

Example phase diagrams calculated with THERMOCALC

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The main examples in the following pages are the ones for which there is the Mathematica code, and also the THERMOCALC datafiles to calculate them here. Figs 1–7 are from White et al. (2001) (not the same figure numbering)

Fig. 1 . P - T projection for NKASH (solid lines), with connection to KASH (dashed lines) (Holland and Powell, 2000). Note that the solidus is a univariant line down pressure to a singularity, and is a cotectic to lower pressure. The line representing the top of the alkali feldspar solvus terminates at a singularity immediately beyond the cotectic.

Fig. 2 . (a) P - T projection for KFMASH. Note that the solidus is made up of univariant lines at pressures below about 7 kbars, but involves higher variance equilibria at high pressure. The solidus is at 50–100° higher temperature than in NKASH, Fig. 1. (b) Details of the equilibria around (1) and (2) in (a). (Datafile TH DKB1)

Fig. 3 . P - T projection for NCKFMASH. The heavy univariant lines each correspond to KFMASH invariant points, with each line running from a CKFMASH invariant point at higher temperature, to a NKFMASH point at lower temperature. Light lines are the KFMASH univariant reactions. (Datafile TH DNCK1)

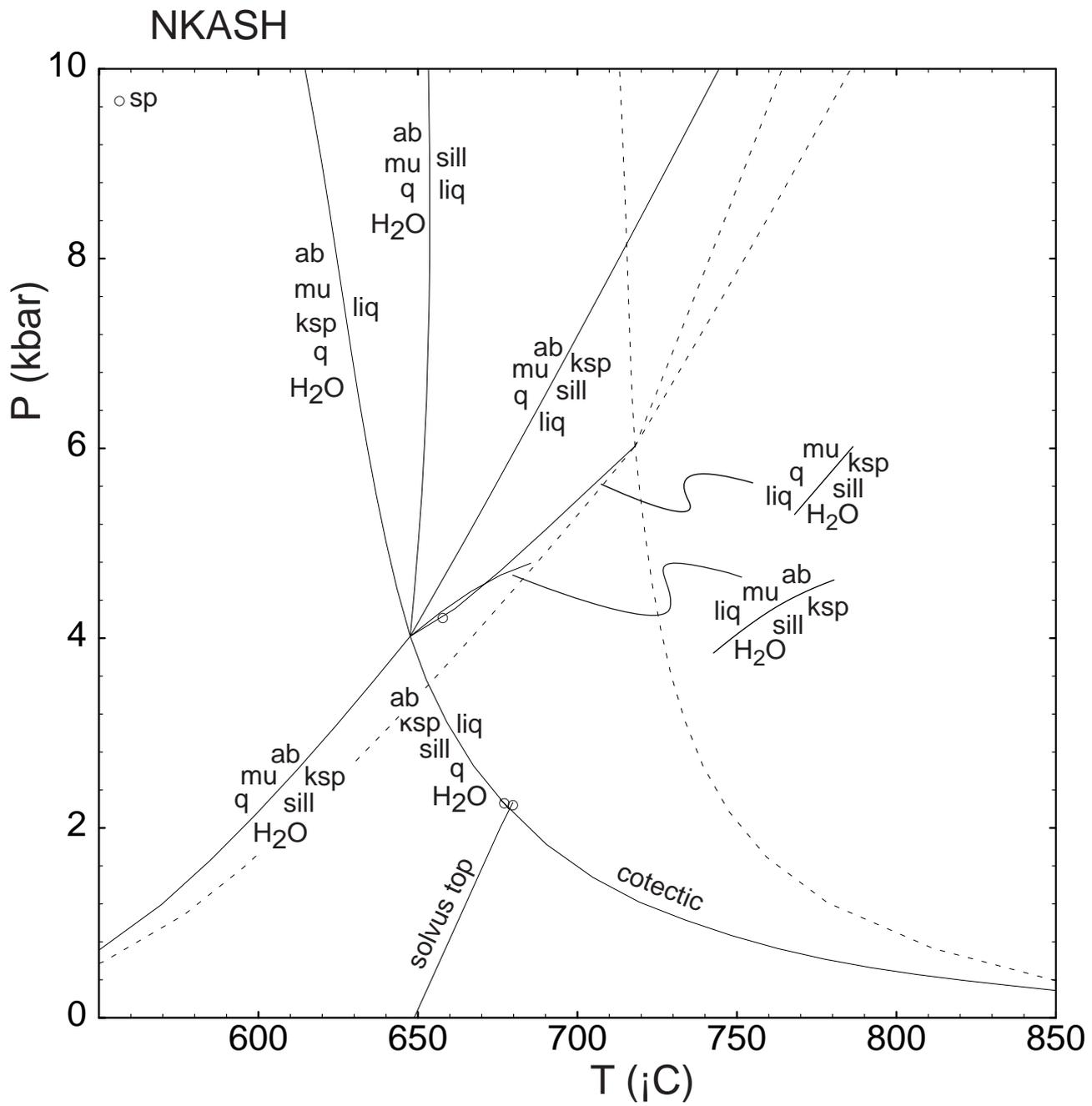
Fig. 4 . (a) P - T pseudosection for the average pelite composition used in Powell *et al.* (1998), with representative Na₂O and CaO added, and with H₂O sufficient to just saturate the mineral assemblages immediately sub-solidus at 6 kbar. The bulk composition in mole % is Al₂O₃ = 30.66, FeO = 23.74, MgO = 12.47, CaO = 0.97, Na₂O = 1.94, K₂O = 9.83, and H₂O = 20.39; quartz is taken to be in excess. (b) Summary information for (a), including the solidus and melt mode contours as proportions. (Datafile TH DNCK2)

