IX

*



• •

,

»

IX					
550.4.02					
IX			*		
, 2018 . 110 .			»:		
		IX			
« .).	,		»(.	, 2-3	2018
	,				
	,				,

, -•

ISBN 978-5-6041841-0-3



©

,

IX

,

:

,

•
•

- : •• , .- , , ..- .., :
- ••• , , , ..- . .,
- ••• , . .- . .,
- • , • •,
- :
- •• , , , ..- ..,
- ••• , ..- ..,
- :
- ••• , . .- . .,
- •• , .,
- ••• , ..- ..,
- •• , •• ,
- :
- ••• ,•• ,
- :

_

18-35-10036



Plo	:	(TWEEOU
avPT)		X	2
		••••••	9
NEW MODELS FOR KIME	BERLITE PARENTAL MELTS:	COMPOSITION	I, TEMPERATURE,
ASCENT AND EMPLACES Kamenetsky V.S.	MENT		
			14
· · ·,	,		
	:		
	,		,
		•••••	
			19
<u> </u>	,		
			20
		••••••	20
	-		AG-
()	
, .	.,	••••••	21
			24
			<i>2</i> 7
	$30K_2O \cdot 70GeO_2$		9,3
<u> </u>	,,	• •,	
	-		5.0
			21
<u> </u>	•, • •, •	• •••••	

	« ,	>
	()	3
	<u>.</u> ,,,	3
) ,	(- , ,	
()(-)
	Ca-Al-O	
· · ·	Ga ³⁺ -	42 42
,	l-H ₂ O-CO ₂	40
	SrMAl ₂ SiO ₇ (M=Sr, Ca)	48
,	(- , ,)	49
5	- H ₂ O-KCl	5
, ,	Na ₂ O-MgO-SiO2-TiO ₂ (762^4	4)

κ,

,

) . .,57 (. ., • •, •• • •, . ., • •• -• •, • •, Er^{3+} Yb³⁺ • •, ZnS-FeS . ., Abdel-Hafiez M., . ., _ • •, : • •, . ., . ., · ·, Ca₂₋ Cd Sb₂O₇ ••

6

	Si-Al-Na-K-Li-F-O-H
• •,	• •,

<u> </u>	• •,	• •,	• •,	• •,
,	,			
,	,			
,		,	· · · · ·	01
• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	••••••	
		7		
?				
· · ·,		•••••	••••••	
			-	,
-				
· · ·,	• •,			
	(I	I Dh Sm Nd L	u Hf)	
	((J-1 0, Sill-INU, LI	u-111)	
<u> </u>	,			
		MaO-SiOa-Ge	\cap	
		W120-5102-00	02	
<u> </u>	• •,			103
()			
()			
<u> </u>	· ·,			105

,



РТо́

(

ó



:



TWQ [1,3,5,6], [10ó15,17,19]. Thermocalc ó

,





- 1. Aranovich L.Ya., Berman R.G. Optimized standard state and solution properties of minerals: II. Comparisons, predictions, and applications // Contrib. Mineral. Petrol., Vol. 126, Ns. 1-2, 1996, pp. 25637.
- 2. Aranovich L.Ya., Podlesskii K.K. Geothermobarometry of high-grade metapelites: simultaneously operating reactions // Geol. Soc. Spec. Publ., No. 43, 1989, pp. 45661.
- Berman R.G. Internally-consistent thermodynamic data for minerals in the system Na₂OóK₂OóCaOóMgOóFeOó Fe₂O₃óAl₂O₃óSiO₂óTiO₂óH₂OóCO₂ // J. Petrology, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1988, pp. 4456522.
- 4. Berman R.G. Thermobarometry using multi-equilibrium calculations: a new technique, with petrological applications // Can. Mineral., Vol. 29, No. 4, 1991, pp. 8336855.
- Berman R.G., Aranovich L.Ya. Optimized standard state and solution properties of minerals: I. Model calibration for olivine, orthopyroxene, cordierite, garnet, and ilmenite in the system FeOóMgOóCaOóAl2O3óTiO₂óSiO₂ // Contrib. Mineral. Petrol., Vol. 126, Ns. 1-2, 1996, pp. 1624.
- 6. Berman R.G., Aranovich L.Ya., Rancourt D.G., Mercier P.H.J. Reversed phase equilibrium constraints on the stability of Mg-Fe-Al biotite // Amer. Mineral., Vol. 92, No. 1, 2007, pp. 1396150.
- 7. Connolly J.A.D., Petrini K. An automated strategy for calculation of phase diagram sections and retrieval of rock properties as a function of physical conditions // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 20, No. 7, 2002, pp. 6976708.
- 8. de Capitani C., Petrakakis K. The computation of equilibrium assemblage diagrams with Theriak/Domino software // Amer. Mineral., Vol. 95, No. 7, 2010, pp. 100661016.

IX

- 9. Essene E.J. The current status of thermobarometry in metamorphic rocks // Geol. Soc. London Spec. Publ., Vol. 43, 1989, pp. 1644.
- 10. Holland T.J.B., Powell R. An internally consistent thermodynamic dataset with uncertainties and correlations: 2. Data and results // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1985, pp. 3436370.
- Holland T.J.B., Powell R. An enlarged and updated internally consistent thermodynamic dataset with uncertainties and correlations: the system K₂OóNa₂OóCaOóMgOóMnOóFeOóFe₂O₃óAl₂O₃óTiO₂óSiO₂óCóH₂óO₂ // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 8, No. 1, 1990, pp. 89ó124.
- Holland T.J.B., Powell R. An internally-consistent thermodynamic dataset for phases of petrological interest // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 16, No. 3, 1998, pp. 3096343.
- Holland T., Powell R. Activityócomposition relations for phases in petrological calculations: an asymmetric multicomponent formulation // Contrib. Mineral. Petrol., 2003, Vol. 145, No. 4, pp. 4926501.
- Holland T.J.B., Powell R. Mineral activityócomposition relations and petrological calculations involving cation equipartition in multisite minerals: a logical inconsistency // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 24, No. 9, 2006, pp. 8516 861.
- Holland T.J.B., Powell R. An improved and extended internally consistent thermodynamic dataset for phases of petrological interest, involving a new equation of state for solids // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 29, No. 3, 2011, pp. 3336383.
- Perchuk L.L. Derivation of a thermodynamically consistent set of geothermometers and geobarometers for metamorphic and magmatic rocks // Progress in Metamorphic and Magmatic Petrology. Cambridge University Press: 1991, pp. 936112.
- 17. Powell R., Holland T.J.B. An internally consistent thermodynamic dataset with uncertainties and correlations: 1. Methods and a worked example // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 3, No. 4, 1985, pp. 3276342.
- Powell R., Holland T.J.B. An internally consistent dataset with uncertainties and correlations: 3. Applications to geobarometry, worked examples and a computer program // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 6, No. 2, 1988, pp. 1736 204.
- 19. Powell R., Holland T. The applicability of least squares in the extraction of thermodynamic data from experimentally bracketed mineral equilibria // Amer. Mineral., Vol. 78, 1993, pp. 1076112.
- Powell R., Holland T. Optimal geothermometry and geobarometry // Amer. Mineral., Vol. 79, Ns. 1-2, 1994, pp. 1206133.
- 21. Powell R., Holland T., Worley B. Calculating phase diagrams involving solid solutions via non-linear equations, with examples using THERMOCALC // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 16, No. 4, 1998, pp. 5776588.
- 22. Powell R., Holland T.J.B. On thermobarometry // J. Metamorphic Geol., Vol. 26, No. 2, 2008, pp. 1556179.

23.	TWQ_Comb.	1.2.0.4.	2006.	URL:
	http://www.dimadd.ru/ru/Programs/twqcomb			
24.	TWQ_View.	1.2.0.22.	2006.	URL:
	http://www.dimadd.ru/ru/Programs/twqview			
25.	TC_Comb.	1.1.0.17.	2013.	URL:
	http://dimadd.ru/ru/Programs/tccomb			
26.	- · · · · ·			URL:
	http://www.dimed.d.m./m./Drograms/altembinesionnem_pedheday.geotermeheremetr	::		

.:

http://www.dimadd.ru/ru/Programs/o-kombinacionnom-podhode-v-geotermobarometrin 27.

1989, . 96ó126.

Kamenetsky V.S.¹

¹ University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia, Dima.Kamenetsky@utas.edu.au

Kimberlites represent magmas derived from great mantle depths and are the principal source of diamonds. Kimberlites and their xenolith cargo have been extremely useful for determining the chemical composition, melting regime and evolution of the subcontinental mantle. Significant effort has gone into characterizing styles of emplacement, ages, petrography, mineralogy, textural and compositional characteristics, and the tectonic setting of kimberlites. However, a full understanding of kimberlite petrogenesis has been hampered by effects of pre-emplacement contamination, syn-emplacement stratification and syn/post-emplacement alteration of kimberlite rocks, all of which tend to hinder recognition of primary/parental kimberlite magma compositions. The prevailing practice of using bulk kimberlite compositions to derive parental compositions has been challenged by research on the Devonian Udachnaya-East pipe and other relatively fresh kimberlites worldwide.

Since its discovery in 1956, the Udachnaya kimberlite pipe has become a õtype localityö for geochemists and petrologists studying mantle rocks and mantle physical-chemical conditions. Apart from hosting a diverse suite of extremely well-preserved mantle xenoliths, the host kimberlite (East body) is the only known occurrence of fresh kimberlite, with secondary serpentine almost absent and uniquely high Na₂O and Cl (up to 6.2 wt.%) and low H₂O (< 1 wt.%) contents. The discovery of such compositional features in the only unaltered kimberlite has profound implications for models of parental kimberlite magma compositions, and the significance of the high Na and Cl abundances in the Udachnaya-East pipe has therefore been subjected to vigorous criticism. The main argument against a primary magmatic origin of high Na - Cl levels involves the possibility of contamination by salt-rich sedimentary rocks known in the subsurface of the Siberian platform, either by assimilation into the parental magma or by post-intrusion reaction with saline groundwaters.

The main evidence against crustal contamination of parental kimberlite magmas is that the serpentinefree varieties of the Udachnaya-East kimberlite owe their petrochemical and mineralogical characteristics to a fortuitous lack of interaction with syn- and post-magmatic aqueous fluids. The groundmass assemblage of this kimberlite, as well as earlier-formed melt inclusions, contains alkali carbonate, chloride and other Naand Cl-bearing minerals. This mineralogy reflects enrichment of the parental melt in carbonate, chlorine and sodium. The combination of low H_2O , high alkali-Cl abundances, lack of serpentine, and the presence of alteration-free mantle xenoliths all indicate that the Udachnaya-East kimberlite preserves pristine compositions in both kimberlite and mantle xenoliths. Evidence for broadly similar chemical signatures is found in melt inclusions from kimberlites in other cratons (South Africa, Canada, Finland and Greenland). We demonstrate that two supposedly õclassicö characteristics of kimberlitic magmas - low sodium and high water contents - relate to postmagmatic alteration. The alkali- and volatile-rich compositions of melt inclusions is responsible for low-temperature phase transformations during heating experiments, melting at <600°C, carbonate-chloride liquid immiscibility and homogenisation temperatures at ~650-800°C, well below the solidus of the high-Mg melt that is traditionally inferred to be primary kimberlite composition. Notably, records of heating stage experiments with melt inclusions from different kimberlites are broadly similar.

