

Table of Contents

List of Figures.....	xix
List of Tables.....	xxv
List of Abbreviations.....	xxvii
List of Mineral Abbreviations.....	xxviii
Ab Albite.....	xxviii
Preface.....	xxix
CHAPTER – 1.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 General.....	1
1.2 Scope of the Investigation.....	5
1.3 Methodology.....	7
1.4 Purpose of the Thesis.....	11
CHAPTER - 2.....	13
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	13
2.1 General.....	13
2.2 Introduction.....	13
2.3 Previous work in the Chhotanagpur Granite Gneiss Complex.....	14
2.4 Monazite and Zircon Geochronology.....	15
2.5 Geothermobarometry and phase equilibria modelling.....	17
2.6 Geochemistry.....	21
2.7 Why to need of this study.....	22
CHAPTER - 3.....	25
GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	25
3.1 Introduction.....	25
3.2 Classification.....	27
3.3 Regional structure.....	32
3.4 Stratigraphy.....	34
3.5 Geochronology and tectonothermal events of CGGC.....	35
3.6 Geological setting around Daltonganj.....	38
3.6.1 Structure.....	39
3.7 Metallogeny events in CGGC.....	41
3.8 Rock types and their field relations.....	42
3.8.1 Mafic granulites.....	42

3.8.2 Pelitic granulites	42
3.8.3 High-grade gneisses.....	42
3.8.4 Migmatitic gneiss	43
3.8.5 Sillimanite- biotite- graphite schist.....	43
3.8.6 Amphibolite	43
CHAPTER - 4	45
PETROGRAPHY	45
4.1 Introduction	45
4.2 Petrography	46
4.3 Preparation of thin polished section	47
4.3.1 Introduction	47
4.3.2 Method.....	48
4.4 Petrography of the thin section.....	49
4.4.1 High-grade gneiss	50
4.4.2 Pelitic granulite.....	57
4.4.3 Mafic granulite	60
4.4.4 Migmatitic granite gneiss	67
4.4.5 Sillimanite-biotite-graphite schist.....	70
4.4.6. Amphibolite	73
CHAPTER-5	77
MINERALOGY	77
5.1 Introduction	77
5.2 EPMA analytical technique.....	78
5.3 Garnet	79
5.3.1 Garnet zoning	80
5.3.2 Ca & Mn content of garnet	82
5.4 Amphibole.....	82
5.4.1 Classification of amphibole	83
5.4.2 Hornblende	83
5.4.3 Gedrite	85
5.5 Pyroxene.....	85
5.5.1 Orthopyroxene	86
5.5.2 Clinopyroxene	87

5.6 Cordierite.....	87
5.7 Mica.....	88
5.7.1 Biotite	89
5.8 Feldspar	91
5.9 Sillimanite	93
5.10 Chlorite.....	93
5.11 Opaque	94
5.12 Transmission electron microscopy.....	95
5.12.1 Gedrite	95
5.12.2 Pyroxene Exsolution.....	97
CHAPTER - 6.....	101
GEOCHEMISTRY	101
6.1 Introduction	101
6.2 Major oxides Geochemistry	102
6.3 Trace Element Geochemistry	102
6.4 Rare Earth Elements Geochemistry	103
6.5 Analytical techniques	104
6.5.1 XRF and ICP-MS	104
6.6 Mafic granulite	105
6.6.1 Major oxides.....	105
6.6.2 Trace elements.....	106
6.6.3 REEs	109
6.6.4 Discussion.....	109
6.6.4.1 Petrogenesis	110
6.7 Pelitic granulite	113
6.7.1 Whole-rock geochemistry	113
6.7.2 Trace and rare earth element patterns.....	113
6.7.3 Discussion.....	114
6.7.3.1 Tectonic implications.....	114
6.8 High-grade gneiss.....	118
6.8.1 Major oxides.....	118
6.8.2 Trace and rare earth elements.....	119
6.8.3 Geochemical significance.....	120

