

Metamorphism

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Gypsum, $\text{Ca SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Naica mine, Mexico



Just add heat =



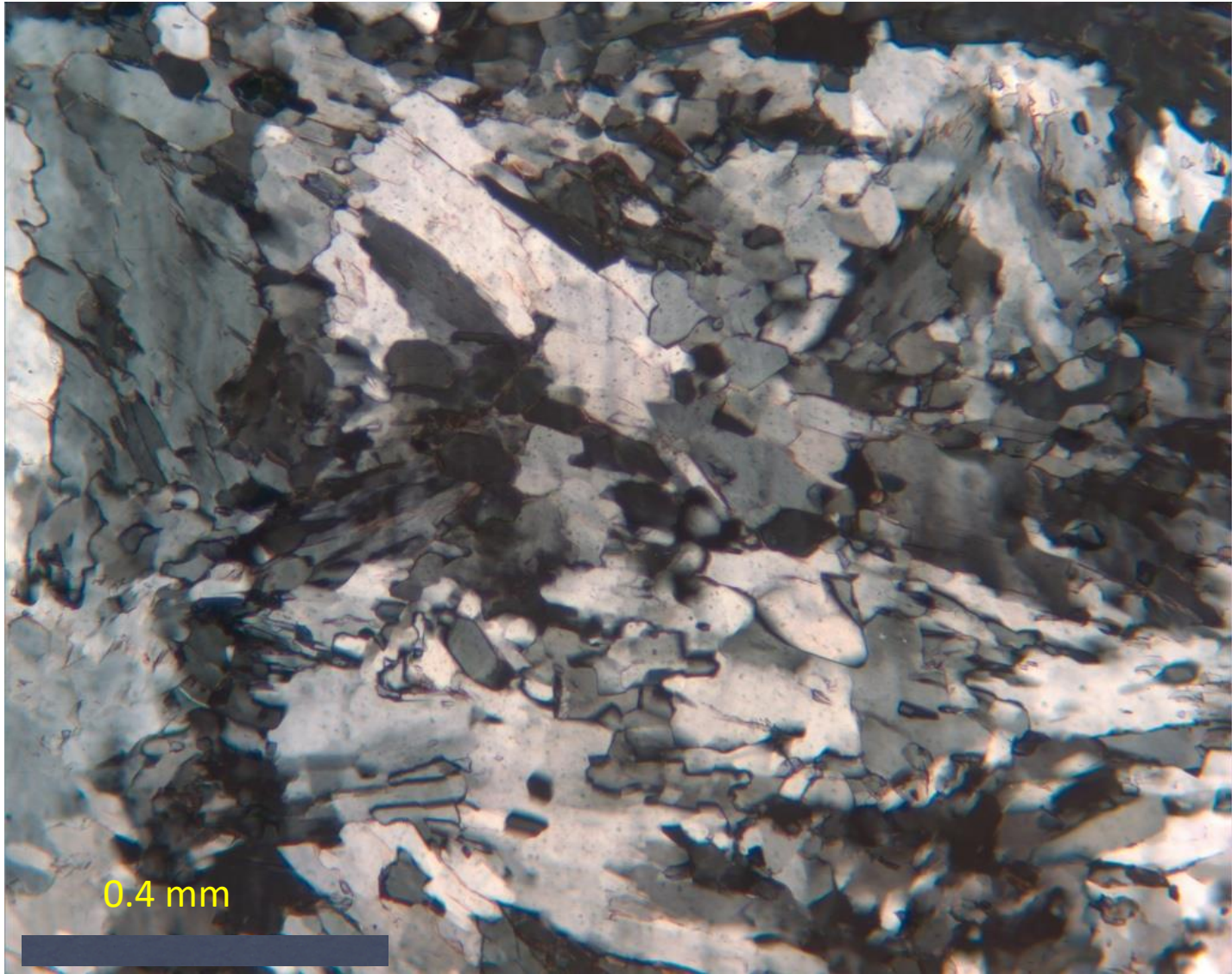
+



Bassanite, $\text{Ca SO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Most DIY shops, Almost Anywhere

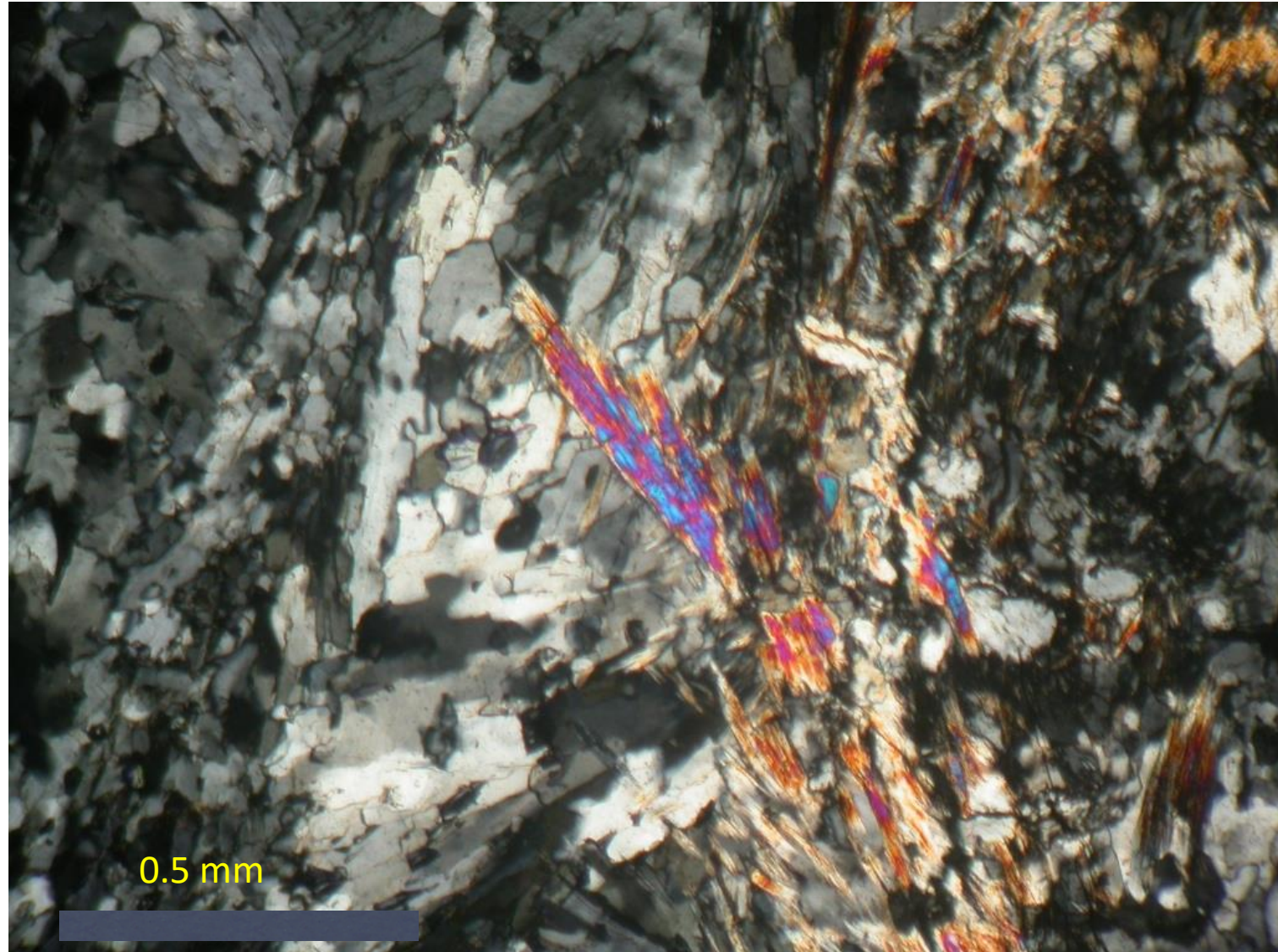
Water, H_2O
Most taps, Almost Anywhere

Volterra gypsum $\text{Ca SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca SO}_4 \cdot 0.5(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + 1.5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$



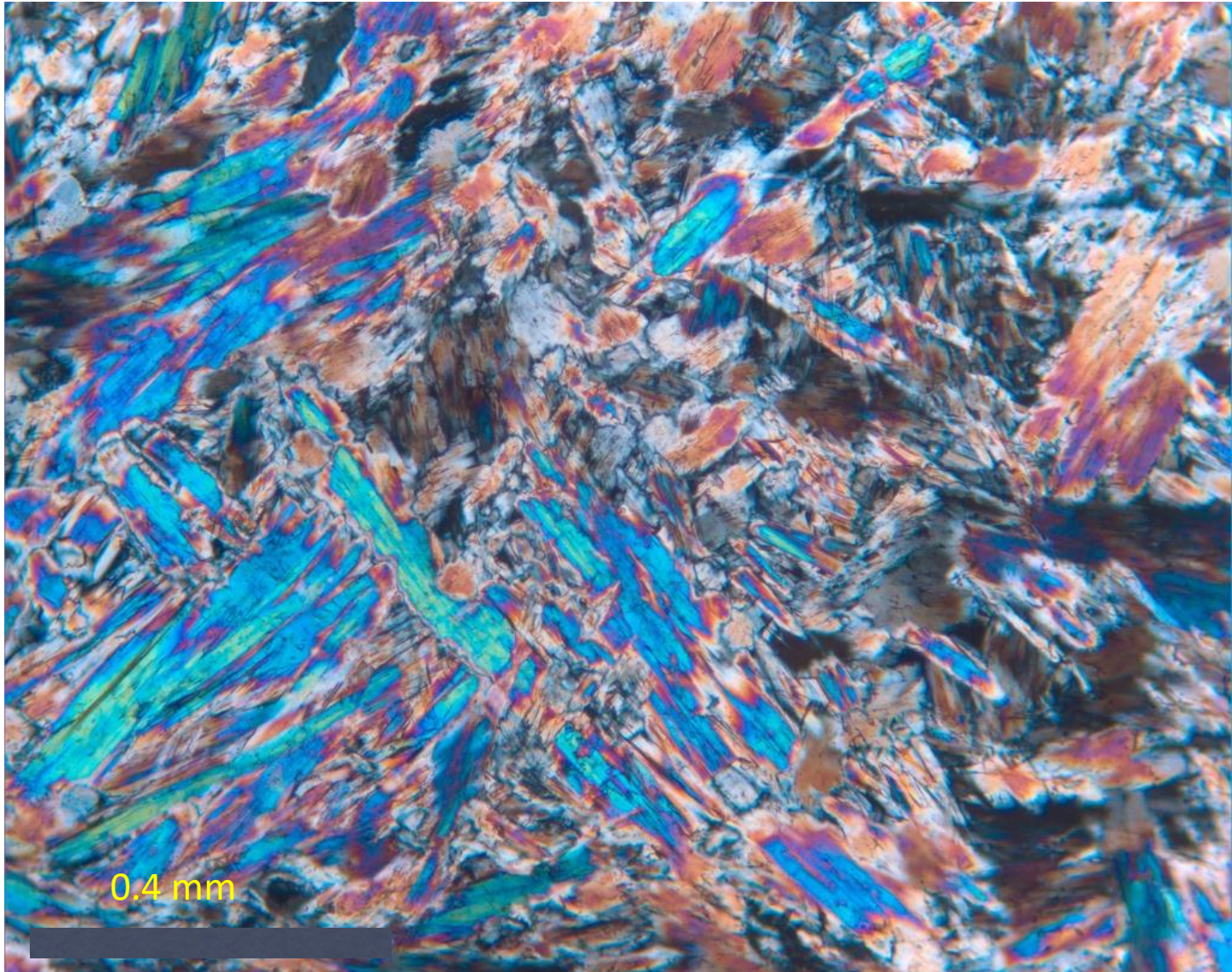
- gypsum in partially dehydrated specimen (gyp48)

Experiments: microstructure



- bassanite and gypsum in partially dehydrated specimen (gyp65)

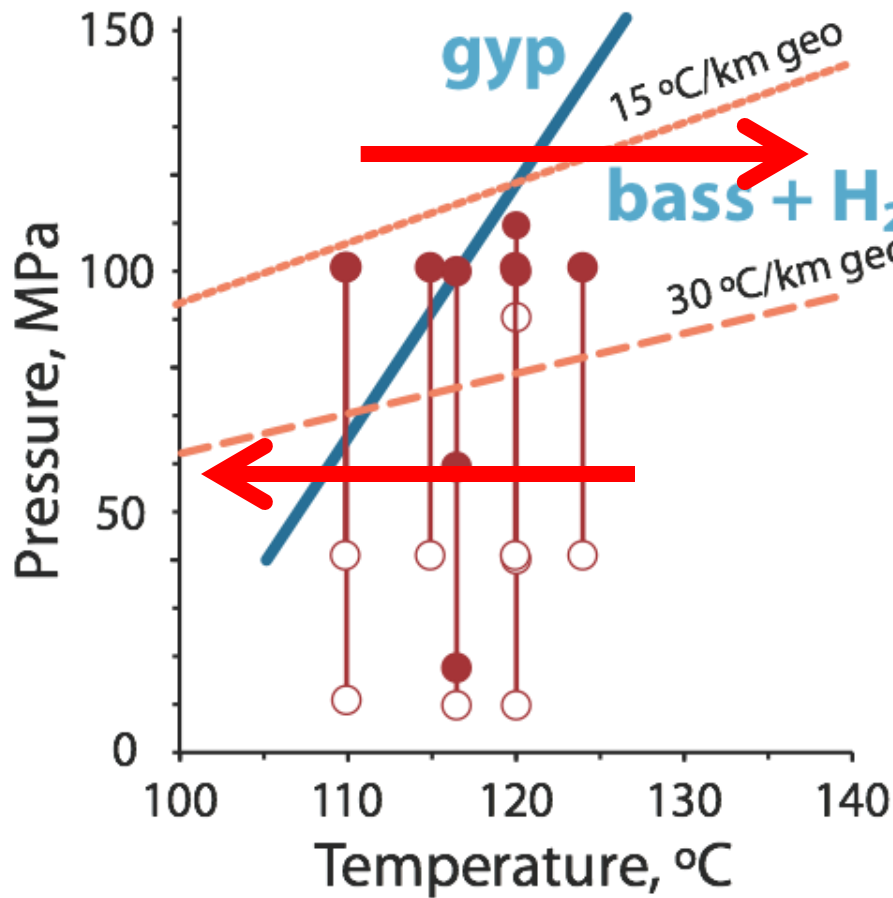
Experiments: microstructure



- bassanite in fully dehydrated specimen (gyp64)

Experiments: PT space

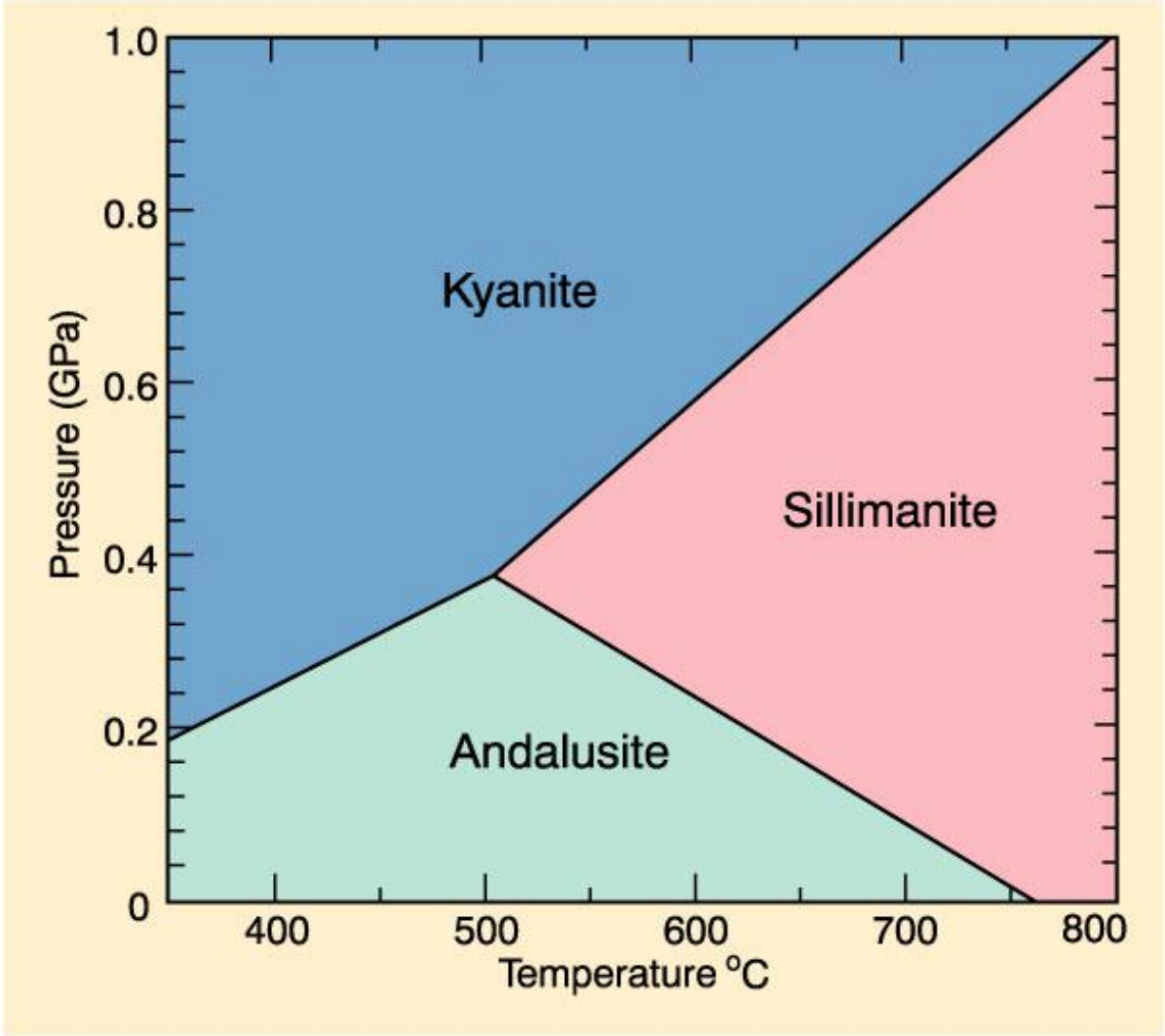
Bassanite-in (metastable) after
McConnell et al 1987

