

Strain Analysis of Ellipsoidal Pyroxene-Spinel Seams in the Horoman Peridotites

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Abstract

In order to understand the difference of type of lithologic layering in the Horoman peridotite complex, this paper examines a three-dimensional strain analysis of pyroxene-spinel seams in the Horoman peridotites. The Equigranular and Internal Shear Zones have suffered 19 % of thinning normal to the foliation relative to the Porphyroclastic and Basal Shear Zones. Although this is consistent to that deformation overprinting history of the Harman peridotites, estimated thinning ratio of 19 % is not adequate to explain the difference of the lithological thickness of the Upper and Lower Zones. It requires further understandings of strain partitioning between peridotites and gabbros.

Keywords: Horoman peridotite complex, strain analysis, pyroxene-spinel seam, lithologic layering

1. Introduction

An orogenic peridotite massif, which formerly composed upper mantle and exposes as a large-scale fragment on the earth's surface, is one of the best samples to understand processes of melt segregation and their transport in the upper mantle. The Horoman peridotite complex, Hokkaido, northern Japan is well known to have a symmetric layered structure consisting of peridotites and magmatic rocks (Komatsu and Nochi, 1966, Niida, 1984, Obata and Nagahara, 1987, Takahashi, 1991). Many researchers have discussed the origin of the lithologic layering and mantle processes recorded in the Horoman peridotites (Niida, 1984, Obata and Nagahara, 1987, Takahashi, 1991, 1992, Takazawa, 1992, 1996, 1999, Morishita, 1999, Toramaru, 1997, Toramaru et al., 2001). Toramaru (1997) and Toramaru et al. (2001) examined symmetric pattern of the gabbro bands and explained such scale-invariant lithologic layering of the Horoman peridotite complex with the stretching and bending during deformation (or stream line mixing).

In order to understand the difference of the type of lithologic layering and its relation to mantle processes, we should compare the state of strain of the peridotite itself and the

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2. Geological background

HOKKAIDO
Horoman
100 km

LEGEND

- Equigranular Zone
- Internal Shear Zone
- Transitional Zone
- Porphyroclastic Zone
- Basal Shear Zone

Upper Zone
Lower Zone

Sample locations: 96090816, 96091201, 96090907A, 95071504, 93082005, 95071105, 93081002, 93081602, 95071601, 93072803, 93080905, 93080808, 93080710, 93080708, 93080706, Ho203, 940100107, Ho001, 93072909, 95070701, 95070708, 93080713, 97061600, Ho007, Ho009, Ho016, 93081610, 96091804B, 97061702, Y0001.

B **A**

Basal Shear Zone, Internal Shear Zone, Upper Zone, Lower Zone

0 1km

(m)
-800
-600
-400
-200
0

Fig. 1. Tectonic map of the Horoman peridotite complex in the Hidaka metamorphic belt, Hokkaido, Japan.

layers, is thought to be almost parallel to foliation (Niida, 1974). Foliation and lineation of the peridotites are defined by lenticular shapes of fine-grained seams consisting of spinel + orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene in spinel lherzolite and of spinel + plagioclase + olivine in plagioclase lherzolite, arrangement of spinel grains and elongated orthopyroxene porphyroclasts.

The complex is divided into the Upper Zone and the Lower Zone on the basis of the rock composition and thickness of layered structure (Komatsu and Nochi, 1966, Niida, 1974). The Upper Zone exhibits a conspicuous layered structure consisting of thin (a few mm to tens of meter) compositional layers with sharp layer boundaries. The Lower Zone has thick (several tens or hundreds of meter) layered structure and is characterized by a gradual compositional layering. Cyclic layering which starts from harzburgite in the center through spinel lherzolite to plagioclase lherzolite at both extremities were recognized at least four times in the Lower Zone along the Horoman River (Niida, 1974). Total thickness of compositional layering is about 3.7 km; 1 km for the Upper Zone and 2.7 km for the Lower Zone (Sawaguchi, 2001, 2004).

From the structural analysis of deformation microstructures, the massif can be divided into five structural units parallel to the lithological layering as follows; (1) Equigranular Zone, (2) Internal Shear Zone, (3) Transitional Zone, (4) Porphyroclastic Zone and (5) Basal Shear Zone (Fig. 1. Sawaguchi, 2004). Two large-scale ductile shear zones can be recognized by different pattern of grain-size reduction of olivine at the middle horizon and basal part. Each shear zone is called the Internal Shear Zone and the Basal Shear Zone, respectively.