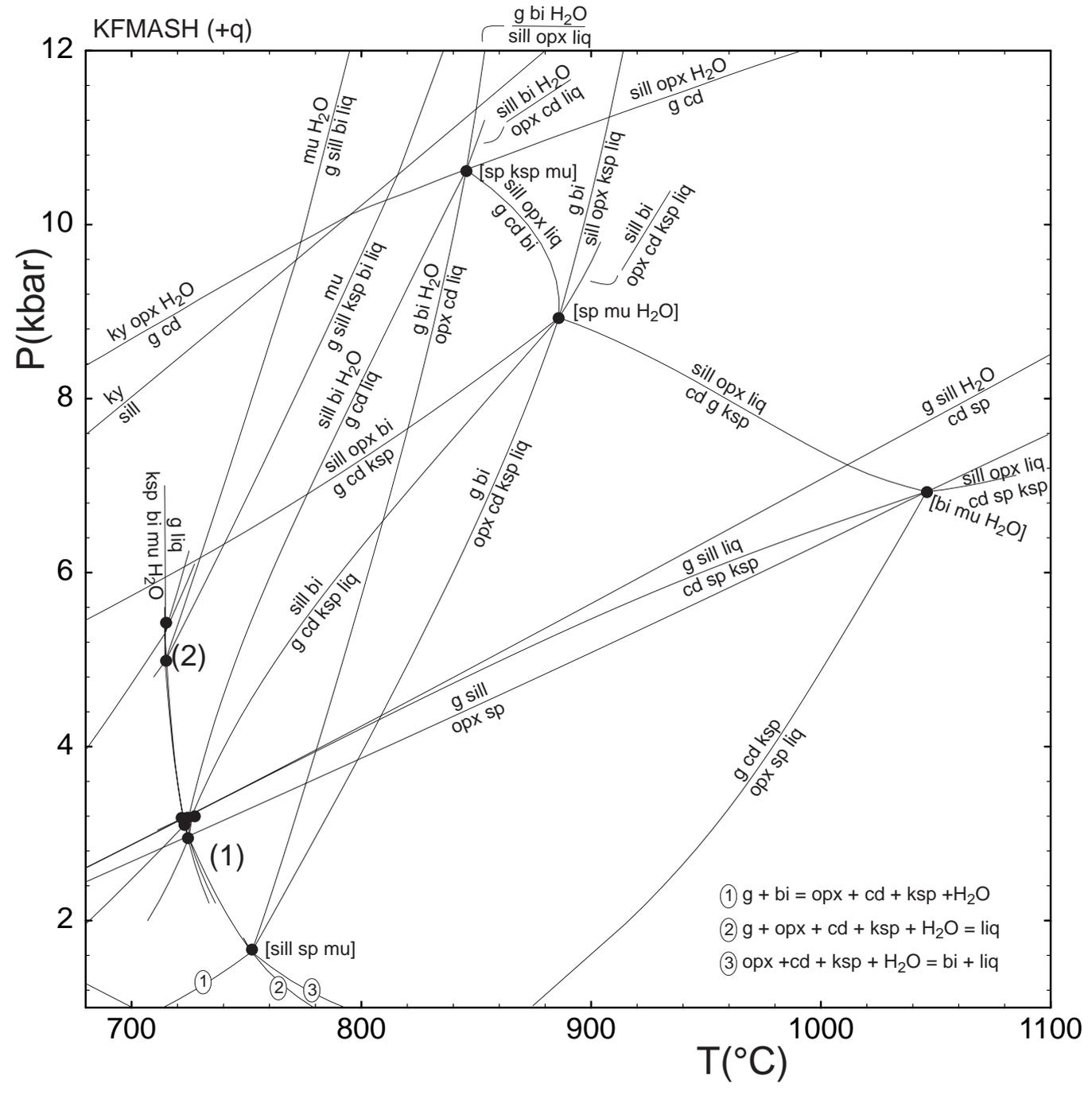
Fig. 5 . P - T pseudosection in KFMASH for the bulk composition in Fig. 3, but without CaO and Na₂O. Note the similarities with the P - T pseudosection in NCKFMASH in the supra-solidus region in Fig. 3. (Datafile TH DKB2)

