

H₂O-vesicle formation in the hybrid region of a bimodal melt system. An experimental progress.

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Objectives of the study:

(i) Synthesis of a glass simulating the hybrid zone in a bimodal melt system.

(ii) An in-depth exploration of the mechanisms driving enhanced H₂O vesicle formation in the hybrid melt.

Geological background

volcanic eruption triggered by magma injection

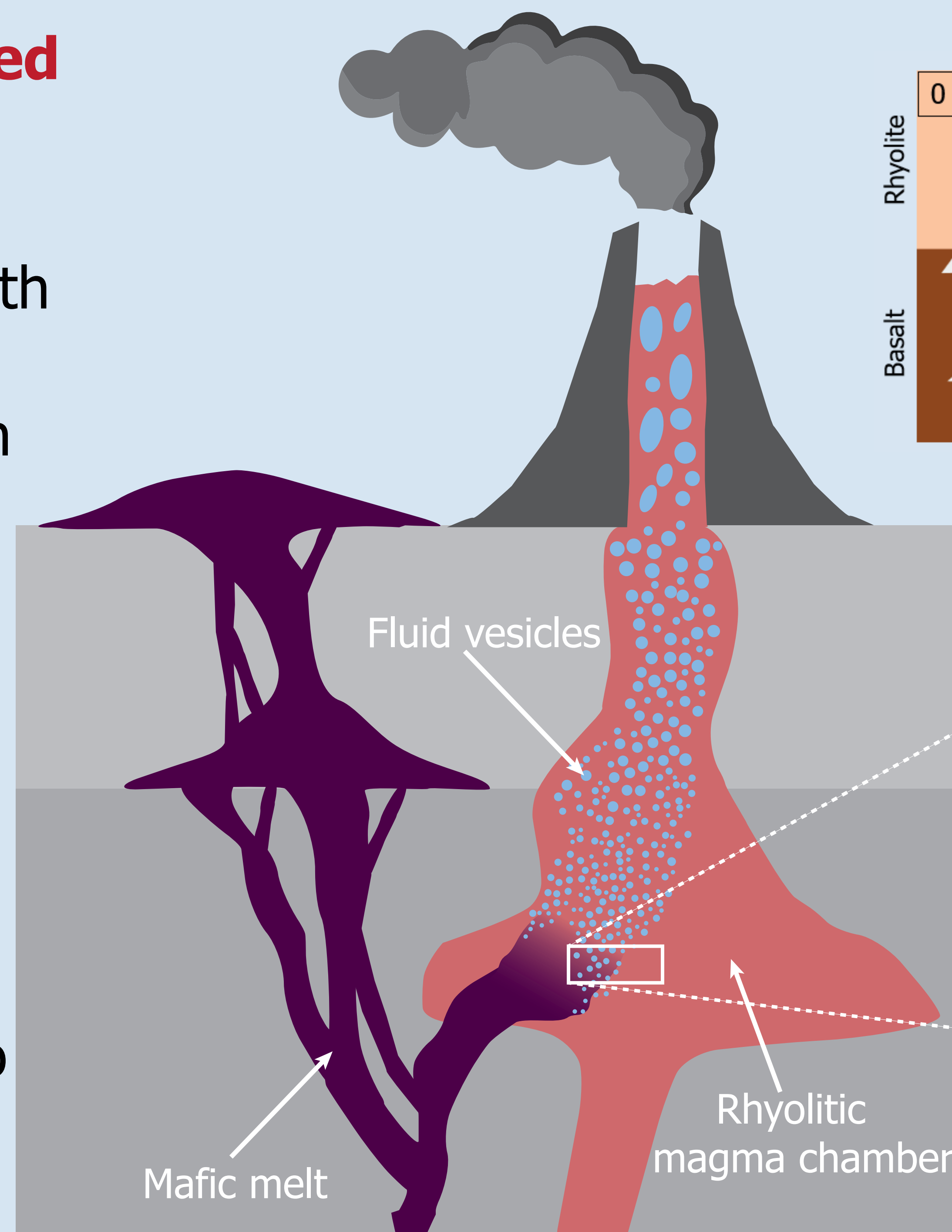
H₂O vesicle formation & growth

Reduction of H₂O-solubility in the hybrid zone⁽¹⁾

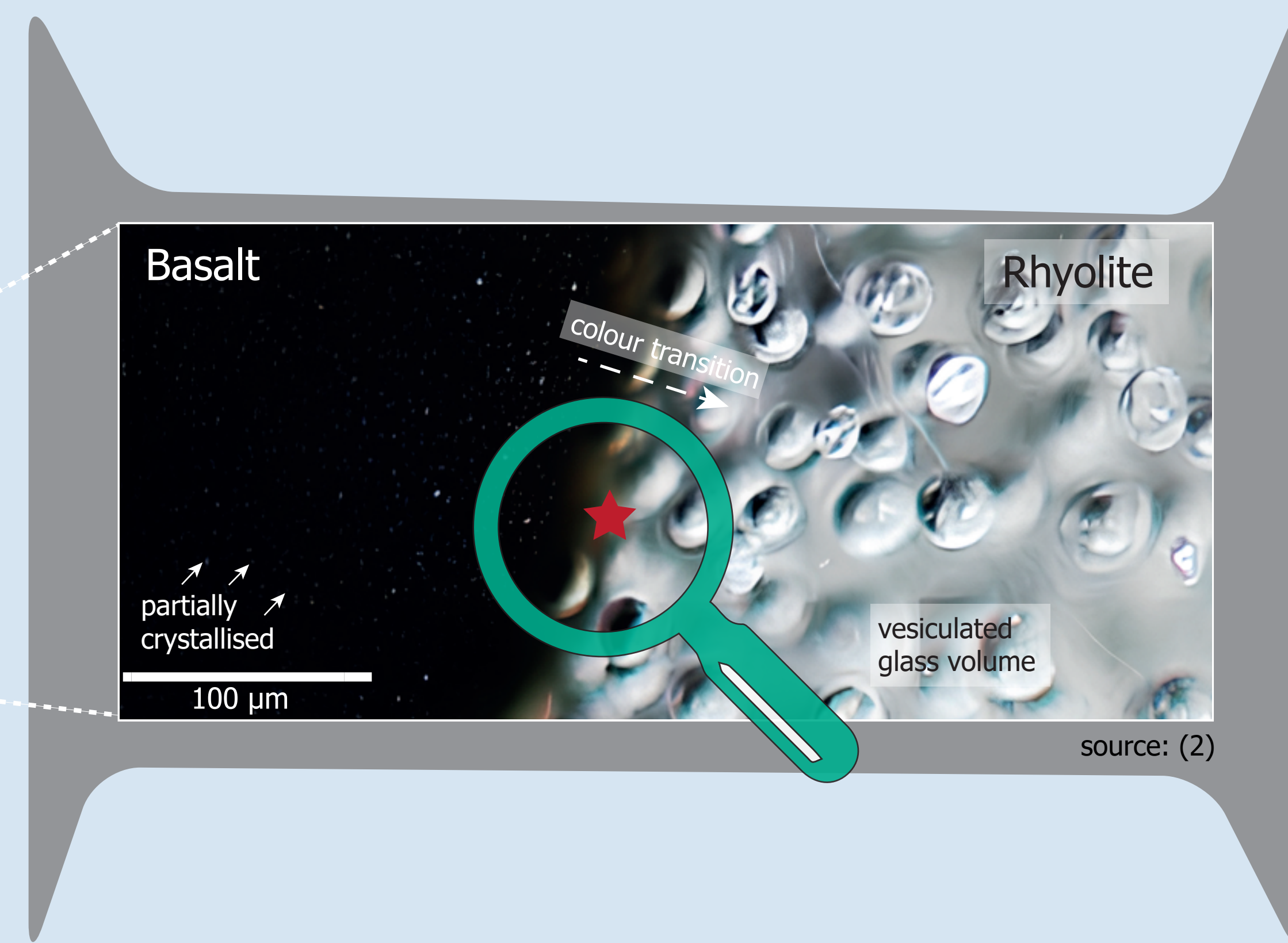
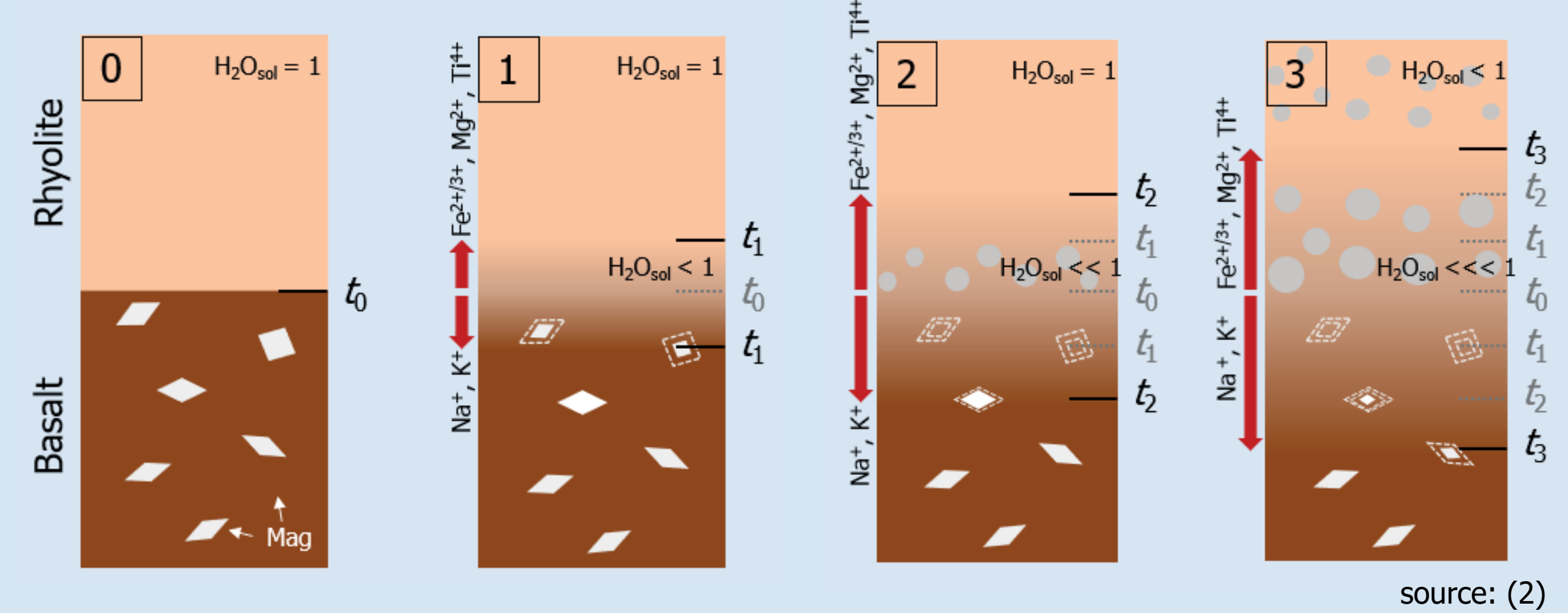
Alkali depletion in the hybrid zone⁽²⁾

