

## Fluorophlogopite and fluortremolite in Adirondack marbles and calculated C–O–H–F fluid compositions<sup>1</sup>

J. W. VALLEY

*Department of Geology  
Rice University, Houston, Texas 77001*

E. U. PETERSEN, E. J. ESSENE

*Department of Geological Sciences  
The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109*

AND J. R. BOWMAN

*Department of Geology and Geophysics  
The University of Utah  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112*

### Abstract

Fluorophlogopites (up to  $XF = 0.96$ ) and fluortremolites (up to  $XF = 0.82$ ) have been found in Grenville marbles near Balmat, New York. In these minerals high fluorine contents correlate inversely with iron solid solution, but do not appear to affect the stable isotope fractionation of hydrogen.

The substitution of fluorine for hydroxyl in micas and amphiboles is partly responsible for stabilizing hydrous minerals in the granulite facies marbles of the Adirondacks. The importance of this effect can be calculated from thermochemical data and a knowledge of F/OH distribution in natural assemblages. Phlogopite concentrates fluorine relative to tremolite. The F/OH distribution coefficient does not vary with metamorphic grade but differs significantly in the most F-rich sample from the other samples. Application of volatilization equilibria in marbles without consideration of possible fluorine substitution can lead to large errors in estimated pressures, temperatures and fluid compositions.

The fugacities of eight C–O–H–F fluid components are restricted by the assemblage fluorophlogopite + calcite + quartz + graphite. At 650°C, 6 kbar, the estimated range in these values is:  $\log f_{H_2O} = 2.47$  to 3.37,  $\log f_{CO_2} = 4.52$  to 4.22,  $\log f_{CH_4} = 0.25$  to 2.35,  $\log f_{CO} = 2.07$  to 1.92,  $\log f_{H_2} = 0.34$  to 1.39,  $\log f_{O_2} = -18.01$  to  $-18.31$ ,  $\log f_{HF} = -1.27$  to  $-0.37$  and  $\log f_{F_2} = -34.19$  to  $-33.43$ .  $H_2O$  and  $CO_2$  were the dominant fluid components in these graphitic marbles and  $CH_4$  was minor. Calculations of many oxidation–fluorination equilibria ( $f_{F_2}$  vs.  $f_{O_2}$ ) for common calcsilicate minerals support these values of  $f_{F_2}$  and  $f_{O_2}$ . The inferred  $f_{O_2}$  is within 0.5 log unit of the QFM buffer, near that commonly inferred for other Adirondacks marbles. Minimum values of  $\log f_{F_2}$  are  $-35.0$  for end-member fluorophlogopite,  $-34.4$  for end-member fluortremolite and  $-34.1$  for norbergite plus fluortremolite in calcite marbles at these  $P$  and  $T$ . Such values of  $f_{F_2}$  may not be unusual suggesting that fluorophlogopite and fluortremolite could be relatively common rock-forming minerals in iron-poor marbles.

The mineral assemblage fluortremolite + fluorophlogopite + diopside + calcite + quartz + graphite and fluortremolite + calcite + graphite + norbergite restrict  $\Delta G_{923}^{\circ}$  (fluortremolite) to  $-10,378 \pm 11$  kJoules relative to available free energy data for the other phases.

### Introduction

Fluorine-rich micas and amphiboles may be more common than is generally recognized (Petersen *et*

*al.*, 1982). Vast amounts of chemical data on micas and amphiboles have been produced by electron microprobe, but many have not included fluorine because of the relative difficulty of analysis. Recent advances in crystal spectrometers (curved TAP analyzer crystals, ultra thin detector windows, and

<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 373 from The Mineralogical Laboratory, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

a high operating vacuum) make fluorine analysis routine by microprobe, although longer counting periods are still required and fluorine is not accessible by most energy dispersive systems.

In this paper we report analyses of fluorophlogopites (up to Fph<sub>96</sub>) and fluortremolites (up to Ftr<sub>82</sub>) from siliceous marbles of the Adirondack Mountains, New York. We have calculated the composition of metamorphic fluids that were buffered by assemblages containing these minerals in order to determine whether unusual fluid conditions are required for their stability and formation, or conversely, whether these minerals might actually be relatively common but as yet unrecognized.

### Occurrence and associations

The N.W. Adirondack Lowlands of New York were metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies (Buddington, 1939) during the 1.0 b.y. Grenville Orogeny. Recent estimates yield  $6.5 \pm 1$  kbar and  $650 \pm 30^\circ\text{C}$  for the peak of metamorphism at Balmat (Brown *et al.*, 1978; Bohlen *et al.*, 1980). Because metamorphic grade varies gradually in the Adirondacks (Bohlen *et al.*, 1980) all samples for this study were collected from within 12 km of Balmat and are believed to have been metamorphosed near these conditions.

The samples for this study are from siliceous marbles which are common in the Adirondack Lowlands (Engel and Engel, 1953). Sample GOV 50-2 is from Hammond Quadrangle, 3.6 km ENE of Somerville on Rt. 11 (12 km W. of Balmat). It consists of fluorophlogopite, tremolite, diopside, calcite, quartz, graphite, scapolite, plagioclase, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and fluorapatite. A second generation of tremolite occurs as rims on diopside and minor dolomite is concentrated at calcite grain boundaries. These last two minerals are inferred to be retrograde by Valley and Essene (1980a) for chemical and textural reasons. Sample BMT-1 is from the 900-foot level of the Balmat No. 3 mine (Lower Gleason Orebody). It consists of fluorophlogopite, fluortremolite, calcite and norbergite. Minor graphite, pyrite, fluorapatite and sphalerite are also present as well as minor retrograde dolomite concentrated at calcite grain boundaries.

### Chemical analyses

Fluorophlogopite, fluortremolite and norbergite were analyzed for 12 major and minor elements by electron microprobe (Table 1) as described in Peter-

sen *et al.* (1982). Because total iron amounted to less than 0.54 weight percent (calculated as FeO) in all minerals analyzed in this study, the ferric/ferrous ratio was not determined directly, but was inferred from normalization about cations (Valley and Essene, 1980a).

Hydrogen was directly determined in four samples using the extraction lines at the University of Utah light stable isotope laboratory. Between 80 and 300 mg of mineral separate were thermally decomposed *in vacuo* at  $1500^\circ\text{C}$  and evolved gases were converted to H<sub>2</sub> by reaction with uranium at  $800^\circ\text{C}$ . Contaminants were condensed with a liquid N<sub>2</sub> trap and H<sub>2</sub> was measured manometrically. The purity and stable isotope ratio of the evolved H<sub>2</sub> was measured using a standard gas-ratio mass spectrometer. The calculated values for H<sub>2</sub>O agree very well with the measured values (Table 1) except in GOV 50-2 where it was impossible to obtain a pure separate of fluortremolite and the sample contained approximately 10% of anhydrous impurity making the measured H<sub>2</sub>O content low, but not affecting the stable isotope ratio.

