

Evolution of magmatism and metasomatism in magma-poor rifted margin during the initiation of the seafloor spreading: example of the fossil Platta margin (Swiss Alps) and comparison with the present-day Iberia-Newfoundland margin

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École et observatoire

des **sciences de la Terre**

Université de Strasbourg



UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG

École Doctorale des Sciences de la Terre et de l'Environnement (ED 413)

Institut de Physique du Globe de Strasbourg (UMR 7516)

Thèse présentée par :

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soutenue le : 21 décembre 2017

pour obtenir le grade de : Docteur de l'Université de Strasbourg

Discipline : Sciences de la Terre Spécialité : Géologie - Géochimie

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« Quand apprenons-nous généralement ? Quand nous faisons ce qui nous intéresse » Ivan Illich

Une société sans école (1971), trad. Gérard Durand, éd. du Seuil, p. 212

« Ce n'est pas la technique qui nous asservit mais le sacré transféré à la technique » JACQUES ELLUL

Les nouveaux possédés (1973), éd. Fayard, p. 259

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

The creation of a new plate boundary, following the lithospheric breakup, corresponds to the formation of a steady-state oceanic ridge whose thermal conditions, tectonics and magmatism are focused and sustainable. Mid-oceanic ridge basalt-type (MOR-basalt) is then characteristic and circumscribed almost exclusively near the axial zone. However, the previous steps are marked by transitional magmatic and metasomatic events in the ocean-continent transition zone (OCT), which may be rich or poor in magma. The object of this study is to understand some particularities of the magmatism and metasomatism in OCTs during the final phase of the formation of a magma-poor rifted margin.

OCTs are distal domains very difficult to access due to the bathymetry and sedimentary cover. Seismic lines, dives and drilling may give only a partial insight of their lithologies. Therefore, fossil analogs of these distal domains are of a special interest. They allow to have a more exhaustive view of the tectonic, magmatic and metasomatic processes ruled during the incipient oceanization.

Platta and Tasna nappes, located in the canton of Graubünden (S-E Switzerland), are part of the Pennine domain constituting the Alpine ophiolitic suture, fragments of the ancient Liguro-Piemontais (or Alpine-Tethys) ocean. These nappes are characterized by large exhumed mantle during large scale detachment faults initiated in the Upper Jurassic. Previous studies devoted on these Alpine ophiolites make them the most documented OCTs worldwide. In addition, several studies have highlighted that there are strong similarities between these fossil margins and present-day passive margins such as those offshore Iberia and Newfoundland.

Therefore, the first two chapters are devoted to the study of the Platta-Tasna fossil nappes. Then, in a third chapter, these ophiolites are compared with the Iberia-Newfoundland conjugate margins, the latter representing the only OCT with holes having reached the exhumed mantle. A multi-disciplinary approach is used based on a detailed field work (or cores) followed by diverse petrological, geochemical and mineralogical methods in order to obtain data and interpretations mainly new and innovative for this kind of distal domain.

The first chapter of the thesis is focused on the study of the effects of metasomatism on magmatic rocks intruding a mantle being exhumed. In the Platta nappe, most rocks are highly hydrated. From this hydration results a massive serpentinization of the mantle rocks as well as a rodingitization of the dikes intruding serpentinites. On the other hand, the gabbroic bodies remain preserved from this metasomatism. Field studies have shown the presence of a

chlorite (blackwall) halo at the contact between magmatic dikes and surrounding serpentinites, suggesting interactions between the two types of rocks. This metasomatism has created a paragenesis typical of rodingites consisting of diopside, (hydro)grossular, and chlorite, ± vesuvianite. Their compositions in trace elements shows that they have the same chemical characteristics as the overlying basalts, thus allowing to interpret them as magmatic pipes of overlying basalt flows. The ¹⁴³Nd / ¹⁴⁴Nd and ⁸⁷Sr / ⁸⁶Sr isotopic analysis carried out on rodingite dikes suggest that they come from a mantle source slightly different from gabbros. Raman analysis have shown that serpentine around dikes have varied polymorphs, ranging from lizardite for areas far from contacts, to polygonal-chrysotile for areas close to chlorite blackwall. X-ray fluorescence maps highlight the migration of fluid-immobile elements, such as aluminum, from dikes towards the host rock. The aluminum is buffered in contact with the peridotite undergoing serpentinization thus creating the chlorite blackwall. Whole-rock ICPMS data also showed that the rodingitization process can mobilize HREE and HFSE from magmatic dikes to blackwalls. Finally, boron isotopes ($\delta^{11}B$) associated with mineral paragenesis, have estimated the temperature of the rodingite formation. Temperature ranges between $\sim 190^{\circ}$ C for the highest to $\sim 6^{\circ}$ C for the lowest temperatures, which is consistent with temperatures measured at current passive margins (Iberia) or in active Oceanic Core Complex of the Mid-Atlantic ridge. This thesis chapter' will be submitted at *Lithos*.

The second chapter accounts for the magmatic diversity present in the Tasna and Platta nappes. This study highlights the magmatic evolution during the first stages of the opening of the Liguro-Piemontais ocean. The rocks extruded on the exhumed mantle of Platta-Tasna nappes correspond mostly of pillow basalts and hyaloclastite breccias. The field-study showed that their locations are systematically stratigraphically above the ophicalcites and gabbroic bodies exhumed by proto-Oceanic Core Complex. On the basis of these field arguments, the basalts can be considered as a magmatic event independent of the establishment of the underlying gabbros corroborating the results of the first chapter.

Basalts extruded at ridges are commonly attributed to the partial melting in the spinel domain of the asthenosphere (depleted MORB mantle, DMM). Our results based on whole-rock major and trace element compositions using ICP-MS, coupled with a compilation of data on basalts located in OCTs from the whole Alpine-Tethys show that a large majority have high (Sm/Yd)_N coupled with a low Nb/La ratio. We propose that basalts from OCTs result from the partial melting in the spinel domain of a subcontinental mantle. By combining previous

studies carried out on Alpine-Apennine ophiolites allow us to model the exact geochemistry of this sub-continental mantle. It has previously undergone depletion in Permian creating underplated gabbros, followed by the refertilization by porous-flow melt percolation during the first stages of rifting by liquids resulting from the partial melting of DMM in the garnet stability field. In addition, some basalts of Alpine-Tethys OCTs indicate high field strength element (HFSE) enrichment and high HREE/LREE (high and low rare earth element) ratios. This particular signature reflects a mixing between melts resulting from the partial melting of garnet pyroxenite with (i) a DMM in the spinel domain or (ii) a refertilized sub-continental mantle in the spinel domain. Finally, sporadic occurrences of off-axis basaltic injections have been found intruding Cretaceous post-rift sediments in the Platta nappe. Their geochemistry is similar to the enriched basalts described above and would therefore result from the same petrogenetic processes. This petrogenetic study allowed to distinguish melts forming at the ridge axis, known as mid-oceanic ridge basalt (MOR-basalt), from those formed at OCTs. We propose the term OCT-basalt (ocean-continent transition basalt) to distinguish them from the previous ones.

The third chapter is focused on the present-day analog located at continental margins of Iberia (Eurasian plate) and Newfoundland (North America plate). This study is based on a sampling of magmatic rocks and peridotites drilled during successive ODP (Ocean Drilling Program) legs. This current margin is the only one where drilling have reached the mantle in several places, allowing to sample both inherited sub-continental mantle domains and those having undergone a melt refertilization. The characterization of major and trace elements by microprobe and laser ablation coupled to an ICP-MS (LA-ICP-MS) in several mantle mineral phases (olivine, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, spinel) and intrusive rocks (plagioclase, clinopyroxene) shows the spatial variability of the lithosphere geochemistry trough an OCT. Iberia and Newfoundland margins show indices allowing to recognize an inherited subcontinental mantle having undergone a strong partial melting independent of Jurassic rifting and which can be ascribed to an old subduction. In addition, we observe that on both sides of the current mid-Atlantic ridge, the sub-continental mantle has undergone variable porousmelt flow percolation. The sub-continental mantle from Iberian margin is refertilized by magmatic liquids from the partial melting of the asthenospheric mantle (DMM), whereas on the Newfoundland margin, the mantle shows no impregnation. One of the mechanisms envisaged to take into account this heterogeneity lies in Wernicke's simplistic but still realistic model involving large detachment faults governed by a simple shear mode.

To conclude, this thesis combining field study and laboratory geochemistry has allowed to give new insights on the knowledge of magmatic and metasomatic systems involved during the earliest stages of oceanic accretion in magma-poor rifted margins. This thesis is based on two major natural laboratories, i.e. the Central Alps and Iberia/Newfoundland margins because they are the best documented to date. Our observations and conclusions can therefore potentially be exported to less-documented ocean-continent transitions such as those outcropping near the Red Sea.

RÉSUMÉ ÉTENDU

La mise en place d'une nouvelle limite de plaque au moment de la rupture lithosphérique correspond à la formation d'une dorsale océanique stationnaire dont l'état thermique, la tectonique et le magmatisme sont stabilisés et pérennes dans le temps et l'espace. Le magmatisme de type mid-oceanic ridge basalt (basalte de type MOR) y est alors caractéristique et circonscrit quasiment exclusivement au niveau de la zone axiale. En revanche, les étapes précédentes sont marquées par des événements magmatiques et métasomatiques transitoires dans la zone de transition océan-continent (TOC), cette dernière pouvant être riche ou pauvre en magma. L'objet de cette étude est la compréhension des phénomènes magmatiques et métasomatiques (par circulation hydrothermale), dans les TOC lors de la phase finale de la formation d'une marge pauvre en magma.

Les TOC sont des objets géologiques très difficiles d'accès du fait de leur grande profondeur bathymétrique et des fortes épaisseurs de sédiments qui les recouvrent. Les coupes sismiques, les plongées en submersible et les forages n'en donnent qu'un aperçu partiel. C'est pourquoi les analogues fossiles de ces domaines mis à l'affleurement lors de phases extensives majeures sont particulièrement intéressants : ils permettent d'avoir une vue plus exhaustive des phénomènes tectoniques, magmatiques et métasomatiques s'y déroulant.

Les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna, situées dans le canton des Grisons (S-E Suisse), font partie du domaine penninique constituant la suture ophiolitique alpine, relique de l'ancien océan Liguro-Piemontais (ou Téthys Alpine). Ces nappes sont caractérisées par un vaste ensemble lithosphérique porté à l'exhumation lors du jeu de failles de détachements initiant l'ouverture océanique au Jurassique supérieur. Les nombreuses études antérieures menées sur ces TOC en font vraisemblablement les mieux documentées au monde. De plus, plusieurs travaux ont démontré qu'il existait des similitudes entre ces marges fossiles et les marges passives actuelles telle que la marge Ibérie-Terre Neuve.

Ainsi cette étude se focalise-t-elle tout d'abord sur les nappes fossiles de Platta-Tasna, les deux premiers chapitres leur étant consacrés. Puis, dans un troisième chapitre, ces fragments ophiolitiques seront comparés aux marges Ibérie-Terre Neuve, ces dernières représentant les seules TOC avec des forages ayant atteint le manteau exhumé. L'approche utilisée est mixte, se basant en premier lieu sur un travail de terrain détaillé (ou sur carottes) puis en laboratoire, où un large panel de méthodes pétrologiques, géochimiques et minéralogiques ont été utilisées afin d'obtenir des données et des interprétations, pour la plupart inédites dans ce type d'environnement.

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Le premier chapitre de la thèse se focalise sur l'étude des effets du métasomatisme sur les roches magmatiques en intrusion dans un manteau en exhumation. Dans la nappe de la Platta, la majorité des roches sont fortement hydratées. De cette hydratation résulte une serpentinisation massive des roches mantelliques ainsi qu'une rodingitisation des dykes en intrusion dans les serpentinites. En revanche, les corps gabbroïques restent préservés de ce métasomatisme. Les études de terrain ont montré la présence d'une auréole de chlorite (blackwall) au contact entre les dykes magmatiques et les serpentinites environnantes, suggérant des interactions entre les deux types de roches. Ce métasomatisme a créé une paragenèse typique des rodingites : celles-ci sont constituées de diopside, d'(hydro)grossular, et de chlorite, ± vesuvianite. L'analyse de leur composition en éléments traces montre qu'elles ont les mêmes caractéristiques chimiques que les basaltes sus-jacents, permettant ainsi de les interpréter comme les conduits d'alimentation de ces mêmes coulées. Les analyses isotopiques ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd et ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr effectués sur les dykes de rodingites portent à croire qu'ils sont issus d'une source mantellique légèrement différente de celle des gabbros s'étant mis en place antérieurement. Une étude Raman a permis de montrer que la serpentine au pourtour des dykes présente des polymorphes variés, allant de la lizardite pour les zones éloignées du contact, à de la polygonale-chrysotile pour les zones proches du blackwall. Les cartes élémentaires réalisées par fluorescence X permettent de suivre le transport des éléments les moins mobiles, comme l'aluminium, depuis les dykes vers la roche encaissante. L'aluminium est tamponné au contact avec la péridotite subissant la serpentinisation créant ainsi le blackwall de chlorite. Les données d'ICPMS sur roche totale ont également permis de mettre en évidence que le processus de rodingitisation peut mobiliser les HREE et les HFSE depuis les dykes magmatiques vers les blackwalls. Pour finir, sur la base des isotopes du bore ($\delta^{11}B$) et en lien avec la paragenèse minéralogique, la température de mise en place des rodingites a pu être modélisée et s'étend de ~190°C pour les températures les plus élevées à ~60°C pour les plus basses, ce qui est tout à fait cohérent avec les températures mesurées sur les marges passives actuelles (Ibérie) ou dans les Oceanic Core Complex actifs de la ride médio-Atlantique. Ce chapitre de thèse fait l'objet d'un article à paraitre dans la revue Lithos.

Le second chapitre de la thèse rend compte de la diversité magmatique présente dans les nappes de Tasna et de la Platta. Cette étude permet d'appréhender l'évolution magmatique au cours des premiers stades de l'ouverture de l'océan Liguro-Piemontais. Les roches s'extrudant sur le manteau exhumé de Tasna-Platta correspondent majoritairement à des basaltes en coussins et des brêches hyaloclastitiques. L'étude de terrain a permis de montrer que leurs emplacements sont systématiquement situés stratigraphiquement au-dessus des ophicalcites et des corps gabbroïques exhumés par des cisaillements ductiles de type proto Oceanic Core Complex. Sur la base de ces arguments de terrain, les basaltes peuvent être considérés comme un évènement magmatique indépendant de la mise en place des gabbros sous-jacents corroborant les résultats du premier chapitre.

Nos résultats basés sur les analyses géochimiques effectuées en roche totale (éléments majeurs et traces par ICP-MS) couplés à une compilation de données des basaltes se situant dans les OCTs de la Téthys Alpine montrent qu'une large majorité d'entre eux présente un fort ratio (Sm/Yd)_N couplé à un faible ratio Nb/La. Nous proposons que les basaltes des TOCs proviennent de la fusion partielle dans le domaine à spinelle d'un manteau sous-continental et non d'un manteau appauvri (depleted MORB mantle, DMM) comme c'est le cas pour les basaltes se créant à l'axe des rides océaniques. Les études antérieures menées dans les ophiolites alpines permettent d'affirmer que ce manteau sous-continental a au préalable subi un appauvrissement (Permien ?) puis une refertilisation lors des premiers stades du rifting par des liquides issus de la fusion partielle du DMM dans le domaine à grenat. De plus, certains basaltes des TOCs de la Téthys Alpine indiquent un enrichissement en HFSE (high field strength element) et un rapport élevé en HREE/LREE (high and low rare-earth element). Cette signature particulière reflète un mélange de liquides magmatiques issus de la fusion partielle de pyroxénite à grenats avec (i) un DMM dans le domaine à spinelle ou (ii) un manteau sous-continental refertilisé dans le domaine à spinelle. Pour finir, des occurrences sporadiques d'injections basaltiques hors-axes ont été découvertes dans les sédiments Crétacé post-rift de la nappe de la Platta. Leur géochimie est similaire aux basaltes enrichis décrits précédemment et serait donc issue des même processus pétrogénétiques que ces derniers. Cette étude pétrogénétique a permis de distinguer les magmas se formant à l'axe des dorsales, connus sous le nom de MOR-basalt (mid-oceanic ridge basalt) de ceux formés au niveau des TOCs. Nous proposons le terme de OCT-basalt (ocean-continent transition basalt) pour les distinguer des précédents.

Le troisième chapitre de la thèse se focalise sur l'analogue actuel situé au niveau des marges continentales de l'Ibérie (plaque Eurasiatique) et de Terre-Neuve (plaque Nord-Americaine). Cette étude se base sur un échantillonnage des roches magmatiques et de péridotites forées durant les campagnes successives d'ODP (Ocean Drilling Program). Cette marge actuelle est la seule ayant atteint le manteau en plusieurs endroits, permettant de circonscrire les domaines de manteau sous-continentaux hérités de ceux ayant subi une refertilisation. La caractérisation des éléments majeurs et traces respectivement par microsonde et ablation laser couplé à un ICP-MS (LA-ICP-MS) dans plusieurs phases minérales mantelliques (olivine, clinopyroxène, orthopyroxène, spinelle) et de roches intrusives (plagioclase, clinopyroxène)

montre la variabilité spatiale de la géochimie du manteau composant la TOC. En particulier, il est à noter que l'on retrouve sur les marges d'Ibérie et de Terre-Neuve, des indices permettant de reconnaitre un manteau sous-continental hérité ayant subi une forte fusion partielle indépendante du rifting jurassique et qui peut être assimilée à une ancienne subduction. De plus, on observe que le manteau sous-continental a subi des processus d'imprégnation par des liquides magmatiques, différents de part et d'autre de l'actuelle ride médio-Atlantique. Sur la marge Ibérique, le manteau sous-continental est refertilisé par des liquides magmatiques issus de la fusion partielle du manteau asthénosphérique (DMM) alors que du côté de Terre-Neuve, le manteau ne présente aucune imprégnation. Un des mécanismes envisagés pour pouvoir tenir compte de cette hétérogénéité réside dans le modèle simpliste mais quand bien même réaliste de Wernicke faisant intervenir de grands détachements régis par un mode en cisaillement simple.

Ainsi cette thèse couplant l'étude de terrain et la géochimie en laboratoire a permis de compléter les connaissances des systèmes magmatiques et métasomatiques lors des tout premiers stades de l'accrétion océanique au niveau des marges pauvres en magma. Cette thèse se base sur les laboratoires à ciel ouvert des ophiolites des Alpes Centrales et des marges d'Ibérie/Terre-Neuve car ce sont les mieux documentés à ce jour. Nos observations et conclusions pourront potentiellement s'exporter sur d'autres transitions océan-continent comme celles associées à la Mer Rouge.

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AVANT-PROPOS

L'océan global compose actuellement 70.8 % de la surface du globe. En 2016, seuls 10 % des fonds marins, ayant une bathymétrie supérieure à 200 m, avaient fait l'objet d'une exploration. Ces chiffres attestent de la toute relative connaissance de notre planète et de ses océans.

Les fonds sous-marins ont, depuis l'origine de l'humanité, suscité craintes et peurs. Cela était dû principalement à la vie sous-marine qui s'y développe ainsi qu'aux activités volcaniques et tectoniques pouvant générer des explosions violentes, des tsunamis ou des séismes destructeurs. Pour preuve, les cataclysmes de Sodome et Gomorrhe ou de Santorin ont façonné bon nombre de mythes et de croyances.

Qu'y a-t-il donc sous cette étendue d'eau salée qui forme les océans ? Les premiers à se poser cette question étaient des capitaines de navires marchands. Afin d'avoir le meilleur site de mouillage pour leur ancre, ils devaient connaître la nature rocheuse, sablonneuse ou boueuse du fond de mer. Pour ce faire, ils laissaient filer un plomb recouvert de suif afin d'en recueillir les particules de sable ou d'argile. Ces premières estimations superficielles de la lithologie n'allaient guère plus loin, et il fallut attendre 1861 pour que les scientifiques s'y intéressent. Un câble télégraphique reliant la Sardaigne à l'Algérie fut remonté pour travaux. Les ouvriers découvrirent que des coraux s'étaient accrochés au câble qui pourtant, était situé à plus de 1500 m de profondeur. La vie pouvait donc se développer dans les abysses, sans lumière. Les campagnes du HMS Challenger de 1872 à 1876 (Dittmar, 1884) permirent de faire une première carte lithologique des dépôts sédimentaires des fonds océaniques (Thomson et al., 1889), et de révéler l'existence d'une chaîne de montagne au milieu de l'Atlantique Nord. Elles ont également permis de découvrir les nodules polymétalliques couvrant les plaines abyssales. La course à la découverte était lancée ! En 1897, le prince Albert de Monaco réussit un dragage au large de Madère à une profondeur de 5580 m. Les dragages se succédèrent et l'on découvrit la nature dualiste de la croûte océanique, composée de gabbros et de basaltes, différant ainsi de celle de la croûte continentale. Il restait alors à élucider où cette transition s'opérait ?

Au début du XX^{ème} siècle, les travaux du géographe français Antonio Snider-Pellegrini (Snider, 1858) et ceux de Bursley Taylor (Taylor, 1910) permirent au météorologue Alfred Wegener de mettre en place la théorie de la dérive des continents (Wegener, 1912). Gustaaf Molengraaff proposa déjà à cette époque, l'hypothèse que la chaîne de montagne s'étirant au milieu de l'Atlantique, pouvait jouer un rôle. Les travaux successifs de Holmes permirent de comprendre que la convection mantellique pouvait intervenir dans le mouvement global des continents (Holmes, 1931). Le géologue américain Henry Hess proposa pour la première fois en 1962 l'idée d'une expansion des fonds océaniques ou *seafloor spreading* (Hess, 1962). Cette idée émergea grâce à la découverte d'une vallée axiale au niveau de la dorsale Atlantique par les cartographes Marie Tharp et Bruce Heezen en 1959 (Heezen et al., 1959). Un argument clé en faveur de l'expansion des fonds océaniques fut par la suite amené par le géophysicien Frederick Vine qui démontra grâce aux anomalies magnétiques que l'expansion était symétrique de part et d'autre de la dorsale (Vine and Matthews, 1963). En 1965, le géophysicien Tuzo Wilson découpa la surface de la Terre avec des plaques lithosphériques et des failles transformantes (Wilson, 1965). Puis en 1968, W. Jason Morgan et Xavier Le Pichon décrivirent le mouvement relatif de grandes plaques lithosphériques (Le Pichon, 1968; Morgan, 1968). C'est ainsi que durant l'année 1968, naquit le modèle de la tectonique des plaques, fruit de la fusion des modèles précédents de la dérive des continents et de l'expansion océanique.

Ces brèves considérations historiques nous montrent à quels points la dualité entre croûte continentale et croûte océanique a posé nombre de questions, depuis les pionniers de la fin du XIX^{ème} siècle jusqu'à aujourd'hui.



Avant-propos - Fig. 1: Premier planisphère des fonds océaniques peint par Heinrich Berann sous la direction scientifique de Marie Tharp et Bruce Heezen (Heezen et al., 1977). La dorsale médio-Atlantique (MAR) ainsi que les dorsales sud-ouest indienne (SWIR) et de l'est Pacifique (EPR) sont particulièrement visibles et scindent le fonds des océans éponymes.

INTRODUCTION

1. Les questions scientifiques

Ce manuscrit s'inscrit dans la continuité des recherches menées depuis presqu'un siècle sur les processus à l'œuvre lors de la création d'une nouvelle limite de plaque en expansion, à la fin du processus de rupture continentale. Nous nous intéresserons dans ce travail aux mécanismes de l'océanisation, qui mènent à la création d'un nouveau domaine océanique.

Pendant longtemps, la communauté scientifique a décrit la transition, le long des marges continentales dites passives, entre la croûte continentale et la croûte océanique, comme étant abrupte et nette, passant d'une composante majoritairement granitique à un empilement de gabbro et de basaltes. C'est la découverte de péridotites serpentinisées dans les années 1980 sur la marge passive de l'Ibérie qui a remis en cause cette représentation (Boillot et al., 1980). La transition océan-continent montre en réalité un poly-phasage complexe, avec une interdépendance des processus tectoniques (Péron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2009) et magmatiques (Jagoutz et al., 2007), et un rôle considérable de l'activité hydrothermale (Baker et al., 2016). Même si depuis les années 1980 la communauté scientifique a beaucoup avancé dans la compréhension de ces processus, il n'en demeure pas moins que de nombreuses questions restent en suspens, tant du point de vue du magmatisme, que de celui du métasomatisme opérant au niveau de la transition entre la croûte continentale et la croûte océanique. Quel est l'origine du magmatisme dans la transition continent-océan? Les magmas proviennent-ils de la fusion du manteau asthénosphérique ? Y a-t-il une contribution du manteau sous-continental ? Quelle est la nature du manteau sous-continental ? Comment les magmas interagissent-ils avec les structures tectoniques ? Quelle est la part de l'hydrothermalisme et du métasomatisme dans l'évolution de ces magmas ? Comprendre ces processus est un point crucial dans la compréhension globale des mécanismes d'océanisation.

Trois thématiques distinctes structurent cette thèse de la façon suivante :

- Le premier chapitre est consacré à l'étude de l'impact des fluides hydrothermaux sur les roches magmatiques mises en place dans la transition océan-continent, notamment dans les domaines de manteau exhumé, et tente de contraindre la température et l'origine de ces fluides.
- Le deuxième chapitre traite de l'origine géochimique du magmatisme dans la transition océan-continent en cherchant à déterminer si les premiers basaltes créés
peu de temps après la rupture continentale, mais avant la rupture lithosphérique, ont des caractères géochimiques propres ou s'ils s'inscrivent dans une lignée géochimique comparable aux basaltes s'épanchant à l'axe des dorsales océaniques matures.

• **Dans le troisième chapitre** on s'intéresse à la nature du manteau sous-continental dans un système de marges conjuguées, et on tente de déterminer si la nature pétrographique et géochimique du manteau dans la transition océan-continent, est la même de part et d'autre de la future dorsale.

Pour traiter des deux premiers thèmes, j'ai travaillé sur des échantillons de roches magmatiques que j'ai collectés dans les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna (sud-ouest de la Suisse) où affleure la zone de transition océan-continent de la marge fossile de la Téthys Alpine. Pour traiter du troisième thème, j'ai utilisé des échantillons collectés lors des forages IODP dans le système conjugué Ibérie / Terre Neuve. Dans la suite de cette introduction je présente ces deux chantiers en commençant par le système Ibérie/Terre Neuve pour y définir la terminologie utilisée dans ce travail et en particulier définir et localiser la zone de transition océan-continent. Un point sur les connaissances des processus tectoniques, magmatiques et métasomatiques se déroulant lors de l'océanisation est ensuite présenté. Les méthodes utilisées seront présentées de manière indépendante dans les trois parties.

2. Les chantiers d'étude

Cette étude se focalise sur les premiers stades de la création d'un océan, et plus particulièrement sur les processus mantelliques, magmatiques et métasomatiques dans les zones de transition entre la croûte continentale et la croûte océanique, dans les marges passives pauvres en magma. Le système de marges conjuguées Ibérie - Terre-Neuve est resté longtemps le seul exemple de marges ayant fait l'objet de forages profonds (IODP). S'il reste l'exemple le plus contraint et le plus connu des systèmes de marges actuelles, il n'en reste pas moins que la grande profondeur des fonds marins, ainsi que la pile sédimentaire conséquente, rendent le socle de ces zones peu propice à l'étude sur site. Il est notamment difficile d'y étudier certains aspects comme les processus magmatiques et métasomatiques. C'est pourquoi les analogues fossiles de ces marges qui affleurent dans les Alpes sont si intéressants à étudier. En effet, les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna (sud-est de la Suisse) permettent d'échantillonner directement la transition entre le domaine continental et le domaine océanique, avec la présence notable de

roches du manteau, de roches magmatiques dans le manteau exhumé et de roches volcaniques qui recouvrent la surface d'exhumation. Indépendamment de ces deux sites d'études, j'ai également eu l'occasion d'embarquer pour une campagne océanographique au large de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. Ce sujet sera traité à part dans l'annexe I.1.

a) Les marges actuelles Ibérie/Terre-Neuve

Les marges situées au large de l'Ibérie et de Terre-Neuve sont des marges passives dites pauvres en magma (Fig. I.1). Même si la quantité de roches magmatiques n'y est pas bien contrainte, on considère généralement, qu'à la différence des marges passives dites volcaniques (e.g. Planke et al., 2000), elle sont caractérisées par un faible apport magmatique et par de larges domaines de manteau exhumé. Jusqu'à l'été 2017 et les forages IODP en mer de Chine, ce système de marges était l'unique exemple de marges conjuguées avec des forages non-industriels atteignant le socle, et permettant ainsi d'étudier des roches faisant partie de la transition entre la croûte continentale et la croûte océanique.



Fig. 1.1: Cartes structurales et bathymétriques des marges passives et conjuguées de Terre-Neuve (gauche) et d'Ibérie (droite). Les localisations des sites de forages ODP, des campagnes de plongées du Galinaute et de quelques lignes sismiques sont indiquées. Les structures de la marge de Terre-Neuve sont simplifiées d'après Keller and Hatcher, (1999); Pollock et al., (2011) et celles de la marge ibérique sont simplifiées d'après Catalán et al., (2007), Ballèvre et al., (2009). La localisation des bassins de rifts est proposée par Alves et al., (2009). AB, Alentejo Basin; AIB, Algarve Basin; GIB, Galicia Interior Basin; LB, Lusitanian Basin; PB, Peniche Basin; PoB, Porto Basin; Flem. Pass Basin, Flemish Pass Basin; Flem Cap Basin, Flemish Cap Basin; S. W Basin, South Whale Basin. Les domaines continentaux, de manteau exhumé et océanique sont également indiqués (Tucholke and Sibuet, 2007). La figure est modifiée d'après Mohn et al., (2015).

Toutefois, ce n'est qu'à de rares endroits que des forages et plongées ont été réalisés (Fig. I.1, Fig. I.2). On sait néanmoins que les roches découvertes dans la transition océancontinent ressemblent en beaucoup de points à ce qui est visible dans les marges de la Téthys Alpine, i.e. un manteau exhumé recoupé de roches gabbroïques grenues à pegmatitiques. Ce manteau exhumé est surmonté à certains endroits d'une succession tectono-sédimentaire fortement remaniée, typique des failles de détachement, retrouvées dans les ophiolites, et à d'autres endroits, de basaltes sous forme de clastes sédimentaires ou de coulées de quelques dizaines de mètres d'épaisseur. L'apport des lignes sismiques permet d'apprécier l'architecture générale des marges, et d'en déterminer les structures (Fig. I.2).



Fig. I.2: Détails de deux coupes sismiques traversant les marges continentales (a) ibérique et (b) de Terre-Neuve. Pour la localisation, se référer à la Fig. I.1. La ligne sismique Lusigal 12 traverse la partie distale de la marge de l'Ibérie. La croûte continentale devient de plus en plus fine vers l'océan et le manteau a été foré aux sites 900, 1068, 898 et 897 (modifiée d'après Peron-Pinvidic et al., 2013). b) La ligne sismique SCREECH 2 traverse la partie distale de la marge de Terre-Neuve. La zone de manteau exhumé y est plus restreinte que pour la marge ibérique. Un haut topographique (outer domain) composé entre autre de péridotite serpentinisée a été foré sur le site 1277 (modifiée d'après Peron-Pinvidic et al., 2013).

Je vais décrire rapidement ci-après la succession des zones tectoniques du continent vers l'océan dans le système Ibérie/Terre Neuve pris comme exemple type : le domaine proximal, la zone d'étranglement (necking zone), la zone hyper amincie, la zone de manteau exhumé (qui correspond à la zone de transition océan-continent proprement dite), et le domaine océanique. La dénomination de ces domaines variant selon les auteurs, j'utilise ici les termes définis par Tugend et al., (2015) et illustrés dans la Fig. I.3.



Fig. I.3: Nomenclature définissant la morphologie et la structuration des marges passives (Tugend et al., 2015). Les termes choisis dans ce présent manuscrit sont ceux de Tugend et al., (2015).

Le domaine proximal correspond au domaine de croûte continentale peu déformée. Il s'agit d'un domaine de plateformes découpées par de grands bassins en grabens ou demigrabens où la sédimentation détritique syn-tectonique remplit au fur et à mesure ces zones de subsidence comme pour les bassins de Jeanne d'Arc (e.g. Driscoll et al., 1995). Des failles normales listriques affectent la partie supérieure de la croûte (Weinberg et al., 2007; Rosenbaum et al., 2008; Sutra and Manatschal, 2012). Il n'y a pas de couplage entre la croûte et le manteau. La zone d'étranglement (necking zone) correspond à la zone où la croûte continentale commence à se biseauter pour passer d'une épaisseur de 30 à 10 km de manière brutale (Péron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2009; Mohn et al., 2010, 2012; Osmundsen and Redfield, 2011; Sutra et al., 2013). La zone d'étranglement est visible grâce aux données de sismique réflexion et réfraction sur la marge ibérique (e.g. Afilhado et al., 2008) comme sur la marge de Terre-Neuve (Van Avendonk et al., 2009). Cette zone est limitée vers l'océan par le point de couplage (coupling point). Au-delà de ce point de couplage on passe d'un domaine structuralement découplé à un domaine couplé entre la croûte et le manteau. La déformation fragile dans la zone hyper-amincie affecte non seulement la croûte mais aussi le manteau. La plupart des grandes failles pénètrent jusque dans le manteau fragilisé lors des phases antérieures de déformations et conduisent également à sa serpentinisation (Bayrakci et al., 2016).

La zone de manteau exhumé correspond à la transition océan-continent proprement dite (Ocean-Continent Transition, OCT) entre l'extrémité de la croûte continentale hyper amincie et la croûte océanique stricto-sensus. Cette zone inclut des blocs allochtones continentaux qui sont des morceaux de croûte continentale mis en place sur un manteau serpentinisé exhumé par l'intermédiaire de failles de détachements (e.g. Peron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2010). Dans la marge ibérique, un bloc allochtone de 20 km de largeur sur 2 km d'épaisseur fut foré lors de la campagne 173 d'ODP site 1069 (Manatschal et al., 2001). Le manteau exhumé n'a été foré qu'à six reprises sur la marge Ibérie/Terre-Neuve (sites 637, 897 C et D, 899, 1070 et 1277), et identifié grâce aux campagnes hauturières Galinaute I et II du nord du Banc de Galice (Galicia Bank). Le domaine de manteau exhumé est constitué de harzburgite (+/- spinelles), lherzolite (+/- spinelles ou plagioclase), webstérite, et quelques rares dunites (Tucholke and Sibuet, 2007). Il est également traversé de dykes centimétriques à plurimétriques, de diverses roches magmatiques et peut être recouvert localement de larges épanchements basaltiques. Je discuterai de ce domaine de manière plus détaillée dans les trois parties de cette thèse.

Les hauts topographiques distaux (outer domain) se situent dans une zone encore mal définie (Fig. I.2b) entre la partie distale du manteau exhumé et la première croûte océanique incontestée (Peron-Pinvidic et al., 2013). Dans la marge de Terre-Neuve, cette zone est caractérisée par un épaississement crustal et une remontée topographique (Peron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2010; Bronner et al., 2011). Cette zone pourrait être la marque de la rupture lithosphérique (Péron-Pinvidic et al., 2007).

De manière plus générale, cette limite entre le domaine de manteau exhumé et le domaine océanique peut être définie par plusieurs critères. La localisation de cette limite peut varier considérablement si on se place du point de vue du géophysicien ou de celui du géochimiste. Pour le géophysicien, la première croûte océanique peut, par exemple, être identifiée par la présence, sur les profils de sismique réflexion, de réflecteurs sismiques correspondants au Moho océanique. Or, on sait qu'il existe de larges domaines de manteau exhumé, donc sans Moho océanique, à l'axe des dorsales océaniques ultra lentes. On utilise alors une approche couplée avec d'autres critères géophysiques pour déterminer cette limite (e.g. apparition d'anomalies magnétiques océaniques). Pour le géochimiste, la croûte océanique, résultant de la fusion du manteau asthénosphérique, doit donc avoir une signature géochimique similaire à la croûte générée à l'axe des dorsales. Dans les deux approches, cette limite est difficile à tracer. In fine, elle est perçue soit comme une zone diffuse où les produits du magmatisme augmentent peu à peu en volume vers l'océan (Sibuet et al., 2007) soit comme une limite abrupte correspondant à l'arrivée massive et rapide de magma (Tucholke and Sibuet, 2007; Bronner et al., 2011; Soares et al., 2012).

b) Les marges fossiles de la Téthys alpine

L'ouverture de la Téthys alpine résulte de la séparation des plaques africaine et adriatique de l'Europe et de l'Ibérie au milieu du Jurassique. Cette ouverture est contemporaine, et cinétiquement liée, à l'ouverture de l'océan Atlantique central (e.g. Ricou, 1994). La fermeture de la Téthys alpine (Liguro-Piemontais et Valais) s'est initiée vers le Crétacé supérieur, entraînant la collision entre les marges européenne et adriatique à l'Eocène-Oligocène (e.g. Schmid et al., 1996).

Les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna (Fig. I.4), objets d'étude de cette thèse, sont considérées comme étant des fragments des marges de l'océan jurassique de la Téthys alpine. Ces fragments fossilisés se sont retrouvés au cœur de la chaîne des Alpes s.l. après la collision entre la plaque européenne et la plaque adriatique (Fig. I.4a et b). Ces différents fragments peuvent être replacés dans leur contexte paléogéographique au Jurassique supérieur, au moment où l'ouverture océanique était proche de son paroxysme (Fig. I.4c).

Il y a de grandes similarités du point de vue lithologique et structural entre les marges actuelles pauvres en magma, comme la marge ibérique, et les marges fossiles pauvres en magma, comme les marges de la Téthys alpine. Les mêmes domaines y ont été identifiés : le domaine proximal, le domaine d'étranglement, le domaine hyper aminci, la transition océan-continent et le domaine sub-océanique (Fig. I.5).



c after Mohn et al. 2010 and after Beltrando et al. 2010

mantle

Fig. I.4: a) Carte structurale des Alpes indiquant les grands domaines paléogéographiques (d'après Schmid et al., 2004; Molli, 2008; Mohn et al., 2010). b) Coupe schématique interprétée de la ligne sismique NFP 20 (Schmid et al., 1996) à travers les Alpes centrales (section A-B sur la figure (a) indiquant la distribution des domaines paléogéographiques (d'après Mohn et al., 2010). c) Reconstruction au Jurassique supérieur (Beltrando et al., 2010) il y a environ 160 Ma de la Téthys alpine (domaines Liguro-Piemontais et Valais) avec la localisation des principales ophiolites des chaînes alpine, apennine et corse (Rampone et al., 2014) (modifié d'après Mohn et al., 2011).

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Fig. I.5: Coupe schématique à travers la Téthys alpine indiquant les structures des marges au Jurassique. La coupe à l'est de la Platta (se situant dans les Alpes centrales) est décalée spatialement par rapport à celle du bloc briançonnais et de la marge européenne (située dans les Alpes occidentales). Tasna se situerait sur le flanc nord du bloc briançonnais (Manatschal et al., 2006). Figure modifié d'après Mohn et al., (2010).

Le domaine proximal peut se repérer dans les parties externes des Alpes (Lemoine et al., 1986; Bertotti et al., 1993; Manatschal, 2004). Ces domaines sont traversés par de grands bassins sédimentaires et peuvent être caractérisés des deux côtés du rift en création.

Le domaine d'étranglement est particulièrement bien visible dans les unités alpines de Campo et Grosina (Fig. I.5). Ces unités préservent une section de croûte de 3 km d'épaisseur à la frontière Italie-Suisse. Ces deux unités sont séparées par la zone de cisaillement d'Eita (Meier, 2003) et ont été datées par ⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar à environ 180-205 Ma (Mohn et al., 2012). D'autres failles normales majeures segmentent la zone (e.g. Grosina detachment (Mohn et al., 2011), Ortler unit : Eberli, 1988), sud des Alpes : Bertotti et al., 1993) suggérant que durant les premiers stades de rifting, la déformation dans la croûte supérieure était découplée des couches mafiques sous-plaquées et du manteau sous-continental (Mohn et al., 2010, 2012).

Les domaines plus distaux sont difficiles à reconnaître dans les Alpes car ils sont sujets à une forte réactivation tectonique durant la collision alpine (e.g. Epin et al., 2017). La nappe de Bernina représente une relique de la marge distale Adriatique. Elle est caractérisée par des failles de détachements à faible pendage et des blocs allochtones formés durant un épisode extensif (Mohn et al., 2011). La nappe de l'Err ainsi que celle de Tasna représentent quant à elles, les derniers fragments de croûte continentale avant le manteau exhumé et sont traversées par de grandes failles de détachements formées de cataclasites et de gouges (Manatschal and Bernoulli, 1999; Manatschal et al., 2000; Pinto et al., 2015).

La transition océan-continent est particulièrement bien visible et étudiée dans les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna qui sont constituées majoritairement de manteau exhumé. Les blocs allochtones ont été observés à Margna/Sesia (Froitzheim and Manatschal, 1996) et à Err/ Platta (e.g. Manatschal and Nievergelt, 1997; Epin et al., 2017). Ils sont séparés du manteau exhumé sous-jacent dans la nappe de Platta par des zones de cisaillements jurassiques. Le manteau exhumé dans les ophiolites alpines est formé de roches fortement, voire totalement serpentinisées. Ce manteau n'est pas issu d'une lithosphère océanique mais bien d'une lithosphère sous-continentale. Cela a été démontré par des études pétrologiques et géochimiques (e.g. Rampone et al., 1995; Müntener et al., 2004; Manatschal and Müntener, 2009) mais également par des considérations structurales. Müntener and Hermann, (1996) ont montré que ce manteau comportait des gabbros permien comme à Malenco, ou encore qu'il était recouvert par des sédiments du Crétacé Inférieur comme pour Tasna (Florineth and Froitzheim, 1994; Manatschal et al., 2007). Ce manteau est ainsi aujourd'hui communément admis comme étant de type transition océan-continent (TOC) (e.g. Manatschal and Müntener, 2009). La succession lithologique de l'ophiolite de la nappe de la Platta présente donc des analogies avec le manteau exhumé de la marge ibérique (e.g. Manatschal and Bernoulli, 1999), ainsi qu'avec bon nombre d'ophiolites issues de l'océan Liguro-Piémontais. Ces similitudes en font le meilleur lieu d'étude pour investiguer les phénomènes magmatiques, mantelliques et métasomatiques qui se déroulent dans les marges actuelles. Le manteau à Platta est intrudé par des corps gabbroiques, des dykes de rodingites, et recouvert d'une épaisseur variable de coulées basaltiques et de radiolarites jurassiques en lien étroit avec des proto-Oceanic Core Complex mis en évidence par les travaux de Marie-Eva Epin (thèse en préparation). L'annexe I.2 permet de se rendre compte de la structuration particulière de la nappe. Les dykes de rodingites intrudant le manteau feront l'objet de la première partie, et les coulées basaltiques s'épanchant sur le plancher océanique feront l'objet de la deuxième partie de cette thèse.

