.23 | 107 | 573 | 1311 | 1703 | 2044 | 2305 |
| V | 78.7 | 80.6 | 212 | 412 | 122 | 159 | 162 | 242 | 184 | 167 | 209 |
| Co | 18.8 | 18.9 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 16.7 | 27.7 | 32.6 | 29.0 | 27.1 | 25.9 | 30.6 |
| Ni | 220 | 309 | 253 | 240 | 318 | 458 | 561 | 416 | 468 | 416 | 519 |
| Zn | 5.50 | 7.32 | 5.74 | 6.98 | 6.67 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| Rb | b.d. | 0.019 | b.d. | 0.023 | 0.141 | 0.045 | 0.018 | b.d. | 0.007 | 0.014 | b.d. |
| Sr | 316 | 297 | 238 | 329 | 46.5 | 107 | 126 | 87.8 | 120 | 140 | 129 |
| Y | 1.14 | 1.23 | 0.088 | 0.725 | 0.130 | 0.186 | 0.443 | 3.05 | 2.14 | 2.66 | 3.07 |
| Zr | 0.554 | 0.582 | 0.089 | 7.58 | 3.08 | 1.97 | 0.809 | 5.56 | 4.29 | 6.90 | 6.88 |
| Nb | 0.752 | 0.913 | 0.045 | 0.0142 | 0.160 | 0.274 | 0.202 | 0.295 | 0.189 | 0.213 | 0.215 |
| Ba | 0.577 | 4.34 | 1.98 | 0.346 | 11.25 | 1.07 | 0.422 | 0.294 | 0.280 | 0.270 | 0.286 |
| La | 9.46 | 9.08 | 5.18 | 5.61 | 3.66 | 2.00 | 2.30 | 2.94 | 2.49 | 2.42 | 2.85 |
| Ce | 33.7 | 31.0 | 13.6 | 20.9 | 9.15 | 6.89 | 7.98 | 8.52 | 8.74 | 8.55 | 10.0 |
| Pr | 4.94 | 4.51 | 1.34 | 3.45 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 1.16 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.61 |
| Nd | 20.2 | 18.6 | 2.86 | 14.5 | 3.79 | 4.52 | 5.16 | 5.13 | 6.68 | 7.04 | 7.85 |
| Sm | 2.52 | 2.39 | 0.049 | 1.72 | 0.458 | 0.720 | 0.655 | 1.25 | 1.48 | 1.56 | 1.77 |
| Eu | 0.533 | 0.514 | 0.007 | 0.391 | 0.120 | 0.197 | 0.154 | 0.435 | 0.425 | 0.469 | 0.525 |
| Gd | 1.19 | 1.22 | 0.028 | 0.948 | 0.260 | 0.433 | 0.314 | 1.30 | 1.11 | 1.33 | 1.45 |
| Tb | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.002 | 0.070 | 0.022 | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.172 | 0.131 | 0.158 | 0.173 |
| Dy | 0.321 | 0.345 | 0.013 | 0.239 | 0.062 | 0.103 | 0.120 | 0.862 | 0.633 | 0.782 | 0.867 |
| Ho | 0.040 | 0.043 | 0.003 | 0.032 | 0.006 | 0.010 | 0.018 | 0.135 | 0.093 | 0.114 | 0.132 |
| Er | 0.115 | 0.123 | 0.010 | 0.060 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.042 | 0.261 | 0.187 | 0.229 | 0.272 |
| Tm | 0.025 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.031 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.030 |
| Yb | 0.238 | 0.267 | 0.013 | 0.029 | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.030 | 0.151 | 0.113 | 0.126 | 0.156 |
| Lu | 0.050 | 0.054 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.017 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 0.019 |
| Hf | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.593 | 0.054 | 0.126 | 0.037 | 0.408 | 0.298 | 0.461 | 0.441 |
| Ta | 0.098 | 0.096 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.014 | 0.012 | 0.021 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.015 |
| Pb | 0.58 | 0.91 | 0.05 | 1.36 | 0.41 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.16 |
| Th | 0.236 | 0.215 | 0.028 | 0.062 | 0.184 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.033 | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.021 |
| U | 0.091 | 0.081 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.053 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| <i>Garnet</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Li | | 0.044 | 0.099 | 0.071 | 0.059 | 0.054 | 0.125 | 0.146 | b.d. | 0.175 | |
| Sc | | 153 | 118 | 126 | 173 | 109 | 77 | 129 | 135 | 80.5 | |
| Ti | | 170 | 1745 | 7.34 | 764 | 2833 | 2905 | 3272 | 1529 | 5891 | |
| V | | 175 | 275 | 245 | 532 | 370 | 190 | 367 | 381 | 235 | |
| Co | | 37.3 | 46.6 | 47.8 | 51.3 | 46.3 | 45.5 | 52.0 | 40.0 | 45.1 | |
| Ni | | 12.4 | 28.5 | 35.2 | 123.9 | 91.1 | 74.0 | 114.8 | 79.8 | 109.5 | |
| Zn | | 6.45 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 11.0 | 15.4 | |
| Rb | | b.d. | 0.088 | 0.112 | 0.058 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.046 | 0.009 | b.d. | |
| Sr | | 0.13 | 0.31 | 0.011 | 0.62 | 0.83 | 0.29 | 0.57 | 0.67 | 0.46 | |
| Y | | 1.59 | 10.5 | 0.082 | 0.481 | 5.11 | 17.1 | 6.68 | 3.28 | 15.0 | |
| Zr | | 0.322 | 15.4 | 0.023 | 0.485 | 24.7 | 26.2 | 36.9 | 22.7 | 52.8 | |
| Nb | | 0.019 | 0.030 | 0.040 | 1.37 | 0.575 | 0.239 | 0.362 | 0.896 | 0.246 | |

(continued)

Table 6: Continued

| No.: | Spl granular | | Gar granular | | | Gar transitional | | Gar sheared | | | |
|------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| | U24 | U504 | U280 | U501 | U506 | U4 | U50 | U85 | U148 | U183 | U267 |
| Ba | | 0.041 | 0.007 | 0.029 | 0.008 | 0.032 | 0.0131 | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | |
| La | | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.009 | 0.117 | 0.089 | 0.027 | 0.057 | 0.115 | 0.036 | |
| Ce | | 0.113 | 0.273 | 0.004 | 0.923 | 0.878 | 0.229 | 0.567 | 0.912 | 0.383 | |
| Pr | | 0.045 | 0.141 | 0.001 | 0.226 | 0.242 | 0.066 | 0.188 | 0.223 | 0.126 | |
| Nd | | 0.379 | 1.63 | b.d. | 1.24 | 1.95 | 0.503 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.26 | |
| Sm | | 0.049 | 0.945 | b.d. | 0.142 | 0.810 | 0.428 | 0.923 | 0.571 | 0.910 | |
| Eu | | 0.010 | 0.423 | b.d. | 0.029 | 0.281 | 0.250 | 0.347 | 0.228 | 0.440 | |
| Gd | | 0.046 | 1.45 | b.d. | 0.040 | 0.860 | 1.26 | 1.15 | 0.903 | 1.83 | |
| Tb | | 0.012 | 0.252 | b.d. | 0.002 | 0.134 | 0.307 | 0.173 | 0.138 | 0.368 | |
| Dy | | 0.143 | 1.78 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.900 | 2.76 | 1.17 | 0.804 | 2.85 | |
| Ho | | 0.057 | 0.415 | 0.001 | 0.015 | 0.188 | 0.655 | 0.263 | 0.128 | 0.606 | |
| Er | | 0.267 | 1.26 | 0.015 | 0.105 | 0.572 | 2.07 | 0.828 | 0.305 | 1.80 | |
| Tm | | 0.064 | 0.208 | 0.009 | 0.036 | 0.105 | 0.332 | 0.146 | 0.045 | 0.277 | |
| Yb | | 0.698 | 1.53 | 0.100 | 0.431 | 0.869 | 2.41 | 1.17 | 0.350 | 1.86 | |
| Lu | | 0.145 | 0.262 | 0.028 | 0.102 | 0.148 | 0.371 | 0.208 | 0.066 | 0.296 | |
| Hf | | 0.008 | 0.314 | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.615 | 0.674 | 0.854 | 0.607 | 1.562 | |
| Ta | | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.120 | 0.061 | 0.026 | 0.031 | 0.073 | 0.023 | |
| Pb | | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.092 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.016 | 0.010 | 0.024 | 0.022 | |
| Th | | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.064 | 0.022 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.035 | 0.007 | |
| U | | 0.002 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.064 | 0.028 | 0.011 | 0.018 | 0.058 | 0.011 | |

b.d., below detection.

Boyd *et al.* (1997) are compared with melting trends of fertile peridotite at 1–7 GPa (Herzberg, 2004) in Fig. 7a–d. The majority of the granular (low- T) peridotites plot close to residues of high-degree melt extraction at 1–5 GPa in diagrams of Al_2O_3 vs MgO and $\text{Mg}\#$ (Fig. 7a and c) and to a 2–3 GPa polybaric melting trend on modal composition diagrams (Fig. 13).

Depth of partial melting can be better assessed on a plot of Al_2O_3 vs FeO (Fig. 7d) because iron contents in residues are sensitive to pressure. The majority of spinel and some low- T garnet peridotites appear to have formed at ~ 5 GPa, but several samples seem to indicate even greater melting pressures (~ 7 GPa). Three spinel peridotites with the lowest FeO have the highest modal opx (Figs 13a and 19) but do not differ in $\text{Mg}\#\text{O}$ from other spinel peridotites (Table 1). Their low bulk-rock FeO (hence seemingly high melting pressures) may be due to enrichment in opx, possibly related to post-melting processes rather than melting at high P (see below). One of these samples (U15) shows heterogeneous opx distribution as discussed above. The majority of the deformed peridotites may have formed at 1–4 GPa, but this inference assumes no late-stage Fe enrichment. Such enrichment appears to be common in

the xenolith suite of Boyd *et al.* (1997); two sheared samples from our suite have higher FeO than melting residues at 1 GPa and may also have been enriched in Fe.

Melt extraction degrees were 40–45% for the spinel and some granular garnet peridotites formed at ~ 5 GPa (Fig. 7d); some refractory peridotites formed at lower pressures may have lower melting degrees. These values are similar to estimates obtained by Walter (2003), who argued that the FeO , MgO and Al_2O_3 contents of Siberian mantle xenoliths reported by Boyd *et al.* (1997) indicate about 45% of polybaric melt extraction at an average pressure of ~ 4 GPa. Walter (2003) also inferred that $\sim 30\%$ of the xenoliths have SiO_2 contents too high to be generated by melt extraction from pyrolyte, but that the average SiO_2 content could be achieved by $\sim 40\%$ melt extraction either at ~ 7 GPa for batch extraction or at an average pressure of 3–4 GPa for polybaric near-fractional extraction.

Several granular and deformed Udachnaya peridotites plot on MgO vs SiO_2 (Fig. 7b) and Al_2O_3 vs SiO_2 (not shown) variation diagrams above the experimental melting trends and may have been enriched in silica during or after melting. Such enrichments are commonly attributed

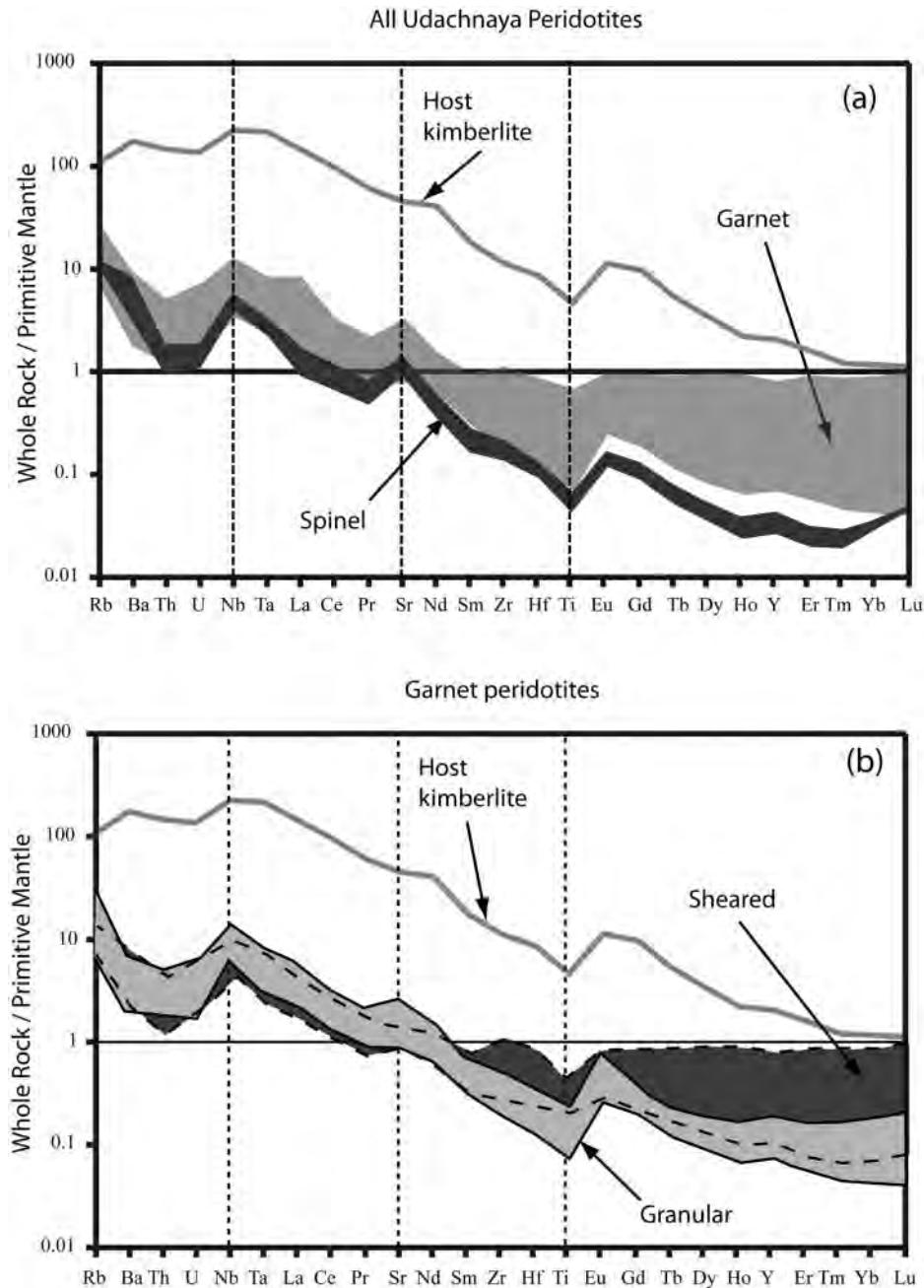


Fig. 15. Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough & Sun, 1995) trace element abundances in bulk-rock Udachnaya peridotites and their host kimberlite. (a) Spinel peridotites (dark grey field) in comparison with garnet peridotites (grey field); (b) granular garnet peridotites (light grey field) compared with deformed garnet peridotites (dark grey field).

to melting or metasomatism in subduction-related tectonic settings (Kelemen *et al.*, 1992; Rudnick *et al.*, 1994; Walter, 2003; Pearson & Wittig, 2008). The majority of the Udachnaya peridotites plot in or close to the field of peridotite xenoliths from Avacha in Kamchatka [as well as of other supra-subduction zone harzburgites; see Ionov (2010) for a review] and define similar Mg–Si and Al–Si trends. These relations can be considered as evidence for

partial melting (or post-melting enrichment) at similar conditions, and thus may indicate that subduction-related settings were somehow involved in the petrogenesis of many Udachnaya peridotites. A plume-related origin for these rocks is less likely because refractory peridotite xenoliths from ocean islands show significant scatter on major oxide plots but no systematic silica enrichment (Simon *et al.*, 2008; Ionov, 2010).

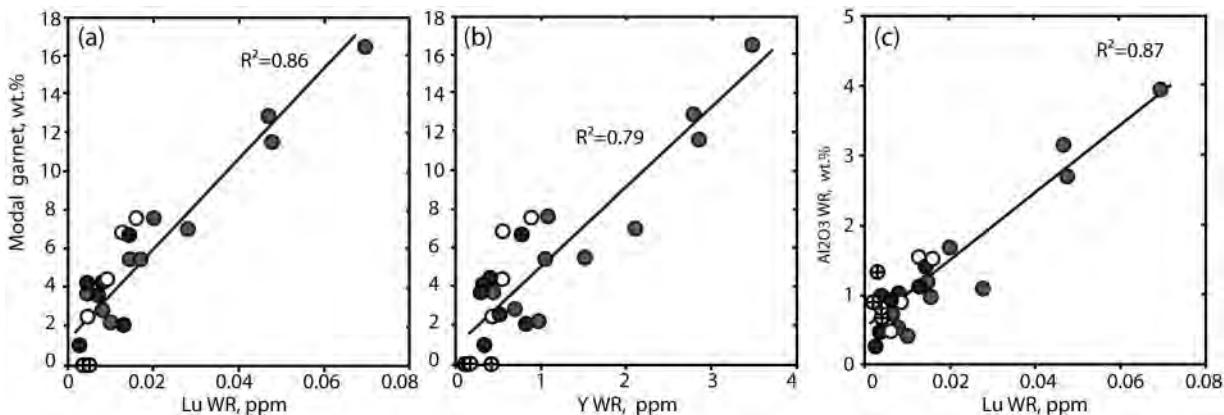


Fig. 16. Covariation plots for Lu and Y (in ppm) in whole-rock Udachnaya peridotites: (a) Lu vs modal garnet; (b) Y vs modal garnet; (c) Lu vs whole-rock Al₂O₃.

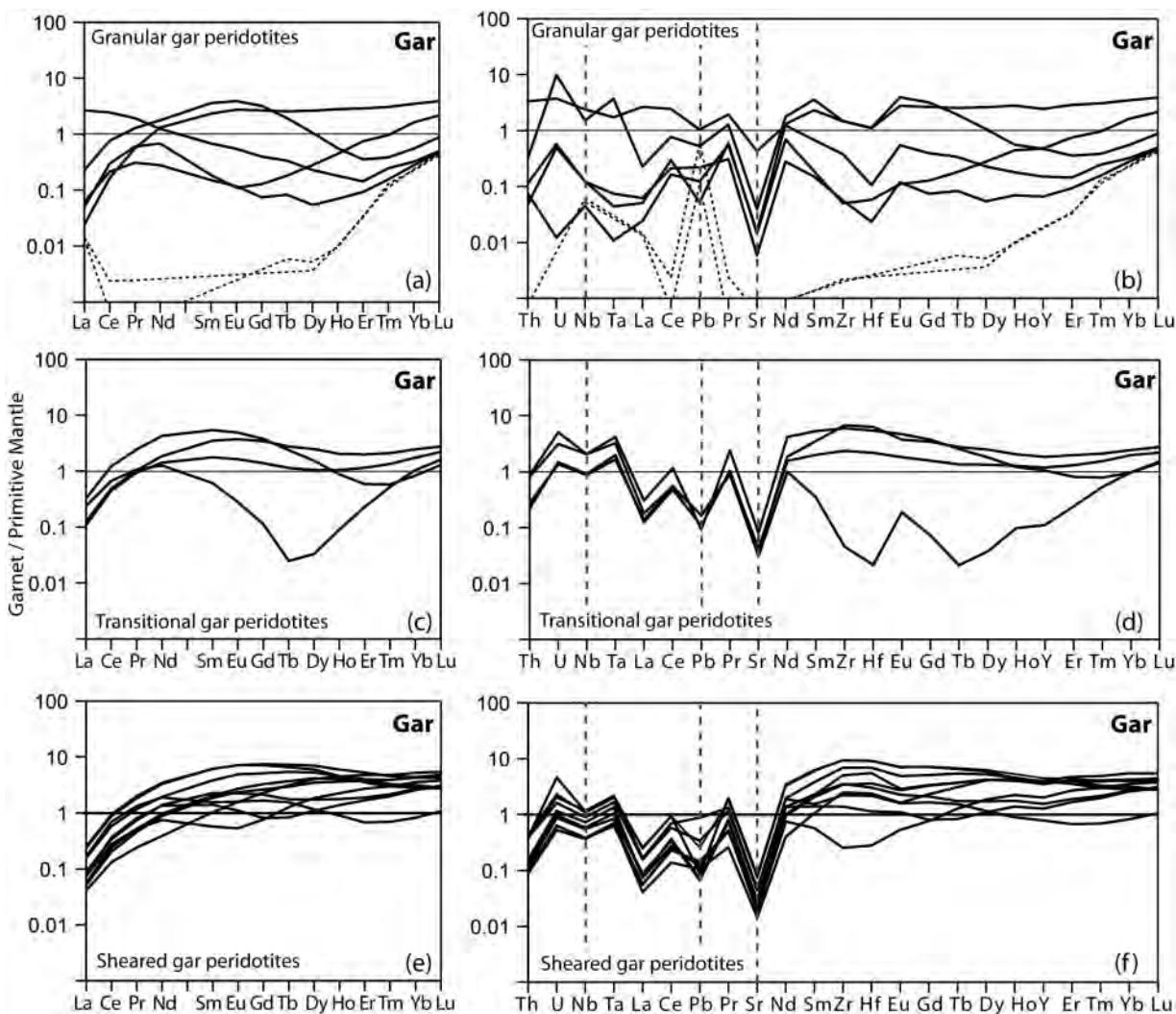


Fig. 17. Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough & Sun, 1995) REE (left column) and extended trace element (right column) patterns in garnet from granular (a, b), transitional (c, d) and sheared (e, f) Udachnaya peridotites. Dashed lines in (a) and (b) are for REE-poor garnets U29 and U506; the pattern with flat MREE–HREE is for gar-rich harzburgite U501 (see text); the lowest MREE in (c) are for U4.

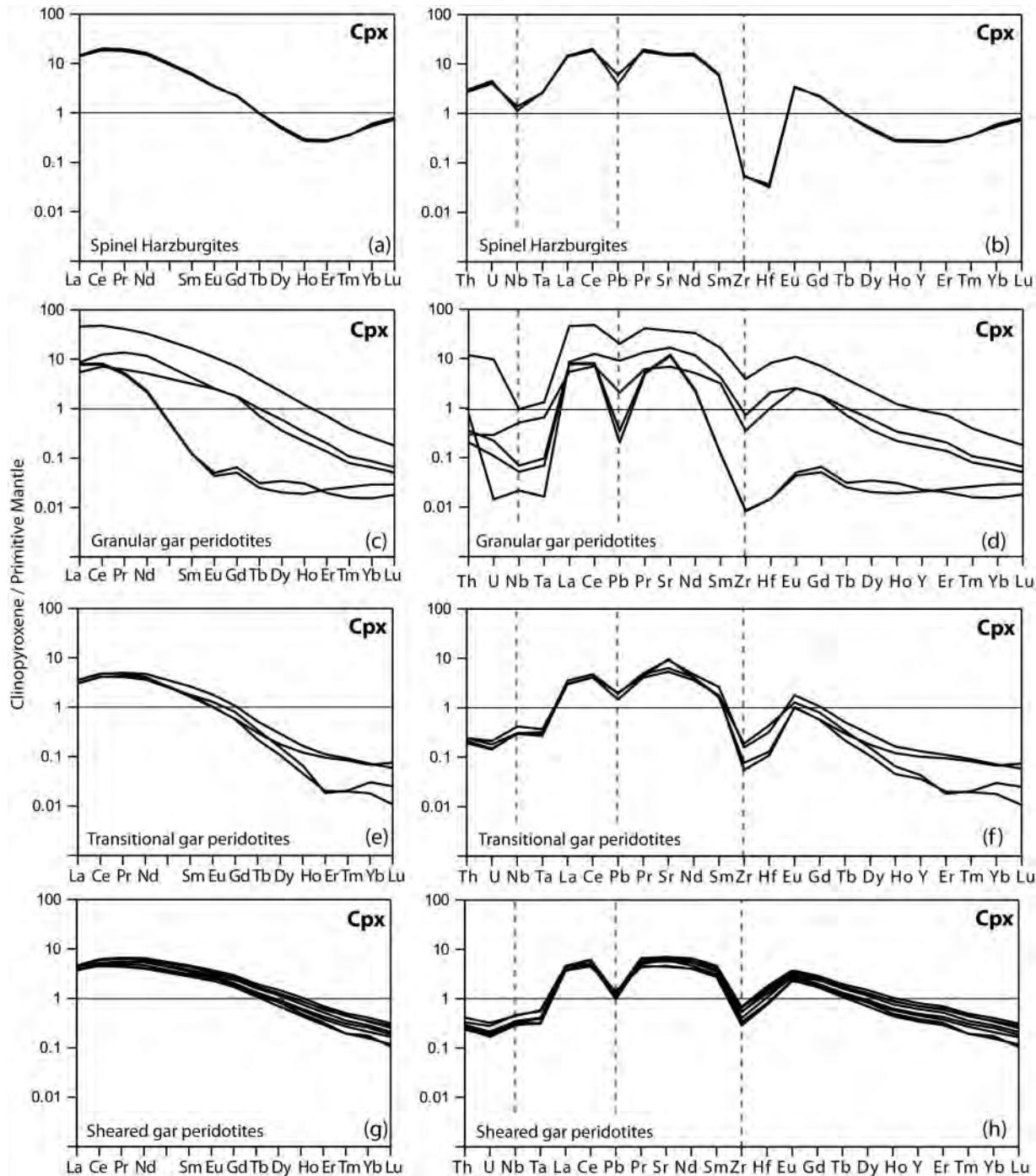


Fig. 18. Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough & Sun, 1995) REE (left column) and extended trace element (right column) patterns in clinopyroxene (cpx) from spinel (a, b), granular garnet (c, d), transitional (e, f) and sheared (g, h) Udachnaya peridotites.

Boyd *et al.* (1997) proposed an origin for craton roots in Siberia and southern Africa by physical segregation of olivine and opx in high-pressure melting residues. Such an origin may be viable for opx-enriched Udachnaya xenoliths with higher silica contents than in supra-subduction harzburgites (Ionov, 2010; Figs 7b and 13).

Trace element evidence

In general, the trace element compositions of all the Udachnaya peridotites in this study have probably been affected by metasomatism, as they display strong enrichments in highly incompatible elements (Fig. 15). Nevertheless, the record of partial melting appears to

Table 7: Comparisons of modal compositions reported by Boyd et al. (1997) with those calculated in this study for the same samples from whole-rock and mineral analyses reported by Boyd et al. (1997)

| Rock type | Sample | Olivine | | Opx | | Cpx | | Garnet | | Spinel | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | Boyd | This work | Boyd | This work | Boyd | This work | Boyd | This work | Boyd | This work |
| Spinel | Uv 34/93 | 54.9 | 55.0 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | - | - | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Low- <i>T</i> garnet | Uv 76/93 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 36.7 | 35.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| High- <i>T</i> garnet | Uv 228/89 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 30.3 | 28.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | - | - |

have been preserved for the moderately incompatible HREE in several granular garnet and spinel peridotites. These xenoliths show a decrease in PM-normalized abundances from Lu to Tm or Er in bulk-rocks (Fig. 20) and from Lu to Ho in garnet and cpx (Figs 17 and 18). Figure 20 compares their whole-rock REE patterns with results of trace element modelling during partial melting of fertile garnet and spinel peridotite after Simon *et al.* (2007). The HREE levels of the Udachnaya spinel peridotites are consistent with 25% of melt extraction in the absence of garnet. It is not likely, however, that these rocks were produced by melting entirely in the spinel facies because their Al–Fe relations indicate that melting commenced at ~5 GPa (Figs 7d and 19). A more realistic scenario for the Udachnaya peridotites in Fig. 20 could be that the melting started in the garnet field and continued after the exhaustion of garnet. The HREE patterns of granular garnet peridotites U280 and U501 are consistent with 20% melting in the presence of garnet followed by 10–15% garnet-free melting. A corollary of such a scenario is that the garnet present in these rocks must be of post-melting origin. The HREE patterns of spinel peridotites U24 and U504 require 20% + 20% melting. The total of ~40% melting is generally consistent with estimates based on major element and experimental data (Fig. 7a–d).

Mantle metasomatism

Different lines of evidence indicate that metasomatism has affected all the peridotites in this study, in particular the deformed rocks, as previously inferred for other cratonic xenolith suites worldwide (Kopylova & Russell, 2000; Schmidberger & Francis, 2001; Grégoire *et al.*, 2003; Boyd *et al.*, 2004; Burgess & Harte, 2004; Gibson *et al.*, 2008; Pearson & Wittig, 2008). The very high melting degrees (35–45%) must have exhausted garnet and cpx in the residue; therefore, when present, these minerals have either exsolved from high-*T* opx on cooling or were precipitated during metasomatism. A very important argument for widespread metasomatism is enrichment in TiO₂ relative to model melting residues and unmetasomatized off-craton

peridotites (Fig. 7f). Boyd *et al.* (1997) noted that such enrichment is not hosted in the major minerals and was probably produced in the mantle because, contrary to late-stage Fe and Ca enrichment, it is not related to the LOI values of the altered xenoliths. Our results show that the TiO₂ content depends on the rock type; this is low in the spinel and some granular garnet peridotites but particularly high (above that in off-craton fertile mantle) in some sheared rocks (Fig. 7f).

Evidence for metasomatism is also provided by the major element compositions of minerals (apart from Ti enrichment in garnet rims, Fig. 9). For example, cpx from sheared peridotites with the highest bulk-rock CaO (1.5–3.4%) in this study plots off the linear correlation trend on the Na–Cr diagram defined by cpx from spinel and granular garnet peridotites (Fig. 8b). This can be explained by precipitation of these outlier cpx from a Na-rich, Cr-poor metasomatic melt, whereas cpx in the other xenoliths may have experienced only low degrees of cryptic metasomatism by fluids.

Shimizu *et al.* (1997) attributed the broad range of trace element abundances in garnets and cpx from Udachnaya peridotites (Figs 17 and 18) to different degrees of reaction between a depleted harzburgite protolith and melt. The relationships of various REE and trace element patterns in garnets and cpx from this study with the petrological characteristics of the peridotites are not straightforward. On the one hand, xenoliths with highly depleted garnets (U29 and U506) have the highest Mg#_{OI} (0.922–0.925, hence refractory) among the granular peridotites. On the other hand, they also have the highest modal opx (16–20%) and significant modal cpx (3–6%) and garnet (2–4%), which may have been introduced by modal metasomatism. More insight into this phenomenon could be obtained by detailed *in situ* chemical and isotope studies.

The *P*–*T* relations and lithospheric structure beneath Udachnaya

The xenolith-based paleo *P*–*T* gradient for the mantle beneath Udachnaya was defined by Boyd (1984) and Boyd

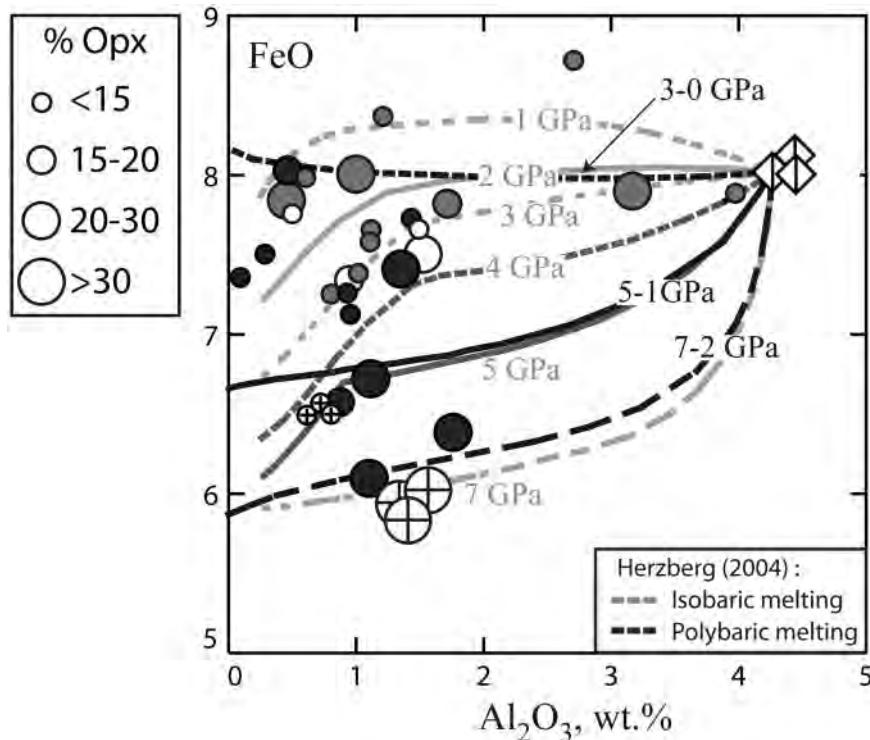


Fig. 19. FeO vs Al_2O_3 wt % for peridotite xenoliths in this study, with the size of symbols proportional to modal opx in each sample. [See Fig. 7 for symbols and the legend of experimental melting data after Herzberg (2004).] The lowest FeO values (hence highest apparent melting pressures) are for xenoliths with highest modal opx.

et al. (1997) using two different thermo-barometers and further discussed in the literature (e.g. Rudnick & Nyblade, 1999). In general, the inferences of the above workers are similar to those of this study; in particular, we also find a bimodal T distribution and very low Al_2O_3 in the opx of garnet peridotites. A major difference is that upper limit of the T range reported for spinel peridotites by Boyd *et al.* (1997) is much lower than in this study (750 – 835°C vs 760 – 965°C) and below the T range they inferred for low- T garnet peridotites (845 – 990°C).

Equilibration temperatures for nine out of 11 granular garnet peridotites in this study range from 857 to 1002°C based on the Ca-opx method and from 705 to 941°C based on the cpx-opx method, at P from 2.6 to 5.5 GPa. Regardless of which method yields the more correct data, the T range for the low- T garnet peridotites overlaps much of that for our spinel peridotites (760 – 965°C). If the T in the upper half of the lithospheric mantle beneath Udachnaya increases regularly with P (depth), the garnet and spinel facies must have coexisted over a broad depth interval 360 Myr ago, possibly down to ~ 160 km (~ 5 GPa, Fig. 11). This is consistent with experimental data showing that the depth of the spinel–garnet-facies transition depends on the bulk-rock composition, particularly the Cr/Al ratio (Nickel, 1986; Webb & Wood, 1986). The lowest P

estimate for the spinel peridotites is given by the depth of the crust–mantle boundary at ~ 45 km (~ 1.2 GPa) in the central Siberian craton obtained from seismic data (Suvorov *et al.*, 2006).

Two granular garnet peridotites yield much higher T and P estimates: 1176°C , 6.1 GPa for U64 and 1340°C , 6.8 GPa for U1188. The latter exceed the highest values obtained in this study for deformed peridotites (1200 – 1300°C ; 5.4 – 6.6 GPa), indicating the presence of undeformed rocks near the base of the lithosphere. Among the deformed peridotites, the T variation ranges for the transitional (porphyroclastic) and sheared rocks are nearly the same. Some high- T garnet peridotites in the suite of Boyd *et al.* (1997) are coarse (i.e. not deformed). It follows that the degree of deformation in the high- T rocks is not defined by temperature. If the T in the bottom layer of the lithosphere is a measure of P (depth), then the degree of deformation does not systematically increase with depth either.

The low- T Udachnaya xenoliths in this study span the 40 mW m^{-2} conductive geotherm of Pollack & Chapman (1977) and the graphite–diamond transition boundary, whereas the high- T rocks plot in the diamond field well above the 40 mW m^{-2} geotherm (Fig. 11). Importantly, there is a $\geq 200^\circ$ T gap (950 – 1000° vs $\sim 1200^\circ\text{C}$) between

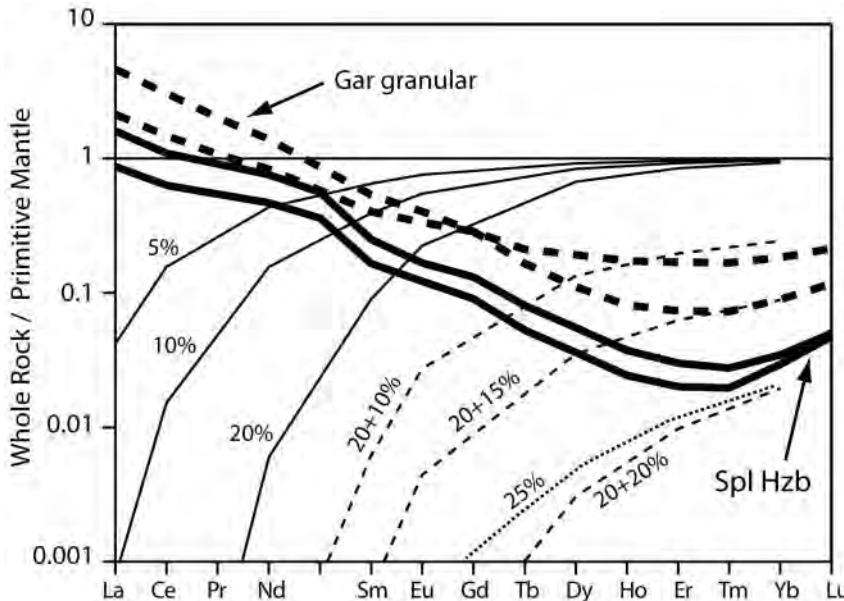


Fig. 20. Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough & Sun, 1995) REE patterns for Udachnaya spinel harzburgites U24 and U504 (thick continuous lines) and granular garnet harzburgites U280 and U501 (thick dashed lines) in comparison with results of trace element modelling after Simon *et al.* (2007). Thin continuous lines indicate melting (5–20%) in the presence of garnet; thin dashed lines show 20% melting in the garnet field followed by 10–20% melting in the absence of garnet; thin dotted line shows 25% garnet-free melting of fertile mantle.

the low-*T* and the high-*T* peridotites whereas their *P* ranges are contiguous: 2.6–5.5 GPa vs 5.4–6.8 GPa. Boyd *et al.* (1997) argued that megacrystalline dunites may occupy part of the ‘missing’ lithospheric section with *T*=1000–1200°C; these rocks may be fragile and disintegrate during ascent (Pokhilenko *et al.*, 1993).

An alternative (preferred here) could be a steep *T* increase in the mantle beneath Udachnaya from ~1000 to \geq 1200°C at *P*~55 kbar; this level may represent a boundary that separated normal granular mantle from anomalous, deformed mantle in the lower section of the lithosphere beneath Udachnaya 360 Myr ago. The anomalous mantle could have been produced by shearing of mantle peridotite and circulation of sub-lithospheric melts along faults in a weakness zone below Udachnaya shortly before the eruption of the host kimberlite (and possibly in association with the kimberlite magmatic activity). Thus, the metasomatism recorded in the sheared peridotites could be a consequence of same processes that caused deformation and heating. If shearing and metasomatism are related to networks of rising kimberlite magma, sheared peridotites may be less common at the base of the lithosphere away from the roots of the kimberlite fields. The highest *P* values obtained in this study (6.8 GPa) correspond to a depth of ~210–220 km (360 Myr ago), which is similar to the estimate of Boyd *et al.* (1997) but slightly lower than ~250 km inferred by Pokhilenko *et al.* (1999) for the base of the lithosphere. Higher *P* estimates can be obtained from our data using certain barometers (Brey & Köhler, 1990; Nimis & Grüttner, 2010).

The lithospheric mantle profile in central Siberian craton

Plots of modal and chemical data vs *P* estimates (Fig. 12a–e) can be used to assess compositional variations in the lithospheric mantle profile beneath Udachnaya. The modal cpx and garnet and bulk-rock Al₂O₃ do not appear to change systematically with depth if one disregards three sheared xenoliths anomalously enriched in cpx and garnet (U85, U267 and U507). By comparison, the majority of the deformed peridotites have lower Mg#_{OL} and Mg#_{WR} and higher whole-rock TiO₂ than the granular peridotites.

Griffin *et al.* (1996, 1999b) used EPMA and proton microprobe data on garnets from heavy mineral concentrates from the Daldyn kimberlite field including Udachnaya to assess the *P*–*T* and compositional variations in the cratonic lithospheric profile. They argued that the lithosphere is layered with cpx-free harzburgites much more common in the depth range 150–200 km. This inference does not match the modal and bulk-rock chemical data from this study, possibly as a result of the low precision of single-garnet *P*–*T* estimates and the equivocal nature of inferences on peridotite modal compositions based on trace element analyses of garnets.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The remarkable preservation state of olivine and other minerals in a suite of unusually fresh peridotite

xenoliths from Udachnaya allows us to document in detail the transformation of granular microstructures into different types of deformed fabrics and their relations to the bulk-rock chemical compositions of the rocks.

- (2) Major element and modal data indicate that opx-rich peridotites are less common among granular (low- T) peridotites than inferred by Boyd *et al.* (1997) from a study of altered rocks. Extensive late-stage alteration might affect the Mg/Si ratios and FeO contents of peridotite xenoliths; heterogeneous modal mineralogy may be hard to detect in strongly altered xenoliths.
- (3) The peridotites from this study could be formed by 30–45% melt extraction at 1–5 GPa. Minor to moderate enrichments in silica relative to the experimental melting trends inferred for some rocks are similar to those observed in refractory supra-subduction zone peridotites (Ionov, 2010) and may indicate that a subduction-related tectonic setting was somehow involved in their origin.
- (4) Major and trace element and modal data indicate that all the xenoliths experienced modal and/or cryptic metasomatism; the degree of metasomatism (e.g. enrichment in Fe, Ti and LREE) increases from granular to sheared peridotites. Bulk-rock data on fresh xenoliths from this study show smaller effects of syn- and post-eruption alteration on minor and trace element budgets than earlier work.

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SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data for this paper are available at *Journal of Petrology* online.

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Annexe A2

1 **Depth, degrees and tectonic settings of mantle melting during**
2 **craton formation: inferences from major and trace element**
3 **compositions of spinel harzburgite xenoliths from the Udachnaya**
4 **kimberlite, central Siberia**

5

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11

12

13 ABSTRACT

14 We report major and trace element compositions of whole-rocks and minerals of 18 spinel harzburgite
15 xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite in the central Siberian craton. The samples are fresh, modally
16 homogeneous and large enough to provide representative whole-rock samples (>100 g); these were
17 the only criteria applied to select the xenoliths for this study from our collections. Their Mg# range from
18 0.92 to 0.93. Thirteen xenoliths have 6–22% orthopyroxene (opx) and 0–3% clinopyroxene (cpx); five
19 are opx-rich (31–43%) and contain 3–5% cpx. The low-opx Udachnaya harzburgites define regular co-
20 variation trends on major and minor oxide plots and appear to be pristine melt extraction residues.
21 Their Al-Fe and Al-Mg# trends, in combination with experimental results on melting of fertile
22 peridotites, indicate an origin by ~40% of polybaric decompression fractional melting between 7–4
23 GPa and ≤1–2 GPa. In line with Cr and HREE abundances, garnet was stable in the residues at early
24 melting stages. Thus, the shallow, spinel facies cratonic mantle consists of residues of melting that
25 took place in a broad depth range; the residues probably underwent density-driven segregation from
26 the denser ambient mantle to form the base of cratonic nuclei. The opx-rich Udachnaya harzburgites
27 cannot be produced by dry or hydrous melting at 1–7 GPa and may be related to fractionation or
28 metamorphic segregation during gravity-driven upwelling of initial high-P melting residues or
29 lithospheric accretion. Silica enrichments by melt-rock reactions in subduction settings could not be a
30 major mechanism for their origin. Our results, in comparison with published data on arc and fore-arc
31 peridotites show no evidence that dunites could have been initial melting residues, or that subduction-
32 related processes could result in significant enrichments in silica (opx) during melting or
33 metasomatism in subduction settings.

34

35 286 words

36

37 KEYWORDS (4 to 6 words): spinel harzburgite; mantle xenolith; craton; melting residue;
38 metasomatism

39

40 **1. Introduction**

41 The stability and longevity of cratons is believed to be due to the presence of a thick layer of rigid
42 and buoyant residual peridotites underneath the ancient crust (Boyd, 1989; Jordan, 1975; Kelly et al.,
43 2003; Lee, 2003). Hence, understanding the origin of the cratonic lithospheric mantle is essential in
44 elucidating the origin of cratons. For several decades, cratonic peridotites have been considered as
45 residues of high-degree mantle melting, with typically very high Mg# ($[\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe})_{\text{at}}] \geq 0.92$) that
46 distinguish them from off-craton peridotites (Bernstein et al., 2006; Bernstein et al., 1998; Boyd, 1989;
47 Boyd and Mertzman, 1987; Herzberg, 2004; Lee, 2006; Pearson et al., 2003; Simon et al., 2007;
48 Walter, 1998). Yet, melting degrees, pressures and tectonic settings during the craton formation
49 continue to be debated.

50 Melting conditions of residual peridotites can be inferred from comparisons of their major element
51 and modal compositions with experimental data on melting of fertile peridotites (Herzberg, 2004;
52 Walter, 1998). Many uncertainties in this approach arise from the fact that the majority of cratonic
53 peridotites, found as xenoliths in kimberlites, were subjected to post-melting metasomatism and syn-
54 or post-eruption alteration, which in most cases strongly affected their compositions (e.g., enrichments
55 in Fe, Ca, volatiles (Boyd et al., 1997; Herzberg and Rudnick, 2012)).

56 Two major groups of hypotheses have been proposed for the formation of cratonic lithospheric
57 mantle; they mainly differ in the depth and tectonic settings of partial melting. The first group involves
58 decompression melting in upwelling mantle (e.g., in mantle plumes), which may commence at fairly
59 high pressures ($P \sim 7 \text{ GPa}$) (Boyd, 1989, 1998; Griffin et al., 1999; Pearson et al., 1995). The other
60 one, invoked in many recent publications, argues for shallow melting beneath ancient mid-ocean-
61 ridges and in subduction zones, mainly at $<3 \text{ GPa}$ (Canil, 2004; Grove and Parman, 2004; Lee, 2006;
62 Pearson and Wittig, 2008; Simon et al., 2007). An important complication for both hypotheses is that
63 strong enrichments in silica reported for some cratonic peridotites cannot be produced by dry melt
64 extraction at any pressure (Boyd, 1989; Herzberg, 1993); debate continues as to whether such
65 enrichments are due to specific melting conditions (e.g., hydrous) or post-melting processes (e.g.,
66 subduction-related metasomatism).

67 To constrain the melting conditions during craton formation it is essential to have reliable modal
68 and chemical data on a large number of appropriate xenoliths, i.e. those with minimal metasomatism,
69 host-magma contamination and post-eruption alteration. In addition, such xenoliths should be
70 homogenous and large enough to provide representative sampling (Boyd, 1989; Boyd and Mertzman,
71 1987). The majority of cratonic peridotite xenoliths reported in the literature have been affected by

72 post-melting modal and chemical enrichments, e.g. they usually contain garnet. Garnet is commonly
73 believed to be a product of post-melting metasomatism both in sheared, high-T peridotites, in which
74 the metasomatism is most apparent, and in coarse, low-T peridotites (Shimizu et al., 1997; Simon et
75 al., 2003). Spinel harzburgites from the uppermost cratonic mantle are likely to be the nearest in
76 composition to pristine melt extraction residues. Yet, such garnet-free xenoliths are quite rare, and
77 little major and trace element data on cratonic spinel harzburgites have been reported so far
78 (Bernstein et al., 1998; Grégoire et al., 2005; Pearson and Wittig, 2008; Simon et al., 2007).

79 Large and very fresh mantle xenoliths including spinel harzburgites were recently recovered from
80 deep horizons of the Udachnaya diamond mine in the central Siberian craton (Ionov et al., 2010). Here
81 we report major and trace element compositions of 18 spinel harzburgites from the Udachnaya
82 kimberlite in order to (1) reconstruct modal and chemical compositions of pristine melting residues,
83 and (2) re-assess the melting conditions and tectonic settings during the formation of the lithospheric
84 mantle in the Siberian craton. We show that, unlike most published data on cratonic peridotites, the
85 residual harzburgites from this study form clear-cut trends on major element plots. These trends, in
86 combination with available experimental data, constrain unprecedented detail melting conditions
87 during the formation of the Siberian, and possibly other cratons.

88

89 **2. Geological setting**

90 Xenoliths from this study are from the Udachnaya-East kimberlite pipe ($66^{\circ}26' N$, $112^{\circ}19' E$) in
91 central Siberia (Fig. 1). Xenoliths in earlier studies (Boyd et al., 1997) were sampled at shallow
92 horizons of the open-pit diamond mine at Udachnaya whereas those reported here were collected at
93 greater depths in 2003-2009 in remarkably well-preserved type-I kimberlites (Kamenetsky et al.,
94 2004). The Udachnaya kimberlite erupted at 360 Ma (Kinny et al., 1997) through the Daldyn block of
95 the Siberian craton (Rosen et al., 1994) exposed on the Anabar shield in the northern craton (U-Pb
96 zircon and model Sm-Nd crustal ages from 1.8 to 3.6 Ga) (Jahn et al., 1998; Nutman et al., 1992;
97 Zonenshain et al., 1990). Details about the Udachnaya kimberlite and their xenoliths are given
98 elsewhere (Ionov et al., 2010; Kamenetsky et al., 2004; Sobolev, 1977).

99

100 **3. Sample selection and preparation**

101 A collection of peridotite xenoliths from Udachnaya was first inspected to select large, fresh and
102 modally homogeneous coarse (undeformed) peridotites. The very rare peridotites enriched in

103 clinopyroxene (cpx), like wehrlites, were excluded because they are not melting residues. The coarse
104 xenoliths were sawn and thin-sectioned; rock slabs and thin sections were further inspected to make
105 sure that the samples do not contain kimberlite or pyroxenite veins or modal gradations. All garnet-free
106 peridotites deemed appropriate for bulk-rock studies in terms of size, freshness and homogeneity
107 were selected for this work. A sufficiently large amount of fresh material (>100 g, more for very coarse-
108 grained rocks) was taken from xenolith cores to provide representative whole-rock samples ([Boyd](#),
109 [1989](#)). Xenoliths in this study are listed in [Table 1](#), which provides the weight of the whole-rock
110 samples as well as a summary of petrological information. Also listed in [Table 1](#) are data for five spinel
111 harzburgites from [Ionov et al. \(2010\)](#), which are examined here together with data on 13 new samples.

112 The xenoliths are rounded with ellipsoidal shapes, 15–30 cm in size. Their rinds were removed by
113 sawing. Two full duplicates weighing 140 g (1) and 410 g (2) were prepared from xenolith Uv-585/09
114 to explore the effects of sample size on analytical results. Fresh rock material was crushed to <5–10
115 mm in a steel jaw crusher carefully cleaned to avoid cross-contamination. Splits of crushed samples
116 (50–100 g) were ground in agate to fine powder. Olivine, pyroxenes and spinel were handpicked from
117 0.5–1.0 mm fraction of the remaining material to make grain mounts for micro-beam analyses.

118

119 **4. Analytical methods**

120 Whole-rock samples were analyzed for major and minor elements by wavelength-dispersive (WD)
121 X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry at J. Gutenberg University, Mainz. The rock powders were first
122 ignited for 3 h at 1000°C to turn all FeO into Fe₂O₃ and expel water and CO₂. Glass beads, produced
123 by fusing 0.8 g of the ignited powders with 4.8 g of dried LiB₄O₇ (1:7 dilution) were analyzed on a
124 Philips PW1404 instrument using ultramafic and mafic reference samples as external standards.
125 Reference sample JP-1 was analyzed as unknown to control accuracy, with results close to
126 recommended values ([Table 1 of Electronic Supplement, ES](#)). Full duplicates of two samples (Uv-
127 402/09 and Uv-590/09) reproduced within 0.1–0.15 wt.% for LOI, SiO₂ and MgO, and 0.01 wt.% for
128 other elements, i.e. they confirm sample homogeneity and the high quality of the analyses.

129 Minerals were analyzed for major elements by WD electron probe micro-analysis (EPMA) at the
130 Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans (LMV), Clermont-Ferrand on a CAMECA SX-100 using 15 KeV, 15
131 nA sample current and counting times of 20–30 s for peaks and 10 s for background; standards were
132 natural and synthetic minerals; ZAF correction was applied. The minerals were normally analyzed in
133 grain mounts, less commonly in thin sections to assess grain zoning and size-related variations. Modal
134 abundances were calculated from whole-rock and mineral compositions by least-squares method.

135 Pyroxenes and olivine were analyzed for trace elements by laser-ablation (LA) inductively
136 coupled plasma mass-spectrometry (ICPMS) at the LMV in grain mounts on AGILENT 7500 coupled
137 with an Excimer 193 nm Resonics M-50E ATL. The laser operated at 7 Hz, ~6 mJ.cm⁻² pulse energy
138 and beam size of 70–100 µm. Helium was used as carrier gas. Acquisition time was 90 s for
139 background and 60 s for signal. SRN NIST 612 was used as external standard (Pearce et al., 1997).

140 Whole-rock trace element compositions were determined by ICPMS at Université Montpellier II
141 following a modified method of Ionov et al. (1992). Finely ground rock powders (100 mg) were
142 dissolved in HF-HClO₄ mixtures. Dried samples were taken up in HNO₃ and diluted in 2% HNO₃ to
143 1:2000 shortly before analysis. The solutions were analyzed on an Element XR instrument together
144 with four blanks, three duplicates (separate dissolutions) and two duplicates of reference sample JP-1.
145 Chemical blanks are 0.5 ppm for Ba, 0.002–0.1 ppm for Li, Sr, Zr and Rb, 0.01–0.001 ppm for Y, Nb,
146 Cs, La, Ce, Hf and Th, and <0.001 ppm for other rare earth elements (REE), Ta and U.

147

148 5. Results

149 5.1 Petrography

150 All xenoliths in this study are spinel harzburgites. They are very fresh, medium- to coarse-grained
151 rocks with protogranular to mosaic-equigranular microstructures (Fig. 2). Replacement of primary
152 minerals by low-pressure, secondary hydrous phases is very uncommon and normally limited to grain
153 boundaries. The majority of the xenoliths (13 out of 18) are relatively low in opx (6–22%; Table 1); they
154 include cpx-free (Fig. 2a) and cpx-bearing (1.9–3.3%; Fig. 2b) rocks. The other five harzburgites have
155 distinctly higher modal opx (31–43%) (Fig. 2c), all of them contain cpx, with modal cpx (2.6–4.9%)
156 generally higher than in the cpx-bearing low-opx harzburgites. Overall, we subdivide the samples in
157 this study into three groups (cpx-free, cpx-bearing and opx-rich) based on opx abundances and the
158 presence or absence of cpx in the low-opx harzburgites (Fig. 2).

159 Olivine and opx typically are 1–2 mm in size and have equant shapes, except that in the cpx-free
160 rocks some opx occurs as small, anhedral to lobate grains that may embay olivine (Fig. 2a).
161 Orthopyroxene is homogeneously distributed and does not form opx-rich segregations; some opx
162 grains have thin, dark alteration rims and cpx exsolution lamellae. Spinel in cpx-free (low-opx)
163 harzburgites forms small equant to euhedral grains disseminated in the rocks (Fig. 2a). By contrast,
164 spinel in the cpx-bearing harzburgites occurs as complex anhedral grains commonly inter-grown with
165 opx (Fig. 2b). Clinopyroxene forms small anhedral interstitial grains (Fig. 2c) or is similar to opx in size

166 and shape ([Fig. 2b](#)). No mica, amphibole or other volatile-bearing minerals have been observed.

167

168 *5.2 Major element and modal compositions and temperature estimates*

169 Whole-rock major element and LOI data (including duplicate analyses) are given in [Table 1 of ES](#)
170 and shown as co-variation plots in [Fig. 3](#). The LOI values range from -1.5 to +0.5% (average +0.3%)
171 and show that alteration is nearly absent in the majority of the samples, consistent with petrographic
172 observations. The positive LOI (gain of mass on ignition) in some samples mean that oxidation of FeO
173 to Fe₂O₃ is more significant than the loss of volatiles (mainly H₂O and CO₂ from alteration products).

174 The rocks typically have high MgO (>43 wt.%) and Mg# (0.91–0.93) and low CaO (0.2–1.3 wt.%),
175 Al₂O₃ (0.1–1.7 wt.%) and TiO₂ (0.01–0.06 wt.%). Four samples contain ≤0.2 wt.% Al₂O₃; from this
176 point of view they are some of the most depleted residual cratonic peridotites reported so far.

177 A striking feature of the Al₂O₃-FeO ([Fig. 3a](#)) and Al₂O₃-Mg# ([Fig. 3c](#)) co-variation plots is that the
178 low-opx samples in this study define clear-cut trends whereas literature data on cratonic peridotites
179 form diffuse fields. As will be discussed below, these trends for our Udachnaya suite can be
180 interpreted in terms of melting relations established by experimental work ([e.g., Herzberg, 2004;](#)
181 [Walter, 1998](#)). Furthermore, the low-opx and high-opx Udachnaya harzburgites form distinct groups on
182 many major oxide plots, in particular the high-opx rocks have remarkably higher SiO₂ (46–48 vs. 42–
183 44 wt.%; [Fig. 3d](#)) in combination with generally lower NiO (0.27–0.32 vs. 0.32–0.36 wt.%; [Fig. 3e](#)) and
184 FeO (5.6–6.5 vs. 6.3–7.5 wt.%) and higher Al₂O₃ (average 1.4 vs. 0.55 wt.%).

185 EPMA data from this study are given in [Table 2 of ES](#). The olivine has consistently high Mg#
186 (Mg#_{Ol} 0.921–0.929) whereas Cr#_{Spl} [Cr/(Cr+Al)_{at} in spinel] has a very broad variation range (0.22–
187 0.83) ([Table 1](#)), much greater than that reported for Udachnaya harzburgites by Boyd et al. ([1997](#)) or
188 for subduction-zone harzburgites ([Ionov, 2010](#)), and is not likely to be a valid indicator of melt
189 extraction degrees in our samples. There is no significant difference in Mg# and Cr# between grain
190 cores and rims. On a Mg#_{Ol} vs. Cr#_{Spl} diagram ([Fig. 4a](#)), the Udachnaya harzburgites plot both in and
191 outside the “Ol-Spl mantle array” of Arai ([1994](#)), which appears to be of little use for classifying
192 cratonic peridotites or constraining their melting relations. By comparison, Cr#_{Spl} shows very good
193 correlations ([Fig. 4b-c](#)) with whole-rock Al₂O₃ (exponential, r²=0.91) and Cr#_{WR} (linear, r²=0.97); the
194 Udachnaya data overlap on these plots the field of fertile to refractory peridotites from the Horoman
195 massif ([Takazawa et al., 2000](#)). Orthopyroxenes from four ultra-depleted rocks contain <1 wt.% Al₂O₃,
196 i.e. much less than opx from many cratonic spinel peridotites; Al₂O₃ in opx from all our xenoliths show
197 an excellent logarithmic correlation (r²=0.95) with whole-rock Al₂O₃ ([Fig. 4d](#)). Olivine in the majority of

198 our xenoliths has a narrow range of NiO (0.34–0.39 wt.%), but NiO contents are lower (0.27–0.33 wt.%)
199 in four low-opx and extremely high (0.46–0.49 wt.%) in two out of five opx-rich xenoliths ([Fig. 4f](#)).

200 There is a wide gap of opx abundances ([Table 1](#)) between the low-opx ($\leq 22\%$) and high-opx (31–
201 41%) harzburgites, consistent with their distinct silica contents ([Fig. 3d](#)), while their Mg#_{OI} overlap ([Fig.](#)
202 [4a, d](#)). The range of Cr#_{Spl} in the high-opx harzburgites (0.26–0.43) is much more narrow than in the
203 low-opx rocks ([Fig. 4a–c](#)). The pyroxene/olivine ratios are positively correlated with whole-rock Al₂O₃;
204 for the high-opx harzburgites these ratios are as high as for fertile mantle ([Fig. 4d](#)).

205 Equilibration temperatures ([Table 1](#)) were calculated from average compositions of mineral cores
206 using the Ca-in-opx method of Brey and Köhler ([1990](#)) corrected by Nimis and Grüttner ([2010](#)) and
207 assuming a pressure of 2.5 GPa, i.e. close to the lowest P values (2.6 GPa) reported for coarse garnet
208 peridotites from Udachnaya ([Ionov et al., 2010](#)). The T estimates range from 760 to 940°C, i.e. all the
209 harzburgites are “low-T” peridotites. The true P values for some spinel peridotites may be higher
210 because their T estimates overlap those for low-T garnet peridotites (P=3.4–5 GPa, [Ionov et al.,](#)
211 [2010](#)).

212

213 *5.3 Trace element compositions*

214 The ICPMS analyses of minerals and bulk rocks are given in [Tables 3 and 4 of ES](#). Their patterns
215 normalized to primitive mantle ([PM, McDonough and Sun, 1995](#)) are shown in [Fig. 5](#). Clinopyroxene in
216 one sample is very low in REE; two cpx show continuous depletion from Lu to Gd ([Fig. 5a](#)), others
217 have sinusoidal REE patterns with maxima at Ce-Pr. The opx commonly show depletion from heavy to
218 medium REE (HREE-MREE; [Fig. 5b](#)); the HREE tend to be lower in pyroxenes from the high-opx
219 rocks. The abundances of nearly all lithophile trace elements in olivine are below detection limits. We
220 calculate the HREE-MREE in olivine using the opx data and olivine-opx partition coefficients estimated
221 from well-equilibrated natural peridotites ([Lee et al., 2007](#)) as shown in [Table 5 of ES](#). The model
222 olivine patterns decline from Lu to Er or Dy (HREE_{PM} = 0.001–0.05), with a range of MREE ([Fig. 5c](#)). In
223 spite of very low abundances, the olivine may host 40–50% of HREE, in particular in low-opx rocks.

224 The patterns of highly incompatible elements (Th to Ho) in the bulk rocks are very similar to those
225 of host kimberlites ([Fig. 5d](#)) and may be mainly controlled by host magma contamination. By contrast,
226 the HREE patterns in the peridotites (depletion from Lu to Er) are distinct from those in the kimberlites
227 (enrichment from Lu to Er) indicating that the peridotites may have preserved the HREE signatures of
228 their mantle source region.