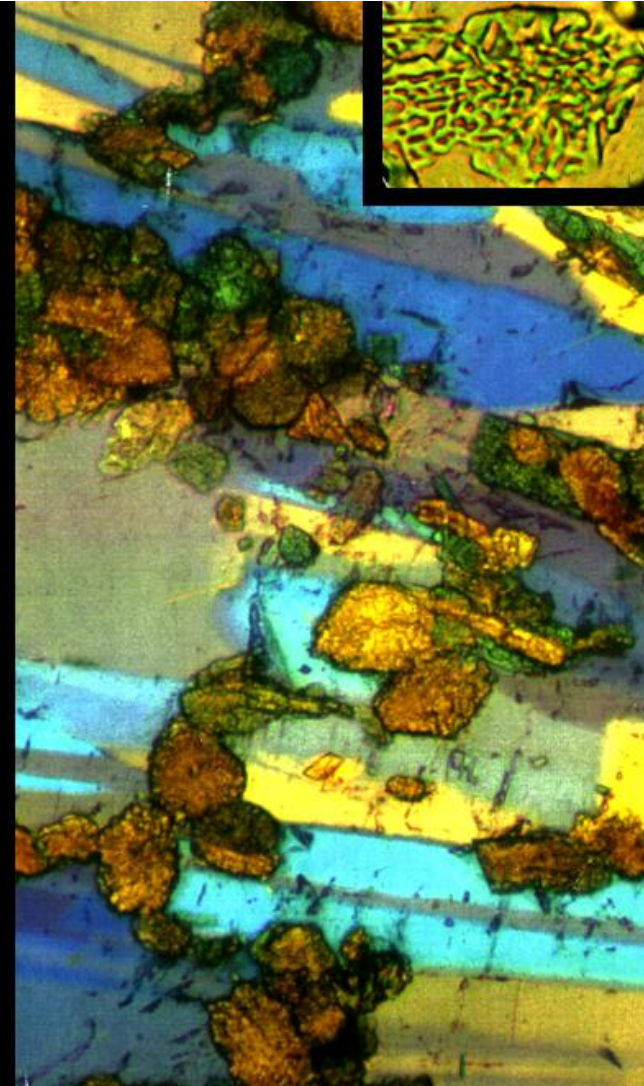
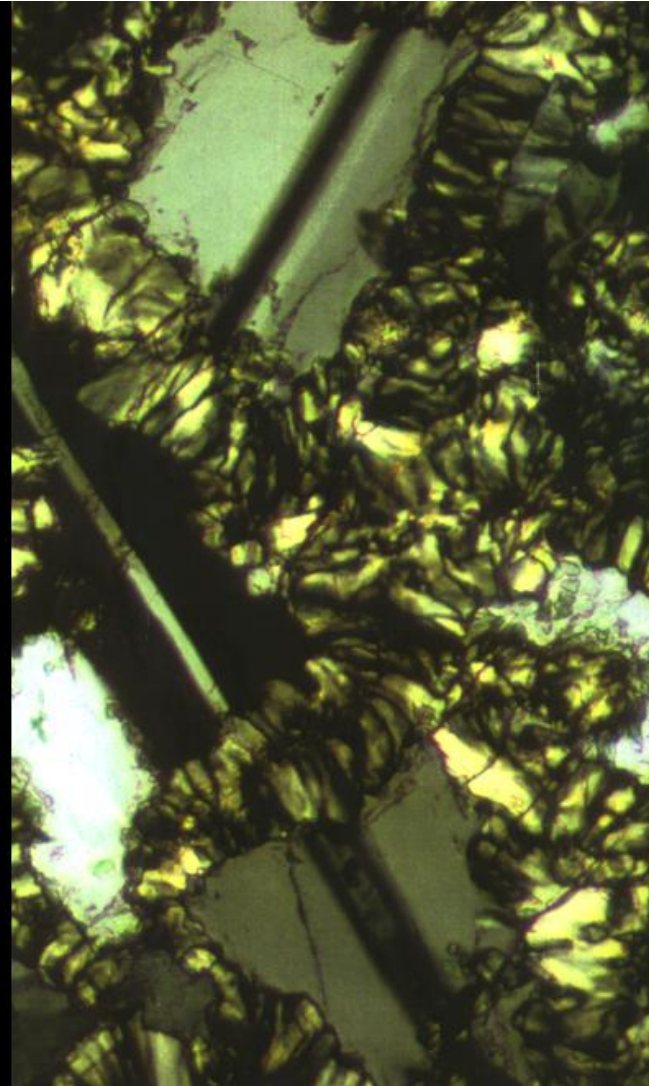
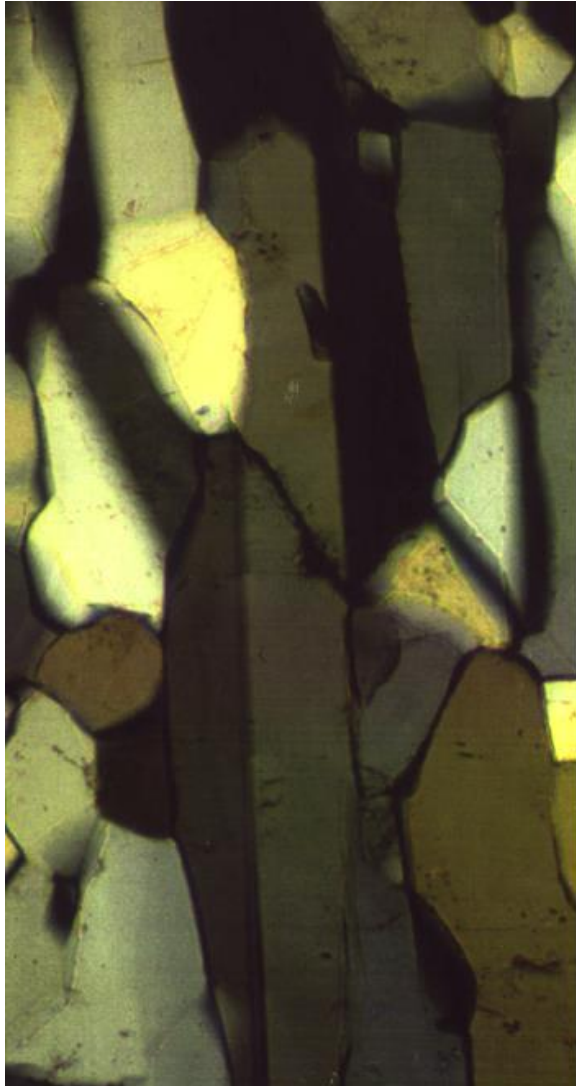


Add heat,
water
given off

Add water, heat given off

*do not do this without
expert advice, there are
safety risks*



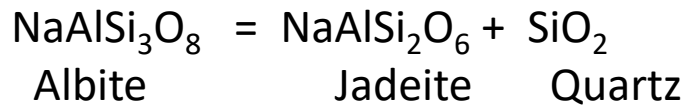


Starting material

Dry

Wet

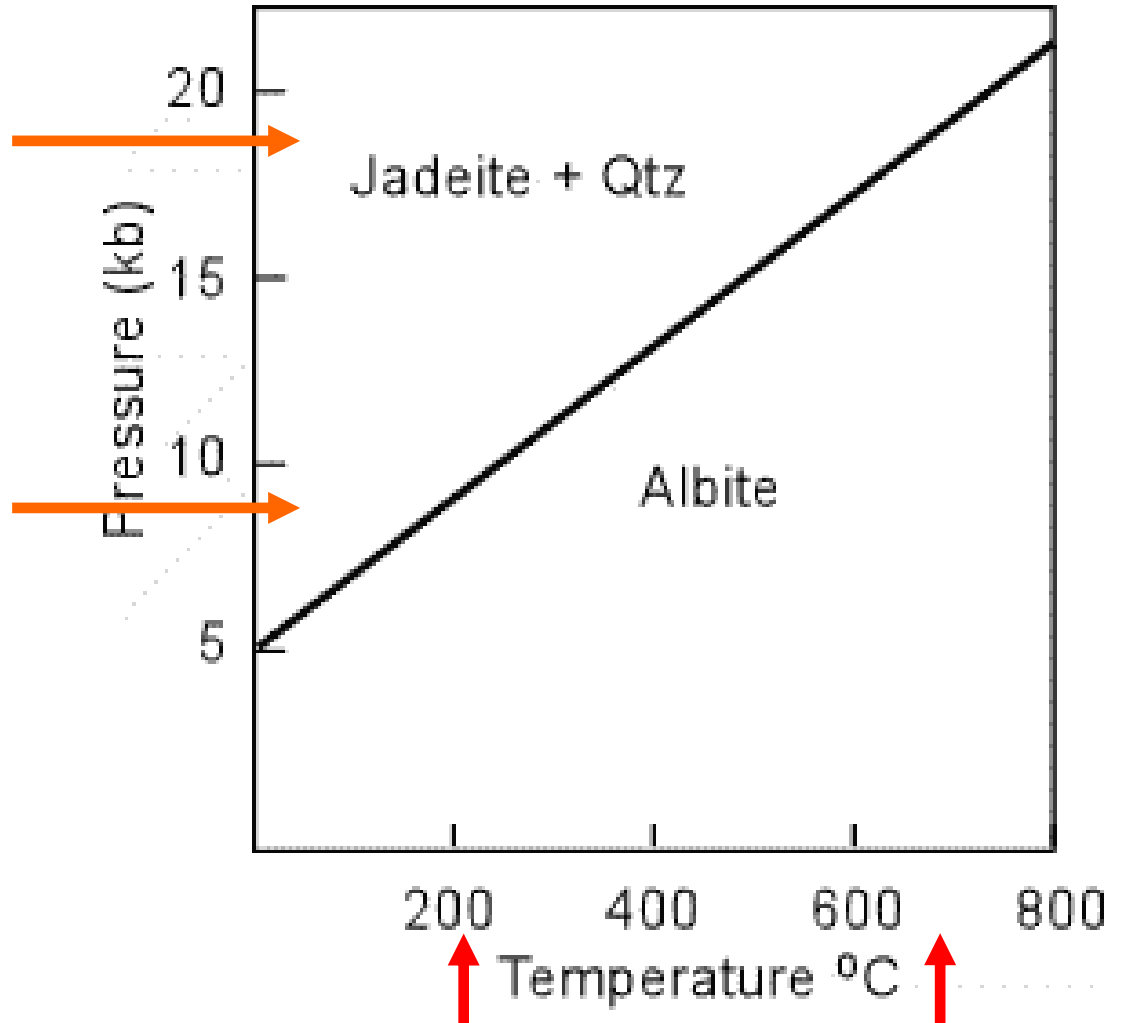
Albite \rightarrow Jadeite + Quartz



About 60 km burial depth

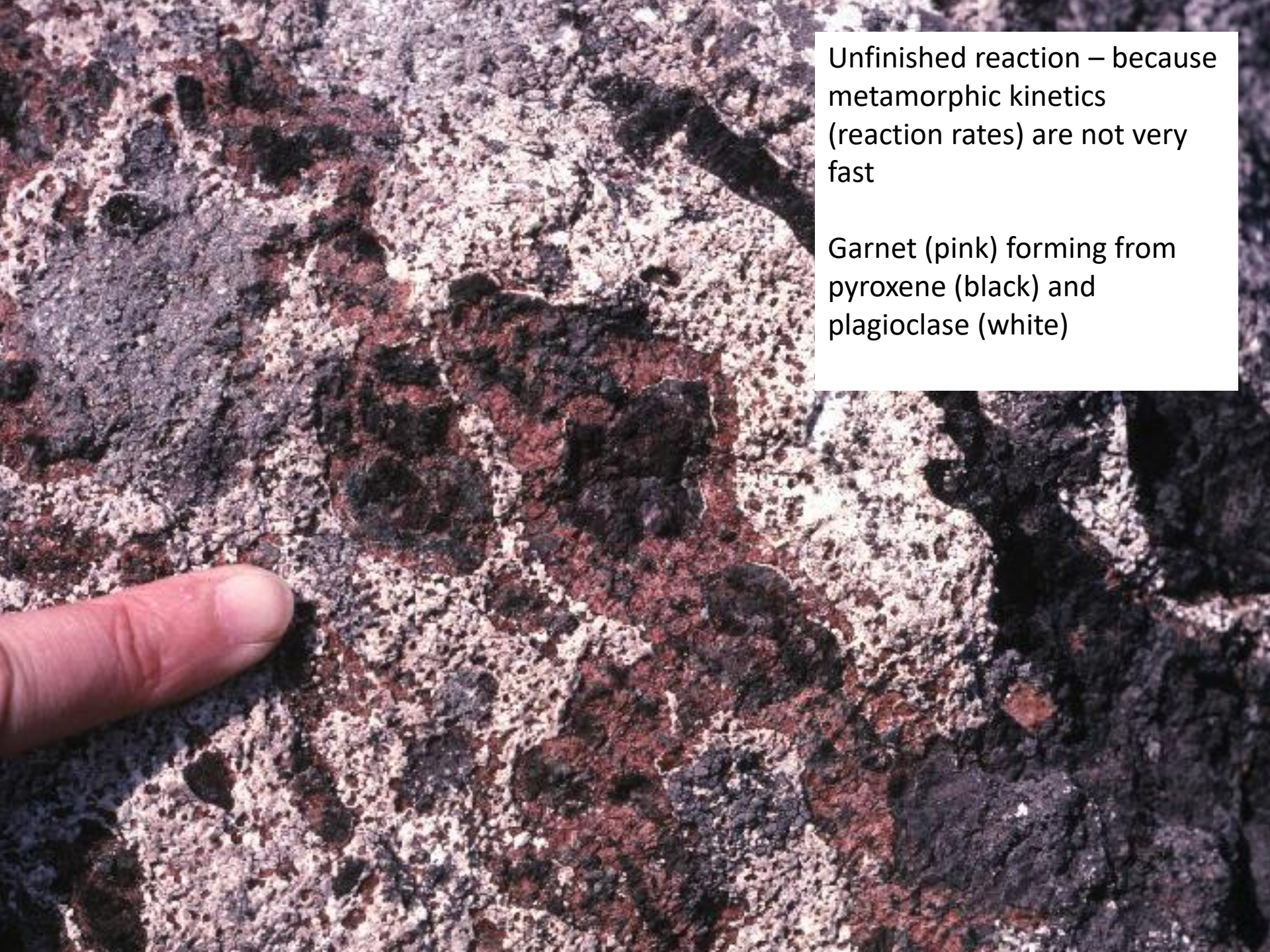
When you find crustal rocks at such pressures, rocks have undergone burial due to tectonics and/or sedimentation

About 30 km burial depth, base of normal thickness continental crust



Domestic oven

Some rocks begin to melt



Unfinished reaction – because metamorphic kinetics (reaction rates) are not very fast

Garnet (pink) forming from pyroxene (black) and plagioclase (white)

