

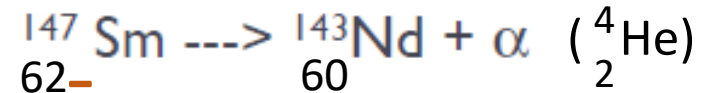
Rappels d'isotopie radiogéniques

Décroissance radioactive

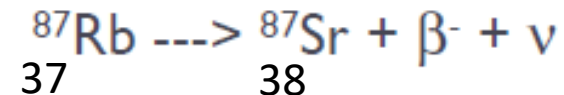
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

▶ Décroissance radioactive des isotopes non stables...

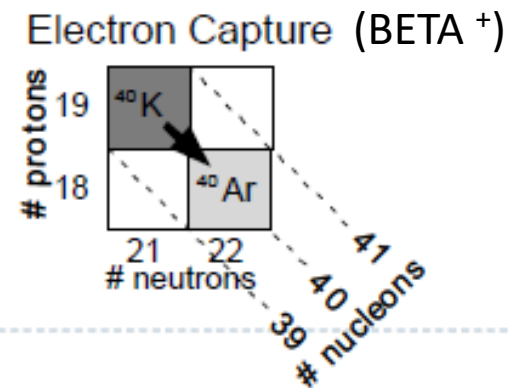
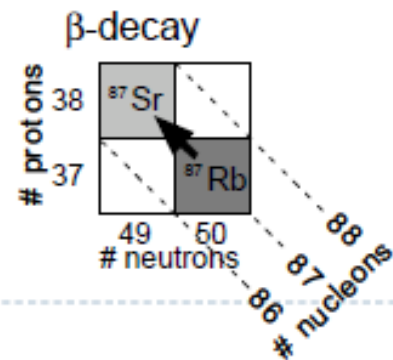
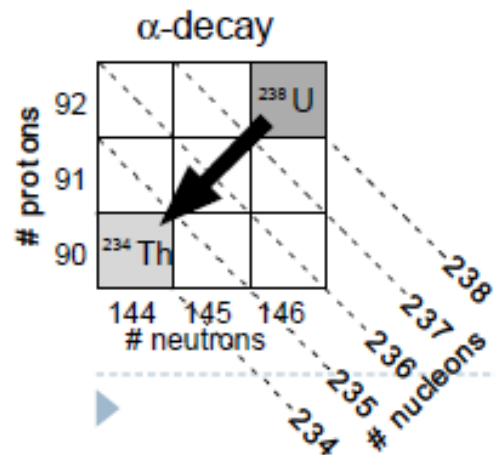
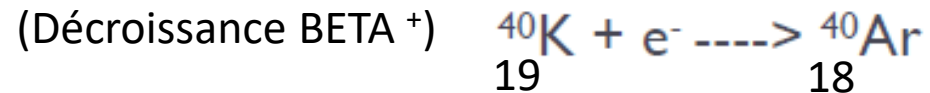
▶ Décroissance **ALPHA** => émission d'un noyau d'Hélium