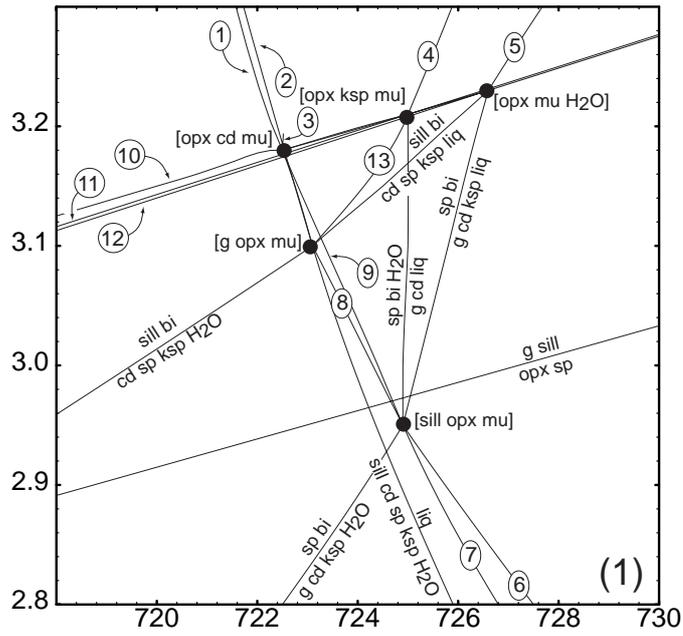
Fig. 6 . (a) T - $X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ pseudosection at 5 kbar for the bulk composition used in Fig. 3, with the x axis representing variation in the H₂O content in this bulk composition. At $x = 0$, the bulk composition is anhydrous, with Al₂O₃ = 38.51, FeO = 29.82, MgO = 15.66, CaO = 1.22, Na₂O = 2.44, K₂O = 12.35, while at $x = 1$, Al₂O₃ = 28.20, FeO = 21.83, MgO = 11.47, CaO = 0.89, Na₂O = 1.79, K₂O = 9.04, and H₂O = 21.61. (b) Summary information for (a), including the solidus, H₂O-saturation line and melt mode contours. (Datafile TH DNCK3A)

Fig. 7 . T - X pseudosection at 5 kbar for a composition range representing mixtures of the residue ($x = 0$) and melt ($x = 1$) formed at 760°C and 5 kbars in the bulk composition used in Fig. 3. The melt composition is Al₂O₃ = 22.31, FeO = 1.57, MgO = 0.47, CaO = 1.00, Na₂O = 5.47, K₂O = 12.76 and H₂O = 56.42. (Datafile TH DNCK3B)