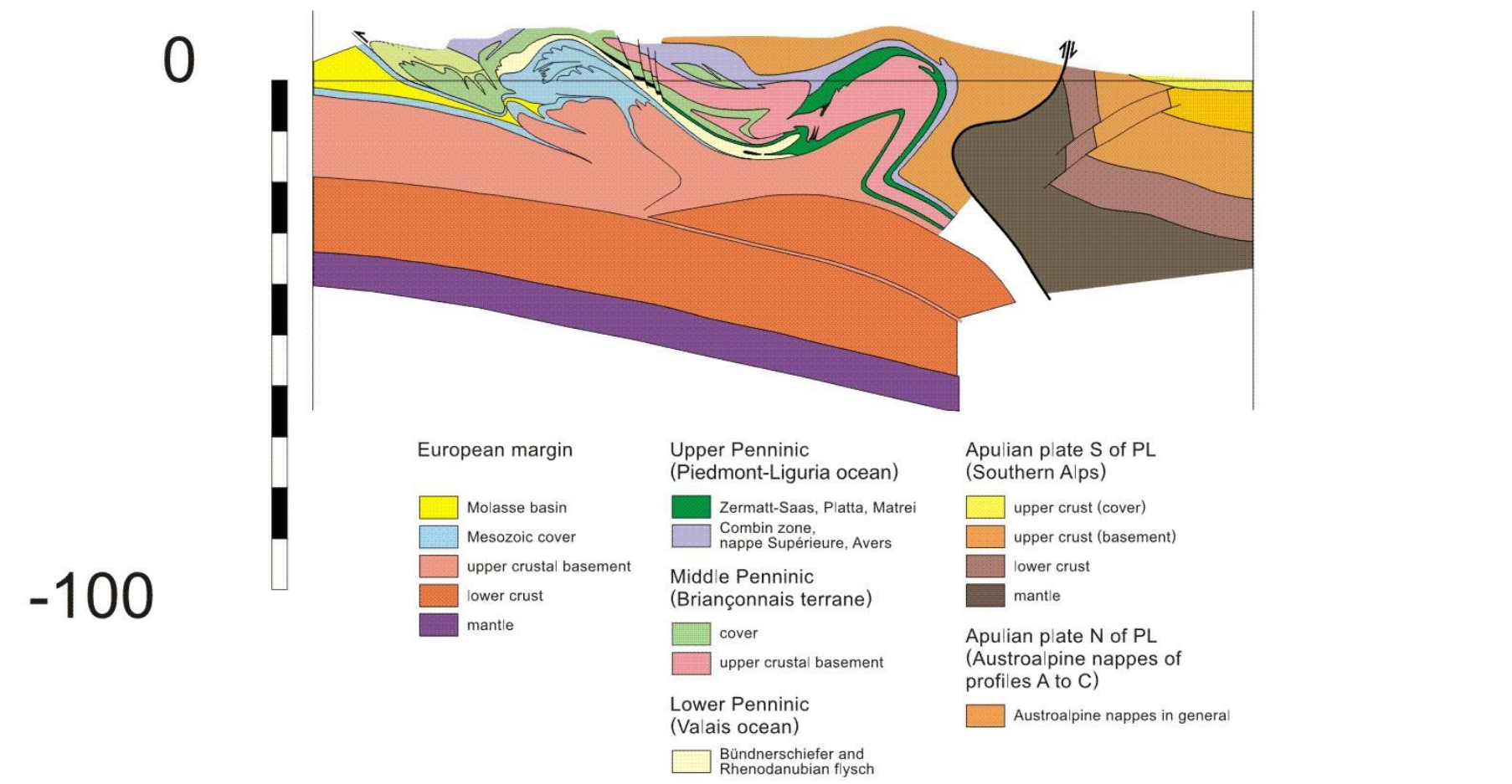
Regional metamorphism: minerals and textures

Cross section through the Alpine mountain belt

Shortening thickens the crust and buries rocks, increasing the pressure (Cretaceous, Tertiary)

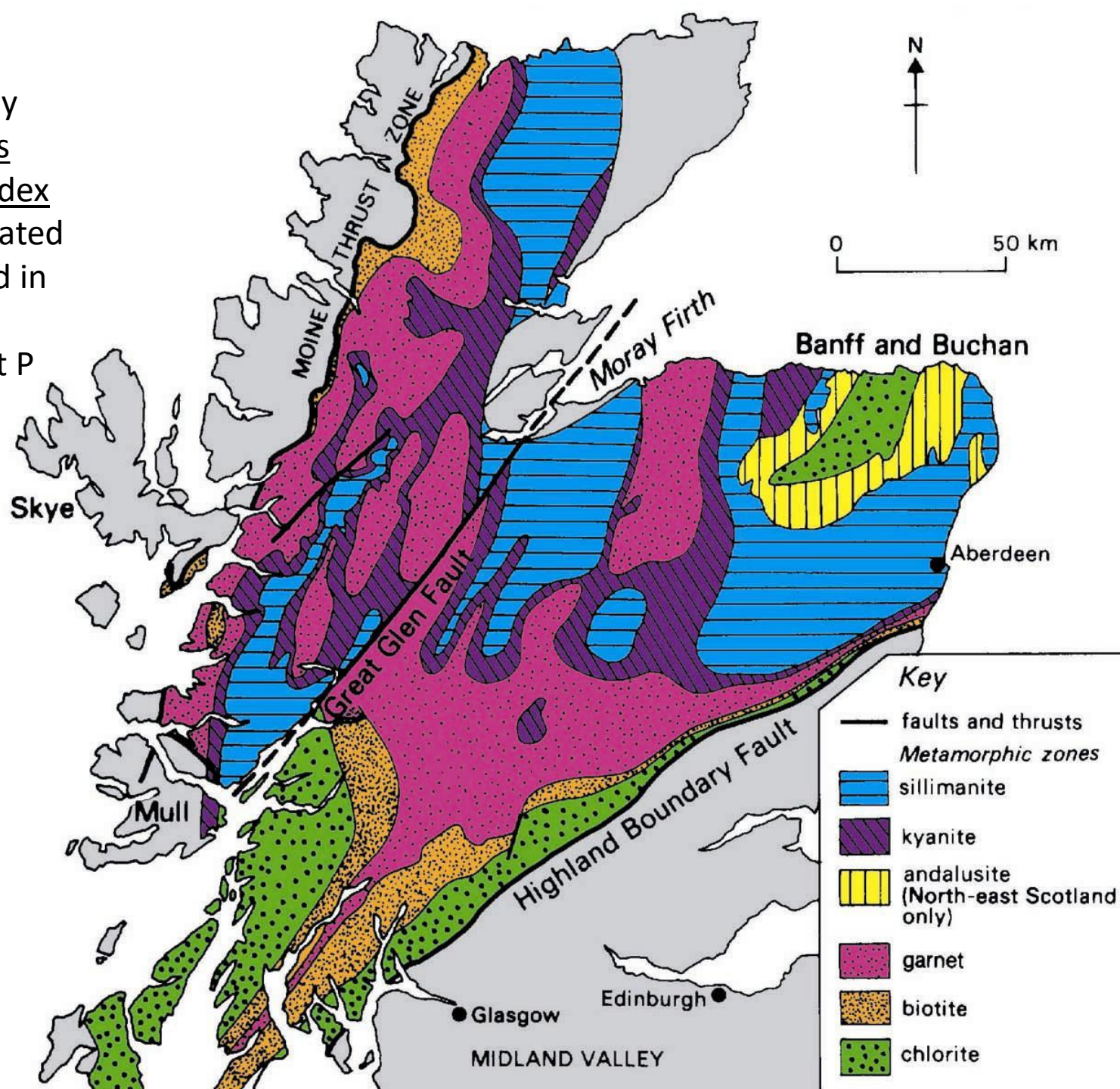
Cold rocks now at depth warm up with heat from below, increasing the temperature

Pervasive deformation creates foliations: slates, schist, gneisses



Caledonian Orogeny
metamorphic zones
 characterised by index
minerals and separated
 by isograds (formed in
 Ordovician). These
 reflect the different P
 and T conditions
 experienced at
 different places.

Figure 21-8. Regional metamorphic map of the Scottish Highlands, showing the zones of minerals that develop with increasing metamorphic grade. From Gillen (1982) *Metamorphic Geology. An Introduction to Tectonic and Metamorphic Processes*. George Allen & Unwin. London.





Low grade metamorphism

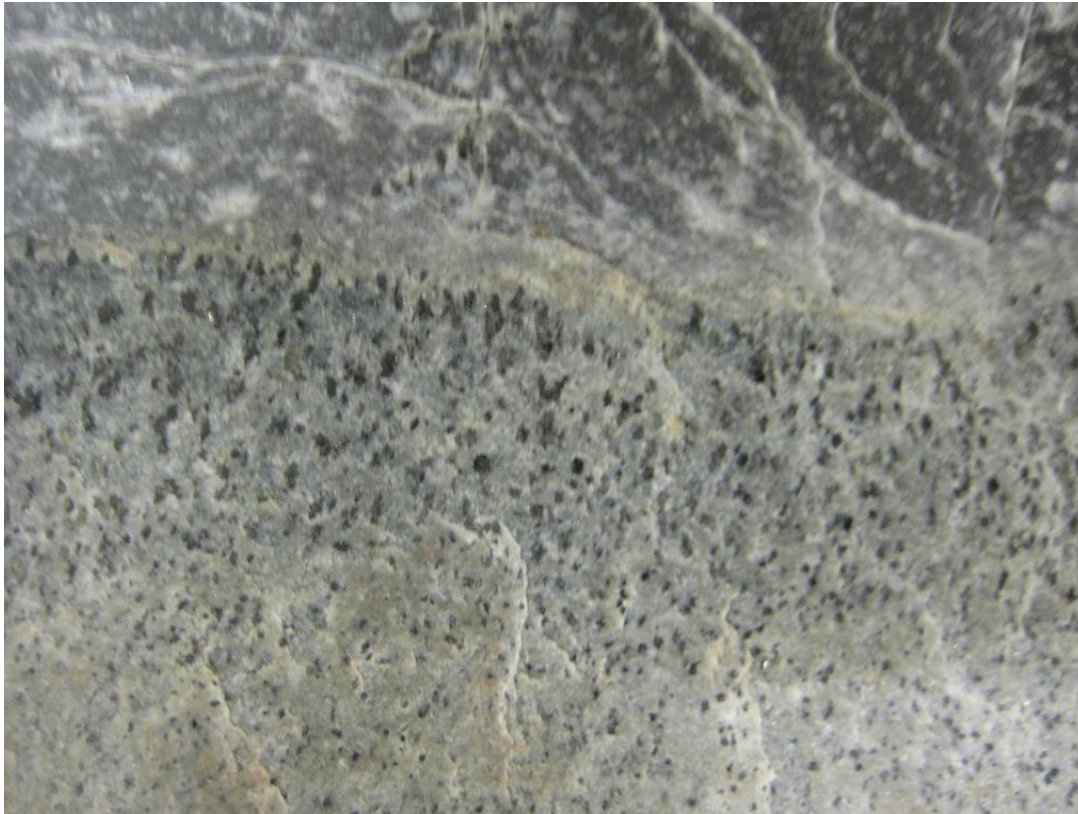
Slate, French Alps

Deformed to create foliation (in this case, slaty cleavage). The white spots were originally circles. Note bedding still visible.

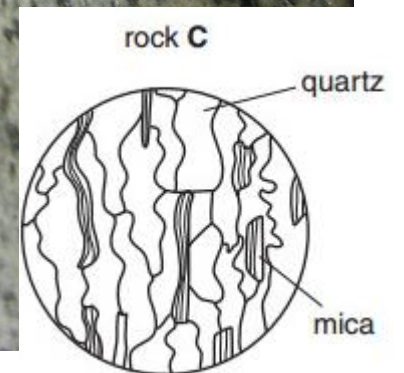
Original muddy layer, now foliated phyllite (half way between slate and schist)



Original sandy layer, now compact metaquartzite with interlocking quartz grains, but showing some foliation



Biotite flakes grow at original muddy margin of sandstone layer; aligned in foliation



