

Exhumation of deep seated rocks in collisional orogen

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Lyon: G. Mahéo, P.H. Leloup, P. Allemand

Montpellier: N. Arnaud, P. Monnier

Toulouse: D Baratoux

Nice: J.M. Lardeaux, Y. Rolland

Torino: I. Spalla, G. Gosso

Milano : E. Garzanti

Ottawa: K. Hattori

MIT: R. Van der Hillst and K.V Hodges

ETH-Zürich: T.V. Gerya and V. Gorzyck

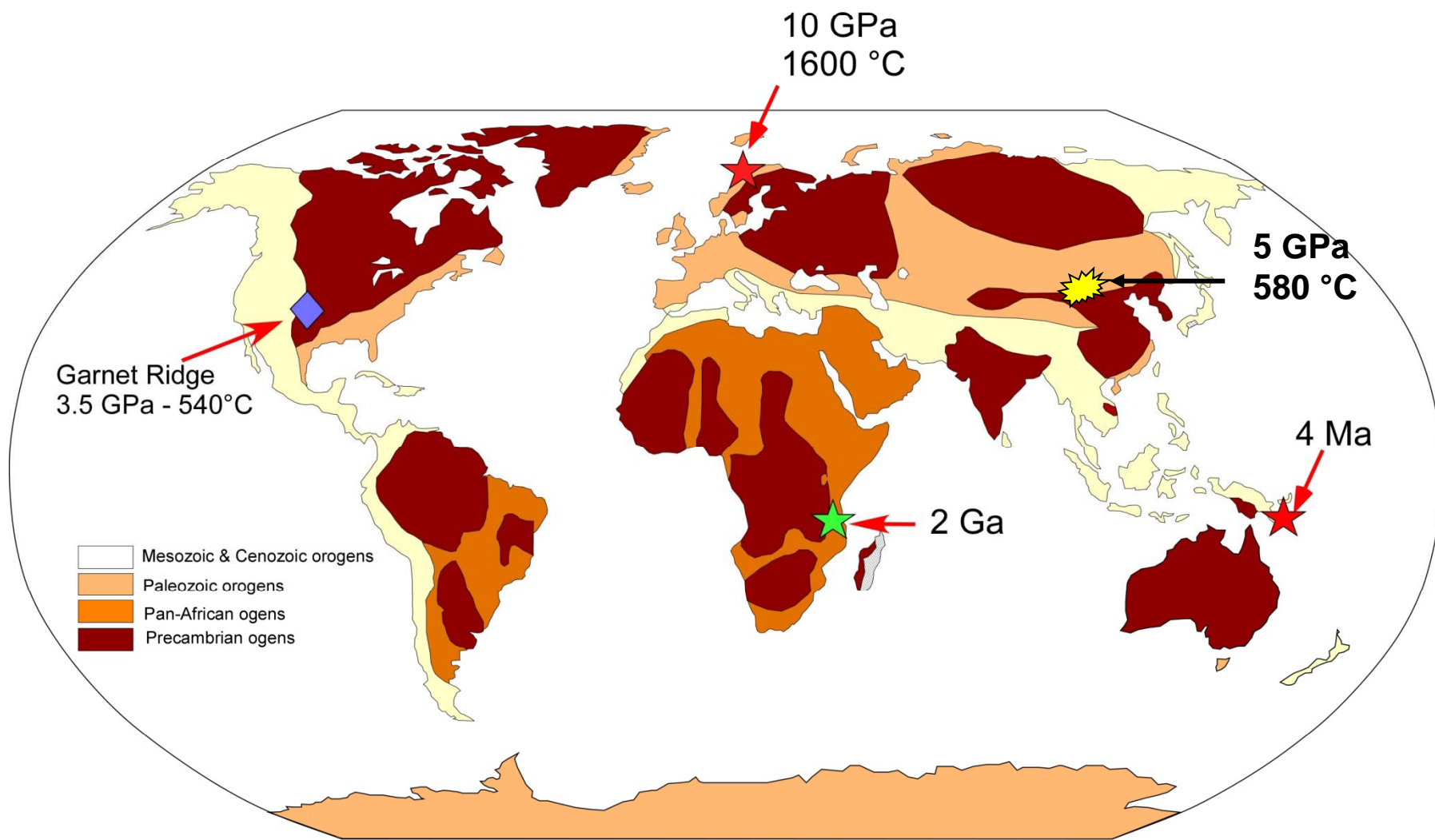
Barcelone: A. Negredo, A.. Villasenor

Islamabad : A.B. Kausar, M. Lati

Kathmandu: B.N Uppreti, SM. Rai, A. Gajurel

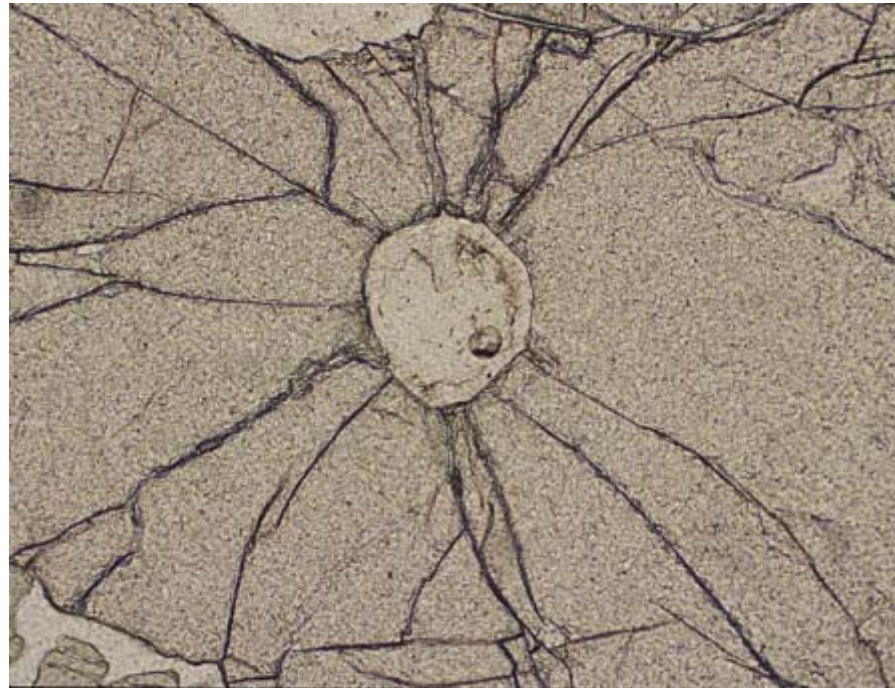
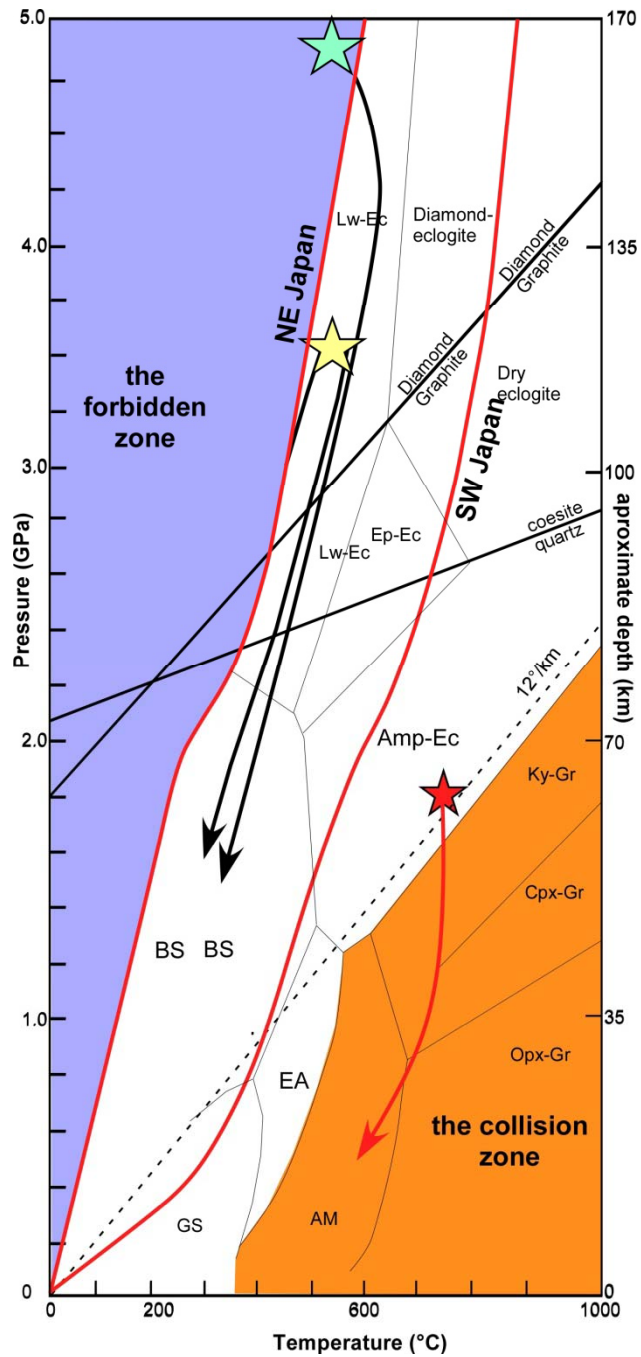


Mauro Rosi
Michele Marroni
Rodolfo Carosi



Extreme eclogites on Earth

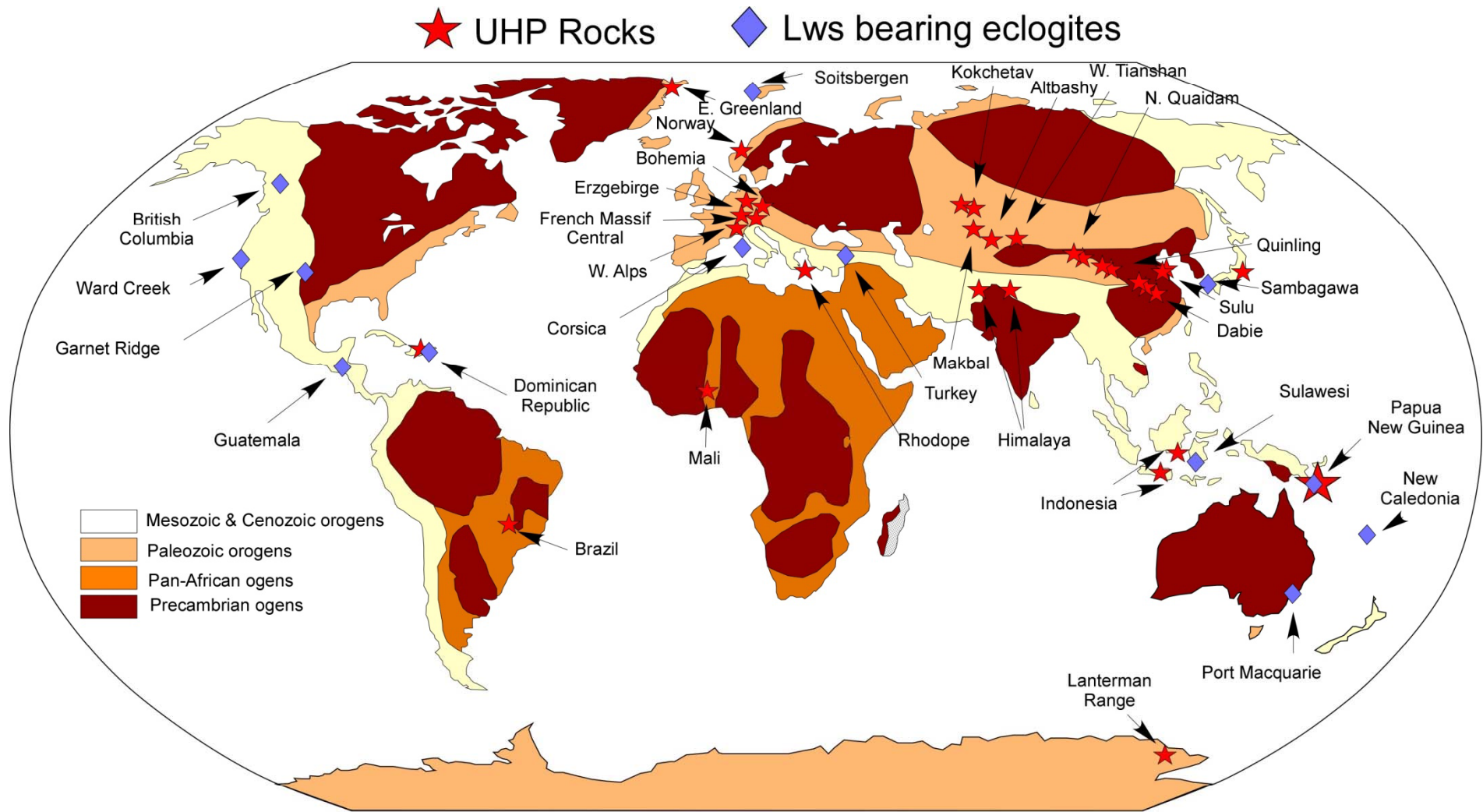
(after Van Roermund et al., 2004; Zhang et al., 2003; Collins et al., 2004, Baldwin et al., 2004)



At the first order
 P-T data of eclogites from 2.0 Ga
 to present day
 match active subduction geotherm



Petrological data can be used
 to understanding subduction/collisional processes



Ultrahigh Pressure and Low temperature eclogites

All this Rocks are observed in convergent settings

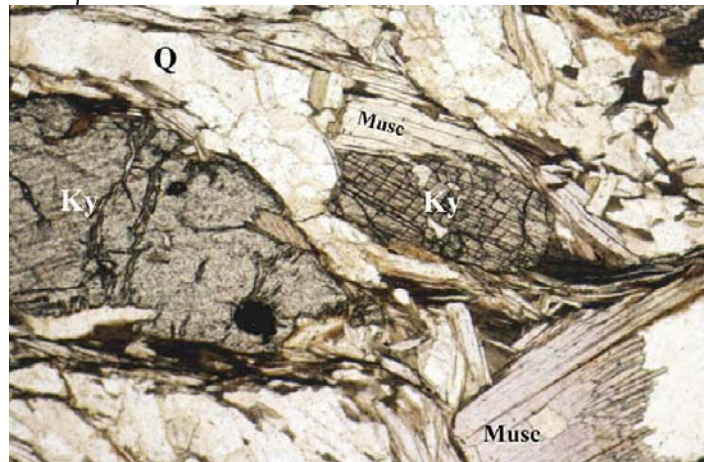
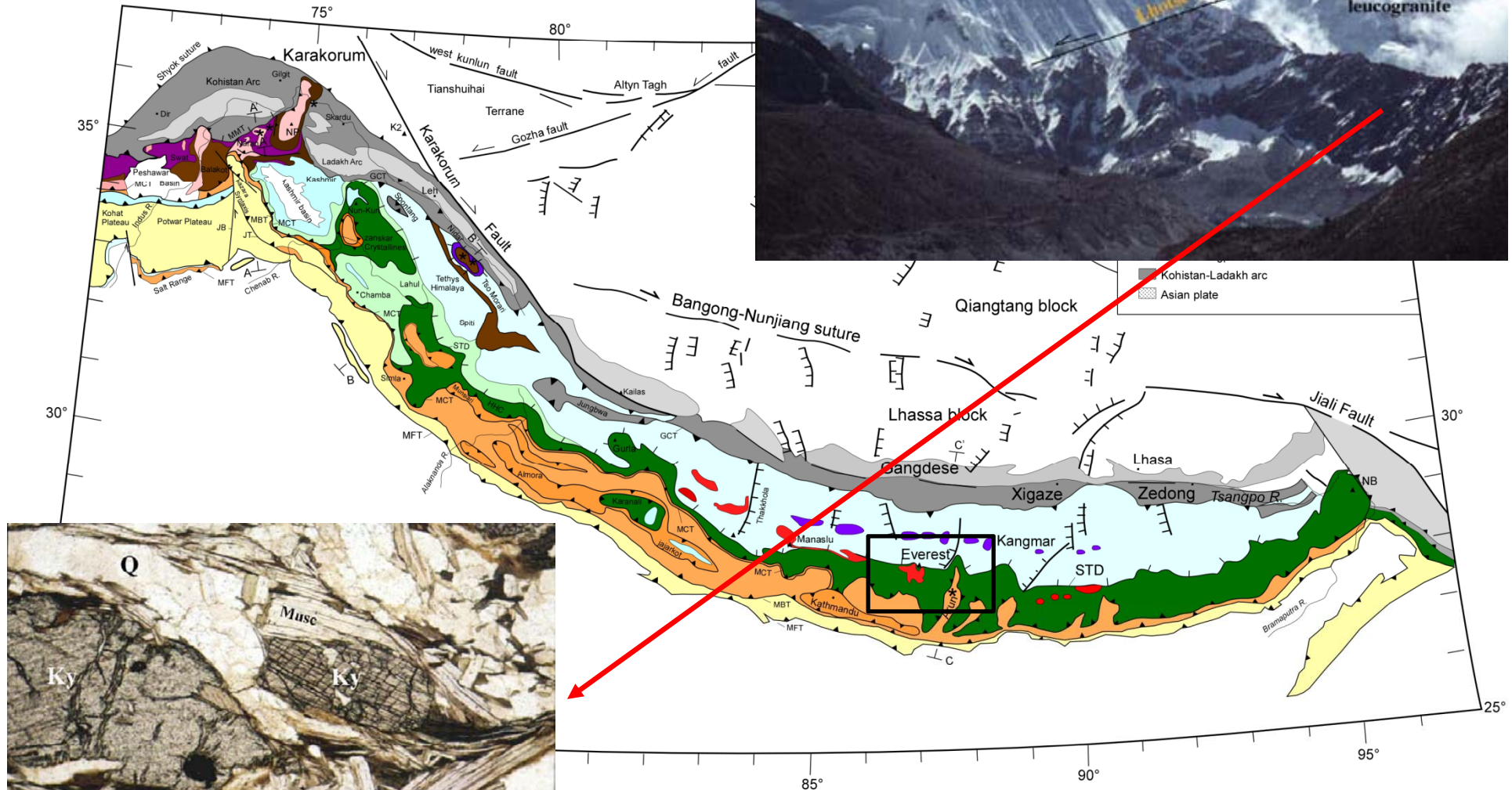
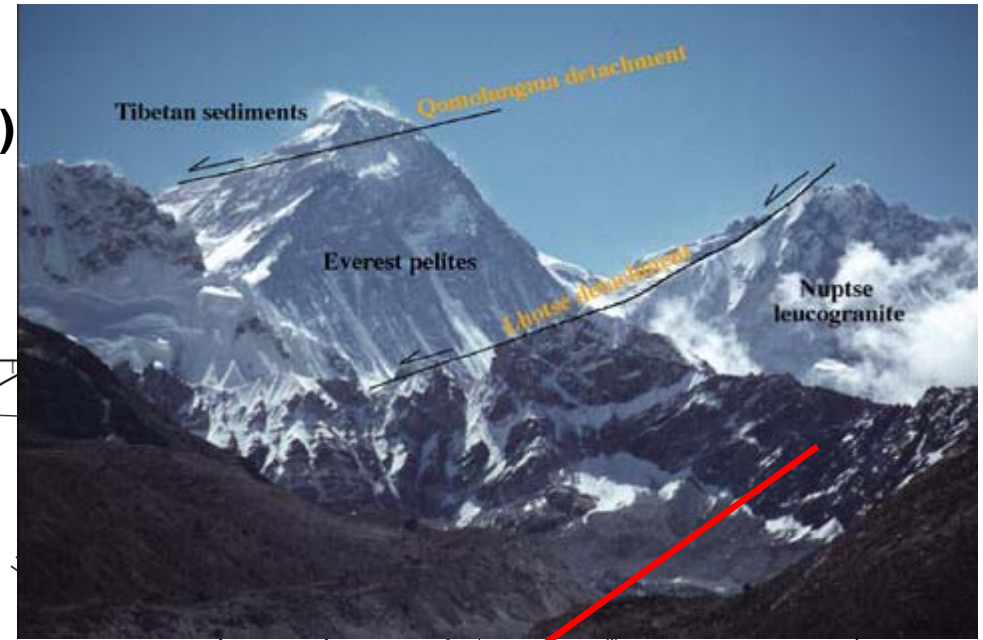


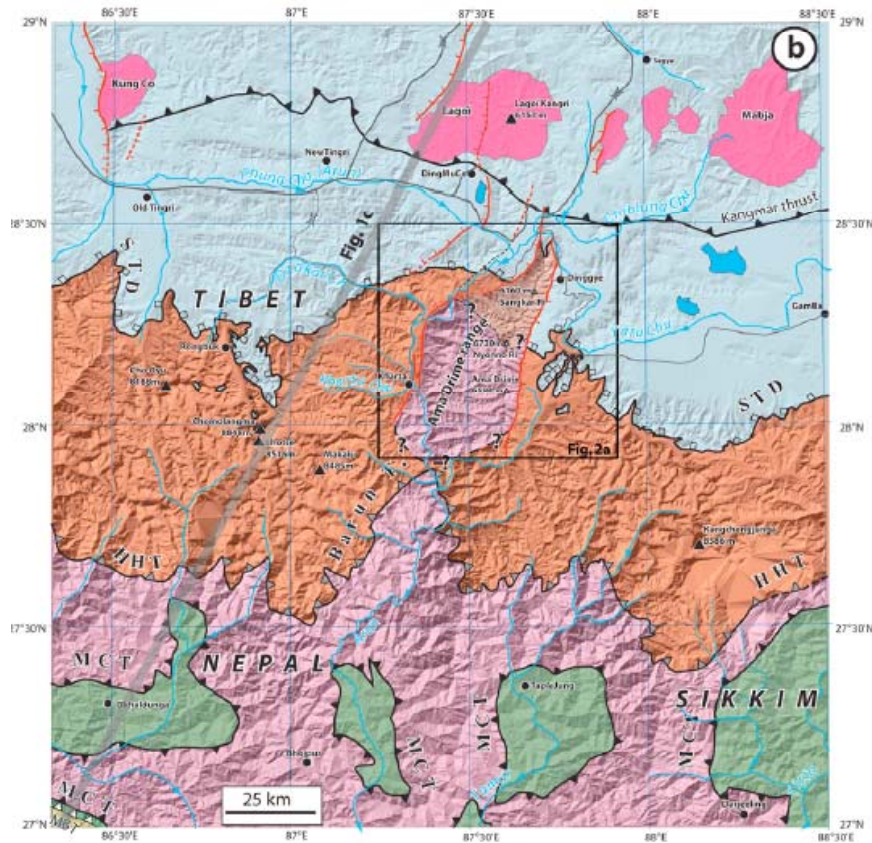
Does deep seated rocks exhumed during collision ??

Yes and No ...

Metamorphic rocks are of course observed in the core of the orogen (HHC)

But not so deep (< 1.5-2.0 GPa)



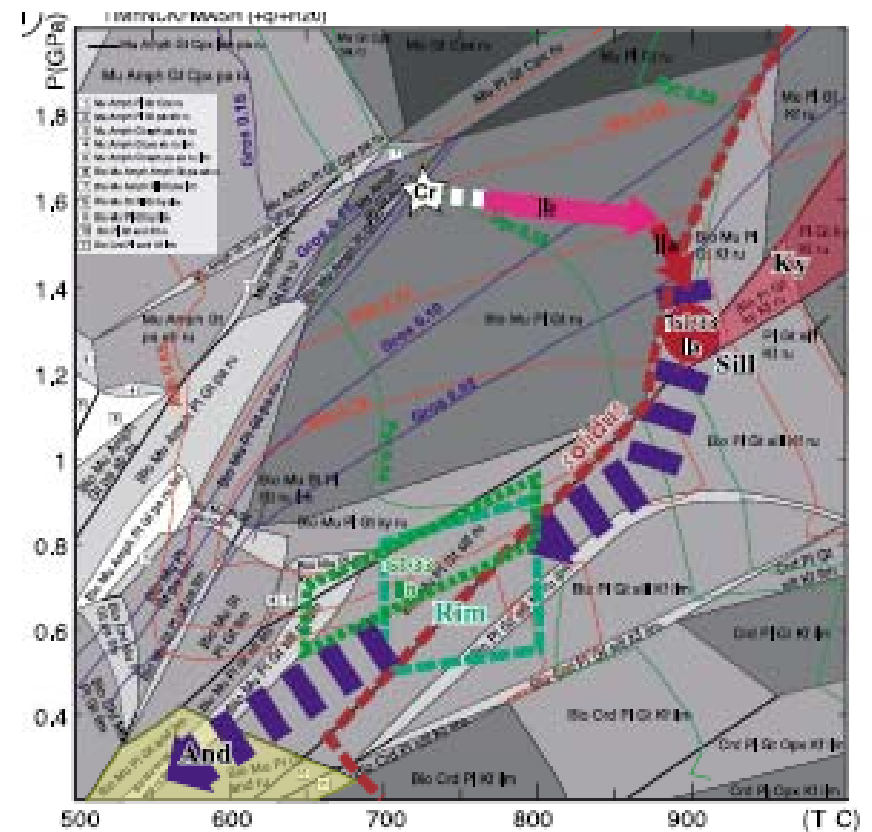


Lombardo and Rolfo, 2000
 Groppo et al., 2007
 Kali et al., 2010

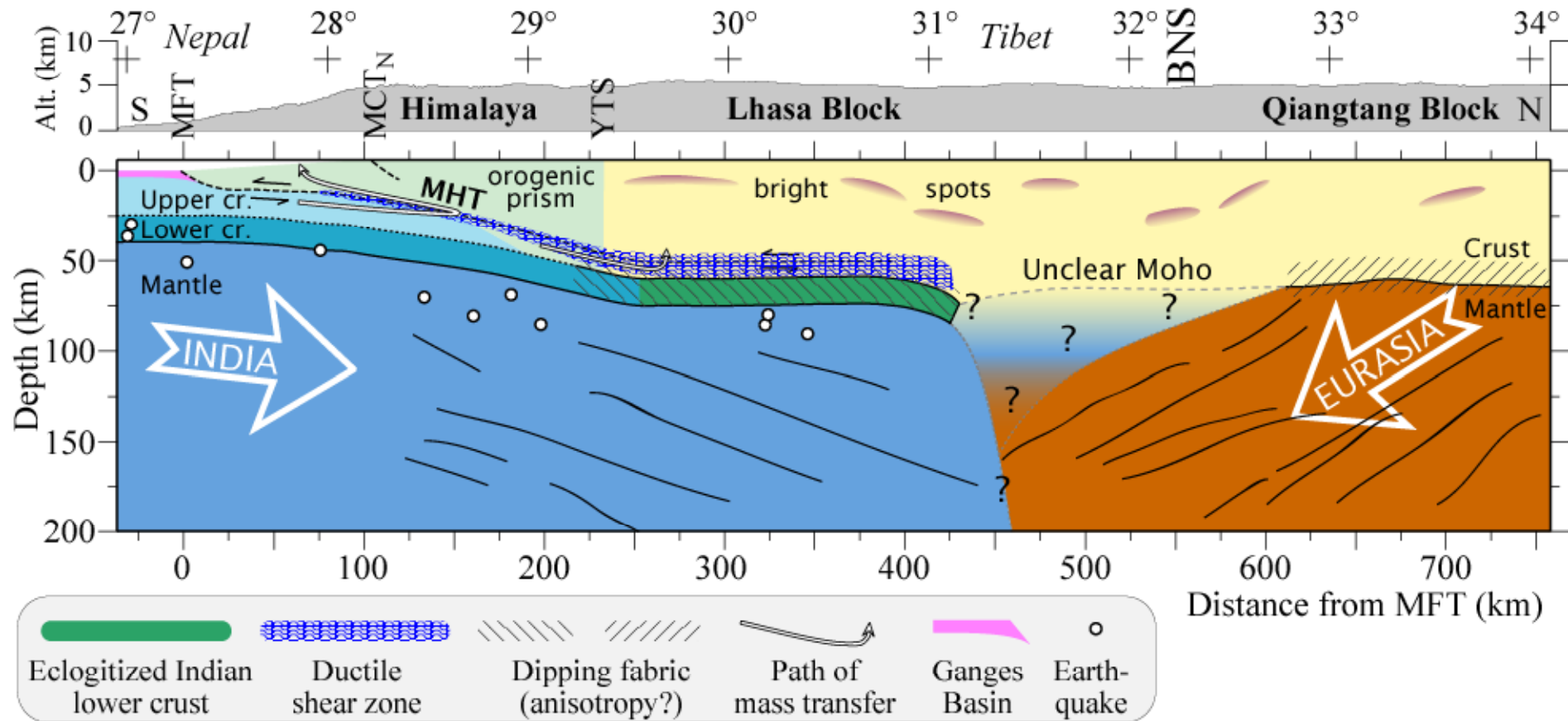
Core of the Himalaya

HP but HT deep seated rocks

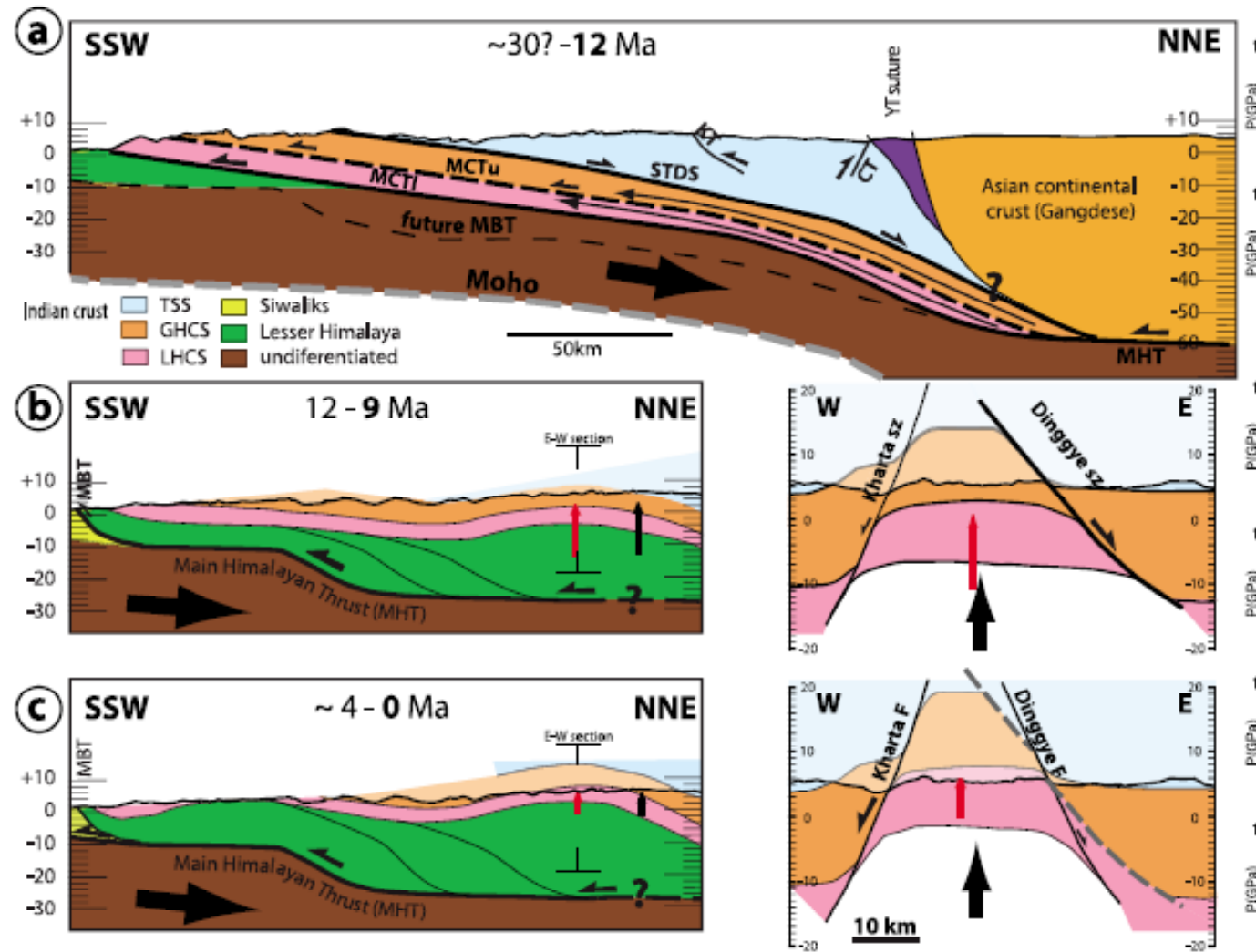
Eclogite/Granulite

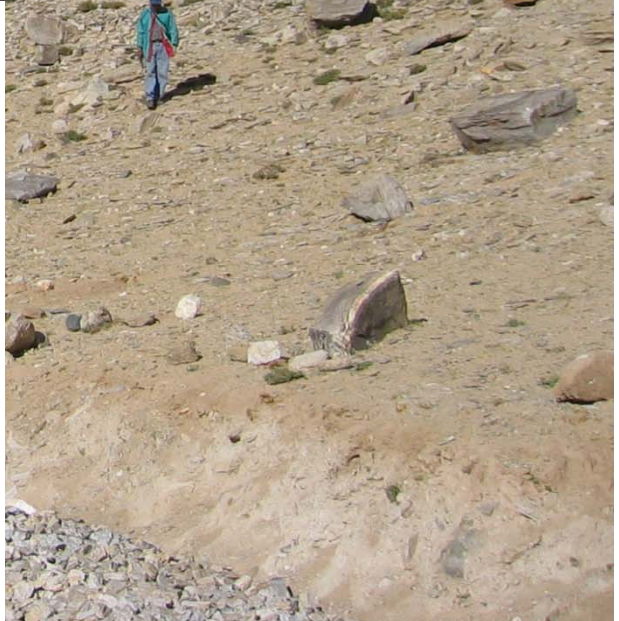
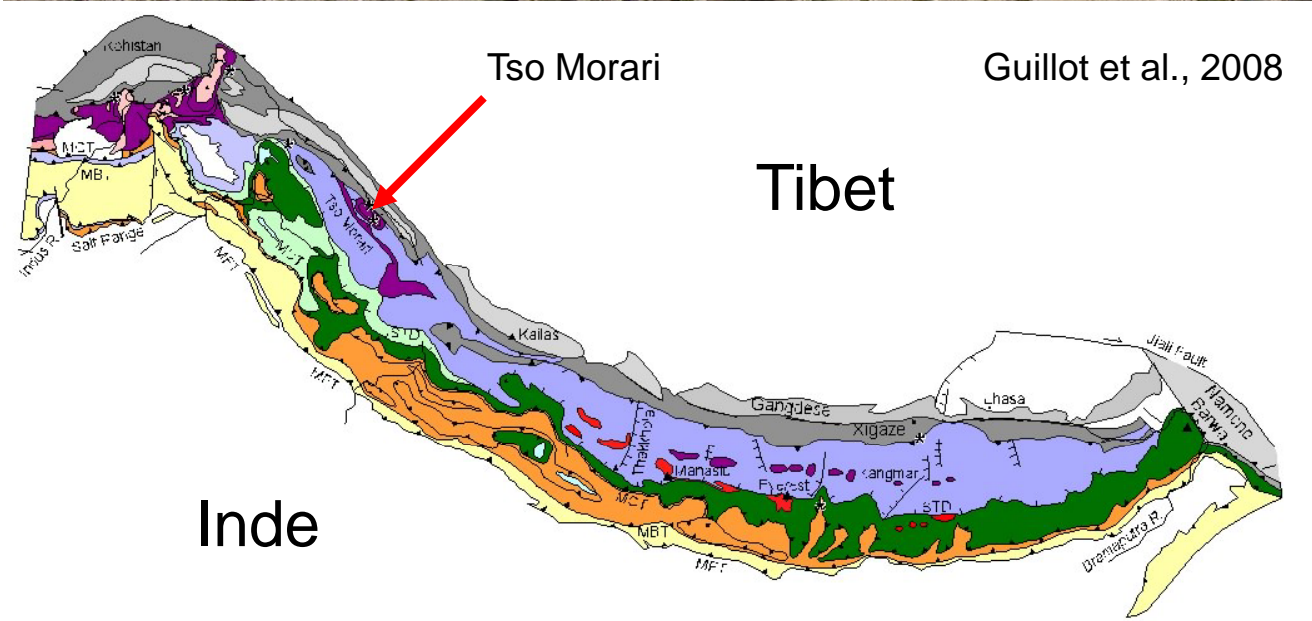


Continental Collision : offscraping of the upper crust with underthrusting of the lower crust and upper mantle



Collision: low-angle continental subduction
 mostly exhumed amphibolitic and granulitic metamorphic rocks (A.B. Thompson, 1984)





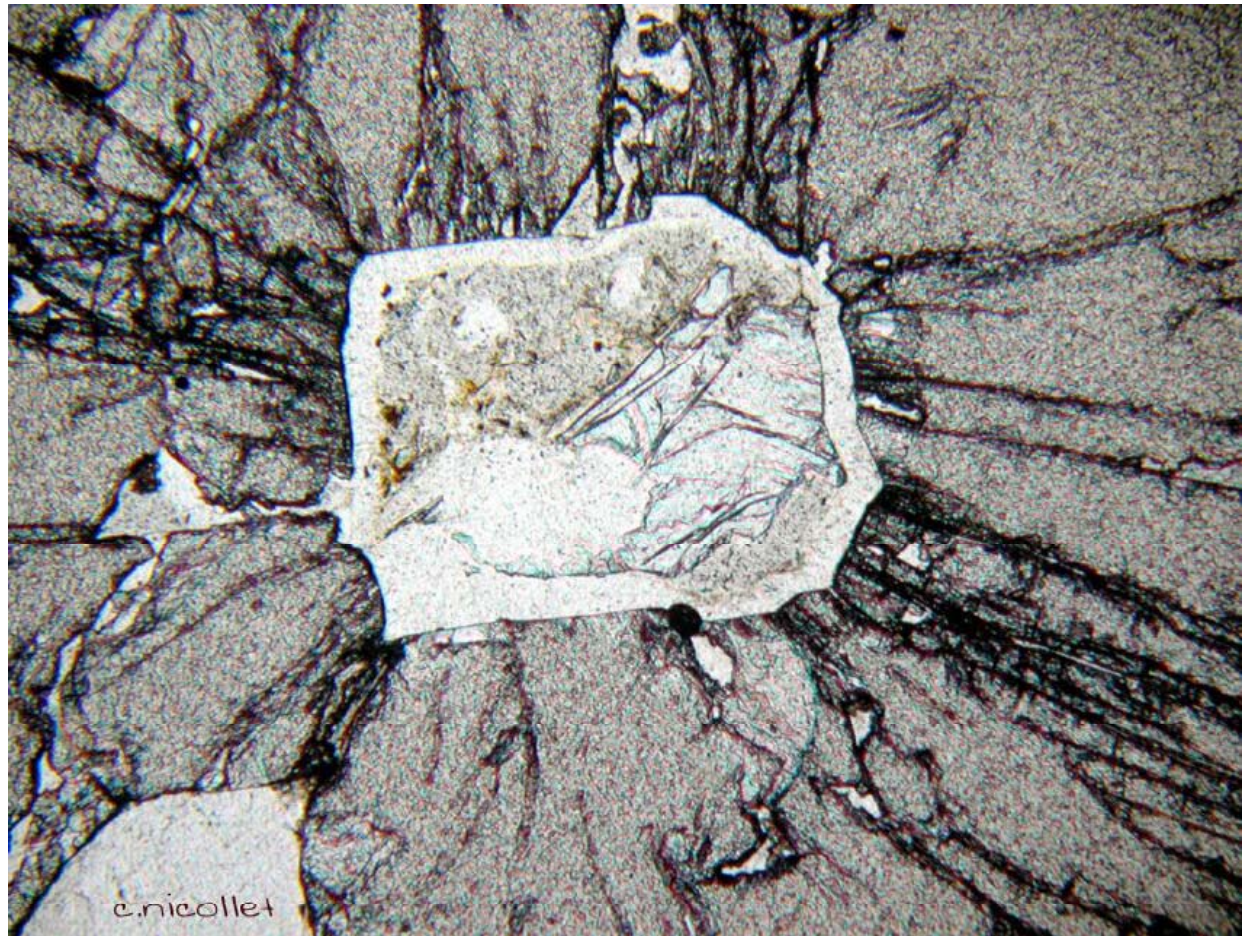
**Coesite bearing
eclogite**

is

observed

as in

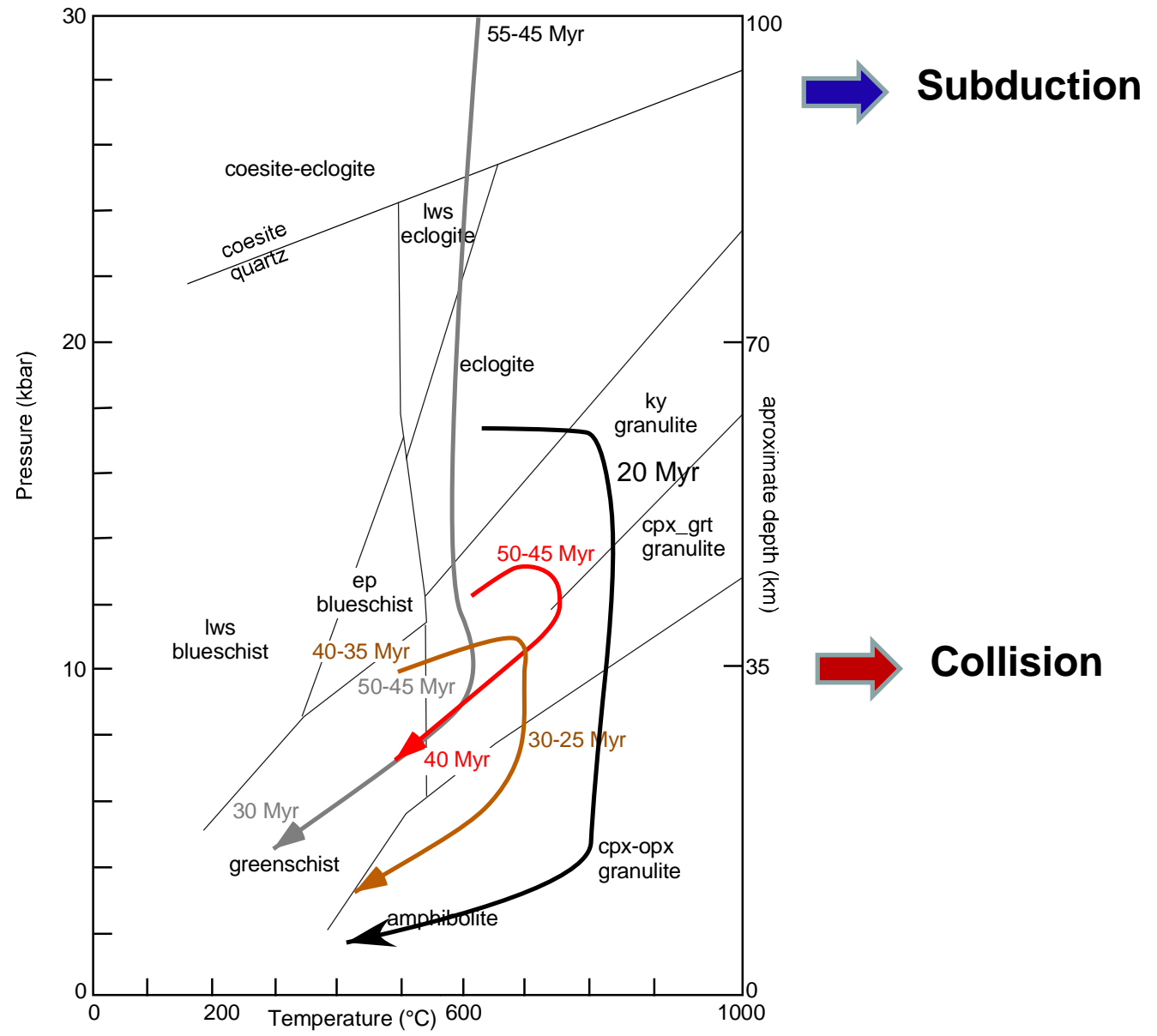
Dora Maira



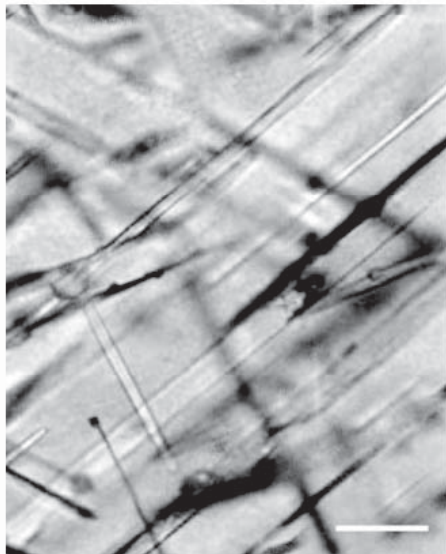
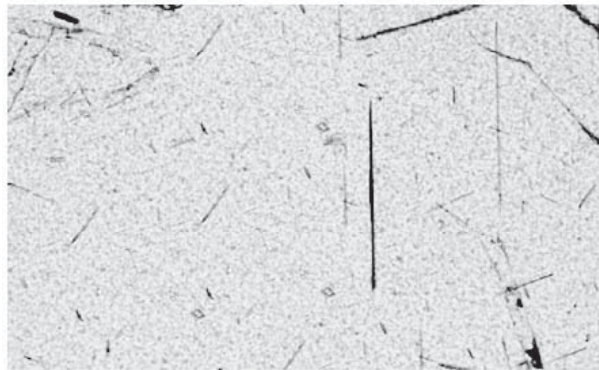
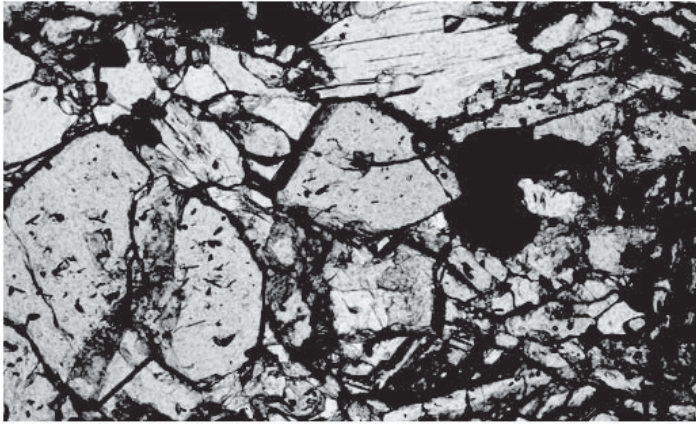
c.nicollet

300 μm.