229 To better assess the effects of contamination by kimberlite, we calculated whole-rock HREE-MREE

230 abundances in the peridotites from modal compositions and mineral LA-ICPMS data. The calculated
231 values based on data for opx+cpx are shown in Fig. 5e while those in Fig. 5f also take into account
232 estimates for olivine (Fig. 5c). The calculated whole-rock compositions define either depletions from
233 Lu to Gd or U-shaped patterns; they may better represent the true abundances of many MREE-HREE
234 in the peridotites than measured ones because these elements are mainly hosted by major minerals
235 (rather than inter-granular materials, Bedini and Bodinier, 1999; Eggins et al., 1998).

236

237 *5.5 Impact of sample size and modal heterogeneity on modal and chemical data*

238 Boyd and Mertzman (1987) and Boyd et al. (1997) argued that ≥ 0.5 kg of coarse-grained peridotite
239 should be used to make whole-rock powders of cratonic xenoliths in order to be representative. The
240 amount of crushed material for many samples in this study is smaller (100–500 g). To verify that these
241 amounts are sufficient to provide representative samples of the modally homogeneous, medium- to
242 coarse-grained rocks in this study, i.e. to explore the impact of sample size on analytical results, we
243 prepared and analyzed two full duplicates of high-opx harzburgite Uv-585/09. A 550 g piece from the
244 center of the xenolith was split in two parts weighing 140 g [Uv-585/09 (1)] and 410 g [Uv-585/09 (2)].
245 Whole-rock analyses of the duplicates reproduced within 0.2 wt.% for SiO₂ and MgO, <0.05 wt.% for
246 other oxides and 0.001 for Mg#, i.e. within or close to analytical error (based on repeated analyses of
247 reference samples). Modal compositions calculated for Uv-585/09 (1) and (2) are similar as well, with
248 36.8 vs. 35.0% opx, and 2.8 vs. 3.0% cpx, respectively. This, in particular, demonstrates that the high
249 silica and modal opx determined in this and other high-opx peridotites in this study are real and are not
250 due to sampling problems related to a combination of small sample size and rock heterogeneity.

251

252 **6. Discussion**

253 A major reason why so many different models for the formation of cratonic mantle have been
254 proposed in the last three decades, and why they still continue to be debated, is that the modal and
255 chemical composition of melting residues that initially formed cratonic lithosphere remains poorly
256 constrained, which in turn makes it hard to infer the degrees, P-T conditions and tectonic settings of
257 melting during craton formation. This study, by comparison, provides data on peridotite xenoliths that
258 appear to be close in modal and major oxide composition to pristine melting residues, in particular
259 because these peridotites contain no garnet, have low modal cpx, low to moderate opx, high Mg# and
260 are free of alteration (as well as are sufficiently large and homogeneous for representative sampling).

261 Below, we first identify peridotites in our suite, which have largely preserved their residual

character, then use their modal, major and trace element compositions to constrain melting conditions and environments during craton formation. We further address alternative hypotheses from recent literature, which argue that modal compositions (notably, olivine/opx ratios) of refractory cratonic peridotites may have been significantly modified after an initial melting event, in particular models involving: (i) several melting events in different settings rather than single-stage melting, (ii) post-melting opx enrichments and their possible origins, (iii) dunites as initial melting residues rather than harzburgites. Finally, we outline a general scheme for the origin of cratonic mantle in the central Siberia, and possibly elsewhere.

270

271 *6.1 Pristine melting residues among Udachnaya peridotite xenoliths*

272 Melting experiments relevant to the formation of Mg-rich ($Mg\# \geq 0.92$) cratonic peridotites show
273 that cpx in the residues may be exhausted after 20–25% of melting; only very small amounts of garnet
274 ($\leq 3\%$) can survive high-degree melting at high pressures (> 3 GPa); modal opx in melting residues at 3
275 to 7 GPa cannot exceed 25–30% (Herzberg, 2004; Walter, 1998; Wittig et al., 2009). Only small cpx
276 amounts ($\leq 1\text{--}3\%$) can be unmixed from high-T, (Al,Cr)-rich residual opx on cooling or produced by
277 reaction between garnet and olivine ($ol+gar \rightarrow spl+opx+cpx$) if a pressure drop causes garnet to spinel
278 facies transition. To sum up, the high-degree melting residues that initially formed cratonic roots must
279 be low-opx ($\leq 25\%$), low-cpx ($\leq 3\%$) spinel harzburgites, less likely gar-poor ($< 3\%$) harzburgites.

280 Much of previous work on the formation of cratonic mantle used data on a range of xenolith rock
281 types including spinel and garnet harzburgites, lherzolites and dunites as well as coarse and sheared
282 rocks (Bernstein et al., 2006; Bernstein et al., 1998; Boyd, 1989; Boyd and Mertzman, 1987; Boyd et
283 al., 1997; Gibson et al., 2008; Kopylova and Caro, 2004; Kopylova and Russell, 2000; Kopylova et al.,
284 1999; Simon et al., 2007; Wittig et al., 2008). Some of these studies have shown that spinel peridotites
285 tend to have lower Ca and Al and higher Mg#, i.e. are more refractory, than coarse garnet peridotites
286 from the same xenolith suites. A compilation of literature data on worldwide cratonic xenoliths (Fig. 6a)
287 shows that $Mg\#_{WR}$, a major melt extraction index, is generally higher in spinel peridotites than in garnet
288 peridotites, hence the former are more likely to have preserved their residual character. This is an
289 important argument why spinel peridotites from this study, whose $Mg\#_{WR}$ range from 0.92 to 0.93, may
290 be more appropriate to constrain melting conditions during craton formation than broader data bases.

291 Clinopyroxene and opx, in addition to garnet, may be of late-stage origin in cratonic peridotites (e.g.
292 Simon et al., 2003). Six out of 18 spinel peridotites in this study are cpx-free while other seven are low
293 in cpx (1.6–3.3%; average 2%). Textural relations between opx, spinel and cpx (Fig. 2b) suggest that

294 the cpx in the cpx-poor rocks formed by exsolution from high-T residual opx on cooling or at the
295 expense of garnet and olivine due to pressure decrease rather than by modal metasomatism. These
296 13 spinel harzburgites (6 cpx-free and 7 low-cpx) are low in opx (6–22%) and appear to be the best
297 candidates for pristine cratonic melt extraction residues in our Udachnaya collection. Five spinel
298 harzburgites (two new samples and three xenoliths from [Ionov et al. \(2010\)](#)) have much higher modal
299 opx (31–43%) as well as cpx (2.6–4.9%). While the origin of such opx-rich peridotites continues to be
300 debated, they may not be melting residues but rather experienced post-melting opx enrichments
301 ([Boyd, 1998](#); [Herzberg, 1999](#)).

302

303 *6.2 Degrees and depth of partial melting during craton formation*

304 *6.2.1 Major element evidence*

305 Partial melting conditions of residual peridotites can be constrained using co-variation plots of
306 modal and chemical parameters that are sensitive to degrees and/or conditions of melt extraction, and
307 relatively immobile after melting. Experimental work ([Herzberg, 2004](#); [Walter, 1998, 2003](#)) suggests
308 that Al_2O_3 in melting residues varies mainly as a function of melting degrees whereas the contents of
309 FeO , hence $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$, are mainly pressure-dependent. Experiment-based grids on plots of Al_2O_3 vs.
310 FeO ([Fig. 3a](#)) or $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ ([Fig. 3c](#)) in bulk peridotites can be used to infer both degrees (from Al_2O_3) and
311 depth (from FeO) of melt extraction for residual peridotites, whose composition has not been modified
312 after melting ([Aulbach et al., 2007](#); [Herzberg, 2004](#); [Ionov et al., 2010](#); [Ionov and Hofmann, 2007](#);
313 [Simon et al., 2007](#)).

314 The essential and novel feature of our dataset is that the low-opx spinel harzburgites from
315 Udachnaya show well-defined trends on plots of Al_2O_3 vs. FeO and $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ in WR (see [section 5.2](#));
316 furthermore, pressures of melting and melt fractions inferred from both plots are internally consistent.
317 These xenoliths are therefore more useful for constraining melting conditions than published data on
318 other cratonic suites, which typically show no trends and much scatter ([Figs. 3b and 6c](#)) that
319 compromises internally consistent inferences about conditions of melting ([Herzberg and Rudnick,](#)
320 [2012](#)) and references therein). One reason for that scatter are post-melting Fe-enrichments, likely
321 responsible for $\text{FeO} \geq 8\%$ in literature data in [Fig. 6c](#), which are well documented in xenoliths from Tok
322 at the SE margin of the Siberian craton ([Fig. 6b and d](#)) ([Ionov et al., 2005b](#); [Ionov et al., 2005c](#)) and
323 from Tanzania ([Lee and Rudnick, 1999](#)). Other factors may be small sample size, modal
324 heterogeneities, alteration and analytical uncertainties.

325 The Al-Fe trend for the low-opx Udachnaya harzburgites overlaps lines of equal melt extraction

326 degrees (~45% anhydrous batch melting or ~38% fractional melting) at different pressures (Fig. 3a)
327 and appears to indicate that the rocks record similar melting degrees in a broad P range, from 7 GPa
328 to \leq 2 GPa. The fractional melting model is more realistic at high melting degrees (Herzberg and
329 Rudnick, 2012). It is also fair to assume that the mantle volume where melting took place was hotter
330 and less dense than ambient mantle and was rising in the asthenosphere, i.e. that the melting was
331 polybaric. To sum up, we infer that the melting started at 7 to 4 GPa; the harzburgites with the highest
332 Al and lowest Fe experienced polybaric melting from 7 to possibly \leq 2-3 GPa whereas the low-Al, high-
333 Fe rocks melted from 3-4 to \leq 1-2 GPa.

334 Opx-rich spinel harzburgites in this study typically plot off the Al-Si and Al-Fe trends defined by
335 the low-opx rocks due to much higher Si (Fig. 3d), lower Fe (Fig. 3a) and anomalously high opx/olivine
336 ratios (Fig. 4d). Peridotite melting experiments show that peritectic opx may form at high pressures,
337 but the total opx in the residues remains below 25–30% at 1-7 GPa (Herzberg, 2004; Walter, 1998,
338 2003) and cannot be as high as in the opx-rich rocks from Udachnaya (31-43%). This is further
339 illustrated in Fig. 3d, which shows that the silica contents in residues of melting at 2-0 and 5-1 GPa are
340 much lower than in the opx-rich Udachnaya harzburgites. Overall, the experimental data suggest that
341 the high opx and silica in the opx-rich rocks in this study stem from some other mechanism than
342 anhydrous melting at \leq 7 GPa (see also section 6.1).

343

344 6.2.2 Melting depth from Cr_2O_3 and Cr#

345 Melting of fertile peridotites at 3-7 GPa begins in the garnet stability field and produces garnet-
346 bearing (rather than spinel-bearing) residues at low to moderate melting degrees (Robinson and
347 Wood, 1998; Walter, 1998). This has important consequences for Cr contents and Cr/Al ratios in the
348 residues because Cr is much more compatible in spinel than in garnet (Canil, 2004). Figure 3f shows
349 that Cr_2O_3 contents vary little (~0.4 wt.%) in fertile to refractory massif peridotites and off-craton
350 peridotite xenoliths with a broad Al_2O_3 range (hence melting degrees) (Fig. 3f). This is attributed to
351 melting in spinel stability field, with Cr_2O_3 buffered by residual Cr-rich spinel (Canil, 2004).

352 By contrast, the contents of Cr_2O_3 in low-opx Udachnaya harzburgites are generally low (0.1-0.4
353 wt.%, average 0.3 wt.%) and positively correlated with Al_2O_3 (Fig. 3f), like for Slave craton peridotites
354 (Aulbach et al., 2007). Canil (2004) attributed the low Cr_2O_3 in refractory cratonic and abyssal
355 peridotites to uneven spinel distribution in small samples (“nugget effect”). This is not likely in our suite
356 because the samples are large (>100 g, Table 1) and because the “nugget effect” implies
357 complementary high Cr_2O_3 in other samples, which are absent in our dataset (Fig. 3f). Crucial

358 evidence that the low Cr₂O₃ in our peridotites are real is provided by the excellent positive correlation
359 for Cr# in whole-rocks and in spinel (Cr#_{WR} = 0.84Cr#_{Spl} - 0.08, r²=0.97; Fig. 4c), i.e. the low Cr#_{WR} are
360 matched by equally low Cr#_{Spl}, which rules out “nugget effect”. Cr₂O₃, Cr#_{WR} and Cr#_{Spl} in the majority
361 of our Udachnaya xenoliths are all lower than in off-craton spinel harzburgites (Fig. 4a-c), e.g. those
362 from Avacha with average Cr₂O₃ of 0.45 wt.% (Fig. 3f). Low-Cr harzburgites are likely to be products of
363 high-P melting in the presence of garnet; broad variations of Cr#_{Spl} at similar Mg#_{Ol} (Fig. 4a) may
364 reflect the depth range of melting. This suggests that partial melting, which produced the harzburgite
365 suite in this study, took place in a range of pressures and began in the garnet stability field.

366

367 **6.2.3 HREE evidence**

368 Heavy REE are sensitive to the presence of garnet during melting and are little affected by the
369 introduction of metasomatic cpx or interaction with the host kimberlite (section 5.4). Their abundances
370 in peridotites, in combination with residue/melt partitioning modeling, can be used to constrain melting
371 pressures (Canil, 2004; Simon et al., 2007; Wittig et al., 2008). Figure 7a shows the range of whole-
372 rock REE patterns (Lu to Gd) for the samples in this study together with modeling results for melting
373 residues. Melting in spinel facies yields lower HREE than those measured in all our samples at melting
374 degrees >25%, i.e. much lower than the estimates (~38%) from major oxides (section 6.2.1). The
375 HREE contents in our suite are matched by models with garnet exhausted after 20% melting, followed
376 by 15–20% melting in spinel facies, i.e. are generally consistent with initial melting pressures >3 GPa.

377 The Lu and Yb range measured in the Udachnaya suite is greater than for Avacha harzburgites
378 (Ionov, 2010) (Fig. 7a) possibly due to a broader range of melting depths for the Udachnaya xenoliths
379 (section 6.2.1). The difference in melting histories between the Udachnaya suite and off-craton spinel
380 peridotites (Horoman and Avacha) is illustrated in Fig. 8b: initial melting in the garnet facies generates
381 high Mg# in the cratonic mantle and keeps HREE relatively high; further melting in the spinel facies
382 rapidly reduces HREE contents, with less effect on Mg#.

383

384 **6.3 Tectonic settings during formation of the Siberian and other cratons**

385 **6.3.1 Cratonic mantle vs. refractory Phanerozoic peridotites**

386 Highly refractory spinel peridotites may form in two modern (Phanerozoic) tectonic settings: ocean
387 islands (hot spots) and subduction zones, where high-degree mantle melting (≥25–30%) takes place
388 (Ionov, 2010; Simon et al., 2008) and references therein). Figure 8 shows Al-Fe plots and Mg#_{WR}
389 frequency distribution for peridotites from these two settings and for abyssal peridotites.

390 Subduction zone peridotites form a compact group with little variation in FeO, Mg# and Al₂O₃ ([Fig. 8 a, d](#)). Their Al₂O₃ contents may be even lower than in some cratonic peridotites, but FeO is
391 systematically higher (and Mg# lower) than in our Udachnaya suite, without an overlap on the Al-Fe
392 plot (*cf. Figs. 8a and 3b*), suggesting that residues with Mg# >0.92 cannot form by melting in settings
393 similar to those in Phanerozoic subduction zones as advocated by several authors ([Carlson et al., 2005; Pearson and Wittig, 2008](#)). The lowest FeO and highest Mg# reported for xenoliths from ocean
394 islands overlap their ranges in our Udachnaya suite ([Fig. 8b, e](#)). It is not clear, however, to what extent
395 this overlap may be due to variations in data quality in the large database (n=367) partly dating back to
396 >20 years. In any case, the most common FeO (and Mg#) values are similar to those for subduction
397 zone peridotites but distinct from those in our Udachnaya suite. Finally, abyssal peridotites form a
398 compact group with much higher FeO, lower Mg# and commonly higher Al₂O₃, which clearly
399 distinguish them from cratonic mantle ([Fig. 9c, f](#)).
400

401

402 6.3.2 A model for the formation of the Siberian craton

403 The formation of high-Mg# residual peridotites necessitates melting deeper in the mantle as well
404 as at higher T's than in Phanerozoic ocean-ridge and hot-spot settings, which were possible in such
405 settings earlier in the earth's history. The modal, major and trace element data on the Udachnaya
406 spinel harzburgites indicate that the Siberian lithospheric mantle formed by ~40% of anhydrous partial
407 melting of fertile garnet peridotites by polybaric fractional melting with initial melting pressures of 7–4
408 GPa (*section 6.2*). Experimental results, modeling and compositions of ancient mantle-derived lavas
409 suggest that high-degree melting at such depths requires potential temperatures of 1500–1650°C in
410 upwelling fertile mantle containing small amounts (<0.05 wt.%) of water ([Herzberg et al., 2010; Herzberg and O'Hara, 2002](#)) ([Fig. 9](#)). Such conditions may have developed in the asthenosphere in
411 the Archean and were not restricted to mantle plumes (upwellings originating at the core-mantle or
412 lower/upper mantle boundaries); we also note that plume- or arc-related geochemical signatures are
413 not common in ancient residual peridotites and lavas ([Herzberg and Rudnick, 2012](#)).

414 A multi-stage scenario for the formation of cratonic mantle in Siberia, and possibly elsewhere, is
415 outlined in [Fig. 10](#). (1) High degrees of partial melting in hot upwelling mantle starting at 7 to 4 GPa
416 generate harzburgite residues and complementary thick mafic crust. (2) The Fe-poor, low-density
417 residues segregate from the ambient mantle and accumulate at the top of the asthenosphere. (3)
418 Melting of the lower mafic crust generates TTG magmas and eclogitic residues, which sink to the
419 asthenosphere. (4) Cratonic nuclei form by accretion of the buoyant harzburgite diapirs, TTG and

422 mafic crust. (5) The nuclei stack at convergent micro-plate boundaries to form proto-cratons; the
423 lithospheric mantle is affected by metasomatism. Various elements of this scenario have been
424 proposed earlier (see [Herzberg and Rudnick, 2012](#) for a recent review). The major contributions of this
425 study concern stage 1 (residue compositions, melting conditions and settings) and the mantle
426 evolution at stages 2-4, namely that spinel-facies residual harzburgites that “underpin” the nascent
427 cratonic lithosphere were formed not by shallow, in-situ mantle melting, but stem from density-driven
428 accumulation of residues generated by melting in a broad depth range, hence not necessarily in the
429 same tectonic event that generated or transformed the exposed crust. Thus, genetic and temporal
430 crust-mantle coupling in cratonic lithosphere may not be a general rule ([Helmstaedt, 2009](#)).
431

432 *6.3.3 One-stage “dry” melting vs. multi-stage and “hydrous” melting*

433 Some authors argue that cratonic lithospheric mantle may have formed by several stages of
434 shallow (<3 GPa) melting, e.g. with residues of “dry” melting beneath oceanic ridges re-melted at
435 water-rich conditions in Archean subduction zones (stage 5 in [Fig. 10](#)) ([Canil, 2004](#); [Carlson et al., 2005](#);
436 [Grove and Parman, 2004](#); [Lee, 2006](#); [Pearson and Wittig, 2008](#); [Simon et al., 2007](#)). The fact
437 that our Udachnaya suite follows well-defined trends on Al-Fe, Al-Mg# and other major oxide and
438 modal plots rather favors one-stage melting because multi-stage processes at different settings would
439 more likely yield broad variation ranges and no regular co-variations.

440 Experimental results do not support an origin for high-Mg# harzburgitic residues by shallow dry
441 melting regardless of the number of melting stages. It has not been experimentally demonstrated
442 either that “hydrous” melting yields higher Mg# in such residues than “dry” melting ([Grove et al., 2006](#);
443 [Parman and Grove, 2004](#); [Patino Douce et al., 2011](#)). Hydrous melting is driven by the amount of
444 water added to the mantle wedge rather than by high potential mantle temperatures, and there is no
445 evidence that water was expelled from sinking slabs at greater depths to induce deeper melting in the
446 Archean than in the Phanerozoic. Thus, we see no obvious reasons to believe that melting in Archean
447 subduction zones generated residual harzburgites with higher Mg# than in the Phanerozoic, in line
448 with conclusions drawn by [Herzberg and Rudnick \(2012\)](#). As shown in [section 6.3.1](#), the Phanerozoic
449 arc and fore-arc peridotites are distinct from those in our Udachnaya suite and most other cratons
450 ([Fig. 8](#)).

451 Melting (or metasomatism) in ancient subduction zones is often proposed to explain silica (opx)
452 enrichments found in some cratonic peridotites including those from Udachnaya in this study. Here we
453 show, however, that silica enrichments relative to “dry” melting trends in typical modern arc peridotites

454 are rare and, if present, relatively minor compared to those in the opx-rich spl harzburgites from
455 Udachnaya (Fig. 3d). Moreover, the latter have much lower FeO (<6.5 wt.%) than modern arc
456 peridotites (>7.5 wt.%; Fig. 3a). Local enrichments in opx by melt-rock reaction in subduction settings
457 may have played a role in the formation of some cratonic peridotites, e.g. they may be responsible for
458 high NiO in olivine from two opx-rich harzburgites in this study (Fig. 4f) in agreement with the model of
459 Kelemen et al. (1998), but our data do not suggest that such processes all or the majority of opx-rich
460 cratonic peridotites. We believe that opx-enriched cratonic harzburgites may have formed during
461 consolidation and gravity-driven redistribution of initial high-P melting residues, e.g. during their
462 density-driven upward transport (stages 2-4 in Fig. 10), i.e. not unlike the model of Boyd et al. (1997).

463

464 *6.3.4 Initial melting residues – dunites or harzburgites?*

465 A complex hypothesis for the formation of cratonic peridotites was put forward after the discovery
466 of xenolith suites in the North Atlantic Craton (Greenland) with common dunites that have high Mg#_{OI}
467 and Cr#_{Spl} (Bernstein et al., 2006; Bernstein et al., 2007; Pearson and Wittig, 2008; Wittig et al., 2008).
468 It involves two steps of melting: (1) formation of low-depleted peridotite residues at ocean ridges, (2)
469 hydrous melting of these residues in subduction zones to form ultra-depleted dunites, followed by (3)
470 variable enrichments of the dunites in silica (opx) by subduction-related fluids/melts (Kelemen et al.,
471 1998). Literature data on arc peridotites shown in Figures 3, 4, 7 and 8 are at odds with two main
472 assumptions of this hypothesis: (1) dunites are common among subduction zone peridotites and (2)
473 modal opx in melting residues may be dramatically increased in subduction zones (without imprinting
474 chemical evidence for such a process) (see previous section).

475 We note that dunites are extremely rare among xenoliths in Siberian kimberlites (Pokhilenko et al.,
476 1991). They are very coarse-grained segregations of “megacrystalline” olivine with small inclusions of
477 garnet, spinel and opx; none of such samples reported for >20 years was large enough to produce a
478 representative whole-rock sample (Ionov et al., 2010; Pearson et al., 1995). Dunites are rare in
479 cratonic mantle outside the North Atlantic, some of those from South Africa are Fe-enriched
480 suggesting an origin by melt percolation rather than extreme melting degrees (Pearson et al., 2003).
481 Overall, we see no evidence that dunite formation played any significant role in the origin and
482 evolution of the Siberian craton. Locally, dunites can indeed be stage 1 residues of extreme melting,
483 but such a process is not likely to be a universal mechanism for the formation of cratonic mantle
484 worldwide.

485

486 **7. Conclusions**

487 1) New data on low-opx spinel harzburgite xenoliths from Udachnaya suggest that they are close in
488 modal and major oxide compositions to pristine residues of partial melting that initially formed
489 cratonic roots, e.g. show little, if any, post-melting enrichments in Fe and cpx.
490 2) Unlike most published data on cratonic peridotite xenoliths, the Udachnaya low-opx series defines
491 clear trends on major oxide co-variation plots that appear to have recorded their melting conditions.
492 Based on experimental data on melting of fertile peridotites, the lithospheric mantle in the central
493 Siberian craton formed by ~40% of polybaric melting between 7–4 GPa and ≤1–3 GPa.
494 3) The melting likely took place in upwelling asthenosphere with potential temperature of 1500–
495 1650°C. Garnet was stable in the residues at early melting stages, consistent with Cr and HREE
496 systematics.
497 4) About ¼ of the xenoliths in our suite show enrichments in silica (opx). They cannot be produced by
498 dry or hydrous melting at 1–7 GPa and may be linked to fractionation during gravity-driven upward
499 transport of initial high-P melting residues and accretion of cratonic nuclei. Silica enrichments by
500 melt-rock reaction in subduction settings could not form the majority of opx-rich cratonic peridotites.

501

502 *6518 words*

503

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508

509 **Appendix A. Supplementary data**

510 Supplementary data to this article can be found online at [doi:](#)

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514

515

516 **Figure captions**

517 **Fig. 1.** Location map of the Udachnaya kimberlite. Also shown are major kimberlite fields, areas of
518 exposed Precambrian crust (Aldan and Anabar shields) and the Tok basaltic field in the Siberian
519 craton. Adapted from Ashchepkov et al. (2010).

520 **Fig. 2.** Photomicrographs of spinel harzburgites from Udachnaya in transmitted plane-polarized
521 light; scale bars are at upper left, sample numbers are at bottom left. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene;
522 Cpx, clinopyroxene; Spl, spinel. Each photograph illustrates one out of three harzburgite types in this
523 study defined from modal opx and cpx: (a) low-opx, cpx-free; (b) low-opx, cpx-bearing; (c) high-opx.

524 **Fig. 3.** Co-variation plots of major and minor oxides (wt.%) and Mg# [$Mg/(Mg+Fe)_{at}$] in whole-rock
525 Udachnaya spinel harzburgites from this study (see (b) for symbols). Also shown are: primitive mantle
526 (PM) after McDonough and Sun (1995); fertile off-craton garnet and spinel peridotite xenoliths from
527 Vitim and Tariat in central Asia (white field with dashed border, Ionov et al., 2005a; Ionov and
528 Hofmann, 2007); subduction-zone harzburgite xenoliths from the Avacha volcano in Kamchatka
529 (empty circles: those with opx <30% have thin borders, those with opx >30% have thick borders;
530 (Ionov, 2010)); Horoman massif peridotites (grey field, Takazawa et al., 2000); peridotite xenoliths
531 (thin crosses) from the Kaapvaal (Pearson et al., 2004; Simon et al., 2007), North Atlantic (Bernstein
532 et al., 2006; Bernstein et al., 1998; Wittig et al., 2008) and Slave (Irvine et al., 2003; Kopylova and
533 Russell, 2000) cratons. Concentric continuous black lines in (b) show equal data density for literature
534 data on cratonic peridotites. Thin dotted blue lines show isobaric batch melting residues of fertile
535 Iherzolites at 2, 4 and 6 GPa; continuous red lines are residues of polybaric fractional melting at 2–0,
536 3–0, 5–1 and 7–2 GPa (Herzberg, 2004). Thick dashed blue lines connect residues of 45% of isobaric
537 batch melting at 2 to 6 GPa; thick dashed red lines correspond to 38% of polybaric fractional melting.

538 **Fig. 4.** Co-variation plots for mineral, modal and whole-rock compositions of Udachnaya peridotites
539 in this study [see Fig. 3 for symbols]: Cr#_{Spl} [$Cr/(Cr+Al)_{at}$ in spinel] vs. Mg#_{Ol} [$Mg/(Mg+Fe)_{at}$ in olivine]
540 (a) and Al₂O₃ and Cr# in whole-rocks (b-c); Al₂O₃ in opx vs. Al₂O₃ in whole-rocks (d); pyroxene/olivine
541 ratios vs. Mg#_{Ol} (e); NiO in olivine vs. modal opx (f). Also shown are the fields of “olivine-spinel mantle
542 array” (OSMA, thick grey dashed lines) after Arai (1994), Horoman peridotites (Takazawa et al., 2000),
543 fertile off-craton mantle (thin black dashed lines) and worldwide cratonic peridotite xenoliths (crosses).

544 **Fig. 5.** Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun, 1995) trace element abundance
545 patterns for minerals and whole-rock samples of Udachnaya spinel harzburgites: HREE-MREE in cpx
546 (a), opx (b) and calculated values for olivine (c) and whole-rocks (e-f); extended trace element
547 patterns measured by solution ICPMS for whole-rocks are shown in (d) [see Fig. 3 for symbols].

548 MREE-HREE in olivine were estimated using opx compositions from this study and opx/olivine
549 partition coefficients determined in well-equilibrated natural peridotites (Lee et al., 2007). MREE-HREE
550 in whole-rocks were calculated using modal and trace element abundances for opx and cpx (e), and
551 for opx, cpx and olivine (f). Dashed lines mark some key elements, e.g. negative HFSE anomalies in
552 pyroxenes. Grey fields in (d-f) show Udachnaya kimberlites (Kamenetsky et al., 2012).

553 **Fig. 6.** (a-b) Probability density plots of Mg#_{WR} for worldwide garnet (red line) and spinel (black
554 line) cratonic peridotites (a), and for the Udachnaya and Tok harzburgites in comparison with off-
555 craton continental mantle xenoliths (b); also shown in (a) are ranges for off-craton continental mantle
556 (compiled from Canil, 2004) and oceanic mantle (compiled from Simon et al., 2008). (c-d) Plots of
557 Al₂O₃ vs. FeO in experimental melting residues (Herzberg, 2004) together with worldwide cratonic
558 spinel peridotite xenoliths (c) and for Udachnaya spl harzburgites from this study in comparison with
559 spl harzburgite xenoliths from the Tok basaltic field in the SE Siberian craton (green circles, Ionov et
560 al., 2005c) (see Fig. 3 for data sources).

561 **Fig. 7.** (a) The field of primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun, 1995) bulk-rock MREE-
562 HREE patterns for Udachnaya spinel harzburgites calculated from mineral data (Fig. 5) in comparison
563 with results of trace element modelling after Simon et al. (2007) for melting of fertile mantle in spinel
564 (dashed blue lines) and garnet (red lines) stability field with garnet exhaustion after 20% of melting. (b)
565 A plot of primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough and Sun, 1995) calculated Yb abundances vs.
566 Mg#_{OL} for Udachnaya spinel harzburgites. Also shown are subduction-zone harzburgite xenoliths from
567 the Avacha volcano in Kamchatka (Ionov, 2010) (fields in (a), open circles in (b)) and the field of the
568 Horoman massif peridotites (Takazawa et al., 2000) in (b), the latter define low-pressure melting
569 residues. Some (low-Yb-Lu) Udachnaya spinel harzburgites appear to be residues of melting at high
570 pressures that began in garnet-facies mantle.

571 **Fig. 8.** Plots of Al₂O₃ vs. FeO (a-c) and probability density curves for Mg#_{WR} (thick black lines, d-f)
572 for subduction zone peridotites (left) (Ionov, 2010; Parkinson and Pearce, 1998), ocean island
573 peridotites (middle) and abyssal peridotites (right) (compiled from Simon et al., 2008). Also shown in
574 (d-f) are probability density curves of Mg#_{WR} for off-craton continental peridotites (compiled from Canil,
575 2004). Continuous black lines in (a-c) show equal data density for literature data on worldwide cratonic
576 peridotites. Experimental melting residue compositions and the fertile mantle field are as in Fig. 3.

577 **Fig. 9.** A phase diagram for fertile peridotites modified from Herzberg and O'Hara (2002) and Katz
578 et al. (2003). Also shown are mantle adiabates of 1300, 1400, 1500 and 1600°C (thin black dashed
579 lines) and likely thermal conditions during the formation of the lithospheric mantle in the Siberian

580 craton (CLM, grey field).

581 **Fig. 10.** A sketch illustrating the model for the formation of cratonic lithospheric mantle proposed in
582 this study: (1) polybaric melting in upwelling hot mantle from 7 to 2 GPa and formation of a thick mafic
583 crust; (2) density-driven vertical redistribution of harzburgitic residues in ambient mantle; (3) partial
584 melting of the base of the mafic crust to form TTG magmas and eclogitic residues that sink to the
585 mantle; (4) stabilization of cratonic nuclei, with lithospheric mantle accreted from residues of melting in
586 a broad depth range; (5) stacking of cratonic nuclei at convergent plate boundaries; interaction of
587 pristine melting residues with asthenospheric and subduction-related melts and fluids.

588

589 **Electronic Supplement.** A full set of analytical data on spinel harzburgite xenoliths from
590 Udachnaya in this study including whole-rock major element analyses (XRF), major element analyses
591 of minerals (EPMA), modal estimates, trace element compositions of bulk-rocks and reference
592 samples (solution ICPMS), trace element compositions of minerals (LA-ICPMS).

593

594

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Table 1
Summary of petrological data for Udachnaya spinel harzburgites from this study

| Sample no. | WR (g) | Mg# ol | Cr# spl | T(°C) Ca-in-opx | Calculated modal abundances (wt.%) | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| | | | | | ol | opx | cpx | spl |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 125 | 0.929 | 0.22 | 851 | 76.4 | 20.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Uv-105/03 | 157 | 0.928 | 0.39 | 881 | 86.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Uv-107/03 | 130 | 0.923 | 0.48 | 939 | 86.2 | 11.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Uv-402/09 | 228 | 0.929 | 0.83 | 762 | 89.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Uv-454/09 | 313 | 0.926 | 0.30 | 818 | 75.2 | 22.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Uv-487/09 | 100 | 0.921 | | 818 | 82.8 | 15.3 | 0.0 | tr. |
| Uv-504/09 | 258 | 0.921 | 0.71 | 839 | 86.9 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 |
| Uv-590/09 | 386 | 0.923 | 0.60 | 830 | 83.9 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Uv-600/09 | 293 | 0.928 | 0.47 | 912 | 86.2 | 10.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 221 | 0.925 | 0.81 | 771 | 93.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 115 | 0.922 | 0.53 | 904 | 87.6 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| U24* | 260 | 0.928 | 0.36 | 820 | 83.3 | 13.6 | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| U504* | 200 | 0.928 | 0.32 | 922 | 84.3 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 190 | 0.929 | 0.33 | 845 | 51.9 | 42.6 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 140 | 0.923 | 0.42 | 818 | 59.5 | 36.8 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 410 | 0.923 | 0.43 | 832 | 61.4 | 35.0 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| U15* | 136 | 0.928 | 0.31 | 837 | 63.3 | 30.7 | 4.1 | 0.4 |
| U52* | 185 | 0.929 | 0.34 | 862 | 61.9 | 34.0 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| U1123* | 295 | 0.928 | 0.26 | 801 | 63.1 | 33.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 |

*Spinel harzburgites from Ionov et al. (2010); Uv-585/09 (1) & (2), full duplicates. WR, weight of crushed whole-rock samples. Mg#, Mg/(Mg+Fe)at; Cr#, Cr/(Al+Cr)at (averages for olivine and spinel). ol, olivine; opx, orthopyroxene; cpx, clinopyroxene; spl, spinel; tr., trace amounts. Equilibration temperatures (T) were estimated using Brey & Köhler (1990) Ca-in-opx thermometer corrected as in Nimis and Grüttner (2010); P is assumed to be 2.5 GPa for all samples. Modal estimates were calculated by least-squares from whole-rock and mineral major oxide analyses.

Fig. 1

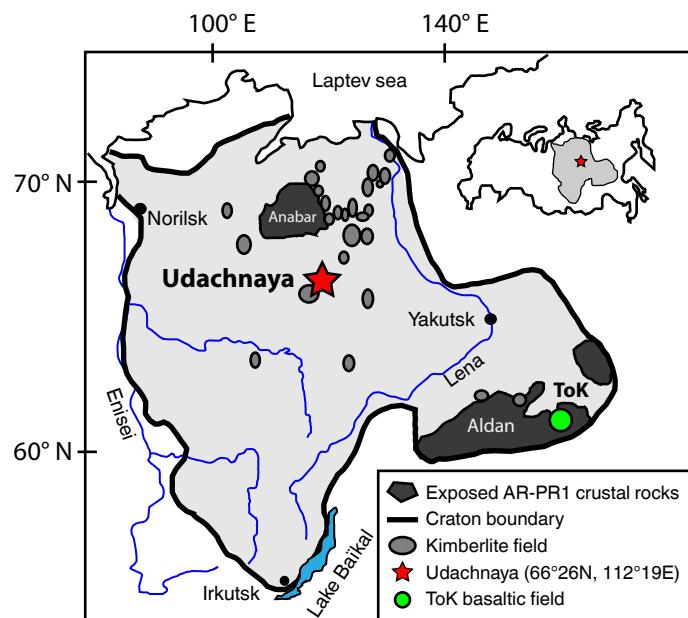


Fig. 2

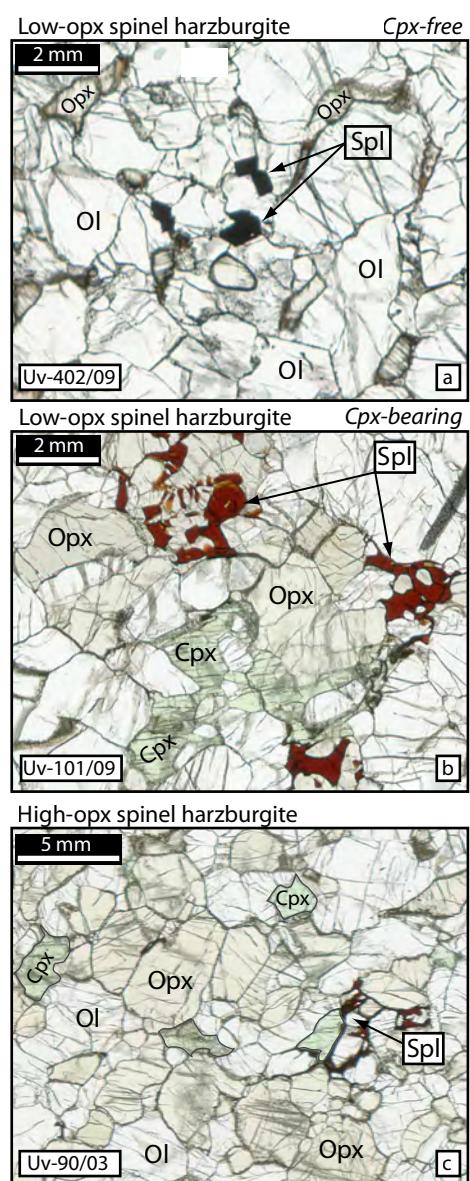


Fig. 3

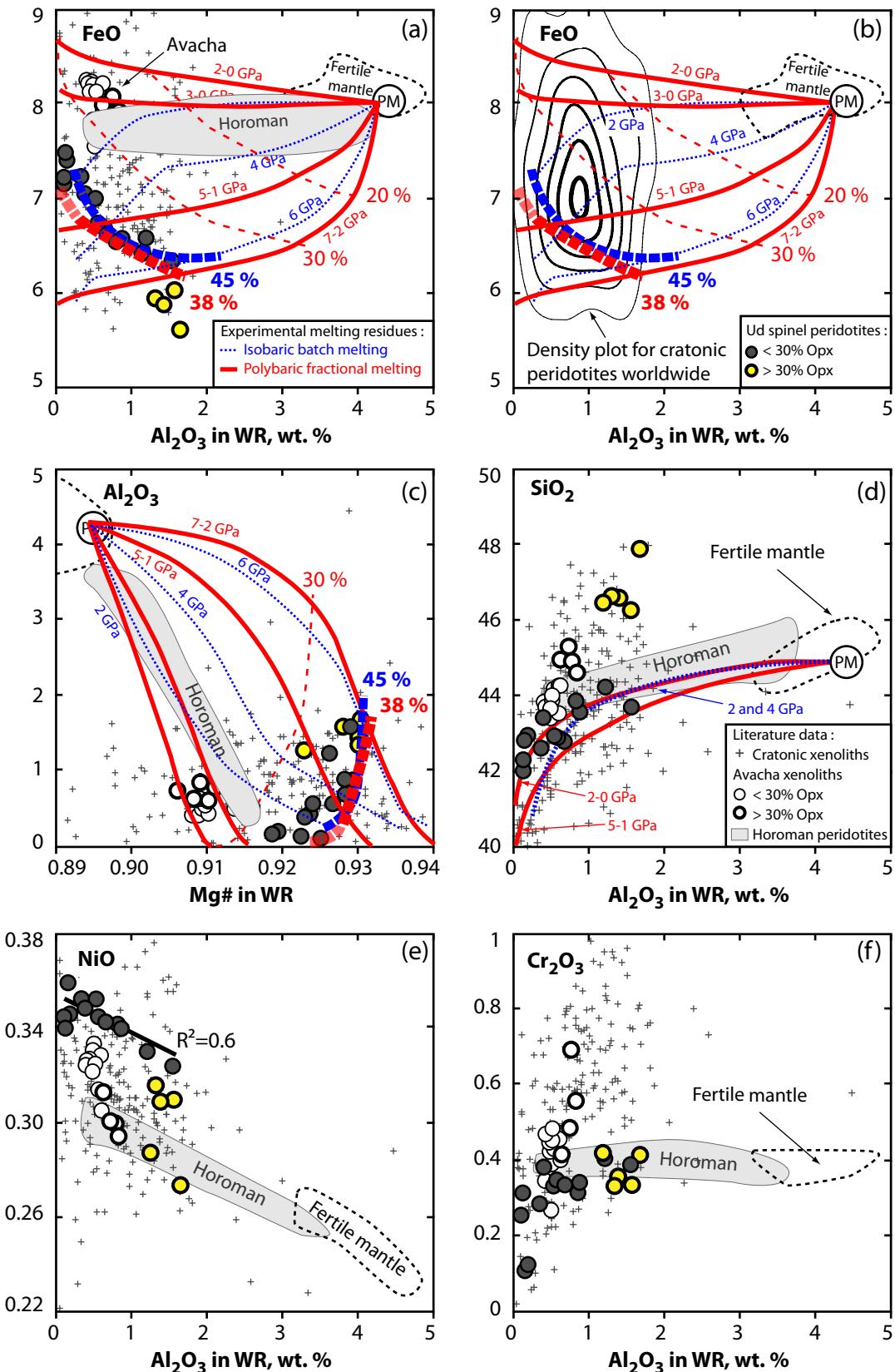


Fig. 4

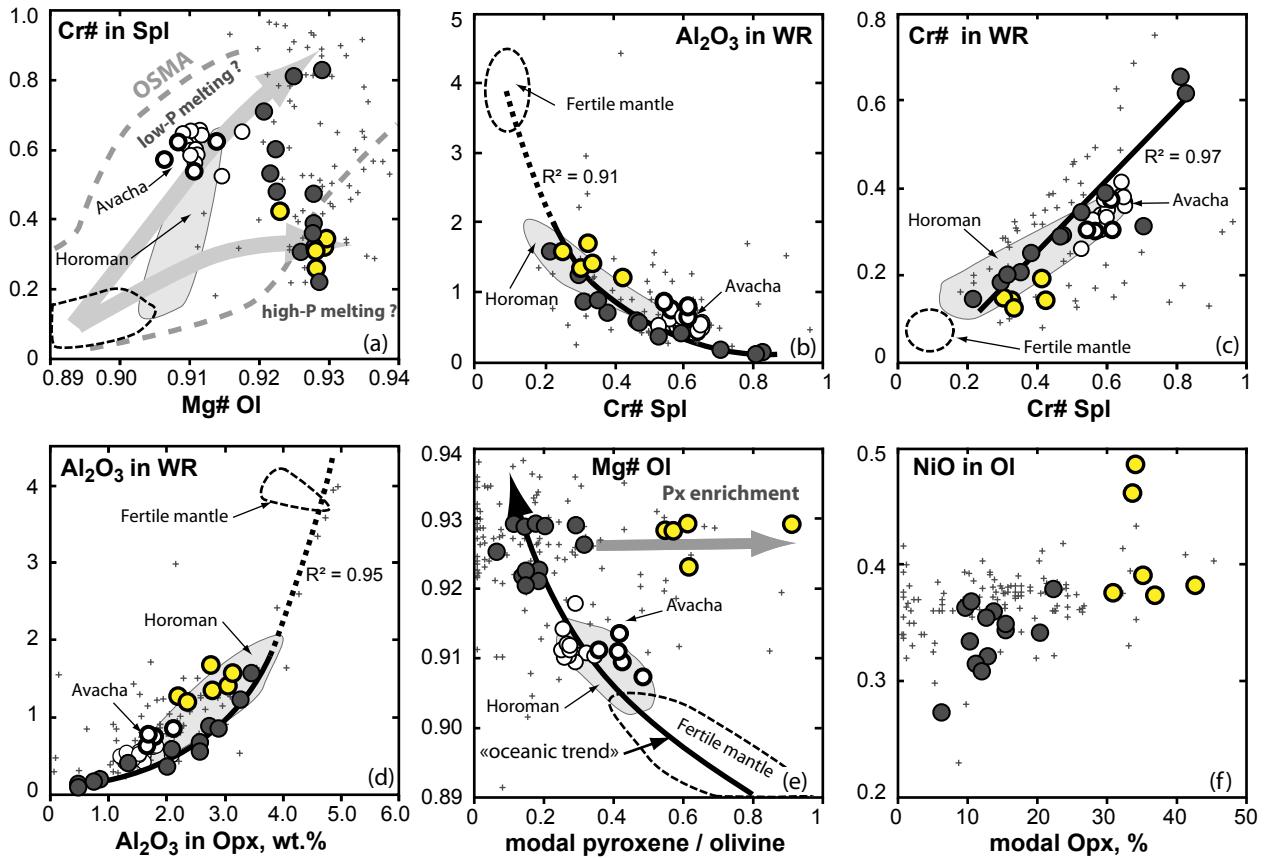


Fig. 5

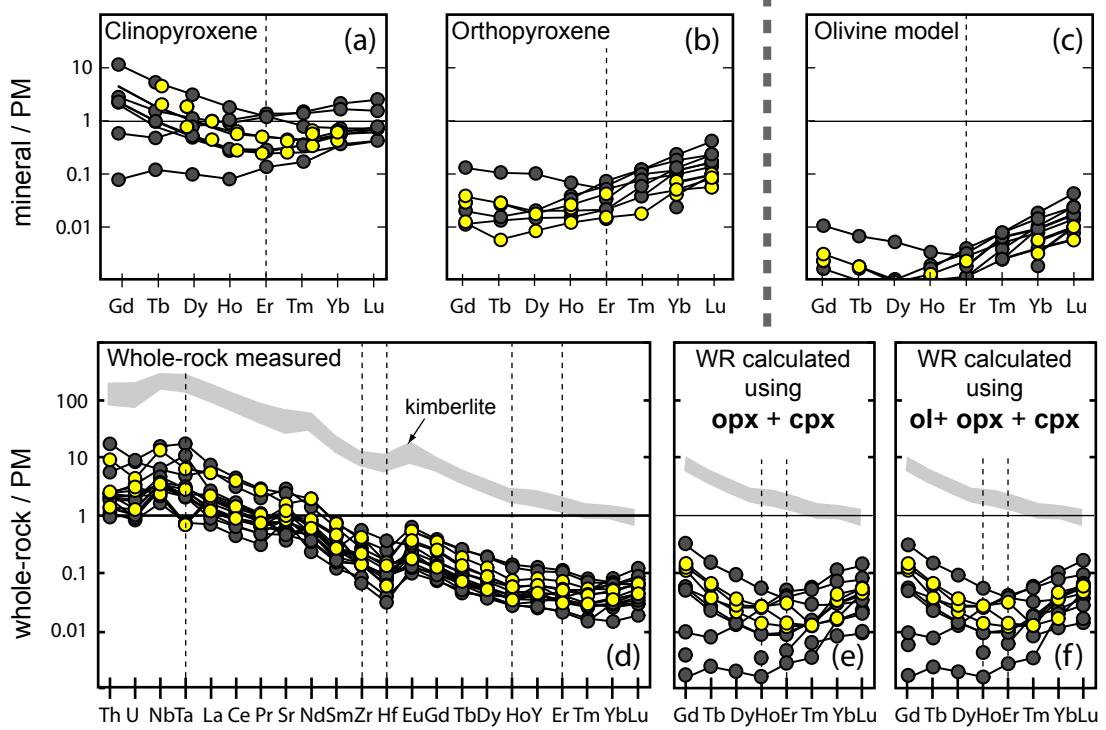


Fig. 6

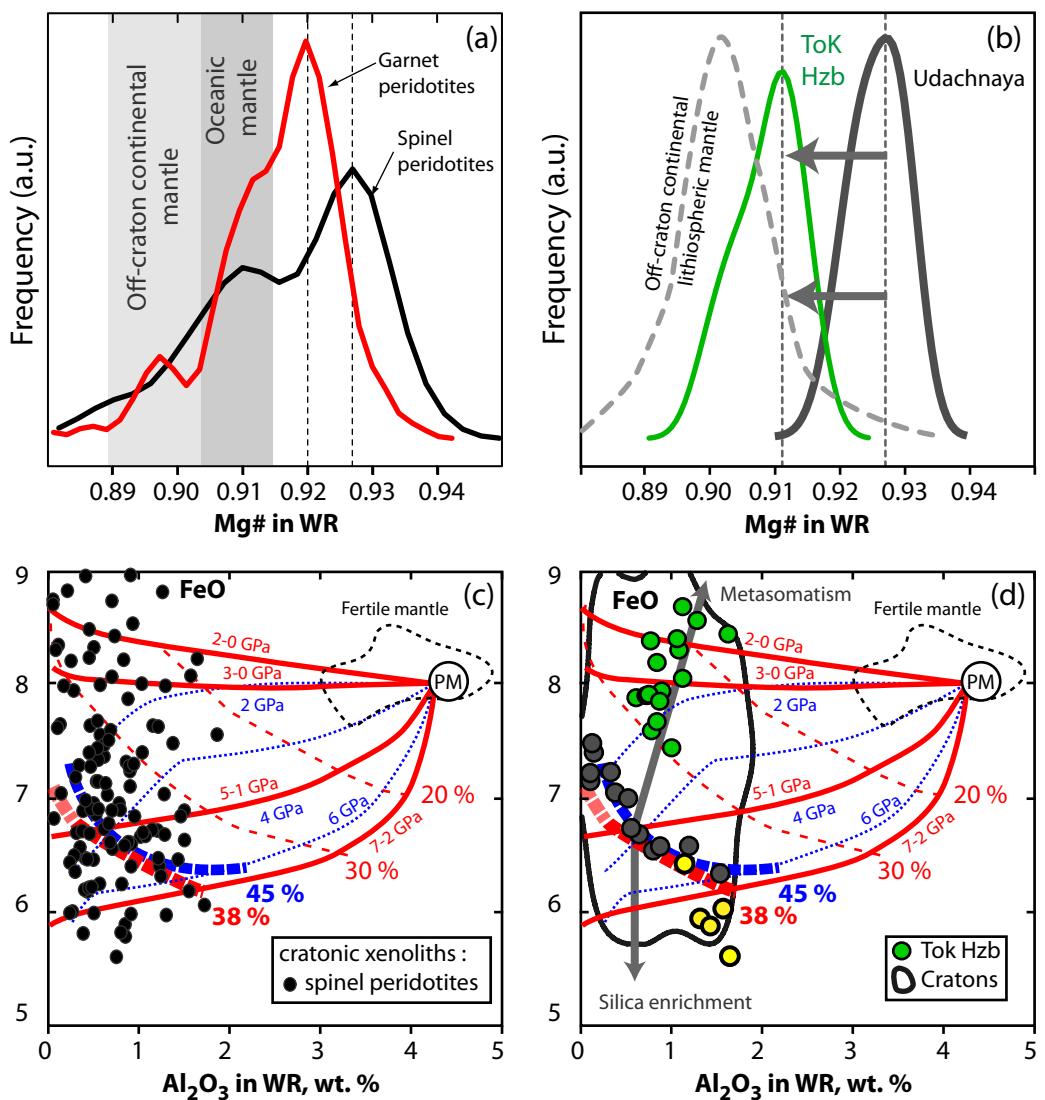


Fig. 7

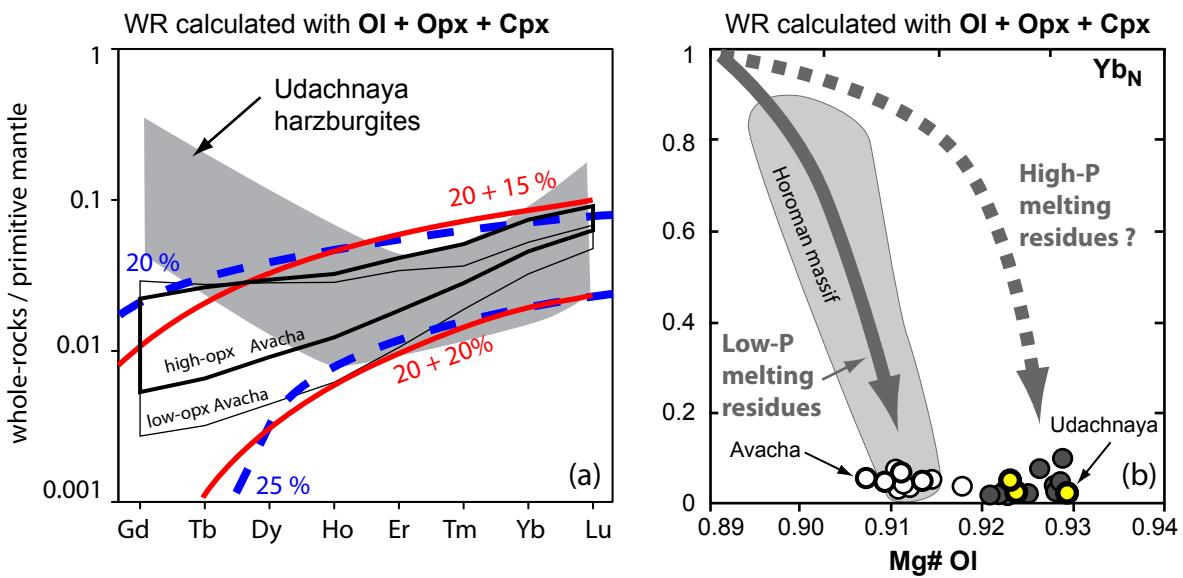


Fig. 8

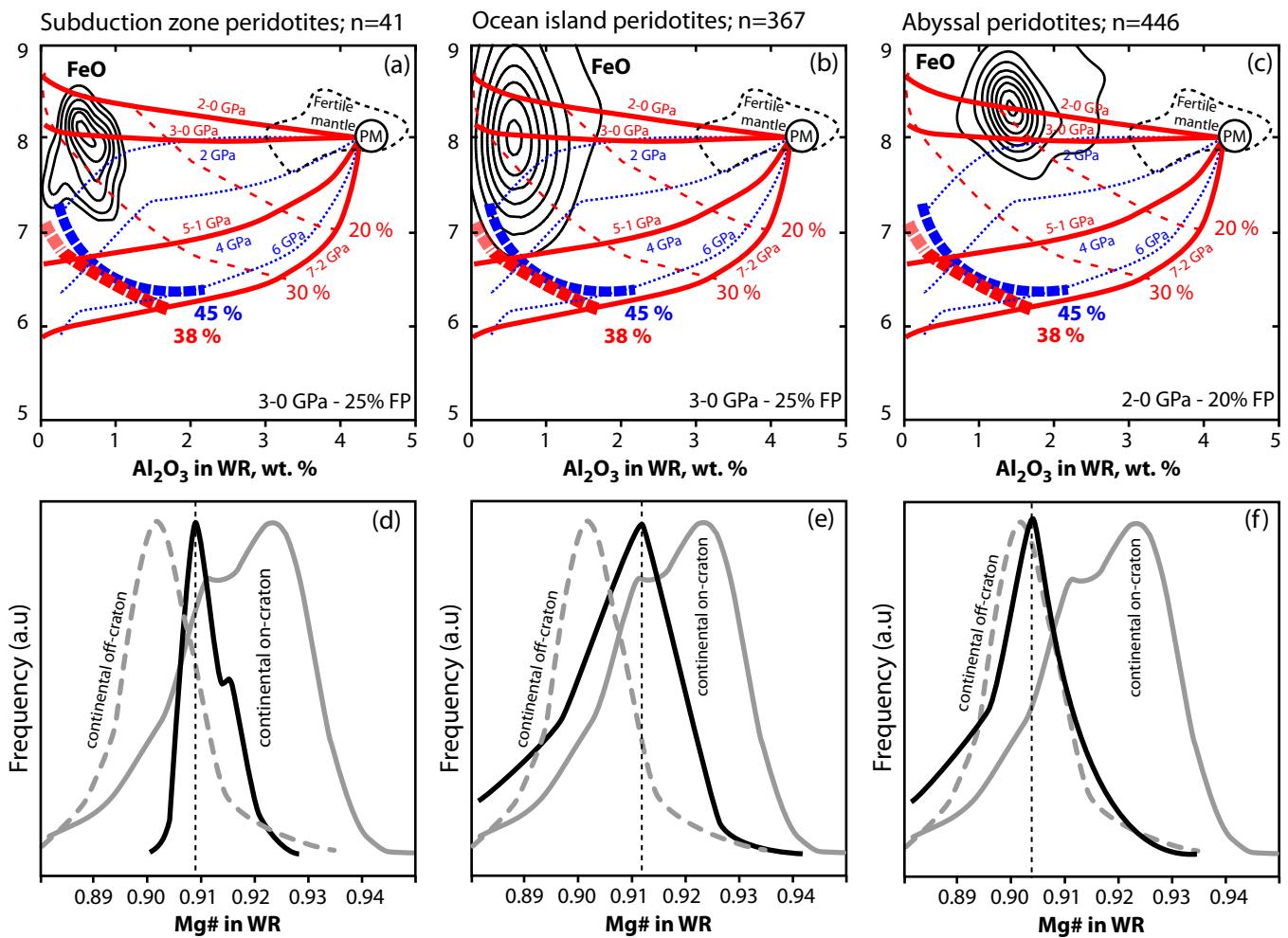


Fig. 9

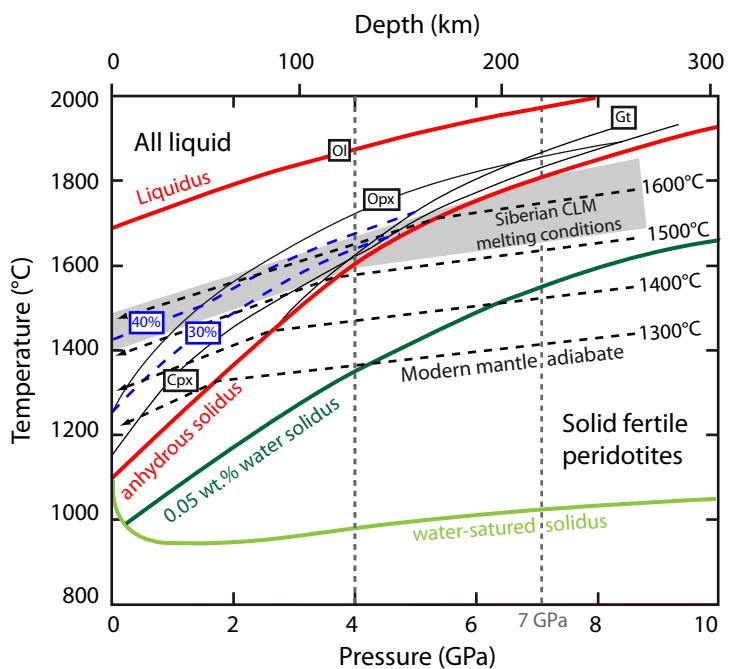
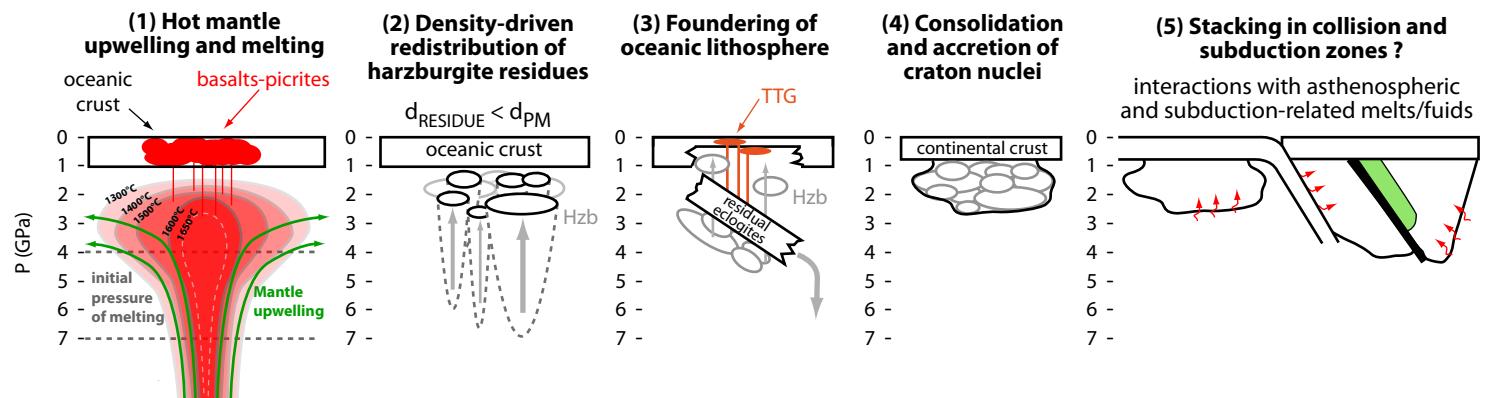


Fig. 10



Annexe A3

1 The origin of garnet peridotites in cratonic lithosphere: new data on
2 xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite, central Siberia
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12 Etienne, France
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10 ABSTRACT (max 250)

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12 We report new petrological and geochemical data on whole-rocks and minerals for 10 garnet peridotite
13 xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite in the central Siberian craton and examine them together with
14 recently published data on another 21 Udachnaya xenoliths. The samples are fresh, modally
15 homogeneous and large (>100g) coarse and deformed peridotites spanning a P range from 2.5 to 6.6
16 GPa. Some of these samples are similar in composition to low-opx Udachnaya spinel harzburgites
17 (previously interpreted as pristine melt extraction residues), but the majority show post-melting
18 enrichments in Fe and Ti. The least metasomatized coarse peridotites were formed by ~40% of
19 polybaric fractional melting between 7-4 GPa and \leq 1-3 GPa. Our data together with experimental
20 results suggest that garnet in these rocks, as well as in some other cratonic peridotites elsewhere,
21 may be a residual mineral, which has survived partial melting together with olivine and opx. The
22 remaining coarse garnet peridotites and all deformed peridotites from Udachnaya underwent modal
23 metasomatism through interaction of the melting residues with Fe-, Al-, Si-, Ti-, REE-rich melts, which
24 precipitated cpx, less commonly garnet. Our xenoliths define a complex geotherm probably affected
25 by thermal perturbation shortly before the intrusion of the host kimberlite magmas. The deformation in
26 the lower lithosphere may be contemporary to metasomatism, but the relationships between the
27 degree of re-crystallization and the metasomatism may not be straightforward.
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29 224 words
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33 KEYWORDS (4 to 6 words): garnet peridotites; mantle xenolith; craton; melting residue;
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35 metasomatism
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34 **Introduction**

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2 Garnet peridotites are by far the most common rock type in cratonic mantle, particularly within the
3 depth range 80–250 km (Boyd 1989; 2003; Lee et al. 2011). Understanding their origin is essential to
4 obtain a better insight into the origin of cratonic lithosphere. Garnet peridotites are usually considered
5 to be residues of high degrees of melt extraction that experienced a range of post-melting chemical
6 and modal enrichment commonly referred to as metasomatism and/or “re-fertilization” (Pearson et al.
7 1995; Shimizu et al. 1997; Simon et al. 2003; Carlson et al. 2005; Ionov et al. 2010) and in many
8 cases accompanied by deformation (Boyd and Mertzman 1987). This intrinsic complexity of the origin
9 of garnet peridotites makes it difficult, on the one hand, to define their melting conditions (because of
10 variable metasomatic imprints) and on the other hand, to trace a sequence of various enrichment
11 events, which may have taken place during several stages. As a result, a large number of processes,
12 tectonic settings and evolution paths have been proposed for the formation of cratonic garnet
13 peridotites involving various residual peridotites and their interaction with intra-plate alkali to
14 ultrapotassic silicate melts or carbonatitic melts (Rudnick et al. 1993; Simon et al. 2003) or subduction-
15 related melts/fluids (Kelemen et al. 1998; Pearson and Wittig 2008).