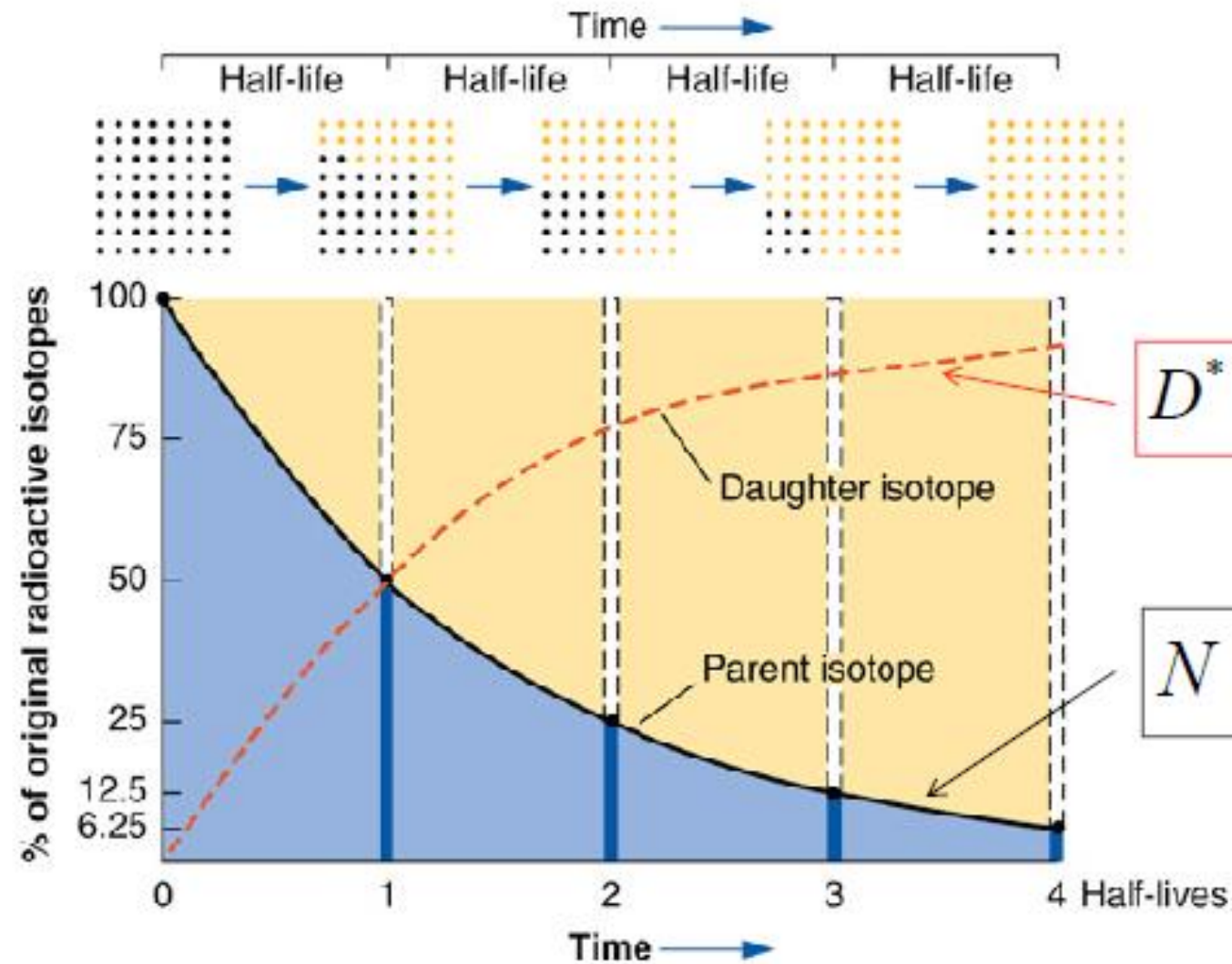
▶ Décroissance **BETA** => émission d'un électron (Transformation d'un neutron en proton)



▶ **Capture électronique** => absorption d'un électron (Transformation d'un proton en neutron)



Décroissance radioactive



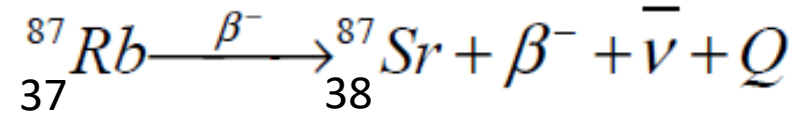
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

$$D^* = N_0(1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$D = D_0 + N(e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

