



Speed of Melt Extraction at Mid-Ocean Ridges

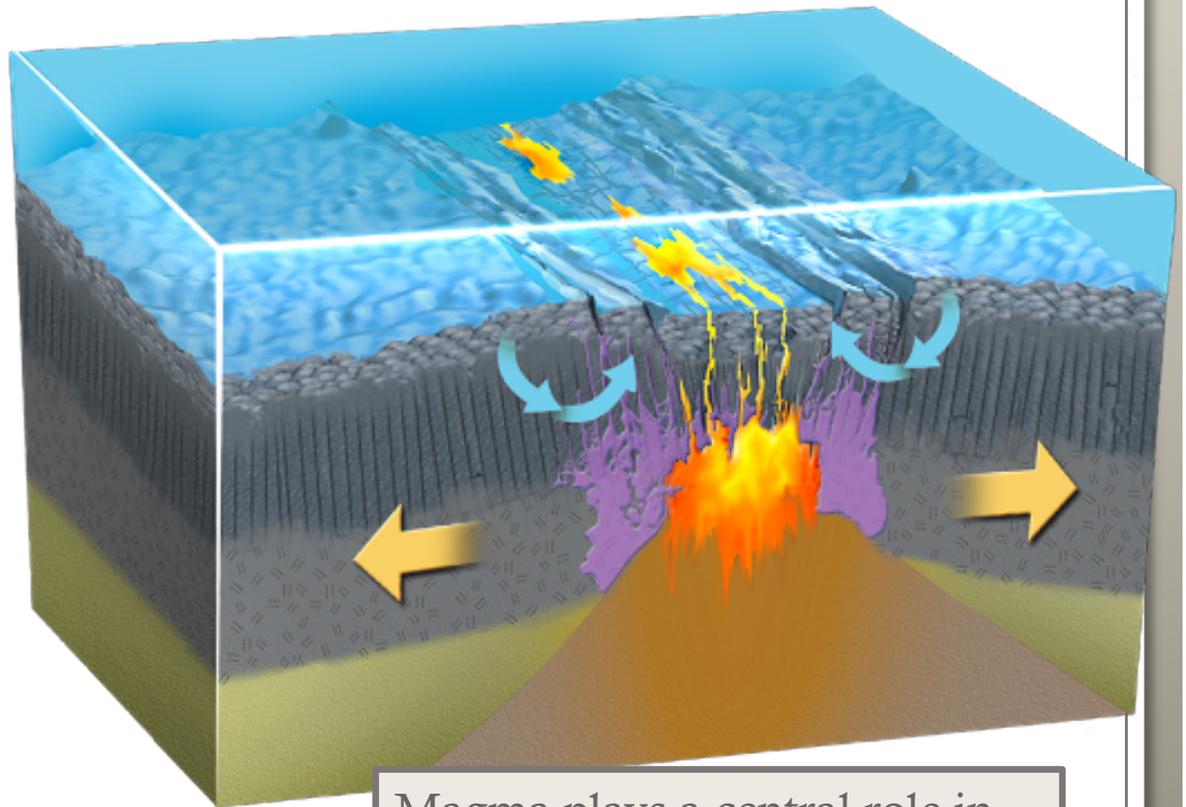
Laurent G.J. Montési¹,
Wenlu Zhu¹, Kevin Miller^{1,2}

¹University of Maryland

²Stanford University

Importance of Mid-Ocean Ridges

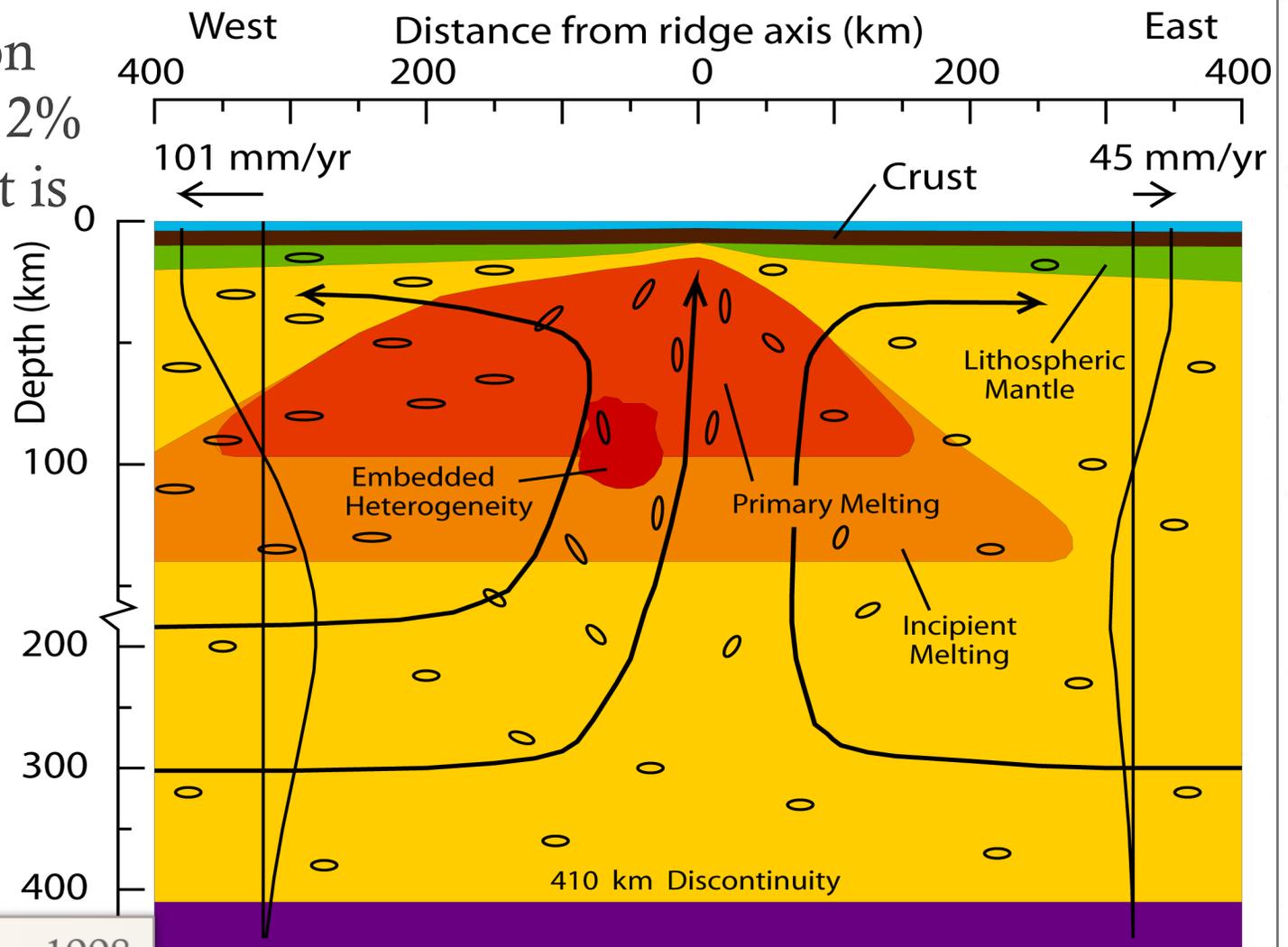
- Central component of Earth systems
 - Largest volcanic outpouring
 - Creation of “lithosphere”
 - Facilitates plates tectonics
 - Hydrothermal circulation
 - Biological communities