Magma mixing & magma mingling

Injection of a mafic melt into a rhyolitic magma chamber



Melt injections wrapped up in capsules

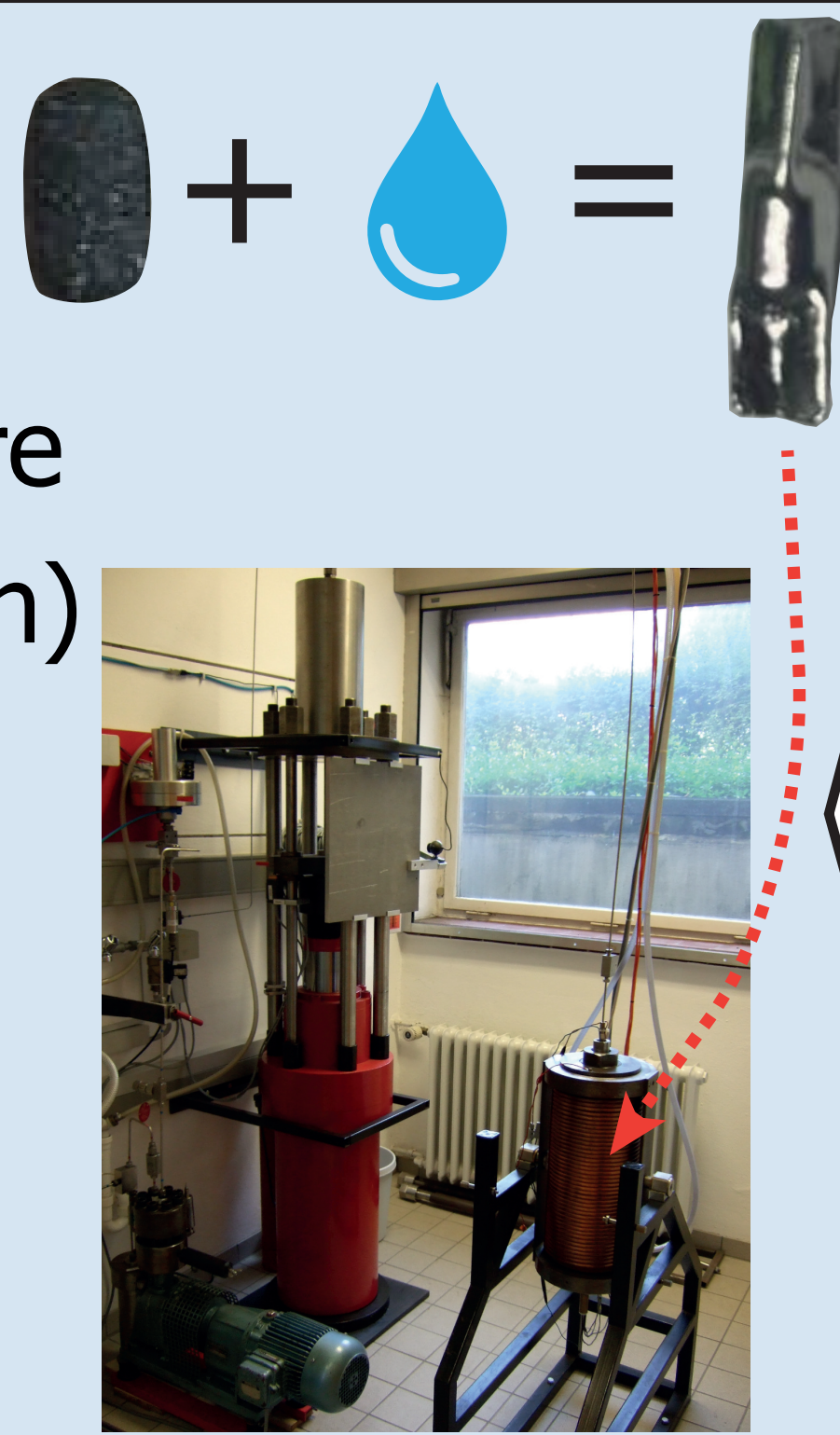


H₂O-solubility experiments