6.8.4 Petrogenesis	122
CHAPTER-7	125
GEOCHRONOLOGY	125
PART – A: Monazite Geochronology.....	125
7.A.1 Introduction.....	125
7.A.2 Theoretical foundation and premises.....	126
7.A.3 Analytical techniques.....	128
7.A.4 Sample preparation and identification of monazite	130
7.A.5 Textural interpretations of monazite.....	131
7.A.6 Sample description and U–Th–Pb systematics.....	132
7.A.7 Electron microprobe dating	135
PART- B: Zircon Geochronology.....	138
7.B.1 Radioactive decay mechanisms	138
7.B.2 U-Pb Systematics	138
7.B.3 Mass Spectrometry.....	140
7.B.3.1 LA-ICP-MS.....	141
7.B.4 Analytical Technique	142
7.B.5. U–Pb zircon geochronology	142
7.B.5.1 Pelitic granulite	142
7.B.5.2 Mafic granulite	145
CHAPTER – 8	147
METAMORPHIC CONDITION.....	147
8.1 Introduction	147
PART – A: Phase Petrology.....	147
8.A.1 Introduction.....	147
8.A.2 Phase compatibility relation	148
8.A.2.1 High-grade gneiss	148
8.A.2.2 Mafic granulites	150
8.A.2.3 Pelitic granulites.....	152
8.A.3 Petrogenetic grid.....	153
8.A.3.1 High-grade gneiss	154
PART – B: Geothermobarometry	155
8.B.1 Conventional geothermobarometry	156

8.B.1.1 Temperature estimation.....	156
8.B.1.2 Pressure estimation.....	158
8.B.2 Average P-T calculation using THERMOCALC	159
8.B.3 Application of geothermobarometers and Average PT	159
8.B.3.1 High-grade gneiss.....	160
8.B.3.2 Mafic granulite	160
8.B.3.3 Pelitic granulite	161
PART – C: Bulk Composition Modelling.....	162
8.C.1 Application of equilibrium thermodynamics.....	162
8.C.2 Pseudosection modelling	163
8.C.3 Methodology.....	164
8.C.4 P-T Pseudosections	165
8.C.4.1 High-grade gneiss.....	165
8.C.4.2 Mafic granulites	168
8.C.4.3 Pelitic granulite	170
CHAPTER - 9.....	173
TECTONO-METAMORPHIC EVOLUTION.....	173
9.1. Metamorphic condition.....	173
9.1.1 Petrographic evidences.....	174
9.1.1.1 High-grade gneiss	174
9.1.1.2 Mafic granulite.....	175
9.1.1.3 Pelitic granulite.....	176
9.1.2 Geochronological evidences.....	177
9.1.2.2 Protolithic age of mafic granulites.....	178
9.1.2.3 The timing of metamorphic events	179
9.1.3 P-T-t Path.....	180
9.1.3.1 High-grade gneiss	183
9.1.3.2 Mafic granulite.....	183
9.1.3.3 Pelitic granulite	184
9.2 Geodynamic condition	186
9.2.1 High-grade gneiss.....	186
9.2.2 Mafic granulite	187
9.2.3 Pelitic granulite.....	188

9.3 Global correlation of CGGC	190
9.3.1 Correlation with the Columbia supercontinent.....	190
9.3.2 Correlation with the Rodinia supercontinent.....	192
CHAPTER - 10	195
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	195
Scope for Future Work.....	206
References.....	209
List of publications	239

