A multi-isotope study (Fe, Ge, O) of hydrothermal alteration in the Limousin ophiolite (French Massif Central)

Afifé El Korh, Marie-Christine Boiron, Damien Cividini

To cite this version:
Afifé El Korh, Marie-Christine Boiron, Damien Cividini. A multi-isotope study (Fe, Ge, O) of hydrothermal alteration in the Limousin ophiolite (French Massif Central). Lithos, Elsevier, 2020, 378-379, pp.105876. 10.1016/j.lithos.2020.105876. hal-03135104

HAL Id: hal-03135104
https://hal.univ-lorraine.fr/hal-03135104
Submitted on 9 Feb 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License
Research Article

A multi-isotope study (Fe, Ge, O) of hydrothermal alteration in the Limousin ophiolite (French Massif Central)

Affif El Korh a,⁎, Marie-Christine Boiron b, Damien Cividini c

a Unit of Earth Sciences, Department of Geosciences, University of Fribourg, Chemin du Musée 6, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland
b Université de Lorraine, CNRS, GeoResources, F-54000 Nancy, France
c Centre de Recherches Pétrographiques et Géochimiques (CRPG), UMR 7358 CNRS-Université de Lorraine, 15 rue Notre Dame des Pauvres, BP 20, F-54501 Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy Cedex, France

A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 9 August 2020
Received in revised form 17 October 2020
Accepted 9 November 2020
Available online 12 November 2020

Keywords:
Iron isotopes
Germanium isotopes
Oxygen isotopes
Serpentinites
Amphibolites
Ophiolites

A B S T R A C T

Geochanical studies using non-traditional stable isotopes can help tracing processes of hydrothermal alteration (or hydrothermal metamorphism) of ancient oceanic lithosphere. In this study, we have measured non-traditional Ge and Fe isotopes and traditional O isotopes in a series of ultrabasic and basic rocks from the Limousin ophiolite (French Massif Central) to decipher the different signatures of hydrothermal vs. magmatic processes. Serpentinites are strongly oxidised rocks (Fe3+/2Fe: 0.58–0.71) and display δ18O values (+5.0 to +6.1‰) typical of hydrothermally altered ultrabasic rocks. They display δ56Fe (+0.15 to +0.18‰) and δ74Ge values (+0.48 to +0.93‰) similar to heavier than ultrabasic rocks. The negative correlation between δ18O and δ74Ge and between δ18O and δ56Fe, suggests that Ge and Fe isotopes have fractionated during hydrothermal alteration. The δ74Ge shows a slight positive correlation with the δ56Fe, indicating concomitant Ge and Fe isotope fractionation towards heavier values during hydrothermal alteration. However, δ56Fe values display a larger deviation from ultrabasic rocks than δ74Ge and δ18O values, suggesting that oxidising conditions have enhanced Fe isotope fractionation to a larger extent than Ge isotopes. Amphibolites display Fe3+/2Fe ratios (0.11–0.14) and δ56Fe values (+0.03 to +0.17‰) typical of mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB). δ74Ge values are typical of high-T hydrothermally altered MORB (+6.2 to +6.6‰). δ18O values show a small range (+0.72 to +0.77‰) and are heavier than most basalts and gabbros. The δ18O slightly decreases with the increase of the δ56Fe, indicating that Fe isotopes may have fractionated towards lighter values during hydrothermal alteration. However, the lack of correlation between δ18O and δ56Fe values indicates that Ge isotope fractionation has prevailed over Fe isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration of basic rocks in the absence of oxidising conditions.

© 2020 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

1. Introduction

Ophiolite-derived rocks composed of ultrabasic (peridotites, serpentinites) and basic rocks (gabbros, basalts) are remnants of ancient oceanic lithosphere that were accreted in convergent settings by subduction/exhumation or obduction processes. Fluid-rock interactions in subducted plates and ophiolites may be sources of significant mass transfer between the oceanic lithosphere and the fluid and volatile phases. The oceanic lithosphere undergoes various stages of hydrothermal alteration (or hydrothermal metamorphism) from its formation along mid-oceanic ridge to its accretion in convergent settings (e.g. Beinlich et al., 2010; Cartwright and Barnicoat, 1999; Muehlenbachs, 1998): 1) High-temperature (high-T; T > 350 °C up to late magmatic conditions) hydrothermally alteration close to spreading ridges and black smokers is responsible for Ca enrichment and Mg depletion in basic rocks, as well as for a decrease of the δ18O compared to mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB; δ18O = +5.8 ± 0.3‰; Muehlenbachs, 1998, and references therein). Sulphides may precipitate on the ocean floor in black-smoker-type deposits, while gabbros are altered into epidotites under black-smokers; 2) Low-temperature (low-T; T from <100 °C to 350 °C) alteration in the upper part of the oceanic lithosphere is responsible for Mg enrichment, Ca depletion, and for a δ18O increase compared to MORB. The δ18O decreases with depth, i.e. with decreasing the amount of percolating fluids in the deeper parts of the ocean crust (gabbros); 3) Fluid–rock interactions during devolatilisation reactions related to subduction zone metamorphism if the oceanic lithosphere is subducted; 4) Fluid–rock interactions related to low- to medium-pressure metamorphism during obduction/exhumation of ophiolites related to orogenic processes; and 5) Migration of late- to post-orogenic fluids.

Studies on stable Fe and Ge isotopes showed that they can fractionate at both low-T and high-T magmatic and hydrothermal conditions and can be employed as tracers of magmatic, metamorphic and hydrothermal processes (for a review, see Sossi et al., 2016; El Korh et al., 2017a; Rouxel and Luais, 2017; Johnson et al., 2020).

