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A COMPUTER PROGRAMME FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE BARTH MESONORM.

by

W.R. Morgan

The information contained in this report has been obtained by the Department of National Development as part of the policy of the Commonwealth Government to assist in the exploration and development of mineral resources. It may not be published in any form or used in a company prospectus or statement without the permission in writing of the Director, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

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SUMMARY

A computer programme for the calculation of mesonorms of acid, non-peralkaline igneous rocks is presented and briefly described. The programme is written in Fortran, and is designed for use on an I.B.M. 1620 computer. The chemical analyses on which the calculations are made are to be read by the computer from standard Bureau of Mineral Resources silicate analysis punched cards. The results of the calculations are punched on to cards, the format of which fits in with the Bureau's punched card system.

INTRODUCTION

The mesonorm (Barth, 1959 and 1962) is best suited for most plutonic acid igneous rocks because the normative mineralogy more nearly agrees with the modal mineralogy, i.e., normative biotite and hornblende can be calculated, instead of pyroxene, as in the C.I.P.W. norm. Because of this, data from the mesonorms plotted on Qz - Or - Ab and Or - Ab - An diagrams are more realistic than those from C.I.P.W. norms. For the Bureau, the mesonorm is very suitable for the numerous granite samples that have been chemically analysed as part of the age-determination programme.

The programme presented here is written in the Fortran language, and is suitable for an I.B.M. 1620 computer, although with little or no modification it can be used on computers made by other firms. It is designed to calculate the mesonorms of acid, non-peralkaline igneous rocks. Provision is also made in the programme for the calculation of data for Or - Ab - An, Qz - Or - Ab, AFM, AKF, and Solidification Index (Kuno, 1959) variation diagrams, and for Ab - An ratios.

The chemical analyses on which the calculations are made are read by the computer from standard Bureau silicate analysis punched cards (c.f. Fig. 32, Walpole, Haldane, Mather and Morgan, 1964). The results of the calculations are punched by the computer on to cards; the format of these cards has been made to fit in with the age-determination section of the Bureau's punched card system, and will be described later in the section on Output Specifications.

The writer is very grateful to Messrs. M.O. Goldrich and P.R. Wright, of I.B.M. (Australia) Pty., Ltd., Canberra, for much helpful advice during this work. I also wish to thank Dr. A.J.R. White, of the Australian National University, together with Dr. R.R. Harding and Mr. J.M. Rhodes, of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, for discussion and criticism of the manuscript. The use of the computer at the Australian National University for testing the programme is gratefully acknowledged.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme is divided into three parts: the input specifications, the calculations, and the output specifications. Note that in programme statements quoted in the explanation that follows, and in the programme itself, the letter O is printed with an oblique stroke - thus Ø; this serves to distinguish it from the figure zero - 0.

Input Specifications. Statements 1, 2, and DIMENSION NØ (5) are specifications to read the chemical analyses from punched cards. The specimen numbers are read from columns 3 to 11. The values for the oxides are punched in fourteen four column fields, starting from column 12, in the following order: SiO₂, TiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, FeO, MnO, MgO, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, P₂O₅, H₂O (+), H₂O (-), ²CO₂. Each oxide is punched as four figures, without the decimal point (c.f. Fig. 32, Walpole, et al, op. cit.).

The statement DIMENSION NØ (5) creates an array for the storage of the specimen number. Statement 1 lists the symbols for each of the oxides, and statement 2 gives the format of the specimen numbers and the oxides.

The Calculations. The methods used in the programme are described in detail, but only a general outline of the whole programme is given. The plan of the programme is shown in figures 1A and 1B; on it, the statement numbers are shown adjacent to the relevant boxes. A key to the symbols used is given in Appendix I.

SUM is the sum of the oxides. Statements PS = ØS/6.006 to PCØ = ØCØ/4.401 are the calculations for the molecular proportions. SUM 1 is the sum of the molecular proportions, and is the constant used in the calculation of the cation values in the statements SI = PS/SUM 1 to C = PCØ/SUM 1. The normative minerals are calculated in the statements from PØ = 1.667*P to statement 43. The normative minerals that can be calculated are quartz (qz), orthoclase (or), albite (ab), anorthite (an), corundum (co), biotite (bi), hornblende (hb), hypersthene (hy), wollastonite (wo), magnetite (mt), hematite (he), sphene (sp), ilmenite (il), rutile (ru), apatite (ap), calcite (cc), and water (aq).

Variation diagram data are computed in the statements FEI = (ØR+AB+AN)/100.0 to FF = FE/AKF; these supply information for the following: Or-Ab-An, Qz-Or-Ab, Ab-An, AFM, the Solidification Index, and AKF.

To show the method of forming the normative minerals, the calculation of albite is described in detail as an example. Statement 9, and the two that follow it, read:-

```

9  AB = 5.*ZNA
   AL = AL - ZNA
   SI = SI - ZNA

```

In the mesonorm, albite is formed by adding to the Na cation an equal amount of Al, and three times this amount of Si; in other words, the Na cation can be multiplied by five, which is what happens in statement 9. In the two following statements, Al and Si are reduced by the amounts of these materials necessary to form albite.

