

# Lecture 5: Hot spots and seamounts

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The source of lavas must be deep

The plume

The ages of "rising bubbles"

More gravity..

More gravity..

More gravity..

More gravity..

More gravity..

More gravity..

Swells and depth anomalies

▼ Swells and depth anomalies

How are swells supported?

How are swells supported?

Constant crustal thickness

Constant crustal thickness

The topography and geology of the seafloor offers some of the only clues we have to understand the hidden workings of the mantle below. We have discussed some of the largest features of oceans today we consider the small seamounts and their critical role in this story.

- Models of mantle convection and implications for volcanic islands
- Plumes and hotspots
- Free air anomalies and the swell
  - Explaining swells (thick crust vs thin lithospheric mantle)

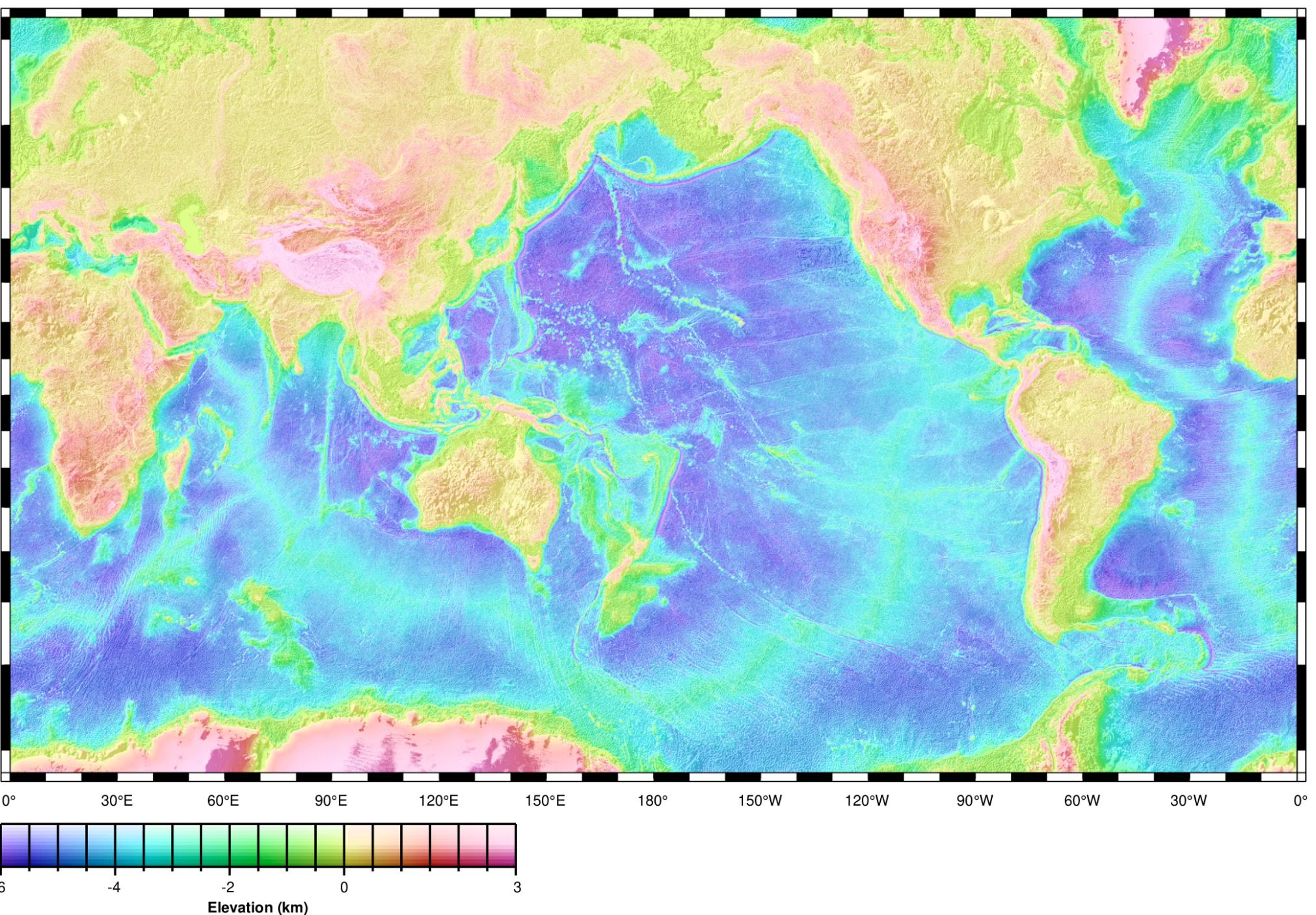


We acknowledge and respect the *lək'ʷəŋən* peoples on whose traditional territory the university stands and the Songhees, Esquimalt and *WS* historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

# Features of the seafloor

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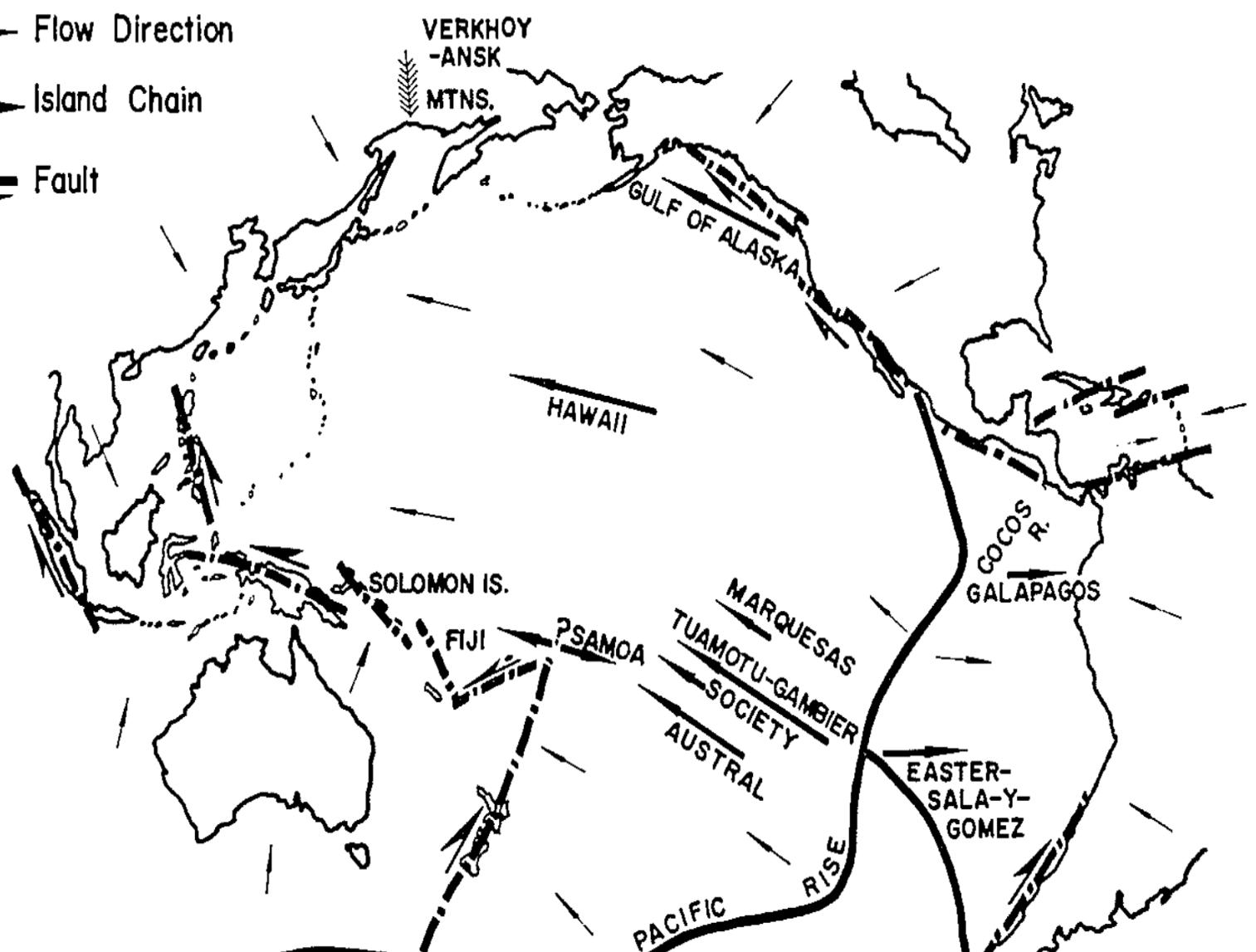
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# A possible origin of the Hawaiian Islands (Tuzo Wilson, 1963)