Garnet schist, Sgurr Mor, Scotland



Calcareous mica schist, Alps



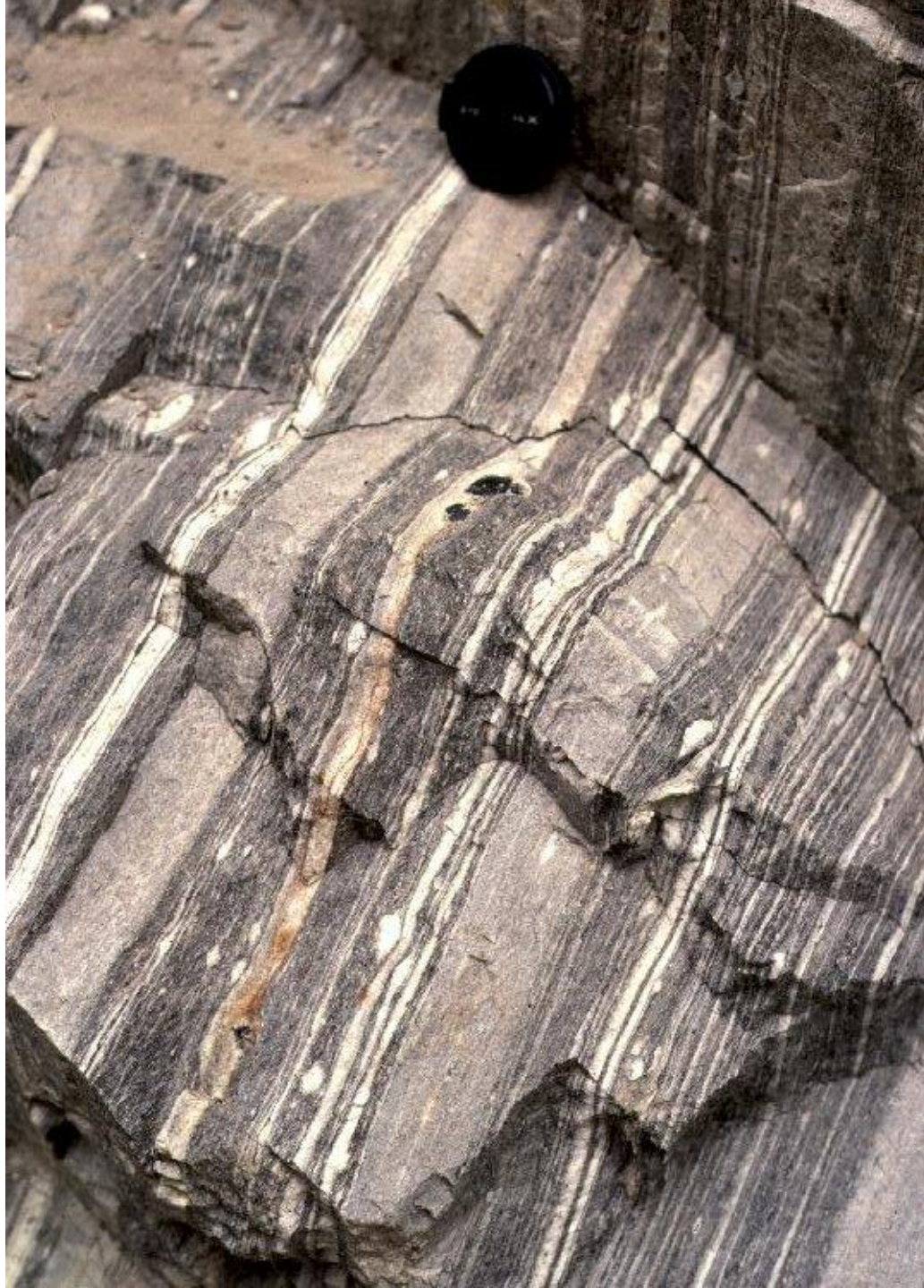
Deformed basic igneous rock, Alps

Slab1



High grade gneiss,
Himalayas

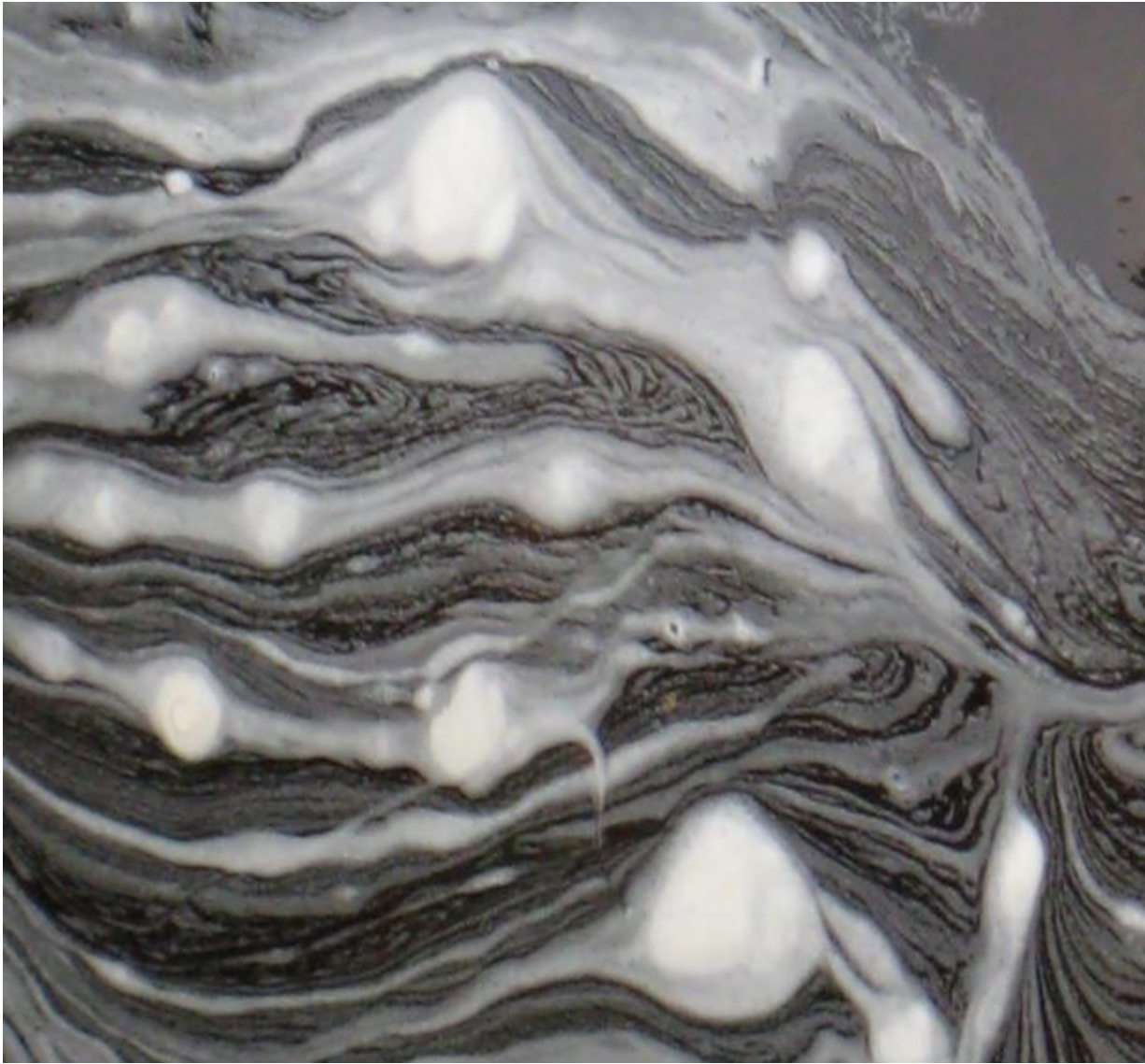
Note intense
gneissose banding





Augen gneiss,
Scotland.

Augen are original
objects (in this case
phenocrysts) not
yet stretched out to
form gneissose
banding



Foam blobs and streaks in a river – deformation of the water stretches out some of the foam blobs into streaks; other blobs survive.

That is how augen gneiss forms

Migmatite, Alps: partial melting

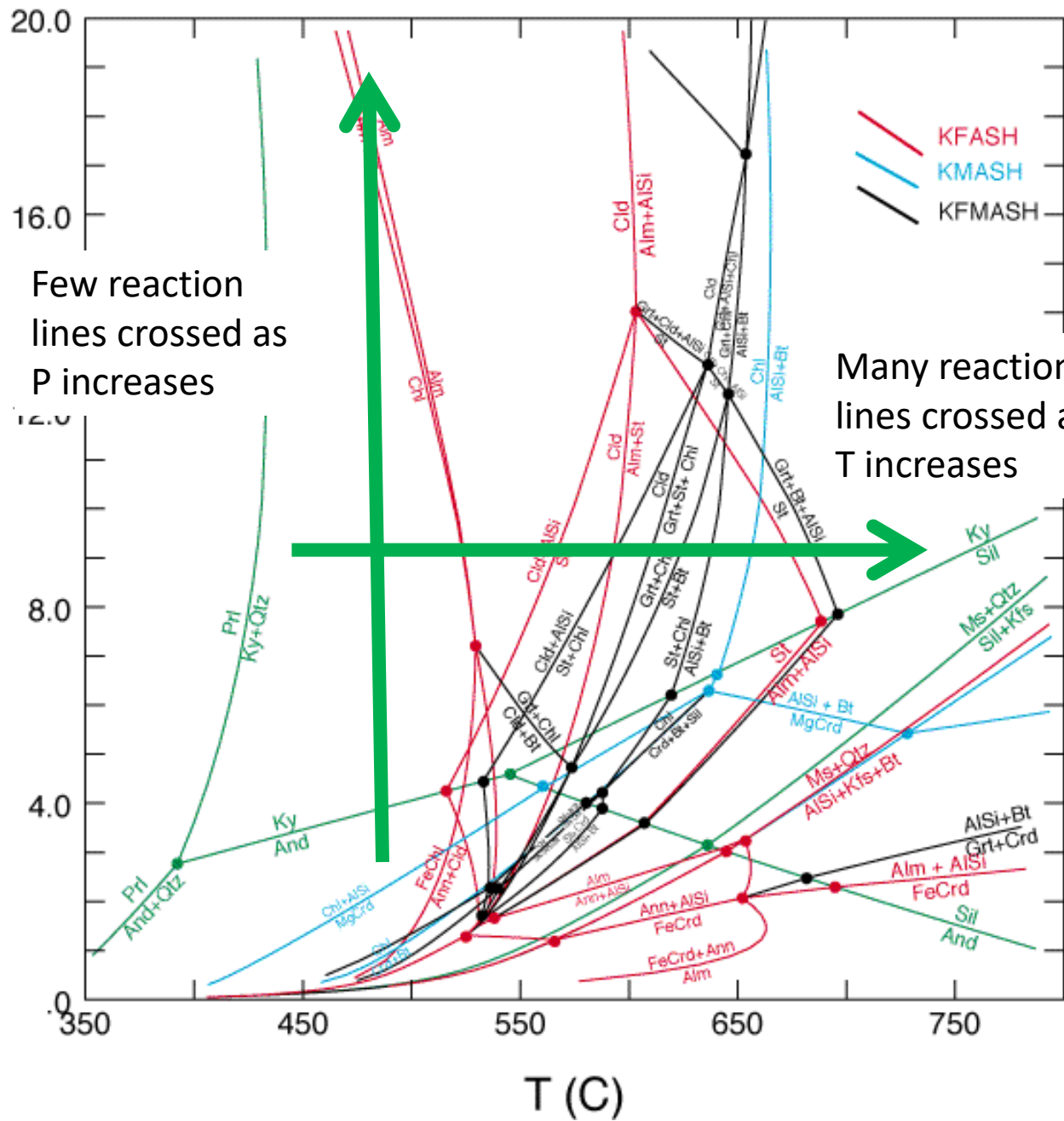


Migmatite, Alps: partial melting



Spear & Cheney (unpublished)

Temperature dependence of metamorphism



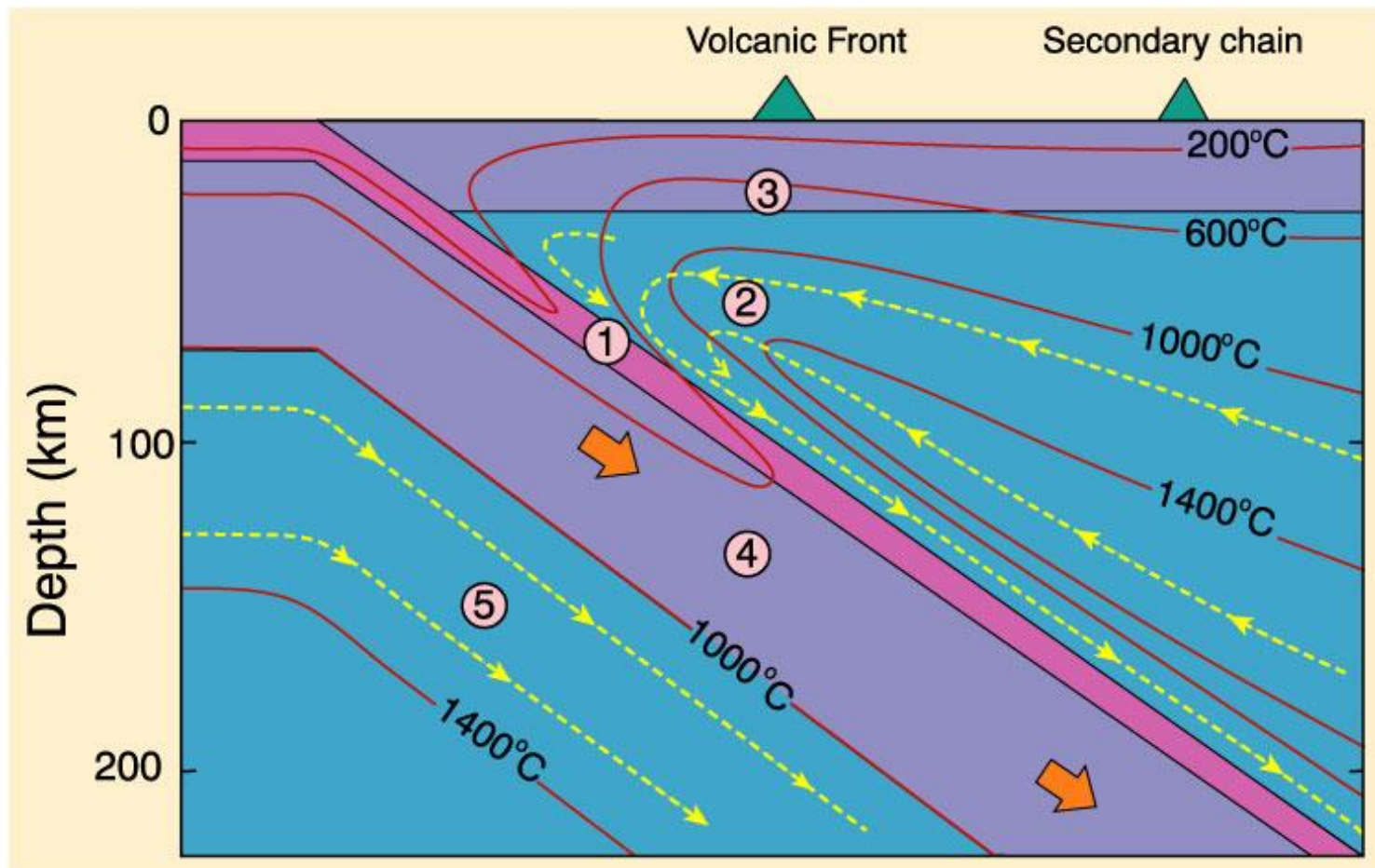
Few reaction lines crossed as P increases

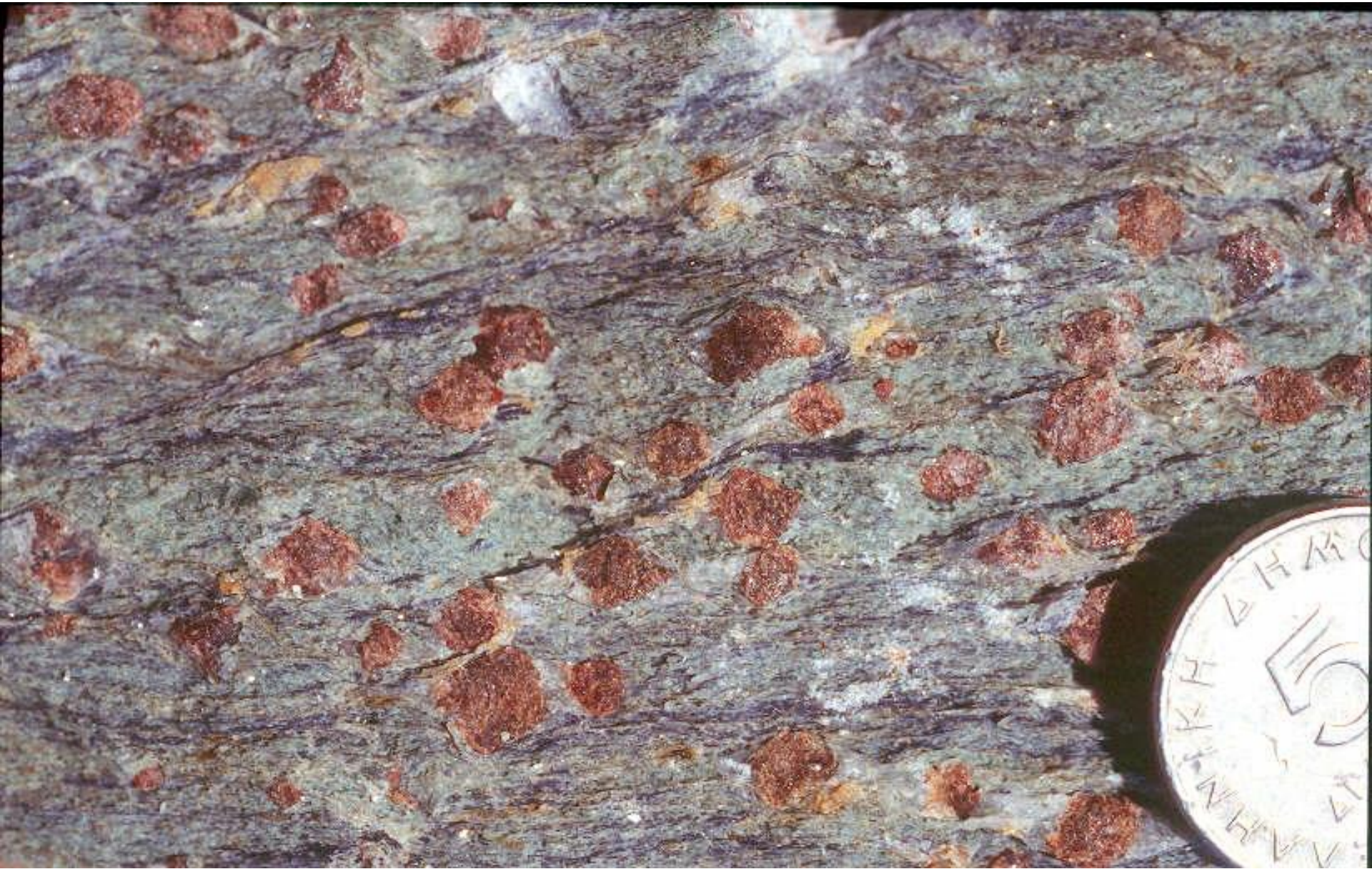
Many reaction lines crossed as T increases

P kbar

T (C)

Metamorphism occurs in subduction as well as in continental collision – rocks buried by the downward movement





Blueschist, Aegean islands, from L. Jolivet



Blueschist, Corsica, from L. Jolivet

Contact Metamorphism: minerals and textures

- This is simpler to understand (usually no deformation)
- In real examples, though, contact metamorphism around large intrusions is commonly *superimposed* on regional metamorphism