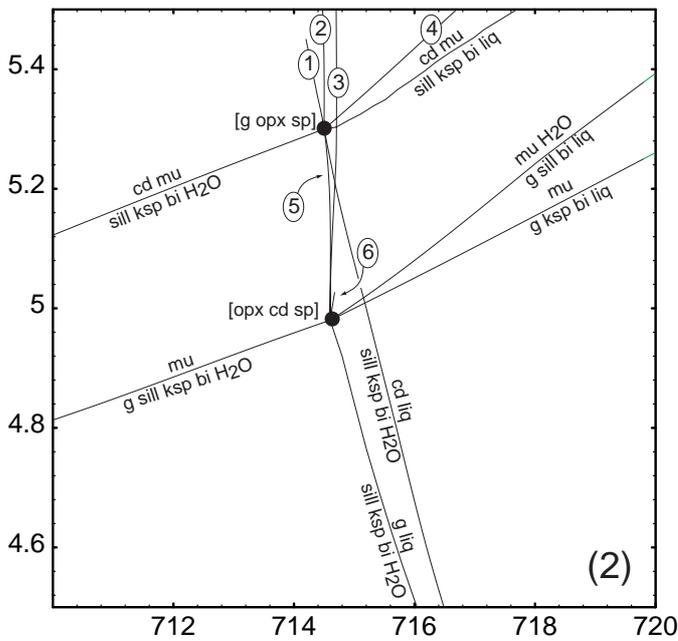
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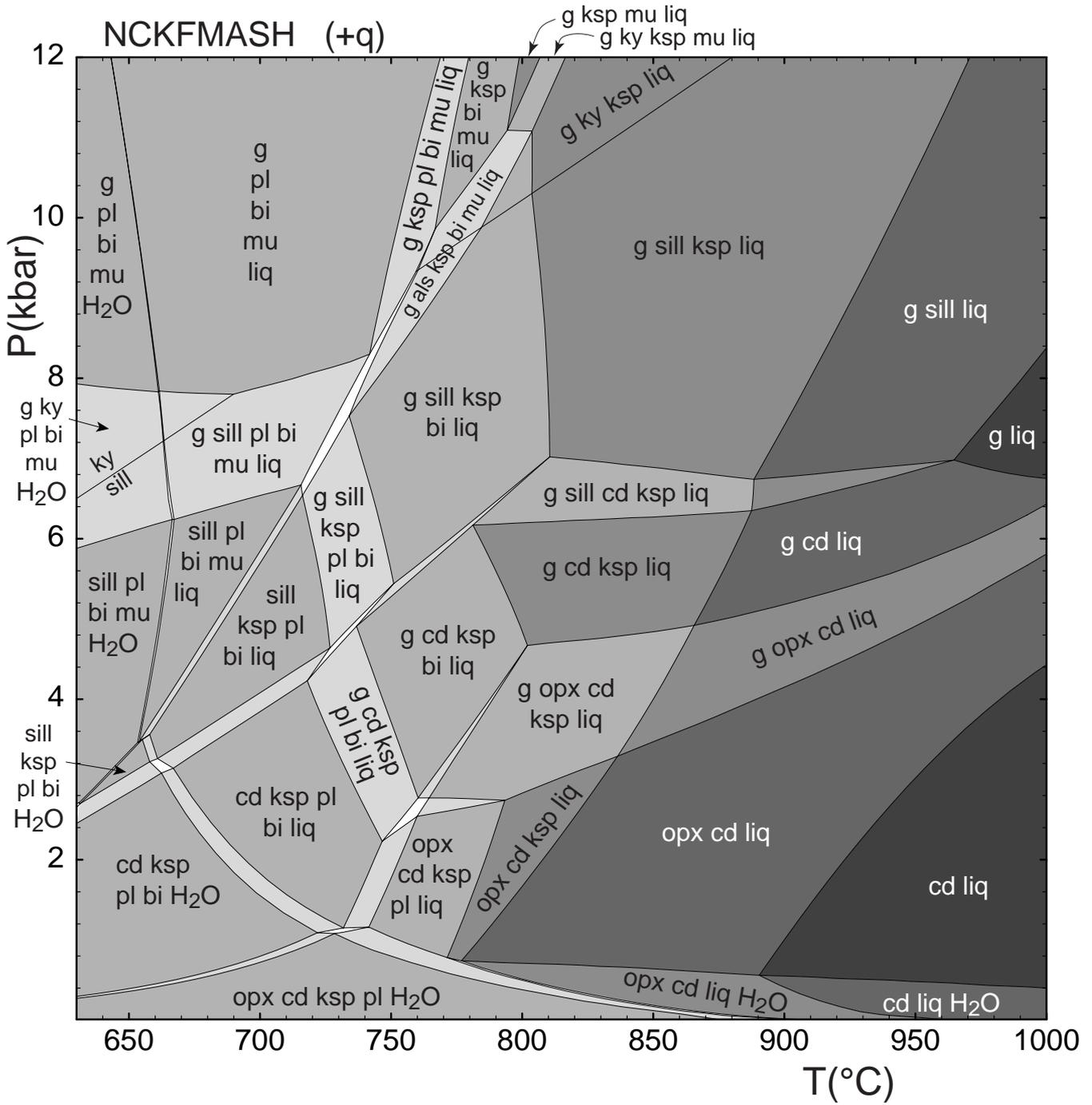