16
17 Defining the melt extraction history of garnet-facies peridotites may be easier for xenolith suites
18 that contain both garnet and spinel peridotites because the latter are usually less metasomatized and
19 considered as being closer in modal and chemical composition to initial melt residues (Boyd 1989;
20 Bernstein et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008). Some major insights into melting conditions and tectonic
21 settings during the formation of cratonic mantle have been obtained through studies of spinel
22 peridotites (Bernstein et al. 1998; Bernstein et al. 2006; Wittig et al. 2008). A very promising approach
23 to shed more light on the origin of garnet peridotites is to examine a large suite of cratonic peridotites,
24 which includes both garnet- and spinel-facies rocks adequate for petro-geochemical work such as
25 large, fresh, homogeneous samples.

26
27 In this paper we explore the origin of garnet peridotite xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite
28 from the central Siberian craton (Boyd et al. 1997; Ionov et al. 2010) in relation to a recent study that
29 addressed the formation of spinel harzburgites from the same locality (Doucet et al. *in press*). We
30 report new modal, major and trace element data for 10 fresh garnet peridotite xenoliths from
31 Udachnaya and examine them together with recently published data on another 21 xenoliths (Ionov et
32 al. 2010), which collectively represent an almost complete lithospheric mantle section in central
33 Siberia. Our main objectives are to better constrain the formation conditions of initial “protoliths” of
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66 garnet peridotites by partial melting (depths, melting degrees, tectonic settings) and the origin of
67 garnet (residual vs. metasomatic), which have not been addressed in detail by earlier work on
1 Udachnaya (Boyd et al. 1997; Ionov et al. 2010). We also examine the nature and sequence of
2 processes that transformed the melting residues to garnet peridotites, sampled by kimberlite
3 magmatism, and examine the links between their modal and chemical composition, microstructures
4 and locations in the lithospheric profile.
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12 73 **Geological setting, sample selection and preparation**
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17 75 Xenoliths in this study were sampled during 2003 to 2009 in remarkably well-preserved type-I
18 76 kimberlites from the Udachnaya-East pipe (66°26' N, 112°19'E) in central Siberia (Fig. 1). The pipe
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20 erupted at 360 Ma (Kinny et al. 1997) through the Daldyn block of the Siberian craton (Rosen et al.
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22 77 1994) exposed on the Anabar shield north of Udachnaya, with U-Pb zircon and model Sm-Nd crustal
23 78 ages from 1.8 to 3.6 Ga (Zonenshain et al. 1990; Koreshkova et al. 2009). Details about the
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25 79 Udachnaya kimberlite and their xenoliths are given by (Sobolev 1977; Kamenetsky et al. 2004; Ionov
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27 80 et al. 2010; Kamenetsky et al. 2012).
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30 82 Large, homogeneous and fresh garnet peridotites were selected from a collection of several
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32 83 hundred xenoliths. Exotic rock types, like wehrlites or pyroxenites, were excluded because they are
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34 84 very rare in Udachnaya (Spetsius and Serenko 1990) and may be of late magmatic origin. Xenoliths
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36 85 examined in this study are listed in Table 1. They are rounded with ellipsoidal shapes and 15-30 cm in
37
38 86 size. Their rinds were removed by sawing. Fresh materials from xenolith cores were sawn and thin-
39
40 87 sectioned. Sawn rock slabs and thin sections were further inspected to make sure that the samples
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42 88 did not contain visible kimberlite or pyroxenite veins or modal variations. Heterogeneous peridotite
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44 89 xenoliths, e.g. those with cm-scale garnet-rich segregations (Fig. 2b), were rejected. Preference was
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46 90 given to coarse and moderately deformed rocks; as a result, our suite has few sheared peridotites.
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49 91 The xenoliths have unaltered olivine, garnet and pyroxenes (Fig. 2a). A sufficiently large amount
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51 92 of fresh material (normally >>100 g taking into account mineral grain size) was taken from their cores
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53 93 to provide representative whole-rock samples (Boyd 1989) and was crushed to <5-10 mm in a steel
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55 94 jaw crusher. Splits of crushed samples (50-100 g) were ground in agate mortar to fine powder. Olivine,
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57 95 pyroxenes and garnet were handpicked from sieved 0.5-1.0 mm size fractions of the remaining
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59 96 crushed material to produce grain mounts for micro-beam analyses.
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98 **Analytical methods**

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100 The abundances of major and minor elements in bulk-rocks were determined by wavelength-
101 dispersive (WD) X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry at J. Gutenberg University, Mainz. The rock
102 powders were first ignited for 3 h at 1000°C to convert all FeO into Fe₂O₃ and expel water and CO₂.
103 Glass beads, produced by fusing 0.8 g of the ignited powders with 4.8 g of dried LiB₄O₇ (1:7 dilution)
104 were analysed on a Philips PW1404 instrument using ultramafic and mafic reference samples as
105 external standards. Reference sample JP-1 was run as an unknown to control precision and accuracy
106 with results close to recommended values; full duplicates of Uv-KC-03/08 reproduced within 0.05 wt.
107 % for LOI, SiO₂, MgO and FeO, and ≤0.01 wt. % for other elements ([Online Resource 1](#)).

108 Major element compositions of minerals were obtained by WD electron probe micro-analysis
109 (EPMA) at the Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans (LMV, Clermont-Ferrand) on a CAMECA SX-100 using
110 15 KeV voltage, 15 nA sample current and counting times of 20-30 s for peaks and 10 s for
111 background; standards were natural and synthetic minerals; ZAF correction was applied. The minerals
112 were normally analysed in grain mounts, less commonly in thin sections to explore heterogeneities
113 and zoning of mineral grains and their relation to textural disposition.

114 Whole-rock trace element compositions were determined by inductively-coupled plasma mass-
115 spectrometry (ICPMS) at Université Montpellier II following a modified method of [Ionov et al. \(1992\)](#).
116 The powders (100 mg) were dissolved in HF-HClO₄. Dried samples were dissolved in HNO₃ and
117 diluted in 2% HNO₃ to 1:2000 shortly before analysis. The solutions were analysed on an Element XR
118 instrument together with four blanks, three duplicates (separate dissolutions) and two duplicates of JP-
119 1. Chemical blanks were 0.5 ppm for Ba, 0.002-0.1 ppm for Li, Sr, Zr and Rb, 0.01-0.001 ppm for Y,
120 Nb, La, Ce, Hf and Th, and <0.001 ppm for other rare earth elements (REE), Ta and U.

121 Minerals were analysed for trace elements by laser-ablation (LA) ICPMS in grain mounts at the
122 LMV Clermont Ferrand. The AGILENT 7500 ICPMS instrument is coupled with an Excimer 193 nm
123 Resonics M-50E ATL operated at 7 Hz, ~6 mJ.cm⁻² pulse energy and beam size of 70-100 μm.
124 Helium was used as carrier gas. Acquisition time was 90 s for background and 60 s for each signal.
125 Reference sample SRN NIST 612 was used as an external standard ([Gagnon et al. 2008](#)). Data were
126 reduced with GLITTER software.

127
128 **Petrography**

130 Photomicrographs of representative xenoliths are shown in Fig. 3; those for all xenoliths in this study
131 (a full-size image for one 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm thin section per sample) are given in Online Resource 2.
132 The xenoliths are typically very fresh. Based on microstructures, they are grouped into “coarse” and
133 deformed; the latter show a range of degrees of deformation. .

134 The “coarse” peridotites are medium to coarse-grained, with protogranular to mosaic equigranular
135 microstructures. They are harzburgites (0-4.5% cpx; five are cpx-free), except one low-cpx Iherzolite
136 (5.6% cpx), and contain 1-8% garnet. Olivine usually has equant shapes and larger grains than opx
137 (Fig. 3a-b and Fig. 4 of Ionov et al. (2010)). Clinopyroxene forms small grains in the vicinity of opx.
138 Garnet ranges from isolated interstitial grains (Fig 3b) to large irregular aggregates and clusters (Fig.
139 3a), which may contain equant inclusions of olivine and opx. The microstructures and cpx abundances
140 are similar to those in spinel peridotites from Udachnaya (Ionov et al. 2010; Doucet et al. in press).

141 Deformed garnet peridotites are either harzburgites (11 samples; 0-5% cpx) or low-cpx Iherzolites
142 (7 samples; 5-6% cpx) and contain 2-7% garnet. They show a broad range of deformation and
143 patterns, from the appearance of rare interstitial olivine neoblasts at early deformation stages (Fig. 3c-
144 d) to porphyroclastic rocks with nearly all olivine as fine-grained neoblasts (Fig. 3e-f). Coarse olivine in
145 all the deformed peridotites is strained, with sub-grains near the rims, accompanied by olivine
146 neoblasts. Proportions of coarse and neoblastic olivine, as well as the size of the neoblasts, may vary
147 in each xenolith. Pyroxenes are elongated and commonly have alteration rims (Fig. 3e). Garnet grains
148 are round or ellipsoidal; they range in size from tiny interstitial grains to >2mm (Fig. 3c-f); coarse
149 grains usually have thick kelyphitic rims. The recrystallization in the deformed peridotites appears to
150 affect mainly olivine, but shows little, if any, effect on garnet.

151 Even though we were careful not to select xenoliths with kimberlite veins, some interstitial
152 kimberlite-related material, sometimes with late-stage phlogopite, was found in thin sections in some
153 samples (Online Resource 3).

155 Major element and modal compositions

156
157 Whole-rock (WR) major oxide and LOI data are given in Online Resource 1 and are shown as co-
158 variation plots in Fig. 4. The LOI values range from -1.5% to +0.5% (average -0.3%); they indicate that
159 secondary alteration is limited, i.e. nearly absent in many samples and low in others, even in samples
160 with fine-grained olivine sensitive to alteration. The gain of mass on ignition (up to 0.5%) means that
161 oxidation of FeO to Fe₂O₃ is more significant than the loss of volatiles (usually H₂O and CO₂ from

162 alteration products) if the latter are present.

163 Coarse and deformed peridotites have similar SiO_2 (42-46%), Al_2O_3 (0.3-1.8%) and CaO (0.6-
164 1.7%) ranges, but coarse peridotites tend to have higher $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{WR}}$ [$\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe})_{\text{at}}$] (average: ~0.920 vs.
165 0.912), lower FeO (average: 7.1 vs. 7.7%) and lower TiO_2 (average: ~0.05% vs. 0.09%) (Fig. 4).

166 On diagrams of Al_2O_3 vs. FeO and $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ (Fig. 4a-b), some coarse garnet peridotites plot close to
167 low-opx spinel peridotites from Udachnaya, which were previously interpreted as pristine melting
168 residues based on Al-Fe-Mg# relations in comparison with experimental data (Doucet et al. in press).
169 The majority of coarse garnet peridotites, however, have higher FeO at given Al_2O_3 values than the
170 spinel peridotites, i.e. show Fe-enrichments relative to inferred melting residues (Fig. 4 a-b). The
171 garnet peridotites also tend to have higher TiO_2 than the spinel peridotites and residual peridotite
172 suites, e.g. the Horoman massif (Fig. 4d). Many garnet peridotites have slightly higher SiO_2 than the
173 low-opx spinel peridotites (average: 44.5% vs. 43%) (Fig. 4c), but none contains as much silica as
174 opx-rich spinel peridotites from Udachnaya (average 46.8%). The range of Cr_2O_3 in garnet peridotites
175 (0.12-0.78%) extends to higher values than in the spinel peridotites (0.1-0.4%), but the very high
176 Cr_2O_3 ($\geq 0.5\%$), which are common in published data on cratonic peridotites, are rare in our suite (Fig.
177 4e). The contents of NiO in many coarse peridotites are close to those in spinel peridotites (0.33-
178 0.35%), but the deformed rocks (and four coarse peridotites with >20% opx) have much lower NiO
179 (0.23-0.33%; Fig. 4f).

180 EPMA obtained in this study are given in Online Resource 1. $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ of olivine ($\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OI}}$) ranges from
181 0.900 to 0.925 and is generally lower in deformed (0.900-0.917) than in coarse garnet peridotites, the
182 latter commonly have $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OI}} \geq 0.92$, which overlap the lowest $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OI}}$ in spinel peridotites (Fig. 5a-c).
183 $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OI}}$ and $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OPX}}$ define a positive linear co-variation (Fig. 5a) indicative of equilibrium Mg-Fe
184 distribution between olivine and opx. By contrast, $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OI}}$ shows no regular correlation with $\text{Mg}^{\#}$ in
185 coexisting cpx (Fig. 5a) indicating that cpx in many garnet peridotites (both coarse and deformed) is
186 not chemically equilibrated with coexisting olivine and thus may be of late-stage origin. The contents of
187 Al_2O_3 in opx from garnet peridotites are lower than in opx from nearly all spinel peridotites (except four
188 ultra-depleted rocks with <0.2 wt.% Al_2O_3) because Al strongly partitions to garnet; Al_2O_3 in opx and is
189 negatively correlated with $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{OI}}$ in deformed peridotites (Fig. 5b).

190 Classification schemes for mantle-derived garnets are mainly based on their Ca-Cr relationship
191 (Sobolev 1974; Grütter et al. 2004). CaO and Cr_2O_3 contents of garnets in this study range broadly
192 and are positively correlated (Fig. 5d) as is common for cratonic garnets (Griffin et al. 1999b; Pearson
193 et al. 2003; Grütter et al. 2004). Only one garnet (from coarse cpx-free sample Uv-02/03) can be

194 classified as “harzburgite” G10 (low-Ca), the most abundant type recovered in diamond exploration
195 the world over, which is believed to originate from cpx-free rocks (Richardson and Harris 1997; Grütter
1 et al. 2004). Garnets from all other samples in this study, including four cpx-free harzburgites, fall into
2 the “Iherzolite” G9 field (Fig. 5d). Cr#_{Gar} [Cr/ (Cr+Al)_{at} in garnet] are identical to Cr#_{WR} in the deformed,
3 and all but four, coarse peridotites, the latter showing slightly higher Cr#_{WR} (Fig. 5e); Cr#_{Gar}
4 demonstrate a positive correlation with CaO and a negative correlation with MgO. The contents of
5 Cr₂O₃ in garnets are not correlated with whole-rock Cr₂O₃ (Fig. 5f), but show an excellent ($r^2=0.9$)
6 positive linear correlation with Cr#_{WR} (Fig. 5g). Cr# appears to be a very useful chemical parameter of
7 mantle garnets because it offers direct links to whole-rock chemistry. MnO is generally much higher in
8 garnets from coarse than from deformed peridotites (Fig. 5i).

9
10 Modal abundances were calculated from major element compositions of bulk-rocks and minerals.
11 On average, coarse peridotites have slightly higher modal olivine (78% vs. 75%), lower opx (14.5% vs.
12 16.4%) and cpx (2.4% vs. 4%) than deformed peridotites, but similar garnet (~5%; Fig. 6a). Coarse
13 garnet peridotites plot close to spinel peridotites on a diagram of Mg#_{Ol} vs. pyroxene/olivine ratios, but
14 generally apart from deformed peridotites (Fig. 5c), which is similar to cratonic garnet peridotites
15 elsewhere (Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2008). Modal garnet is positively correlated with whole-
16 rock Al₂O₃ ($r^2=0.9$) (Fig. 5h). A comparison with literature data shows that such linear correlation may
17 be a general feature of cratonic garnet peridotites. Thus, garnet abundances are controlled by whole-
18 rock Al₂O₃ while garnet major oxide composition mainly depends on Cr/Al_{WR}.
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Temperature and pressure estimates

Equilibration pressures (P) and temperatures (T) were calculated from average core compositions
of minerals using several poly- and mono-mineral thermobarometers commonly applied to cratonic
peridotites: the cpx-opx thermometer of Taylor (1998) (T_{TA98}), the Ca-in-opx thermometer of Brey et al.
(1990) ($T_{Ca-in-opx}$) corrected by Nimis and Grütter (2010), the opx-gar barometer of Nickel and Green
(1985) (P_{NG85}) as well as the single-cpx thermo-barometer of Nimis and Taylor (2000) ($P_{NT00}-T_{NT00}$) and
the single-garnet thermo-barometer of Ryan et al. (1996) ($P_{Cr}-T_{Ni}$). The latter is based on the
abundances of Cr (for P) and Ni (for T) and is mainly used to outline cratonic geotherms from data on
garnet xenocrysts if no garnet-peridotite xenoliths are available (Griffin et al. 1999a; Griffin et al.
1999b). A recent re-assessment of thermo-barometry methods (Nimis et al. 2010) considers the $P_{NG85}-$
 T_{TA98} combination the most accurate for mantle peridotites.

226 The P_{NG85} - T_{TA98} estimates (Table 1, Fig. 7a) define very broad P-T ranges for coarse peridotites
227 (2.7-6.6 GPa, 720-1322°C) and much more narrow P-T ranges for deformed peridotites (5.2-6.6 GPa,
228 1235-1320°C). They suggest a lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary (LAB) at $P \sim 7$ GPa (~220 km)
229 beneath Udachnaya and show that both deformed and coarse peridotites occurred near the base of
230 the lithosphere at the time of kimberlite eruption (~360 Ma). The P_{NG85} - T_{TA98} estimates are scattered
231 between the 35 and 45 mW/m² model conductive geotherms (Pollack and Chapman 1977), i.e. define
232 no single P-T gradient, and show a “T gap” between 1000°C and 1200°C, similar to published P-T
233 data for Udachnaya xenoliths obtained using different methods (Boyd et al. 1997; Ionov et al. 2010).
234 Thermo-barometric estimates from most other methods are generally consistent with these inferences,
235 even though they yield somewhat different P-T ranges (Table 1; Fig. 7b-c).

236 The single-garnet thermo-barometer of Ryan et al. (1996) (Fig. 7d) yields coherent P-T estimates
237 for low-T (≤ 1050 °C) peridotites, which plot between the 35 and 40 mW/m² conductive geotherms, but
238 unrealistic values (low P, high T) for high-T peridotites, which plot above the graphite/diamond
239 boundary and partly on the mantle adiabatic. This thermo-barometer, calibrated assuming Cr
240 equilibrium between garnet and Cr-rich spinel, underestimates pressure if spinel is absent. The
241 agreement between the single-garnet and poly-mineral thermo-barometers for the low-T Udachnaya
242 peridotites may imply that their garnets are in equilibrium with Cr-spinel, i.e. that accessory spinel may
243 be present in some of the rocks, or that garnet peridotites are intercalated with spinel peridotites on a
244 metric scale in the shallow mantle. The latter is consistent with overlapping T estimates for the
245 Udachnaya spinel and low-T garnet peridotites (Ionov et al. 2010; Goncharov et al. 2012; Doucet et al.
246 in press). To summarise, the method of Ryan et al. (1996) yields a P-T gradient for our samples close
247 to the 35 mW/m² conductive geotherm, which ignores the complexity of the perturbed local geotherm
248 and may only be valid at $\leq 4-5$ GPa (130-150 km). Thus, the application of this technique to assess
249 variations of mantle compositions with depth for the Siberian craton (Griffin et al. 1999b), in particular
250 at >130 km, does not appear to yield valid results and is not consistent with the vertical distribution of
251 rock types established by xenolith studies (Ionov et al. 2010).

252 The contents of MnO in garnets from this study are negatively correlated with equilibration T (Fig.
253 5i) and show no correlation with other oxides in garnet or with MnO in olivine. Mn-in-garnet
254 thermometers for cratonic mantle were earlier proposed by Delauney et al. (1979) and Creighton
255 (2009). The broad T range for coarse Udachnaya peridotites also affects the T-dependant Fe-Mg
256 distribution between olivine and opx (Mori and Green 1978), which shows more scatter for coarse than
257 for deformed peridotites relative to Mg#_{OI} vs. Mg#_{Opx} co-variation trends (Fig. 5a) and explains the lack

258 of correlation of Mg# with major oxides in garnet.

259
1 260 **Trace element compositions**
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6 262 LA-ICPMS analyses of garnet, cpx and opx are given in [Online Resource 4](#) and are shown as trace
7 element patterns normalized to primitive-mantle (PM; [McDonough and Sun 1995](#)) in [Figure 8](#) and in
8
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10 264 [Online Resource 5](#). Garnets show a broad range of REE patterns, from LREE-MREE-depleted to
11
12 265 “sinusoidal” and “humped” (high-MREE). In the majority of coarse peridotites, garnets show depleted
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14 266 to sinusoidal REE, except U501, which has nearly flat MREE-HREE with LREE-depletion. Garnets in
15
16 267 deformed peridotites generally have higher MREE with mildly sinusoidal to humped patterns ([Fig. 8a-](#)
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18 268 [b](#)). Clinopyroxenes generally show continuous enrichments from HREE to MREE and LREE,
19
20 269 sometimes with nearly flat LREE, and only minor differences between coarse and deformed
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22 270 peridotites. $D^{gar/cpx}$ of Udachnaya garnet peridotites , by comparison with $D^{gar/cpx}$ from experimental
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24 271 data (compiled for pMELTS software; ([Ghiorso et al. 2002](#); [Smith and Asimow 2005](#)) and Vitim ([Ionov
25](#)
26 272 [2004](#)) show a broad scatter. This is generally attributed to incomplete equilibration between garnet
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28 273 and cpx ([Simon et al. 2003](#)). Data for opx are less precise because of abundances 1-3 orders of
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30 274 magnitude lower than for garnet and cpx. In general, their REE patterns resemble those in coexisting
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32 275 cpx both in coarse and deformed peridotites.
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34 276 Trace element compositions of WR peridotites are listed in [Online Resource 4](#) and illustrated in
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36 277 [Online Resource 6](#). Their patterns for highly to moderately incompatible elements (MREE to Th) are
37
38 278 similar to those of host kimberlites ([Kamenetsky et al. 2012](#)) and appear to be mainly controlled by
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40 279 contamination with host magmas, consistent with the presence of interstitial kimberlite-related
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42 280 material. By contrast, the HREE patterns (a decrease from Lu to Tm) are opposite to those of the
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44 281 kimberlites and may be similar to those in the mantle source for peridotites. Similar observations were
45
46 282 reported from other cratonic garnet peridotite suites ([Wittig et al. 2008](#)).
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48 283 To estimate REE abundances in peridotites before contamination by the host magma, we calculate
49
50 284 them from modal compositions and mineral data ([Online Resource 4](#)). The contamination-free
51
52 285 compositions of coarse peridotites show continuous HREE-depletions from Lu to Ho or U-shaped
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54 286 HREE-MREE ([Online Resource 6](#)), except for U501, which has a flat pattern. Deformed peridotites
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56 287 have sinusoidal, flat and humped patterns, except for U4, which shows depletion from Lu to Tb and
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58 288 enrichment from Tb to La. These estimates may be a better approximation to “true” HREE-MREE
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60 289 abundances in peridotites than measured ones because these elements in mantle peridotites mainly
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290 reside in major minerals (rather than in accessories and interstitially) (Eggins et al. 1998; Bedini and
291 Bodinier 1999).

292

293 **Pristine melting residues among garnet peridotites and their formation conditions**

294

295 To identify “residual” garnet peridotites, whose modal and major element compositions have largely
296 remained intact after partial melting, we compare them with experimental results on melting of fertile
297 mantle (Walter 1998; Herzberg and O’Hara 2002; Walter 2003; Herzberg 2004) and with low-opx
298 spinel harzburgite xenoliths from Udachnaya, which were previously interpreted as melting residues
299 (Doucet et al. in press). Seven out of 13 coarse garnet peridotites in this study (Uv02/03, Uv419/09,
300 Uv604/09, U29, U260, U506 and U1147) overlap the trend defined on the plot of bulk-rock Al_2O_3 vs.
301 FeO (Fig. 4a) by the spinel harzburgites and also plot close to them on plots vs. SiO_2 , TiO_2 and NiO
302 (Fig. 4c-d-f). Their modal average (76% olivine, 16% opx, <3% cpx, 4% gar) and $\text{Mg}^{\#}_{\text{ol}}$ (0.923) are
303 similar to those for the spinel harzburgites as well (Fig. 5c and 9b-c); these values may represent the
304 compositional range for the initial residual protolith during craton formation.

305 Degrees and depth of partial melting for these rocks can be constrained from their major element
306 compositions in relation to the experimental data and should be similar to those for the Udachnaya
307 spinel harzburgites. All these rocks overlap lines of equal melt extraction (~45% anhydrous batch
308 melting or ~38% fractional melting) as a function of pressure (Fig. 4a). The protolith of garnet
309 peridotites was formed by ~40% of fractional polybaric melt extraction, which began at 7-4 GPa and
310 ended at \leq 1-3 GPa (Doucet et al. in press).

311 Depth range of melting may have important consequences on Cr contents and Cr/Al ratios in the
312 residues because Cr is much more compatible in spinel than in garnet (Canil 2004). Extended melting
313 in the spinel stability field produces Cr-rich residues, whereas melting in the garnet stability field yields
314 Cr-poor residues. The contents of Cr_2O_3 in the majority of cratonic peridotites, reported in the
315 literature, are much higher (>0.45%) than in reliable data on fertile to refractory massif peridotites and
316 off-craton peridotite xenoliths (Fig. 4e). This has been interpreted as a result of high degrees of melt
317 extraction in shallow, spinel-facies mantle (Canil 2004; Lee et al. 2011), even though well-documented
318 harzburgite series formed by melt extraction in shallow mantle do not normally show $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 > 0.45\%$
319 (Takazawa et al. 2000; Ionov 2010). By contrast, Cr_2O_3 in the majority of Udachnaya garnet peridotites
320 are similar to those in off-craton peridotites and are positively correlated with Al_2O_3 (Fig. 4e). Four
321 Udachnaya garnet peridotites have $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 0.5\%$, but three of them are deformed, and their high Cr

322 could be due to mechanical sorting of garnet (or its crystallisation) in shear zones, complementary to
323 low Cr₂O₃ ($\leq 0.3\%$) in four other deformed xenoliths.

324 The Cr₂O₃ variation range in the Udachnaya garnet peridotites is not likely to be due to “nugget
325 effect”, advocated by [Canil \(2004\)](#) because our samples are large ([Table 1](#)) and because of the
326 excellent positive correlation between Cr₂O₃ or Cr# in garnet with Cr# in bulk-rocks ($r^2=0.8-0.9$; [Fig. 5e](#)
327 and [g](#)), which shows that Cr# in the garnets and bulk-rocks are equilibrated. The low Cr₂O₃ in both
328 garnet and spinel peridotites suggest that partial melting mainly took place in the garnet stability field,
329 leading to Cr-depletion in the residues, whereas residual garnet was absent or rapidly exhausted for
330 the rocks with $\geq 0.4\%$ Cr₂O₃. By contrast to our Udachnaya suite, the majority of cratonic peridotite
331 xenoliths reported in the literature shows much higher Cr#_{WR} than Cr#_{gar} ([Fig. 5e](#)). For some rocks, this
332 might be due to local chemical disequilibrium, e.g. for recently formed garnets. We argue, however,
333 that in many cases this could be related to analytical problems, in particular when Cr, unlike in this
334 study, is not determined by XRF in fused disks, but analysed separately as a “trace element”.

335 Heavy REE are sensitive to the presence of garnet during mantle melting and can be used to
336 constrain depth and degrees of melting ([Canil 2004; Simon et al. 2007; Wittig et al. 2008](#)). Their
337 behaviour is mainly controlled by the garnet/melt partition coefficients for HREE and modal garnet in
338 the residues. [Figure 10](#) shows results of HREE modelling for melting of primitive mantle ([McDonough](#)
339 [et al. 1995](#)) modified after [Johnson \(1998\)](#) and [Simon et al. \(2007\)](#), which began either in the spinel
340 stability field or in the garnet stability field at 3 GPa ([Fig. 10a](#)) and 5 GPa ([Fig. 10b](#)), and takes into
341 account modal garnet variations in experimental residues ([Fig. 6b-c](#)). This modelling shows that
342 melting in the garnet stability field may produce HREE-depleted melting residues. However, our
343 modelling does not consider the change of melting parameters (i.e. P, melting reaction, trace element
344 partition coefficients, etc.) during decompression melting, by contrast with thermodynamic modelling
345 (e.g. pMELTS, calibrated for melting from 1 to 3 GPa ([Ghiorso et al. 2002](#))). This can produce
346 uncertainties in trace element behaviour during melting. Contamination-free whole-rock HREE of
347 residual coarse garnet peridotites are too low for residues of 35-45% of melting in the garnet stability
348 field starting at 3 and 5 GPa and may require at least 20-25% melting of spinel facies. This is
349 generally in agreement with the estimates of melting degrees and pressures from major oxide data
350 ($\sim 40\%$ between 7-4 and $\leq 1-3$ GPa) and Cr₂O₃ contents.

351 One coarse, and nearly all deformed garnet peridotites, have almost flat (Lu~Gd) to Gd-enriched
352 (Lu<Gd) patterns, which cannot be produced by melt extraction, and are therefore the result of
353 metasomatism.

354

355 **The origin of garnet and cpx and their variations**

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5 Three modes of origin can be envisaged for garnet and cpx in cratonic peridotites: (1) residual phases
6 after melt extraction, (2) exsolution from high-T, Ca-Al-rich opx on cooling, (3) post-melting
7 enrichments.

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10 Experiments give useful but limited answers on garnet and cpx abundances in residues.

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14 The majority of experimental studies on fertile mantle melting attempt to infer the major element
15 compositions of melt residues for a broad range of melting conditions (Walter 1998; Herzberg et al.
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357 Three modes of origin can be envisaged for garnet and cpx in cratonic peridotites: (1) residual phases
358 after melt extraction, (2) exsolution from high-T, Ca-Al-rich opx on cooling, (3) post-melting
359 enrichments.

360 Experiments give useful but limited answers on garnet and cpx abundances in residues.
361 The majority of experimental studies on fertile mantle melting attempt to infer the major element
362 compositions of melt residues for a broad range of melting conditions (Walter 1998; Herzberg et al.
363 2002; Herzberg 2004), but gives limited results on their modal abundances, e.g. Walter (1998)
364 provides modal compositions of melting residues only for batch melting at 3 and 7 GPa. We estimated
365 garnet abundances of melting residues from data sets of Herzberg (2004) for polybaric fractional
366 melting (starting at 2, 3, 5 and 7 GPa; Fig. 6b) and isobaric batch melting (starting at 2, 4 and 6 GPa
367 Fig .6c) using the positive correlation between whole-rock Al₂O₃ and modal garnet in cratonic
368 peridotites (Fig. 5h) expressed as: Modal garnet (%) = Al₂O₃ (wt. % in WR) x 5 -0.15 (error: 1.5%).
369 Modal estimates show that melting residues may contain up to 5% of garnet after 35-40% of polybaric
370 fractional melting starting at high-P (5 and 7 GPa), whereas garnet is exhausted after 30% of melt
371 extraction at lower P (Fig. 6b). Garnet is more stable during isobaric batch melting (Fig. 6c and Walter
372 (1998)). About 2/3 of Udachnaya garnet peridotites (i.e. 2/3 coarse and 1/2 deformed peridotites)
373 have modal garnet ≤ 5% (Fig. 5h) and have modal garnet maximum probability ~4.8% (Fig. 6a). These
374 modal garnets are in agreement with an origin of ~40% melting at 7 to 4 GPa, estimated above from
375 major oxides. In addition, the majority of garnets from coarse peridotites and some from deformed
376 peridotites have sinusoidal patterns with continuous depletion from LREE to MREE, which is
377 consistent with a melting origin (Shimizu and Richardson 1987; Shimizu et al. 1997; Shimizu 1999;
378 Simon et al. 2003). Hence, garnets in the majority of Udachnaya peridotites are pristine melt phases,
379 as well as olivine and opx. Nevertheless, some samples have garnet abundances well above 5%
380 which must be a result of post-melting processes.

381 Melting experiments and studies of natural residual peridotites show that melt residues may

382 contain small amount of cpx (up to 2.5%) (Wood and Banno 1973; Canil 1992; Walter 1998;
383 Takazawa et al. 2000; Saltzer et al. 2001). The majority of Udachnaya garnet peridotites have modal
384 cpx >2.5%. Moreover, Mg# of cpx shows no correlation with Mg# in coexisting olivine (Fig. 5a)
385 indicating that cpx is not chemically equilibrated with olivine. Furthermore, cpx show continuous trace

386 element enrichments from HREE to LREE ([Online Resource 5](#)) and disequilibrium with garnet (Fig.
387 [8c](#)). This cannot be produced by melt extraction or exsolution from residual opx. Hence, the majority of
388 cpx in Udachnaya garnet peridotites may be post-melting, late-stage in origin ([Canil 1992; Saltzer et](#)
389 [al. 2001; Simon et al. 2003](#)).

390 Udachnaya garnet peridotites define chemical sequences for FeO (6.4 to 8.4%), TiO₂ (0.02 to
391 0.15%), NiO (0.23 to 0.35) and Mg#_{WR} (0.90 to 0.92) from Udachnaya spinel peridotites to Fe-enriched
392 peridotites ([Fig. 4a-b-d and f](#)), well-described in many cratonic xenolith suites ([Rudnick et al. 1993;](#)
393 [Lee and Rudnick 1999; Kopylova and Russell 2000; Wittig et al. 2008](#)). Garnet and cpx abundances of
394 Udachnaya peridotites correlate positively with FeO and negatively with Mg#_{WR} ([Fig. 9 b-c](#)). These
395 trend, for Udachnaya peridotites and garnet cratonic peridotites elsewhere, are interpreted here as a
396 result of interaction between the protolith of garnet peridotites, produced in a range of pressures, with
397 liquid rich in Fe, Al and so Si (also Ti and REE rich?) from which cpx and less common garnet were
398 precipitated, either during or after craton formation. This process appears to affect more deformed
399 garnet peridotites than coarse peridotites.

401 **Trace elements inference on metasomatism**

402
403 All peridotites in this study have complex contamination-free whole-rock trace element compositions,
404 which cannot be produced by a single process; HREE for residual garnet peridotites can be explained
405 by high degrees of melt extraction whereas LREE-MREE may reflect post-melting enrichments ([Fig.](#)
406 [10](#)). As seen above, cpx of Udachnaya garnet peridotites by comparison with cpx of Udachnaya spinel
407 peridotites can be fully accounted by metasomatism. To constrain the nature of possible metasomatic
408 agents that led to incompatible element enrichment of garnet and especially of cpx, we calculated the
409 REE contents of hypothetical melts in equilibrium with cpx in xenoliths. The range of compositions of
410 calculated melts are close to the composition of the Udachnaya kimberlite ([Kamenetsky et al. 2012](#))
411 ([Fig. 11a](#)). This interpretation is similar to previous studies ([Stachel and Harris 1997; Simon et al.](#)
412 [2003](#)), in which authors linked kimberlite circulation into the lithospheric mantle to crystallization of
413 phlogopite and cpx in peridotite xenoliths following the reaction: gar + opx + fluid → phlogopite +
414 diopside. This would explain the presence of micas-bearing peridotites in cratonic xenoliths ([Boyd et](#)
415 [al. 1997; van Achterbergh et al. 2001; Grégoire et al. 2002](#)). In our study, the majority of garnet
416 peridotites as well as Udachnaya spinel peridotites are micas-free peridotites. Phlogopite, when
417 present, only occurs as a late-secondary phase crystallizing from kimberlite veins ([Online Resource](#)

418 2). The chemical homogeneity of minerals, and the chemical disequilibrium of cpx and garnet, indicate
419 that the kimberlite veins must have taken place shortly before kimberlite eruption. Kimberlites are
420 evolved ultra-potassic, volatile-rich magmas, low in SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 and FeO ; they cannot be responsible
421 for modal metasomatism of cratonic roots. The signature of the metasomatic agent responsible for
422 modal metasomatism must have been overprinted by late-stage kimberlite metasomatism.

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10 424 **Chemical parameters vs. microstructures and P-T estimates**

11 425

12 426 Peridotites xenoliths equilibrated above 5.5 GPa (i.e. coarse garnet and spinel peridotites) tend to
13 427 have higher $\text{Mg}^\#_{\text{OI}}$, $\text{Mg}^\#_{\text{WR}}$ and more HREE depleted patterns than peridotites equilibrated below 5.5
14 428 GPa (i.e. coarse and deformed garnet peridotites) (Figs. 4b and 5a and Online Resource 6). The
15 429 upper part of the lithospheric profile has better preserved the chemical compositions of the protolith of
16 430 garnet peridotites, than the lower part. This has already been described for Siberian (Boyd et al. 1997;
17 431 Ionov et al. 2010), Kaapvaal (Boyd et al. 1987; Simon et al. 2007) and Slave cratons (Kopylova et al.
18 432 1999; Kopylova et al. 2000). However, there is no clear covariation between melt depletion and
19 433 metasomatism with temperature or depth for Udachnaya garnet peridotites, by contrast with “fertility”
20 434 increase (decrease of $\text{Mg}^\#_{\text{WR}}$, increase of cpx) with depth recorded in the Slave craton (Kopylova et
21 435 al. 2000). Despite the fact that the there is no clear relationship between P-T-degrees of re-
22 436 crystallization, and the magnitude of metasomatism, the majority of deformed garnet peridotites have
23 437 the lowest $\text{Mg}^\#_{\text{WR}}$, highest FeO , enriched calculated whole-rocks and cpx REE and garnet with
24 438 humped REE patterns. Thus deformation may be contemporary to metasomatism. Nevertheless, the
25 439 timing and relationship between PT conditions, deformation, modal and cryptic metasomatism is still
26 440 unclear.

441

442 **Conclusions**

- 443 1. Coarse and deformed garnet peridotites in this study span a P-T range from 2.5 to 6.6 GPa
444 and 720 to 1320°C. They range from near-pristine melting residues to typically Fe-Ti-enriched
445 peridotites. About ½ of coarse peridotites are similar in modal, major and trace element
446 compositions to low-opx Udachnaya spinel harzburgites previously interpreted as melting
447 residues. Like the spinel-facies rocks, they may have been formed by ~40% of anhydrous
448 polybaric partial melting between 7–4 GPa and ≤ 1 –3 GPa.

- 449 2. Garnets in many coarse Udachnaya xenoliths, as well as other cratonic peridotites, may be
450 residual phases that survived partial melting.
1 451 3. The majority of Udachnaya garnet peridotites experienced modal metasomatism, which
2 452 produced enrichments in Fe, Ti, Al, Ca, Si and precipitated cpx and HREE-rich garnets. The
3 453 cpx may record ingress and percolation of kimberlites and related liquids into peridotites
4 454 shortly before the kimberlite eruption.
5 455 4. The Siberian cratonic mantle has a complex geotherm due to thermal perturbations related to
6 456 magmatic activity before the intrusion of the host kimberlite magmas. Deformation of
7 457 peridotites may be contemporary to metasomatism, but the relationships between the degree
8 458 of re-crystallization and the metasomatism are not straightforward.

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26
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40 471 **Figure captions**
41
42 472 **Fig. 1** Location map of Udachnaya, kimberlite fields and areas of exposed early Precambrian crust
43 473 (Aldan and Anabar shield) in the Siberian craton. Adapted from Ashchepkov et al. (2010)
44
45 474 **Fig. 2** Photographs of sawn hand specimens from fresh granular peridotite xenoliths collected at the
46 475 Udachnaya kimberlite pipe. (a) Garnet harzburgite U506. (b) Heterogeneous garnet peridotite Uv-KC-
47 476 148/09 from the same collection of peridotite xenoliths used in this study
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50 477 **Fig. 3** Photomicrographs of garnet peridotites from Udachnaya in transmitted plane-polarized light;
51 478 scale bars are at upper left, sample numbers are at bottom left. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx,
52 479 clinopyroxene; Gar, garnet. Each photomicrograph illustrates the microstructures in two garnet
53 480 peridotite types: (a-b) coarse garnet peridotites; (c to f) deformed garnet peridotites
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57 481 **Fig. 4** Covariant plots of major and minor oxides (wt. %) and Mg# in whole-rock Udachnaya garnet
58 482 peridotites from this study [see (c) and (d) for symbols]. Also shown are: primitive mantle (PM) after
59 483 McDonough and Sun (1995); fertile off-craton garnet and spinel peridotite xenoliths from Vitim and

Tariat in central Asia (fine dashed lines; Ionov 2005; Ionov and Hofmann 2007); low-opx Udachnaya spinel peridotites (dark grey circles) and high-opx spinel peridotite (grey dashed field) from Doucet et al. (in press) (c); Horoman massif peridotites (grey field; Takazawa et al. 2000); cratonic peridotite xenoliths (thin crosses) from the Kaapvaal (Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004), Tanzanian (Lee and Rudnick 1999), North Atlantic (Bernstein et al. 1998; Bernstein et al. 2006; Wittig et al. 2008) and Slave (Irvine et al. 2003; Kopylova et al. 2000) cratons. Thin dashed blue lines show isobaric batch melting residues formed at 2, 4 and 6 GPa; continuous red lines are residues of polybaric fractional melting formed at 2-0, 3-0, 5-1 and 7-2 GPa (Herzberg 2004). Thick dashed blue lines show 45% of isobaric batch melting; thick dashed red lines show 38% of polybaric fractional melting

Fig. 5 Covariant plots of major element compositions for olivines, pyroxenes and garnets from Udachnaya garnet peridotites : (a) Plots of Mg#_{OI} [Mg/(Mg+Fe)_{at}] in olivine] vs. Mg#_{opx} and Mg#_{cpx} and (b) Al₂O₃ in opx; (c) plot of modal pyroxene/olivine vs. Mg#_{OI}; (d) classification scheme for mantle-derived garnet from Grüetter et al. (2004); (e) Cr# in garnets vs. Cr# in WR; (f) Cr₂O₃ in garnets vs. Cr₂O₃ in WR and (g) Cr# in WR; (h) Al₂O₃ in WR vs. modal garnet for Udachnaya garnet peridotites (this study) and for worldwide cratonic peridotites (blue circles; Boyd et al. 1997; Lee and Rudnick 1999; Kopylova and Russel 2000; Irvine et al. 2003; Simon et al. 2007; Pearson et al. 2004; Wittig et al. 2008; fine dashed lines, cpx-, spl-rich peridotites); (i) Temperature estimates (T_{TA98}) vs. MnO in garnets. Also shown are Udachnaya spinel peridotites, Horoman peridotites, fertile off-craton mantle and worldwide cratonic peridotite xenoliths [see Fig. 4 for symbols and references]

Fig. 6 (a) Modal garnet abundances for coarse (red line) and deformed (green line) garnet peridotite xenoliths from Udachnaya and worldwide cratonic peridotite xenoliths [see Fig. 5 for references].(b-c) Calculated modal garnet compositions of melt residues vs. degree of partial melting during polybaric fractional melting (b) and isobaric batch melting (c). Modal garnet of melting residues were estimated using the following equation: Modal garnet (%) = Al₂O₃ (wt. % in WR) × 5 - 0.15 (error: 1.5%) defined by the linear correlation between Al₂O₃ in WR and modal garnet for cratonic garnet peridotites (Fig.5h). The equation is well constrained for Al₂O₃ ≤ 2.5% i.e. modal garnet estimated for Al₂O₃>2.5% may be overestimated

Fig. 7 Plots of equilibration temperatures for the Udachnaya peridotites in this study. (a) P_{NG85}-T_{TA98}, (b) P_{NG85}-T_{Ca-in-opx}, (c) P_{NT00}-T_{NT00} and (d) P_{Cr}-T_{Ni} [see text for details]. P-T equilibrations for Udachnaya spinel peridotites (grey field) were calculated along 35mW/m², 40mW/m² and 45mW/m² conductive geotherms of Pollack & Chapman (1977)(dashed grey lines). Also are shown reference conductive geotherms 35mW/m², 40mW/m² and 45mW/m² (Pollack et al. 1977), mantle adiabatic and the graphite-diamond transition boundary (Rudnick and Nyblade 1999). P-T equilibrations for garnet peridotite xenoliths from South-Africa (small black cross; Simon et al. 2007; Boyd et al. 2004) and North America (triangle; Kopylova & Karo 2004; Sand et al. 2009; Wittig et al. 2008 and Schmidberger & Francis 1999) were re-calculated for comparison [see fig. 4 for symbols]

Fig. 8 Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough et al. 1995) rare earth element patterns for garnets in coarse garnet peridotites (red lines)(a) and deformed garnet peridotites (green lines)(b). (c) Partitioning of trace elements between garnet and cpx ($D^{gar/cpx}$) for Udachnaya garnet peridotites. Also shown are $D^{gar/cpx}$ from experimental study compiled for pMELTS software (dashed black line; Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith et al. 2005) and Vitim (black line; Ionov 2004)

Fig. 9 (a) Probability density plots of Mg#_{WR} for Udachnaya coarse and deformed garnet peridotites;

526 (b-c) covariation plots of modal garnet + cpx vs. FeO (b) and Mg#_{WR} (c) [for symbols see fig. 4]. Also
527 shown are Udachnaya spinel peridotites (black lines; Doucet et al. (in press)), off-craton continental
1 528 peridotites (dashed grey lines; compiled from Canil, 2004) and fertile mantle (dashed black lines;
2 529 Ionov 2005; Ionov and Hofmann 2007).

3 530 **Fig. 10** Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough et al. 1995) bulk-rock MREE-HREE patterns for
4 531 Udachnaya residual coarse garnet peridotites in comparison with results of trace element modelling
5 532 for non-modal fractional melting of primitive mantle (McDonough et al. 1995) modified after Johnson
6 533 (1998) and Simon et al. (2007), for melting in spinel (gray dashed lines) and garnet (black lines)
7 534 stability fields, and taking into account the modal variation of cpx and garnet during decompression
8 535 melting at 3-0 GPa (a) and at 5-1 GPa (b). Trace element partition coefficients for cpx and garnet are
9 536 those used for pMELTS software (Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith et al. 2005)

10 537 **Fig. 11** Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough et al. 1995) REE field for hypothetical melts that
11 538 would be in equilibrium with cpx (grey field) calculated using partition coefficient between minerals and
12 539 melt compiled for pMELTS software (Ghiorso et al. 2002; Smith et al. 2005). Also shown are
13 540 Udachnaya kimberlite compositions (pink field; Kamenetsky et al. 2012) (a), Siberian trap basalts
14 541 (blue field; (Lightfoot et al. 1990; Hawkesworth and Gallaher 1993; Hawkesworth et al. 1995; Kamo et
15 542 al. 2003; Reichow et al. 2005) (a), Hawaiian ocean island basalts (fine dashed line; Pearce et al. 1999;
16 543 Sims et al. 1999; Clague and Moore 2002; Feigenson et al. 2003; Huang and Frey 2003; Xu et al.
17 544 2005; Kimura et al. 2006; Lipman et al. 2006; Wanless et al. 2006; Fekiacova et al. 2007; Morgan et
18 545 al. 2007; Ren et al. 2009; Van Der Zander et al. 2010) (a), south-african Tonalite-Trondhjemite-
19 546 Granodiorite (TTG, orange field; Martin et al. 2012) (b) and south-african sanukitoïdes (MME
20 547 (microgranular mafic enclaves), clear blue field; enderbite, dark purple field; mafic dykes, dark blue
21 548 field; Laurent et al. 2010) (b). Udachnaya kimberlite melts appear to be the best potential metasomatic
22 549 agent which interacted with cpx

23 550
24 551 **Figure captions of Electronic Supplementary Material**

25 552 **EMS. 1** Major and minor oxide compositions for Udachnaya bulk-rocks and minerals

26 553 **EMS. 2** The plate presents full-size thick section photographs for all 14 coarse and 18 deformed
27 554 garnet peridotites arranged by their microstructures (coarse and deformed) and then by numbers.

28 555 Each page contains thin section photographs of two xenoliths. For each sample, the same thin section
29 556 is shown twice: a photo on the left is in transmitted plane-polarized light (PPL), the photo on the right
30 557 is in transmitted cross-polarized light (CPL). The PPL and CPL photographs for each sample are of
31 558 the same size. A complete thin section was photographed for each sample. All of them have the same
32 559 size of about 45 x 25 mm

33 560 **EMS. 3** (a) photomicrographs of Udachnaya peridotites in transmitted plane-polarized light, showing
34 561 the relation between host peridotite and kimberlitic veins. (b) Sketches illustrated the network of inter-
35 562 granular small veins with late-stage, secondary phlogopite crystallization. OI, olivine; Opx,
36 563 orthopyroxene; Gar, garnet

37 564 **EMS. 4** Trace element compositions of bulk-rocks (solution ICPMS), minerals (LA-ICPMS, in ppm)
38 565 and estimates for uncontaminated bulk-rocks

39 566 **EMS. 5** Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough et al. 1995) rare earth element patterns for minerals

567 in coarse garnet peridotites (right column; red lines) and deformed garnet peridotites (left column;
568 green lines), clinopyroxene (a-b), and orthopyroxene (c-d) [see Fig. 4 for symbols]. Samples with very
1 569 low element concentrations may show non-continuous patterns (below detection limit). Also shown are
2 570 REE and trace element patterns for cpx and opx in Udachnaya spinel peridotites (grey field) from
3 571 Doucet et al. (in press)
4 572 **EMS. 6** (a-b) Primitive mantle-normalized (McDonough et al. 1995) trace element patterns in whole-
5 573 rocks of coarse garnet peridotites (a) and deformed garnet peridotites(b); (c-d) primitive mantle-
6 574 normalized (McDonough et al. 1995) rare earth element patterns in coarse garnet peridotites (c) and
7 575 deformed garnet peridotites (b); (e-f) REE calculated using modal and trace element abundances of
8 576 garnet, cpx and opx for coarse garnet peridotites (e) and deformed garnet peridotites (f). Grey field
9 577 shows Udachnaya kimberlite data from Kamenetsky et al. 2012
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Table 1. Summary of petrological data for Udachnaya garnet peridotite xenoliths

| Sample N° | WR (g) | Rock type | Mg# ol | Cr# gar | P (GPa) | T(°C) | P (GPa) | T(°C) | Calculated modal abundances (wt.%) | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | Taylor | ol | opx | cpx | gar |
| <i>Coarse garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 90 | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.243 | 4.5 | 848 | - | - | 80.2 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | |
| Uv-604/09 | 188 | Hzb | 0.924 | 0.150 | 3.5 | 939 | - | - | 84.6 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | |
| Uv-419/09 | 380 | Hzb | 0.922 | 0.164 | 5.0 | 931 | 5.1 | 952 | 69.4 | 21.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | |
| U29 | 390 | Lh | 0.922 | 0.183 | 5.3 | 940 | 5.1 | 886 | 68.6 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 2.1 | |
| U64 | 150 | Hzb | 0.909 | 0.336 | 6.0 | 1175 | 6.2 | 1219 | 77.1 | 16.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | |
| U260 | 350 | Hzb | 0.917 | 0.223 | 3.5 | 846 | - | - | 90.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 | |
| U280 | 510 | Hzb | 0.919 | 0.127 | 3.6 | 909 | 2.7 | 720 | 85.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 | |
| U283 | 143 | Hzb | 0.920 | 0.149 | 3.6 | 883 | 3.2 | 796 | 84.5 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | |
| U501 | 220 | Hzb | 0.917 | 0.149 | 4.8 | 873 | 4.9 | 882 | 82.4 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 6.7 | |
| U506 | 190 | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.187 | 6.1 | 1031 | 5.5 | 943 | 77.2 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | |
| U508 | 110 | Hzb | 0.923 | 0.159 | 3.3 | 844 | | | 85.4 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 6.7 | |
| U1147 | 140 | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.139 | 5.1 | 991 | 4.7 | 915 | 64.5 | 26.4 | 1.0 | 8.1 | |
| U1188 | 200 | Hzb | 0.916 | 0.270 | 6.6 | 1318 | 6.6 | 1322 | 69.9 | 23.1 | 2.0 | 5.0 | |
| <i>Deformed garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 160 | Hzb | 0.917 | 0.365 | 6.2 | 1251 | - | - | 62.6 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | |
| Uv-408/09 | 350 | Hzb | 0.908 | 0.170 | 6.3 | 1300 | 6.4 | 1301 | 67.4 | 22.0 | 4.2 | 6.4 | |
| Uv-103/03 | 133 | Hzb | 0.914 | 0.413 | 6.5 | 1300 | 6.5 | 1305 | 81.1 | 13.8 | 3.5 | 1.6 | |
| Uv-421/09 | 510 | Hzb | 0.908 | 0.210 | 5.6 | 1256 | 5.7 | 1278 | 70.9 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 4.8 | |
| Uv-573/09 | 270 | Lh | 0.911 | 0.144 | 6.0 | 1283 | 6.1 | 1289 | 69.6 | 17.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 277 | Hzb | 0.910 | 0.181 | 6.3 | 1294 | 6.3 | 1305 | 83.2 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 280 | Hzb | 0.912 | 0.243 | 6.2 | 1286 | 6.3 | 1300 | 68.7 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | |
| U4 | 204 | Lh | 0.912 | 0.214 | 5.8 | 1283 | 5.8 | 1301 | 70.8 | 19.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | |
| U9 | 220 | Hzb | 0.905 | 0.294 | 5.8 | 1252 | - | - | 70.3 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 5.6 | |
| U10 | 200 | Hzb | 0.911 | 0.302 | 6.2 | 1273 | 6.3 | 1298 | 81.4 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 2.5 | |
| U50 | 220 | Lh | 0.910 | 0.140 | 6.1 | 1297 | 6.1 | 1294 | 65.2 | 22.0 | 5.9 | 6.9 | |
| U57 | 550 | Hzb | 0.911 | 0.341 | 6.5 | 1291 | 6.5 | 1299 | 85.2 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 2.3 | |
| U70 | 410 | Lh | 0.901 | 0.154 | 5.2 | 1224 | 5.2 | 1235 | 79.0 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | |
| U71 | 310 | Lh | 0.912 | 0.176 | 6.4 | 1306 | 6.3 | 1296 | 76.5 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 7.6 | |
| U148 | 91 | Lh | 0.906 | 0.139 | 5.9 | 1258 | 6.0 | 1271 | 69.7 | 16.4 | 6.2 | 7.7 | |
| U183 | 190 | Hzb | 0.915 | 0.285 | 6.3 | 1198 | 6.5 | 1244 | 80.8 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | |
| U503 | 140 | Hzb | 0.912 | 0.313 | 6.4 | 1283 | 6.6 | 1320 | 75.2 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 7.1 | |
| U532 | 204 | Lh | 0.910 | 0.311 | 5.8 | 1277 | 5.8 | 1289 | 86.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 | |

Samples with prefix "Uv" are from this study, those with prefix "U" are from Ionov et al. (2010). Hzb, harzburgite; Lh, lherzolite; WR, weight of crushed whole-rock samples. Mg#, Mg/(Mg+Fe)_{at}; Cr#, Cr/(Al+Cr)_{at}. Ol, olivine; opx, orthopyroxene; cpx,

Fig. 1

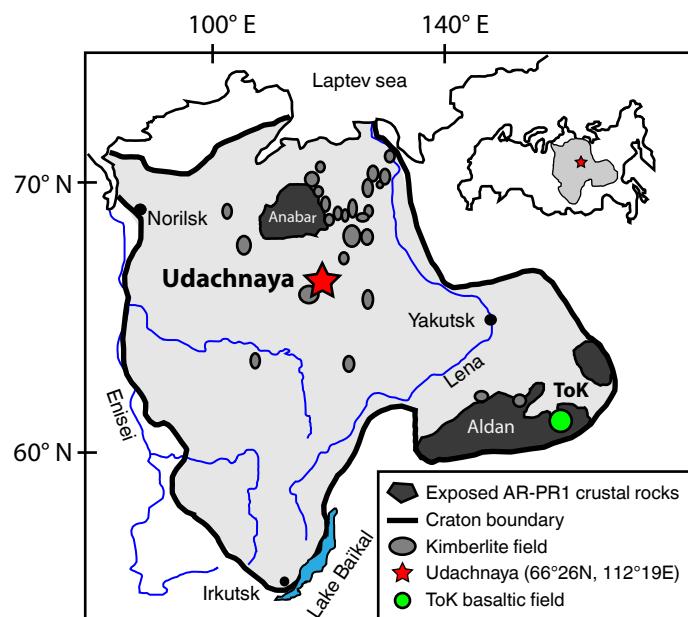


Fig. 2

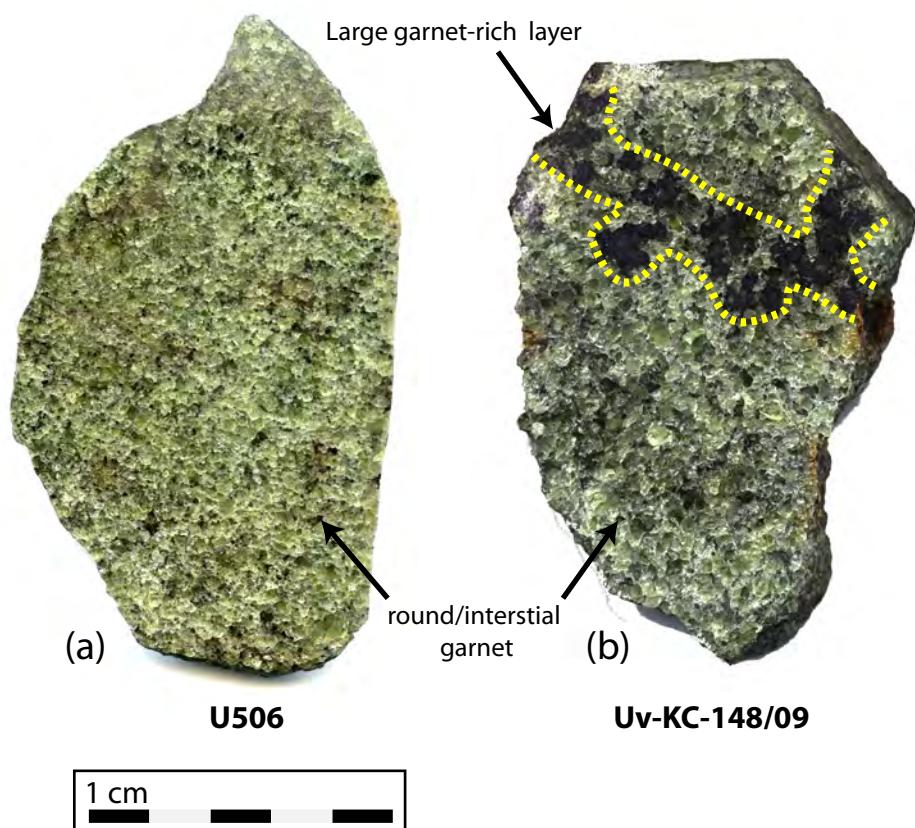
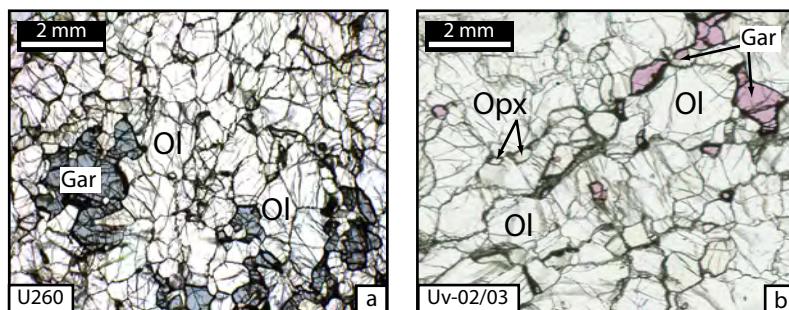


