

## Viscosity of Magmas

**(husk at SiO<sub>4</sub> fungerer som fortykningsmiddel)**

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

- Higher SiO<sub>2</sub> content magmas have higher viscosity than lower SiO<sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> %, 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 <sub>2</sub> %, intermediate in Fe, Mg, Ca, Na, K	800 - 1000 °C	Intermediate <i>sviskefarget? yogurt</i>	Intermediate
Felsic or Rhyolitic	Rhyolite	Granite	65-75 SiO <sub>2</sub> %, 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>



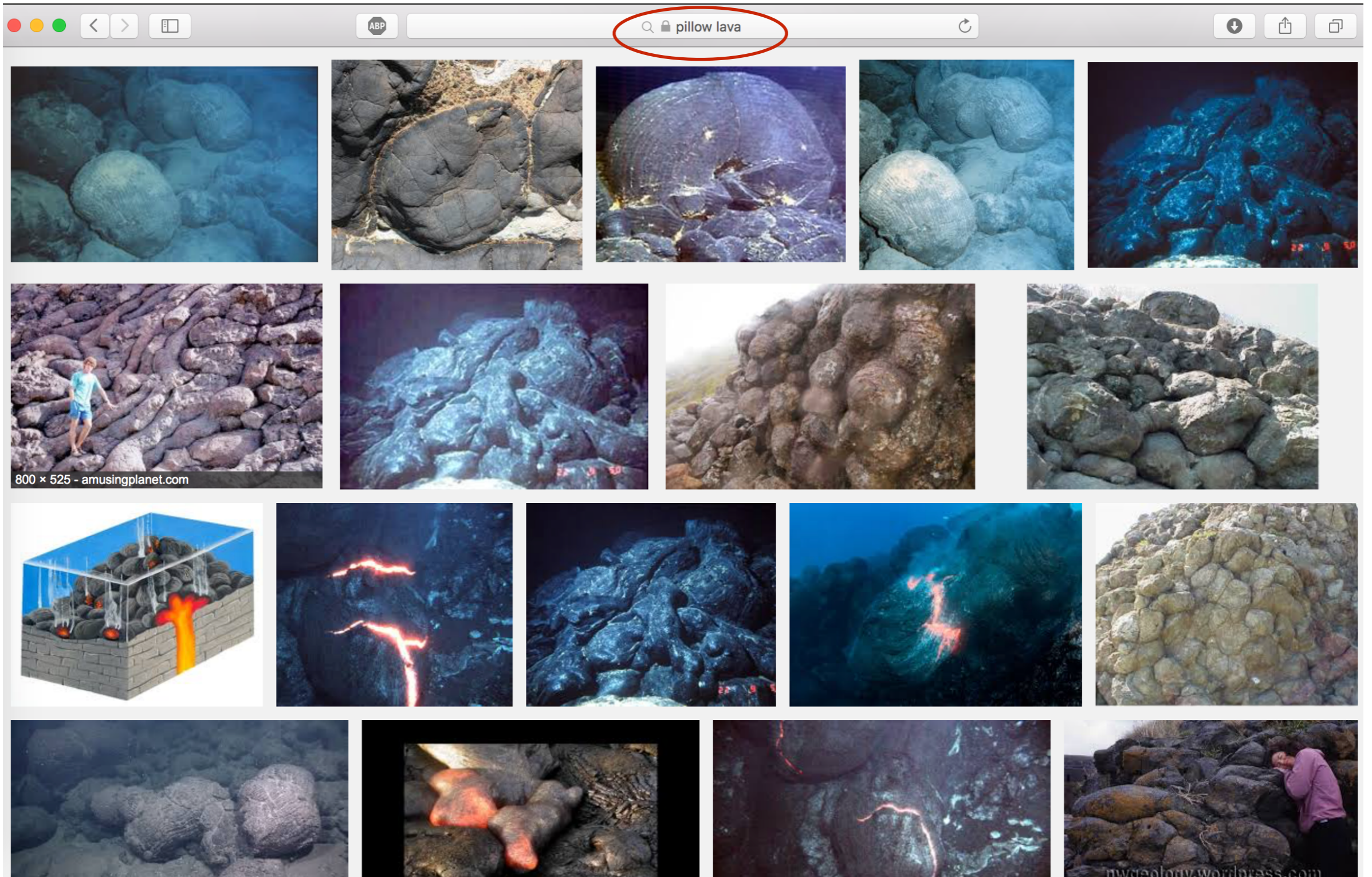
sprakk opp her  
under avkjølingen  
i regelmessige,  
sekskantete søyler,  
hver på rundt en  
halv meter i  
diameter.

**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**





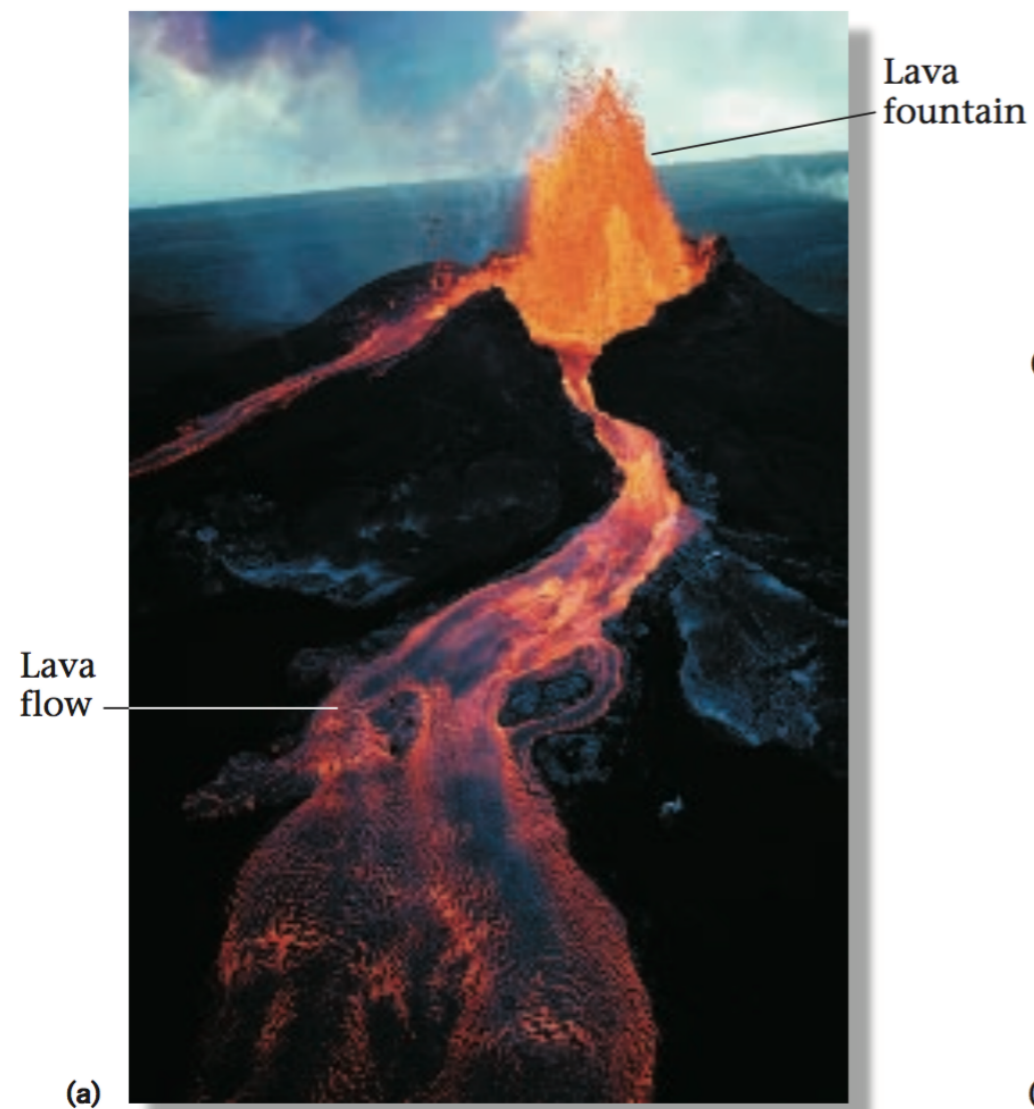
**Se også youtube med søkeord: “pillow lava”  
(f.eks. [pillow lava 480](#))**



# “Virtual turer” til aktive vulkaner gir innsikt i magmatisme

Marshak.pdf (page 179 of 957) — Edited

**FIGURE 6.1** (a) Lava fountains in this crater of a volcano on Hawaii, and a river of lava streams out of a gap in its side. As the lava moves rapidly away from the crater, it cools, and a black crust forms on the surface. (b) Farther down the mountain, the surface of the lava has completely crusted over with newborn rock, while the insides of the flow remain molten, allowing it to creep across the highway (in spite of the stop sign). Smoke comes from burning vegetation. (c) Eventually the flow cools through and through, and a new layer of basalt rock has formed. This rock is only a few weeks old.



Se Youtube for å få litt ‘erfaring’ med lava. Bruk søkeord “lava”



**Søylesprekker er avkjølingssprekker**

**De dannes vinkelrett til de kalde grensene i ganger og lavastrømmer**

**6-sidige sprekker (hexagoner) er mest effektive**

**Pga krymping fra 100% til 99% for eksempel**

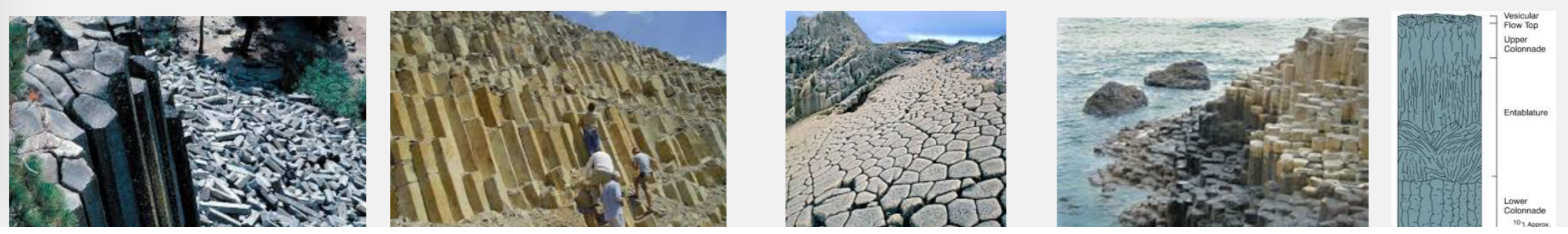
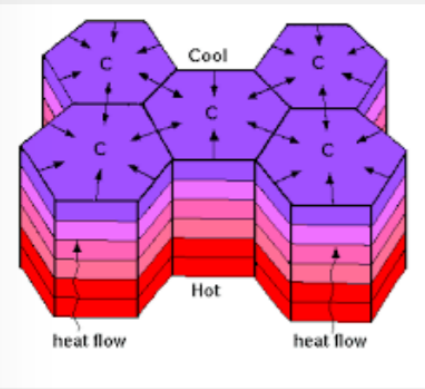
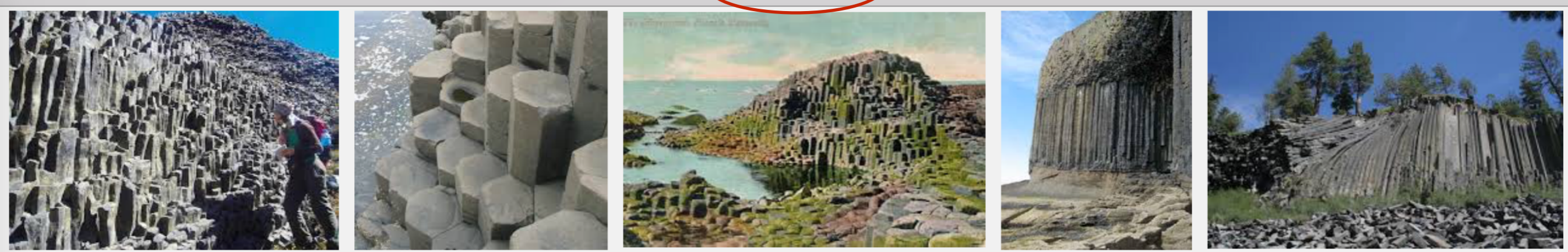


Når basaltiske lavastrømmer størkner, trekker de seg sammen og danner ofte en karakteristisk seks-til-åttekantet, søyleformet struktur, som regel vinkelrett på strømningsretningen.