⁎ Corresponding author.
E-mail address: affif.elkorh@unifr.ch (A. El Korh).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lithos.2020.105876
0024-4937/© 2020 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
Iron isotopes (masses 54, 56, 57 and 58) can fractionate among Earth reservoirs, especially if changes in redox conditions and bonding environment are involved (e.g. Polyakov and Mineev, 2000; Sossi and O’Neill, 2017). Deviation of the δ56Fe/δ54Fe ratio is expressed as δ56Fe = [(δ56Fe/δ54Fe)sample/(δ56Fe/δ54Fe)IRM-M014 − 1] × 1000 (with x = 56 or 57), relative to the IRMM-014 Fe standard solution. Fe isotope fractionation in magmatic rocks mainly results from: 1) partial melting (Teng et al., 2013; Weyer and Ionov, 2007; Williams et al., 2005); 2) fractional crystallisation (Sossi et al., 2012); 3) variations in mantle oxidation state and oxygen fugacity (Dauphas et al., 2009; Williams et al., 2005) and; 4) mantle metasomatism resulting from subduction of isotopically variable oceanic crust and Fe transport through fluid migration in the deep mantle (Bear and Johnson, 2004; Poitrasson et al., 2013; Zhao et al., 2010). Magmatic and metasomatic processes are responsible for the heavier Fe isotopic signatures of oceanic basalts [MORB, ocean island basalts (OIB), and back arc basin basalts (BABB)] compared to the bulk Earth mantle (+0.034 ± 0.01‰; 2σ standard error [SE]), mantle rocks (Cr-rich dunites, peridotites and xenoliths: δ56Fe from −0.540 to +0.173‰; 2σ) and island arc basalts (δ56Fe from −0.037 to +0.143‰) (Craddock et al., 2013; Dauphas et al., 2009; Kontner et al., 2016; Nebel et al., 2013, 2015; Poitrasson et al., 2013; Sossi et al., 2016; Su et al., 2015; Weyer and Ionov, 2007; Zhang et al., 2019, 2020; Zhao et al., 2010, 2017). Besides, Fe isotopic compositions of MORB and BABB (δ56Fe from +0.062 to +0.176‰) cover a smaller range than OIB (δ56Fe from −0.011 to +0.300‰) (Kontner et al., 2016; Nebel et al., 2013; Schuessler et al., 2009; Sossi et al., 2016; Teng et al., 2008, 2013; Weyer and Ionov, 2007).

During hydrothermal metamorphism of the oceanic lithosphere, significant changes in redox conditions are associated with dissolution and precipitation of Fe-bearing minerals on (sub-)sea floor. Because of the higher solubility of Fe2+ compared to Fe3+ in hydrous fluids, hydrothermal processes under reducing conditions produce fluids enriched in light-Fe isotopes as well as high-T basalts-hosted vent fluids from mid-ocean ridges with a δ56Fe lower of c. −0.2 to −0.7‰ than igneous rocks (Bennett et al., 2009; Rouxel et al., 2008). Fe is mainly transported as Fe-chloride complexes in fluids (Manning, 2004). Changes in the non-redox parameters [such as ligand composition (chloride, sulphide), speciation, Fe coordination] is also expected to trigger Fe isotopic fractionation in Fe-bearing solutions (Hill et al., 2010).

Hydrothermal alteration produces Fe2+ -bearing phases (e.g. Fe-sulphides) that are generally isotopically lighter than Fe3+ -bearing secondary products (e.g. Fe-rich clays or Fe-hydroxides), which show higher δ56Fe values than fresh MORB (Bennett et al., 2009; Polyakov and Mineev, 2000; Rouxel et al., 2003). The variety of alteration products results in highly heterogeneous Fe isotopic compositions of the altered oceanic crust, although similar in mean to the MORB value (δ56Fe from −0.73 to +1.39‰; mean: +0.08 ± 0.13‰; 2σ SE; Rouxel et al., 2003; Williams et al., 2009). Besides, hydrothermal alteration of abyssal peridotites produces abyssal serpentinites with high Fe4+/2Fe ratios (Debret et al., 2014; Mével, 2003) and δ56Fe ranging from −0.10‰ to +0.11‰ (Craddock et al., 2013; Debret et al., 2016).

Germanium is a trace element in most silicate rocks. Because of its oxidation state of 4+ and similar ionic and covalent radii to Si, Ge can be incorporated into SiO2 tetrahedras (Bernstein, 1985). Its isotope fractionation in magmatic rocks mainly results from: 1) partial melting (Teng et al., 2013; Weyer and Ionov, 2007; Williams et al., 2005); 2) fractional crystallisation (Sossi et al., 2012); 3) variations in mantle oxidation state and oxygen fugacity (Dauphas et al., 2009; Williams et al., 2005) and; 4) mantle metasomatism resulting from subduction of isotopically variable oceanic crust and Fe transport through fluid migration in the deep mantle (Bear and Johnson, 2004; Poitrasson et al., 2013; Zhao et al., 2010). Magmatic and metasomatic processes are responsible for the heavier Ge isotopic signatures of oceanic basalts [MORB, ocean island basalts (OIB), and back arc basin basalts (BABB)] compared to the bulk Earth mantle (+0.37 to +0.68‰; 2σ) and sulphide deposits (−0.47 to −2.98‰) (Escoube et al., 2012, 2015; Rouxel et al., 2006). Hydrothermal vent fluids have heavy-Ge isotopic compositions (+0.61 to +2.20‰), which remain lower than the estimated δ74Ge value of seawater (+3.00‰) (Escoube et al., 2015). Quantiﬁcation of equilibrium Ge isotope fractionation between fluids and minerals predicts that heavier Ge isotopes are enriched in minerals with shorter Ge–O bond lengths (Li et al., 2009). Thus, fluids in equilibrium with olivine are expected to be isotopically heavier than the solid phase (Rouxel and Luais, 2017), resulting in higher δ74Ge measured in serpentinites compared to unaltered ultrabasic rocks (Luais, 2012).

Recent studies have shown that the subducted oceanic crust can conserve the Fe and Ge isotopic composition of their hydrothermally altered basal protolith during high-pressure (HP) metamorphism (Bear and Johnson, 2004; Li et al., 2016; El Korh et al., 2017a, 2017b; Inglis et al., 2017), while Fe isotopic fractionation may occur in HP blueschist-facies serpentinites (Debret et al., 2016). Deciphering the signatures of fluid–rock interactions in ophiolites can be relatively complex because these rocks often display various stages of fluid–rock interactions, fluid overprinting or polymetamorphism, especially in the case of subducted ophiolites. This study investigates non-traditional Fe and Ge isotope fractionation in ultrabasic (serpentinites) and basic rocks (amphibolite facies metagabbros) of the Limousin ophiolite (French Massif Central) that were not subducted during the Variscan orogeny. We aim to characterise the isotopic signatures of (sub-)sea floor hydrothermal alteration vs. magmatic processes and to understand processes controlling isotope fractionation during hydrothermal metamorphism in ancient non-subducted hydrothermally altered oceanic rocks.

2. Geological setting

The Limousin area is located in the northwestern French Massif Central. It is part of the European Variscan belt, which was formed by the Devonian to Carboniferous collision of Laurussia (formed by the assembly of Laurentia, Baltica and Avalonia continents) and Gondwana continents (Fig. 1a) (e.g. Lardeaux et al., 2014; Matte, 2001). Two main collision stages have been characterised in the Western Variscan belt. The Variscan orogeny was initiated during the Middle Devonian by the closure of the oceanic domains (including the Rheic ocean), which were opened during the Cambro-Ordovician rifting between the continental domains, and by the dislocation of the northern margin of the Gondwana (e.g.; Kroner and Romer, 2013; von Raumer et al., 2015). The collision between Laurussia and Gondwana-derived terranes occurred during the Early Carboniferous and was followed by Late Carboniferous orogenic collapse (Kroner and Romer, 2013; Lardeaux et al., 2014; Franke et al., 2017).

