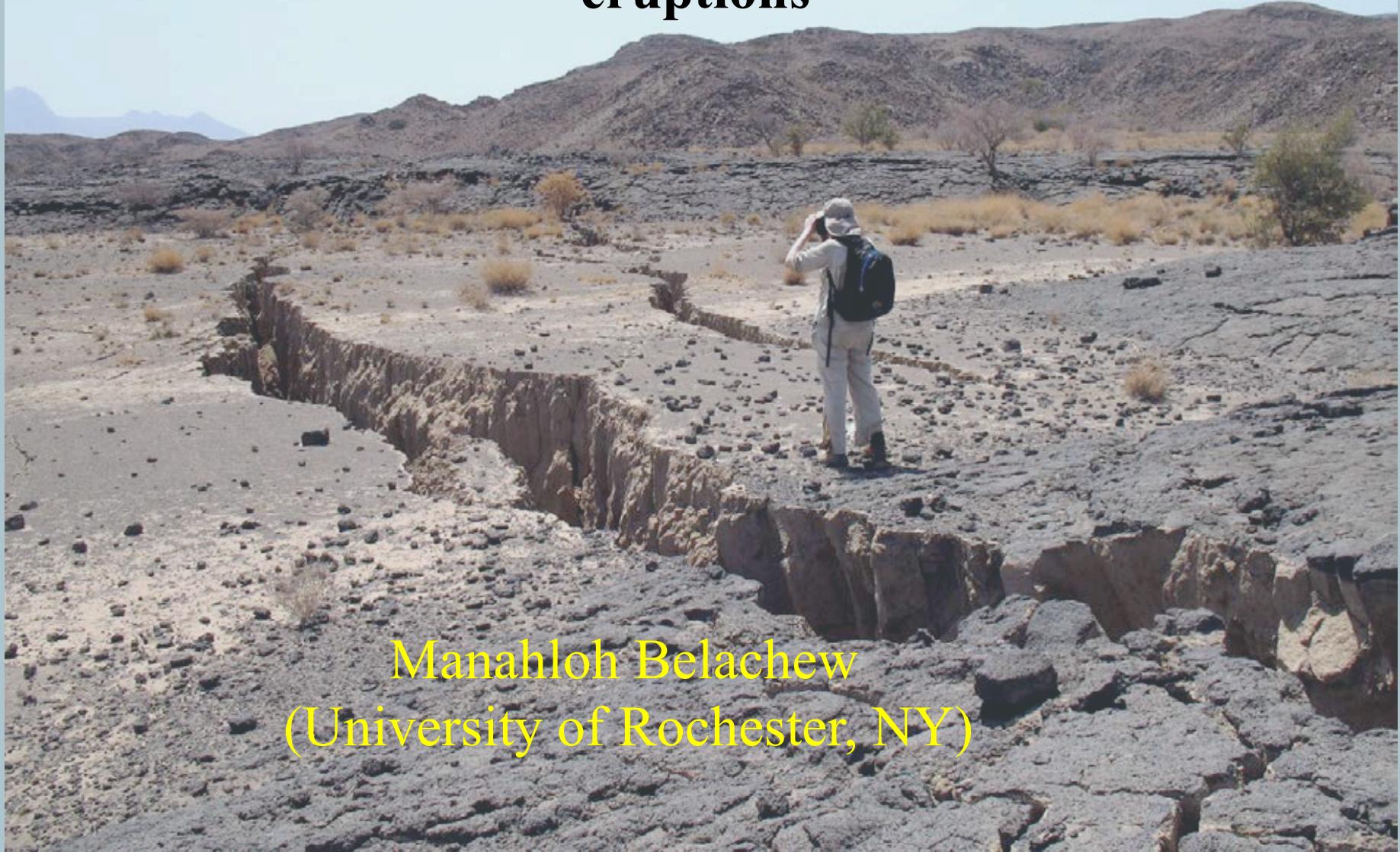
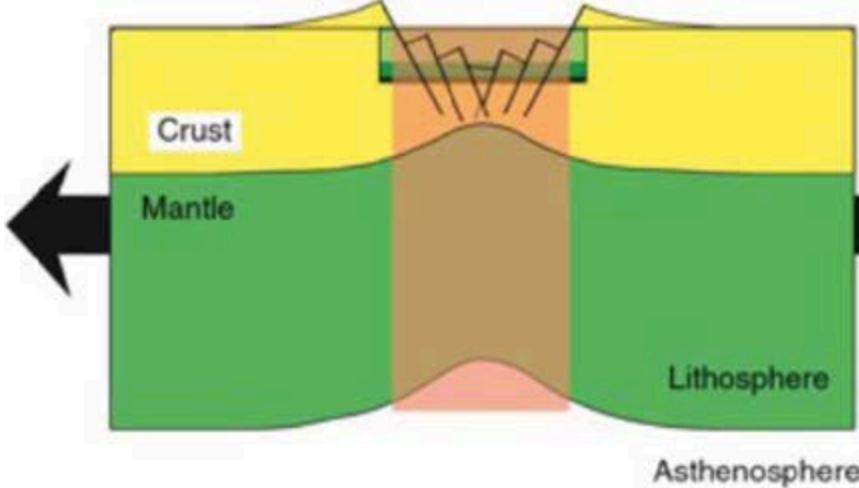


