

Will Volcanoes Erupt in New England?

Mantle upwelling at the edge of the
North American Continent

*Lecture to the 2017 Summer Interns
by Bill Menke*

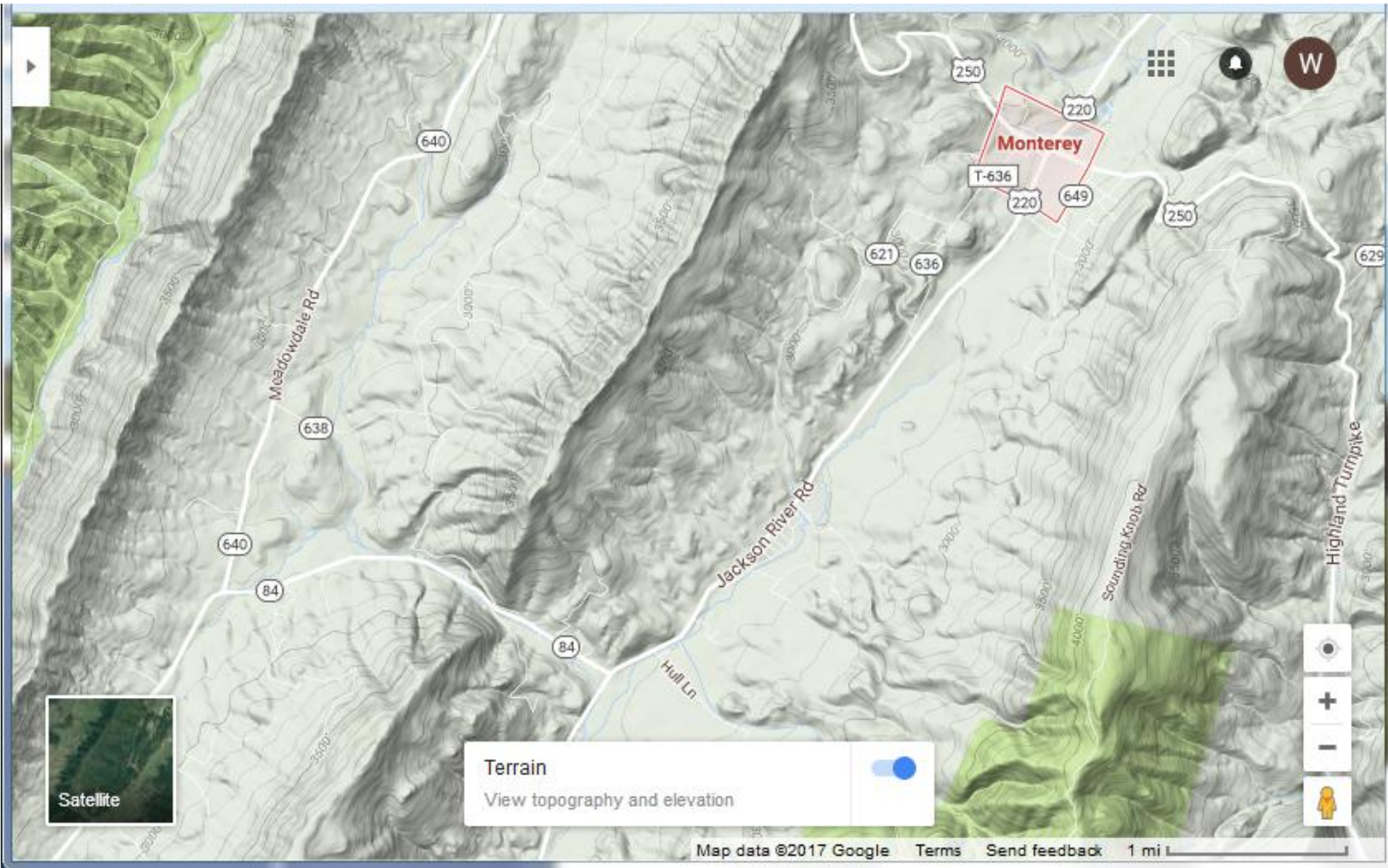
I was a LDEO Summer Intern in 1975



My interest in volcanism started the year before, when I accompanied MIT Professor Tom MyGetchin to Pacaya Volcano (Guatemala)

Part 1

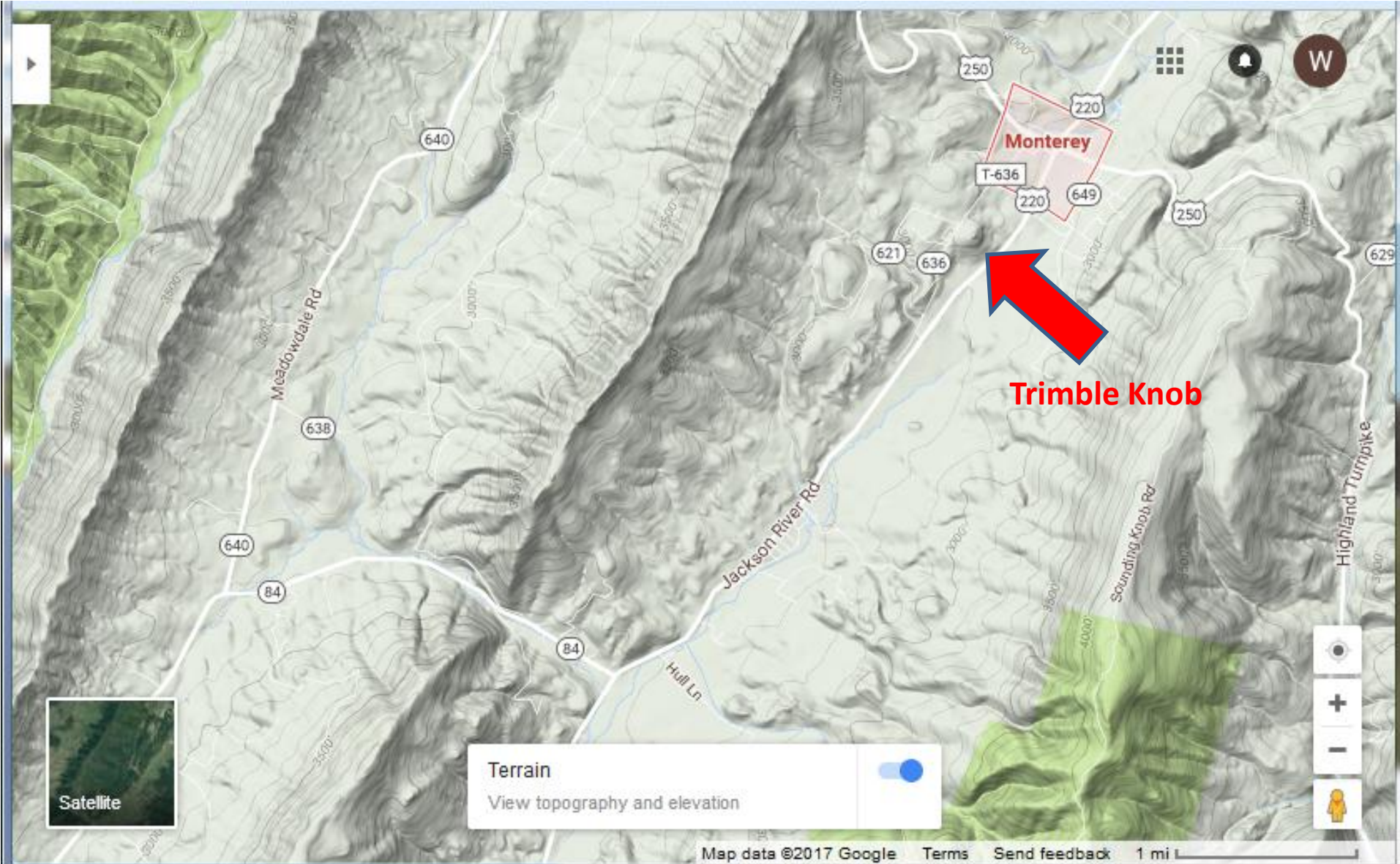
The youngest volcanoes on the East Coast of North America



Monterey Virginia area



area of folded sedimentary rock



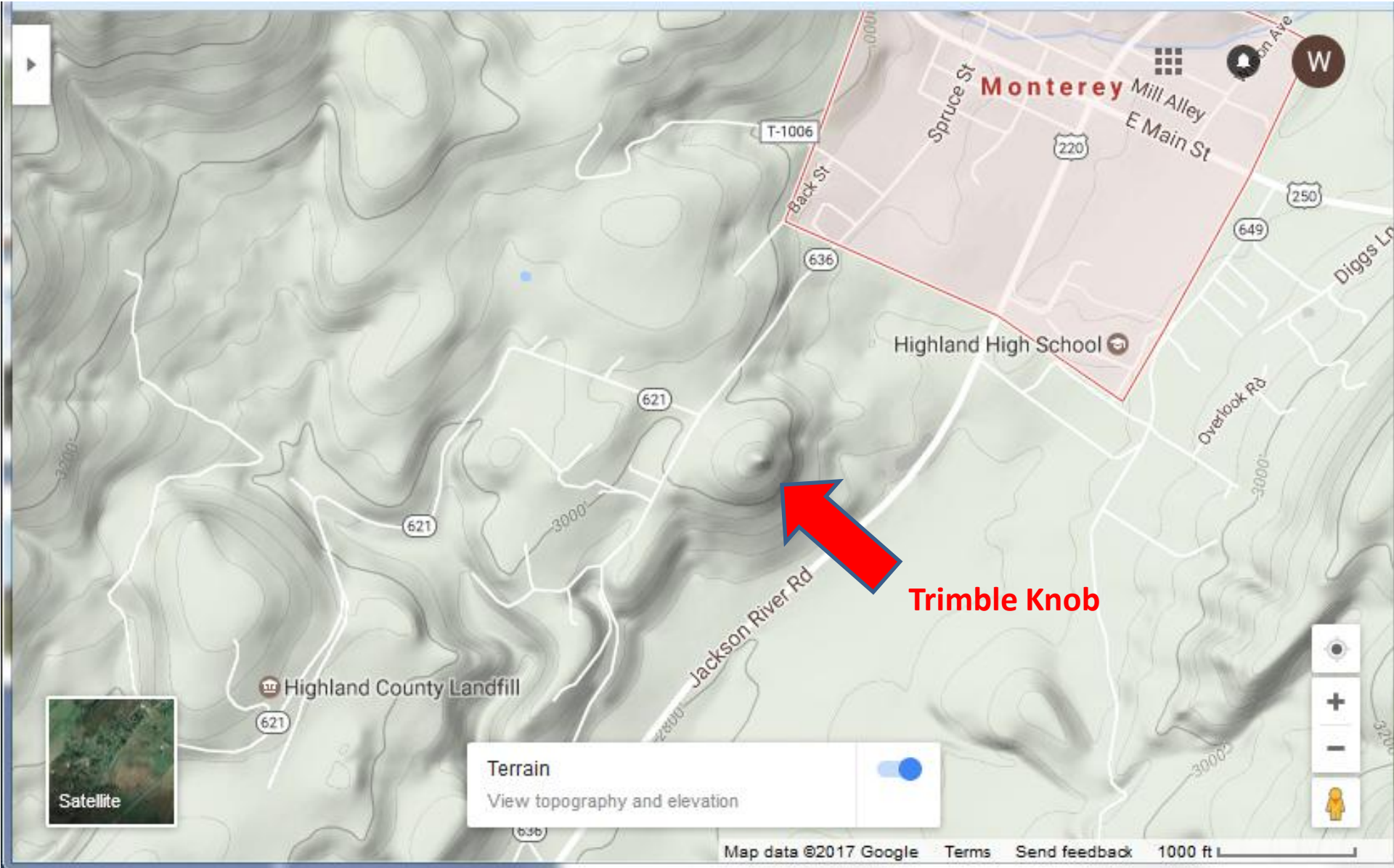
Monterey



Trimble Knob

Terrain
View topography and elevation

Satellite





Monterey

E Main St

Highland High School

Jackson River Rd

Highland County Landfill

Trimble Knob

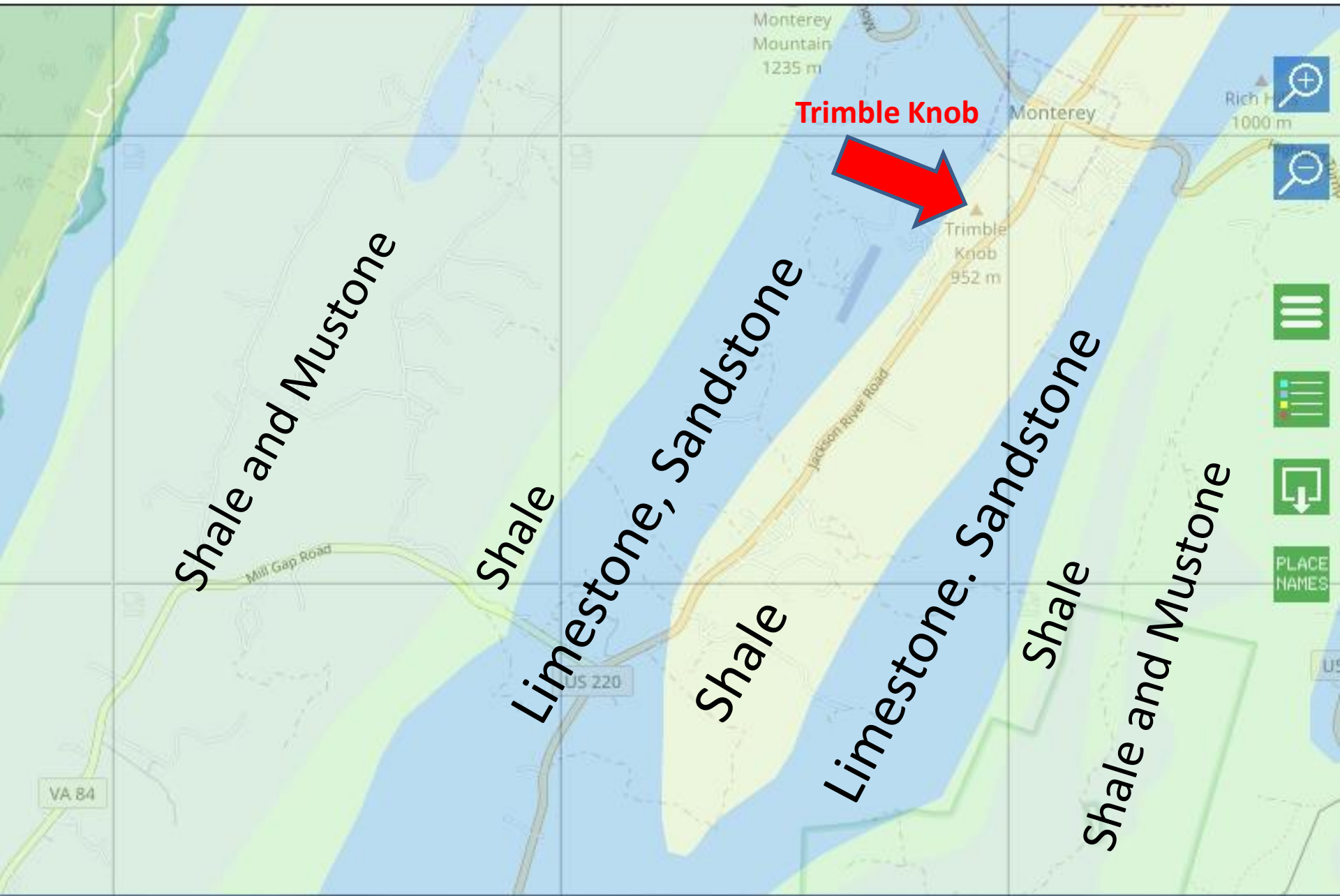
Google

1000 ft

Imagery ©2017 Commonwealth of Virginia, DigitalGlobe, USDA Farm Service Agency, Map data ©2017 Google
3D Earth view is not available Terms Send feedback