Previously inferred high liquidus temperatures (>1400°C) are inconsistent with geological evidence (e.g., absence of thermometamorphic effects), temperatures in the potential mantle source and melt inclusion data. We consider the protokimberlite liquid to be low temperature near the surface (<800°C), virtually anhydrous, aluminosilicate-poor, Na-Ca carbonate, enriched in lithophile trace elements, halogens, and sulphur. Although kimberlite magmas are dense in crystals and deeply-derived rock fragments, they ascend to the surface extremely rapidly, enabling diamonds to survive. The unique physical properties of kimberlite magmas depend on the specific compositions of their parental melts. We explain exceptionally rapid ascent of kimberlite magma from mantle depths by combining empirical data on the essentially carbonatite composition of the kimberlite primary melts and experimental evidence on interaction of the carbonate liquids with mantle minerals. Our experimental study shows that orthopyroxene is completely dissolved in a Na₂CO₃ melt at 2.0 to 5.0 GPa and 1200°C, and is followed by unmixing of carbonate and carbonated silicate melts and formation of stable magmatic emulsion at lower pressures and temperatures. The dispersed

silicate melt has a significant capacity for storing a carbonate component in the deep mantle (13 wt% CO₂ at 2.0 GPa). This component reaches saturation and is gradually released as CO₂ bubbles, as the silicate melt globules are transported upwards through the lithosphere by the carbonatite magma. The globules of unmixed, CO₂-rich silicate melt are continuously produced upon further reaction between the natrocarbonatite melt and mantle peridotite. On decompression the dispersed silicate melt phase ensures a continuous supply of CO₂ bubbles that decrease density and increase buoyancy and promote rapid ascent of the magmatic emulsion, and ultimately drives crack propagation and emplacement of kimberlite with its load of entrained ultramafic and crustal material into the crust. The melt saturation in olivine at low pressure prompts olivine crystallisation, which drives the residual melt towards the initial (protokimberlite) carbonatite composition.

The solubilities of H_2O and CO_2 in the model (ultramafic/ultrabasic) kimberlite melt at emplacement pressures are not as high, as measured abundances of these volatiles in kimberlite rocks. The low H_2O content of the kimberlite melt, as at least during emplacement in the crust, do not support fluidisation mechanism (i.e., rapid degassing and expansion of magmatic volatiles in an open system) of the kimberlite emplacement. Furthermore, a number of studies have convincingly demonstrated that kimberlite explosions were unexpectedly powerful for such small magma volumes. The evidence was interpreted as excavation and even emptying of pipes from top down to significant depths (up to 1 km), prior to filling with juvenile material and pulverised country rocks. Notably, eruptive activity was shown to be polyphase and span considerable time with intermittent episodes of violent venting out and periods of quiescence and sedimentation in crater lakes. Moreover, as manifested by the presence at significant depths in some pipes of relatively fresh, often uncharred wood fragments, plant leaves, animal and fish parts, the venting juvenile material was likely cold and even solid.

If the kimberlite magma does not experience H_2O and CO_2 degassing and is disrupted at subsolidus conditions, what causes the kimberlite explosive eruption? We hypothesise that emplacement of the kimberlite magma as subsurface dykes is followed by gravitational separation and sinking of dense olivine and xenoliths, whereas the buoyant carbonatitic liquid is squeezed to the top of intrusive bodies. Olivine-rich cumulates with interstitial carbonate-rich melt form the õroot zonesö of hypabyssal kimberlites, whereas the upper parts of dykes are composed of the carbonatite with scattered silicate minerals. The olivine-rich rocks worldwide are prone to intensive serpentinisation and associated production of H_2 and CH_4 through the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The amount of hydrogen produced is ~10% of the volume of serpentinised olivine. thus the serpentisation may explain spontaneous outgassing of the UE kimberlite (~10⁵ m³/day at 50-70 atm; 52% H₂) recorded in the boreholes at the level of the lower aquifer.

We envisage that degrading water-soluble carbonatite in the upper parts of kimberlite intrusions was turned into a cavernous system that provided initial storage to the hydrogen- and methane-rich gases derived from serpentinisation of olivine cumulates in the kimberlite õroot zoneö. The oxidation of these flammable gases and/or their pressurisation in a single spot resulted in a powerful detonation and destruction of surrounding rocks, and possibly caused õchain reactionö by sending shock waves through the cavernous system and thus triggering numerous explosions. Subsequent detonation activity resulted in vertical and lateral explosive boring, and further fragmentation inside the dyke system and surrounding country rocks. This was followed by collapse of rocks from the top and walls and related growth of a carrot-shaped õdiatremeö by excavation from top down and fragmentation on the contacts between the kimberlite and country rocks (i.e. in-situ õcontact brecciaö). While the idea of post-magmatic brecciation of kimberlite rocks is not entirely new, the role of combustible gases in the formation of kimberlite diatremes and their pyroclastic and volcaniclastic kimberlite facies is proposed for the first time.

We invite collaborations on microanalysis of individual mineral phases and phenocryst-hosted melt inclusions in the least altered kimberlite samples from different localities. It is important to maintain an open mind, to not doggedly stick to increasingly untenable orthodox views, and to analyse emerging evidence on merit.

(



S, Mo, Ru, Sn Hg) (

Tl, Si, Ge, Sn, Cl, Sb, Te, Se, al., 2017].

> . ().

⁶⁵Cu 63), (65

[Zhu et al., 2002]. ⁶⁵Cu, (<1 \ddot{Y}) [Powell et al., 2017].

(× 3Ÿ); 3)

[Powell et al., 2017].

[Vanhaecke et al., 2009].

«

[Moynier et al., 2017].

),

(mass bias)

)

, podarenka@mail.ru

[Vanhaecke et al., 2009].

²³⁵U. Li, Mg, Ti, V, Cr, Mo, Fe, Ni, Zn, Cd, Hg,

Sr, Rb, Nd, U [Teng et ,

> (),

[Powell et al., 2017].

[Powell et al., 2017].

:1)

⁶⁵Cu; 2))



D=0.7 V = 1,9³ [Borrok et al., 2007; Marechal et al., 1999; Marechal, , h= 5 ³ 10 5 Albarede, 2002]. HCl. 3 ³ 10 5 HCl, 4 ₃ HCl, ³ 1 3 3 3 **HCl** 4 4 HCl. 4 u (Triskem) u (Triskem) 90 % AG MP-1, 100% 1 HCl (6) Cu AG MP-1 100% (). ».

Borrok D., Wanty R.B., Ridley W.I., Wolf R., Lamothe P.J., Adams M. Separation of copper, iron, and zinc from complex aqueous solutions for isotopic measurement // Chemical Geology, 2007. V. 242. P. 400-414. Dirks C., Scholten B., Happel S., Zulauf A., Bombard A., Jungclas H. Characterisation of a Cu selective resin and its application to the production of ⁶⁴Cu // J Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., 2010. V. 28. P. 671-674.

Maréchal C., Albaréde F. Ion-exchange fractionation of copper and zinc isotopes // GeochimicaetCosmochimicaActa, 2002. V. 66. P. 149961509.

Maréchal C., Telouk P., Albaréde F. Precise analysis of copper and zinc isotopic compositions by plasma-source mass spectrometry // Chemical Geology, 1999. V. 156. P. 2516273.

Mathur R., Ruiz J., Titley S., Liermann L., Buss H., Brantley S.L. Cu isotopic fractionation in the supergene environment with and without bacteria // Geochim. Cosmo. Acta, 2005. V.69. 5233e5246.

Moynier F., Vance D., Fujii T., Savage P. The Isotope Geochemistry of Zinc and Copper // Reviews in Mineralogy & Geochemistry, 2017. V. 82. P. 543-600.

Powell W., Mathur R., Bankoff H.A., Mason A., Bulatovi A., Filipovi V., Godfrey L. Digging deeper: Insights into metallurgical transitions in European prehistory through copper isotopes// Journal of Archaeological Science xxx (2017). . 1 ó 10.

Teng F., Dauphas N., Watkins J. Non-Traditional Stable Isotopes: Retrospective and Prospective // Reviews in Mineralogy & Geochemistry, 2017. V. 82. P. 1-26.

Vanhaecke F., Balcaen L., Malinovsky D. Use of single-collector and multi-collector ICP-mass spectrometry for isotopic analysis // J. Anal. At. Spectrom, 2009. V. 24. P. 863-886.

Zhu X., O@Nions K., Guo Y., Belshaw N., and Rickard D. Determination of natural Cu-isotope variation by plasmasource mass spectrometry: implications for use in geochemical tracers // Chem. Geol., 2000. V.163. P. 1396149.



»



ó























"





$K(NaMg_2)Si_4O_{10}F_2$

Na,Mg-

,

, $KNa_2CaMg(SO_4)_3F$ " NaBe(CO₃)(OH)·1-2H₂O, •• • , •• $Zn_2Ti_{4-x}Si_4O_{14}(OH,H_2O,Å)_8 (x < 1)$

$NaZnNb_2Ti[Si_2O_7]_2O(OH,F)_3(H_2O)_{4+x}$ (x< 1)

.

, ó , , ,



, . 162, 2015, . 2676275. Bish D.L., Plotze M. X-ray powder diffraction with emphasis on qualitative and quantitative analysis in industrial mineralogy // EMU notes in mineralogy. V. 9. Advances in the characterization of industrial minerals / Ed. G.E. Christidis.L.: EMU and MSGB, 2011. P. 35676.

Taylor J.C. Rietveld made easy: a practical guide to the understanding of the method and successful phase quantifications. Canberra, Australia: Sietronics Pty Limited, 2004.













. 2.

(

Na),

).

»

Ag-

:

, 1. U-Pb Lu-Hf , , _ -2.

U-Pb Lu-Hf ¹⁷⁶Lu/¹⁷⁷Hf. ,]. [2

0153-2018-0004.

. 1. • •,) // « », 2017, , . . 14-16. 2. . . 2010. 144 . 3. . ., . ., · ·, • •, . . · ·, () // « , 2010, . 430-431. , , , 1981. 207 . 4. . 3-

5.

. .,, , 2002. 359 .

6.

, , 1990.32 .

1

QAPF [2, 6].

),

,

[2, 3].

[5,10]. ,

, , , ,

[4,5].

,

;

1,2-0,9 . [4].

