







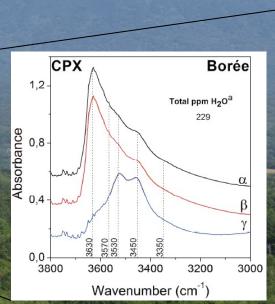


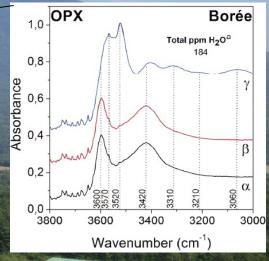
Representative OH signatures of pyroxenes from mantle rocks

A representative OH spectrum is built from the sum of 3 spectra acquired with the beam polarized parallel to each of the crystallographic axes of a pyroxene crystal. Another way is to sum unpolarized spectra recorded from a sufficient number of pyroxenes grains randomly

oriented from an homogeneous xenolith.

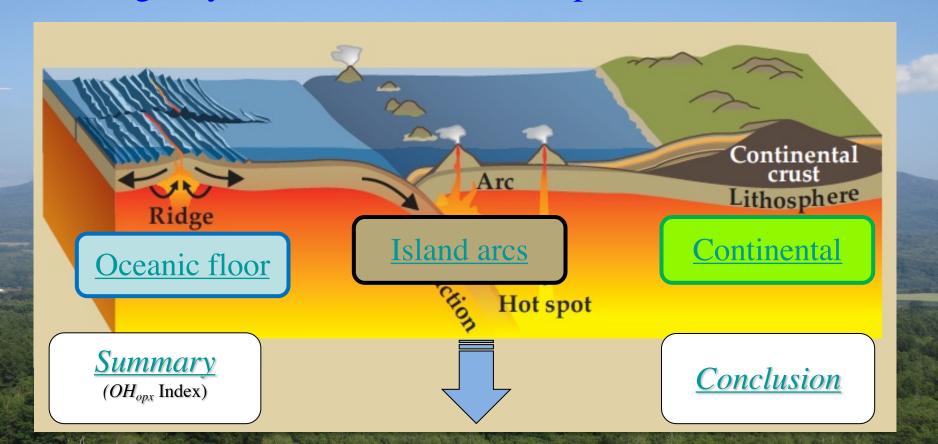




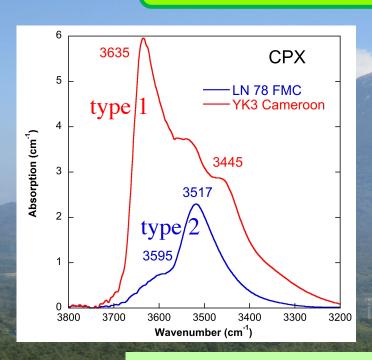


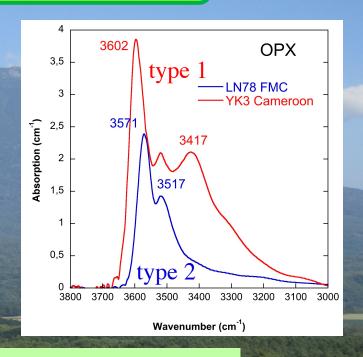
 μ -infrared analysis

OH signatures of opx and cpx pyroxenes vary simultaneously with the geodynamic context. Let's explore the differences....



