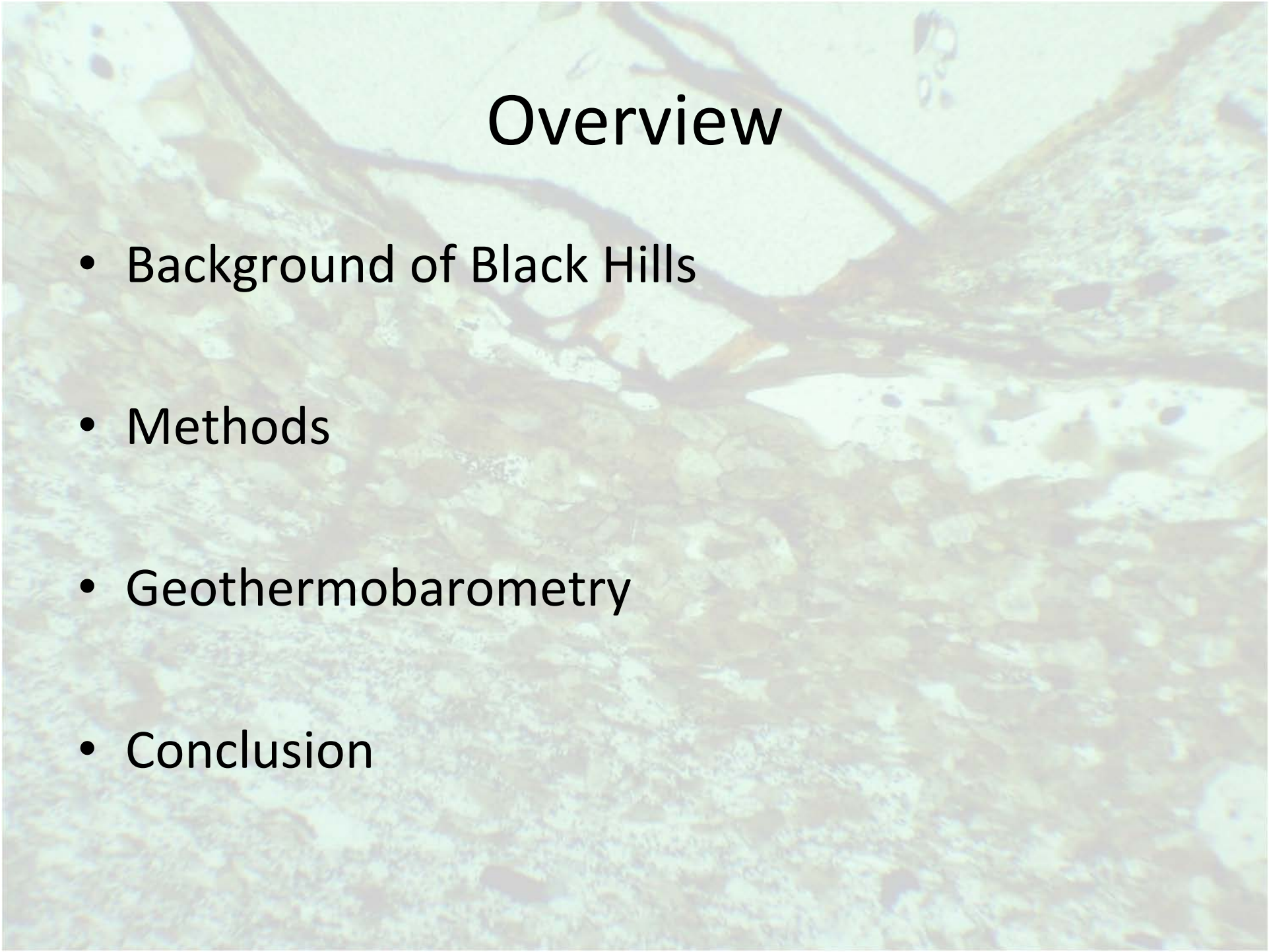


Geothermometry: Analysis of Black Hills Schist

Presented By:
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<http://www.sdrcd.org/Portals/SDRCD/Black%20Hills/images/Pic.SylvanLake.jpg>

A microscopic image of a rock sample, likely a thin section, showing a complex network of veins and mineral grains. The veins are dark and irregular, branching across the lighter-colored, crystalline rock matrix. The overall texture is granular and heterogeneous.

Overview

- Background of Black Hills
- Methods
- Geothermobarometry
- Conclusion

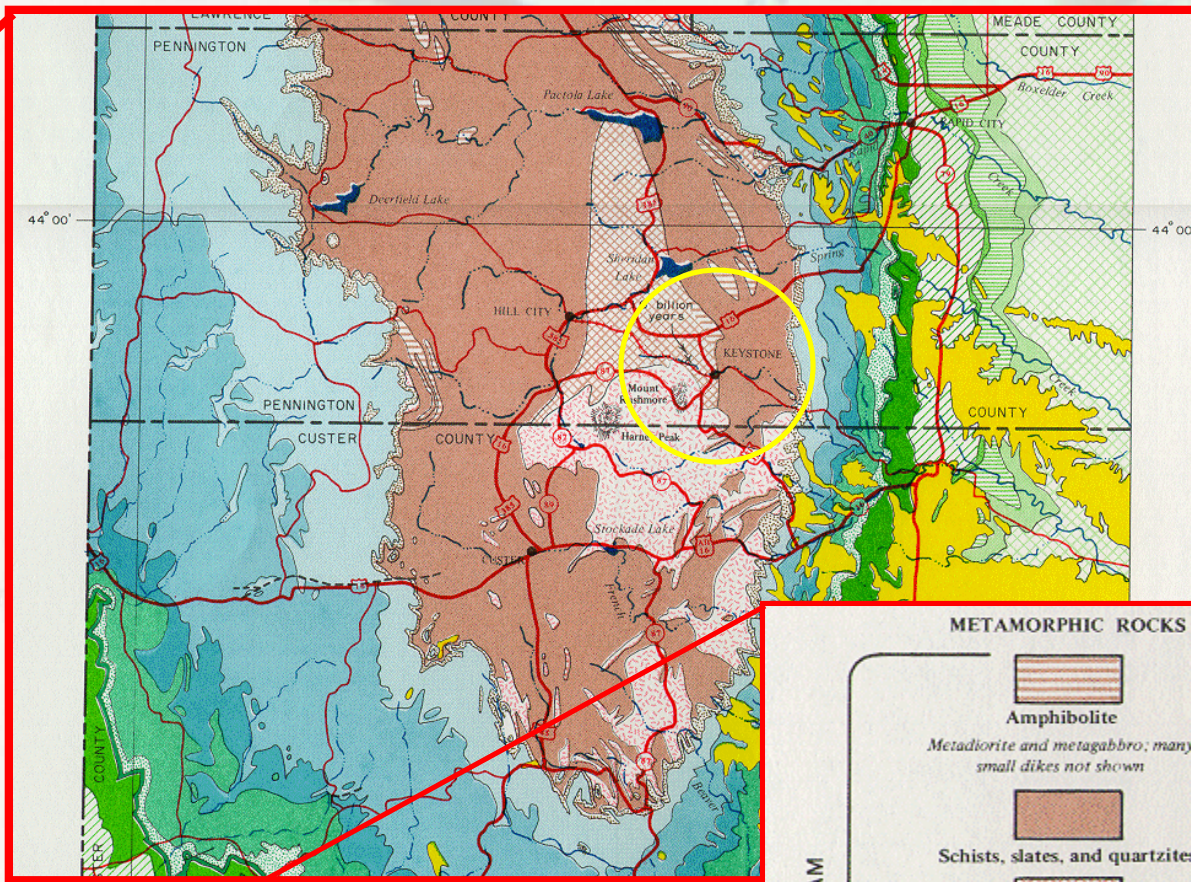
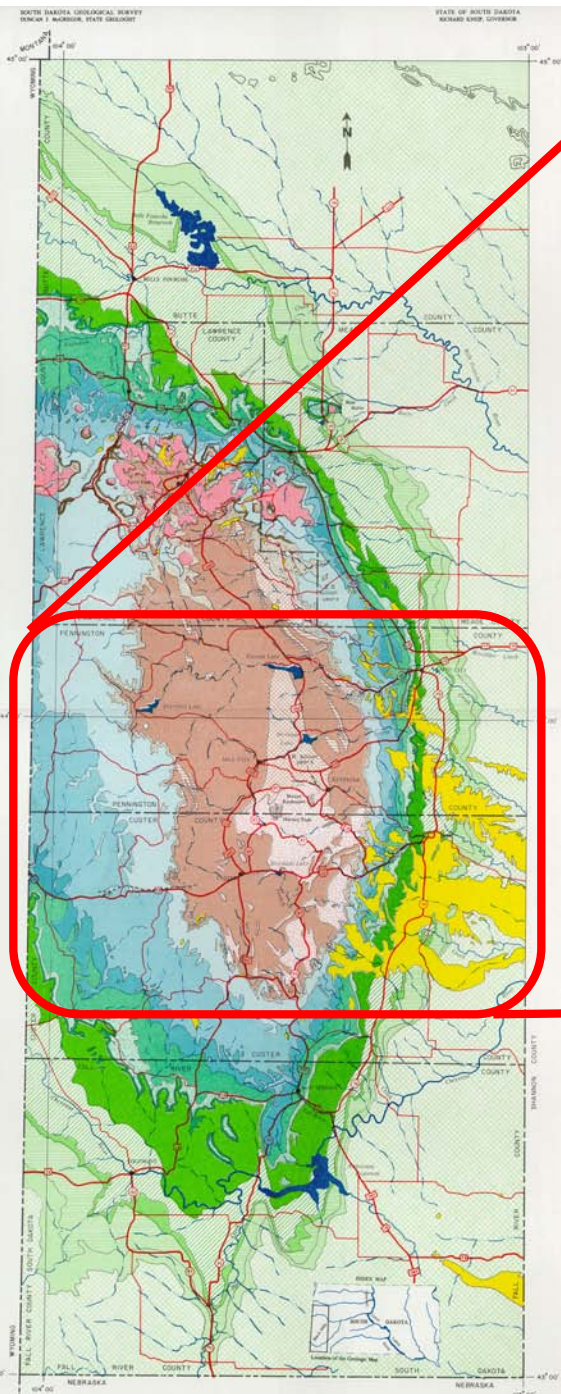
Black Hills of South Dakota



