

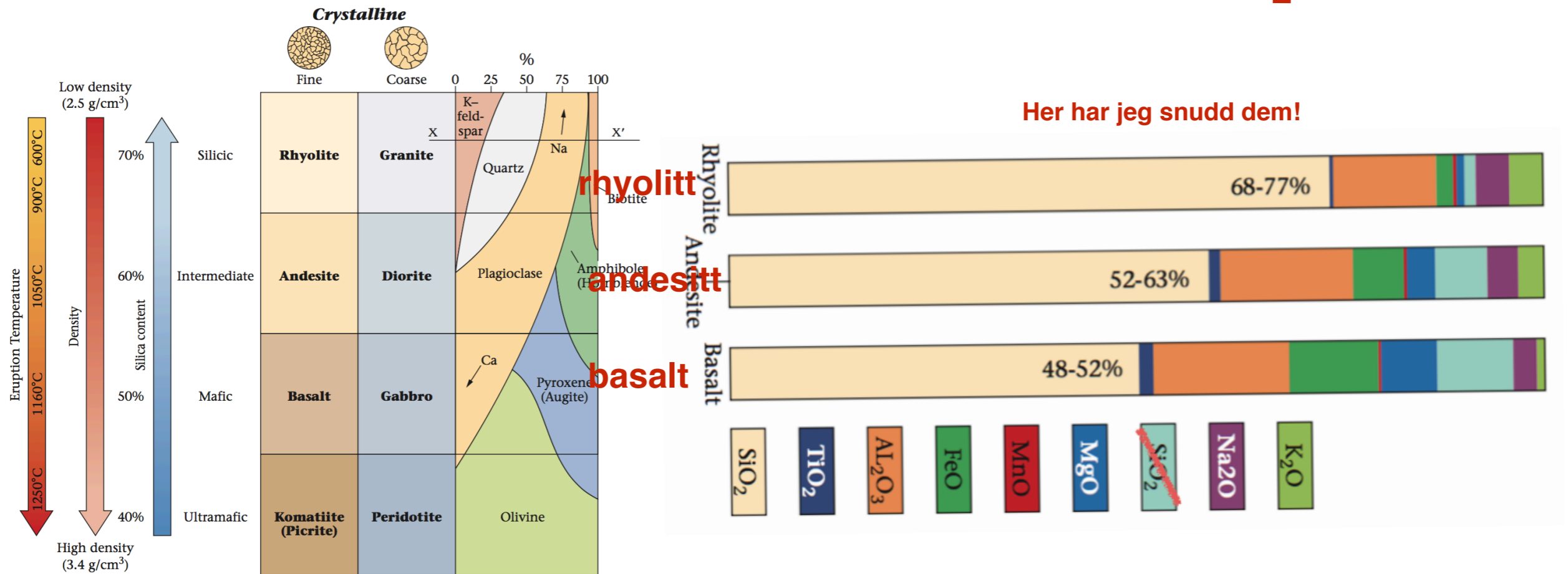
(Granodiorit er mer vanlig enn Dioritt)

(Diabas kan se ut som finkornet abbro eller som basalt)

(Aplitt ser ut som rhyolitt)

grunnstoffer skrives i form av oksider, (derfor vi snakker om "SiO₂" i stedet for "Si")

Disse 3 søyler skulle roteres 90 grader, med rhyolitt over andesitt over basalt



Man oppgir prosenter i %SiO₂, ikke i %Si. Dette er tradisjonelt. (Det hadde vært mer logisk i dag å oppgi %Si.)

Også tradisjonelt å skrive: “rhyolittisk magma” i stedet for “granittisk magma” eller “felsisk magma”.

Og “andesittisk” (i stedet for “diorittisk”.) Og “basaltisk” (i stedet for “gabbroisk”.)

Det er fordi med finkornete ba. som rhyolitter, andesitter, og basalter, er man nødt til å ha kjemisk analyser for å bestemme om de er felsiske, intermediære, eller mafiske.

De høye temperature-mineralene er også de SiO₂-fattige mineralene.
Derfor, hvis de utkrystalliserer og blir fjernet, blir rest-magma *rikere* i SiO₂ enn opprinnelige

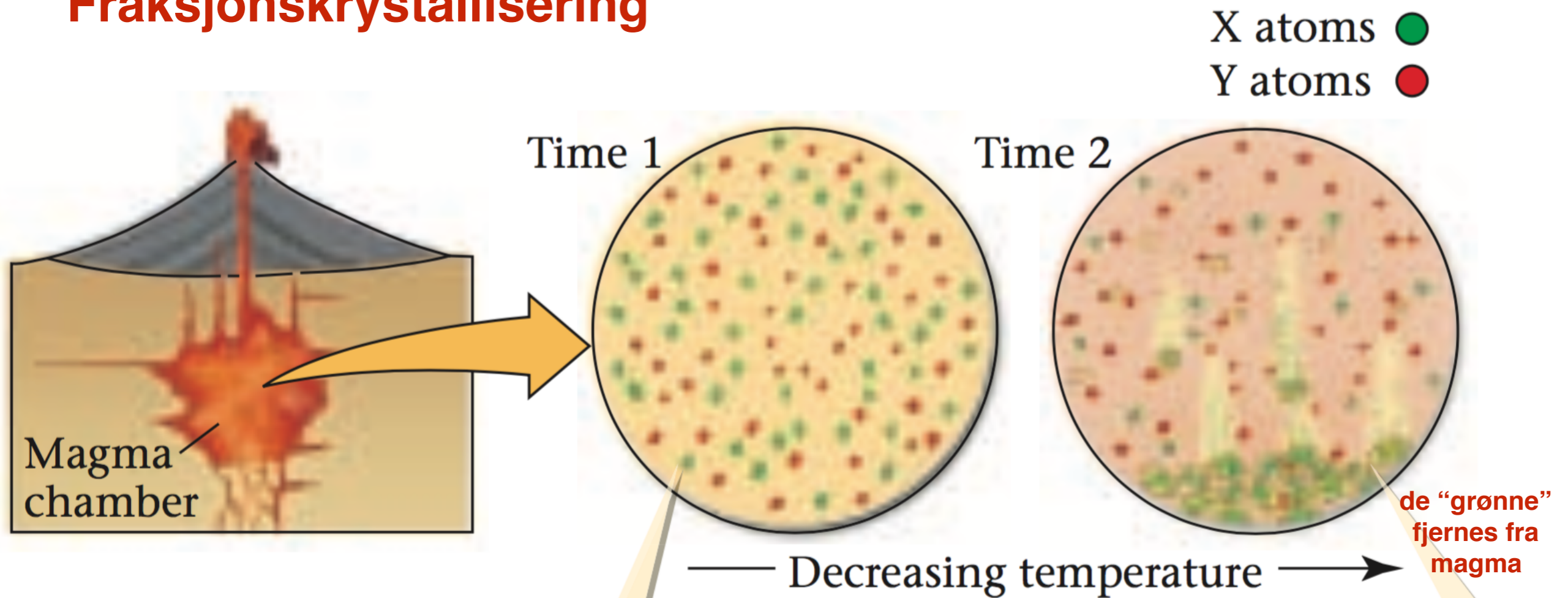
Nelson.pdf (page 32 of 248) ▾

Fractional Crystallization - When magma crystallizes it does so over a range of temperature. Each mineral begins to crystallize at a different temperature, and if these minerals are somehow removed from the liquid, the liquid composition will change. The process is called magmatic differentiation by Fractional Crystallization.

Fraksjons-krystallisering

Because mafic minerals like olivine and pyroxene crystallize first, the process results in removing Mg, Fe, and Ca, and enriching the liquid in silica. Thus crystal fractionation can change a mafic magma into a felsic magma.

Fraksjonskrystallisering

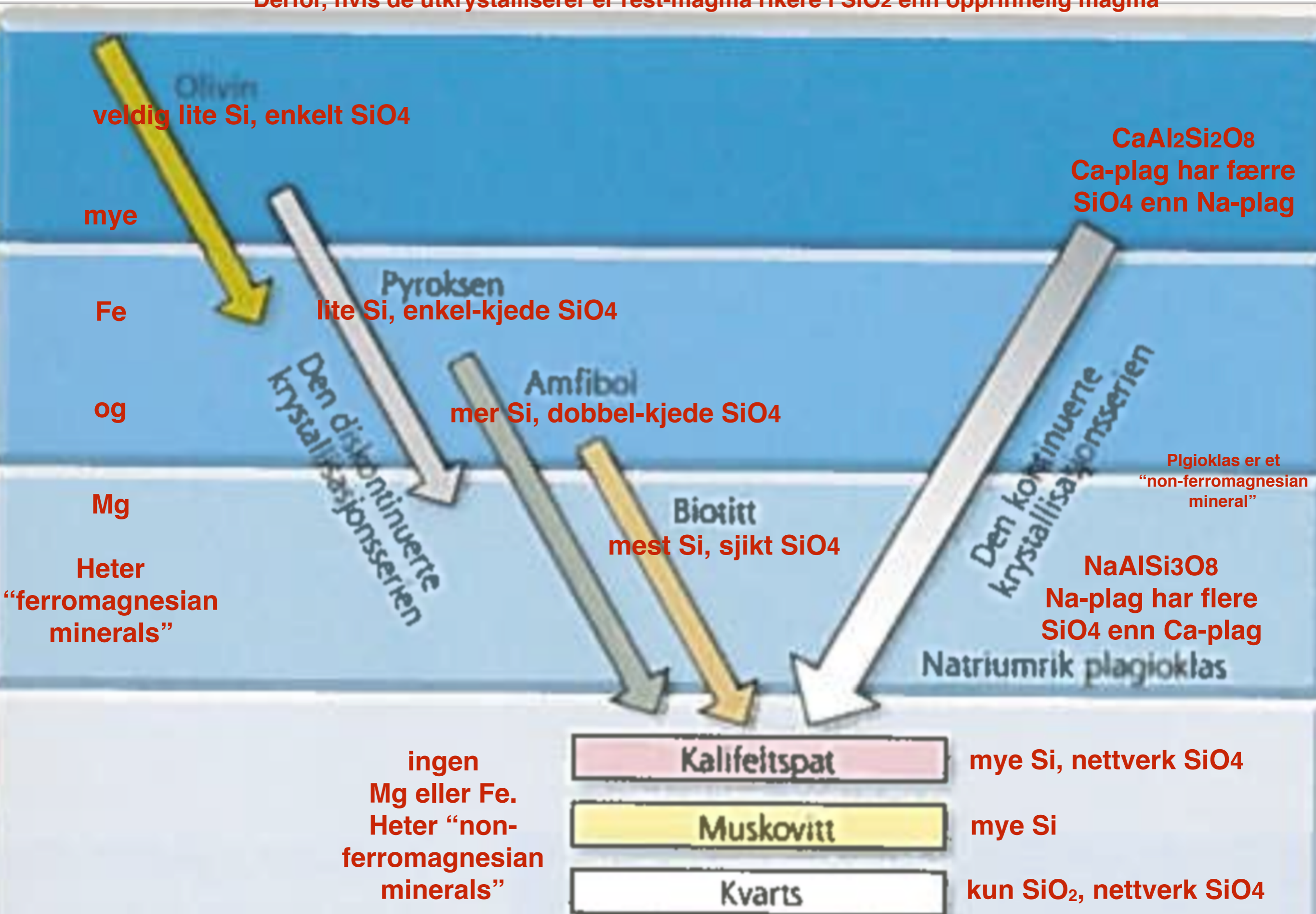


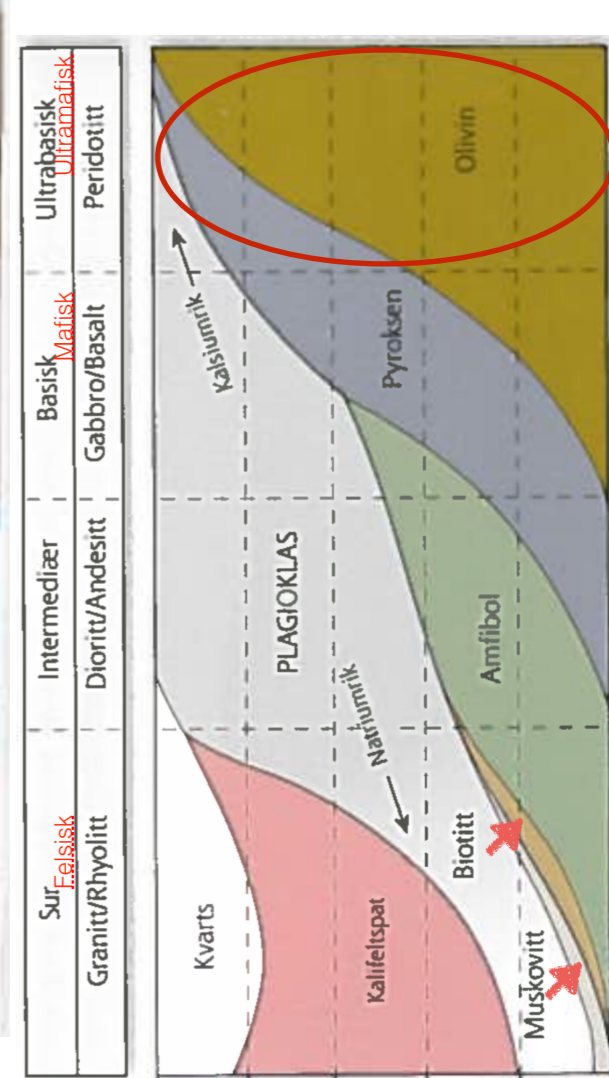
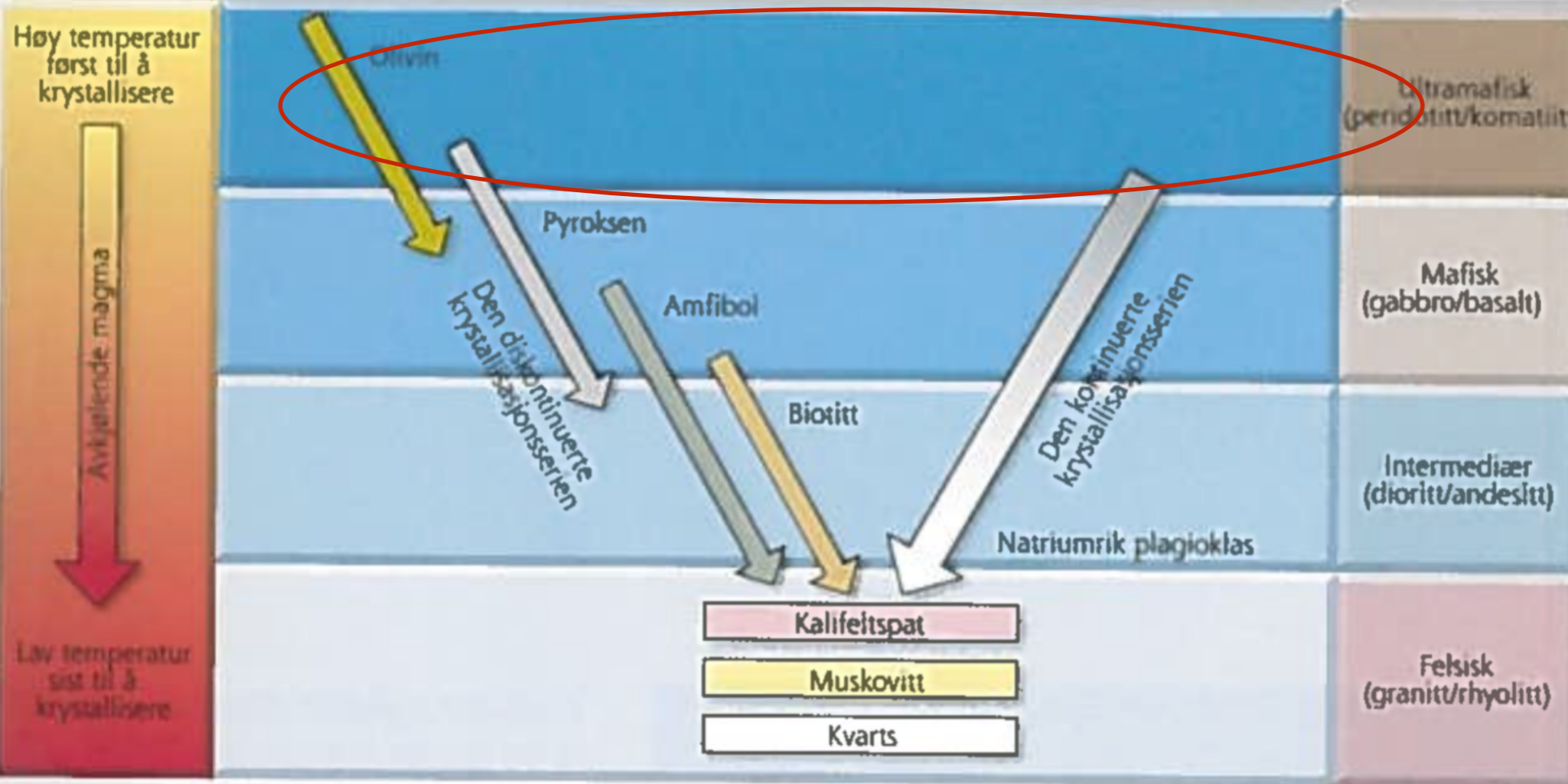
In the original magma, at higher temperature, all atoms are dispersed through the magma. In this example there are equal quantities of X and Y atoms.

As the magma cools, crystals form and incorporate X atoms. When the crystals settle out due to gravity, they remove X atoms and leave the remaining magma enriched in Y atoms.

de "grønne" atomene er Fe og Mg, og de nå fjernes i utkrystallisert mineraler. Så rest-magma blir fattigere i dem. Rikere i Si.

De høye-temperaturre mineralene er (tilfeldigvis) også de SiO₂-fattige mineralene. Derfor, hvis de utkrystalliserer er rest-magma rikere i SiO₂ enn opprinnelig magma



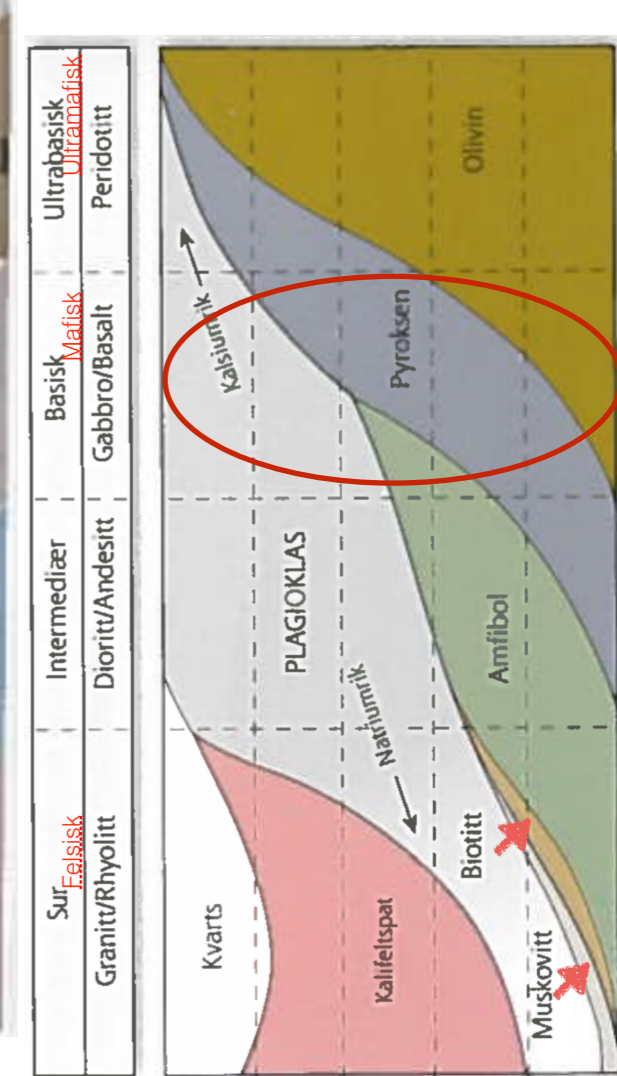
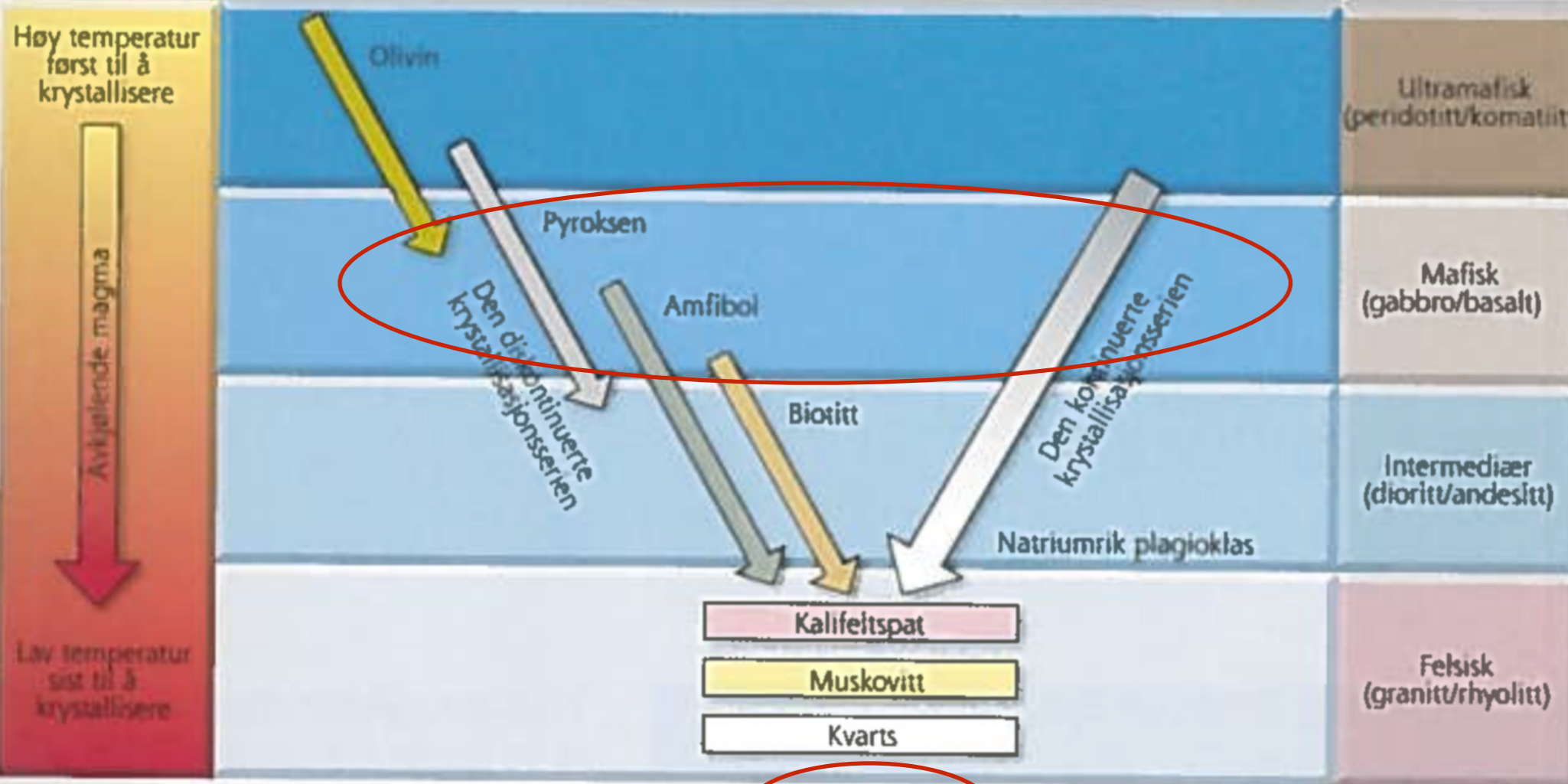


Krystallisering av ultramafisk smelte

- Olivin utkrystalliserer.
- Pyroksen og Ca-rik plagioklas utkrystalliserer.
- Magma er nå brukt opp (alt størknet) uten at andre mineraler dannes.

Fraksjonskrystallisering av ultramafisk magma

- Olivin og Ca-rik plagioklas krystalliserer.
- Fortsatt magma igjen. Denne 'rest magma' er mer SiO₄-rik og stiger opp som mafisk magma (ikke lenger ultramafisk).