*Giant's Causeway på nordkysten av Irland. Platåbasaltstrømmer, dannet i forbindelse med åpningen av Atlanterhavet, sprakk opp her under avkjølingen i regelmessige, sekskantete søyler, hver på rundt en halv meter i diameter.*

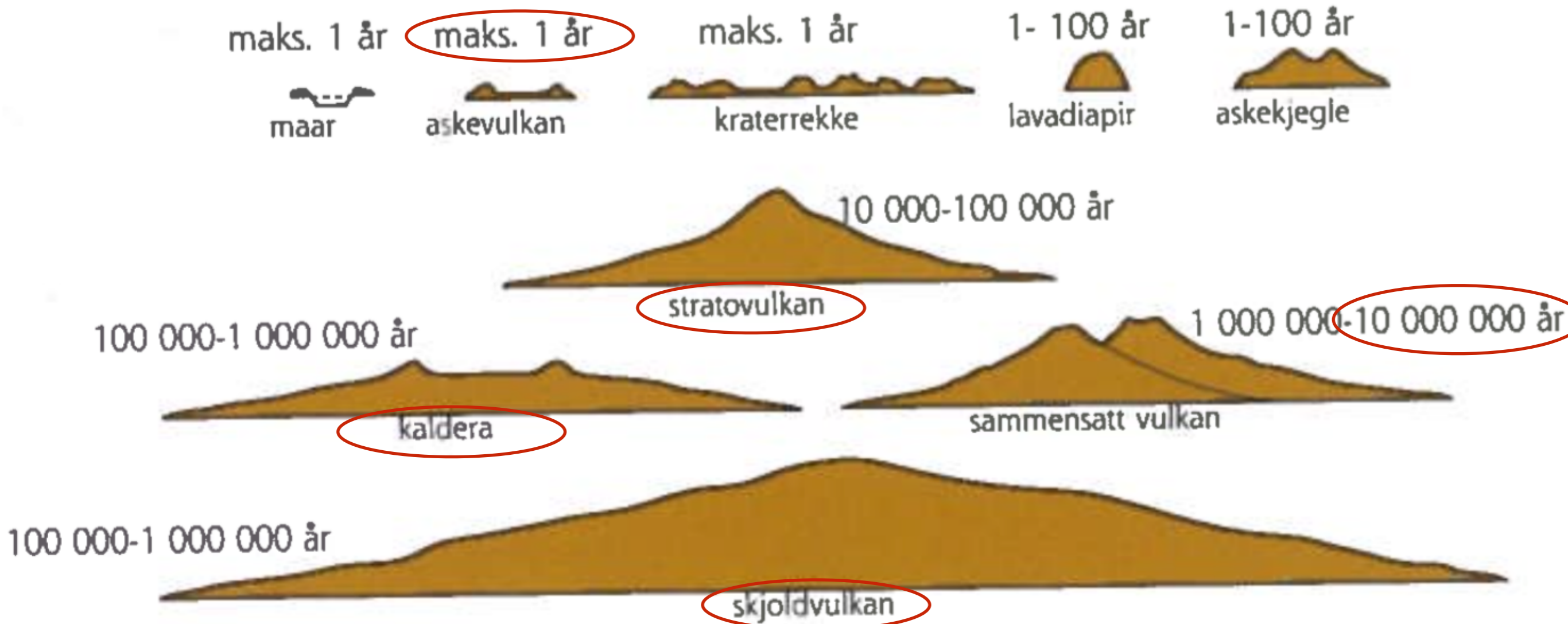






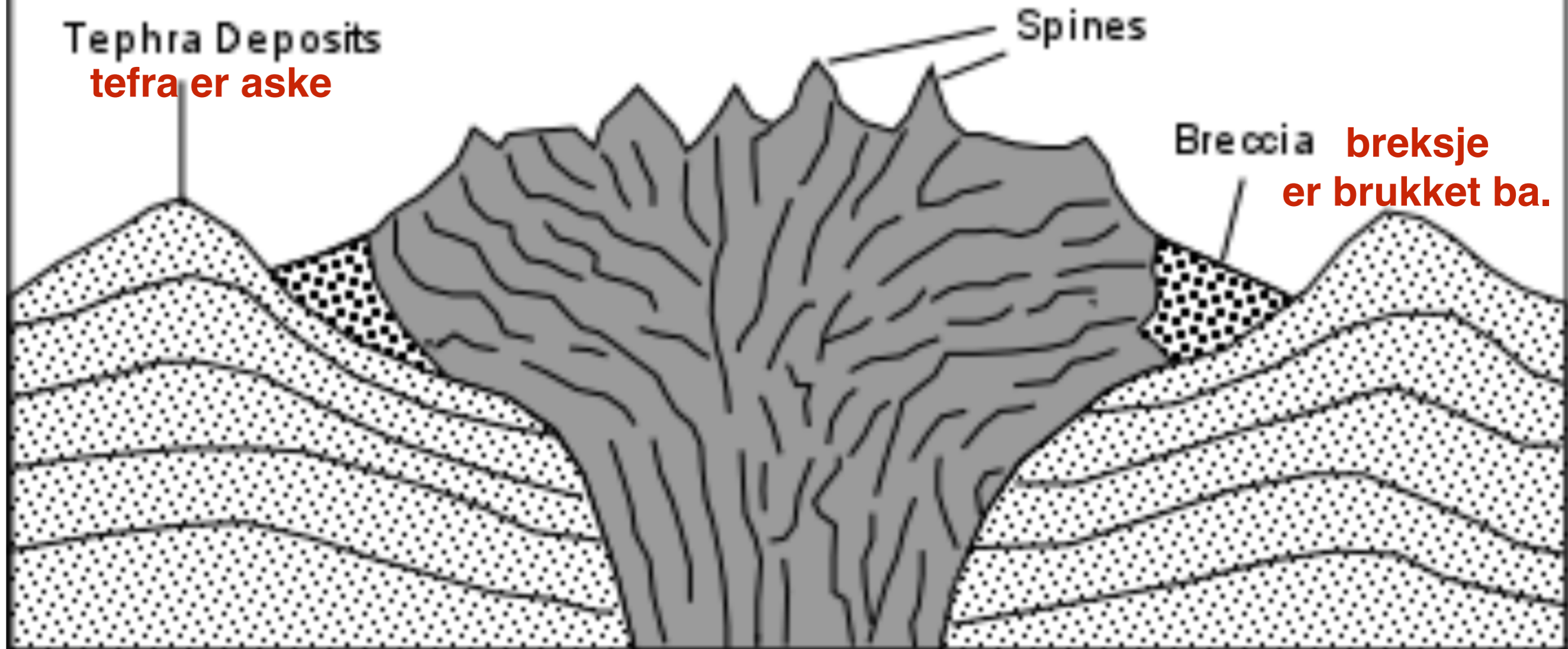
# søylesprekker





**Sentralvulkan typer.**  
**Magma til vulkaner kan vare fra 1 år til over 10 millioner år.**

## Cross- Section of a Volcanic Dome



**Felsisk lava, viskøs som tannpaste.**

**Kan også eksplodere og lage breksje ('brukket' ba.), pga. gass som ikke slippes ut av viskøs lava.**





A message to the gods? Massive Geogl...  
ancient-code.com



Montserrat Island, Soufriere Hills Vol...  
volcanocafe.wordpress.com



Paluweh Volcano (Rokatenda / Rero...  
photovolcanica.com



Around The Globe: Lava Domes  
pariwisatadunia.blogspot.com

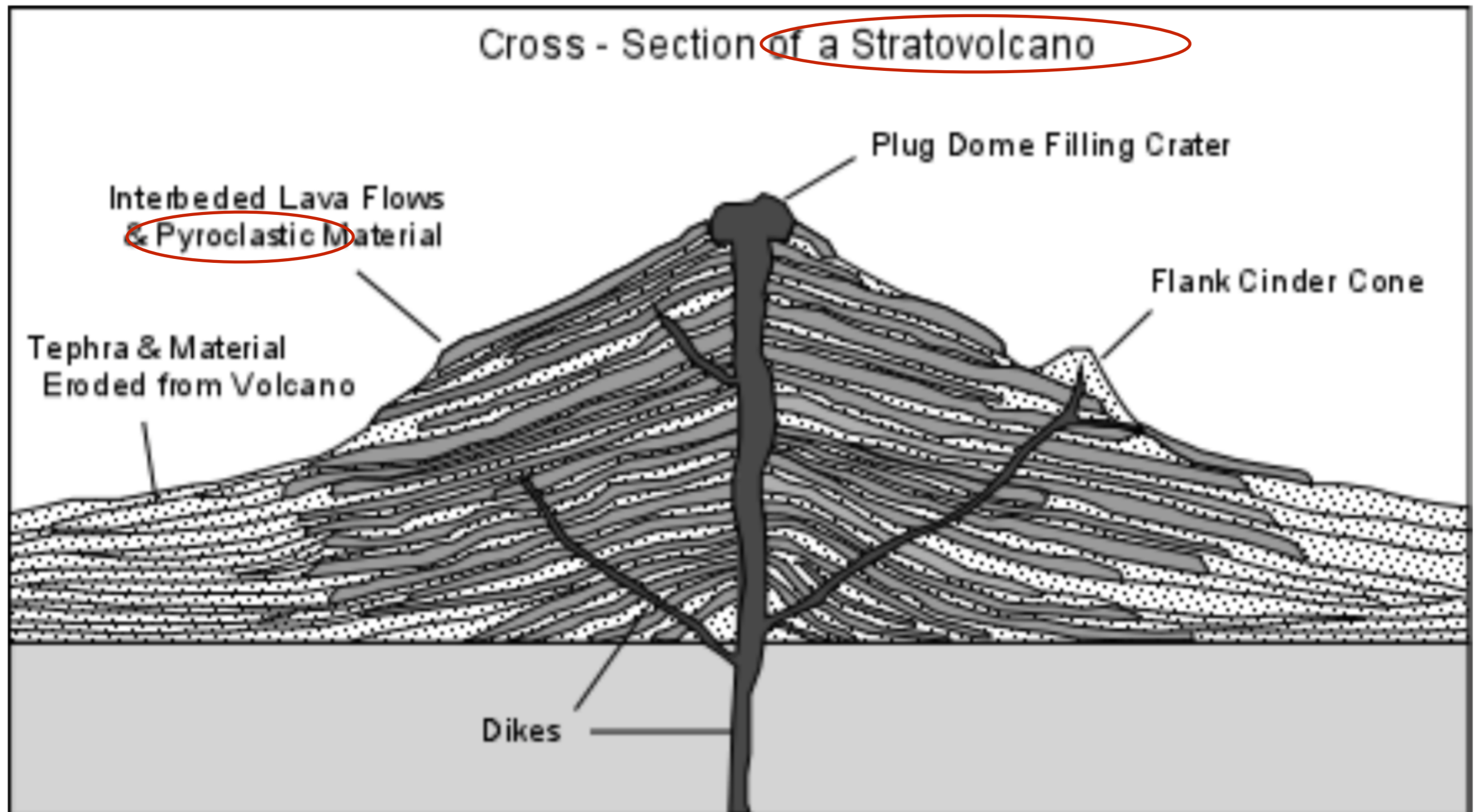


Paluweh Volcano (Rokatenda / Rero...  
photovolcanica.com



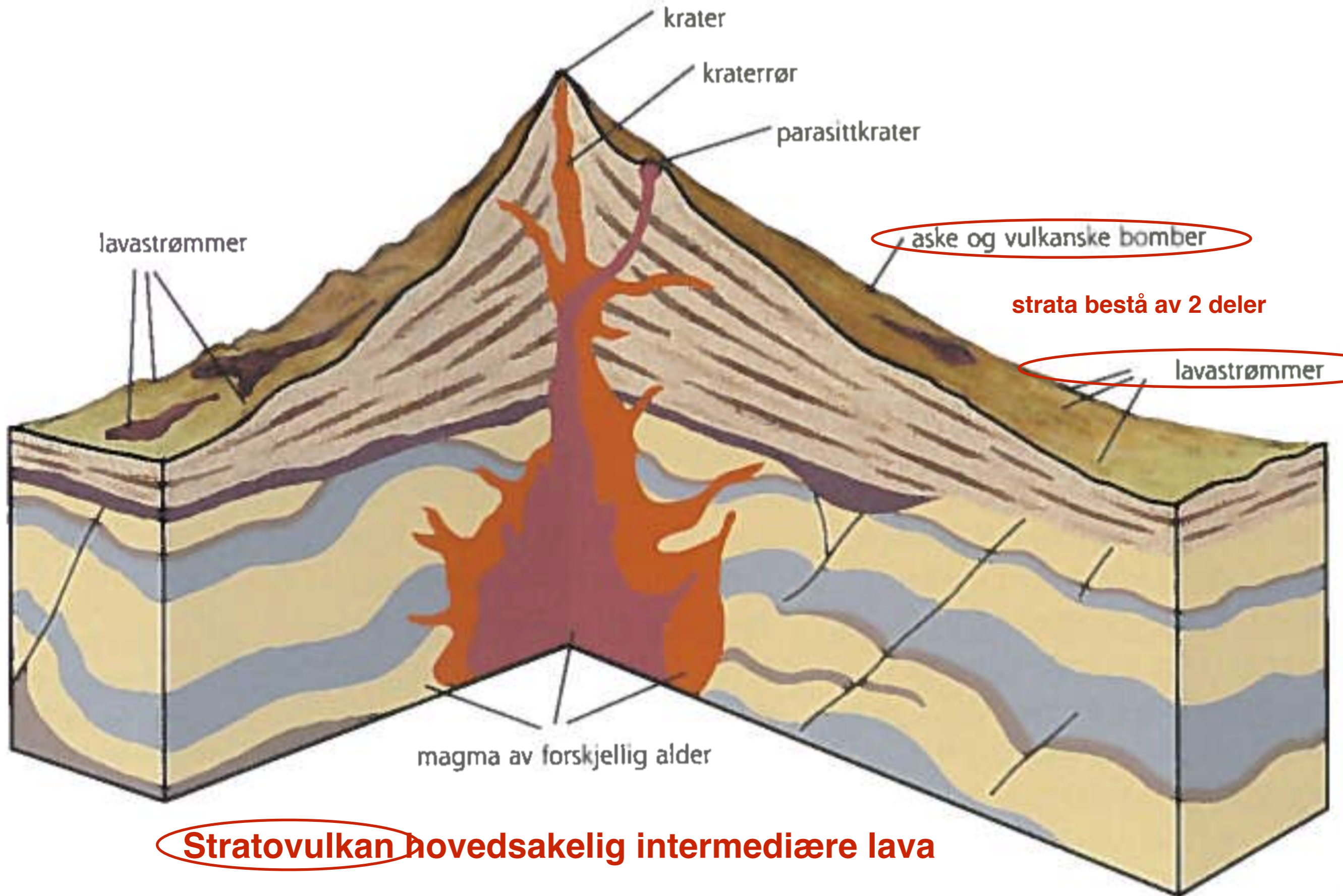
Soufriere Hills Volcano  
photovolcanica.com





**Hovedsakelig intermediære lava. “Strata” betyr lag, av både pyroklastisk (betyr ild-fragmenter) lava og lavastrømmer**









volcano



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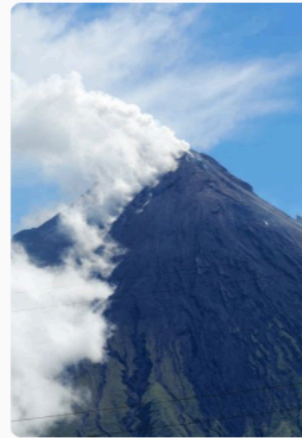
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# Cross-Section of a Shield Volcano

(ser ut som en skjold til en viking)