Système de datation Rb-Sr



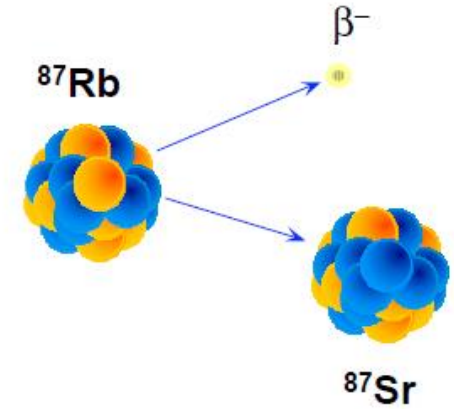
$${}^{87}\text{Sr} = {}^{87}\text{Sr}_0 + {}^{87}\text{Rb}(e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$$D = D_0 + N(e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$$\frac{{}^{87}\text{Sr}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} = \left(\frac{{}^{87}\text{Sr}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} \right)_0 + \frac{{}^{87}\text{Rb}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \left[\frac{\left(\left(\frac{{}^{87}\text{Sr}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} \right) - \left(\frac{{}^{87}\text{Sr}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} \right)_i \right)}{\frac{{}^{87}\text{Rb}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}}} + 1 \right]$$

$$\text{Avec } \lambda_{(87\text{Rb})} = 1.42 \times 10^{-11} \text{ an}^{-1}$$



Système Rb-Sr

Rubidium (Rb)

Elément père, radioactif

- alcalin
- très soluble
- Fortement incompatible
- Relativement volatile
- R.I (Rb⁺)= 1.47 Å
- ⇒ R.I (K⁺)= 1.37 Å

Substitution K→Rb:

**K-Feldspaths, muscovite,
biotite...**

Strontium (Sr)

Elément fils, radiogénique

- Alcalino-terreux
- relativement soluble
- plutôt incompatible dans roches mafiques et ultramafiques
- Compatible dans systèmes riches en SiO₂
- R.I (Sr²⁺)= 1.13 Å
- ⇒ R.I (Ca²⁺)= 0.99 Å

Substitution Ca→Sr:

**Plagioclases, carbonates,
sulfates...**

**Rb (élément père) est
plus incompatible que Sr
(élément fils)**

Isochrone Rb-Sr

$$\frac{{}^{87}\text{Sr}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} = \left(\frac{{}^{87}\text{Sr}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} \right)_i + \frac{{}^{87}\text{Rb}}{{}^{86}\text{Sr}} (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$$T^{1/2} = 48.8 \text{ Ga}$$

$$\lambda = 1.42 \times 10^{-11} \text{ an}^{-1}$$

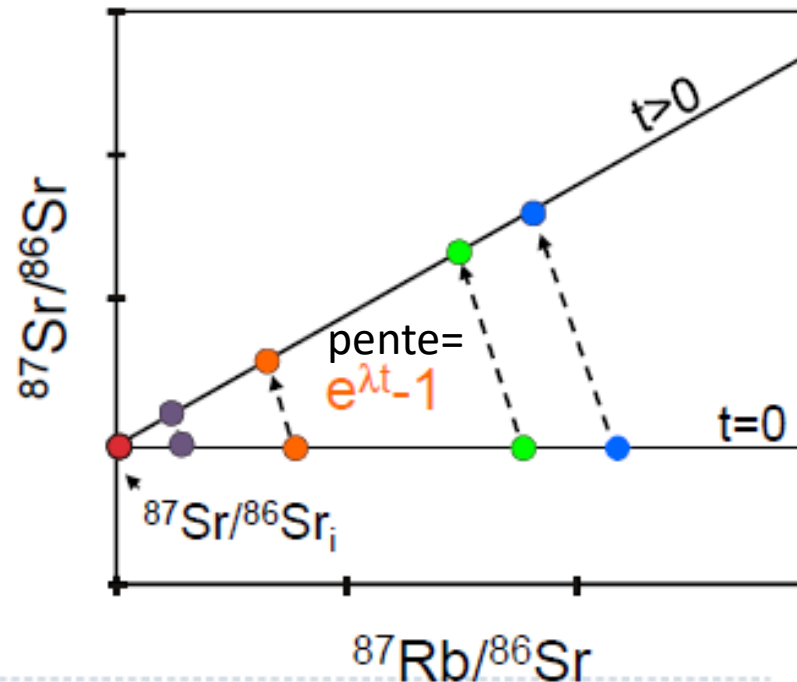
► Rb: plus incompatible que Sr

► Grande variation de Rb/Sr

⇒ Grande variation de ${}^{87}\text{Rb}/{}^{86}\text{Sr}$, donc de ${}^{87}\text{Sr}/{}^{86}\text{Sr}$