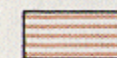
Geologic History

- Trans-Hudson Orogen (2.5–2.0 Ga)
 - deformation events
- Emplacement of Harney Peak Granites (1.7Ga)
 - contact metamorphism
 - deformation event
- Laramide Orogeny Uplift (80-35 Ma)

GEOLOGIC MAP of the BLACK HILLS



METAMORPHIC ROCKS



Amphibolite

Metadiorite and metagabbro; many small dikes not shown



Schists, slates, and quartzites



Sandstone, arkosic, grit, and conglomerate

Partly quartzite

UNCONFORMITY

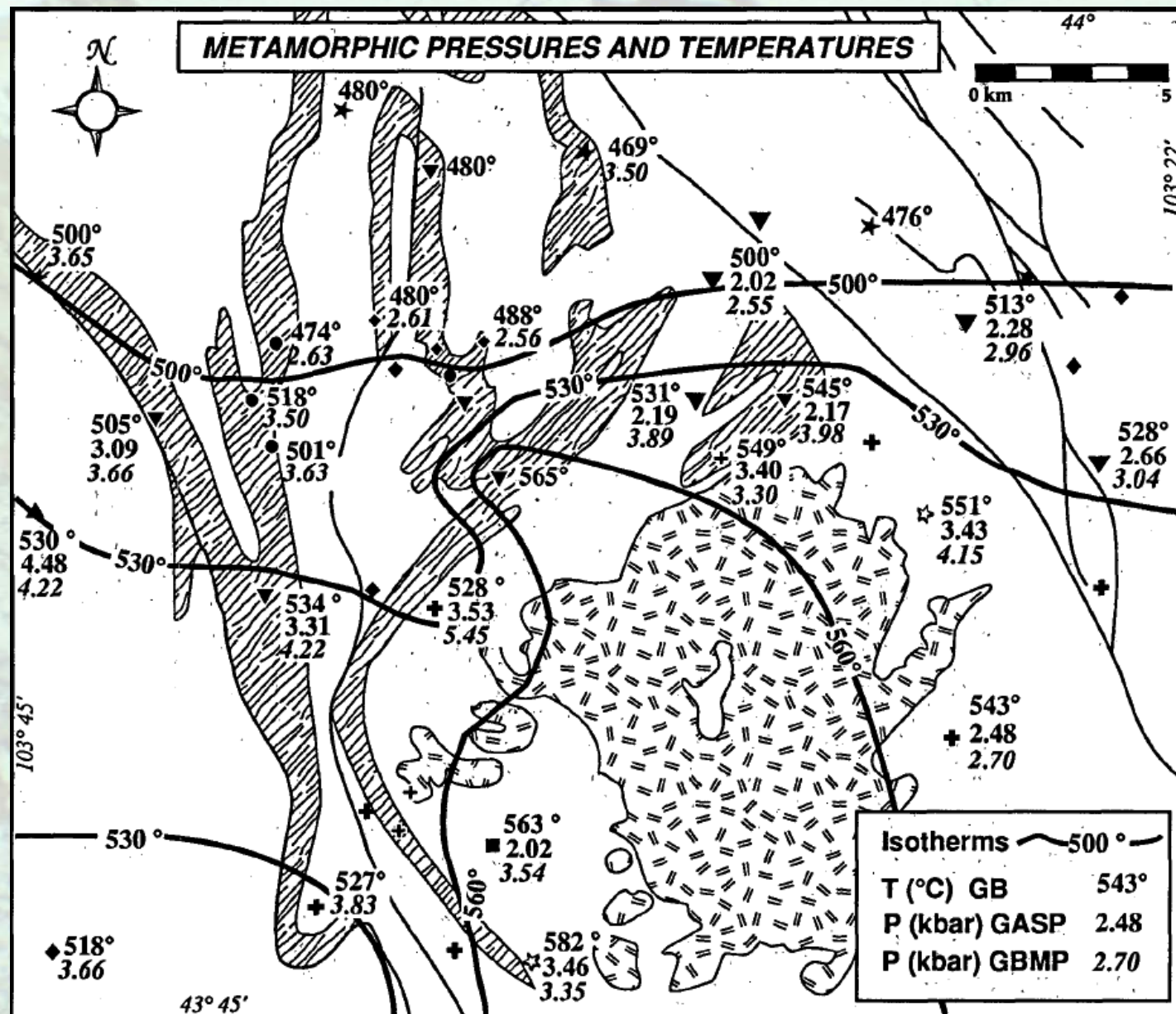
IGNEOUS ROCKS



Granite and pegmatite

Some granite is gneissoid; granite has many inclusions of schist

PRECAMBRIAN



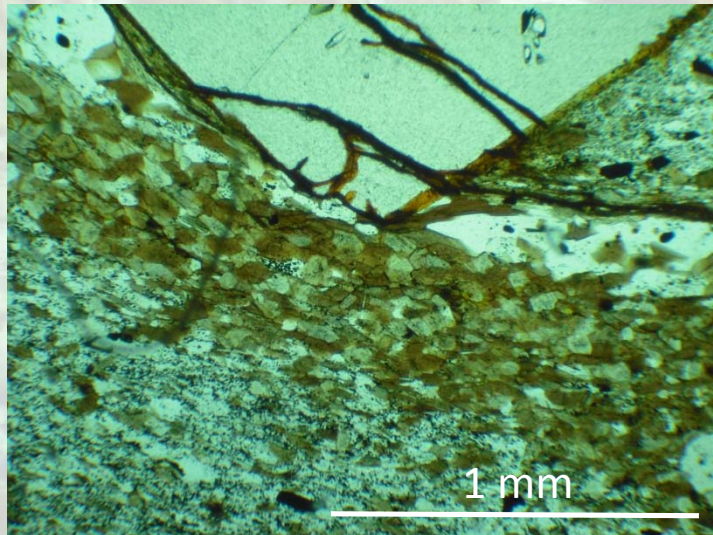
(Helms and Labotka, 1991)

