

Geochemistry of Spinel \pm Garnet Lherzolite Xenoliths from Pali Aike: Implications for Evolution of Mantle Lithosphere beneath Southern Patagonia

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Introduction

The Pali Aike volcanic field is the southernmost outcrop of mantle-xenolith-bearing, Plio-Quaternary alkali-basalts that occur east of the Andes from northern Argentina to southern Patagonia. It covers an area of approximately 150 km², straddling the Chile-Argentina border at the southernmost tip of South America, and is situated on a Phanerozoic accretionary terrain that is presently an area of back-arc magmatism. The xenoliths, thus, provide important information about the nature of the sub-Andean lithospheric mantle. Pali Aike is also the only locality so far known in South America that contains garnet-, spinel- and spinel \pm garnet facies mantle peridotite xenoliths in the same suite. Type I (Cr diopside-bearing) clinopyroxene (cpx) depleted lherzolites and harzburgites predominate, whereas garnet (gar) and spinel (sp) + gar lherzolites make up less than 10% of the recovered samples. Type II (Al-augite) nodules and composite xenoliths are rare.

Pressures and temperatures of equilibration for garnet-bearing peridotites (calculated using Brey and Kohler, 1990) range from 12 to 24 kb and 840 to 1090°C, respectively. Spinel lherzolite temperatures (calculated using Wood and Banno, 1973) show a wider range (900-1234°C) and extend to significantly higher T than the garnet-bearing peridotites. However, Wood and Banno yields consistently higher temperatures than Brey and Kohler for the garnet-bearing samples, with the discrepancy greatest at lower pressures ($\Delta=153^\circ\text{C}$ at 12 kb and 0°C at 24 kb). Thus, calculated temperatures for spinel lherzolites are probably $\sim 100^\circ$ too high. If so, the temperature ranges for the different peridotite types largely overlap, suggesting that the spinel, garnet and sp \pm gar lherzolites occur over the same depth range in the mantle.

Geochemical Results

Olivines from most Pali Aike xenoliths are Mg-rich, with high Mg numbers of Fo 90 to 92. Al₂O₃ contents of Cr diopsides from Pali Aike spinel lherzolites are low and Cr₂O₃ contents high when compared with normal Type Ia (LREE-depleted) spinel lherzolites worldwide, but they overlap the fields for low-Al harzburgites and Type Ib (LREE-enriched) spinel lherzolites worldwide; they also overlap the field of garnet lherzolites from South Africa (Fig. 1). In contrast, diopsides from Pali Aike gar \pm sp lherzolites have higher Al₂O₃ contents than Pali Aike spinel lherzolites; but lower concentrations than in cpx from gar \pm sp peridotites from Mongolia (Ionov et al., 1993) and SE China (Fan and Hooper, 1989). These data suggest that Pali Aike spinel lherzolites have undergone a greater degree of depletion via melt extraction than (a) Pali Aike gar \pm sp lherzolites, and (b) most spinel lherzolites world wide (Fig. 1). Similarly, the Pali Aike gar \pm sp lherzolites appear to be more depleted than gar \pm sp lherzolites from Mongolia and China, although garnet lherzolites from South Africa are significantly more depleted than the sp \pm gar-bearing xenolith localities from these younger cratonic regions.

In situ trace element determinations of Ba, Nb, Zr, Y, Sr, Ti and the REE were made using the ion microprobe at Edinburgh University. Garnets have typical LREE-depleted chondrite-normalized

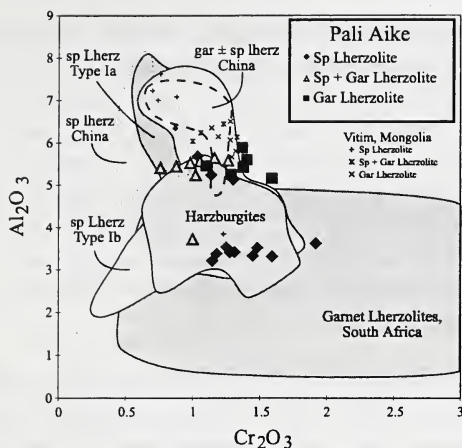


Figure 1. Plot of Al_2O_3 vs. Cr_2O_3 in cpx. Data for China from Fan and Hooper (1989); Mongolia from Ionov et al. (1993).

cpx data reflect equilibration with garnet, even in samples where garnet is not present, possibly via interaction with migrating silicate melts generated in equilibrium with garnet. However, petrographic evidence for metasomatism of the xenoliths (e.g. secondary amphibole, mica or pyroxene) is rare, which contrasts with the clearly metasomatised mantle xenoliths from Andean localities further north (Killian and Altherr, 1997). Nonetheless, small enrichments of REE in cpx rims relative to cores is indicative of fluid-rock interaction during metasomatism.

HFSE in the Mantle

Depletion of the HFSE relative to the REE is considered one of the most diagnostic geochemical features of island arc magmas, yet the fact that depletions in Ti and Zr are observed for a variety of peridotite samples (Salters and Shimizu, 1988; Johnson et al., 1990) suggest that this is common in the shallow lithospheric mantle, even away from the arc environment.

