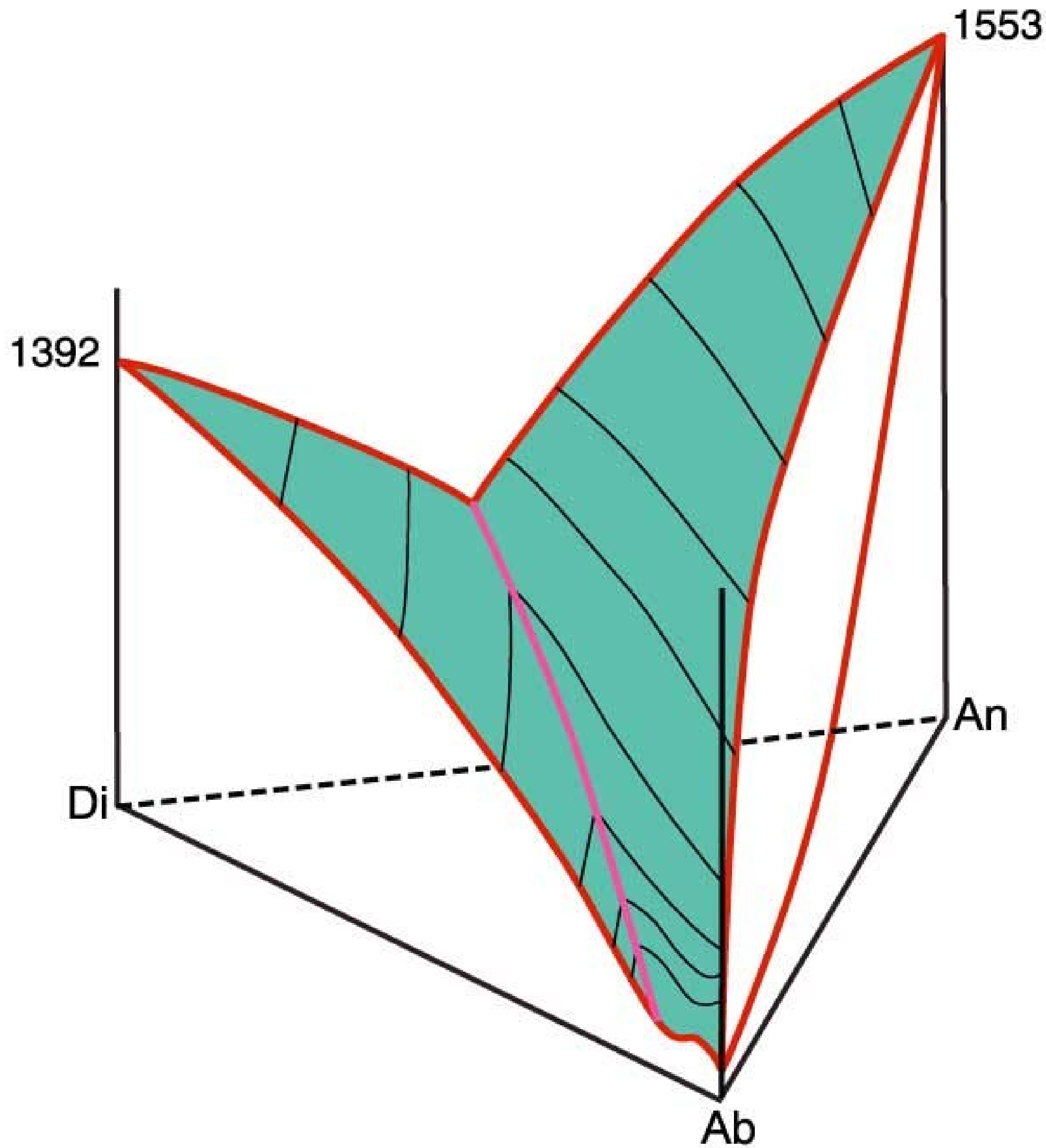
Diopside-Albite-Anorthite

Figure 7.5. Isobaric diagram illustrating the liquidus temperatures in the system diopside-anorthite-albite at atmospheric pressure (0.1 MPa). After Morse (1994), Basalts and Phase Diagrams. Krieger Publishers



Di - An eutectic

Di - Ab eutectic

Ab - An solid solution

Isobaric polythermal projection

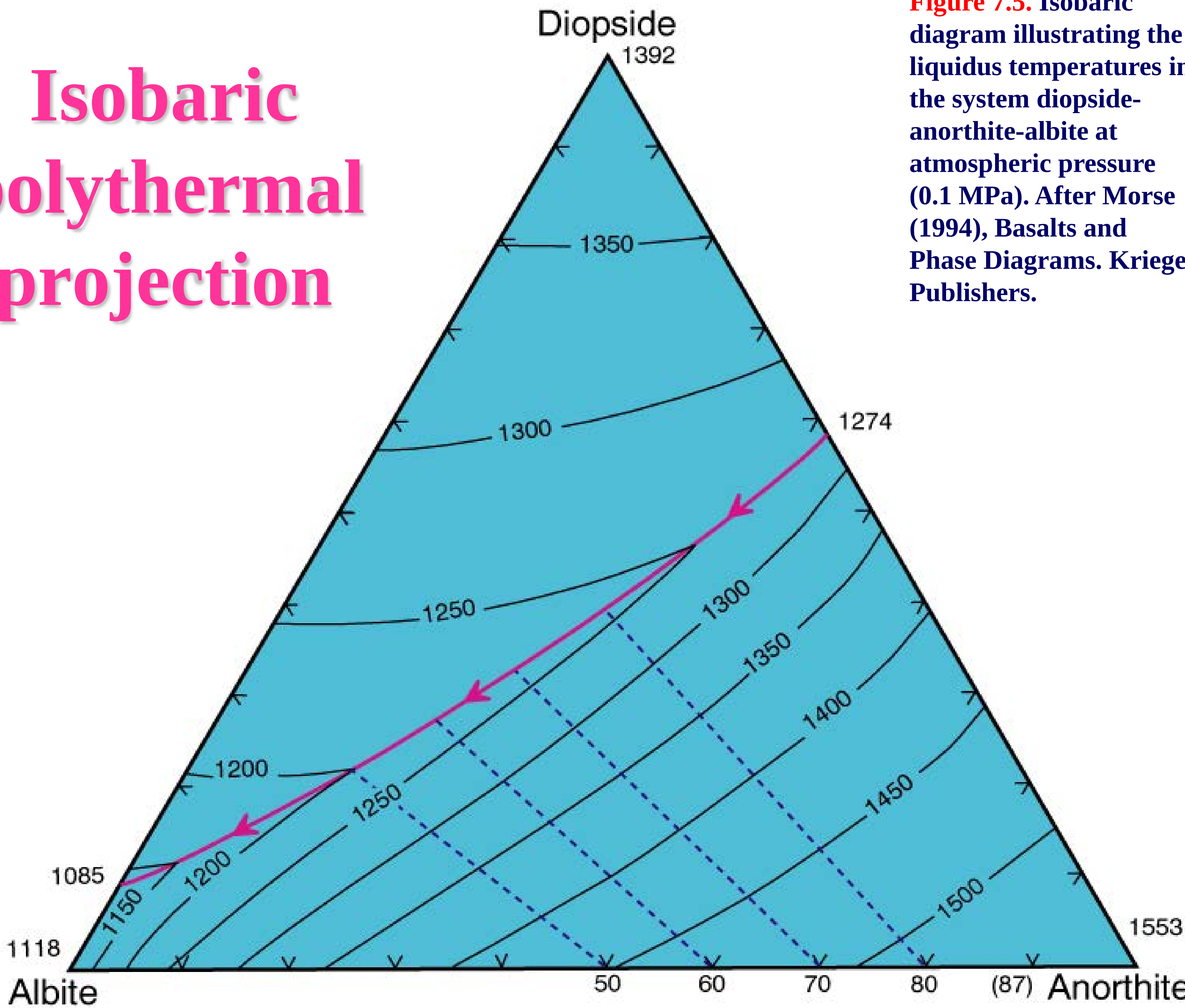
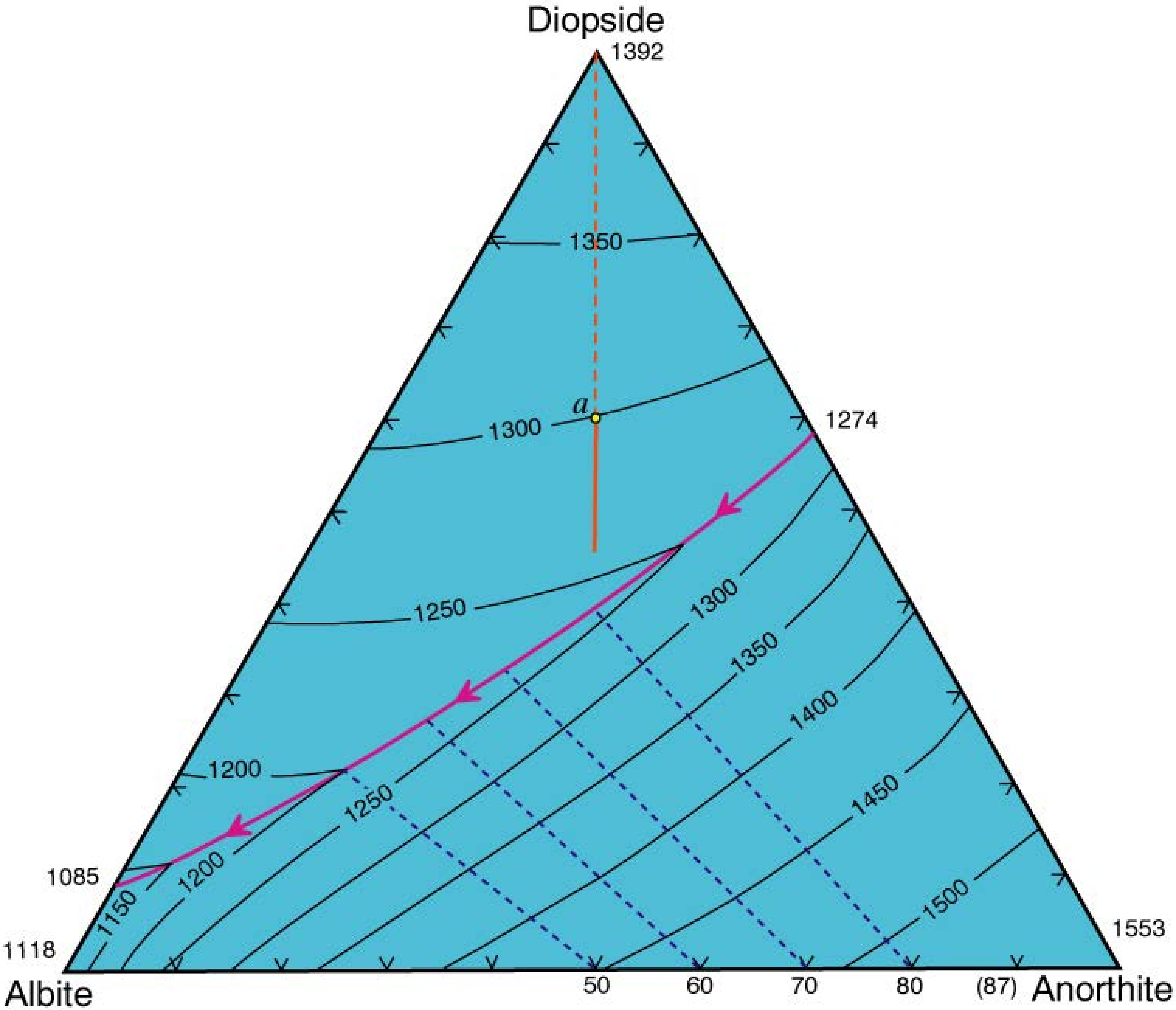


Figure 7.5. Isobaric diagram illustrating the liquidus temperatures in the system diopside-anorthite-albite at atmospheric pressure (0.1 MPa). After Morse (1994), Basalts and Phase Diagrams. Krieger Publishers.