The Upper Zone (Lithologic classification) almost corresponds to the Equigranular Zone (structural classification), and the Lower Zone corresponds to the other 4 zones (Internal Shear Zone, Transitional Zone, Porphyroclastic and Basal Shear Zone). A top-to-the-south ductile deformation had overprinted only on the Equigranular and Internal Shear Zones (Sawaguchi, 2004).

Foliation and lineation in the Horoman peridotite are clearly recognized by the lenticular shape of the fine-grained seam consisting of spinel + orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene in spinel lherzolite and of spinel + plagioclase + olivine in plagioclase lherzolite in both Upper and Lower Zones (Fig. 2). These seams are thought to be formed by sub-solidus reaction of pyrope garnet + olivine (Takahashi and Arai, 1987, Ozawa and Takahashi, 1995). Because pyroxene + spinel seam in symplectite-bearing spinel lherzolite frequently includes several pyroxene-spinel symplectite (garnet pseudomorph), it is apparent that the ellipsoidal shape of the seam does not represent the state of strain in the peridotite. However, structural elements (foliation and lineation) defined by the ellipsoidal seam correspond to the lattice preferred orientation of olivine. This implies that principle axes of strain for the ellipsoidal seam have close relation to the bulk-strain in the peridotite. Strain analysis of ellipsoidal seams is beneficial to compare differences of the strain state between the Upper and Lower Zones.

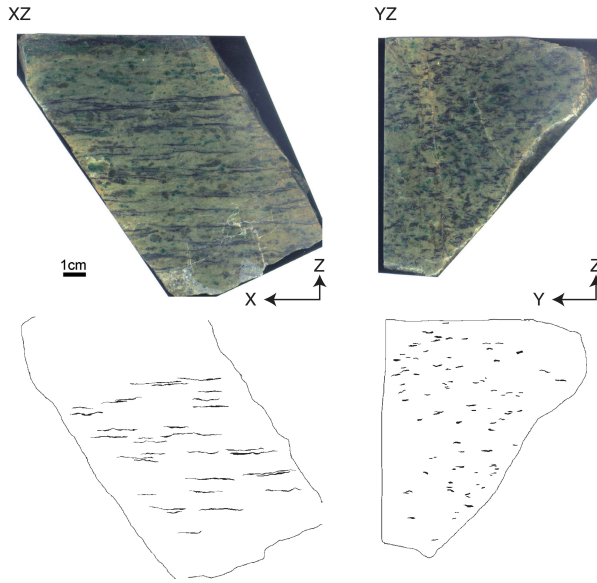


Fig. 2. Scanning photographic-images of polished surfaces and traced-images of ellipsoidal pyroxene-spinel seams.

3. Methods

Hand-specimen samples of the symplectite-bearing spinel lherzolite (and some plagioclase lherzolite) were collected from all structural units covering the whole massif area, and polished on the surface with #800 carborundum. The XZ (foliation normal, lineation parallel) and YZ (foliation normal, lineation normal) polished sections were directly scanned on an image-scanner attached with a Macintosh-computer in order to obtain digital photo-images.

Obtained photo-images were opened with the Adobe-Photoshop application and the pyroxene-spinel seams were traced on the other layer. The traced-image was individually saved as an 8-bit TIFF file. Strain analyses of the seam on XZ and YZ planes were made by NIH-Image application. Best-fit ellipses for distinct particles (seams) were calculated by “Analyze Particles” command. “*Ellipse major axis*, “*Ellipse minor axis*, and “*Angle*” were selected as parameters to be measured.

Major and minor axes of each seam on the XZ and YZ plane plot on the graph of X-Z and Y-Z relationships. Average ratio X/Z and Y/Z were obtained by least squares method. The X/Y ratio is mathematically calculated as $X/Y = (X/Z) / (Y/Z)$. A strain state is represented on the Flinn diagram (Flinn, 1962). A strain-state parameter, value of k is,

$$k = \frac{a-1}{b-1}$$

where $a=X/Y$ and $b=Y/Z$.

The line $k=1$ characterizes all plane strain ellipsoids. The region for which $0 \leq k < 1$ and $1 < k \leq \infty$ show constrictional and flattening strain, respectively.

The distance of a data point from the origin (1:1) is indicative of the overall strain. The magnitude of the overall strain is expressed as,

$$\bar{\epsilon}_s = \sqrt{\frac{(\ln X/Y)^2 + (\ln X/Z)^2 + (\ln Y/Z)^2}{3}}$$

Table 1. Obtained strain parameters by strain-analysis of pyroxene-spinel seams.