Fig. 3

Coarse garnet peridotites



Deformed garnet peridotites

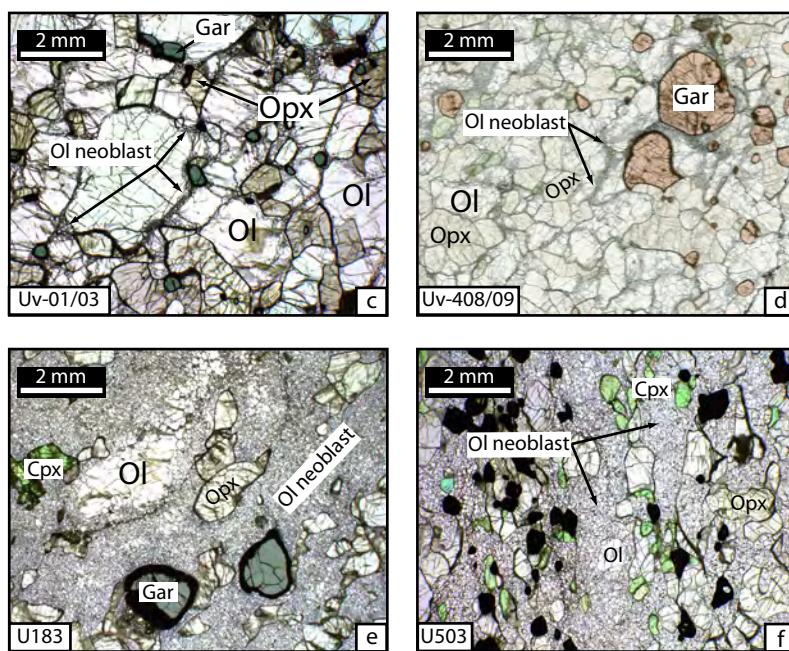


Fig. 4

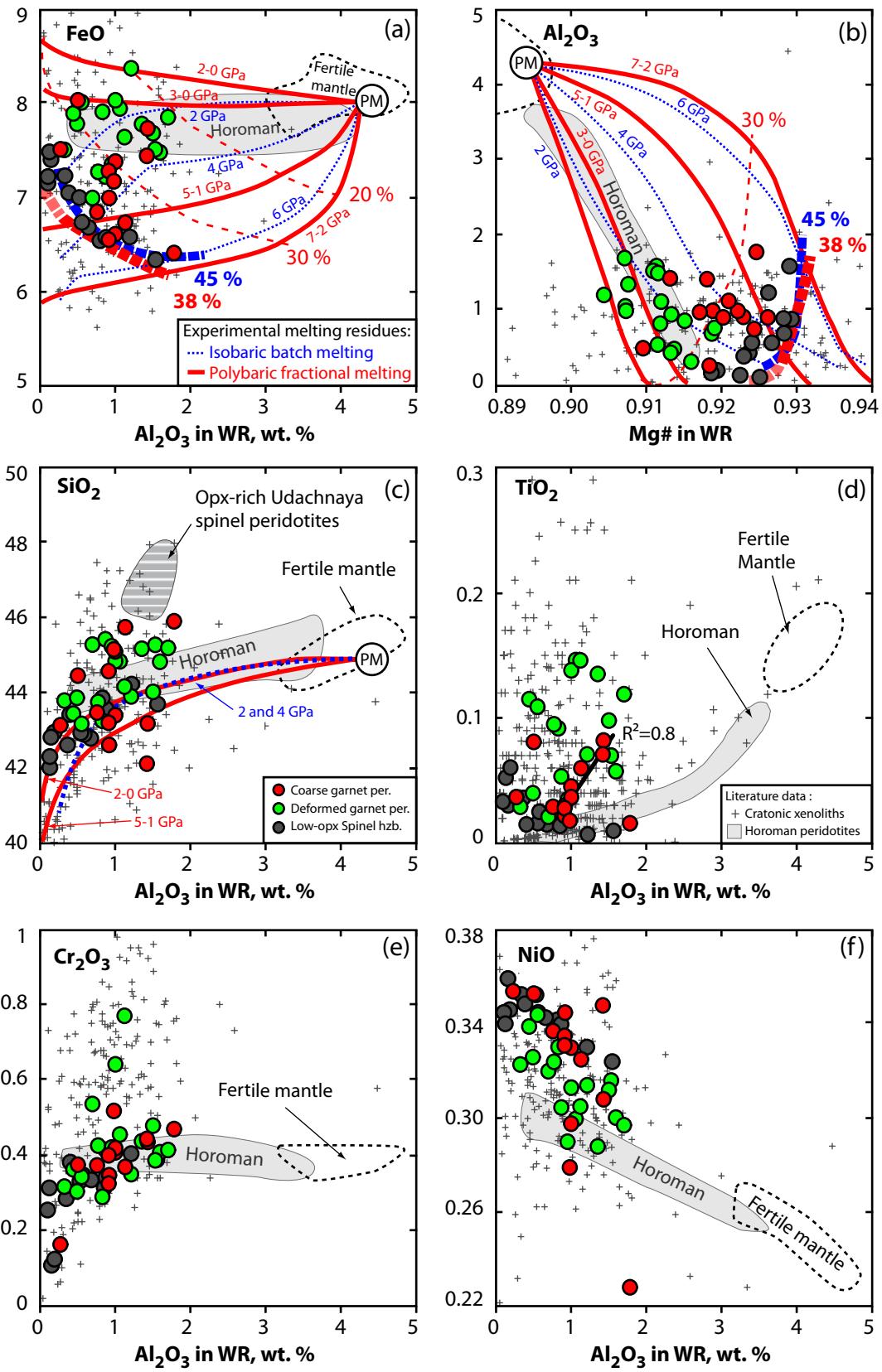


Fig. 5

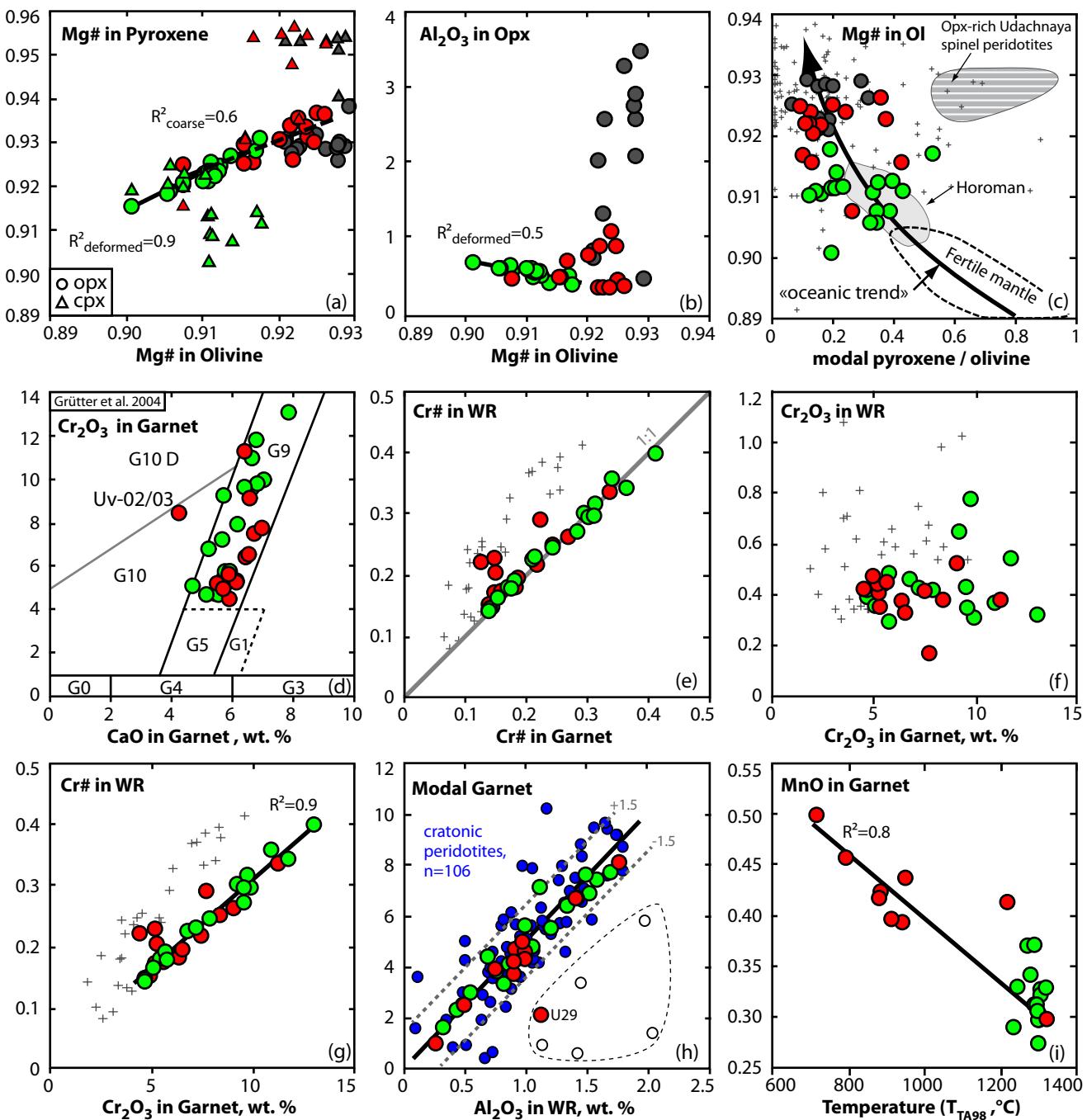


Fig. 6

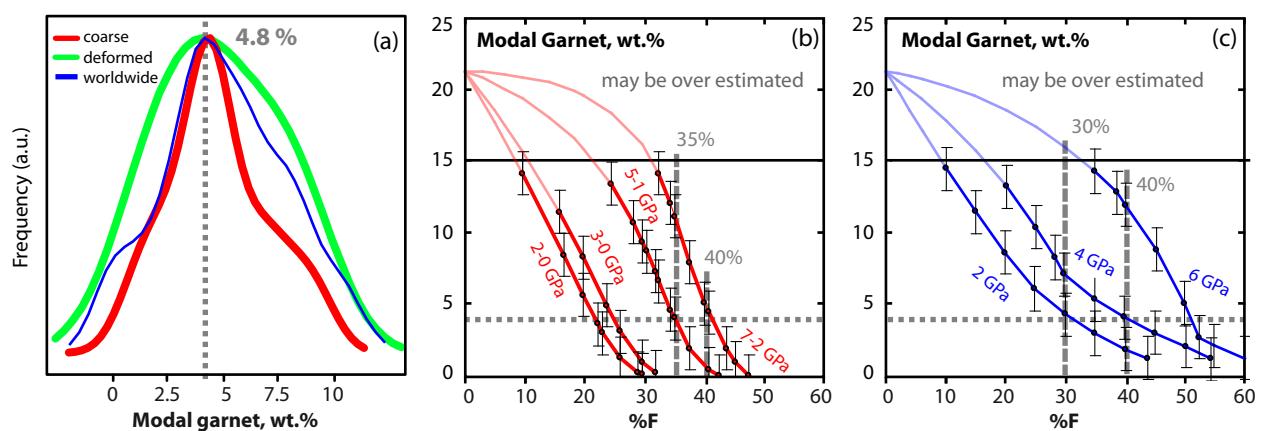
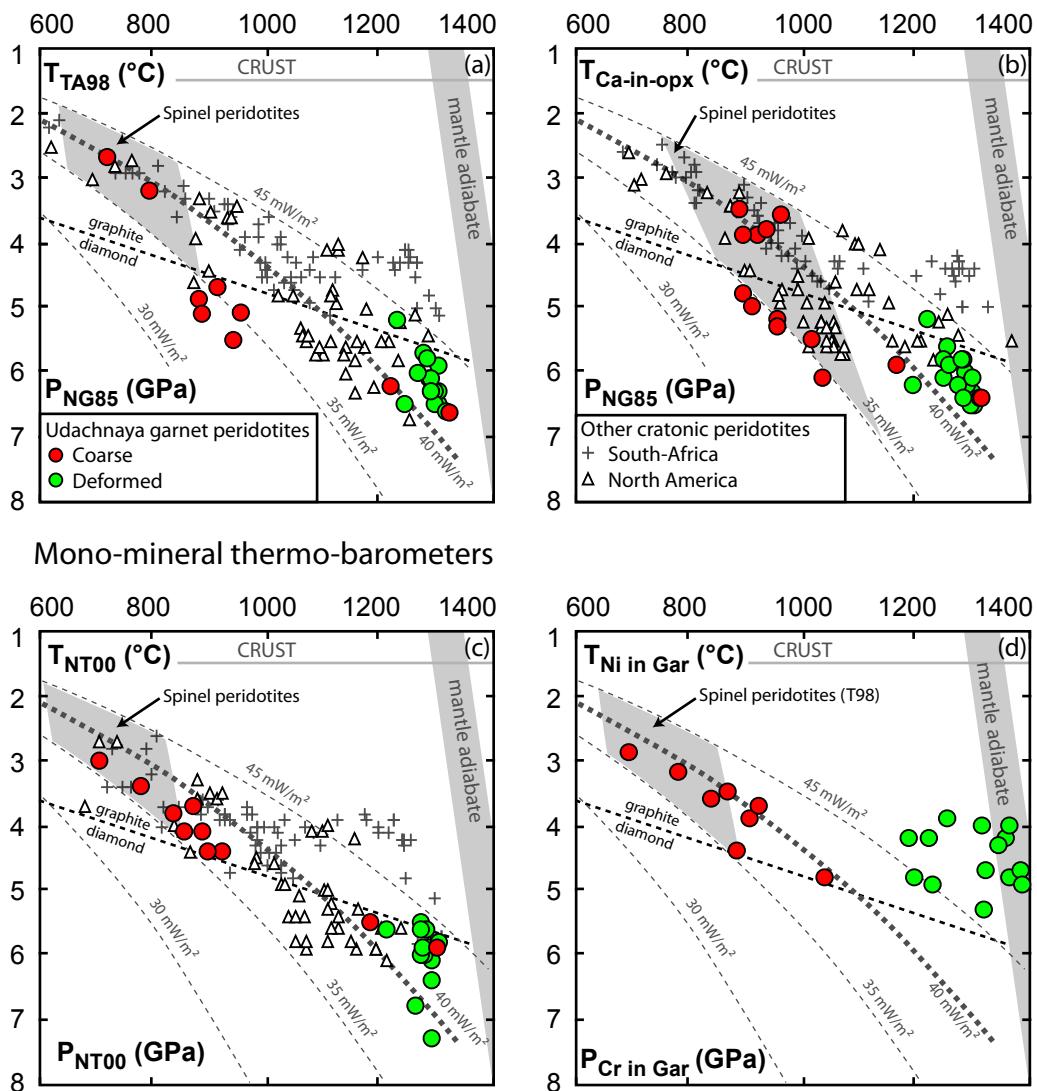


Fig. 7

Poly-mineral thermo-barometers



Mono-mineral thermo-barometers

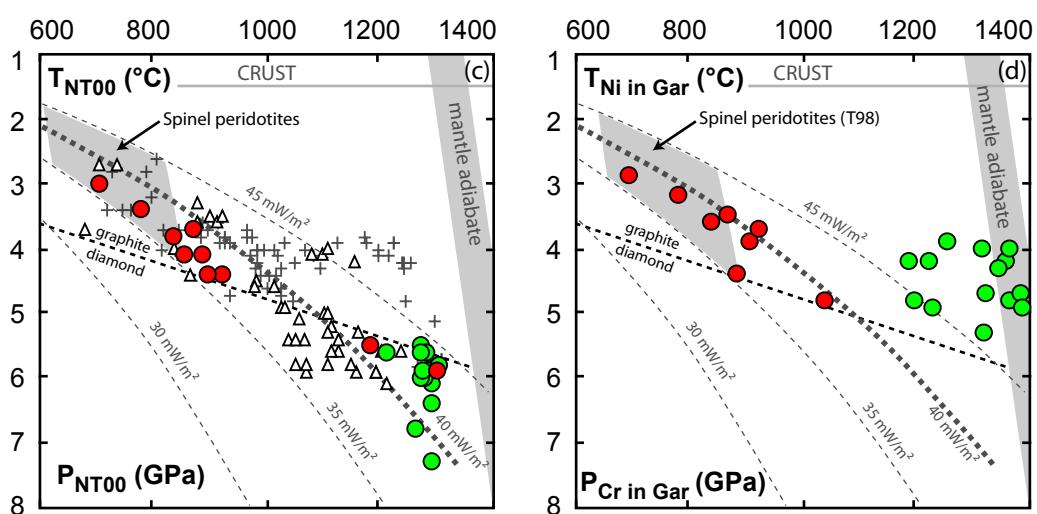


Fig. 8

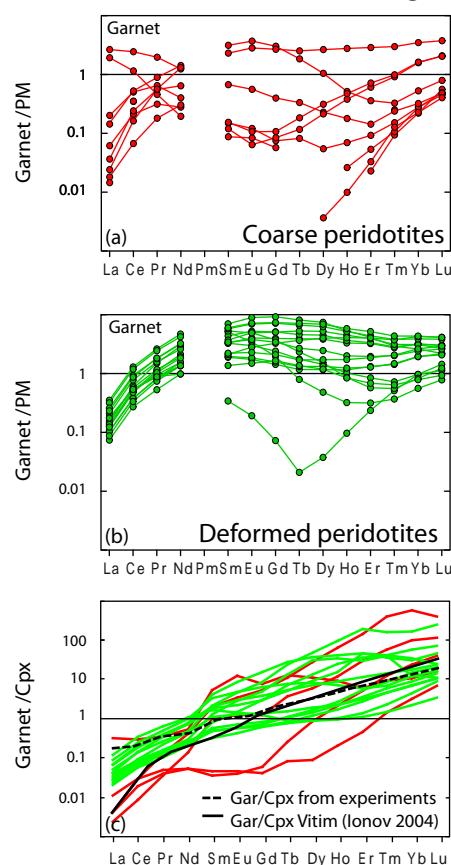


Fig. 9

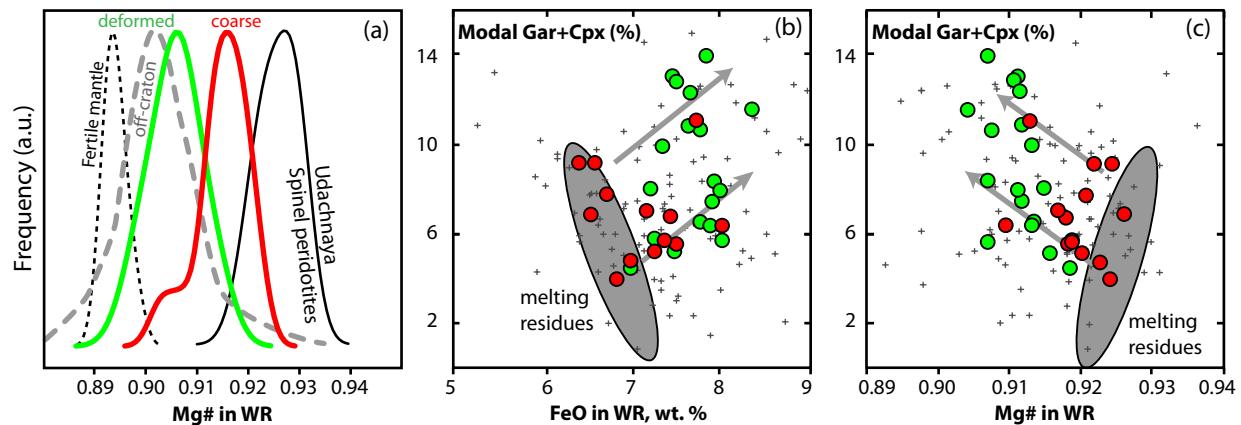


Fig. 10

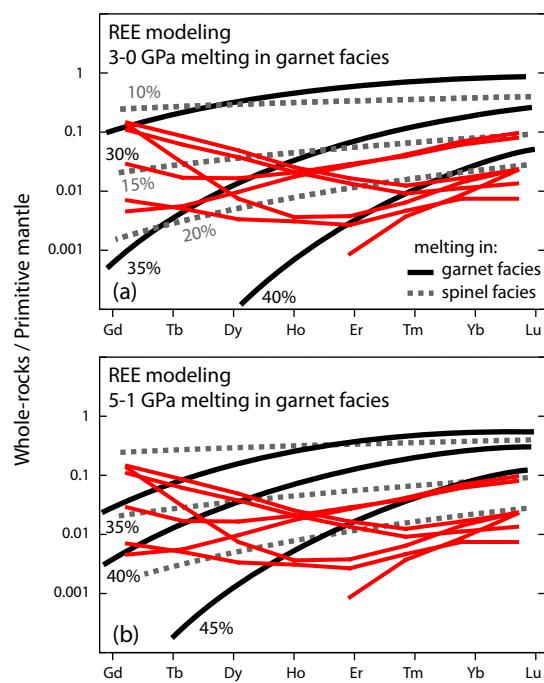
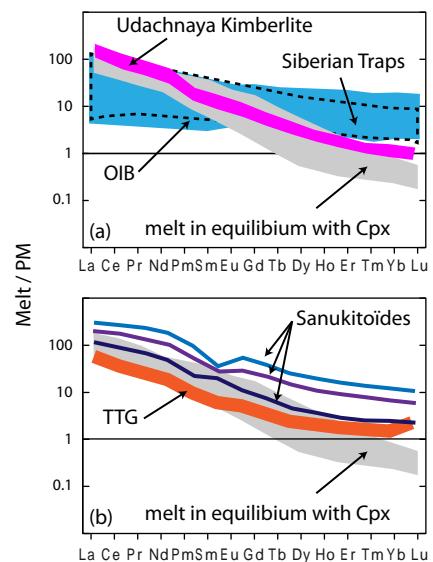
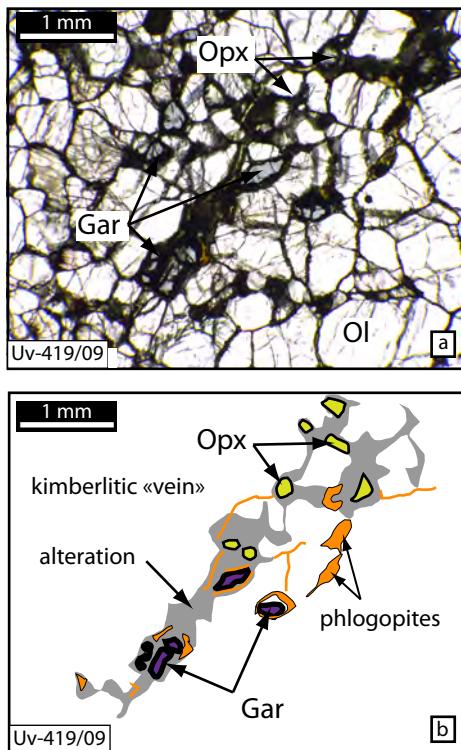


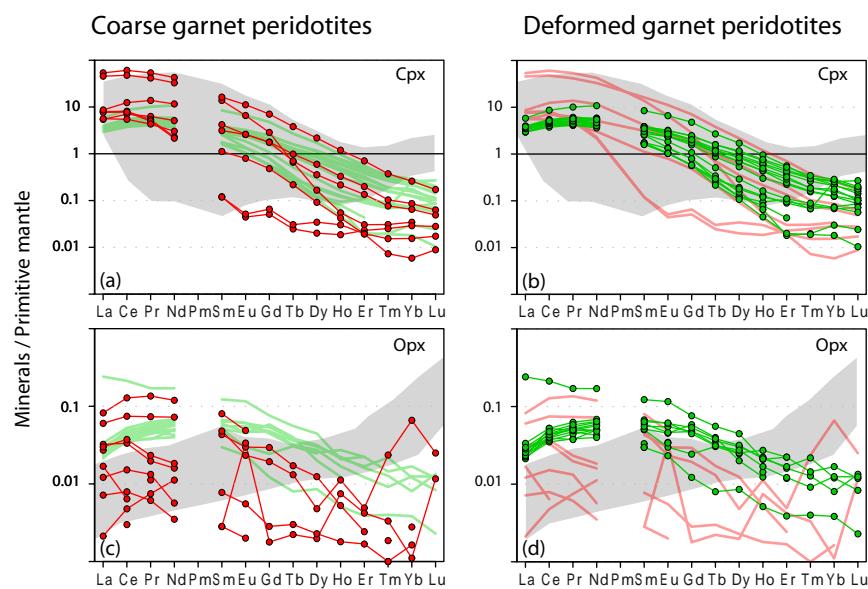
Fig. 11



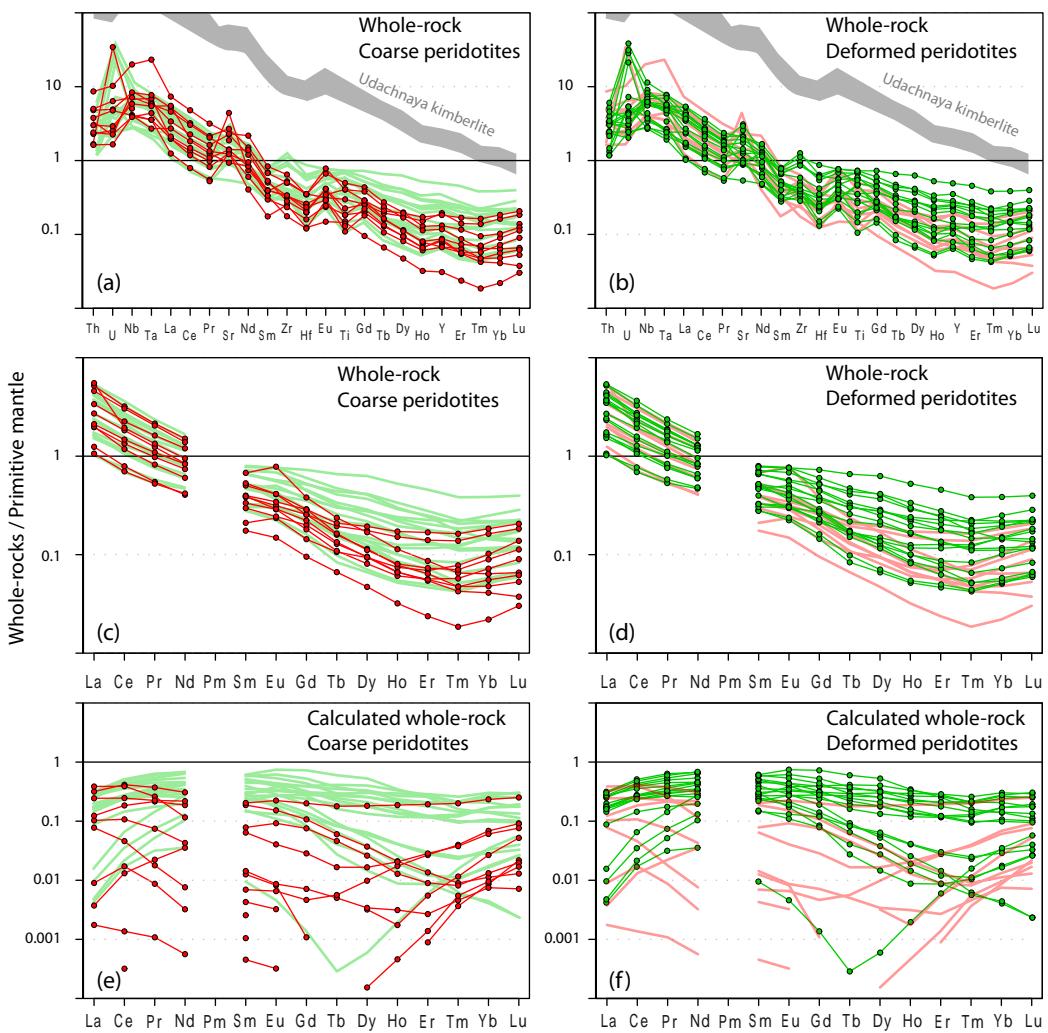
Electronic Supplementary Material 3



Electronic Supplementary Material 5



Electronic Supplementary Material 6



Annexe A4

Goldschmidt Conference Abstracts

Os isotope and PGE data on the age and evolution of lithospheric mantle in the central Siberian craton

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The Siberian craton was assembled 1.8- 2.1 Ga ago from terrains containing components as old as 2.4-3.5 Ga [1]. To better constrain the age of the lithospheric mantle in the central craton and its relationship to the events that formed or assembled the overlying crust, we present new whole-rock Re-Os and PGE data on 31 fresh (LOI<1%) spinel and garnet peridotite xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite [2]. 18 out of 24 refractory (0.1-1.2% Al₂O₃) rocks in this study contain 1-10 ppb Os. They mostly yield T_{RD} ages from 1.5 to 2.3 Ga (average 1.8 Ga). The T_{RD} ages do not correlate with P-T estimates (<2.5-6.8 GPa; 760-1330°C), hence depth. These peridotites are depleted in Pd, less commonly in Pt relative to Os-Ir-Ru, with the strongest Pt-Pd depletions in cpx-free spinel peridotites, likely reflecting the lower compatibility of Pt and Pd in residues of melting. Six refractory peridotites have low Os (<0.5 ppb), high Re/Os and yield low (0.7-1.6 Ga) or meaningless T_{RD} ages. Cpx- and gar-rich peridotites (1.4-4.0% Al₂O₃; likely re-fertilised) with Os >1 ppb have eruption-age-corrected ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os = 0.120-0.124; some show high Pt/Ir and Pd/Ir indicating Pt-Pd mobility during melt metasomatism.

Overall, Re-Os ages in Udachnaya peridotites are Paleoproterozoic (including 7 out of 8 samples from earlier work [3]), coeval with final rather than early stages of craton formation. Older ages have been reported on megacrystalline dunites (3 out of 5 in [3]), eclogites [4] or inclusions in diamonds [5] that cannot be abundant in the mantle. Thus, long-lived, thick, cold, diamond-bearing lithospheric keels may be generated in the Proterozoic as well as in the Archean.

[1] Rosen (2002) *Russ. J. Earth Sci.* **59**, 103-119. [2] Ionov *et al.* (2010) *J. Petrol.* **51**, 2177-2210. [3] Pearson *et al.* (1995) *GCA* **59**, 959-977. [4] Pearson *et al.* (1995) *Nature* **374**, 711-713. [5] Pearson *et al.* (1999) *GCA* **63**, 703-711.

Os isotope and PGE data on the age and evolution of lithospheric mantle in the central Siberian craton

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(1) Geological setting and objectives

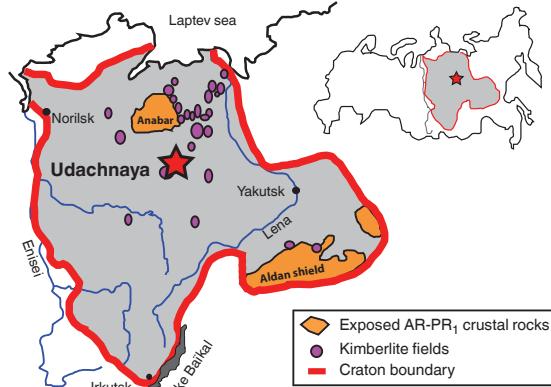


Fig. 1 . Distribution of kimberlite fields on the Siberian craton.

The Siberian craton was assembled 1.8-2.1 Ga ago and includes Archean crustal blocks (Rosen, 2002). Re-Os and PGE data were obtained on 31 peridotite xenoliths (Ionov et al. 2010) from the 350 Ma Udachnaya kimberlite in the Daldyn field (star) to better constrain the age of the cratonic lithospheric mantle in central Siberia and its relationship to the events that formed or assembled the overlying crust.

(2) Samples: modal and major element composition; origin by melting and metasomatism

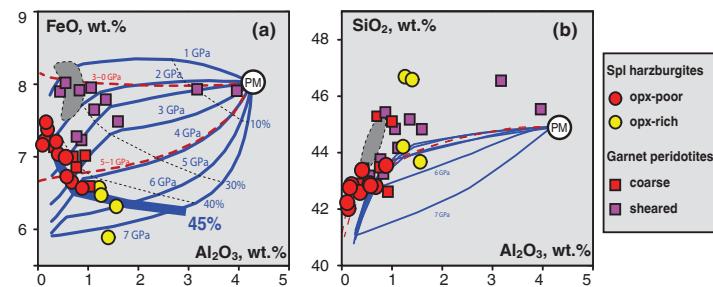


Fig. 2. Plots of Al_2O_3 vs FeO (a) and SiO_2 (b) in bulk-rock Udachnaya xenoliths from this study, subduction zone xenoliths (Ionov, 2010; grey field) and primitive mantle (Sun & McDonough, 1995). Pressure (GPa) and melting degree (%) estimates are after Herzberg (2004).

The xenoliths in this study have fresh olivine and pyroxenes, and low LOI (<1%). The rocks are spinel and garnet facies peridotites with granular (coarse) and sheared microstructures. The coarse harzburgites have Mg# 0.92-0.93 and may be residues of 40-45% of melt extraction at 2-6 GPa (Fig. 2a; Herzberg 2004); some have higher silica than common residual peridotites at similar Al_2O_3 (Fig. 2b) and may have been enriched in opx in subduction settings. Sheared peridotites have lower Mg# and higher modal garnet and cpx apparently due to intra-plate melt metasomatism.

Conclusions

Overall, Re-Os ages in Udachnaya peridotites from this study and after Pearson et al. (1995b) are mainly Paleoproterozoic, coeval with the final rather than early stages of craton formation. Older ages have been reported on megacrystalline dunites, eclogites or inclusions in diamonds (Pearson et al 1995a,b; 1999) that cannot be abundant in the mantle. Thus, long-lived, thick, cold, diamond-bearing cratonic lithospheric keels may be generated in the late Proterozoic as well as in the Archean.

References Ionov et al. (2010) *J. Petrol* 51, 2177-2210 .Herzberg (2004) *J. Petrol* 45, 2507-2530. Pearson et al. (1995a) *GCA* 59, 959-977. Pearson et al. (1995b) *Nature* 374, 711-713. Pearson et al. (1999) *GCA* 63, 703-711. Rosen (2002) *Russ. J. Earth Sci.* 59, 103-119. Wittig et al. (1999) *Chem. Geol.* 276, 166-187.

(3) PGE

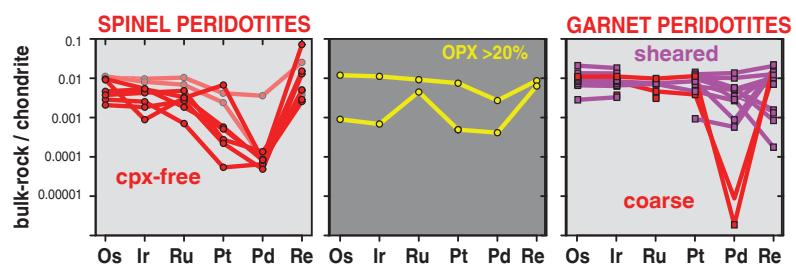


Fig. 3 . Chondrite-normalized PGE patterns of bulk-rock Udachnaya xenoliths in this study

Coarse Udachnaya peridotites are commonly depleted in Pt-Pd relative to Os-Ir-Ru, with strongest depletions in cpx-free spinel harzburgites, likely reflecting the lower compatibility of Pt and Pd in residues of melting. PGE patterns in the opx-rich peridotites do not differ from those for low-opx harzburgites. Some cpx- and gar-rich peridotites are moderately enriched in Pt and Pd indicating Pt-Pd mobility during melt metasomatism.

(4) Os isotope dating (T_{RD} , Re-depletion ages recalculated to 350 Ma)

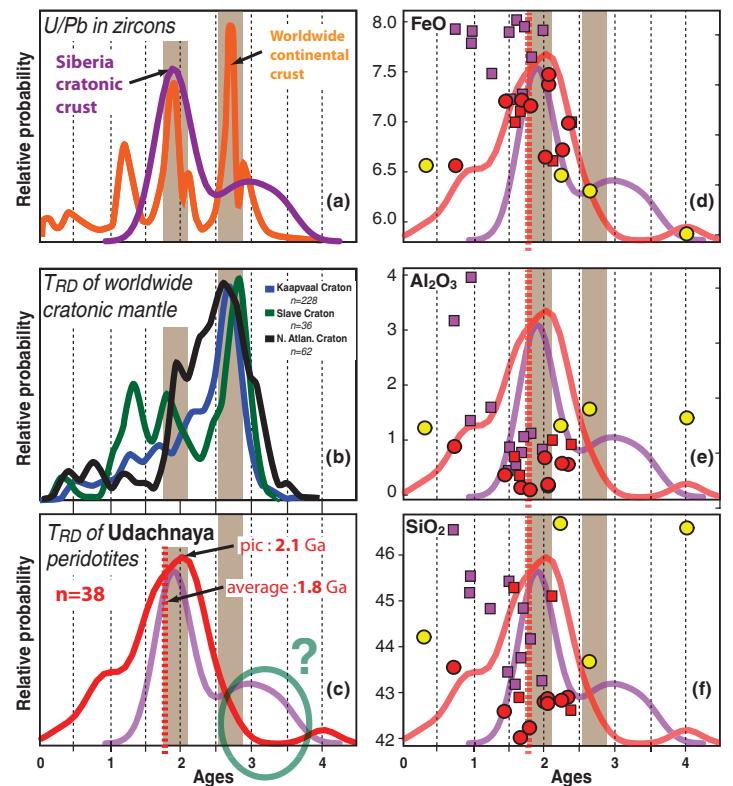


Fig. 4 . Left column : probability density plots for zircon U-Pb ages of global continental and Siberian craton crust (Rosen, 2002; Wittig et al., 2010) , (a) Os T_{RD} for peridotite xenoliths from the Kaapvaal, Slave and North Atlantic cratons (b) (Wittig et al., 2010) and estimates for the Udachnaya xenoliths (c) from this study and from Pearson et al (1995a). Right column also shows bulk-rock FeO (d), Al_2O_3 (e) and SiO_2 (f) in the xenoliths

About 1/4 of the Udachnaya xenoliths have low Os (<1 ppb) and high Re/Os and yield highly variable, unrealistic T_{RD} ages; they may have experienced Os loss and Re enrichment during or after the kimberlite eruption. The other xenoliths contain 1-10 ppb Os and have TRD ages from 1.5 to 2.3 Ga (average 1.8 Ga), matching the age of the assembly of the Siberian craton. Cpx-free peridotites (the least metasomatized melting residues with lowest FeO , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2) yield T_{RD} ages nearest to 1.8 Ga. Only one xenolith has a late Archean age (2.6 Ga). The lithospheric mantle of the Siberian craton appears to be younger than in most other cratons.

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Origin of garnet peridotites in the lithospheric mantle beneath the Siberian craton

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Garnet peridotites represent the largest part of the lithospheric mantle beneath Archean crust, yet the origin of garnet in these rocks continues to be debated. The cratonic mantle is believed to be produced by extensive melt extraction indicated by common low Al and Ca (<1%) and high Mg#WR (≤ 0.92) of cratonic peridotites [1]. However, even though many garnet peridotites are low in Al and Ca, they usually have lower Mg#WR (<0.92) than spinel harzburgites, which together with common high modal cpx and garnet (>5%) appear to be inconsistent with a residual origin by high degrees of partial melting [2].

To better constraint the origin of garnet in cratonic mantle we report modal, major and trace element compositions for >30 garnet peridotites from the Udachnaya kimberlite in central Siberia (as well as preliminary Nd-isotope data for selected samples). These rocks, unlike many other kimberlite-hosted peridotites worldwide, are unusually fresh, with very low LOI ($\leq 1\%$) and unaltered minerals [3]. The garnet peridotites in this study are coarse (mostly low-T) to sheared (high-T) harzburgites with Mg#WR of 0.90-0.92 and $\leq 1\%$ Al_2O_3 and CaO as well as two Iherzolites. Their cpx (2-6%) and garnet (1-9%) have complex REE patterns affected by both melt extraction and various enrichment events.

Modal and major oxide compositions of spinel harzburgites from Udachnaya indicate an origin by >35% of partial melting in a broad depth range (2-7 GPa) based on experimental results [4]. By comparison, only 5 out 30 garnet harzburgites in this study plot close to the melting trends defined by spinel harzburgites. The majority of garnet harzburgites in this study (especially high-T) show a range of enrichments in Fe, Si, Ti, HREE etc. relative to pristine melting residues. Moreover, the Nd isotope data for the garnet peridotites (calculated from garnet and cpx analyses) yield an isochron age of 0.8-0.7 Ga, which is much younger than whole-rock Re-Os formation ages (2 Ga [5]). The combined Os and Nd isotope data suggest that the cratonic mantle beneath Udachnaya was formed simultaneously with the assembly of the Siberian craton about 2 Ga ago, but that the majority of garnet peridotites, in particular high-T rocks from the base of the lithosphere, were affected by metasomatism, possibly in the late Proterozoic. The widespread metasomatism could have been caused by large-scale asthenospheric upwelling. Unmetasomatised garnet-bearing peridotites are very rare among kimberlite-hosted xenoliths, hence in the lithospheric mantle, in Siberia and elsewhere.

[1] Boyd et al (1997) Contrib. Mineral. Petrol. 128, 228-246. [2] Simon et al.(2003) Lithos. 71, 289-322.[3] Ionov et al (2010) J. Petrol. 51, 2177-2210. [4] Herzberg (2004) J. Petrol. 45, 2507-2530. [5] Doucet et al. (2011) Gold. Conf. Abs. 2011, 777

Origin of garnet peridotites in the lithospheric mantle beneath the Siberian craton

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²Institut für Geowissenschaften, J.W. Goethe Universität, 60438 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

³Inst. Geology & Mineralogy, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

(1) Geological setting and objectives

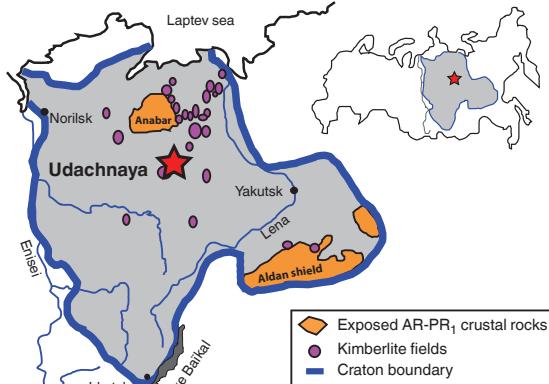
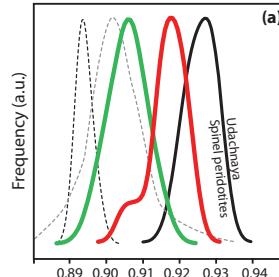
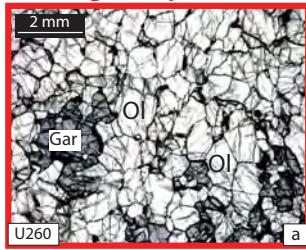


Fig. 1. Distribution of kimberlite fields on the Siberian craton.

Garnet peridotites represent the largest part of the lithospheric mantle beneath Archean cratons; however their origin is still under debate. We present modal and major and trace element data obtained on >30 garnet peridotite xenoliths from the 350 Ma Udachnaya kimberlite in the Daldyn field (star), as well as preliminary Nd isotope data, to better constrain the origin of garnet in cratonic lithospheric mantle.

(2) Samples: petrography and major element compositions.

Coarse garnet peridotites



Deformed garnet peridotites

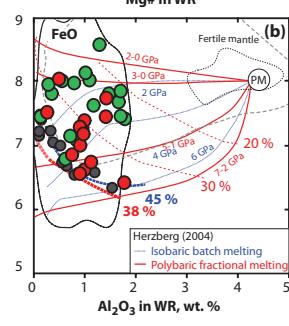
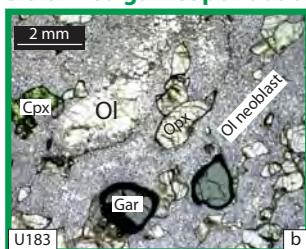


Fig. 2. Photomicrographs of coarse (a) and deformed (b) garnet peridotites from Udachnaya in transmitted plane-polarized light; scale bars are at upper left, sample numbers are at bottom left. OI, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Gar, garnet.

Fig. 3. Density plot of Mg# (a) and plots of Al₂O₃ vs. FeO.(b) in bulk-rock Udachnaya, fertile (Ionov, 2005) and primitive mantle (Sun & McDonough, 1995). Pressure (GPa) and melting degrees (%) estimates are after Herzberg (2004). Isobaric batch melting (blue dashed line) and fractional melting (red dashed line).

The xenoliths in this study have **fresh olivine, pyroxenes** and **garnet** (Fig. 2) and **low LOI (<1 %)** (Ionov, 2010). The rocks are **garnet** facies peridotites with **granular** (coarse) and **deformed** microstructures. Their **Mg# (0.904-0.926)** is generally higher than for off-craton peridotites but usually **lower** than for cratonic **spinel peridotites**, which are considered pristine melting residues (Fig. 3a). On Al₂O₃ vs. FeO plots, garnet peridotites define **enrichment trends** from spinel peridotites to Fe-Al-rich peridotites. The **protoliths of garnet peridotites** may be **residues** of 40-45% melt extraction at 2-7 GPa, which experienced **post-melting Fe-Al (Si, Ti, REE, etc.) enrichment**.

References Ionov et al. (2010) *J.Petro* 51, 2177-2210. Herzberg (2004) *J.Petro* 45, 2507-2530.

(3) Modal garnet abundances: melting vs. refertilisation

$$\% \text{Gar} (+/- 1.5) = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \times 5 - 0.15$$

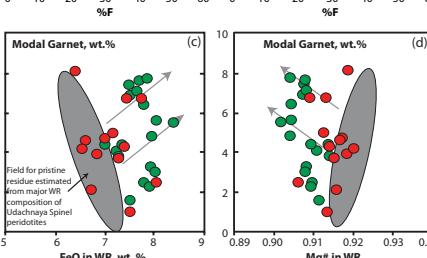
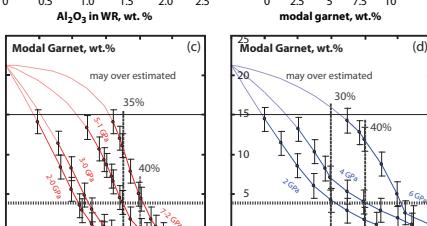
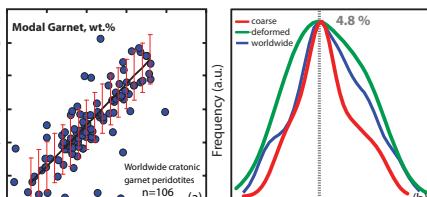


Fig. 4. (a) Co-variation plot of Al₂O₃ in WR vs. modal garnet of worldwide garnet peridotites; (b) density plot of coarse and deformed garnet peridotites from Udachnaya and worldwide garnet peridotites; (c-d) modal garnet estimates for experimental fractional (c) and batch (d) melting residues using the Al₂O₃-modal garnet relationship defined in (a); (e-f) Co-variation plots of modal garnet vs. FeO in WR (e) and Mg#_{WR} (f).

(4) Nd vs. Os isotope dating

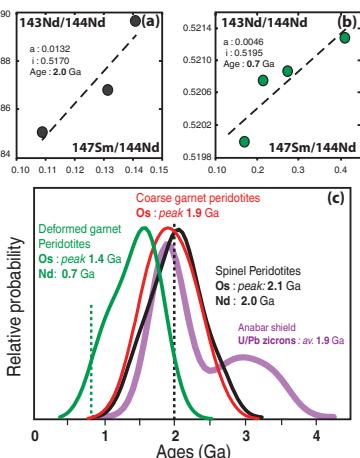


Fig. 5. (a-b) Sm-Nd isochrons for spinel peridotites (a) and deformed garnet peridotites (b). (c) Density plot of Re-Os ages and Nd ages for Udachnaya peridotites; also shown is a density plot for U/Pb zircon ages for the Anabar shield (Rosen, 2002).

Conclusions

The **protolith** of garnet peridotites from the Siberian craton were produced by ~40% of partial melting at 2-7 GPa in the Paleoproterozoic (1.8-2.1 Ga). Rocks with **low modal garnet** (<5%), mainly coarse garnet peridotites, may be **pristine** garnet-bearing melting **residues**. Rocks with higher modal garnet experienced post-melting **modal metasomatism ('refertilisation')**, with garnet formation coupled with **enrichments in Fe, Al, Ti, REE**, possibly in **late Proterozoic**.

Annexe A5



Seismic velocities, anisotropy and deformation in Siberian cratonic mantle: EBSD data on xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite

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ABSTRACT

The study presents microstructures and crystallographic preferred orientations (CPO) of minerals obtained by electron back-scattered diffraction (EBSD) in a suite of 23 fresh mantle xenoliths (20 peridotites, 2 eclogites and 1 pyroxenite) from the Udachnaya kimberlite in central Siberian craton. The suite includes coarse spinel- and garnet-facies peridotites equilibrated at 760–1000 °C from the upper part of the mantle lithosphere (45–160 km) and porphyroclastic garnet peridotites from the base of the lithosphere (160–210 km; 1200–1320 °C). The data indicate that dislocation creep is the main deformation mechanism in the peridotites and eclogites. The CPO patterns of olivine suggest a dominant activation of the (010) [100] slip system. Within this general pattern, coarse peridotites show a better alignment of [100]-olivine while porphyroclastic rocks have a better alignment of [010]-olivine. Recrystallization in the porphyroclastic peridotites reduces olivine grain size and facilitates the development of a mosaic matrix that leads to a decrease in the CPO strength. Orthopyroxene in peridotites slips parallel to (100) [001]; clinopyroxene shows a clear slip direction on [001] in both peridotites and eclogites. Seismic properties estimated from the CPO data and modal abundances of major minerals show significant differences between peridotites, eclogites and pyroxenites; some differences also exist between peridotite types. Importantly, coarse peridotites have much higher anisotropy than eclogites and may yield higher P-wave velocities in the fast direction ($V_p \geq 8.8$ km/s). Thus, the extremely high sub-Moho velocities ($V_p > 8.7$ km/s) reported from some seismic profiles in the Siberian craton can be better explained by strong anisotropy of coarse peridotites in a horizontally foliated mantle rather than by the presence of abundant eclogites.

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1. Introduction

Cratons are the oldest and thickest domains of the earth's lithosphere. They make up ~40% of exposed continental regions and may have 'roots' as deep as 300–400 km. Deep cratonic rocks have particular petrologic and chemical signatures; cratonic mantle is generally very refractory (e.g. higher Mg#), with common garnet-bearing and sheared rocks (Jordan, 1975). Fragments of deep cratonic lithosphere are brought up by kimberlitic magmas, but such xenoliths are usually altered, with major minerals, like olivine and orthopyroxene (opx), completely or partially replaced by secondary materials (Pearson and Wittig, 2008). As a result, some petrophysical properties of cratonic

mantle and their relation to petrologic and chemical features and deformation remain poorly constrained.

Cratons are made of juxtaposed domains with different modal and chemical compositions and microstructures (e.g., Artemieva, 2009; Griffin et al., 1999; Ionov et al., 2005; Kendall et al., 2002). Their complex structure hinders interpretation of geophysical data on a regional scale. While large amounts of seismic data have been obtained in Siberia from Peaceful Nuclear Explosion profiles (e.g., Egorkin et al., 1987a; Nielsen et al., 1999; Nielsen et al., 2002; Pavlenkova and Pavlenkova, 2006; Yegorkin and Pavlenkova, 1981), Chemical Explosion profiles (e.g., Suvorov et al., 2006), and passive surface wave tomography and SKS splitting studies (Oreshin et al., 2002), anomalously high P-wave velocities (>8.6 km/s) detected in the uppermost mantle around kimberlite fields (Suvorov et al., 2006; Uarov, 1981) have not been adequately explained as yet.

A recent study by Kobussen et al. (2006) reported laboratory seismic measurements on 2 eclogite and 3 fresh peridotite xenoliths from Udachnaya in central Siberian craton. The P-wave velocities measured in their study are usually lower than 8.5 km/s (rarely reaching 8.6 km/s) and thus not high enough to explain the V_p

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anomalies recorded in field studies. Seismic velocities were also calculated by Kobussen et al. (2006) based on optical measurements of crystallographic preferred orientation (CPO) obtained from universal stage for 100 olivine grains in each of two sheared and one coarse garnet peridotites. The results suggest that some refractory peridotites could match natural V_p anomalies, but this inference is equivocal considering the small number of samples, the limited range of peridotite types and the measurement of only olivine.

High seismic velocities (up to 8.6 km/s) calculated from CPO data on major minerals were reported for peridotite xenoliths in Cenozoic basalts at Tokinsky Stanovik (Tok) in SE Siberia (Tommasi et al., 2008). However, the Tok xenoliths differ in modal and chemical composition from kimberlite-hosted peridotites in central Siberian craton. The Tok xenoliths represent shallow (40–60 km) spinel facies mantle on the margin of the craton where the deep lithosphere may have been removed, and the remaining lithospheric mantle was percolated by basaltic melts to produce enrichments in iron and clinopyroxene (cpx) (Ionov et al., 2005; Ionov et al., 2006). Hence, the data on the Tok suite may not be directly relevant to petrophysical properties of typical cratonic mantle in Siberia.

Advances in Electron Back-Scattered Diffraction (EBSD) methods enable to detect minor variations in CPO patterns of ultramafic rocks related to equilibration temperature (T) and pressure (P), deformation, recrystallization, modal and chemical variations (Bascou et al., 2008; Holtzman et al., 2003; Jung and Karato, 2001; Mainprice et al., 2005; Tommasi et al., 2004; Tommasi et al., 2006; Vauchez and Garrido, 2001; Vauchez et al., 2005; Vonlanthen et al., 2006). Importantly, the recent work has shown that variations in fabric patterns of rock-forming minerals may be responsible for differences in seismic properties.

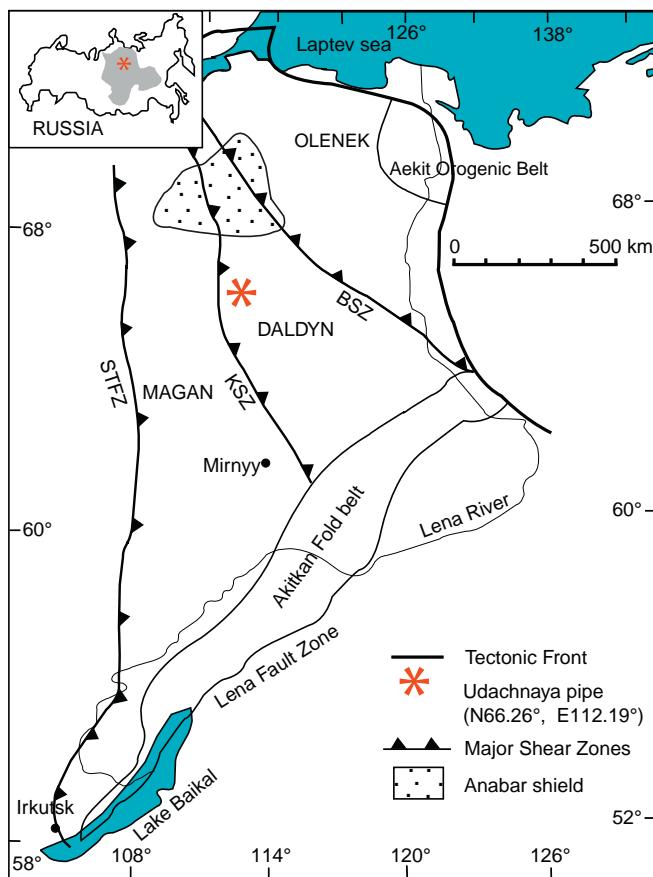


Fig. 1. Locality map for the Udachnaya kimberlite pipe. Inset shows the Siberian Craton in gray on the outline map of Russia. Also shown are major shear zones that delineate the north–south boundaries of main tectonic provinces (Magan, Daldyn and Olenek); STFZ: Sayano-Taymyr Fault Zone; KSZ: Kotuykan Shear Zone; BSZ: Billyakh Shear Zone after Griffin et al. (1999) and Rosen et al. (1994).

This paper presents microstructural and CPO data on a suite of unusually fresh xenoliths (20 peridotites, 2 eclogites, and 1 pyroxenite) from the Udachnaya kimberlite in central Siberia. We use the data to determine seismic properties and explain observations, like high velocities in the shallow mantle of the Siberian craton; we also seek to assess relationships between deformation, modal and chemical compositions, and seismic properties of cratonic mantle.

2. The Udachnaya xenolith suite

2.1. Geological setting and samples

The xenoliths were collected deep in the open-pit diamond mine at the ~350 Ma old (Davis et al., 1980; Kinny et al., 1997) Udachnaya-East kimberlite in the Daldyn region of central Siberia limited by major shear zones (Fig. 1). Oldest crustal ages in the Siberian craton are >3 Ga; its amalgamation was completed ~1.9 Ga ago (Rosen et al., 1994).

The xenoliths in this study represent all major rock types reported previously from Udachnaya (Boyd et al., 1997; Ionov et al., 2010; Sobolev, 1990). They are exceptionally fresh for cratonic xenoliths (loss on ignition from –1% to +0.5%) and contain essentially unaltered olivine and opx. The samples are listed in Table 1, which also gives their modal compositions (calculated from bulk-rock and mineral compositions) and Mg# of olivine [$Mg\#_{ol} = Mg/(Mg + Fe)_{at}$]. The modal and chemical data for the peridotites are after Ionov et al. (2010). Modal abundances were also estimated from EBSD maps obtained by automatic measurements with sampling steps from 50 to 100 μm ; the EBSD-based values are similar to those reported by Ionov et al. (2010).

2.2. Rock types and microstructures

The peridotites are garnet and spinel facies rocks grouped into coarse (granular) and porphyroclastic textural types (Fig. 2a–e).

Coarse peridotites (Fig. 2a–b) are medium- to coarse-grained rocks with protogranular to mosaic equigranular microstructures. Olivine and opx do not show intra-crystalline evidence of deformation such as subgrains; they commonly have similar grain size (1–5 mm) and equant shapes but opx also occurs as lobate grains that may embay olivine, and some opx have thin exsolution lamellae. Cpx (1–6%) occurs interstitially or as small anhedral grains in the vicinity of opx. Nine coarse peridotites are spinel facies rocks: eight harzburgites (1–4% cpx) and one wehrlite. Spinel ($\leq 1\%$) is anhedral and usually forms interstitial segregations between grains of silicates or intergrowths with opx (Fig. 2a). U15 has a clear shape-preferred orientation of large olivine grains; U52 shows an alignment of spinel grains. Coarse garnet peridotites may contain some spinel; three out of four are harzburgites (1–4% cpx), one is low-cpx (6%) lherzolite. Garnet (1–4%) mainly forms large (several mm) equant grains or irregular aggregates (Fig. 2b).

Porphyroclastic peridotites (Fig. 2c–e) contain two types of olivine and opx: large (2–4 mm) porphyroclasts and a medium- to fine-grained matrix of recrystallized grains (neoblasts). All display foliation defined by grain elongation; xenoliths U71, U50A and U70A also show lineation. The porphyroclasts show undulose extinction and closely spaced subgrain boundaries, i.e. clear evidence of plastic deformation. Two types of porphyroclastic samples can be distinguished from matrix observation. In the first type (U71, U50A, and U9D), the matrix encloses both small, deformation-free polygonal neoblasts ($<0.5\text{ mm}$) and larger anhedral neoblasts, which display internal strain features. In the second type of porphyroclastic samples (U70A, U57A, U267, and U183A), the matrix is mainly constituted of very fine (1–200 μm), euhedral, optically strain-free neoblasts, i.e. the matrix has a mosaic microstructure (e.g., Boyd et al., 1997). Three porphyroclastic rocks in this study are harzburgites (1–4% cpx), four

Table 1
Seismic properties of xenolith samples.

| Samples | Mg# (ol) | Modal abundance (wt.%) | | | | V _{pmax} | V _{pmin} (km/s) | V _{pave} | AVp (%) | V _{s1max} | V _{s1min} (km/s) | V _{s2max} | V _{s2min} | V _{save} (km/s) | AVs _{max} (%) | Jindex | Density (g/cm ³) | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|------|----|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| <i>Coarse spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ol | |
| U504 | 92.8 | 84 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 9.02 | 8.04 | 8.53 | 11.50 | 5.10 | 4.89 | 4.92 | 4.63 | 4.89 | 8.01 | 5.72 | 3.31 | |
| U15 | 92.8 | 65 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 8.60 | 7.97 | 8.29 | 7.60 | 5.00 | 4.86 | 4.89 | 4.65 | 4.85 | 6.32 | 11.00 | 3.31 | |
| U52 | 92.8 | 68 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 8.58 | 7.99 | 8.29 | 7.10 | 4.97 | 4.86 | 4.89 | 4.66 | 4.85 | 5.72 | 5.85 | 3.31 | |
| U1109 | 92.8 | 92 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8.74 | 8.13 | 8.44 | 7.30 | 4.99 | 4.90 | 4.93 | 4.71 | 4.88 | 5.92 | 5.21 | 3.32 | |
| UV93/3 | 92.2 | 96 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8.65 | 8.18 | 8.42 | 5.60 | 4.97 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.72 | 4.87 | 4.93 | 6.72 | 3.33 | |
| UV101/03 | 92.9 | 82 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 8.62 | 8.17 | 8.40 | 5.50 | 4.98 | 4.87 | 4.89 | 4.71 | 4.86 | 4.85 | 4.24 | 3.31 | |
| UV504/09 | 92.8 | 88 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8.77 | 8.05 | 8.41 | 8.60 | 5.09 | 4.81 | 4.89 | 4.74 | 4.88 | 6.56 | 7.06 | 3.32 | |
| UV590/09 | 92.8 | 88 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8.61 | 8.11 | 8.36 | 6.00 | 4.99 | 4.84 | 4.88 | 4.74 | 4.86 | 4.94 | 3.83 | 3.32 | |
| U225A | 90.3 | 86 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 8.81 | 8.07 | 8.44 | 8.70 | 4.94 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.60 | 4.82 | 6.00 | 3.56 | 3.38 | |
| Average | | | | | | | 8.71 | 8.08 | 8.40 | 7.54 | 5.00 | 4.86 | 4.90 | 4.68 | 4.86 | 5.92 | 5.91 | 3.32 |
| <i>Coarse garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ol | |
| U29-2 | 92.2 | 69 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 8.48 | 8.11 | 8.30 | 4.40 | 4.92 | 4.85 | 4.86 | 4.74 | 4.84 | 3.54 | 4.08 | 3.32 | |
| U506B | 92.5 | 77 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 8.70 | 8.13 | 8.42 | 6.80 | 4.98 | 4.87 | 4.89 | 4.70 | 4.86 | 4.66 | 4.78 | 3.33 | |
| U280B | 91.9 | 85 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 8.61 | 8.20 | 8.41 | 4.90 | 4.95 | 4.85 | 4.91 | 4.73 | 4.86 | 4.13 | 4.11 | 3.34 | |
| U260B | 91.7 | 90 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8.85 | 8.09 | 8.47 | 9.00 | 5.03 | 4.89 | 4.92 | 4.65 | 4.87 | 6.79 | 5.74 | 3.33 | |
| Average | | | | | | | 8.66 | 8.13 | 8.40 | 6.28 | 4.97 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.71 | 4.86 | 4.78 | 4.68 | 3.33 |
| <i>Porphyroclastic garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ol | |
| U71 | 91.2 | 77 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 8.64 | 8.01 | 8.33 | 7.50 | 5.01 | 4.80 | 4.84 | 4.72 | 4.84 | 5.45 | 7.04 | 3.36 | |
| U50A | 91.0 | 65 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 8.45 | 8.06 | 8.26 | 4.80 | 4.93 | 4.81 | 4.84 | 4.74 | 4.83 | 3.64 | 3.21 | 3.35 | |
| U9D | 90.5 | 70 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 8.61 | 7.99 | 8.30 | 7.50 | 4.97 | 4.85 | 4.86 | 4.67 | 4.84 | 5.84 | 8.07 | 3.35 | |
| U70A | 90.1 | 79 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 8.62 | 8.05 | 8.34 | 6.90 | 4.96 | 4.82 | 4.85 | 4.68 | 4.83 | 5.21 | – | 3.36 | |
| U57A | 91.1 | 85 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 8.62 | 8.03 | 8.33 | 7.10 | 4.99 | 4.80 | 4.85 | 4.72 | 4.84 | 5.32 | 2.93 | 3.33 | |
| U267 | 89.0 | 53 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 8.36 | 8.13 | 8.25 | 2.80 | 4.88 | 4.78 | 4.82 | 4.74 | 4.81 | 2.62 | 2.22 | 3.39 | |
| U183A | 91.5 | 81 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 8.44 | 8.19 | 8.32 | 2.90 | 4.91 | 4.84 | 4.87 | 4.79 | 4.85 | 2.41 | 3.28 | 3.34 | |
| Average | | | | | | 8.52 | 8.07 | 8.29 | 5.43 | 4.95 | 4.81 | 4.85 | 4.73 | 4.83 | 4.21 | 4.46 | 3.35 | |
| <i>Eclogite</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | omph | |
| UV-73-03 | | gar | omph | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.58 | 3.65 |
| UV-KC-147 | | 60 | 40 | | | | 8.71 | 8.60 | 8.66 | 1.30 | 4.98 | 4.92 | 4.96 | 4.90 | 4.94 | 1.40 | 11.97 | 3.64 |
| Average | | 57 | 43 | | | | 8.75 | 8.53 | 8.64 | 2.50 | 4.99 | 4.92 | 4.96 | 4.88 | 4.94 | 1.59 | 11.27 | 3.64 |
| <i>Orthopyroxenite</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | omph | |
| UV-KC-44/08 | | opx | cpx | ol | | | 7.95 | 7.78 | 7.87 | 2.20 | 4.81 | 4.73 | 4.77 | 4.69 | 4.75 | 2.07 | – | 3.28 |

Modal estimates were obtained by least squares method from whole-rock and minerals analyses (Ionov et al., 2010).