Magma plays a central role in mid-ocean ridge systems

Melting at Depth

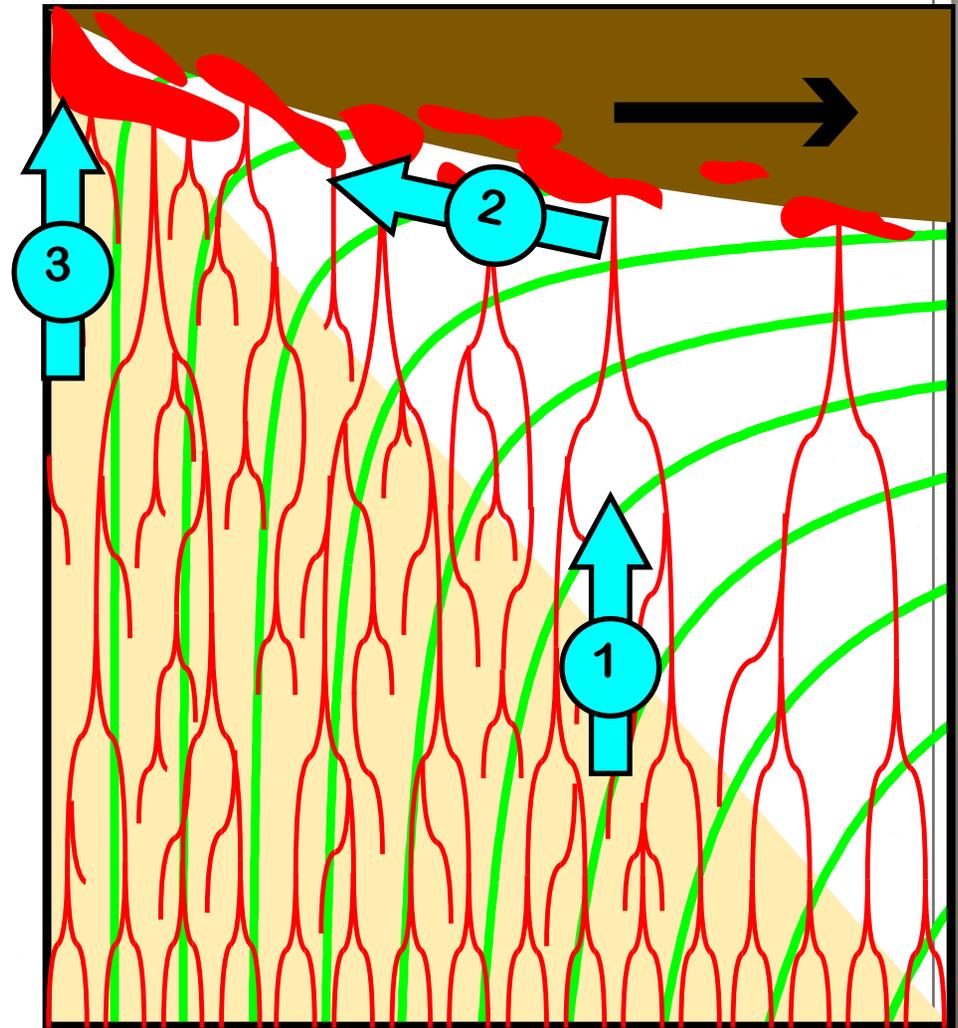
- Wide region where 1 to 2% partial melt is present



Melt Seismic Team, 1998

Simplified melt migration model

- 1) Rapid, subvertical melt extraction below the plate
- 2) Sub-horizontal migration along a permeability barrier at the base of the lithosphere
- 3) Subvertical extraction at tectonized plate boundary