Structural unit	Sample No.	X/Z	Y/Z	X/Y	k value	Strain magnitude
Equigranular Zone	Yo001	22.21	9.61	2.31	0.15	2.27
	93081602	18.76	6.75	2.78	0.31	2.1
	93082005	13.92	4.72	2.95	0.52	1.87
	95071105	14.21	7.49	1.9	0.14	1.96
	97081702	32.74	8.62	3.8	0.37	2.49
Internal Shear Zone	93080808	14.88	7.6	1.96	0.15	1.99
	93080905	17.46	7.86	2.22	0.18	2.09
	95071504	28.65	11.57	2.48	0.14	2.45
	96090816	23.93	7.16	3.34	0.38	2.27
	96090907A	19.86	6.46	3.07	0.38	2.14
	96091201	17.67	5.95	2.97	0.4	2.05
	96091804B	13	5.79	2.25	0.26	1.85
Transitional Zone	93072806	12.6	5.65	2.23	0.26	1.83
	93081002	19.52	9.03	2.16	0.14	2.18
	95071601	16.02	6.5	2.46	0.27	2
Porphyroclastic Zone (Horoman River)	Ho007	18.29	4.67	3.92	0.79	2.06
	Ho009	15	5.77	2.6	0.34	1.94
	Ho016	13.86	5.86	2.37	0.28	1.9
	93072803	18.81	5.07	3.71	0.67	2.08
	93080706	13.82	5.36	2.58	0.36	1.88
	93080708	10.17	5.91	1.72	0.15	1.72
	93080710	13.86	4.66	2.97	0.54	1.87
	93080713	14.05	5.46	2.57	0.35	1.89
	93081610	14.71	5.39	2.73	0.39	1.92
	97061609	10.44	5.18	2.02	0.24	1.7
Porphyroclastic Zone (SE part)	93072909	14.53	7.51	1.93	0.14	1.97
	95070701	12.8	8.26	1.55	0.08	1.93
	95070708	20.37	7.19	2.83	0.3	2.16
Basal Shear Zone	Ho001	15.52	5.98	2.6	0.32	1.97
	Ho203	15.05	6.61	2.28	0.23	1.97
	94100107	14.15	3.79	3.73	0.98	1.87