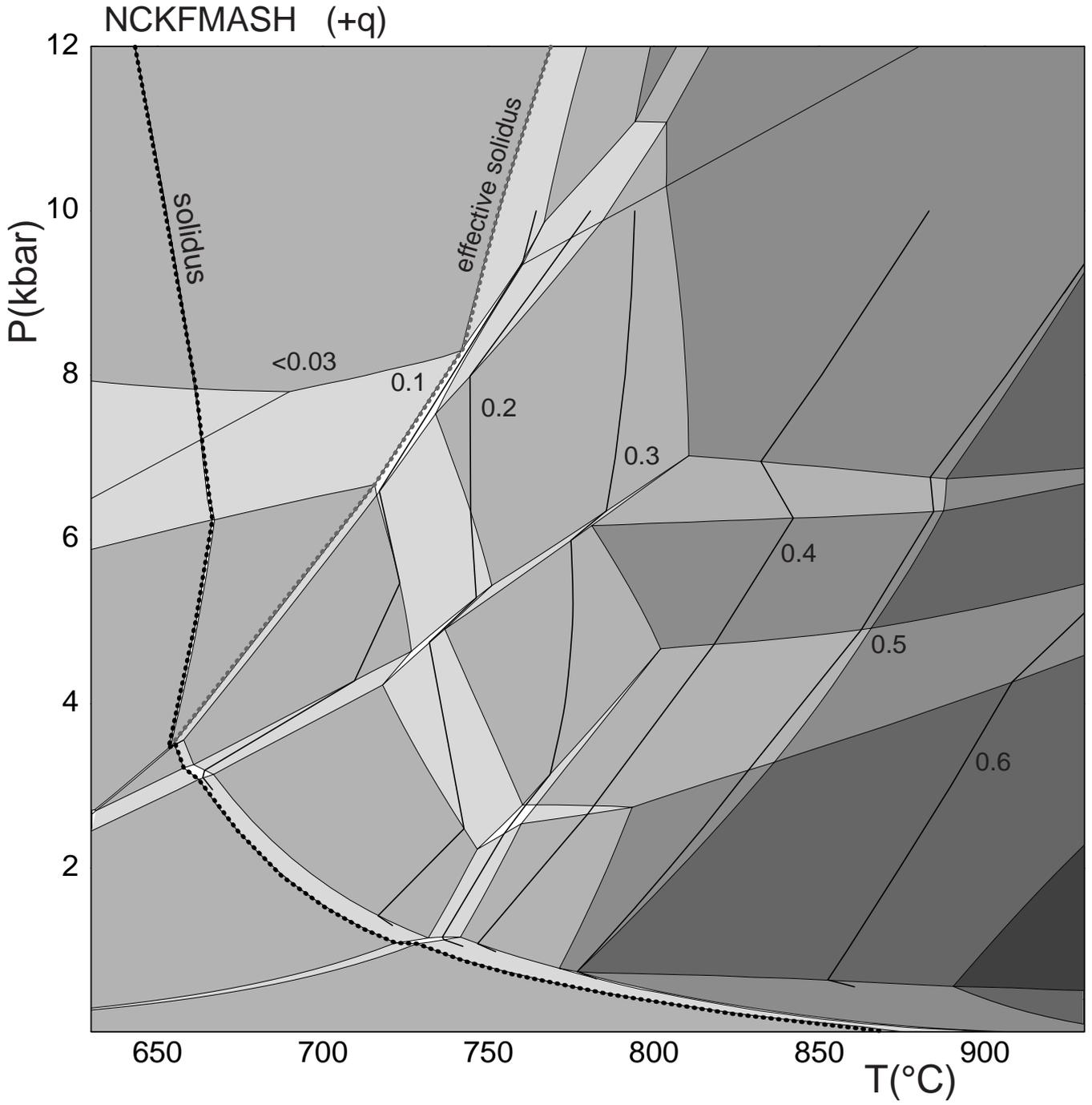


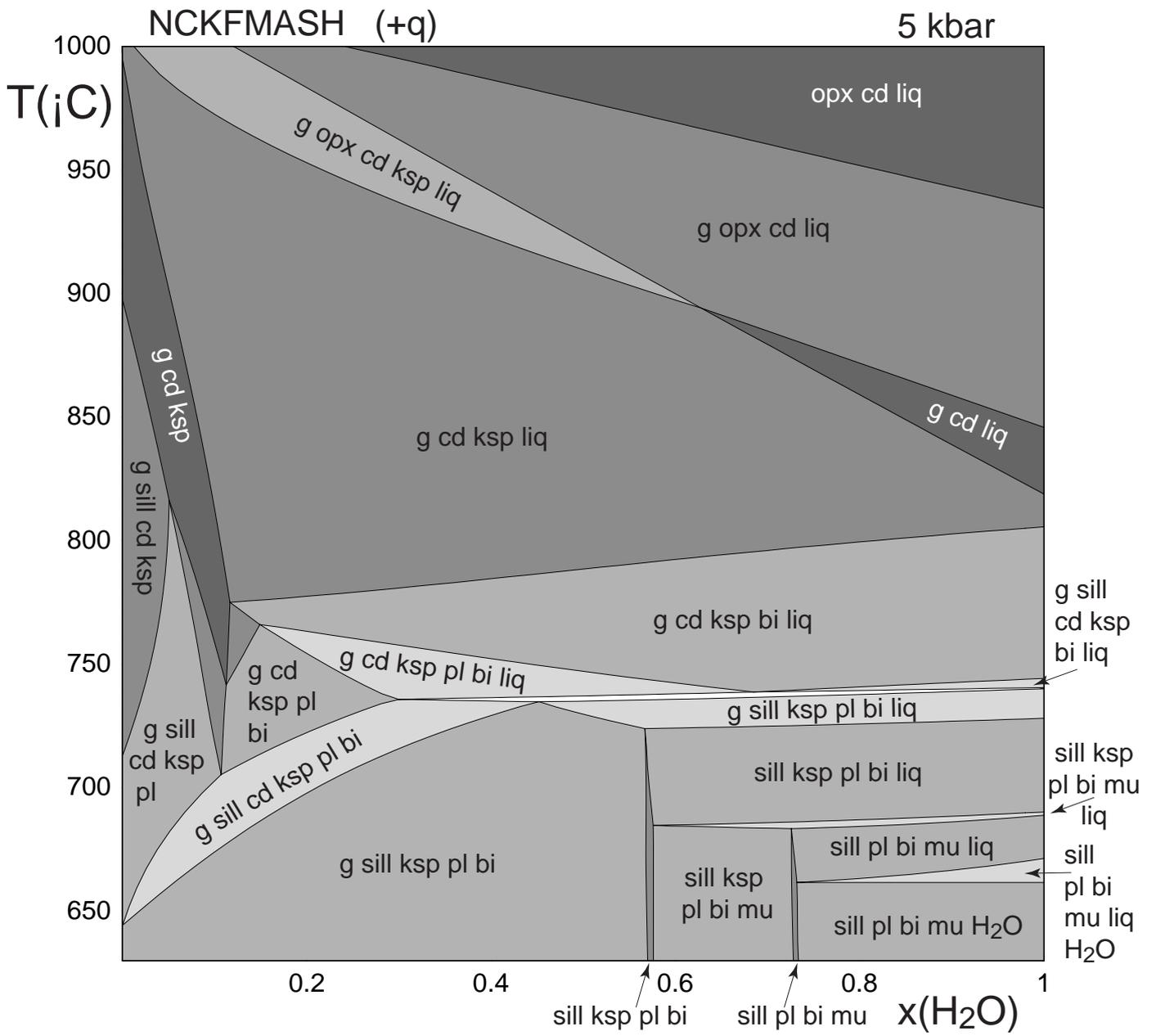
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- ② $sill + ksp + bi + H_2O = cd + liq$
- ③ $g + sill + ksp + H_2O = sp + liq$
- ④ $sill + bi + H_2O = g + cd + liq$
- ⑤ $sill + bi = g + cd + ksp + liq$
- ⑥ $g + cd + ksp + H_2O = bi + liq$
- ⑦ $cd + sp + ksp + H_2O = g + liq$
- ⑧ $cd + sp + ksp + H_2O = bi + liq$
- ⑨ $sp + bi + ksp + H_2O = g + liq$
- ⑩ $g + sill + ksp + H_2O = sp + bi$
- ⑪ $g + sill + H_2O = cd + sp$
- ⑫ $g + sill + bi = cd + sp + ksp$
- ⑬ $sill + bi + H_2O = cd + sp + liq$

