



Segment tip geometry of sheet intrusions:

A dynamic model for the evolving conditions of emplacement

With thanks to

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Catherine Greenfield¹, Sam Poppe³



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Abstract link >>

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Key Points

- Multiple segment geometries & deformation styles may occur in a single intrusive complex.
- Propagation mechanism may evolve with changing conditions of emplacement.
- Segments preserved in the field may not represent the early stage of intrusion.



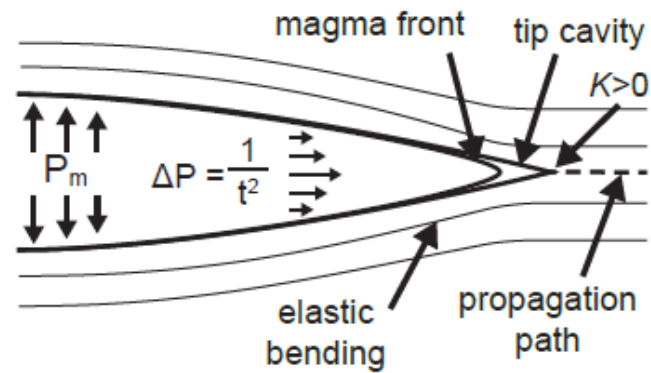
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Magma Propagation Mechanisms

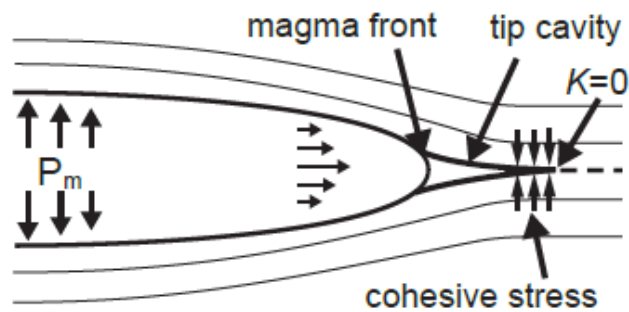
Elastic-Brittle

(tapered tip geometry)

A Elastic Splitting



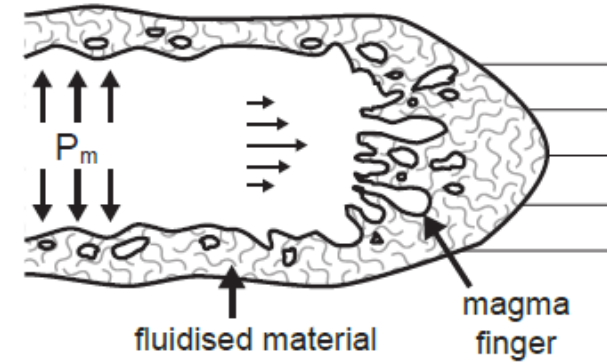
B Barenblatt-cohesive zone



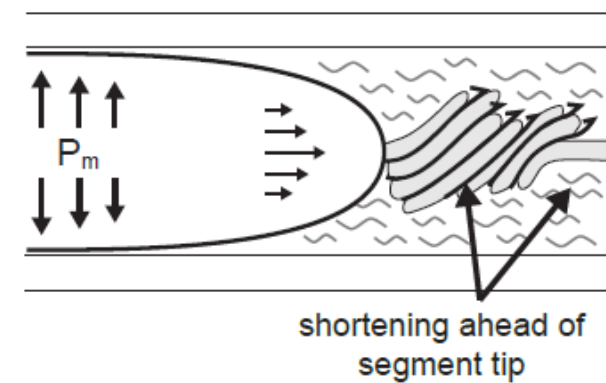
Non-Brittle

(elliptical to superelliptical tip geometry)

