



PRELIMINARY SOLUBILITY MEASUREMENTS OF CePO_4 AND YPO_4 IN H_2O , $\text{H}_2\text{O-NaCl}$, $\text{H}_2\text{O-NaF}$ AND $\text{H}_2\text{O-Albite}$ AT 800°C AND 1 GPa: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF REE DURING HIGH-GRADE METAMORPHISM

P Tropper (1), CE Manning (2), and DE Harlov (3)

(1) Institute of Mineralogy and Petrography, University of Innsbruck, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria, (2) Department of Earth and Space Sciences, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90094-1567, USA, (3) Deutsche GeoForschungsZentrum, Chemistry and Physics of Earth Materials, Potsdam, Germany (dharlov@gfz-potsdam.de, +49 331 288-1402)

Monazite (CePO_4) and xenotime (YPO_4) are widespread accessory minerals in metapelites and metgranitic rocks and are considered to be important carriers concerning geochronological and petrological information about a metamorphic overprint. Although the distribution of rare earth elements (REE) during high-grade metamorphism has long been a subject of intense research (e.g. Pan and Fleet, 1996), experimental investigations on monazite solubility at high P-T are scarce (Ayers and Watson, 1991; Ayers et al., 2001). Therefore, understanding the solubility behaviour of CePO_4 and YPO_4 under high-grade P-T conditions is essential for the interpretation of REE distribution patterns in high-grade rocks. In order to set constraints on the solubility of CePO_4 and YPO_4 under high-grade P-T conditions, we carried out a series of weight-loss experiments of single crystals of synthetic CePO_4 and YPO_4 in a piston-cylinder apparatus at 800°C and 1 GPa. The CePO_4 and YPO_4 crystals were grown from a Pb-free flux at a temperature of 1280°C for 15 hours, which was then cooled down to 870°C with a cooling rate of 3°C per hour. In our experiments we used Pt capsules, with a OD of 3.5 mm and the crystals were placed in an inner envelope of Pt. The solubility of CePO_4 and YPO_4 has been measured not only in H_2O but also in $\text{H}_2\text{O-NaCl}$, $\text{H}_2\text{O-NaF}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O-albite}$. The data indicate that the concentration of both, CePO_4 and YPO_4 dissolved in H_2O is very low (CePO_4 : 0.0006 mol/kg H_2O , YPO_4 : 0.0002 mol/kg H_2O) but CePO_4 solubility increases strongly with increasing NaCl to 0.0059 mol/kg H_2O at $X_{\text{NaCl}} = 0.3$. Solubility of YPO_4 only increases moderately to 0.0033 mol/kg H_2O at the same X_{NaCl} , thus indicating a different solubility behavior of the two phosphates. The addition of 10 wt.

(1) Ayers, J. C., Watson, E. B. (1991): Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., 335, 365-375. (2) Ayers, J. C. et al. (2001): 11th Ann. V. M. Goldschmidt Conf., 3475. (3) Pan, Y., Fleet, M. (1996): Contrib. Mineral. Petrol., 123, 251-262.