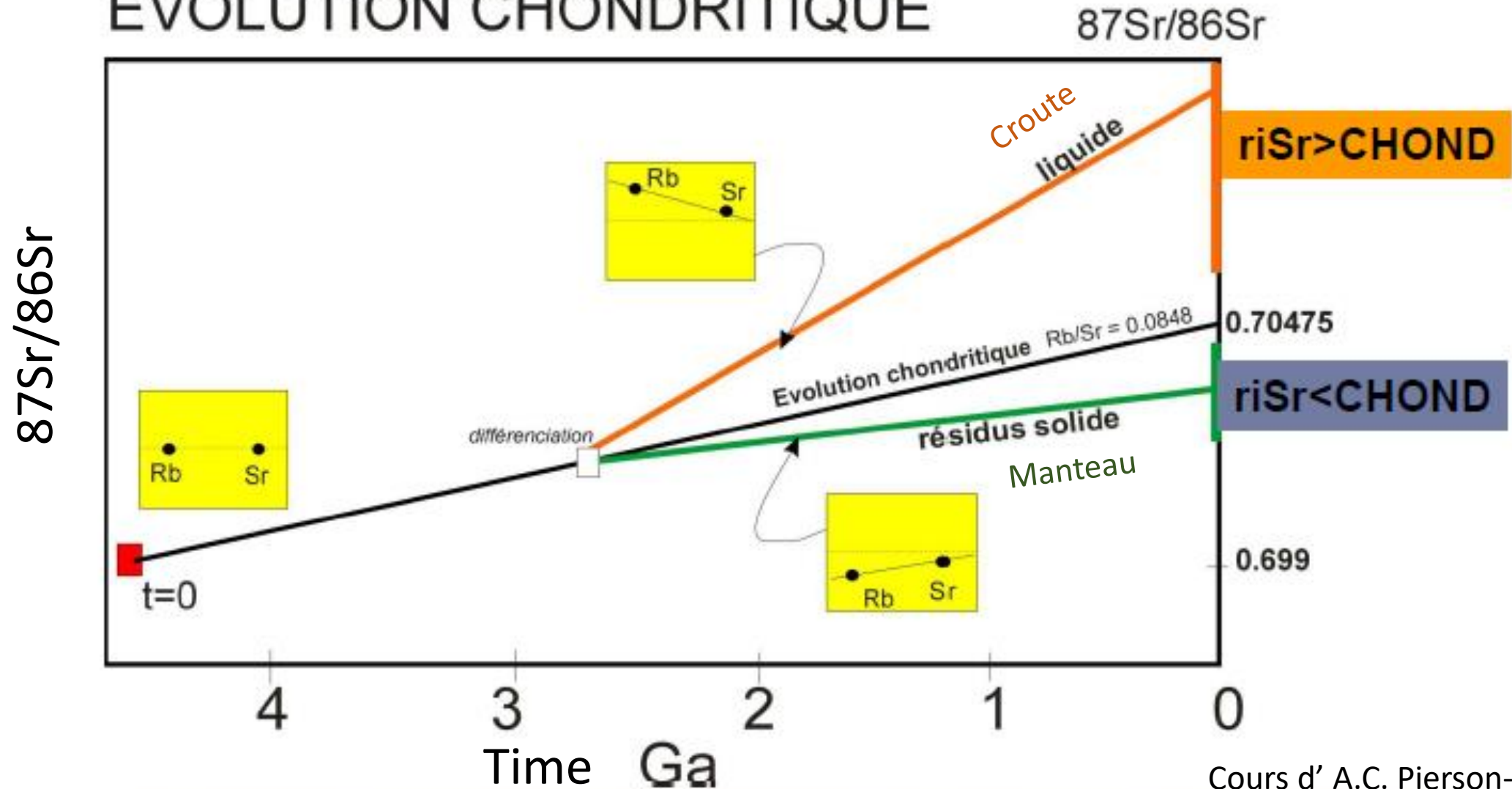
► Utilisation sur minéraux riches en K, et Rb:

