

Seminar 5 (to follow Lecture 10)

“An approach to trace element modeling using a simple igneous system as an example” by Hanson in *Geochemistry and Mineralogy of Rare earth elements, Reviews in Mineralogy, Vol. 21, Lipin and McKay (eds.), Mineral. Soc. Amer., Chap. 4, pp. 79-97, 1989.*

This chapter illustrates how a set of trace element abundance data and simple end-member models can be used to constrain petrogenetic processes. A new and important point is the concept of an Essential Structural Constituent in accessory phases, such as apatite and zircon, in controlling abundances of P and Zr respectively.

This chapter presents and interprets a TE abundance data set for a suite of rocks that are petrogenetically related. Following is a problem set for the student to answer in order to evaluate your understanding of the concepts.

Problem Set

1. Read Chapter 4 “An approach to trace element modeling using a simple igneous system as an example”: in *Reviews in Mineralogy*, vol. 21, Mineral. Soc. America, 1989, pp. 79-97.
2. If the mantle source for the ocean island lavas discussed in Table 1 below had 60% olivine with Fo₈₉ and a bulk rock Ni content of 1500 ppm.
 - (a) calculate Mg/(Mg+Fe) [molar] of the equilibrium melt using $K_D = (Fe/Mg)_{ol}/(Fe/Mg)_{melt} = 0.3$ and assuming olivine in residue is Fo₉₀.
 - (b) the Ni content of melts formed when $F = 0.1$ and 0.2 .
 - (c) compare these with data in the following Table 1.
3. Hanson presented the following problem for attendees at a “Short course”. After reading the Chapter 4, use the following data set and graphs to constrain the petrogenetic processes.

Problem for REE Short Course, U.S.G.S. Denver, January 18, 1991

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A sequence of fine-grained basalts in the middle of a large ocean island gives the following trace element compositions. The samples have less than 0.1% phenocrysts of olivine or plagioclase. An olivine phenocryst with Fo₈₄ from sample 5 has 1,280 ppm Ni. A plagioclase crystal in sample 5 has 1995 ppm Sr. The analytical uncertainty for all trace elements is ±1%. Determine the petrogenetic history for this sequence of samples, i.e. evaluate the parents and processes. Limit the processes considered to melting and fractional crystallization. Use the data in Table 1 and the graphs in Figures 1 to 6 to evaluate the processes and make appropriate calculations to show the extents of the processes.

Table 1 Data for samples 1 – 5

Sample	1	2	3	4	5
Phenocryst mineralogy	ol	ol	ol	ol	ol + plag
La cn	265	169	114	143	150
Ce cn	201	130	88	110.5	116
Nd cn	109	73	50.4	62.7	65.9
Sm cn	62.2	42.6	30	37.1	39.0
Eu cn	49.4	34.9	25.1	30.7	31.8
Gd cn	37.5	28.3	21.3	25.5	26.8
Dy cn	22.1	18.4	15.1	17.5	18.4
Er cn	12.5	11.4	10.1	11.3	11.9
Yb cn	8.96	8.42	7.81	8.54	9.01
Sr ppm	1.600	1000	667	842	855
Rb ppm	60	37.5	25	31.6	33.3
P ₂ O ₅ %	1.60	1.00	0.667	0.842	0.886
Ni ppm	261	269	279	156	107
Mg#(1)	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.66	0.61

- (1) Mg# is Mg/(Mg+Fe_{total}) in cation mole percent.
- (2) Cn = chondritic-normalized
- (3) Ol = olivine
- (4) Plag = plagioclase

