

“This version of the article has been accepted for publication, after peer review (when applicable) and is subject to Springer Nature’s AM terms of use, but is not the Version of Record and does not reflect post-acceptance improvements, or any corrections. The Version of Record is available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12520-018-0658-y>”

Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences

Geochemical characterisation of pozzolanic obsidian glasses used in the ancient mortars of Nora Roman theatre (Sardinia, Italy): provenance of raw materials and historical-archaeological implications

--Manuscript Draft--

Manuscript Number:	
Full Title:	Geochemical characterisation of pozzolanic obsidian glasses used in the ancient mortars of Nora Roman theatre (Sardinia, Italy): provenance of raw materials and historical-archaeological implications
Article Type:	Original Paper
Section/Category:	Geoarchaeology
Corresponding Author:	Stefano Columbu, MD Universita degli Studi Di Cagliari Cagliari, CA ITALY
Corresponding Author Secondary Information:	
Corresponding Author's Institution:	Universita degli Studi Di Cagliari
Corresponding Author's Secondary Institution:	
First Author:	Stefano Columbu, MD
First Author Secondary Information:	
Order of Authors:	Stefano Columbu, MD Anna Maria Garau, PhD Carlo Lugli�, PhD
Order of Authors Secondary Information:	
Funding Information:	
Abstract:	<p>The study focused on the volcanic glass used in the production of bedding mortars and concrete of the Roman theatre (I cent. AD) of the Nora site. The volcanic glasses were frequently used as aggregate and with pozzolanic function in all hydraulic mortars of the different sectors of the building (e.g., concretes of tribunalia vaults and external niches, jointing and foundation mortars of cavea tier ashlar, brick bedding, etc.), together with mainly quartz-feldspar sands, local Oligo-Miocenic dacitic volcanics, Paleozoic and Tyrrhenian sedimentary rocks. These volcanic glasses show characteristics closer to obsidian than to natural pozzolan normally used in the Roman period. They have definitely not sourced locally, unlike the other components that make up the aggregate.</p> <p>To identify their provenance, a petrochemical comparison between several samples taken from the theatre mortars and the volcanic outcrops of some probable Sardinian source areas is made.</p> <p>The use of the not local pozzolanic glass is a technical innovation in the mortars of the Nora archaeological site, and considered the wide use of obsidians in the prehistoric periods for the production of tools, significant considerations about its origin, procurement and use are made.</p>
Suggested Reviewers:	Domingo Gimeno Torrente Full professor of Geoqu�mica and Petrologia, Universitat de Barcelona d.gimeno.torrente@gmail.com
	Maria Pilar Lapuente, Geological Sciences Full professor, Universidad de Zaragoza plapuent@unizar.es
	Anna Maria De Francesco

	Associate professor, University of Calabria defrancesco@unical.it
	Dagmara Wielgosz-Rondolino University of Warsaw dagmara.wielgosz@uw.edu.pl
	Jacopo Bonetto University of Padova jacopo.bonetto@unipd.it

Geochemical characterisation of pozzolanic obsidian glasses used in the ancient mortars of Nora Roman theatre (Sardinia, Italy): provenance of raw materials and historical-archaeological implications

Stefano Columbu^{1*}, Anna Maria Garau¹, Carlo Lugliè²

¹ Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Geologiche, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Via Trentino 51, 09127 Cagliari, Italy

² Dipartimento di Dipartimento di Storia, Beni culturali e Territorio, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Cittadella dei Musei, Piazza Arsenale 1, 09124 Cagliari, Italy

*Corresponding author: E-mail: columbus@unica.it, Tel.: +39 070 6757766

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the volcanic glass used in the production of bedding mortars and concrete of the Roman theatre (I cent. AD) of the Nora site. The volcanic glasses were frequently used as aggregate and with pozzolanic function in all hydraulic mortars of the different sectors of the building (*e.g.*, concretes of *tribunalia* vaults and external niches, jointing and foundation mortars of *cavea* tier ashlar, brick bedding, etc.), together with mainly quartz-feldspar sands, local Oligo-Miocenic dacitic volcanics, Paleozoic and Tyrrhenian sedimentary rocks. These volcanic glasses show characteristics closer to obsidian than to natural pozzolan normally used in the Roman period. They have definitely not sourced locally, unlike the other components that make up the aggregate.

To identify their provenance, a petrochemical comparison between several samples taken from the theatre mortars and the volcanic outcrops of some probable Sardinian source areas is made.

The use of the not local pozzolanic glass is a technical innovation in the mortars of the Nora archaeological site, and considered the wide use of obsidians in the prehistoric periods for the production of tools, significant considerations about its origin, procurement and use are made.

Keywords: Pozzolan; Obsidian glass; Chemical analysis; Aggregate; Mt. Arci; Sardinian Neolithic

1. INTRODUCTION

The Roman theatre is one of the most important buildings of the Roman village of Nora, located in the Gulf of Cagliari (south-western Sardinia, Figs. 1, 2). Nora was founded by the Phoenicians around the mid-eighth century BC, although there is evidence of earlier settlements (AA.VV., 2000; Lugliè, 2009b; Wilson, 1980). The theatre has a semi-circular isodomic front with a W-NW axis (Fig. 3) and was built during the Augustan or Giulio-Claudio period (first century AD; Bejor, 1999). According to the use in Roman times (Adam, 2006; Cagnana, 2000; Giuliani Cairoli, 2006), a variety of geomaterials (sandstones, conglomerates, volcanic rocks, marbles, bricks, etc.) and different kind of mortars (*i.e.*, Roman concrete, bedding and jointing mortars of ashlar and bricks, plasters) were employed to construct the theatre. In the mortars, several different raw materials (*i.e.* quartz-feldspatic sands, fine and coarse volcanic aggregate, etc.) were used, according to the mortar function and the different sectors of the building: structure-wall, *tribunalia* vaults, wall of external niches, foundation of *cavea* tiers, stage inner wall.

The volcanic glasses show characteristics similar to obsidian facies and not to natural pozzolan normally used in the Roman period for make the mortars. The use of these pozzolanic glasses, that at the outset does not show to share a local origin, is a novelty because, to date, they have never been found in the ancient mortars of the Nora archaeological site. Given the wide use of Sardinian obsidian in the Neolithic or Calcolithic periods for the production of tools and artifacts, significant considerations about its use, origin and exploitation can be made.

The archaeometric investigations on both the geochemical and petrographic features and origin of raw materials used in the ancient mortars are fundamental for understanding the ancient routes used by the Romans for the transport of stone materials and for obtaining information on the interconnection of Roman settlements and residential sites present in Sardinia. Moreover, these studies are useful to define the technologies and behaviours for the construction of ancient buildings in different historic times and to address the conservative interventions (Adriano *et al.*, 2009; Alvarez *et al.*, 2000; Antonelli *et al.*, 2014b; Bertorino *et al.*, 2002; Bianchini *et al.*, 2004; Bultrini *et al.*, 2006; Columbu, 2017, 2018; Columbu *et al.*, 2014a,b, 2015a,b, 2017a,b, 2018a,b,c; Columbu and Verdiani, 2014; De Luca *et al.*, 2013, 2015; Franzini *et al.*, 2000; Gutiérrez *et al.*, 2016; Lapuente, 2014; Lapuente *et al.*, 2012; Lezzerini *et al.*, 2016, 2018; Miriello *et al.*, 2010, 2015; Maravelaki-Kalaitzaki *et al.*, 2003; Moropoulou *et al.*, 2000, 2004; Riccardi *et al.*, 1998; Smith and Smith, 2009; Stanislaio *et al.*, 2011; Verdiani and Columbu, 2010, 2012; Vola *et al.*, 2011).

To identify their geological provenance, the geochemical data of the glass samples were compared with those of new and literature data of acid volcanics (only the rhyolites and alkali-rhyolites were selected) for south and central Sardinia, where one may find similar lithologies: the island of St. Antioco and Mt. Arci, respectively. In the last of these areas,

1 singled out as possible sources, there is no evidence of quarrying activity during the Roman period, but evidence from
2 Neolithic working of obsidian.

3
4 More than 250 samples of rock samples from both the outcrops (Mt. Arci and St. Antioco areas) and volcanic glasses of
5 mortars from main sectors of the theatre were analysed. The results of chemical analysis together with the petrographic
6 characterisation were used in order to: i) geochemical classify the volcanic glasses from mortars of Nora theatre,
7 according to different diagrams; ii) define compositional inhomogeneity internal to the same glass samples; iii) framing
8 of glasses in the magmatic series, analysing the geochemical trend of trace elements and the rare earth pattern; iv)
9 identify the geographical origin of these glasses employed in the mortars, to understand their supply in Sardinia in the
10 Roman period.
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

21 **2. MATERIALS AND ANALYTICAL METHODS**

22 50 pozzolanic volcanic glass fragments of aggregate among 48 selected and representative samples of mortars were
23 analysed and studied. The mortar samples come from the following sectors of the theatre: *tribunalia* (9 samples, divided
24 into 7 concretes of two vaults, 2 bedding mortars of ashlar structure), *cavea* (14 jointing/foundation mortars of volcanic
25 and sandstone ashlar), external niches (16 samples, divided into 9 bedding mortars of outer brick-walls, 3 concrete
26 mortars of inner structure-wall, 2 concrete of basement of *via*, corridor around the external side of the *cavea*, 1 concrete
27 of only one vault overlying the niche), *pulpitum* (7 bedding mortars and 4 samples of *arriccio* plasters of the *ribalta*
28 wall and pillar of *hyposcenium*).
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36

37 The mineralogical and petrographic analysis of volcanic rocks and mortars was performed on thin sections under the
38 polarizing microscope (Zeiss photomicroscope Pol II).
39
40

41 The major chemical elements of volcanic glass from the mortars were analysed in thin section under an electron
42 microprobe with a Cambridge S360 scanning electron microscope, equipped with an energy dispersive spectrometer
43 Link QX2000, Pentafet detector and IBM 686 computer equipped with appropriate software for the acquisition of
44 scanned images. Microanalyses were collected at 15 kV using a 3 μ A beam current and a 25 μ m spot size.
45
46
47
48

49 The analysis of the trace elements (including the full pattern of rare earth) of volcanic glasses included in the mortars
50 were carried out with inductively coupled mass spectrometry combined with laser ablation as a sampling system. It has
51 necessitated an ad hoc sample preparation: some volcanic glass fragments isolated from each mortar sample were
52 embedded in two-component epoxy resin (RenLam M-1, viscosity 1300 mPa s at 25 °C) of cylindrical shape. The
53 obtained test specimen was gradually treated with abrasives of silicon carbide and alumina powders to bring to the
54 surface and polishing the embedded glass fragments. The diameter of the laser beam used is of 40 μ m, with a frequency
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 of 10 Hz and a fluence of about 15 J/cm². Data reduction was performed using software "Glitter" (Van Achterberg *et al.*
2 1999). As external standards, synthetic glass NIST 610 and BCR-2 basalt have used, while as a variable internal
3 standard ⁴⁴Ca was used. In this method, the intensity signals of the elements depend both on the concentration changes,
4 and the mass ablated in subsequent spot. To make independent analysis by mass variations you must use the internal
5 standard technique with variable concentrations: the concentration of the analyte is a linear function of the intensity
6 ratio of the analyte in the unknown sample relative to that of the reference standard for the same element, with a
7 correction linearly dependent on the ratio of concentration of the same element (internal standard) content in the
8 unknown sample with respect to a fixed concentration of the same element in the reference sample. Consequently, the
9 knowledge for each point analysis of the concentration of internal standard assumes great importance. The glasses,
10 which have been preliminarily subjected to analysis by electron microprobe, were given an average concentration for
11 Ca element of 01.34 ± 0.13 at 1σ. The content ²⁹Si% was used as a variation index (see the diagrams of Figs. 13a, b, c).
12 Nevertheless, clearly the concentrations in ²⁹Si% (average 49.14%) obtained by this method have a high standard
13 deviation (± 16:24 at 1σ) in relation to the variability of the concentration of calcium in each fragment, and are
14 consistently higher than those obtained in electron microprobe.

15 The chemical composition of volcanic rock samples from St. Antioco and (a part) from Mt. Arci were determined with
16 a spectrometer in X-ray fluorescence Philips PW1400 with a Rh tube to analyse the major elements and some trace
17 elements (Rb, Sr, Pb, Zn, Y, Nb, Zr), and with a W tube to analyse of Ni, Cr, Ba, V, La, Ce. Data reduction of major
18 elements was performed by the method of Franzini *et al.* (1975). Data reduction of trace elements was performed by the
19 method of Criss (1977), modified. The measurement accuracy is ± 1% for SiO₂, TiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, CaO, K₂O and
20 MnO and ± 4% for MgO, Na₂O and P₂O₅. The detection limits are about 3 ppm to 3σ for most of the elements; the
21 accuracy of trace elements is ± 2 ÷ 3% to 1000 ppm; ± 5 ÷ 10% at 100 ppm and ± 10 ÷ 20% to 10 ppm. The weight loss
22 for calcination (L.o.I., Loss on Ignition) was determined by calculating the loss in wt% at 1100 °C, while the FeO was
23 determined by volumetric titration with KMnO₄ 10N in acid solution.

24 The analysis of the major elements of obsidians and perlites from Mt. Arci were performed by electron probe
25 microanalysis using Wavelength Dispersive Spectrometry with a device ARL-SEM-Q, using standards such as silicates
26 and natural oxides; the data reduction was performed with the ZAF method (Colby, 1971). Detection limits of ~100 -
27 300 ppm are readily attained. During a typical multi-element analysis of a few minutes duration, 1σ precision of 0.3 -
28 1.5% relative is normally attained for major elements (*i.e.* those present at concentrations > 1% by weight). If desired,
29 detection limits and precision may both be improved by increasing counting times, by increasing beam current, and/or
30 by assigning multiple spectrometers to a single element.

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF MORTAR AGGREGATE

At the macroscopic observation, the mortars of the theatre (Fig. 4) show a reddish-grey-black and white/beige-grey aggregate (belonging to volcanic rock fragments and silic mineral sands, respectively) with variable size and amounts, according to the different mortar function in the sectors.

The main compositional characteristics of the aggregate determined by microscopic modal analysis are reported in Tab. 1, along with the binder/aggregate ratio (B/A) expressed in vol.% (by modal analysis) and in wt% (after mechanical disintegration and acid attack of binder). The mortars show a greatest variability of vol.% B/A, due to the small size of the thin section that did not include the coarse fragments observed macroscopically, that probably do not reflect the real mixing proportions set by the manufacturer. B/A ratio calculated using the wt% data is much closer to those recommended by ancient sources (0.3–0.5 vol.%; *Vitruvius* Pollione, 15 BC).

The mortar aggregate consists mainly of quartz, orthoclase (Fig. 5e), microcline, plagioclase, black-grey volcanic glasses (Fig. 5a, b) and fragments of purplish volcanic rocks (Fig. 5c) with a local origin (according to Columbu and Garau, 2017). Subordinately, crystalline rocks from the Paleozoic basement (Fig. 5f), occasional mafic crystal-clasts (as pyroxene, Fig. 5d, biotite and opaque oxides), rare bioclasts and fragments of carbonate rocks (*e.g.* marble, limestone) were also used in the mortars. Not local volcanic glasses were used as aggregate but also with pozzolanic function, as highlighted by the reaction edges with the binder (Figs. 5a, 6b). Then, *cocciopesto* has also been used as pozzolanic material but overall in very low percentages (Tab. 1). The binder consists mainly of calcite, often present as spherules (Fig. 6d), where occasionally there are immersed lumps of bad-carbonated lime (Fig. 6c).

The local volcanic rocks belong to the Sarroch-Pula volcanism (Conte, 1989), related to the Late Eocene-Miocene Sardinian magmatic activity occurred between 38 and 15 Ma (Advokaat E.L. *et al.*, 2014a,b; Antonelli *et al.*, 2014a; Beccaluva *et al.*, 1985, 1989, 1994, 2005a, 2005b, 2011; Cherchi *et al.*, 2008; Columbu *et al.*, 2011; Lustrino *et al.*, 2004, 2009, 2011, 2013). Considering the medium-coarse size it's probably that the purplish volcanic rocks were used mainly as (inert-) aggregate, although they also show pozzolanic characteristics (Figs. 5c, 6a) (see Türkmenoglu and Tankut, 2002).

The different distribution of the main components in the aggregate has been showed in the ternary diagram of Fig. 7 where reported the modal percentages of quartz (Qz), feldspar (Fds) and volcanic glass (V). The volcanic glasses were used in almost all samples in varying proportions, according to the function of mortar in the theatre; they are less present in the plasters while they are more abundant in the structural concretes of *cavea* foundation and of the *tribunalia* vaults, where in some cases represent about the 90% of the aggregate.

1 The sandy component is wide used in the bedding mortars of the wall bricks and in the plasters (Fig. 7), while it is
2 found less frequently in the concretes of the *tribunalia* vaults and variously present in the *cavea* samples and external
3 niches. It shows an almost constant ratio of quartz and feldspar (2:1, Fig. 7) in almost all mortar samples thus
4 highlighting a unique sampling point of these sands (Columbu and Garau, 2017).
5
6

7 Regarding the particle size, according to the Folk classification (1968), the aggregate is made from sand, slightly
8 gravelled sands, gravelly sands and, in some cases, sandy gravel, while according to the Wentworth classification
9 (1922), it is mostly composed of large and medium sands. The aggregate shows a moderately selected sorting
10 (according to Folk 1954).
11
12

13 By analysis under a reflection microscope, the volcanic glass makes up the majority of the aggregate fraction below
14 2000 microns, along with the more rare andesitic-dacitic rocks aggregate from local volcanic outcrops. The sand
15 fraction is mostly represented by quartz, feldspar, Palaeozoic rock fragments, Oligo-Miocenic volcanic rocks, volcanic
16 glass and rare *cocciopesto*.
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 4. RESULTS

27 4.1 Petrographic features of volcanic rocks

28 In the mortars and concretes of theatre were employed two different kind of volcanic stones: 1) medium welded rocks,
29 mainly used as medium-coarse aggregate; 2) grey-black obsidian glasses with not local origin, used as aggregate and
30 also as pozzolanic material.
31
32

33 1) by macroscopic observation, the first rocks, characterized by chromatisms varying from grey-reddish to purplish-
34 brown, show an evident self-clastic structure typical of a volcanic autobreccia, with from sub-centimetric lava-clasts.
35 By microscopic analysis these volcanic rocks show a hypo-crystalline porphyritic structure (with variable porphyritic
36 index between 5 and 8) for phenocrysts of early opaque, dominant plagioclase, pyroxene and hornblende. Due to the
37 squat form, the opaque minerals are formed, presumably, by titan-magnetite or magnetite.
38
39

40 On the base of volcanological and petrographic features, these rocks show a similarity with the dacitic rocks of territory
41 around the Nora village (e.g., "Perdu Pranu" outcrop, NE to the site) and especially with the volcanic stones used for the
42 tiers of the theatre (*cavea*, see Fig. 3) belonging to the ancient quarry of "Su Casteddu" (Melis and Columbu, 2000;
43 Columbu and Garau, 2017; Columbu, 2018). This latter is a volcanic structure (of which today essentially remains just
44 the neck) located about 1.5 km at north-west from Nora site. In fact, the outcrop rock shows the same characteristics
45 already observed in the volcanic coarse aggregates, characterised by the chaotic presence of large lava-clasts (usually
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 sharp-edged) and smaller lava-clasts with rounded contour, with maximum dimensions of 1 cm immersed in a glassy
2 matrix with a lower degree of welding, compared to the clasts.

3
4 2) the grey-black obsidian glasses show a hyaline structure with rare phenocrysts of plagioclase and biotite. These
5 glasses are characterized by perlitic fractures, or from a vacuolar and/or fluidal texture. In some cases there are typical
6 devitrification structures as spherulites (in agreement with Lofgren, 1971). These volcanic fragments are always
7 characterized by the presence of reaction rims between the glass and the binder of mortar (Fig. 6b).
8
9

10 11 12 13 14 **4.2 Geochemical characteristics of obsidian glasses**

15 16 *4.2.1 Analysis of major elements and rock classification*

17
18 Tabs. 2a, b show the results of the chemical analysis of the glasses used in the mortars of Roman theatre, where are
19 reported the analytical values of major elements and the C.I.P.W. norm (according to Cross *et al.*, 1903). Tabs. 3a, b
20 show the results of chemical analysis on the volcanics (perlites and obsidians) of Mt. Arci (Fig. 1). Tab. 3c shows the
21 analytical values of the volcanics from St. Antioco area (Fig. 1).
22
23

24
25 Tab. 4 shows a summary of the rock classification of the glasses from the theatre mortars and volcanic samples from
26 Mt. Arci and St. Antioco, according to the diagrams of Middlemost, 1975 (Fig. 8) and De La Roche *et al.* 1980 (Fig. 9).
27 According to this latter diagram, the glasses of the mortars are classified as rhyolites. The samples of perlite and
28 obsidian from Mt. Arci are classified as alkali-rhyolites and (as transition products) to the rhyolites. The acidic
29 volcanics of St. Antioco constitute a separate group with respect to both the mortar glasses and the samples from the
30 Mt. Arci outcrops.
31

32
33 According to the TAS (Total Alkali Silica) diagram of Le Maitre *et al.* (2002; Fig. 10), the most of the samples fall
34 within the field of the rhyolites, while only some perlites from Mt. Arci and some volcanics from St. Antioco fall within
35 the trachy-dacite and dacite fields.
36

37
38 All samples fall under the dashed discriminant line of Irvine and Baragar (1971) between the alkaline and subalkaline
39 series, that has been overlapped to the TAS diagram of Fig. 10.
40

41
42 Also the diagram of De La Roche *et al.* (Fig. 9) shows the subalkaline character of the volcanics which, falling between
43 the line of the critical plane of unsaturation (and away from it) and the abscissa axis, are strongly supersaturated.
44

45
46 In the classification diagram of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976; Fig. 11) the most of the samples falls within the field of
47 shoshonitic series and subordinately of K-high series. Almost all samples are classified as rhyolites, except some
48 perlites of Mt. Arci and Sant'Antioco, which are classified as trachytes of shoshonitic series.
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Fig. 12 reports the variation diagrams of major elements *versus* the differentiation index (D.I.) of Thornton and Tuttle
2 (1960). Regarding the volcanic glasses of the mortars, it's observe the typical trend of common magmatic series, with a
3
4 decidedly positive correlation between SiO₂ and D.I.. Even the K₂O and Na₂O are positively correlated with D.I.,
5
6 although weakly. A negative correlation exists, however, between Al₂O₃ and P₂O₅, typical of the evolved rocks in
7
8 which splits the apatite. Other oxides, such as MgO and TiO₂ are quite dispersed.
9

10 Almost always similar trends are even noted for the elements of obsidian and perlite samples from Mt. Arci, except for
11
12 Al₂O₃ and CaO that remain almost constant. All diagrams of Fig. 12 show a different behaviour of the mortars glasses
13
14 (that form a distinct group) compared to the samples from St. Antioco and Mt. Arci. Even among samples from Mt.
15
16 Arci, it is possible to distinguish two different groups: the perlites and the obsidians. In particular, the perlite samples
17
18 are characterized by higher values of Al₂O₃, CaO and K₂O and from lower values of P₂O₅ and Na₂O.
19

20 The behaviour of K₂O and Na₂O has already been highlighted by Cioni *et al.* (2001), according to which the interaction
21
22 between the anhydrous volcanic glasses (obsidian) and the meteoric waters lead to the formation of hydrates glass
23
24 (perlite) with leaching of Na₂O and relative enrichment in K₂O.
25

26 Instead, the samples of the Perdas Urias outcrops (eastern side of Mt. Arci) form a group almost always superimposed
27
28 on the mortars glass samples, as already noted in the above diagrams, showing a certain similarity geochemistry with
29
30 them.
31

32 33 34 35 4.2.2 Analysis of trace elements

36 Tabs. 5 and 6a-e show the results of the chemical analysis of trace elements of the obsidian glasses from the mortars,
37
38 where are reported also some major elements. The analytical values are plotted in the diagrams of Figs. 13a-c *versus*
39
40 ²⁹Si (expressed in % for graphic reasons). The patterns are comparable with those of common magmatic series,
41
42 highlighting the validity of the ²⁹Si% as variation index.
43

44 There was a positive correlation between% ²⁹Si and: ²³Na, ⁶⁶Zn, ⁴⁹Ti, ⁸⁵Rb, ¹³³Cs, ¹³⁷Ba, ⁹³Nb, ¹³⁹La, ²⁰⁸Pb and ²³⁸U,
45
46 while there is a negative correlation with the ⁸⁸Sr; the values of the other elements are dispersed.
47

48 The analytical values of some elements (Tabs. 6a-e) are far higher than the average of the same element in the other
49
50 analysed points; these values, which may depend on the presence of phases within the micro volume of vaporized
51
52 sample by the laser, or by a lack of homogeneity at the microscopic level in the distribution of the elements, were
53
54 regarded as outsiders and therefore excluded from the variation diagrams.
55

56 The trends of some rare earth elements normalized to chondrites (factors taken from Anders and Grevesse, 1989) are
57
58 shown in Fig. 14a. They are characterized by a moderate variability (minimum: 157.47 ± 9:49 ppm / chondrite for Ce;
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 maximum: 13.66 ± 3.2 ppm / chondrite for Eu), indicating the belonging to a single magmatic series. Furthermore,
2 while the light rare earths have parallel trends and that do not intersect between them, the trends of the heavy rare earths
3 are less correlated and tend to interbreed. Tab. 7 shows the correlation matrix for the rare earths showed in Fig. 14a; the
4 maximum correlation for light rare earths coarsely tends to decrease for heavy rare earths, as highlighted by the
5 variation diagrams vs. $^{29}\text{Si}\%$ in the Fig.s 13a, b, c.
6
7
8
9

10 In general, the patterns are characterized by a negative peak in correspondence with europium, which indicates in all
11 probability the fractionation of plagioclase, in good agreement with the petrographic observations and chemical analysis
12 of some plagioclase phenocrystals of mortars glasses; in fact, in the plagioclases there is a greater europium content
13 with respect to the content of the same element in the glasses (Tab. 5). The Eu negative peak also indicates the apatite
14 fractionation (Cox *et al.*, 1979), according to the trend of P_2O_5 vs. D.I. (Fig. 12).
15
16
17
18
19

20 The pattern of the rare earths is characteristic of the final stages of the magmatic series and it is comparable with the
21 pattern already observed in Sardinia for the dacitic and comenditic rocks from Sulcis area (Morra *et al.*, 1994) and for
22 dacites and rhyolites of Mt. Arci (Beccaluva *et al.*, 1984).
23
24
25

26 Similarly, the pattern of trace elements normalized to primitive mantle according to Wood 1979 (Fig. 14b) shows that
27 the whole sequence analysis has a regular distribution, with a not very wide range of variation (minimum: 5.69 ± 0.31
28 ppm / primitive mantle for Sr; maximum: 13.22 ± 2.48 ppm / primitive mantle for Hf); only some samples deviate on
29 the performance more generally in correspondence of the tantalum and niobium, hafnium and zirconium. The pattern is
30 characterized by an enrichment of the lithophile elements with wide ionic radius (LILE). Some elements such as Sr and
31 Ba show the negative peaks, surely due to the fractionation of plagioclase and K-feldspar. In fact, as can be seen from
32 Tabs. 5 and 6, the value of Sr (in ppm) in plagioclase is much higher than the value of Sr present in the glass. It also
33 shows an impoverishment compared to the primordial mantle, due probably to the fractionation of iron and titanium
34 oxides.
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

47 **4.3 Provenance of pozzolanic glasses**

48

49 Considering that in the areas adjacent to Nora's site there are no rock outcrops with similar geochemical-petrographic
50 characteristics, in order to identify the sources of supply, the composition geochemistry of these glasses with new and
51 literature analytical data of similar volcanic rocks (rhyolites / alkali-rhyolites) from Mt. Arci and St. Antioco areas was
52 compared, using the linear discriminant analysis.
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

4.3.1 Discriminant analysis using major elements

The discriminant analysis (performed using the Statistical Mac program) was applied to subdivide the groups defined a priori that are represented by the glasses used as aggregate and pozzolan in the theatre mortars, the volcanics samples (obsidians and perlites) from Mt. Arci and the volcanics coming from the St. Antioco.