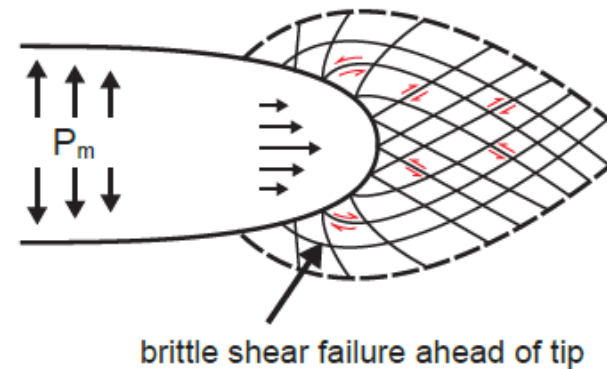
C Fluidisation



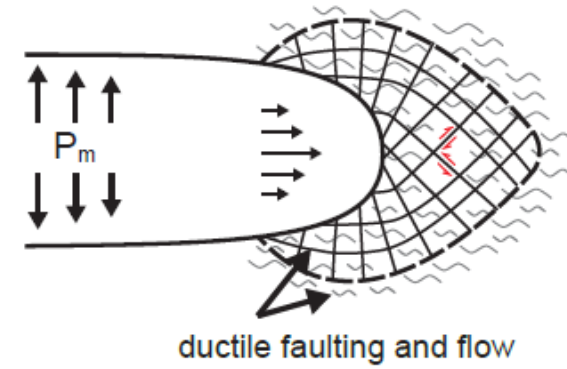
D Viscous Indentation



E Brittle Faulting

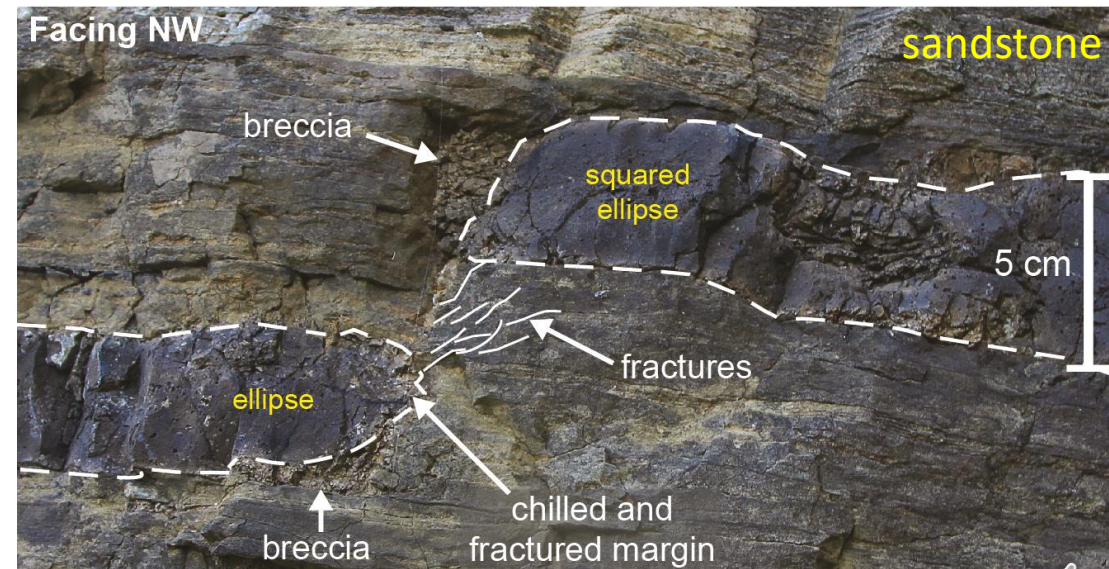
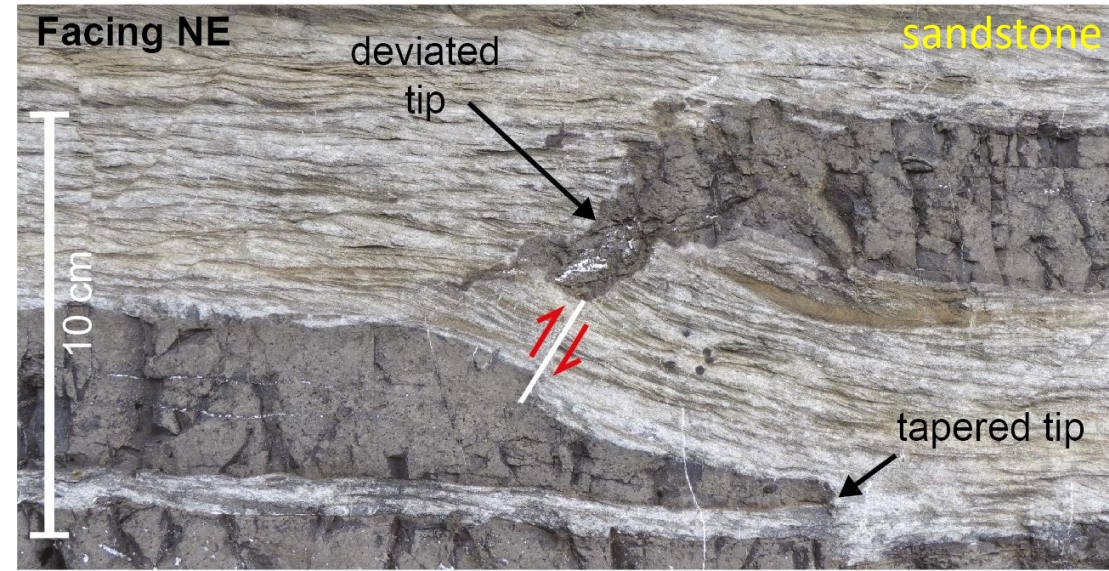
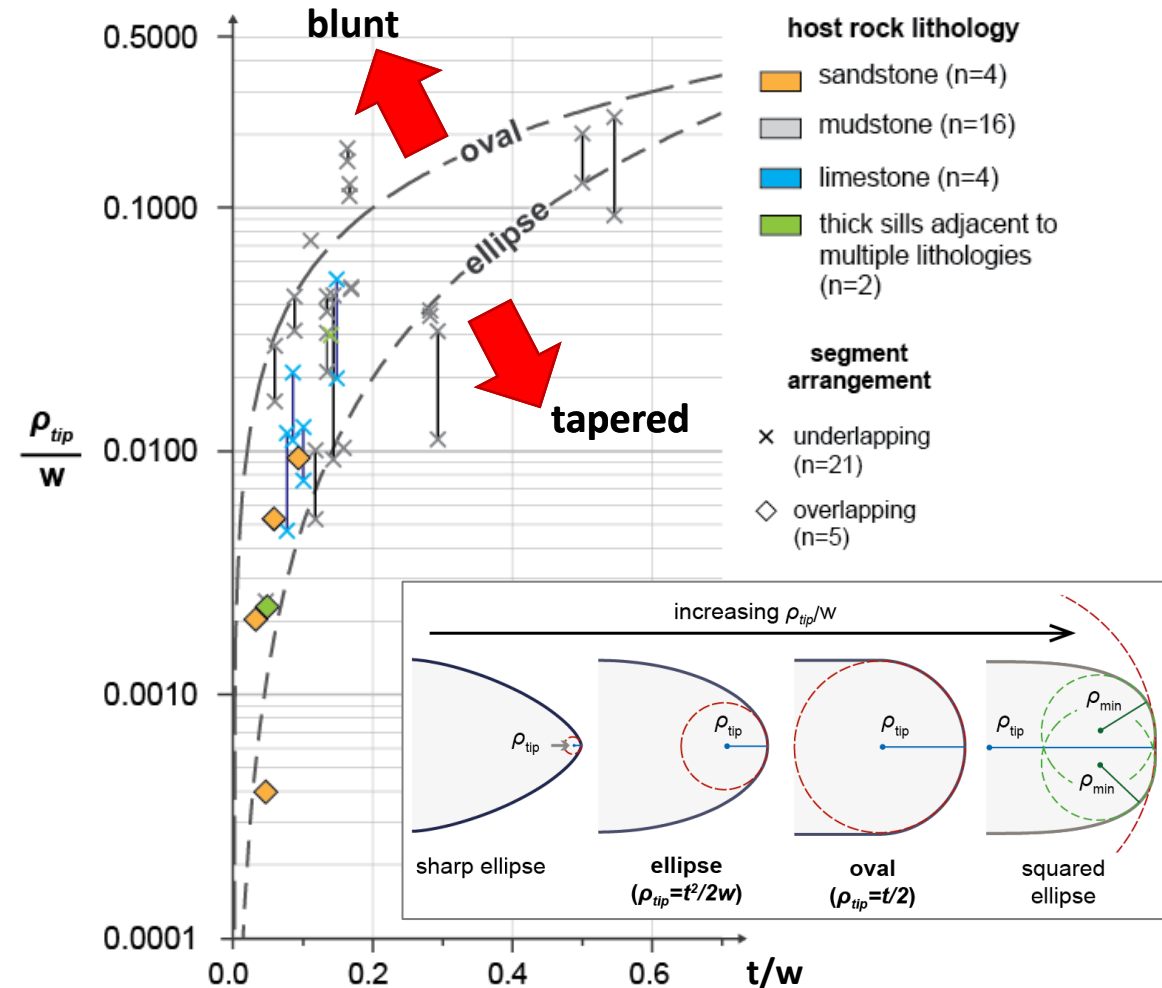