Trimble Knob



area of folded sedimentary rock



48 Ma Basalts



Sunset Crater (Arizona)
erupted ca 1085 CE

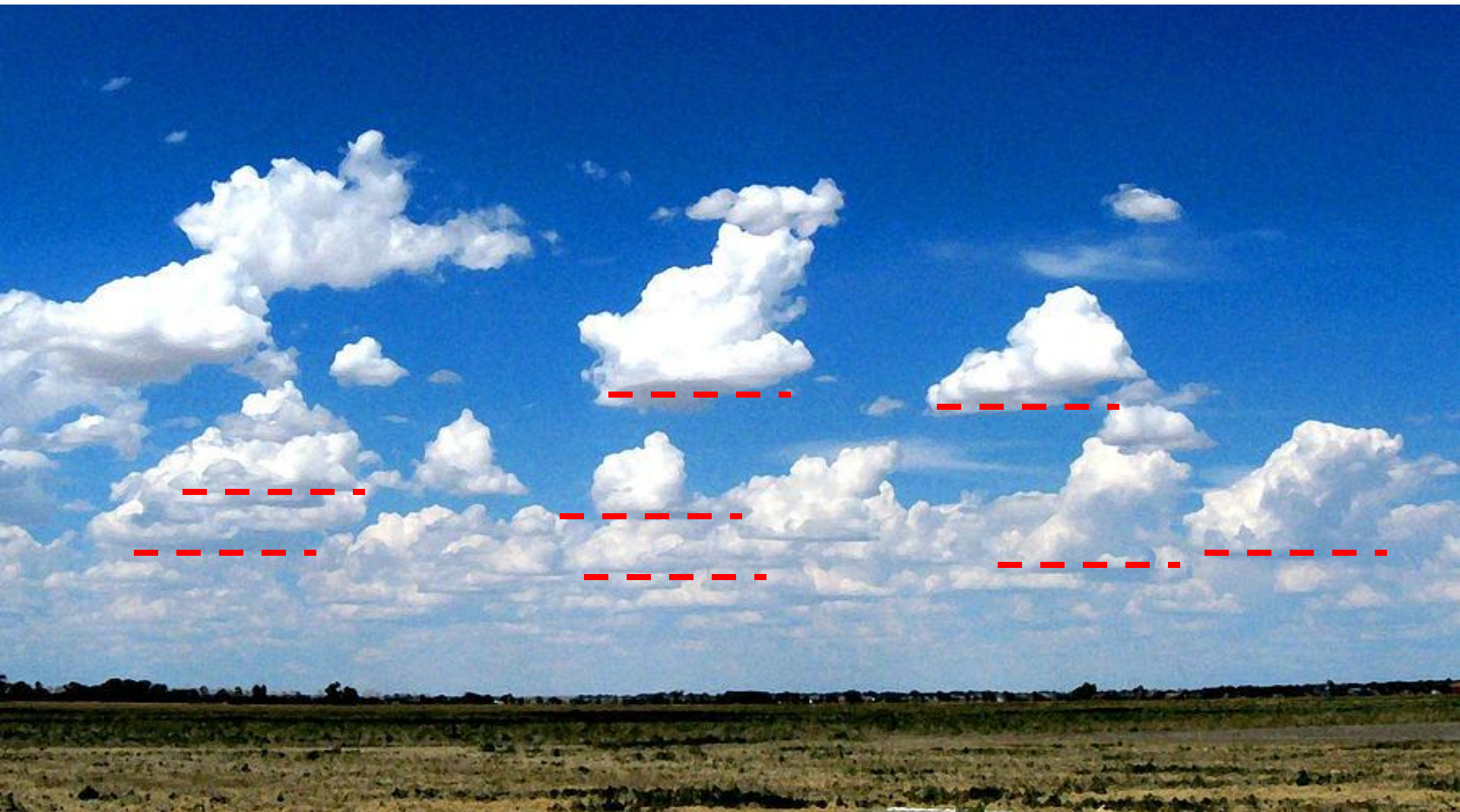
Part 2

What volcanism
can tell us about the earth

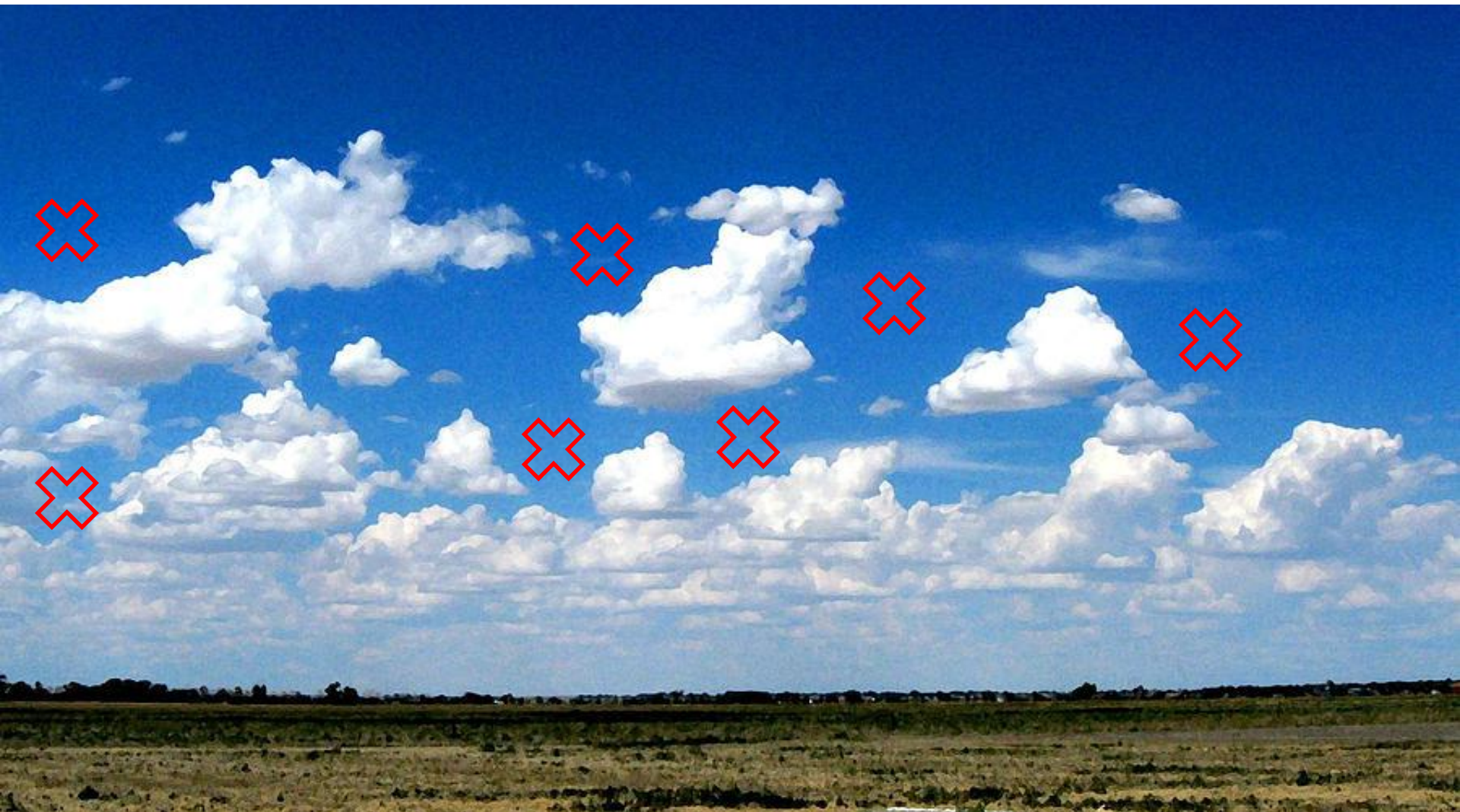
digression



clouds

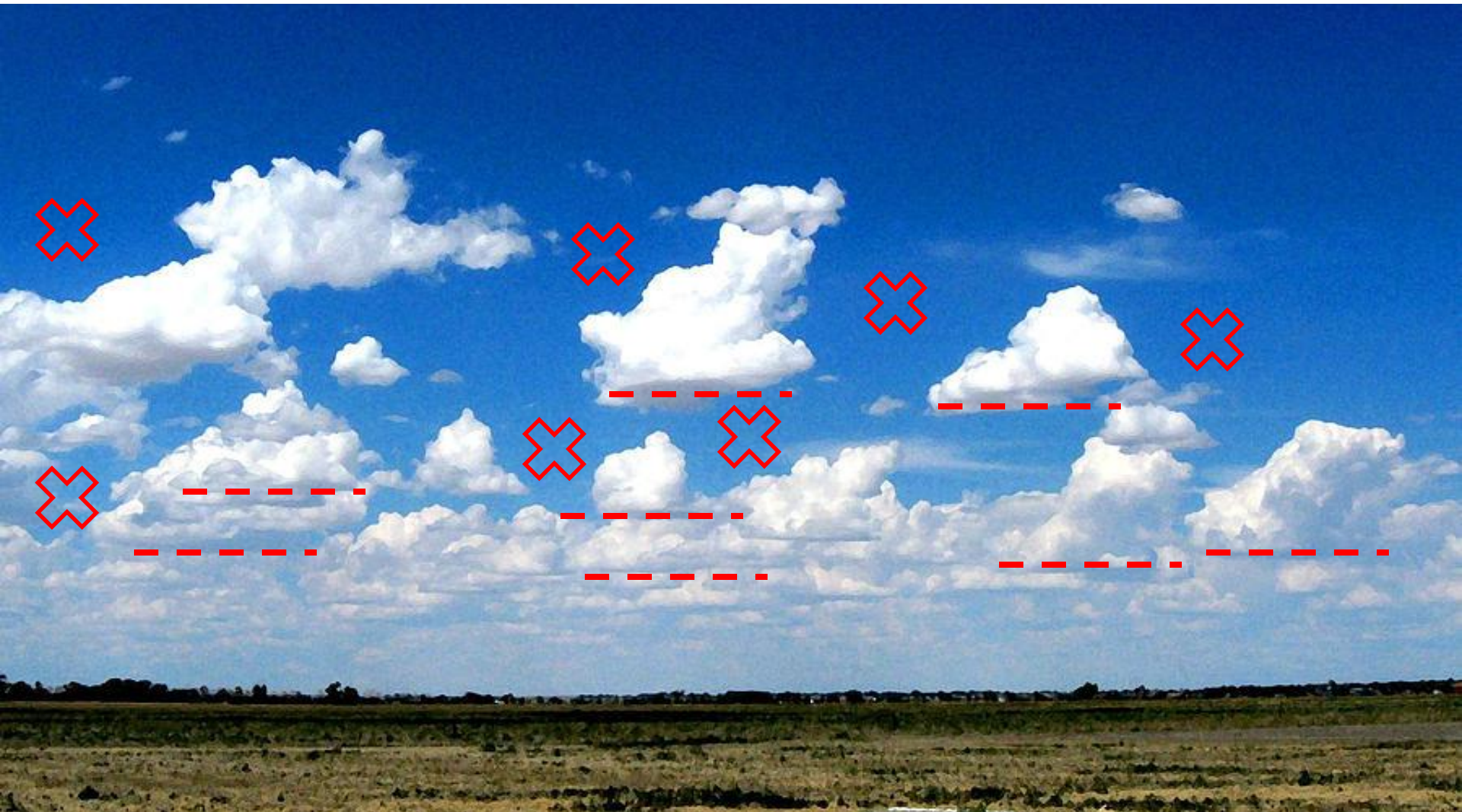


flat bottoms, all at about the same altitude



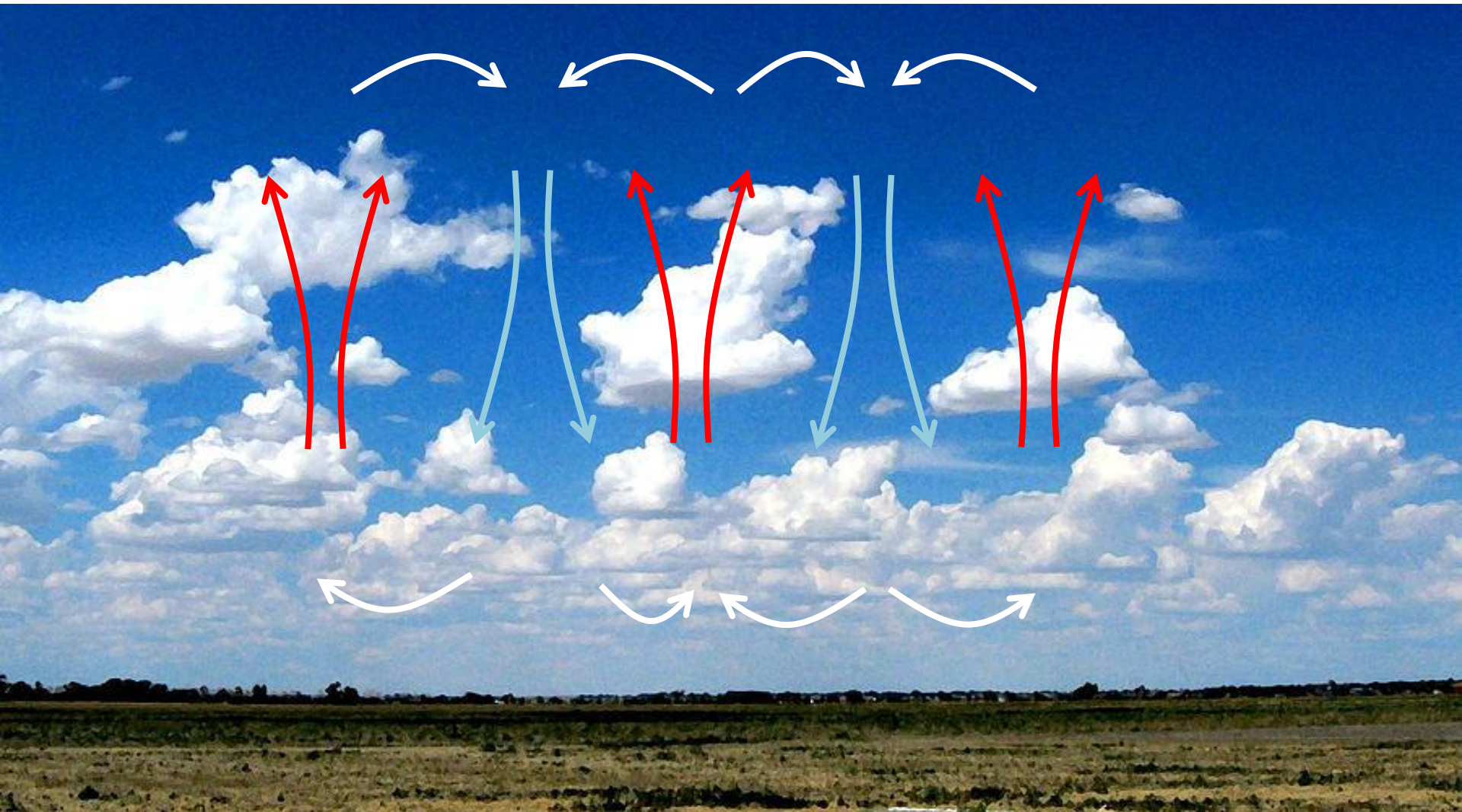
spaces between the clouds

clouds are really not the 'complete thing'

