



## Abstract #17983

## Abstract Information

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5b - Dynamics and timescales in magmatic reservoirs, conduits and dikes

**Abstract Title:****Petrology of the Nyiragongo volcano, DR Congo****Authors (presenting author in bold):**

**Sander Martijn Molendijk**<sup>1</sup>, Olivier Namur<sup>1</sup>, Ephrem Kamate Kaleghetso<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Paul R. D. Mason<sup>4</sup>, Benoît Smets<sup>5</sup>, Jacqueline Vander Auwera<sup>6</sup> and David A. Neave<sup>7</sup>, (1)KU Leuven, (2)Goma Volcano Observatory, (3)Université de Goma, (4)Utrecht University, (5)Vrije Universiteit Brussel, (6)University of Liege, (7)University of Manchester

**Abstract Text:**

The Nyiragongo volcano is one of the most alkali-rich volcanic centers on the planet, characterized by a semi-permanently active lava lake which hosts silica-undersaturated ( $\text{SiO}_2 < 40 \text{ wt.}\%$ ), low viscosity lavas with highly elevated alkali contents ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} > 10 \text{ wt.}\%$ ).

In order to better understand this exotic magmatic system, we present a set of 274 samples from Nyiragongo volcano, acquired during new field excursions between 2017 and 2021. The major and trace element composition of all samples was measured, revealing a lithological range extending from primitive picrites (Mg# 82) erupted from parasitic cones to a variety of highly evolved nephelinites, leucitites, and melilitites erupted from the main edifice as recently as 2002, 2016, and 2021.

We measured major and trace element compositions from the full spectrum of minerals present in all sampled lithologies from Nyiragongo. From these we calculated that the main magma reservoirs feeding Nyiragongo are at approximately 10 and 20 km depth. Detailed fractional crystallization modelling was performed to quantitatively link the lithologies to specific remaining liquid fractions assuming evolution from an olivine-melilite parental melt.

Our modelling indicates that fractionation in deep chambers at 20 km depth reduces the melt fraction remaining to 60%, after which melts are injected into upper, liquid dominated magma chambers at 10 km where fractionation and accumulation of clinopyroxene and feldspathoids dominate.

Extensive mineralogical characterization of major and trace element geochemistry, reveals high crystal mobility in a plumbing system split between collections of liquid-dominated, evolved magma chambers and more solid-dominated, primitive mushes, decreasing in liquid fraction with depth.

**Keywords:**

Fractionation modelling, Nyiragongo and Plumbing system dynamics

**Submitter's E-mail Address:**

sander.molendijk@kuleuven.be

**Submitter Full Name:**

Sander Molendijk

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[First Author](#)

**Presenting Author**

Sander Martijn Molendijk

Email: [sander.molendijk@kuleuven.be](mailto:sander.molendijk@kuleuven.be)

Alternate Email: [sander.molendijk@uliege.be](mailto:sander.molendijk@uliege.be)

KU Leuven

Phd Candidate

Celestijnenlaan 200e

box 2410

Leuven 3001

Belgium

**Second Author**

Olivier Namur

Email: [olivier.namur@kuleuven.be](mailto:olivier.namur@kuleuven.be)

KU Leuven

Earth and Environmental Sciences

Celestijnenlaan 200E

Heverlee 3001

Belgium

**Third Author**

Ephrem Kamate Kaleghetso

Email: [kamatekaleghetso.ephrem@kuleuven.be](mailto:kamatekaleghetso.ephrem@kuleuven.be)

KU Leuven

Geologie

Phd Student

Celestijnenlaan 200e,

Leuven 3001

Belgium

Goma Volcano Observatory

Congo (The Democratic Republic of the)

Université de Goma

Congo (The Democratic Republic of the)

**Fourth Author**

Paul R. D. Mason  
Email: p.mason@uu.nl

Utrecht University  
Department of Earth Sciences  
Princetonlaan 8a  
Utrecht 3584 CB  
Netherlands

### Fifth Author

Benoît Smets  
Email: benoit.smets@vub.be

Vrije Universiteit Brussel  
Department of Geography  
Pleinlaan 2  
B-1050  
Brussels  
Belgium

### Sixth Author

Jacqueline Vander Auwera  
Email: jvdauwera@uliege.be

University of Liege  
Geology  
Prof.

Belgium

### Seventh Author

David A. Neave  
Email: david.neave@manchester.ac.uk

University of Manchester  
Research Fellow  
Manchester  
United Kingdom