## LEGEND

- Median Ridge
- Flow Direction
- Island Chain
- Fault



*"It is less obvious why a stream of volcanoes should arise like a series of bubbles from a point on the ocean floor, as in the case of the island of Hawaii which is far from the ridge of the Pacific."*  
**Tuzo Wilson, A possible origin of the Hawaiian Islands, 1963**

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## Possible convective models

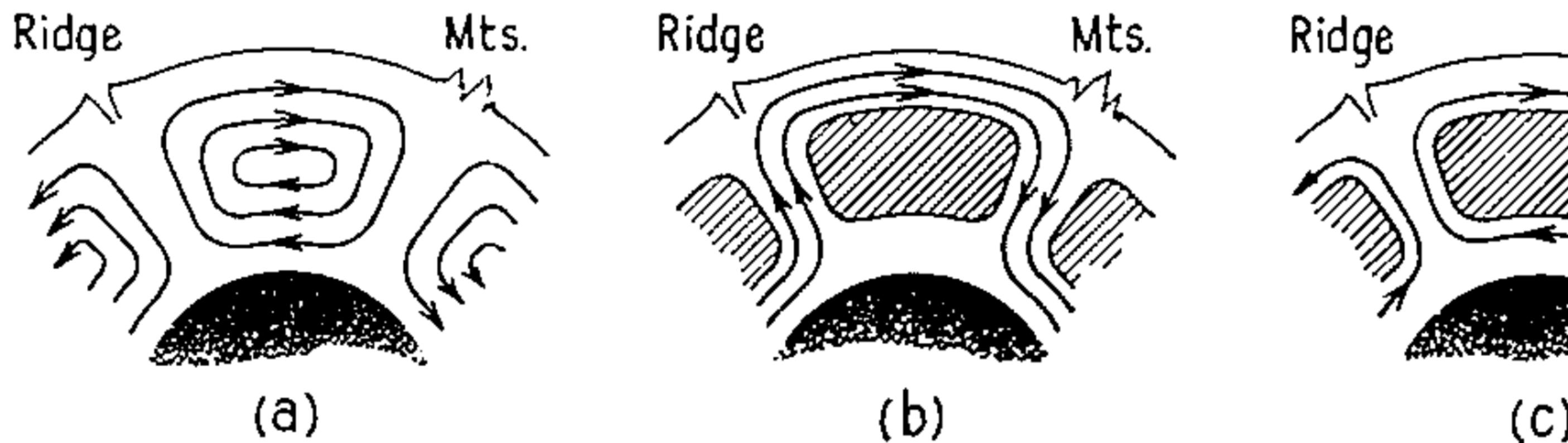


FIG. 2. Three possible modes of convection in the Earth's

# The volcanic consequences of each convective model

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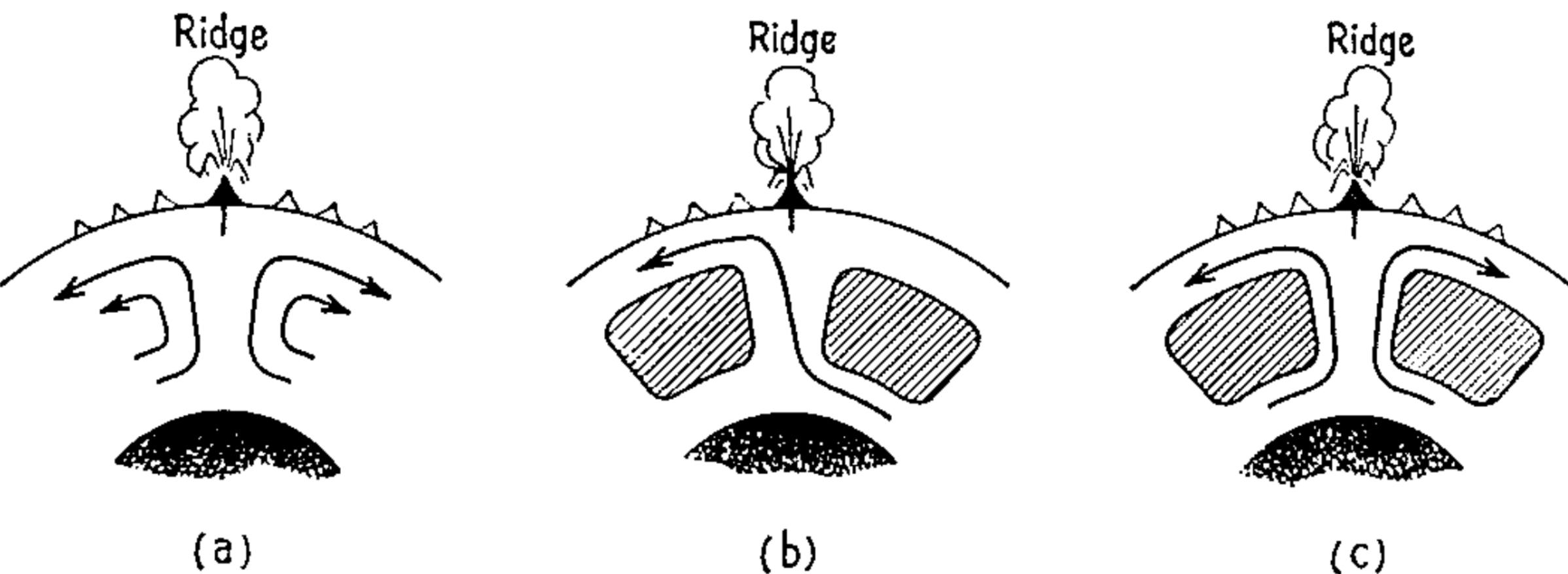


FIG. 3. Some possible patterns of convection, showing that, if active volcano rising vertical currents, chains of extinct volcanoes might be formed by the horiz the currents. The shaded areas represent stable cores of cells.

