

FORMATION OF CORONA STRUCTURES FROM THE TROCTOLITIC GABBROS OF CHAINIGUND, KARGIL, LADAKH, NW HIMALAYAS, INDIA: PETROLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract Dol

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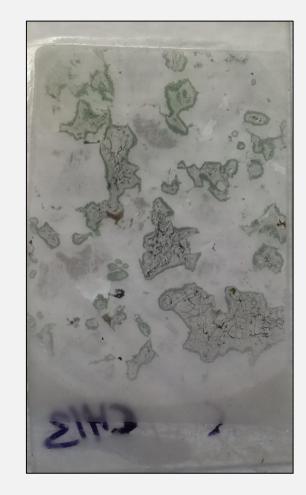


CORORNA STRUCTURES – WHAT ARE THEY?



☐ Corona Structures also known as symplectite rims or kelyphatic rims are the disequilibrium structures formed between the two reacting minerals.

Structurally they have a central mineral around which the reacting phases forms a complete rim or a partially complete rim and /or a symplectite which is a vermicular intergrowth of minerals.

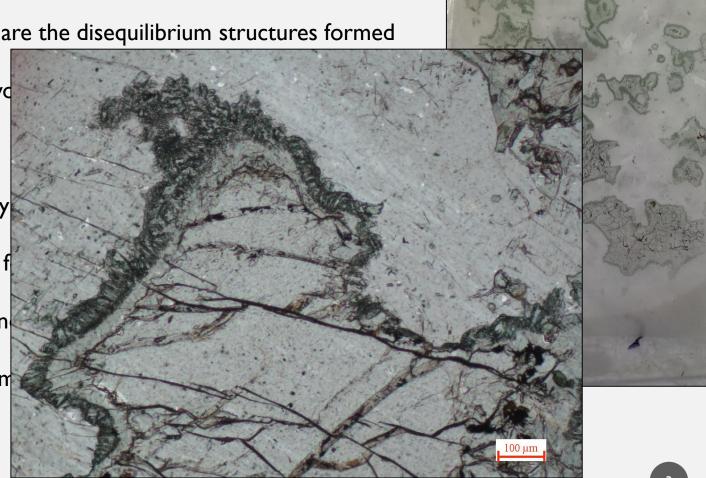


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Corona structures

Geology

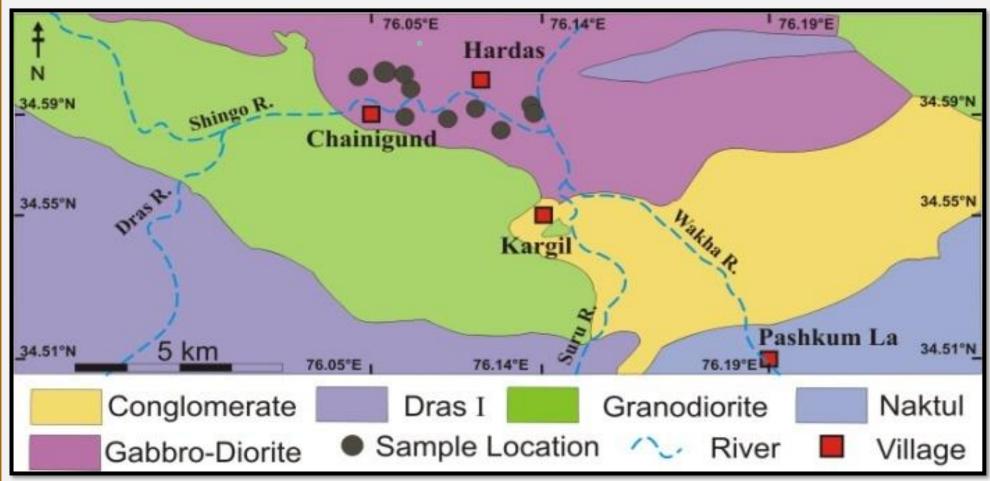
Petrography &

Mineral chemistry

Petrographic implications

GEOLOGY &
SAMPLE
LOCATION
MAP





Geological map modified after Reuber 1989