IF and COMPUTED GO TO statements form loops in the programme in order to take into account differences in proportions of the chemical components in different rocks. For example, before anorthite (AN) is computed, it is necessary to determine the relative amounts of Al and Ca by the IF statement:-

```

14 IF (AL - 2. * CA) 15, 16, 16

```

If the result of the calculation in statement 14 is positive (i.e., Al is in excess) or zero (i.e., Al equals twice the amount of Ca), the programme is directed to statement 16, where anorthite is computed in terms of Ca, and corundum (CØ) is formed. If, however, Ca is in excess, the calculation proceeds to statement 15, where corundum is given as 0.0, and anorthite is computed in terms of Al.

It will be noted that the expression K = 1 is created at statement 16, and K = 2 at 15. K = 1 indicates that Al excess in terms of Ca, and K = 2 indicates the reverse. The factor K is used in a COMPUTED GO TO statement immediately before statement 26:

```

GØ TØ (26, 25), K

```

If $K = 1$, the calculation goes to statement 26, where hornblende (HB) is given zero value (i.e., Al is in excess). If $K = 2$, the programme proceeds to 25, after which, at statements 34 or 35, hornblende is computed. The IF statement at 25 indicates whether or not Ca exceeds the Fe^{++} and Mg (i.e., TMG) constituents.

Silica checks have been inserted as IF statements at 6, 7, 37, 44, and 45. Their purpose is to reject an analysis if it is found that there is insufficient Si to properly complete the calculations. On rejection, the specimen number and the words NO SILICA are punched on to a card at the output, and the computer proceeds to the next analysis.

The alkalinity of specimens is tested by an IF statement just before 8:-

IF (AL - ZNA) 8, 7, 6

If Na (ZNA) is in excess, the programme is directed to 8 and 55, where the specimen is rejected and its number, together with the word PERALKALINE, is punched out.

Many chemical analyses may not contain CO_2 . This is catered for by the IF statement immediately before 49:-

IF (C - O.) 48, 48, 49

If CO_2 is not present, the programme is directed to 48, where calcite (CC) is given² as 0.0; if CO_2 is present, calcite is computed at 49.

Output Specifications. On the 1620 computer, the results may be printed or put on to punched cards. The writer decided in favour of cards because the process is more rapid, and thus saves computer time. The information can be printed later by a card-listing device, such as the I.B.M. 870 document-writer.

The results are punched on to five cards for each specimen. Each card contains card code (5 in column 1, indicating age-determination), sequence number (8 in column 2, indicating card 8 in the age-determination series), the specimen number in columns 3 to 11, and an identification number (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) in column 12. The normative minerals are placed on cards 1, 2, and 3; the diagram data on cards 4 and 5. The layout of the cards is shown in Table I. The results are given to two decimal places.

DIMENSION NØ(5)