### Fe-F avoidance

The principle of Fe<sup>2+</sup>-F avoidance, that Fe-rich silicates require higher  $f\text{F}_2$  to stabilize a given XF than Mg-rich silicates, has been demonstrated in studies of mineral compositions (Ekström, 1972; Allen, 1976; Zaw and Clark, 1978; Valley and Essene, 1980a), examined by structural analyses (Cameron, 1971; Hazen and Burnham, 1973), and investigated experimentally (Troll and Gilbert, 1972; Munoz and Ludington, 1974). These observations have been accounted for by stronger Mg-F bonds than Fe<sup>2+</sup>-F bonds (Ramberg, 1952) and more recently by crystal field theory (Rosenberg and Foit, 1977). Our fluorine-rich minerals have little or no iron (Table 1) which may in part account for their high XF. Analyses of other fluorine end-member micas and amphiboles usually show high magnesium, although hastingsites, arfvedsonites and biotites with high iron may also contain high fluorine (Petersen *et al.*, 1982).

### Hydrogen isotopes

The  $\delta\text{D}$  values of three hydrous silicates from this study vary from  $-62$  to  $-87$  permil (SMOW) (Table 1), consistent with previous analyses of hydrous minerals from the Adirondacks (Valley and O'Neil, 1981). As there can only have been negligible

Table 1. Chemical and isotopic analyses of fluorphlogopite, fluortremolite, and norbergite

	F phlog GOV 50-2	F phlog BMT 1	Trem GOV 50-2	Trem (rim) GOV 50-2	F trem BMT 1	Norb BMT 1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	41.68	44.34	57.05	59.12	59.30	29.78
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.68	≤0.05	0.14	≤0.05	≤0.05	0.10
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12.34	11.47	2.27	0.70	0.26	≤0.05
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00
FeO*	0.54	0.07	0.46	0.00	≤0.05	≤0.05
MnO	0.09	≤0.05	0.07	0.08	≤0.05	≤0.05
MgO	27.41	27.36	24.16	24.40	24.58	59.75
CaO	≤0.05	0.07	13.48	13.60	12.03	0.17
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.39	0.45	0.95	0.27	2.07	nd
K <sub>2</sub> O	10.73	10.44	0.43	0.09	0.61	nd
BaO	nd	1.58	nd	nd	≤0.05	nd
H <sub>2</sub> O*	1.80	0.25	1.37	1.51	0.40	0.41
H <sub>2</sub> O**	1.89	nd	1.09†††	nd	0.50	0.36
F	5.06	8.53	1.83	1.54	3.84	17.86
Cl	0.06	0.05	0.03	≤0.02	≤0.02	≤0.02
SUM†	98.64	100.94	101.47	101.07	101.47	101.55
Si	2.973	3.145	7.761	7.932	8.010	1.000
Al	1.027	0.855	0.239	0.068	0.000	0.000
Al	0.011	0.104	0.135	0.043	0.041	≤0.005
Ti	0.036	≤0.005	0.014	≤0.005	≤0.005	0.006
Fe <sup>3+</sup> *	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.041	0.000	0.000
Fe <sup>2+</sup> *	0.032	0.004	0.051	0.000	≤0.003	≤0.003
Mn	0.005	≤0.005	0.008	0.009	≤0.005	≤0.005
Mg	2.915	2.891	4.801	4.880	4.948	2.990
Ca	≤0.003	0.005	1.965	1.955	1.741	0.006
Na	0.054	0.061	0.255	0.070	0.543	nd
K	0.977	0.945	0.076	0.015	0.105	nd
Ba	nd	0.010	nd	nd	≤0.005	nd
F	1.141	1.914	0.784	0.652	1.638	1.897
OH*	0.859	0.084	1.216	1.348	0.352	0.091
Cl	0.007	0.002	0.008	≤0.005	0.005	nd
O	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.012*
F/(F + OH)††	0.57	0.96	0.39	0.33	0.82	0.96
δD (SMOW)	-62‰	nd	-67‰	nd	-87‰	nd

\*calculated; \*\*measured; †adjusted for F, Cl, OH, Fe<sup>3+</sup>; ††using calculated values; †††samples included 10% anhydrous impurity; nd-not determined.

amounts of CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub> or HF in equilibrium with these samples (see the following sections and Table 2) H<sub>2</sub>O was the dominant H-bearing fluid component and its isotopic ratio is reflected by these analyses. These values provide no clear evidence as to the source of the metamorphic fluids in these few samples, but hydrogen isotopic values may provide

a basis for mass-balance calculations of the magnitude and direction of fluid flow.

The five permil difference in δD between coexisting fluortremolite and fluorphlogopite in sample GOV 50-2 (ΔFtr - Fph = -5‰) is consistent with the hydrogen isotope fractionation predicted from OH end-member minerals by Suzuoki and Epstein

Table 2. The range in C-O-H-F fluid fugacities (in bars) buffered by the assemblage fluorophlogopite ( $XF = 0.57$ ) + calcite + quartz + graphite at 650°C, 6.0 kbar (specimen GOV 50-2)

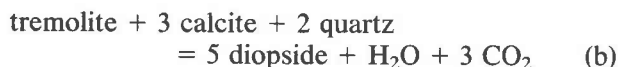
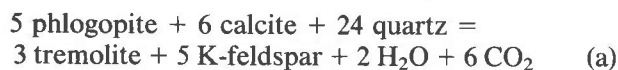
$XH_2O$	0.07	0.54
$\log f_{H_2O}$	2.47	3.37
$\log f_{CO_2}$	4.52	4.22
$\log f_{CH_4}$	0.25	2.35
$\log f_{CO}$	2.07	1.92
$\log f_{H_2}$	0.34	1.39
$\log f_{O_2}$	-18.01	-18.31
$\log f_{HF}$	-1.27	-0.37
$\log f_{F_2}$	-34.19	-33.43
$\log f_{SO_2}$	-2.33	-2.63
$\log f_{H_2S}$	1.87	2.92

(1976). This supports their conclusion that hydrogen isotope fractionation is controlled by octahedral cation substitutions, especially Fe. It further suggests that H/D fractionation is independent of  $XF$  in these minerals.

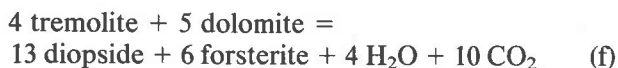
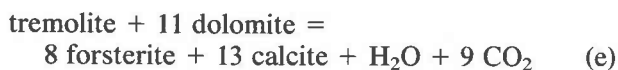
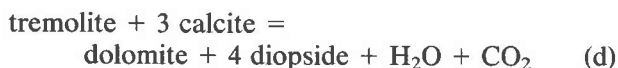
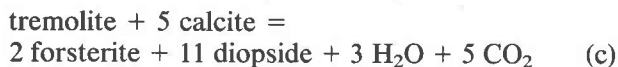
#### Stability of fluorine-rich phlogopite and tremolite

##### $P$ - $T$ - $XCO_2$

Reactions that restrict the stabilities of hydroxylphlogopite and tremolite in marbles have been experimentally calibrated (Skippen, 1971; Hoschek, 1973; Hewitt, 1975; Slaughter *et al.*, 1975; Metz, 1976; Kase and Metz, 1977; Metz *et al.*, 1977; and Puhan, 1978). In quartz-saturated calcitic marbles such as are common in the Adirondacks (including GOV 50-2), the upper stabilities of phlogopite and tremolite are controlled by the reactions:



In the absence of quartz the upper stability of tremolite is controlled by reaction with carbonate alone:



In reactions such as (b) through (f) where fluorine substitutes into only one reactant mineral, it ex-

tends the stability of that mineral (*i.e.*, tremolite) to higher temperatures. However, in reactions such as (a), where fluorine can substitute into both reactants and products, equilibrium will be shifted to higher or to lower temperatures depending on the partitioning of fluorine between the two minerals. Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of this shift are made by Valley and Essene (1980a) for buffered Adirondack assemblages including GOV 50-2.

