



# Tungsten geochemistry and implications for understanding the Earth's interior

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## ABSTRACT

The concentration of tungsten (W) in basaltic melts provides a window into the behavior of this element during core–mantle separation, crust formation, silicate differentiation, and potentially core–mantle interaction. We have analyzed an extensive suite of modern basalts ( $n=86$ ) for their trace element chemistry via laser ablation ICP-MS, with barium (Ba), thorium (Th), uranium (U), and W concentrations typically determined to  $\leq 5\%$  ( $2\sigma$ ) uncertainty. We find that the partitioning behavior of U mirrors that of W during basalt genesis, whereas Ba and Th both behave more incompatibly. The W/U ratio of our complete sample suite ( $0.65 \pm 0.45$ ,  $2\sigma$ ) is representative of the mean modern mantle, and is indistinguishable from that of mid-ocean ridge basalts ( $W/U_{\text{MORB}} = 0.65 \pm 0.41$ ,  $n=52$ ), ocean island basalts ( $W/U_{\text{OIB}} = 0.63 \pm 0.07$ ,  $n=10$ ), and back-arc basin basalts ( $W/U_{\text{BABB}} = 0.62 \pm 0.09$ ,  $n=12$ ). This ratio is also consistent with the W/U ratio of the continental crust, and thus represents the W/U ratio of the entire silicate portion of the Earth.

Assuming a concentration of  $20 \pm 8$  ( $2\sigma$ ) ng/g U in the bulk silicate Earth, the abundance of W in the silicate Earth is  $13 \pm 10$  ng/g. Following mass balance, this implies a mean modern mantle and core composition of  $8.3 \pm 7.1$  ng/g W and  $500 \pm 120$  ng/g W, respectively. Additionally, the MORB source is modeled to contain approximately  $3.0 \pm 2.3$  ng/g W, indicating a four-fold depletion of the highly incompatible elements in the MORB source relative to the silicate Earth.

Although both the isotopic composition of W and the constancy of the silicate Earth W/U ratio allow for potential insight into core–mantle exchange, both of these proxies are extremely dependent on the chemical composition of the source. A case study of three Hawaiian picrites with enrichments in  $^{186}\text{Os}$ – $^{187}\text{Os}$  but terrestrial  $\epsilon_{182\text{W}}$  can be explained by: i) a lack of a core component in the Hawaiian “plume,” ii) crustal contamination, or iii) a source composition enriched in incompatible trace elements relative to the bulk silicate Earth.

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## 1. Introduction

The metallic core separated from the silicate portion of the Earth some 10 to 70 million years after the formation of the solar system (e.g., Kleine et al., 2004a; Jacobsen, 2005), during which  $>90\%$  of the planet's budget of tungsten (W) was sequestered into the core (Jagoutz et al., 1979; Sun, 1982; Newsom and Palme, 1984). The distribution of W, along with many other siderophile (iron-loving) elements, has been established by chemical differentiation processes that were controlled by a spectrum of pressure, temperature and oxygen fugacity conditions as the Earth has evolved (e.g., Righter, 2003 and references therein). Following core formation, however, the geochemical behavior of W in the silicate Earth has been dominantly lithophilic (silicate-loving) and highly incompatible during mantle melting and crust formation (Newsom et al., 1996 and references therein); therefore, W provides insights into both core–mantle segregation and the differentiation of the silicate Earth.

Recently, the isotopic composition of W has been used as a short-term geochronometer for dating planetary and asteroidal core formation (e.g., Kleine et al., 2002; Schoenberg et al., 2002; Yin et al., 2002; Kleine et al., 2004a, 2005a) and early silicate differentiation (e.g., Righter and Shearer, 2003; Kleine et al., 2004b, 2005b). Tungsten isotopic anomalies have also been implicated as a potentially robust geochemical tracer for core–mantle interactions (Scherstén et al., 2004; Brandon and Walker, 2005). However, the geochemical behavior of W in the silicate portion of the Earth is not well-constrained, largely due to its highly incompatible behavior during mantle melting and the depleted composition of mantle-derived basalts. Estimates of the abundance of W in the silicate Earth range from as low as 7 ng/g to as high as 29 ng/g (Jagoutz et al., 1979; Sun, 1982; Sims et al., 1990; McDonough and Sun, 1995; Newsom et al., 1996; Palme and O'Neill, 2003; Lyubetskaya and Korenaga, 2007). Defining the abundance and distribution of W within the Earth is imperative to: i) understand its geochemical behavior, ii) assess the usefulness of W as a tracer of geochemical processes, iii) quantitatively model the composition of the MORB (mid-ocean ridge basalt) source and any potential deep mantle reservoir, and iv) investigate putative core–mantle interactions through both W isotopes and concentration

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ratios. Here we report high-precision concentration data for Ba, Th, U, and W in an extensive suite of oceanic basalts in order to define the abundance of W in the modern mantle, bulk silicate Earth and core.

## 2. The abundance of W in the silicate Earth

### 2.1. The geochemical behavior of W

As a refractory element, the initial abundance of W in the bulk Earth can be calculated from chondritic relative abundances without a volatility correction. Estimates of W in the silicate portion of the Earth, however, are poorly constrained. Difficulties in determining the abundance of W in the silicate Earth stem from the binary behavior of the element; whereas W acts as a moderately siderophile element under reducing conditions (i.e., during core formation), it has behaved as an extremely incompatible lithophile element during the differentiation of the silicate Earth (Palme and Rammensee, 1981). Consequently, W is strongly enriched in the core and continental crust, respectively, leaving the modern mantle depleted.

In the silicate Earth, the abundances of siderophile elements that are compatible during mantle melting ( $D^{\text{sil-crystal/sil-liq}} > 1$ ; e.g., Ni and Co) are established from studies of massif peridotites and mantle xenoliths because these elements are largely retained in olivine during partial melting. However, in order to determine the silicate Earth abundances of siderophile elements that behave incompatibly during mantle melting, it is necessary to determine the abundances of these elements in both the modern mantle and continental crust. Knowledge of the composition and relative mass contributions of the mantle and crustal reservoirs allows a reconstruction of the concentration of these elements in the silicate Earth to be calculated (Newsom, 1990; Sims et al., 1990).

### 2.2. Incompatible element concentration ratios

The concentration of incompatible elements in basaltic melts is controlled by the concentration of these elements in the source mantle as well as a variety of fractionation processes, including partial melting, fractional crystallization and crustal contamination. Concentration ratios of similarly incompatible trace elements provide a reliable estimate of the trace element composition of the source and can complement information derived from radiogenic isotopes (Hofmann, 2003 and references therein). Concentration ratios must be used with care, however, because unlike isotope ratios they may be fractionated during processes of magma genesis. A concentration ratio that is uniform in all types of oceanic basalts (e.g., mid-ocean ridge basalts, MORB, oceanic island basalts, OIB, and back-arc basin basalts, BABB) and is independent of the absolute concentrations of the elements involved represents a mantle value that has been unfractionated by silicate differentiation. Such constant ratios (e.g., Zr/Hf, Sm/Hf, Rb/Ba, Nb/Ta, etc.) reflect element pairs with nearly identical bulk partition coefficients during the genesis of basaltic partial melts and may be inferred to be representative of their source ratios (Hofmann et al., 1986; Newsom et al., 1986; Sun and McDonough, 1989). Constant concentration ratios of highly incompatible elements are particularly likely to represent the trace element ratios of their source regions, as these elements are quantitatively removed from their source after only a few percent of partial melting (Salters and Stracke 2004).

Because W is one of the most incompatible elements during mantle melting, a concentration ratio involving W and another similarly incompatible element (e.g., W/Ba, W/Th or W/U) likely characterizes the ratio of the modern mantle if the ratio remains constant throughout a range of MORB, OIB and BABB samples. Although no other element behaves exactly like W in all geologic processes, previous work suggests that the geochemical behavior of W in silicate systems is most comparable to that of Ba, Th and U (Newsom and Palme, 1984; Newsom et al., 1986; Sims et al., 1990; Newsom et al., 1996; Noll et al., 1996).