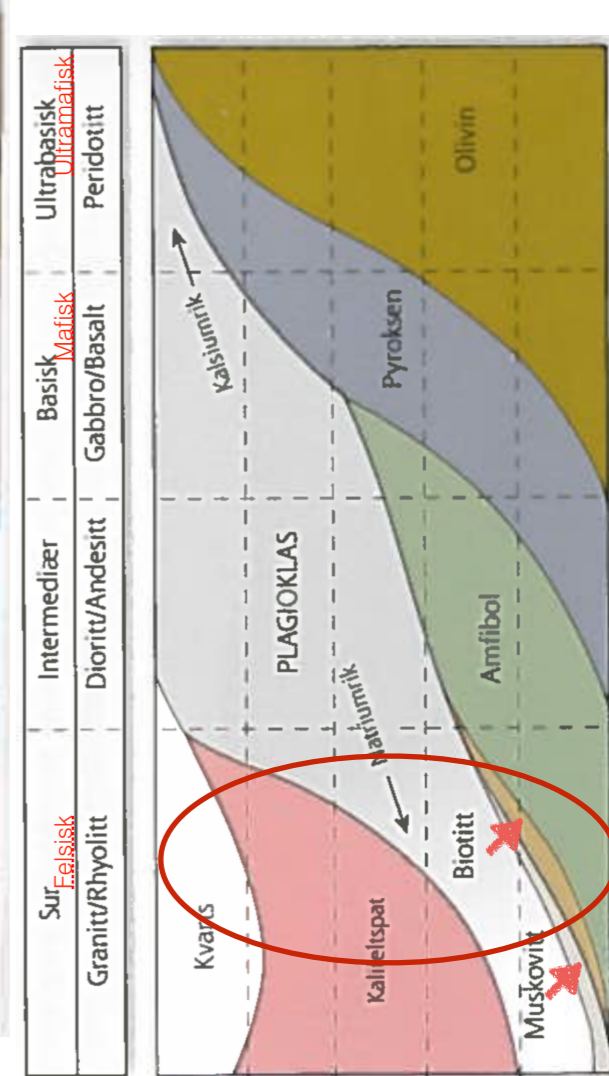
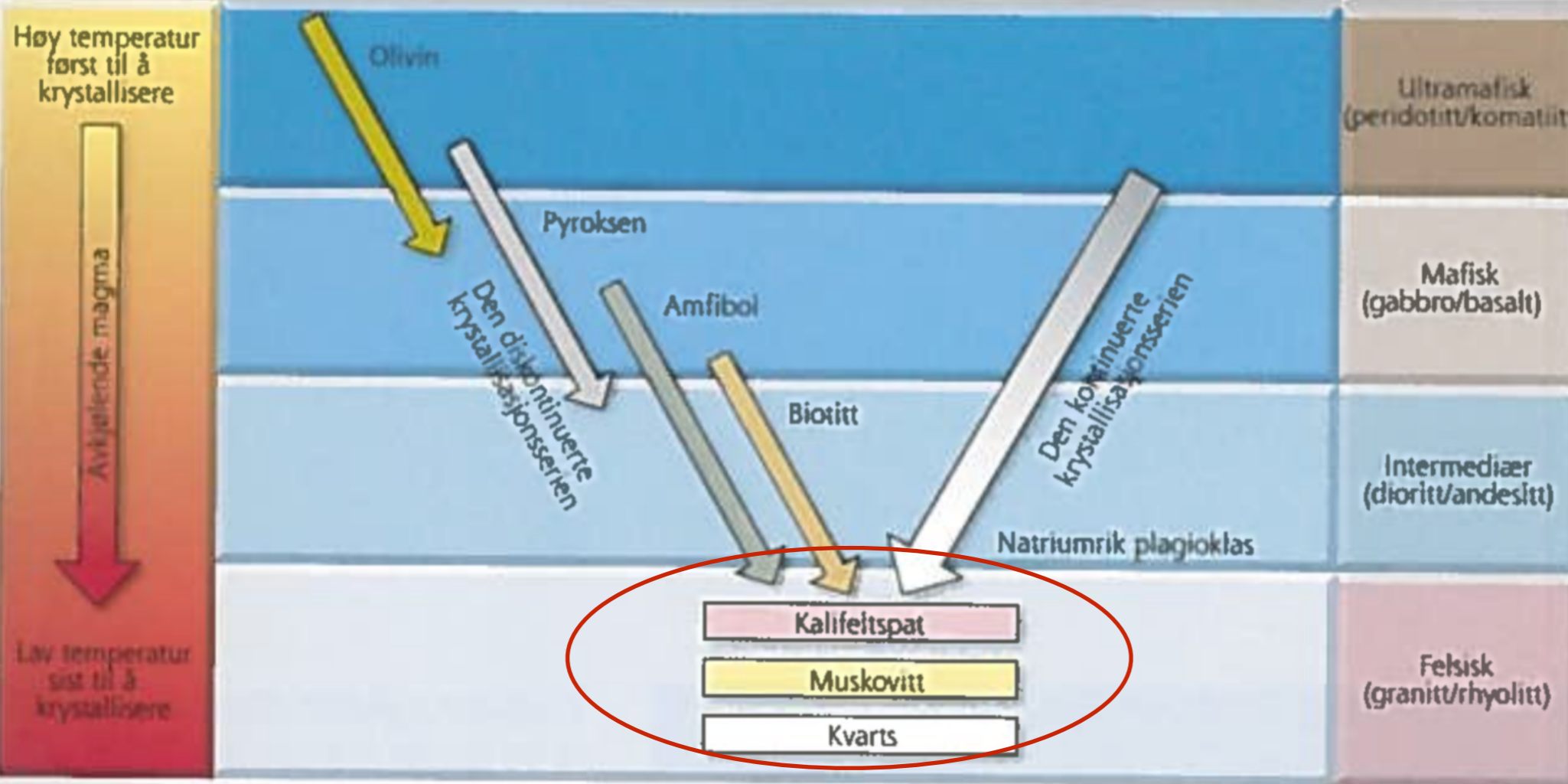


Krystallisering av mafisk smelte

- Olivin krystalliserer.
- Ca-rik plagioklas Pyroksen.
- Hornblende krystalliserer, mens plagioklas den endrer sin sammensetning ved at noe Na byttes inn for noe Ca.
- Magma er brukt opp (størknet) uten at biotitt eller kalifeltspat dannes.

Fraksjonskrystallisering av mafisk smelte

- Olivin, pyroksen, og Ca-rik plagioklas krystalliserer.
- Rest magma er nå mer SiO_2 -rik og stiger opp som *intermediær* magma.



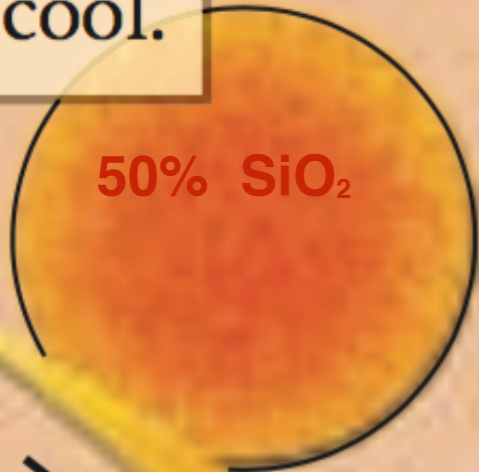
Krystallisering av felsisk smelte

- a: Hornblende og biotitt og Na-rik plagioklas krystalliserer.
- b: Kalifeltspat, muskovitt og kvarts krystalliserer.
- c: Magma er brukt opp (størknet).

Fraksjonskrystallisering av felsisk smelte

- a: Hornblende og biotitt og Na-rik plagioklas krystalliserer.
- b. Rest magma er mer SiO₂-rik og stiger opp som *enda mer felsisk* magma.

A mafic melt starts to cool.



50% SiO₂

Olivine and Ca-rich plagioclase, start to form and start to sink. Remaining melt is enriched in silica.



60% SiO₂



If the residual melt escapes and eventually freezes, it may produce a felsic rock. 70% SiO₂



70% SiO₂

Pyroxene starts to form too, and plagioclase contains more Na. Eventually, no more olivine forms. The remaining melt gets progressively richer in silica.

“kumulat”
av
tidlige
mineraler

Decreasing temperature
Time

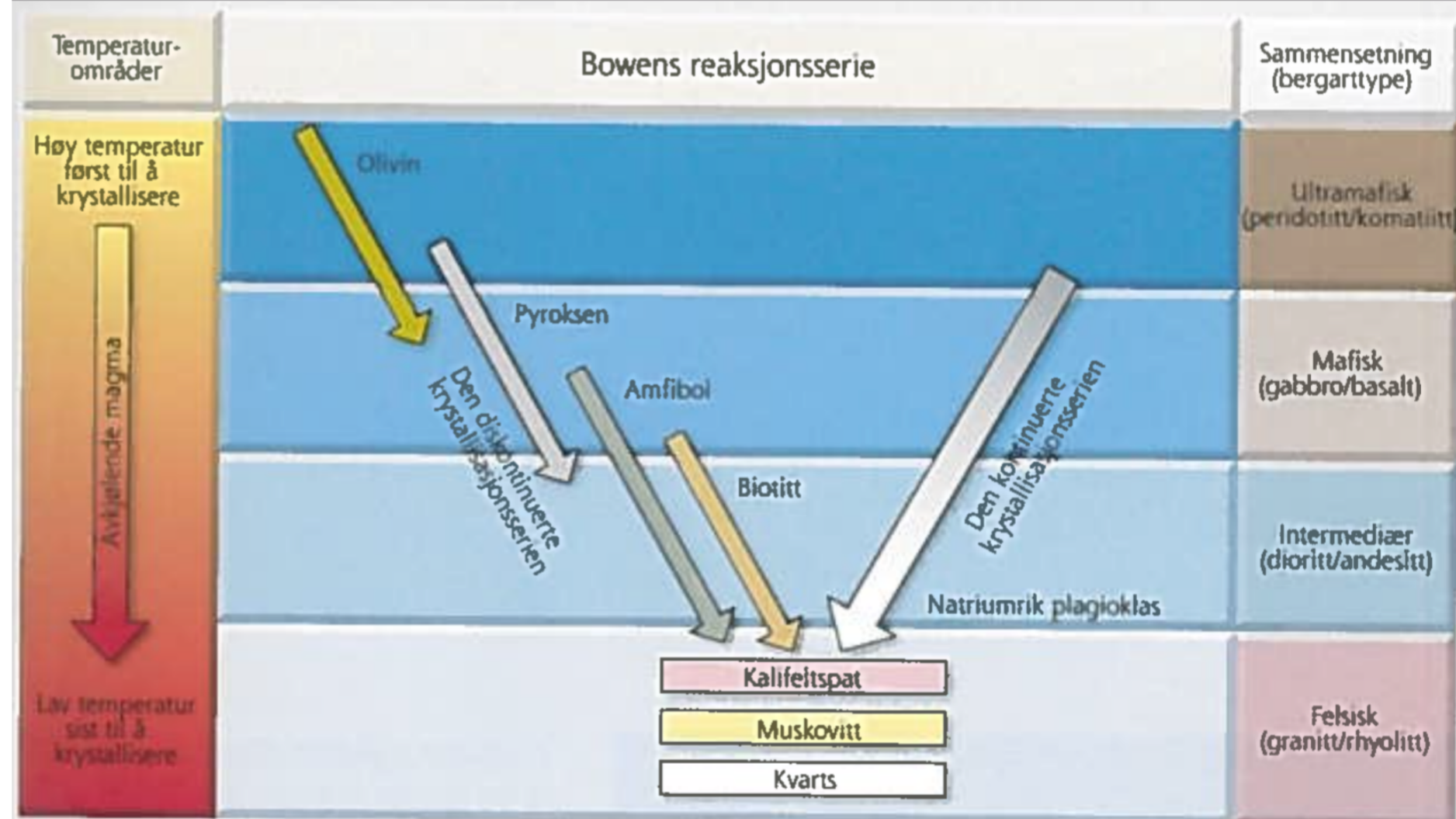
Fraksjonskrystallisering

Partiell smelting er omvendt av Fraksjonskrystallisering

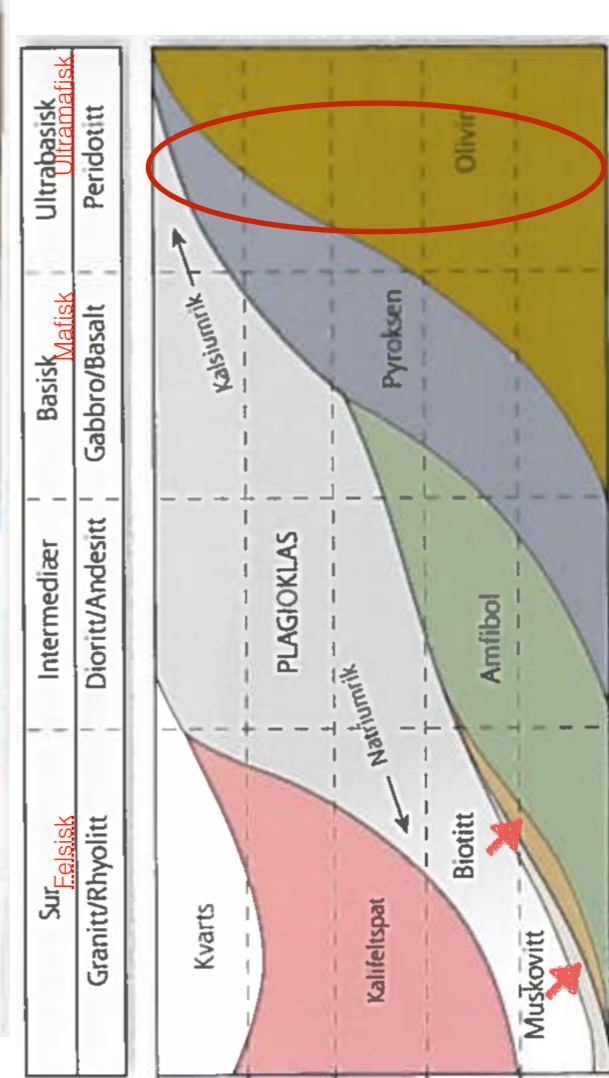
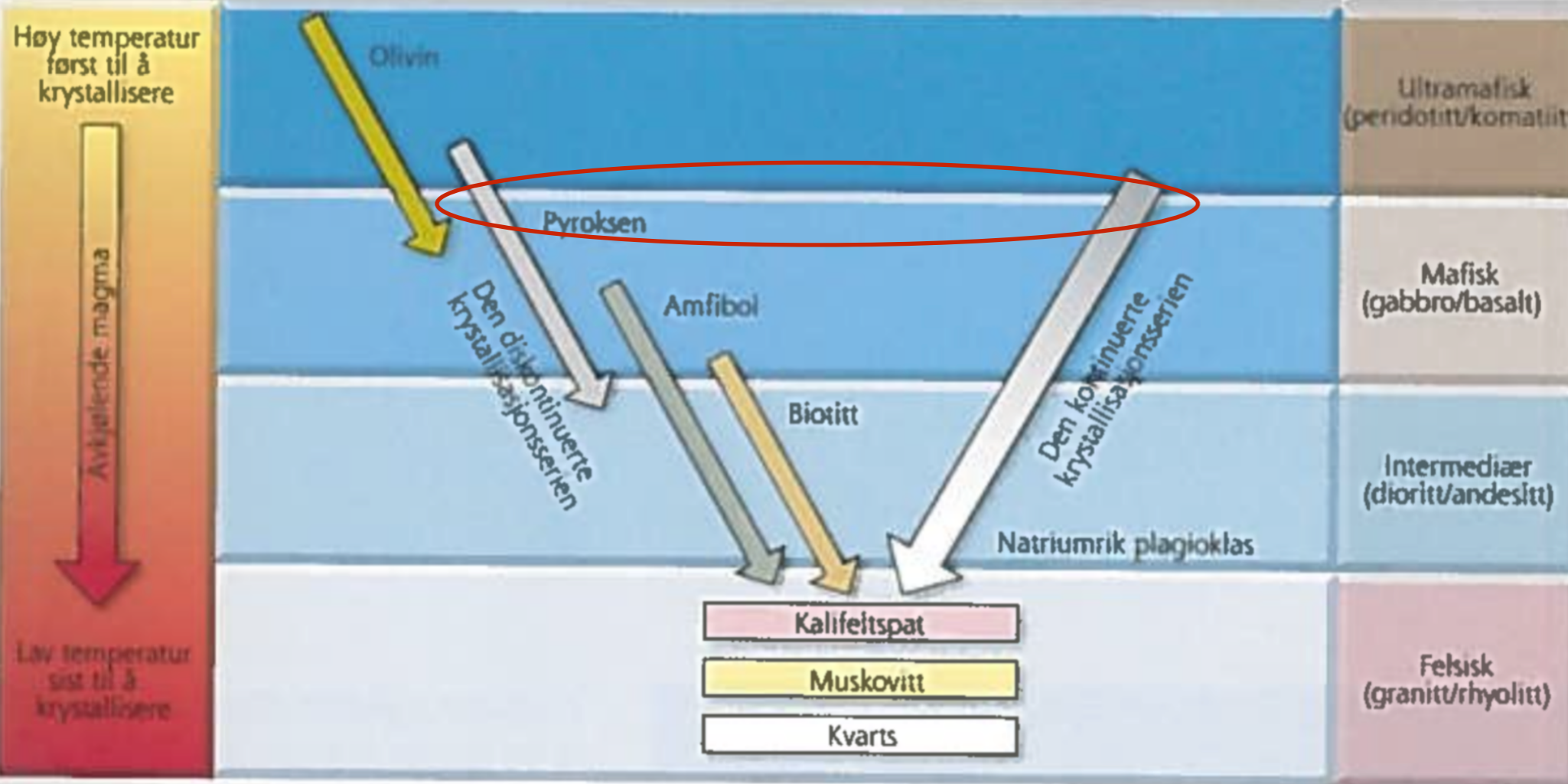
Nelson.pdf (page 32 of 248)

In general more siliceous magmas form by **små mengder** of partial melting. As the **mengde** of partial melting increases, less siliceous compositions can be generated. So, melting a mafic source thus yields a felsic or intermediate magma. Melting of ultramafic (peridotite source) yields a basaltic magma.

Schou Jensen.pdf (page 50 of 112)



Bowens reaksjonsserier. Tabellen viser rekkefølgen mineralene utkrystalliserer i i et magma. Sammenlikner vi denne tabellen med tabellen over den mineralogiske sammensetningen av de vanligste magmabergartene (side 92), ser vi at hver bergartsgruppe består av mineraler i samme temperaturområde.

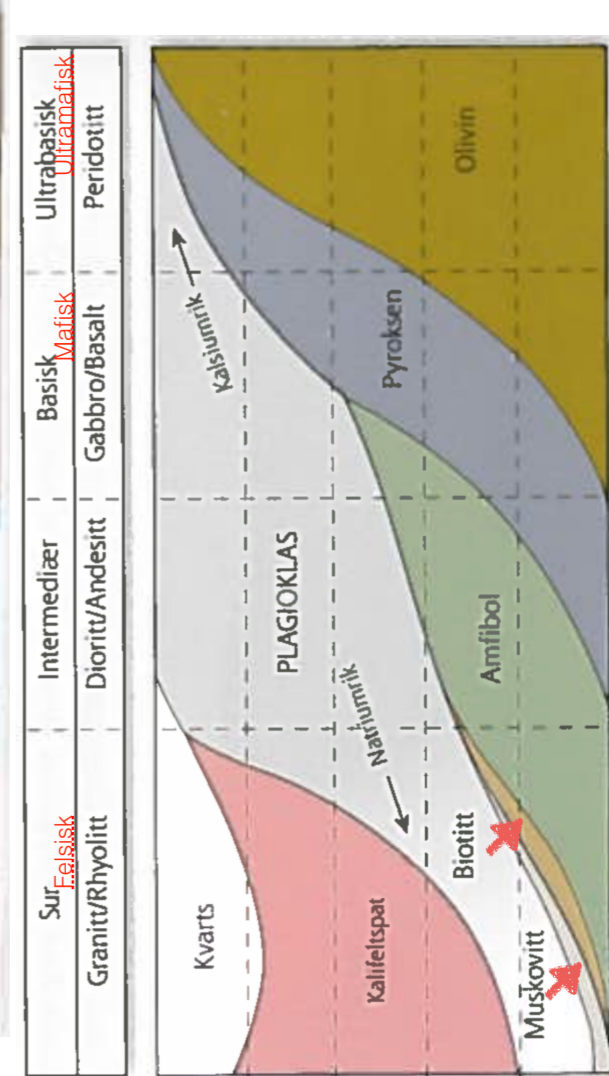
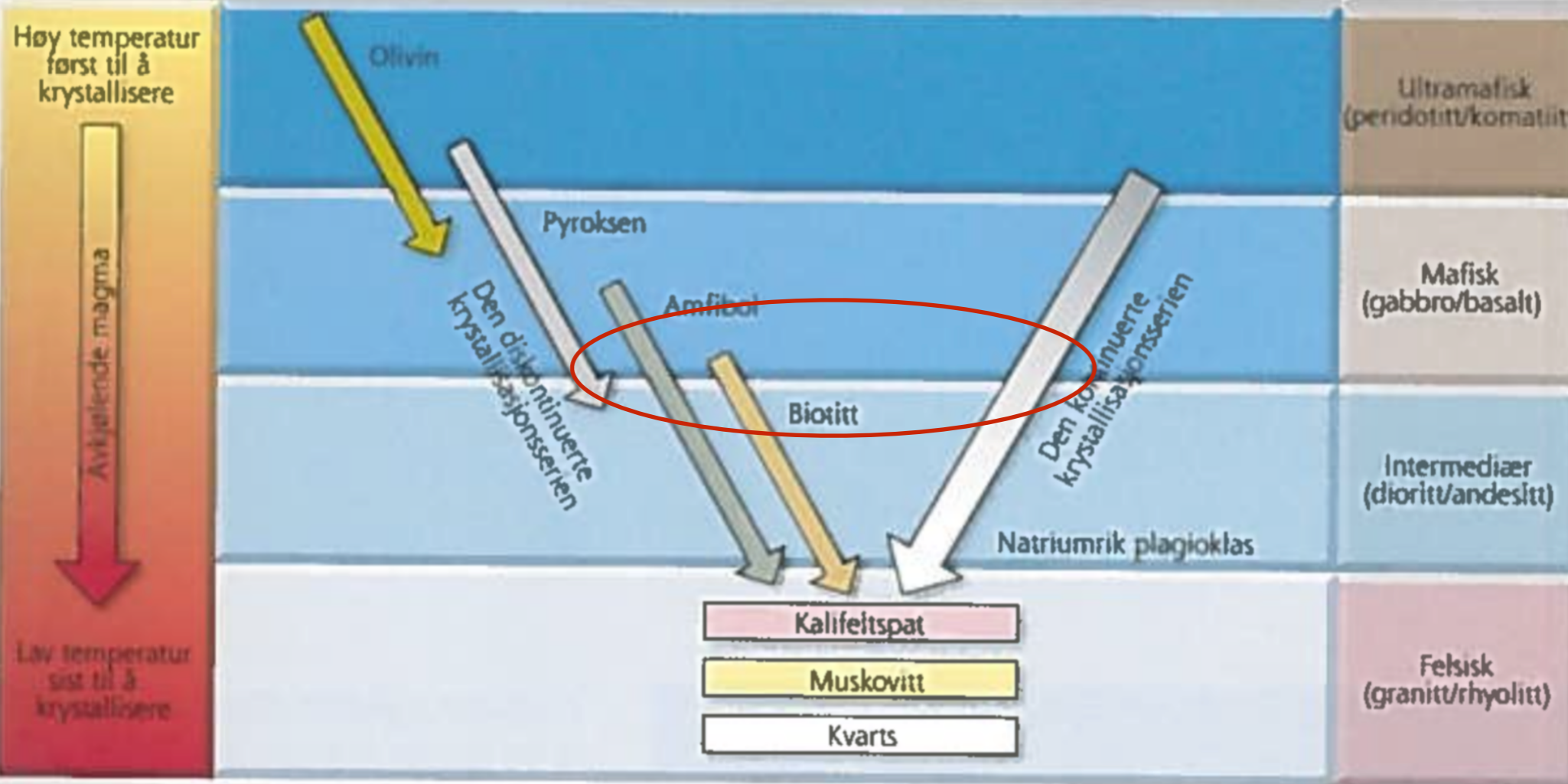


Partiell smelting av ultramafisk bergart (mantelen er ultramafisk)

a: Litt plagioklas og pyroksen smelter og mye av olivin blir igjen.

Partiellsmelte er mafisk, ikke ultramafisk.

Start med ultramafisk bergart, lager en mafisk magma.



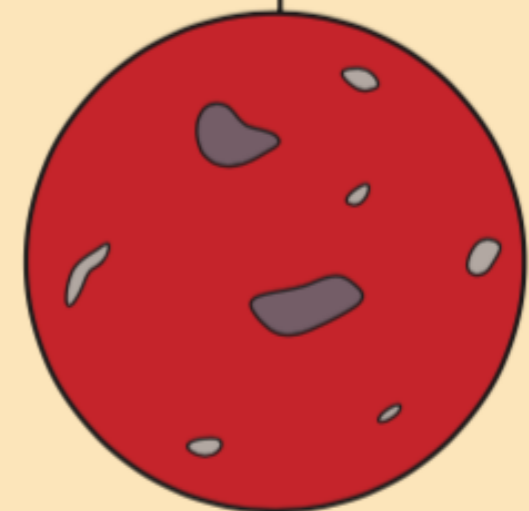
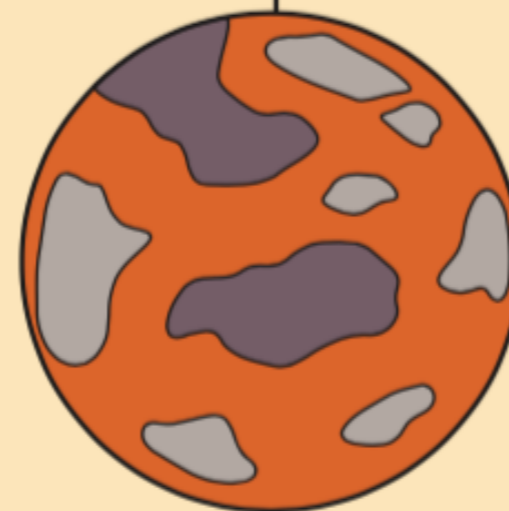
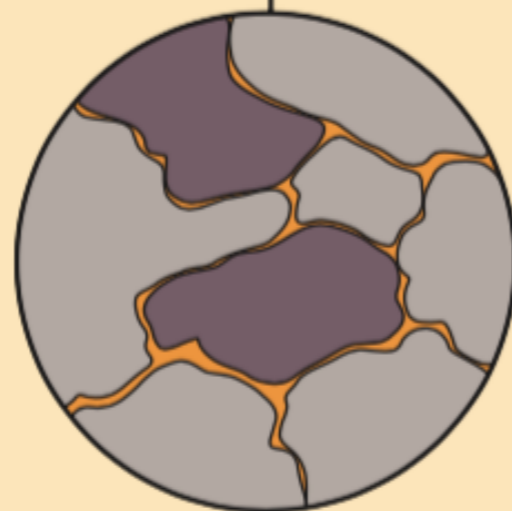
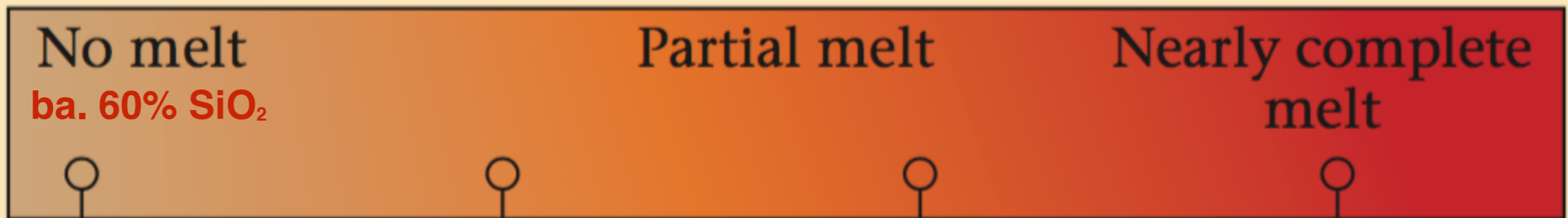
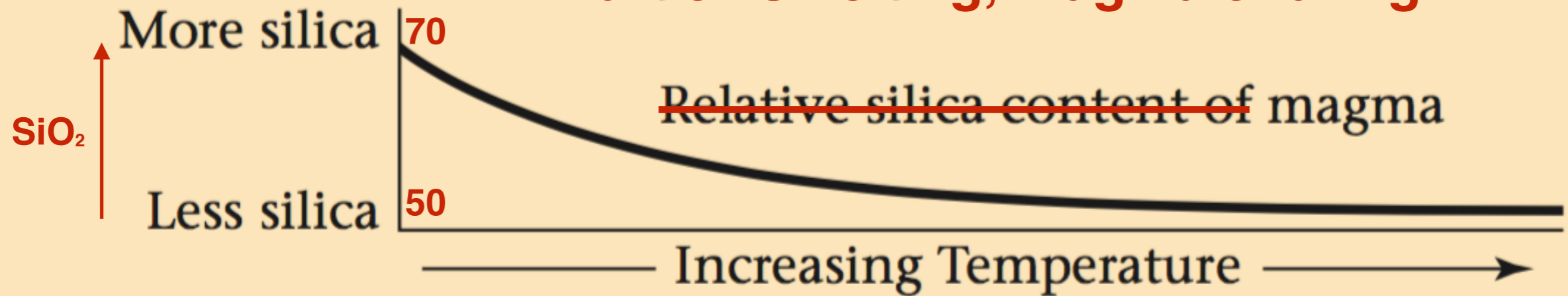
Partiell smelting av mafisk bergart (havskorpe er mafisk)

a: Litt plagioklas og hornblendende smelter og pyroksen og olivin blir igjen.