24

(

			0,6-0	,5 . [, 4,5].	-	
, . , U-Pb),			(~970	'. , U-F	Pb), (955±13 (1,2	. (~	970 ±21 , U-Pb). , U-Pb),
			[4, 5	, 7; 9; 10].			-
(502±24	, (504±2 , , U-Pb), (500±4 .	, U-Pb), (514±5) , U-Pb). [4,	9 , 5, 7; 9; 10	(516±2 , U-Pb), ı].	. , U-Pb), (500±2	•	, U-Pb),
,	• ,		•		, , ,-	,	
		4-5		800° [8].	,		
et al. 1087]	, [Pearce et	al., 1984; Fro) ost et al., 20)01, 2008; Ma	niar and Picco	, oli, 1989	; Whalen
et al., 1987]. ,		ó,	[1]		SiO ₂ , Na ₂ C	0+K ₂ O, Z	Zr, Nb, Y
	,			Rb, Cs, Ba	a, Th, U		-
Sm-Nd, R	b-Sr			[5,7,10]	,		•
ó 10 2,2 (-19.8, T _{DM} (Nd)).	" 1,9 .	» (,		500	, Nd(0))
[2]				,			,
,					CO ₂		ó
,			,				,
					, ()
, (- ,).	-		-	-	,

<u>15-05-02761</u>.

:

- Frost Ronald B., Barnes Calvin G., Collins William J., Arculus Richard J., Ellis David J. and Carol D. Frost. A Geochemical classification of granitic rock suites. J. petrol. 42 (2001) 42 2033-2048
- 2. Frost Ronald B. and Frost Carol D. On charnockites// Gondwana research 13 (2008) 30-44
- Frost Ronald B. and Frost Carol D. A Geochemical Classification for Feldspatic Igneous Rocks//Journal of Petrolgy 49 (2008) 1955-1969
- Liu X., Zhau Y., Song B., Liu J., Cui J. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon geochronology of high grade rocks and charnockites from the eastern Amery Ice Shelf and Southwestern Prydz Bay, East Antarctica: Constrains on Late Mesoproterosoic to Cambrian tectonothermal events related to supercontinent assambly// Gondwana Research 16 (2009) 342-361
- 5. Mikhalsky E. V., Sheraton J. W., Hahne K. Charnockite composition in relation to the tectonic evolution of East Antarctica//Gondwana Research 9 (2006) 379-397
- Rajesh H. M. A geochemical perspective on charnockite magmatism in Peninsular India// Geoscience Frontiers 3(6) (2012) 773-788
- Sheraton John W., Tindle Andrew G. & Tingey Robert J. Geochemistry, origin, and tectonic setting of granitic rocks of the Prince Charles Mountains, Antarctica//AGSO Journal of Australian Geology & Geophysics, (1993)16 (3), 345-370
- Sheraton J. W., Tingey R. G., Oliver R. L. & Black L. P. Geology of the Bunger Hills-denman Glacier region, East Antarctica. AGSO Bulletin 244 1995
- Zhao J., Ells D. J., Kilpatrick A.J., McCulloch M.T. Geochemical and Sr-Nd isotopic study of charnockites and related rocks in the northern Prince Charles Mountains, East Antarctica: implications for charnockite petrogenesis and proterozoic crustal evolution//Precambrian Research 81 (1997) 37-66
- Young D. N., Zhao J., Ellis D. J., McCulloch M. T. Geochemical and Sr-Nd isotopic mapping of source provinces for the Mawson charnockites, east Antarctica: implications for Proterozoic tectonics and Gondwana reconstruction//Precambrian research 86 (1997) 1-19







1. Osamu Ohtaka, Hiroshi Arima, Hiroshi Fukui, Wataru Utsumi, Yoshinori Katayama, Akira Yoshiasa.Pressureinduced sharp coordination change in liquid germinate //Physical Review Letters. - 2004- 15,P. 155506





20%.

, -

 B_2O_3 B_2O_3 H_3BO_3 5 20 B₂O₃ (~5 . % : . %) . . 6 $(NH_4,K)MnPO_4H2O$, $B_2O_3(\sim 20)$ 5; 6 .%) $Mn_3(PO_4)_2$, $KMn_4(PO_4)_3$, $RbMn_4(PO4)_3$. $B_2O_3(>30$.%) 4; 6 . . $Rb_{2,3}(H_2O)_{0,8}Mn_3[B_4P_6O_{24}(O,OH)_2].$ $B_2O_3 > 30$. % $Fe_{2.5}[BP_2O_7(OH)_2][PO_3(OH)][PO_3(O_{0.5}OH_{0.5})] \cdot H_2O \quad (LiH_2O)_2\{Al_2[BP_4O_{12}(O,OH)_4]\}.$

[3].

:

H_3BO_3

 $: Mn_7(HPO_4)_4(PO_4)_2, \quad Co_7(HPO_4)_4(PO_4)_2, \quad Na_5Cu_3[PO_4]_2[PO_4HPO_4], \\ Ca_9(Fe_{0.63}Mg_{0.37})H_{0.37}(PO_4)_7, \ Na_{0.9}Co_6[HPO_4][H_{0.36}PO_4]_3(OH)_3.$

18-33-01129 17-03-00886

•

,

- Yakubovich O.V. Phosphates with Amphoteric Oxocomplexes: Crystal Chemical Features and Expected Physical Properties // In: Krivovichev S.V. (ed) Minerals as Advanced Materials I. Springer: 2008. P. 1016109.

,

,

3. Li, M., & Verena-Mudring, A. New Developments in the Synthesis, Structure, and Applications of Borophosphates and Metalloborophosphates. Crystal Growth & Design, 2016, 16(4), 244162458.

Eh

:



-150 -1200 ⁻¹.







K-Cr-



1

5 1200[°].

	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13
TiO ₂	69,45	69,03	71,6	69,77	69,41	69,96	70,54	70,94
Cr ₂ O ₃	15,62	16,45	15,2	16,76	16,27	17,1	17,19	16,21
FeO	0,83	0,5	0,26	0,84	0,85	0,33	0,72	0,48
Al ₂ O ₃	0,91	0,89	0,98	0,67	0,49	0,33	0,77	0,47
K ₂ O	11,26	11,39	11,21	11,29	11,37	11,29	11,53	10,59
MnO	0,37	0,03	0,13	0,18	0	0,13	0,21	0,01
MgO	0,68	0,51	0,56	0,67	0,63	0,72	0,78	0,73
	99,12	98,8	99,94	100,18	99,02	99,86	101,74	99,43
					16			
Ti	6,23	6,22	6,34	6,20	6,25	6,24	6,18	6,32
Cr	1,47	1,56	1,42	1,57	1,54	1,60	1,58	1,52
Fe ³⁺	0,07	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,03	0,06	0,04
Al	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,09	0,07	0,05	0,11	0,07
K	1,71	1,74	1,68	1,70	1,74	1,71	1,71	1,60
Mn	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00
Mg	0,12	0,09	0,10	0,12	0,11	0,13	0,14	0,13

IX

8.

Ba.

//

//





16-05-00266).

- 1. PriderR. T., 1939. Some minerals from the leucite-rich rocks of the west Kimberley area, Western Australia // Min. Mag., V. 25, pp. 373-387.
- 2. Norrish K. 1951. Priderite, a new mineral from the leucitelamproites of the West Kimberley area, Western Australia //Mineralogical Magazine. V. 73, pp. 100761024.
- Naemura K., Shimizu I., Svojtka M., Hirajima T. 2015. Accessory priderite and burbanrite in multiphase solid inclusions in the orogenic garnet peridotite from the Bohemian Massif, Czech Republic // Journal of Mineral. and Petrol. Sciences. V. 110, pp. 20-28.
- 4. Konzett J., Wirth R., Hauzenberger Ch., Whitehouse M. 2013. Two episodes of fluid migration in the KaapvaalCraton lithospheric mantle associated with Cretaceous kimberlite activity: Evidence from a harzburgite containing a unique assemblage of metasomatic zirconium-phases // Lithos. V. 182-183, pp. 165-184.
- 5. Haggerty S.E., 1987 Metasomatic mineral titanates in upper mantle xenoliths. In Mantle Xenoliths (Nixon, P. H., ed.). J. Wiley and Sons Ltd., Chichester, 671-90.
- 6. Foley S., Hofer H., Brey G. 1994. High-pressure synthesis of priderite and members of lindsleyite-mathiasite and hawthorneite-yimengite series // Contrib. Mineral. Petrol., V. 117, pp. 164-174.

. ..

2018. . 147. 3. . 44-58. DOI 10.30695/zrmo/2018.1473.03 <u>https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=34999793</u>



- Domenicali C.A. Magnetic and electric properties of natural and synthetic single crystals of magnetite // Physical Review, 1950, Vol. 78, No. 4, P. 458-467.
- 3. Parker R., Tinsley C.J. Electrical conduction in magnetite // Physica status solidi (a), 1976, Vol. 33, No. 1, P. 189-194.
- 4. Todo S., Siratori K., Kimura S. Transport Properties of the High Temperature Phase of Fe₃O₄ // Journal of the Physical Society of Japan, 1995, Vol. 64, No. 6, P. 2118-2126.
- 5. Wi mann S., Wurmb V.V., Litterst F.J., Dieckmann R., Becker, K.D. The temperature-dependent cation distribution in magnetite // Journal of Physics and chemistry of Solids, 1998, Vol. 59, No. 3, P. 321-330.





(. 1).

		, %,			
/	-	-	-	, %	/ 3 ,
1	7,4	31,8	24,4	20,4	1,72
2	14,8	40,1	25,3	23,2	1,61

. 2,

,

22733-2002.

,

2

1

		()			, %	
	(,)	1	0,5	0,25	0,1	0,05	< 0,05
		0,2	1,0	8,0	15,2	1,5	74,1
		0,2	1,2	9,2	24,4	25,9	100
		99,8	98,8	90,8	75,6	74,1	0
		0,2	1,4	2,0	4,0	10,6	81,8
	• •	0,2	1,6	3,6	7,6	18,2	100
		99,8	98,4	96,4	92,4	81,8	0

ô

~

max

. .

35

. 1.

»

	3,	,		
				3
, %		, / 3		,
3	2,05	2,07	1,6	1,5
4	2,06	2,08	2,4	2,2
5	2,08	2,10	2,6	2,4
6	2,09	2,11	3,3	3,2
7	2,11	2,13	4,5	4,4
28 .		,	: 3,	ó7 -
	, 7		70% ,	7 28 28 .
		,		. ,

(

I 32,5)

•

,

367 %

:

1. Witczak, M.W. Use jf Nonlinear Subgrade Modulus in AASHTO Design / M.W. Witczak, X. Qi, M.W. Mirza // Journal of Transportation Engineering, Vol. 121, No. 3 1995. Pp. 273-282/

2. Puppala, A.J. Estimating Stiffness of Subgrade and Unbound Materials for Pavement Desing // NCHRP Synthesis 382, Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, Washington, DC 2008. 139p.

 3.
 , . .
 / . . , . . , . . , . . //

 , 2014.
 1. ó . 59-66.
 //

 4.
 , . . , . . , . . . //
 Geogauge

 . . . // . . . , . . . //
 , 2014, 3. ó . 40-47.




(Al-Cr-Fe).



0.6) (. 1).