### 2.3. Tungsten in the bulk continental crust

Newsom et al. (1996) estimated the abundance of W in the silicate Earth by measuring relatively constant W/Th ratios in representative samples of both the continental crust and modern mantle. In order to characterize the abundance of W in the bulk crust, they examined a comprehensive collection of samples representative of the lower, middle and upper crustal reservoirs; over 145 crustal samples were analyzed, including 18 lower crustal xenoliths, 20 rocks from high-grade metamorphic terrains, 45 samples of continental sediments, 13 rocks from oceanic volcanic arcs, 35 rocks from continental volcanic arcs, 8 continental basalts, and 7 komatiites. Their study, which established the concentration of W in the continental crust as ~1000 ng/g, still serves as the standard for examining the abundance of W in the bulk continental crust (Rudnick and Gao, 2003).

### 2.4. Tungsten in the modern mantle

Newsom et al. (1996) also estimated the abundance of W in the modern mantle, but they analyzed only a limited sample set of mantle-derived oceanic basalts ( $n=20$ ) and altered mantle nodules ( $n=7$ ) with measured reproducibilities between 10 and 30% ( $2\sigma$ ). As opposed to mantle xenoliths, examining a broad spectrum of MORB, OIB and BABB is instrumental to constraining the abundance of W in different mantle reservoirs because oceanic basalts represent the most significant volume of terrestrial magmatism (an average rate of ~30 km<sup>3</sup>/yr of basalt has been produced over the past 180 Myr; Crisp, 1984) and carry the smallest risk of being contaminated during magma transport (Jochum et al., 1989; Hofmann, 1997). In this study, 86 mantle-derived samples are analyzed, including 52 MORB, 16 intraplate basalts and 18 convergent margin samples. The reproducibility of our measurements (typically  $\leq 5\%$ ,  $2\sigma$ ) are improved over previous studies, and the extensive compilation of mantle-derived materials considered here characterizes source regions from various depths of the mantle, a wide spatial distribution across the globe and every major tectonic setting.

## 3. Materials and methods

### 3.1. Sample descriptions

The mantle rocks analyzed in this study include both normal-type MORB (N-MORB, K/Ti  $\leq 0.140$ ) and enriched-type MORB (E-MORB, K/Ti  $> 0.140$ ), as well as a multitude of intraplate basalts, island arc volcanics, and back-arc basin basalts. Most of the rocks are oceanic basaltic glasses or fine-grained scoria, ranging from 40 to 59 wt.% SiO<sub>2</sub> and 3 to 10 wt.% MgO; thus, a range of magma compositions, from primitive to differentiated, are represented by this sample set. More information regarding the diversity of these samples, including a map showing their global distribution, is provided in the accompanying Supplementary materials.

### 3.2. Analytical method

Compared to rocks with coarser textures, glassy and/or fine-grained samples provide comparatively homogeneous surface compositions that can be analyzed via laser ablation mass spectrometry. This in-situ method of measuring trace element concentrations produces high-precision data and has been validated through numerous analytical studies (e.g., Pearce et al., 1997; Eggins et al., 1998; Norman et al., 1998; Eggins and Shelley, 2002; Jochum et al., 2005, 2006, 2007). Laser ablation mass spectrometry also allows for: i) analyses of fresh, unaltered materials, ii) low blanks, iii) millimeter-scale sample specimens, iv) spatially resolved, ng/g-level chemical measurements, and v) surface and grain-boundary contamination to be avoided. All samples examined in this study were analyzed using a New Wave

**Table 1**  
LA-ICP-MS specifications

<i>Laser ablation parameters</i>	
Ablation pattern	Line
Scan speed	10 $\mu\text{m/s}$
Spot size (diameter)	45–350 $\mu\text{m}$
Repetition rate	8–20 Hz
Energy density <sup>a</sup>	0.7–3.0 J/cm <sup>2</sup>
<i>Mass spectrometer parameters</i>	
Forward power	1250 W
HV	10 kV
Scan optimization	Speed
Number of pre-scans	1
Active dead time	25 ns
Cool gas flow	16 L/min
Auxiliary gas flow	1.5 L/min
Sample gas flow	0.7 L/min
Carrier (He) gas flow	1.1 L/min
Cones	Ni-alloy

<sup>a</sup> Laser parameters were programmed to produce ideal photon fluences between 1 and 2 J/cm<sup>2</sup>.

frequency-quintupled Nd–YAG laser (213 nm light) coupled to a Thermo Finnigan Element2 single-collector ICP-MS at the University of Maryland.

The laser and mass spectrometer parameters utilized for the measurements of this study are provided in Table 1. Prior to sample analysis, the mass spectrometer was tuned to maximize signal (based on <sup>43</sup>Ca and <sup>232</sup>Th spectra) and minimize oxide production (<sup>232</sup>Th<sup>16</sup>O/<sup>232</sup>Th < 0.20%). The detection parameters included a dwell time of 10 ms for <sup>135</sup>, <sup>137</sup>Ba, 30 ms for <sup>232</sup>Th and <sup>238</sup>U, and 100 ms for <sup>182</sup>, <sup>183</sup>, <sup>184</sup>, <sup>186</sup>W in order to accumulate adequate counting statistics to evaluate and constrain isobaric interferences, thus increasing analytical precision.

Spectral matrix effects (i.e., isobaric interferences) were considered and monitored during analysis in order to prevent a compromise in accuracy. In this study, the only potential elemental isobaric interference is <sup>186</sup>Os at mass <sup>186</sup>W, but the concentration of Os in our basaltic melts was lower than our lower limit of detection. A potentially more problematic source of isobaric interferences is diatomic oxides. However, our analytical protocol measured the concentration of W by monitoring four isotope mass stations: <sup>182</sup>W, <sup>183</sup>W, <sup>184</sup>W, and <sup>186</sup>W. Any potential oxide interferences on these masses would yield discordant results between isotope ratios, but no systematic variances were detected (see Supplementary materials). Further, we conducted an experiment in which we analyzed a synthetic basaltic glass doped with 500 ppm of the heavy rare-earth elements (HREE). Employing the analytical parameters described above, HREE-oxide production rates (i.e., YbO/Yb and TmO/Tm) were measured to be  $\sim 10^{-6}$ . Accordingly, HREE-oxides do not present significant isobaric interferences to even the most depleted W concentrations in our natural samples.

Non-spectral matrix effects in concentration measurements acquired through laser ablation ICP-MS can result from differences in chemical compositions between the analyte and the standard reference material. Although NIST SRM 612 (the standard reference material utilized for our measurements) has been well characterized and found to be homogeneous with respect to Ba, Th, U, and W, this glass represents a more enriched composition (with approximately 40  $\mu\text{g/g}$  of each of these elements) than oceanic basalts, which can be far more depleted, particularly in regard to Th, U and W. In order to account for this discrepancy, which could potentially lead to analytical biases, we have externally calibrated our W, Th and U measurements to a suite of rocks analyzed via solution ICP-MS, including both isotope dilution and high-precision standard addition analyses. More details on the calibration of our trace element analyses are provided in the Supplementary materials.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Data precision and accuracy

Concentrations and uncertainties of Ba, Th, U, and W for all 86 samples investigated in this study are reported in Table 2. Concentrations of W range from <10 ng/g in the most depleted MORB to >2000 ng/g in the most enriched intraplate basalt. Most sample concentrations were determined with  $\leq 5\%$  uncertainty ( $2\sigma_m$ ; external reproducibility of 8–16 measurements for W, and 2–4 measurements for Ba, Th and U), though several analyses of phaneritic MORB glasses with low W concentrations resulted in uncertainties greater than 10%. The accuracy of our laser ablation method is demonstrated in Fig. 1, where our Ba, Th, U, and W measurements are compared with previously determined values from solution analyses, largely isotope dilution measurements.

### 4.2. The best geochemical analogue to W

Correlations between Ba, Th, U, and W concentrations in basaltic melts indicate that all four of these elements behave similarly during the evolution of basaltic magma. In order to establish which incompatible lithophile element most closely follows W in basaltic sources, and thus which W/X ratio best represents a constant concentration ratio representative of the modern mantle, we can examine the constancy of each W/X ratio across a wide range in W concentrations (Fig. 2). Sims and DePaolo (1997), however, noted that these types of diagrams have the distinct disadvantages that (a) the plotted variables are not statistically independent, and (b) variations in the y-variable of each curve (i.e., W/X, spanning  $\sim 1$  order of magnitude) are disproportionately small in comparison to variations in the x-variable (i.e., W concentration, spanning >2 orders of magnitude). Additionally, the slope of each linear regression in Fig. 2 is sensitive to the relative value of the mean W/X ratio, resulting in artificially high statistical deviations from a slope of 0 for W/Th and W/U. Nevertheless, this plot serves the qualitative purpose of illustrating that W/Ba, W/Th and W/U all remain relatively constant over a range of concentrations. In contrast, a ratio showing a systematic enrichment with increasing W concentration would indicate a lithophile element significantly less incompatible than W during mantle melting, and a systematic depletion would designate a more incompatible lithophile element.