Hand Specimen

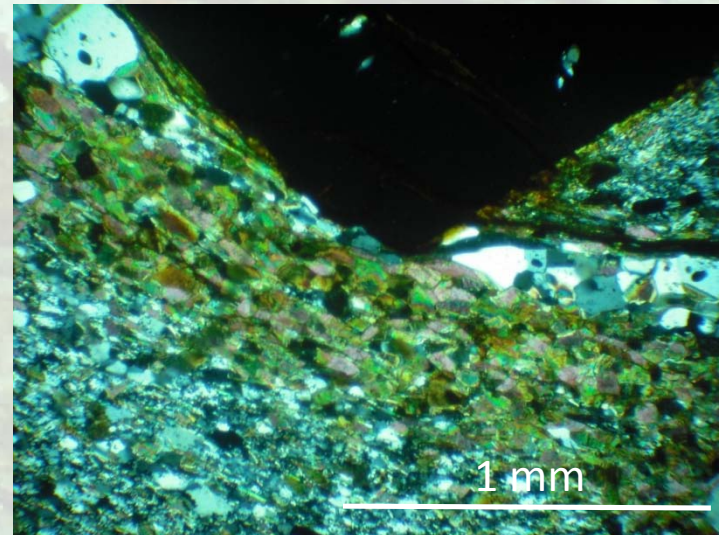


Fine grained groundmass, displaying metamorphic schistosity, supporting Garnet phenocrysts.