READ 2, (NØ(K), K=1, 5), ØS, ØT, ØA, Ø3, Ø2, ØMN, ØMG, ØC, ØN, ØK, ØP, ØHP, ØHM, ØC

1Ø

2 FØRMAT(4A2, A1, 14F4.0)

SUM=(ØS+ØT+ØA+Ø3+Ø2+ØMN+ØMG+ØC+ØN+ØK+ØP+ØHP+ØHM+ØCØ)/100.0

PS=ØS/6.006

PT=ØT/7.990

PA=ØA/5.097

PF3=Ø3/7.984

PF2=Ø2/7.184

PMN=ØMN/7.093

PMG=ØMG/4.032

PC=ØC/5.608

PN=ØN/3.0995

PK=ØK/4.7095

PP=ØP/7.098

PCØ=ØCØ/4.401

SUM1=(PS+PT+PA+PF3+PF2+PMN+PMG+PC+PN+PK+PP)/100.0

SI=PS/SUM1

TI=PT/SUM1

AL=PA/SUM1

F3=PF3/SUM1

F2=(PF2+PMN)/SUM1

FMG=PMG/SUM1

CA=PC/SUM1

ZNA=PN/SUM1

YK=PK/SUM1

P=PP/SUM1

C=PCØ/SUM1

DK=YK

PØ=1.667*P

AP=P+PØ

CA=CA-PØ

IF(C=0.)48,48,49

49 CC=C

CA=CA-C

GØ TØ 70

48 CC=0.0

70 IF(CA-TI)4,4,3

4 IF(F2-TI)81,80,80

80 XIL=TI+TI

F2=F2-TI

SP=0.0

RU=0.0

GØ TØ 82

81 XIL=F2+F2

RU=TI-F2

SP=0.0

GØ TØ 82

3 SP=3.*TI

CA=CA-TI

SI=SI-TI

XIL=0.0

RU=0.0

82 ALL=AL-(ZNA+YK+2.*CA)

PØR=5.*YK

AL=AL-YK

SI=SI-3.*YK

IF(AL-ZNA)8,7,6

8 PUNCH 55,(NØ(K),K=1,5)

55 FØRMAT(4A2,A1,3X,11HPERALKALINE)

GØ TØ 1

6 J=1

SA=3.*ZNA+2.*CA

IF(SI-SA)50,9,9

50 PUNCH 54,(NØ(K),K=1,5)

54 FØRMAT(4A2,A1,3X,9HNØ SILICA)

GØ TØ 1

7 J=2

SB=3.*ZNA

IF(SI-SB)50,9,9

9 AB=5.*ZNA

AL=AL-ZNA

SI=SI-3.*ZNA

11 GØ TØ(14,12),J

12 AN=0.0

CØ=0.0

GØ TØ 20

14 IF(AL-2.*CA)15,16,16

16 K=1

AN=5.*CA

CØ=AL-2.*CA

SI=SI-2.*CA

GØ TO 2Ø

15 K=2

AN=2.5*AL

CA=CA-.5*AL

SI=SI-AL

CØ=0.0

20 IF(F2-0.5*F3)21,22,22

21 EMT=3.*F2

HE=F3-2.*F2

F2=F2-F2

GØ TØ 23

22 EMT=1.5*F3

F2=F2-0.5*F3

$$HE=0.0$$

$$23 \quad TMG=F2+FMG$$

$$FE=TMG$$

$$G\emptyset \quad T\emptyset(26,25),K$$

$$26 \quad HB=0.0$$

$$G\emptyset \quad T\emptyset \quad 27$$

$$25 \quad IF(TMG-2.5*CA)45,44,44$$

$$45 \quad SH=1.6*TMG+(CA-0.4*TMG)$$

$$IF(SI-SH)50,34,34$$

$$34 \quad HB=3.0*TMG$$

$$CA=CA-0.4*TMG$$

$$SI=SI-1.6*TMG$$

$$W\emptyset=CA+CA$$

$$SI=SI-CA$$

$$BI=0.0$$

$$\emptyset R=P\emptyset R$$

$$HY=0.0$$

$$G\emptyset \quad T\emptyset \quad 43$$

$$44 \quad SD=4.*CA$$

$$IF(SI-SD)50,35,35$$

$$35 \quad HB=7.5*CA$$

$$TMG=TMG-2.5*CA$$

$$SI=SI-4.0*CA$$

$$27 \quad IF(0.6*P\emptyset R-TMG)37,36,36$$

$$36 \quad BI=TMG+1.667*TMG$$

$$\emptyset R=P\emptyset R-1.667*TMG$$

$$HY=0.0$$

$$W\emptyset=0.0$$

$$G\emptyset \quad T\emptyset \quad 43$$

$$37 \quad BI = P\emptyset R + 0.6 * P\emptyset R$$

$$TMG = TMG - 0.6 * P\emptyset R$$

$$IF(SI - TMG) 50, 42, 42$$

$$42 \quad W\emptyset = 0.0$$

$$\emptyset R = 0.0$$

$$HY = TMG + TMG$$

$$SI = SI - TMG$$

$$43 \quad QZ = SI$$

$$AQ = (\emptyset HP + \emptyset HM) / 100.0$$

$$SUM2 = AP + CC + SP + XIL + AB + AN + C\emptyset + EMT + HE + HB + BI + W\emptyset + \emptyset R + HY + QZ + RU$$

$$FEL = (\emptyset R + AB + AN) / 100.0$$

$$\emptyset RX = \emptyset R / FEL$$

$$ABX = AB / FEL$$

$$ANX = AN / FEL$$

$$QF = (QZ + AB + \emptyset R) / 100.0$$

$$QZF = QZ / QF$$

$$\emptyset RF = \emptyset R / QF$$

$$ABF = AB / QF$$

$$PLG = (AB + AN) / 100.0$$

$$ABP = AB / PLG$$

$$ANP = AN / PLG$$

$$FMA = (\emptyset MG + \emptyset 3 + \emptyset 2 + \emptyset N + \emptyset K) / 100.0$$