F Ductile Faulting & Flow



Segment Geometry

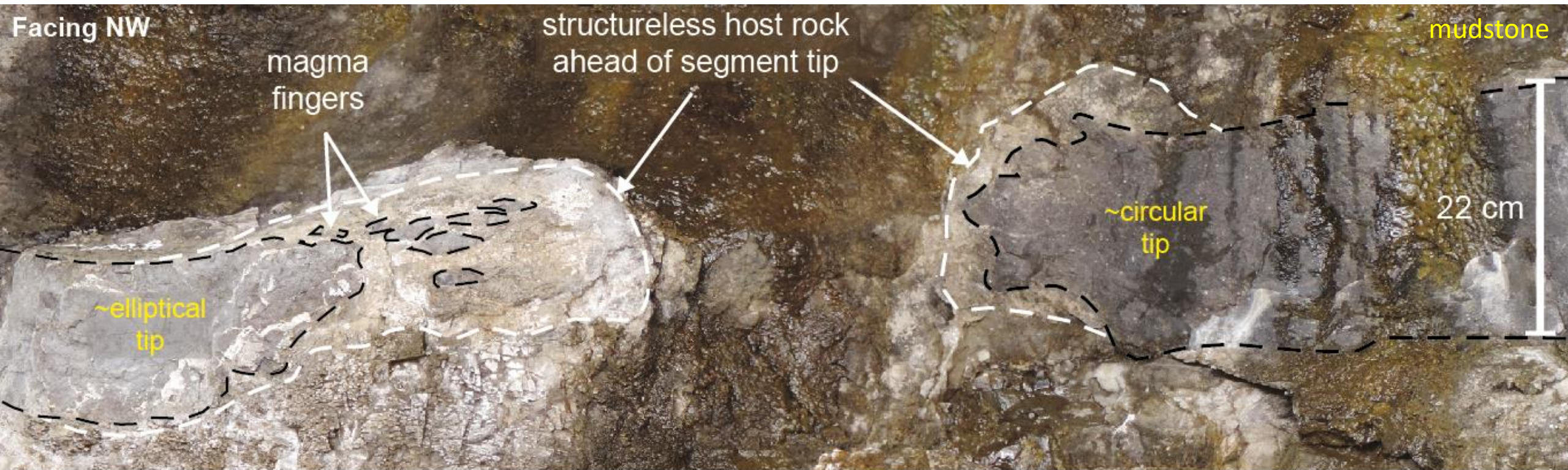
Little Minch Sill Complex (Neist Point, Isle of Skye): Basaltic intrusions in layered sandstones, siltstones, mudstones, and limestone