Partiellsmelte er intermediær, ikke mafisk.

Start med mafisk bergart, lager en intermediær magma.

Partiell smelting, magma endring



70% SiO₂

smelte 50% SiO₂

(a)

Partiell smelting: første smelte blir rikere på SiO₂.

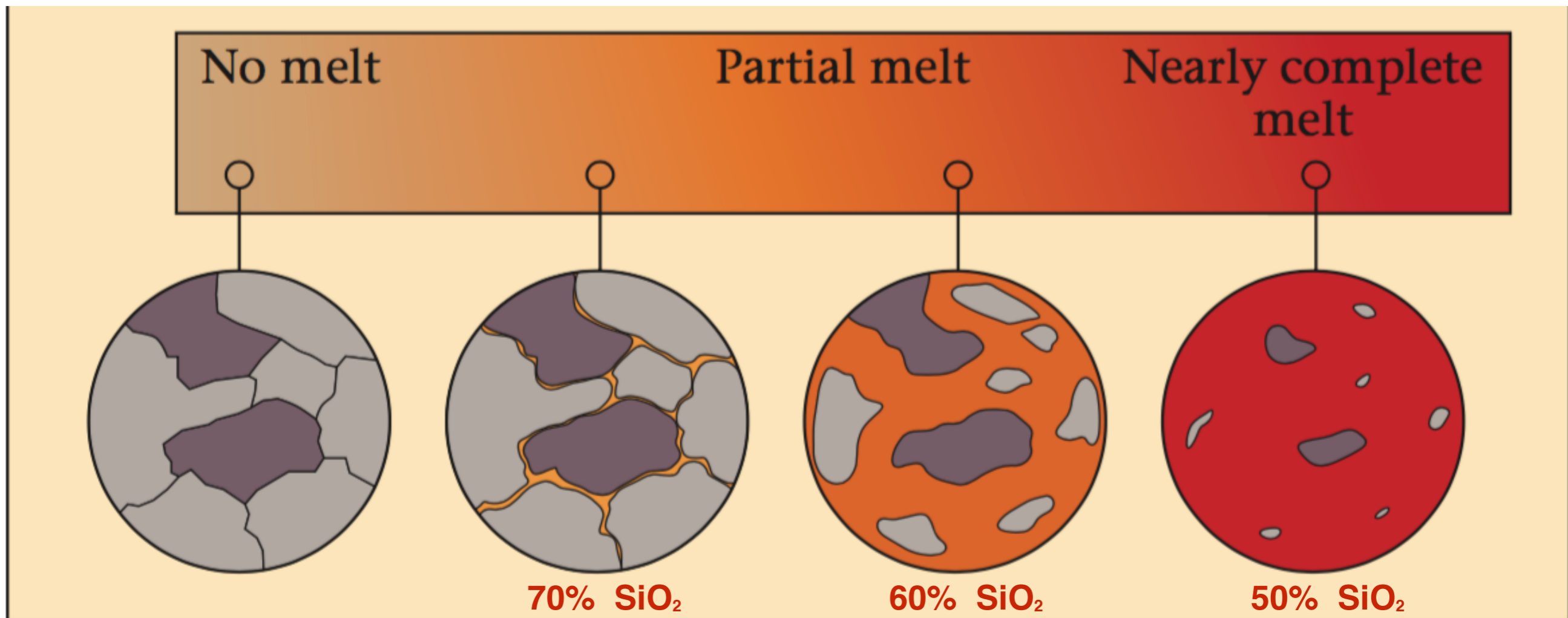
Men hvis fullstendig smelting, blir smelte samme SiO₂ innhold som opprinnelige bergart.

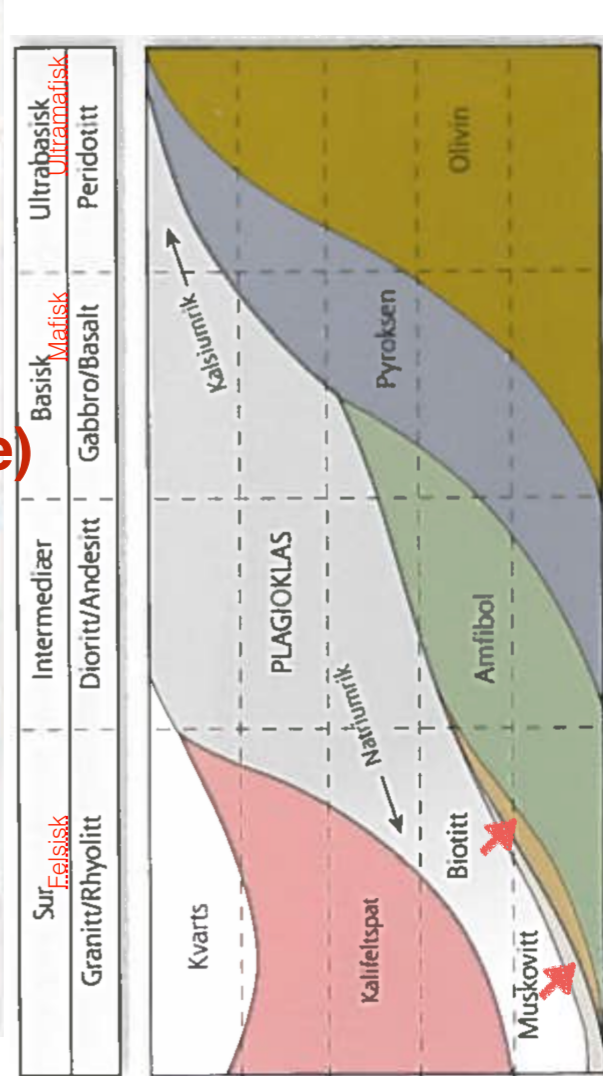
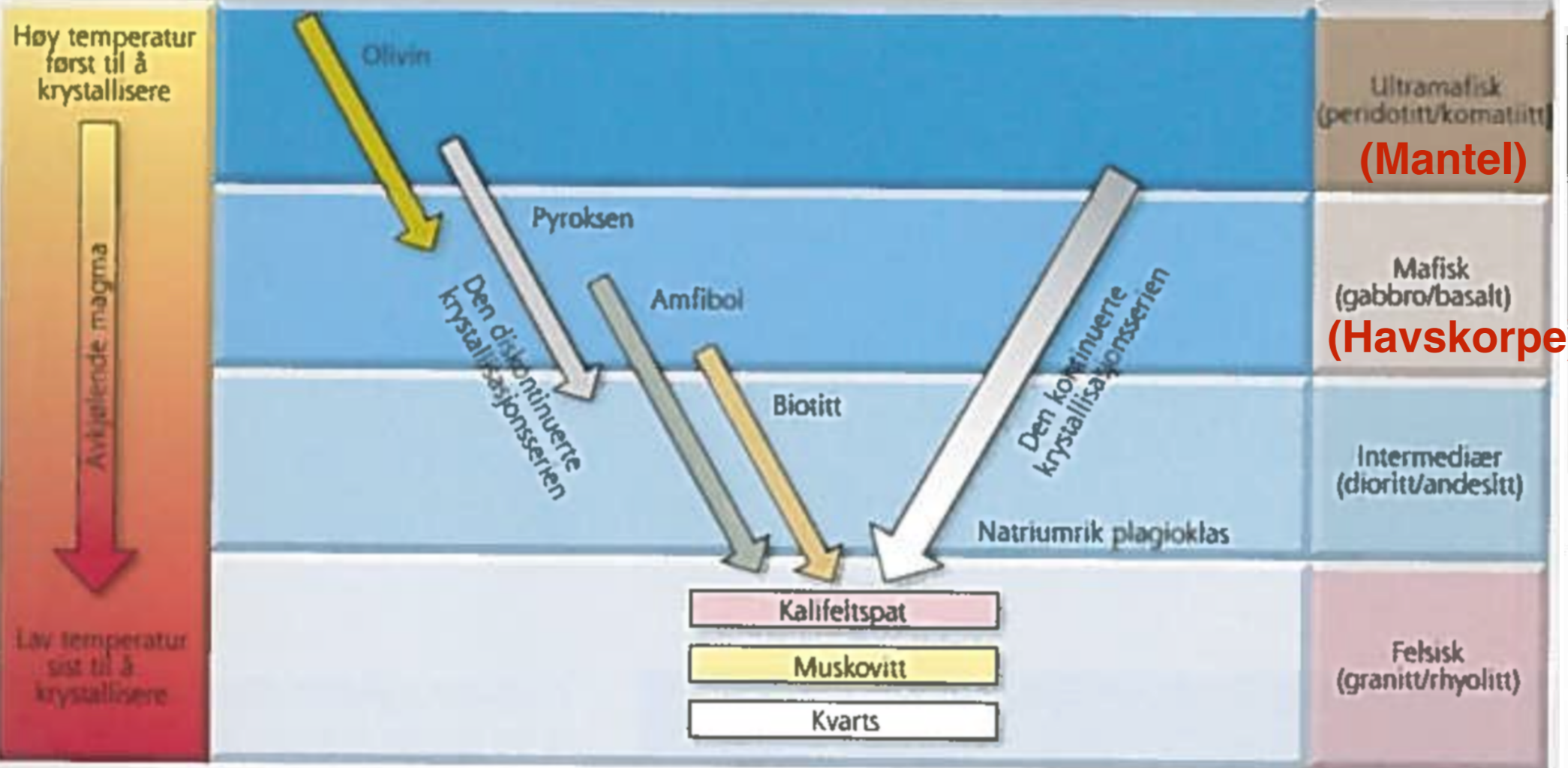
Gabbro
(mafisk ba.)
ba. 50% SiO₂

Litt partiell smelt
(hvis smelt kommer vekk er det
felsisk)

Mer partiell smelt
(hvis smelt kommer vekk er det
intermediær)

Mest partiell smelt
(hvis smelt kommer vekk er det
mafisk)

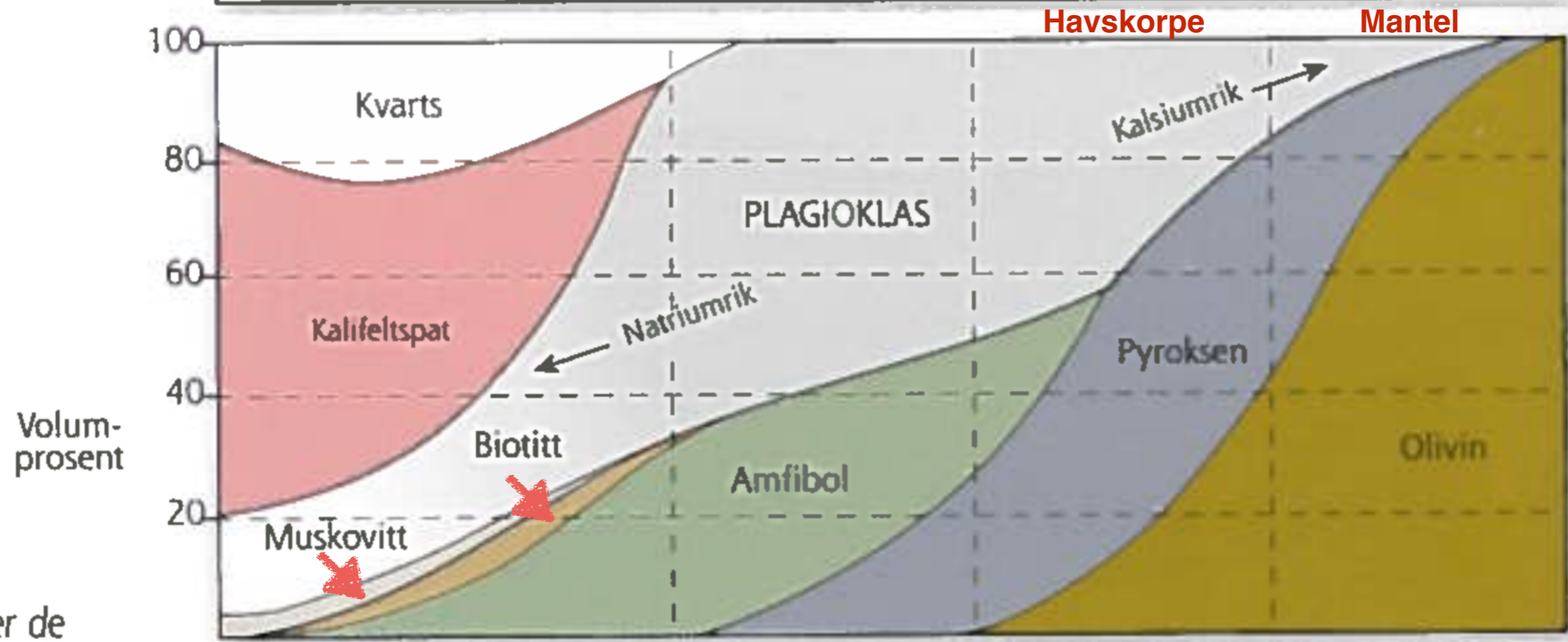




**Viktig: Mantel er 100% ULTRAmafisk
Havskorpe er 100% mafisk**

**Kontinentalskorpe har bergarter av alle fire typer,
men i gjennomsnitt felsisk eller intermediære.**

SAMMENSETNING	Sur	Intermediaær	Basisk	Ultrabasisk
BERGARTTYPE	Granitt/Rhyolitt	Dioritt/Andesitt	Gabbro/Basalt	Peridotitt



Tabell over de mest alminnelige magmabergarterenes mineralogi og magmaene de er dannet fra



En *enkel* solid vil smelte på ett bestemt temperature:

Is smelter ved 0 grader C.

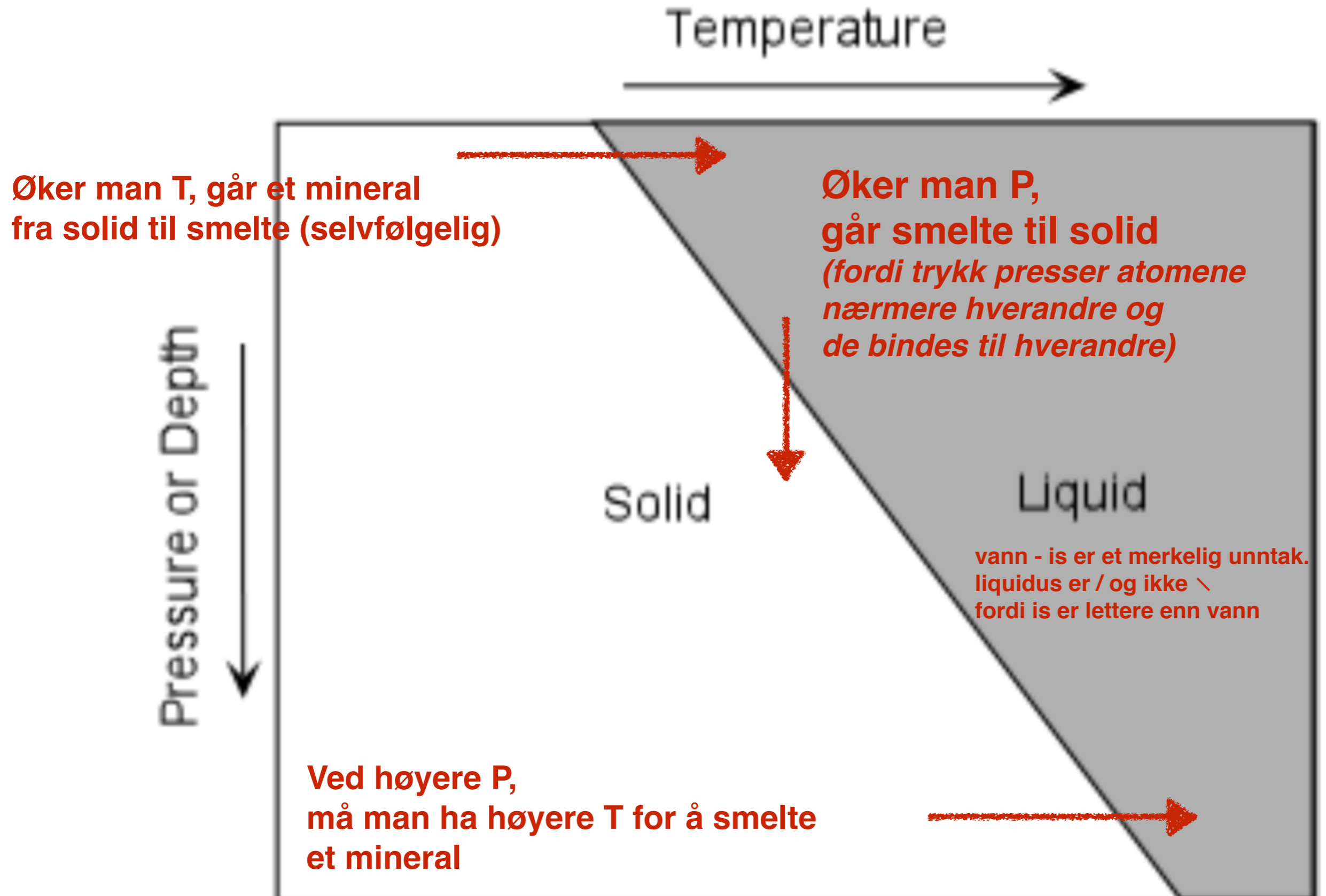
Kvarts smelter ved 1600 grader C.

Olivin smelter ved 1900 grader C.

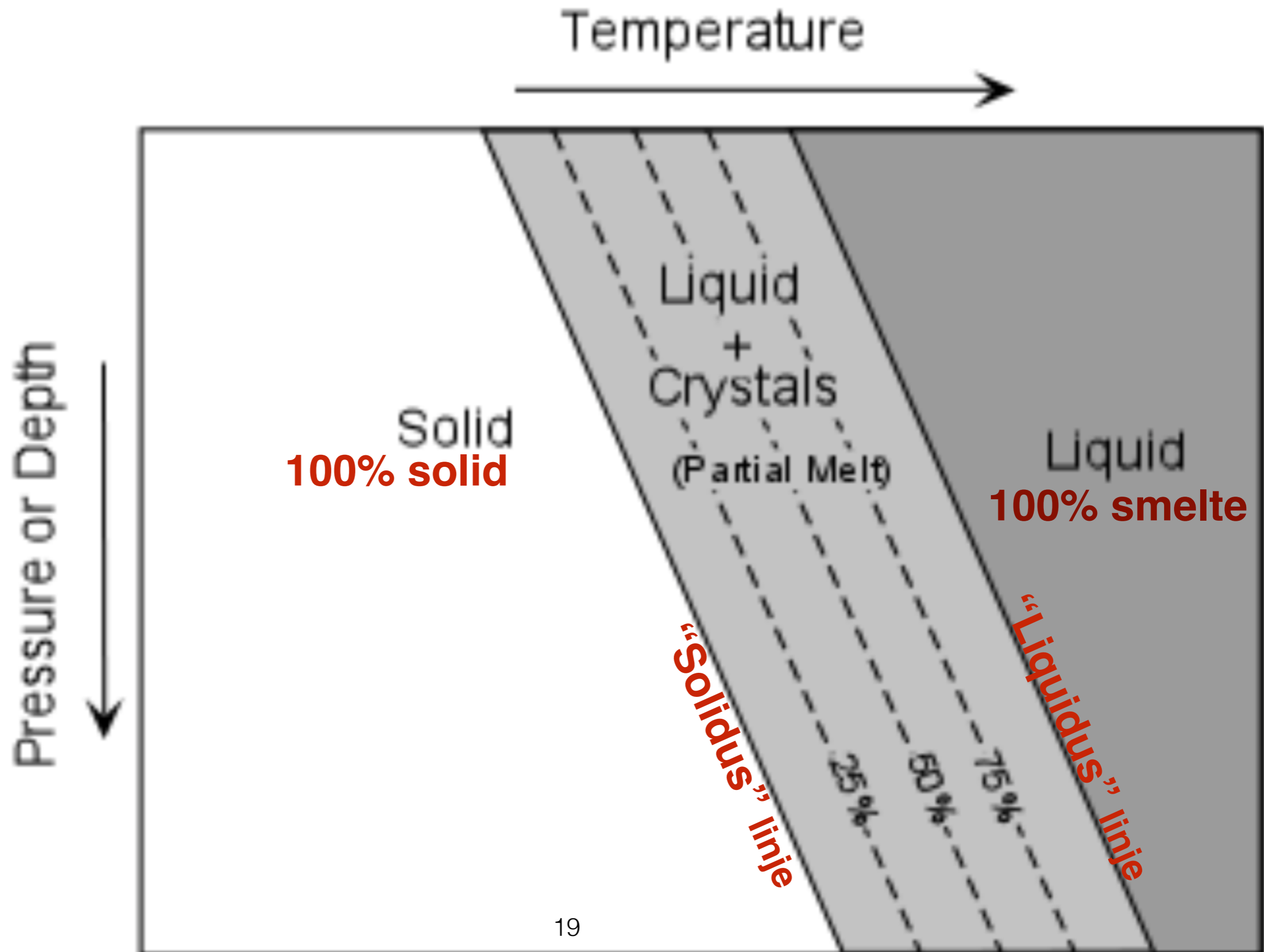
Men bergarter er *komplekse* solider, og de smelter gradvis over lavere temperaturer.

'Fasediagram' for enkel solid (solid fase og væske fase) *enkel solid* \leftrightarrow *væske* på enbestemt temp.

