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JGR Solid Earth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Key Points:

- A-type Qitianling magmas were produced at high temperature (>900 °C) and with initial $H_2O_{melt} \geq 4$ wt %
- Crystallization of Qitianling granites occurred at ≥ 300 –350 MPa, NNO -1.3 ± 0.5 , and near-solidus $H_2O_{melt} \geq 6.5$ –8.0 wt %
- Fractionation of the magmas occurred at or close to the level of final emplacement and crystallization

Supporting Information:

- Supporting Information S1

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Experimental Constraints on Intensive Crystallization Parameters and Fractionation in A-Type Granites: A Case Study on the Qitianling Pluton, South China

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Abstract Phase equilibrium experiments are essential for robustly and accurately constraining the intensive parameters of magma systems and their fractionation history, which is particularly true for A-type granites crystallized from H_2O -rich melts and at reducing conditions. Here, we constrain the crystallization conditions of the ferroan (A-type), Sn-mineralized Qitianling granite of South China, which formed during a major event of crustal formation and reorganization in the Mesozoic. To characterize the magma system conditions and fractionation, we have carried out a series of experiments on three representative, amphibole-bearing samples. The experiments were performed at 100–700 MPa (mainly at 200 and 300 MPa), at an fO_2 of $\sim NNO-1.3$ (1.3 log unit below the Ni-NiO buffer) or $\sim NNO+2.4$, at 660 to 900 °C, and at variable H_2O_{melt} (~ 3 –9 wt %). They show that the Qitianling magmas last crystallized at ≥ 300 –350 MPa, at a $H_2O_{melt} \geq 6.5$ –8.0 wt %, and that magmatic fO_2 was $\sim NNO-1.3 \pm 0.5$ at above-solidus conditions. Amphibole texture in the rocks suggests an early crystallization of this mineral, hence that water-rich (≥ 4 wt % H_2O in melt) conditions prevailed early during the magmatic evolution, prior to amphibole crystallization. At all investigated conditions, amphibole crystallization requires at least 5–6 wt % dissolved H_2O , being even absent in the more potassic composition. We interpret this as resulting from the elevated K_2O content of the investigated compositions that inhibits amphibole crystallization in metaluminous granitic systems. The experimental liquid line of descent obtained at 200–300 MPa mimics the geochemical trend expressed by the pluton suggesting that fractionation occurred in the upper crustal reservoir.

1. Introduction

Large-scale partial melting of the continental crust results from major geodynamic events such as subduction, continental collision, mantle plume impingement, or intracontinental rifting (Annen et al., 2006; Campbell & Griffiths, 1990; Defant & Drummond, 1990; Li & Li, 2007; Thompson & Connolly, 1995). Rocks exposed in South China provide an intriguing window into continental crust that has experienced extensive A-, I-, and S-type granite magmatism and associated ore deposit formation (Chen et al., 2013; Hua et al., 2005; Mao et al., 2010, 2013). Mesozoic (~ 66 –251 Ma) granitic rocks (sensu lato) make up a large proportion ($\sim 60\%$) of the exposed crust, with an overall exposure of $\sim 135,000$ km², classifying as a large, felsic igneous province (Figure 1a; e.g., Zhou et al., 2006). Such huge volumes of granitic intrusions are rare outside arcs, recording a major event of crustal reorganization and formation. The intensive parameters of the magmatism and thus source conditions remain, however, poorly constrained while it is unanimously suggested that mafic magma underplating was significant (He et al., 2010; Xia et al., 2014).

Jurassic plutons (~ 142 –180 Ma) comprise the largest proportion ($\sim 50\%$) of the exposed intrusions, and they thus represent the peak of crustal growth and reorganization during Mesozoic in South China. Many of the Jurassic plutons are moreover associated with world-class rare metal (Sn, W, Nb, Ta, Zr, U, and REE) deposits (Chen et al., 2013; Mao et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2017, 2013; Zhu et al., 2008). The Qitianling intrusion, one of the main Jurassic A-type granites (ferroan, Sn-mineralized; Figure 1), was incrementally built over several million years (~ 163 –146 Ma), as shown by our previous field, geophysical (gravimetric), and laboratory constraints (magnetic mineralogy, AMS, geochronology) combined with published age data (Liu et al., 2018). But what were the intensive parameters of granite crystallization (P-T- fO_2 -melt volatile contents) and source partial melting, and where did fractionation take place? Building on previous constraints and models of

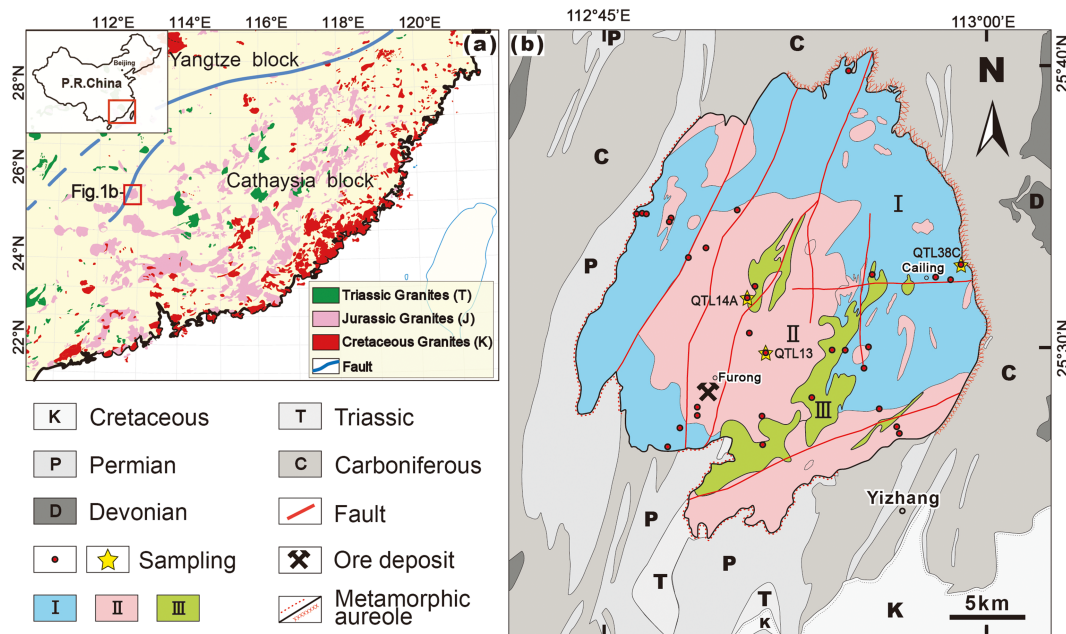


Figure 1. (a) Simplified geological map of Southeast China showing the distribution of Triassic to Cretaceous granites (modified after Zhou et al., 2006) and (b) geological map of the Qitianling pluton (modified after Zhu et al., 2009). Samples from outcrop locations highlighted by stars were selected for our experimental petrology study. I = Phase 1, porphyritic, medium- to coarse-grained amphibole-biotite-rich granite; II = Phase 2, medium-grained biotite ± amphibole-bearing granite; III = Phase 3, fine-grained, biotite-bearing granite.

granite evolution, we have carried out phase equilibrium experiments to robustly constrain the intensive parameters of crystallization for the A-type granites. We present (1) a petrological and geochemical overview on the Qitianling pluton; and (2) results from our phase equilibrium experiments; followed by a discussion of (3) the intensive crystallization parameters; and (4) processes underlying the geochemical variation of the pluton. We highlight that phase equilibrium constraints are crucial for deriving reliable estimates for crystallization temperatures, melt H_2O content, and fO_2 for ferroan A-type granites, and thus for unraveling Mesozoic crust formation and evolution in South China.

2. Geological Setting

The Qitianling granite crops out in the southeast of China (Figure 1) within the South China Block (SCB), which was formed by the amalgamation of the northwest Yangtze and southeast Cathaysia blocks ~850 Ma ago (Wang et al., 2006, 2007). The SCB has experienced various tectonometamorphic events during the Early Paleozoic and Triassic (Chu et al., 2012; Faure et al., 2008, 2014; Liu et al., 2018; Shu et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2013), but evidence for ductile or syn-emplacement deformation of the Jurassic plutons in the SCB is conspicuously absent (Feng et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2018). The Jurassic, ~146–163 Ma Qitianling pluton forms a ~25-km-wide and ~5-km-deep lopolith, which is exposed in a near-roof section (Liu et al., 2018). It intruded Carboniferous to Triassic carbonates and sandstones, lying close to the NNE–SSW trending Chenzhou–Linwu crustal fault (Figure 1; Wang et al., 2003; Zhao et al., 2012). Exposed contacts between the Qitianling granite and its country rocks are sharp with narrow metamorphic aureoles (typically <30 m wide, Liu et al., 2018), which are characterized by biotite-muscovite hornfels (in the east), garnet-bearing skarns (in the northeast), and marbles (in the southwest).

The exposed pluton, which is inferred to have been incrementally built (Liu et al., 2018), constitutes three main rock types (phases; Xie et al., 2009; Zhu et al., 2009): (1) porphyritic, medium- to coarse-grained amphibole-biotite-rich monzonitic granite (Phase 1, ~45% of the exposure); (2) medium-grained biotite ± amphibole-bearing granite (Phase 2; ~40% of the exposure); and (3) a fine-grained, biotite-bearing granite (Phase 3; ~15% of the exposure; Figure 1b). Mafic microgranular enclaves (MMEs) with sizes between several centimeters to decimeters also locally occur, mostly in the Phase 1 granite (Zhao et al., 2012). The Phase 1 granite comprises plagioclase (~30%), K-feldspar (~30%), quartz (~25%), amphibole (~5%), biotite (~8%),

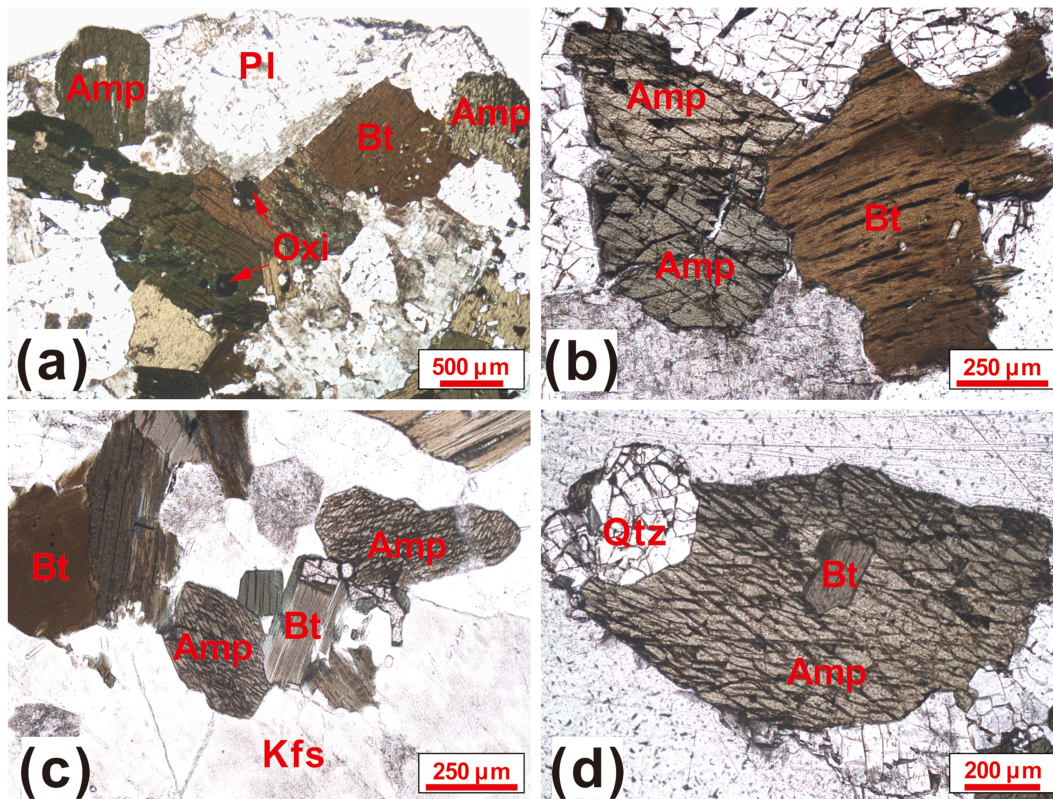


Figure 2. Microphotographs of Qitianling amphibole-biotite granite (Phase 1). (a) to (c) Sharp contacts between amphibole and biotite. (d) Euhedral to subhedral biotite observed as an apparent inclusion in amphibole. Abbreviations: Amp: amphibole; Bt: biotite; Pl: plagioclase; Oxi: Fe-Ti oxides; Kfs: K-feldspar; Qtz: quartz.