A more quantitative way to evaluate which lithophile element behaves most analogously to W during silicate differentiation is through a log–log co-variation plot (Sims and DePaolo, 1997; Hofmann, 2003). Fig. 3 illustrates such a diagram, with the concentrations of Ba, Th and U plotted against the concentration of W in our basaltic samples. Using this diagnostic approach, a constant concentration ratio will yield a slope of unity ( $m = 1.00$ ). According to our sample data, the linear regression that is statistically closest to unity is that between W and U. Both Th and Ba yield slopes greater than unity when plotted against W, implying a higher incompatibility of these elements in basaltic melts. Additionally, the W/U ratio of the mantle does not appear to be affected by any differentiation processes, as the W/U ratios of our samples are independent of MgO content as well as tectonic setting (Fig. 4). Accordingly, we conclude that U is the incompatible lithophile element that behaves most similarly to W through silicate processing, despite the difference in mobility between these two elements in aqueous phases (Taylor and McLennan, 1985).

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. W in the silicate Earth, modern mantle, and core

Since U best mimics the geochemical behavior of W in our spectrum of basaltic samples, the average W/U ratio of our dataset likely has not been affected by silicate differentiation events, and thus

**Table 2**  
Tungsten, U, Th, and Ba sample concentrations

Sample/ID	Type <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	W (ng/g)	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	U (ng/g)	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	Th (ng/g)	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	Ba ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	W/U	2RSD <sup>d</sup>	W/Th	2RSD <sup>d</sup>	W/Ba	2RSD <sup>d</sup>
OC180 D5-1	N-MORB	NMAR	13.84	0.51	19	5	51.2	6.7	2.18	0.02	0.732	29%	0.270	14%	0.00634	3.8%
VG 6930	N-MORB	NMAR	23.45	1.36	17.2	0.2	53.3	0.9	3.26	0.12	1.365	5.9%	0.440	6.0%	0.00720	6.8%
VG 6936	N-MORB	NMAR	20.99	0.69	16.9	0.2	58.9	0.5	3.36	0.08	1.246	3.5%	0.357	3.4%	0.00624	4.1%
VG 6937	N-MORB	NMAR	27.48	1.15	20.2	0.5	77.3	2.9	5.17	0.21	1.362	4.9%	0.356	5.6%	0.00532	5.8%
TK 5-1	N-MORB	NMAR	25.14	0.74	20.9	0.3	65.2	1.4	4.04	0.03	1.205	3.3%	0.386	3.7%	0.00622	3.0%
OCD180 D26-3	N-MORB	NMAR	21.1	0.2	53.9	1.0	190	8	10.4	0.0	0.390	2.0%	0.111	4.3%	0.00202	0.9%
TK 1-2	N-MORB	NMAR	34.21	0.69	36.8	0.9	130	7	5.57	0.03	0.930	3.2%	0.262	5.6%	0.00614	2.1%
TK 2-1	N-MORB	NMAR	12.7	0.3	41.8	0.6	151	9	6.82	0.03	0.304	2.4%	0.084	6.1%	0.00186	2.0%
OC180 D13-2	N-MORB	NMAR	28.9	0.4	53.9	1.9	200	3	12.6	0.13	0.537	3.8%	0.145	2.0%	0.00230	1.7%
VG 0738	N-MORB	NMAR	13.8	0.3	45.8	1.5	181	9	8.02	0.30	0.301	4.2%	0.076	5.7%	0.00172	4.5%
VG 0739	N-MORB	NMAR	13.2	0.7	50.6	0.7	164	2	7.94	0.40	0.262	5.2%	0.080	5.1%	0.00167	7%
TK 4-6	N-MORB	NMAR	15.7	0.2	48.2	0.9	137	5	8.43	0.03	0.326	2.3%	0.114	3.7%	0.00186	1.3%
VG 0741	N-MORB	NMAR	16.2	0.4	55.9	1.6	179	7	8.75	0.15	0.290	3.9%	0.091	4.9%	0.00185	3.2%
VG 0735	N-MORB	NMAR	22.2	0.4	65.1	0.7	234	7	11.6	0.38	0.342	1.9%	0.095	3.4%	0.00192	3.7%
Atlantica	E-MORB	MAR	109.7	1.6	160	4	713	11	64.3	1.6	0.685	3.0%	0.154	2.2%	0.00171	3.0%
MAR	N-MORB	MAR	39.74	0.61	31.0	0.6	109	2	5.93	0.05	1.283	2.6%	0.364	2.4%	0.00670	1.7%
VG 9055	N-MORB	SMAR	16.06	0.37	35.2	0.6	105	3	2.89	0.07	0.456	2.8%	0.152	3.3%	0.00555	3.4%
VG 9056	N-MORB	SMAR	16.08	0.83	35.7	2.5	114	2	2.94	0.13	0.451	8.6%	0.142	5.5%	0.00547	7%
VG 9052	N-MORB	SMAR	15.39	0.68	32.7	0.1	101	2	2.99	0.09	0.470	4.5%	0.152	4.7%	0.00514	5.3%
VG 3630	E-MORB	SMAR	47.3	0.6	165	2	508	31	29.9	1.6	0.287	1.9%	0.093	6.3%	0.00158	5%
R74-6	N-MORB	EPR	10.19	0.67	10.30	0.39	23.4	0.6	0.88	0.06	0.989	7.6%	0.435	7.1%	0.01157	9.6%
2384-9	N-MORB	EPR	8.7	0.3	15.2	0.5	33	1	1.42	0.09	0.571	5.0%	0.264	3.9%	0.00611	7%
2384-3	N-MORB	EPR	20.31	1.05	15.2	0.7	30.0	0.8	1.38	0.12	1.339	6.7%	0.676	5.8%	0.01467	10%
R30-30	N-MORB	EPR	29.7	4.6	32.5	1.6	80.9	3.6	1.80	0.15	0.914	16%	0.368	16%	0.01656	18%
R1-14	N-MORB	EPR	14.4	1.66	17.4	1.6	42.2	1.6	1.72	0.13	0.827	15%	0.340	12%	0.00834	14%
2387-2	N-MORB	EPR	13.2	0.2	35.2	0.6	105	2	7.34	0.21	0.376	2.2%	0.126	2.8%	0.00180	3.2%
R28-7	N-MORB	EPR	15.8	2.19	25.5	0.5	60.3	2.3	1.86	0.09	0.619	14%	0.261	14%	0.00848	15%
2706-7	N-MORB	EPR	34.00	0.98	37.2	0.4	84.4	1.0	4.91	0.12	0.913	3.1%	0.403	3.1%	0.00692	3.7%
R501-7	E-MORB	EPR	37.4	0.5	92.5	0.6	311	9	25.2	0.2	0.405	1.5%	0.120	3.3%	0.00148	1.6%
R494-5	E-MORB	EPR	35.4	0.4	87.1	3.0	269	5	24.7	0.7	0.407	3.6%	0.132	2.4%	0.00143	3.1%
R75-2	E-MORB	EPR	138	5	424	17	1.15E+03	3.7E+01	53.6	1.3	0.325	5.2%	0.120	4.7%	0.00257	4.2%
R501-2	E-MORB	EPR	43.5	0.5	103.7	2.1	336	6	27.1	0.4	0.420	2.3%	0.129	2.0%	0.00160	1.9%
R93-7	E-MORB	EPR	51.0	0.9	137	0	476	13	22.3	0.4	0.374	1.8%	0.107	3.2%	0.00228	2.5%
R15-2	E-MORB	EPR	555	8	990	41	3.58E+03	1.4E+02	306	7	0.560	4.4%	0.155	4.1%	0.00181	2.8%
R78-6	E-MORB	EPR	473	14	716	9	2.87E+03	1.1E+02	207	5	0.660	3.3%	0.165	5.0%	0.00229	3.8%
VE-32	E-MORB	EPR	56.8	0.6	122	3	353	12	51.5	0.4	0.465	2.7%	0.161	3.6%	0.00110	1.4%
2079-2	E-MORB	JdF Ridge	23.7	0.3	78.7	0.8	244	13	14.0	0.1	0.302	1.6%	0.097	5.3%	0.00169	1.5%
2082-6A	E-MORB	JdF Ridge	21.7	0.3	69.4	1.4	166	9	12.4	0.2	0.313	2.5%	0.131	5.6%	0.00175	2.1%
JdF MORB	E-MORB	JdF Ridge	31.2	0.3	104	1	249	5	15.7	0.9	0.300	1.6%	0.125	2.0%	0.00198	6%
VG-2	E-MORB	JdF Ridge	31.2	0.6	110.9	2.1	348	9	17.5	0.4	0.282	2.8%	0.090	3.4%	0.00178	2.9%
VG 5256	N-MORB	N Indian Ridge	9.59	0.39	10.37	0.49	42.5	3.6	2.02	0.04	0.925	6.2%	0.225	9.3%	0.00475	4.4%
VG 5253	N-MORB	N Indian Ridge	11.50	1.09	10.92	0.40	36.0	2.5	1.94	0.02	1.053	10%	0.319	12%	0.00593	9.5%
VG 5252	N-MORB	N Indian Ridge	11.81	0.92	11.3	0.5	35.6	1.0	2.06	0.10	1.049	8.8%	0.332	8.3%	0.00573	9%
VG 5259	N-MORB	N Indian Ridge	9.73	0.75	10.36	0.56	35.7	1.6	2.01	0.08	0.939	9.4%	0.272	9.0%	0.00485	9%
MD37-18 D2	E-MORB	SE Indian Ridge	149	5	185	11	858	9	55.0	1.5	0.805	6.9%	0.174	3.2%	0.00271	4.2%