⇒ Burial and exhumation of continental crust at a minimum depth of 100 km



Modified from Guillot et al., 2003



Pandey et al., 2010

described in the Tso Moriri garnet

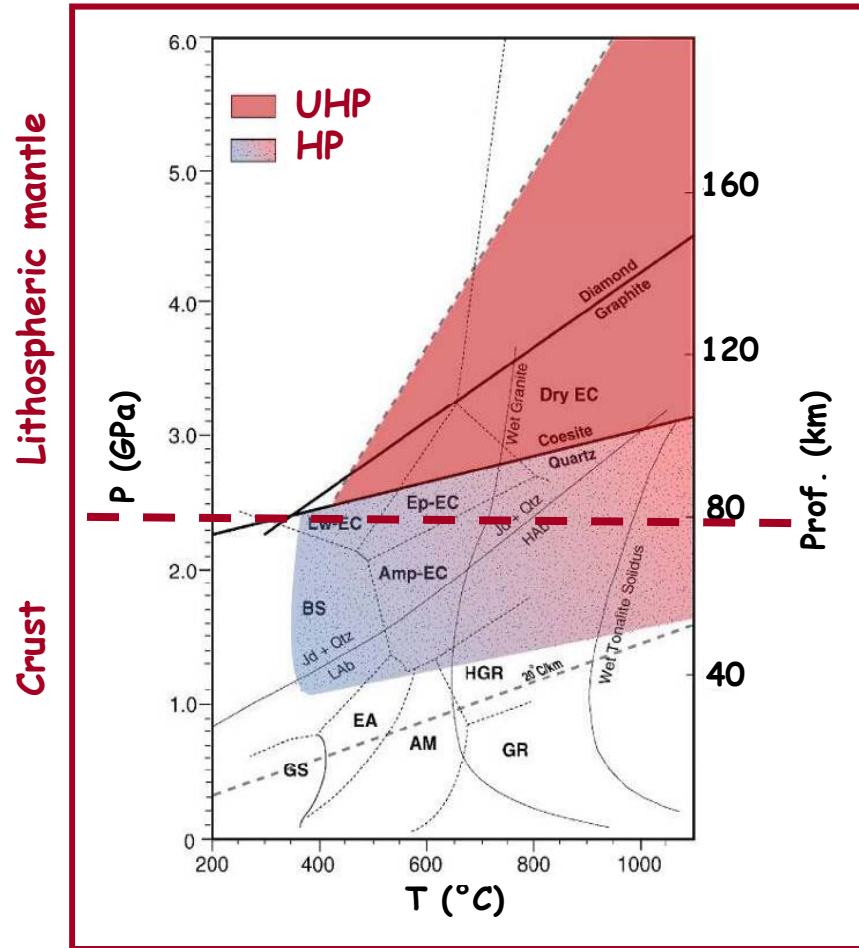
exsolved clinopyroxene needles

suggesting relict of majoritic garnet

=> exhumation from 200 km depth !!

Nothing to do with classical collisional processes

Exhumation from mantellic depth



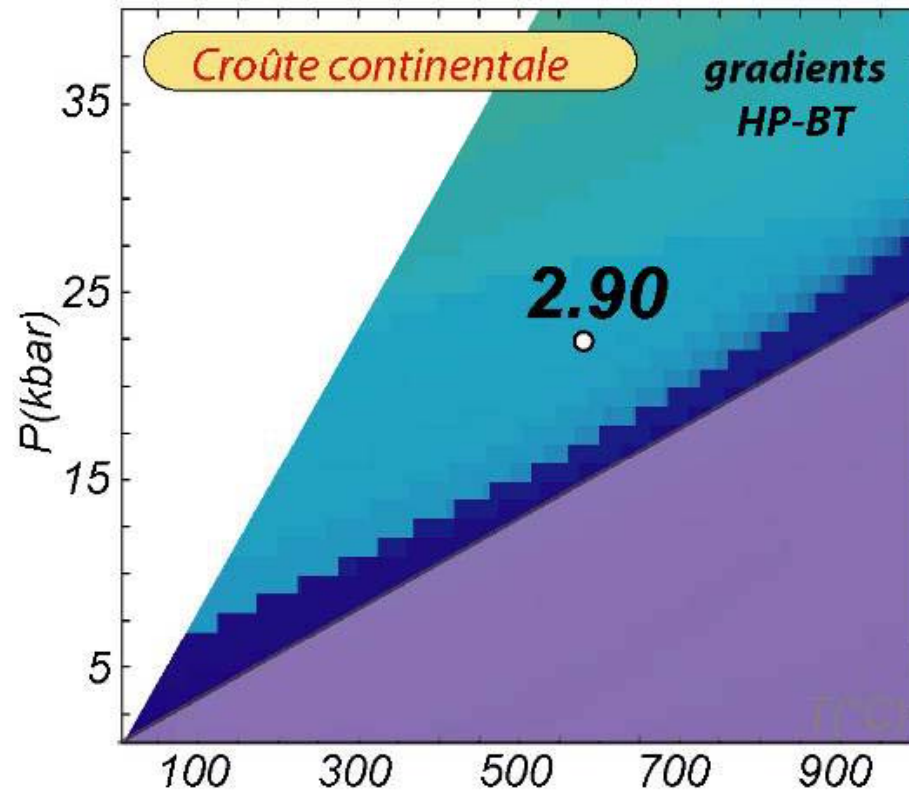
Exhumation within the mantle

Two difficulties...

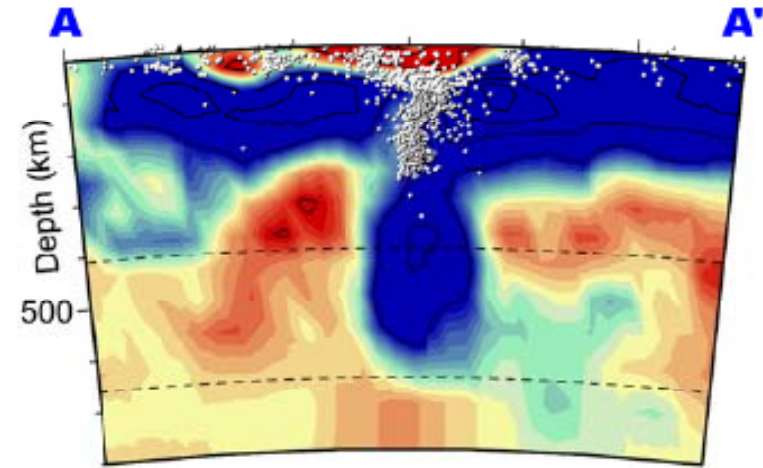
density

viscosity

The density continental case



Yamato et al. 2007



Negredo et al., 2007

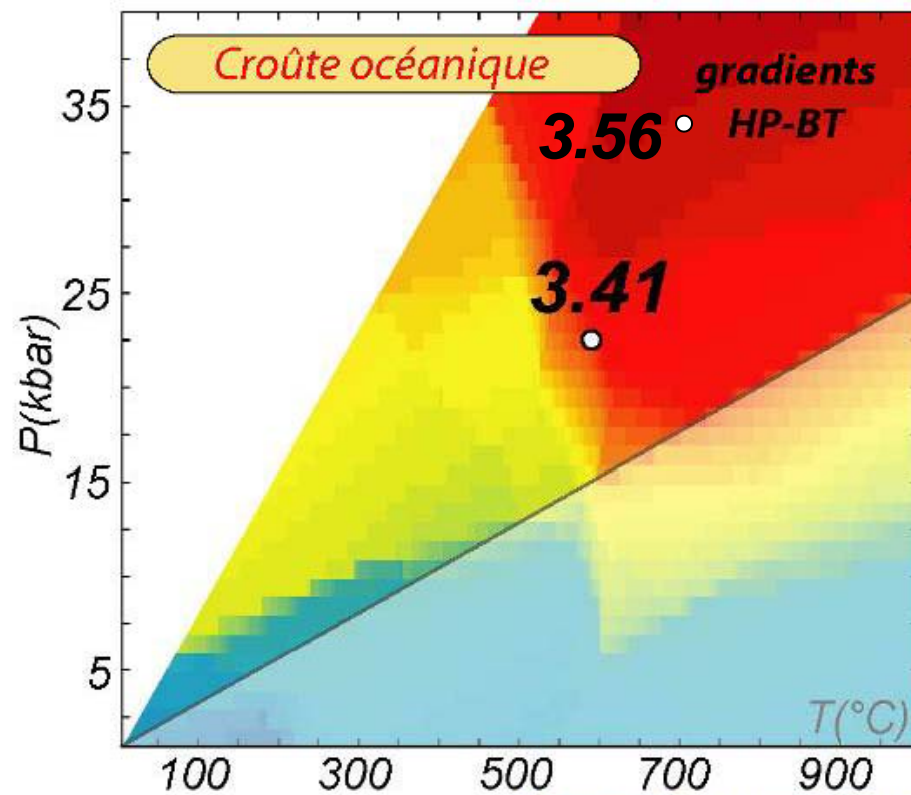
Upper mantle density

3.37 (Griffin et al., 1998)

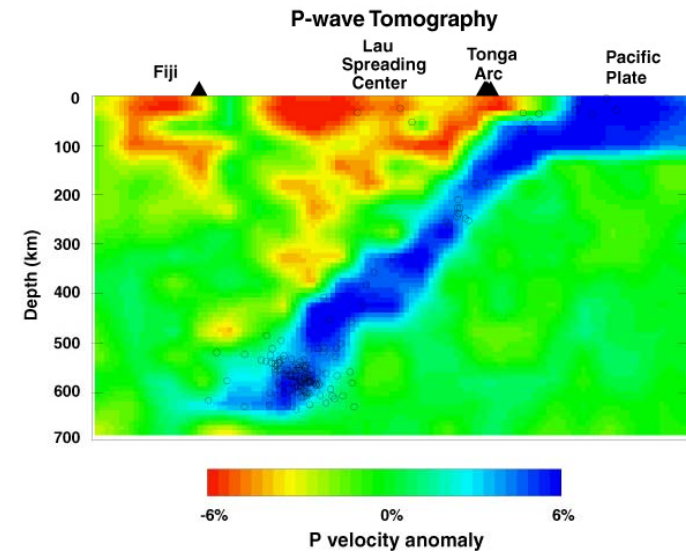
d continental crust < d mantle

=> Positive buoyancy

The density oceanic case



Yamato et al., 2007



Karato et al., 2000

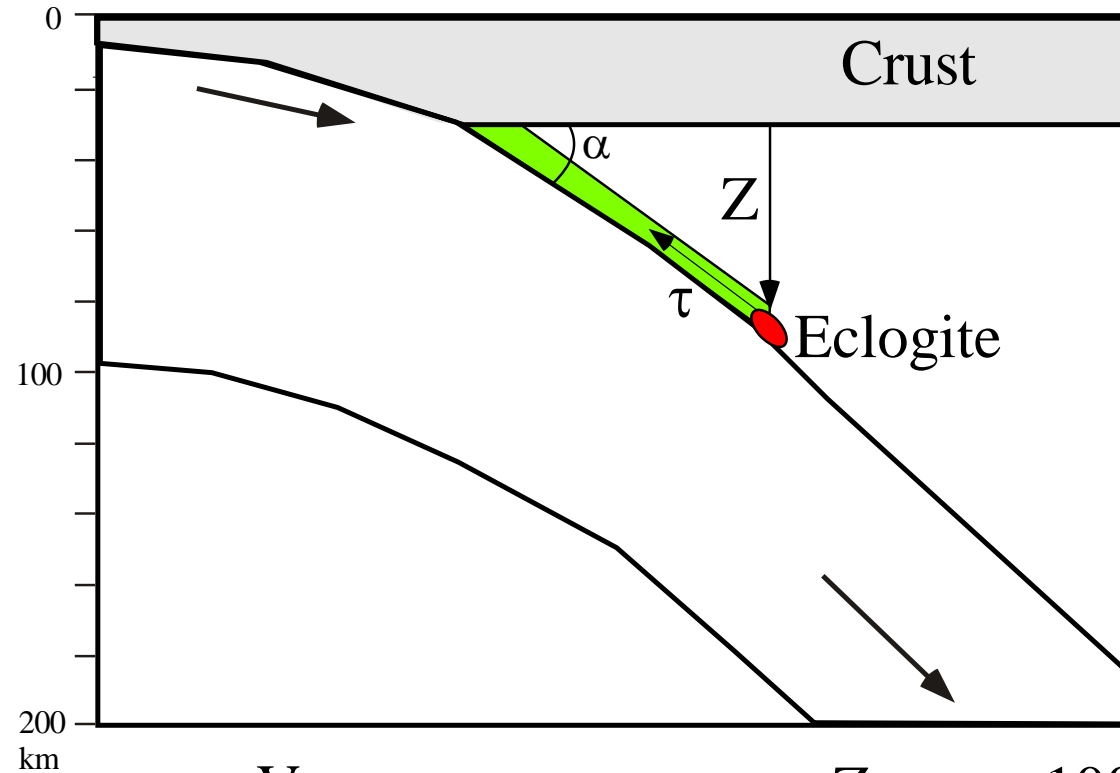
Upper mantle density

3.37 (Griffin et al., 1998)

$d_{\text{oceanic crust}} > d_{\text{mantle}}$

=> Negative buoyancy

The viscosity problem ...



Guillot et al., 2001

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \frac{V}{Z \sin \alpha} = 5 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\tau}{2\dot{\epsilon}} = 10^{19} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$Z_{\text{max}} = 100 \text{ km}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{ cm/yr}$$

$$\tau : 10 \text{ MPa}$$

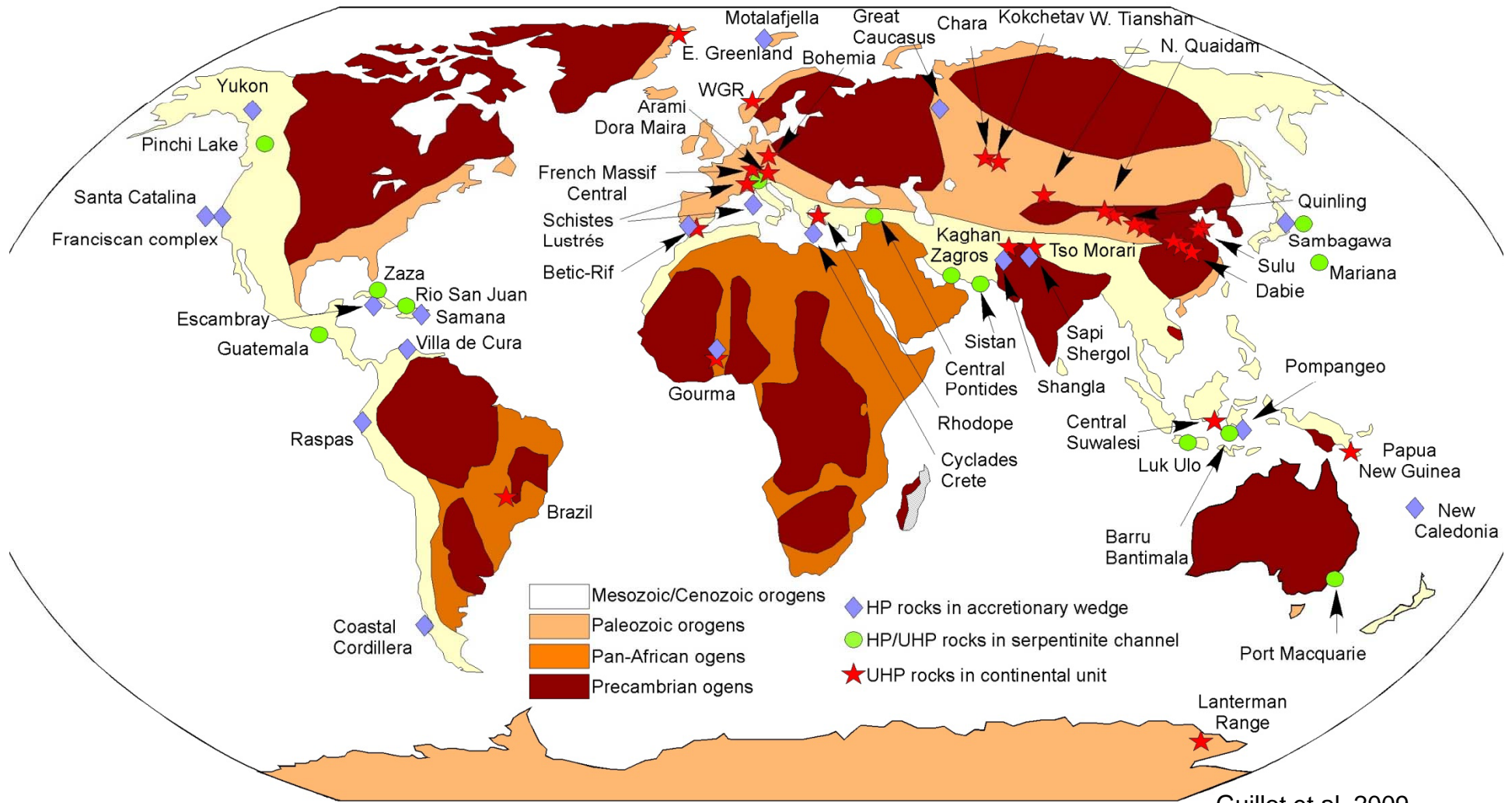
$$\text{Dry Mantle} : 10^{22-24} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

(Jelly Sandwich: Burov and Watts, 2006)

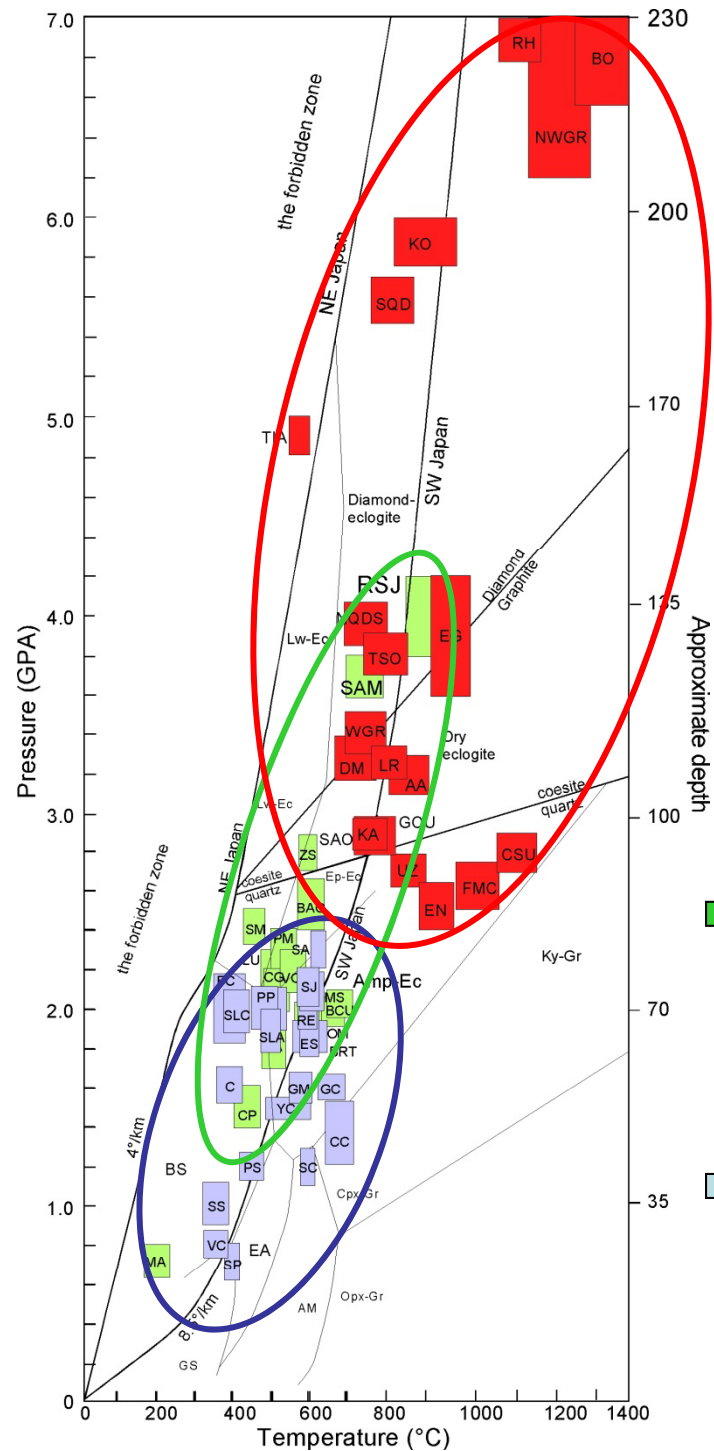
The viscosity of the subduction channel should be low !!

When and how the deep seated
rocks are exhumed ?

61 occurrences of Phanerozoic HP to UHP units



Guillot et al. 2009

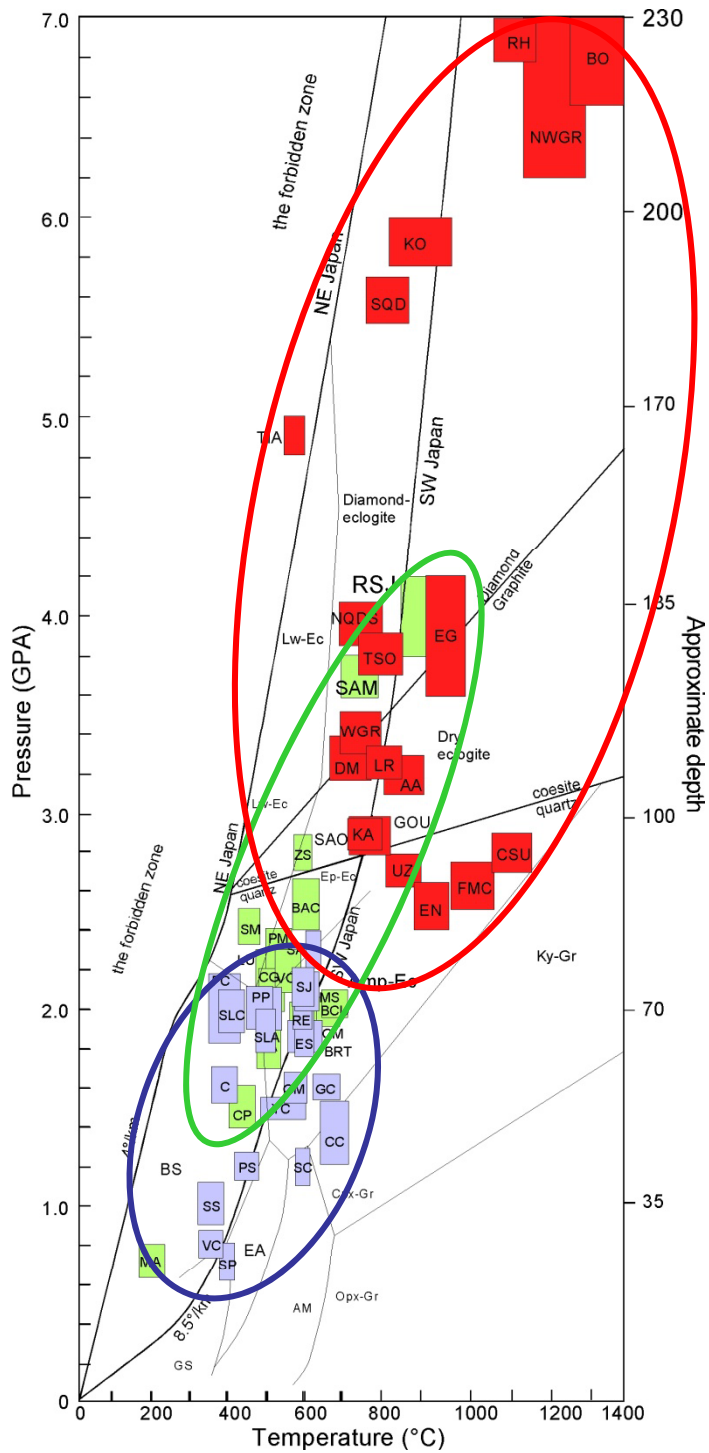


Pressure-Temperature conditions

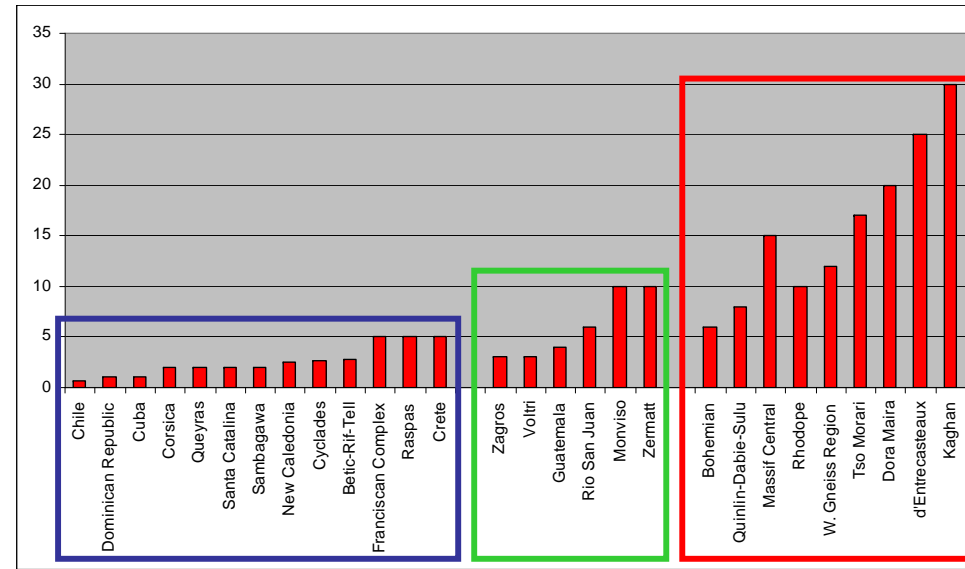
Continental Subduction

Serpentinite channel

Accretionary wedge



Exhumation velocities cm/yr



**Accretionary
wedge**

**Serpentinite
channel**

**Continental
subduction**

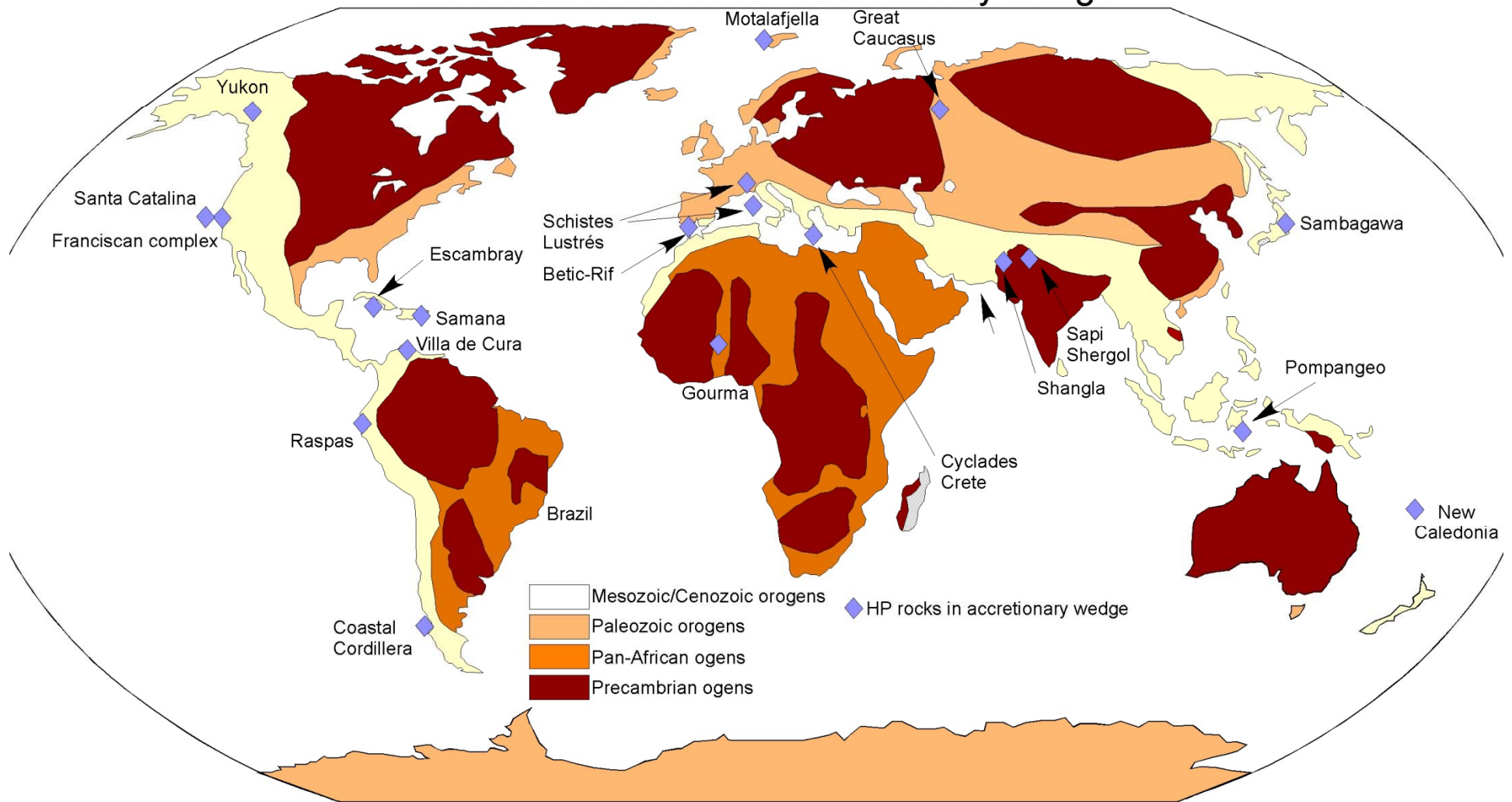
**low V_{exhum}
(1-5 mm/yr)**

**int V_{exhu}
(0.5-1 cm/yr)**

**high V_{exhum}
(0.7-3 cm/yr)**

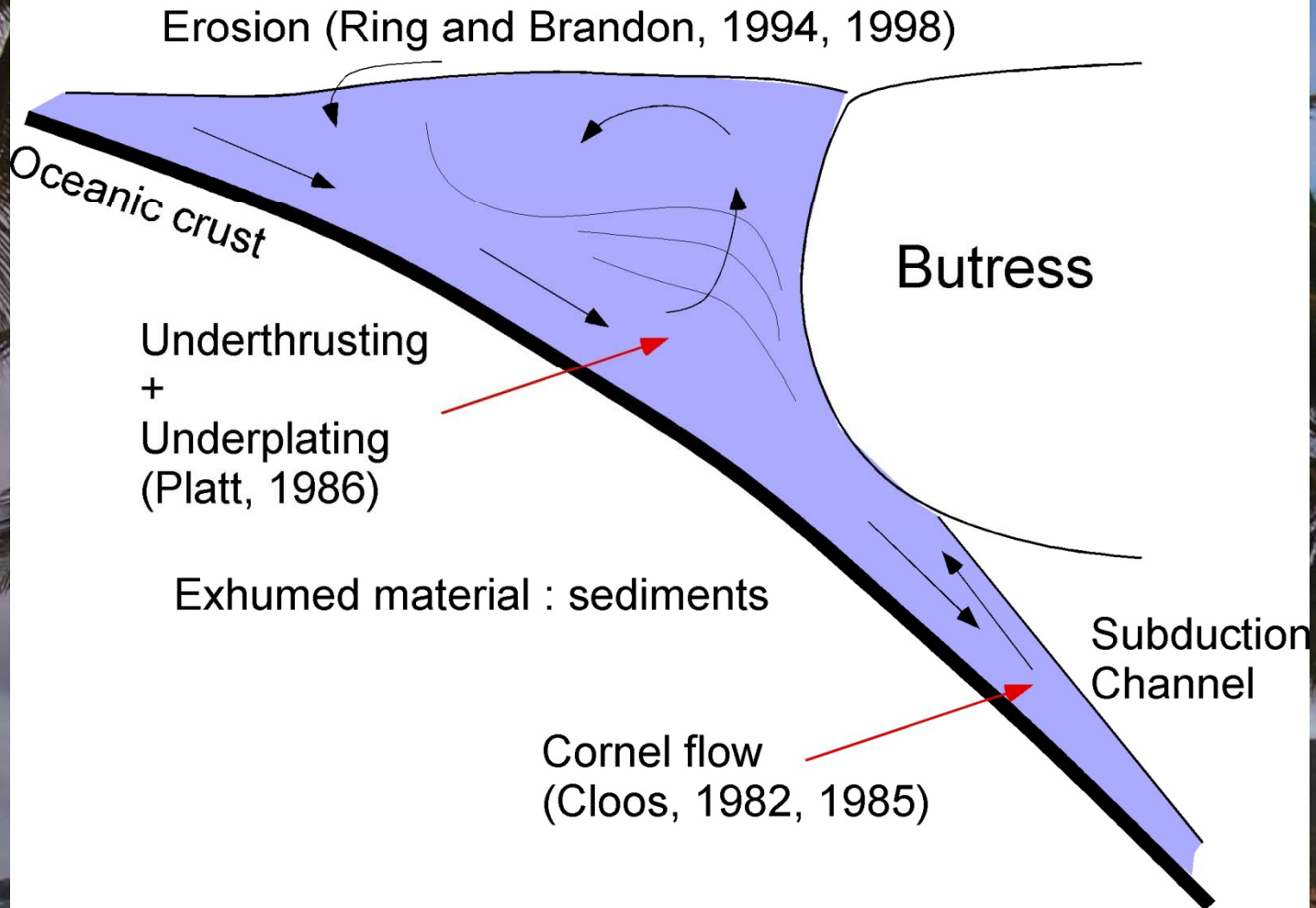
P-T-t data suggest different exhumation processes

20 occurrences of HP accretionary wedge

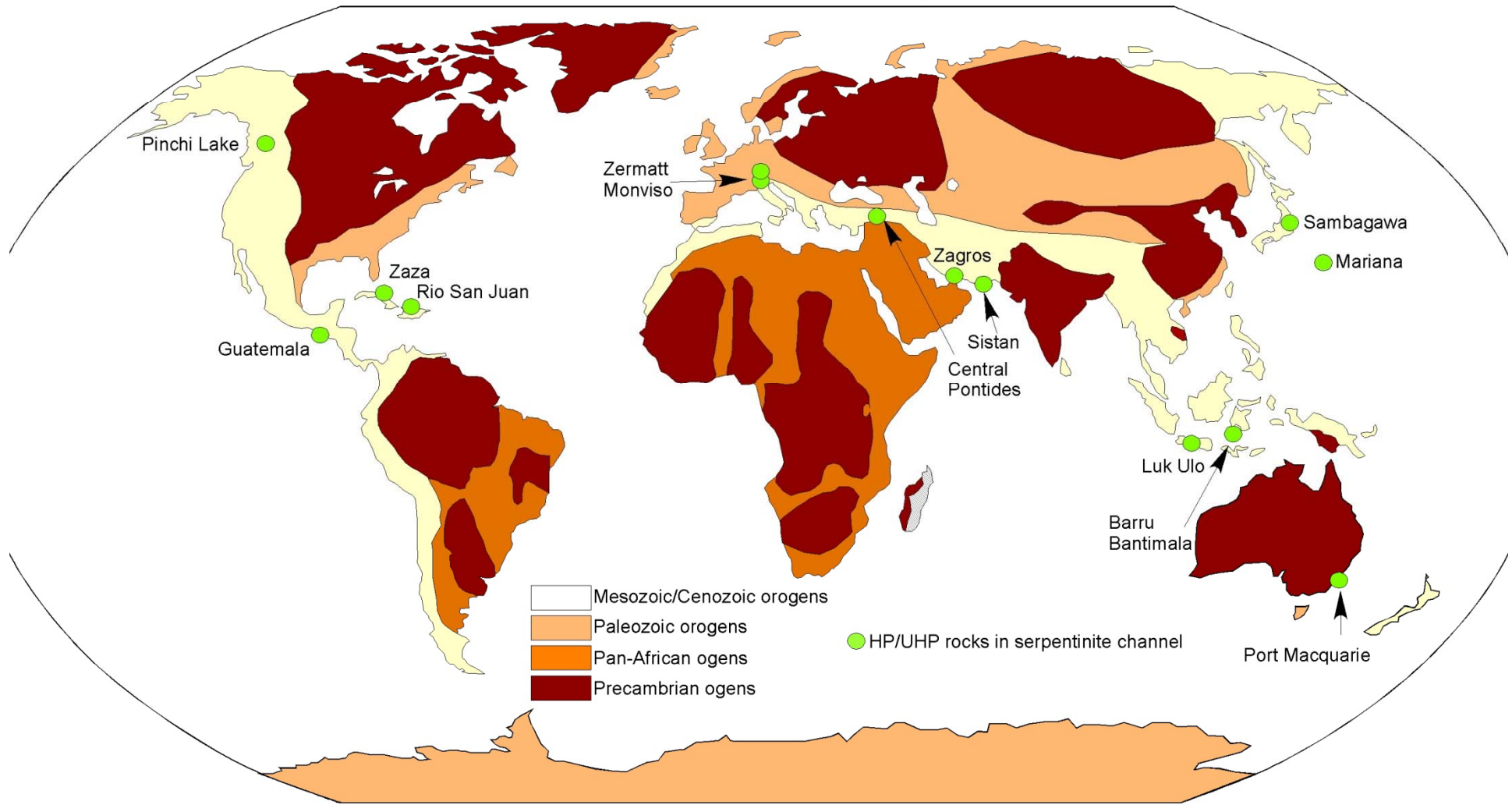


Pacific-Type Subduction (Bally, 1981)

accretionary wedge system



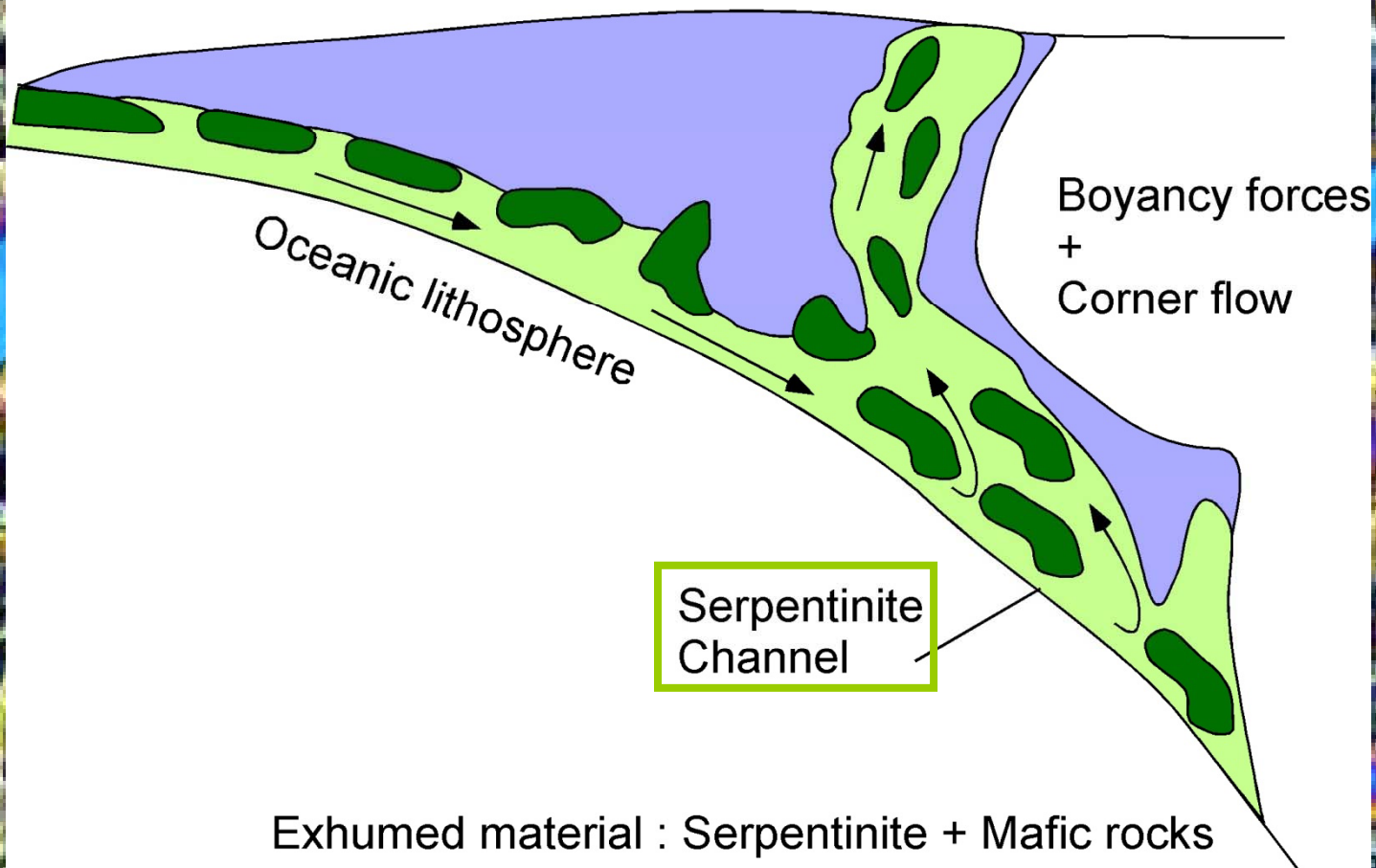
14 occurrences of HP-UHP rocks in serpentinite channel