and accessory minerals including milmenite geothermometer and oxygen barometer, ilmenite, apatite, zircon, and titanite. The Phase 2 granite has plagioclase (~30%), K-feldspar (~35%), quartz (~25%), biotite (~7%), and amphibole (<3%). The Phase 3 granite contains plagioclase (~30%), K-feldspar (~35%), quartz (~30%), and biotite (<5%). Amphibole, biotite, plagioclase, and K-feldspar are subhedral to euhedral in all granite types. Amphibole and all other phases, including biotite, also share sharp contacts, showing that both are not late, interstitially crystallizing phases (Figure 2). Biotite also forms inclusions in amphibole (Figure 2), while inclusions of amphibole in biotite are rare (representative mineral compositions are given below along with the experimental mineral compositions).

The composition of the Qitianling granites and their mineral assemblages have already been extensively studied (e.g., Deng et al., 2005; Xie et al., 2013; Zhao et al., 2005, 2012; Zhu et al., 2003, 2005, 2009). The whole rocks have SiO_2 contents between ~65 and ~77 wt %, increasing from Phase 1 to Phase 3 (Table S1 in the supporting information). They are metaluminous to weakly peraluminous ($A/CNK = \text{mol } \% \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}) = \sim 0.83\text{--}1.09$), ferrous ($\text{FeO}/(\text{FeO} + \text{MgO}) = 0.78\text{--}0.98$), and alkali-rich ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = \sim 6.9\text{--}9.6$ wt %) with elevated $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratios (~1.3–2.4). The F content of the Qitianling granites varies between ~0.06 and 0.6 wt %, increasing from the Phase 1 to the Phase 3 granites (from ~0.16 wt % over ~0.20 wt % to ~0.38 wt % on average). The granites also have high Rb, Th, Zr, and Y contents, while Sr, Ba, P, and Ti are relatively low. The $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ ratios (21.3 on average) and the $10,000 \cdot (\text{Ga}/\text{Al})_n$ ratios (3.2 on average) are both relatively high (Table S1).

3. Experimental Background, Experimental and Analytical Strategy, and Analytical Techniques

3.1. Experimental Background

The conventional method for constraining the crystallization conditions of granite bodies is to use experimentally or empirically calibrated geothermometers, geobarometers, and oxybarometers (e.g., Anderson,

1996; Anderson et al., 2008; Hammarstrom & Zen, 1986; Mutch et al., 2016; Putirka, 2016). Such an approach does, however, bear large uncertainties, especially for granites with weakly metaluminous to weakly peraluminous compositions and for ferroan and other granites that have crystallized at relatively reducing conditions, as none of the available geothermometers, geobarometers, and oxybarometers have been calibrated on their compositions or for relatively reducing conditions ($\leq \text{NNO}+1$). Calibrations for accurately constraining melt water content are moreover not available. Robust and accurate constraints on the intensive parameters of crystallization can, however, be derived from phase equilibrium experiments performed on representative compositions (e.g., Clemens & Wall, 1981; Clemens et al., 1986; Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Klimm et al., 2003; Scaillet et al., 1995). Phase equilibria for an A-type granite were first established by Clemens et al. (1986) for the metaluminous Watergums granite from southeastern Australia. The experimental work of Dall'Agnol et al. (1999), Bogaerts (2003), Bogaerts et al. (2006), and Klimm et al. (2003, 2008) have subsequently constrained emplacement conditions for other metaluminous A-type or ferroan granites. These studies have shown that the precursor magmas of such granites have relatively high temperatures (>800 °C), that they have crystallized at a wide range of pressures (~ 100 – 400 MPa), at melt water contents of up to 6.5 wt % and at redox conditions between $\sim \text{NNO}$ and $\sim \text{NNO}+1$ (Clemens & Wall, 1981; Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Klimm et al., 2003). The phase equilibrium experiments of Klimm et al. (2003, 2008) also explored the relationship between variably evolved monzogranitic plutons of the Wangrah Suite A-type granites, suggesting that they are related by crystal fractionation.

3.2. Experimental Strategy

With our strategy, we follow (1) the experimental approach of previous studies to constrain the intensive parameters of crystallization (P-T-melt H_2O - $f\text{O}_2$) for the Qitianling pluton and (2) the experimental approach of Klimm et al. (2008) using three representative and variably evolved samples of the granite intrusion to examine their fractionation relation.

Our choice of experimental conditions for the conventional phase equilibrium experiments is based on P-T estimates gathered from previous studies and our own data. Calculated zircon saturation temperatures for the Qitianling granites are between ~ 715 and 875 °C (Table S1 and Zhao et al., 2005), which is in the range typical for alkali-rich granitic magmas (e.g., cf. Collins et al., 2016). Zr-in-titanite thermometry of euhedral titanite crystal cores records crystallization at ~ 720 – 780 °C, while rim and thus final granite crystallization temperatures remain unconstrained (Xie et al., 2010). Hornblende-plagioclase and hornblende thermobarometry (Anderson & Smith, 1995; Hammarstrom & Zen, 1986; Holland & Blundy, 1994; Hollister et al., 1987; Johnson & Rutherford, 1989; Schmidt, 1992) yield high crystallization temperatures of ~ 750 – 820 °C and high crystallization pressures of $\sim 360 \pm 90$ MPa (Zhao et al., 2005), but the employed amphibole thermometers are inadequate for the composition of amphibole present in the Qitianling granites (with calculated $\text{Fe}^{3+}/[\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Fe}^{2+}]$ of ≤ 0.20 – 0.25 ; cf. Anderson & Smith, 1995; Holland & Blundy, 1994). All amphibole barometers available for granitic compositions have moreover been calibrated on calcic whole-rock compositions and for crystallization at oxidizing conditions ($> \text{NNO}+1$, typical for arc systems), and thus for intensive parameters that likely differed from those of the Qitianling magma system. Therefore, the calculated high crystallization temperatures and pressures need to be critically assessed (Erdmann et al., 2014).

The common presence of milmenite geothermometer and oxygen barometer together with ilmenite and the composition of biotite (Fe-rich) have been used to infer magmatic crystallization over a wide range of oxygen fugacities, between the NNO and the MH (Fe_2O_3 - Fe_3O_4) buffers (Wang et al., 2017; Zhao et al., 2005). Whether this wide range of estimated redox conditions reflects the uncertainty of the methods, or if oxygen fugacity varied widely spatially or temporally, remains poorly understood. The compositions of spatially associated milmenite geothermometer and oxygen barometer and ilmenite in samples of the main Phase 1 and Phase 2 granites (which we have analyzed using a broad electron beam to acquire average compositions) suggest equilibration below the solidus at ~ 580 °C at an oxygen fugacity around $\text{NNO}+1$ (Table S2). The melt H_2O and other volatile contents (F, Cl, CO_2) of the Qitianling magmas remain unconstrained, although the presence of amphibole suggests melt H_2O contents of ≥ 4 wt % (e.g., cf. Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Naney, 1983).

According to these estimates and unknowns, experimental temperature and pressure were varied over a wide range between 660 and 900 °C and between ~ 100 and ~ 700 MPa, respectively (Table S3). Most experiments were carried out at ~ 200 and 300 MPa, but additional experiments were performed at ~ 100 , ~ 400 , and ~ 700 MPa. Oxygen fugacity was varied between $\sim \text{NNO}+2.4$ and $\sim \text{NNO}-4.0$, though most experiments were

performed at $\sim\text{NNO}+2.4$ (at “oxidizing” conditions) and at $\sim\text{NNO}-1.3$ (at “reducing conditions”; Table S4). Melt H_2O content was varied between ~ 3.0 and ~ 8.6 wt % by varying pressure and fluid H_2O and CO_2 composition (XH_2O ; see below). Nineteen experiments were performed with a total of 166 individual charges (Table S4). Experiments performed above 800°C lasted for ~ 140 – 350 hr (~ 6 – 15 days), while those performed below 800°C lasted for ~ 470 – 1350 hr (~ 20 – 56 days).

3.3. Starting Materials and Experimental Equipment

Three representative and variably evolved samples of the two main Qitianling granite types—one Phase 1 and two Phase 2 samples (Figure 1b)—were chosen as the raw starting materials for our experiments. They show limited subsolidus alteration (chloritization, albitization, sericitization) that affected <2 – 5 vol % of the mineral assemblage. We did not work on Phase 3 biotite granite because all exposed rocks are severely altered. The selected starting material samples have SiO_2 contents of ~ 65.7 wt % (Phase 1 granite, sample QTL38C), ~ 68.1 wt % (Phase 2 granite, sample QTL14A), and ~ 70.9 wt % (Phase 2 granite, sample QTL13; Table S3). To prepare the glass starting materials for the experiments, powders of the bulk rocks were individually melted twice for 3 hr in air at atmospheric pressure (with grinding in between) in a Pt crucible at 1400°C and then quenched in water. The resulting dry glasses were ground to $<20\ \mu\text{m}$, which we then used as the starting materials for the experiments. Analyses of several glass chips by electron microprobe (EMP) showed them to be homogeneous, with compositions similar to whole-rock analyses indicating that elemental loss during fusion was negligible (Table S3).

To prepare the experimental charges, deionized water was first loaded into Au capsules (2.5/2.9 mm inner/outer diameter, ~ 1.5 cm long). To vary XH_2O (mol % $\text{H}_2\text{O}/[\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2]$), silver oxalate ($\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$) was then added in various amounts (keeping $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$ at ~ 3 mg). After H_2O and silver oxalate, about 30 mg of the dry starting glass powders was loaded to the capsule. The Au capsules were then welded shut and checked for leaks by weighing. The capsules were put into an oven at 120°C for several (>2) hours to ensure homogeneous fluid distribution and they were then weighed again to check for capsule integrity. The most oxidizing experiments were buffered at the intrinsic $f\text{H}_2$ of the pressure vessel (i.e., at $\sim\text{NNO}+2.5$; cf. Dall'Agnol et al., 1999). For reducing experiments, solid Co-Pd-O and Ni-Pd-O sensors were prepared to monitor $f\text{O}_2$, following the technique of Taylor et al. (1992).