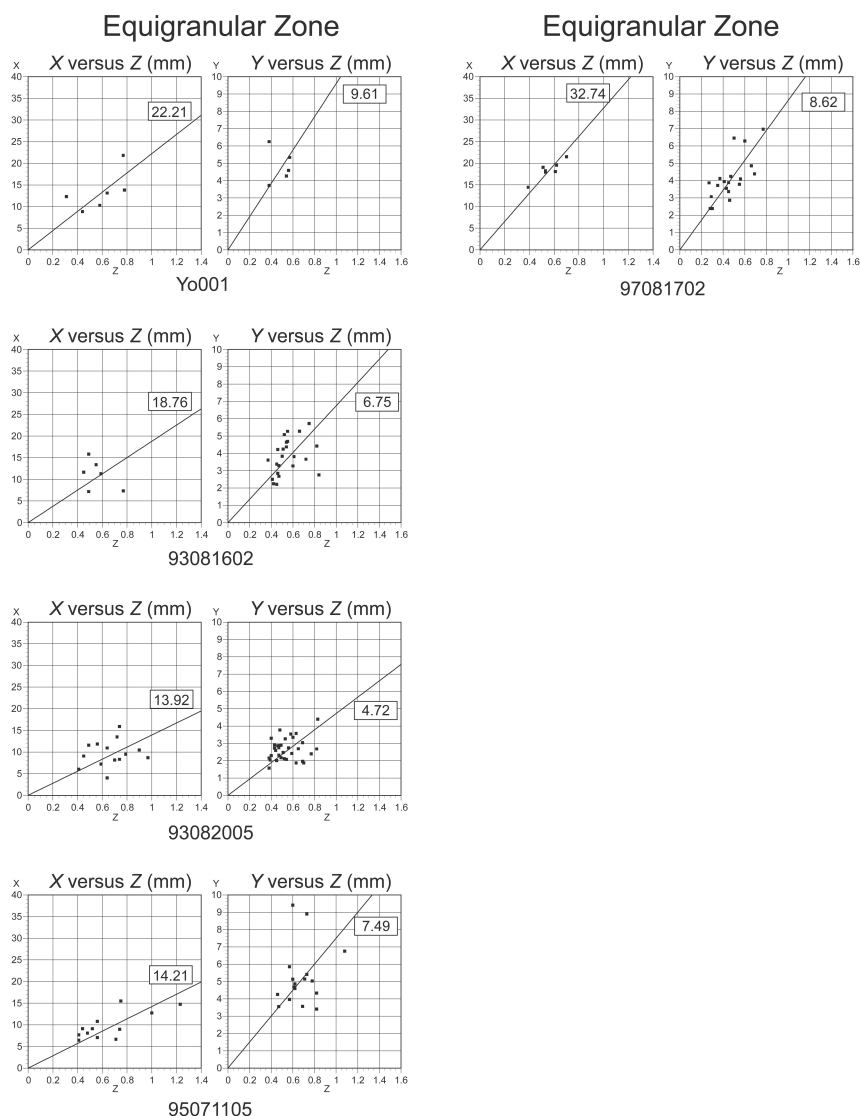


Fig. 3. Axial ratios of pyroxene-spinel seams in the Equigranular Zone. Solid diagonal lines were obtained by least square method.

4. Results

4.1 Equigranular Zone

Five samples from the Equigranular Zone were measured. The ratio X/Z disperses ranging 13 ~ 33. The ratio Y/Z exceeds 6 except one sample and the highest ratio is 9.6. All



4.2 Internal Shear Zone

Seven samples from the Internal Shear Zone are measured. The ratio X/Z disperses ranging 13 ~ 29. The ratio Y/Z exceed almost 6 and the highest ratio is 11.57. All sample plot in the field of flattening (Fig. 4, Table 1). The value of k ranges 0.14 ~ 0.38. The strain

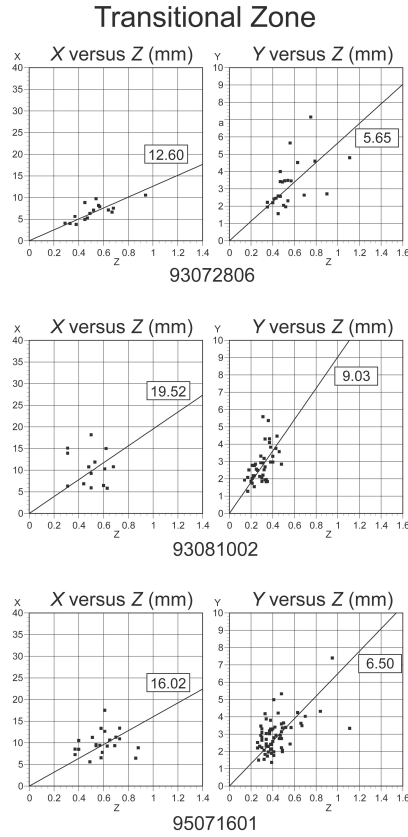


Fig. 5. Axial ratios of pyroxene-spinel seams in the Internal Shear Zone. Solid diagonal lines were obtained by least square method.

magnitude parameter $\bar{\epsilon}_s$ ranges 1.85 ~ 2.45.

4.3 Transitional Zone

Three samples from the Transitional Zone are measured. The ratio X/Z ranges 12 ~ 20. The ratio Y/Z ranges 5 ~ 9. All sample plot in the field of flattening (Fig. 5, Table 1). The value of k ranges 0.14 ~ 0.27. The strain magnitude parameter $\bar{\epsilon}_s$ ranges 1.83 ~ 2.18.

4.4 Porphyroclastic Zone

Thirteen samples from the Porphyroclastic Zone are measured. Since three samples at the southwestern part of the Horoman peridotite complex shows a different tendency, it is separately described from the samples in the Horoman River part.

Horoman River part : The ratio X/Z ranges 10 ~ 19. The ratio Y/Z are lower than 6. All sample plot in the field of flattening (Fig. 6, Table 1). The value of k ranges 0.15 ~ 0.79. The strain magnitude parameter $\bar{\epsilon}_s$ ranges 1.72 ~ 2.08.

