Ar-Ar geochronology and petrogenesis of Western Indian Offshore volcanics : A Geodynamic Perspective

DR. PATTABHIRAM V S S SAI KONDEPUDI, PH.D., KANCHAN PANDE AND RADHAKRISHNA MUNUKUTLA Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

Presenting Author: kvssspram.007@gmail.com

The Western Continental Margin of India (WCMI) formed due to the fragmentation of Gondwana from the Early Jurassic to the Early Paleocene. The Indian plate passed over the Réunionplume during the Late Cretaceous, which led to the formation of the Deccan Large Igneous Province. The seismic and drilled well data established the presence of widespread volcanism in the adjacent Western Offshore Basins (WOBs). These volcanics are present at various stratigraphic levels, and their geochronology and petrogenesis are poorly studied. Even though the geochronology of the on-land Deccan volcanism is wellconstrained, the eruptive history of the Western Offshore volcanism has been a considerable knowledge gap, primarily due to the unavailability of the samples. To bridge this gap, 20 volcanic drill core rock samples are selected from WOBs for geochemical and Ar-Ar geochronology studies. The results were correlated with the onshore volcanic rocks and drilled well data to reconstruct the spatio-temporal evolution of volcanism from a geodynamic perspective. The integrated interpretation of seismic, gravity, and geochronology data provided new insights into the genesis of Laccadive Ridge, the duration of offshore volcanism, and the comprehensive tectono-magmatic history of the WOBs. Many previous geochronology studies have attributed the magmatism on the Indian plate to the Reunion Plume activity only. In contrast, this study emphasizes some magmatic events that plume-plate interaction cannot explain because of their nonproximity in space and time. Plausible geodynamic models are explored to explain the volcanism on the Indian Plate and underlying processes over a protracted geological time.



(A) Regional map of NW Indian Ocean showing some important tectonic features modified after Mahoney et al., 2002. Dotted line shows the infer Reunion hotsopt track. (B) Tectonic map of WCMI showing offshore basins, magmatism, and well locations from which samples are selected





Close fit of Gondwana and initiation of rifting

Breakup of Gondwana in to East and west Gondwana Initiation of sea floor spreading and formation of proto Somali basin





83 Ma

Sea floor spreading starts between IND and MAD; Opening of MascareneBasin





Sea floor spreading starts between IND and SEY Opening of Arabian Basin begins