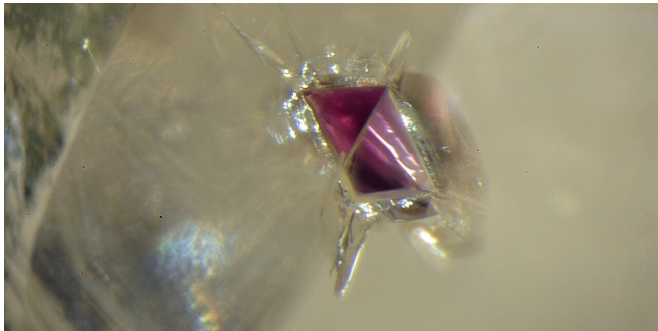


# Study identifies lherzolite as a source rock for diamond deposits

23 May 2019, by Katie Willis



A tiny inclusion of lherzolitic garnet inside a diamond collected from the De Beers Group Victor Mine in Ontario. New research revealed lherzolite is a source rock for diamond formation—a discovery that could eventually help geologists find valuable deposits around the world. Credit: Anetta Banas

A startling discovery has the potential to change diamond exploration in Canada and around the world.

Research by geologists from the University of Alberta and De Beers Group, the world's largest diamond company, showed that "economic" diamond deposits can come from lherzolitic diamond [substrates](#), a common rock type in Earth's mantle, which until now had only been peripherally associated with diamond formation.

"The outcome of the project fundamentally changes our understanding of where [diamonds](#) come from," said U of A geologist Thomas Stachel, the Canada Research Chair in Diamonds. "(It) has the potential to cause diamond companies to retool their approach to exploration."

Diamonds in ancient continental regions, such as the Canadian Shield, were thought to have grown mainly in different types of mantle rocks. The assumption, which has guided exploration for

decades, is now being turned on its head.

The research team used samples from the De Beers Group Victor Mine in the James Bay region of northern Ontario. The area, part of the Canadian Shield, is characterized by a large-scale heating event that occurred about one billion years ago, an unusual setting for a diamond mine.

The research group dated and analyzed the makeup of diamonds, their minuscule inclusions and the mantle itself, said Stachel, who is also director of the Canadian Centre for Isotopic Microanalysis.

"The level of detail collected in this study couldn't be done anywhere else in the world," he said, referring to U of A analytical facilities in which almost \$30 million has been invested to enable scientists to probe the age and origins of diamonds at the micro-analytical level.

Stachel said the research results for the Victor Mine could apply to other regions around the world that experienced geologically "young" overprint, in particular in Western Canada.

"In the long run, this could make a big difference in diamond exploration," he said.

The world's diamond industry is worth an estimated \$13 billion annually. Canada is home to the world's third largest diamond industry, at \$2 billion.

The study, "The Victor Mine (Superior Craton, Canada): Neoproterozoic Lherzolitic Diamonds From a Thermally-Modified Cratonic Root," was published in *Mineralogy and Petrology*.

**More information:** Thomas Stachel et al. The Victor Mine (Superior Craton, Canada): Neoproterozoic lherzolitic diamonds from a thermally-modified cratonic root, *Mineralogy and Petrology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1007/s00710-018-0574-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00710-018-0574-y)

Provided by University of Alberta

APA citation: Study identifies lherzolite as a source rock for diamond deposits (2019, May 23) retrieved 8 March 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-05-lherzolite-source-diamond-deposits.html>

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