Phl-

 $(Fe^{3+}/\Sigma Fe)$ JEOL JXA-8200 ($Fe^{3+}/\Sigma Fe$). FeLβ flank-FeLa [4]. flank-[3] Fe³⁺/ΣFe). (flank-60 300 15 4 2 - 3flank FeLβ FeLα $L\alpha/L\beta$ 1.06 0.10, [3], $Fe^{3+}/\Sigma Fe$. Phl-

- 1. Bodinier J.-L. & Godard, M. Orogenic, ophiolitic, and abyssal peridotites // Treatise on geochemistry, 2003, pp. 103-170.
- 2. Evans B.W. and Frost B.R. Chrome-spinel in progressive metamorphism: A preliminary analysis // Geoch Cosmoch Acta, v. 39, 1975, pp. 959-972.
- 3. Goncharov, A., Sinelshikova, O. and Lukmanov, R. In-situ study of ferric iron distribution in synthetic spinels by electron microprobe analysis. Geophysical Research Abstracts. P. 60076 in: *EGU General Assembly 2017*.
- 4. Höfer, H.E. and Brey, G.P. The iron oxidation state of garnet by electron microprobe: Its determination with the flank method combined with major-element analysis // American Mineralogist, 92, 2007, p. 8736885.
- 5. Lobach-Zhuchenko S.B., Egorova Ju.S. Atypical geochemistry of the lherzolite enclave in the Paleoarchean Bug Granulite complex participation of the chondrite material? Geophysical Research Abstracts. Vol. 19, *EGU General Assembly 2017*.
- 6. Palme H., O'Neil H. Cosmochemical estimates of mantle composition // Treatise in Geochemistry. Amsterdam: Elsevier. 2014. P. 1-39.
- 7. Rollinson H. Contrib Recognising early Archaean mantle: a reappraisal // Mineral. Petrol, v. 154, 2007, pp. 2416252.

8.		,	.,		-	(U	óThóPb, LuóHf)	
							//	,
	2, 2013,	. 99ó121.						
9.	-	• •,		• •,	• •,	· ., II DI	, ь сирімр II	• •,
					 	U-FI	D=\3111\1 VIE=11=	

(

) //

. 477, 5, 2017, . 567-571.



0.34%.

0.44ó1.02%.



. 1.

GC-MS.

•

	,				,		,
H_2O	$\mathrm{CO}_{2,}$;	,		,
	,		•				7.83
(1) 27.15% (3).				,	,
	(.1,	3).					

- . .-

Ca-Al-O . ., 1,2 · .¹,), ³ 1 (. (.),), grigoryeva_av888@mail.ru . % [13]. Al_2O_3 4.0ó4.5 Al , 16,4 . % (Al₂O₃ MORB) [5], , Al Al Al_2O_3 . Al (Mg,Fe)SiO₃, CaSiO₃-, $CaMgAl_4Si_4O_{16}$ [16]. AB initio [1], , Fe^{3+}) Ca Al (Ca, Al (Fe) MORB [6]. 1976 [15] $CaFe_2O_4$ [2] $CaAl_2O_4$ CaAl₂O₄. Ca-Al-O , CaAl₂O₄ (-I) $P2_1/n$ [8] CA-I CA-II, m-CaGa₂O₄. CA-III CA-IV, P-T CA-IV CaFe₂O₄-CA-IV Pnam. $CaAl_2O_4$ $CaGa_2O_4$ CaFe₂O₄. CA-III CA-IV [11] - $Ca_2Al_2O_5$, 2.5 1000•C. $Ca_2Al_2O_5$ [9] $CaAl_2O_4$ $Ca_2Fe_2O_5$. *P6*₃, Ca₁₂Al₁₄O₃₃, , [10]. Ca-Al-O $CaAl_{12}O_{19}$, $CaAl_4O_7$ $CaAl_2O_4$. $Ca_3Al_2O_6$ [7]. $CaAl_2O_4$ Ca Al NWA 1934 CV3 [12].

 $P2_{1}/n$,

K					
	470 CH3		Ca-Al CaAl ₂ O ₄ [14].	,	
(aAl_4O_7)),			ó CaAl ₁₂ O ₁₉ [4].	
1200-	(. ,	a $-Al_2O_3$ Sumitomo). CaO Al_2O_2	15	1600• (CaAl ₂ O ₄)	
	0,2-0,3 , ,	1000•	12 . 15	1,7 10/5.	2
		Oxford	X-MaxN	JEOL JSM-6480LV,	
kV.	- 10 nA.	8	•		20
V	-	SMART APEX		Rigaku (Rotor Flex	Bruker, FR-D, Mo-
ĸ).		CrysAlis (0 SCA	- Dxford Diffraction 2015). LE3 ABSPACK.	
		CaAl ₂ O ₄ ,		$Ca_2Al_6O_{11}$.	

.

.

D

1.

Ca₂Al₆O₁₁

1

CaAl₂O₄

	$Ca_2Al_6O_{11}$ (.)	$CaAl_2O_4$ (.)
	$Ca_2Al_6O_{11}$	$CaAl_2O_4$
	418	83,1
	<i>P4</i> ₂ /mnm(#136)	<i>Pnma</i> (#62)
a	11.1675(4)	8.8569(10)
b	11.1675(4)	2.8561(4)
С	2.83180(10)	10.2521(11)
	90°	90°
	90°	90°
	90°	90°
V	353.16(2)	259.34(5)
Z	2	8
F(000)	412	312
(g/cm^3)	3.93	4.08

CaAl₂O₄ : =8.86 Å, b=2.86 Å, c=10.25 Å, V=259.6 Å³, Z=6. Al1 Ca

.

$$Ca_2Al_6O_{11}$$

 $-11 17 \text{ Å} -11 17 \text{ Å} -2.83 \text{ Å} - V-353 2 \text{ Å}^3 - 7-8$

: =11.17 Å,
$$b$$
=11.17 Å, c =2.83 Å, V=353.2 Å³, Z=8.
Al1 Al2. Al1

Ca,

 $P4_2/mnm$.

, Al2

Pnma.

Al2

.

1.

Pnma. [3] CaAl₂O₄ 15 : a = 8.7258 Å, b = 2.8055 Å, c = 10.1957 Å; V = 249.60 Å³; =4.21 (g/cm³).

CaO-Al₂O₃,

CaOóAl₂O₃

17-17-01169.

Fe, Mg, Na

Mg-

- : . . Ca-Al 4:
 - ., 2017, . 3-7
- 2. Becker D.F., Kasper J.S. The structure of calcium ferrite, Acta Cryst. 10, 1957, P. 3326337.
- 3. Eremin N. N., Grechanovsky A. E., Marchenko E. I. Atomistic and Ab Initio Modeling of CaAl₂O₄ High-Pressure Polymorphs under Earthøs Mantle Conditions, Crystallography Reports, 2016, Vol. 61, No. 3, P. 432644
- Filonenko, N.E., Lavrov, I.V. Critical evaluation and optimization of the thermodynamic properties of the CaO-4. Al₂O₃, Dokl. Akad.Nauk S.S.S.R., 1949, Vol.66., P. 673 ó 676.
- Green, D.H., Hibberson, W.O. and Jaques, A.L. Petrogenesis of mid-ocean ridge basalts. In: The Earth; its origin, 5. structure and evolution., Acad. Press., London, 1979, P. 265-299.
- Irifune T., Tsuchiya T. Mineralogy of the Earth ó Phase Transitions and Mineralogy of the Lower Mantle, Ehime 6. University, Matsuyama, Japan, 2007.
- 7. Ivanova M.A., Petaev M.I., MacPherson G.J., Nazarov M.A., Taylor L.A., Wood J.A. The first known natural occurrence of calcium monoaluminate, in a calcium-aluminum-rich inclusion from the CH chondrite Northwest Africa 470, Meteoritic and Planetary Science 37, 2002, P. 1337-1344.
- 8. Ito S., Suzuki K., Inagaki M., Naka S. High pressure modifications of CaAl₂O₄ and CaGa₂O₄, Mat. Res. Bull., Vol. 15, 1980, P. 925-932.
- Janakova S., Salavcova L., Renaudin G., Filinchuk Y., Boyer D., Boutinaud P. Preparation and structural 9. investigations of sológel derived Eu³⁺-doped CaAl₂O₄, Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids 68, 2007, P. 11476115.
- 10. Jerebtsov D.A., Mikhailov G.G. Phase diagram of CaO±Al₂O₃ system, Ceramics International 27, 2001, P. 25-28.
- 11. Lazic B., Kahlenberg V., Konzett J., Kaindl R. On the polymorphism of CaAl₂O₄ ô structural investigations of two high pressure modiŁcations, Solid State Sciences 8, 2006, P. 5896597.
- 12. Ma C., Kampf A.R., Connolly Jr. H.C., Beckett J.R., Rossman G.R., Smith S.A.S., Schrader D.L. Krotite, CaAl₂O₄, a new refractory mineral from the NWA 1934 meteorite, American Mineralogist, Vol. 96, 2011, P. 7096715.
- 13. McDonough and Sun, The composition of the Earth, Chem. Geol., 120, 1995, P. 223 253
- 14. Mikouchi T., Zolensky M., Ivanova M., Tachikawa O., Komatsu M., Le L., Gounelle M. Dmitryivanovite: A new high-pressure calcium aluminum oxide from the Northwest Africa 470 CH3 chondrite characterized using electron backscatter diffraction analysis, American Mineralogist, Vol. 94, 2009, P. 7466750.
- 15. Ringwood A.E. Earthøs mantle, Composition and Petrology of the Earth's Mantle, McGraw-Hill, Dusseldorf, 1976, 618 pp.
- 16. Ringwood A.E. Phase transformations and their bearing on the constitution and dynamics of the mantle, Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, Vol. 55, 1991, P. 2083-2110



	0.25 Ga	0.5 Ga	0.75 Ga	1 Ga	Super-Ga
SiO ₂	37.66	38.41	39.17	36.93	37.12
Al ₂ O ₃	24.67	23.84	21.58	20.89	-
CaO	21.15	20.72	21.37	22.98	21.18
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.26	7.38	4.85	0.12	-
Ga ₂ O ₃	8.86	8.66	12.28	19.00	41.23
	99.60	99.00	99.25	99.92	99.53

	ó	Ga
.2).		

2

	Ga - Ep	0.5 Ga	0.5 Ga	0.75 Ga	1 Ga	Super-Ga
(°)	115.4000	115.5443	115.5107	115.5689	116.1178	115.5421
a (Å)	8.8902	8.8947	8.8986	8.8942	8.9042	8.9043
b (Å)	5.6366	5.6648	5.6578	5.6636	5.571	5.6563
c (Å)	10.1600	10.2004	10.1948	10.1978	10.2406	10.2166
$V(Å^3)$	459.79	463.729	463.4264	463.389	456.113	464.2783

: 1. . .,

:

l.	,	•	.,	,	
	Ga-Ca-Fe-Al-Si-O	-H2O			

,

,

Ga-Ca-Fe-Al-Si-O-H2O (-2014) 15-16 2014, , . , , 2014 .14ó15. 2. . ., . ., . . • •, Ga-Ca-Fe-Al-Si-O-H2O. 2016 (-2016) . 186-187. , . ., 3. . ., . ., . . IX

.2017 . 57657.

