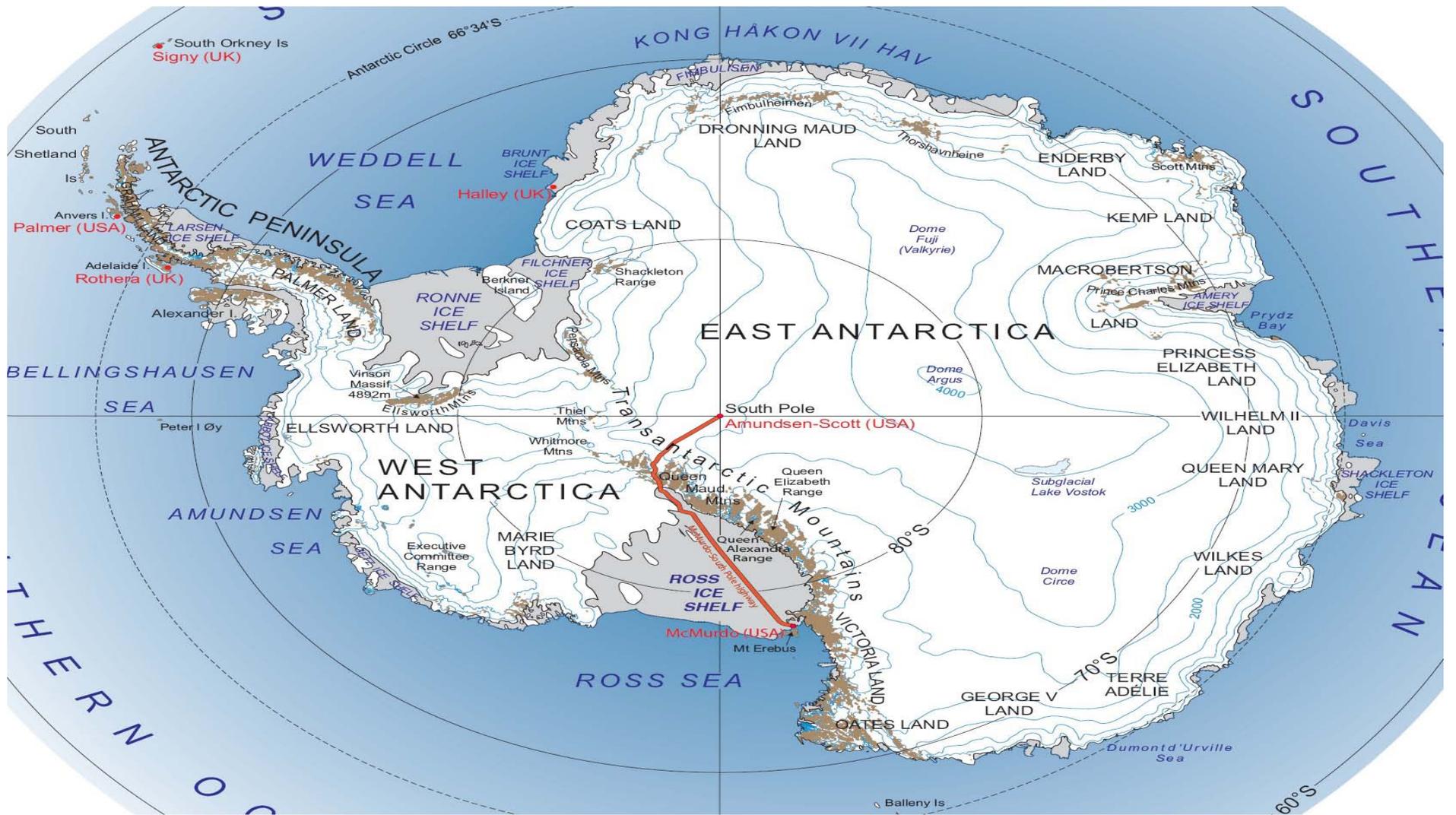


ANTARCTICA XENOLITHS:
ANALYSES OF VOLCANIC
HOST ROCK

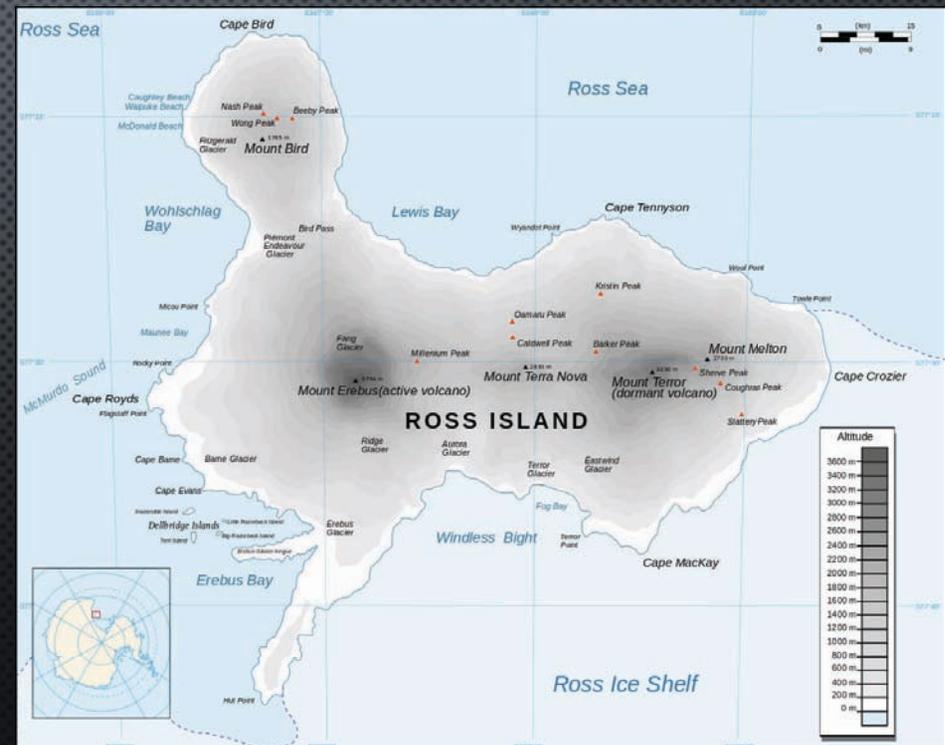
NOAH STROM



LOCALITY

- MCMURDO VOLCANIC GROUP COMPOSED OF FOUR DIFFERENT PROVINCES
- BALLENY VOLCANIC, HALLETT VOLCANIC, MELBOURNE VOLCANIC, EREBUS VOLCANIC
- ROSS ISLAND
- MT. EREBUS PROVINCE
- RIFT SYSTEM

(ORLANDO ET AL., 2000)



LOCAL GEOLOGY

- SERIES OF FAULTS BETWEEN TRANSARCTIC MOUNTAINS AND ROSS SEA
- ALKALI VOLCANICS FOUND IN INTRA-PLATE ENVIRONMENTS
- CONTINENTAL RIFT SYSTEM
- ACTIVE VOLCANISM AT MOUNT EREBUS TODAY
- ULTRAMAFIC XENOLITHS COMMON IN THE EREBUS PROVINCE
- COMPOSED OF THE MINERAL OLIVINE

(KYLE ET AL., 1987) (KYLE AND COLE, 1974)



GUIDING QUESTION

- WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE MATRIX THAT THESE OLIVINE XENOLITHS ARE FOUND?