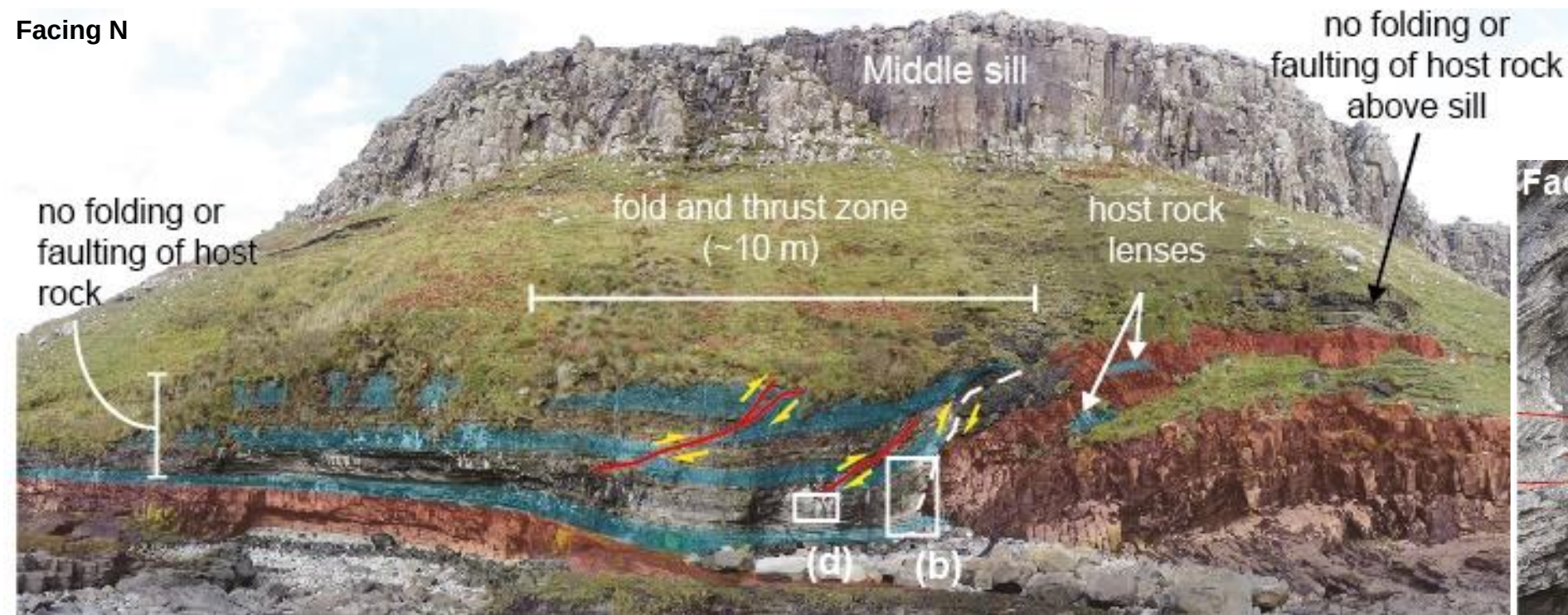
Host Rock Deformation

Observation: Local loss of sedimentary structures ahead of sill tip with magma fingers