In detail, 232 analyses (divided as in Tab. 8) were considered. The variables chosen for the discrimination of the groups are represented by the major elements: SiO₂, TiO₂, Al₂O₃, FeO_T, MnO, MgO, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, P₂O₅. Among them, those that are found to be significant (based on the discriminant analysis) are: CaO, FeO, Al₂O₃ and P₂O₅.

The samples will be classified as belonging to the group that has the higher score (Tab. 9a).

The classification score of a sample for a group, for example from the Nora theatre (TN), is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Score (TN)} = -295\,945 + \text{CaO} + \text{FeO}_T * 16,546 * 63,419 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 * (191,734) * 37784 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3.$$

Tab. 9b shows the summary diagram of the classification results, according to the classification score groups. All analysis of the mortar glasses are properly classified as belonging to the "Theatre" group. Also all analysis of samples from "Mt. Arci" are properly classified. For "St. Antioco" samples, 92.86% of the total analysis was correctly classified, single analysis was attributed to the theatre group and a second one to the Mt. Arci group.

Tab. 10a shows the canonical functions, which are equal to the number of groups minus one. For each sample, each variable must be multiplied by the coefficient shown in the Tab. according to the scheme:

$$\text{Root 1} = 3.9207 + \text{CaO} + \text{FeO}_T * 4.52979 * (-0.79973) + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 * 10.70594 - 0.54622.$$

In the diagram in Fig. 15 are projected the points of the canonical score R1 and R2, calculated according to the functions given in Tab. 10a.

In Tab. 10b the three equations (with $y = ax + b$) of straight lines dividing between the three groups are reported.

Observing the discriminating diagram of Fig. 15, the volcanic glasses used in the mortars constitute a distinct group compared with those of other samples from Mt. Arci and St. Antioco. The analysed samples from Perdas Urias outcrops (belonging to the Mt. Arci area), though falling within the field of St. Antioco group (Fig. 15), are very close to the analysis of mortar glasses.

4.3.2 Discriminant analysis using trace elements

The discriminant analysis was applied using the trace elements of the mortars glasses, obsidians of Mt. Arci and volcanics of St. Antioco.

163 analysis were considered, among which 112 relating to mortars glasses, 37 obsidians of Mt. Arci, and 12 related to St. Antioco. The variables chosen for the discrimination of the groups are represented by the following elements: Ti, V,

1 Cr, Zn, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Cs, Ba, La, Ce, Pb. Among them (based on discriminant analysis) those that perform most
2 significant results are: Sr, Ce, V, Ba, Rb, Y. Similarly to the case of major elements, each sample is classified as
3 belonging to the group that shows the higher score, calculated using the coefficients in Tab. 11a.
4
5

6 Tab. 11b shows a summary diagram of the classification results, according to the classification score groups. In the case
7 of the mortar glasses, obsidians of Mt. Arci and volcanics of St. Antioco, the classification is correct in 100% of cases.
8
9

10 Tab. 12a shows the canonical functions, which, also in this case, are equal to two (number of groups minus one). For
11 each sample, each variable must be multiplied by the coefficient shown, according to the scheme of previous paragraph.
12
13

14 In Fig. 16 are projected the points of the canonical score R1 and R2. In Tab. 12b the three equations (with $y = ax + b$) of
15 straight lines dividing between the three groups are reported.
16
17

18 The analysis of samples from the mortars of the theatre, from Mt. Arci and St. Antioco, constitute separate fields, while
19 the analysis of samples from Perdas Urias fall under the volcanic glasses from the mortars of the theatre with a good
20 overlap.
21
22
23
24
25

26 5. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

27 Inside the Nora Roman theatre a great amount of obsidian glasses together with quartz / feldspar sands are mainly used
28 as aggregate in the hydraulic mortars. These glasses have been also used as pozzolan materials, although their
29 characteristics are different with respect to the natural pozzolans normally used in the Roman period. Thus, the volcanic
30 glass gives good hydraulic characteristics to the mortars, as shown by the constant presence of reaction edges with the
31 binder (Fig. 6b) with consequent chemical exchanges: a decrease of Si, Al and K and a simultaneous increase of Ca and
32 volatiles compared with glass (Columbu *et al.*, 2017). Given the good pozzolanic characteristics of the volcanic glass, it
33 is conceivable that the Romans voluntarily used this type of material in place of *cocciopesto* (scarcely present in the
34 mortars, or absent in some samples) to make as much resistant mortar from the structure of the theatre, an open work
35 subject to weathering processes.
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

47 The use of these volcanic glasses in the archaeological site of Nora, as well as in other Sardinian Roman monuments, at
48 the moment was not known. Differently from the other components of the aggregate, these obsidian rocks do not belong
49 to the vicinity of the Nora site, because there are no outcrops bearing these petro-volcanological characteristics.
50 However, their wide use in the theatre mortars may suggests a not very distant origin. The geochemical comparison of
51 data indicates that the mortar glasses have a source from the volcanic complex of Mt. Arci (central-western Sardinia;
52 Fig. 1) where there are volcanic rocks with similar characteristics. As showed by statistical stepwise linear discriminant
53 analysis, the samples from the locality of *Perdas Urias* (east of Mt. Arci volcanic complex) show a geochemical
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 similarity (especially on the basis of trace elements) with the volcanic glasses from the mortars, suggesting a
2 provenance from *Perdas Urias* of obsidian glasses used in the mortars of Nora theatre. The Mt. Arci obsidian deposits
3 are well-known both in the archaeological and geological literature, (Barca *et al.*, 2007; De Francesco *et al.*, 2008,
4 2011; Freund, 2014; Freund and Batist, 2014; Le Bourdonnec *et al.*, 2006, 2010, 2015; Léa, 2012; Lilliu, 1988; Lugliè,
5 2003, 2009a, 2010; Lugliè *et al.*, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011; Macciotta *et al.*, 2004; Mackey and Warren, 1983; Marchi *et*
6 *al.*, 2005; Tykot, 1996, 1997, 2002; Tykot *et al.*, 2008). The obsidian rocks (prosaically called the “black gold” of the
7 prehistoric period) is an important lithic raw material that has been used since the Early Neolithic with a high diffusion
8 in many Neolithic to Calcolithic sites in Sardinia and in a part of the Western Mediterranean area. This type of volcanic
9 material was commonly reduced to produce chipped tools (*e.g.* cutting tools such as axes, arrowheads, etc.).

10 From an archaeological point of view, two possible hypotheses on their procurement in the Roman period can be made:
11 i) the obsidian was already present in the vicinity of the site of Nora (*e.g.* as a waste or residues of previous processing
12 of the material); ii) it was extracted from an ancient quarry of Mt. Arci outcrops, that was well-known for the high
13 presence of obsidians.

14 Considered the widespread Sardinian road network in the Roman time (Fig. 1; Mastino, 2005) and their intensive use in
15 the theatre of Nora, it is likely to imagine a procurement of these obsidians from the Mt. Arci area. In fact, in agreement
16 with the archaeological literature, the road connecting the Roman villages of *Karales* (today Cagliari city, south
17 Sardinia; Fig. 1) and *Turris Lybisonis* (today Porto Torres, NW Sardinia; Fig. 1) passed near the eastward side of Monte
18 Arci volcanic complex. Moreover, in the middle of this ancient road stood the archaeological site of *Forum Traiani*
19 (today Fordongianus village; Fig. 1) and Roman village of Mulargia (Fig. 1), both well known for its thermal baths and
20 for its ancient quarries of ignimbrite rocks, respectively. Mulargia is a very important Roman site for the production of
21 Roman millstones, exported in various parts of the Mediterranean (*e.g.*, North Africa, Antonelli *et al.*, 2014a) and for
22 the existence of ancient commercial routes of different kinds of stone. For these reasons it is not unlikely to assume a
23 gathering and transportation activity, even if occasional, of obsidians along the Roman road network.

24 However, the first hypothesis of obsidian origin is by far more likely, because of the presence of some prehistoric
25 settlement in the Nora area or its surroundings as in the *S'Abuleu* region (Migaleddu, 1996) and, possibly, in the same
26 site of Nora (Lugliè, 2009b), where obsidian reduction was a daily activity to produce a plentiful of artefacts. Moreover,
27 there is evidence of obsidian tools in Nora territory also in later Nuragic times; in fact, to the north of Nora town there
28 are many Nuragic sites, among which stands out the complex tower and village of *Antigori* (near to the Sarroch city).

29 This is a large site occupied from the 14th-8th centuries B.C. (Russell, 2010; Balmuth, 1992) with castle-like structures,
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 heavy multi-towered walls, and associated villages, which Webster (1996) labeled as one of 14 known Class III
2 settlements in Sardinia.
3
4
5

6. CONCLUSIONS

6
7
8 The research allowed us to define the geochemical characteristics and the probable provenance of obsidian glasses used
9 in the ancient mortars of the Roman Nora theatre.
10

11
12 This kind of volcanic glass, together with a quartz-feldspar sandy and subordinately local Oligo-Miocenic calcalkaline
13 volcanics and Paleozoic rocks, was used as mortar aggregate for the different sectors of the theatre (*i.e.*, *tribunalia*
14 vaults, *cavea* foundation, vaults and inner walls of the external niches, brick and stone walls). Considered its low bulk
15 density, it's probable that it was used also to lighten some structures (*e.g.*, concrete of *tribunalia* vaults), together with
16 sub-decimetric fragments of other local stones (*i.e.*, volcanic rocks and sandstones), even them with low bulk density
17 due to their high porosity. Given its chemical-physical features, characterised by an amorphous state reacting with the
18 binder, it was also used as pozzolan, conferring hydraulic properties and high mechanical strengths to the mortars and
19 concretes of the monument, especially in the structural parts where it has been intensively used.
20
21

22
23 Given the good hydraulic features and their massive use in the theatre, it's probable that the Romans intentionally used
24 the volcanic glasses in place of *cocciopesto*, to make the mortars much resistant to weathering. Moreover, the unusual
25 presence of volcanic fine aggregate in the plasters of the open-air *cavea* sector of the theatre confirms the intention of
26 Roman constructors to improve the hydraulic characteristics of the mortars and their resistance to decay processes. It is
27 not accident that the theatre, an open construction designed without roofing, is also one of the best preserved buildings
28 in Nora site.
29

30
31 The use of these obsidian glasses as pozzolan today represents a novelty in the production of Roman mortars in the
32 archaeological site of Nora, especially considering that in the area surrounding Nora there obsidian is not available as a
33 raw material.
34

35
36 The results of discriminant analysis highlights that the volcanic glasses show a geochemical similarity with the
37 volcanics of *Perdas Urias* outcrops, indicating a provenance from Mt. Arci volcanic complex, a well known source as
38 early as the Neolithic period (Lilliu, 1988; Lugliè, 2009a). Since is still lacking an archaeological evidence for the
39 obsidian procurement directly from the source in Roman times, this hypothesis of the origin of glasses opens new
40 scenarios from a historical and cultural point of view, raising up new and interesting issues.
41

42
43 From a technical-constructive point of view, it opens up further interesting research topics to understand if the use of
44 obsidian rocks as aggregate in the mortars of a theatre was: (i) a local experiment to make the hydraulic mortars of
45

1 theatre or (ii) extends to other buildings of the Nora site and/or in other Sardinian Roman settlements. Considering that
2 currently there is no archaeological evidence about both the use of these obsidian glasses in other Sardinian Roman sites
3 and the presence of Roman procurement in the raw material source area, at the moment it is unlikely to suppose that the
4 Romans supplied obsidians directly from Mt. Arci. Assuming the first case, Romans probably used shatter from a local
5 pre-existing source of obsidian, coming from an earlier production activity in previous Neolithic times in the Nora area.
6
7 In fact, the obsidian processing-wastes are usually abundant in these prehistoric sites and well known in the
8 archaeological literature, so it is easy to think of a later reuse of crushed earlier obsidian artefacts as temper for the
9 mortars to be used in a single building like the theatre.
10

11 In any case, the discovery of these glasses inside the mortars of the theatre raises a strong interest in the development of
12 new archaeological investigation and further geochemical and petrographic studies either to check the possible use of
13 Mt. Arci obsidians in other Roman Sardinian sites or, more likely, to find the evidence of their storage and processing
14 in the Nora area in prehistoric times.
15

16 **Acknowledgments**

17 Special thanks to the University of Cagliari for funding this research; the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage
18 for the Provinces of Cagliari and Oristano for authorization to sample the materials from the monument; the staff and
19 tourist guides of the archaeological site of Nora for their willingness regarding the study activities of the Roman theatre.
20

21 **REFERENCES**

- 22 AA.VV. (2000) Ricerche su Nora - I (anni 1990-1998). Tronchetti, C. (Ed.). Cagliari: Sainas Ed.
23
24 Adam JP (2006) L'arte di costruire presso i romani, materiali e tecniche vol 10. Longanesi
25
26 Adriano P, Santos Silva A, Veiga R, Mirão J, Candeias AE (2009) Microscopic characterization of old mortars from
27 Santa Maria Church in Évora. *Material Characterization* 60,7:610-620
28
29 Advokaat EL, Van Hinsbergen DJJ, Maffione M, Langereis CG, Vissers RLM, Cherchi A, Schroeder R, Madani H,
30 Columbu S (2014) Eocene rotation of Sardinia, and the paleogeography of the western Mediterranean region. *Earth and*
31 *Planetary Science Letters*, 401:183-195
32
33 Alvarez JI, Navarro I, Martin A, Garcia Casado PJ (2000) A study of the ancient mortars in the north tower of
34 Pamplona's San Cernin Church. *Cement and Concrete Research*, 30:1413-1419
35
36 Anders E, Grevesse N (1989) Abundances of the elements: meteoric and solar. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 53:197-
37 214
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Antonelli F, Columbu S, De Vos Raaijmakers M, Andreoli M (2014) An archaeometric contribution to the study of
2 ancient millstones from the Mulargia area (Sardinia, Italy) through new analytical data on volcanic raw material and
3 archaeological items from Hellenistic and Roman North Africa. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 50: 243–261
4
5 Antonelli F, Columbu S, Lezzerini M, Miriello D (2014b) Petrographic characterization and provenance determination
6 of the white marbles used in the Roman sculptures of Forum Sempronii (Fossombrone, Marche, Italy). *Applied Physics*
7
8
9
10 A 115:1033–1040
11
12 Barca D, De Francesco AM, Crisci GM (2007) Application of Laser Ablation ICP-MS for characterization of obsidian
13 fragments from peri-Tyrrhenian area. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 8,2:141-150
14
15 Beccaluva L, Bianchini G, Bonadiman C, Coltorti M, Macciotta G, Siena F, Vaccaro C (2005b) Within-plate Cenozoic
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

Beccaluva L, Bianchini G, Bonadiman C, Coltorti M, Macciotta G, Siena F, Vaccaro C (2005b) Within-plate Cenozoic
Volcanism and Lithospheric Mantle Evolution in the Western-central Mediterranean Area. In: Finetti, I. (Ed.), Elsevier
Special Volume, “Crop Project — Deep Seismic Exploration of the Central Mediterranean and Italy”, pp. 641–664

Beccaluva L, Bianchini G, Coltorti M, Siena F, Verde M (2005a) Cenozoic Tectono- magmatic Evolution of the
Central-western Mediterranean: Migration of an Arc- interarc Basin System and Variations in the Mode of Subduction.
In: Finetti, I. (Ed.), Elsevier Special Volume, “Crop Project — Deep Seismic Exploration of the Central Mediterranean
and Italy”, pp. 623–640

Beccaluva L, Bianchini G, Natali C, Siena F (2011) Geodynamic control on orogenic and anorogenic magmatic phases
in Sardinia and Southern Spain: Inferences for the Cenozoic evolution of the western Mediterranean. *Lithos* 123:218-
224

Beccaluva L, Brotzu P, Macciotta G, Morbidelli L, Serri G, Traversa G (1989) Cainozoic tectono-magmatic evolution
and inferred mantle sources in the Sardo-Tyrrhenian area, in: Boriani, A., Bonafede, M., Piccardo, G.B., Vai, G.B. (Eds.),
The lithosphere in Italy. *Advances in Earth Science Research. Atti Conv. Acc. Naz. Lincei* 80, pp. 229-248

Beccaluva L, Civetta L, Macciotta G, Ricci CA (1985) Geochronology in Sardinia: results and problems. *Rend. Soc. It.*
Min. Petr., 40:57–72

Beccaluva L, Coltorti M, Galassi B, Macciotta G, Siena F (1994) The Cainozoic calcalkaline magmatism of the western
mediterranean and its geodynamic significance. *Boll. di Geofisica Teorica e Applicata*, Vol. XXXVI, 141-144, 293-308.

Beccaluva L, Macciotta G, Manetti P, Peccerillo A, Poli G (1984) Pliocene-Quaternary alkaline to subalkaline
volcanism in Sardinia: magma genesis and evolution. *Dip. Sc. Terra, Firenze*, pp. 50

Bejor G (1999) L’area del teatro, in: AA. VV. *Ricerche su Nora-I (anni 1990-1998)*. Tronchetti, C. (Ed.), Cagliari:
Sainas Ed.

1 Bertorino G, Franceschelli M, Marchi M, Luglié C, Columbu S (2002) Petrographic characterisation of polished stone
2 axes from Neolithic Sardinia, archaeological implications. *Per. Mineral., Special Issue: Archaeometry and Cultural*
3 *Heritage*, 71:87-100
4
5
6 Bianchini G, Marrocchino E, Vaccaro C (2004) Chemical and mineralogical characterisation of historic mortars in
7 Ferrara (NE, Italy). *Cement and Concrete Research*, 34,8:1471-1475
8
9
10 Bultrini G, Fragala I, Ingo GM, Lanza G (2006) Minero-petrographic, thermal and microchemical investigation of
11 historical mortars used in Catania (Sicily) during the XVII century A.D. *Applied Physics A* 83,4:529-536
12
13
14 Cagnana A (2000) *Archeologia dei materiali da costruzione*. SAP Società Archeologica S.r.l., Mantova
15
16 Cherchi A, Mancin N, Montadert L, Murru M, Putzu MT, Schiavinotto F, Verrubbi V (2008) The stratigraphic response
17 to the Oligo-Miocene extension in the western Mediterranean from observations on the Sardinia graben system (Italy).
18 *Bulletin de la Societe Geologique de France*, 179:267-287
19
20
21
22 Cioni R, Macciotta G, Marchi M, Padalino G, Simeone R, Palomba M (2001) Water-rock interaction in genesis of
23 perlite at Monte Arci volcanic complex (West Sardinia, Italy). In: Cidu (Ed.), *Water-Rock Interaction 2001*, (pp. 693-
24 696). Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger.
25
26
27
28 Colby JW (1971) *Magic IV: a computer program for quantitative electron microprobe analysis*. Bell Telephone
29 Laboratories Inc., Allentown, Pennsylvania
30
31
32
33 Columbu S, Piras G, Sitzia F, Pagnotta S, Raneri S, Legnaioli S, Palleschi V, Lezzerini M, Giamello M (2018b)
34 Petrographic and mineralogical characterization of volcanic rocks and surface-depositions on Romanesque monuments.
35 *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry*, in press
36
37
38
39 Columbu S, Antonelli F, Sitzia F (2018a) Origin of Roman worked stones from St. Saturno Christian Basilica (south
40 Sardinia, Italy). *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry*, in press
41
42
43 Columbu S, Sitzia F, Ennas G (2017b) The ancient pozzolanic mortars and concretes of Heliocaminus baths in
44 Hadrian's Villa (Tivoli, Italy). *Archaeol Anthropol Sci.*, 9:523-553
45
46
47 Columbu S (2017) Provenance and alteration of pyroclastic rocks from the Romanesque Churches of Logudoro (north
48 Sardinia, Italy) using a petrographic and geochemical statistical approach. *Applied Physics A, Materials Science &*
49 *Processing*, 123 (3), 165:1-28, DOI: 10.1007/s00339-017-0790-z
50
51
52
53 Columbu S (2018) Petrographic and geochemical investigations on the volcanic rocks used in the Punic-Roman
54 archaeological site of Nora (Sardinia, Italy). *Earth Environmental Sciences*, in press
55
56
57 Columbu S, Antonelli F, Lezzerini M, Miriello D, Adembri B, Blanco A (2014a) Provenance of marbles used in the
58 *Heliocaminus* Baths of Hadrian's Villa (Tivoli, Italy). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 49: 332-342
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Columbu S, Cruciani G, Fancello D, Franceschelli M, Musumeci (2015a) Petrophysical properties of a granite-
2 protomylonite-ultramylonite sequence: insight from the Monte Grighini shear zone, central Sardinia, Italy. European
3 Journal of Mineralogy 27,4:471-486
4
5
6 Columbu S, Garau AM (2017) Mineralogical, petrographic and chemical analysis of geomaterials used in the mortars of
7 Roman Nora theatre (south Sardinia, Italy). Ital. J. Geosci., 136,2:238-262
8
9
10 Columbu S, Garau AM, Macciotta G, Marchi M, Marini C, Carboni D, Ginesu S, Corazza G (2011) Manuale sui
11 materiali lapidei vulcanici della Sardegna centrale e dei loro principali impieghi nel costruito. Iskra Edizioni, Ghilarza
12 (OR), p. 302
13
14
15
16 Columbu S, Gioncada A, Lezzerini M, Marchi M (2014b) Hydric dilatation of ignimbritic stones used in the church of
17 Santa Maria di Otti (Oschiri, northern Sardinia, Italy). Ital. J. Geosci. 133:149-160
18
19
20 Columbu S, Lisci C, Sitzia F, Buccellato G (2017a) Physical-mechanical consolidation and protection of Miocenic
21 limestone used on Mediterranean historical monuments: the case study of Pietra Cantone (southern Sardinia, Italy).
22 Environmental Earth Sciences, 76(4), 148, DOI:10.1007/s12665-017-6455-6
23
24
25
26 Columbu S, Palomba M, Sitzia F, Murgia M (2018c) Geochemical and mineral-petrographic studies of stones and
27 mortars from the Romanesque Saccargia Basilica (Sardinia, Italy) to define their origin and alteration. *Italian Journal of*
28 *Geosciences*, in press
29
30
31
32 Columbu S, Sitzia F, Verdiani G (2015a) Contribution of petrophysical analysis and 3D digital survey in the
33 archaeometric investigations of the Emperor Hadrian's Baths (Tivoli, Italy). Rendiconti Lincei 26,4:455-474
34
35
36
37 Columbu S, Verdiani G (2014) Digital Survey and Material Analysis Strategies for Documenting, Monitoring and
38 Study the Romanesque Churches in Sardinia, Italy, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Springer 8740: 446-453
39
40
41 Cox KG, Bell JD, Pankhurst RJ (1979) The interpretation of igneous rocks. George Allen & Unwin, London, pp. 450.
42
43 Criss JW (1977) NRLXRF: a fortran program for X-Ray fluorescence analysis. Cosmic, Athens, Georgia
44
45 Cross W, Iddings JP, Pirsson LV, Washington HS (1903) Quantitative classification of igneous rocks. University of
46 Chicago Press
47
48
49 De Francesco AM, Bocci M, Crisci GM (2011) Non-destructive applications of wavelength XRF in obsidian studies. X-
50 Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF) in Geoarchaeology, 81-107
51
52
53 De Francesco AM, Crisci GM, Bocci M (2008) Non-destructive analytic method using XRF for determination of
54 provenance of archaeological obsidians from the mediterranean area: A comparison with traditional XRF methods.
55 Archaeometry, 50,2:337-350
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 De La Roche H, Leterrier J, Grandclaude P, Marchal M (1980) A classification of volcanic and plutonic rocks using
2 R1-R2 diagram and major-element analyses - Its relationships with current nomenclature. *Chemical Geology*, 29:183-
3 210
4
5
6 De Luca R, Cau Ontiveros MA, Miriello D, Pecci A, Le Pera E, Bloise A, Crisci GM (2013) Archaeometric study of
7 mortars and plasters from the Roman City of Pollentia (Mallorca-Balearic Islands). *Per. Mineral.* 82: 353-379
8
9
10 De Luca R, Miriello D, Pecci A, Domínguez-Bella S, Bernal-Casasola D, Cottica D, Bloise A, Crisci GM (2015)
11 Archaeometric Study of Mortars from the Garum Shop at Pompeii, Campania, Italy. *Geoarchaeology: An International*
12 *Journal*, 30:330-351
13
14
15
16 Folk RL (1954) The distinction between grain size and mineral composition in sedimentary rock nomenclature. *Journal*
17 *of Geology*, 62,4:344-359
18
19
20 Folk RL (1968) *Petrology of sedimentary rocks*. Texas: Hemphill's Austin.
21
22 Franzini M, Leoni L, Lezzerini M, Sartori F (2000) The mortar of the "Leaning Tower" of Pisa: the product of a
23 medieval technique for preparing high-strength mortars. *Eur. J. Mineral.*, 12:1151-1163
24
25
26 Franzini M, Leoni L, Saitta M (1975) Revisione di una metodologia analitica per fluorescenza-X, basata sulla correzione
27 completa degli effetti di matrice. *Soc. It. Min. Petrol. – Rendiconti*, 31,2:365-378
28
29
30 Freund KP (2014) Obsidian consumption in Chalcolithic Sardinia: A view from Bingia 'e Monti. *Journal of*
31 *Archaeological Science*, 41:242–250
32
33
34 Freund KP, Batist Z (2014) Sardinian obsidian circulation and early maritime navigation in the Neolithic as shown
35 through social network analysis. *Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*, 9,3:364-380
36
37
38 Giuliani Cairoli F (2006) *L'edilizia nell'antichità*. Carocci, Roma
39
40 Gutiérrez GMA, Plumed HR, Soutelo SG, Savin MC, Lapuente P, Chapoulie, R. (2016) The marble of O Incio (Galicia,
41 Spain): Quarries and first archaeometric characterisation of a material used since roman times. *ArcheoSciences*,
42 40,1:103-117
43
44
45 Irvine TN, Baragar WRA (1971) A guide to the chemical classification of the common volcanic rocks. *Can. J. Earth*
46 *Sci.*, 8:523-548
47
48
49 Kuno H (1968) Differentiation of basalt magma. In: the Poldervaart treatise on rocks of basaltic composition. Ed. H.
50 Hess, A. Poldervaart, Vol. II, Wiley & Sons, New York, 623-688
51
52
53 Lapuente P (2014) Archaeometry on stones. Multi-method approach to investigate stone provenance. studied cases from
54 Roman Hispanic marmora. *Archeometriai Műhely (1786-271X)*, 11,3:149-158
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Lapuente P, (2014) White marble sculptures from the National Museum of Roman Art (Mérida, Spain): sources of local
2 and imported marbles. *European Journal of Mineralogy*, 26,2:333-354
3
4 Lapuente P, León P, Nogales T, Royo H, Preite-Martinez M, Blanc Ph (2012) White sculptural materials from Villa
5 Adriana: study of provenance. In: Gutiérrez Garcia A, Lapuente P, Rodà I (Eds.), *Interdisciplinary Studies on Ancient*
6 *Stone. Proceedings of the IX ASMOSIA Conference, Tarragona*, pp. 364-375
7
8
9
10 Le Bourdonnec FX, Bontempi JM, Marini N, Mazet S, Neuville PF, Poupeau G, Sicurani J (2010) SEM-EDS
11 characterization of western Mediterranean obsidians and the Neolithic site of A Fuata (Corsica). *Journal of*
12 *Archaeological Science*, 37,1:92-106
13
14
15
16 Le Bourdonnec FX, D'Anna A, Poupeau G, Lugliè C, Bellot-Gurlet L, Trameni P, Marchesi H (2015) Obsidians
17 artefacts from Renaghju (Corsica Island) and the Early Neolithic circulation of obsidian in the Western Mediterranean.
18 *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*, 7,4:441-462
19
20
21
22 Le Bourdonnec FX, Poupeau G, Lugliè C (2006) SEM-EDS analysis of western Mediterranean obsidians: a new tool
23 for Neolithic provenance studies. *Comptes Rendus - Geoscience*, 338,16:1150-1157
24
25
26
27 Le Maitre RW, Streckeisen A, Zanettin B, Le Bas MJ, Bonin B, Bateman P, Bellieni G, Dudek A, Efremova S, Keller J,
28 Lamere J, Sabine PA, Schmid R, Sorensen H, Woolley AR (2002) *Igneous Rocks: A Classification and Glossary of*
29 *Terms. Recommendations of the International Union of Geological Sciences, Subcommittee of the Systematics of*
30 *Igneous Rocks*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
31
32
33
34 Léa V (2012) The diffusion of Obsidian in the Northwestern Mediterranean: Toward a new model of the Chassey
35 culture?. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology*, 25,2:147-173
36
37
38
39 Lezzerini M, Antonelli F, Columbu S, Gadducci R, Marradi A, Miriello D, Parodi L, Secchiari L, Lazzeri A (2016) The
40 Documentation and Conservation of the Cultural Heritage: 3D Laser Scanning and Gis Techniques for Thematic
41 Mapping of the Stonework of the Façade of St. Nicholas Church (Pisa, Italy). *International Journal of Architectural*
42 *Heritage: Conservation, Analysis, and Restoration*, 10,1:9-19.
43
44
45
46 Lezzerini M, Pagnotta S, Raneri S, Legnaioli S, Palleschi V, Columbu S, Neri NF, Mazzoleni P (2018) Examining the
47 reactivity of volcanic ash in ancient mortars by using a micro-chemical approach. *Mediterranean Archaeology and*
48 *Archaeometry*, in press
49
50
51
52 Lilliu G. (1988) *La civiltà dei sardi: dal paleolitico all'età dei nuraghi*. Torino: Nuova ERI.
53
54
55 Lofgren G (1971) Experimentally Produced Devitrification Textures in Natural Rhyolitic Glass. *Geological Society of*
56 *America Bulletin*, 82:111-124
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

Lugliè C (Ed.) (2010) L'ossidiana del Monte Arci nel Mediterraneo: nuovi apporti sulla diffusione, sui sistemi di produzione e sulla loro cronologia: Proceedings of V° International Congress (Pau, Italia, 27-29 giugno 2008). Ales: Nur.

