

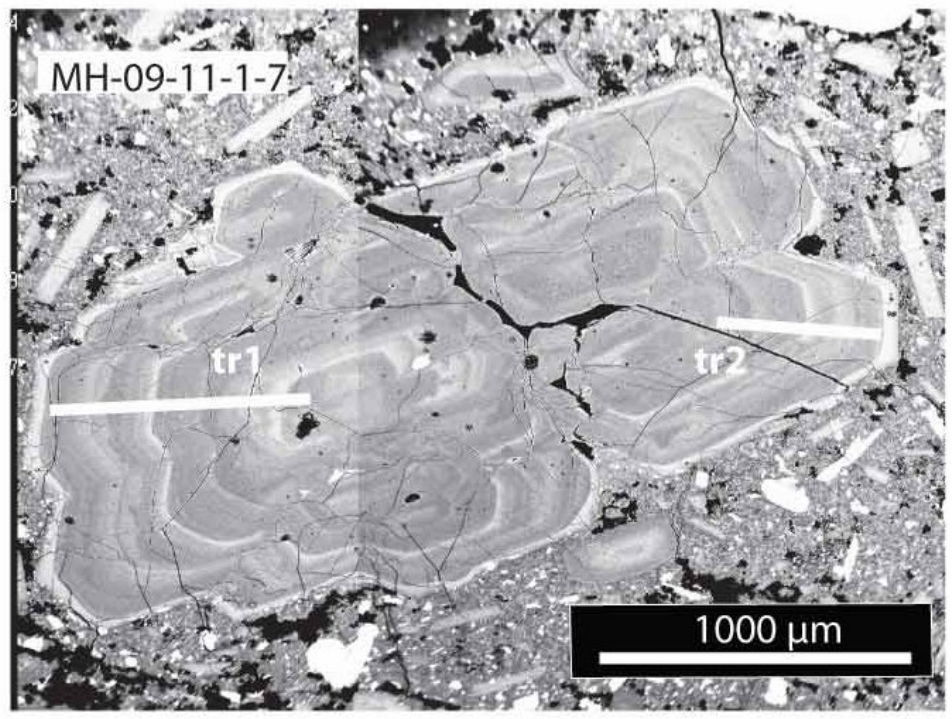
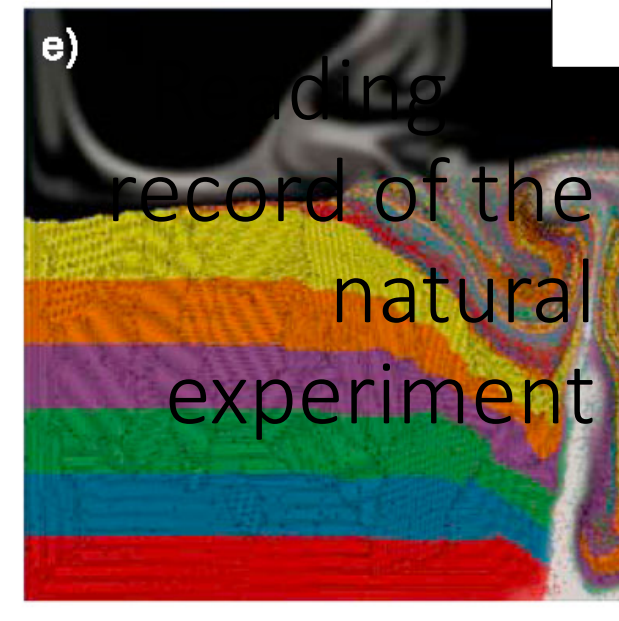
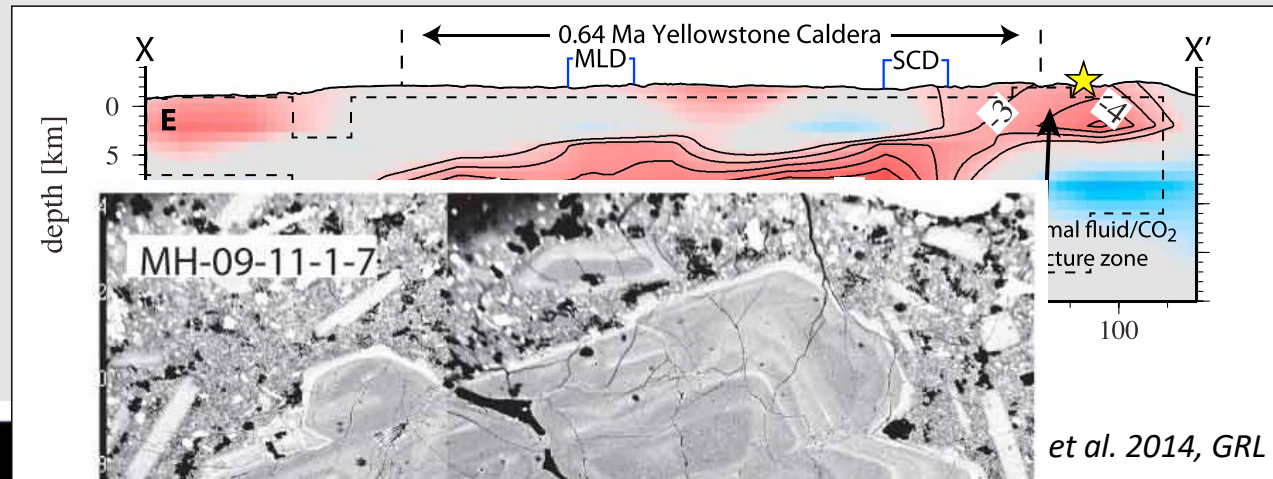
From crystal-scale to kilometers: what do crystal records tell us about reservoir-scale processes?

Kari M. Cooper

UC DAVIS
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH
AND PLANETARY SCIENCES



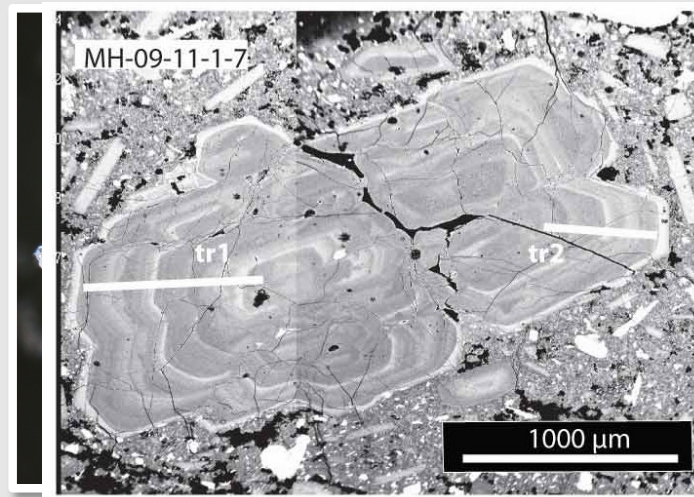
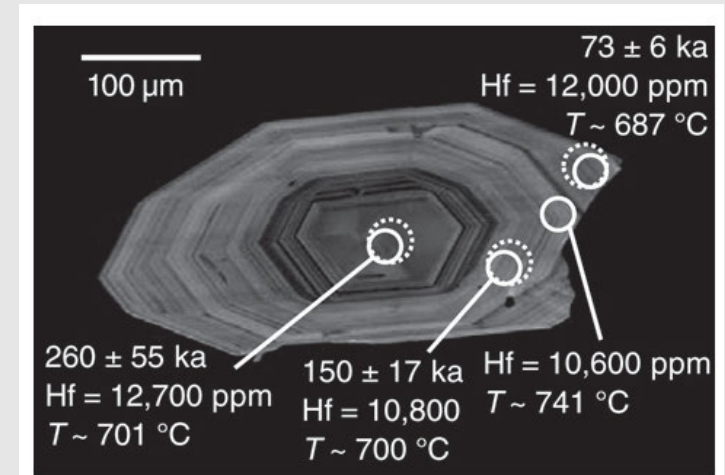
Why study crystals?