All 19 experiments were performed in internally heated pressure vessels (IHPV) using a Kanthal furnace. Up to 23 capsules, including the sensors, were loaded at once. Experiments at reducing conditions ($\sim\text{NNO}-1.3$) were pressurized by a mixture of Ar- H_2 gas (Scaillet et al., 1992). Oxidizing runs ($\sim\text{NNO}+2.4$) were performed using pure Ar gas as the pressure medium. Temperature was then increased and final pressure reached. Temperature was monitored with two S-type thermocouples bracketing the sample holder, with an error of $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$; pressure was monitored with a transducer calibrated against a Heise Bourdon gauge, with an overall uncertainty of ± 0.2 MPa. All experiments were terminated by switching off the power supply, which decreased temperature to $<100^\circ\text{C}$ within ≤ 5 min. After the experiments, all capsules were checked for weight changes to check for leaks. Fragments of the run products recovered from each charge were embedded in epoxy and polished for backscattered electron imaging and electron microprobe analysis.

3.4. Analytical Methods

Whole-rock compositions of natural samples were determined including our three raw starting materials (Table S1). The whole-rock major-element compositions were determined by wet-chemical analysis at the Analysis Center of the No. 230 Research Institute of the China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC), Changsha, China. Whole-rock trace-element compositions were obtained using a Thermo X7 ICP-MS at the State Key Laboratory of Ore Deposit Geochemistry, Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Science, Guiyang, China. The analytical packages (Chinese National standard protocol GB/T 14506 (3-14)-2010) and procedures are equivalent to those described in detail by Qi et al. (2000) and Huang et al. (2015).

Imaging and phase characterization were performed using two scanning electron microscopes and two electron microprobes: a JEOL JXA-8100M microprobe and a Zeiss scanning electron microscope at the State Key Laboratory for Mineral Deposits Research of Nanjing University, China, and a CAMECA SX-Five and Zeiss scanning electron microscope at the Institut des Sciences de la Terre d'Orléans, France. Repeat analyses were performed on selected run products to ensure that the microprobe analyses performed with the two instruments yielded equivalent results within accepted uncertainties. Quantitative analyses of the natural mineral

assemblages and all experimental run products were carried out at a 15 kV accelerating voltage, at either 20- (China) or 6-nA (France) beam currents, and at a nominal beam diameter of 1 μm for minerals and a 10- μm beam diameter for glasses or Fe-Ti oxides (ilmenite and milmenite geothermometer and oxygen barometer). Four hydrous rhyolite glass standards (Scaillet & Evans, 1999) were also analyzed in each session to correct for alkali migration under the electron beam and to calculate the glass H_2O content of the unknowns (using a corrected-by-difference method, following Scaillet & Evans, 1999). In addition to the glass (melt) H_2O contents calculated on the basis of the EMP analyses, nominal melt H_2O contents were also calculated using VolatileCalc (Newman & Lowenstern, 2002), using a rhyolite composition, and the XH_2O values of the individual charges. Melt H_2O contents calculated with both methods generally agree within ± 1 wt % (Table S4), but values calculated on the basis of EMP analyses are scattered owing to analytical errors (in particular in crystal-rich charges). For consistency, we therefore refer to the values calculated using VolatileCalc in text and figures.

Most crystals were large enough for EMP analysis, but crystals in some low-temperature, low- H_2O charges were too small for uncontaminated analyses (e.g., biotite and oxides). Possible contamination of mineral analyses by matrix glass and/or neighboring minerals was evaluated on the basis of analytical totals (wt % oxides) and on the basis of the calculated stoichiometry. For some charges, despite considerable effort, no uncontaminated compositions could be determined (e.g., charges 01, 02, and 03; Table S4). Phase proportions were calculated by mass balance, whenever possible, and they are summarized in Table S4. We note that for most of the run products, the residuals of the mass balance calculations ($\sum r^2$) are low (< 0.1). For these charges, we estimate that the calculated phase abundances have uncertainties of ± 3 wt %. In cases with higher residuals, which reflect some analytical problems, we consider uncertainties of ± 5 –10 wt %.

Mineral abbreviations used are those of Whitney and Evans (2010). Mineral end-member compositions were calculated as follows: (1) Plagioclase (Pl) anorthite (An) content was calculated as $[\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca} + \text{Na} + \text{K})]*100$. (2) Pyroxene enstatite (En), ferrosilite (Fs), and wollastonite (Wo) contents were calculated as $[\text{Mg}/(\text{Ca} + \text{Mg} + \text{Fe})]*100$, $[\text{Fe}/(\text{Ca} + \text{Mg} + \text{Fe})]*100$, and $[\text{Ca}/(\text{Ca} + \text{Mg} + \text{Fe})]*100$, where we distinguish orthopyroxene (Opx, $< 5\%$ Wo), pigeonite (Pgt, 5–20% Wo), and augite (Aug, 20–45% Wo). Pyroxene enstatite, diopside ($> 45\%$ Wo), and hedenbergite ($> 45\%$ Wo) contents were calculated following Morimoto (1988). We collectively refer to pyroxene with orthopyroxene and pigeonite composition as low-Ca pyroxene (Lpx). (3) Amphibole (Amp) composition was calculated and classified following Leake et al. (1997, 2003). (4) Biotite (Bt) classification follows Rieder et al. (1998). (5) The calculation of ilmenite and ulvöspinel proportions in ilmenite (Ilm) and magnetite (Mag) follows the approach of Stormer (1983).

4. Experimental Results

4.1. Phase Relations

The phases in our run products are homogeneously distributed. The crystals are euhedral and unzoned, with sizes between ~ 30 and < 5 μm . Phases include low-Ca pyroxene (Lpx), clinopyroxene (Cpx), amphibole (Amp), biotite (Bt), plagioclase (Pl), K-feldspar (Kfs), quartz (Qtz), magnetite (Mag), ilmenite (Ilm), titanite (Ttn), allanite (All), fluid/bubbles (Fl), and glass (Gl). Apart from the most mafic composition, whose H_2O -saturated liquidus temperature is slightly higher than 900 $^\circ\text{C}$ (see below), the experiments encompass liquidus to solidus temperatures at H_2O -rich conditions (Figure 3). The majority of phase relations were determined at reducing conditions ($\sim \text{NNO}-1.3$; Figure 3). At oxidizing conditions, we explored only water saturated conditions at 700 and 800 $^\circ\text{C}$; hence, no attempt has been made to draw the phase equilibria for high $f\text{O}_2$.

4.1.1. Phase 1 Amphibole-Biotite Granite

At 200 MPa and $\sim \text{NNO}-1.3$, Lpx, Cpx, Pl, Amp, Kfs, Qtz, Ilm, Mt, and Gl (0–90%) crystallized from the Phase 1 composition (Table S4; Figure 3a; sample QTL38C, ~ 65 wt % SiO_2). Ilm, Lpx, and Cpx are the near-liquidus phases (Figure 3a). Lpx stability is limited to ≥ 750 –800 $^\circ\text{C}$, while Cpx is present in all charges except for one Amp-rich charge at 800 $^\circ\text{C}$ and H_2O saturation. Amp appears at < 900 $^\circ\text{C}$ and at $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}} > 5.5$ wt %, but its appearance is limited to > 700 –750 $^\circ\text{C}$, i.e., Amp is not a stable solidus or near-solidus phase at 200 MPa. Amp thus has a remarkably narrow stability field at 200 MPa (Figure 3a). Bt appears below 900 $^\circ\text{C}$ and is stable over the entire range of explored $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ (i.e., ~ 3 –6.4 wt %). Pl crystallizes below 900 $^\circ\text{C}$ at low $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ (< 4 wt %) and below 825 $^\circ\text{C}$ at H_2O saturation. The Qtz and Kfs saturation curves are subparallel to the Pl

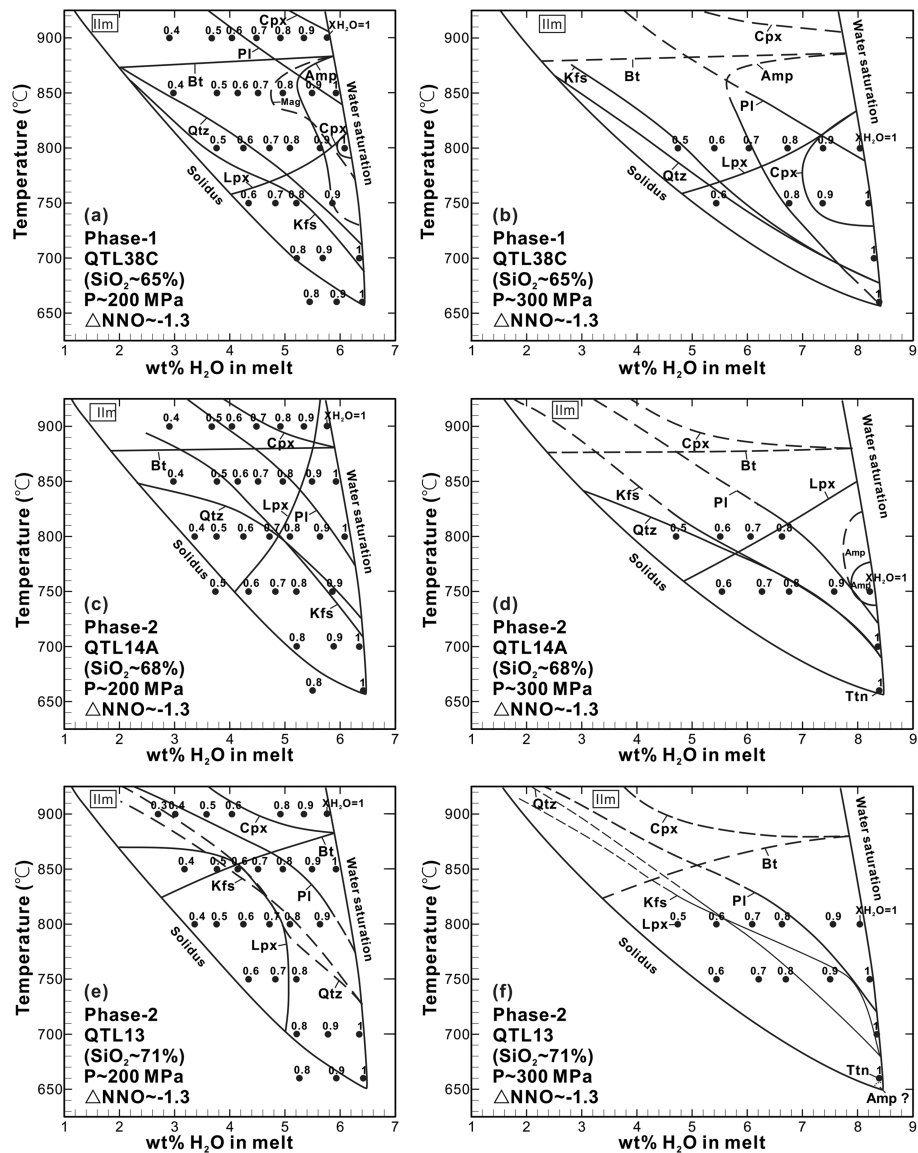


Figure 3. Isobaric phase diagrams at 200 and 300 MPa for the three granite compositions ([a, b] QTL38C; [c, d] QTL14A; [e, f] QTL13) as a function of temperature and melt H₂O content. The inset numbers are XH₂O = [H₂O/(H₂O+CO₂)] in mol %. The solidus curves are based on the observation in our charges and are well constrained close to H₂O saturation; at low H₂O_{melt} (and XH₂O), they are estimated to be close to the haplogranite solidus of Holtz et al. (2001) and Johannes and Holtz (1990) and close to solidus in other granite crystallization experiments (e.g., Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Klimm et al., 2003, 2008). Mineral abbreviations are as follows: Ilm: ilmenite; Mag: magnetite; Cpx: clinopyroxene; Opx: orthopyroxene (low- Ca pyroxene); Amp: amphibole; Bt: biotite; Pl: plagioclase; Kfs: K-feldspar; Qtz: quartz. Redox conditions (~NNO-1.3) are average values; fO₂ at CO₂-rich crystallization conditions is significantly lower (Table S4).

saturation and the inferred solidus curves. Ilm is present in all charges. Mag has been observed at 800°C and 850°C in H₂O-rich charges, where it coexists with Ilm.

