

Petrogenesis of granitoid rocks at the northern margin of the Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt and evidence of syn-collisional magmatism

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The northern margin of the Eastern Ghats Mobile belt against the Singhbhum craton exposes granitic rocks with enclaves from both the high-grade and low-grade belts. A shear cleavage developed in the boundary region is also observed in these granitoids. Field features and petrography indicate syn-tectonic emplacement of these granitoids. Petrology-mineralogy and geochemistry indicate that some of the granitoids are derived from the high-grade protoliths by dehydration melting. Others could have been derived from low-grade protoliths. Moreover, microstructural signatures in these granitoids attest to their syn-collisional emplacement.

1. Introduction

The Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt (EGMB) along the east coast of India is bounded by the granite-greenstone terrain of the Singhbhum craton (SC) to the north. Several workers have reported the occurrence of granitic rocks in the boundary region (Banerjee *et al* 1987; Patra *et al* 1994; Mahalik 1994). On the evidence of blastomylonites in the boundary region, Banerjee *et al* (1987) proposed a faulted boundary and from Landsat imagery Mahalik (1994) proposed a boundary fault. From a detailed analysis of structures in the two adjoining belts, namely EGMB and SC, around Bhuban, Bhattacharya (1997) proposed an oblique collision, whereby the EGMB collided with the stable SC. Isoclinal and rootless F_1 folds with NE-SW trending steep axial plane foliation S_1 suggest a regional NW-SE directed compression during the development of the first generation folds in the EGMB. The tectonic juxtaposition by oblique collision (transpression), is indicated by a south to north convergent movement in the granulite belt of the Eastern Ghats and strike-slip shear zones

in the rocks of the boundary region (Bhattacharya 1997). Moreover, on the evidence of granulitic rocks recorded from the boreholes in Rengali Dam-site (where exposed lithologies are quartzites of the adjoining Singhbhum craton), Bhattacharya (1997) argued that Eastern Ghats rocks moved below the supracrustals of the SC by a northward convergent motion. Although the age relationship between the supracrustals of the Singhbhum craton and that of the Eastern Ghats Mobile belt has not yet been established with isotopic data, some isotopic data from the granulites of the adjoining Eastern Ghats (Bhattacharya *et al* 2001) and granitoids of the boundary region (Misra *et al* 2000) suggest granitic magmatism (ca. 2.8 Ga) in the marginal parts of the Eastern Ghats belt closely followed granulite facies event (ca. 3.0 Ga) in the adjoining belt of the Eastern Ghats.

However, no in-depth study of the petrology-geochemistry of the granitoids of the boundary region and their relation to tectonism has yet been undertaken. In this communication, we present petrological and geochemical data on some granitoid rocks of the boundary region around Bhuban.

Keywords. Eastern Ghats; Singhbhum craton; enclaves; different protoliths; collisional magmatism.

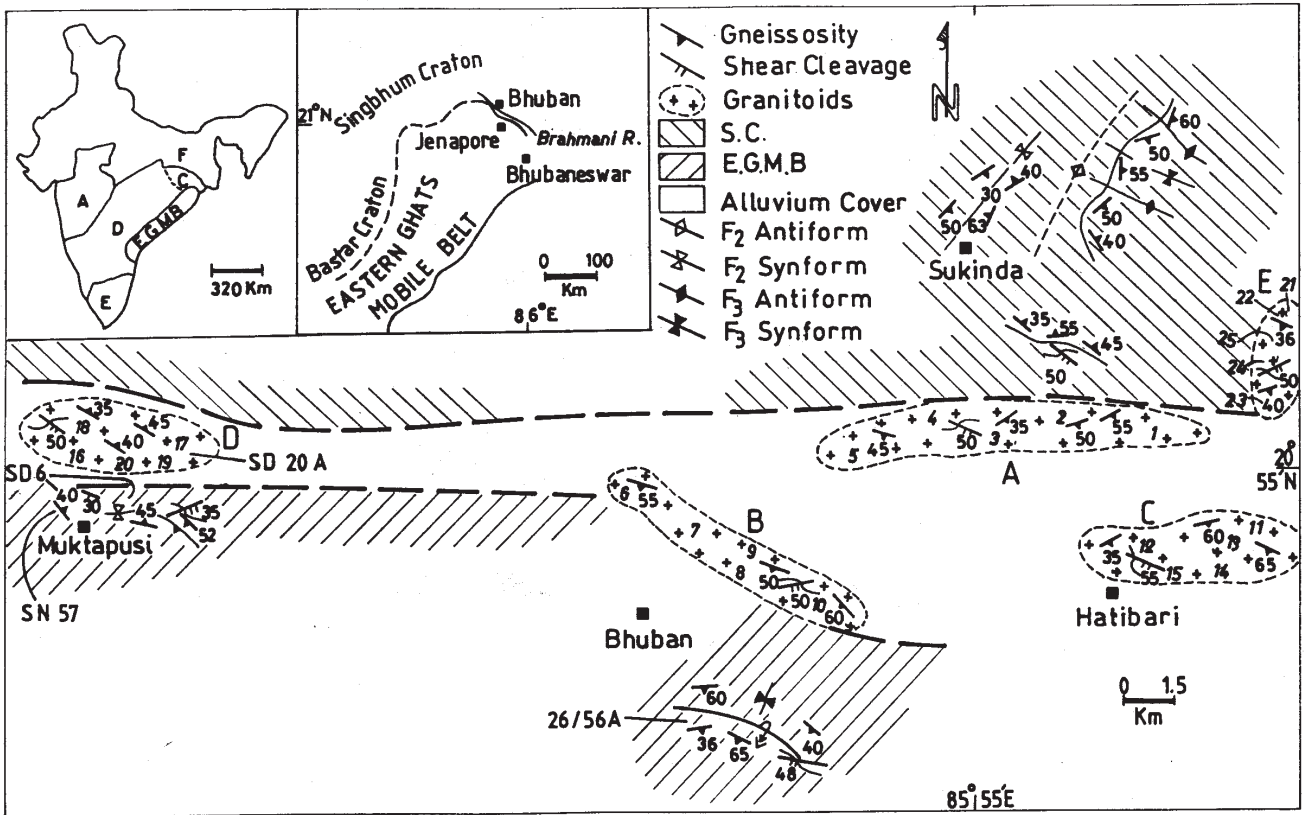


Figure 1. Simplified geological map, showing the disposition of the granitoids in relation to the two crustal provinces of the Eastern Ghats mobile belt and the Singhbhum craton. Note pervasive foliations in the two provinces are discordant to each other and hence folds in the two provinces developed independently. Locations of analyzed samples are also shown.

In addition, we present several key features on mesoscopic to microscopic scales, which attest to the relation of the granitic magmatism with collisional tectonism.

2. Geological setting

The study area around Bhuban in Orissa (figure 1, inset) is located on the northern margin of the Eastern Ghats mobile belt against the Singhbhum craton. A host of granitoids separates the two lithotectonic provinces (figure 1).

2.1 Eastern ghats

In the study area lithologies include charnockite-enderbite gneisses, mafic granulites, garnet-sillimanite-K-feldspar gneisses (khondalite) and garnet-bearing quartzites (Moitra 1996). Moitra (1996) also recorded three phases of folding and corresponding foliation development in the granulites. Bhattacharya (1997) described a post- F_3 shear cleavage and associated blastomylonites. Interestingly, this feature is restricted to the

boundary region and ubiquitous in both the lithotectonic provinces.

2.2 Singhbhum craton

Lithologies include quartzites, cherty quartzites and banded hematite quartzites and intrusive dolerite dykes. Moitra (1996) described three phases of folding and associated foliation development also in this province; near the boundary a post- F_3 shear cleavage is observed and cuts the S_3 cleavage.

It is important to note that folding in the two adjoining crustal provinces developed independently of each other; this is further indicated by the discordant relation between the pervasive foliations in the two provinces: ESE-WNW in the Eastern Ghats and NNE-SSW in the Singhbhum craton (figure 1).

2.3 Granitoids

A narrow zone, 2 to 5 km in width, separates the EGMB from SC and several granitoid rocks are exposed in this zone. It is important to note that EGMB and SC rocks are never in direct contact