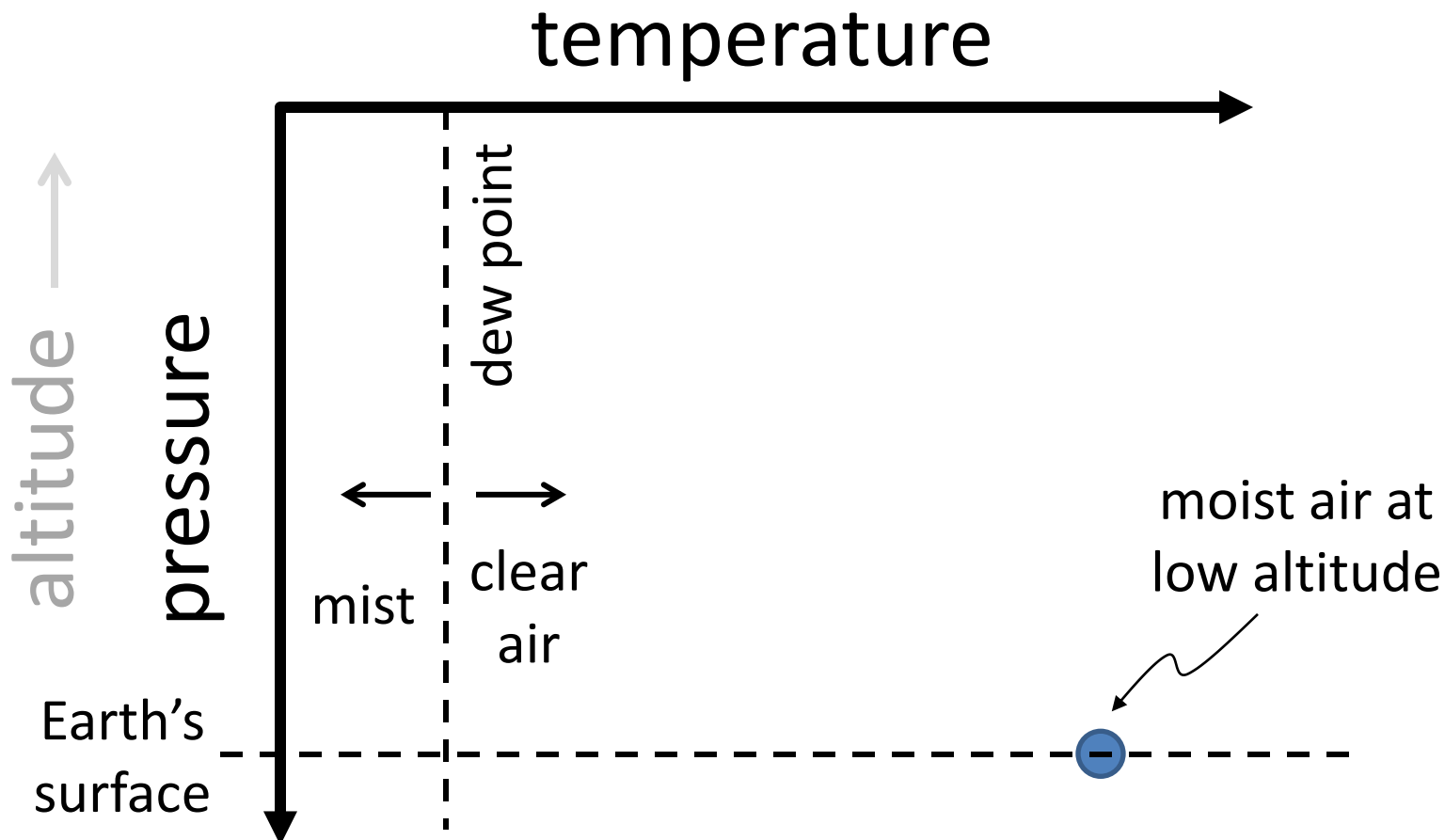


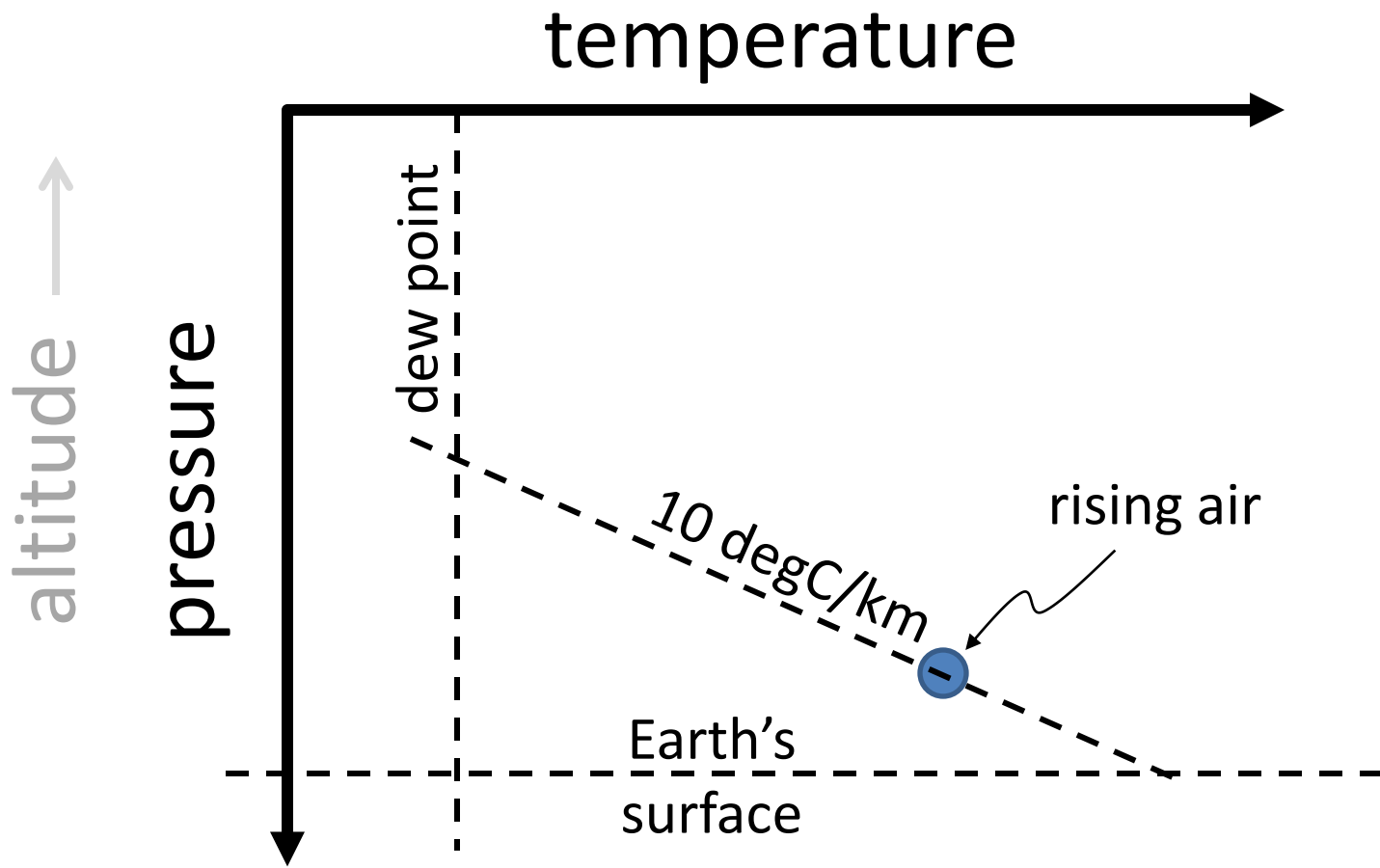
they are the part that you can see

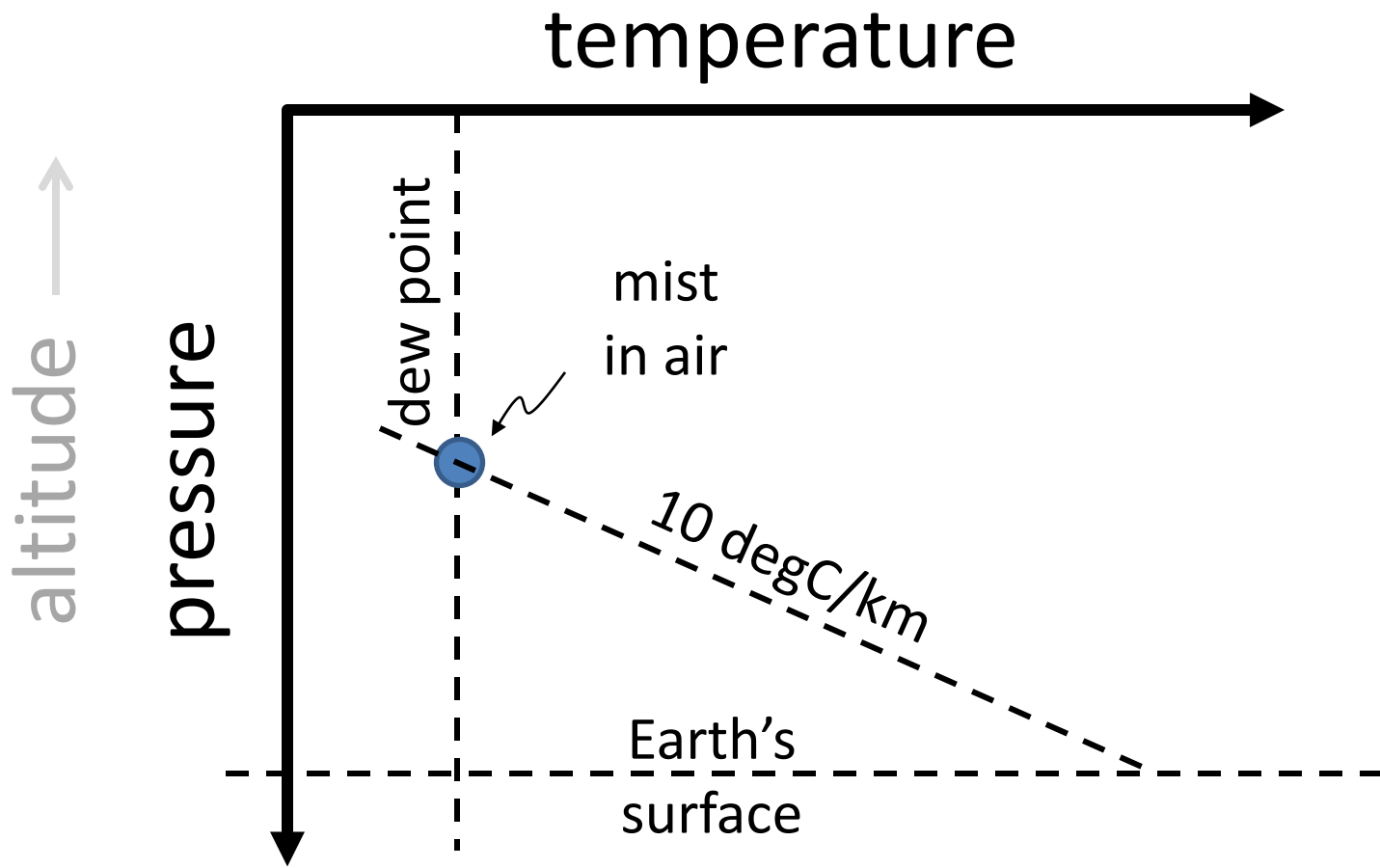
the 'complete thing' is a series of



convection cells







temperature

pressure

bottom
of cloud

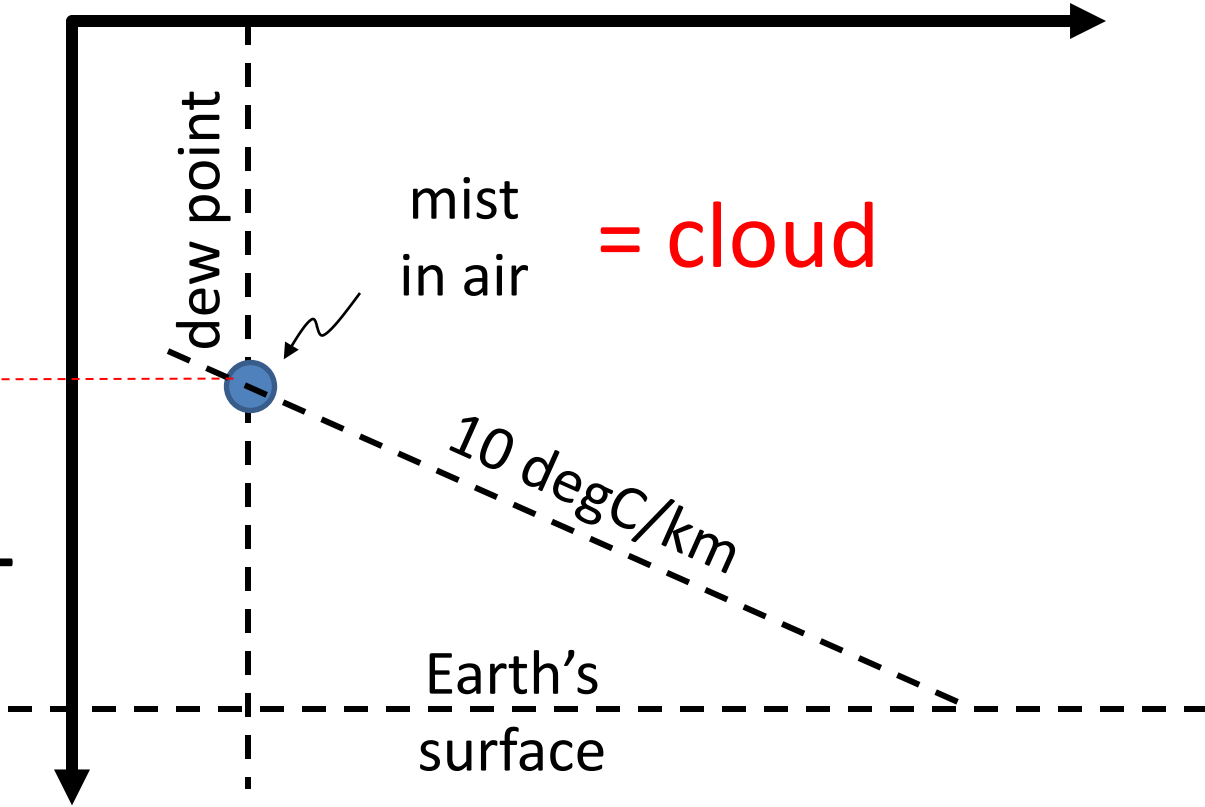
dew point

mist
in air

= cloud

10 degC/km

Earth's
surface





Rain: water droplets more dense than air
so they fall down



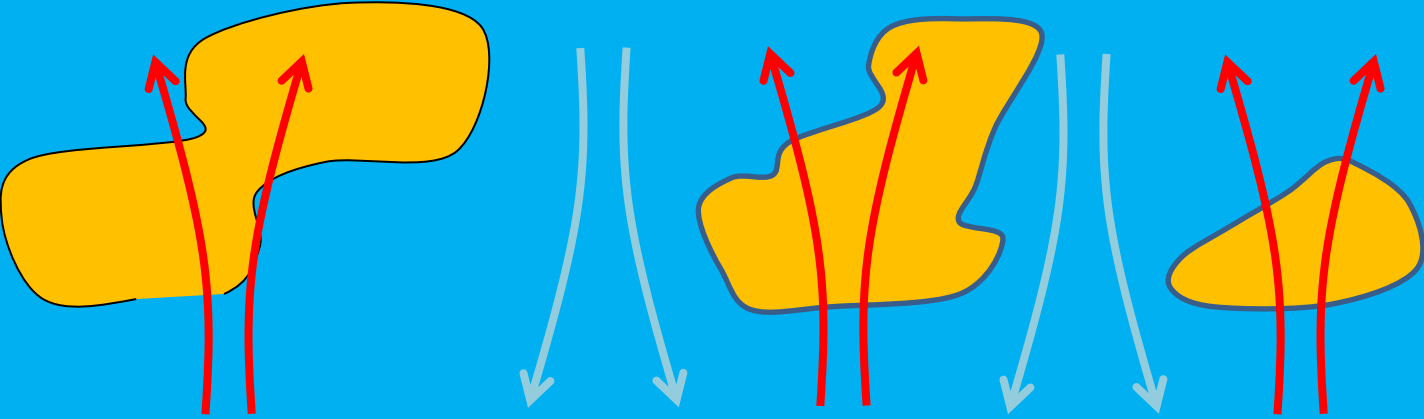
Rain: water droplets more dense than air
so they fall down