Bergantz et al. 2017 JGR

What do crystals record?

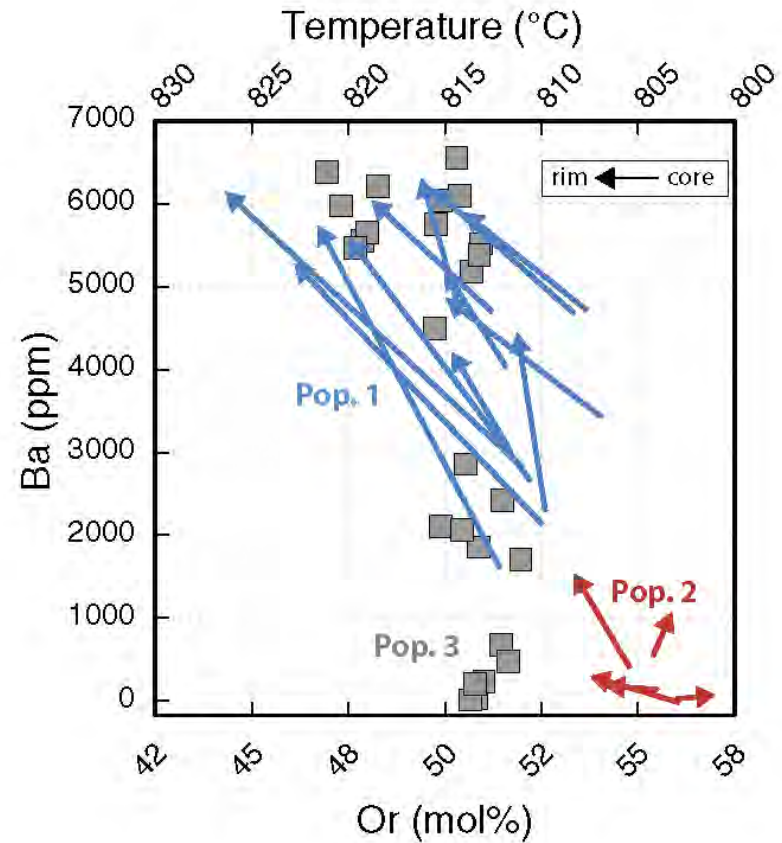
- Absolute ages of crystallization
- Compositional variations within crystals



Claiborne et al. 2014, Geology

What do crystals record?

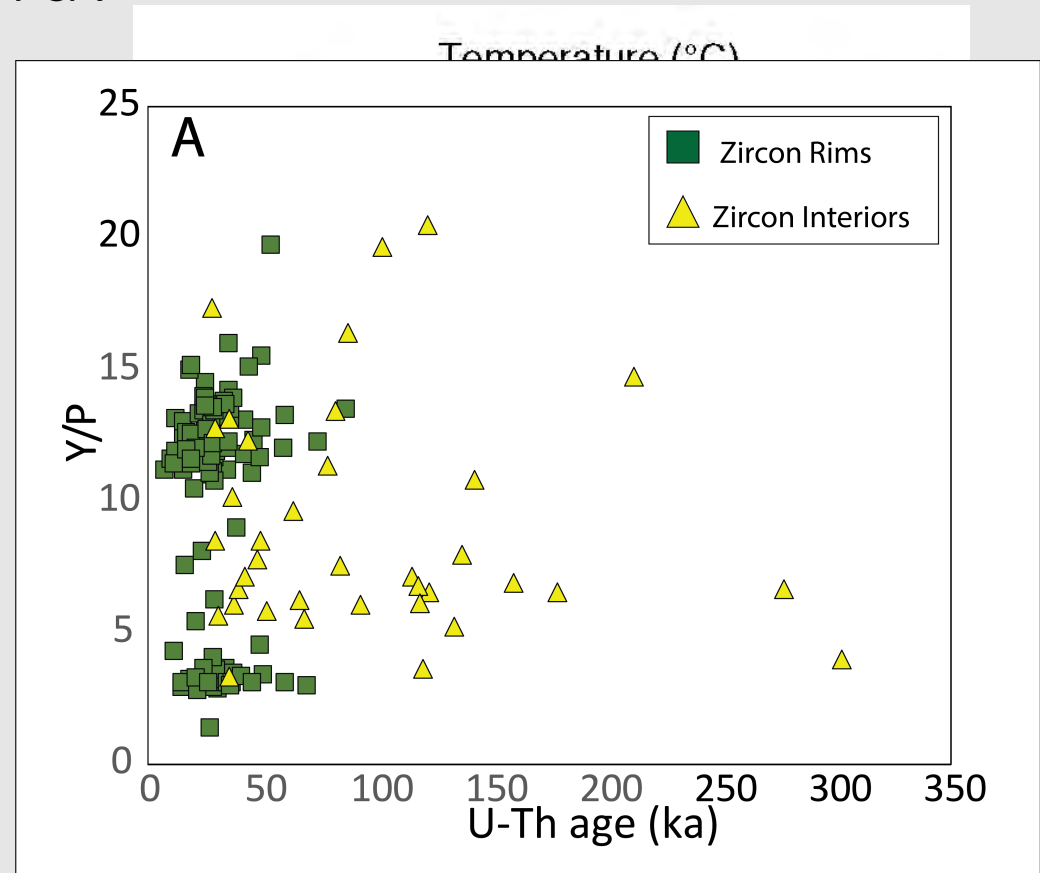
- Absolute ages of crystallization
- Compositional variations within crystals
- Thermometry, barometry, hygrometry



Schlieder, unpub data

What do crystals record?

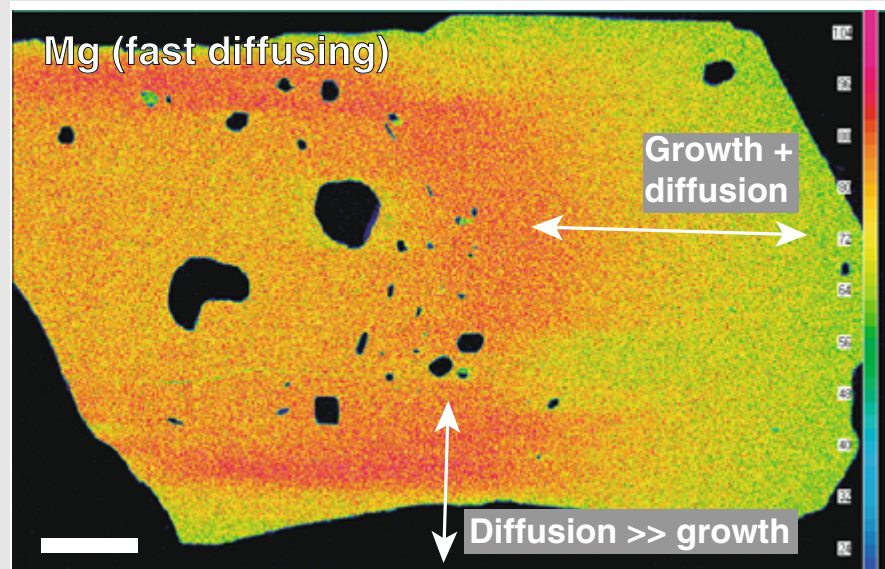
- Absolute ages of crystallization
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Schlieder, unpub data
Shamloo & Till 2019, CMP