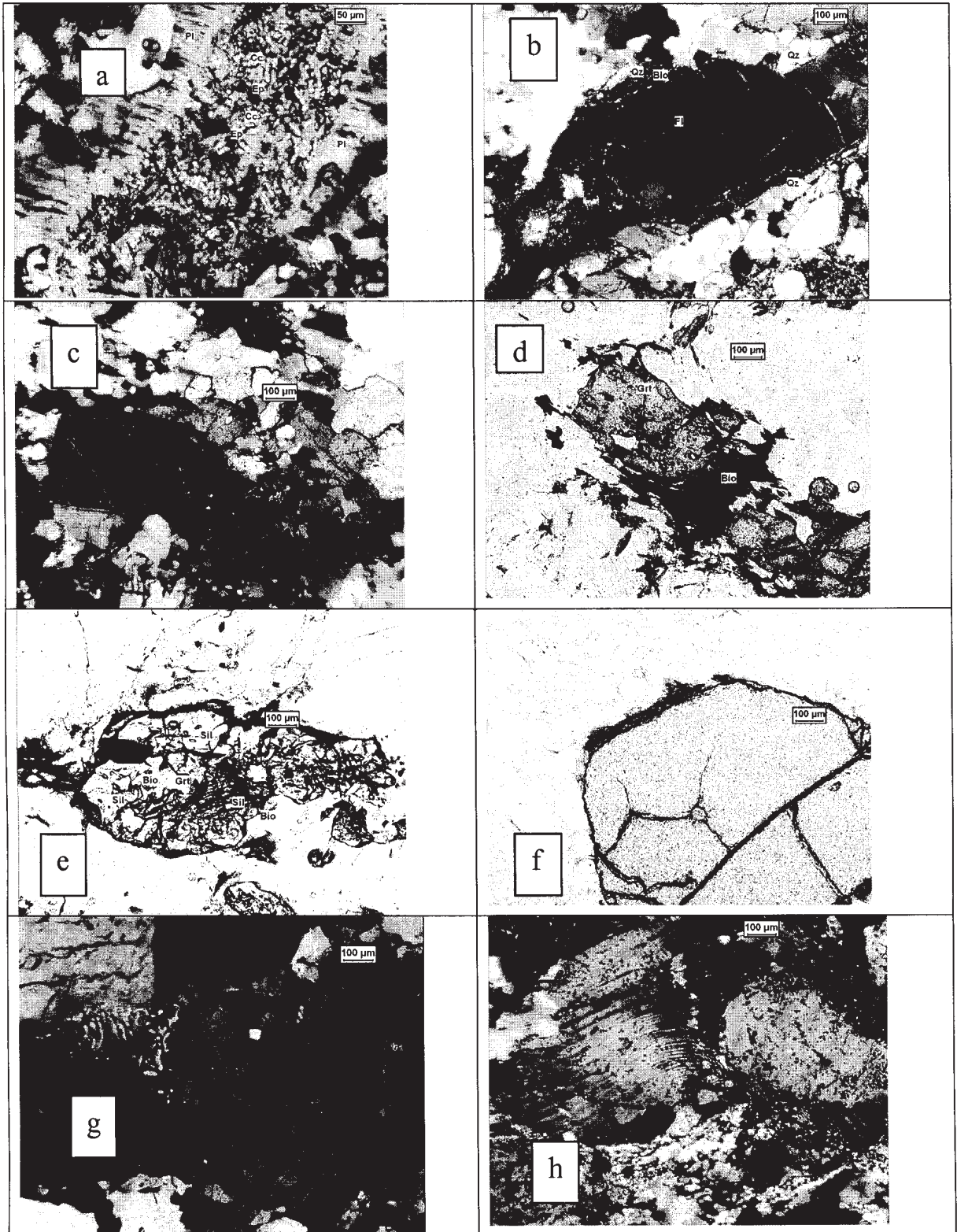


Figure 2. Photomicrographs. (a) Porphyroclastic plagioclase grains are altered to epidote plus calcite aggregates. (b) Biotite + quartz symplectite describe an anastomosing fabric around feldspar porphyroclasts, and this represents the shear cleavage. (c) Sub-grain formation in microcline is a common feature and may be ascribed to syntectonic crystallization. (d) Secondary biotite on garnet, indicating retrogression on cooling. (e) Minute granules of biotite and sillimanite inclusions in garnet suggest presence of biotite and sillimanite in the source rocks. (f) Euhedral garnet in Granite D could be a peritectic product of biotite-dehydration melting. (g) Deformation-induced replacement of K-feldspar by myrmekite. (h) Bent twin lamellae and marginal granulation in plagioclase porphyroclasts.

3.4 Granite D

This is relatively coarse-grained with a gneissic foliation. Locally coarse-grained leucocratic, pink feldspar crystals define layers oriented parallel to the gneissic banding. The common ferromagnesian silicates are garnet and biotite; however, biotite is mostly secondary after garnet (figure 2d). Presence of minute granules of biotite and sillimanite inclusions in garnet suggest the presence of biotite and sillimanite in the source rocks (figure 2e). On the other hand, euhedral garnet in this granite, could be a peritectic product of melting (figure 2f). A characteristic feature is replacement of K-feldspar by myrmekite (figure 2g), which could be related to syn-tectonic recrystallisation (Simpson and Wintsch 1989). In Q-A-P scheme, granite D falls in the granite field (figure 3). Small (up to 10×10 cm) discordant blocks of pelitic granulite are the common enclaves.

3.5 Granite E

This is relatively coarse-grained, and no foliation could be detected on the mesoscopic scale. Under the microscope xenoblastic texture is observed locally, while syn-tectonic recrystallization is indicated by bent twin lamellae and marginal granulation in plagioclase porphyroclasts (figure 2h). Chlorite and epidote are the major ferromagnesian phases; amphibole and biotite are occasionally found. Trace quantities of accessory phases include opaque oxides, titanite, zircon and apatite (table 1). In Q-A-P scheme, granite E falls in the granite field (figure 3). Enclaves are commonly schistose and contain chlorite and tremolite-like amphibole.

On the mesoscopic scale the alternate quartz-feldspar and hornblende-biotite layers, and the hornblende-biotite defined mineral foliation in the granitoids are subparallel and given as gneissic foliation, *S* in figure 1. On microscopic scale the gran-

itoids commonly show development of solid-state deformation fabrics (Paterson *et al* 1989). Ribbons of recrystallized quartz showing no effects of strain, can be interpreted as solid-state deformation under submagmatic conditions (figure 4a). Hornblende-defined mineral foliation, *S*, is parallel to recrystallized quartz ribbons, defining a mylonitic foliation, can be interpreted as synkinematic development of magmatic and mylonitic foliation (figure 4b). Aligned quartz-feldspar porphyroclasts, defining a mylonitic foliation (a gneissic fabric on the mesoscopic scale), and development of an incipient oblique foliation, *C* defined by mica-fish, can be interpreted as solid-state deformation at relatively high temperature conditions (figure 4c).

4. Mineral chemistry

Minerals were analyzed on a Jeol Jxa-8600 M microprobe at the USIC, University of Roorkee, India. 15-kV accelerating voltage, 2×10^{-8} amp sample current and 2- μ m beam diameter were used.

Apart from chemical characterization of the solid solutions, the analytical data serve two purposes. First, minerals in the different granitoids and their respective enclaves could constrain the metamorphic and melting reactions. Second, minerals of the granulites in the adjoining Eastern Ghats belt could provide the basis of geothermobarometric estimates.

4.1 Granite A (table 2)

Amphiboles are ferrohornblende and marginal Mg-enrichment ($X_{Mg} = 0.11_{core}$ to 0.13_{rim}), is indicative of its prograde nature. Besides the common alkali feldspars (not analyzed), plagioclase is highly sodic in composition and commonly altered to epidote plus calcite aggregates.

Amphibole in an amphibolite enclave is also ferrohornblende but is more magnesian ($X_{Mg} = 0.19$)

Table 1. (Continued)

Granite C			Biotite-garnet granite D					Chlorite-epidote granite E				
37/7	39/7	40/7	89/17	94/18	19/6	19/10	20/20	63/13	62/13	86/16	61/13	34B
44	39	44	33	47	48	38	44	28	33	29	29	32
39	49	33	50	39	42	40	39	35	29	48	48	46
13	5	11	15	5	6	12	12	17	18	11	11	13
0.4	3	6						2	1	1		
1	0	0	3	3.1	1	2	1	6	10		1	
	0.8	1.5	2	6	4	3	4	0				
								3	3	7	7	5
								6	6	5	4	4
1	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	trace	0.2	trace	trace	trace	trace
3	3	3						trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
trace	trace		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
trace		trace			trace			trace	trace	trace	trace	trace

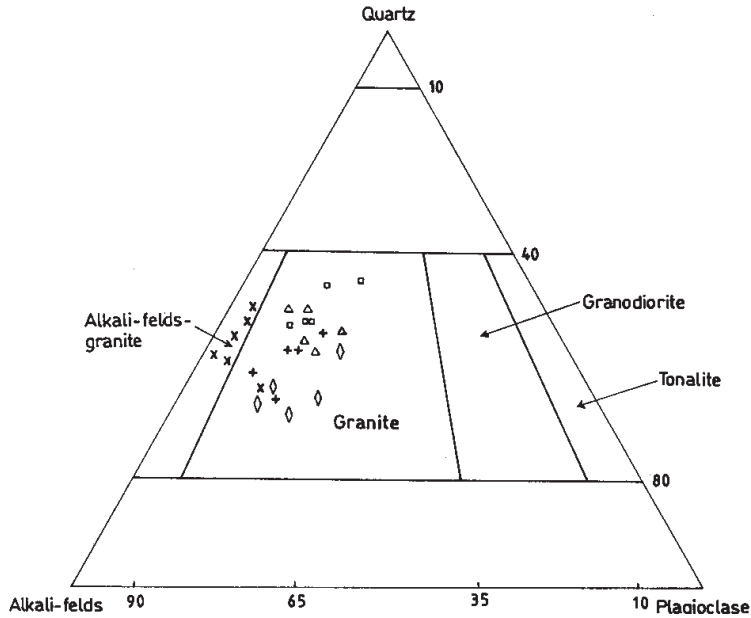


Figure 3. QAP diagram showing the modal composition of the granitoids. Symbols: Cross = A, Box = B, Triangle = C, Plus = D, Diamond = E.

than the amphibole of the granite. Feldspar which has characteristic lamellar twinning, is pure albite ($X_{\text{Na}} = 0.98$ to 0.99). Because the feldspar is unaltered, its albitic composition could imply a sodic bulk composition of the precursors. The characteristic opaque oxide is ilmenite, which indicates a low oxidation state.

4.2 Granite B (table 3)

The biotite with marginal Mg-enrichment ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.49_{\text{core}}$ to 0.51_{rim}) could be primary; however, recrystallization on shear cleavage (figure 2b) in biotite indicates its secondary nature. Plagioclase is andesine and alkali feldspar is perthite with potash feldspar host ($X_{\text{K}} = 0.9$) and sodic plagioclase as blebs ($X_{\text{Na}} = 0.28$, $X_{\text{Ca}} = 0.07$). Magnetite in this granite suggests a high oxidation state.

Amphibole in the mafic granulite enclave is magnesio-hornblende with marginal Mg-enrichment ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.68_{\text{core}}$ to 0.7_{rim}) that is indicative of its prograde nature. Plagioclase is andesine; garnet is almandine-pyrope solid solution with small amount of the grossular component ($X_{\text{Ca}} = 0.16$); clinopyroxene is diopsidohedenbergite solid solution with 0.78 diopside component.

4.3 Granite C (table 4)

Perthitic feldspar has a potassic host ($X_{\text{K}} = 0.7$) and sodic exsolved blebs ($X_{\text{Na}} = 0.73$). Amphibole is potassic-magnesio hastingsite. Occasional andradite ($\text{Fe}^3 = 1.37$) and magnetite ($\text{Fe}^3 = 1.99$) are indicative of a high oxidation state.