$$AF = (\emptyset 3 + \emptyset 2) / FMA$$

$$AM = \emptyset MG / FMA$$

$$AA = (\emptyset N + \emptyset K) / FMA$$

$$S\emptyset I = \emptyset MG / FMA$$

$$AKF = (ALL + DK + FE) / 100.0$$

$$AL2 = ALL / AKF$$

CK=DK/ AKF

FF=FE/ AKF

N6=58

N1=1

N2=2

N3=3

N4=4

N5=5

PUNCH 95, N6, (NØ(K), K=1, 5), N1, SUM, SUM2, QZ, ØR, AB, AN, CØ, B1, HB

PUNCH 95, N6, (NØ(K), K=1, 5), N2, HY, WØ, EMT, HE, SP, XIL, RU, AP, CC

PUNCH 95, N6, (NØ(K), K=1, 5), N3, AQ

PUNCH 95, N6, (NØ(K), K=1, 5), N4, ØRX, ABX, ANX, QZF, ØRF, ABF, ABP, ANP, SØI

PUNCH 95, N6, (NØ(K), K=1, 5), N5, AA, AF, AM, AL2, CK, FF

95 FØRMAT(12, 4A2, A1, 11, (9F7.2))

GØ TØ 1

END

FIG. 1A

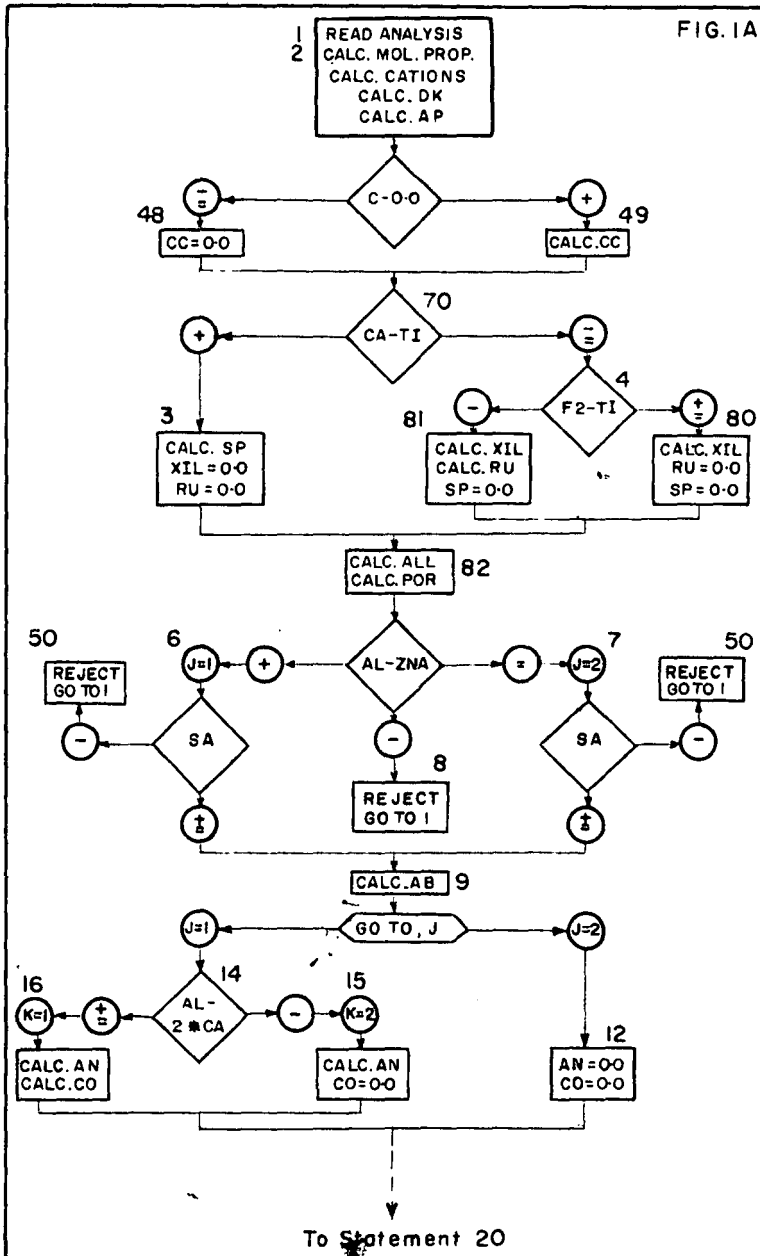


FIG. 1B

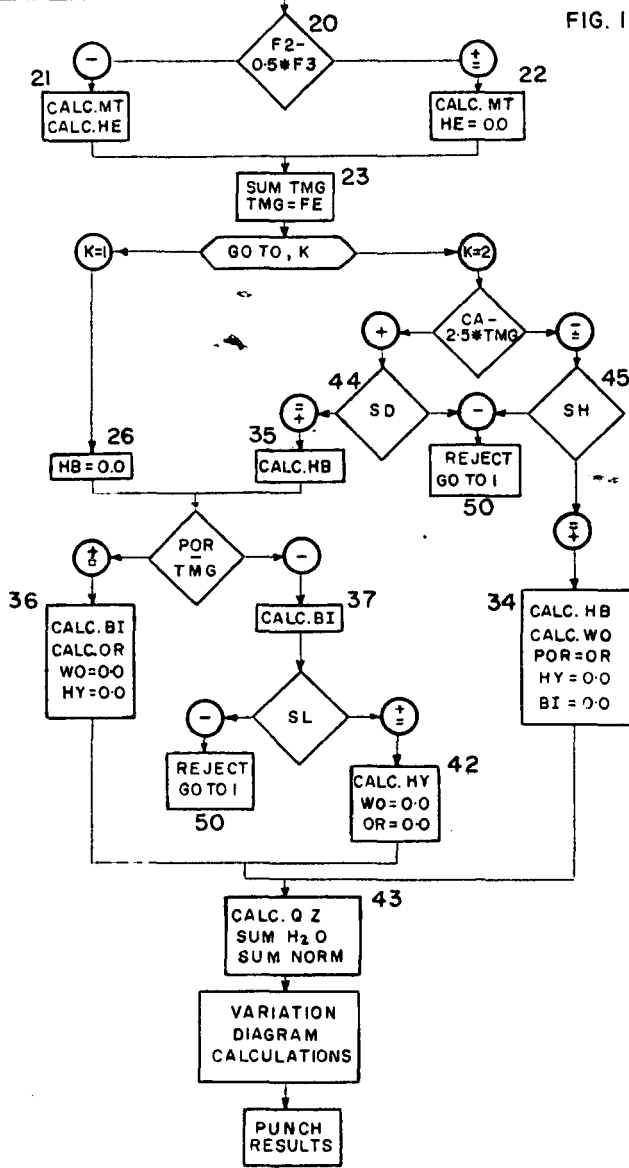


TABLE I

LAYOUT OF DATA ON RESULTS CARDS

Col. 1	Col. 2	Columns 3 to 11	Col. 12	Columns 13 to 19	Columns 20 to 26	Columns 27 to 33	Columns 34 to 40	Columns 41 to 47	Columns 48 to 54	Columns 55 to 61	Columns 62 to 68	Columns 69 to 75
5	8	Specimen No.	1	Sum oxide	Sum norm	Quartz	Orthoclase	Albite	Anorthite	Corundum	Biotite	Hornblende
5	8	Specimen No.	2	Hypersthene	Wollastonite	Magnetite	Hematite	Sphene	Ilmenite	Rutile	Apatite	Calcite
5	8	Specimen No.	3	Water								
5	8	Specimen No.	4	Or	Ab	An	Qz	Cr	Ab	Ab	An	SI *
5	8	Specimen No.	5	A	F	M	A	K	F			

* Solidification Index

5 in column 1 indicates the age-determination section of the Bureau's data processing system (Card Code, p.17 of Walpole, et al, 1964).