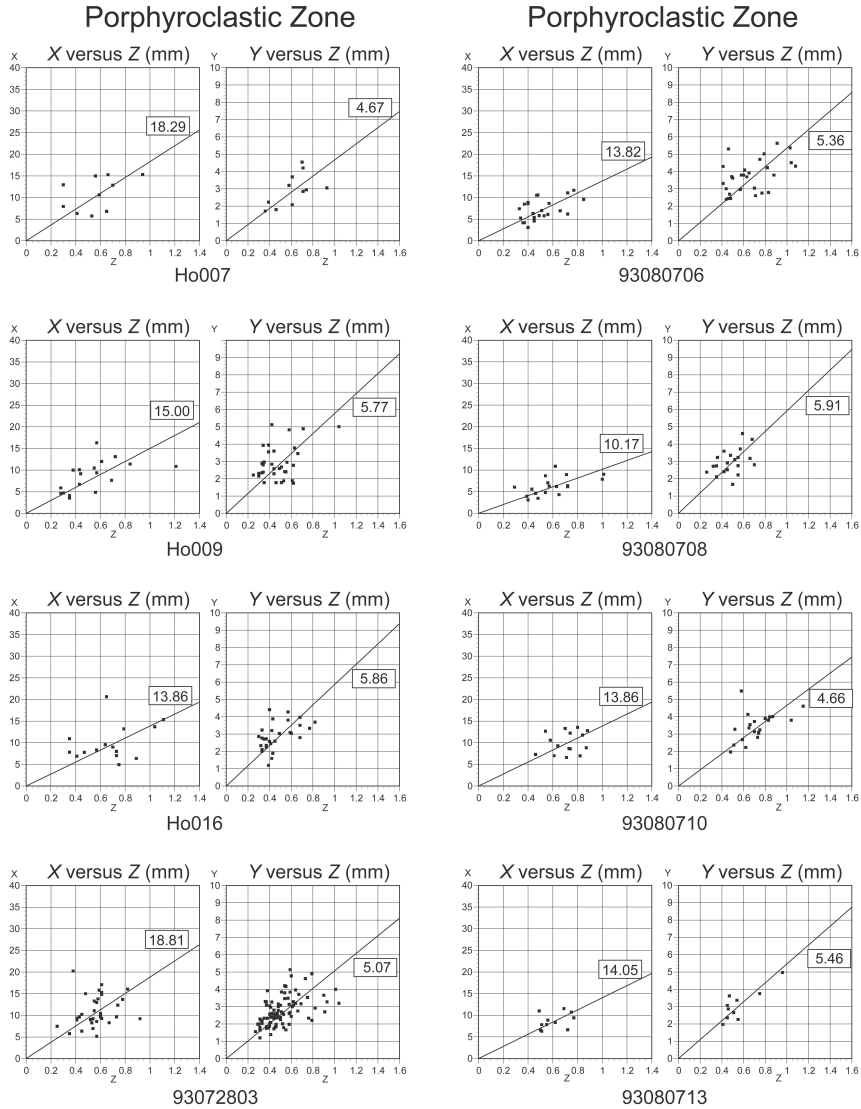


Fig. 6. Axial ratios of pyroxene-spinel seams in the Porphyroclastic Zone. Solid diagonal lines were obtained by least square method.

Southeastern part : The ratio X/Z ranges 12 ~ 21. The ratio Y/Z exceeds 7. All sample plot in the field of flattening (Fig. 6, Table 1). The value of k ranges 0.08 ~ 0.30. The strain magnitude parameter $\bar{\epsilon}_s$ ranges 1.93 ~ 2.16.

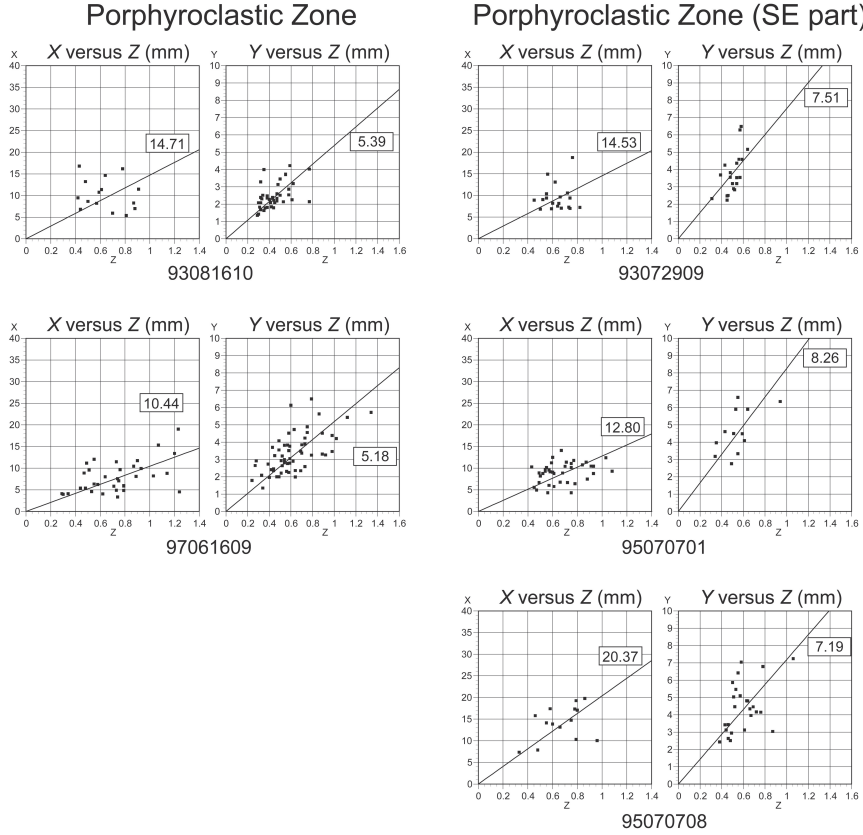


Fig. 6. (Continued)