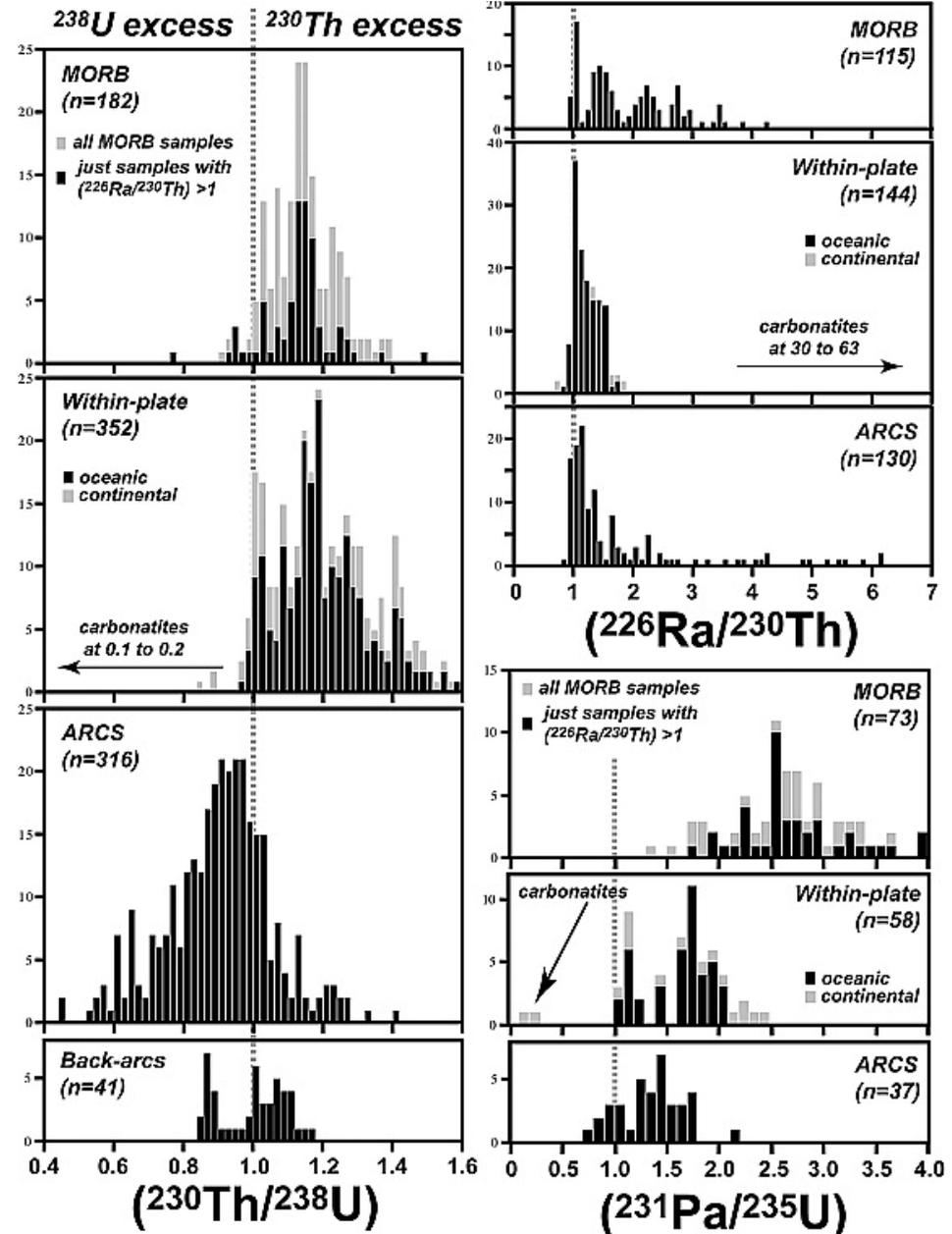


Gregg et al., 2012

Inspired by Sparks and Parmentier, EPSL, 1991

Disequilibrium at Mid-ocean ridge

- Excess of isotopes with half lives less than 10^5 years.
 - ^{230}Th : 76 kyr
 - ^{231}Pa : 33 kyr
 - ^{236}Ra : 1.6 kyr
- Rise from 60 km depth in less than 2000 years
 - 30 m/yr
 - 10^{-6} m/s



Required permeability

- Melt driven upward by buoyancy

$$\phi(v_f - v_s) = \frac{k}{\mu} \nabla P = k \Delta \rho g / \mu$$

- Density contrast: 300 kg/m³
- Gravity: 10 m²/s
- Melt viscosity: 10 Pa s
- Porosity: 10⁻²
- Extraction velocity: 10⁻⁶ m/s

- Required permeability: $k=3 \times 10^{-11}$ m²

$$k = \frac{\phi^n D^2}{C}$$

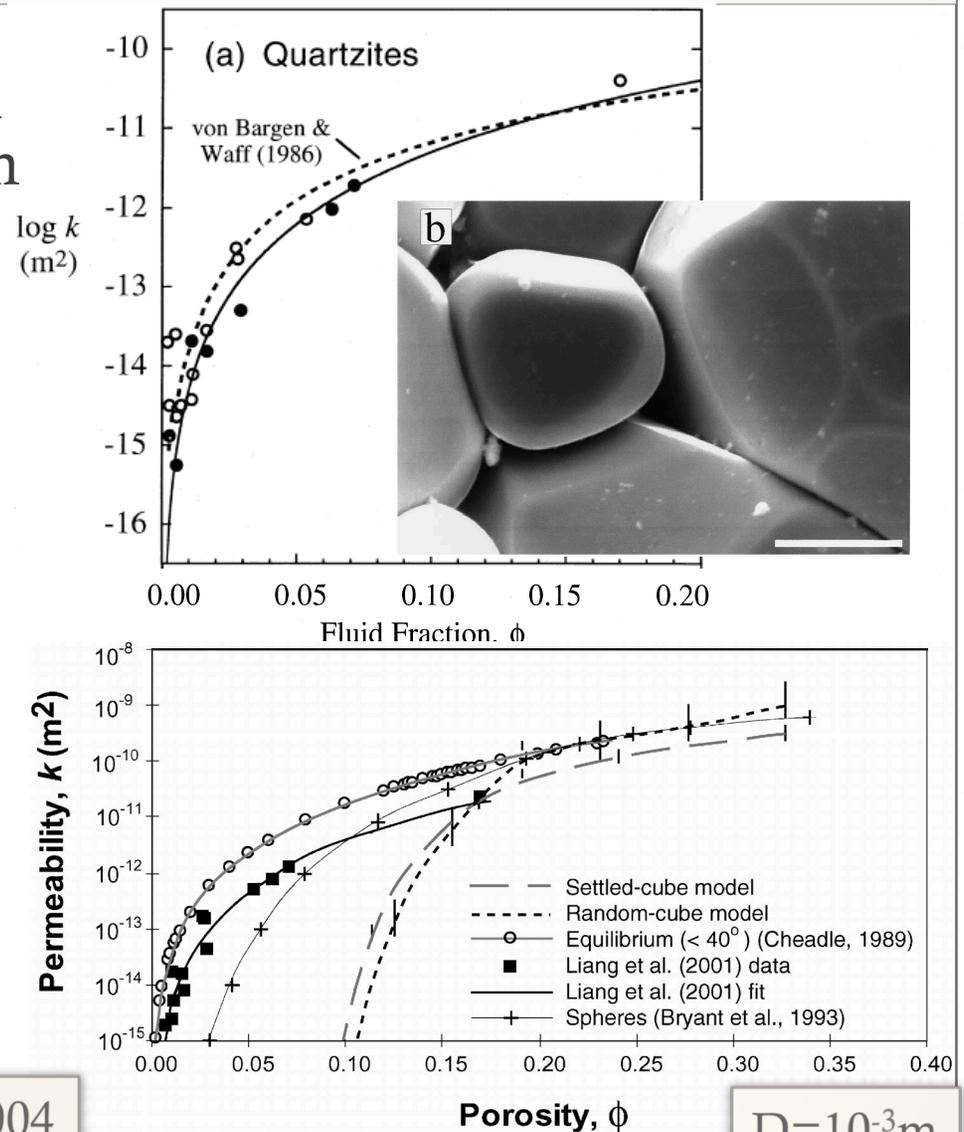
- Grain size: 10⁻² m

- What are the values of n and C ?