Interpretation: Local fluidization & viscous fingering

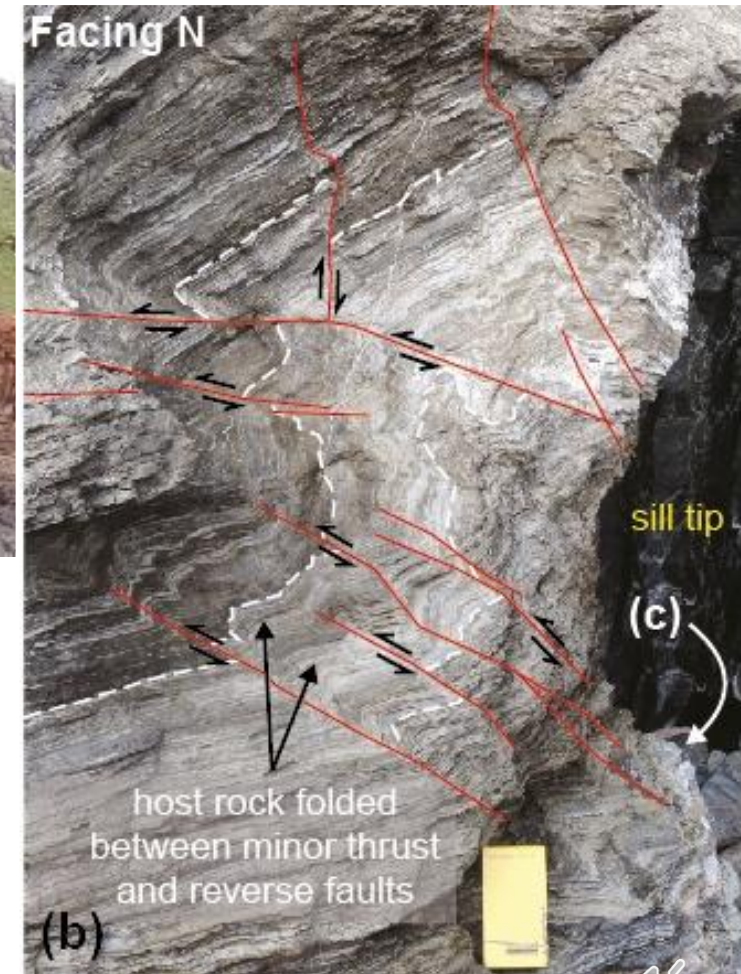


Host Rock Deformation



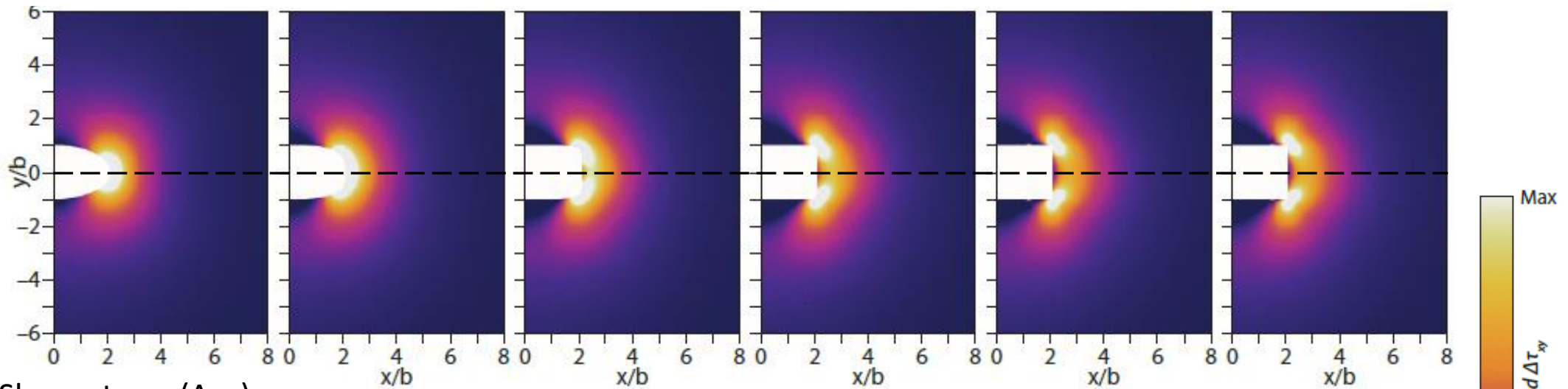
Observation: Local folding and thrusting ahead of sill tip

Interpretation: viscous indentation

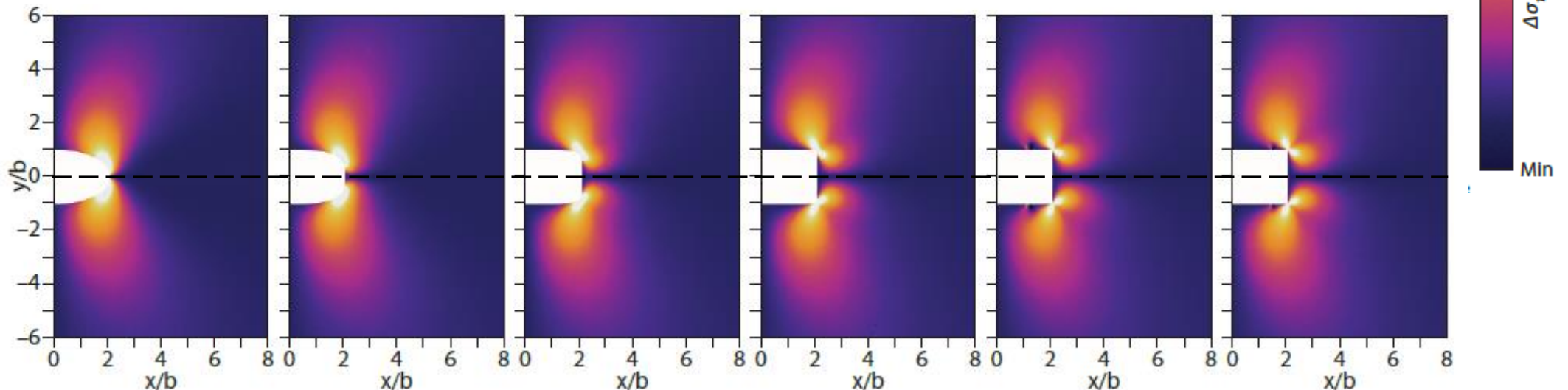


FE models: Effect of tip geometry on stress perturbation

A) Tensile stress ($\Delta\sigma_1$)