Diopside
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Albite
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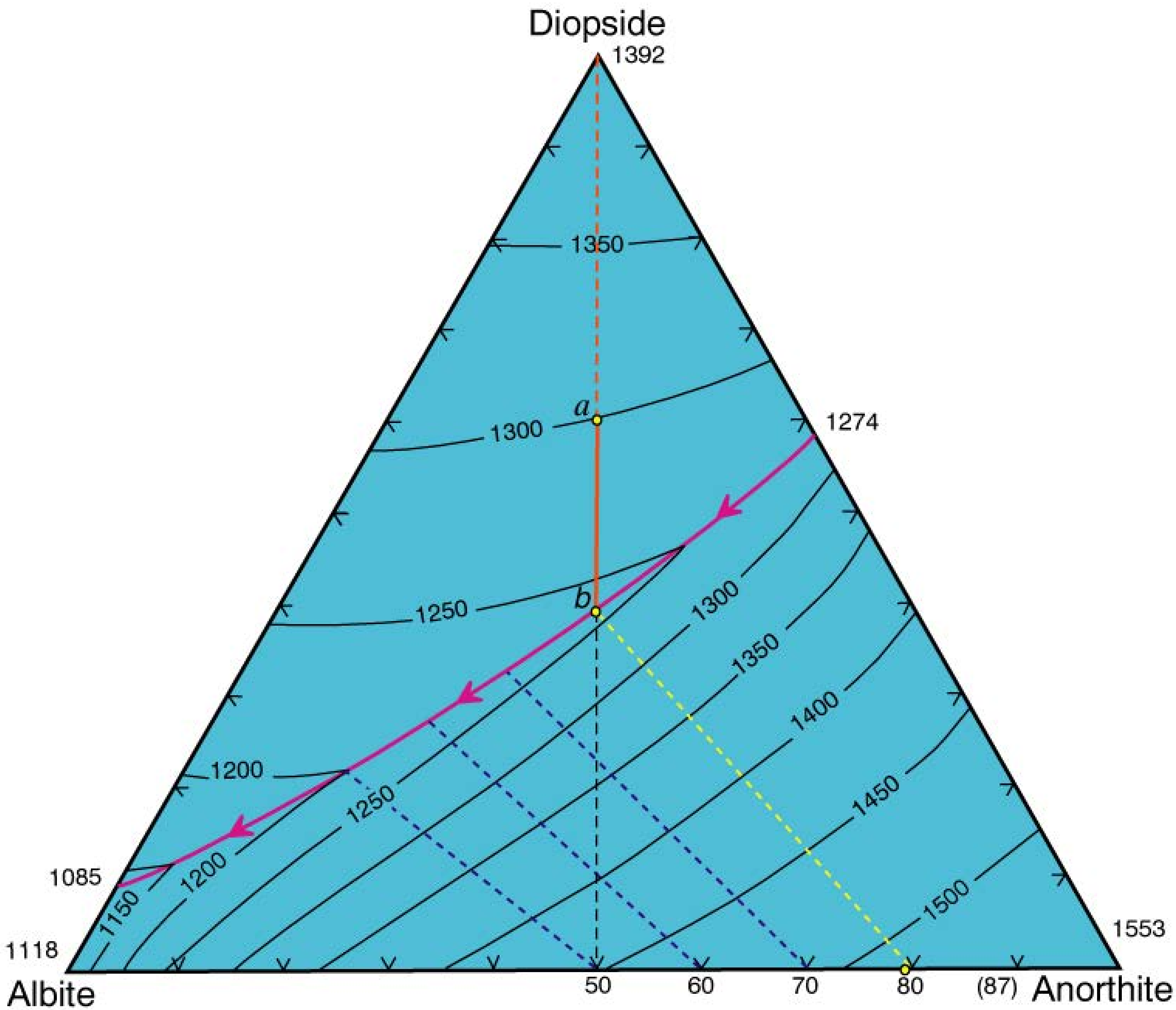
60
70
80
(87)
Anorthite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Albite
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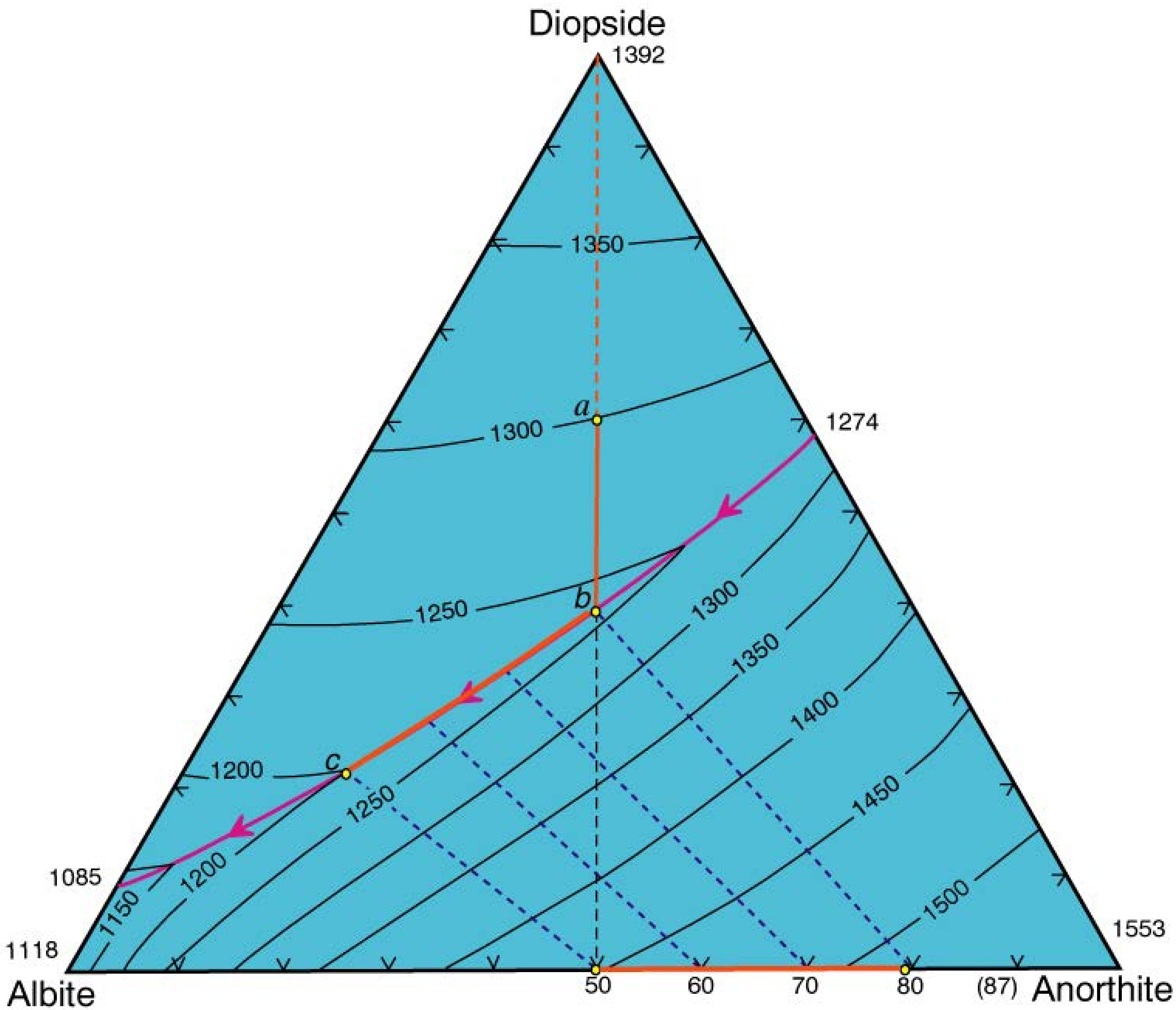

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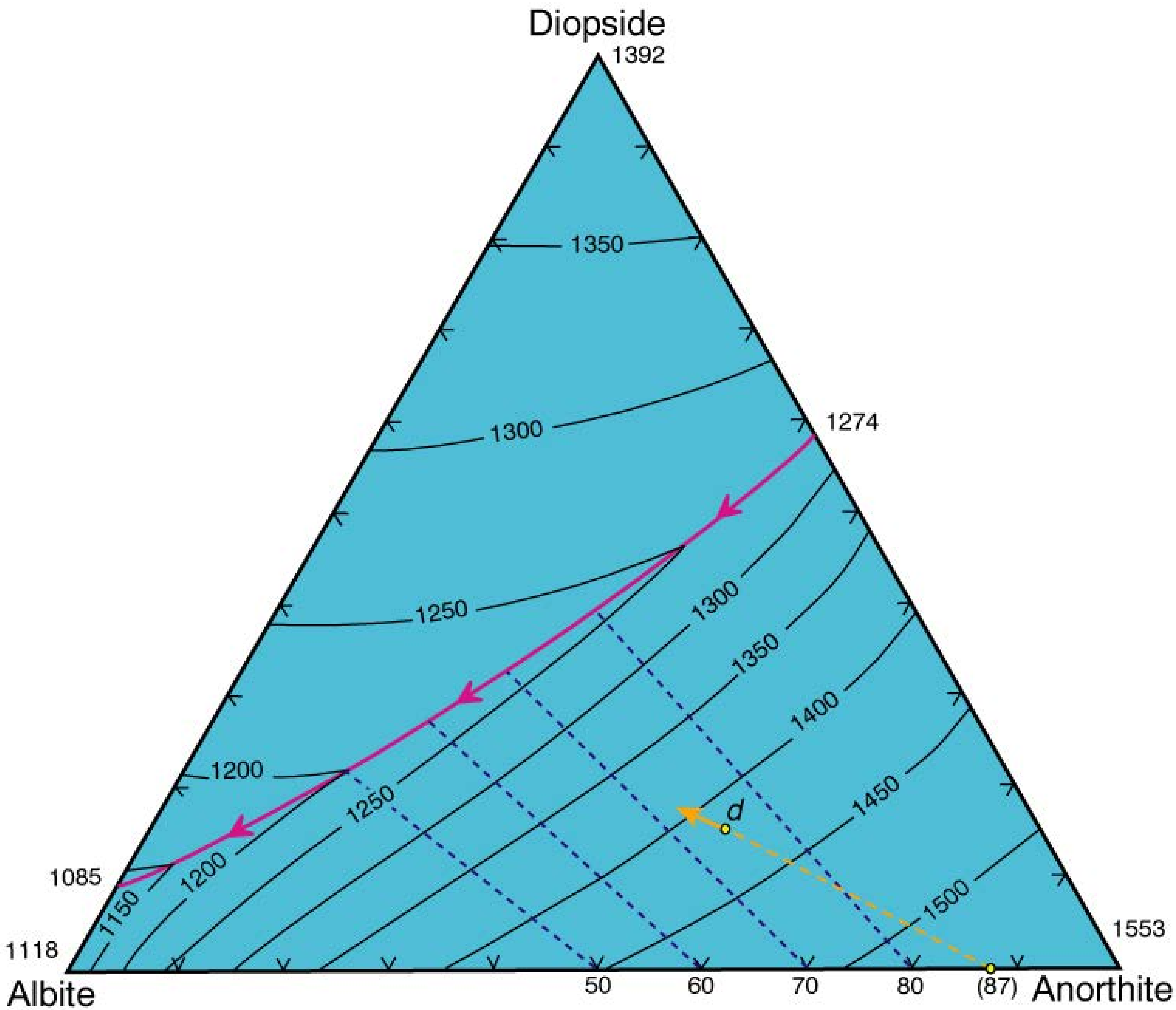
Anorthite



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Albite
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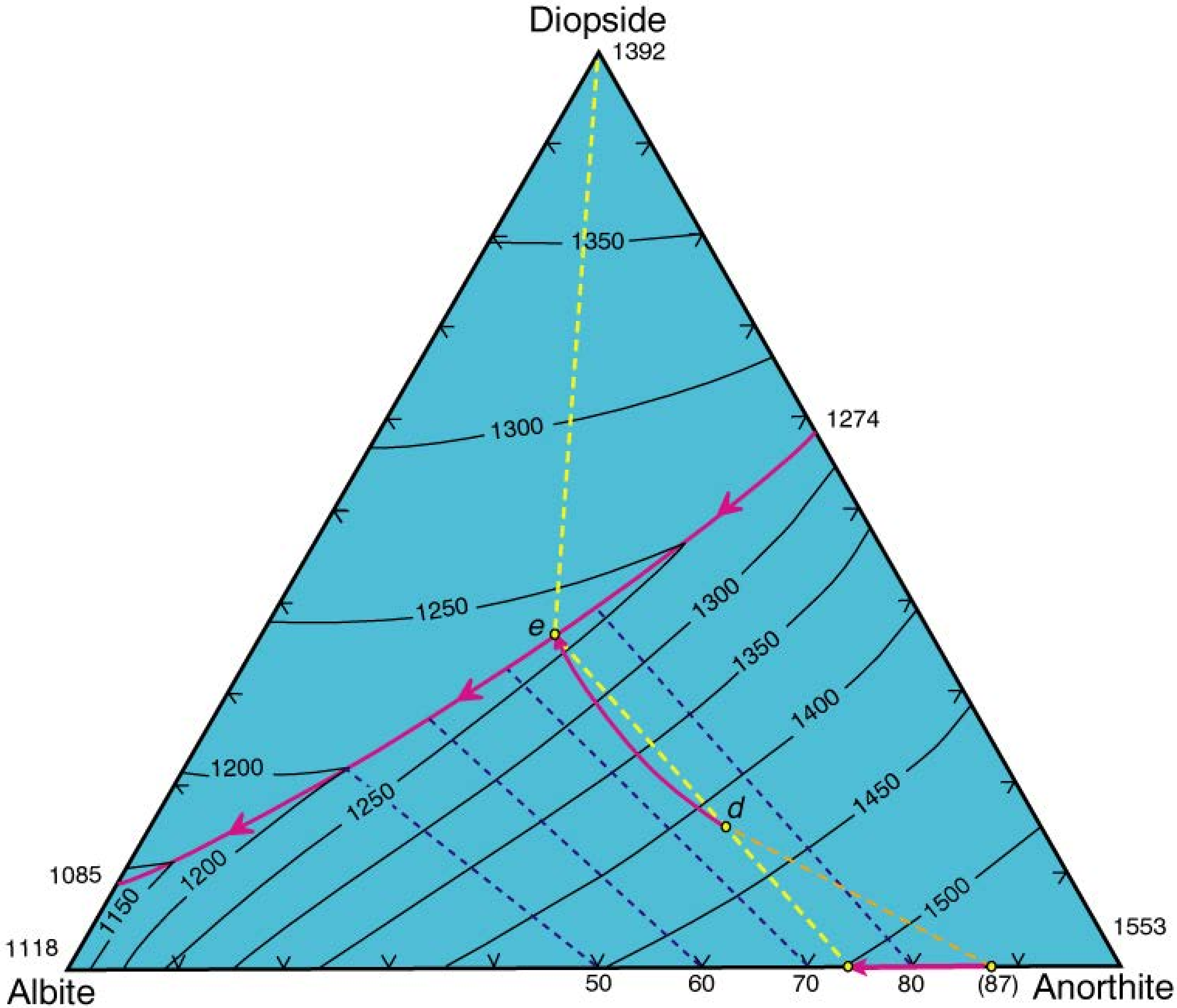