Serpentinite-Type Subduction
(Guillot et al., 2001; Gerya et al., 2002)

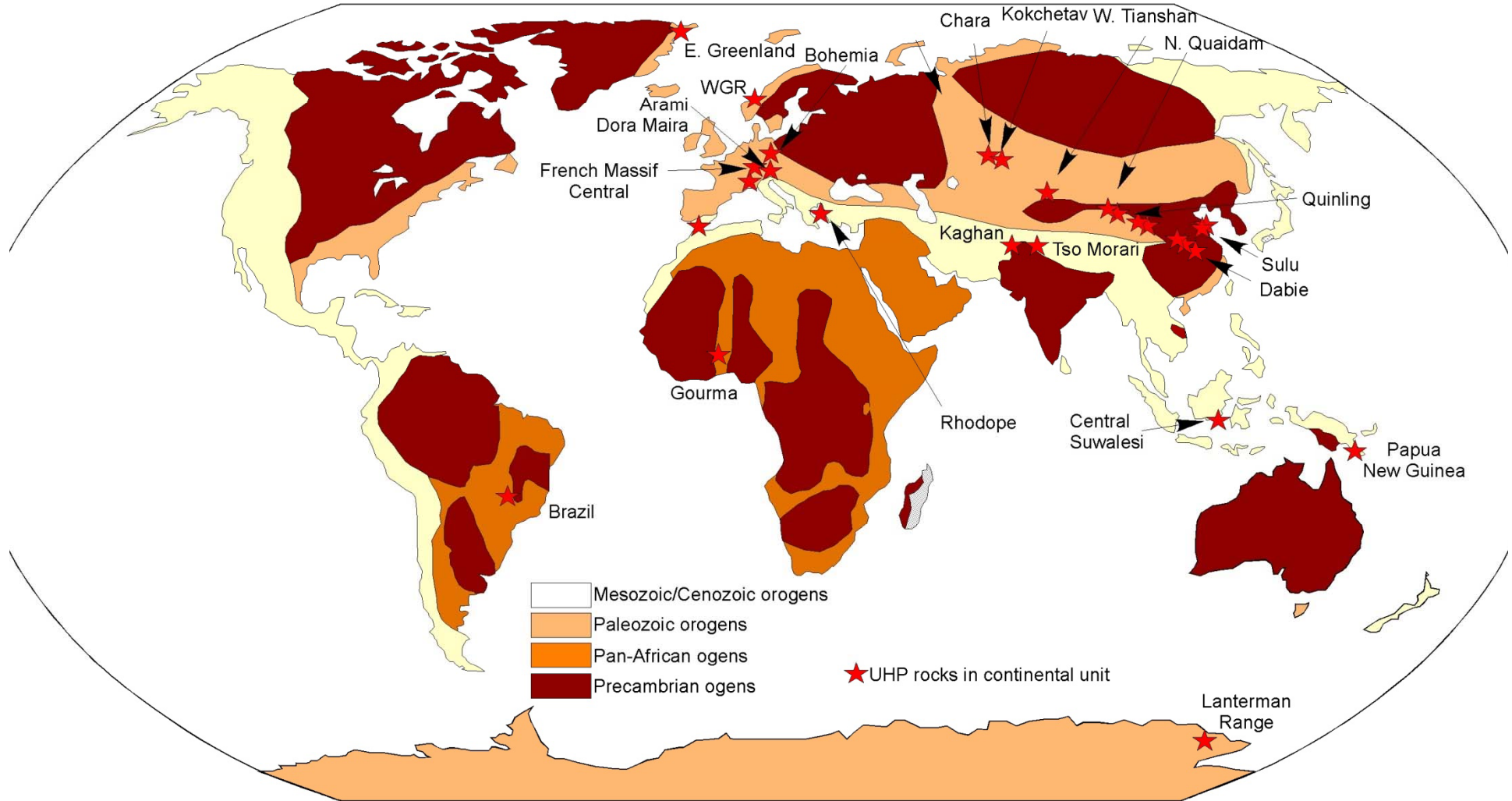
Sediments are replaced by serpentines

Erosion



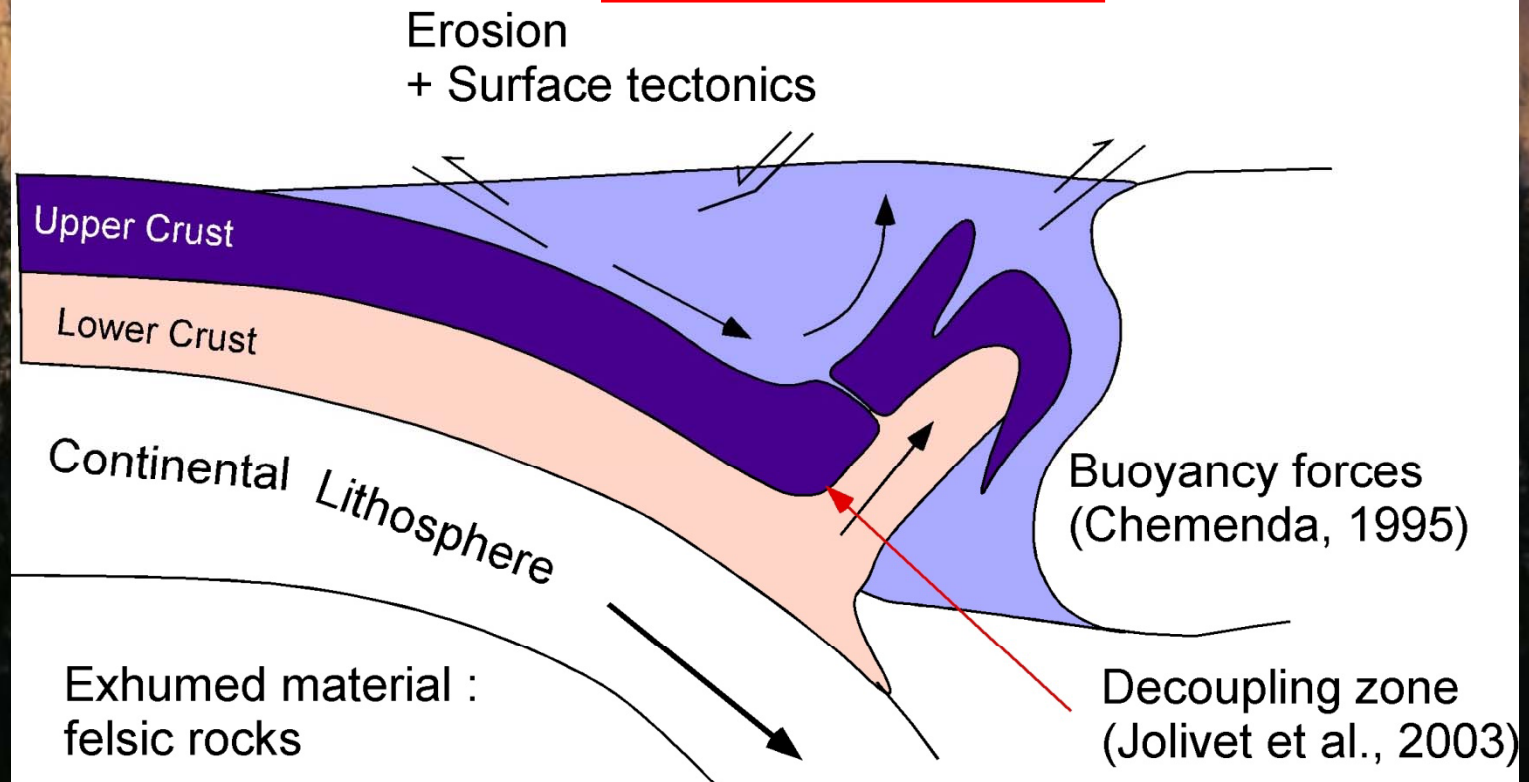
Exhumed material : Serpentinite + Mafic rocks

27 occurrences of UHP continental units

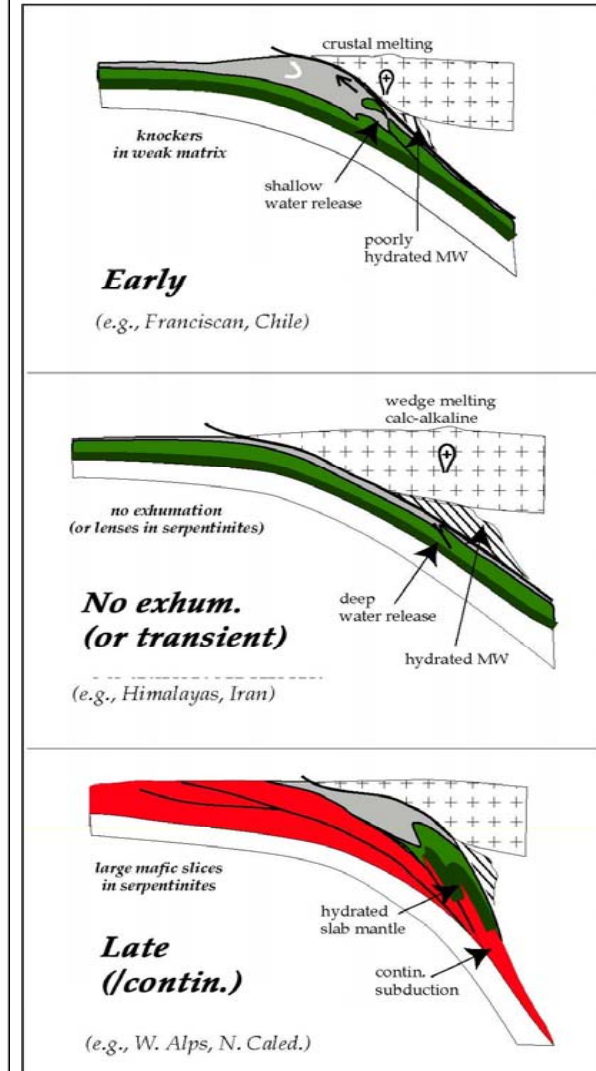
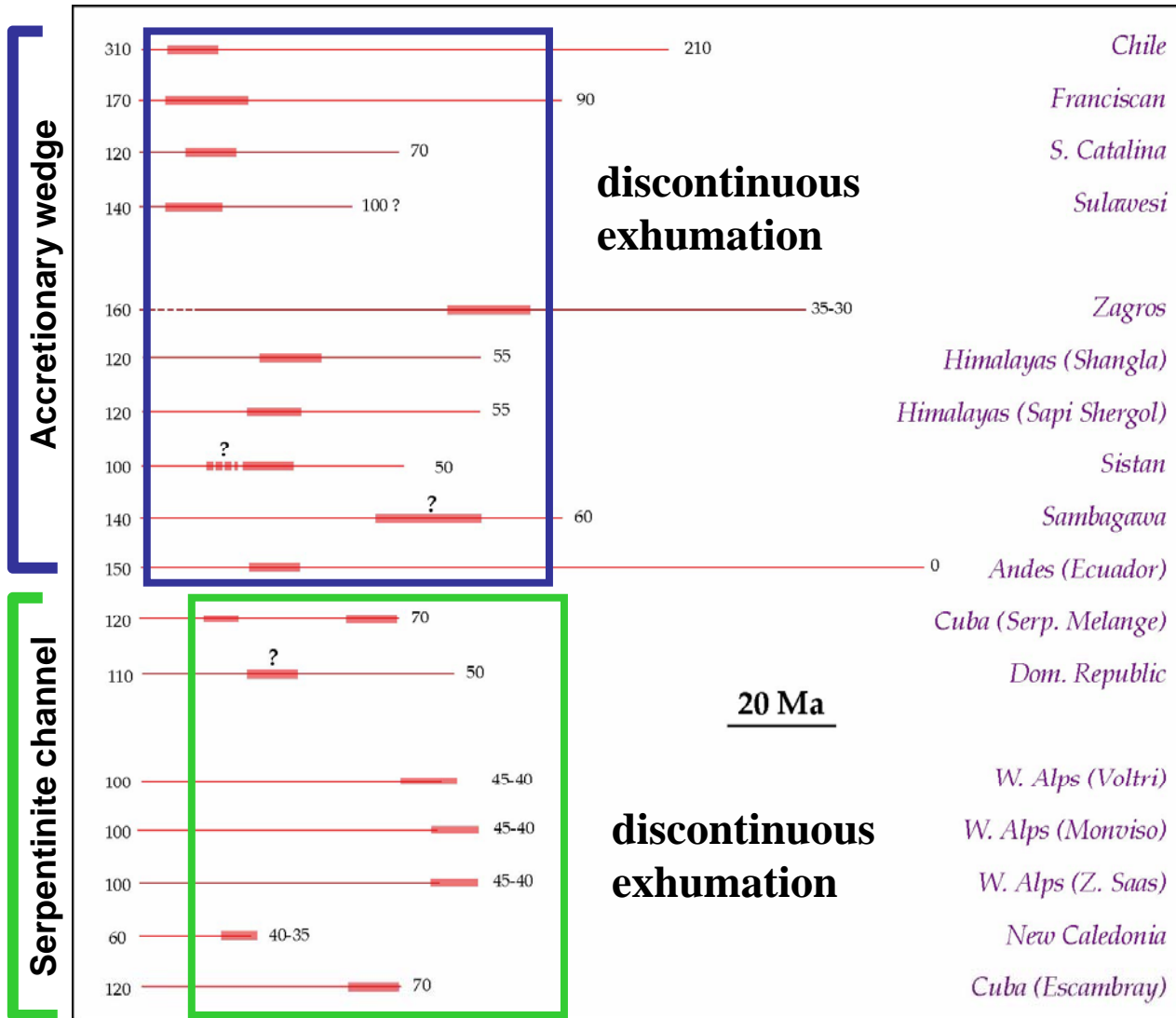


Alpine-Type Subduction (Bally, 1981)

Pacific-Type follows by
continental subduction



Timing of exhumation during oceanic subduction

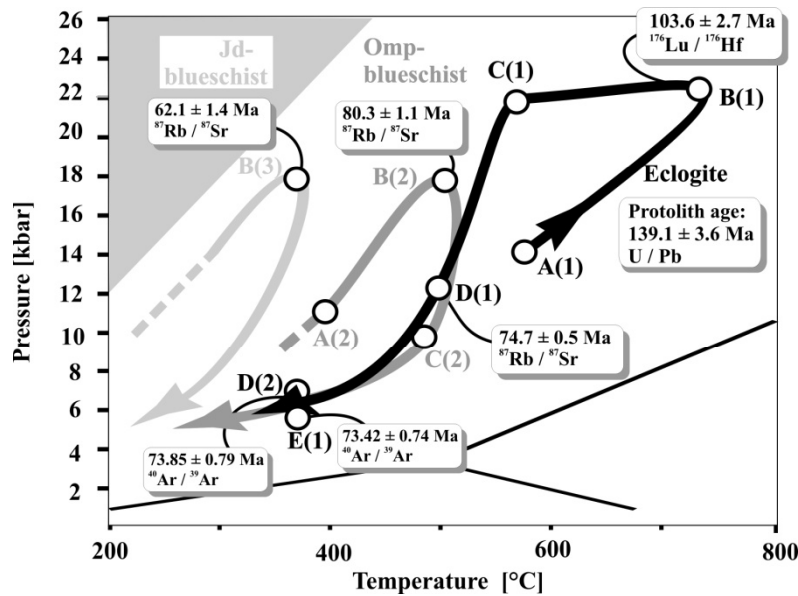


Discontinuous exhumation of oceanic materials is related to perturbation in the subduction dynamics:

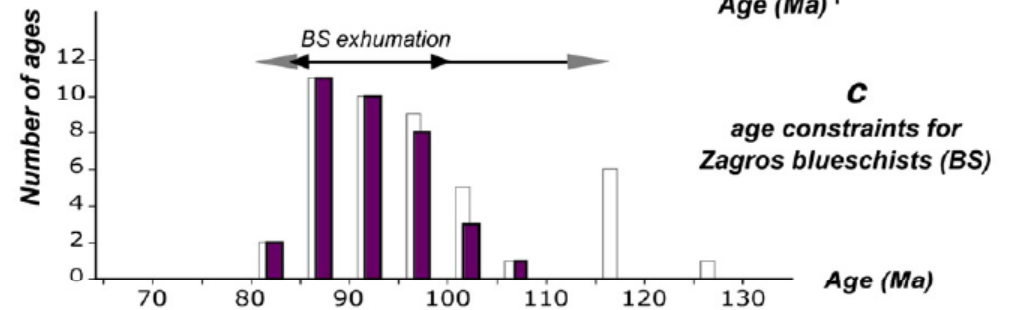
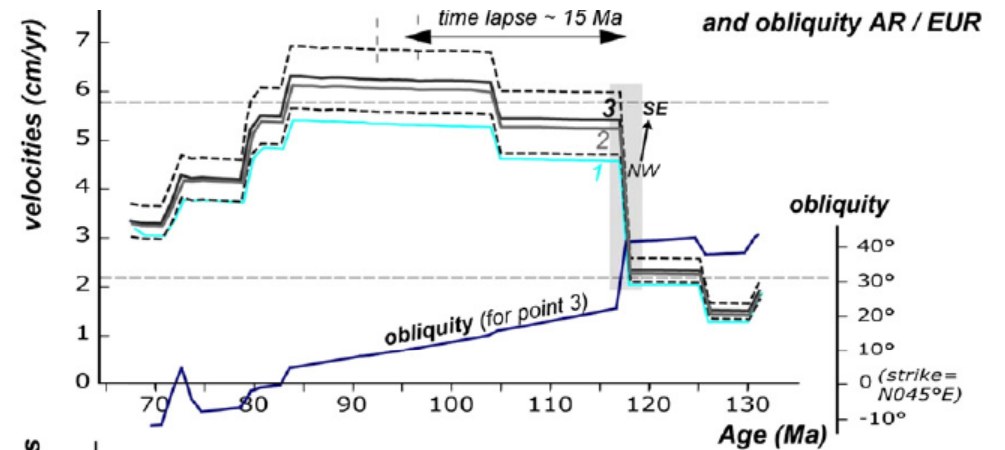
a) onset of oceanic subduction (North Carribean case) => Slab retreat

b) increase in the subduction velocity (Zagros case)

=> Counterclockwise P-T-t path

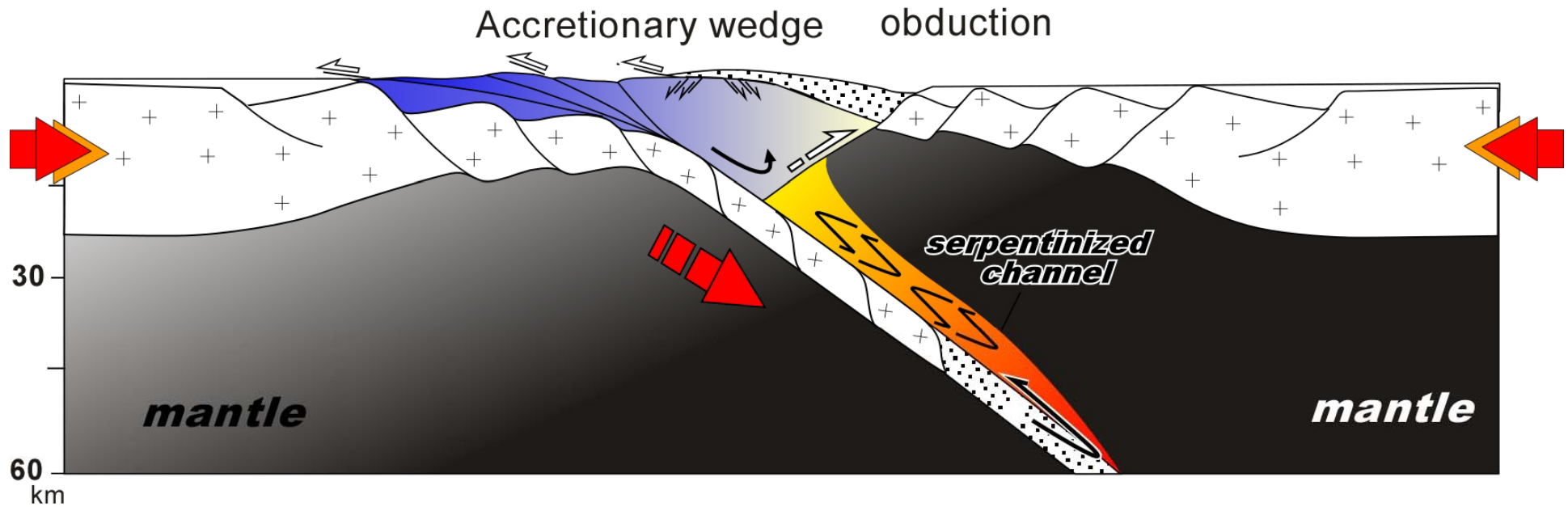


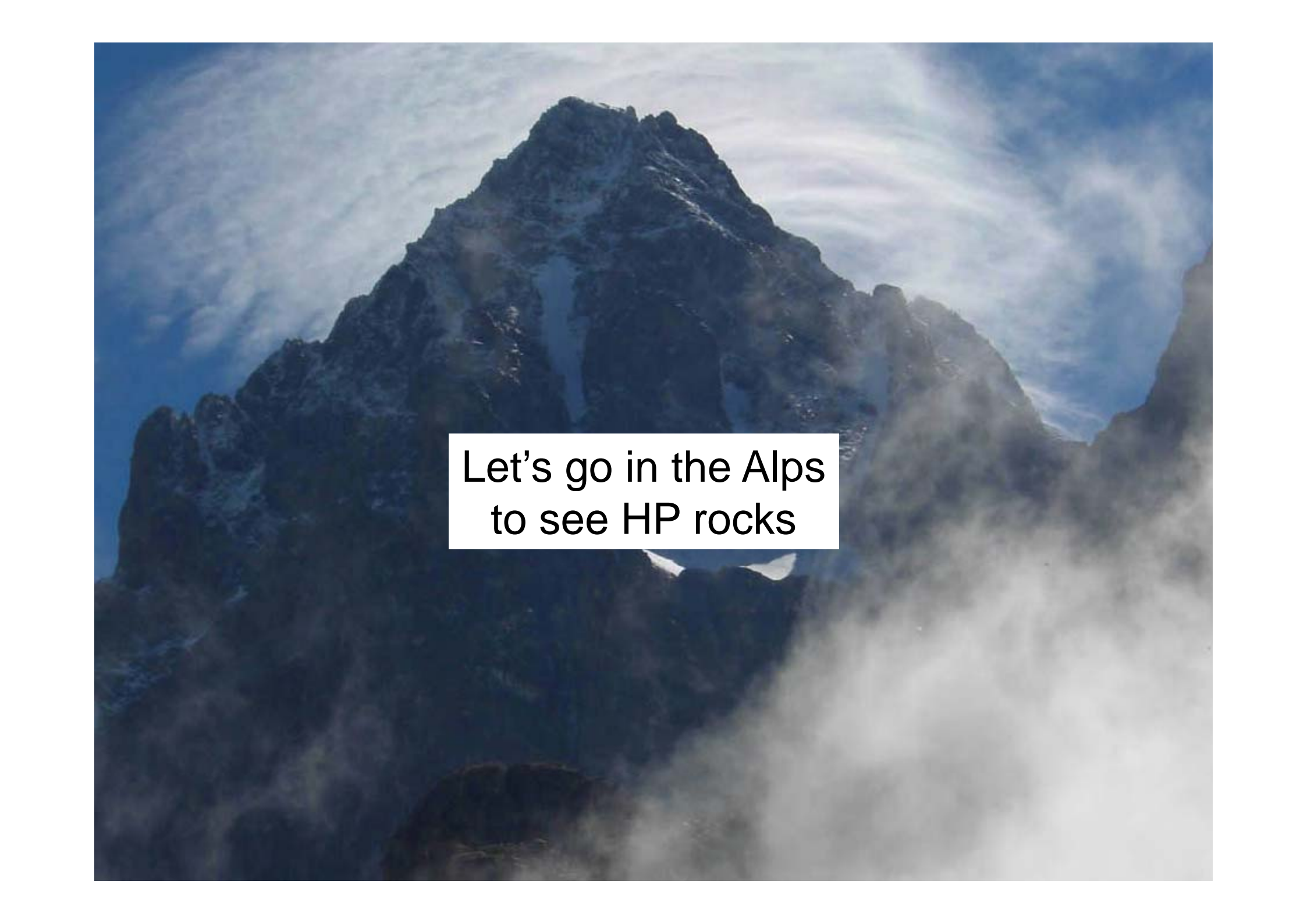
Krebs et al., in 2008.



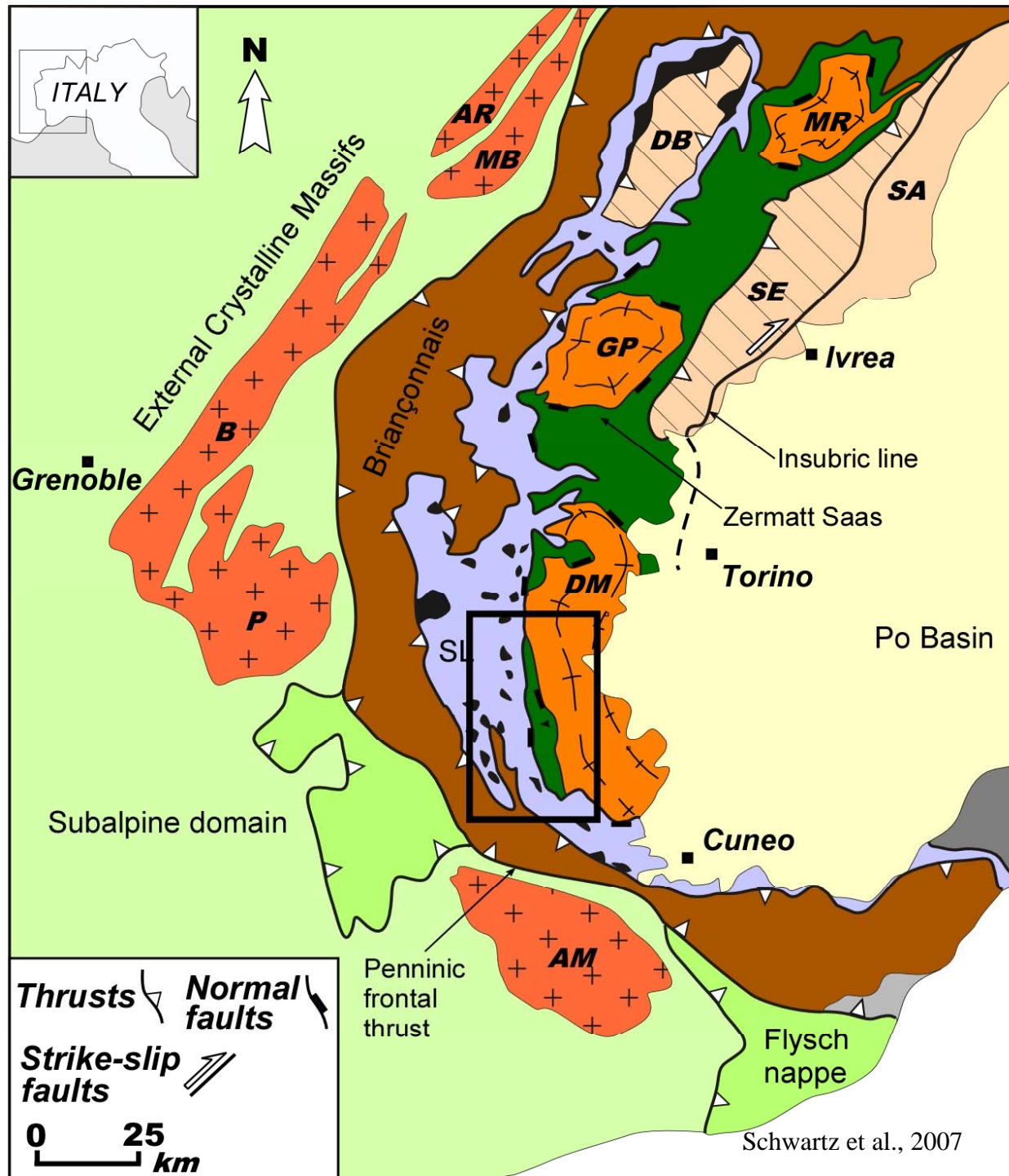
Agard et al., 2007

c) onset of continental subduction
(Alpine case)

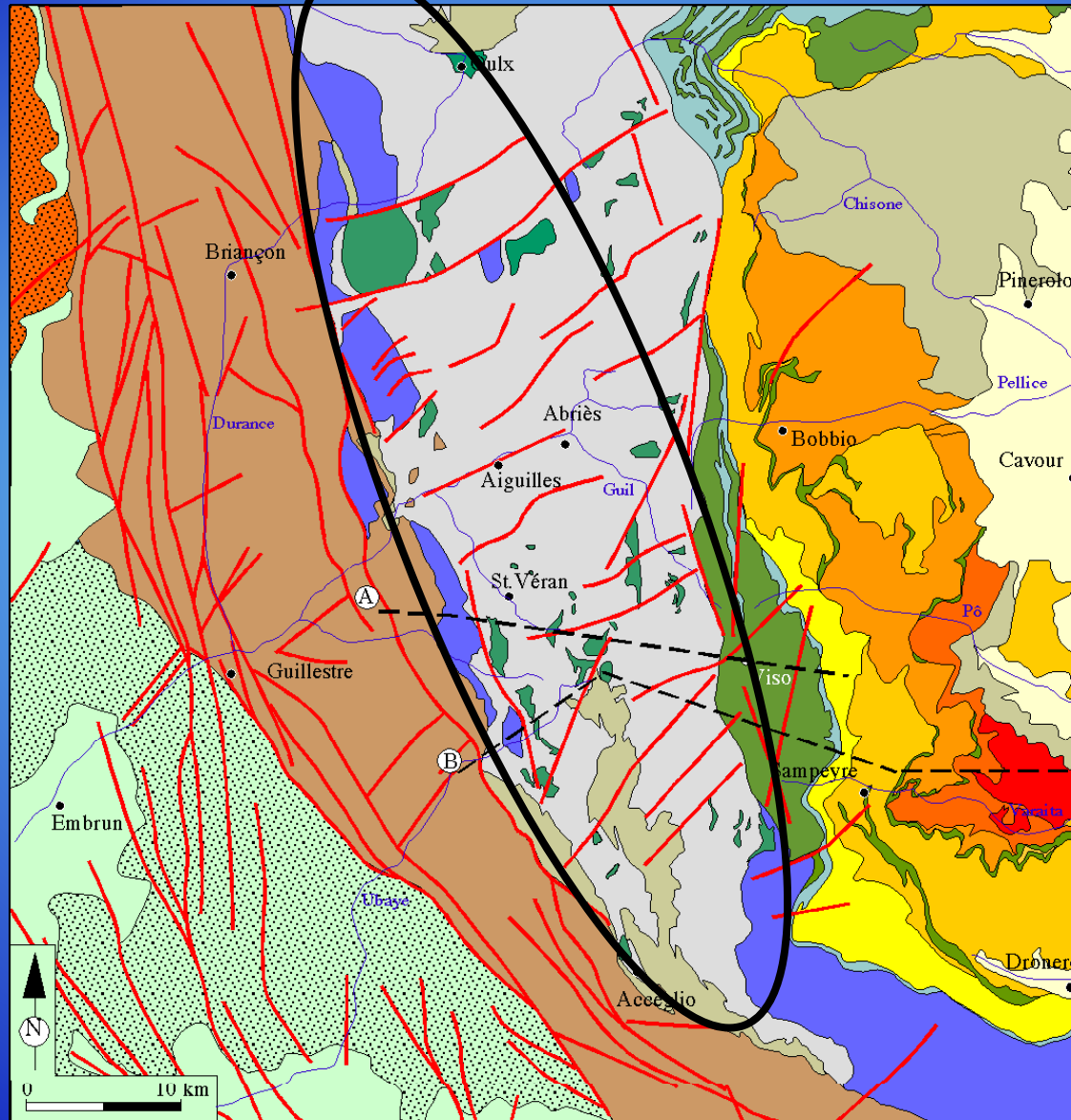




Let's go in the Alps
to see HP rocks



CARTE STRUCTURALE ET METAMORPHIQUE DES ALPES OCCIDENTALES



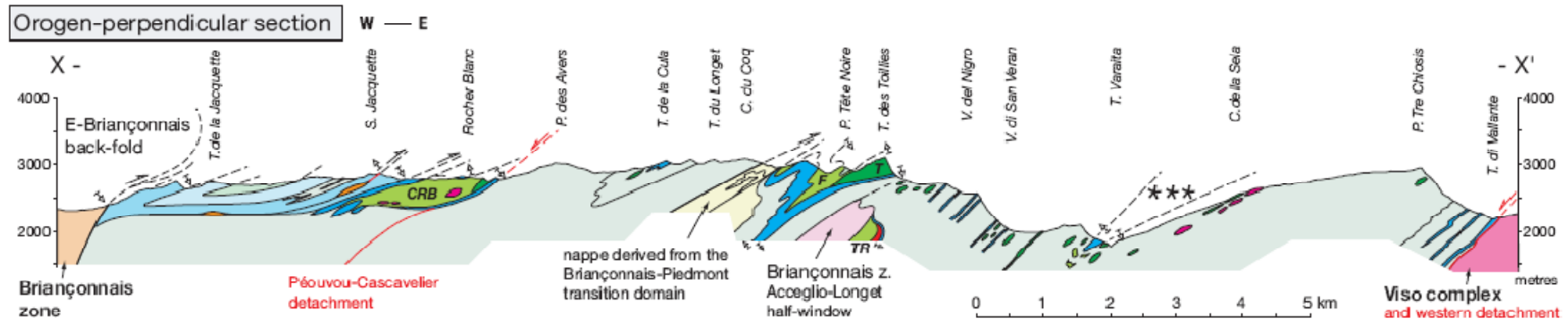
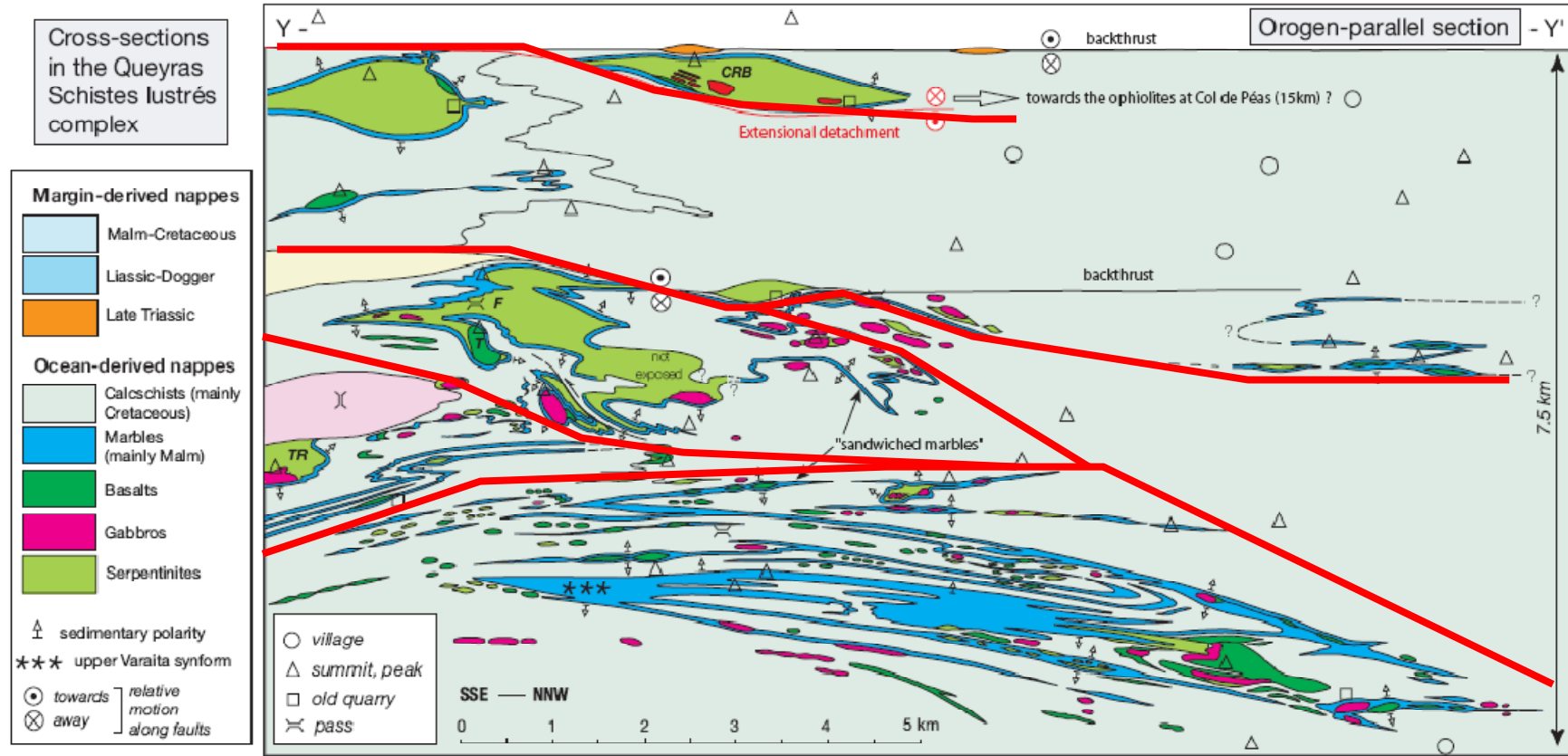
- Massif du Pelvoux
 - Nappes des Flyschs à Helmintoïdes
 - Chaines Subalpines
 - Zone Briançonnaise
 - Ophiolites
 - Schistes Lustrés
 - Piemontais de marge
 - Ambin
 - Zone d'Acceglio
 - Unité de Pinerolo
 - Sanfront
 - Failles tardives
 - Rivières
- Domaines éclogitiques Viso-Rocciavré**
- Ophiolites
 - Schistes Lustrés
- Massif de Dora-Maira**
- Unité I UHP
 - Unité II
 - Unité III
 - Unité de Dronero
 - Sampeyre Ecl/SB
 - Couverture de Dronero Ecl/SB
- Zone Piémontaise Schistes Bleus**
- Ophiolites
 - Schistes Lustrés
 - Piemontais de marge
 - Ambin
 - Zone d'Acceglio
 - Unité de Pinerolo
 - Sanfront
- SB

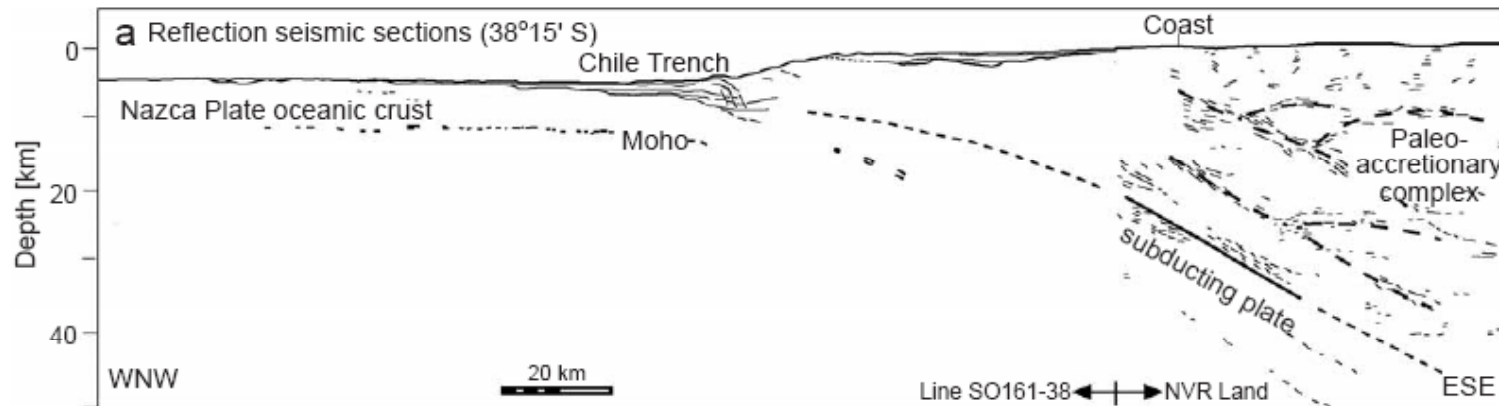


Blueschist lense
(Omph – Zoisite – Gl.)