Deep Continental Lithosphere

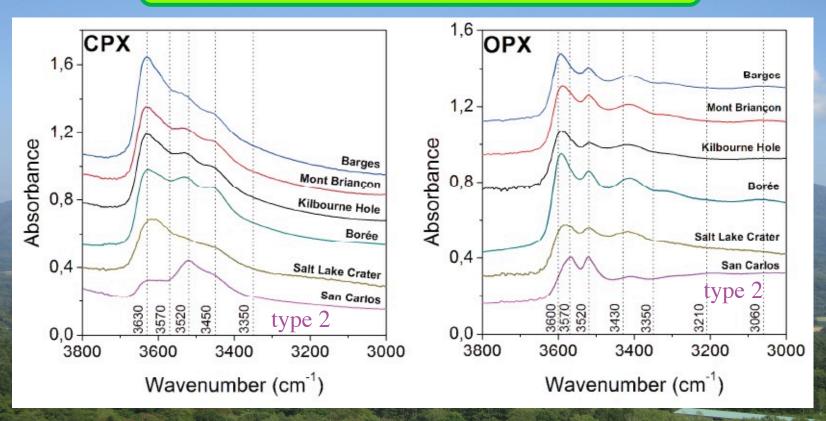




Tow types of signatures: type 1 & type 2

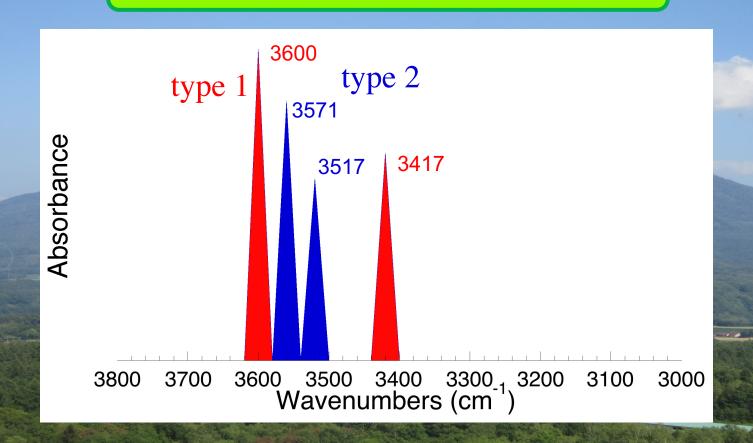
Pyroxenites from French Massif Central (FMC) / Adamawa Volcanic Plateau (Cameroon)

Deep Continental Lithosphere



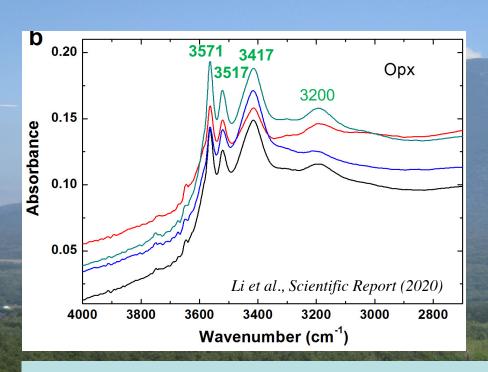
Lherzolites from San Carlos (USA), type 2

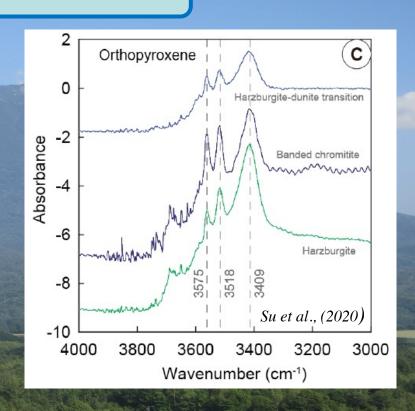
Deep Continental Lithosphere





Deep Oceanic Lithosphere

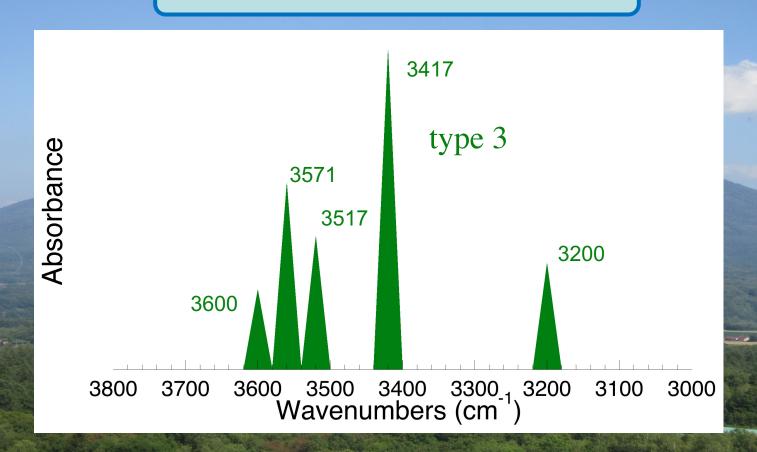




One type of signature: type 3

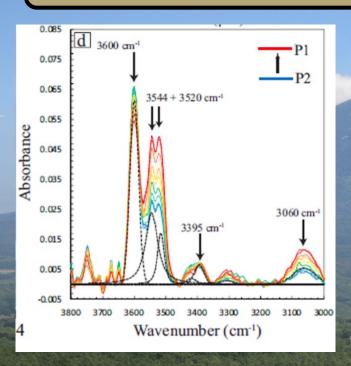
Abyssal mid-Atlantic peridotites / Kizildag ophiolite (Turkey)