Shallow dynamics of magma chambers/dikes and eruptions

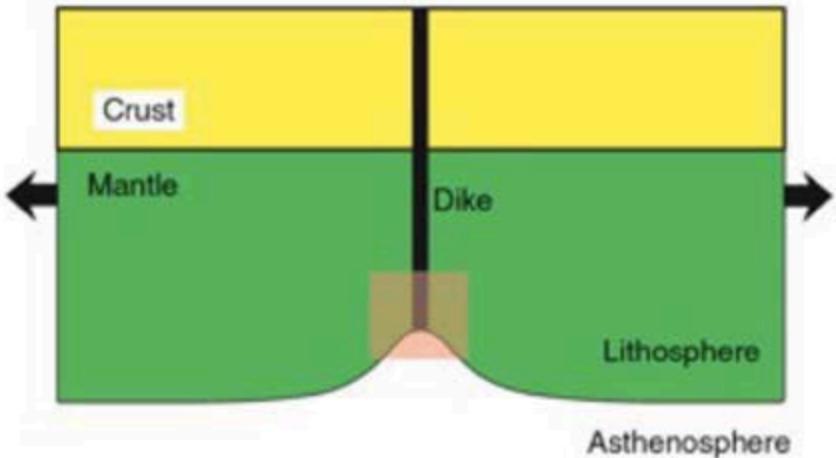


Manahlooh Belachew
(University of Rochester, NY)