List of Figures

- Figure 3.1(a) Inset map showing the location of the Chhotanagpur Granite Gneiss Complex (CGGC) in India. (b) The geological map is showing different lithological units and tectonic elements of Central Indian Tectonic Zone (CITZ). (c) Geological map of the Chhotanagpur Granite Gneiss Complex. 26
- Figure 3.2 Geological map of the Chotanagpur Granite Gneiss Complex (CGGC) and the adjoining areas showing major subdivisions. 28
- Figure 3.3 Local geological map of the area around the south-west of Daltonganj, District Palamau (Jharkhand) India. 40
- Figure 4.1 Field photograph of the High-grade gneiss (HGG). (a) HGG associated with granite gneiss. (b) Gedrite appeared as dark grey colour in HGG. Photomicrographs illustrating the textural relations in HGG. (c) Chlorite completely rimmed by gedrite. (d) A small grain of brown Al-rich biotite present as inclusion in gedrite and gedrite are surrounded by a huge mass of garnet and cordierite. (e) Garnet contains the inclusion of amphibole, cordierite, biotite. (f) Inclusion of cordierite, gedrite, biotite, quartz and ilmenite in garnet. (g) Corona texture in which garnet is rimmed by cordierite followed by gedrite. (h) Garnet rimmed by gedrite. (i) Garnet and biotite surrounded by cordierite and gedrite. (j) Gedrite laths are defines a foliation within the rock, Chlorite completely rimmed by gedrite. (k) Gedrite rimmed by orthopyroxene and garnet occurs as inclusion within orthopyroxene. (l) Opx rimmed by garnet and gedrites. (m) BSE image shows some accessory minerals, i.e., monazite and ilmenite with other minerals like gedrite, biotite and quartz. (n) Inclusions of monazite in different mineral phases. 52-53
- Figure 4.2 Outcrop photographs showing field features of the studied rock types. (a) Melanocratic Pelitic granulites present as enclaves form within the Granitic gneisses groundmass. (b) Porphyroblastic garnet (size; 2-3 cm) present within the Pelitic granulites. (c) Photomicrograph of Pelitic granulites showing biotite and plagioclase present as inclusion within porphyroblastic garnet. (d) Flakes of sillimanites are associated with the garnet whereas biotite and quartz present as inclusion in garnet. (e) Sillimanite needle, biotite and quartz present within the garnet whereas cordierite present as groundmass. (f) Biotite flakes are wrapped around sillimanite needle within the groundmass of cordierite. 58
- Figure 4.3 Field photographs of mafic granulites form the southern margin of the Daltonganj. (a) Various boulders of mafic granulites distributed in the area, a villager stand as scale, (b) It represents a close view of mafic granulite boulder, (c) Mafic granulite present as enclaves within garnet-amphibolite gneiss. (d) Mafic granulite associated with migmatites. 61

Figure 4.4 Photomicrographs of Various mineral association of mafic granulites 64 -
 are showing (a) Amphibole occur as prismatic and anhedral shape. (b) Garnet 65
 rimmed by cpx, amp and plg. (c), (d) Back Scattered Electron (BSE) image
 shows thin lamellae Opx occur in Cpx, (Inset image represents Photomicrograph
 shows an exsolution texture within Opx and Cpx. (e) Amphibole represents two
 modes of generations. (f) Opx, Cpx, and Bt occur as inclusion in Amp
 porphyroblast. (g) Symplectitic texture, in which micro-grains of orthopyroxene
 and clinopyroxene were distributed within plagioclase. (h) BSE image shows the
 textural association of different minerals opx, cpx, amp, bt, plg, qt and ilm. (i)
 Idioblastic to sub-idioblastic grains of opx and cpx with inclusion of amp. (j)
 Clinopyroxene present as prismatic and idioblastic texture.

Figure 4.5 Field photographs of migmatitic granite gneiss (a) Gneissose 68
 structure and (b) Deformation structure; Photomicrographs of various mineral
 association are showing (c) Amphibole with biotite define the schistosity S_2 , (d)
 Biotite and amphibole arrange as foliation with K-feldspar and plagioclase
 mosaic layer, (e) Exsolution texture of plagioclase and K-feldspar, (f) Inclusion
 of amphibole, biotite, quartz, ilmenite within the plagioclase.

Figure 4.6. Photomicrographs represent (a) Linear arrangement of graphite, 71
 biotite and sillimanite, (b) Sillimanite interlayer with biotite.

Figure 4.7. Photomicrographs represent (a) Ophitic texture between 74
 clinopyroxene and plagioclase, (b) Orientation of amphibole, (c) Amphibole
 included the clinopyroxene, biotite, plagioclase and magnetite, (d) Amphibole
 and quartz symplectite.