In the amphibolite enclave amphibole is potassic hastingsite and has a more ferroan composition ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.19$) than that in the host granite ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.28$). Alkali feldspar is rich in sodium component ($X_{\text{Na}} = 0.76, 0.97$). Andradite garnet and magnetite are more common in the enclave and hence may have been present in the source rocks.

4.4 Granite D (table 5)

Garnet is mainly almandine-pyrope solid solution ($X_{\text{alm}} = 0.8$; $X_{\text{pyr}} = 0.16$). Perthitic feldspar has a potassic host ($X_{\text{K}} = 0.89$; $X_{\text{Na}} = 0.1$) and a more sodic exsolved component ($X_{\text{Na}} = 0.33$). Biotite is phlogopite-annite solid solution, of intermediate composition ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.5$). Included biotite in garnet is more magnesian ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.6$) and has higher TiO_2 (5.57% compared to 4.74% of the matrix biotite) and could be restitic.

In the metapelitic granulite enclave garnet is almandine-pyrope solid solution, but garnet in the enclave is more magnesian than that in the granite ($X_{\text{Mg}} = 0.37-0.38$ against 0.16), and this is consistent with the restitic nature of the enclave. Besides rutile, opaque oxide of hemo-ilmenite composition is indicative of low oxidation state.

4.5 Granite E (table 6)

Besides the microcline-type alkali feldspar (not analyzed), the feldspar with lamellar twinning is albitic plagioclase ($X_{\text{Na}} = 0.96$; $X_{\text{Ca}} = 0.03$). Chlorite and epidote are both of ferroan composition.

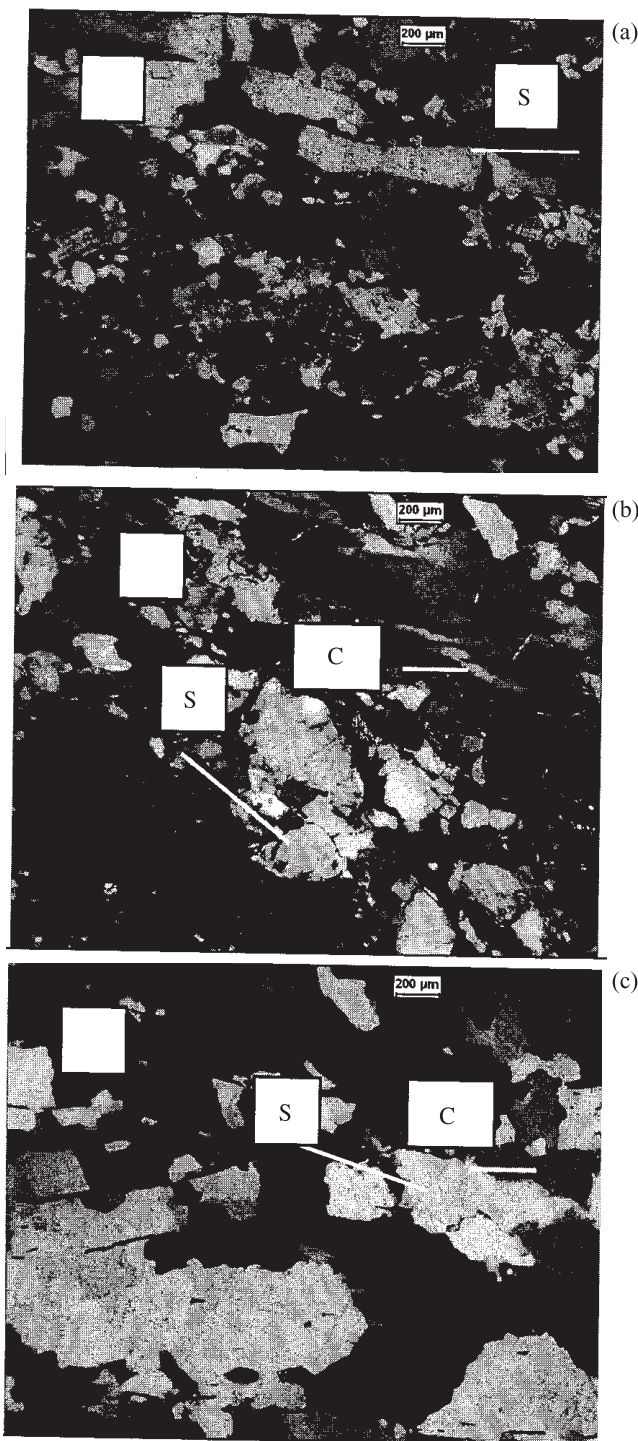


Figure 4. Photomicrographs. (a) Recrystallized quartz ribbons showing no effects of strain, presumably due to annealing at high-temperature. (b) Hornblende alignment, defining magmatic mineral foliation, is parallel to quartz ribbons, defining a solid-state mylonitic foliation. An incipient cleavage or C-fabric is also seen. (c) Aligned quartz-feldspar porphyroclasts define a mylonitic foliation, S and oblique fabric C is defined by mica fish.

The composition of the epidote suggests its magmatic nature (Tulloch 1986).

In the schistose enclave, beside the ferrochlorite, which is similar to that in the granite host

($X_{Mg} = 0.37$ against 0.35), tremolitic amphibole is a ferrogdrite (calcium poor). Feldspar with lamellar twinning is albitic plagioclase, similar to that in the granite ($X_{Na} = 0.94$; $X_{Ca} = 0.05$).

5. Pressure-temperature record in the granulites of the adjacent EGMB

Maximum pressure-temperature estimates could be recorded from two-pyroxene granulites, which occur as banded charnockitic gneiss, in the western part of the study area around Muktapusi. A post-peak decompression is recorded from metapelitic granulite xenoliths, occurring as enclaves in granite D. Compositions of coexisting mineral phases in these rocks are presented in tables 7 and 8. Geothermobarometric estimates were obtained using the internally consistent thermodynamic data base of Berman (1988). From core compositions of adjacent garnet and clinopyroxene, using the solution model of Berman (1990) for garnet, estimated temperatures are 780°C and 830°C for the two samples. A $\pm 20^\circ\text{C}$ precision may be assigned to these estimates (Berman 1991). Pressure estimates are obtained from garnet-orthopyroxene-plagioclase-quartz and garnet-clinopyroxene-plagioclase-quartz assemblages respectively. In view of the pyroxene compositions (Mg-rich), Mg-end member reactions are better suited in these assemblages. Also Newton's Al-avoidance model for plagioclase is unsuitable, because of the anorthite-rich compositions of plagioclase. Hence, the P_{Mg} barometer is considered and the solution models of Berman (1990) are used. P_{Mg} estimates for the two samples are 8.5 kbar at 780°C and 8.5 kbar at 830°C respectively. Additionally, rim-rim compositions of garnet-clinopyroxene pairs in these samples record about 100°C cooling at 8 kbar. The metapelitic granulite assemblage: garnet-sillimanite-ilmenite-rutile-quartz is not suitable for temperature estimate; however, a pressure estimate is made from this assemblage using the GRAIL barometer and Berman (1990) calibration, which gives 7.6 kbar. It should be noted that these barometric estimates can be assigned a precision of ± 0.5 kbar (Berman 1991). Thus a post-peak equilibration at 800°C and 8 kbar and isobaric cooling $\sim 100^\circ\text{C}$ at 8 kbar is recorded from the granulites of the study area. Incidentally, coronal garnet on pyroxene is the common texture in these rocks and this is consistent with isobaric cooling and the sense of the reaction $\text{Cpx} + \text{Plg} \rightarrow \text{Grt} + \text{Qtz}$. A post-peak isobaric cooling path has been recorded from many localities in the Eastern Ghats (Sengupta *et al* 1990; Dasgupta *et al* 1993; Mukhopadhyay and Bhattacharya 1997; Kar *et al* 2003). The

Table 2.

Representative mineral compositions in Granite A; Sample no. SN 138					Minerals in enclave; Sample no. SN 29A			
Minerals	Amph.c	Amph.r	Feldspar	Epidote	Minerals Amph.	Feldspar	Feldspar	Ilmenite
SiO ₂	40.13	40.85	67.13	38.91	44.09	67.71	64.32	0.66
TiO ₂	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.02	1.69			52.64
Al ₂ O ₃	10.74	9.86	20.13	23.79	8.25	20.12	18.79	
FeO	30.52	29.87		13.22	28.23			41.6
MnO	0.01	1.1		0.18	0.48			3.31
MgO	1.99	2.38			3.7			0.35
CaO	9.89	9.85	0.12	21.38	10.15	0.29	0.35	
Na ₂ O	1.68	1.57	10.97	0.23	2.08	12.08	15.94	
K ₂ O	2.21	1.97	1.25	0.11	1.23	0.2		
Total	97.31	97.49	99.65	97.84	99.89	100.4	99.39	98.55
O in unit	22	22	8	12	22	8	8	3
Si	6.14	6.26	2.95	3.06	6.55	2.96	2.9	0.12
Ti	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.19			1.001
Al	1.94	1.78	1.04	2.21	1.44	1.04	1	
Fe ²	3.78	3.74		0.89	3.52			0.88
Fe ³	0.12	0.09						
Mn	0.001	0.12		0.01	0.05			0.07
Mg	0.45	0.54			0.82			0.01
Ca	1.62	1.62	0.006	1.8	1.61	0.01	0.02	
Na	0.5	0.46	0.93	0.03	0.6	1.02	1.39	
K	0.43	0.39	0.07		0.23	0.01		
Cat. Sum	14.99	14.99	4.99	8.03	15.01	5.04	5.3	2.08
X _{Mg}	0.11	0.13			0.19			
X _{Ca}			0.006			0.01	0.01	
X _{Na}			0.92			0.98	0.99	
X _K			0.07			0.01		

Table 3.