For very fluorine-rich minerals such calculations are presently hampered by the lack of calibrated activity *versus* composition data. Valley and Essene (1980a) estimated activities by an ideal ionic model, noting the possible uncertainties:

$$a_{\text{Trem}} = (XCa^{M4})^2 \cdot (XMg^{M1,2,3})^5 \cdot (XOH)^2$$

$$a_{\text{Phlog}} = (XK) \cdot (XMg)^3 \cdot (XOH)^2$$

Using these estimated activities, the direction and importance of the shift in hydrous-mineral stability due to fluorine substitution can be approximated from a general knowledge of the fluorine distribution between reactants and products. A more accurate calculation of this effect will be possible once  $a$ - $X$  relations are experimentally calibrated for these minerals.

The distribution of F/OH has been studied in natural amphibole-mica assemblages (Godfrey, 1962; Carmichael, 1970; Ekström, 1972; Berg, 1975; Parry and Jacobs, 1975; Allen, 1976; Rice, 1980; Valley and Essene, 1980a; Kearns *et al.*, 1980) and in experimental products (Munoz and Eugster, 1969; Munoz and Ludington, 1974, 1977; Ludington and Munoz, 1975; Westrich, 1977, 1978; Duffy and Greenwood, 1979). For twelve tremolite-phlogopite assemblages from Grenville marbles (Berg, 1975; Allen, 1976; Valley and Essene, 1980a) it is found that  $K_{D_{\text{Tr/Ph}}}^{F/OH} = 0.39$  to 0.68 (mean = 0.53) (Figure 1).

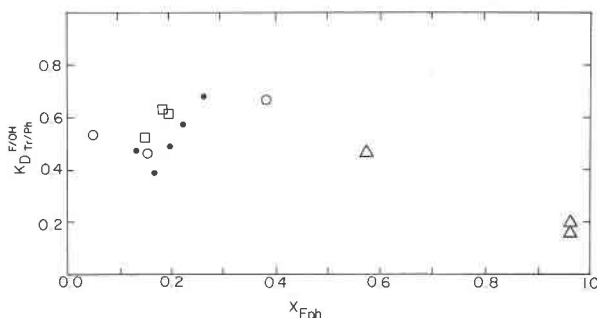


Fig. 1.  $K_{D_{\text{Tr/Ph}}}^{F/OH}$  versus  $X_{Fph}$  for high-grade regionally metamorphosed minerals from Grenville marbles. Data are taken from  $\Delta$  this study,  $\square$  Valley and Essene (1980a),  $\bullet$  Allen (1976), and  $\circ$  Berg (1975).

This is slightly lower than the more variable results of Ekström (1972) who found  $K_D = 0.30$ – $1.20$  (mean =  $0.67$ ) for 40 Ca-amphiboles and biotites.

Ekström showed that the distribution coefficient,  $K_D^{F/OH} = (XF/XOH)_{Amph}/(XF/XOH)_{Biot}$ , correlated positively with metamorphic grade. However, it appears that cation substitutions are a more important controlling factor on  $K_D$  than temperature. Rice (1980) showed such a compositional effect on 16 Ca amphibole–phlogopite assemblages where the distribution coefficient correlates strongly with  $Al^{IV}$  substitution in amphiboles. This effect may not actually be controlled by tetrahedral cations, but rather it may be the result of the coupled octahedral substitutions that are required to charge balance  $Al^{IV}$ . In both mica and amphibole the hydroxyl site is bonded directly to octahedral sites making such an effect plausible.

The likelihood of a compositional effect on the F/OH distribution coefficient makes the near end-member, Grenville tremolite–phlogopite assemblages more significant as they show very little solid solution other than fluorine for hydroxyl. In these assemblages no correlation of  $K_D$  is found with metamorphic grade which is estimated to vary from 4 kbar,  $475^\circ\text{C}$  in the Southern Hastings–Haliburton Basin to 8 kbar,  $750^\circ\text{C}$  in the Central Adirondacks (Allen, 1976; Valley and Essene, 1980b).

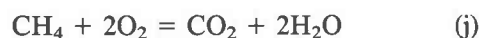
The  $K_D$  determined for BMT-1 is significantly lower than that for less fluorine-rich assemblages. This is shown in Figure 1 where  $K_D$  is plotted against  $XF$  in phlogopite for Grenville mineral pairs with less than  $0.5 Al^{VI}$  per  $8 Si^{IV}$  in tremolite (the possible effect on  $K_D$  due to this amount of  $Al^{VI}$  variation is inferred to be less than  $\pm 0.05$ ). The Grenville  $K_D$ 's range from  $0.39$  to  $0.67$  except for BMT-1 which is  $0.16$  (from the measured OH value for fluorotremolite) or  $.20$  (using the OH value inferred by probe analysis). No direct measurement of the OH content in fluorophlogopite in BMT-1 could be made because of the small grain size and the scarcity of crystals which made separation of the necessary 200–400 mg of sample difficult.

Rice (1980) reports  $K_D$ 's for six tremolite–phlogopite pairs with  $Al^{IV}$  less than  $0.5$  from the Marysville aureole. These  $K_D$ 's range from  $0.45$  to  $0.50$  for phlogopites with  $0.5$  to  $1.5$  wt.% F (Rice's  $K_D$ 's are inverted to correspond to those used here). These contact metamorphic values fall within the zone of Grenville  $K_D$ 's in Figure 1 further supporting the premise that mineral chemistry and not metamorphic grade is the dominant control of F/OH partitioning.