Modal estimates in italic were obtained from EBSD map analyses. [Mg#Ol = Mg/(Mg + Fe)_{at}].

AVp and AVs: anisotropy of P- and S-waves; V_{pave} and V_{save}: average of seismic velocities.

are Iherzolites (5–12% cpx); all contain garnet (2–13%) as equant or elongated grains a few mm in size.

Eclogites are made up of equant garnet (60%) and cpx (40%) 3–5 mm in size, and accessory rutile and sulfide (<2%). Large cpx show undulose extinction and are usually altered. Garnet commonly has kelyphite rims. Pyroxenite UV-KC-44/08 has 86% opx, 9% cpx and 5% olivine. The pyroxene grains (up to 1 cm) show straight and irregular boundaries; olivine shows no deformation evidence.

2.3. Olivine composition, P-T and modal estimates

Compositional variations, particularly of Mg and Fe contents in olivine, induce changes in seismic properties of peridotites (e.g., Tommasi et al., 2004). In the studied samples, Mg#_{ol} ranges from 0.890 to 0.929, with the lowest values for porphyroclastic rocks and wehrlite U225A, and the highest for coarse spinel peridotites (Table 1). There are no significant differences between cores and rims of coarse olivine or between porphyroclasts and neoblasts (see also Sobolev et al., 2009).

P-T estimates (Ionov et al., 2010) were obtained using the Ca-opx thermometer of Brey and Kohler (1990) and the cpx-opx thermometer of Taylor (1998) in combination with the opx-garnet barometer of Nickel and Green (1985). Coarse garnet peridotites equilibrated at 870–1000 °C and 2.5–5.5 GPa plot close to the 40 mW/m² geotherm of Pollack and

Chapman (1977) (Fig. 3). Their T range partly overlaps the T range for spinel peridotites (760–965 °C, calculated with P = 2.5 GPa) indicating that coarse garnet and spinel peridotites coexist at P = 2.5–5 GPa. Porphyroclastic rocks yield higher P values (5.4 to 6.6 GPa) and plot above the 40 mW/m² geotherm, likely due to heating shortly before transport to the surface.

Modal compositions are illustrated on an olivine–opx–cpx triangular diagram (Fig. 4). The porphyroclastic rocks have higher modal cpx than the coarse peridotites, which may be due to higher degrees of modal metasomatism (refertilization) (Boyd et al., 1997; Ionov et al., 2010).

3. Texture and calculated seismic anisotropy

CPO data, also referred to as texture or crystallographic fabric, were obtained using indexation of EBSD patterns (EBSP) generated on a JEOL5600 scanning electron microscope (SEM-EBSD, Geosciences-Montpellier, France). This EBSP-indexation is obtained from the comparison between acquired and simulated diffraction patterns for each analysis point using HKL CHANNEL 5+ software (Schmidt and Olesen, 1989). Mean angular deviation (MAD), which shows the match of the overlap of the measured diffraction pattern by the simulated EBSB, was commonly <1° (mainly ~0.6°). Euler angles (φ1, φ, and φ2) characterizing 3D orientation of crystal lattice were

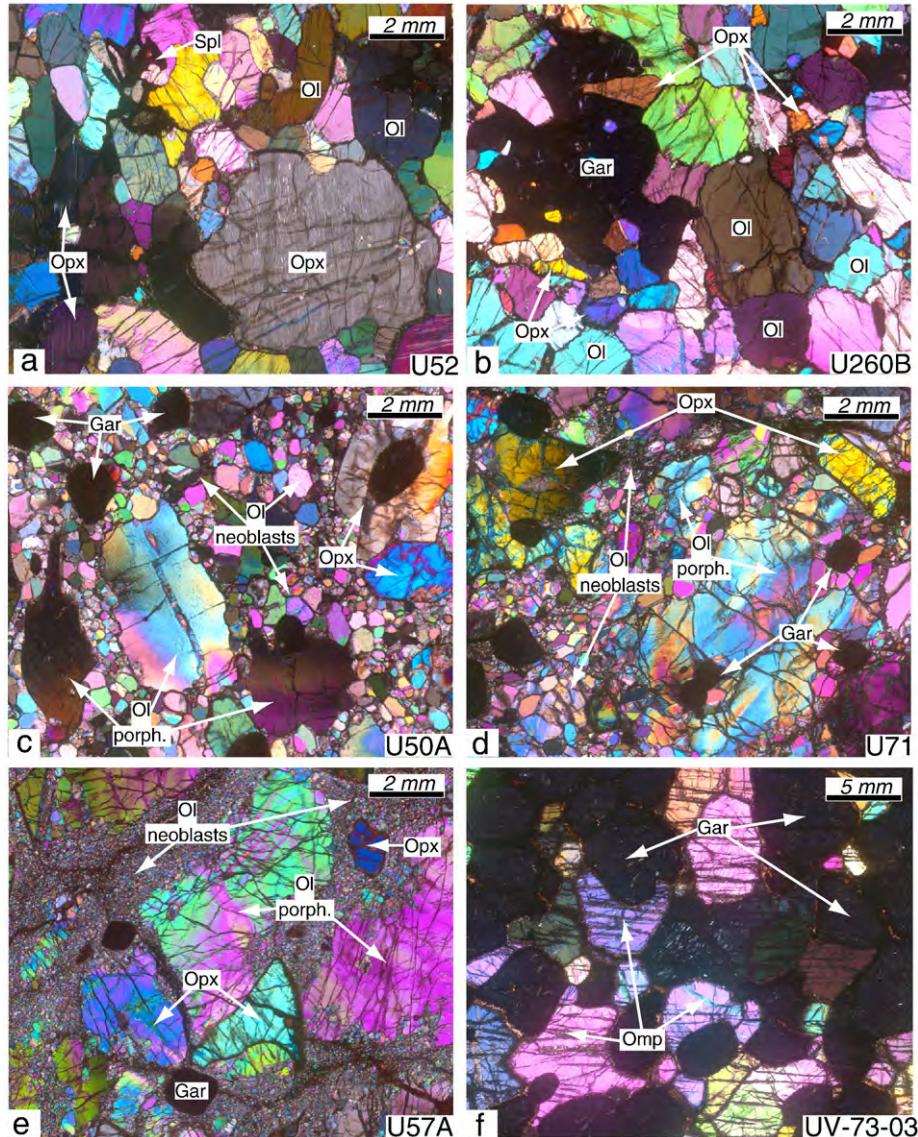


Fig. 2. Photomicrographs (crossed polarizers) showing typical microstructures of the Udachnaya xenolith suite: (a) coarse spinel peridotite, (b) coarse garnet peridotite, (c–e) porphyroclastic garnet peridotites and (f) eclogite; sample numbers are shown at bottom right. Porphyroclasts of garnet peridotites display typical substructure, which suggests dislocation-flow. Porphyroclastic peridotite U57A (e) shows a well-developed mosaic, fine-grained matrix.

measured in automatic mode with sampling steps ranging from 50 to 100 μm depending on mean grain size. Measurements of olivine porphyroclasts for sample 70A that were carried out grain-by-grain using operator-controlled indexing procedure have been added to the CPO data. Indexation rates for automatic mode measurements are generally better than 80% (~95% for 3 samples). To increase precision, only measurements with MAD < 1° are taken into account.

The CPO of minerals is displayed as pole figure, equal area and lower hemisphere in Figs. 5–7 based on all available measurements, except for olivine porphyroclasts in sample U57A and for clinopyroxene and garnet in eclogites, for which the data were recalculated and represented using average Euler angles for each grain. The latter plotting method avoids over-representation of larger grains (notably garnet). When visible in the xenoliths, lineation and foliation were also shown in respective projections. The fabric strength of olivine for peridotites and of cpx for eclogites is indicated for each projection as dimensionless J texture-index (Bunge, 1982); it equals unity for a random distribution and tends to infinity for a single crystal.

3.1. Olivine CPO

In coarse peridotites, foliation and lineation are difficult to define and are not reported in Fig. 5a,b, except for U15 and U52. In these two samples, the maximum concentration of [100] is parallel to lineation, [010] is perpendicular or tends to form a girdle perpendicular to the foliation (U15 and U52, respectively), and [001] is in the foliation plane perpendicular to the lineation. Coarse peridotites mainly have orthorhombic CPO with stronger clustering (highest MD values) for [100]. In addition, spinel peridotites also show fiber-[100] CPO type (Bunge, 1982) characterized by strong concentration of [100] and by distribution in girdle of [010] and [001], e.g. for U504 and U52. Coarse garnet peridotites yield fabric strengths around 4.5 (J_{index} from 4.08 to 5.74). J_{index} values in spinel peridotites have a broader range from 3.56 (U225A) to 11.00 (U15).

Porphyroclastic peridotites mainly have orthorhombic type CPO with well-defined clustering of [100], [010] and [001] (Fig. 5c). The maximum of density (MD number) also indicates that the concentration of crystallographic axes is commonly the highest for [010]. The CPO

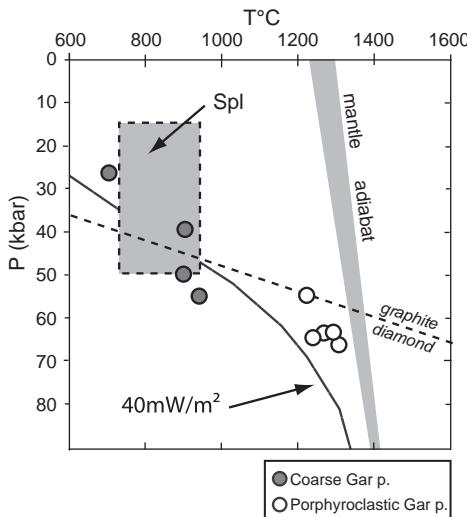


Fig. 3. A plot of equilibration temperatures versus equilibration pressures for xenoliths in this study (black circles, coarse spinel peridotites; gray circles, coarse garnet peridotites; and empty circles, porphyroclastic peridotites). Temperatures are from the cpx–opx thermometer of Taylor (1998) for garnet peridotites and the Ca–opx method of Brey and Kohler (1990) for spinel peridotites. Pressures are from the opx–gar barometer of Nickel and Green (1985). Gray rectangle delimits the field of likely P–T conditions for spinel peridotites (a pressure of 25 kbar was assumed to calculate T values for spinel peridotites). Shown for reference are: conductive model geotherm of Pollack and Chapman (1977) corresponding to a surface heat flow of 40 mW/m², mantle adiabat and the graphite–diamond transition boundary (Rudnick and Nyblade, 1999).

appears to be related to foliation and lineation in porphyroclastic rocks. The strongly concentrated [010] is close to the foliation pole, except for the near random fabric of U267 ($J_{\text{index}} = 2.22$) for which [010] is located at 45° of the foliation pole. The concentration maximum of [100] lies in the foliation plane and tends to be close to the lineation (U71, U50A, and U70A). Except for U183A, [001] orientation is slightly weaker in comparison to [100] and [010]. The concentration maximum of [001] is commonly located in the foliation, at high angle of the lineation for U71. We note a weak concentration maximum of [001] close to the lineation for U50A. For U9D and U70A, the high concentration of [001] forms relatively individualized sub-maxima in the foliation plane. The fabric

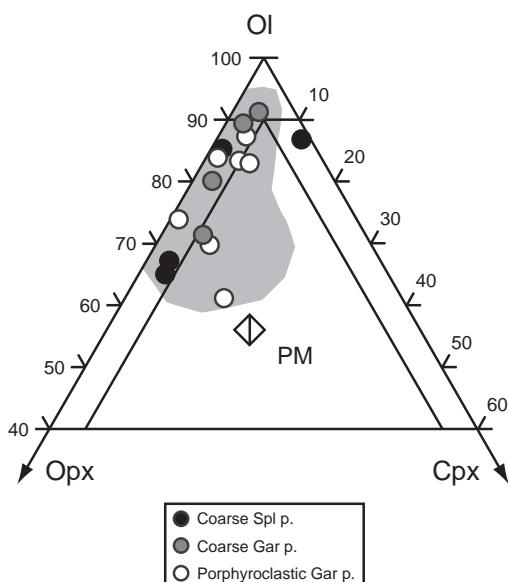


Fig. 4. Triangular modal composition diagram for peridotites in this study (data from Table 1); symbols are same as in Fig. 3; PM, primitive mantle estimate. Gray field outlines modal compositions of a larger suite of Udachnaya peridotites after Ionov et al. (2010).

strength of porphyroclastic peridotites ranges from 2.22 to 8.07. Samples characterized by mosaic microstructures in the matrix systematically display low J_{index} values (<3.5). Fig. 5c shows olivine CPO for both porphyroclasts and the fine-grained matrix of sample U57A. The recrystallized grains appear to have a more diffuse preferred orientation than the porphyroclasts. This results in lower fabric strength for the neoblasts ($J_{\text{index}} = 2.67$) than for the porphyroclasts ($J_{\text{index}} = 5.80$) with similar pattern (i.e., the highest density maximum for [010]). In addition the [100] and [010] concentration maxima of neoblasts are very close to those of porphyroclasts. The [001] of neoblasts is almost randomly oriented.

3.2. Pyroxene and garnet CPO

Fabric patterns are more diverse for opx than for olivine. However, in porphyroclastic and in spinel peridotites, in which the foliation and lineation are visible, the opx fabrics mainly show alignment of [100] perpendicular to foliation, [010] close to foliation and normal to lineation, and [001] parallel to lineation (e.g. in U52 and U71, Fig. 6). A subsidiary fabric pattern shows an alignment of [001] close to lineation, [010] perpendicular to foliation and [100] normal to lineation in foliation (U50A, Fig. 6).

CPO of cpx in peridotites is characterized by alignment of [001] close to lineation. The distribution of (100) and (010)-poles is generally more complex for cpx than for opx. For example, (010)-pole forms: (i) one maximum perpendicular to the lineation in the foliation plane in U52, (ii) maxima close to the foliation pole and to the lineation in U71 and (iii) two maxima at high angle from the foliation pole in U50A (Fig. 6). CPO of cpx in eclogites (Fig. 7a) shows a clear alignment of [001] close to lineation; the (010)-poles tend to form a girdle perpendicular to lineation with a concentration maximum close to the foliation pole for sample UV-KC-147. The fabric strength of cpx in eclogites is very high, with J_{index} above 10.

Garnets in peridotites show neither shape-preferred orientation nor preferred alignment of crystallographic axes. Garnet grains in eclogites mainly have round shapes, and their CPO patterns appear to be almost randomly oriented (Fig. 7b).

3.3. Seismic properties

3D seismic properties of the xenoliths were modeled using single-crystal elastic constants, density, CPO and modal proportions of minerals with the method of Mainprice and Humbert (1994). Proportions of major minerals (olivine, opx, cpx and garnet or spinel for peridotites, and cpx and garnet for eclogites) used in the calculations are from Table 1. Seismic properties are computed using the software of Mainprice (1990), with Voigt–Reuss–Hill averaging of single-crystal elastic constants (Abramson et al., 1997; Babuska et al., 1978; Chai et al., 1997; Collins and Brown, 1998; Duffy and Vaughan, 1988; Li et al., 1995). The elastic stiffness matrix and the density of olivine were calculated taking into account Mg#_{ol}. In addition, we have considered a pyrope composition for peridotitic garnets, and a pyrope (40%), almandine (40%), grossular (20%) composition for eclogitic garnets.

Calculated seismic properties are summarized in Table 1 and shown in Fig. 8 for peridotites and eclogites. The 3D-results are displayed in lower hemisphere and structural reference frame (X, Y, and Z) projections with foliation and lineation for representative samples.

P-wave velocity patterns of all peridotites are quite similar. The fastest P-wave propagation ($V_{\text{p,max}}$) is in the direction of the X structural axis (lineation). The low velocities are normal to the structural XY-plane (foliation), with minimum of velocity ($V_{\text{p,min}}$) usually close to Z axis. For coarse garnet peridotites, the $V_{\text{p,max}}$ ranges from 8.48 to 8.85 km/s and the $V_{\text{p,min}}$ from 8.09 to 8.20 km/s, with a Vp anisotropy range of 4.4–9.0%. The most extreme Vp and AVp values

are obtained for spinel peridotites, with $V_{P\max}$ of 8.58–9.02 km/s, $V_{P\min}$ of 7.97–8.18 km/s and AV_p of 5.5–11.5%. For porphyroclastic rocks, the $V_{P\max}$ ranges from 8.36 to 8.64 km/s and the $V_{P\min}$ from 8.03 to 8.19 km/s, resulting in a V_p anisotropy (AV_p) range of 2.8–7.5%. The lowest AV_p values are for rocks most affected by recrystallization (U267 and U183A), whereas the least recrystallized xenolith U71 yields the highest anisotropy ($AV_p = 7.50\%$).

S-wave velocity patterns of peridotites show more sample-to-sample variation than P-wave patterns. For spinel peridotites, the highest V_s anisotropy values (AV_s) tend to form a girdle normal to lineation, with the lowest values close to lineation. For porphyroclastic rocks, the highest AV_s lie in the foliation plane and the lowest define a high angle with the Y and X axes. The highest $AV_{S\max}$ value (8.01%) is obtained for spinel peridotite U504; the lowest (2%) is for xenolith U183A, which is the one most affected by recrystallization. The range of sample-to-sample V_s variation is limited, with average $V_{S1\max}$ of 5.00 km/s for spinel, 4.97 km/s for coarse garnet and 4.95 km/s for porphyroclastic peridotites. The fast S-wave tends to be polarized in a plane containing its propagation direction and the lineation.

Seismic patterns for eclogites (Fig. 8b) are more complex than for peridotites with respect to foliation and lineation. The P-wave velocity maximum is high (average $V_{P\max}$ 8.73 km/s). On the other hand, seismic anisotropy is very weak ($AV_p \leq 2.5\%$; $AV_{S\max} < 2\%$). Calculated seismic velocities and anisotropies are in agreement with those observed in fresh eclogites from various localities (e.g., Bascou et al., 2001; Mauler et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2005).

The pyroxenite (Table 1) has low P- and S-wave velocities ($V_p < 8$ km/s; $V_s < 5$ km/s) and anisotropy (AV_p 2.2%, $AV_{S\max}$ 2.07%) compared to peridotites and eclogites.

4. Discussion

4.1. Microstructures, crystallographic fabrics and deformation

CPO developed under lithospheric conditions is well preserved in the Udachnaya xenoliths, despite evidence for grain-boundary mobility in coarse peridotites, such as lobate grain boundaries and low densities of intra-crystalline deformation features. Microstructures and CPO patterns indicate that the deformation essentially took place in the dislocation creep regime. Olivine CPO patterns for peridotites with observable foliation and lineation suggest a dominant activation of the (010) [100] slip system as is common for natural deformed peridotites (e.g., Nicolas and Poirier, 1976).

The general CPO pattern of olivine in the coarse and porphyroclastic samples is very similar, but there are some differences. Coarse peridotites show a better alignment of [100]-olivine while porphyroclastic rocks have a better alignment of [010]-olivine. The causes of differences in clustering of crystallographic axes in CPO patterns remain poorly understood. Numerical models of olivine CPO development (assuming that deformation is accommodated by dislocation glide; Tommasi et al., 1999) produce, in simple-shear regime, orthorhombic patterns characterized by stronger [100] clustering and weaker [010] clustering. The development of patterns with better clustering of [010] observed in porphyroclastic rocks from Udachnaya is less straightforward. This could be due to increased activity of the secondary (010) [001] slip system as suggested by CPO displayed by porphyroclastic samples (U50A and U70A). In addition, the development of bimodal CPO pattern with two maxima of [100] and [001] close to the foliation plane (which characterizes sample U9D) could be facilitated through the increase of the (010) [001] slip system during deformation.

The presence of water and melt may change the dominant slip direction of olivine from [100] to [001] (Jung and Karato, 2001). This could explain olivine CPO indicating [001] slip as observed in naturally deformed peridotites from the mantle wedge above a subducting slab in southwest Japan (Michibayashi et al., 2007; Tasaka et al., 2008).

Strain partitioning due to the presence of oriented melt pockets may also develop significant concentration of [001] axes parallel to the shear direction (Holtzman et al., 2003). However, melt-rich pockets or bands are not observed in Udachnaya xenoliths, even though these samples are affected by metasomatism, in particular porphyroclastic samples that show the highest enrichments in TiO_2 , rare earth elements (REE) and other incompatible trace elements (Ionov et al., 2010).

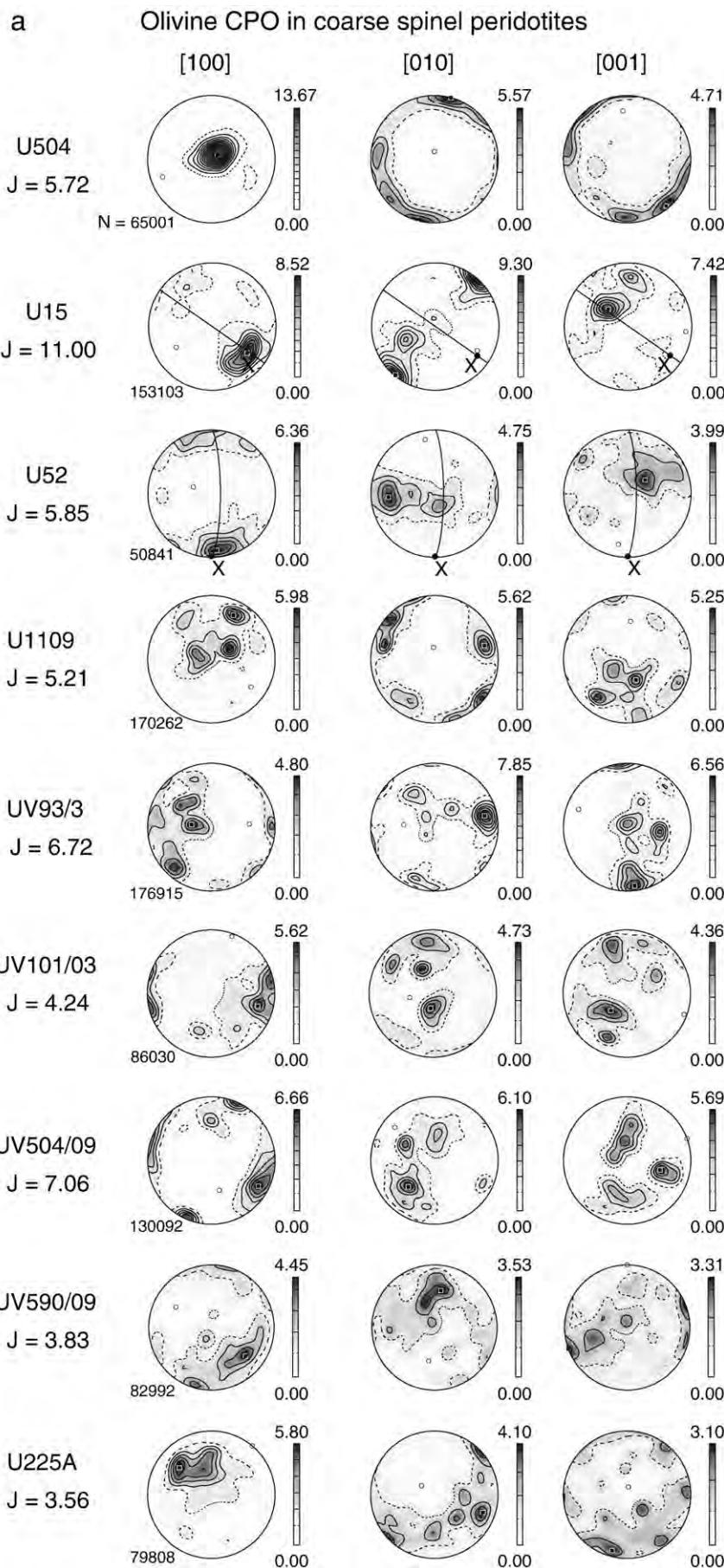
Numerical models of olivine CPO development (Tommasi et al., 1999) show that [010] strengthening and development of girdle distribution in the foliation plane for [100] and [001] could also be formed in response to axial shortening. In this hypothesis, it is expected that the development of CPO patterns for opx is affected in the same manner considering the activation of dominant opx slip system, i.e. the strengthening of (100). However, in porphyroclastic samples, the dominant slip plane (100) is not systematically more concentrated than (010) and (001) suggesting that the observed difference between the olivine CPO patterns is not related to deformation regime.

Olivine CPO patterns suggesting significant contribution of [001] slip were also observed for mantle xenoliths in the Kapvaal (Boullier and Nicolas, 1975) and the Tanzanian cratons (Vauchez et al., 2005). Experimental results (Couvry et al., 2004; Mainprice et al., 2005) have shown that the dislocation slip in the [001] direction is related to conditions of high-pressure (and high-temperature) deformation. The (010) [001] slip system could be then be easily activated near the base of the cratonic mantle (>180 km). Thus, a larger activation of [001] slip simultaneous with the dominant activation of [100] slip direction during deformation under high pressure may be favored to explain the strengthening of [010] in olivine CPO patterns of porphyroclastic peridotites from Udachnaya.

Microstructures with large deformed porphyroclasts set in a fine-grained matrix are rare in peridotites equilibrated at high T's (>1100 °C) and are more common in peridotites from medium- to low-T domains in shear zones (e.g., Michibayashi et al., 2006; Vissers et al., 1995). The deformation mechanisms in these 'tectonites' involve dislocation creep with associated dynamic recrystallization that results in grain size reduction and the development of a fine-grained matrix (e.g., Nicolas and Poirier, 1976). High-T, deformed peridotite xenoliths from kimberlites appear to be a particular case resulting from very high-stress and high strain-rate deformation (e.g., Goetze, 1975; Mercier, 1979). For these rocks, the development of recrystallization microstructures could take place in two stages: large numbers of fine-grained neoblasts form initially by dynamic recrystallization, and a subsequently selective growth of some of them (Drury and Van Roermund, 1989). These authors argue that the growth process could produce euhedral "tablet-shaped" grains during static recrystallization by fluid-assisted grain boundary migration.

The recrystallized grains appear to have a more diffuse preferred orientation than the porphyroclasts (see olivine CPO of porphyroclasts and neoblasts for U57A). This randomization of a pre-existing CPO in the finest-grained region in a given rock could correspond to a change in deformation; the latter may be due to grain boundary sliding as suggested by Boullier and Gueguen (1975).

Deformation in eclogites mainly takes place in cpx. CPO patterns of cpx in eclogites are quite similar suggesting a dominant activation of (010) [001] during deformation. However, no significant activity of this slip system has ever been observed in naturally and experimentally deformed eclogites (Buatier et al., 1991; Godard and Van Roermund, 1995). A recent study on a single diopside crystal deformed at high P-T conditions confirms the non-contribution of slip on (010) and the dominant activation of slip on {110} (Amiguet et al., 2010). Numerical simulations of CPO development for cpx (Bascou et al., 2002) have showed that the dominant activation of {110} slip planes could generate CPO with [010] normal to foliation, in spite of the lack of (010) [001] slip system activation.



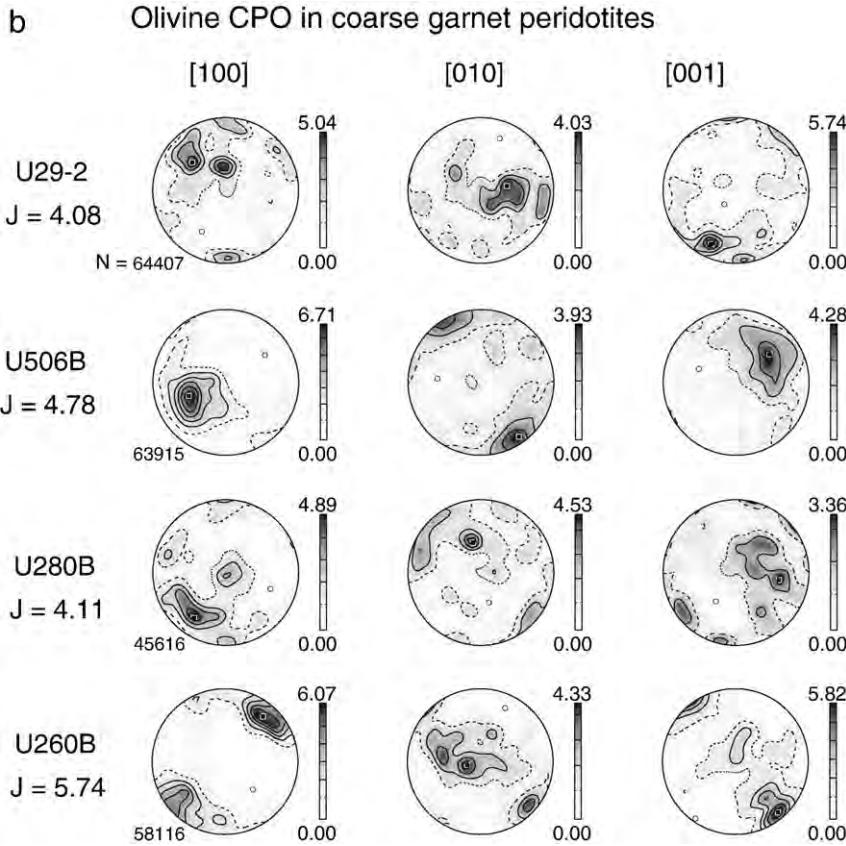


Fig. 5. Olivine CPO patterns of peridotites: (a) coarse spinel samples, (b) coarse garnet samples, and (c) porphyroclastic garnet samples. CPO are represented on equal area, lower hemisphere projection from individual measurements except for olivine porphyroclasts from sample U57A that are represented using average Euler angles for each grain. Foliation, when observed, is marked by a black line. Lineation, when determined, is marked by the structural axis X. The density contours are in Multiple Uniform Distribution (MUD); N is the number of measurements. The olivine fabric strength is given by the J_{index} number.

4.2. Crystallographic fabrics and seismic velocities

Olivine is highly anisotropic, with the fastest P-wave velocity (and shear-wave polarization) parallel to the [100] axis. The intermediate and minimum P-velocities are respectively parallel to the [001] and [010] axes (Birch, 1961). Olivine fabrics database of Ben Ismail and Mainprice (1998) describes relationships between seismic properties of peridotites and olivine CPO. The P-wave anisotropy is largely controlled by olivine [100] alignment whereas the S-wave anisotropy is sensitive to contributions from all three axes ([100], [010] and [001]). Moreover, Ben Ismail and Mainprice (1998) show that seismic anisotropy increases with olivine fabric strength for both P- and S-waves.

For the Udachnaya suite, coarse peridotites show the greatest P-wave velocity anisotropy (>8%) and the fastest P-wave velocities (V_p max > 8.7 km/s) (Fig. 9a,b). These samples have weak to moderate fabric strength (J_{index} from 3.3 for U225A to 7 for UV504/09) and relatively high olivine contents (80 to 90%). The olivine CPO symmetry is marked by a higher concentration of [100] with regard to [010] and [001] (e.g., U504, U260B, and U225A, Fig. 5). By contrast, coarse peridotite U15, which has a distinctive olivine CPO pattern symmetry (best alignment for [010]), displays the highest fabric strength ($J_{\text{index}} = 11$), low olivine content (65%), moderate P wave anisotropy ($AV_p = 7.6\%$) and V_p velocity ($V_{p,\text{max}} = 8.6$ km/s). These results underline the effects of olivine content and olivine CPO symmetry patterns (strong alignment of olivine [100] for coarse peridotites) on seismic P-wave anisotropy that favor very high V_p values for peridotites. The effect of recrystallization that affects the fabric strength of olivine (see J_{index} values for porphyroclasts and neoblasts from sample U57A in Fig. 5c) on P-wave

anisotropy is also apparent in sample U267 that shows both the lowest J_{index} (=2.22) and the lowest AV_p (2.80%). The restricted correlation between the P-wave anisotropy and the fabric strength of olivine underlines the effects (volume and CPO) of other minerals in particular of opx and cpx. Variations of seismic velocities are smaller for S-waves than for P-waves (Table 1).

In eclogites, the effect of major deformed mineral fabric (cpx) on seismic properties differs from the effect of olivine fabric for peridotites. Because the density of eclogites is higher than for peridotites, the seismic velocity averages ($V_{p,\text{ave}}$ and $V_{s,\text{ave}}$) are the highest for eclogites ($V_{p,\text{ave}} = 8.65$ km/s, $V_{s,\text{ave}} = 4.94$ km/s in eclogites; $V_{p,\text{ave}} = 8.40$ km/s, $V_{s,\text{ave}} = 4.86$ km/s in coarse spinel peridotites). On the other hand, because anisotropy is little developed in the eclogites (AV_p and AV_s < 3%), their seismic velocities are little affected when the anisotropy is taken into account (Fig. 9d). As a result, the P-wave velocities calculated for some peridotites exceed those for the eclogites ($V_p \geq 8.8$ km/s) due to the high anisotropy of the peridotites.

4.3. P-wave anisotropy calculations versus seismic records for the lithospheric mantle in the Siberian craton

The modeled 3D seismic properties in this study are characterized by large P-wave anisotropy, in particular for coarse peridotites. Seismic velocities calculated from our CPO data and modal abundances of major phases are higher than the measured velocities in two porphyroclastic and one coarse peridotites from Udachnaya by Kobussen et al. (2006). The latter paper also reports calculated seismic properties for their three peridotite xenoliths assuming that they only contain olivine (i.e. disregarding other minerals). Their estimates for the porphyroclastic

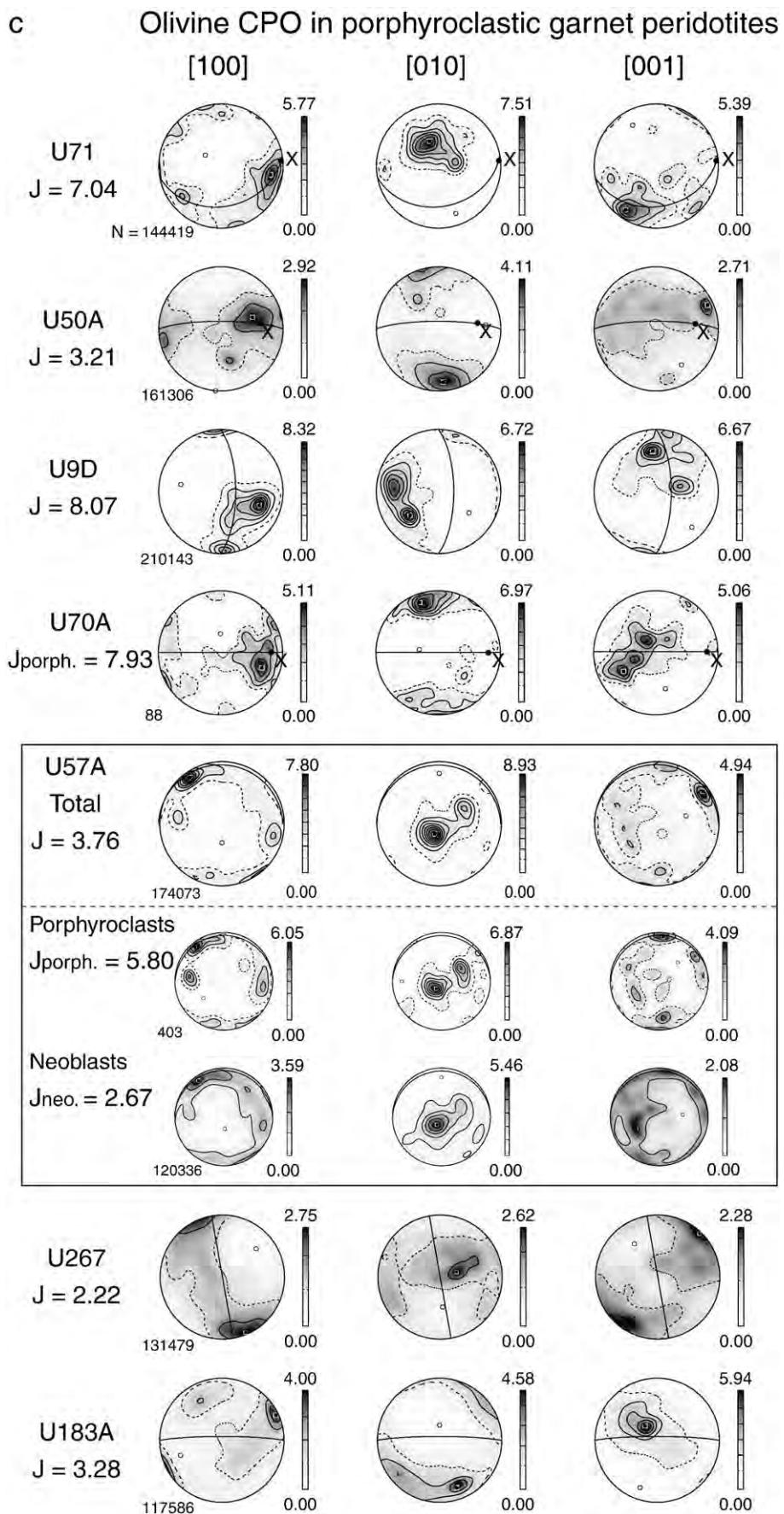


Fig. 5 (continued).

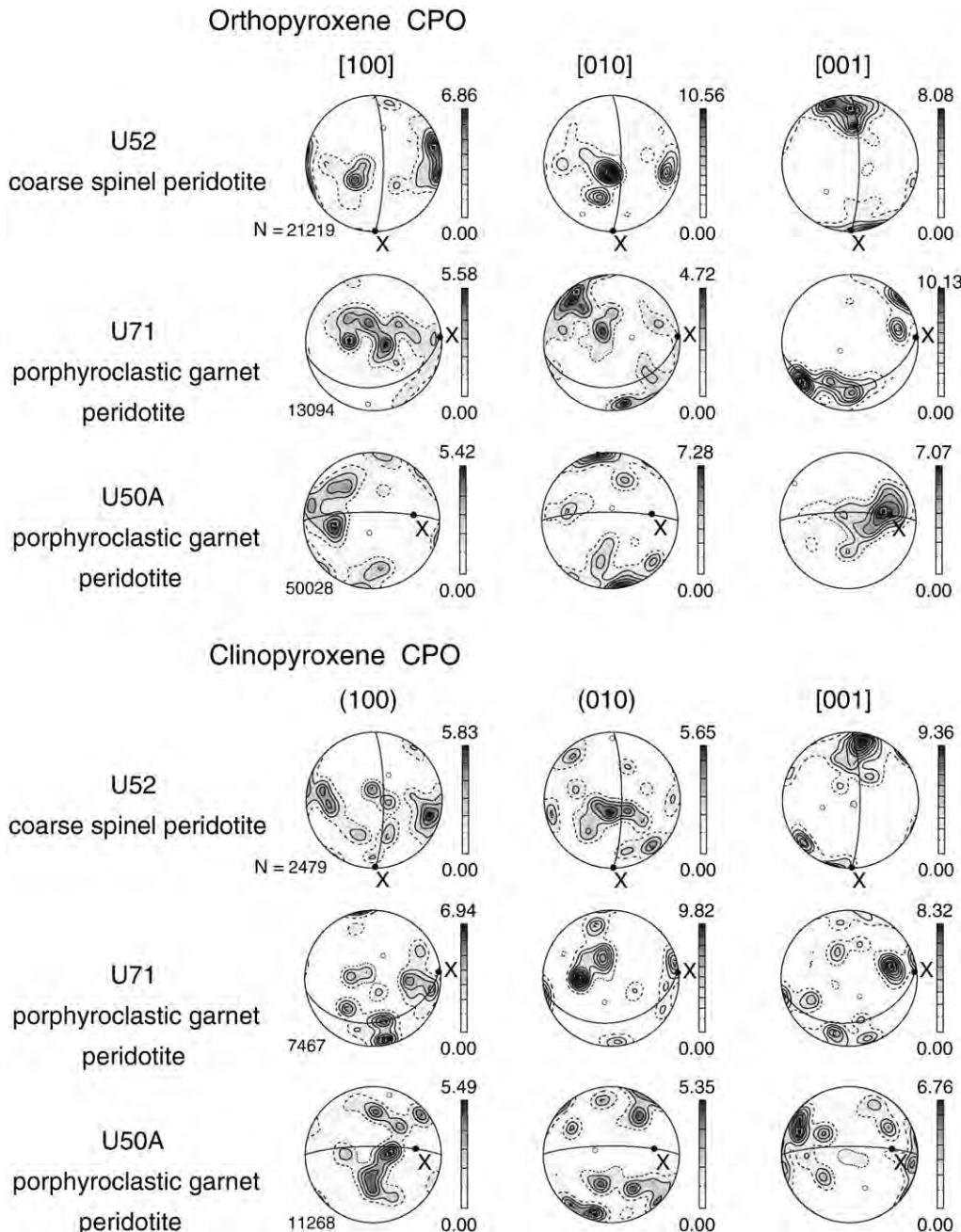


Fig. 6. Representative orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene CPO of Udachnaya peridotites, for which foliation (black line) and lineation (X-axis) are observed. CPO are presented on equal area, lower hemisphere projection from individual measurements. The density contours are in Multiple Uniform Distribution (MUD); N is the number of measurements.

rocks yield higher-velocity patterns due to oversimplification of modal mineralogy, but probably also to under-evaluation of the effects of matrix recrystallization.

Differences in P-wave velocities along two perpendicular seismic profiles in Siberia have been identified by Suvorov et al. (2006). Vertical variations have been also mapped from four Peaceful Nuclear Explosion events along the East–West “Craton” seismic profile (Nielsen et al., 1999, 2002). The latter authors provide evidence for a zone with slightly reduced P-wave velocity in the 100–200 km depth range. In addition, a combined analysis of SKS splitting and P travel times in three long-range profiles suggests the existence of lateral and vertical zones with different velocities beneath the “Craton” profile including a low velocity zone between 150 and 250 km (Oreshin et al., 2002). The rock anisotropy could explain the recorded high-V_p velocities (>8.5 km/s) and the horizontal and vertical variations mapped in the upper mantle

of central Siberian craton. However, as emphasized by Suvorov et al. (2006), anisotropy as a cause of seismic observations is not unequivocal. Abrupt compositional changes due to local concentration of unusual rocks such as garnet-rich eclogites or pyroxenites, could produce abrupt velocity variations in the sub-Moho mantle as suggested by the distinct seismic properties estimated for peridotites, eclogites and pyroxenite in this study. Domains of ‘frozen’ anisotropic zones of variable orientations, originating from localized deformation associated to the amalgamation of terrains resulting in the formation of the Siberian craton, could be equally invoked to explain the observed sharp seismic variations in the seismic profiles.

Petrologic and geochemical studies (e.g., Boyd et al., 1997; Griffin et al., 1999; Ionov et al., 2010) suggest that the lithospheric mantle beneath central Siberian craton was variably affected by metasomatism. The porphyroclastic peridotites are believed to have experienced the

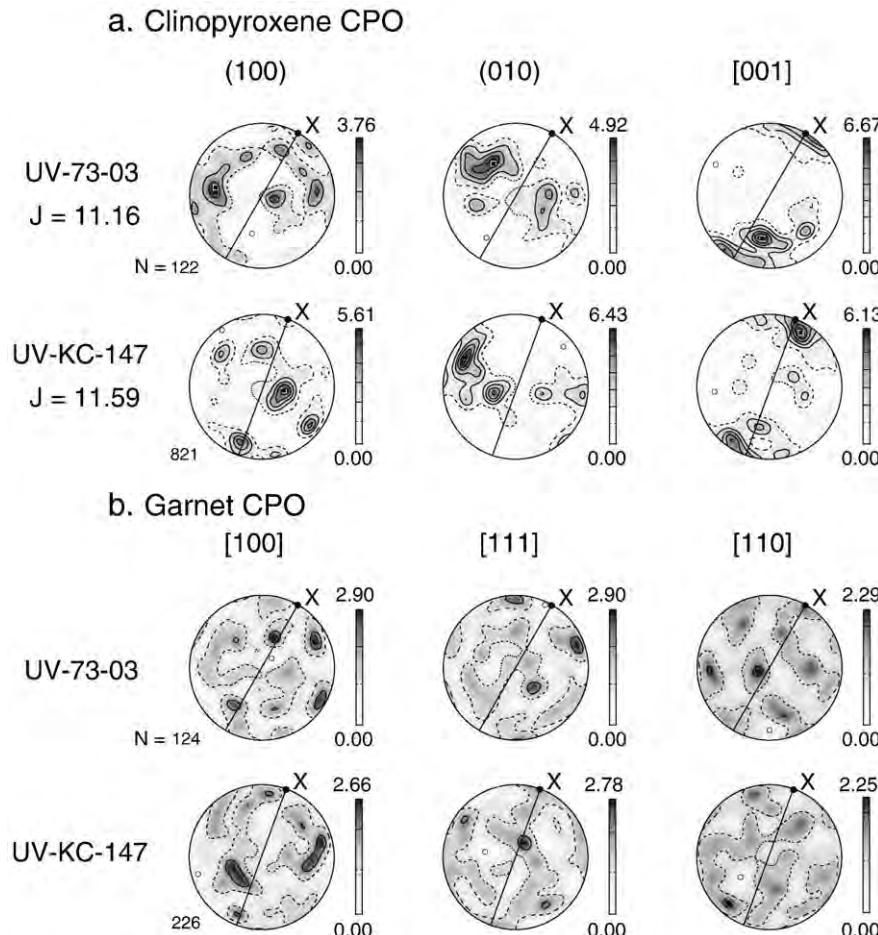


Fig. 7. CPO patterns for clinopyroxene (a) and for garnet (b) in eclogites. CPO are presented on equal area, lower hemisphere projection using average Euler angles for each grain in order to avoid the over-representation of larger grains (notably garnet). Foliation is marked by a black line and lineation by the structural axis X. The density contours are in Multiple Uniform Distribution (MUD); N is the number of measurements.

strongest metasomatism and delineate a zone of intense melt-rock interaction at the base of the lithosphere. The estimate of ~210–220 km for the lithosphere–asthenosphere transition is in line with seismic observations using Deep Seismic Sounding techniques of Egorkin et al. (1987b), which indicate a clear decrease in Vp (up to 0.4 km/s) commonly viewed as the Lehman Discontinuity. It is also consistent with regional tomography from P-, S- and Rayleigh-waves (Kulakov, 2008; Priestley et al., 2006).

Microstructures in the Udachnaya porphyroclastic peridotites indicate that the base of the lithospheric mantle has been intensely deformed. The high fabric strength measured from porphyroclasts of olivine ($J_{\text{porph}} > 5$) suggests a strong seismic anisotropy. However, the seismic anisotropy and the velocities calculated for these xenoliths are not particularly high (average of V_{pmax} around 8.5 km/s) due to recrystallization and the development of fine-grained matrix that reduces the fabric strength. Specific types of fabric patterns (preferential alignment of [010]) of olivine may also play a role. By contrast, coarse spinel peridotites, which are dominant in the sub-Moho mantle, yield very high-calculated P-velocities in agreement with seismic data from the Siberian craton.

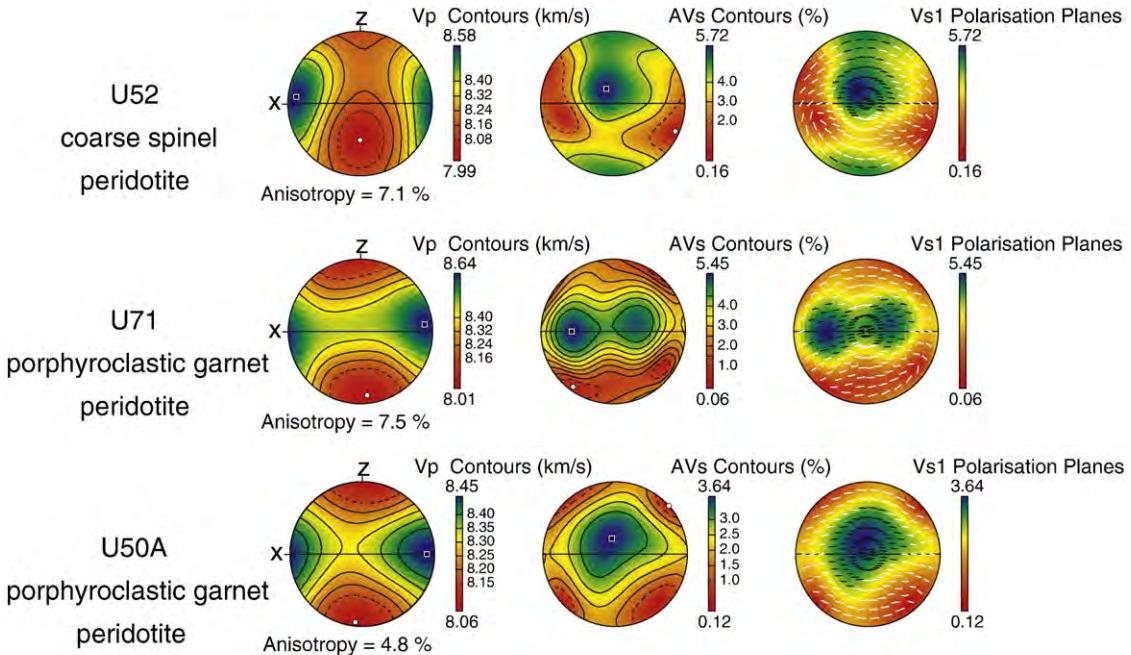
5. Conclusions

Seismic properties of typical cratonic mantle rock types have been estimated from CPO data and modal compositions for a representative suite of xenoliths from the Udachnaya kimberlite. Microstructural

observations, crystallographic fabric measurements and calculations of seismic properties suggest the following:

1. The CPO of olivine is characterized by a stronger alignment of [100] in coarse peridotites and of [010] in porphyroclastic peridotites. The olivine fabric strength is the highest in coarse spinel harzburgites. In porphyroclastic peridotites, recrystallization leads to the reduction in olivine grain size and the development of a mosaic, randomly oriented matrix, and thus decreases the fabric strength. In samples with apparent foliation and lineation, the CPO of olivine shows a concentration of [100] close to the lineation and of [010] perpendicular to the foliation.
2. The dominant deformation mechanism appears to be dislocation creep a microstructures and the CPO of olivine and pyroxenes in peridotites and of cpx in eclogites. The dominant slip systems in peridotites are (010) [100] for olivine and (100) [001] for opx. The less common slip systems (010) [001] for olivine and for opx could also be activated in some porphyroclastic rocks. Clinopyroxene shows a clear slip direction on [001] both in peridotites and eclogites.
3. Seismic properties of porphyroclastic and coarse peridotites show some differences. Maximum P-wave velocities are higher in the coarse rocks, with the highest velocity ($V_{\text{pmax}} = 9$ km/s) found for a spinel harzburgite. For S-waves, CPO pattern variations mainly affect the spatial distribution of anisotropy. The maximum of anisotropy is in the foliation plane. The minimum of anisotropy is oriented at a high angle to the foliation plane for porphyroclastic

a. Seismic properties of peridotites



b. Seismic properties of eclogites

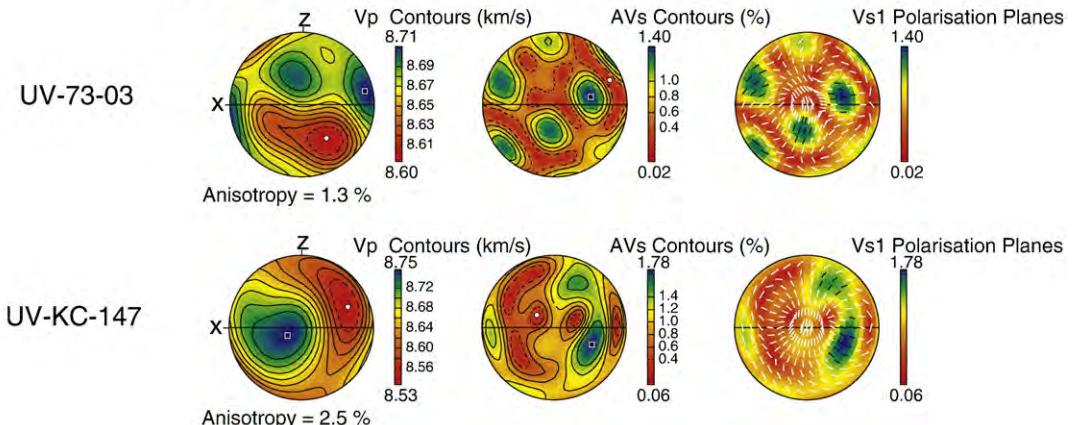


Fig. 8. Representative patterns of seismic properties of Udachnaya xenoliths, for which foliation and lineation are observed. Equal area, lower hemisphere projection in the structural reference frame X, Y, and Z. Full line: foliation (XY plane) is vertical and lineation (X) is horizontal. This figure presents P-wave velocity (V_p km/s), the anisotropy of P-waves (AV p %) defined as $100 \times [(V_{p\max} - V_{p\min}) / (V_{p\max} + V_{p\min}) / 2]$, the anisotropy of S-waves (AV s %) defined for a specific direction as $100 \times [(V_{s1} - V_{s2}) / (V_{s1} + V_{s2}) / 2]$ where V_{s1} and V_{s2} are respectively the fast and slow S-wave velocities and the direction of the V_{s1} polarization planes.

- peridotites but parallel to the lineation for coarse peridotites. The phase transition between spinel and garnet peridotites does not involve important changes in V_p and V_s velocities and thus may be difficult to detect using seismic methods.
4. In isotropic models, the eclogites have distinctively higher P-wave velocities (~8.65 km/s) than peridotites and pyroxenites because of high modal garnet, hence high rock density. In a more realistic anisotropic model, however, some coarse peridotites yield much higher P-wave velocities in the fast direction, which overlap those for the eclogites. Such peridotites, particularly spinel harzburgites, appear to be the best candidates to explain the extremely large P-wave velocities in the sub-Moho mantle in the vicinity of kimberlite fields in central Siberia.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at doi:10.1016/j.epsl.2011.01.016.

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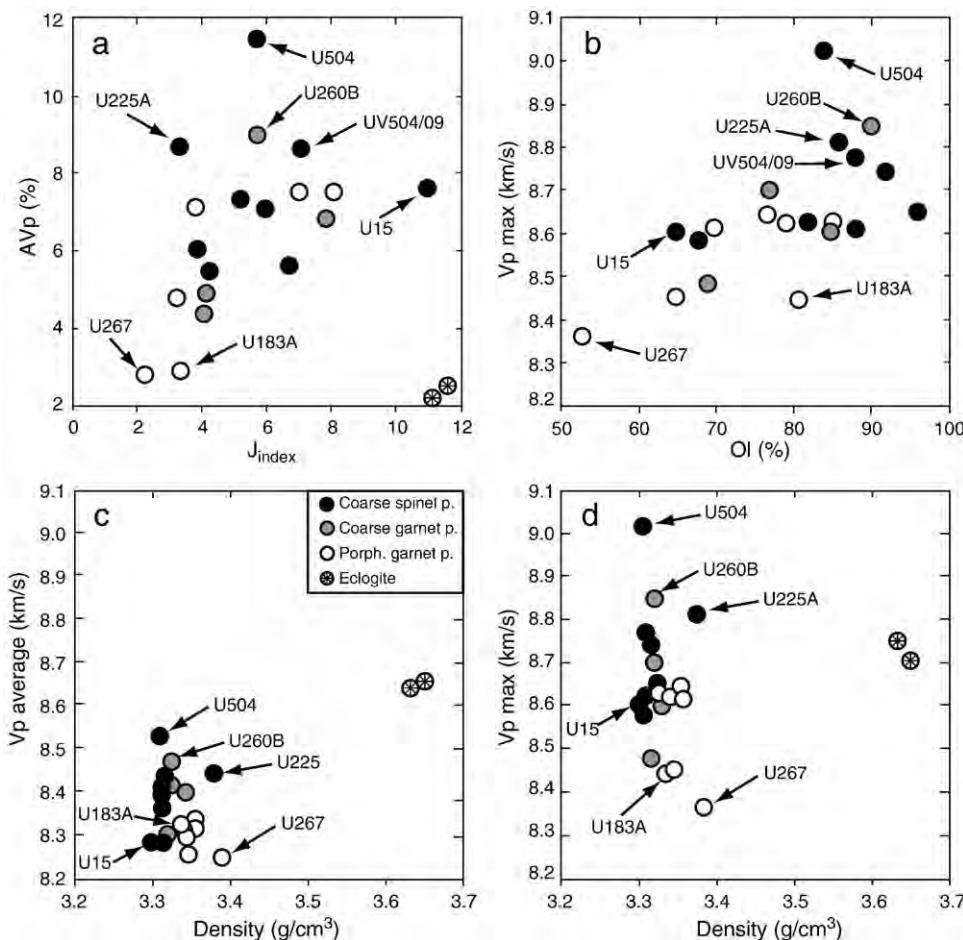


Fig. 9. P-wave velocity data for Udachnaya peridotites and eclogites: (a) a plot of AVp versus the fabric strength (J_{index}) of olivine for peridotites and of clinopyroxene for eclogites; (b) a plot of V_{pmax} versus modal olivine abundances (wt.%) for peridotites; (c and d) plots of V_{p} average and V_{pmax} versus calculated rock density (g/cm^3).

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Annexe B

Méthodes et résultats

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A. Choix et préparations des échantillons

Les xénolites de périclase de Sibérie proviennent d'une collection de plusieurs centaines de xénolites, échantillonnées entre 2003 et 2011 dans la mine de diamant d'Udachnaya. Les échantillons de cette thèse ont été choisis en deux fois, en novembre 2009 et en janvier 2012. Les xénolites ont été choisies selon 1) leur fraîcheur, 2) leur homogénéité, 3) leur taille, 4) leur faciès et 5) leur microstructure. Les xénolites « exotiques », c.-à-d avec des compositions modales particulières (wehrlites, orthopyroxénites, etc.), ont été exclues car elles ne sont pas représentatives du manteau lithosphérique cratonique (Sobolev 1990).

Les échantillons et le résumé de leurs caractéristiques pétrologiques (facies, microstructures, compositions modales, etc.) sont listés dans le **tableau 1**.

La gangue de kimberlite a été retirée avec une scie et chaque échantillon a été inspecté pour s'assurer de son homogénéité et de l'absence de veine de kimberlite. Les sucres servant à faire des lames minces pour les études pétrographiques et les analyses EBSD (*Electron Back Scattered Diffraction* ou diffraction des électrons retro-diffusés) ont été coupés dans le cœur « propre » des xénolites. Un échantillon macroscopique a systématiquement été préservé pour chaque xénolite. Une quantité suffisamment importante du cœur « propre » des xénolites (généralement supérieure à 100 g pour tenir compte de la taille des grains) a été broyée dans un broyeur à mâchoires en acier (soigneusement nettoyé entre chaque échantillon). Une fraction des échantillons broyés (50 à 100 mg) a été réduite en poudre très fine dans un broyeur en agate. Les poudres ont servi à déterminer les compositions des roches totales en éléments majeurs, mineurs, trace et PGE (éléments du groupe du platine, c.-à-d. Os, Ir, Ru, Pt, Pd et Re). Les poudres ont également servi pour les analyses isotopiques du Re et de l'Os. Des grains d'olivine, de pyroxène, de spinelle et de grenat ont été triés sous une loupe binoculaire à partir des roches broyées. Ces grains ont été utilisés pour faire des montures en époxy, nécessaires pour les analyses des éléments majeurs, mineurs et trace. Les grains de clinopyroxene et de grenat ont permis de faire les analyses isotopiques du Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd.