Le seul endroit où une ophiolite alpine indiquerait une certaine maturité océanique, et donc montrerait une homogénéité isotopique entre la croûte basaltique de type MORB et le manteau sous-jacent, se situe en Corse à Monte Maggiore (Rampone, 2004). Le Chenaillet, qui montre des signes structuraux de croûte océanique mature (présence d'Oceanic Core Complex, OCC), est cependant toujours dénommé croûte océanique embryonnaire (Manatschal and Müntener, 2009; Manatschal et al., 2011). La lithosphère océanique s.s. ne s'est peut-être jamais formée lors de l'ouverture de la Téthys alpine, ou n'a pas été fossilisée lors de la collision alpine.

La plupart des fragments des marges, localisés sur la Fig. I.4, ont été sujets à un métamorphisme de moyenne à haute pression lors de l'épisode de subduction contemporain de la collision alpine. Néanmoins, dans les Alpes centrales, et tout particulièrement pour les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna, les anciennes marges fossiles de la Téthys alpine n'ont subi qu'un faible métamorphisme alpin. Ces sites en font donc un lieu de choix pour l'étude des transitions océan-continent pauvres en magma. La Fig. I.6 replace sur une frise chronologique les trois grands thèmes développés dans cette thèse.



Fig. I.6: Evolution chronologique des grands évènements liés à l'ouverture de l'océan Atlantique Nord et de la Téthys Alpine.

3. Les processus opérant lors de l'ouverture océanique

a) Les processus tectoniques

L'architecture finale des marges continentales est communément associée à deux principaux processus. Le premier résulte d'une origine tectonique et s'exprime par l'amincissement de la croûte continentale et du manteau lithosphérique. Le second est quant à lui d'origine thermique, et est causé par l'amincissement lithosphérique conduisant à la remontée de l'asthénosphère et à la formation de roches magmatiques (McKenzie, 1978; Beaumont et al., 1982). Dans ce cadre, il existe deux grands modèles tectoniques pour expliquer la formation et l'architecture des marges continentales : le cisaillement pur et le cisaillement simple.

Le cisaillement pur (pure shear) fut développé et modélisé par McKenzie, (1978). Dans ce modèle, le taux d'amincissement de la lithosphère contrôle la subsidence des marges passives. Le modèle prédit que les zones ayant subi un amincissement lithosphérique fort, comme les zones les plus distales des marges, seront sujettes à un gradient thermique plus fort (Hellinger and Sclater, 1983; Royden and Keen, 1980). La déformation de la lithosphère est ainsi symétrique de part et d'autre des marges du bassin.

Le cisaillement simple (simple shear) fut en premier lieu décrit et modélisé dans la province des Basin and Range aux Etats-Unis par Wernicke, (1985). Les observations faites ont permis de proposer un modèle d'ouverture asymétrique généré par de grandes zones de cisaillements, donnant lieu à l'exhumation de roches situées en profondeur.

Grâce notamment aux progrès de la sismique réfraction, les études récentes réalisées sur les bassins proximaux (e.g. Kusznir and Ziegler, 1992), sur les marges distales de l'Atlantique Nord (Boillot and Malod, 1988; Reston et al., 1996; Manatschal et al., 2001; Péron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2009), ou plus récemment sur les marges Australie-Antarctique (Gillard et al., 2016a, 2016b), ont permis d'arriver au modèle évolutif alliant le cisaillement pur et le cisaillement simple (e.g. Gillard et al., 2016a). La Fig. I.7 présente ce dernier modèle, pouvant générer à la fois une marge symétrique et asymétrique en fonction du stade d'ouverture océanique, du mode d'extension et de la nature des roches soumises à l'étirement.

Ces processus tectoniques à l'œuvre lors de l'ouverture océanique peuvent également être circonscrits en quatre phases principales énumérées ci-après et schématisées dans la Fig. I.8.



Fig. I.7: Modèle évolutif des failles durant le développement des marges : alternance de phases extensives de cisaillement pur et de cisaillement simple avec des « sauts de déformation » générant une symétrie générale des marges distales (Gillard et al., 2016a).

La phase d'étirement crustale affecte une vaste région en accommodant la déformation par de grandes failles normales listriques s'insérant dans la croûte inférieure, créant ainsi des bassins sédimentaires subsidant, se développant indépendamment les uns des autres (Fig. I.8a). La phase d'amincissement de la croûte est caractérisée par la création de grandes zones de cisaillements (failles de détachements) qui vont exhumer les parties inférieures de la croûte (Fig. I.8b). Durant la phase d'exhumation, le cisaillement simple permet d'exhumer des fragments de manteau supérieur sous-continentaux par le jeu de failles de détachements. Ces roches profondes se retrouvent ainsi sur le plancher océanique (Fig. I.8c). Enfin, la phase d'accrétion océanique est définie par la localisation des processus thermiques et mécaniques dans une zone étroite qui sera la proto-ride puis la ride océanique s.s. (Fig. I.8d).



Fig. I.8: Modèle conceptuel indiquant l'évolution des marges Iberie/Terre-Neuve (Péron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2009).

L'exhumation de roches profondes de la croûte comme du manteau est également observée à l'axe des dorsales océaniques lentes (e.g. dorsale médio Atlantique, MAR) et ultra-lentes (e.g. dorsale sud-ouest Indienne, SWIR). Il est aujourd'hui généralement admis qu'environ 25% du plancher océanique formé aux dorsales lentes sont mis en place au mur de failles d'exhumation (Escartin et al., 2008; Smith et al., 2008; MacLeod et al., 2009). Cannat et al., (2006) ont proposé trois types de modes d'ouvertures océaniques pour ces dorsales, selon l'apport magmatique au cours de l'accrétion. Dans les deux premiers cas décrits sur la Fig. I.9a, une croûte magmatique d'épaisseur normale existe, soit des deux côtés de la dorsale (comme c'est le cas pour certaines dorsales plus rapides), soit d'un seul côté de la dorsale avec en face une surface dite corruguée correspondant à une ancienne faille de détachement (le cas des oceanic core complex ou OCC). Le troisième cas est celui d'un fond océanique lisse (smooth seafloor) correspondant à des surfaces de détachement quasiment sans magmatisme ni volcanisme effusif (e.g. Sauter et al., 2013).

Le plus grand OCC se trouve dans la mer des Philippines (Godzilla Mullion), suivi par l'OCC sur la dorsale Atlantique Sud au niveau des îles de St. Peter et St. Paul, et forme un dôme de 90 km de long sur 4000 m de haut. La Fig. I.9b montre des images (sonar) d'un OCC actif sur la ride médio-Atlantique et permettent d'appréhender la taille la plus commune de ces objets géologiques (quelques kilomètres de long, voir légende). Sur certains segments de dorsales actives comme la ride médio-Atlantique, vingt-quatre OCC ont été identifiés (Smith et al., 2008), mais on ignore encore si ces OCC sont le fait d'un unique épisode tectonique continu et de grande échelle, qui créerait des failles de détachement répétées (Smith et al., 2008), ou s'il s'agit d'évènements indépendants et ponctuels (Tucholke et al., 1998; MacLeod et al., 2009) s'inscrivant dans une plus grande structure encore non visible par les techniques de géophysique actuelles. La Fig. I.9 présente quelques exemples de représentation schématique des OCC actifs (Fig. I.9c) et des OCC fossiles comme celui du Chenaillet (Fig. I.9d).

Les failles de détachement océanique peuvent s'enraciner profondément dans le manteau supérieur (jusqu'à 10 km) permettant ainsi d'exhumer des parties profondes de la lithosphère. Parmi les trois sites où des forages ont été entrepris dans le mur d'une faille de détachement océanique (voir Ildefonse et al., (2007) pour une revue), on peut citer les sites d'Atlantis Bank sur la dorsale sud-ouest indienne (site ODP 735B, Dick et al., 2000), Atlantis Massif sur la dorsale médio-Atlantique (site IODP 1309D, Blackman et al., 2006; Früh-Green et al., 2017), et le site situé à 15°45' N sur la dorsale médio-Atlantique (site ODP 1275A et 1275D, Kelemen et al., 2004, 2007). Ces sites montrent que des roches comme des péridotites ou des gabbros ont pu être exhumées via ces larges failles de détachement.

Les failles de détachement océanique sont également le lieu d'intenses circulations de fluides (Fig. I.9c), où peuvent se former du talc ou des amphiboles, aux épontes des zones de cisaillement (Boschi et al., 2006). Une activité hydrothermale se développe en association avec ces failles de détachement. C'est par exemple le cas des sites TAG, Logatchev, Ashadze, Rainbow et Lost-City.



Fig. 1.9: Observations et modèles des Oceanic Core Complex (OCC) au niveau des dorsales océaniques. a) Modèles conceptuels à l'axe de la dorsale, pour trois différents types d'accrétion ultra-lente pauvre en magma. Le volume de magma décroit depuis le modèle du haut vers le modèle du bas (Cannat et al., 2006). b) Vue en 3D (images du sonar latéral TOBI) d'un OCC actif situé à 13°19'N émergeant de la dorsale Atlantique. La distance entre le pied visible de la faille et le breakaway de celle-ci est de 9 km (MacLeod et al., 2009). c) Schéma synthétisant le modèle d'accrétion océanique associée à des failles de détachement (d'après Cannat et al., 2010; Escartín and Canales, 2011). d) Modèle conceptuel de l'OCC fossile du Chenaillet, (d'après Manatschal et al., 2011).

b) Les processus mantelliques

Les processus affectant la pétrologie et la géochimie du manteau, au contraire des processus tectoniques à grandes échelles, sont beaucoup plus facilement observables sur les marges fossiles que sur les marges actuelles. C'est pourquoi, dans cette section, nous nous intéresserons tout particulièrement aux observations et résultats obtenus sur les marges fossiles de la Téthys alpine. Les nombreuses études pétrologiques et géochimiques ont permis de distinguer quatre types de manteau observés dans les marges passives pour le cas des ophiolites alpines et apennines (e.g. Picazo et al., 2016). Cette classification est uniquement valable pour les roches mantelliques associées à une ouverture océanique (Fig. I.10).



Fig. I.10: Coupe schématique à travers une marge passive indiquant les types de manteau observés. Le manteau sous-continental (type 1b) forme la majeure partie des OCT. Il est appauvri lors de la fusion partielle initiée au Permien suite au collapse post-orogénique (type 1b), créant les gabbros sous-plaqués (orange). Le manteau sous-continental (type 1) est imprégné par des liquides de type MORB créant le manteau refertilisé (type 2). La lithosphère océanique (ancienne asthénosphère) formera le manteau de type 3 lors de la rupture lithosphérique (Picazo et al., 2016).

• Le manteau sous-continental hérité

Pour pouvoir être qualifié de manteau sous-continental hérité (type 1a de la Fig. I.10), les roches doivent (i) être héritées, c'est-à-dire présenter des aspects géochimiques antérieurs à la dernière phase de rifting, (ii) montrer une certaine hétérogénéité lithologique à l'échelle de l'affleurement ou du mètre, avec la présence notable de dunite, lherzolite, harzburgite et pyroxénite à spinelle-grenat ou à phlogopite-hornblende (e.g. Bodinier and Godard, 2014), (iii) et être situées à proximité ou au contact de la croûte continentale inférieure. Ce type de manteau est fertile (il contient une assez forte proportion de clinopyroxènes) et présente des veines de pyroxénites décimétriques à spinelles et à grenats (Müntener et al., 2010). Ce manteau montre des températures d'équilibre situées entre 850 et 950°C compatibles avec le champ de stabilité des spinelles, et prouvant que ce manteau a subi un équilibre thermique et un refroidissement lent lorsqu'il était situé sous la croûte continentale inférieure.

Le faciès à grenats, marquant le champ de stabilité des grenats situés plus en profondeur, n'a pas été préservé dans ce type de manteau à la différence des péridotites dites orogéniques (e.g. Bodinier and Godard, 2014) car les péridotites se sont équilibrées dans le champ à spinelles. Ce manteau s'est donc formé initialement en profondeur (les veines de pyroxénites à grenat le montrent) puis s'est équilibré dans le champ à spinelles (démontré par l'assemblage minéralogique orthopyroxène + spinelle). Ce manteau localisé notamment à Malenco, Totalp, Platta supérieur et Tasna (Müntener et al., 2000; Müntener et al., 2004) montre des clinopyroxènes fertiles avec des taux élevés de Na₂O (1.4-2%) et des taux élevés de Al₂O₃ (5-9%). Les spinelles sont caractérisés par des faibles Cr#, des faibles taux de TiO₂ et des Mg# élevés (Picazo et al., 2016). Ces caractéristiques minéralogiques prouvent que ce manteau ne peut pas avoir subi de fusion partielle antérieure. Les nombreuses données relatives aux systèmes isotopiques Re-Os, Sm-Nd, Rb-Sr indiquent que ce manteau a pu enregistrer des évènements magmatiques liés aux orogénèses antérieures (Bodinier et al., 1991; Rampone et al., 1995; Reisberg and Lorand, 1995; Meisel et al., 1996).

• Le manteau post-orogénique appauvri

Ce type de manteau (type 1b de la Fig. I.10) n'est que très rarement visible dans les ophiolites alpines mais néanmoins caractérisé à Civrari (McCarthy and Müntener, 2015), dans la nappe de la Platta inférieure (Müntener et al., 2004) et dans les Ligurides Internes (Rampone et al., 1996). Les clinopyroxenes montrent des taux d'appauvrissement comparables à ceux des clinopyroxènes des péridotites abyssales (i.e. Na₂O<0.1 wt.% and TiO₂=0.1 wt.% (Picazo et al., 2016)), mais ont des rapports isotopiques très différents, corrélés avec une fusion partielle d'âge permien (273 ± 24 Ma, 294±16 Ma et 275 ± 18 Ma pour Civrari, Platta et les Ligurides Internes respectivement). Les gabbros sous-plaqués au contact de la croûte continentale inférieure qui sont d'âges similaires (e.g. Petri et al., 2017) seraient dus à cet épisode de fusion partielle permienne initiée par le collapse orogénique post-hercynien. Ces péridotites, bien qu'ayant subi un important taux de fusion partielle (jusqu'à 16%, McCarthy and Müntener, 2015), ne peuvent donc pas être associées à l'ouverture océanique de la Téthys alpine. Ils relèvent d'un héritage ancien et ont pu localement subir une refertilisation par des magmas contemporains du rifting jurassique (i.e. Platta inférieure, (Müntener et al., 2004).

Le manteau lithosphérique sous-continental refertilisé

Le manteau refertilisé (type 2 de la Fig. I.10) est également un manteau sous-continental mais qui se distingue du précédent par sa localisation plus distale. Piccardo, (2008) le nomme le « more internal oceanic domain » ou MIO. La caractéristique pétrologique de ce type de manteau est la présence de plagioclases pouvant atteindre localement une composition modale de 10% comme dans les Ligurides Externes (Rampone et al., 1995), à Lanzo (Boudier and Nicolas, 1977), dans le massif de Voltri (Rampone et al., 2005), ou encore, et cela nous concernera davantage dans la suite de l'étude, dans l'unité de la Platta inférieure (Müntener et al., 2010). Les études les plus récentes ont permis de comprendre que les magmas responsables de la refertilisation par piégeage dans le manteau sous-continental, sont issus de la fusion partielle de l'asthénosphère dans le domaine à grenat (Müntener et al., 2010). Pour une revue des idées et processus nécessaires à l'obtention de ce type de manteau, le lecteur se référera à l'article de Piccardo and Guarnieri, (2010a), et pour une revue des épisodes datés de refertilisation des premiers magma infiltrés, le lecteur se réfèrera à Piccardo et al., (2014). La concentration élevée en TiO₂ (>0.2 wt.%, Kaczmarek and Müntener, 2008)) et un Cr# élevé dans les spinelles démontrent qu'ils ont subi une déstabilisation tardive dans le domaine à plagioclase (Rampone et al., 1993; Müntener and Manatschal, 2006). La concentration en Na₂O et en Al₂O₃ diminue en même temps que la cristallisation de plagioclase (Müntener et al., 2010). Les clinopyroxènes de Lanzo montrent cette variation, avec en leur cœur des concentrations élevées d'Al₂O₂, et aux bordures des taux plus faibles. Ce changement peut être perçu comme étant le passage du champs de stabilité à spinelles à celui du plagioclase (Kaczmarek and Müntener, 2008).

La refertilisation par l'apport de magmas et le piégeage de ces derniers dans le manteau sous-continental (Pognante et al., 1986; Bodinier et al., 1991; Rampone et al., 1998; Müntener et al., 2004, 2010, Piccardo, 2008, 2016; Piccardo and Guarnieri, 2010a) contribuent à former ce qui est appelé « l'éponge lithosphérique » (Müntener et al., 2010). Ils représentent ainsi l'étape du 'magmatisme cachée' (e.g. Piccardo et al., 2014) qui précède l'étape de magmatisme intrusif (mise en place de gabbro) et effusif (épanchement de basaltes sur le plancher océanique). La refertilisation est un processus très diffus et qui semble devenir moins fréquent lorsque l'on s'approche des domaines plus distaux du manteau sous-continental (Piccardo et al., 2004, 2007).

Avant cette étape de refertilisation décrite ci-dessus, les magmas d'abord sous-saturés en silice, percolent à travers le manteau et créent des zones à harzburgite réactive (e.g. Piccardo and Guarnieri, 2010b). Ces 'péridotites réactives à spinelles' sont caractérisées par (i) la quasi complète disparition de bandes de pyroxènes et la forte présence d'olivine, (ii) la présence de spinelles sous forme de trainées linéaires, (iii) la texture granulaire de la péridotite résiduelle, (iv) l'absence de plagioclase suggérant que cette percolation réactive de magmas s'est produite dans le champ de stabilité du spinelle. Plus tardivement, lorsque les conditions rhéologiques le permettent (notamment par la remontée de l'asthénosphère), les magmas sous-saturés en silice vont créer des zones dunitiques focalisées où les pyroxènes de la roche hôte sont également remplacés par une dissolution réactive des magmas (Piccardo et al., 2007, 2009; Piccardo and Guarnieri, 2010b). Ces conduits vont par la suite servir de drain au passage des magmas saturés en silice de type gabbronorite et à la formation des cumulats gabbroiques (e.g. Piccardo and Guarnieri, 2010b). Des cumulas mafiques à ultramafiques vont intruder la péridotite sous-continentale refertilisée riche en plagioclase et créer localement des roches intrusives pegmatitiques à phénocristaux d'olivines et d'orthopyroxènes très peu différenciées (Monte Maggiore, Rampone et al., 2008; Piccardo and Guarnieri, 2010b).

• Le manteau océanique appauvri

Le manteau océanique (type 3 de la Fig. I.10) est caractérisé par des clinopyroxènes ayant une compositions en Al_2O_3 variant de 2.85 à 5.75 wt.% et des taux en Na_2O et TiO_2 très faibles (<0.2wt.%) (Picazo et al., 2016). Ce manteau a typiquement subi des taux de fusion partielle variant entre 10 à 15% (voir la compilation de données effectuée par Warren, 2016). La seule ophiolite ayant un manteau et une croûte homogène isotopiquement est localisée à Monte Maggiore (Rampone et al., 2008) et peut prétendre à être qualifiée de lithosphère océanique mature du point de vue géochimique. Le point important à noter ici est que l'étude structurale ne permet pas de distinguer, a priori, un manteau dit océanique d'un manteau dit sous-continental.

L'étude texturale et géochimique des quatre types de manteau, précédemment décrits, nous permet d'avoir une idée globale sur la succession des évènements se déroulant avant et pendant le début du rifting continental. La refertilisation par imprégnation de liquides va néanmoins potentiellement profondément modifier les textures, les modes minéralogiques et la composition chimique des péridotites résiduelles, d'où le fait que le manteau refertilisé (type 2) soit prépondérant dans les OCT des Alpes (Picazo et al., 2016). Ce processus de refertilisation a été très largement étudié dans les péridotites à plagioclases où les feldspaths et leurs forts gradients chimiques permettent de reconnaitre facilement les réactions. Pourtant les processus de refertilisation n'impliquent pas forcément la création de plagioclases s'ils se manifestent dans des zones plus profondes (domaine à spinelle). Les minéraux résiduels et les minéraux néoformés vont alors avoir tendance à montrer des textures similaires. De plus, la serpentinisation massive efface complètement les bordures réactionnelles de ces minéraux néo-formés issus de liquides magmatiques. Tout ceci nous montre que les processus d'interactions entre le manteau et les magmas dans les OCT sont encore mal compris. Des techniques telles que l'ablation laser (LA-ICPMS) permettent de mieux caractériser ces évènements comme nous le verrons dans la partie 3.

c) Les processus magmatiques

Les processus magmatiques sont particulièrement étudiés dans les ophiolites de la Téthys Alpine. Les péridotites de ces zones apportent des contraintes concernant la mise en place du magmatisme tout au long du rifting (e.g. Piccardo et al., 2014). Les lherzolites à spinelles formant le manteau sous-continental suivent un géotherme situé vers 1000°C pour 45km de profondeur (Fig. I.11). Après un significatif amincissement de la lithosphère, la décompression asthénosphérique produit des liquides sous-saturés en silice qui vont percoler à travers un manteau réactif. Ce manteau réactif va progressivement subir une dissolution des pyroxènes et une cristallisation d'olivine lors de l'interaction avec les liquides ascendants. La composition du liquide va ainsi devenir de plus en plus saturée en silice et s'enrichir en éléments incompatibles pour créer des péridotites refertilisées dans le domaine plus superficiel à plagioclases (Fig. I.11). La remontée de l'asthénosphère par érosion thermique va former des liquides de type MORB. A partir de ce stade, le magmatisme se focalise et suit des conduits dunitiques à forte porosité préalablement formés. Les liquides de type MORB vont former la suite tholéiitique visible dans presque toutes les ophiolites i.e. des gabbros à olivines, des Mggabbros, des Fe-Ti-P gabbros et enfin un volcanisme extrusif formant des dykes et des basaltes recoupant les roches précédemment formées, et s'épanchant sur le fond de l'océan constitué de manteau exhumé. Le magmatisme (gabbro, basalte) lié à ces premiers stades de l'ouverture d'un domaine océanique montre une géochimie transitoire entre des liquides alcalins et des basaltes de type MORB (Jagoutz et al., 2007). Ce poly-phasage temporel et géochimique, enregistré par les roches magmatiques lors des stades successifs de l'ouverture océanique, a été retranscrit sous forme d'une compilation de données pour les marges Ibérie/Terre-Neuve dans l'annexe I.3.



Fig. I.11: Chemins pression-température (P-T) des péridotites de la nappe supérieure de Platta, la nappe inférieure de Platta et de Tasna, durant l'amincissement de la croûte continentale créant l'océan de la Téthys alpine. Le solidus de la péridotite est de Hirschmann, (2000). Le géotherme de la lithosphère ayant 100Ma est de Van Avendonk et al., (2006) et recoupe le solidus de la péridotite à 62km pour une température de 1330°C. La fine flèche rouge indique les liquides créés durant la décompression adiabatique lors de la phase de syn-rift et qui ont refertilisé la péridotite durant l'amincissement de la croûte continentale (cadre rouge). Les flèches épaisses bleues et rouges indiquent les différents chemins d'exhumations des péridotites. La zone grise indique les conditions P-T de Tasna (T) au début du rifting (Peters, 1968; Müntener et al., 2000). La zone bleue indique les conditions d'équilibre d'une péridotite dans le faciès à spinelle sous la croûte continentale avant l'extension. La zone rouge indique les conditions de refertilisation sous la croûte continentale. Les âges sont de Villa et al., 2000; Schaltegger et al., 2002. UP: Upper Platta, LP: Lower Platta, T : Tasna. Figure modifiée d'après Müntener et al., (2009).

Si le devenir de ces liquides magmatiques dans les OCT a fait l'objet de nombreuses études, leurs sources mantelliques ne sont pas bien définies. Classiquement c'est la fusion partielle de l'asthénosphère (depleted MORB mantle, DMM) pendant sa remontée adiabatique qui produit des liquides magmatiques migrant vers la surface. Ce processus largement appliqué au magmatisme des dorsales peut-il également s'appliquer lors des premiers stades de l'océanisation dans les OCT ? La diversité magmatique, visible dans les OCT reflète-t-elle des hétérogénéités dans la source mantellique ? Doit-on y voir, dans l'hétérogénéité géochimique de ces basaltes, un héritage acquis lors de processus géologiques antérieurs ? Ce sont quelques-unes des questions auxquelles nous apporterons des réponses dans la partie 2.

d) Les processus métasomatiques

Le métasomatisme se produisant au sein du manteau est un phénomène impliquant des changements de composition dans la roche mantellique du fait de l'interaction avec des fluides aqueux. Le terme de métasomatisme modal fut introduit pour décrire la présence de phases minérales autres que celles communément relatives aux péridotites (amphibole, mica, carbonates, apatite, sulfures, sphène, ilménite, zircon) (Harte, 1983). Le métasomatisme cryptique est, quant à lui, lié aux cas où une phase minérale existante voit sa composition chimique modifiée (tout particulièrement les éléments traces) sans apparition de nouvelles phases minérales (Dawson, 1984). Le troisième type de métasomatisme visible dans le manteau est celui permettant la refertilisation par des liquides de type MORB . Ce métasomatisme peut être décrit comme étant un métasomatisme modal car il y a création de nouvelles phases minérales. Néanmoins, les phases minérales créées sont les mêmes que les cinq phases majeures qui composaient le manteau avant l'infiltration (cpx, opx, grt, ol, sp). On parlera ainsi de métasomatisme du manteau par infiltration ou 'stealth metasomatism' comme l'indique O'Reilly and Griffin, (2013). C'est ce type de métasomatisme qui est traité dans la partie 3. L'hydrothermalisme au sein des domaines de manteau exhumé ayant été étudié principalement au droit des dorsales lentes, nous lui consacrerons quelques lignes avant de présenter le processus de serpentinisation des péridotites qui contrôle en grande partie la rodingitisation.

• Les circulations hydrothermales dans la lithosphère océanique

La lithosphère océanique est le lieu d'intenses circulations d'eau de mer du fait de la porosité et de la fracturation des roches de sa partie supérieure. Les fluides peuvent atteindre 400°C dans les sources hydrothermales et peuvent avoir une très large gamme de propriétés chimiques en fonction de la couche de roche traversée et du temps de résidence dans celleci. Les fluides peuvent également transporter de grandes quantités d'éléments en solution tels que Ca, Fe, Mn, Zn, Ni, Cu, Au ... et des gaz tels que CH_4 , CO_2 , H_2 ou He. Nous ne nous intéresserons ici qu'au cas de l'hydrothermalisme associé aux roches ultramafiques dans un contexte d'accrétion asymétrique avec des failles de détachement.

A la différence de l'hydrothermalisme résultant de la circulation de fluides dans de la croûte océanique normale (magmatique), les sites hydrothermaux associés à une accrétion asymétrique sont plus complexes du fait de la mise à l'affleurement de grandes quantités de péridotites (Fig. I.9). Les cellules hydrothermales peuvent être dues (i) à la présence de poches magmatiques (gabbros), (ii) au gradient géothermique régional et/ou (iii) à la réaction exothermique engendrée par la serpentinisation (Fouquet et al., 2010).

On peut classer les sites hydrothermaux associés à une roche ultramafique le long de la

ride médio-Atlantique en quatre types (Fouquet et al., 2010): (i) les sites à hautes températures présentant des amas sulfurés et des pH<4 tel que Rainbow, Logatchev et Ashadze, (ii) les sites à basses températures et pH>9 présentant des cheminées de carbonates tel que Lost City, (iii) les sites à basse température (<30°C) avec une forte présence de méthane associé à des dépôts de manganèse et de rares sulfures tel que Saldanha et (iv) les sites à stockwerk de sulfures avec la présence de veines de quartz tel que le site TAG. Tous ces sites hydrothermaux se situent dans un contexte d'accrétion lente et sont génétiquement liés à des failles de détachements océaniques (OCC).

• La serpentinisation des péridotites

La péridotite est une roche compétente, non-hydratée, dense $(3.3g/cm^3)$, faiblement magnétique car tout le Fe y est présent sous forme Fe(II). Ces principaux constituants sont des minéraux ferro-magnésiens (pyroxènes et olivines). Au contact avec de l'eau de mer et avec un apport thermique conséquent, la paragénèse ferro-magnésienne va lentement subir un métasomatisme modal et voir apparaitre des minéraux du groupe de la serpentine pour in-fine former une serpentinite (e.g. Mével, 2003). A l'opposé de la péridotite, la serpentinite est une roche hydratée (H₂O = 14% wt.%), peu dense (2.5g/cm³), incompétente et mécaniquement faible, et fortement magnétique du fait de la présence de Fe(III). La réaction de serpentinisation est exothermique et semble être la principale source de chaleur sur certains sites hydrothermaux (Saldanha, Lost-City). La serpentinisation libère également des gaz tels que CH₄ et H₂. La serpentinisation est un processus faisant intervenir de nombreuses réactions chimiques dont voici les plus courantes:

 $Fe_2SiO_4 + 5Mg_2SiO_4 + 9H_2O \implies 3Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4 + Mg(OH)_2 + 2Fe(OH)_2$ fayalite + forstérite + eau => serpentine + brucite + hydroxyde de fer

La fayalite et la forstérite représentent les composés riches en fer et en magnésium de l'olivine.

 $Mg_2SiO_4 + MgSiO_3 + 2H_2O \Rightarrow Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$ forstérite + pyroxène + eau => serpentine

Le fer réduit de la fayalite (réaction 1) va pouvoir être oxydé pour former de la magnétite par la réduction de l'eau (H₂O) en hydrogène (H).

 $3Fe(OH)_2 => Fe_3O_4 + 2H_2O + H_2$

hydroxyde de fer => magnétite + eau + hydrogène

Le groupe des serpentines partage approximativement la même formule générale $Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$. Ses représentants minéralogiques sont formés d'une structure tri-octaédrique, composée de feuillets octaédriques Mg-(O,OH) combinant un atome d'oxygène avec l'apex d'un feuillet tétraédrique Si-O. Cet agencement des feuillets octaédriques et tétraédriques aboutit à un décalage dans la structure atomique du réseau, ce qui produit les trois polymorphes de la serpentine, à savoir la lizardite, le chrysotile et l'antigorite. La lizardite a une morphologie en plaquettes, très mal cristallisée. Elle peut également présenter une structure polygonale ou polyhédrale selon l'agencement des feuillets. Les feuillets de la chrysotile sont courbés pour donner des nano-tubes. L'antigorite quant à elle, forme des particules bien cristallisées pouvant être localement enroulées pour donner des superstructures (Auzende et al., 2004; Andreani et al., 2008; Cressey et al., 2008, 2010; Mellini et al., 2010).

La serpentinisation du manteau dans les dorsales peut (i) se manifester le long des couloirs fracturés créés lors de l'apparition de la vallée axiale, (ii) se propager le long des failles océaniques de détachement ou (iii) se poursuivre de manière pervasive lorsque la péridotite forme le plancher océanique. La serpentinisation pervasive et sous forme de veines est à l'origine d'une variété texturale importante de serpentines. Le lecteur se référera notamment aux études sur les failles actives de détachements de (Aumento and Loubat, 1971; Boschi et al., 2006; Andreani et al., 2007; Rouméjon and Cannat, 2014).

Dans le contexte des marges passives comme celle d'Ibérie, le polymorphe de la serpentine est à 90% de la lizardite. La serpentinisation y est intense et se manifeste sous forme pervasive par le métasomatisme des olivines en lizardite (Fig. I.12 a, b), ou encore des pyroxènes en bastite (Fig. I.12 c, d) et sous forme de veines de chrysotile recoupant la texture en maille (mesh) des lizardite préalablement formés (Fig. I.12 b, e, f). Les magnétites se créent typiquement au pourtour des veines de chrysotiles (Fig. I.12 f) mais également de manière discrète dans le mesh de la lizardite. Le talc et l'antigorite semblent être absents dans les forages ayant atteint le manteau (Agrinier et al., 1996). Un premier épisode hydrothermal de haute température (500 à 350°C) a produit quelques rares trémolites et chlorites au pourtour des pyroxènes et spinelles et à proximité de zones de cisaillements. Les isotopes de l'oxygène sur le couple magnétite-serpentine ont quant à eux montré que la serpentinisation s'est déroulée de 120 à 200°C (Agrinier et al., 1996; Schwarzenbach et al., 2013; Klein et al., 2014). Alt and Shanks, (1998) ont montré, grâce aux isotopes du soufre, que les températures de serpentinisation sont cohérentes (120-200°C) avec celles énumérées précédemment. De récentes études entreprises par Klein et al., (2015) ont mis en évidence que le forage 897D du leg 149 au large de l'Ibérie peut être considéré comme un analogue du site hydrothermal de Lost-City à l'axe de la dorsale médio océanique. L'assemblage minéralogique brucite-calcite présent à 60 m sous le plancher océanique se serait formé grâce à l'interaction entre l'eau de mer oxydante avec un fluide hydrothermal réducteur dans cette zone tampon à environ 30°C.



Fig. I.12: Micro-photographies de péridotites serpentinisées de la marge Ibérique. a) Reliques d'olivines entourées d'une matrice riche en lizardite (site 1068, XPL). b) Reliques d'olivines et de pyroxènes présents dans une zone cisaillée. L'apparition de chrysotile se manifeste par les bandes enroulées visibles en haut à droite de l'image (site 1070, PPL). c) Transformation en bastite d'un porphyroclaste de clinopyroxène. La matrice autour du minéral est déjà très largement serpentinisée (site 897, XPL). d) 'Bastitisation' d'un clinopyroxène recoupé par des veines de serpentines suivant les clivages du pyroxène (site 1070, RL). e) Veine de chrysotile recoupant un mesh de lizardite (site 899B, XPL). f) Présence de magnétites au pourtour d'une veine de chrysotile qui recoupe un mesh de lizardite (site 637, RL). PPL : lumière polarisée non analysée. XPL : lumière polarisée et analysée, RL : lumière réfléchie, Ol : olivine, Lz : lizardite, Ctl : chrysotile, Cpx : clinopyroxène, Opx : orthopyroxène, serp. : serpentine indifférenciée, Mag: magnétite.

La mesure des isotopes de l'oxygène sur le couple magnétite-serpentine est un puissant outil pour circonscrire les températures de serpentinisation et donc celle du fluide hydrothermal responsable de cette paragénèse. L'autre forme de métasomatisme associé à la serpentinisation est la rodingitisation des dykes basaltiques au contact avec cette serpentine. Cependant la technique isotopique utilisant l'oxygène sur les magnétites n'est pas adaptée dans le cas de la rodingitisation. En effet, la rodingitisation est associée à une chloritisation intense au pourtour et à l'intérieur du dyke magmatique. La chloritisation est également un processus qui crée des magnétites et viendrait ainsi polluer l'information sur le couple serpentine-magnétite. C'est pourquoi nous utiliserons une autre technique décrite par Boschi et al., (2008) utilisant le bore pour étudier les rodingites de la nappe de la Platta (chapitre 1).

• La rodingitisation : cas particulier de métasomatisme

La rodingite est une roche peu commune à la surface de la Terre mais pour autant ubiquiste. La rodingite est souvent caractérisée comme étant une roche pauvre en silice et riche en calcium. La rodingite se forme aux dépens d'un protolithe mafique ou felsique interagissant avec un fluide ayant au préalable été affecté par des réactions avec des roches ultramafiques (Thayer, 1966; Coleman, 1967; Frost, 1975; Evans, 1977; Bach and Klein, 2009; Bach et al., 2013). La serpentinisation est ainsi un bon candidat pour un tel processus car elle produit des fluides alcalins (pH élevé), riches en Ca, et pauvres en Si (Barnes and O'Neil, 1969; Janecky and Seyfried, 1986; Seyfried et al., 2007). La serpentinisation étant très active dans les domaines de manteau exhumé, elle va ainsi jouer un rôle majeur sur la rodingitisation des dykes mafiques intrudant la transition océan-continent. L'annexe I.4. présente quelques considérations thermodynamiques à leurs sujets.

Les études précédentes portant sur les rodingites se sont beaucoup intéressées aux cas de rodingitisation se déroulant lors de la subduction d'une lithosphère. Ce ne sont que quelques rares études qui se sont focalisées sur les rodingites présentes dans les plaines abyssales (e.g. Honnorez and Kirst, 1975). Du fait que la nappe de la Platta ait subi un des métamorphismes les plus faibles des ophiolites des Alpes, elle en fait un endroit de choix pour l'étude des phénomènes de rodingitisation s'étant déroulés lorsque le manteau était exhumé, ou proche de l'être, au niveau de l'OCT de la marge téthysienne. L'étude des rodingites de la nappe de la Platta permettra de comprendre les interactions entre magmatisme et fluides hydrothermaux lors des premiers stades de l'océanisation. La rodingite demeure une roche énigmatique et de nombreuses questions restent en suspens. Comment les rodingites se forment-elles ? Quelles sont les interactions chimiques opérant lors de la rodingitisation ? Quels sont les types de fluides

en jeu ? Quelle est la température de ces fluides ? Ces questions feront l'objet du premier chapitre (chapitre ci-après) de ce manuscrit.

CHAPTER 1

MAGMATISM AND METASOMATISM LEADING TO RODINGITIZATION DURING EXHUMATION OF THE SUBCONTINENTAL MANTLE: EXAMPLE OF THE PLATTA OCEAN-CONTINENT TRANSITION (SE SWITZERLAND)

Magmatism and metasomatism leading to rodingitization during exhumation of the subcontinental mantle: example of the Platta ocean-continent transition (SE Switzerland).

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Abstract

The Lower Platta Nappe (SE Switzerland) provides one of the Alpine best-preserved fossil analog of the distal part of an Ocean-Continent Transition (OCT). In this realm, magmatism and extensional tectonic are intimately associated with the hydration of the uppermost part of the lithosphere. As a consequence, the overall exhumed mantle section, corresponding to the near-seafloor basement, is completely hydrated: peridotites are converted into serpentinites and crosscutting mafic dikes are metasomatized into rodingites, while large gabbroic pods surrounded by an amphibole-rich blackwall (pargasitic hornblende) remain largely preserved from the rodingitization.

Rodingite dikes are plurimetric, elongated and structured by a pre-Alpine shear-zone and show a centimeter to meter thick chlorite-rich blackwall. Blackwalls mainly consist of chlorite +/- ilmenite and diopside and rodingites show a mineral assemblage of diopide, (hydro) grossular, chlorite, +/- vesuvianite. Raman spectroscopy performed on serpentinite and close blackwall contacts highlights that polymorphs of serpentine is lizardite away from the contact and polygonal to chrysotile going towards the chlorite blackwall. Whole-rock major and trace elements demonstrate that rodingitization enhances the mobility of Rare-Earth element (REE) and very immobile High Field Strength elements (HFSE) from rodingites towards chlorite blackwalls. Micro X-ray fluorescence maps (μ XRF) point out that highly immobile aluminium can migrate towards the contact allowing to create the chlorite blackwall at the expense of serpentinite. Boron isotopes coupled with mineral assemblage have allowed to estimate the temperature leading to the formation of rodingite by fluids created from the serpentinisation process. These seawater-derived fluids range between 60°C for the lowest and 190°C for the highest temperature, deeply metasomatizing the basaltic protolith to rodingite under a W/R ratio estimated between 10³ and 10⁴.

We propose that basalt dikes have intruded an active shear-zone created during the incipient stage of the Alpine-Tethys opening. Sr-Nd isotope compositions show that rodingite dikes and overlying basalt flows share a homogeneous mantle source, which is slightly different from gabbro. Therefore, basaltic dikes might be the magmatic pipes that create the overlaying oceanic crust in formation. The range of estimate temperatures might reflect the evolution associated with the exhumation process of an active proto-Oceanic Core Complex.

Keywords: Rodingite, Sr-Nd isotopes, boron isotopes, Raman, μ XRF maps, Ocean-Continent Transition, Platta, Alpine-Tethys.

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1. Introduction

Rodingites were first used in the Dun Mountains (New Zealand) to characterize altered gabbroic bodies enclosed in serpentinite massifs (Bell et al., 1911). In present-day, most of studies support the hypothesis that rodingites derive from the interaction of mafic to felsic rocks with high-Ca and low-silica fluids that have been affected by reactions with ultramafic rocks (e.g. Bach and Klein, 2009), although some studies argue against the hypothesis of serpentinization-derived fluids for the source of rodingitization (e.g. De, 1972; Hall and Ahmed, 1984). As a consequence, rodingites occur in various geological settings: upper oceanic lithosphere at Hess Deep (Hekinian et al., 1993; Früh-Green et al., 1996), ultrafast Garett transform (Bideau et al., 1991), Mid-Atlantic Ridge Rift Valley (Switzer et al., 1970; Aumento and Loubat, 1971; Honnorez and Kirst, 1975; Hébert et al., 1990). Due to tectonic compression of the oceanic crust, rodingites have been also reported onland in large scale ophiolites in orogenic belts (Bilgrami and Howie, 1960; Barriga and Fyfe, 1983; Mittwede and Schandl, 1992; Austrheim and Prestvik, 2008; Tsikouras et al., 2009; Python et al., 2011), in Archean greenstone belts (Miles, 1950; Anhaeusser, 1979; Schandl et al., 1989; O'Hanley, 1992; Attoh et al., 2006; Normand and Williams-Jones, 2007), in suprasubduction zones (LI et al., 2007), or in alpine suture (Frost, 1975; Evans, 1977; Rosli, 1988; O'Hanley et al., 1992; Dubińska and Wiewióra, 1999; Li et al., 2004; Murzin and Shanina, 2007). The main characteristic of all rodingites worldwide, independently from the geodynamic settings of formation, is the progressive replacement of the primary mineralogy by Ca-rich phases (e.g. Bach et al., 2013). Ca-rich fluids are classically attributed to the release of Ca due to the breakdown of pyroxenes during serpentinisation processes (Bach et al., 2002; Iyer et al., 2008). Seawater circulation has also be proposed as an additional source of Ca in rodingites (Rosli, 1988; Peters et al., 2008). However, high Ca enrichment compared to primary mafic rocks cannot only be explained by the circulation of Ca-rich fluids and requires a significant loss of Si (Frost et al., 2008; Bach and Klein, 2009; Bach et al., 2013).