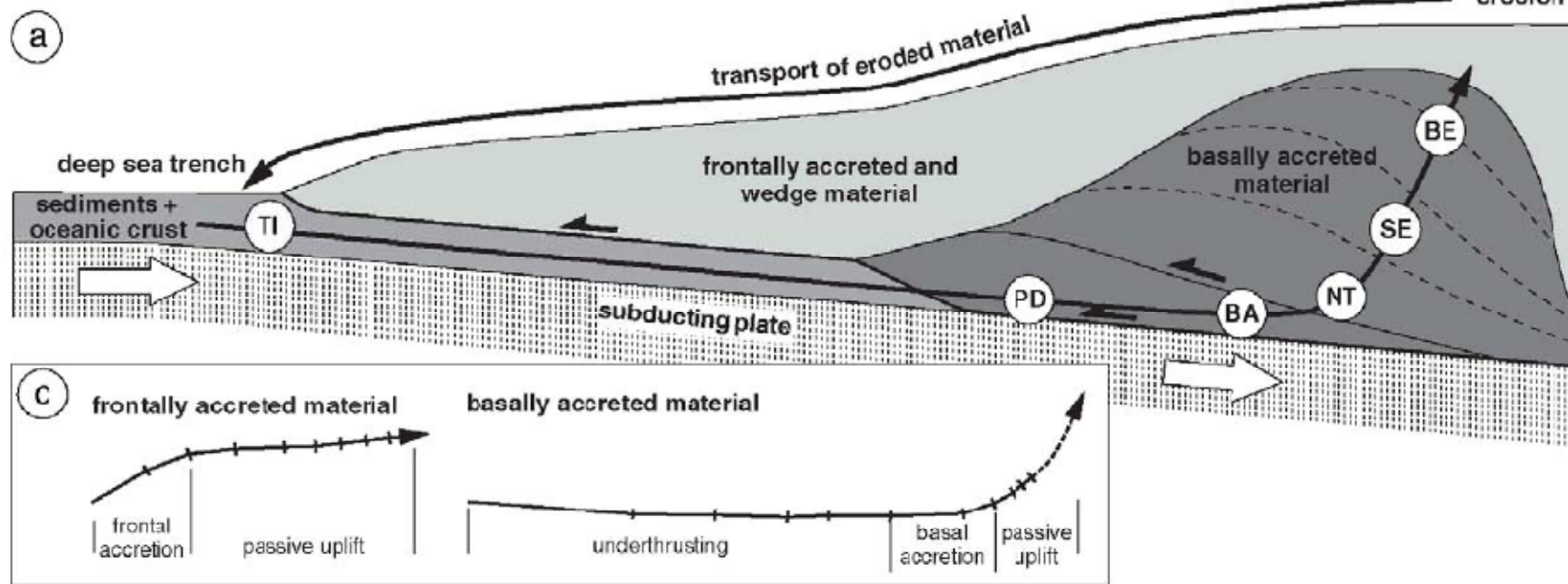
HP metasediments

HP metasediments
(Gla – Phengite – Jadeite – Quartz)
15 KBars, 450°C





Glodny et al., 2005

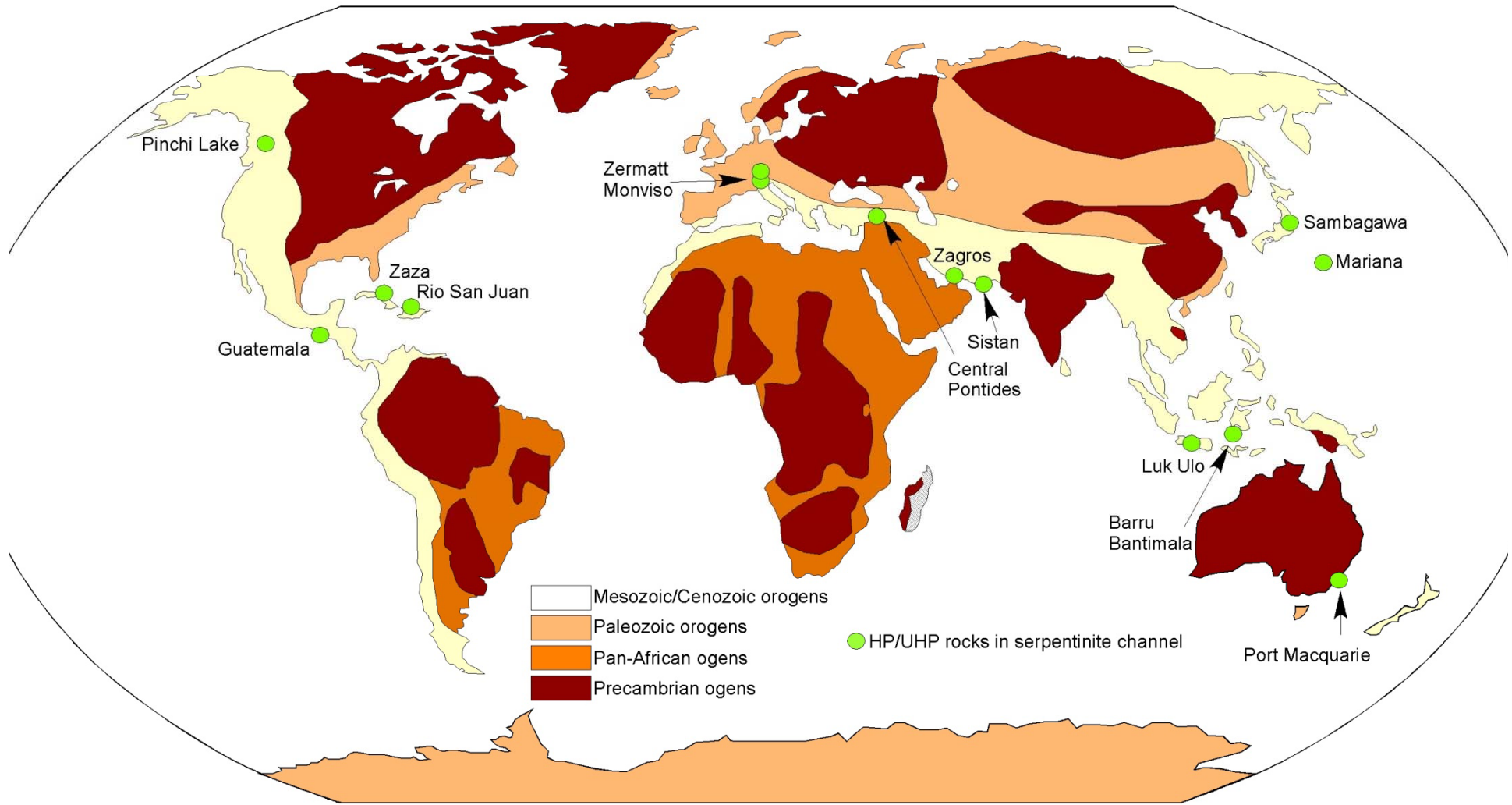


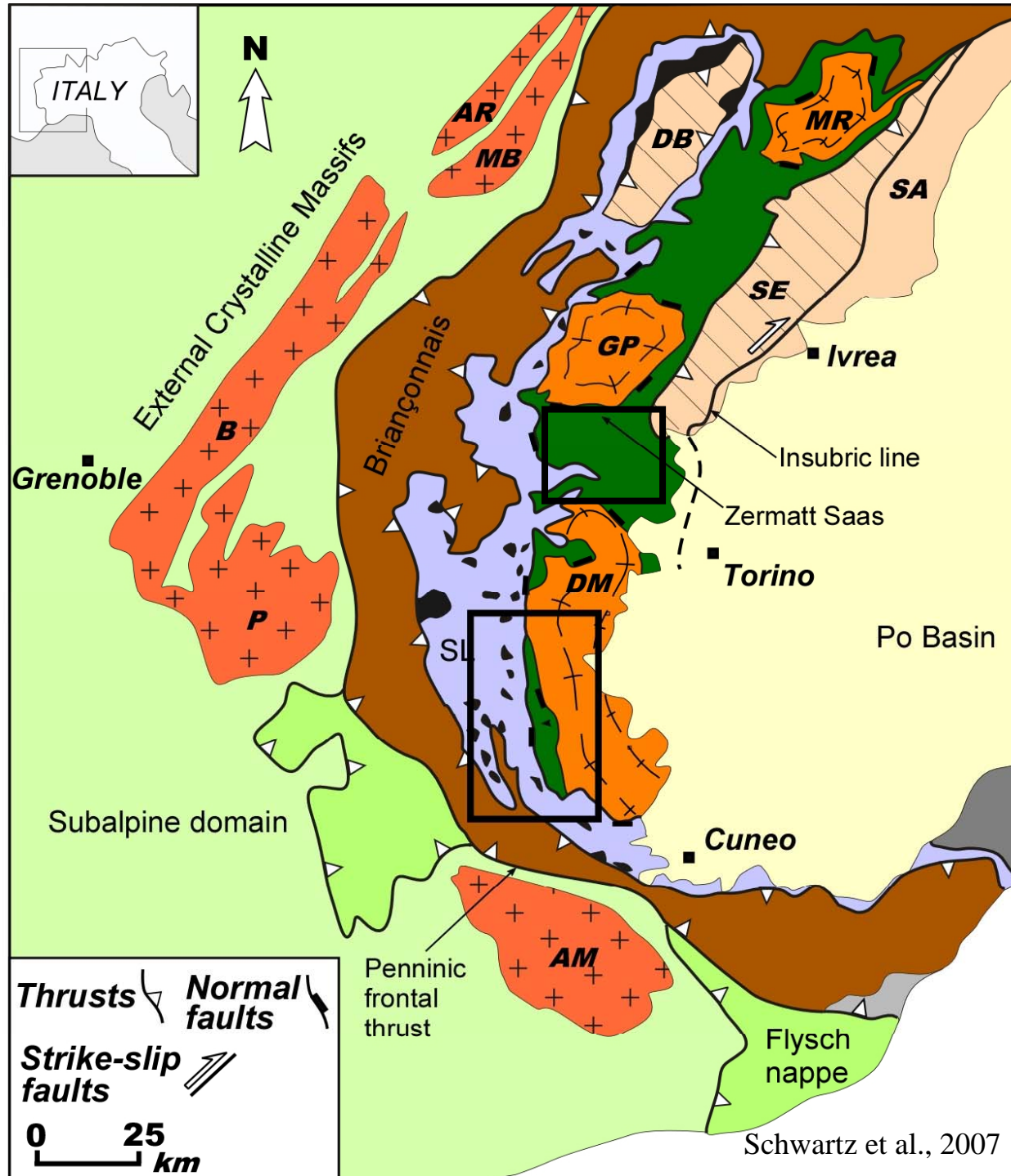
Exhumation in a sedimentary accretionary wedge : e.g. Platt, 1986

Low viscosity clastic sediments more abundant than rigid oceanic rocks

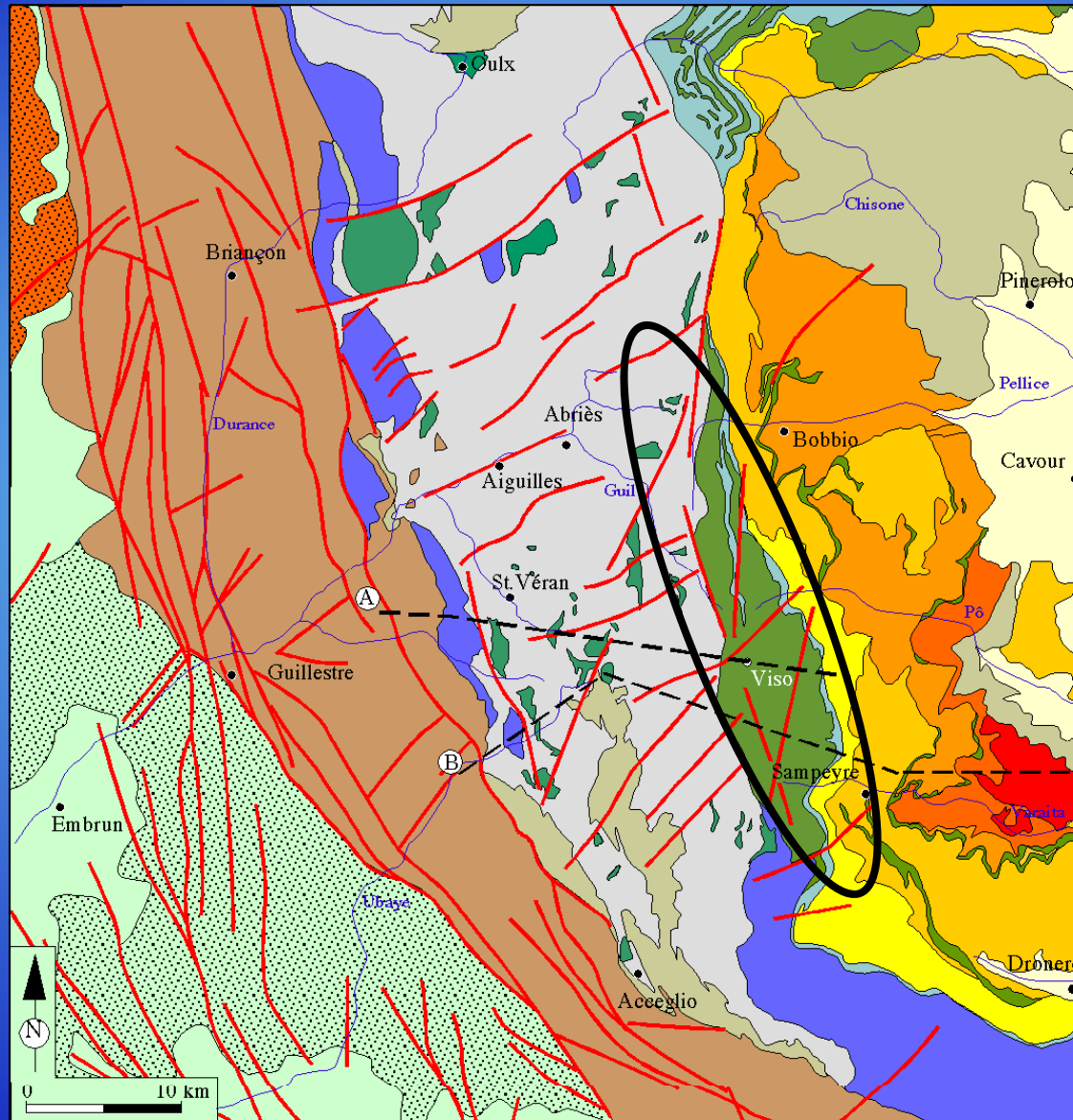
Basal accretion and extension + erosion at the surface

14 occurrences of HP-UHP rocks in serpentinite channel



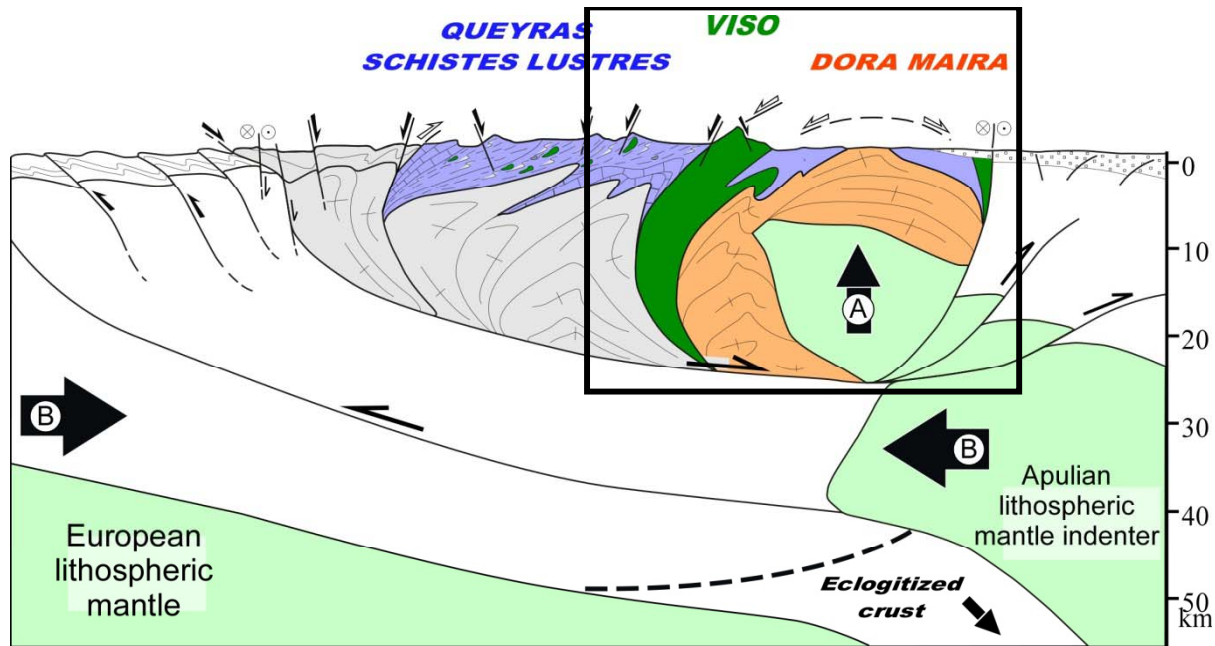


CARTE STRUCTURALE ET METAMORPHIQUE DES ALPES OCCIDENTALES

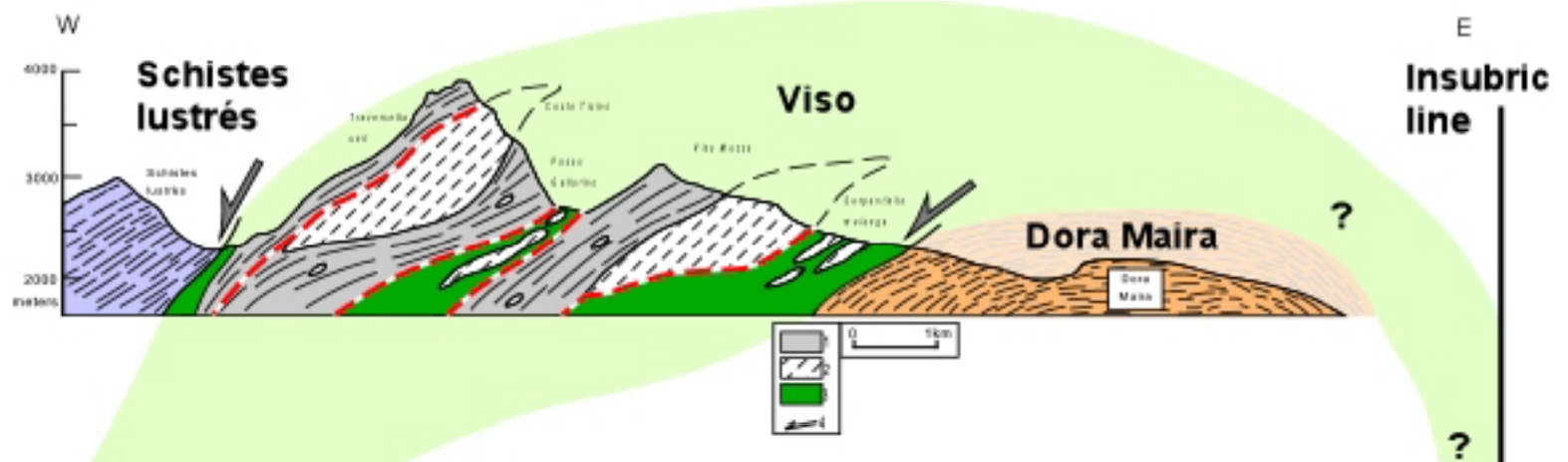


- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Massif du Pelvoux | | Zone Piémontaise Schistes Bleus
Ophiolites |
| | Nappes des Flyschs à Helmintoïdes | | Schistes Lustrés |
| | Chaines Subalpines | | Piemontais de marge |
| | Zone Briançonnaise | | Ambin |
| | Domaines éclogitiques Viso-Rocciavré
Ophiolites | | Zone d'Acceglio |
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| | Unité de Dronero | | Sampeyre Ecl/SB |
| | Couverture de Dronero | | Couverture de Dronero Ecl/SB |
| | Rivières | | |

SB

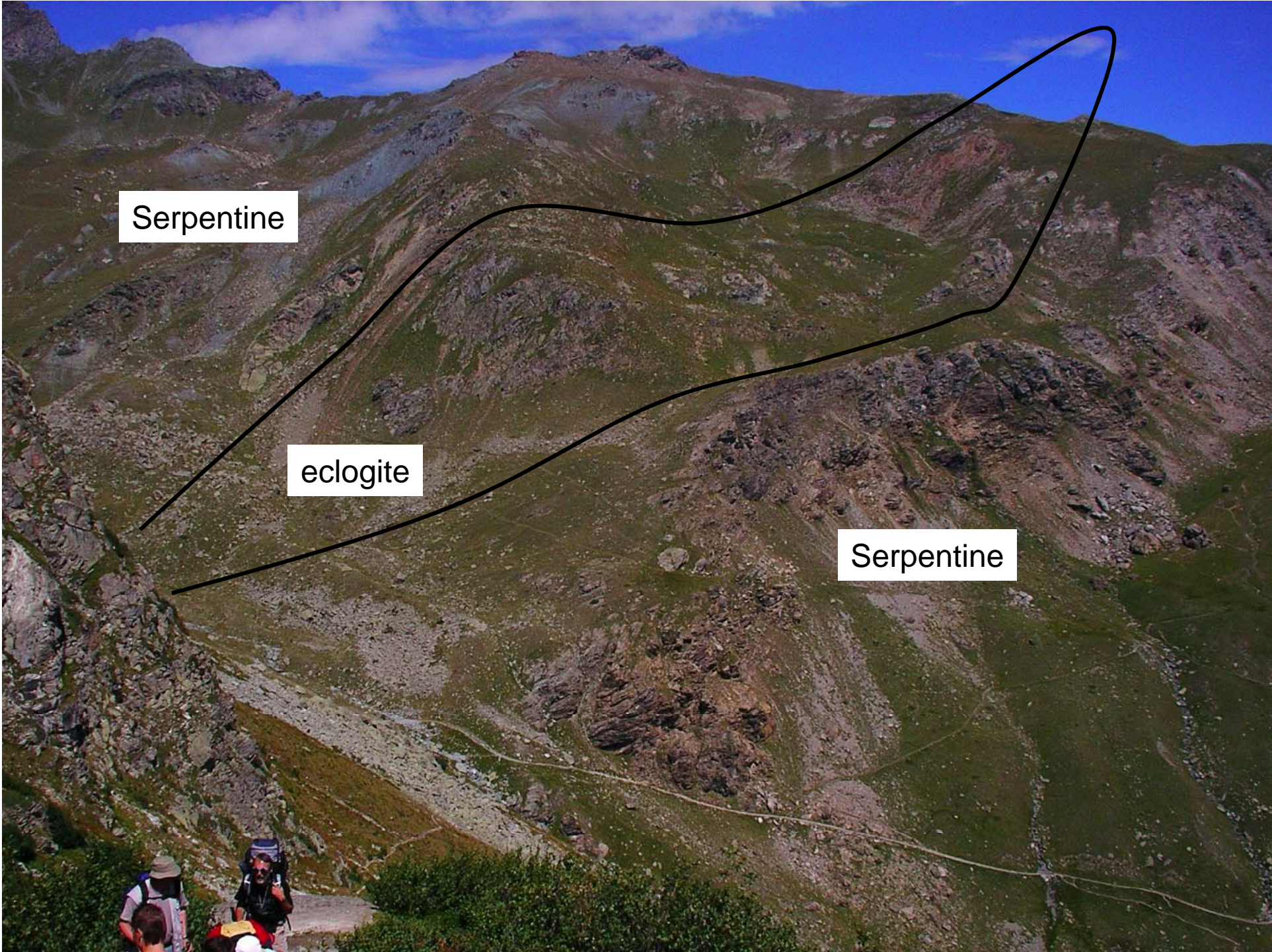


Lardeaux et al., 2007



Schwartz et al., 2000
Guillot et al., 2004

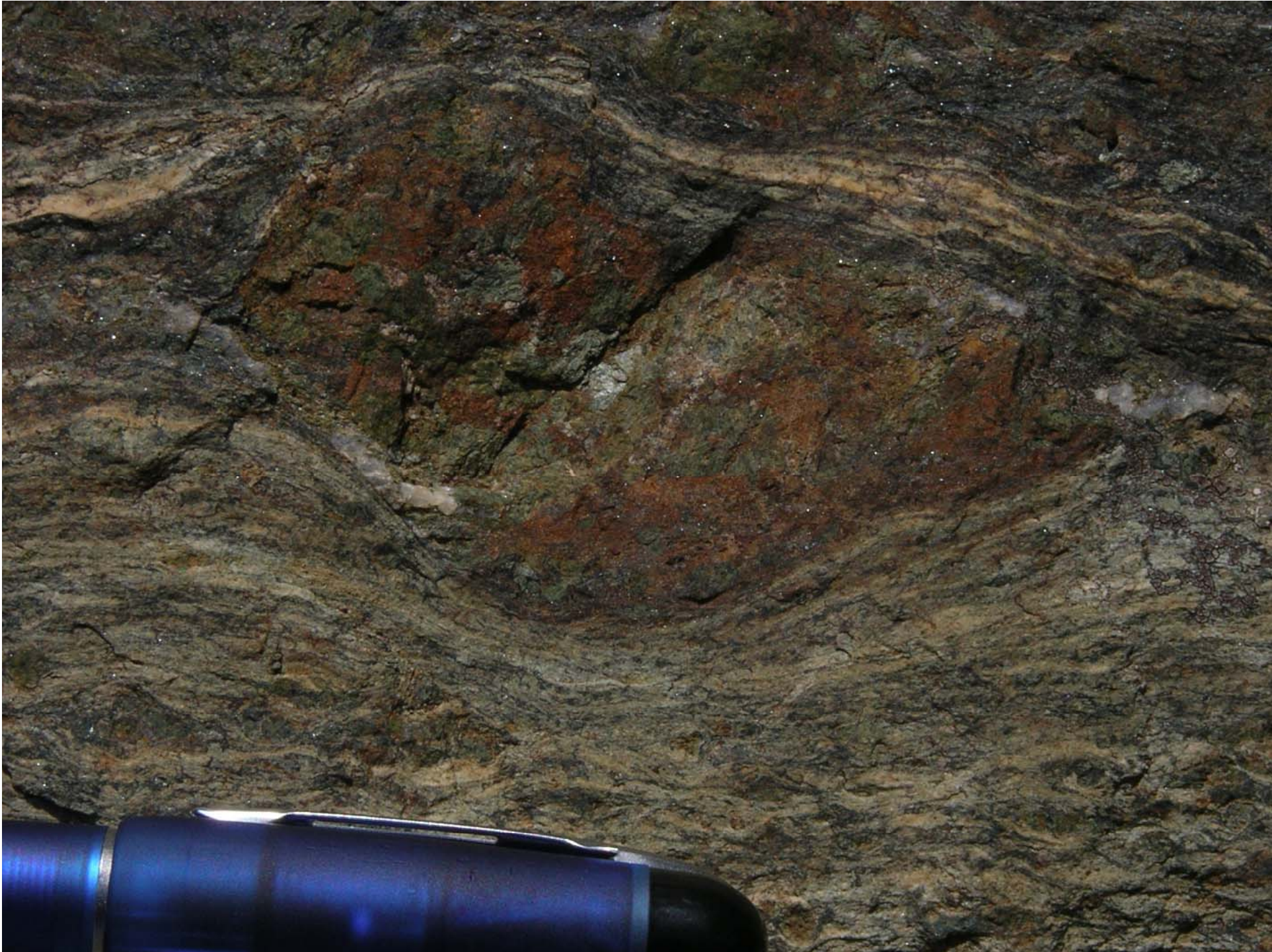
The eclogitic blocks are kilometric in size



Serpentine

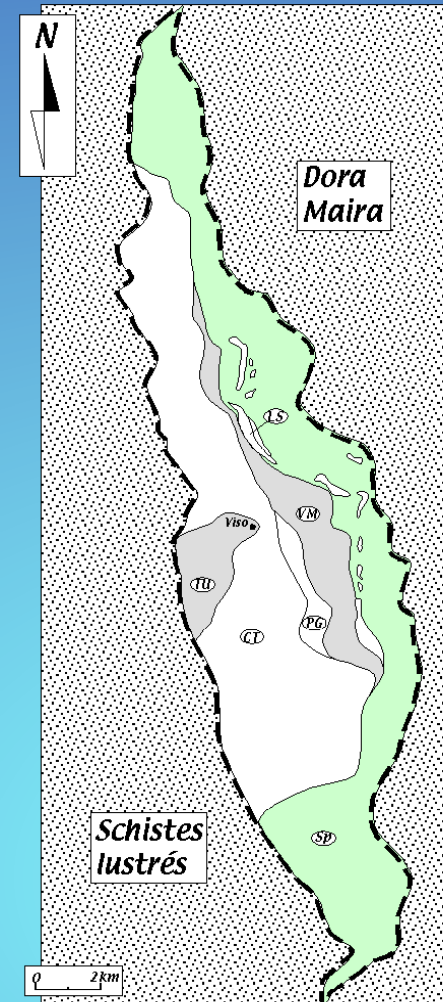
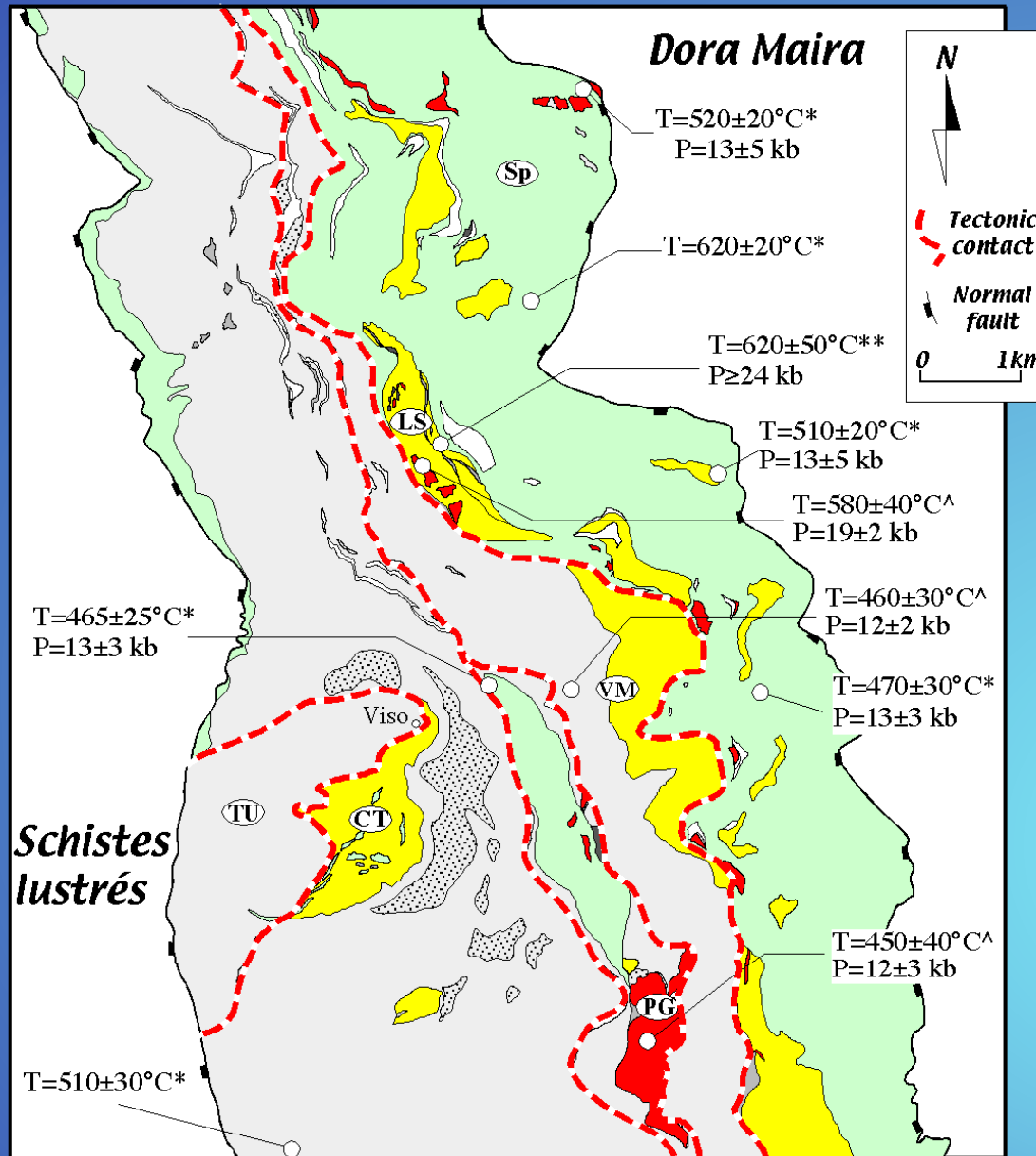
eclogite

Serpentine





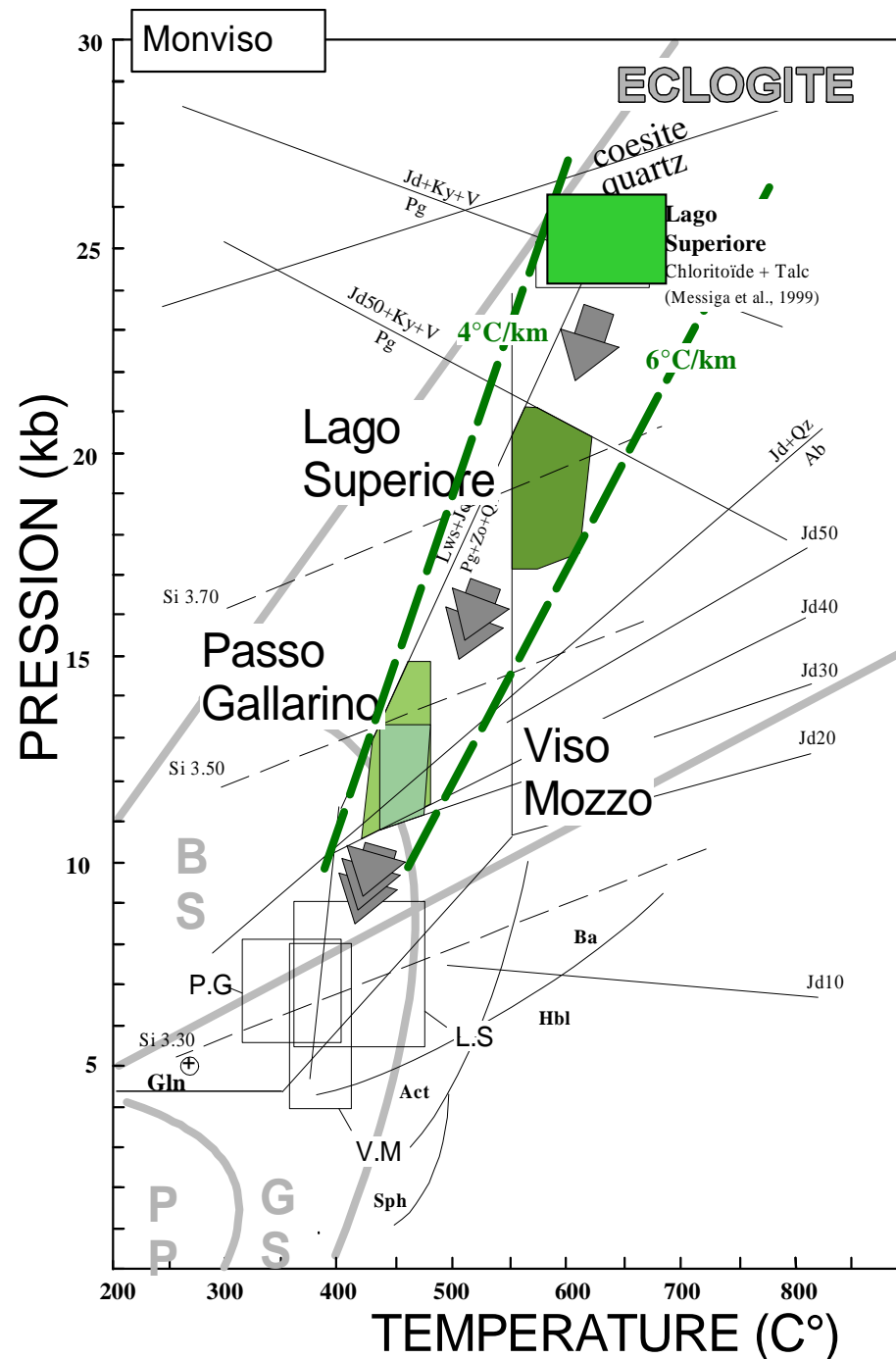
LA PARTIE CENTRALE DU MONVISO



PG	Passo Gallarino	2.63 km ²
VM	Viso Mozzo	10.63 km ²
CT	Costa Ticino	46.35 km ²
TU	Traversetta unit	4.81 km ²
Sp	Serpentinite melange	54.49 km ² including
LS	Lago Superiore	1.10 km ²

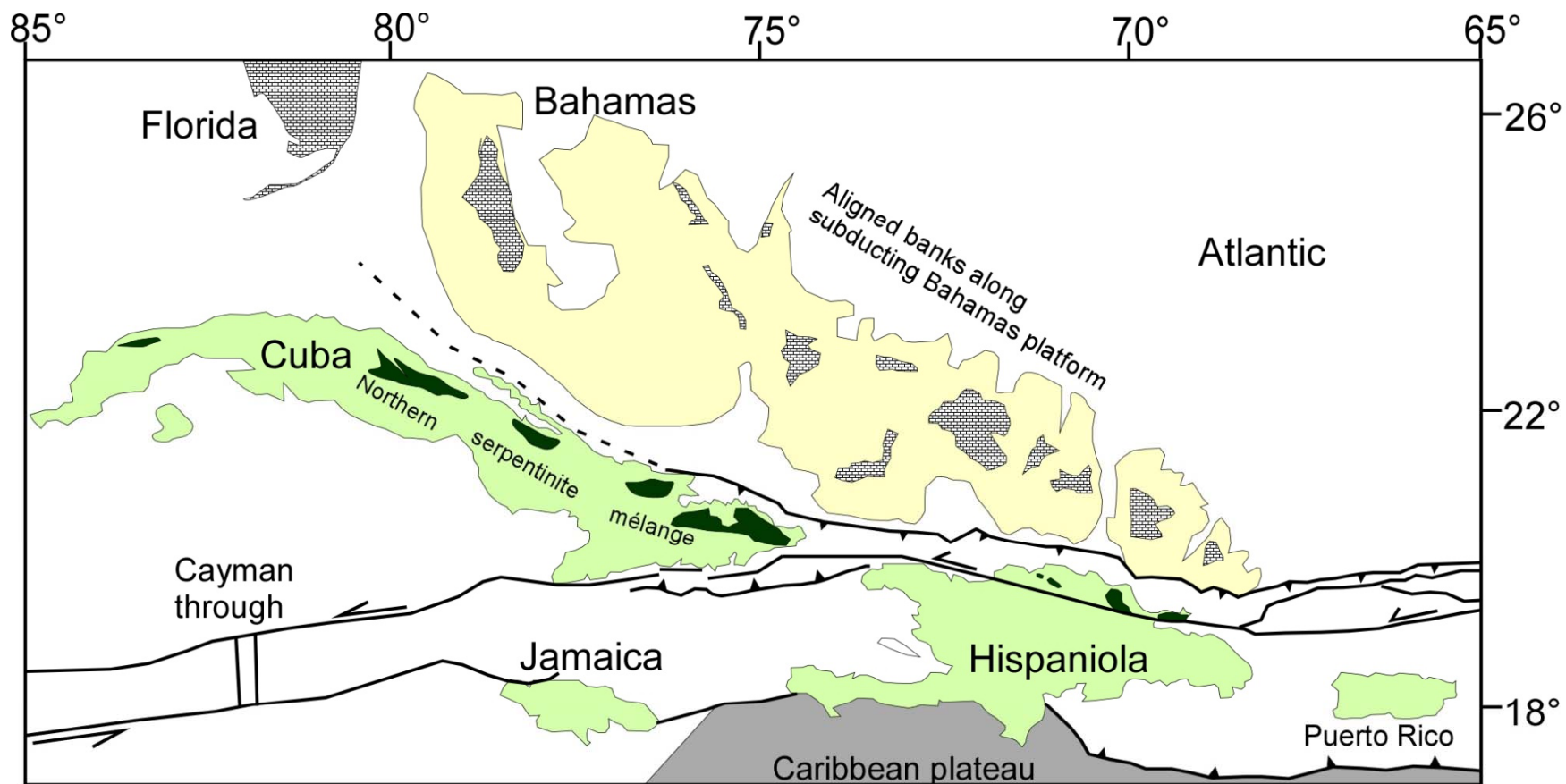
Le volume des différentes unités est inférieur à 50 km³