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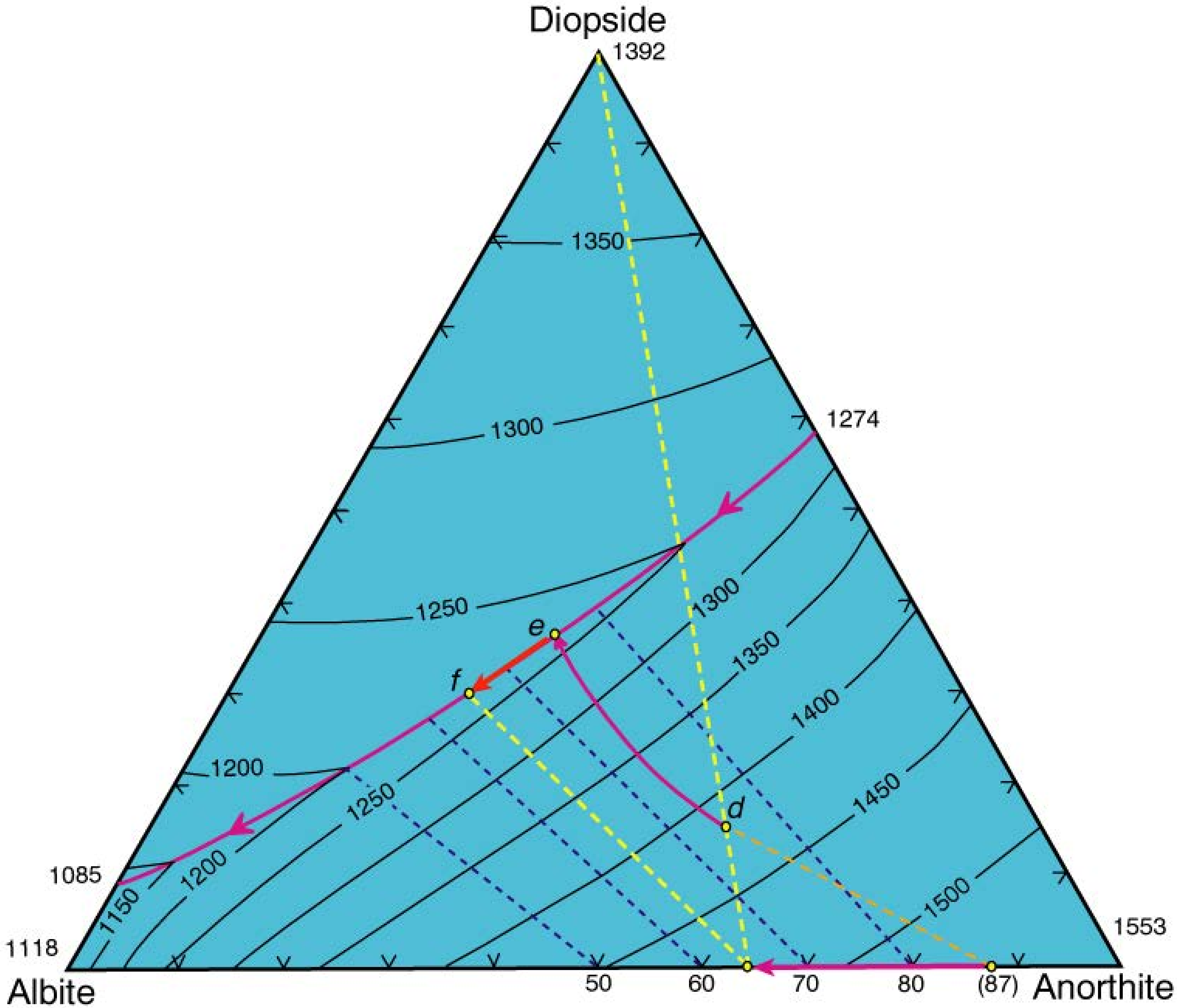
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Albite
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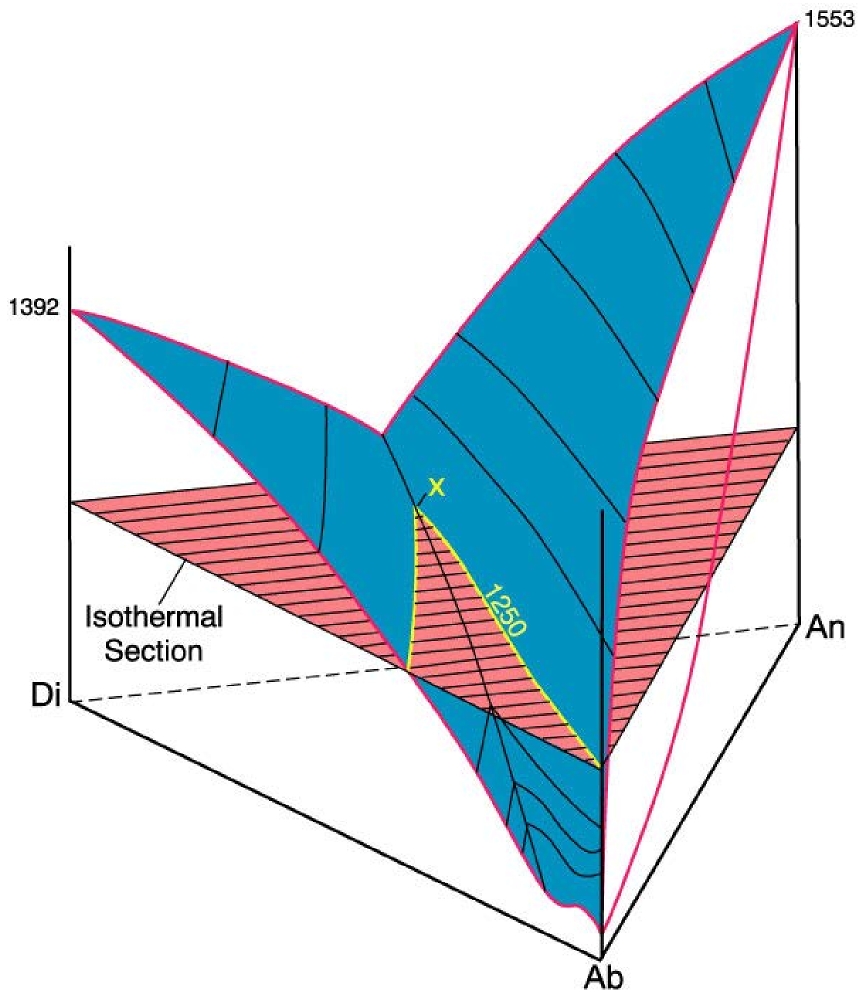
(87)
Anorthite

Oblique View

Isothermal Section



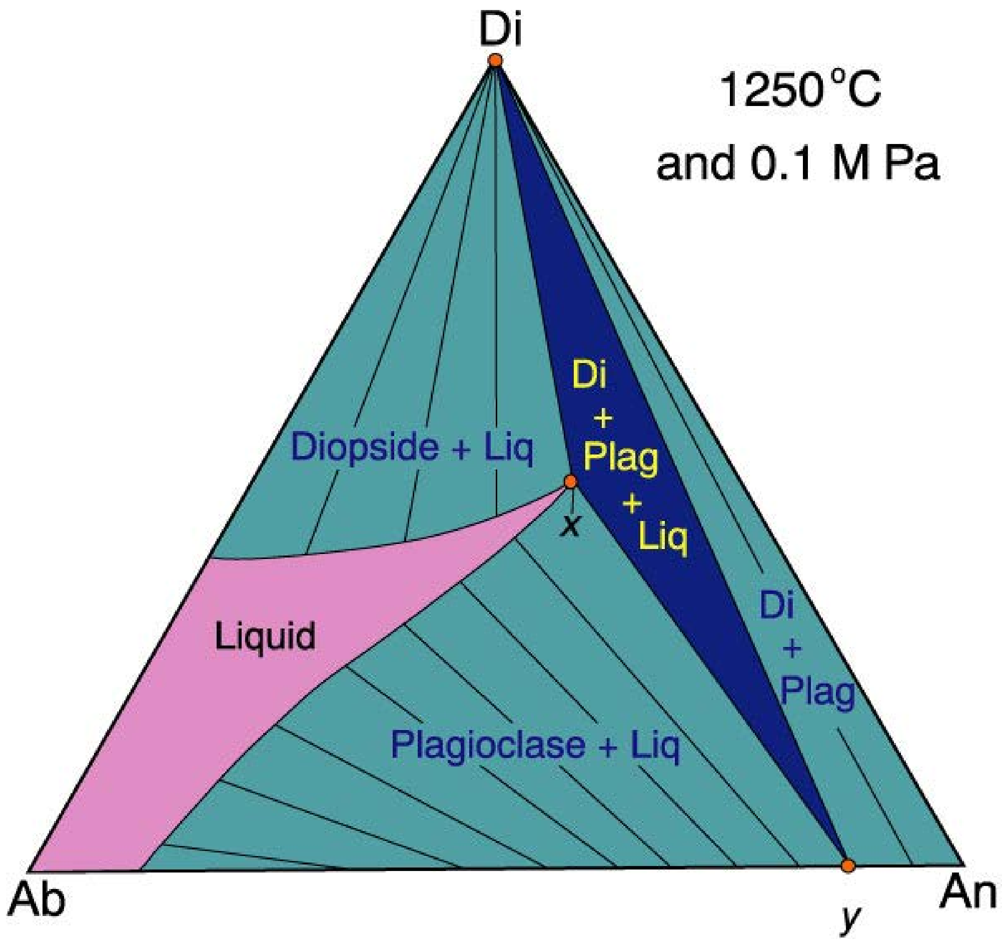
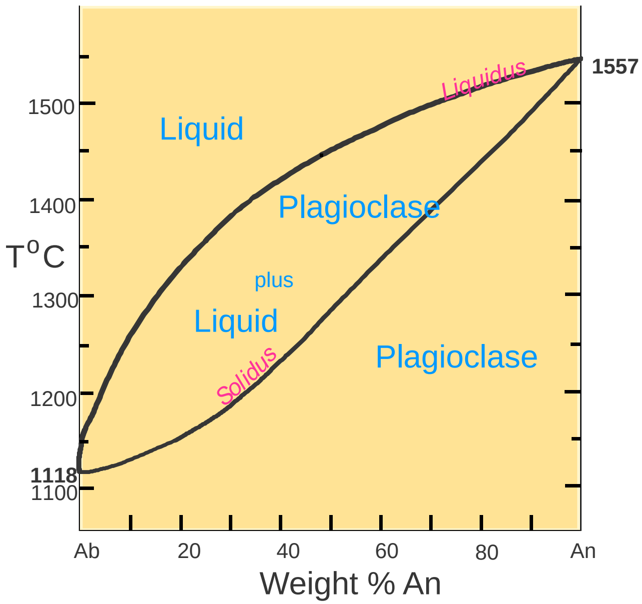
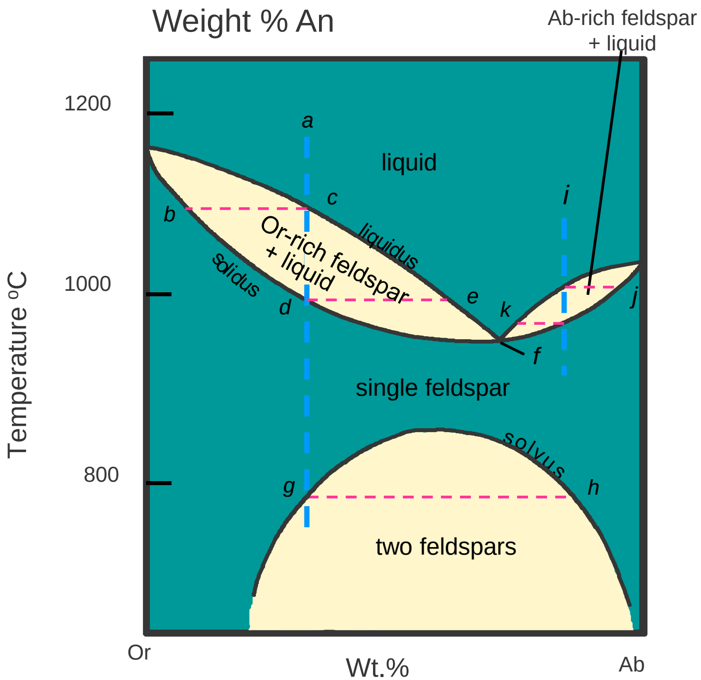


Figure 7.8. **Oblique view illustrating an isothermal section through the diopside-albite-anorthite system. Figure 7.9. Isothermal section at 1250ºC (and 0.1 MPa) in the system Di-An-Ab. Both from Morse (1994), Basalts and Phase Diagrams. Krieger Publishers.**