The Platta nappe (SE Switzerland) is one of the best-preserved fossil analog of passive margin documented so far (Desmurs et al., 2001, 2002, Müntener et al., 2004, 2010; Peters et al., 2008). This ocean-continent transition (OCT) consists of an assemblage of ultrabasic, mafic and continental units that formed the Adriatic hyper-extended magma-poor passive margin, part of the former Alpine-Tethys (Manatschal and Nievergelt, 1997). Mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Platta nappe are strongly altered, i.e. peridotites are almost completely serpentinized and gabbro and basalt primary minerals are partially to completely replaced by mineral assemblage of albite, chlorite, epidote, prehnite and pumpellyite. Such low-grade alteration is typical of oceanic metasomatism at shallow depth (Rosli, 1988; Desmurs et al., 2001). In addition,

gabbroic dikes crosscutting the mantle section are systematically replaced by rodingites. These rodingites exhibit various mineral paragenesis attesting a polyphase metasomatic evolution (Dietrich, 1969). In this paper, we present a detailed petrological and geochemical study of rodingites occurrences within the Platta nappe. Our aim is to document the chemical exchanges between fluids, mafic and ultramafic rocks in the subcontinental mantle to establish a chronology of the metasomatic events that occur during the first steps of oceanization.

2. Geological settings

2.1 **Ophiolites in the Alps**

Ophiolites in the Alps are parts of the vanished late Middle Jurassic Alpine-Tethys ocean. Fragments of the Tethyan oceanic lithosphere are nowadays exposed in the Alpine-Apennine suture zone, consequently to the closure of the ocean starting at Cretaceous age and the further collision between the Apulia and the European plates near Oligocene (e.g. Schmid et al., 2004). Numerous recent studies have shown that these ophiolites correspond to OCTs since they display many characteristics such as (i) the existence of pre-rift contacts between subcontinental mantle and continental crust, (ii) the association of top-basement detachment faults with continent-derived blocks (i.e. extensional allochthons), (iii) a tectono-sedimentary breccia sequence overlying the subcontinental mantle, (iv) a post-rift sedimentary cover that are observed in present-day passive margins (Decarlis et al., 2015; Desmurs et al., 2001; Manatschal and Müntener, 2009; Marroni and Pandolfi, 2007; Picazo et al., 2016). Most of ophiolites exposed in the Alpine-Apennine domain belonged to the Piemont-Liguria ocean (Fig. 1.1A and B). This oceanic segment of an estimated width of 400 to 800km (Handy et al., 2010; Lemoine et al., 1987; Vissers et al., 2013) was in opening during the Aptian to Cenomanian period prior its closure and subsequent subduction and accretion of future Alpine ophiolites during Late Cretaceous to Eocene collision (e.g. Schmid et al., 1996, 2004).

2.2 Platta Unit: general overview

2.2.1 The Platta nappe in the Alpine context

The South Penninic Platta nappe is located in southeast Switzerland (Fig. 1.1A-B) and is bounded to the east by the Lower Austroalpine Err nappe (part of the Adria distal continental margin) and to the west by the North Penninic nappe which is the remnant of the Valais ocean (Fig. 1.1B). The Platta nappe is of a particular interest since it corresponds to the best investigated fossil OCT so far (Cornelius, 1932, 1950, Dietrich, 1967, 1970, 1972, 1969; (Desmurs et al., 2001; Manatschal and Nievergelt, 1997; Müntener et al., 2004, 2010; Peters et al., 2008). This OCT consists of an exhumed, highly serpentinized mantle intruded by basalts and gabbro bodies and overlain by several continental-derived extensional allochthons and syn-to-post-rift sediments (e.g. Desmurs et al., 2001). The Platta nappe consists of two alpine tectonic units, namely the Upper Platta and the Lower Platta units (Fig. 1.1C) are tectonically separated by an alpine late-Cretaceous thrust (Froitzheim and Manatschal, 1996).



Fig. 1-1: A) Location of major ophiolites in the Alpine-Apennine realm. B) Tectonic units and paleogeographic domains close to the Platta Nappe (modified after Schaltegger et al., 2002). C) Simplified geological map of Platta modified after Schaltegger et al., (2002) with the location of rodingite dikes in red. Rodingite dikes have been magnified for clearance.

2.2.2 Mantle rocks

The lower Platta unit mainly consists of mantle peridotites and serpentinites crosscut by minor cm-scale gabbroic veins and rare occurrences of dunite and pyroxenite layers (Müntener et al., 2004, 2010; Peters et al., 2008). The nature of mantle rock ranges from spinel-plagioclase lherzolite to harzburgite and their location indicates that they were part of the subcontinental mantle. Lherzolites were formed as a consequence of the entrapment of ascending asthenospheric melts (i.e. refertilization process; Pognante et al., 1985; Rampone et al., 1998; Müntener et al., 2004, 2010; Piccardo et al., 2007). The upper Platta unit is also part of the subcontinental lithospheric mantle and corresponds to a more proximal part (continenwards) of the lithosphere compared to the Lower Platta unit. It is constituted of fertile and depleted spinel lherzolites locally crosscut by subordinate garnet pyroxenite layers, dunites and rare phlogopite-hornblendite veins (Peters, 1963, 1968; Müntener and Hermann, 1996; Desmurs et al., 2001).

2.2.3 Volcanic rocks

Volcanic rocks in the Platta nappe occur mainly as gabbros and basalts (Desmurs et al., 2002). All have been dated at 160 +/-1Ma (Schaltegger et al., 2002) which is the common age of all volcanic rocks from other Alpine-Apennine ophiolites (Li et al., 2013). Gabbros are mainly found in two localities (i.e. Val da Natons and Fuercla da Faller, Fig. 1.1C) and consist of patchy outcrops of hundred meters width. They underwent a ductile-to-brittle deformation forming mylonitic to cataclastic textures with ophicalcite infillings and with clasts embedded in a serpentine-arenite mélange matrix (Cornelius, 1932, 1950; Manatschal and Nievergelt, 1997; Desmurs et al., 2002). Gabbro bodies are frequently crosscut by basaltic dikes with chilled margins indicating that the latter were emplaced after the cooling of gabbro. Most of the Platta gabbros correspond to single batch of melt resulting from the melting of a DMM source and that underwent multiple episodes of crystallization during their ascent (Desmurs et al., 2002).

Basalts occur as massive flows, pillow lavas and breccias and/or hyaloclastites. They overlie mantle rocks, gabbros and all tectonic breccia. In addition, individual dolerite dykes can be observed, crosscutting mantle peridotites and locally gabbroic rocks, showing chilled margins against the country rocks (Desmurs, 2002; Dietrich, 1969). Volume of basalts increases westward in the Platta Nappe (Fig. 1.1C) and change from T-MORB (upper Platta unit) to N-MORB (lower Platta unit; Desmurs et al., 2001, 2002). Previous studies postulated that, similarly to gabbros, basalts result from the melting of a DMM source and that the transition between T- and N-MORB can be explained by slight differences of meting degrees (Stille et al., 1989; Desmurs, 2002; Schaltegger et al., 2002).

2.2.4 Alteration of magmatic rocks in the Platta nappe

Contrarily to the western part of the Alps which have undergone a general high-pressure metamorphic overprint, the Platta nappe has only undergone a low Alpine metamorphism event leading to prehnite-pumpellyite facies (Trommsdorff and Evans, 1974; Trommsdorff, 1983; Ferreiro Mählmann, 1995; Oberhänsli et al., 2004; Bousquet et al., 2008). Therefore most of alteration facies observed in mafic and ultrabasic rocks are inherited from the interaction with seawater during their emplacement at the seafloor (e.g. Früh-Green et al., 1990; Vils et al., 2011; Rouméjon and Cannat, 2014). Peridotites are almost completely transformed into serpentinites where primary mineral assemblage is only present as relicts: olivine and orthopyroxene are transformed into serpentine minerals where lizardite and chrysotile are the dominant polymorphs. Clinopyroxene is generally replaced by amphibole of which nature depends on the temperature of interaction with fluids: retrograde metamorphic Mg-hornblende reflects a high temperature metasomatism (600-700°C; (Evans, 1982; Müntener et al., 2000; Desmurs, 2002) while tremolite replaces the previous mineral assemblage at near seafloor conditions (e.g. Desmurs, 2002). Volcanic rocks also exhibit secondary alteration related to seawater interaction: Plagioclase in gabbros is always replaced by a fine-grained assemblage of albite, chlorite, epidote, prehnite and pumpellyite, primary clinopyroxene and Ti-pargasite remaining relatively preserved. In basalt flows and pillows, albite phenocrysts replace primary plagioclase while the matrix is recrystallized in fine-grained albite, chlorite, pumpellyite, epidote, actinolite and calcite (Dietrich, 1969).

Dolerite dikes are the most altered volcanic rocks. Most of them have been converted into rodingites, in which primary mineralogy is transformed in Ca-rich mineral assemblage including e.g. Ca-garnet, diopside, vesuvianite, chlorite (Rosli, 1988). Rodingite dikes are enclosed in serpentinites and can be surrounded by cm- to m-sized chlorite-rich layer (so-called blackwall). The presence of blackwalls does not systematically surround rodingite dikes. Rodingitization is not restricted to the Platta Nappe, since similar features have been reported in other ophiolites in the Alps (Barriga and Fyfe, 1983; Rosli, 1988; Moreau, 2001; Li et al., 2004; Panseri et al., 2008) and is a typical process of mid-ocean ridge environments (Honnorez and Kirst, 1975; Bach and Klein, 2009; Klein, 2009).

3. Samples studied

Ten magmatic intrusions (1 gabbro, 9 rodingites) and four associated chlorite-rich blackwalls are presented in this study. Sample location is provided in Table 1.1 and shown in Fig. 1.1C. Fine-to-mid grained rodingite dikes are exclusively observed in the Lower Platta unit. No equivalence has been found in the Upper Platta unit so far. Rodingites are more frequent

to the west of Platta (oceanwards) than to the east (continentwards) (Fig. 1.1C). The size of dikes varies from several decimeters to several meters thick and cannot be outlined over a long distance (Fig. 1.2A).

| | Lithology | LAT | LONG | Chl | Hgr-Grt | Cp+ | Ves | Cal | Accessory min. | Complementary infos | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------|---|-------|-----|-----|----------------|--|--|
| Magmatic intrusions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03-03 | Rodingite | 46°29'25,97"N | 9°36'25,79"E | ++ | +++ | ++ | | | | dike | |
| 03-04 | Rodingite | 46°29'25,79"N | 9°36'25,81"E | +++ | + + | + | | | | dike | |
| 03-05 | Rodingite | 46°29'27,21"N | 9°36'18,44"E | ++ | + | ++ | | | | dike | |
| 03-06 | Rodingite | 46°29'27,43"N | 9°36'17,92"E | ++ | + | ++ | | | Pmp | dike | |
| 03-07 | Rodingite | 46°29'8,31"N | 9°35'47,13"E | ++ | + + + | ++ | + | (+) | | dike | |
| 03-08-B | Rodingite | 46°29'8,25"N | 9°35'47,23"E | ++ | + + + | | + | | | dike | |
| 04-05-B | Rodingite | 46°30'20,96"N | 9°38'23,50"E | +++ | + + | + | + | + | Spn | sheared dike | |
| 05-03 | Rodingite | 46°27'5,80"N | 9°36'23,76"E | ++ | + + + | ++ | | | | dike | |
| 06-10 | Rodingite | 46°25'55,26"N | 9°37'48,58"E | +++ | + | + + + | | | Spn | dike | |
| 30-13 | Mg-gabbro | 46°27'38,31"N | 9°35'20,68"E | + | | ++ | | + | Ab, Prg, Ep | massive body | |
| Blackwall | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03-08-BH | Blackwall | 46°29'8,25"N | 9°35'47,23"E | +++ | | | | | Ilm | Blackwall (2cm from 03-08-B) | |
| 04-05-S | Blackwall | 46°30'20,96"N | 9°38'23,50"E | +++ | | + | | | | Mylonitized mantle rock (40cm | |
| | | | , | | | | | | | from 04-05-B) | |
| 30-14 | Blackwall | 46°27'38,31"N | 9°35'20,68"E | +++ | | + | | | Prg, Act, Psb | from Mg-gabbro 30-13) | |
| 30-15 | Blackwall | 46°27'38,31"N | 9°35'20,68"E | + + + | | | | | Prg, Act, Psb | Mylonitized mantle rock (2m from Mg-gabbro 30-13) | |
| Host-rock | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serpentinite | | Lower Platta | | | 90-100% serpentine +/- Ol, Op+, Cp+, Pl, Sp | | | | | | |

Table 1-1: Location, mineralogy and relative mineral proportions of samples presented in this study. *Ab: albite, Act: actinolite, Cal: calcite, Chl: chlorite, Cpx: clinopyroxene, Ep: epidote, Grt: garnet, Hgr: hydrogarnet, Ilm: ilmenite, Ol: olivine, Opx: orthopyroxene, Pl: plagioclase, Pmp: pumpellyite, Prg: pargasite, Psb: pseudobrookite, Spn: spinel, Ves: vesuvianite.*

Rodingite dikes are pale yellow to pale brown in color and have a lenticular, sigmoidal or boudin shape, following the same surrounding foliation expressed in serpentine (Fig. 1.2C). At the crest south-east of Leg Colomban, one decameter-scale dike crosscuts both mantle rock and hyaloclastite flow (Fig. 1.1G) showing that some intrusions may occur later than the mantle exhumation and the formation of basalts flows. Chlorite-bearing blackwalls display a characteristic silver grey to dark green color making them sometimes difficult to discriminate from the surrounding serpentinites (Fig. 1.2 B, D, F, H). The size of blackwalls are plurimillimetric to decametric depending on the size of the magmatic intrusions. Contacts between the magmatic intrusions and their blackwalls are sharp, the transition between blackwalls and the surrounding serpentinites being more pervasive (Fig. 1.2 B).


Fig. 1-2: Photographs of rodingites, gabbros and associated blackwalls in the field. A) Rodingite dike crosscutting mantle rocks (serpentinites). B) Contact between a massive gabbro and its chloriteblackwall. Note the dolerite forming the chilled margin demonstrating slow cooling. C) Typical sigmoidal shape of rodingite in serpentine. D) Close up photography of the same dike as for C) highlighting the thin blackwall between the dike and the serpentinite. E) Sigmoidal dike of rodingite with ductile shear) enclosed in a decametric scale shear-zone. F) Rodingite with mylonitized contact. Serpentine and blackwall are both mylonitized by a ductile transtensional event. G) Hyaloclastite laying on serpentine (not visible here) and crosscut by a rodingite dike. Dykes can develop after basalt flow extrusions on exhumed mantle. H) Close-up photograph of a thick blackwall.

Most of the samples presented in this study outcrop within a main ENE-WSW corridor that extends from the north of Val da Natons to the north of Piz Scalotta where they deviate towards SSW up to Fuercla da Faller (Fig. 1.1C). Mantle rocks are very deformed and foliated all along this corridor (Fig. 1.2A, E), which corresponds to a ductile shear-zone as shown by the

deformation recorded by some rodingite dikes (Fig. 1.2 E). Associated to this corridor, highly foliated serpentinites include oxide and sulfide mineralization forming weathered pods of which primary mineralogy consisted of pyrite, bravoïte, chalcopyrite, bornite. Previous studies proposed these mineralizations to be related to hydrothermal vents formed on the seafloor (Dietrich, 1972).

4. Analytical methods

4.1 Whole-rock major and trace elements

Major and trace elements were measured using the analytical method of Chauvel et al. (2011) at Laboratoire d'Hydrologie et de Géochimie de Strasbourg (LHyGeS, University of Strasbourg, France). For major elements, ~50 mg of sample powder was precisely weighted and dissolved in closed Savilex® beakers using a mixture of 0.3 mL HF 24N and 0.85 mL HNO₃ 14N in a hot plate at 90°C for 5 days. 20 ml of boric acid (H₃BO₃ at 20 g.l⁻¹) was added to the solutions after cooling to neutralise excess HF and were further diluted with 250 ml of Milli-Q[®] water (M Ω cm). The solutions were then stored in a refrigerator for at least 2 days to ensure complete neutralization of HF by H₃BO₃ and analyzed within a week using an ICP-AES (Thermo Scientific ICAP 6500). Analyzes performed on international standards are consistent with preferred reference values from GeoRem for PM-S micro-gabbro and BE-N basalt (Jochum et al., 2008). Differences between reference values from the literature and our analyzed BE-N and PM-S are less than 0.6% for SiO₂ and less than 2% for all other major oxides except for Na₂O, K₂O and P₂O₅ which are present in very low concentrations. For trace elements, 100 mg of sample powder were dissolved in a HF-HClO₄ mixture (5:1) in closed Teflon beaker in a hot plate at 140°C for 7 days. The mixture was then completely evaporated at 150°C, and the residue was taken up in concentrated HNO₃. After another complete evaporation, the residue is finally diluted in 40 mL of HNO₃ 7N. Results are reported in Table 1.2.

4.2 Sr and Nd isotopes

 87 Sr/ 86 Sr and 143 Nd/ 144 Nd isotopic ratio were measured at LHyGeS, Strasbourg. Between 100 and 200 mg of sample rock powders were accurately weighted depending on initial element concentrations. Samples were dissolved and digested in a HF-HNO₃ mixture (5:1) in Teflon containers maintained in steel jacket PARR bombs at 220°C for 7 days. Samples were then evaporated, transferred and dissolved in a HNO₃ 3N-H₃BO₃ mixture (4:1) for a day on a hotplate to dissolve fluoride precipitates. After another evaporation step, samples were taken in 2 mL

HNO₃ 2N before being loaded in Teflon columns for separation and purification. Sr and Nd were purified using Eichrom's Sr Resin in series with Eichrom's TRU Resin and Eichrom's Ln Resin applying a method adapted from Deniel and Pin, (2001) and Pin and Zalduegui, (1997). Isotopic measurements were performed using a thermal ionization mass spectrometer (TIMS) Thermo Finnigan Triton T1. Sr was run on a W single filament with a Ta activator, Nd was run on a Re double filament. The NBS-987 (for Sr) and La Jolla (for Nd) standards were run regularly to check our measurements.

4.3 Boron isotopic analytical procedure

Boron concentrations and isotopes were measured at LHyGeS, Strasbourg on a Thermo Scientific Neptune multi-collector ICP-MS applying the analytical procedure from Lemarchand et al., (2012). 50mg of powdered sample are mixed with 250mg of analytical grade K₂CO₂ in a 12mL PtAu 05 crucible and placed in a muffle furnace at 960°C for 40min. After cooling, the fusion residue is dissolved in 35 mL of bidistilled HCl 0.2N. B is purified from a 5mL aliquot by a two steps chemical procedure including the cation exchange resin Biorade AG50WX12 and the B-specific resin Amberlite IRA743. The recovered solution is then simultaneously analyzed for both B concentration and isotope by MC-ICPMS on a Thermo Scientific Neptune using the standard-sample-standard method. The operational settings for B analyses by MC-ICPMS are described in details in Le Roux et al., (2015). Accuracy is verified by repeated analyses of solution and rock standards (ERM AE120 = -20.12‰; ERM AE121 = 19.96‰; NRC NASS5= 39.82‰; GSJ JB2= 7.18‰). Using this procedure, B contamination is 15 ng and the analytical uncertainty for B isotope is 0.4‰ (±2SD). The B concentration is determined using the ¹¹B ion beam intensity, corrected from the bracketing standards, and the exact masses of sample and analyzed aliquots. Following this method, repeated analyzed of samples and standard solutions yield an analytical uncertainty for the B concentration of 5% (±2SD).

4.4 X-ray diffraction

Analyses were performed at the Institut des Sciences de la Terre (ISTerre, Grenoble, France) on sample powders. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded with a Bruker D5000 powder diffractometer equipped with a Kevex Si(Li) solid state detector using CuK α_{1+2} radiation. Intensities were recorded at 0.02° 20 step intervals from 5 to 80°, with a 6-s counting time per step. Size of the divergence slit was 0.298°.

4.5 In-situ microprobe analysis

Electron probe microanalyses (EPMA) were performed at Service Commun de Microscopie Electronique et de Microanalyses X (SCMEM, Nancy, France). Measurements were done on polished thin sections using a CAMECA SX100 instrument equipped with five WDS spectrometers. Calibrations were done using natural or synthetic minerals: albite (Na, Si), olivine (Mg, Fo_{90}), Al_2O_3 (Al), orthose (K), andradite (Ca), $MnTiO_3$ (Mn), Cr_2O_3 (Cr), hematite (Fe), NiO (Ni). Analyzes were performed with a current of 12 nA, an acceleration voltage of 15 kV, and a counting time of 10s on the peak of each element. The analyses have a spatial resolution of 1 µm. Total Fe is presented as FeO.

Structural formulae for garnet are estimated on the basis of 8 cations and 12 oxygens following the classification of Grew et al., (2013). The proportion of hydroxyl bonds in garnet (OH⁻) is deduced from uncomplete soma of all elements during analysis. Chlorite classification refers to Hey (1954). Structural formulae for chlorite minerals are calculated on the basis of 28 oxygens. OH is calculated assuming full site occupancy and all iron is assumed to be F e_{II} . Amphibole structural formula is calculated on the basis of 22 oxygens and follow the classification of Leake et al. (1997).

4.6 Raman spectroscopy

Raman spectroscopy measurements were performed at Institut de Chimie et Procédés pour l'Energie, l'Environnement et la Santé (ICPEES, Strasbourg, France) using a Horyba Jobin Yvon LabRam ARAMIS spectrometer equipped with a green laser source with a wavelength of 532nm and an output power of 100 mW. A microscope lens of x100 was used to focus the laser beam onto an area of 1 µm in diameter. Analyses were carried out on macroscopic samples and on thin sections. Each spectrum is an average of two acquisitions of 30 s to optimize the signal/noise ratio. We investigated two regions of the Raman spectra: 200-1200 cm⁻¹ for the characterization of structural bonding and 3200-3800 cm⁻¹ for the characterization of hydroxyl groups. A spline curve background was first subtracted to the Raman spectra and deconvolution on OH-bonds for blackwall spectra were performed applying a Voigt fit (Fityk program; Wojdyr, 2010).

4.7 Micro X-ray fluorescence mapping

Micro-X-ray fluorescence (μ -XRF) measurements were performed on thin sections and rock sections using EDAX Eagle III spectrometer at the Institut des Sciences de la Terre (ISTerre, Grenoble, France). The X-ray tube consists of a Rh anode operating at 250 μ A with an acceleration voltage of 40 kV. The X-ray beam is focused down to 40 μ m full-width-at-halfmaximum at the sample surface by using polycapillary lenses. Chemical maps were recorded with a matrix of 512x400 pixels, a 50 μ m step interval in both directions, and a dwell time of 0.5 s per pixel. Maps for each element (Mg, Al, Si, P, S, K, Ca, Ti, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni) represent the intensity of K α lines and are computed from the integration of a specified region of interest (ROI) of the energy range of XRF spectra. These ROI maps are used to calculate quantitative phase maps using a routine previously developed in Ulrich et al. (2014).

5. Results

5.1 Mineralogy of rodingites and blackwalls

5.1.1 Rodingites

Microscopic observations show that rodingites consist of Ca-rich mineral assemblages including garnet, vesuvianite and diopside (Fig. 1.3 and Fig. 1.7). Pyrite, chalcopyrite and zircons are present as accessory minerals. Primary rock textures remain relatively preserved despite of intense rodingitization: porphyritic texture for basalt protolith (Fig. 1.3A) and subophitic to blasto-subophitic textures for dolerite protolith (Fig. 1.3B). Primary phenocrysts of plagioclase are entirely replaced by fine-grained garnet (Fig. 1.3B). Some samples exhibit spherolith-like texture filled of chlorite. On the basis of XRD (Fig. 1.7) and Raman spectroscopy analyzes (Fig. 1.8), garnets are mainly grossular (main peaks in Raman spectra at 375, 825 and 880 cm⁻¹), although rare andradite has been also identified (peaks at 365, 818 and 871 cm⁻¹ at low wavelengths, 3579, 3605, and 3671 cm⁻¹ at high wavelengths; Fig. 1.8). Similar results have been obtained during EMPA measurements (Fig. 1.4). Clinopyroxene is diopside and mainly occurs as porphyroblasts. It is intimately associated with µm-size vesuvianite (Fig. 1.3B), the latter growing at the expense of the former (Fig. 1.3B). Veins of vesuvianite-clinochloregrossular assemblage crosscutting the groundmass made of a grossular-diopside assemblage are frequently observed (Fig. 1.3C). A second stage of diopside forms large prismatic and elongated minerals which generally grow at the depend of a garnet-rich matrix (Fig. 1.3D). Chlorite is widespread interstitially between all other minerals, occurring as small grains or veinlets (Fig. 1.3A, C). It has been identified as clinochlore on the basis of EPMA analyzes (Fig. 1.5) and Raman spectroscopy, with spectra exhibiting typical main peaks at 203, 550 and 680 cm⁻¹ for low wavelengths and at 3592 and 3675 cm⁻¹ for high wavelengths (Fig. 1.8A).



Fig. 1-3: Microphotographs of typical mineral assemblages and textures in rodingites (A, B, C, D) and blackwalls (E, F, G, H). A) Fine grained porphyric texture, typical of the magmatic fabric, is preserved in a rodingitic dike (PPL). Phenocrysts of plagioclase are embedded in a matrix of grossular, clinochlore and diopside. B) First order subophitic texture with neoblastic diopsides and pseudomorphosed feldspars into a garnet assemblage and second order fine-grained poikilitic texture with vesuvianite growing on neoblastic diopside (XPL). C) Grossular, vesuvianite and clinochlore assemblage in vein crosscutting a fine-grained matrix of diopside-chlinochlore-grossular assemblage (PPL). D) Epitaxial grows of diopside in a garnet-rich matrix (XPL). E) Chlorite vein crosscutting lizardite mesh in serpentinite (XPL). F) Polygonal serpentine growing at the contact between chlorite fibers (blackwall) and lizardite mesh (serpentinite) (XPL). G) Porphyroclast of bastite partially replaced by pargasite hornblende in a chlorite-actinolite-rich (XPL). H) Development of pargasite hornblende at the expense of porphyroclastic pseudobrookite is observed in the blackwall surrounding massive gabbroic body (sample 30-14). Fibrous actinolite follows the S1 foliation and grows from both the matrix and Prg-Hbl minerals (XPL). Act: actinolite, Clc: clinochlore, Di: diopside, Grs: grossular, Lz: lizardite, Di : neo-diopside, Pl: plagioclase, Prg-Hbl: pargasitic-hornblende, Poly. serp.: polygonal serpentine, Psb: pseudobrookite, Ves: vesuvianite.



Fig. 1-4: Ternary diagram for garnets l.s. (lato sensu) OH-Ca_{site X}-Fe³⁺, (A), and Al-Ti-Fe (B) (a.p.f.u.). Garnets l.s. in rodingites have a mean typical structural formula of $[X_3Y_2,Z_3]$ $[\Box_{x}]O_{12-4x}(OH)_{4x}$ (Grew et al., 2013) with site $X \xrightarrow{x} 12^{-4x}$ by $Ca_{2.98}^{4x}$, $Mn_{0.02}$, $Na_{0.005}$, $Fe_{0.06}$, $Mg_{0.01}$ a.p.f.u; site Y occupy by $Al_{1.26}$, $Fe_{0.56}^{0.56}$, $Si_{0.07}$ $Ti_{0.07} Mn_{0.02} Mg_{0.07} Cr_{0.02} a.p.f.u; site Z occupy by Si_{2.81} Al_{0.05} \Box_{0.14}$ and anions occupy by $O_{11.44}$ and $OH_{0,56} a.p.f.u$ for our samples. Garnets *l.s. are thus mainly grossular in composition* (rich in Ca) except for rare and radite in some areas (enrichment in Fe^{3+}). Garnets l.s. have a OH ratio a.p.f.u. ranging from 0 (garnet l.s.) to 1.68 (hydrogarnet l.s.). Garnets l.s. have a TiO, content ranging from 0.26% to 4.81%, with a mean value of 1.2%. (Hydro)garnets l.s. associated with diopside in veinlets correspond to a first garnet l.s. formation event (vellow dots). Hydro)garnets bearing veins free of diopside and pervasive metasomatism lead to Ti-rich last stage of garnetization (red dots). The first event is characterized by a mean TiO, of 0.7% and the last stage forms Ti-rich zoned rims with a mean of 2.1% TiO₂.



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Fig. 1-6: (*right*) (*Na+K*)site A vs. Si (a.p.f.u.) and Mg/(Mg+Fetot) vs. Si (a.p.f.u.) for amphibole in blackwall around gabbro (sample 30-14).



Fig. 1-7: (down) Typical XRD pattern of a rodingite dike (A), and its surrounding blackwall (B).



Fig. 1-8: Representative Raman spectra of minerals composing rodingites (A) and associated blackwalls (B). Wavelength numbers are in cm⁻¹. Mineral identification was proceeded by comparing our results to spectra available in the literature (not shown in this figure). Serpentine minerals: Lemaire, (2000); Auzende et al., (2004); Groppo et al., (2006); Clinochlore: Kleppe et al., (2003); Diopside: Huang et al., (2000); Prencipe et al., (2012); Grossular: Perraki et al., (2010); Vesuvianite: Galuskin et al., (2007) and Lafuente et al., (2016).

5.1.2 Blackwalls.

Blackwalls around rodingite dikes mainly consist of chlorite minerals (from ~70% to 95%, Fig. 1.7B). Other mineral phases are serpentines and rare clinopyroxenes (Fig. 1.3, Fig. 1.9). Minor iron oxides (sphene, spinel, magnetite, ilmenite) and sulfurs (pyrite) may also occur (Fig. 1.7). Chlorite in blackwalls is pervasive and very fine grained. It has a typical mean composition in a.p.f.u. of Fe=2.1, Mg=7.8, Al=4.1 and Mg#=0.77. Based on the classification of Hey, (1954), clinochlore is the dominant variety of chlorite in our samples, although rare pycnochlorite to ripidolite varieties have been also observed (Fig. 1.5). In Raman spectroscopy, chlorite display similar spectra to those described in rodingite (Fig. 1.8B). Diopside may also occur in blackwall, although it is far from systematic.

Serpentine polymorphs have been identified on the basis of Raman spectroscopy (Fig. 1.8B). Lizardite is the dominant polymorph, with typical peaks at 233, 390 and 690 cm⁻¹ for low wavelengths and at 3688 and 3704 cm⁻¹ for high wavelengths (Fig. 1.3E and Fig. 1.8B). Minor amount of chrysotile in fibrous veinlets and polygonal serpentine have been also observed (Fig. 1.8B). It is noticed that polygonal serpentine only occurs at the contact between lizardite (serpentinite host-rock) and chlorite (blackwalls) (Fig. 1.3F). In addition, chlorite at the contact between blackwalls and serpentinites exhibits Raman spectra that are transitional between clinochlore and lizardite (Fig. 1.8B). This could reflect the replacement of former serpentine minerals by clinochlore or, alternatively, the presence of μ m grains of serpentine intimately mixed with chlorite (Fig. 1.9).

Blackwalls around massive gabbroic intrusions consists of an assemblage of pervasive chlorite \pm amphibole (Fig. 1.3G, H) that extends to the serpentinized peridotite over several meters (Fig. 1.2B). Here again, chlorite has been identified as clinochlore (Fig. 1.3G) and is very similar in chemical composition to that of rodingitic dikes. Amphiboles occur as actinolite and edenite-pargasite on the basis of EMPA analyzes (Fig. 1.6). Actinolite is Ti-Na-K-Al poor (Ti<0.0013; Al<0.39; (Na+K)_A<0.1 a.p.f.u.), Si-rich (7.6-7.9 a.p.f.u.) and has a Mg# of ~0.85. It has a typical fibrous habitus growing closely linked with a ductile foliation (Fig. 1.3G). Edenite-pargasite is Ti-Na-K-Al-rich and Si-poor (Ti=0.24-0.4; Al=1.3-2.1; (Na+K)_A=0.6-0.8; Si=6-6.7). Mg# is quite similar to that of actinolite (~0.82). It forms epitaxial porphyroclasts growing at rims of pseudobrookite and chromium-spinels (Fig. 1.3H) or at the expense of former pyroxenes (Fig. 1.3G).



Fig. 1-9: Phase maps of contact between rodingite, blackwall and serpentinite. Phase maps are calculated using the approach of Ulrich et al., (2014) based on μ -XRF elemental maps measured using Eagle Edax III spectrometer.

5.2 Whole-rock geochemistry

Rodingite dikes are silica-poor (<40 wt.%) and are characterized by high CaO (18-28 wt.%), low Na₂O+K₂O (0.02-0.3 wt.%), low MgO (9-13 wt.%), Al₂O₃ varying from 13 to 17 wt.% (Fig. 1.10 A, B, C, D) with respect to their igneous protoliths (Table 1.2). They also display

relatively low water content (LOI < 6 wt.%) compared to other rodingites worldwide which can reach up to 10 wt.% water (Fig. 1.10C, Honnorez and Kirst, 1975). ACF triangular plot shows that rodingites from the Platta nappe are similar in compositions to those of Zermatt-Saas and Othris (Greece) and have almost the same composition as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge rodingites. The Platta rodingites show affinities with vesuvianite-grossular-diopside end-members (Fig. 1.10 F).

Chlorite-bearing blackwalls at the edge of rodingites (30-14, 30-15 and 03-08-BH) display very similar chemical compositions to those previously published by Rosli (1988). They are characterized by low concentrations in CaO (0.4-2.4 wt%), Na₂O+K₂O (0.02-0.07 wt.%), and high concentrations in MgO (27.5-30.7 wt.%) and L.O.I. up to 12 wt.%. Sample 04-05-S strongly differs from other blackwall samples: it is richer in SiO₂, CaO and depleted in Al₂O₃ and MgO. This unusual composition for a blackwall is consistent with the significant amount of diopside observed in this sample.

The gabbro systematically plots close to the N-MORB end-member (Fig. 1.10) demonstrating that it only suffers of a weak metasomatic alteration (L.O.I. ~2.55 wt.%). The composition is similar to other gabbros from the Platta nappe and likely corresponds to Mg-gabbros in the classification made by Desmurs, (2002).

Fig. 1.11 A and B show boron concentrations as a function of MgO and L.O.I. respectively. Rodingites have B concentrations ranging from 1.24 to 13.6 ppm (Fig. 1.11 and Table 1.3) and are slightly enriched compared to MORB. However, they are clearly depleted compared to the surrounding serpentinized mantle (93 ppm in average; Vils et al., 2011). Blackwalls share the same B concentrations with their corresponding rodingites, except for one sample which is enriched (51.3 ppm). The gabbro has a similar concentration in B compared to MORB and its associated, amphibole-rich blackwalls are depleted in B (1.30-1.88 ppm) compared to chlorite-bearing blackwalls.

Blackwalls have PM-normalized trace element patterns that extend over 3 orders of magnitude and that plot between rodingites and serpentinites (Fig. 1.12B). They show the same strong positive anomaly in Pb and high depletion in Rb, Ba and Sr as observed in rodingites. At the close contact with rodingites, blackwalls have the same trace element patterns to that of rodingites. Away from the contact, blackwalls mimic the trace element patterns of the serpentinized mantle (Fig. 1.12B). It is worth noting that in case of large mafic intrusions such as the gabbro, the blackwall show the same pattern to that of the gabbro with nevertheless a progressive depletion going further (Fig. 1.12C).

Evolution of magmatism and metasomatism in a magma-poor rifted margin

| Lithology | Rodingite dike | Rodingite dike | Rodingite dike | Rodingite dike | Rodingite dike | Rodingite dike | Sheared rodingite dike | Mg-gabbro | Blackwall (20cm) | Blackwall (2m) | Blackwall (40cm) | Blackwall (2cm) | Basalt ¹ | Serpentine ¹ |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Sample ° | 03-03 | 03-05 | 03-06 | 03-07 | 06-10 | 03-08-BA | 04-05-B | 30-13 | 30-14 | 30-15 | 04-05-S | 03-08-BH | | |
| (wt. %) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 40.40 | 39.30 | 39.20 | 36.90 | 34.65 | 37.60 | 36.60 | 51.00 | 31.30 | 35.30 | 44.40 | 34.6 | 48.06 | 39.22 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 12.90 | 13.30 | 17.35 | 16.45 | 15.24 | 13.98 | 15.20 | 16.82 | 16.68 | 15.02 | 7.44 | 10.12 | 16.35 | 3.26 |
| FeO _{tot} | 6.92 | 7.42 | 8.70 | 6.85 | 7.59 | 7.86 | 10.60 | 6.22 | 10.23 | 8.92 | 5.99 | 9.86 | 9.48 | 8.66 |
| MnO | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.86 | 0.15 | 0.12 |
| MgO | 13.08 | 8.45 | 9.10 | 7.51 | 7.25 | 9.24 | 9.65 | 7.13 | 28.06 | 27.47 | 21.35 | 30.66 | 6.8 | 34.74 |
| CaO | 21.11 | 25.51 | 18.44 | 27.04 | 27.96 | 25.66 | 22.30 | 8.78 | 0.92 | 2.38 | 14.28 | 0.38 | 8.47 | 2.4 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.02 | - | - | 0.06 | 5.15 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.30 | 0.03 | 4.05 | 0.06 |
| K ₂ O | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | - | - | - | - | 0.67 | - |
| TiO ₂ | 0.87 | 0.90 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.24 | 1.05 | - | 0.89 | 0.71 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 0.13 |
| P_2O_3 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.1 |
| L.O.I. | 4.05 | 3.10 | 5.13 | 3.66 | 5.75 | 3.58 | 4.08 | 2.55 | 11.09 | 9.91 | 5.04 | 11.64 | 3.88 | 11.79 |
| Total | 99.77 | 98.43 | 99.50 | 99.90 | 100.02 | 99.39 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 99.26 | 99.52 | 99.09 | 100.07 | 99.83 | 100.48 |
| Mg# | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.56 | 0.88 |
| (ppm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sc | - | - | - | - | 32.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| V | 128 | 118 | 155 | 149 | 207 | 147 | 156 | 183 | 149 | 77.1 | 31.6 | 234 | 216 | 73.9 |
| Cr | 1050 | 279 | 2070 | 211 | 316 | 236 | 312 | 37.3 | 415 | 475 | 1150 | 460 | 218 | 2684 |
| Co | 45.0 | 39.9 | 38.5 | 32.2 | 35.6 | 33.8 | 49.6 | 30.8 | 79.9 | 55.2 | 52.4 | 48.2 | 31.7 | 102 |
| Ni | 448 | 192 | 168 | 115 | 92.5 | 128 | 202 | 77.3 | 475 | 312 | 945 | 307 | 113 | 1929 |
| Cu | 26.1 | 43.6 | 103 | 33.4 | 7.60 | 109 | 75.5 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 35.5 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 47.0 | 21.3 |
| Zn | 44.8 | 45.1 | 74.3 | 91.4 | 30.4 | 63.3 | 75.6 | 43.0 | 77.0 | 49.8 | 68.6 | 128 | 71 | 54.1 |
| As | 0.310 | 0.070 | 0.100 | - | 0.060 | - | 0.120 | 0.170 | - | 0.160 | 6.26 | 0.200 | n.a. | n.a. |
| RD Sr | 0.330 | 0.190 | 0.430 | 0.060 | - | 0.110 | 0.020 | 0.790 | 0.040 | 0.130 | 1.45 | 0.150 | 10.5 | - |
| 51 | 14.0 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 10.8 | 4.22 | 15.5 | 29.2 | 1490 | 2.40 | 2.32 | 42.4 | 5.77 | 22.0 | 0.15 |
| r Zr | 17.2 61.0 | 10.7 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 30.9 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 12.0 | 2.55 | 122 | 160 | 5.05 |
| Nb | 1 31 | 1 99 | 2.00 | 2 81 | 2.68 | 90.2 2.41 | JO.Z | 0.735 | 0 000 | 0.410 | 0.560 | 1.00 | 2 72 | 0.37 |
| Mo | - | - | 0.200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | n.a | n a |
| Cd | 0.042 | 0.051 | 0.057 | 0.049 | 0.037 | 0.065 | 0.066 | 0.040 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.028 | 0.036 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Sn | 0.800 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.81 | 2.07 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 0.930 | 0.910 | 0.470 | 0.850 | 1.07 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cs | 0.989 | 0.324 | 0.014 | 0.086 | 0.089 | 0.097 | 0.039 | 0.054 | 0.021 | 0.054 | 0.189 | 0.199 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Ba | 2.42 | 5.30 | 2.00 | 1.13 | 0.560 | 1.06 | 2.50 | 12.4 | 0.890 | 0.680 | 4.44 | 1.48 | 60.7 | 1.11 |
| La | 2.30 | 2.76 | 3.13 | 3.64 | 4.28 | 3.71 | 4.52 | 1.83 | 1.38 | 0.841 | 0.404 | 3.08 | 6.04 | 0.163 |
| Ce | 7.72 | 8.34 | 9.97 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 6.38 | 5.68 | 2.69 | 0.920 | 10.5 | 16.9 | 0.565 |
| Pr | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.77 | 1.84 | 2.18 | 1.87 | 2.01 | 1.20 | 1.22 | 0.426 | 0.154 | 1.86 | 2.53 | 0.111 |
| Nd | 6.79 | 6.78 | 8.68 | 8.72 | 12.0 | 8.86 | 9.53 | 6.33 | 6.92 | 2.12 | 0.750 | 9.38 | 16.9 | 0.629 |
| Sm | 2.05 | 2.03 | 2.63 | 2.51 | 3.60 | 2.56 | 2.90 | 2.12 | 2.52 | 0.700 | 0.251 | 3.03 | 4.48 | 0.227 |
| Eu | 1.12 | 1.12 | 0.959 | 0.917 | 1.37 | 0.981 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 0.826 | 0.483 | 0.069 | 0.289 | 1.50 | 0.122 |
| Gd | 2.64 | 2.60 | 3.30 | 3.20 | 4.40 | 3.20 | 3.90 | 2.87 | 3.50 | 0.970 | 0.380 | 4.10 | 4.92 | 0.381 |
| Tb | 0.458 | 0.453 | 0.569 | 0.535 | 0.708 | 0.543 | 0.714 | 0.495 | 0.617 | 0.171 | 0.066 | 0.718 | 0.760 | 0.065 |
| Dy | 2.91 | 2.92 | 3.60 | 3.40 | 4.72 | 3.44 | 4.83 | 3.15 | 3.91 | 1.10 | 0.449 | 4.62 | 5.14 | 0.471 |
| Но | 0.619 | 0.620 | 0.770 | 0.718 | 0.924 | 0.729 | 1.07 | 0.669 | 0.806 | 0.225 | 0.100 | 0.996 | 1.14 | 0.105 |
| Er | 1.74 | 1.77 | 2.14 | 2.01 | 2.88 | 2.03 | 3.12 | 1.84 | 2.18 | 0.589 | 0.288 | 2.85 | 3.00 | 0.293 |
| 1 m | 0.275 | 0.280 | 0.338 | 1.05 | 0.382 | 0.316 | 0.509 | 0.285 | 0.326 | 0.087 | 0.049 | 0.451 | 0.460 | 0.050 |
| YD | 1.70 | 1./5 | 2.08 | 1.95 | 2.62 | 1.95 | 3.20 | 1./3 | 1.85 | 0.492 | 0.312 | 2.80 | 3.49 | 0.319 |
| LU | 0.248 | 0.258 | 0.306 | 1.08 | 0.368 | 0.285 | 0.482 | 0.249 | 0.227 | 0.063 | 0.047 | 0.413 | 0.489 | 0.055 |
| HT To | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.92 | 1.98 | 2.62 | 1.91 | 2.12 | 1.43 | 1.03 | 0.021 | 0.200 | 2.87 | 3.90 | 0.187 |
| 1 d | 272 | 10/ | 36.0 | 115 | 262 | 0.201 | 80.0 | 10 | 10.000 | 20.0 | 31.0 | 42.0 | 0.233 | 0.005 |
| Ph | 272 | 1 77 | 30.0 | 2 8 2 | 0.040 | 2.06 | 2 /0 | -+U 2 5 2 | 2 21 | 20.0 | 1 20 | 2 05 | n.a. | n a |
| Th | 0.090 | 0.120 | 0.160 | 0 190 | 0.040 | 0 180 | 2.49 0 320 | 2.30 0.060 | 0.040 | 0.020 | 0.030 | 0 300 | 0 185 | 0.004 |
| U | 0.034 | 0.051 | 0.049 | 0.072 | 0.063 | 0.068 | 0.116 | 0.032 | 0.022 | - | 0.009 | 0.108 | 0.095 | 0.005 |
| 0 | | | | | 2.303 | 2.300 | | | | | 2.303 | | 2.000 | 2.505 |

Table 1-2: Major and trace elements composition of rodingites, gabbro and blackwalls. Sample (°) are reported on the location map Fig. 1.1. 1: Average basalts and serpentinites are from Desmurs, (2002). n.a.: not analyzed, - : below the detection limit

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Fig. 1-10: Whole-rock major elements for basalts and gabbro, rodingite dikes, blackwall and serpentine far from any intrusions. A) CaO vs. SiO₂, B) Na_2O+K_2O vs. SiO₂, C) MgO vs. SiO₂, D) Al_2O_3 vs. SiO₂, E) L.O.I. vs. SiO₂, F) Ternary plot ACF, with $A=Al_2O_3-(Na_2O+K_2O)$, C=CaO, F=FeOt+MgO+MnO (diagram from Coleman, 1977). All oxides are in wt. %. 1: Gale et al., (2013). 2: Workman and Hart, (2005). 3: Desmurs, (2002). 4: Frisch et al., (1994). 5: Rosli, (1988). 6: Mid-Atlantic Ridge rodingites, Honnorez and Kirst, (1975). 7: Attoh et al., (2006). 8: Coleman, (1977). 9: Koutsovitis et al., (2013). 10: Li et al., (2004). Ab: albite, ChI: chlorite, Di: diopside, Grs: grossular, Prh: prehnite, Sme: smectite, Ves: vesuvianite.