Nevertheless, cpx from most continental spinel lherzolite xenoliths and massifs cluster around the chondritic mantle Ti/Zr ratio of 100 (Fig. 2). Simple model calculations of partial melting suggest that the residua left after melting should have higher Ti/Zr than the original material. Consistent with this, abyssal peridotites show increasing Ti/Zr with decreasing trace element concentration in cpx, as does cpx from many continental spinel lherzolites and from deformed garnet peridotites. This trend has been modelled by Johnson et al. (1990) by repeated melting and segregation of $\leq 0.1\%$ melt increments (totaling from 5 to 25% melting) of a LREE-depleted source.

By contrast, although garnets from South African peridotites and $\text{sp} \pm \text{gar}$ lherzolites from Pali Aike overlap this ratio, they extend to **lower** rather than higher Ti/Zr. Within the array of South African samples, most deformed garnet peridotites plot near the $\text{Ti/Zr} = 100$ line, while coarse granular peridotites (cpx and garnet) plot below and to the right (Fig. 2). Although Ti/Zr ratios for Pali Aike mineral phases range from 120 to 2, no correlation with degree of depletion has been established.

It thus seems unlikely that the garnet lherzolite compositions can be derived from chondritic mantle materials by partial melting processes alone. It is also difficult to reconcile these data with a metasomatic model involving silicate melts since this hypothesis requires mixing a high Ti/Zr (>100) residua with a melt of anomalously low Ti/Zr; MORB, OIB, and Pali Aike alkali basalts

profiles. Extended trace element plots show a similar depletion of LILE, but variable depletions of Ti; in contrast, there are relative enrichments in Nb and, in some cases, Y and Zr. Clinopyroxene from both gar-bearing and garnet-free lherzolites have unusual concave downward REE patterns, with maxima in the middle rare earths, more typical of cumulate Type II pyroxenes than Type I Cr-diopsides. Zr shows very small depletions in most samples, but unlike the data of Salters and Shimizu (1988), only one sample shows a significant Ti depletion. Importantly, there is no clear Nb depletion relative to adjacent trace elements in the diagram. Amphibole shows similar chondrite-normalized REE patterns to clinopyroxene, but extended trace element plots are unusual in that they have two peaks, one at Nb and one at Ti, indicating that the HFSE are enriched relative to REE in this phase. The

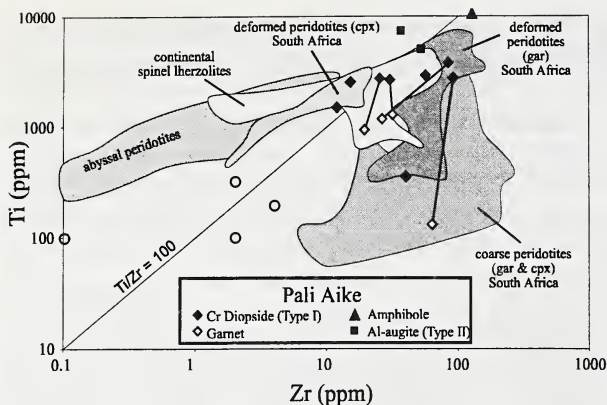


Figure 2. Plot of Zr vs. Ti comparing Pali Aike peridotite minerals to abyssal peridotite cpx, continental sp lherzolite cpx worldwide and garnet lherzolite (cpx and garnet) from South Africa. Open circles indicate unusual cpx compositions from Lunar Crater, USA (Roden and Shimizu, 1993).

those with low Ti/Zr ratios, but Pali Aike cpxs have significantly higher Ti contents than coexisting garnet, and generally higher Ti/Zr ratios. Based on experimental data involving silicate melts, the ratio of Zr^{gar}/Zr^{cpx} should be approximately 7 ($D_{Zr}^{gar}=0.6-0.7$; $D_{Zr}^{cpx}=0.1$; Green et al., 1989). Many garnet lherzolites from South Africa plot near this equilibrium ratio, although others extend away to lower Zr^{gar}/Zr^{cpx} . All Pali Aike samples have significantly lower Zr^{gar}/Zr^{cpx} values than expected at equilibrium ($Zr^{gar}/Zr^{cpx}=1.0-0.2$). Even if one invokes carbonatite metasomatism ($D_{Zr}^{gar}=0.8-1.4$; $D_{Zr}^{cpx}=0.29$; Sweeney et al., 1995), the ratio of Zr^{gar}/Zr^{cpx} would still be too high (3 - 5). These results suggest that HFSE systematics in Pali Aike peridotite phases are a function of mineralogical disequilibrium. The spinel \rightarrow garnet \rightarrow spinel reaction textures preserved in these samples are a visible testimony that chemical equilibrium has not been attained, at least in the sp \pm gar assemblages. Thus unusual trace element signatures are preserved in some samples.

have average Ti/Zr ratios of ~ 100 , 60, and 80, respectively). Equilibration with, or fractionation of, ilmenite may play a role in producing these trends in the South African xenoliths since they commonly contain this phase. However, traces of ilmenite have only been found in the Pali Aike clinopyroxenites and wehrlites, not in the lherzolites, and these samples have near chondritic Ti/Zr ratios (Fig. 2).

Furthermore, HFSE distributions in cpx and garnet from Pali Aike xenoliths are inconsistent with experimentally determined D-values. At equilibrium, garnet should have higher Ti and Zr contents than coexisting cpx. Most South African peridotites display this relationship, even

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