Figure 5.1 (a) Triangular diagram showing the variation in (spessartine + 80
 grossular)–almandine–pyrope end member compositions in the garnets from
 different rock types. (b) A plot of X_{Mg} vs Ca/Mn of garnets, from different rock
 types.

Figure 5.2 (a) BSE image of garnet porphyroblast with inclusions of biotite and 81
 quartz. (b-e) These images represent the X-ray mapping of Fe, Mg, Mn and Ca
 in garnet porphyroblast. (f) X_{Alm} , X_{Py} , X_{Grs} and X_{Sps} variation along the garnet
 porphyroblast from rim to rim.

Figure 5.3 (a) Amphibole classification diagram for the Daltonganj mafic 84
 granulites. (b) Plot $0.5[Al^{IV} - (Na+K)^A]$ vs $(Na+K)^A$ a.p.f.u for calcic amphibole
 from greenschist to granulite facies expressed as Daltonganj mafic granulite
 belongs to granulite facies rock. (c) A plot of X_{Mg} vs Al^{IV} of garnets, from
 different rock types. (d) Leake's classification diagram for the amphiboles.

Figure 5.4 A $CaSiO_3$ – $MgSiO_3$ – $FeSiO_3$ composition diagram of pyroxenes 87
 showing the plot of ortho and clinopyroxenes from different rock types.

Figure 5.5 (a) A plot of microprobe analyses of biotites from different rock type in Mg–Ti–(Fe+Mn) diagram. (b) A plot of microprobe analyses of biotites from different rock type in Mg–(Al ^{IV} +Ti)–(Fe+Mn) diagram. (c) A plot of Ti vs Mg showing negative trend. (d) A plot of X _{Fe} /X _{Mg} vs TiO ₂ showing linear relationship.	90
Figure 5.6 Triangular NaAlSi ₃ O ₈ –KAlSi ₃ O ₈ –CaAl ₂ Si ₂ O ₈ diagram showing plots of alkali feldspar and Plagioclase feldspar.	92
Figure 5.7 Triangular diagram for chlorite end-member.	94
Figure 5.8 Triangular diagram for ilmenite and magnetite.	94
Figure 5.9 (a) TEM images (a) shows the distribution of gedrite grain in which bundles forms of gedrite grains are present. (b) Fibrous and prismatic growth of gedrite minerals. (c) The orientations of grains are in (100) and (010). (d) The orientation of grain in (001). (e) Width of double-chain silicate structure along (010) orientation with the help of histogram by using TEM. (f) SAED pattern of gedrite grain.	96
Figure 5.10 (a) Back Scattered Electron (BSE) image shows porphyroblast of Orthopyroxene and Clinopyroxene, with a line along which compositional profiling has been done interface of Opx-Cpx. (b) [100] TEM projection of Cpx. (c) [001] TEM projection of Cpx. (d) Silicate structure of the Opx-Cpx interface. (e) [100] and [001] TEM projection of Opx (f) A line profile along with the Opx-Cpx minerals showing a compositional variation of Wollastonite, Enstatite and Ferrosilite components, with Variation of XMg along with this line profile. (g) SAED pattern of Pyroxene grain. (h) Graphical representation of EDAX values of pyroxene.	99
Figure 6.1 (a) The chemical classification and nomenclature of volcanic rocks using total alkalis versus silica diagram of mafic granulite. (b) La/Yb vs. Nb/La plot ruling out significant Lithospheric contribution in the mantle source region of the Daltonganj basic granulites.	106
Figure 6.2 Bi-variate plots (a) MgO (wt %) vs SiO ₂ (wt %), (b) MgO (wt %) vs TiO ₂ (wt %), (c) MgO (wt %) vs Al ₂ O ₃ (wt %), (d) MgO (wt %) vs Fe ₂ O ₃ (wt %), (e) MgO(wt %) vs CaO (wt %), (f) MgO (wt %) vs MnO (wt %), (g) MgO (wt %) vs K ₂ O (wt %), and (h) MgO (wt %) vs Na ₂ O (wt %) for the Daltonganj basic granulites are showing good fractionation trends except for K ₂ O and Na ₂ O.	107
Figure 6.3 (a) Primitive mantle normalized multi-element spider diagram for the Daltonganj basic granulites. (b) Chondrite normalized rare earth element distribution pattern.	108