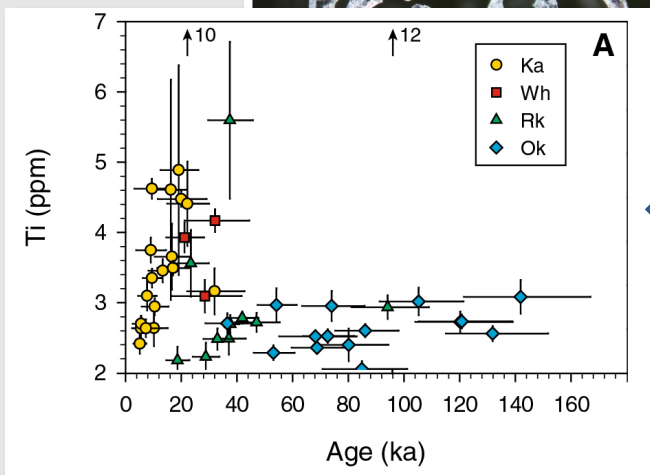
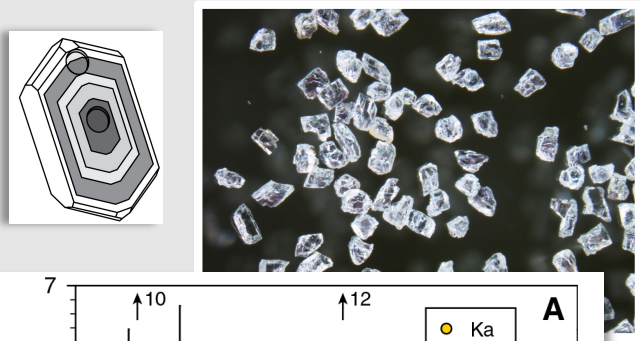
What do crystals record?

- Absolute ages of crystallization
- Compositional variations within crystals
- Thermometry, barometry, hygrometry
- Time since formation of zoning (at a known temperature)
- Etc...

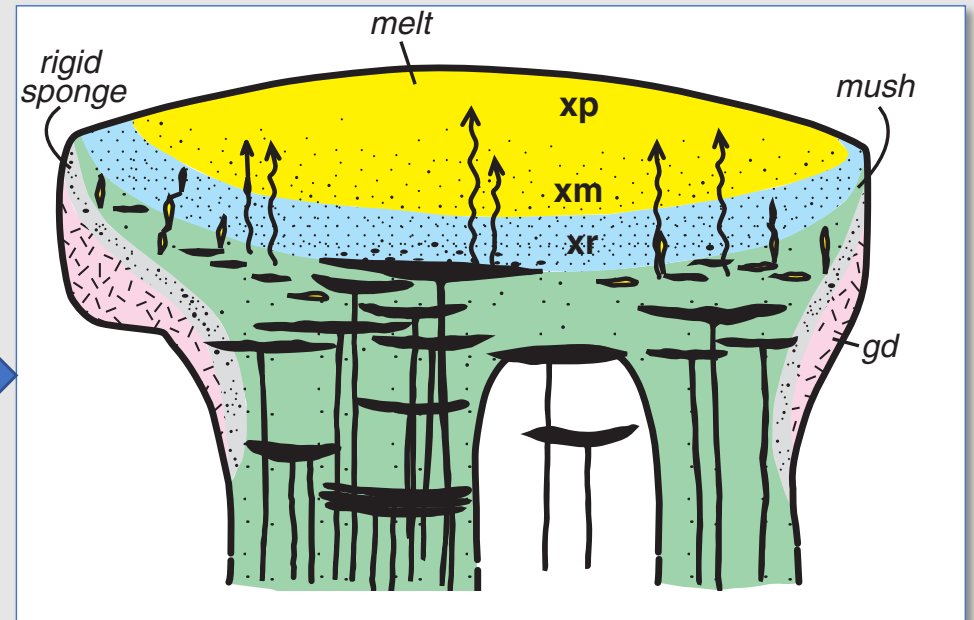


Allan et al. 2013, CMP

How do these data help understand magmatic processes?



Storm et al. 2014



Hildreth and Wilson, 2007, J. Pet.

The spurious controversy over “warm storage” vs. “cold storage”

PNAS

PNAS

Warm storage for arc magmas

Mélanie Barboni^{a,1}, Patrick Boehnke^a, Axel K. Schmitt^b, T. Mark Harrison^{a,1}, Phil Shane^c, Anne-Sophie Bouvier^d, and Lukas Baumgartner^d

^aDepartment of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095; ^bInstitute of Earth Sci

Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology (2019) 174:28
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00410-019-1564-8>

cold storage

Kari M. Cooper¹ & Adam J. R. Kent²

PNAS

Incremental heating of Bishop Tuff sanidine reveals preeruptive radiogenic Ar and rapid remobilization of magmatic from cold storage

Nathan L. Andersen^{a,1,2}, Brian R. Jicha^a, Brad S. Singer^{a,1}, and Wes Hildreth^b