(*) Blake *et al.*, 1995
 (**) Messiga *et al.*, 1999
 (^) Schwartz *et al.*, 2000



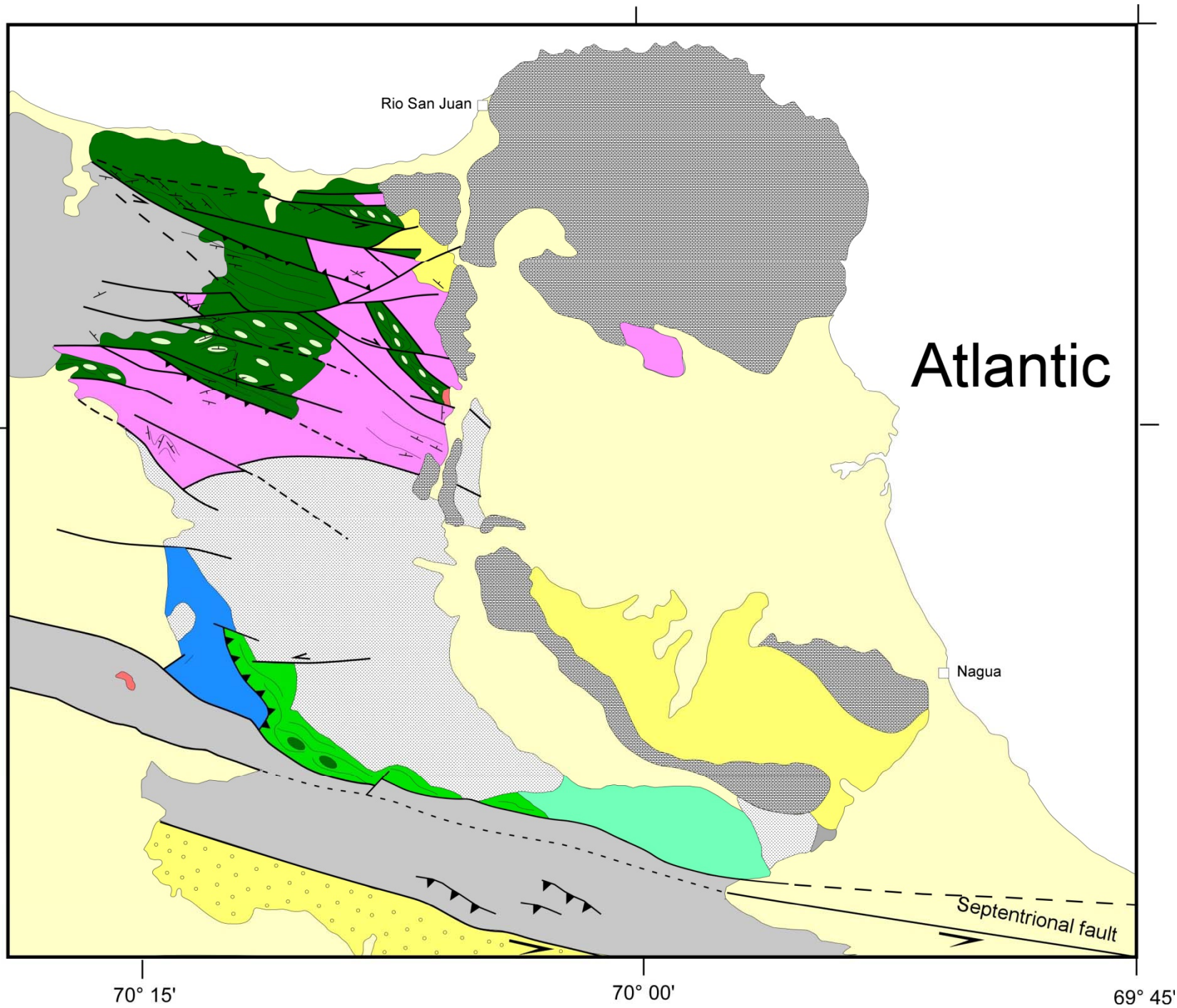
Each eclogitic block records different P-T conditions but aligned along the same geotherm =>

typical of a tectonic mélange in the subduction channel



Gorczyk et al, 2007
Saumur et al., 2010

19° 30'



70° 15'

70° 00'

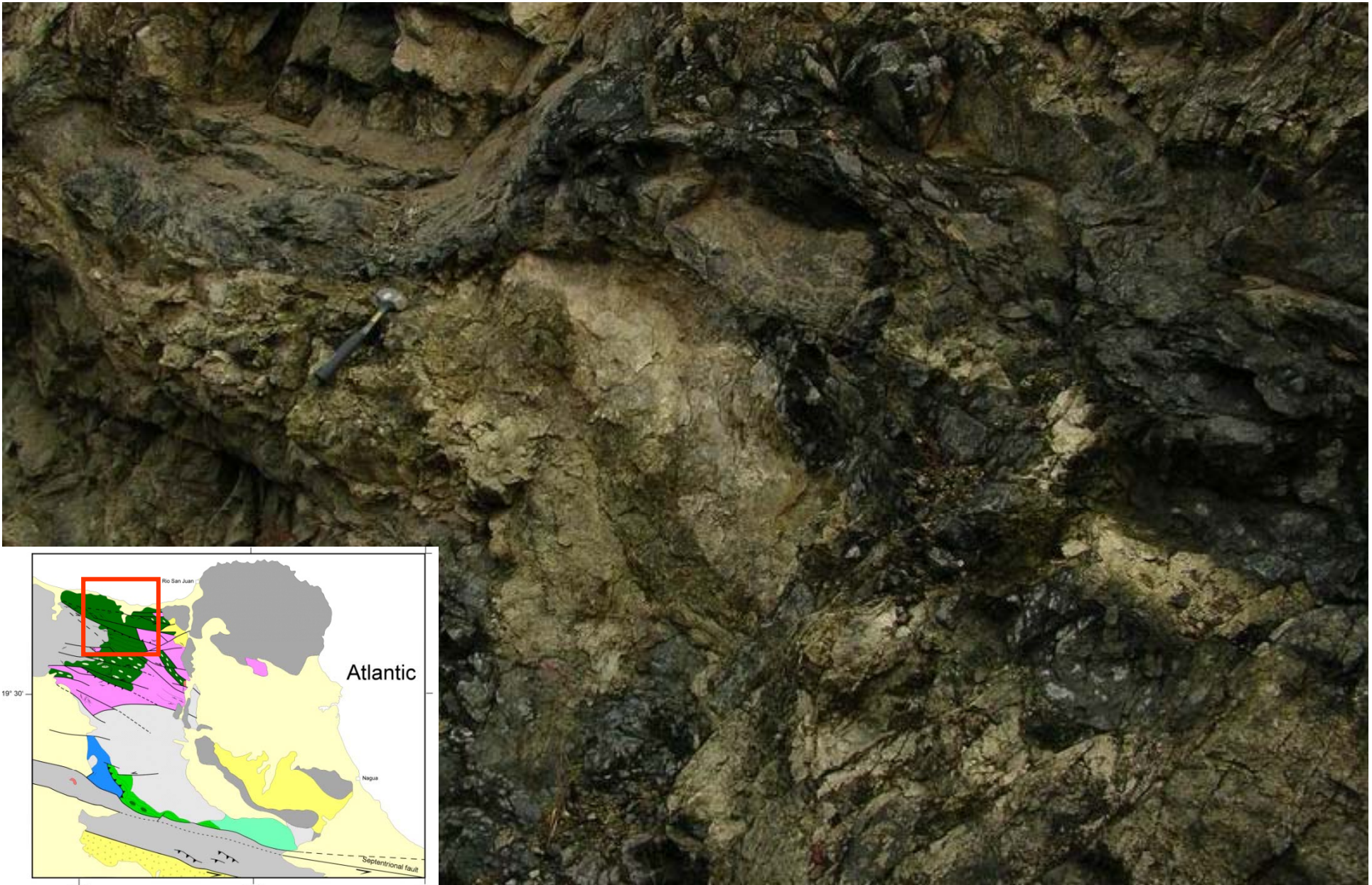
69° 45'

Atlantic

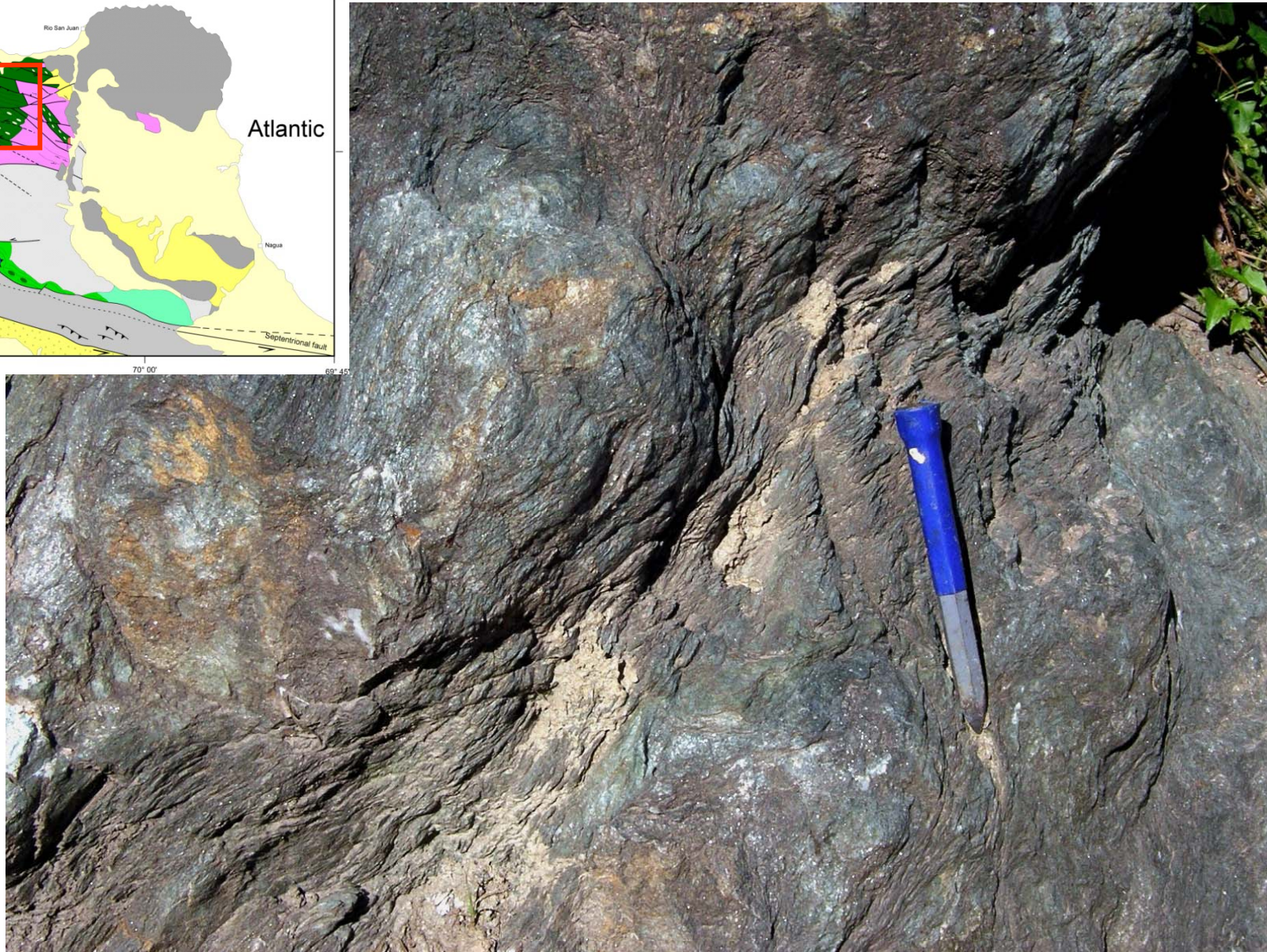
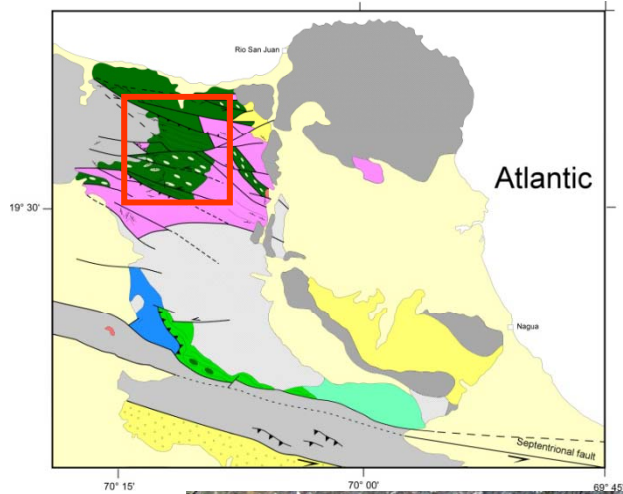
Nagua

Septentrional fault

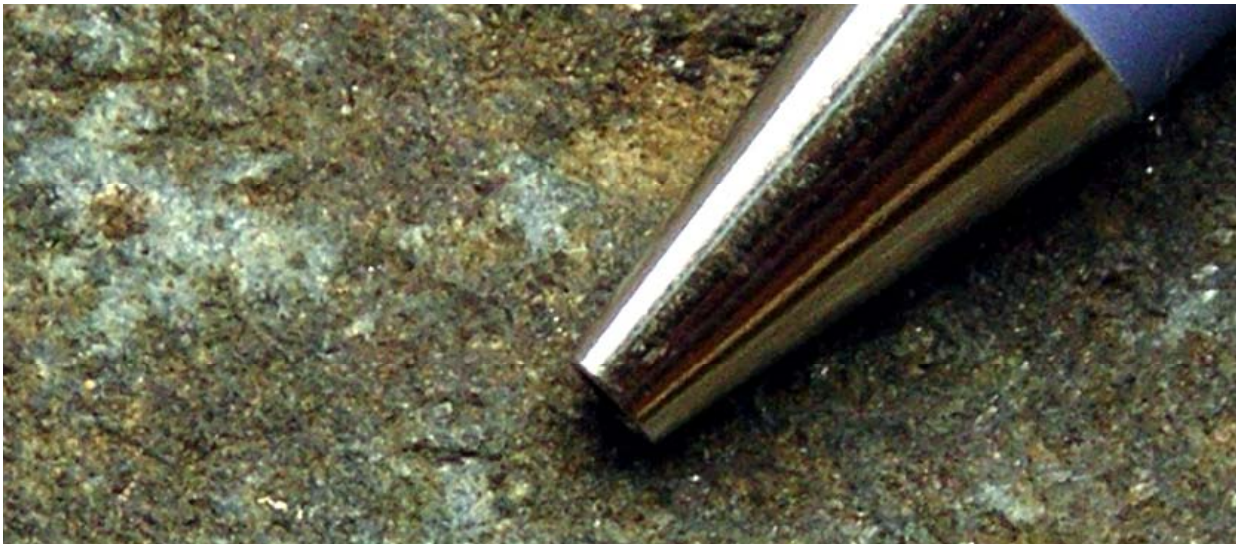
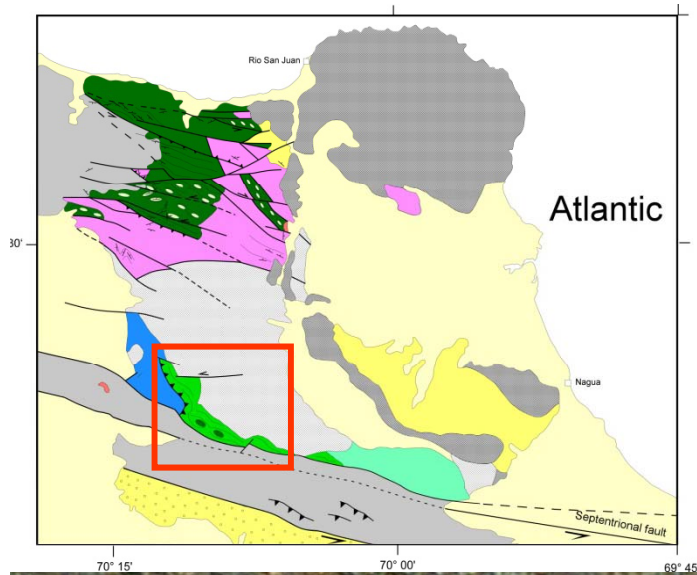
Rio San Juan

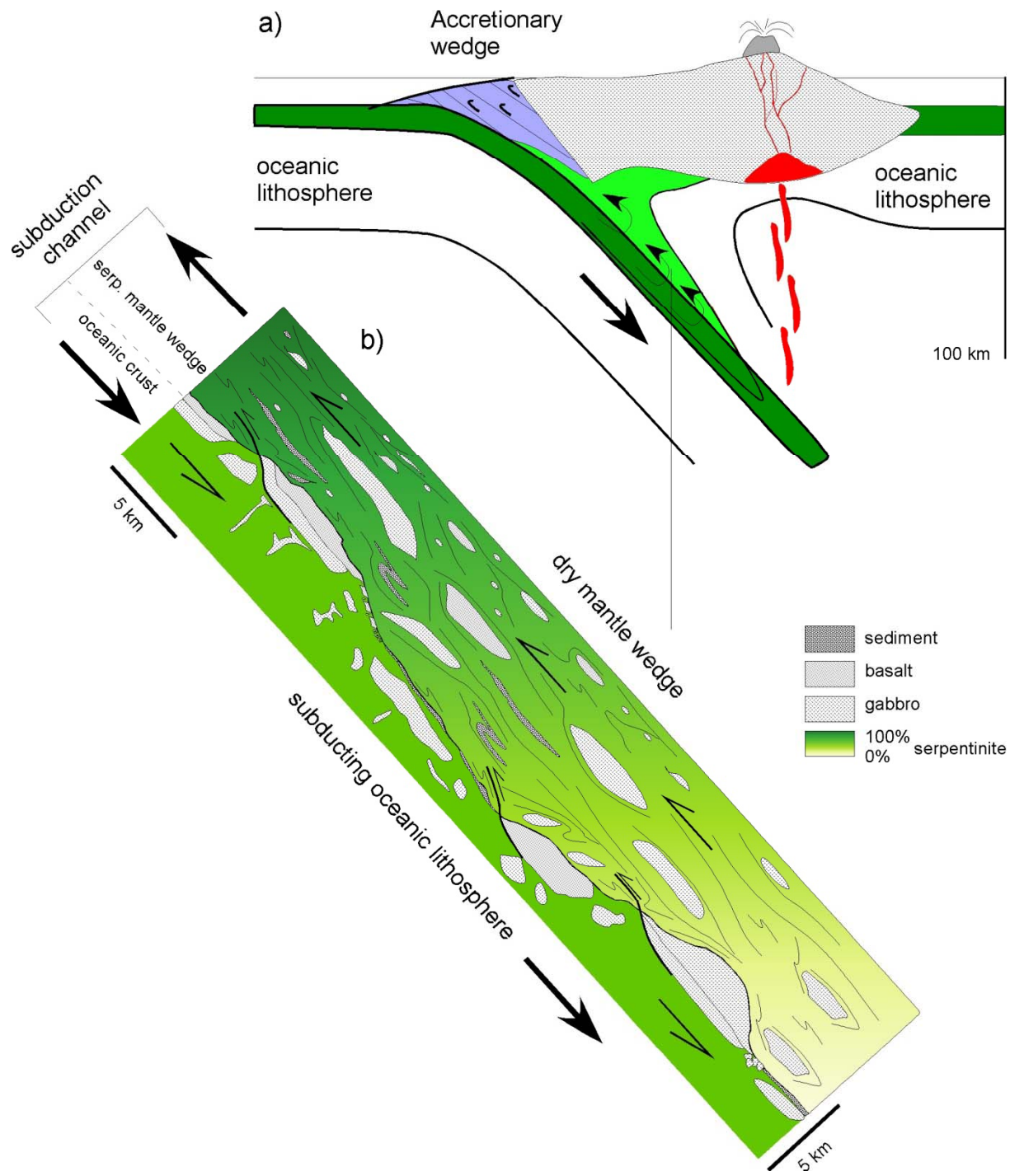


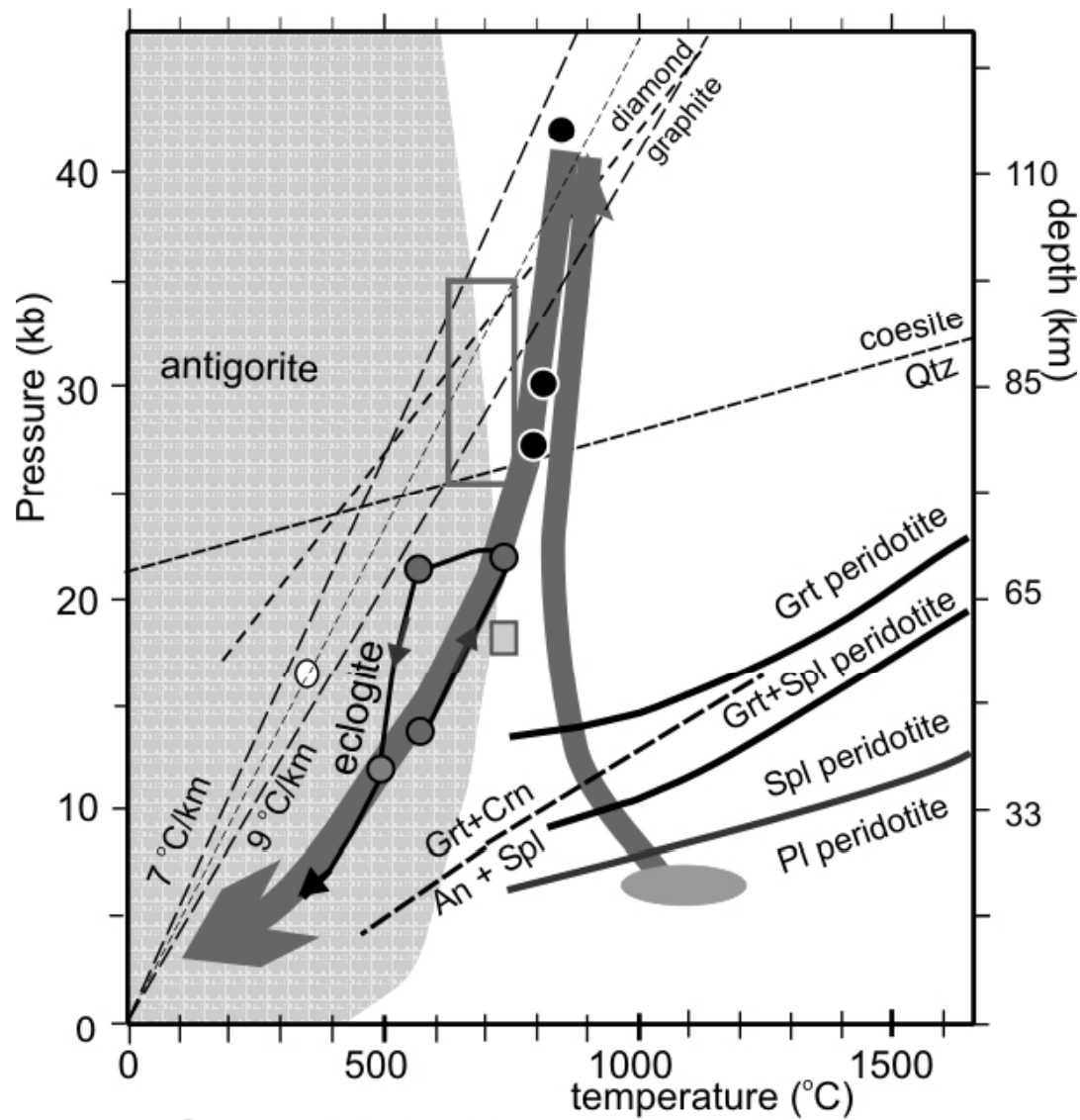
External forearc : doleritic sills in a serpentine matrix



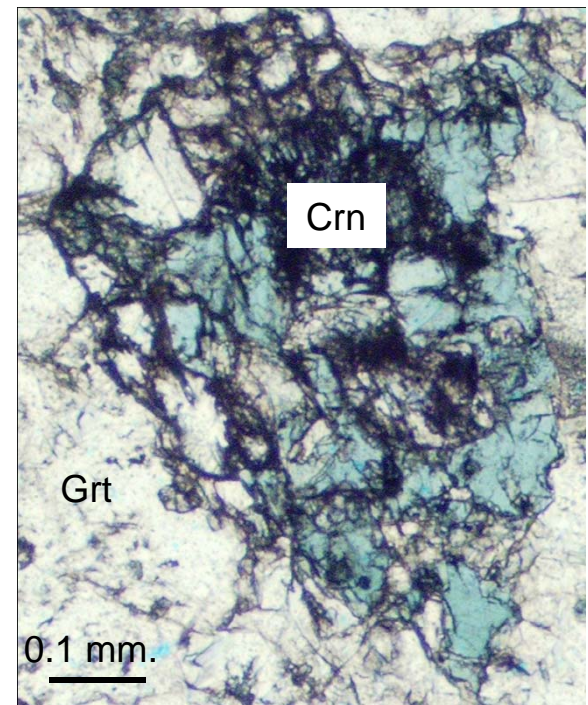
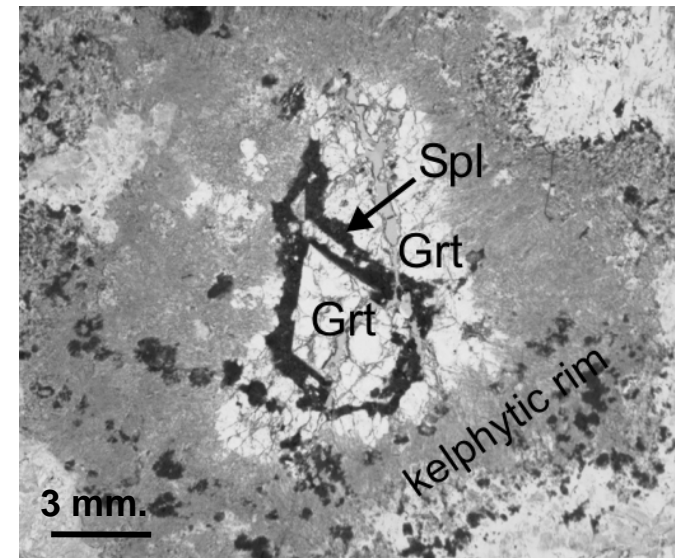
Forearc: blueschists and eclogites are exhumed in a serpentine matrix





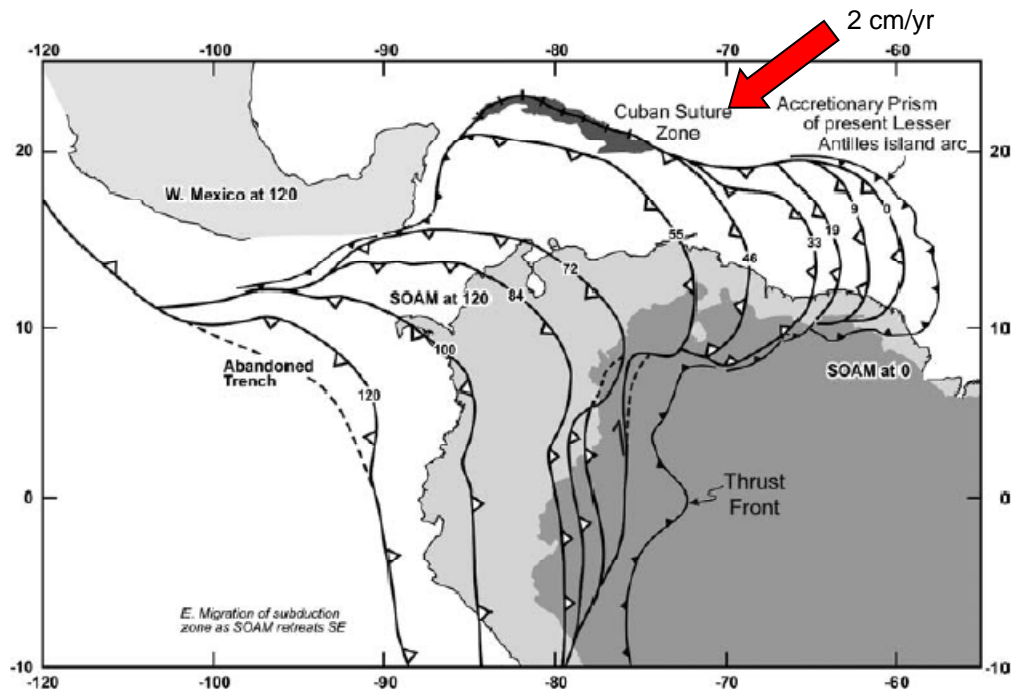


- Grt peridotite by Abbot et al. (2006)
- minimum P-T Cuaba Gneiss
- Cuaba Gneiss by Abbot et al. (2007)
- eclogite in melange in RSJC by Krebs et al. (2008)
- eclogite in Samana by Zack et al. (2004)



Hattori et al., Lithos, 2010

Modelling the serpentinite channel



Atlantic-type oceanic floor

calcschistes

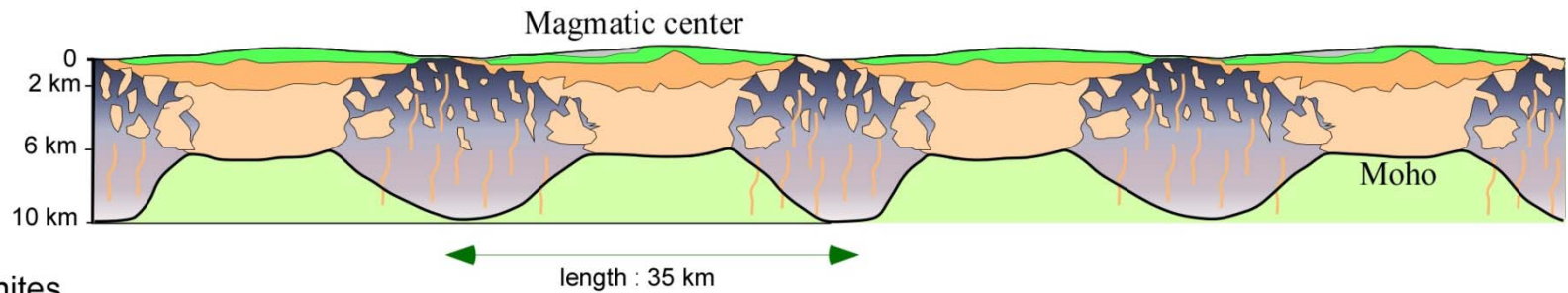
Basalts

Dyke complex

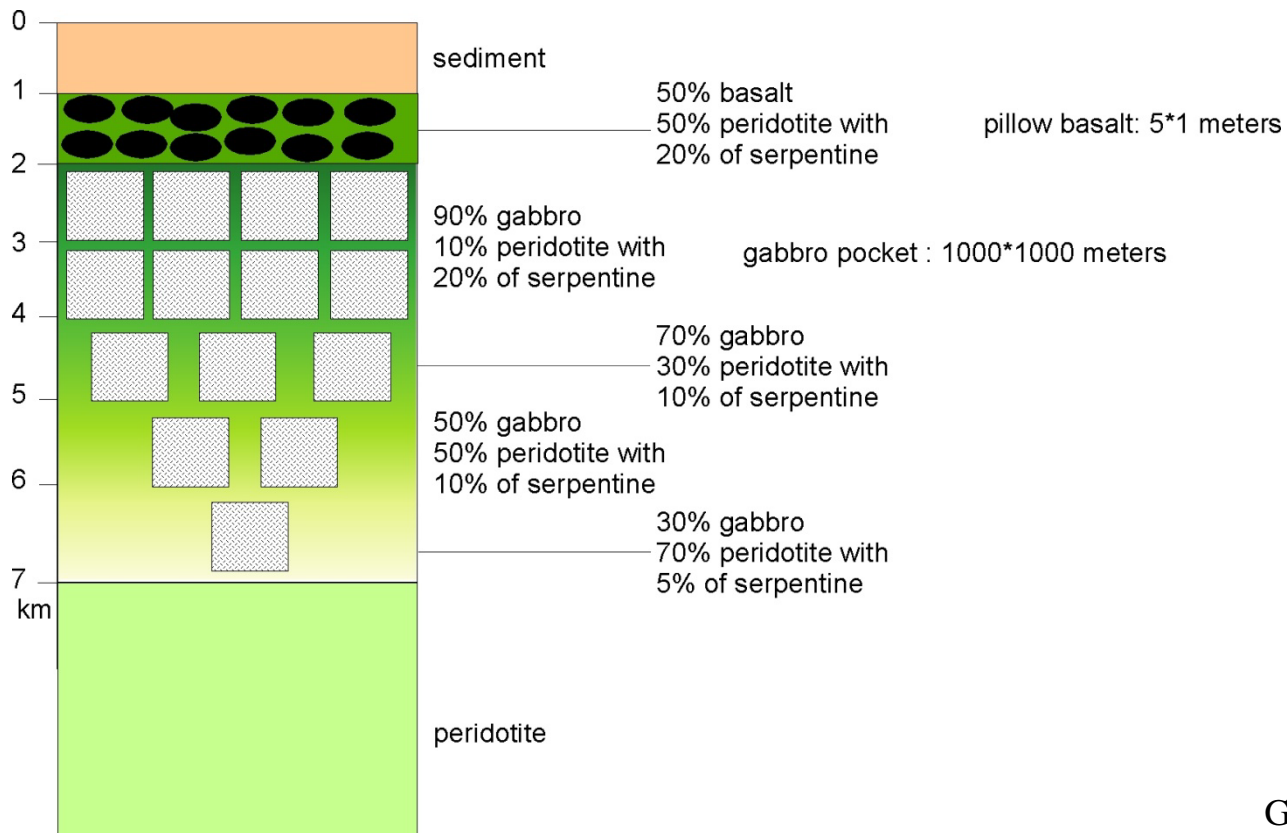
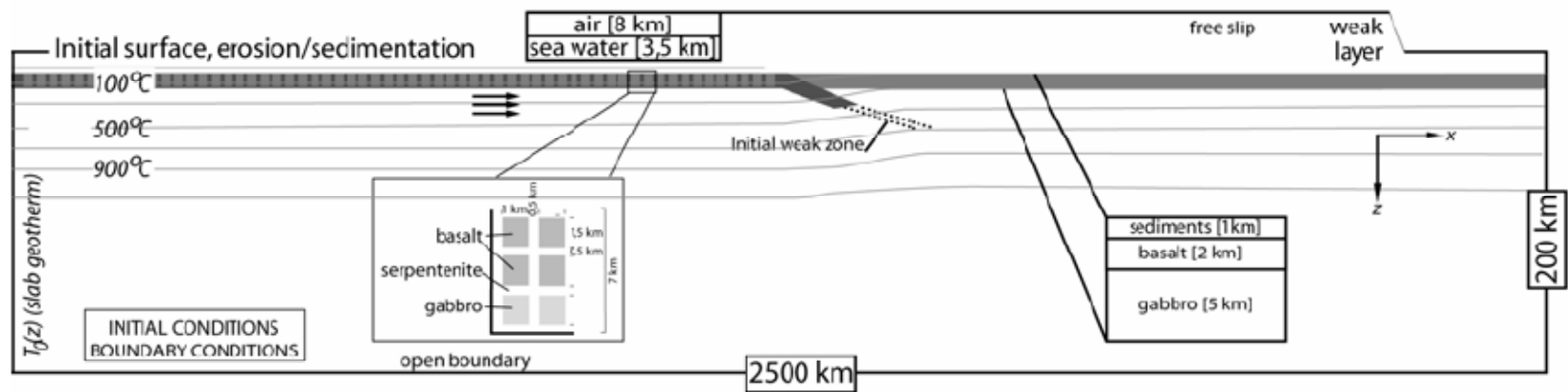
gabbros

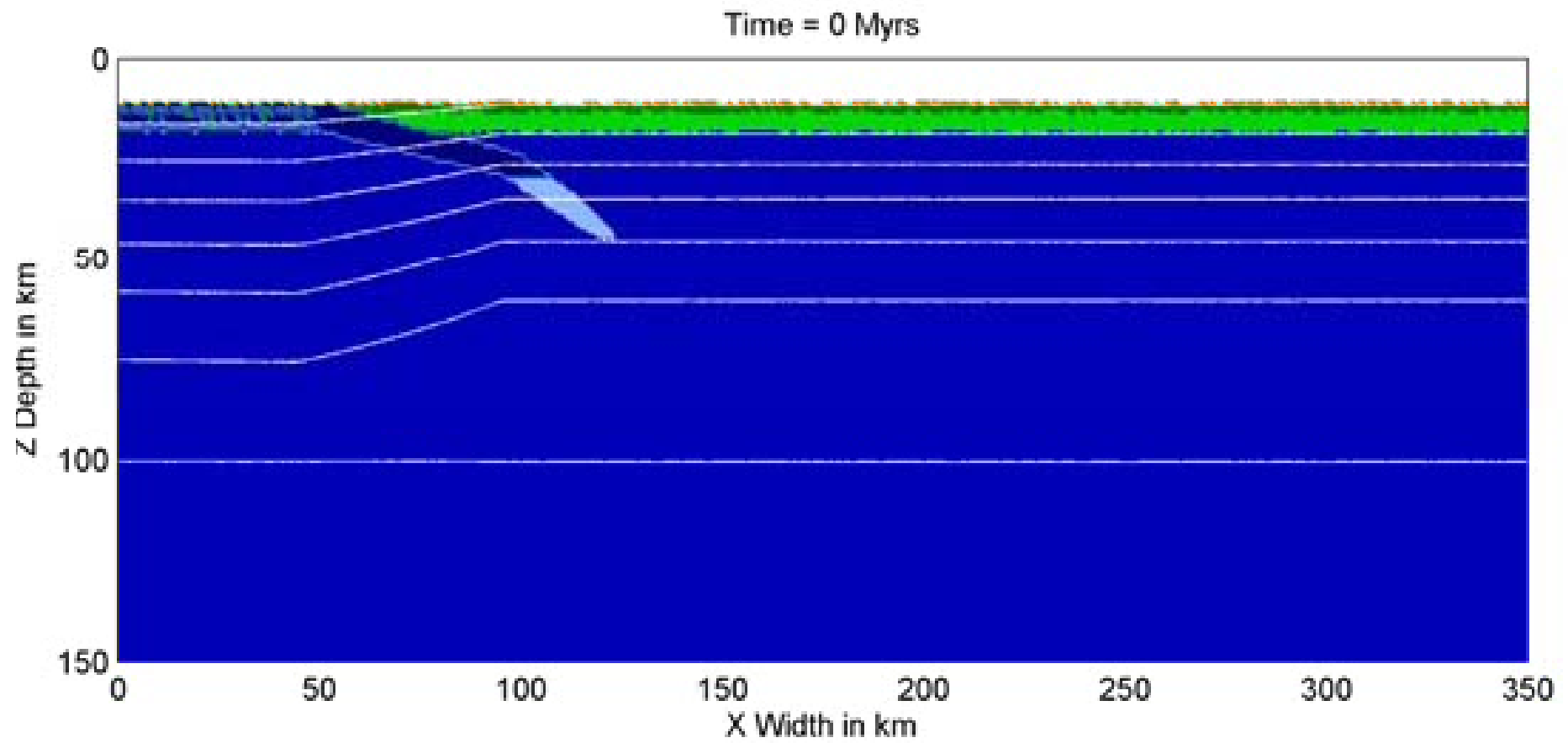
peridotites

100%
0% serpentinites

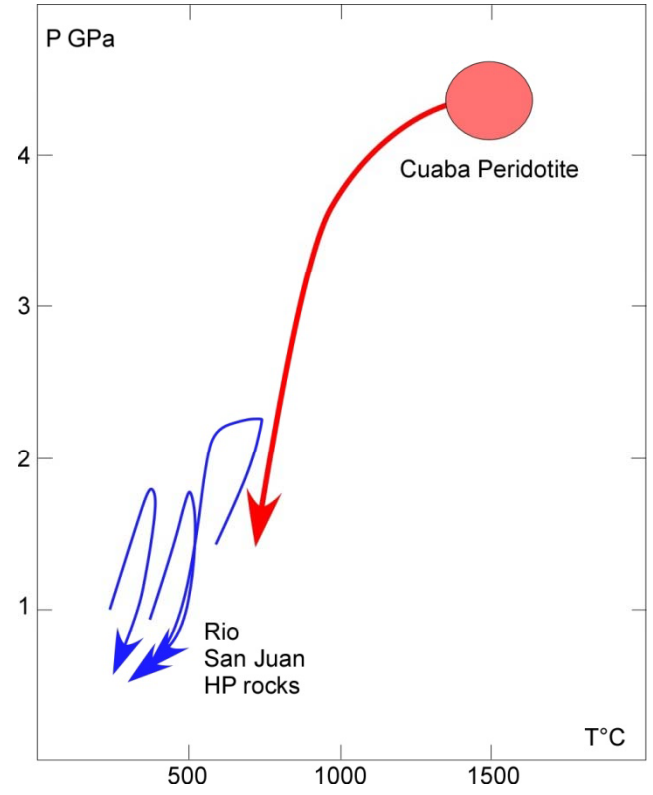
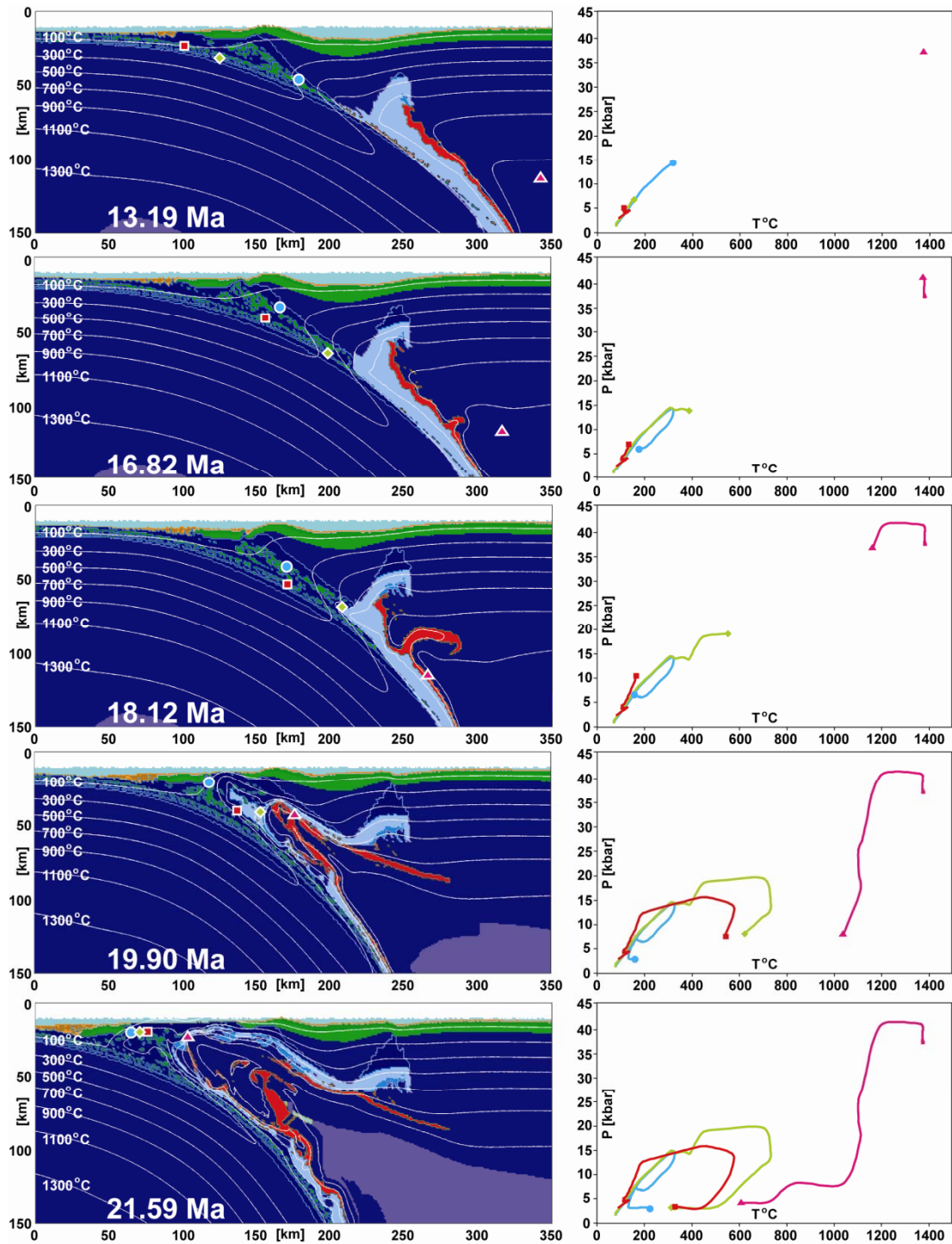


Cannat et al., 1995

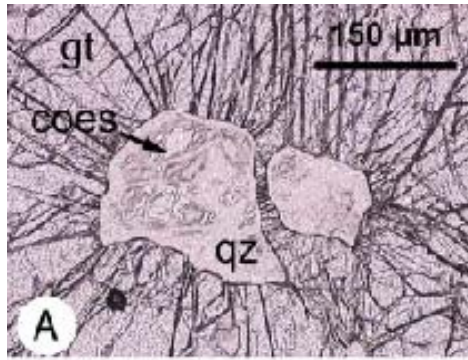




Gorczyk et al, 2007.

