



## Geochemistry and Phase Equilibrium Modelling of Garnet-Biotite Gneiss from Mauranipur, Bundelkhand Craton, Northern India: Implication for Tectonic Setting and Metamorphism

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## Abstract

The Mauranipur region is situated along the central part of the Bundelkhand Craton (BuC) in the northern Indian shield, which consists of garnetbiotite gneisses with various deformational structures in the form of folding, faulting, augen and tail structures. These deformation structures are tectonic imprints that reveal the tectonic nature of the garnet-biotite gneisses. The groundmass of Grt-Bt gneisses is characterized by presence of garnet, biotite, plagioclase, K-feldspar, quartz, and ilmenite. The phase equilibrium modelling and geochemical attributes depict the tectonic activity and metamorphic evolution of the studied rocks. The *P-T* pseudosection has been calculated in the NCKFMASHT system, which revealed that the peak mineral assemblage stabilized in the *P-T* range of 6.35–6.75 kbar and 755–780°C, and it further goes to retrograde metamorphism under *P-T* condition ranging from 4.80–5.28 kbar and 718–735°C. These gneisses represent a calc-alkaline to high-K calc-alkaline series of protolithic origin. The negative anomaly of Nb and Ti for all samples indicates that a subduction tectonic setting has occurred in the BuC. The (La/Lu)<sub>N</sub> ratio and differences in the trace elements indicate heterogeneous sources and large variation in the degree of partial melting. The Y *vs* Nb and (Y+Nb) vs Rb tectonic discrimination diagrams indicate that the Grt-Bt gneisses have an affinity towards the volcanic arc granite and developed during subduction setting. The geochemical interpretation provides significant evidence that protoliths of Grt-Bt gneisses were further metamorphosed by the continent-continent collision.

Keywords: Garnet-biotite gneiss, Pseudosection, P-T condition, Geochemistry, Bundelkhand

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