Assemblages of phlogopite + calcite + quartz and tremolite + calcite + quartz are common in the amphibolite and granulite facies terranes of the Adirondacks (Valley and Essene, 1980a) and the Hudson Highlands (Kearns *et al.*, 1980). Independent geothermometry in both areas indicates that hydroxyl phlogopite and tremolite should be unstable in these assemblages relative to the high-temperature assemblages in reactions (a) and (b). Both sets of authors attribute this to fluorine substitution, but there is significant disagreement as to the magnitude of this effect. Valley and Essene's calculated shifts for analyzed buffering assemblages are all less than  $+30^\circ\text{C}$  for reaction (b) ( $XF_{Amph} \leq 0.44$ ), but Kearns *et al.*, (p. 562) propose shifts of "about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ " for amphiboles of similar composition even though, as they point out, this is greatly in excess of calculated results of Moore and Kerrick (1976). Kearns *et al.* base their arguments on geothermometry that yields  $836^\circ\text{C}$  for their rocks. In fact, our calculation of reaction (b) using the computer program EQUIL (Valley and Essene, 1980a) and experimental data (Skippen, 1971; Slaughter *et al.*, 1975) produces an even larger discrepancy yielding a value for the upper stability of tremolite ( $XF = 0$ ) + calcite + quartz at  $685^\circ\text{C}$ , 8 kbar, over  $150^\circ\text{C}$  below Kearns *et al.*'s postulated metamorphic temperature of  $836^\circ\text{C}$ . Much of this discrepancy may be due to errors in geothermometry. Kearns *et al.* (1980) report temperatures from calcite-dolomite solvus geothermometry using bulk chemical analysis of calcite (Kearns, 1977). The analysis may have been affected by primary dolomite with calcite resulting in erroneously high temperatures. Thus we believe that field evidence favors a more moderate influence of fluorine, extending the stabilities of hydrous phases in accord with our calculations.

#### C–O–H–F fluid compositions

The presence of graphite in GOV 50-2 allows fluid buffering equilibria to be calculated defining the fugacities of the fluid components in the system C–O–H. Four independent reactions can be written relating the six most significant fluid components:



At fixed pressure and temperature the equilibrium constants for these reactions can be calculated from

knowledge of the Gibbs energies of each fluid (Robie *et al.*, 1979) thus defining the fugacity ratios of the fluid components. Simultaneous solution of the four reactions (g-j) in six unknowns yields a divariant system (French, 1966; Ohmoto and Kerrick, 1977). This system becomes univariant if it is additionally assumed that:

$$P_{\text{Total}} = P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{CH}_4} + P_{\text{CO}} + P_{\text{H}_2} + P_{\text{O}_2} \quad (\text{k})$$

and fugacity coefficients can be estimated for each fluid. The stability of the assemblage phlogopite + calcite + quartz + tremolite + K-feldspar removes the last degree of freedom through reaction (a) making the graphite-bearing assemblage invariant.

Sample GOV 50-2 does not contain K-feldspar, but the product  $(f\text{H}_2\text{O})(f\text{CO}_2)^3$  is still tightly restricted at 650°C and 6 kbar. When the effect of mineral solid solutions in GOV 50-2 are modelled for reaction (a), equilibrium is shifted to higher temperature slightly relaxing these restrictions on  $f\text{CO}_2$  and  $f\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , but even when a large upwards shift of +40°C is assumed, the ratio  $(\text{H}_2\text{O})/(\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2)$  must still lie between 0.54 and 0.07. These limits are calculated from the experimental reversal of Hoschek (1973) at 6 kbar 620°,  $X\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.44$ ,  $X\text{CO}_2 = 0.56$  in the presence of a binary  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{CO}_2$  fluid. The use of an experimental reversal at intermediate  $X\text{H}_2\text{O}$  minimizes any possible error due to non-ideal mixing of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$ . Thus, if hydrostatic pressures are 6 kbar, if a shift in equilibria of +40°C is assumed and if no restriction is placed on the presence of additional C-O-H fluid components, then these experiments yield:

$$\log ((f\text{H}_2\text{O})^2(f\text{CO}_2)^6) = 32.07 \quad (1)$$

at 650°C, 6 kbar. The equality sign becomes "greater than" for the assemblage in GOV 50-2. If a smaller shift in equilibria is assumed or if calculations are based on the experiments of Hewitt (1975), then  $X\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is even more tightly constrained.

At 650°C, 6 kbar reactions (g) through (k) yield:

$$6000 = P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{CH}_4} + P_{\text{CO}} + P_{\text{H}_2} + P_{\text{O}_2} \quad (\text{m})$$

$$\log \frac{f\text{CO}_2}{f\text{O}_2} = 22.53 \quad (\text{n})$$

$$\log \frac{f\text{CO}_2}{f\text{CO}(f\text{O}_2)^{1/2}} = 11.45 \quad (\text{o})$$

$$\log \frac{f\text{H}_2\text{O}}{f\text{H}_2(f\text{O}_2)^{1/2}} = 11.13 \quad (\text{p})$$

$$\log \frac{f\text{CO}_2(f\text{H}_2\text{O})^2}{f\text{CH}_4(f\text{O}_2)^2} = 45.29 \quad (\text{q})$$

Fugacity coefficients used in our calculations are:  $\gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.760$  (Burnham *et al.*, 1969),  $\gamma_{\text{CO}_2} = 5.89$  (Ryzhenko and Volkov, 1971; Wall and Burnham, unpublished) and  $\gamma_{\text{CH}_4} = 8.66$  (Ryzhenko and Volkov, 1971) relative to a 1 bar,  $T$  standard state. Although fugacity coefficients for  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  are estimated by Ryzhenko and Volkov (1971) we have simplified this calculation by assuming ideality ( $\gamma = 1$ ) for these components in reaction (m). The results of these calculations show low  $P(\text{CO})$ ,  $P(\text{H}_2)$  and  $P(\text{O}_2)$  justifying this simplification. It will be shown that other fluid components such as  $\text{HF}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , not in the C-O-H system, diluted the metamorphic fluids in these rocks, but that their partial pressures were insignificant (even if  $\gamma \ll 1$ ) relative to 6000 bars in equation (m) and thus they may be safely disregarded in this calculation. The  $\Delta G_{923}^\circ$  (formation) for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{CO}$  are from Robie *et al.* (1979) and compressibility of graphite is from Birch (1966). The equilibrium constants thus calculated for equations (n) through (q) are in excellent agreement with those of Ohmoto and Kerrick (1977). The simultaneous solution of equations (1) through (q) yields two values for each gas fugacity, when an inequality is substituted in equation (1). These values define the permissible ranges in fugacity (Table 2, Figs. 2 and 3) for the metamorphic fluid buffered by GOV 50-2.

Although the limits on  $X\text{H}_2\text{O}$  set by reaction (a) and GOV 50-2 are broad, they allow a range in fluid fugacities to be calculated that is quite restrictive when expressed in log units (Table 2). The log of oxygen fugacity ranges only from -18.01 to -18.31, at or slightly below, the quartz-magnetite-fayalite buffer, similar to values of  $f\text{O}_2$  estimated by Bohlen and Essene (1977) for Adirondack orthogneisses from coexisting magnetite + ilmenite.