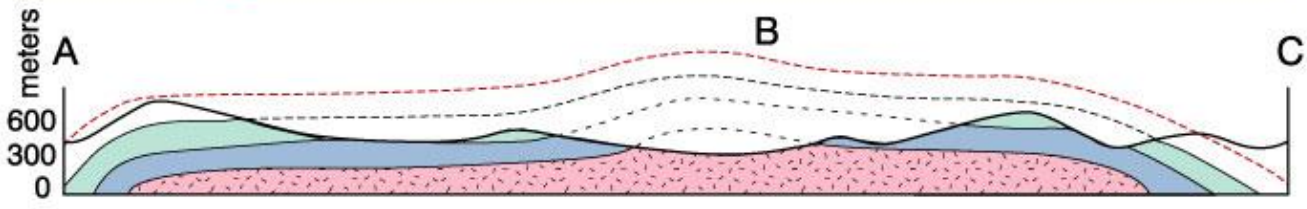
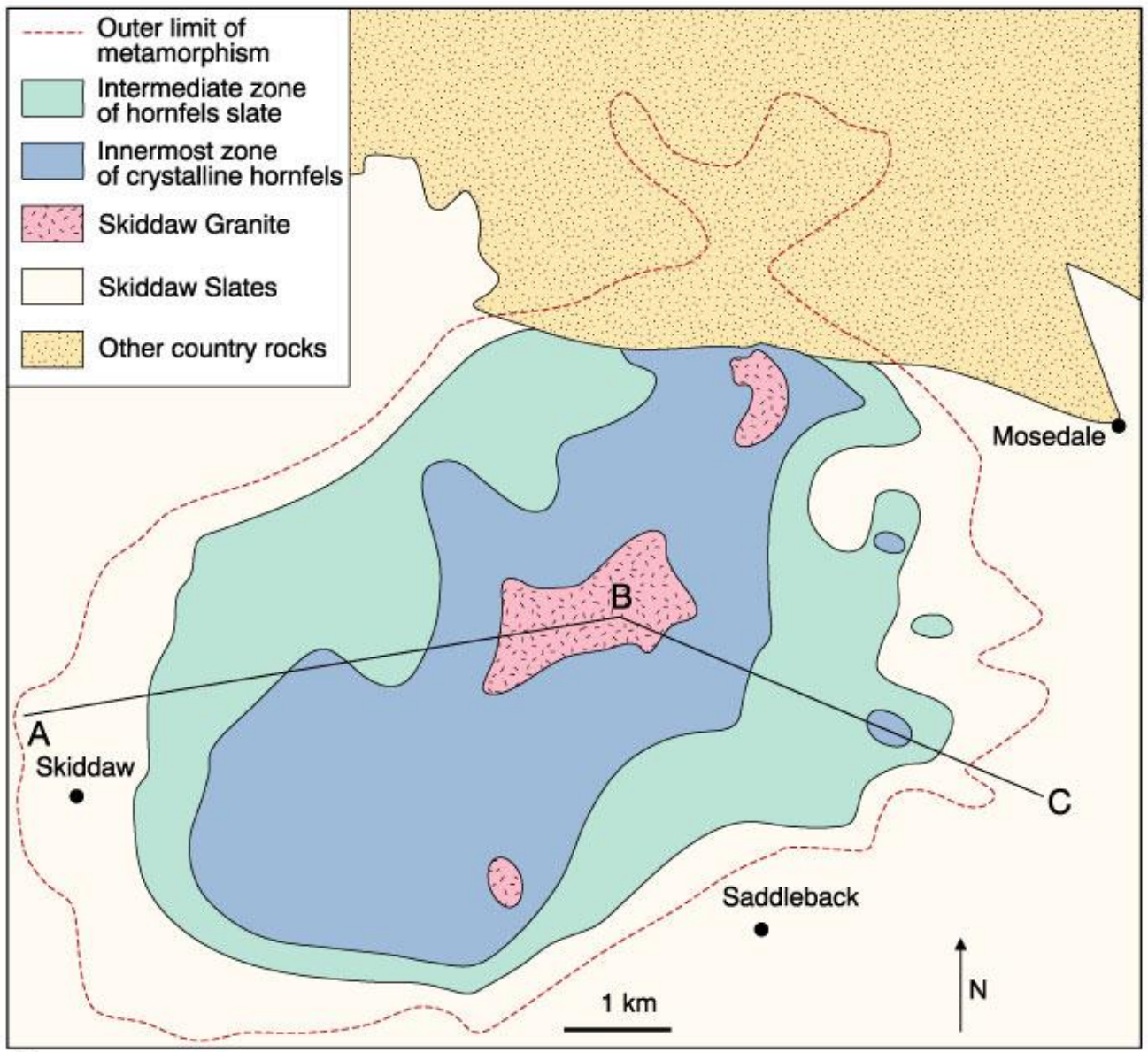
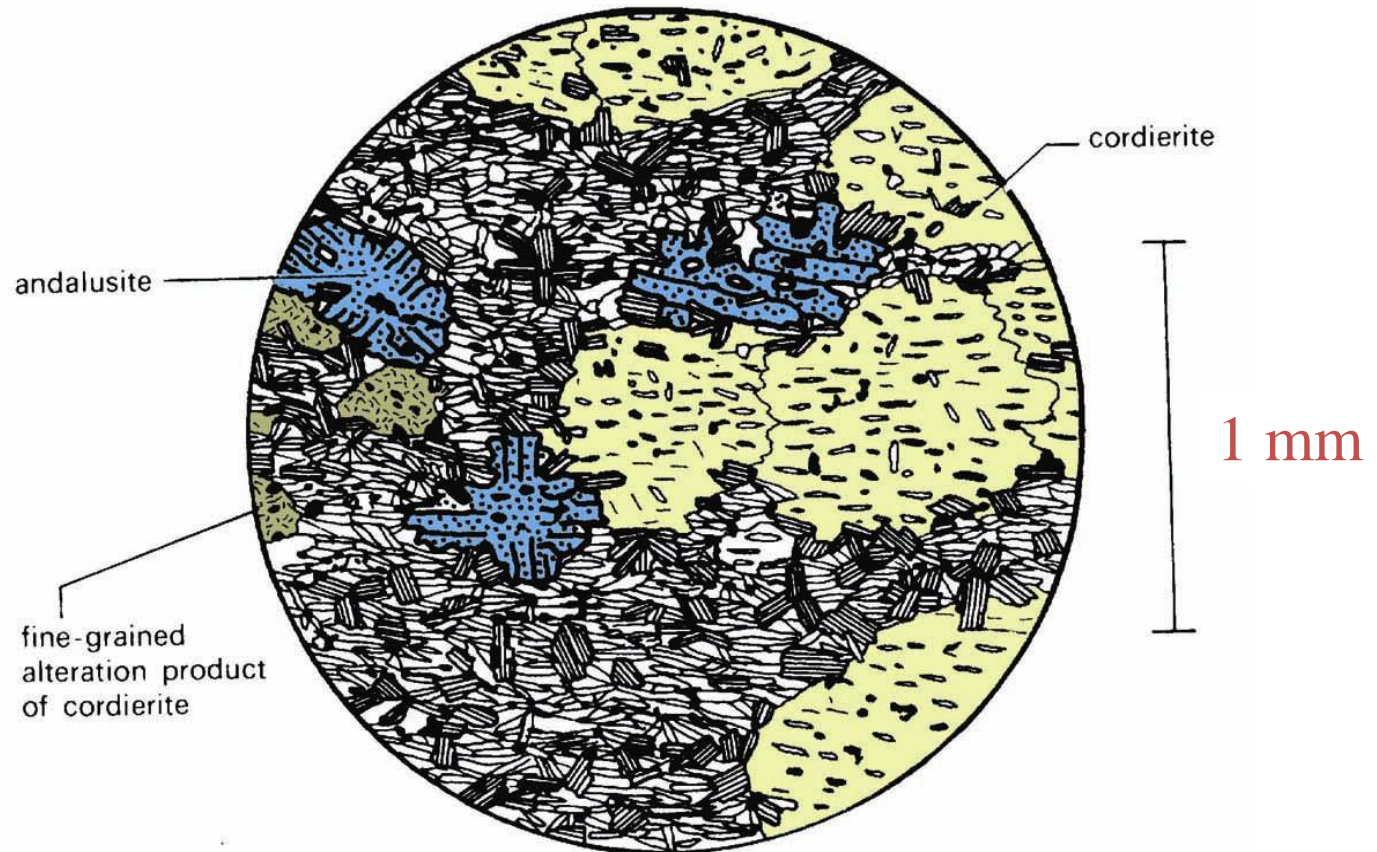


Figure 21-14. Geologic Map and cross-section of the area around the Skiddaw granite, Lake District, UK. After Eastwood et al (1968). *Geology of the Country around Cockermouth and Caldbeck*. Explanation accompanying the 1-inch Geological Sheet 23, New Series. Institute of Geological Sciences. London.

Contact Metamorphism of original mudstone in the Skiddaw Aureole, UK

- Middle zone: slates (formed from mudstone) quite thoroughly recrystallized, contain biotite + muscovite + cordierite + andalusite + quartz

Figure 21-15. Cordierite-andalusite slate from the middle zone of the Skiddaw aureole. From Mason (1978) *Petrology of the Metamorphic Rocks*. George Allen & Unwin. London.



Contact Metamorphism of original mudstone in the Skiddaw Aureole, UK

Inner zone:

Thoroughly
recrystallized
Lose foliation

1 mm

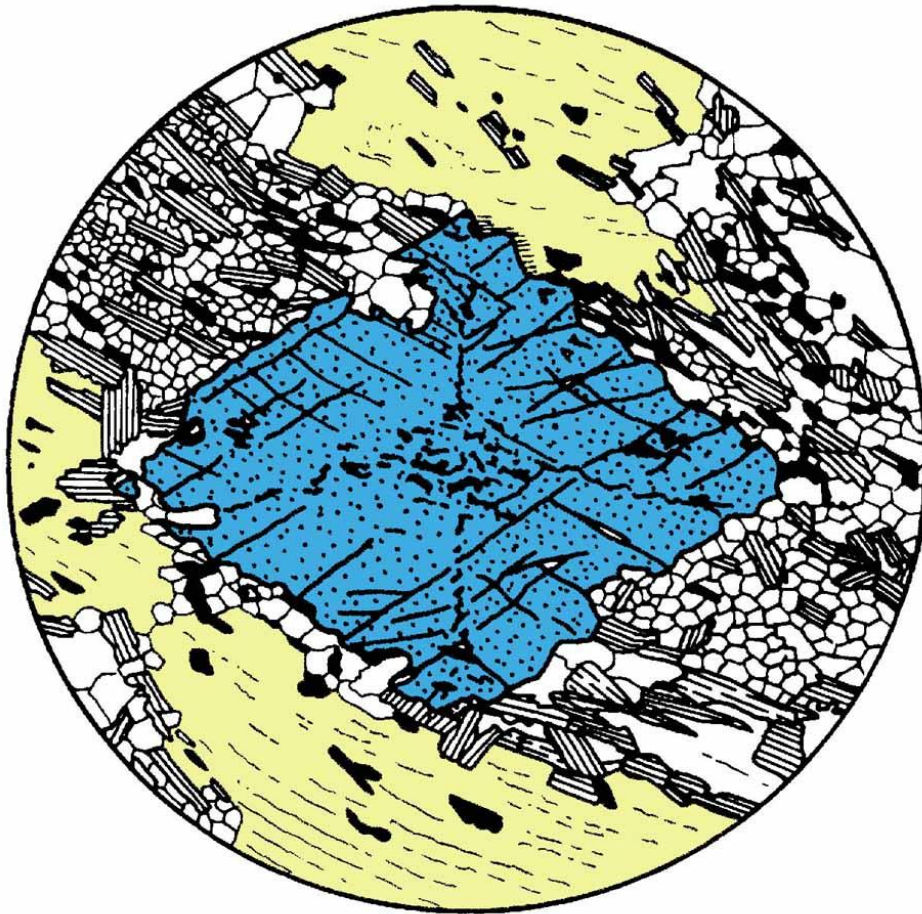


Figure 21-16. Andalusite-cordierite schist from the inner zone of the Skiddaw aureole. Note the chiasolite cross in andalusite (see also Figure 22-49). From Mason (1978) *Petrology of the Metamorphic Rocks*. George Allen & Unwin, London.

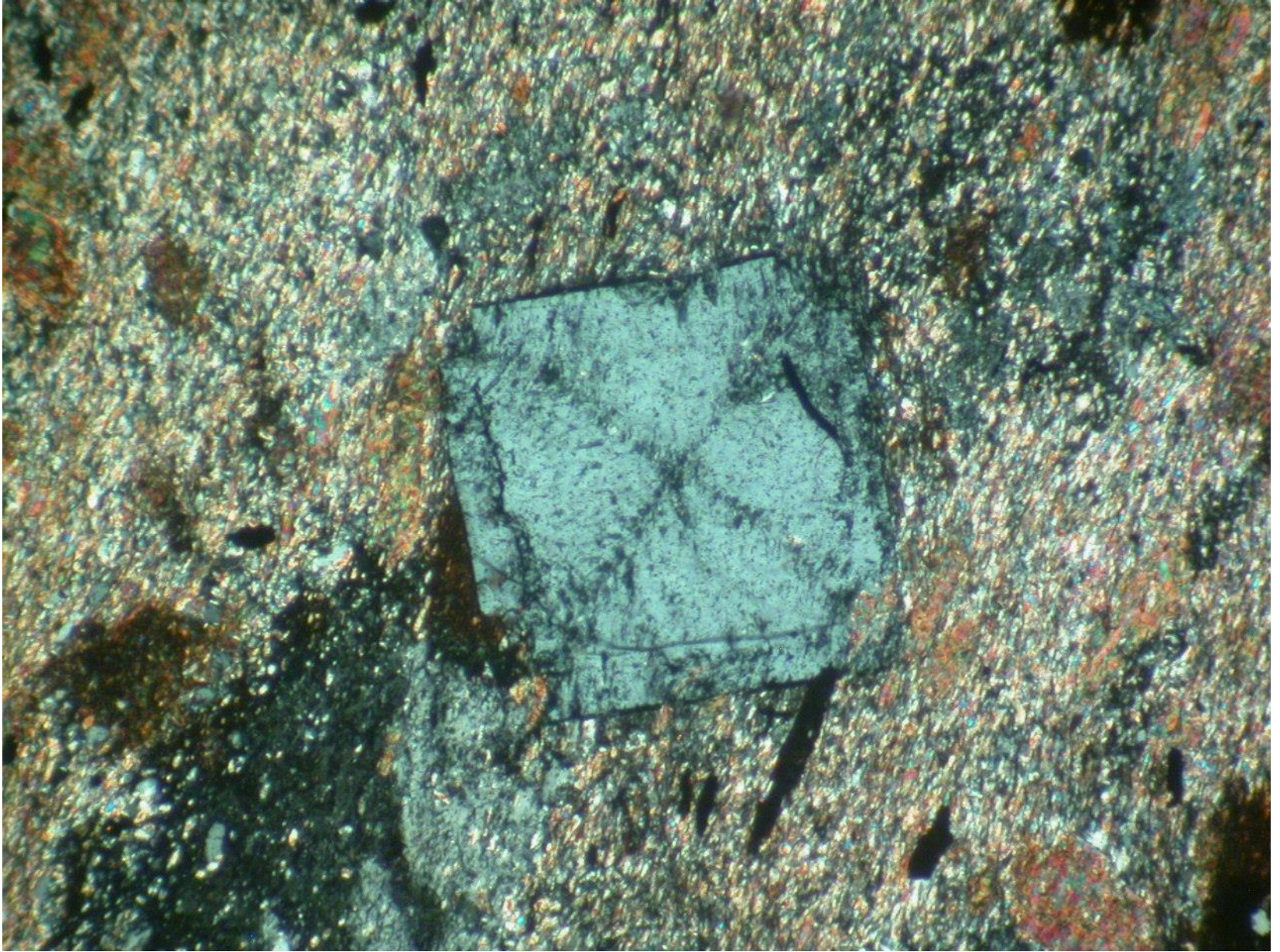
Andalusite needles (porphyroblasts)
in what *was* slate