Thin (1-10 m thick) basalt lava flows

Slope  $< 5 \cdot 10^{\circ}$

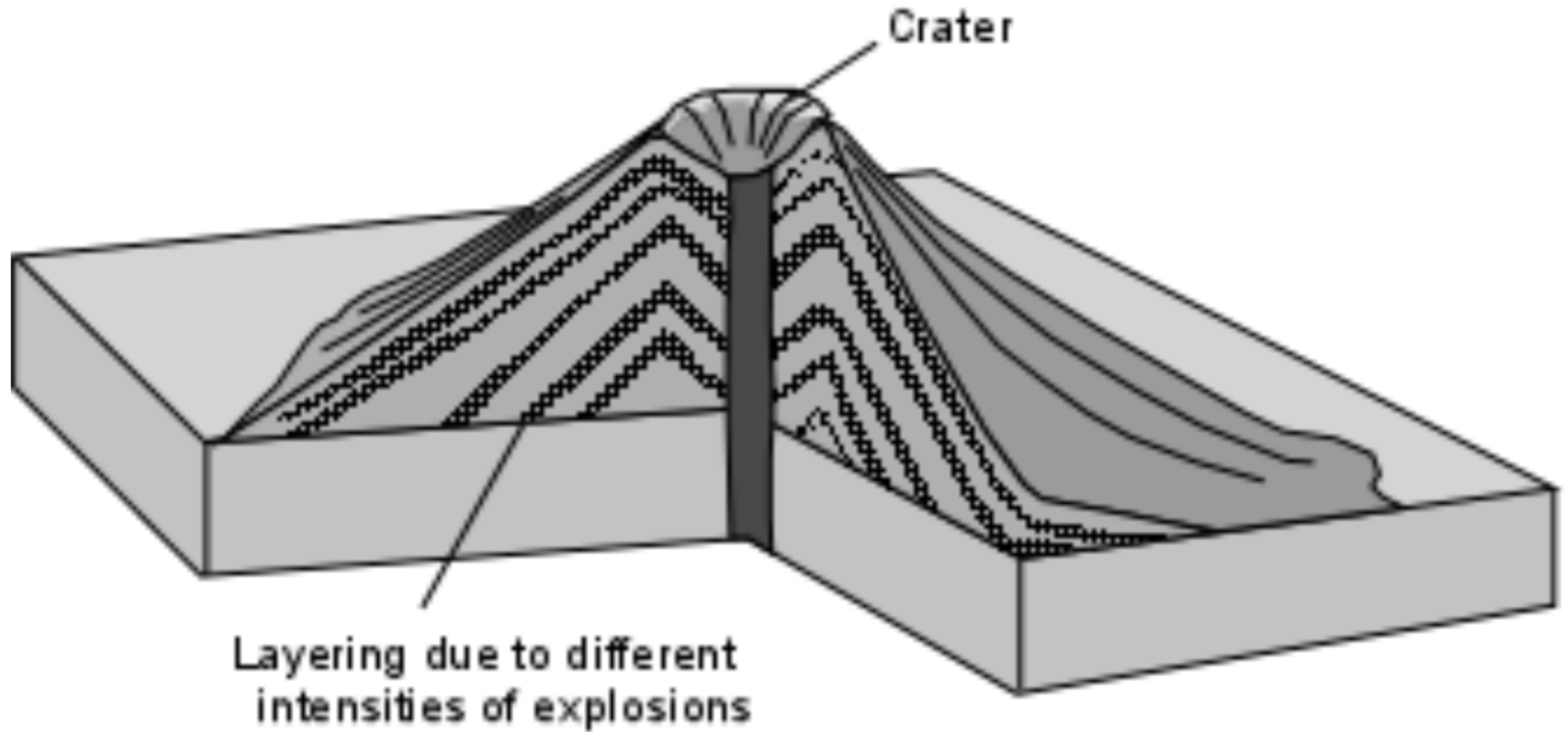
ca. 5 graders fallvinkel

Basaltic Magma Chamber

**Mafisk, tynn-flyttende lava.  
det vil si lav viskositet**



## Cinder Cone

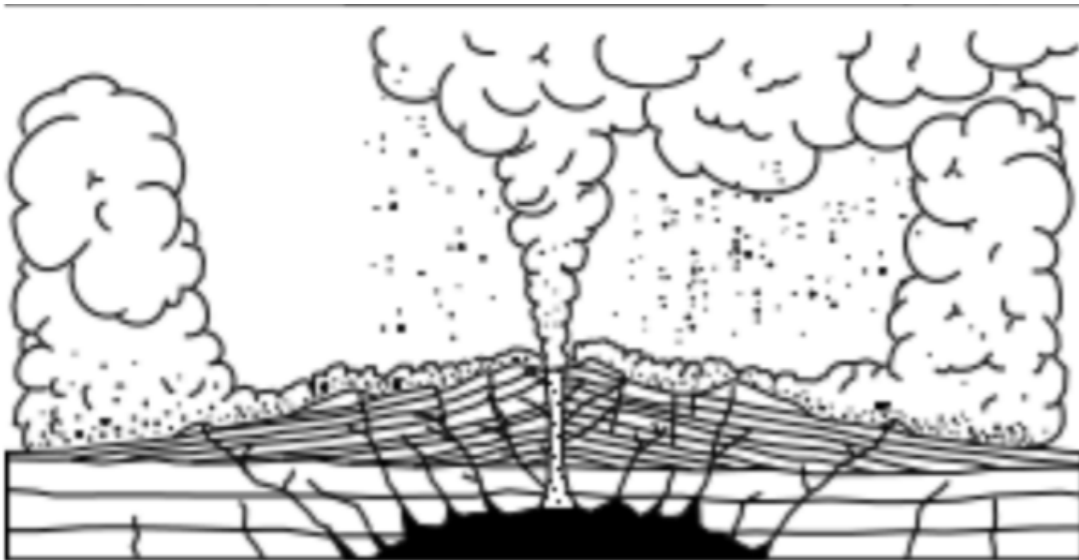


**Cinder cone oversettes som  
“askekjegle” eller “aske vulkan” (sier Jensen)**



## Craters and Calderas

- Craters are circular depressions, usually less than 1 km in diameter, that form as a result of explosions that emit gases and ash.
- Calderas are much larger depressions, circular to elliptical in shape, with diameters ranging from 1 km to 50 km. ~~Calderas form as a result of collapse of a volcanic structure.~~ The collapse results from evacuation of the underlying magma chamber.



**Poenget er at magmakammeret (svart farge) under fjellet tømmes ved utbrudd, og fjellet faller ned i tomrommet.**

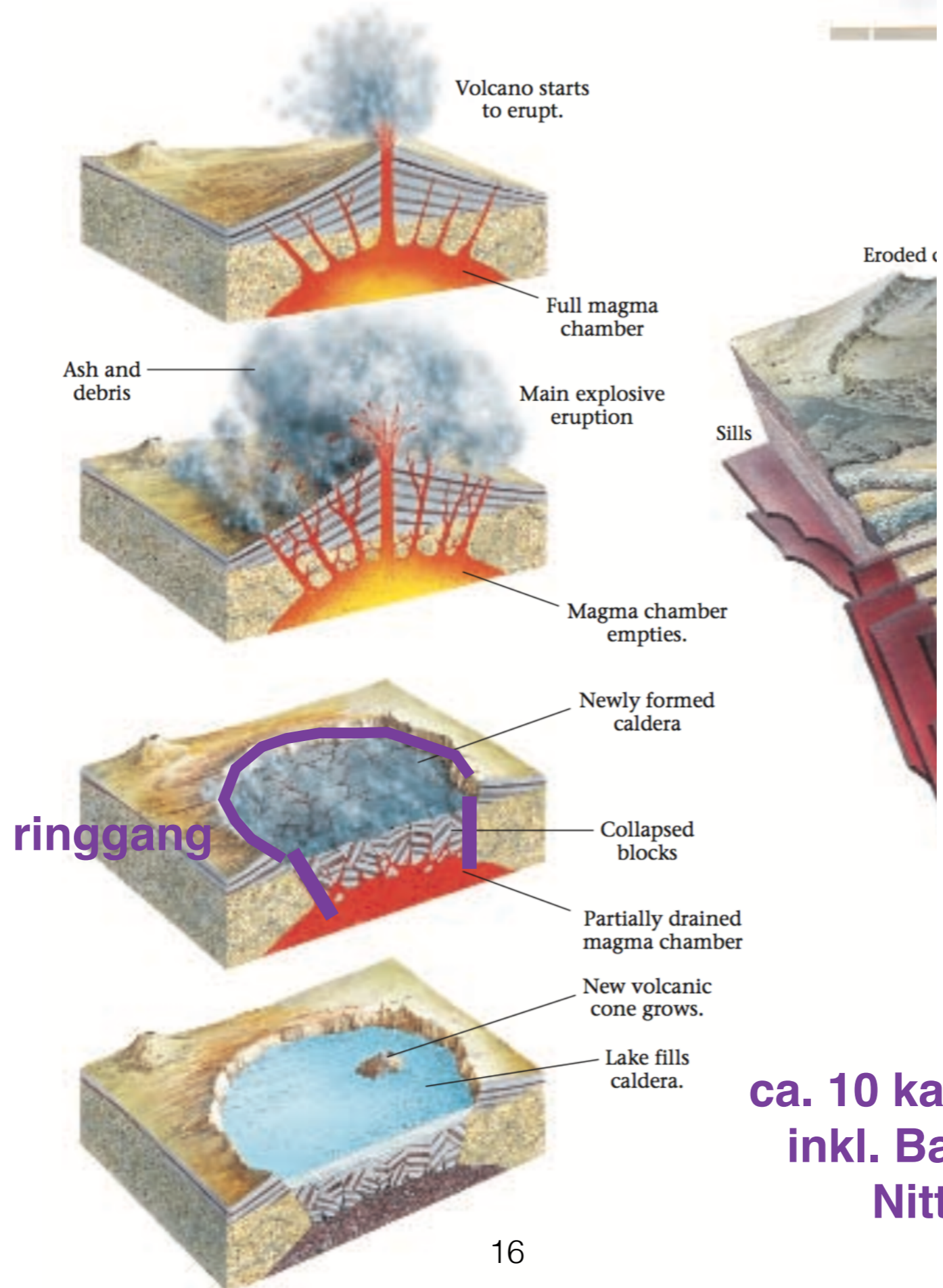


**Tegningene viser dette ikke særlig godt...**





shape as they fall. Cinders may accumulate in a cone-shaped pile called a cinder cone.



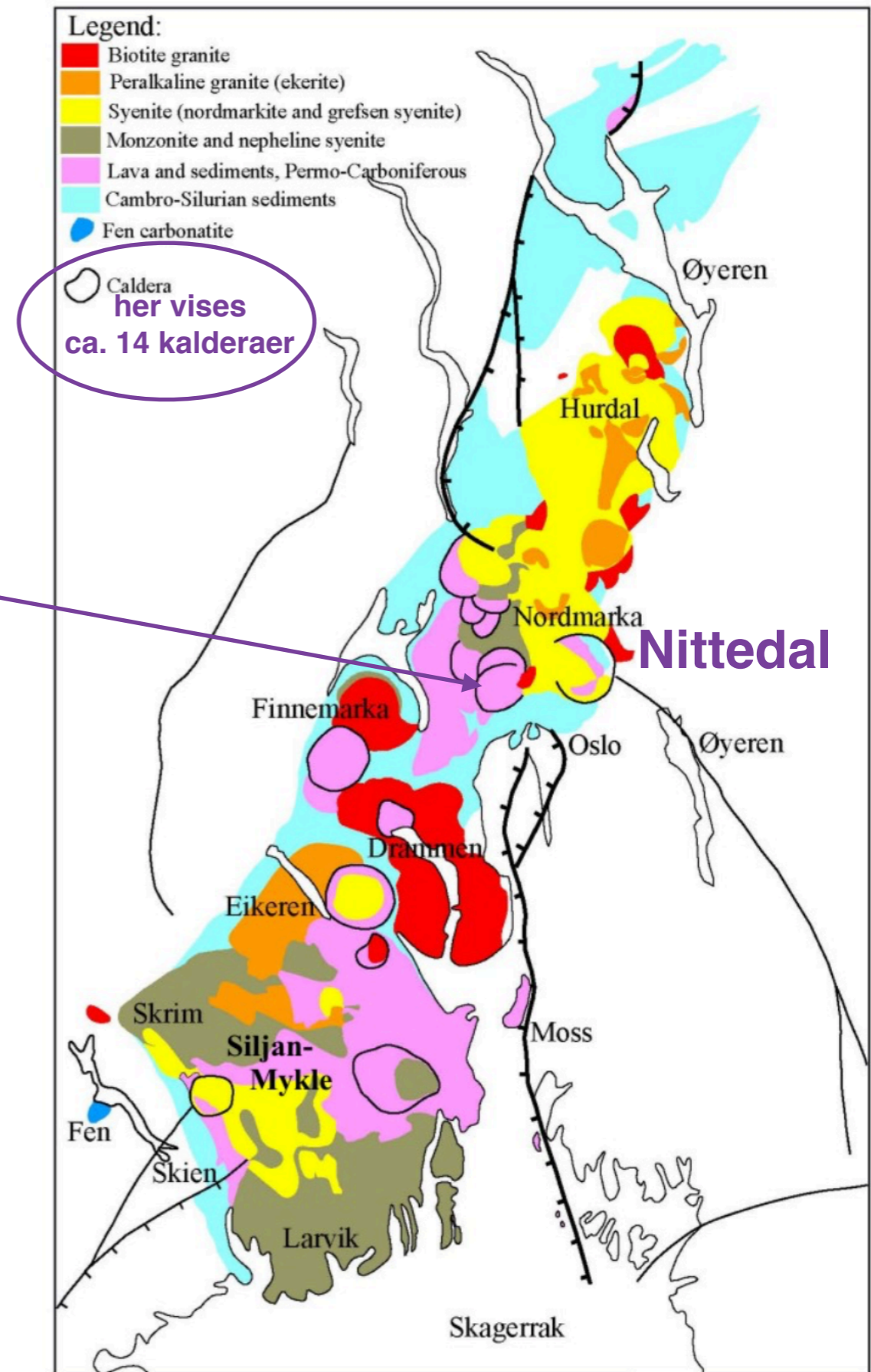
Det finnes ca. 10 kalderaer i Oslofeltet inkl. Bærumskaldera og Nittedalskaldera