Rain: water droplets more dense than air
so they fall down

lithosphere

100-200 km

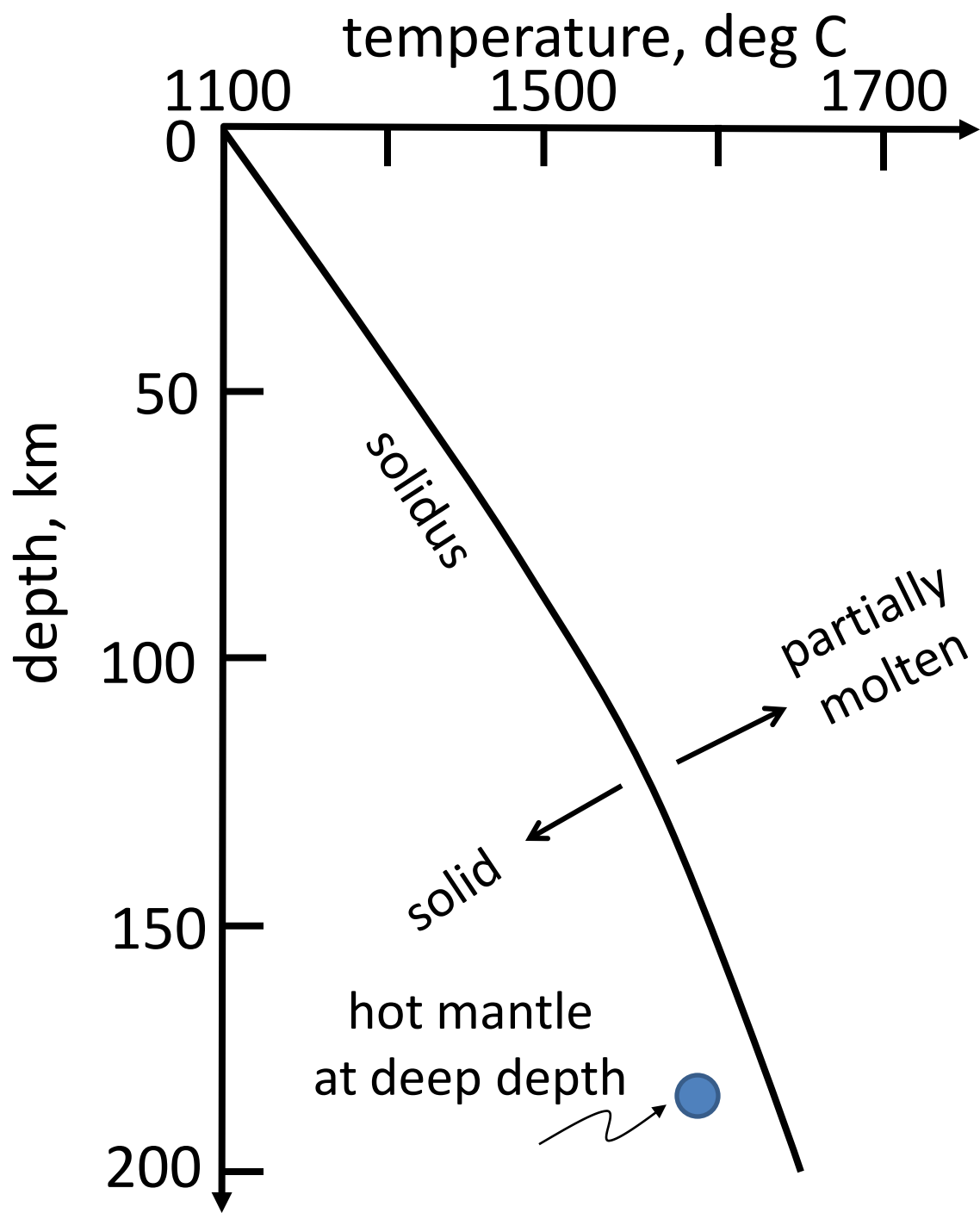


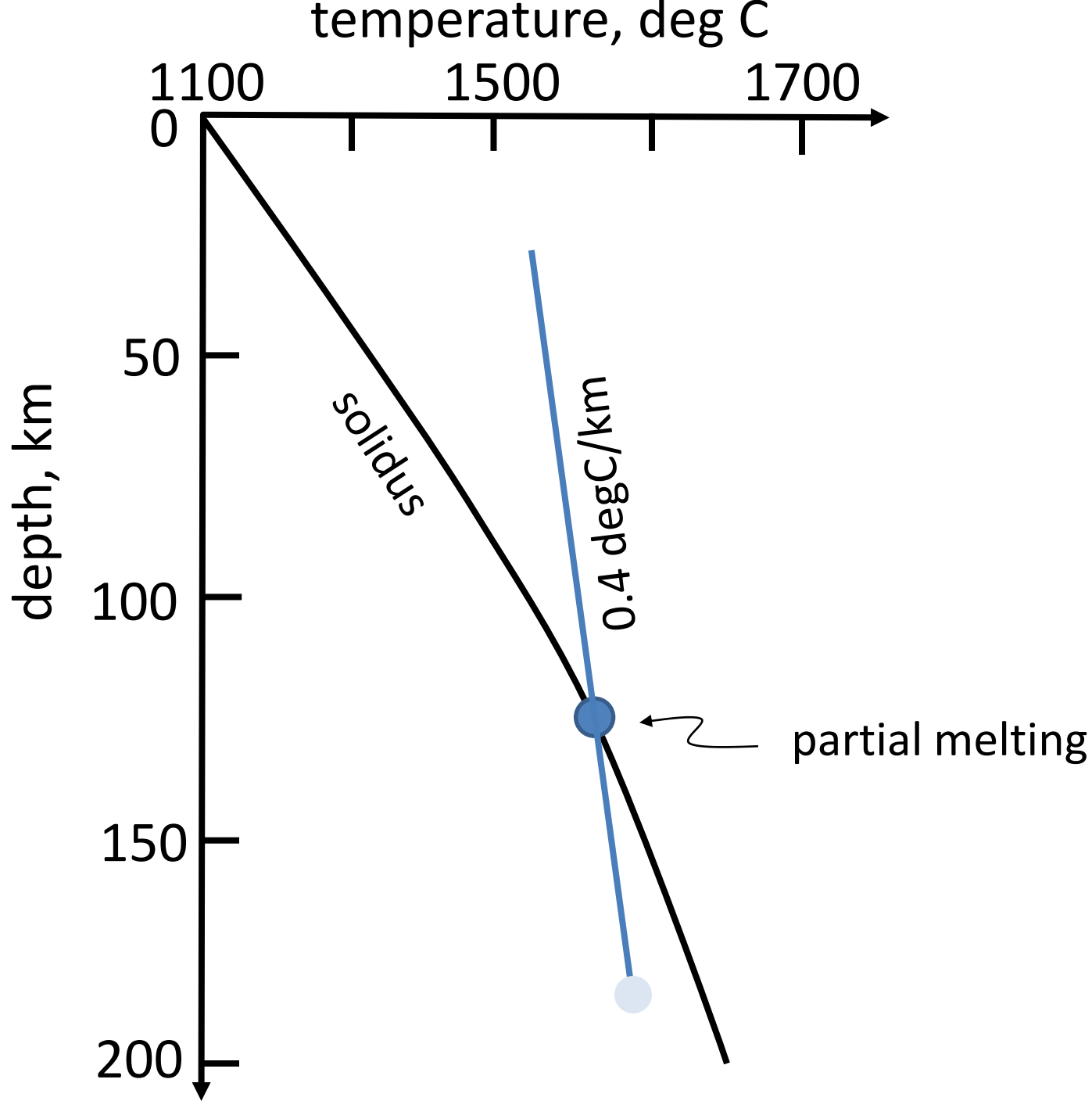
asthenosphere

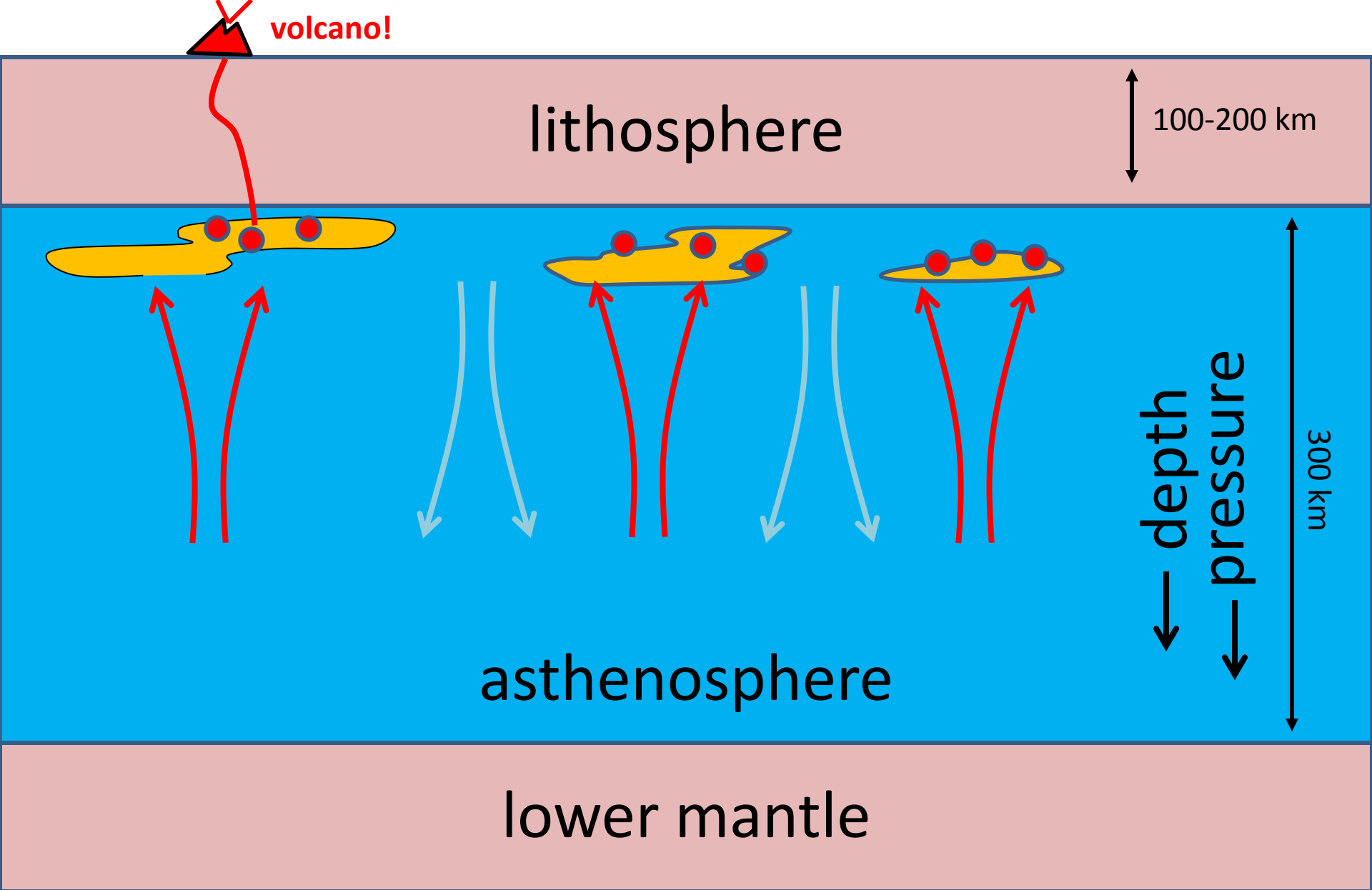
depth
pressure

300 km

lower mantle







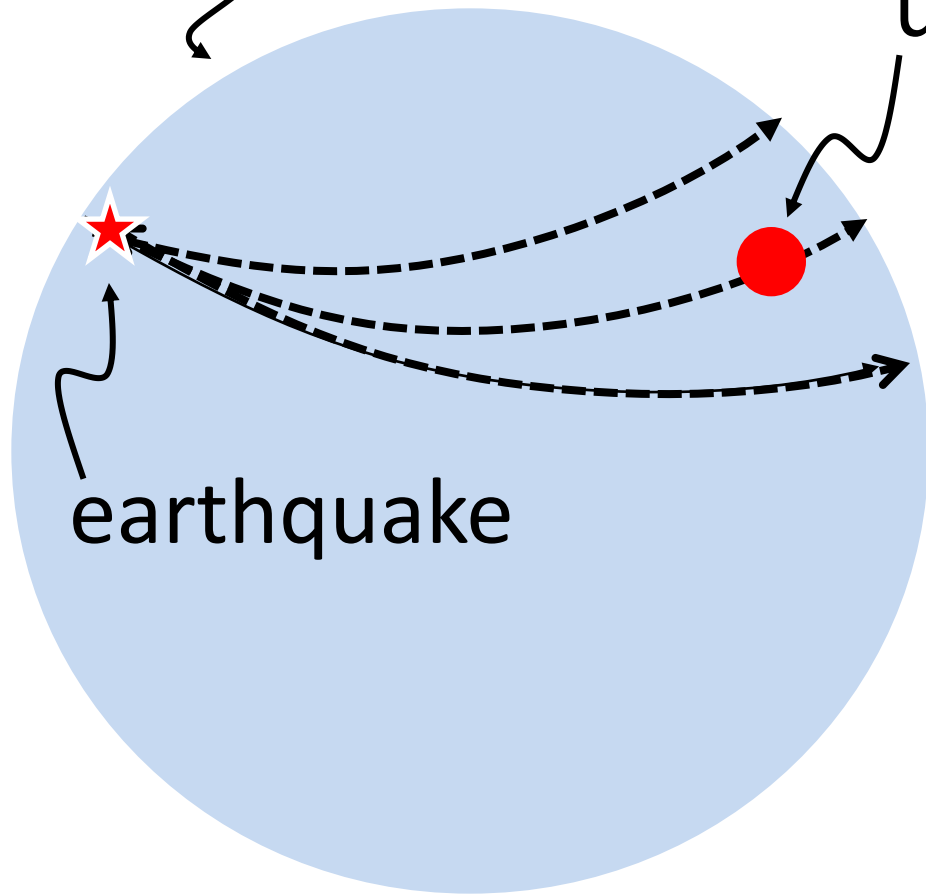
magma 'rains' up, since it is less dense than rock

volcanism
tells us where the
asthenosphere is upwelling

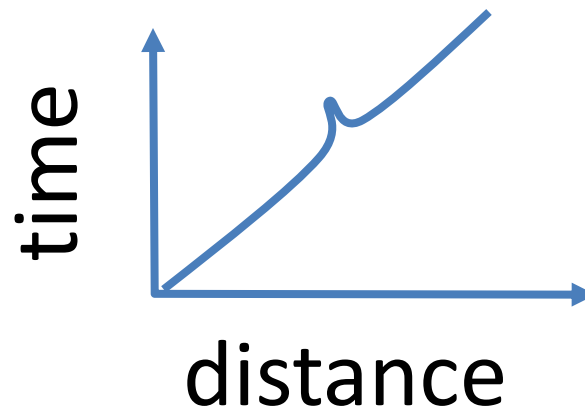
Part 3

The Northern Appalachian Anomaly

Earth

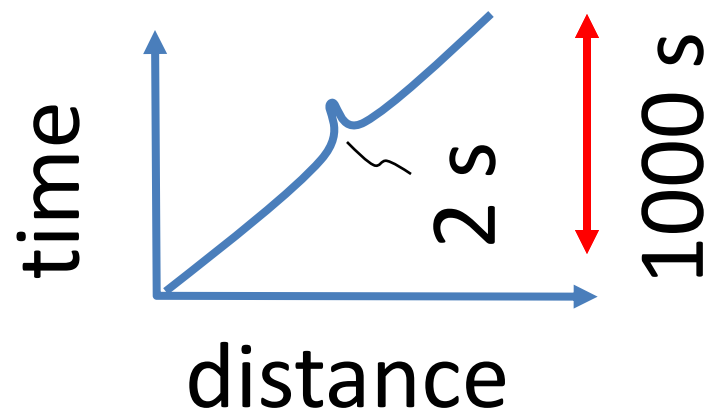
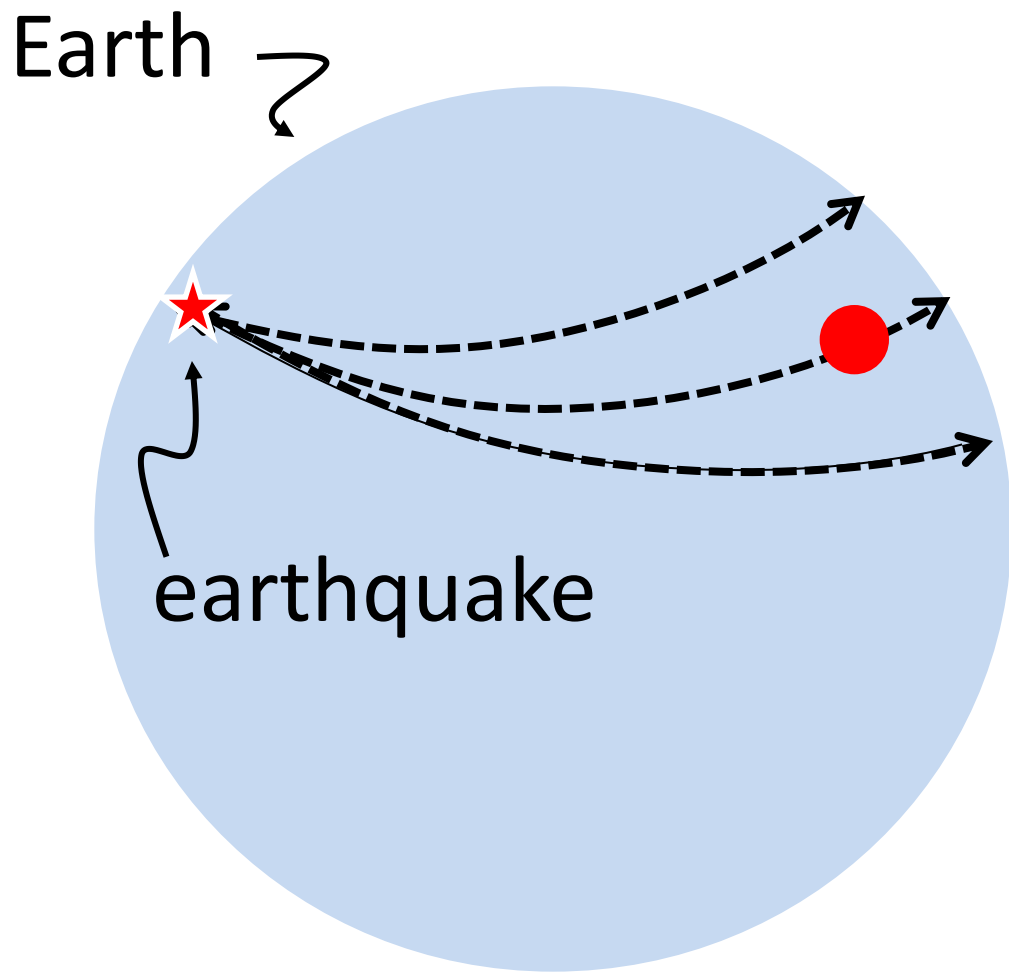