(continued on next page)

Table 2 (continued)

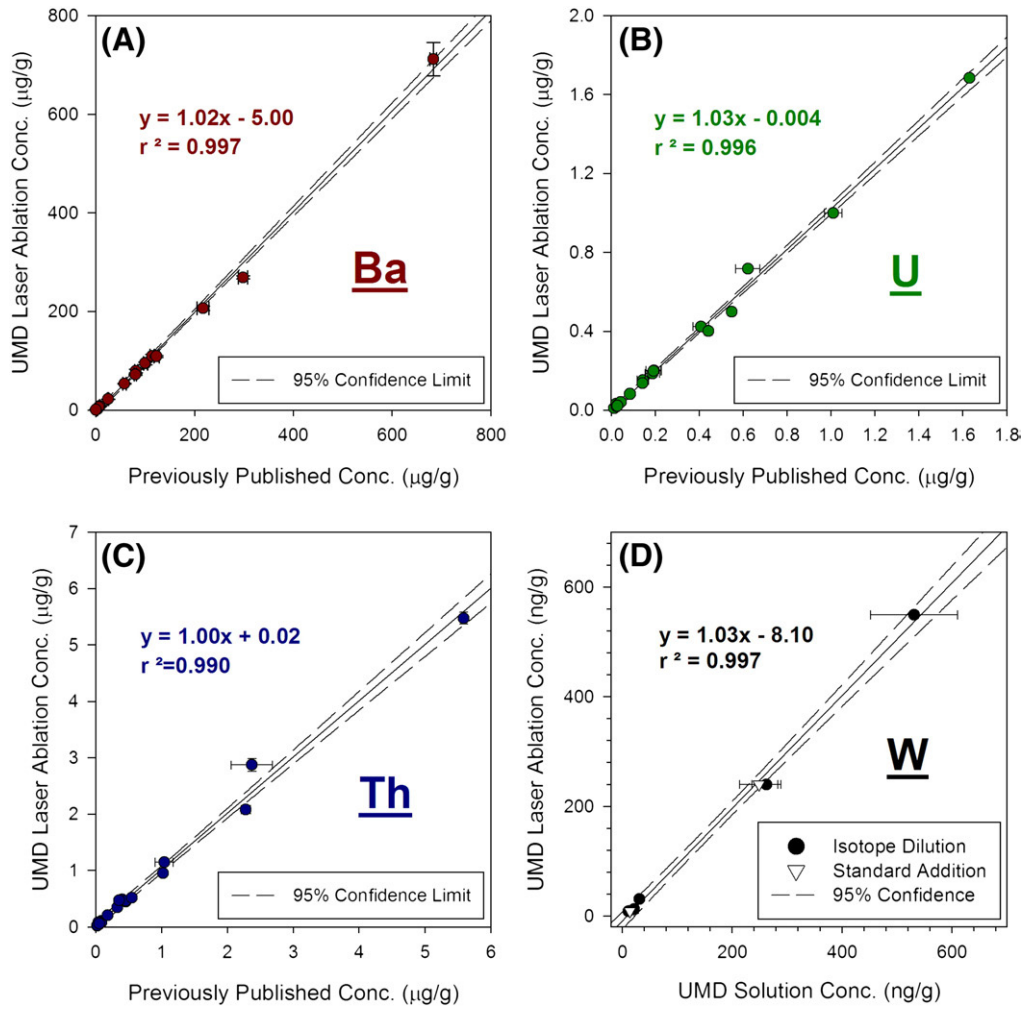
Sample/ID	Type <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	W (ng/g)	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	U (ng/g)	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	Th (ng/g)	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	Ba ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )	$\pm 2\sigma_m^c$	W/U	2RSD <sup>d</sup>	W/Th	2RSD <sup>d</sup>	W/Ba	2RSD <sup>d</sup>
AAD 10-10	E-MORB	SE Indian Ridge	25.2	0.4	55.5	0.9	241	5	14.8	0.3	0.454	2.3%	0.105	2.7%	0.00170	2.6%
AAD 7-3	E-MORB	SE Indian Ridge	64.4	0.4	133	1	557	9	33.5	0.7	0.485	1.0%	0.115	1.7%	0.00192	2.1%
AAD 8-8	E-MORB	SE Indian Ridge	130	2	191	5	592	20	68.2	1.4	0.678	3.0%	0.219	3.6%	0.00190	2.4%
MD 23-18 S3	N-MORB	C Indian Ridge	6.27	0.34	5.24	0.14	24.3	2.1	1.18	0.07	1.196	6.0%	0.258	10%	0.00534	8%
JC 2-17 D1(3)	E-MORB	C Indian Ridge	22.8	0.7	52.2	2.2	211	4	15.6	0.1	0.437	5.3%	0.108	3.8%	0.00146	3.3%
JC 3-02 D1	E-MORB	SW Indian Ridge	34.4	0.7	94.4	2.5	356	6	23.1	0.9	0.365	3.3%	0.097	2.6%	0.00149	4.3%
MD 34 D5	E-MORB	SW Indian Ridge	26.0	0.4	39.5	1.0	204	8	63.0	0.4	0.657	2.9%	0.127	4.2%	0.00041	1.6%
Pu'u O'o 90	OIB	Kilauea, HI	161	7	278	9	1.13E+03	4.5E+01	108	8	0.579	5.5%	0.143	6.0%	0.00149	9%
Pu'u O'o 93	OIB	Kilauea, HI	177	4	310	0	8.93E+02	2.1E-01	110	2	0.572	2.0%	0.199	2.0%	0.00161	2.7%
VG A-99	OIB	Kilauea, HI	248	4	500	13	1.97E+03	5.5E+01	184	6	0.495	3.1%	0.126	3.3%	0.00134	3.7%
NMNH 116111-22	OIB	Kilauea, HI	228	8	351	5	1.35E+03	1.5E+01	123	2	0.651	3.9%	0.170	3.8%	0.00186	4.1%
NMNH 113154-555	OIB	Galapagos	19.4	0.5	23.3	0.3	104	3	6.82	0.14	0.832	2.9%	0.186	4.1%	0.00284	3.3%
NMNH 113154-557	OIB	Galapagos	27.5	0.5	48.1	0.8	213	7	12.5	0.4	0.573	2.3%	0.129	3.7%	0.00221	3.5%
NMNH 113710-F709	OIB	Galapagos	218	4	400	11	1.64E+03	4.9E+01	114	13	0.545	3.3%	0.133	3.6%	0.00191	12%
NMNH 112048-2	OIB	Hekla, Iceland	766	31	1084	12	4.96E+03	4.8E+01	325	1	0.707	4.3%	0.154	4.2%	0.00236	4.1%
NMNH 112055	OIB	Hekla, Iceland	828	24	1.22E+03	2.1E+01	5.45E+03	1.5E+02	335	12	0.679	3.4%	0.152	3.9%	0.00247	4.5%
NMNH 112207-75	OIB	Heard Is., Australia	675	6	1033	14	4.80E+03	4.6E+02	545	3	0.653	1.6%	0.141	9.5%	0.00124	1.0%
NMNH 113057-3	ICV	Nyiragongo, Zaire	2144	30	7900	51	2.35E+04	2.0E+02	2259	22	0.271	1.5%	0.091	1.6%	0.00095	1.7%
NMNH 115693	ICV	Nyiragongo, Zaire	2408	105	7510	126	2.18E+04	1.2E+03	2157	152	0.321	4.7%	0.111	7.0%	0.00112	8.3%
NMNH 12514	ICV	Nyamuragira, Zaire	1457	30	2003	30	1.43E+04	3.4E+02	1021	54	0.727	2.5%	0.102	3.1%	0.00143	5.7%
NMNH 068376	ICV	Sunset Crater, AZ	316	13	927	53	3.72E+03	1.8E+02	453	25	0.341	7.0%	0.085	6.2%	0.00070	6.8%
42995-3C	ICV	Yucca Mtn., NV	487	19	2103	71	1.06E+04	7.2E+02	1511	90	0.232	5.1%	0.046	7.8%	0.00032	7.1%
NMNH 116605.0013	ICV	Tower Hill, Australia	943	40	1174	32	6.61E+03	1.5E+02	503	11	0.803	5.1%	0.143	4.9%	0.00187	4.8%
NMNH 108800	IAB	Oshima Is., Japan	258	4	141	2	3.03E+02	8.6E+00	206	8	1.828	2.1%	0.853	3.2%	0.00125	4.3%
NMNH 116701-2	IAB	Galunggung, Indonesia	397	31	246	6	1.50E+03	2.2E+02	115	21	1.613	8.1%	0.265	16.5%	0.00345	19.8%
NMNH 116141	CAB	Pacaya, Guatemala	329	8	930	45	3.17E+03	3.8E+02	684	18	0.354	5.4%	0.104	12.3%	0.00048	3.5%
NMNH 108135	CAB	Mexico	201	5	295	13	1.06E+03	1.1E+02	285	26	0.681	5.2%	0.190	10.2%	0.00070	9.6%
NMNH 116601-12	CAB	Durango, Mexico	1101	16	1352	39	6.54E+03	1.7E+02	516	12	0.814	3.2%	0.168	3.0%	0.00213	2.7%
NMNH 113559-1	CAB	Vesuvius, Italy	926	23	2893	223	1.12E+04	7.5E+02	739	61	0.320	8.1%	0.082	7.2%	0.00125	8.6%
VG 3636	BABB	Scotia Back-Arc	45	1	109	2	3.76E+02	2.9E+00	41	1	0.411	2.7%	0.119	1.6%	0.00109	1.9%
VG 3637	BABB	Scotia Back-Arc	49	1	112	1	4.04E+02	4.9E+00	43	0	0.434	1.7%	0.120	1.6%	0.00113	1.6%
VG 3635	BABB	Scotia Back-Arc	46	0	106	1	431	6	40	1	0.433	1.4%	0.107	1.7%	0.00116	1.9%
VG 3638	BABB	Scotia Back-Arc	53	1	107	2	3.71E+02	3.9E+00	54	2	0.491	1.9%	0.142	1%	0.00098	4%
VG 3634	BABB	Scotia Back-Arc	43.5	0.6	102.5	3.3	398	6	38.4	0.9	0.424	3.5%	0.109	2.0%	0.00113	2.6%
SLB 133 GA	BABB	Southern Lau Basin	68.9	0.5	198.5	1.7	463	3	110.0	3.1	0.347	1.2%	0.149	1.0%	0.00063	2.9%
SLB 58 GA-1	BABB	Southern Lau Basin	71.9	0.9	200.4	2.4	484	3	94.5	3.0	0.359	1.7%	0.148	1.4%	0.00076	3.4%
SLB 53 GC-1	BABB	Southern Lau Basin	53.3	0.6	151.8	1.0	347	11	79.7	3.7	0.351	1.3%	0.154	3.3%	0.00067	4.8%
SLB 127 KD	BABB	Southern Lau Basin	71.5	1.5	185.4	2.4	451	13	95.0	2.7	0.386	2.5%	0.159	3.7%	0.00075	3.5%
CLB 7GC	BABB	Central Lau Basin	38.1	1.7	22	0	79	4	6	0	1.762	4.6%	0.485	6.9%	0.00613	4.9%
CLB 42GC	BABB	Central Lau Basin	32.6	0.6	21	0	69	1	6	0	1.588	2.1%	0.471	2.0%	0.00506	3.0%
CLB 46GC	BABB	Central Lau Basin	14.0	0.1	31	1	105	1	8.0	0.2	0.449	1.9%	0.133	1.7%	0.00175	3.1%
<i>Hawaiian Picrites</i>																
Lo-02-02			265	4	337	11	1.14E+03	3.6E+01	147	4	0.786	3.5%	0.232	3.6%	0.00180	3.4%
Lo-02-04			313	6	365	7	1.27E+03	1.8E+01	156	5	0.857	2.7%	0.246	2.3%	0.00201	3.5%
H-11			113	2	159	4	533	13	56.0	1.7	0.710	2.9%	0.211	3.1%	0.00201	3.6%