Normal lithosphere



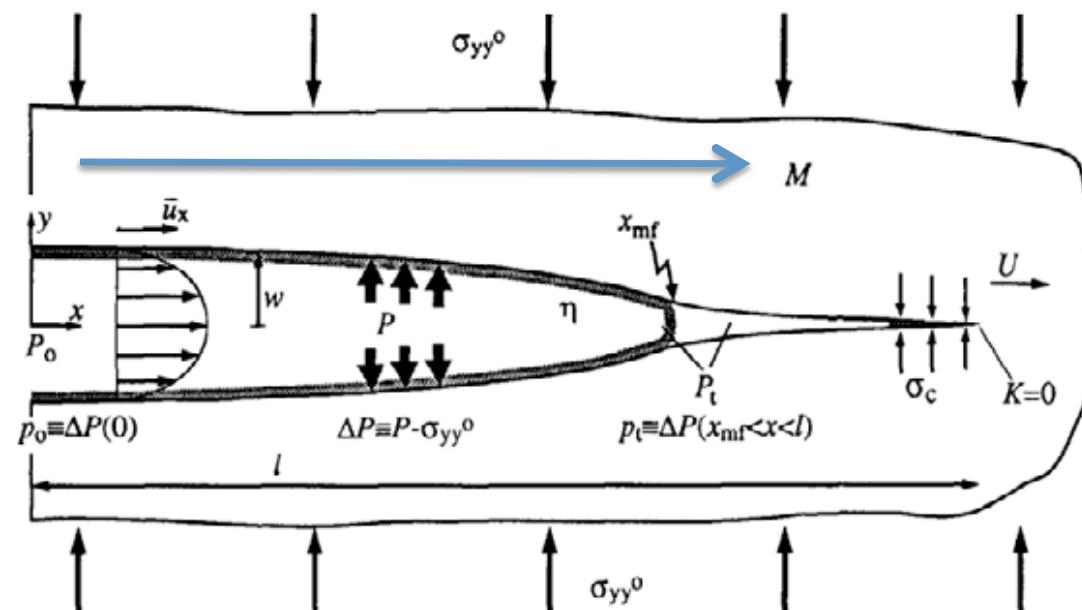
Magmatic extension



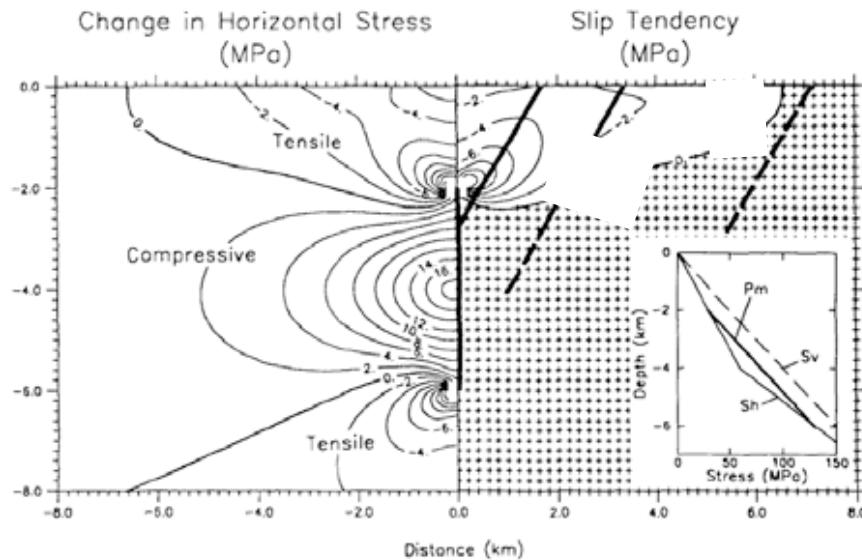
Buck 2004

Dike intrusions significantly decrease lithospheric strength → rift focusing

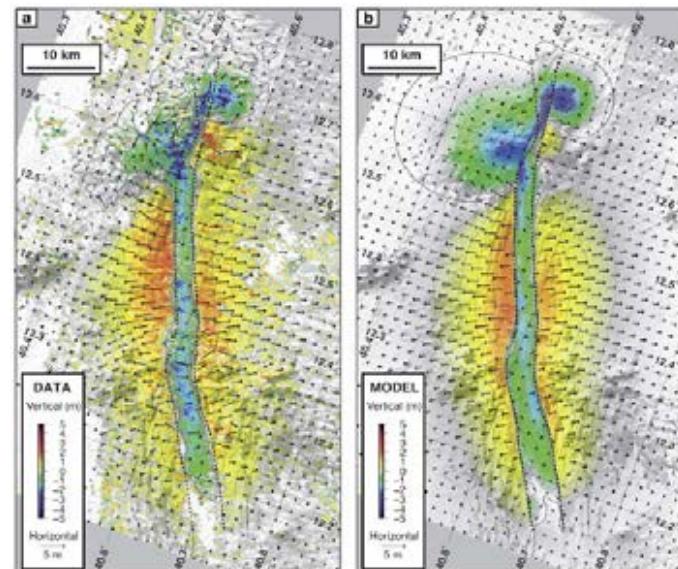
Models and Observations



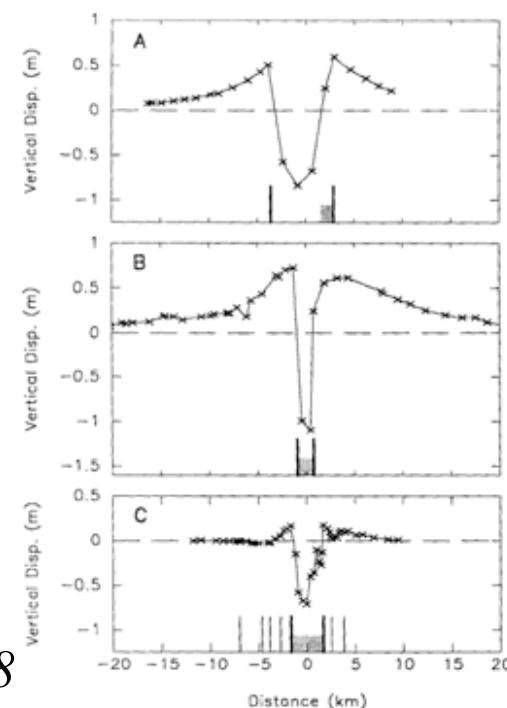
Rubin 1995



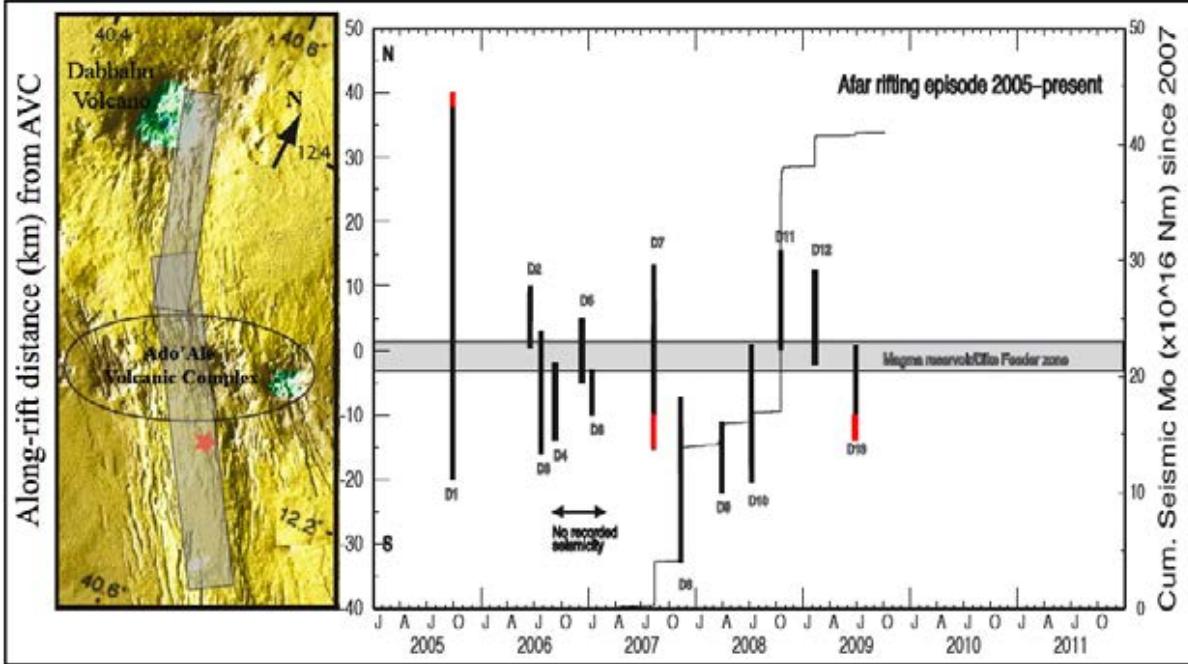
Rubin & Pollard 1988



Grandin et al., 2009



- ✓ Time and length scales of dike intrusions
- ✓ Location (s), size and shape of magma feeder zone (s) during discrete rifting episode
- ✓ How is seismic energy release distributed during dike intrusions?
- ✓ Where and when during a dike intrusion certain types of faulting mechanisms occur?
- ✓ What portion of plate divergence occurs seismically and variation with rifting stage?



