

SV.

f location of neogenic phases sections of specimens from 1, 2, and 3 (table 3).

l of initial muscovite of initial muscovite

ry mineral of "a" type ry mineral of "b" type ry mineral of "c" type ation in text)

ch sketch are the temperatures hot zones of the specimens.

hen where the temperature nuscovite is replaced by a of the "a" type. Figure 1, of a thin section, whose emperature of 940°C (relict ained in this zone). In the ecimen the temperature and an association of the "a" . The boundary between the and the "a" material corately to an isothermal sur-

s under the microscope, "a"rial is brown. In the sector act with muscovite we see s an association of several ctor displays pointed (up to is and round (0.016 x 0.008 platy (0.04 x 0.008 mm) idary of the "a"-type neogenic rpendicular to the cleavage vite, we observe development als at the cleavage planes of the main front of muscovite e 4 shows the densities and of the minerals of this assool. a) gives the interplanar from the powder pattern of

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	Platy mineral	Isotrop. weakly birefring.	Kyanite*		
Refractive index	Ng' = 1.735 Np' = 1.725	Ng' = 1.558 ± 003 Np' = 1.549	Ng = 1.728 Nm = 1.722 Np = 1.713		
Density, g/cm ³	3.60 + 0.02	2.82 ± 0.02	3.56-3.68		

TABLE 4. Refractive indices and densities of decomposition products of muscovite ("a" association).

*Larsen and Berman, 1965; **All ±0.003.

TABLE 5. Interplanar spacings of "a"-type neogenic association.

a Association "a"		$\begin{array}{c} b \\ \hline \\ \overline{K_2 \mathbb{O} \cdot A!_2 \mathbb{O}_3 \cdot \\ \cdot 4SiO \cdot H_2 \mathbb{O}^{a \star}} \end{array}$		c Kyanite***		a Association "a"		b K2O·Al2D3· ·4SiO·H2O**		c Kyanite***	
$\begin{array}{c} 5.02\\ 4.65\\ 4.50\\ 4.33\\ 3.99\\ 4.05\\ 3.83\\ 3.52\\ 3.38\\ 3.52\\ 3.28\\ 3.24\\ 2.97\\ 2.68\\ 2.61\\ 2.54\\ 2.36\\ 2.31\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 4\\ 7\\ 2\\ 5\\ 1\\ 5\\ 2\\ 6\\ 4\\ 7\\ 10\\ 5\\ 4\\ 3\\ 1 \end{array} $	5.67 4.92 	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ 10 \\ - \\ - \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 3.33 \\ 3.14 \\ 2.69 \\ 2.52 \\ 2.37 \end{array}$	6 	$\begin{array}{c} 2.22\\ 2.15\\ 1.98\\ 1.93\\ 1.86\\ 1.77\\ 1.75\\ 1.59\\ 1.56\\ 1.52\\ 1.51\\ 1.47\\ 1.39\\ 1.37\\ 1.34\\ 1.33\\ 1.30\\ 1.29\\ \end{array}$	3 1 6 8 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 4 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2.22		$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 2.16 \\ 1.95 \\ - \\ 1.76 \\ - \\ 1.60 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.48 \\ 1.40 \\ 1.38 \\ 1.34 \end{array}$	

*Corrected with respect to NaCl; **Barrer, Baynham, 1956; ***Seki, Kennedy, 1964.

Comparison of all the data enables us to infer that one of the minerals formed is kyanite (for comparison Table 4 gives the literature values of the density and refractive index of kyanite – Larsen and Berman, 1965); col. c of Table 5 gives its interplanar spacings (Mikheyev, 1957). From the other lines on the powder pattern we can assume that a second mineral formed by breakdown of muscovite is the potassium analog of analcime ($K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot$ H_2O).¹ Column b (table 5) gives the interplanar spacings of this mineral from data of Barrer and Baynham (1956). Unfortunately, a search revealed no literature on the density and re-

¹ An artificial mineral synthesized by Barrer and Baynham, 1956. fractive indices of this mineral (the report by these authors mentions only that the mean refractive index is ~ 1.490), so that its identification from X-ray data cannot be taken as final.

Thus at a pressure of 66 kbar in the range 1050-1350°C, muscovite decomposes, probably by the following scheme:

(Since the water content of K-analcime is not accurately known, we do not know whether free water is formed during breakdown of muscovite.)

Above 1350°C the kyanite + K-analcime

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