<sup>a</sup> N-MORB, E-MORB, OIB, and BABB defined in text; ICV = intracontinental basalt, IAB = island arc basalt, CAB = continental arc basalt.

<sup>b</sup> NMAR = North Mid-Atlantic Ridge, SMAR = South Mid-Atlantic Ridge, EPR = East Pacific Rise, JdF Ridge = Juan de Fuca Ridge.

<sup>c</sup>  $2\sigma_m$  uncertainties determined as external reproducibilities of 8–16 measurements for W, and 2–4 measurements of B, Th and U.

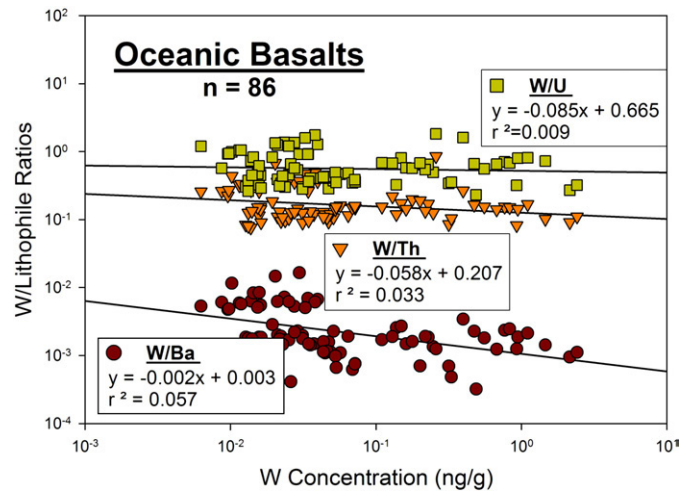
<sup>d</sup> Relative uncertainties ( $2\sigma$ ) in W/X ratios were determined through error propagation according to Eq. 3.26 from Bevington and Robinson (2003).