Lugliè C (2003) First report on the study of obsidian prehistoric workshops in the eastern side of Monte Arci (Sardinia). *Les Matières Premières Lithique en Préhistoire, Actes de la Tab.-Ronde d'Aurillac (Préhistoire du Sud-ouest, Supplément 5)*, pp. 207-209.

Lugliè C (2009a) L'obsidienne néolithique en Méditerranée occidentale. In: Moncel, M.H., Frohlich, F., (Eds.), *L'Homme et le Précieux Matières Minérales Précieuses*, BAR International Series 1934, Oxford: BAR, pp. 199-211.

Lugliè C (2009b) I manufatti litici preistorici. In: Bonetto J., Falezza G., Ghiotto A.R., Nora. *Il foro romano. Storia di un'area urbana dall'età fenicia alla tarda antichità 1997-2006. II.1 I materiali preromani*. Padova, Università di Padova, pp. 1-2.

Lugliè C, Le Bourdonnec FX, Poupeau G (2011) Neolithic obsidian economy around the Monte Arci source (Sardinia, Italy): The Importance of integrated provenance/technology analyses. In: Turbanti-Memmi, I., (Ed.), Berlin: Springer, *Proceedings of the 37th International Symposium on Archaeometry, 12th–16th May 2008, Siena, Italy*, pp. 255-260.

Lugliè C, Le Bourdonnec FX, Poupeau G, Atzeni E, Dubernet S, Moretto P, Serani L (2007) Early neolithic obsidians in Sardinia (western Mediterranean): The Su carroppu case. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 34,3:428-439

Lugliè C, Le Bourdonnec FX, Poupeau G, Bohn M, Meloni S, Oddone M, Tanda G (2006) A map of the Monte Arci (Sardinia Island, Western Mediterranean) obsidian primary to secondary sources. Implications for Neolithic provenance studies. *Comptes Rendus - Palevol*, 5,8:995-1003

Lugliè C, Le Bourdonnec FX, Poupeau G, Congia C, Moretto P, Calligaro T, Sanna I, Dubernet S (2008) Obsidians in the Rio Saboccu (Sardinia, Italy) campsite: Provenance, reduction and relations with the wider Early Neolithic Tyrrhenian area. *Comptes Rendus - Palevol*, 7,4:249-258

Lustrino M, Duggen S, Rosenberg CL (2011) The Central-Western Mediterranean: anomalous igneous activity in an anomalous collisional tectonic setting. *Earth-Science Reviews* 104:1-40

Lustrino M, Fedele L, Melluso L, Morra V, Ronga F, Geldmacher J, Duggen S, Agostini S, Cucciniello C, Franciosi L, Meisel T (2013) Origin and evolution of Cenozoic magmatism of Sardinia (Italy). A combined isotopic (Sr–Nd–Pb–O–Hf–Os) and petrological view. *Lithos*, 180–181, 138–158

Lustrino M, Morra V, Fedele L, Franciosi L (2009) Beginning of the Apennine subduction system in central western Mediterranean: constraints from Cenozoic “orogenic” magmatic activity of Sardinia, Italy. *Tectonics* 28, TC5016.

1 Lustrino M, Morra V, Melluso L, Brotzu P, d'Amelio F, Fedele L, Franciosi L, Lonis R, Petteruti Liebercknecht AM
2 (2004) The Cenozoic igneous activity of Sardinia. *Per. Mineral.*, 73:105-134
3
4 Macciotta G, Columbu S, Garau AM, Marchi M (2004) Obsidian in the geochemical-petrographical Evolution of Plio-
5 Quaternary volcanics from Monte Arci. In: Castelli, P. (Ed.), Proceedings of 1st International Conference «L'ossidiana
6 del Monte Arci nel Mediterraneo: recupero dei valori di un territorio». Oristano-Pau (Italy), 29 November – 1
7 December 2002, pp. 35-46
8
9 Mackey M, Warren SE (1983) The identification of obsidian sources in the Monte Arci region of Sardinia. In: Aspinall,
10 A., Warren, S.E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the 22nd Symposium on Archaeometry, University of Bradford, Bradford, pp.
11 420-431
12
13 Maravelaki-Kalaitzaki P, Bakolas A, Moropoulou A (2003) Physico-chemical study of Cretan ancient mortars. *Cem.*
14 *Concr. Res.*, 33:65-61
15
16 Marchi M, Garau AM, Columbu S, Macciotta G (2005) Definizione, nel Monte Arci, di possibili siti di provenienza di
17 manufatti ossidianacei, mediterranei, per mezzo della loro caratterizzazione petrografica e geochimica. In: Proceedings
18 of 3rd International Conference «L'ossidiana del Monte Arci nel Mediterraneo: le vie dell'ossidiana nel Mediterraneo
19 ed in Europa». Oristano-Pau (Italy), 25-26 September 2004, PTM Editor.
20
21 Mastino, A., 2005. Storia della Sardegna antica. Sassari: Ed. Il Maestrale.
22
23 Melis S, Columbu S (2000) Matériaux de construction en époque romaine et avec les anciennes carrières: l'exemple du
24 théâtre de Nora (Sardaigne SO, Italie). In: Lorenz, J., Tardy, D., Coulon, G. (Eds.), La pierre dans la ville antique et
25 médiévale. Analyse méthodologie et apports, Argentoun sur Creuse. St.-Marcel: Musée d'Argentomagus (Ed.), pp. 103-
26 117
27
28 Middlemost EAK (1975) The basalt clan. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 11:337-364
29
30 Migaleddu M (1996) Nora IV. Ricognizione. L'insediamento preistorico di S.Abuleu. Quaderni della Soprintendenza
31 Archeologica per le Provincie di Cagliari e Oristano, 13:189-209
32
33 Miriello D, Antonelli F, Apollaro C, Bloise A, Bruno N, Catalano E, Columbu S, Crisci GM, De Luca R, Lezzerini M,
34 Mancuso S, La Marca A (2015) New data about the ancient mortars from the archaeological site of Kyme (Turkey):
35 compositional characterization. *Per. Mineral.* 84:497-517.
36
37 Miriello D, Barca D, Bloise A, Ciarallo A, Crisci GM, De Rose T, Gattuso C, Gazineo F, La Russa F (2010a)
38 Characterisation of archaeological mortars from Pompeii (Campania, Italy) and identification of construction phases by
39 compositional data analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37:2207-2223
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Moropoulou, A., Bakolas, A., Aggelakopoulou, E. (2004) Evaluation of pozzolanic activity of natural and artificial
2 pozzolans by thermal analysis. *Thermochimica Acta*, 420:135-140.
3
4 Moropoulou, A., Bakolas, A., Bisbikou, K. (2000) Investigation of the technology of historic mortars. *Journal of*
5
6 *Cultural Heritage*, 1:45–58.
7
8 Morra, V., Secchi, F.A., Assorgia, A., 1994. Petrogenetic significance of peralkaline rocks from Cenozoic calc-alkaline
9
10 volcanism from SW Sardinia, Italy. *Chemical geology*, 118, 109-142.
11
12 Peccerillo A, Taylor SR (1976) Geochemistry of Eocene calc-alkaline volcanic rocks from the Kastamonu area,
13
14 northern Turkey. *Contrib. Mineral. Petrol.*, 58:63-81
15
16 Pollione MV (15 BC) De Architecture. Vol. II. In: Cesariano C, De Architectura Libri Dece, 1521, Como
17
18 Riccardi MP, Duminuco P, Tomasi C, Ferloni P (1998) Thermal, microscopic and X-ray diffraction studies on some
19
20 ancient mortars. *Thermochimica Acta* 321:207-214
21
22 Shand SJ (1951) Eruptive rocks; their genesis, composition, classification, and their relation to ore-deposits, with a
23
24 chapter on meteorites. 4th ed, Wiley, New York.
25
26 Smith P, Smith RM (2009) Bricks and Mortar: A Method for Identifying Construction Phases in Multistage Structures.
27
28 *Historical Archaeology*, 43:40-60
29
30 Stanislao C, Rispoli C, Vola G, Cappelletti P, Morra V, De Gennaro M (2011) Contribution to the knowledge of ancient
31
32 Roman seawater concretes: Phlegrean pozzolan adopted in the construction of the harbour at Soli-Pompeiiopolis
33
34 (Mersin, Turkey). *Periodico di Mineralogia*, 80,3:471-488
35
36 Thornton CP, Tuttle OF (1960) Chemistry of igneous rocks, I. Differentiation index. *American Journal of Science*,
37
38 258:664-684
39
40 Türkmenoglu AG, Tankut A (2002) Use of tuffs from central Turkey as admixture in pozzolanic cements. Assessment
41
42 of their petrographical properties. *Cement and Concrete Research*, 32:629-637
43
44 Tykot RH (1996) Obsidian procurement and distribution in the central and western Mediterranean. *Journal of*
45
46 *Mediterranean Archaeology*, 9,1:39-82
47
48 Tykot RH (1997) Characterization of the Monte Arci (Sardinia) obsidian sources. *Journal of Archaeological Science*,
49
50 24,5:467-479
51
52 Tykot RH (2002) Chemical fingerprinting and source tracing of obsidian: The central mediterranean trade in black gold.
53
54 *Accounts of Chemical Research*, 35,8:618-627
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Tykot RH, Glascock MD, Speakman RJ, Atzeni E (2008) Obsidian subsources utilized at sites in Southern Sardinia
2 (Italy). Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings, Materials Issues in Art and Archaeology VIII, Boston,
3 MA (United States), 1047:175-183
4
5
6 Van Achterbergh E, Ryan CG, Griffin WL (1999) Glitter: on-line interactive data reduction for the laser ablation ICP-
7 MS microprobe. Proc. 9th V.M. Goldschmidt Conf. (Boston)
8
9
10 Verdiani G, Columbu S, (2010) E. Stone, an archive for the Sardinia monumental witnesses. Third International
11 Conference, EuroMed 2010, Lemessos, Cyprus, November 8-13, 2010. Book Chapter. 'Lecture Notes in Computer
12 Science' (LNCS), Springer. Berlin-Heidelberg Vol. 6436:356-372
13
14
15
16 Verdiani G, Columbu S (2012) E.Stone, an archive for the Sardinia monumental witnesses. International Journal of
17 Heritage in the Digital Era, 1,1:75-102
18
19
20 Vola G, Gotti E, Brandon C, Oleson JP, Hohlfelder RL (2011) Chemical, mineralogical and petrographic
21 characterization of roman ancient hydraulic concretes cores from Santa Liberata, Italy, and Caesarea Palestinae, Israel,
22 Periodico di mineralogia 80,2:317-338
23
24
25
26 Wentworth CK (1922) A scale of grade and class terms for clastic sediments. J. Geology 30:377-392
27
28
29 Wilson RJA (1980) Sardinia and Sicily during the Roman empire: aspect of the archeological evidence. Kokalos,
30 XXVI-XXVII, 219-242
31
32
33 Wood DA (1979) A variably veined suboceanic upper mantle – Genetic significance for mid-ocean ridge basalts from
34 geochemical evidence. Geology, 7:499-503
35
36
37
38

39 CAPTIONS OF FIGURES AND TABLES

40
41
42
43 **Figure 1.** Geological map of Sardinia with localization of the Roman Nora village and other important Punic-Roman
44 city from the south to the north of island, *i.e. Karales* (today Cagliari), *Forum Traiani* (Fordongianus), *Turrus Lybisonis*
45 (Porto Torres); from Columbu and Garau, 2017.
46
47

48
49 Legend of patterns and colours refers to lithologies: white = recent alluvial sediments; light gray = Oligo-Miocene
50 volcanics; dark gray = Plio-Pleistocene volcanics; gray stippled = Miocene marine sediments, gray crosses = Paleozoic
51 crystalline basement and Mesozoic formations. Red continuous and dashed lines = faults.
52
53
54
55
56

57 **Figure 2.** Nora Roman theatre: (a) overview of Nora archaeological site with the theatre evidenced by red ellipse; (b)
58 southwest view of the *hyposcenum* space under the stage (*palcoscenium*) and east-side *tribunalia* sector (see Fig. 3); (c)
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 southeast view of *orchestra*, west-side of *cavea* tiers and (down) part of *hyposcenum*; (d) view of east-side *tribunalia*
2 sector (with recent cement rebuilt-consolidation under the vault); (e) detail of east-side *cavea* sector with greyish
3 sandstone ashlar, original purplish volcanic ashlar and concrete of the tier foundation; (f) original mosaic decoration
4 of *orchestra* floor.
5
6
7
8
9

10 **Figure 3.** Plan of the Nora Roman theatre. Legend of sectors: **a:** *cavea* (auditorium); **b:** *orchestra*; **c:** wall of stage; **d:**
11 *hyposcenum* (space under the *palcoscenum*); **e:** front scene; **f:** portico behind the scene; **g:** west archway entrance; **h:**
12 access ladder at the west *tribunalia*; **i:** west *tribunalia*; **l:** *parasceni*; **m:** external niches; **n:** enclosure; **o:** *via* (corridor
13 atop the *cavea*); **p:** *scalaria*; **q:** *euripus* (underground channel for water drainage); **r:** *dolia*; **s:** small pillars under the
14 *palcoscenum* (from Columbu & Garau, 2017, modified).
15
16
17
18
19
20
21

22 **Figure 4.** Mortar samples from different sectors of Nora theatre. (a) bedding mortar of Tirrenian sandstone ashlar of
23 theatre structure with a flattened rock fragment of local Oligo-Miocenic volcanic stone; (b) bedding mortar of tier
24 volcanic ashlar belonging to “Su Casteddu” outcrops (see: Melis and Columbu 2000, Columbu and Garau, 2017); (c)
25 mortar sample from Roman concrete of *cavea* foundation; (d) entrapment mortar of *caementium* (Roman concrete) from
26 east-side *tribunalia* vault; (e) entrapment mortar from Roman concrete of *cavea* foundation; (f) joint-mortar taken
27 between the volcanic ashlar of *cavea* tiers.
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36

37 **Figure 5.** Photograph details of mortar aggregate on polarized microscope. (a, b) plain polars: fragment of volcanic
38 glass with evident vacuolar (and fluidal) structure and borders of reaction with the binder; (c) cross Nicol: fragment of
39 local Oligo-Miocenic dacitic volcanic rock with binder-reaction borders; (d) plain polars: orthopyroxene crystal; (e)
40 cross Nicol: altered orthoclase crystals; (f) cross Nicol: rounded fragment of meta-sandstone from Paleozoic crystalline
41 basement.
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

49 **Figure 6.** Photograph details of mortars on electronic microscope (SEM). (a) binder-reaction borders between volcanic
50 aggregate and binder; (b) binder-reaction borders between a fragment of volcanic glass and the binder; (c) lump of bad-
51 carbonated lime; (d) spherules of calcite.
52
53
54
55
56

57 **Figure 7.** Aggregate compositional distribution of quartz (Qz), feldspar (Fds) and volcanic glass (V) in the mortars
58 from different sectors of theatre (from Columbu & Garau, 2017, modified).
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1
2 **Figure 8.** Na₂O vs. K₂O wt% classification diagram of Middlemost (1975) between the high-potash, potash and soda
3
4 volcanic series, where plotted the volcanic samples from the outcrops and aggregate glasses from the mortars of the
5
6 Nora theatre.

7
8 Abbreviations of the legend: K-Rhy = potash rhyolite; K-alRhy = potash alkali-rhyolite.
9

10
11
12 **Figure 9.** R₁ vs. R₂ classification diagram of De La Roche *et al.* (1980), where plotted the volcanic samples from the
13
14 outcrops and aggregate glasses from the mortars of the Nora theatre. Symbols as legend of Figure 8.
15

16
17
18 **Figure 10.** Total Alkali-Silica diagram [(Na₂O+K₂O) vs. SiO₂ wt%] of Le Bas *et al.* (1986), where plotted the volcanic
19
20 samples from the outcrops and aggregate glasses from the mortars of the Nora theatre. Symbols as legend of Figure 8.
21

22
23
24 **Figure 11.** K₂O vs. SiO₂ wt% classification diagram of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976) where plotted the volcanic samples
25
26 from the outcrops and aggregate glasses from the mortars of the Nora theatre. Note: it was not possible to plot all
27
28 analysis, because some samples have higher values of SiO₂% to 73%. Symbols as legend of Figure 8.
29

30
31
32 **Figure 12.** Variation diagrams: major elements (wt%) vs. differentiation index (D.I.) of Thornton and Tuttle, 1960
33
34 (where D.I. = normative Q + Ab + Or + Ne + Kp + Lc) for the volcanic samples from the outcrops and aggregate glasses
35
36 from the mortars of the Nora theatre.
37

38
39
40 **Figure 13a, b, c.** Variation diagrams: selected major and trace elements (ppm) vs. ²⁹Si% for the volcanic samples from
41
42 the outcrops and aggregate glasses from the mortars of the Nora theatre.
43

44
45
46 **Figure 14a, b.** Geochemical characteristics of the mortar glasses: (a) pattern of selected rare earths normalized to
47
48 chondrite (factors from Anders and Grevesse, 1989); (b) spider diagram of selected elements normalized to primitive
49
50 mantle, according to Wood (1979).
51

52
53
54 **Figure 15.** Discriminant diagram (Root 1 vs. Root 2) on the basis of the major elements of volcanic glasses from the
55
56 mortars and volcanic samples from Mt. Arci and St. Antioco areas. Abbreviations as the legend of Fig. 8.
57

1 **Figure 16.** Discriminant diagram (Root 1 vs. Root 2) on the basis of the trace elements of volcanic glasses from the
2 mortars and volcanic samples from Mt. Arci.
3
4
5

6 **Table 1.** Composition defined by polarized microscope analysis on thin sections of mortar samples taken from
7 *tribunalia*, *cavea*, structure-walls and vault of niches, *hyposcenium* and *pulpitum* (stage) walls (from Columbu & Garau,
8 2017, modified). It has also been reported the binder/aggregate ratio (B/A as wt% after dissolution of binder and as
9 vol.% by modal analysis).
10
11
12
13

14 Abbreviations: B = binder; A = aggregate; Qz = quartz; Fds = feldspar; Paleoz. Basem. = Paleozoic crystalline
15 basement; □ = standard deviation; ±2s = absolute error.
16
17
18
19

20 **Table 2a.** Chemical analysis of volcanic glasses from the theatre mortars, where reported the rock classification
21 (according to De La Roche *et al.*, 1980), wt% of major elements and C.I.P.W. norm according to Cross *et al.* (1903).
22
23

24 Abbreviations: S.I. (wt% Solidification Index of Kuno, 1968) = $(MgO \cdot 100) / (MgO + FeO_{tot} + Na_2O + K_2O)$; A.I. (Agpaitic
25 Index of Shand, 1951) = $(Na_2O + K_2O) / Al_2O_3$; D.I. (Differentiation Index of Thornton and Tuttle, 1960) = normative Q
26 + Ab + Or + Ne + Kp + Lc; SAL = sum of sialic minerals; FEM = sum of mafic minerals; n.d. = not detected; Rhy =
27 rhyolite; alRhy = alkali-rhyolite.
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35 **Table 2b.** Chemical analysis of volcanic glasses from the theatre mortars, where reported the rock classification
36 (according to De La Roche *et al.*, 1980), wt% of major elements and C.I.P.W. norm according to Cross *et al.* (1903).
37
38

39 Abbreviations as caption of Table 2a.
40
41
42

43 **Table 3a, b.** Chemical analysis of selected volcanic rocks from Monte Arci (central-western Sardinia), where reported
44 the rock classification (according to De La Roche *et al.*, 1980), wt% of major elements and C.I.P.W. norm according to
45 Cross *et al.* (1903).
46
47

48 Abbreviations as caption of Table 2a.
49
50
51
52

53 **Table 3c.** Chemical analysis of selected volcanic rocks from St. Antioco area (Sulcis, south-western Sardinia), where
54 reported the rock classification (according to De La Roche *et al.*, 1980), wt% of major elements and C.I.P.W. norm
55 according to Cross *et al.* (1903).
56
57

58 Abbreviations as caption of Table 2a.
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

Table 4. Distribution of analysed volcanic samples within sodium (Na), potassium (K) and high in potassium (HK) series, according to Middlemost (1975) and De La Roche *et al.* (1980) rock classification.

Abbreviations as caption of Table 2a.

Table 5. Chemical analysis of three plagioclase phenocrystals from the aggregate of theatre mortars.

Table 6a-e. Chemical analysis of trace (and some major) elements of volcanic glasses from the theatre mortars. The values are reported in ppm.

Table 7. Correlation matrix for some rare earths of volcanic glasses from the theatre mortars.

Table 8. Subdivision of 232 chemical analyses in the groups identified in advance to make the discriminant analysis on the basis of the major elements.

Table 9a, b. (a) Classificative functions for the discriminant analysis on the basis of the major elements.
(b) Summary of the classification of sample groups.

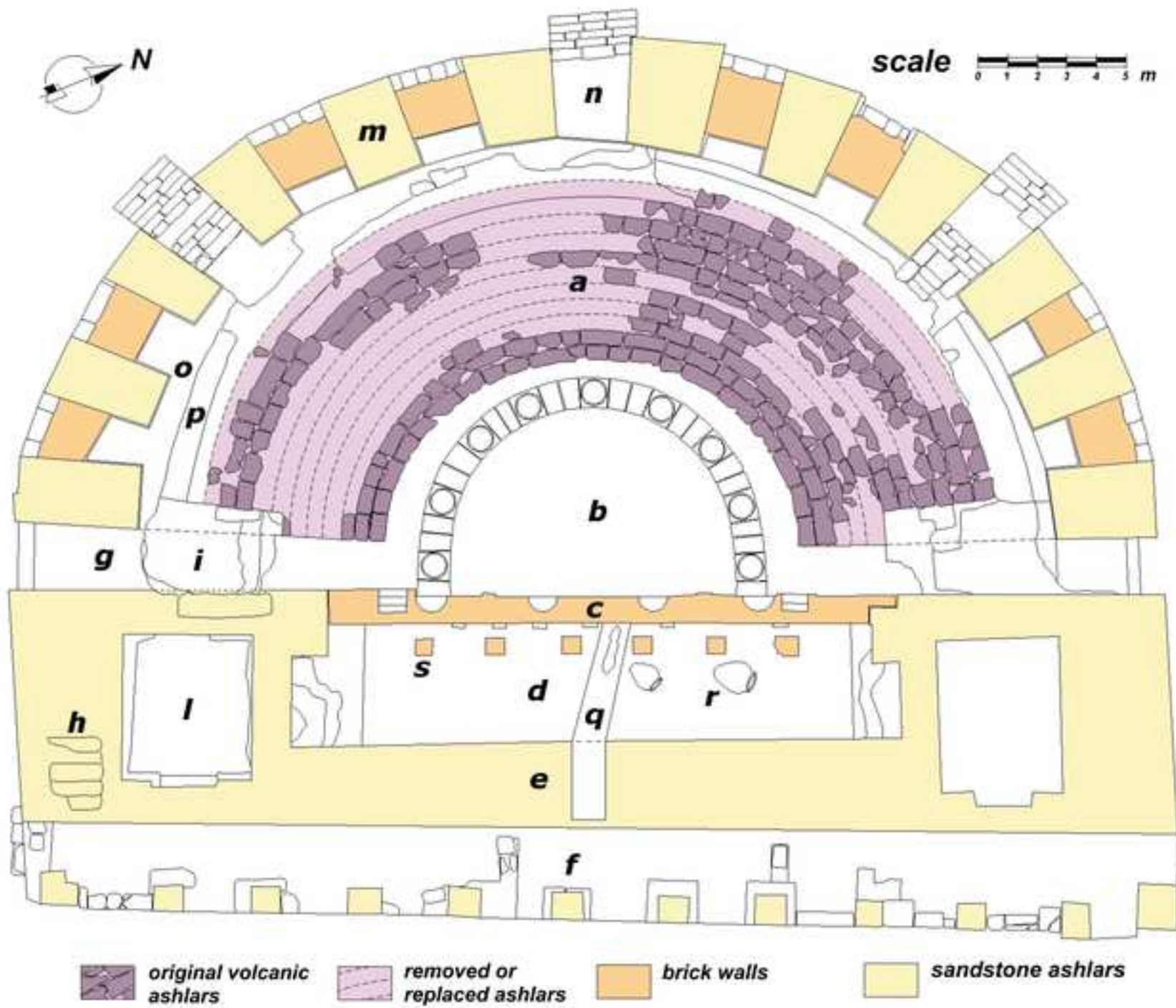
Abbreviations: TN = Nora Theater; MA = Mt. Arci; SA = St. Antioco; # = number of samples.