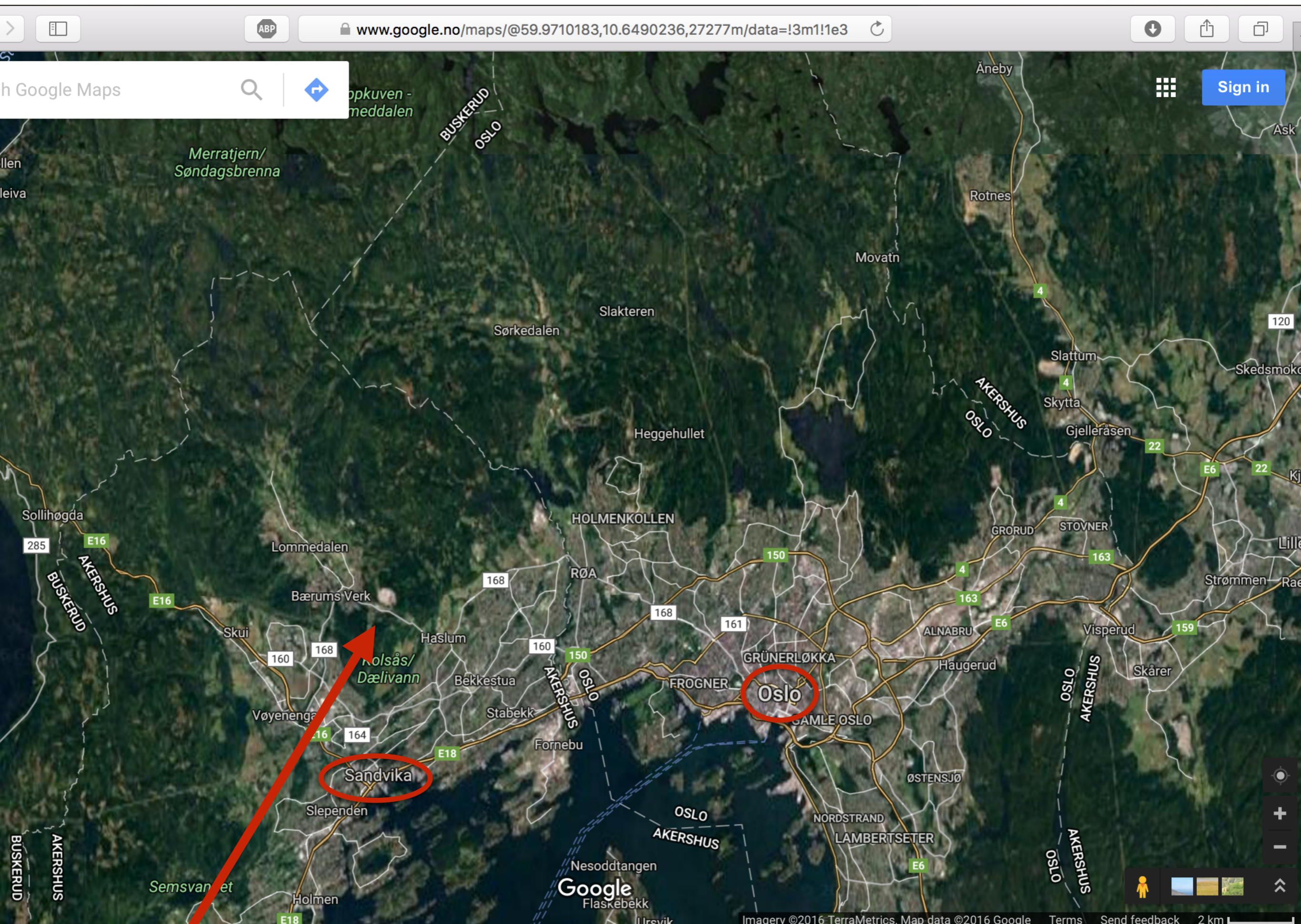
# Geologisk kart over Oslofeltet

## Bærumskaldera

(de fleste kalderaer har en 'ringgang')

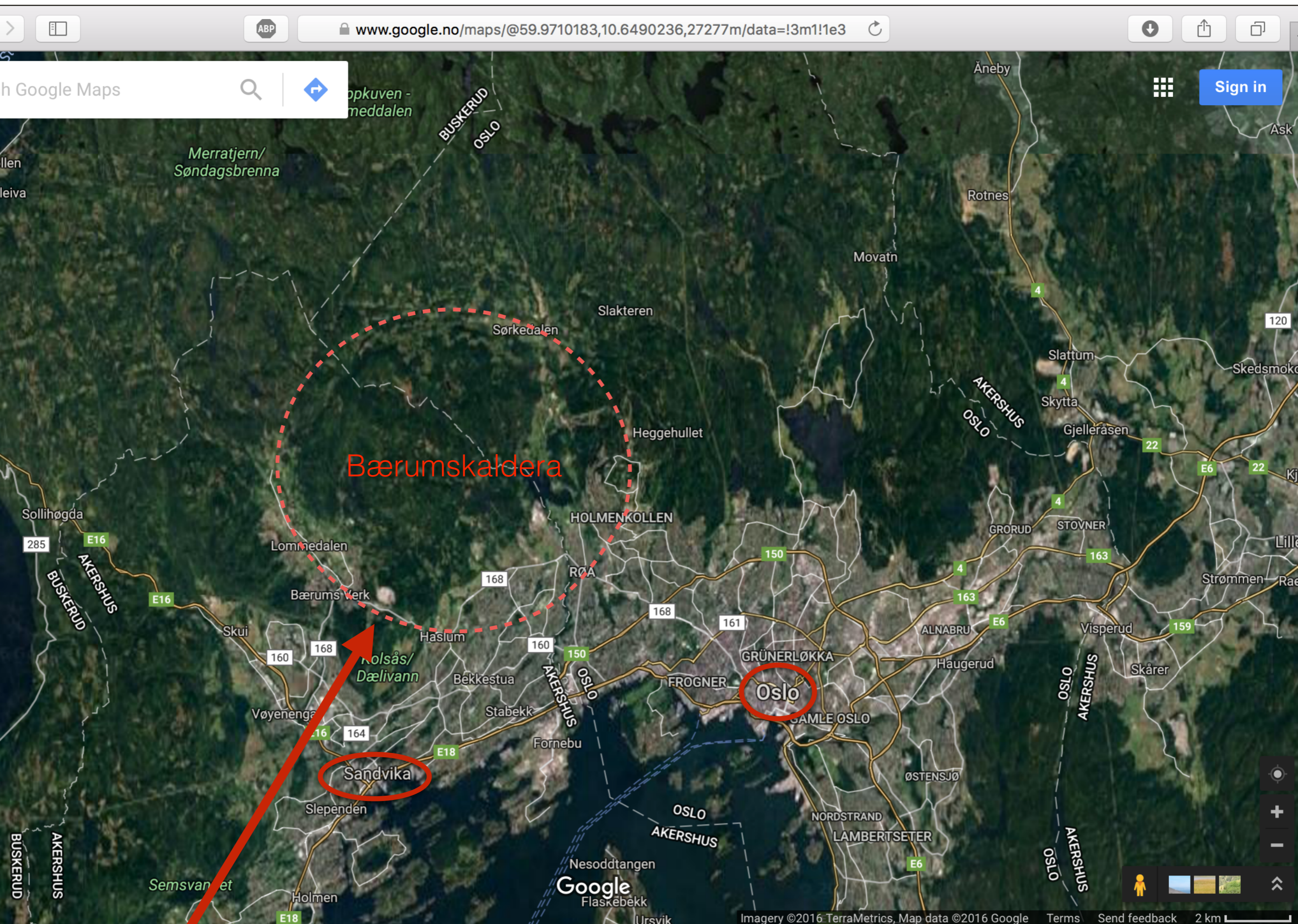






Her kan man nesten "se" Bæreumskaldera i terreng.



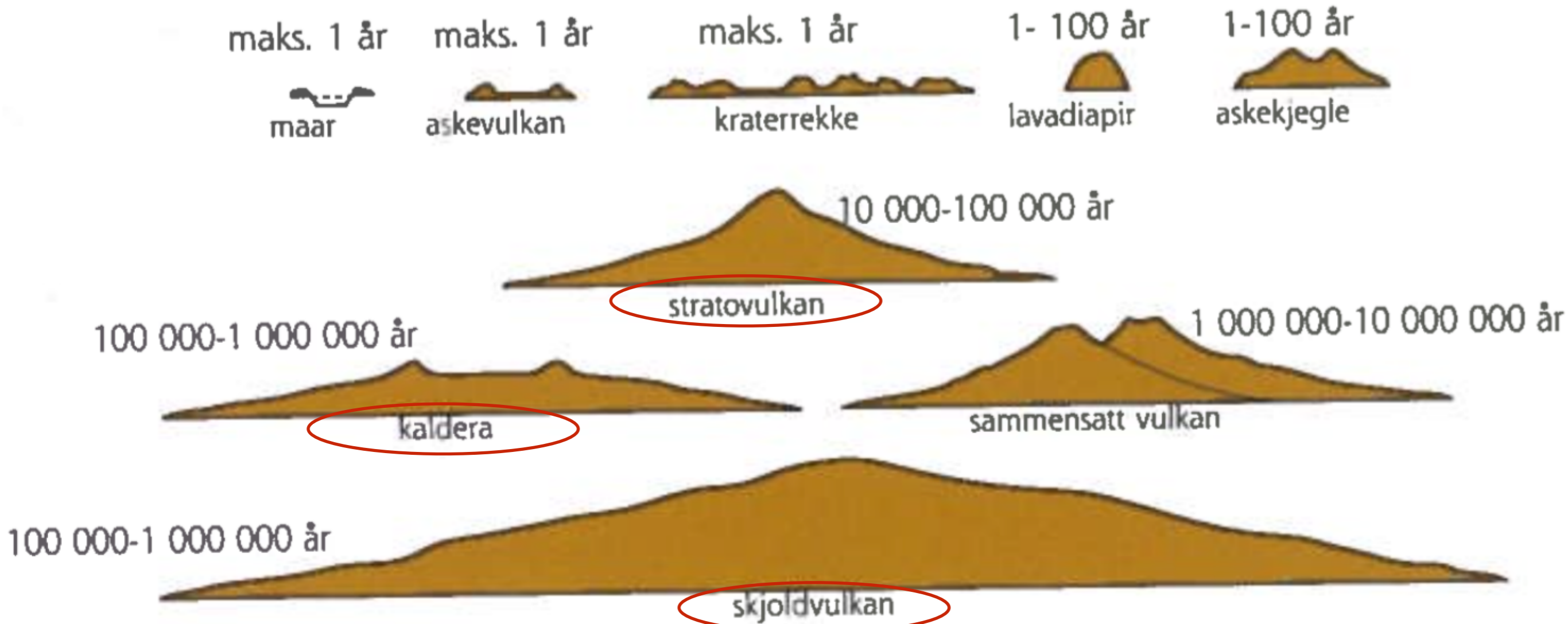


Bærumskaldera

Sandvika

Oslo





**Kun disse tre begrep er viktig her.  
og aktivitetslengde er heller ikke viktig å pugge**



## Short - Term Prediction based on Volcanic Monitoring

Short - term prediction of volcanic eruptions involves monitoring the volcano to determine when magma is approaching the surface and monitoring for precursor events that often signal a forthcoming eruption.

- **Earthquakes** - As magma moves toward the surface it usually deforms and fractures rock to generate earthquakes. Thus an increase in earthquake activity immediately below the volcano is usually a sign that an eruption will occur.
- **Ground Deformation** - As magma moves into a volcano, the structure may inflate. This will cause deformation of the ground which can be monitored. Instruments like tilt meters measure changes in the angle of the Earth's surface. Other instruments track changes in distance between several points on the ground to monitor deformation.



# Platetektonikk

(“tekton” er gresk for byggmester)