SAMPLES

- COLLECTED BY ALLAN ASHWORTH AND SPENCER SALMON
- ROSS ISLAND, ANTARCTICA
- LATE CENOZOIC
- NEAR MCMURDO RESEARCH STATION
- GPS: 77.84° S 166.67° E
- HAND SAMPLES: LARGE GREEN XENOLITHS IN BLACK POROUS MATRIX

PHOTOS OF THE THIN SECTION AND HOST SAMPLE



METHODS – PREPARATION FOR SEM

- 1 THIN SECTION WAS MADE
- SAMPLE WAS CUT WITH THE NDSU ROCK SAW
- IMPREGNATED WITH EPOXY
- HEATED TO 105° C TO REDUCE VISCOSITY FOR 5 MINUTES
- PLACED IN A VACUUM TO SATURATE THE SAMPLE FURTHER
- GLUED ONTO A THIN SECTION SLIDE WITH EPOXY (10:3 RATIO)

METHODS – PREPARATION FOR SEM

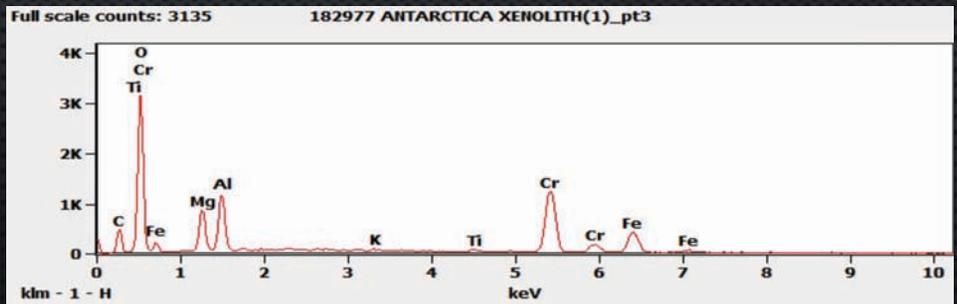
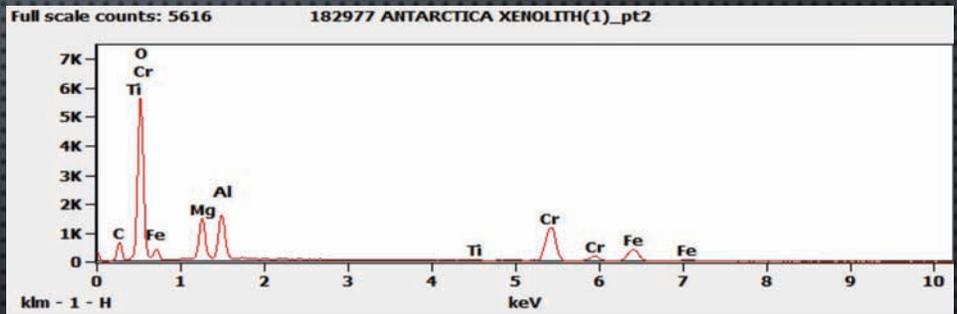
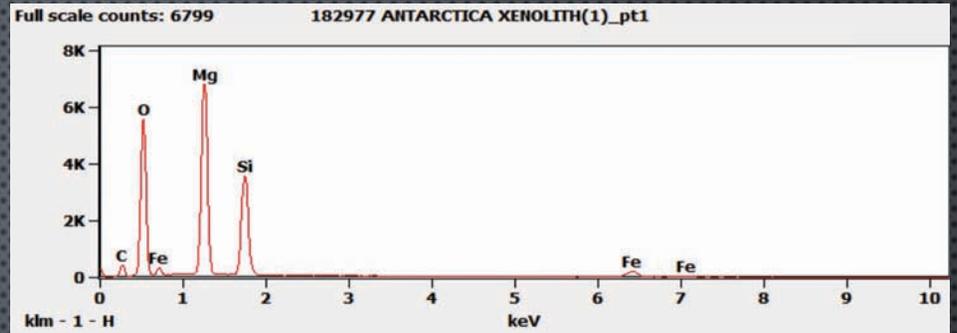
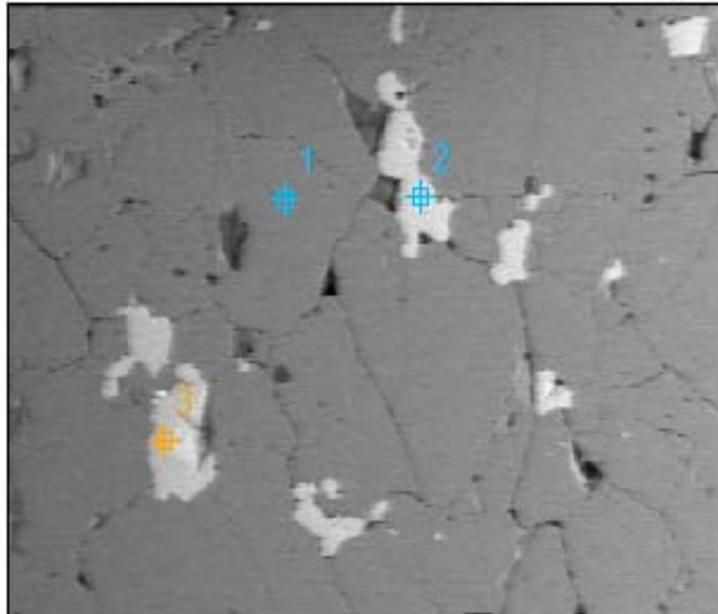
- WAS CUT AND GROUNDED DOWN EVEN FURTHER WITH THE BUEHLER MACHINE AT NDSU SOIL SCIENCES
- POLISHED WITH 600 GRIT AND 1000 GRIT
- POLISHED EVEN FURTHER TO 1 MICRON AND 0.25 MICRONS WITH WATER AND DIAMOND GRIT ADDED
- CLEANED WITH THE ULTRA SONIC MACHINE
- THIN SECTION WAS POLISHED ENOUGH TO MOVE ON TO THE SEM MACHINE
- CARBON COATED WITH COATING MACHINE