- Figure 6.4 Tectonic discrimination diagrams for Dalonganj basic granulites. (a) Th vs Yb bivariate plot. (b) Y–La–Nb ternary diagram. 108
- Figure 6.5 (a) Nb (ppm) vs Nb/U plot. (b) Th/Yb vs Nb/Yb diagram depicting a subduction-related enrichment for the Dalonganj basic granulites samples. (c) Th/Nb vs Ce/Nb. (d) Y vs La/Nb diagram. 112
- Figure 6.6 (a) Total alkali silica diagram. (b-c) Granitoid classification scheme revealing (b) magnesian to ferroan, (c) slightly peraluminous nature of the studied rock (d) calc-alkalic to alkali-calcic. (e) Na₂O vs K₂O diagram. (f) K₂O vs SiO₂ plot. 115
- Figure 6.7 (a) Primitive mantle normalized multi-elements spider diagram of granulite gneiss. (b) Chondrite normalized REE plot. 116
- Figure 6.8 (a) (Y/Nb)_N vs (Th/Nb)_N plot. (b) Zr vs Nb/Zr plot. (c) Y vs Nb tectonic discrimination diagram. (d) Y+Nb vs Rb tectonic discrimination diagram plotted for granulite gneiss. 117
- Figure 6.9 The chemical classification and nomenclature of volcanic rocks using total alkalis versus silica diagram of high-grade gneiss. 118
- Figure 6.10 Bi-variate plots (in wt%) (a) MgO vs SiO₂, (b) MgO vs Al₂O₃, (c) MgO vs TiO₂, (d) MgO vs Fe₂O₃, (e) MgO vs CaO, (f) MgO vs Na₂O, (g) MgO vs K₂O, and (h) MgO vs P₂O₅. 120
- Figure 6.11 (a) Primitive mantle normalised multi-element spider diagram for the high-grade gneiss. (b) Chondrite normalised are earth element distribution pattern. 121
- Figure 6.12 Tectonic discrimination diagrams for the high-grade gneiss. (a) Y–La–Nb ternary diagram. (b) Th vs Yb bivariate plot. 124
- Figure 7.1 Back Scattered Electron (BSE) images are showing the microstructural and textural settings of monazite occurrences in the granulitic gneiss of Dalonganj. (a) Monazite occurring as inclusion within porphyroblastic garnet in R-91-97. (b) Monazite grain occurring as inclusion within the periphery area of garnet in R-91-97. (c) Monazite present as inclusion in the cordierite, Crd is later surrounded by garnet in R-91-96. (d) Monazite occurring as inclusion within biotite in R-91-96. (e) Monazite present in gedrite and garnet. (f) Different images show monazite present in garnet, amphibole, cordierite and biotite. 132