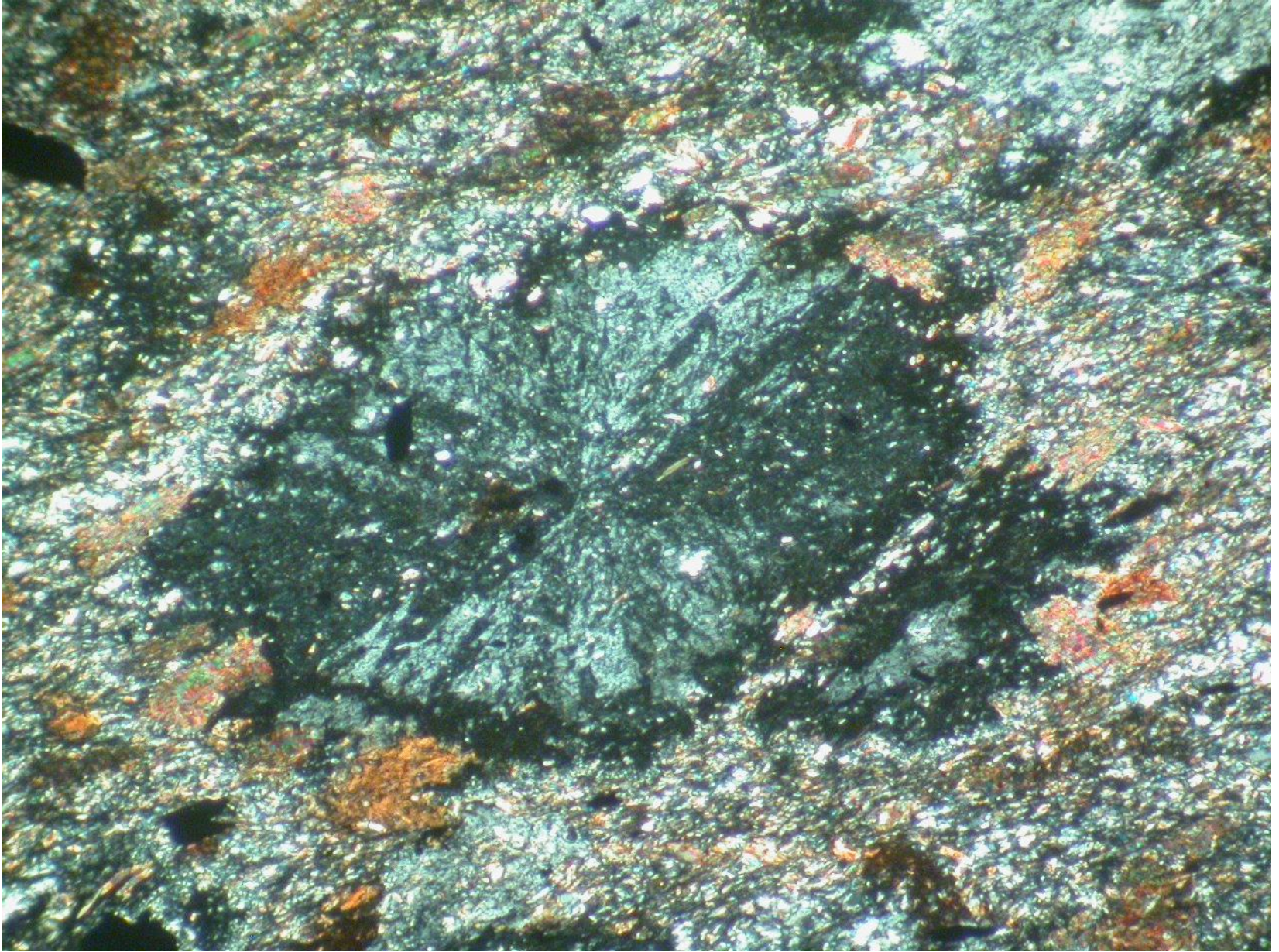
Slaty cleavage obliterated

Andalusite needles cut in various orientations – note darker inclusion rich cores – this is called chiastolite texture



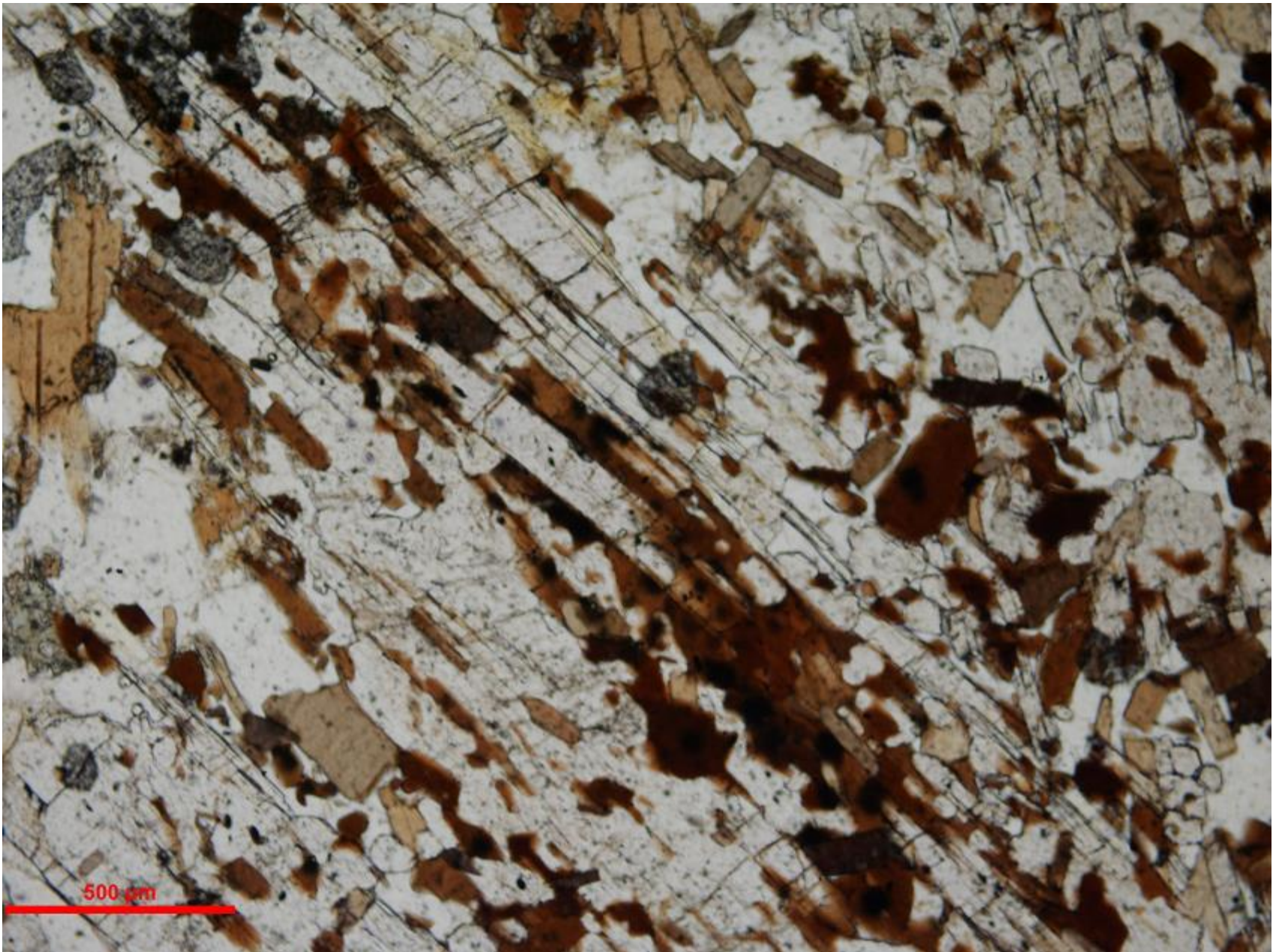


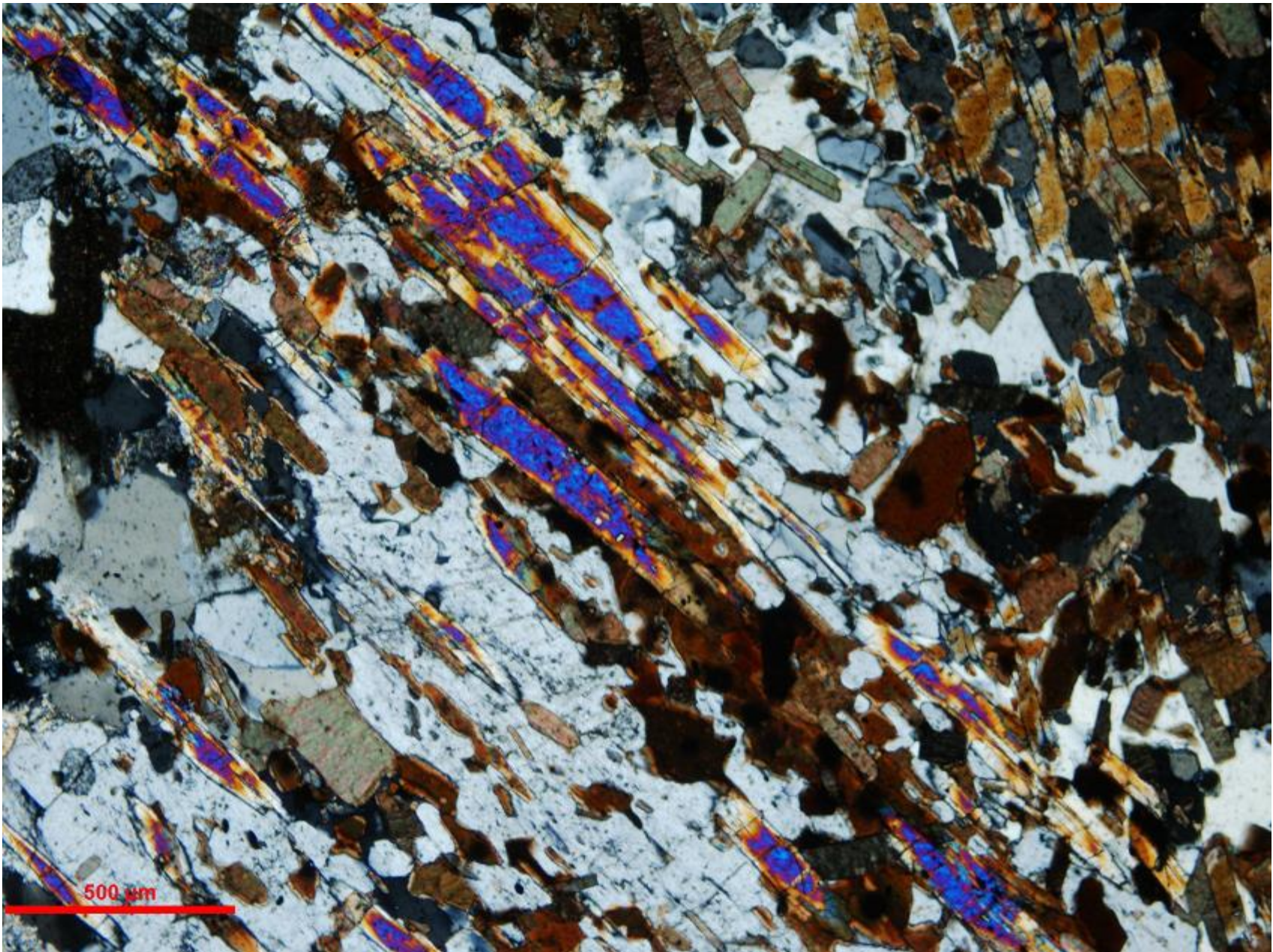
461-41: cross-section through andalusite prism in centre. Pattern of inclusions is "chiasolite cross". Note foliated matrix. XPL.



461-41: cordierite showing ill-defined radial “sector twinning” and a poorly developed corona of pinite (isotropic, i.e. black here). XPL.

Hornfelsed – foliation lost; interlocking grains

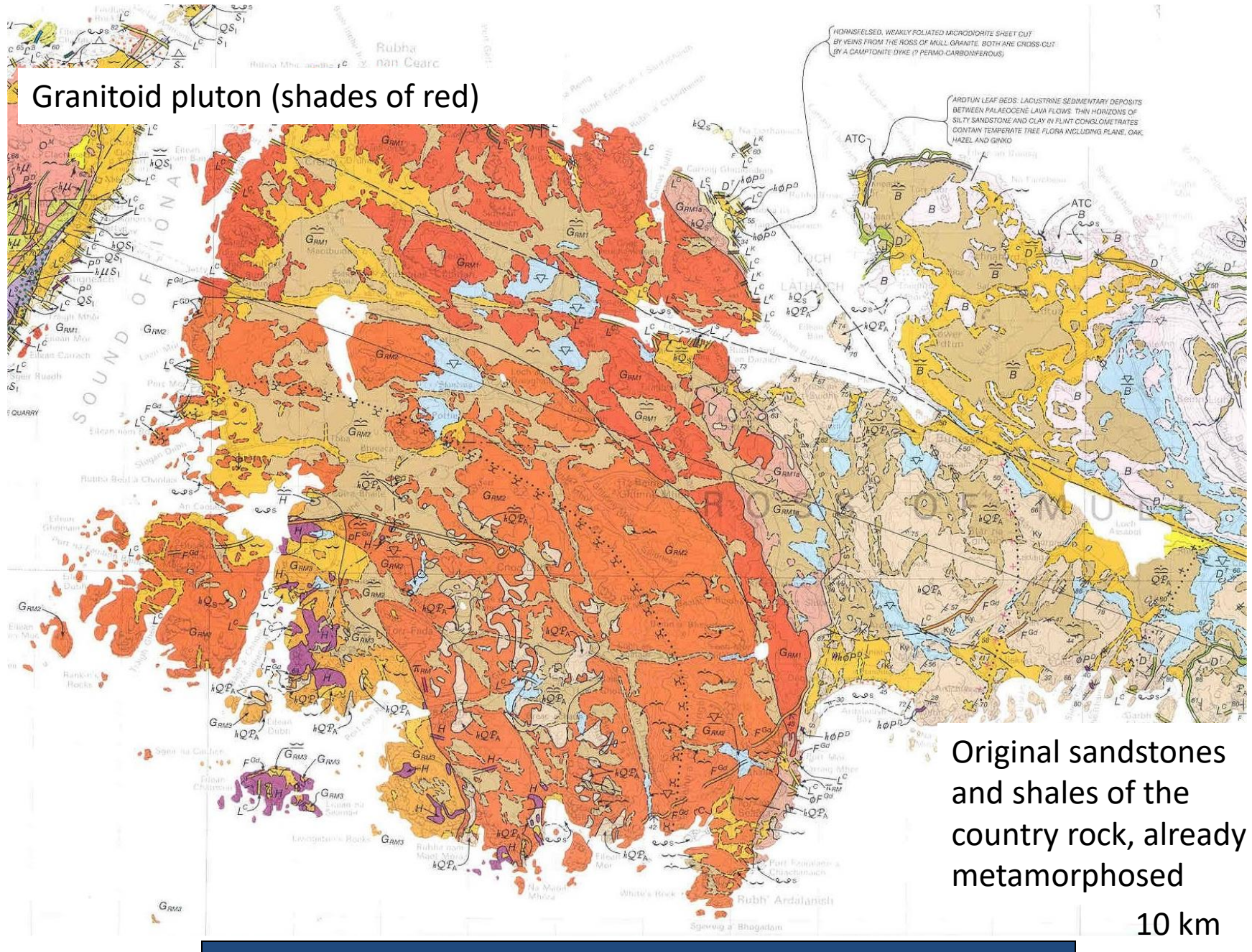




Contact metamorphism case study

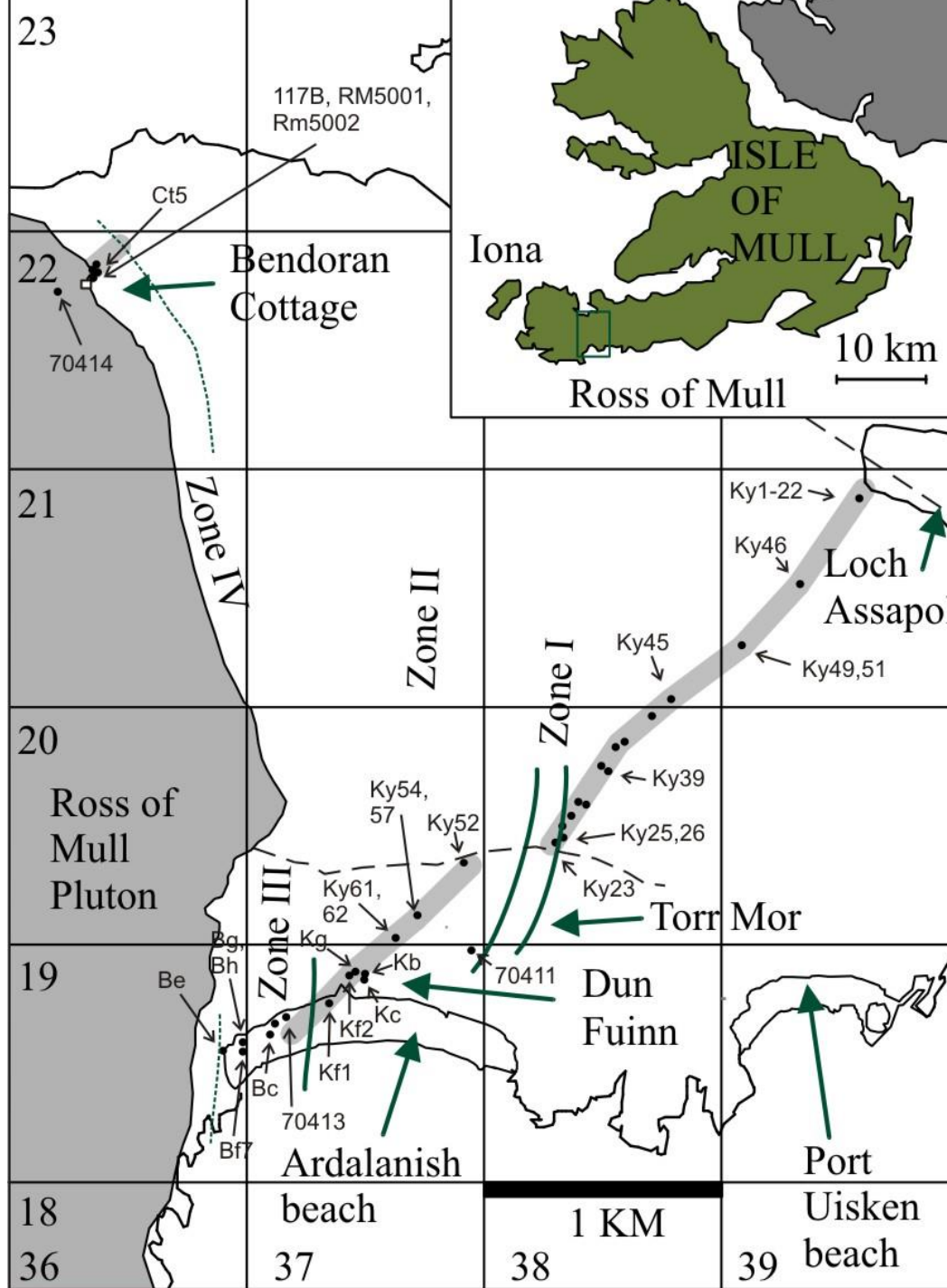
Ross of Mull granite aureole

Granitoid pluton (shades of red)