B. Pétrographie

Les observations pétrographiques ont été faites à Saint Etienne sur microscope OLYMPUS BH2, un microscope LEICA DM4500P couplé à une caméra LEICA DFC500 ainsi sur un microscope LEICA Z6 APO couplé à une caméra LEICA DFC425.

Les xénolites de péridotites de cette thèse sont décrites en détails dans les parties pétrographiques des Annexes A1,2,3 et 5 et illustrées par les **figures 1 et 2** pour les péridotites à spinelle et les **figure 3 et 4** pour les péridotites à grenats.

Fig. 4 Annexe A1

Spinel peridotites

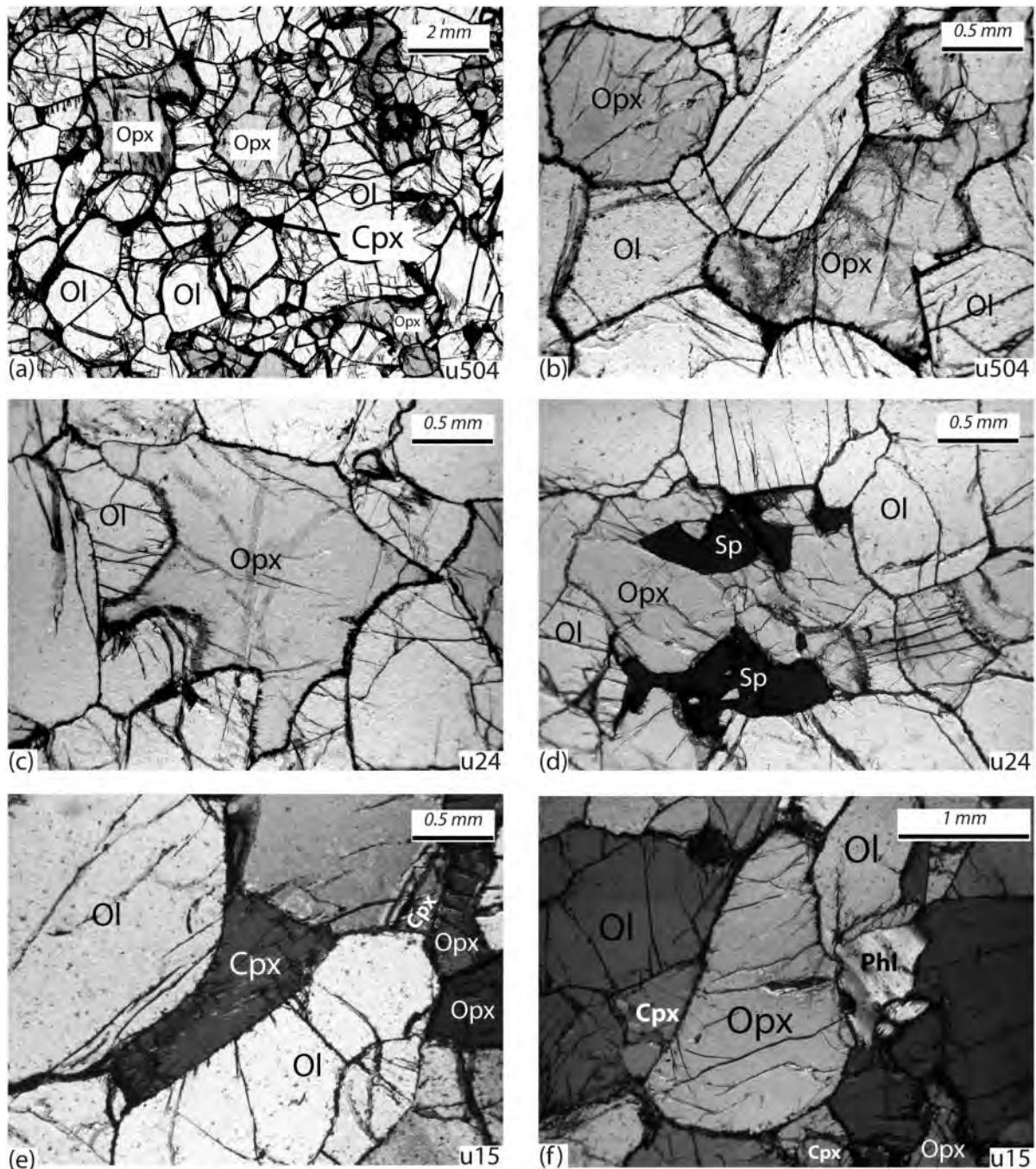


Figure 1 : Photomicrographs of Udachnaya spinel peridotites in transmitted plane-polarized (a-e) and cross-polarized light (f), showing the textural relations between the minerals. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Sp, spinel; Phl, phlogopite. Scale bar and sample numbers are shown on each plate. (a) Protogranular microstructure with coarse, equant olivine and opx; cpx is rare and occurs as small interstitial grains. (b) Coarse, texturally equilibrated olivine and opx commonly show triple junctions at 1208 in a microstructure transitional to mosaic equigranular. (c) Coarse lobate opx may have partially replaced embayed olivine. (d) Intergrown opx and spl. (e) Interstitial cpx. (f) Coarse, unstrained, texturally equilibrated olivine and opx, and interstitial cpx and phl; phl replaces opx.

Fig. 2 Annexe A2

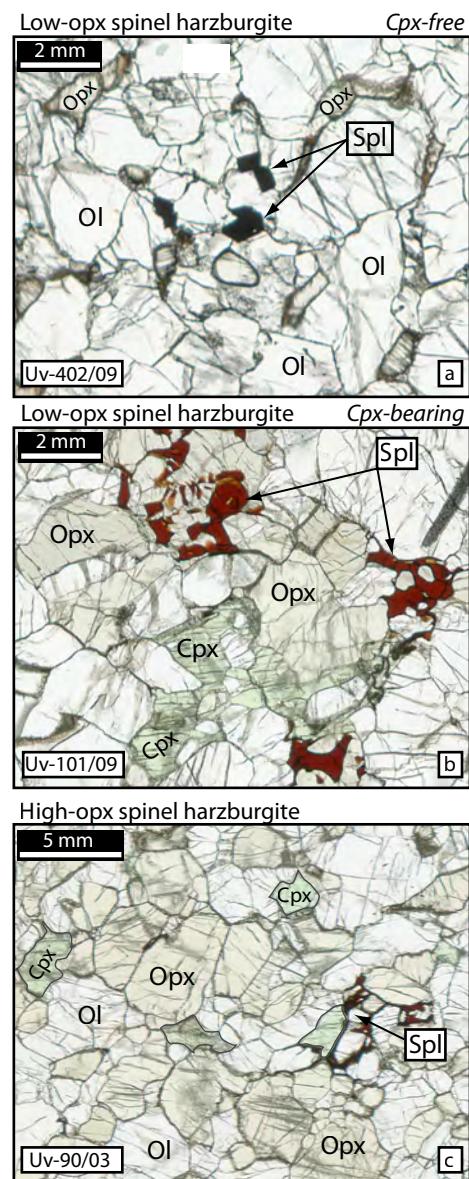


Figure 2 : Photomicrographs of spinel harzburgites from Udachnaya in transmitted plane-polarized light; scale bars are at upper left, sample numbers are at bottom left. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Spl, spinel. Each photograph illustrates one out of three harzburgite types in this study defined from modal opx and cpx: (a) low-opx, cpx-free; (b) low-opx, cpx-bearing; (c) high-opx.

Fig. 6 Annexe A1

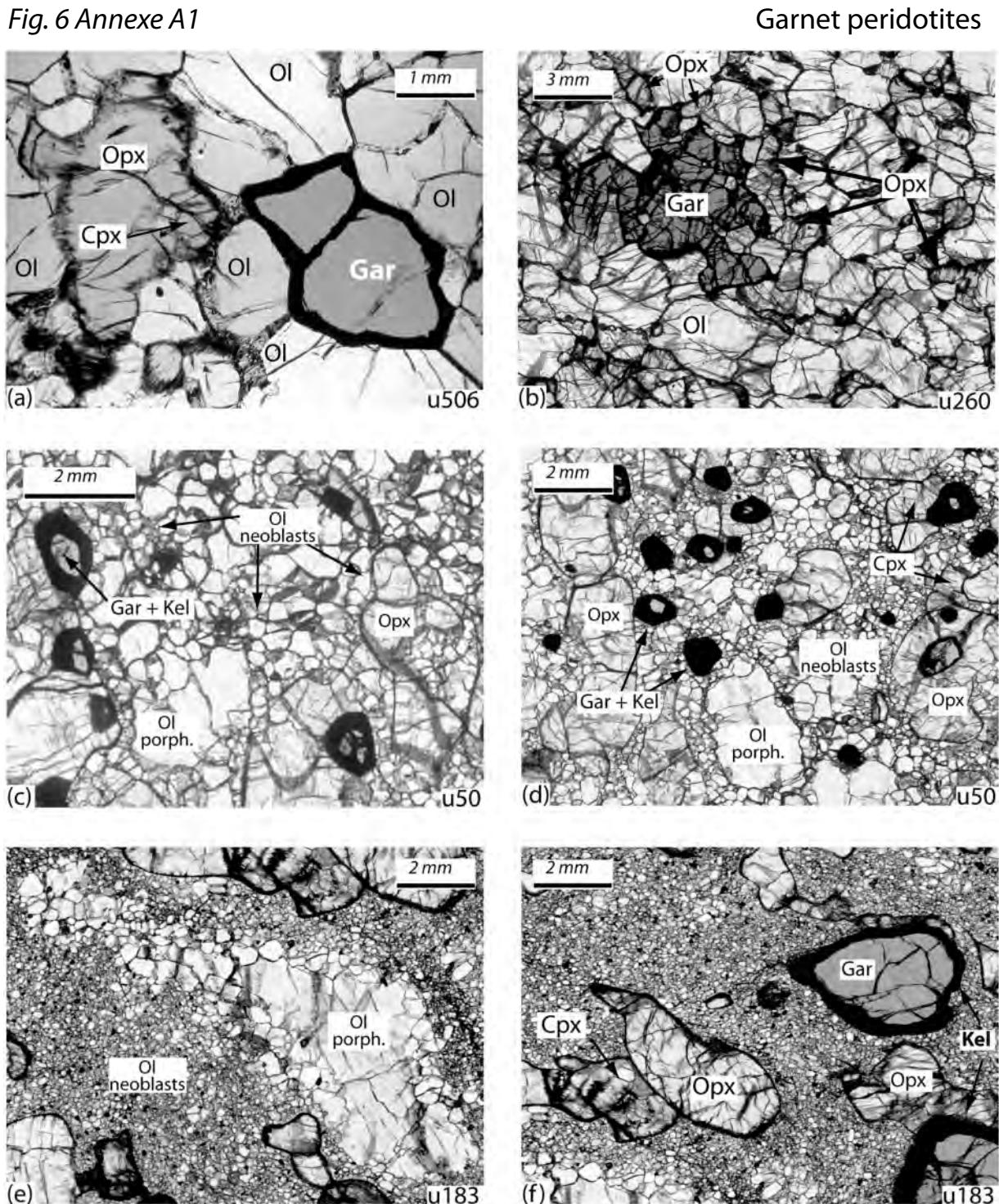
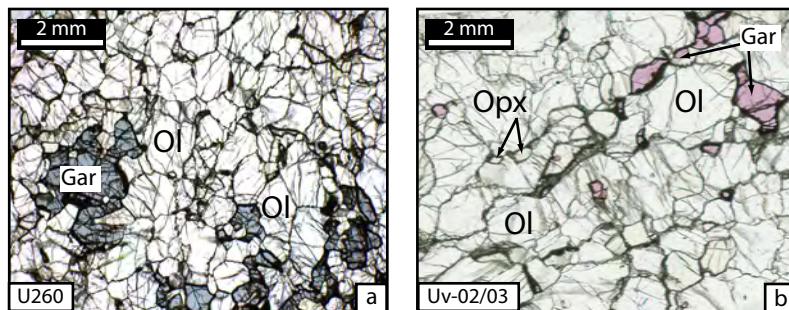


Figure 3 : Photomicrographs of Udachnaya garnet peridotites in transmitted plane-polarized light showing textural relations in three types of garnet peridotite identified in this study: (a, b) granular, (c, d) transitional (porphyroclastic) and (e, f) sheared. The granular garnet peridotites commonly have protogranular microstructures similar to those in the spinel peridotites (Fig. 4a); garnet (Gar) mainly forms large irregular aggregates, often with rounded inclusions of olivine and opx, as in off-craton xenoliths from the nearby Baikal region (Ionov, 2004; Ionov et al., 2005a). Garnets in the transitional (porphyroclastic) and sheared rocks are round or ellipsoidal, commonly smaller in size and have thicker kelyphite (Kel) rims. The transitional type (c, d) is characterized by strained coarse olivine with subgrains near rims surrounded by relatively coarse (~0.1mm), anhedral olivine neoblasts (i.e. mainly porphyroclastic microstructure). Olivine in the sheared type (e, f) mainly occurs as small (50-1mm) euhedral neoblasts; relics of coarse strained olivine are rare; pyroxenes form elongated porphyroclasts. Microstructures range from porphyroclastic to blastomylonitic and fluidal mosaic (f).

Fig. 3 Annexe A3

Coarse garnet peridotites



Deformed garnet peridotites

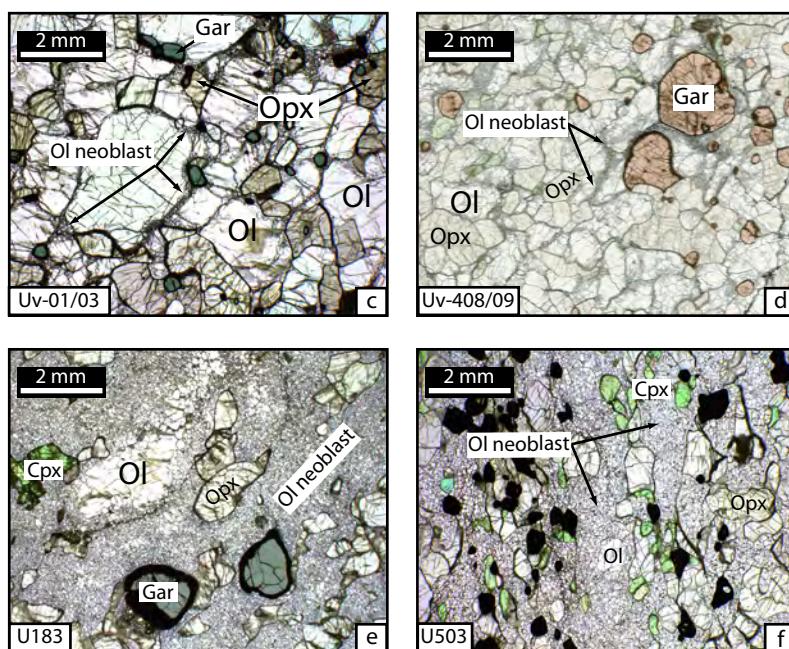


Figure 4 : Photomicrographs of garnet peridotites from Udachnaya in transmitted plane-polarized light; scale bars are at upper left, sample numbers are at bottom left. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Gar, garnet. Each photomicrograph illustrates the microstructures in two garnet peridotite types: (a-b) coarse garnet peridotites; (c to f) deformed garnet peridotites

C. Méthodes analytiques

a. Les éléments majeurs et mineurs

1. *Les roches totales (tableau 2)*

Les compositions en éléments majeurs et mineurs dans les roches totales ont été obtenues par diffraction des rayons X (*wavelength-dispersive* : WD ; *X-ray fluorescence* : XRF) à l'Université J. Gutenberg de Mayence (Allemagne). Les billes de verre, produites par la fusion d'un mélange de 0.8 g de poudres de roches totales avec 4.8 g de LiB₄O₇ (dilution 1:7), ont été analysées par un instrument Philips PW1404 en utilisant des échantillons mafiques et ultramafiques comme standards externes. Les échantillons de référence JP-1 et UBN ont été analysés « en aveugle », avec des résultats proches des valeurs de référence pour ces deux standards. Des dupliques de six échantillons (Uv-402/09, Uv590/09, U260, U1147, Uv-KC-03/08 et U85) reproduisent avec 0.1 wt.% les LOI (*Loss On Ignition* : perte au feu), SiO₂, MgO et FeO et moins de 0.01 wt.% pour les autres éléments.

2. *Les minéraux (tableau 3)*

Les compositions en éléments majeurs et mineurs dans les minéraux ainsi que les cartes de distribution des éléments ont été obtenues à la microsonde électronique (*EPMA*) CAMECA SX 100 du Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans de Clermont-Ferrand ; et ce, sur les montures en époxy et les lames minces en utilisant un voltage de 15 kV, un courant de 15 nA et un temps de comptage de 10-20 s pour les pics et de 5-10 s pour le bruit de fond (*background*). Les standards sont des minéraux naturels et synthétiques ; une correction ZAF a été appliquée. Quelques analyses ont été réalisées par le Service Microsonde Sud de l'Université de Montpellier II sur une CAMECA SX100 dans des conditions similaires.

b. Compositions modales des périclases (*tableau 1*)

Les compositions modales ont été calculées à partir des compositions en éléments majeurs des minéraux et des roches totales. Le logiciel utilise la méthode des moindres carrés et permet de pondérer les calculs en appliquant un facteur aux éléments discriminants de certains minéraux, comme le NiO pour l'olivine, le CaO pour le cpx, le Cr₂O₃ et l'Al₂O₃ pour la spinelle ou le grenat. Ainsi, l'ajustement des facteurs pondérants permet

d'obtenir une composition modale avec une erreur inférieure à 1.5% pour l'olivine, 1% pour l'opx, 0.5% pour le cpx et le grenat et moins de 0.05% pour le spinelle.

c. Estimations des pressions et températures d'équilibre ([tableau 1](#))

Les pressions et températures d'équilibre des péridotites ont été calculées via le logiciel open source PTQuick© et contrôlées avec la feuille Excel© écrite par Paolo Nimis de l'Université de Padoue (Italie). Des géothermomètres polyminéraux et monominéraux ont été utilisés pour obtenir une vision critique du profil PT du craton sibérien.

1. *Geothermobaromètre polyminéraux*

Les températures ont été estimées par le thermomètre basé sur l'équilibre cpx-opx de [Taylor \(1998\)](#) (T_{A98}), ainsi que par le thermomètre basé sur la composition en Ca de l'opx de [Brey et al. \(1990\)](#) ($T_{Ca-in-Opx}$) corrigé par [Nimis & Grütter \(2010\)](#). Les pressions ont été estimées par le baromètre basé sur l'équilibre entre le grenat et l'opx de [Nickel & Green \(1985\)](#) (P_{NG85}). Le couple $T_{A98}-P_{NG85}$ est le geothermobaromètre qui reproduit avec le plus de justesse les pressions et températures des charges expérimentales jusqu'à 6 GPa et avec $T>900^{\circ}C$ ([Nimis & Grütter, 2010](#)). Cependant, la présence de harzburgites sans cpx dans la collection de xénolites d'Udachnaya rend impossible l'utilisation de ce geothermobaromètre dont $T_{Ca-in-Opx}$ représente une bonne alternative ([Nimis & Grütter, 2010](#)).

2. *Geothermobaromètre monominéraux*

Les geothermobaromètres qui se basent sur les équilibres entre différentes phases sont de loin ceux qui donnent les meilleurs résultats quand on les compare avec les études expérimentales. Néanmoins, les geothermobaromètres monominéraux sont utilisés car ils ont la simplicité de ne faire appel qu'à une seule analyse sur une seule espèce minérale. C'est pourquoi nous avons également calculé les pressions et températures avec le geothermobaromètre mono-cpx de [Nimis & Taylor \(2000\)](#) ($T_{NT00}-P_{NT00}$) et le geothermobaromètre mono-grenat basé sur les compositions en Ni pour les températures ([Griffin et al., 1999](#)) (T_{Ni}) et en Cr pour les pressions ([Ryan et al., 1996](#)) (P_{Cr}).

3. *Champs PT des péridotites à spinelle*

Les températures d'équilibre ont été calculées avec $T_{\text{Ca-in-opx}}$ à une pression fixée à 2.5 GPa. Les grenats des périclites granulaires dont les pressions d'équilibre sont proches de 2.5 GPa ont des températures d'équilibre proches de celles des périclites à spinelle.

Le champ PT des périclites à spinelle a été estimé par le calcul des températures le long des géothermes théoriques de 35mW.m², 40mW.m² et de 45mW.m² avec les thermomètres T_{A98} et $T_{\text{Ca-in-Opx}}$.

d. Les éléments en traces

1. *Les roches totales (tableau 4)*

Les analyses des éléments en trace dans les roches totales ont été obtenues par ICPMS en solution à l'Université de Montpellier II suivant la méthode de [Ionov et al. \(1992\)](#). La mise en solution des poudres de roches totales a été réalisée au Département de Géologie de Saint Etienne ainsi qu'au Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans de Clermont-Ferrand. Les poudres (100 mg) ont été dissoutes par un mélange de 4 ml de 7N HF et 0.4 ml de HClO₄ dans un bêcher en Téflon sur une plaque chauffante à 130°C pendant 24h. Les solutions ont été évaporées et les résidus « secs » ont ensuite été repris dans 2% d'HNO₃ (dilution 1:2000) pour être analysés par un Element XR. Quatre blancs de chimie, quatre dupliquas (dissolutions séparées) et trois échantillons de référence (BEN, UBN et JP-1) ont également été analysés pour contrôler la qualité des analyses. Les blancs de chimie donnent 0.05 ppm pour Ba, 0.02-0.1 ppm pour Li, Sr, Zr and Rb, 0.01-0.001 ppm pour Y, Nb, Cs, La, Ce, Hf and Th, et < 0.001 ppm pour les autres Terres Rares, Ta et U.

2. *Les minéraux (tableau 5)*

La majorité des olivines, pyroxènes et grenats a été analysée par LA-ICPMS sur des montures de grains séparés et sur des lames épaisses de 120 µm au Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans de Clermont-Ferrand avec un ICPMS AGILENT 7500 couplé à un laser Excimer 193 nm Resonic M-50E ATL. Le laser a opéré à 7 Hz avec un pulse de ~6 mJ.cm⁻² et une taille de faisceau de 70 à 100 µm. L'hélium a été utilisé comme gaz transporteur. Le temps d'acquisition était de 90s pour le bruit de fond et de 60s pour le signal lui-même. L'échantillon de référence SRN NIST 612 a été utilisé comme standard externe ([Pearce et al., 1997](#)). Une partie des analyses a été effectuée à l'Université Montpellier II dans des conditions similaires sur un ICPMS Element XR couplé à un laser Excimer 193 nm CompEx 102. Le traitement des données a été fait via le logiciel GLITTER.

e. Compositions calculées des Terres Rares dans les roches totales ([tableau 6](#))

En raison de la contamination des xénolites de péridotites par le magma kimberlitique (cf. *Introduction*) les compositions en roches totale des péridotites d'Udachnaya ont été recalculées en utilisant les compositions en Terres Rares des minéraux ainsi que les compositions modales des xénolites.

f. Isotopes de l'oxygène ([tableau 7](#))

Les rapports isotopiques de l'oxygène des olivines et des opx ont été obtenus au Department of Geological Sciences de l'Université d'Oregon (Eugène, Etats-Unis) par Ilya Bindeman. Les grains d'olivine et d'opx ont été séparés à la loupe binoculaire (à St Etienne) pour obtenir les cristaux les plus propres. Du fait des clivages et des bordures d'altération il a été très difficile d'obtenir des opx de qualité gemme ; c'est pourquoi seulement une partie des opx a été analysée. Les grains propres ont été lessivés dans 6M HCl dans un bac à ultrasons pendant 20-30 minutes avant d'être nettoyés aux ultrasons 3 fois avec de l'eau distillée. Les données isotopiques ont été obtenues par la technique de fluorination au laser CO₂ avec du BrF₅ comme réactif selon la méthode décrite par [Sharp \(1990\)](#). L'oxygène a été extrait des minéraux en détruisant les polymères de silice sous l'action de la chaleur du laser et du réactif produisant des fluorures de silice SiF₄ libérant ainsi un mélange gazeux de O₂ et de Br. Une fois ce gaz purifié du Br, l'O₂ a été converti en CO₂ dans un convertisseur graphite-platine. Le CO₂ a été analysé sur spectromètre de masse à phase gazeuse MAT 253.

Les rapports isotopiques de l'oxygène sont exprimés sous forme et δ¹⁸O (‰) qui est un rapport du rapport isotopique ¹⁸O/¹⁶O de l'échantillon et du rapport isotopique ¹⁸O/¹⁶O du V-SMOW (*Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water*) :

$$\delta^{18}\text{O} = \left[\left(\frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} / \left(\frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}} \right)_{\text{V-SMOW}} - 1 \right] \times 1000$$

$$\left(\frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}} \right)_{\text{V-SMOW}} = 2.0052\text{\%}$$

g. Re-Os et PGE (tableau 8 et 9)

Les rapports isotopiques du Re et de l'Os ainsi que les compositions des PGE (Os, Ir, Ru Pt, Pd, Re) ont été obtenus au Department of Terrestrial Magnetism du Carnegie Institution of Washington (Washington D.C., Etats-Unis) en collaboration avec Rick Carlson et avec l'aide de Mary Horan.

Les données isotopiques du Re-Os et les compositions des PGE ont été mesurées à partir des mêmes aliquotes de poudre de roche totale. 100 mg de poudre de roche totale a été mélangé avec 0.5 ml de spike Re-Os (^{185}Re - ^{190}Os), 1 ml de spike PGE (^{110}Pd , ^{104}Ru , ^{191}Ir et ^{198}Pt), 0.2 ml 12N HCl et 6 ml 16N HNO₃ dans un tube en pyrex Carius de 23 ml avec un mélange méthanol-neige carbonique. Les tubes ont été scellés avec une flamme propane/oxygène, ils ont ensuite été ramenés à température ambiante en secouant le mélange puis les tubes ont été placés dans des « bombes » en acier. Les bombes ont été chauffées à 220°C pendant 48h dans un four, puis refroidies jusqu'à température ambiante. Les tubes ont été passés aux ultrasons et secoués jusqu'à ce que le mélange soit le plus homogène possible. Les tubes ont été refroidis dans un mélange méthanol-neige carbonique. Une fois gelés, les tubes ont été ouverts avec une bague en diamant et remis à température ambiante pour que leur contenu soit transvasé dans des tubes en plastique. Ceux-ci sont passés à la centrifugeuse pour séparer la solution de tous les résidus solides.

L'Os a été séparé en équilibrant le mélange avec 3 ml de CCl₄ en secouant pendant 2-3 minutes (Cohen et al., 1996) ; l'Os contenu dans le CCl₄ a été pipeté et introduit dans un bécher avec 4 ml de HBr. Cette étape a été répétée 2 fois (Chesley et al. 1999) et le mélange 9 ml CCl₄/4ml HBr a été secoué fortement pour que l'Os soit extrait dans l'HBr. Le CCl₄ a ensuite été pipeté et le mélange Os/HBr mis à évaporer. Enfin, l'Os a été purifié par micro-distillation (Birk et al., 1997).

La matrice pipetée avec le CCl₄ a été évaporée, et le résidu sec mis en solution dans 5 ml de 1N HCl. Les échantillons ont été chargés dans une colonne échangeuse d'ions (AG 1 x8). Le Re et le Ru ont été collectés dans 10 ml de 6M HNO₃, le Pt et l'Ir dans 10 ml de 12M HNO₃ et le Pd dans 20 ml de 10M HCl. Les solutions Re-Ru, Pt-Ir et Pd ont été évaporées et le résidu Re-Ru repris dans 0.5 ml de 1N HCl puis purifié dans une colonne (AG 1 x8) pour être récupéré par 2 ml de 6N HNO₃.

L'Os a été chargé sur un filament de Pt et analysé comme OsO³⁻ avec du BaNO₃ comme activateur. Les filaments ont été analysés sur un TIMS Triton à environs 900°C. Les mesures répétées du standard de l'Os Johnson-Mattey de DTM (JM-Os) donne des rapports isotopiques $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os} = 0.1740 \pm 0.0001$.

Les abondances de Re, Ir, Ru, Pd et Pt ont été obtenues sur un MC-ICPMS Nu Plasma High-Resolution.

A partir des données Re/Os j'ai calculé l'âge modèle (T_{MA}), l'âge d'appauvrissement en en Re (T_{RD} : *Re depletion age*) (Fig. 6) et l'âge d'appauvrissement en Re corrigé de l'âge d'éruption de la kimberlite (T_{RD}^{ERUPT}) des périclites d'Udachnaya. Je présente à la suite du texte, le détail des équations utilisées pour obtenir les données du tableau 9 :

$$\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Erupt} = \left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Sample} - \left[\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Re}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Sample} \times e^{\left(T_{Erupt} \times \lambda^{187} \text{ Re} \right)} - 1 \right]$$

$$\gamma_{\text{Os}} = \left[\frac{\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Sample} - 1}{\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE}} \right] \times 100 \quad \gamma_{\text{Os}}^{Erupt} = \left[\frac{\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Erupt} - 1}{\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE}} \right] \times 100$$

$$T_{MA} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{187} \text{ Re}} \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE} - \left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Erupt} \right] / \left(\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Re}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE} - \left(\frac{^{187}\text{Re}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Sample} + 1 \right)$$

$$T_{RD} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{187} \text{ Re}} \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE} - \left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Sample} \right] / \left(\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Re}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE} + 1 \right)$$

$$T_{RD}^{Erupt} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{187} \text{ Re}} \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE} - \left(\frac{^{187}\text{Os}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{Erupt} \right] / \left(\left(\frac{^{187}\text{Re}}{^{188}\text{Os}} \right)_{BE} + 1 \right)$$

Valeur utilisées pour les calculs :

$$\lambda_{^{187}\text{Re}} = 1.6660 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}$$

$$(^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os})_{BE} = 0.4353 \text{ (Meisel et al. 2001)}$$

$$(^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os})_{\text{BE}} = 0.1296 \text{ (Meisel et al. 2001)}$$

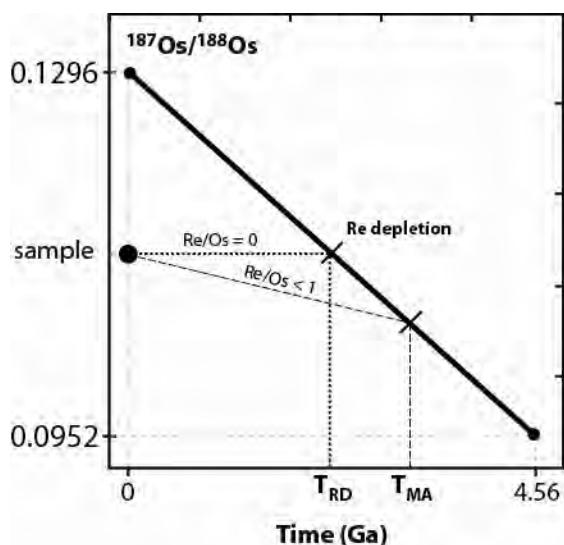


Figure 5 : Illustration des âges T_{MA} et T_{RD} .

h. Pyrohydrolyse et analyses du soufre élémentaire (tableau 8)

Les extractions du soufre élémentaire des roches totales ont été faites par pyrohydrolyse et les analyses par chromatographie ionique, à St Etienne en grande partie par C. Perrache. La poudre de roches totales (1 g) a été mélangée avec 1 g de V_2O_5 dans un creuset en platine préalablement nettoyé par deux bains successifs d'HF et dégazé à 1100°C. Le creuset a ensuite été installé dans un four hermétique, chauffé à 1100°C pendant 15 minutes, sous un flux de vapeur d'eau distillée qui a transporté le soufre jusqu'à un éluant de 8 mM Na_2CO_3 /1mM aHCO_3 dans lequel le soufre a été dissout sous forme SO_4 . Quelques gouttes de peroxyde d'oxygène ont été versées dans les solutions éluant/ SO_4 . Pour chaque échantillon, deux extractions ont été réalisées et analysées pour contrôler la qualité des extractions. Les blancs de ligne (sans creuset), et les blancs d'extraction (creuset avec 1 g de V_2O_5) ont été faits toutes les 6-8 extractions. Les analyses ont réalisées par chromatographie ionique par un DIONEX DS5 ICS-90. L'erreur sur les mesures est de 12%, ce qui est identique aux analyses de la solution étalon interne.

i. Lu-Hf et Sm-Nd (tableau 10)

Les rapports isotopiques du Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd des clinopyroxènes et des grenats ont été obtenus à l'Institut de Minéralogie de l'Université Goethe de Francfort-sur-le-Main (Allemagne) en collaboration avec Gerhard Brey et avec l'aide de son étudiante de thèse Qiao Shu.

Les clinopyroxènes et les grenats ont préalablement été séparés à partir du broyat des xénolites de péridotite. Les grains ont ensuite été broyés dans un petit mortier en acier et les parties les plus fraîches ont été séparées sous une loupe binoculaire à fort grossissement. Les grains sélectionnés ont ensuite été lessivés à température ambiante dans un bain de 6M HCl plongé dans un bac à ultrasons pendant 20-30 minutes. Ils ont ensuite été passés trois fois aux ultrasons dans de l'eau distillée, puis séchés sur une plaque chauffante. Les grains nettoyés ont été contrôlés à la loupe binoculaire pour s'assurer de leur pureté. Les grains non propres ont été re-broyés et re-lessivés autant de fois que nécessaire pour obtenir une quantité suffisante de matériel pour les analyses, soit 3ng d'Hf. Finalement, 1 à 10 mg de grenat et 3 à 75 mg de cpx ont été passés aux ultrasons dans de l'eau distillée et séchés sur une plaque chauffante avant d'être « spikés ». Les étapes de lessivage avec 6M HCl, même à haute température (120°C), ne fractionnent pas le Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd dans les cpx et les grenats (DeWolf et al., 1996).

Tous les échantillons ont été spikés avec les traceurs ^{176}Lu - ^{180}Hf et ^{149}Sm - ^{150}Nd avant leur dissolution. Ils ont été dissous dans un bêcher en Téflon par 3 ml de HF/HNO₃ (3:1) pour la plupart des échantillons et par 6 ml pour les échantillons les plus importants (c.-à-d. 250 mg de cpx pour Uv-454/09) sur une plaque chauffante à 110-120°C durant 3 jours. Après évaporation, les échantillons ont été repris successivement par 4 ml de 6M HCl et 4 ml de 6M HNO₃, avec évaporation entre les deux étapes pour s'assurer de la dissolution des fluorures produits lors de la première attaque. Les échantillons où les fluorures sont tenaces ont été repris par 5 ml 6M HCl pour 24h et évaporés de nouveau.

La purification commence par la séparation du Lu et du Hf de la matrice selon la procédure de Münker et al. (2001) basée sur la colonne échangeuse d'ions en résine : Eichron Ln-spec. (colonne 1). Le Zr a été séparé de l'Hf pour faciliter les analyses sur le MC-ICPMS Neptune, bien que cette étape puisse entraîner la perte de 10% de l'Hf et augmenter le blanc.

La matrice, incluant les LREE et MREE a été re-dissoute dans 1 ml de 2M HCl et les REE ont été séparés en utilisant une résine échangeuse d'ions BioRad 50Wx8 (colonne 2).

Les échantillons ont ensuite été chargés dans la colonne 1 suivant la méthode de Pin & Zalduegui (1997) (colonne 1 abondamment nettoyée par 6M HCl et 2M Hf) pour séparer le Sm et le Nd du reste des LREE.

Les rapports isotopiques de Lu, Hf, Sm et Nd ont été obtenus sur le MC-ICPMS Neptune. Les échantillons de Lu et de Hf ont été transportés par Cetac-Aridus nebulizer alors que ceux de Sm et Nd sont ont été transportés via une « spray chamber », produisant ainsi un plasma « humide ». Les mesures d'Hf ont été réalisées avec une configuration des détecteurs, un biais de masses et des corrections d'interférences décrites par Blichert-Toft et al. (1997). Pendant la séparation du Lu-Hf, 30-50% de l'Yb est collecté avec le Lu. Ainsi une

très forte correction d'interférence entre ^{176}Yb et ^{176}Lu est nécessaire. Cela est rendu possible en contrôlant le biais de masse par l'utilisation des isotopes de l'Yb pour lesquels il n'y a pas d'interférence, c.-à-d. ^{173}Yb et ^{171}Yb ($^{173}\text{Yb}/^{171}\text{Yb} = 1.1248$: [Blichert-Toft et al., 1997](#)).

La mesure répétée du standard JMC475 de l'Hf donne des rapports $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ de 0.282154 ± 0.000010 pour 30 ppb d'Hf et de 0.282156 ± 0.000024 pour 5 ppb d'Hf, ce qui est en accord avec les valeurs reportées par [Blichert-Toft et al. \(1997\)](#) et [Chu et al. \(2002\)](#). Les mesures répétées du standard Merck du Nd (100 ppb) donnent des rapports $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ de 0.511742 ± 0.000014 , en accord avec les valeurs de [Deckart et al. \(2005\)](#) et de [Caro et al. \(2006\)](#).

A partir des données Lu/Hf j'ai calculé l'âge modèle chondritique (T_{CHUR}) et l'âge modèle Terre Totale (T_{BE}) des périclases d'Udachnaya. A partir des données Sm/Nd j'ai calculé l'âge modèle Terre totale (T_{BE}) des périclases d'Udachnaya. Je présente à la suite du texte, les équations utilisées pour obtenir les données du tableau 10 :

$$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}} = \left[\frac{\left(\frac{^{176}\text{Hf}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} - 1}{\left(\frac{^{176}\text{Hf}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}}} \right] \times 10000 \quad \varepsilon_{\text{Nd}} = \left[\frac{\left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} - 1}{\left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{BE}}} \right] \times 10000$$

$$T_{\text{CHUR}}^{\text{Hf}} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{176}\text{Lu}} \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{^{176}\text{Hf}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}} - \left(\frac{^{176}\text{Hf}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} \middle/ \left(\frac{^{176}\text{Lu}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}} - \left(\frac{^{176}\text{Lu}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} + 1 \right]$$

$$T_{\text{BE}}^{\text{Hf}} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{176}\text{Lu}} \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{^{176}\text{Hf}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}} - \left(\frac{^{176}\text{Hf}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} \middle/ \left(\frac{^{176}\text{Lu}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{BE}} - \left(\frac{^{176}\text{Lu}}{^{177}\text{Hf}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} + 1 \right]$$

$$T_{\text{BE}}^{\text{Nd}} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{147}\text{Sm}} \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{BE}} - \left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} \middle/ \left(\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{BE}} - \left(\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{Sample}} + 1 \right]$$

Valeur utilisées pour les calculs :

$$\lambda_{^{176}\text{Lu}} = 1.867 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}$$

$$\lambda_{147\text{Sm}} = 6.55 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} = 0.0332$$

$$(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} = 0.28277$$

$$(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{BE}} = 0.028325$$

$$(^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{BE}} = 0.196$$

$$(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{BE}} = 0.51263$$

j. EBSD, OPR et propriétés physiques des périclites ([tableau 11](#))

Les orientations préférentielles de réseau des minéraux ont été obtenues à partir des mesures EBSD (*Electron BackScattered Diffraction*) ou diffraction des électrons rétrodiffusés, obtenue par indexation automatique sur un microscope électronique à balayage JEOL5600 de l'Université Montpellier II. Les mesures EBSD ont été réalisées à 15 KeV, 30 µA avec un pas de 50 à 100 µm sur des lames épaisses de 120 µm polies au ¼ microns. L'extrême qualité du poli, réalisé par C. Albousierre, a permis une très bonne évacuation des électrons sans avoir recourt à la métallisation, ce qui améliore les mesures.

Les mesures EBSD se basent sur les figures de diffraction des électrons qui forment des « bandes de Kikuchi » en référence à leur première description au microscope électronique à transmission par [Kikuchi \(1928\)](#), et qui sont caractéristiques du réseau cristallin et de son orientation dans l'espace. L'adaptation d'une caméra vidéo haute résolution au système de microscope électronique à balayage permet l'enregistrement et le traitement des bandes de Kikuchi. Le principe de l'EBSD est de comparer les bandes de Kikuchi mesurées aux bandes de Kikuchi « théoriques » des différents minéraux pour en déduire l'orientation dans l'espace et ainsi déterminer l'orientation préférentielle du réseau des minéraux sur l'ensemble d'une lame mince. Les données sont ensuite numérisées pour en tirer l'ensemble des informations cristallographiques. Les données sont traitées via le logiciel Channel 5+ ([Schmidt & Olesen, 1989](#)) dans le but d'obtenir notamment des cartes d'OPR et des figures de pôle pour les axes cristallographiques des différents minéraux.

Les propriétés sismiques 3D des périclites ont été modélisées selon la méthode de [Mainprice & Humbert \(1994\)](#) via le logiciel de calcul de [Mainprice \(1990\)](#), avec un moyennage Voigt-Reuss-Hill des constantes d'élasticité de monocristal ([Abramson et al., 1997 ; Babuska et al., 1978 ; Chai et al., 1997 ; Collins & Brown, 1998 ; Duffy & Vaughan, 1988 et Li et al., 1995](#)), en utilisant la constante d'élasticité des différents minéraux, leur densité, leur OPR ainsi que les estimations de leur composition modale.

D. Modélisation des Terres Rares

a. Principes

Les modèles thermodynamiques d'évolution des Terres Rares dans les résidus péridotitiques (par exemple pMELTS) ne fonctionnent actuellement pas pour des pressions de fusion > 3 GPa. Or, les évidences de fusion dans le faciès à grenat à haute pression révélé par les compositions des éléments majeurs dans les roches totales des péridotites à spinelle et à grenat (*cf. Chapitre 1 et 2*) nécessitent de modéliser le comportement des Terres Rares lors de tels processus.

Pour s'approcher au plus près du comportement des éléments en trace nous nous sommes basés sur :

- 1) Les études [de McDonough & Sun \(1995\)](#) sur le manteau primitif, comme sources des péridotites cratoniques.
- 2) Les études expérimentales largement reconnues par la communauté scientifique, c.-à-d. [Johnson \(1998\)](#), [Walter \(1998\)](#) et [Herzberg \(2004\)](#) qui à eux trois expérimentent la fusion d'un manteau fertile dans le faciès à spinelle et à grenat depuis des faibles pressions (1 GPa) jusqu'à des très hautes pressions (7 GPa). Ces études ont permis de décrire les réactions de fusion lors de ces processus et les évolutions des compositions modales du résidu lors de la fusion.
- 3) Les équations de modélisation des Terres Rares, notamment l'équation de la fusion fractionnée non-modale, qui se rapproche le plus des conditions naturelles :

$$C_{res} = C_0 \times \frac{1}{(1-F)} \times \left[\left(1 - \frac{PF}{D} \right)^{1/P} \right]$$

C_{res} : concentration dans le résidu,

C_0 : concentration dans la source,

D : coefficient de partage global,

P : coefficient de partage proportionnel aux phases qui entrent dans le liquide,

F : taux de fusion.

- 4) Les coefficients de partage des Terres Rares des minéraux utilisés par pMELTS, coefficients de partage issus de la compilation de plus de 2000 études expérimentales ([Ghiorso et al., 2002](#)) et régulièrement mis à jour.

b. Résultats de la modélisation

La fusion dans le faciès à spinelle a été déterminée selon la méthode de [Simon et al. \(2007\)](#) suivant les équations de réaction de [Johnson \(1998\)](#).

La fusion dans le faciès à grenat a été modélisée pour la fusion par décompression de 3 à 0 GPa et de 5 à 1 GPa en utilisant la réaction de fusion déterminée par [Walter \(1998\)](#). L'originalité de la méthode pour la fusion à des pressions > 3 GPa a été d'intégrer les variations des compositions modales du résidu, notamment en cpx et surtout en grenat qui sont les réservoirs des Terres Rares. Lors de la fusion tous les auteurs s'accordent à dire que le cpx est consommé à partir de 20% de fusion. En revanche les études de [Walter \(1998\)](#) et les modèles d'évolution du grenat réalisés à partir des expériences de [Herzberg \(2004\)](#) (*cf. Chapitre 2 fig. 3*) montrent que la présence du grenat dans le résidu est contrôlée par la profondeur de fusion. En d'autre terme : plus la fusion est profonde, plus le grenat sera stable dans le résidu. A la base de cette observation, la fusion a été découpée en plusieurs étapes (0-20%, 20-25%, 25-30%, 30-35%, 35-40%, 40-45%) pour tenir compte de l'évolution de la composition modale du résidu.

Etapes de fusion de 3 à 0 GPa :

- 0-20% : 20% de grenat, 20% de cpx
- 20-25% : 8% de grenat
- 25-30% : 5% de grenat
- >35% : 1% de grenat
-

Etapes de fusion de 5 à 1 GPa :

- 0-20% : 20% de grenat, 20% de cpx
- 20-25% : 13% de grenat
- 25-30% : 9% de grenat
- 30-35% : 3% de grenat
- 35-40% : 2% de grenat
- 40-45% : 1% de grenat

c. Limites du modèle

Les calculs des comportements de Terres Rares se limitent à 4 éléments (Eu, Dy, Er, Yb) pour lesquels les coefficients de partage sont les mieux contraints. Ce modèle fait abstraction de la thermodynamique des minéraux lors de la fusion. Les coefficients de partage sont identiques pour la fusion dans le faciès à spinelle et à grenat, quelle que soit la profondeur initiale de la fusion. Enfin, les réactions de fusion sont identiques quel que soit le taux de fusion et quelle que soit la profondeur initiale de la fusion.

E. Tableaux de données

Tableau 1 : Liste des échantillons et résumé des informations pétrologiques

| Sample no. | WR (g) | Rock type | Mg# ol | Cr# spl-gar | P (GPa) | T(°C) Ca-in-opx | P (GPa) | T(°C) Taylor | Calculated modal abundances (wt.%) ol | opx | cpx | spl | gar |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 125 | Spl | Hzb | 0.929 | 0.22 | 851 | | 76.4 | 20.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | | |
| Uv-105/03 | 157 | Spl | Hzb | 0.928 | 0.39 | 881 | | 86.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | | |
| Uv-107/03 | 130 | Spl | Hzb | 0.923 | 0.48 | 939 | | 86.2 | 11.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 | | |
| Uv-402/09 | 228 | Spl | Hzb | 0.929 | 0.83 | 762 | | 89.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | |
| Uv-454/09 | 313 | Spl | Hzb | 0.926 | 0.30 | 818 | | 75.2 | 22.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | | |
| Uv-487/09 | 100 | Spl | Hzb | 0.921 | | 818 | | 82.8 | 15.3 | 0.0 | tr. | | |
| Uv-504/09 | 258 | Spl | Hzb | 0.921 | 0.71 | 839 | | 86.9 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | | |
| Uv-590/09 | 386 | Spl | Hzb | 0.923 | 0.60 | 830 | | 83.9 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | | |
| Uv-600/09 | 293 | Spl | Hzb | 0.928 | 0.47 | 912 | | 86.2 | 10.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | | |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 221 | Spl | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.81 | 771 | | 93.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 115 | Spl | Hzb | 0.922 | 0.53 | 904 | | 87.6 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | |
| U24 | 260 | Spl | Hzb | 0.928 | 0.36 | 820 | | 83.3 | 13.6 | 2.4 | 0.7 | | |
| U504 | 200 | Spl | Hzb | 0.928 | 0.32 | 922 | | 84.3 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | | |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 190 | Spl | Hzb | 0.929 | 0.33 | 845 | | 51.9 | 42.6 | 4.9 | 0.6 | | |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 140 | Spl | Hzb | 0.923 | 0.42 | 818 | | 59.5 | 36.8 | 2.8 | 0.9 | | |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 410 | Spl | Hzb | 0.923 | 0.43 | 832 | | 61.4 | 35.0 | 3.0 | 0.6 | | |
| U15 | 136 | Spl | Hzb | 0.928 | 0.31 | 837 | | 63.3 | 30.7 | 4.1 | 0.4 | | |
| U52 | 185 | Spl | Hzb | 0.929 | 0.34 | 862 | | 61.9 | 34.0 | 3.7 | 0.4 | | |
| U1123 | 295 | Spl | Hzb | 0.928 | 0.26 | 801 | | 63.1 | 33.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 | | |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 90 | Gar | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.243 | 4.5 | 848 | | 80.2 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | |
| Uv-604/09 | 188 | Gar | Hzb | 0.924 | 0.150 | 3.5 | 939 | | 84.6 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | |
| Uv-419/09 | 380 | Gar | Hzb | 0.922 | 0.164 | 5.0 | 931 | 5.1 | 952 | 69.4 | 21.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| U29 | 390 | Gar | Lh | 0.922 | 0.183 | 5.3 | 940 | 5.1 | 886 | 68.6 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| U64 | 150 | Gar | Hzb | 0.909 | 0.336 | 6.0 | 1175 | 6.2 | 1219 | 77.1 | 16.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| U260 | 350 | Gar | Hzb | 0.917 | 0.223 | 3.5 | 846 | | 90.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 | |
| U280 | 510 | Gar | Hzb | 0.919 | 0.127 | 3.6 | 909 | 2.7 | 720 | 85.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 |
| U283 | 143 | Gar | Hzb | 0.920 | 0.149 | 3.6 | 883 | 3.2 | 796 | 84.5 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 |
| U501 | 220 | Gar | Hzb | 0.917 | 0.149 | 4.8 | 873 | 4.9 | 882 | 82.4 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 6.7 |
| U506 | 190 | Gar | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.187 | 6.1 | 1031 | 5.5 | 943 | 77.2 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 |
| U508 | 110 | Gar | Hzb | 0.923 | 0.159 | 3.3 | 844 | | | 85.4 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| U1147 | 140 | Gar | Hzb | 0.925 | 0.139 | 5.1 | 991 | 4.7 | 915 | 64.5 | 26.4 | 1.0 | 8.1 |
| U1188 | 200 | Gar | Hzb | 0.916 | 0.270 | 6.6 | 1318 | 6.6 | 1322 | 69.9 | 23.1 | 2.0 | 5.0 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 160 | Gar | Hzb | 0.917 | 0.365 | 6.2 | 1251 | | | 62.6 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 |
| Uv-408/09 | 350 | Gar | Hzb | 0.908 | 0.170 | 6.3 | 1300 | 6.4 | 1301 | 67.4 | 22.0 | 4.2 | 6.4 |
| Uv-103/03 | 133 | Gar | Hzb | 0.914 | 0.413 | 6.5 | 1300 | 6.5 | 1305 | 81.1 | 13.8 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| Uv-421/09 | 510 | Gar | Hzb | 0.908 | 0.210 | 5.6 | 1256 | 5.7 | 1278 | 70.9 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Uv-573/09 | 270 | Gar | Lh | 0.911 | 0.144 | 6.0 | 1283 | 6.1 | 1289 | 69.6 | 17.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 277 | Gar | Hzb | 0.910 | 0.181 | 6.3 | 1294 | 6.3 | 1305 | 83.2 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 280 | Gar | Hzb | 0.912 | 0.243 | 6.2 | 1286 | 6.3 | 1300 | 68.7 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| U4 | 204 | Gar | Lh | 0.912 | 0.214 | 5.8 | 1283 | 5.8 | 1301 | 70.8 | 19.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| U9 | 220 | Gar | Hzb | 0.905 | 0.294 | 5.8 | 1252 | | | 70.3 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| U10 | 200 | Gar | Hzb | 0.911 | 0.302 | 6.2 | 1273 | 6.3 | 1298 | 81.4 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| U50 | 220 | Gar | Lh | 0.910 | 0.140 | 6.1 | 1297 | 6.1 | 1294 | 65.2 | 22.0 | 5.9 | 6.9 |
| U57 | 550 | Gar | Hzb | 0.911 | 0.341 | 6.5 | 1291 | 6.5 | 1299 | 85.2 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| U70 | 410 | Gar | Lh | 0.901 | 0.154 | 5.2 | 1224 | 5.2 | 1235 | 79.0 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| U71 | 310 | Gar | Lh | 0.912 | 0.176 | 6.4 | 1306 | 6.3 | 1296 | 76.5 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 7.6 |
| U148 | 91 | Gar | Lh | 0.906 | 0.139 | 5.9 | 1258 | 6.0 | 1271 | 69.7 | 16.4 | 6.2 | 7.7 |
| U183 | 190 | Gar | Hzb | 0.915 | 0.285 | 6.3 | 1198 | 6.5 | 1244 | 80.8 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| U503 | 140 | Gar | Hzb | 0.912 | 0.313 | 6.4 | 1283 | 6.6 | 1320 | 75.2 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 7.1 |
| U532 | 204 | Gar | Lh | 0.910 | 0.311 | 5.8 | 1277 | 5.8 | 1289 | 86.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 120 | Gar | Lh | 0.901 | 0.056 | 5.2 | 1186 | 5.5 | 1243 | 57.0 | 11.9 | 14.5 | 16.6 |
| U267 | 160 | Gar | Lh | 0.897 | 0.079 | 5.6 | 1252 | 5.5 | 1236 | 53.3 | 21.6 | 12.1 | 13.0 |

Tableau 2 : Compositions en éléments majeurs et mineurs des périclites d'Udachnaya

| Sample | SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | K ₂ O | NiO | P ₂ O ₅ | Total | Mg# | LOI |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 43.7 | 0.010 | 1.56 | 0.39 | 6.32 | 0.104 | 46.5 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.324 | 0.000 | 99.5 | 0.929 | -0.41 |
| Uv-105/03 | 42.8 | 0.015 | 0.67 | 0.33 | 6.65 | 0.106 | 48.4 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.343 | 0.003 | 99.7 | 0.928 | -0.12 |
| Uv-107/03 | 42.9 | 0.016 | 0.55 | 0.34 | 6.99 | 0.109 | 47.7 | 0.54 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.352 | 0.001 | 99.6 | 0.924 | 0.49 |
| Uv-402/09 | 42.0 | 0.052 | 0.13 | 0.31 | 7.22 | 0.106 | 48.3 | 0.86 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.340 | 0.011 | 99.6 | 0.923 | -0.29 |
| uv-402/09d | 42.2 | 0.052 | 0.13 | 0.31 | 7.25 | 0.108 | 48.3 | 0.86 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.339 | 0.010 | 99.8 | 0.922 | -0.28 |
| Uv-454/09 | 44.2 | 0.007 | 1.22 | 0.40 | 6.57 | 0.114 | 46.4 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.330 | -0.001 | 99.7 | 0.926 | -0.73 |
| Uv-487/09 | 42.9 | 0.060 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 7.38 | 0.107 | 47.3 | 0.78 | 0.08 | 0.38 | 0.346 | 0.021 | 99.6 | 0.919 | -1.08 |
| Uv-504/09 | 42.8 | 0.030 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 7.48 | 0.097 | 47.5 | 0.82 | 0.03 | 0.18 | 0.359 | -0.001 | 99.6 | 0.919 | -0.51 |
| Uv-590/09 | 43.4 | 0.015 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 7.04 | 0.108 | 47.7 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.349 | 0.002 | 99.6 | 0.924 | -0.18 |
| uv-590/09d | 43.5 | 0.014 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 7.06 | 0.107 | 47.8 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.352 | 0.003 | 99.8 | 0.924 | -0.09 |
| Uv-600/09 | 42.8 | 0.025 | 0.57 | 0.35 | 6.73 | 0.109 | 47.8 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.345 | 0.009 | 99.6 | 0.927 | -1.21 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 42.2 | 0.033 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 7.16 | 0.110 | 49.6 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.345 | 0.000 | 100.2 | 0.925 | 0.46 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 42.6 | 0.036 | 0.36 | 0.28 | 7.21 | 0.111 | 48.3 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.353 | 0.001 | 99.8 | 0.923 | 0.49 |
| U24 | 43.6 | 0.023 | 0.88 | 0.34 | 6.57 | 0.108 | 47.7 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.340 | 0.003 | 100.2 | 0.928 | 0.02 |
| U504 | 43.8 | 0.014 | 0.85 | 0.32 | 6.55 | 0.108 | 47.9 | 0.57 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.341 | 0.001 | 100.5 | 0.929 | 0.12 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 47.9 | 0.015 | 1.67 | 0.41 | 5.61 | 0.102 | 42.1 | 1.31 | 0.10 | 0.31 | 0.274 | 0.017 | 99.8 | 0.930 | 0.05 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 46.7 | 0.015 | 1.26 | 0.46 | 6.47 | 0.111 | 43.5 | 0.77 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.287 | 0.003 | 99.7 | 0.923 | -0.30 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 46.5 | 0.014 | 1.19 | 0.42 | 6.45 | 0.108 | 43.7 | 0.82 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.295 | 0.005 | 99.7 | 0.924 | -0.38 |
| U15 | 46.6 | 0.014 | 1.34 | 0.33 | 5.94 | 0.104 | 44.4 | 1.03 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.316 | 0.000 | 100.2 | 0.930 | -0.03 |
| U52 | 46.6 | 0.010 | 1.40 | 0.36 | 5.89 | 0.103 | 43.8 | 0.99 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.309 | 0.000 | 99.6 | 0.930 | 0.09 |
| U1123 | 46.3 | 0.012 | 1.57 | 0.33 | 6.03 | 0.104 | 44.2 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.310 | 0.004 | 99.6 | 0.929 | 0.82 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 43.5 | 0.029 | 0.76 | 0.374 | 6.86 | 0.109 | 47.0 | 0.84 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.337 | 0.005 | 100.0 | 0.924 | 0.03 |
| Uv-604/09 | 42.6 | 0.030 | 0.92 | 0.348 | 7.00 | 0.112 | 47.0 | 0.90 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.345 | 0.004 | 99.6 | 0.923 | -0.54 |
| Uv-419/09 | 45.1 | 0.045 | 1.00 | 0.409 | 6.62 | 0.112 | 44.0 | 1.37 | 0.19 | 0.39 | 0.298 | 0.011 | 99.5 | 0.922 | -0.09 |
| U29 | 45.8 | 0.060 | 1.13 | 0.370 | 6.74 | 0.118 | 44.0 | 1.43 | 0.08 | 0.37 | 0.325 | 0.007 | 100.4 | 0.921 | -0.33 |
| U64 | 44.5 | 0.081 | 0.50 | 0.376 | 8.04 | 0.127 | 45.4 | 0.94 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.353 | 0.022 | 100.4 | 0.910 | -1.21 |
| U260 | 43.1 | 0.037 | 0.27 | 0.164 | 7.52 | 0.108 | 47.5 | 1.14 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.353 | 0.002 | 100.4 | 0.918 | -0.11 |
| u260d | 43.2 | 0.036 | 0.27 | 0.168 | 7.56 | 0.108 | 47.5 | 1.14 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.355 | 0.003 | 100.6 | 0.918 | -0.12 |
| U280 | 43.4 | 0.037 | 1.00 | 0.420 | 7.39 | 0.118 | 46.9 | 0.60 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.330 | 0.011 | 100.6 | 0.919 | -0.29 |
| U283 | 43.2 | 0.022 | 0.91 | 0.401 | 7.29 | 0.119 | 47.2 | 0.59 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.335 | 0.007 | 100.3 | 0.920 | -0.07 |
| U501 | 43.2 | 0.082 | 1.43 | 0.437 | 7.74 | 0.123 | 45.6 | 1.27 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.308 | 0.014 | 100.6 | 0.913 | -1.30 |
| U506 | 44.6 | 0.028 | 0.91 | 0.326 | 6.56 | 0.109 | 46.1 | 0.94 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.331 | 0.009 | 100.2 | 0.926 | 0.24 |
| U508 | 42.1 | 0.071 | 1.42 | 0.445 | 7.45 | 0.129 | 46.8 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.348 | 0.006 | 99.8 | 0.918 | 0.09 |
| U1147 | 45.9 | 0.016 | 1.78 | 0.471 | 6.42 | 0.107 | 44.2 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.228 | 0.002 | 100.0 | 0.925 | 0.53 |
| u1147d | 45.9 | 0.015 | 1.78 | 0.468 | 6.38 | 0.107 | 43.9 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.226 | 0.002 | 99.7 | 0.925 | 0.52 |
| U1188 | 45.2 | 0.018 | 0.98 | 0.519 | 7.18 | 0.140 | 44.6 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.279 | 0.005 | 100.0 | 0.917 | -0.92 |