SEM DATA - XENOLITH

182977 ANTARCTICA XENOLITH(1)

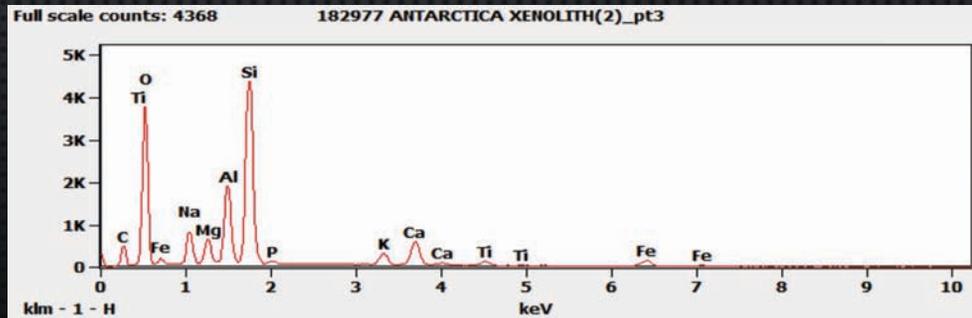
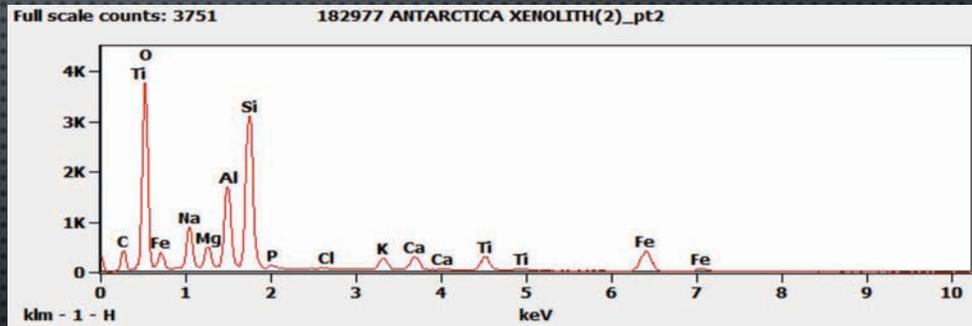
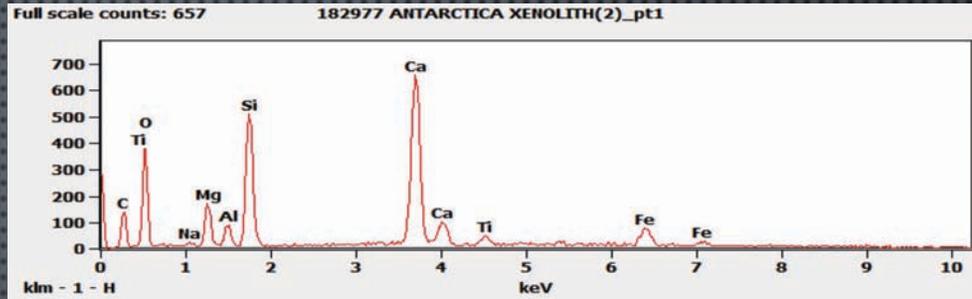
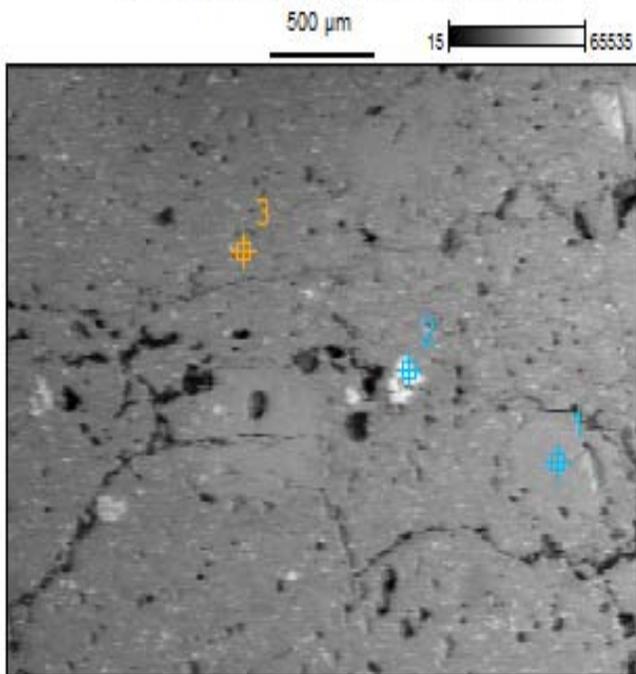
500 μm