8 in column 2 indicates Sequence Number 8 in the age-determination section of the Bureau system (c.f., page 18 of Walpole, et al, 1964).

APPENDIX I - KEY TO SYMBOLS

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
ϕS	SiO_2	CA	Ca	QZF	Qz-Or-Ab
ϕT	TiO_2	ZNA	Na	ORF	diagram
ϕA	Al_2O_3	YK	K	ABF	data.
$\phi 3$	Fe_2O_3	P	P	PLG	(ab+an)/100
$\phi 2$	FeO	C	C	ABP	Plagioclase
ϕMN	MnO	DK	Potassium for AKF calculation.	ANP	data.
ϕMG	MgO	AP	Apatite	FMA	$(MgO+Fe_2O_3+FeO+Na_2O+K_2O)/100$
ϕC	CaO	CC	Calcite	AF	FMA
ϕN	Na_2O	XIL	Ilmenite	AM	diagram
ϕK	K_2O	SP	Sphene	AA	data.
ϕP	P_2O_5	RU	Rutile	AKF	$(ALL+DK+FE)/100$
ϕHP	$H_2O(+)$	ALL	Al for AKF calculation	AL2	AKF
ϕHM	$H_2O(-)$	ϕOR	Provisional orthoclase	CK	diagram
$\phi C\phi$	CO_2	AB	Albite	FF	data.
SUM	Sum oxides	AN	Anorthite	ϕI	Solidification index.
PS	Si	ϕ	Corundum		
PT	Ti	EMT	Magnetite		
PA	Al	HE	Hematite		
PF3	Fe^{++}	TMG	F2 + FMG		
PF2	Fe^{++}	FE	F2 + FMG(for AKF)		
PMN	Mn	HB	Hornblende		
PMG	Mg	W ϕ	Wollastonite		
PC	Ca	BI	Biotite		
PN	Na	ϕR	Orthoclase		
PK	K	HY	Hypersthene		
PP	P	QZ	Quartz		
PC ϕ	C	AQ	Water		
SUM 1	Sum of molecular proportions.	SUM 2	Total of minerals.		
SI	Si	FEL	(or + ab+an)/100		
TI	Ti	ϕRX	Or-Ab-An		
AL	Al	ABX	diagram		
F3	Fe^{+++}	ANX	data.		
F2	Fe^{++}	QF	$(qz+or+ab)/100$		
FMG	Mg				

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- BARTH, T.F.W., - 1959 - Principles of classification and norm calculations of metamorphic rocks. J.Geol., 67(2), 135-153.
- BARTH, T.F.W., - 1962 - A final proposal for calculating the mesonorm of metamorphic rocks. J.Geol., 70(4), 497-498.
- KUNO, H., - 1959 - Origin of Cainozoic petrographic provinces of Japan and surrounding areas. Bull. Vol. Ser.II, Tome XX, 37-76.

APPENDIX

by

T. Quinlan

The computer programme for the calculation of the Barth Mesonorm, as described in this Record, has been revised so that it will run on the C.D.C. 3600 computer at the C.S.I.R.O. Computing Research Centre. At the same time the opportunity was taken to change the method of output of the results, from punched cards to output from the line printer. This was done because the cost of printing the results from the C.D.C. 3600 is not significant in comparison to the time required for calculation.

A listing of the revised programme is given on the following pages, and an example of the results for the two data cards (which follow the Run Card, on page 14) is shown on page 15.