The western European Variscan belt is composed of three major domains (Fig. 1a): (1) the Rheno-Hercynian Zone (external domain), (2) the Saxothuringian Zone and (3), the Moldanubian Zone (internal allochthonous domain) (e.g. Franke et al., 2017; Lardeaux et al., 2014). The allochthonous domain was formed by the superposition of nappes derived from peri-Gondwanan regions and includes a series of ophiolites and ophiolite-derived basic and ultrabasic rocks. (von Raumer et al., 2015, and references therein). In the Western Variscan
belt, the emplacement of the ophiolite magmatic precursors along the Gondwana margin have been interpreted as the result of a late-Cambrian active margin (intra-continental back-arc basin rifting) that has followed the closure of the Proto-Rheic ocean during the Cambrian–Ordovician (von Raumer et al., 2015). Other studies consider the ophiolites as the remnants of a narrow ocean between Gondwana and Armorica named the “Galicia-South Brittany-Moldanubian” or “Medio-European” ocean (Matte, 2001; Faure et al., 2009; Lardeaux et al., 2014).

The FMC consists of a series of nappes, which were piled during the Devonian–Early Carboniferous, and display different units (Girardeau et al., 1986; Ledru et al., 1994; Faure et al., 2009). In the Limousin area, the Upper Allochthon (or Gartempe Unit) is formed by a series of low-grade Palaeozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic associations (Fig. 1b). The Middle Allochthon (also known as the Upper Gneiss Unit), includes rocks from the “leptyno-amphibolite groups” (LAGs) (Santallier et al., 1988): paragneisses, leptynites and amphibolites of medium to high grade metamorphism, as well as migmatic metagreywackes and relics of eclogites and granulites. The Lower Allochthon (also known as the Lower Gneiss Unit) is mainly composed of metasedimentary rocks (paragneisses, micaschists, metashales and metagreywackes), as well as Late Proterozoic–Early Cambrian and Ordovician leucocratic orthogneisses. The Parautochthon basement is composed of metasediments and metagranites.

Remnants of subducted ophiolites occur as lenses of HP–UHP eclogites (zoisite-eclogites and kyanite-eclogites; Berger et al., 2010), which crop out at the basis of the Middle Allochthon. U–Pb age data indicate that eclogites have recorded a protolith age of 475–489 Ma (zircon), indicating that their protoliths were emplaced during the Cambro-Ordovician rifting (Berger et al., 2010). The UHP event ($P \approx 2.9 \pm 0.5$ GPa, $T \approx 660 \pm 70$ °C) corresponds to a subduction at a depth of 100 km and is dated at 412 ± 5 Ma (Berger et al., 2010).

The Limousin ophiolite belongs to the suite of oceanic rocks recognised in the Moldanubian Zone (von Raumer et al., 2015). It corresponds to a series of 1–5 km wide non-subducted ophiolite massifs, forming a 25 km long thrust sheet of basic and ultrabasic rocks in the

---

**Fig. 1.** Geological map of the studied area in the Limousin ophiolite (modified after Berger et al., 2005, 2010, and El Korh et al., 2019, 2020). AM, Armorican Massif; BF, Black Forest; ECM, External Crystalline Massifs of the Alps; FMC, French Massif Central; LC, Lizard Complex; Py, Pyrenees; RM, Rhenish Massif; VM, Vosges Massif; MZ, Moldanubian zone; RHZ, Rheo-Hercynian zone; STZ, Saxo-Thuringian zone.
upper part of the Middle Allochthon (Dubuisson et al., 1989); Berger et al., 2005, 2006). The Limousin ophiolite has been interpreted as the plutonic sequence of a lherzolite-harzburgite ophiolite type, emplaced in a slow-spreading mid-ocean ridge (Berger et al., 2006). The ophiolite bodies are composed of a series of serpentinised ultrabasic rocks and basic amphibolite-facies rocks, such as diopside-bearing harzburgites, harzburgites, dunites, wehrlites, harzburgites, troctolites, (meta)gabbros and amphibolites (Berger et al., 2005). Further to magma emplacement, the rocks were submitted to a pervasive seafloor hydrothermal alteration under low-P conditions (~0.2 GPa), with temperature decreasing from high-T late-magmatic conditions to lower-T greenschist–zeolite metamorphic facies (Berger et al., 2005). The Limousin ophiolite-derived rocks have not been affected by a pervasive Variscan orogenic metamorphism, which probably

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Rock type</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Mineralogical assemblage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAU-1</td>
<td>Serpentinite</td>
<td>Saint-Laurent</td>
<td>Serp-chl-spl-amph± ol± cpx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAU-2</td>
<td>Serpentinite</td>
<td>Saint-Laurent</td>
<td>Serp-chl-spl-Fe ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ-6</td>
<td>Serpentinite</td>
<td>Le Cluzeau</td>
<td>Serp-amph-chl-spl-Fe ox ± Fe sulph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOT-2a</td>
<td>Serpentinite</td>
<td>La Flotte</td>
<td>Serp-ol-Fe ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOT-2b</td>
<td>Serpentinite</td>
<td>La Flotte</td>
<td>Serp-chl-spl-Fe ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ-1</td>
<td>Amphibolite</td>
<td>Le Cluzeau</td>
<td>Amph-plag-Fe ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ-1a</td>
<td>Amphibolite</td>
<td>Le Cluzeau</td>
<td>Amph-plag-Fe ox ± chl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ-4</td>
<td>Amphibolite</td>
<td>Le Cluzeau</td>
<td>Amph-plag-ttn-Fe ox ± Fe sulph ± chl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ-5</td>
<td>Amphibolite</td>
<td>Le Cluzeau</td>
<td>Amph-plag-chl-Fe ox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Samples are from El Korh et al. (2019, 2020).

**See Fig. 1.

***The mineral abbreviations are from Kretz (1983); Fe sulph: Fe-sulphides (pyrite).

Fig. 2. Photomicrographs of the studied serpentinites (a–d) and amphibolites (e–f) from the Limousin ophiolite. (a) Serpentinite LAU2: ultrabasic protolith totally altered into serpentinite without relics of magmatic minerals; serpentine (serp), tremolite (tr), chlorite (chl), spinel (spl). (b) Serpentinite FLOT2b: olivine (ol) replaced by serpentine. Serpentine is rimmed by coronas of amphibole (amph) (mainly tremolite) associated with chlorite and spinel. (c) Serpentinite FLOT2a: olivine partially to totally replaced by yellow serpentine. (d) Serpentinite FLOT2b: Replacement of the original magmatic minerals by serpentine, chlorite, spinel, and Fe-oxides. (e) Fine-grained amphibolite CLUZ1 slightly foliated and mainly consisting of plagioclase (plag) and hornblende (hbl). (f) Large-grained isotropic amphibolite CLUZ4: aggregates formed by large crystals of Mg-hbl replacing magmatic pyroxene. Amphibole aggregates are rimmed by plag-hbl symplectites and hbl needles.
took place before nappe emplacement and accretion of ophiolite-derived rocks (Berger et al., 2005).

