

南アフリカカーブバールクラトンリソスフェア起源粗粒かんらん岩の微細構造とメ
タゾマティズムの関係
The relationship between microstructures and metasomatism preserved within coarse gran-
ular peridotites derived from Kaap

富田 大貴^{1*}; 道林 克禎¹; 片山 郁夫²; 小宮 剛³
TOMITA, Daiki^{1*}; MICHIBAYASHI, Katsuyoshi¹; KATAYAMA, Ikuo²; KOMIYA, Tsuyoshi³

¹ 静岡大学理学研究科地球科学専攻, ² 広島大学大学院理学研究科地球惑星システム学専攻, ³ 東京大学大学院総合文化研究科広域科学専攻

¹Institute of Geosciences, Shizuoka University, ²Department of Earth and Planetary Systems Science, Hiroshima University,

³Department of Earth Science & Astronomy Graduate School of Arts and Sciences The University of Tokyo

Kimberlite was generated in deep upper mantle (70-250km) beneath craton and subsequently ascended to surface rapidly. Peridotite xenoliths, which were entrained by kimberlite, record composition and texture formed in upper mantle beneath the craton. We studied coarse granular peridotites obtained from Kimberley pipe, South Africa, as they have a few studies in terms of microstructural development, presumably because of very coarser grains. We performed mineral crystal-fabric analyses of the coarse granular peridotites in order to understand the structure of the cratonic lithosphere. The peridotites consist mostly of olivine and orthopyroxene with clinopyroxene, garnet and a minor amount of spinel and phlogopite. The crystallization of clinopyroxene appears to be associated with melt metasomatism, whereas that of phlogopite could be associated with hydration metasomatism. Garnet grains occur commonly with kelyphite consisting of fine-grained orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene and spinel, indicating that these peridotites could have been uplifted above the phase boundary between garnet peridotite and spinel peridotite stability fields. Although both foliation and lineation are not commonly identified because of coarse granular texture, olivine crystal fabrics are characterized by a single maximum of [010] with single maxima or weak girdles of [100] and [001]. We found that the intensities of olivine and orthopyroxene crystal-fabrics are correlated to the modal composition of clinopyroxene and phlogopite. It suggests that the melt metasomatism weakened crystal-fabrics, whereas the hydration metasomatism intensified crystal-fabrics. As a consequence, the metasomatism could result in the development of different types of microstructures in the peridotites and may weaken the craton lithosphere.

Keywords: kimberlite, peridotite, garnet, olivine, craton, crystal-fabrics