Thin Sections



PPL



XP

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

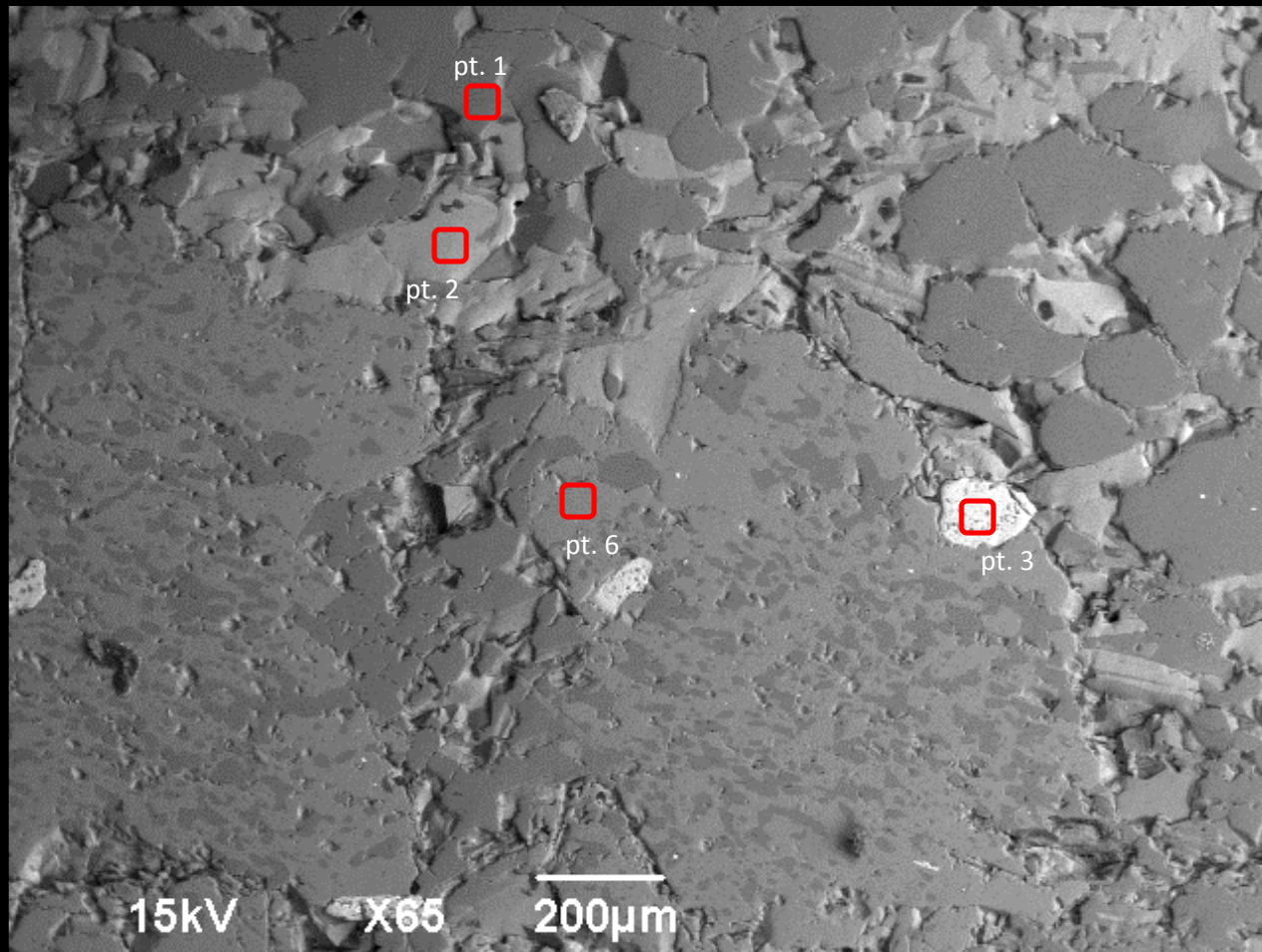
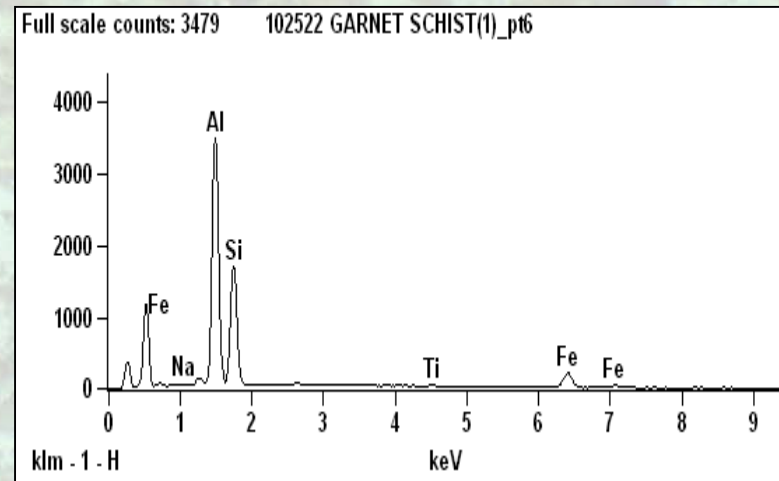
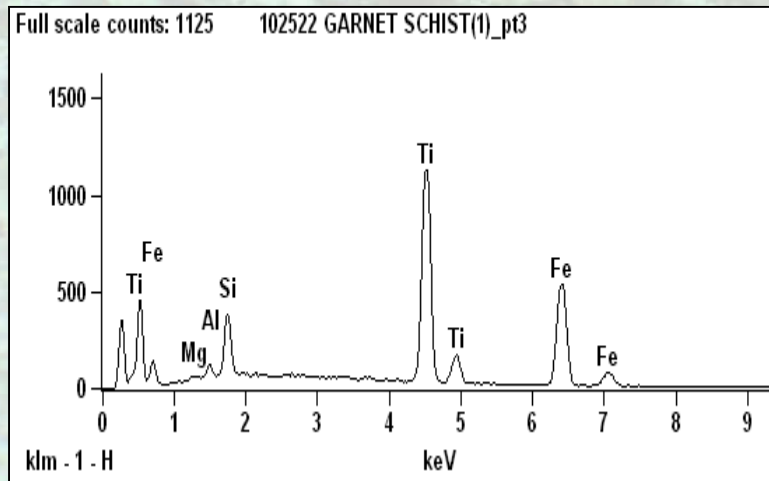
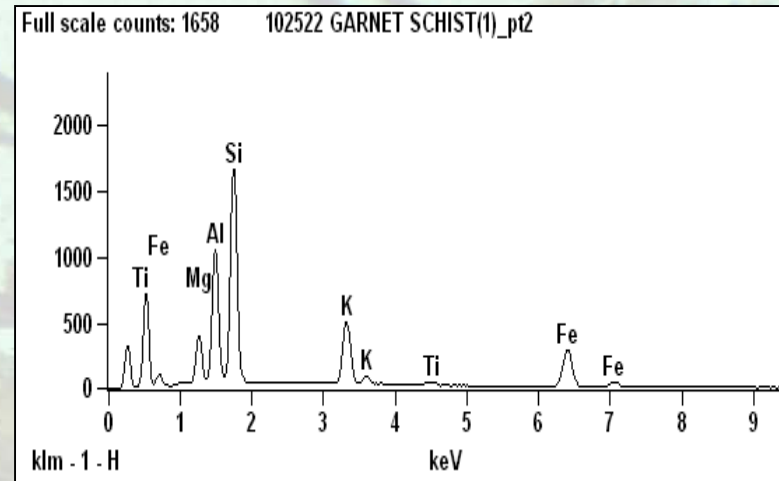
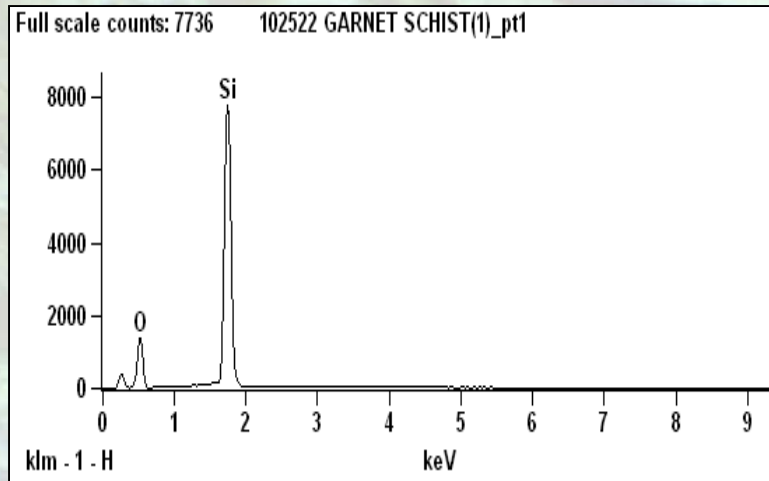
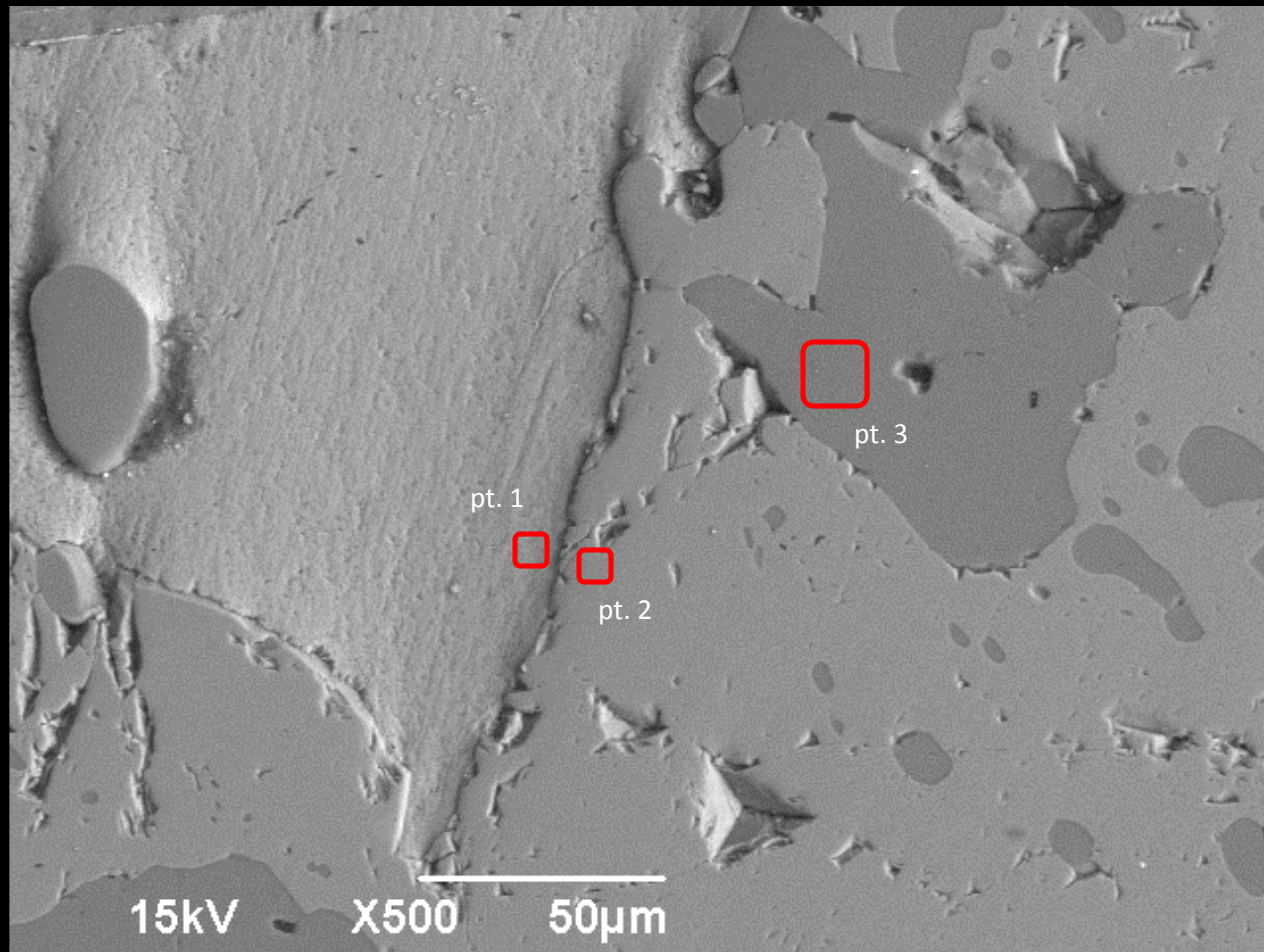


Image courtesy of NDSU Electron Microscopy Center (2010)

