

Garnet–sillimanite–spinel– plagioclase geobarometer

T. SHIMURA^{1*}, M. KOJIMA² AND Y. HARADA³

¹ Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi 753-8512, Japan
(*correspondence: smr@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp)

² Suncoo Consultants Co., Ltd., 4-4-15, Terao-kami,
Niigata 950-2055, Japan

³ Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan

Spinel coexisting with quartz is well known as one of the ultrahigh-temperature metamorphic mineral assemblages. This coexistence is produced for example by a reaction, $\text{Grt} + \text{Sil} = \text{Spl} + \text{Qz}$. In this case, spinel comes in contact with quartz directly. Spinel-bearing pelitic metamorphic rocks are present in a wider pressure–temperature (P – T) range from amphibolite facies to granulite facies conditions. Although quartz is present in such rocks, spinel does not come in contact with quartz directly.

We studied spinel-bearing metamorphic rocks from (1) the Lützow–Holm complex, East Antarctica; (2) the Hidaka Metamorphic Belt, northern Japan; (3) the Uetsu area, northeastern Japan; and (4) the Ryoke metamorphic belt, southwestern Japan. These metamorphic terrains are known as clockwise P – T path areas. In their thin sections, sometimes spinel crystals occur around garnet or sillimanite and are in contact with plagioclase. This texture implies a reaction $\text{Grt} + \text{Sil} = \text{Spl} + \text{Pl}$, which can be solved using the following net-transfer reactions:

CFAS system: $5\text{Grs} + \text{Alm} + 12\text{Sil} = 3\text{Hc} + 15\text{An}$

CMAS system: $5\text{Grs} + \text{Prp} + 12\text{Sil} = 3\text{Spl} + 15\text{An}$

We employed thermodynamic data from [1] for these reactions. Consequently, we propose the following new geobarometers:

$$P_{[\text{CFAS}]} = (-134940 + 29.392 + 561.5 T + RT \ln K_{\text{Fe}}) / 29.392$$

$$P_{[\text{CMAS}]} = (-132130 + 29.294 + 557.2 T + RT \ln K_{\text{Mg}}) / 29.294$$

where P is in bar, T is in K, $K_{\text{Fe}} = (a_{\text{Grs}}^5 a_{\text{Alm}}) / (a_{\text{Hc}}^3 a_{\text{An}}^{15})$, and $K_{\text{Mg}} = (a_{\text{Grs}}^5 a_{\text{Prp}}) / (a_{\text{Spl}}^3 a_{\text{An}}^{15})$.

Because the dP/dT slopes of the above mentioned equations are very gentle, these are good geobarometers. Other previously used spinel-bearing geobarometers (e.g., [2, 3, 4]) include quartz or corundum in their reaction equations. The proposed new geobarometers are free from quartz and corundum within the equations. These are useful for analyzing spinel-bearing metamorphic rocks within a wider P – T range.

[1] Holland & Powell (1998) *JMG* **16**, 309–343. [2] Harris (1981) *CMP* **76**, 229–233. [3] Shulter & Bohlen (1989) *J.Pet.* **30**, 1017–1031. [4] Nichols (1992) *CMP* **111**, 362–377.