Schou Jensen.pdf (page 27 of 112) v

**DIVERGERENDE**  
(går fra hverandre)

**KONVERGERENDE**  
(går mot hverandre)

Vulkanrekke med heteflekker  
**hot spot**

Midt Oceansk Rygg (forkortes “MOR”)  
Midthavsrygg

Nedglidende  
havbunnsplate  
**Subduserende**

Astenosfære

Mesosfære

Diapir kommer fra Mesosfæren,  
men egentlig ikke fra grensen til Kjernen

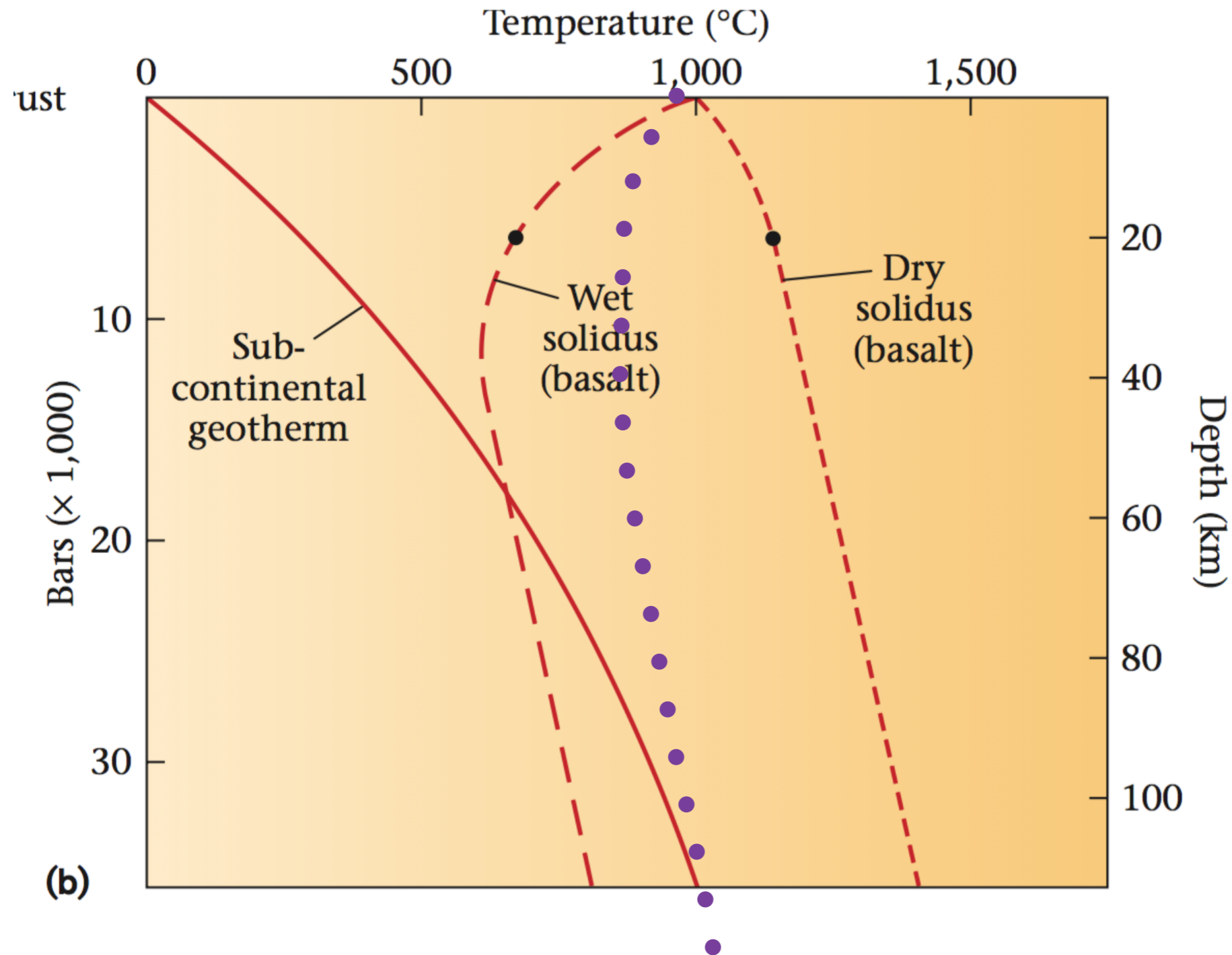
Oppstigende  
manteldiapir

Kjerne

R

Det gule laget på overflaten her  
er Litosfæren, ikke Skorpen

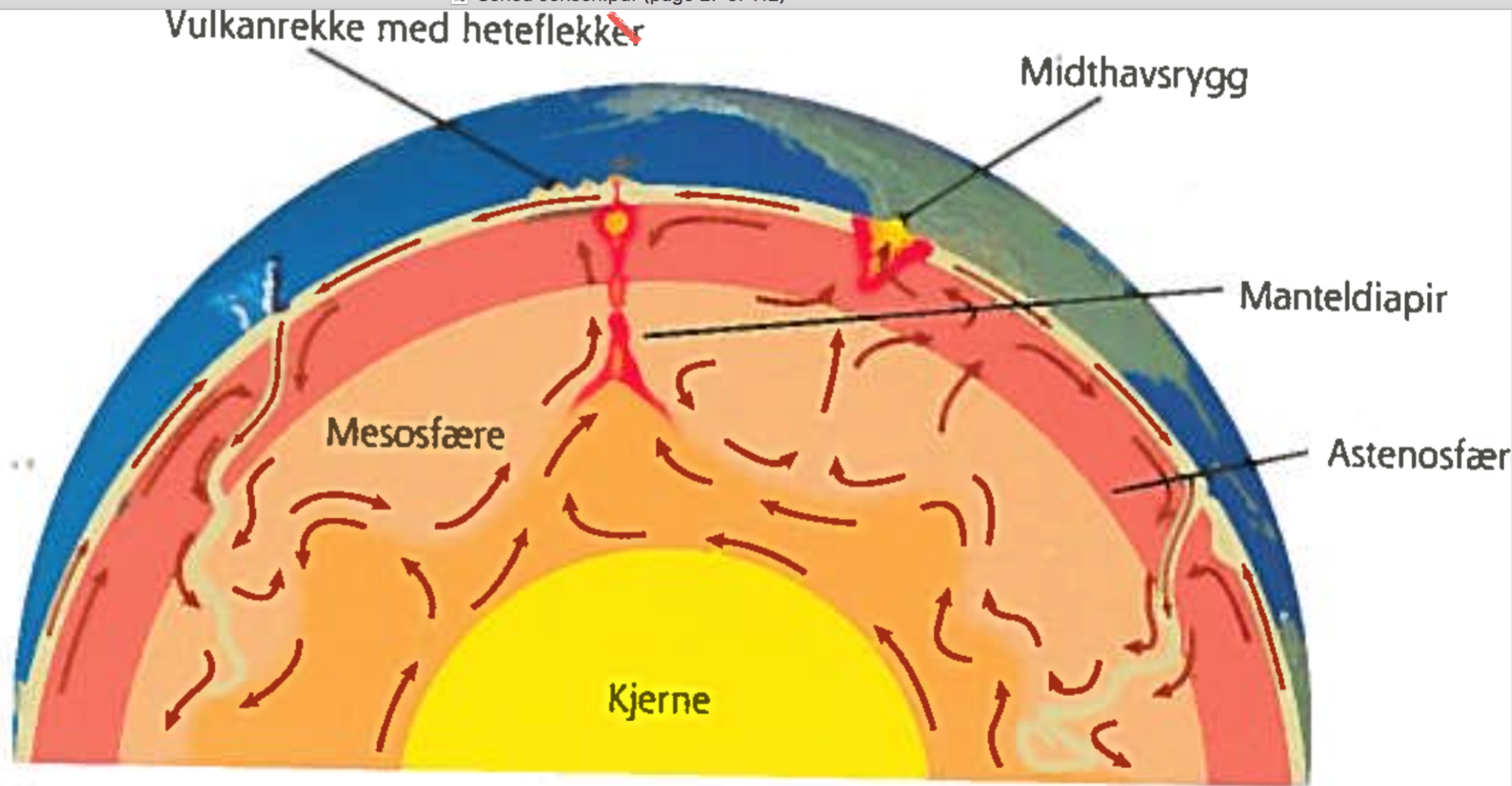




Astenosfæren har ca. 1% smelte fordi geoterm såvidt krysser solidus (mine violette prikker) ved ca 100 km dybde.

Derfor er astenosfæren spesielt svak. Ellers er mantelen (mesosfæren) litt myk men uten noe smelte.



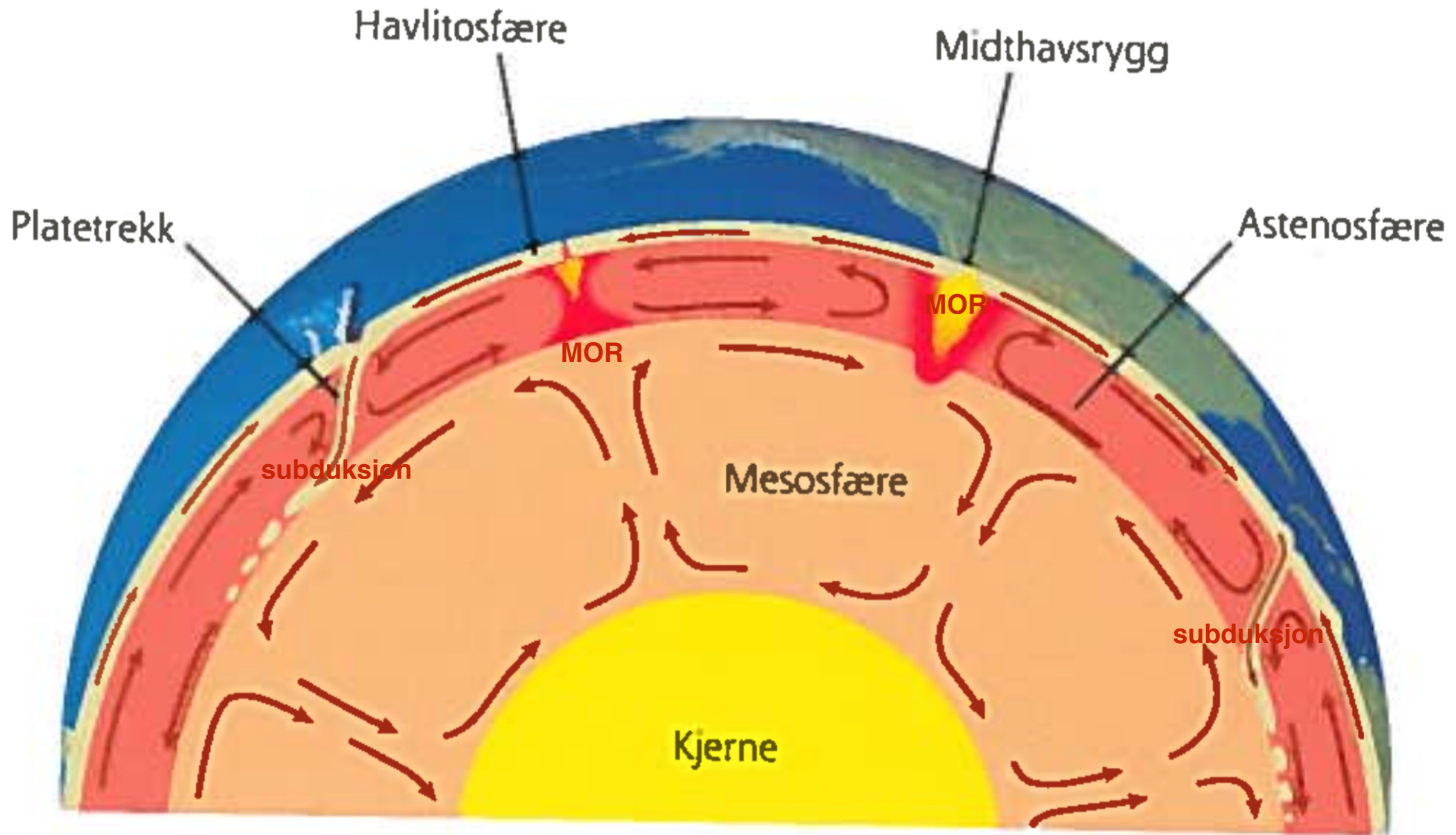


c

TRE FORESLÅTTE MODELLER FOR VARMEKONVEKSJON I MANTELEN  
SOM DEN DRIVENDE KRAFTEN I DEN PLATETEKTONISKE MODELLEN

**Mantel stiger der den er litt varmere, og synker der den er litt kaldere. Dette heter konveksjonen, og det blir også horisontale bevegelser av det. Pilene viser bevegelse av SOLID mantel, ikke smelte.**