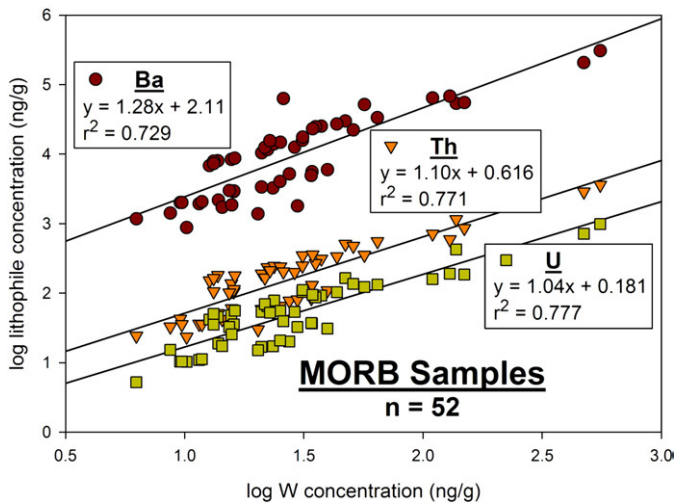
**Fig. 1.** Correlations between our LA-ICP-MS concentration data and those of previously published and/or recently acquired solution analyses of the same samples. Previously published values of Ba, Th and U include isotope dilution measurements from [Loock et al. \(1990\)](#), solution ICP-MS measurements from [Niu and Batiza \(1997\)](#), and isotope dilution analyses of the homogeneous MPI-DING and USGS reference glasses by [Jochum et al. \(2005, 2006\)](#). In regards to W, both natural samples (2384-9 and JdF MORB) and geologic reference glasses (BIR-1g, BHVO-2g, and BCR-2g) were analyzed by laser ablation and solution ICP-MS at the University of Maryland, including via both isotope dilution and high-precision standard addition methods. Details of these measurements are provided in the Supplementary materials. In all cases, our laser measurements agree well with solution measurements (within  $\pm 3\%$ ) over several orders of magnitude for each element. Deviations from a perfect correlation with slope  $m=1.00$  can be accounted for by the uncertainty in each of our measurements, which typically range from 2–5% ( $2\sigma_m$ ).

represents the W/U ratio of the modern mantle. The average W/U ratio of our comprehensive sample suite, and thus of the mantle, is  $0.65 \pm 0.45$  ( $2\sigma$ ;  $n=86$ ), which is statistically indistinguishable from the value obtained considering only MORB ( $W/U_{\text{MORB}} = 0.65 \pm 0.41$ ,  $n=52$ ), OIB ( $W/U_{\text{OIB}} = 0.63 \pm 0.07$ ,  $n=10$ ), or BABB ( $W/U_{\text{BABB}} = 0.62 \pm 0.09$ ,  $n=12$ ).

The W/U ratio of the modern mantle is also coincident with that of the continental crust ( $W/U = 0.77 \pm 0.33$ ,  $2\sigma$ ; [Rudnick and Gao, 2003](#)), which is largely based on upper-crustal sediments and loess deposits (median  $W/U \approx 0.8$ ) and high-grade metamorphic terrains representative of the lower crust (median  $W/U \approx 0.8$ ; data from [Newsom et al., 1996](#) and references cited therein). Therefore, the W/U ratio of the mantle may also be inferred to be representative of the entire silicate portion of the Earth, assuming the absence of a “hidden” repository with a W/U ratio outside the range displayed by sampled reservoirs ([McDonough, 1991](#); [Lassiter, 2004](#); [Boyet and Carlson, 2005](#); [Tolstikhin and Hofmann, 2005](#); [Boyet and Carlson, 2006](#); [Tolstikhin et al., 2006](#)). Assuming a U concentration of  $20 \pm 8$  ( $2\sigma$ ) ng/g in the bulk silicate Earth ([McDonough and Sun, 1995](#); [Palme and O'Neill, 2003](#); [Lyubetskaya and Korenaga, 2007](#)) and a W/U ratio of  $0.65 \pm 0.45$  ( $2\sigma$ ), the concentration of W in the silicate portion of the Earth is  $13 \pm 10$  ng/g.

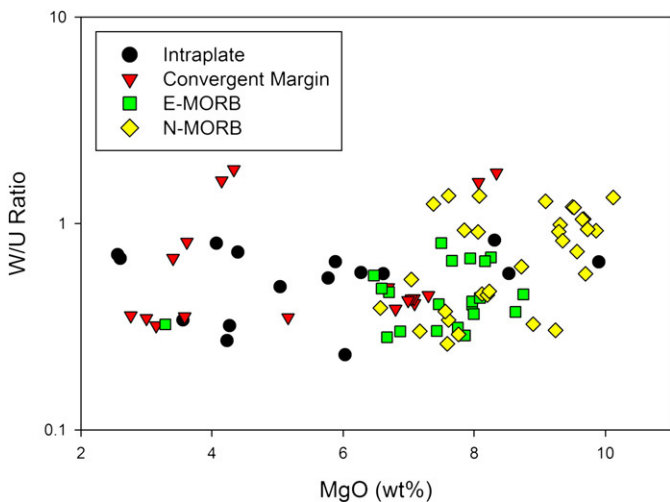


**Fig. 2.** W/Ba, W/Th and W/U ratios plotted against the W concentration (ng/g) of our samples. A perfectly constant element ratio would yield a slope of zero. The accompanying statistics suggest a systematic decrease in both W/Th and W/U as a function of increasing W concentration, but this represents an artificial bias due to the higher absolute value of the y-variables of these curves compared to W/Ba.

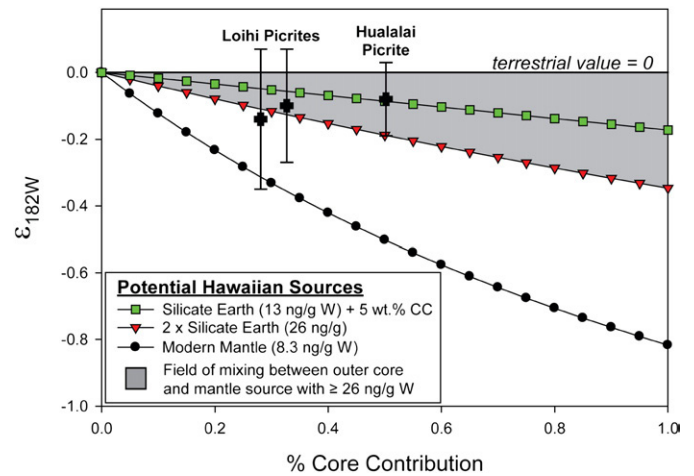


**Fig. 3.** Log–log co-variation diagram plotting the concentrations (ng/g) of Ba, Th and U versus the concentration of W in our MORB samples. On this type of plot, because the plotted samples share the same mantle source region (the depleted MORB mantle, or DMM), a regression line of slope 1.00 represents a perfectly constant element ratio, whereas a slope of  $>1.00$  indicates a more incompatible lithophile element (e.g., Ba, Th and U) during mantle melting. It can be seen that the linear regression between W and U yields the slope nearest unity ( $m=1.04\pm 0.18$ , 95% confidence) and with the least statistical scatter ( $r^2=0.777$ ). Although both Ba and Th yield slopes greater than unity, suggesting that they are more incompatible than W during mantle melting, the slope of log Th versus log W is within uncertainty of unity ( $m=1.10\pm 0.20$ , 95% confidence).

Newsom et al. (1996) and Rudnick and Gao (2003) reported that the bulk continental crust ( $\sim 0.5\%$  of the bulk silicate Earth, by mass) contains approximately  $1000\pm 300$  ( $2\sigma$ ) ng/g W. Based on mass balance contributions and our preferred estimate of W in the silicate Earth, the mean concentration of W in the Earth's modern mantle reservoir is calculated to be  $8.3\pm 7.1$  ng/g (with MORB and OIB representing depleted and enriched source regions, respectively). Based on the unweighted mean W/Hf ratio of carbonaceous chondrites ( $W/Hf=0.91\pm 0.06$ ,  $2\sigma_m$ ; Kleine et al., 2004b), a silicate Earth composition with  $280\pm 60$  ( $2\sigma$ ) ng/g Hf, and negligible Hf in the core, the bulk Earth contains  $172\pm 36$  ng/g W. Accordingly, simple core-modeling and mass balance considerations predict that the core has  $500\pm 120$  ng/g W; this indicates a W metal/silicate partition coefficient ( $D^{\text{metal/silicate}}$ ) of  $\sim 40$



**Fig. 4.** The W/U ratio of our samples plotted against MgO (wt.%) content. The W/U ratios of our modern basalts appear to be independent of the degree of silicate processing, and no systematic differences among the different sample populations (including N-MORB, E-MORB, convergent margin volcanics, and intraplate basalts) can be seen with regards to W/U.