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## The volcanic consequences of each convective model

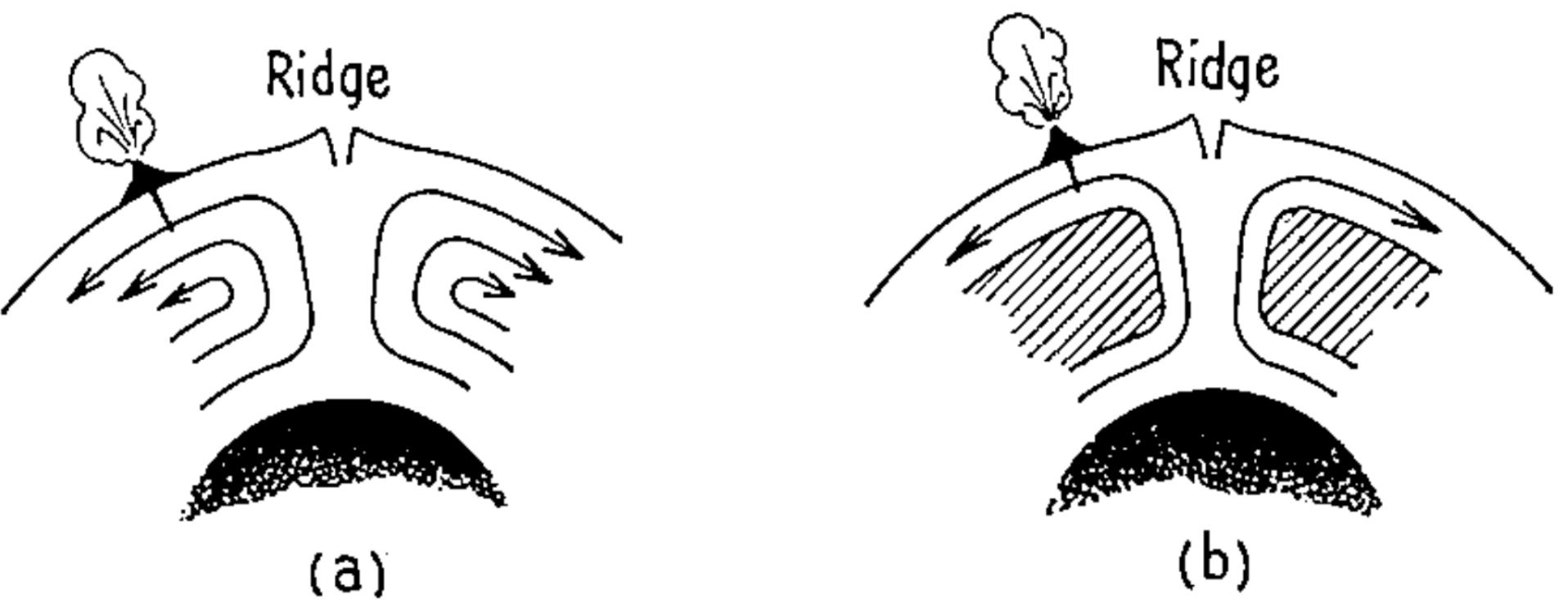


FIG. 4. Diagram to illustrate that in general if lava is generated at some other convecting system than over a rising current, then only one volcano will be generated.

# The source of lavas must be deep

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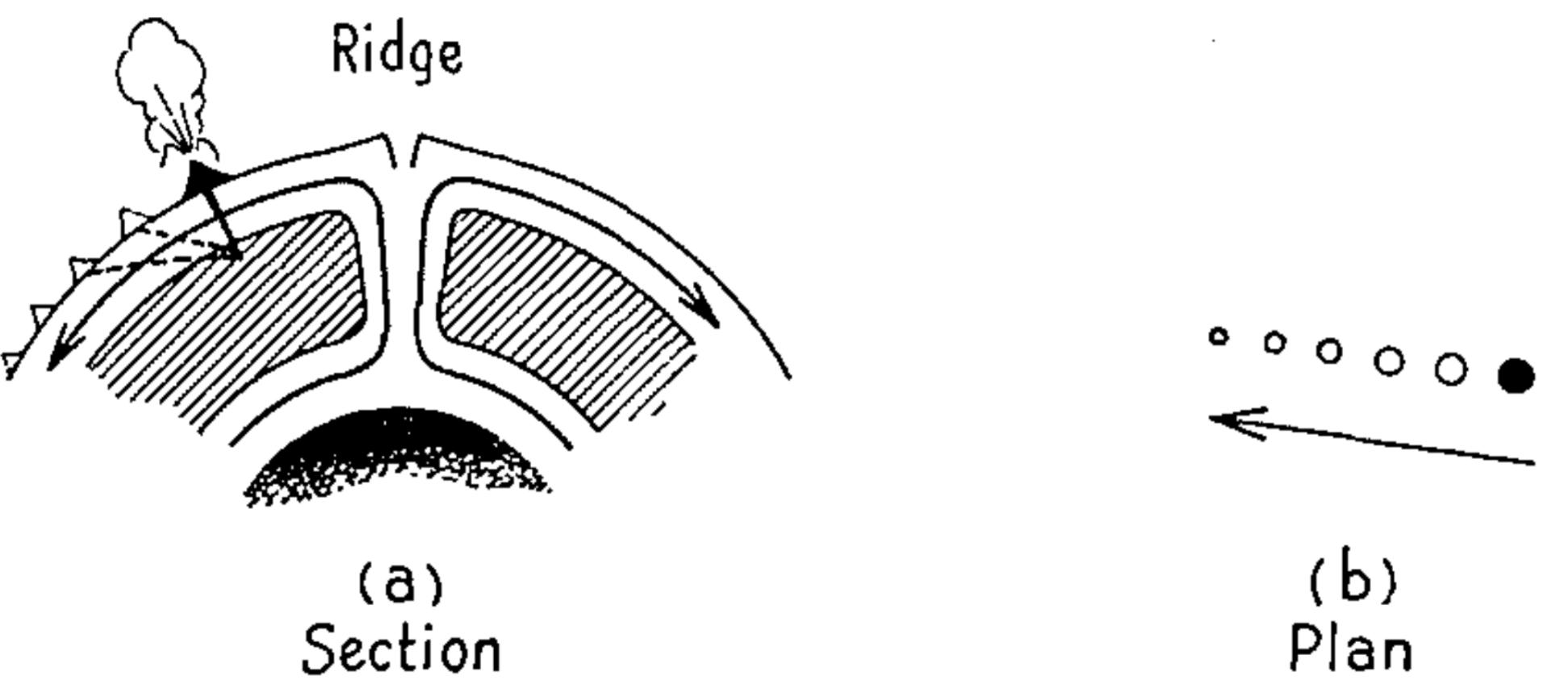


FIG. 5. Diagram to illustrate that if lava is generated in the stable core of a convection cell and the surface is carried by the jet stream, then one source can give rise to a chain of volcanoes even if the source is not over a rising current. This is proposed as a possible origin of the Hawaiian chain of islands.