(



	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	FeO _{tot}	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	A/CNK*
	~68	~0.6	~16.6	~4.0	~1.3	~2.6	~3.9	~3.0	~1.14
	~58	~0.2	~22	~2.0	~0.2	~2.6	~5.2	~9.7	~0.94
	~77	~0.1	~13	~0.6	-	~0.6	~4.1	~4.5	~1.02
(Botcharnikov et al., 2007)	~57.4	~1.1	~17.5	~7.2	~4.3	~7.4	~3.3	~1.6	~0.85
*A/CNK ó		$Al_2O_2/($	$CaO + Na_2$	$O+K_2O$					

(« »), Ni-NiO, Fe3O4-Fe2O3, Cu-CuO) f_{O2} [11]. $\log(f_{02})$ (.): -11.68 Co-CoO; -10.13 Ni-NiO; - 5.13

(Co-CoO, (f₀₂) log(fO2)P,T = A/T+B+C(P-1)/T

Fe₃O₄-



- 1. Baker, D.R. Interdiffusion of hydrous dacitic and rhyolitic melts and the efficacy of rhyolite contamination by dacitic enclaves // Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, 1991, 106, . 4626473.
- Giordano, D., Russell, J.K., Dingwell, D.B. Viscosity of magmatic liquids: a model // Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2008, 271, p. 1236134.
- 3. Holloway, J.R. Fluids in the evolution of granitic magmas: consequences of finite CO₂ solubility // Geological Society of America Bulletin, 1976, 87, p. 151361518.
- 4. Carroll, M.R., Webster, J.D. Solubilities of sulfur, noble gases, nitrogen, chlorine and fluorine in magmas // Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry, 1994, 30, p. 2316279.
- 5. Baker, D.R., Alletti M. Fluid saturation and volatile partitioning between melts and hydrous fluids in crustal magmatic systems: The contribution of experimental measurements and solubility models // Earths-Science Reviews, 2012, 114, p. 298-324.
- 6. Chevychelov V. Yu., Botcharnikov R. E., Holtz F. // Chem. Geol. 2008. V. 256. 3/4. P. 1726184.

., 2013.64 .

- 8. Botcharnikov R. E., Behrens H., Holtz F., Koepke J., Sato H. // Chem. Geol. 2004. V. 213. 1/3. P. 2076225.
- 9. Dallai L., Cioni R., Boschi C., DøOriano C. // Earth and Planet. Sci. Lett. 2011. V. 310. 1/2. P. 84695.
- Behrens H., Misiti V., Freda C., Vetere F., Botchar-nikov R. E., Scarlato P. // Amer. Mineral. 2009. V. 94. P. 1056 120.
- 11. Chou I. M., Ulmer G. C., Barnes H. L. Hydrothermal experimental techniques. ó 1987.- 61-99.
- 12. Nowak M, Porbatzki D., Spickenbom K., Diedrich O./ Earth and Planetary Science Letters 207 (2003) 131-139

,

SrMAl₂SiO₇ (M=Sr, Ca)

· ., (. ••• •••, . .), kostretsova@issp.ac.ru (),) ((>100 ×), () Sr Al₂SiO₇ (M=Sr, Ca) Sr₂₋ Al₂SiO₇ (0 Ö Ö 1), Sr_{2-} $Al_2SiO_7 (0 \ddot{O} \ddot{O} 1) + ZrO2 (9.2 . \%)$. ZrO_2 • , $\sim 9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$. , , , Sr aAl₂SiO₇ ~70 1173 \times ~230 / Sr_{2} -Al₂SiO₇ 270 / CaZrO₃ SrZrO₃, ZrO_2 (), / 5%.

1720-1740

.

(17-79-30071).

.



(

,

, ,)

(U-Pb) 3,0 . T(DM)_{Nd} 3,3-3,4 . (í , 2005; .,2007, 2008; ., 2009 ; .

(

, c 3.02 ô 2, 91 , . (,2004; í ,2005). , - 2.86-2.84 .

, 50%

SiO2 - 47-52%

		(mg=0,56-0	,67),	(0,85%
TiO2),		(10-	15% Al2O3)	(9-12% C	CaO), -
		(16-23%)	Al2O3)	(9-14% CaC	D),
	(mg=0,5-0,6),		(0,9% TiO2)).
			(1,1-2,6%	TiO2),	
	(mg=0,3-0,52),			(13-15% Al2O3).	
			90-	-120 ppm,	ó 12-30 ppm,
	ó 30-90 ppm, ó	25-90 ppm. (La/Yb)n=0,8 -1	l,1.		
	U-Th-Pb	, 2724	4±55 .		

,



«

»

	(«).	»			
		10%		,	60%	, 20%	, 10%
			40	(Walter, 1998).	: 23%	,	2004
			40 ,	10			2070
					,		,
		,	,				,
1. 2.	-	• .,	,	· · · · ·	.//	. 2000. 6 26-42 , 2005. 711 .	2.
3. 4.	2009.	· ·, 2 126-130.	· ., - · ,	· ·,	//	. 2007. 2	. 229-236.
5.		,	• •, //	, 201	, (2 .442. 1 C. 67	· ·,) 7-73	
6.		, _	- ,	· · · ,	· · · , · · , , · · , , , , , , , , , ,	, . (· , ,

). . 2002. 10. 2. . 138-167.

50





ó

.1.

+ H₂O-KCl .)ó) 5



Ca-Ca. , KCl, .3). $X_{KCl} > 0$ (.3 , Phl-quench). (0.1 **KC**l 0 $X_{\text{KCl}}=0.2$ 0.4 Al X_{KC1} $\begin{array}{rl} X_{KCl} \\ X_{KCl} = 0.4 \;(& .2 \;). \\ X_{KCl} \;=\; 0.1 \text{-} 0.2 \end{array}$ (.2). Cl 4.71 . % (Ky), $Prp + [KCl + 1/2H_2O + 1/2SiO_2] = 1/2Phl + 1/2Cl-Phl + 1/2Ky.$ (6) SiO_2 SiO₂





) ó



.3.			ó	ó	+ H ₂ O-KCl	5	.)ó
)		•					
	,		,		Al		
Cl		(5)			KC	21	

, KCl -

16-05-00266).

1. . // .: 1983, с. 300. URL: http://www.geokniga.org/books/362?page=1054 2. H2O-KCl: . . 1.9 . // , 2013, . 6, . 654-672. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/2061356307_O_G_Safonov 21, 3. K Na . . ó . ., . // , 2016, 10, .893-908. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308833645 Reakcii -URL: _indikatory_aktivnosti_K_i_Na_v_verhnej_mantii_prirodnye_i_eksperimentalnye_dannye_termodinamiceskoe_m odelirovanie . // 4. , 1974, c . 264. URL: http://www.geokniga.org/books/18184

IX

- 6. OgReilly S.Y., Griffi n W.L. Mantle metasomatism. // Metasomatism and the chemical transformation of rock (Eds. Harlov D.E., Austerheim H.), Berlin Heidelberg Springer, 2013, p. 471-533.
- 7. Schneider, M. E., Eggler, D. H. Fluids in equilibrium with peridotite minerals: implications for mantle metasomatism. // Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 1986, v. 50, 5, p. 711-724.



50062).

- 1. Panero W.R., Akber-Knutson S., Stixrude L. (2006): Al₂O₃ incorporation in MgSiO₃perovskite and ilmenite. // Earth Planet. Sci. Lett. V. 252. P. 1526161.
- Andrault D. (2007): Properties of lower-mantle Al-(Mg,Fe)SiO₃perovskite. // Geological Society of America. Special Papers. V. 421. P.15636.
- 3. Ringwood A.E. (1966): The chemical composition and origin of the Earth. In: Advances in Earth science. Hurley, P.M. (Editors), M.I.T. Press, Cambridge., p. 2876356.
- 4. Boyd F.R., Nixon P.H. Origins of the ultramafic nodules from some kimberlites of northern Lesotho and the Monastery Mine, South Africa, PhysChem of the Earth. 1975. V. 9. P. 431-454.
- 5. Bishop F.C., Smith J.V., Dawson J.B. Na, K, P and Ti in garnet, pyroxene and olivine from peridotite and eclogite xenoliths from African kimberlites, Lithos. 1978. Vol. 11:1556173.
- 6. Ionov D.A., Doucet L.S., Ashchepkov I.V. Composition of the Lithospheric Mantle in the Siberian Craton: New Constraints from Fresh Peridotites in the Udachnaya-East Kimberlite, J Petrol. 2010. Vol. 51:217762210.

56



4. SirotkinaE.A., BindiL., BobrovA.V. etal. // Phys. Chem. Minerals. 2018. doi: 10.1007/s00269-017-0926-x

Gudfinnsson G.H., Wood B.J. // Am. Mineral. 1998. V. 83. P. 103761044.

), 2 1), voronin@iem.ac.ru (Cu_{5.5}FeS_{6.5} Cu_{3.4-3.38}Fe_{0.6-0.62}S₄) 224 ó 507° [1]. Cu-Fe-S [2] [3], (): , $P\overline{3}m1$, Cu_{3.39}Fe_{0.61}S₄: a = 3.7830(2) ☑, c = 11.1950(8) ☑ $V_c =$ 138.75 \mathbb{P}^3 , Z = 1 [4]. **S**₁ () **S**₂ () M₁). (с. S_2 M₂, С S_1 . CuS 450° . FeS ⁵⁷Co MS1104em Rh -Fe. UnivemMS. с), 0.2708 0.7535 : /, 0.3432 0.2892 / /, / , 1:9. [4] 2 1 M_1 2 2, $_2 = 1:9.$ $_1$:

1. Seal R.R., Inan E.E., Hemingway B.S. The Gibbs free energy of nukundamite (Cu_{3. 38}Fe_{0. 62}S₄): A correction and implications for phase equilibria // The Canadian Mineralogist, 2001, V. 39, No. 6, P. 1635-1640.

:

- 2. Wang N. A contribution to the Cu-Fe-S system-the sulfidization of bornite at low-temperatures // Neues jahrbuch fur mineralogie-monatshefte, 1984, No. 8, P. 346-352.
- 3. Inan E.E., Einaudi M.T. Nukundamite (Cu_{3. 38}Fe_{0. 62}S₄)-Bearing Copper Ore in the Bingham Porphyry Deposit, Utah: Result of Upflow through Quartzite // Economic Geology, 2002, V. 97, No. 3, P. 499-515.
- 4. Sugaki A., Shima H., Kitakaze A., Mizota T. Hydrothermal synthesis of nukundamite and its crystal structure // American Mineralogist, 1981, V. 66, P. 3986402.