Tableau 2 : suite

| Sample | SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | K ₂ O | NiO | P ₂ O ₅ | Total | Mg# | LOI |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 45.3 | 0.021 | 0.70 | 0.538 | 7.00 | 0.130 | 44.4 | 1.20 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.320 | 0.008 | 99.7 | 0.919 | -0.19 |
| Uv-408/09 | 45.2 | 0.135 | 1.35 | 0.438 | 7.79 | 0.126 | 42.9 | 1.41 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.288 | 0.026 | 100.0 | 0.908 | -0.45 |
| Uv-103/03 | 43.8 | 0.029 | 0.32 | 0.318 | 7.51 | 0.122 | 45.9 | 0.98 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.323 | 0.013 | 99.5 | 0.916 | 0.31 |
| Uv-421/09 | 44.8 | 0.146 | 1.06 | 0.456 | 7.95 | 0.138 | 43.6 | 1.05 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.300 | 0.039 | 99.8 | 0.907 | -1.54 |
| Uv-573/09 | 44.8 | 0.057 | 1.59 | 0.409 | 7.49 | 0.123 | 43.2 | 1.70 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.300 | 0.007 | 99.9 | 0.911 | -0.17 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 43.3 | 0.092 | 0.83 | 0.291 | 7.92 | 0.117 | 45.9 | 0.97 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.330 | 0.010 | 99.9 | 0.912 | 0.52 |
| uv-kc-03/08d | 43.2 | 0.092 | 0.84 | 0.289 | 7.96 | 0.116 | 45.9 | 0.97 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.331 | 0.009 | 99.9 | 0.911 | 0.50 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 45.4 | 0.053 | 0.87 | 0.416 | 7.23 | 0.120 | 43.7 | 1.26 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.305 | 0.016 | 99.7 | 0.915 | -0.34 |
| U4 | 45.2 | 0.035 | 0.95 | 0.422 | 7.36 | 0.122 | 43.5 | 1.45 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.290 | 0.012 | 99.8 | 0.913 | -0.21 |
| U9 | 44.9 | 0.138 | 1.00 | 0.643 | 8.04 | 0.155 | 44.1 | 1.08 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.313 | 0.011 | 100.6 | 0.907 | 0.38 |
| U10 | 43.9 | 0.040 | 0.49 | 0.305 | 7.79 | 0.115 | 46.3 | 1.06 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.326 | 0.010 | 100.4 | 0.914 | -0.12 |
| U50 | 45.3 | 0.070 | 1.53 | 0.388 | 7.52 | 0.123 | 43.1 | 1.74 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.316 | 0.013 | 100.3 | 0.911 | -0.53 |
| U57 | 43.5 | 0.115 | 0.44 | 0.364 | 7.90 | 0.117 | 46.6 | 0.89 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.339 | 0.016 | 100.5 | 0.913 | -1.09 |
| U70 | 43.9 | 0.071 | 1.21 | 0.351 | 8.38 | 0.123 | 44.4 | 1.46 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.314 | 0.010 | 100.6 | 0.904 | -0.20 |
| U71 | 44.0 | 0.098 | 1.50 | 0.480 | 7.69 | 0.126 | 44.5 | 1.53 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.312 | 0.019 | 100.4 | 0.912 | 0.04 |
| U148 | 45.2 | 0.119 | 1.70 | 0.415 | 7.86 | 0.128 | 43.1 | 1.65 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.297 | 0.001 | 100.7 | 0.907 | -0.12 |
| U183 | 43.8 | 0.095 | 0.77 | 0.427 | 7.28 | 0.118 | 46.4 | 0.73 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.324 | 0.002 | 100.0 | 0.919 | -0.19 |
| U503 | 44.2 | 0.146 | 1.12 | 0.772 | 7.65 | 0.133 | 44.5 | 1.26 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.305 | 0.015 | 100.3 | 0.912 | 0.41 |
| U532 | 43.2 | 0.109 | 0.55 | 0.344 | 8.02 | 0.118 | 46.3 | 1.05 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.344 | 0.011 | 100.3 | 0.911 | -0.73 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 45.5 | 0.155 | 3.96 | 0.418 | 7.91 | 0.139 | 38.4 | 3.35 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 0.250 | 0.011 | 100.6 | 0.896 | -0.03 |
| u85d | 45.5 | 0.156 | 3.96 | 0.414 | 7.91 | 0.135 | 38.5 | 3.33 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 0.252 | 0.010 | 100.7 | 0.897 | -0.01 |
| U267 | 46.6 | 0.228 | 3.17 | 0.425 | 7.93 | 0.139 | 38.3 | 2.96 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.249 | 0.004 | 100.5 | 0.896 | 0.14 |
| Reference samples | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JP-1 spl | 44.0 | 0.009 | 0.74 | 0.44 | 7.70 | 0.122 | 46.0 | 0.57 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.329 | 0.000 | 99.9 | 0.914 | -2.63 |
| RV JP-1 | 44.3 | 0.017 | 0.71 | 0.44 | 7.77 | 0.124 | 46.9 | 0.55 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.322 | 0.000 | 101.1 | 0.915 | -2.43 |
| UBN | 45.8 | 0.112 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 0.147 | 40.9 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 0.296 | 0.013 | 101.3 | 0.894 | 12.06 |
| RV UBN | 45.6 | 0.120 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 0.120 | 40.4 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 0.295 | 0.040 | 99.4 | 0.961 | 12.20 |

Tableau 3 : Compositions en éléments majeurs des minéraux des périclites d'Udachnaya

| | Olivine | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | SiO ₂ | FeO | MnO | MgO | NiO | Total | Mg# |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 41.3 | 6.98 | 0.10 | 51.1 | 0.34 | 99.9 | 0.929 |
| Uv-105/03 | 41.6 | 7.07 | 0.11 | 51.1 | 0.32 | 100.3 | 0.928 |
| Uv-107/03 | 41.6 | 7.53 | 0.11 | 50.5 | 0.31 | 100.0 | 0.923 |
| Uv-402/09 | 41.4 | 6.94 | 0.09 | 51.1 | 0.33 | 99.9 | 0.929 |
| Uv-454/09 | 41.3 | 7.21 | 0.08 | 50.8 | 0.38 | 99.8 | 0.926 |
| Uv-487/09 | 41.2 | 7.72 | 0.09 | 50.5 | 0.34 | 99.9 | 0.921 |
| Uv-504/09 | 41.0 | 7.72 | 0.10 | 50.5 | 0.36 | 99.7 | 0.921 |
| Uv-590/09 | 41.3 | 7.56 | 0.09 | 50.5 | 0.35 | 99.9 | 0.923 |
| Uv-600/09 | 41.3 | 7.04 | 0.10 | 50.8 | 0.37 | 99.7 | 0.928 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 41.4 | 7.33 | 0.11 | 50.8 | 0.27 | 100.0 | 0.925 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 41.3 | 7.63 | 0.10 | 50.4 | 0.31 | 99.8 | 0.922 |
| U24 | 41.8 | 7.15 | 0.11 | 51.4 | 0.36 | 100.8 | 0.928 |
| U504 | 42.0 | 7.13 | 0.11 | 51.5 | 0.35 | 100.9 | 0.928 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 41.4 | 6.93 | 0.10 | 51.0 | 0.38 | 99.8 | 0.929 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 41.3 | 7.51 | 0.11 | 50.7 | 0.37 | 100.0 | 0.923 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 41.2 | 7.55 | 0.09 | 50.7 | 0.39 | 100.0 | 0.923 |
| U15 | 41.4 | 7.06 | 0.08 | 51.1 | 0.38 | 99.8 | 0.928 |
| U52 | 41.5 | 6.93 | 0.10 | 51.2 | 0.48 | 100.3 | 0.929 |
| U1123 | 41.4 | 7.09 | 0.11 | 51.3 | 0.46 | 100.5 | 0.928 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 41.5 | 7.3 | 0.10 | 50.8 | 0.32 | 100.3 | 0.925 |
| Uv-604/09 | 41.2 | 7.4 | 0.09 | 50.6 | 0.36 | 99.8 | 0.924 |
| Uv-419/09 | 41.3 | 7.7 | 0.09 | 50.6 | 0.37 | 100.0 | 0.922 |
| U29 | 41.6 | 7.6 | 0.12 | 50.8 | 0.36 | 100.5 | 0.923 |
| U64 | 41.0 | 9.0 | 0.17 | 49.8 | 0.31 | 100.5 | 0.908 |
| U260 | 41.5 | 8.0 | 0.06 | 49.5 | 0.37 | 99.5 | 0.917 |
| U280 | 41.4 | 7.6 | 0.09 | 50.7 | 0.32 | 100.2 | 0.922 |
| U283 | 41.6 | 7.8 | 0.10 | 50.7 | 0.31 | 100.7 | 0.920 |
| U501 | 41.4 | 8.3 | 0.10 | 50.3 | 0.34 | 100.5 | 0.916 |
| U506 | 41.9 | 7.5 | 0.08 | 51.1 | 0.36 | 101.1 | 0.924 |
| U508 | 41.3 | 7.4 | 0.12 | 51.1 | 0.38 | 100.4 | 0.925 |
| U1147 | 41.2 | 7.3 | 0.08 | 51.1 | 0.33 | 100.1 | 0.926 |
| U1188 | 41.2 | 8.2 | 0.11 | 50.0 | 0.33 | 100.0 | 0.916 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 41.3 | 8.0 | 0.13 | 49.9 | 0.34 | 99.9 | 0.917 |
| Uv-408/09 | 40.9 | 9.0 | 0.11 | 49.4 | 0.34 | 99.8 | 0.908 |
| Uv-103/03 | 41.3 | 8.4 | 0.12 | 49.9 | 0.31 | 100.1 | 0.914 |
| Uv-421/09 | 40.9 | 9.0 | 0.15 | 49.3 | 0.35 | 99.7 | 0.908 |
| Uv-573/09 | 40.9 | 8.7 | 0.12 | 49.5 | 0.35 | 99.6 | 0.911 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 41.2 | 8.7 | 0.11 | 49.5 | 0.31 | 99.9 | 0.910 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 41.1 | 8.5 | 0.12 | 49.7 | 0.32 | 99.8 | 0.912 |
| U4 | 41.2 | 8.5 | 0.10 | 49.4 | 0.34 | 99.7 | 0.912 |
| U9 | 41.5 | 9.2 | b.d. | 49.5 | 0.31 | 100.9 | 0.906 |
| U10 | 41.1 | 8.6 | 0.12 | 49.6 | 0.32 | 99.9 | 0.911 |
| U50 | 41.3 | 8.6 | 0.09 | 49.2 | 0.33 | 99.7 | 0.911 |
| U57 | 41.2 | 8.7 | 0.11 | 50.0 | 0.35 | 100.5 | 0.911 |
| U70 | 41.2 | 9.6 | 0.09 | 48.8 | 0.38 | 100.4 | 0.901 |
| U71 | 41.6 | 8.7 | 0.09 | 49.9 | 0.30 | 100.6 | 0.911 |
| U148 | 41.1 | 9.1 | 0.12 | 48.8 | 0.40 | 99.7 | 0.906 |
| U183 | 41.7 | 8.1 | 0.14 | 50.7 | 0.34 | 101.2 | 0.918 |
| U503 | 41.1 | 8.7 | 0.09 | 50.3 | 0.32 | 100.8 | 0.912 |
| U532 | 41.1 | 8.6 | 0.08 | 48.9 | 0.33 | 99.2 | 0.910 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 40.6 | 9.4 | 0.12 | 48.3 | 0.39 | 99.0 | 0.901 |
| U267 | 41.1 | 10.1 | 0.10 | 49.0 | 0.33 | 100.8 | 0.897 |

Tableau 3 : suite

| | Orthopyroxene | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | NiO | Total | Mg# |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 55.9 | 0.01 | 3.5 | 0.49 | 4.72 | 0.13 | 34.7 | 0.38 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 99.8 | 0.929 |
| Uv-105/03 | 56.3 | 0.01 | 2.6 | 0.51 | 4.70 | 0.13 | 35.1 | 0.43 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 99.9 | 0.930 |
| Uv-107/03 | 56.1 | 0.01 | 2.6 | 0.58 | 4.75 | 0.14 | 34.8 | 0.54 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 99.6 | 0.929 |
| Uv-402/09 | 58.0 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.27 | 4.31 | 0.14 | 36.7 | 0.26 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 100.2 | 0.938 |
| Uv-454/09 | 55.9 | 0.01 | 3.3 | 0.60 | 4.78 | 0.13 | 34.8 | 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 99.9 | 0.928 |
| Uv-487/09 | 57.4 | 0.01 | 0.9 | 0.34 | 4.73 | 0.12 | 35.7 | 0.33 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 99.6 | 0.931 |
| Uv-504/09 | 57.4 | 0.00 | 0.8 | 0.27 | 4.81 | 0.11 | 35.8 | 0.36 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 99.6 | 0.930 |
| Uv-590/09 | 57.8 | 0.01 | 1.3 | 0.37 | 4.87 | 0.13 | 35.4 | 0.35 | 0.01 | | 100.3 | 0.928 |
| Uv-600/09 | 57.3 | 0.03 | 2.1 | 0.48 | 4.99 | 0.11 | 35.0 | 0.49 | 0.05 | | 100.5 | 0.926 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 57.8 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.24 | 4.73 | 0.13 | 36.2 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 100.0 | 0.932 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 56.5 | 0.01 | 2.0 | 0.54 | 4.89 | 0.13 | 35.1 | 0.47 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 99.8 | 0.928 |
| U24 | 57.1 | b.d.. | 2.7 | 0.50 | 4.76 | 0.11 | 34.9 | 0.36 | b.d. | 0.05 | 100.5 | 0.929 |
| U504 | 57.1 | b.d. | 2.9 | 0.57 | 4.73 | 0.13 | 34.8 | 0.43 | b.d. | 0.06 | 100.7 | 0.929 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 56.1 | 0.01 | 2.8 | 0.56 | 4.53 | 0.11 | 35.0 | 0.37 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 99.6 | 0.932 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 56.4 | 0.01 | 2.2 | 0.41 | 5.10 | 0.12 | 35.1 | 0.33 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 99.8 | 0.925 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 56.3 | 0.02 | 2.4 | 0.54 | 5.06 | 0.11 | 34.9 | 0.35 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 99.8 | 0.925 |
| U15 | 56.7 | b.d.. | 2.8 | 0.55 | 4.58 | 0.11 | 34.6 | 0.36 | b.d. | 0.06 | 99.8 | 0.931 |
| U52 | 56.7 | 0.00 | 3.1 | 0.70 | 4.56 | 0.13 | 34.8 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 100.5 | 0.931 |
| U1123 | 56.8 | 0.02 | 3.1 | 0.48 | 4.65 | 0.10 | 34.8 | 0.31 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 100.4 | 0.930 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 57.9 | 0.02 | 0.47 | 0.26 | 4.4 | 0.11 | 36.3 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 99.7 | 0.936 |
| Uv-604/09 | 58.2 | 0.00 | 1.11 | 0.45 | 4.7 | 0.11 | 35.5 | 0.44 | 0.06 | b.d. | 100.6 | 0.931 |
| Uv-419/09 | 57.8 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.23 | 4.6 | 0.11 | 36.2 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 99.8 | 0.934 |
| U29 | 58.5 | b.d. | 0.37 | 0.22 | 4.5 | 0.14 | 36.2 | 0.30 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 100.3 | 0.935 |
| U64 | 57.6 | 0.08 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 5.0 | 0.15 | 34.7 | 0.66 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 99.4 | 0.925 |
| U260 | 58.1 | b.d. | 0.72 | 0.18 | 5.2 | 0.10 | 35.7 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 100.4 | 0.925 |
| U280 | 58.3 | 0.02 | 0.91 | 0.32 | 5.1 | 0.09 | 35.4 | 0.38 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 100.6 | 0.926 |
| U283 | 58.4 | b.d. | 0.80 | 0.28 | 4.8 | 0.14 | 35.6 | 0.34 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 100.4 | 0.930 |
| U501 | 58.7 | 0.10 | 0.51 | 0.34 | 5.1 | 0.11 | 35.4 | 0.25 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 100.6 | 0.925 |
| U506 | 58.9 | 0.02 | 0.37 | 0.26 | 4.6 | 0.17 | 36.1 | 0.38 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 100.9 | 0.933 |
| U508 | 57.8 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.34 | 4.8 | 0.18 | 35.8 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 100.3 | 0.930 |
| U1147 | 58.6 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 0.25 | 4.4 | 0.09 | 36.3 | 0.39 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 100.5 | 0.936 |
| U1188 | 57.7 | 0.02 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 4.8 | 0.11 | 35.0 | 1.04 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 99.5 | 0.929 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 57.5 | 0.01 | 0.53 | 0.36 | 4.9 | 0.13 | 35.2 | 0.87 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 99.7 | 0.928 |
| Uv-408/09 | 57.4 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 0.26 | 5.4 | 0.11 | 34.7 | 1.00 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 99.8 | 0.920 |
| Uv-103/03 | 57.5 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 4.9 | 0.12 | 34.9 | 0.98 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 99.6 | 0.926 |
| Uv-421/09 | 57.3 | 0.14 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 5.3 | 0.16 | 34.4 | 0.96 | 0.28 | 0.10 | 99.7 | 0.920 |
| Uv-573/09 | 57.8 | 0.05 | 0.59 | 0.22 | 5.3 | 0.14 | 34.9 | 1.00 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 100.1 | 0.922 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 57.3 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 0.29 | 5.2 | 0.13 | 34.8 | 0.99 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 99.7 | 0.923 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 57.5 | 0.03 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 5.1 | 0.11 | 35.0 | 0.98 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 99.8 | 0.924 |
| U4 | 58.5 | 0.02 | 0.58 | 0.32 | 5.1 | 0.11 | 34.3 | 1.04 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 100.2 | 0.923 |
| U9 | 58.3 | 0.12 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 5.4 | 0.16 | 34.4 | 0.92 | 0.30 | 0.13 | 101.1 | 0.919 |
| U10 | 58.1 | 0.03 | 0.51 | 0.35 | 5.0 | 0.07 | 34.6 | 0.93 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 99.8 | 0.925 |
| U50 | 57.9 | 0.03 | 0.58 | 0.24 | 5.3 | 0.12 | 34.9 | 1.04 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 100.4 | 0.921 |
| U57 | 58.3 | 0.24 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 5.2 | 0.12 | 34.7 | 0.95 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 100.9 | 0.923 |
| U70 | 58.3 | 0.06 | 0.64 | 0.26 | 5.6 | 0.11 | 33.9 | 0.92 | 0.24 | b.d. | 100.1 | 0.915 |
| U71 | 58.3 | 0.08 | 0.56 | 0.26 | 5.2 | 0.10 | 34.9 | 1.03 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 100.6 | 0.923 |
| U148 | 57.8 | 0.19 | 0.62 | 0.18 | 5.5 | 0.13 | 34.6 | 0.92 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 100.2 | 0.918 |
| U183 | 58.0 | 0.10 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 4.7 | 0.10 | 35.5 | 0.70 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 100.0 | 0.931 |
| U503 | 58.5 | 0.17 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 5.2 | 0.09 | 34.7 | 0.93 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 101.0 | 0.922 |
| U532 | 57.4 | 0.15 | 0.62 | 0.47 | 5.1 | 0.15 | 33.5 | 0.99 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 98.8 | 0.921 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 57.7 | 0.18 | 0.70 | 0.19 | 5.8 | 0.08 | 34.5 | 0.80 | 0.27 | 0.11 | 100.3 | 0.914 |
| U267 | 58.0 | 0.17 | 0.67 | 0.17 | 5.8 | 0.12 | 33.7 | 0.95 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 100.0 | 0.912 |

Tableau 3 : suite

| | Clinopyroxene | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | Total | Mg# |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 53.5 | 0.03 | 4.1 | 0.95 | 1.33 | 0.06 | 15.7 | 22.9 | 1.2 | 99.8 | 0.955 |
| Uv-105/03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-107/03 | 54.1 | 0.02 | 2.0 | 0.86 | 1.49 | 0.08 | 17.1 | 23.4 | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.953 |
| Uv-402/09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-454/09 | 53.8 | 0.03 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.42 | 0.07 | 16.3 | 22.8 | 1.0 | 99.9 | 0.953 |
| Uv-487/09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-504/09 | 55.0 | 0.02 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.49 | 0.08 | 17.1 | 22.7 | 0.9 | 99.9 | 0.954 |
| Uv-590/09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-600/09 | 54.4 | 0.05 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.79 | 0.05 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 99.9 | 0.941 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U24 | 53.6 | b.d. | 3.0 | 0.99 | 1.41 | b.d. | 16.6 | 23.4 | 0.7 | 99.7 | 0.954 |
| U504 | 54.1 | b.d. | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.50 | 0.09 | 16.5 | 23.6 | 0.7 | b.d. | 0.952 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 53.8 | 0.02 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.43 | 0.08 | 16.1 | 23.3 | 0.9 | 100.2 | 0.953 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 54.1 | 0.07 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.49 | 0.05 | 16.1 | 22.7 | 1.1 | 99.9 | 0.951 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 54.2 | 0.07 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.57 | 0.05 | 16.2 | 22.6 | 1.1 | 100.1 | 0.949 |
| U15 | 54.1 | b.d. | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.49 | b.d. | 16.2 | 22.6 | 1.1 | 100.3 | 0.951 |
| U52 | 53.6 | 0.02 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.41 | 0.06 | 15.9 | 23.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 0.953 |
| U1123 | 53.3 | 0.01 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.34 | 0.05 | 15.7 | 23.0 | 1.1 | 99.8 | 0.954 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-604/09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-419/09 | 55.2 | 0.01 | 1.2 | 1.78 | 1.7 | 0.106 | 16.9 | 21.5 | 1.28 | 99.7 | 0.948 |
| U29 | 55.1 | b.d. | 1.7 | 1.56 | 2.0 | 0.11 | 16.2 | 21.1 | 1.66 | 99.5 | 0.935 |
| U64 | 55.2 | 0.22 | 1.2 | 2.49 | 2.9 | 0.15 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 1.69 | 100.2 | 0.916 |
| U260 | 54.7 | b.d. | 1.1 | 1.19 | 1.5 | 0.07 | 17.4 | 22.9 | 0.67 | 100.0 | 0.954 |
| U280 | 54.8 | 0.01 | 2.2 | 1.84 | 1.3 | 0.04 | 16.3 | 21.8 | 1.70 | 100.0 | 0.957 |
| U283 | 55.1 | 0.01 | 2.0 | 1.94 | 1.4 | 0.05 | 16.4 | 21.5 | 1.69 | 100.2 | 0.955 |
| U501 | 55.2 | 0.14 | 2.2 | 2.62 | 2.1 | 0.11 | 15.6 | 20.1 | 2.28 | 100.1 | 0.931 |
| U506 | 55.7 | 0.02 | 0.9 | 1.14 | 1.5 | 0.07 | 17.8 | 22.9 | 0.80 | 100.7 | 0.955 |
| U508 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U1147 | 54.9 | b.d. | 1.1 | 1.09 | 1.6 | 0.06 | 17.8 | 22.8 | 0.80 | 100.1 | 0.953 |
| U1188 | 55.2 | b.d. | 0.5 | 0.54 | 2.7 | 0.14 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 0.23 | 100.1 | 0.931 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-408/09 | 55.7 | 0.18 | 1.2 | 1.11 | 3.2 | 0.080 | 19.1 | 18.4 | 1.12 | 100.1 | 0.914 |
| Uv-103/03 | 55.4 | 0.04 | 0.7 | 1.62 | 2.9 | 0.126 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 0.92 | 99.8 | 0.923 |
| Uv-421/09 | 55.3 | 0.35 | 2.0 | 2.05 | 3.3 | 0.126 | 18.3 | 16.2 | 1.99 | 99.6 | 0.908 |
| Uv-573/09 | 55.4 | 0.08 | 1.1 | 0.61 | 3.0 | 0.099 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 0.77 | 99.5 | 0.920 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 55.2 | 0.18 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 3.3 | 0.118 | 19.2 | 18.0 | 1.17 | 99.5 | 0.913 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 55.3 | 0.06 | 0.9 | 1.02 | 2.9 | 0.154 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 0.80 | 99.5 | 0.923 |
| U4 | 55.3 | 0.01 | 1.1 | 1.31 | 2.9 | 0.10 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 0.96 | 99.7 | 0.923 |
| U9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U10 | 55.1 | 0.04 | 0.8 | 0.98 | 2.8 | 0.14 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 0.72 | 99.2 | 0.925 |
| U50 | 54.9 | 0.10 | 1.1 | 0.74 | 3.3 | 0.06 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 0.94 | 99.3 | 0.914 |
| U57 | 54.9 | 0.37 | 1.5 | 1.98 | 3.2 | 0.15 | 18.1 | 16.6 | 1.79 | 98.6 | 0.909 |
| U70 | 55.6 | 0.14 | 1.7 | 1.22 | 3.5 | 0.12 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 1.73 | 100.2 | 0.903 |
| U71 | 55.0 | 0.17 | 1.1 | 0.97 | 3.0 | 0.11 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 0.91 | 99.6 | 0.919 |
| U148 | 55.8 | 0.29 | 1.6 | 0.70 | 3.4 | 0.10 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 1.43 | 100.5 | 0.909 |
| U183 | 54.9 | 0.41 | 1.5 | 1.79 | 2.8 | 0.11 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 1.61 | 99.7 | 0.921 |
| U503 | 55.7 | 0.19 | 1.2 | 2.01 | 3.3 | 0.11 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 1.39 | 100.5 | 0.912 |
| U532 | 54.8 | 0.32 | 1.6 | 2.06 | 3.3 | 0.10 | 18.1 | 16.5 | 1.74 | 98.6 | 0.908 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 55.4 | 0.15 | 2.1 | 0.78 | 3.5 | 0.08 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 1.74 | 99.7 | 0.902 |
| U267 | 55.3 | 0.28 | 1.7 | 0.62 | 3.6 | 0.07 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 1.40 | 100.7 | 0.904 |

Tableau 3 : suite

| | Spinel SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | K ₂ O | NiO | Total | Mg# | Cr# |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 48.9 | 20.3 | 10.6 | 0.15 | 18.7 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.19 | 98.9 | 0.759 | 0.218 |
| Uv-105/03 | 0.0 | 0.03 | 36.3 | 34.1 | 12.9 | 0.21 | 15.7 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 99.3 | 0.685 | 0.386 |
| Uv-107/03 | 0.0 | 0.02 | 30.0 | 40.9 | 12.8 | 0.26 | 15.1 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 99.1 | 0.678 | 0.478 |
| Uv-402/09 | 0.0 | 0.05 | 8.6 | 61.6 | 16.4 | 0.28 | 11.8 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 98.7 | 0.561 | 0.828 |
| Uv-454/09 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 42.4 | 27.2 | 12.2 | 0.19 | 17.3 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 99.4 | 0.717 | 0.301 |
| Uv-487/09 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-504/09 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 15.6 | 56.5 | 14.9 | 0.30 | 12.3 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 99.7 | 0.595 | 0.709 |
| Uv-590/09 | 0.0 | 0.03 | 22.0 | 48.7 | 14.4 | 0.29 | 13.1 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 98.7 | 0.618 | 0.597 |
| Uv-600/09 | 0.0 | 0.06 | 28.6 | 37.6 | 18.7 | 0.25 | 13.2 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 98.5 | 0.557 | 0.469 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 0.0 | 0.02 | 9.5 | 61.6 | 16.8 | 0.38 | 10.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 98.5 | 0.520 | 0.814 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 0.0 | 0.05 | 26.4 | 44.3 | 13.5 | 0.24 | 14.1 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 98.8 | 0.650 | 0.530 |
| U24 | b.d. | b.d. | 38.4 | 31.8 | 12.8 | 0.24 | 16.5 | b.d. | n.a | n.a | 0.19 | 99.9 | 0.697 | 0.357 |
| U504 | b.d.. | b.d. | 41.3 | 28.5 | 11.7 | 0.13 | 17.3 | b.d. | n.a | n.a | 0.13 | 99.2 | 0.725 | 0.316 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 40.3 | 29.4 | 11.8 | 0.18 | 17.1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 98.9 | 0.721 | 0.329 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 0.0 | 0.06 | 33.5 | 36.0 | 14.4 | 0.20 | 14.7 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 98.9 | 0.646 | 0.418 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 0.0 | 0.06 | 32.8 | 36.5 | 14.5 | 0.19 | 14.7 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 98.8 | 0.643 | 0.427 |
| U15 | b.d. | b.d. | 41.6 | 27.7 | 10.7 | 0.18 | 18.4 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.14 | 98.9 | 0.754 | 0.309 |
| U52 | b.d. | b.d. | 39.6 | 30.2 | 12.4 | 0.20 | 16.7 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.12 | 99.2 | 0.706 | 0.338 |
| U1123 | b.d. | b.d. | 46.1 | 23.7 | 11.0 | 0.14 | 18.2 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.20 | 99.4 | 0.747 | 0.256 |

Tableau 3 : suite

| | Garnet | SiO ₂ | TiO ₂ | Al ₂ O ₃ | Cr ₂ O ₃ | FeO | MnO | MgO | CaO | Na ₂ O | K ₂ O | NiO | Total | Mg# | Cr# |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|------|------|-----|-------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | | 41.1 | 0.00 | 17.7 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 0.47 | 20.3 | 4.2 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.7 | 0.829 | 0.24 |
| Uv-604/09 | | 41.6 | 0.01 | 20.3 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 0.48 | 19.0 | 6.1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 100.6 | 0.816 | 0.15 |
| Uv-419/09 | | 41.0 | 0.07 | 18.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0.44 | 18.6 | 6.7 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.8 | 0.816 | 0.22 |
| U29 | | 41.7 | 0.01 | 19.2 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 0.42 | 19.2 | 6.4 | 0.02 | 0.00 | b.d. | 100.5 | 0.827 | 0.18 |
| U64 | | 40.9 | 0.14 | 14.9 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 0.41 | 18.7 | 6.4 | 0.05 | b.d. | b.d. | 100.5 | 0.814 | 0.34 |
| U260 | | 40.8 | 0.02 | 18.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.48 | 18.0 | 7.0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | b.d. | 100.0 | 0.805 | 0.22 |
| U280 | | 42.1 | 0.02 | 20.7 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 0.50 | 19.1 | 5.9 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 100.9 | 0.810 | 0.13 |
| U283 | | 41.7 | 0.05 | 20.2 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 0.46 | 18.9 | 6.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 101.2 | 0.799 | 0.15 |
| U501 | | 41.9 | 0.28 | 20.0 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 0.42 | 19.6 | 5.5 | 0.07 | b.d. | 0.02 | 101.5 | 0.804 | 0.15 |
| U506 | | 41.7 | 0.00 | 19.1 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 0.39 | 19.3 | 6.5 | 0.02 | b.d. | 0.02 | 100.6 | 0.829 | 0.19 |
| U508 | | 41.3 | 0.00 | 20.0 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 0.53 | 19.2 | 5.9 | 0.02 | b.d. | 0.03 | 100.3 | 0.816 | 0.16 |
| U1147 | | 41.5 | 0.03 | 20.6 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 0.40 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 0.01 | b.d. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 0.835 | 0.14 |
| U1188 | | 41.4 | 0.07 | 16.6 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 0.30 | 19.4 | 6.6 | 0.00 | b.d. | 0.02 | 100.1 | 0.840 | 0.27 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | | 40.6 | 0.08 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 0.38 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.4 | 0.827 | 0.36 |
| Uv-408/09 | | 41.2 | 0.95 | 17.9 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 0.30 | 20.1 | 5.7 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.4 | 0.823 | 0.17 |
| Uv-103/03 | | 40.0 | 0.35 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 0.33 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.3 | 0.814 | 0.41 |
| Uv-421/09 | | 41.0 | 1.03 | 17.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 0.34 | 20.3 | 5.2 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.3 | 0.831 | 0.21 |
| Uv-573/09 | | 41.8 | 0.35 | 18.9 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 0.31 | 20.6 | 5.4 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.5 | 0.833 | 0.14 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | | 41.3 | 1.02 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 0.32 | 20.2 | 5.7 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.5 | 0.828 | 0.18 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | | 41.2 | 0.37 | 16.5 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 0.30 | 19.8 | 6.1 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.4 | 0.832 | 0.24 |
| U4 | | 42.6 | 0.17 | 17.8 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 0.30 | 20.7 | 5.6 | 0.03 | 0.00 | b.d. | 101.3 | 0.845 | 0.21 |
| U9 | | 41.2 | 1.17 | 14.9 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 0.39 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 0.08 | 0.00 | b.d. | 100.4 | 0.820 | 0.29 |
| U10 | | 41.4 | 0.47 | 15.4 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 0.27 | 18.7 | 7.0 | 0.00 | 0.03 | b.d. | 100.5 | 0.822 | 0.30 |
| U50 | | 42.1 | 0.42 | 19.3 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 0.31 | 20.7 | 5.5 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 100.4 | 0.836 | 0.14 |
| U57 | | 40.8 | 0.81 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 0.30 | 19.1 | 6.6 | 0.10 | b.d. | b.d. | 99.8 | 0.832 | 0.34 |
| U70 | | 42.3 | 0.44 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 0.29 | 21.0 | 4.7 | 0.04 | b.d. | b.d. | 100.5 | 0.824 | 0.15 |
| U71 | | 41.9 | 0.76 | 18.1 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 0.31 | 20.6 | 5.9 | 0.02 | b.d. | 0.02 | 100.8 | 0.833 | 0.18 |
| U148 | | 41.9 | 0.26 | 19.6 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 0.37 | 20.7 | 5.1 | 0.07 | b.d. | b.d. | 100.2 | 0.832 | 0.14 |
| U183 | | 41.4 | 0.26 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 0.33 | 19.3 | 6.6 | 0.02 | b.d. | b.d. | 100.8 | 0.828 | 0.28 |
| U503 | | 40.9 | 1.25 | 14.4 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 0.33 | 19.5 | 6.8 | 0.06 | b.d. | b.d. | 100.4 | 0.827 | 0.31 |
| U532 | | 40.7 | 1.34 | 14.3 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 0.37 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 0.11 | b.d. | b.d. | 99.2 | 0.824 | 0.31 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | | 42.0 | 0.48 | 21.4 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 0.34 | 21.5 | 4.1 | 0.07 | b.d. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 0.828 | 0.06 |
| U267 | | 42.6 | 0.28 | 21.4 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 0.20 | 21.4 | 4.3 | 0.02 | b.d. | 0.02 | 100.9 | 0.827 | 0.08 |

Tableau 4 : Compositions en éléments en trace dans les xénolites de péridotites d'Udachnaya

| N°S | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Cs | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gb | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| chemistry blanks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| blc1 | 0.002 | 0.047 | 0.007 | 0.027 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.425 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.435 | b.d. | 0.087 |
| blc2 | 0.004 | 0.070 | 0.007 | 0.027 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.394 | 0.005 | 0.011 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.420 | b.d. | 0.002 |
| blc3 | 0.006 | 0.105 | 0.009 | 0.094 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.519 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.609 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| blc4 | b.d. | 0.028 | 0.002 | 0.036 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.192 | 0.001 | 0.003 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.150 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JP-1 (1) | 0.296 | 0.671 | 0.095 | 5.744 | 0.050 | 0.038 | 9.236 | 0.033 | 0.071 | 0.009 | 0.037 | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.020 | 0.004 | 0.089 | 0.004 | 1.244 | 0.025 | 0.013 |
| JP-1 (2°) | 0.293 | 0.695 | 0.093 | 5.588 | 0.048 | 0.037 | 9.369 | 0.035 | 0.074 | 0.009 | 0.038 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.019 | 0.004 | 0.094 | 0.004 | 1.761 | 0.017 | 0.012 |
| JP-1 R.V. | 0.340 | 0.570 | 0.100 | 5.340 | 0.036 | 0.035 | 9.800 | 0.030 | 0.054 | 0.007 | 0.033 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.021 | 0.005 | 0.120 | 0.004 | 0.090 | 0.012 | 0.012 |
| UBN | 3.21 | 7.78 | 2.81 | 4.12 | 0.106 | 11.039 | 26.285 | 0.440 | 0.809 | 0.114 | 0.603 | 0.213 | 0.083 | 0.338 | 0.065 | 0.488 | 0.106 | 0.308 | 0.046 | 0.313 | 0.054 | 0.126 | 0.048 | 12.59 | 0.066 | 0.061 |
| UBN R.V. | 4.00 | 9.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 0.050 | 10.000 | 27.000 | 0.350 | 0.800 | 0.120 | 0.600 | 0.200 | 0.080 | 0.300 | 0.060 | 0.380 | 0.090 | 0.280 | 0.045 | 0.280 | 0.045 | 0.100 | 0.020 | 13.00 | 0.070 | 0.070 |
| BEN | 43.7 | 1379 | 30.00 | 295 | 105 | 0.79 | 1049.19 | 82.4 | 151.4 | 15.91 | 61.3 | 11.28 | 3.55 | 10.14 | 1.30 | 6.75 | 1.11 | 2.55 | 0.31 | 1.92 | 0.28 | 5.21 | 5.73 | 4.60 | 10.61 | 2.68 |
| BEN R.V. | 47.0 | 1370 | 30.00 | 260 | 105 | 0.80 | 1025.00 | 82.0 | 152.0 | 17.50 | 67.0 | 12.20 | 3.60 | 9.70 | 1.30 | 6.40 | 1.10 | 2.50 | 0.34 | 1.80 | 0.24 | 5.60 | 5.70 | 4.00 | 10.40 | 2.40 |

Tableau 4 : suite

| N°S | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Cs | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gb | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 5.667 | 16.067 | 0.134 | 0.866 | 1.066 | 0.108 | 13.731 | 0.447 | 0.732 | 0.076 | 0.286 | 0.049 | 0.015 | 0.039 | 0.005 | 0.024 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.003 | 0.035 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 0.029 | 0.760 | 0.088 | 0.016 |
| Uv-105/03 | 3.072 | 10.261 | 0.145 | 1.515 | 2.378 | 0.083 | 17.170 | 0.806 | 1.478 | 0.157 | 0.580 | 0.077 | 0.022 | 0.052 | 0.006 | 0.033 | 0.005 | 0.014 | 0.002 | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.024 | 0.082 | 0.665 | 0.178 | 0.026 |
| Uv-107/03 | 4.150 | 9.023 | 0.262 | 1.477 | 2.025 | 0.123 | 14.819 | 0.674 | 1.094 | 0.118 | 0.429 | 0.063 | 0.019 | 0.051 | 0.006 | 0.032 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.024 | 0.095 | 0.854 | 0.105 | 0.020 |
| Uv-402/09 | 8.764 | 56.633 | 0.532 | 2.774 | 4.078 | 0.162 | 30.606 | 3.780 | 5.244 | 0.494 | 1.733 | 0.247 | 0.078 | 0.194 | 0.025 | 0.126 | 0.021 | 0.048 | 0.005 | 0.030 | 0.004 | 0.045 | 0.195 | 1.013 | 0.444 | 0.168 |
| Uv-454/09 | 1.835 | 15.175 | 0.162 | 0.683 | 1.419 | 0.054 | 11.195 | 1.205 | 1.973 | 0.186 | 0.604 | 0.067 | 0.018 | 0.041 | 0.004 | 0.027 | 0.006 | 0.021 | 0.004 | 0.028 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.027 | 0.556 | 0.165 | 0.044 |
| Uv-487/09 | 13.155 | 47.566 | 0.452 | 3.879 | 10.292 | 0.206 | 22.348 | 4.826 | 7.457 | 0.716 | 2.398 | 0.304 | 0.093 | 0.204 | 0.025 | 0.123 | 0.018 | 0.045 | 0.005 | 0.028 | 0.004 | 0.068 | 0.696 | 1.250 | 1.386 | 0.180 |
| Uv-504/09 | 6.962 | 22.162 | 0.177 | 2.413 | 1.866 | 0.119 | 17.742 | 0.883 | 1.505 | 0.160 | 0.594 | 0.083 | 0.034 | 0.061 | 0.007 | 0.034 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.035 | 0.101 | 1.187 | 0.153 | 0.018 |
| Uv-590/09 | 0.815 | 20.408 | 0.104 | 1.447 | 2.398 | 0.020 | 15.872 | 1.505 | 2.605 | 0.250 | 0.867 | 0.101 | 0.029 | 0.062 | 0.006 | 0.027 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.021 | 0.089 | 0.667 | 0.187 | 0.042 |
| Uv-600/09 | 8.197 | 15.305 | 0.260 | 5.712 | 2.009 | 0.139 | 35.254 | 0.719 | 1.385 | 0.160 | 0.668 | 0.105 | 0.044 | 0.086 | 0.010 | 0.049 | 0.008 | 0.022 | 0.003 | 0.027 | 0.006 | 0.100 | 0.085 | 1.500 | 0.107 | 0.021 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 1.657 | 7.244 | 0.196 | 1.501 | 4.178 | 0.076 | 9.361 | 1.719 | 2.772 | 0.266 | 0.902 | 0.117 | 0.034 | 0.082 | 0.010 | 0.047 | 0.007 | 0.018 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.436 | 0.813 | 0.189 | 0.068 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 4.765 | 9.925 | 0.173 | 2.075 | 3.057 | 0.083 | 11.488 | 1.227 | 2.045 | 0.201 | 0.703 | 0.091 | 0.027 | 0.069 | 0.007 | 0.036 | 0.006 | 0.015 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.031 | 0.116 | 0.899 | 0.161 | 0.037 |
| U24 | 6.320 | 28.300 | 0.190 | 2.200 | 2.440 | 0.115 | 32.000 | 1.040 | 1.830 | 0.192 | 0.700 | 0.101 | 0.026 | 0.071 | 0.008 | 0.037 | 0.006 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.040 | 0.125 | 0.340 | 0.145 | 0.036 |
| u24d | 5.685 | 22.337 | 0.114 | 1.071 | 0.609 | 0.103 | 29.179 | 0.713 | 1.187 | 0.119 | 0.416 | 0.058 | 0.017 | 0.045 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.444 | 0.107 | 0.029 |
| U504 | 6.340 | 17.700 | 0.110 | 1.430 | 1.750 | 0.125 | 18.800 | 0.570 | 1.060 | 0.118 | 0.450 | 0.067 | 0.019 | 0.049 | 0.005 | 0.024 | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 0.026 | 0.083 | 0.330 | 0.074 | 0.020 |
| <i>high-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 16.159 | 30.957 | 0.339 | 4.300 | 8.858 | 0.306 | 19.710 | 3.529 | 6.660 | 0.683 | 2.393 | 0.291 | 0.079 | 0.185 | 0.018 | 0.081 | 0.011 | 0.031 | 0.004 | 0.022 | 0.004 | 0.041 | 0.254 | 0.733 | 0.730 | 0.087 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 8.635 | 16.495 | 0.258 | 1.445 | 1.614 | 0.361 | 20.557 | 1.279 | 2.212 | 0.241 | 0.984 | 0.172 | 0.049 | 0.128 | 0.012 | 0.058 | 0.009 | 0.023 | 0.003 | 0.020 | 0.005 | 0.017 | 0.029 | 0.760 | 0.192 | 0.054 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 9.064 | 19.418 | 0.258 | 1.445 | 1.536 | 0.342 | 19.621 | 1.405 | 2.356 | 0.254 | 1.037 | 0.186 | 0.054 | 0.134 | 0.013 | 0.057 | 0.008 | 0.022 | 0.003 | 0.021 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.027 | 0.829 | 0.203 | 0.062 |
| U15* | 7.170 | 23.700 | 0.190 | 2.250 | 2.270 | 0.124 | 51.400 | 0.770 | 1.470 | 0.183 | 0.740 | 0.108 | 0.026 | 0.067 | 0.007 | 0.034 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.037 | 0.111 | 0.570 | 0.110 | 0.025 |

Tableau 4 : suite

| N°S | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Cs | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gb | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coarse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 7.454 | 25.044 | 0.133 | 2.640 | 2.728 | 0.147 | 8.446 | 0.810 | 1.329 | 0.137 | 0.507 | 0.072 | 0.022 | 0.051 | 0.007 | 0.032 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.035 | 0.143 | 0.594 | 0.141 | 0.686 |
| Uv-604/09 | 12.114 | 10.751 | 0.322 | 3.387 | 3.341 | 0.330 | 27.452 | 0.690 | 1.177 | 0.131 | 0.522 | 0.086 | 0.035 | 0.078 | 0.011 | 0.063 | 0.011 | 0.030 | 0.005 | 0.044 | 0.010 | 0.055 | 0.232 | 0.991 | 0.133 | 0.024 |
| Uv-419/09 | 15.187 | 44.822 | 0.291 | 3.494 | 5.728 | 0.183 | 18.067 | 2.194 | 3.783 | 0.406 | 1.501 | 0.207 | 0.062 | 0.138 | 0.016 | 0.077 | 0.012 | 0.028 | 0.003 | 0.021 | 0.004 | 0.059 | 0.247 | 1.066 | 0.270 | 0.044 |
| U29 | 17.110 | 87.884 | 0.836 | 5.487 | 4.454 | 0.281 | 35.932 | 1.281 | 2.256 | 0.244 | 0.925 | 0.157 | 0.047 | 0.138 | 0.019 | 0.118 | 0.023 | 0.062 | 0.010 | 0.072 | 0.013 | 0.099 | 0.277 | 0.932 | 0.184 | 0.051 |
| U64 | 4.342 | 53.513 | 0.504 | 5.278 | 5.507 | 0.072 | 17.679 | 3.377 | 5.377 | 0.536 | 1.883 | 0.277 | 0.117 | 0.206 | 0.024 | 0.113 | 0.017 | 0.038 | 0.005 | 0.028 | 0.005 | 0.098 | 0.308 | 0.384 | 0.384 | 0.098 |
| U260 | 5.620 | 24.878 | 0.348 | 2.456 | 2.626 | 0.122 | 12.420 | 1.295 | 1.983 | 0.205 | 0.754 | 0.122 | 0.037 | 0.108 | 0.013 | 0.064 | 0.010 | 0.024 | 0.003 | 0.018 | 0.003 | 0.045 | 0.143 | 0.490 | 0.131 | 0.033 |
| U280 | 15.346 | 28.152 | 0.375 | 2.955 | 4.706 | 0.390 | 43.056 | 2.986 | 5.110 | 0.512 | 1.736 | 0.217 | 0.062 | 0.156 | 0.016 | 0.075 | 0.012 | 0.032 | 0.005 | 0.039 | 0.008 | 0.056 | 0.231 | 0.624 | 0.401 | 0.127 |
| U283 | 10.059 | 18.556 | 0.289 | 1.844 | 2.687 | 0.246 | 25.848 | 1.764 | 3.071 | 0.310 | 1.053 | 0.137 | 0.043 | 0.097 | 0.011 | 0.054 | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.004 | 0.032 | 0.006 | 0.034 | 0.108 | 0.492 | 0.303 | 0.095 |
| U501 | 9.134 | 27.788 | 0.787 | 3.453 | 2.570 | 0.123 | 23.273 | 1.375 | 2.478 | 0.273 | 1.041 | 0.163 | 0.052 | 0.155 | 0.021 | 0.130 | 0.026 | 0.074 | 0.011 | 0.081 | 0.014 | 0.073 | 0.176 | 5.770 | 0.192 | 0.045 |
| U506 | 7.186 | 24.128 | 0.367 | 3.546 | 3.867 | 0.125 | 17.160 | 3.584 | 3.257 | 0.335 | 1.183 | 0.161 | 0.044 | 0.120 | 0.013 | 0.063 | 0.010 | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.024 | 0.004 | 0.066 | 0.218 | 0.568 | 0.241 | 0.058 |
| Deformed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 6.286 | 20.353 | 0.273 | 3.371 | 2.235 | 0.238 | 11.055 | 0.691 | 1.160 | 0.133 | 0.586 | 0.116 | 0.034 | 0.078 | 0.008 | 0.044 | 0.008 | 0.020 | 0.003 | 0.022 | 0.005 | 0.037 | 0.107 | 0.330 | 0.107 | 0.425 |
| uv-01/03d | 7.307 | 23.555 | 0.344 | 3.988 | 2.790 | 0.306 | 14.437 | 0.939 | 1.565 | 0.182 | 0.790 | 0.158 | 0.047 | 0.110 | 0.012 | 0.064 | 0.011 | 0.029 | 0.004 | 0.030 | 0.006 | 0.050 | 0.149 | 0.804 | 0.136 | 0.029 |
| Uv-408/09 | 8.578 | 42.538 | 1.149 | 10.016 | 5.966 | 0.126 | 29.790 | 3.388 | 5.497 | 0.532 | 1.888 | 0.294 | 0.102 | 0.284 | 0.041 | 0.247 | 0.043 | 0.110 | 0.014 | 0.093 | 0.015 | 0.152 | 0.220 | 0.450 | 0.416 | 0.571 |
| Uv-103/03 | 4.497 | 18.427 | 0.295 | 3.906 | 4.228 | 0.216 | 11.885 | 1.051 | 1.945 | 0.198 | 0.748 | 0.114 | 0.036 | 0.087 | 0.010 | 0.047 | 0.008 | 0.022 | 0.003 | 0.023 | 0.004 | 0.042 | 0.174 | 0.406 | 0.199 | 0.625 |
| uv-103/03d | 4.147 | 17.991 | 0.278 | 4.378 | 3.974 | 0.216 | 16.964 | 1.200 | 2.134 | 0.235 | 0.909 | 0.141 | 0.044 | 0.098 | 0.012 | 0.056 | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.026 | 0.004 | 0.060 | 0.187 | 0.813 | 0.207 | 0.024 |
| Uv-421/09 | 5.082 | 41.441 | 1.219 | 13.199 | 7.503 | 0.082 | 20.433 | 3.493 | 6.128 | 0.592 | 2.093 | 0.326 | 0.115 | 0.325 | 0.047 | 0.272 | 0.045 | 0.106 | 0.012 | 0.063 | 0.009 | 0.179 | 0.310 | 0.303 | 0.485 | 0.768 |
| Uv-573/09 | 7.512 | 17.396 | 0.508 | 4.138 | 2.538 | 0.130 | 18.606 | 0.992 | 1.874 | 0.209 | 0.823 | 0.134 | 0.047 | 0.115 | 0.017 | 0.100 | 0.019 | 0.056 | 0.009 | 0.065 | 0.012 | 0.061 | 0.106 | 0.740 | 0.117 | 0.108 |
| uv-573/09d | 7.696 | 18.338 | 0.537 | 4.424 | 2.583 | 0.142 | 21.756 | 1.117 | 2.105 | 0.234 | 0.925 | 0.156 | 0.050 | 0.135 | 0.018 | 0.107 | 0.022 | 0.062 | 0.010 | 0.073 | 0.014 | 0.070 | 0.117 | 0.805 | 0.135 | 0.024 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 4.580 | 10.684 | 0.604 | 5.339 | 1.775 | 0.129 | 12.251 | 0.664 | 1.291 | 0.145 | 0.603 | 0.125 | 0.045 | 0.145 | 0.022 | 0.135 | 0.024 | 0.060 | 0.008 | 0.051 | 0.009 | 0.084 | 0.077 | 0.581 | 0.095 | 0.107 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 9.550 | 34.678 | 0.339 | 4.221 | 5.395 | 0.156 | 13.527 | 2.454 | 4.049 | 0.408 | 1.481 | 0.207 | 0.064 | 0.157 | 0.018 | 0.083 | 0.013 | 0.031 | 0.004 | 0.024 | 0.004 | 0.062 | 0.232 | 0.574 | 0.265 | 0.054 |
| U4 | 10.745 | 38.369 | 0.547 | 3.663 | 4.840 | 0.299 | 29.014 | 2.759 | 4.585 | 0.468 | 1.604 | 0.201 | 0.058 | 0.142 | 0.017 | 0.084 | 0.015 | 0.038 | 0.006 | 0.044 | 0.008 | 0.058 | 0.306 | 0.891 | 0.319 | 0.090 |
| U9 | 5.455 | 17.915 | 1.511 | 9.101 | 4.527 | 0.162 | 24.300 | 2.273 | 4.344 | 0.454 | 1.622 | 0.270 | 0.086 | 0.279 | 0.044 | 0.277 | 0.050 | 0.122 | 0.016 | 0.096 | 0.016 | 0.172 | 0.281 | 0.694 | 0.368 | 0.074 |
| U10 | 6.290 | 51.201 | 0.439 | 4.226 | 3.712 | 0.094 | 28.614 | 1.511 | 2.484 | 0.262 | 0.978 | 0.163 | 0.045 | 0.123 | 0.015 | 0.078 | 0.012 | 0.028 | 0.004 | 0.025 | 0.005 | 0.073 | 0.202 | 0.617 | 0.248 | 0.060 |
| u10d | 6.079 | 49.314 | 0.418 | 3.941 | 3.468 | 0.089 | 28.127 | 1.441 | 2.362 | 0.251 | 0.943 | 0.157 | 0.045 | 0.130 | 0.016 | 0.079 | 0.012 | 0.029 | 0.004 | 0.026 | 0.005 | 0.074 | 0.211 | 0.593 | 0.240 | 0.060 |
| U50 | 9.338 | 61.301 | 0.561 | 3.668 | 4.031 | 0.195 | 61.198 | 2.886 | 4.599 | 0.461 | 1.616 | 0.213 | 0.055 | 0.149 | 0.017 | 0.093 | 0.018 | 0.051 | 0.008 | 0.066 | 0.013 | 0.065 | 0.209 | 0.228 | 0.260 | 0.089 |
| U57 | 7.571 | 24.599 | 0.974 | 6.156 | 4.038 | 0.174 | 14.958 | 2.680 | 4.390 | 0.445 | 1.599 | 0.269 | 0.083 | 0.246 | 0.034 | 0.192 | 0.033 | 0.079 | 0.010 | 0.065 | 0.010 | 0.117 | 0.195 | 0.613 | 0.269 | 0.145 |
| U70 | 4.614 | 26.451 | 1.052 | 4.036 | 2.450 | 0.089 | 28.397 | 1.570 | 2.660 | 0.278 | 1.037 | 0.193 | 0.075 | 0.198 | 0.030 | 0.185 | 0.035 | 0.090 | 0.013 | 0.087 | 0.015 | 0.085 | 0.097 | 0.638 | 0.185 | 0.041 |
| U71 | 5.065 | 28.549 | 0.888 | 8.981 | 3.681 | 0.092 | 32.747 | 2.260 | 3.797 | 0.400 | 1.504 | 0.279 | 0.114 | 0.239 | 0.032 | 0.167 | 0.029 | 0.078 | 0.012 | 0.084 | 0.016 | 0.166 | 0.192 | 0.845 | 0.241 | 0.084 |
| u71d | 4.790 | 27.482 | 0.831 | 8.430 | 3.601 | 0.088 | 31.632 | 2.221 | 3.768 | 0.399 | 1.485 | 0.269 | 0.113 | 0.244 | 0.031 | 0.164 | 0.028 | 0.076 | 0.011 | 0.084 | 0.016 | 0.165 | 0.189 | 0.783 | 0.238 | 0.083 |
| U148 | 8.063 | 18.494 | 1.085 | 4.315 | 1.837 | 0.200 | 12.041 | 1.134 | 2.147 | 0.252 | 1.049 | 0.213 | 0.070 | 0.207 | 0.030 | 0.186 | 0.036 | 0.099 | 0.015 | 0.110 | 0.020 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.577 | 0.196 | 0.048 |
| U183 | 5.986 | 18.762 | 0.447 | 2.989 | 1.884 | 0.108 | 15.670 | 1.078 | 1.781 | 0.190 | 0.746 | 0.134 | 0.045 | 0.124 | 0.017 | 0.092 | 0.015 | 0.035 | 0.005 | 0.032 | 0.006 | 0.067 | 0.085 | 0.262 | 0.093 | 0.049 |

Tableau 4 : suite

| N°S | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Cs | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gb | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
|------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| U503 | 6.517 | 19.971 | 2.110 | 11.665 | 4.102 | 0.103 | 32.495 | 1.753 | 3.257 | 0.361 | 1.423 | 0.318 | 0.114 | 0.392 | 0.066 | 0.421 | 0.079 | 0.201 | 0.027 | 0.169 | 0.028 | 0.244 | 0.228 | 0.480 | 0.275 | 0.062 |
| U532 | 5.615 | 58.520 | 0.700 | 4.824 | 2.885 | 0.075 | 28.322 | 2.391 | 3.592 | 0.345 | 1.193 | 0.191 | 0.060 | 0.190 | 0.026 | 0.146 | 0.025 | 0.059 | 0.008 | 0.049 | 0.008 | 0.098 | 0.135 | 0.623 | 0.172 | 0.069 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 8.689 | 29.256 | 3.474 | 9.100 | 2.972 | 0.188 | 52.708 | 1.732 | 3.559 | 0.415 | 1.654 | 0.353 | 0.132 | 0.495 | 0.089 | 0.647 | 0.138 | 0.401 | 0.060 | 0.410 | 0.070 | 0.225 | 0.206 | 0.654 | 0.203 | 0.045 |
| U267 | 11.132 | 22.282 | 2.790 | 9.878 | 1.437 | 0.410 | 11.366 | 1.266 | 2.746 | 0.358 | 1.617 | 0.385 | 0.144 | 0.451 | 0.075 | 0.500 | 0.101 | 0.277 | 0.040 | 0.274 | 0.047 | 0.236 | 0.103 | 0.293 | 0.121 | 0.030 |

Tableau 5 : Compositions en éléments en trace dans les minéraux des xénolites d'Udachnaya

| Olivine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 1.18 | 5.0 | 2 | 0.28 | 128 | 3185 | 27.9 | 0.18 | b.d. | |
| Uv-105/03 | 1.12 | 5.1 | 2 | 0.45 | 134 | 3185 | 40.3 | 0.18 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | |
| Uv-107/03 | 1.32 | 4.8 | 2 | 1.47 | 135 | 3095 | 46.8 | 0.17 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.098 | b.d. | |
| Uv-402/09 | 1.24 | 2.9 | 4 | 2.18 | 133 | 3095 | 55.1 | 0.16 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.082 | b.d. | |
| Uv-454/09 | 1.26 | 4.1 | 2 | 0.24 | 135 | 3316 | 33.0 | 0.18 | b.d. | |
| Uv-487/09 | 1.79 | 2.6 | 2 | 3.38 | 142 | 3219 | 62.3 | 0.18 | b.d. | |
| Uv-504/09 | 1.62 | 2.6 | 2 | 3.92 | 146 | 3369 | 61.4 | 0.18 | b.d. | |
| Uv-590/09 | 1.15 | 4.2 | 2 | 1.83 | 137 | 3142 | 44.3 | 0.17 | b.d. | |
| Uv-600/09 | 1.63 | 3.7 | 3 | 0.11 | 134 | 3208 | 34.0 | 1.06 | 0.037 | 1.434 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 6.940 | 0.005 | 0.005 | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 1.17 | 5.0 | 2 | 1.45 | 134 | 2780 | 49.3 | 0.19 | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 1.24 | 4.7 | 2 | 1.87 | 140 | 3089 | 46.7 | 0.18 | b.d. | |
| <i>high-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 1.05 | 4.0 | 2 | 0.22 | 144 | 3749 | 35.9 | 0.17 | b.d. | |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 1.31 | 3.3 | 3 | 0.29 | 143 | 3460 | 34.3 | 0.17 | b.d. | 0.005 | b.d. | |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 1.26 | 3.2 | 3 | 0.31 | 143 | 3467 | 36.0 | 0.16 | 0.005 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.006 | b.d. | |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 1.38 | 4.1 | 8 | 8.39 | 143 | 3371 | 68.1 | 0.23 | b.d. | 0.004 | b.d. | 0.016 | b.d. | |
| Uv-02/03 | 1.33 | 3.5 | 2 | 4.89 | 137 | 3212 | 62.9 | 0.19 | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | |
| Uv-604/09 | 2.02 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.86 | 142 | 3198 | 55.5 | 0.18 | b.d. | |
| Uv-419/09 | 1.40 | 2.9 | 10 | 3.68 | 146 | 3380 | 64.3 | 0.19 | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | 0.191 | b.d. | |
| U64 | 2.04 | 1.5 | 116 | 8.02 | 134 | 3110 | 57.4 | | b.d. | 0.008 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.211 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.001 | |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 1.38 | 4.1 | 8 | 8.4 | 143 | 3371 | 68.1 | 0.23 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.016 | b.d. | |
| Uv-408/09 | 1.60 | 3.5 | 135 | 9.1 | 148 | 3083 | 75.6 | 0.29 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.099 | b.d. | |
| Uv-103/03 | 1.47 | 4.2 | 29 | 8.5 | 143 | 3085 | 70.1 | 0.23 | b.d. | 0.007 | b.d. | 0.041 | b.d. | |
| Uv-421/09 | 1.65 | 4.1 | 119 | 10.0 | 145 | 3136 | 78.8 | 0.30 | b.d. | 0.009 | 0.006 | 0.202 | b.d. | |
| Uv-573/09 | 1.75 | 3.3 | 56 | 9.3 | 147 | 3226 | 71.9 | 0.27 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.050 | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 1.63 | 3.8 | 35 | 9.2 | 146 | 3248 | 72.6 | 0.25 | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | 0.048 | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 1.64 | 3.7 | 33 | 9.2 | 147 | 3264 | 72.2 | 0.24 | b.d. | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.038 | b.d. | |
| U4 | 1.93 | 3.2 | 14 | 14.1 | 164 | 3892 | 67.7 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.126 | 0.063 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | |
| U9 | 1.76 | 1.9 | 179 | 9.9 | 138 | 2973 | 59.3 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.010 | 0.125 | 0.060 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.001 | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.001 |
| U10 | 2.08 | 2.8 | 52 | 11.3 | 165 | 3858 | 68.4 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.022 | 0.003 | 0.067 | 0.079 | b.d. | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.001 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.000 |
| U57 | 2.04 | 1.9 | 248 | 9.0 | 139 | 3078 | 60.0 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.177 | 0.081 | 0.365 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.001 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.002 |
| U70 | 2.25 | 2.6 | 124 | 10.6 | 179 | 3667 | 82.7 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.074 | 0.112 | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| U71 | 2.11 | 2.6 | 140 | 10.9 | 173 | 3734 | 69.2 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.126 | 0.098 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.001 | 0.002 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U183 | 2.19 | 2.6 | 336 | 9.5 | 168 | 3650 | 63.8 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.007 | 0.212 | 0.181 | 0.007 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.001 | |