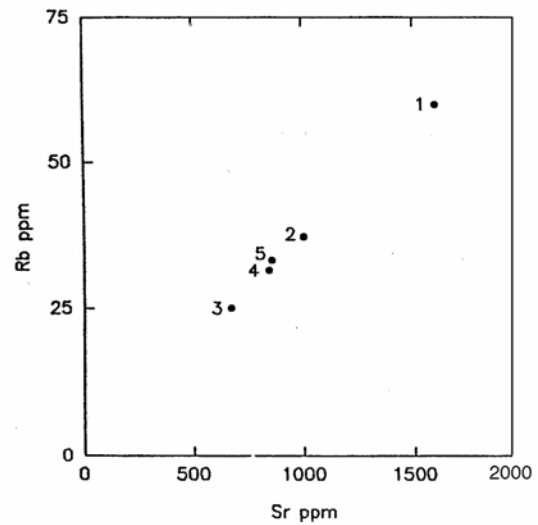
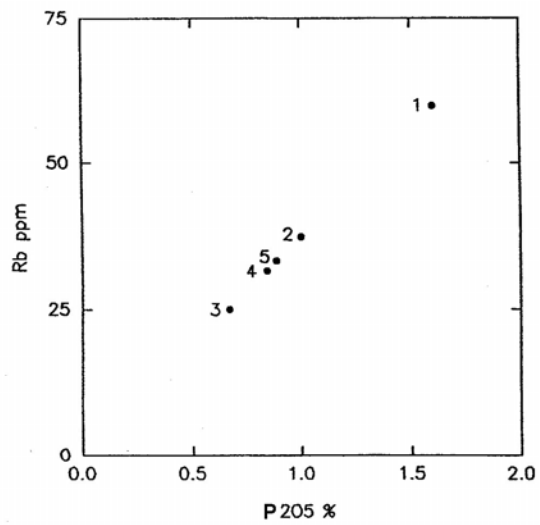


Fig. 1

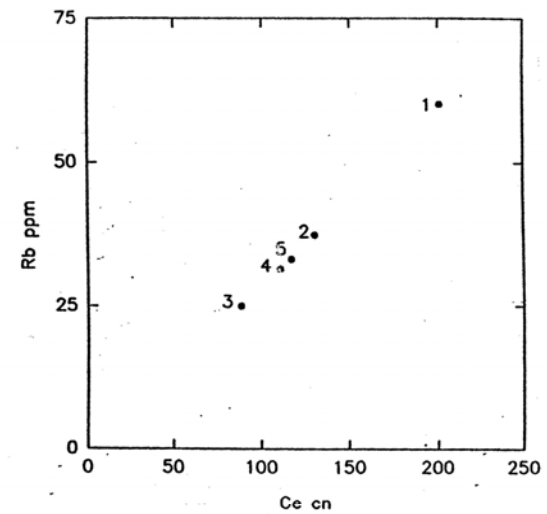
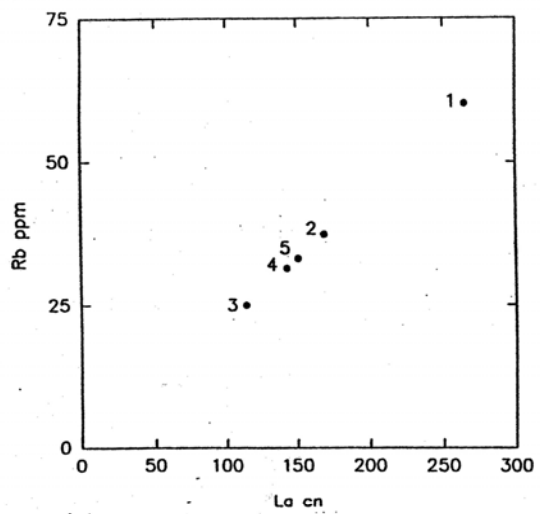