Muscovite, Biotite, K-Feldspath



Rb-Sr

EVOLUTION CHONDRITIQUE

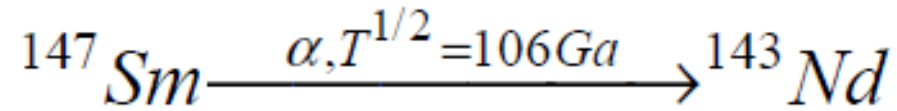


Les Lanthanides

H																	He																												
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne																												
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar																												
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr																												
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe																												
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn																												
Fr	Ra	Ac																																											
Contraction des lanthanides ← Rayon ionique →																																													
			<table><tr><td>Ce</td><td>Pr</td><td>Nd</td><td>Pm</td><td>Sm</td><td>Eu</td><td>Gd</td><td>Tb</td><td>Dy</td><td>Ho</td><td>Er</td><td>Tm</td><td>Yb</td><td>Lu</td></tr><tr><td>Th</td><td>Pa</td><td>U</td><td>Np</td><td>Pu</td><td>Am</td><td>Cm</td><td>Bk</td><td>Cf</td><td>Es</td><td>Fm</td><td>Md</td><td>No</td><td>Lr</td></tr></table>															Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu																																
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr																																

Sm (élément père) est moins incompatible que Nd (élément fils)