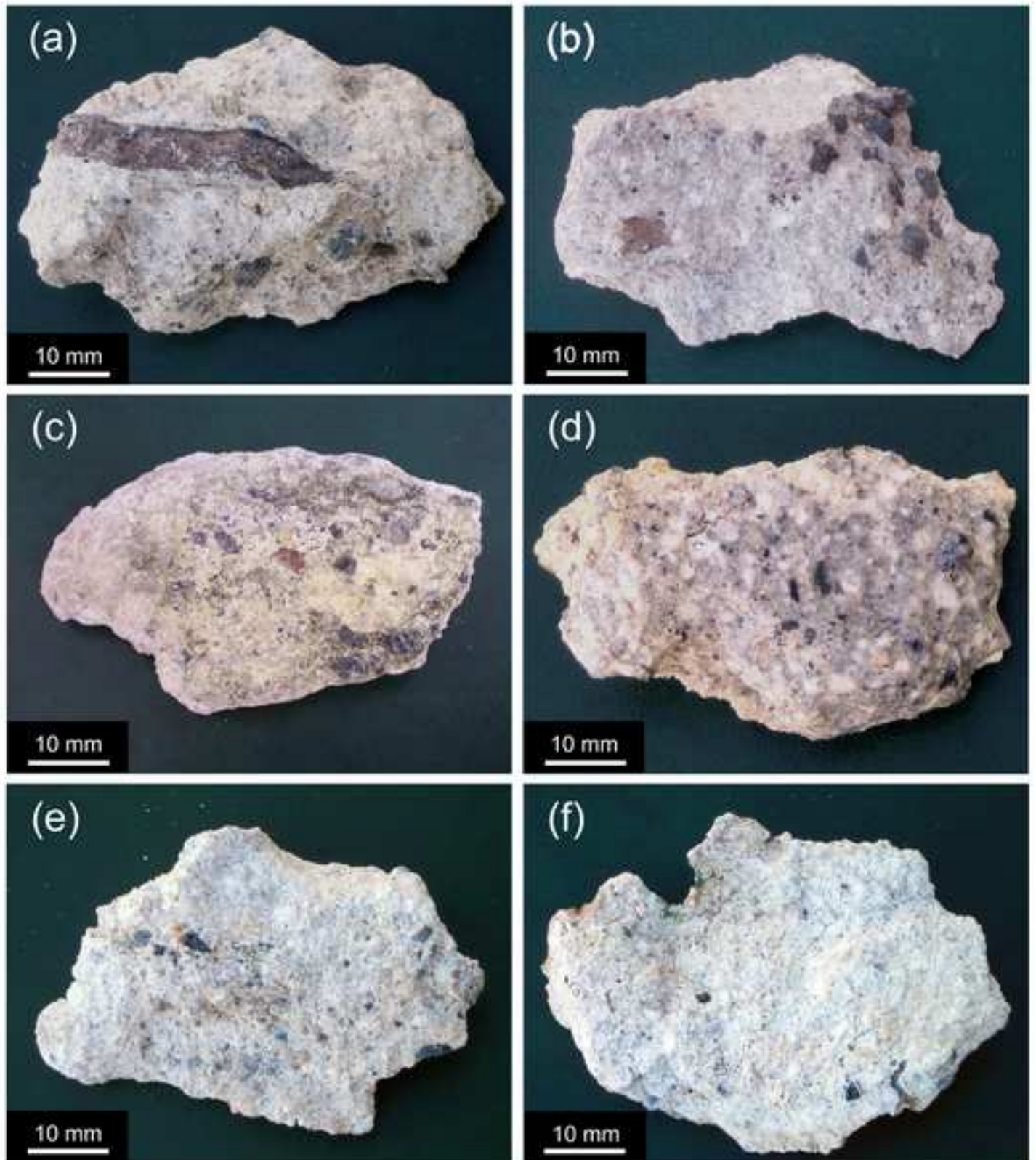
Table 10a, b. (a) Coefficients of canonical functions (Root 1 and Root 2) for the discriminant analysis on the basis of the major elements. (b) Equations (as $y = ax + b$) of dividing straight lines (1, 2, 3).

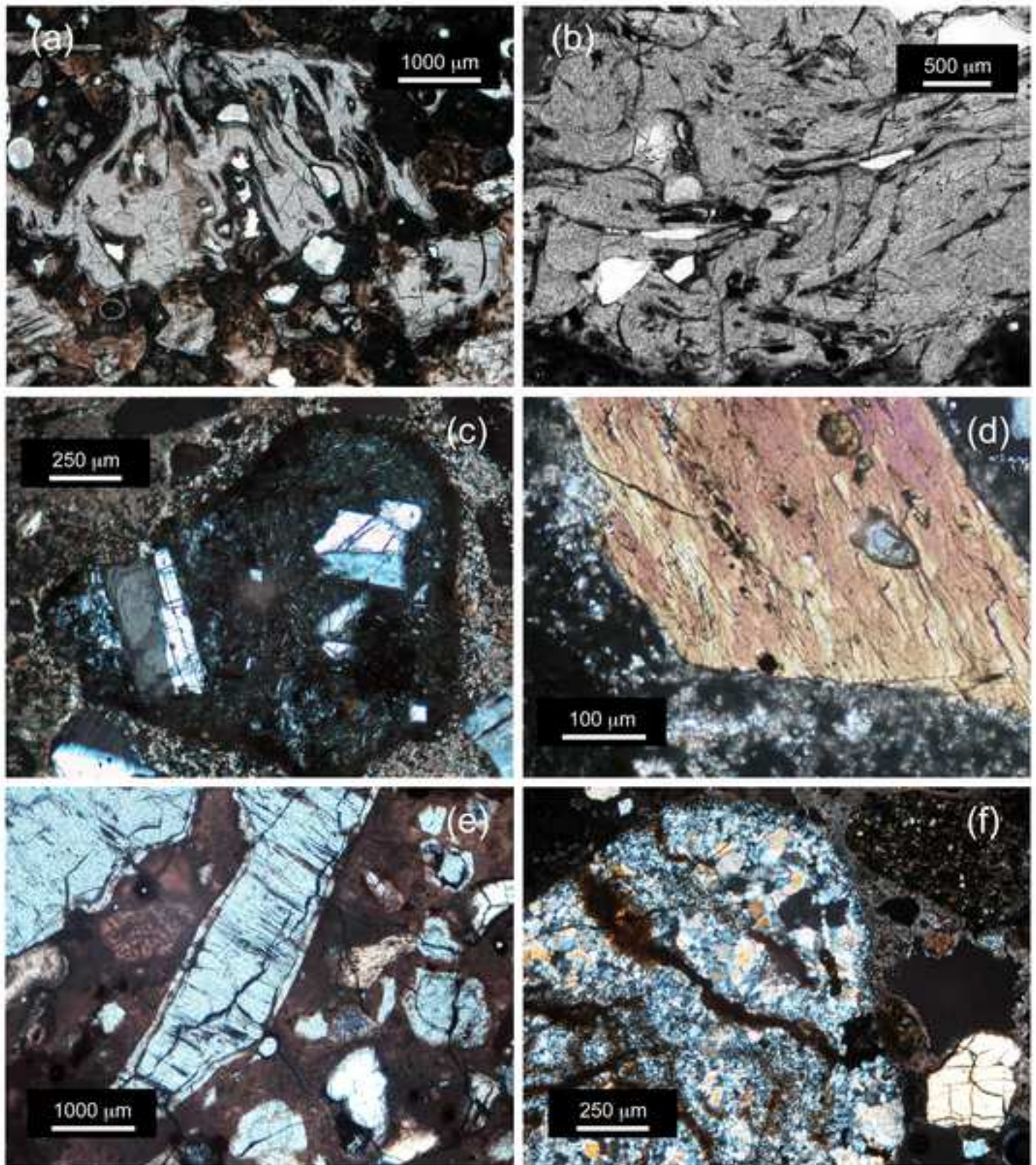
Table 11a, b. (a) Classificative functions for the discriminant analysis on the basis of the trace elements.
Abbreviations as caption of Figure 9.

Table 12a, b. (a) Coefficients of canonical functions (Root 1 and Root 2) for the discriminant analysis on the basis of the trace elements. (b) Equations (as $y = ax + b$) of dividing straight lines (1, 2, 3).









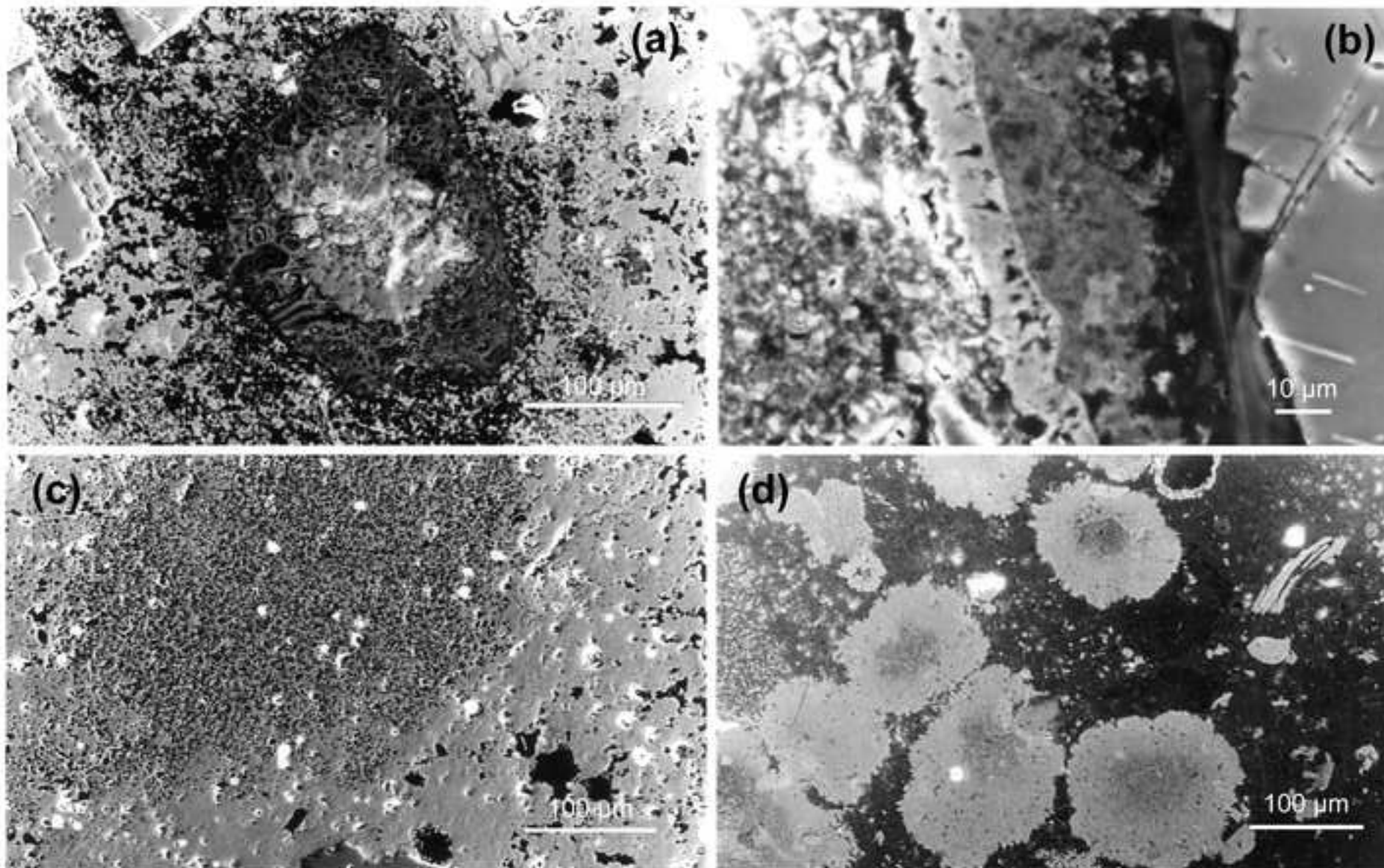
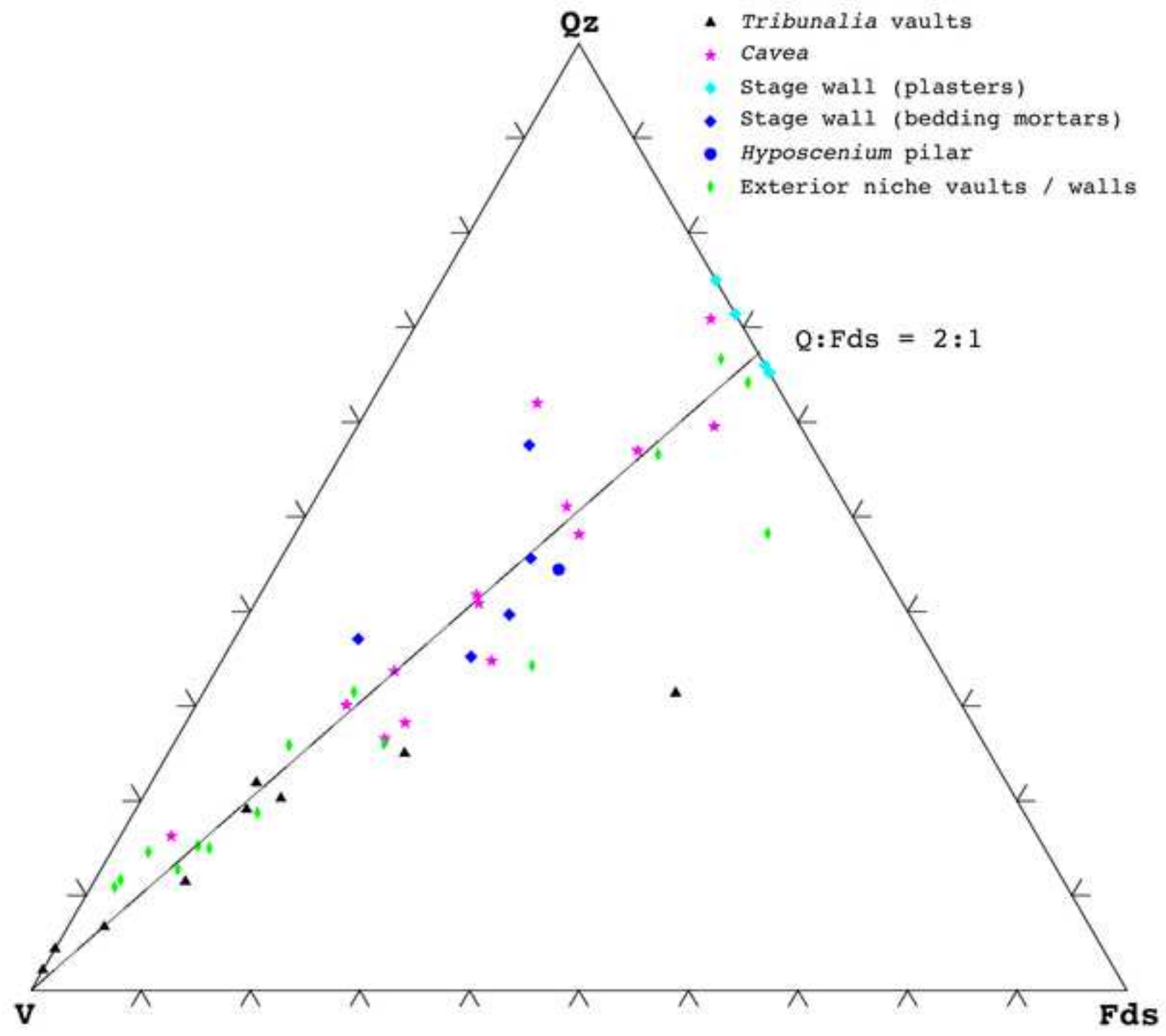
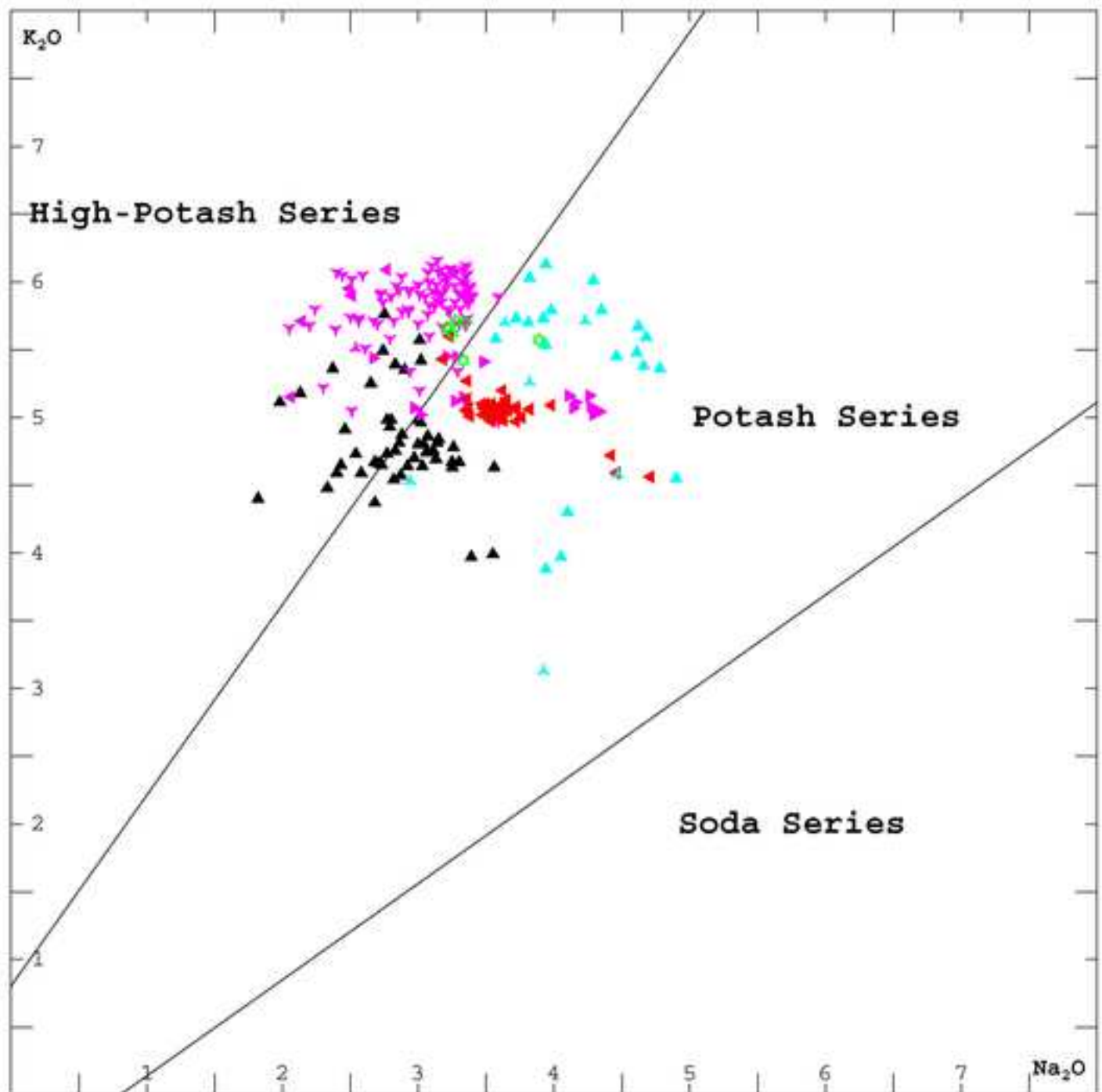


Figure 7





- ▲ K-Rhy: glasses of theatre mortars
- ▲ K-Rhy: obsidians of Mt. Arci
- ▶ K-alRhy: obsidians of Mt. Arci
- ◀ K-Rhy: perlitic rocks of Mt. Arci
- ▼ K-alRhy: perlitic rocks of Mt. Arci
- ◄ K-alRhy: obsidians of Mt. Arci
- ⊙ K-Rhy: obsidians of Perdas Urias, Mt. Arci
- ▲ K-Rhy: volcanic rocks of S. Antioco
- ▲ K-alRhy: volcanic rocks of S. Antioco

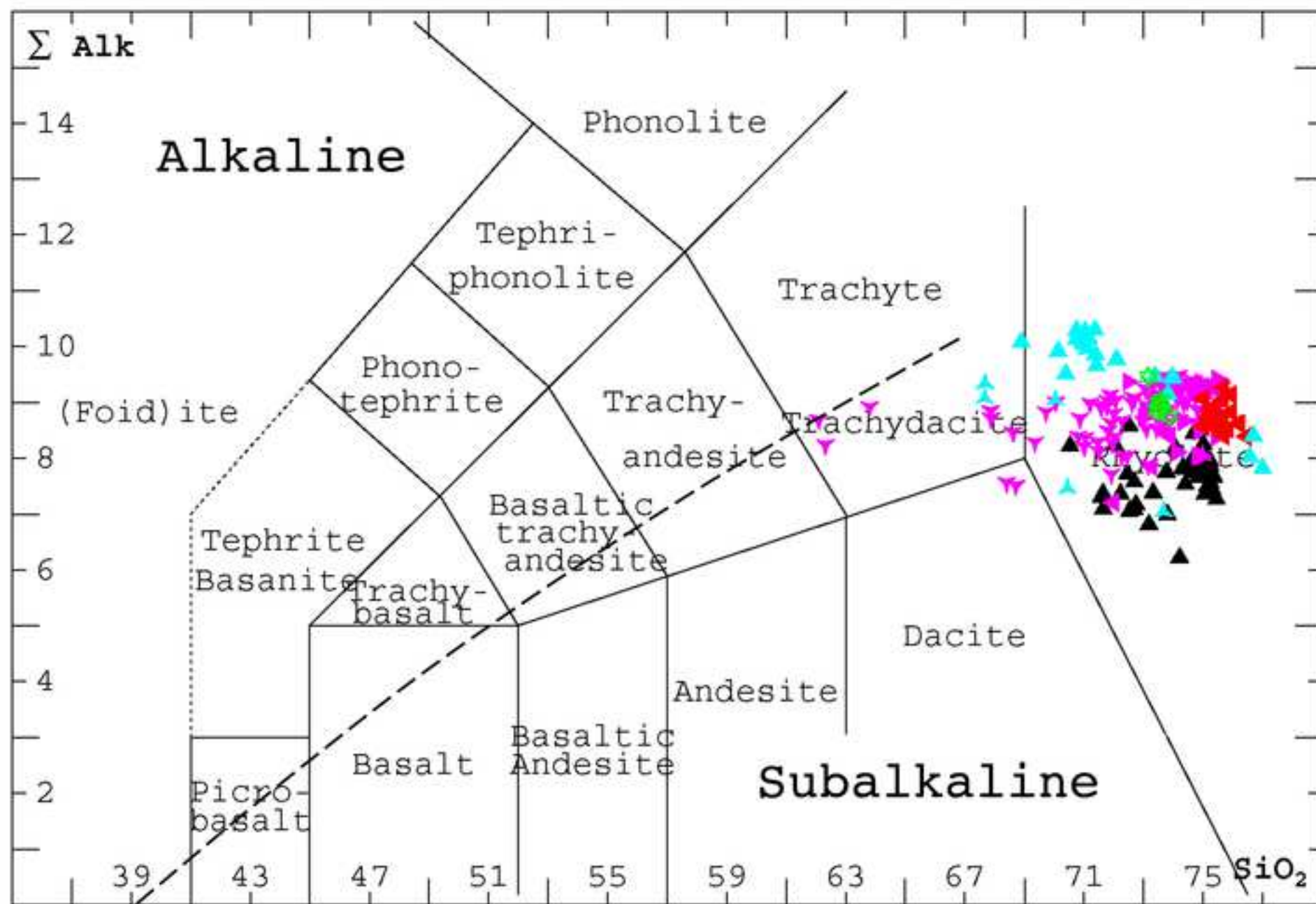
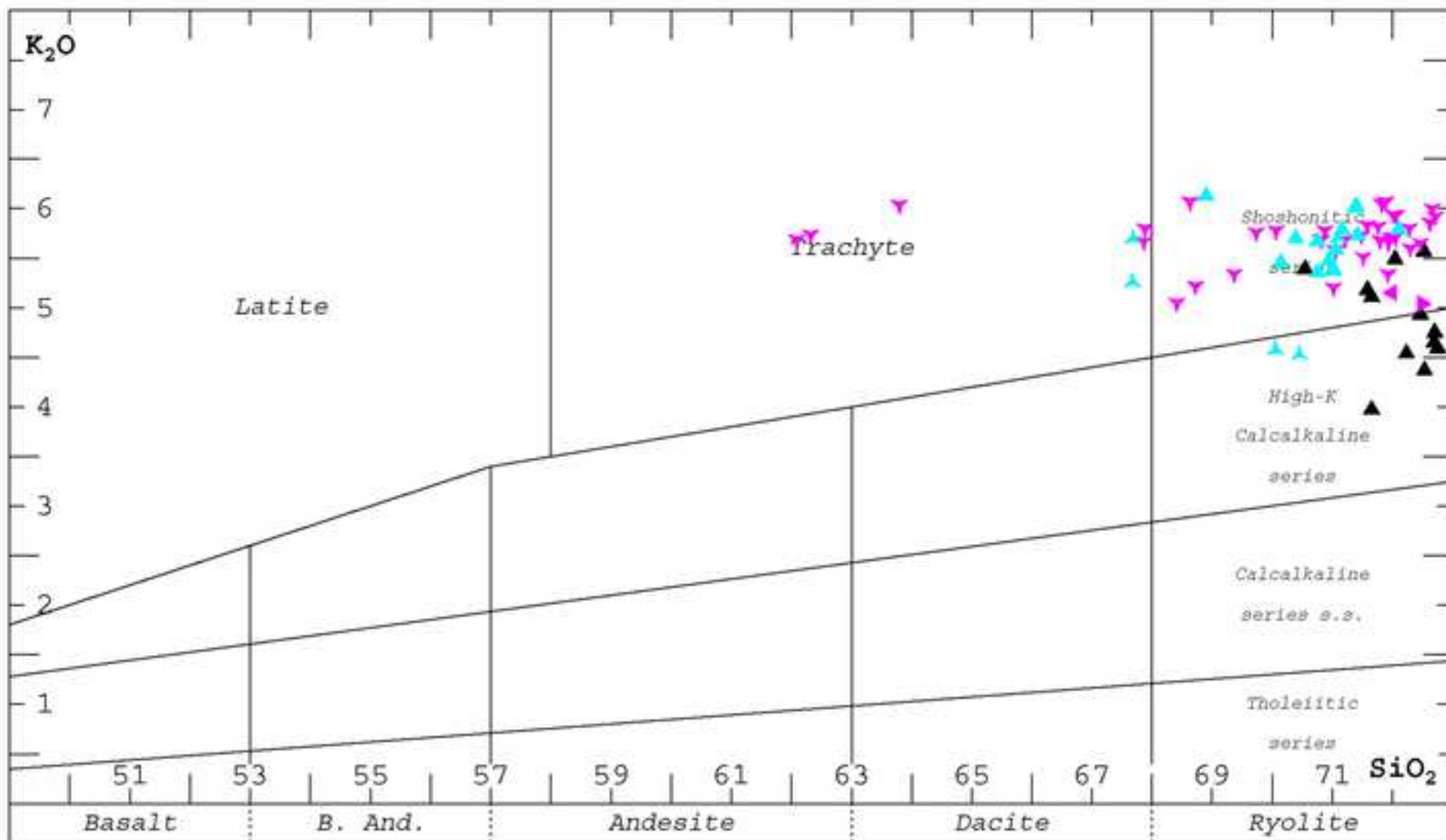