Representative mineral compositions in Granite B; Sample no. SN 11.							Minerals in mafic granulite enclave; Sample no. SN 57				
Minerals	Biot.c	Biot.r	Plag-fls	Alk-fls	Alk-fls	Mag.	Garnet	Cpx	Amph.c	Amph.r	Plag.
SiO ₂	36.45	36.04	63.05	65.49	66.55		38.25	51.67	45.75	46.04	59.02
TiO ₂	5.74	6.14				0.07	0.08	0.24	1.56	1.5	0.06
Al ₂ O ₃	14.12	14.38	23.6	20.25	18.48	0.02	23.14	3.19	11.41	11.66	26.35
FeO	20.46	19.79				90.73	24.59	7.47	11.76	11.06	0.12
MnO	0.18	0.14				0.06	0.82	0.05	0.13		
MgO	11.43	11.33					8.14	14.88	14.37	14.9	
CaO		0.04	4.9	1.35	0.03		5.74	20.78	10.56	10.46	6.57
Na ₂ O			0.16	3.18	1.07		0.02	1.1	1.92	2	8.02
K ₂ O	9.82	9.87	8.14	11.21	15.82		0.03	0.04	0.31	0.25	0.12
Total	98.21	97.72	99.85	101.5	101.84	90.87	100.8	99.42	97.89	97.87	100.26
O in unit	22	22	8	8	8	4	12	6	22	22	8
Si	5.45	5.4	2.89	2.94	3.02		2.91	1.9	6.39	6.4	2.61
Ti	0.65	0.69				0.002	0.004	0.006	0.16	0.16	0.002
Al	2.49	2.54	1.23	1.07	0.98	0.001	2.08	0.14	1.88	1.91	1.37
Fe ²	2.56	2.48				1.005	1.55	0.23	1.4	1.31	0.004
Fe ³						1.99	0.12	0.004			
Mn	0.02	0.02				0.002	0.04	0.001	0.01		
Mg	2.55	2.53					0.92	0.82	3.01	3.09	
Ca		0.01	0.23	0.07	0.002		0.47	0.82	1.58	1.56	0.31
Na			0.7	0.28	0.09		0.003	0.08	0.52	0.54	0.69
K	1.87	1.89	0.01	0.64	0.91		0.003	0.002	0.06	0.04	0.006
Cat. Sum	15.52	15.55	5.05	4.99	5.01	2.99	8.1	3.99	15.01	15.01	4.99
X _{Mg}	0.49	0.51					0.37	0.78	0.68	0.7	
X _{Ca}			0.25	0.07	0.002		Alm	0.52			0.31
X _{Na}			0.74	0.28	0.09		Pyr	0.31			0.69
X _K			0.01	0.65	0.9		Gr	0.16			

Table 4.

Representative mineral compositions in Granite C; Sample no. SD 52A						Minerals in Amphibolite enclave; Sample no. SD 52C				
Minerals	Perth-h	Perth-b	Amph.	Garnet	Magnetite	Alk-fls	Alk-fls	Amph.	Garnet	Magnetite
SiO ₂	66.89	69.53	40.99	36.66		70.64	67.84	38.88	36.5	0.05
TiO ₂			0.13	0.4				0.09	0.17	0.09
Al ₂ O ₃	18.69	19.34	10.15	6.39		18.12	19.33	11.59	8.13	0.02
FeO			23.99	23.07	89.32			25.51	22.11	88.13
MnO			1.1	3.28	0.12			1.24	3.84	0.09
MgO			5.74					3.27		0.02
CaO	0.09	0.22	10.67	27.03		0.51	0.14	10.34	26.95	
Na ₂ O	3.04	7.79	1.83			10.66	8.1	1.43		
K ₂ O	11.15	4.38	1.63			0.09	3.75	2.07		
Total	99.86	101.32	96.1	96.82	89.36	100.02	99.16	94.4	97.6	88.32
O in unit	8	8	22	12	4	8	8	22	12	4
Si	3.02	3.03	6.6	3.08		3.07	3.01	6.06	3.03	0.002
Ti			0.02	0.03				0.01	0.01	0.002
Al	1	0.99	1.92	0.63		0.93	1.01	2.13	0.8	0.001
Fe ²			3.54	0.25	0.99			3.24	0.34	1.01
Fe ³				1.37	1.99			0.09	1.2	1.97
Mn			0.12	0.19	0.003			0.13	0.22	0.003
Mg			1.38					0.76		
Ca	0.004	0.01	1.84	2.43		0.02	0.01	1.73	2.4	
Na	0.27	0.66	0.57			0.9	0.7	0.43		
K	0.64	0.24	0.34			0.01	0.21	0.41		
Cat. Sum	4.93	4.93	15	7.98	3	4.93	4.94	15	7.99	2.99

Table 5.

Representative mineral compositions in Granite D; Sample no. SD 9/10						Minerals in metapelitic enclave; Sample no. 20A				
Minerals	Garnet	Perth-h	Perth-b	Biot.	Biot. incl.	Grt-core	Grt-rim	Crd-core	Crd-rim	
SiO ₂	37.89	66.22	65.56	38.09	36.83	SiO ₂	39.91	39.73	50.48	50.53
TiO ₂	0.006			4.74	5.57	TiO ₂		0.02		
Al ₂ O ₃	21.45	18.09	19.77	19.96	16.46	Al ₂ O ₃	22.75	22.36	34.14	34.3
FeO	35.66			15.03	15.33	FeO	26.88	27.55	3.59	3.58
MnO	1.25			0.02	0.03	MnO	0.6	0.46	0.004	0.02
MgO	4.1			8.68	12.68	MgO	9.48	9.87	12.41	13.04
CaO	0.8	0.12	0.9	0.07	0.02	CaO	0.86	0.63	0.1	0.03
Na ₂ O		0.99	3.68	0.08	0.06	Na ₂ O			0.06	
K ₂ O		13.35	10.79	8.81	9.94	K ₂ O			0.02	0.006
Total	101.1	98.76	100.68	95.35	96.92	Total	100.47	100.55	100.5	100.68
O in unit	12	8	8	22	22	O in unit	12	12	18	18
Si	3.01	3.04	2.95	5.59	5.42	Si	3.05	3.02	4.93	4.9
Ti				0.52	0.62	Ti				
Al	2.01	0.98	1.05	3.45	2.85	Al	2.05	2.01	3.93	3.92
Fe ²	2.37			1.88	1.89	Fe ²	1.74	1.77	0.29	0.29
Fe ³						Fe ³			0.003	0.004
Mn	0.07			0.002	0.003	Mn	0.03	0.02	0.001	0.001
Mg	0.48			1.9	2.78	Mg	1.08	1.12	1.81	1.88
Ca	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.003	Ca	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.003
Na		0.09	0.32	0.02	0.02	Na			0.01	
K		0.78	0.62	1.65	1.86	K			0.002	
Cat. Sum	8	4.9	4.98	15.02	15.45	Cat. Sum	8.02	8.01	11	11
X _{Mg}	0.16			0.5	0.6	X _{Mg}	0.37	0.38	0.85	0.99
X _{Ca}	0.02	0.01	0.04							
X _{Na}		0.1	0.33							
X _K		0.89	0.63							

Table 6.

Representative mineral compositions in Granite E: Sample no. SD 34B				Minerals in Chlorite schist enclave: Sample no. 16/86A		
Minerals	Epidote	Chlorite	Feldspar	Chlorite	Amph.	Feldspar
SiO ₂	36.5	24.55	67.98	25.22	33.48	66.79
TiO ₂	0.12	0.02		0.02	0.04	
Al ₂ O ₃	24.87	20.17	19.44	20.81	18.47	20
FeO	8.1	33.36		30.84	28.13	
MnO	0.14	0.68		0.49	0.49	
MgO	0.05	9.95		10.15	7.94	
CaO	23.19	0.02	0.57	0.03	0.31	0.82
Na ₂ O			10.22	0.41		9.4
K ₂ O		0.05	0.05	0.15	0.002	0.13
Total	92.21	88.6	98.9	88	88.8	97.12
O in unit	12	28	8	28	24	8
Si	2.92	5.36	3	5.47	5.87	2.99
Ti	0.01	0.003		0.003	0.01	
Al	2.34	5.19	1.01	5.32	3.82	1.05
Fe ²	0.54	6.09		5.59	4.74	
Fe ³						
Mn	0.01	0.13		0.09	0.06	
Mg	0.01	3.24		3.28	2.07	
Ca	1.99	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.04
Na			0.88	0.17		0.82
K		0.01	0.003	0.04		0.01
Cat. Sum	7.82	20.03	4.93	19.95	16.4	4.9
X _{Mg}	X _{Pist} = 0.17	0.35		0.37	Ferro	Albite
X _{Ca}		Ferro	0.03	Ferro	Gedrite	0.05
X _{Na}		Chlorite	0.96	Chlorite		0.94
X _K						

Table 7. Composition of coexisting phases for pressure-temperature estimates.

Rock type	Two-Pyx- granulite: Sample no. SD 6							
Minerals	Grt-core	Grt-rim	Opx-core	Opx-rim	Cpx-core	Cpx-rim	Plag.core	Plag.rim
SiO ₂	39.15	38.84	52.02	51.53	52.49	52.01	60.91	62.12
TiO ₂	0.03		0.05	0.02	0.21	0.38		
Al ₂ O ₃	21.86	21.46	1.11	1.3	2.67	3.22	24.55	25.05
FeO	25.74	26.23	21.86	21.38	8.07	6.93		
MnO	1.05	0.91	0.27	0.23	0.09	0.15		
MgO	7.43	7.9	25.96	25.21	13.93	14.52		
CaO	6.28	6.14	0.34	0.33	21.47	21.68	6.12	6.24
Na ₂ O					0.78	0.91	7.26	7.16
K ₂ O						0.02	0.32	0.28
Total	101.5	101.5	101.6	100.01	99.7	99.81	99.2	100.8
O in unit	12	12	6	6	6	6	8	8
Si	2.98	2.97	1.88	1.89	1.95	1.91	2.72	2.73
Ti	0.001				0.005	0.01		
Al	1.96	1.93	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.14	1.29	1.3
Fe ²	1.63	1.66	0.64	0.64	0.25	0.21		
Fe ³	0.009	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.002	0.003		
Mn	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.004		
Mg	0.84	0.9	1.4	1.38	0.77	0.8		
Ca	0.51	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.85	0.86	0.29	0.29
Na					0.06	0.06	0.63	0.61
K						0.001	0.02	0.02
Cat. Sum	7.98	7.98	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	4.95	4.94

Berman (1990) calibration for core compositions of garnet and orthopyroxene gives 780°C.