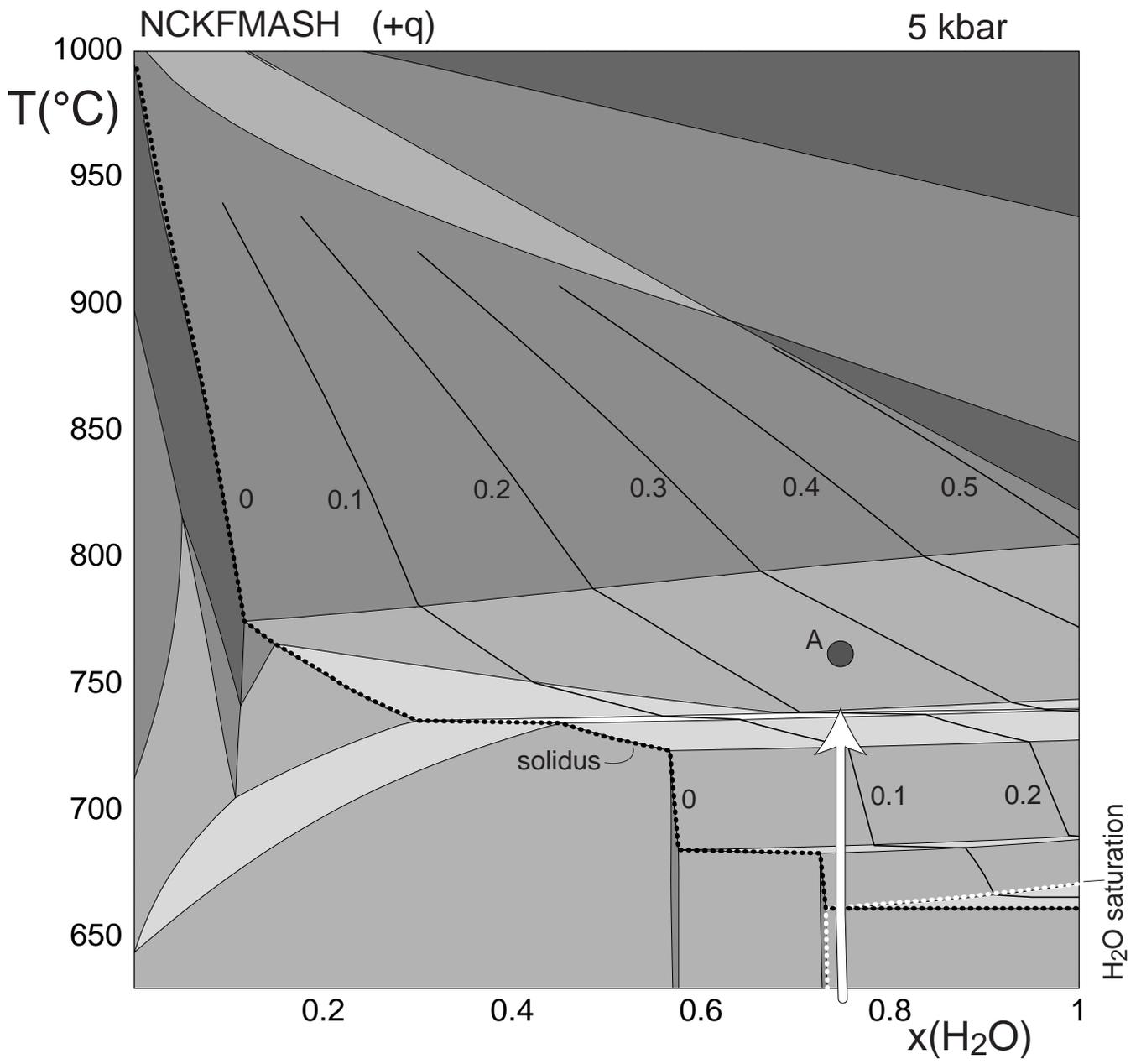


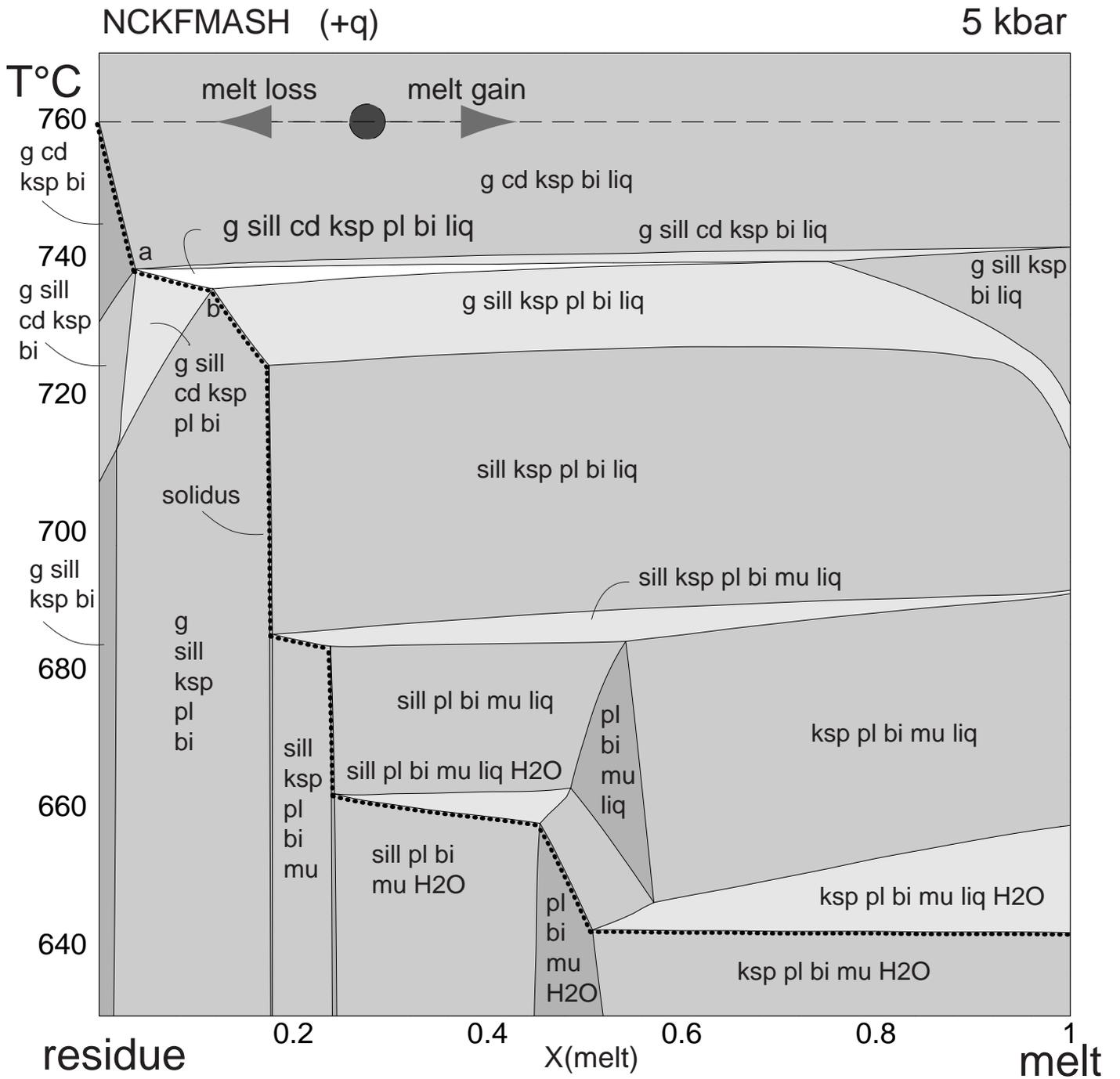
- ① $cd + ksp + mu + H_2O = bi + liq$
- ② $sill + ksp + mu + H_2O = cd + liq$
- ③ $ksp + bi + mu + H_2O = g + liq$
- ④ $cd + mu + H_2O = sill + bi + liq$
- ⑤ $sill + ksp + bi + mu + H_2O = liq$
- ⑥ $ksp + mu + H_2O = g + sill + liq$