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▼ Swell and depth anomalies

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# The plume

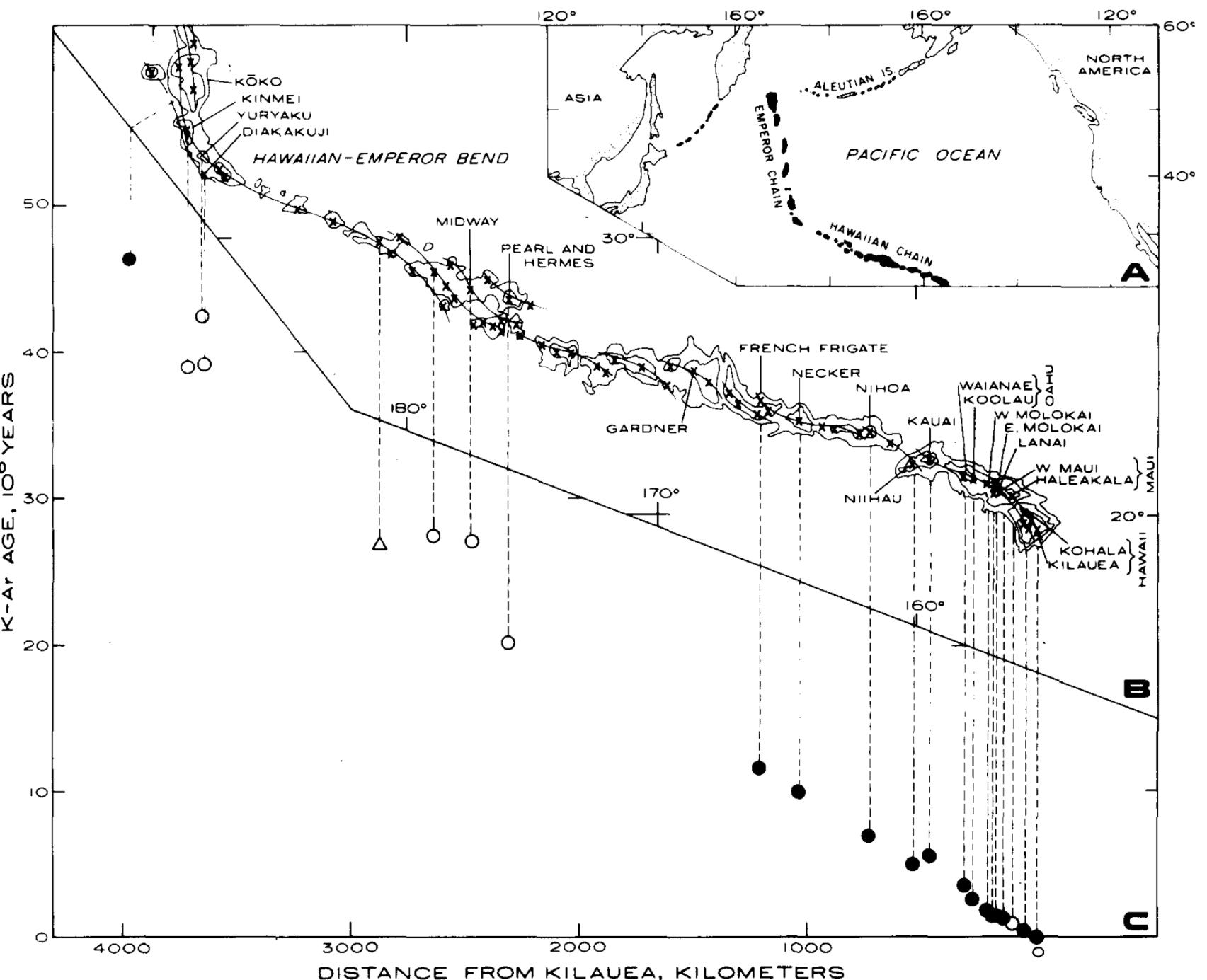
*"In my model there are about twenty deep **mantle plumes** bringing heat and relatively primordial material to the surface. In the asthenosphere and horizontal currents in the asthenosphere flow radially away from each of these plumes. This model is compatible with the observation that there is a difference between oceanic island arcs and continental arcs, and the difference is in the basalts."*

**Jason Morgan, Convection Plumes in the Lower Mantle**

# The ages of "rising bubbles"

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## K-Ar ages from Hawaii chain volcanoes (Dalrymple et. al. 1977)

# More gravity..

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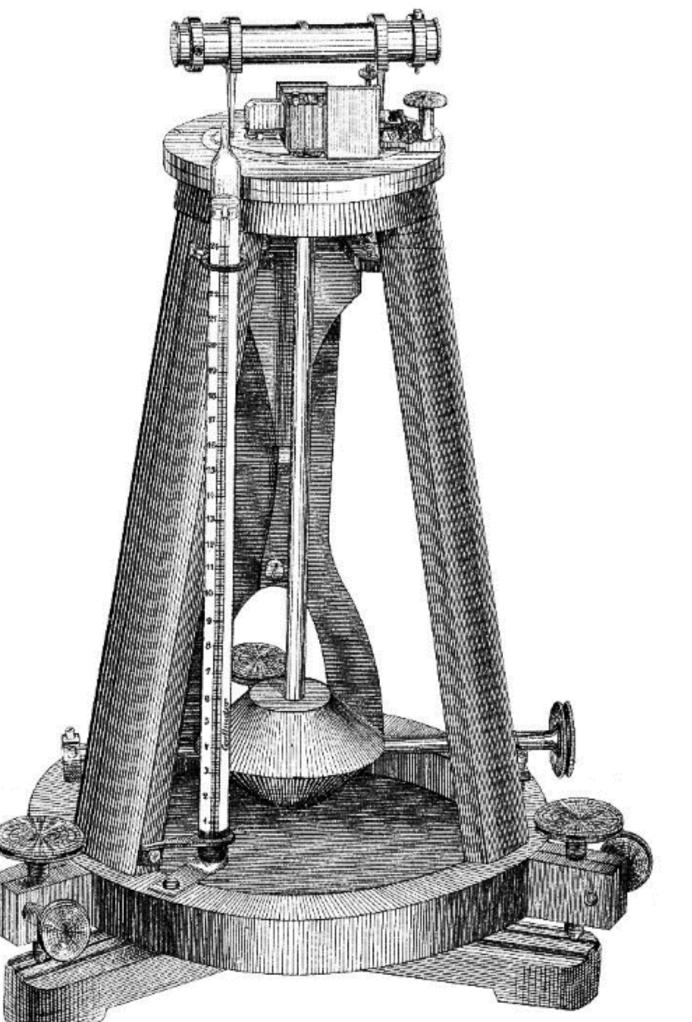
Gravity measurements are small variations in the acceleration due to gravity (similar to the w  
you did from last lecture). [How do we actually make these measurements?](#)

# More gravity..

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Gravity measurements are small variations in the acceleration due to gravity (similar to the w... you did from last lecture). [How do we actually make these measurements?](#)



Pendulum of Sterneck 1887

The equation of simple harmonic motion

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

, describes the relationship between the period of oscillation (T, the time for one oscillation) to gravity, g.