3. Studied samples

We have investigated the Fe and Ge isotopic compositions of five serpentinites (LAU1, LAU2, CLUZ6, FLOT2a, FLOT2b) and four amphibolite-facies basic rocks (CLUZ1, CLUZ1a, CLUZ4 and CLUZ5) from La Flotte, La Cluzeau and Saint-Laurent ophiolite massifs (Fig. 1b; Table 1; see also El Korh et al., 2019, 2020).

The ultrabasic rocks are highly serpentiniated and have developed the typical mesh textures resulting from serpentinitisation at mid-ocean ridges (Bach et al., 2006; Viti and Mellini, 1998): brown Fe-rich core parts are rimmed by a second Fe-poorer yellow generation—ocean ridges (Bach et al., 2006; Viti and Mellini, 1998): brown Fe-spinel (XMg: 0.02—0.53 and 0.12—0.57), Fe-hydroxides and rare relicts of olivine (LAU1). Sample LAU1 contains a higher abundance of amphibole. In the serpentinites from Le Cluzeau (CLUZ6) and La Flotte, the Cluzeau and Saint-Laurent ophiolite massifs (Fig. 1b; Table 1; see also El Korh et al., 2019, 2020).

The temperature of hydrothermal alteration of ultrabasic rocks is estimated between 350 and 500 °C, because of the presence of tremolitic amphibole and the absence of talc (Berger et al., 2005). In particular, despite low Li abundances, δ7Li variations in the mineral assemblage of serpentinites have allowed to determine changes in hydrothermal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>δ7Li (%)</th>
<th>δ7Li (%)</th>
<th>σ(n)</th>
<th>Median ± 2σ</th>
<th>Median ± 2σ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCC-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAU1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAU2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOT2a</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOT2b</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ1a</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUZ5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

δ7Li values (%) refer to IRMM-014 Fe standard normalisation; *2σ uncertainties for the reference values of PCC-1 geostandard given as 95% confidence level; 2σ uncertainties for the measured PCC-1 geostandard and for the studied samples are given as 2σ standard error (δ7Li).

alteration conditions, due to a temperature decrease and/or variations in the δ^7Li composition (El Korh et al., 2019).

Two types of amphibolites were studied: fine-grained slightly foliated amphibolites (CLUZ1 and CLUZ1a) and isotropic amphibolites (CLUZ4 and CLUZ5), which derive from layered and isotropic gabbros, respectively (Berger et al., 2005). The two studied types of amphibolites display compatible and incompatible trace elements (including REE and HFSE and transition metals) typical of MORB (Sun and McDonough, 1989), with (Ce/Yb)PM ratio of 0.60 to 0.66. Only the LILE, Li, Pb and Sr abundances are slightly higher than N-MORB, which can suggest mobile element enrichment during hydrothermal alteration. Actually, amphibolites have Li abundances and δ^7Li typical of hydrothermally altered sheeted dykes and gabbros that have interacted with heavy-Li fluids (seawater or upwelling hydrothermal fluids) under high-T conditions (El Korh et al., 2019). Equilibration between amphibole and plagioclase in amphibolites has occurred between c. 570 and 750 °C during high-T hydrothermal alteration (Berger et al., 2005).

Table 2 summarises the SiO2, Al2O3, Fe2O3tot, XMG, Na2O, CaO, Cr, Ge, Rb and Ba concentrations, as well as the Al2O3/SiO2, Y/Ti, (Ce/Yb)NPM and Fe3+/ΣFe ratios (El Korh et al., 2019, 2020), that will be discussed below.

4. Analytical techniques

4.1. O isotopes

The oxygen isotope compositions of whole rocks were determined in the Stable Isotope Laboratory of the Institute of Institute of Earth Surface Dynamics (IDYST), University of Lausanne. Oxygen was extracted from 2 to 3 mg of rock powder using a 10 W New Wave CO2 laser and F2 gas. Isotopic composition of extracted oxygen was analysed with a Thermo-Finnigan MAT 253 gas source mass spectrometer. δ^18O values are expressed in ‰ relative to VSMOW (Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water) and are corrected to the LS_1 quartz standard (in-house standard of the University of Lausanne; 18.1‰). The LS_1 standard was analysed to monitor data accuracy and reproducibility (daily average value: +18.02 ± 0.32‰, n = 2) (Table 3).

4.2. Fe isotopes

The whole rock Fe isotope compositions were measured in liquid mode by multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (MC-ICP-MS) at the CRPC-Nancy using a NeptunePlus spectrometer (ThermoFisher Scientific, Germany and USA), following the procedure
described in Liu et al. (2014) and El Korh et al. (2017a). Fe was separated according to the following chemical procedure: c.10 mg of powdered samples were dissolved in three steps using: 1) a 2:1 mixture of HF (28 N) and HNO₃ (15 N) on a hot plate at 90 °C; 2) HNO₃ (15 N) at 60 °C; and 3) HCl (7 N) at 60 °C. After sample centrifugation, Fe was isolated through AG-MP-1 resin-exchange chromatography columns. Fractions were eluted with HCl (2 N) and dried down. Fe recovery is 88–99%. The dry fractions were then dissolved in HNO₃ (7 N) and dried down, before being re-dissolved in HNO₃ (0.05 N) for MC-ICP-MS analyses.

The MC-ICP-MS instrument was equipped with a standard nebuliser and cyclonic chamber, as well as Ni skimmer and sampler cones in standard geometrical configuration. In order to solve argide polyatomic interferences on Fe masses (54Ar¹¹On on 56Fe, 40Ar¹⁶O on 56Fe; 40Ar¹⁶O²H on 57Fe), analyses were performed in static mode at a high resolution (M/ΔM ≈ 8000) on the left side (low mass) of the Fe peaks. The cup configuration consisted of: Low 3 (53Cr), Low 2 (54Fe), Axial (56Fe) and High 1 (57Fe). 53Cr was used for the correction of the isobaric interference between 54Cr and 54Fe intensities. Gas flow rates, torch parameters and ion lenses were optimised by measurement of the IRMM-014 ultra-pure Fe standard. Prior to optimising the peak shapes and centring, the correction coefficients between the Faraday cups were determined by gain calibration. Analyses were carried out on 2–5 ppm Fe solutions, diluted in HNO₃ (0.05 N). Analytical sequences consisted of 50 cycles (10 min in total), with 8 s integration time, after 13 min washout in HNO₃ (0.5 N) and 8 min washout in HNO₃ (0.05 N). Each sample analysis was sequentially bracketed by a measurement of the IRMM-014 standard. Fe isotope compositions are reported in ‰ standard delta values (δ⁵⁶Fe and δ⁵⁷Fe), relative to the IRMM-014 standard.