Crystallization at 300 MPa produces phase relations similar to those determined at 200 MPa (Figure 3b versus 3a). Cpx formed in all but four charges (at 800 and 750 °C and H₂O_{melt} >~7 wt %). Lpx stability is limited to >800°C at H₂O saturation and to >~750°C at H₂O_{melt} <5 wt %. Amp and Bt are likely stable at >800°C according to the experiments performed at 200 MPa, but their maximum thermal stability fields were not determined. When compared with the stability at 200 MPa, Amp also requires high melt H₂O (>~6 wt %) for crystallization, but extends to a significantly lower temperature, i.e., at least to ~675 °C (instead of ~750 °C). Amp is thus stable at near-solidus conditions, but it was not detected in our charges crystallized

at 660 °C and H₂O saturation. As at 200 MPa, Pl crystallization at H₂O saturation occurs after Amp (at <800 °C). Qtz and Kfs appear at yet lower temperatures. Kfs crystallizes before Qtz at low H₂O_{melt}, unlike at 200 MPa where Qtz always crystallizes first relative to Kfs. Ttn was detected in some charges at ~700°C and at ~800°C crystallized at oxidizing conditions, while charges crystallized at reducing conditions showed no Ttn.

4.1.2. Intermediate Phase 2 Biotite-Amphibole Granite

At 200 MPa, Amp did not crystallize from the Phase 2 composition (Figure 3c) (sample QTL14A, ~68 wt % SiO₂). Ilm and Lpx are the liquidus phases, while Mag was not observed. Cpx appears at 900°C and at H₂O_{melt} >5.5 wt %. Bt crystallizes at <900°C displaying a stability field similar to that for the Phase 1 composition (Figure 3c versus 3a). Compared to the Phase 1 composition, the Pl stability field is depressed to slightly lower temperature, that is, occurring at ~850 °C at ~4 wt % H₂O_{melt} and below 800 °C at H₂O saturation. The stability fields of Kfs and Qtz are slightly larger than those determined for the Phase 1 composition. Crystallization at 300 MPa yields results similar to those at 200 MPa, with one key exception: Amp crystallizes at ~750 °C at H₂O saturation (Figure 3d). Ttn was observed in oxidizing experiments at 700 and 800 °C and in some reducing experiments at 660 and 700 °C (Table S4).

4.1.3. Evolved Phase 2 Biotite ± Amphibole Granite

At 200 MPa, the evolved Phase 2 biotite ± amphibole granite (sample QTL13, ~71 wt % SiO₂), crystallizes essentially the same mineral assemblage as the intermediate Phase 2 composition, that is, Ilm, Lpx, Cpx, Pl, Kfs, Qtz, Ttn, only lacking Mag. The phase relationships closely compare to those determined for the intermediate Phase 2 composition (Figure 3e versus 3c), except that the stability fields for Lpx and Bt differ. Lpx is no longer a near-liquidus phase, it crystallizes below 900 °C and at H₂O_{melt} of <5 wt %. Bt stability becomes sensitive to melt water content. At H₂O_{melt} of ~2–3 wt %, it crystallizes at <800 °C, while it appears below 850 °C at H₂O saturation. Ttn is also present at 660 and 700 °C (300 and 400 MPa), which is similar to its stability in the intermediate Phase 2 composition. The phase relations determined at 300 MPa do not significantly differ from those at 200 MPa (Figure 3f).

4.1.4. Phase Relations Summary

Apart from Bt, which displays similar stability fields for all three compositions, the variation in saturation curves described above shows that even relatively minor compositional variations critically affect phase relationships (e.g., as previously observed for other compositions, e.g., by Cadoux et al., 2014 or Scaillet et al., 2016). The most notable variation is observed for Amp and Lpx. For both phases, the stability fields progressively shrink with evolving bulk-rock composition. Another notable feature is the peritectic relationship between Cpx and Amp; that is, Cpx is absent in low-temperature and H₂O-saturated charges whenever Amp is stable. Our results show also that increasing pressure enlarges the stability field of Amp toward lower temperature, a reflection of the increase in H₂O solubility in the melt. Yet, the low-temperature limb of the Amp field does not straddle the solidus at 300 MPa in our Phase 1 experiments, while it is close to it, and Amp did not crystallize near solidus from our Phase 2 experiments. This could indicate (1) that Amp was indeed not a stable solidus phase in the natural system; (2) that Amp crystallized in our H₂O-rich, solidus experiments, but that it remained undetected owing to its small crystal size; (3) that other phases formed metastably instead of Amp; (4) that the natural magmas crystallized at more reducing conditions than our experiments; or (5) that Amp in the natural system crystallized at still higher pressure.

The interpretation that Amp was not stable at the solidus in the natural system is rebutted, as it should show significant replacement by biotite (e.g., cf. Zhao et al., 2017, 2018), which is not the case. That Amp crystallized at solidus conditions in our experiments, yet that it remained undetected is possible, while we note that we have thoroughly searched for it in multiple sessions on the scanning electron microscope and the electron microprobe. That other phases (e.g., Cpx or Ttn) metastably formed instead of Amp (owing to Amp nucleation problems) is difficult to rule out. Our main point is that Amp crystallized at least at near-solidus conditions and we thus argue that the conditions of our experiments closely approached those of the natural system. Dall'Agnol et al. (1999) have shown that low *f*O₂ significantly displaces the stability field of Amp downward in a *T*-H₂O_{melt} projection, where Amp replaces Cpx at near solidus and H₂O-rich conditions, while our and several previous studies have shown that Amp stability also increases with increasing pressure. We highlight here that Amp was not stable in our experiment performed at 660 °C, 360 MPa, NNO~ -1.0 and H₂O saturation, while it crystallized in the experiment at 700 °C, 400 MPa, NNO~ -1.4 and H₂O saturation, and thus at only slightly higher pressure and lower *f*O₂ (Table S4). We therefore posit that Amp crystallized from the Phase 1 and the Phase 2 compositions at the solidus at conditions that differed

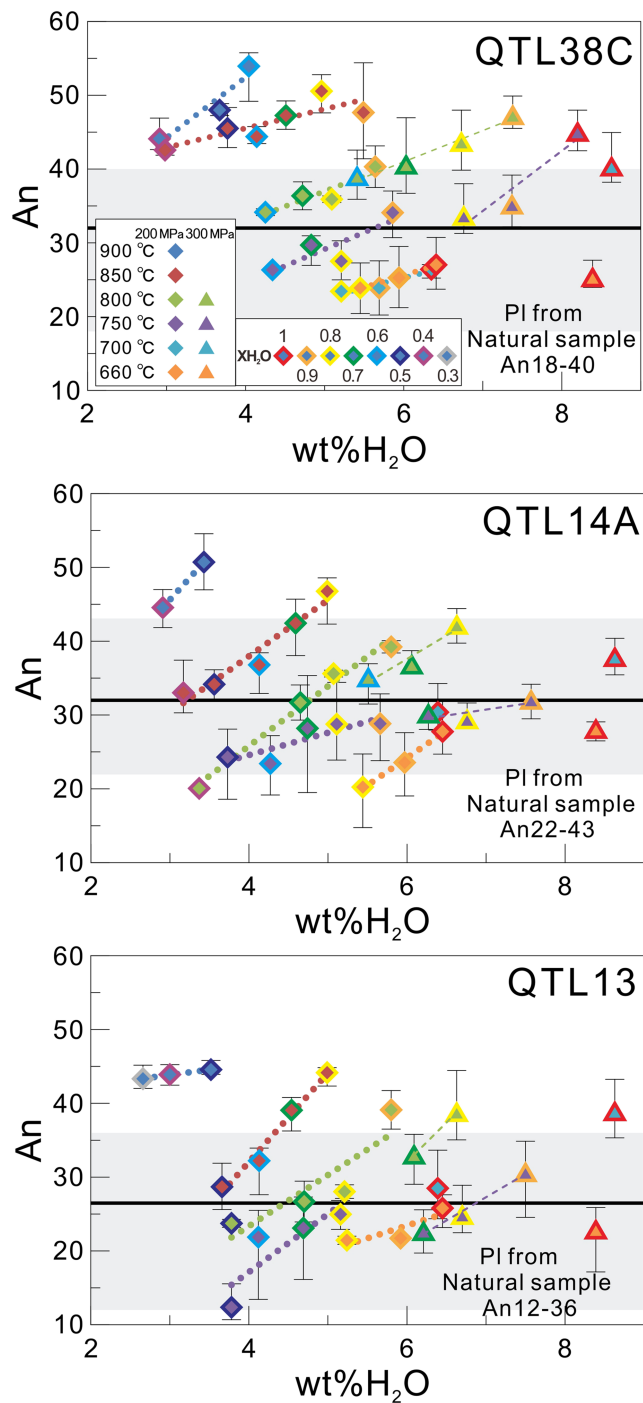


Figure 4. Anorthite (An) content of plagioclase plotted as a function of melt H₂O content and for different experimental temperatures and pressures. The gray area highlights the core-rim compositional range of natural plagioclase crystals in the three samples (top: QTL38C, middle: QTL14A, bottom: QTL13) for comparison. The bold black line is the average An value of the natural plagioclase crystals. Vertical bars highlight the detected compositional variation.

from the Phase 1 composition at 200, 360, and 700 MPa, is 1.48, 1.70, and 1.65 apfu, respectively. The Amp X_{Fe} [Fe/(Fe + Mg)] content increases with temperature and decreases with oxygen fugacity. X_{Fe} also increases slightly with decreasing H₂O_{melt} (Figure 6), but it does not vary obviously with pressure (at ~NNO+2.4 and 800

only slightly from those of our experiments, and we have therefore tentatively indicated Amp stability in Figures 3b and 3f. If Amp in the natural system crystallized at a pressure slightly higher than ~360 MPa and/or lower fO_2 than NNO~ -1.0 is discussed further below using mineral compositional data (in section 4.2 and in section 5.2). From a comparison with other A-type granites (Table S3 and Figure S1), we highlight in addition that low magma Al₂O₃ contents increase Cpx stability fields at the expense of Amp and Pl, while elevated K₂O enlarges the stability fields of Bt at the expense of Amp, shrinking the Amp field toward high H₂O_{melt}. Comparison with available data (Bogaerts et al., 2006; Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Klimm et al., 2003) indicates that in SiO₂-rich (>70 wt %) magmas stored in shallow crust (≤ 200 –300 MPa), Amp crystallization is inhibited when the bulk K₂O content is >4.5 wt %.

4.2. Phase Compositions

4.2.1. Plagioclase

The Pl An content decreases from the most mafic to the most felsic composition, that is, from ~An54-23% to ~An51-20% to ~An45-12%, respectively. For each composition, the An content of Pl increases systematically with temperature and H₂O_{melt} (and therefore with pressure as pressure increases H₂O melt solubility) as observed in previous studies (e.g., Bogaerts et al., 2006; Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Klimm et al., 2003; Klimm et al., 2008; Scaillet & Evans, 1999; Figure 4). The Or content of Pl, in contrast, increases when both temperature and H₂O_{melt} decrease (Table S5). The An content of Pl formed at oxidizing conditions is higher compared to Pl crystallized at reducing conditions (e.g., with a maximum difference of ~An15 in our experiments; Table S5). A similar finding was reported by Dall'Agnol et al. (1999).