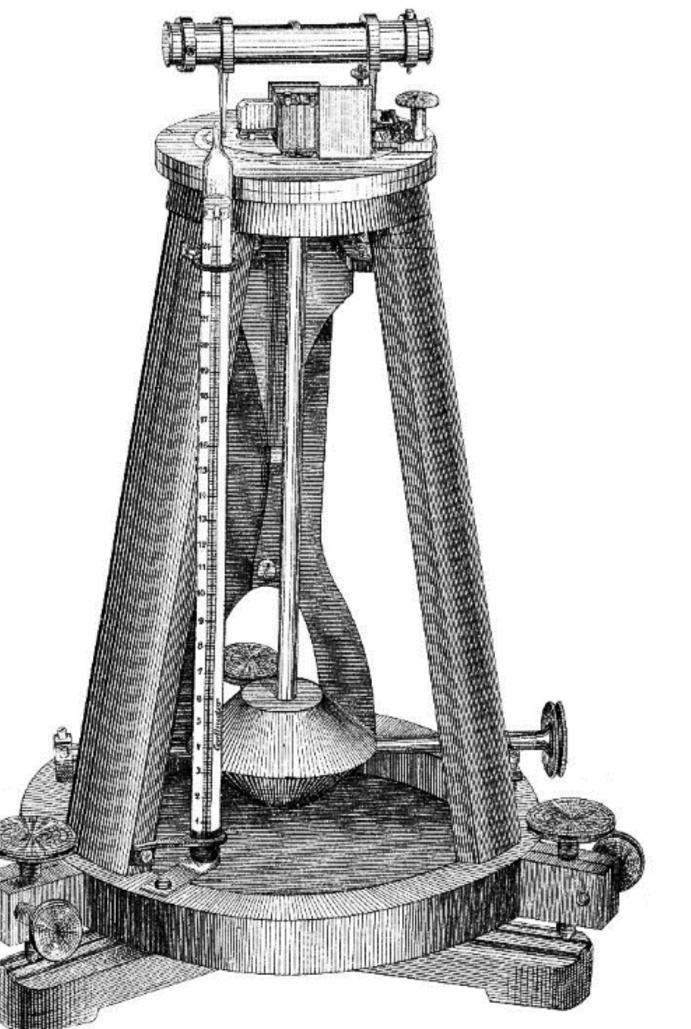
Energy is added to the pendulum in a periodic manner to compensate for friction.

# More gravity..

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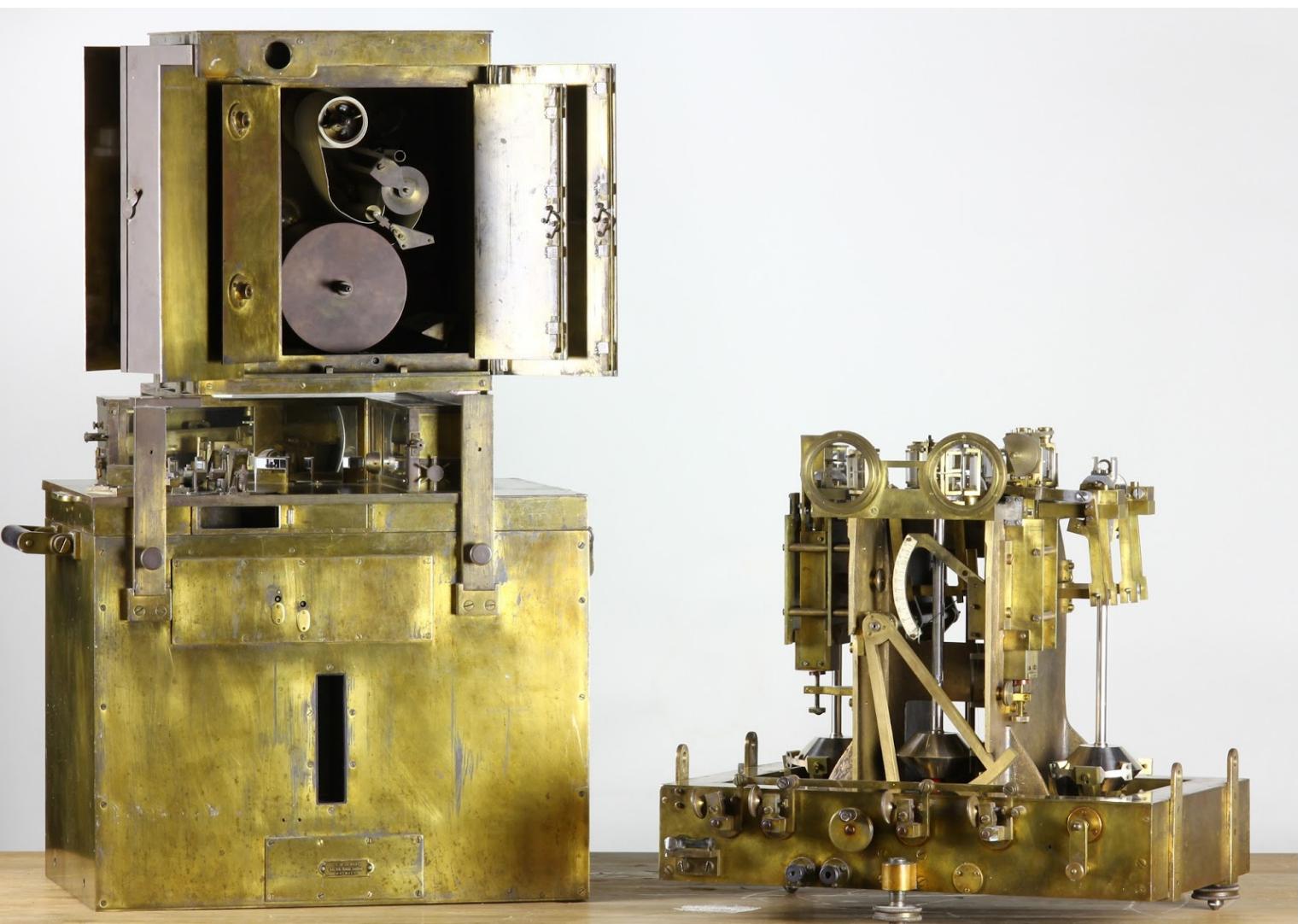
Energy is added to the pendulum in a continuous loop to compensate for friction.

We keep talking about gravity measurements in the ocean.. how were these measurements made on a ship?

# More gravity..

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# Shipboard gravimeter built in 1923

# The equation of simple harmonic motion

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$ , describes the relation

an easily measured property ( $T$ , the period of oscillation) to *gravity, g*.

Shipboard accelerations are certainly harmonic motion, however...

By precisely measuring the deflection of pairs of pendulums, gravity can be compared under additional accelerations. A set of three pendulums are needed to account for the effect of air resistance.

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# More gravity..