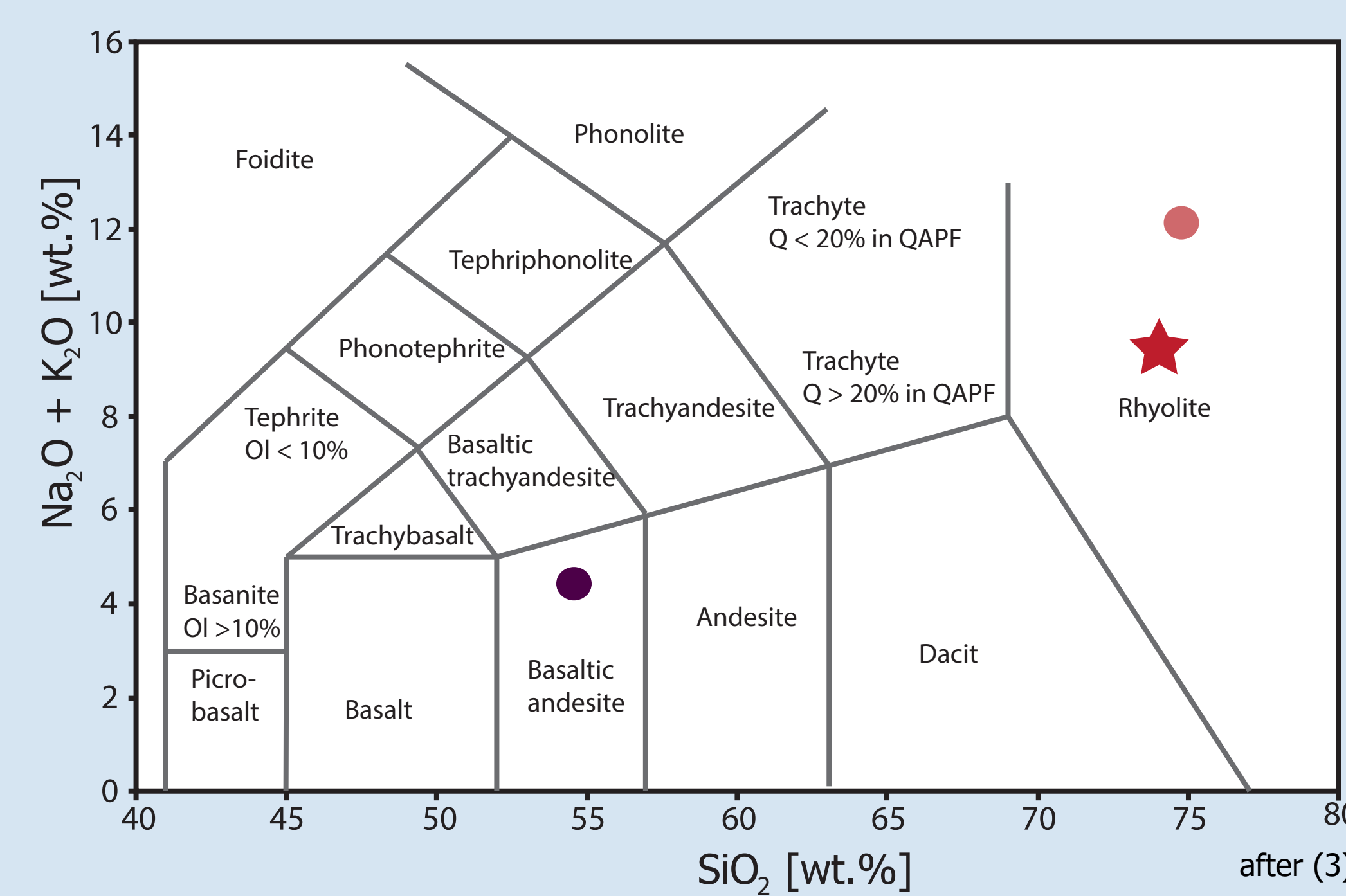
(i) Melt hydration with H₂O excess in an internally heated argon pressure vessel (1523 K, 60 - 200 MPa, 96 h)

(ii) 0.5 h equilibration at 1323 K

(iii) Isobaric quench (16 or 97 K/s)