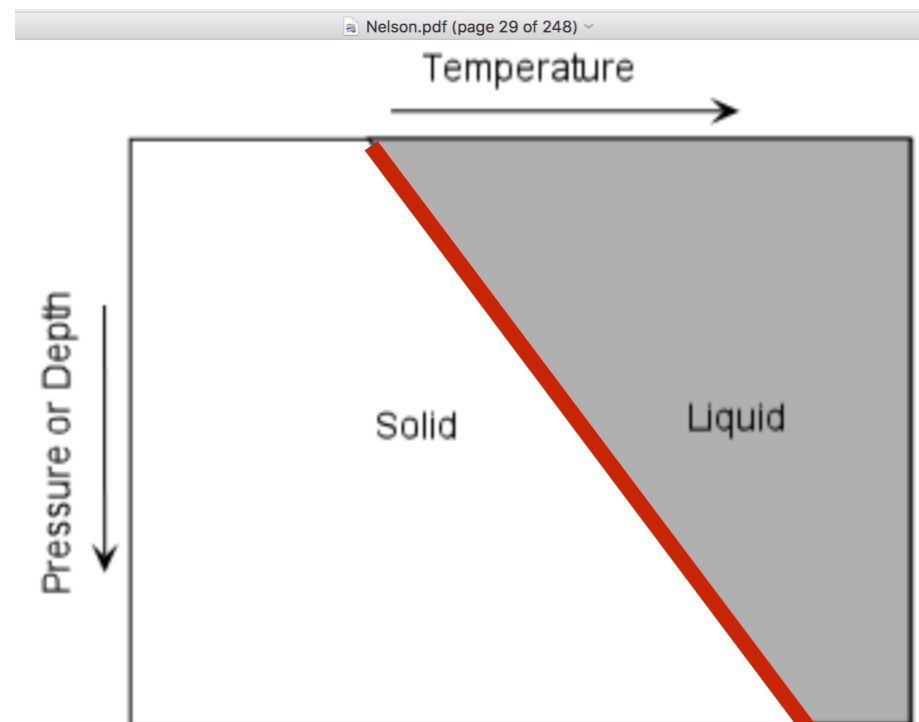
Nelson.pdf (page 29 of 248)



kompleks solid \leftrightarrow væske (som bergart \leftrightarrow magma)

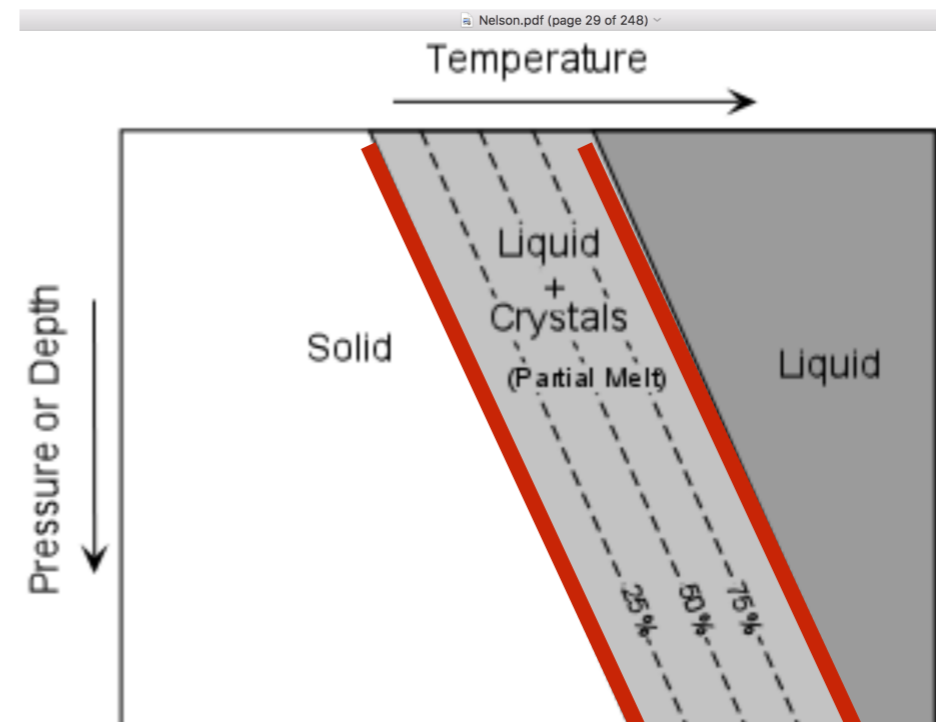


solid (en fase) \leftrightarrow væske
(for eksempel kvarts \leftrightarrow smelte)



**en enkel
smeltelinje**

solid (flere faser) \leftrightarrow væske
(for eksempel granitt \leftrightarrow magma)

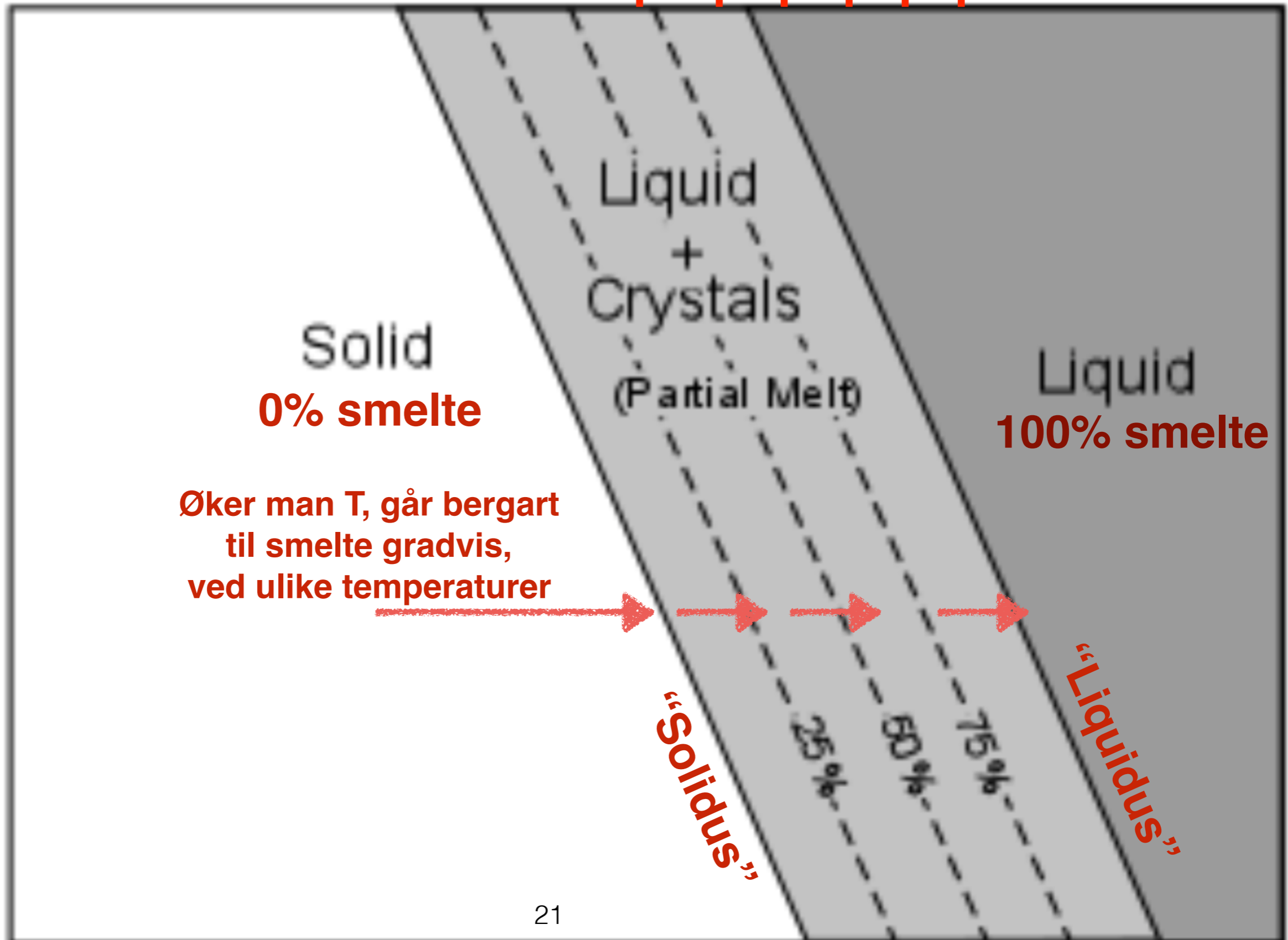


**kompleks
smeltelinjer**

Temperature



Pressure or Depth
↓



0% smelte

Liquid
+
Crystals
(Partial Melt)

Liquid
100% smelte

Øker man T, går bergart
til smelte gradvis,
ved ulike temperaturer



“Solidus”

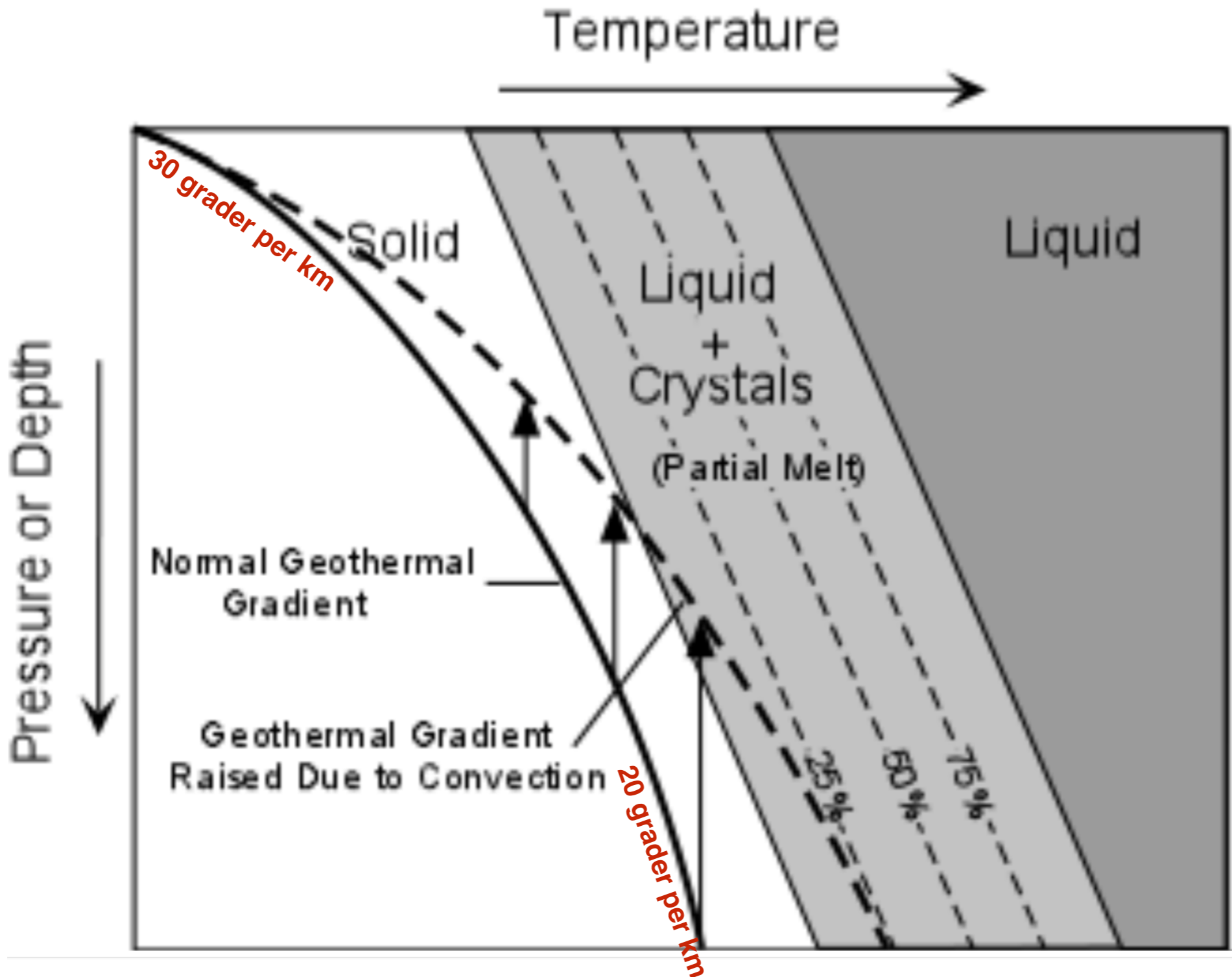
25%

50%

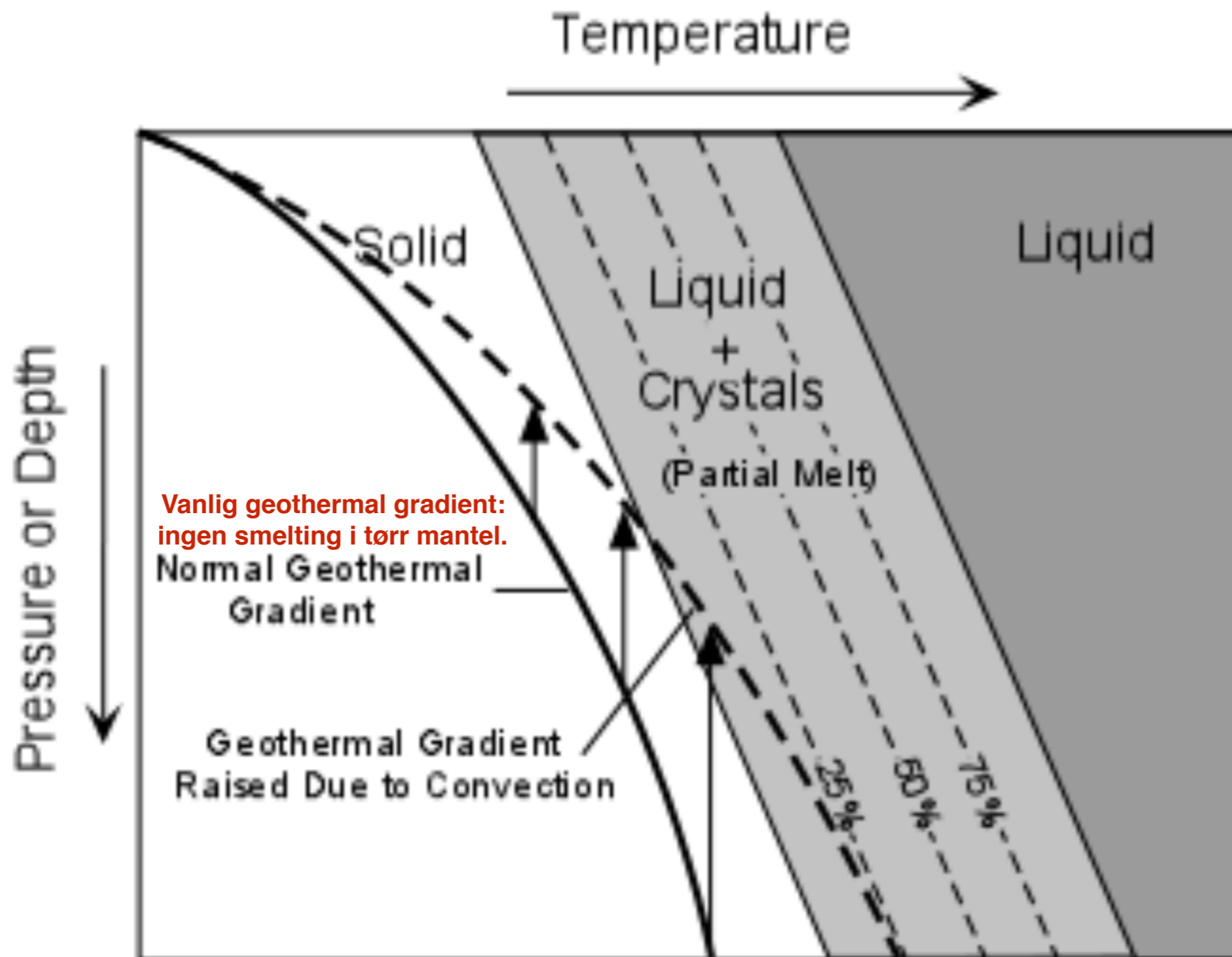
75%

“Liquidus”

“Geothermal gradient” er økningen av temperatur ved dybden (ca. 30 grader/km)

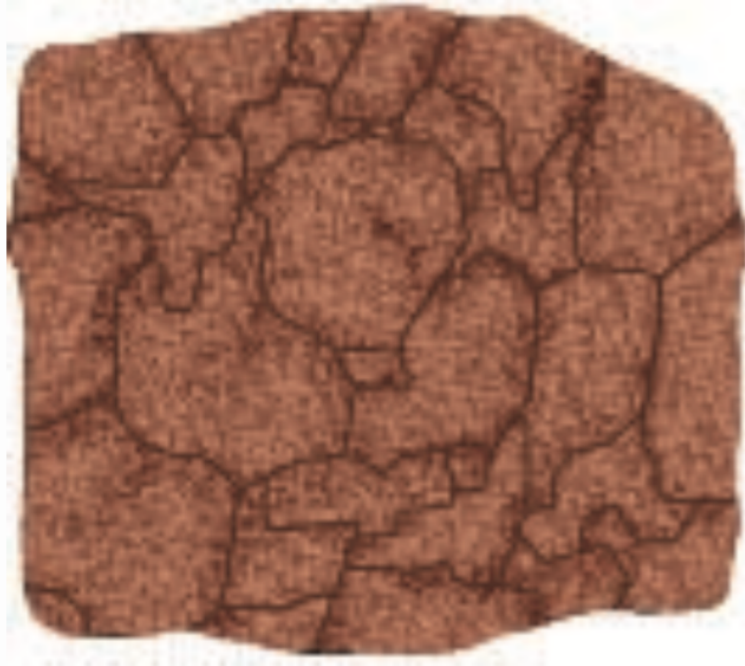
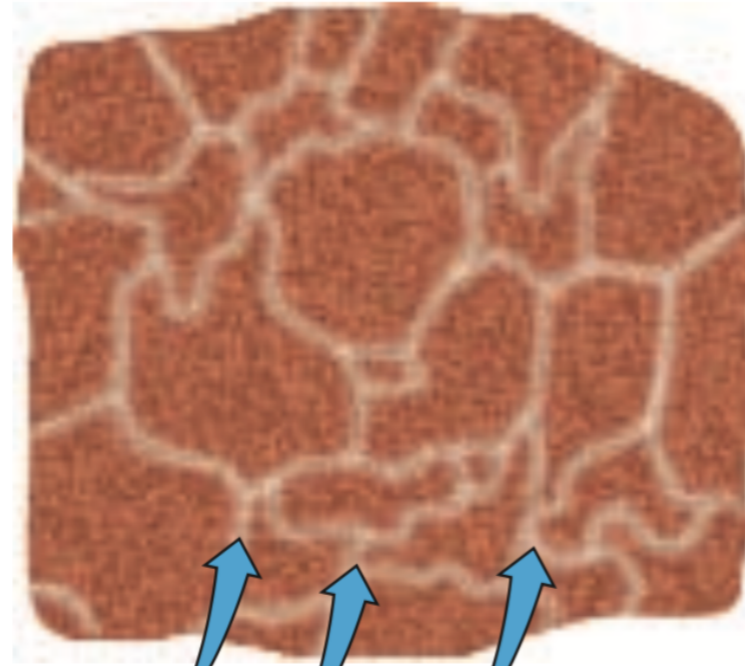


Ved vanlig geothermal gradient: ingen smelting i tørr mantel
geothermal kurve treffer ikke solidus.

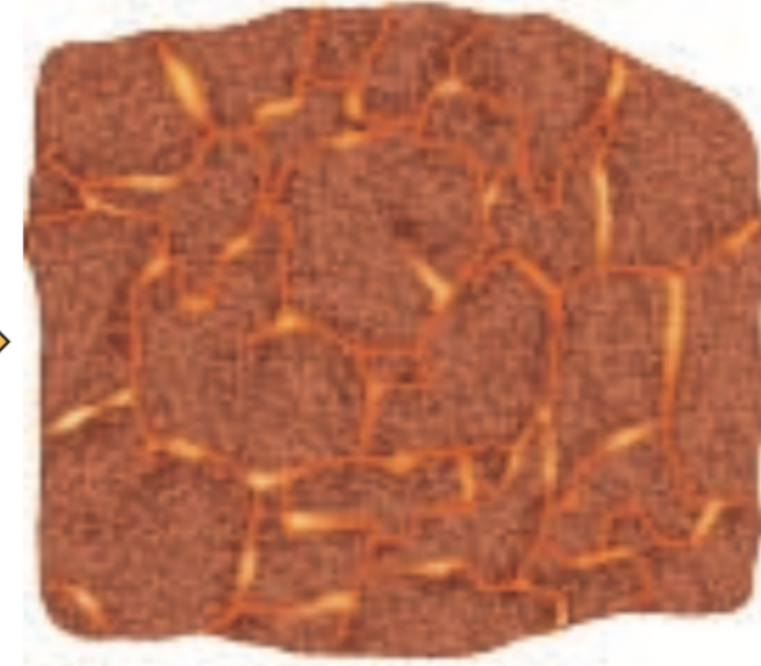


Hvis mantel bergarter løftes opp fysisk (pga. konveksjon v/ midthavs rygg) vil geotermalgradienten øke (dybden og trykket blir lavere) og smelting foregår. Dette heter: “dekompresjonssmelting”

Hot, dry rock

H₂O diffuses through rock

Rock begins to melt



(c)

H₂O

**Vått solid smelter
ved lavere T
enn tørr solid**

**Med andre ord:
vann *reduserer*
smeltetemperatur.**

(Kjøkken eksperiment:

**Prøv å smelte sukkerkrytaller eller kokesjokolade, i stekepanne *uten* vann.
Og prøv det samme med *noen dropper med vann.*)**

Temperature



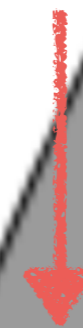
Pressure or Depth



Hvis mineralet er vått (H til stedet) vil en økning av trykk presse væsken inn og danner smelte (fordi væsken gjør at bindinger brytes)

Solid + Vapor
(Vått mineral)

Liquid + Vapor



Temperature



Pressure or Depth



Hvis mineralet er vått, økning av trykk presser væsken inn og danner smelte (fordi væsken gjør at bindinger brytes)

Solid + Vapor
(2 faser:
mineral + vann)

Liquid **med** Vapor

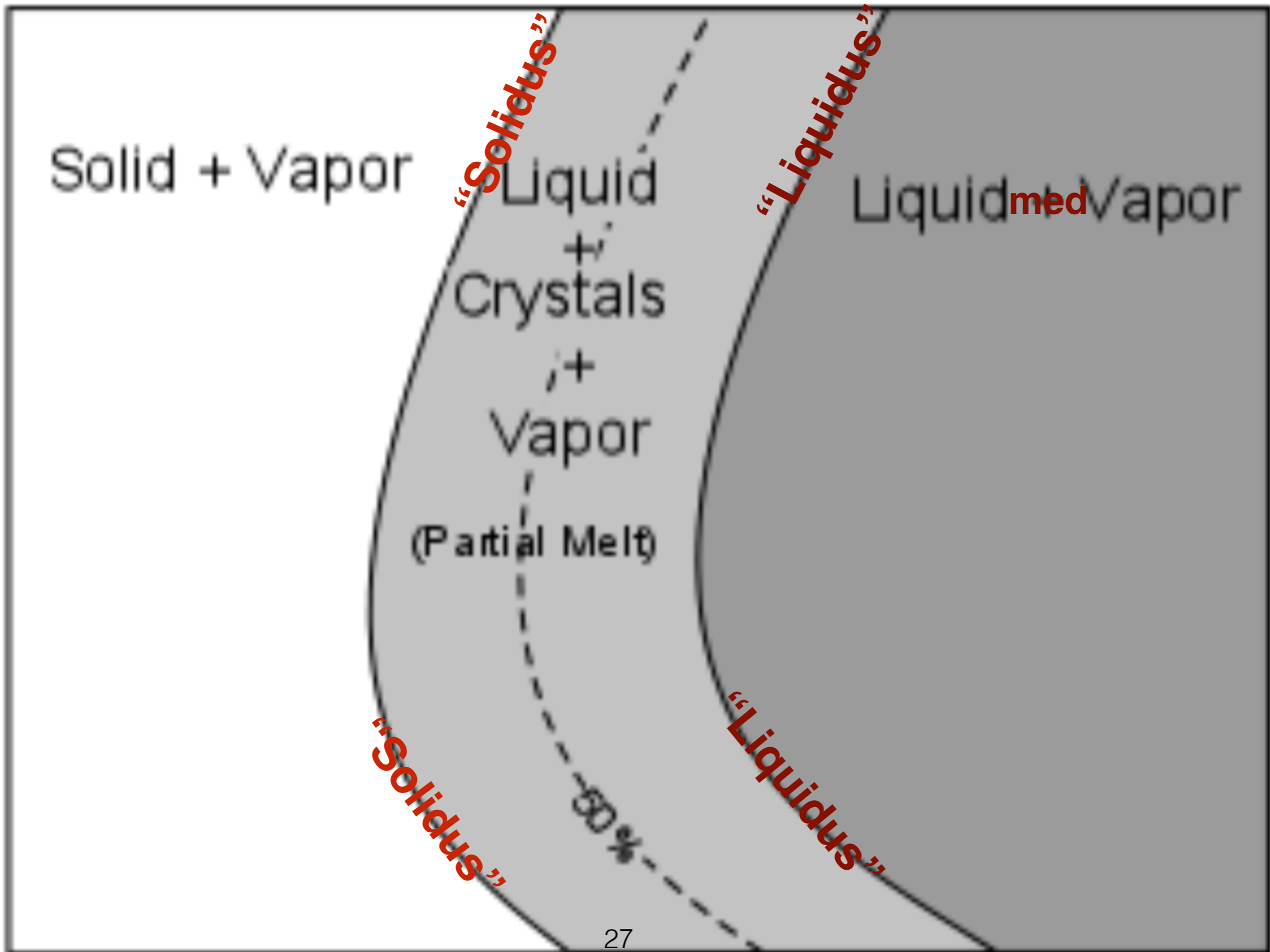
Liquid inklusiv vann
(kun 1 fase)

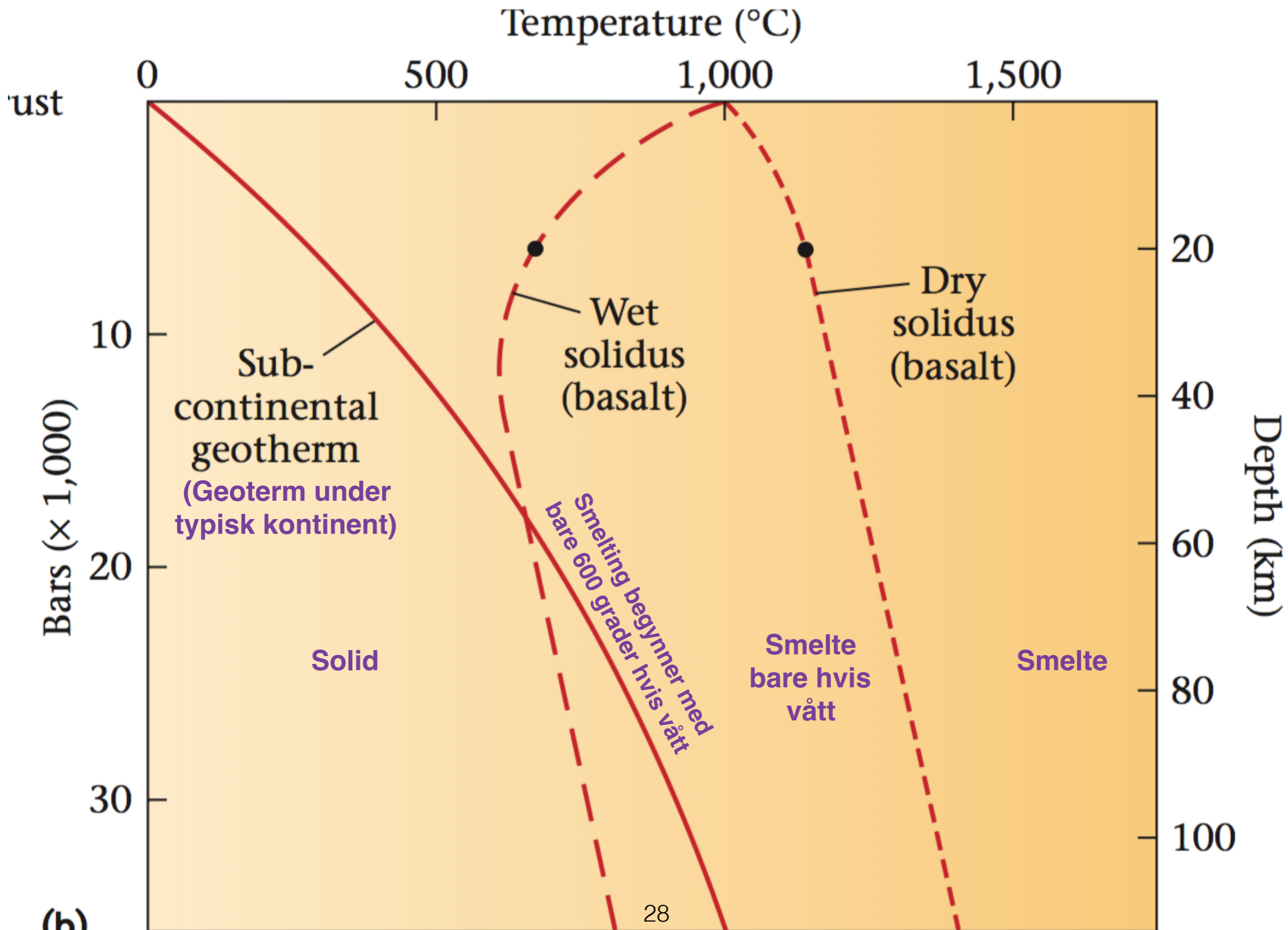


Hvorfor linjen svinger fra negativ til positiv helning har med termodynamikk å gjøre. Litt for komplisert å forklare i vårt pensum.