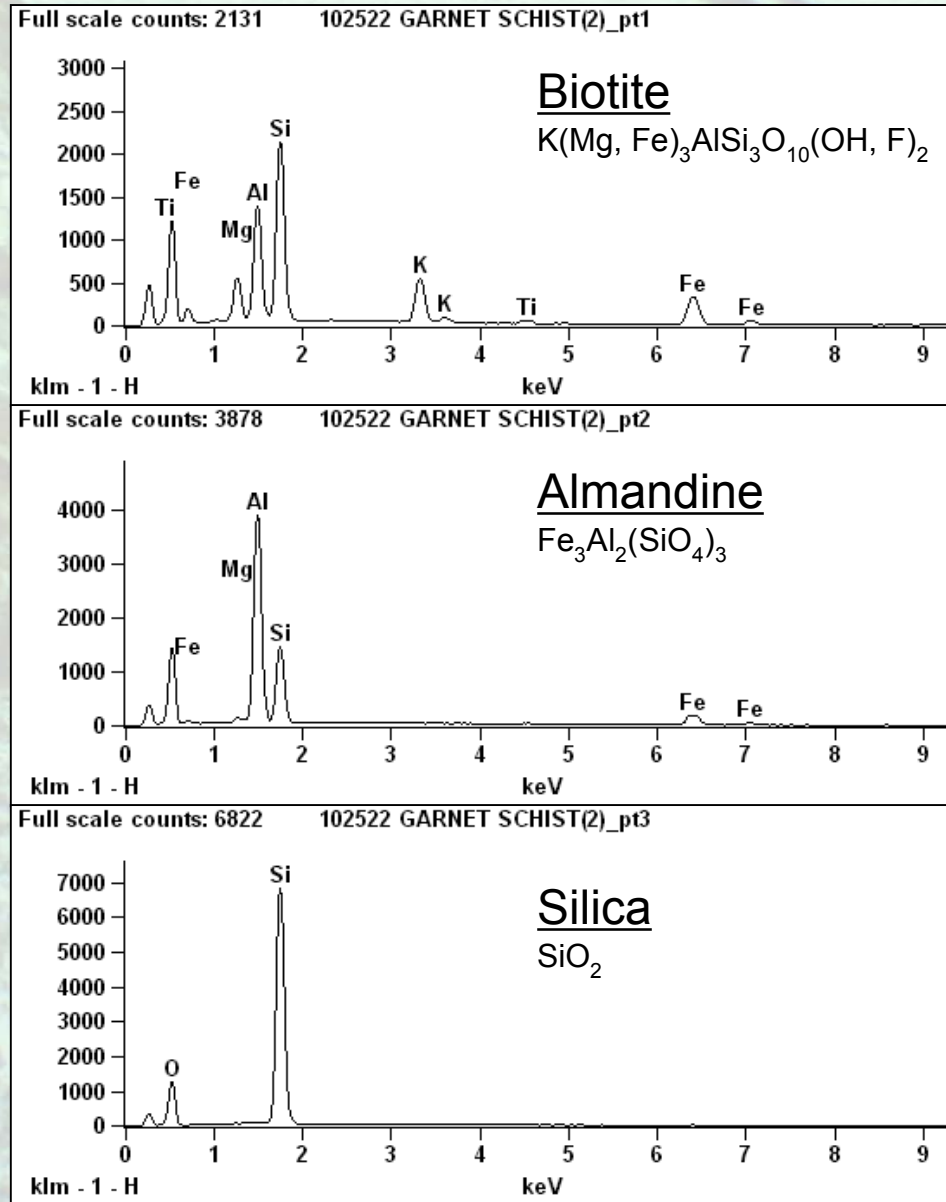
SEM cont.



SEM cont.



SEM cont.



SEM Data

Weight %

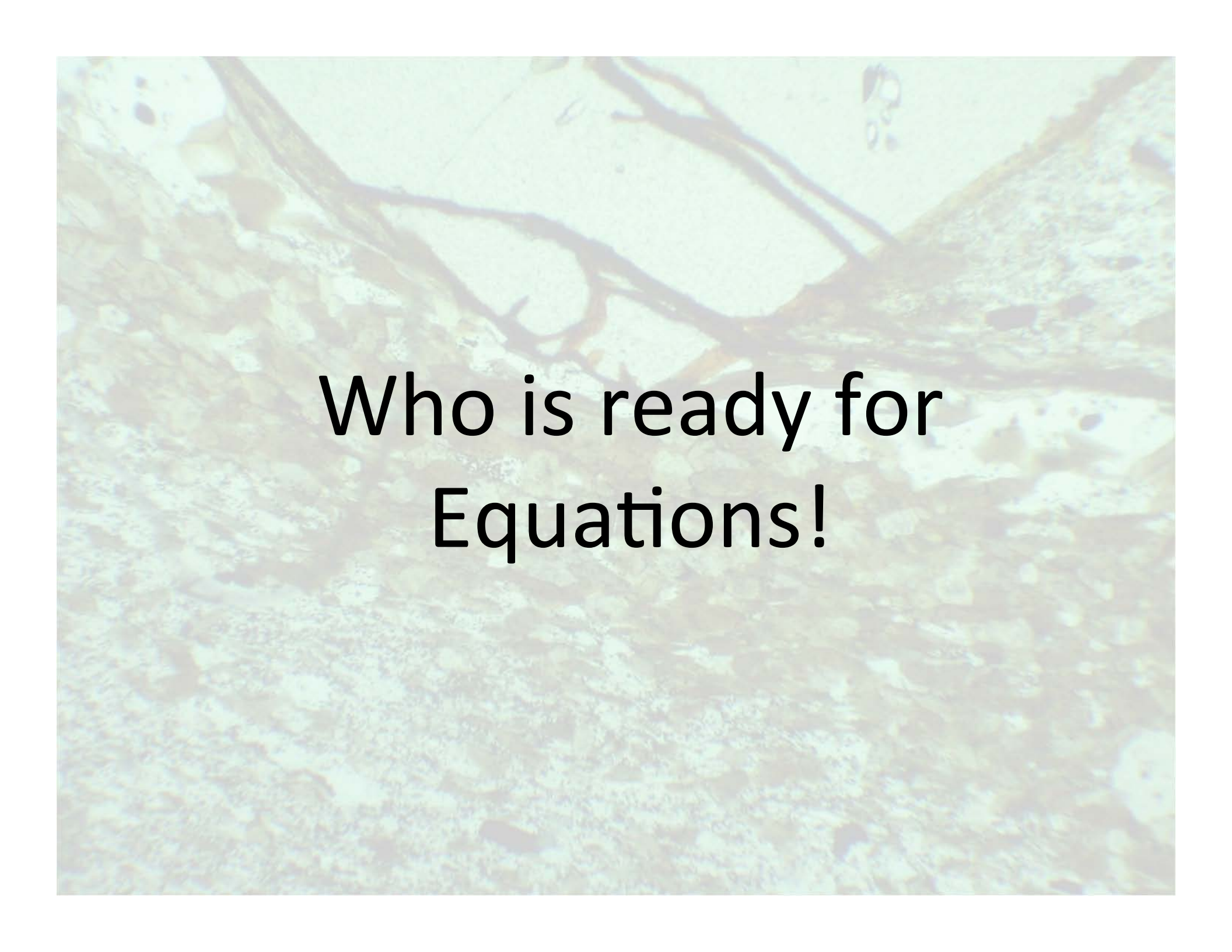
	<i>O-K</i>	<i>Mg-K</i>	<i>Al-K</i>	<i>Si-K</i>	<i>K-K</i>	<i>Ti-K</i>	<i>Fe-K</i>
<i>102522 GARNET SCHIST(2)_pt1</i>		5.87	17.00	30.31	13.20	1.74	31.88
<i>102522 GARNET SCHIST(2)_pt2</i>		0.51	47.89	27.11			24.50
<i>102522 GARNET SCHIST(2)_pt3</i>	37.34			62.66			

Atom %

	<i>O-K</i>	<i>Mg-K</i>	<i>Al-K</i>	<i>Si-K</i>	<i>K-K</i>	<i>Ti-K</i>	<i>Fe-K</i>
<i>102522 GARNET SCHIST(2)_pt1</i>		5.87	17.00	30.31	13.20	1.74	31.88
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<i>102522 GARNET SCHIST(2)_pt3</i>	37.34			62.66			

Geothermobarometry

- **Geobarometry**
 - The evaluation of the pressure at which a rock was formed
- **Geothermometry**
 - The evaluation of the temperature at which a rock formed



Who is ready for
Equations!