15 60843



SEM DATA - MATRIX

182977 ANTARCTICA XENOLITH(2)



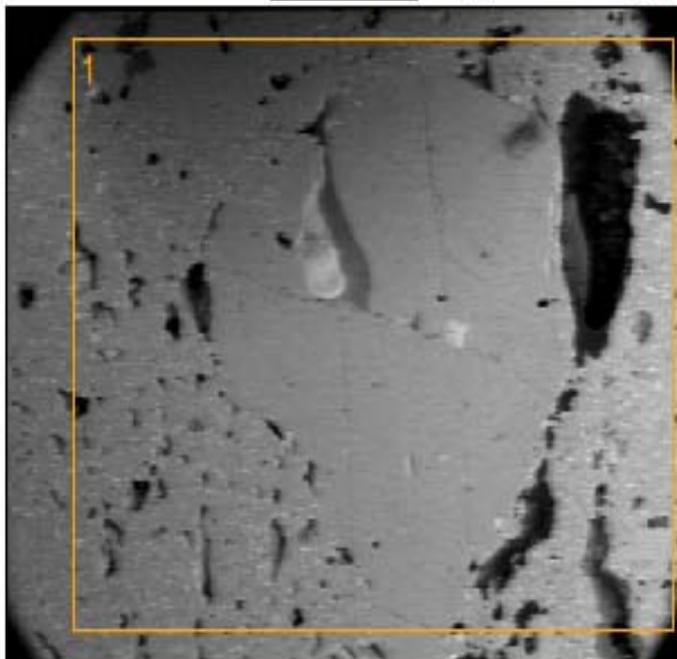
SEM DATA – CRYSTAL AND MATRIX

182977 ANTARCTICA XENOLITH(3)

1 mm

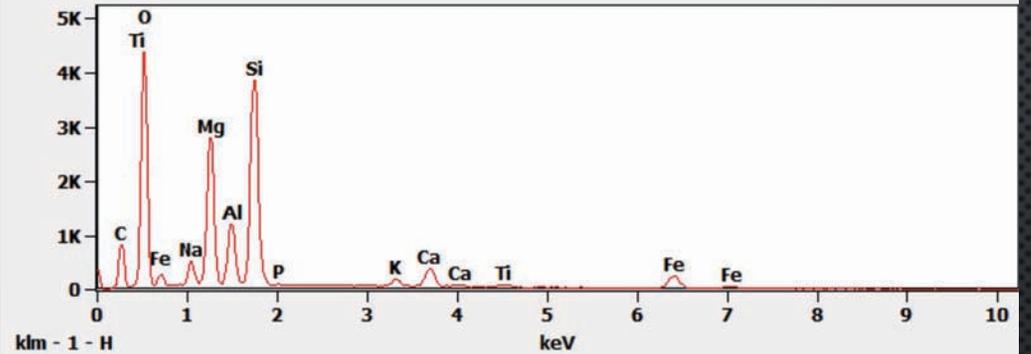
15

61511



Full scale counts: 4366

182977 ANTARCTICA XENOLITH(3)_pt1