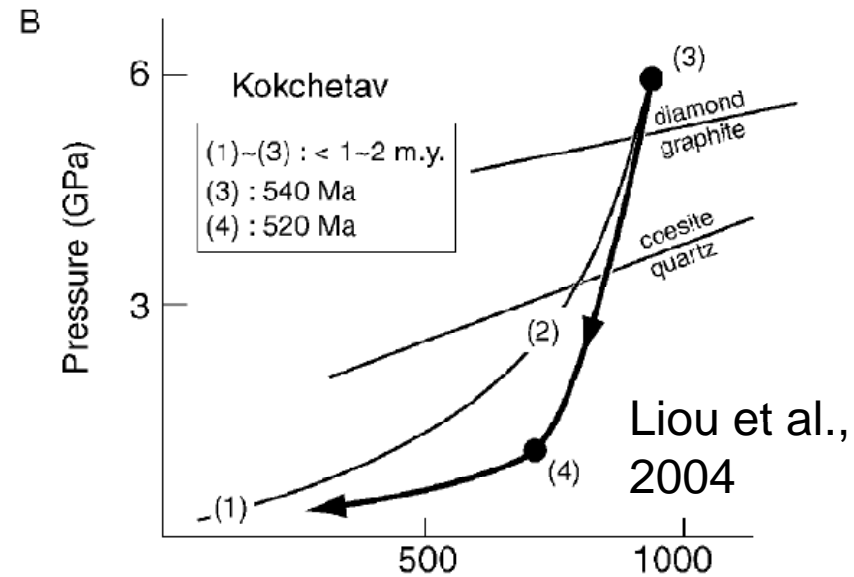
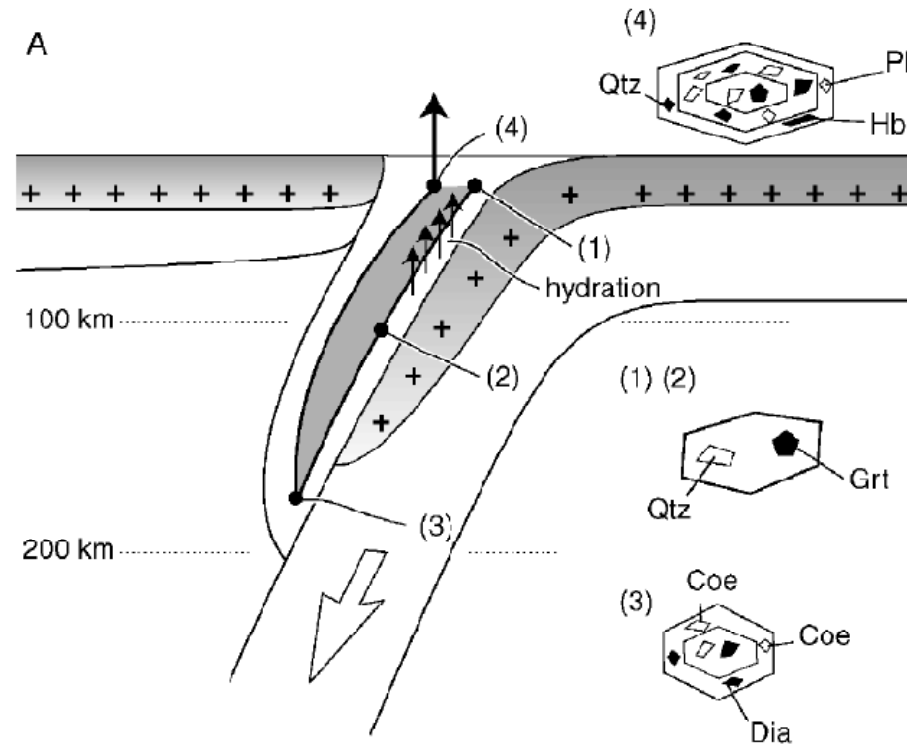


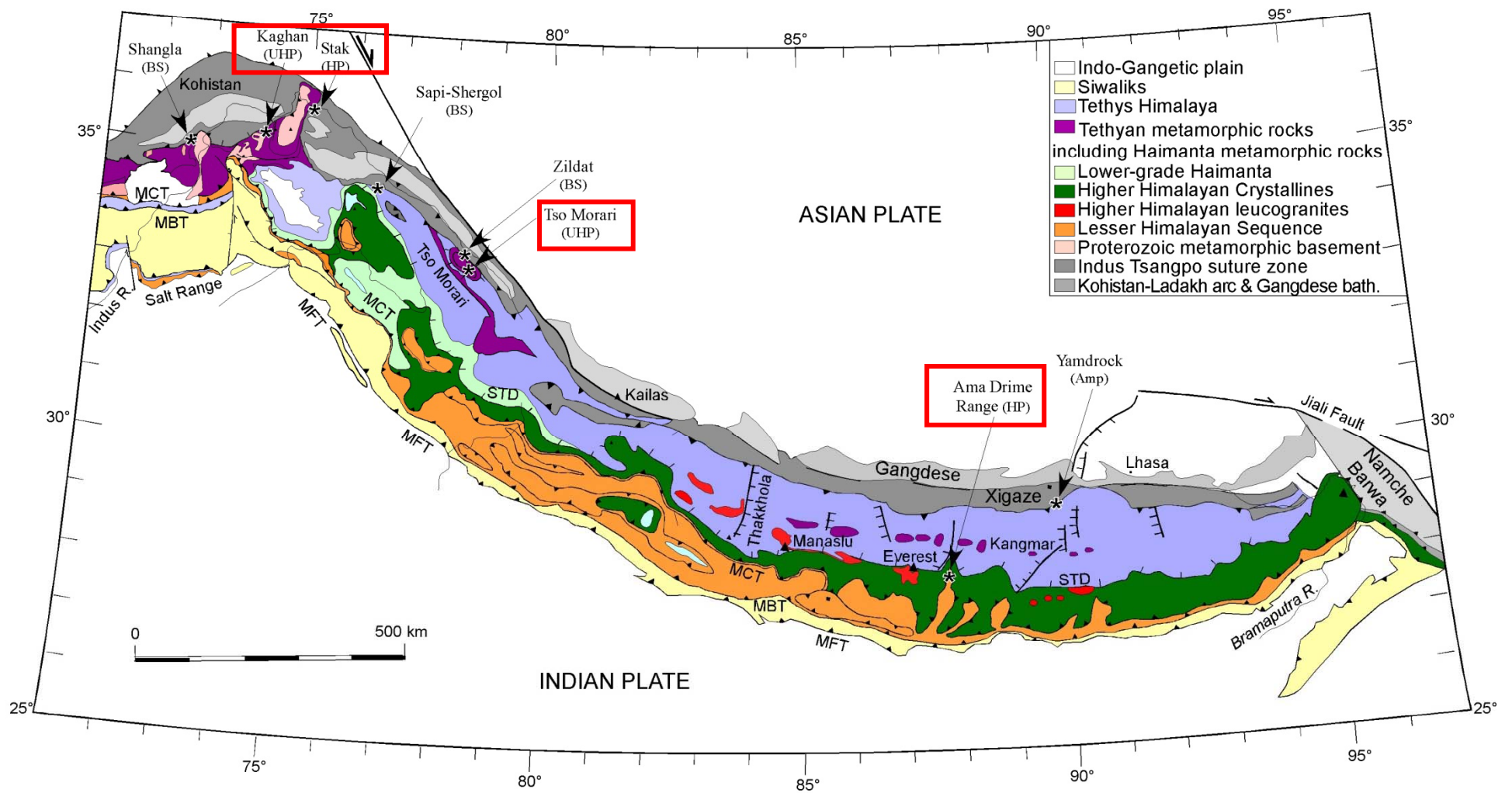
after Abbott et al., 2006,
 Krebs et al. 2007
 Hattori et al., 2010

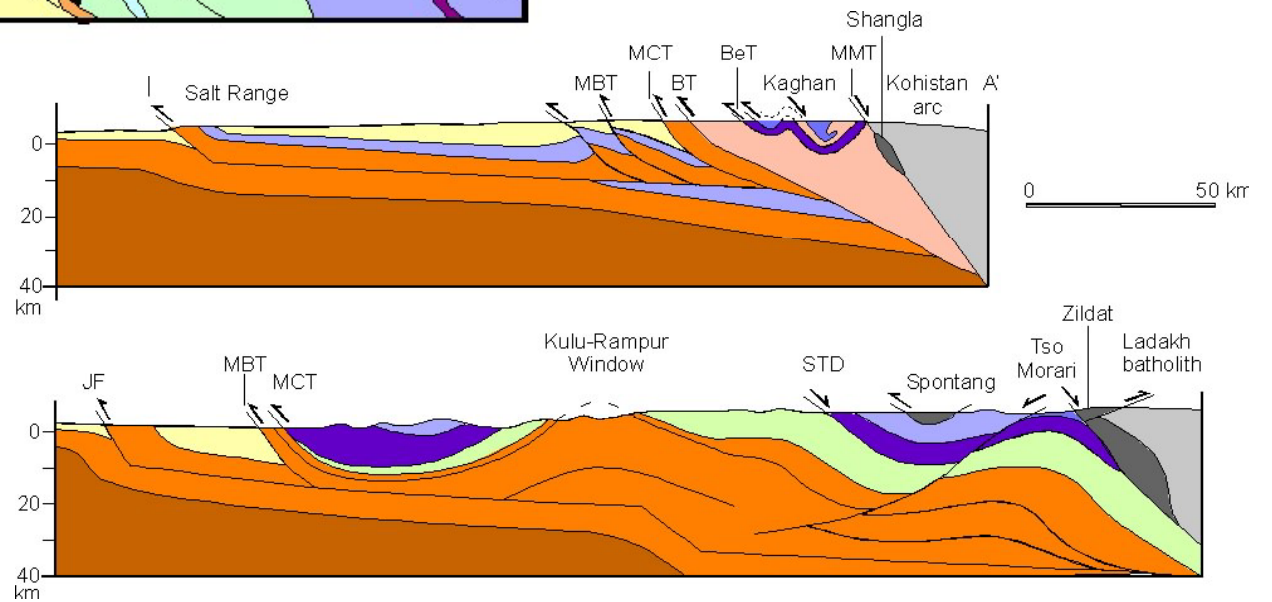
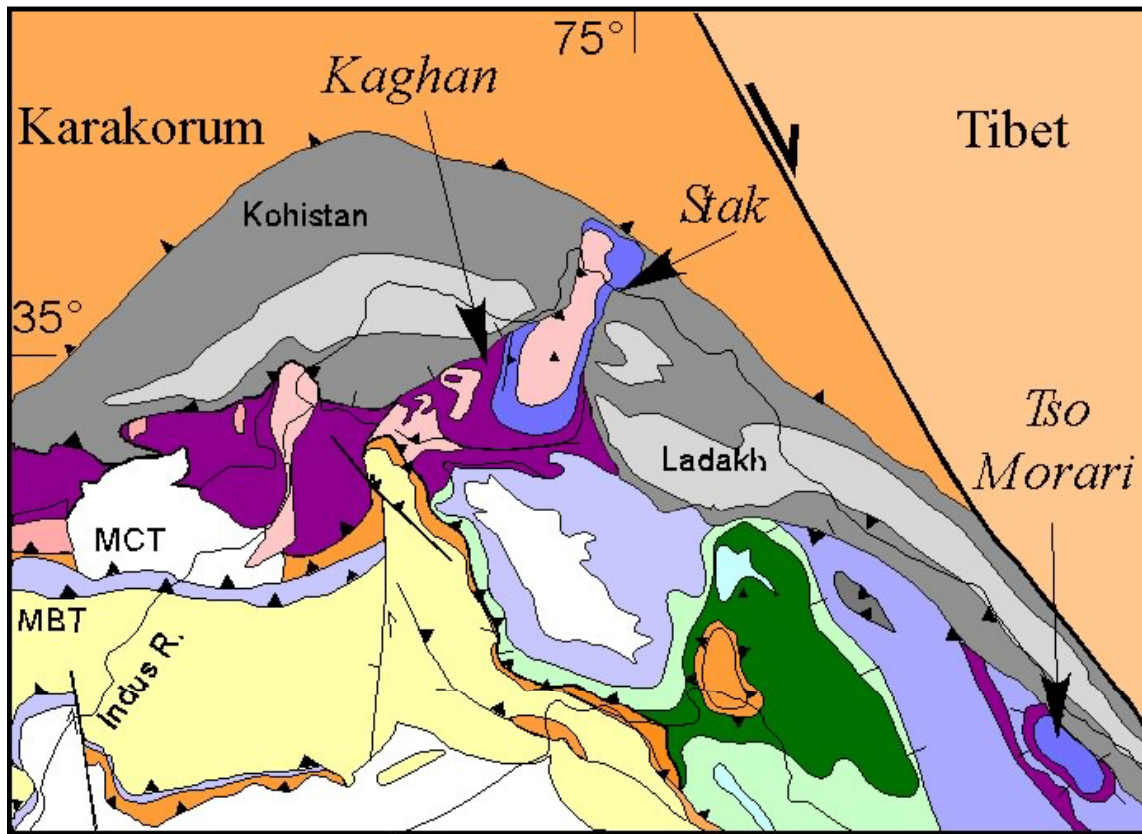


Continental Subduction

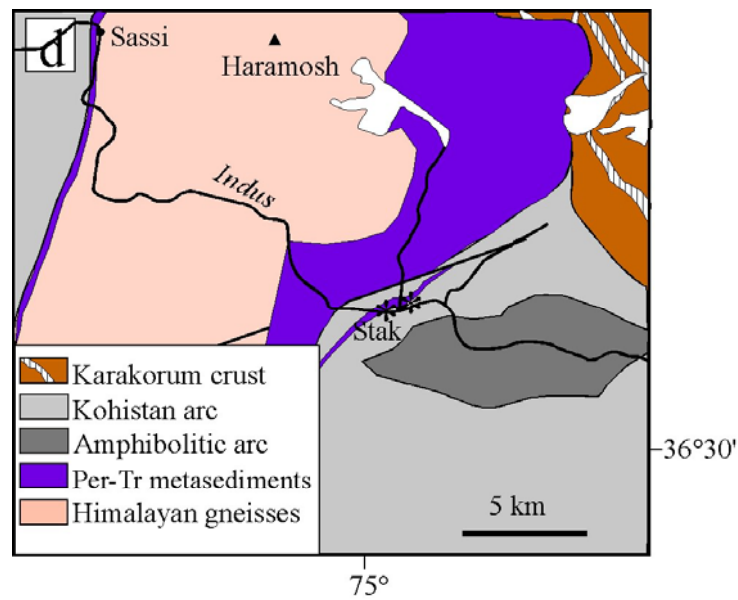
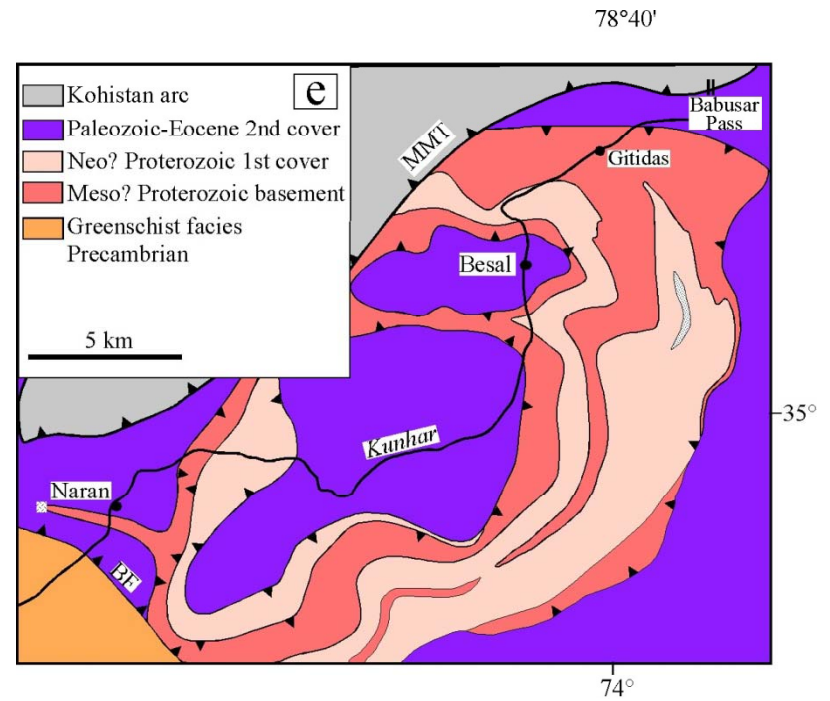
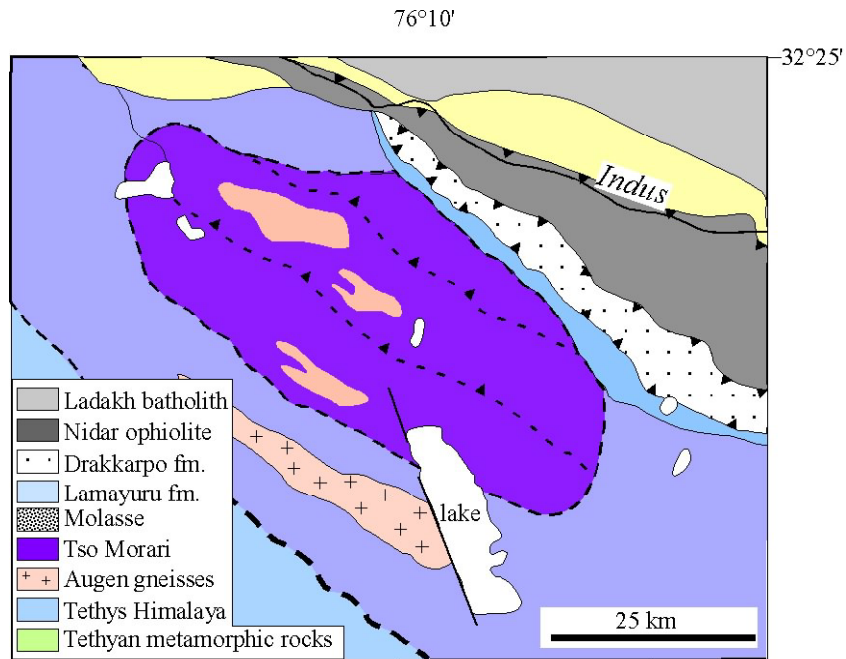
Transient and rapid exhumation of continental slices from depth between 100 and 200 km (Ernst, 1999)





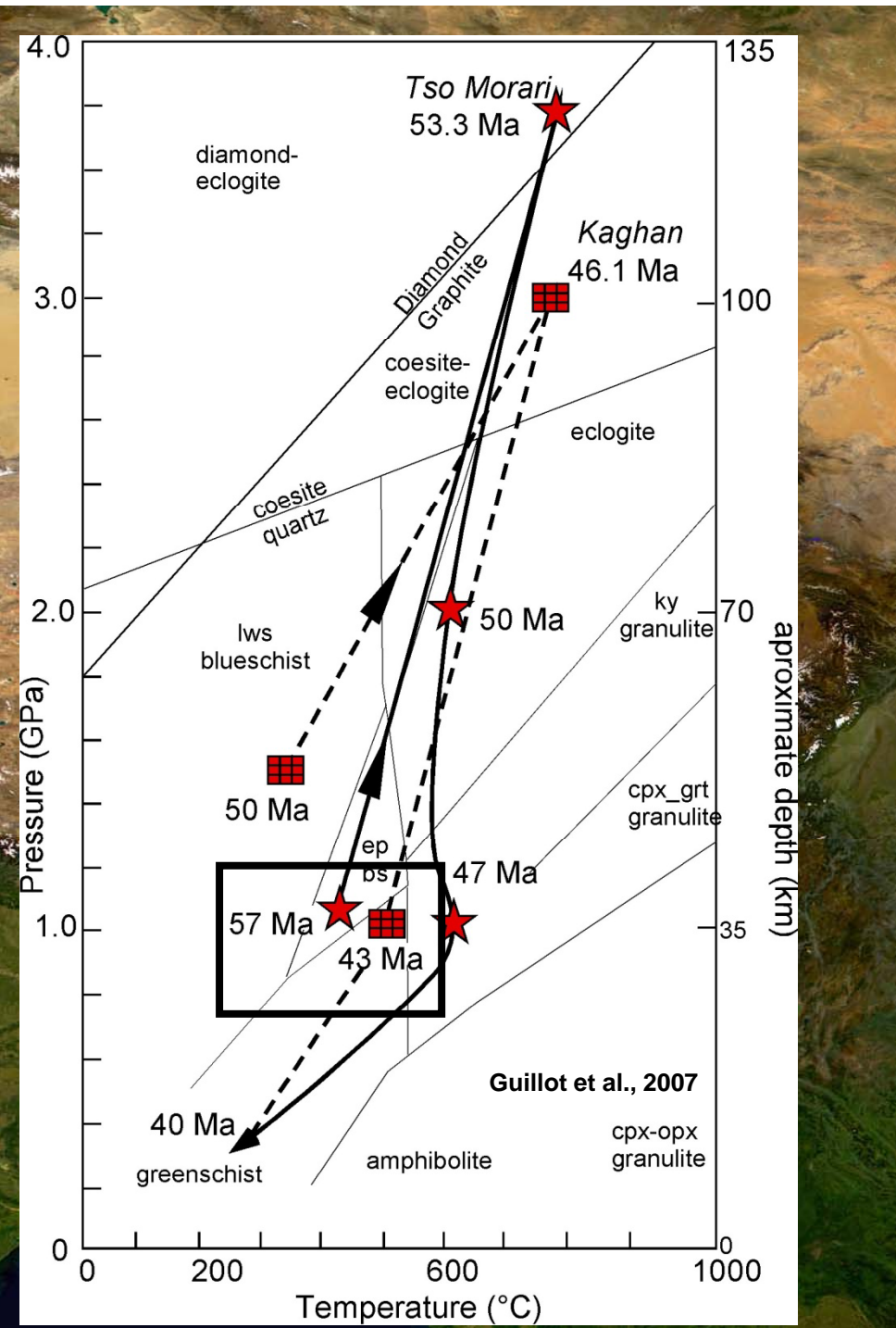
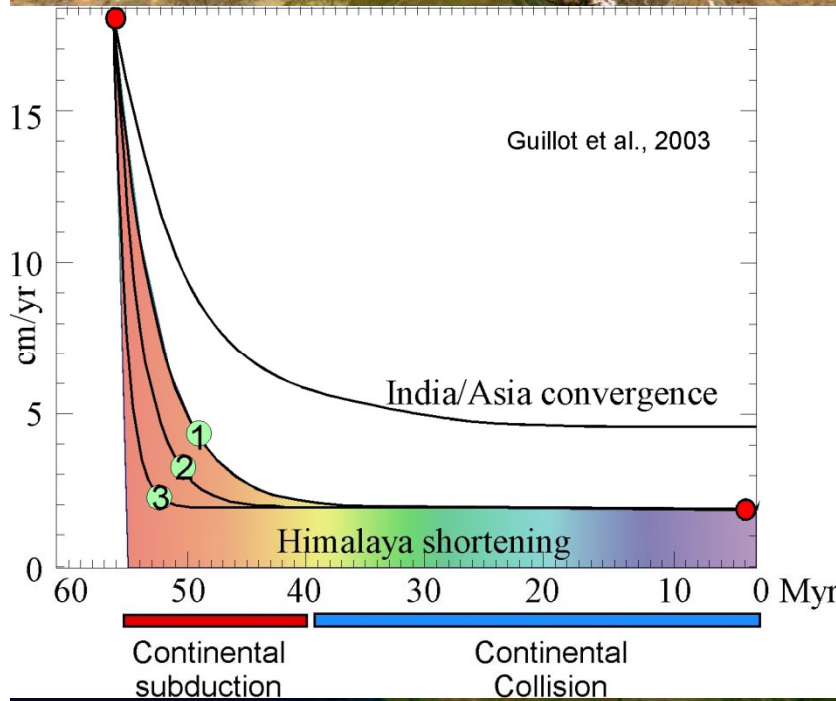
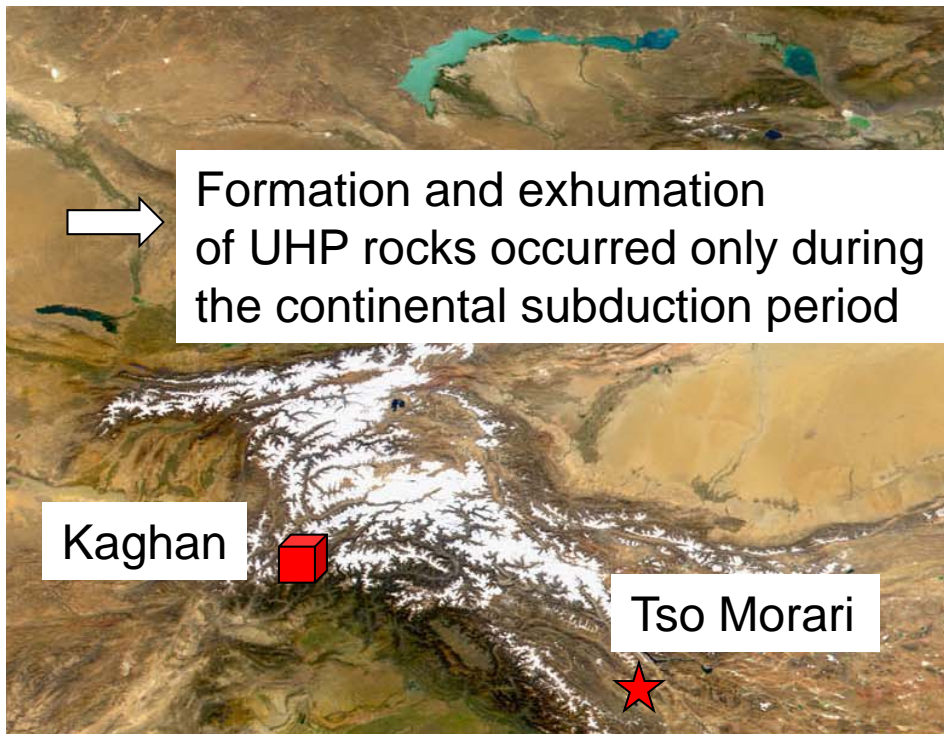


Guillot et al., 2008

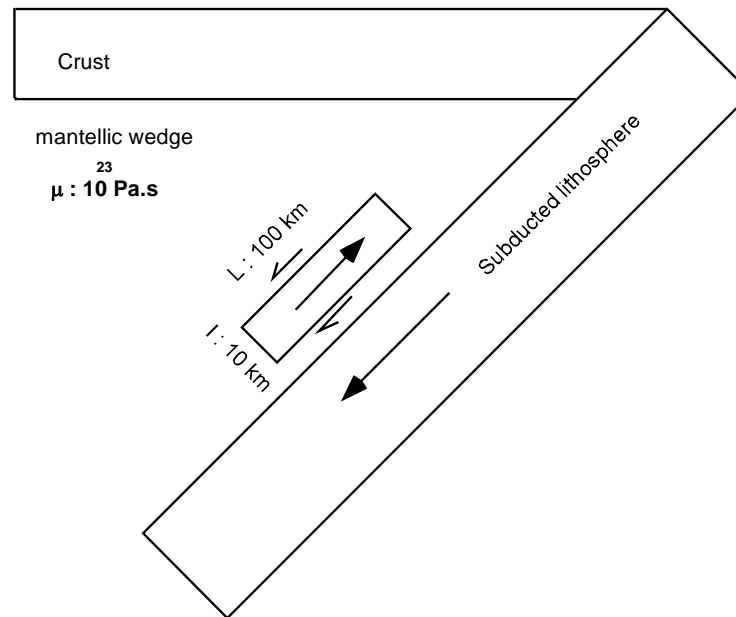








Exhumation of UHP rocks by buoyancy forces in a dry mantle wedge ? ?



The **buoyancy Forces** induced by the eclogitic unit (d1) exhumed within the mantle (d2) is :

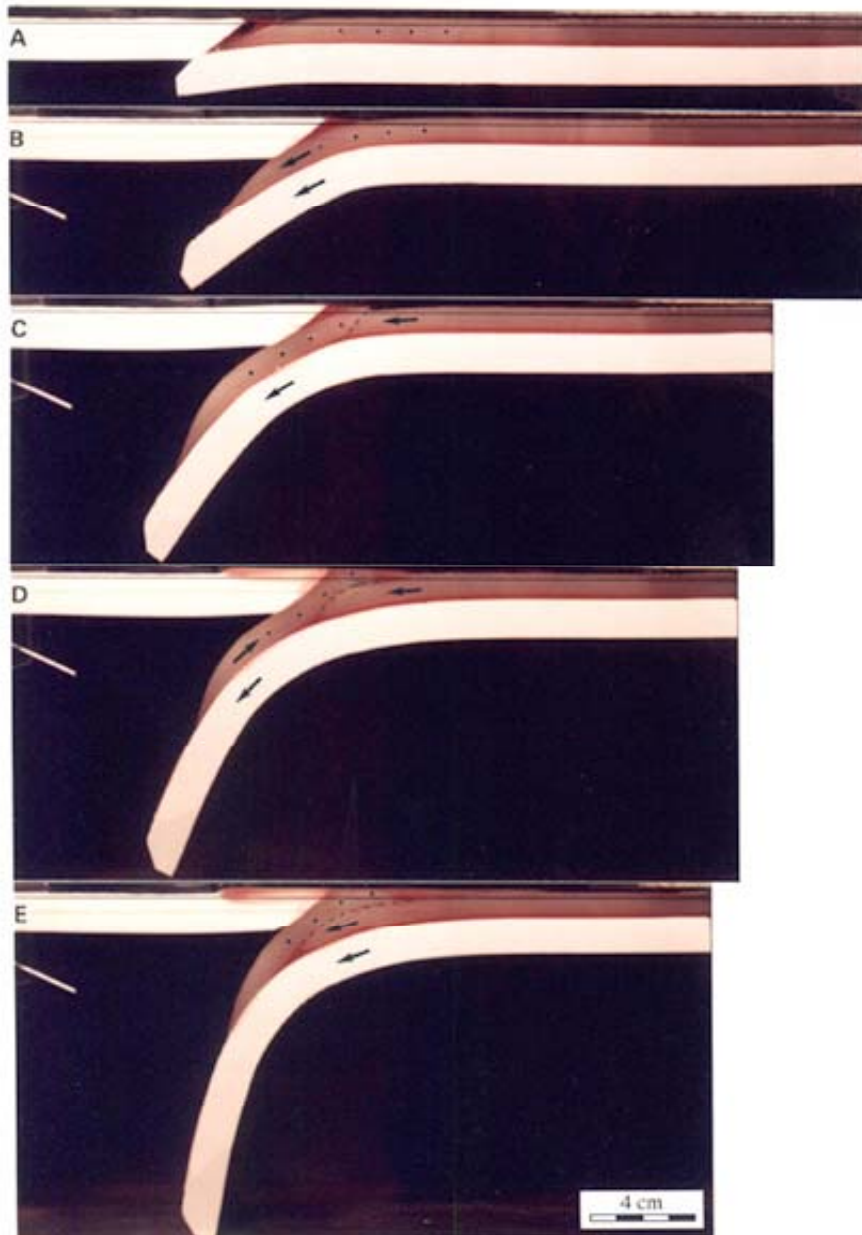
$$F_a = \Delta(d_2 - d_1) \cdot g \cdot v = 3 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ N}$$

The resistance forces induced by the dry mantle for an eclogitic unit exhumed at 1 cm/yr is :

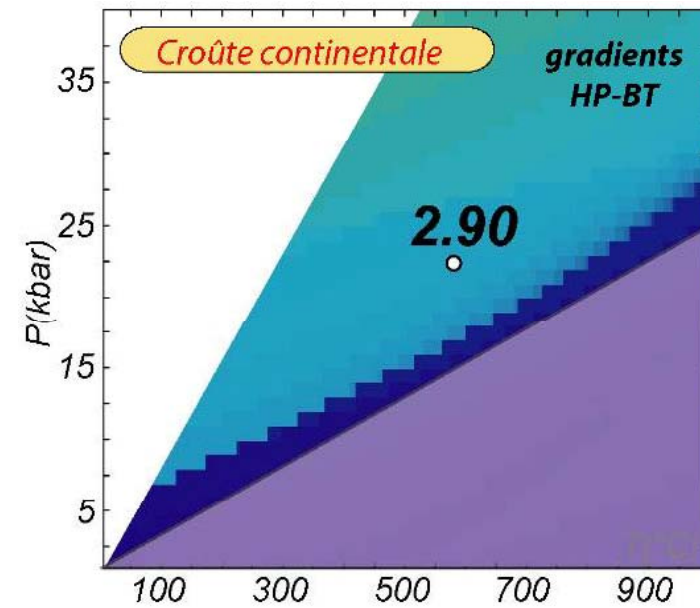
$$F_r = 2 \cdot L \cdot \mu \cdot \delta u / \delta z = 5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ N}$$

=> buoyancy forces >> resistance forces

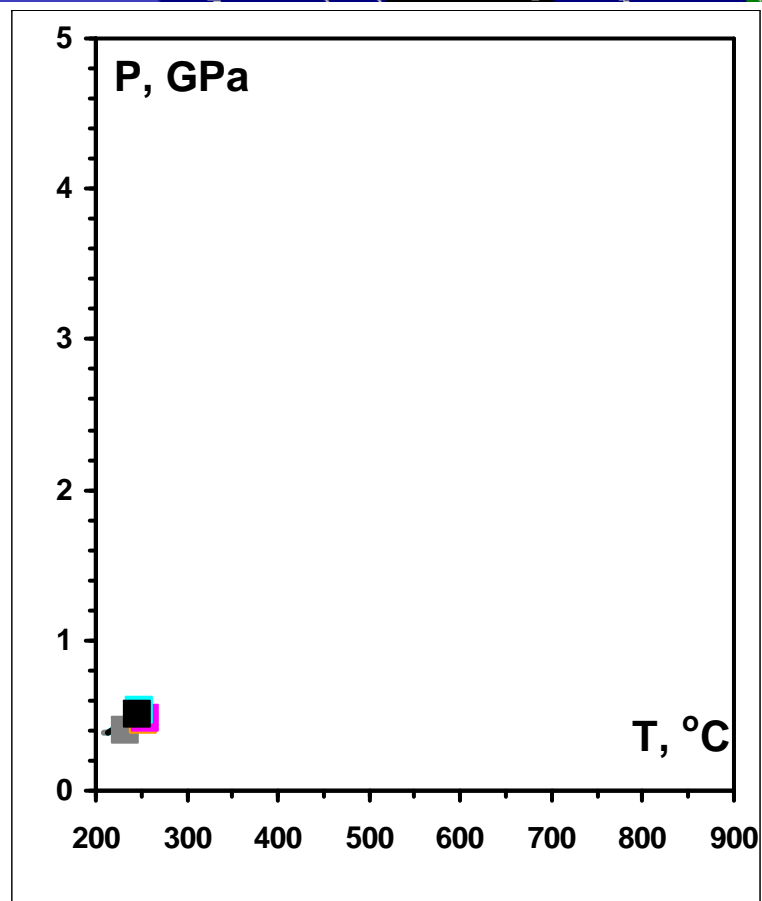
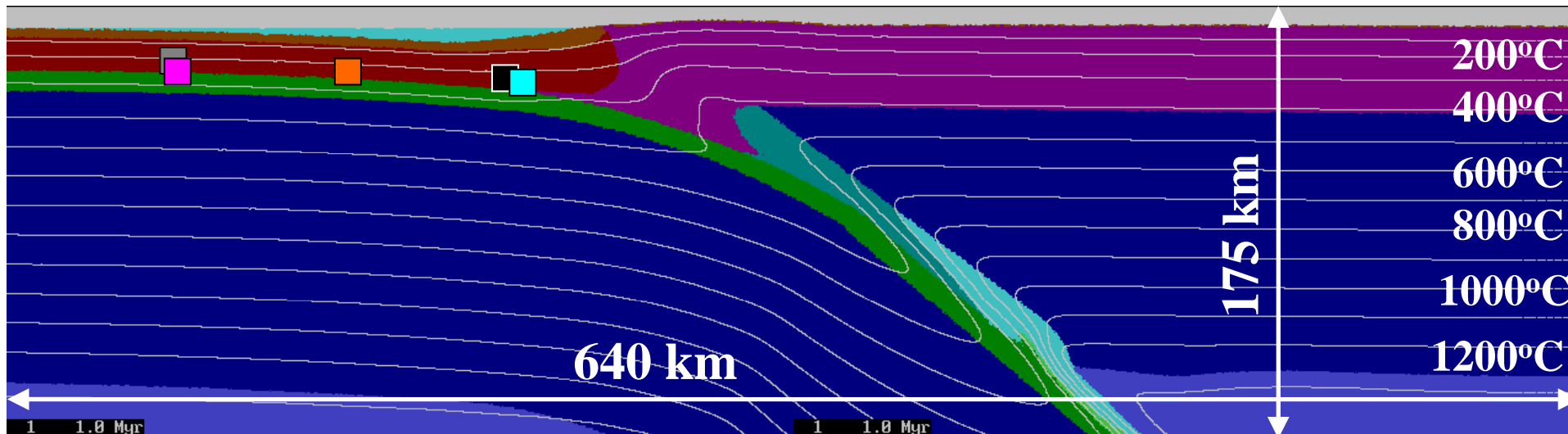
Exhumation of upper crust unit : buoyancy driven exhumation :