4.2.2. Pyroxenes

Both Lpx and Cpx are observed in our crystallization experiments at most conditions, including the near-solidus experiments, yet they are absent from the natural samples. Cpx has <9 wt % Al₂O₃ and <3 wt % Na₂O. Diopside formed at 850 and 800 °C, at H₂O saturation and either reducing conditions (~NNO-1.3) or oxidizing conditions (~NNO+2.4). Hedenbergite crystallized in experiments at <800 °C and at reducing conditions (~NNO-1.3). At 900–800 °C and at H₂O-undersaturated conditions, Cpx has augite composition. Its Wo content increases with increasing XH₂O, while its Fs content increases with decreasing temperature. Lpx is mostly pigeonite, except for crystals in two charges (900 °C, XH₂O = 0.9; 850 °C, XH₂O = 1), which are clinoenstatite and clinoferrrosilite. Lpx has <7 wt % Al₂O₃ and <1 wt % Na₂O. Its Wo content increases with decreasing XH₂O (contrary to Cpx), while its Fs content increases with decreasing temperature (Figure 5; Table S6).

4.2.3. Amphibole

Amp produced in our experiments is always calcic (>1.5 apfu (Ca, Na); Na < 0.5 apfu). According to Leake et al. (1997, 2003), it classifies as hornblende, pargasite, magnesiohastingsite, ferropargasite, ferroedenite, or edenite. Its TiO₂ content ranges between ~0.8 and ~2.3 wt %. Al^{tot} shows a broad positive correlation with pressure, but there is not a simple linear relationship. For instance, at ~NNO+2.4 and 800 °C, the Al^{tot} of Amp crystallized

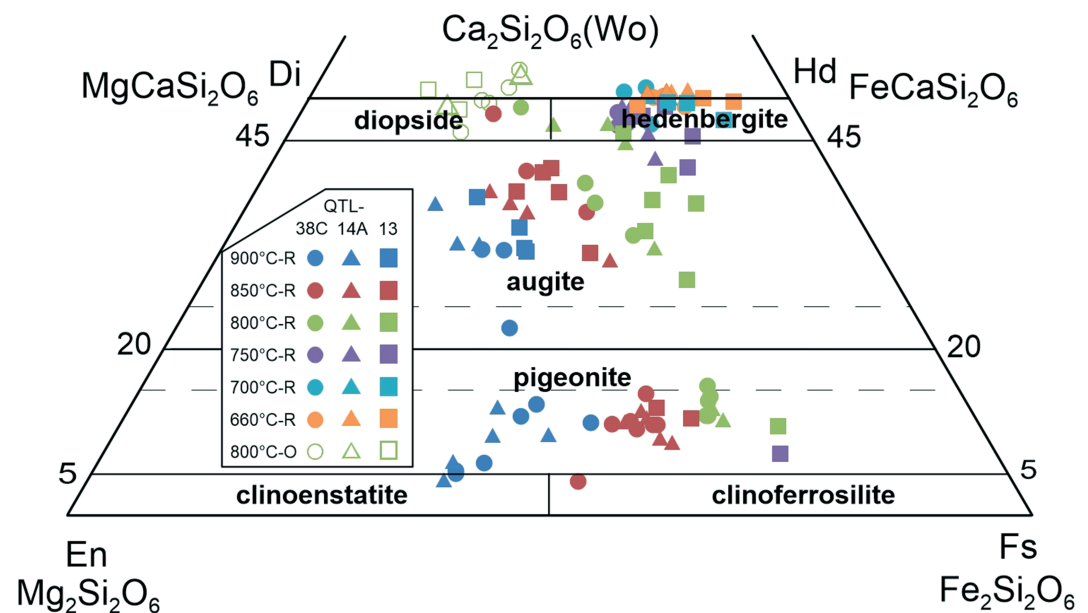


Figure 5. Composition of experimental pyroxene from the three samples crystallized at different temperatures (see inset). Solid symbols identify pyroxene compositions from reducing ($\sim\text{NNO}-1.3$) experiments; open symbols identify pyroxenes from oxidizing ($\sim\text{NNO}+2.4$) experiments. Circles, triangles, and squares are for pyroxene from QTL38C (Phase 1); QTL14A (Phase 2); QTL13 (Phase 2), respectively.

$^{\circ}\text{C}$, the X_{Fe} [$\text{Fe}/(\text{Fe} + \text{Mg})$] values of Amp crystallized at 200, 300, and 700 MPa are 0.21, 0.21, and 0.18, respectively). Amp produced from Phases 1 and 2 compositions has similar compositions in terms of X_{Fe} . At 300 MPa, 750 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, and $\sim\text{NNO}-1.3$, for instance, X_{Fe} of Amp is 0.65 in both Phases 1 and 2 experiments. Therefore, pressure and bulk compositional effects on Amp X_{Fe} are very small (Table S7). Amp F contents in both experimental and natural crystals are moderately low (~ 0.35 and ~ 0.49 wt % on average), while the experimental Amp crystals have lower Cl contents (< 0.02 wt %) than the natural crystals (~ 0.26 wt % on average).

4.2.4. Biotite

Bt grain size is small in all charges ($< 10 \mu\text{m}$) which, together with its high aspect ratio, made glass contamination unavoidable during EMP analysis. Bt analyses with high degrees of glass contamination (i.e., with $\text{K}_2\text{O} < 6$ wt % and $> 10\%$ contamination) were not considered. All other data reported are original; that is, they are the uncorrected, measured compositions. Bt contains $\sim 1-5$ wt % TiO_2 . The crystals have X_{Fe} values in the range of 0.42–0.75 (Table S8), where X_{Fe} increases with decreasing temperature and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$, the trend being similar to that of Amp. Similar to Amp, Bt crystallized from all three compositions (which have different Fe_{tot} contents) and at the same P-T- $f\text{O}_2$ conditions has comparable X_{Fe} (Figure 7). Bt shows, like Amp, moderately high F contents in our experimental charges and the natural samples (~ 0.48 and ~ 0.61 wt % on average, respectively) and lower Cl contents in experimental compared to natural crystals (~ 0.01 and ~ 0.34 wt % on average, respectively). Melt F and Cl contents calculated using the partition coefficients of Icenhower and London (1997) and the natural Bt compositions are ~ 0.17 and ~ 0.12 wt %, respectively.

4.2.5. Fe-Ti Oxides

Due to their small grain size, good quality analyses of Fe-Ti oxides were difficult to obtain. At reducing conditions, Ilm has relatively high FeO and low Fe_2O_3 contents (calculated at $\sim 30-44$ wt % and $\sim 1-10$ wt %, respectively), with ilmenite contents of 86–99 mol %. Ilmenite content increases with temperature and decreases with $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$. The MnO content of all experimental Ilm is < 2.2 wt %, increasing when temperature decreases, while the MgO content increases with temperature, up to a maximum of ~ 3.8 wt %. Mag formed at $\sim\text{NNO}+2.4$ has ulvöspinel (Usp) contents in the range of 21–37 mol %. At 800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, water saturation, and $\text{NNO}-1.3$, Mag in Phase 1 run products has a higher Usp content (41 mol %) compared to run products formed at oxidizing conditions (37 mol %). The bulk rock composition also affects Mag composition. For instance, at 200 MPa, 800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, water saturation and $\sim\text{NNO}+2.4$, the Usp content decreases from Phase 1 to Phase 3 compositions from 37 to 24 mol % (Table S9).

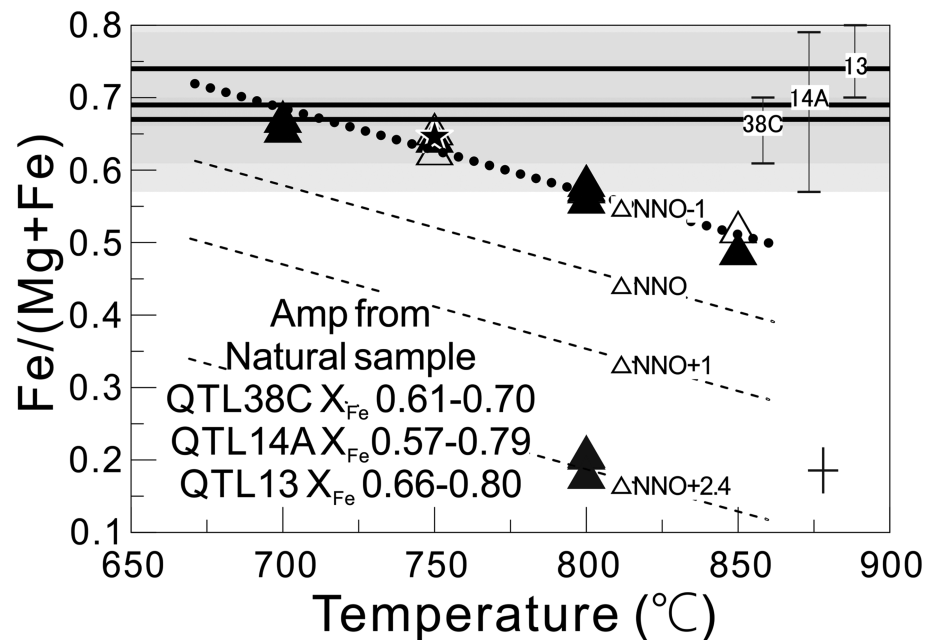


Figure 6. Composition of experimental amphibole at water saturation (▲) and below water saturation (△) plotted as a function of temperature with compositions of natural amphibole (shaded area). Triangles represent the experimental amphibole crystallized from Phase 1 composition (QTL-38) while the solid star represents those from the Phase 2 composition (QTL14A). The gray area marks the range of $X_{\text{Fe}} = \text{Fe}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$ of natural amphiboles from the three samples studied in detail, whereas the bold black lines are the average $\text{Fe}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$ values. The horizontal bar is the maximum uncertainty of the experimental temperature; the vertical bar is the maximum uncertainty (maximum standard deviation for all charges) of $\text{Fe}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe})$. Note that the inferred f_{O_2} conditions (e.g., NNO-1) are for crystallization in charges with $\text{XH}_2\text{O} \geq 0.8$ and thus above reported average conditions (e.g., ~NNO-1.3).

4.2.6. Titanite

Ttn was observed in all three compositions but only at water-saturated conditions. At oxidizing conditions (NNO~ +2.4), Ttn crystallized at 800 °C (700 MPa) and 700 °C (200 MPa) in Phase 1 and intermediate Phase 2 compositions. At reducing conditions (NNO~ -1.3), Ttn crystallized only at ≤ 700 °C and at ≥ 300 MPa. Ttn has ~1.7–5 wt % Al_2O_3 , ~27–32 wt % TiO_2 , and ~22–26 wt % CaO.

4.2.7. Glass

Except for some crystal-rich charges at low $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$, the compositions of residual glasses were successfully analyzed by EMP. All glasses analyzed are homogeneous within the error of the method (see details in Table S10). The residual glasses from our three series of experiments show closely comparable and coherent compositional trends, though they differ in absolute values. Glasses become more evolved as temperature and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ decrease, being predominantly metaluminous. Glass Al_2O_3 content significantly varies as a function of Pl abundance. In Pl-free charges at 200 MPa, Al_2O_3 shows minor variation (~14.8–15.5 wt % for Phase 1 composition (QTL-38); ~14–15 wt % for intermediate Phase 2 composition (QTL-14); ~13.8–14.3 wt % for evolved Phase 2 composition (QTL13)), while it decreases significantly once Pl crystallizes (Figures 8a–8c). At temperatures higher than 700 °C, the fact that the K_2O content increases with decreasing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ reflects that at low $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ Bt crystallizes in relatively low proportion (Figures 8d–8f). Similarly, CaO and FeO (and TiO_2 , not shown) contents continuously decrease with increasing degrees of crystallization, reflecting increasing precipitation of ferro-magnesian phases (Figures 8g–8l).

