

Petrologic constraints on subduction zone metamorphism from a coesitebearing metapelite in the Northern Appalachian Orogen

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North Atlantic UHP terranes

- UHP metamorphism was previously interpreted to be absent from Appalachian orogen on the eastern North American continent
- Only proposed evidence of UHP metamorphism is from oriented inclusions in garnet from Acadian orogen rocks (*Figure B, Keller and Ague 2020*)
- Hypotheses for the absence of UHP
 - Pervasive metamorphic overprinting
 - Subduction occurred along a warm and shallow subduction zone
 - Paleozoic mantle upwelling produced a highgeothermal gradient under Laurentia
- The question: Did metamorphic rocks in the Appalachians reach UHP conditions? Or were peak UHP rocks formed but then completely retrogressed?





Top: Gonzalez et al., 2020, modified from Gilotti 2013 **Right:** Keller and Ague 2020

Appalachian orogen

- Appalachian orogen is composed of a series of Paleozoic accreted terranes (*Figure A*)
- Rare high-pressure metamorphic rocks
- TPC is composed dominantly of blueschist, eclogite, and metapelite (*Figure C*)
- Taconic age: ~470 Ma (Castonguay et al., 2012)
- Interpreted as exhumed remnants of lapetan oceanic crust and overlying sediments
- Previous P-T: 12-14 kbar, 520-620 °C (*Laird et al.,* 1993) from garnet – omphacite pairing



Modified from Gonzalez et al., 2020, Honsberger et al., 2017

Petrographic analysis and inclusions in garnet

- Primary mineral assemblage (*Figure A-B*)
 - Garnet, phengite, paragonite, quartz, epidote, rutile, Na mineral
- Retrograde mineral assemblage (*Figure A-B*)
 - Chlorite, albite, titanite
- Inclusions in garnet (*Figure D-E*)
 - Rutile, apatite, zircon (metamict)
 - Chloritoid (only in garnet coremantle region
 - Epidote
 - Quartz (3-200 μm)
- Large quartz inclusions associated with fractures
- Small elastically isolated inclusions only in the core and mantle of garnet



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Electron microprobe analysis

- Collected a series of major element WDS X-ray maps and spot analyses to create quantitative compositional maps (Lanari et al., 2014; Figure A)
- Mineral compositions and zoning patterns were determined (*Figure C*)
- Defined two zones in the garnets: coremantle, and rim
- Single generation of compositionally homogeneous phengite (3.5 Si p.f.u.)
- From these maps we can extract local bulk compositions to calculate mineral phase equilibrium diagrams



Gonzalez et al., 2020

Raman spectroscopy

- Inclusions contained in fractured garnet porphyroblasts were analyzed by Raman spectroscopy for:
 - Phase identification/confirmation
 - Quartz-in-garnet elastic thermobarometry
- Fractured ~20 μm inclusion targeted for Raman spectroscopy (*Figures A-B*)
- Raman spot analyses
 - Coesite Raman bands at 521 cm⁻¹, 270 cm⁻¹, 176 cm⁻¹ (*Figure C*)
- Depth profile (0.2 µm step size) to approximate the thickness of the inclusion (*Figure D*)
- Raman 2-D (X-Y) mapping of 521 cm⁻¹ band (*Figure E*) with a 0.2 μm step size over a 20.25 μm² area
- These results confirm that the inclusion is bi-mineralic SiO₂ with α -quartz and relict coesite and fully



Gonzalez et al., 2020

Thermobarometry

- Coesite provides a minimum constraint on peak metamorphism
- Elastic and trace element thermobarometry was used to constrain P-T conditions of garnet growth
- Quartz-in-garnet
 - Core: $P_{inc} = 6.3 \pm 0.2$ kbar; Mantle: $P_{inc} = 8.1 \pm 0.6$ kbar
- Zr-in-rutile
 - Average of 16 ± 8 ppm Zr (n = 79)
 - Used highest Zr concentration in each zone
- P-T conditions of prograde garnet growth





Modified from Gonzalez et al., 2020

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Garnet growth during subduction zone metamorphism

- Current conclusions
 - Garnet growth is interpreted to have formed during two primary stages
 - Prograde metamorphism and garnet growth in the blueschist facies
 - Peak metamorphism at UHP metamorphic conditions
 - The first finding of coesite in the Appalachians suggests that some Laurentian sediments were subducted to UHP metamorphic conditions.
 - P-T data shows that sediments were subducted along relatively cold (6 – 8 C/km) geothermal gradients
- Additional questions
 - What is the retrograde/exhumation P-T path of the UHP metapelite?
 - What are the peak metamorphic conditions preserved in other nearby metamorphic units, such as the Tillotson Peak mafic blueschist?



Gonzalez et al., 2020

Ongoing work: Constraining retrograde P-T conditions

- From the compositional maps, we extracted local bulk rock assemblages for equilibrium phase modeling in Theriak-Domino (*Figure A; De Capitani and Petrakakis 2010, Lanari and Engi 2017*) that we can use to:
 - Evaluate the prograde P-T path results
 - Provide additional constraints on peak metamorphism
 - Constrain the metamorphic conditions during retrograde metamorphism or metamorphic overprinting (*Figure B*)
- Two bulk rock compositions
 - Total bulk rock composition (*Figure C*)
 - Fractionated bulk rock composition with garnet core-mantle region removed (*Figure D*)



Unselected Rutile Quartz Phengite Paragonite Garnet Epidote Chlorite Apatite Chloritoid Albite







Ongoing work: Constraining retrograde P-T conditions

- Provide additional constraints on peak metamorphism
- Fractionated bulk rock composition
 - Used to estimate the mineral assemblage stable at peak metamorphic conditions (*Figure C, red shaded area*)
- Greenschist facies P-T conditions of metamorphic overprinting
 - < 8 kbar, 525 °C (Figure C, gray shaded area)
 - Due to Salinic or Acadian orogen?





Ongoing work: P-T history of other units

- What were the peak P-T conditions of the TPC blueschist? (*Figure A*)
- Preliminary thermobarometry suggest high-pressure history (*Figure B*)





• Mask calculated in XMapTools of mineral assemblage in retrogressed blueschist (*Figure C*)

Summary

- Results suggest that evidence for UHP metamorphism may only exist as µm-scale inclusions in overprinted metamorphic rocks in the Appalachian orogen
- Sediments were metamorphosed along relatively cool geothermal gradients in the blueschist – eclogite metamorphic facies
- Integrated thermobarometry can be used to constrain the complex P-T evolution of polymetamorphosed rocks in the Northern Appalachian orogen.
- Future studies are focused on determining the peak metamorphic conditions of the nearby mafic blueschist, and constraining the P-T conditions of metamorphic overprinting of the coesite bearing metapelite



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