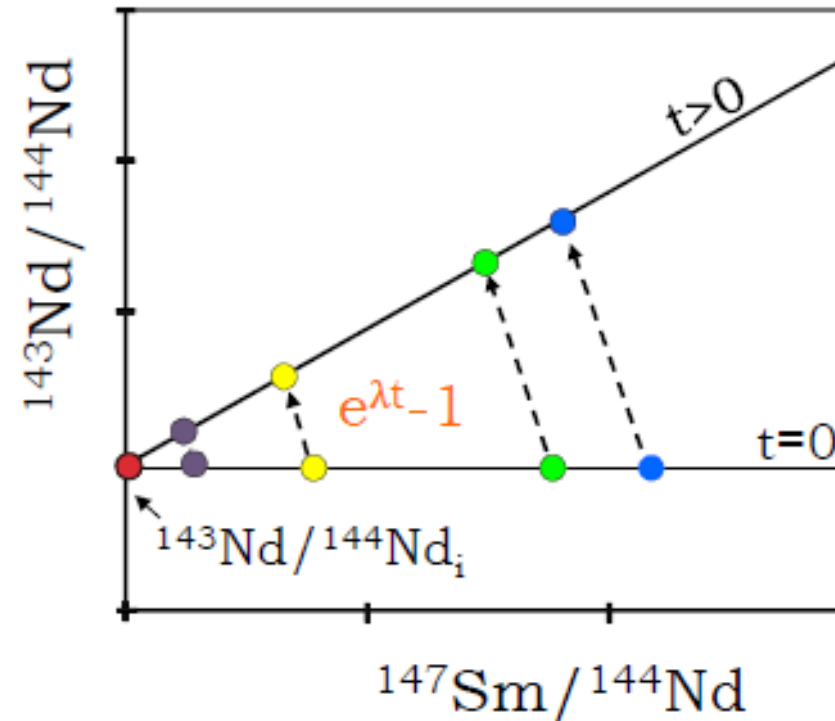
Isochrone Sm-Nd



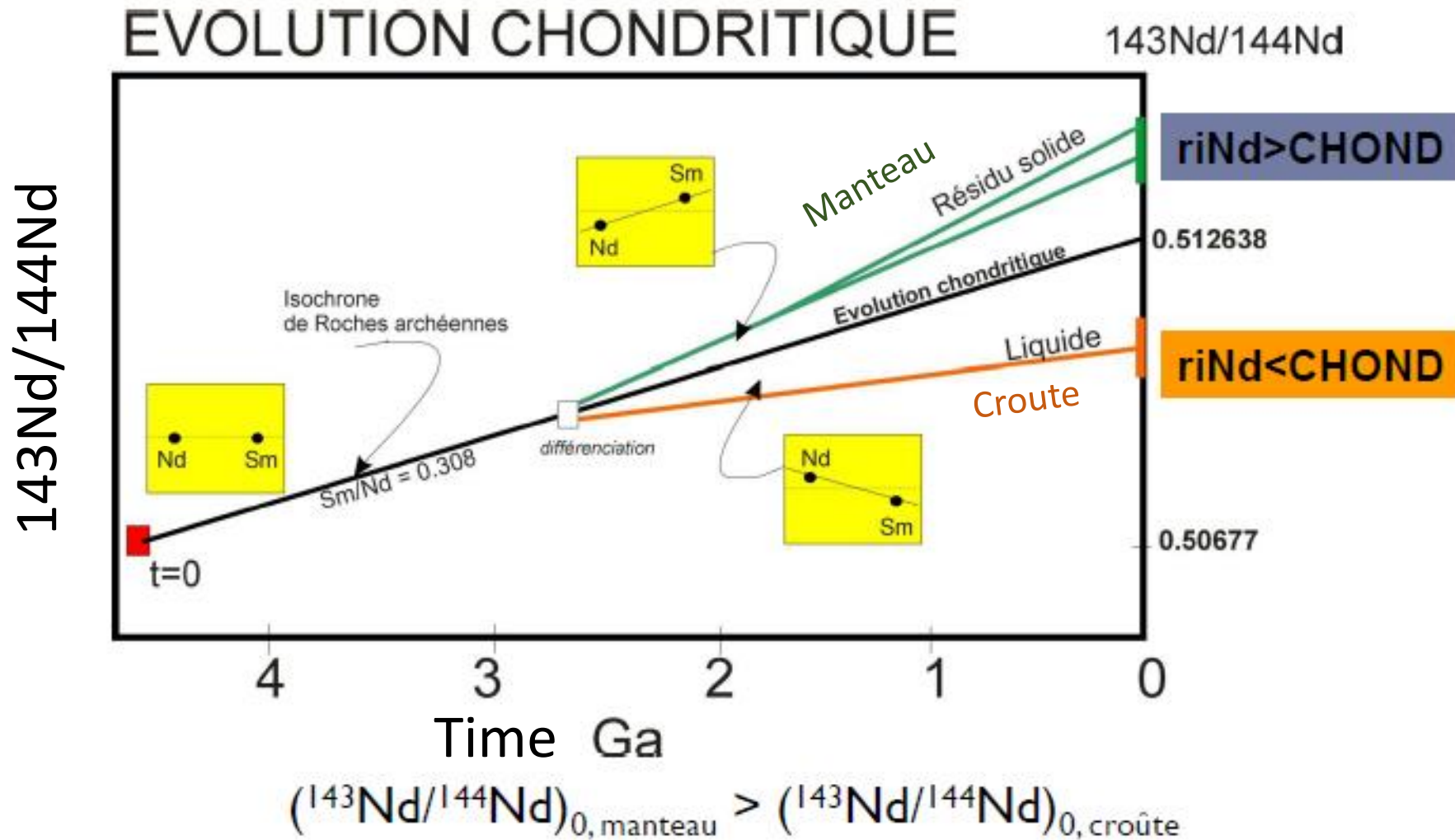
$$T^{1/2}=106\text{ Ga}$$

$$\lambda=6.54 \times 10^{-12} \text{ an}^{-1}$$

- ⇒ très longue demi-vie
- ⇒ variation de $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ faibles
- ⇒ Excellente précision analytique