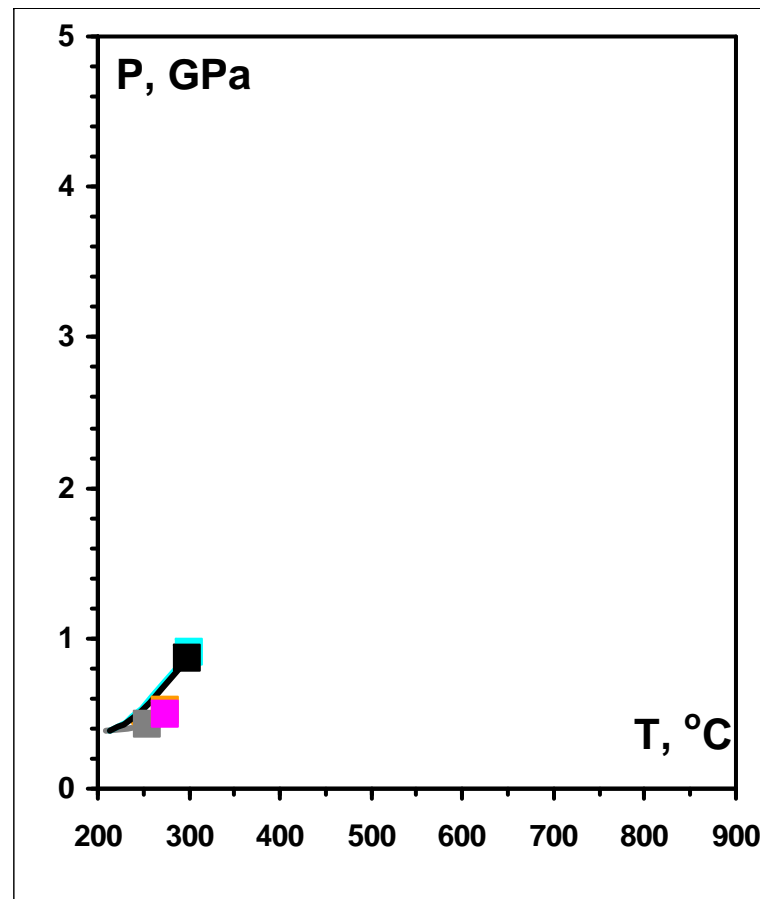
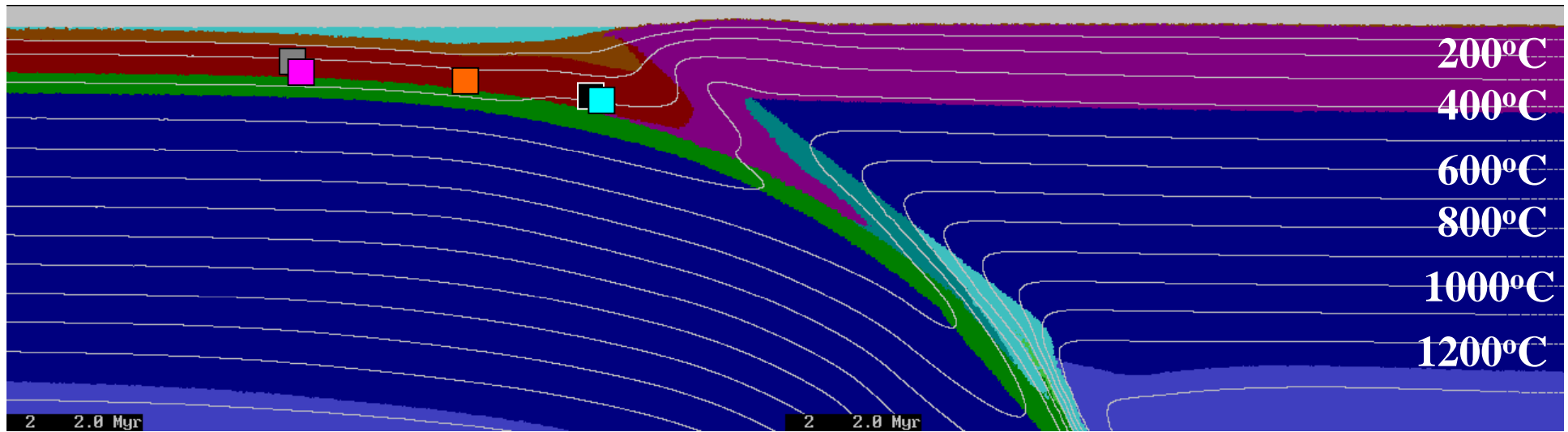
(Chemenda et al., 1995)



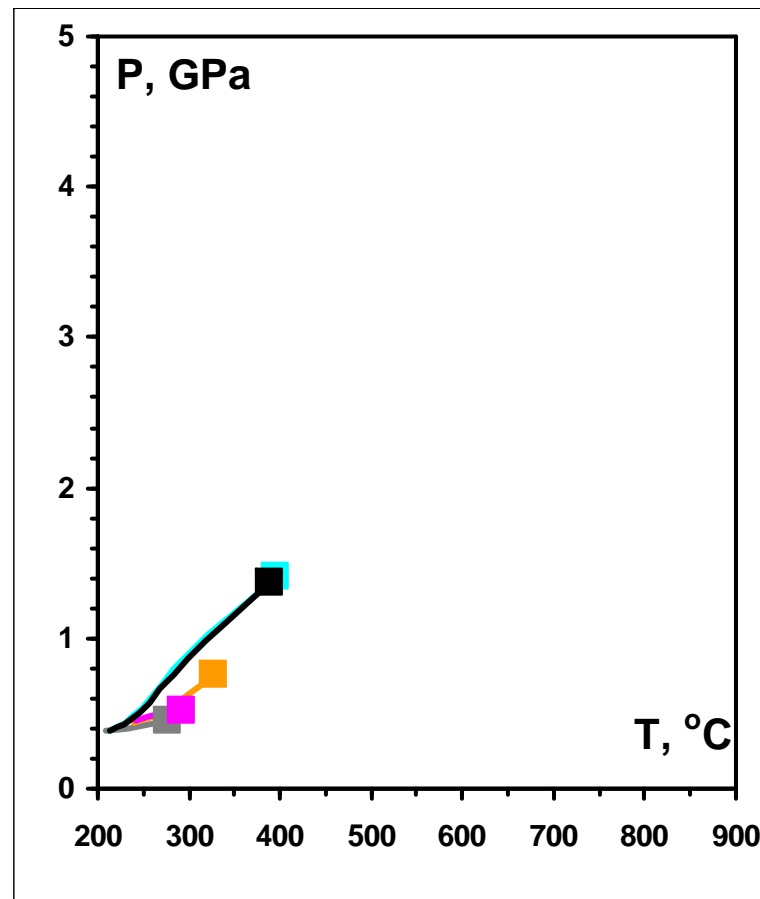
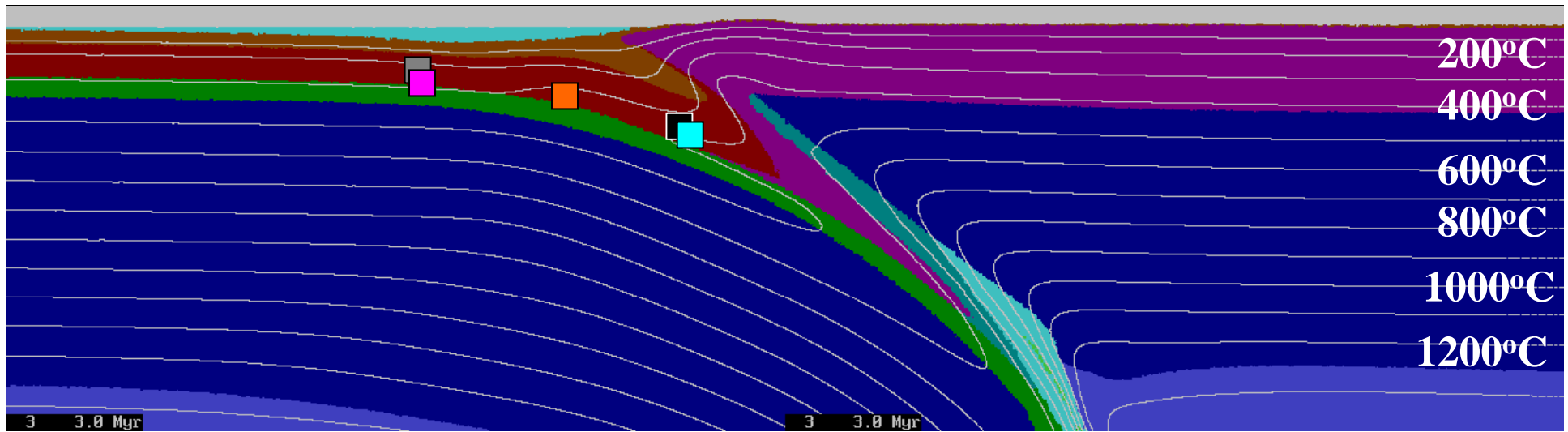
Yamato et al., 2007



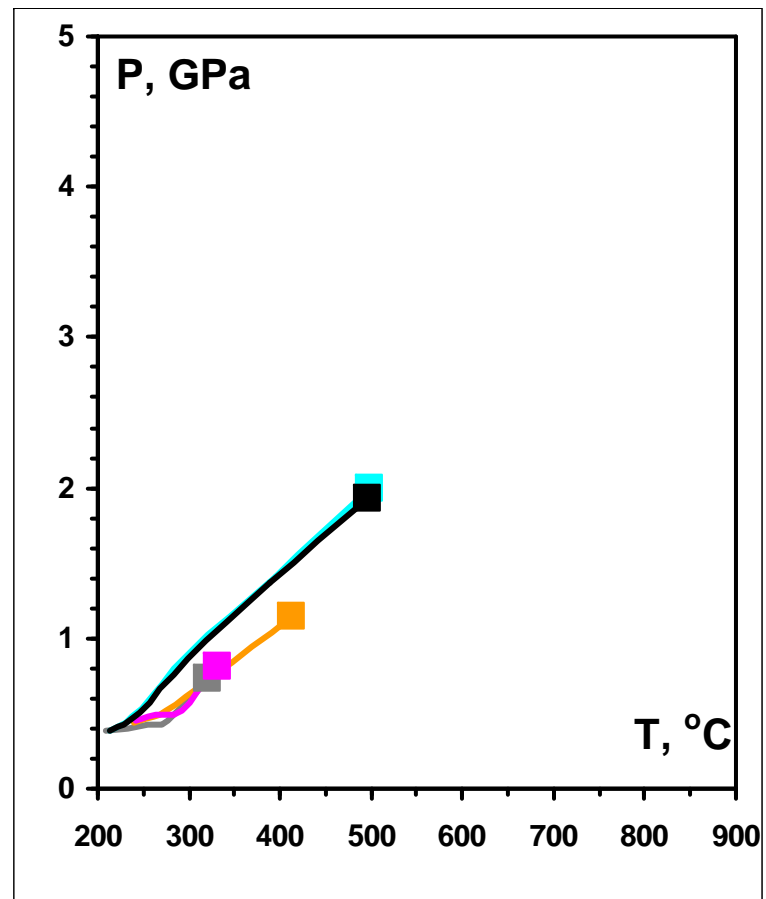
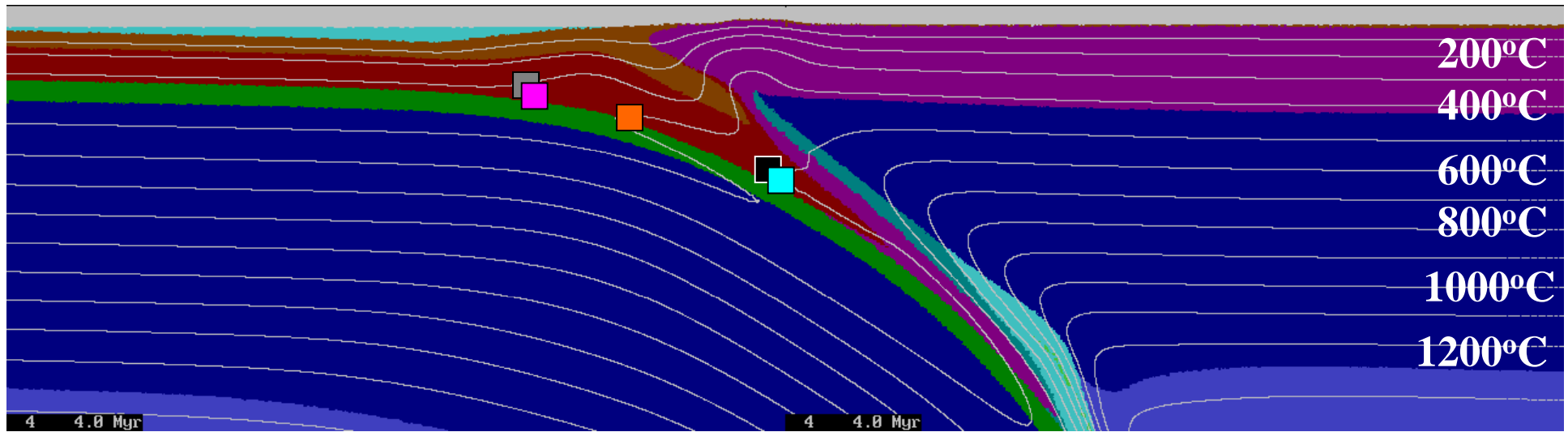
ftp://nazca.ethz.ch/tgerya/animations/Hot_Channel.ppt
(Gerya et al., 2007)



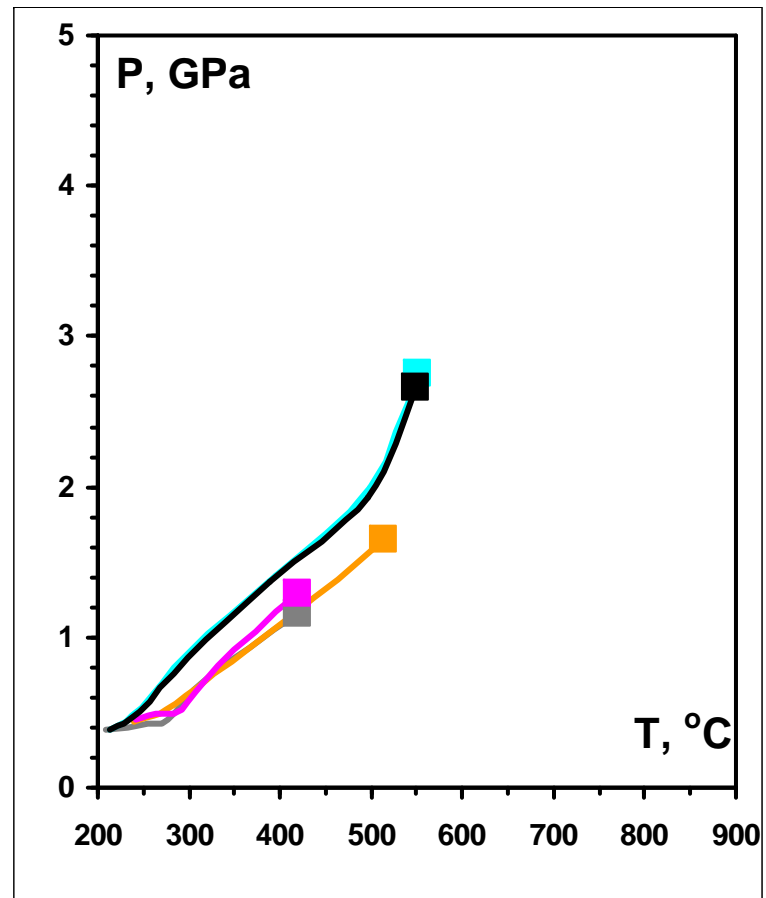
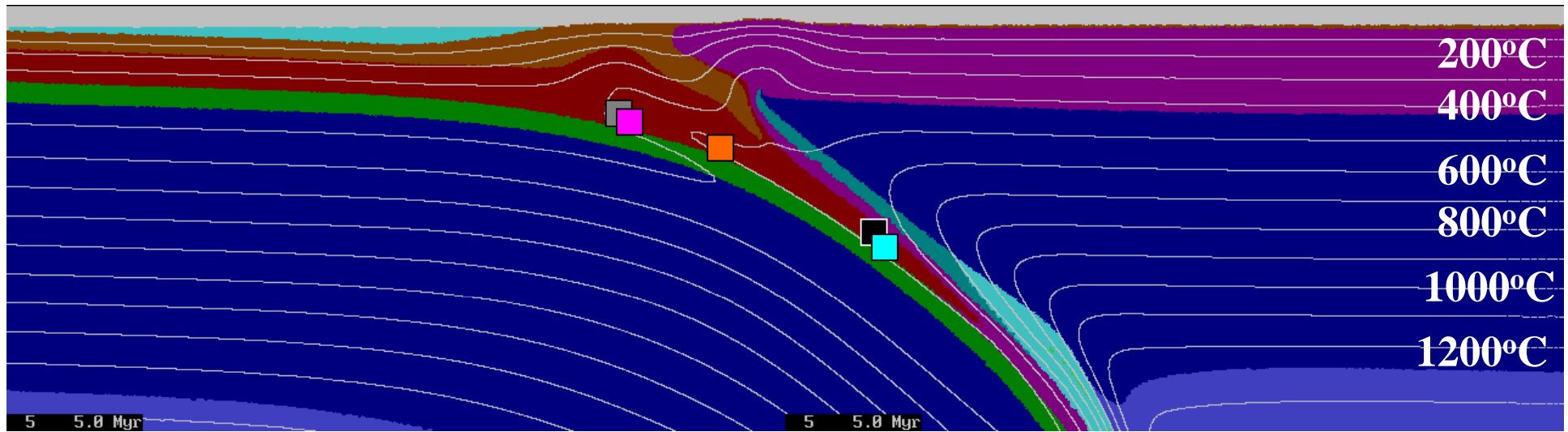
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 (Gerya et al., 2007)



ftp://nazca.ethz.ch/tgerya/animations/Hot_Channel.ppt
 (Gerya et al., 2007)

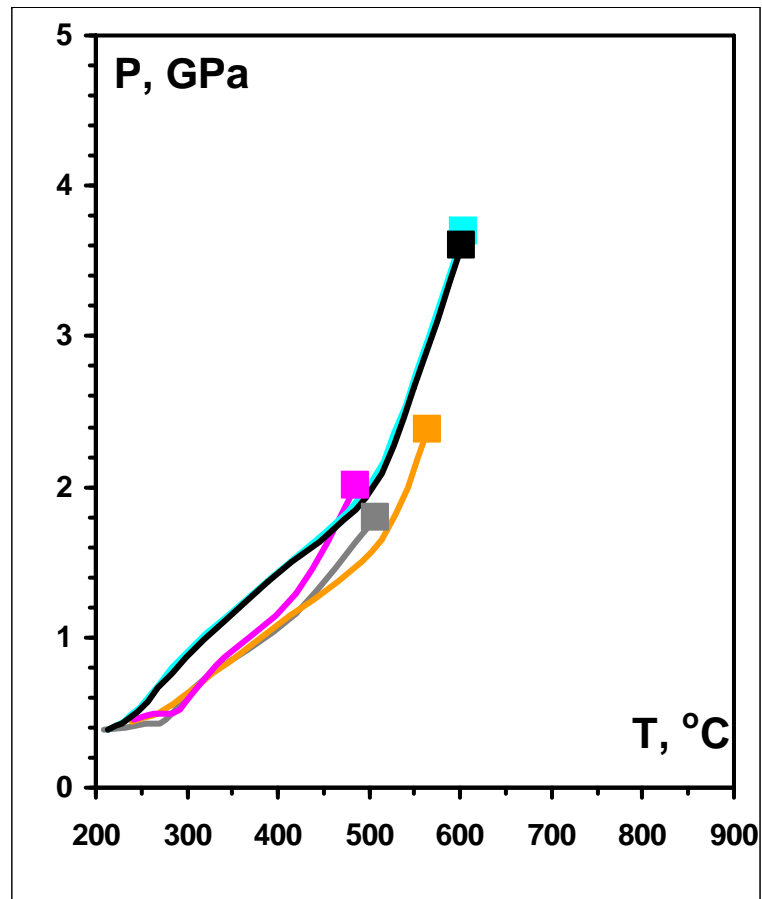
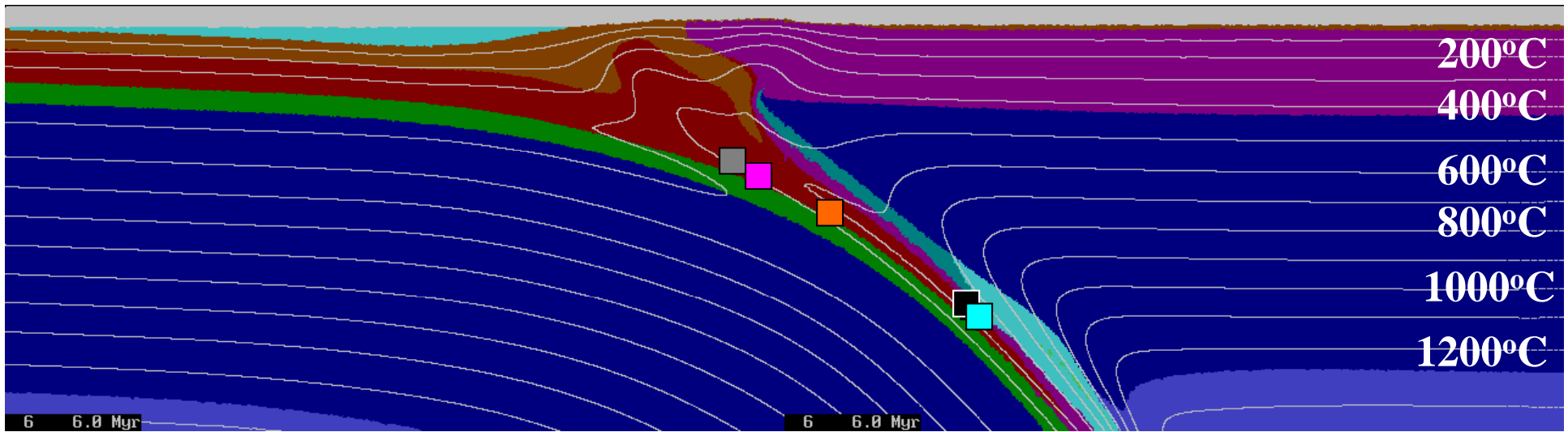


ftp://nazca.ethz.ch/tgerya/animations/Hot_Channel.ppt
(Gerya et al., 2007)

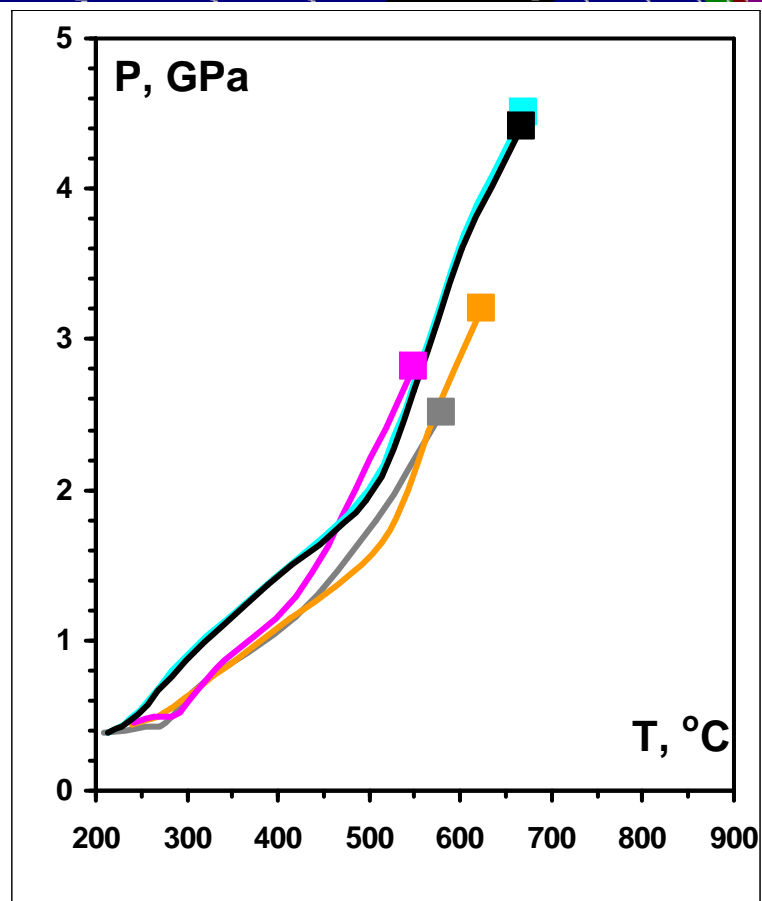
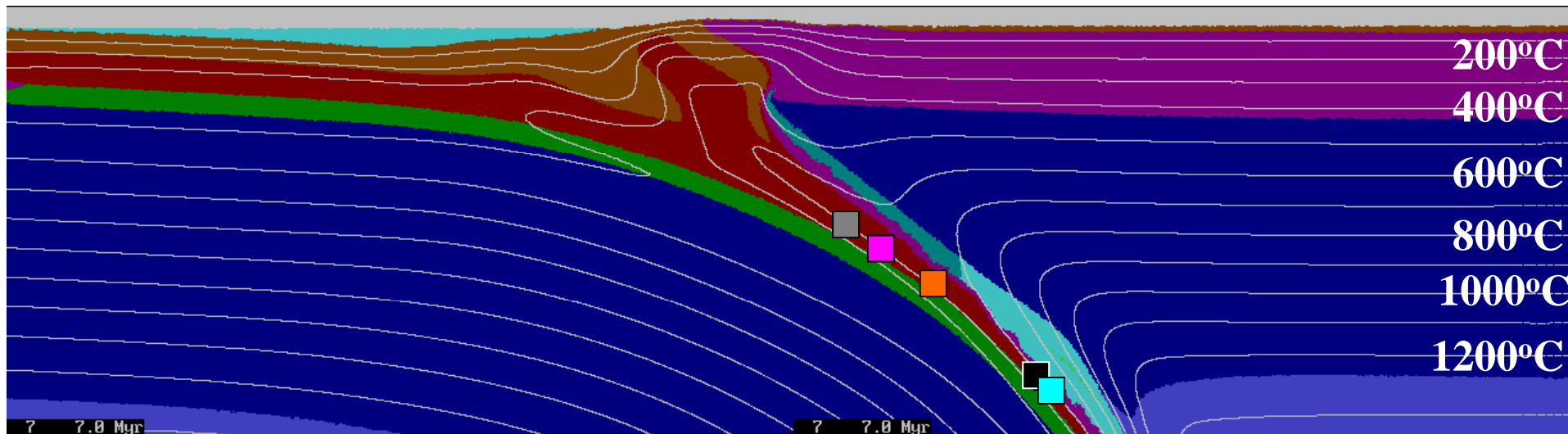


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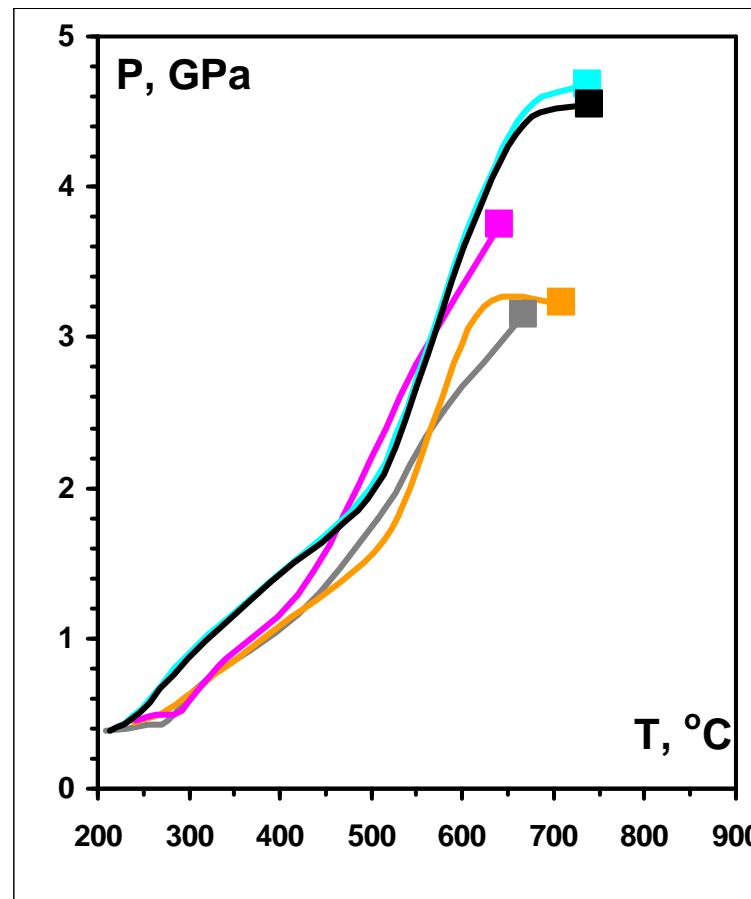
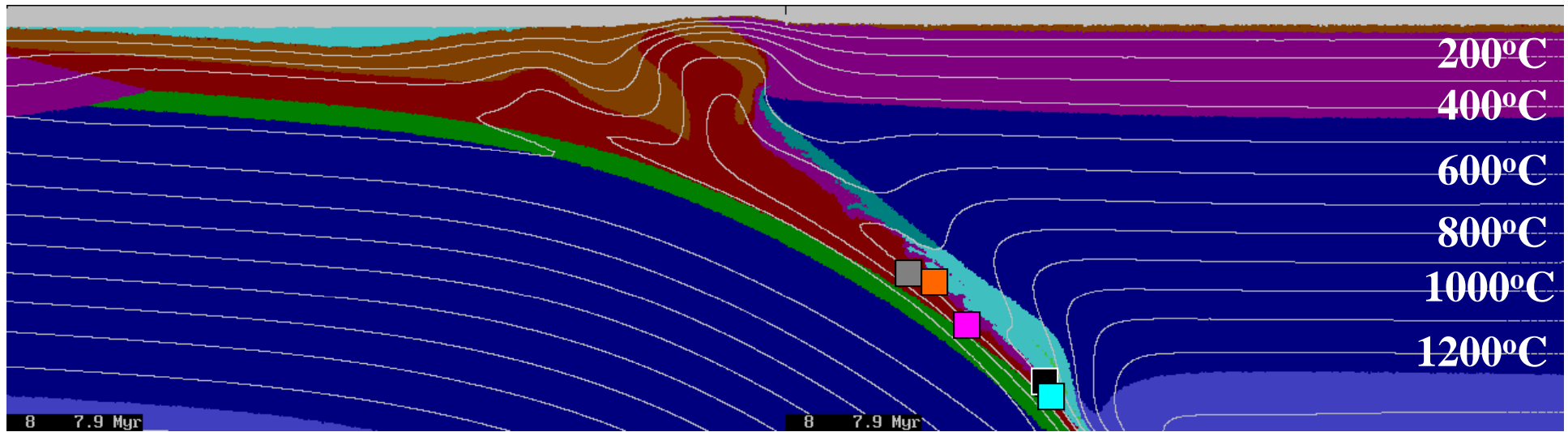
(Gerya et al., 2007)



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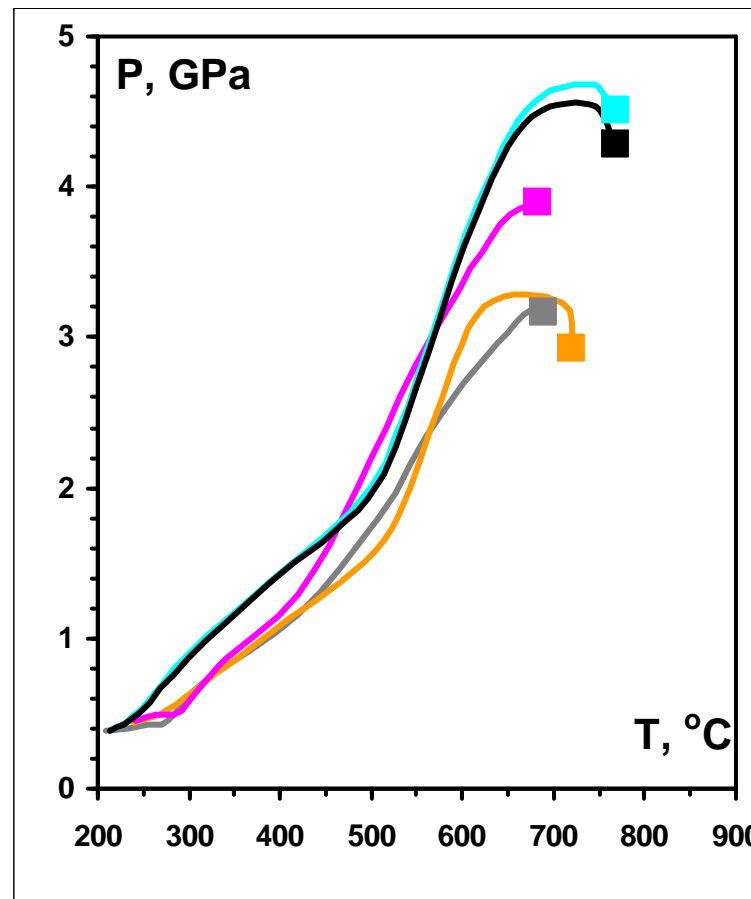
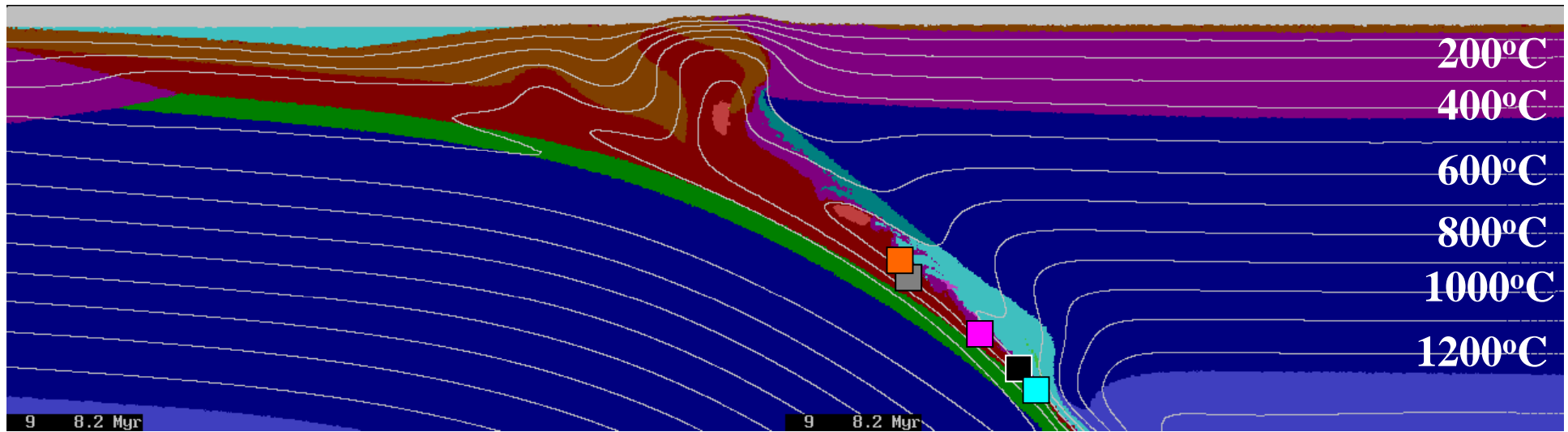


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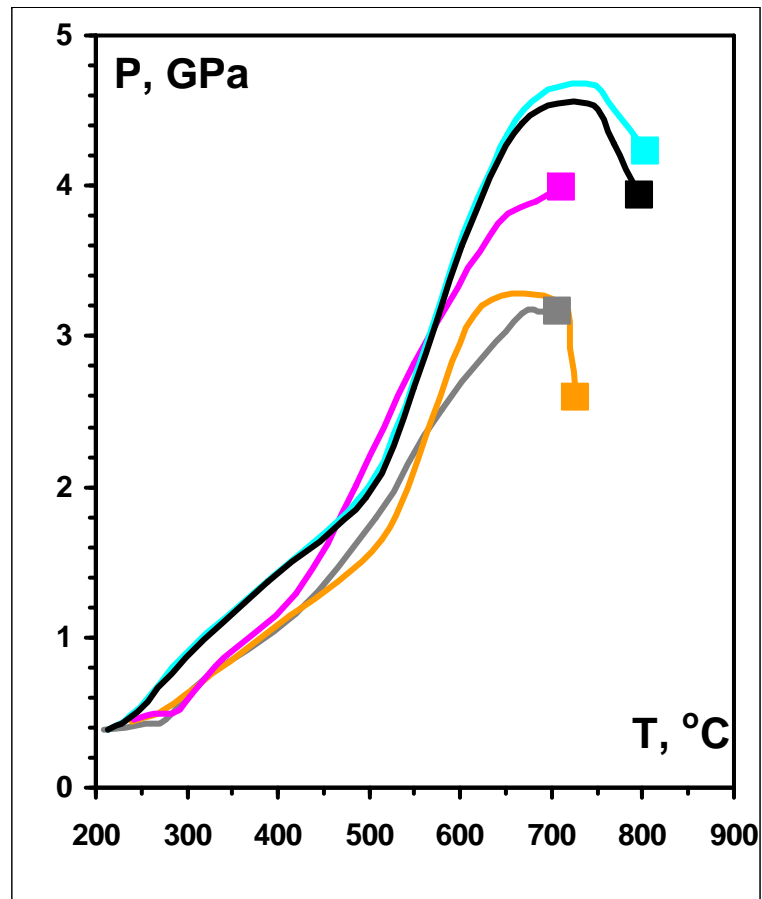
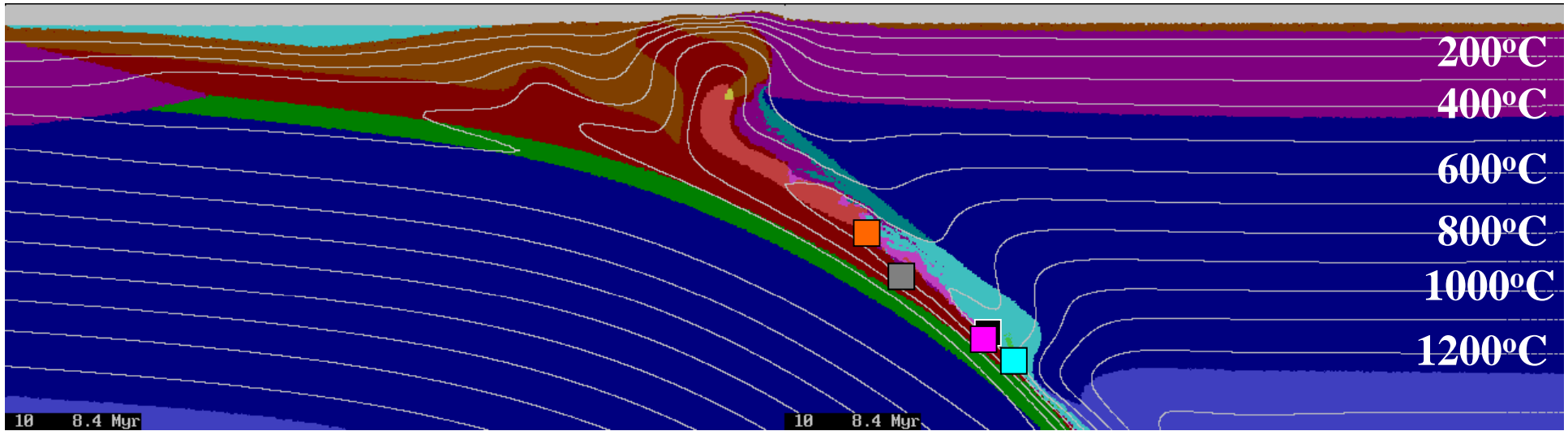


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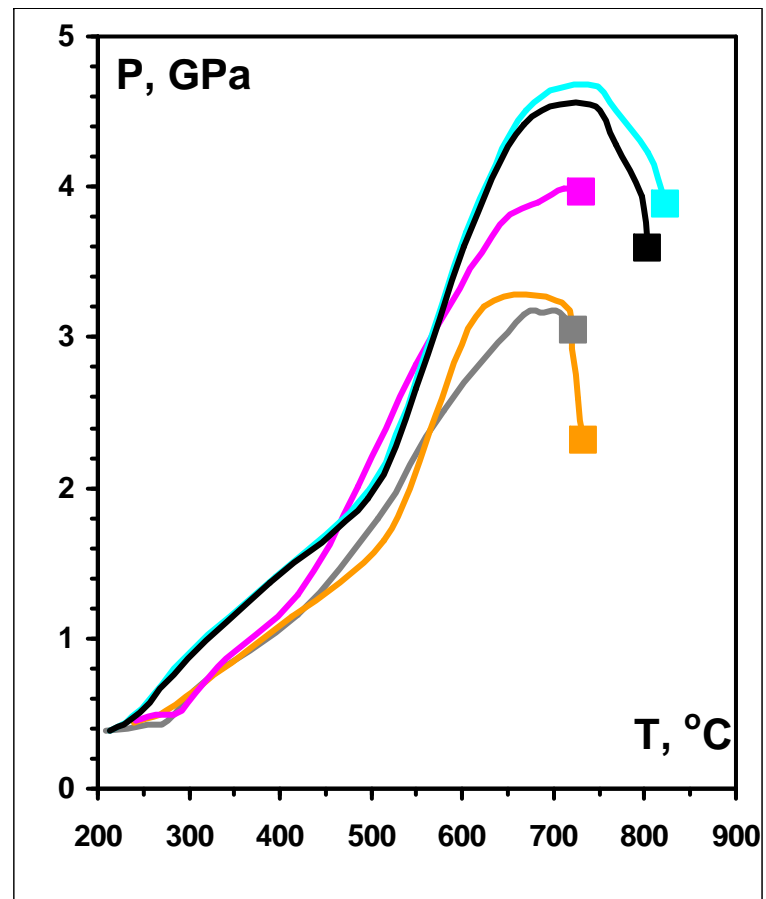
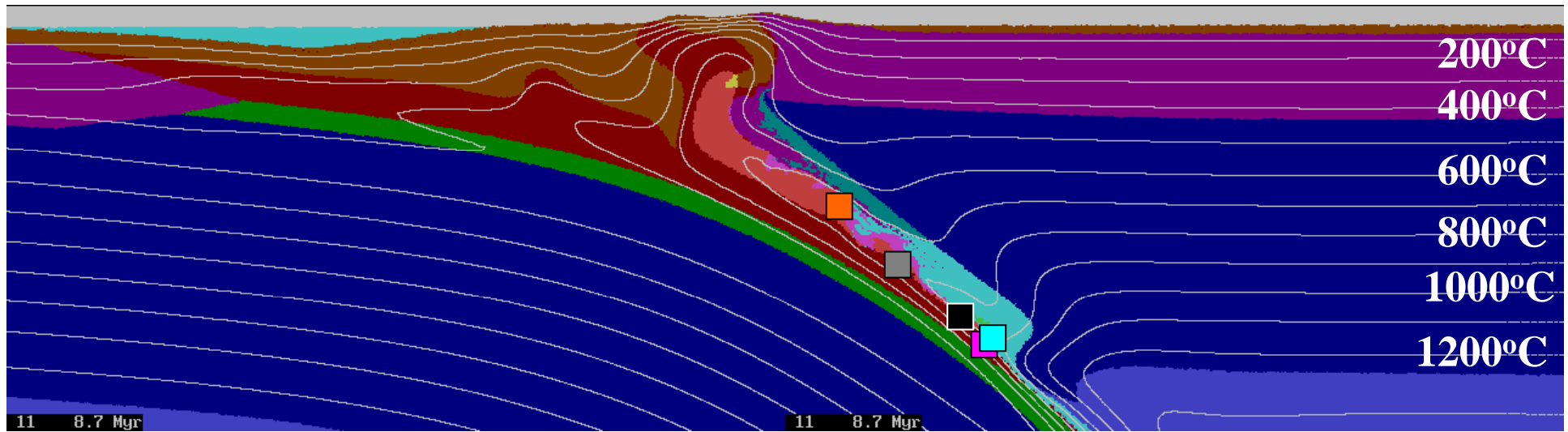
(Gerya et al., 2007)