P_{Mg} estimate from garnet-clinopyroxene-plagioclase-quartz assemblage, using Berman (1990).

Calibration gives 8.5 kbar at 780°C. Rim-Rim compositions indicate a cooling ~ 100°C at 8 kbar.

Table 7. (Continued).

Minerals in mafic granulite: Sample no. SN 57					
Minerals	Garnet	Cpx	Amph.c	Amph.r	Plag.
SiO ₂	38.25	51.67	45.75	46.04	59.02
TiO ₂	0.08	0.24	1.56	1.5	0.06
Al ₂ O ₃	23.14	3.19	11.41	11.66	26.35
FeO	24.59	7.47	11.76	11.06	0.12
MnO	0.82	0.05	0.13		
MgO	8.14	14.88	14.37	14.9	
CaO	5.74	20.78	10.56	10.46	6.57
Na ₂ O	0.02	1.1	1.92	2	8.02
K ₂ O	0.03	0.04	0.31	0.25	0.12
Total	100.8	99.42	97.89	97.87	100.26
O in unit	12	6	22	22	8
Si	2.91	1.9	6.39	6.4	2.61
Ti	0.004	0.006	0.16	0.16	0.002
Al	2.08	0.14	1.88	1.91	1.37
Fe ²	1.55	0.23	1.4	1.31	0.004
Fe ³	0.12	0.004			
Mn	0.04	0.001	0.01		
Mg	0.92	0.82	3.01	3.09	
Ca	0.47	0.82	1.58	1.56	0.31
Na	0.003	0.08	0.52	0.54	0.69
K	0.003	0.002	0.06	0.04	0.006
Cat. Sum	8.1	3.99	15.01	15.01	4.99
X _{Mg}	0.37	0.78	0.68	0.7	

Garnet/clinopyroxene core compositions give 830°C 0.31 X_{Ca}
P_{Mg} gives 8.5 kbar at 830°C: using Berman (1990) 0.69 X_{Na}
calibrations.

decompression reaction: garnet + sillimanite + quartz → cordierite, indicated by cordierite growth at garnet margin, with relict sillimanite in the matrix, was recorded from a metapelitic granulite enclave. Pressure-temperature estimates, for this assemblage, using Bhattacharya's (1993) calibrations, of 600°C and 4.8 kbar are obtained. However, it is noted that garnet compositions in the metapelitic enclave in Granite D are different from those in the common metapelitic granulite assemblage; more magnesian garnet ($X_{Mg} = 0.37$) in the former than in the latter ($X_{Mg} = 0.23$). These apparently contrasting signatures, decompression at lower temperatures, but with a more magnesian garnet composition, should imply two unrelated metamorphic imprints, namely a post-peak isobaric cooling, recorded in the granulites, and a decompression, recorded only in a metapelitic enclave (figure 5). Presence of inclusions of biotite and sillimanite within garnet in Granite D, indicating a pelitic source; more magnesian garnet in the enclave compared to that in the host Granite D; are consistent with the restitic nature of the enclave, as observed in the melting experiments (Le Breton and Thompson 1988). Hence, this decompression could only be related to emplacement of the granite (along with the enclaves) at higher crustal levels. In other words, the decompressional P-T path may relate to the collisional juxta-

position of the granulite belt against the Singhbhum craton to the north (Bhattacharya 1997).

6. Rock chemistry

Major- and trace-element analyses by XRF spectrometry were carried out at the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Operating condition for XRF machine was 20/40 kV for major oxides and 55/60 kV for trace elements. Nominal analysis time was 300 seconds for all major oxides and 100 seconds for each trace element. For the XRF analyses the overall accuracy (% relative standard deviation) for major and minor oxides is better than 5% and for trace elements is better than 12%. The average precision is reported as better than 1.5%.

In tables 9 to 13 we present the analytical data for 25 granite samples, 5 from each of the 5 granitoid bodies. Two additional rocks, representing a mafic granulite enclave in Granite B and a metapelitic granulite enclave in Granite D were also analyzed and presented in the corresponding tables.

6.1 Granite A

These are high-silica (> 72%) granites (figure 6) and are marginally undersaturated with respect to

Table 8. *Composition of coexisting phases.*

Rock type	Metapelite enclave		Sample no. SD 20A	
	Grt-core	Grt-rim	Cr-d-core	Cr-d-rim
SiO ₂	39.91	39.73	50.48	50.53
TiO ₂		0.02		
Al ₂ O ₃	22.75	22.36	34.14	34.3
FeO	26.88	27.55	3.59	3.58
MnO	0.6	0.46	0.004	0.02
MgO	9.48	9.87	12.41	13.04
CaO	0.86	0.63	0.1	0.03
Na ₂ O			0.06	
K ₂ O			0.02	0.006
Total	100.47	100.55	100.5	100.68
O in unit	12	12	18	18
Si	3.05	3.02	4.93	4.9
Ti				
Al	2.05	2.01	3.93	3.92
Fe ²	1.74	1.77	0.29	0.29
Fe ³			0.003	0.004
Mn	0.03	0.02	0.001	0.001
Mg	1.08	1.12	1.81	1.88
Ca	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.003
Na			0.01	
K			0.002	
Cat. Sum	8.02	8.01	11	11
X _{Mg}	0.37	0.38	0.85	0.99

Garnet-cordierite-sillimanite-plagioclase-quartz assemblage using Bhattacharya (1993) calibration gives 600°C and 4.8 kbar.

Table 8. (Continued)

Metapelite	Sample 26/56A			
	Garnet-c	Garnet-r	Hemo-Ilm	Rutile
SiO ₂	38.78	39.12	1.04	0.01
TiO ₂			65.19	101.02
Al ₂ O ₃	21.86	20.71	0.41	0.75
FeO	32.74	31.63	20.9	0.15
MnO	1.14	1.04	0.17	
MgO	4.88	5.72	0.01	
CaO	0.72	0.76		
Na ₂ O				
K ₂ O				
Total	100.1	98.88	87.71	101.93
O in unit	12	12	3	2
Si	3.08	3.12	0.03	0.001
Ti			1.23	0.98
Al	2.04	1.95	0.01	0.01
Fe ²	2.21	2.15	0.44	0.001
Fe ³				
Mn	0.06	0.06	0.004	
Mg	0.58	0.68	0.001	
Ca	0.06	0.07		
Na				
K				
Cat. Sum	8.02	8.01	1.715	0.99
X _{Mg}	0.2	0.23		

GRAIL barometer using Berman (1990) calibration gives 7.6 kbar.

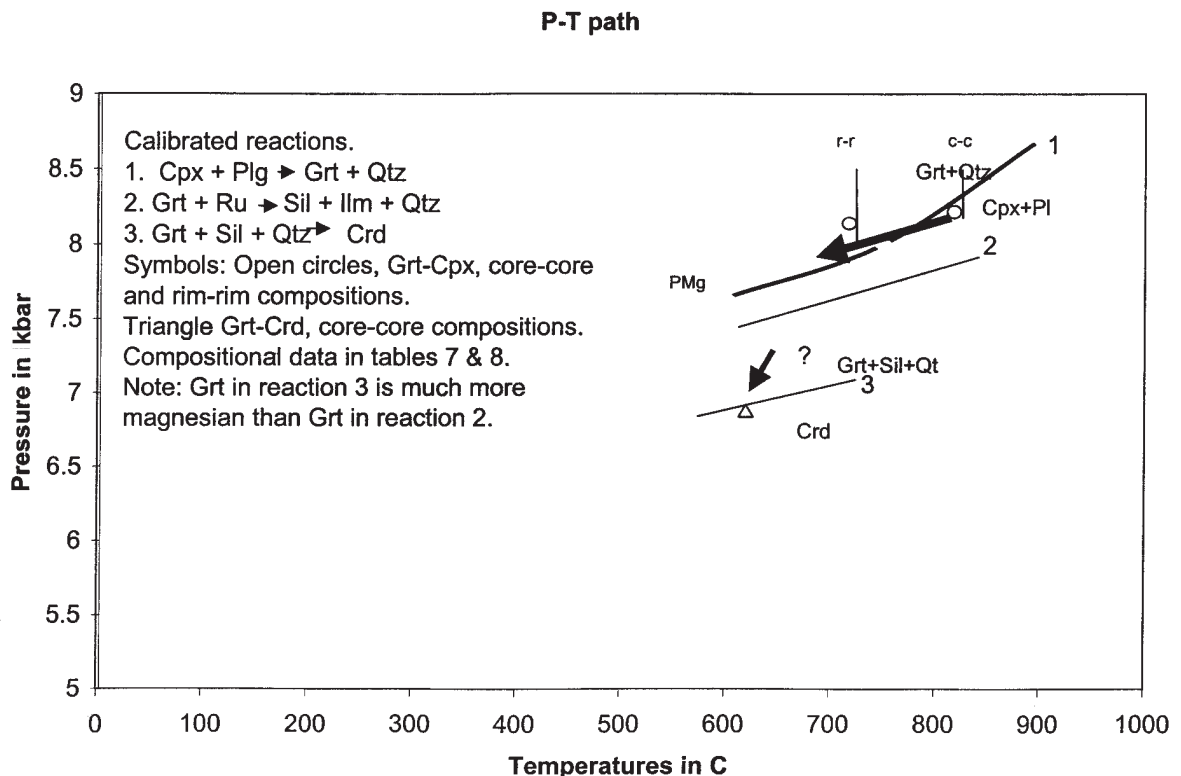


Figure 5. Pressure-temperature record and the P-T path derived from the granulites of the study area.

