

MINERAL EQUILIBRIA AS INDICATORS OF THE MANTLE-DERIVED ULTRA-HIGH K-LIQUIDUS

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Existing experimental and petrological data suggest an increase with pressure (P) of partition coefficient of K₂O between brine of carbonate (b) and a silicate melt (mSi) because of decrease in \hat{E}^2 in the mSi. P is getting narrow the immiscibility gap in the system mSi – mb and displaces the gap toward a low alkalis mSi at aK₂O = const in the system. As a result, the K₂O-bearing clinopyroxene (Cpx₁) is to be crystallized from mSi as a liquidus mineral being in equilibrium with mb. An analog of such high-potassium liquids was observed by Nevo et al. (1988) in a fluid-melt inclusions in diamonds from Zair. Cpx₁ as a possible indicator of such deep-seated liquids is described from diamonds of Yakutian kimberlites (Sobolev et al., 1996) and from ultra high-pressure intercalating Grt-Cpx and diamond-bearing Grt-Cpx-Carbonate rocks of the Kokchetav Complex (KC). At P = 70 kbar and T = 1200°C in equilibrium with such Cpx₁ carbonate melt must contain 20-27 wt. % (Harlow, 1995).

Cores and centers of microinclusions of Cpx₁ in Grt of the Grt-Cpx rock from the KC show a flat zoning in K₂O at 1.05 wt. %, while its content in rims is ~ 0.25 wt.%. A major constituent of the rock is the matrix K₂O-free Cpx₂ (up to 90 mm in size). Its cores contain lamellae-like microinclusions of Kfs and show a flat zoning in bulk K₂O ~ 0.25 wt.% (Cpx₂ + Kfs), while K₂O content in rims of the Cpx₂ reaches 0 wt.%. The chemical zoning of minerals from these rocks suggests crystallization of Cpx₁ and Kfs from the msi liquid on the way its uprising from a depth of 200 km. A possible phase diagram of the system is considered. A peritectic reaction $KAISi_2O_6 + [SiO_2]_{m/fl} = KAISi_3O_8$ taking place at a relatively shallow level of the Mantle is discussed, in particular.