_ 1,2 1,2,3 · .³, 1), ² (.), (. . . ³ University of Johannesburg (Johannesburg, SouthAfrica), <u>classic_ten@mail.ru</u> [1,2]. [1, 2]. [3,4] [3] » (Bt+Pl+Qtz) « CO_2 [4], (2.61 ó 2.65) [3], . Fe-Mg-» (Qtz+Pl+Kfs+Bt+Al-). « ~ » $Grt + CO_2 = Carb +$ $Crn \ + \ SiO_{2.}$ [3,4], () (2.72-2.62 .) 35 % , 25 % , 25 % , 10 % , 4 % (. 1) 870 ó 950°C, $(X_{Mg}$ = 0.19 ó 0.28, X_{Ca} = 0.02 ó 0.03, X_{Mn} = 0.01 ó 0.02), 8 -20 (. 2). ~ 3), » (20 ó 80 . % , $(Mg, Fe)CO_3$ $(X_{Mg} = 0.24 - 0.78),$ Ca-Fe-Mg-(3 ó 7 . % FeO+MgO) , Zn-. , ZnS. , (50 - 400), .3). (

59



. 1.





.







18-17-00206.

- 1. Bartoli O., Acosta-Vigil A., Ferrero S., Cesare B. Granitoid magmas preserved as melt inclusions in high-grade metamorphic rock // American Mineralogist. 2016. V. 101. P. 1543-1559.
- 2. Cesare B., Acosta-Vigil A., Bartoli O., Ferrero S. What can we learn from melt inclusions in migmatites and granulites? // Lithos. 2015. V. 239. P. 186-215.
- Ferrero S., Wunder B., Ziemann M. A., Wälle M., O'Brien P. J. Carbonatitic and granitic melts produced under conditions of primary immiscibility during anatexis in the lower crust // Earth and Planetary Science Letters. 2016. V. 454. P. 121-131.
- Tacchetto, T., Bartoli, O., Cesare, B., Berkesi, M., Aradi, L. E., Dumond, G., Szabó, C., 2018. Multiphase inclusions in peritectic garnet from granulites of the Athabasca granulite terrane (Canada): Evidence of carbon recycling during Neoarchean crustal melting // Chemical Geology. 2018. <u>doi.org/10.1016/j.chemgeo.2018.05.043</u>.

[5].

.)



Ca, , Pb, K K Na. , , , Pb1 , K2K Na. - Ca,

Pb.

с,

Ca, ,

62





00645

- 1. Agilent Technologies (2014) CrysAlisPro Software system, version 1.171.37.35, Agilent Technologies UK Ltd, Oxford, UK.
- 2. Dunn P. J. The lead silicates from Franklin, New Jersey: occurrence and composition //Mineralogical magazine. ó 1985. ó . 49. ó . 354. ó . 721-727.
- 3. Giuseppetti G., Rossi G., Tadini C. The crystal structure of nasonite //American Mineralogist: Journal of Earth and Planetary Materials. 6 1971. 6 . 56. 6 . 7-8. 6 . 1174-1179.
- 4. Inorganic Crystal Structure Data Base ó ICSD. Fachinformationzentrum (FIZ) Karlsr uhe. 2011. I Version.

IX

- Penfield S. L., Warren C. H. ART. XLI.--Some new Minerals from the Zinc Mines at Franklin. NJ, and Note concerning the Chemical Composition of Ganomalite //American Journal of Science (1880-1910). 6 1899. 6 . 8. 6 . 47. 6 . 339.
- 7. Sheldrick G.M. // ActaCryst. A. 2008.V.64. P. 112.
- 8. Stefanovich S.Y. Extended Abstracts of Eur. Conf. On Lasers and ElecrtoOptics (CLEO EuropeØ4). Amsterdam, 1994. P. 249.



. .¹, . .¹ , 1, daniilnaprasnikov@mail.ru

 $\begin{array}{rl} RAl_3(BO_3)_4 & (RAB; \ R=Y, \ PróLu), \\ CaMg_3(CO_3)_4, \end{array}$



. .

-

1

, RAB [2,3]. Er^{3+} . [2,3]. $LuAl_3(BO_3)_4$ (LuAB) [2,3]. $LuAl_3(BO_3)_4$ (LuAB) (LuAB) (Yb³⁺ $Yb_xEr_yLu_{1-x-y}Al_3(BO_3)_4$ (x = 0-0.2 y = 0 - 0.02), (

-15 40 LuAB -.% $K_2Mo_3O_{10}$ LuAB , 20 .%. (.1), 1-2 , RAB $\{1\ 1\ \overline{2}\ 0\} \quad \{2\ \overline{1}\ \overline{1}\ 0\}$ ó $\{1 \ 0 \ \overline{1} \ 1\}.$ B_2O_3 . , ,



.1. LuAB,

,

(1-).

	LuAl ₃ (BO ₃) ₄ -(K ₂ Mo ₃ O ₁₀ -Al ₂ O ₃ -B ₂ O ₃)								
1130-900°C	, LuAB	,	(.2),			:	,	LuAB
					Al ₅ BO ₉	LuBO ₃			,
	•	25	.%	AI_2O_3					
		LuBO ₃ ,			Al_2O_3				
	-	[4].						-	B_2O_3
			LuAB					Al ₅ BO ₉	LuBO ₃ .
		B_2O_3	10	.%				Al ₅ B0	D 9.





18-35-00692

1. Ballman A.A. A New Series of Synthetic Borates Isostructural with the Carbonate Mineral Huntite // Amer. Mineral. 1962. V.47. P.1380-1383.

:

- 2. Jiang H., Li J., Wang J., Hu X.B., Liu H., Teng B., Zhang Ch.Q., Dekker P., Wang P. Growth of Yb:YAl₃(BO₃)₄ Crystals and their Optical and Self-Frequency-Doubling Properties // J. Cryst. Growth. 2001. V.233. P.248-252.
- 3. Dekker P., Dawes J.M., Piper J.A., Liu Y., Wang J. 1.1W CW Self-Frequency-Double Diodepumped Yb:YAl₃(BO₃)₄ Laser // Opt. Comm. 2001. V.195. P.431-436.

IX

 Maltsev V.V., Leonyuk N.I., Naprasnikov D.A., Gorbachenya K.N., Kisel V.E., Yasukevich A.S., Kuleshov N.V. Flux Growth and Laser-Related Spectroscopic Properties of (Er,Yb):LuAl₃(BO₃)₄ Crystals // CrystEngComm. 2016. V.18. P.2725-2734 D

«





·



: 1. ; 2. ó ó 50 %.

ANALYSETTE 22 NanoTec plus;

, , 165 9620

0 , 1,5 ,

> . (



Ó , .

20 . , , 0,1 .

, 5% , 5% , ,)

. .

> (: 0063 ó 1 %, ó Sorbi. : 10640 ,

, : ,

30 %

, , , , ,

Ó

Ó



«

»



.

((

,





,

•

:

		, 3/
		(
	2/ ,	
	7	96,4)
	4 100	0,005
	3 700	0,014
	7 800	0,003
	5 900	0,008



.

5980.2018.8

.. .

: 1. ., ., ., ., ., . //

	. 2016. 6 85ó89.						
2.	• •,	• •,	,			11	
				. 2012.	2 240-243.	//	
3.	• •,	• •,	· ·, ·, ·,		10 28-33.		
4.	,	,	• •,		//		

-



.1 ó

(

,

•

)(...2,3).

,

,

,

.



.2 ó


























.1. ó ó , *ó* ó

(1 ,). (50 000 10 000 1 , 25 000 , 1), . .



m3. ,



3, 32 3







:





18-05-00885.

1. Frenzel M., Hirsch T., Gutzmer J. Gallium, germanium, indium, and other trace and minor elements in sphalerite as a function of deposit typeô A meta-analysis // Ore Geology Reviews, 76, 2016, . 52 6 78.

 Martín J.D., Gil A.S. An integrated thermodynamic mixing model for sphalerite geobarometry from 300 to 850°C and up to 1 GPa // Geochim Cosmochim Acta, 69, 2005, .995 6 1006.

3. Pankratz L.B., King E.G. High-temperature heat contents and entropies of two zinc sulfides and four solid solutions of zinc and iron sulfides // U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 6708, 1965.

(



SiO₂, K₂O, MgO/CaO, SiO₂/CaO, MgO/FeO.

SiO₂ K_2O

(K, Rb, Ba, ,

(Zr, Y, Nb, Ta,), ó Zr/Rb, Ti/Cr, Ti/Rb, ó ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd(Nd<0). >0)

 $\frac{Ce/Yb,\ Ce/Nb,\ Ba/Zr}{^{18}O/^{16}O(~^{18}O>60~\%)} s^{7}Sr/^{86}Sr\ (\ Sr$

)

(

, , -²) ó (80 (120 ²), _ , (),

» ~ (), , [2, 3]. :) (_





.), ,

).

((Ce/Yb)_N

, [1-4]. (), ,

> (. 1)

_

-(.1) 6.5,

1.

					-					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(Ce/Yb) _N	6,81	6,52	6,81	3,21	3,22	8,44	7,50	12,65	9,88	12,09
(La/Yb) _n	8,70	7,17	7,53	2,70	2,99	8,61	7,69	15,86	11,56	14,07
Ce/Nb	6,76	5,61	6,28	20,55	23,56	17,88	37,13	19,52	24,62	5,44
Eu/Eu*	0,40	0,51	0,59	0,49	0,48	0,86	0,83	1,36	1,06	0,79
Ba/Th	20,00	147,39	111,9	27,54	33,33	339,74	201,64	84,40	677,36	212,33
U/Th	0,38	0,34	0,36	0,36	0,40	0,58	0,57	0,48	0,58	0,50
Cs/Th	0,85	1,39	1,10	0,71	0,57	0,95	0,54	0,34	0,87	0,83
Th/Yb	5,00	2,09	2,10	0,53	0,25	0,78	0,55	2,78	0,59	2,31
Ti/Rb	16,74	33,34	32,14	244,38	788,24	67,91	108,0	38,32	71,11	40,77
Rb/Sr	0,80	0,48	0,32	0,06	0,01	0,09	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,26
Nd/Sm	4,71	4,62	4,92	3,79	3,96	4,95	4,75	5,45	4,94	5,45
Nb/Yb	3,63	4,18	3,90	0,56	0,49	1,70	0,73	2,33	1,44	8,00
				1	79	1			<u> </u>	



. 1. (S.-s. Sun, W. F. McDonough, 1989).

1.	: , /ó : -	. ó 2003. ó 487 .	-	
2.	, .ó : -	ó ó 2004	(4. ó 448 .)/
3.	, /,	// .	:	. ó 1998. ó 6. ó .
4.	1066117.	-		(
). , , , , , 76-89.	/ .	· · · ·	. ó 2017. ó 1. ó .

	2	٦		
		ŀ.		
	7.		ŀ,	٩

5.

, . . / . . //

1997. ó .5. ó 5. ó . 503ó522.

6. *Chernyshov, N.M.* The role assimilation in forming the nickeli-ferrous norite-diorite intrusions of the Voronezh crystalline massif / N.M. Chernyshov, A.V. Pereslavtsev // Int. Geol. Rev. ó 1994. ó V. 36. ó P. 5876604.

, . .

. . ,



82

IX



0393-2016-0025.