4.5 Basal Shear Zone

Three samples from the Basal Shear Zone are measured. The ratio X/Z ranges 14 ~ 15. The ratio Y/Z ranges 3 ~ 7. All sample plot in the field of flattening (Fig. 7, Table 1). The value of k ranges 0.23 ~ 0.98. The strain magnitude parameter $\bar{\epsilon}_s$ ranges 1.87 ~ 1.97.

5. Discussion

5.1. Difference of strain in each structural unit

Strain state and magnitude are clearly represented on a Flinn diagram. The ellipsoidal seams from the all structural units plot in the field of flattening strain (Fig. 8). Most samples shows strong flattening strain ($k < 0.6$), whereas some samples in the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone show more or less plane strain ($0.6 < k < 1.0$). The most important features recognized in the Flinn diagram is that the seams in the Equigranular Zone and the

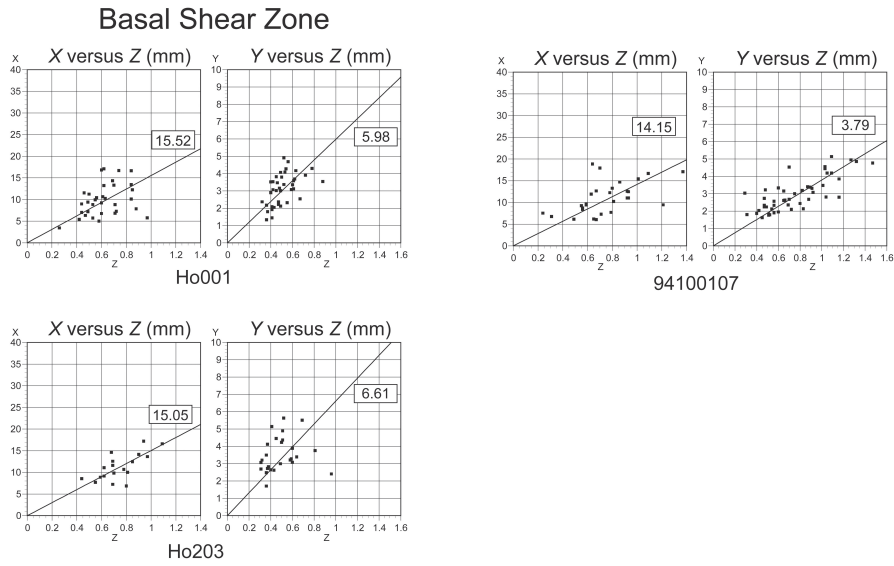
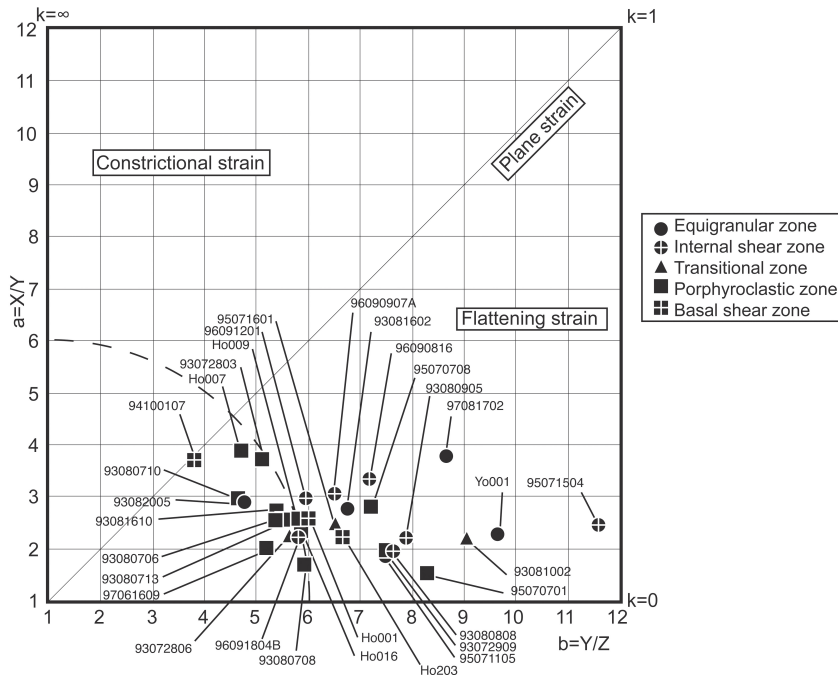


Fig. 7. Axial ratios of pyroxene-spinel seams in the Basal Shear Zone. Solid diagonal lines were obtained by least square method.