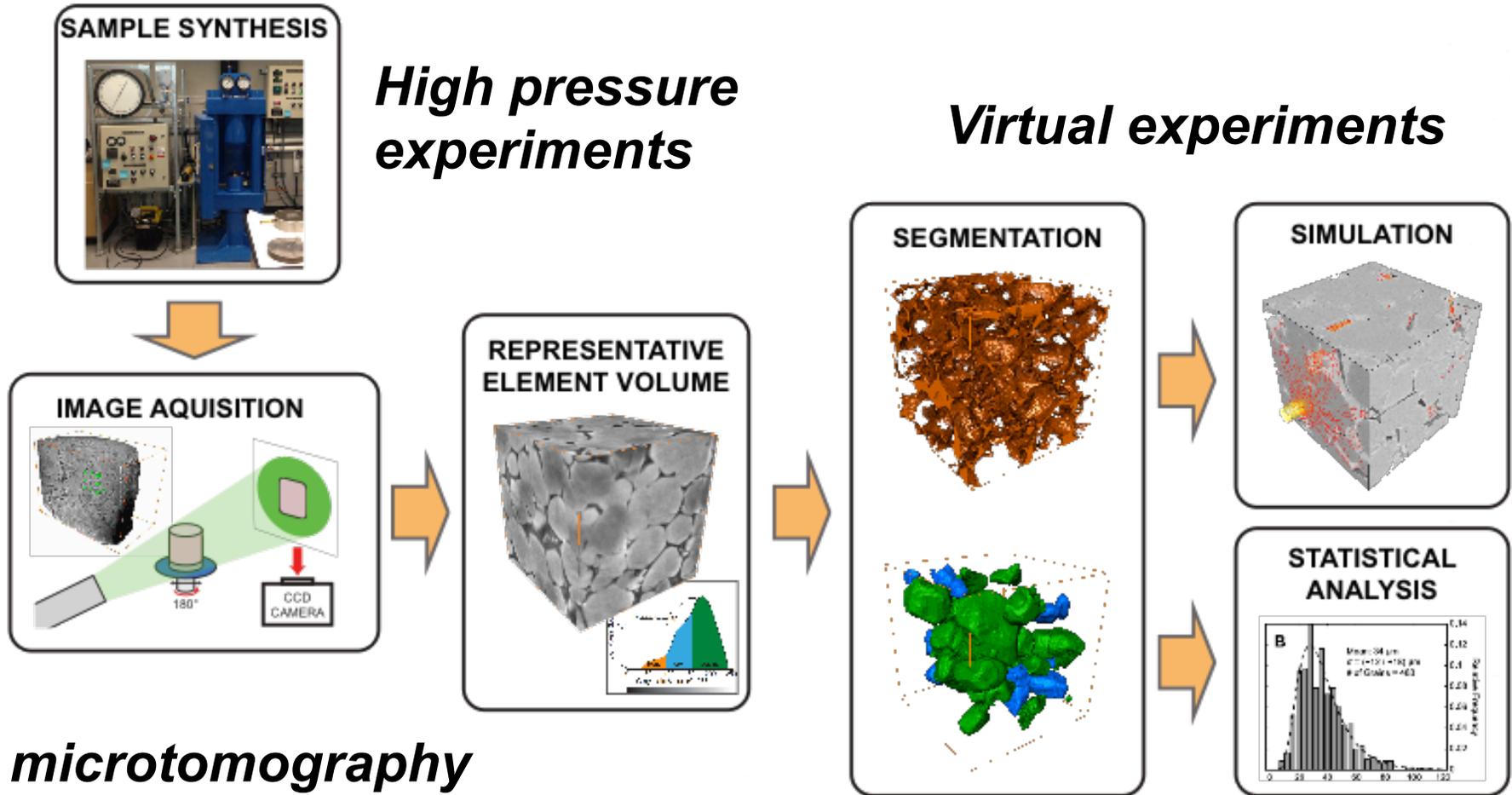
Previous permeability estimates

- Quartz/calcite + H₂O NaCl analogues Wark and Watson (1998) and Liang et al., (2001)
 - $n=3$, $C=270$, $k \sim 4 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$
- Centrifuge experiments Connolly et al., (2009)
 - $n=3$, $C=10$, $k \sim 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2$
- Theoretical estimates (idealized networks, von Bargen and Waff, 1986; Cheadle et al., 2004)
 - 10^{-11} m^2