Sm-Nd



Notation epsilon

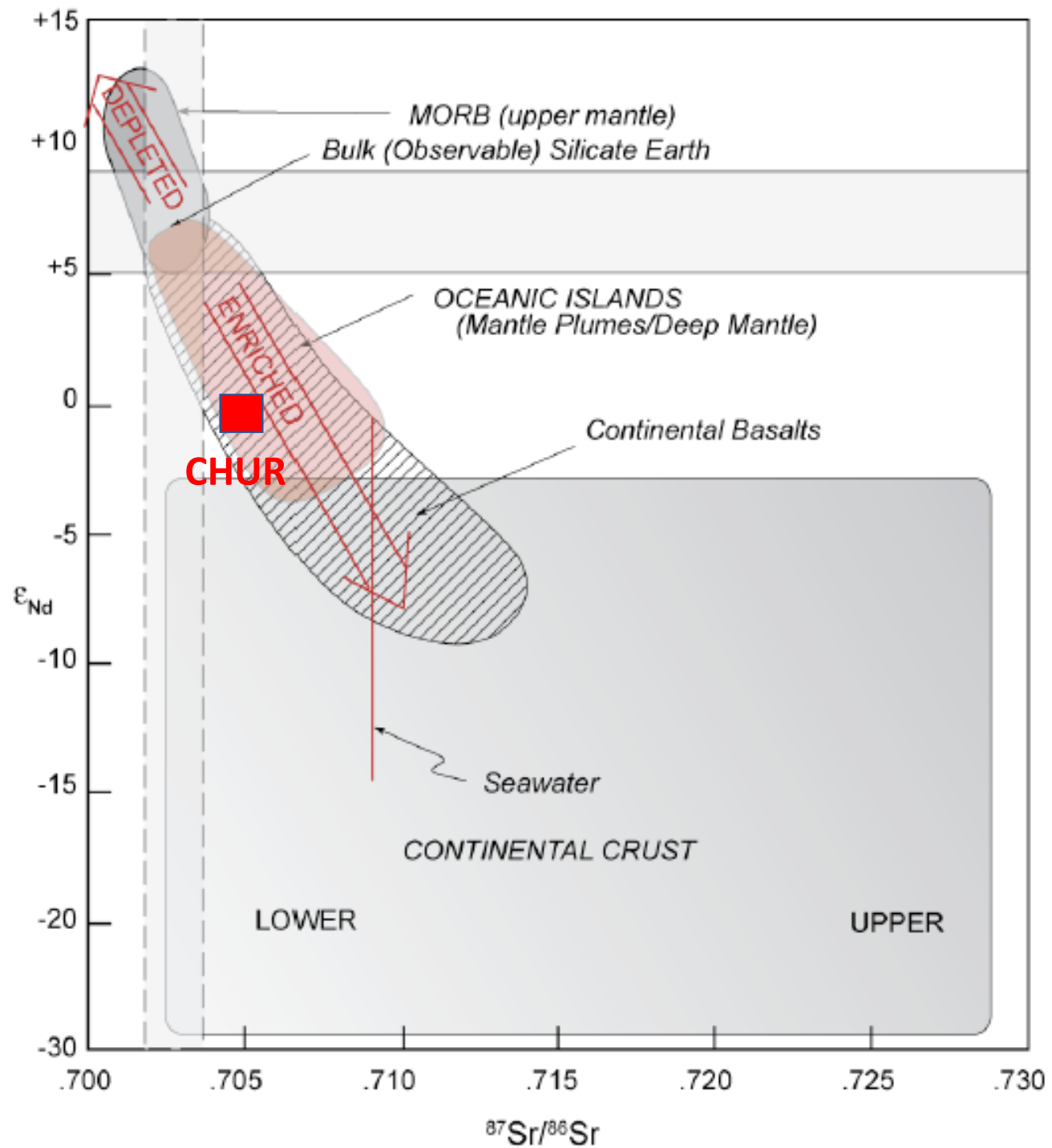
Chon:
chondrite
Échant:
échantillon

$$\epsilon_{Nd} = \frac{\left(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}\right)_{\text{échant}} - \left(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}\right)_{\text{chon}}}{\left(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}\right)_{\text{chon}}} \times 10^4$$

$$(\text{Sm}/\text{Nd})_{\text{manteau}} > (\text{Sm}/\text{Nd})_{\text{croûte}} \Rightarrow (^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{manteau}} > (^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{croûte}}$$

