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Sapphirine-bearing assemblages as indicators of metamorphic conditions

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Sapphirine-bearing assemblages occur in rocks that have undergone different tectonometamorphic histories, with the P-T range of formation being estimated from below $700^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and 0.5 GPa to above $1100^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and 1.5 GPa. Sapphirine associated with quartz is attributed exclusively to the highest temperature conditions of crustal metamorphism. Although experimental data involving sapphirine extend over an even wider P-T range, the quantitative interpretation of sapphirine-bearing assemblages remains ambiguous, and thermodynamic properties of sapphirine are still poorly understood. Internally consistent thermodynamic data sets (Gerya et al., 2004; Kelsey et al., 2004) also imply significantly different phase relationships for sapphirine-bearing assemblages even in a simple system MgO-Al₂O₃-SiO₂. Discrepancies in the calculated P-T stabilities of key mineral assemblages severely limit our ability to characterize quantitatively the conditions of many high-temperature metamorphic terrains. As demonstrate examples from ultrahigh-temperature granulite complexes, the choice of thermodynamic data set may also significantly affect the geodynamic modelling.

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