Geothermobarometry

$$G = H - TS$$

G = Gibbs Free Energy (Measure of energy content of chemical systems)

H = Enthalpy (Heat Content)

T = Temperature (in Kelvins)

S = Entropy (Most easily perceived as randomness)

Geothermobarometry

- When applied to reaction with constant pressure:

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

- When $\Delta G = 0$:

$$\Delta G = 0 = \Delta G^0 + RT \ln K$$

R = Gas Constant = 8.3144 J/mol K

K = Equilibrium Constant

Δ = Change in variable as result of reaction

Geothermobarometry

- Combining and rearranging these equations...

$$\ln K = -\Delta H^0/RT + \Delta S^0/R - (\Delta V/RT)dP$$

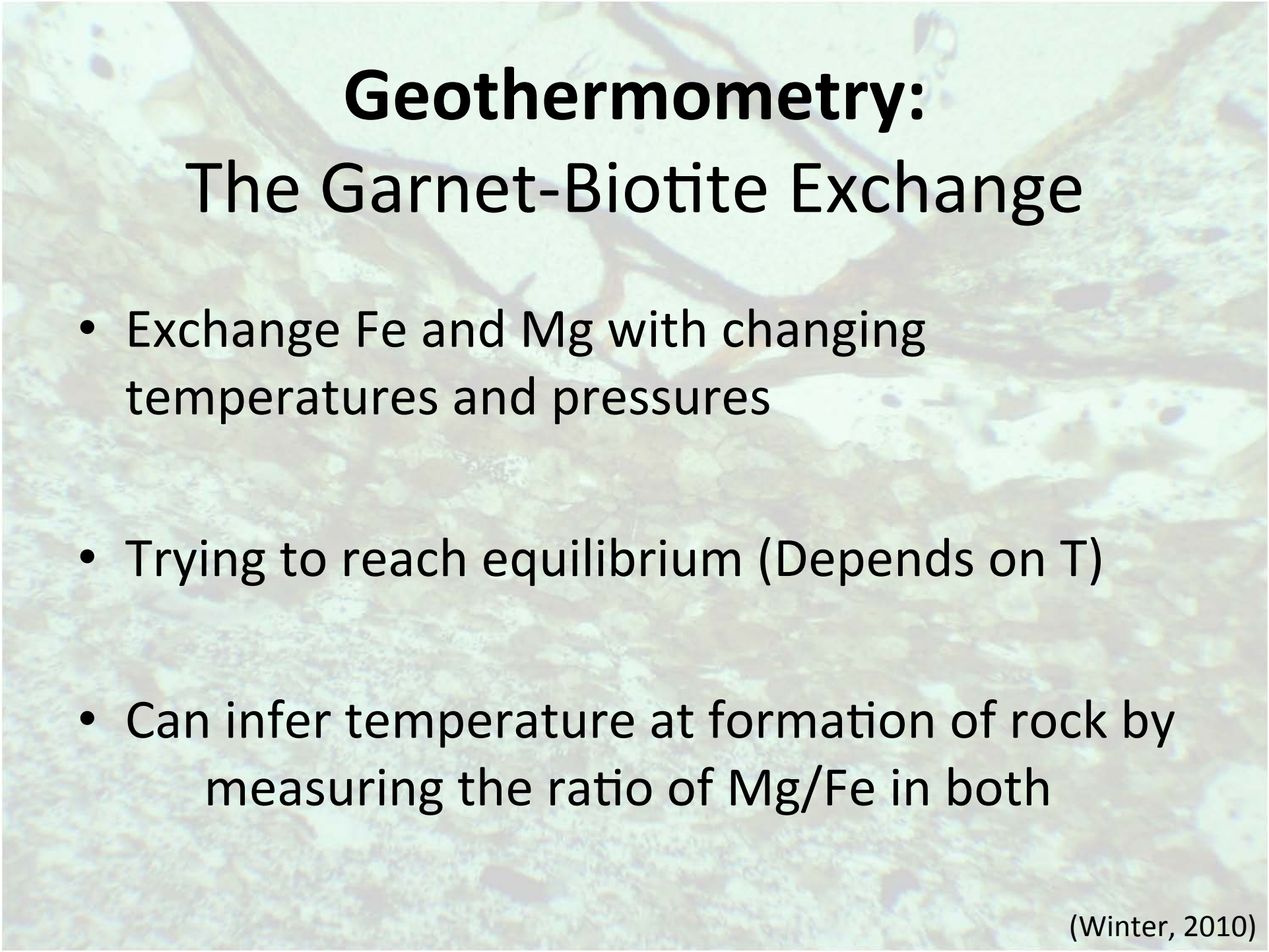


V = Volume

P = Pressure

d = finite change in variables of state (Ex: T & P)

- If ΔH^0 , ΔV , and ΔS^0 are kept constant
 - Can use measurable K to find T (P almost insignificant)



Geothermometry:

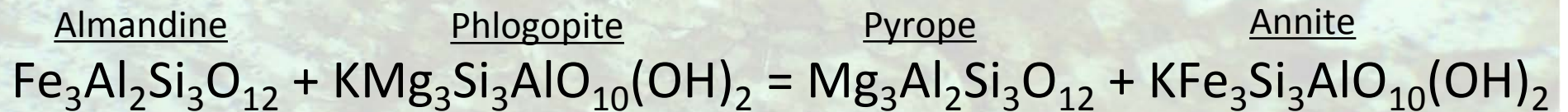
The Garnet-Biotite Exchange

- Exchange Fe and Mg with changing temperatures and pressures
- Trying to reach equilibrium (Depends on T)
- Can infer temperature at formation of rock by measuring the ratio of Mg/Fe in both

Geothermometry

Ferry and Spear (1978)

- Performed Series of Experiments on Fe-Mg exchange between Biotite and Ca-free Garnet:



- Constant P = 0.207 Gpa
- T = 500-800° C

(Winter, 2010)

Ferry and Spear, 1978

- $X^{\text{Grt}} = \text{Alm}_{90}\text{Prp}_{10}$
- $X_{\text{Fe}} = \text{molar Fe} / (\text{Fe} + \text{Mg}) = 0.9$
- Two different X^{Bt}
 - Approach equilibrium from both sides
- Grt and Bt molar proportions of 98:2
 - Bt would have to change far more to accommodate Grt composition in attaining equilibrium K_D value

Ferry and Spear, 1978

- Experiments lasted 13 to 56 days to give time for equilibration to be reached

TABLE 27.2 Experimental Results of Ferry and Spear (1978) on a Garnet–Biotite Geothermometer