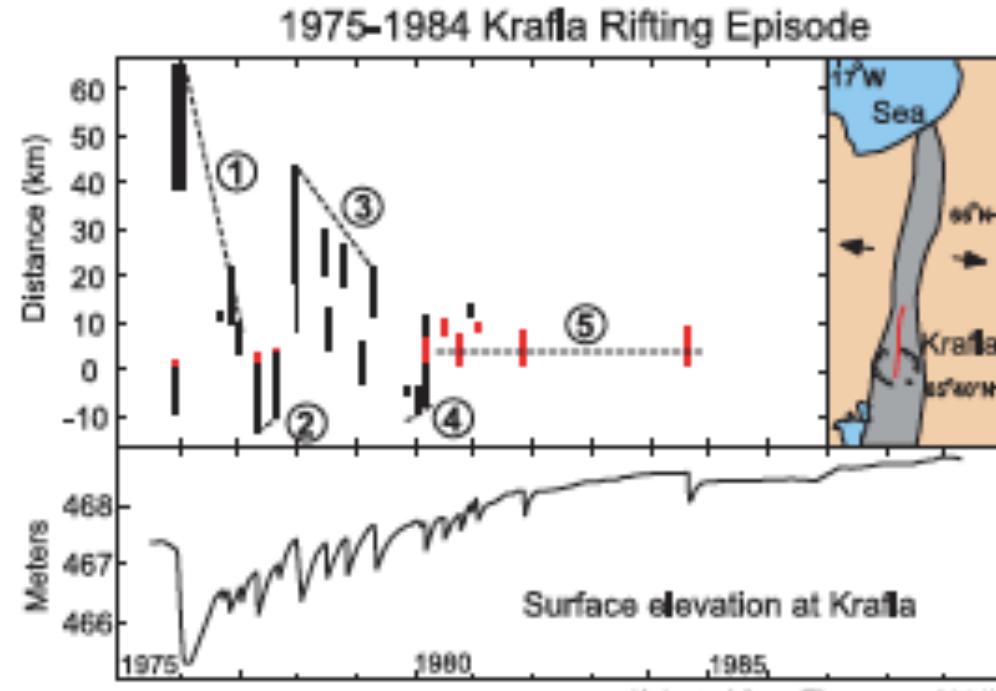
Afar rifting episode

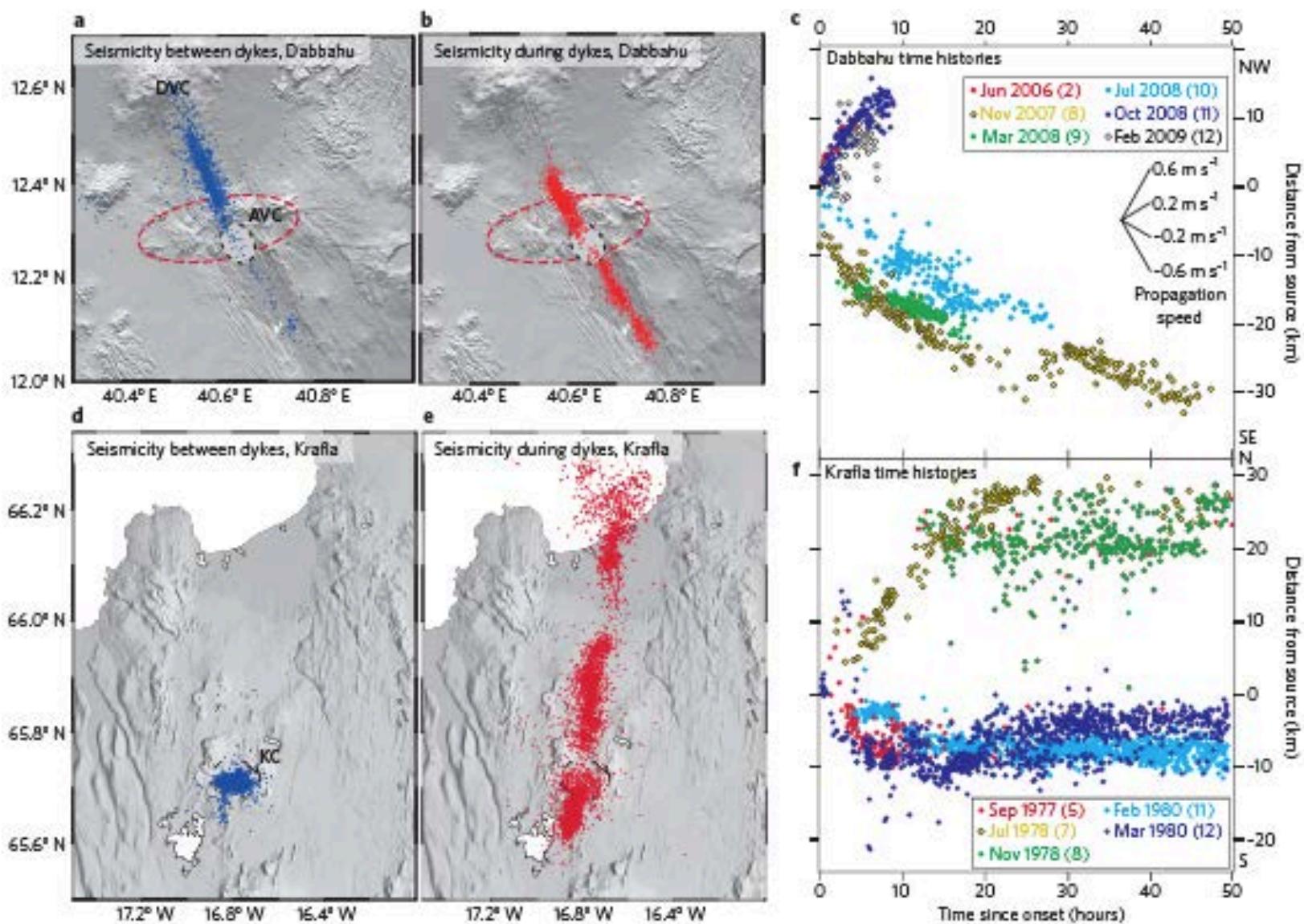
Belachew et al., 2011

Mid-segment feeding

Krafla rifting episode

Buck et al., 2006

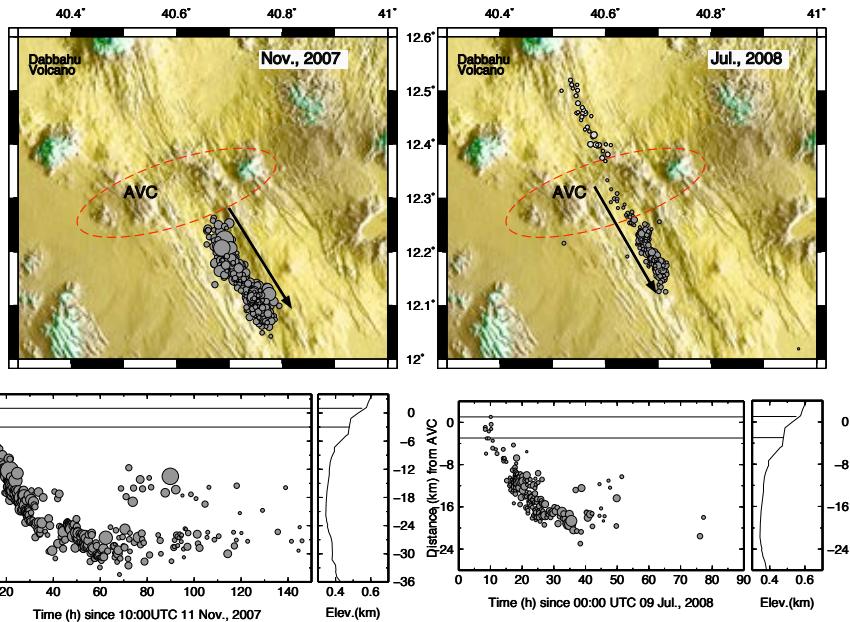




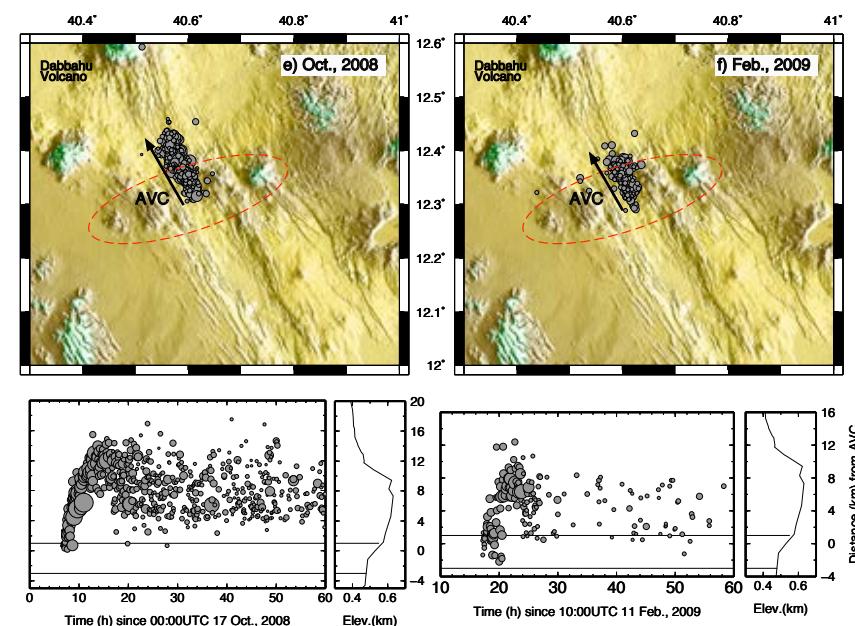