Pressure or Depth

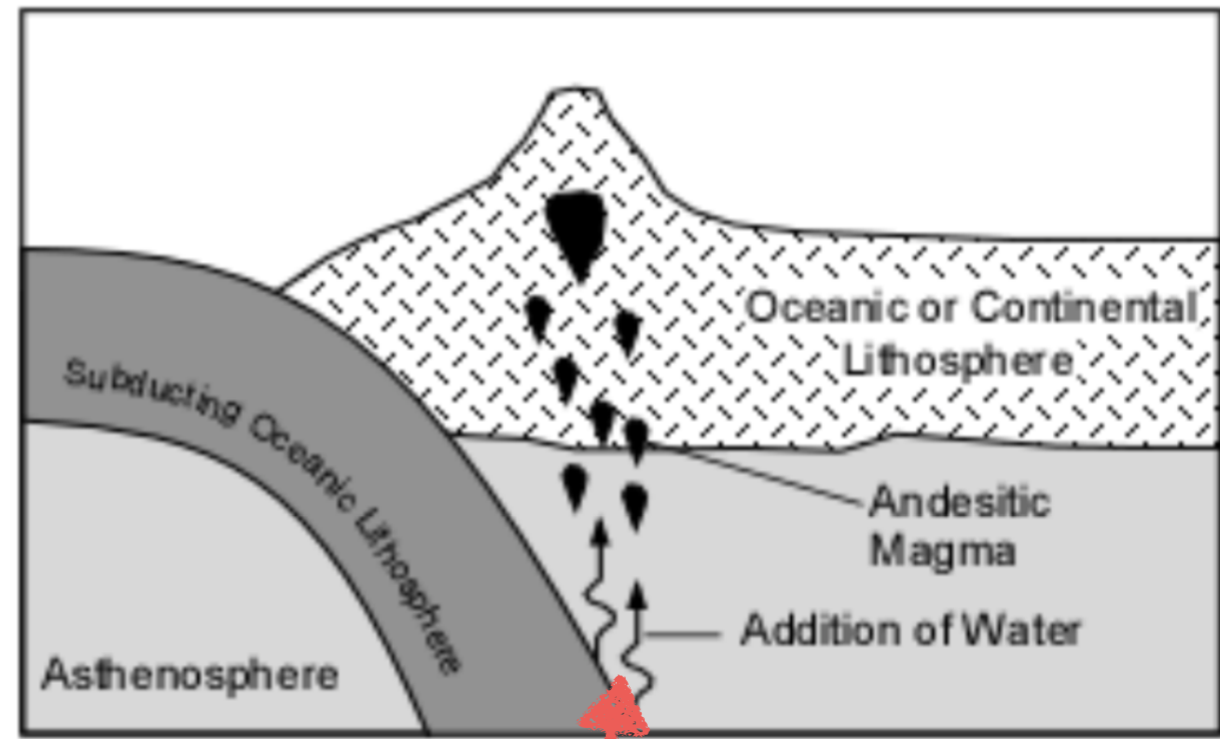
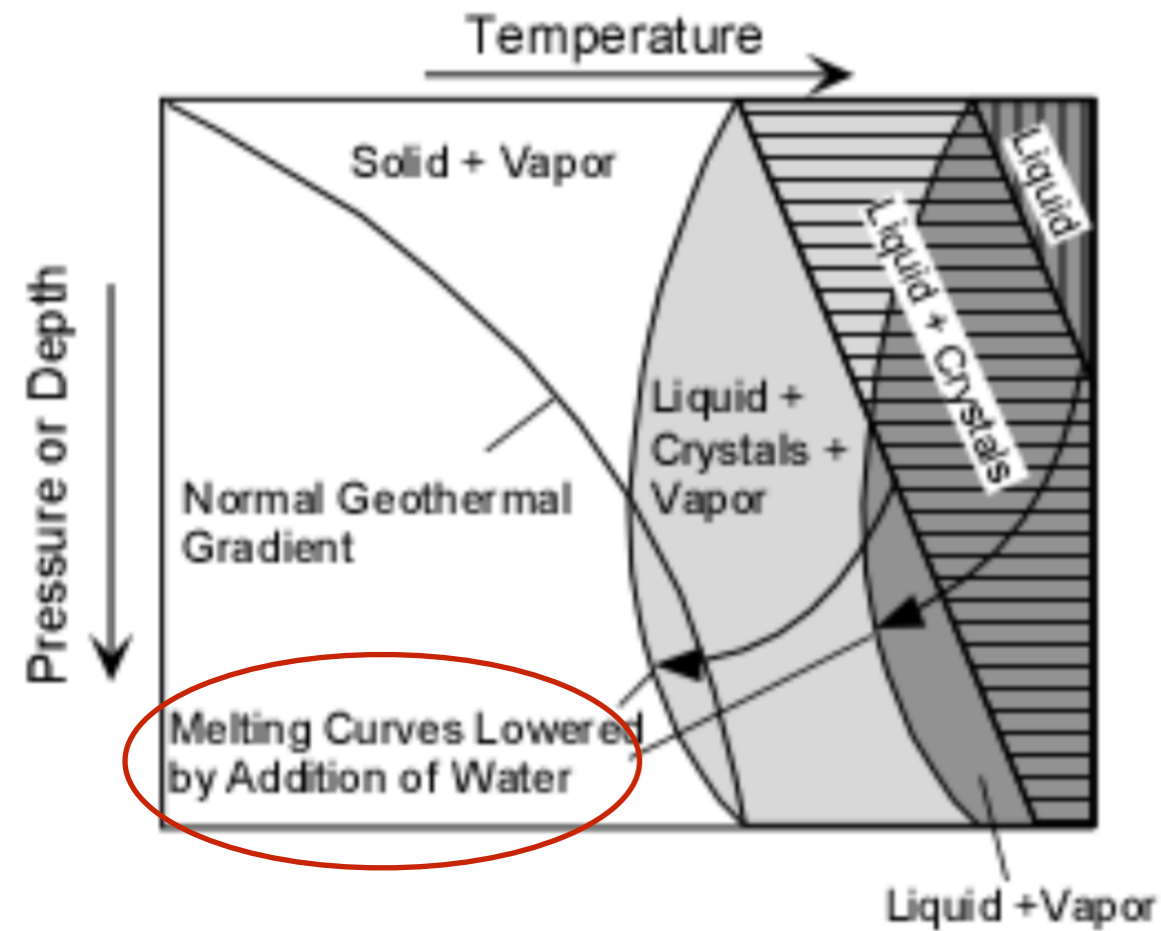
Temperature





(b)

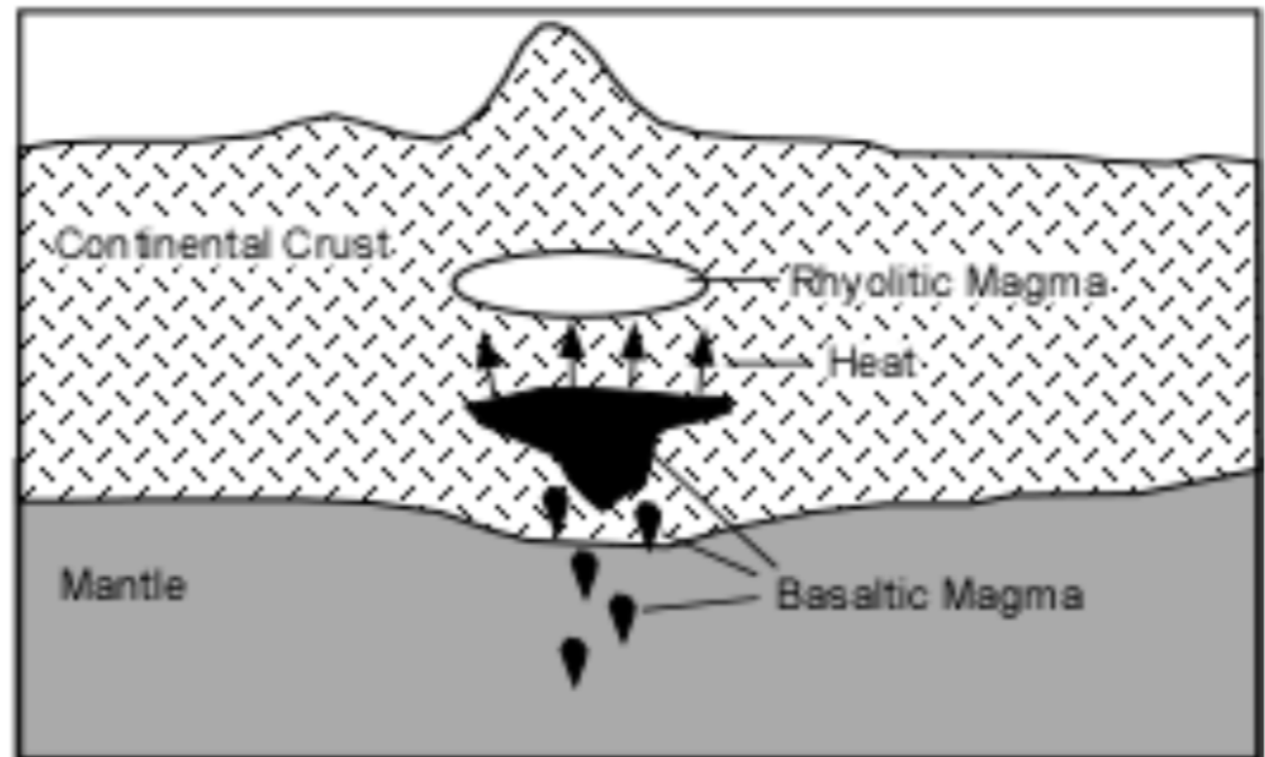
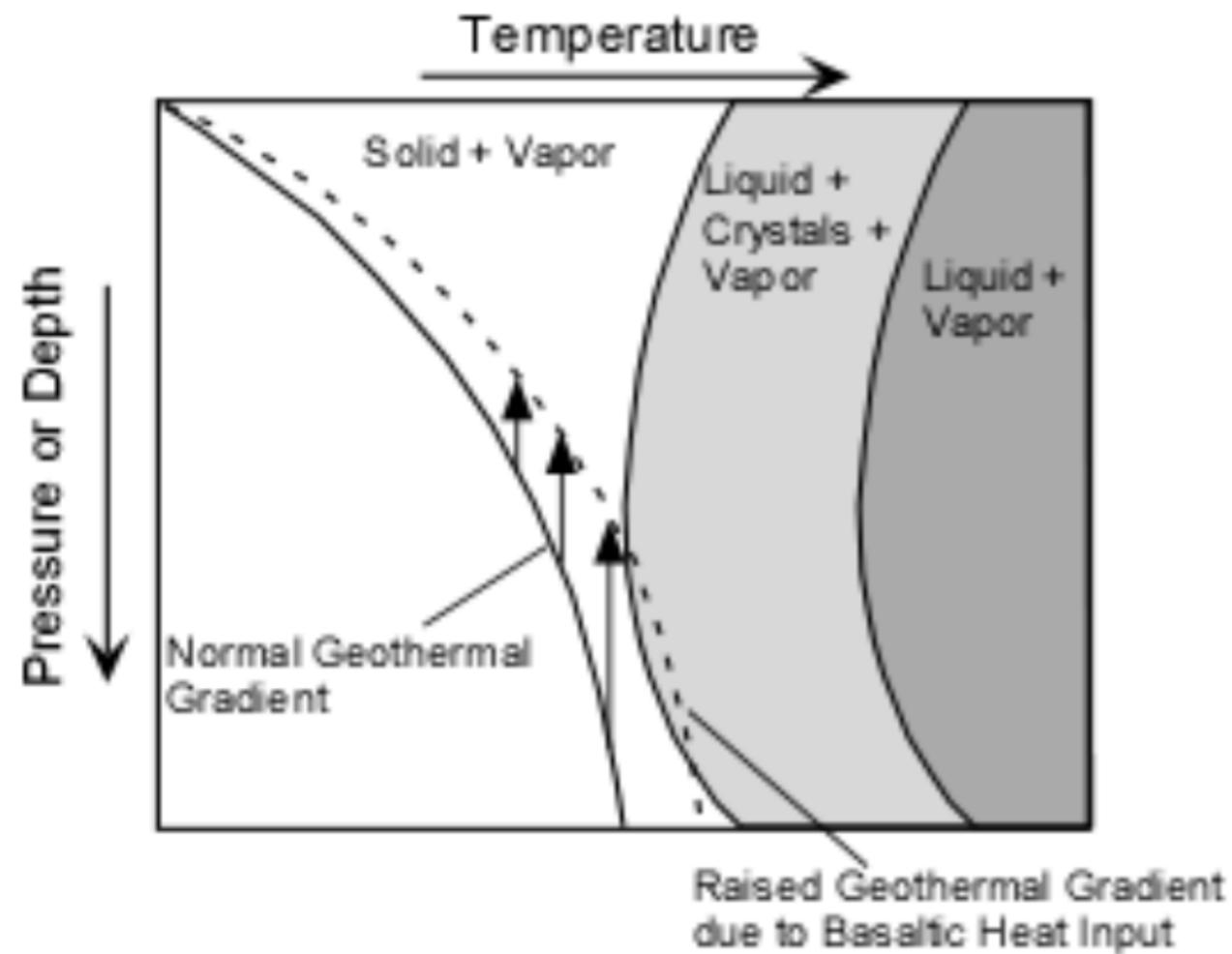
temperature and then move in to the overlying mantle. Introduction of this water in the mantle would then lower the melting temperature of the mantle to generate partial melts, which could then separate from the solid mantle and rise toward the surface.



**Vanlig geothermal gradient:
ingen smelting i tørr mantel.**

**Hvis vann tilsettes ved subduksjon,
blir det en ny og lavere smeltekurve, og smelting foregår.**

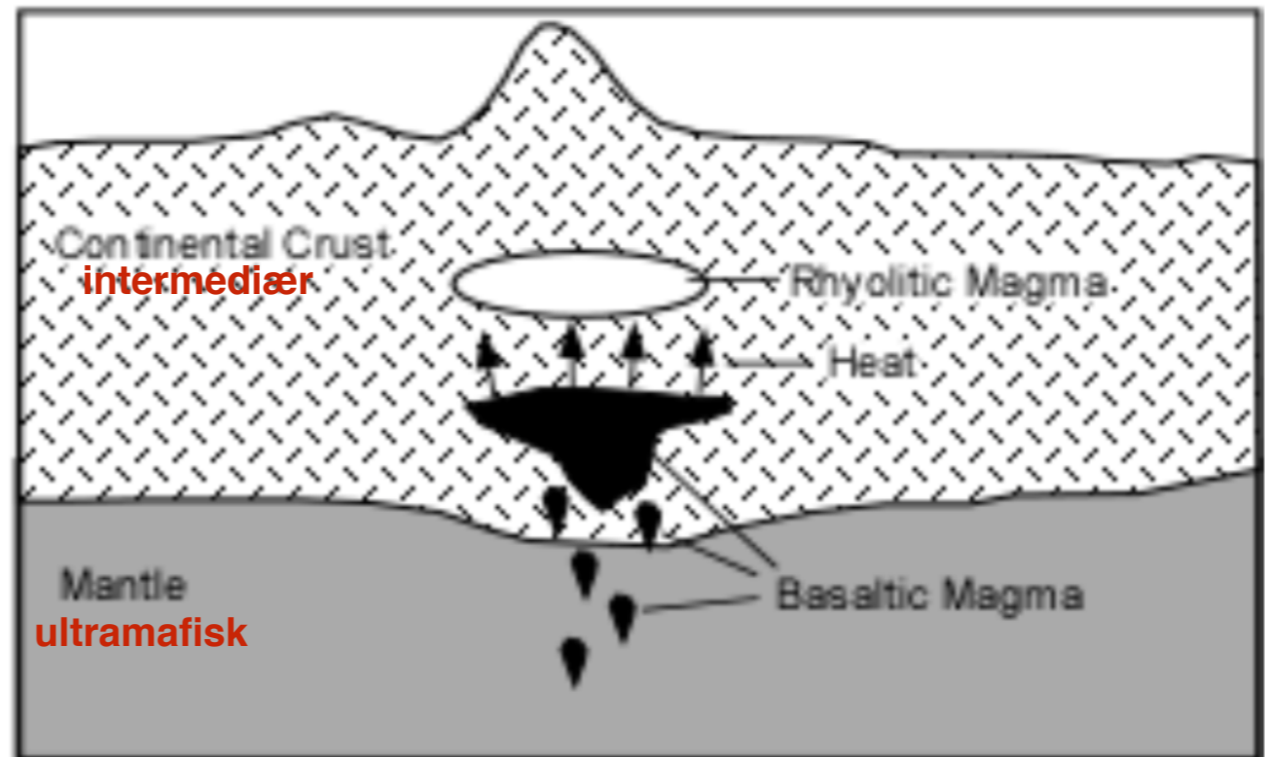
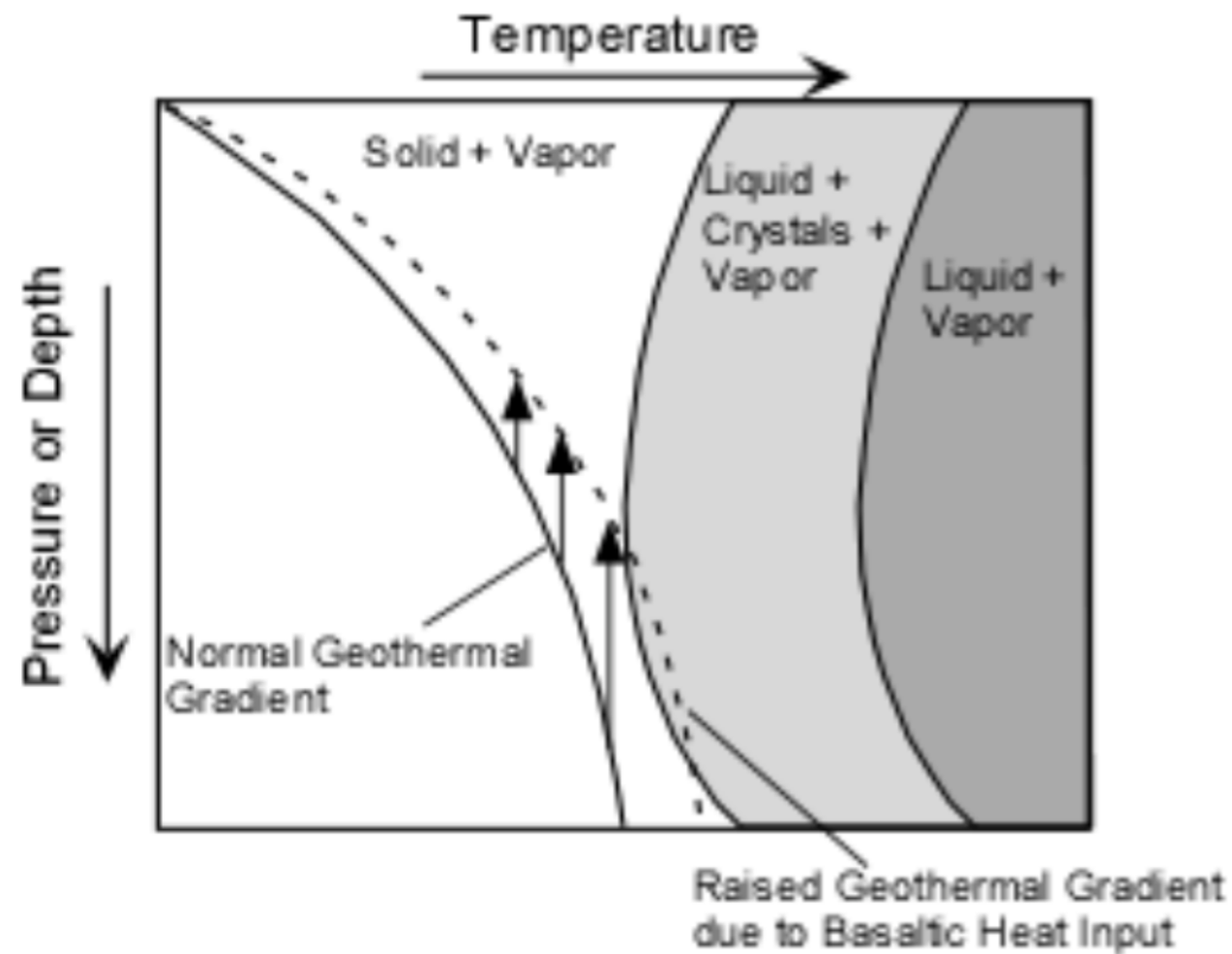
the surrounding crust. Repeated intrusions can transfer enough heat to increase the local geothermal gradient and cause melting of the surrounding rock to generate new magmas.



**Med vanlig geothermal gradient:
der det ingen smelting som foregår.**

**Men: hvis gradienten økes pga. stigning
av varm basaltisk magma,
kan skorpen smelte.**

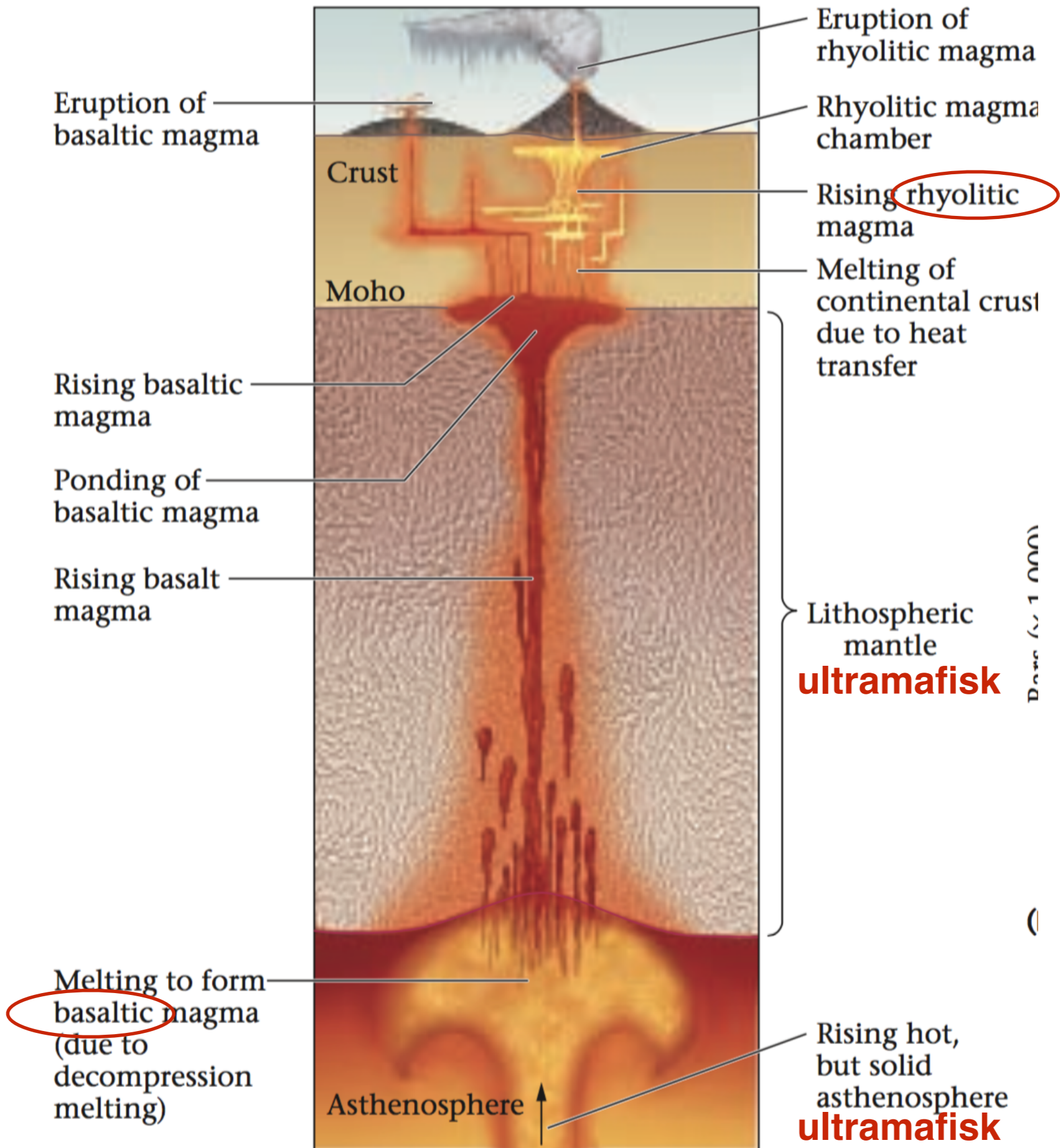
the surrounding crust. Repeated intrusions can transfer enough heat to increase the local geothermal gradient and cause melting of the surrounding rock to generate new magmas.