Fig. 1-11: Whole-rock MgO and L.O.I. vs. B (ppm) (A) and (B) respectively. Legend same as Fig. 1.10.

5.3 Sr-Nd-B isotopic compositions

Bulk-rock Sr-Nd-B isotopic compositions are presented in Table 1.3 and plotted in Fig. 1.13. It is worth noting that each pair of rodingite/gabbro and blackwalls shares the same isotopic compositions. Rodingites have narrow ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd ranging between 0.512983 and 0.513013 (ϵ Nd₀: 6.3 to 7.3) and large ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ranging from 0.704562 to 0.706451. Gabbro body has lower ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr (0.703771) and higher ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd (0.513120) (Fig. 1.13A). Initial isotopic ratios have been calculated to an age of 160 Ma based on the common age measured in Alpine gabbros (Schaltegger et al., 2002; Li et al., 2013). The Mg-gabbro and its associated blackwalls have the same ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd₁₆₀ of ~0.51209 (Fig. 1.13B), values that are similar with those of Platta gabbros and consistent with data from Monte Maggiore, Voltri-Sestri and Internal Ligurides (Italy) (Borsi et al., 1996; Rampone et al., 1998, 2009; Schaltegger et al., 2002). In contrast, initial Nd isotopic ratios of rodingites are lower, ranging from 0.512796 to 0.512821. Only three other basaltic rocks from Platta (Stille et al., 1989; Schaltegger et al., 2002) from the North Penninic Unit (Steinmann and Stille, 1999) display similar ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd₁₆₀ ratio (Fig. 1.13B).



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Fig. 1-12: Primitive mantle normalized trace element spectra (left column) and chondrite normalized REE spectra (right column). A) Intrusive rocks (basalt, blue; gabbro, orange) and rodingites (red). B) Contacts blackwall. C) Blackwalls and associated gabbro. Primitive mantle values are from McDonough and Sun, (1995). Chondrite C1 for REE normalization are from Anders and Grevesse (1989). Comparison data for basalts, gabbros and serpentines are from Frisch et al. (1994), Desmurs (2002), Desmurs et al. (2002). N-MORB spectra is from Gale et al. (2013).

εNd (160Ma) 9.25 7.12 7.60 7.20 7.46 7.27 9.30 9.44 7.21 ⁸⁶Sr/⁸⁷Sr (160Ma) 0.706163 0.706404 0.706123 0.705825 0.706282 0.704557 0.703768 0.704074 0.703446 0.704304 0.705773 0.512906 0.512803 ¹⁴⁴Nd/¹⁴³Nd _/ 0.512810 0.512814 0.512805 0.512908 0.512916 0.512822 0.512801 0.512797 0.512801 ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr 0.705944(6) 0.706318(5) 0.706451(5) 0.706158(5) 0.706336(5) 0.704562(6) 0.703771(5) 0.704181(7) 0.704529(5) 0.703815 0.705862 0.068263 0.020836 0.015471 0.001534 0.047046 0.1621204 0.098926 0.075229 ⁸⁷Rb/⁸⁶Sr 0.023881 0.001982 0.016151 0.0714 0.0124 0.0378 0.0930 0.0750 0.0342 0.4310 0.1733 0.0007 0.4065 0.0236 [Sr] ppm 1/[Sr] 13.99 26.39 80.43 10.75 13.33 42.41 1490 29.2 2.46 2.32 5.77 ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd ɛNd [Rb] ppm 0.19 0.43 0.06 0.79 1.45 0.33 0.11 0.02 0.04 0.13 0.15 7.00 9.40 9.48 7.35 7.18 7.08 6.79 7.32 6.73 0.512997(6) 7.00 9.73 0.513013(6) 0.512997(6) 0.513124(7) 0.513006(6) 0.513001(9)0.512986(6)0.512983(7)0.513137(6) 0.513015(7) 0.51312(3) ¹⁴⁷Sm/¹⁴⁴Nd 0.182723 0.180762 0.182850 0.173690 0.174426 0.183798 0.220362 0.202024 0.198790 0.202348 0.195439 [Sm] ppm [Nd] ppm 0.75 6.79 6.78 8.68 8.72 8.86 9.53 6.33 6.92 2.12 9.38 2.625 2.505 2.556 2.897 2.115 2.522 0.697 2.052 2.027 0.2513.032 2σ 1.00 0.99 0.94 0.98 1.03 1.02 0.97 0.96 0.94 1.011.06 δ¹¹B* (‰) 14.4811.004.18 15.67 7.60 8.52 5.96 7.74 3.98 6.57 1.45 2σ 0.70 0.20 0.5 2.6 0.4 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.2 [B]* ppm 6.69 5.98 3.83 6.87 13.6 3.59 1.30 1.24 1.88 10.1 51.3 Sheared rodingite dike Blackwall (20cm) Blackwall (40cm) Rodingite dike Blackwall (2m) Blackwall (2cm) Rodingite dike Rodingite dike Rodingite dike Rodingite dike Mg-gabbro Lithology Sample ID 03-08-BA 04-05-B 04-05-S)3-08-BH 03-06 30-13 30-14 03-03 03-05 03-07 30-15

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 δ^{11} B in rodingites range from 3.98‰ to 14.48‰ and are distinctly lower than the seawater value of 39.5‰ (Spivack and Edmond, 1987). The gabbro has a δ^{11} B of 4.18‰ and associated blackwalls δ^{11} B that decreases from 7.60‰ close to the contact to 1.45‰ two meters away from the contact. Other blackwalls display δ^{11} B that ranges from 7.60‰ to 15.67‰. The δ^{11} B values are positively correlated with B content (Fig. 1.13C). However, there is no clear relationship with ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr (Fig. 1.13D).

Table 1-3: B, Sr and Nd isotope compositions of samples presented in this study. Values in parentheses for ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr and ¹⁴⁴Nd/¹⁴³Nd ratios are the 2σ standard deviation corresponding to the last digits. The initial Sr and Nd isotopic ratios are calculated for a formation age of 160 Ma.

6. Discussion

6.1 Element mobility during fluid-rock interactions

 μ -XRF maps (Fig. 1.9) show that the chlorite-rich blackwall has grown at the expense of surrounding mantle rocks and not from the magmatic protolith. The close association of both serpentine and chlorite-group minerals in these phase maps argues also in favor of the contemporaneous growth between these both highly-hydrated phyllosilicate phases. The intermixing of Al-rich clinochlore and Al-poor lizardite forming blackwalls and the creation of polygonal serpentine at the contact between blackwalls and serpentine (Fig. 1.3, Fig. 1.8) highlight (among other major elements) the mobility of aluminium in these environments.

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Fig. 1-13: Bulk rock Sr-Nd and B isotopic compositions of gabbro, rodingites and blackwalls. A) Presentday ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd vs. ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr values. B) ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd vs. ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr values computed at 160Ma. C) B (ppm) vs. $\delta^{11}B$. D) $\delta^{11}B$ vs. ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ₁₆₀, 1: Stille et al. (1989); 2: Schaltegger et al. (2002); 3: Steinmann, (1999); 4: Bill et al. (2000); 5: Bodinier et al. (1991); Borsi et al. (1996); Rampone et al. (1998); Tribuzio (2004); Rampone et al. (2009); 6: Workman and Hart (2005); 7: Seawater compositions: Sr=8 ppm, B=2 ppm, $\delta^{11}B = 39.5$, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr₁₆₀ = 0.7068, (Stille, 1989; Jones and Jenkyns, 2001; Jaochimski, 2005).

Petrological, textural as well as microprobe analyses have allowed to determine a number of reactions leading to the rodingite mineralogy observed in the Platta nappe. The first main reaction consumes plagioclase to form grossular (Fig. 1.3A and B) due to the presence of Ca^{2+} rich and silica poor fluids following the reaction:

$An + 2Ca^{2+} + 3H_2O + 0.5SiO_2 => 2Hgrs + 4H^+ (1).$

These fluids are attributed to the breakdown of primary pyroxenes during the serpentinization of the surrounding mantle (e.g. Coleman, 1977; Schandl et al., 1989; O'Hanley et al., 1992; Mittwede and Schandl, 1992; O'Hanley, 1996; Frost and Beard, 2007; Bach and Klein, 2009). As the fluid/rock interaction extends, a second reaction leads to the formation of diopside and chlorite at the expense of clinopyroxenes as illustrated in Fig. 1.3B, C and D, following the reaction defined by:

$Cpx + Ca^{2+} + H_2O => Hgrs + Chl + Di (2)$

As Ca-rich fluids circulations continue, neo-diopside and grossular reacts with fluids to form vesuvianite and chlorite (Fig. 1.3B and C, Li et al., 2004) following this reaction:

$Hgrs + Di + H_{2}O => Ves + Chl (3)$

Recent studies have highlighted that vesuvianite occurs during final stages of rodingitization under very low CO_2 conditions (Mittwede and Schandl, 1992; O'Hanley, 1992; Galuskin et al., 2003; Hatzipanagiotou et al., 2003; Palandri and Reed, 2004) probably highlighting a higher depth of formation.

6.2 Constraints from Sr-Nd isotope compositions

6.2.1 General statements on water-rock ratio (W/R)

The water-rock ratio W/R can be derived from mass balance calculations assuming isotope equilibrium between the host-rock and the fluid (Spooner et al., 1977; Taylor, 1977). There are two ways to calculate W/R: (i) closed system (McCulloch et al., 1981) and (ii) in open system (Albarède, 1995). For our present considerations we choose to use a model in which fluids can migrate freely over a wider distance than the considered system. Hence, W/R for an open system is defined by:

$$\frac{W}{R} = \left(\frac{C_R}{C_W}\right) \ln\left[\left(\frac{R_R^i - R_R^f}{R_R^f - R_W^i}\right) + 1\right]$$

Where R_R^{i-f} represents the isotope composition of a rock at the initial (i) and final (f) stage respectively and the isotope composition of the fluid. Water-rock ratio reflect the extend of seawater-rock interaction in the upper part of the oceanic lithosphere (e.g. Delacour et al., 2008). Based on the previous equation and end-members data presented in Fig. 1.14, we highlight reactions encountered during (i) the serpentinization of a DMM with seawater interaction and (ii) the rodingitization of basalt dikes with serpentinized fluid interaction.

6.2.2 Water-rock ratio of rodingitization

Sr-Nd isotopic compositions allow to define the specific W/R interaction between gabbro/rodingites and fluids. We firstly model the serpentinisation process between peridotite (DMM) and seawater (line 1) using specific end-members described in the caption of Fig. 1.14. Model indicates that Sr isotope composition will only be changed with a W/R up to 100, while Nd isotope compositions are insensitive under W/R less than 100 but are drastically changed

with $W/R > 10^3$. It is noteworthy that the change in lithology, between DMM and MORB will neither drastically change the W/R nor the curve of the model line (not show in Fig. 1.14) and therefore, Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of gabbro can be modeled by the interaction between MORB (filled black and outline red star in Fig. 1.14) and a low amount of seawater (W/R < 1). The study of Delacour et al., (2008) on serpentine from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, allow to define a range of W/R ratio close to 5×10^4 to account for the formation of serpentinite by the interaction between DMM and seawater. Sr-Nd analysis on rodingites follow another narrow range of ϵ Nd_{160Ma} (7.12 to 7.60) (Fig. 1.13). We propose for the creation of these dikes, a heterogeneity in the mantle source to provide such different values (red filled star in Fig. 1.14). The large ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr_{160Ma} panel of rodingites ranging from 0.704557 to 0.706404 can be modeled as the interaction between a fluid resulting from the serpentinization (W/R=5x10⁴, Delacour et al., 2008) and slightly enriched-MORB as highlighted by the dashed green line in Fig. 1.14. Model shows that rodingites have undergone a range of W/R ratio between 10³ for sample 04-05-B and 10⁴ for other rodingites (Fig. 1.14). These W/R are consistent with simulations conducted in laboratories and occurring between 10² and 10⁴ for the more advanced stages of rodingitization (Palandri and Reed, 2004).



Fig. 1-14: Sr and Nd isotopic evolution of rodingites and gabbro from Platta. White star1 correspond to the DMM from Workman and Hart, (2005). We choose a more appropriate DMM (filled black and outline red star) based on Alpine-Apennine literature (Bodinier et al., 1991; Müntener et al., 2010). All data have been recalculated for a 160Ma age. Values plotted on the mixing curve between DMM and seawater (model line 1) are water/rock ratios calculated assuming an open system (Albarède, 1995). See Delacour et al., (2008) for a review of the W/R method. Serpentinization (model line 1) represents 50% when the W/R = 1, 90% for W/R = 10 and almost 99% for W/R = 100. Mixing curves are calculated using equations of Langmuir et al., (1978). Mixing curve are defined between 1: extrapolated DMM [Sr]=7.66, [Nd]=0.713, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr_{.160Ma}=0.7024, ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd_{.160Ma}=0.51291 (Bodinier et al., 1991; Müntener et al., 2010; Workman and Hart, 2005) and seawater at 160Ma [Sr]=8ppm, [Nd]=0.00000288ppm, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr=0.7068, ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd=0.512089 (Jones and Jenkyns, 2001; Stille et al., 1989); 2: extrapolated

E-MORB [*Sr*]=111, [*Nd*]=9.46, ⁸⁷*Sr*/⁸⁶*Sr*_(160Ma)=0.7028, ¹⁴³*Nd*/¹⁴⁴*Nd*_(160Ma)=0.512805 (Desmurs et al., 2002 and extrapolated parameters matching the mantle array defined by the grey field) and serpentinized fluid [*Sr*]=5, [*Nd*]=0.0002, ⁸⁷*Sr*/⁸⁶*Sr*_(160Ma)=0.70729, ¹⁴³*Nd*/¹⁴⁴*Nd*_(160Ma)=0.512787 (Jean-Baptiste et al., 1991; Douville, 1999; Charlou et al., 2002; Douville et al., 2002; Schmidt et al., 2007; Fouquet et al., 2008). See discussion for Nd-Sr isotopic composition of fluid from a serpentine having encountered a previous interaction with seawater at W/R=5.10⁴. All atomic concentrations are in ppm.

6.3 Temperature estimations based on boron isotopes

6.3.1 Relations between the mineralogy of rodingite-blackwall and pH

Several authors have used the thermodynamic reaction path models to determine the pH conditions during the rodingitization as a function of the mineralogy of the metasomatic paragenesis (Bach and Klein, 2009; Palandri and Reed, 2004). Most of our rodingite dikes have a diopside-garnet-chlorite-vesuvianite assemblage and numerical models show that the associated pH typically embraced a range between 5.3-7.3 for a chlorite-diopside-garnet (Bach and Klein, 2009) and can be constrained to 5.8-7.2 for an assemblage constituted of chlorite-diopside-garnet-vesuvianite (Palandri and Reed, 2004). We saw thanks to μ XRF maps (Fig. 1.9) that aluminum is mobile under rodingitization environment. Aluminum is soluble for high and low pH and become very immobile (precipitation) when pH approaches 6.5. We can thus confidently fix the pH to 6.5 for further calculations on rodingite dikes corresponding to the average of previous estimations. Studies on boron isotopes have highlighted that this particular element fractionates under changing pH and temperature conditions (Palmer et al., 1987). Therefore, considering a fix pH=6.5 for our rodingites, we will able to estimate the range of temperature leading to the chloritisation and thus to the rodingitization.

6.3.2 Conditions of rodingitization based on boron isotopes

Boron fixation in oceanic rocks follow two main processes: (i) adsorption of boron by clay minerals and other secondary phyllosilicates during a low temperature interaction of seawater with oceanic lithosphere (i.e. sediments, magmatic and mantle rocks, Lerman, 1966; You et al., 1996) and (ii) coprecipitation of boron during hydrothermal or burial diagenesis processes forming phyllosilicates such as chlorites (Harder, 1970; Dewis et al., 1972; Spivack and Edmond, 1987; Williams et al., 2001). Boron can have either trigonal (BO₃ - B(OH)₃) or tetrahedral (BO₄ - B(OH)₄⁻) coordination and because the bonds strength and vibrational frequencies of these two species differ (Kakihana et al., 1977; Liu and Tossell, 2005), ¹¹B will be preferentially incorporated into the trigonal species whereas ¹⁰B into the tetrahedral species. Fractionation of boron in natural environment is preferentially controlled by the exchange reactions in (sea)water of BO₃ - B(OH)₃ and BO₄ - B(OH)₄⁻ and during mineral crystallization. Isotope fractionation constants (α) have been extrapolated for any given temperature after fitted the isotope equilibrium constant provided by (Liu and Tossell, 2005) determined for B(OH)₃ and B(OH)₄⁻ species in seawater and BO₄ in phyllosilicates. The three equations for isotope fractionation constants are:

$$\alpha_{III_{SW}-IV_{SW}} = e^{\frac{7.2087*(1000/K)+2.3467}{1000}}$$

For fractionation between $B(OH)_3$ and $B(OH)_4^-$ species in seawater.

 $\alpha_{III_{SW}-IV_{mineral}} = e^{\frac{13.43*(1000/K)-4.7093}{1000}}$

For fractionation between B(OH), in seawater and BO₄ in phyllosilicates.

$$\alpha_{IV_{SW}-IV_{mineral}} = e^{\frac{5.0225*(1000/K) - 3.1553}{1000}}$$

For fractionation between $B(OH)_4^-$ in seawater and BO_4 in phyllosilicates.

Following the derivation and calculations of Boschi et al., (2008), coupled with the three fractionation relationships given above, $\delta^{11}B$ can be predicted during the creation of hydrated phyllosilicate (i.e. chlorite) while the ongoing rodingitization occurred, for any given pH and temperature (Fig. 1.15A).



Fig. 1-15: A) Temperature (°C) vs. $\delta^{11}B$ in function of relevant range of pH leading to rodingitization (mean pH=6.5, see text for discussion). The range of temperature leading to rodingites varies from around 60°C to almost 190°C following equations provided by Boschi et al., (2008). Thick black arrows around points are error intervals when considering pH between 5.3 to 7.3. The green area mostly represents the range of conditions leading to serpentinization. See text for calculations and discussions. B) ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr (160Ma) vs. $\delta^{11}B$ isotopic composition of Platta rodingites and blackwalls. Black and white star in (B) represents the DMM-MORB. Blue cross represents seawater isotopic ratios at 160Ma. The curve for seawater-peridotite-interaction in (B) is calculated for the range of T°C values defined in (A). Percentage of serpentinization are indicated near the modelling line between DMM and fully-serpentinized end-members with a fluid at 300°C and a pH=11. End-members values for DMMseawater mixing model (1) seawater: Sr = 8 ppm, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr (160Ma) = 0.7073, B = 4.5 ppm, $\delta^{11}B = 39.5$; (2) DMM: Sr = 6 ppm, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr = 0.7022, B = 0.06 ppm, $\delta^{11}B = 5$ (references from Spivack and Edmond, 1987; Stille et al., 1989; Chaussidon and Jambon, 1994; Salters and Stracke, 2004; Workman and Hart, 2005). All ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr data have been recalculated at 160Ma.

6.3.3 Temperature and depth of rodingite formation

On the basis of $\delta^{11}B$ and considering a pH of 6.5 for calculations, a temperature of stability of 60°C and 190°C can be estimated for the rodingitization of mafic dikes in the Platta nappe (Fig. 1.15A). The mixing lines defined in Fig. 1.15B between MORB and serpentinized fluids, for Sr and B isotopes, are calculated for the range of T°C values define in Fig. 1.15A. Sample 03-08-BA reaches the highest closure temperature of 190°C. As highlighted before, it contains an important amount of vesuvianite (Fig. 1.7A) which may be ascribed to higher depth of formation (Perraki et al., 2010). Moreover, as proposed by Li et al., (2004), the relative thickness of blackwall might be related to the different depth of formation of rodingites in the oceanic lithosphere. Chlorite-rich blackwalls formed at crustal-depth have undergone high circulation of Ca-undersaturated and Mg-saturated fluid. Mg therefore precipitate by forming chlorite-rich rims at the contact. Rodingites without blackwall might have been formed, as for it, in a shallower level above the Ca-saturation front of the flowing fluid (Li et al., 2004).

6.3.4 Comparison with present-day serpentinization in OCT

We show, thanks to boron isotopes, that the range of temperature attributed to the rodingite formation range between 60°C and 190°C for the Platta OCT. Because the rodingitization and the serpentinisation are coeval, we can thus argue that this estimated temperature is also legitimate for the serpentinization. In order to compare temperatures of serpentinisation in a present-day magma-poor passive rifted margin, we can take as a relevant example the Iberia OCT. Numerous studies have allowed to estimate temperatures of serpentinisation in such a context of mantle exhumation. They used for most of them oxygen isotopes and temperatures vary between 200°C for Agrinier et al., (1996), 120°C to 180°C for Klein et al., (2014), 150°C to 200°C for Schwarzenbach et al., (2013) corroborating sulfur isotope estimations made by Alt and Shanks, (1998).

7. Summary and conclusions

Our new isotopic and geochemical data combined with literature considerations enable to better constrained the sequence of magmatic and metasomatic event spanning when the lower Platta nappe was part of the incipient Liguro-Piemonte ocean (Fig. 1.16). Fig. 1.16A is a large-scale view of the Jurassic ocean encompasses between the Adriatic and the European passive rifted margin. The ongoing hydration of uppermost part of the lithosphere will enhance serpentinization while the active shear-zone becomes localized (Fig. 1.16B). The deep formation of an amphibole-rich halo around gabbro (light blue halo around gabbro in Fig. 1.16B) by perdescendum infiltration of seawater-derived fluid will not allowed to properly rodingitized the gabbro at shallower levels because of the high silica activity governed by these new paragenesis (see Fig. 1.9 from Bach and Klein, 2009). While the shear-zone is still active, the asthenosphere which is shallower than during the first exhumation steps, undergoes decompression melting probably in the spinel peridotite field creating basalt dikes. Our Sr-Nd isotope data added with field-work argue in favor of a slightly mantle heterogeneity leading to the formation of gabbro bodies followed by the basaltic dikes. Melts are then focused into the active shear-zone creating magmatic shear (Fig. 1.2E) and will be extruded on the seafloor to generate large basalt flows and pillow lavas (Fig. 1.2G). Dikes intrude a non- to very low serpentinized mantle and will be rodingitized (red dikes in Fig. 1.16B) after the interaction with fluids resulting from the ongoing serpentinization of the host-rock. Boron isotope data have allowed to estimate the temperature of formation of the metasomatic process of chloritization and thus the coeval rodingitization. The temperature obtained ranges between 60°C and 190°C which can be attributed to the ongoing heat of the seawater-derived fluids when reached back upwards through the active shear-zone. Mantle and gabbro exhumed by these active shearzones will finally lead to the formation of a tectono-sedimentary breccia made of gabbro and basaltic clasts embedded in a serpentinite matrix overlying the serpentinized and ophicalcitized exhumed mantle.



Fig. 1-16: A) Cross section through the Liguria ocean (Alpine Tethys) showing the late Jurassic (Tithonian) crustal structure of the rifted margins with melts infiltration leading to the refertilized (infiltrated) subcontinental lithosphere (modified after Mohn et al., 2010; Picazo et al., 2016). B) Initiation of a new shear-zone crosscutting the previous exhumed mantle surface. Note the exhumation of underneath lithosphere and the amphibole-rich halo formation around gabbro bodies forming by deep seawater percolation. Further magmatic exhumation forming dikes in the shear-zone, and extrusion of basalts on seafloor. Rodingitization and serpentinisation developed at the expense of peridotite and magmatic dikes respectively while seawater-derived fluid become hotter. serp^o: serpentinization, rod^o: rodingitization, amph^o: amphibolitization

CHAPTER 2

GEOCHEMICAL EVOLUTION OF BASALTS RELATED TO INCIPIENT OCEANIZATION: THE EXAMPLE OF THE ALPINE TETHYS OPHIOLITES

Geochemical evolution of basalts related to incipient oceanization: the example of the Alpine Tethys ophiolites

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ABSTRACT

Basalts formed along Ocean-Continent Transitions (OCT) show a trace element signature that differs from mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB). By studying a basaltic suite across a fossil OCT, from proximal towards distal parts, one can get insights on the nature of the magma sources involved in lithospheric breakup and incipient seafloor spreading. One of the unique places to study basalts related to lithosphere breakup are the ancient OCTs of the Alpine-Tethys, exposed in the Platta and Tasna nappes in SE Switzerland. We propose that the "garnet signature" coupled with HFSE depletion in most Alpine-Tethys basalts can be modeled by the partial melting in the spinel stability field of the subcontinental lithospheric mantle (SCLM). The SCLM of the Alpine domain went through a depletion phase, most likely of Permian age that was followed by a Jurassic rift-related refertilization due to percolation of porous-flow melt in the garnet stability field. Enriched basalts with high HFSE concentrations and HREE/MREE depletion are volumetrically less predominant than basalts with HFSE depletion, and can be modeled assuming the mixing between garnet-pyroxenite melts and (i) DMM melting in the spinel stability field or (ii) refertilized subcontinental mantle melting respectively. In the Platta nappe also rare off-axis late Cretaceous basaltic sills intruding post-rift sediments can be found. These basalts show the same trace element characteristics as the Jurassic enriched basalts and can therefore be ascribed to the same mantle source. The basaltic suite found in the Tasna and Platta OCTs combined with samples from other Alpine-ophiolites show evidence for a polyphase, long-lived magmatic system that carry a subcontinental mantle signature and can be ascribed to a complex mantle inheritance associated with mantle exhumation in OCTs. Because of the importance of inheritances in the mantle sources of OCTs, such basaltic suites should therefore be referred to as OCT-basalts rather than as MOR-basalts.

Keywords: Ocean-Continent Transition (OCT), Alpine-Tethys, basalt, inheritance, subcontinental mantle, OCT-basalt.

1. Introduction

Basalts from OCTs have been considered, over a long period of time, as geochemically equivalent to basalts formed at MORs. In both cases, their sources were considered as the Depleted MORB Mantle (DMM, Workman and Hart, 2005), which is depleted by 2-3% melt extraction of the Primitive Upper Mantle (PUM, McDonough and Sun, 1995). More recently, studies showed that DMM alone cannot account for geochemical heterogeneities of basalts from OCTs worldwide (Robertson, 2007; Nauret et al., 2011). Basalts derived from present-day OCTs are difficult to sample and have been sampled only along the Iberia-Newfoundland OCTs (Cornen et al., 1999; Chazot et al., 2005; Robertson, 2007), the Diamantine OCT (Chatin et al., 1998; Beslier et al., 2004), the China Sea OCT (Sun et al., 2016), and Zabargad Island (Petrini et al., 1988). In this still poorly sampled context, Alpine-Apennine ophiolites provide access to exposed remnants of the OCTs of the ancient magma-poor Jurassic Alpine Tethys, which show striking similarities with the Iberia-Newfoundland OCTs (Manatschal and Bernoulli, 1999). The access to a fossil analogue of an OCT offers a unique opportunity to evaluate the evolution of basalts in a domain undergoing lithospheric breakup. Basalts derived from the fossil Alpine-Tethys OCT show a wide range of incompatible element compositions, ranging from depleted to enriched basalts (e.g. Desmurs et al., 2002; Kramer et al., 2003; Montanini et al., 2008; Saccani et al., 2008). For the case of enriched basalts in OCTs, authors traditionally invoked the role of different mantle sources including: (i) garnet-bearing pyroxenites from recycling crustal material (Montanini et al., 2008), (ii) an ancient arc (Bill et al., 2000), (iii) the variable low degree of partial melting (Desmurs et al., 2002; Kramer et al., 2003), (iv) a 'more enriched source than DMM' (Piccardo, 2008; Saccani et al., 2008), or (v) the presence of a nascent rift or a within-plate environment (Durand-Delga et al., 1997; Bill et al., 2000). For the case of depleted basalts in OCTs, authors suggested: (i) the previous extraction of enriched basalts (Frisch et al., 1994), (ii) a 'slightly depleted asthenospheric MORB source' (Vannucci et al., 1993), or (iii) a high degree of partial melting (Vannucci et al., 1993). It has also been proposed that the depletion in some HFS elements could be explained by a latter sediment assimilation during the ascent and extrusion of the basaltic melts (Steinmann and Stille, 1999). We therefore realize that even in this relatively small Jurassic oceanic realm, the parental source of basalts remains very ambiguous. Fortunately, over the last decade, a lot of information has been acquired on the mantle rocks from OCTs (Rampone et al., 2008; Müntener et al., 2010; Picazo et al., 2016; Piccardo, 2016). This new knowledge enables to better understand the processes involved in deeper parts of the lithosphere during mantle exhumation and lithospheric breakup.

In this paper, we present a compilation of Alpine-Tethys basalt chemistry that includes new data from the Platta and Tasna nappes. We show that the great diversity in basalts from these OCTs cannot be only attributed to various melting degrees of a depleted MOR mantle source contrarily to MOR basalts. In contrast, they derive from the melting of multiple mantle sources at various depths during the upwelling of the asthenosphere prior and during lithospheric breakup. This implies the mixing of melts from different origins. We propose a tectono-magmatic model that can explain the different basaltic rock associations found in Alpine-Tethys OCTs.

2. Geological setting

2.1 Remnants of Adriatic and European OCTs in the Alps

The Tasna and Platta nappes represent well preserved remnants of fossil OCTs of the ancient European and Adriatic conjugate rifted margins (Manatschal and Nievergelt, 1997; Manatschal et al., 2006). The Tasna and Platta ophiolites are located in southeastern Switzerland (Fig. 2.1a) and were part, as the other ophiolites outcropping in the Alpine-Apennine, of the Jurassic Liguro-Piemonte/Alpine Tethys ocean (Fig. 2.1b). This ocean has been interpreted as a narrow (<600km-wide) basin that developed as a result of ultra-slow spreading (e.g. Marroni and Pandolfi, 2007). The Tasna nappe is assumed to be part of the inferred Valais trough (Manatschal et al., 2006) and consists of two units, i.e. the lower and the upper Tasna units. These two units preserve the structure of a former proximal OCT including a wedge of continental crust that is laterally replaced by exhumed subcontinental mantle and that grades into proto-oceanic crust with first magmatic additions. The relationship between the crustal and mantle rocks and the overlying basalts and sediments are well preserved and spectacularly exposed and not strongly overprinted by later Alpine deformation. The Upper Penninic Platta nappe is bounded at its top (on a map to the east) by the Lower Austroalpine Err nappe (part of the Adria distal continental margin) and overlies Middle and Lower Penninic nappes, which are the remnant of the distal European margin (Manatschal and Nievergelt, 1997). Previous studies have demonstrated that Alpine-Tethys ophiolites represents magma-poor OCTs (Manatschal and Müntener, 2009; Picazo et al., 2016) showing proximal or distal affinities relative to the proximity with the continental margin (Piccardo et al., 2014). The Platta nappe is subdivided into two Alpine tectonic units, the upper and the lower Platta units (Appendix 2.1). This nappe consists, as the majority of Alpine-Apennine ophiolites, of highly serpentinized peridotites intruded by large gabbroic bodies and overlain by massive basaltic lava flows, several continental-derived extensional allochthons and post-rift sediments (Fig. 2.2; Desmurs et al., 2001; Desmurs, 2002; Peters et al., 2008).

Contrarily to the Western Alps, where ophiolites have undergone a high-pressure metamorphic overprint, both the Tasna and the Platta nappes have escaped Alpine subduction (Trommsdorff and Evans, 1974; Trommsdorff, 1983; Ferreiro Mählmann, 1995; Oberhänsli et al., 2004; Bousquet et al., 2008). Therefore, pre-Alpine contacts between exhumed basement and volcano-sedimentary cover sequences, as well as the primary "oceanic" chemical signatures of the magmatic rocks remained largely preserved.

2.2 Nature of the exhumed mantle

Petrologic and geochemical characteristics of mantle rocks have been largely documented in previous studies all around the Alpine-Tethys (Rampone et al., 1996, 2009; Müntener and Piccardo, 2003; Piccardo et al., 2007; Piccardo, 2008, 2016, Rampone and Hofmann, 2012; Montanini et al., 2012; Picazo et al., 2016) and more particularly in the Tasna and Platta nappes (Desmurs, 2002; Müntener et al., 2004, 2010; Peters et al., 2008; Picazo et al., 2016). These recent studies allow the distinction between two main types of mantle (Fig. 2.3b).

The first type identified in the Tasna and Upper Platta units consists of highly serpentinized spinel lherzolites containing abundant garnet-bearing pyroxenites (Desmurs, 2002; Peters et al., 2008; Müntener et al., 2010). Major and trace element compositions in clinopyroxene demonstrate the fertile character of these mantle rocks (Picazo et al., 2016), which were equilibrated in the spinel stability field at relatively low temperature (800-950°C; (Müntener et al., 2000; Montanini et al., 2006). This mantle type also occurs in other fossil OCTs in the Alps such as in Malenco (Müntener and Hermann, 1996), and Totalp (Peters and Stettler, 1987). This mantle, referred to as the inherited subcontinental mantle, is equivalent to the mantle exhumed in the proximal parts of the present-day Iberia-Newfoundland OCTs (Abe, 2001; Tucholke et al., 2004; Chazot et al., 2005; Müntener and Manatschal, 2006).

The second type of mantle composes the lower Platta unit (Desmurs, 2002; Müntener et al., 2004, 2010; Peters et al., 2008). It consists of serpentinized spinel lherzolites with minor harzburgites and dunites and shows only few occurrences of pyroxenites. This mantle section is equilibrated at higher temperature (>1200°C) at low pressure in the plagioclase stability field. As a consequence, the primary mineral assemblage is frequently replaced by a second generation of plagioclase and clinopyroxene. This replacement indicates that peridotites were subjected to a pervasive impregnation by ascending tholeiitic melts (Müntener et al., 2004, 2010) that pre-dates the Middle Jurassic age of mantle exhumation (e.g. Rampone et al., 1995; Piccardo, 2016). This mantle type, referred to as the refertilized subcontinental mantle, which has been also described in the Apennines (Müntener and Piccardo, 2003; Piccardo et al., 2004b,

2007; Piccardo, 2016) and the Iberia margin (Cornen et al., 1996; Abe, 2001; Chazot et al., 2005), corresponds to a more distal part of the OCT (Fig. 2.3b).



Fig. 2-1: a) Location of major ophiolite massifs in the Alps-Apennine-Corsica (redrawn after Rampone and Hofmann, 2012; Schaltegger et al., 2002). b) Schematic paleogeographic reconstruction of the Alpine-Tethys during the Late Jurassic. The reconstruction is based on structural (Manatschal and Müntener, 2009) as well as mantle geochemistry (Picazo et al., 2016; Rampone and Hofmann, 2012) considerations. Ophiolite with (*) highlight ambiguous paleo-location. TO: Totalp, MA: Malenco, up.PL: upper Platta, lw.PL: lower Platta, LA: Lanzo, CH: Chenaillet, ET: Erro-Tobbio, EL: External Ligurides, IL: Internal Ligurides, MM: Monte Maggiore, MV: Mont-Viso, GE: Gets Nappe, CE: Cecina Valley, CI: Civrari, ZS: Zermatt-Saas. [1]: Tertiary basins; [2]: European Units; [3]: Penninic Units; [4]: Ophiolitic Units; [5]: Adriatic Units.

3. Basalts from the Platta and Tasna OCTs

3.1 Petrology of extrusive magmatic rocks and basaltic intrusions

Extrusive basaltic rocks exposed in the Platta and Tasna nappes (see Appendix 2.2 for sample location) occur as hyaloclastites, pillow breccias, pillow lavas and massive lava flows that can reach up to 300 m thickness (Fig. 2.3a-b). Basalts lie on exhumed mantle and are covered by Jurassic syn-rift radiolarian cherts (Fig. 2.3c). Basalts are only affected by low-grade alteration, mainly characterized by the pseudomorph of primary plagioclase to albite. Basalts forming lava flows exhibit intersertal to porphyric textures and are composed by albite with minor chlorite occurring in replacement of former olivine (Fig. 2.3e). Vugs are usually filled by carbonates. Pillow basalts display intersertal to spherulithic textures and contain plagioclase phenocrysts embedded in fine-grained matrix of plagioclase, chlorite, epidote, pumpellyite and calcite. Hyaloclastite breccias consist of fragments of pillow basalts and lava flows, which probably derive from the dislocation of former volcanic deposits. The absolute age of these basaltic extrusions remains unknown. However, a Jurassic age (167-161 Ma) is admitted based on the dating of synchronous deposition of radiolarian cherts (Bill et al., 2001).

In addition to extrusive basaltic rocks, sills of 10 to 20 m thickness (Fig. 2.3d) have

been found in the Platta nappe intruding limestone and shales of Lower Cretaceous age (Peters et al., 2008). Therefore, they represent the youngest magmatic event identified so far in the fossil Alpine OCTs. They are of a typical white to light-yellow color and outcrop within the lower Platta unit close to the contact between the continental crust and the exhumed mantle (Appendix 2.1). Sills are characterized by fine-grained texture at the rims and coarse-grained at the center. They are composed of albite, chlorite, pumpellyite and epidote (Fig. 2.3f).



Fig. 2-2: Schematic section representing lithology and main structures across the Platta nappe. Note that the shear-zone in mantle and the sulfide deposit are truncated by the detachment fault. Redrawn after Peters et al., (2008) and own fieldwork observations.