Wright et al., 2012

Level of Tectonic stress vs Fracturing/faulting

Southward propagation

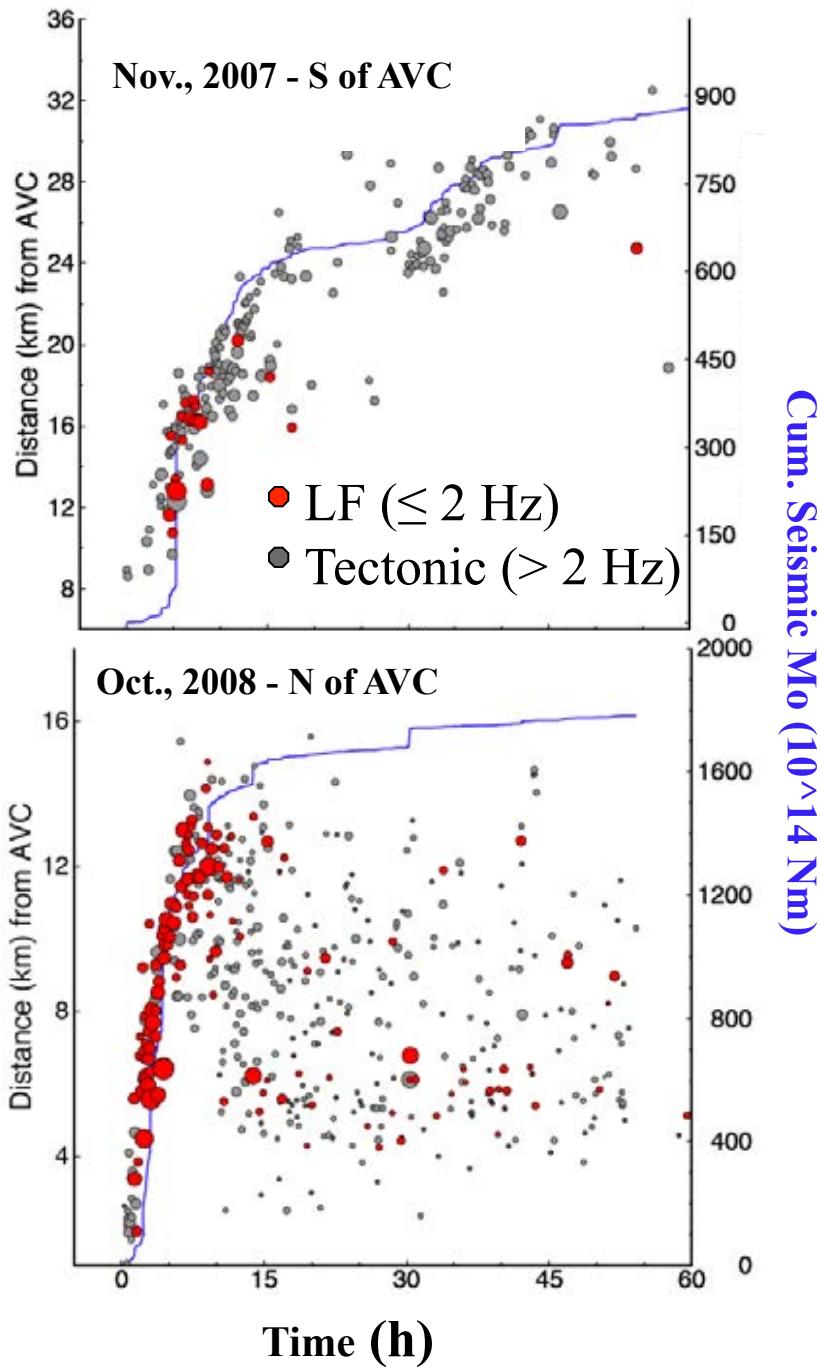


Northward propagation



- Slower propagation rates
- Less post-diking seismicity
- Longer propagation duration (up to 44 hr)