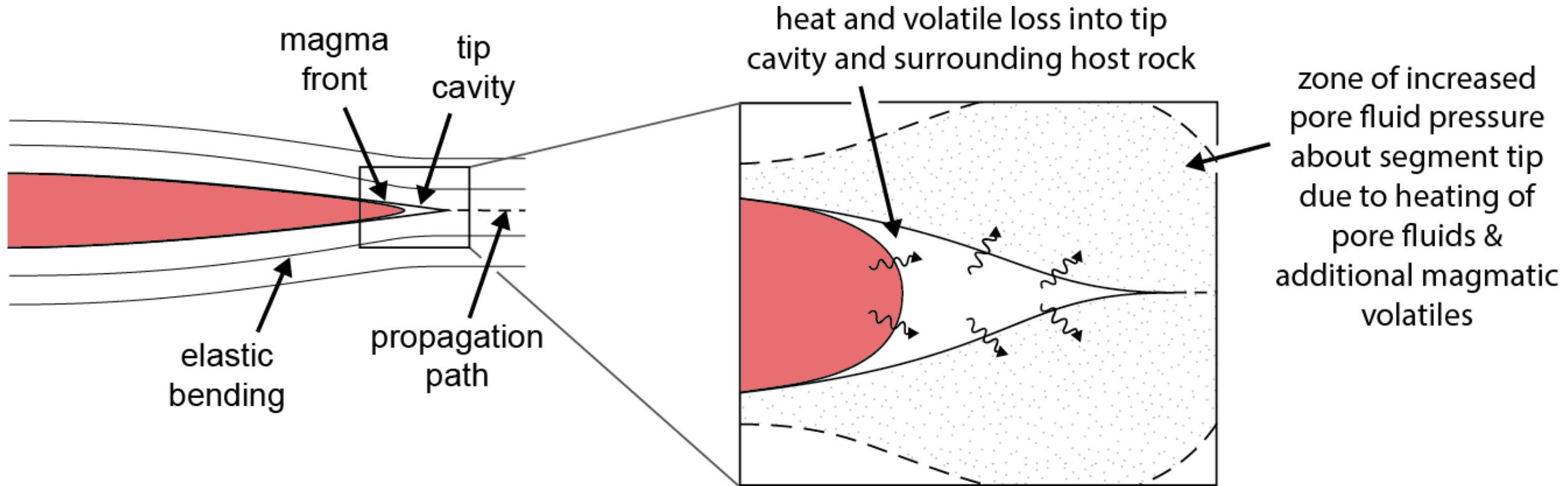


B) Shear stress ($\Delta\sigma_1$)



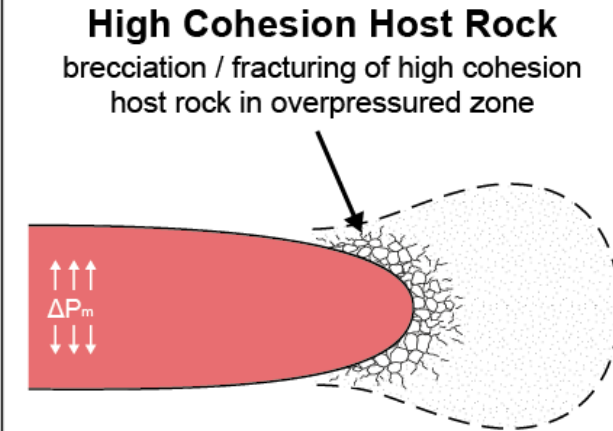
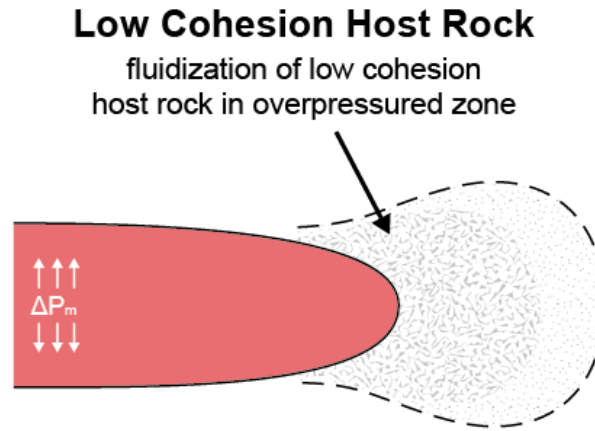
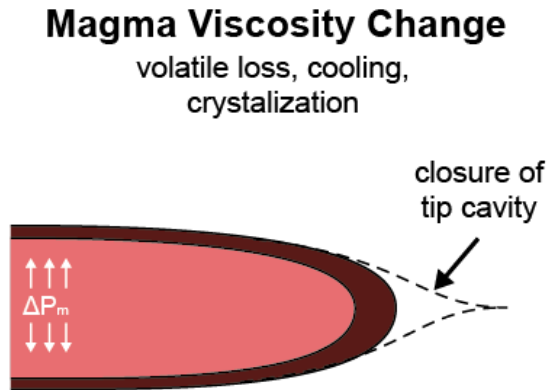
Multi-phase emplacement model