Fig. 2

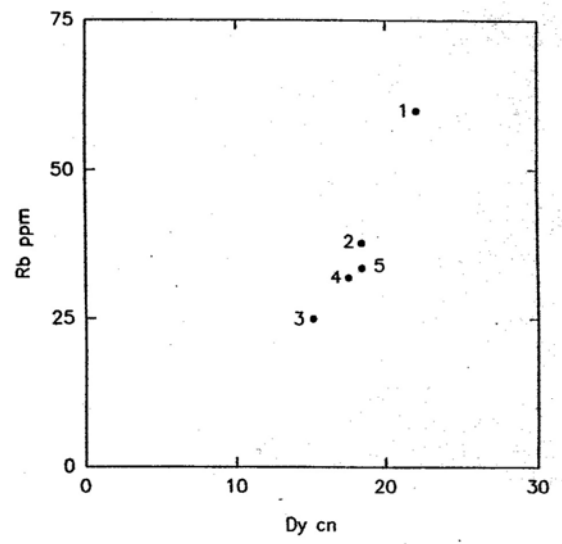
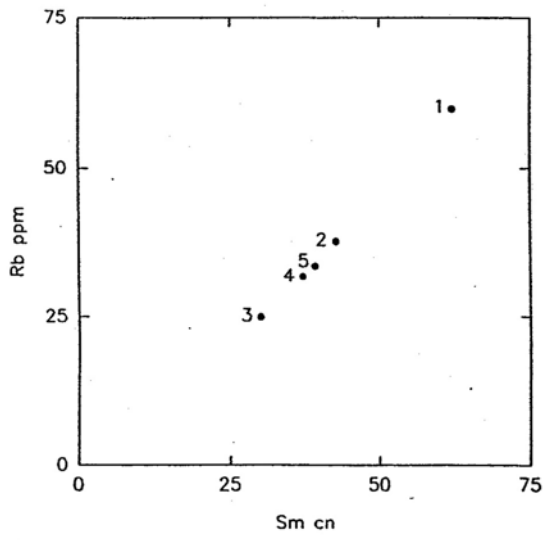


Fig. 3

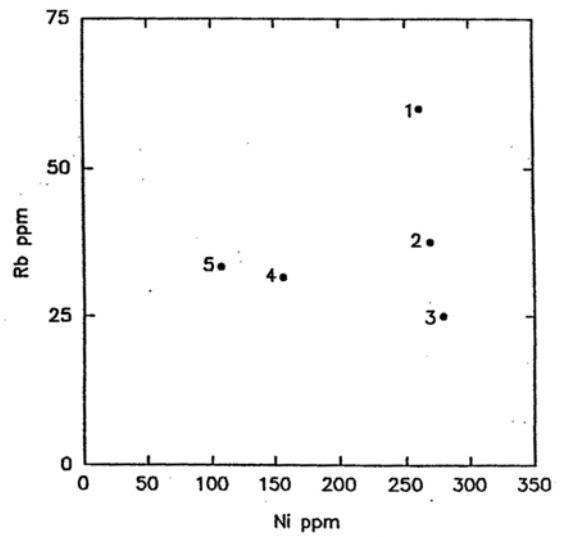
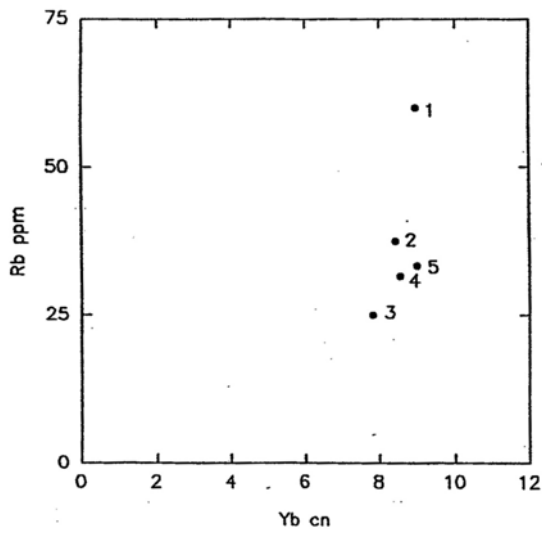