5. Discussion

Below, we first assess the approach to equilibrium in our experiments. We then constrain the intensive parameters of crystallization for the Qitianling granitic magmas and the processes that have governed the geochemical evolution of the pluton.

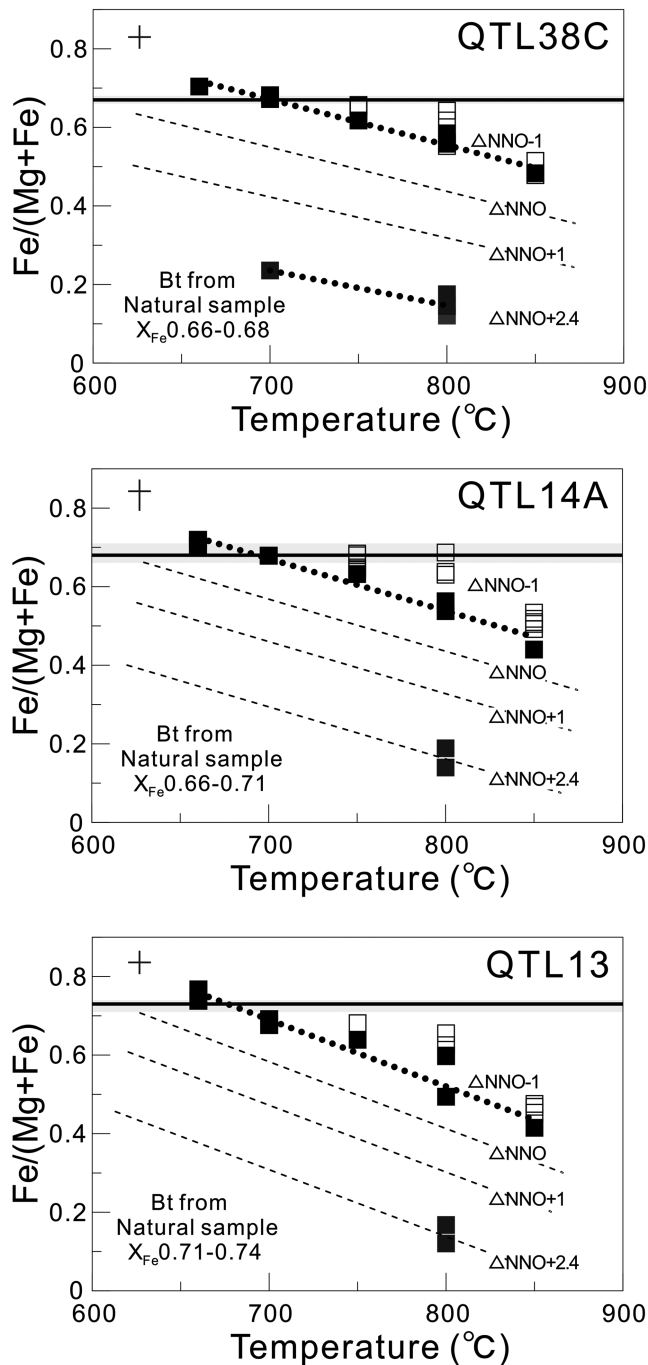


Figure 7. Composition of experimental biotite at water saturation (■) and below water saturation (□) plotted as a function of temperature for Phase 1 (QTL38C) and Phase 2 (QTL14A and QTL13). Compositional range of the natural biotite is shaded in gray, whereas the bold black lines are the average $X_{Fe} = Fe/(Mg + Fe)$ values. The horizontal bar is the maximum uncertainty of the experimental temperatures; the vertical bar is the maximum uncertainty (maximum standard deviation for all charges) of $Fe/(Mg + Fe)$. Note that the inferred fO_2 conditions (e.g., NNO-1) are for crystallization in charges with $X_{H_2O} \geq 0.8$ and thus above reported average conditions (e.g., $\sim NNO-1.3$).

Mahood, 1984; Scaillet et al., 1998; Scaillet & Macdonald, 2001) but compares to that of crustal-derived magmas that have formed and evolved within thick crust (typically at ~ 300 – 500 MPa; e.g., cf. Bogaerts et

5.1. Attainment of Equilibrium

This study has used a standard procedure of crystallization which has been shown to favor the attainment of equilibrium conditions in experiments on granitic compositions (e.g., Clemens & Wall, 1981; Clemens et al., 1986; Klimm et al., 2003; Pichavant, 1987; Pichavant et al., 2007; Scaillet et al., 1995). The textures and compositional attributes of our run products do not depart from those reported in previous studies on similar starting materials. The main features are that (1) the phases are homogeneously distributed, (2) the composition of minerals and glass in single charges is also homogeneous within the uncertainty of the method, (3) phase assemblages and compositions vary systematically with experimental parameters, and (4) mineral textures are also homogeneous, including those in highly crystallized charges. As outlined below, the experimental results reproduce the main petrological characteristics of the rocks selected for the experiments, showing that the investigated P-T- H_2O_{melt} - fO_2 space has captured the natural framework of granitic magma evolution.

5.2. Crystallization Conditions of the Qitianling Granite (P-T- H_2O_{melt} - fO_2)

5.2.1. Pressure

At 200 MPa, only the Phase 1 composition produced Amp, but not the Phase 2 compositions, which is in contrast with the occurrence of Amp in the natural Phase 2 rocks. Amp is moreover not a near-solidus phase in the 200-MPa experiments (it only crystallized at >700 °C), yet it is inferred to have been a stable solidus phase in the natural system as Amp crystals are largely unzoned and as they do not show evidence for breakdown to either Bt or Ttn. At 300 MPa, in contrast, Amp is stable in the experiments using the Phase 1 and the intermediate Phase 2 compositions (QTL38C and QTL14A), with a stability field extending to within <50 °C of the solidus. Amp is still absent from the crystallization products of the evolved Phase 2 composition though, further suggesting that the crystallization conditions of the natural system were closely approached but not perfectly matched.

The average Al_{tot} content of the natural Amp in Phase 1 and Phase 2 granites is ~ 1.4 – 1.5 (1.43 on average), that is, equivalent to the Al content of the experimental Amp produced at 700 °C and 300 MPa ($Al_{tot} = 1.43$), yet significantly lower than the Al content of Amp produced at 700 °C and 400 MPa ($Al_{tot} = 1.77$). Ttn, which is characteristic for the natural samples, was also observed only at ≥ 300 MPa at reducing conditions. In combination, we take this to conclude that the Qitianling magmas crystallized at >300 and <350 MPa, and thus at slightly higher pressure than investigated in our experiments at H_2O saturation. This pressure range is in good agreement with that calculated for the natural Amp compositions and various amphibole barometers (which yield a crystallization pressure of $\sim 360 \pm 90$ MPa, Zhao et al., 2005; Table S7), and we thus conclude that the existing amphibole barometers yield reliable estimates for ferroan A-type granites like those of the Qitianling pluton.

The inferred emplacement pressure is higher than that typical for evolved magmatic reservoirs in arcs or anorogenic settings (≤ 100 – 250 MPa, e.g., Andújar & Scaillet, 2012; Clemens et al., 1986; Klimm et al., 2003;

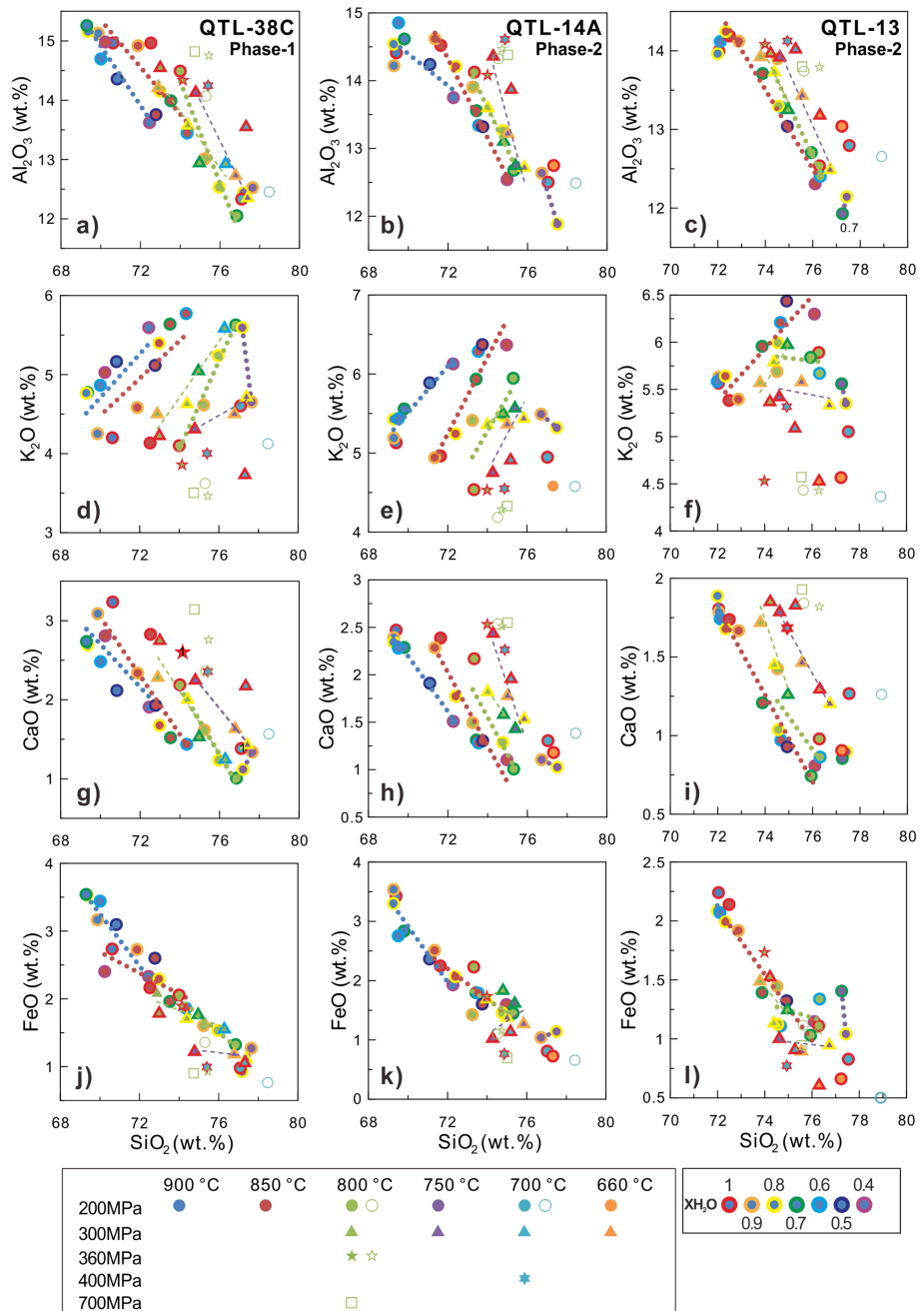


Figure 8. Variation of residual glass compositions for Phase 1 (QTL38C, left column) and Phase 2 (QTL14A, middle column; QTL13, right column) samples at different pressure, temperature, oxygen fugacity and melt H₂O contents. Solid symbols and open symbols represent glasses from reducing (~NNO-1.3) and oxidizing charges (~NNO+2.4 at 800 °C and ~NNO+2.8 at 700 °C), respectively.

al., 2006; Chaussard & Amelung, 2014; Dall’Agnol et al., 1999; Scaillet et al., 1995; Scaillet et al., 2016). The exposed rocks of the Qitianling pluton represent the near-roof section of the up to ~5 km thick, lopolith-like intrusion (Liu et al., 2018), indicating pluton emplacement at midcrustal depth of ~12–13 to ~17–18 km (for an average crustal density of 2,600 kg/m³) and at pressures of >300 to ~450 MPa.