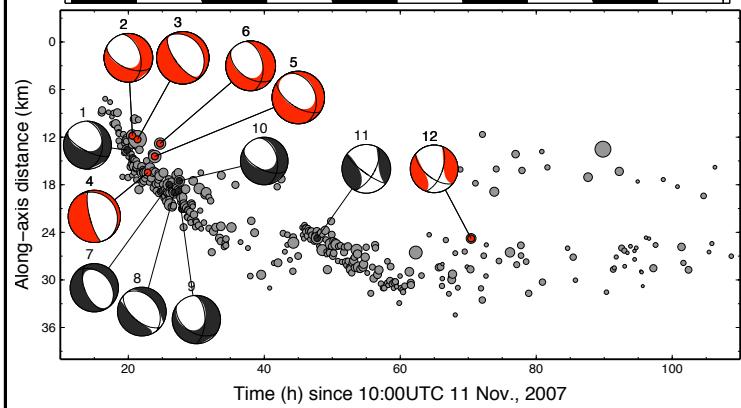
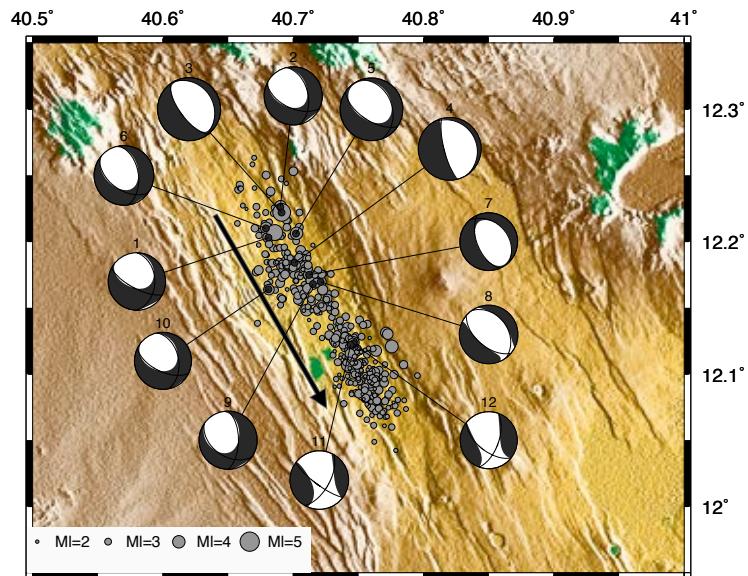
- Faster propagation rates
- High-level of post-diking seismicity
- shorter duration (~ 8 hr)



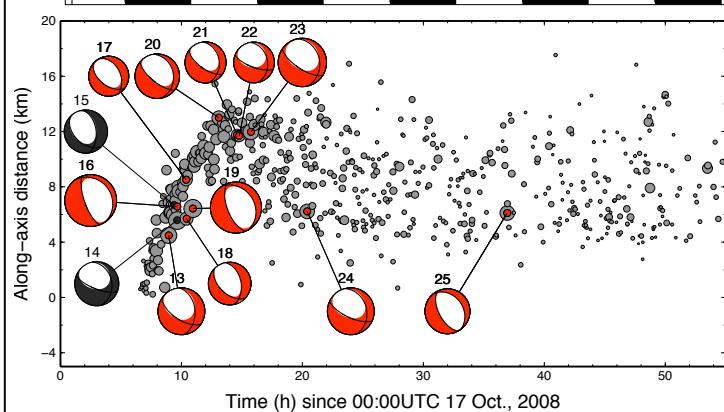
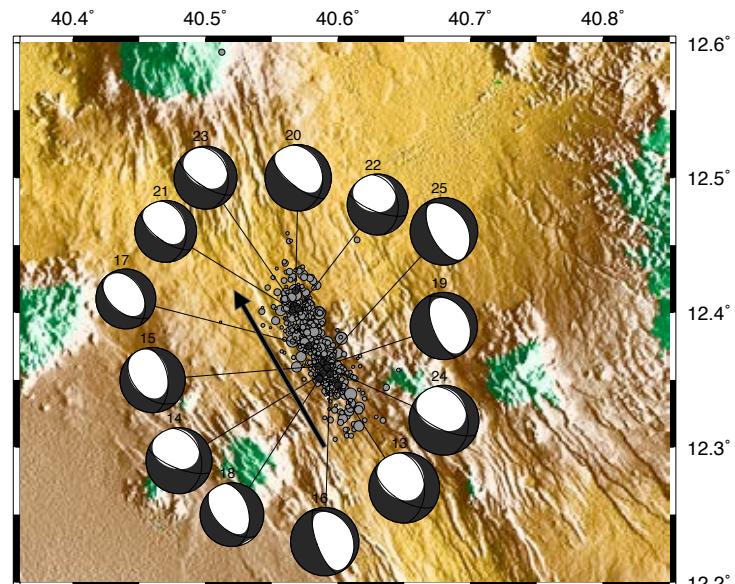
Seismic Moment Distribution