Ternary Feldspars





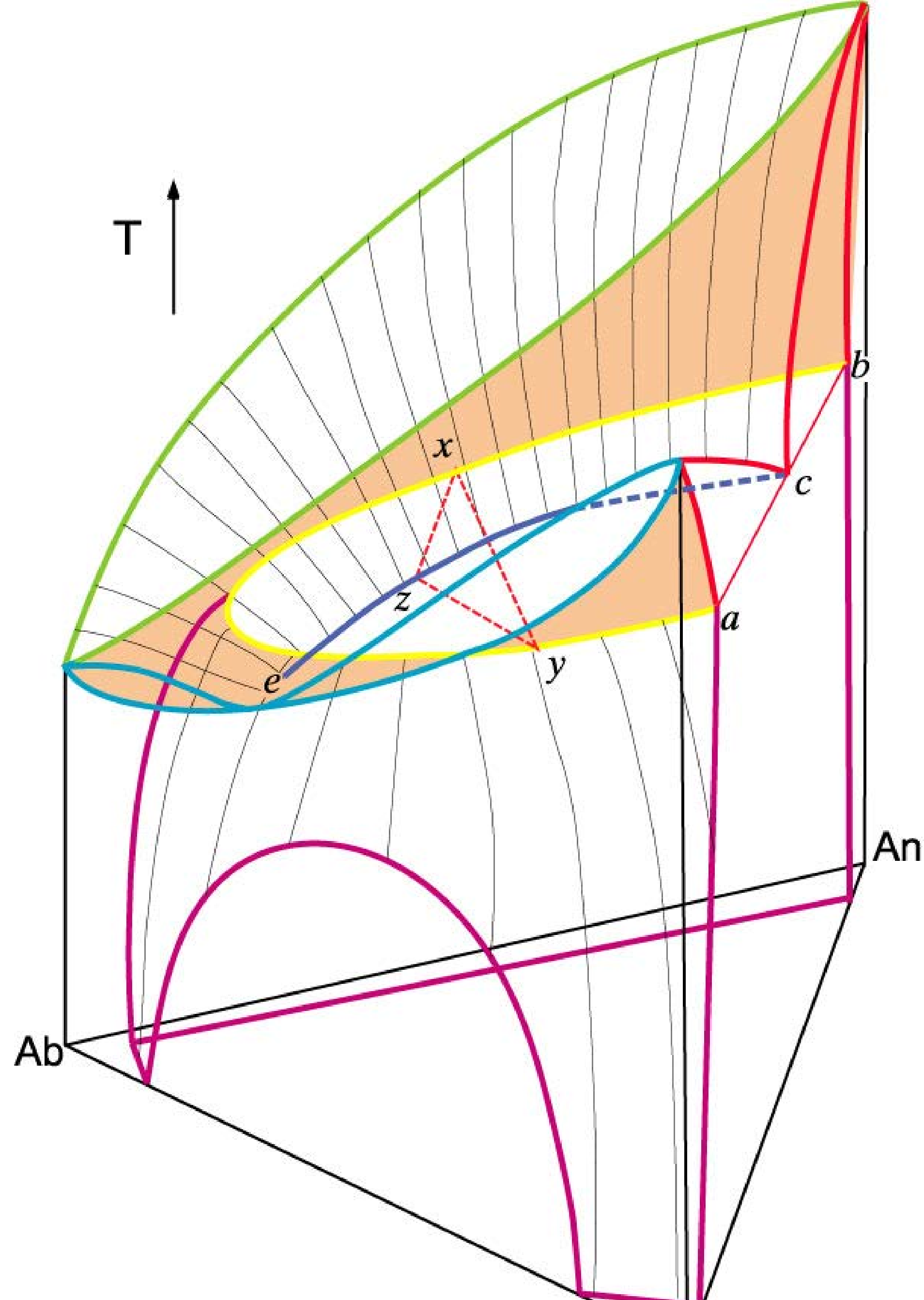


Figure 7-10. After Carmichael *et al.* (1974), Igneous Petrology. McGraw Hill.

Ternary Feldspars

Trace of solvus at three temperature intervals

Triangle shows coexisting feldspars and liquid at 900°C

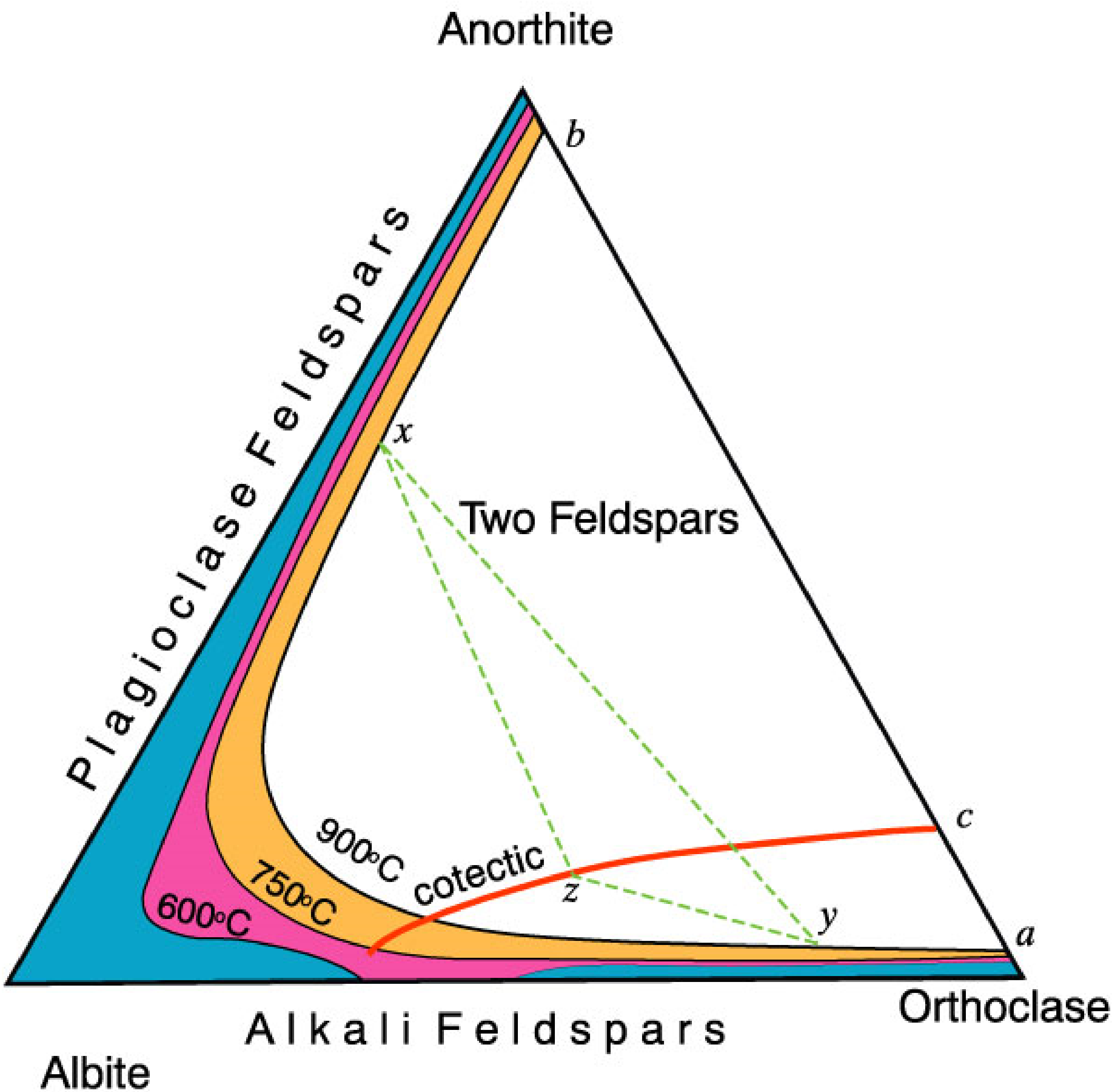


Figure 7.11. Winter (2010) An Introduction to Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology. Prentice Hall.

4 - Component Diagrams

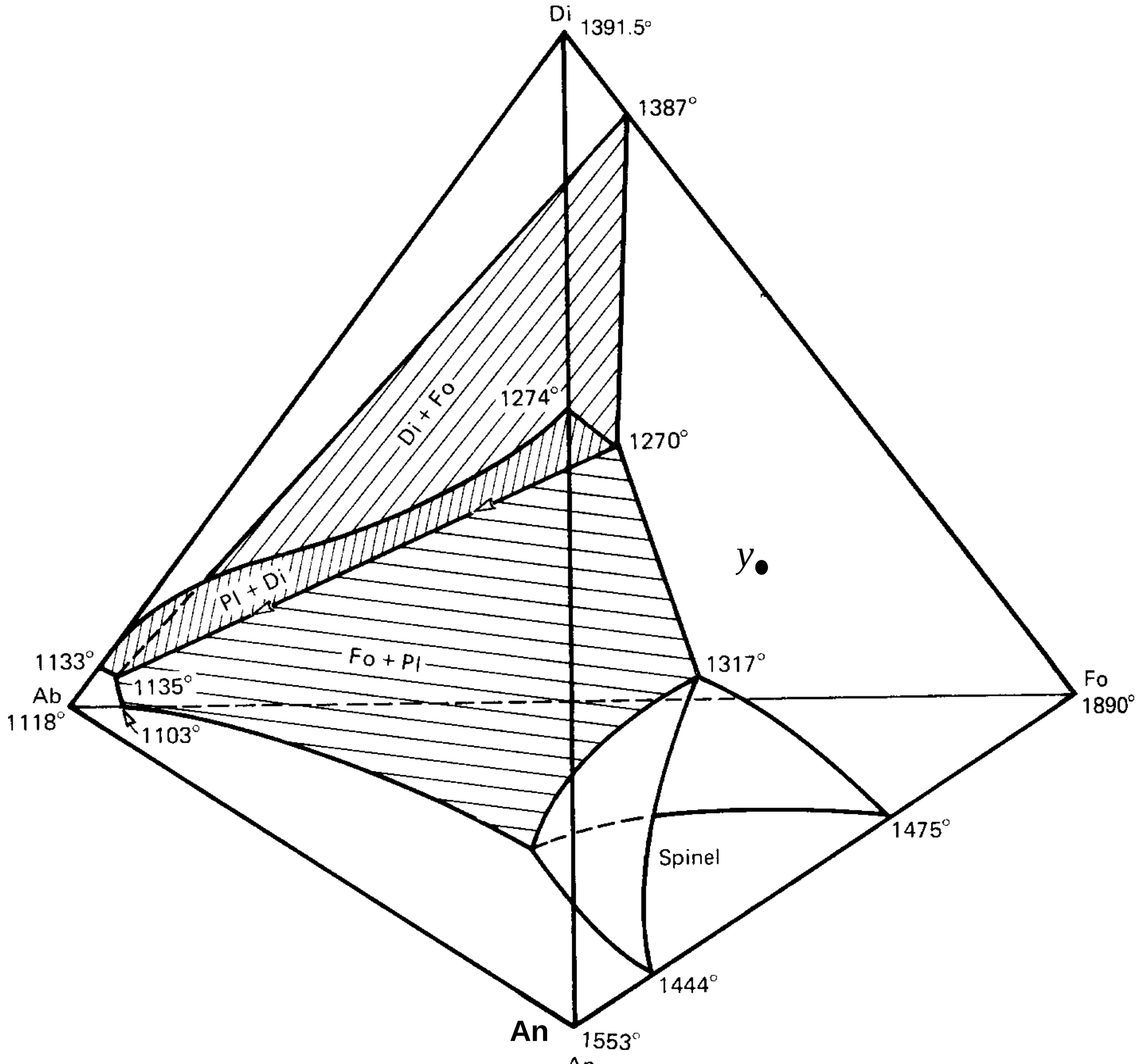


Figure 7.12. **The system diopside-anorthite-albite-forsterite. After Yoder and Tilley (1962). J. Petrol.**