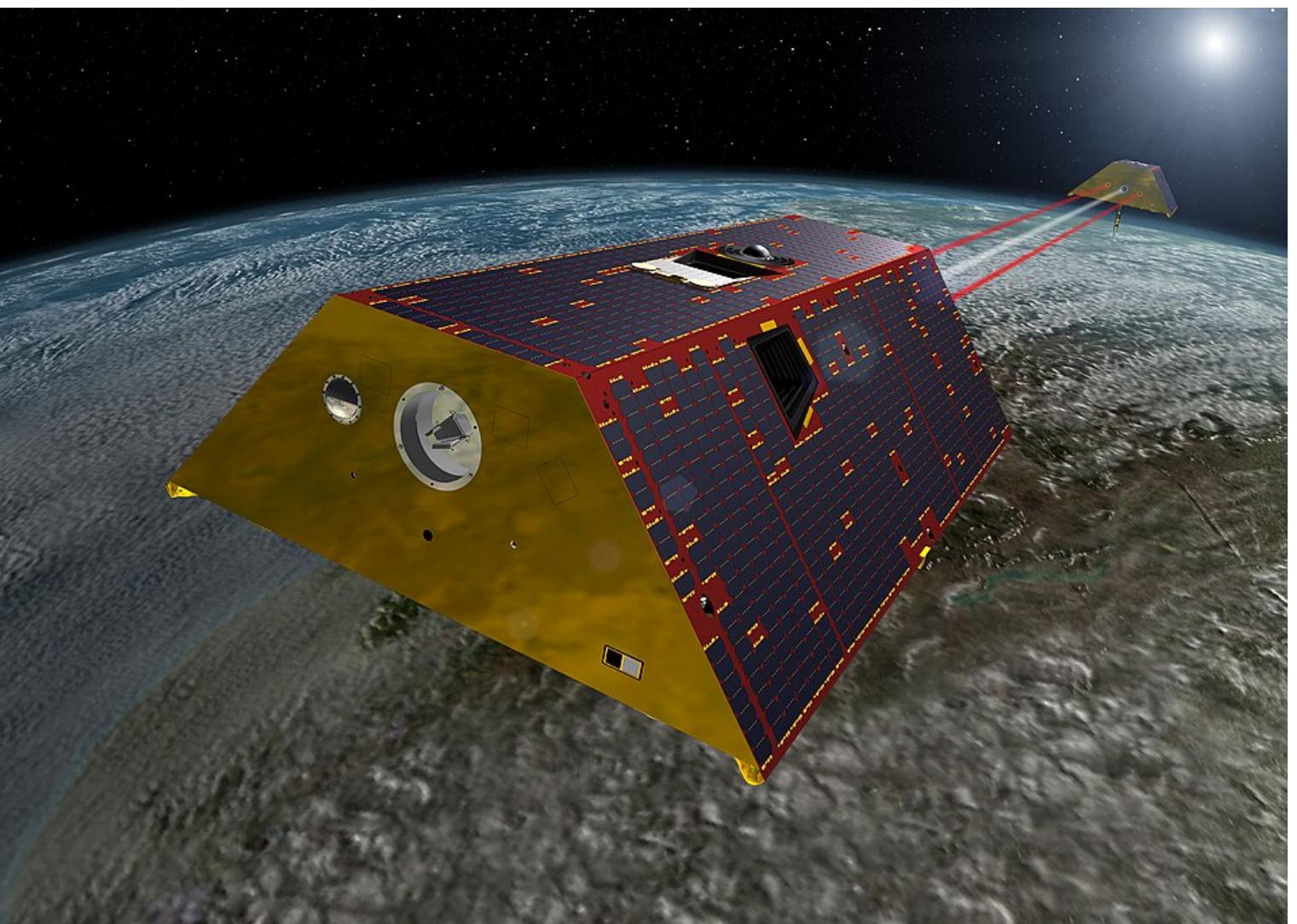


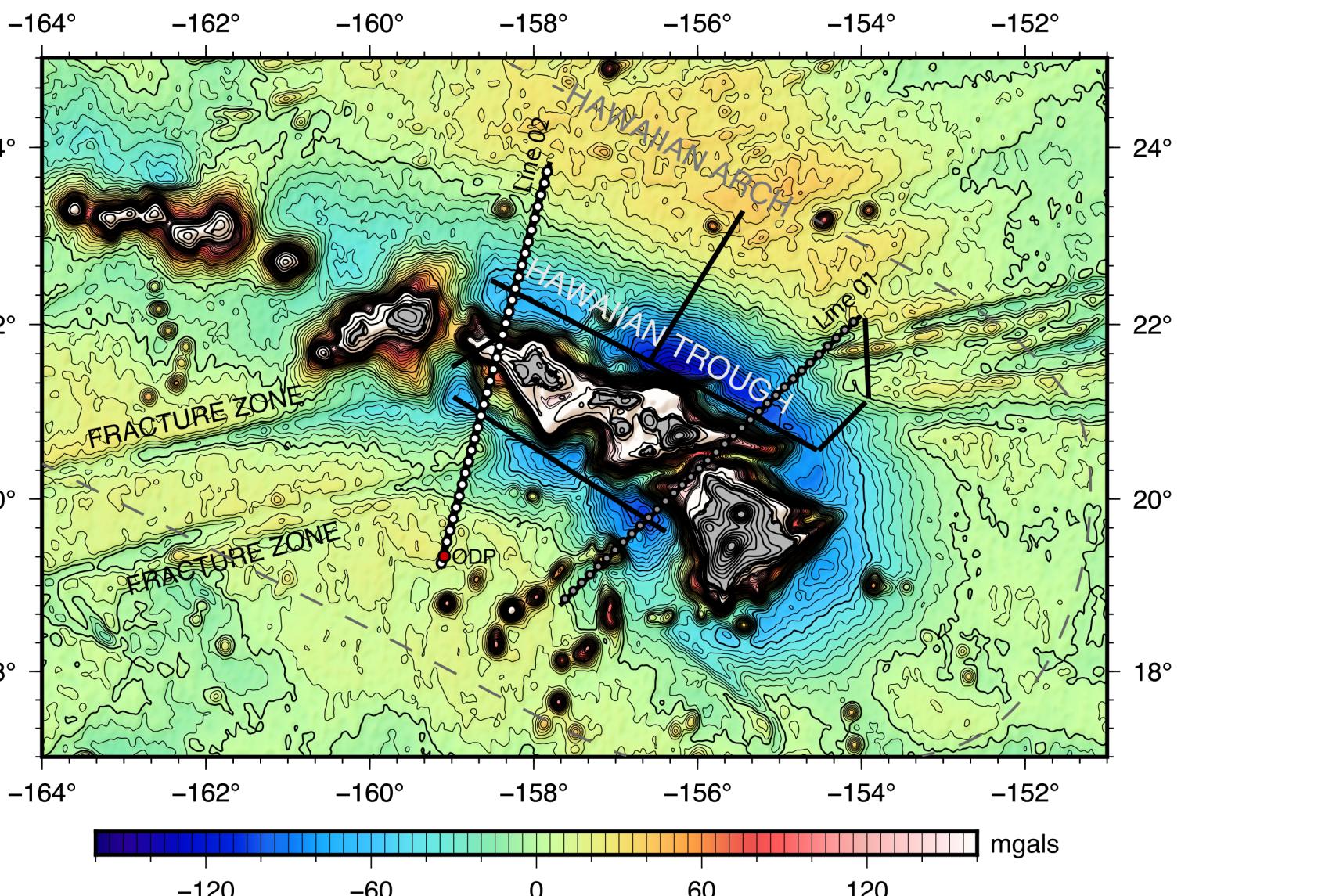
Illustration of the twin GRACE satellites

Today, we mostly measure gravity using the GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) mission launched in 2002. Missions using a similar approach are planned for the future. These satellites measure gravity up to 1000 times more accurately than pendulums and have been really important for observing gravity change on the Earth due to groundwater loss or ice sheet decay.