Data bulk external reproducibility and accuracy were estimated by replicate analyses of the FCC-1 peridotite (Austin Creek, California, USA) geostandard (USGS) which was submitted to the same chemical and analytical procedure as the samples. The mean δ⁵⁶Fe and δ⁵⁷Fe values are within uncertainty with the data reported in the literature (Table 4).

4.3. Ge isotopes

The whole rock Ge isotope ratios were measured using the Neptune Plus spectrometer MC-ICP-MS at the CRPG-Nancy (Table 5). Ge dissolution and separation followed the chemical procedure given in Luais (2012). The powdered samples (c. 300 mg) were dissolved in a 3:1 mixture of HF (28 N) and HNO₃ (15 N) at 60–65 °C, because of the strong Ge volatility. Several steps of leaching with HF and centrifugation allowed Ge recovery in the supernatant fraction (Luais 2012). Ge was isolated using two types of resin-exchange chromatography columns: 1) a AG 50 W-X8 (hydrogen form, 200 400 mesh, 2 ml) and 2) an AG 50 W-X8 (hydrogen form, 200–400 mesh, 2 ml) cation-exchange resin, where Ge was eluted with HNO₃ (0.5 N) (Ge recovery: ~100%) (Luais 2012). Ge isotope analyses were carried out on 10 ppb diluted Ge standards and samples in HNO₃ (0.01 N). Standards and samples were doped with the NBS SRM 994 Ga reference international isotopic standard (δ⁶⁸Ga/δ⁶⁹Ga = 1.50676; Machlan et al., 1986), in a 10:1 ratio to monitor mass bias accuracy and instrumental drift during the analytical session.

The MC-ICP-MS spectrometer was equipped with a hydride generation introduction system (HGIS) to increase the sensitivity (Florin et al., 2020). Samples are mixed with a high-reduction solution of NaBH₄ in NaOH in excess, which allows conversion of volatile aqueous species (GeOH₄) to gaseous (GeH₄) hydride species (Dedina and Tsalev 1995), with a yield of 100%. Isobaric interferences that do not form hydrides (such as argidges, Zn, NiO, and FeO) are thus neutralised. Analyses were performed in static mode at a low resolution (M/ΔM = 400), with Ni skimmer and sampler cones placed in standard geometrical configuration. The cup configuration consisted of: Low 3 (⁶⁸Zn), Low 2 (⁶⁹Ga), Low 1 (⁷⁰Ge), Axial (⁷¹Ga), High 1 (⁷²Ge), High 2 (⁷³Ge), ³⁷⁹Zn. ⁶⁸Zn was used to correct the isobaric interference between ⁷⁰Ge and ³⁷⁹Zn mathematically. Gas flow rates, torch parameters and ion lenses were optimised by measurement of the NIST SRM 3120a ultra-pure Ge standard (Luais 2012). The correction coefficients between the Faraday cups were calculated by a gain calibration before optimising peak shapes.

Analyses were carried out on 2–4 ppm Fe solutions, diluted in HNO₃ (0.05 N). Analytical sequences consisted of 60 integration cycles (9 min in total), after 200 s washout in HNO₃ (0.6 N) and 8 + 2 min washout in HNO₃ (0.01 N). Each sample measurement was sequentially bracketed by a measurement of the NIST SRM 3120a standard. Ge isotope compositions are expressed in ‰ standard delta values (δ⁷²Ge, δ⁷³Ge and δ⁷⁴Ge), relative to the NIST SRM 3120a standard.
The long-term stability of the ICP mass spectrometer, the external reproducibility and accuracy of the measurements were estimated by replicate analyses of the JMC and Aldrich Ge solution standards. The average $\delta^{72}$Ge, $\delta^{73}$Ge and $\delta^{74}$Ge values (Table 5) are consistent with their respective reference values (Escoube et al., 2012; Luais 2012).

5. Results

5.1. O isotopes

O isotope compositions of the studied serpentinites, amphibolites and UHP eclogite samples are given in Table 3. Serpentinites from Saint-Laurent and La Flotte have $\delta^{18}$O values varying between +5.0 and +5.3‰. The serpentinite from Le Cluzeau (CLUZ6) shows a higher $\delta^{18}$O of 6.1‰. Amphibolites have $\delta^{18}$O values ranging from +6.2 to +6.6‰ (Fig. 3).

5.2. Fe isotopes

The Fe isotopic compositions of the studied serpentinites, amphibolites and UHP eclogite are given in Table 4. The reproducibility on $\delta^{56}$Fe for all samples is generally lower than $\pm 0.043$‰ at 2σ SE. All data plot within uncertainty on the slope of the equilibrium and kinetic theoretical mass fractionation lines in a $\delta^{56}$Fe vs. $\delta^{57}$Fe diagram (Fig. 4a). The $\delta^{56}$Fe values of serpentinites vary between +0.14 and +0.18‰ (Fig. 4a). Amphibolites have $\delta^{56}$Fe values varying from +0.03 to +0.16‰, within the same range as serpentinites. The two groups of amphibolite facies rocks can be distinguished, even if their $\delta^{56}$Fe ranges

Fig. 5. (a-f) Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$, SiO$_2$, Fe$_2$O$_3$tot, XMg, CaO and Na$_2$O vs. $\delta^{56}$Fe variations in the studied samples. In panels d and f, the correlation coefficient $R^2$ is given for the whole series of amphibolites, as well as for the three samples that correlate well with the $\delta^{56}$Fe (excluding sample CLUZ1a). Error bars are at 2σ SE external reproducibility.
overlap: the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ of metamorphosed dykes do not vary from one sample to the other (+0.12‰), while the metagabbrus display heterogeneous $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ values (+0.03 to +0.16‰) (Fig. 4a).

In serpentinites, the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ does not vary with SiO$_2$, Fe$_2$O$_3$tot, CaO, Cr and Ge concentrations, nor with XMg, Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$, Y/Ti, Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ and (Ce/Yb)$_\text{PM}$ ratios (Figs. 5, 6 and 7). By contrast, the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ displays a good negative correlation with the Ba content (Fig. 7f).

In amphibolites, the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ values do not correlate with SiO$_2$, Ni, Cr, and Ge contents, nor with Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$, Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ and (Ce/Yb)$_\text{PM}$ values (Figs. 5, 6 and 7). The $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ shows a good negative correlation with the Fe$_2$O$_3$tot content only in 3 samples (Fig. 5c), while the Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ only varies slightly with the Fe$_2$O$_3$tot content (Fig. 6b). The $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ also increases with the increase of XMg and Y/Ti (Figs. 5 and 7), and with the decrease of Na$_2$O, Ba and Rb (Figs. 5f and 7e-f). While there is no clear correlation between $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ and CaO values, the highest $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ is measured in sample that shows the highest CaO abundance (CLUZ4; Fig. 5e).