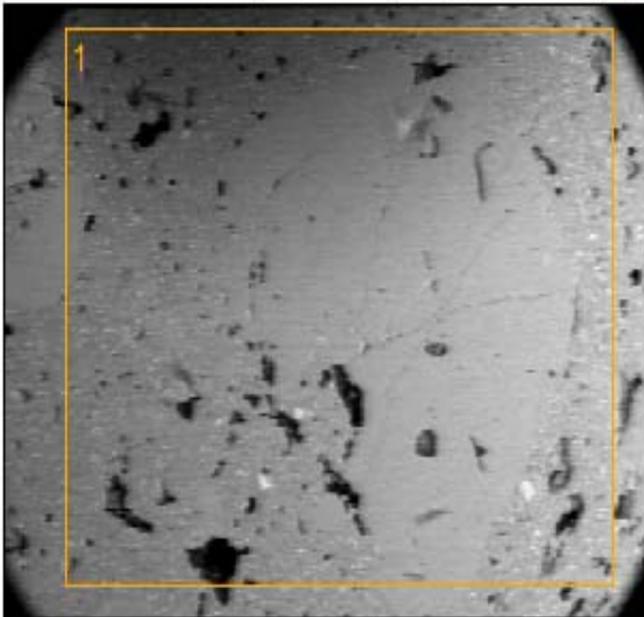


SEM DATA – CRYSTAL AND MATRIX

182977 ANTARCTICA XENOLITH(4)

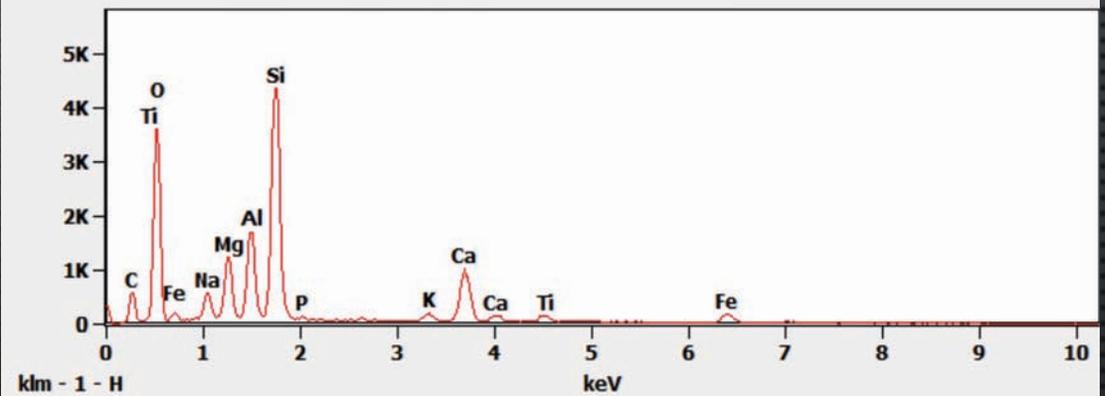
1 mm

15 56385



Full scale counts: 4349

182977 ANTARCTICA XENOLITH(4)_pt1



CALCULATIONS

- XENOLITH POINT 1
- OLIVINE (Mg_2SiO_4)