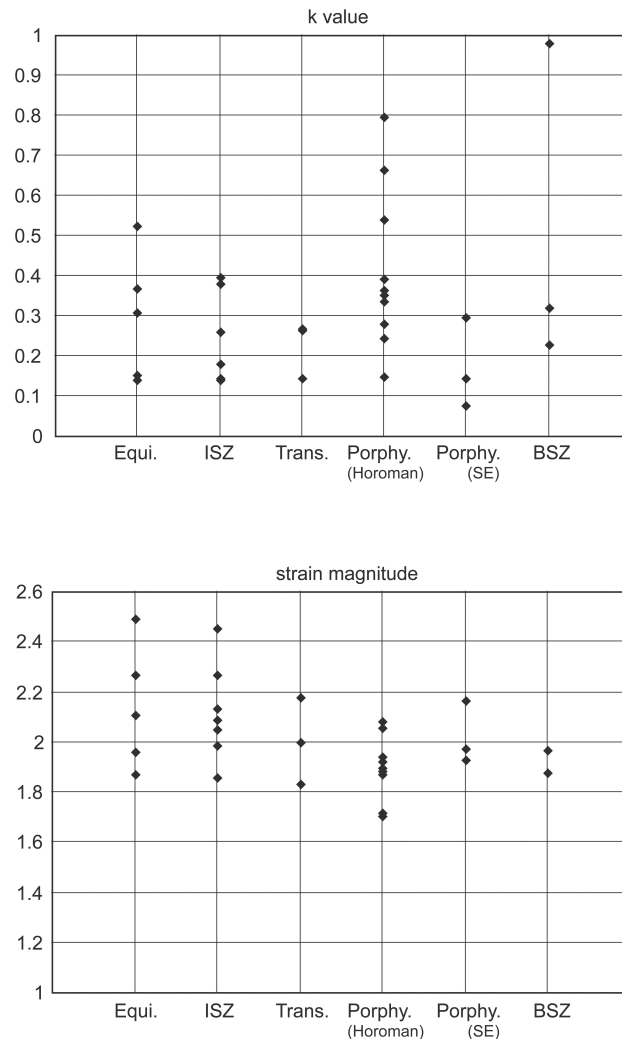


Fig. 9. Variations of strain parameters (k value and strain magnitude) in each structural unit.

Internal Shear Zone plot relatively far from the origin (1:1) than those in the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone. There is no apparent difference recognized between the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone, neither between the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone. The strain magnitude parameters in the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone are also higher than those in the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone (Fig. 9). These features suggest that the magnitude of overall deformation is larger in the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone than the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone. It is consistent to the conclusion that the deformation in the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone had overprinted on the Porphyroclastic Zone (Sawaguchi, 2004).

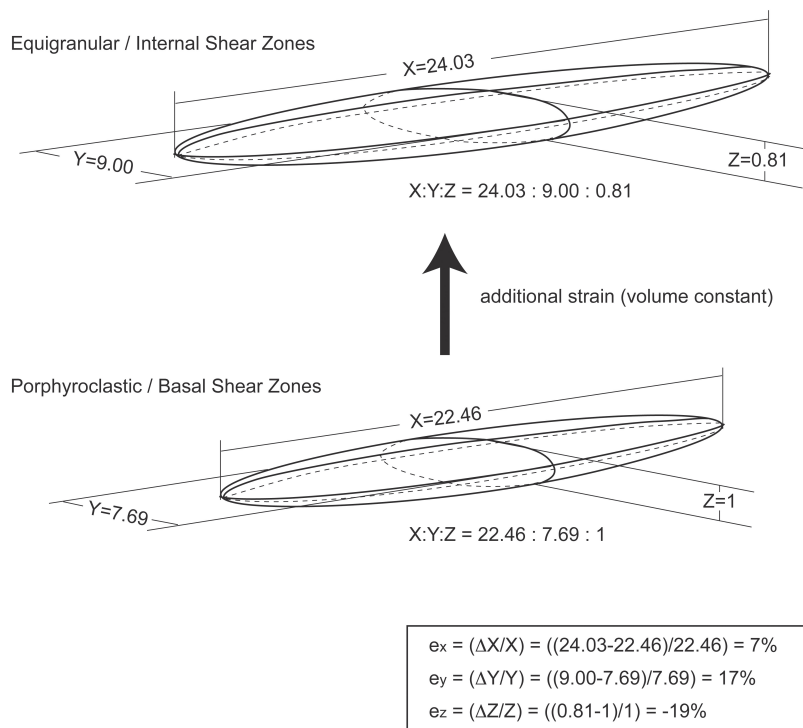


Fig. 10. Schematic illustration for representative strain ellipsoid in the Porphyroclastic / Basal Shear Zones and the Equigranular / Internal Shear Zones, respectively.