**Med vanlig geothermal gradient:
ingen smelting foregår.**

**Men: hvis gradient økes pga. stigning
av varm basaltisk magma,
kan skorpen smelte.**

**Mantel er ULTRAMAFISK, så partiellsmelte der er "basaltisk"
Skorpen er INTERMEDIÆR, så partiellsmelte der er "rhyolittisk".**



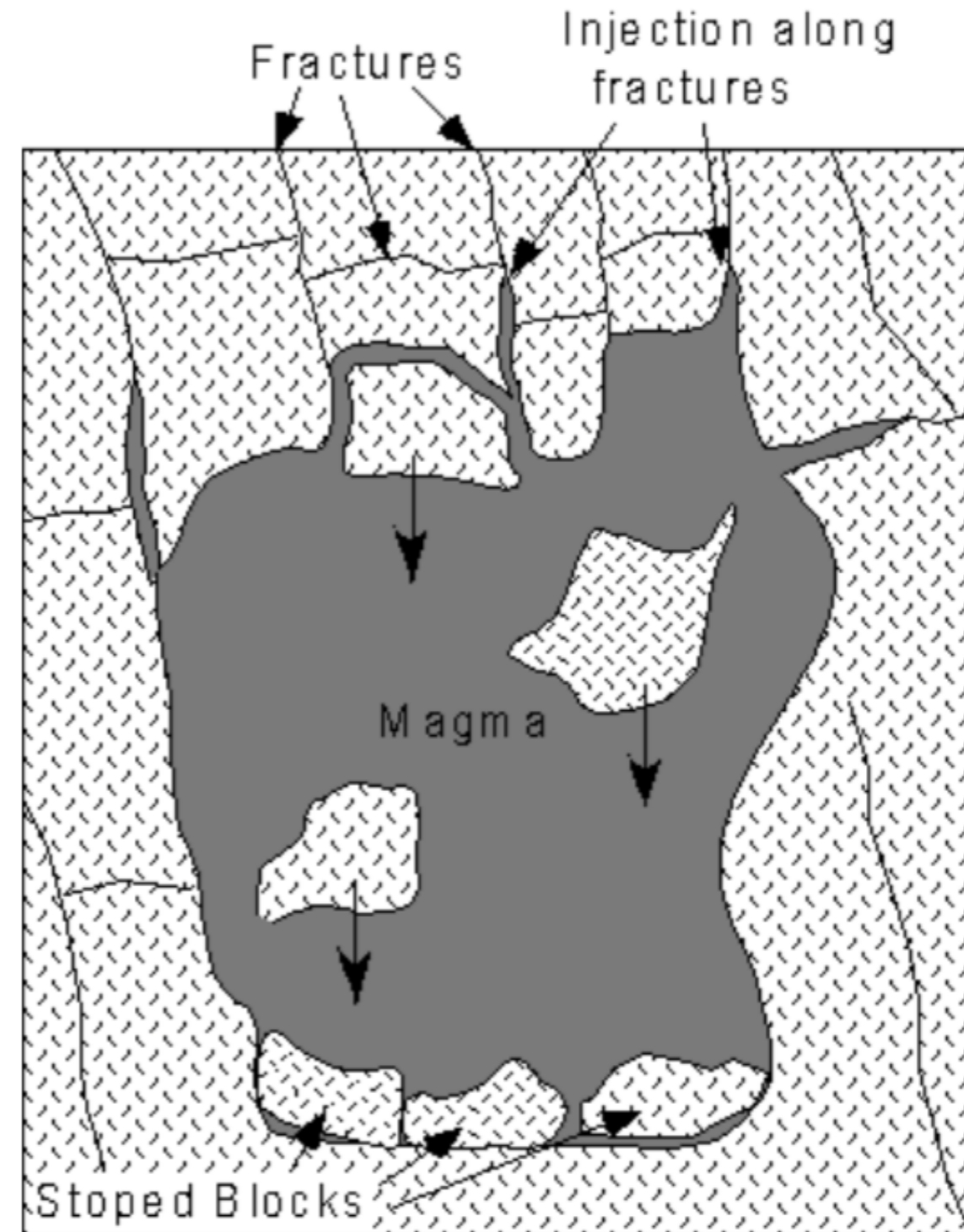
(a)

Not to scale

It may also incorporate pieces of the surrounding rocks without melting them. These incorporated pieces are called *xenoliths* (foreign rocks).

xeno betyr fremmed, som i "xenofob"

Magma intrudes by injection into fractures in the rock and expanding the fractures. The may also move by a process called stoping, wherein bocks are loosened by magma at the top of the magma body with these blocks then sinking through the magma to accumulate on the floor of the magma body.



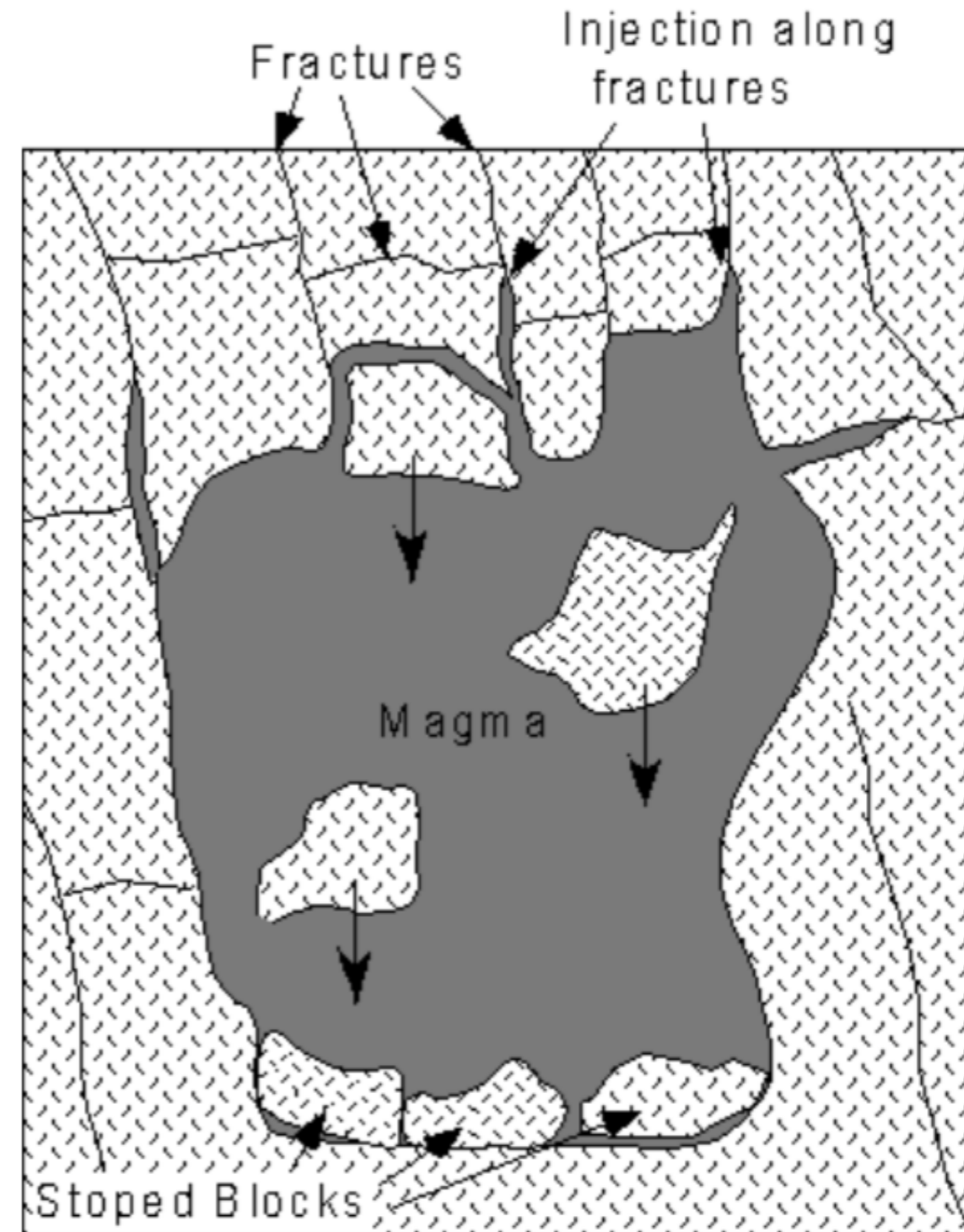
It may also incorporate pieces of the surrounding rocks without melting them. These incorporated pieces are called **xenoliths** (foreign rocks).

xeno betyr fremmed, som i "xenofob"

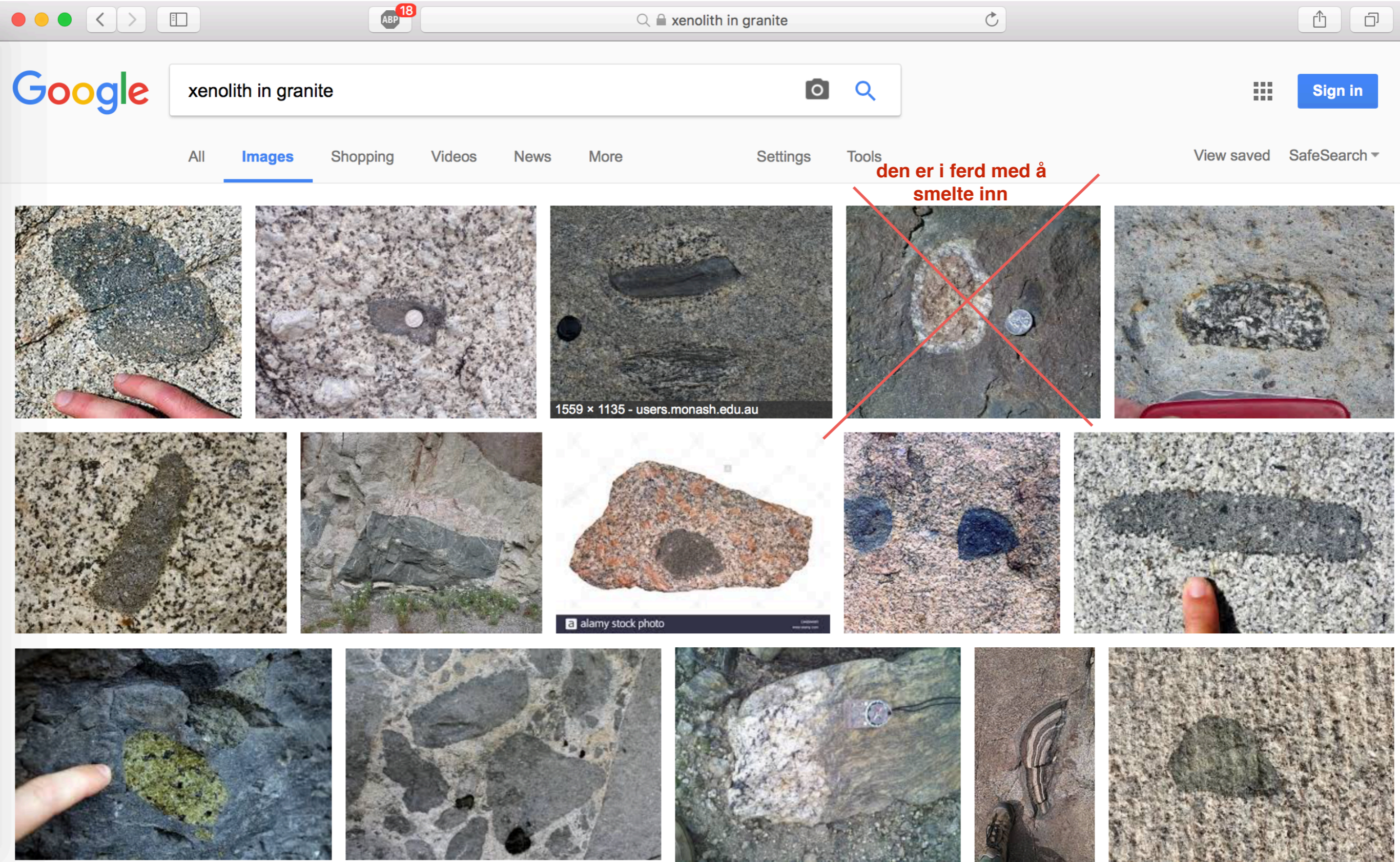
Magma intrudes by injection into fractures in the rock and expanding the fractures. The may also move by a process called stoping, wherein bocks are loosened by magma at the top of the magma body with these blocks then sinking through the magma to accumulate on the floor of the magma body.

**Bildet er kanskje litt misvisende:
Det finnes nesten aldri lyse xenolitter i mørk magma.**

Xenolitter er alltid mørkere enn magma de sitter i.

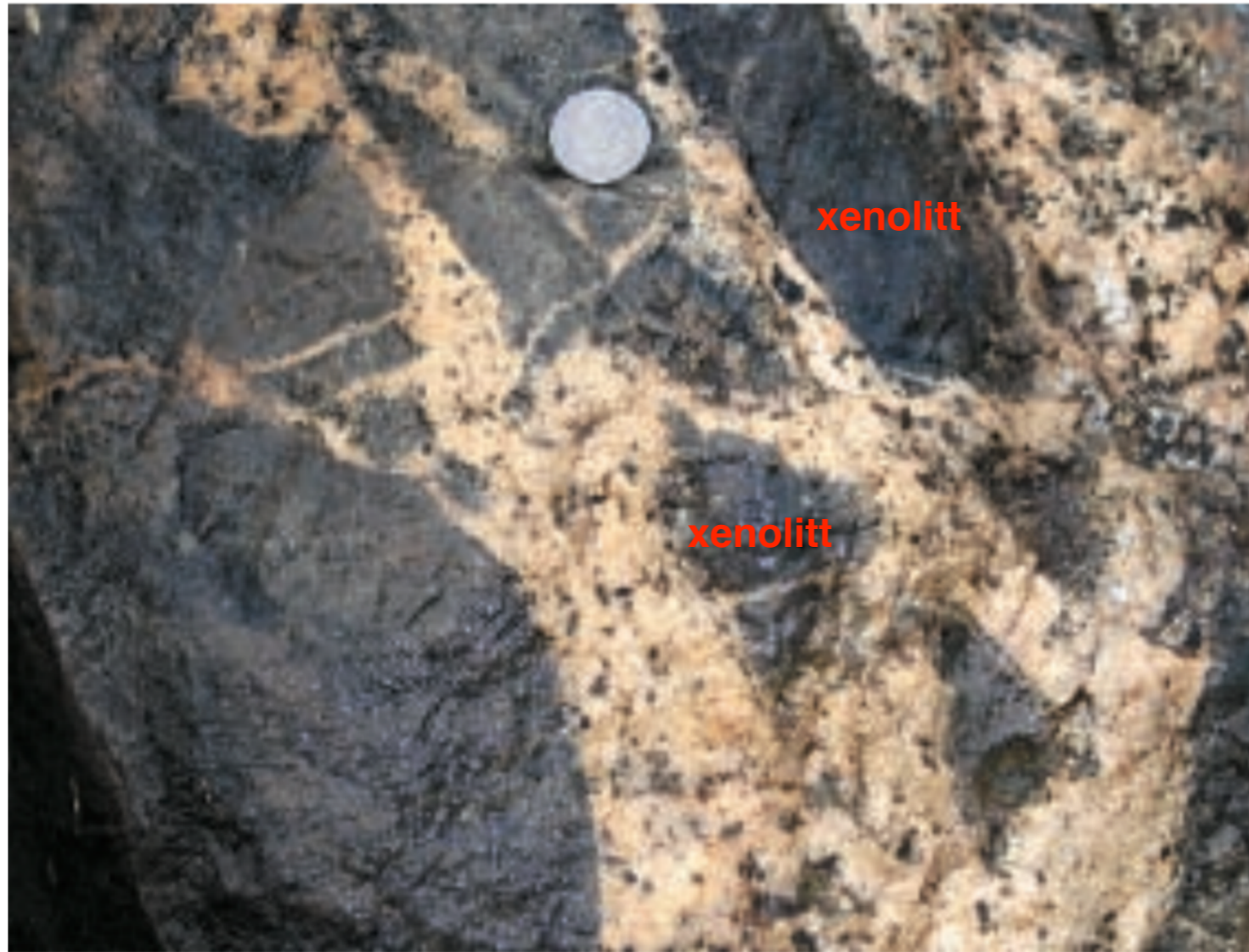
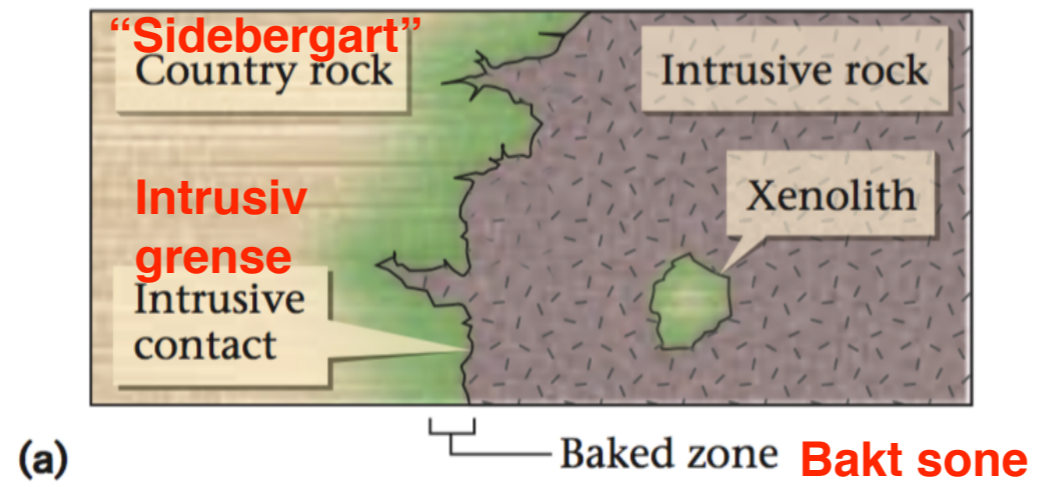


Typiske xenolitter



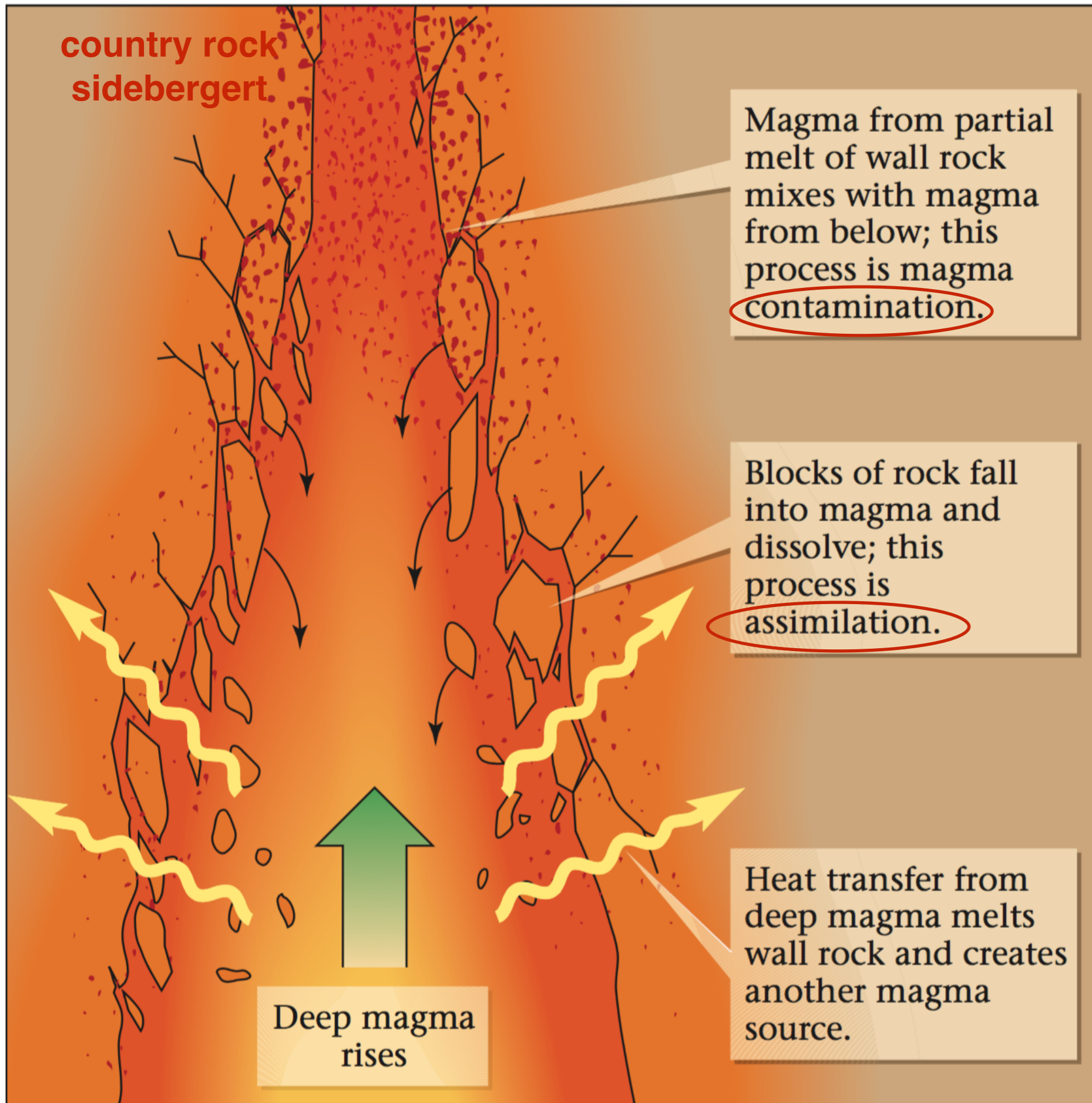
den er i ferd med å smelte inn

**Olivin-peridotitt tatt med fra mantel.
Forekommer her som xenolitt i basalt**



(b)

FIGURE 6.9 (a) An intrusive contact, showing the baked zone, blocks of country rock, fingers of the intrusion protruding into the country rock, and a xenolith. (b) A close-up photo of light-colored intrusive rock (granite) within dark-colored country rock. The coin indicates scale.



“kontaminering”

“assimilering”