	Atomic %	Ideal
Mg	26.72	$2/7 = 28\%$
Fe	3.56	$2/7 = 28\%$
Si	15.01	$1/7 = 14.3\%$
O	54.71	$4/7 = 57.1\%$

ANALYSES

wt%	Volcanic host rocks				Granulite xenoliths	
	BUH	HM34A	SC21A	FOC71B	HM31B	MH31C
SiO ₂	43.17	43.34	42.28	43.29	48.36	47.58
TiO ₂	3.45	3.74	4.36	3.74	0.25	0.41
Al ₂ O ₃	13.98	15.26	15.36	14.39	13.85	21.20
FeO*	11.56	12.48	13.05	11.98	4.79	3.74
MnO	0.19	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.10	0.07
MgO	9.42	5.11	5.84	8.63	14.88	8.33
CaO	11.48	9.60	9.84	11.19	16.23	15.71
Na ₂ O	3.17	4.62	4.20	3.00	1.07	2.41
K ₂ O	1.04	2.24	2.15	1.24	0.07	0.15
P ₂ O ₅	0.66	1.52	1.36	0.56	0.01	0.035
l.o.i.	0.04	-0.58	-0.57	0.13	-0.06	0.08
Total	98.16	97.59	98.09	98.34	99.55	99.74

- Samples from Hut Point Peninsula
- XRF Data (Kyle et al., 1987)
- Analyses of volcanic host rocks to granulite xenoliths from McMurdo Sound, Antarctica.

CALCULATIONS

Element	Weight %	Atomic Weig	Moles/Elem	Ratio	Moles/Oxy	Grams Oxy	Wt % Oxide	Oxide
Na	4.66	22.99	0.2026968	0.50	0.1013484	1.6215746	6.2815746	Na2O
Mg	2.93	24.305	0.1205513	1	0.1205513	1.9288212	4.8588212	MgO
Al	8.74	26.98	0.3239437	1.50	0.4859155	7.7746479	16.514648	Al2O3
Si	23.78	28.09	0.8465646	2	1.6931292	27.090068	50.870068	SiO2
P	0.64	30.97	0.0206652	2.50	0.0516629	0.8266064	1.4666064	P2O5
K	2.86	39.1	0.0731458	0.50	0.0365729	0.5851662	3.4451662	K2O
Ca	6.51	40.08	0.1624251	1	0.1624251	2.5988024	9.1088024	CaO
Ti	2.1	47.87	0.0438688	2	0.0877376	1.403802	3.503802	TiO2
Fe	6.51	55.845	0.1165727	1	0.1165727	1.8651625	8.3751625	Feo