Tableau 5 : suite

| Orthopyroxene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|-----|----|-----|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| N°S | Li | Sc | Ti | V | Co | Ni | Zn | Ga | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>low-oxp</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 1.95 | 26.4 | 21 | 59 | 47 | 642 | 22.52 | 0.82 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.153 | 0.070 | 0.026 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.006 | 0.026 | 0.009 | 0.104 |
| Uv-105/03 | 2.88 | 27.1 | 46 | 64 | 41 | 547 | 21.61 | 0.76 | 0.266 | 0.246 | 0.051 | 0.205 | 0.018 | 0.137 | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.030 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.015 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.052 | |
| Uv-107/03 | 0.95 | 25.1 | 29 | 54 | 50 | 649 | 28.90 | 1.13 | b.d. | 0.011 | 0.020 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.155 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.031 | |
| Uv-402/09 | 1.82 | 3.7 | 6 | 3 | 194 | 4439 | 77.12 | 0.25 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.157 | 0.202 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | |
| Uv-454/09 | 1.47 | 22.2 | 26 | 45 | 49 | 692 | 27.77 | 1.10 | b.d. | 0.040 | 0.190 | 0.046 | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.005 | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.081 | |
| Uv-487/09 | 0.98 | 4.7 | 11 | 43 | 51 | 688 | 39.19 | 1.74 | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.005 | 0.043 | 0.032 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | 0.000 | b.d. | | |
| Uv-504/09 | 0.66 | 4.6 | 8 | 43 | 50 | 698 | 40.25 | 1.29 | b.d. | 0.050 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.160 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.010 | |
| Uv-590/09 | 0.65 | 23.5 | 30 | 46 | 49 | 624 | 28.94 | 0.84 | b.d. | 0.010 | 0.034 | 0.026 | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.022 | |
| Uv-600/09 | 0.50 | 23.8 | 141 | 44 | 48 | 636 | 31.11 | 1.21 | 0.004 | 3.871 | 0.328 | 1.424 | 0.024 | 0.000 | 0.017 | 0.123 | 0.032 | 0.234 | 0.096 | 0.030 | 0.072 | 0.011 | 0.069 | 0.010 | 0.023 | 0.005 | 0.044 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 1.60 | 6.7 | 2 | 2 | 193 | 3939 | 64.77 | 0.26 | b.d. | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 0.86 | 24.7 | 31 | 62 | 46 | 581 | 28.75 | 0.92 | b.d. | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.026 | 0.019 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.006 | b.d. |
| U24 | 1.12 | 24.8 | 11 | 38 | 44 | 535 | 20.29 | 0.00 | b.d. | 0.033 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.011 | 0.021 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.003 | 0.052 |
| U504 | 0.99 | 32.3 | 8 | 48 | 45 | 629 | 21.35 | 0.00 | b.d. | 0.363 | 0.084 | 0.069 | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.023 | 0.005 | 0.033 | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.011 | 0.002 | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.059 |
| <i>high-oxp</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 1.03 | 12.8 | 9 | 42 | 50 | 744 | 27.97 | 1.02 | b.d. | 0.330 | 0.044 | 0.295 | 0.044 | 0.035 | 0.012 | 0.040 | 0.007 | 0.035 | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.016 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 0.75 | 15.1 | 116 | 58 | 47 | 612 | 26.71 | 1.11 | b.d. | 0.048 | 0.064 | 0.270 | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.003 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | 0.018 | | |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 0.73 | 15.4 | 116 | 62 | 50 | 665 | 30.48 | 1.21 | b.d. | 0.237 | 0.094 | 0.390 | 0.026 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.023 | 0.006 | 0.038 | 0.023 | 0.006 | 0.021 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.004 | 0.019 | b.d. | 0.032 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.59 | 4.2 | 25 | 31 | 61 | 1093 | 37.75 | 1.02 | b.d. | 0.624 | b.d. | 0.027 | 0.127 | 0.023 | 0.014 | 0.067 | 0.012 | 0.053 | 0.012 | b.d. | |
| Uv-02/03 | 0.40 | 3.6 | 3 | 22 | 52 | 793 | 36.77 | 0.82 | b.d. | 1.898 | b.d. | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.110 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.000 | b.d. | |
| Uv-604/09 | 1.26 | 4.6 | 10 | 38 | 51 | 688 | 36.60 | 2.57 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.005 | 0.000 | b.d. | |
| Uv-419/09 | 0.67 | 3.7 | 21 | 23 | 54 | 827 | 36.96 | 0.89 | b.d. | 0.406 | b.d. | 0.108 | 0.290 | 0.056 | 0.053 | 0.215 | 0.034 | 0.149 | 0.033 | 0.007 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | |
| U29 | 0.66 | 1.1 | 10 | 16 | 53 | 822 | 31.72 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.314 | 0.022 | 0.212 | 0.372 | 0.009 | 0.039 | 0.125 | 0.018 | 0.091 | 0.018 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.001 | b.d. | |
| U260 | 0.82 | 1.7 | 4 | 37 | 52 | 635 | 32.74 | b.d. | 0.235 | 0.217 | 0.006 | 0.077 | 0.045 | 0.320 | 0.021 | 0.056 | 0.005 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.029 | | |
| U280 | 0.95 | 2.4 | 77 | 51 | 50 | 660 | 28.39 | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.258 | 0.003 | 0.269 | 0.010 | 0.375 | 0.019 | 0.063 | 0.006 | 0.023 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | b.d. | | |
| U283 | 0.81 | 2.8 | 69 | 43 | 42 | 520 | 25.32 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.297 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.003 | 0.013 | 0.008 | 0.026 | 0.003 | 0.007 | b.d. | |
| U501 | 0.63 | 3.5 | 482 | 31 | 43 | 569 | 30.57 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.125 | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.001 | 0.001 | |
| U506 | 0.77 | 2.4 | 2 | 17 | 45 | 677 | 26.82 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.019 | 0.002 | 0.019 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | | |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.59 | 4.2 | 25 | 31 | 61 | 1093 | 37.75 | 1.02 | b.d. | 0.624 | b.d. | 0.027 | 0.127 | 0.023 | 0.014 | 0.067 | 0.012 | 0.053 | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.80 | 4.7 | 707 | 40 | 62 | 980 | 41.73 | 1.97 | b.d. | 0.876 | 0.042 | 0.163 | 0.092 | 0.059 | 0.015 | 0.059 | 0.010 | 0.050 | 0.021 | 0.004 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 0.016 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | |
| Uv-103/03 | 0.57 | 5.3 | 139 | 35 | 60 | 983 | 37.41 | 1.18 | b.d. | 0.846 | 0.004 | 0.052 | 0.124 | 0.000 | 0.016 | 0.062 | 0.011 | 0.063 | 0.014 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.005 | b.d. | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.92 | 6.3 | 772 | 51 | 61 | 996 | 42.79 | 2.03 | 0.196 | 3.210 | 0.094 | 0.769 | 0.291 | 1.750 | 0.157 | 0.357 | 0.043 | 0.213 | 0.050 | 0.017 | 0.041 | 0.006 | 0.030 | 0.003 | 0.010 | b.d. | |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.79 | 5.0 | 269 | 40 | 60 | 999 | 41.79 | 1.57 | b.d. | 0.683 | 0.019 | 0.068 | 0.107 | 0.028 | 0.015 | 0.088 | 0.012 | 0.062 | 0.005 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.003 | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 1.00 | 4.8 | 712 | 39 | 60 | 984 | 42.14 | 1.88 | b.d. | 0.963 | 0.057 | 0.224 | 0.086 | b.d. | 0.016 | 0.076 | 0.014 | 0.079 | 0.021 | 0.007 | 0.032 | 0.004 | 0.013 | 0.002 | b.d. | b.d. | |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 0.73 | 4.8 | 205 | 39 | 62 | 1047 | 39.22 | 1.24 | 0.004 | 0.774 | 0.008 | 0.061 | 0.118 | b.d. | 0.015 | 0.066 | 0.009 | 0.063 | b.d. | 0.005 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.002 | b.d. | b.d. | | |
| U9 | 0.88 | 3.4 | 872 | 44 | 60 | 646 | 34.73 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.878 | 0.071 | 0.225 | 0.081 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.074 | 0.013 | 0.074 | 0.025 | 0.007 | 0.026 | 0.004 | 0.020 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.004 |
| U50 | 0.70 | 2.8 | 363 | 36 | 55 | 948 | 29.89 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.616 | 0.018 | 0.049 | 0.082 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.068 | 0.013 | 0.060 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.002 | b.d. | 0.002 |
| U148 | 0.96 | 3.5 | 986 | 38 | 53 | 861 | 33.56 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.086 | 0.086 | 0.169 | 0.060 | 0.007 | 0.018 | 0.073 | 0.013 | 0.070 | 0.023 | 0.008 | 0.026 | 0.003 | 0.017 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.007 |
| U503 | 0.98 | 4.2 | 989 | 41 | 53 | 879 | 29.85 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.866 | 0.073 | 0.230 | 0.070 | 0.025 | 0.019 | 0.080 | 0.015 | 0.080 | 0.026 | 0.009 | 0.024 | 0.003 | 0.018 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.006 |
| U532 | 0.99 | 3.4 | 931 | 42 | 60 | 1057 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tableau 5 : suite

| Clinopyroxene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|-----|----|-----|-------|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| N°S | Li | Sc | Ti | V | Co | Ni | Zn | Ga | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>low-oxp</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 1.54 | 77.3 | | 123 | 15 | 282 | 5.53 | 0.82 | 0.01 | 60 | 4.19 | 1.47 | 0.18 | 0.34 | 1.97 | 7.27 | 1.32 | 7.61 | 2.08 | 0.56 | 1.49 | 0.15 | 0.74 | 0.135 | 0.522 | 0.103 | 0.929 |
| Uv-107/03 | 0.85 | 51.2 | 46 | 82 | 18 | 283 | 10.11 | 6.84 | 0.04 | 4 | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.03 | 46.38 | 1.61 | 0.36 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.012 | 0.059 | 0.012 | 0.158 |
| Uv-454/09 | 1.66 | 71.1 | 72 | 96 | 16 | 282 | 6.32 | 1.01 | 0.01 | 102 | 4.79 | 0.55 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 3.98 | 12.69 | 1.61 | 5.68 | 0.53 | 0.13 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.51 | 0.154 | 0.590 | 0.096 | 0.717 |
| Uv-504/09 | 0.54 | 11.5 | 13 | 173 | 18 | 313 | 9.67 | 4.49 | 0.12 | 119 | 0.02 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 23.88 | 8.75 | 10.96 | 0.30 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.008 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-600/09 | 2.58 | 88.8 | 420 | 102 | 11 | 194 | 6.29 | 1.23 | 0.88 | 606 | 6.45 | 43.01 | 0.25 | 2.44 | 22.42 | 77.16 | 13.0 | 68.21 | 12.66 | 2.62 | 6.16 | 0.53 | 2.06 | 0.265 | 0.516 | 0.054 | 0.312 |
| U24 | 1.71 | 56.6 | 18 | 79 | 19 | 220 | 5.50 | 0.00 | b.d. | 316 | 1.14 | 0.55 | 0.75 | 0.58 | 9.46 | 33.74 | 4.94 | 20.25 | 2.52 | 0.53 | 1.19 | 0.10 | 0.32 | 0.040 | 0.115 | 0.025 | 0.238 |
| U504 | 1.72 | 64.0 | 17 | 81 | 19 | 309 | 7.32 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 297 | 1.23 | 0.58 | 0.91 | 4.34 | 9.08 | 30.97 | 4.51 | 18.64 | 2.39 | 0.51 | 1.22 | 0.10 | 0.35 | 0.043 | 0.123 | 0.024 | 0.267 |
| <i>high-oxp</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 1.61 | 40.8 | 19 | 97 | 17 | 321 | 7.63 | 1.10 | b.d. | 128 | 1.04 | 4.46 | 0.32 | 1.37 | 2.90 | 10.31 | 1.86 | 10.56 | 2.19 | 0.46 | 1.08 | 0.08 | 0.29 | 0.041 | 0.105 | 0.018 | 0.146 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 0.47 | 50.6 | 284 | 157 | 18 | 317 | 6.68 | 1.25 | b.d. | 200 | 2.39 | 8.62 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 2.03 | 10.81 | 2.65 | 18.13 | 4.84 | 1.04 | 2.40 | 0.18 | 0.66 | 0.093 | 0.211 | 0.030 | 0.285 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 0.61 | 48.3 | 279 | 153 | 19 | 320 | 7.47 | 1.24 | b.d. | 198 | 2.29 | 8.28 | 0.15 | 0.41 | 2.07 | 10.76 | 2.67 | 18.20 | 4.88 | 1.03 | 2.35 | 0.18 | 0.65 | 0.084 | 0.217 | 0.029 | 0.247 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-419/09 | 1.71 | 15.1 | 37 | 240 | 18 | 371 | 9.98 | 3.07 | 0.50 | 915 | 0.16 | 11.51 | 0.88 | 11.99 | 34.89 | 101.82 | 13.4 | 53.28 | 5.65 | 0.99 | 1.54 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.008 | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| U29 | 0.43 | 47.9 | 270 | 169 | 18 | 234 | 7.92 | b.d. | 0.00 | 734 | 3.85 | 40.87 | 0.62 | 0.37 | 29.57 | 80.15 | 10.4 | 41.11 | 6.66 | 1.68 | 3.81 | 0.38 | 1.45 | 0.179 | 0.311 | 0.026 | 0.114 |
| U64 | 0.71 | 22.5 | 217 | 293 | 24 | 331 | 11.36 | b.d. | b.d. | 137 | 1.13 | 3.66 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 3.53 | 11.83 | 1.57 | 6.41 | 1.28 | 0.39 | 0.96 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.050 | 0.088 | 0.007 | 0.038 |
| U280 | 0.58 | 18.3 | 151 | 212 | 16 | 253 | 5.74 | b.d. | b.d. | 238 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 1.98 | 5.18 | 13.60 | 1.34 | 2.86 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.013 |
| U283 | 0.60 | 18.1 | 137 | 202 | 15 | 244 | 5.48 | b.d. | b.d. | 226 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 2.09 | 4.98 | 13.06 | 1.25 | 2.69 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.007 |
| U501 | 0.34 | 29.8 | 1122 | 412 | 15 | 240 | 6.98 | b.d. | 0.02 | 329 | 0.73 | 7.58 | 0.01 | 0.35 | 5.61 | 20.87 | 3.45 | 14.53 | 1.72 | 0.39 | 0.95 | 0.07 | 0.24 | 0.032 | 0.060 | 0.005 | 0.029 |
| U506 | 0.33 | 8.4 | 3 | 122 | 17 | 318 | 6.67 | b.d. | 0.14 | 46 | 0.13 | 3.08 | 0.16 | 11.25 | 3.66 | 9.15 | 1.08 | 3.79 | 0.46 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.003 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.58 | 12.9 | 1171 | 170 | 30 | 524 | 17.24 | 3.02 | 0.02 | 162 | 1.13 | 2.97 | 0.23 | 0.38 | 1.91 | 6.29 | 1.03 | 5.36 | 1.26 | 0.35 | 0.85 | 0.09 | 0.36 | 0.045 | 0.099 | 0.011 | 0.054 |
| Uv-103/03 | 0.68 | 18.7 | 155 | 123 | 26 | 473 | 15.61 | 1.33 | 0.04 | 160 | 0.26 | 1.30 | 0.27 | 0.40 | 2.20 | 7.73 | 1.30 | 6.53 | 1.04 | 0.21 | 0.43 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.014 | 0.047 | 0.005 | 0.113 |
| Uv-421/09 | 1.67 | 23.9 | 1949 | 258 | 28 | 500 | 18.10 | 4.30 | 0.26 | 291 | 3.40 | 25.60 | 0.84 | 3.00 | 3.78 | 14.53 | 2.53 | 13.48 | 3.46 | 0.99 | 2.58 | 0.27 | 1.14 | 0.144 | 0.246 | 0.022 | 0.096 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.57 | 9.9 | 373 | 146 | 29 | 533 | 16.08 | 1.97 | 0.02 | 119 | 0.44 | 0.74 | 0.19 | 0.36 | 2.15 | 7.13 | 1.07 | 4.71 | 0.68 | 0.16 | 0.32 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.019 | 0.039 | 0.005 | 0.033 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.63 | 12.8 | 1202 | 163 | 28 | 511 | 16.81 | 2.99 | 0.02 | 183 | 1.31 | 4.31 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 2.45 | 8.57 | 1.40 | 7.33 | 1.58 | 0.44 | 1.08 | 0.10 | 0.46 | 0.065 | 0.106 | 0.011 | 0.056 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 3.49 | 11.6 | 295 | 145 | 29 | 553 | 16.68 | 2.01 | 0.51 | 161 | 0.22 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 4.09 | 2.41 | 8.02 | 1.24 | 5.49 | 0.69 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.012 | 0.019 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U4 | 0.44 | 10.8 | 107 | 159 | 28 | 458 | 12.37 | b.d. | 0.05 | 107 | 0.19 | 1.97 | 0.27 | 1.07 | 2.00 | 6.89 | 1.03 | 4.52 | 0.72 | 0.20 | 0.43 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.013 |
| U10 | 0.51 | 10.4 | 332 | 122 | 27 | 468 | 11.21 | b.d. | 0.02 | 192 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 0.20 | 0.38 | 1.94 | 6.85 | 1.09 | 5.02 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.008 |
| U50 | 0.53 | 10.1 | 573 | 162 | 33 | 561 | 14.00 | b.d. | 0.02 | 126 | 0.44 | 0.81 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 2.30 | 7.98 | 1.22 | 5.16 | 0.66 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.018 | 0.042 | 0.006 | 0.030 |
| U57 | 0.68 | 16.6 | 2176 | 200 | 29 | 383 | 14.59 | b.d. | 0.01 | 128 | 2.51 | 7.36 | 0.25 | 0.29 | 2.59 | 9.18 | 1.52 | 7.19 | 1.57 | 0.48 | 1.30 | 0.16 | 0.74 | 0.108 | 0.202 | 0.022 | 0.117 |
| U70 | 0.65 | 14.2 | 854 | 201 | 30 | 385 | 14.92 | b.d. | 0.01 | 92 | 1.97 | 3.03 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 2.44 | 7.53 | 1.11 | 5.05 | 1.13 | 0.35 | 0.99 | 0.12 | 0.57 | 0.087 | 0.166 | 0.018 | 0.093 |
| U71 | 0.51 | 10.7 | 790 | 137 | 29 | 427 | 12.99 | b.d. | 0.02 | 185 | 0.57 | 1.65 | 0.20 | 0.39 | 2.28 | 7.84 | 1.26 | 5.87 | 1.07 | 0.28 | 0.58 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.024 | 0.049 | 0.006 | 0.032 |
| U148 | 0.83 | 14.6 | 1703 | 184 | 27 | 468 | 12.98 | b.d. | 0.01 | 120 | 2.14 | 4.29 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 2.49 | 8.74 | 1.42 | 6.68 | 1.48 | 0.43 | 1.11 | 0.13 | 0.63 | 0.093 | 0.187 | 0.021 | 0.113 |
| U183 | 0.50 | 13.3 | 2044 | 167 | 26 | 416 | 10.75 | b.d. | 0.01 | 140 | 2.66 | 6.90 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 2.42 | 8.55 | 1.41 | 7.04 | 1.56 | 0.47 | 1.33 | 0.16 | 0.78 | 0.114 | 0.229 | 0.024 | 0.126 |
| U503 | 0.82 | 18.9 | 1812 | 202 | 27 | 463 | 12.30 | b.d. | 0.02 | 113 | 1.67 | 5.70 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 2.48 | 8.64 | 1.42 | 6.84 | 1.44 | 0.40 | 1.09 | 0.12 | 0.56 | 0.074 | 0.142 | 0.013 | 0.078 |
| U532 | 0.71 | 15.8 | 1209 | 169 | 26 | 428 | 12.19 | b.d. | 0.04 | 121 | 1.49 | 3.55 | 0.20 | 0.33 | 2.36 | 8.27 | 1.28 | 5.86 | 1.25 | 0.36 | 0.94 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 0.067 | 0.128 | 0.013 | 0.069 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 0.88 | 15.8 | 1311 | 242 | 29 | 416 | 14.59 | b.d. | b.d. | 88 | 3.05 | 5.56 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 2.94 | 8.52 | 1.16 | 5.13 | 1.25 | 0.44 | 1.30 | 0.17 | 0.86 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.03 | 0.15 |
| U267 | 0.91 | 14.8 | 2305 | 209 | 31 | 519 | 15.42 | b.d. | b.d. | 129 | 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tableau 5 : suite

| Grenat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|-----|-------|-------|------|----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| N°S | Li | Sc | Ti | V | Co | Ni | Zn | Ga | Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.05 | 205.1 | 376 | 519 | 40 | 104 | 14.83 | 4.71 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.26 | 22.2 | 1.87 | b.d. | 0.231 | 2.206 | 0.665 | 5.956 | 2.113 | 0.527 | 1.069 | 0.080 | 0.326 | 0.049 | 0.140 | 0.026 | 0.249 |
| Uv-02/03 | 0.02 | 184.9 | 14 | 282 | 42 | 30 | 11.44 | 2.48 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.02 | 0.3 | 0.35 | b.d. | 1.249 | 1.934 | 0.115 | 0.243 | 0.011 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.097 | |
| Uv-419/09 | 0.04 | 137.8 | 421 | 343 | 41 | 33 | 11.65 | 3.39 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.10 | 1.3 | 0.41 | b.d. | 0.131 | 0.845 | 0.161 | 0.501 | 0.036 | 0.013 | 0.031 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.023 | 0.007 | 0.121 |
| U29 | 1.08 | 108.1 | 40 | 165 | 40 | 25 | 9.19 | | 0.01 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.6 | 0.08 | 0.015 | 0.040 | 0.355 | 0.078 | 0.349 | 0.061 | 0.018 | 0.040 | 0.008 | 0.037 | 0.010 | 0.041 | 0.011 | 0.123 |
| U64 | b.d. | 198.1 | 714 | 426 | 40 | 52 | 12.88 | | 0.01 | 1 | 1.95 | 13.9 | 0.96 | 0.005 | 0.097 | 0.884 | 0.222 | 1.774 | 1.285 | 0.553 | 1.629 | 0.184 | 0.700 | 0.077 | 0.158 | 0.023 | 0.232 |
| U260 | 23.35 | 178.8 | 22 | 328 | 39 | 138 | 7.97 | | 7.46 | 9 | 0.64 | 4.0 | 1.57 | 4.832 | 1.724 | 4.090 | 0.490 | 1.550 | 0.275 | 0.084 | 0.214 | 0.033 | 0.153 | 0.027 | 0.063 | 0.017 | 0.141 |
| U280 | 0.04 | 153.3 | 170 | 175 | 37 | 12 | 6.45 | | 0.00 | 0 | 1.59 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.041 | 0.012 | 0.113 | 0.045 | 0.379 | 0.049 | 0.010 | 0.046 | 0.012 | 0.143 | 0.057 | 0.267 | 0.064 | 0.698 |
| U283 | b.d. | 200.6 | 256 | 250 | 46 | 20 | 8.26 | | b.d. | 0 | 2.07 | 0.6 | 0.06 | b.d. | 0.024 | 0.404 | 0.139 | 0.803 | 0.063 | 0.016 | 0.058 | 0.018 | 0.209 | 0.071 | 0.315 | 0.069 | 0.712 |
| U501 | 0.10 | 117.7 | 1745 | 275 | 47 | 29 | 11.87 | | 0.09 | 0 | 10.46 | 15.4 | 0.03 | 0.007 | 0.016 | 0.273 | 0.141 | 1.630 | 0.945 | 0.423 | 1.448 | 0.252 | 1.775 | 0.415 | 1.264 | 0.208 | 1.531 |
| U506 | 0.07 | 125.8 | 7 | 245 | 48 | 35 | 11.66 | | 0.11 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 0.029 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.001 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.015 | 0.009 | 0.100 | |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.05 | 205.1 | 376 | 519 | 40 | 104 | 14.83 | 4.71 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.26 | 22.2 | 1.87 | b.d. | 0.231 | 2.206 | 0.665 | 5.956 | 2.113 | 0.527 | 1.069 | 0.080 | 0.326 | 0.049 | 0.140 | 0.026 | 0.249 |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.14 | 115.0 | 5911 | 392 | 46 | 112 | 16.15 | 10.41 | 0.00 | 1 | 12.76 | 83.7 | 0.74 | b.d. | 0.068 | 0.636 | 0.212 | 1.952 | 1.376 | 0.613 | 2.166 | 0.396 | 2.612 | 0.503 | 1.446 | 0.195 | 1.424 |
| Uv-103/03 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.15 | 141.3 | 6047 | 347 | 45 | 113 | 17.37 | 8.01 | 0.00 | 2 | 20.80 | 223.5 | 0.82 | b.d. | 0.095 | 1.05 | 0.380 | 3.714 | 2.915 | 1.364 | 5.076 | 0.826 | 5.048 | 0.813 | 1.852 | 0.208 | 1.166 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.09 | 121.5 | 1898 | 357 | 45 | 104 | 16.21 | 7.41 | 0.00 | 1 | 4.62 | 28.8 | 0.72 | b.d. | 0.068 | 0.643 | 0.205 | 1.718 | 0.786 | 0.264 | 0.783 | 0.119 | 0.790 | 0.175 | 0.588 | 0.101 | 0.861 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.20 | 108.1 | 6080 | 354 | 43 | 109 | 16.33 | 9.60 | 0.01 | 1 | 13.96 | 106.1 | 0.74 | b.d. | 0.084 | 0.846 | 0.279 | 2.691 | 1.821 | 0.797 | 2.800 | 0.466 | 3.059 | 0.556 | 1.496 | 0.202 | 1.406 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 0.06 | 167.4 | 2132 | 468 | 43 | 105 | 15.12 | 5.99 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.86 | 42.6 | 1.34 | b.d. | 0.134 | 1.322 | 0.398 | 3.302 | 1.361 | 0.454 | 1.316 | 0.178 | 0.973 | 0.155 | 0.376 | 0.051 | 0.429 |
| U4 | 0.06 | 173.1 | 764 | 532 | 51 | 124 | 15.42 | | 0.06 | 1 | 0.48 | 0.5 | 1.37 | 0.008 | 0.117 | 0.923 | 0.226 | 1.241 | 0.142 | 0.029 | 0.040 | 0.002 | 0.025 | 0.015 | 0.105 | 0.036 | 0.431 |
| U9 | 0.00 | 111.7 | 6898 | 356 | 43 | 86 | 13.91 | | 0.08 | 1 | 16.57 | 72.4 | 0.59 | 0.014 | 0.102 | 0.974 | 0.296 | 2.444 | 1.542 | 0.752 | 2.775 | 0.538 | 3.543 | 0.683 | 1.747 | 0.222 | 1.386 |
| U10 | 0.04 | 197.8 | 2988 | 594 | 50 | 120 | 14.35 | | 0.06 | 2 | 3.40 | 61.9 | 1.40 | b.d. | 0.209 | 2.021 | 0.620 | 5.350 | 2.203 | 0.748 | 2.049 | 0.236 | 1.040 | 0.130 | 0.255 | 0.039 | 0.368 |
| U50 | 0.05 | 109.4 | 2833 | 370 | 46 | 91 | 14.48 | | 0.00 | 1 | 5.11 | 24.7 | 0.58 | 0.032 | 0.089 | 0.878 | 0.242 | 1.953 | 0.810 | 0.281 | 0.860 | 0.134 | 0.900 | 0.188 | 0.572 | 0.105 | 0.869 |
| U57 | 0.05 | 125.0 | 8588 | 350 | 43 | 199 | 13.90 | | 0.03 | 1 | 19.42 | 99.5 | 0.70 | 0.033 | 0.170 | 1.577 | 0.457 | 4.032 | 2.403 | 1.058 | 3.940 | 0.676 | 4.265 | 0.791 | 1.955 | 0.270 | 1.735 |
| U70 | 0.05 | 101.8 | 3088 | 269 | 45 | 78 | 14.71 | | 0.00 | 0 | 15.72 | 36.8 | 0.47 | 0.006 | 0.048 | 0.461 | 0.134 | 1.248 | 0.877 | 0.427 | 1.792 | 0.372 | 2.719 | 0.620 | 1.801 | 0.266 | 1.901 |
| U71 | 0.04 | 119.3 | 3960 | 363 | 43 | 85 | 12.74 | | 0.00 | 1 | 7.88 | 71.2 | 0.60 | b.d. | 0.081 | 0.810 | 0.263 | 2.331 | 1.416 | 0.576 | 1.871 | 0.273 | 1.670 | 0.305 | 0.870 | 0.143 | 1.079 |
| U148 | 0.15 | 129.3 | 3272 | 367 | 52 | 115 | 15.22 | | 0.05 | 1 | 6.68 | 36.9 | 0.36 | b.d. | 0.057 | 0.567 | 0.188 | 1.725 | 0.923 | 0.347 | 1.147 | 0.173 | 1.167 | 0.263 | 0.828 | 0.146 | 1.172 |
| U183 | 0.00 | 134.6 | 1529 | 381 | 40 | 80 | 10.97 | | 0.01 | 1 | 3.28 | 22.7 | 0.90 | 0.003 | 0.115 | 0.912 | 0.223 | 1.724 | 0.571 | 0.228 | 0.903 | 0.138 | 0.804 | 0.128 | 0.305 | 0.045 | 0.350 |
| U503 | 0.30 | 162.8 | 10664 | 462 | 52 | 144 | 16.14 | | 0.07 | 1 | 22.21 | 104.5 | 0.72 | b.d. | 0.153 | 1.476 | 0.463 | 4.120 | 2.500 | 1.094 | 4.030 | 0.725 | 4.690 | 0.886 | 2.310 | 0.309 | 1.934 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 0.12 | 76.7 | 2905 | 190 | 45 | 74 | 15.61 | | 0.00 | 0 | 17.12 | 26.2 | 0.24 | 0.013 | 0.027 | 0.229 | 0.066 | 0.503 | 0.428 | 0.250 | 1.255 | 0.307 | 2.76 | 0.655 | 2.068 | 0.332 | 2.41 |
| U267 | 0.18 | 80.5 | 5891 | 235 | 45 | 110 | 15.43 | | 0.00 | 0 | 14.98 | 52.8 | 0.25 | b.d. | 0.036 | 0.383 | 0.126 | 1.258 | 0.910 | 0.440 | 1.830 | 0.368 | 2.85 | 0.606 | 1.803 | 0.277 | 1.862 |

Tableau 5 : suite

| Olivine | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>low-opx</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | | | | | | |
| Uv-105/03 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-107/03 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-402/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-454/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-487/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-504/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-590/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.009 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-600/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.021 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| <i>high-opx</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-02/03 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.010 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-604/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-419/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.065 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| U64 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.019 | 0.009 | b.d. | b.d. |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.012 | 0.000 | b.d. |
| Uv-408/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-103/03 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.004 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-421/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.005 | 0.016 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-573/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.007 | 0.019 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.006 | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.004 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| U4 | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.014 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U9 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.000 | b.d. |
| U10 | b.d. | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.011 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U57 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U70 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.009 | b.d. | 0.000 |
| U71 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.008 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U183 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.013 | 0.015 | b.d. | b.d. |

Tableau 5 : suite

| Orthoyroxene | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| N°S | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
| <i>low-opx</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 0.030 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.019 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-105/03 | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.021 | b.d. | 0.004 |
| Uv-107/03 | 0.007 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.025 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-402/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.055 | b.d. | 0.012 |
| Uv-454/09 | 0.016 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.031 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-487/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-504/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-590/09 | 0.004 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-600/09 | 0.010 | 0.041 | b.d. | 0.029 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.018 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 0.005 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.000 |
| U24* | 0.012 | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.011 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| U504* | 0.017 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.017 | b.d. | 0.001 |
| <i>high-opx</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 0.004 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.008 | 0.008 | b.d. |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 0.007 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.768 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 0.007 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.046 | b.d. | b.d. |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.014 | 0.006 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-02/03 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.015 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-604/09 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.000 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-419/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.009 |
| U29 | b.d. | 0.007 | 0.036 | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.010 |
| U260 | 0.002 | 0.019 | 0.004 | 0.028 | 0.004 | 0.076 |
| U280 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.226 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| U283 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.001 | b.d. |
| U501 | b.d. | 0.001 | b.d. | 0.008 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U506 | b.d. | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.014 | 0.006 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-408/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.006 | 0.014 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-103/03 | b.d. | 0.007 | 0.020 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-421/09 | b.d. | 0.034 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.003 |
| Uv-573/09 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.013 | 0.034 | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | b.d. | 0.010 | 0.008 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.012 | b.d. | b.d. | b.d. |
| U9 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.031 | 0.001 | b.d. |
| U50 | b.d. | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.010 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U148 | 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.023 | 0.001 | b.d. |
| U503 | 0.001 | 0.013 | 0.008 | 0.006 | b.d. | b.d. |
| U532 | 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.001 | b.d. |

Tableau 5 : suite

| N°S | Clinopyroxene | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>low-opx</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 0.175 | 0.040 | 0.029 | 0.656 | 0.040 | 0.017 |
| Uv-107/03 | 0.029 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.012 | 0.012 | b.d. |
| Uv-454/09 | 0.106 | 0.012 | 0.028 | 0.350 | 0.102 | 0.030 |
| Uv-504/09 | b.d. | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.304 | 0.043 | 0.011 |
| Uv-600/09 | 0.049 | 0.900 | 0.045 | 13.697 | 0.527 | 0.130 |
| U24* | 0.050 | 0.010 | 0.098 | 0.584 | 0.236 | 0.091 |
| U504* | 0.054 | 0.009 | 0.096 | 0.911 | 0.215 | 0.081 |
| <i>high-opx</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 0.029 | 0.053 | 0.041 | 0.677 | 0.047 | 0.023 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | 0.045 | 0.140 | 0.035 | 1.608 | 0.026 | 0.013 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 0.042 | 0.127 | 0.033 | 1.292 | 0.062 | 0.019 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-419/09 | b.d. | 0.663 | 0.037 | 2.314 | 0.734 | 0.131 |
| U29 | 0.012 | 2.315 | 0.049 | 2.987 | 0.935 | 0.197 |
| U64 | b.d. | 0.289 | 0.024 | 0.312 | 0.023 | 0.006 |
| U280 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.052 | 0.028 | 0.004 |
| U283 | b.d. | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.030 | 0.016 | 0.002 |
| U501 | b.d. | 0.593 | 0.001 | 1.359 | 0.062 | 0.000 |
| U506 | b.d. | 0.054 | 0.007 | 0.408 | 0.184 | 0.053 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.006 | 0.189 | 0.010 | 0.231 | 0.019 | 0.004 |
| Uv-103/03 | 0.019 | 0.031 | 0.021 | 0.450 | 0.026 | 0.006 |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.010 | 1.382 | 0.042 | 0.290 | 0.064 | 0.013 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.006 | 0.040 | 0.010 | 0.202 | 0.022 | b.d. |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.007 | 0.271 | 0.012 | 0.221 | 0.018 | 0.004 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | b.d. | 0.033 | 0.019 | 0.311 | 0.036 | 0.010 |
| U4 | 0.002 | 0.126 | 0.014 | 0.222 | 0.020 | 0.004 |
| U10 | 0.001 | 0.031 | 0.011 | 0.306 | 0.015 | 0.003 |
| U50 | 0.005 | 0.037 | 0.012 | 0.293 | 0.019 | 0.004 |
| U57 | 0.013 | 0.480 | 0.016 | 0.186 | 0.022 | 0.005 |
| U70 | 0.011 | 0.212 | 0.021 | 0.215 | 0.026 | 0.006 |
| U71 | 0.004 | 0.092 | 0.010 | 0.290 | 0.017 | 0.003 |
| U148 | 0.013 | 0.298 | 0.012 | 0.169 | 0.021 | 0.003 |
| U183 | 0.014 | 0.461 | 0.012 | 0.188 | 0.020 | 0.004 |
| U503 | 0.007 | 0.354 | 0.015 | 0.146 | 0.021 | 0.004 |
| U532 | 0.008 | 0.227 | 0.012 | 0.182 | 0.019 | 0.004 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | |
| U85 | 0.02 | 0.408 | 0.021 | 0.211 | 0.033 | 0.007 |
| U267 | 0.02 | 0.441 | 0.015 | 0.165 | 0.021 | 0.004 |

Tableau 5 : suite

| Grenat | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| N°S | Lu | Hf | Ta | Pb | Th | U |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.055 | 0.500 | 0.165 | 0.021 | 0.065 | 0.090 |
| Uv-02/03 | 0.039 | 0.000 | b.d. | 0.016 | 0.025 | 0.019 |
| Uv-419/09 | 0.034 | 0.017 | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.032 | 0.023 |
| U29 | 0.032 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.033 | 0.009 | 0.011 |
| U64 | 0.055 | 0.260 | 0.117 | 0.021 | 0.054 | 0.072 |
| U260 | 0.033 | 0.030 | 0.064 | 0.156 | 0.266 | 0.076 |
| U280 | 0.145 | 0.008 | b.d. | 0.017 | 0.003 | 0.002 |
| U283 | 0.143 | 0.013 | 0.004 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 0.008 |
| U501 | 0.262 | 0.314 | b.d. | 0.019 | 0.006 | 0.000 |
| U506 | 0.028 | b.d. | b.d. | 0.092 | b.d. | b.d. |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.055 | 0.500 | 0.165 | 0.021 | 0.065 | 0.090 |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.215 | 2.120 | 0.055 | 0.039 | 0.016 | 0.030 |
| Uv-103/03 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.156 | 4.595 | 0.059 | 0.011 | 0.025 | 0.042 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.155 | 0.599 | 0.054 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.026 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.214 | 2.588 | 0.050 | 0.014 | 0.018 | 0.030 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 0.080 | 1.000 | 0.113 | 0.014 | 0.039 | 0.053 |
| U4 | 0.102 | 0.006 | 0.120 | 0.025 | 0.064 | 0.064 |
| U9 | 0.191 | 1.951 | 0.061 | 0.051 | 0.030 | 0.033 |
| U10 | 0.087 | 1.338 | 0.160 | 0.016 | 0.068 | 0.106 |
| U50 | 0.148 | 0.615 | 0.061 | 0.025 | 0.022 | 0.028 |
| U57 | 0.272 | 2.569 | 0.073 | 0.038 | 0.035 | 0.047 |
| U70 | 0.294 | 1.032 | 0.054 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.025 |
| U71 | 0.186 | 1.797 | 0.073 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.030 |
| U148 | 0.208 | 0.854 | 0.031 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.018 |
| U183 | 0.066 | 0.607 | 0.073 | 0.024 | 0.035 | 0.058 |
| U503 | 0.293 | 2.750 | 0.077 | 0.008 | 0.034 | 0.047 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | |
| U85 | 0.371 | 0.674 | 0.026 | 0.016 | 0.009 | 0.011 |
| U267 | 0.296 | 1.562 | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.007 | 0.011 |

Tableau 6 : Compositions calculées en Terres Rares des xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya

| N°S | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | | | | | | | 0.028 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 0.004 | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.045 | 0.012 |
| Uv-105/03 | | | | | | | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.003 |
| Uv-107/03 | | | | | | | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 0.002 |
| Uv-402/09 | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Uv-454/09 | | | | | | | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.004 | 0.018 | 0.004 | 0.034 | 0.007 |
| Uv-487/09 | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Uv-504/09 | | | | | | | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Uv-590/09 | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| Uv-600/09 | | | | | | | 0.166 | 0.015 | 0.062 | 0.008 | 0.016 | 0.002 | 0.015 | 0.003 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| U24 | | | | | | | 0.030 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.016 | 0.004 |
| U504 | | | | | | | 0.027 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.017 | 0.005 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | | | | | | | 0.060 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.003 |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | | | | | | | 0.067 | 0.006 | 0.018 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.015 | 0.004 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | | | | | | | 0.079 | 0.007 | 0.024 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.020 | 0.004 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 0.050 | 0.077 | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.002 | |
| Uv-604/09 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | |
| Uv-419/09 | 0.010 | 0.045 | 0.008 | 0.030 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.001 | |
| U29 | 0.206 | 0.695 | 0.093 | 0.384 | 0.077 | 0.023 | 0.058 | 0.006 | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| U64 | 0.002 | 0.022 | 0.006 | 0.044 | 0.032 | 0.014 | 0.041 | 0.005 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.001 |
| U260 | 0.251 | 0.655 | 0.065 | 0.145 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| U280 | 0.067 | 0.180 | 0.019 | 0.053 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.030 | 0.006 |
| U283 | 0.080 | 0.310 | 0.054 | 0.234 | 0.026 | 0.006 | 0.015 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.027 | 0.005 |
| U501 | 0.159 | 0.412 | 0.056 | 0.273 | 0.083 | 0.034 | 0.108 | 0.018 | 0.122 | 0.028 | 0.085 | 0.014 | 0.103 | 0.018 |
| U506 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.015 | 0.119 | 0.033 | 0.280 | 0.097 | 0.023 | 0.047 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.011 | 0.002 |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.100 | 0.378 | 0.070 | 0.410 | 0.136 | 0.049 | 0.159 | 0.027 | 0.174 | 0.033 | 0.095 | 0.013 | 0.096 | 0.015 |
| Uv-103/03 | 0.135 | 0.517 | 0.090 | 0.480 | 0.123 | 0.035 | 0.090 | 0.009 | 0.040 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.000 |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.113 | 0.374 | 0.064 | 0.387 | 0.174 | 0.075 | 0.263 | 0.042 | 0.253 | 0.040 | 0.092 | 0.010 | 0.057 | 0.008 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.145 | 0.543 | 0.096 | 0.549 | 0.147 | 0.045 | 0.118 | 0.015 | 0.084 | 0.017 | 0.049 | 0.008 | 0.067 | 0.012 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.103 | 0.364 | 0.061 | 0.321 | 0.090 | 0.033 | 0.108 | 0.017 | 0.106 | 0.019 | 0.050 | 0.007 | 0.046 | 0.007 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 0.087 | 0.338 | 0.059 | 0.326 | 0.084 | 0.027 | 0.071 | 0.009 | 0.044 | 0.007 | 0.016 | 0.002 | 0.018 | 0.003 |
| U4 | 0.005 | 0.041 | 0.010 | 0.055 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.019 | 0.004 |
| U9 | 0.010 | 0.072 | 0.020 | 0.155 | 0.092 | 0.044 | 0.162 | 0.031 | 0.203 | 0.039 | 0.100 | 0.013 | 0.078 | 0.011 |
| U10 | 0.097 | 0.370 | 0.064 | 0.340 | 0.081 | 0.025 | 0.064 | 0.007 | 0.031 | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.002 |
| U50 | 0.163 | 0.617 | 0.110 | 0.572 | 0.151 | 0.049 | 0.137 | 0.019 | 0.107 | 0.020 | 0.052 | 0.009 | 0.067 | 0.011 |
| U57 | 0.102 | 0.338 | 0.055 | 0.295 | 0.100 | 0.038 | 0.130 | 0.020 | 0.121 | 0.022 | 0.052 | 0.007 | 0.044 | 0.007 |
| U70 | 0.140 | 0.496 | 0.083 | 0.421 | 0.112 | 0.040 | 0.133 | 0.024 | 0.161 | 0.036 | 0.102 | 0.015 | 0.106 | 0.016 |
| U71 | 0.144 | 0.462 | 0.075 | 0.418 | 0.166 | 0.064 | 0.203 | 0.029 | 0.167 | 0.029 | 0.078 | 0.012 | 0.089 | 0.015 |
| U148 | 0.157 | 0.586 | 0.104 | 0.581 | 0.171 | 0.057 | 0.175 | 0.024 | 0.141 | 0.028 | 0.080 | 0.013 | 0.099 | 0.017 |
| U183 | 0.059 | 0.225 | 0.039 | 0.215 | 0.055 | 0.019 | 0.062 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.007 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.016 | 0.003 |
| U503 | 0.095 | 0.332 | 0.055 | 0.265 | 0.057 | 0.016 | 0.044 | 0.005 | 0.024 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.000 |
| U532 | 0.006 | 0.049 | 0.015 | 0.128 | 0.076 | 0.033 | 0.122 | 0.022 | 0.142 | 0.027 | 0.070 | 0.009 | 0.058 | 0.009 |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 0.430 | 1.273 | 0.179 | 0.827 | 0.252 | 0.105 | 0.397 | 0.076 | 0.583 | 0.128 | 0.381 | 0.060 | 0.421 | 0.064 |
| U267 | 0.350 | 1.262 | 0.211 | 1.114 | 0.333 | 0.121 | 0.413 | 0.069 | 0.475 | 0.095 | 0.267 | 0.040 | 0.261 | 0.041 |

Tableau 7 : Compositions en $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ des olivines et des orthopyroxènes des péridotites d'Udachnaya

| N°S | $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰) ol | $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰) opx | $\Delta\text{opx-ol}$ opx-ol | $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰) WR calc | Qualité des opx |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 4.92 | 6.03 | 1.11 | 5.05 | dirty opx |
| Uv-105/03 | 4.78 | 6.48 | 1.71 | | dirty opx |
| Uv-107/03 | 5.02 | 6.15 | 1.13 | 5.09 | dirty opx |
| Uv-402/09 | 5.31 | 5.69 | 0.37 | 5.38 | dirty opx |
| Uv-454/09 | 5.31 | 6.05 | 0.73 | 5.45 | dirty opx |
| Uv-590/09 | 5.04 | | | 5.13 | |
| Uv-600/09 | 5.42 | | | 5.48 | |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 5.30 | 6.45 | 1.15 | 5.33 | dirty opx |
| U24 | 5.15 | 5.93 | 0.78 | 5.23 | dirty opx |
| U504 | 5.35 | | | 5.43 | |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 5.13 | 5.74 | 0.62 | 5.40 | opx OK |
| Uv-585/09 | 5.20 | 5.66 | 0.45 | 5.43 | opx OK |
| U15 | 4.90 | 5.77 | 0.87 | 5.10 | opx OK |
| U52 | 5.07 | | | 5.28 | |
| U1123 | 5.04 | 5.79 | 0.74 | 5.25 | opx OK |
| <i>moyenne</i> | 5.1 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 5.3 | |
| <i>Std</i> | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | |
| <i>min</i> | 4.8 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 5.0 | |
| <i>max</i> | 5.4 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 5.5 | |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | |
| Uv-419/09 | 5.06 | | | 5.20 | |
| U29 | 4.99 | | | 5.12 | |
| U64 | 5.13 | 5.25 | 0.12 | 5.24 | dirty opx |
| U260 | 5.36 | | | 5.39 | |
| U280 | 5.13 | 5.79 | 0.66 | 5.19 | dirty opx |
| U283 | 5.25 | | | 5.32 | |
| U501 | 5.23 | 5.01 | -0.22 | 5.27 | dirty opx |
| U506 | 5.22 | | | 5.32 | |
| U508 | 5.38 | 5.16 | -0.22 | 5.43 | opx OK |
| U1147 | 5.31 | | | 5.49 | |
| U1188 | 5.19 | | | 5.34 | |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | |
| Uv-573/09 | 5.35 | 5.19 | -0.16 | 5.47 | dirty opx |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | | | | | |
| U4 | 5.11 | 5.56 | 0.45 | 5.24 | |
| U71 | 5.39 | 5.18 | -0.06 | 5.47 | dirty opx |
| U503 | 5.07 | 5.58 | 0.52 | 5.16 | opx OK |
| U507 | 5.24 | | | | |
| dirty opx: alteration rims + many dark fractures | | | | 5.29 | |
| opx OK : no alteration rims + no fractures | | | | 0.15 | |

Tableau 8 : Compositions en éléments du groupe du platine et en souffre des xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya

| N°S | Os ppb | Ir ppb | Ru ppb | Pt ppb | Pd ppb | Re ppb | S ppm | ± |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 0.06 | 0.14 | n.a. | 0.42 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 69 | 37 |
| Uv-105/03 | 1.32 | 1.15 | 0.46 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 55 | 7 |
| Uv-107/03 | 4.77 | 4.41 | 6.75 | 3.57 | 2.02 | 0.96 | 209 | 29 |
| Uv-402/09 | 2.12 | 2.40 | 2.14 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 26 | 12 |
| Uv-454/09 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 1.18 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 48 | 7 |
| Uv-487/09 | 1.72 | 1.94 | 3.12 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 410 | 21 |
| Uv-504/09 | 5.15 | 3.70 | 4.44 | 2.06 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 116 | 13 |
| Uv-590/09 | 4.41 | 2.47 | 1.19 | 0.44 | 0.05 | 2.75 | 33 | 12 |
| Uv-600/09 | 0.19 | 0.28 | n.a. | 1.66 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 99 | 10 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 0.95 | 0.84 | 1.74 | 0.19 | 0.03 | 0.49 | 324 | 67 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 4.17 | 0.40 | 2.06 | 5.77 | 0.05 | 0.58 | 334 | 33 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 1.37 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 256 | 23 |
| Uv 90-03d | 0.02 | 0.07 | n.a. | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.38 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Uv-585/09 (1) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 5.47 | 5.08 | 5.97 | 6.44 | 1.53 | 0.33 | 59 | 21 |
| <i>Garnet Peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 0.19 | 0.63 | 2.19 | 0.56 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 299 | 31 |
| Uv-604/09 | 0.20 | 1.69 | n.a. | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 352 | 23 |
| Uv-419/09 | 4.56 | 3.78 | 3.03 | 3.32 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 450 | 14 |
| <i>Deformed</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 5.11 | 5.09 | 6.43 | 9.83 | 0.00 | 0.84 | 217 | 15 |
| Uv-408/09 | 3.87 | 3.35 | n.a. | 10.46 | 3.23 | 0.03 | 188 | 25 |
| Uv-421/09 | 6.23 | 6.13 | n.a. | 12.32 | 1.61 | 0.01 | 92 | 27 |
| Uv-573/09 | 3.85 | 3.53 | n.a. | 8.96 | 5.78 | 0.49 | 284 | 2 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 3.40 | 3.01 | 4.66 | 4.01 | 1.52 | 0.48 | 232 | 42 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 4.22 | 3.81 | 4.84 | 7.30 | 0.49 | 0.66 | 253 | 47 |
| U57 | 3.26 | 3.75 | n.a. | 8.35 | 2.92 | 0.06 | n.a. | n.a. |
| U183 | 1.30 | 1.50 | n.a. | 0.79 | 0.32 | 0.58 | n.a. | n.a. |
| U503 | 9.75 | 8.40 | n.a. | 8.63 | 2.98 | 0.40 | n.a. | n.a. |
| U532 | 4.75 | 3.82 | n.a. | 6.09 | 1.97 | 0.05 | n.a. | n.a. |
| <i>Highly deformed</i> | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 3.06 | 2.91 | n.a. | 5.28 | 2.87 | 0.27 | n.a. | n.a. |
| U267 | 4.76 | 4.09 | n.a. | 10.96 | 7.73 | 0.79 | n.a. | n.a. |

Tableau 9 : Compositions isotopiques Re/Os et âges modèles des péridotites d'Udachnaya

| N°S | $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$ | $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ | $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ 360 Ma | γOs | γOs 360 Ma | T_{RD} | T_{RD} 360 Ma | T_{MA} |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Spinel peridotites | | | | | | | | |
| Low-opx | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 6.728 | 0.1505 | 0.1101 | 16.1 | 18.5 | -3.0 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Uv-105/03 | 0.704 | 0.1191 | 0.1149 | -8.1 | -6.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | -2.4 |
| Uv-107/03 | 0.979 | 0.1183 | 0.1124 | -8.8 | -6.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | -1.3 |
| Uv-402/09 | 0.218 | 0.1187 | 0.1174 | -8.4 | -6.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| Uv-454/09 | 0.820 | 0.1388 | 0.1339 | 7.1 | 9.3 | -1.3 | -0.6 | 1.4 |
| Uv-487/09 | 0.302 | 0.1163 | 0.1145 | -10.2 | -8.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 5.7 |
| Uv-504/09 | 0.133 | 0.1153 | 0.1145 | -11.0 | -9.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Uv-590/09 | 3.022 | 0.1119 | 0.0938 | -13.6 | -11.8 | 2.4 | 4.7 | -0.4 |
| Uv-600/09 | 5.095 | 0.1916 | 0.1610 | 47.9 | 50.9 | -9.2 | -4.5 | 0.8 |
| Uv-KC-137/08 | 2.509 | 0.1315 | 0.1164 | 1.5 | 3.6 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
| Uv-KC-150(2)/08 | 0.673 | 0.1231 | 0.1191 | -5.0 | -3.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | -1.7 |
| High-opx | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 24.298 | 0.2979 | 0.1517 | 129.9 | 134.6 | -29.3 | -3.1 | 0.4 |
| Uv 90-03d | 91.025 | 0.8383 | 0.2907 | 546.8 | 560.2 | | -27.7 | 0.5 |
| Uv-585/09 (2) | 0.2931 | 0.1149 | 0.1131 | -11.3 | -9.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.9 |
| Garnet Peridotites | | | | | | | | |
| Coarse | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-02/03 | 4.829 | 0.1190 | 0.0900 | -8.2 | -6.3 | 1.4 | 5.2 | -0.1 |
| Uv-604/09 | 15.404 | 0.2047 | 0.1120 | 57.9 | 61.2 | -11.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Uv-419/09 | 0.534 | 0.1173 | 0.1140 | -9.5 | -7.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | -8.0 |
| Deformed | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-01/03 | 0.7972 | 0.1229 | 0.1181 | -5.2 | -3.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | -1.1 |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.0396 | 0.1229 | 0.1227 | -5.1 | -3.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.0051 | 0.1171 | 0.1171 | -9.6 | -7.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.6104 | 0.1242 | 0.1205 | -4.2 | -2.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | -1.9 |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.6809 | 0.1192 | 0.1151 | -8.0 | -6.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | -2.6 |
| Uv-KC-67/08 | 0.7557 | 0.1231 | 0.1186 | -5.0 | -3.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | -1.2 |
| U57 | 0.0870 | 0.1192 | 0.1187 | -8.0 | -6.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| U183 | 2.1407 | 0.1302 | 0.1173 | 0.5 | 2.5 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| U503 | 0.1976 | 0.1175 | 0.1163 | -9.3 | -7.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| U532 | 0.0504 | 0.1182 | 0.1179 | -8.8 | -6.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Highly deformed | | | | | | | | |
| U85 | 0.4274 | 0.1252 | 0.1226 | -3.4 | -1.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 26.6 |
| U267 | 0.8035 | 0.1292 | 0.1244 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | -0.1 |

Tableau 10 : Compositions Lu/Hf, Sm/Nd et âges modèles des péridotites d'Udachnaya

| N°S | $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ mnx | $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ mnx | ϵHf mnx | T_{CHUR} mnx | T_{BE} mnx | Lu laser ppm | Lu ID ppm | Hf laser ppm | Hf ID ppm | |
|----------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| Clinopyroxene | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinel peridotites | | | | | | | | | | |
| low-opx | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 0.49977 | 0.29996 | | 608 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.04 | |
| Uv-454/09 | 1.78698 | 0.34172 | | 2085 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.01 | |
| high-opx | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 0.06739 | 0.28403 | | 44 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | |
| Uv-585/03 | 0.04126 | 0.28323 | | 16 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.14 | |
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.00321 | 0.28258 | | -6.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.27 | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.00339 | 0.28312 | | 12 | -0.6 | -0.8 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.19 | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.00099 | 0.28277 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.38 | |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.01129 | 0.28308 | | 11 | -0.8 | -1.0 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | |
| U85 | 0.00561 | 0.28316 | | 14 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.41 | |
| Grenat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.01122 | 0.28283 | | 2.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 2.59 | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.01430 | 0.28279 | | 0.5 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 2.21 | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.00653 | 0.28315 | | 13 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 4.60 | |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.02912 | 0.28473 | | 69 | -35.1 | 66.6 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.60 | |
| U85 | 0.06955 | 0.28367 | | 32 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.67 | |
| N°S | $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ WR | $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ WR | ϵHf WR | T_{CHUR} WR | T_{BE} WR | | | | | |
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.00678 | 0.28269 | | -2.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | | | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.00998 | 0.28292 | | 5.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | | | | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.00419 | 0.28299 | | 7.7 | -0.4 | -0.5 | | | | |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.02144 | 0.28402 | | 44 | -6.0 | -10.7 | | | | |
| U85 | 0.03974 | 0.28343 | | 23 | 5.2 | 3.0 | | | | |

Tableau 10 : suite

| N°S | $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ | $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ | ϵNd | T_{BE} | Sm lase | Nd ID | Nd laser | Nd ID |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| | mnx | mnx | mnx | mnx | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| Clinopyroxene | | | | | | | | |
| Spinel peridotites | | | | | | | | |
| low-opx | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-101/03 | 0.1409 | 0.5190 | 114 | -10.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 10.6 | 11.1 |
| Uv-454/09 | 0.0503 | 0.5175 | 123 | -18.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| high-opx | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-90/03 | 0.1086 | 0.5185 | 94 | -5.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| Uv-585/03 | 0.1313 | 0.5187 | 118 | -15.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 18.1 | 20.1 |
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.1145 | 0.5200 | 143 | -14.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.4130 | 0.5213 | 168 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.0982 | 0.5199 | 142 | -11.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 13.5 | 16.0 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.0724 | 0.5195 | 133 | -8.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| U85 | 0.1929 | 0.5182 | 109 | | 0.4 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Grenat | | | | | | | | |
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.3402 | 0.5217 | 177.0142 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Uv-408/09 | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.4037 | 0.5216 | 173.9136 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.2430 | 0.5204 | 150.8949 | 23.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| U85 | 0.3379 | 0.5196 | 135.88 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| N°S | $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ | $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ | ϵNd | T_{BE} | | | | |
| | WR | WR | WR | WR | | | | |
| Garnet peridotites | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-03/08 | 0.2151 | 0.5207 | 158 | 54 | | | | |
| Uv-408/09 | 0.4130 | 0.5213 | 168 | 6.0 | | | | |
| Uv-421/09 | 0.2749 | 0.5209 | 160 | 15 | | | | |
| Uv-573/09 | 0.1695 | 0.5200 | 143 | -50 | | | | |
| U85 | 0.2703 | 0.5190 | 123 | 13 | | | | |

Tableau 11 : propriétés pétrophysiques des xénolites de péridotite d'Udachnaya

| N°S | Vp _{max} | Vp _{min} | Vp _{ave} | A _{Vp} | Vs1 _{max} | Vs1 _{min} | Vs2 _{max} | Vs2 _{min} | Vs _{ave} | A _{Vsmax} | J _{index} | Density |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | km/s | | % | | km/s | | km/s | | km/s | % | ol,omph | g/m ³ |
| <i>Spinel peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Low-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U504 | 9.02 | 8.04 | 8.53 | 11.50 | 5.10 | 4.89 | 4.92 | 4.63 | 4.89 | 8.01 | 5.72 | 3.310 |
| U1109 | 8.74 | 8.13 | 8.44 | 7.30 | 4.99 | 4.90 | 4.93 | 4.71 | 4.88 | 5.92 | 5.21 | 3.318 |
| UV93/3 | 8.65 | 8.18 | 8.42 | 5.60 | 4.97 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.72 | 4.87 | 4.93 | 6.72 | 3.326 |
| UV101/03 | 8.62 | 8.17 | 8.40 | 5.50 | 4.98 | 4.87 | 4.89 | 4.71 | 4.86 | 4.85 | 4.24 | 3.315 |
| UV504/09 | 8.77 | 8.05 | 8.41 | 8.60 | 5.09 | 4.81 | 4.89 | 4.74 | 4.88 | 6.56 | 7.06 | 3.316 |
| UV590/09 | 8.61 | 8.11 | 8.36 | 6.00 | 4.99 | 4.84 | 4.88 | 4.74 | 4.86 | 4.94 | 3.83 | 3.316 |
| <i>High-opx</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U15 | 8.60 | 7.97 | 8.29 | 7.60 | 5.00 | 4.86 | 4.89 | 4.65 | 4.85 | 6.32 | 11 | 3.305 |
| U52 | 8.58 | 7.99 | 8.29 | 7.10 | 4.97 | 4.86 | 4.89 | 4.66 | 4.85 | 5.72 | 5.85 | 3.313 |
| <i>Garnet peridotites</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coarse</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U29-2 | 8.48 | 8.11 | 8.30 | 4.40 | 4.92 | 4.85 | 4.86 | 4.74 | 4.84 | 3.54 | 4.08 | 3.323 |
| U506B | 8.70 | 8.13 | 8.42 | 6.80 | 4.98 | 4.87 | 4.89 | 4.70 | 4.86 | 4.66 | 7.78 | 3.325 |
| U280B | 8.61 | 8.20 | 8.41 | 4.90 | 4.95 | 4.85 | 4.91 | 4.73 | 4.86 | 4.13 | 4.11 | 3.335 |
| U260B | 8.85 | 8.09 | 8.47 | 9.00 | 5.03 | 4.89 | 4.92 | 4.65 | 4.87 | 6.79 | 5.74 | 3.326 |
| <i>Sheared</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U71 | 8.64 | 8.01 | 8.33 | 7.50 | 5.01 | 4.80 | 4.84 | 4.72 | 4.84 | 5.45 | 7.04 | 3.356 |
| U50A | 8.45 | 8.06 | 8.26 | 4.80 | 4.93 | 4.81 | 4.84 | 4.74 | 4.83 | 3.64 | 3.21 | 3.349 |
| U9D | 8.61 | 7.99 | 8.30 | 7.50 | 4.97 | 4.85 | 4.86 | 4.67 | 4.84 | 5.84 | 8.07 | 3.346 |
| U70A | 8.62 | 8.05 | 8.34 | 6.90 | 4.96 | 4.82 | 4.85 | 4.68 | 4.83 | 5.21 | - | 3.357 |
| U57A | 8.62 | 8.03 | 8.33 | 7.10 | 4.99 | 4.80 | 4.85 | 4.72 | 4.84 | 5.32 | 3.76 | 3.333 |
| U267 | 8.36 | 8.13 | 8.25 | 2.80 | 4.88 | 4.78 | 4.82 | 4.74 | 4.81 | 2.62 | 2.22 | 3.391 |
| U183A | 8.44 | 8.19 | 8.32 | 2.90 | 4.91 | 4.84 | 4.87 | 4.79 | 4.85 | 2.41 | 3.28 | 3.338 |
| <i>Werhlite</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U225A | 8.81 | 8.07 | 8.44 | 8.70 | 4.94 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.60 | 4.82 | 6 | 3.36 | 3.379 |
| <i>Eclogite</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UV-73-03 | 8.71 | 8.60 | 8.66 | 1.30 | 4.98 | 4.92 | 4.96 | 4.90 | 4.94 | 1.40 | 11.16 | 3.653 |
| UV-KC-147 | 8.75 | 8.53 | 8.64 | 2.50 | 4.99 | 4.92 | 4.96 | 4.88 | 4.94 | 1.78 | 11.59 | 3.637 |
| Average | 8.73 | 8.57 | 8.65 | 1.90 | 4.99 | 4.92 | 4.96 | 4.89 | 4.94 | 1.59 | 11.38 | 3.645 |
| <i>Orthopyroxenite</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uv-KC-44/08 | 7.95 | 7.78 | 7.87 | 2.20 | 4.81 | 4.73 | 4.77 | 4.69 | 4.75 | 2.07 | | 3.279 |