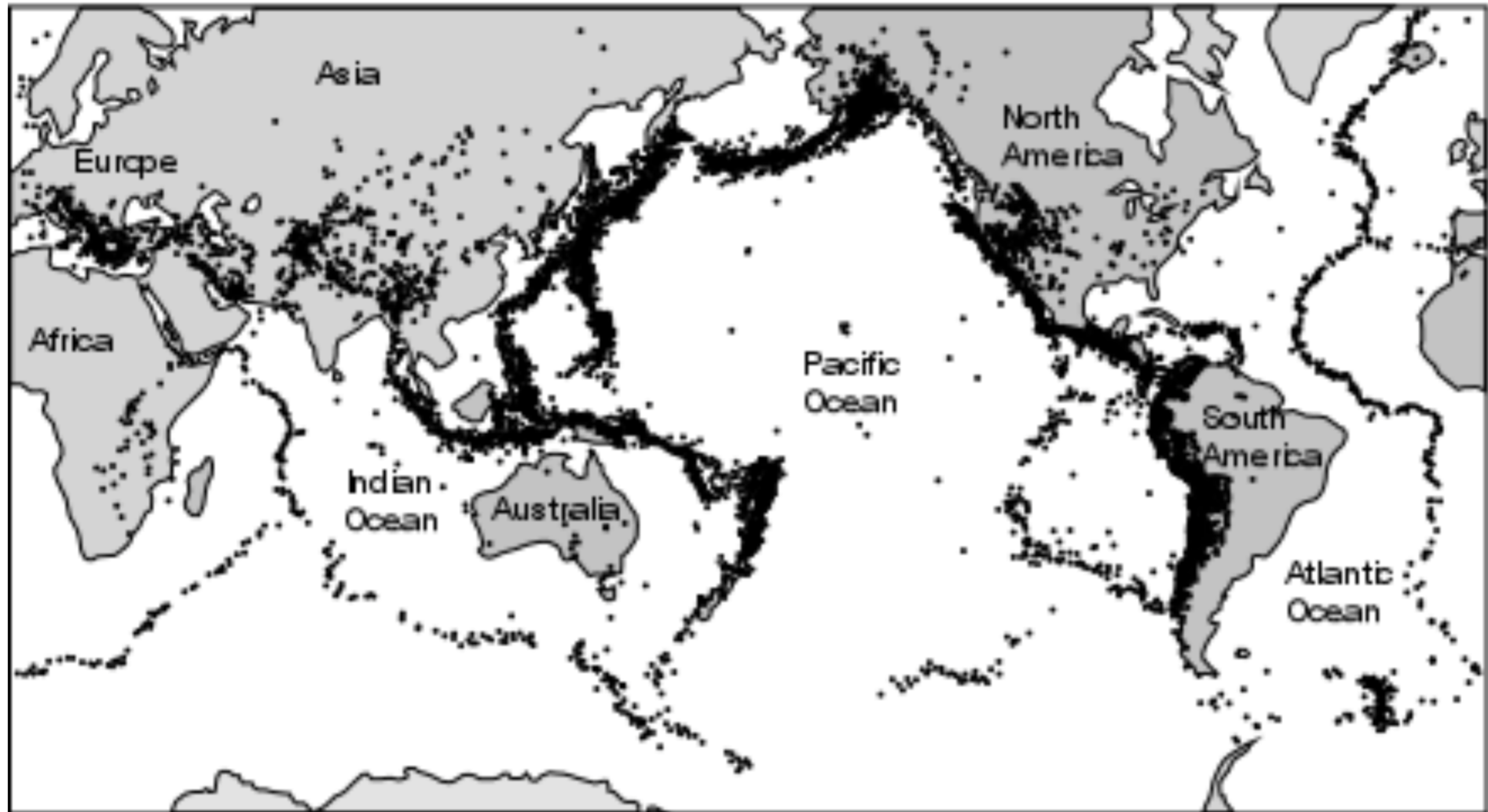




**Detaljene om disse bevegelser er ukjent.  
Men det synker ved subduksjon og stiger ved MOR.**

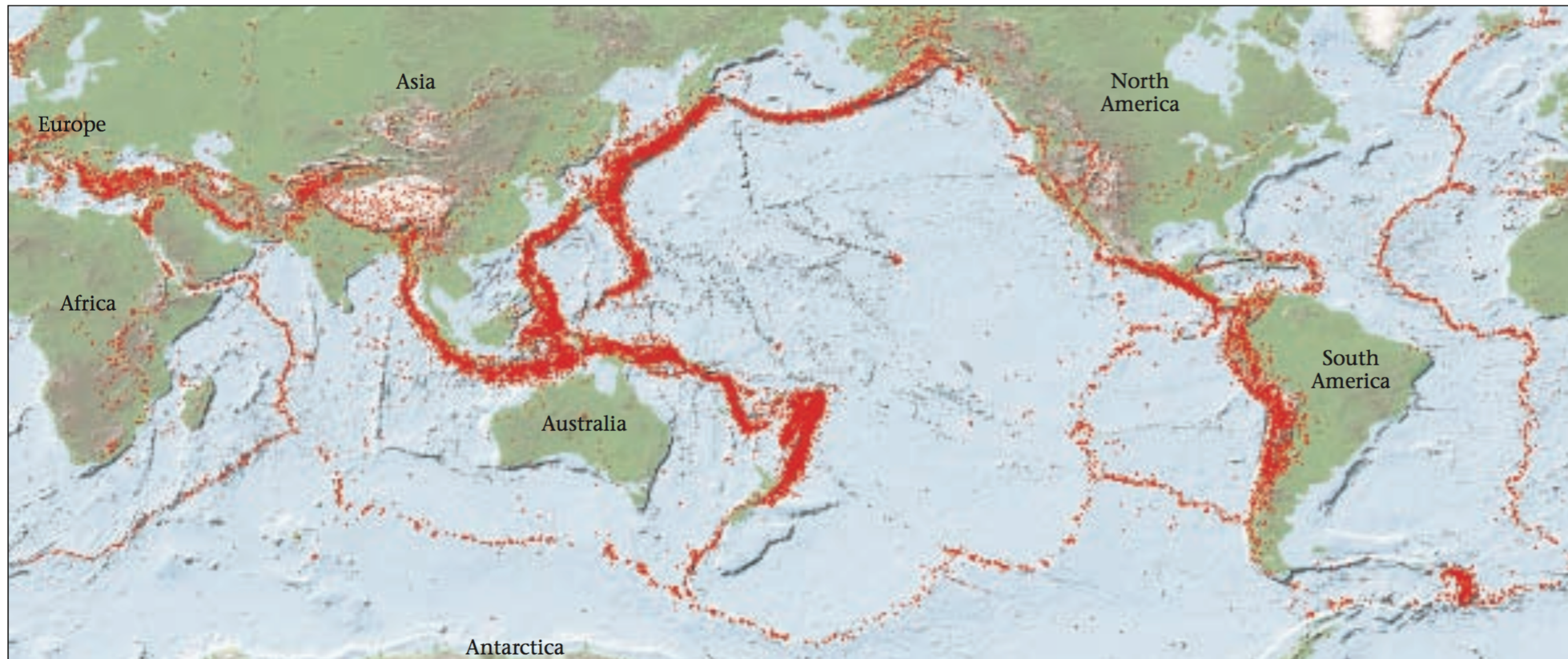


## World Seismicity 1961 - 1967 alle jordskjelv målt over en 7-årsperiode



Det er jordskjelv (prikker) som over tid viser hvor plategrensene er

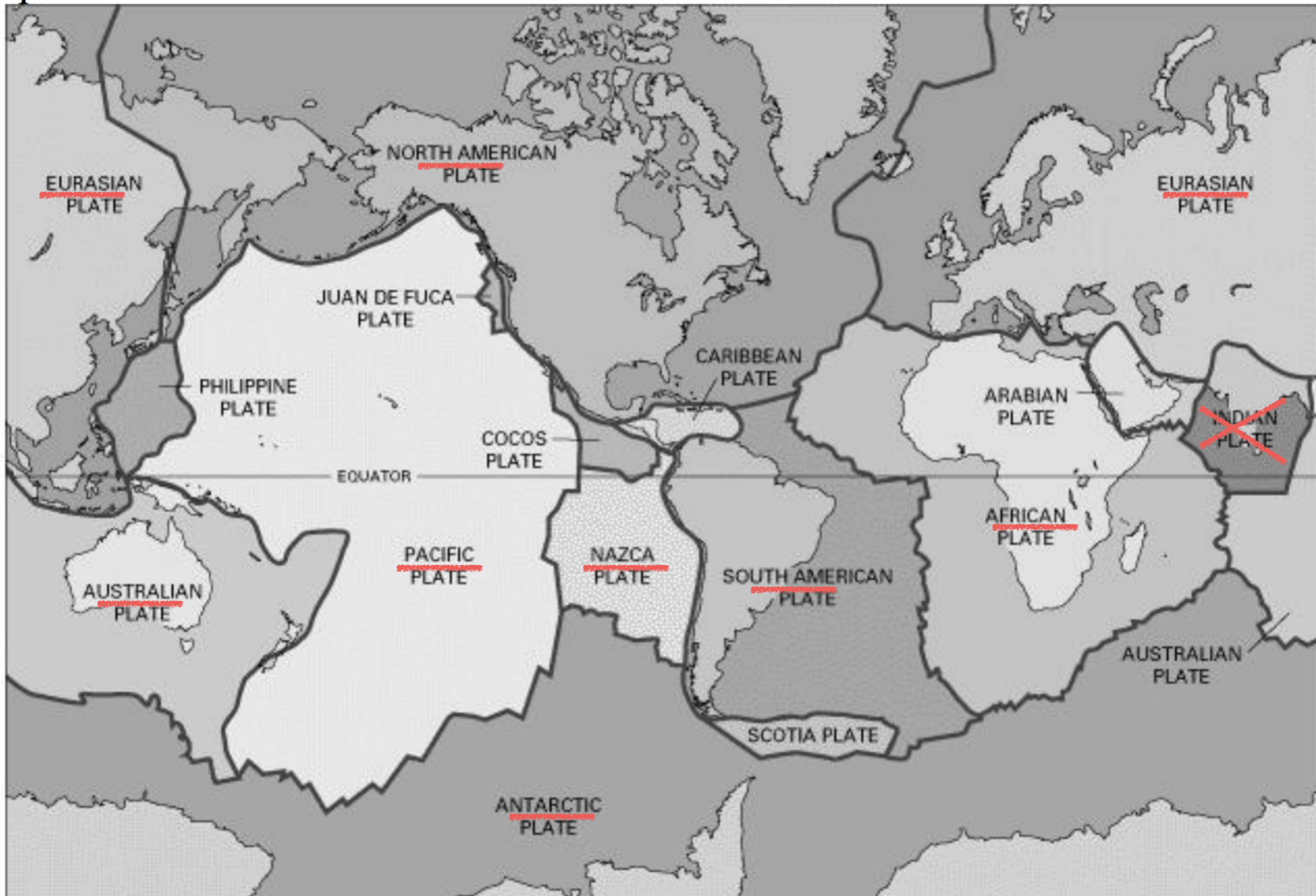




**FIGURE 4.5** The locations of most earthquakes fall in distinct bands, or belts. These earthquake belts define the positions of the plate boundaries. Compare this map with the plate boundaries on Figure 4.3. For more detailed earthquake maps, see Appendix B.

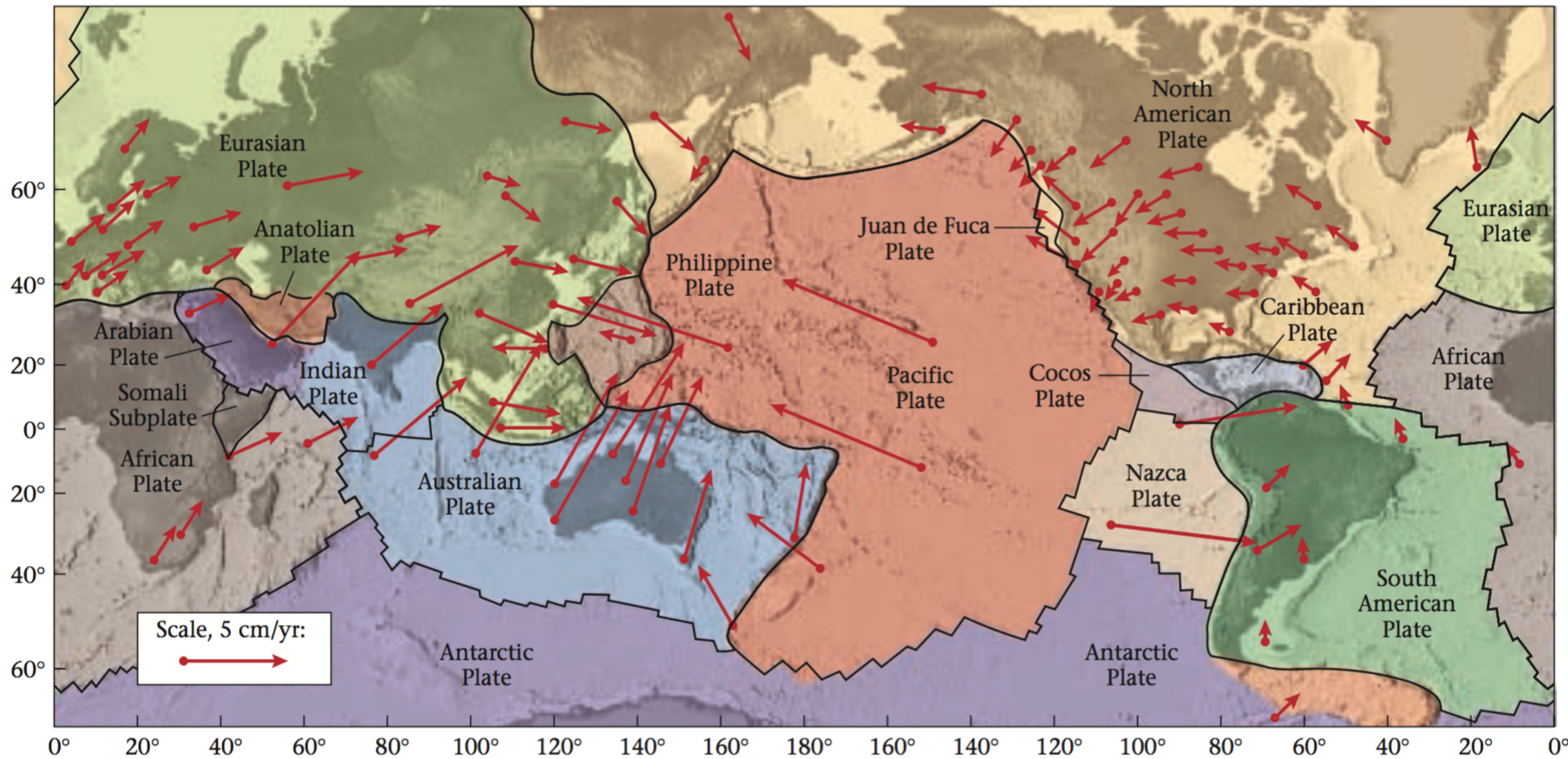
**Det er jordskjelv (røde prikker) som over tid viser hvor plategrensene er**





Disse store platene er verdt å pugge og tegne

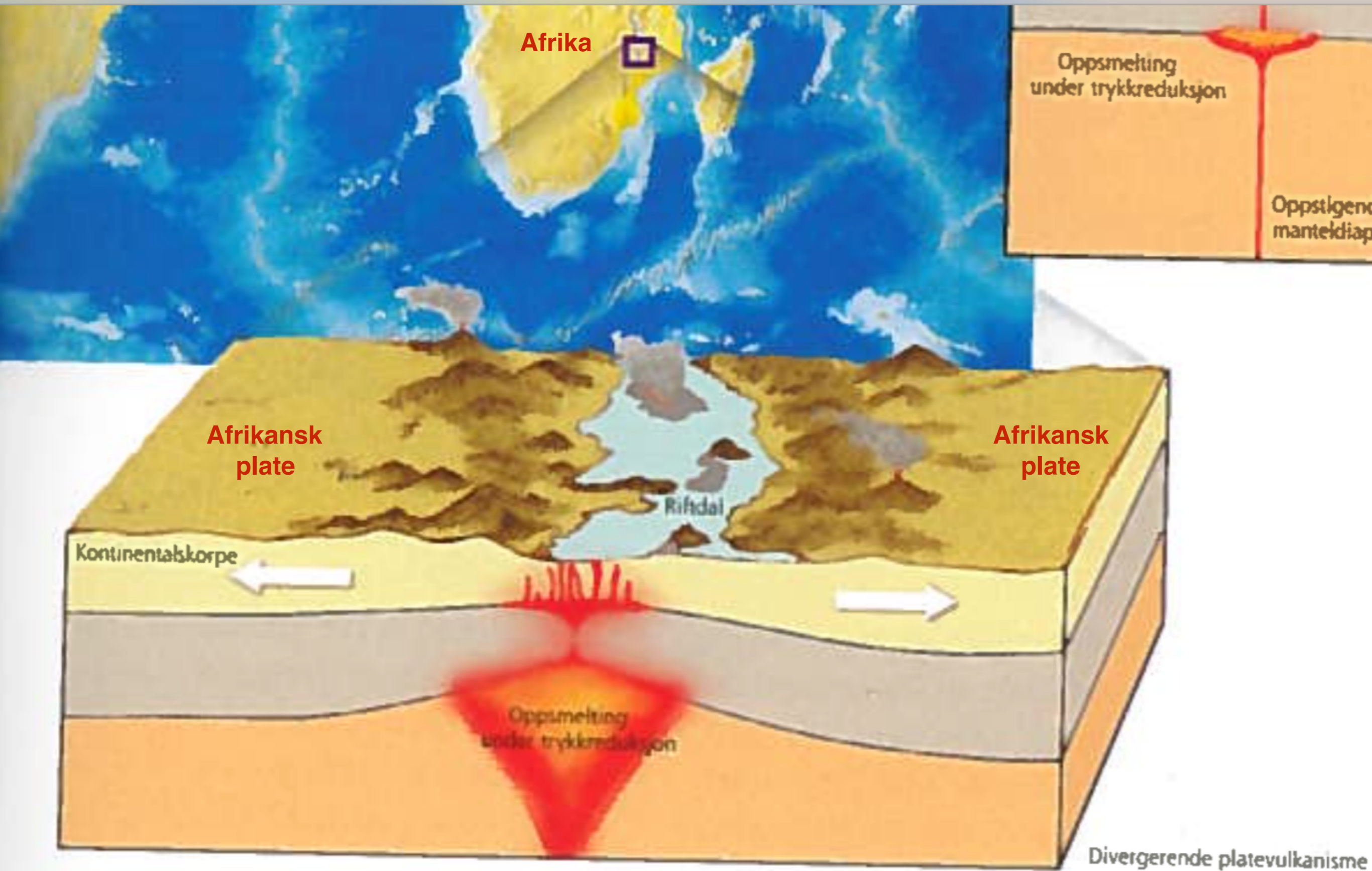




**FIGURE 4.30** The Global Positioning System (GPS) is used to measure plate motions at many locations on Earth. The velocities shown here are determined for stations that continuously record GPS data.