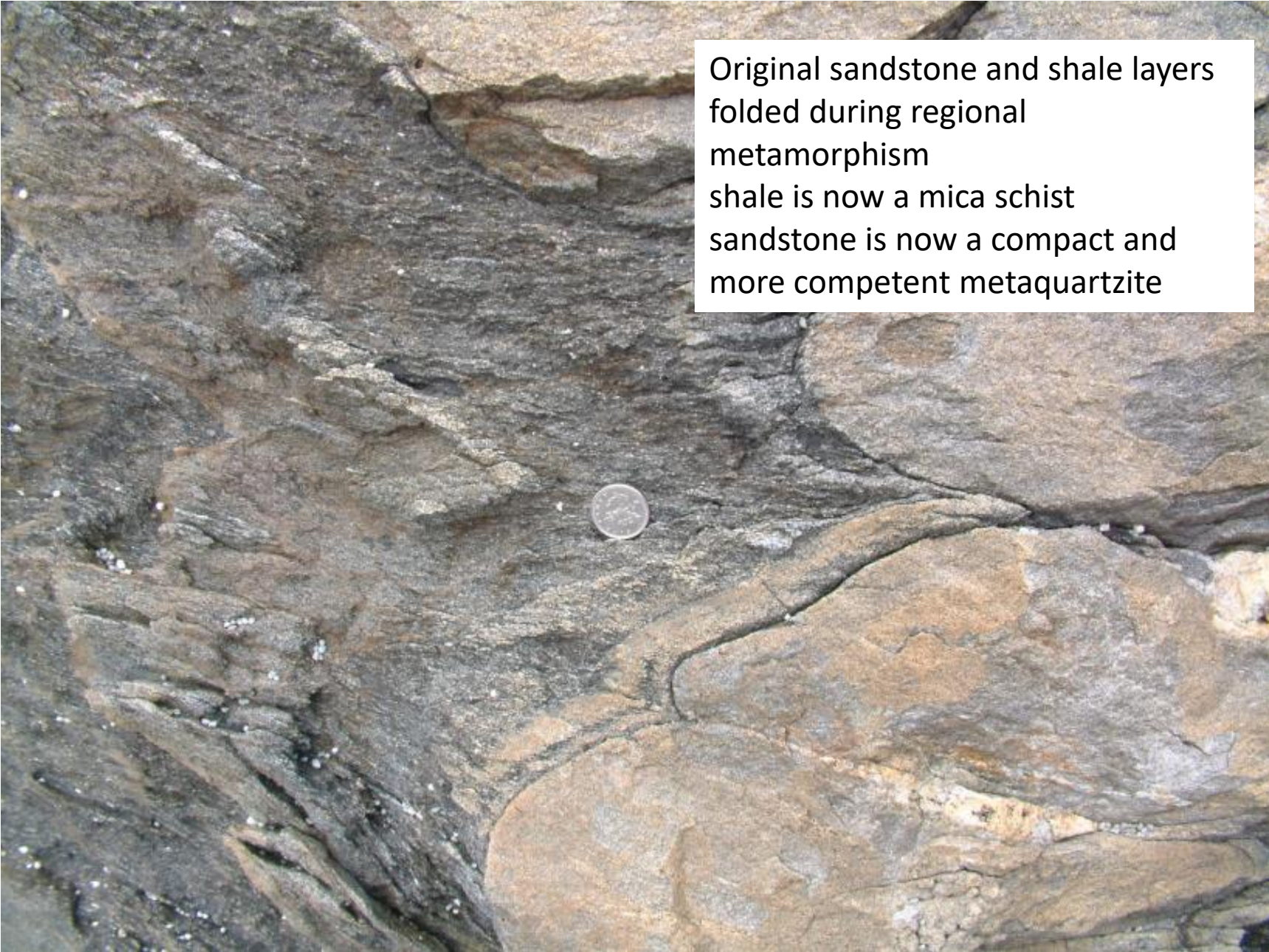
Original sandstones and shales of the country rock, already metamorphosed

10 km



Original sandstone and shale layers folded during regional metamorphism

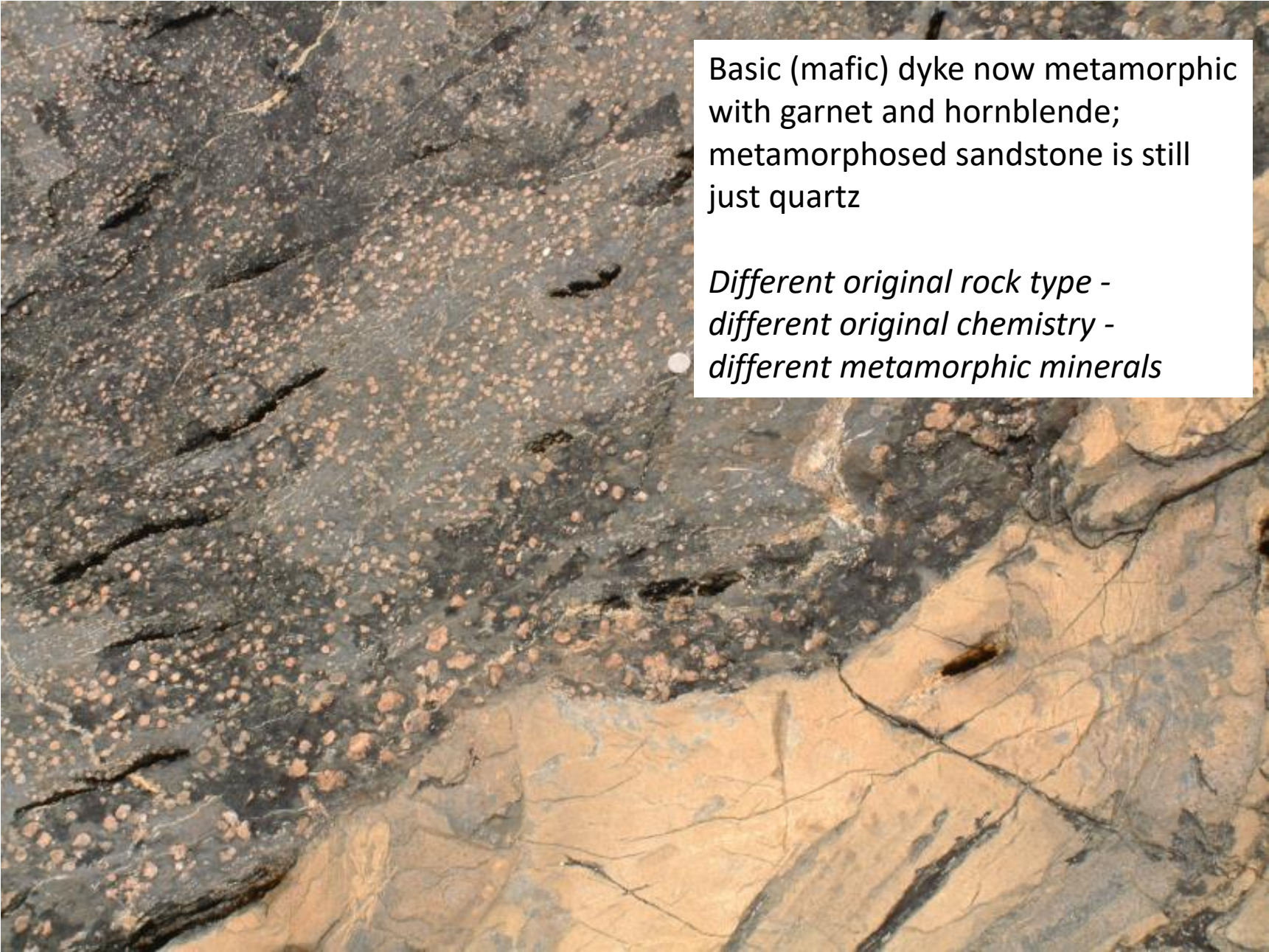




Original sandstone and shale layers
folded during regional
metamorphism
shale is now a mica schist
sandstone is now a compact and
more competent metaquartzite

Original basic dyke cut the sediments





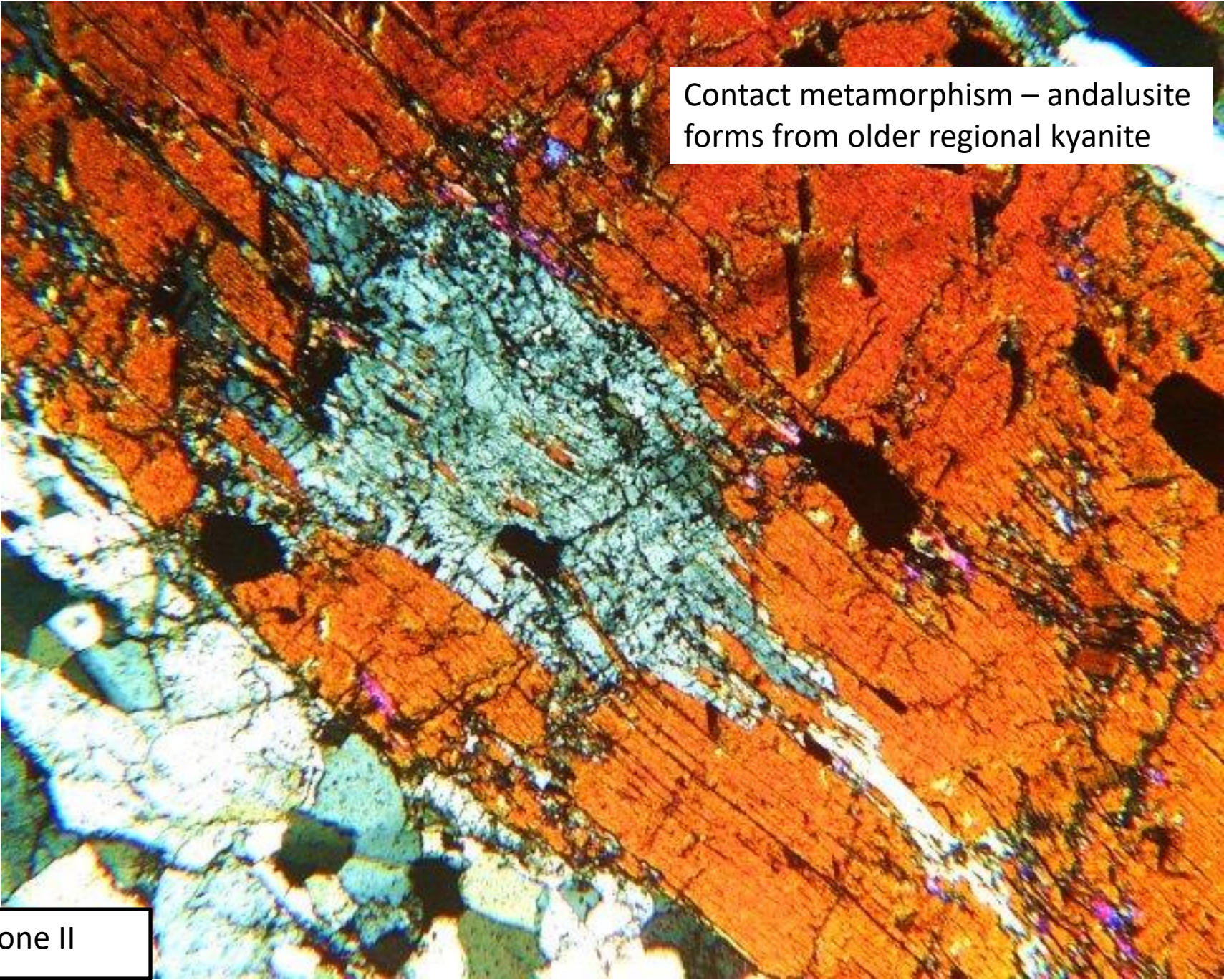
Basic (mafic) dyke now metamorphic
with garnet and hornblende;
metamorphosed sandstone is still
just quartz

*Different original rock type -
different original chemistry -
different metamorphic minerals*

Contact metamorphism – andalusite forms from older regional kyanite

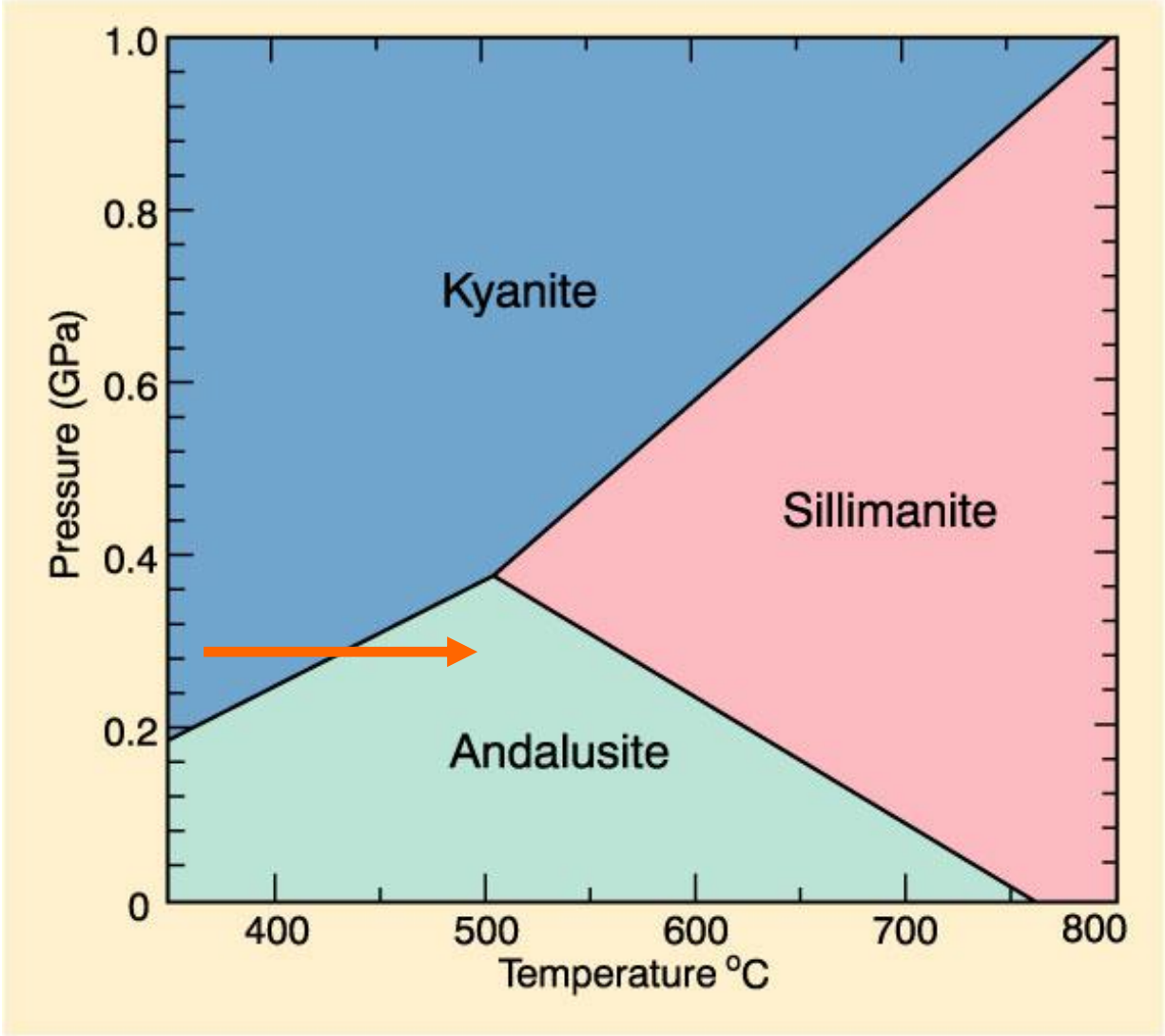


Zone II

A microscopic photograph showing a contact metamorphic zone. The image displays a central, irregularly shaped area of light blue-grey mineral, identified as andalusite, which has formed from the surrounding older regional kyanite. The kyanite is characterized by its distinct reddish-brown color and a well-developed, parallel fibrous texture. The andalusite appears as a more granular, less oriented mass, indicating its formation under different metamorphic conditions. The boundary between the two minerals is somewhat irregular, showing the replacement of the older kyanite by the newer andalusite.