- Figure 7.2 (a) Grain-P43 of the R-91-97 sample, (a) BSE image. (b-c) X-ray 133
 elemental maps documenting the homogeneous pattern of Th and U elements in
 monazite. (d) X-ray map shows the zoning pattern at the outer part in monazite;
 where in grain-P46 of the R-91-96 sample, (e) BSE image, (f-g) X-ray elemental
 maps documenting the homogeneous pattern of Th and U elements in the
 monazite. (h) X-ray map shows the zoning pattern at the outer part as well as the
 core of monazite.
- Figure 7.3 The bivariate plot shows the variation in the composition of monazite 134
 of three different age domain from Daltonganj (CGGC). ~1424 Ma age enriched
 in brabantite and ~972 Ma age rich in huttonite, whereas ~855 Ma age lie
 between both substitution vector.
- Figure 7.4 Represents the backscattered images (BSE-SEM) of different 136
 monazite grains from two rock samples.
- Figure 7.5 (a), (c), (e), (g) and (i) Weighted-average ages; (b), (d), (f), (h) and (j) 137
 Probability–density ages of two distinct age domains from the R-91-97 (a,b,c,d)
 and R-91-96 (e,f,g,h) rock sample, and youngest age for from both samples (I
 and j) with 2σ uncertainty, different numbers of point analysis and MSWD
 (mean square of weighted deviates) for monazite from the Daltonganj area of
 the CGGC, plotted with the ISOPLOT program (Ludwig 2011).
- Figure 7.6 Decay chain of ^{238}U to ^{206}Pb , ^{235}U to ^{207}Pb and ^{232}Th to ^{208}Pb . 141
- Figure 7.7 (a-b) Representative Back-scattered electron (BSE) image; (c-d) 144
 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of zircons with different zoning patterns and
 metamictised mantle of zircons from pelitic granulites from the Daltonganj area.
- Figure 7.8 (a) Analytical data from the pelitic granulite (D-3) plotted in Tera- 144
 Wasserburg Concordia graph. (b) Probability density plot of $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages
 showing concordant age at 1707.1 ± 8.8 Ma and 1629.8 ± 10 Ma.
- Figure 7.9 (a-b) Representative Back-scattered electron (BSE) image; (c-d) 146
 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of zircons with different zoning patterns and
 metamictised mantle of zircons from mafic granulites from the Daltonganj area.
- Figure 7.10 (a) Analytical data from the pelitic granulite (RP-1) plotted in Tera- 146
 Wasserburg Concordia graph. (b) Weighted average age of mean age at
 1629.0 ± 60 Ma, with MSWD = 1.4, probability = 0.068.
- Figure 8.1 AFM projection from K-feldspar point of the AKFM tetrahedron 149
 onto the AFM plane. (a) Showing the gedrite in the middle of triangle Grt–Crd–
 Opx in which gedrite is reactant. (b) Depicts the disappearance of gedrite to
 form the triangle Grt–Crd–Opx as a product.

- Figure 8.2 (a) The observed mineral assemblages (solid circle) of the mafic granulites are shown in the ACF diagram. (b) The mineral assemblage orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene-plagioclase is formed due to the hornblende tie line's consumption during a prograde reaction. 151
- Figure 8.3 the mineral composition of the mafic granulites are shown in ACF diagram where, $A = (Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3) - (K_2O + Na_2O)$; $C = CaO$; $F = FeO + MgO + MnO$. ($A + C + F = 100$ mol%). 151
- Figure 8.4 AKF Diagrams, $A = (Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3) - (K_2O + Na_2O + CaO)$; $K = K_2O$; $F = FeO + MnO + MgO$, ($A + K + F = 100$ mol%). For the Pelitic granulites. Solid circles correspond to the observed mineral assemblages in the investigated area. 153
- Figure 8.5 A petrogenetic grid in the FMASH system constructed after the Schreinmakers analysis for the high-grade gneiss. 155
- Figure 8.6 P-T pseudosection is calculated for high-grade gneiss of sample number R-91-97 in NCKFMASH system. 166
- Figure 8.7 P-T pseudosection plot is calculated for mafic granulites from the Daltonganj in the system NCKFMASHTO. The pseudosection is contoured with isopleths of X_{Mg} of Opx and Cpx mineral assemblages. 169
- Figure 8.8 NCKFMASHTO P-T pseudosection for Pelitic granulites showing calculated mineral equilibria for the minerals assemblage grt-plg-sill-kfs-bt-melt-ilm-mag-qz and two phases of retrograde metamorphism are depicted in pseudosection as Rg1 (grt + crd + plg + sill + kfs + melt + ilm + qz + mag) and Rg2 (grt + crd + bt + plg + kfs + melt + ilm + qz + mag), (Mineral abbreviations: [269]). (b) Isopleths for garnet, cordierite, and biotite are contoured in the P-T pseudosection. 172
- Figure 9.1 P-T-t path represents the metamorphic stages of all the three studied rocks. 182
- Figure 9.2 Cartoon diagram showing the stages of the (a) sedimentation of protolith of pelitic granulites and (b) M1 stage of metamorphism of pelitic granulite which is present as patches within the granitic gneisses of Chhotanagpur Granite Gneiss Complex. 190
- Figure 9.3 A schematic map is showing the Columbia supercontinent with the SMGC, as a continuation of the CITZ (modified after, [6,7]). Abbreviations of orogens: Ad, Aravalli-Delhi; Af, Albany-Fraser; Ca, Capricorn; CITZ, Central Indian Tectonic Zone; Eg, Eastern ghat belt; Ra, Rayner; SMGC, Shillong-Meghalaya Gneissic Complex; Wb, Windmill Islands–Bunger Hills. 191
- Figure 9.4. Cartographic picture showing the Rodinia assembly and position of India at ~1000 Ma. 194