> 4 Components

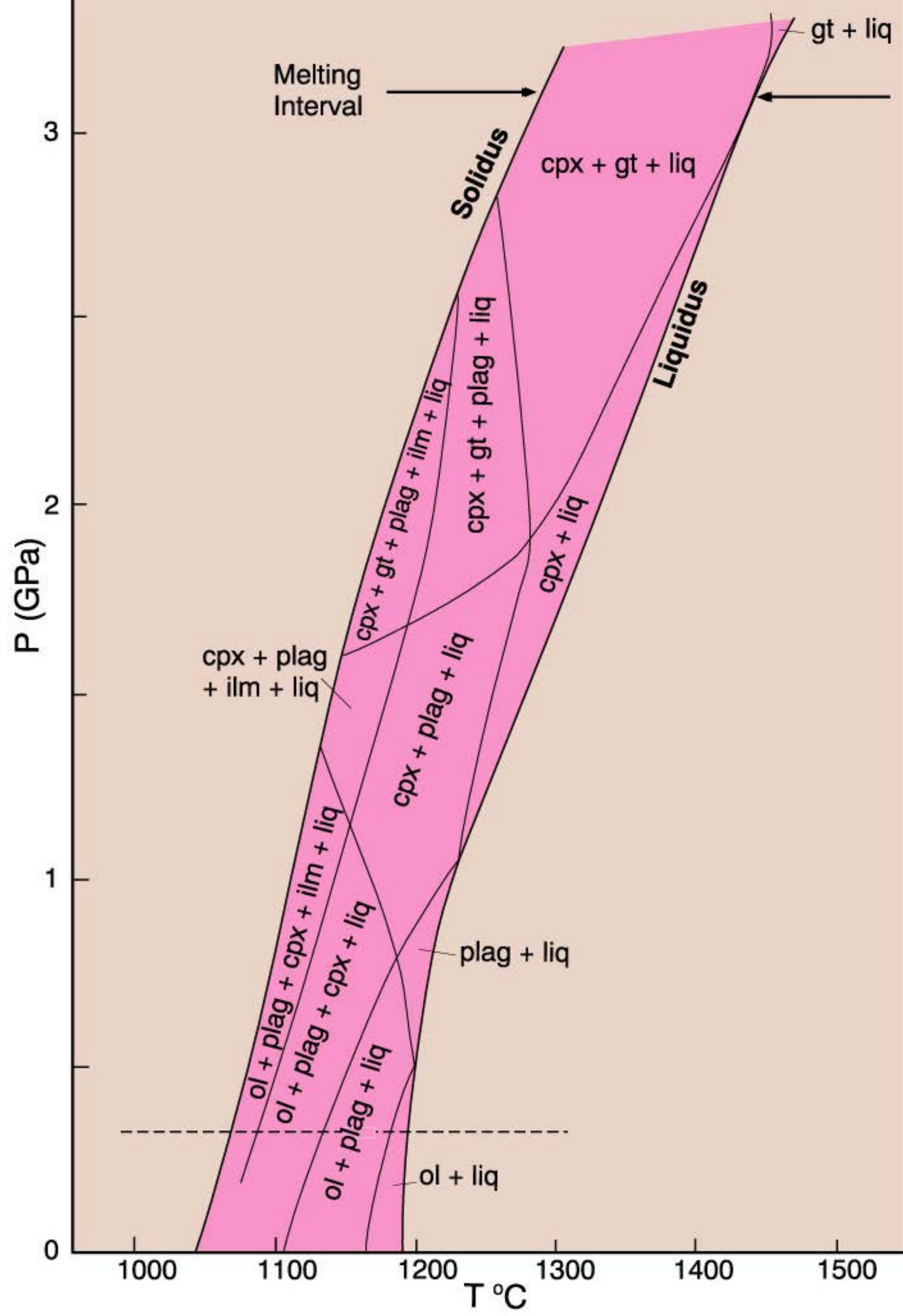
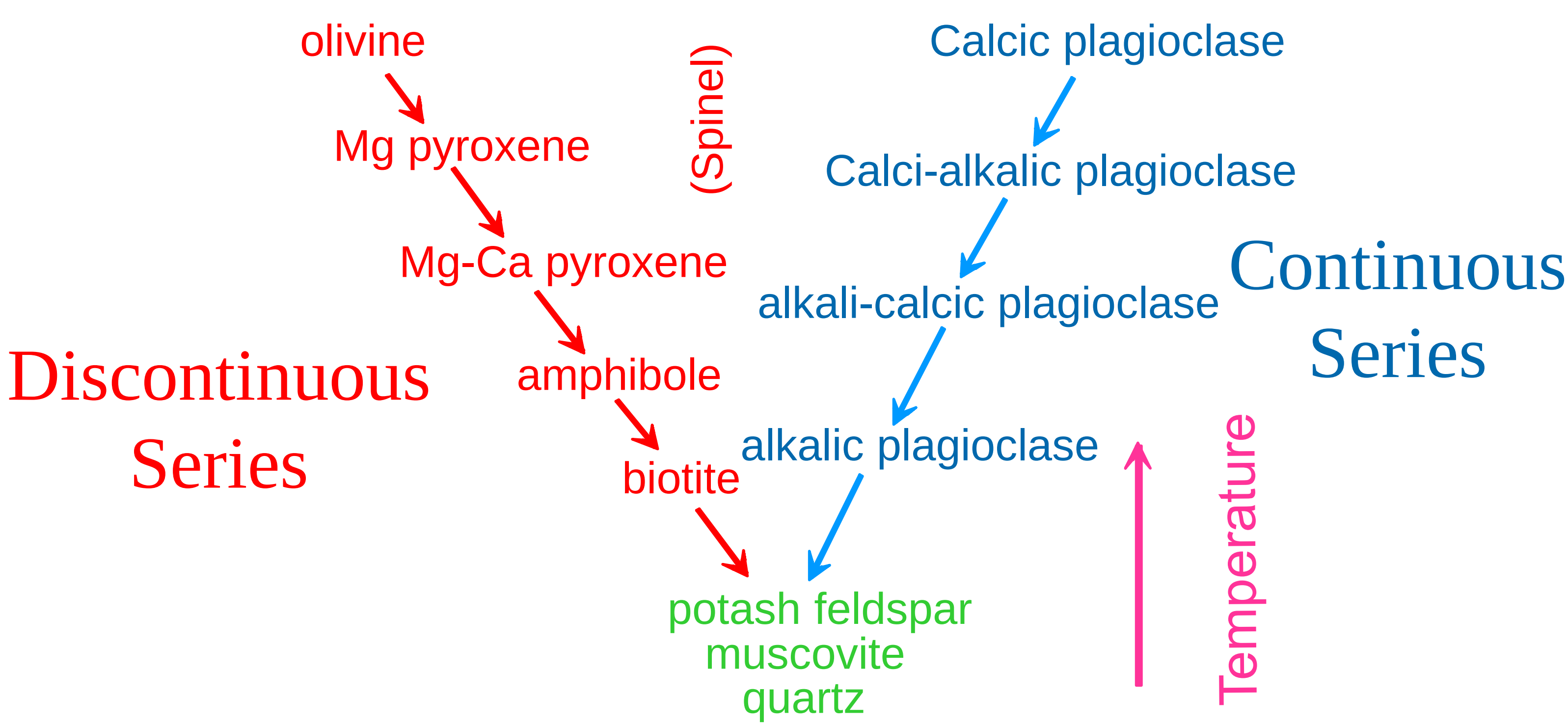
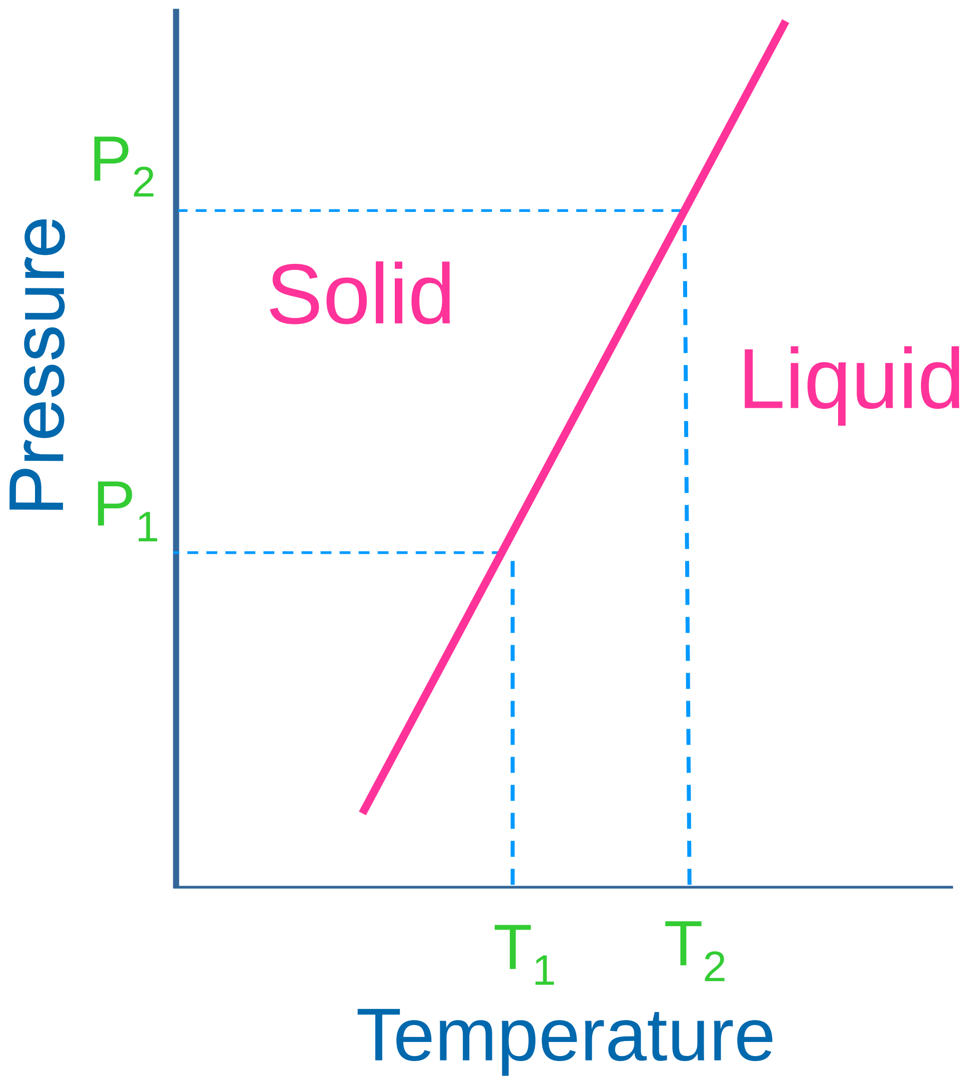


Figure 7.13. **Pressure-temperature phase diagram for the melting of a Snake River (Idaho, USA) tholeiitic basalt under anhydrous conditions. After Thompson (1972). Carnegie Inst. Wash Yb. 71**

Bowen's Reaction Series



The Effect of Pressure



Eutectic system

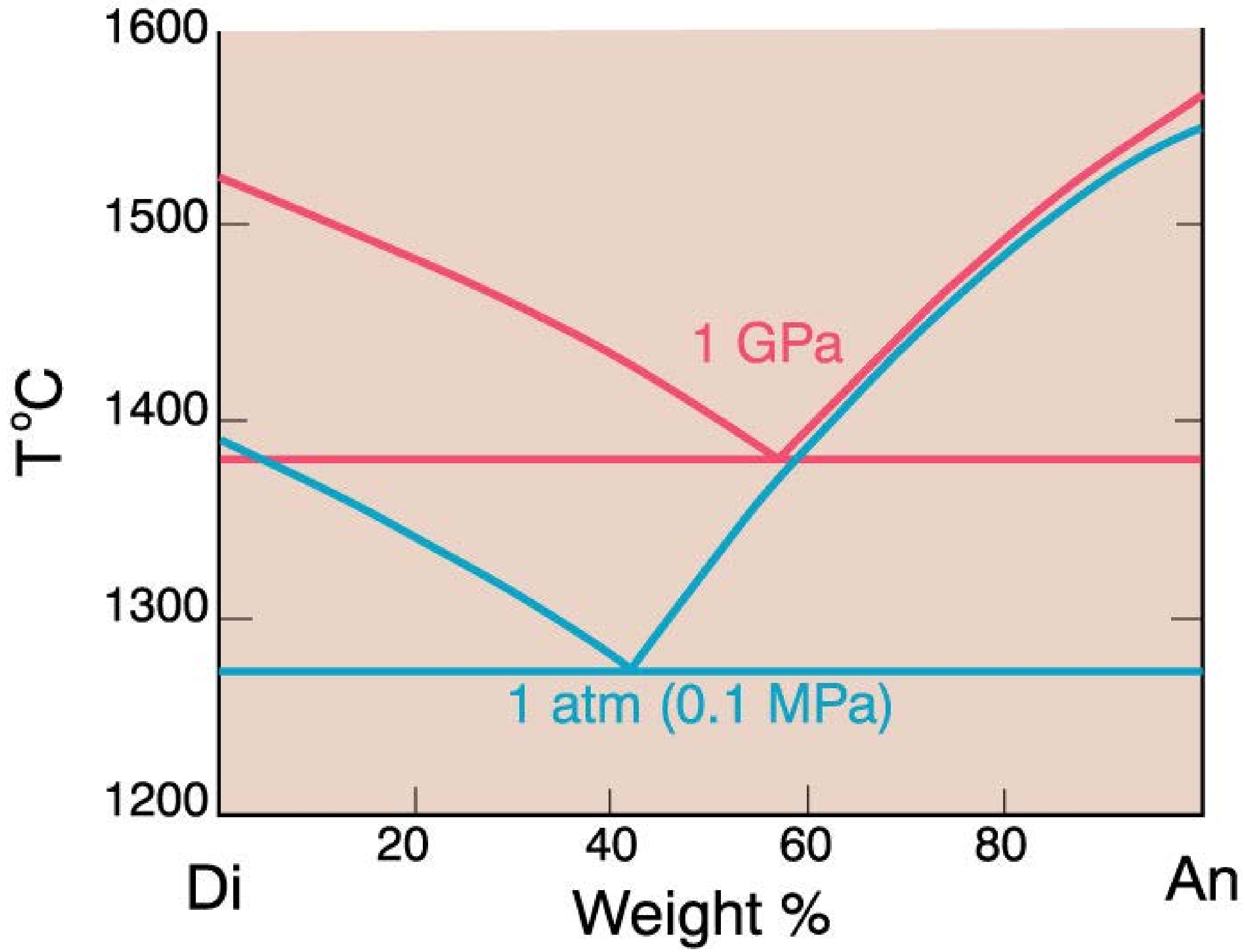


Figure 7.16. **Effect of lithostatic pressure on the liquidus and eutectic composition in the diopside-anorthite system. 1 GPa data from Presnall *et al.* (1978). Contr. Min. Pet., 66, 203-220.**

The Effect of Water on Melting

Dry melting: solid → liquid

Add water- water enters the melt

Reaction becomes:

solid + water = $liq_{(aq)}$

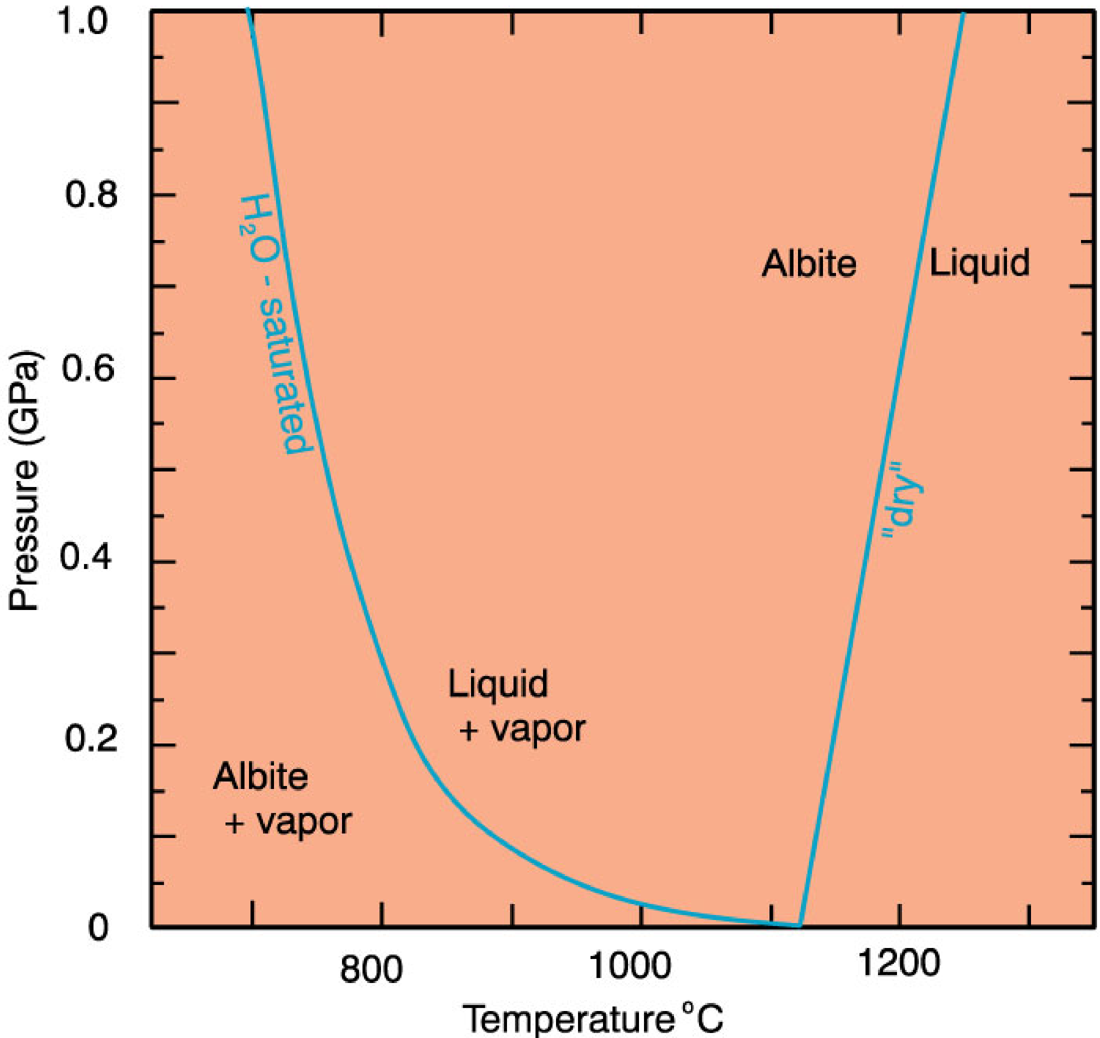


Figure 7.19. **The effect of H_2O saturation on the melting of albite, from the experiments by Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci 274, 902-940. The "dry" melting curve is from Boyd and England (1963). JGR 68, 311-323.**