It is significant that in this  $f\text{O}_2$  range,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  are the only major fluid components. Although the log  $f\text{CH}_4$  ranges from 0.25 to 2.35 this corresponds to a maximum partial pressure of methane of 26 bars due to its large non-ideality ( $\gamma = 8.66$ ). Thus, methane that might be expected to be dominant in a graphite-bearing rock accounts for less than 0.5 percent of the fluid phase. Similar estimates are derived from other phlogopite + calcite +

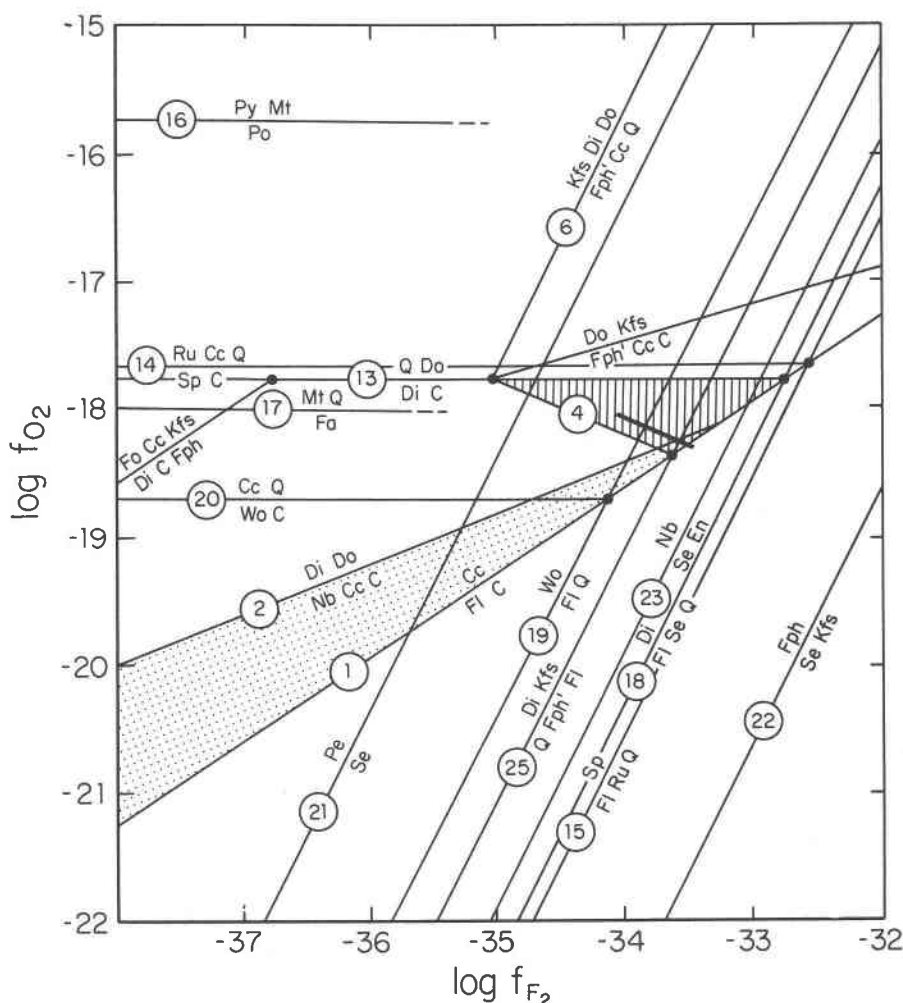
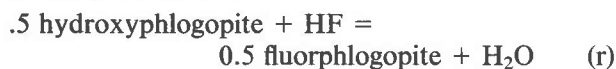


Fig. 2.  $fO_2 - fF_2$  diagram for selected silicate-oxide-fluoride reactions at 650°C and 6 kbar. Mineral abbreviations, free energy and volume data are given in Table 4. The abbreviation Fph' indicates a reduced activity of Fph with  $XF = 0.57$ . Numbers next to mineral abbreviations refer to reactions in Table 3. The heavy bar is the range of C-O-H-F fluid compositions shown in Table 2. The striped area is the stability field of the GOV 50-2 assemblage and the heavy stipple is the stability field of the BMT-1 assemblage.

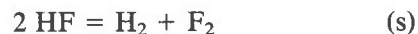
quartz + graphite assemblages (Valley and Essene, 1980a) in both the amphibolite and granulite facies of the Adirondacks. The common assumption that in marbles  $P$  (lithostatic) =  $P$  ( $H_2O$ ) +  $P$  ( $CO_2$ ) is supported as approximately correct for these assemblages, but this assumption should still always be evaluated in graphitic samples.

The fugacity of HF and  $F_2$  can also be estimated for sample GOV 50-2 (Table 2). Fluorine-hydroxyl exchange experiments (Munoz and Ludington, 1974; Ludington and Munoz, 1975) allow the ratio  $fH_2O/fHF$  to be fixed at a given  $P$ ,  $T$  through the exchange reaction:



if the activity of each phlogopite component is well

approximated by the mole fraction. Values of  $fF_2$  can then be calculated through the reaction:



using  $\Delta G_f^\circ(HF)$  data (Stull and Prophet, 1971) and the calculated values of  $fH_2O$  and  $fH_2$  (Table 2).

Pyrite and pyrrhotite in GOV 50-2 fix  $fS_2$  at  $10^{-2.06}$  bars (Table 4) and permit the calculation of  $fSO_2$  and  $fH_2S$  through the relations

$$.5 S_2 + O_2 = SO_2 \quad \log \frac{fSO_2}{fO_2(fS_2)^{1/2}} = 16.71 \quad (t)$$

$$.5 S_2 + H_2 = .5 H_2S \quad \log \frac{(fH_2S)^{1/2}}{fH_2(fS_2)^{1/2}} = 2.57 \quad (u)$$

giving the results shown in Table 2.