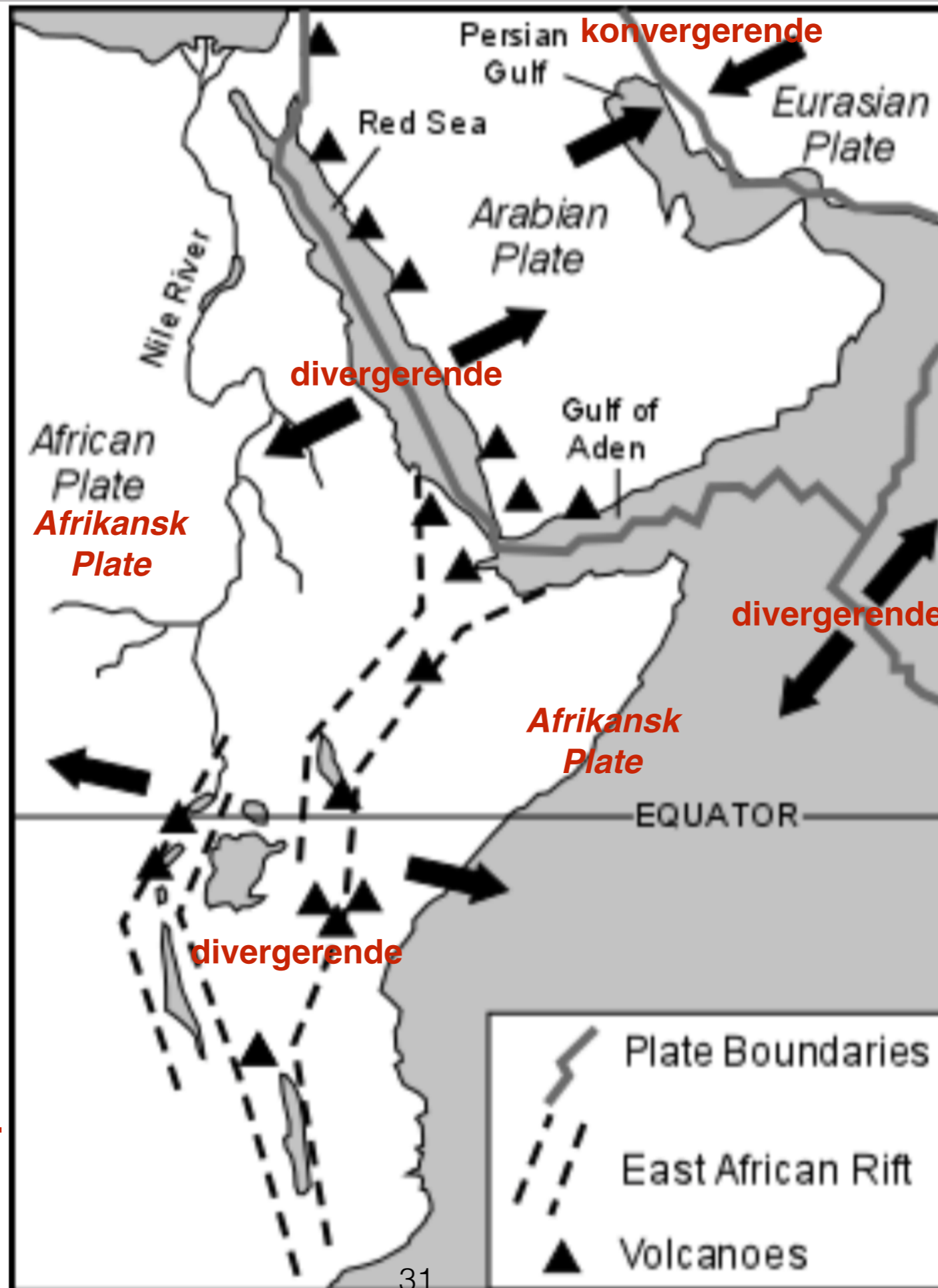
**Typisk hastighet 5 cm per år.**





**Oppsmelting pga. trykkreduksjon (dekompresjon)**

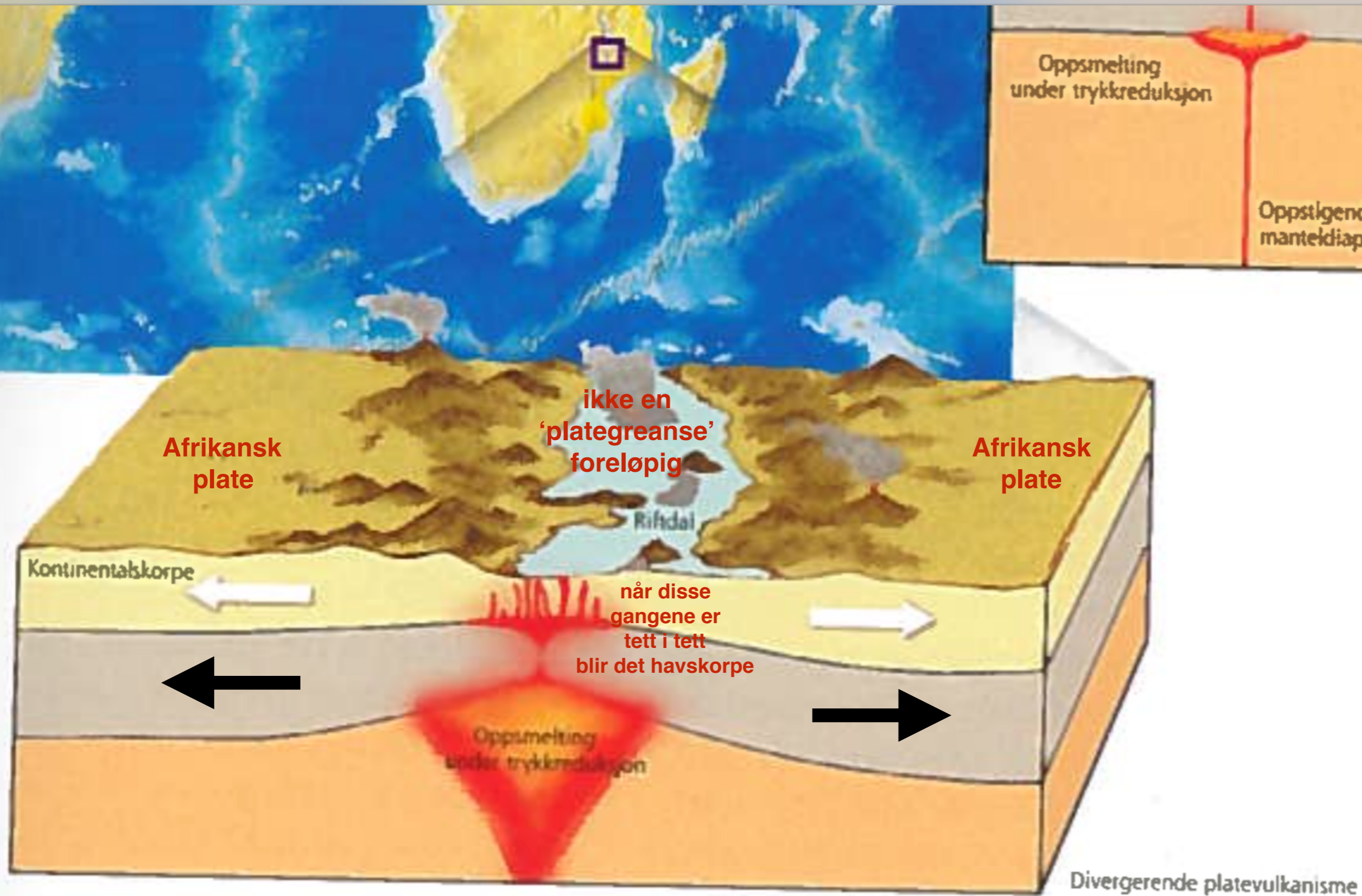




Øst Afrikansk Rift

ikke 'godkjent' som plategrense. ikke nok jordskjelv.

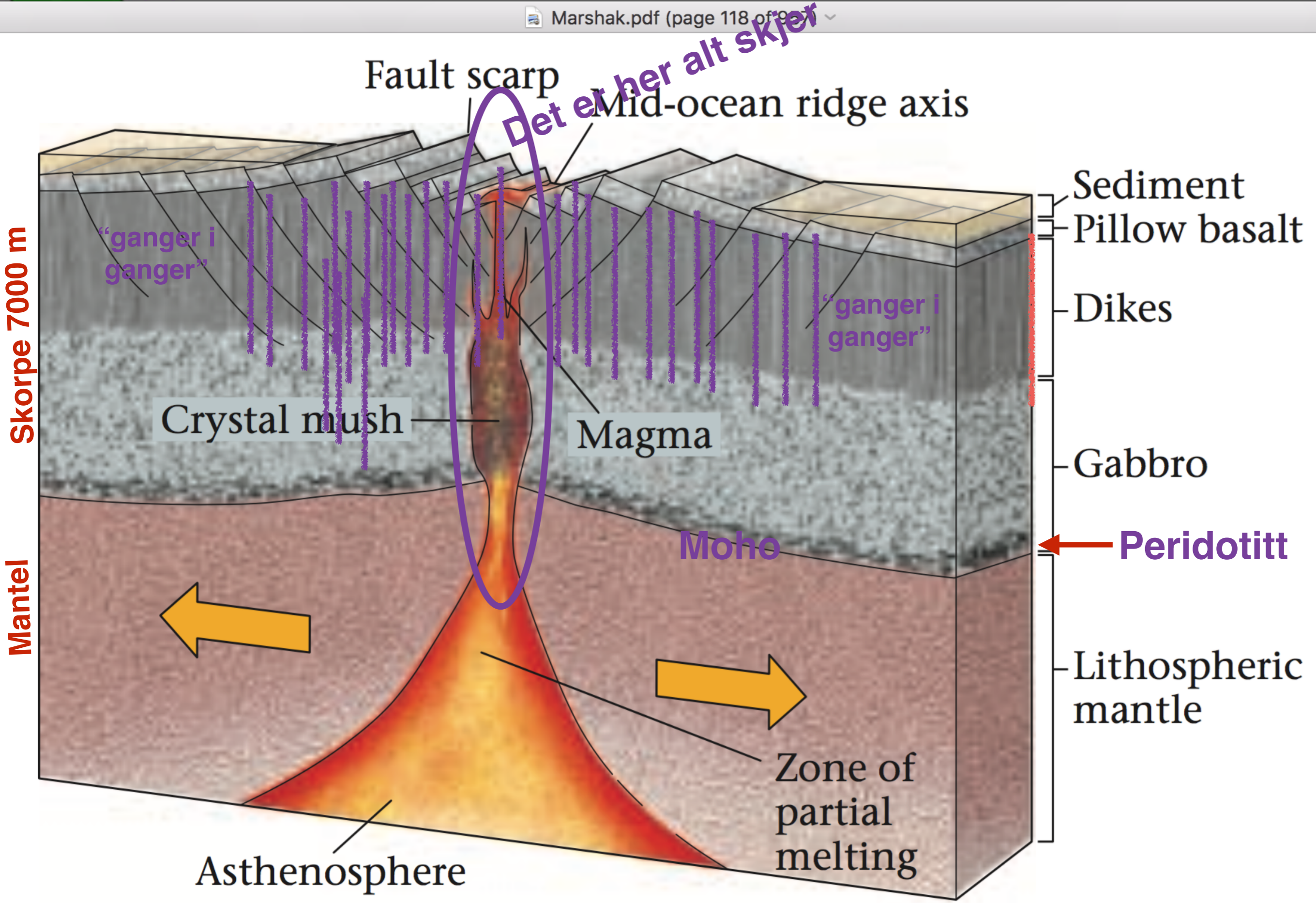




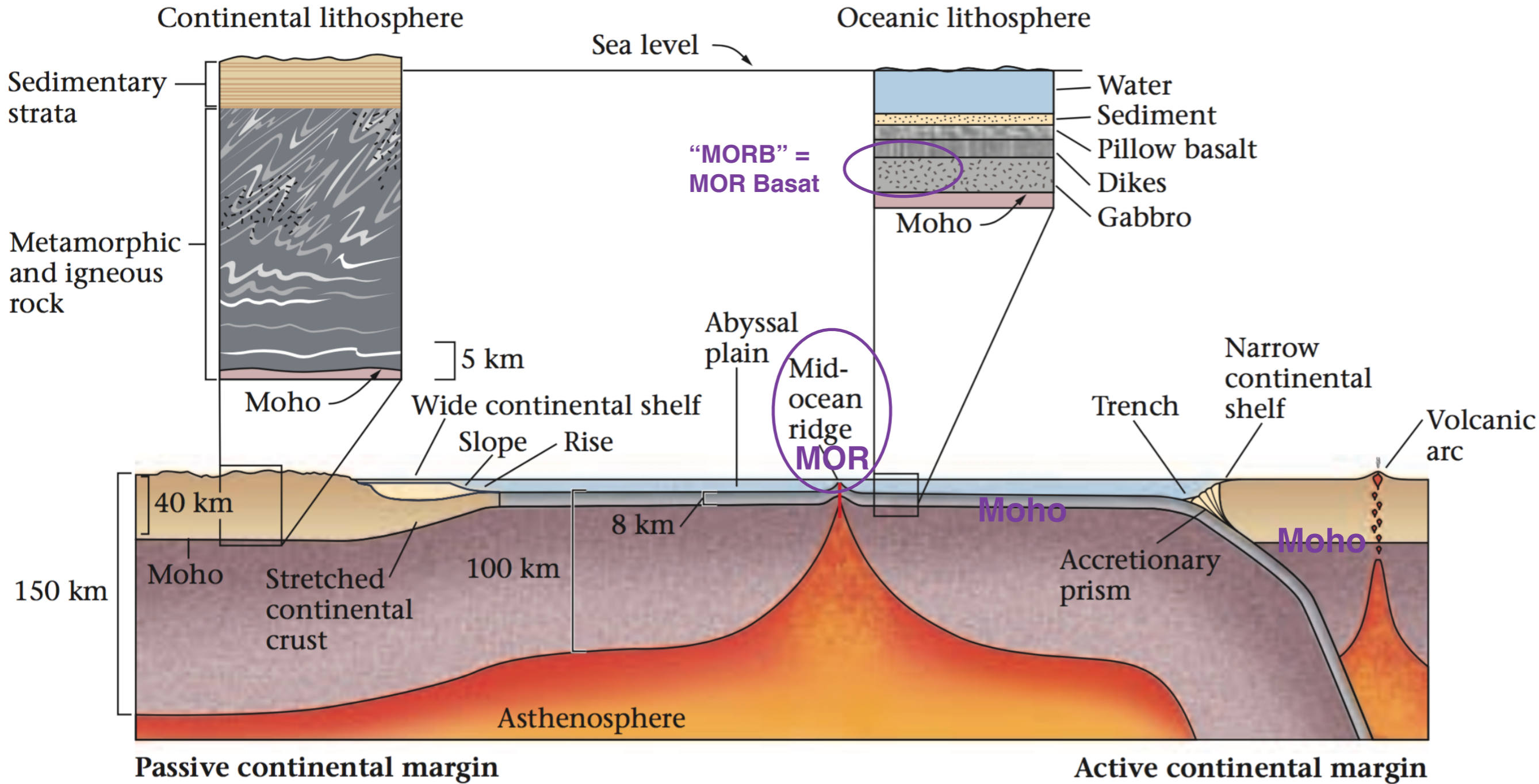
**Oppsmelting pga. trykkreduksjon (dekompresjon)**



Veldig god illustrasjon!