Fig. 2-3: Macroscopic field and microscopic observations of basalts. a) Platta outcrop with gabbro body crosscut by a ductile-to-brittle detachment fault made of gabbroic clasts and serpentinite matrix (white dotted line and associated zoom box below) with overlaying refertilized mantle, basalt flow and radiolarian chert. b) Panoramic view of the Err-Platta Ocean-Continent Transition zone illustrating the position of the inherited and infiltrated subcontinental mantle. UP: Upper Platta; LP: Lower Platta; SCLM: subcontinental lithospheric mantle. c) Radiolarian chert laying on a basalt flow (inverse serie). d) Early Cretaceous basaltic sill intruding post-rift sediments. e) Photomicrograph of Jurassic extrusive basalt showing plagioclase intersertal texture with occurrence of little epidote. f) Photomicrograph of Cretaceous basaltic sill showing subhedral granular albitite. Ep: epidote, Pl: plagioclase.

3.2 Geochemisty of major and trace elements

Detailed analytical methods for major and trace element analyzes are given in Appendix 2.3. Major element concentrations show that our samples are very similar to other basalts from the Platta nappe (Frisch et al., 1994; Desmurs et al., 2002). They are all tholeiitic in composition (SiO₂: 45-50 wt.%; Al₂O₃: 15-19 wt.%; Na₂O+K₂O ~5 wt.%) and their relatively low Mg# (< 0.65) show that they represent differentiated melts rather than primitive liquids (Table 2.1). It is noticed that the anomalous composition of one sample (20-03), which is characterized by very low SiO₂ (36.92 wt.%), high CaO (15.33 wt.%) and high LOI (9.33 wt.%), is explained by the amount of calcite veins and will not be used further in the discussion.

Trace element compositions show that Jurassic basalts can be divided into two different types (Fig. 2.4): The type 1 is depleted in incompatible elements, show a positive anomaly in Zr and a low $(La/Sm)_N < 1$ and is comparable to "normal" mid-ocean ridge basalts (N-MORB). In addition, type 1 basalts are characterized by a medium to high fractionation of heavy (H-)REE over the mid (M-)REE, as shown by $(Sm/Yb)_N=0.82-1.76$, and a widespread Nb/La ranging from 0.55 to 3.2. The second type of basalts is strongly enriched in incompatible elements (>10 times PUM concentrations) and high field strength elements (HFSE, Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf; Fig. 2.4). Type 2 basalts have high $(La/Sm)_N > 1.3$ and high $(Sm/Yb)_N > 1.5$, and are very similar to present-day enriched MORB (E-MORB; Gale et al., 2013). Although of a different apparent age, trace element patterns of Cretaceous sills (type 3) are strictly similar to those of Jurassic E-MORB. This geochemical diversity is not restricted to Platta and Tasna basalts but have been described in several ophiolites of the Alpine-Tethys domain (e.g. Bill et al., 2000).

| Locality | Tasna nappe | | Platta nappe | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| Type of magmatic | | | - | | Type 1 | | | | | Tupo 2 | | Tupo 2 | |
| rock | | | | | турет | | | | | Type 2 | | Type 5 | |
| Sample° | 13-03 | 13-04 | 21-05 | 24-01 | 20-03 | 25-02 | 26-05 | 03-01 | 06-06 | 21-02 | 22-08 | 24-04 | 24-04-2 |
| (wt. %) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 45.04 | 50.10 | 48.13 | 48.60 | 36.92 | 49.92 | 48.49 | 49.48 | 46.20 | 50.89 | 48.28 | 48.19 | 48.59 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 15.86 | 16.03 | 18.11 | 19.07 | 19.23 | 14.98 | 14.81 | 15.26 | 16.42 | 17.78 | 16.57 | 15.50 | 15.78 |
| FeO | 10.90 | 7.73 | 9.40 | 9.04 | 8.83 | 10.50 | 10.70 | 8.77 | 9.64 | 7.85 | 9.47 | 8.26 | 8.26 |
| MnO | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| MgO | 6.90 | 6.35 | 8.75 | 8.34 | 5.57 | 7.55 | 6.49 | 6.06 | 5.12 | 5.47 | 4.60 | 8.10 | 8.21 |
| CaO | 9.46 | 5.48 | 4.06 | 3.70 | 15.33 | 6.29 | 8.05 | 10.22 | 13.08 | 3.13 | 9.40 | 5.47 | 5.42 |
| Na ₂ O | 3.62 | 6.11 | 5.25 | 5.71 | 1.70 | 5.14 | 4.59 | 4.48 | 3.59 | 6.27 | 4.70 | 4.81 | 5.04 |
| K ₂ O | - | 0.35 | 0.01 | 0.03 | - | 0.09 | 0.02 | - | 0.04 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| TiO ₂ | 1.71 | 1.43 | 1.24 | 1.27 | 1.91 | 2.05 | 2.21 | 1.74 | 2.16 | 1.98 | 1.59 | 1.33 | 1.33 |
| P_2O_5 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.28 | 0.36 | 0.51 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.29 |
| LOI | 6.27 | 5.53 | 5.43 | 5.08 | 9.33 | 3.70 | 3.12 | 4.16 | 3.34 | 4.51 | 4.03 | 7.78 | 7.68 |
| TOTAL | 100.17 | 99.43 | 100.66 | 101.18 | 99.35 | 100.70 | 99.03 | 100.63 | 100.10 | 99.26 | 99.71 | 99.92 | 100.81 |
| Mg# | 0.53 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.55 | 0.46 | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| (nnm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (پرېم) ۷ | 301 | 206 | 123 | 115 | 270 | 301 | 305 | 256 | 275 | 212 | 198 | 171 | 165 |
| Cr | 299 | 353 | 275 | 341 | 229 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 193 | 155 | 106 | 208 | 150 | 163 |
| Co | 46.3 | 55.7 | 42.6 | 53.4 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 32.7 | 36.8 | 32.8 | 28.3 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 33.4 |
| Ni | 146 | 138 | 191 | 255 | 64.2 | 42.4 | 39.7 | 98.5 | 59.3 | 82.1 | 116 | 154 | 149 |
| Cu | 72.9 | 80.7 | 77.9 | 88.9 | 73.5 | 27.7 | 65.3 | 58.9 | 49.0 | 46.3 | 32.4 | 47.3 | 45.3 |
| Zn | 78.3 | 75.2 | 55.4 | 80.6 | 81.7 | 72.9 | 74.8 | 69.7 | 70.4 | 78.0 | 88.1 | 65.9 | 64.2 |
| As | 0.370 | 1.11 | 5.47 | 2.66 | 1.80 | 0.290 | 0.880 | 0.620 | 1.87 | 4.43 | 0.460 | 4.82 | 4.65 |
| Rb | 0.120 | 7.35 | 0.530 | 0.850 | 0.110 | 1.26 | 0.820 | 0.320 | 0.600 | 17.0 | 22.2 | 0.970 | 0.980 |
| Sr | 236 | 54.2 | 56.9 | 51.3 | 350 | 179 | 138 | 141 | 442 | 153 | 310 | 216 | 210 |
| Y | 41.0 | 25.4 | 31.7 | 24.6 | 43.2 | 41.3 | 47.6 | 45.6 | 49.4 | 43.0 | 25.9 | 27.0 | 26.4 |
| Zr | 120 | 95.5 | 88.7 | 92.0 | 187 | 127 | 173 | 194 | 206 | 270 | 123 | 126 | 122 |
| Nb | 4.29 | 3.44 | 4.43 | 2.56 | 3.42 | 3.69 | 4.59 | 3.13 | 4.67 | 16.7 | 11.5 | 8.20 | 7.88 |
| Мо | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.700 | - | 0.200 | 0.200 | - | - | - |
| Cd | 0.104 | 0.069 | 0.057 | 0.052 | 0.218 | 0.056 | 0.076 | 0.129 | 0.124 | 0.103 | 0.098 | 0.065 | 0.071 |
| Sn | 1.63 | 1.16 | 1.38 | 0.960 | 2.75 | 2.15 | 2.68 | 2.19 | 2.64 | 3.28 | 1.78 | 1.87 | 1.83 |
| Cs | 0.062 | 0.435 | 0.121 | 0.056 | 0.091 | 0.102 | 0.100 | 0.152 | 0.062 | 0.870 | 1.21 | 0.445 | 0.436 |
| Ва | 4.85 | 20.2 | 15.7 | 9.67 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 7.67 | 16.3 | 9.92 | 88.3 | 76.2 | 20.2 | 19.7 |
| La | 4.28 | 1.06 | 3.64 | 2.01 | 6.26 | 6.68 | 7.60 | 5.50 | 7.89 | 11.3 | 8.32 | 7.34 | 7.14 |
| Ce | 13.3 | 4.22 | 10.0 | 7.25 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 25.0 | 30.5 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 18.1 |
| Pr | 2.18 | 0.879 | 1.49 | 1.27 | 3.09 | 3.43 | 3.86 | 3.05 | 3.97 | 4.16 | 2.69 | 2.57 | 2.50 |
| Nd | 12.8 | 5.83 | 8.13 | 7.40 | 17.3 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 17.7 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Sm | 4.30 | 2.47 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 5.12 | 5.52 | 6.24 | 5.58 | 6.56 | 5.60 | 3.69 | 3.41 | 3.37 |
| Eu | 1.58 | 0.881 | 1.09 | 0.696 | 1.81 | 1.87 | 2.19 | 1.91 | 2.17 | 1.92 | 1.38 | 1.24 | 1.20 |
| Gd | 5.80 | 3.42 | 3.70 | 3.38 | 6.60 | 6.80 | 7.80 | 6.90 | 8.10 | 6.80 | 4.50 | 4.20 | 4.10 |
| 1b | 0.968 | 0.626 | 0.653 | 0.590 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.23 | 1.12 | 1.29 | 1.06 | 0.673 | 0.653 | 0.638 |
| Dy | 6.80 | 4.50 | 4.92 | 4.15 | 7.18 | 7.14 | 8.22 | 7.69 | 8.84 | 7.21 | 4.39 | 4.45 | 4.31 |
| Ho | 1.34 | 0.861 | 1.03 | 0.833 | 1.42 | 1.35 | 1.57 | 1.50 | 1./1 | 1.39 | 0.827 | 0.872 | 0.831 |
| Er | 4.27 | 2.68 | 3.49 | 2.78 | 4.43 | 4.04 | 4.79 | 4.75 | 5.34 | 4.43 | 2.52 | 2.67 | 2.62 |
| im Vh | 0.584 | 0.364 | 0.480 | 0.389 | 0.592 | 0.507 | 0.024 | 0.041 | 0.08/ | U.594 | 0.322 | 0.354 | 0.347 |
| YD | 4.02 | 2.49 | 3.45 | 2.81 | 4.10 | 3.40 | 4.30 | 4.45 | 4.50 | 4.18 | 2.17 | 2.55 | 2.37 |
| LU LI | 0.50/ | 0.348 | 2.00 | 0.403 | 2.01 | 0.435 | 0.584 | 4.00 | 0.000 | U.581 | 0.290 | 0.310 | 0.328 |
| | 2.97 | 2.48 0.276 | 2.00 | 2.12 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 5.00 0.272 | 4.09 | 4.00 | 5.UI 1.0E | 2.45 | 2.10 | 2.2ð 0.511 |
| 61 \\\/ | 1523 | 624 | 120 | 0.200 8/1 0 | 0.287 265 | 204 | 120 | 200 | 0.384 27⊑ | 7.02 T.02 | 100 | 60 0 | 62.0 |
| vv Dh | 2 /1 | 0.34 | 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 04.0 | 1 64 | 204 0.260 | 0.410 | 200 | 2/3 1 25 | 324 2.00 | 1 00 | 00.U / 01 | 1 70 |
| Th | 2.41 0.320 | 0.460 | 1.17 | 0.050 | 1.04 | 0.300 | 0.410 | 0.050 | 1.20 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 4.01 | 4.79 |
| 111 | 0.520 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.100 | 0.250 | 0.130 | 0.300 | 0.210 | 0.500 | 1.12 | 0.740 | 0.490 | 0.400 |
| 0 | 0.035 | 0.120 | 0.055 | 0.004 | 0.700 | 0.079 | 0.031 | 0.033 | 0.130 | 1.10 | 0.402 | 0.103 | 0.170 |

Table 2-1: Major and trace element compositions of basaltic rocks from the Tasna and Platta nappes. Mg #= Mg/(Mg+Fe) in molar proportions.



Fig. 2-4: Whole-rock incompatible trace element compositions normalized to PM (primitive mantle, McDonough and Sun, 1995) and rare-earth element compositions normalized to C1 (chondrite, Anders and Grevesse, 1989) of the basalts from the Platta-Tasna nappes. (a) Types-1 depleted Jurassic extrusive basalts, (b) Type-2 enriched Jurassic extrusive basalts, (c) Type-3 Cretaceous basaltic sills. Dashed black lines N-MORB and E-MORB are from Gale et al., (2013) and other basalts from Platta are from Desmurs et al., (2002). We choose to integrate previous studies basalts from Platta (Desmurs et al., 2002), which can be ascribed to one of the three types based on trace element compositions (i.e. two type-1 and two type-2 basalts).

4. Origin of OCT-basalts

Basalts from this study are representative of the whole geochemical dataset of basalts from the Alpine-Tethys a testify in Fig. 2.5. They can be modeled by partial melting typical of tholeiitic basalts ranging from 5% to 15% and followed by different degree of fractional crystallization.



Fig. 2-5: Cr (ppm) versus Y (ppm) of whole-rocks Platta-Tasna basalts. We choose to integrate with our data, previous studied basalts from the Platta nappe (Desmurs et al., 2002), which can be ascribed to one of the three types based on trace elements compositions (i.e. two type 1 and two type 2 basalts). The partial melting trend starts from the mean DMM (Workmann and Hart, 2004). The arrows indicate the calculated trends of the liquids for fractional crystallization of clinopyroxene + plagioclase (cpx + plg)assemblages starting from the relatively primitive basaltic sample 13-04 (residual liquid fraction F up to 0.5). Mineral mass fractions are 0.2cpx +0.8plg. Partition coefficients sources for Y is from Ionov et al., (2002) and for Cr from Hart and Dunn, (1993) and Rollinson, (2014). Note that in this figure the starting mantle composition will not dramatically change the partial melting models nor the crystal fractionation trends. 1 : Gale et al., (2013), 2 : Other Platta basalts from the literature which cannot be ascribed to any type of basalts because of the scarcity of trace elements available (Desmurs et al., 2002; Frisch et al., 1994). Alpine-Apennine basalts (little blue circles) are taken from all over the Alpine-Tethys domain: Internal Ligurides (Ferrara et al., 1976; Ottonello et al., 1984; Rampone et al., 1998; Venturelli et al., 1981), External Ligurides (Marroni et al., 1998; Montanini et al., 2008; Vannucci et al., 1993; Venturelli et al., 1981), Corsica (Beccaluva et al., 1977; Durand-Delga et al., 1997, p.; Padoa et al., 2001; Saccani et al., 2008; Venturelli et al., 1979, 1981), Western Alps (Bodinier et al., 1986; Chalot-Prat et al., 2003; Lewis and Smewing, 1980; Pognante et al., 1985), Central Alps (Desmurs et al., 2002; Frisch et al., 1994), Tuscany (Ferrara et al., 1976; Mazzeo et al., 2016), Calabre (Liberi et al., 2006) and inferred Valais domain (Bill et al., 2000; Dürr et al., 1993; Kramer et al., 2003; Mugnier et al., 2008; Steinmann and Stille, 1999).
4.1 The formation of depleted "N-MORB"-like basalts

N-MORB-type basalts are volumetrically predominant in these OCTs. Around 95% show depletion in incompatible elements comparable to the worldwide compilation of Gale et al., (2013) (Fig. 2.4, Fig. 2.6a). Most of present-day MORB geochemistry can be explained by moderate to high degree of partial melting (Gale et al., 2013) of a depleted mantle source in the spinel stability field (Workman and Hart, 2005).

Nevertheless, basalts from OCTs show a marked garnet signature testified by high $(Sm/Yb)_{N}$. This garnet signature depicted in numerous studies is classically interpreted as being influenced by various partial melting degree of either garnet-pyroxenite or partial melting in the garnet stability field (Montanini et al., 2008; Saccani, 2015). These two cases are schematically drawn in upper and lower right corners of Fig. 2.6a. In addition, most of the basalts from OCTs show a low Nb/La, which makes them substantially different from present-day MOR basalts as highlighted in Fig. 2.6b. The Nb/La vs. $(Sm/Yb)_N$ diagram combines two types of information in a single plot: the abundance of Nb is used to evaluate the enrichment of the source, whereas $(Sm/Yb)_N$ is sensitive to the presence of garnet in the source (e.g. Saccani, 2015). Most of Alpine basalts have a very low Nb/La ratio (Fig. 2.6b), and as far as we know, previous models have failed to represent the combined 'garnet signature' and the HFSE depleted nature of Alpine-Tethys basalts. We further test what could be the mantle source allowing to create such melts.

Traditionally, the source for basalts at ridges is the asthenosphere, namely the depleted MORB mantle (DMM). We therefore firstly tried with three compositionally different mantle sources i.e. enriched, mean and depleted DMM (Workman and Hart, 2005) that undergo partial melting both the garnet (in green, Fig. 2.6b) or in the spinel stability field (in red, Fig. 2.6b).

Fig. 2.6b shows that using non-modal partial melting with these mantle sources in the spinel or the garnet stability fields respectively will tend to characterize almost all basalts from modern MOR, but will fail to explain those under Nb/La of DMM = 0.65. It is noticeable that basalts under this line constitute almost half of all basalts from the Alpine Tethys OCTs. Their depletion in Nb compared to La (and other LREE) cannot be attributed to these commonly mentioned mantle sources. We propose that the mantle source for basalts in OCTs must be depleted compared to DMM and thus having undergone a previous partial melting before the one related to Jurassic rifting. The refertilization of this depleted mantle by ascending tholeiitic melts may be a possible source for basalts in an OCT domain. We further test if such scenario can be modeled with the support of former studies devoted on mantle and magma processes portrayed in the Alpine-Apennines ophiolites. The most important findings are summarized in Fig. 2.6c. The following explanation starts with the implication of the primitive upper mantle (PUM).



Fig. 2-6: A) (La/Sm)_N vs. (Sm/Yb)_N of Alpine basalts compared to present-day MORBs (Gale et al., 2013). Sample position reflects the shape REE patterns, which depends on melting processes and/or the source composition. Most of present-day MORBs are explained by moderate to high degrees of partial melting (Gale et al., 2013) of a depleted mantle source in the spinel stability field (Workman and Hart, 2005). In contrast, most Alpine basalts (including basalts from the Platta and Tasna nappes) are characterized by high (Sm/Yb)N, suggesting that garnet is involved in the mantle source. Samples that plot in the upper right part of the graph (i.e. E-MORB) can be related to low degrees of melting of a garnet depleted mantle source although they more likely derive from the melting of an heterogenous, enriched source. N-star: N-MORB average $\pm 2\sigma$ (grey area); E-star: E-MORB average (Gale et al., 2013). PM: partial melting, sp: spinel, gt: garnet. **B**) Nb/La vs. (Sm/Yb), of Alpine basalts, present-day MORBs and calculated aggregated non-modal fractional melts derived from a spinel lherzolite (in red) and a garnet lherzolite (in green). The mantle source chemistry is the DMM from Workman and Hart, (2005), and results using the enriched (E-) and depleted (D-)DMM are also shown for comparison. Numbers in italic indicate the degree of partial melting. Partition coefficients are from Ionov et al., (2002), starting mineralogy and modes are from Johnson et al., (1990). C) Calculation of Nb/La and $(Sm/Yb)_{N}$ ratios of aggregated non-modal fractional liquids derived from the partial melting of the refertilized subcontinental mantle. The refertilized mantle source corresponds to a fertile peridotite (primitive upper mantle, PUM; McDonough and Sun, (1995) that experienced 4% of partial melting in the garnet stability field followed by 4% of additional melting in the spinel field (green curve; Müntener et al., 2010). The residue is refertilized by adding a 4% fractional melt derived from a garnet DMM source (1% increment, orange curve). A maximum of 12% of melts stored in the peridotite is considered based on the results of Müntener et al., (2010). Blue curves correspond to melts extracted from the refertilized mantle in the spinel stability field at F up to 15%, in agreement with previous studies on Alpine basalts showing that they correspond to low degree fractional melts (F < 10%) of a depleted mantle source under spinel facies conditions (e.g. Montanini et al., 2008; Saccani et al., 2008). Partition

coefficients, mineralogy and modes are the same as in B). **D**) **E-MORB modeling** assuming the mixing of aggregated non-modal fractional melts (F=5, 10, 15%) from a spinel DMM source (in red) or a refertilized subcontinental mantle (7% refertilization, in blue) with garnet pyroxenite derived melts (F=25%; Montanini et al., 2008). The garnet pyroxenite source derives from high degrees of batch melting (F=40%; Montanini et al., 2012) of a recycled oceanic crust (i.e. an eclogite; Sobolev et al., 2007). The eclogite composition (C eclogite) is calculated assuming that eclogite corresponds to basaltic, N-MORB type crust (C N-MORB) that experienced element mobility during subduction prior being recycled into the mantle: C eclogite = C N-MORB - retention factors where retention factors = 1 - mobility coefficients (Kogiso et al., 1997). The calculated eclogite has a high Nb/La ratio (~2, not shown here), consistent with values calculated by Rudnick et al., (2000). Gt-pyroxenite mineralogy: 60% cpx, 30% opx, 10% gt (Hirschmann and Stolper, 1996); melting modes: cpx=gt=50\%. Eclogite mineralogy: 50%

The PUM (McDonough and Sun, 1995) represents the hypothetical Earth's reservoir before the crust differentiates from the mantle (e.g. Walter et al., 2004). This fertile (nondepleted) mantle is very close in composition from the present-day subcontinental mantle (e.g. Meisel et al., 2001) and has not undergone partial melting in his recent history. This primitive mantle can be sampled by xenoliths or in mantle directly connected with continents in proximal parts of OCTs. The former stage of mantle partial melting before the onset of Jurassic rifting has been attributed to the extraction of gabbros following the post-orogenic collapse at Permian time (Petri et al., 2017). Such depleted mantle reequilibrated during Permian orogenic collapse, has been sampled all over the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites (Rampone et al., 1996; Scambelluri et al., 2010; McCarthy and Müntener, 2015) and even in the Platta nappe (Müntener et al., 2004). This mantle shows low clinopyroxenes (cpx) content with very low Na₂O wt.% and is therefore very refractory. Modeling indicates that about 4% of fractional melting in the garnet stability field followed by 4% in the spinel stability field is necessary to produce such depleted mantle residue (Müntener et al., 2004). These model lines are shown in Fig. 2.6c (dark and light green lines respectively). This depleted mantle cannot yet play a role, with the refractory characteristics, in the source of the Jurassic Alpine Tethys basalts alone.

The impregnation by tholeiitic melt of a previously depleted mantle (refertilization) has been proposed in a large panel of geological settings such as in actual MOR (Dick, 1989; Elthon, 1992) or OCT (Chazot et al., 2005), and in fossil MOR (Uysal et al., 2015) and OCT (Rampone et al., 1997; Müntener and Piccardo, 2003; Müntener et al., 2010). In our fossil OCT context, the refertilized agent has been modeled by (Müntener et al., 2010) as the fractional melting of an asthenospheric DMM. The melt produced will percolate upwards and impregnate, up to 12% in volume, the above depleted subcontinental lithosphere (Müntener et al., 2010). From this point, a newly designed mantle can pretend to be a pertinent source for basalts from Alpine Tethys OCTs. We further apply a partial melting in the spinel stability field for this refertilized subcontinental mantle. Results are shown in Fig. 2.6c for a melt impregnation of 2%, 4%, 7% and 12% in the refractory mantle. These model lines fit our low Nb/La and high (Sm/Yb)_N samples and most basalts from the Alpine Tethys OCT. This scenario consisting of

melting first a depleted and then a refertilized mantle has been suggested for the northern section of the SWIR basalts (Meyzen et al., 2003).

4.2 The formation of "E-MORB"-like basalts

Aside from N-MOR basalt-type, a few percent of extrusive basalts may be ascribed as enriched-basalt (E-MORB) in the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites. The more recent studies devoted on these Alpine-Apennine enriched basalts have concluded that high $(Sm/Yb)_{N}$ could be due to incorporation of (garnet)-pyroxenite layers in the melting process (Montanini et al., 2008; Saccani et al., 2008). We apply this process by mixing variable amounts of melts from the partial melting of garnet-pyroxenite layers with melts from the partial melting in the spinel stability field of (i) the DMM and (ii) the refertilized subcontinental mantle. Results are shown in Fig. 2.6d and highlight that the range of enriched basalts in OCTs can be modeled following one of these two curves. Best fit occurs when mixing 80-90% melts from the partial melting of DMM (F=5-15%) in the spinel field and 10-20% melts from garnet-pyroxenite layers. Garnetpyroxenite composition has been recalculated starting from the altered oceanic crust (AOC, Kelley et al., 2003) following explanations and parameters highlighted in the figure caption Fig. 2.6d). We do not start our models with garnet-pyroxenite layers outcropping and well-studied in Alpine-Apennine subcontinental mantle because their primary characteristics are partially or totally erased by later processes, i.e. partial melting or metasomatism (Montanini et al., 2012; Borghini et al., 2016).

5. Geodynamic constraints and conclusions

Almost all extrusive basalts from the Alpine-Tethys OCTs lie on a refertilized subcontinental mantle (Picazo et al., 2016). Only few are related to the inherited subcontinental mantle in Central Alps (Upper Platta, Malenco, Totalp, Tasna) demonstrating that the porous-flow melt percolation provoke a weakening in the mantle wedge that results in a localization of deformation and the focusing of concomitant extrusion of melts on the seafloor (Piccardo et al., 2014). Ophiolites from the Alpine-Tethys domain have provided strong evidence for processes of interaction between old and inherited subcontinental lithospheric mantle and the ascending asthenosphere (Bodinier et al., 1991; Müntener et al., 2004; Müntener and Piccardo, 2003; Piccardo et al., 2004b, 2007; Tribuzio, 2004; Montanini et al., 2008). Porous-flow melt percolation is entrapped into mantle porosity, derived from the latter (Permian) depletion, of the subcontinental lithosphere (up to 12% melts, Müntener et al., 2010) creating the widespread refertilized subcontinental mantle domain. The upwards porous-flow of incompatible-rich melts is created from the incipient deep (garnet stability field) DMM partial melting, which



Fig. 2-7: Schematic representation of the geodynamic model leading to the OCT-basalts. a) Melt percolation. Almost adiabatic exhumation of the asthenosphere (DMM) during this early rifting stage. Onset of asthenosphere partial melting in the garnet stability field, and initial perascendum percolation of melts towards the subcontinental mantle (light pink area) during the stretching of the lithosphere. Porous-flow melt percolation induces (i) the refertilization of Permian depleted subcontinental mantle, (ii) the formation of plagioclase-bearing peridotite at shallower levels and (iii) the formation of a weakened mantle wedge for the lithospheric breakup (Piccardo, 2016). The distal subcontinental mantle is almost fully melt-impregnated (up to 12%) and refertilized except some rare inherited refractory mantle (not shown at this scale). Major crustal/lithospheric thinning is followed by mantle exhumation and onset of sea-floor exposure of the melt-modified peridotites. b) Creation of OCT-basalts. Thermal advection (Piccardo et al., 2014) enhanced by porous-flow melt percolation moves the solidus upwards allowing the melting of the refertilized subcontinental mantle in the spinel stability field (light blue crosses) forming the type-1 basalts (light blue pipes and volcanoes). Mixing of melts from the partial melting of the DMM (dark blue crosses) and garnet-pyroxenite (red crosses) creates type-2 basalts (red pipes and volcanoes). c) Formation of type-3 off-axis basalts (yellow volcanoes) by the same process as type-2. The mixing between the two sources is located at the two edges of the upwelling asthenosphere and is probably related to thermal readjustments. Active spreading ridge followed by MOR-basalt formation caused by the partial melting of the DMM under spinel (shallow) stability field. Magma-related features are based on this study and previous studies of Alpine ophiolites (Picazo et al., 2016; Piccardo, 2016).

is enhanced by a decompression melting regime during incipient stages of rifting (Fig. 2.7a). The porous-flow melt percolation is stopped at the footwall of shallow mantle ductile shearzones leading some authors to propose that such shear-zones acted as permeability barriers (Kaczmarek and Müntener, 2010). The thermal advection derived from the near-adiabatic asthenospheric upwelling and the porous-flow melt percolation allow the heating to nearasthenospheric conditions of the incompatible element-rich melt-impregnated subcontinental mantle (Piccardo et al., 2004a, 2004b) in the shallower spinel stability field during lithospheric thinning and mantle exhumation. The early 'hidden magmatism' is then follow by a further magmatic and volcanic stage deriving from aggregated melts following olivine-rich conducts towards the seafloor (Piccardo et al., 2014). The partial melting of the refertilized subcontinental mantle is hence supported by geochemical modeling matching with the majority of basalts from the Alpine-Tethys OCTs (type-1 basalt), while some other basalts (type-2) are produced by mixing sources between upwelling DMM (asthenosphere) and garnet-pyroxenite (subcontinental mantle inheritance) allowing to form off-axis magmatism in OCTs (Fig. 2.7c). This study supports the idea of a long-lived poly-phased and continuous variable sources in an extensional environment, from the participation of the continental crust leading to alkaline rich melts, toward the involvement of the asthenosphere during and flowing lithospheric breakup (MOR-basalt machine). Therefore, with our new proposed models of partial melting based on inheritance in the subcontinental lithospheric mantle, basaltic suite formed along OCTs should therefore be referred to as OCT-basalts and not to as MOR-basalts.

CHAPTER 3

GEOCHEMICAL HETEROGENEITIES IN EXHUMED SUBCONTINENTAL MANTLE DOMAINS: THE EXAMPLE OF IBERIA-NEWFOUNDLAND CONJUGATE MARGINS

Geochemical heterogeneities in exhumed subcontinental mantle domains: the example of Iberia-Newfoundland conjugate margins

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ABSTRACT:

The very well documented Iberia-Newfoundland conjugate magma-poor, rifted margins gather a unique dataset of exhumed subcontinental mantle rocks to understand in-situ mantle processes during lithospheric breakup. These margins highlight geochemical and petrological heterogeneities in their subcontinental mantle. By combining new geochemical data on mantle mineral phases and a compilation of existing datasets, we demonstrate that the geochemical inheritance in the two conjugate margins support the idea of an asymmetrical rifting prior to lithospheric breakup. In particular, the melt percolation and impregnation during lithospheric thinning is preferentially focused on the Iberian side, leaving the Newfoundland margin non- or little refertilized.

Keywords: Iberia-Newfoundland margins, Ocean-Continent transition, OCT, mantle refertilization, inheritance, clinopyroxene.

1. Introduction

The understanding of processes related to the final breakup and leading to the creation of a steady-state oceanic spreading ridge is restrained by the difficulty to access to mantle and magmatic rocks. The dredging of exhumed mantle rocks in Galicia Bank (Boillot et al., 1980, 1988a, 1995) and the subsequent drilling of mantle rocks and basalts during four ODP missions (Leg 103: Boillot et al., 1987; Leg 149: Sawyer et al., 1994; Leg 173: Whitmarsh et al., 1998 and Leg 210: Tucholke et al., 2004) made the Iberia/Newfoundland rifted margins the only present-day margin where direct access to rocks recording the processes of breakup have been sampled. As a consequence, the total volume of rock cored and dredged is minor. In addition, recovered rocks have undergone strong secondary seawater and/or hydrothermal alteration and thus, the primary mineral assemblage is usually replaced by hydrated phases (e.g. chlorite, serpentine, secondary amphibole). This explains that in-situ trace element compositions on minerals from the upper mantle peridotite associated with lithospheric breakup are very rare (e.g. Abe, 2001; Chazot et al., 2005). Based on the study of mantle phases along the two conjugate Iberia and Newfoundland margins and a compilation of data from drill holes reaching the exhumed mantle (Fig. 3.1), this study aims at understanding the 'hidden non-extrusive magmatism' described by Piccardo et al., (2014) during breakup. This later process is well constrained in the fossil analogs exposed in the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites and will be used for comparison. In this frame, major and trace elements composition of mantle mineral phases (i.e. clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, olivine and spinel) were measured on peridotites from the Iberia margin and compared with the conjugate Newfoundland margin in order to constrain: (i) the primary nature of the exhumed mantle, (ii) the variability of mantle types through the margin section, (iii) the inheritance in both parts of the margin, and (iv) the porous-flow melt percolation leading to the refertilization of the subcontinental mantle. This latter stage predates the occurrence of focused melt flow creating gabbros and basalts near the seafloor.

2. The Iberia-Newfoundland conjugate margin system

2.1 General setting

The Iberia margin can be subdivided from north to south into three different segments, i.e. the Galicia Bank, the Iberia Abyssal Plain and the Tagus Abyssal Plain (Fig. 3.1). The conjugate corresponds to the Newfoundland margin, circumscribed by the Flemish Cap to the north and the Southeast Newfoundland fracture zone to the south (Fig. 3.1). The Iberia-

Newfoundland margins record a poly-phased history (e.g. Péron-Pinvidic and Manatschal, 2009; Mohn et al., 2015), which is still debated nowadays. Nevertheless, some key observations remain unambiguous. The presence of large lineaments are well observed by gravity and magnetic anomalies within the Paleozoic terranes (Welsink et al., 1989; Srivastava et al., 1990; Silva et al., 2000). These Paleozoic structural trends might be correlated with the Mesozoic rift patterns suggesting that the former exerted significant control on the North Atlantic rift system (Wilson, 1988; Welsink et al., 1989; Pinheiro et al., 1996). The North Atlantic rift system propagated through a complex and heterogeneous continental lithosphere leading to a succession of sedimentary basins, Triassic to Lower Cretaceous in age, that can be found on both sides of the future North Atlantic (e.g. Lusitanian and Jeanne d'Arc basins, Fig. 3.1). The age of major crustal thinning between the Galicia Bank and the Flemish Cap varies among authors but is a present interpreted to occur during Barremian age (around 129-125Ma, (Tucholke and Sibuet, 2007; Mohn et al., 2015). The age of the lithospheric breakup is disputed as well and different ages have been suggested: Whitmarsh and Miles, (1995): 130Ma; Wilson et al., (2001): 138Ma; Tucholke and Sibuet, (2007): 112Ma; Péron-Pinvidic et al., (2007), Jagoutz et al., (2007) and Bronner et al., (2011): 112Ma. Major crustal thinning in the central segment has been interpreted to occur earlier, i.e. during Tithonian time and breakup is generally interpreted to have occurred at the Aptian/Albian boundary at 112Ma (Mohn et al., 2015).

2.2 Magmatic events

Magmatic rocks sampled at both margins (Fig. 3.2) show a complex poly-phase chemical evolution varying between tholeiitic and alkaline series (Féraud et al., 1986, 1988; Pe-Piper et al., 1994; Seifert et al., 1997; Cornen et al., 1999; Schärer et al., 2000; Beard et al., 2002; Gardien and Paquette, 2004; Hart and Blusztajn, 2006; Merle et al., 2006; Müntener and Manatschal, 2006; Jagoutz et al., 2007; Grange et al., 2008). The available geo-and thermochronology dataset combined with recent U-Pb datings (Eddy et al., 2017) highlight that magmatic rocks cored at Site 1277 have a 115Ma age whereas those from conjugate Site 1070 have been dated to 124Ma, suggesting a continuous mantle exhumation enhanced by large, west-dipping detachment faults (Eddy et al., 2017). Other geo-and thermochronology dataset have deciphered that mantle rocks have been exhumed on seafloor at around 111Ma at Site 1070 and 20Ma latter at Site 1277 (91Ma, Eddy et al., 2017) which is consistent with previous statement. All these minor magmatic pulses are the result of focused and channelized melt flows leading to the formation of polyphase intrusive and extrusive magmatic rocks prior, during and after the lithospheric breakup. They crosscut a former 'hidden' magmatism discussed in next sections.



Fig. 3-1: Reconstruction of the Iberia-Newfoundland rifted margin at magnetic anomaly M0 (approximatively 125Ma, thick black line) based on the reconstruction of Srivastava et al., (2000). Redrawn after Tucholke and Sibuet, (2007). The section A-B refers to Fig. 3.2. Green dots highlight drill ODP Sites where serpentinized mantle peridotites have been sampled during ODP Legs 103, 149, 173 and 210.

2.3 Lithologies constituting the exhumed mantle

Seven ODP sites have sampled serpentinized peridotites (637, 897C-D, 899, 1070 and 1277). The rocks are mainly composed of serpentinized harzburgites (+/- spinel) and lherzolites (+/- spinel or plagioclase) with minor websterites, and dunite (e.g. Tucholke and Sibuet, 2007). In general, these mantle rocks experienced temperature and pressure paths consistent with an exhumation process controlled by major detachment faults (Tucholke and Sibuet, 2007). Previous study led by Müntener and Manatschal, (2006) have demonstrated that the highly serpentinized spinel harzburgites recovered at ODP Site 1277 on the Newfoundland margin are among the most depleted peridotites worldwide (14-25% partial melting) and can be ascribed to a subarc-related mantle (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006). In comparison,



Fig. 3-2: Schematic stratigraphy of cores from the Newfoundland (left) and Iberia (right) margins. The cross section is redrawn after Manatschal et al., (2007) which is a schematic compilation of seismic lines SCREECH 2, Sonne 16, Resolution 3 and Lusigal 12 (see Fig. 3.1 for location). Only ODP drill sites where mantle rocks have been cored are shown. Schematic logs have been constructed from the data compilation of Ocean Drilling Program. ODP Leg 210: Tucholke et al., (2004), Site 1277: Shipboard Scientific Party, (2004). ODP Leg 173: Whitmarsh et al., (1998), Site 1068: Shipboard Scientific Party, (1998a), Site 1070: Shipboard Scientific Party, (1998b). ODP Leg 149: Sawyer et al., (1994), Site 897C: Shipboard Scientific Party, (1994a), Site 897D: Shipboard Scientific Party, (1994a), Site 897B: Shipboard Scientific Party, (1994b). ODP Leg 103: Boillot et al., (1987), Site 637A: Shipboard Scientific Party, (1987).

peridotites from the Iberia margin are more fertile and show local evidence for equilibration in the plagioclase stability field (e.g. Chazot et al., 2005). Iberia margin mantle exhibits chemical and petrological heterogeneities observed by numerous authors. Hébert et al., (2001) explained this phenomenon by early syn-rift melt percolation and equilibration in the plagioclase stability field. Beslier et al., (1996) have suggested that these chemical heterogeneities might be obtained

28R

29F

by subsolidus deformation related to extension. Cornen et al. (1996) argued in favor of both latter explanations. Abe (2001) proposed that the enriched component percolating through the subcontinental mantle is rather similar to xenoliths found in arc environments. Nowadays, we know from studies on Alpine-Tethys ophiolites that mantle at ocean-continent transitions have undergone an impregnation by melts in the plagioclase stability field (Rampone et al., 1997; Piccardo et al., 2007; Müntener et al., 2010). Plagioclases are good petrographical markers of this impregnation because of their strong chemical gradient in major element compositions, however melt percolation may also impregnate deeper mantle sections at spinel stability field, leaving the texture and mineral modes almost unchanged. As a consequence, we therefore decided to analyze not only mineral phases in plagioclase-bearing, but also in plagioclase-free mantle. Nevertheless, websterites or pyroxenite-rich layers have been excluded from our further investigations. It appears that the amount of melts, which percolated through the mantle, was insufficient and did not allow to form massive bodies of intrusive gabbros or large volumes of extrusive massive basalts. This is very similar to what has been described from the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites (Rampone et al., 1997; Piccardo et al., 2007; Müntener et al., 2010).

3. Analytical methods: Microprobe and LA-ICPMS

Electron probe microanalyses (EPMA) were performed at Service Commun de Microscopie Electronique et de Microanalyses at Nancy (France). Measurements were done on polished thin sections using a CAMECA SX100 instrument equipped with five WDS spectrometers. Calibrations were achieved using natural or synthetic minerals: manganese titanate (MnTiO₃) for Mn, chromium oxide (Cr_2O_3) for Cr, iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) for Fe, albite (NaAlSi₃O₈) for Na and Si, orthoclase (KAlSi₃O₈) for K, forsterite Fo₉₀ for Mg, Nickel oxide (NiO) for Ni and andradite ($Ca_3(Fe^{3+},Ti)_2Si_3O_{12}$) for Ca. Analyses were performed with a current of 12 nA, an acceleration voltage of 15 kV, and a counting time of 10s on the peak of each element.

Laser ablation analysis have been performed at the GeoRessources laboratory – Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France. The LA-ICP-MS system is composed of a 193 nm GeoLas Pro ArF Excimer laser (MicroLas, Göttingen, Germany, Günther et al., 1997) coupled with an Agilent 7500c quadrupole ICP-MS. The laser beam is focused onto the thin section using a Schwarzschild reflective objective (magnificent x25, numerical aperture = 0.4). The sample is located into 24.5cm³ cylindrical ablation chamber on a motorized X-Y-Z stage and combined to an optical microscope with a glass objective under transmitted or reflected light (Olympus BX-41) associated with a CCD camera. Laser ablation are performed on large mineral surface with an ablation spot size of 160 μ m to maximize the signal intensity. Laser pulse rate is constant

(5Hz) and the ablation duration is 200s allowing a set of 2 holes in the same mineral. The ablated material is transported using a constant He flow (0.5 l/min) which is mixed with argon via a cyclone coaxial mixer (volume of 9.5 cm³) before being introduced into the plasma torch for optimum ionization. Data are collected with an integration time of 0.01s per channel for most isotopes (>100 μ g/g⁻¹) and 0.02–0.05 s (<100 μ g/g⁻¹). The following rare-earth isotopes were monitored: ¹³⁹La, ¹⁴⁰Ce, ¹⁴¹Pr, ¹⁴⁶Nd, ¹⁴⁷Sm, ¹⁵³Eu, ¹⁵⁷Gd, ¹⁵⁹Tb, ¹⁶³Dy, ¹⁶⁵Ho, ¹⁶⁶Er, ¹⁶⁹Tm, ¹⁷²Yb, ¹⁷⁵Lu. Data reduction was performed using the standard method of Longerich et al., (1996) using prior CaO or MgO microprobe analysis as internal standards. Isotopes content below 6 times the detection limit were not selected. The calibration of the whole device was performed using an external standard with the synthetic glass (NIST 610 and NIST 612, Pearce et al., 1997).