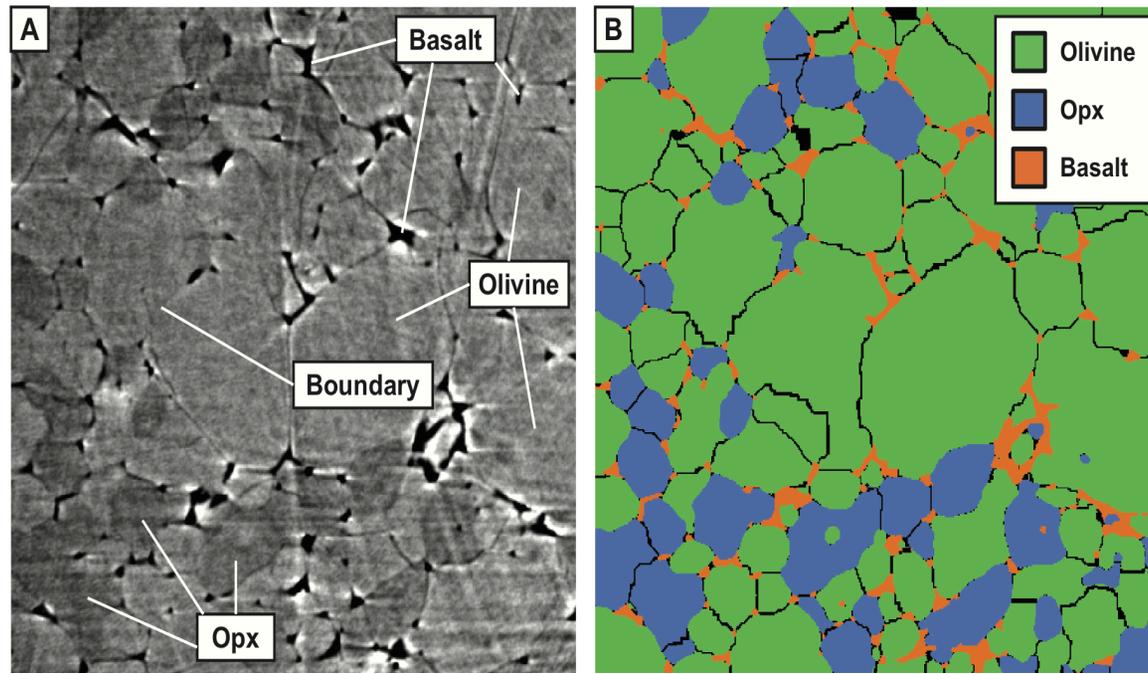
Cheadle et al., 2004

Digital Rock Physics (DRP)



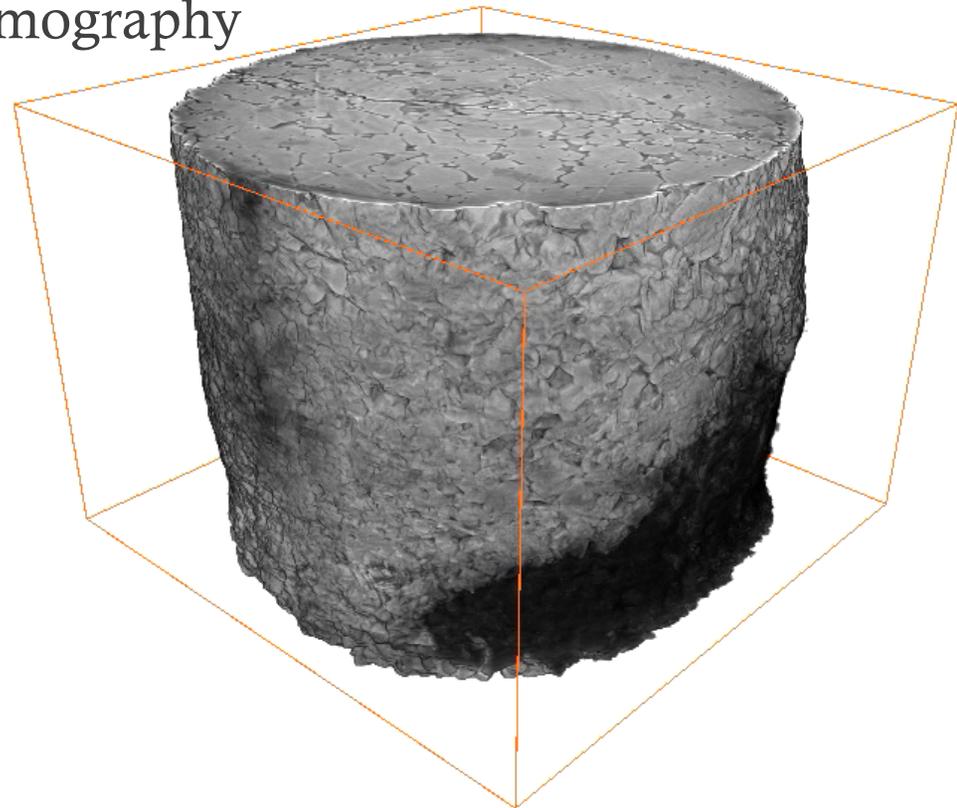
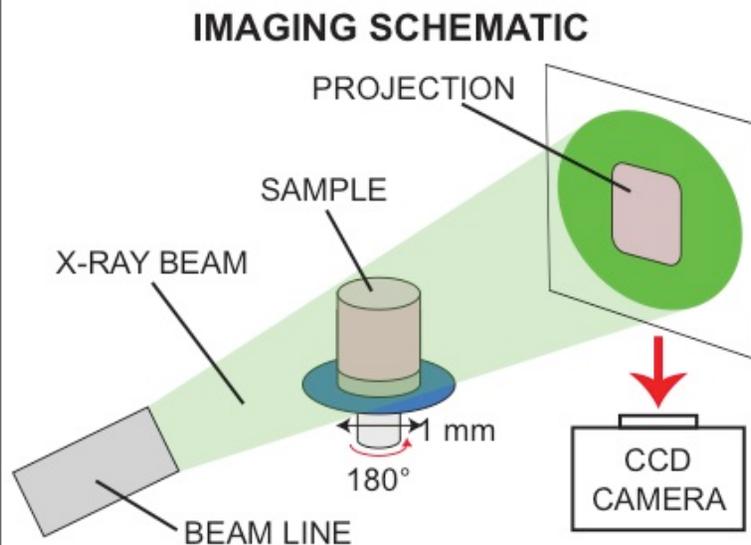
Experimental charges

- Starting materials
 - San Carlos olivine
 - Oxide mixture to produce olivine \pm orthopyroxene (0%, 18%, 40%)
 - Basalt (1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 20%)
- Procedure:
 - Piston cylinder experiments
 - Pressure 15 Kbars (1.5 GPa)
 - Temperature 1350°C
 - Quenched for cylindrical cores