# More gravity..

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Free air gravity anomaly around Hawaii (~1000 km; Figure from Dunn et. al. 2024). Recall gravity anomalies are only corrected for the elevation difference from sea-level of the mean practice, a specific geoid is used and it may not be perfect, but this **anomaly** highlights gravity due to more (positive anomaly) or less (negative anomaly) mass than expected beneath the

# Swells and depth anomalies

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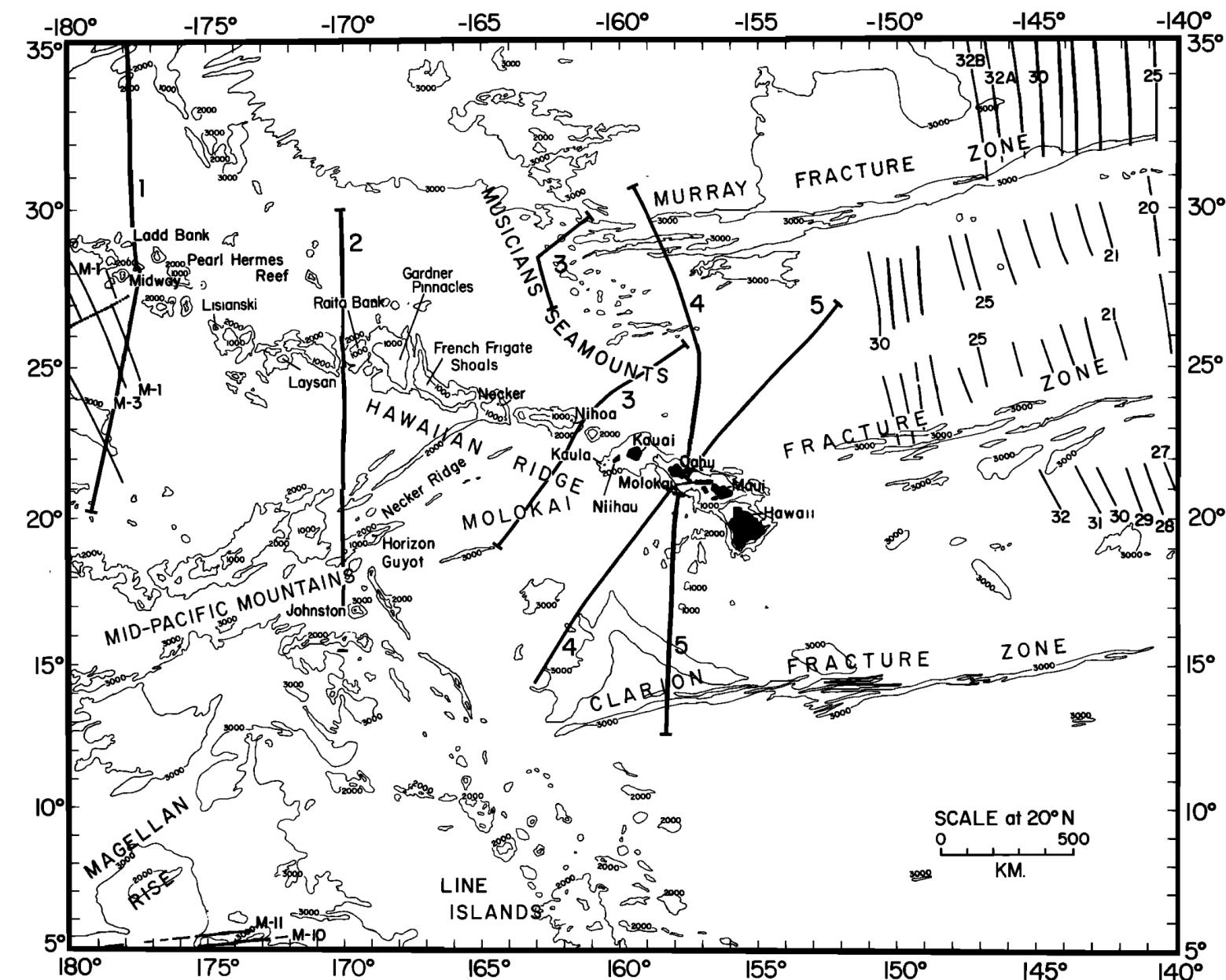
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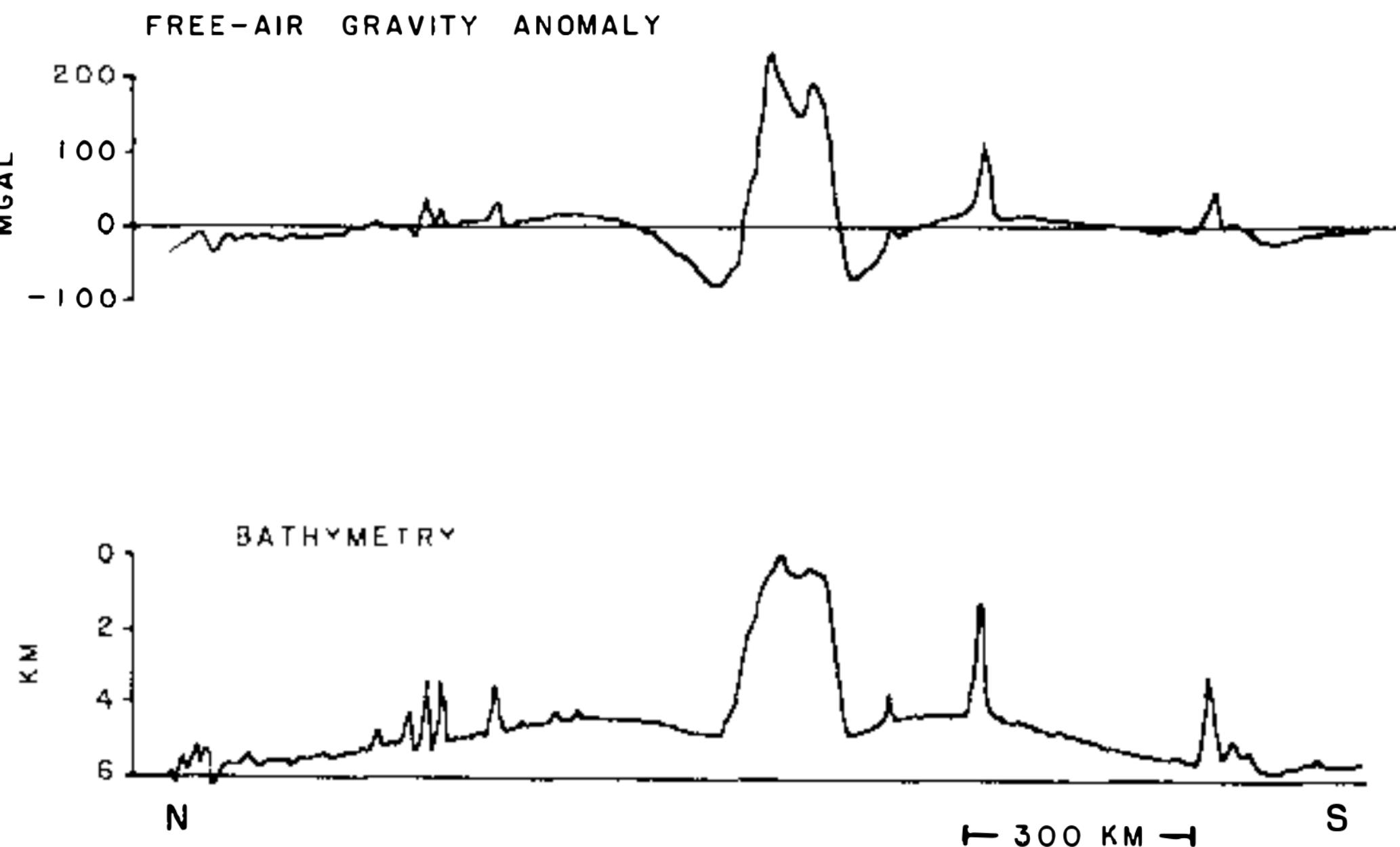


Bathymetry of the Pacific. Transect #5 is the next figure. (Watts 1976).