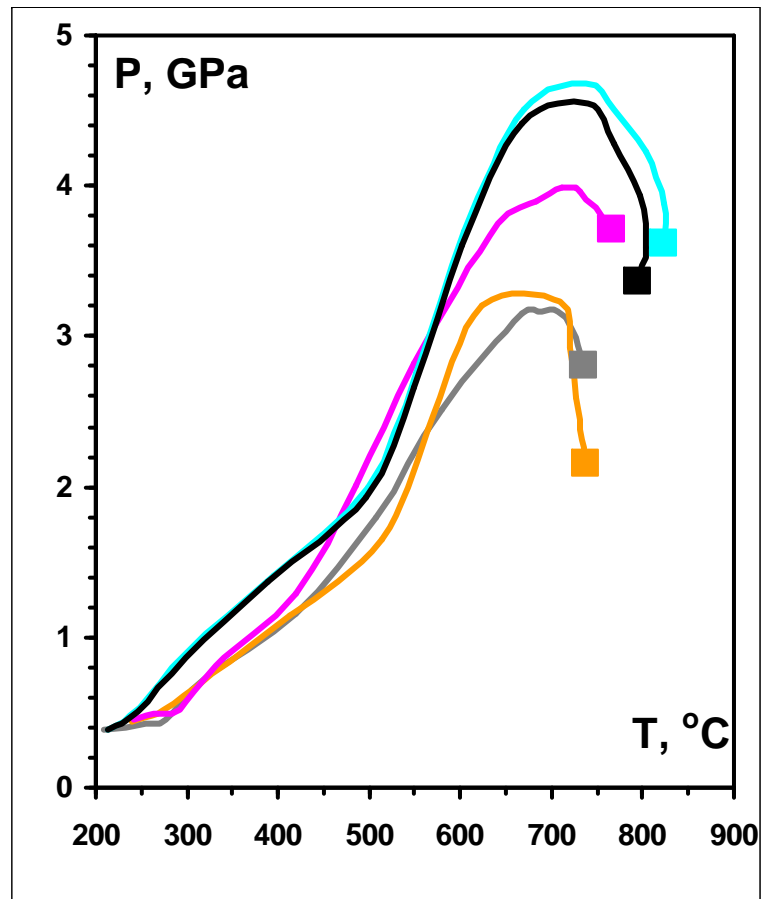
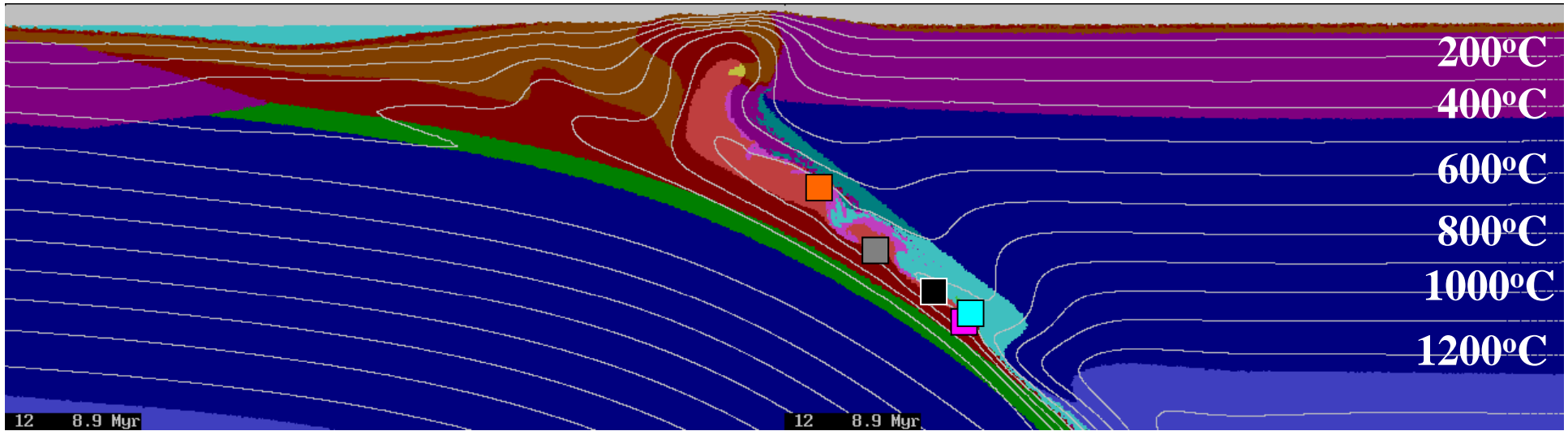
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 (Gerya et al., 2007)



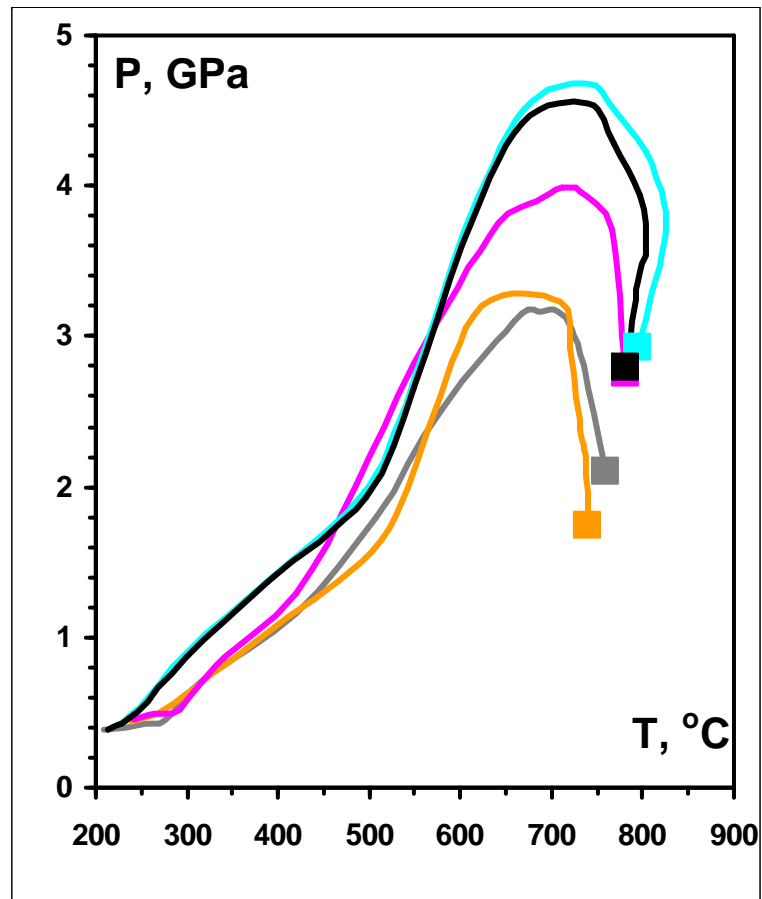
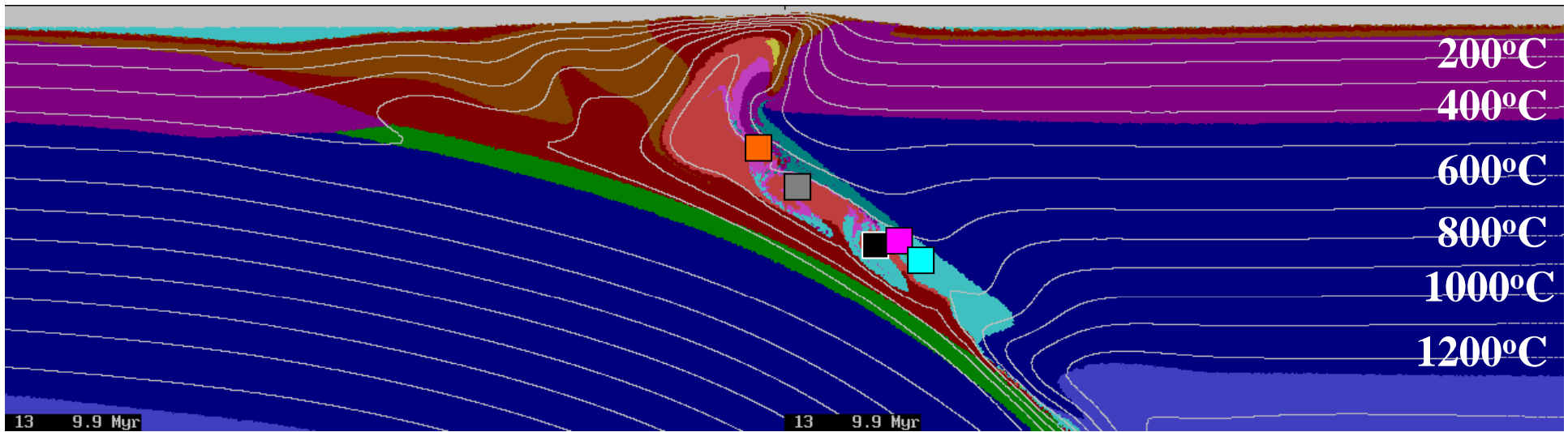
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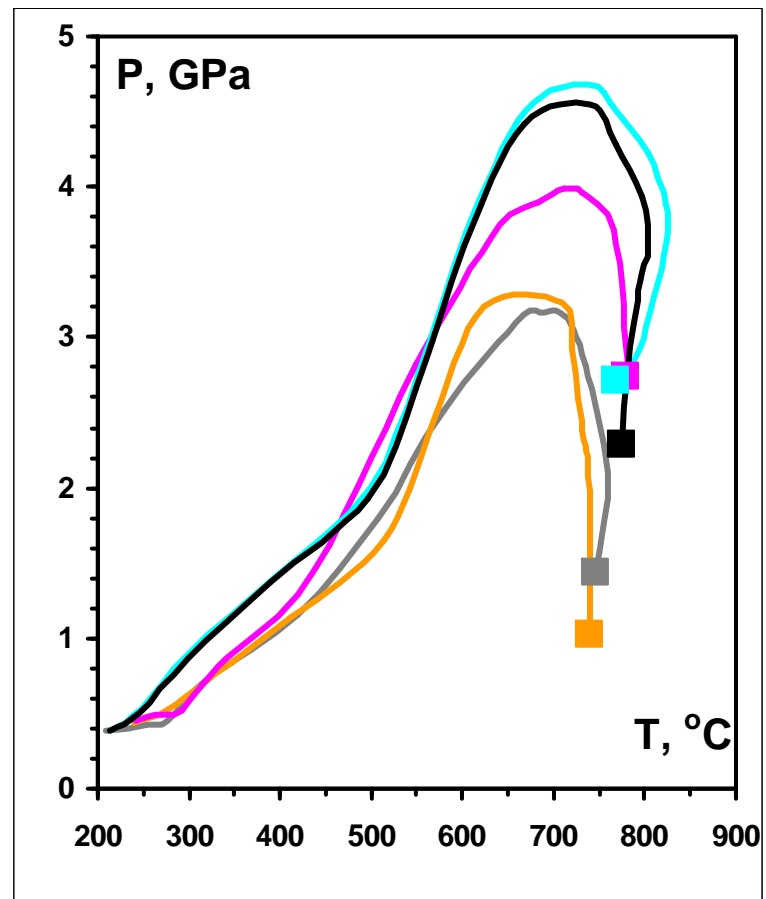
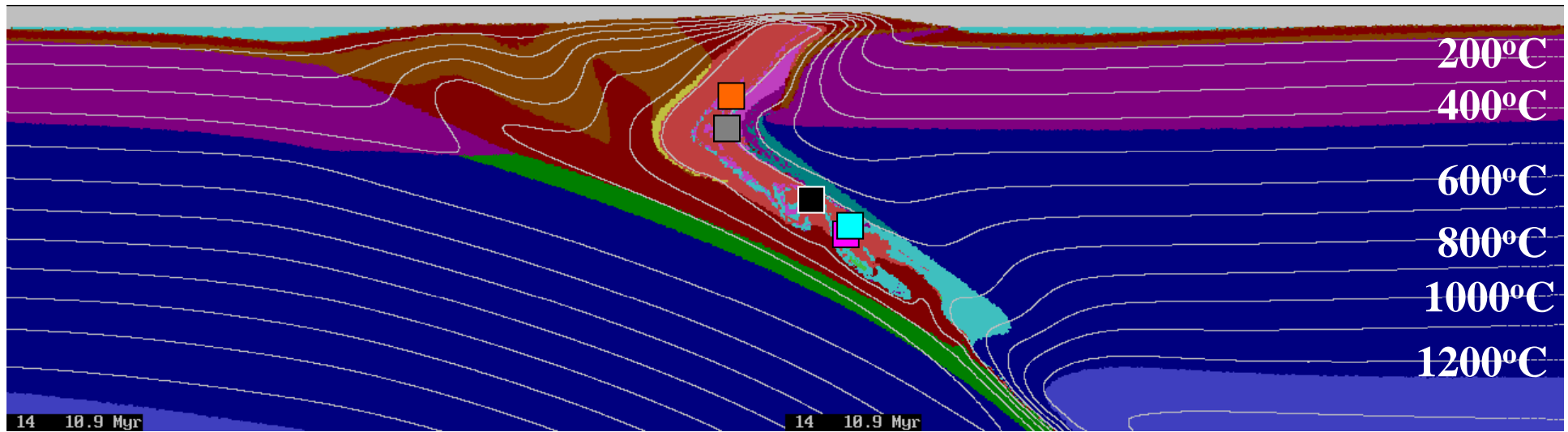
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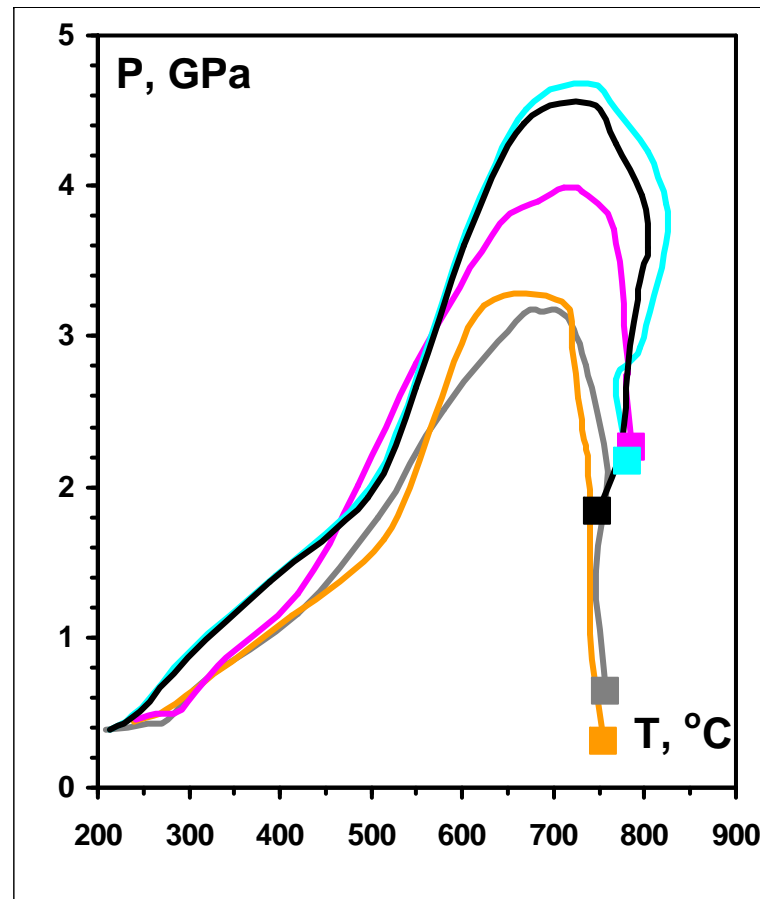
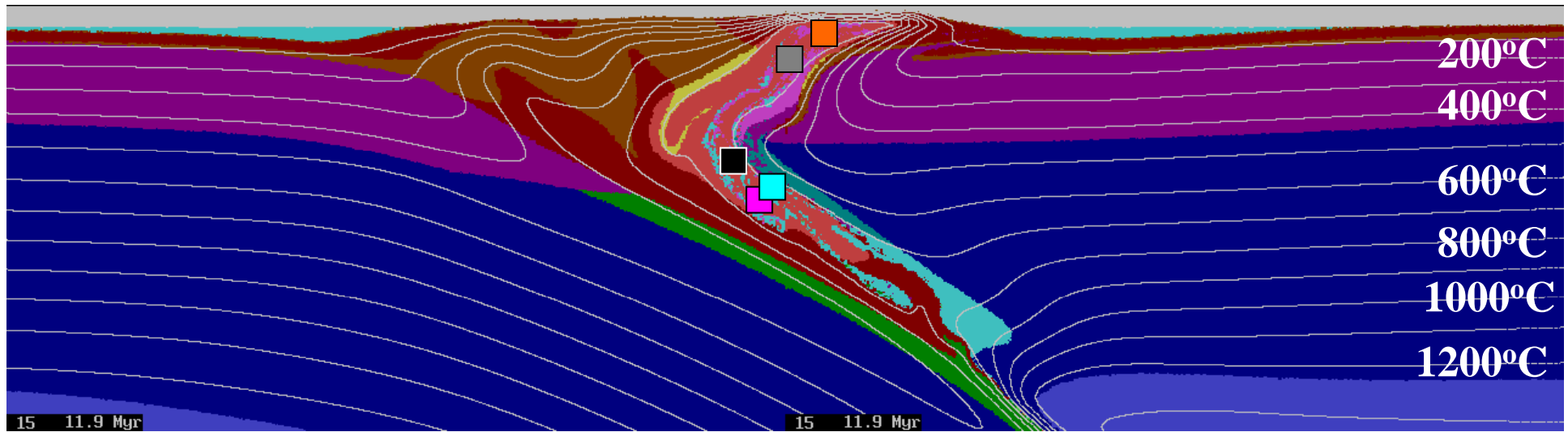
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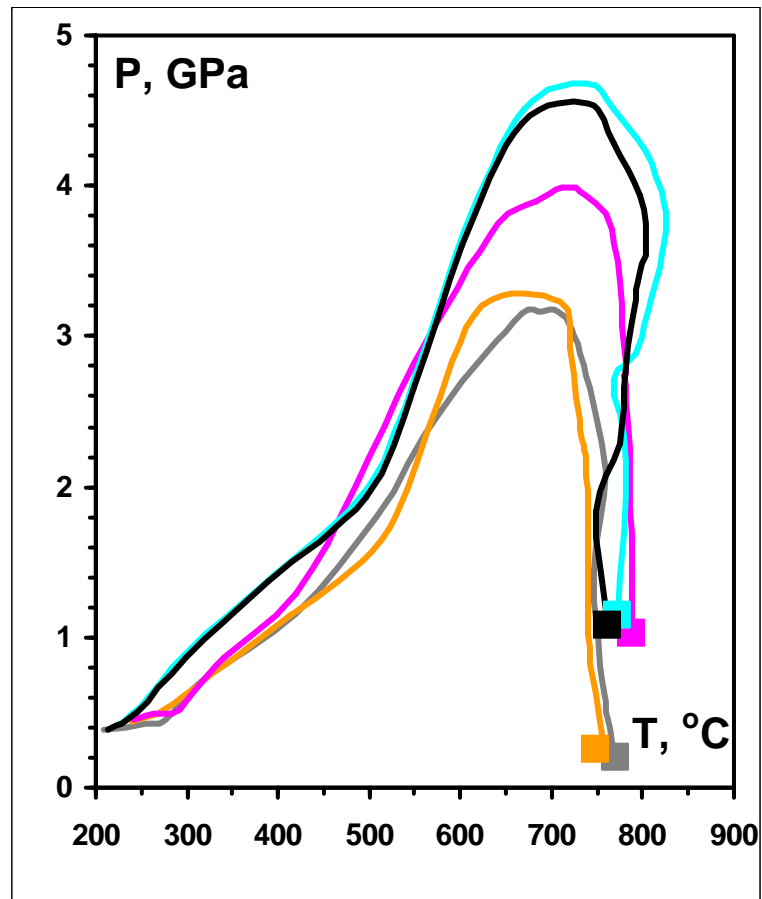
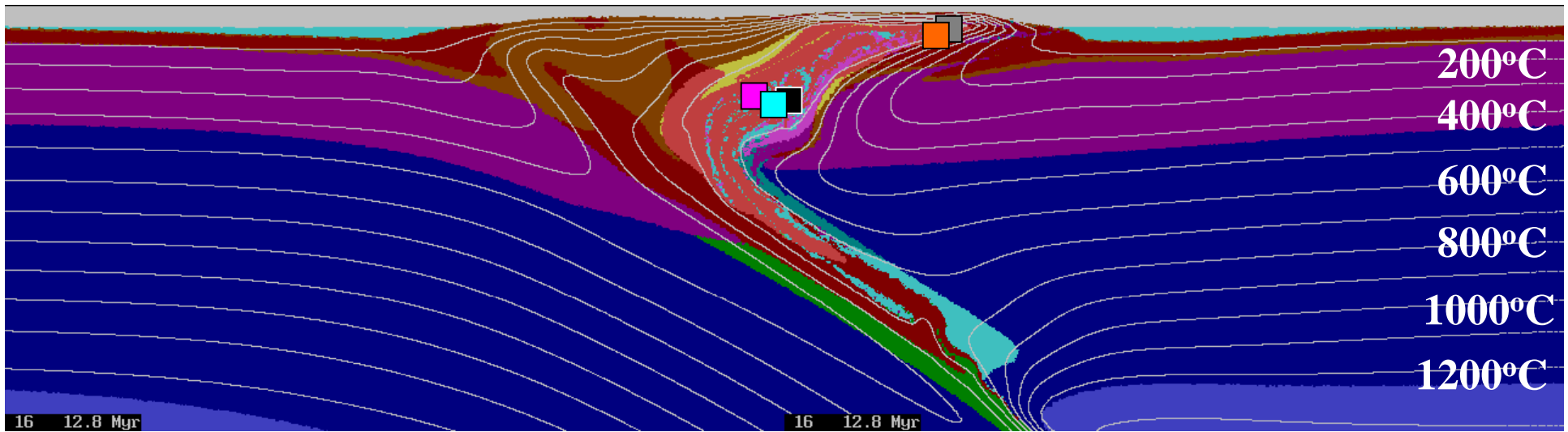
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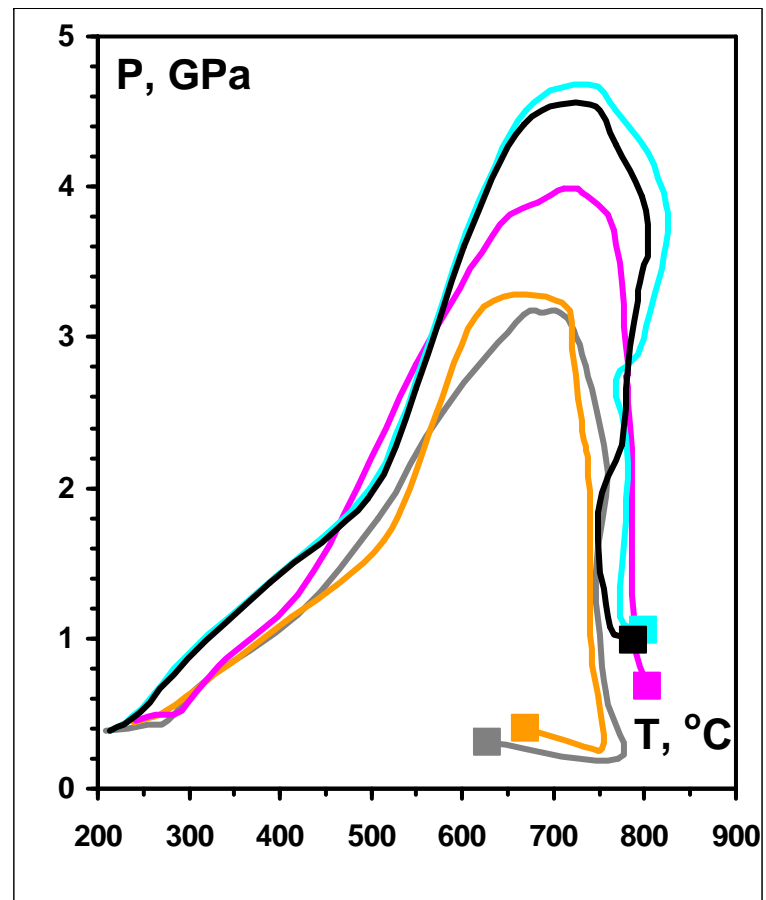
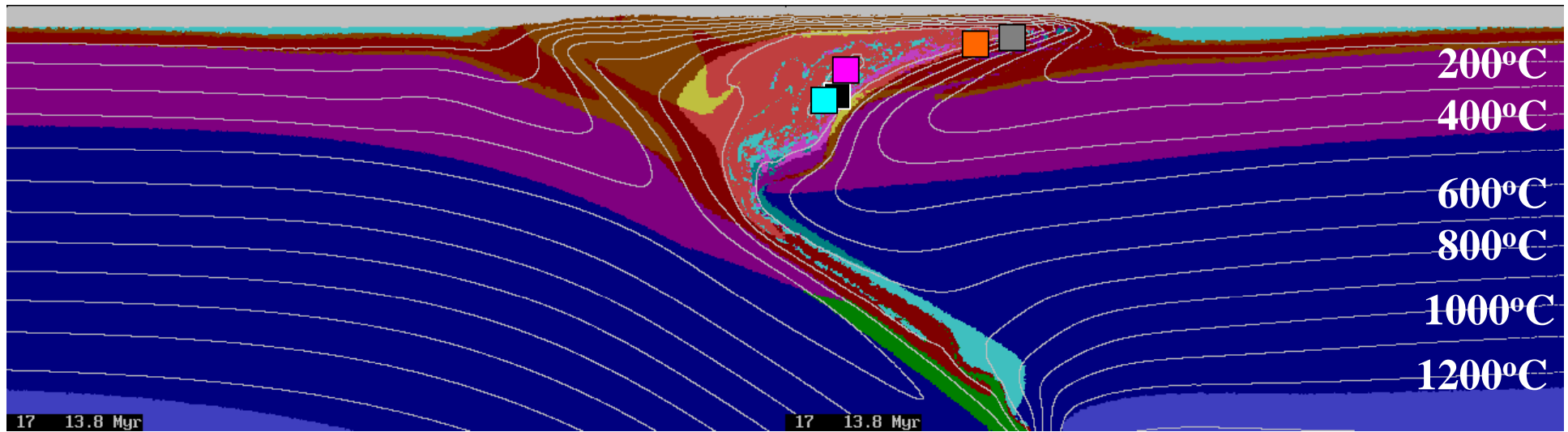
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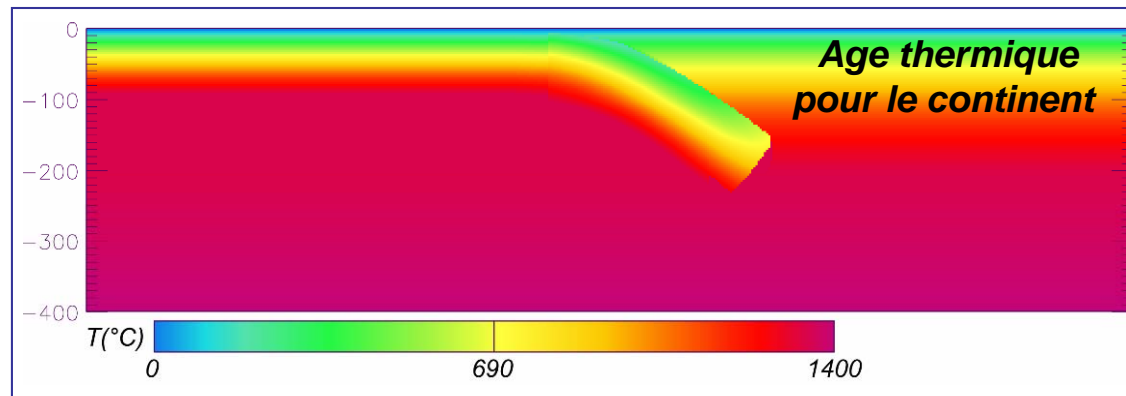
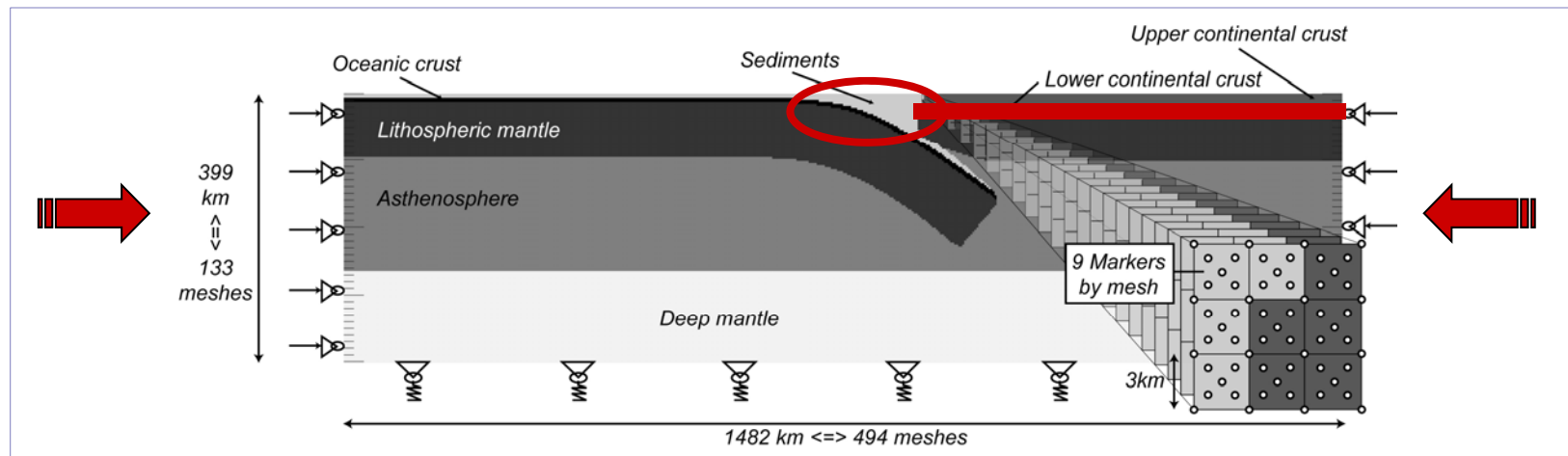
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 (Gerya et al., 2007)



ftp://nazca.ethz.ch/tgerya/animations/Hot_Channel.ppt
(Gerya et al., 2007)

Conclusions

- Whatever their origin (continental or oceanic), the major part of the exhumation (from mantle depth to crustal depth) of HP to UHP rocks is related to subduction processes, the final exhumation is related to collisional processes.
- Exhumation of solid rocks requires the weakening of the subduction channel by the occurrence of hydrated sediments, hydrated peridotites.
- The driving forces responsible for exhumation are a combination of buoyancy (dominant for exhumation of continental rocks) and channel flow coupled with underplating (dominant for exhumation of oceanic rocks)
- Exhumation velocities are independent of plate velocities: in Himalaya : 10 cm/yr, in the Alps : 1 cm/yr while exhumation rate : 1 to 3 cm/yr
- Low velocity (< 5 mm/yr) exhumation of HP-LT metasediments is a long-lasting process, which occurs in an accretionary wedge environment;
- low to intermediate velocity ($1 < v < 20$ mm/yr) exhumation of HP to UHP oceanic rocks is a discontinuous process which occurs within a serpentized subduction channel
- high velocity exhumation (up to 80 mm/yr) of UHP units is extremely short-lived (< 10 Myr) and occurs in the mantle wedge, combining both asthenospheric return flow and buoyancy forces.

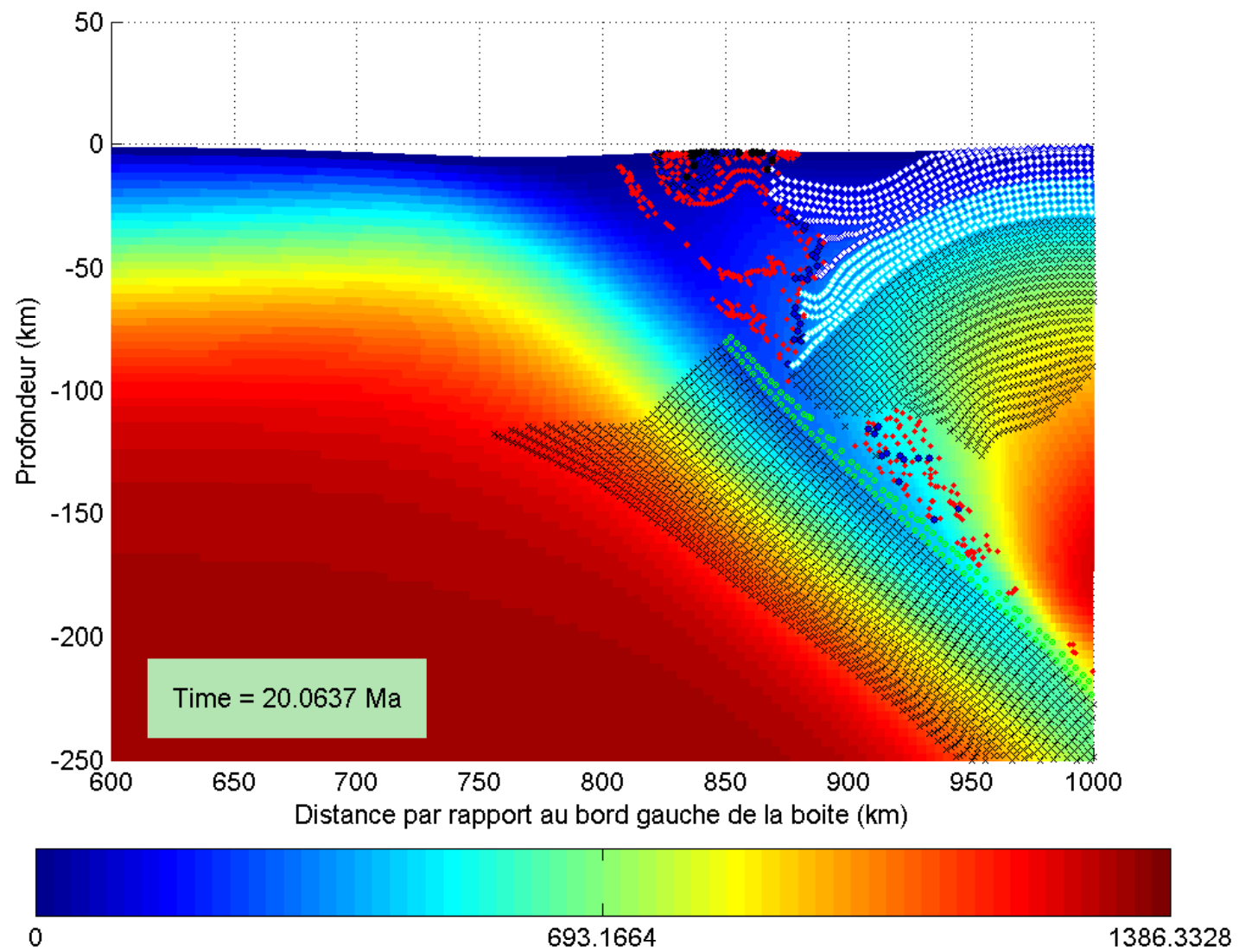


Les paramètres testés

Yamato et al., 2007

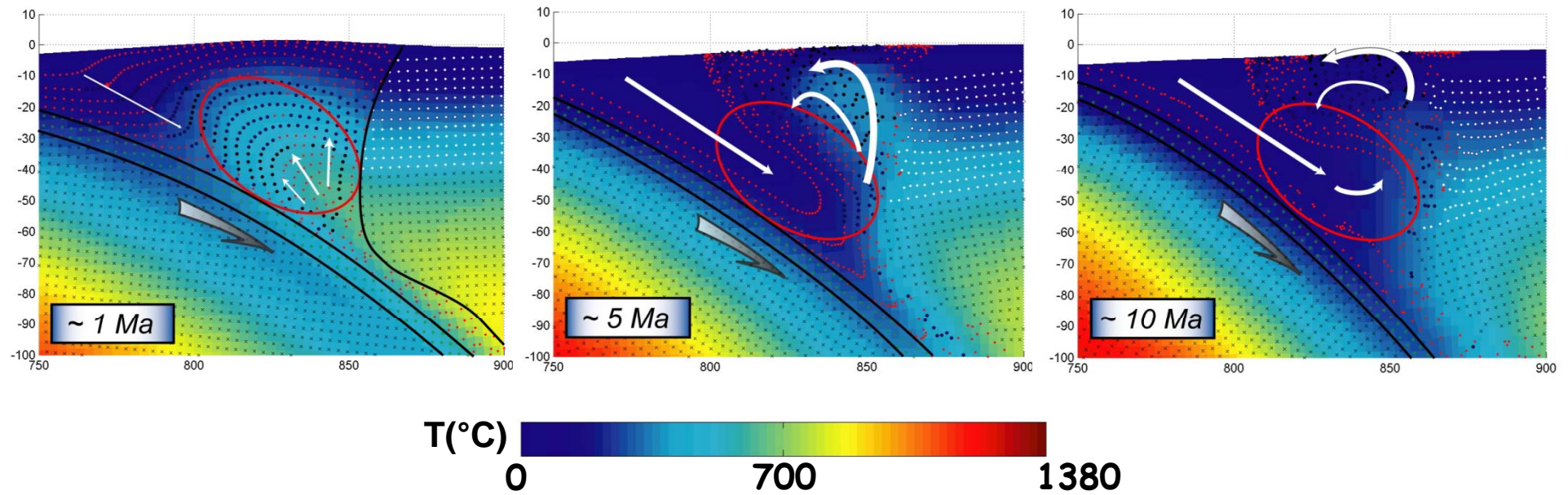
Expérience Standard

<i>La vitesse de convergence</i>	3 cm.an⁻¹	1,5 cm.an⁻¹	6 cm.an⁻¹
<i>Age thermique pour le continent</i>	160 Ma	250 Ma	
<i>Croûte continentale inférieure</i>	Diabase	Quartz	
<i>Prisme d'accrétion</i>	Quartz	Quartz faible	Schistes



Les résultats

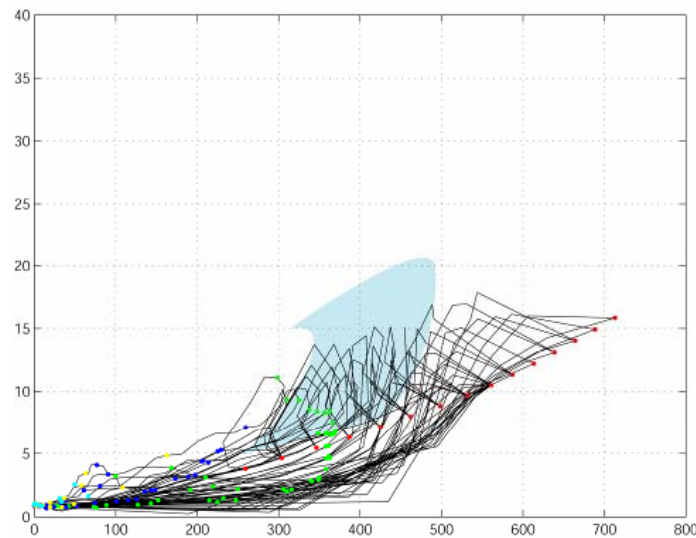
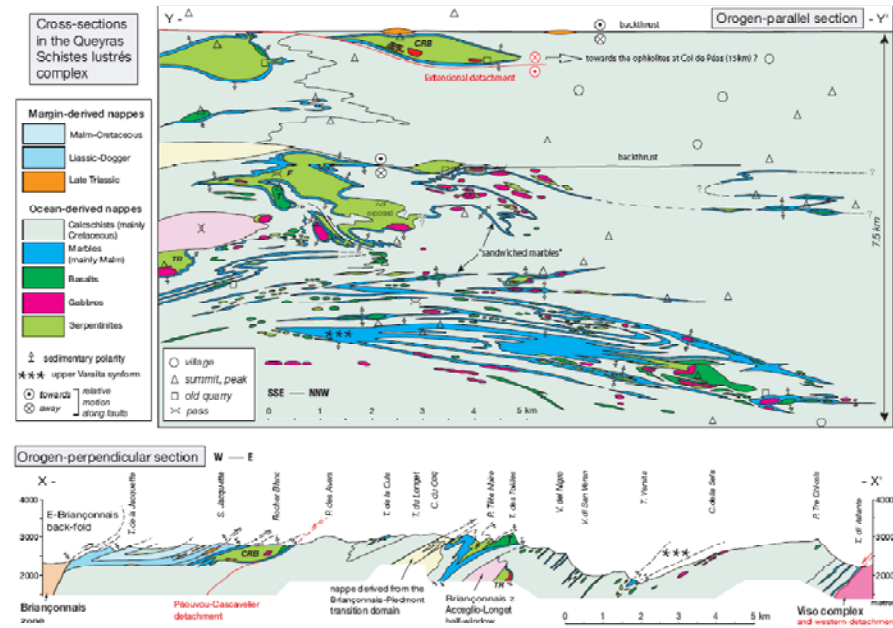
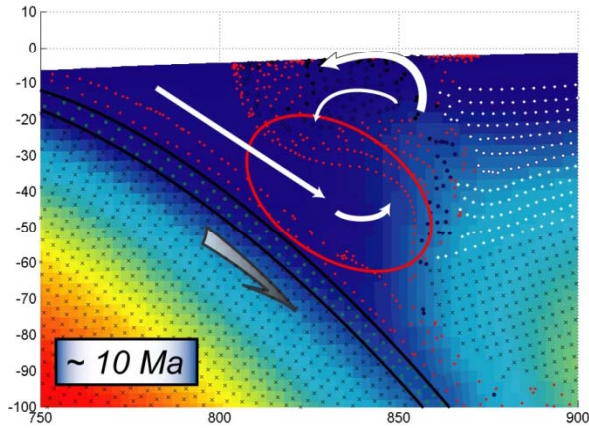
Evolution au sein du prisme d'accrétion



Yamato et al., 2007

Les résultats

Bon accord avec les données naturelles



Mais pas d'exhumation de la croûte océanique ...