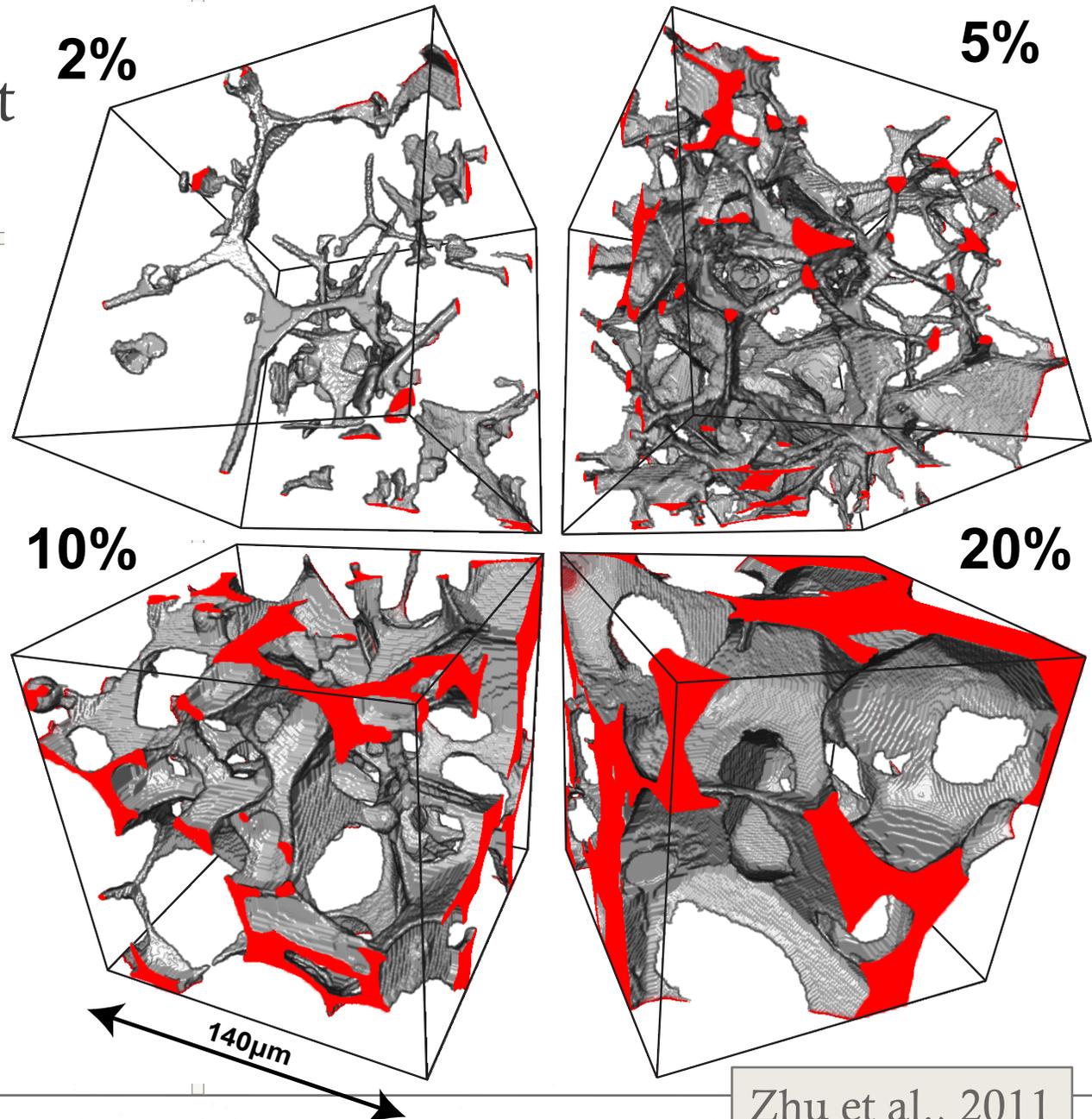
Imaging melt microstructure

- Experimental charges Olivine \pm orthopyroxene + basalt (WHOI)
- Imaging at the Advance Photon Source (Argonne National Lab)
- Synchrotron X-Ray microtomography



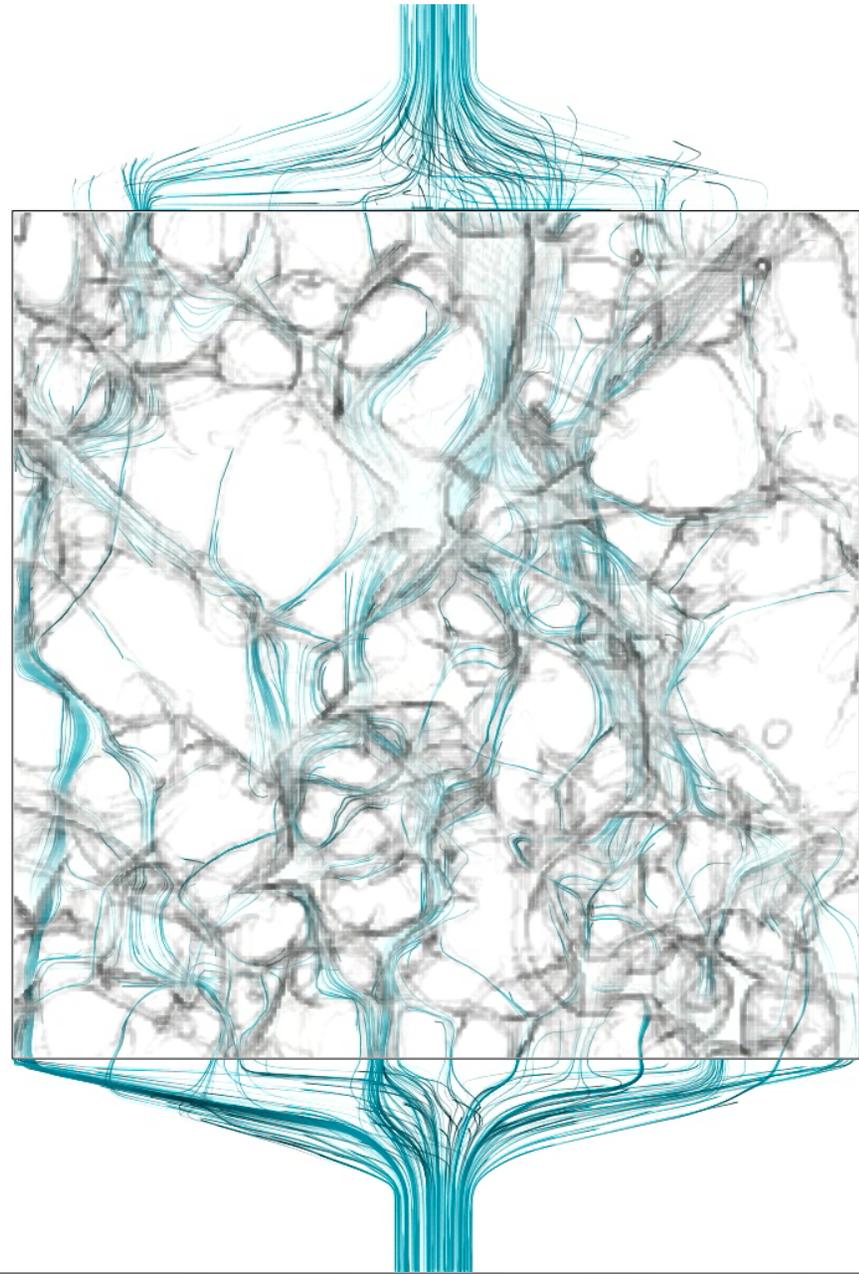
Microscale melt distribution

- Interconnected network along grain edges even at 2% volume melt fraction
- Importance of wetted grain faces at larger melt fraction