Corona structures

Geology

Petrography &

Mineral chemistry

Petrographic implications











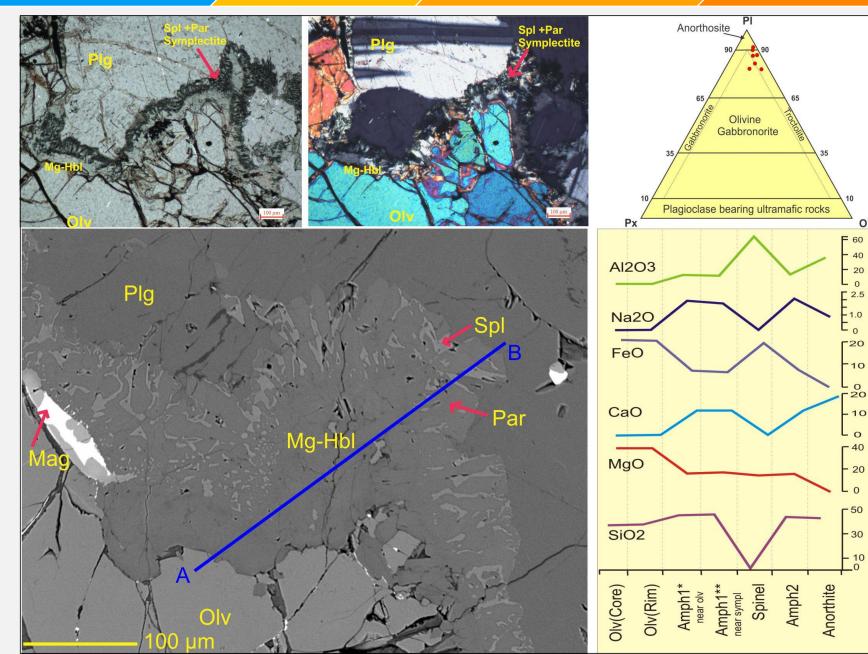


Petrography & Mineral chemistry

Petrographic implications

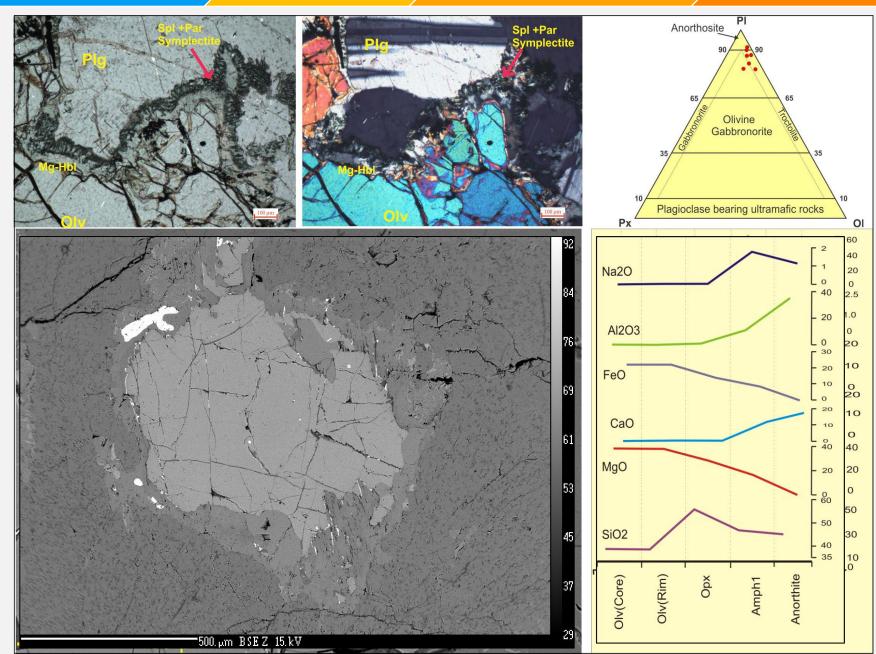
PETROGRAPHY & MINERAL CHEMISTRY





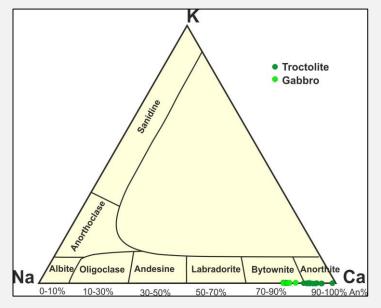
PETROGRAPHY & MINERAL CHEMISTRY

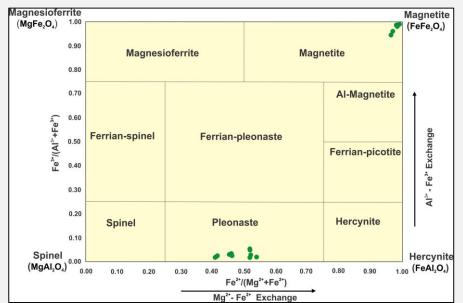


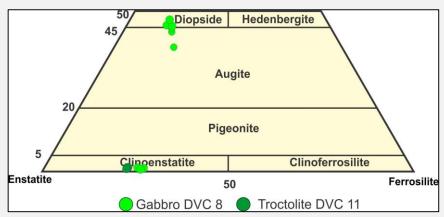


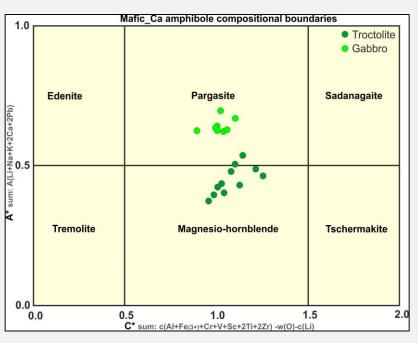
MINERAL CHEMISTRY



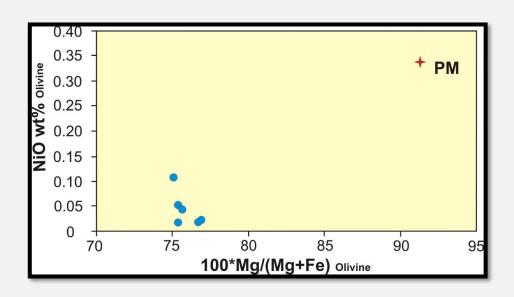








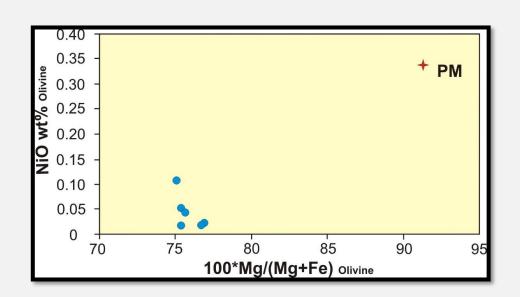
- ☐ As the coronas are restricted to the olivine-plagioclase interface a local or short range diffusion mechanism is favored where Al from plagioclase and Mg from olivine were incorporated into Pleonaste spinel.
- ☐ The symplectitic Pargasites, also displays higher proportions of Fe and Al and lower proportions of Si, Ca compared to Mg-Amph.
- ☐ Further spinel near plagioclase have higher Al and lower Fe than the spinels near magnetites they have higher Fe.
- ☐ Formation of the Mg-Amph. could be attributed to the diffusion of Ca from plagioclase and Mg from olivine or the precursor clinopyroxenes.
- □ Apart from local diffusion of elements, corona as a whole reaction have gained Na and OH as indicated by the presence of Mg- Hornblende and Pargasites.





Thank You

- □ Coronas in troctolites are formed by time constrained, slow retrograde cooling from igneous temperatures as evidenced by adcumulate texture, partially completed reactions, Amph-spl symplectites, presence of late stage oxides such as magnetite and ilmenite.
- Discontinuous reactions and local or short-range diffusion phenomena thus indicate that the corona structures are a result of metasomatic interaction of cooling magma with the previously formed minerals



Selected References:

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