Deep Oceanic Lithosphere



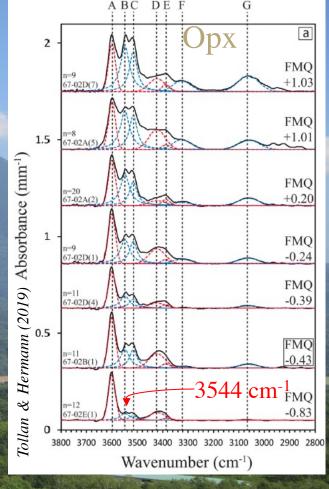


Mantle Xenoliths from Island Arc



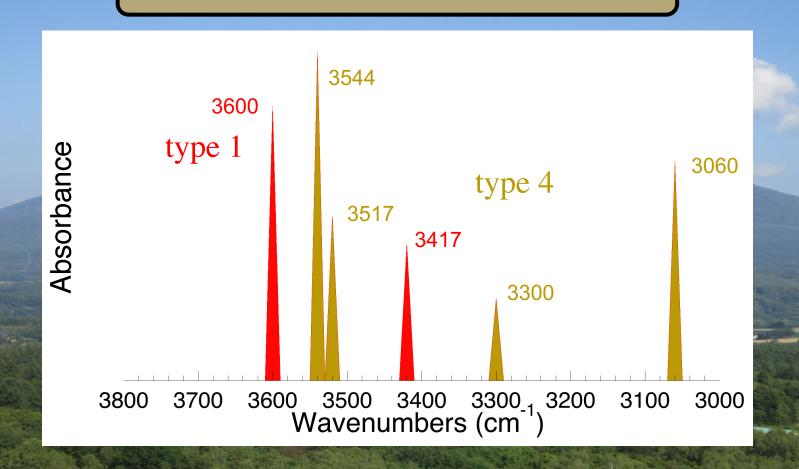
Record progressive oxidation of the mantle along melt ascent.

Tow types of signatures: type 1 & type 4

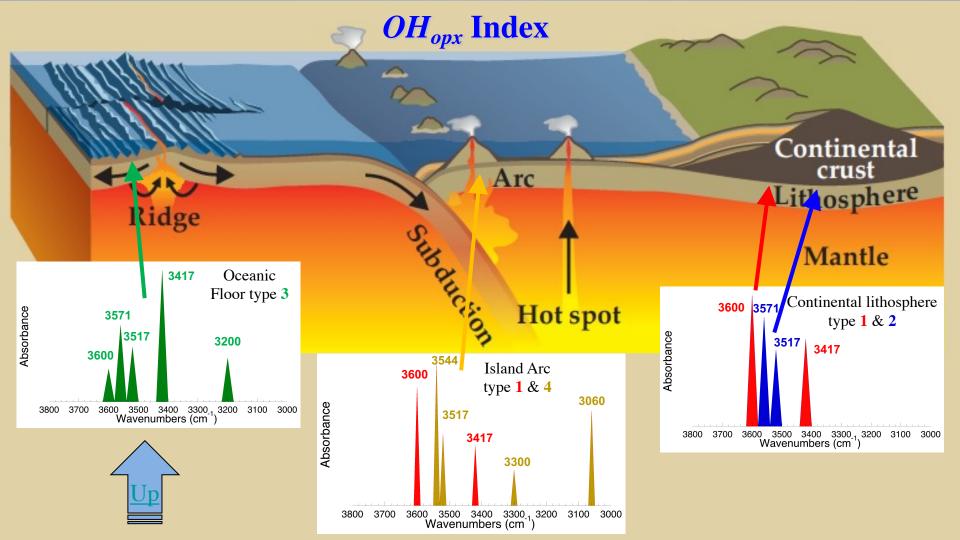


Harzburgites xenoliths from the West Bismarck island arc

Mantle Xenoliths from Island Arc







Conclusion

- 1) Two types of signatures in opx and cpx from continental lithosphere, type 1 and type 2
- 2) One type of signature in oceanic lithosphere: type 3
- 3) Two types of signatures in xenoliths from island arc: types 1 and 4.

It remains now:

- to identify the OH defects associated to these specific signatures;
- to identify the metasomatic stages associated to them.