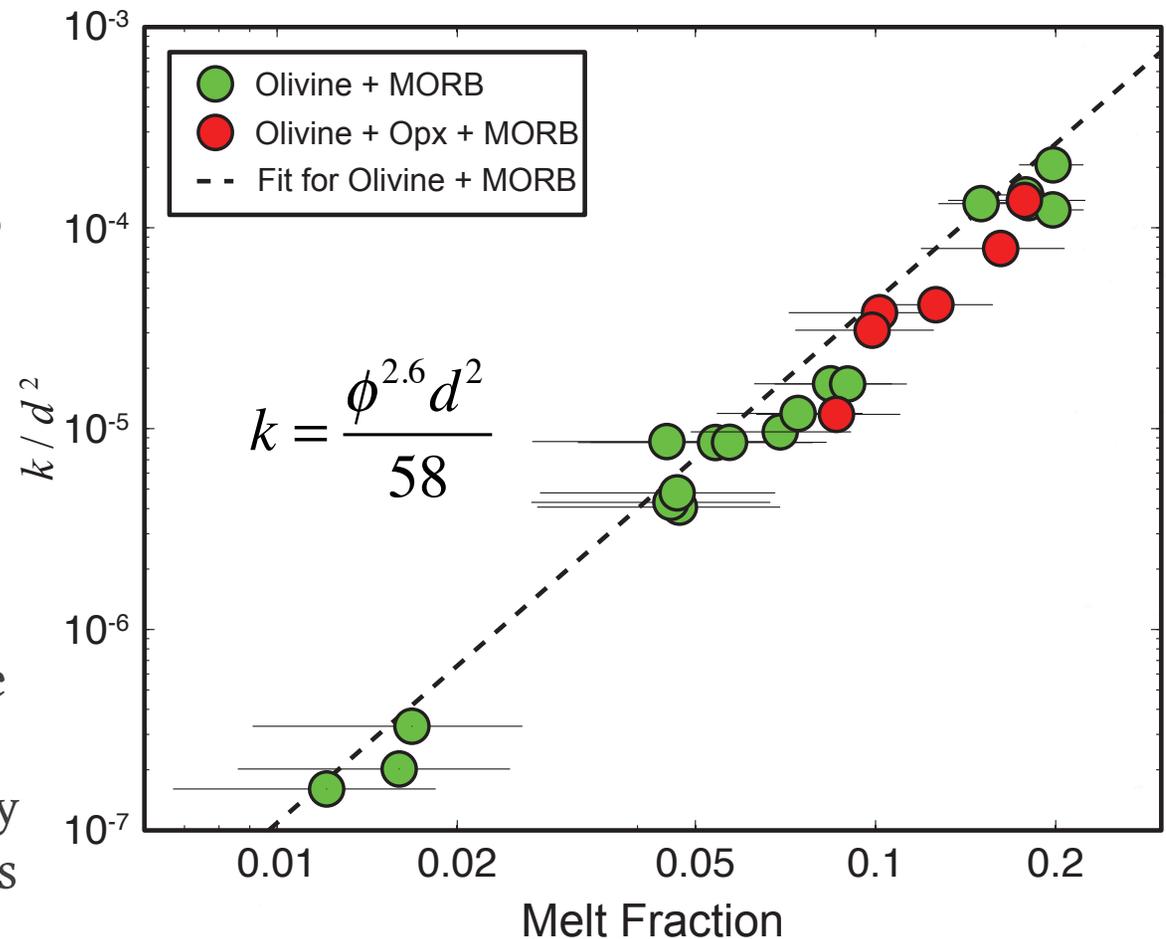
Digital Rock Physics

- Recognize melt and olivine
- Document interconnectivity of melt network
- Simulate fluid flow through the melt network (permeability)
- Simulate currents through olivine and melt (conductivity)