	:							
1.	• •,						()
		//			. 2015.	. 3(28).	. 34 ó 42.	
2.	,		,	,	•	.,		-
				():		
		//	-2017.		. 2018 ().		
3.	Burke E. A. J. Raman m	icrospectro	metry of fluid in	clusions // Li	thos. 2001. B	. 55. P. 139ó	5158.	
4.	Hurai V., Huraiova' M.,	Slobodn, 7	M., Thomas R.	Geofluids. I	Developments	in Microthe	rmometry, Spec	troscopy,

•

•

/

- Thermodynamics, and Stable Isotopes. Elsever. 2015. 489 P.
- 5.
- , . .: , 1994. 267 . Zhang, J., Qiao, S., Lu, W., Hu, Q., Chen, S., Liu, Y. An equation for determining methane densities in fluid 6. inclusions with Raman shifts // Journal of Geochemical Exploration. 2015. V. 171. P. 20628. 7. // . . .
- 2001. . 43. 4. . 291-307.

•

8. . ., , ., 1968. 200 C.

550.89:548

Ca₂. Cd Sb₂O₇



HYDROTERMAL SYNTHESIS OF Ca_{2-x}Cd_xSb₂O₇ COMPOUNDS WITH PYROCHLORE STRUCTURE

Reutova O.V.¹, Redkin .F.²

¹ M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia, <u>reutova.olia@yandex.ru</u> ²Institute of Experimental Mineralogy Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, Russia, <u>redkin@iem.ac.ru</u>

Compounds of the composition $Ca_2Sb_2O_7$ and $CaCdSb_2O_7$ with pyrochlore structure, were obtained by the hydrothermal synthesis. For the crystals obtained, the XRD analysis was performed, the parameters of the unit cell were determined and the images were obtained on an electronic scanning microscope. It was found that weberite stably forms from Ca^{2+} bearing mixtures at 800 and 2 Kb. Such compounds (romeite and weberite) are considered as promising materials for semiconductor production (Biao-Rong 1988, Zarbin & Alves 1994), and they are interesting for study.

Key words: hydrothermal synthesis, pyrochlore structure, romeite group

Y1										$A_{2-m}B_2X_{6-}$
(Atencio	et al.	2010).			(.	$Fd\overline{3}m$)	,	AV Á	(
	А	=8,	,	В	=6). B	D Λ ₆ -	Sb ⁵⁺ .	AA ₈ 0	C	, a ²⁺
Cd ²⁺ al. 1972	2)	А	,					(Zarbin o	& Alves 19	94, Brisse et
Cd ₂ Sb ₂ C) ₇		$H_2Sb_2O_6$	ote.5H ₂ O				C	dO Sb ₂ O ₃	,
			(Brisse e	tal 197	2)	$Ca_2Sb_2O_7$				

1

1994),

X				
(24 12)		Sb ⁵⁺	Sb ³⁺	
$Ca_2Sb_2O_7$, $CaCdSb_2O_7$ $Cd_2Sb_2O_7$ $CaCdSb_2O_7$, $Ca_{0.5}Cd_{1.5}Sb_2O_7$, $Ca_{1.5}Sb_2O_7$,	D7; ₅Cd _{0.5} Sb2O7.	CaO, CdO Sb ₂ O ₅ . 3 ,		Ca ₂ Sb ₂ O ₇ ,
	22	800	2,	1
$Cd_2Sb_2O_7$,	. $2-10$ Ca ²⁺ Cd ²⁺ .	-	
(.1)		Bruker D2 PHASER	Co-K	-=5-40 .
(1).			()

1

	22 () 12 (-*)	•	
		a_0	b_0	C ₀
R3	$Cd_2Sb_2O_7$	10.264(3)		
R31*	$Cd_2Sb_2O_7$	10.267(3)		
R5	$Cd_{1.5}Ca_{0.5}Sb_2O_7$	10.28(2)		
		7.263(3)	10.230(3)	7.444(3)
R1; T<800 C?	CdCaSb ₂ O ₇	10.277(4)		
R11	CdCaSb ₂ O ₇	7.281(3)	10.252(3)	7.459(3)
R12*	CdCaSb ₂ O ₇	7.272(3)	10.250(3)	7.447(2)
R6	Cd _{0.5} Ca _{1.5} Sb ₂ O ₇	7.276(3)	10.248(3)	7.455(3)
R41*	$Ca_2Sb_2O_7$	7.248(3)	10.307(3)	7.458(3)
R411*	$Ca_2Sb_2O_7$	7.284(3)	10.296(3)	7.433(3)

,

 $Ca_{2-x}Cd_xSb_2O_7$ 800

2

	$a_0 = 10.321(8)610.324$	1 Å	(Brisse, 1972, Irfan, 2018) Cd ₂ Sb ₂ O ₇ <i>a</i> ₀ =10 18-10 27 Å			$Ca_2Sb_2O_7$			
<i>r</i> =1.24	Å (Shannon, 1976).	r 11,	Cu ₂ 50 ₂ 07		:	Ca^{2+} r Ca^{2+}	=1.26 Å, 800	2 Co	d ²⁺
		,	,	, (a ₀ , b CaCdSb ₂ O	(c_0, c_0)				1.
		<800							

.

•

TESCAN	VEGA II	XMU			, ,
	$Cd_2Sb_2O_7$		-	,	
Ca-			().	
		$Cd_2Sb_2O_7$		-	
	()			
			Cd, Sb O.	Sb 3d _{5/2}	(530.0±1.5
)		(Sb^{3+}, Sb^{5+})	,	O 1s	531.4 ,
			(),	529.7 ,
		,		· Ca ²	2+
800	2		•	,	Ca-Cd

:

- 1. Atencio D., Andrade M.B., Christy A.G., Gieré R., Kartashov P.M. Can. Mineral. 2010. V.48. P.673-698.
- 2. Biao-Rong L. J. Am. Ceram. Soc. 1988. V.71. P.78-81.
- 3. Brisse F., Stewart D.J., Seidl V. and Knop O. Can. J. Chem. 1972. V.50. P.3648-3666.
- 4. Irfan M., Hussain S., Ayaz Khan H., Goumri-Said S., Azam S. J. Electron. Mater. 2018. V.47. P.1481-1489.
- 5. Shannon R.D. Acta Cryst. 1976. A32. P.751-767.
- 6. Zarbin A.J.G., Alves O.L. J. Mater. Sci. Lett. 1994. V.13. P.607-608.



. 1. : R41 - Ca₂Sb₂O₇; R6 ó Ca_{1.5}Cd_{0.5}Sb₂O₇; R11 - CaCdSb₂O₇; R1 - CaCdSb₂O₇; R1 - CaCdSb₂O₇; R3 ó Cd₂Sb₂O₇.





,

88

IX











, 89 16-05-00859.

1	:				
1.	Si-Al-Na-Li-H-F-O		í -		2012 -23
2.	,,		-		. 2012: 20 1
	- -		, . «	-2018. », 2018.	3- ó . 14-15.
3.	,,			//	. 7.2011
	713-728.				
4.	,				
_	// . 1993. 6 821-840.				
5.	· ·, · ·,	• •,	 Si-Al-Na-K-Li-H-O //		I II . 4
	2008. 6 26-32.				
6.	· ·, · ·,			(
): , 2005188 .			,	
7.	,, 	· · //	. 2007 15	1 21-36.	
8.	· ., · ., :		//	, 2013, 21	I, 5, .499-516

9. Manning D.A.C. The effect of fluorine on liquidus phase relationships in the system Qz-Ab-Or with exctss water at 1 rb // Contrib. Mineral. Petrol. 1981. V. 76. P. 206-215.

 Veksler I.V., Dorfman A.M., Kamenetsky M. et al. Partitioning of lanthanides and Y between immiscible silicate and fluoride melts, fluorite and cryolite and the origin of the lanthanide tetrad effect in igneous rock // Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta. 2005. V.69. 11. . 2847-2860.



PtAs₂.



18-17-00206.

- 1. Brown M. The contribution of metamorphic petrology to understandinglithosphere evolution and geodynamics // Geoscience Frontiers, 5, 2014, p. 553 ó 569.
- 2. Connolly J.A.D. Computation of phase equilibria by linear programming: A tool for geodynamic modeling and its application to subduction zone decarbonation. // Earth and Planetary Science Letters. V. 236, 2005, p. 524-541. 3.
 - Β. C.
 - . . 46, . 12, 2005, c. 1273-1289.
- {

) //

4. Leake B. et al. Nomenclature of amphiboles: report of the subcommittee on amphiboles of the international mineralogical association, commission on new minerals and mineral names American Mineralogist // V. 89, 2004, p. 883ó887.









Cpx + Ttn

 (F, Cl, H_2O) (. 1).

1

H₂O-CO₂-KCl.

SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Cr ₂ O ₃	MgO	FeO	CaO	MnO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	F	Cl
66.41	0.25	16.20	0.07	0.18	0.8	1.61	0.08	4.49	5.40	0.21	0.11



20 .).

16-05-00266

(18 -

- 1. Connolly J. A. D. Computation of phase equilibria by linear programming: a tool for geodynamic modeling and its application to subduction zone decarbonation //Earth and Planetary Science Letters. ó 2005. ó . 236. ó . 1-2. ó . 524-541.
- Rigby M., Mouri H., Brandl G. PT conditions and the origin of quartzo-feldspathic veins in metasyenites from the Central Zone of the Limpopo Belt, South Africa //South African Journal of Geology. 6 2008. 6 . 111. 6 . 2-3. 6 . 313-332.
- 3. Rigby M. J., Armstrong R. A. SHRIMP dating of titanite from metasyenites in the Central Zone of the Limpopo Belt, South Africa //Journal of African Earth Sciences. 6 2011. 6 . 59. 6 . 1. 6 . 149-154.
- Safonov O. G., Kovaleva, E. I., Kosova, S. A., Rajesh, H. M., Belyanin, G. A., Golunova, M. A., & Van Reenen D. D. Experimental and petrological constraints on local-scale interaction of biotite-amphibole gneiss with H₂O-CO₂-(K, Na) Cl fluids at middle-crustal conditions: Example from the Limpopo Complex, South Africa //Geoscience Frontiers. 6 2012. 6 . 3. 6 . 6. 6 . 829-841.
- 5. Safonov O. G., Aranovich L. Y. Alkali control of high-grade metamorphism and granitization //Geoscience Frontiers. 6 2014. 6 . 5. 6 . 5. 6 . 711-727.
- Safonov O. G., Kosova S. ., Van Reenen D. D. Interaction of BiotiteóAmphibole Gneiss with H₂OóCO₂ó(K, Na) Cl Fluids at 550 MPa and 750 and 800° : Experimental Study and Applications to Dehydration and Partial Melting in the Middle Crust //Journal of Petrology. 6 2014. 6 . 55. 6 . 12. 6 . 2419-2456.





96

,

,



28. ó , ó , ó , ó .

	1150 ⁰ ,	5,	10	•		((20-30),
						0		
,		,	,	,				
	:	,	,			:		
,	•					,		
,					•	-		,
		,			•			
, 1200 [°] , 5	,	10	•	,			(100).

(200-300), 10-50 , 1500[°], 5 3 : . ó 120 50 , 40-60 **1450⁰**, **4** (200), 100 () ,



16-05-00266).

