ABSTRACT

New age determinations with ^{230}Th disequilibrium method for volcanites of the Alban Hills volcanic complex (central Italy) are reported in the study of initial isotopic ratio ($^{230}Th/^{232}U$) determined with the abbundance of U e Th, led to implement a model for magmatic evolution with respect to the post-caldera activity. Our results pointed out that likely the main volcanological feautures of the Alban Hills are related to an orogenic volcanism type depended on geotectonic post-collisional extensional setting. These further,in turn, were produced by very recent subduction and/or post-subduction volcanism. The new data support the hypothesis that the magmatic evolution of this complex reflects the general geodynamic evolution in the Thyrrenian basin.