Figure 11



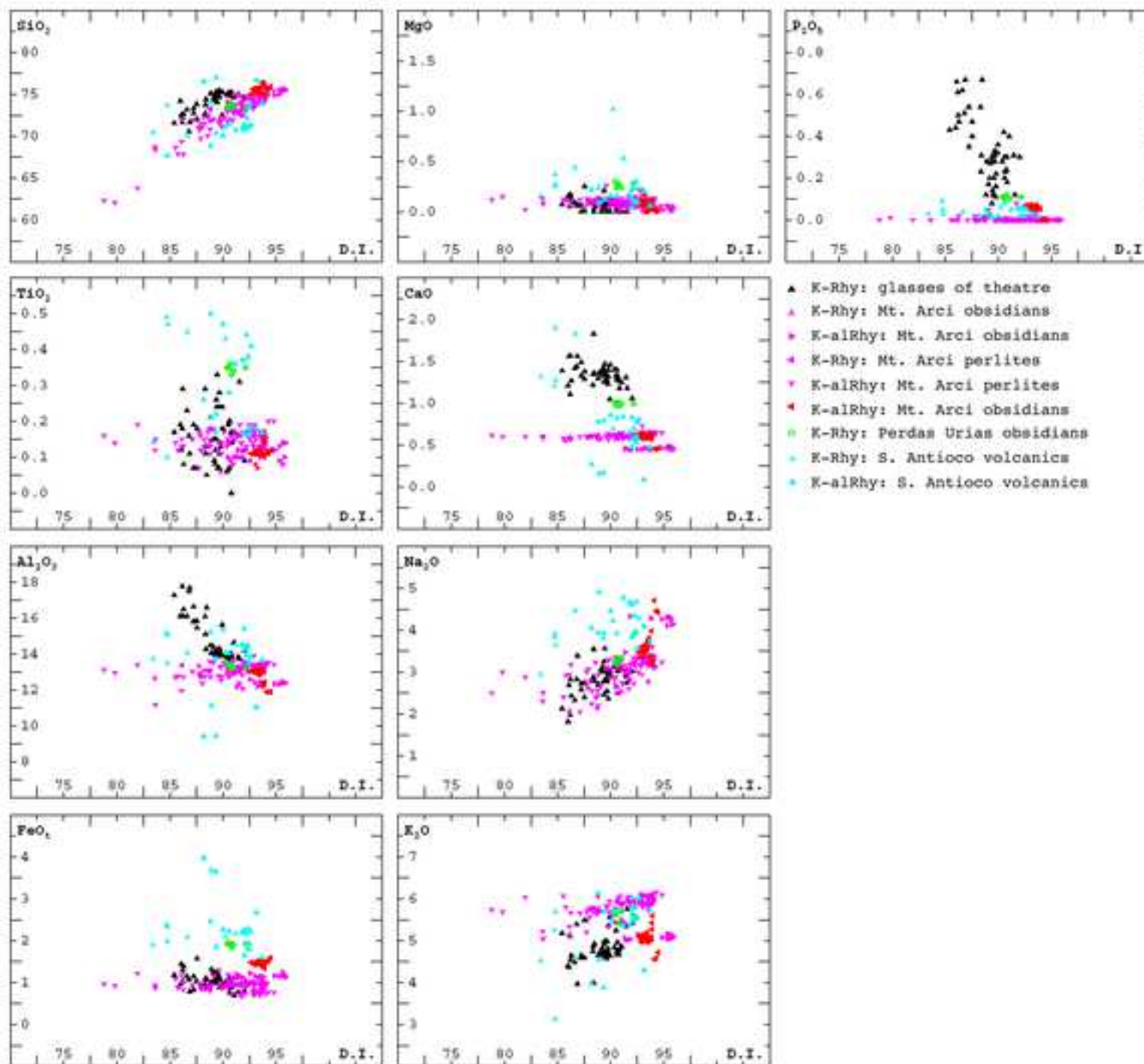
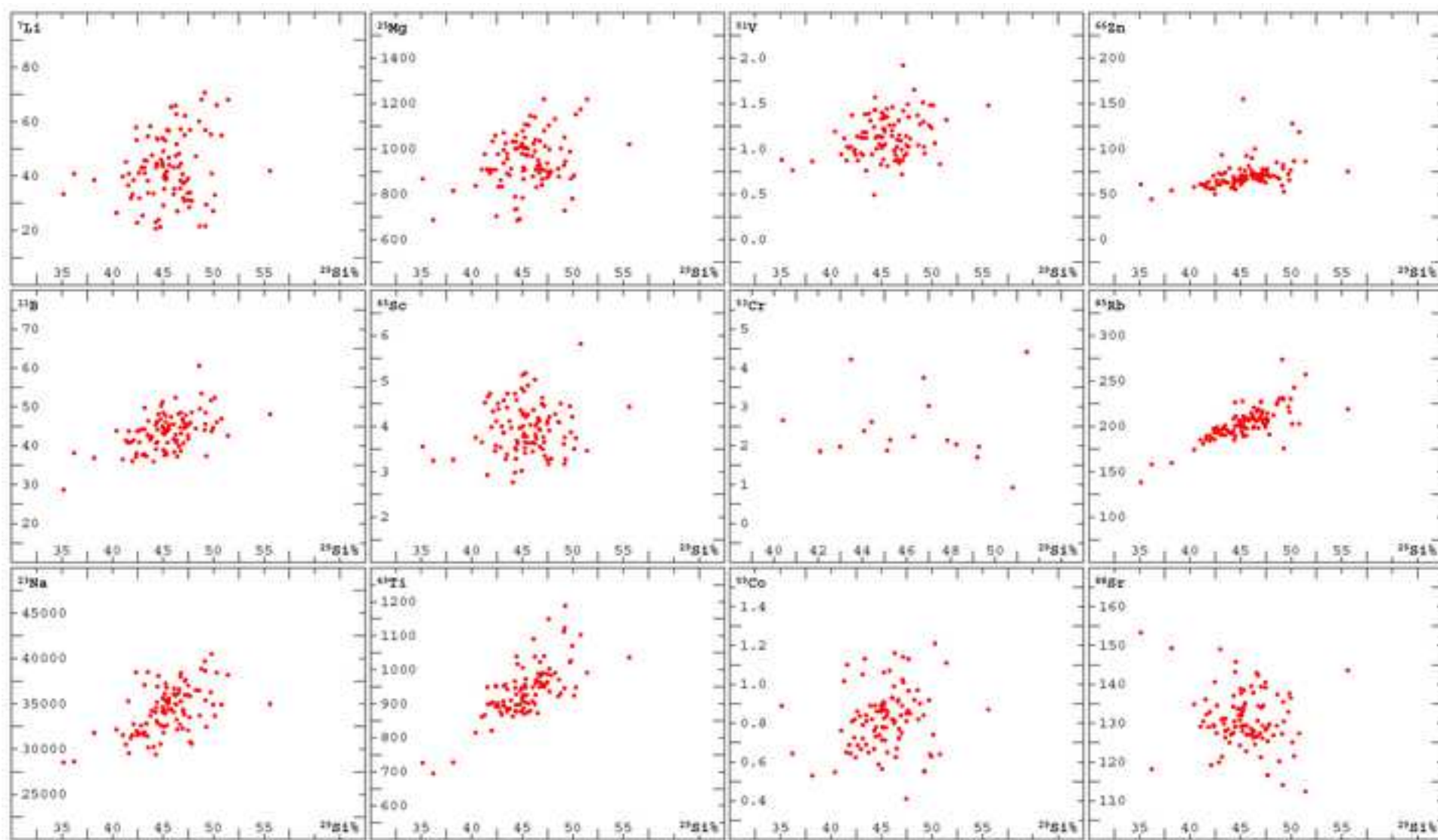


Figure 13a

[Click here to download Figure Figure 13a.jpg](#)



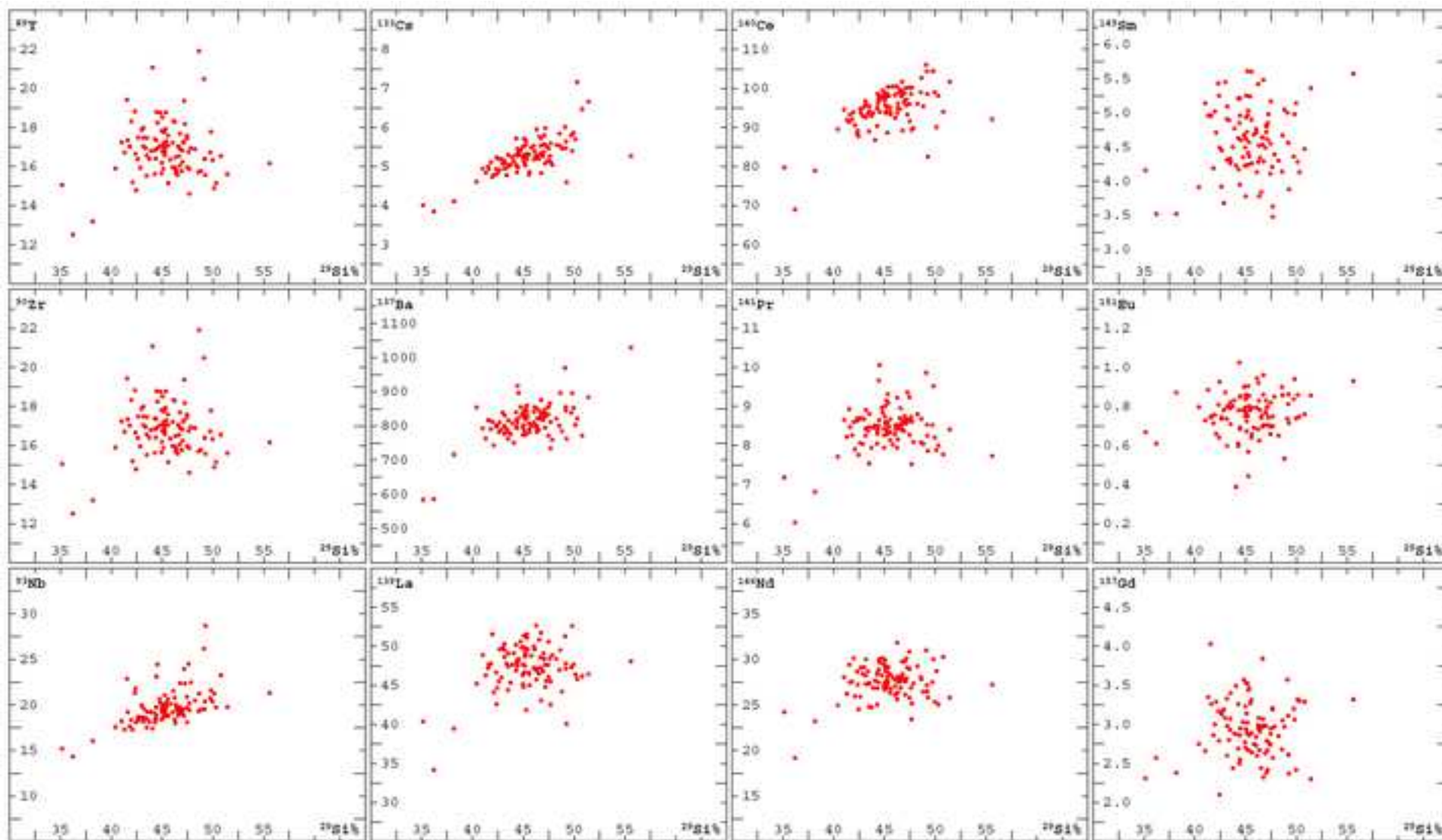
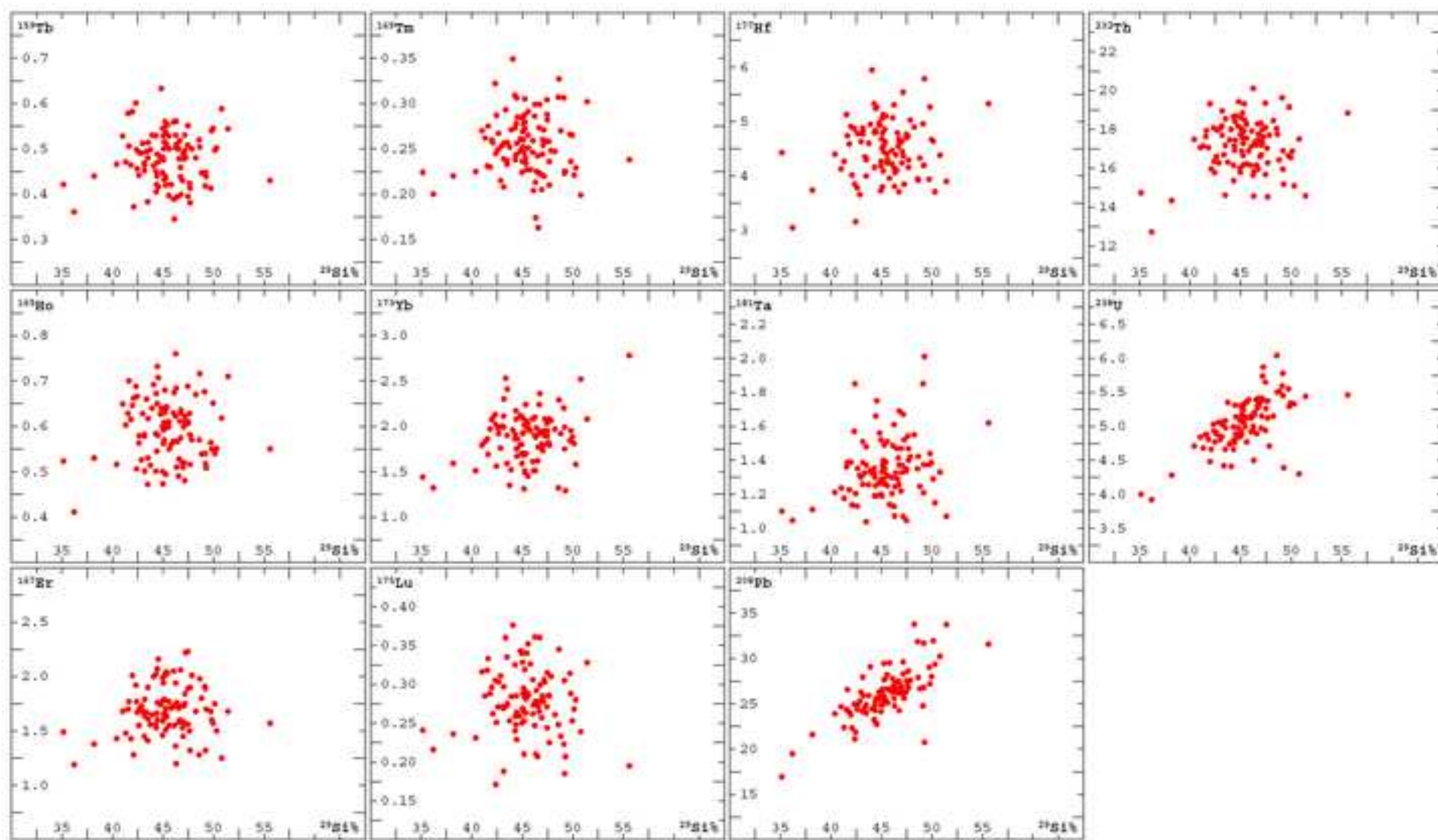
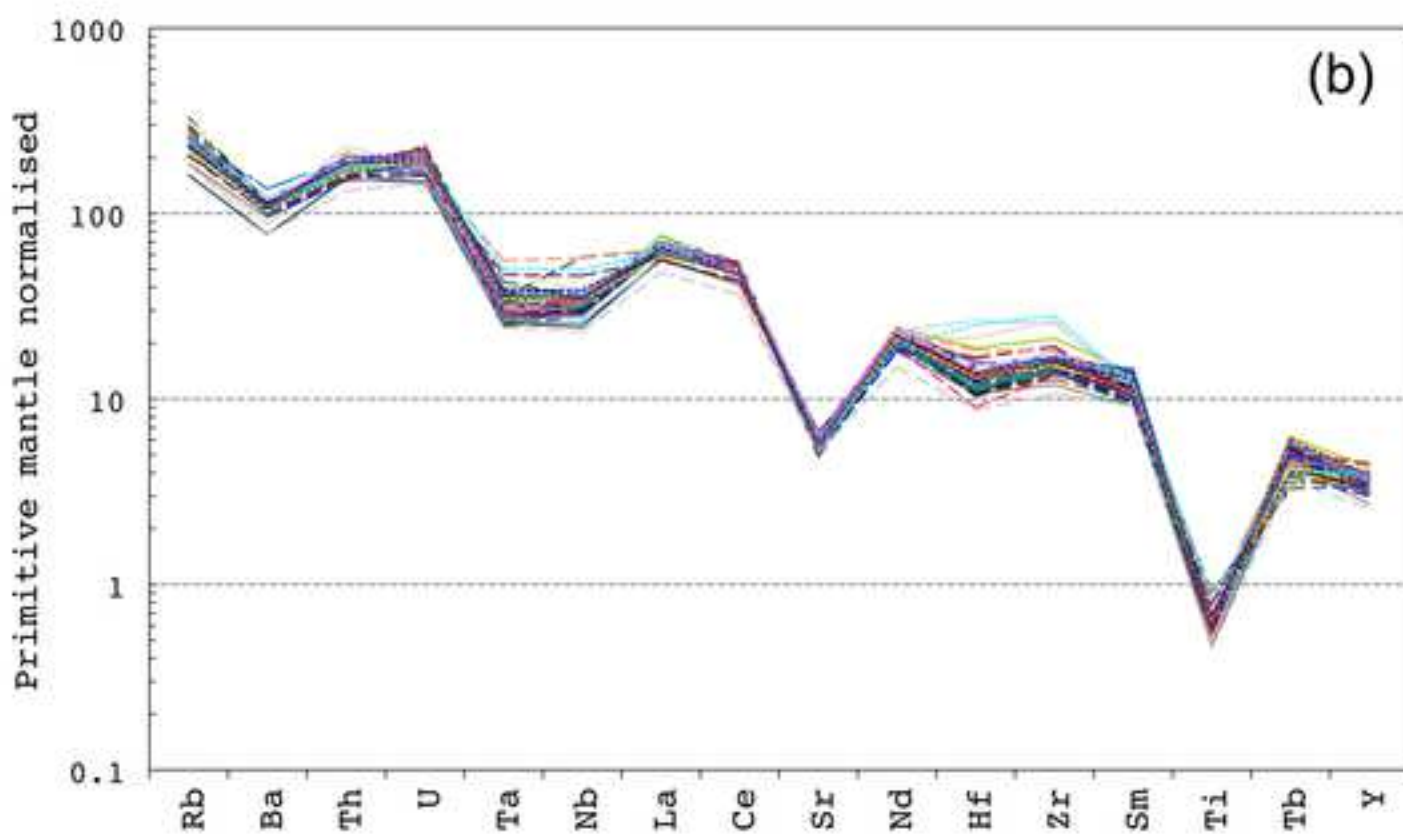
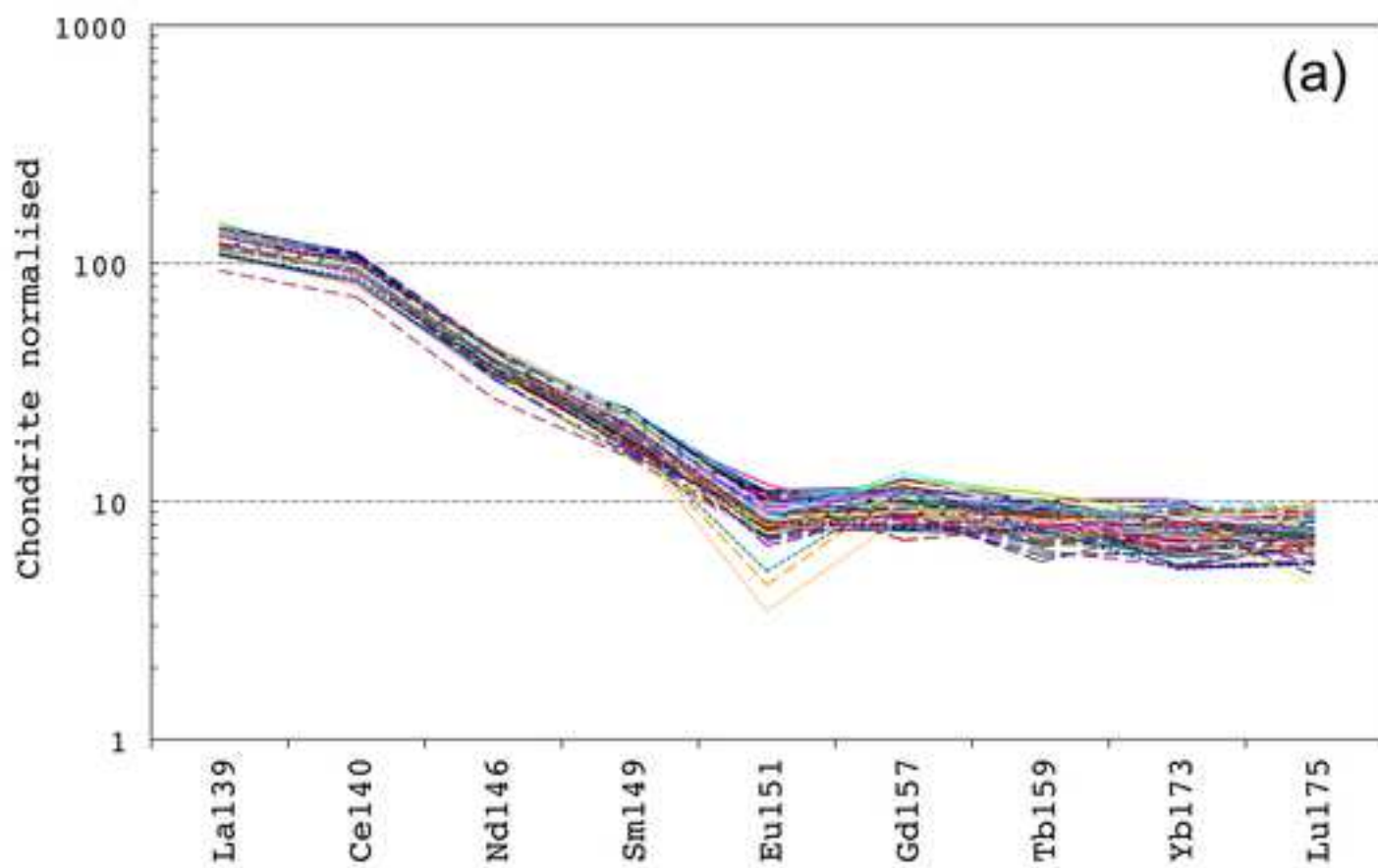
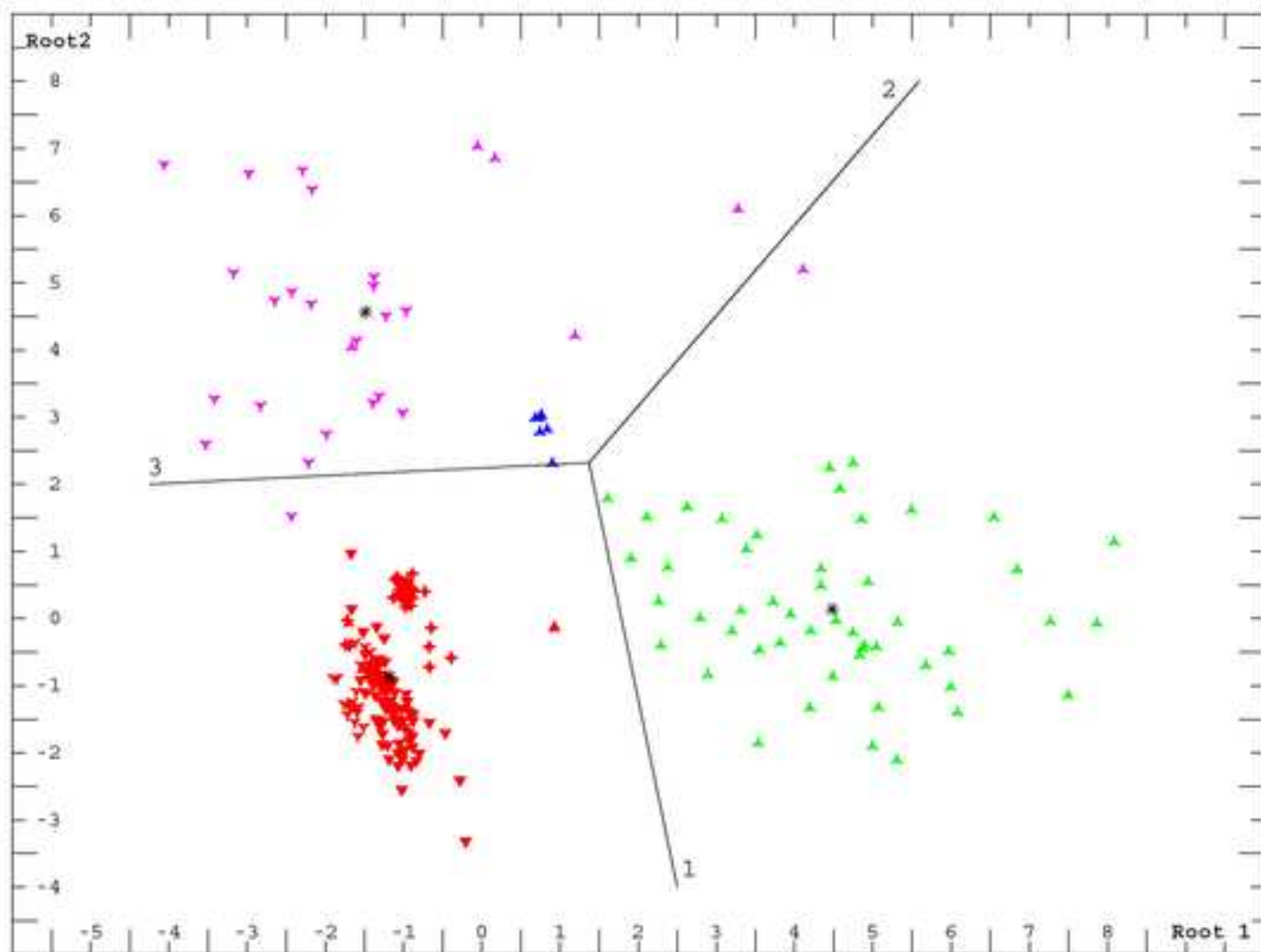