4. Results

4.1 Petrology of the Iberia and Newfoundland mantle rocks.

In order to choose the best samples available, we have investigated all cores with mantle rocks at the Bremen core sample repository. Out of more than a hundred samples examined under an optical microscope, we choose to analyze in detail a dozen of samples because of their relative freshness (appendix 3.1.). The total primary mineral phases do not exceed 0.5% in volume in the least altered samples and are mainly spinels. The other recognizable phases are olivine, clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene. Gabbroic veinlets within the mantle host-rock are rare (Fig. 3.3a) and often contain biotite-bearing veins (Fig. 3.3b). The majority of serpentinized peridotite from the Galicia margin exhibits granular porphyroblasts (Fig. 3.3c) forming neoblastic unstrained and interstitial clinopyroxenes (Fig. 3.3d), which can also be recognized all over the Alpine-Tethys infiltrated mantle (e.g. Piccardo et al., 2007; Picazo et al., 2016). The mantle drilled at the conjugate Newfoundland margin shows highly foliated and porphyroclastic serpentinized harzburgite (Fig. 3.3e-f) and also non-granular (almost aphanitic) textures (Fig. 3.3a).

4.2 Major and trace element mineral chemistry

In Iberia margin, clinopyroxenes with a sufficient size for LA-ICPMS measurements have been found in eight samples. They display Mg# ranging from 90.8 to 94.2% and Cr# from 8 to 19%. They display large variations in Al_2O_3 (4.6-7.6 wt.%) and TiO₂ (0.04 - 0.7 wt.%) and relatively low Na₂O compositions (0.45-0.9 wt.%). Cpx in Iberia margin have high



Fig. 3-3: a) Plagioclase-bearing magmatic vein crosscutting serpentinized peridotite (ODP Site 1277, Newfoundland). b) Microscopic view of a focused melt with biotite-bearing (ODP Site 1070, Iberia). c) Porphyroblastic serpentinized mantle with orthopyroxenes and clinopyroxenes (ODP Site 1070, Iberia). d) Microscopic view of an unstrained neoblastic clinopyroxene showing a melt impregnation process (ODP Site 1070, Iberia). e) Highly foliated and depleted serpentinized harzburgite. Foliation is defined by elongated pyroxenes. The white cracks are filled with calcite and refer to a later deformation near the seafloor (ODP Site 1277, Newfoundland). f) Microscopic view of a highly foliated serpentinized peridotite (ODP Site 1277) highlighting the fact that mineral phase assemblages at the Newfoundland margin are less granular than at the Iberia margin (Fig. 3.3c).

Nd compositions ranging from 1.7 to 5.2ppm. The complete dataset is available in appendix 3.1. Orthopyroxenes in Iberia margin preserved from the pervasive serpentinization and/or chloritisation are even much rarer than cpx. Mg# varies from 90.5 to 94% and seems to be correlated with the Cr# ranging from 8.1 to 19.4%. Cr_2O_3 varies between 0.6 to 1.1 wt.%, TiO_2 ranges from 0.01 to 1.2 wt.% and Al_2O_3 display a wide range of composition comprised between 2.5 and 5.7wt.%. Olivines have been found in six samples in Iberia margin with Fo_{89.94} and NiO ranging from 0.14 to 0.58 wt.%. Spinels are present is all samples and are the least altered primary mineral. Cores of grains are generally unzoned. Mg# (42 to 79%) show almost the same range in both margins and correlate negatively with Cr# in spinels (Fig. 3.4a). Cr# in spinels are in average higher in samples from the Iberia margin have a higher TiO₂ concentration, ranging from 0 to 1.25 wt.%, comparing to spinels from the Newfoundland margin (0.02 to 0.24 wt.%) (Fig. 3.4b). Spinels characterized by a high TiO₂>0.3 wt.% are mainly found close to gabbroic veins. Spinels from Iberia margin show similar TiO₂ content than spinels from infiltrated peridotite found at ridges and spinels from Newfoundland margin have the same low



Fig. 3-4: $Cr\#versus a) Mg\#and b) TiO_wt.% for spinels. <math>Mg\#=(Mg/(Mg+Fe))x100$ in molar proportions and Cr#=(Cr/(Cr+Al))x100 in molar proportions. Spinel from abyssal peridotites and infiltrated peridotites are from the compilation of Warren, (2016). Iberia margin spinels are from: Abe, 2001; Boillot et al., 1988b; Chazot, 2005; Cornen et al., 1996; Evans and Girardeau, 1988; Hébert et al., 2001; Kornprobst and Tabit, 1988; D. Sawyer et al., 1994; Seifert et al., 1997 and Newfoundland (NFL) spinels are from (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006).

 TiO_2 content than those from abyssal peridotites having undergone partial melting (Warren, 2016) (Fig. 3.4b). It is important to note that some spinels in the Iberia margin also display very high Cr# coupled with low TiO_2 content (Abe, 2001; Cornen et al., 1996), which are very similar to the spinels from the Newfoundland margin, a point that will be further discussed in this paper.

Cr# in spinels and coexisting clinopyroxenes (Fig. 3.5) from the Newfoundland margin (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006), and the Iberia margin (own data and Abe, 2001; Hébert et al., 2001; Chazot, 2005) show that clinopyroxenes and spinels from Newfoundland have in average a higher Cr# than those from the Iberia margin. Nevertheless, some rare pairs of cpx-sp exhibit also a high Cr# in samples from the Iberia margin (grey dots, Hébert et al., 2001), which is consistent with Fig. 3.4. Abyssal peridotite phases (Warren, 2016) are aligned along a covariation trend whereas samples from the Iberia margin (this study and literature) as well as the infiltrated peridotites (Warren, 2016) exhibit deviation towards high Cr#. This offset concerning samples from the Iberia margin is caused by the partial re-equilibration in the plagioclase peridotite field of melts generated at deeper levels. This observation is consistent



Fig. 3-5: Cr# of clinopyroxenes versus associated Cr# of spinels. Abyssal peridotite phases (Warren, 2016) are aligned along a covariation trend whereas samples from Iberia margin (this study and literature) as well as the infiltrated peridotite (Warren, 2016) exhibit deviation towards high Cr#. This offset of Iberia margin samples is due to the partial re-equilibration in the plagioclase peridotite field and is consistent with a shallower melt infiltration. Black lines indicate the standard deviation of the given set of samples. Data sources as in Fig. 3.4.

with a shallower melt infiltration as observed in the distal part of the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites (e.g. Müntener et al., 2004).

All previous data have been rearranged in Fig. 3.6 to show the spatial distribution and variability of phase compositions in peridotites from both the Newfoundland and the Iberia margins. Fig. 3.6a and b highlight the TiO₂ and Cr# compositions of all analyzed spinels respectively. The Fig. 3.6c highlights the partial melting calculated from equation of Hellebrand et al., (2001). Some authors (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006) have demonstrated that in close contact with a channelized melt circulation (i.e. gabbroic vein), TiO, in spinels is higher than those far from any intrusions. In order to not take into account for these disturbed spinels, we choose a TiO₂ cutoff of 0.2 wt.% to estimate the degree of partial melting in Fig. 3.6c. Results show that Newfoundland margin has in average a higher Cr# in spinels, and thus undergone a higher degree of partial melting, than those from the Iberia margin. Nevertheless (as already stated in Fig. 3.4) some spinels at ODP Sites 1070, 897 and 1068 still display high Cr# even after removal of those including gabbroic veins. Fig. 3.6d-e highlights the Na₂O wt.% and the Nd_N respectively composition of clinopyroxenes (normalized to chondrite, Anders and Grevesse, 1989). Na₂O in clinopyroxenes decreases from proximal parts of the oceancontinent transition towards the future ridge, reaching an intermediate composition at ODP Site 1070. Clinopyroxene in samples from Newfoundland shows very depleted Na₂O wt.% very similar to abyssal peridotite compositions (Warren, 2016). Rare-earth elements emphasized by neodymium (Nd_N) display a high content in clinopyroxenes from the Iberia margin whereas it shows depleted Nd compositions in cpx from the Newfoundland margin.

5. Discussion

5.1 Inheritance within the mantle lithosphere at the Iberia-Newfoundland margins

We have seen that spinels from the Newfoundland margin have in average undergone a stronger partial melting degree than those at the Iberia margin. Nevertheless, some spinels with Cr# as higher as 60% and unrelated to gabbroic veins (i.e. with $TiO_2 < 0.2$ wt.%) have been found at both sides of the future ridge (Fig. 3.6c). These spinels are extremely rare in a ridge context and have not been reported from the most depleted samples from the Mid-Atlantic ridge (Suhr and Paulick, 2004) or from any depleted abyssal peridotite worldwide (Warren, 2016). They have been considered by Müntener and Manatschal, (2006) as residual signature from an arc environment. Rocks showing an inherited signature from a high and former partial melting



Fig. 3-6: Spatial variability of mantle phase compositions across the Iberia-Newfoundland margins. References for the cross-section are the same as in Fig. 3.2. Samples are exclusively related to spinel and plagioclase peridotites s.s., pyroxenites are excluded from this compilation. Mineral phases for abyssal and infiltrated peridotites (blue box) are from the compilation of (Warren, 2016). Samples at extreme right represent projected mantle from the Galicia Bank. Galicia Bank mantle display both characters for subcontinental inherited mantle (high Na₂O) and subcontinental refertilized mantle (high Nd_N). a) TiO₂ wt.% in spinels. B) Cr# in all spinels. C) Cr# in spinels with TiO₂<0.20% following considerations depicted in Müntener and Manatschal, (2006) and our own observations about variations of TiO₂ close to gabbroic veins. This diagram also shows the associated fractional melting degree (right side) following equations of Hellebrand et al., (2001). Note that spinels from Newfoundland have in average undergone a stronger partial melting than those from the Iberia margin. Nevertheless, some rare spinels with TiO₂<0.2% are still preserved along the Iberia towards depleted abyssal peridotite. E) Neodymium normalized to chondrite (Anders and Grevesse, 1989) for clinopyroxenes. The continuous enrichment of rare-earth element (show by Nd here) from the abyssal peridotite towards Iberia margin.

degree (Fig. 3.4, Fig. 3.5, Fig. 3.6) occur mainly on the Newfoundland margin, but remnants can also be found on the conjugate Iberia margin. The location of this completely depleted mantle can be either explained by the late orogenic delamination of the mantle lithosphere and/ or out of sequence faulting along the Iberia-Newfoundland margin as highlighted by Gillard et al., (2016).

5.2 Melting and refertilization modeling

We have seen that mantle phase compositions show differences as well as similarities at both sides of the North Atlantic. The more remarkable difference between the two margins is the high rare-earth element compositions coupled with the variable Na composition in clinopyroxenes (Fig. 3.6). When comparing this situation with what has been observed and interpreted in the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites, we might determine geological processes that can explain the formation of these mantle types.

Proximal parts of the Alpine-Tethys OCTs (Malenco, Upper Platta and Totalp ophiolites) have Na concentration in clinopyroxenes higher than clinopyroxene from the depleted MORB mantle (Workman and Hart, 2005) and almost the same concentrations as clinopyroxenes from the upper primitive mantle (PUM, McDonough and Sun, 1995). These types of mantle rocks, referred to as the inherited mantle by Picazo et al., (2016), are structurally associated with the continental crust and therefore considered to represent the subcontinental mantle sensus stricto. Alternatively, the abyssal (or oceanic) peridotites are characterized by Na-poor and REE-depleted clinopyroxenes, which are the residues after melt extraction (Warren, 2016). Moreover, the main mantle type recorded in the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites is a refertilized mantle, which can be highlighted by interstitial magmatic clinopyroxene with high trace element compositions

in equilibrium with MORB (Piccardo et al., 2007; Müntener et al., 2010; Picazo et al., 2016).

We further test if such processes suggested for these fossil margins, can be apply on the present-day Newfoundland and Iberia rifted margins. Fig. 3.7a and b show the Nd_N versus Na₂O wt. % of clinopyroxenes analyzed in the Newfoundland and Iberia margins, only ascribed to lherzolite or harzburgite (not pyroxenites layers or dunite) to avoid any particular melt-rock reactions other than refertilization by porous melt flow. We tried to model the geochemical behavior of these cpx by the same processes considered for the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites. The source for cpx is the primitive upper mantle (PUM, McDonough and Sun, 1995) and following parameters considered in caption of Fig. 3.7, some clinopyroxenes (i.e. mainly those from the Galicia Bank spinel lherzolite, Chazot, 2005) can be attributed to be primary cpx inherited from the PUM, having little or not undergone partial melting degree in the spinel and/or garnet stability fields (model A and B, Fig. 3.7a). These cpx can be ascribed as part of the inherited subcontinental mantle domain. Partial melting of the PUM source will transform these fertile cpx into depleted ones. These newly formed cpx, depleted in incompatible elements such as Na and Nd are generally attributed to be part of the oceanic (or abyssal) lithosphere (i.e. little blue dots in Fig. 3.7a, Warren, 2016). Clinopyroxenes from the Newfoundland margin (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006; Müntener et al., 2011) are very depleted and fall into a cpx cluster defined by the present-day abyssal peridotites. This is in good agreement with the very high Cr# in spinel at the NFL margin, which is commonly attributed to an older partial melting event related to the supra-subduction zone (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006). On the conjugate margin, clinopyroxenes from the Iberia margin are very enriched in Nd_N and show intermediate Na compositions (Fig. 3.7b). These cpx can be modeled following a starting LREE-depleted source (DMM with 4% near-fractional melting in the garnet stability field followed by an additional 4% melting in the spinel stability field), and the further refertilization in the plagioclase stability field by melts produced by (i) a 10% batch melt from a spinel lherzolite source and (ii) a 4% fractional melting from a PUM source. Clinopyroxenes are hence considered to be refertilized in the Galicia margin (Hébert et al., 2001) but not in the Newfoundland margin (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006) and show same Nd_N enrichment as those found in infiltrated peridotites at spreading ridges (see compiled data by Warren, 2016). The refertilizing agent assumed for the Alpine-Apennine ophiolites is considered to be in equilibrium with MORB (Piccardo et al., 2007; Müntener et al., 2010) and is in agreement with cpx compositions from gabbroic intrusions drilled at ODP Site 1277 (red crosses, Fig. 3.7b). It is also noticeable that the Iberia peridotites display both characters for subcontinental fertile inherited mantle (intermediate Nd_N, high Na₂O, Fig. 3.7a) and subcontinental refertilized mantle (high Nd_N, low Na₂O, Fig. 3.7b) (Chazot et al., 2005).



Fig. 3-7: Chondrite normalized Nd (Nd_x) versus Na₂O wt.% for clinopyroxenes from the Iberia-Newfoundland margins and oceanic peridotite for comparison (Warren, 2016) with a) partial melting models and b) refertilization models. Only cpx from spinel and plagioclase peridotite sensus-stricto have been drawn except for red crosses from gabbro for comparison (ODP Site 1277, own dataset). Equation of non-modal partial melting are from (Shaw, 1970). Primitive upper mantle source (PUM) compositions are from McDonough and Sun, (1995). The modelling approach is from Müntener et al.,(2010). The source mineralogy for spinel peridotite is from Johnson, (1998) and has been recalculated from this spinel source mineralogy using equations of Johnson et al., (1990) to obtain the source for garnet peridotite. Spinel peridotite melting modes are from Kinzler, (1997) and garnet peridotite melting modes are from Walter, (1998). Partition coefficient for Na are from Blundy et al., (1995) and for Nd are from Suhr et al., (1998).

- **Model A**: Fractional melting of a fertile spinel peridotite (PUM) with DNaCPX/L = 0.3 and DNdCPX/L = 0.2.
- **Model B**: Fractional melting of a fertile garnet peridotite (PUM) with DNaCPX/L = 0.5 and DNdCPX/L = 0.2.
- **Model C and D**: Refertilization model in step of 1% at low pressure in the plagioclase stability field, assuming a LREE-depleted source i.e. DMM with 4% near-fractional melting in the garnet stability field followed by an additional 4% melting in the spinel stability field. Model C: The refertilizing agent is a 10% batch melt from a spinel lherzolite source. Model D: The refertilizing agent is a 4% fractional melt from a PUM source.

6. Conclusions and 'big picture' considerations

At both sides of the future North-Atlantic ridge, mantle cored and dredged over basement highs in the exhumed mantle domain show relicts of highly refractory material made of depleted harzburgite (high ratio of Cr# and low TiO₂ wt.% in spinels). Refertilization of the mantle during rifting has been identified along the Iberian margin, while at the conjugate Newfoundland margin no evidence for refertilization as indicated by high Nd_N ratio and intermediated Na compositions in cpx. ODP drill hole data at the Iberia margin allow us to highlight an increasing depletion (Na₂O in cpx) and an increasing refertilization (Nd_N) going towards the future ocean (Fig. 3.2). This study has therefore pointed out a major asymmetry regarding the lithospheric mantle at both sides of the future North Atlantic ridge. Other authors have also highlighted the asymmetric character in terms of continental structuration of the two conjugate margins. Sutra et al. (2013) and Peron-Pinvidic et al. (2013) described the Iberia margin as a wide, lower plate margin and the Newfoundland margin as a much sharper upper plate margin. Nirrengarten et al., (2016) showed that the continental wedge at the Newfoundland margin can be explained as an extensional wedge while the conjugate corresponds to a gravitational wedge (Fig. 3.8). Moreover, the southern North Atlantic has also been shown to rift in a strongly inherited domain and to separate Variscan from pre-Variscan lithosphere (Chenin et al., 2015). Final breakup may have been controlled by the occurrence of a supra-subduction mantle associated with the Bay of Island ophiolite in Newfoundland resulting from the Caledonian orogeny. This ophiolites has been interpreted to be related to an arc that may be at the origin of the high degree partial melting of the hanging wall subducted slab leading to the refractory mantle rocks cored at ODP Site 1277 (Müntener and Manatschal, 2006; Manatschal et al., 2015). Few hundreds of kilometers south of Iberia margin, xenoliths from the Dragon Seamounts (Tore-Madeira Rise, Merle et al., 2012) exhibit occurrences of supra-subduction zone mantle, which is consistent with previous information highlighted from the conjugate margin. All these observations are supporting the idea that the mantle lithosphere underlying the distal Iberia and Newfoundland margins was very heterogeneous. Fig. 3.8 shows the classical rift evolution described from previous structural studies related to the crustal architecture (Sutra et al. 2013), in which we added our observations on the mantle from this study. Fig. 3.8a is a schematic representation of post-Caledonian orogeny highlighting the heterogeneities in continental crust and in subcontinental lithospheric mantle. Fig. 3.8b shows the melt percolation and refertilization of the inherited as well as the depleted subcontinental mantle. Gabbros and basalts are created while the main detachment fault is active (Fig. 3.8c). Melts can reach shallower level via channels and dikes because mantle become competent at these near-seafloor depths. Mantle exhumation is still active at this point delaminating the depleted subcontinental mantle in both sides of the margin and the refertilized part in the Iberia margin only. Asthenosphere evolved towards a focus apex (thick black arrows, Fig. 3.8c) (Brune et al., 2014) leading to the lithospheric breakup (Fig. 3.8d).

Such mantle inheritance is commonly not considered in the study of rifted margins. In most models, lithospheric mantle is generally depicted as a homogeneous layer. The Iberia-Newfoundland conjugate margin is so far the only pair of margins, from which a data set exists to constrain the importance of mantle inheritance. Our petrological and geochemical results on the exhumed mantle could produce a more realistic view embracing the whole tectonic, geochemical and petrological studies driven in the Iberia-Newfoundland magma-poor passive rifted margins.



Fig. 3-8: Schematic evolution of the Iberia-Newfoundland margins. A) Post-Caledonian orogeny, redrawn after Manatschal et al., (2015). The Bay of Island suture zone and the inherited mantle from older partial melting and subduction-related are shown. Heterogeneities in continent are schematized. B) Melt percolation at depth before crustal break-up leading to mantle impregnation and refertilization. Note that the melt porous flow is inferred to be stopped by ductile shear-zones within the subcontinental mantle as highlighted in Alpine Lanzo ophiolite. C) The simple-shear deformation enhanced by large detachment faults leads to asymmetric mantle exhumation. While in shallower and competent level MORB-type gabbro and basalts are created via channelized melt flow, in deep and still ductile levels mantle impregnation remains certainly active, but we cannot have controls on this deep process. D) Lithospheric breaks-up leading to seafloor spreading and eventually the creation of an oceanic mantle lithosphere (blue). Mantle inheritance is hence visible at both sides of the final spreading ridge but melt impregnation is only visible at the Iberia margin.

CONCLUSIONS ET PERSPECTIVES

Cette partie clôt la thèse en résumant, dans un premier temps, les grandes lignes ainsi que les différents résultats de ce travail. Elle fait écho à l'introduction de ce manuscrit en apportant des éléments de réponses aux différentes questions posées. Dans un second temps, je présenterai quelques réflexions dans la perspective d'une poursuite de ce travail.

1. Résumé et conclusions de la thèse

L'étude réalisée sur les rodingites de la nappe de la Platta (chapitre 1) a permis de mieux circonscrire les processus hydrothermaux et particulièrement la rodingitisation lors de l'exhumation du manteau au niveau d'une transition océan-continent. Les principaux résultats sont énumérés ci-après :

(i) Les injections magmatiques pouvant être pluridécamétriques et de type MORB se mettent en place sous forme de dykes dans le manteau lors de l'exhumation.

(ii) Les isotopes Sr-Nd montrent que les dykes basaltiques ont la même origine que les coulées de basaltes s'épanchant sur le fond océanique et indiquent au contraire une source différente des gabbros.

(iii) L'hydrothermalisme actif sur le plancher océanique serpentinise la péridotite et rodingitise dans le même temps les dykes magmatiques. La serpentine montre des polymorphes variés, allant de la lizardite pour les zones éloignées du contact, à de la polygonale-chrysotile pour les zones proches du blackwall de chlorite.

(iv) Le processus de rodingitisation peut mobiliser les HREE et les HFSE depuis les dykes magmatiques vers les blackwalls.

(v) Les isotopes du bore (δ^{11} B) ont permis d'estimer des températures de rodingitisation et donc par la même occasion, la température du fluide qui a circulé lors de la serpentinisation variant de 60°C à 190°C. Ces températures sont cohérentes avec les estimations faites sur les températures de serpentinisation sur les marges passives actuelles (Ibérie) ou avec celles mesurées au niveau des fluides s'échappant au niveau des OCC actifs (MAR).

(vi) Le processus de rodingitisation est ainsi actif à des niveaux intermédiaires dans les zones de déformations où circulent les fluides hydrothermaux et n'est donc pas actif ni sur le plancher océanique froid, ni trop proche des sources de chaleur comme les réservoirs magmatiques.

L'étude des basaltes situés dans les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna (chapitre 2) et mis en place au Jurassique supérieur sur le plancher océanique, au niveau de la TOC, montre une composition géochimique en roche totale hétérogène. Cette variabilité géochimique peut notamment se caractériser par les éléments traces incompatibles (i.e. HFSE, REE). Sur les nappes de la Platta et de Tasna, les basaltes rencontrés y sont de trois types i.e. type 1 : appauvri et d'âge Jurassique ; type 2 : enrichi et d'âge Jurassique ; type 3 : enrichi et d'âge Crétacé. Les principaux résultats sont énumérés ci-après :

(i) Les basaltes des nappes de Platta-Tasna reflètent la variabilité géochimique des basaltes associés aux TOCs de la Téthys Alpine.

(ii) Cette diversité géochimique ne peut pas être uniquement due à un phénomène pétrogénétique.

(iii) Les modèles géochimiques montrent que le processus intervenant pour produire les basaltes de type *mid-oceanic ridge* (MOR), n'est pas à l'origine de la grande majorité des basaltes des TOCs de la Téthys Alpine.

(iv) Nos modélisations sur les éléments traces indiquent que certains basaltes (type 1) associés à la TOC de la Téthys Alpine sont issus d'une fusion partielle dans le domaine à spinelle d'un manteau sous-continental ayant subi un appauvrissement puis une refertilisation lors des premiers stades du rifting par des liquides issus de la fusion partielle du DMM dans le domaine à grenat.

(v) Certains autres basaltes de Tasna-Platta (type 2) ainsi que quelques-uns des TOCs de la Téthys Alpine montrent un enrichissement. Cette signature de grenat couplé à des taux élevés en HFSE peut être modélisée par le mélange de liquides issus de la fusion partielle de pyroxénite à grenats avec (i) un DMM dans le domaine à spinelle ou (ii) un manteau sous-continental refertilisé dans le domaine à spinelle.

(vi) A Platta, quelques rares occurrences de basaltes hors-axes (type 3) ont intrudé des sédiments Crétacé post-rift. Leur géochimie est similaire à celle des basaltes enrichis et serait donc issue du même processus de mélange de liquides.

(vii)Il semble donc que les basaltes de la TOC aient une signature géochimique spécifique, différente des basaltes de dorsales océaniques. Nous proposons de les nommer des *OCT-basalts* pour faire écho aux *MOR-basalts* des dorsales.

L'étude réalisée sur les péridotites du manteau exhumé des marges actuelles de l'Ibérie et de Terre-Neuve par approche in-situ permet d'établir les variabilités géochimiques et pétrographiques de part et d'autre de la future ride médio-Atlantique (chapitre 3). Les principaux résultats sont énumérés ci-après :

(i) On retrouve des marqueurs d'une ancienne subduction dans le manteau de la marge Ibérique tout comme de la marge de Terre-Neuve.

(ii) Le manteau est refertilisé par imprégnation de liquide magmatique uniquement dans la margé Ibérique et non dans celle de Terre-Neuve.

 (iii) Un grand détachement dans un mode en cisaillement simple (modèle de Wernicke) lors du rifting pourrait expliquer cette asymétrie dans le système de marge conjuguée Ibérie-Terre Neuve.

Cette thèse a ainsi permis de se rendre compte que les processus magmatiques et métasomatiques associés aux transitions océan-continent ne sont pas tout à fait semblables aux processus invoqués dans le cas des dorsales océaniques. En particulier, durant la création des TOCs notre étude témoigne que : (i) Le manteau sous-continental montre un héritage géochimique provoqué par des évènements antérieurs au rifting, qui sera par la suite quasiment totalement effacé par des infiltrations de liquides magmatiques causés par la remontée et la décompression asthénosphérique. (ii) Le magmatisme extrusif qui résulte des phases ultérieures d'ouverture océanique, comporte une variabilité géochimique propre aux basaltes des TOCs, due à l'intervention du manteau sous-continental dans les processus de fusion partielle. (iii) L'exhumation sur le plancher océanique, du manteau sous-continental intrudé par des injections magmatiques, va subir un fort métasomatisme et causer la serpentinisation et la rodingitisation.

Pour conclure, lors des premiers stades d'ouverture océanique et de l'exhumation mantellique formant la TOC, l'héritage géochimique acquis par le manteau sous-continental avant et pendant le rifting océanique, se manifestera dans la diversité géochimique des basaltes extrusifs. De plus, ces zones lithosphériques directement au contact de l'eau de mer sont des endroits propices pour étudier les phénomènes métasomatiques intenses s'y déroulant. Cette étude portée principalement sur les basaltes extrusifs, les dykes de rodingites et le manteau sous-continental refertilisé, apporte quelques nouveaux arguments et nouvelles idées dans le but de mieux circonscrire les processus magmatiques et métasomatiques associés aux transitions océans-continent. Néanmoins, de nouvelles questions apparaissent au grand jour. Si la diversité géochimique portée par les basaltes extrusifs peut être appréhendée par l'intervention d'un manteau sous-continental hétérogène, qu'en est-il des phases magmatiques semblant s'être initiées antérieurement aux basaltes qui intrudent la lithosphère des TOCs, comme les gabbros ou les troctolites ? Peut-on y discerner les mêmes anomalies et les modéliser par les mêmes phénomènes ? De plus, dans notre étude sur les basaltes des nappes de la Platta et de Tasna, nous avons fait intervenir une petite portion de liquide magmatique issu de la fusion partielle de pyroxénite à grenats afin d'expliquer les enrichissements d'un certain type de basalte. Même si l'apport est faible, l'enrichissement des pyroxénites à grenat peut-il également se refléter dans les compositions isotopiques ? Cette question pourra être facilement tranchée en effectuant des analyses isotopiques du Nd.

Nous avons vu que le manteau sous-continental renfermait à la fois des clinopyroxènes hérités de processus géologiques antérieurs au rifting ainsi que des clinopyroxènes issus de la percolation de liquides magmatiques provenant de l'asthénosphère. Même si dans les deux cas, les clinopyroxènes doivent avoir une isotopie assez similaire, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'il faudrait s'attarder sur leurs potentielles différences. Les récents progrès dans les techniques d'isotopie in-situ, comme le *SIMS*, pourraient permettre de les distinguer. En effet, les analyses isotopiques effectuées traditionnellement en roche totale mixent les phases minérales et ne permettent donc pas d'apprécier l'hétérogénéité isotopique du manteau et les processus qui s'y sont déroulés.

Dans le chapitre 1, nous avons montré que la rodingitisation des dykes magmatiques était intimement associée à la serpentinisation de l'encaissant. Nos travaux ont permis d'estimer la température des fluides ayant produit le phénomène métasomatique de rodingitisation. Dans la nappe de Tasna, certains dykes magmatiques rodingitisés présentent des pérovskites métamorphiques au sein du blackwall chloritisé (annexe III.1.). Les pérovskites sont communément attribuées aux systèmes magmatiques sous-saturés en SiO₂ comme c'est le cas pour les kimberlites ou les carbonatites (e.g. Chakhmouradian and Mitchell, 1998). Dans ces contextes, les pérovskites ont beaucoup été utilisées pour la datation U-Pb (e.g. Reguir et al., 2010; Tappe and Simonetti, 2012) du fait notamment de leurs fortes concentrations en éléments incompatibles. Récemment, les pérovskites métamorphiques ont également permis d'obtenir des âges U-Pb par la méthode de l'ablation laser couplée à un ICPMS (Putiš et al., 2015). Cette méthode par LA-ICPMS produit des valeurs similaires à l'utilisation d'un SIMS sur les mêmes échantillons (Li et al., 2014). L'âge obtenu est celui du métamorphisme à l'origine de la rodingitisation et donc de la serpentinisation, ce qui en fait un puissant outil pour la détermination des phases de circulations des fluides au sein du manteau exhumé. Tester cette méthode sur nos échantillons de rodingites permettrait de dater la serpentinisation, permettant de d'acquérir la chronologie exacte des circulations de fluides dans les marges passives pauvres en magma.

Dans cette thèse, nous nous sommes attachés à l'étude des marges distales fossiles de la Platta et de Tasna ainsi que de celles d'Ibérie Terre-Neuve. Ces deux lithosphères portées à l'exhumation étant respectivement les TOCs fossiles et actuelles les mieux documentées au monde. Ces laboratoires à ciel ouvert permettent d'émettre des hypothèses et d'investiguer en profondeur les phénomènes associés aux transitions océan-continent, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'ils ne sont pas les seuls dans le monde. Des autres marges distales actuelles ou fossiles ont déjà été découvertes dans de nombreux endroits du monde et ont même pour la plupart déjà fait l'objet d'études préliminaires. Les phénomènes décrits dans les TOCs alpines peuvent-ils être retranscrits dans d'autres TOCs ? L'étude d'autres transitions permettra sans aucun doute d'affiner les connaissances de ces zones. C'est pourquoi, et pour finir, je propose quelques zones d'études qui me paraissent être les plus propices à l'obtention des réponses aux questions restant en suspens.

2. Le cas de quelques autres transitions océan-continent

2.1 La zone Diamantine (marge sud-est australienne)

La zone Diamantine est située au sud de l'Australie et fut draguée lors de la campagne MARGAU/MD110 à la fin des années 90. Cette zone comporte un manteau exhumé constitué de lherzolites à spinelles et à plagioclases (Fig. III.1). Ces roches du manteau ressemblent en de nombreux points à ce qui a été observé dans la marge ibérique (chapitre 3), et les études géochimiques effectuées jusqu'à présent ne se sont que rarement focalisées sur les phases minérales constituant ces types de manteau (Chatin et al., 1998; Beslier et al., 2004). Ces études antérieures ont permis de montrer que le manteau était de type sous-continental et non océanique mais les investigations sur les possibles refertilisations par infiltration de liquides magmatiques ne sont que très parcellaires. De plus, les roches draguées dans cette zone, montrent un degré de serpentinisation moindre que pour les marges ibérique ou de Terre-Neuve. Si des études plus fines devaient être envisagées sur ces roches mantelliques, il faudrait coupler l'ablation laser sur lame mince, pour ne pas perdre l'information texturale du minéral (porphyroclaste ou néoblaste), avec la même technique mais sur des minéraux préalablement séparés afin d'optimiser le rendement analytique.

2.2 L'île de Zabargad (Egypte)

La Mer Rouge constitue un des rares endroits sur Terre où la transition entre un rifting continental et un bassin océanique peut être observée de nos jours (Fig. III.2). Ce jeune océan a commencé son ouverture il y a 45Ma lors du rifting continental entre les plaques Arabique et Africaine (e.g. Augustin et al., 2016). L'ile de Zabargad située sur la marge égyptienne est constituée d'un fragment de manteau sous-continental (Brueckner et al., 1988; Dupuy et al., 1991; Piccardo et al., 1993) au contact de granulite de la croûte continentale. Ce massif péridotitique est majoritairement constitué de lherzolites à spinelles (+/- amphiboles) mais



Fig. III-1: Carte bathymétrique (modifiée d'après Baala, (1999) déduite des données multifaisceaux recueillies lors de la mission MARGAU/MD110. A chaque site de draguage, la nature du socle est figurée par des ronds de couleurs différentes. Les draguages effectués lors de campagnes précédentes sont également indiqués (Nicholls et al., 1981; Feary, 1993). La figure est modifiée d'après Beslier et al., (2000).

également de lherzolite à plagioclase. Ce massif mantellique ressemble en beaucoup de points à ce qui a été étudié dans le chapitre 3 de cette thèse : (i) il est localisé au contact d'une marge passive continentale (Martinez and Cochran, 1988), (ii) l'exhumation du manteau s'est produite lors de l'ouverture de la Mer Rouge et de la formation du rifting continental (Bonatti et al., 1986), (iii) les lherzolites à spinelles montrent une rééquilibration dans le domaine à plagioclase (Brueckner et al., 1988; Nimis, 1995), (iv) les péridotites sont injectés de dykes de gabbros et basaltes de type MORB (Petrini et al., 1988), (v) des failles à faible pendage de type détachement océanique sont visibles sur l'île (Voggenreiter et al., 1988), (vi) les roches affleurantes ont été sujettes à un hydrothermalisme du fait d'injections de dykes basaltiques dans le manteau (Boudier and Nicolas, 1991). De nombreuses autres études géochimiques ont été entreprises sur ce fragment de lithosphère marquant la transition entre un manteau souscontinental et un manteau océanique appauvri (Hopp et al., 2007; Piccardo et al., 1993; Schmidt et al., 2000; Vannucci et al., 1993). La bonne connaissance de ce site, du fait des nombreuses études, permettrait de la même manière que le cas des ophiolites alpines, de reconnaitre une éventuelle implication du manteau sous-continental dans la source des basaltes tholéiitiques affleurant sur l'île.

2.3 L' « ophiolite » de Tihama Asir (Arabie Saoudite)

Dans notre étude, nous nous sommes intéressés uniquement au magmatisme tholéiitique au niveau des transitions océan-continent, donc au passage progressif d'une source mantellique sous-continentale à une source asthénosphérique. Une marge distale dans le monde présente la particularité d'enregistrer le passage progressif d'une source continentale à une source mantellique. Le complexe ophiolitique de Tihama Asir permet un tel enregistrement. On y retrouve des dykes mafiques, des gabbros foliés, des granophyres et des laves basaltiques



Fig. III-2: a) Carte topographique de la partie nord de la Mer Rouge. Les points rouges indiquent les séismes récents, les traits rouges sont les segments de Nereus et de Thetis. L'ile de Zabargad est située sur le flanc ouest de la Mer Rouge à proximité de la zone de fracture de Zabargad. b) Zoom sur la partie méridionale de la Mer Rouge où de la croûte océanique se forme actuellement (modifié d'après Ligi et al., 2012).

à rhyolitiques. Ces roches ignées sont structurées parallèlement à l'axe de l'ouverture de la Mer Rouge et sont relatives à l'extension continentale du début du Tertiaire entre 20 et 24 Ma (Coleman, 2014). La particularité de ces affleurements réside dans le fait que les roches tholéiitiques intrudent non pas un manteau lithosphérique mais une croûte continentale au travers des failles listriques créées lors de l'extension. La variabilité géochimique allant de

laves sursaturées en silice dérivant de la fusion partielle de la croûte continentale, à des laves de type MORB formées par la fusion partielle mantellique, porte à croire que cet endroit constitue un exemple parfait pour étudier la transition magmatique entre la croûte continentale et la croûte océanique. C'est Coleman et al., qui en 1979 découvrit cette 'ophiolite', mais depuis les études n'ont été que sporadiques (Coleman, 1984; McGuire and Coleman, 1986), ce qui en fait une localité de choix pour étudier les phénomènes magmatiques à l'interface entre les domaines continentaux et océaniques.
ANNEXES/APPENDIX

Annexe I.1: Campagne VESPA

Travaillant sur des thématiques concernant les premiers stades de l'océanisation, il m'a été possible de participer à une campagne en mer de 27 jours (du 22 mai au 17 juin 2015). J'ai pu bénéficier d'une bourse de la part d'InterRidge (consortium international) pour le financement du voyage. Le but de cette campagne océanographique à bord du N/O L'Atalante (flotte de l'Ifremer) était de collecter des échantillons de roches magmatiques provenant des volcans éteints des rides de Norfolk, Loyautés et Trois-Rois qui connectent la Nouvelle-Calédonie à la Nouvelle-Zélande (Annexe - I.1.A a). Les échantillons dragués (Annexe - I.1.A b) vont par la suite être utilisés pour tester diverses hypothèses liées à la tectonique tardi-Crétacé du Pacifique SW, comme par exemple la nature et la durée du magmatisme sur ces rides, les étapes de mise en place de la subduction au NE de la Nouvelle-Zélande ainsi qu'un changement de polarité hypothétique du slab. Mes tâches allouées sur le bateau étaient celles d'un pétrographe et comprenaient entre autres le sciage des échantillons dragués, la description succincte de ceux-ci à l'aide d'une loupe binoculaire ainsi que la photographie systématique des pièces sciées. Le rapport final détaillé de la mission est disponible dans les archives de l'IFREMER à l'adresse suivante : http://archimer.fr/doc/00343/45408/44923.pdf

L'abstract post-campagne est fourni ci-après :

The VESPA research cruise (Volcanic Evolution of South Pacific Arcs): A voyage of discovery to the Norfolk, Loyalty and Three Kings Ridges, northeast Zealandia.

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VESPA was a successful 25 days research cruise on R/V l'Atalante that took place in May and June 2015. The main aim was to acquire new rock samples from extinct volcanoes on the Norfolk, Loyalty and Three Kings ridges, which connect New Caledonia and New Zealand. The samples will be used to test various hypotheses of Late Cretaceous-Miocene SW Pacific tectonic development relating to (i) nature and duration of magmatism on the ridges; (ii) timing of subduction initiation east of northern Zealandia; (iii) postulated subduction polarity changes.

A total of 3400 km of 'sismique rapide' shallow reflection seismic data were acquired and processed onboard. The seismic lines provided a very useful structural-stratigraphic fra-

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mework for the rock dredging. Combined with multibeam bathymetry data they allowed intelligent targeting of acoustic basement (lavas) and specific seismic reflectors (sedimentary strata) on rocky slopes and fault scarps. Different stratigraphic levels of the Loyalty and Three Kings Ridge volcanic piles were sampled by dredging at different water depths on the Cook Fracture Zone and Cagou Trough fault scarps.

By the end of the cruise, 43 dredges had been attempted and 36 of them yielded igneous or sedimentary rocks potentially useful to the VESPA project. Onboard use of a portable X-ray fluorescence unit confirmed intraplate (but no arc) volcanoes on the Norfolk Ridge and arc, intraplate and shoshonitic volcanoes on the Loyalty and Three Kings Ridges. A total of 770 kg of rock was retained for post-cruise analysis in New Caledonia, France and New Zealand. Work in the next few months and years will include micropaleontological dating of sedimentary rocks, U-Pb and Ar-Ar isotopic dating of igneous rocks, and whole rock geochemical and tracer isotope analyses. We are optimistic that many of the initial research hypotheses will be able to be tested.

Durant cette mission hauturière, un bon nombre de méthodes furent utilisées afin d'acquérir les données géologiques et géophysiques (Annexe - I.1.Ac). Ces données sont traitées à bord à l'aide de la puissante force informatique du N/O L'Atalante (Annexe - I.1.Ad) par l'équipe scientifique, sans oublier l'équipage sans qui l'acquisition serait impossible (Annexe -I.1.Ae). Certaines des méthodes utilisées sont détaillées ci-après et sont propres à cette mission, le forage n'étant possible uniquement à bord des navires de la flotte IODP.

• Cartographie et imagerie acoustique des fonds océaniques

Le sondeur multifaisceau (*multibeam echosounder*) de type EM122 fut utilisé tout au long de la mission afin d'obtenir une cartographie précise du plancher océanique. La source (ultrasons) ainsi que le récepteur sont situés sous la coque du navire. Cette technique permet d'obtenir la bathymétrie à l'aplomb du passage du navire. Ce type d'équipement permet de cartographier l'équivalent de deux départements français en 24h et par 5000m de fond. Il est particulièrement utile pour déterminer l'emplacement d'un futur dragage.