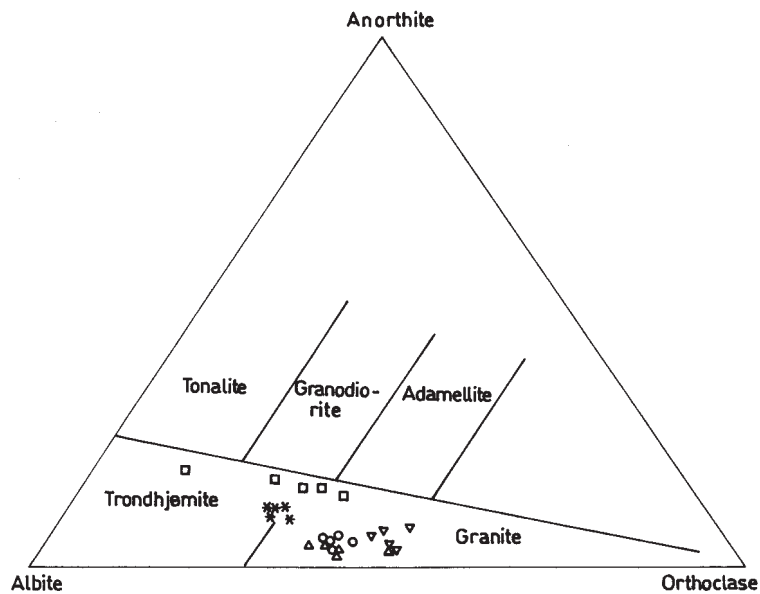


Figure 6. Normative plot of the granitoids, classified according to O'Connor (1965). Symbols: Circle = A, Square = B, Triangle = C, Inverted triangle = D, Asterisk = E.

Table 9. Bulk composition of Granite A.

Sample Ref. no.	S8/41 1	S8/44 2	SN106 3	SN32 4	SN32A 5
SiO ₂	74.59	73.81	72.75	72.66	73.07
TiO ₂	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.39
Al ₂ O ₃	11.76	11.94	12.02	12.03	11.8
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.11	4.37	4.83	4.6	4.7
MnO	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08
MgO	0.16	0.19	0.29	0.23	0.37
CaO	1.23	1.18	1.31	1.37	1.26
Na ₂ O	3.56	3.81	3.86	3.69	3.83
K ₂ O	4.48	4.12	4.08	4.26	4.31
P ₂ O ₅	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.15
LOI	0.06	0.48	1.02	0.35	0.2
Total	100.47	100.43	100.7	99.81	100.16
A/CNK	0.9	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.89
A/NK	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.07
K/Na	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Mg. no.	7.08	7.85	10.52	8.92	13.34
Trace elements in ppm					
Ba	921	1056	1008	970	911
Rb	162	76	153	134	162
Sr	80	82	98	105	78
Y	101	102	71	93	102
Nb	34	38	36	36	38
Zr	666	665	621	618	648
Th	32	31	26	33	34
U	8	2	7	6	8
Pb	40	39	36	26	21
Ga	19	21	20	21	18
Ni	31	19	38	35	37
Cu	9	8	10	7	7
Zn	90	154	85	56	85
Rb/Sr	2.03	0.93	1.56	1.28	2.08
Sr/Y	0.8	0.8	1.38	1.12	0.8

*Rb/Sr > 1.0, except S8/44.

*Sr/Y ~ 1.0.

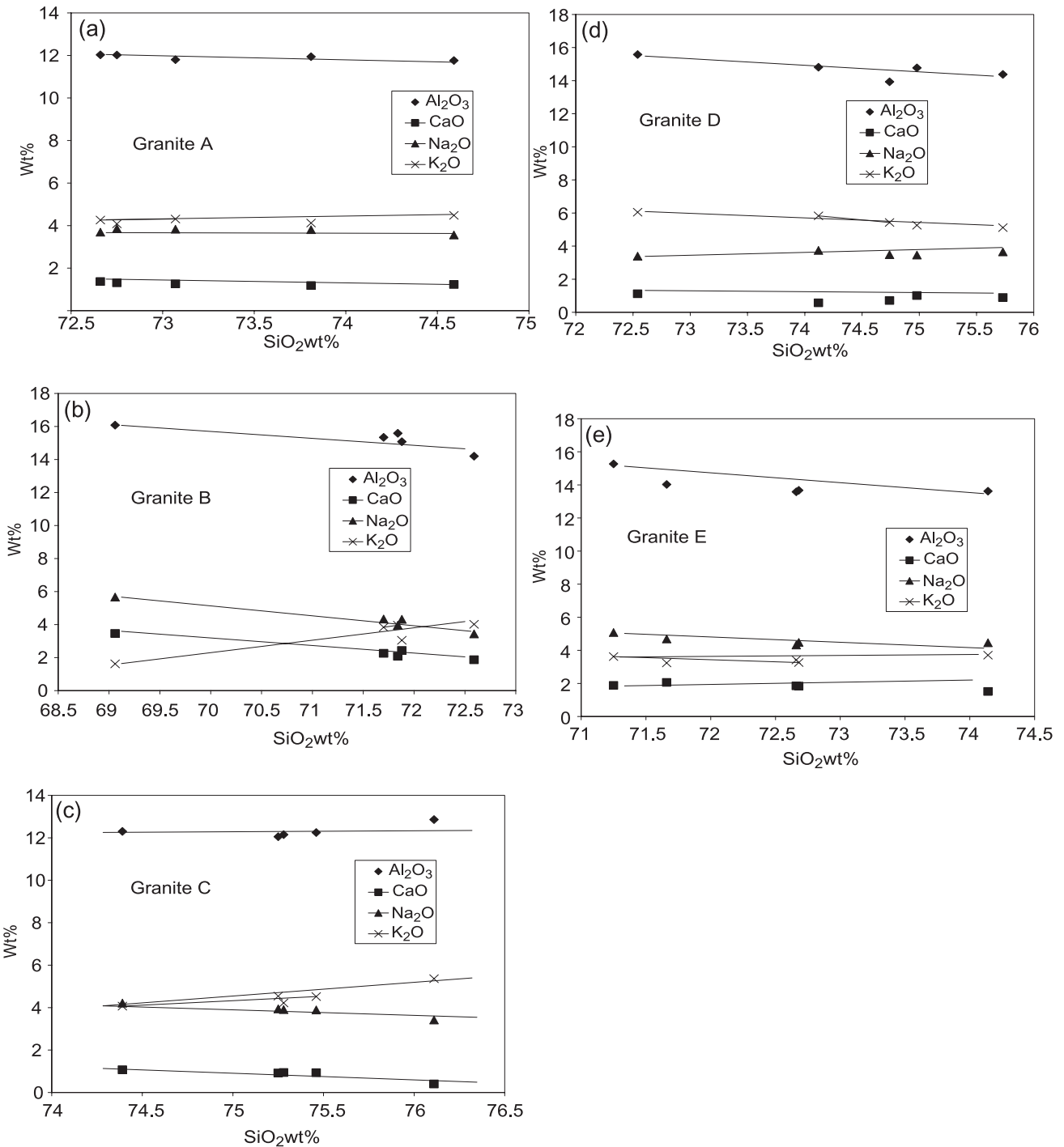


Figure 7. Harker's variation diagrams: Al_2O_3 , CaO , Na_2O & K_2O against SiO_2 . A to E for the respective granitoids.

alumina (A/CNK values between 0.89 and 0.92). A negative correlation between Si and Ca, and a positive correlation between Si and K, suggest feldspar fractionation to a limited extent (figure 7a).

6.2 Granite B

These have high but variable silica contents (between 69% and 72%) and normative compositions between granite and trondhjemite (figure 6).

Also, varying alumina saturation in these rocks is indicated by A/CNK values between 0.92 and 1.06. Significant feldspar fractionation is indicated by decreasing Al, Ca and Na, on the one hand and increasing K on the other with increasing silica (figure 7b).

6.3 Granite C

These are high-silica (> 74%) granites with restricted normative compositions in the granite

Table 10. Bulk composition of Granite B.

Sample Ref. no.	SN11 6	SD33 7	S11/48 8	S30/77 9	S6/30 10	S2/8a Enclave
SiO ₂	72.79	69.06	71.88	71.7	71.84	50.82
TiO ₂	0.43	0.3	0.34	0.2	0.34	1.12
Al ₂ O ₃	14.2	16.08	15.08	15.34	15.59	12.35
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.92	2.62	2.28	1.62	1.69	14.12
MnO	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.18
MgO	0.46	0.56	0.37	0.35	0.44	8.44
CaO	1.87	3.46	2.43	2.26	2.08	10.5
Na ₂ O	3.44	5.67	4.32	4.34	3.96	2
K ₂ O	4.02	1.62	3.05	3.84	3.96	0.35
P ₂ O ₅	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.13
LOI	0.55	0.53	0.89	0.38	0.72	0.5
Total	100.86	100.15	100.78	100.14	100.67	100.51
A/CNK	1.05	0.92	1.01	1	1.06	
A/NK	1.41	1.45	1.44	1.35	1.41	
K/Na	1.31	0.32	0.79	0.99	1.1	
Mg. no.	23.61	29.51	21.67	29.75	33.78	97
Trace elements in ppm						
Ba	939	449	690	716	934	159
Rb	78	17	58	55	95	15
Sr	87	380	203	503	416	131
Y	31	10	6	5	14	24
Nb	5	3	4	<	2	3
Zr	340	171	179	152	178	55
Th	72	<	23	16	9	2
U	3	<	1.4	1.6	5	1
Pb	31	11	22	37	36	5
Ga	18	21	18	16	18	18
Ni	10	<	<	<	3	172
Cu	6	5	2	7	10	75
Zn	29	48	20	16	11	113
Rb/Sr	0.9	0.05	0.29	0.11	0.23	0.11
Sr/Y	2.8	38	34	111	30	2.38

field (figure 6). However, this granite varies between meta-aluminous and peraluminous compositions (A/CNK values between 0.92 and 1.05). Variation diagrams show decreasing Ca, Na & Al and increasing K with increasing silica, which indicate feldspar fractionation in this granite (figure 7c).

6.4 Granite D

These are also high-silica (> 74%) granites of restricted normative composition (figure 6) and are peraluminous with A/CNK values between 1.08 and 1.16. The strong negative correlation between Si and Al as well as between Si and K, but no correlation between Si and either Ca or Na, can only be explained by the variable proportions of garnet and biotite in these rocks (figure 7d).