Figure 13c

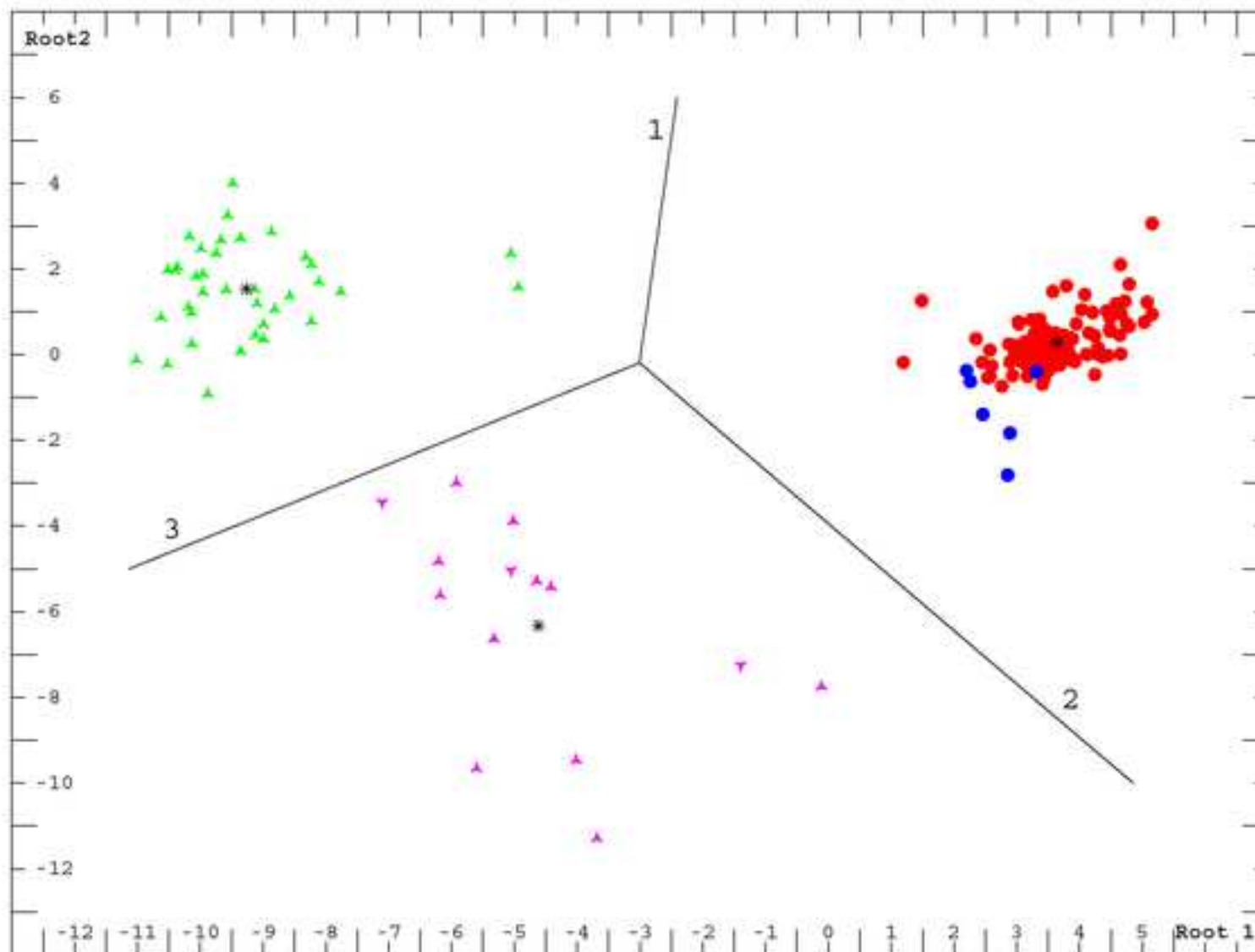
[Click here to download Figure Figure 13c.jpg](#)







- ▲ K-Rhy: glasses of theatre
- ▲ K-Rhy: Mt. Arci obsidians
- ▼ K-alRhy: Mt. Arci obsidians
- ▲ K-Rhy: Mt. Arci perlites
- ▼ K-alRhy: Mt. Arci perlites
- ✦ K-alRhy: Mt. Arci obsidians
- ▲ K-Rhy: S. Antioco volcanics
- ▼ K-alRhy: S. Antioco volcanics
- ▲ K-Rhy: Perdas Urias obsidians
- * Centroids of sample groups



- K-Rhy: Glasses of theatre
- ▲ K-alRhy: Mt. Arci obsidians
- ▼ K-Rhy: S. Antioco volcanics
- ▲ K-alRhy: S. Antioco volcanics
- K-Rhy: Perdas Urias obsidians
- ★ Centroids of sample groups

Table 1

Theatre sector	Mortar function		B/A wt%	B/A vol%	B	±2s	A	±2s	Qz	±2s	Fds	±2s	Qz/Fds	Mafic cryst.	±2s	Glass	±2s	Volc. rocks	±2s	Paleoz. basem.	±2s	Coccio-pesto	±2s	Bioclast	±2s
<i>Tribunalia</i>	Ashlar bedding, concrete	Mean	0.97	1.58	59.61	3.98	40.39	3.98	4.88	1.6	4.11	1.31	1.97	0.41	0.37	23.79	3.2	2.77	1.18	2.05	1.05	1.37	0.94	1.01	0.66
		±σ	0.41	0.61	9.25	0.89	9.25	0.89	3.92	0.83	4.17	1.04	1.45	0.69	0.47	16.29	1.21	2.25	0.6	1.93	0.61	0.66	0.31	1.05	0.53
<i>Cavea</i>	Bedding of ashlars	Mean	0.74	1.54	59.13	3.04	40.87	3.04	13.92	2.12	6.17	1.49	2.34	1.14	0.48	13.42	1.95	1.91	0.73	3.21	0.92	0.63	0.42	0.47	0.38
		±σ	0.21	0.49	8.49	0.22	8.49	0.22	5.66	0.37	1.61	0.22	0.85	2.27	0.53	10.17	0.7	1.83	0.46	3.55	0.58	0.72	0.32	0.4	0.21
Niche walls	Bedding of bricks	Mean	0.90	1.48	59.22	3.36	40.78	3.36	10.98	2.01	5.79	1.5	2.09	0.55	0.41	16.06	2.09	2.13	0.82	3.08	1.08	0.96	0.59	1.22	0.62
		±σ	0.40	0.26	4.25	0.76	4.25	0.76	7.8	0.89	3.7	0.6	1.03	0.52	0.39	12.03	1.08	2.15	0.57	2.62	0.69	0.76	0.3	1.92	0.73
Niche vaults	Roman concrete	Mean	0.80	1.36	57.16	3.21	42.84	3.21	9.24	1.84	4.32	1.25	2.87	0.45	0.4	21.24	2.41	4	1.21	2.2	0.83	0.71	0.48	0.68	0.43
		±σ	0.27	0.28	4.76	0.34	4.76	0.34	5.38	0.6	3.06	0.54	2.04	0.37	0.16	10.72	0.93	3.13	0.51	1.86	0.5	0.49	0.28	0.67	0.29
<i>Hyposcenum</i>	Bedding of brick/stone	Mean	0.95	1.03	49.07	3.1	50.93	3.1	14.41	2.19	6.94	1.55	2.21	0.43	0.31	11.26	1.91	7.72	1.68	6.89	1.45	1.17	0.58	2.02	0.88
		±σ	0.60	0.42	10.55	0.68	10.55	0.68	4.54	0.63	2.45	0.18	0.89	0.38	0.21	4.42	0.22	0.31	0.37	4.74	0.45	1.73	0.66	1.3	0.43
Stage wall	Plasters (<i>arriccio</i>)	Mean	2.52	2.38	66.15	2.77	33.85	2.77	15	1.97	5.91	1.37	2.33	0.47	0.36	0.08	0.09	4.68	1.31	4.77	1.27	0.98	0.56	1.97	0.84
		±σ	1.59	1.15	16.71	0.26	16.71	0.26	13.04	0.27	3.74	0.14	0.5	0.51	0.32	0.16	0.19	1.28	0.32	2.04	0.21	0.75	0.38	0.68	0.17

Table 2a

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Sample	Sp142	Sp19	Sp4	Sp120	Sp7	Sp129	Sp2	Sp22	Sp18	Sp1	Sp32	Sp3	Sp23	Sp35	Sp34	Sp138	Sp8	Sp144	Sp128	Sp143	Sp177	Sp114	Sp70	Sp125	Sp154
Class.	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy
SiO ₂	71.58	74.22	72.53	71.65	72.23	72.69	73.19	70.54	71.65	72.75	73.33	73.81	72.04	72.70	73.78	74.41	72.46	75.13	75.07	74.45	74.49	74.32	75.04	75.17	74.79
TiO ₂	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.18	0.29	0.08	0.23	0.16	0.11	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.29	0.11	0.13	0.05	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.08	0.12	0.15
Al ₂ O ₃	17.27	16.13	16.13	17.78	16.13	16.50	16.11	17.49	17.69	16.65	15.82	15.84	15.47	16.09	15.11	14.28	16.60	14.48	14.07	14.42	14.09	14.09	13.96	14.11	14.16
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.31	1.07	1.61	1.15	1.43	1.55	1.28	1.19	0.88	0.92	1.28	1.15	1.75	1.06	1.20	1.23	0.96	1.12	1.47	1.39	1.18	1.37	1.35	1.10	1.33
FeO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
MnO	0.05	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.11	n.d.	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.12	0.15	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.12	n.d.
MgO	0.07	0.15	0.16	0.05	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	n.d.	0.01	0.25	0.08	0.10	n.d.	0.04	0.13	0.07	n.d.	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.21
CaO	1.39	1.21	1.56	1.11	1.57	1.27	1.42	1.44	1.56	1.33	1.49	1.29	1.38	1.22	1.35	1.83	1.36	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.34	1.43	1.33
Na ₂ O	2.13	1.82	2.68	1.98	2.82	2.43	2.33	2.83	3.39	2.58	2.73	2.40	2.74	2.83	2.88	3.55	2.79	2.71	2.68	3.06	3.04	3.13	3.00	2.77	3.25
K ₂ O	5.18	4.40	4.37	5.11	4.54	4.65	4.48	5.39	3.97	4.59	4.65	4.59	5.49	4.75	4.87	3.99	4.93	4.66	4.67	4.74	4.80	4.69	4.80	4.73	4.63
P ₂ O ₅	0.43	0.44	0.66	0.61	0.50	0.47	0.62	0.51	0.67	0.54	0.35	0.47	0.40	0.54	0.23	0.31	0.67	0.12	0.28	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.02	0.28	0.08
L.o.I.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	99.58	99.77	99.84	99.67	99.75	99.80	99.77	99.72	99.99	99.69	99.79	99.73	99.73	99.68	99.78	99.73	99.86	99.86	99.88	99.91	99.55	99.58	99.71	99.88	99.93
S.I.	0.82	2.04	1.84	0.61	1.92	1.39	1.12	0.64	0.85	0.74	0.00	0.12	2.48	0.93	1.12	0.00	0.46	1.53	0.80	0.00	1.22	0.66	0.33	0.58	2.26
A.I.	0.53	0.48	0.57	0.49	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.60	0.56	0.55	0.60	0.56	0.68	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.60	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.73
Q	36.78	44.59	37.58	39.23	35.52	38.26	40.43	31.01	34.72	38.27	36.65	40.09	31.92	36.32	35.21	34.79	35.73	38.36	38.63	35.18	35.09	35.06	35.51	37.92	34.52
C	6.66	7.23	5.74	8.43	4.92	6.29	6.33	5.60	6.58	6.31	4.43	5.70	3.47	5.37	3.20	1.54	5.81	2.90	2.80	2.17	1.88	2.02	1.44	2.50	1.58
Or	30.61	26.00	25.82	30.20	26.83	27.48	26.47	31.85	23.46	27.12	27.48	27.12	32.44	28.07	28.78	23.58	29.13	27.54	27.60	28.01	28.36	27.71	28.36	27.95	27.36
Ab	18.02	15.40	22.68	16.75	23.86	20.56	19.71	23.94	28.68	21.83	23.10	20.31	23.18	23.94	24.37	30.04	23.61	22.93	22.68	25.89	25.72	26.48	25.38	23.44	27.50
An	4.09	3.13	3.43	1.52	4.52	3.23	2.99	3.81	3.36	3.07	5.10	3.33	4.23	2.52	5.19	7.05	2.37	5.67	4.92	5.69	5.49	5.03	6.52	5.26	6.08
Ac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Di	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
En	0.17	0.37	0.40	0.12	0.42	0.30	0.22	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.62	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.10	0.32	0.17	0.00	0.27	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.52
Fs	1.59	1.40	2.02	1.36	1.59	2.05	1.39	1.56	1.01	1.08	1.75	1.63	2.13	1.18	1.73	1.46	1.22	1.17	1.65	1.94	1.79	1.85	1.87	1.52	1.56
Hy	1.76	1.77	2.42	1.48	2.02	2.35	1.62	1.71	1.19	1.23	1.75	1.66	2.76	1.38	1.98	1.46	1.32	1.50	1.82	1.94	2.06	2.00	1.94	1.64	2.08
Mt	0.23	0.18	0.28	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.20	0.30	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.23
Il	0.32	0.36	0.23	0.34	0.55	0.15	0.44	0.30	0.21	0.36	0.13	0.13	0.34	0.55	0.21	0.25	0.09	0.40	0.40	0.28	0.17	0.28	0.15	0.23	0.28
Ap	1.00	1.02	1.53	1.41	1.16	1.09	1.44	1.18	1.55	1.25	0.81	1.09	0.93	1.25	0.53	0.72	1.55	0.28	0.65	0.39	0.46	0.63	0.05	0.65	0.19
D.I.	85.4	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.6	86.8	86.9	87.2	87.2	87.5	87.6	88.3	88.4	88.4	88.5	88.8	88.9	89.1	89.2	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.4
SAL	96.2	96.3	95.2	96.1	95.7	95.8	95.9	96.2	96.8	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.3	96.2	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.4	96.6	96.9	96.6	96.3	97.2	97.1	97.0
FEM	3.3	3.3	4.5	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.8

Table 2b

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
Sample	Sp140	Sp50	Sp51	Sp130	Sp83	Sp145	Sp126	Sp141	Sp152	Sp94	Sp134	Sp25	Sp169	Sp165	Sp121	Sp166	Sp155	Sp71	Sp77	Sp82	Sp91	Sp10	Sp81	Sp156	Sp101	
Class.	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy
SiO ₂	75.34	74.84	74.06	74.66	74.85	75.31	75.46	74.74	75.35	75.31	75.22	72.52	75.24	74.98	74.9	75.25	75.18	75.05	74.87	75.16	75.25	74.69	75.02	74.89	74.7	
TiO ₂	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.07	0.24	0.07	0.28	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.24	0.18	0.06	0.19	0.2	0.07	0.2	0.17	n.d.	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.09	
Al ₂ O ₃	14.09	14.12	13.88	14.24	14.22	14	14.1	14.31	13.88	14.06	13.93	15.63	13.92	13.85	13.7	13.89	13.82	13.92	14.02	13.86	13.91	14.64	13.84	13.75	14.22	
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.13	1.2	1.36	1.4	1.15	1.28	0.98	1.26	1.15	1.02	1.12	1.08	1.1	1.17	1.22	1.07	1.22	0.85	1.14	1.15	0.98	0.78	0.86	1.04	0.88	
FeO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
MnO	0.06	0.02	0.26	n.d.	0.22	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.21	0.05	n.d.	0.14	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	0.01	0.07	0.1	0.04	0.11	0.14	n.d.	0.05	n.d.	n.d.	
MgO	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.03	n.d.	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.13	n.d.	0.07	0.04	0.05	n.d.	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.07	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.04	
CaO	1.37	1.26	1.47	1.37	1.29	1.34	1.33	1.27	1.23	1.32	1.4	1.05	1.46	1.4	1.33	1.29	1.4	1.33	1.28	1.27	1.18	1.25	1.31	1.18	1.06	
Na ₂ O	2.46	2.8	3.56	3	3.03	2.87	2.54	2.77	2.86	2.37	2.97	3.01	2.92	3.15	2.65	3.11	3.25	3.02	3.26	3.3	3.14	3.07	2.9	2.75	3.02	
K ₂ O	4.91	4.98	4.63	4.98	4.64	4.57	4.73	4.98	4.81	5.36	4.7	5.57	4.64	4.84	5.25	4.75	4.67	4.96	4.78	4.67	4.81	4.86	5.35	5.76	5.42	
P ₂ O ₅	0.3	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.2	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.32	0.36	0.28	0.42	0.2	0.3	0.23	0.24	0.3	0.18	0.4	0.31	0.12	0.3	
L.o.I.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Totale	99.95	99.65	99.75	99.87	99.85	99.78	99.82	99.81	99.79	99.81	99.76	99.69	99.82	99.83	99.70	99.82	99.98	99.71	99.82	99.92	99.80	99.86	99.80	99.80	99.73	
S.I.	0.36	1.22	0.63	0.32	0.11	0.35	0.00	1.00	0.57	0.23	0.80	1.34	0.00	0.77	0.44	0.56	0.00	0.57	0.22	1.10	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	
A.I.	0.66	0.71	0.78	0.73	0.70	0.69	0.66	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.72	0.70	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.70	0.76	0.78	0.76	
Q	39.56	36.28	31.98	34.70	36.54	38.35	40.21	36.81	37.13	38.04	36.88	31.55	37.84	35.12	37.06	36.19	35.49	35.77	34.91	35.27	35.84	36.33	35.29	34.25	34.43	
C	2.96	2.02	0.67	1.71	2.35	2.64	3.17	2.72	2.00	2.34	1.94	3.51	2.30	1.55	2.25	1.77	1.59	1.72	1.73	1.79	1.82	3.01	1.64	1.13	2.18	
Or	29.01	29.43	27.36	29.43	27.42	27.00	27.95	29.43	28.42	31.67	27.77	32.91	27.42	28.60	31.02	28.07	27.60	29.31	28.25	27.60	28.42	28.72	31.61	34.04	32.03	
Ab	20.81	23.69	30.12	25.38	25.64	24.28	21.49	23.44	24.20	20.05	25.13	25.47	24.71	26.65	22.42	26.31	27.50	25.55	27.58	27.92	26.57	25.98	24.54	23.27	25.55	
An	4.84	5.73	6.38	6.01	5.09	4.62	4.44	4.47	5.38	5.50	5.51	3.12	4.89	5.12	3.85	5.09	4.99	5.10	4.78	4.34	4.68	3.59	4.47	5.07	3.30	
Ac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Di	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
En	0.07	0.27	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.22	0.12	0.05	0.17	0.32	0.00	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.25	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	
Fs	1.22	1.27	1.78	1.78	1.57	1.62	1.00	1.53	1.72	1.25	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.54	1.34	1.14	1.67	1.01	1.34	1.77	1.36	0.78	1.00	0.90	1.05	
Hy	1.29	1.54	1.93	1.86	1.60	1.70	1.00	1.75	1.84	1.30	1.48	1.65	1.20	1.72	1.44	1.27	1.67	1.13	1.39	2.01	1.53	0.78	1.00	0.90	1.15	
Mt	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.15	
Il	0.49	0.46	0.63	0.13	0.46	0.13	0.53	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.46	0.34	0.11	0.36	0.38	0.13	0.38	0.32	0.00	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.59	0.17	
Ap	0.70	0.19	0.32	0.28	0.46	0.72	0.76	0.65	0.25	0.37	0.51	0.74	0.83	0.65	0.97	0.46	0.70	0.53	0.56	0.70	0.42	0.93	0.72	0.28	0.70	
D.I.	89.4	89.4	89.5	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.4	90.5	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.7	90.8	90.8	91.0	91.5	91.6	92.0	
SAL	97.2	97.2	96.5	97.2	97.0	96.9	97.3	96.9	97.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	96.6	97.4	97.2	97.4	97.3	96.9	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.8	97.5	
FEM	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	

Table 3a

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Class.	Rhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	
SiO ₂	74.99	72.49	75.53	75.58	74.07	74.93	75.47	75.54	75.65	75.02	75.12	75.53	74.88	75.45	74.93	74.80	73.04	73.00	74.34	74.12	71.99	73.28	73.76	73.91	75.47
TiO ₂	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.16
Al ₂ O ₃	13.64	12.08	12.32	12.44	12.21	12.34	12.46	12.41	12.39	12.36	12.43	12.21	12.58	12.43	12.38	12.18	13.26	13.24	13.56	13.28	13.38	13.03	13.37	13.32	13.47
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.32	1.27	1.29	1.39	1.25	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.24	1.36	1.29	1.29	1.33	1.24	1.22	1.18	1.17	1.12	1.02	1.14	1.04	0.94
FeO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
MnO	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.04
MgO	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.05	n.d.	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.07
CaO	0.60	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.65
Na ₂ O	2.54	4.33	4.32	4.31	4.29	4.27	4.26	4.16	4.14	4.11	3.63	3.36	3.33	3.27	3.02	2.97	3.48	3.28	3.21	2.67	2.06	2.14	2.49	2.51	2.77
K ₂ O	5.51	5.04	5.05	5.05	5.02	5.08	5.16	5.11	5.07	5.16	5.11	5.10	5.15	5.12	5.02	5.07	5.41	5.45	5.45	5.44	5.15	5.71	5.95	5.90	6.09
P ₂ O ₅	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.02
L.o.I.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	98.80	95.81	99.19	99.38	97.55	98.60	99.42	99.17	99.20	98.63	98.28	98.07	97.96	98.22	97.34	97.05	97.27	96.97	98.62	97.50	94.55	96.18	97.64	97.53	99.68
S.I.	0.86	0.57	0.47	0.47	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.48	0.10	0.57	0.50	0.00	0.51	0.21	0.65	0.75	0.89	0.40	0.82	0.65	0.72	1.35	1.46	0.95	0.72
A.I.	0.74	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.82	0.77	0.67	0.74	0.79	0.79	0.83
Q	36.95	27.99	30.22	29.89	29.28	29.65	29.77	30.49	30.81	30.04	32.64	34.67	33.93	35.06	36.29	36.23	29.98	30.96	32.70	35.73	38.29	36.91	34.35	34.63	34.12
C	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.09	0.31	0.71	0.69	1.14	0.97	0.59	0.84	1.29	1.95	3.34	2.20	1.71	1.64	1.19
Or	32.56	29.78	29.84	29.84	29.66	30.02	30.49	30.20	29.96	30.49	30.20	30.14	30.43	30.25	29.66	29.96	31.97	32.20	32.20	32.15	30.43	33.74	35.16	34.86	35.99
Ab	21.49	34.07	35.25	35.87	34.85	35.19	35.36	35.20	35.03	34.78	30.71	28.43	28.18	27.67	25.55	25.13	29.44	27.75	27.16	22.59	17.43	18.11	21.07	21.24	23.44
An	2.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.04	2.28	2.33	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.98	3.03	2.98	2.88	2.93	3.08	3.08	3.17	3.09
Ac	0	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ns	0	0.48	0.19	0.02	0.22	0.10	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Di	0	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ed	0	1.74	1.91	2.00	1.92	2.01	1.93	1.73	1.82	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sl	0	1.92	2.06	2.15	1.98	2.07	1.98	1.88	1.85	2.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
En	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.10	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.35	0.22	0.17
Fs	1.70	0.76	0.85	0.84	0.68	0.76	0.90	0.66	0.76	0.59	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.72	1.73	1.77	1.54	1.62	1.55	1.57	1.44	1.24	1.37	1.32	1.09
Hy	1.90	0.83	0.91	0.89	0.70	0.78	0.92	0.71	0.77	0.65	1.78	1.74	1.95	1.77	1.88	1.94	1.77	1.72	1.75	1.72	1.59	1.54	1.72	1.54	1.26
Mt	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.16
Il	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.34	0.27	0.17	0.30
Ap	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
D.I.	91.0	91.8	95.3	95.6	93.8	94.9	95.6	95.9	95.8	95.3	93.6	93.2	92.5	93.0	91.5	91.3	91.4	90.9	92.1	90.5	86.2	88.8	90.6	90.7	93.5
SAL	96.4	91.8	95.3	95.6	93.8	94.9	95.6	96.0	96.1	95.3	95.9	95.9	95.5	95.9	94.9	94.6	95.0	94.8	96.3	95.3	92.4	94.0	95.4	95.6	97.8
FEM	2.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8

Table 3b

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Class.	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy
SiO ₂	75.70	75.72	75.39	75.69	75.52	75.49	75.67	75.43	75.57	75.43	75.18	75.57	75.25	75.59	75.61	75.42	75.84	75.57	75.29	75.68	75.48	75.34	75.54	75.50	75.40
TiO ₂	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Al ₂ O ₃	13.07	13.07	13.11	12.98	13.04	13.19	13.07	13.05	13.07	13.01	13.11	12.91	13.03	12.94	13.12	12.99	12.85	13.06	13.07	13.04	12.98	13.09	13.05	13.00	12.97
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.31	0.17	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.39	0.33	0.30	0.37	0.34	0.44	0.22	0.27	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.42	0.30	0.24	0.58	0.23	0.30	0.24
FeO	1.18	1.30	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.22	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.23	1.13	1.14	1.11	1.27	1.25	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.16	1.19	1.23	0.99	1.28	1.20	1.25
MnO	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
MgO	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.08	0.07	n.d.	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09	n.d.	0.07	0.08
CaO	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.59
Na ₂ O	3.35	3.37	3.50	3.36	3.54	3.48	3.47	3.53	3.50	3.54	3.64	3.63	3.65	3.60	3.50	3.63	3.52	3.62	3.62	3.58	3.72	3.72	3.58	3.66	3.76
K ₂ O	5.05	5.06	5.10	5.14	5.01	5.07	5.02	5.08	5.03	5.10	5.09	4.98	5.13	4.99	5.08	5.06	5.00	5.01	5.20	5.04	4.97	5.08	5.08	5.05	5.00
P ₂ O ₅	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
L.o.I.	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.34	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.55	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.33	0.46	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.48	0.26	0.39	0.36	0.47
Total	100.00	99.98	99.99	99.99	99.99	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.01	99.98	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.02	100.01	100.01	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.00
S.I.	0.7	1.10	0.88	0.79	0.99	0.79	0.70	1.08	0.89	0.78	0.97	1.66	0.77	0.69	0.00	0.49	0.70	0.79	0.67	0.69	0.59	0.86	0.00	0.68	0.77
A.I.	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.89
Q	34.72	34.53	33.25	34.20	33.45	33.61	34.04	33.19	33.74	33.07	32.28	33.08	32.10	33.37	33.70	32.74	34.03	33.15	32.07	33.39	32.65	32.01	33.19	32.71	32.20
C	1.17	1.13	0.87	0.91	0.80	1.03	0.96	0.80	0.92	0.70	0.67	0.62	0.49	0.69	0.92	0.58	0.70	0.75	0.53	0.77	0.53	0.52	0.74	0.59	0.44
Or	29.84	29.90	30.14	30.37	29.60	29.96	29.66	30.02	29.72	30.14	30.08	29.43	30.31	29.49	30.02	29.90	29.55	29.60	30.73	29.78	29.37	30.02	30.02	29.84	29.55
Ab	28.34	28.51	29.61	28.43	29.95	29.44	29.36	29.87	29.61	29.95	30.80	30.71	30.88	30.46	29.61	30.71	29.78	30.63	30.63	30.29	31.48	31.48	30.29	30.97	31.81
An	2.52	2.52	2.63	2.68	2.72	2.58	2.63	2.57	2.58	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.68	2.53	2.58	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.62	2.53	2.58	2.58	2.52	2.52	2.53
Ac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Di	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
En	0.17	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.42	0.20	0.17	0	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.22	0	0.17	0.20
Fs	2.15	2.14	2.19	2.19	2.16	2.20	2.18	2.20	2.15	2.19	2.16	2.13	2.22	2.16	2.20	2.18	2.15	2.15	2.27	2.15	2.13	2.21	2.19	2.17	2.16
Hy	2.32	2.41	2.42	2.39	2.41	2.40	2.36	2.47	2.37	2.39	2.40	2.55	2.42	2.34	2.20	2.31	2.33	2.35	2.44	2.33	2.28	2.44	2.19	2.34	2.36
Mt	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28
Il	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21
Ap	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.14
D.I.	92.91	92.9	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6
SAL	96.59	96.6	96.5	96.6	96.5	96.6	96.7	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.5	96.5	96.8	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.8	96.6	96.5
FEM	2.97	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0