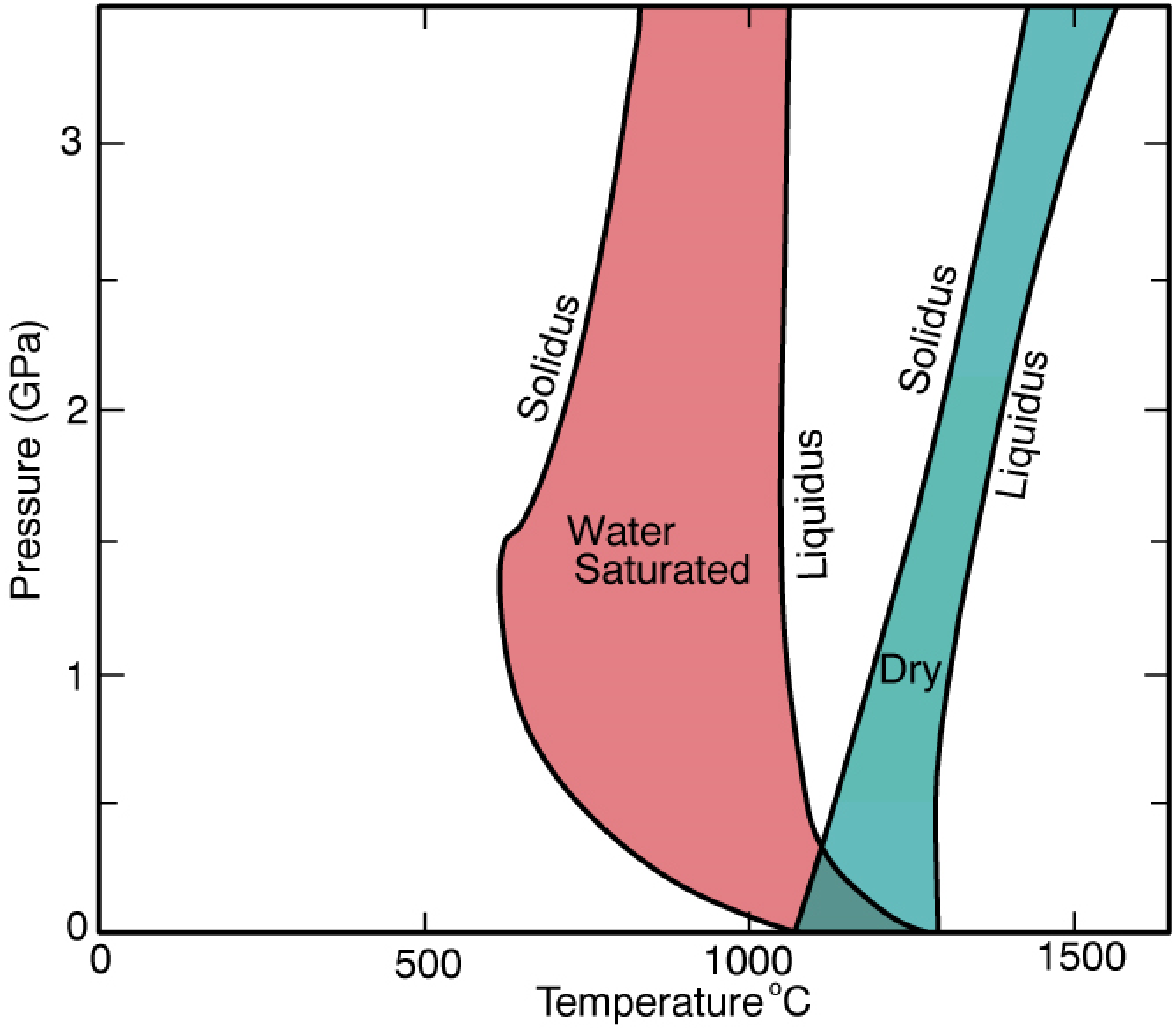


Figure 7.20. **Experimentally determined melting intervals of gabbro under H_2O-free ("dry"), and H_2O-saturated conditions. After Lambert and Wyllie (1972). J. Geol., 80, 693-708.**

Dry and water-saturated solidi for some common rock types

The more mafic the rock the higher the melting point

All solidi are greatly lowered by water

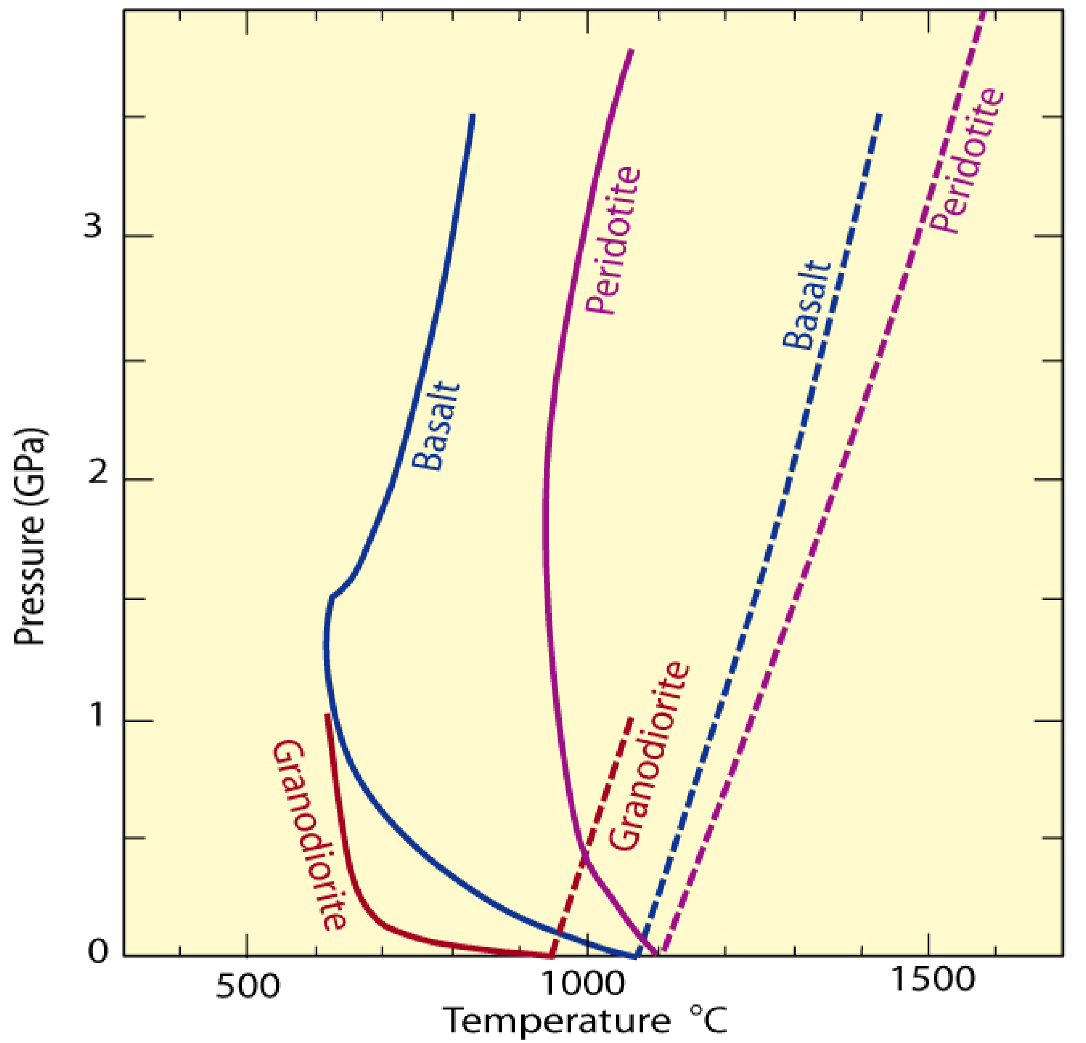


Figure 7-21. H_2O-saturated (solid) and H_2O-free (dashed) solidi (beginning of melting) for granodiorite (Robertson and Wyllie, 1971), gabbro (Lambert and Wyllie, 1972) and peridotite (H_2O-saturated: Kushiro *et al.*, 1968; dry: Hirschman, 2000).

We know the behavior of water-free and water-saturated melting by experiments, which are easy to control by performing them in dry and wet sealed vessels

What about real rocks?

Some may be dry, some saturated, but most are more likely to be in between these extremes

- a fixed water content < saturation levels
- a fixed water activity

The Albite-Water System

Red curves = melting for a fixed mol % water in the melt (X_w^m)

Blue curves tell the water content of a water-saturated melt

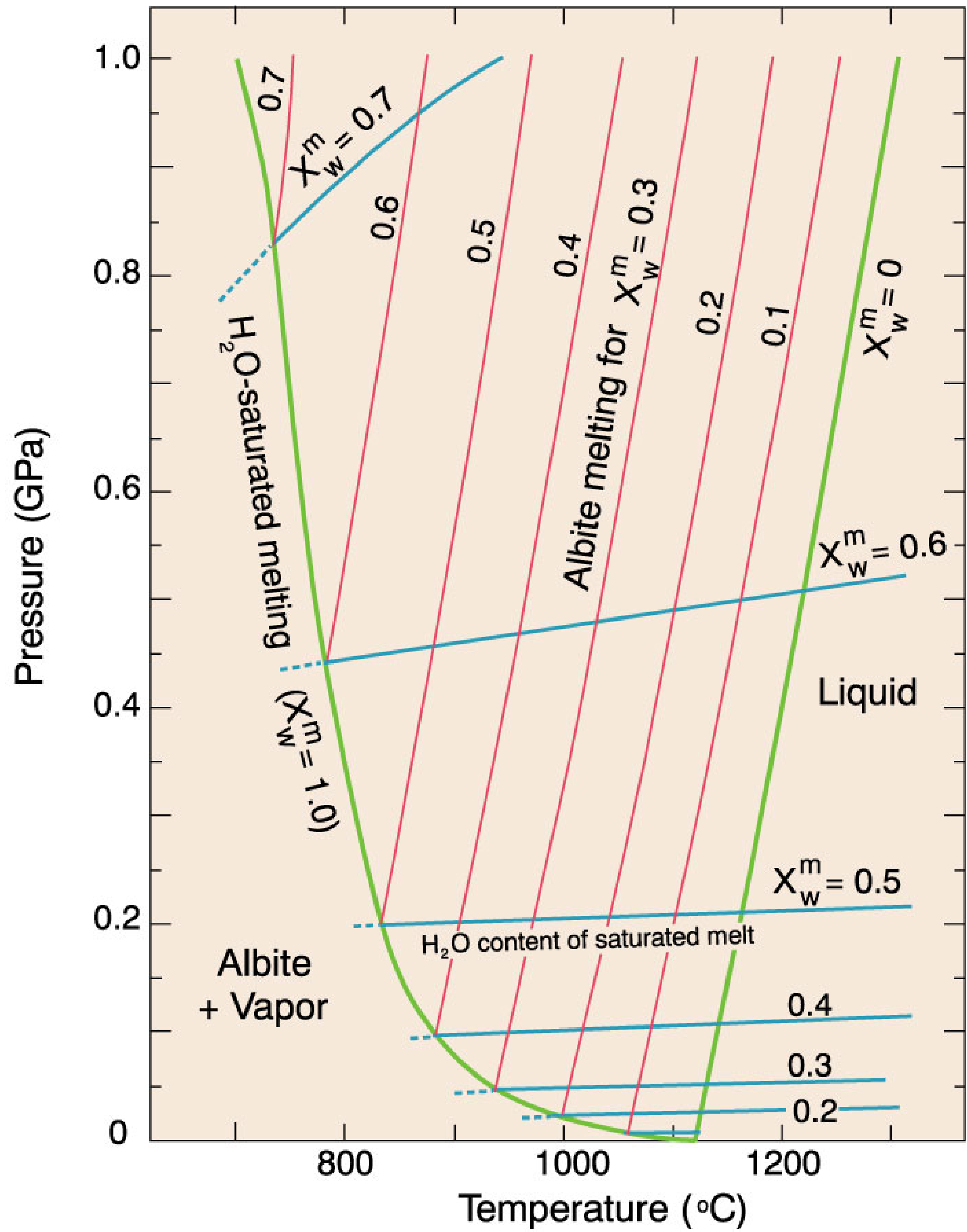


Figure 7.22. From Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci., 274, 902-940.

Raise a melt with a ratio of albite:water = 1:1 (X^{melt}_{water} = 0.5) from point a at 925°C and 1 GPa pressure, toward the Earth's surface under isothermal conditions.