6.5 Granite E

These are high-silica (> 71%) granites, but normative composition varies from granite to trondjhemite (figure 6). These are meta-aluminous with

A/CNK values between 0.93 and 0.97. Variation of Al, Ca, Na & K in relation to increasing Si, could indicate limited feldspar fractionation, but the slight variation in CaO (1.51 to 2.06%) could be due to variable proportions of other calcic phases, such as epidote and amphibole (figure 7e).

7. Trace element signatures

In Granite A, Rb/Sr ratios are generally high (> 1) suggesting biotite in the source rock and there is a negative correlation between Sr and Rb (figure 8a) and to some extent between Sr and Ba; plagioclase in the source rock might have caused such decoupling (Hanson 1978). High Ba and Nb concentrations in these granites (Ba 911 to 1056 ppm and Nb 34 to 38 ppm) are consistent with their alkali feldspar-dominant modal and bulk chemical compositions. On the other hand, high Y and Zr concentrations (Y 71 to 102 ppm and Zr 618 to 666 ppm) are presumably due to restitic zircon. High concentrations of Zn and Ni merely reflect significant modal abundance of opaque oxides.

Table 11. *Bulk composition of Granite C.*

Sample Ref. no.	S7/37 11	S7/39 12	S7/40 13	SD79A 14	SD53A 15
SiO ₂	76.11	75.25	75.28	75.46	74.39
TiO ₂	0.2	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.25
Al ₂ O ₃	12.86	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.3
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.35	3.12	3.17	3.13	3.24
MnO	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08
MgO		0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08
CaO	0.4	0.92	0.94	0.93	1.07
Na ₂ O	3.42	3.94	3.91	3.89	4.21
K ₂ O	5.36	4.54	4.22	4.52	4.07
P ₂ O ₅	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06
LOI	0.3	0.51	0.39	0.22	0.26
Total	100.08	100.79	100.56	100.86	100.01
A/CNK	1.05	0.99	0.98	1.04	1.02
A/NK	1.12	1.05	1.1	1.08	1.08
K/Na	1.75	1.29	1.21	1.3	1.1
Mg. no.		4.77	5.26	3.6	4.61
Trace elements in ppm					
Ba	922	959	887	982	926
Rb	190	175	167	178	161
Sr	39	60	54	58	54
Y	101	108	122	109	107
Nb	28	28	33	25	27
Zr	392	598	585	590	613
Th	38	29	23	26	23
U	13	10	10	11	9
Pb	30	37	30	28	29
Ga	17	18	17	14	15
Ni	5	19	26	23	20
Cu	<	12	11	11	24
Zn	47	86	59	61	80
Rb/Sr	4.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.98
Sr/Y	0.39	0.56	0.44	0.53	0.5

The multi-element spidergram (figure 9a) shows about 100 times enrichment of the heat-producing elements, K, Rb, Ba, Th & U, presumably due to the thermal impact of collision.

In Granite B, low Rb/Sr ratios could indicate amphibole in the source rock. Negative correlation between Sr and Rb (figure 8a) and to some extent between Sr and Ba and a positive correlation between Ca and Sr (figure 8b) are consistent with plagioclase in the source. Also, a positive correlation between K and Ba (figure 8c) possibly reflects plagioclase fractionation. The spidergram (figure 9b) shows enrichment of the incompatible elements, K, Rb, Ba, a lack of Sr enrichment, and significant Y depletion with respect to the mafic granulite enclave. These are explicable by amphibole-dehydration melting, producing a granitic melt and which also involved plagioclase (Rapp and Watson 1995). Also, with respect to the enclave, depletion of Ti, Zn, Ni and Cu is compatible with the melt-restite relation between the granite and the mafic granulite enclave.

In Granite C, high Rb/Sr ratios could indicate biotite in the source. A negative correlation between Sr and Rb (figure 8a), but no correlation between Sr and Ba could reflect a combination of factors: plagioclase in the source as well as significant feldspar fractionation. The spidergram (figure 9c) shows more than a 100 fold enrichment of K, Rb, Ba, Th, U and Nb with respect to the primitive mantle.

In Granite D, high Rb/Sr ratios could indicate biotite in the source. A positive correlation between Ca and Sr (figure 8b) and between Sr and Ba (figure 8d) could indicate plagioclase in the source. Incidentally, lack of correlation between Sr and Rb (figure 8a) and between silica and either Ca or Na, argue against plagioclase fractionation. As argued in a previous section, variable abundance of peritectic garnet and secondary biotite in these granites could be responsible for these trace-element characteristics. The spidergram (figure 9d) shows significant Ba enrichment and marginal enrichment in K and Rb, in the granites relative to the pelitic enclave. The marked Y depletion, but

Table 12. Bulk composition of Granite D.

Sample Ref. no.	S17/89 16	S18/94 17	S19/10 18	S19/6 19	S20/20 20	SN34 Enclave
SiO ₂	72.54	75.73	74.98	74.12	74.74	59.94
TiO ₂	0.17	0.1	0.13	0	0.01	1.2
Al ₂ O ₃	15.58	14.38	14.77	14.81	13.93	21.61
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.98	0.65	0.74	1.17	1.54	9.39
MnO	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.31
MgO	0.18	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.09	1.73
CaO	1.12	0.89	1.01	0.57	0.71	1.14
Na ₂ O	3.39	3.65	3.46	3.74	3.48	0.96
K ₂ O	6.05	5.12	5.26	5.83	5.43	3.42
P ₂ O ₅	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0
LOI	0.61	0.51	0.7	0.38	0.8	0.48
Total	100.68	101.16	101.15	100.75	100.83	100.18
A/CNK	1.1	1.16	1.11	1.09	1.08	2.94
A/NK	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.18	1.2	4.09
Mg. no.	26.49	15.25	5.03	6.28	10.27	26.53
K/Na	2	1.57	1.7	1.7	1.75	
Trace elements in ppm						
Ba	1082	444	1137	256	328	153
Rb	184	210	166	175	135	126
Sr	132	76	124	41	50	67
Y	25	18	29	24	19	51
Nb	0	1	<	<	<	27
Zr	329	101	109	15	17	285
Th	143	23	20	<	<	17
U	12.4	14.5	11.4	12	8.4	2
Pb	63	41	49	46	36	16
Ga	18	17	19	24	19	33
Ni	7	1	4	4	2	48
Cu	<	<	1	4	2	46
Zn	<	6	<	<	16	87
Rb/Sr	1.4	2.76	1.34	4.27	2.7	1.9
Sr/Y	5.3	4.2	4.28	1.71	2.63	1.34

little or no Sr depletion, indicates plagioclase in the source; incidentally, the pelitic enclaves have significant modal abundance of plagioclase. These granites are also depleted in Ti, Zn, Cu and Ni relative to the pelitic enclave. These complementary trace element signatures are compatible with the restitic nature of the pelitic enclave.

In Granite E, low Rb/Sr ratios could indicate amphibole in the source. Lack of correlation between Sr and Rb (figure 8a) or between Sr and Ba, along with lack of correlation between Ca and Sr can only be explained by the formation of magmatic epidote. The spidergram (figure 9e) shows about 100 times enrichment in the heat-producing elements K, Rb, Ba, Th and U, relative to the primitive mantle. Also, significant enrichment (about 10 fold) in Nb, Sr and Zr are noted.

It is also important to note that most of these granites have high concentrations of Zn and Cu, presumably due to the presence of accessory phases as unmelted residual phases, that were not separated from the granitic melt.

8. Petrogenesis

Two of the granitoid bodies, namely, B and D, could be explained in terms of crustal anatexis, via dehydration melting. The hornblende-bearing mafic granulite enclaves (in Granite B) with marginal Mg-enrichment in the hornblendes are consistent with experimental observations of hornblende-dehydration melting (Rapp and Watson 1995). Also, the complementary chemical signatures (figure 9b) between the mafic granulite enclave and the host Granite B, attest to the link between them via hornblende-dehydration melting in the precursors of mafic granulite enclaves. On the other hand, Granite D, with garnet-cordierite bearing metapelitic enclaves, inclusions of biotite (more magnesian than that in the matrix) and sillimanite in garnet of the granite, are explicable in terms of biotite-dehydration melting in the precursors of pelitic enclaves. Moreover, more magnesian garnet in the enclave, compared with those of the common metapelite assemblage,

Table 13. Bulk composition of Granite E.

Sample Ref. no.	S13/61 21	S13/62 22	S13/63 23	S16/86 24	SD 34B 25
SiO ₂	72.66	74.14	71.66	71.25	72.68
TiO ₂	0.29	0.17	0.32	0.2	0.25
Al ₂ O ₃	13.58	13.62	14.03	15.27	13.67
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.77	1.88	3.17	2.11	2.67
MnO	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04
MgO	0.47	0.28	0.46	0.42	0.5
CaO	1.85	1.51	2.06	1.88	1.84
Na ₂ O	4.32	4.46	4.69	5.08	4.48
K ₂ O	3.42	3.71	3.24	3.62	3.26
P ₂ O ₅	0.12	0.1	0.13	0.07	0.12
LOI	0.76	0.75	0.95	0.89	0.75
Total	99.49	99.9	99.81	99.89	99.51
A/CNK	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.93
A/NK	1.21	1.2	1.25	1.24	1.25
Mg. no.	24.95	22.59	22.13	28.16	26.86
K/Na	0.89	0.93	0.77	0.8	0.81
Trace elements in ppm					
Ba	625	714	635	541	586
Rb	95	95	130	112	88
Sr	225	221	255	267	238
Y	29	18	32	18	27
Nb	13	7	13	10	13
Zr	258	161	280	180	252
Th	22	11	11	15	13
U	4.2	4.7	6.7	5.8	3.7
Pb	31	22	31	36	27
Ga	21	18	19	19	20
Ni	13	4	12	4	6
Cu	17	16	13	16	15
Zn	41	21	44	28	38
Rb/Sr	0.42	0.43	0.51	0.42	0.37
Sr/Y	7.75	12.27	7.97	14.83	8.81

attest to the restitic nature of this enclave (Le Breton and Thompson 1988; Patino Douce and Johnston 1991). Complementary chemical signatures (figure 9d) between the pelitic enclave and the host Granite D, attest to the link between them via biotite-dehydration melting in pelitic precursors.

