

Trace-element partitioning between plagioclase, alkali feldspar, Ti-magnetite, biotite, apatite, and evolved potassic liquids from Campi Flegrei (Southern Italy)

LORENZO FEDELE^{1,*}, MICHELE LUSTRINO^{2,3}, LEONE MELLUSO¹, VINCENZO MORRA¹,
ALBERTO ZANETTI⁴ AND RICCARDO VANNUCCI⁵

¹Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, dell'Ambiente e delle Risorse, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Via Mezzocannone 8, 80134 Napoli, Italy

²Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza, Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Roma, Italy

³CNR, Istituto di Geologia Ambientale e Geoingegneria (IGAG), c/o Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza, P.le A. Moro, 5, 00185 Roma, Italy

⁴CNR, Istituto di Geoscienze e Georisorse (IGG), U.O.S. di Pavia, Via Ferrata 1, 27100 Pavia, Italy

⁵Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra e dell'Ambiente, Università di Pavia, Via Ferrata 1, 27100 Pavia, Italy

ABSTRACT

Partition coefficients ($^{Min/L}D$) for a series of geochemically relevant elements have been calculated from combined EMP/LA-ICP-HRMS analyses of plagioclase, alkali feldspar, Ti-magnetite, biotite, apatite, and trachytic/trachyphonolitic melt pairs in selected Campi Flegrei rocks. $^{Pl/L}D$ and $^{Kfs/L}D$ values are generally very low for most of the trace-elements but Sr, Ba, and Eu. $^{Kfs/L}D$ for the latter elements record a systematic increase as the melt composition changes from trachyte to trachyphonolite, likely due to increasing structural compliance of the sanidine in the trachyphonolites related to larger Na/K values. Conversely, $^{Kfs/L}D$ values for transitional, highly charged incompatible elements (e.g., LREE) decrease from trachyte to trachyphonolite, possibly in response to the decrease of melt polymerization. $^{Min/L}D$ values for titanomagnetite generally decrease with the increasing melt evolution, the highest values being those measured for Ti, V, and Sc. Ti, Ba, Sc, Rb, Nb, Ta, and V are compatible in biotite in equilibrium with trachytic melt, whereas Cs, Sr, and Pb are incompatible and REE are strongly incompatible, as supported by the extremely low $^{Bt/L}D_Y$ (0.003–0.008). Partition coefficients for apatite and trachyphonolitic glass pairs are high for Sr, REE (particularly MREE), and Y, large for Th, U, and V, generally low for HFSE, and variable for other LILE. The comparison of measured $^{Min/L}D$ values for Campi Flegrei trachytes/trachyphonolites with other sets of partition coefficients reported in literature for evolved systems suggests that a reliable data set for magma evolution modeling requires: (1) a thorough preliminary selection of natural samples; (2) the adoption of accurate microanalytical techniques; (3) the direct measurement of $^{Min/L}D$ values for each specific melt composition.

Keywords: Campi Flegrei, partition coefficients, plagioclase, alkali feldspar, Ti-magnetite, biotite, apatite, LA-ICP-HRMS