kontakt smelting

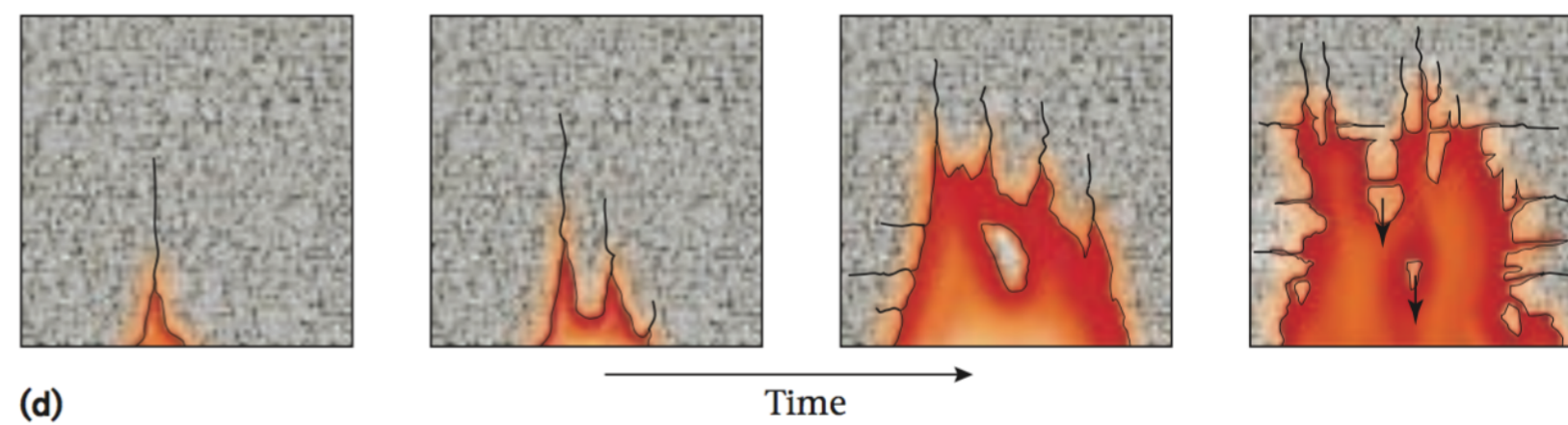
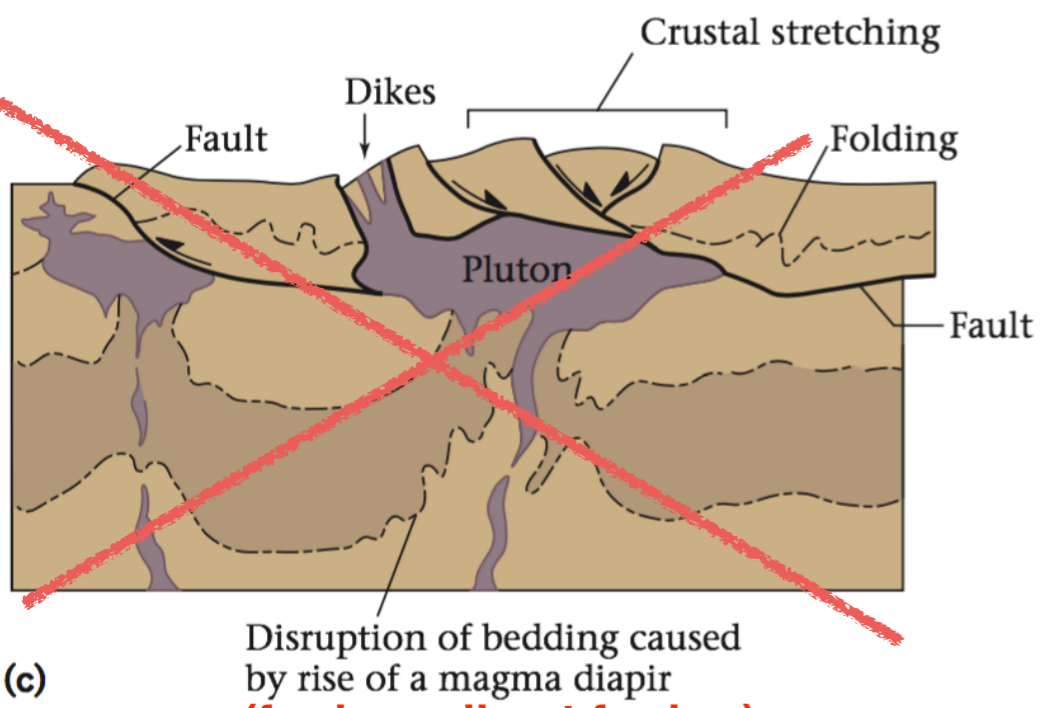
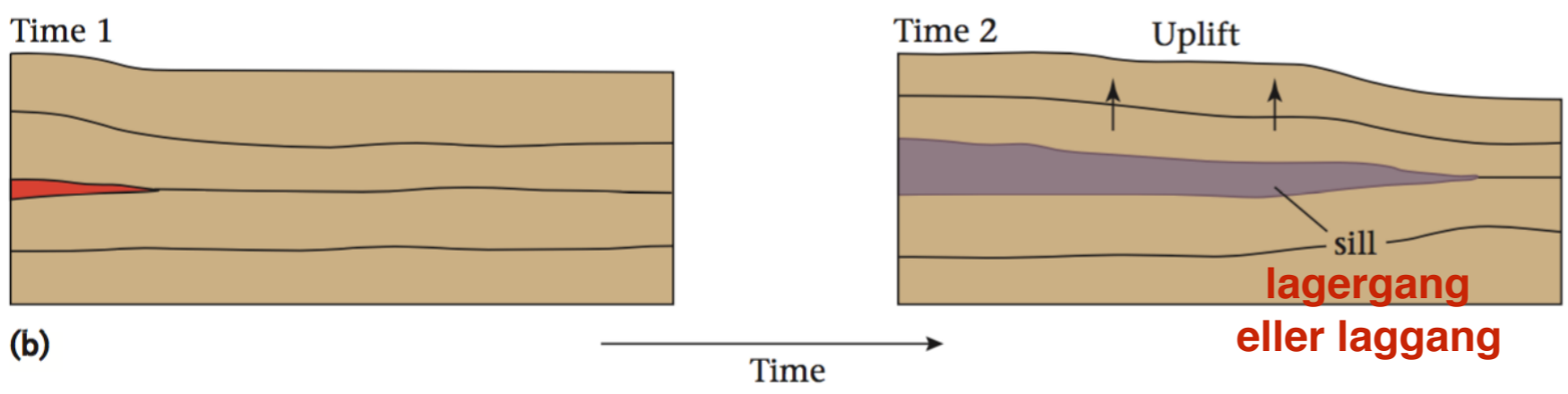
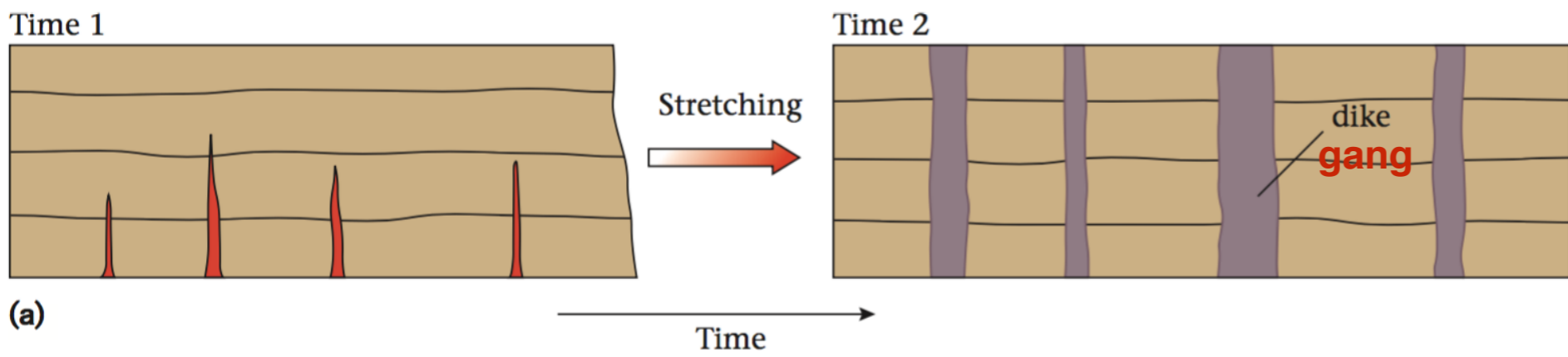
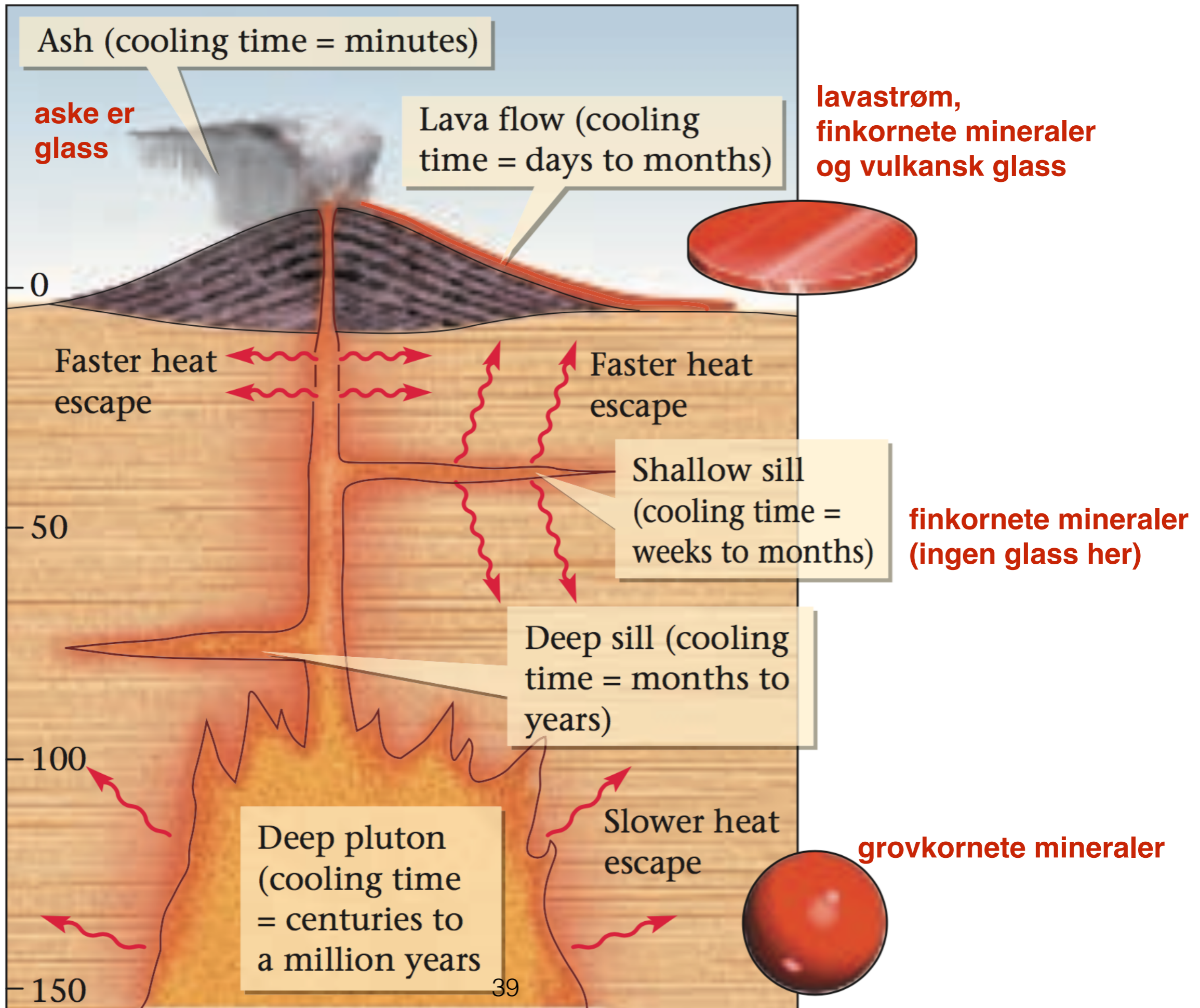


FIGURE 6.15 (a) Cross sections showing how the crust stretches sideways to accommodate dike intrusion. (b) Cross sections showing how intrusion of a sill may raise the surface of the Earth. (c) Ways in which crust accommodates emplacement of a pluton. (d) A magma stoping into country rock, gradually breaking off and digesting blocks as it moves. (e) Xenolith in a granite outcrop in the Mojave Desert. Note the coin for scale.



Because cooling of the magma takes place at a different rate, the crystals that form and their interrelationship (texture) exhibit different properties.

- Fast cooling on the surface results in many small crystals or quenching to a glass. Gives rise to *aphanitic texture* (crystals cannot be distinguished with the naked eye), or *obsidian* (volcanic glass). **phane = betyr "synlig", som 17.mai fane**



aphane = ikke synlig

"a" betyr "ikke" som 'apolitisk', 'asosial', 'atheist',

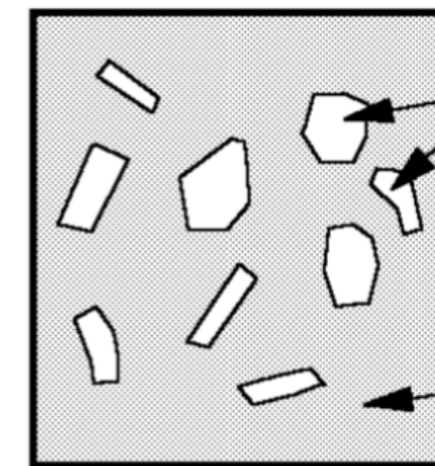
- Slow cooling at depth in the earth results in fewer much larger crystals, gives rise to *phaneritic texture*.

faneritisk tekstur
Phaneritic Texture



- Porphyritic texture* develops when slow cooling is followed by rapid cooling. *Phenocrysts* = larger crystals, *matrix* or *groundmass* = smaller crystals.

**geologer sier 'fenoskrystaller' (phenocrysts),
og ikke 'fanokrystaller' (phanocrysts)**



Phenocrysts
fenokrystaller

Groundmass
**grundmasse
eller
matriks**

	70% SiO ₂	60% SiO ₂	50% SiO ₂	40% SiO ₂
KJEMISK SAMMENSETNING	FELSISK (GRANITTISK)	INTERMEDIÆR (ANDESITTISK)	MAFISK (BASALTISK)	ULTRAMAFISK
HOVEDMINERALER	KVARTS, KALIFELTSPAT, NATRIUMPLAGIOKLAS	AMFIBOL, NATRIUM- OG KALSIVM RIK PLAGIOKLAS	PYROKSEN, KALSIVM RIK PLAGIOKLAS	OLIVIN, PYROKSEN
MINDRE BETYDNINGSFULLE MINERALER	AMFIBOLER, MUSKOVITT, BIOTITT	AMFIBOLER, BIOTITT	PYROKSENER, OLIVIN	KALSIVM RIK PLAGIOKLAS

FARGEINDEKS BASERT PÅ % AV MØRKE MINERALER	0-25 %	25-45 %	45-85 %	85-100 %
	 1	 2	 3	 4

TEKSTUR	GROVKORNET faneritisk	GRANITT	DIORITT	GABBRO	PERIDOTITT
		FINKORNET afanitisk	RHYOLITT	ANDESITT	BASALT
PORFYRISK	PORFYRISK TEKSTUR KAN FOREKOMME I ALLE OVENSTÅENDE BERGARTER				FINNES IKKE
GLASS	OBSIDIAN PIMPSTEIN				
PYROKLASTISK	TUFF: FRAGMENTER MINDRE ENN 2 MM VULKANSK BREKSJE: FRAGMENTER STØRRE ENN 2 MM				

klastisk er fragment-holdig

breksje er brukket

Plagioklasporfyr
(Jeløya utenfor
Moss)

te kuppeldiapirer (se side 99–100)
over krateret.

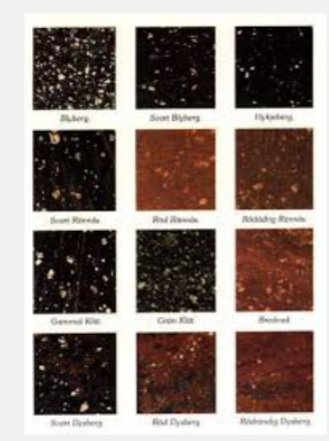
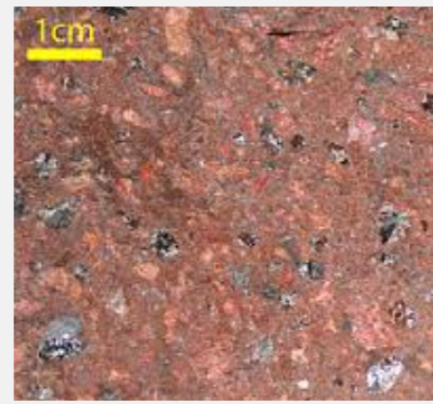
**“Porfyr”, med hvite plagioklas “fenokrystaller”
i mørk afanitisk matriks (matriks kalles også “grundmasse”)**

(fagbegrep)

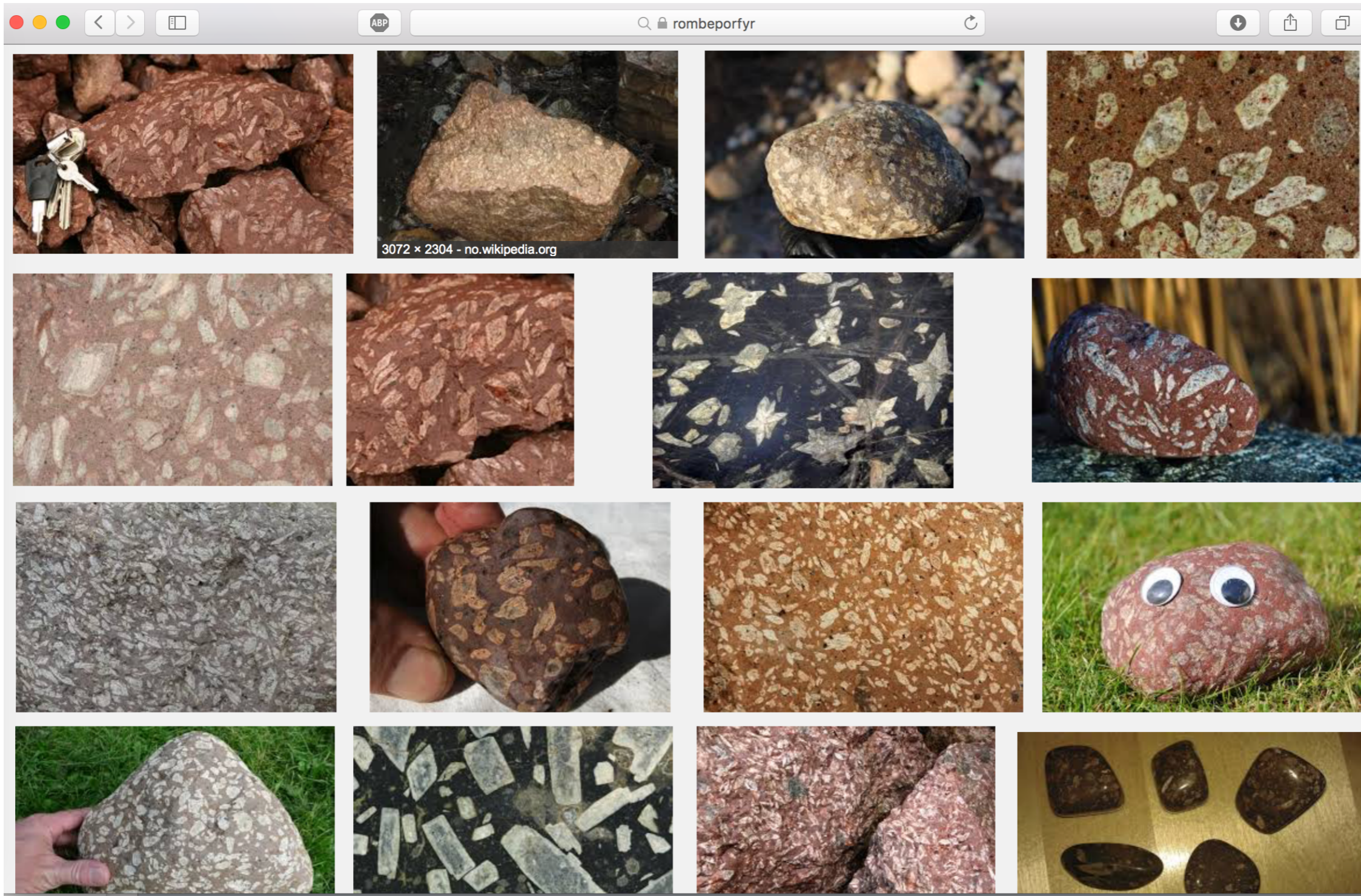


Typiske porfyre

Browser interface showing search results for "porfyr". The search bar contains the text "porfyr" and is circled in red. Navigation buttons (back, forward, home) are visible on the left, and download, share, and print buttons are on the right.



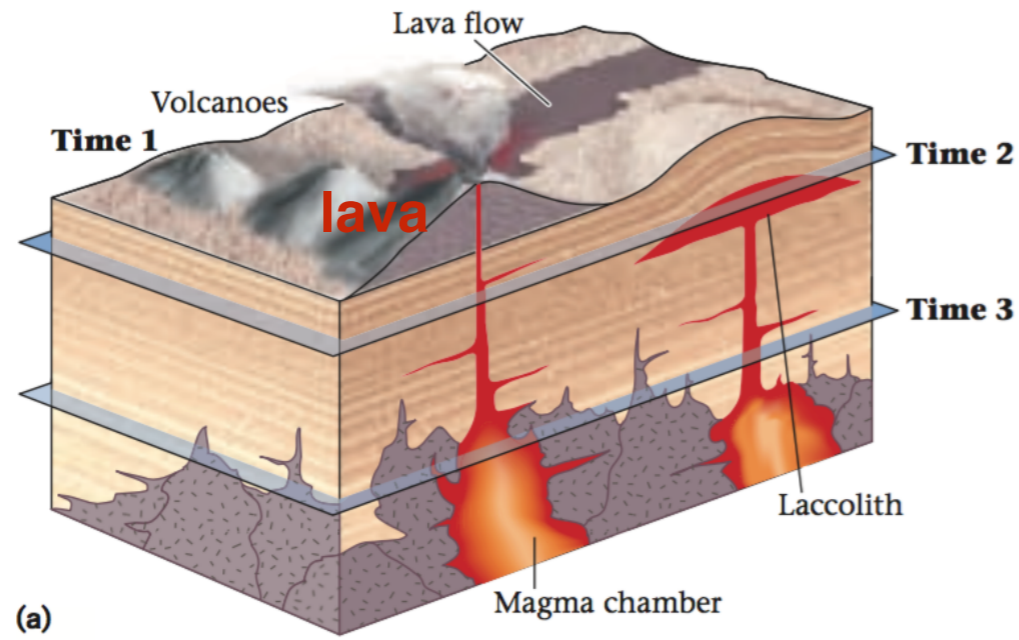
Oslofelt er kjent for porfyrer, som kalles for *rombeporfyrer*



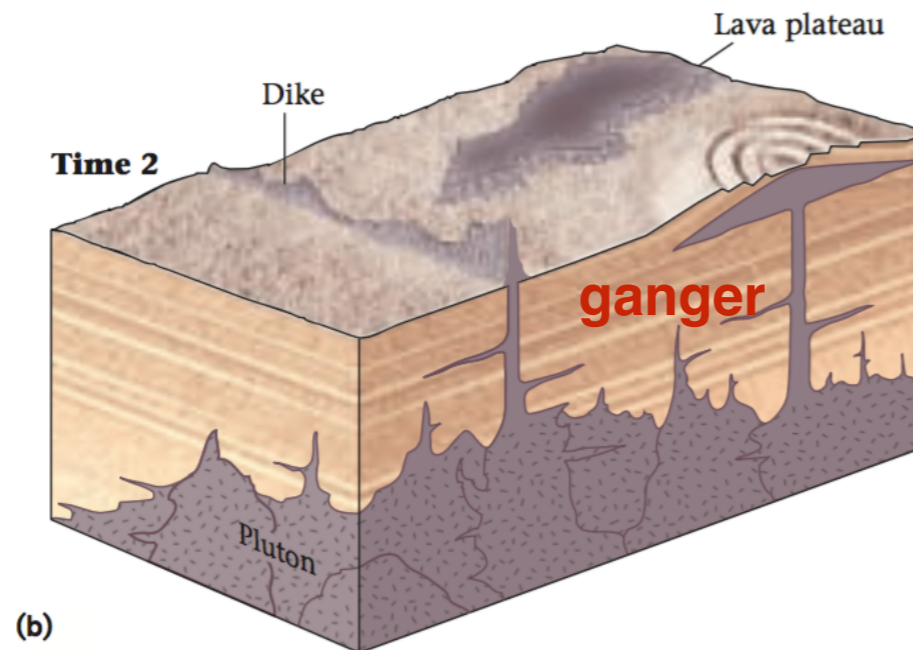
Fenokrystallene med krystall-flater utkrystalliserte i en magma-kammer. Da ble det utbrudd, og lava strømte ut med noen fenokrystaller. Lava størknet raskt til afanitisk lava med fenokrystaller, det vil si “porfyr”

Utvikling av bergarter og landskapet.
Erosjon fjerner øvere deler av jordskorpen.

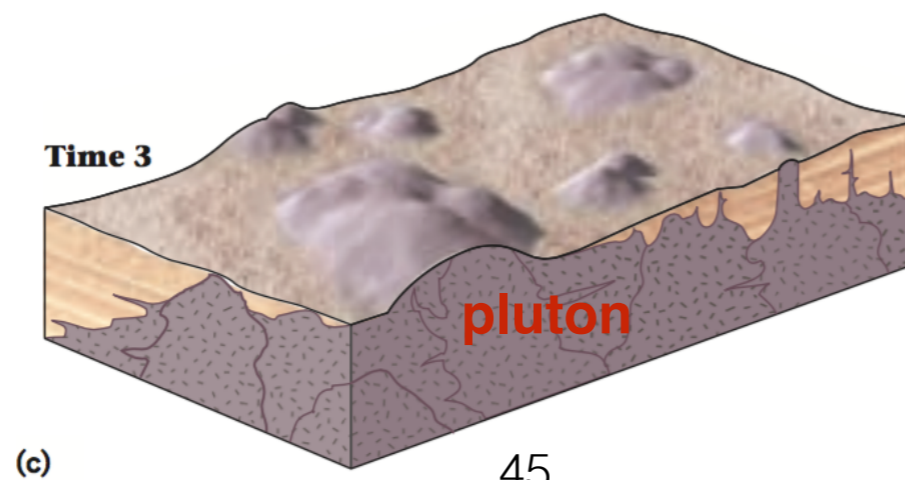
“Tid 1” ny magma og lava.

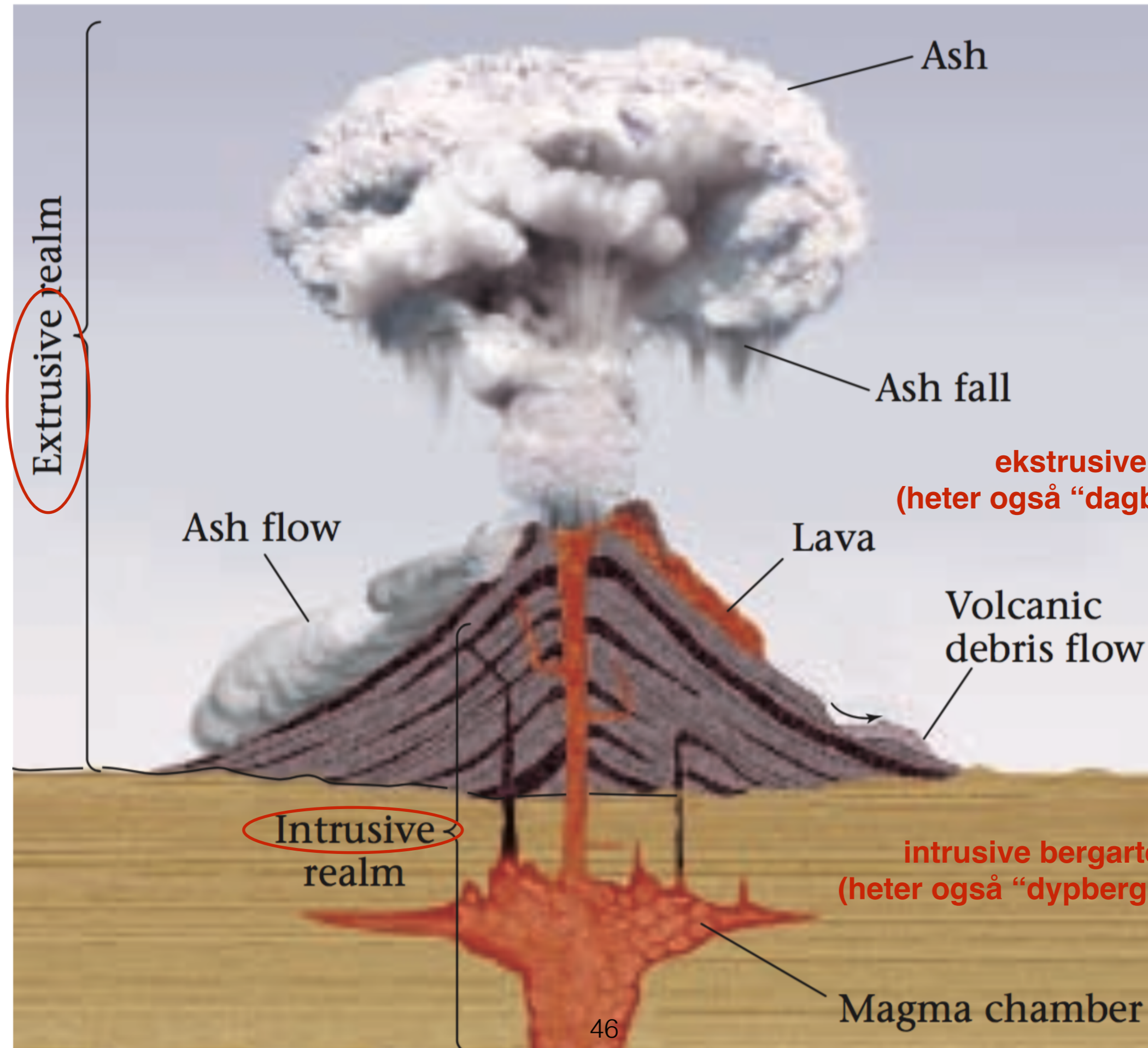


“Tid 2”: Ingen magma, kun erosjon.