**Fig. 5.** Models of core–mantle exchange as detected by W isotopes (adapted from Brandon and Walker, 2005). Mixing between a model outer core (with 500 ng/g W,  $\epsilon_{182W}=-2.1$ ) and several potential Hawaiian sources. A Hawaiian source equal to the mean modern mantle (8.3 ng/g W) cannot account for the lack of  $\epsilon_{182W}$  depletions in the Hawaiian picrites suggested by Brandon et al. (1998, 1999) to record a core signature; this mixing trend mirrors the “preferred” core–mantle mixing curve of Scherstén et al. (2004). However, a more enriched source equal to two times the silicate Earth (26 ng/g W), which is consistent with a deep mantle source defined below  $\sim 1600$  km depth, could account for the W isotopic signatures of the Hawaiian picrites. A Hawaiian source comprised of a silicate Earth component (13 ng/g W) plus 5 wt.% continental crust (CC) could also explain the picrite data. Parameters for the continental crustal component were taken from Scherstén et al. (2004).

during the conditions of core formation, which is consistent with a deep ( $>700$  km), potentially hydrous magma ocean early in Earth's history, according to high pressure–temperature metal/silicate partitioning experiments (Richter et al., 1997; Richter and Drake, 1999; Richter, 2003).

## 5.2. Implications for the composition of the DMM and deep mantle

The MORB source, often referred to as the depleted MORB mantle (or DMM), is generally thought to have formed as the result of an ancient depletion (i.e., continent formation). Although the source of MORB has been established to be compositionally heterogeneous (e.g., van Keken et al., 2002 and references therein), the relative depletion of this reservoir, as a whole, remains unsettled; this is largely due to difficulties in modeling the incompatible element budget of the DMM (Jagoutz et al., 1979; Hofmann, 1988, 2003).

Several studies have attempted to model the composition of the MORB source by analyzing the trace element chemistry of abyssal peridotites, calculating parent–daughter ratios of radiogenic isotopes, and using constant elemental concentration ratios. Assuming a chondritic original composition and a two-stage evolution of the continental crust, Salters and Stracke (2004) estimated an average DMM composition with  $4.7\pm 1.4$  ( $2\sigma$ ) ng/g U. This model represents a  $\sim 4\times$  depletion of the highly incompatible elements in the MORB source relative to the unfractionated silicate Earth, which is more depleted than the DMM composition of Boyet and Carlson (2006), which assumes a non-chondritic origin, but less depleted than the Workman and Hart (2005) model, which follows a gradual evolution of the continental crust. In order to further investigate the depletion of the DMM, we may also consider the incompatible trace element chemistry of global MORB in conjunction with simple partial melting dynamics. MORB from “typical” segments of mid-ocean ridges (those found far from known “plumes” or subduction zones) exhibit a mean composition of  $16\pm 13$  ( $2\sigma$ )  $\mu\text{g/g}$  Ba (Su, 2002), a highly incompatible element comparable to U. Assuming 8–12% partial melting of the MORB source (e.g., Hofmann, 1988), this indicates that the DMM has approximately  $1.6\pm 1.3$   $\mu\text{g/g}$  Ba, verifying a factor of  $\sim 4$

**Table 3**  
Siderophile/lithophile element pairs

Element	Silicate earth ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) <sup>a</sup>	Core ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) <sup>b</sup>	Core/SE enrichment factor
P	90	2000	22
Ti	1200	0	0.0
Mn	1045	300	0.3
Fe	62,600	855,000	14
Mo	0.05	5	100
Pd	0.004	3.1	775
Ba	6.6	0	0.0
Ce	1.68	0	0.0
Nd	1.25	0	0.0
Yb	0.44	0	0.0
W	0.0131	0.504	38
Re	0.0003	0.23	767
Pb	0.15	0.4	2.7
Fe/Mn	60	2850	>10
P/Nd	72	>10 <sup>5</sup>	>10 <sup>3</sup>
Pb/Ce	0.089	>10 <sup>3</sup>	>10 <sup>4</sup>
Mo/Ce	0.030	>10 <sup>4</sup>	>10 <sup>5</sup>
W/Ba	0.0020	>10 <sup>3</sup>	>10 <sup>5</sup>
Re/Yb	0.00068	>10 <sup>3</sup>	>10 <sup>6</sup>
Pd/Ti	3.3E-06	>10 <sup>4</sup>	>10 <sup>9</sup>

<sup>a</sup> From McDonough and Sun (1995), excepting W.<sup>b</sup> From McDonough (2003), excepting W.

depletion of highly incompatible elements in the MORB source compared to the bulk silicate Earth. According to the Salters and Stracke (2004) depletion model, the DMM is estimated to have  $3.0 \pm 2.3$  ( $2\sigma$ ) ng/g W.

Constraining the mean abundance of W in the modern mantle and the composition of the MORB source region allows us to make some inferences as to the composition of the deep mantle, which has been shown to be geochemically distinct from the DMM (e.g., Hofmann, 1997). If we assume an upper and lower mantle separated by the 660 km discontinuity, this would necessitate  $\sim 10$  ng/g W in the lower mantle, according to mass balance and a DMM composition of  $3.0 \pm 2.3$  ng/g W. However, it has been widely demonstrated that the 660 km discontinuity cannot serve as a chemical boundary, as a significant mass flux across this depth has been established by tomographic studies (e.g., Creager and Jordan, 1984; Davies and Richards, 1992; Grand et al., 1997; van der Hilst et al., 1997; Montelli et al., 2004; Nolet et al., 2006). Recently, seismological, geochemical and geophysical observations have identified a potentially deeper boundary layer between the upper and a heterogeneous deep mantle (e.g., Garnero, 2000 and references therein). A boundary layer at  $\sim 1600$  km depth, as preferred by Kellogg et al. (1999), would require an enriched deep mantle W abundance of  $\sim 25$  ng/g, or roughly two times the W content of the unfractionated silicate Earth. Further, if we consider near-whole-mantle convection with the DMM constituting the entire mantle mass minus a 200–300 km thick boundary layer at the core–mantle boundary (which could serve as the early enriched reservoir invoked by Tolstikhin and Hofmann, 2005; Boyet and Carlson, 2005, 2006; Tolstikhin et al., 2006), this reservoir would contain  $\sim 190$  ng/g W.

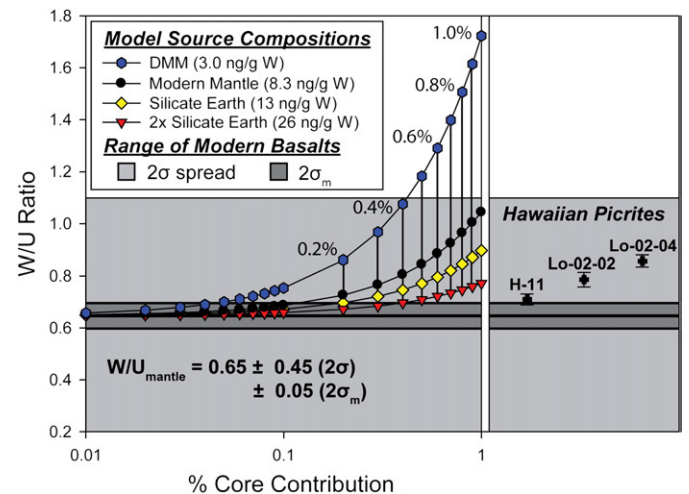
As an additional consideration, we can examine the constancy of the W/Th ratio in our basaltic dataset. Although the W/Th ratio in the mantle is more variable than W/U because it can be affected to some degree by partial melting (Fig. 3) and hydrothermal fluids (Noll et al., 1996), the mean W/Th ratio of our oceanic basalts ( $W/Th = 0.19 \pm 0.15$ ,  $2\sigma$ ) is comparable to the MORB and OIB dataset of Newsom et al. (1996;  $W/Th = 0.15 \pm 0.11$ ,  $2\sigma$ ). As such, if the W/Th ratio of the modern mantle is defined by our basaltic dataset, the mean mantle has a Th/U ratio of  $3.3 \pm 1.4$  ( $2\sigma$ ), which is higher than estimates of the MORB source (e.g., 2.5; Turcotte et al., 2001) but lower than the preferred value for the silicate Earth (e.g., 3.9; McDonough and Sun, 1995) and chondritic meteorites (e.g., 3.8; Rocholl and Jochum, 1993).