RESEARCH

VOLCANOLOGY

Rapid cooling of a silicic magma in individual

Allison E. Rubin,^{1*} Ka Maitrayee Bose,² Darr



ELSEVIER

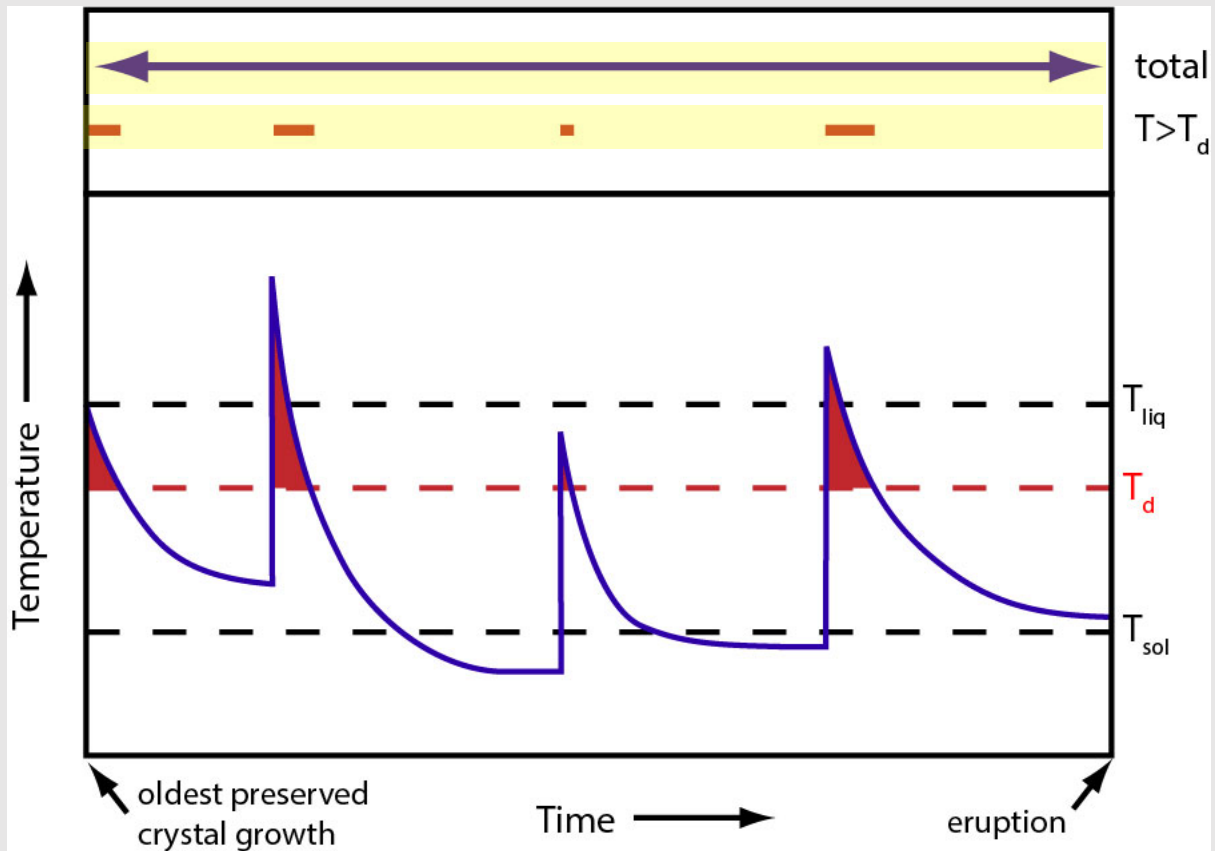
Earth and Planetary Science Letters

www.elsevier.com/locate/epsl

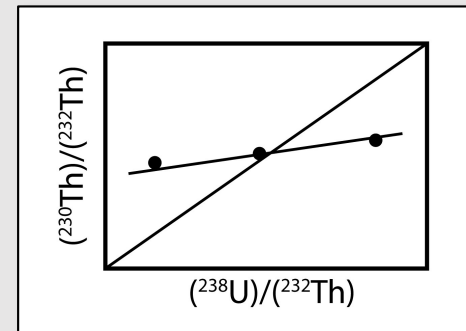
Million-year melt–presence in monotonous intermediate magma for a volcanic–plutonic assemblage in the Central Andes: Contrasting histories of crystal-rich and crystal-poor super-sized silicic magmas

Jason F. Kaiser^{a,*}, Shanaka de Silva^b, Axel K. Schmitt^c, Rita Economos^d, Mayel Sunagua^e

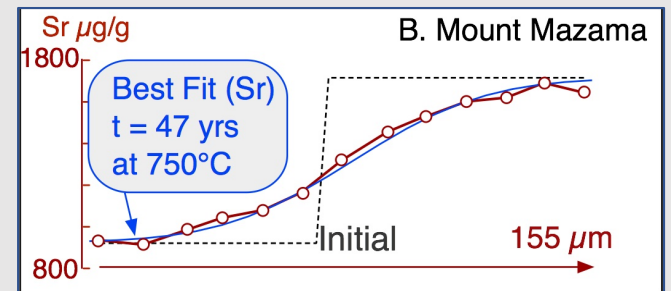
Thermal histories of crystals



Modified from Cooper and Kent, 2014, Nature



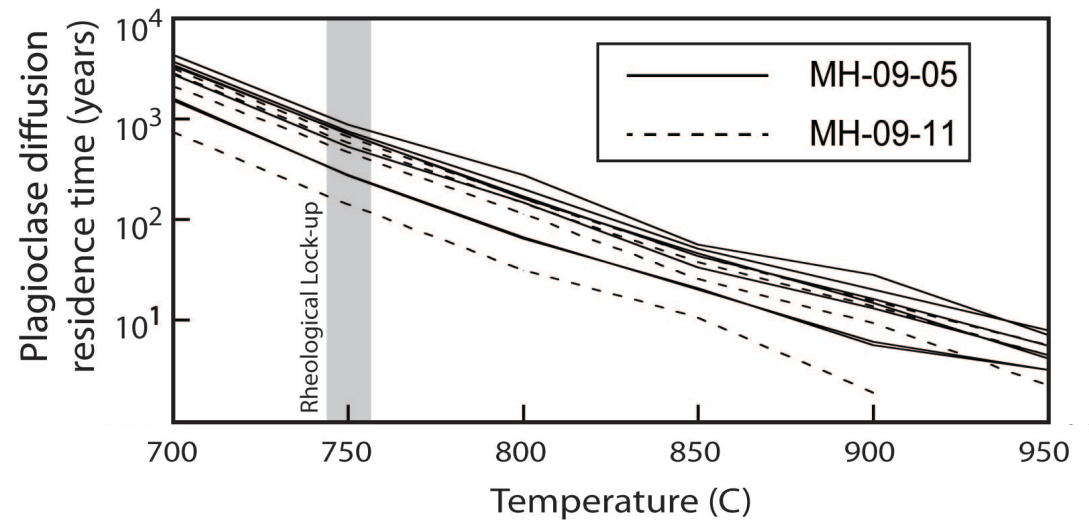
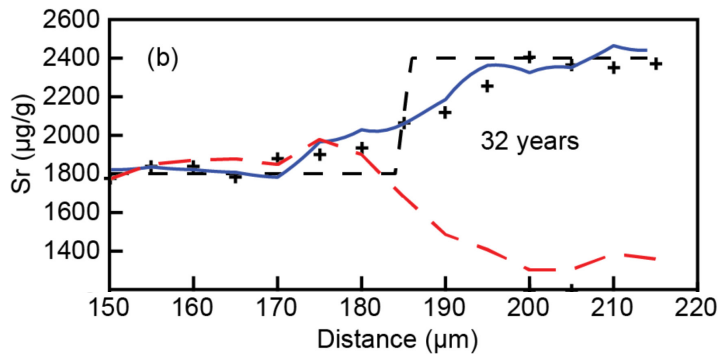
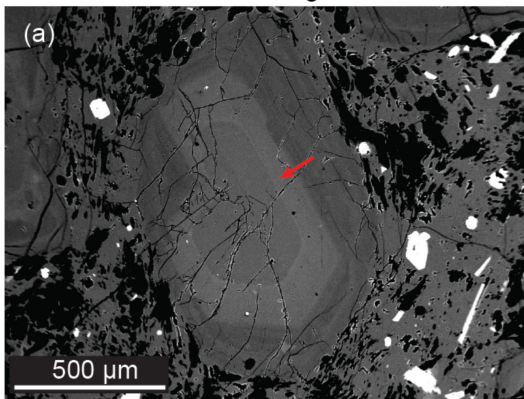
1. Total crystal lifetime