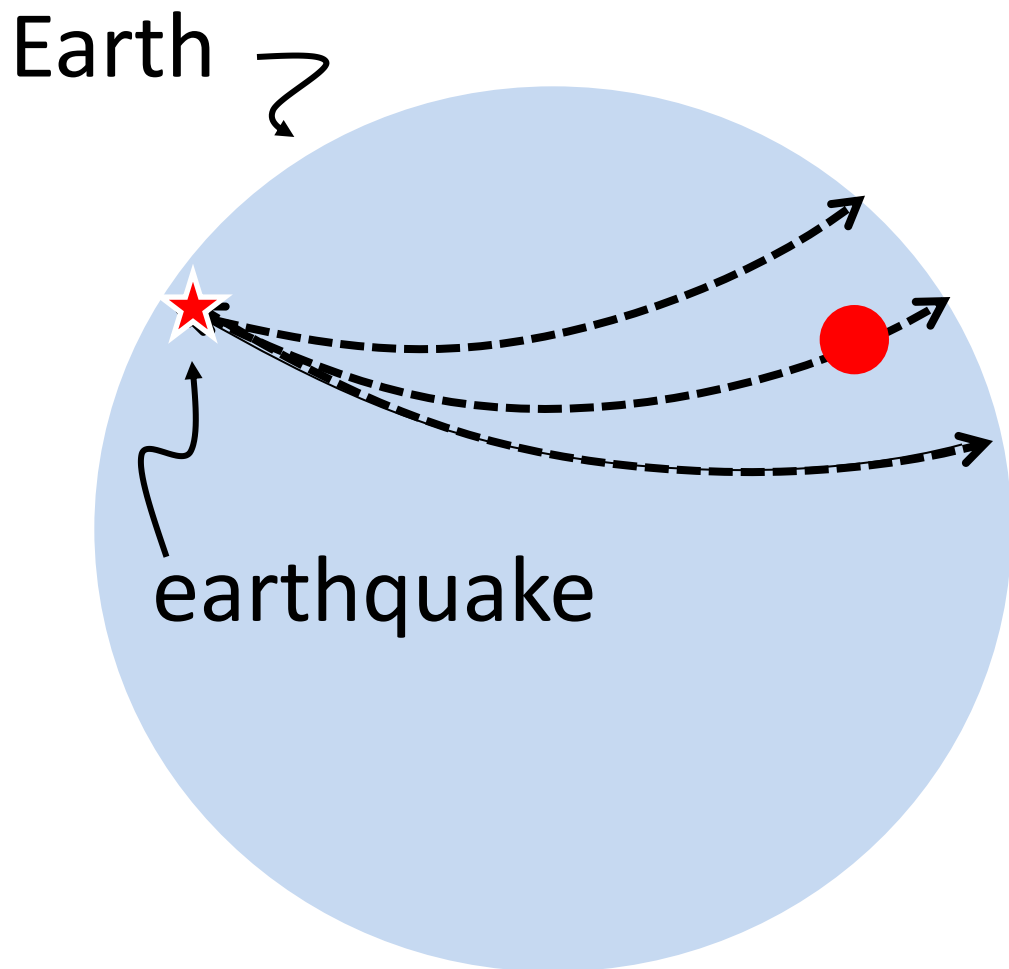
upwelling = hot = slow



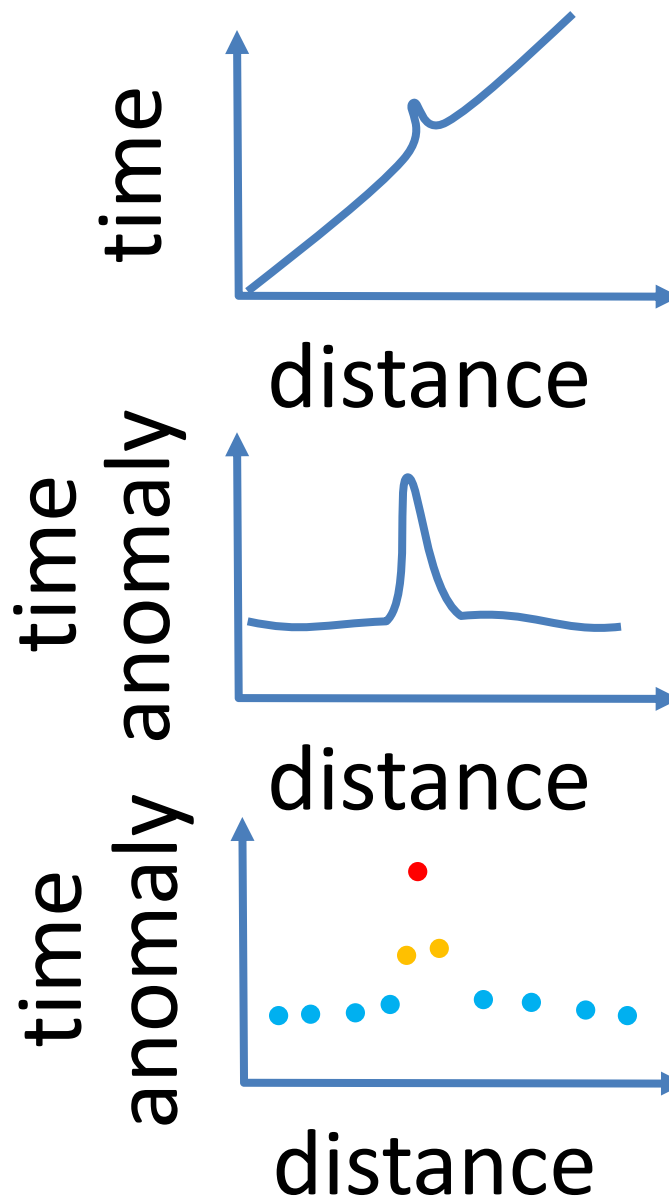
earthquake

distance



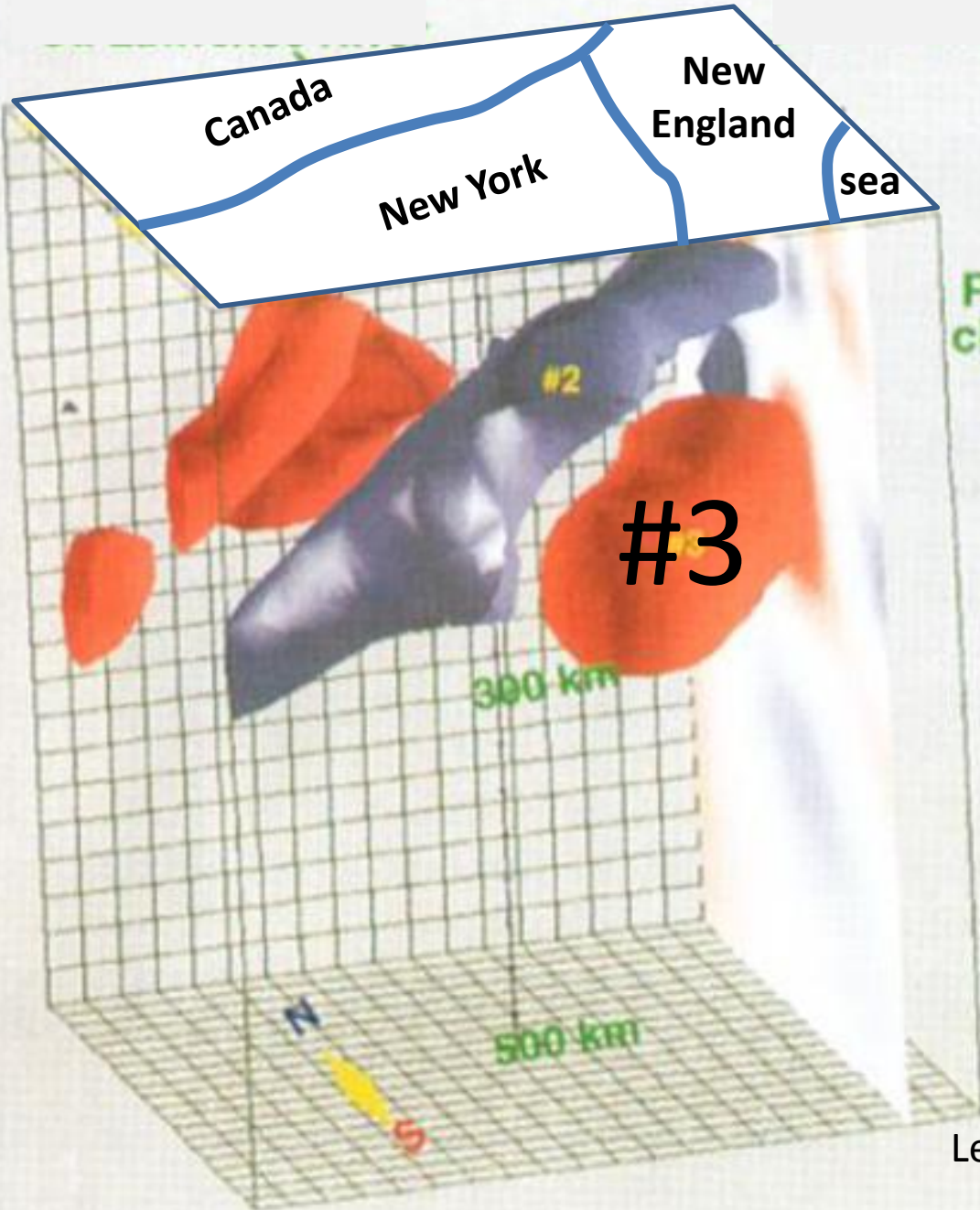


*anomaly =
observation
minus
prediction*

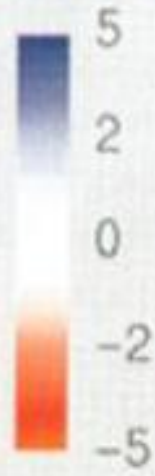




former LDEO Graduate Student Vadim Levin
(now Rutgers Prof)



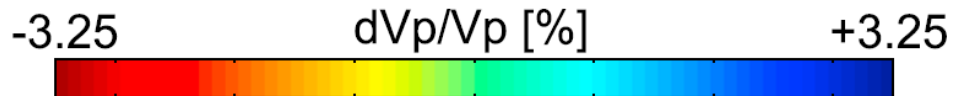
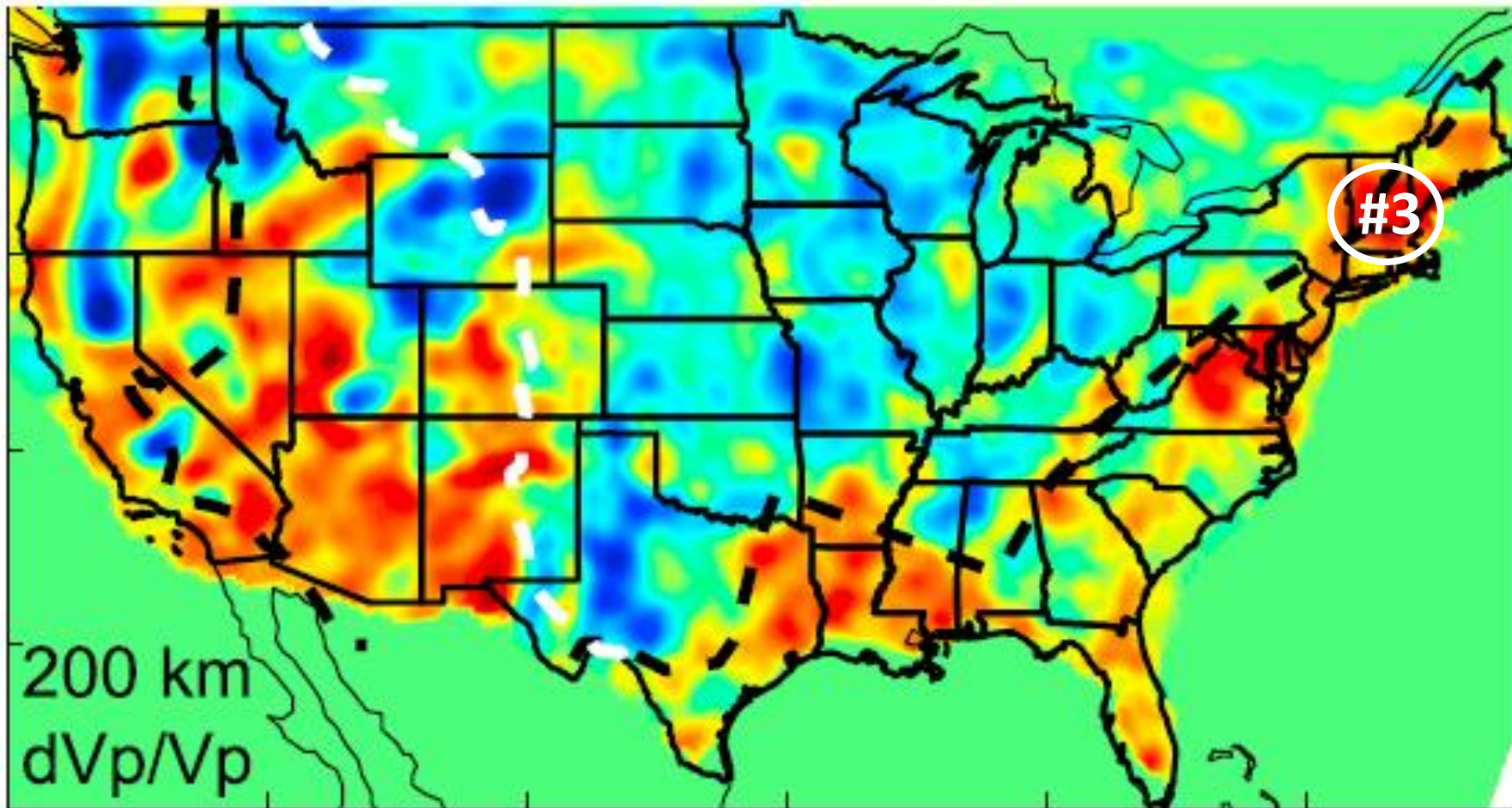
P velocity change, %



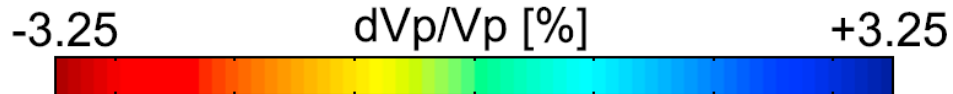
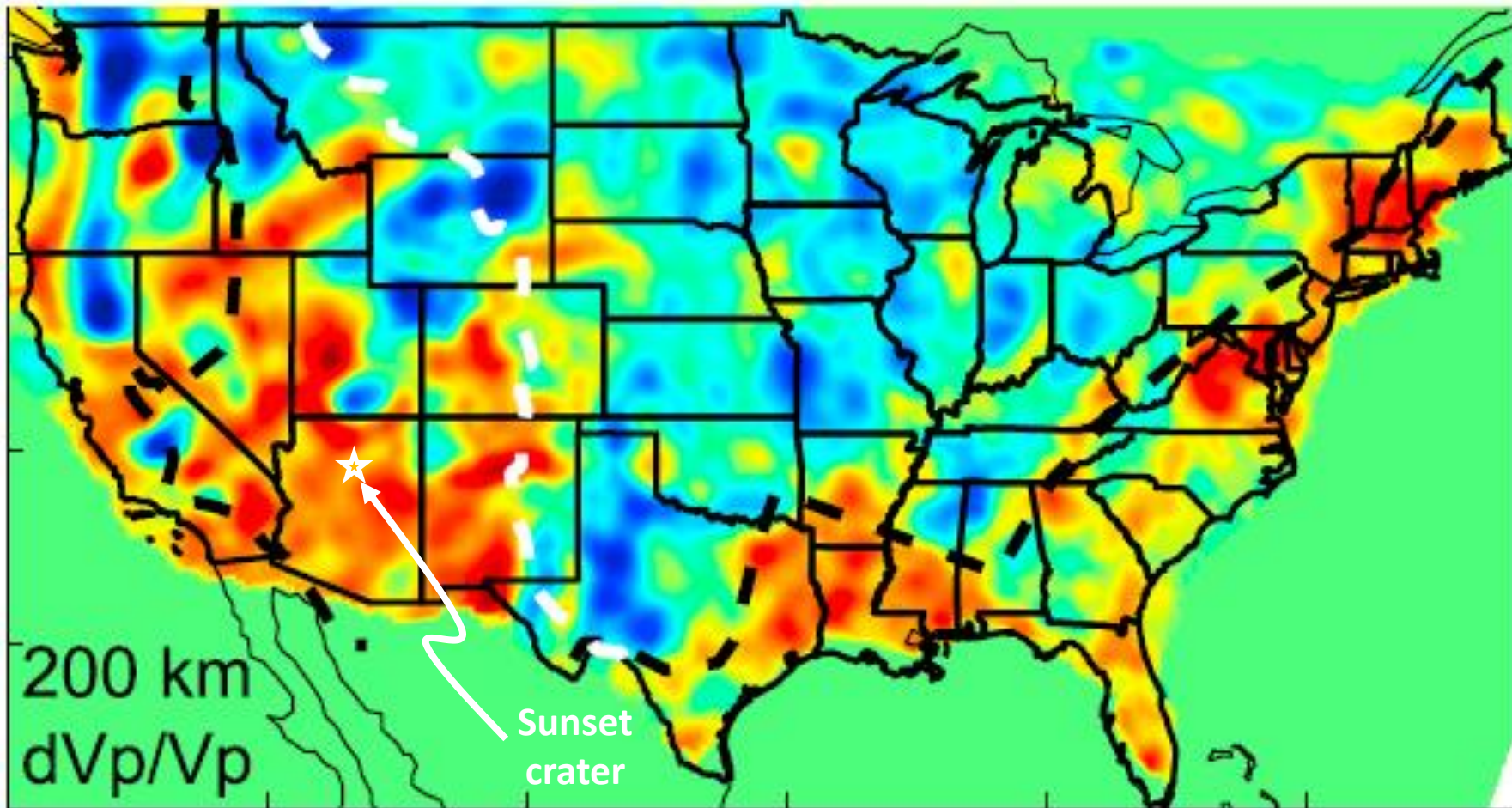
Levin, Lerner-Lam and Menke, 1995