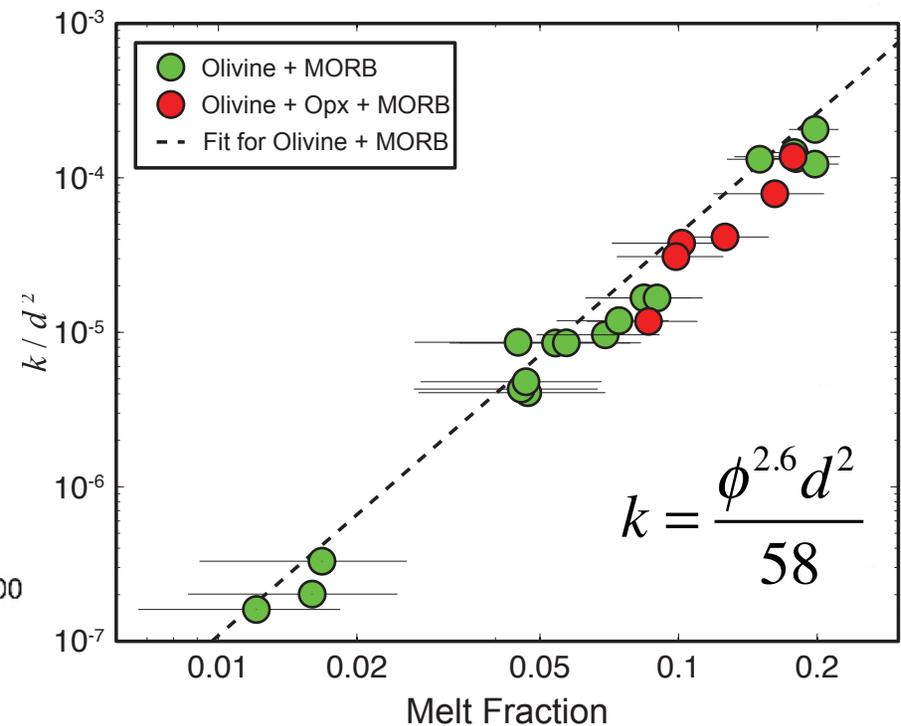
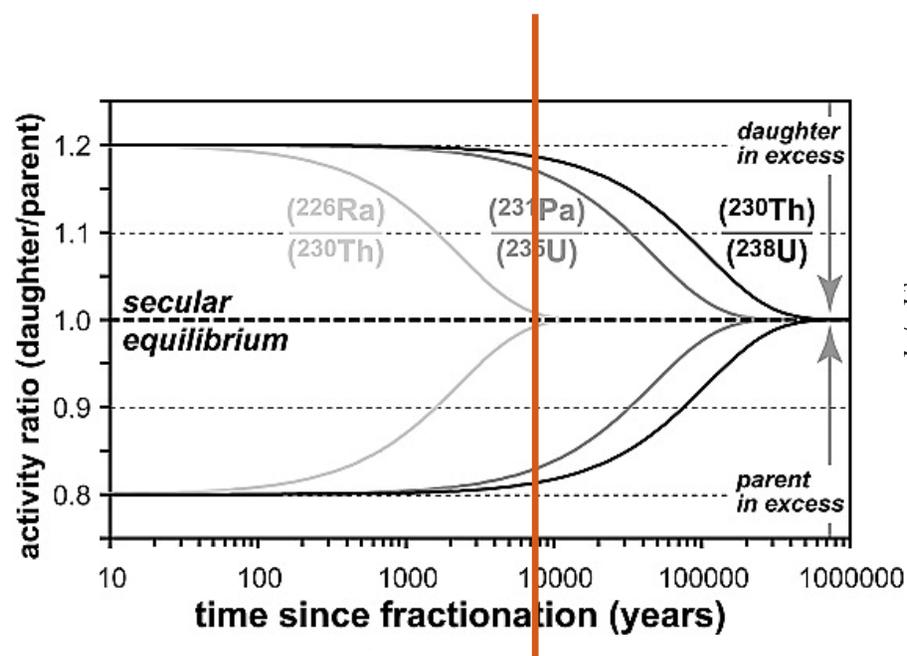
Permeability of melt/rock samples

- Compute permeability for each subvolume.
 - Finite-volume Avizo[®] XLab Hydro module
- Power law relation between melt fractions and permeability
 - Exponent 2.6 indicate an heterogeneous network dominated by melt at triple junctions



New Permeability Estimates

- $n=2.6$, $C=58$, $k \sim 10^{-11}$ m², $\phi=1\%$ => melt velocity: 10 m/yr
- Transport time from 60 km: 6000 yr.
 - ²²⁶Ra need other explanation



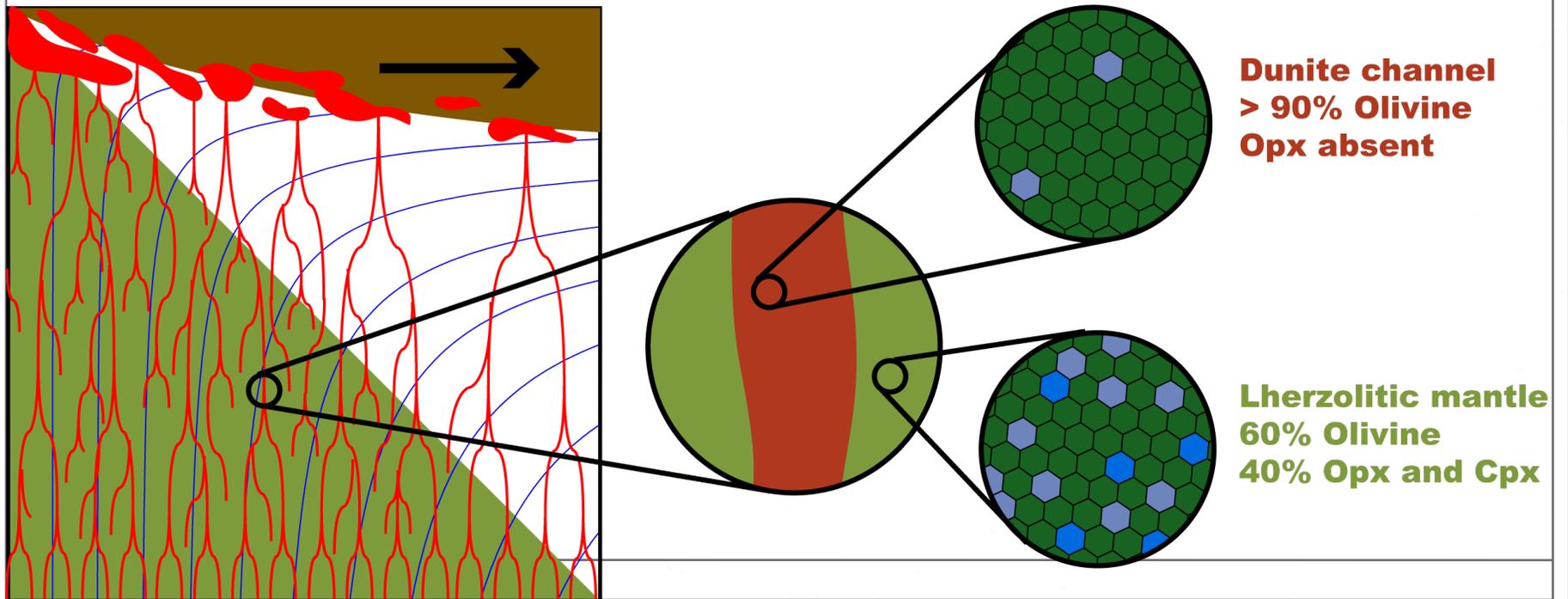
Peate and Hawkesworth 2005

Miller et al., 2014; 2016

Dissolution Channel

- Interconnected channel network
 - Melt-rock reaction (incongruent melting)
 - Porosity/viscosity/grain size feedback
 - Surface tension
- If porosity is $X\phi_0$ in channels, channels take $1/X$ of space
 - Velocity increases by factor X^{n-1}
 - ^{226}Ra : Rise in 2000 yr if $X=2$
 - ^{310}Pb : Rise in 100 yr if $X=40$

$$v_f - v_s = \frac{k\Delta\rho g}{\mu\phi}$$



Channelization at mid-ocean ridges