5.3. Ge isotopes

The Ge isotopic compositions of the studied samples are presented in Table 5. All samples have a reproducibility on $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ lower than ± 0.097‰ at 2σ SE. All data plot within uncertainty on the slope of the equilibrium and kinetic theoretical mass fractionation lines in a $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ vs. $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ diagram (Fig. 4b). Serpentinites have $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ values ranging from +0.48 and +0.93‰ that are similar to heavier than the values measured in ultrabasic rocks and MORB (Fig. 8). Amphibolites display a narrow range of $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ values varying from +0.72 to +0.78‰, similar within uncertainty to the heaviest values measured in basaltic (Fig. 8).

In serpentinites, the $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ displays a poor negative correlation with SiO$_2$, as well as a good positive correlation with the (Ce/Yb)$_\text{PM}$ ratio (3 samples out of 5). The $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ does not show any correlation with CaO, Fe$_2$O$_3$tot, Ni, Cr, Ge, concentrations, nor with Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$, XMg and Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ ratio (Figs. 8 and 9). Because of the narrow range of $\delta^{74}\text{Ge}$ values in amphibolites, no correlation can be observed with major and trace element concentrations (Figs. 8 and 9).

6. Discussion: multi-isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration

6.1. O, Fe and Ge isotopic composition of serpentinites

Oxygen isotope fractionation in the oceanic lithosphere is strongly sensitive to hydrothermal alteration processes which can be distinguished by their distinct signatures (Cartwright and Barnicoat 1999; Muehlenbachs 1998). The oxygen isotopic composition of the Limousin serpentinites is typical of peridotites (+5.5 ± 0.2‰; Matthey et al., 1994) and altered ultrabasal rocks (0 to +6‰; Magaritz and Taylor, 1974) (Fig. 3). As the two ranges overlap, our data do not allow to determine whether O isotopes have fractionated during high-T hydrothermal alteration based on the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ alone. As serpentinites are strongly oxidised rocks (Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ from 0.58 to 0.71), the comparison of redox-sensitive isotopes, (such as Fe and Ge isotopes; Polyakov and Mineev 2000; Pokrovsky et al., 2014) with oxygen isotopes are expected to decipher magmatic and hydrothermal signatures in serpentinites.

Serpentinites have Fe$_2$O$_3$tot contents (7.4–11.3‰) and Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ typical of green schist facies serpentinites in ophiolites (e.g. Debret et al., 2014, 2016). Iron isotopic compositions of serpentinites (+0.14 to +0.18‰) are within the range of MORB values (Sossi et al., 2016; Teng et al., 2013), but heavier than the values measured in partially to totally serpentinised abyssal peridotites (−0.10‰ to +0.11‰; Craddock et al., 2013; Debret et al., 2016) (Fig. 10). The absence of correlation between the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$, SiO$_2$, Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$, and the fluid-immobile trace elements Cr, Y/Ti and (Ce/Yb)$_\text{PM}$ ratio, as well as the correlation between the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ and Ba content, suggests that $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ variations in serpentinites do not reflect the protolith signature but Fe isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration (Figs. 5, 6 and 7). There is no evidence of Fe leaching or addition during hydrothermal alteration and Fe oxidation, even if a weak correlation appears between Fe$_2$O$_3$tot content and Fe$_3^+/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ values (Fig. 6b). However, Fe oxidation during hydrothermal alteration of the peridotite protoliths co-occurred with the precipitation of micrometric to nanometric Fe$_3^+$/− rich oxides (magnetite) and hydroxides (brucite) intercalated within serpentinite (Bach et al., 2006; Viti and Mellini 1998). These alteration products preferentially incorporate heavy Fe isotopes (Polyakov and Mineev 2000), resulting in an increase of the $\delta^{56}\text{Fe}$ values measured in some blueschist-facies Alpine antigorite-serpentinites.
However, our results contrast with previous studies, which suggest a conservative behaviour of Fe isotopes during ocean floor hydrothermal alteration of ultrabasic rocks into serpentinites (Craddock et al., 2013; Debret et al., 2016). The heterogeneous $\delta^{56}$Fe values of abyssal serpentinites is thought to reflect variations in the protolith composition, the isotopically heavier-Fe compositions being measured in pyroxene-rich and less depleted peridotites (Williams et al., 2005; Williams and Bizimis 2014). Debret et al. (2018) have observed that the light-Fe signature of Queyras ultrabasic rocks (i.e. Alpine serpentinites) does not correlate with fluid-immobile element ratios (Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$ or Zr/Nb) and reflects mobilisation of Fe during prograde metamorphism. The high $\delta^{56}$Fe values measured in the Limousin serpentinites suggest that Fe isotopes may already fractionate towards heavier values during seafloor hydrothermal alteration in highly oxidised abyssal serpentinites. Thus, subsequently subducted serpentinites may carry heavy-Fe up to the fore-arc mantle wedge and may contribute to mantle Fe heterogeneities. Indeed, large Fe isotope variations from $-0.54$ to $+0.16\%$ have been recorded by bulk mantle xenoliths (e.g. Poitrasson et al., 2013; Zhao et al., 2017).

Germanium isotopic compositions of serpentinites are similar to heavier than ultrabasic rocks (+0.46 to +0.76\%) and MORB (+0.55 to +0.74\%) (Rouxel et al., 2006; Escoube et al., 2012, 2015; Luais 2012; Lalonde and Rouxel, unpublished); Rouxel and Luais 2017) (Fig. 12), suggesting Ge isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration at T between 350 and 500 °C. Besides, the increase of the $\delta^{74}$Ge values with the decrease of SiO$_2$ and with the increase of the (Ce/Yb)$_{PM}$ ratio in serpentinites (Figs. 8 and 9) suggests that the Ge isotopic composition may be controlled by the protolith composition.