Weight % /
Atomic Weight

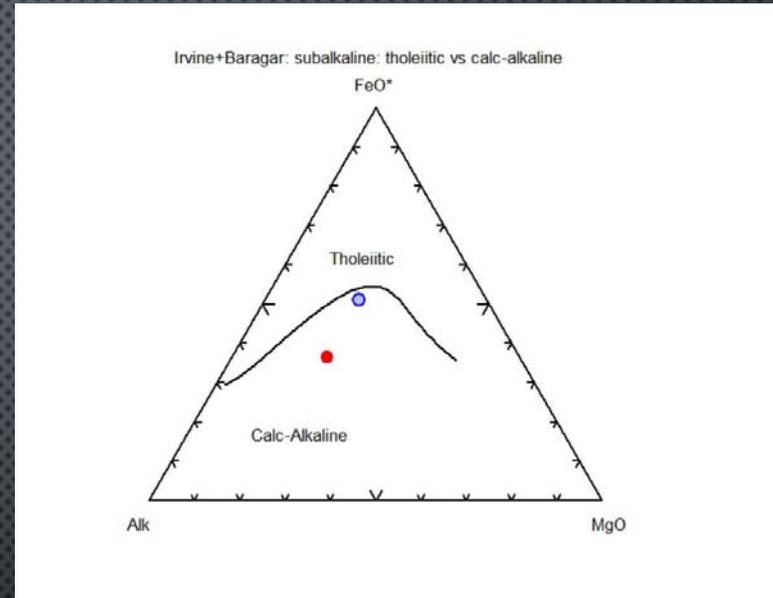
Moles * Ratio

Moles O * 16.00

Weight % + Grams

AFM DIAGRAM

- Red Dot: SEM data from Ashworth sample
- Blue Dot: Kyle and others (1987) sample
- Magma series that is high in Mg and Fe and as it fractional crystallizes becomes lower in these
- Calc-Alkaline are rich in MgO and CaO

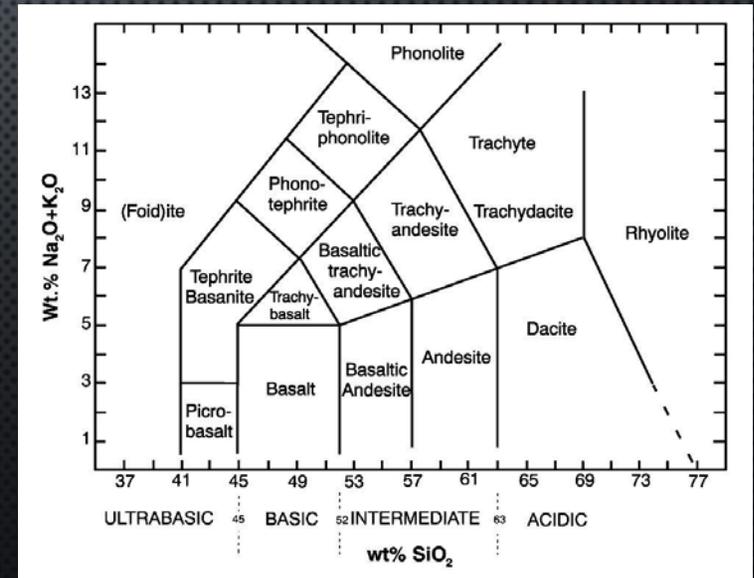


Comparison of Oxide Weight %

Sample#	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	FeO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	TOTAL
red	50.8700676	3.50380196	16.5146479	8.3751625	4.85882123	9.1088024	6.2815746	3.44516624	1.46660639	104.424651
blue	43.34	3.74	15.26	12.48	5.11	9.6	4.62	2.24	1.52	97.91

SOURCE OF VOLCANIC HOST ROCK

- ALKALI MAGMAS FORM MUCH DEEPER IN THE MANTLE
- CONTAIN A HIGHER AMOUNT OF K_2O AND Na_2O
- RISING MAGMA INTERACTS WITH CONTINENTAL CRUST THROUGH ASSIMILATION
- CONTINENTAL CRUST CONTAINS K AND NA
- COMMON AT INTRA CONTINENTAL RIFT SYSTEMS
- KYLE AND OTHERS (1987) LABEL THIS TO BE A BASANITE
- AT THE HUT POINT PENINSULA
- THROUGH MICROPROBE ANALYSES THE OLIVINE XENOLITHS AND BASANITE DID NOT HAVE SAME HOST MAGMA (KYLE ET AL., 1987)



FUTURE WORK

- XRF ANALYSES OF A BULK POWDER SAMPLE OF THE MATRIX
- GET MORE DATA POINTS TO PLOT ON THE AFM DIAGRAM
- LEARNING EXPERIENCE: WOULD HAVE DONE MORE POINT AND BOX ANALYSES ON THE XENOLITHS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- DR. HOPKINS AND NDSU SOIL SCIENCES
- DR. ASHWORTH FOR SAMPLES
- NDSU ELECTRON MICROSCOPY LAB
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