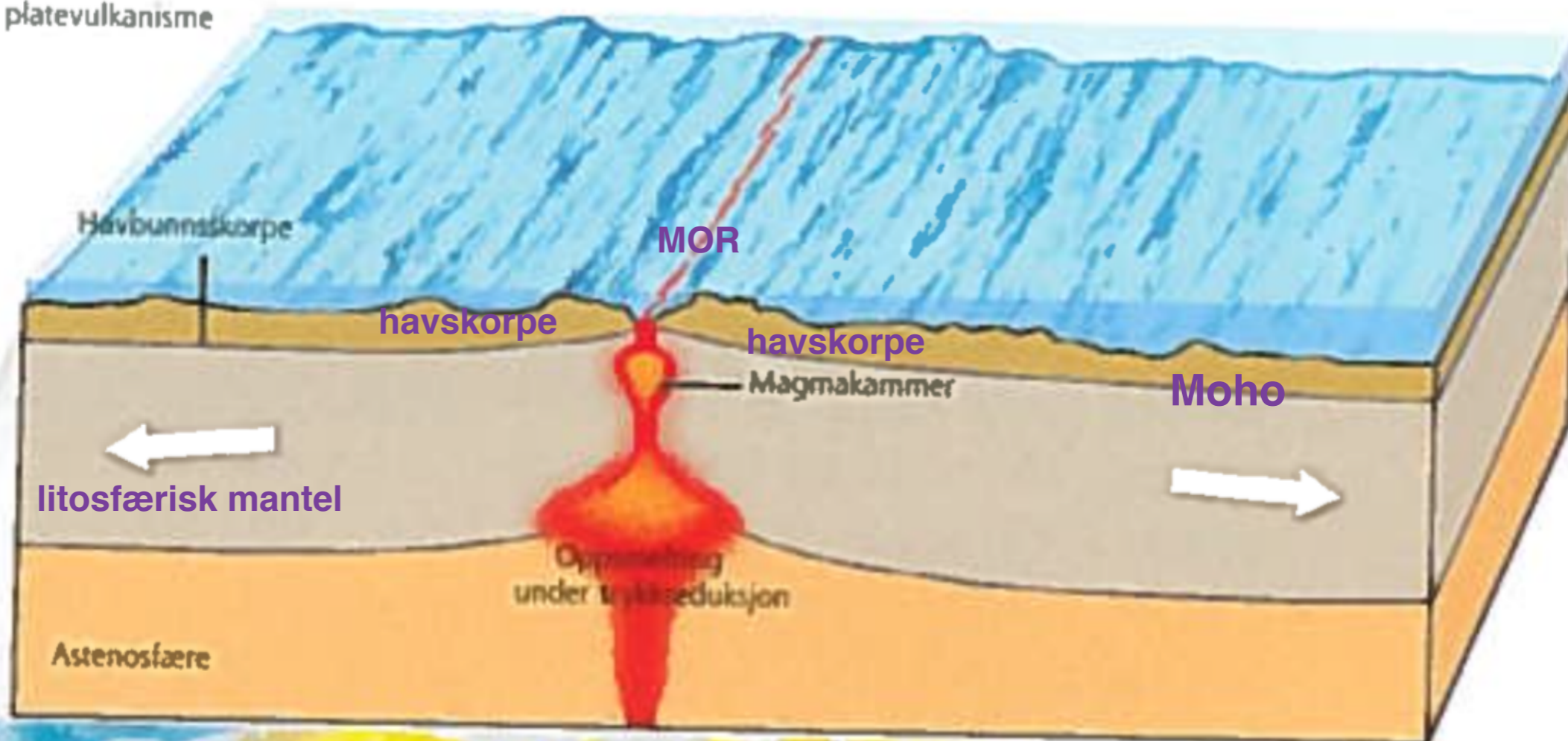




**FIGURE 18.3** The bathymetric provinces of the sea floor. At a passive continental margin, a thick wedge of sediment

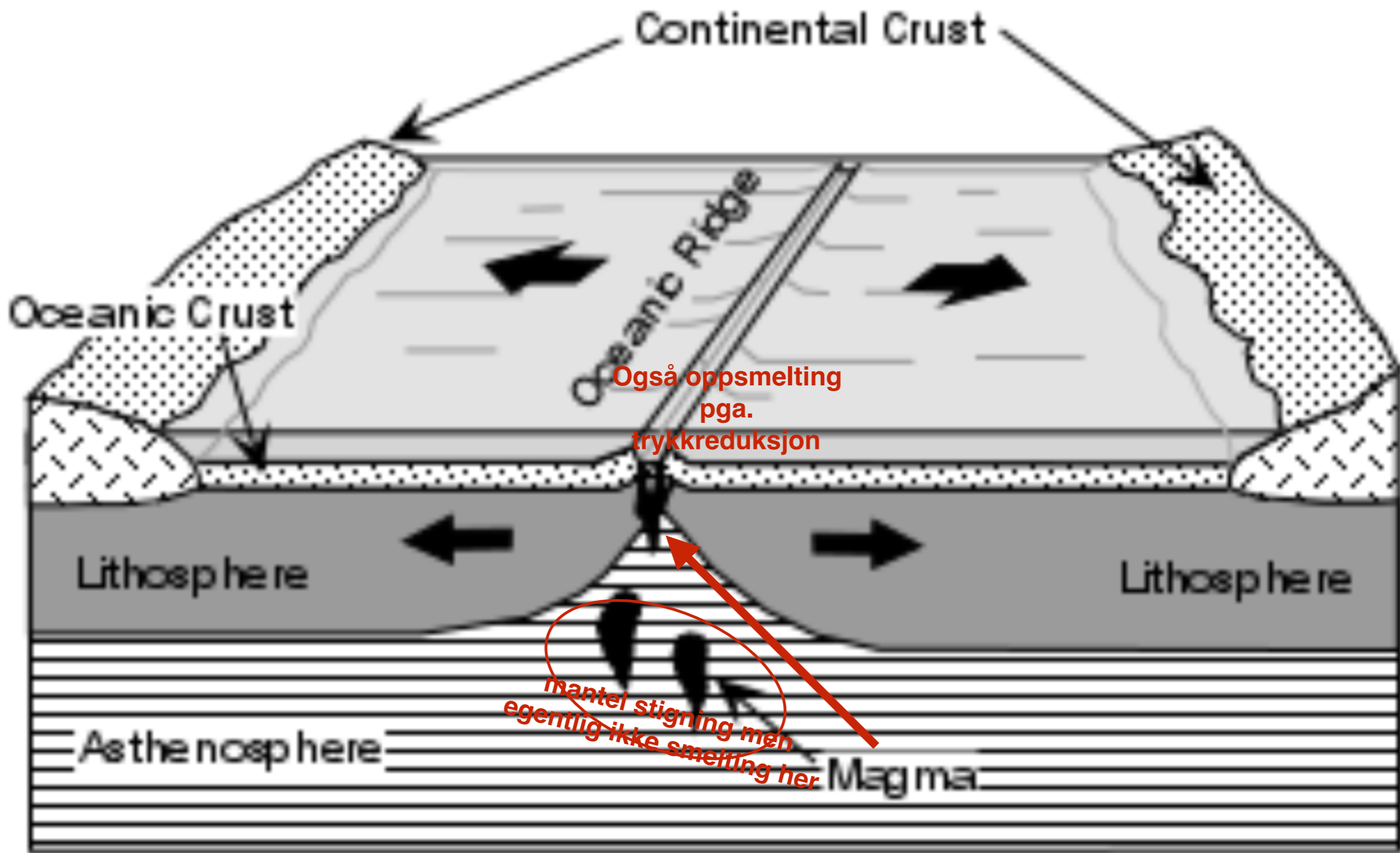


Divergerende platevulkanisme



Internett





Diverging Plate Boundary  
 Oceanic Ridge - Spreading Center



**jordklodens magnetfelt**

Lines of magnetic force

Geographic north pole

Magnetic north pole

North America

Mantle plume

Mantle

Inner core (solid metal alloy)

Outer core (liquid metal alloy)

Magnetic south pole

Geographic south pole

**Elektroner i ukjente sirkulær bevegelser skaper magnetisk felt.**

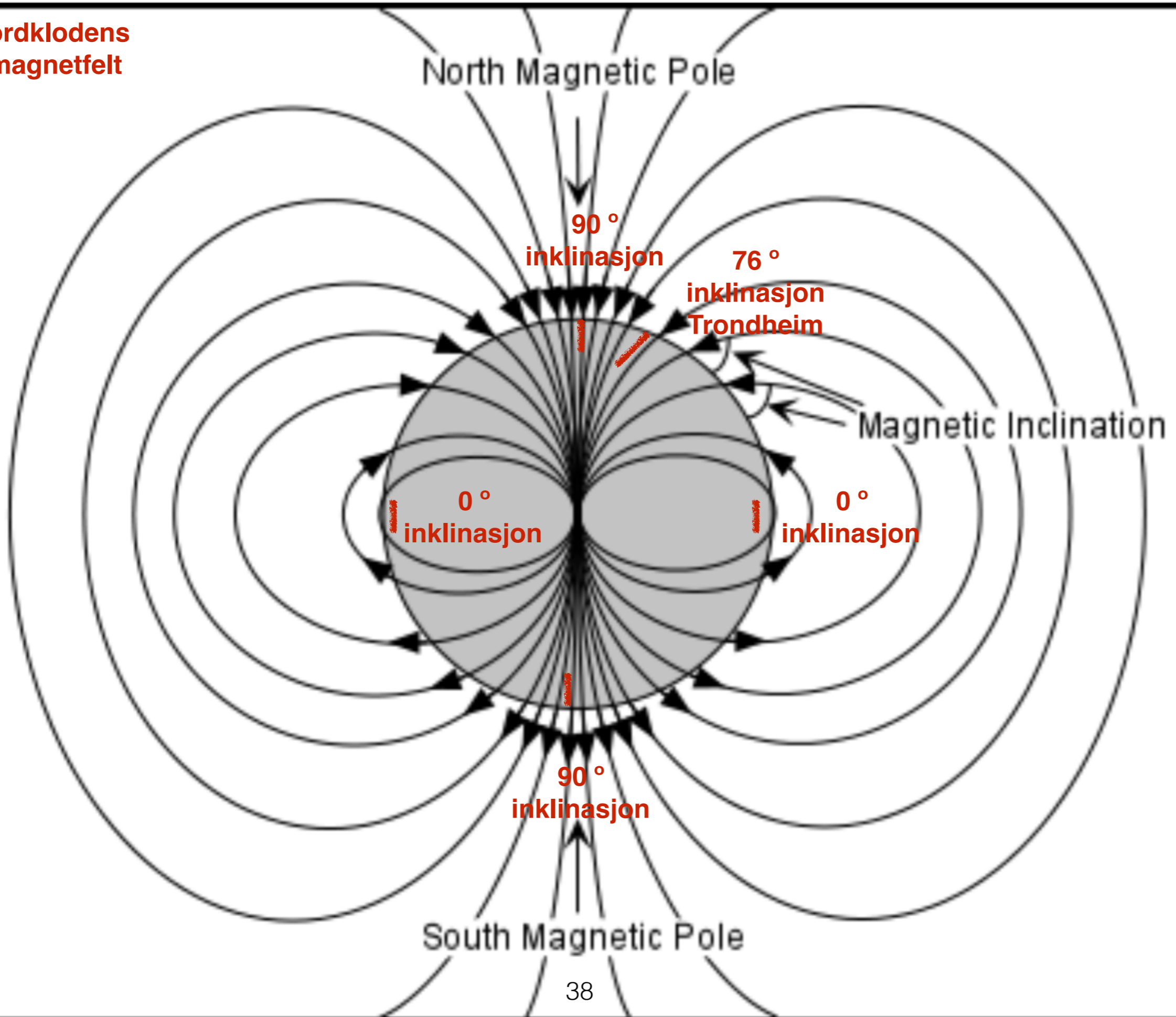


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgZHqfIBkUI&frags=pl%2Cwn>

**Spiral bevegelsesmønster i ytre kjerne er teoretisk og forenklet, og detaljene er ukjent.**



**jordklodens  
magnetfelt**





# Inklinasjon Trondheim er ca. 76° nedover