Although, the other granitoid bodies can not be so linked with the enclaves, in terms of dehydration melting, the presence of enclaves from both the high-grade and low-grade terrains, would imply that precursors of these granitoids included lithologies of the two adjacent belts.

9. Relation to tectonism

Bhattacharya (1997) has described an oblique collisional (transpression) juxtaposition of the Eastern Ghats belt against the stable craton of Singhbhum to the north. It is noteworthy that all the lithologies in the boundary area, including the granitoids, have the imprints of a shear cleavage, presumably developed at the time of collision. In

the granitoids, this shear cleavage is often defined by an anastomosing fabric around feldspar porphyroclasts (figure 2c). Other interesting microscopic fabrics are: marginal granulation and sub-grain formation in K-feldspars (figure 2f) and replacement of K-feldspar by myrmekite (figure 2g). Also the common evidence of high-temperature solid-state deformation in the granitoids would suggest their syn-tectonic emplacement during collision (figures 3 a-c). Together with the field features, these microscopic features attest to the syn-tectonic emplacement of the granitoids. The alternative of pre-tectonic granite seems unlikely in view of the fact that the precursor lithologies (represented by the enclaves) belong to the two different terrains, which were juxtaposed only during collision. Also, the high-temperature solid-state deformation fabrics would, in that case, have been associated with later heating and metamorphic effects, which is characteristically absent. On the contrary, retrograde reaction textures, such as biotite after garnet (figure 2d) are commonly observed. Thus the high- to relatively high-temperature solid-state deformation

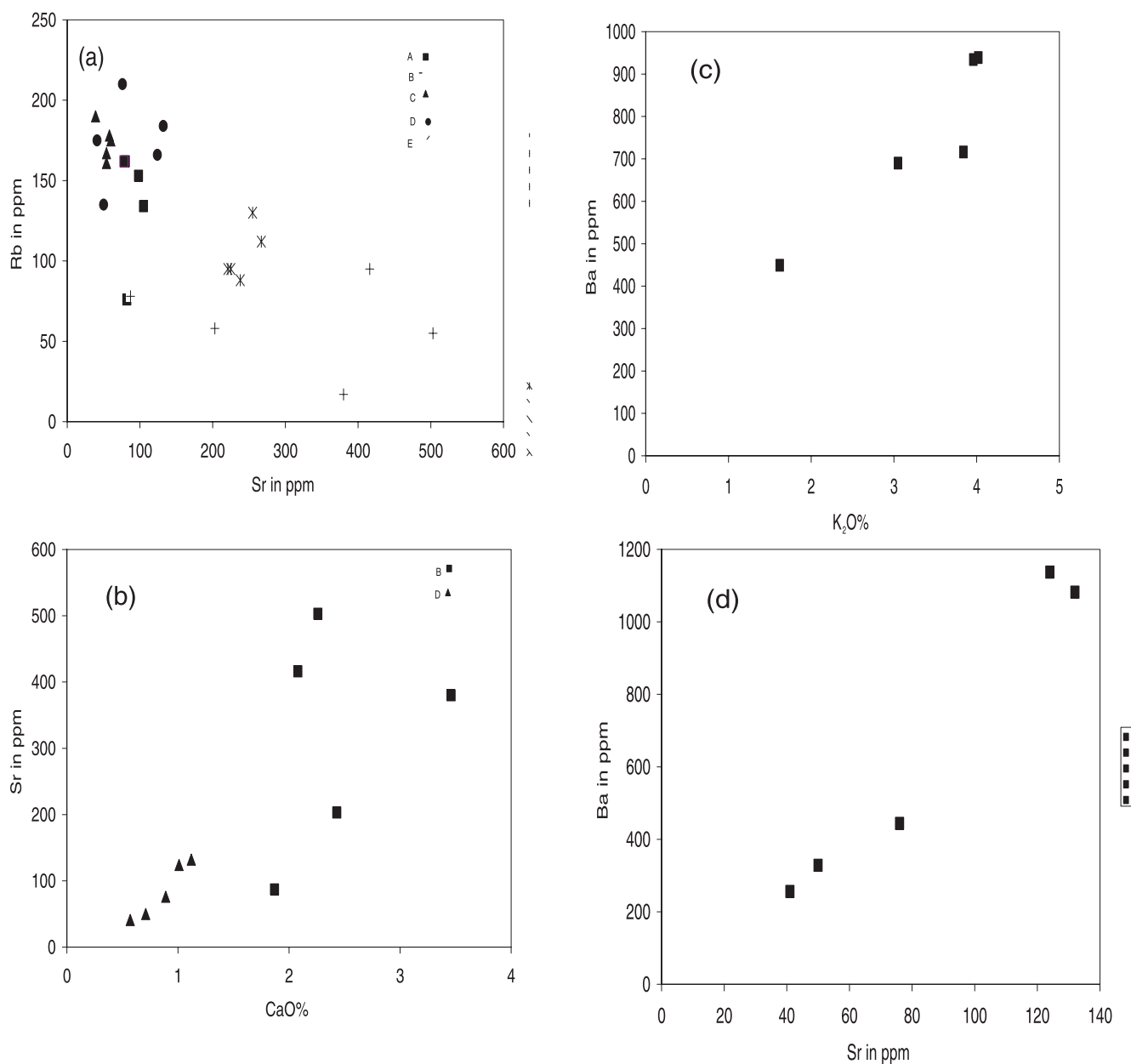


Figure 8. Trace element correlation diagrams, A to E. Symbols: Square = A, Plus = B, Triangle = C, Circle = D, Asterisk = E.

fabrics in the granitoids is thought to have developed during cooling from magmatic temperatures (Vernon *et al* 1983).

10. Conclusions

The craton-mobile belt relationship could be a key factor in Precambrian crustal evolution across a terrain boundary. Marked by a crustal-scale shear zone, the western margin of EGMB against Bastar craton implies rapid exhumation of deep-crustal granulites during collision (Bhattacharya 2004). The northern margin of EGMB against the Singhb-

hum craton, on the other hand, is marked by granitic magmatism, closely following the granulite facies event, and may imply decompression melting and exhumation of deep crustal rocks at the same time.

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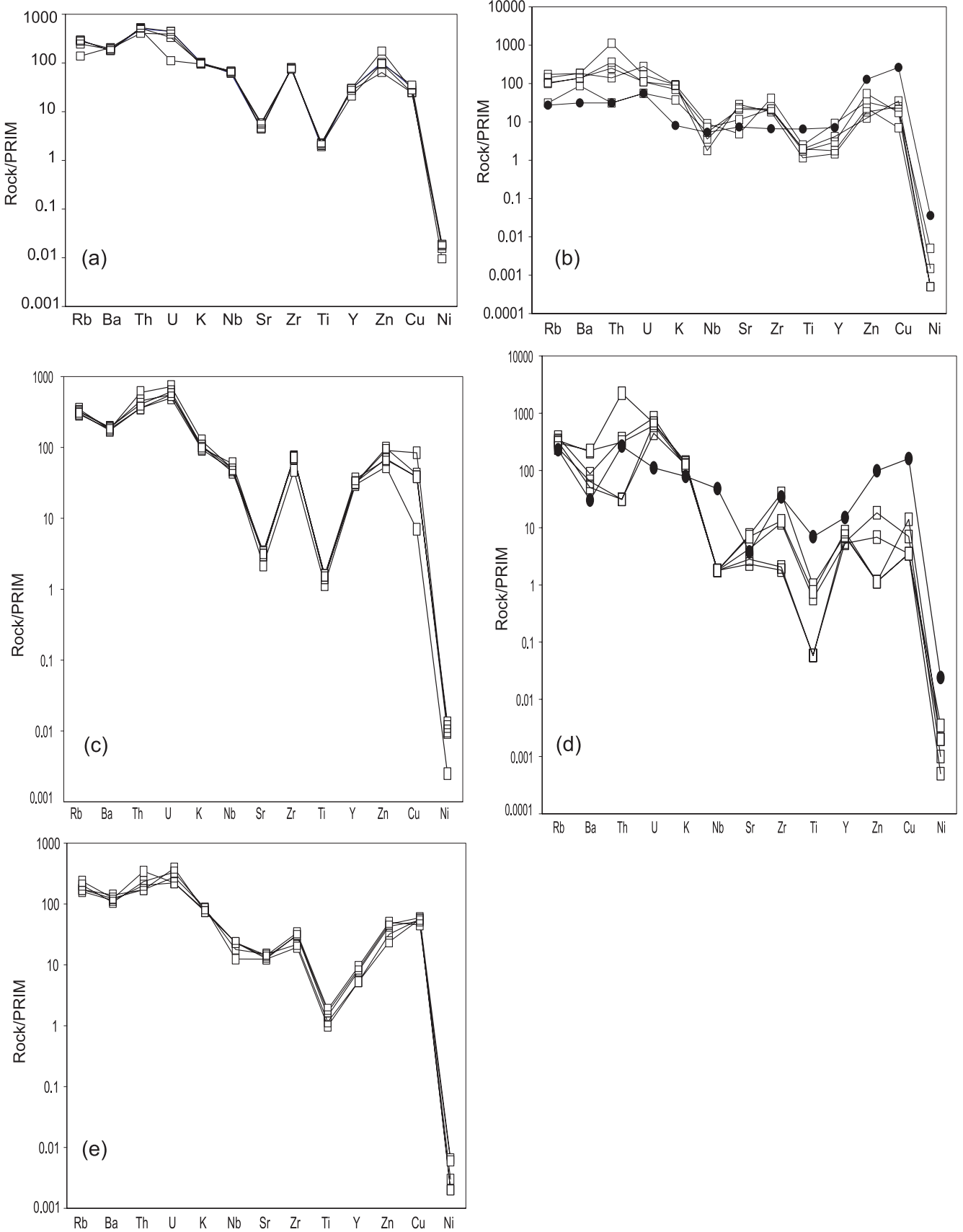


Figure 9. Multi-element spider plot of the granitoids. A to E for the respective granitoids. For B and D granitoids, the relictic enclaves are also plotted. Symbols: open square for granitoids and solid circle for the enclaves.

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