2. Time at temperature T_d

Mount Hood

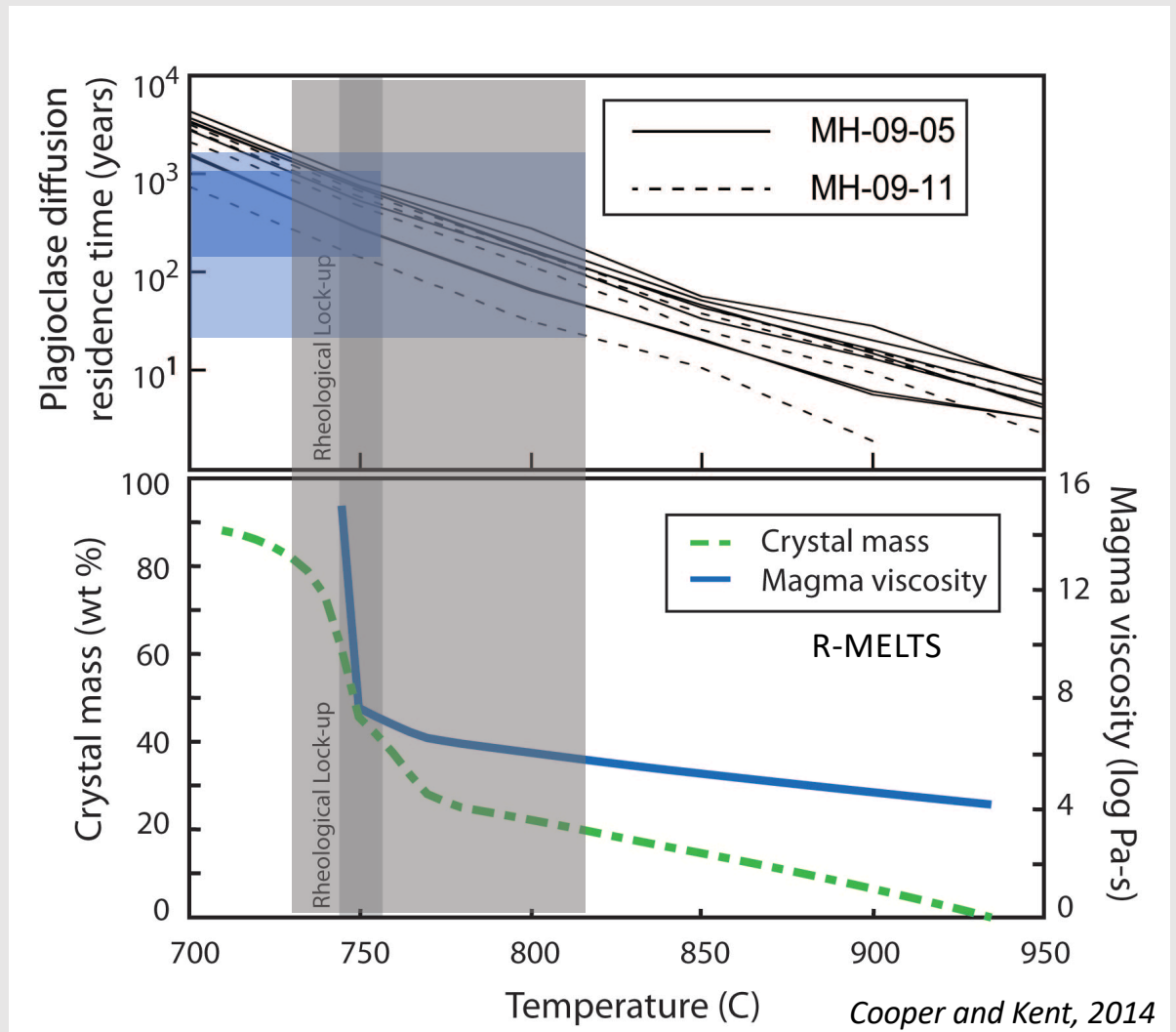
HY98-53-Plag20-S1



Mount Hood

1. Diffusion durations at 750°C are 144-1100 y
2. *Minimum* age of old plagioclase is 21 ky

➤ less than ~10% of crystal lifetime was spent above 750°C



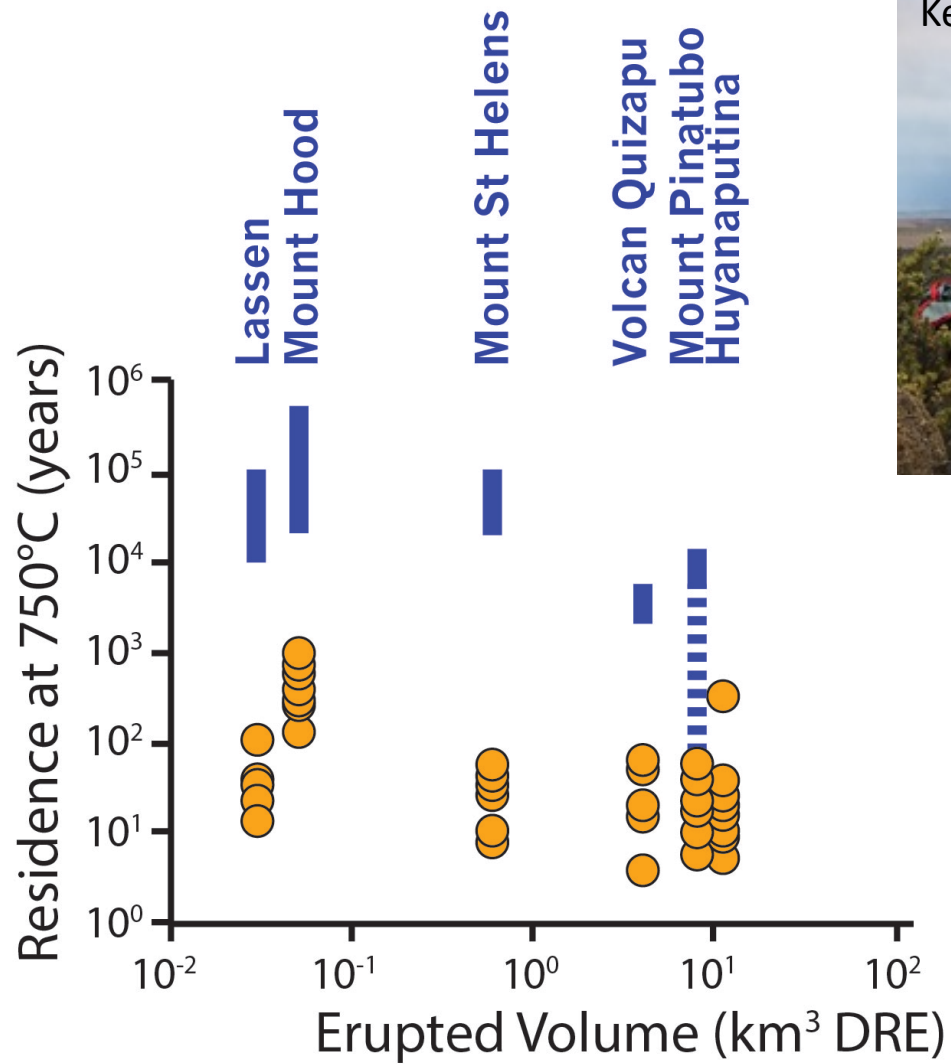
What controls
thermal history?