Phase I



Multi-phase emplacement model

Phase II

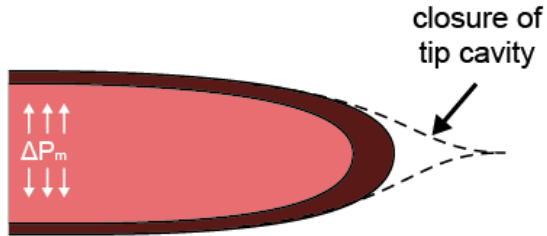


Multi-phase emplacement model

Phase II

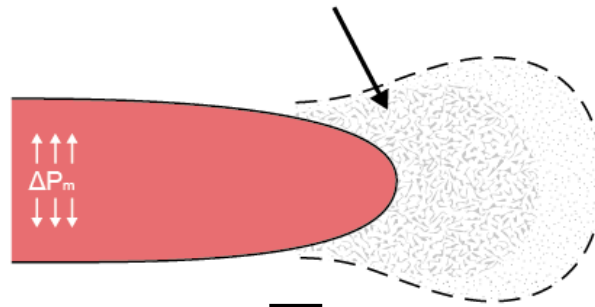
Magma Viscosity Change

volatile loss, cooling,
crystalization



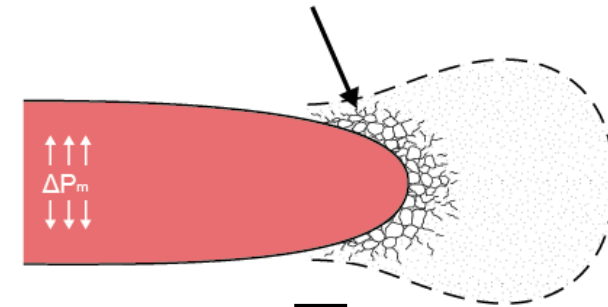
Low Cohesion Host Rock

fluidization of low cohesion
host rock in overpressured zone

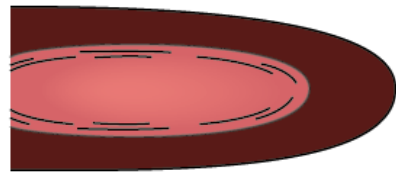


High Cohesion Host Rock

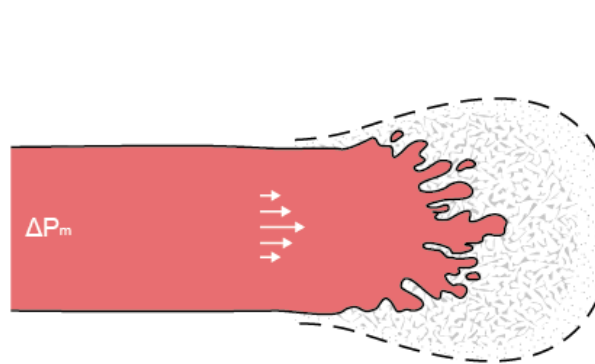
brecciation / fracturing of high cohesion
host rock in overpressured zone



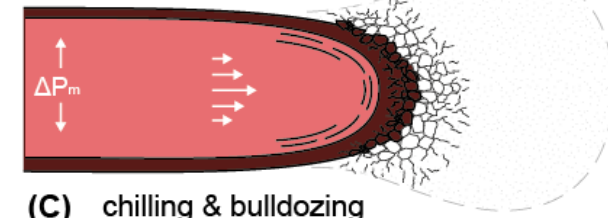
Phase III



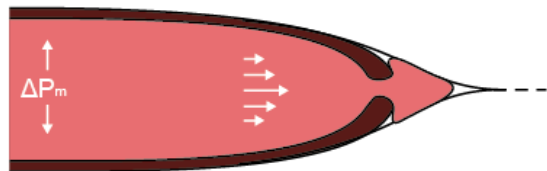
(A) flow localisation



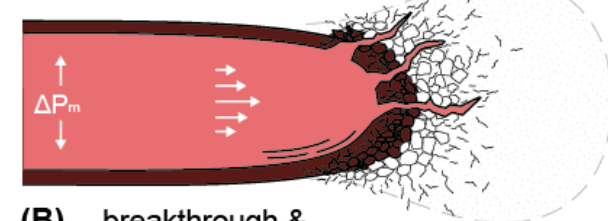
(C) generation of magma fingers and
propagation via viscous fingering