“The interpretation of the velocity low #3 presents a challenge ... while elevated temperatures are often associated with low seismic velocity, #3 is unlikely to be of a thermal origin ... for at least 100 My this region has been tectonically quiet, and the temperature difference must have equilibrated ... a temperature anomaly on the order of 800 degC is required for a 5% decrease of compressional velocity” ... [which is unrealistic]

Levin, Lerner-Lam and Menke, 1995

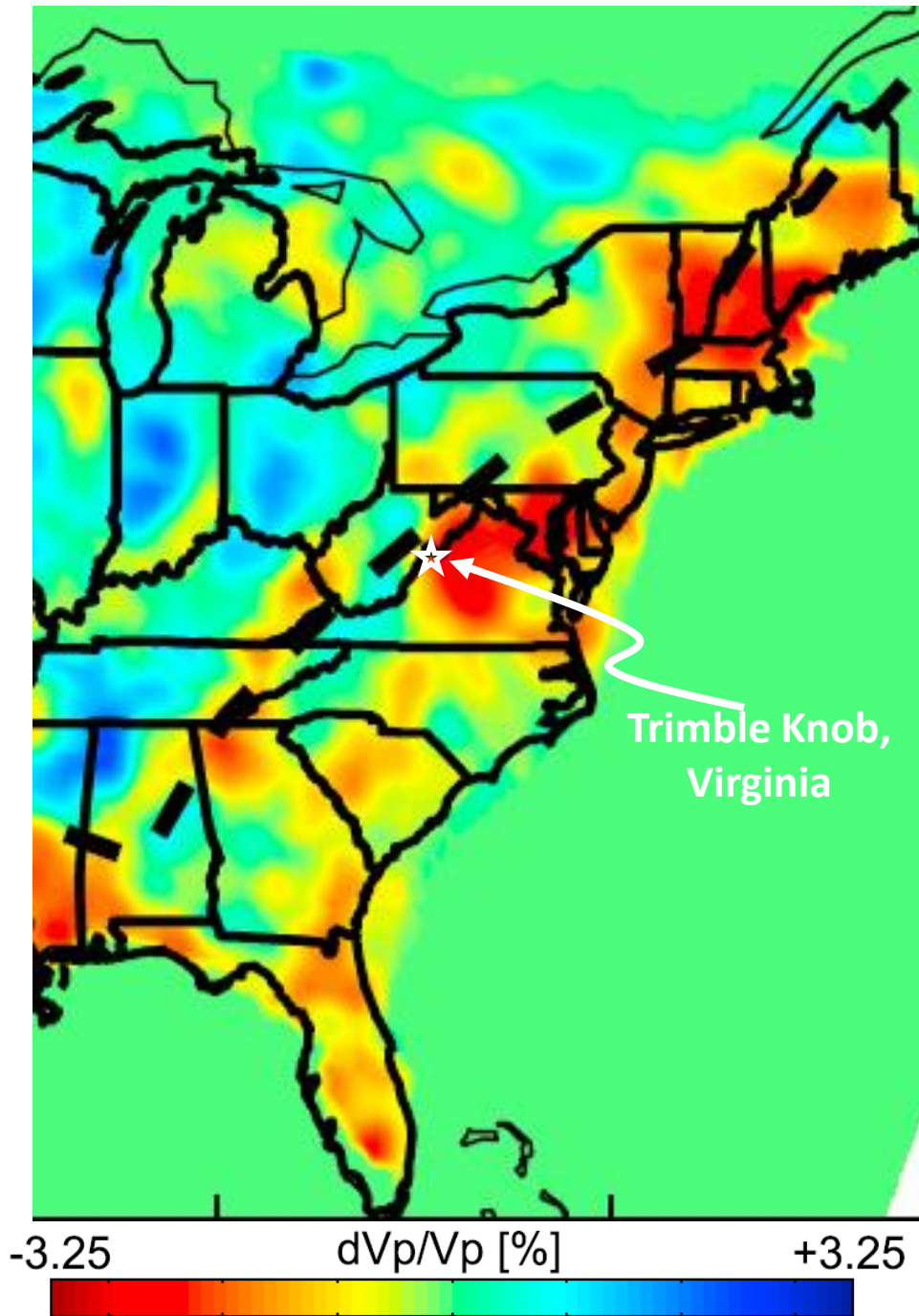


Schmandt and Lin, 2014
continentl scale study
note parts of eastern US as
slow (red) as western US



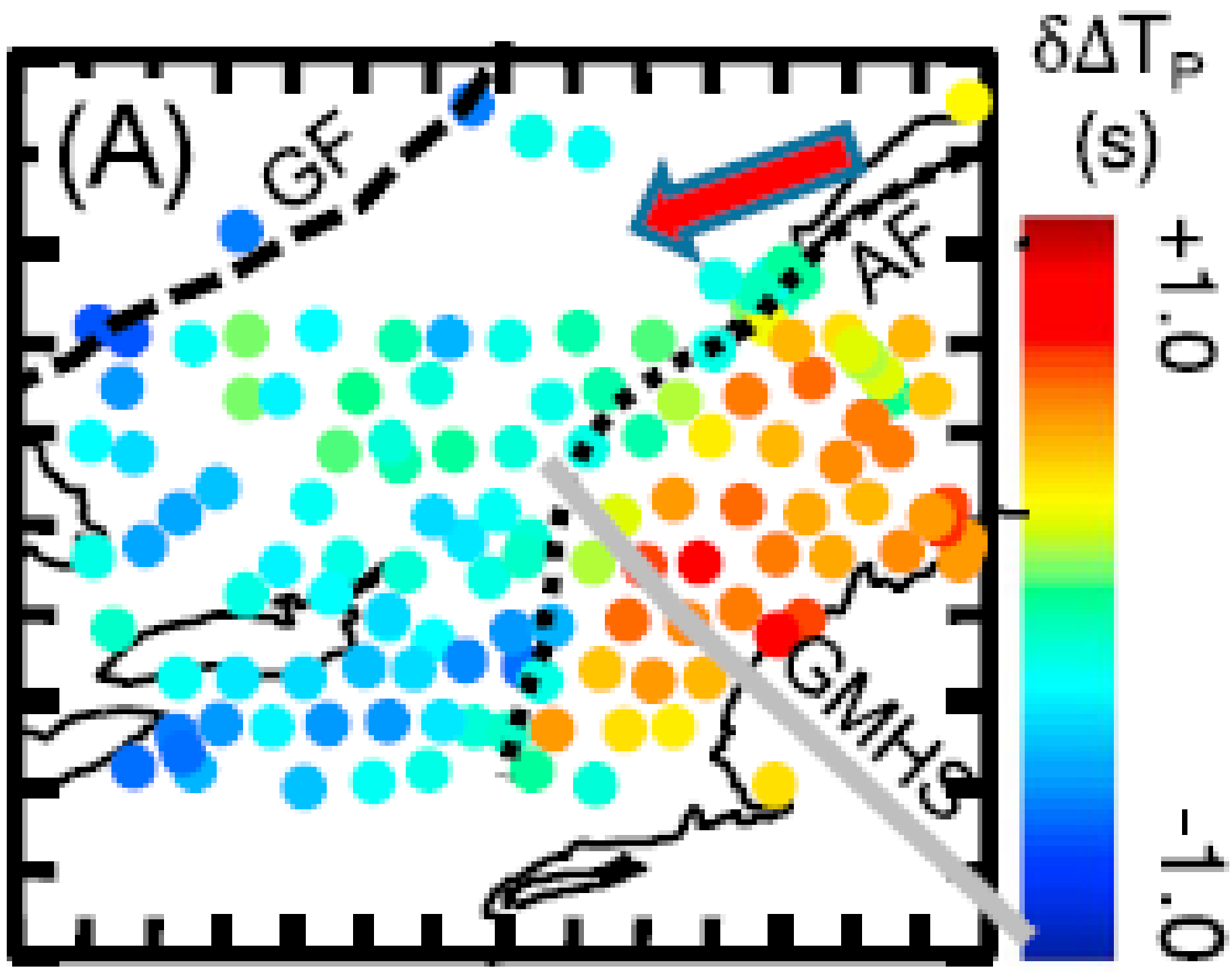
Schmandt and Lin, 2014
continentl scale study
note parts of eastern US as
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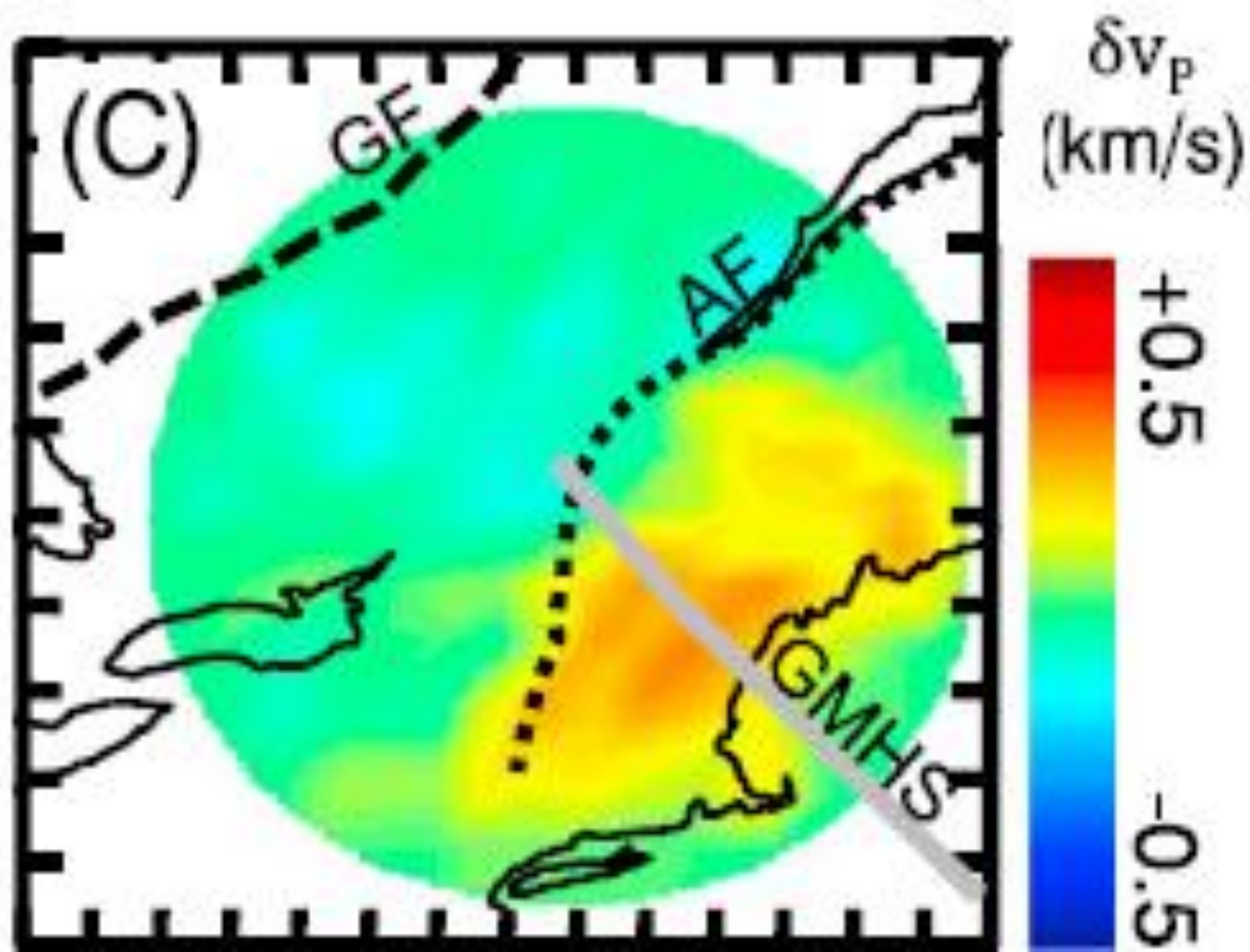
Schmandt and Lin, 2014



Schmandt and Lin, 2014

taking a closer look at the NAA

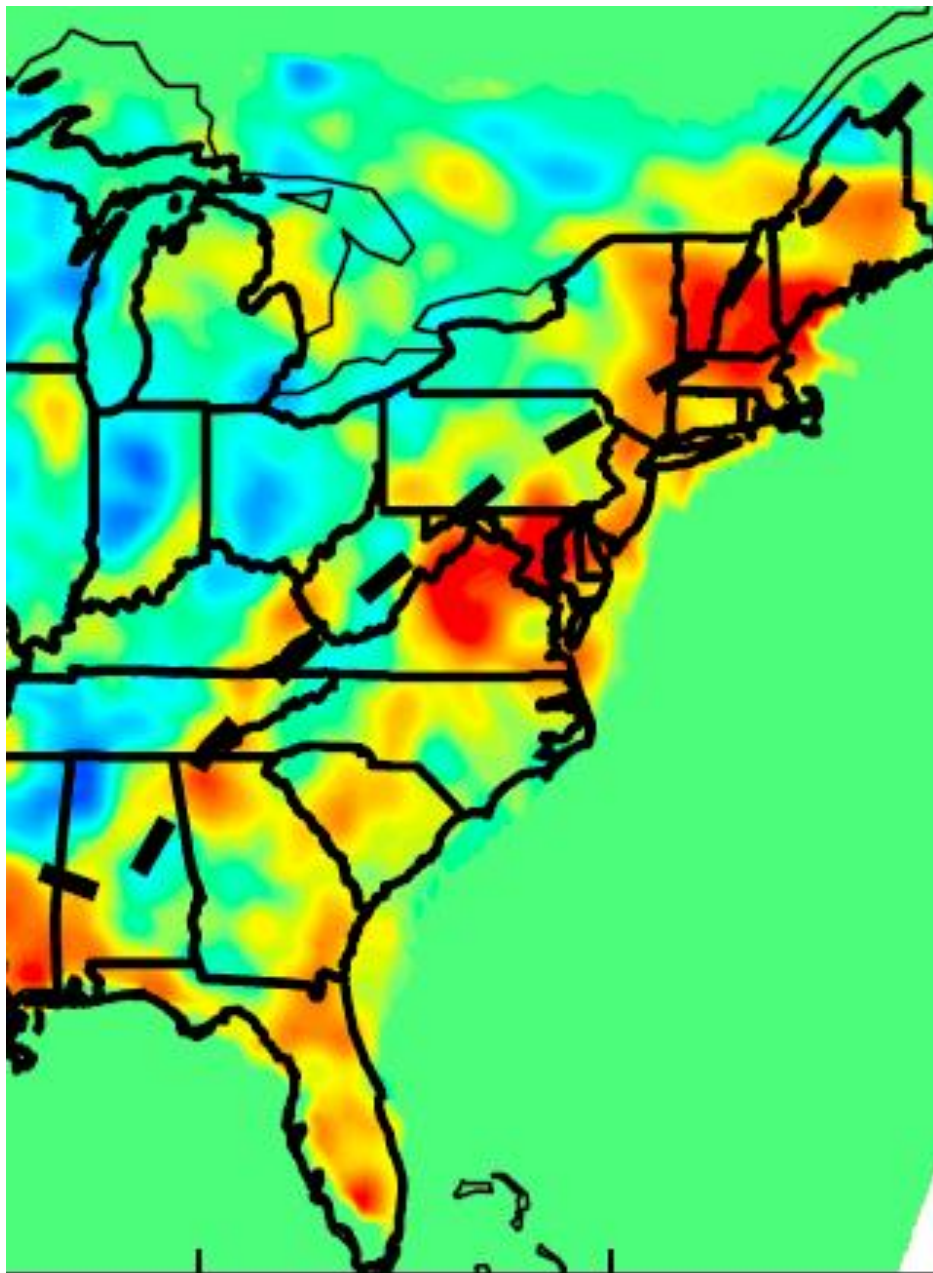




Slow velocities are all west of Appalachian Front (AF)

(proxy for the easternmost edge of ancient North America)

western edge is
sub-parallel to the AF
(has AF exerted some influence?)