Contact metamorphism – andalusite
forms from older regional kyanite


Zone II



Contact metamorphism – kyanite now totally broken down to andalusite, cordierite, mica: the shapes are *pseudomorphs* after kyanite



Zone II



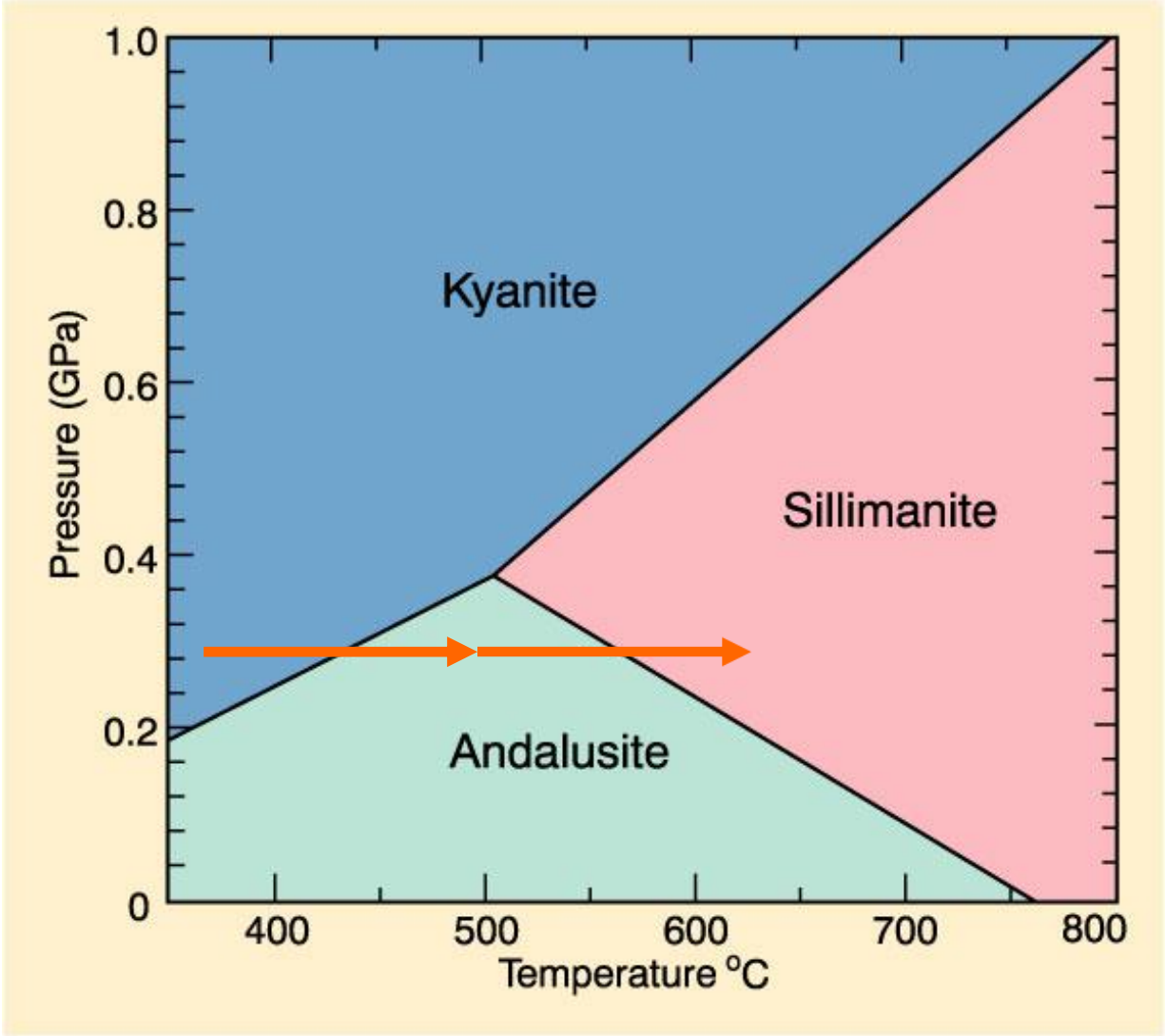
Close to granite sillimanite forms

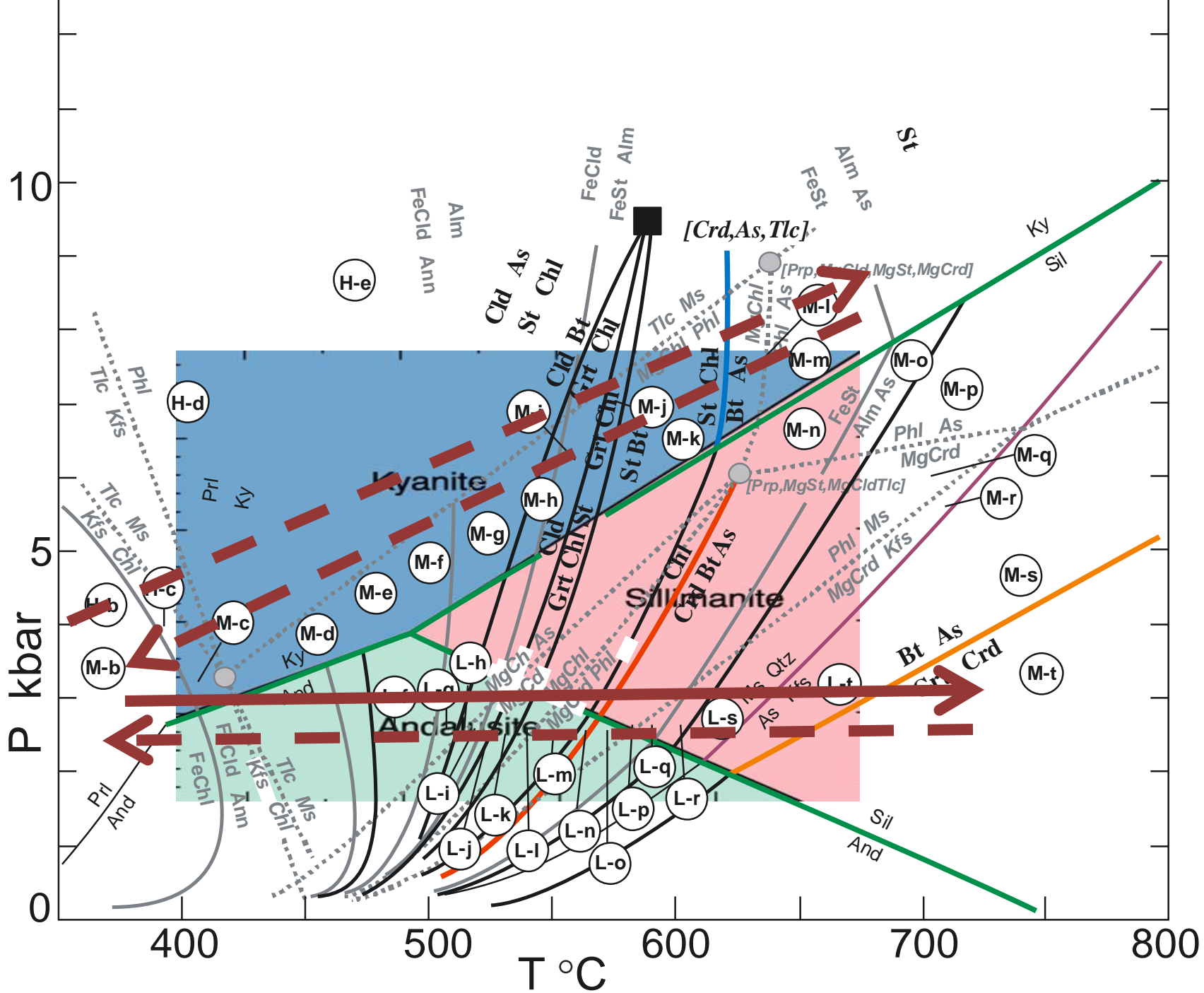
Zone IV

Close to granite sillimanite forms –
and tiny new garnets

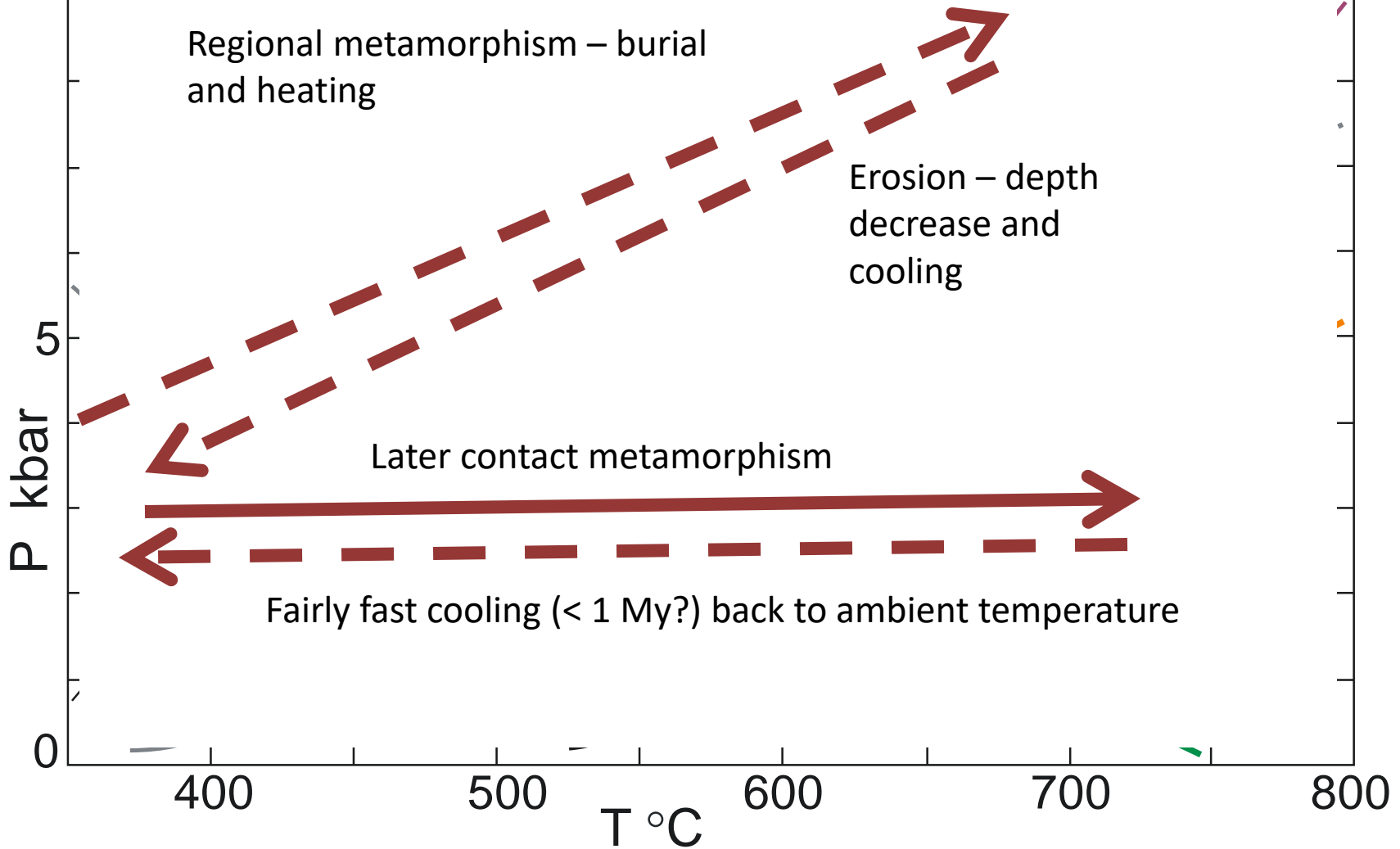


Zone IV





Pressure temperature-time path (time may be relative not absolute)



Most of the Earth is metamorphic



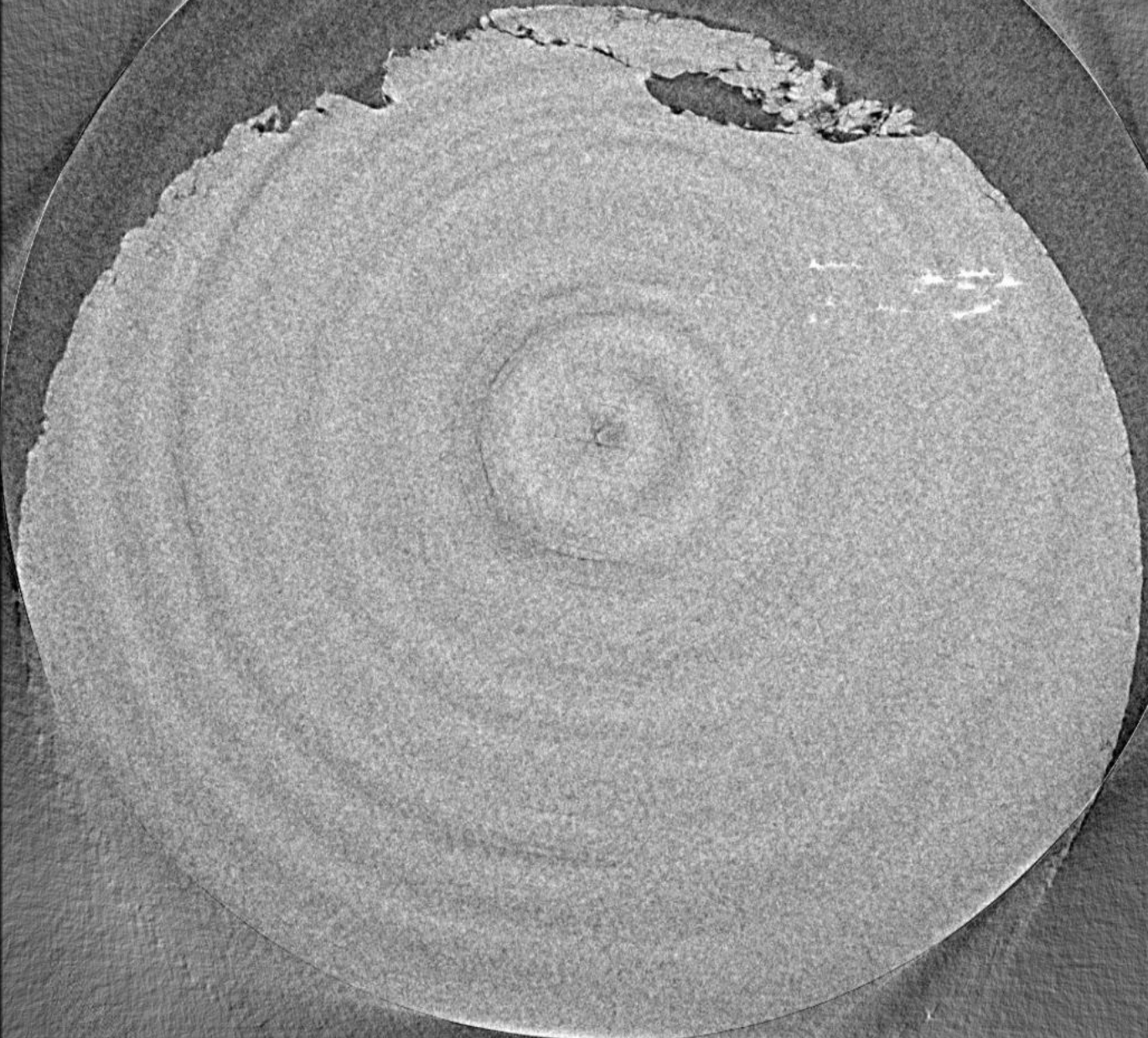




Finally

- First ever movie of an actual metamorphic reaction
- Made using X ray tomography on a synchrotron in Chicago
- My colleagues John Bedford, Henri Leclere, Florian Fuisseis

0:00 hours



Geology at Liverpool

- <https://www.liv.ac.uk/earth-ocean-and-ecological-sciences/geology-and-geophysics-programmes/>
- Apologies I have to leave soon to catch a flight
- If you have further questions email me on johnwh@liv.ac.uk – you may not get an immediate reply but you will eventually!