Table 3c

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Class.	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	Rhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy	alRhy
SiO ₂	70.45	67.67	73.69	67.68	70.05	71.09	76.58	68.90	73.98	77.01	70.39	70.14	71.42	70.76	71.02	71.39	70.94	70.75	71.16	72.10	71.05	73.39	73.83	71.38	76.70
TiO ₂	0.14	0.49	0.10	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.26	0.50	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.47	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.17	0.37	0.37	0.44	0.16	0.38	0.18	0.16	0.41	0.18
Al ₂ O ₃	13.74	15.18	13.48	15.07	14.07	14.13	9.43	15.22	11.14	9.45	13.76	15.34	14.05	14.48	14.53	15.41	14.45	14.25	13.91	14.51	14.31	13.61	13.55	13.89	11.06
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.12	2.65	0.70	2.59	2.33	2.33	4.38	2.49	4.09	4.05	2.06	2.53	2.38	2.41	2.10	1.82	2.09	1.09	1.27	2.00	2.31	2.15	2.00	0.83	2.97
FeO	n.d.	n.d.	1.36	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.04	0.22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.09	n.d.	0.30	n.d.	0.36	1.28	1.03	n.d.	0.21	n.d.	n.d.	1.46	n.d.
MnO	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.04
MgO	0.16	0.25	0.37	0.27	0.44	1.02	0.22	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.53	0.17	0.04	0.12	0.22	0.23	0.10	0.30	0.09	0.10	0.23	0.20
CaO	1.32	1.21	1.90	1.28	1.83	0.70	0.27	0.78	0.16	0.17	0.79	0.86	0.82	0.84	0.65	0.48	0.57	0.83	0.70	0.53	0.61	0.78	0.55	0.81	0.09
Na ₂ O	2.94	3.82	3.92	3.64	4.47	4.23	4.05	3.94	4.90	3.94	3.81	4.46	3.92	4.78	4.66	3.82	4.61	4.62	4.35	3.98	4.68	3.94	3.57	4.29	4.10
K ₂ O	4.53	5.26	3.13	5.70	4.58	5.71	3.97	6.13	4.55	3.88	5.70	5.45	5.73	5.36	5.38	6.03	5.48	5.67	5.79	5.79	5.59	5.53	5.58	6.01	4.30
P ₂ O ₅	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03
L.o.I.	4.51	3.32	1.26	3.20	1.69	0.24	0.66	1.48	0.76	1.06	3.13	0.52	1.01	0.36	0.73	0.79	0.91	0.79	0.99	0.77	0.48	0.25	0.61	0.56	0.34
Total	100.01	100.00	100.01	99.99	100.02	100.00	99.98	100.01	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.02	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.01
S.I.	1.67	2.13	3.92	2.26	3.79	7.80	1.79	1.87	0.68	1.03	1.04	1.29	1.33	4.12	1.37	0.35	0.96	1.72	1.83	0.86	2.33	0.78	0.90	1.80	1.77
A.I.	0.71	0.79	0.73	0.81	0.87	0.93	1.16	0.86	1.17	1.13	0.90	0.86	0.90	0.94	0.93	0.83	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.98	1.03
Q	31.77	21.29	33.10	20.34	21.77	20.70	38.33	19.27	30.07	39.40	23.43	20.07	23.55	19.07	20.60	24.03	20.60	19.40	21.20	24.43	19.77	26.46	29.30	20.82	34.78
C	1.67	1.22	0.31	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.02	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Or	26.77	31.08	18.50	33.68	27.06	33.74	23.46	36.22	26.89	22.93	33.68	32.20	33.86	31.67	31.79	35.63	32.38	33.50	34.21	34.21	33.03	32.68	32.97	35.51	25.41
Ab	24.88	32.32	33.17	30.80	37.82	35.79	26.40	33.34	31.97	27.00	32.24	37.74	33.17	40.44	39.43	32.32	39.01	39.09	36.81	33.68	39.60	33.34	30.21	36.30	32.95
An	6.35	5.41	9.10	6.15	4.80	2.70	0.00	3.54	0.00	0.00	3.61	4.14	3.55	2.22	2.83	2.25	2.50	1.40	1.33	2.50	1.53	3.12	2.60	0.89	0.00
Ac	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.52	0	1.41	1.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.02
Ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.43	0	1.84	1.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.14
Di	0	0	0	0	1.13	0.17	0.10	0	0.02	0.04	0.02	0	0	0.48	0	0	0	0.37	0.30	0	0.23	0.05	0	0.46	0.03
Ed	0	0	0	0	2.29	0.15	0.97	0	0.51	0.59	0.19	0	0	0.89	0	0	0	1.71	1.22	0	0.78	0.50	0	1.97	0.19
Sl	0	0	0	0	3.42	0.31	1.06	0	0.53	0.63	0.21	0	0	1.37	0	0	0	2.08	1.52	0	1.01	0.55	0	2.43	0.22
En	0.40	0.62	0.92	0.67	0.57	2.46	0.50	0.60	0.21	0.28	0.29	0.40	0.40	1.10	0.42	0.1	0.30	0.38	0.43	0.25	0.64	0.20	0.25	0.36	0.49
Fs	2.78	2.90	2.93	2.85	1.33	2.49	5.68	3.00	5.50	5.38	2.53	2.75	3.02	2.33	2.75	2.28	2.84	2.02	2.02	2.51	2.47	2.45	2.51	1.76	4.00
Hy	3.18	3.52	3.85	3.52	1.91	4.95	6.19	3.60	5.72	5.67	2.81	3.15	3.41	3.43	3.17	2.38	3.14	2.40	2.45	2.76	3.11	2.65	2.76	2.11	4.48
Mt	0.37	0.46	0.38	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.31	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.34	0.42	0.00
Il	0.27	0.93	0.19	0.89	0.85	0.82	0.49	0.95	0.40	0.42	0.32	0.89	0.53	0.68	0.70	0.32	0.70	0.70	0.84	0.30	0.72	0.34	0.30	0.78	0.34
Ap	0.07	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.07
D.I.	83.4	84.7	84.8	84.8	86.7	90.2	88.2	88.8	88.9	89.3	89.4	90.0	90.6	91.2	91.8	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.2	92.3	92.4	92.5	92.5	92.6	93.1
SAL	91.4	91.3	94.2	91.6	91.5	92.9	88.2	93.2	88.9	89.3	93.0	94.7	94.2	93.4	94.7	96.0	94.5	93.4	93.5	95.6	93.9	95.6	95.8	93.5	93.1
FEM	3.9	5.1	4.5	4.9	6.7	6.6	10.7	5.1	10.0	9.3	3.7	4.5	4.6	6.0	4.4	3.1	4.4	5.7	5.4	3.5	5.4	4.0	3.5	5.9	6.3

Table 4

Origin of rock samples	Geochemical characteristics			
	Classification	Volcanic serie affinity		
		Na	K	HK
Volcanic glass aggregates from the mortars of Nora theater	Rhy	-	25	25
Volcanic rocks (perlites and obsidians) from Monte Arci outcrops (central-west Sardinia)	Rhy	-	1	5
	alRhy	-	17	94
	<i>Subtotal</i>	-	18	99
	alRhy	-	35	2
Volcanic rocks from Sant'Antioco outcrops (south-west Sardinia)	Rhy	-	6	-
	alRhy	-	20	-
	<i>Subtotal</i>	-	26	-
Total samples		-	104	126

Table 5

Sample	36_ob15-5	39_ob15-8	13_ob40-1
⁷ Li	82.2	61.13	67.21
¹¹ B	1.15	1.31	1.33
²³ Na	96621.82	92136.09	89979.59
²⁵ Mg	152.49	273.24	106.18
²⁹ Si	614887.75	572032.5	556738.69
⁴⁵ Sc	1.87	1.78	2.47
⁴⁹ Ti	73.48	94.56	72.99
⁵¹ V	0.61	0.3	<0.1410
⁵³ Cr	<1.20	10.94	<1.9300
⁵⁹ Co	0.44	0.08	0.14
⁶⁰ Ni	0.44	0.75	<0.0000
⁶⁶ Zn	30.08	43.14	18.69
⁸⁵ Rb	1.82	2.58	1.48
⁸⁸ Sr	1372.23	1311.37	1512.18
⁸⁹ Y	0.22	0.29	0.28
⁹⁰ Zr	<0.0360	0.81	0.06
⁹³ Nb	<0.0206	0.2	<0.031
¹³³ Cs	<0.0107	0.03	0.01
¹³⁷ Ba	545.66	560.16	580
¹³⁹ La	19.86	19	20.86
¹⁴⁰ Ce	31.11	28.86	29.18
¹⁴¹ Pr	1.93	1.86	1.89
¹⁴⁶ Nd	5.3	4.26	4.66
¹⁴⁹ Sm	0.13	0.27	0.19
¹⁵¹ Eu	4.03	3.82	4.37
¹⁵⁷ Gd	0.1	0.33	<0.00
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.03	<0.0073	<0.0180
¹⁶³ Dy	0.14	<0.0500	0.19
¹⁶⁵ Ho	<0.0068	0.01	<0.0107
¹⁶⁷ Er	<0.00	0.07	<0.0540
¹⁶⁹ Tm	<0.00	0.01	<0.0099
¹⁷³ Yb	<0.0410	<0.0440	0.09
¹⁷⁵ Lu	<0.0116	<0.0073	<0.0075
¹⁷⁷ Hf	<0.048	0.08	<0.055
¹⁸¹ Ta	<0.0072	0.06	<0.0142
²⁰⁸ Pb	17.41	14.43	15.55
²³² Th	<0.0072	0.01	<0.0165
²³⁸ U	0.02	<0.0060	9.6

Table 6a

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
⁷ Li	31.88	45.17	23.03	54.95	39.09	41.16	33.74	40.77	49.18	41.12	45.96	53.93	46.77	47.48	47.39	40.67	37.31	26.96	40.65	53.80	47.21	47.65	41.73
¹¹ B	40.83	41.31	45.29	46.94	45.15	43.81	46.35	43.70	48.47	49.72	50.24	51.22	44.95	42.80	36.87	43.59	46.11	40.47	46.91	46.02	44.40	42.34	43.62
²³ Na	31230	30511	29406	34897	30191	31725	30168	29524	34315	31528	32595	35654	34375	34979	23927	33908	34349	31520	32275	35156	36508	34222	32610
²⁵ Mg	892	977	789	1174	924	976	956	904	1078	1070	1010	1022	1000	1140	2337	1002	866	911	841	1061	1132	912	973
²⁹ Si	418274	413153	442866	507975	442950	426193	435235	416267	450405	431837	448281	449651	455746	462573	488815	451910	469982	500246	469368	444181	482501	439085	453683
⁴⁵ Sc	4.72	4.52	4.72	5.82	4.81	4.50	4.72	4.65	5.13	4.57	4.36	4.83	4.90	5.03	6.01	4.77	4.63	5.05	4.50	3.48	4.27	3.97	5.17
⁴⁹ Ti	899.78	866.32	965.88	1102.21	997.52	902.24	942.47	899.10	1006.13	952.63	938.47	947.30	876.03	1038.17	1337.02	947.98	958.46	989.39	985.65	927.68	990.51	909.72	947.54
⁵¹ V	1.01	1.11	1.24	0.83	2.90	1.14	1.12	1.02	1.40	0.93	1.05	0.83	1.35	1.26	1.65	0.88	0.99	5.30	1.09	1.43	1.65	1.31	1.05
⁵³ Cr	<1.66	<1.37	<1.46	0.92	<1.28	<1.04	<1.40	<1.09	<0.98	<1.37	<1.23	<1.71	<0.95	<2.02	<1.24	<2.04	3.02	2.84	<1.77	2.61	2.03	<1.42	<1.67
⁵⁹ Co	0.69	1.02	0.67	0.64	0.82	0.86	0.81	1.10	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.89	0.84	0.80	0.75	0.89	0.75	0.87	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.89	0.71
⁶⁰ Ni	0.22	0.36	0.37	1.30	11.97	0.09	<0.124	0.25	0.56	0.74	0.26	0.41	0.11	<0.36	0.21	0.66	0.93	416.04	0.66	0.15	0.86	0.47	<0.24
⁶⁶ Zn	63.69	60.44	60.27	118.45	72.70	64.90	63.50	61.44	68.36	71.67	65.43	68.95	70.00	67.44	68.61	67.33	64.45	52.89	65.01	67.81	70.30	78.64	66.13
⁸⁵ Rb	189.74	180.90	194.30	202.84	209.53	193.68	196.53	189.33	201.87	196.62	206.41	200.45	209.38	198.02	157.58	227.75	226.74	185.90	209.93	200.20	212.24	192.92	206.25
⁸⁸ Sr	128.98	130.47	134.21	127.31	129.22	127.43	131.16	132.26	129.25	131.15	131.96	130.75	122.79	137.82	115.68	129.06	121.24	135.96	127.40	130.49	126.86	125.02	134.47
⁸⁹ Y	17.02	16.70	17.39	16.54	16.26	16.38	17.46	17.34	16.76	17.48	18.75	17.82	17.59	18.28	15.33	17.76	16.82	20.74	15.76	17.35	16.89	16.80	18.77
⁹⁰ Zr	159.94	155.51	190.06	183.31	164.91	153.68	164.02	165.64	162.18	170.93	174.58	165.64	158.10	193.21	291.34	174.68	171.90	232.88	162.01	166.60	173.37	162.99	181.31
⁹³ Nb	17.63	17.29	19.04	23.24	19.87	18.66	19.24	19.20	19.16	19.59	20.23	19.63	20.61	20.77	23.57	19.53	19.46	21.22	19.05	19.73	20.48	19.22	19.41
¹³³ Cs	5.11	4.84	5.29	6.47	5.23	5.19	5.30	4.94	5.14	5.14	5.28	5.27	5.31	5.27	6.68	5.02	5.37	5.08	5.27	5.28	5.55	5.24	5.20
¹³⁷ Ba	790.60	763.31	839.92	771.69	847.88	781.86	816.42	815.92	802.34	830.84	832.41	828.87	807.24	852.51	663.46	849.39	839.96	797.72	817.87	809.48	821.15	807.95	842.30
¹³⁹ La	47.76	46.26	50.18	46.16	49.88	45.49	49.06	47.70	44.79	49.51	49.79	47.65	46.61	52.65	41.76	49.31	49.09	54.28	46.80	47.43	48.37	47.62	51.52
¹⁴⁰ Ce	92.04	91.91	94.94	93.99	100.32	94.81	95.33	93.28	96.80	95.96	99.53	98.15	95.16	100.42	75.54	98.19	98.69	93.14	96.53	97.36	96.07	93.68	100.35
¹⁴¹ Pr	8.26	8.22	8.40	7.77	8.79	8.06	8.81	8.47	8.74	8.91	8.85	8.26	8.14	9.22	7.17	9.15	8.75	9.04	8.37	8.50	8.80	8.46	9.09
¹⁴⁶ Nd	27.55	26.21	28.35	30.27	29.14	25.90	27.40	27.46	26.63	29.99	30.12	29.48	26.31	31.81	26.23	28.81	29.74	31.45	27.62	27.46	29.25	26.86	29.17
¹⁴⁹ Sm	4.19	4.96	5.21	4.47	3.85	3.92	4.30	4.96	4.93	5.09	4.67	4.49	5.60	5.42	4.16	4.96	4.81	5.30	4.49	3.95	4.30	4.77	4.36
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.71	0.88	0.61	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.71	0.75	0.86	0.80	0.90	0.75	0.64	0.92	0.30	0.75	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.85	0.65	0.83	0.85
¹⁵⁷ Gd	2.86	3.35	3.26	3.29	3.75	3.15	3.40	3.26	3.53	2.98	3.57	3.23	2.89	2.95	2.65	3.02	2.98	3.82	2.63	2.86	2.85	2.88	3.46
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.46	0.47	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.44	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.46	0.63	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.41	0.44	0.49	0.62	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.55
¹⁶³ Dy	2.71	3.00	3.01	2.51	2.49	2.67	3.13	3.15	3.00	2.85	2.73	2.88	3.52	3.15	2.61	3.25	2.75	3.77	2.94	2.55	3.05	2.96	3.49
¹⁶⁵ Ho	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.63	0.56	0.62	0.70	0.59	0.50	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.76	0.55	0.68	0.51	0.58	0.52	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.64
¹⁶⁷ Er	1.43	1.48	2.02	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.61	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.76	1.99	1.55	1.94	1.39	2.01	1.45	1.95	1.53	1.60	1.68	1.65	1.63
¹⁶⁹ Tm	0.23	0.26	0.31	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.23	0.29	0.24	0.32	0.21	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.23
¹⁷³ Yb	1.97	1.83	1.86	2.52	1.94	1.98	2.41	1.69	1.92	2.30	2.12	1.80	1.45	2.10	1.75	2.01	1.77	2.21	1.80	2.08	1.97	1.52	1.70
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.36	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.26
¹⁷⁷ Hf	4.59	4.27	5.33	4.38	4.38	3.78	4.32	4.74	4.68	4.83	4.93	4.19	4.41	5.31	7.51	4.09	4.63	6.59	4.62	4.80	4.90	4.95	4.63
¹⁸¹ Ta	1.23	1.18	1.35	1.33	1.29	1.13	1.37	1.39	1.29	1.39	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.61	2.14	1.29	1.47	1.78	1.22	1.25	1.55	1.34	1.26
²⁰⁸ Pb	24.09	22.38	23.26	30.22	27.29	24.38	23.97	26.56	26.45	25.88	25.50	24.85	28.21	25.57	22.90	25.87	26.92	28.07	26.46	25.26	33.76	29.06	27.73
²³² Th	17.06	17.15	18.65	17.50	18.05	16.61	18.54	17.94	17.74	18.95	19.42	18.10	18.25	20.11	16.61	18.84	18.31	20.41	16.60	16.92	18.45	17.46	19.32
²³⁸ U	4.81	4.68	4.99	4.30	5.04	4.90	4.98	4.88	5.30	5.05	4.84	5.08	5.35	5.00	3.73	5.26	5.36	4.81	5.41	4.76	5.15	4.74	5.33

Table 6b

	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
⁷ Li	33.29	29.17	31.90	43.08	35.25	33.26	39.75	25.47	21.23	26.46	39.17	39.40	65.37	44.56	39.12	39.19	33.00	39.45	35.19	53.30	40.90	56.55	38.49
¹¹ B	28.66	38.89	40.87	37.84	37.59	35.96	36.45	37.61	46.85	43.79	37.70	44.32	47.34	46.15	41.74	38.33	52.36	44.24	42.94	44.10	43.69	44.15	36.85
²³ Na	28517	31811	31661	31869	32473	31556	31537	31741	30538	32138	36776	35556	34408	33091	37001	35013	33661	36102	34351	32829	40506	35604	31776
²⁵ Mg	867	784	832	936	866	909	909	832	690	837	1005	903	1146	1032	873	993	882	1007	918	1000	869	973	815
²⁹ Si	351543	450465	426647	431538	451171	419737	410243	429918	447503	404081	453428	450741	458061	443823	474845	437064	501317	451888	451195	444741	498190	455833	381816
⁴⁵ Sc	3.55	4.26	4.38	3.85	4.29	3.98	3.65	4.00	3.96	3.75	4.20	4.00	4.03	3.28	4.12	3.60	3.50	3.84	3.78	3.68	3.87	4.26	3.26
⁴⁹ Ti	725.47	923.99	889.74	894.00	922.49	820.94	861.24	866.36	897.40	814.90	972.53	907.27	879.11	896.18	962.50	874.46	923.25	869.91	886.81	876.39	1026.43	874.74	727.86
⁵¹ V	0.88	1.01	0.87	1.12	1.03	1.02	0.94	0.95	1.14	1.19	1.19	1.02	1.26	1.57	0.95	1.15	1.48	1.22	1.13	1.13	1.48	1.44	0.86
⁵³ Cr	<1.54	<2.00	<1.77	<1.65	<1.55	<1.73	<1.42	1.97	<2.77	2.65	<2.04	<1.96	<0.86	<1.43	<1.73	40.88	<2.05	<1.72	1.88	<1.60	<2.06	<1.50	<2.83
⁵⁹ Co	0.89	0.71	0.69	1.05	0.78	0.64	0.76	0.67	0.59	0.55	0.87	0.56	1.07	0.89	0.81	0.87	0.74	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.64	0.65	0.53
⁶⁰ Ni	0.29	0.43	0.28	0.54	0.28	0.38	0.28	<0.30	0.28	<0.41	<0.39	0.32	0.58	0.51	0.32	0.41	<0.35	0.75	0.42	<0.31	0.47	<0.31	16.58
⁶⁶ Zn	60.71	65.41	60.86	64.83	70.24	56.39	60.94	60.33	65.60	57.84	65.33	70.94	81.17	62.87	70.93	62.63	127.90	62.13	66.54	64.07	65.60	92.33	54.17
⁸⁵ Rb	138.26	200.78	198.73	190.46	199.14	184.01	185.03	190.88	201.17	174.19	198.92	200.15	206.10	184.74	208.84	185.66	202.71	192.59	193.89	189.39	215.72	189.68	159.41
⁸⁸ Sr	153.27	137.65	134.53	130.88	132.66	132.87	129.13	149.03	133.68	134.87	138.51	133.64	127.11	130.40	139.21	128.79	125.10	127.89	131.97	129.04	137.67	127.02	149.30
⁸⁹ Y	15.05	18.52	17.48	17.98	17.19	18.32	17.24	17.88	17.02	15.90	17.93	17.77	16.35	16.41	17.45	17.07	14.89	17.03	15.89	16.90	17.78	17.06	13.19
⁹⁰ Zr	147.70	177.94	174.26	170.63	175.95	179.35	166.91	171.49	175.07	161.05	174.72	164.96	150.50	164.40	175.40	165.55	175.46	159.19	163.76	167.95	184.45	164.59	131.31
⁹³ Nb	15.18	19.33	18.29	18.17	19.81	18.34	18.20	19.95	20.68	17.56	20.19	19.95	20.10	18.30	19.68	18.87	21.24	19.78	18.63	18.74	21.60	18.75	16.05
¹³³ Cs	4.01	5.21	4.91	5.10	5.71	4.74	4.95	5.06	5.42	4.61	5.33	5.71	5.48	4.85	5.46	4.99	5.70	5.07	5.29	4.98	5.40	4.79	4.11
¹³⁷ Ba	584.06	841.11	810.20	799.36	822.03	812.24	792.28	838.50	855.53	854.40	859.27	839.82	800.07	792.79	855.21	796.37	802.97	825.83	785.69	821.43	895.81	789.84	716.37
¹³⁹ La	40.38	51.34	49.58	50.29	48.74	51.55	48.87	49.79	50.57	45.21	51.05	49.88	48.78	47.72	50.58	46.85	46.37	47.49	46.70	48.04	52.59	46.43	39.44
¹⁴⁰ Ce	79.75	98.73	93.85	96.72	95.60	93.86	94.61	95.20	97.65	89.49	100.41	97.68	100.48	96.16	100.21	93.35	90.07	94.18	93.68	96.91	104.48	93.97	78.93
¹⁴¹ Pr	7.18	8.42	8.70	8.43	8.60	8.60	8.66	8.67	8.96	7.71	9.31	9.01	8.02	8.39	8.66	8.59	7.88	8.61	8.55	8.64	9.52	8.67	6.81
¹⁴⁶ Nd	24.19	29.16	29.07	28.21	28.70	30.12	28.03	29.12	28.24	24.96	27.55	29.93	27.99	28.66	28.94	26.87	28.69	26.92	27.50	29.98	30.00	28.37	23.20
¹⁴⁹ Sm	4.16	4.62	4.45	4.91	4.72	5.02	5.14	5.45	4.35	3.91	4.57	5.25	4.68	4.85	5.17	4.69	4.28	5.61	4.23	4.96	4.98	4.90	3.52
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.67	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.76	0.73	0.87	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.69	1.03	0.82	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.72	0.68	0.94	0.79	0.87
¹⁵⁷ Gd	2.31	2.94	3.13	3.33	3.14	3.00	2.66	3.08	3.03	2.75	2.86	3.14	2.75	2.50	2.95	2.71	3.32	3.52	2.89	2.95	3.06	3.31	2.38
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.42	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.52	0.58	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.47	0.51	0.50	0.42	0.42	0.55	0.48	0.50	0.56	0.43	0.47	0.54	0.40	0.44
¹⁶³ Dy	2.51	2.90	3.22	3.01	3.09	3.34	2.65	2.76	3.21	2.89	2.98	2.94	2.74	3.07	2.93	3.11	3.14	2.87	2.59	3.06	2.86	2.99	1.97
¹⁶⁵ Ho	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.52	0.64	0.60	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.66	0.54	0.63	0.57	0.58	0.55	0.61	0.53
¹⁶⁷ Er	1.49	1.94	1.70	1.64	1.62	2.01	1.68	1.68	1.74	1.43	2.04	1.66	1.71	1.66	1.89	1.56	1.75	2.02	1.79	1.76	1.60	1.77	1.38
¹⁶⁹ Tm	0.22	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.22
¹⁷³ Yb	1.44	2.09	1.92	2.11	1.68	2.07	1.79	2.00	1.79	1.51	2.24	2.09	1.95	2.17	1.95	1.89	1.81	1.31	1.93	1.67	1.95	2.02	1.59
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.24	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.25	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.24
¹⁷⁷ Hf	4.43	5.06	4.78	4.88	4.79	4.91	4.13	4.63	4.97	4.40	4.86	4.51	3.96	4.84	4.77	4.18	4.64	5.13	3.80	4.81	5.27	4.24	3.74
¹⁸¹ Ta	1.10	1.33	1.35	1.26	1.37	1.39	1.24	1.30	1.27	1.21	1.35	1.19	1.14	1.30	1.35	1.20	1.29	1.40	1.37	1.19	1.44	1.25	1.11
²⁰⁸ Pb	16.94	24.84	24.90	24.16	26.60	23.77	24.68	26.28	26.27	23.88	25.23	26.53	29.51	24.27	27.50	25.34	31.94	25.74	24.86	25.58	27.19	26.60	21.61
²³² Th	14.74	18.60	17.96	18.18	17.98	19.32	17.07	18.06	18.16	17.48	17.91	17.67	16.89	17.13	18.10	16.71	16.87	17.57	16.88	17.44	19.15	17.55	14.34
²³⁸ U	4.00	4.92	4.88	4.85	5.17	4.48	4.84	4.80	4.98	4.71	5.05	5.09	5.39	4.80	5.26	4.88	5.33	5.13	4.89	4.89	5.29	5.13	4.28

