

Titanium as a cathodoluminescence activator in alkali feldspars

IAN PARSONS,^{1,*} DAVID A. STEELE,^{2,†} MARTIN R. LEE,³ AND CHARLES W. MAGEE^{4,‡}

¹Grant Institute of Earth Science, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JW, U.K.

²EMMAC, Grant Institute of Earth Science, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JW, U.K.

³Department of Geographical and Earth Sciences, University of Glasgow, Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow G12 8QQ, U.K.

⁴Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia

ABSTRACT

Albite patches in coarsely mesoperthitic alkali feldspars from the Klokken syenite have oscillatory zoning seen at blue wavelengths using cathodoluminescence. Using a five-spectrometer, high-resolution elemental mapping technique in an electron probe, we show a close correspondence between CL emission intensity and Ti, present at levels up to ~200 ppm. Albite patches were analyzed for major and 16 trace elements by laser-ablation inductively coupled-plasma mass spectrometry. SEM elemental maps acquired simultaneously with the CL showed that a similar zoning pattern is exhibited by Ca, but there is no correlation between CL intensity and Ca concentration. None of the trace elements analyzed correlate with Ti. We conclude that tetrahedral Ti⁴⁺ is the most likely activator of blue luminescence in these albitic alkali feldspars possibly because of a defect associated with Al-O-Ti bridges.

Keywords: Cathodoluminescence, alkali feldspar, perthite