T°C	Initial $X_{\text{Bt}}^{\text{Fe}}$	Final $X_{\text{Bt}}^{\text{Fe}}$	Final $X_{\text{Grt}}^{\text{Fe}}$	Final (Mg/Fe) _{Grt}	Final (Mg/Fe) _{Bt}	K	T kelvins	1/T kelvins
799	1.00	0.750	0.905	0.105	0.333	0.315	1072	0.00093
799	0.50	0.710	0.896	0.116	0.408	0.284	1072	0.00093
749	0.50	0.695	0.896	0.116	0.439	0.264	1022	0.00098
738	1.00	0.730	0.906	0.104	0.370	0.281	1011	0.00099
698	0.75	0.704	0.901	0.110	0.420	0.261	971	0.00103
698	0.50	0.690	0.896	0.116	0.449	0.258	971	0.00103
651	0.75	0.679	0.901	0.110	0.473	0.232	924	0.00108
651	0.50	0.661	0.897	0.115	0.513	0.224	924	0.00108
599	0.75	0.645	0.902	0.109	0.550	0.197	872	0.00115
599	0.50	0.610	0.898	0.114	0.639	0.178	872	0.00115
550	0.75	0.620	0.903	0.107	0.613	0.175	823	0.00122
550	0.50	0.590	0.898	0.114	0.695	0.163	823	0.00122

Table from (Winter, 2010) p. 588, originally from (Ferry and Spear,

Ferry and Spear, 1978

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$$\Delta X_{\text{Fe}}^{\text{Grt}} = (2/98) \Delta X_{\text{Fe}}^{\text{Bt}} = (2/98) * (1.0 - 0.750) = 0.005$$

$$\text{So final } X_{\text{Fe}}^{\text{Grt}} = 0.90 + 0.005 = 0.905$$

Table from (Winter, 2010) p. 588, originally from (Ferry and Spear,

Ferry and Spear, 1978

- Can use these final compositions to find K_D
- Assuming an ideal solution:

$$K = K_D = \frac{(\text{Mg/Fe})^{\text{Grt}}}{(\text{Mg/Fe})^{\text{Bt}}}$$

$$\ln K = \ln K_D = -\Delta H^0/RT + \Delta S^0/R - (\Delta V/RT)dP$$



Measurable



Trying to find

Ferry and Spear, 1978

- Rearranging previous equations:

$$\ln K_D = \frac{-\Delta H - P\Delta V}{3R} * (1/T) + \frac{\Delta S}{3R}$$

Experimentally derived constants:

$$\Delta S = 19.506 \text{ J/K mol}$$

$$\Delta V = 2.494 \text{ J/Mpa (Robbie and Hemingway, 1995)}$$

$$\Delta H = 52.09 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Ferry and Spear, 1978

- Rerranging previous equation & substituting in constant values:

$$T^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{52,090 + 2.494 P(\text{MPa})}{19.506 - 24.943 \ln K_D} - 273$$

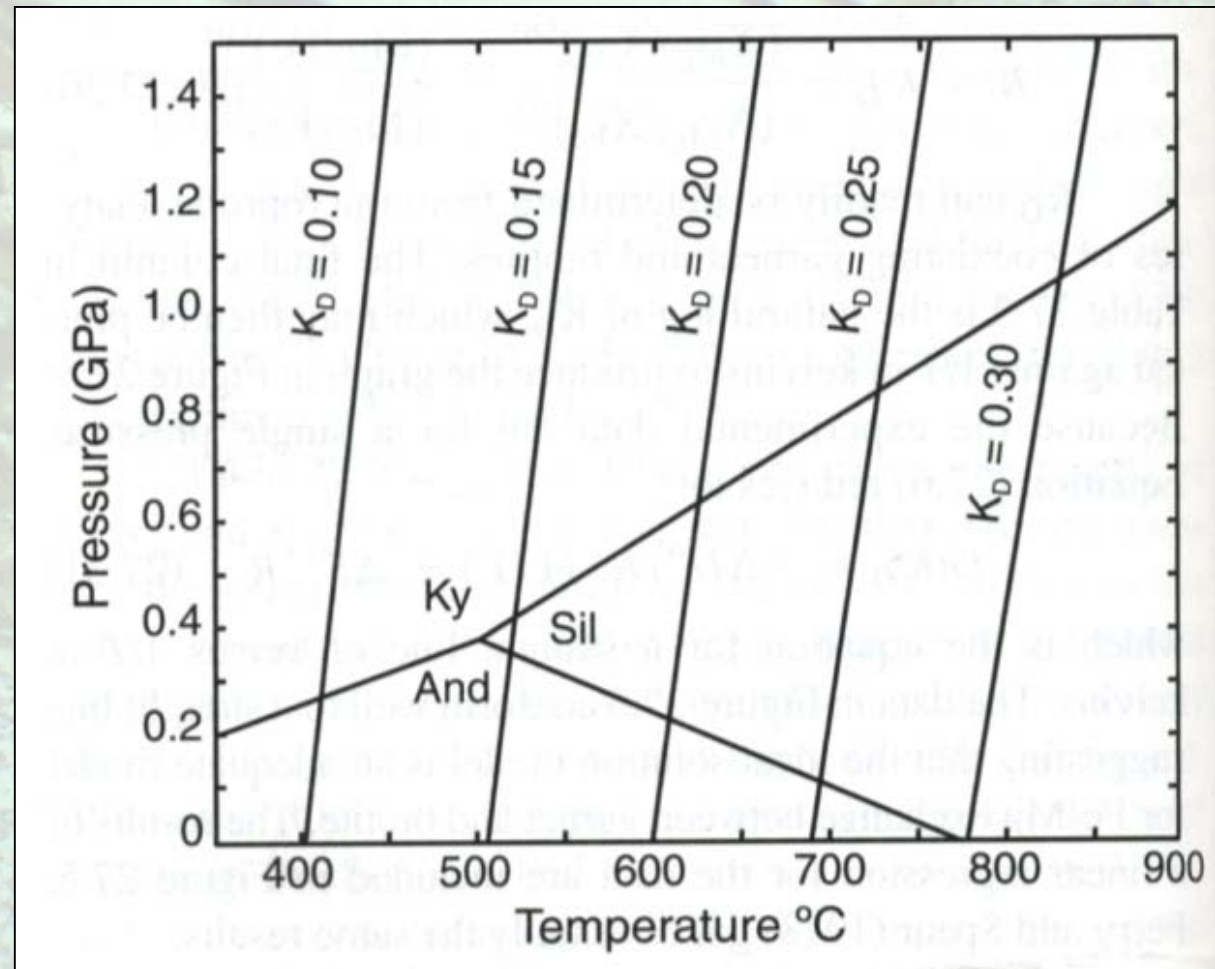
Diagram illustrating the equation with red arrows pointing to the variables being substituted:

- Red arrow pointing up to $T^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Red arrow pointing down to $P(\text{MPa})$
- Red arrow pointing up to $\ln K_D$

- P only variable left...

Spear, 1993

- Change in P almost insignificant.



KD values for the garnet-biotite exchange.