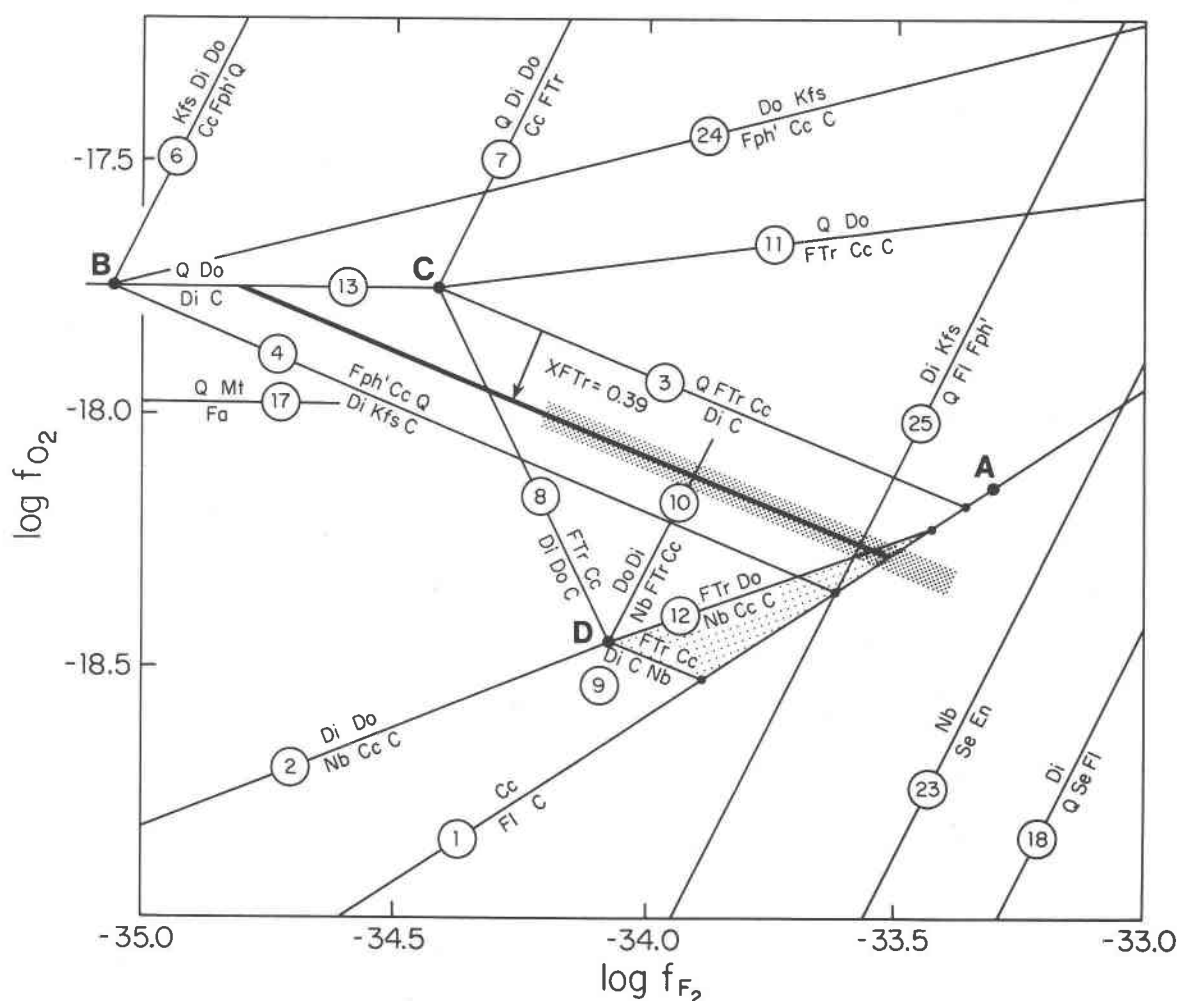


Fig. 3.  $fO_2 - fF_2$  diagram, enlargement of a portion of Figure 2, showing fluortremolite-bearing reactions. Reactions 14, 15, 19 are omitted from the diagram for clarity. The stippled bar is the range of C-O-H-F fluid compositions shown in Table 2 and the open stipple is the stability field of BMT-1 assemblage.

### $fO_2$ versus $fF_2$

An alternate, independent check on the values of  $fO_2$  and  $fF_2$  of Table 2 is provided by the calculation of fluoridation-oxidation equilibria involving calcsilicate minerals. Important reactions and those involving the minerals in this study are listed in Table 3, and the relevant thermodynamic data are given in Table 4. The position of these reactions in  $fO_2 - fF_2$  space (Figures 2 and 3) are calculated from the relation:

$$\Delta G_T^P = \Delta G_T^\circ + \Delta V_s \Delta P + RT \ln K$$

where  $\Delta G$  is the Gibbs free energy and  $\Delta V_s$  is volume change of reaction (for solid phases only) and  $K$  is the equilibrium constant. The assumption  $V_{298}^\circ = V_{923}^{6000}$  has negligible effect on the placement of equilibria. Uncertainties quoted by Robie *et al.*

(1979) for  $\Delta G$  (formation) generally correspond to uncertainties in equilibria of less than one-half log unit.

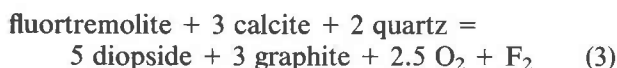
The heavy line in Figure 2 and stippled band in Figure 3 outline the range in the  $fO_2$  and  $fF_2$  given in Table 2 for GOV 50-2. To avoid crowding, all the fluorophlogopite (Fph') reactions are for reduced activities ( $XF = 0.57$ , GOV 50-2). The range of values predicted by fluoridation-oxidation equilibria are consistent (Figure 2) with the values given by fluid composition calculations. In the absence of fluortremolite only upper limits of  $fO_2$  and  $fF_2$  can be fixed for the norbergite bearing assemblage (BMT-1) (Figure 2). The range of values permitted lies within the wedge (stippled field) bounded by the calcite fluoridation reaction (1) and the dolomite + diopside fluoridation reaction (2).



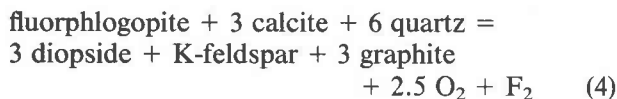
Table 3. Fluoridation-oxidation reactions

- (1)  $\text{Fl} + \text{C} + 1.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Cc} + \text{F}_2$
- (2)  $2 \text{ Nb} + 6 \text{ Cc} + 4 \text{ C} + 5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Di} + 5 \text{ Do} + 2 \text{ F}_2$
- (3)  $\text{Ftr} + 3 \text{ Cc} + 2 \text{ Q} = 5 \text{ Di} + 3 \text{ C} + 2.5 \text{ O}_2 + \text{F}_2$
- (4)  $3 \text{ Di} + 3 \text{ C} + \text{Kfs} + 2.5 \text{ O}_2 + \text{F}_2 = \text{Fph} + 3 \text{ Cc} + 6 \text{ Q}$
- (5)  $\text{Po} + 0.5 \text{ S}_2 = \text{Py}$
- (6)  $6 \text{ Q} + 2 \text{ Fph} + 6 \text{ Cc} + \text{O}_2 = 3 \text{ Di} + 3 \text{ Do} + 2 \text{ Kfs} + 2 \text{ F}_2$
- (7)  $2 \text{ Ftr} + 6 \text{ Cc} + \text{O}_2 = 2 \text{ Q} + 7 \text{ Di} + 3 \text{ Do} + 2 \text{ F}_2$
- (8)  $4 \text{ Di} + \text{C} + \text{Do} + 0.5 \text{ O}_2 + \text{F}_2 = \text{Ftr} + 3 \text{ Cc}$
- (9)  $19 \text{ Di} + 9 \text{ C} + 2 \text{ Nb} + 7.5 \text{ O}_2 + 3 \text{ F}_2 = 5 \text{ Ftr} + 9 \text{ Cc}$
- (10)  $2 \text{ Nb} + 4 \text{ Ftr} + 18 \text{ Cc} + 3 \text{ O}_2 = 17 \text{ Di} + 9 \text{ Do} + 6 \text{ F}_2$
- (11)  $\text{Ftr} + 3 \text{ Cc} + 7 \text{ C} + 7.5 \text{ O}_2 = 8 \text{ Q} + 5 \text{ Do} + \text{F}_2$
- (12)  $8 \text{ Nb} + 21 \text{ Cc} + 17 \text{ C} + 20.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Ftr} + 19 \text{ Do} + 7 \text{ F}_2$
- (13)  $\text{Di} + 2 \text{ C} + 2 \text{ O}_2 = 2 \text{ Q} + \text{Do}$
- (14)  $\text{Sp} + \text{C} + \text{O}_2 = \text{Ru} + \text{Cc} + \text{Q}$
- (15)  $\text{Fl} + \text{Ru} + \text{Q} + 0.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Sp} + \text{F}_2$
- (16)  $3 \text{ Py} + \text{Mt} = 6 \text{ Po} + 2 \text{ O}_2$
- (17)  $3 \text{ Fa} + \text{O}_2 = 3 \text{ Q} + 2 \text{ Mt}$
- (18)  $2 \text{ Q} + \text{Fl} + \text{Se} + \text{O}_2 = \text{Di} + 2 \text{ F}_2$
- (19)  $\text{Q} + \text{Fl} + 0.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Wo} + \text{F}_2$
- (20)  $\text{Wo} + \text{C} + \text{O}_2 = \text{Q} + \text{Cc}$
- (21)  $\text{Se} + 0.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Pe} + \text{F}_2$
- (22)  $\text{Kfs} + 3 \text{ Se} + \text{O}_2 = \text{Fph} + 2 \text{ F}_2$
- (23)  $\text{En} + 2 \text{ Se} + 0.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Nb} + \text{F}_2$
- (24)  $\text{Fph} + 3 \text{ Cc} + 3 \text{ C} + 3.5 \text{ O}_2 = \text{Kfs} + 3 \text{ Do} + \text{F}_2$
- (25)  $6 \text{ Q} + \text{Fph} + 3 \text{ Fl} + 2 \text{ O}_2 = 3 \text{ Di} + \text{Kfs} + 4 \text{ F}_2$
- (26)  $\text{Di} + \text{C} + \text{Fph} + 1.5 \text{ O}_2 = 2 \text{ Fo} + \text{Cc} + \text{Kfs} + \text{F}_2$