Fig. 4

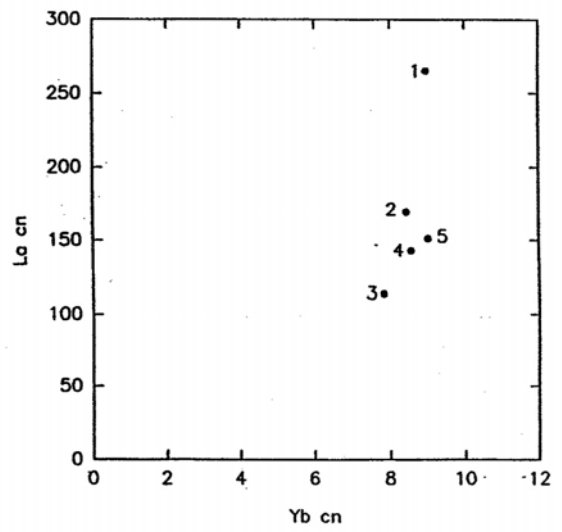
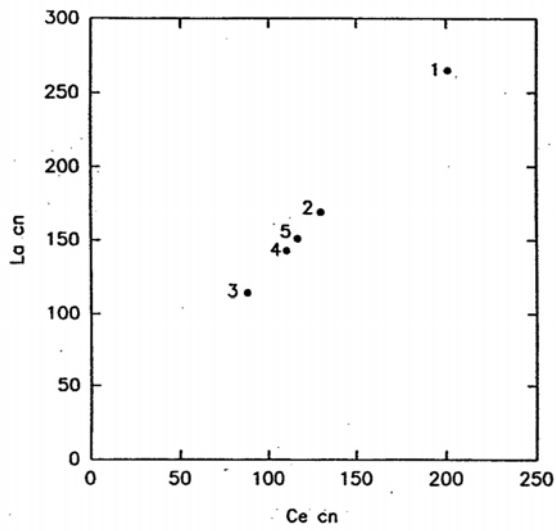


Fig. 5

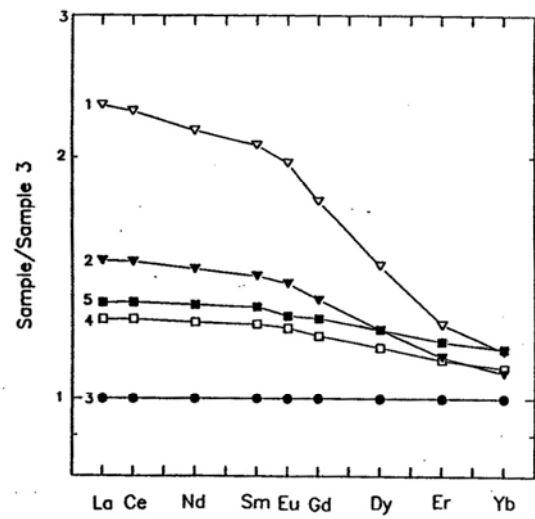
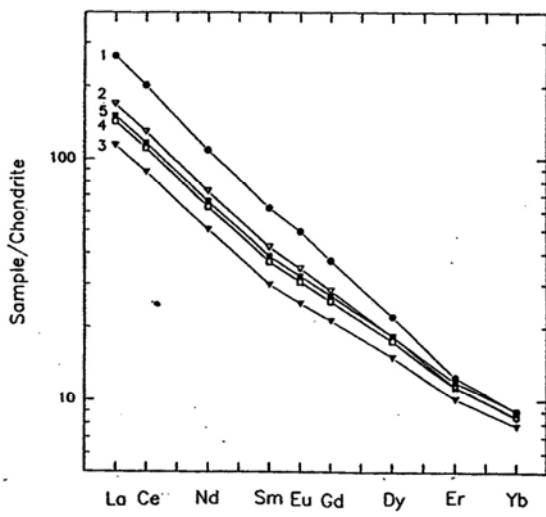


Fig. 6

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