



Hydrogen occurrence in mantle olivine nodules from kimberlites

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Mantle olivine samples represented by xenocrysts (single olivine grains of about 1 cm in size) and xenoliths (rock fragments of several cm in size) from kimberlite pipe Udachnaya have been investigated with the Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). FTIR data show that H₂O (OH) content in olivine samples from megacrysts (116-392 wt.ppm) and xenoliths (14-23 wt.ppm) is different. Both intrinsic and extrinsic OH⁻ is present.

All the samples contain numerous nanoinclusions of high-pressure hydrous silicates (10 Å-phase Mg₃Si₄O₁₀(OH)₂ nH₂O, where 10 Å = 10 Angstrom, and hydrous olivine Mg_{2-δ}SiO₄H_{2x}) and low-pressure products of their alteration (serpentine and talc). TEM study revealed that 10 Å-phase is the main high-pressure nanophase in olivine. 10 Å-phase occurs as nanoinclusions (50 - 200 nm in size) in xenocrystic olivine samples while it is present as veins (50 - 350 nm in width) developed along healed microcracks in xenoliths. The origin of 10 Å-phase in xenocrysts and xenoliths is suggested to be different. Nanoinclusions of 10 Å-phase have formed due to deprotonization of olivine in mantle environment. Veins filled with 10 Å-phase in xenoliths have developed by hydration of olivine in the mantle (mantle metasomatic reaction). 10 Å-phase is proposed to be a typical nanomineral of kimberlites that marks a certain stage of the kimberlite process at pressures 3-4 GPa. The data indicate that: (i) 10 Å-phase exists as a nanometer-sized crystals only; (ii) 10 Å-phase is genetically associated with olivine in the mantle and (iii) the origin of 10 Å-phase is not magmatic. 10 Å-phase occurrence in olivine gives the argument for the olivine hydration in mantle

environment and the depths at which xenocrysts and xenoliths have been hydrated are estimated to be 150-165 km and 90-125 km respectively.