5.2.2. Temperature

Ilm or Ilm + Cpx are present at 900 °C, the maximum temperature that we have explored in our experiments. This suggests that the Qitianling magmas formed at ~≥900 °C. The zircon saturation temperatures of the

Qitianling granites are significantly lower ($\sim 715\text{--}875\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\sim 815\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ on average), implying that zircon saturated and crystallized late and that little to no zircon was inherited from the source, which is consistent with the magmatic zoning patterns and the scarcity of old, inherited zircon cores in the granites (e.g., Zhu et al., 2009). Pl of the natural samples has $\sim\text{An}43$ to $\sim\text{An}12$ composition. The crystal cores have predominantly $\sim\text{An}30\text{--}40$, $\sim\text{An}30\text{--}43$, and $\sim\text{An}25\text{--}40$ composition in the Phase 1, intermediate Phase 2, and evolved Phase 2 samples, respectively, which we interpret to have crystallized near the solidus. Only the outer $<10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ of the crystals or altered crystal zones locally show An-poor composition ($\sim\text{An}02\text{--}20$). For crystallization under H_2O -rich conditions (as implied by Amp occurrence), and at a pressure $\geq 300\text{ MPa}$, the An range of the Pl records crystallization at $\leq 700\text{--}750\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (cf. Figure 4). Low An contents of $<\text{An}20$, which are characteristic for some of the crystal rims and altered zones of the natural crystals are also produced in our experiments, but only for crystallization at low XH_2O (e.g., <0.4 at $800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for QTL14A or <0.5 at $750\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for QTL13). In combination with the textural relations (i.e., the common association of low-An Pl zones with alteration products), we therefore suggest that the low-An zones formed at subsolidus conditions in reaction with fluids that affected a minor proportion ($<2\text{--}5\text{ vol } \%$) of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 granites. The origin of the fluids and their intensive parameters remain unconstrained at present.

The X_{Fe} of ~ 0.7 of the natural Amp in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 granites equally indicates that the magmatic crystals formed or equilibrated at $\leq 700\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ if crystallization took place at H_2O saturation and at $\sim\text{NNO}-1\pm 0.5$ (as discussed further below). The Si content of the natural Amp crystals is, however, slightly lower than that of the crystals formed in our 300 MPa near-solidus experiments (~ 6.6 versus ~ 6.9 apfu), which we interpret to reflect the slightly higher crystallization pressure of the natural crystals (at >300 and $<350\text{ MPa}$). At $\sim\text{NNO}-1\pm 0.5$, the Bt X_{Fe} of ~ 0.7 records crystallization (and/or reequilibration) at $\sim 650\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Figure 7), that is, similar to the compositional record of both Amp and Pl. Evidence for magmatic crystallization at temperatures significantly below $\sim 650\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (i.e., at $\sim 450\text{--}550\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), which has recently been proposed for some arc-related granite intrusions (Ackerson et al., 2018), is not recorded in Amp or Bt core or rim compositions.

The comparison of natural Amp, Bt, and Pl compositions with those of our experimental run products highlights that the main mass of the Qitianling minerals records near-solidus conditions at ~ 650 and $\leq 660\text{--}700\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This is in contrast to the amphibole and amphibole-plagioclase crystallization temperatures estimated using the natural mineral compositions and the calibrations of Anderson and Smith (1995) and Putirka (2016), which both yield calculated crystallization temperatures of $\sim 750\text{--}800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Anderson and Smith (1995) caution that their calibration should not be applied to Amp crystallized at $<\text{NNO}$ with calculated $\text{Fe}^{3+}/(\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Fe}^{2+})$ of $\sim \leq 0.20\text{--}0.25$ (Qitianling's Amp has calculated $\text{Fe}^{3+}/(\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Fe}^{2+})$ of $\sim 0.10\text{--}0.19$), and unrealistic estimates should thus have been expected. Putirka (2016) does not suggest any such restrictions for the application of his Amp thermometers (equations 5 and 6), while they were largely calibrated on Amp crystallized at $\sim 750\text{--}1100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Our results show that for the Amp compositions and crystallization conditions typical for the Qitianling granites, and likely also for other ferroan (A-type) granites, Amp crystallization temperatures are significantly overestimated using the two sets of thermometers, which should not be employed (Figure S2).

5.2.3. Melt H_2O and Other Volatile Contents

Amp is characteristic for the Phases 1 and 2 Qitianling natural granites. The minimum $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ at which Amp stabilized in our crystallization experiments is $\sim 5.5\text{--}6.0\text{ wt } \%$ at $850\text{--}800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 200 or 300 MPa for Phase 1 granite, highlighting that the natural magmas must have been H_2O -rich. At 300 MPa , the stability of Amp extends to even higher $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$, that is, $\sim 8\text{ wt } \%$ for the Phase 1 and intermediate Phase 2 compositions (Figure 3), and thus $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}}$ at or very near saturation (Figure 3). The composition of the natural Pl crystals ($\sim\text{An}32$ for Phase 1 and intermediate Phase 2 and $\sim\text{An}27$ for the evolved Phase 2 on average) are consistent with crystallization at $\leq 750\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under H_2O -rich conditions (i.e., $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}} \geq 6.5\text{--}8.0\text{ wt } \%$; Figure 4). For an inferred crystallization pressure of $\geq 300\text{ MPa}$, we thus construe that the Qitianling magmas last crystallized with $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}} \geq 6.5\text{--}8.0\text{ wt } \%$. The initial bulk H_2O content of the Phase 1 magma can be constrained assuming a closed system crystallization and that water behaves largely in an incompatible manner during magma cooling. Figure 9 shows several possible crystallization paths for the more mafic Phase 1 Qitianling granite, drawn under the closed system assumption, for different bulk water contents. While all paths are able to reproduce the final phase assemblage, in particular the occurrence of Amp, they differ with respect to the temperature of Amp first appearance. It can be seen that Amp early crystallization (above $800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), as suggested by its texture in the rocks (Figure 2), occurs for bulk H_2O contents higher than $4\text{ wt } \%$.

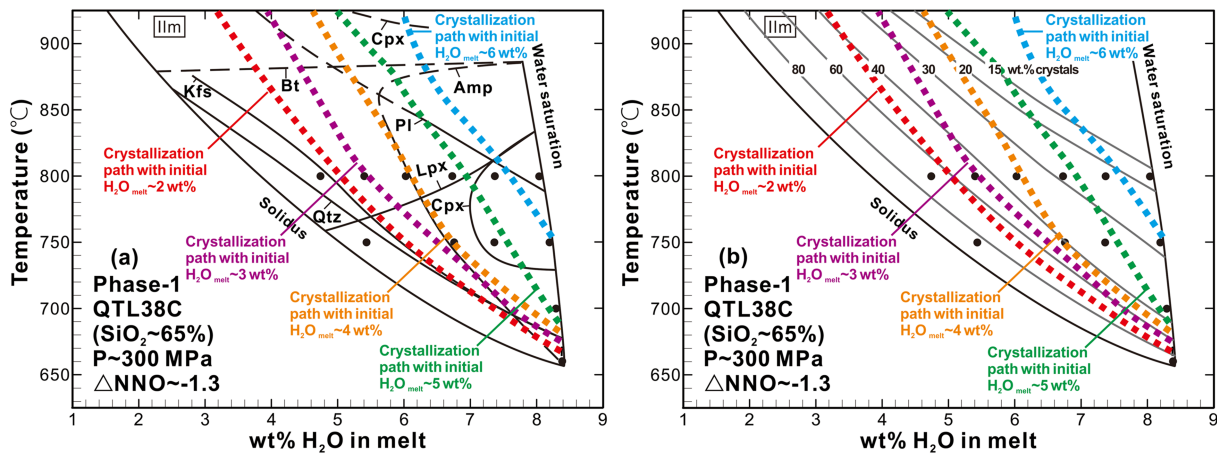


Figure 9. Possible T-H₂O_{melt} paths for the closed system crystallization of Qitianling mafic granite (QTL38C) in the temperature versus wt % H₂O in melt diagrams. The colored dashed lines represent different bulk water contents. The gray contoured lines in (b) show the wt % of crystals, as inferred from mass balance calculations of run products (Table S4).

Magma H₂O contents significantly lower than this value would result in a late saturation of Amp, that is, below ~725 °C for 2–3 wt % bulk H₂O, and in a largely interstitial texture of Amp (e.g., Clemens et al., 1986), which is not observed. This leads us to conclude that Qitianling magmas were rich in H₂O very early in their evolution (i.e., ≥4 wt % H₂O_{melt} near liquidus), which is at the high end of the range inferred by Clemens et al. (1986) for the A-type Watergums granite, but similar to that determined for other A-type felsic magmas (e.g., Bogaerts et al., 2006; Dall’Agnol et al., 1999), including peralkaline compositions (Scaillet & Macdonald, 2001). It is worth noting that for the intermediate Phase 2 composition, 8 wt % H₂O_{melt} are required to crystallize Amp (Figure 3). Although our data support derivation of Phase 2 from Phase 1 crystallization (see section 5.3 below), direct production of Phase 2 granite by partial melting in the deep crust cannot be excluded. In such a case, the same reasoning used for Phase 1 (Figure 9) would imply that very high water contents (≥8 wt %) are needed during source melting to produce Phase 2 type granites.

The high initial melt H₂O contents may relate to dehydration partial melting of hydrous source minerals such as Amp and Bt, which may yield initial H₂O_{melt} of up to ~9 wt % with melt compositions broadly similar to Qitianling mafic magmas (e.g., Beard & Lofgren, 1991). In addition, fluids derived from mantle-derived magmas underplated in the lower crust, which are inferred to have provided most of the heat for generating the crustal melts and Jurassic granites in South China (e.g., Li et al., 2006, 2007; Zhao et al., 2012), could have played a role as well, though such fluids would have been CO₂-rich, while we infer low CO₂ contents for the main granite magmas with XH₂O > 0.7 during most of its crystallization (compare Figures 3 and 9). Based on the composition of the natural Bt crystals, melt fluorine contents appear to have been ~0.2 wt % and thus moderately high during Bt crystallization (using a ($D_F^{Bt/melt}$) partition coefficient of 3.7 according to Icenhower and London (1997), but significantly below saturation (at several wt %; Bailey, 1977; Huang et al., 2015) until late-stage crystallization. The fact that experimental Amps also have similar F contents than their natural counterparts further shows that F content in the experiments was similar to that in the magma (Table S7). Altogether, this suggests that fluorine role on phase equilibria is well accounted for in our experiments. Melt chlorine contents appear to have been ~0.1 wt % and thus also low during Bt crystallization (if we assume a partition coefficient ($D_{Cl}^{Bt/melt}$) of 2.9 from Icenhower & London, 1997). We note that the Cl contents of our experimental Bt crystals are lower than those of the natural crystals, which likely indicates that, unlike F, Cl was lost during starting material preparation (fusion at 1 bar). Altogether, the Amp and Bt record thus indicates that near liquidus F and Cl contents have been quite low, below 0.1 wt %.