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Four stages of metamorphism (M ₁ -M ₄) with Geochronology are representing from different localities of the CGGC.	44: A-E
Table 5.1 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 12 Oxygen) of garnet from high-grade gneisses.	98: F-H
Table 5.2 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 23 Oxygen) of Hornblende from mafic granulite.	98: I-K
Table 5.3 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 23 Oxygen) of Gedrite from high-grade gneisses.	98: L
Table 5.4 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 6 Oxygen) of Orthopyroxene from high-grade gneisses.	98: M-O
Table 5.5 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 6 Oxygen) of Clinopyroxene from basic granulites.	98: P-Q
Table 5.6 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 18 Oxygen) of Cordierite from high-grade gneisses.	98: R-S
Table 5.7 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 22 Oxygen) of biotite from high-grade gneisses.	98: T-V
Table 5.8 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 32 Oxygen) of Plagioclase from mafic granulites.	98: W-Y
Table 5.9 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 10 Oxygen) of Sillimanite from pelitic granulites.	98: Z
Table 5.10 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 28 Oxygen) of Chlorite from high-grade gneisses.	98: AA
Table 5.11 Chemical analysis and structural formulae (on the basis of 4 Oxygen) of Ilmenite from high-grade gneisses.	98: BB- CC
Table 6.1 Whole-rock geochemistry data for Daltonganj mafic granulites.	121:DD
Table 6.2 Whole-rock geochemistry data for Daltonganj Pelitic granulites.	121:EE
Table 6.3 Whole-rock geochemistry data for high-grade gneiss from Daltonganj, CGGC.	121:FF

Table 7.1 Representative electron microprobe analyses and structural formula of monazite (on 4 Oxygen basis).	143:GG-JJ
Table 7.2 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb data of Pelitic granulite.	143:KK
Table 7.3 LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb data of Mafic granulite.	143:LL
Table 8.1a Pressure and temperature estimates of the high-grade gneiss of the study area through conventional geothermobarometers and internally consistent data set.	168:MM
Table 8.1b Result of internally consistent geothermobarometry of high-grade gneiss (R-91-97) with THERMOCALC v-3.21.	168:NN
Table 8.2a Temperature estimates of mafic granulites from conventional clinopyroxene – orthopyroxene exchange geothermometer at assumed pressure 8 kbar.	168:OO
Table 8.2b Temperature estimates of mafic granulites (Sample: S-4) from conventional garnet – clinopyroxene exchange geothermobarometer at assumed pressure 8 kbar.	168:OO
Table 8.2c Result of internally consistent geothermobarometry of (mafic granulite) orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, plagioclase and amphibole as end-member with THERMOCALC v-3.47 [102] for sample KK-2.	168:PP
Table 8.3a Temperature estimates of pelitic granulites from conventional geothermometry.	168:QQ
Table 8.3b Pressure estimates of pelitic granulites from conventional geobarometry.	168:QQ
Table 8.3c Result of internally consistent geothermobarometry of garnet, cordierite, biotite and plagioclase end-member with THERMOCALC v-3.33 (Holland and Powell, 1998) for sample D-4.	168:RR