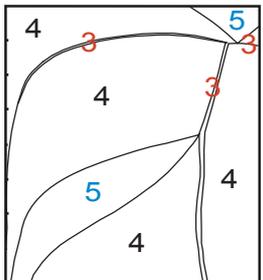
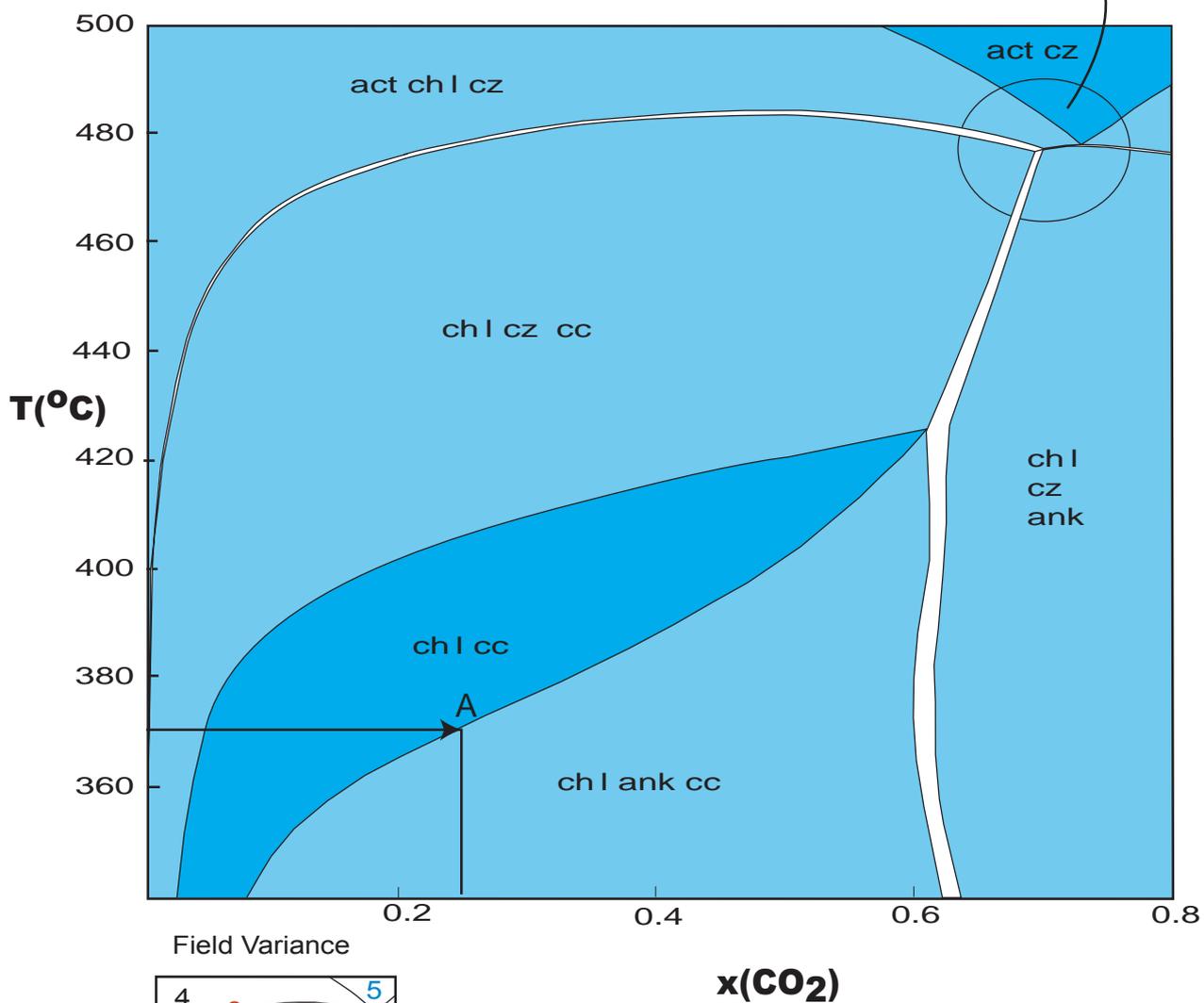
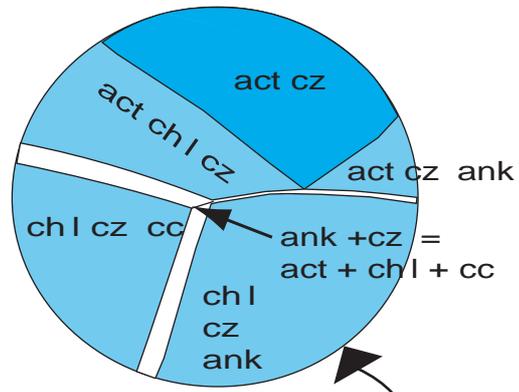








**T -x(CO₂) Pseudosection
at 2.5 Kbar
for NCaFMASCH + q + ab + fluid**



Bulk Rock Composition
Al₂O₃ : CaO : MgO : FeO
16.85 32.08 29.21 21.85

T- x(CO₂) pseudosection for NCaFMASCH +ab+cc +qtz +fluid. Path A demonstrates the effect of an infiltrating fluid on the mineral assemblages at Bronzewing. The temperature of infiltration is constrained by the presence of ankerite as an alteration mineral.

calculated by fiona elmer