

*American Mineralogist, Volume 90, pages 181–186, 2005*

## **Relict coesite exsolution in omphacite from Western Tianshan eclogites, China**

**LIFEI ZHANG,<sup>1,\*</sup> SHUGUANG SONG,<sup>1</sup> JUHN G. LIOU,<sup>2</sup> YONGLIANG AI,<sup>1</sup> AND XUPING LI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>The Key Laboratory of Orogenic Belts and Crustal Evolution, MOE; School of Earth and Space Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geological and Environmental Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.

### **ABSTRACT**

Exsolution rods of relict coesite together with quartz were identified in omphacite in eclogites from western Tianshan, China. They are oriented along the *c*-axis of the host clinopyroxenes and have grain size up to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 2–3  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. Raman spectra of exsolved lamellae yield consistent but weak bands at 521, 270, 181, 151, and 118  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , typical for coesite, in addition to those of quartz and the host omphacite. Such occurrences together with textured observations suggest a two-stage evolution of  $\text{SiO}_2$  exsolution rods in omphacite. Lamellae of coesite were apparently exsolved from supersilicic omphacite at  $P \approx 5.0$  GPa and the transformation from coesite to quartz occurred during retrograde metamorphism.