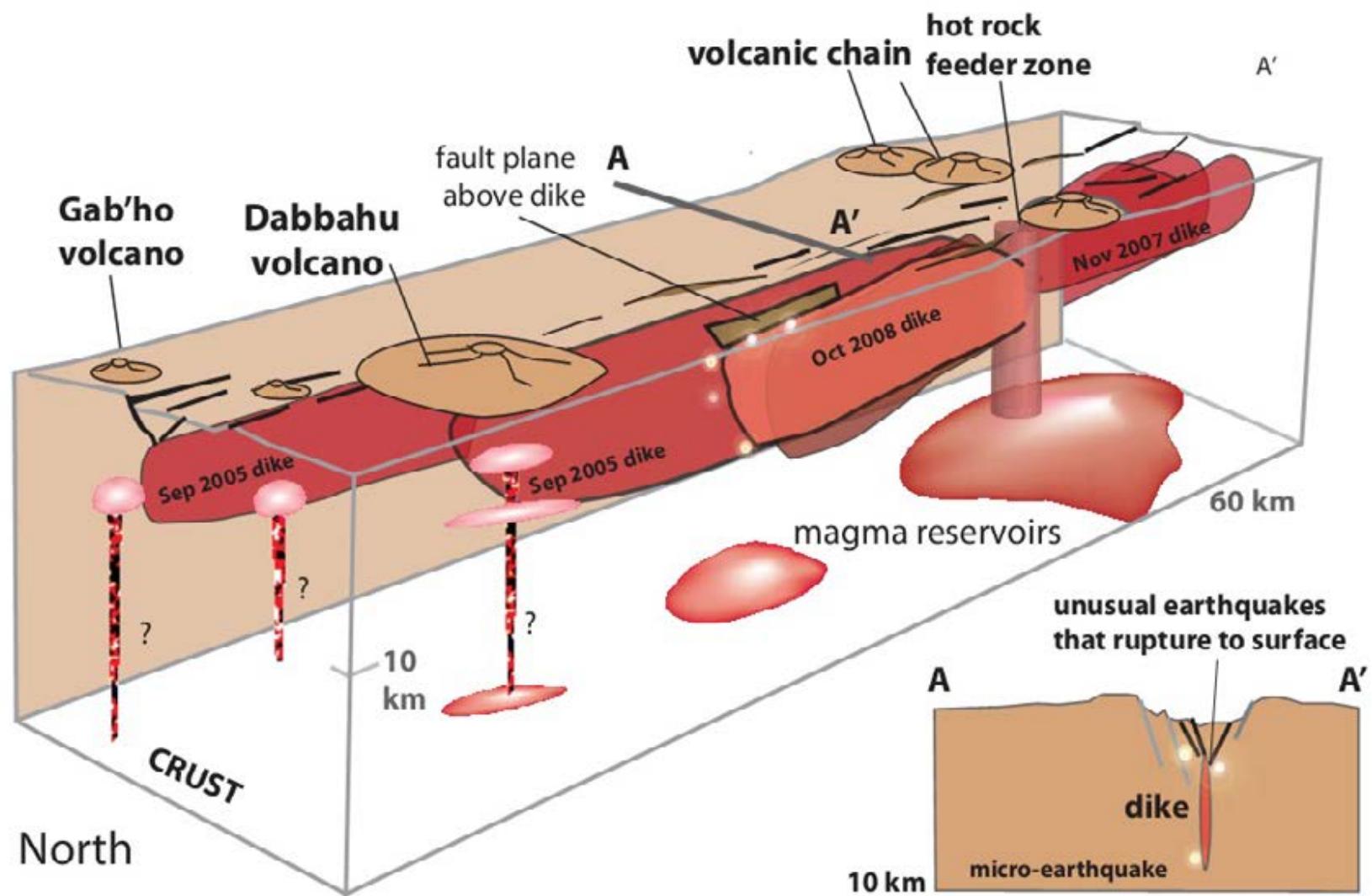
- **AFAR** - The seismic Mo < 3% of the geodetic moment estimates.
- **NATRON** - 65% of opening accommodated aseismically
 - ✓ seismic Mo << geodetic moment
 - ✓ dike opening occurs ‘aseismically’
- ~80% of seismic energy is released during the propagation phase for each dike

a) November 2007



b) October 2008





Modified from Ebinger *et al.*, 2008

Future directions

- ✓ Dense seismic and GPS stations to better determine the time and length scales of dike intrusions
- ✓ Image magma chamber size, shape and depth
- ✓ Define empirical scaling relations for fault characteristics applicable for magmatic rifts
- ✓ Better modeling of deeper dikes that are usually missed using geodetic techniques but seismically
- ✓ Partitioning of strain at different stage of rifting