• Les levés géophysiques : l'exemple de la sismique rapide numérique (SISRAP)

Cette technique permet d'obtenir une image des structures géologiques proches de la surface par émission d'ondes acoustiques. La détonation acoustique se fait par deux canons à air (volume : 300 inch³, pression : 140 bars, source : 55Hz, cadence de tirs : 10s), positionnés sur les flancs arrière du navire. Une flute de 600m de long traine dans le sillage du navire et permet de réceptionner les ondes acoustiques émises à l'aide de géophones. Les coupes

sismiques obtenues sont de deux dimensions. 20 profils furent acquis durant la mission pour un total de 3400km de coupe sismique.



Annexe - I.1.A: a) Carte de localisation de la mission VESPA sur le continent immergé Zealandia (Mortimer, 2006). b) Localisation sur la carte bathymétrique des 20 profils sismiques avec les dragages effectués lors de la mission VESPA. c) Exemple de profil (SR012) acquis par sismique rapide (SISRAP) localisé dans le bassin des Loyauté montrant la géométrie du socle acoustique (horst) avec deux principales unités sédimentaires séparées par une discontinuité angulaire (flèches noires). d) Centre informatique pour les acquisitions géophysiques à bord du N/O L'Atalante. e) Equipage et scientifiques de la mission VESPA.



Annexe - 1.1.B: a) Example of dredge target: Loyalty Ridge area. East-west fault scarp in southern South Loyalty Basin, a possible faulted anticline in older seismic unit. Note the location of the ship when the dredge touched the seafloor. b) One example of a good dredge recovery. c) DR21Biii: Two pieces, 9x10x4cm and 14x7x5cm of medium dark grey (N4) basalt aphyric(?) amygdaloidal basalt. Thick Mn crust (up to 3 cm). d) DR26Gi: One 20x15x10 cm piece of hard, clast-supported, poorly sorted (2-60 mm) epiclastic polymictic volcanic breccia. Clasts are medium grey (N5) and similar to DR26A and B. Matrix is pale yellowish orange (10 YR 8/6) and calcareous. e) DR26Fii: 20x15x10 cm separate piece (only one in dredge) of hard, very pale orange (10 YR 8/2) to pale brown (5 Y 5/2) hydrothermally altered medium grained granite similar to Fi. Slightly more micaceous than Fi (8%) and Mn-crusted. f) DR16F: Two 15x15x10 cm pieces of well bedded carboclastic fine grained sandstone. 1-2 cm bedded layers. Somewhat like C, D and G. Cut by conjugate microfaults including one with a 1 cm gouge zone (Cook Fracture Zone deformation ?).

• Les dragages

La campagne VESPA avait pour but principal le dragage de roches situées en moyenne à 4000m de profondeur sur quatre sites géologiques majeurs, en exploitant l'escarpement créé par la zone de fracture de Cook (Annexe - I.1.B a) : la ride de Norfolk, la ride des Loyauté, le bassin des Fidji et la ride des Trois Rois (Annexe - I.1.A a). La drague mesure 80cm de diamètre et est composée d'une maille d'acier se terminant par une ouverture dentée (Annexe - I.1.B b). Il est à noter qu'une seule drague fut perdue par rupture du câble d'acier après s'être certainement coincée dans un escarpement rocheux. La diversité lithologique ayant pu être récupérée n'est que très partiellement exposée sur les Annexe - I.1.B c, d, e, f. La plupart des roches comprend une épaisse couche de manganèse à leur surface (Annexe - I.1.B c, e) et sont souvent brechifiées (Annexe - I.1.B d). Il est à noter que deux morceaux de granite ont été récupérés ce qui est fortement inhabituel dans un tel contexte océanique (Annexe - I.1.B e). La présence de très belles structures sédimentaires certainement relatives au mouvement de la zone de fracture de Cook est visible sur l'Annexe - I.1.B f.

• Les forages

Durant la mission VESPA, aucun forage n'a été effectué, mais dans le cadre du chapitre 3 de cette thèse, il m'a été permis de récolter des échantillons à la carrothèque DSDP-ODP-IODP située à Brême, au nord de l'Allemagne (Annexe - I.1.C). Les forages de toutes les missions effectuées dans la zone Atlantique et Arctique y sont stockés dans d'immenses hangars sous des kilomètres de rayonnage.



Annexe - I.1.C: La carrothèque des missions DSDP/ODP/ IODP relative aux forages de l'Atlantique et de l'Arctique située à Brême (MARUM).





Annexe - I.2:Proto-Oceanic Core Complex de la nappe de la Platta. Les minéralisations de sulfures et les dykes de rodingites suivent le corridor formé par cete shear-zone. La shear-zone Jurassique est segmentée par les chevauchements et décrochements alpins.

Annexe I.3: Modèle schématique tectono-magmatique de l'ouverture du sud de l'Atlantique Nord

1) Magmatic events between 140 and 125Ma

Lower crust formation: gabbros hydrated before the rifting phase. Amphibolites at site 1067 : ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar on hornblende (167.3 +/-0.9 Ma, 164.6 +/-0.5 Ma, 160.5 +/-0.8 Ma, and 152.6 +/-0.9 Ma) and plagioclase (141.8 +/-0.4 Ma) (Jagoutz et al., 2007). The thermal advection of the lithosphere is highlighted by thick black arrows. Felsic volcanism and alkali basalt spreading along rift-related faults forming mid-Cretaceous basins (Lusitanian Basin for the Iberian side and Bonition basin for the Newf. side) at +/-130Ma, (e.g. Pe-Piper et al., 1994).

2) Magmatic events around 120Ma

<u>Upper section</u>: Newfoundland-Galicia Bank (GB): amphibole in peridotite and amphibole in diorite at GB: ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar on amphibole: 122 +/-0.6Ma (Féraud et al., 1988) and 122+/-0.3Ma (Boillot et al., 1989). Gabbro-peridotite schist complex at GB: U-Pb age on zircons: 122.1+/-0.3Ma (Schärer et al., 2000). Gabbro and mylonitized gabbros at GB: 121.7+/-0.4Ma (Schärer et al., 2000).

<u>Lower section</u>: Newfoundland-Iberia Abyssal Plain (IAP): Alkali basalt-gabbro intruding ultramafic rocks at site 1277: phlogopite ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar: 128 +/-3 Ma (Jagoutz et al., 2007) redated at 114-115Ma by U-Pb on zircons (Eddy et al., 2017). Biotite-bearing albitite clast at site 1070: zircon U-Pb: 127 +/-4 Ma (Beard et al., 2002). Amphibolite clasts at site 1068: ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar on hornblende 140 +/- 2 Ma and 131.7 +/- 1.1 Ma and a plagioclase age of 133.1 \pm 0.3 Ma (Jagoutz et al., 2007). Kaersutitic hornblende gabbroic pegmatite, site 1070: ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar: 123.9 +/- 1.2Ma (Jagoutz et al., 2007) and a mean of 3 ages gives 127 +/-4Ma (Beard et al., 2002). New dated zircons (U-Pb) on alkali and MORB-type gabbros at site 1070 give 124 Ma age (Eddy et al., 2017). Not shown here: gabbro at Gorringe Bank (southern Iberia): U-Pb on zircons: 138-135Ma (Schärer et al., 2000).

3) Magmatic events around 112Ma (i.e. the lithospheric breakup)

<u>Upper section</u>: Newfoundland-Galicia Bank (GB): Basalts and dolerites at Galicia Bank: post-date gabbroic rocks and are from an N-MORB source.

Lower section: Newfoundland-Iberia Abyssal Plain (IAP): Hornblende alkaline-gabbro dike at site 1277: 113.2 +/- 2.1Ma (Jagoutz et al., 2007). Basalts and dolerites at IAP: post-date gabbroic rocks and are from an E-MORB source.

4) Off-axis magmatic events between 100 and 70Ma (i.e. after the steady-state seafloor spreading at mid-oceanic ridge).

+/-0.4Ma and dHf Nd and Pb isotopes are suggestive Volcanic activity at the 2006) imply prolonged -/+9. (91. ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar 77.1 at site 1277: 2007). 2006). GB: zircons U-Pb age: et al., al., 2006; Merle of an enriched hotspot/plume mantle source (Hart and Blusztajn, et gabbroic clasts +/-2.1Ma (Jagoutz Sr, Ma. Ma and 98 (104-88 Ma; Geldmacher et al., gabbro at **MORB-derived** \mathbf{c} ...69 Alkaline sills at site 1276: 105 Alkaline 76.1+/-0.4; 69.1+/-1.1Ma and 2000). alkaline off-axis magmatism. et al. Madeira-Tore rise (Schärer of +7.6 0.3Ma;



L3: Tectono-magmatic evolution of southern part of the North Atlantic. i. Annexe

Annexe I.4: Les modèles thermodynamiques pour contraindre le processus de rodingitisation

Des modèles thermodynamiques basés sur des équilibres de phases (T=300°C, P=500MPa) ont permis de discerner quels étaient les cas où de la rodingite pouvait se former (Bach and Klein, 2009; Bach et al., 2013). Ces résultats sont compilés dans la Fig. Annexe I.4. Sous l'influence d'un fluide hydrothermal, les réactions qu'une péridotite ou un gabbro vont subir vont être très différentes. Une péridotite va former un assemblage constitué de brucitediopside-serpentine sous l'interaction d'un fluide ayant des conditions de pH élevé $(log(a^2H^+))$ et d'activité de la silice faible (étoile rouge, Fig. Annexe I.4.). Un gabbro quant à lui, va former un assemblage trémolite-albite-clinozoisite-quartz sous l'interaction d'un fluide ayant une activité forte de la silice et un rapport d'activité élevé du calcium sur celui de l'hydrogène $(\log (aCa^{2+}/a^2H^+) = 7.1)$ représentée par une étoile verte (Fig. Annexe I.4.). Ainsi un gabbro sujet à l'interaction d'un fluide émanant d'une serpentinisation va suivre la flèche en tiret de la Fig. Annexe I.4., du point invariant de l'assemblage serpentine-brucite-diopside (étoile rouge) jusqu'au point invariant de l'assemblage trémolite-albite-clinozoisite-quartz présent dans les gabbros (étoile verte). Lors de ce trajet réactionnel, de la rodingite pourra être formée (diopsidegrossulaire-chlorite). Par contre, dans le cas où un fluide émanait du point invariant trémoliteserpentine-talc (étoile jaune), celui-ci suivrait le trajet en pointillé jusqu'à l'équilibre avec le gabbro, et ne pourrait donc pas former de la rodingite. Ce dernier trajet est caractéristique de la faille de détachement océanique d'Atlantis Massif, où une grande quantité de talc a été découverte, mais relativement peu de rodingite (Boschi et al., 2006). Ce modèle nous montre donc que la rodingitisation ne serait pas causée par un enrichissement en Ca du fluide issu de la serpentinisation, mais bien de la stabilité des silicate de calcium (diopside et grenat) sous une faible activité de la silice imposée par la serpentinisation proche. Ce modèle est en accord avec les travaux récents de (Frost and Beard, 2007; Frost et al., 2008).







Annexe - 2.1: A) Location of the Platta and the Tasna nappes in the Alpine realm. B) Tectonic units and paleogeographic domains close to Platta and Tasna Nappes. C) Geological map of Platta modified after Schaltegger et al., (2002) and Amann et al., (2018) in prep. with sample locations. Cretaceous magmatic sills (red) have been magnified for clearance.

| Sample | Lithology | Mantle type below | LAT | LONG | Срх | Fds (Ab) | Chl | Cal | Ep | Complementary infos |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|----------|-----|-----|----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-03 | hyaloclastite basalt | inherited | 46°50'11,16"N | 10°15'26,24"E | | +++ | + | | + | ductile foliation |
| 13-04 | pillow basalt | inherited | 46°50'11,34"N | 10°15'26,21"E | | +++ | + | + | + | porphyric pillow basalt, pluri-decimeter in scale |
| 20-03 | basalt | inherited | 46°31'44,82"N | 9°40'19,32"E | | +++ | | | + | pluri-decametric block within the detachment fault |
| 21-02 | albitite | Refertilized | 46°32'1,55"N | 9°39'47,66"E | | +++ | | | + | close to limestone sediment |
| 21-05 | basalt flow | Refertilized | 46°32'26,60"N | 9°39'54,70"E | + | +++ | + | | | |
| 22-08 | basalt | Refertilized | 46°29'21,67"N | 9°38'21,42"E | + | +++ | + | | + | dike intruding sediment |
| 24-01 | basalt flow | Refertilized | 46°32'37,28"N | 9°38'24,04"E | | +++ | + | | + | radiolarite at the contact |
| 24-04 | albitite | ?? | 46°27'47,68"N | 9°39'32,93"E | | +++ | + | + | | sill intruding Cretaceous sediment |
| 24-04-2 | albitite | ?? | 46°27'48,45"N | 9°39'31,58"E | | +++ | + | + | | sill intruding Cretaceous sediment |
| 25-02 | basalt flow | Refertilized | 46°29'33,33"N | 9°39'3,92"E | + | +++ | + | | + | |
| 26-05 | basalt flow | Refertilized | 46°29'47,10"N | 9°39'25,50"E | | +++ | + | | | |
| 03-01 | basalt flow | Refertilized | 46°29'37,68"N | 9°36'41,57"E | | +++ | + | | + | |
| 06-06 | hvaloclastite basalt | Refertilized | 46°25'55.26"N | 9°37'48.58"E | | +++ | + | | + | ductile foliation |

Annexe - 2.2: Locations and mineralogical assemblage of studied magmatic samples. Coordinates grid is WGS84 UTM 32N, decimal degrees. Fds (Ab): feldspar (albite), Cal: calcite, Chl: chlorite, Cpx: clinopyroxene, Ep: epidote, Crosses indicate relative mineral proportions. Note that samples 13-03 and 13-04 are from the Tasna nappe.

Annexe - 2.3: Analytical procedure for ICP-MS. Major and trace elements were measured using the analytical method of Chauvel et al., (2011) at Laboratoire d'Hydrologie et de Géochimie de Strasbourg (LHyGeS, University of Strasbourg, France). For major elements, ~50 mg of sample powder was precisely weighted and dissolved in closed Savilex® beakers using a mixture of 0.3 mL HF 24N and 0.85 mL HNO, 14N in a hot plate at 90°C for 5 days. 20 ml of boric acid $(H,BO, at 20 g.l^{-1})$ was added to the solutions' after cooling to neutralize excess HF and were further diluted with 250 ml of Milli-Q® water. The solutions were then stored in a refrigerator for at least 2 days to ensure complete neutralization of HF by H³BO³ and analyzed within a week using an ICP-AES (Thermo Scientific ICAP 6500). For trace elements, 100 mg of sample powder were dissolved in a HF-HClO, mixture (5:1) in closed teflon beaker on a hot plate at 140°C for 7 days. The mixture was then completely evaporated at 150°C, and the residue was taken up in concentrated HNO, After another complete evaporation, the residue is finally diluted in 40 mL of HNO, 7N. Analyzes performed on international standards are consistent with preferred reference values from GeoRem for PM-S micro-gabbro and BE-N basalt (Jochum et al., 2008). Differences between reference values from the literature and our analyzed BE-N and PM-S are less than 0.6% for SiO, and less than 2% for all other major oxides except for Na,O, K,O and P,O, which are present in very low concentrations. Sample 24-04 has been analyzed twice as a duplicate and results show no relevant differences in trace elements between the two aliquots.



Annexe - 2.4: a) Total-alkali silica (TAS) diagram (Na₂O + K_2O) versus SiO₂ with basalts from Platta and Tasna nappes and other Alpine-Tethys ophiolites. ¹Gale et al., 2013. ²Same data as for Fig. 2.5 in this article. Other basalts drawn are from Desmurs et al., (2002). B) Ni (ppm) versus Mg#. Mg# refers to as 100x(Mg/(Mg+Fetot)) in molar proportions. ¹Gale et al., 2013. ²Frisch et al., 1994; Desmurs et al., 2002.

| | ODP0103- 0637A-027R-1, 17-21cm | ODP0149-08 98-10 | 99B-025R-2,)0cm | | ODP0173-1 | | ODP0173-10 3, 76-8 | 70A-014R- 80cm | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| LITHOLOGY | Serpentinized c | l harzburgite b alcitic matrix | reccia with | | Serpen | itinized perid | otite | | Serpent perido | inized otite |
| SAMPLE ID | AM17-T3 | AM8-T7 | AM8-T8 | AM65-11-1 | AM65-12-1 | AM65-13-1 | AM65-2-1 | AM65-3-1 | AM61-6-10 | AM61-6-3 |
| | Microprobe and | alysis (EMPA) | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 51.56 | 50.09 | 50.04 | 50.08 | 50.91 | 50.78 | 50.66 | 50.00 | 51.87 | 51.58 |
| TiO ₂ | 0.21 | 0.60 | 0.72 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.32 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 5.78 | 7.09 | 7.56 | 6.61 | 6.71 | 6.02 | 6.09 | 5.65 | 4.58 | 4.66 |
| FeO | 2.07 | 2.76 | 2.96 | 2.76 | 2.66 | 2.50 | 2.62 | 2.69 | 1.95 | 1.82 |
| MgO | 16.50 | 16.23 | 16.42 | 16.63 | 15.81 | 16.33 | 16.45 | 16.70 | 16.18 | 16.66 |
| CaO | 22.54 | 22.35 | 21.39 | 21.73 | 22.85 | 22.43 | 22.80 | 23.29 | 23.28 | 22.99 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 0.56 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.65 |
| K ₂ O | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| MnO | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 1.05 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.14 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.57 | 1.53 |
| NiO | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| TOTAL | 100.63 | 101.10 | 101.50 | 99.69 | 101.29 | 100.31 | 100.43 | 100.29 | 100.24 | 100.37 |
| Si | 1.86 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.88 | 1.87 |
| Ti | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Cr | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Al | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Fe3+ | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| Fe2+ | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Mn | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mg | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.90 |
| Ni | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ca | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.89 |
| Na | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| K | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| AI (VI) | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| AI (IV) | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| Diopside | 0.72 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| IVIg# | 93.42 | 91.29 | 90.82 | 91.48 | 91.38 | 92.09 | 91.80 | 91.71 | 93.67 | 94.23 |
| Cr# | 10.86 | 8.41 | 8.08 | 10.37 | 11.19 | 12.23 | 11.85 | 12.74 | 18.70 | 18.05 |
| | LA-ICPMS analy | vsis | | | | | | | | |
| Rb | 0.170 | 0.212 | 10.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sr | 9.01 | 30.5 | 217 | 6.01 | 9.24 | 8.66 | 2.40 | 3.68 | - | - |
| Y | 13.1 | 21.0 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 9.99 | 10.6 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 59.2 | - |
| Zr | 16.8 | 37.6 | 73.3 | 6.49 | 7.28 | 6.68 | 8.43 | 6.89 | 144 | - |
| Nb | 0.585 | 0.030 | 3.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cs D- | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.082 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ва | 0.607 | 1.29 | /5./ | 0.909 | 2.498 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ld | 0.708 | 2 90 | 0.527 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.202 |
| Dr | 5.65 | 0.910 | 2.25 | 0.002 | 0.900 | 0.765 | 0.001 | 0.964 | - | 0.019 |
| Nd | 2.84 | 5.18 | 2 95 | 1 7/ | 2 55 | 3.04 | 0.323 | 3 16 | - | 1 03 |
| Sm | 1 39 | 2 21 | 1.28 | 1.74 | - | 0 744 | 2.75 | - | _ | 1.55 |
| Fu | 0.515 | 0.920 | 0.537 | - | 0 315 | 0.744 | 0.613 | - | _ | 0 754 |
| Gd | 1.85 | 3.19 | 1.94 | - | 1.26 | 1.28 | 1.11 | 1.79 | - | 3.42 |
| Tb | 0.343 | 0.583 | 0.346 | 0.149 | 0.278 | 0.217 | 0.234 | 0.305 | - | 0.625 |
| Dv | 2.34 | 3.96 | 2.27 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 2.51 | - | 4.08 |
| Ho | 0.496 | 0.832 | 0.468 | 0.308 | 0.494 | 0.330 | 0.400 | 0.303 | - | 0.844 |
| Er | 1.44 | 2.28 | 1.36 | 1.07 | 1.68 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.07 | - | 2.43 |
| Tm | 0.207 | 0.320 | 0.169 | 0.122 | 0.251 | 0.168 | 0.229 | - | - | 0.293 |
| Yb | 1.38 | 2.09 | 1.14 | 1.48 | 1.08 | 1.19 | 1.30 | - | - | 2.02 |
| Lu | 0.188 | 0.272 | 0.153 | 0.147 | 0.326 | 0.262 | 0.177 | - | - | 0.337 |
| Hf | 0.558 | 1.27 | 2.27 | 0.314 | - | - | 0.291 | 0.264 | - | - |
| Та | 0.104 | 0.002 | 0.129 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Th | 0.045 | 0.007 | 0.008 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| U | 0.103 | - | 0.037 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Annexe - 3.1: Microprobe and LA-ICPMS analysis of clinopyroxenes

| | ODP0173-107 | 0A-010R-1, 64- | -68cm | | ODP0173-107 | 0A-014R-3, 76- | 80cm | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| LITHOLOGY | Serpentinized | peridotite | | | | | | | Serpentinized | peridotite | | |
| SAMPLE ID | AM65-11-2 | AM65-11-3 | AM65-11-4 | AM65-13-2 | AM65-2-2 | AM65-2-3 | AM65-2-4 | AM65-3-2 | AM61-6-2 | AM61-6-4 | AM61-6-9 | |
| | Microprobe a | nalysis (EMPA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 50.24 | 50.40 | 50.40 | 49.91 | 50.06 | 51.15 | 50.72 | 50.32 | 51.20 | 51.68 | 51.69 | |
| TiO ₂ | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.22 | |
| AI_2O_3 | 6.35 | 6.53 | 5.03 | 6.58 | 6.24 | 5.15 | 5.84 | 6.28 | 4.71 | 4.80 | 4.60 | |
| FeO | 2.47 | 2.66 | 2.22 | 2.61 | 2.47 | 2.28 | 2.50 | 2.44 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.91 | , |
| MgO | 16.24 | 16.78 | 17.54 | 16.54 | 16.40 | 16.49 | 16.40 | 16.91 | 16.35 | 16.48 | 16.45 | |
| CaO | 22.41 | 21.91 | 21.46 | 22.52 | 23.13 | 23.55 | 23.40 | 22.85 | 22.99 | 23.08 | 23.54 | |
| Na ₂ O | 0.79 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 0.45 | 0.58 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.67 | 0.53 | |
| K ₂ O | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | , |
| MnO | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.05 | |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 1.30 | 1.26 | 1.08 | 1.26 | 1.21 | 1.17 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.64 | 1.67 | 1.62 | |
| NiO | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.07 | |
| TOTAL | 100.07 | 100.23 | 98.69 | 100.34 | 100.44 | 100.41 | 100.81 | 100.95 | 99.80 | 100.87 | 100.68 | , |
| Si | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.86 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.86 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | |
| Ti | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| Cr | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| Al | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | |
| Fe3+ | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| Fe2+ | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| Mn | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Mg | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | |
| Ni | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Ca | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.91 | |
| Na | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | |
| K | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| AI (VI) | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | |
| AI (IV) | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | |

Annexes relatives au chapitre 3

| | | | * | • | 0 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | ODP0149-08 | 97C-070R-1,3 | 32-36cm | | | | | | | | ODP0173- | 1070A-011R-2 | 2, 83-88cm | |
| ROCK NAME | Serpentinized | d peridotite | | | | | | | | | Serpentini | zed peridotite | 2 | |
| SAMPLEID | AM26-1 AM | 126-11 AM26 | 5-12 AM26 | 13 AM26- | A M26-15 | AM26-2 | AM26-3 | AM26-4 | AM26-5 | AM26-7 | AM45-5-1 | AM45-6-1 | AN/15-0-1 | AN45-9-2 |
| SAIVIFLLID | AIVIZU-1 AIV | 120-11 AIVI20 | J-12 AIVIZO | -15 AIVI20 | 14 AIVIZU-13 | AIVIZU-Z | AIVIZ0=5 | AIVIZ0-4 | AIVIZ0=3 | AIVIZU-7 | AIVI43-3-1 | AIVI45-0-1 | AIVI43-9-1 | AIVI43-5-2 |
| | Microprobe a | inalysis (EMP | A) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 41.29 4 | 1.40 41.3 | 27 41.4 | 2 41.48 | 41.45 | 41.33 | 41.26 | 41.26 | 40.95 | 41.54 | 40.52 | 40.92 | 41.02 | 41.41 |
| TiO | - (| 0.01 0.0 | 1 0.0 | 2 0.01 | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.03 | - | - | - |
| 41.0 | | | | - 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | | | | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.04 | |
| AI ₂ O ₃ | - | - 0.0 | - 1 | - | - | 0.03 | 0.02 | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | - |
| FeO | 6.83 7 | 7.16 6.6 | 4 6.4 | 4 6.68 | 6.78 | 7.00 | 6.84 | 7.32 | 6.83 | 6.99 | 9.50 | 11.39 | 7.41 | 7.28 |
| MgO | 52.08 5 | 2.02 51.0 | 51 51.7 | 9 51.54 | 51.37 | 51.31 | 51.54 | 51.77 | 52.28 | 51.86 | 48.96 | 49.69 | 51.25 | 50.73 |
| C-0 | 0.04 | 10 00 | - <u>0</u> 0 | 0.02 | | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| CdO | 0.04 (| 0.10 0.0 | 15 0.0 | 2 0.05 | - | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| Na ₂ O | - | | 0.0 | 2 - | 0.01 | - | 0.03 | - | - | - | 0.04 | 0.02 | - | 0.02 |
| K ₂ O | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.03 |
| 2 - M=0 | 0.10 | | | - 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.10 | | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.24 |
| IVIIIO | 0.10 (| 0.25 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.10 | - | 0.09 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.24 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | - | - 0.0 | - 11 | 0.02 | 0.01 | - | - | 0.03 | - | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | - | - |
| NiO | 0.43 (| 0.56 0.3 | 9 0.5 | 1 0.52 | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.58 | 0.14 | 0.36 | 0.24 | 0.37 |
| TOTAL | 100.92 10 | 1 49 100 | 07 100 | 100.2 | 100.12 | 100.24 | 100.45 | 100.02 | 100 57 | 101 15 | 00.49 | 102 52 | 100.07 | 100 11 |
| TOTAL | 100.85 10 | 1.46 100 | .07 100. | 27 100.5 | 5 100.15 | 100.54 | 100.45 | 100.95 | 100.57 | 101.15 | 99.46 | 102.55 | 100.07 | 100.11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Si | 0.99 0 |).99 1.0 | 0 1.0 | 0 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.00 |
| Ti | - (| 0.00 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | - |
| Cr. | | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| Cr | - | - 0.0 | - 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Al | - | - 0.0 | - 00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| Fe tot | 0.14 0 |).14 0.1 | .3 0.1 | 3 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Mn | 0.00 (| 00 00 | 0 0 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IVIII | 0.00 0 | | 0.0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mg | 1.86 1 | 1.85 1.8 | 6 1.8 | 5 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.85 | 1.83 |
| Ni | 0.01 0 | 0.01 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Ca | 0.00 0 | 00 00 | 0 0 0 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cu | 0.00 | | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Na | - | | 0.0 | - 0 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| K | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ODP0173-1 | 070A-013R-4 | 69-76cm | | | | | | | ODP0173-107 | 0A-014R-2. | 15-16cm |
| | F | | Serpentiniz | ad peridotite | | | | | | | | Sornontinizod | neridatite | |
| ROCK INAIVI | | | Serpentiniz | eu periuotite | | | | | | | ŀ | Serpentinizeu | pendotite | |
| SAMPLE ID | O AM45-9-3 | AM45-9-4 | AM77-1-1 | AM77-11-1 | AM77-11-2 | AM77-11-3 | 3 AM77-2 | 2-1 AM7 | 7-5-1 Al | v177-5-2 | AM77-5-3 | AM76-4-1 | AN | Л76-4-2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO | 40.97 | 41.24 | 40.17 | 41.46 | 41.58 | 41.27 | 40.88 | 3 40 | .16 | 40.39 | 41.52 | 41.20 | | 41.55 |
| T:0 | 10137 | | 10117 | 12110 | 12100 | 0.02 | 10100 | , 10 | 120 | 0.04 | 11.52 | 11120 | | 0.04 |
| TIO ₂ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | | - | 0.04 | - | - | | 0.04 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | - | | - | 0.01 | - | - | | 0.02 |
| EeO | 7 38 | 7.69 | 6.47 | 5 07 | 6 17 | 6.21 | 6 33 | 6 | 21 | 6 5 2 | 6.76 | 6.64 | | 6.44 |
| 160 | 7.50 | 7.05 | 52.02 | 5.57 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.55 | . 50 | J1 | 0.52 | 52.66 | 0.04 | | 0.44 |
| IVIgO | 50.99 | 50.83 | 53.82 | 51.82 | 51.85 | 52.64 | 52.94 | 53 | .46 | 53.44 | 52.66 | 52.18 | | 52.32 |
| CaO | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.03 | - | - | 0. | 07 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | | 0.03 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.02 | - | _ | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | | - | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.01 | | - |
| | 0.02 | | | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | | | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.01 | | |
| K ₂ O | - | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | | - | - | - | - | | - |
| MnO | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.18 | - | 0.02 | 0. | 07 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.19 | | - |
| Cr O | - | | | 0.02 | | | | | - | - | | 0.02 | | |
| 01203 | | | | 0.02 | | | | | - | - | | 0.02 | | - |
| NiO | 0.43 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0. | 28 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 0.45 | | 0.34 |
| TOTAL | 100.08 | 100.29 | 100.97 | 99.88 | 100.24 | 100.50 | 100.4 | 5 100 | 0.35 1 | .00.98 | 101.32 | 100.76 | 1 | 100.73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Si | 0 00 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0 | 96 | 0.96 | 0 00 | 0 00 | | 1.00 |
| | 0.55 | 1.00 | 0.55 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0. | 50 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.55 | | 1.00 |
| 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | | - | 0.00 | - | - | | 0.00 |
| Cr | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | | - | - | - | 0.00 | | - |
| Al | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | | - | 0.00 | - | - | | 0.00 |
| Fo | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0 | 12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | | 0.12 |
| tot | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0. | 13 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | | 0.15 |
| Mn | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0. | 00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | - |
| Mg | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.91 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1. | 91 | 1.90 | 1.87 | 1.86 | | 1.87 |
| Ni | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0. | 01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| ···· | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 5.00 | | 00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Ca | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0. | UU | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Na | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | - |
| К | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | - | - | - | - | | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ODP0173- | 1070A-014R-3 | 3, 76-80cm | | | | | | C | DP0173-: | 1070A-014R- | -3, 76-80cm | | |
| ROCK NAM | E Serpentini | zed peridotite | 2 | | | | | | s | erpentini | zed peridotit | e | | |
| | AAAC1 1 2 | ANAC1 1 2 | ANAC1 1 4 | ANAC1 1 E | ANAC1 1 C | ANAC1 1 7 | ANAC1 / | 1 1 | 161 4 2 7 | NAC1 A 2 | ANAC1 4 4 | | | ANAC1 0 1 |
| SAIVIPLE IL | MINIDT-T-5 | MIVI01-1-3 | AIVI01-1-4 | VINIOT-T-2 | -1110T-T-D | ~INIOT-1-/ | AIVIO1-4 | +-T AIA | 101-4-Z F | 11101-4-3 | MIVI01-4-4 | VIVIOT-2-T | -C-LOIAIY | VINI01-9-1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SiO ₂ | 40.72 | 40.86 | 41.33 | 41.51 | 41.23 | 41.41 | 41.38 | 4 | 1.37 | 41.32 | 42.04 | 41.28 | 41.23 | 41.50 |
| TiO- | _ | - | _ | 0.02 | - | - | | | - | | 0.07 | 0.05 | - | - |
| | | | | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| AI ₂ U ₃ | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | C | 1.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| FeO | 6.74 | 6.72 | 6.58 | 6.43 | 6.62 | 6.61 | 6.46 | 6 | 5.80 | 6.67 | 7.00 | 6.30 | 6.53 | 6.49 |
| MøO | 52 21 | 52.24 | 52.32 | 51.95 | 52,24 | 52.08 | 52 27 | 5 | 2.82 | 52.29 | 51.94 | 51.82 | 52.50 | 52.11 |
| 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 32.00 | 52.27 | | 10 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| CaU | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.12 | - | - | U | TU | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Na ₂ O | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | 0.01 | 0.02 | - | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| K₂O | - | - | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | 0.03 | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.20 | - | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.17 | | 16 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0 1 2 | 0.24 |
| IVINU | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.20 | - | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.1/ | U | 1.10 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.24 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | - | - | - | | - | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | - |
| NiO | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.34 | 0.35 | C |).41 | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0.26 | 0.41 | 0.35 |
| ΤΟΤΑΙ | 100 30 | 100 43 | 100.83 | 100.36 | 100.84 | 100.66 | 100 65 | ; 10 | 1.67 | 100.82 | 101 79 | 99 89 | 100 87 | 100 78 |
| IOTAL | 100.50 | 100.40 | 100.00 | 100.00 | _00.04 | 200.00 | 100.00 | . 10 | | 200.02 | 101.75 | 55.05 | 100.07 | 100.70 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Si | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | C |).98 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 |
| Ti | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Cr | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| A1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | ~ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| AI | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | C | .00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fe tot | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | C | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |

Annexe - 3.3: Microprobe analysis of olivines

0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

0.00

0.00

1.84

0.01

0.00

0.00

0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

0.00

1.86

0.01

0.00

0.00

1.86

0.01

0.00

0.00

1.86

0.01

0.00

Mn

Mg Ni Ca Na K 0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

0.00

1.87

0.01

0.00

1.87

0.01

1.86

0.01

0.00

| ROCK NAME | ODP0173-1070A-013R-2, 86-92cm E Serpentinized peridotite | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| SAMPLE ID | AM61-8-2 | AM61-8-3 | AM61-1-1 | AM61-5-2 | AM24-T16 | AM24-T19 | AM24-T28 | AM24-T29 | AM24-T8 | AM24-17 | AM24-18 |
| SiO ₂ | 41.74 | 41.43 | 41.11 | 41.05 | 38.21 | 41.19 | 41.53 | 41.38 | 42.15 | 40.76 | 41.21 |
| TiO ₂ | - | - | 0.02 | - | - | 1.55 | - | 0.02 | 0.02 | - | 0.82 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | - | - | 0.02 | - | 0.02 |
| FeO | 6.50 | 6.75 | 6.67 | 6.28 | 6.45 | 6.39 | 6.36 | 6.40 | 6.79 | 6.22 | 6.06 |
| MgO | 51.95 | 51.72 | 52.27 | 51.83 | 55.47 | 52.79 | 53.07 | 52.09 | 50.61 | 53.48 | 52.97 |
| CaO | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Na ₂ O | - | 0.01 | - | - | 0.01 | - | 0.03 | - | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| K ₂ O | - | 0.03 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MnO | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | - | - | 0.03 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.03 | - |
| NiO | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.40 | 0.53 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.31 | 0.47 | 0.25 |
| TOTAL | 100.67 | 100.46 | 100.36 | 99.54 | 100.80 | 102.63 | 101.55 | 100.54 | 100.03 | 101.11 | 101.54 |
| Si | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.90 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.98 |
| Ti | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | 0.03 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.01 |
| Cr | - | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | - |
| Al | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| Fe tot | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Mn | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mg | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.95 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.83 | 1.89 | 1.88 |
| Ni | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Ca | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Na | - | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| K | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | ODP0173-1070A-01 | .0R-1, 64-68cm | ODP0173-10 | 070A-013R-2 | 2, 86-92cm | ODP0173-1 | .070A-014R- | 3, 76-80cm | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| ROCK NAME | Serpentinized perid | otite | Serpentinize | ed peridotite | 2 | Serpentiniz | ed peridotit | е | |
| SAMPLE ID | AM65-5-1 Microprobe analysis | AM65-9-1 s (EMPA) | AM24-T12 | AM24-T2 | AM24-T23 | AM61-2-1 | AM61-2-3 | AM61-6-6 | AM61-7-1 |
| SiO ₂ | 54.6 | 53.93 | 55.34 | 55.97 | 55.49 | 55.04 | 55.17 | 55 | 55.16 |
| TiO ₂ | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.7 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.03 | - | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| Al ₂ O ₂ | 5.31 | 5.47 | 3.33 | 2.5 | 3.39 | 3.88 | 3.6 | 3.74 | 3.89 |
| FeO | 5.09 | 4.16 | 3.9 | 5.62 | 4.06 | 4.32 | 4.37 | 4.26 | 4.57 |
| MgO | 33.79 | 32.09 | 35.16 | 36.1 | 35.41 | 35.07 | 35.36 | 35.24 | 35.15 |
| CaO | 0.76 | 3.12 | 1.64 | 1.07 | 1.49 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.8 | 0.68 |
| Na ₂ O | - | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | - | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| K ₂ O | - | 0.02 | - | _ | - | 0.03 | - | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| MnO | 0.1 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.21 | - | 0.09 |
| $Cr_{2}O_{2}$ | 0.7 | 0.77 | 0.98 | 0.8 | 1.03 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 0.96 |
| NiO | - | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.03 | - | - | 0.08 |
| ΤΟΤΑΙ | 100.42 | 99.97 | 101.38 | 102.4 | 101.24 | 100.64 | 100.52 | 100.13 | 100.66 |
| 10 ME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Si | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 |
| Ti | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cr | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Al | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| Fe3+ | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Fe2+ | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Mn | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | 0.00 |
| Mg | 1.73 | 1.65 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.79 |
| Ni | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 |
| Ca | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Na | - | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| К | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| AI (VI) | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.01 | - | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| AI (IV) | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Enstatite | 0.81 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.84 |
| Mg# | 92.21 | 93.22 | 94.14 | 91.97 | 93.96 | 93.54 | 93.52 | 93.65 | 93.20 |
| Cr# | 8.12 | 8.63 | 16.49 | 17.67 | 16.93 | 13.34 | 13.81 | 14.30 | 14.20 |
| | LA-ICPMS analysis | | | | | | | | |
| Rb | - | - | - | - | 0.012 | 0.100 | 0.033 | 0.029 | 0.424 |
| Sr | 0.181 | 0.191 | 0.153 | - | 0.120 | 0.091 | 0.093 | 0.125 | 0.200 |
| Y | 1.51 | 1.37 | 1.23 | 1.06 | 1.75 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.13 | 2.34 |
| Zr | 1.05 | 0.963 | 3.11 | - | 5.01 | 4.76 | 4.92 | 4.31 | 5.42 |
| Nb | - | - | - | - | 0.002 | 0.050 | 0.024 | 0.056 | 0.106 |
| Cs | - | - | 0.002 | - | 0.010 | - | - | - | 0.012 |
| Ba | - | - | - | - | 0.019 | 0.113 | - | - | 0.370 |
| La | - | - | - | 0.030 | 0.003 | - | 0.014 | - | 0.022 |
| Ce | - | 0.054 | - | - | 0.005 | - | 0.174 | 0.031 | 0.089 |
| Pr | - | 0.023 | 0.016 | - | 0.003 | - | 0.014 | - | 0.028 |
| Nd | - | 0.144 | 0.088 | - | 0.118 | - | 0.123 | 0.100 | 0.166 |
| Sm | - | - | 0.149 | - | 0.109 | - | 0.209 | 0.095 | 0.139 |
| Eu | - | 0.033 | 0.065 | - | 0.071 | - | 0.055 | 0.058 | 0.041 |
| Gd | - | 0.078 | 0.196 | 0.116 | 0.304 | - | 0.376 | 0.300 | 0.213 |
| Tb | - | 0.018 | 0.025 | 0.038 | 0.049 | - | 0.064 | 0.051 | 0.059 |
| Dy | 0.107 | 0.177 | 0.224 | 0.106 | 0.290 | - | 0.442 | 0.445 | 0.361 |
| Но | 0.057 | 0.051 | 0.047 | 0.037 | 0.064 | - | 0.098 | 0.079 | 0.076 |
| Er | 0.224 | 0.205 | 0.203 | 0.193 | 0.173 | - | 0.298 | 0.247 | 0.242 |
| Tm | 0.030 | 0.052 | 0.020 | 0.003 | 0.027 | - | 0.049 | 0.031 | 0.042 |
| Yb | 0.385 | 0.340 | 0.085 | 0.101 | 0.155 | - | 0.289 | 0.250 | 0.285 |
| Lu | 0.075 | 0.049 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.030 | - | 0.049 | 0.043 | 0.039 |
| Hf | - | - | 0.171 | - | 0.136 | 0.156 | 0.168 | 0.164 | 0.159 |
| Та | - | - | 0.013 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.006 |

| Annexe - | 3.4: | Microprobe | and | LA-ICPMS | analysis | of or | thopyroxenes |
|----------|------|------------|-----|----------|----------|-------|--------------|
|----------|------|------------|-----|----------|----------|-------|--------------|