@JOB, CBDMRCTQ, MESONORM, 3

3600

@FTN, I, L, X, *

```
PROGRAM MESONORM MES 001
C WRITTEN BY W.R. MORGAN, REFERENCE, B.M.R. RECORD 1965/117 MES 002
C TO CALCULATE MESONORMS OF ACID, NON-PERALKALINE IGNEOUS ROCKS MES 003
C REFERENCE, BARTH, T.F.W., 1959, J. GEOL 67(2), 135-153. MES 004
C BARTH, T.F.W., 1962, J. GEOL 70(4), 497-498. MES 005
C REVISED BY T. QUINLAN, B.M.R., FEB 1965 TO RUN ON A CDC 3600. MES 006
DIMENSION NO(2), NAME(20), T(15) MES 007
DATA (NAME=8HGRANITE, 8H, 8HGNEISS, 8H, 8HGRANODIO, MES 008
* 8HRITE, 8HADAMELLI, 8HTE, 8HDACITE, 8H, MES 009
* 8HRHYOLITE, 8H, 8HDOLERITE, 8H, 8H, MES 010
* 8H, 8H, 8H, 8H, 8H, 8H, )MES 011
2 FORMAT(2X, R8, A1, 14F4.0, 5X, R5) MES 012
54 FORMAT(1H-, 10X, *SAMPLE NO *, R8, A1, * IS SILICA POOR AND THIS PROGRAMES 013
*M CANNOT CALCULATE ITS MESONORM*) MES 014
55 FORMAT(1H-, 10X, *SAMPLE NO *, R8, A1, * IS A PERALKALINE ROCK, THIS PRMES 016
*OGRAM CANNOT CALCULATE ITS MESONORM*) MES 017
155 FORMAT(1H4) MES 018
901 FORMAT (1HG, 116X, 8HPAGE NO., 16, /, 60X, 8HPAGE NO., 16) MES 019
950 FORMAT (1H-, 5X, *MESONORM OF SAMPLE NO. *, R8, A1, *WHICH IS A *, 2R8)MES 020
951 FORMAT (1H-, 10X, *SILICATE ANALYSIS*, 12X, *MESONORM*, 21X, *COORDINATEMES 021
1S FOR VARIATION DIAGRAMS*) MES 022
952 FORMAT (1H-, 10X, *OXIDE PERCENT*, 13X, *MINERAL*, 8X, *PERCENT*, 7X, *MES 023
2FELDSPAR*, /) MES 024
953 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *SI02 *, F6.2, 14X, *QUARTZ *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 025
*ORTHOCLASE *, F6.1, 3X, *QUARTZ *, F6.1) MES 026
954 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *TI02 *, F6.2, 14X, *ORTHOCLASE *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 027
*ALBITE *, F6.1, 3X, *ORTHOCLASE *, F6.1) MES 028
955 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *AL2O3 *, F6.2, 14X, *ALBITE *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 029
*ANORTHITE *, F6.1, 3X, *ALBITE *, F6.1) MES 030
956 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *FE2O3 *, F6.2, 14X, *ANORTHITE *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 031
* *, F6.1) MES 032
957 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *FE0 *, F6.2, 14X, *CORUNDUM *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 033
*ALBITE *, F6.1) MES 034
958 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *MNO *, F6.2, 14X, *BIOTITE *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 035
*ANORTHITE *, F6.1) MES 036
959 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *MGO *, F6.2, 14X, *HORNBLLENDE *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 037
* *, F6.1, 3X) MES 038
960 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *CAO *, F6.2, 14X, *HYPERSTHENE *, F6.2, 8X, *AFMES 039
*M *, F6.1) MES 040
961 FORMAT (1H, 10X, *NA2O *, F6.2, 14X, *WOLLASTONITE *, F6.2, 8X, * MES 041
* *, F6.1) MES 042
```

```

962  FORMAT (1H ,10X,*K20      *,F6.2,14X,*MAGNETITE      *,F6.2,8X,* MES 043
    *ALKALI      *,F6.1,3X) MES 044
963  FORMAT (1H ,10X,*P205     *,F6.2,14X,*HEMATITE      *,F6.2,8X,* MES 045
    *IRON        *,F6.1) MES 046
964  FORMAT (1H ,10X,*H2O(+)   *,F6.2,14X,*SPHENE      *,F6.2,8X,* MES 047
    *MAGNESIA    *,F6.1) MES 048
965  FORMAT (1H ,10X,*H2O(-)   *,F6.2,14X,*ILMENITE      *,F6.2,8X,* MES 049
    *            *,F6.1) MES 050
966  FORMAT (1H ,10X,*C02      *,F6.2,14X,*RUTILE      *,F6.2,8X,*AKMES 051
    *F            *,F6.1) MES 052
967  FORMAT (1H ,39X,*APATITE  *,F11.2,21X,F6.1) MES 053
968  FORMAT (1H ,39X,*CALCITE  *,F11.2,10X,*A*,10X,F6.1) MES 054
969  FORMAT (1H ,39X,*WATER    *,F11.2,10X,*K*,10X,F6.1) MES 055
970  FORMAT (1H ,70X,*F*,10X,F6.1) MES 056
971  FORMAT (1H ,10X,*TOTAL    *,F6.2,14X,*TOTAL      *,F6.2,8X,*SOMES 057
    *LIDIFICATION INDEX =*,F6.2) MES 058
    NOB=3 MES 059
    NPAGE=1 MES 060
1  CONTINUE MES 061
    READ 2,NO(1),NO(2),OS,OT,OA,O3,O2,OMN,OMG,OC,ON,OK,OP,OHP,OHM,OC0,MES 062
    *NOR MES 063
    IF(E0F,60) 999,101 MES 064
101 CONTINUE MES 065
    T(1)=OS/100.0 MES 066
    T(2)=OT/100.0 MES 067
    T(3)=OA/100.0 MES 068
    T(4)=O3/100.0 MES 069
    T(5)=O2/100.0 MES 070
    T(6)=OMN/100.0 MES 071
    T(7)=OMG/100.0 MES 072
    T(8)=OC/100.0 MES 073
    T(9)=ON/100.0 MES 074
    T(10)=OK/100.0 MES 075
    T(11)=OP/100.0 MES 076
    T(12)=OHP/100.0 MES 077
    T(13)=OHM/100.0 MES 078
    T(14)=OC0/100.0 MES 079
    N=1 MES 080
    IF(NOR.EQ.2751456360B) GO TO 102 N=N+2 MES 081
    IF(NOR.EQ.2745626260B) GO TO 102 N=N+2 MES 082
    IF(NOR.EQ.2751452451B) GO TO 102 N=N+2 MES 083

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	IF(NOR.EQ.2124444343B) GO TO 102	N=N+2	MES 084
	IF(NOR.EQ.2423636060B) GO TO 102	N=N+2	MES 085
	IF(NOR.EQ.5130704363B) GO TO 102	N=N+2	MES 086
	IF(NOR.EQ.2443516360B) GO TO 102	N=N+2	MES 087
102	CONTINUE		MES 088
	IF(NOB.EQ.3) 112,122		MES 089
112	CONTINUE		MES 090
	PRINT 901,NPAGE,NPAGE		MES 091
	NPAGE=NPAGE+1		MES 092
	NOB=1		MES 093
122	CONTINUE		MES 094
	PRINT 950,N0(1),N0(2),NAME(N),NAME(N+1)		MES 095
	SUM=0S+0T+0A+03+02+0MN+0MG+0C+0N+0K+0P+0HP+0HM+0C0		MES0NORM
	SUM=SUM/100.		
	PS=0S/6.006		MES0NORM
	PT=0T/7.990		MES0NORM
	PA=0A/5.097		MES0NORM
	PF3=03/7.984		MES0NORM
	PF2=02/7.184		MES0NORM
	PMN=0MN/7.093		MES0NORM
	PMG=0MG/4.032		MES0NORM
	PC=0C/5.608		MES0NORM
	PN=0N/3.0995		MES0NORM
	PK=0K/4.7095		MES0NORM
	PP=0P/7.098		MES0NORM
	PC0=0C0/4.401		MES0NORM
	SUM1=(PS+PT+PA+PF3+PF2+PMN+PMG+PC+PN+PK+PP)/100.0		MES0NORM
	S1=PS/SUM1		MES0NORM
	T1=PT/SUM1		MES0NORM
	AL=PA/SUM1		MES0NORM
	F3=PF3/SUM1		MES0NORM
	F2=(PF2+PMN)/SUM1		MES0NORM
	FMG=PMG/SUM1		MES0NORM
	CA=PC/SUM1		MES0NORM
	ZNA=PN/SUM1		MES0NORM
	YK=PK/SUM1		MES0NORM
	P=PP/SUM1		MES0NORM
	C=PC0/SUM1		MES0NORM
	DK=YK		
	P0=1.667*P		