Fig. 7. (a–f) (Ce/Yb)$_{PM}$, Y/Ti, Cr, Ge, Rb and Ba vs. $\delta^{56}$Fe variations in the studied samples. Error bars are at 2σ SE external reproducibility.
Fig. 8. (a-g) Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$, SiO$_2$, FeO$_{tot}$, X$_{Mg}$, CaO, Na$_2$O and Fe$^{3+}$/ΣFe vs. δ$^{74}$Ge variations in the studied samples. Error bars are at 2σ SE external reproducibility. Data for ultrabasic rocks and MORB are from: Christie et al. (1986); Mével (2003); Luais (2012); Escoube et al. (2012, 2015); Cottrell and Kelley (2011); Debret et al. (2014); Rouxel and Luais (2017).
Previous studies have shown that Ge isotope fractionation is strongly sensitive to low-T (<350 °C) hydrothermal processes. In particular, marine hydrothermal Fe-rich deposits display δ²⁷⁴Ge from −0.98 to +0.16‰, while negative δ²⁷⁴Ge from −4.71 to −2.98‰ were measured in marine and terrestrial sulfide deposits (Belissont et al., 2014; Escoube et al., 2012, 2015; Rouxel et al., 2006). Hydrothermal alteration can trigger Ge isotope fractionation towards heavier δ²⁷⁴Ge values in altered oceanic crust due to the interaction with heavy-Ge hydrothermal fluids and seawater (Escoube et al., 2015; Rouxel et al., 2006). Moreover, Ge has a strong affinity with Fe hydroxides that precipitate during hydrothermal alteration, which can result in Ge isotope fractionation through Ge adsorption by goethite (Escoube et al., 2015; Pokrovsky et al., 2014). Consequently, the heavier δ²⁷⁴Ge values measured in serpentinites can be interpreted as the result of Ge isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration and oxidation of abyssal peridotites, while Ge isotopes may not have fractionated in the lighter samples.

The δ²⁷⁴Ge in serpentinites displays a good negative correlation with the δ¹⁸O (R² = 0.70) and a good positive correlation with the δ⁵⁶Fe (R² = 0.70) (Figs. 13a and b), suggesting both Ge and Fe fractionation during hydrothermal alteration at T between 350 and 500 °C. However, δ⁵⁶Fe values in serpentinites show a larger deviation from the values typically measured in ultrabasic rocks than δ²⁷⁴Ge and δ¹⁸O values. Hence, oxidising conditions have enhanced fractionation of Fe isotopes to a larger extent than Ge isotopes.

Fig. 9. (a–f) (Ce/Yb)₆PM, Y/Ti, Cr, Ge, Rb and Ba vs. δ²⁷⁴Ge variations in the studied samples. Error bars are at 2σ SE external reproducibility. Data for ultrabasic and basic rocks are from: Luais (2012); Escoube et al. (2012, 2015); Rouxel and Luais (2017); El Korh et al. (2017b).
By contrast, the lowest $\delta^{56}$Fe and $\delta^{74}$Ge values and the highest $\delta^{18}$O value were measured in the sample from Le Cluzeau (CLUZ6), whose major element composition differs from the other serpentinites samples (higher CaO and Fe$_2$O$_3$ tot contents and lower MgO abundance). Contrary to the serpentinites from La Flotte and Saint-Laurent that derive from the alteration of abyssal peridotites, sample CLUZ6 probably derives from a troctolite. Thus, its isotopic signature also reflects a difference in the initial protolith composition in addition to hydrothermal alteration.

6.2. O, Fe, and Ge isotope fractionation during high-temperature hydrothermal alteration in amphibolites

Amphibolites have $\delta^{18}$O values (+6.2 to +6.6‰) that are slightly higher than MORB, in agreement with the $\delta^{18}$O values measured in high-T hydrothermally altered basic rocks (Cartwright and Barnicoat 1999) (Fig. 3). Fe$_2$O$_3$ compositions of amphibolites (5.3–8.6%) are typical of oceanic gabbros (2.47–11.1%; Kaczmarek et al., 2008). Similarly, amphibolites Fe$^{3+}$/ΣFe ratios (0.11–0.14) typical of MORB (Fe$^{3+}$/ΣFe = 0.07–0.16; Christie et al. 1986; Cottrell and Kelley 2011). In particular, sample CLUZ4, which displays symplectites made of anoritic plagioclase + hornblende, have conserved a MORB-like $\delta^{56}$Fe of +0.158 ± 0.040‰. Symplectites and enrichment in Al and Mg were interpreted as the result of an interaction of preexisting amphibole or clinopyroxene with hot seawater-derived fluids, at temperature conditions of the amphibolite-to-greenschist facies transition rather than an effect of the Variscan orogenic metamorphism (see discussion in Berger et al., 2005). Thus, Fe appears to be relatively immobile during high-T hydrothermal alteration. $\delta^{56}$Fe values of amphibolites (+0.03 to +0.16‰) are within the range of MORB, despite a lower $\delta^{56}$Fe value measured in one of the metagabbro samples (CLUZ5) (Fig. 10). The $\delta^{56}$Fe increase with the Fe$_2$O$_3$ decrease and XMg and Y/TiO$_2$ increase argues that Fe isotopic composition reflects the protolith composition, despite an absence of correlation between the $\delta^{56}$Fe and SiO$_2$ and Al$_2$O$_3$/SiO$_2$ contents and between the $\delta^{56}$Fe and the fluid-immobile Cr and (Ce/Yb)$_{PM}$ ratio (Figs. 5 and 7). Assuming that Ba concentrations in amphibolites were not significantly modified by hydrothermal alteration, the negative correlation between $\delta^{56}$Fe and Ba values (Fig. 7) may be caused by variations in the protolith composition as well, as Ba is compatible to mildly incompatible in plagioclase. By contrast, the $\delta^{56}$Fe decrease with the increase of Na$_2$O, and Rb contents and with
the decrease of the CaO content, especially in the metagabbro CLUZ5, would suggest Fe isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration (Figs. 5 and 7). This hypothesis is supported by the good correlation between $\delta^{56}$Fe and $\delta^{18}$O values, despite the restricted range of Fe elemental and isotopic compositions and $\delta^{18}$O values (Fig. 11a). Similarly to serpentinites, a good correlation is observed between $\delta^{56}$Fe and $\delta^{18}$O values ($R^2 = 0.87$); the $\delta^{18}$O increases with the decrease of the $\delta^{56}$Fe. Sample CLUZ5 is richer in chlorite than other amphibolites, where chlorite is only present as an accessory mineral (Table 1). Chlorite formation in metagabbro CLUZ5 indicates partial re-equilibration in the greenschist facies, and thus Fe isotope fractionation under lower temperature conditions of hydrothermal alteration. This contrasts with the positive correlations observed between Fe and O isotope composition in mantle-derived rocks and high-pressure metabasites (El Korh et al., 2017a; Williams et al., 2009). In the low-T hydrothermally altered metabasalts of the Ile de Groix, the $\delta^{18}$O increases with increasing the $\delta^{56}$Fe for each metamorphic facies (El Korh et al., 2017a). Different hypotheses were suggested to explain the coupled Fe and O isotope fractionation: 1) O and Fe fractionation did not occur concomitantly, with O isotopes reflecting the hydrothermal signature, and Fe isotopes mirroring the protolith composition; 2) the different trends observed in eclogites, blueschists and greenschists result from different diffusion rates and kinetic isotope fractionation of Fe compared to O during hydrothermal processes; 3) the temperature of hydrothermal alteration was variable (El Korh et al., 2017a). Williams et al. (2009) interpreted the positive correlation between Fe and O isotopes in bulk mantle eclogite xenoliths from kimberlite pipes as the protolith composition inherited from variable isotope fractionation during disequilibrium partial melting. However, the correlation between $\delta^{18}$O and $\delta^{57}$Fe may also reflect intensive mantle metasomatism (Gréau et al., 2011).