| | ODP0173-1070A 008R-5, 59-62cm | ODP0173-10 | 070A-010R-1, | , 64-68cm | | | | | | | | ODP0173-107 | 0A-011R-2, | 83-88cm |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| ROCK NAME | Serpentinized | Serpentinize | ed peridotite | | | | | | | | | Serpentinized | peridotite | |
| SAMPLE ID | 2=03 | AM65-10-1 | AM65-10-2 | AM65-10-3 | AM65-10-4 | AM65-5-2 | AM65-5-3 | AM65-5-4 | AM65-9-2 | AM65-9-3 | AM65-9-4 | AM45-18- | 1 ΔN | 145-19-1 |
| SAMELE ID | Microprobe anal | ysis (EMPA) | 711105 10 2 | AN05 10 5 | ANIOS 10 4 | A11105 5 2 | . ANIOS 5 5 | A11105 5 4 | AN05 5 2 | ANI05 5 5 | AW05 5 4 | AN145 10 | 1 70 | 145 15 1 |
| SiO ₂ | 55.17 | 54.46 | 54.64 | 54.2 | 53.96 | 53.3 | 54.8 | 54.46 | 53.82 | 54.22 | 53.9 | 55.43 | | 54.74 |
| TiO ₂ | 0.05 | 0.05 | - | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.04 | - | 0.05 | 0.02 | - | 0.03 | 0.09 | | 0.12 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 4.32 | 5.47 | 5.38 | 5.37 | 5.72 | 5.48 | 4.86 | 5.01 | 5.58 | 5.15 | 5.14 | 3.15 | | 4.02 |
| FeO | 4.57 | 4.7 | 4.63 | 4.41 | 4.9 | 4.62 | 4.91 | 4.56 | 4.06 | 4.83 | 4.17 | 5.94 | | 5.76 |
| MgO | 34.56 | 32.77 | 33.96 | 31.13 | 33.52 | 31.65 | 34.12 | 33.23 | 31.27 | 34 | 32.18 | 34.22 | | 30.64 |
| Na.O | 0.85 | 2.72 | 0.75 | 4.95 | 0.91 | 3.74 | 0.53 | 2.48 | 3.UI 0.12 | 0.02 | 3.08 | 0.01 | | 4.98 |
| K ₂ O | - | - | 0.02 | - | 0.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | | _ |
| MnO | - | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 0.07 | - | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.14 | | 0.15 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 1.01 | 0.8 | 0.78 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.8 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.86 | 0.69 | 0.78 | 0.81 | | 1.1 |
| NiO | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.07 | - | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.09 | | 0.16 |
| TOTAL | 100.74 | 101.18 | 100.29 | 101.14 | 100.21 | 99.82 | 99.87 | 100.64 | 99.05 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 100.49 | | 101.68 |
| C: | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| Ti | 1.88 | 1.80 | 1.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.00 | | 1.09 |
| Cr | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | | 0.03 |
| AI | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.13 | | 0.16 |
| Fe3+ | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | | 0.03 |
| Fe2+ | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.14 | | 0.14 |
| Mn | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| IVIg | 1.76 | 1.67 | 1.73 | 1.60 | 1.72 | 1.64 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.66 | 1.76 | | 1.57 |
| Ca | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.18 |
| Na | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | - | | - |
| К | - | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | | - |
| AI (VI) | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.04 | | 0.05 |
| AI (IV) | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.09 | | 0.11 |
| Enstatite | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.74 | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.84 | | 0.74 |
| Cr# | 13.56 | 8.93 | 8.86 | 8.36 | 8.18 | 8.92 | 8.12 | 8.23 | 9.37 | 8.25 | 9.24 | 14.71 | | 15.51 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ODP0173-107 | '0A-013R-2, 86- | 92cm 01 | DP0173-1070A | -013R-4. 69-7 | 76cm | | | | | | | | |
| | | , | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROCK NAM | /IE Serpentinized | peridotite | Se | pentinized p | eridotite | | | | | | | | | |
| CAMPLE | 0 00000000 | 124 12 46424 2 | | M77 10 1 AM | 10 2 464 | 77 10 2 444 | 77 10 4 44 | 477 2 1 AM | 77 2 2 4 4 4 | 7 7 7 7 4 4 4 7 7 | 4 1 4 4 4 7 7 | 4 2 46477 4 2 | AN 477 A A | AN477 C 1 |
| SAMPLE | ID AM24-11 AN | 124-13 AIVI24-3 | S AIVI24-6 AI | WI/7-10-1 AIV | 177-10-2 AIVI | //-10-3 AIVI | 77-10-4 AP | /1//-3-1 AIVI | //-3-2 AIM/ | 7-3-3 AIVI77 | -4-1 AIVI//- | 4-2 AIV177-4-3 | AIVI / /-4-4 | AIVI//-6-1 |
| SiO ₂ | 55.37 5 | 5.46 56.55 | 55.57 | 55.93 | 55.42 5 | 6.16 | 55.42 | 55.26 5 | 5.55 55 | .25 55. | 31 55.7 | 2 55.41 | 55.74 | 55.51 |
| TiO ₂ | - | 1.19 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.1 | 0.17 | 0.01 0. | .07 0.0 | 7 0.1 | L 0.07 | - | 0.02 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 3.04 | 3.36 2.55 | 2.93 | 3.3 | 3.51 | 3.32 | 3.5 | 3.24 | 3.54 3. | 32 3.2 | .8 3.2 | 5 3.44 | 3.51 | 3.06 |
| FeO | 4.3 | 3.71 4.05 | 4.21 | 4.15 | 3.93 | 4.23 | 4.18 | 4.01 | 4.13 3. | 96 3.9 | 7 4.1 | 4 3.81 | 4.11 | 4.31 |
| MgU CaO | 35.08 3 | 3.79 33.97 25 19 | 35.84 | 34.8 | 35.34 3 0.77 i | 5.38 : 1.87 | 35.34 . 0.92 | 33.95 3 | 4.96 34 | 4.b 34 86 3.0 | 2 35.3 7 0.8 | b 34./9 | 35.02 | 36.4 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.03 | 0.05 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.17 | - 0. | .03 - | 0.0 | 2 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| K ₂ O | - | - 0.02 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - |
| MnO | 0.13 | - 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.2 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.11 0. | 15 - | 0.2 | 2 0.1 | 0.11 | 0.04 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 0.85 | 0.94 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 1.1 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.12 0. | 93 0.9 | 6 0.9 | 3 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.9 |
| TOTAL | 0.23 | 0.05 0.09 01.05 100.34 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.02 1 | 0.11 01.24 1 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.1 0. | 14 0.1 031 10 | .3 0.03 1 100 (| L 0.11 | 0.08 | - 101.09 |
| 101/12 | - | | - | - | - | | - | - | - 10 | | - | - | - | - |
| Si | 1.90 | 1.89 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.90 1. | 90 1.8 | 9 1.9 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1.89 |
| Ti | - | 0.03 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 0. | 00 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| Al | 0.02 | 0.03 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 0 | 0.03 0. 0.14 0. | .13 0.1 | 3 0.0 | 3 0.03 3 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Fe3+ | 0.05 | 0.00 - | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | D.03 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.03 0. | .04 0.0 | 5 0.0 | 3 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.07 |
| Fe2+ | 0.08 | 0.11 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | D.09 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.09 0. | 07 0.0 | 6 0.0 | 3 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| Mn | 0.00 | - 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 0. | - 00 | 0.0 | L 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IVIg Ni | 1.80 | 1.72 1.73 | 1.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 1.78 1. 0.00 0 | .// 1./ 00 0.0 | 4 1.8 0 0.0 |) 1.// | 1.79 | - 1.85 |
| Ca | 0.04 | 0.09 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.04 0. | .07 0.1 | .1 0.03 | 3 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Na | 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | D.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | - 0. | .00 - | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| K | - | - 0.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - |
| AI (VI) | 0.03 | 0.03 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 n ng | 0.03 | 0.02 0 | 0.04 0. | U3 0.0 | 1 0.0 | s 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Enstatit | e 0.86 | 0.82 0.84 | 0.10 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.20 0. 0.85 0. | .10 0.1 | 3 0.8 | 5 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.11 |
| Mg# | 93.57 | 4.20 93.73 | 93.82 | 93.73 | 94.13 9 | 3.71 | 93.78 | 93.79 9 | 3.78 93 | .97 93. | 89 93.8 | 4 94.21 | 93.82 | 93.77 |
| Cr# | 15.79 1 | 5.80 18.62 | 16.77 | 15.61 | 17.37 1 | 7.23 | 16.35 | 17.44 1 | 7.51 15 | .82 16. | 41 16.7 | 8 16.86 | 16.18 | 16.48 |

Annexe - 3.5: Microprobe analysis of orthopyroxenes

Orthopyroxenes (continued)

| | | | | | | | ODP0173-1 | 1070A-014R | -3, 76-80cm | I | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ROCK NAME | | | | | | | Serpentiniz | ed peridoti | e | | | | | | |
| SAMPLE ID | AM77-6-2 | AM77-6-3 | AM77-9-1 | AM77-9-2 | AM77-9-3 | AM77-9-4 | AM61-2-2 | AM61-2-4 | AM61-2-5 | AM61-6-1 | AM61-6-5 | AM61-6-7 | AM61-6-8 | AM61-7-2 | AM61-7-3 |
| SiO ₂ | 54.6 | 55.13 | 55.85 | 55.84 | 55.49 | 55.91 | 55.27 | 55.78 | 54.68 | 55.23 | 55.02 | 55.49 | 55.3 | 55.49 | 55.66 |
| TiO ₂ | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.1 | - | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.1 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 3.38 | 3.44 | 2.48 | 3 | 3.04 | 2.75 | 3.7 | 3.56 | 3.88 | 3.78 | 4.04 | 3.81 | 3.84 | 3.66 | 3.68 |
| FeO | 4.13 | 3.94 | 3.95 | 4.19 | 4.14 | 4.26 | 4.18 | 4.13 | 4.02 | 3.96 | 4.1 | 4.29 | 4.17 | 4.37 | 4.08 |
| MgO | 33.43 | 34.45 | 35.8 | 36.06 | 34.95 | 35.77 | 34.49 | 34.69 | 33.79 | 34.91 | 35.24 | 34.48 | 35.29 | 35.31 | 35.04 |
| CaO | 3.62 | 2.22 | 0.94 | 0.8 | 2.07 | 0.79 | 0.73 | 1.59 | 2.62 | 0.74 | 0.59 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.7 | 0.76 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.01 | - | 0.03 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.08 | 0.01 | - | 0.03 | - | 0.03 | - |
| K ₂ O | 0.01 | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - | - | - | 0.03 | - | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| MnO | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.1 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 1.04 | 1.05 | 0.89 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 0.9 | 0.95 | 0.9 |
| NiO | 0.02 | - | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.13 | - | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.03 | - | - | 0.11 |
| TOTAL | 100.44 | 100.48 | 100.26 | 101.12 | 100.81 | 100.72 | 99.68 | 100.82 | 100.4 | 100.15 | 100.4 | 99.98 | 100.42 | 100.8 | 100.39 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Si | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.90 |
| Ti | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cr | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Al | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Fe3+ | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Fe2+ | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| Mn | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Mg | 1./2 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.// | 1.76 | 1.73 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 1.76 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.78 |
| NI | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 |
| La | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Nd V | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.01 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - |
| | 0.00 | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - 0.05 | - | - 0.05 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Enstatite | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.88 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.87 | 0.10 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.10 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Mg# | 93.52 | 93.97 | 94.17 | 93.88 | 93.77 | 93.74 | 93.63 | 93.74 | 93.74 | 94.02 | 93.87 | 93.48 | 93.78 | 93.51 | 93.87 |
| Cr# | 17.11 | 17.00 | 19.40 | 17.82 | 16.26 | 19.29 | 13.35 | 15.45 | 15.24 | 14.69 | 14.48 | 13.15 | 13.59 | 14.83 | 14.09 |

ROCK NAME

SAMPLE ID AM61-9-1 AM61-9-2 AM61-9-3

| SiO ₂ | 55.71 | 55.53 | 55.02 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| TiO ₂ | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 3.5 | 3.35 | 3.33 |
| FeO | 4.19 | 4.33 | 4.07 |
| MgO | 34.58 | 35.24 | 35.48 |
| CaO | 1.82 | 0.82 | 0.65 |
| Na ₂ O | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| K ₂ O | - | - | 0.01 |
| MnO | - | 0.12 | - |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.92 |
| NiO | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.09 |
| TOTAL | 100.96 | 100.38 | 99.68 |
| | - | - | - |
| Si | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.89 |
| Ti | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cr | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| AI | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Fe3+ | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Fe2+ | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Mn | - | 0.00 | - |
| Mg | 1.76 | 1.80 | 1.82 |
| Ni | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ca | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Na | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| K | - | - | 0.00 |
| AI (VI) | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| AI (IV) | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| Enstatite | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.86 |
| Mg# | 93.63 | 93.55 | 93.95 |
| Cr# | 14.29 | 14.40 | 15.64 |

| | ODP0149-899B 100cm | -025R-2, 98- | ODP0173 | -1068A-026 | 5R-4, 1-7cn | n | | ODP0173- 17cm | 1068A-028 | R-3, 14- | ODP01 008R-5 | 73-1070A- , 59-62cm | ODP0173-1 | 1070A-010R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| ROCK NAME | Breccia with po (serpentinized p | lymictic clasts peridotite) | Serpentin | ized perido | itite | | | Serpentini | zed peridot | ite | Serpen peridot | tinized tite breccia | Serpentiniz | ed peridoti |
| SAMPLE ID | AM8-1 Microprobe and | AM8-9 alvsis (FMPA) | AM33-10 | AM33-12 | AM33-15 | AM33-2 | AM33-9 | AM31-10 | AM31-11 | AM31-16 | 1 | 2-3 | AM65-1-2 | AM65-6-2 |
| SiO | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.02 | | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | | 0.65 | - | 0.05 |
| TiO ₂ | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.05 | | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| Al-O- | 46.46 | 47.13 | 30.04 | 3/ /7 | 38 3/ | 37 75 | 3/1 11 | 28 21 | 40.35 | 13.06 | | 30.33 | 51.64 | 51 72 |
| FeO | 9.89 | 17 20 | 21.06 | 10.07 | 17.01 | 18.63 | 18.46 | 15.5 | 15.86 | 15 / 8 | | 18 55 | 11.66 | 11.9/ |
| MgO | 19.03 | 19.02 | 11 67 | 13.47 | 14.86 | 14 14 | 13 74 | 16.37 | 16.08 | 17.40 | | 14 31 | 20.49 | 20.11 |
| CaO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | - | | 0.02 | - | - |
| Na ₂ O | 0.01 | 0.04 | - | | | 0.06 | 0.06 | - | | 0.02 | | 0.03 | _ | - |
| K-0 | - | - | 0.03 | | | - | - | - | - | - | | - | _ | - |
| MnO | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.3 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.2 | 0 17 | 0.09 | 0.13 | | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| Cr ₂ O ₂ | 21.99 | 21.69 | 36.16 | 32 39 | 28.6 | 29.47 | 33 72 | 29.73 | 27.93 | 24.12 | | 35.6 | 16.7 | 17.02 |
| NiO | 0.15 | 0.38 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.3 | - | 0.2 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.2 | | 0 34 | 0.28 | 0.17 |
| TOTAL | 97 79 | 100.88 | 100 37 | 99 77 | 99.37 | 100 32 | 100 52 | 100 52 | 100.65 | 100 34 | | 100 1 | 100.92 | 101 02 |
| 10.112 | 57175 | 100100 | 100107 | 55177 | 55157 | 100102 | 100.02 | 100.01 | 100100 | 100.01 | | 10011 | 100.02 | 101102 |
| Si | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | | 0.15 | - | 0.01 |
| Ti | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | - | 0.00 | - | - | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | | 0.04 | 0.00 | - |
| Cr | 3.83 | 3.70 | 6.88 | 6.04 | 5.22 | 5.38 | 6.25 | 5.34 | 4.97 | 4.24 | | 6.69 | 2.78 | 2.84 |
| AI | 12.06 | 11.98 | 8.52 | 9.58 | 10.44 | 10.27 | 9.42 | 10.25 | 10.71 | 11.29 | | 8.50 | 12.83 | 12.85 |
| Fe3+ | - | - | 0.38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Fe2+ | 1.82 | 2.24 | 4.04 | 3.76 | 3.29 | 3.60 | 3.62 | 2.94 | 2.99 | 2.88 | | 3.69 | 2.06 | 2.09 |
| Mn | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Mg | 6.25 | 6.12 | 4.19 | 4.73 | 5.12 | 4.87 | 4.80 | 5.54 | 5.40 | 5.72 | | 5.07 | 6.44 | 6.32 |
| NI | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.06 | - | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| IVIg# | 77.43 | 73.24 | 48.65 | 55.73 | 60.89 | 57.50 | 57.02 | 65.31 | 64.38 | 66.50 | : | 57.90 | 17.00 | /5.1/ |
| Cr# | 24.10 | 23.59 | 44.07 | 38.00 | 33.35 | 34.37 | 39.87 | 34.23 | 31.71 | 27.31 | 4 | 44.05 | 17.83 | 18.08 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -1, 64-68cm | 1 | | ODP | 0173-1070 | A-011R-2 | , 83-88cm | ı | | | | | | ODP0173- |
| | -1, 64-68cm | 1 | | ODP | 0173-1070 | A-011R-2 | , 83-88cm | 1 | | | | | | ODP0173- |
| ROCK NA | -1, 64-68cm | 1 | | ODP Serp | 0173-1070 entinized r | 0A-011R-2 peridotite | , 83-88cm with a ve | in of altered | d gabbro | | | | | ODP0173- |
| ROCK NA | -1, 64-68cm | 1 | | ODP Serp | 0173-1070 entinized p | A-011R-2 peridotite | , 83-88cm with a ve | in of altered | d gabbro | | | | | ODP0173- Serpentini |
| ROCK NA | -1, 64-68cm ME te ID AM65-6-3 | AM65-8-1 AM | 65-1-1 AM6 | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al | 0A-011R-2 peridotite 045-13-2 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 | in of altered | d gabbro -17-1 AM4 | 45-17-2 A | .M45-4-1 | 1 AM45-4-2 | AM45-4-3 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE | -1, 64-68cm ME te ID AM65-6-3 | AM65-8-1 AM | 65-1-1 AM6 | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al | 0A-011R-2 Deridotite 045-13-2 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 | in of altered | d gabbro -17-1 AM4 | 45-17-2 A | .M45-4-1 | 1 AM45-4-2 | AM45-4-3 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al | 0A-011R-2 peridotite 045-13-2 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 | in of altered 13-3 AM45 0.0 | d gabbro -17-1 AM+ | 45-17-2 A | .M45-4-1 | 1 AM45-4-2 | AM45-4-3 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM | 65-1-1 AM6 | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () | 0173-1070 entinized p i5-13-1 Al | 0A-011R-2 0eridotite 0.43 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 | in of altered 13-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 | d gabbro -17-1 AM4 11 (1 | 45-17-2 A).01 1.03 | .M45-4-1 | 1 AM45-4-2 | AM45-4-3 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - (0 .35 2 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 | 0A-011R-2 peridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (1 14 1 19 2 | 45-17-2 A).01 1.03 2.25 2.21 | M45-4-1 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.31 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₅ FeO | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 12.77 1 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 1.8 2 47 1 | 0173-1070 entinized p - - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 | A-011R-2 peridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 11.20 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (14 1 19 2 13 2 7 1 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 | M45-4-2 - 1.25 21.46 24.74 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - 0 .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 | A-011R-2 Deridotite VI45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (14 1 19 2 13 2 .7 1 | 45-17-2 A .001 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO CaO Na O | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - (.35 2 1.8 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 0 0 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 | A-011R-2 peridotite VI45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (14 2 19 2 13 2 7 1 ((| 45-17-2 A 0.01 0.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 | M45-4-: 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ O K O | -1, 64-68cm AME te ID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - - | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.02 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 (0 .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 (0 02 0 02 0 02 0 02 0 00 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 | A-011R-2 peridotite W45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.63 - 0.02 | in of altered 3-3 AM45: 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - - | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (14 2 13 2 13 2 7 1 (((| 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ C K ₂ O | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM - - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (- 0.11 (- | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 006 - (0 .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 02 (0 - (0 2 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 | A-011R-2 peridotite W45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.22 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - | in of altered 13-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11. - - 0.0 | d gabbro -17-1 AMA 11 (1 14 1 13 2 13 2 7 1 ((()1 | 45-17-2 A | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.07 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.21 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ C K ₂ O MnO | -1, 64-68cm ME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 12.24 | AM65-8-1 AM - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (0.11 - (- (0.11 - () - () - () - () - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - 0. - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 006 - () .35 2 () .35 2 .35 2 .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 () .35 2 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 | A-011R-2 peridotite VI45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 (12.62) | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.02 - 0.09 41 02 | in of altered | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (14 19 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 (1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - - 0.36 2.16 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 | - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.92 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - - 0.18 27.18 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₂ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ C K ₂ O MnO Cr ₂ O ₂ | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.02 - 0.11 (16.84 2 0.26 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 02 () - () .11 4 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 | A-011R-2 peridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.03 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.6 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.13 | in of altered | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (1 14 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 (1 1 12 (1 97 4 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 | - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 41.7 | - 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MgO CaO Na2C K2O MnO Cr2O3 NiO TOTA | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.11 (16.84 2 0.36 (101 91 11 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 006 - () .35 2 0.8 2 0.47 1 02 02 02 02 () - () .11 4 34 () .15 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 0.073 | A-011R-2 peridotite VI45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.6- - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 1011 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11. - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 (14 2) 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 (11 (12 (97 4) 13 (13 2) 14 (14 2) 15 (15 2) 16 (17 1) 17 (18 1) 18 (19 2) 19 2) 19 2 19 2 19 2 19 2 19 2 19 2 19 2 19 2 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.092 | M45-4-: - 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99 51 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100 32 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100 56 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O; FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ C K ₂ O MnO Cr ₂ O; NiO TOTA | -1, 64-68cm AME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.11 (16.84 2 0.36 (101.91 1) | - 0. 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 00 - () .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 100.73 | A-011R-2 peridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - 6 101 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 () 14 12 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 () 11 () 12 () 97 4 () 38 10 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 00.92 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₂ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ C K ₂ O MnO Cr ₂ O ₂ NiO TOTA | -1, 64-68cm ME te ID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.11 (16.84 2 0.36 (0.36 (0.191 1) 0.01 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 00 - () .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 00.73 | A-011R-2 peridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 | in of altered | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 () 14 12 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 () 11 () 12 () 11 12 () 11 12 () 12 () 13 13 12 () 14 13 12 () 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 00.92 | M45-4-: 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MgO CaO CaO CaO CaO CaO CaO CaO CaO CaO Ca | -1, 64-68cm AME te ID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.01 0.36 0 10.36 0 10.36 0 10.36 0 10.36 0 0.36 0 0.30 0 0.36 0 0.36 0 0.30 0 0.36 0 0.30 0 0.36 0 0.30 0 0.01 0 0.0 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 0.8 2 0.47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .11 4 34 () .16 1 0 0 - () .16 - () .16 - () .17 4 .17 4 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 10.73 | A-011R-2 Deridotite V45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.33 0.12 101.1 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - 6 101 0.0 0.1 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 () 14 12 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 19 2 10 2 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 00.92 0.00 0.19 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ O K ₂ O MnO Cr ₂ O ₃ NiO TOTA Si Ti Cr | -1, 64-68cm AME te ID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - 0.00 2.89 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (0.11 0 16.84 1 0.36 0 101-91 10 0.01 - 2.80 2 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 .8 2 .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .11 4 34 () .11 4 () .11 4 34 () .11 4 () .11 4 (| 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 00.73 - 0.12 8.04 | A-011R-2 Deridotite V45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 | in of altered | d gabbro -17-1 AM- 11 () 14 2 19 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 19 2 () 11 () 12 () 97 4 () 38 1() 97 4 () 38 1() 97 () 55 8 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.092 0.00 0.19 3.22 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MgO CaO Na2C K2O MnO Cr2O3 NiO TOTA Si Ti Cr Al | -1, 64-68cm AME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 3. 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - - 0.00 2.89 12.70 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (0.11 0 16.84 2 0.36 0 101.91 10 0.01 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. 51.4 52 1.52 11 0.17 20 - 0. 0.01 0. 0.01 0. 0.16 0.51 0. 0.089 101 - 0. 0.089 101 - 0. 2.86 2. 2.80 12 | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 006 - () .35 2 .8 2 .02 () .35 2 .8 2 .02 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 .02 () .35 2 () .35 2 .02 () .35 2 .02 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () .35 () | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.18 11.5 0.14 00.73 | A-011R-2 Deridotite V45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.63 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 - - 0.12 7.96 6.96 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - 6 101 0.0 0.1 8.3 6.4 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -11 (-14 2 -19 2 -13 2 -13 2 -13 2 -14 -15 -14 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.09 2.16 0.07 0.92 - 0.00 1.19 3.22 5.47 - | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al203 FeO MgO CaO MgO CaO MgO CaO MgO CaO MgO CaO Si Ti Ti Ti Ti Cr Al Fe3+ | -1, 64-68cm AME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - - 0.00 2.89 12.70 - - | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (0 0.11 0 16.84 1 0.36 (0 101.91 10 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 - | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 006 - () .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .37 2 .37 2 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.18 11.5 0.14 00.73 | A-011R-2 Deridotite V45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.03 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.47 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 - - 0.12 7.96 6.96 0.52 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - - 0.3 2 42. 6 101 0.0 0.3 2 42. 6 101 0.0 0.3 6 40 0.7 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -11 () -14 2 -19 2 -13 2 -13 2 -14 -14 -15 -14 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 -15 | 45-17-2 A .0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.092 0.00 0.19 3.22 5.47 0.74 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 1.06 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 1.29 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 1.19 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 - - |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al20 FeO MgO CaO MgO CaO MgO CaO MgO CaO Na2C K20 MnO Cr20 Si Ti Ti Ti Cr Al Fe3+ Fe2+ Fe2+ | -1, 64-68cm AME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - 0.00 2.89 12.70 - 2.06 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.01 0.11 (0 10.84 2 0.36 (0 101.91 10 0.01 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 - 2.24 2 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 00 - () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .35 2 () .32 () .32 () .32 () .33 () .33 () .11 4 .33 () .11 4 .11 4 .1 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 0.07.3 - - 0.12 8.04 5.94 0.44 8.97 | A-011R-2 peridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.47 3.99 0.02 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 - - 0.12 7.96 6.96 0.52 3.99 2.97 | in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - 6 101 0.0 0.1 8.3 6.4 0.7 4.0 7 4.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -11 (14 2) 19 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 (14 2) 14 (15 2) 0 (15 8) 12 (15 2) 14 (15 2) 15 2) 15 4 15 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.09 2.16 0.07 0.09 2.26 0.07 0.09 0.00 | M45-4-3 - 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 0.74 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 1.06 4.14 2.52 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 1.29 4.21 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 1.19 4.19 4.19 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 - 2.86 2.86 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₂ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ C K ₂ O MnO Cr ₂ O ₃ NiO TOTA Si Ti Cr Al Fe3+ Fe2+ Mn | -1, 64-68cm AME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - 0.00 2.89 12.70 - 2.06 0.02 5.06 0.02 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (0.11 () 16.84 2 0.36 () 101.91 1 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 - 2.24 2 0.02 () - 0.2 () - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 () - () .34 () .11 4 34 () .16 1 01 - () 67 8 .95 6 - () 07 3 - () .35 2 .11 4 .12 1 .12 1 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.14 0.073 - - 0.14 0.073 - - - 0.14 3.04 5.94 0.44 8.97 0.04 5.94 | A-011R-2 Deridotite VI45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.47 3.99 0.8 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.6 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 - - 0.12 7.96 6.96 0.52 3.99 0.02 | in of altered in of altered i.3-3 AM45 0.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - 6 101 0.0 0.1 8.3 6.4 0.7 4.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -11 (-14 2 -13 2 -13 2 -13 2 -13 (-14 2 -14 2 -14 - -14 - -1 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - .36 2.16 0.07 0.09 2.16 0.07 0.09 2.26 4.04 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.74 4.04 0.03 0.74 4.04 0.03 0.74 0.04 0.74 0.04 0.74 0.74 0.75 0.74 0.75 0.74 0.75 0.74 0.75 0.74 0.75 0.74 0.75 | M45-4-3 - 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 1.06 4.14 0.09 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 1.29 4.21 0.07 2.22 | AM45-4-3 - 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 1.19 4.19 0.07 2.77 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 - 2.86 0.04 - 2.86 0.04 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al20; FeO MgO CaO Ma20 K20 MnO Cr20; NiO TOTA Si Ti Cr Al Fe3+ Fe2+ Mn Mg | -1, 64-68cm ME te ID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - 0.00 2.89 12.70 - 2.06 0.02 6.48 2.05 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.01 0 16.84 2 0.36 0 101.91 1 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 - 2.24 2 0.02 0 6.35 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. - 0. - 0. 1.52 11 0.17 20 0.01 0. 0.16 0. 0.16 0. 0.00.89 101 - 0. 2.86 2. 2.86 2. 2.86 2. 2.04 2. 0.03 5.35 0.32 0.02 | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 006 - () .35 2 1.8 2 .47 1 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 00.73 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | A-011R-2 Deridotite V45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.47 3.99 0.08 4.54 0.07 - | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 - 0.12 7.96 6.96 0.52 3.99 0.02 4.58 | in of altered in of altered 3-3 AM45 0.0 1.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - - 0.0 0.3 2 42.2 - 6 101 0.0 0.1 8.3 6.4 0.7 4.0 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -11 (-14 2 -13 2 -13 2 -13 2 -13 2 -14 2 -14 2 -14 - -14 - -1 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.092 0.00 0.19 3.22 5.47 0.74 1.04 0.08 1.33 0.01 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 1.06 4.14 0.09 4.03 0.02 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 1.29 4.21 0.07 3.92 0.22 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 1.19 4.19 0.07 3.91 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 - 2.86 0.04 5.77 0.02 |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO2 TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MgO CaO Na3C K2O MnO Cr2O3 NiO TOTA Si Ti Cr Al Fe3+ Fe2+ Mn Mg Ni | -1, 64-68cm AME te EID AM65-6-3 - 0.01 50.69 11.57 20.46 0.03 - 0.04 0.11 17.21 0.32 L 100.44 - 0.00 2.89 12.70 - 2.06 0.02 6.48 0.05 7 E 02 | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 9 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - 0.01 - 0.36 0 0.11 0 16.84 2 0.36 0 0.11 0 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 - 2.24 2 0.02 0 6.35 6 0 0.03 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 .38 2 .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .47 1 02 02 () .11 4 .47 () .11 4 .47 () .16 () | 0173-1070 entinized ; 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 0.073 - 0.12 8.04 0.44 8.97 0.04 1.61 0.03 1.12 | A-011R-2 Deridotite M45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.47 3.99 0.08 4.54 0.02 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 101.1 - 0.12 7.96 6.96 0.52 3.99 0.02 4.58 0.02 | in of altered in of altered in of altered in of altered 0.0 1.0 2 2 2 4 0.0 0.0 0.3 2 4 0.0 0.0 0.3 2 4 0.0 0.0 0.3 2 4 2. - - - 0.0 0.3 2 4 2. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -11-1 AM- -11 (-14 2 -19 2 -13 2 -13 2 -14 -15 -14 -15 -14 -15 -14 -15 -16 -17 -16 -17 -16 -17 -16 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.01 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.01 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.05 0.07 0.09 0.09 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.03 - 0.04 0.05 0.07 0.04 0.06 0.07 0.04 0.06 0.07 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.07 0.74 0.04 0.08 0.74 0.04 0.08 0.74 0.04 0.08 0.74 0.04 0.08 0.74 0.04 0.08 0.74 0.04 0.07 0.74 0.04 0.07 0.75 0 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 1.06 4.14 0.09 4.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 1.29 4.21 0.07 3.92 0.03 41.50 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 1.19 0.07 3.91 0.07 3.91 0.04 - | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 - 2.86 0.04 5.77 0.03 6.6 er |
| ROCK NA SAMPLE SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ FeO MgO CaO Na ₂ O K ₂ O MnO Cr ₂ O ₃ NiO TOTA Si Ti Cr Al Fe3+ Fe2+ Fe2+ Mn Mg Mg | -1, 64-68cm | AM65-8-1 AM 0.03 - 51.49 5 12.77 1 20.3 2 0.02 - (0.11 0 16.84 1 0.36 0 10.11 0 16.84 1 0.36 0 10.11 1 0.01 - 2.80 2 12.74 1 - 2.80 2 0.02 0 0.02 0 6.35 6 0.06 0 73.91 7 12.00 1 12.00 | 65-1-1 AM6 - 0. - 1.52 11 0.17 20 - 0. 0.01 0. 0.02 0. 0.16 0. 17.1 16 0.51 0. 0.089 101 - 0. 2.86 2. 2.80 12 - 0. - | ODP Serp 5-6-1 AM4 06 - () .35 2 .8 2 .47 1 02 02 () - () .11 4 34 () .16 1() 01 - () .16 1() 01 - () .16 2 .16 2 .17 4 .16 2 .17 4 .16 2 .17 4 .17 4 | 0173-1070 entinized p 15-13-1 Al - 0.63 4.03 1.51 2.62 - 0.08 0.05 0.18 11.5 0.14 00.73 - 0.12 8.04 5.94 0.04 4.61 0.03 1.12 2.67 | A-011R-2 Deridotite V45-13-2 - 0.43 23.29 21.68 12.39 - 0.03 0.02 0.38 42.62 0.08 100.91 - 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.47 3.99 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.43 0.08 8.28 6.74 0.43 1.54 0.02 50.46 1.55 | , 83-88cm with a ve AM45-1 - 0.63 24.22 22.15 12.61 - 0.02 - 0.09 41.32 0.12 7.96 6.96 0.52 3.99 0.02 3.99 0.02 4.58 0.02 50.37 | in of altered in of altered i.3-3 AM45 0.0 2 22. 5 23. 1 11 - 0.0 0.3 2 42. - 6 101 0.1 8.3 6.4 0.7 4.0 0.0 4.2 - 7 47. 7 45. | d gabbro -17-1 AM- -17-1 AM- -17-1 AM- -17 (-19 2 -13 2 -13 2 -13 2 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 | 45-17-2 A 0.01 1.03 2.25 3.21 1.79 0.01 0.03 - 0.36 2.16 0.07 0.092 0.09 3.22 5.47 1.04 0.08 1.33 0.01 7.52 5.97 | M45-4-1 1.25 21.46 24.74 10.76 - 0.01 - 0.4 40.74 0.14 99.51 - 0.24 8.09 6.35 1.06 4.14 0.09 4.03 0.03 43.67 - | 1 AM45-4-2 - 1.12 20.92 26.28 10.5 - 0.01 0.07 0.33 40.93 0.17 100.32 - 0.21 8.10 6.17 1.29 4.21 0.07 3.92 0.03 41.59 56.75 | AM45-4-3 1.22 20.95 25.67 10.47 - 0.02 0.01 0.31 41.27 0.18 100.09 - 0.23 8.18 6.19 1.19 4.19 0.07 3.91 0.04 42.20 0.04 | ODP0173- Serpentini AM24-22 0.05 0.2 31.43 14.71 16.64 - - 0.18 37.18 0.17 100.56 0.01 0.04 6.84 8.62 - 2.86 0.04 5.77 0.03 66.85 44.24 |

Annexe - 3.6: Microprobe analysis of spinels

| 1070A-013R-2, 86-92cm | | | | ODP0173-1 013R-4, 69 | 1070A- -76cm | ODP0173-1070A- 014R-2, 15-16cm | ODP0103-0637A-027R-1, 17- 21cm | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| ROCK NAME | zed perido | tite | | Serpentiniz peridotite | zed | Serpentinized peridotite with vein of former gabbro | Serpentini breccia wi | zed harzbu th calcitic r | rgite natrix | |
| SAMPLE ID | AM24-25 | AM24-T21 | AM24-T26 | AM77-7-1 | AM77-7-2 | AM76-13-1 | AM17-T1 | AM17-T2 | AM17-T6 | |
| SiO ₂ | - | 0.02 | 0.04 | - | - | - | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.04 | |
| TiO ₂ | 0.13 | - | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.12 | - | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.12 | |
| AI_2O_3 | 31.56 | 33.57 | 33.77 | 31.76 | 32.22 | 21.63 | 51.25 | 54.15 | 43.67 | |
| FeO | 15.24 | 15.25 | 14.88 | 13.77 | 13.55 | 20.65 | 11.24 | 10.07 | 13.06 | |
| MgO | 16.19 | 16.97 | 15.83 | 17.53 | 17.54 | 12.54 | 20.06 | 21.43 | 18.26 | |
| CaO | 0.03 | - | - | 0.06 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Na ₂ O | 0.05 | 0.02 | - | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.02 | - | 0.02 | |
| K ₂ O | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | - | - | 1.73 | - | |
| MnO | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.08 | 0.29 | 0.07 | |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | 36.78 | 35.28 | 35.8 | 37.23 | 36.64 | 45.19 | 17.91 | 14.35 | 25.34 | |
| NiO | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.3 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.45 | 0.09 | |
| TOTAL | 100.17 | 101.39 | 100.97 | 100.93 | 100.54 | 100.56 | 101.08 | 102.59 | 100.67 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Si | - | 0.00 | 0.01 | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | |
| Ti | 0.02 | - | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | - | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| Cr | 6.81 | 6.40 | 6.52 | 6.80 | 6.70 | 8.87 | 2.98 | 2.36 | 4.40 | |
| Al | 8.71 | 9.08 | 9.17 | 8.65 | 8.78 | 6.33 | 12.73 | 13.27 | 11.30 | |
| Fe3+ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.33 | - | - | - | |
| Fe2+ | 2.98 | 2.93 | 2.87 | 2.66 | 2.62 | 3.96 | 1.98 | 1.75 | 2.40 | |
| Mn | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | |
| Mg | 5.65 | 5.80 | 5.43 | 6.04 | 6.04 | 4.64 | 6.30 | 6.64 | 5.97 | |
| Ni | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.02 | |
| Mg# | 65.44 | 66.48 | 65.47 | 69.41 | 69.76 | 51.98 | 76.08 | 79.14 | 71.36 | |
| Cr# | 43.88 | 41.35 | 41.56 | 44.02 | 43.27 | 58.36 | 18.99 | 15.09 | 28.02 | |

Spinels (continued)





Annexe - III.1: Echantillons de rodingites à pérovskites dans la nappe de Tasna. a) Photographie d'un sucre faisant 4cm de long sur 3cm de large du contact entre la rodingite, le blackwall et la serpentine (échantillon 13-01-A). b) Cartographie élémentaire réalisée par μ XRF sur le même échantillon que (a). On y distingue clairement en bleue les pérovskites au sein du blackwall de chlorite. C) Microphotographie d'une pérovskite en lumière analysée, polarisée et diaphragme grand ouvert. D) Spectre Raman de deux pérovskites (1 et 2) montrant les longueurs d'ondes de 200 à 1200 cm-1 et de 3200 à 3800 cm-1. Ces pérovskites sont hydratées comme l'indique le deuxième spectre. E) Photographie d'un échantillon poli (13-01-GC) au niveau de la transition entre le blackwall de chlorite et la serpentine, les dimensions sont données sur (f). F) Cartographie par μ XRF de l'échantillon en \in indiquant les phases minérales : serpentine, chlorite, oxydes de fer et pérovskites le long de cette transition. G) Analyse par microsonde de deux pérovskites de l'échantillon 13-01-A.

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Evolution du magmatisme et du métasomatisme dans une marge passive pauvre en magma durant l'initiation de l'accrétion océanique: Exemple de la marge fossile de la Platta (Alpes suisses) et comparaison avec le système actuel Ibérie-Terre Neuve.

Abstract

Distal parts of magma-poor rifted margins represent a complex transition between continental and oceanic domains. These areas remain poorly understood while being a key-place to unravel magmatic and metasomatic processes involved during the first stages of oceanization. At this time, these processes are enhanced by mantle exhumation, and the interaction between melts, mantle rocks and fluids affect the thermal regime of the margin. So far, only two Ocean-Continent Transitions (OCT) have been particularly investigated, namely the present-day Iberia Newfoundland conjugate margins and the fossil analog Platta-Tasna nappes, remnants of the Jurassic Alpine-Tethys OCTs. Studies presented in this Ph.D. thesis have been focused on these two margins.

Here, by combining field-works, petrological, mineralogical and geochemical investigations, we have unraveled in OCTs three key-points: (i) The deep porous-flow melt percolation impregnating the long-lived inherited subcontinental mantle in Iberia-Newfoundland margins allow the refertilization of these distal domains; (ii) The geochemical transition depicted from OCT-basalts towards MOR-basalts can be explained by the partial melting of the refertilized subcontinental mantle; (iii) The role of active hydrothermal fluids, on both the exhumed mantle and basalt dikes, lead to the serpentinisation and the rodingitization respectively, at temperature ranging between 60°C and 190°C. These temperatures being consistent with the ongoing mantle exhumation towards near-seafloor conditions.

Key-words: Subcontinental mantle, hydrothermal fluids, refertilization, OCT-basalt, rodingite, distal magma-poor rifted margin.

Résumé

Les parties distales des marges passives pauvres en magma représentent la transition complexe entre les domaines continentaux et océaniques. Ces zones encore peu étudiées sont pourtant des endroits clefs pour comprendre les processus impliqués durant les premiers stades de l'accrétion océanique, et plus particulièrement ceux du magmatisme et du métasomatisme. Durant ces premiers stades, ces deux processus sont gouvernés par l'exhumation mantellique. L'interaction entre les liquides magmatiques, les roches du manteau et les fluides marins vont affecter le régime thermique de la marge. De par le monde, seulement deux Transitions Océan-Continent (TOC) ont pu bénéficier d'investigations scientifiques poussées et constituent naturellement les deux sites d'études de cette thèse, à savoir, les marges actuelles conjuguées d'Ibérie-Terre Neuve du sud de l'Atlantique Nord ainsi que les marges fossiles de la Platta et de Tasna, fragments de TOCs de la Téthys Alpine Jurassique.

En combinant les études de terrain ainsi que les investigations minéralogiques, pétrologiques et géochimiques, nous avons pu contraindre trois processus clefs se déroulant dans les TOCs. (i) La percolation de liquide magmatique imprégnant le manteau sous-continental hérité dans les marges Ibérie-Terre Neuve permet une refertilisation de ces marges distales. (ii) La transition géochimique visible entre les basaltes des TOCs et les basaltes de dorsales océaniques peut s'appréhender par la fusion partielle du manteau sous-continental refertilisé. (iii) Le rôle des fluides hydrothermaux, ayant des températures comprises entre 60°C et 190°C, joue un rôle sur le métasomatisme de la lithosphère en produisant une intense serpentinisation et rodingitisation, respectivement du manteau sous-continental en exhumation et des dykes basaltiques. Ces températures étant cohérentes avec une exhumation mantellique au niveau du plancher océanique.

Mots clefs: *Manteau sous-continental, fluides hydrothermaux, refertilisation, basaltes des TOC, rodingite, marges passives distales pauvres en magma.*