5.2.4. Oxygen Fugacity

Mag is the only oxide in our ~NNO+2.4 experiments, while Mag and Ilm coexist in the natural samples, ruling out that the natural magmas crystallized at very oxidizing conditions. In our reducing experiments at

~NNO-1.3, both Ilm and Mag coexist at ≤ 850 °C. The composition of Amp and Bt, and in particular their Fe/Mg ratios, are also well reproduced in our reduced runs at near solidus temperatures (Figures 6 and 7), suggesting similarly low fO_2 . A slightly lower fO_2 (e.g., \geq NNO-1.3), however, likely prevailed in the natural system, which would have displaced the stability field of Amp downward in a T-H₂O_{melt} projection, such that Amp replaced Cpx at near solidus and H₂O-rich crystallization conditions at ~300–350 MPa (cf. Dall'Agnol et al., 1999; Table S4). While Ttn has been found in evolved magmas crystallized at oxidizing conditions (~NNO +2.5; e.g., Dall'Agnol et al., 1999), it is also present in our experiments performed at relatively reducing conditions (~NNO-1.3) at 300 and 400 MPa, at ≤ 700 °C, and at H₂O saturation (see also Xirouchakis & Lindsley, 1998). Taken together, our results thus suggest that the Qitianling magma(s) evolved at redox conditions around NNO-1.3 \pm 0.5. This range is lower than that calculated for our Bt compositions following the calculation scheme of Wones and Eugster (1965) and that inferred by Zhao et al. (2005) based on calculated Bt Fe²⁺/Fe³⁺ composition: the estimated fO_2 with this method ranges between the NNO and the MH buffers. We however note that redox conditions may have increased during subsolidus cooling, that is, during hydrothermal alteration. In support of this are the Fe-Ti oxide compositions, which indicate an fO_2 around NNO +1 and equilibration around 580 °C. How the Qitianling rocks were oxidized needs to be further investigated, but late volatile exsolution and loss is a possible factor (e.g., Candela, 1986).

5.3. Geochemical Evolution of the Qitianling Magmas

Previous work has suggested that the Phase 1 to Phase 3 granites of the Qitianling pluton are related by fractionation at the emplacement level, by fractionation at deeper level, or by variation in source partial melting (Liu et al., 2018; Zhu et al., 2009). The glass compositions produced in our experiments provide the following constraints: First, liquids obtained from the crystallization of our most mafic starting material, (the Phase 1 composition, QTL38C), match the composition of the Phase 2 granites at temperatures of ~900 to 850 °C and the composition of the most evolved, Phase 3, granites at temperatures of ≤ 750 °C (Figure 10a, Table S10). Residual liquids from Phase 2 experiments at ≤ 700 °C equally match the most evolved whole-rock compositions of the pluton. This indicates that the more evolved rocks of the pluton (i.e., Phase 2 and/or Phase 3 granites) may represent low-temperature differentiates of magmas equivalent to the Phase 2 and/or Phase 1 whole-rock compositions. Second, that compositions with $< \sim 68$ wt % SiO₂ were not reproduced is due to the fact that we did not explore temperatures higher than 900 °C, which would have produced crystal-poorer run products with lower-SiO₂ glass compositions. Experiments at 950 °C would presumably extend the experimental trend toward more mafic compositions, approaching the bulk composition of our starting materials, hence reproducing the entire natural compositional field. Third, the effect of variable pressure and H₂O_{melt} on experimental liquids is subtle, but nevertheless significant for the range explored. In particular, at 200 MPa, liquid CaO contents are notably lower and the liquid K₂O contents are notably higher than for liquids produced at ≥ 300 MPa (Figures 8g–8i for CaO and Figures 8d–8f for K₂O). The glasses produced at 300 MPa closely approximate the natural whole-rock compositional trends, thus suggesting that the granitic magmas fractionated at or close to the level of final emplacement and crystallization (Figures 8 and S3). This provides a key constraint for previously proposed models of evolution (Liu et al., 2018), suggesting that incrementally emplaced magmas did not fractionate at significantly deeper levels than those exposed (their Model 2), but in situ (their Model 1) or at least within the lopolith-like intrusion.

If such shallow fractionation took place, then mafic cumulates should be present, but they are not exposed. Granitoid rocks more mafic than those exposed in the Qitianling pluton do, however, exist in the nearby Jurassic Huashan pluton, which crops out ~200 km southwest of the Qitianling pluton. The Huashan pluton is compositionally and mineralogically similar to Qitianling (Feng et al., 2012), except for the occurrence of more mafic varieties (the Niumiao unit with ~58–60 wt % SiO₂, ~14 wt % Al₂O₃, ~7 wt % FeO, ~5–6 wt % CaO, ~3 wt % Na₂O, and ~4 wt % K₂O), which extends the Qitianling whole-rock compositional trends toward more mafic compositions (Figure 10). These mafic rocks could represent the cumulate counterparts, which at Qitianling would be present at a level below exposure.

If the granites fractionated in situ and if the exposed granites represent one of multiple, subhorizontally emplaced magma sheets (Model 1 of Liu et al., 2018), then the large spread of zircon crystallization ages, from ~163 to ~146 Ma, remains to be interpreted. Published data of Zhu et al. (2009) suggest that the studied Phase 1 granites (~163–160 Ma) are slightly older than the Phase 2 granites (~157–153 Ma), although these age relations need to be confirmed, especially as most ages overlap within the uncertainty of the methods.

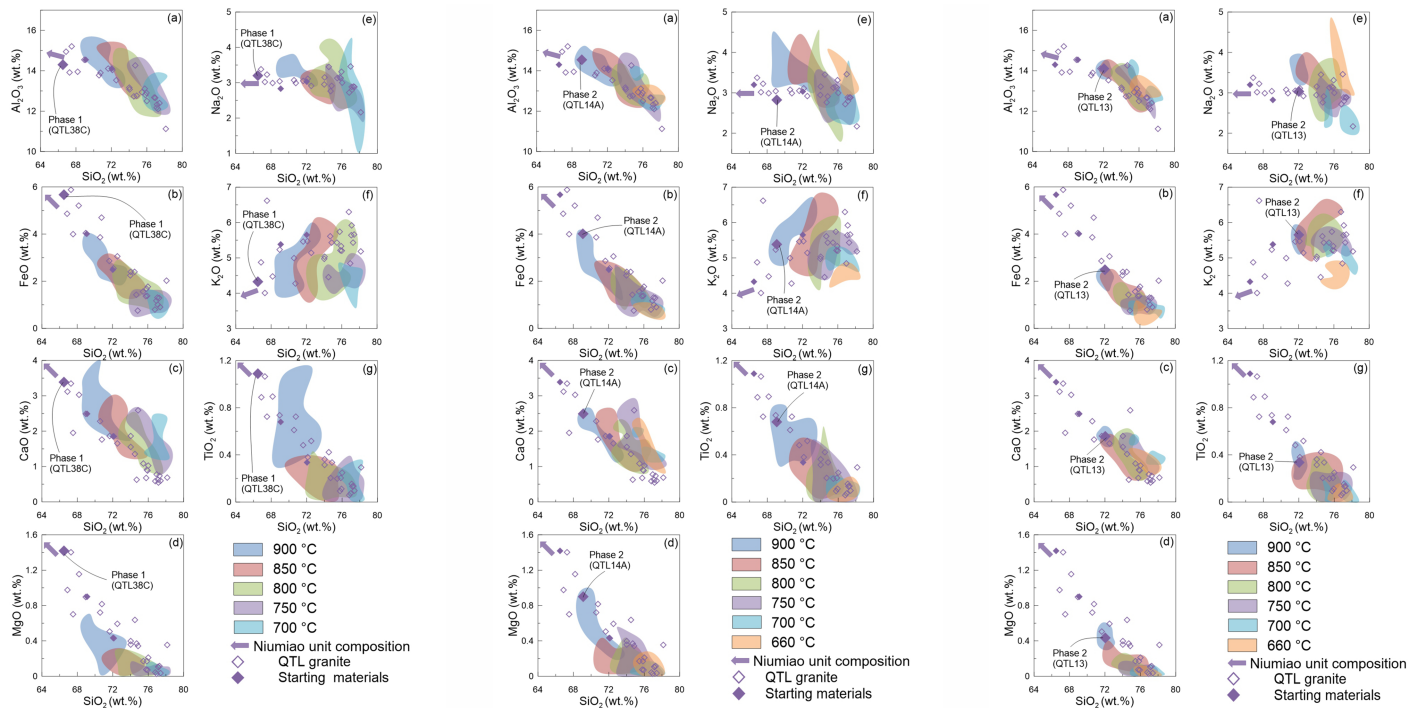


Figure 10. (middle two columns) Whole-rock compositions of the Qitianling granites (\circ) and starting materials (\blacklozenge) (totals normalized to 100 wt %) compared to residual glass compositions from the Phase 1 (QTL38C, left two columns) and the Phase 2 (QTL14A, middle two columns and QTL13, right two columns) experiments (QTL38C). The Niumiao unit compositions are from Feng et al. (2012).

The Phase 3 granites, which we did not study in detail, appear significantly younger than the Phase 1 and Phase 2 granites with ages of $\sim 149\text{--}146$ Ma. They could represent evolved liquids extracted from magma mush, which either retained a small liquid fraction for an extended period of time (warm storage models; e.g., Barboni et al., 2016), or which was repeatedly reheated and partly defrosted by the emplacement of new increments of magma (cold storage models; e.g., Cooper & Kent, 2014). The young ages could, however, also be partly reset as they were acquired on U-rich zircon (Zhu et al., 2009). Whatever, thermal simulations (e.g., Annen et al., 2015) show that the exposed whole mass of the Qitianling pluton cannot have remained as a liquid/mush magma body for such an extended period of time (≥ 17 Ma). Such a long time interval more likely records the pulsatory nature of magma delivery in upper crust, possibly via a dyking mechanism (e.g., Clemens & Mawer, 1992), in large part reflecting the time period during which the lower crust was partially melted (Annen et al., 2006). Each magma batch once intruded cooled and fractionated to some extent, producing part of the chemical array nowadays preserved by the rocks. The general coherence of the suite shows that each new magma addition had broadly the same geochemical characteristic than those early emplaced.

6. Conclusions

The combination of constraints from phase equilibrium experiments with field- and micro-scale observations and whole-rock and mineral chemical data show that the main Qitianling A-type granite in South China crystallized from hot (>900 °C), initially H_2O -rich (≥ 4 wt %), and moderately reducing (at $\sim \text{NNO} - 1.3 \pm 0.5$) magmas that were emplaced at $\geq 300\text{--}350$ MPa (at a depth of $\geq 10\text{--}12$ km), where they fractionated up to reaching $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{melt}} \geq 6.5\text{--}8.0$ wt % close to solidus. This highlights that crustal sources were H_2O -rich, yet also reached high temperature, which in combination must have favored the formation of large volumes of granitic magmas in the Jurassic. We stress that our phase equilibrium results were critical for constraining magmatic H_2O content, but also for robustly and accurately constraining amphibole crystallization temperature and magma redox state, while available thermometers and oxybarometers do

not perform well for ferroan A-type granites crystallized at $<NNO+1$. Our results support the view that Qitianling magmas fractionated at or near the level of their final emplacement and crystallization (i.e., at a depth of ≥ 10 –12 km).

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