Contrary to the highly oxidised serpentinites, high-T hydrothermal alteration in amphibolites did not trigger any Fe oxidation. This may be due to the precipitation of reduced Fe$^{2+}$-rich alteration products (sulphides) (Rouxel et al., 2003) or to the low permeability of gabbroic rocks, which prevents hydrothermal fluids to migrate (Cartwright and Barnicoat, 1999). Moreover, the various degrees of Fe oxidation states and Fe isotope fractionation between amphibolites and serpentinites can be explained by the different temperature of hydrothermal
alteration, which was lower in serpentinites (350–500 °C) than in amphibolites (570–750 °C) (Berger et al., 2005).

Amphibolites show a small range of δ74Ge values (+0.72 to +0.77‰), that are heavier than most basalts and gabbros (+0.37 to +0.74‰); for a review, see Rouxel and Luais (2017) and than high-pressure metabasites (El Korh et al., 2017b) (Fig. 11). As observed for serpentinites, hydrothermal alteration of basic rocks may have been responsible for Ge isotope fractionation towards heavier values than their protolith. However, no δ56Fe vs. δ18OFe correlation is observed, as δ18OFe values in amphibolites do not differ significantly from the δ18OFe of basic rocks, while δ74Ge values show evidence of a definite deviation from the values typically measured in basic rocks (Fig. 13b). Hence, Ge isotope fractionation has prevailed over Fe isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration of basic rocks. Reducing conditions have enhanced Ge isotope fractionation towards compositions heavier than MORB. A similar behaviour has also been observed during fluid–rock interactions in the retrograde greenschist facies metabasites of the Ile de Groix: in the most retrogressed samples, rehydration reactions in a reducing context triggered Ge isotope fractionation towards heavy compositions compared to the more oxidised greenschists and high-grade facies rocks (El Korh et al., 2017b).

7. Concluding remarks

Three isotopic systems (O, Fe and Ge) were employed to investigate processes controlling isotope fractionation in ancient non-subducted hydrothermally altered oceanic rocks from the Limousin ophiolite. The two main lithologies (serpentinites and amphibolites) display variable δ18OFe and δ74Ge values in amphibolites do not differ significantly from the δ18OFe of basic rocks, while δ74Ge values show evidence of a definite deviation from the values typically measured in basic rocks (Fig. 13b). Hence, Ge isotope fractionation has prevailed over Fe isotope fractionation during hydrothermal alteration of basic rocks. Reducing conditions have enhanced Ge isotope fractionation towards compositions heavier than MORB. A similar behaviour has also been observed during fluid–rock interactions in the retrograde greenschist facies metabasites of the Ile de Groix: in the most retrogressed samples, rehydration reactions in a reducing context triggered Ge isotope fractionation towards heavy compositions compared to the more oxidised greenschists and high-grade facies rocks (El Korh et al., 2017b).

References


References


References

Lithos 378–379 (2020) 105876

Gondwana Res. 48, 258–274.
Girardeau, J., Dubuisson, G., Mercier, J.-C., 1986. Cinématique de mise en place des
ophiolites et nappes crystallophiliennes du Limousin, Ouest du Massif Central
of Roberts Victor kimmerlites: products of extensive mantle metasomatism.
Hall, P.S., Schauble, E.A., Young, E.D., 2010. Effects of changing solution chemistry on Fe3+
74, 6699–6809.
Inglis, E.C., Dehret, B., Burton, K.W., Millet, A.M., Pons, M.L., Dale, C.W., Rouhoul, P., Cooper,
M., Nowell, G.M., McCoy-Cox, A., Williams, H.M., 2017. The behaviour of iron and zinc
stable isotopes accompanying the subduction of mafic oceanic crust: a case study
10.1002/2016GC006735.
Springer Nature Switzerland AG.
Kaczmarek, M.A., Münsterer, G., Rubatto, D., 2008. Trace element chemistry and U–Pb dat-
ing of zircons from oceanic gabbros and their relationship with whole rock composi-
Kanter, J.G., Pietruszka, A.J., Hanan, B.B., Finlayson, V.A., Craddock, P.R., Jackson, M.G.,
Springer Nature Switzerland AG.
Kromer, U., Romer, R.L., 2013. Two plates
from Roberts Victor kimberlites: products of extensive mantle metasomatism.
Mattey, D., Lowry, D., Macpherson, C., 1994. Oxygen isotope composition of mantle peri-
lite in the Armorica microplate: a review. Terra Nova 13, 122–128.
Rendus Geosci. 335, 825–852.
Muelbenbachs, K., 1998. The oxygen isotopic composition of the oceans, sediments and
Mugaburu, M., Taylor, H.P., 1974. Oxygen and hydrogen isotopic studies of serpentinitization in
Matte, P., 2001. The Variscan collage and orogeny (480–997 Ma) and the tectonic defini-
tion of the Armorica microplate: a review, Terra Nova 13, 122–128.
Mattey, D., Lowry, D., Macpherson, C., 1994. Oxygen isotope composition of mantle peri-
Rendus Geosci. 335, 825–852.
Muelbenbachs, K., 1998. The oxygen isotopic composition of the oceans, sediments and
Teng, F.Z., Dauphas, N., Helz, R.T., 2008. Iron isotope fractionation during magmatic differen-
Teng, F.Z., Dauphas, N., Huang, S., Marty, B., 2013. Iron isotope systematics of oceanic ba-
104, 1107–1121.
Williams, H.M., Bizimis, M., 2014. Iron isotopic tracing of mantle heterogeneity within the
Williams, H.M., Peslier, A.H., McCammon, C., Halliday, A.N., Levasseur, S., Teutsch, N., Burg,
W.L., O’Reilly, S.Y., 2015. Fractionation of oxygen and iron isotopes by partial melting processes: implications for the interpretation of sta-
dard iron isotopic signatures in mafic rocks. Earth Planet. Sci. Lett. 283, 156–163.
Wood, S.A., Samson, I.M., 2006. The aqueous geochemistry of gabbro, germanium, in-
Acta 70, 3387–3400.
Zhao, X.M., Zhang, H., Huang, S., Tang, Y.J., 2010. Iron isotope variations in spilitic amphi-
bolites (C.L.A.): revue critique et suggestions pour un meilleur emploi de ce
the Hekla volcano, Iceland - Evidence for Fe isotope fractionation during magma