-3.25 dV_p/V_p [%] +3.25



slow



fast

proxy
for
'hot'

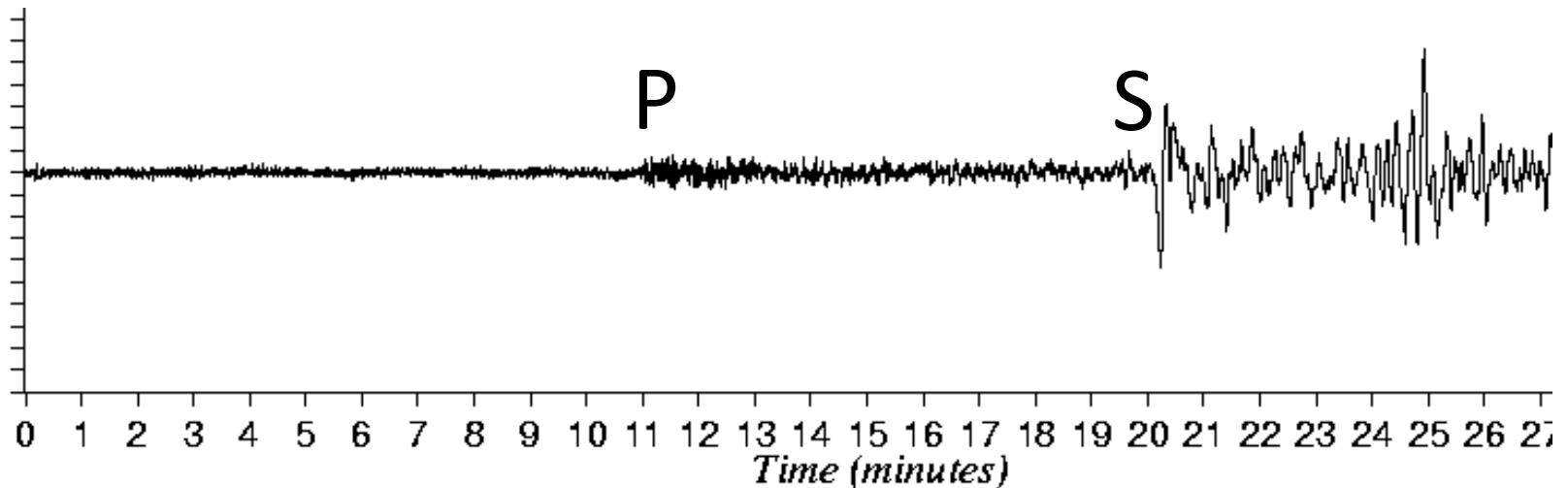
proxy
for
cold

but can also be

proxy
for
'dense'

proxy
for
'light'

Earthquakes generate
both P waves and S waves

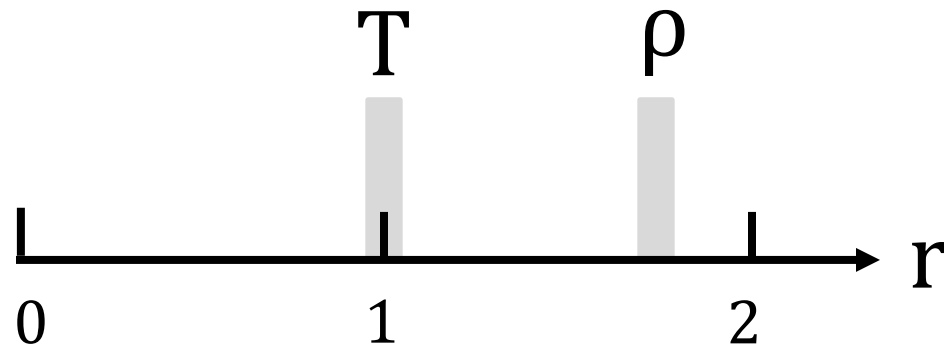


and the two are affected by
temperature and density
is (slightly) different ways

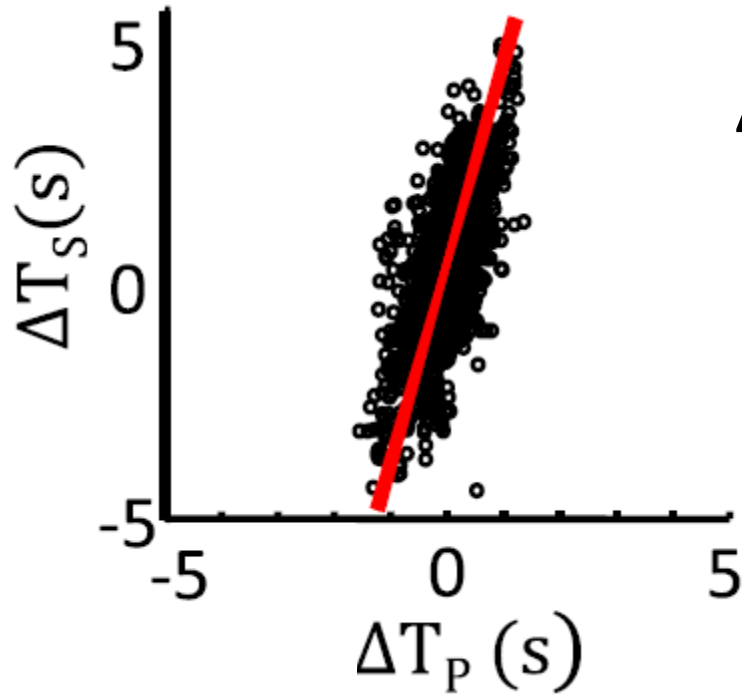
lab experiments and theoretical models

$$r = \frac{\Delta V_P}{\Delta V_S} = 1.0 \quad \text{temperature, } T$$

$$r = \frac{\Delta V_P}{\Delta V_S} = 1.8 \quad \text{density, } \rho$$

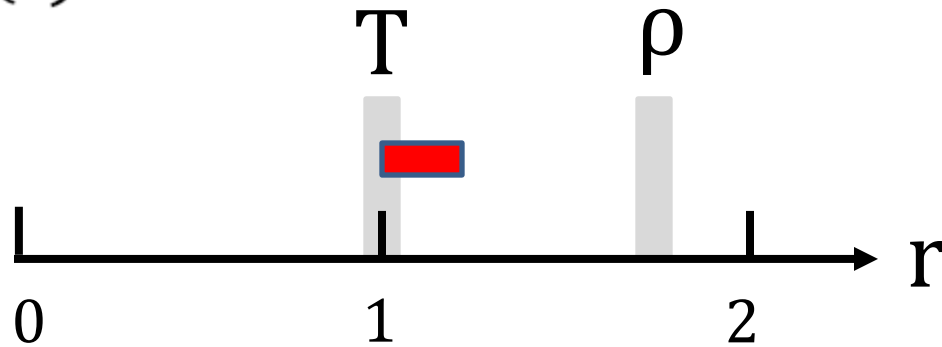


observations

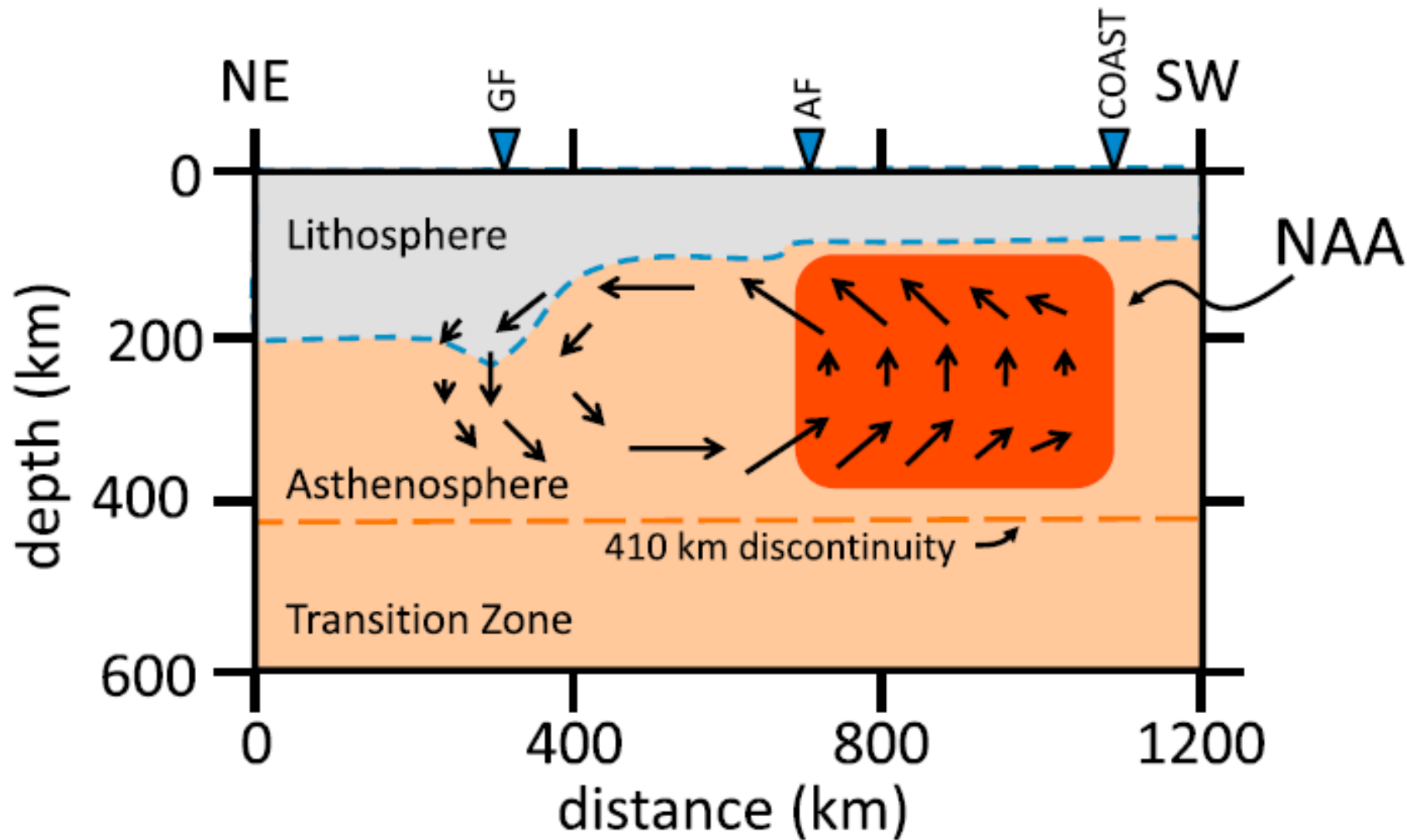


ΔT_P and ΔT_S are highly correlated

$r = \Delta T_P / \Delta T_S$ favors temperature



Interpretation



Part 4: The Next Steps

infer mantle flow directions

- confirm upwelling at the NAA

- find where down-welling is occurring

better estimates of temperature

- how shallow is the top of the NAA?

- is melt present?

- has it ever erupted?

consequences of the convection

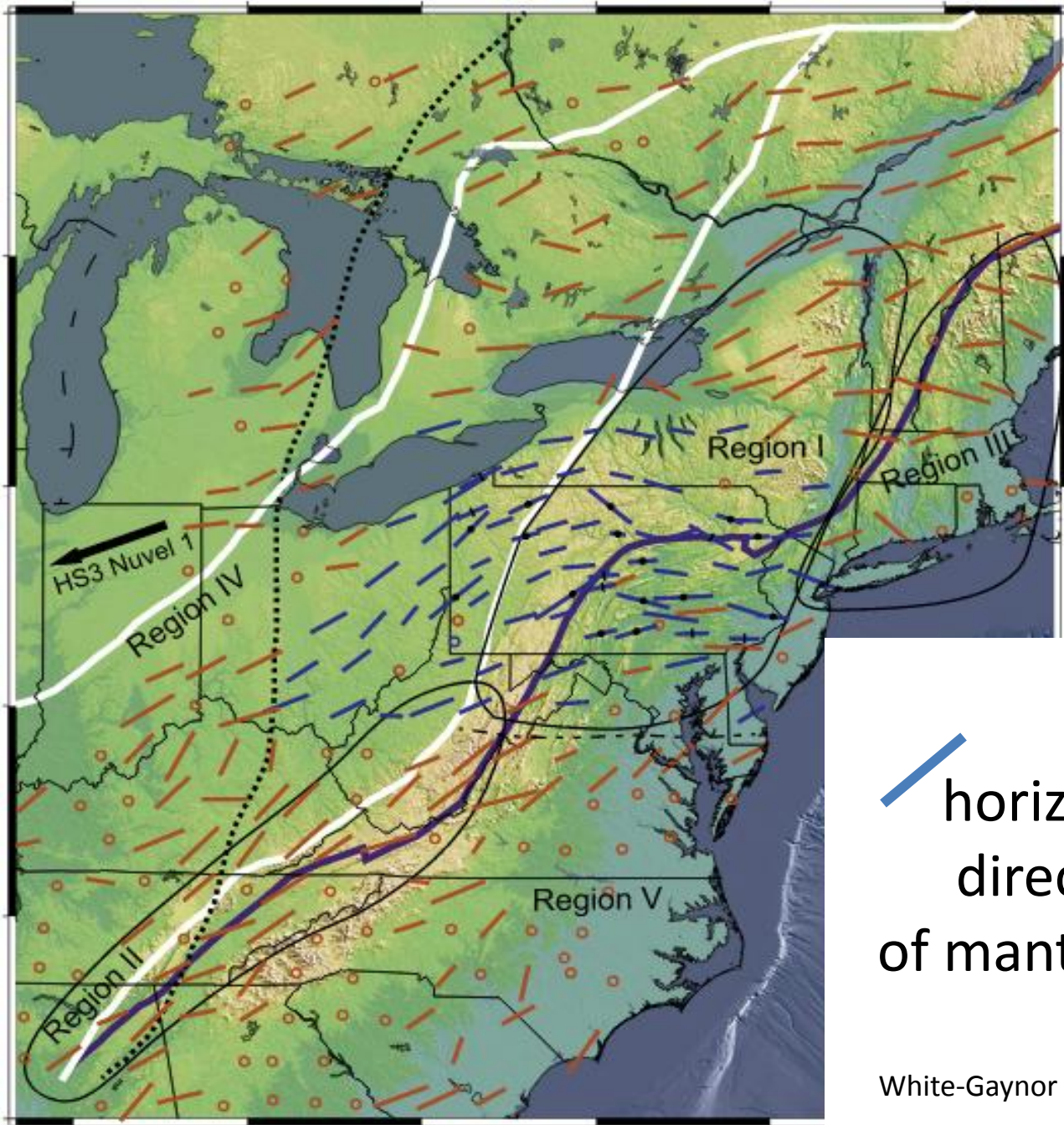
- is the asthenosphere deforming/eroding

 - the continent

Shear Wave Splitting

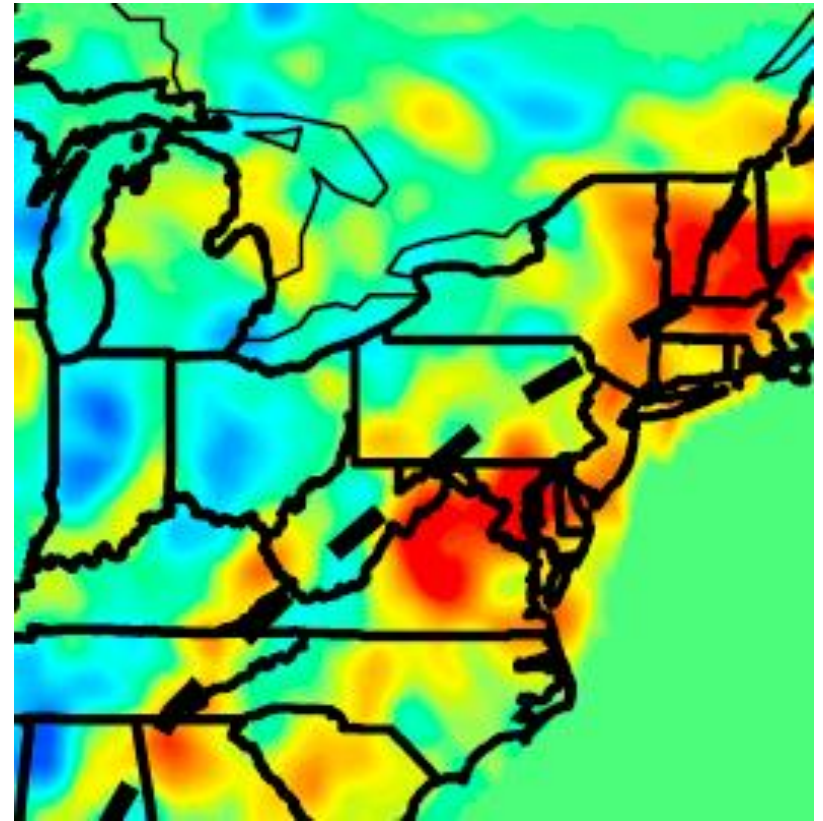
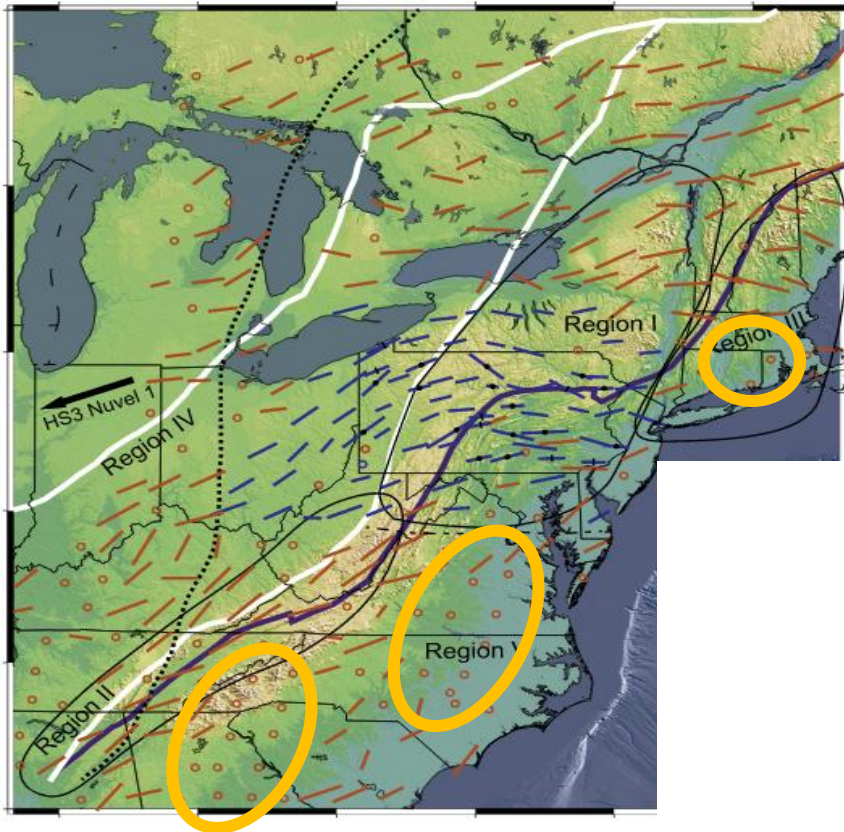
**slight variations in S-wave velocity
with direction of S-wave vibration direction
due to rock “fabric”**