Table 6c

	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
⁷ Li	44.02	55.10	54.57	43.35	60.07	30.83	41.92	29.06	51.73	52.95	30.86	28.53	39.91	21.59	43.05	33.92	57.23	21.58	27.12	20.64	45.55	31.99	43.18
¹¹ B	45.28	45.72	42.80	48.19	60.58	48.54	48.13	41.54	41.38	47.68	44.54	45.65	46.14	49.45	44.27	45.81	48.50	48.43	44.60	39.12	37.31	40.64	40.58
²³ Na	35214	37491	38501	36149	36460	30568	34978	29949	33239	33988	33804	33511	37220	33701	32593	30807	37980	35372	34886	34052	32806	34070	34568
²⁵ Mg	1104	1219	977	926	911	901	1020	943	908	1050	909	1103	908	877	862	884	1035	727	781	732	1025	866	1001
²⁹ Si	456129	471532	434988	465321	485840	478494	556002	485609	463397	452543	470865	476245	452636	486411	428616	476826	467360	492075	499628	442972	433669	470357	443228
⁴⁵ Sc	3.63	3.65	4.41	4.09	4.10	3.28	4.43	4.85	4.02	3.65	3.76	3.17	3.52	4.08	3.53	3.91	4.13	3.75	4.21	2.98	3.28	3.49	3.52
⁴⁹ Ti	900.82	948.85	876.34	872.10	922.27	983.47	1036.20	1036.02	926.49	904.61	950.27	1148.89	926.96	970.84	876.18	935.92	963.39	1123.02	1070.28	878.60	955.79	990.65	946.76
⁵¹ V	0.81	1.92	0.76	1.02	1.37	1.11	1.48	1.04	0.87	1.37	0.87	1.49	1.22	1.04	1.13	1.02	1.31	1.02	1.23	0.49	1.38	0.72	1.43
⁵³ Cr	<1.57	<1.82	<2.10	<1.68	<1.14	2.14	<1.54	1.71	<1.92	2.15	<1.91	<1.58	<1.70	<1.60	<1.48	<1.38	<1.96	<1.72	<2.37	<1.91	<1.80	<1.90	<1.67
⁵⁹ Co	0.86	1.14	0.84	0.67	0.97	0.85	0.87	0.73	0.81	1.06	1.02	0.87	0.83	0.82	0.84	1.13	0.72	0.55	0.63	0.76	1.13	0.89	0.76
⁶⁰ Ni	0.55	0.85	<0.23	0.86	0.46	<0.26	1.11	<0.29	0.35	0.13	<0.163	0.99	<0.187	<0.181	0.99	12.05	<0.146	0.12	<0.50	<1.56	0.33	0.19	0.83
⁶⁶ Zn	66.47	77.53	62.78	71.41	84.95	69.14	74.98	69.74	72.53	70.51	69.33	77.81	67.72	68.32	72.80	70.74	70.54	82.25	76.33	68.99	64.54	71.95	65.01
⁸⁵ Rb	197.66	206.71	190.20	205.51	224.10	190.89	218.69	192.90	199.50	201.39	213.96	214.16	210.75	226.01	195.38	205.35	217.84	229.48	230.05	194.93	199.47	227.44	208.14
⁸⁸ Sr	129.36	126.10	126.29	126.54	129.36	129.72	143.54	134.02	127.90	133.56	133.96	128.81	133.33	137.35	119.91	116.57	126.69	135.46	136.55	127.51	129.84	139.33	137.02
⁸⁹ Y	15.15	17.29	16.56	15.57	15.71	16.94	16.16	18.22	15.67	16.89	17.21	16.75	16.57	21.91	15.94	14.60	16.04	16.40	16.32	15.62	16.95	16.24	16.84
⁹⁰ Zr	155.72	160.47	162.47	158.91	159.14	180.64	181.98	279.43	159.36	166.21	168.44	162.19	163.31	168.38	154.16	154.62	155.19	170.65	166.50	164.06	167.19	171.63	161.01
⁹³ Nb	18.85	18.81	18.46	19.33	19.30	22.46	21.30	23.37	20.02	18.78	19.48	24.48	19.03	21.24	18.63	20.18	19.28	20.37	20.36	18.04	18.48	19.02	18.43
¹³³ Cs	4.86	5.08	5.04	5.20	5.84	5.04	5.27	5.17	5.21	5.55	5.80	5.27	5.66	5.53	5.19	5.12	5.53	5.64	5.86	5.04	4.78	5.57	5.72
¹³⁷ Ba	782.07	795.02	783.51	789.44	800.44	758.93	1029.00	797.02	782.09	819.20	835.54	866.38	826.85	896.40	788.74	734.64	838.92	855.45	852.77	797.47	790.49	825.78	815.67
¹³⁹ La	44.99	47.63	47.40	46.48	46.95	48.86	48.06	52.64	47.00	48.74	48.41	48.41	48.94	49.51	46.00	42.53	47.24	47.78	47.66	46.89	47.78	48.34	47.98
¹⁴⁰ Ce	93.32	95.69	94.00	94.72	99.01	89.80	92.09	92.07	96.17	95.34	100.08	98.54	98.74	102.69	92.91	89.41	99.18	98.56	99.02	90.36	93.49	96.93	98.59
¹⁴¹ Pr	8.34	8.60	8.47	8.70	8.08	8.09	7.73	8.62	8.53	8.29	8.68	8.73	8.57	8.68	8.04	7.52	8.42	8.25	8.20	8.05	8.37	8.60	8.30
¹⁴⁶ Nd	26.77	30.10	27.31	27.64	28.06	27.33	27.22	30.01	26.35	29.10	27.59	26.84	27.98	27.82	28.41	23.42	28.13	26.45	25.32	25.02	28.67	26.10	26.83
¹⁴⁹ Sm	4.26	4.61	4.33	3.84	4.14	4.39	5.57	4.77	3.78	4.41	4.80	4.21	5.03	4.67	3.68	3.63	4.64	4.56	5.14	4.63	4.89	4.72	4.17
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.66	0.80	0.79	0.74	0.90	0.85	0.93	0.84	0.62	0.90	0.79	0.70	0.57	0.86	0.78	0.75	0.86	0.86	0.74	0.60	0.79	0.77	0.78
¹⁵⁷ Gd	2.64	2.67	2.93	2.44	2.68	2.97	3.32	3.39	2.67	2.67	2.79	3.21	2.67	3.05	3.19	2.57	3.07	2.61	2.42	2.69	2.80	2.38	2.87
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.50	0.53	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.55	0.51	0.42	0.49	0.42	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.41
¹⁶³ Dy	3.26	2.87	3.13	2.94	2.91	2.91	2.64	3.42	2.64	2.97	2.98	2.97	2.41	2.61	2.92	2.78	2.66	2.49	2.53	2.36	3.16	2.88	2.84
¹⁶⁵ Ho	0.55	0.48	0.53	0.49	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.69	0.51	0.64	0.52	0.63	0.60	0.72	0.53	0.52	0.57	0.52	0.65	0.50	0.66	0.60	0.67
¹⁶⁷ Er	1.55	1.75	1.90	1.71	1.28	2.01	1.57	1.61	1.76	1.66	1.73	1.50	1.51	1.98	1.73	1.32	2.06	1.32	1.57	1.55	1.67	1.58	1.53
¹⁶⁹ Tm	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.33	0.22	0.21	0.30	0.22	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.24
¹⁷³ Yb	1.97	1.95	1.90	1.62	1.32	2.06	2.78	2.22	1.88	2.02	1.80	1.82	1.51	2.29	1.76	1.79	1.92	1.75	1.88	1.91	2.53	1.73	1.86
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.21	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.28	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.19	0.25	0.24	0.36	0.28	0.26
¹⁷⁷ Hf	4.30	5.54	4.30	4.11	3.95	5.03	5.33	9.26	4.06	4.44	4.45	4.73	4.57	3.92	3.66	4.29	3.71	4.20	4.67	4.80	4.35	4.24	4.16
¹⁸¹ Ta	1.31	1.07	1.48	1.47	1.35	1.42	1.62	1.70	1.25	1.35	1.37	1.54	1.34	1.42	1.31	1.40	1.26	1.37	1.39	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.19
²⁰⁸ Pb	25.11	29.61	24.86	26.56	31.85	27.58	31.57	28.29	27.34	29.45	26.08	26.94	25.82	27.90	25.27	28.60	27.41	26.79	27.98	24.48	24.56	26.49	24.73
²³² Th	16.23	17.33	17.18	17.19	18.04	17.70	18.84	22.12	15.83	16.66	17.19	17.03	17.28	17.74	16.29	14.53	15.96	16.90	16.55	16.15	16.69	16.69	15.36
²³⁸ U	4.77	5.41	5.08	5.39	6.04	4.71	5.46	4.81	5.16	5.24	5.15	5.37	5.31	5.50	5.06	5.12	5.41	5.45	5.34	4.66	4.42	4.97	4.80

Table 6d

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
⁷ Li	48.13	40.20	38.32	33.35	31.13	33.49	65.86	38.21	62.70	43.19	66.05	68.02	68.50	74.86	56.87	44.73	55.30	56.95	43.61	27.02	22.86	38.51	35.25
¹¹ B	39.92	44.89	38.67	45.51	42.72	35.94	52.41	42.54	40.82	41.70	46.06	42.55	74.42	58.44	45.53	44.97	51.70	45.95	43.19	37.22	43.69	41.42	38.38
²³ Na	36579	35974	38370	36074	32078	30246	35906	31426	34883	34080	38414	38173	45942	38537	38635	34093	36252	35833	34613	32166	31498	32757	36656
²⁵ Mg	949	908	930	878	936	1032	990	891	1041	966	1151	1218	1878	1336	1051	1012	988	999	979	830	703	1034	1023
²⁹ Si	465937	457216	467500	460550	474759	440701	462465	434913	463107	460494	503052	514313	767413	519921	491875	449494	497317	476861	449848	464144	424494	420946	461175
⁴⁵ Sc	4.18	3.70	3.92	3.44	4.06	2.76	3.62	3.38	3.81	3.64	3.74	3.46	8.21	4.00	3.17	3.02	4.44	4.21	3.99	3.73	4.11	4.33	4.36
⁴⁹ Ti	988.21	945.16	980.63	948.25	963.39	862.99	898.34	886.01	960.74	907.49	948.23	990.85	1385.32	985.01	945.60	877.58	1021.61	1002.54	915.95	969.79	950.12	903.98	1090.24
⁵¹ V	1.10	0.99	0.84	1.20	1.04	0.94	0.98	1.18	0.98	1.14	1.06	1.32	3.03	2.04	1.30	1.13	1.26	1.35	1.33	0.93	0.93	1.37	1.46
⁵³ Cr	<1.94	2.58	<3.49	<2.13	<1.58	2.38	<1.46	4.22	2.23	<1.31	<1.36	4.41	<1.70	31.56	1.70	<1.07	<1.62	<1.49	<1.71	<1.91	<1.67	1.85	<2.38
⁵⁹ Co	0.91	1.01	0.77	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.99	0.69	1.16	0.93	1.21	1.11	1.09	1.61	0.84	0.86	0.92	0.97	0.87	0.63	0.62	0.81	0.93
⁶⁰ Ni	0.19	<0.37	<0.27	<0.29	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.95	0.17	0.23	0.14	1.67	2.48	7.05	0.39	0.56	<0.130	0.57	0.43	0.54	<0.00	<0.152	0.76
⁶⁰ Zn	71.87	79.26	68.01	71.23	62.61	57.13	70.85	73.60	73.43	76.40	86.35	86.02	272.06	321.18	78.23	77.63	71.84	72.73	60.59	99.88	50.29	56.65	89.83
⁸⁵ Rb	216.02	210.49	218.88	214.40	202.90	191.66	210.90	200.94	220.46	208.91	242.52	257.00	282.54	245.96	231.10	206.26	221.31	207.99	199.05	207.42	185.66	187.50	209.87
⁸⁸ Sr	142.89	132.26	142.28	139.53	128.27	127.05	127.83	127.94	126.22	128.54	121.51	112.40	120.05	121.10	114.13	124.27	132.89	125.34	138.83	124.56	140.62	119.19	126.89
⁸⁹ Y	17.04	16.34	17.68	17.21	15.96	21.07	15.94	15.52	16.47	15.96	15.15	15.60	16.81	14.90	16.37	15.65	16.72	15.87	16.19	15.81	14.78	15.19	18.33
⁹⁰ Zr	179.31	167.36	174.07	171.53	159.43	206.38	155.43	148.24	155.09	158.99	148.63	154.04	149.24	140.09	155.91	155.45	162.47	153.16	158.49	165.62	148.07	152.66	190.76
⁹³ Nb	18.84	17.22	19.75	19.18	18.08	17.40	18.38	17.51	18.00	19.15	19.72	19.75	36.02	22.65	19.54	18.37	20.73	19.41	19.41	19.58	18.08	17.26	21.52
¹³³ Cs	5.76	5.32	5.73	5.18	5.16	5.14	5.28	5.00	5.95	5.53	7.16	6.66	7.51	6.11	5.47	5.28	5.80	5.59	5.51	5.25	4.81	4.78	5.39
¹³⁷ Ba	844.69	806.53	876.05	841.19	771.13	750.64	795.69	762.34	801.39	809.69	821.03	883.84	857.60	782.36	844.88	796.67	838.42	811.49	773.24	822.06	797.73	743.04	855.33
¹³⁹ La	50.84	46.79	51.72	49.99	46.05	49.11	46.91	44.38	45.73	47.25	45.80	46.43	45.09	43.32	47.14	46.32	47.28	45.51	45.14	47.13	44.66	44.10	49.61
¹⁴⁰ Ce	99.56	95.83	101.68	98.28	91.57	86.77	93.63	88.98	94.88	92.43	98.10	101.68	106.11	99.78	104.38	97.48	104.41	100.20	98.04	98.95	87.76	90.58	100.45
¹⁴¹ Pr	8.95	7.94	8.54	8.51	8.27	8.51	7.94	7.54	8.15	8.28	8.00	8.41	8.40	8.14	8.53	8.43	8.52	8.61	7.94	8.44	7.76	7.90	8.41
¹⁴⁶ Nd	26.87	27.61	29.76	27.03	25.78	27.67	25.61	24.78	28.09	26.10	25.04	25.80	27.98	26.31	27.16	26.88	27.48	25.14	27.34	27.48	24.51	25.92	27.71
¹⁴⁹ Sm	4.64	4.13	5.48	4.71	4.55	4.23	4.28	4.26	4.52	4.76	4.13	5.36	4.01	3.77	4.56	4.23	4.36	3.48	3.78	4.34	4.49	4.71	4.13
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.75	0.84	0.96	0.79	0.70	0.39	0.68	0.82	0.83	0.79	0.75	0.86	0.97	0.61	0.81	0.79	0.84	0.70	0.84	0.78	0.93	0.66	0.94
¹⁵⁷ Gd	2.96	3.52	2.32	2.73	2.88	3.49	2.99	3.07	3.08	2.84	3.30	2.30	2.76	2.46	3.11	2.77	3.20	3.19	2.70	2.91	2.10	3.29	2.60
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.39	0.40	0.46	0.50	0.38	0.56	0.56	0.50	0.54	0.33	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.39	0.46	0.37	0.35
¹⁶³ Dy	3.11	2.61	3.23	2.87	2.74	3.65	2.63	2.46	3.26	2.75	2.76	3.37	2.89	2.53	3.24	2.27	2.81	2.84	2.74	2.57	2.85	2.46	2.80
¹⁶⁵ Ho	0.53	0.53	0.64	0.57	0.61	0.69	0.62	0.47	0.68	0.63	0.55	0.71	0.70	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.58	0.47	0.57	0.67	0.66	0.67
¹⁶⁷ Er	1.58	1.58	1.59	2.05	1.56	2.00	1.36	1.41	1.20	1.73	1.50	1.68	1.74	1.62	1.89	1.46	1.68	1.90	1.59	1.72	1.67	1.28	1.55
¹⁶⁹ Tm	0.16	0.27	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.35	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.30	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.20
¹⁷³ Yb	1.77	2.13	2.36	1.61	1.89	1.96	1.90	1.59	1.51	2.08	1.58	2.08	1.90	1.71	1.99	1.70	1.84	2.08	1.59	1.98	1.56	2.09	1.51
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.26	0.24	0.38	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.31	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.27
¹⁷⁷ Hf	4.79	4.44	4.64	4.22	4.70	5.95	4.15	4.00	3.81	4.47	3.71	3.90	3.61	3.73	4.19	3.73	3.94	4.16	4.27	4.39	3.16	4.02	5.07
¹⁸¹ Ta	1.29	1.40	1.37	1.30	1.05	1.32	1.13	1.04	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.07	1.51	1.09	1.21	1.20	1.37	1.47	1.27	1.33	1.21	1.14	1.49
²⁰⁸ Pb	26.62	41.13	27.50	26.25	27.51	24.44	26.99	24.04	24.77	26.72	29.33	33.73	57.32	32.15	31.68	25.75	29.02	26.76	24.14	26.28	21.87	22.34	27.79
²³² Th	16.15	16.23	17.44	17.13	15.68	18.00	15.65	14.61	14.57	16.15	15.09	14.58	14.83	14.62	15.95	16.01	16.65	16.28	15.78	17.35	15.77	15.97	17.92
²³⁸ U	4.89	4.94	5.28	4.92	4.94	4.41	4.94	4.66	4.50	5.12	5.33	5.44	6.32	6.34	5.78	4.88	5.55	5.37	4.85	5.21	4.77	4.66	5.16

Table 6e

	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
⁷ Li	45.73	58.30	35.47	57.06	40.81	68.11	44.10	70.68	23.84	29.51	38.46	53.24	36.54	62.16	33.70	38.67	25.30	57.85	44.59	37.92
¹¹ B	44.20	41.52	44.71	40.80	38.10	53.42	40.95	44.02	48.13	37.36	42.23	38.03	40.77	44.71	45.21	38.42	52.30	37.11	43.16	47.90
²³ Na	37060	33683	32720	34941	28614	38825	36903	39680	38064	32457	38060	31993	35274	35942	35986	35308	34556	38462	35261	37641
²⁴ Mg	995	883	895	969	686	1002	733	927	684	945	1377	908	910	1080	900	1107	936	1059	910	1012
²⁹ Si	431630	437493	466787	454435	362093	488190	444460	491218	445426	492724	694862	423837	415526	471776	474512	452758	613992	423275	467731	472478
⁴⁵ Sc	3.86	4.11	3.94	3.77	3.24	4.50	4.58	3.61	3.62	3.27	4.94	3.57	2.92	4.45	3.26	3.41	4.36	3.45	3.55	3.35
⁴⁹ Ti	906.44	885.77	949.18	925.55	694.49	930.48	1038.90	1112.19	1017.01	1188.28	1240.13	952.73	948.40	1039.80	987.92	956.58	1364.70	893.07	1022.21	956.40
⁵¹ V	1.18	1.39	0.88	<0.22	0.76	1.27	1.12	1.51	1.00	0.95	1.49	0.99	0.87	1.42	1.14	1.34	1.81	0.97	1.15	0.92
⁵³ Cr	<2.69	<1.45	<1.72	<1.83	<1.45	<1.94	<3.54	<3.58	<3.74	1.97	<2.42	<1.64	<2.02	<1.38	<1.92	<2.21	3.59	<2.43	3.75	<2.05
⁵⁹ Co	0.72	0.65	0.92	0.78	0.64	0.90	0.73	<0.32	0.86	0.55	1.38	0.82	0.65	1.01	0.41	0.91	0.68	0.73	0.73	<0.24
⁶⁰ Ni	<0.33	0.76	<9.19	<0.31	0.75	0.95	<0.37	<0.00	<0.47	0.64	1.27	<0.21	0.71	0.79	<0.31	1.59	3.79	<0.00	0.71	<0.192
⁶⁶ Zn	93.25	62.58	66.40	75.85	44.47	67.15	55.80	59.26	55.31	52.79	85.55	55.95	57.15	73.83	76.33	154.56	185.32	70.33	65.27	65.42
⁸⁵ Rb	191.13	195.39	206.51	198.13	157.98	230.46	226.40	273.64	211.38	175.53	197.98	192.77	185.55	216.72	199.12	189.05	215.41	197.48	197.93	203.31
⁸⁸ Sr	121.34	128.39	130.62	135.18	118.14	120.14	143.21	127.26	145.79	130.42	143.40	129.09	136.11	129.34	140.50	129.41	129.32	129.50	134.42	134.51
⁸⁹ Y	17.04	16.39	16.54	17.28	12.51	15.77	18.79	20.48	18.24	15.57	20.07	16.65	19.42	19.36	17.58	16.73	19.93	18.82	16.90	18.17
⁹⁰ Zr	168.85	155.46	170.95	177.74	117.29	158.79	190.21	209.42	191.21	211.33	199.05	166.64	189.27	175.41	185.95	169.05	309.66	184.11	173.50	179.21
⁹³ Nb	18.60	18.11	19.07	19.90	14.32	19.47	23.10	26.16	24.44	28.68	35.80	21.78	22.85	23.93	20.88	21.07	30.88	21.31	22.37	22.34
¹³³ Cs	4.94	5.04	5.33	5.32	3.85	5.46	5.45	6.01	5.38	4.60	5.33	5.23	4.99	5.98	5.15	5.21	6.05	4.93	4.83	5.53
¹³⁷ Ba	777.50	775.91	826.05	828.12	585.73	784.36	916.54	969.69	896.51	762.62	793.07	797.21	817.10	848.63	833.65	774.09	800.43	802.00	819.68	829.90
¹³⁹ La	48.61	45.34	48.57	49.63	34.19	44.20	48.27	51.29	48.36	40.05	44.55	42.58	47.22	44.78	47.61	41.83	44.34	46.67	43.05	45.54
¹⁴⁰ Ce	92.60	92.90	98.02	97.98	69.03	95.35	98.44	106.02	93.95	82.53	85.73	89.18	91.39	97.16	95.94	88.63	88.61	88.42	89.20	93.27
¹⁴¹ Pr	8.25	7.94	8.40	8.48	6.03	8.04	9.66	9.86	10.06	7.86	8.70	8.63	8.93	8.56	9.24	8.37	8.18	8.69	8.62	9.36
¹⁴⁶ Nd	27.27	24.73	28.03	28.40	19.19	26.43	28.86	30.97	29.65	25.81	29.52	27.21	29.41	27.92	30.83	27.26	24.89	28.65	28.40	29.07
¹⁴⁹ Sm	4.31	4.50	4.53	5.24	3.52	5.05	5.21	5.00	4.60	3.88	4.77	5.25	4.95	4.85	4.11	4.24	4.66	5.43	4.29	4.98
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.78	0.61	0.53	0.69	0.74	0.85	0.72	0.80	0.64	0.74	0.70	0.66	0.44	0.70	0.81	0.70	0.74
¹⁵⁷ Gd	2.60	2.44	3.84	3.27	2.57	2.97	2.55	3.57	2.95	2.37	3.42	2.79	4.03	2.42	2.74	3.44	2.67	3.17	2.99	2.77
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.45	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.36	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.51	0.44	0.39	0.60	0.40	0.48
¹⁶³ Dy	2.91	2.74	3.02	2.87	2.21	2.72	3.36	3.43	2.77	2.73	3.72	3.13	2.45	2.88	3.05	2.93	2.92	3.13	2.98	3.29
¹⁶⁵ Ho	0.58	0.51	0.61	0.60	0.41	0.54	0.73	0.68	0.71	0.51	0.76	0.51	0.63	0.62	0.69	0.49	0.59	0.69	0.63	0.61
¹⁶⁷ Er	1.45	1.56	1.60	2.03	1.19	1.80	2.07	1.91	2.16	1.70	2.26	1.77	1.70	1.84	2.23	1.71	2.25	1.92	1.73	2.22
¹⁶⁹ Tm	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.23	0.32	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.32	0.22	0.26
¹⁷³ Yb	1.99	1.35	2.24	2.06	1.32	1.92	1.75	2.20	1.86	1.29	1.96	2.02	1.86	1.90	2.03	1.49	1.83	2.13	1.94	2.08
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.19	0.25	0.27	0.34	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.21	0.35	0.17	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.30	0.30
¹⁷⁷ Hf	4.77	4.60	4.54	5.10	3.05	4.33	5.24	4.96	5.26	5.79	6.43	3.85	5.13	4.37	4.71	4.57	8.77	4.87	4.68	3.85
¹⁸¹ Ta	1.51	1.26	1.41	1.39	1.05	1.25	1.66	1.85	1.75	2.01	2.40	1.85	1.36	1.67	1.34	1.49	2.17	1.57	1.69	1.52
²⁰⁸ Pb	27.93	25.91	26.17	25.40	19.46	26.67	22.93	24.76	22.74	20.75	32.99	21.11	24.34	28.28	26.29	27.65	37.65	24.95	24.24	25.61
²³² Th	17.70	16.31	18.28	18.47	12.72	16.43	18.42	19.63	18.71	15.18	17.28	16.35	17.63	17.99	19.35	16.17	16.99	18.08	17.76	17.62
²³⁸ U	5.03	5.35	5.30	4.99	3.92	5.51	5.31	5.59	5.14	4.39	4.74	4.93	4.88	5.74	5.65	5.24	5.31	5.03	5.31	5.87

Table 7

Variable	LA139	CE140	ND146	SM149	EU151	GD157	TB159	YB173	LU175
¹³⁹ La	1	0.6649	0.7133	0.4746	0.2950	0.3404	0.4364	0.4580	0.3527
¹⁴⁰ Ce	0.6649	1	0.4862	0.2514	0.3817	0.1514	0.1603	0.3011	0.1525
¹⁴⁶ Nd	0.7133	0.4862	1	0.441	0.2148	0.4084	0.4284	0.4943	0.3718
¹⁴⁹ Sm	0.4746	0.2514	0.4410	1	0.1470	0.1611	0.4301	0.2755	0.3164
¹⁵¹ Eu	0.2950	0.3817	0.2148	0.1470	1	-0.0092	0.1018	0.1328	0.0409
¹⁵⁷ Gd	0.3404	0.1514	0.4084	0.1611	-0.0092	1	0.3511	0.3104	0.2397
¹⁵⁹ Tb	0.4364	0.1603	0.4284	0.4301	0.1018	0.3511	1	0.1904	0.2632
¹⁷³ Yb	0.4580	0.3011	0.4943	0.2755	0.1328	0.3104	0.1904	1	0.2955
¹⁷⁵ Lu	0.3527	0.1525	0.3718	0.3164	0.0409	0.2397	0.2632	0.2955	1

Table 8

Rock	#	De La Roche <i>et al.</i> (1980) classification
Volcanic glasses from mortars	50	Rhyolites
Volcanics from Mount Arci	7 111	Rhyolites Alkali- Rhyolites
	37	Alkali- Rhyolites
Volcanics from Saint Antioco	6 22	Rhyolites Alkali- Rhyolites

(a)

Variable	TN	MA	SA
CaO	16.546	-10.842	-2.697
FeO _T	63.419	63.97	85.609
P ₂ O ₅	-191.734	-246.048	-282.898
Al ₂ O ₃	37.784	39.945	45.11
Constant	-295.945	-289.794	-401.319

(b)

Group	Correct percent	# TN	# MA	# SA
Theatre	100	50	0	0
Mt. Arci	100	0	155	0
S.Antioco	92.86	1	1	26
Total	99.14	51	156	26

(a)

Variable	Root 1	Root 2
CaO	4.5298	1.755
FeO _T	-0.7997	3.9348
P ₂ O ₅	10.7059	-6.1706
Al ₂ O ₃	-0.5462	0.9192
Constant	3.9207	-18.0525

(b)

y = ax + b	a	b
Straight line 1	-5.606425	10.015314
Straight line 2	1.347037	0.469467
Straight line 3	0.056704	2.24111

(a)

Variable	TN	MA	SA
Sr	2.041	0.904	0.685
Ce	1.071	0.275	0.766
V	0.593	0.846	-0.196
Ba	-0.092	-0.069	0.01
Rb	0.752	0.687	0.444
Y	-1.865	-1.032	-0.712

(b)

Group	Percent correct	# TN	# MA	# SA
Theatre	100	112	0	0
Mt. Arci	100	0	37	0
S.Antioco	100	0	0	14
Total	100	112	37	14

(a)

Variable	Root 1	Root 2
Sr	0.0963	0.085
Ce	0.059	-0.0275
V	-0.0072	0.1284
Ba	-0.0029	-0.0118
Rb	0.0085	0.036
Y	-0.0726	-0.0838
Constant	-12.6758	-4.7147

(b)

y = ax + b	a	b
Straight line 1	10.327408	30.872576
Straight line 2	-1.24852	-3.943814
Straight line 3	0.591842	1.588636