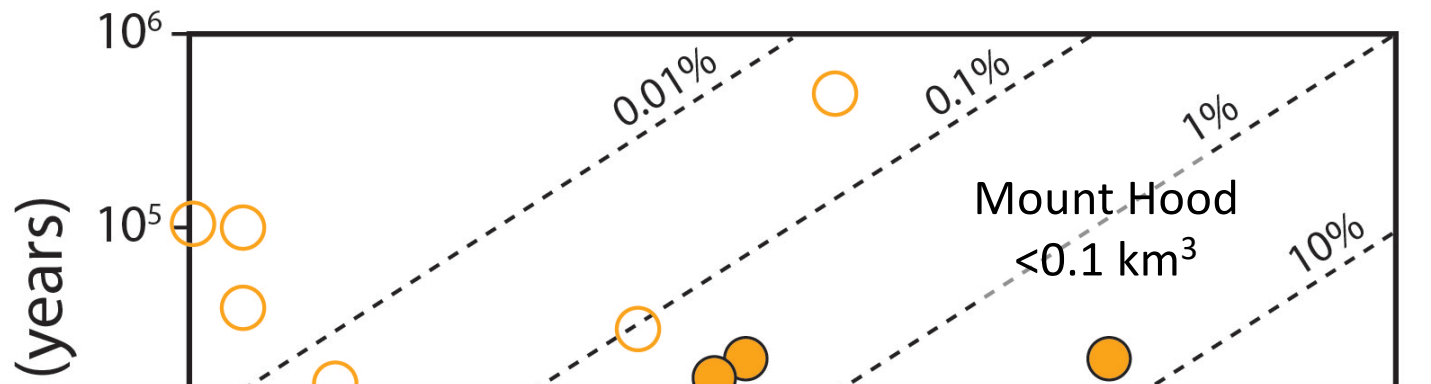
Lassen Peak 1915: $<0.1 \text{ km}^3$



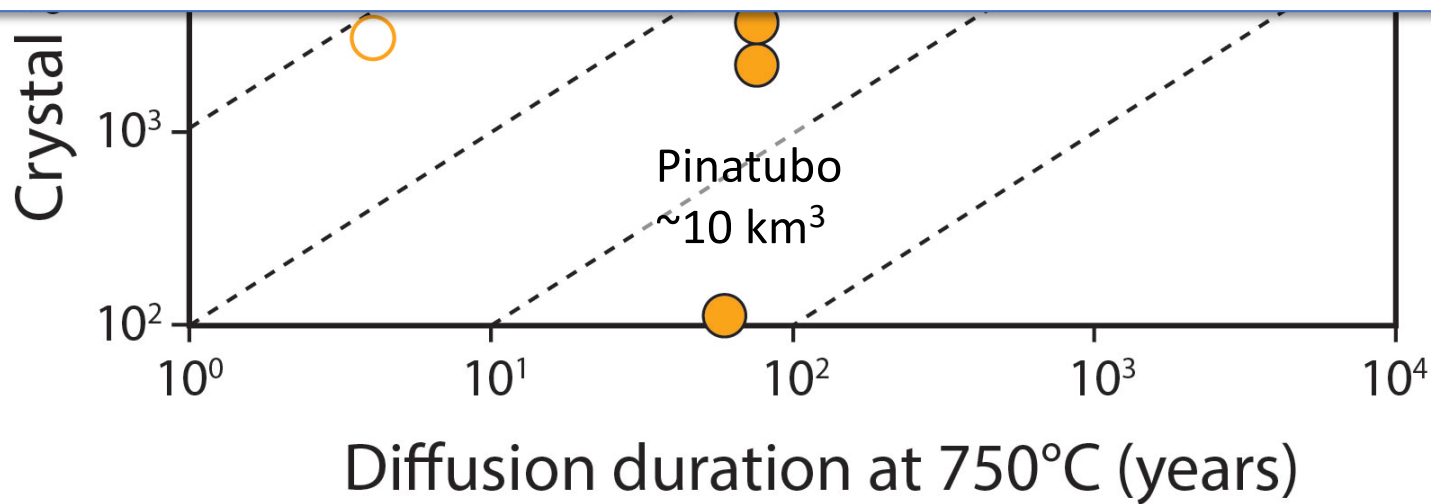
Pinatubo 1991: 10 km^3



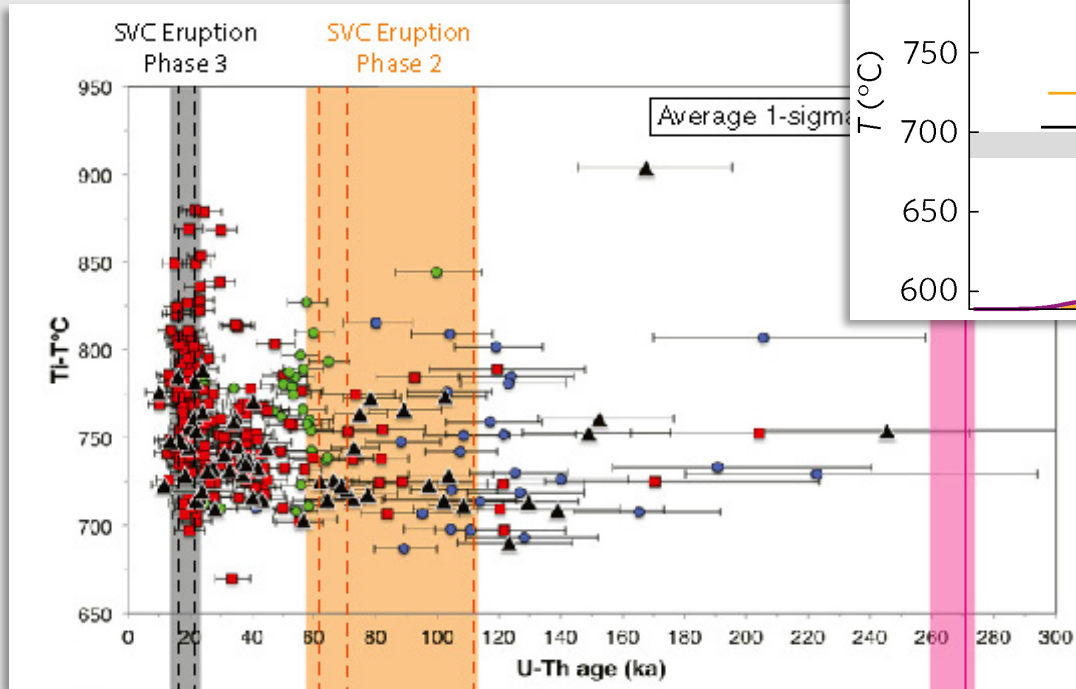




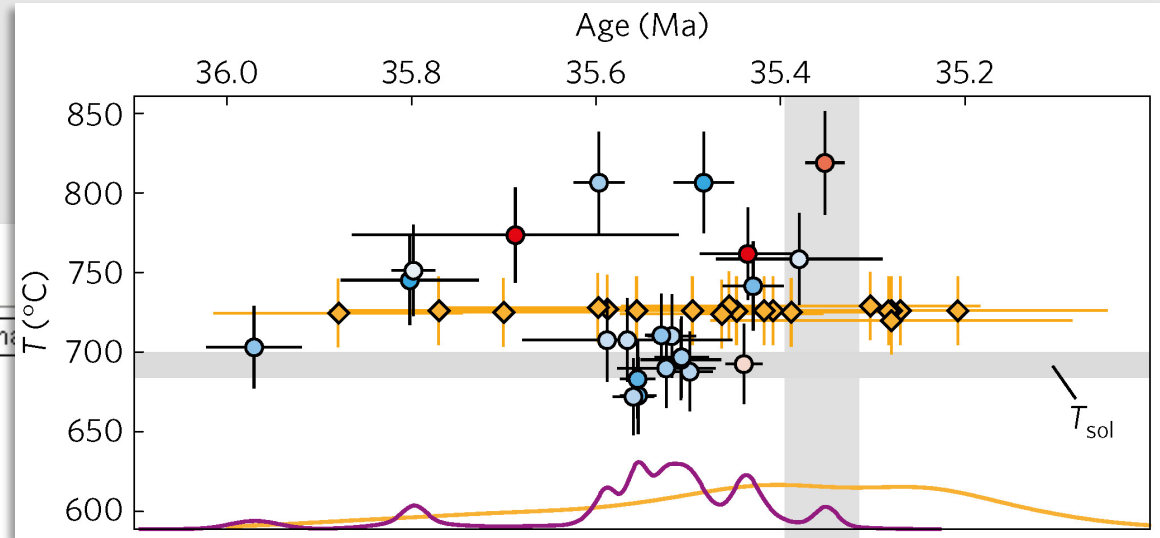
Erupted volume is not the dominant control