(C) chilling & bulldozing



(B) breakthrough and continued
Mode I propagation



(B) breakthrough &
formation of minor sheets

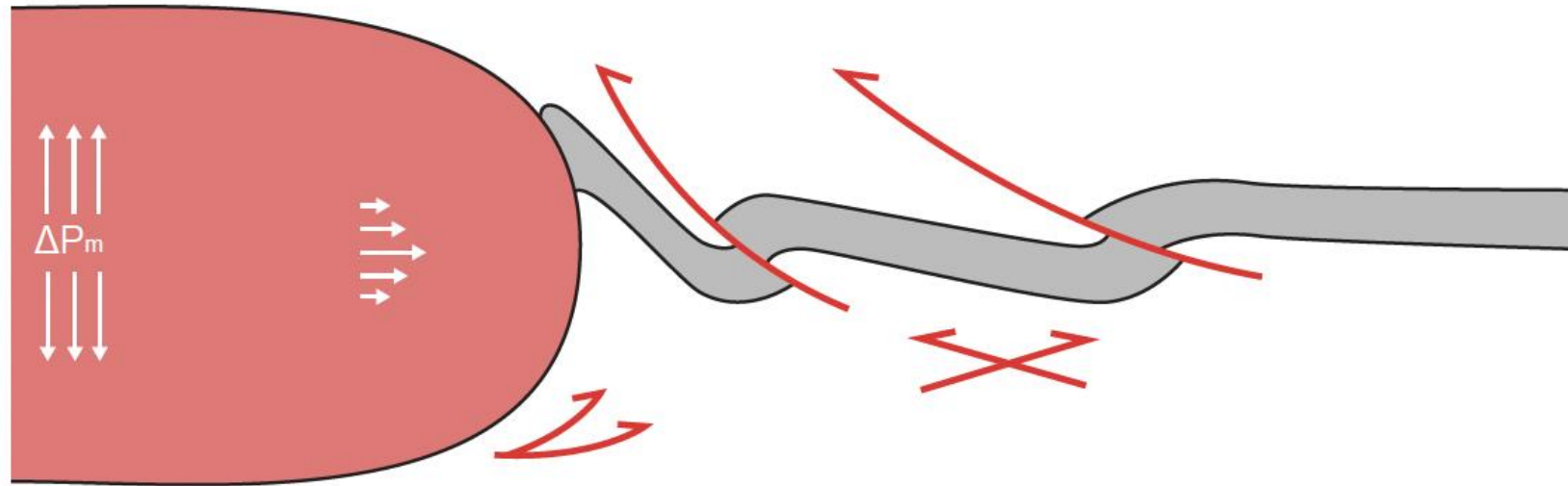
Multi-phase emplacement model

Phase III

Interbedded Host Rock

Inflation such that sill thickness $\gg$ bed thickness

renewed propagation via
viscous indentation



Summary

- Multiple segment geometries & deformation styles may occur in a single intrusive complex.
- Propagation mechanism may evolve with changing conditions of emplacement.
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Thank You!

Please email any questions to:
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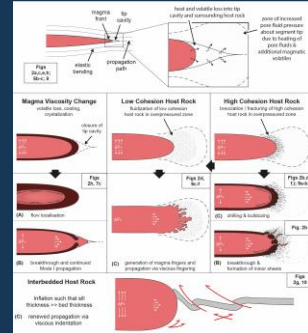
Abstract link



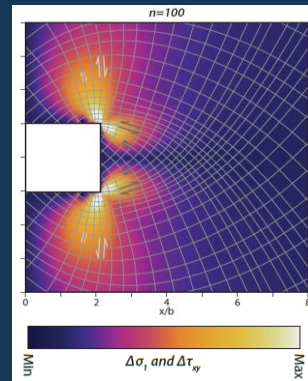
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And if you want to know more...

Stephens, T.L, Walker, R.J, Healy, D. and Bubeck, A. (2021) **“Segment tip geometry of sheet intrusions, II: Field observations of tip geometries and a model for evolving emplacement mechanisms”**, *Volcanica*, 4(2), pp. 203–225.
doi: 10.30909/vol.04.02.203225.



Walker, R.J, Stephens, T.L, Greenfield, C., Gill, S., Healy, D. and Poppe, S. (2021) **“Segment tip geometry of sheet intrusions, I: Theory and numerical models for the role of tip shape in controlling propagation pathways”**, *Volcanica*, 4(2), pp. 189–201.
doi:10.30909/vol.04.02.189201.



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- **Stephens**, T.L, Walker, R.J, Healy, D. and Bubeck, A. (2021). Segment tip geometry of sheet intrusions, II: Field observations of tip geometries and a model for evolving emplacement mechanisms. *Volcanica*, 4(2), pp. 203–225. doi: 10.30909/vol.04.02.203225.
- **Walker**, R.J, Stephens, T.L, Greenfield, C., Gill, S., Healy, D. and Poppe, S. (2021). Segment tip geometry of sheet intrusions, I: Theory and numerical models for the role of tip shape in controlling propagation pathways. *Volcanica*, 4(2), pp. 189–201. doi:10.30909/vol.04.02.189201.