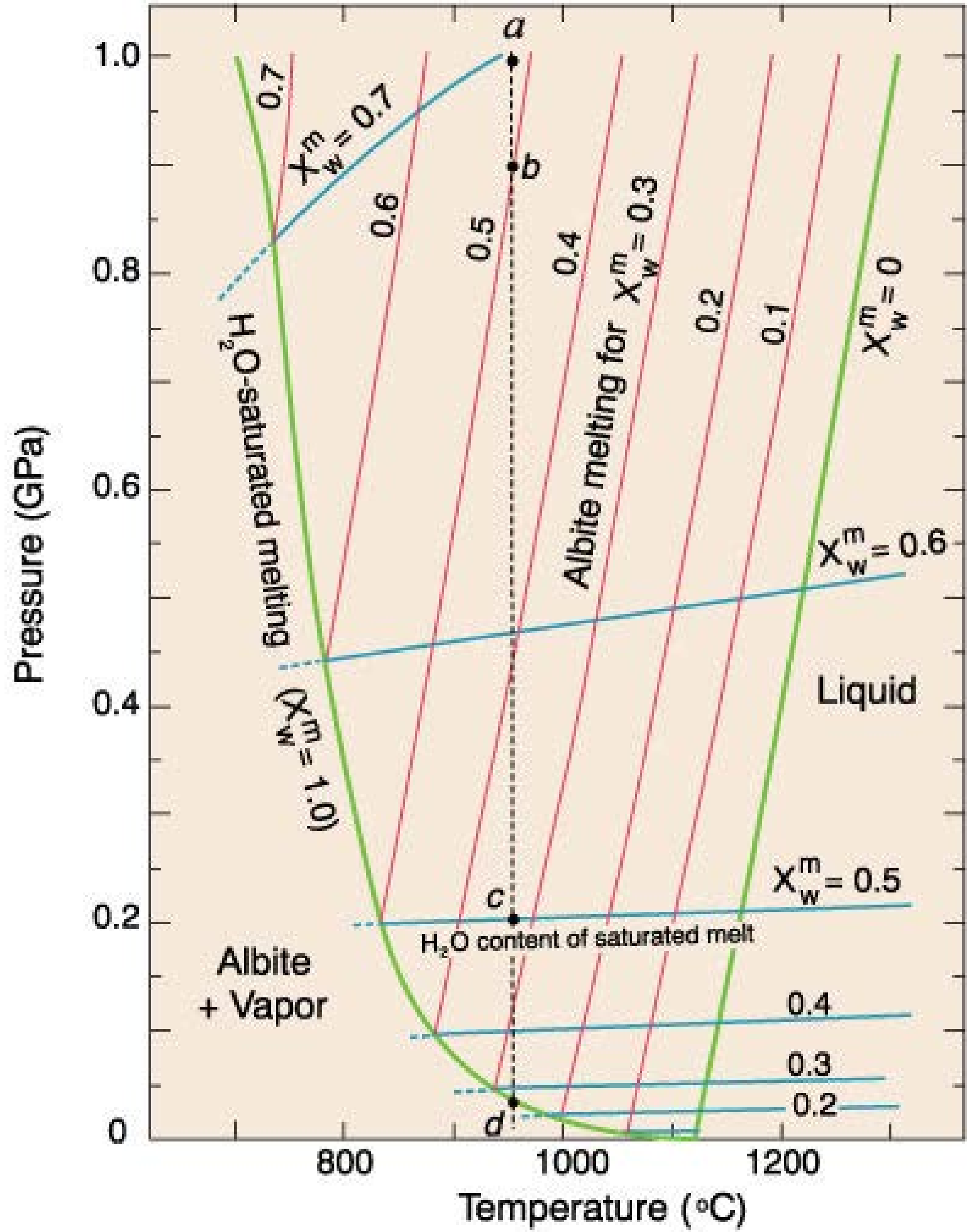


Figure 7.22. From Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci., 274, 902-940.

Conclusions:

A rising magma with a fixed % water will progressively melt

At shallower levels it will become saturated, and expel water into its surroundings

It should completely solidify before reaching the surface

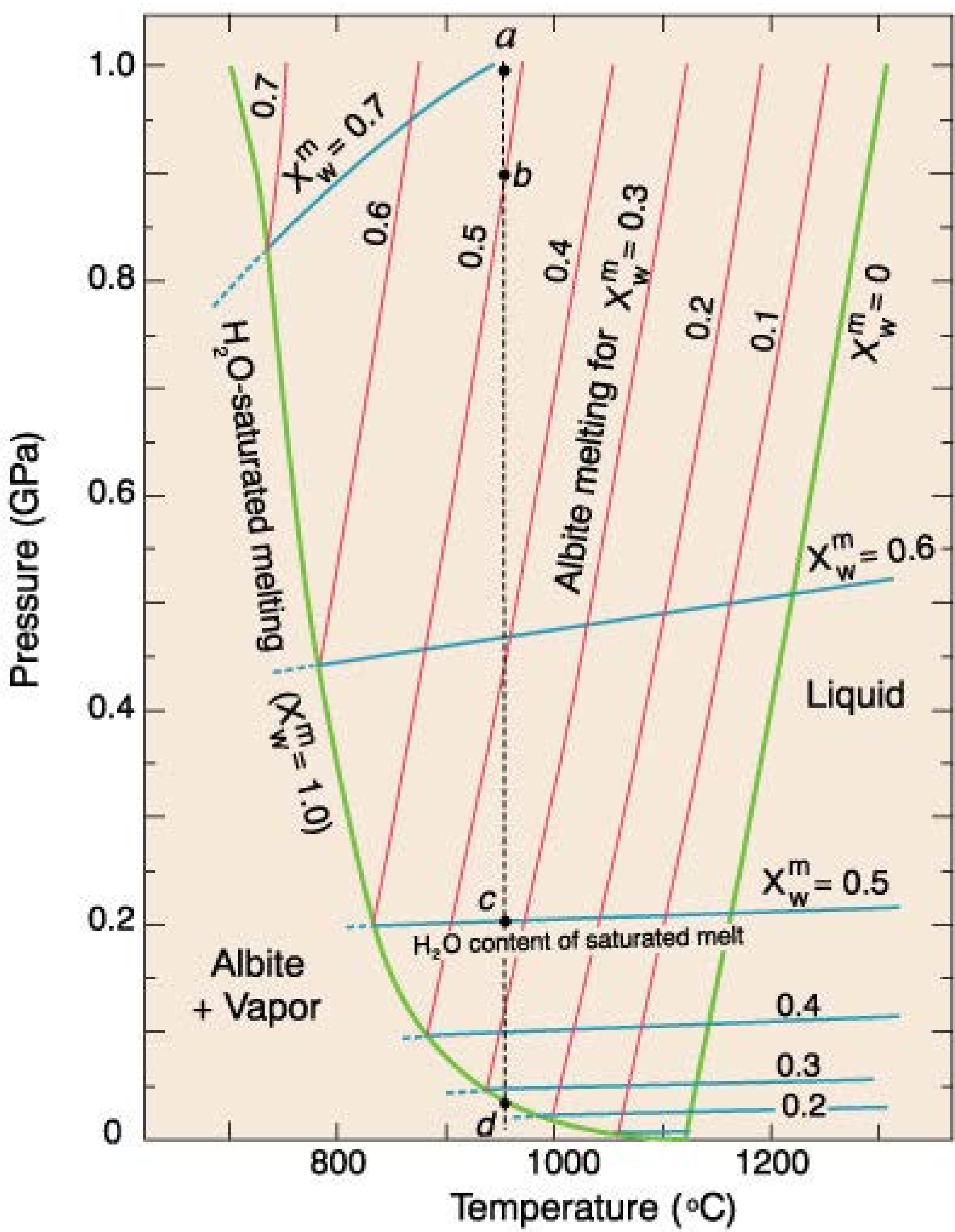


Figure 7.22. From Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci., 274, 902-940.

Another example: isobaric heating of albite with 10 mol % water at 0.6 GPa.

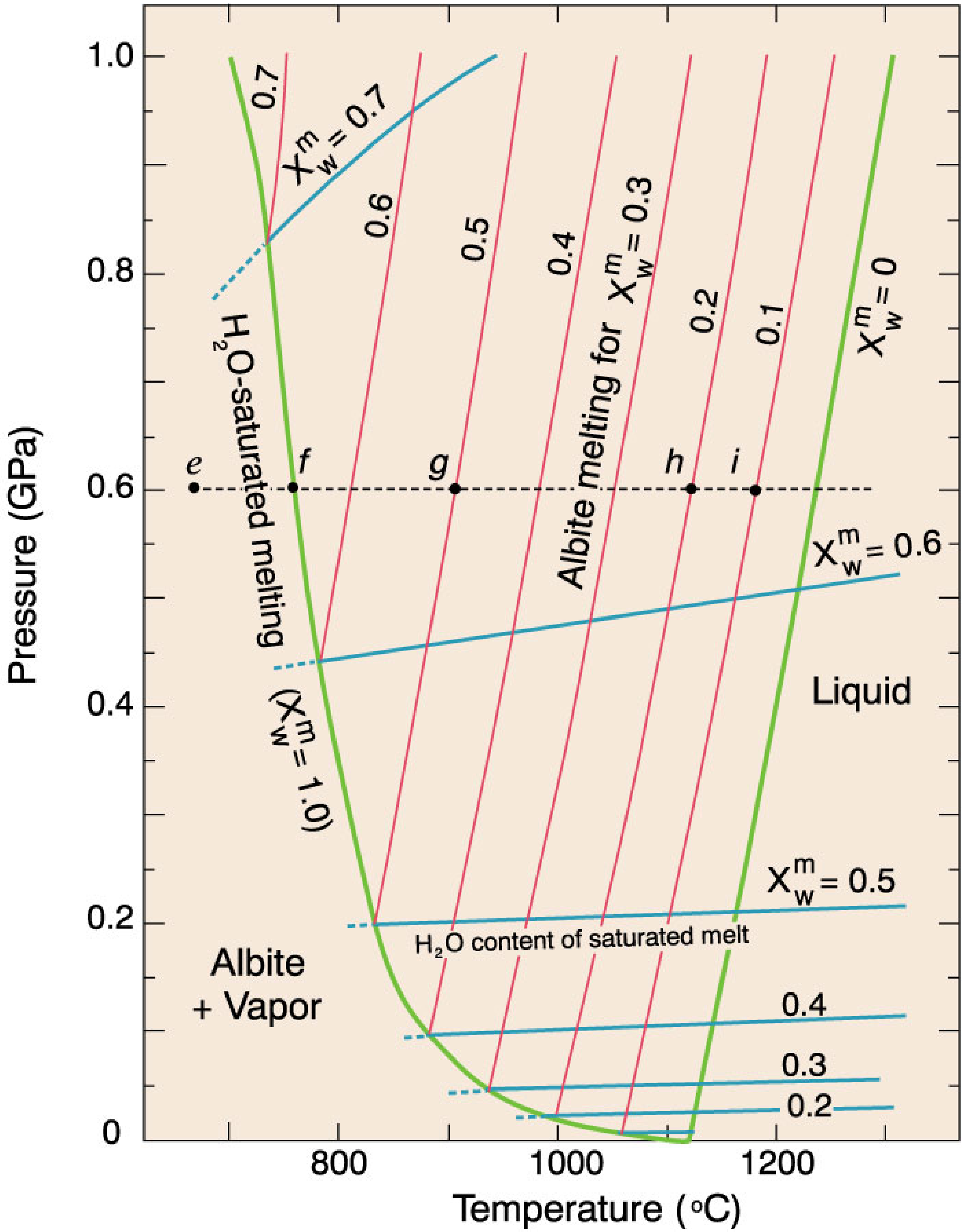


Figure 7.22. From Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci., 274, 902-940.

Conclusion:

Although the addition of water can drastically reduce the melting point of rocks, the amount of melt produced at the lower temperature may be quite limited, depending on the amount of water available

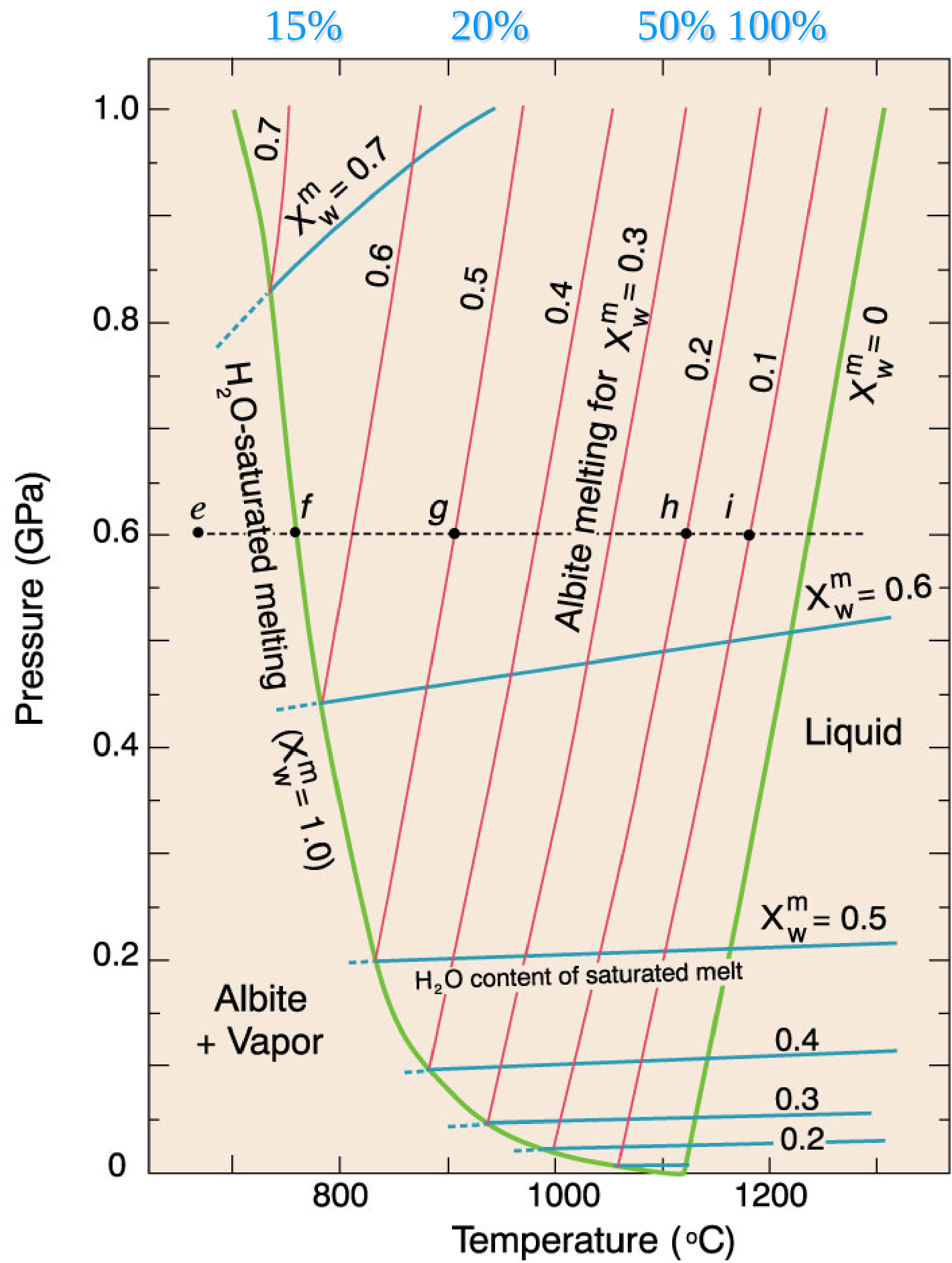


Figure 7.22. From Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci., 274, 902-940.