Diagram from (Winter, 2010) p. 590, originally from (Spear,

Our SEM Data

Atom %

	O-K	Mg-K	Al-K	Si-K	K-K	Ti-K	Fe-K
<i>Biotite</i>		8.34	21.76	37.27	11.66	1.26	19.72
<i>~Almandine</i>		0.65	55.47	30.16			13.71

$$K_D = \frac{(0.65/13.71)^{\text{Grt}}}{(8.34/19.72)^{\text{Bt}}} = 0.112$$

Assuming an average P of 4 kilobars = 400 Mpa...

$$T^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{52,090 + 2.494 * 400}{19.506 - 24.943 \ln(0.112)} - 273 = \mathbf{443.31^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

Conclusion

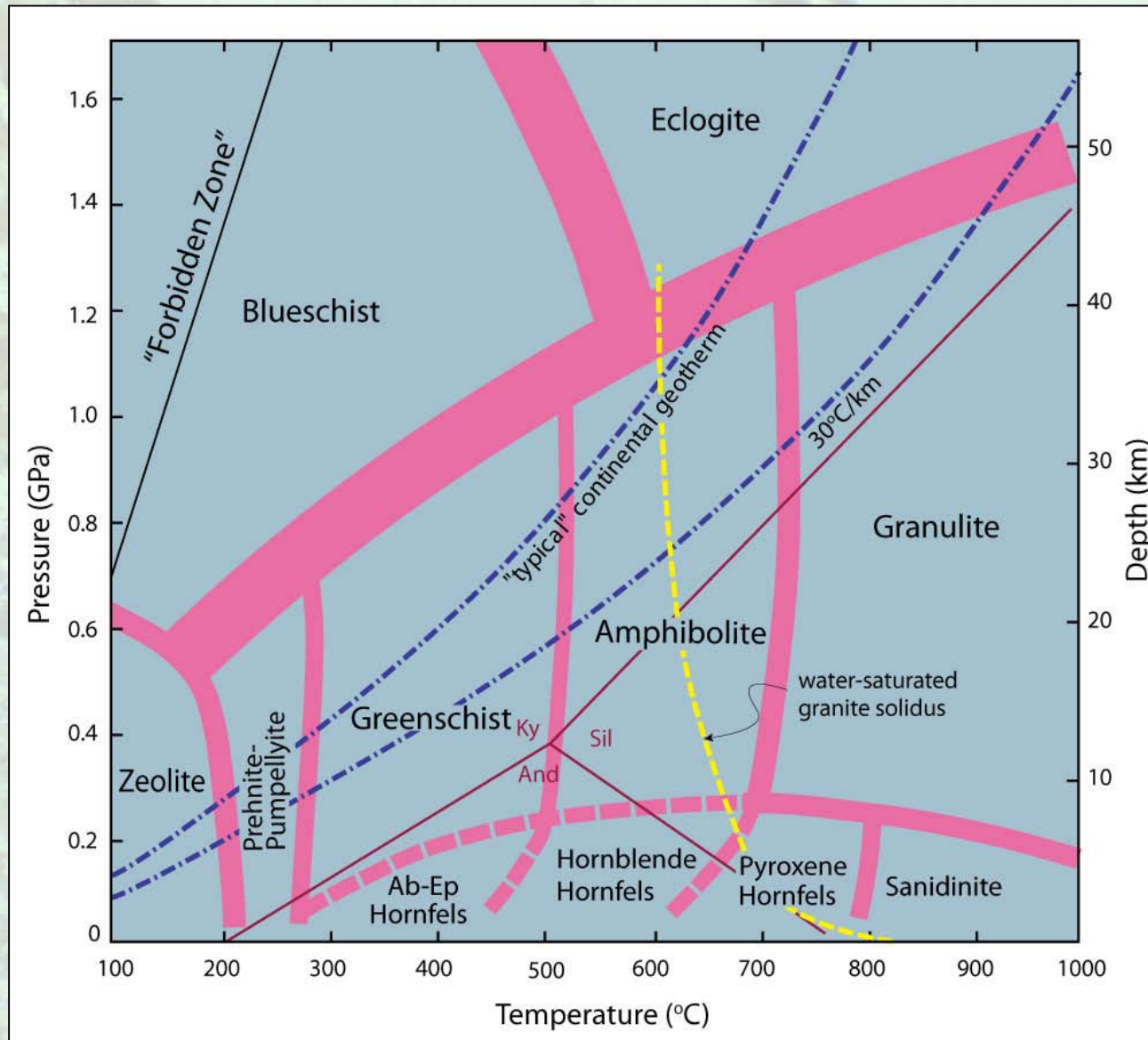
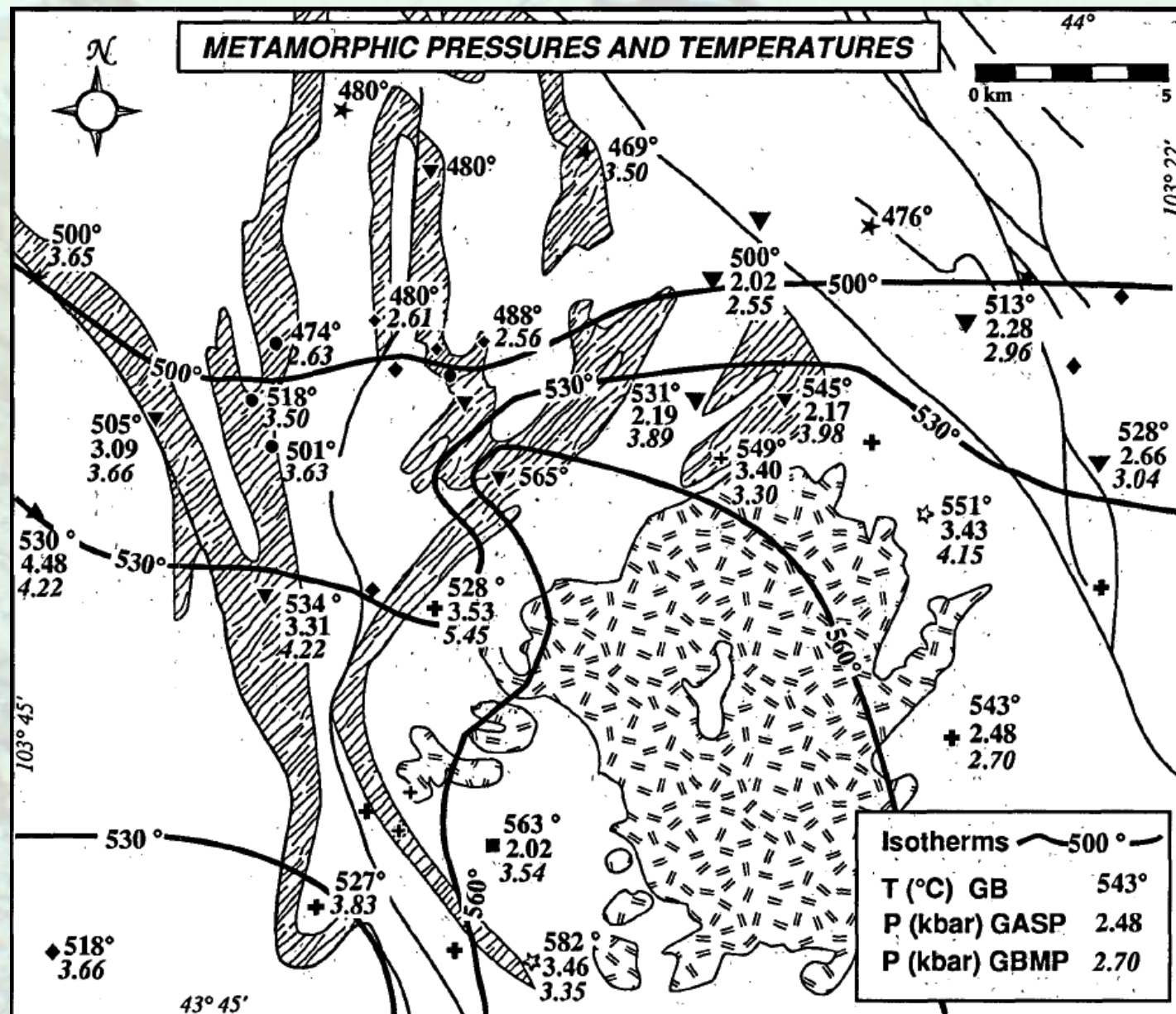


Diagram from (Winter, 2010) p. 588



(Helms and Labotka, 1991)

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