A much more restricted range for  $f\text{O}_2$  and  $f\text{F}_2$  may be defined for the norbergite assemblage using fluortremolite-bearing reactions. Although the free energy of fluortremolite is not well known, it can be estimated from the mineral assemblage in our rocks. In Figure 3 it can be seen that reaction (3),



(for GOV 50-2) lies on the high  $f\text{O}_2$ -high  $f\text{F}_2$  side of reaction (4),



and within the shaded band when corrected for OH substitution. For a given value of  $f\text{O}_2$  and  $f\text{F}_2$  within this band, a free energy for fluortremolite may be calculated. The value for  $\Delta G_{923}^\circ$  (fluortremolite) is  $-10,382$  kJoules. Using this value we have calculated the position of other fluortremolite-bearing reactions (Figure 3). These reactions further restrict the range in values of  $f\text{F}_2$  and  $f\text{O}_2$  for both GOV 50-2 and BMT-1, and permit one to determine the minimum and maximum values of  $\Delta G_T^\circ$  (fluortremolite) which would still yield a phase diagram consistent with observed mineral assemblages.

The minimum value of the free energy of fluortremolite consistent with oxidation-fluoridation

equilibria in sample GOV 50-2 is obtained when reactions (3) and (4) coincide after correction for OH substitution. This value is  $-10,387$  kJoules which is only 5 kJoules lower than the value derived above using fluid composition calculations and slightly expands the limits of  $f\text{F}_2$  and  $f\text{O}_2$  for both rock assemblages. A maximum possible value for the free energy can be calculated on the basis of the assemblage in BMT-1. For the maximum value of  $-10,366$  kJoules the range in  $f\text{F}_2$  and  $f\text{O}_2$  defined by the mineral assemblage (stippled area in Figure 3) in BMT-1 becomes vanishingly small and shifts to point A (Figure 3). The range defined by the mineral assemblage in GOV 50-2 contracts considerably and is shifted slightly towards higher  $f\text{F}_2$  values; *i.e.*, a band whose endpoints are  $-17.75$ ,  $-33.89$  and  $-18.07$ ,  $-33.21$  ( $\log f\text{O}_2$ ,  $\log f\text{F}_2$ ).

The free energy of the fluortremolite determined here is lower than the free energy of hydroxytremolite. This is consistent with the observation in other micas, amphiboles, and apatites that the F end-

Table 4. Thermodynamic data for the calculation of Figures 2 and 3

Mineral	Symbol	Formula	$-\Delta G_{923}^\circ$ Kjoules	Refer- ence	$\Delta V_{298}^\circ$ joules/bar	Refer- ence
calcite	Cc	$\text{CaCO}_3$	969.4	1	3.6934	1
chondrodite	Ch	$\text{MgF}_2 \cdot 2\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$	4,588.4	2	10.732	2
diopside	Di	$\text{CaMgSi}_2\text{O}_6$	2,667.4	3, 4	6.609	1
dolomite	Do	$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	1,827.8	1	6.434	1
enstatite	En	$\text{MgSiO}_3$	1,279.3	5, 1	3.147	1
fayalite	Fa	$\text{Fe}_2\text{SiO}_4$	1,175.5	1	4.6390	1
fluorite	Fl	$\text{CaF}_2$	1,072.8	1	2.4542	1
f-phlogopite	Fph	$\text{KMg}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{F})_2$	5,340.2	1	14.637	1
f-tremolite	Ftr	$\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{F})_2$	10,382.4	5	27.048	6
forsterite	Fo	$\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$	1,801.8	7, 1	4.379	1
graphite	C	C	0	1	0.5298	1
lime	Lm	$\text{CaO}$	538.9	1	1.6764	1
magnetite	Mt	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$	812.2	1	4.4524	1
norbergite	Nb	$\text{MgF}_2 \cdot \text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$	2,776.5	2	6.3466	2
periclase	Pe	$\text{MgO}$	501.8	1	1.1248	1
pyrite	Py	$\text{FeS}_2$	116.4	1	2.3940	1
pyrrhotite	Po	$\text{FeS}$	101.7	1	1.8200	1
quartz	Q	$\text{SiO}_2$	743.5	1	2.2688	1
rutile	Ru	$\text{TiO}_2$	775.5	1	1.8820	1
sanidine	Kfs	$\text{KAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$	3,265.0	1	10.872	1
sellaite	Se	$\text{MgF}_2$	963.5	1	1.961	1
sphene	Sp	$\text{CaTiSiO}_5$	2,167.6	1	5.5650	1
tremolite	Tr	$\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$	10,114.7	1	27.292	1
wollastonite	Wo	$\text{CaSiO}_3$	1,373.6	8, 1	3.993	1

1 Robie et al. (1979)

2 Duffy and Greenwood (1979)

3 Navrotsky and Coons (1976)

4 Charlou et al. (1978)

5 Krupka et al. (1979)

6 This paper

7 Comeforo and Kohn (1954)

8 Robie, unpubd. (1980)

9 Krupka et al. (1980)

member of a OH-F solid solution series also has a lower free energy (relative to the elements).