Melting of Albite with a fixed activity of H_2O

Fluid may be a CO_2-H_2O mixture with $P_f = P_{Total}$

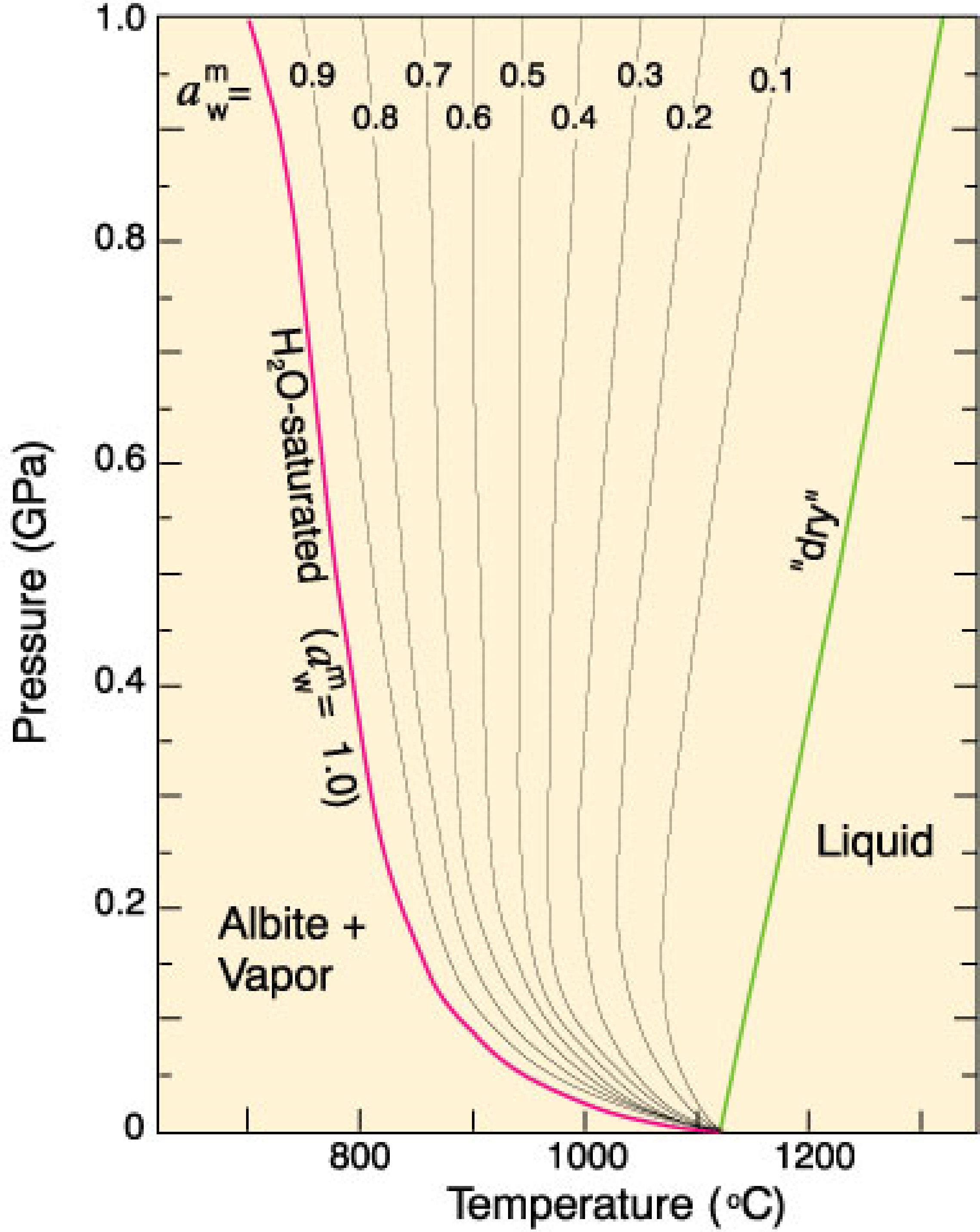


Figure 7.23. From Burnham and Davis (1974). A J Sci., 274, 902-940.

Melting of Albite with a fixed activity of H_2O

Fluid may be a CO_2-H_2O mixture with $P_f = P_{Total}$

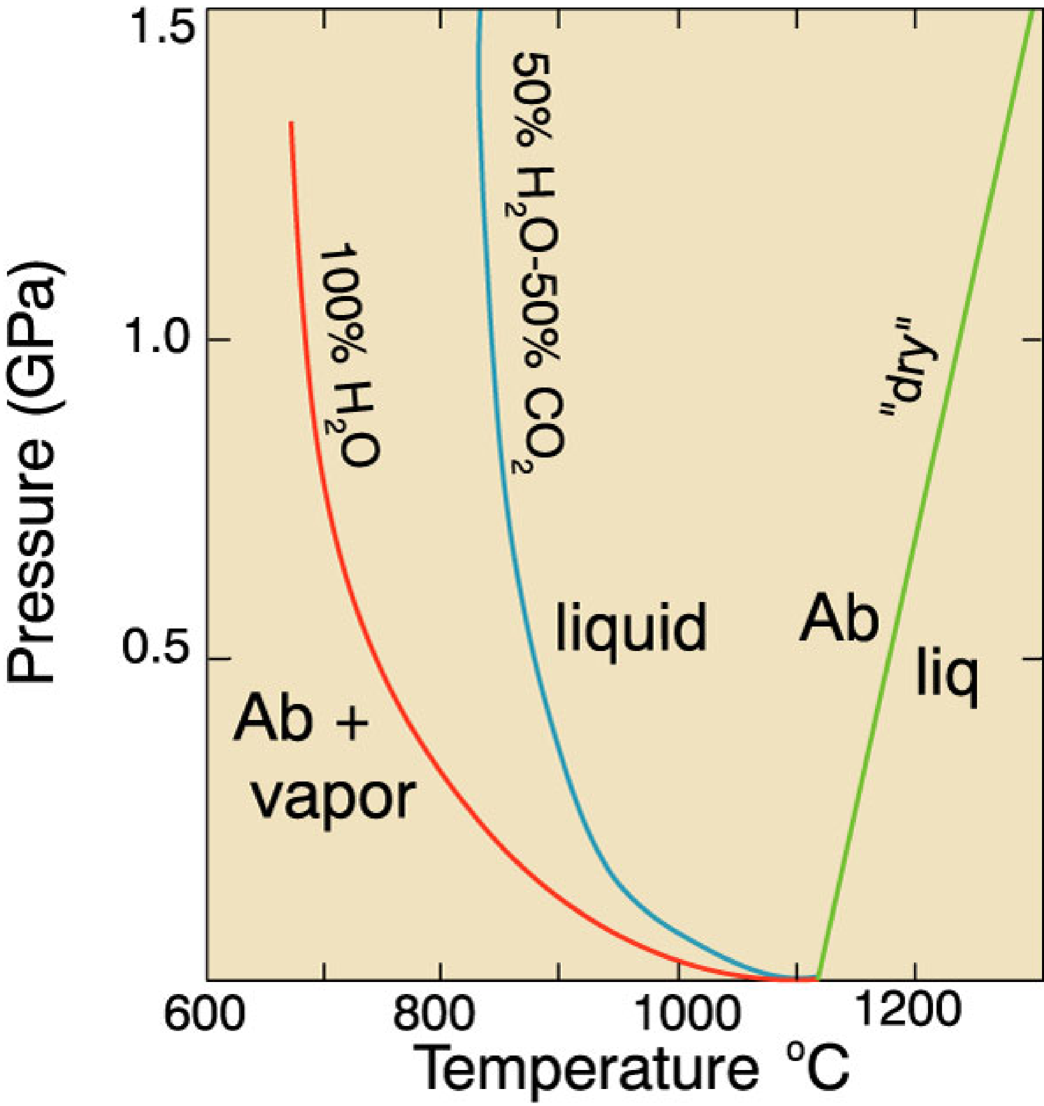


Figure 7.26. From Millhollen et al. (1974). J. Geol., **82**, 575-587.

The solubility of water in a melt depends on the structure of the melt (which reflects the structure of the mineralogical equivalent)

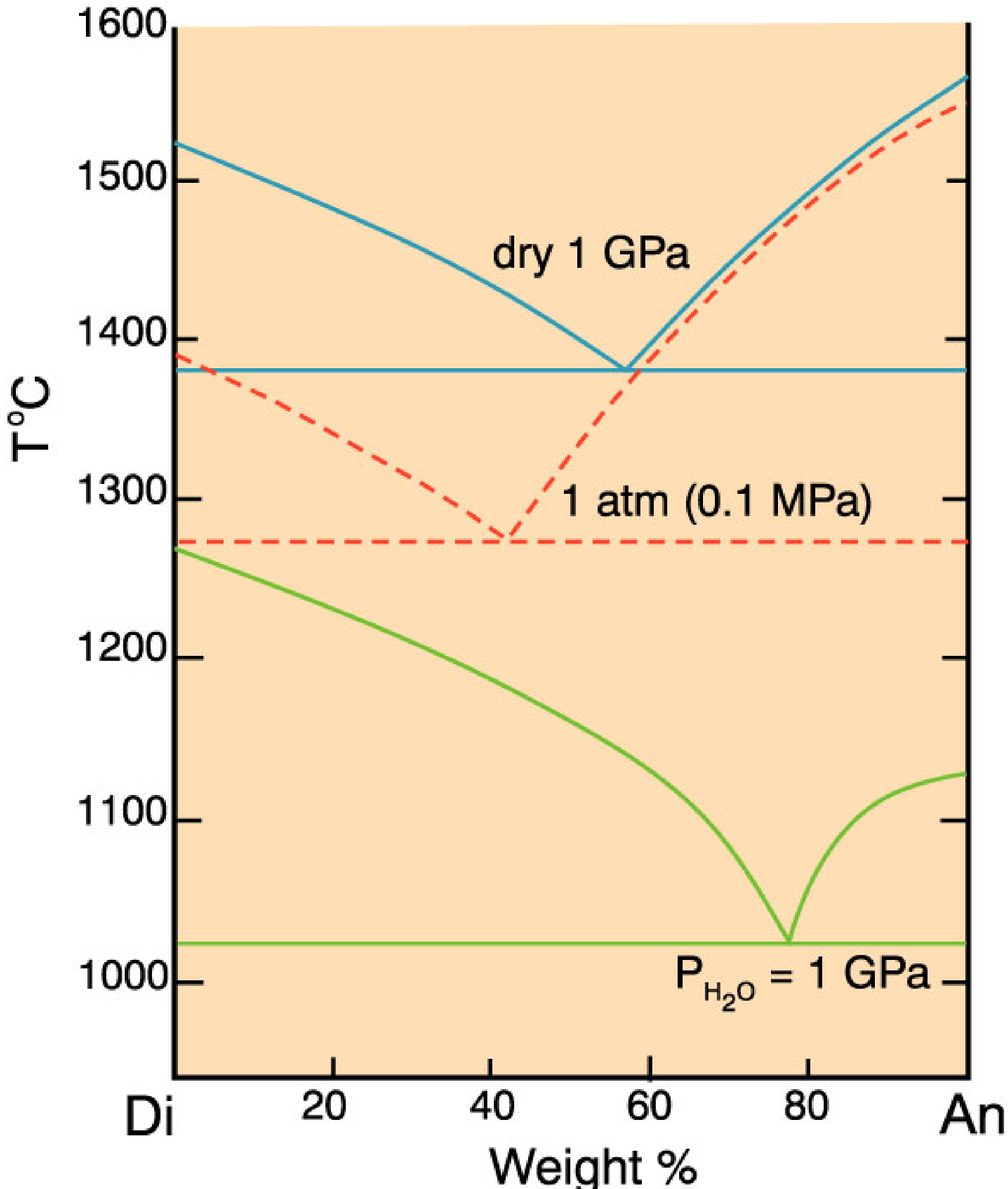


Figure 7.25. **The effect of H_2O on the diopside-anorthite liquidus. Dry and 1 atm from Figure 7-16, $P_{H2O} = P_{total}$ curve for 1 GPa from Yoder (1965). CIW Yb 64.**

Effect of Pressure, Water, and CO_2 on the position of the eutectic in the basalt system

Increased pressure moves the ternary eutectic (first melt) from silica-saturated to highly undersat. alkaline basalts

Water moves the (2 GPa) eutectic toward higher silica, while CO_2 moves it to more alkaline types