**proxy for mantle flow direction
since mantle flow creates fabric**



horizontal
direction
of mantle flow

White-Gaynor and Nyblade, 2017



White-Gaynor
and Nyblade,
2017



2015 Summer Intern

Peter Skryzalin

doing high resolution study of

NAA Shear Wave Splitting

for his Senior Thesis

at Rutgers University

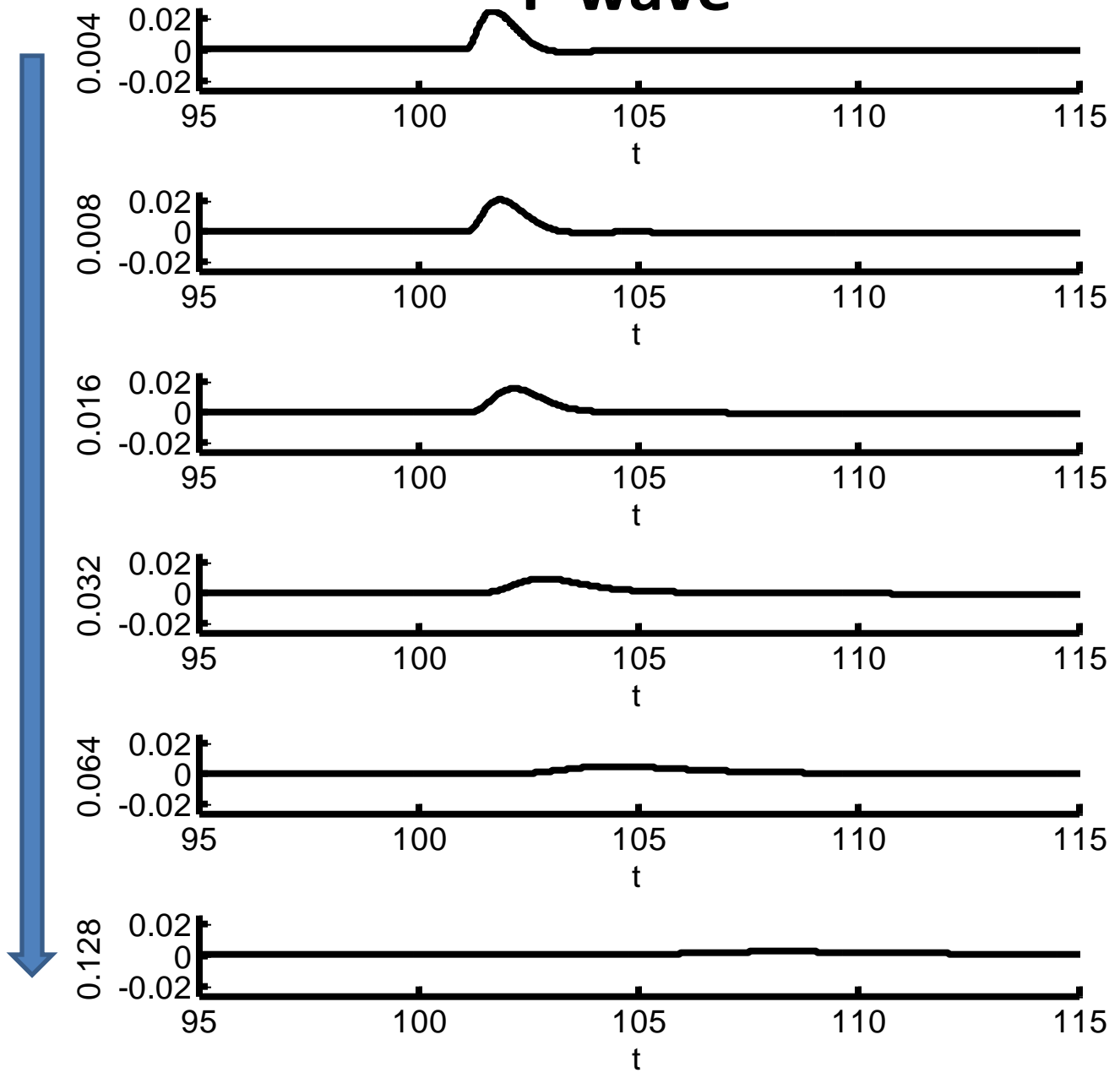
Seismic Attenuation

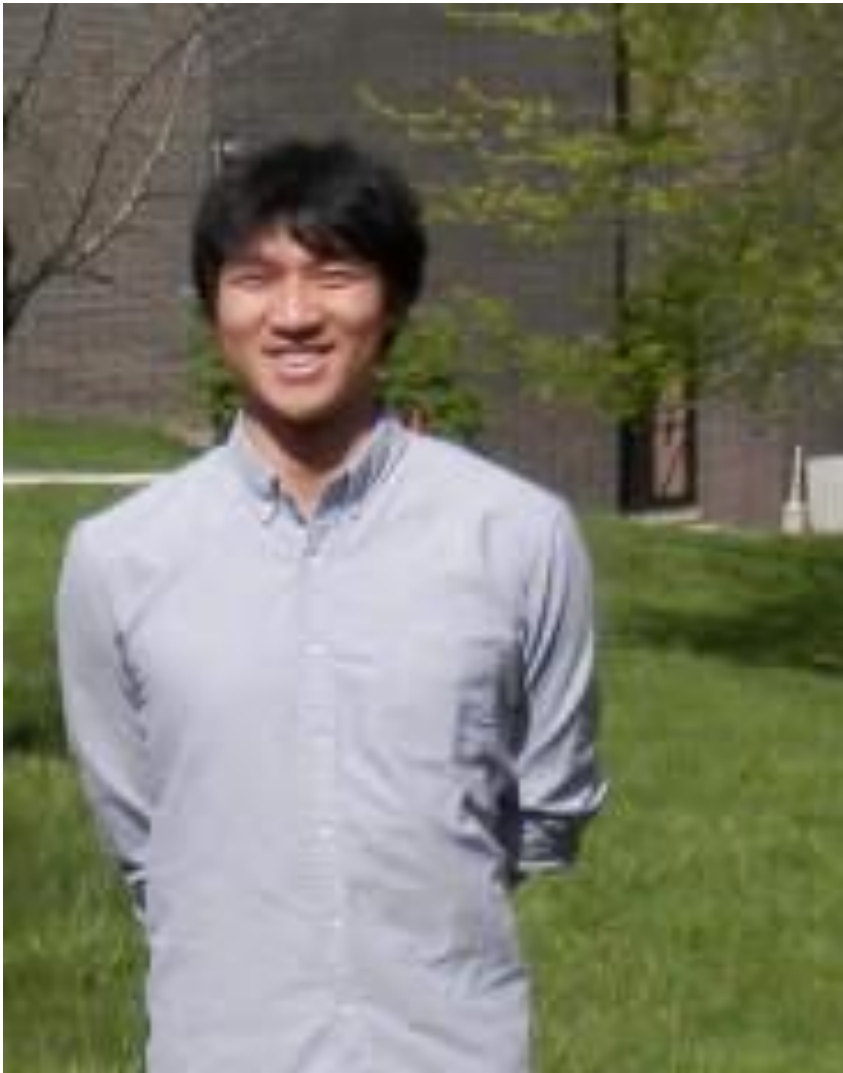
**absorption of vibrational energy by “soft”
materials**

in rocks, softness a proxy for temperature

P wave

increasing
Attenuation





Graduate Student

Ted Dong

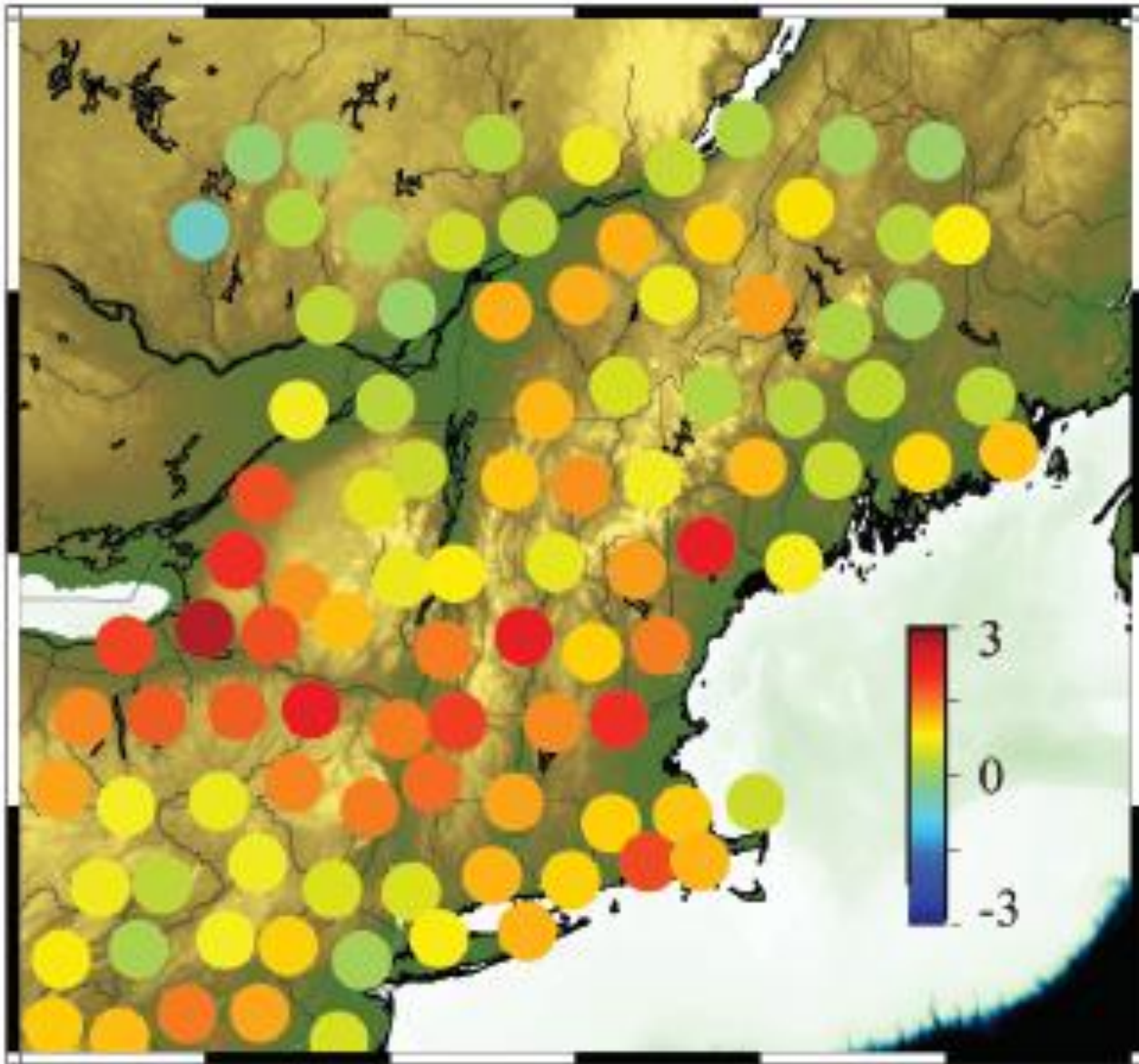
studying

NAA Attenuation

for his Masters Thesis

here at

Columbia



shear wave attenuation

Absence of Evidence is not Evidence of Absence

- Carl Sagan, Astronomer

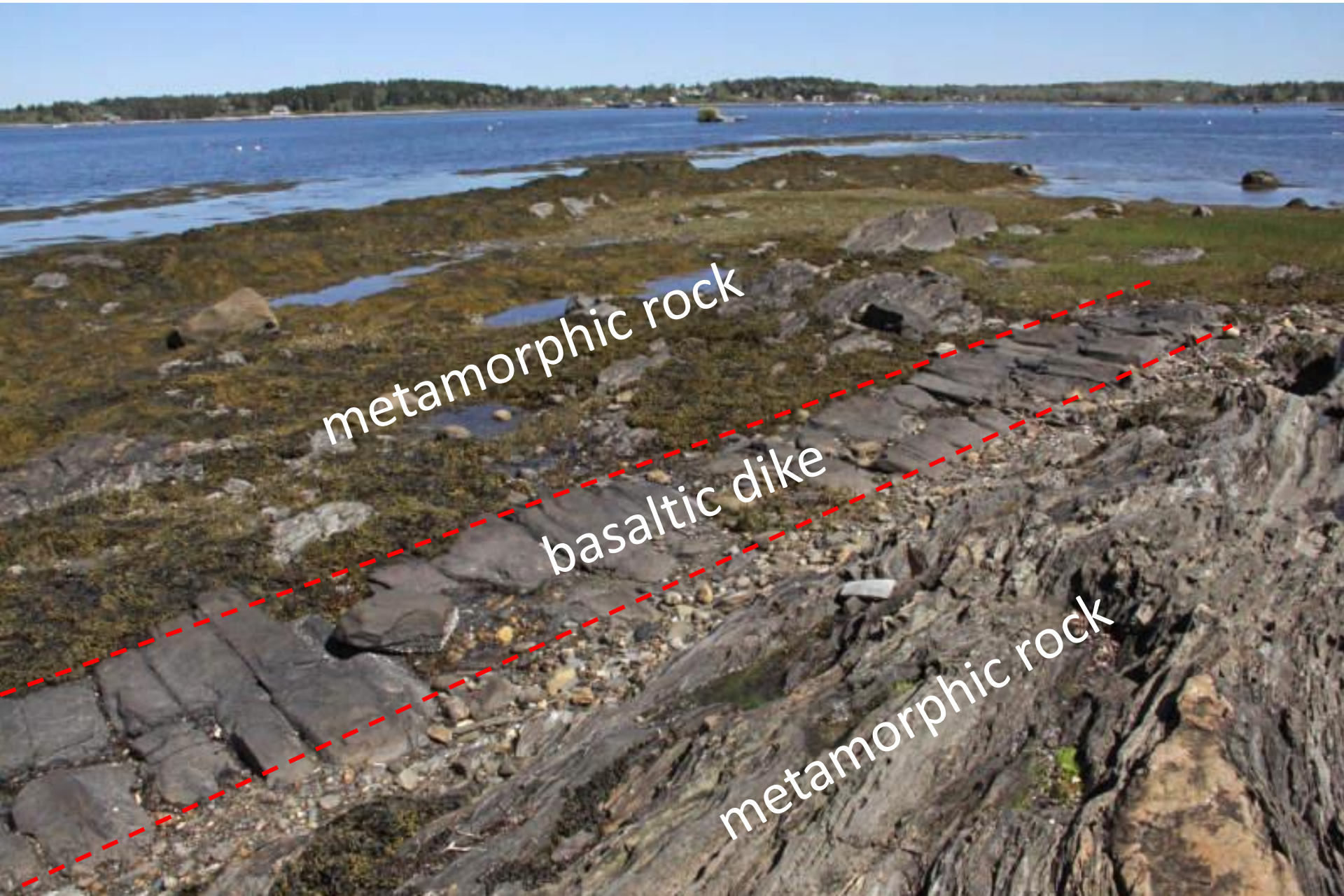
Are we sure that no NAA-related volcanoes have erupted in New England?

unlike Virginia, the region has lots of volcanic features
furthermore, it was heavily eroded by the Pleisocene glaciers
a few, small volcanic features might have been ignored

Harpswell Maine



Every geologist I've asked says this is a 200 My old dike
but (as far as I know) no one has actually dated it



metamorphic rock

basaltic dike

metamorphic rock

The End