Our determination of the Gibbs free energy for fluortremolite is 31 kJoules lower than that given by Westrich (in press). If the error bars on Westrich's values ( $\pm 25$  kJoules) and our error bars ( $-10,378 \pm 11$  kJoules) are included in the comparison there is actually a small range of overlap for the likely value of fluortremolite. Reasonable errors in activity coefficients could perhaps explain a difference of up to ten kJoules/mole. Because HF is a minor gas component, errors in its activity coefficient will not affect the properties of the other gas species nor the inferred  $fO_2$  and  $fF_2$ . Substantial disequilibrium in these rocks is not likely to be the cause for reasons already stated and because the incompatibilities required are apparently even more profound than such well known examples as quartz-cordierite or quartz-forsterite. Westrich (1978) does not discuss his heat of solution measurements for fluortremolite and we are unable to further evaluate his errors. We have used our calculated value for  $\Delta G_f^\circ(Ftr)$  in our calculations for the phase diagram given in Figure 3 because it generates topologies that are in better agreement with the observed assemblages in these rocks and with other assemblages common in marbles (Valley and Essene, 1980a).

Many common assemblages restrict  $fO_2$  and  $fF_2$  to within one log unit of the tightly constrained values calculated here for GOV 50-2 and BMT-1 (Figures 2, 3). Calcite + quartz  $\pm$  graphite is an ubiquitous Adirondack assemblage and although more than 30 granulite or amphibolite facies wollastonite occurrences have been examined (Valley and Essene, 1977), wollastonite has never been found with graphite. This limits  $fO_2$  to above reaction (20) at  $\log fO_2 = -18.7$  in Figure 2. In the wollastonite + calcite + quartz assemblages low  $fF_2$  is also indicated by reaction (19) in Figure 2. Sphene and diopside are likewise very common in Adirondack marbles. Either mineral in a graphitic calcite marble is restricted by reactions (15), (18), (14), (13), and the fluorination of calcite, reaction (1). Pyrrhotite with or without pyrite is also common in Adirondack marbles, but magnetite is only found in calc-silicate skarns at meta-igneous contacts. At the value of  $fS_2$  buffered by pyrite + pyrrhotite, magnetite can only be stable at higher  $fO_2$  than is calculated here (reaction 16). Thus magnetite is generally not stable with pyrite because  $fO_2$  is too low.

The close agreement between fluid compositions

calculated in two independent ways (C-O-H-F fluid equilibria and fluorination-oxidation equilibria) supports results of each calculation and indicates that the assumptions made here are reasonable and that the calculated value for the free energy of fluortremolite is consistent with natural mineral assemblages.

### Discussion

The reactions in Figure 3 place minimum values on  $fF_2$  in many marbles. The presence of end-member fluorophlogopite in siliceous marbles requires  $fF_2$  values greater than  $10^{-35.0}$  bars at 6 kbar, 650°C (invariant point B). End-member fluortremolite in calcitic marbles requires that  $fF_2$  be greater than  $10^{-34.4}$  bars (invariant point C). Norbergite in fluortremolite-bearing calcite marbles require  $fF_2$  values greater than  $10^{-34.1}$  bars (invariant point D). To the extent that the activities of fluorine end-member minerals can be modeled in tremolite, phlogopite and norbergite, the occurrence of these common minerals in calcite marbles permit minimum fluorine fugacities to be quantified. At present there are too few analyses for fluorine of hydrous minerals from iron-poor metasediments to determine if the values of  $fF_2$  in our rocks are anomalous or not. If not then fluorophlogopite and fluortremolite should be relatively common rock-forming minerals in many marbles.

The  $fO_2$  defined by the mineral assemblage in GOV 50-2 is essentially identical to that defined by the mineral assemblage in BMT-1 (Figure 3) and both are at or just below the QFM buffer. The presence of commonly occurring graphite in fluor-tremolite + calcite assemblages restricts  $fO_2$  values (by reactions (1), (8), (9), and (11)) to within 0.5 log units of QFM. The assemblage norbergite + fluor-tremolite + graphite in calcitic marbles restricts  $fO_2$  to slightly below QFM (Figure 3; stippled area) similar to values of  $fO_2$  found in Adirondack orthogneisses (Bohlen and Essene, 1977).

The availability of fluorine in marine sediments is ample to account for the compositions of the minerals analyzed in this study without necessarily requiring large-scale metasomatism. Limestones typically average 200 ppm F and may contain up to 1200 ppm, shales average 900 ppm F and phosphatic sandstones can contain 28,600 ppm F (Allmann and Kortnig, 1972). Most Adirondack marbles are actually metamorphosed marls with several percent of apatite and thus a pre-metamorphic composition of 1000 ppm F would seem normal. This would corre-

spend to a rock with 1% fluorophlogopite ( $XF = 1.0$ ) if no metamorphic concentration occurred. However, rocks with much higher concentrations of fluorine may also be accounted for by localized small-scale movements of metamorphic fluids containing HF.

The most fluorine-rich calc-silicate rock that we know of in the Adirondacks contains up to 5 wt.% F, but still a mass balance calculation of F is consistent with concentration by small scale fluid movements. The rock forms a 1 m thick zone at the contact of the marble xenolith at Cascade Slide with surrounding anorthosite and is comprised of up to 50% cuspidine ( $\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7\text{F}_2$ ) with 10.1 wt.% F coexisting with akermanite, monticellite, wollastonite, diopside and garnet (Valley and Essene, 1980b). No other F-bearing minerals of any quantitative importance occur in the  $30 \times 200$  m xenolith. The average content of the body is well below 1000 ppm if outcrop areas are in any way indicative of actual rock volumes. We do not favor this model to account for *all* fluorine-bearing minerals in the Adirondacks, but we wish to stress that the presence of the fluorine-rich minerals described here does not necessarily suggest that massive amounts of fluids have pervasively migrated through the terrane.

The calcite breakdown reaction in Figure 2 shows that the value of  $fF_2$  could not have been higher than  $10^{-33.1}$  in a carbonate-bearing rock at 6 kbar, 650°C, and QFM. The values of  $fF_2$  calculated by Bohlen and Essene (1978) that are several orders of magnitude higher than this are for fluorite-bearing orthogneisses in the Adirondacks and thus could not be sustained in a calcite marble. The presence of such high  $fF_2$  locally in Adirondack orthogneisses and the absence of fluorite-rich calc-silicate skarn replacing marble demonstrates complex fluid heterogeneities during amphibolite and granulite facies metamorphism. This argues against massive, pervasive fluid migration during metamorphism as large amounts of HF-bearing fluid movement across lithologic boundaries would tend to erase heterogeneities.

#### *Note added in proof:*

Imeokparia (1981, *Chemical Geology*, 32, 247–254) has reported partial analyses for F and Sn in biotites from tin-bearing granites including 10 biotites with  $0.5 < XF \leq 0.98$ . Although lack of complete analyses preclude proper ZAF corrections, these data indicate high fluorine concentra-

tions in iron-rich micas and suggest  $fF_2$  values higher than those calculated for Adirondack marbles. This further supports the petrologic importance of fluorine solid solutions.

#### Acknowledgments

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