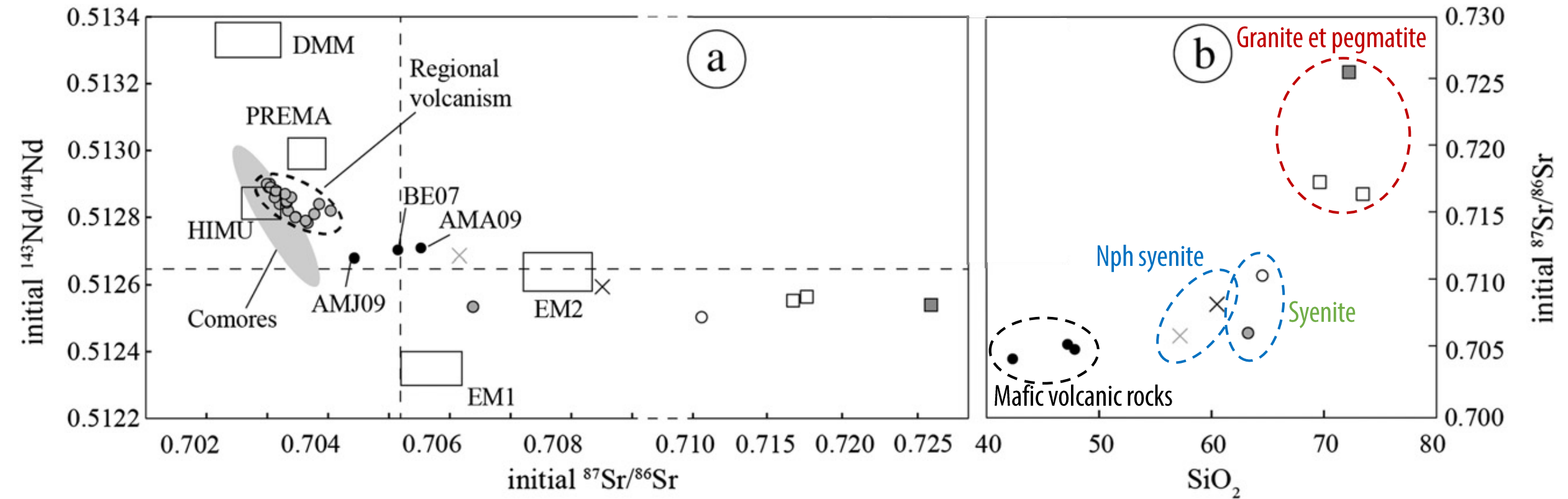
$$(\text{Sm}/\text{Nd})_{\text{manteau}} > (\text{Sm}/\text{Nd})_{\text{CHUR}} \Rightarrow (^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{manteau}} > (^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{CHUR}}$$

$$(\text{Sm}/\text{Nd})_{\text{CHUR}} > (\text{Sm}/\text{Nd})_{\text{croûte}} \Rightarrow (^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{CHUR}} > (^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_{\text{croûte}}$$



W. M. White

La relation entre roches saturées et sous-saturées en silice dans les complexes alcalins



Estrade et al. 2014