The representative axial ratio ($X:Y:Z$) can be calculated from the least square fitting method on the graph-plots (Y/Z versus X/Y , and X/Z versus X/Y). The group of the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone shows $X:Y:Z = 29.67:11.00:1$, and that of the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone shows $X:Y:Z = 22.46:7.69:1$. This also implies the larger strain in the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone.

5.2 Estimation of thinning ratio

Here we assume the ellipsoidal seam in the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone was equivalent to that in the Porphyroclastic Zone and the Basal Shear Zone before the overprinting of deformation, and estimate an increment of strain due to the overprinting of deformation. Since no chemical reaction is inferred between seams and olivine matrix except initial breakdown of pyrope garnet reacted with olivine (Takahashi and Arai, 1987, Obata et al., 1997), the volume must be unchanged during the deformation. The representative axial ratio $X:Y:Z$ in the group of the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone is converted to $24.03:9.00:0.81$ by volume-constant assumption (Fig. 10). The extensions along each principal strain axes are; $e_x = (\Delta X/X) = ((24.03-22.46)/22.46) = 7\%$, $e_y = (\Delta Y/Y) = ((9.00-7.69)/7.69) = 17\%$, $e_z = (\Delta Z/Z) = ((0.81-1)/1) = -19\%$. Thus thinning ratio normal to the

foliation (e_z) is 19 %. The thickest dunite layer of the SDW suite at the Upper/Lower Zone boundary can be pursued from the west (Otsukifushi-zawa River) to the east (Sarushunai-zawa River) in the complex, and thickness varies from 15 m at the Horoman River to 8.6 m at the Taki-no-sawa River (Takahashi, 1997). The SDW layer in the Taki-no-sawa River section underwent the overprinting of deformation in the Internal Shear Zone (Sawaguchi, 2001). This thinning ratio about 42 % $((8.6-15)/15)$ inferred from the geological observation is twice as large as that inferred from the strain analysis of the ellipsoidal seam. The reason for the difference in estimation is, (i) observational errors because of averaging the strain in different samples, (ii) more competent seam reflect less strain than the overall strain, (iii) difference of strain state between the Equigranular / Internal Shear Zones and the Porphyroclastic / Basal Shear Zones prior to the later overprinting of deformation.

Thinning ratio inferred here shows only the increment of strain due to the overprinting of deformation in the Equigranular Zone and the Internal Shear Zone. The discriminated difference between the Upper zone and the Lower Zone is in the thickness of lithologic layering (Niida, 1974). Since the Upper Zone has been overprinted of the later southward deformation whereas the Lower Zone has not, the difference in the thickness of lithologic layering might be responsible for the thinning of the Upper Zone due to the overprinting southward deformation. However the 19 % of thinning ratio is not enough to explain the difference in the thickness of the lithologic layering. Total thinning ratio of the Upper Zone must be much higher than 19 %. The thinning ratio of 19 % inferred from the strain analysis of the ellipsoidal seam is a minimum estimation for thinning of the lithologic layering in the Upper Zone.

6. Conclusions

Although the strain analysis of ellipsoidal pyroxene-spinel seams is consistent to that the Horoman peridotites from the Equigranular and Internal Shear Zones were overprinted by a top-to-the-south deformation, estimated thinning ratio of 19 % is not adequate to explain the difference of the litho logical thickness between the Upper and Lower Zones. It requires further understandings of strain partitioning between the peridotites and gabbros.

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* In Japanese

** In Japanese with English abstract

要 旨

幌満かんらん岩中の輝石 - スピネル集合体の歪解析

澤口 隆

北海道日高変成帯に分布する幌満かんらん岩体の層状構造の発達様式の違いを理解するために、幌満かんらん岩中に含まれる輝石 - スピネル集合体の歪解析を行った。上盤が南方向に移動する剪断センスを持った変形を重複している等粒状帯および内部剪断帯の試料は、重複変形を受けていないボーフィロクラスティック帯および基底剪断帯の試料と比較して、約 19 % の短縮を被っていることが明らかとなった。