### 5.3. Detecting core–mantle interactions through W isotopes

Excesses of isotope  $^{182}\text{W}$  are produced via beta-decay of the now-extinct  $^{182}\text{Hf}$  nuclide, which has a half-life of  $8.90 \pm 0.09$  Ma (Vockenhuber et al., 2004). Both Hf and W are refractory elements, but differ in their geochemical affinities; under the reducing conditions of core formation, Hf acts as a lithophile element, and thus prefers to remain in silicate phases, whereas W behaves as a moderately siderophile element. Consequently, a metallic core will have a Hf/W ratio of  $\sim 0$  and will therefore retain its original W isotopic composition. Because of the short-lived nature of this radiogenic system, any existing W isotopic heterogeneities within the Earth must have been inherited during the first  $\sim 50$  Ma of solar system history, the functional lifetime of  $^{182}\text{Hf}$ .

Studies of terrestrial samples and chondritic meteorites have established that the core of the Earth must be depleted by  $\sim 2$  parts per 10,000 (or 2  $\epsilon$ -unit) in  $^{182}\text{W}$  relative to the silicate Earth (Kleine et al., 2002; Schoenberg et al., 2002, Yin et al., 2002). Because the concentration of W is significantly greater in the core compared to the mantle, small depletions in  $^{182}\text{W}$  (relative to the silicate Earth) in “plume-derived” magmas that originate near the base of the mantle may result from core–mantle interactions. However, initial investigations into the W isotopic composition of several Hawaiian picrites that may record a core component in their source (on the basis of resolvable enrichments in  $^{186}\text{Os}$ – $^{187}\text{Os}$ ; Brandon et al., 1998, 1999) failed to resolve these rocks from terrestrial standards (Scherstén et al., 2004).

The W content of the three Hawaiian picrites measured by Scherstén et al. (2004) range from 113 ng/g (H-11) to 313 ng/g (Lo-02-04), as determined by this study. Assuming 5–15% partial melting, this indicates a Hawaiian source with anywhere from 5 to 45 ng/g W. Assuming a Hawaiian source with a concentration of 26 ng/g W, or approximately two times the W content of the undifferentiated silicate Earth (13 ng/g W), the three Hawaiian picrites may be accounted for by a two end-member mixing scenario between the outer core and an enriched deep mantle reservoir (Fig. 5). Such an



**Fig. 6.** Two end-member mixing between the outer core and model mantle sources. The light gray field represents the  $2\sigma$  scatter seen in our mantle-derived samples; the dark gray region represents the  $2\sigma_m$ . The overall range of W/U seen in modern oceanic basalts makes assessing core–mantle exchange difficult for enriched sources and low degrees of core contribution. As seen in the figure, even up to 1 wt.% of core material added to a mantle source with  $\geq 8.3$  ng/g W would not result in an enriched W/U outside of the spread seen in basaltic sources. However, a more depleted source, such as a source equal to the Depleted MORB Mantle (i.e., DMM), would allow for the detection of  $< 1.0$  wt.% core contribution. Data for the Hawaiian picrites examined by Brandon et al. (1998, 1999) and Scherstén et al. (2004) lay above the mean and  $2\sigma_m$  spread, but easily reside within the scatter seen in our basaltic samples. This does not preclude a core component added to the source of these samples, though, as the source of these picrites likely has  $> 3.0$  ng/g W.



enriched Hawaiian source is consistent with a lower mantle source defined below ~1600 km depth, as originally suggested by Kellogg et al. (1999), and may result from pyroxenitic melting in the Hawaiian source region (Sobolev et al., 2005, 2007). Additionally, as Brandon and Walker (2005) observed, even modest contamination by a crustal component could overprint any W core signature recorded in these rocks while having a negligible effect on their Os isotopic ratios. This is illustrated in the model source consisting of a silicate Earth component, with 13 ng/g W, mixed with 5 wt.% continental crust in Fig. 5. Although higher-precision measurements of the W isotopic compositions of these rocks might provide some clarity to these issues, an additional window into detecting core–mantle exchange may lie with the terrestrial W/U ratio.

#### 5.4. Detecting core–mantle interactions through W concentration ratios

Whereas isotopic ratios can serve as geochemical tracers of either the physical admixture of or diffusive isotopic exchange between the core and mantle (Puchtel and Humayun, 2000), concentration ratios can only act as a proxy of the physical admixture of these two reservoirs, assuming the core and silicate Earth (including both the modern mantle and continental crustal reservoirs) each have a unique and constant value. Because core formation has depleted the silicate Earth in siderophile elements relative to the lithophile elements, siderophile-to-lithophile ratios provide the most sensitive type of tracers because such ratios are extremely high in the core and correspondingly low in the silicate Earth (Table 3). For example, Fe/Mn ratios, which have been implicated in the identification of a core signature in modern Hawaiian lavas (Humayun et al., 2004), are enriched in the core relative to the mantle, but only by a factor of >10. On the other hand, the W/U of the core is enriched by a factor >10<sup>5</sup> relative to the modern mantle. As a result, W/U is potentially three-times more sensitive than Fe/Mn to a two end-member mixing scenario between the mantle and 1 wt.% of core material, considering the reservoir compositions listed in Table 3.

Since the core contains approximately 95% of the bulk Earth's W budget and essentially no U (McDonough, 2003), it can be confidently established that the core has a W/U ≫ 1000. A two end-member mixing curve between a mantle reservoir with ≥8.3 ng/g W and W/U = 0.65 ± 0.45 (2σ) and an outer core reservoir with ~500 ng/g W and W/U = 1000 (as a lower limit), however, indicates that the physical entrainment of up to 1 wt.% of outer core materials would fail to result in a resolvable increase in W/U; a more depleted source composition (e.g., DMM with 3.0 ng/g W) or a higher degree of core contamination is required for core–mantle exchange to be identified through the use of this proxy (Fig. 6). An analysis of the three Hawaiian picrites examined by Brandon et al. (1998, 1999) and Scherstén et al. (2004) illustrates these limitations. Although all three of the picrites reside within the variability seen in our sample suite, this does not preclude a core component added to the source of these rocks. Brandon et al. (1998, 1999) suggest that these three picrites carry only 0.3–0.5% core contribution; this amount of mass exchange is permitted with our mixing models assuming a Hawaiian source with an enriched mantle composition. Thus, although W/U serves as a potentially sensitive geochemical tracer of physical admixture between outer core and deep mantle materials, the variability seen in modern basaltic samples makes it difficult to unambiguously detect core contributions in materials derived from enriched source regions.

## 6. Conclusions

Modern oceanic basalts, including both E-type and N-type MORB, intraplate and convergent margin volcanics, reveal that U behaves analogously to W during silicate differentiation. The average W/U ratio of these samples (0.65 ± 0.45, 2σ, n = 86) is representative of both the modern mantle and bulk silicate Earth, and suggests a bulk silicate

Earth composition of 13 ± 10 ng/g W and a mean modern mantle composition of 8.3 ± 7.1 ng/g W. According to the model DMM composition of Salters and Stracke (2004), the MORB source likely contains 3.0 ± 2.3 ng/g W. Assuming a stratified mantle at ~1600 km depth, this indicates a deep mantle with ~25 ng/g W. Alternatively, considering near-whole-mantle convection with only a ~250 km thick D'' layer at the core–mantle boundary, this reservoir must be enriched up to ~190 ng/g W.

In theory, both W isotopes and W/U ratios can be used to identify core–mantle exchange. However, as with most geochemical tracers of internal processes within the Earth, these proxies are dependent on the source composition of the sampled materials. Three Hawaiian picrites initially examined by Brandon et al. (1998, 1999) have been suggested to record a core signature according to their <sup>186</sup>Os–<sup>187</sup>Os isotopic compositions. However, no discernable core signature is seen via W isotopes or W/U ratios. This suggests either (1) the lack of a core component in the source of these rocks, (2) crustal contamination of the samples, or (3) a source with at least 26 ng/g W, which is consistent with a deep mantle source defined below ~1600 km. Accordingly, until further constraints can be placed on the source region of these samples, the issue of core–mantle exchange has yet to be resolved.

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## Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.epsl.2008.05.031.

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