```

AP=P+P0
CA=CA-P0
IF(C=0.)48,48,49
49 CC=C
CA=CA-C
GO TO 70
48 CC=0.0
70 IF(CA-T1)4,4,3
4 IF(F2-T1)81,80,80
80 XIL=T1+T1
F2=F2-T1
SP=0.0
RU=0.0
GO TO 82
81 XIL=F2+F2
RU=T1-F2
SP=0.0
GO TO 82
3 SP=3.*T1
CA=CA-T1
SI=SI-T1
XIL=0.0
RU=0.0
82 ALL=AL-(ZNA+YK+2.*CA)
POR=5.*YK
AL=AL-YK
SI=SI-3.*YK
IF(AL-ZNA)8,7,6
8 PRINT 55,N0(1),N0(2)
PRINT 155
N0B=N0B+1
GO TO 1
6 J=1
SA=3.*ZNA+2.*CA
IF(SI-SA)50,9,9
50 PRINT 54,N0(1),N0(2)
PRINT 155
N0B=N0B+1
GO TO 1
7 J=2
SB=3.*ZNA
IF(SI-SB)50,9,9
9 AB=5.*ZNA
AL=AL-ZNA

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SI=SI-3.*ZNA
 11 GO TO(14,12),J
 12 AN=0.0
 CO=0.0
 GO TO 20
 14 IF(AL-2.*CA)15,16,16
 16 K=1
 AN=5.*CA
 CO=AL-2.*CA
 SI=SI-2.*CA
 GO TO 20
 15 K=2
 AN=2.5*AL
 CA=CA-.5*AL
 SI=SI-AL
 CO=0.0
 20 IF(F2-0.5*F3)21,22,22
 21 EMT=3.*F2
 HE=F3-2.*F2
 F2=F2-F2
 GO TO 23
 22 EMT=1.5*F3
 F2=F2-0.5*F3
 HE=0.0
 23 TMG=F2+FMG
 FE=TMG
 GO TO(26,25),K
 26 HB=0.0
 GO TO 27
 25 IF(TMG-2.5*CA)45,44,44
 45 SH=1.6*TMG
 IF(SI-SH)50,34,34
 34 HB=3.0*TMG
 CA=CA-0.4*TMG
 SI=SI-1.6*TMG
 W0=CA+CA
 SI=SI-CA
 BI=0.0
 OR=POR
 HY=0.0
 GO TO 43
 44 SD=4.*CA