“Tid 3” ingen lava,
kun dypere erosjon
som viser plutoner.



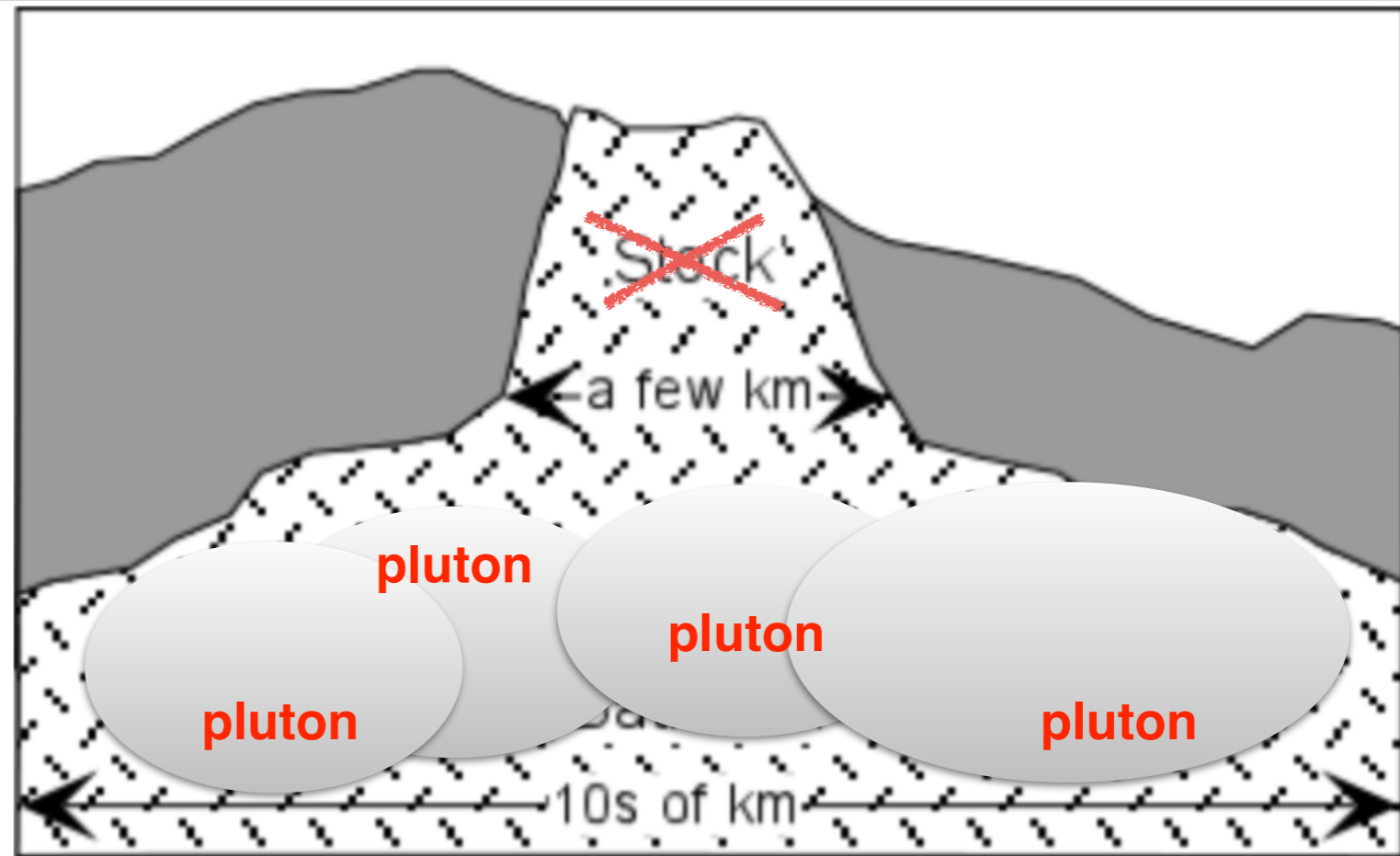


ekstrusive ba.
(heter også "dagbergarter")

intrusive bergarter
(heter også "dypbergarter")

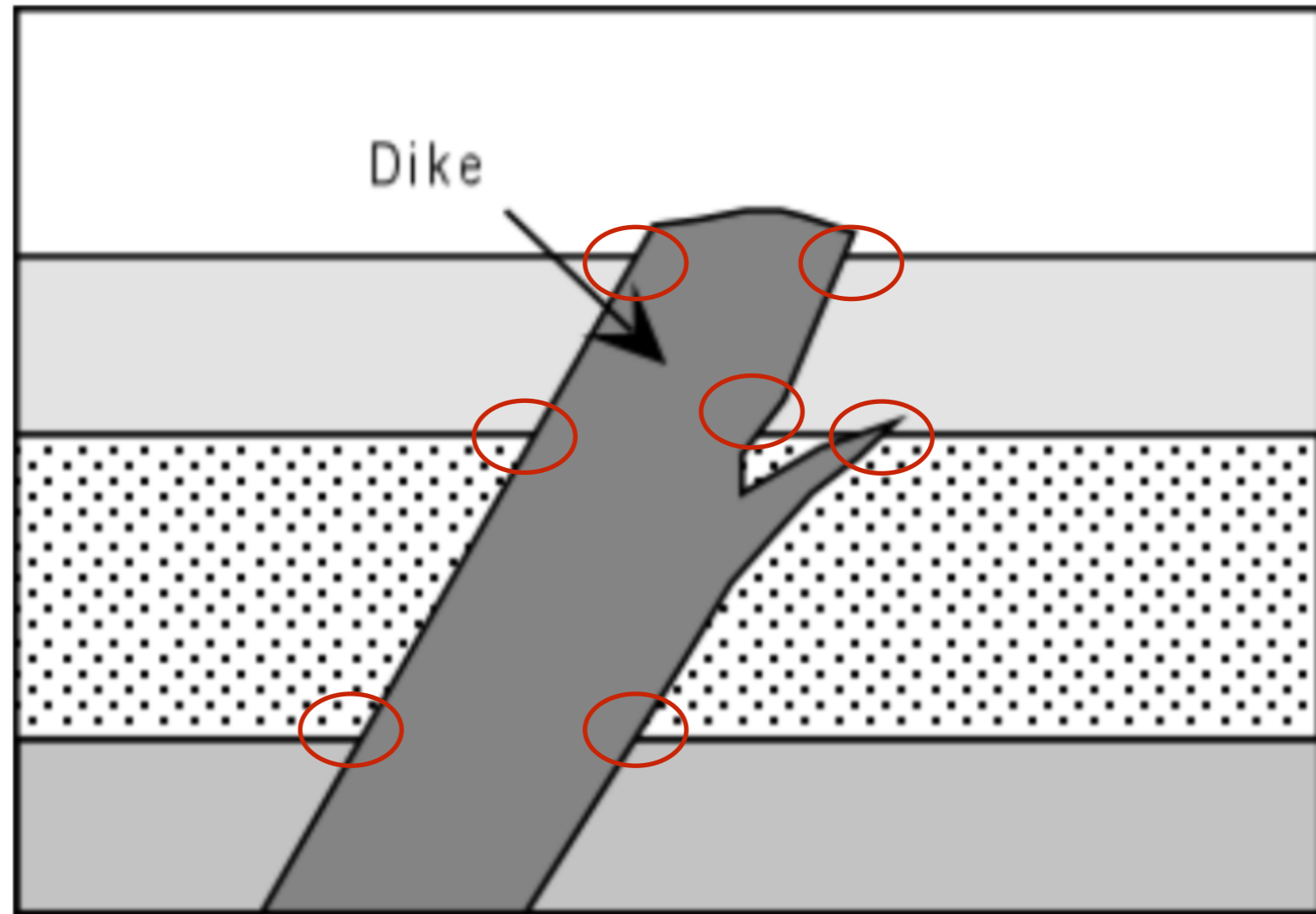
Her har jeg tegnet flere ovale plutoner innenfor denne store batolitten

- If multiple intrusive events occur in the same part of the crust, the body that forms is called a **batholith**. Several large batholiths occur in the western U.S. - The Sierra Nevada Batholith, the Coast Range Batholith, and the Idaho Batholith, for example (See figure 1-14a in your text).



During a magmatic event there is usually a close relationship between intrusive activity and extrusive activity, but one cannot directly observe the intrusive activity. Only after erosion of the extrusive rocks and other rock above the intrusions has exposed the intrusions do they become visible at the earth's surface (see figure 6.12 in your text).

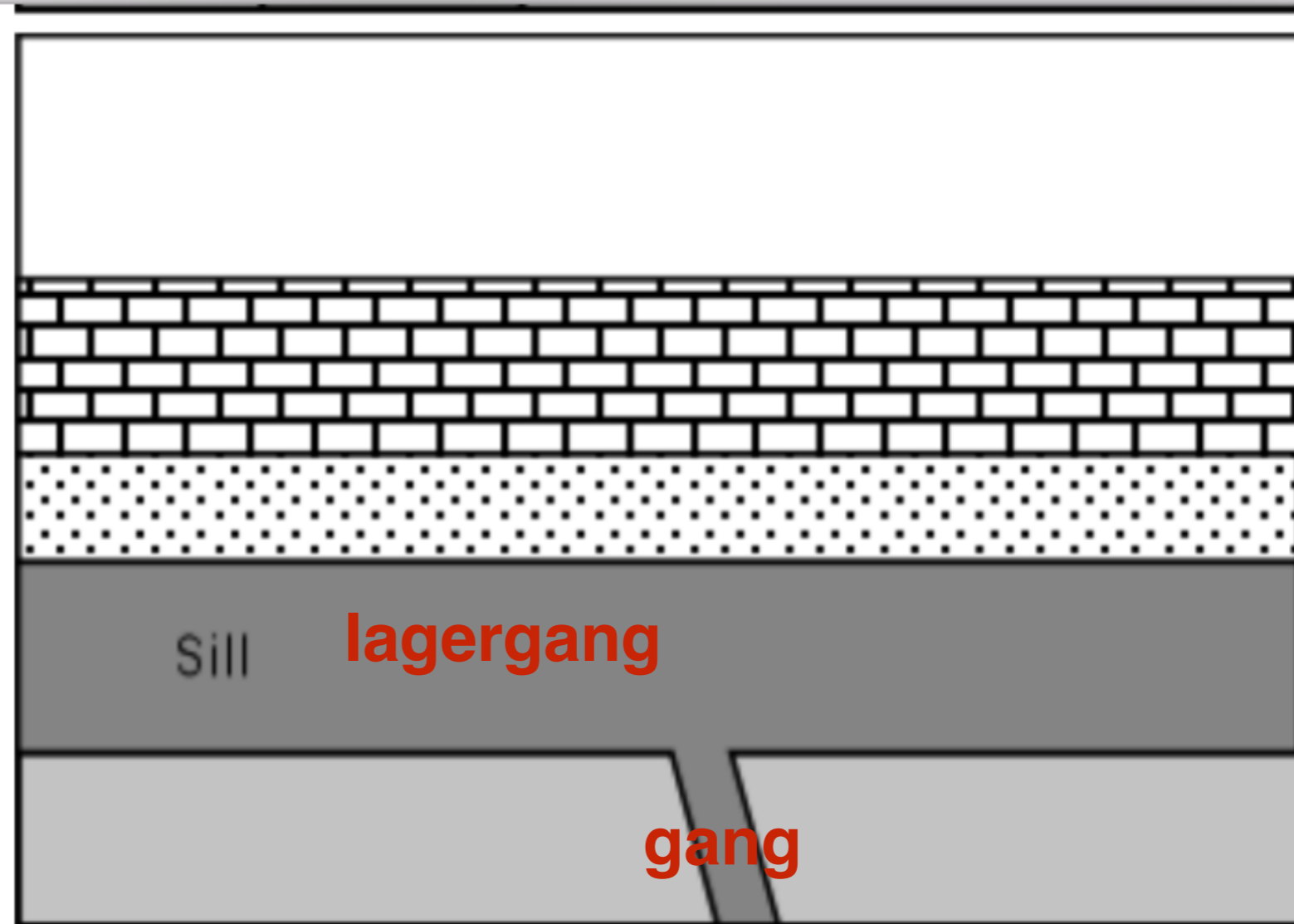
- **Dikes** are small (<20 m wide) shallow intrusions that show a discordant relationship to the rocks in which they intrude. Discordant means that they cut across preexisting structures. They may occur as isolated bodies or may occur as swarms of dikes emanating from a large intrusive body at depth.



en “gang”

Diskordant. Det vil si at den “kutter” bergartsgrenser.

- **Sills** are also small (~~<50 m thick~~) shallow intrusions that show a concordant relationship with the rocks that they intrude. Sills usually are fed by dikes, but these may not be exposed in the field.



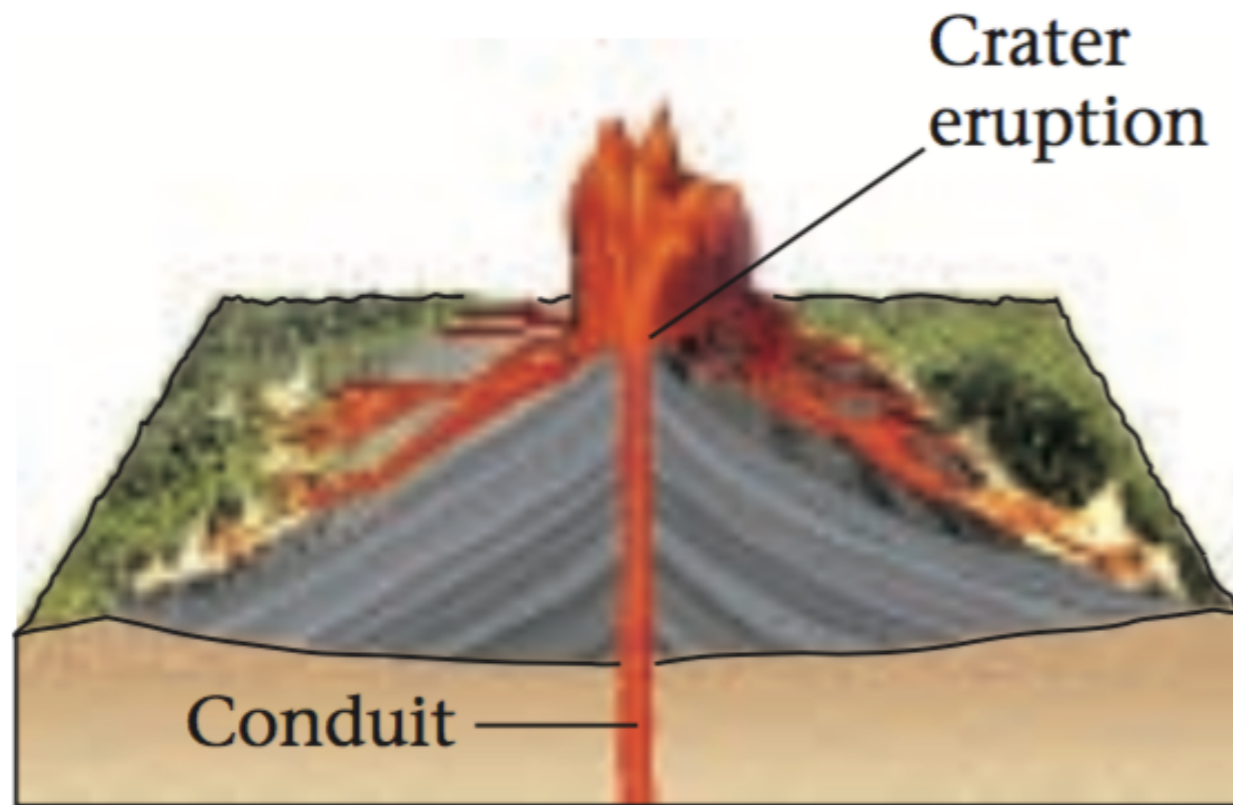
en “lagergang”

(“konkordant” Det vil si, parallell med andre bergartsgrenser)

<i>vulkansk ba. (ekstrusiv)</i>	rhyolitt	andesitt	basalt	komatiitt
gangba. <i>(intrusiv)</i>	aplitt		diabas (i USA) eller doleritt (i UK)	
<i>plutonsk ba. (intrusiv)</i>	granitt	dioritt	gabbro	peridotitt

spesielle begrep for felsiske og mafiske gangbergarter: aplitt og diabas.

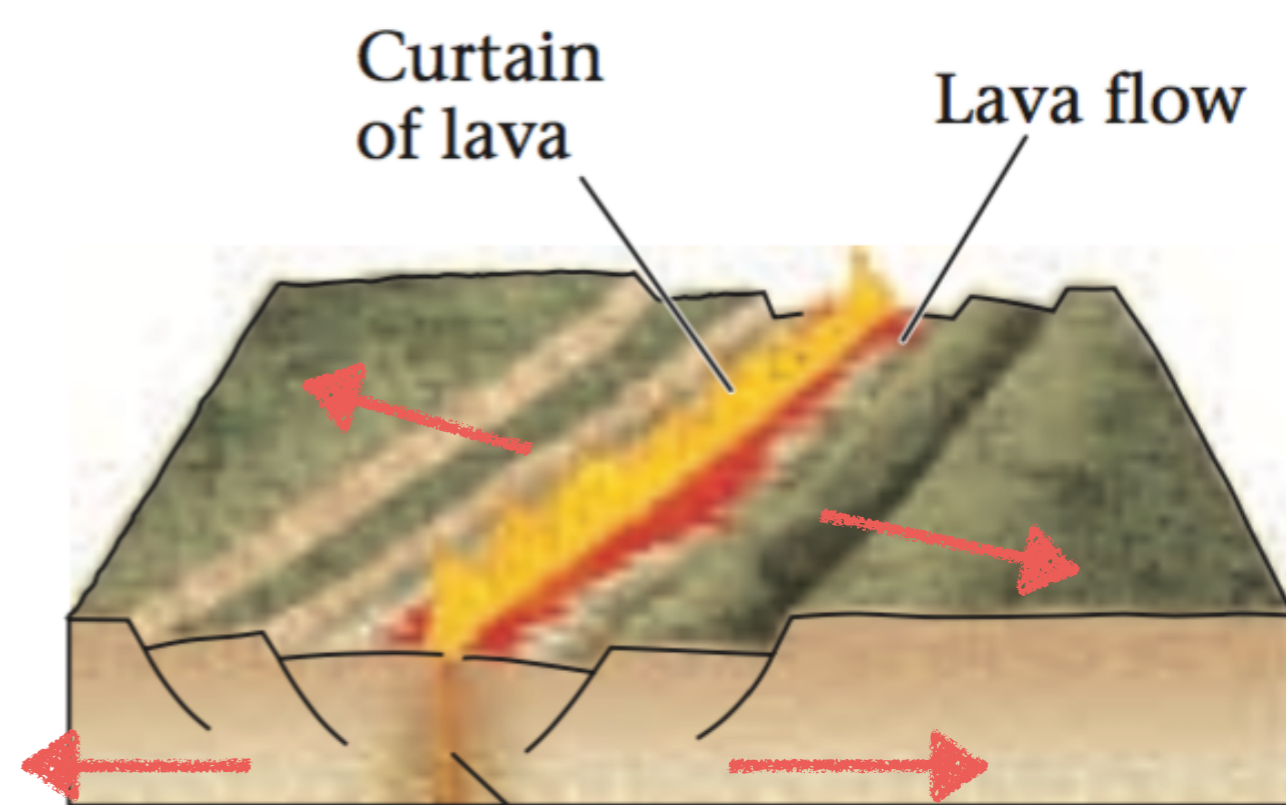
FIGURE 9.9 (a) Some volcanoes erupt out of a circular vent above a tube-shaped conduit. (b) Other volcanoes erupt out of a long crack, called a fissure, and produce a curtain of lava. (c) A “curtain of fire” formed as lava erupts from a fissure. (d) A row of small cones, formed by eruption of lava at discrete vents along a fissure.



Sentralvulkan

(eng: central volcano)

ingen strekning av skorpen



Fissure

Spaltevulkan

(eng: fissure eruption)

resultat av horisontal strekning av skorpen (se mine røde piler)

Viscosity of Magmas

(husk at SiO₄ fungerer som fortykningsmiddel)

Viscosity is the resistance to flow (opposite of fluidity). Depends on composition, temperature, & gas content.

- Higher SiO₂ content magmas have higher viscosity than lower SiO₂ content magmas
- Lower Temperature magmas have higher viscosity than higher temperature magmas.

Summary Table

Magma Type	Solidified Volcanic Rock	Solidified Plutonic Rock	Chemical Composition <i>sammensetning</i>	Temperature	Viscosity <i>viskositet</i>	Gas Content
Mafic or Basaltic	Basalt	Gabbro	45-55 SiO ₂ %, high in Fe, Mg, Ca, low in K, Na	1000 - 1200 °C	Low <i>som mørk syrup</i>	Low <i>fordi gass kommer vekk</i>
Intermediate or Andesitic	Andesite	Diorite	55-65 SiO ₂ %, intermediate in Fe, Mg, Ca, Na, K	800 - 1000 °C	Intermediate <i>sviskefarget? yogurt</i>	Intermediate
Felsic or Rhyolitic	Rhyolite	Granite	65-75 SiO ₂ %, low in Fe, Mg, Ca, high in K, Na	650 - 800 °C	High <i>som hvit tannpasta</i>	High <i>fordi gass blir fanget</i>

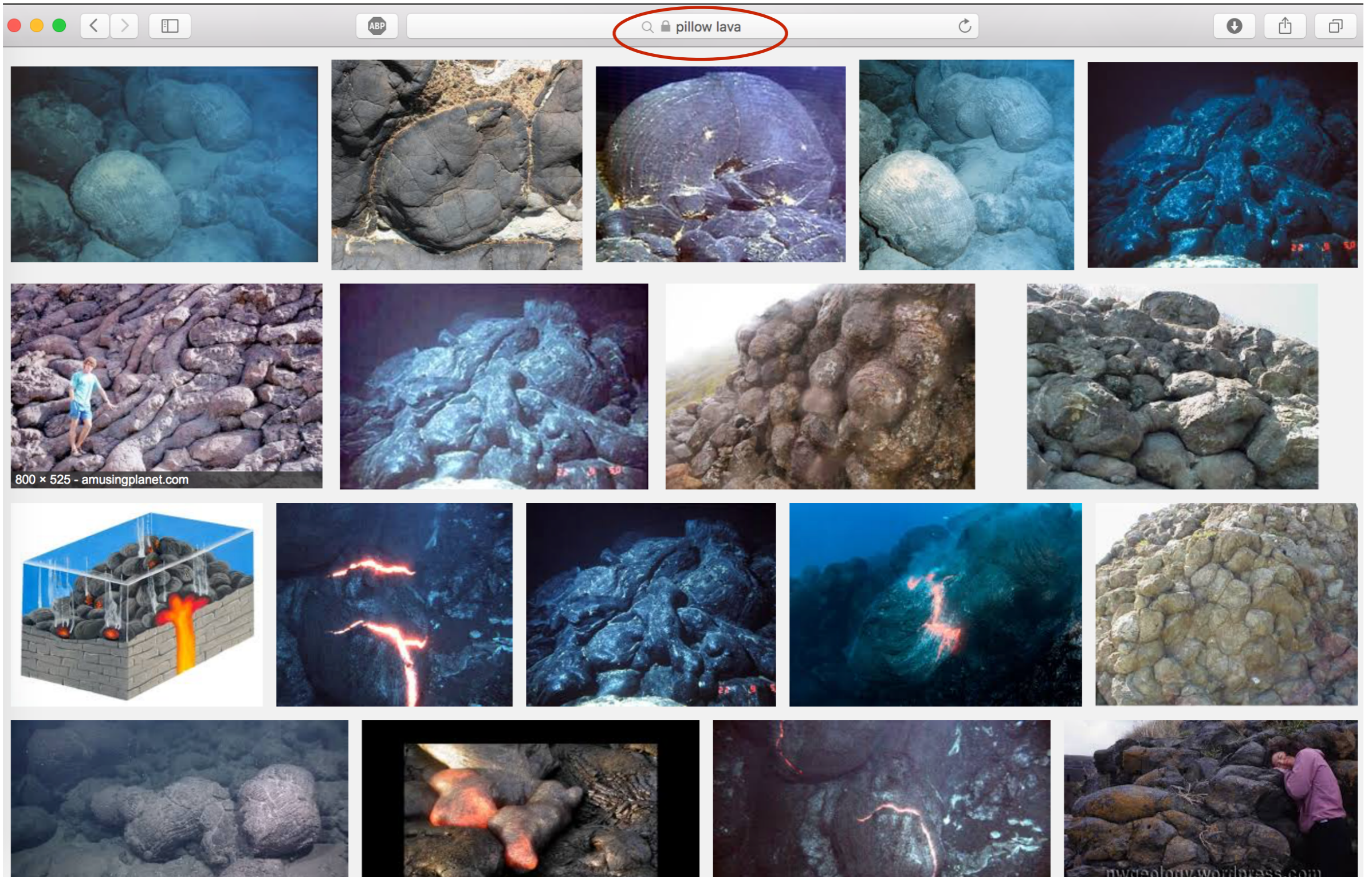


sprakk opp her
under avkjølingen
i regelmessige,
sekskantete søyler,
hver på rundt en
halv meter i
diameter.

**Kun mafisk lava.
Lav viskositet**

Putelava. Der
basaltisk lava
trenger fram på
havbunnen, for
eksempel langs
midthavsryggene,
blir lavaen sjokk-
avkjølt og danner
puteformete
legemer som er
10–50 cm store.
Ytterst dannes
det en tynn glass-
skorpe, derunder
tett basalt, som
sprekker opp
i karakteristiske,
radiære sprekker.

Dårlig eksempel. Gå til Google for bedre bilder



**Se også youtube med søkeord: “pillow lava”
(f.eks. [pillow lava 480](#))**