Thermal history of the reservoir *from* crystals

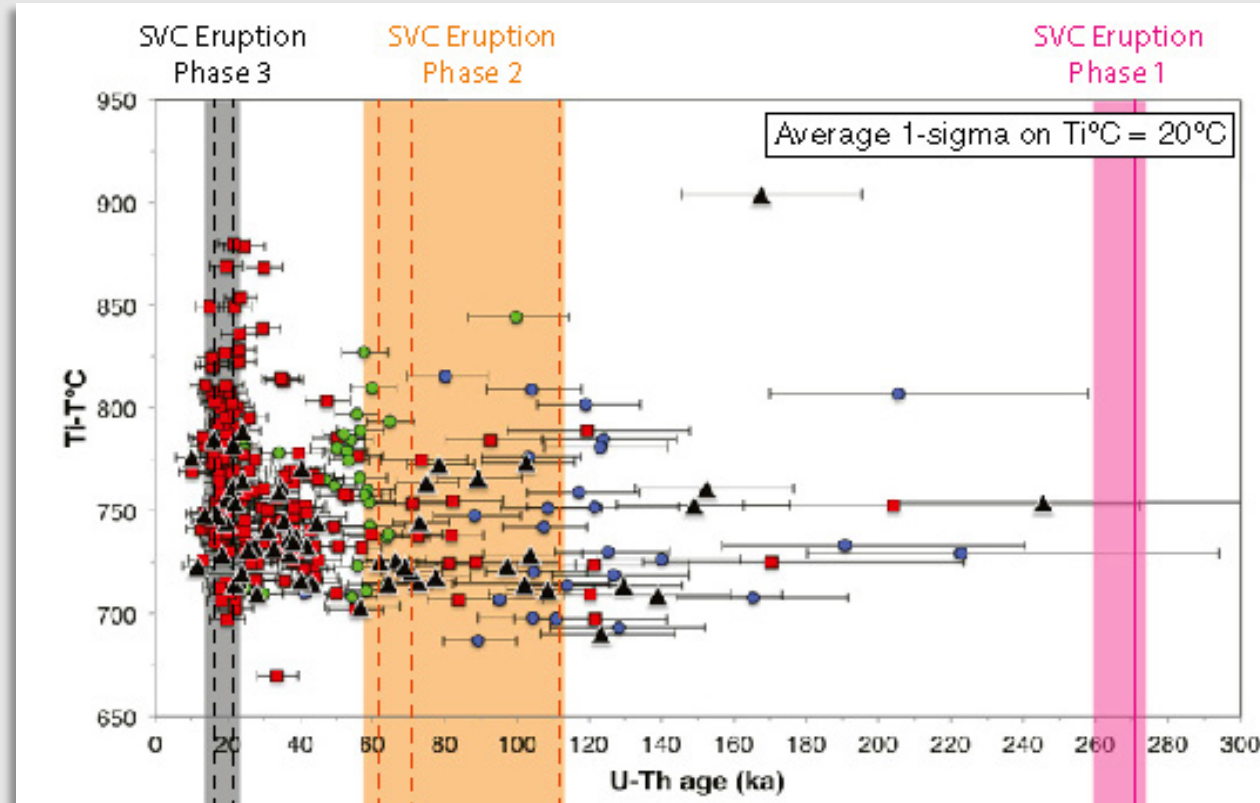


Barboni et al. 2016, PNAS



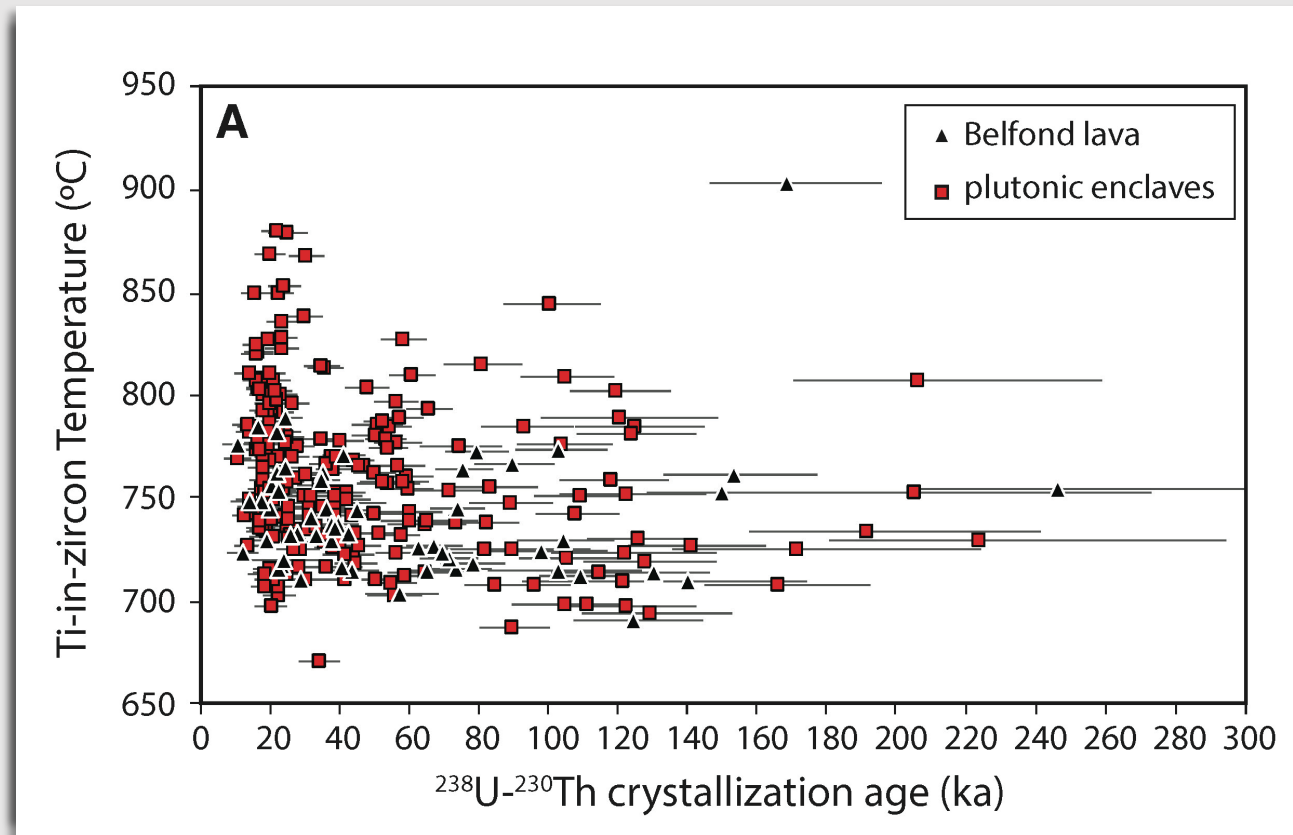
Szymanowski et al. 2017, Nature Geo.