(

(

)

- 1. De Hoog et al., õTrace-element geochemistry of mantle olivine and application to mantle petrogenesis and geothermobaromentry.ö Chemical Geology 270.1 (2010): 196-215.
- Kargin, A. V., et al. "Devonian ultramafic lamprophyre in the IrkineevaóChadobets trough in the southwest of the Siberian Platform: Age, composition, and implications for diamond potential prediction." Geology of Ore Deposits 58.5 (2016): 383-403.
- 3. Nosova et al. õOlivine in ultramafic lamprophyres: chemistry, crystallization, and melt sourcesofSeberian Pre- and post-trap aillikitesö. Cont. to Mineralogy and Petrology.173.7 (2018).
- 4. Smirnova et al., 2017 "Phenocrysts and megacrysts of olivines from ultramafic lamprophyres of the Chadobets and Iløbokich uplifts, Southwestern Siberia" EGU General Assembly 2017

IX

- Tappe, Sebastian, et al. "Integrating ultramafic lamprophyres into the IUGS classification of igneous rocks: rationale and implications." *Journal of Petrology* 46.9 (2005): 1893-1900.
 Tappe, Sebastian, et al. "Genesis of ultramafic lamprophyres and carbonatites at Aillik Bay, Labrador: a
- Tappe, Sebastian, et al. "Genesis of ultramafic lamprophyres and carbonatites at Aillik Bay, Labrador: a consequence of incipient lithospheric thinning beneath the North Atlantic craton." *JournalofPetrology* 47.7 (2006): 1261-1315.





 $(De Paolo [3]) \circ 2540-2613 . (1).$

SmóNd-

147Sm/144Nd* 143Nd/144Nd Nd(2070) T-DM Gol T-DM De-Paol Sm / Nd / . 2926/449,6 5,7048 36,8877 0,09347 0,510993 - 4,7 2721 2613 2926/347 0,09079 2540 5,1684 34,4159 0,511003 - 3,8 2650) Hf (+ 3,3 + 6,8 _{Hf}(2070) $: T_{Hf}(DM) = 2180-2317$ $T_{\rm Hf}(\rm DM~) = 2249 - 2473$. (. () _{Hf}(2070) ó 12,7 ó 13,3). $T_{\rm Hf}(\rm DM) = 2928-2952$ $T_{\rm Hf}(\rm DM~) = 3473 - 3511$. (2). . 2

Hf

	¹⁷⁶ Yb/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	±2	¹⁷⁶ Lu/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	±2	¹⁷⁶ Hf/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	±2	¹⁷⁸ Hf/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf	±2	_{Hf} (t)	±2	T _{DM}	T _{DM}
2.1	0,022430	0,000388	0,000669	0,000044	0,281682	0,000044	1,467306	0,000096	6,8	1,5	2181	2251
3.1	0,021567	0,000632	0,000682	0,000046	0,281583	0,000046	1,467205	0,000099	3,3	1,6	2317	2473
5.1	0,014693	0,000833	0,000457	0,000048	0,281644	0,000048	1,467276	0,000112	5,7	1,7	2220	2316
6.1	0,020306	0,000280	0,000638	0,000040	0,281601	0,000040	1,467245	0,000089	4,0	1,4	2289	2428
8.1	0,019081	0,000558	0,000583	0,000042	0,281621	0,000042	1,467318	0,000087	4,8	1,5	2259	2378
9.1	0,042330	0,000272	0,001283	0,000083	0,281620	0,000083	1,467144	0,000183	3,8	2,9	2302	2449
11.1	0,030222	0,000531	0,000939	0,000045	0,281686	0,000045	1,467190	0,000079	6,6	1,6	2190	2267
12.1	0,019286	0,000973	0,000591	0,000064	0,281680	0,000064	1,467350	0,000160	6,8	2,3	2180	2249
13.1	0,029437	0,000145	0,000887	0,000046	0,281125	0,000046	1,467195	0,000093	-13,3	1,6	2952	3511
14.1	0,029466	0,000117	0,000902	0,000050	0,281143	0,000050	1,467237	0,000086	-12,7	1,8	2928	3473
15.1	0,020768	0,000204	0,000626	0,000050	0,281602	0,000050	1,467210	0,000106	4,0	1,8	2288	2426
	:					17	⁶ Hf/ ¹⁷⁷ Hf _i					
	176 Lu = 1.867.10 ⁻¹¹ ;(t)							2070		• T		

$${}^{176}Lu = 1.867 \ 10^{-11}; \quad {}_{Hf}(t) \qquad \qquad 2070 \qquad ;$$

$${}^{176}Hf/{}^{177}Hf = 0,28325 \qquad {}^{176}Lu/{}^{177}Hf = 0,0384; \quad {}^{C}T_{DM}{}^{C}_{176}Lu/{}^{177}Hf = 0.015,$$

»

[4],

.

Sm-Nd (Hf 2072±7

) -Nd

; T_{DM}

18-35-00058

//

Hf

. 2000. ó . 5(10). ó . 115-120. 2. //

. 1995. . 21. .

129ó142.

1.

101

F	7	5	7			
l			Ľ	4		
l			2	o		
					- 1	

3.	DePaolo D. J. et al. The continental crustal age distribution: methods of determining mantle separation ages from
	SmóNd isotopic data and application to the cordilleran South-western United States // J. Geophys., 1991. ó Res. 96.
	ó P. 2071-2088.

6 P. 2071-2088. 4. . ., . : - , , , // . V . . , 2017.





. 1.







(16-35-60045 18-05-00079).

- Chen Y., Huang S., Wang X.L., Zhang L., Wu N., Liao F., Wang Y. Synthesis and characterization of a layered silicogermanate PKU-22 and its topotactic condensation to a three-dimensional STI-type zeolite // Crystal Growth & Design, Vol. 17, No. 10, 2017, p. 5465 6 5473.
- Kang J.H., Davis M.E., Xie D., Zones S.I., Smeets S., McCusker L.B. Synthesis and characterization of CIT-13, a germanosilicate molecular sieve with extra-large pore openings // Chem. Mater., Vol. 28, No. 17, 2016, p. 6250 ó 6259.
- Trinh T.T., Rozanska X., Delbecq F., Tuel A., Sautet P. The mechanism of the initial step of germanosilicate formation in solution: a first-principles molecular dynamics study // Chem. Phys., Vol. 18, No. 21, 2016, p. 14419 6 14425.
- 4. Henderson G.S., Wang H.M. Germanium coordination and the germanate anomaly // Eur. J. Mineral., Vol. 14, 2002, p. 733 6 744.
- 5. Mysen B.O., Frantz J.D. Silicate melts at magmatic temperatures-in-situ structure determination to 1651°C and effect of temperature and bulk composition on the mixing behavior of structural units // Contrib. Mineral. Petrol., Vol. 117, No. 1, 1994, p. 1 ó 14.
- Bykov V.N., Ivanova T.N., Koroleva O.N. Raman spectroscopy of borosilicate and germanate-silicate glasses and melts // Russ. Metall. (Metally), No. 8, 2011, p. 719 6 722.

. .

7.

. .,

. .,

. 2.

, 2005, 357

.:

- 8. Rossano S., Mysen B.O. Raman spectroscopy of silicate glasses and melts in geological systems. Raman spectroscopy applied to earth sciences and cultural heritage (Eds. Dubessy J. C.M.-C., Rull F.) // European mineralogical union, Vol. 12, 2012, p. 321 ó 366.
- 9. Yiannopoulos Y.D., Varsamis C.P.E., Kamitsos E.I. Medium range order in glass and the õgermanate anomalyö effect // Chem. Phys. Lett., Vol. 359, No. 3, 2002, p. 246 ó 252.
- Koroleva O.N. The structure of lithium silicate melts revealed by high-temperature Raman spectroscopy // Spectr. Letter. Vol. 50, No. 5, 2017, p. 257 ó 264.
- 11. Koroleva O.N., Ivanova T.N. Raman spectroscopy of the structures of Li₂O-SiO₂ and Li₂O-GeO₂ melts // Russ. Metall. (Metally), No. 2, 2014, p. 140 6 146.









•

*

:

>>>

,



,

(. 2).





							().		
		,		:	TiO_2			1.90	2.6	. %.
		TiO ₂ 0.4	2.3	.%. K ₂ O		8	10.5	. %		
6	9.5			(f)				:		
1.1	ó1.5,			0.56	1.6.					

-	U27/12	U27/12	U2/12	U39/12	U46/12	U56/14	U56/14	U43/12	U56/14	U56/14	U56/14
	1-1	2-2	3-5	0-6	2-3	0-1	1-4	2-7	2-6	2-7	3-8
SiO ₂	40.73	36.34	34.12	34.43	37.21	34.21	32.99	36.04	33.88	41.39	30.93
TiO_2	2.63	1.93	2.4	2.48	2.12	2.34	2.1	2.24	2.31	0.37	2.02
Al_2O_3	18.21	16.364	15.31	15.78	16.29	14.12	14.25	17.11	14.53	24.11	14.38
FeO	18.21	16.61	22.38	22.68	20.3	20.18	19.55	19.9	18.85	6.96	21.2
MnO	0.4	0.49	0.36	-	0.69	0.48	0.49	0.5	0.5	-	0.54
MgO	13.86	12.49	10.99	11.95	10.53	10.05	9.99	10.27	9.63	3.03	10.3
K_2O	10.45	8.61	7.12	5.78	9.91	9.21	7.92	9.15	9.04	9.6	5.69
Si	2.87	2.86	2.78	2.78	2.87	2.83	2.84	2.83	2.86	3.57	2.74
Ti	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.13
Al	1.51	1.54	1.47	1.50	1.48	1.38	1.44	1.58	1.45	2.45	1.50
Al^{IV}	1.13	1.14	1.22	1.22	1.13	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.14	0.43	1.26
Al^{VI}	0.38	0.40	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.21	0.28	0.41	0.31	2.03	0.25
Fe ²⁺	1.07	1.09	1.52	1.53	1.31	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.33	0.50	1.57
Mn	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	-	0.04
Mg	1.45	1.46	1.33	1.44	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.20	1.21	0.39	1.36
Κ	0.94	0.86	0.74	0.60	0.97	0.97	0.87	0.92	0.97	1.06	0.64
X(Mg)	0.57	0.57	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.46
X(Al,4)	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.11	0.31
X(Al,6)	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.69	0.08
Fetot	1.07	1.09	1.52	1.53	1.31	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.33	0.50	1.57

. . . ó

TESCAN VEGA3 LMH c

« », . .-ó

.

X-MAX Oxford instruments.

.

,

,

- 17-117121270035-0.

(

-

.

	:			
1.		.,		

. ,) / VI « , 2015. . 37-39 ISBN 978-5-»: : . 91845-060-4

2.) // -(: , 2015. ó XVIII. . 18-

23ó30. 3. (.

) / VII »: « . 2016. . 10ó12. :

IX								
4.	· ., (· ·, ,	· ·) //	,	,			-
5.	,	24- 2007 82	2 3 49	9659.		, 2015 4464 //	48.	