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IF(SI-SD)50,35,35	MESONORM
35 HB=7.5*CA	MESONORM
TMG=TMG-2.5*CA	
SI=SI-4.0*CA	
27 IF(POR-0.6*TMG)37,36,36	
36 BI=TMG+1.667*TMG	
OR=POR-1.667*TMG	
HY=0.0	MESONORM
WO=0.0	
GO TO 43	MESONORM
37 BI=POR+0.6*POR	
TMG=TMG-0.6*POR	
IF(SI-TMG)50,42,42	MESONORM
42 WO=0.0	
OR=0.0	MESONORM
HY=TMG+TMG	MESONORM
SI=SI-TMG	MESONORM
43 QZ=SI	MESONORM
AQ=(OHP+OHM)/100.0	
SUM2=AP+CC+SP+XIL+AB+AN+C0+EMT+HE+HB+BI+WO+OR+HY+QZ+RU	
FEL=(OR+AB+AN)/100.0	MESONORM
ORX=OR/FEL	MESONORM
ABX=AB/FEL	MESONORM
ANX=AN/FEL	MESONORM
QF=(QZ+AB+OR)/100.0	MESONORM
QZF=QZ/QF	MESONORM
ORF=OR/QF	MESONORM
ABF=AB/QF	MESONORM
PLG=(AB+AN)/100.0	MESONORM
ABP=AB/PLG	MESONORM
ANP=AN/PLG	MESONORM
FMA=(OMG+O3+O2+ON+OK)/100.0	MESONORM
AF=(O3+O2)/FMA	MESONORM
AM=OMG/FMA	MESONORM
AA=(ON+OK)/FMA	MESONORM
S01=OMG/FMA	MESONORM
AKF=(ALL+DK+FE)/100.0	MES 245
AL2=ALL/AKF	MES 246
CK=DK/AKF	MES 247
FF=FE/AKF	MES 248
PRINT 951	MES 249
PRINT 952	MES 250

```

PRINT 953,T( 1), QZ,ORX,QZF
PRINT 954,T( 2 ),OR,ABX,ORF
PRINT 955,T( 3 ),AB,ANX,ABF
PRINT 956,T( 4 ),AN
PRINT 957,T( 5 ),CO,ABP
PRINT 958,T( 6 ),BI,ANP
PRINT 959,T( 7 ),HB
PRINT 960,T( 8 ),HY
PRINT 961,T( 9 ),W@
PRINT 962,T(10),EMT,AA
PRINT 963,T(11),HE,AF
PRINT 964,T(12),SP,AM
PRINT 965,T(13),XIL
PRINT 966,T(14),RU
PRINT 967,AP
PRINT 968,CC,AL2
PRINT 969,AQ,CK
PRINT 970,FF
PRINT 971,SUM,SUM2,S@I
NOB=NOB+1
GO TO 1
999 CONTINUE
END

```

SCOPE

@LOAD

@RUN, 3,2000

2666169971 7480000513900013008900020015010102950510001500610007002510010GRNT CE2

2666169972 5980005820600265042000110255007302100440001201650010003409990GRNT CE2

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MES 251
MES 252
MES 253
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MES 255
MES 256
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MES 270
MES 271
MES 272
MES 273

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MESONORM OF SAMPLE NO, 66169971 WHICH IS A GRANITE

SILICATE ANALYSIS

OXIDE PERCENT

SI02 74,80
 TI02 0,05
 AL2O3 13,90
 FE2O3 0,13
 FEO 0,89
 MNO 0,02
 NMO 0,15
 CAO 1,01
 NA2O 2,95
 K2O 5,10
 P2O5 0,15
 H2O(+) 0,61
 H2O(-) 0,07
 CO2 0,25

TOTAL 100,08

MESONORM

MINERAL PERCENT

QUARTZ 35,11
 ORTHOCLASE 29,28
 ALBITE 27,03
 ANORTHITE 2,32
 CORUNDUM 3,00
 BIOTITE 2,36
 HORNBLLENDE 0,00
 HYPERSTHENE 0,00
 WOLLASTONITE 0,00
 MAGNETITE 0,14
 HEMATITE 0,00
 SPHENE 0,11
 ILMENITE 0,00
 RUTILE 0,00
 APATITE 0,32
 CALCITE 0,32
 WATER 0,68

TOTAL 100,00

COORDINATES FOR VARIATION DIAGRAMS

FELDSPAR

ORTHOCASE	49,9	QUARTZ	38,4
ALBITE	46,1	ORTHOCASE	32,0
ANORTHITE	4,0	ALBITE	29,6
ALBITE	92,1		
ANORTHITE	7,9		

AFM

ALKALI	87,3
IRON	11,1
MAGNESIA	1,6

AKF

A	29,9
K	61,3
F	8,8

SOLIDIFICATION INDEX = 1,63

MESONORM OF SAMPLE NO, 66169972 WHICH IS A GRANITE

SILICATE ANALYSIS

OXIDE PERCENT

SI02 59,80
 TI02 0,58
 AL2O3 20,60
 FE2O3 2,65
 FEO 4,20
 MNO 0,11
 NMO 2,55

MESONORM

MINERAL PERCENT

QUARTZ 29,16
 ORTHOCLASE 17,33
 ALBITE 19,48
 ANORTHITE 0,71
 CORUNDUM 13,68
 BIOTITE 15,24
 HORNBLLENDE 0,00

COORDINATES FOR VARIATION DIAGRAMS

FELDSPAR

ORTHOCASE	46,2	QUARTZ	44,2
ALBITE	51,9	ORTHOCASE	26,3
ANORTHITE	1,9	ALBITE	29,5
ALBITE	96,5		
ANORTHITE	3,5		