Thermal histories *from* crystals



“...we show that arc magmas may generally be stored warm (are able to erupt for >100 ka).”
-Barboni et al. 2016, PNAS

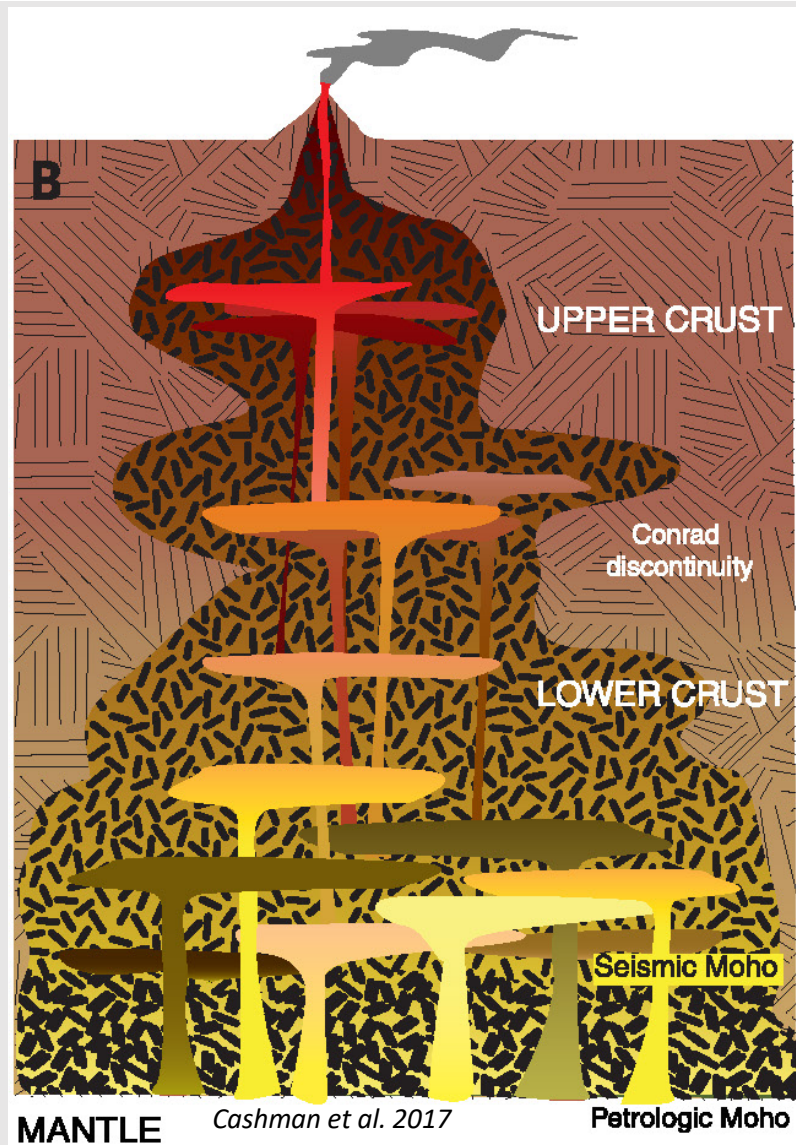
Thermal histories *from* crystals

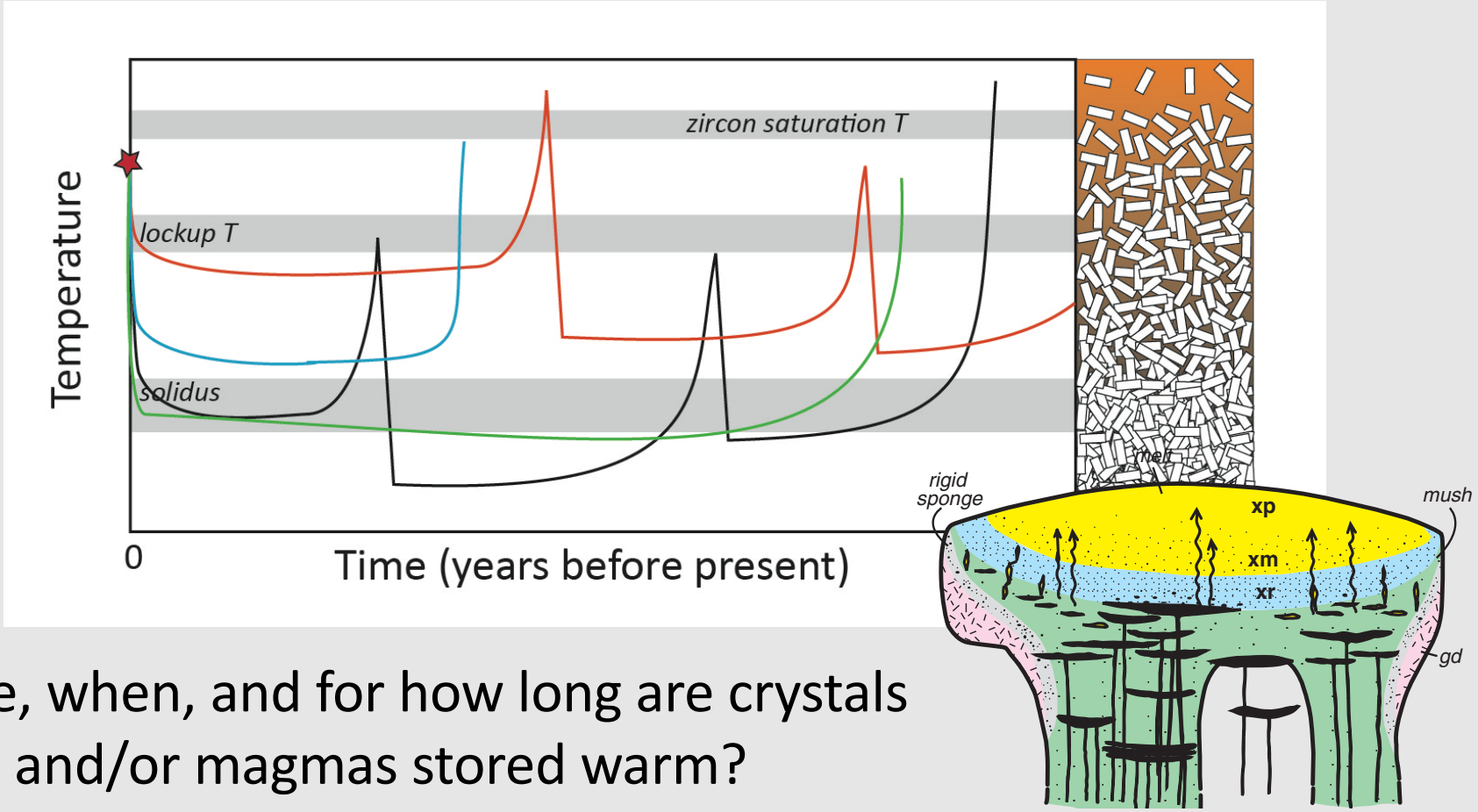


“...we show that arc magmas may generally be stored warm (are able to erupt for >100 ka).”
-Barboni et al. 2016, PNAS

Active part of reservoir is long-lived and compositionally diverse

Crystals (in dacitic-rhyolitic systems) are derived mostly from colder regions





Where, when, and for how long are crystals and/or magmas stored warm?

Hildreth and Wilson, 2007, J. Pet.

Implications