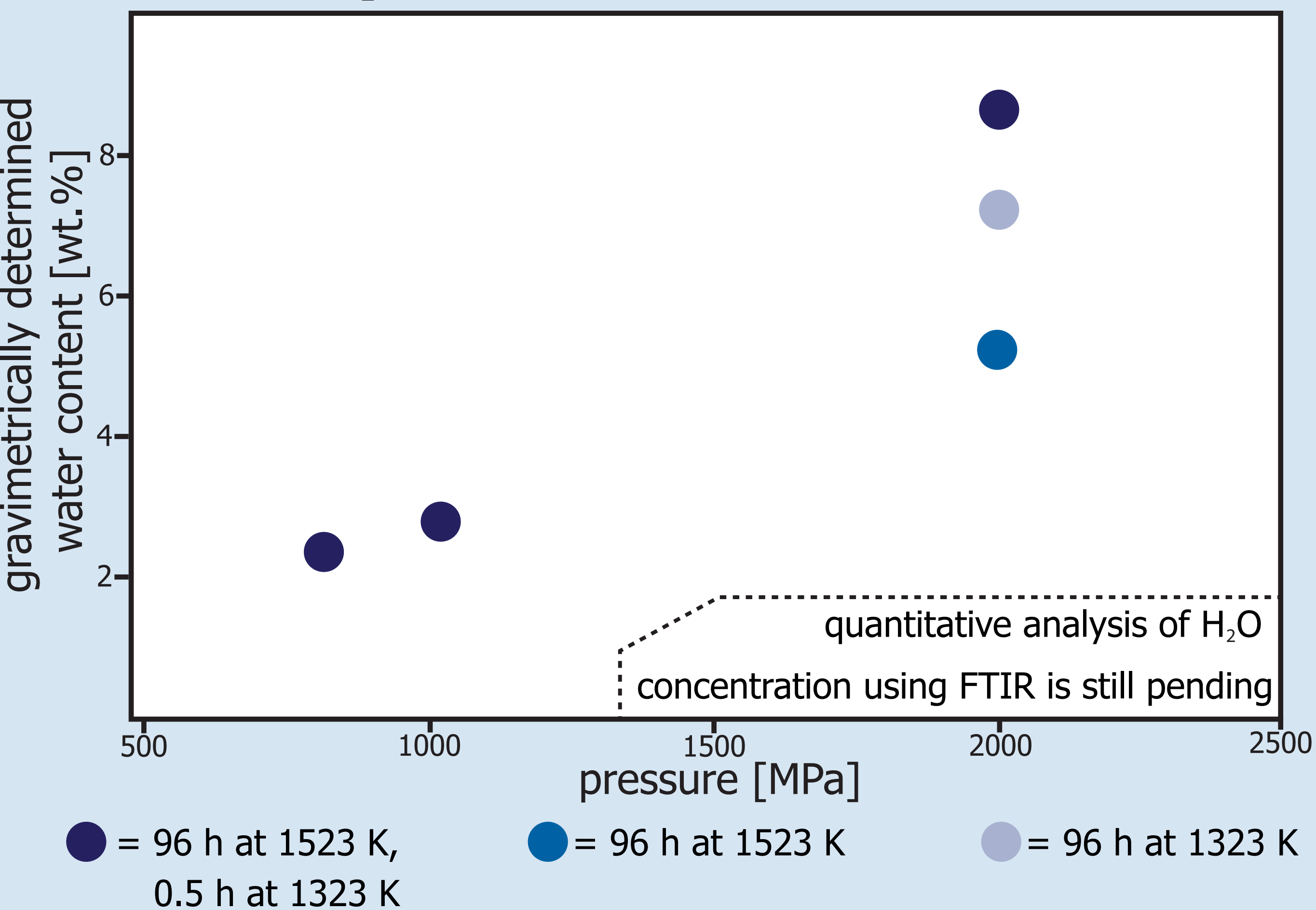
Hybrid melt composition



Oxide	Wt. %
SiO ₂	74.08
TiO ₂	0.02
Al ₂ O ₃	12.63
FeO	1.76
MnO	0.07
MgO	0.68
CaO	1.50
Na ₂ O	4.77
K ₂ O	4.50
Sum	100.00

→ NBO/T = 0.1

Preliminary results



Outlook

(i) Decompression experiments of initially slightly H₂O-undersaturated melts at rates of 1.7 - 0.17 MPa/s to final pressures of 60 - 100 MPa.

(ii) Analysis of H₂O vesicle number density, spatial distribution and H₂O contents in decompressed and quenched melts with quantitative image analysis, FTIR - spectroscopy & calculation of equilibrium porosity

→ Comparison of data with bimodal decompression experiments⁽²⁾