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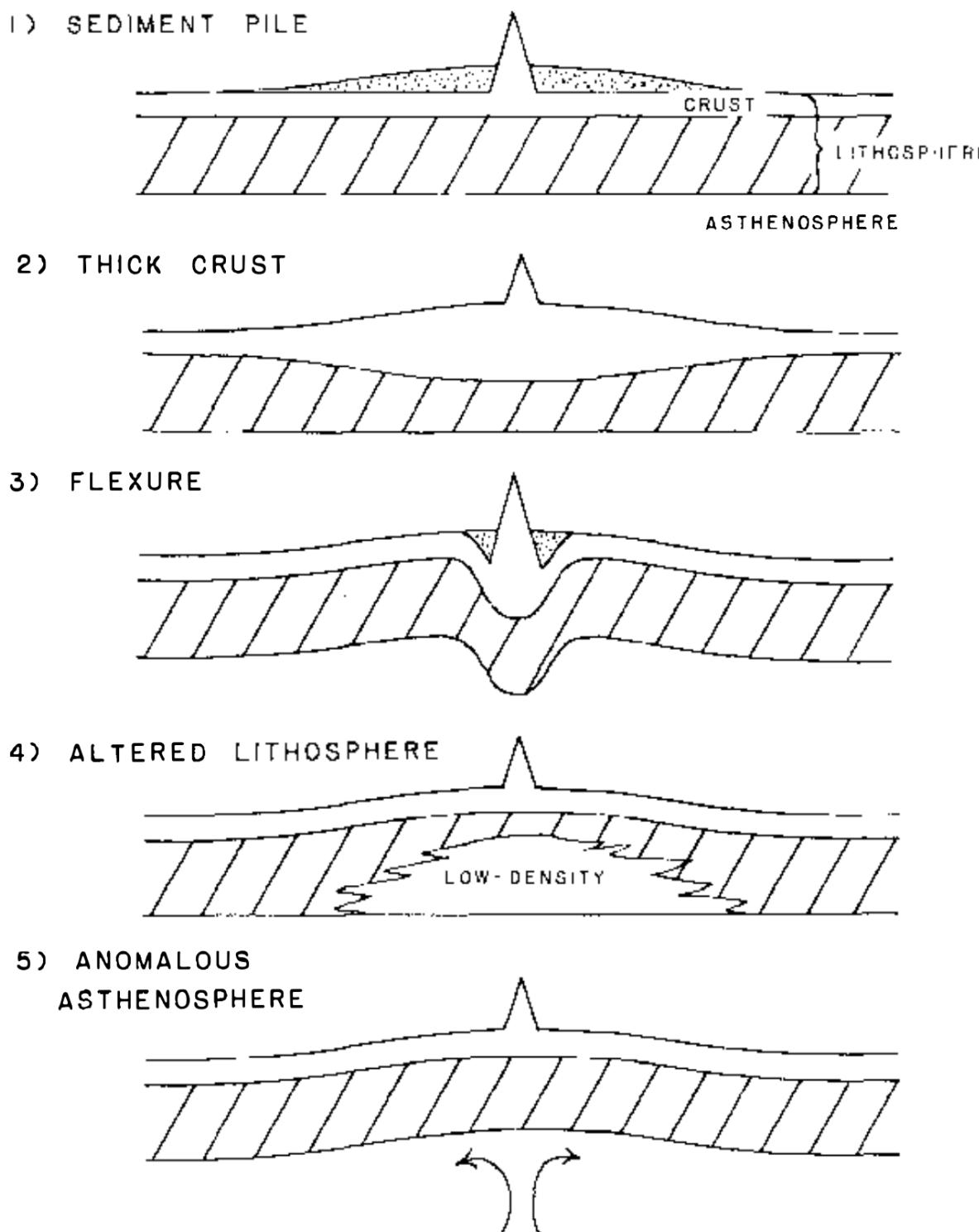


# Transects across Hawaii (Crough 1983)

# How are swells supported?

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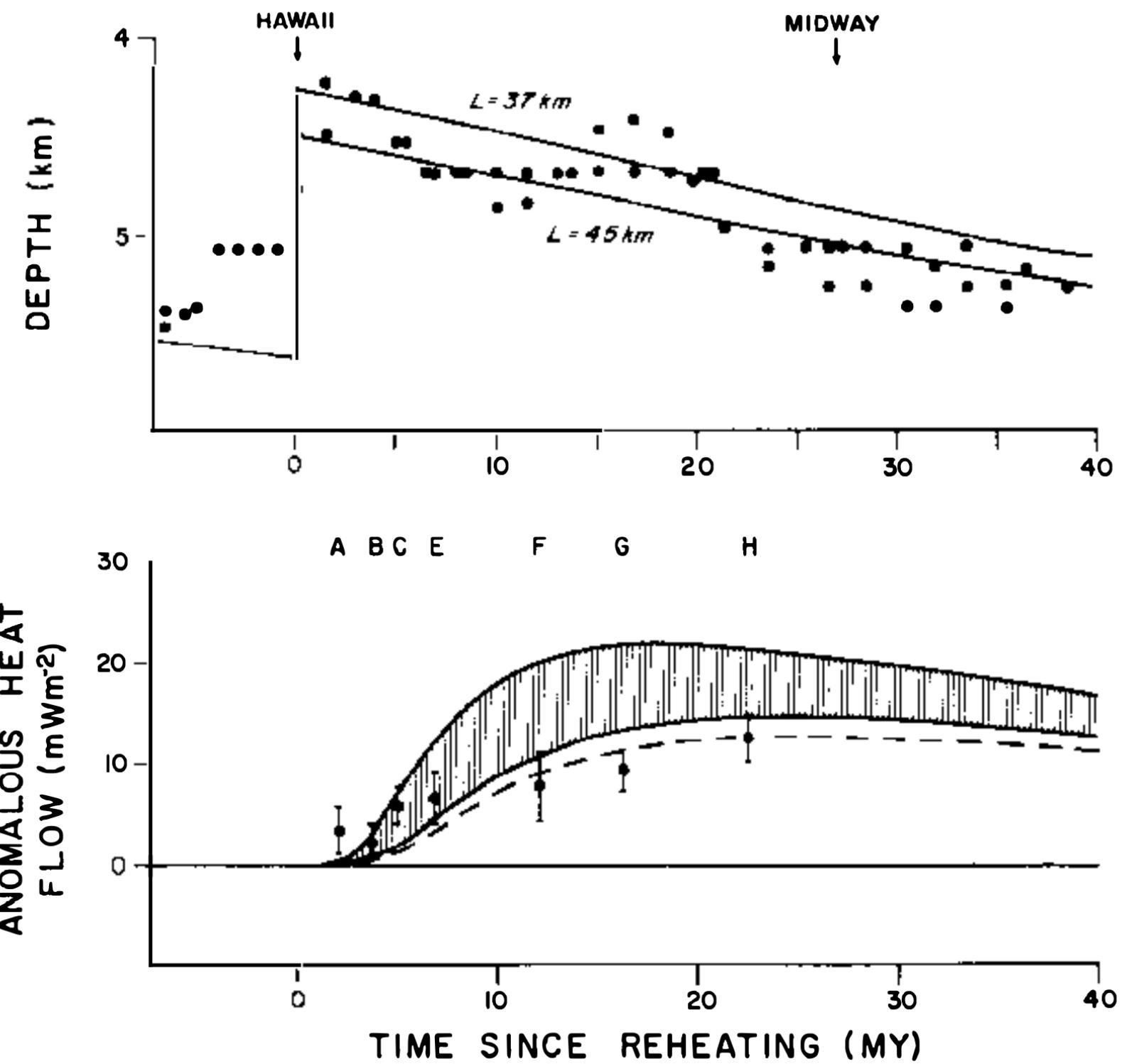
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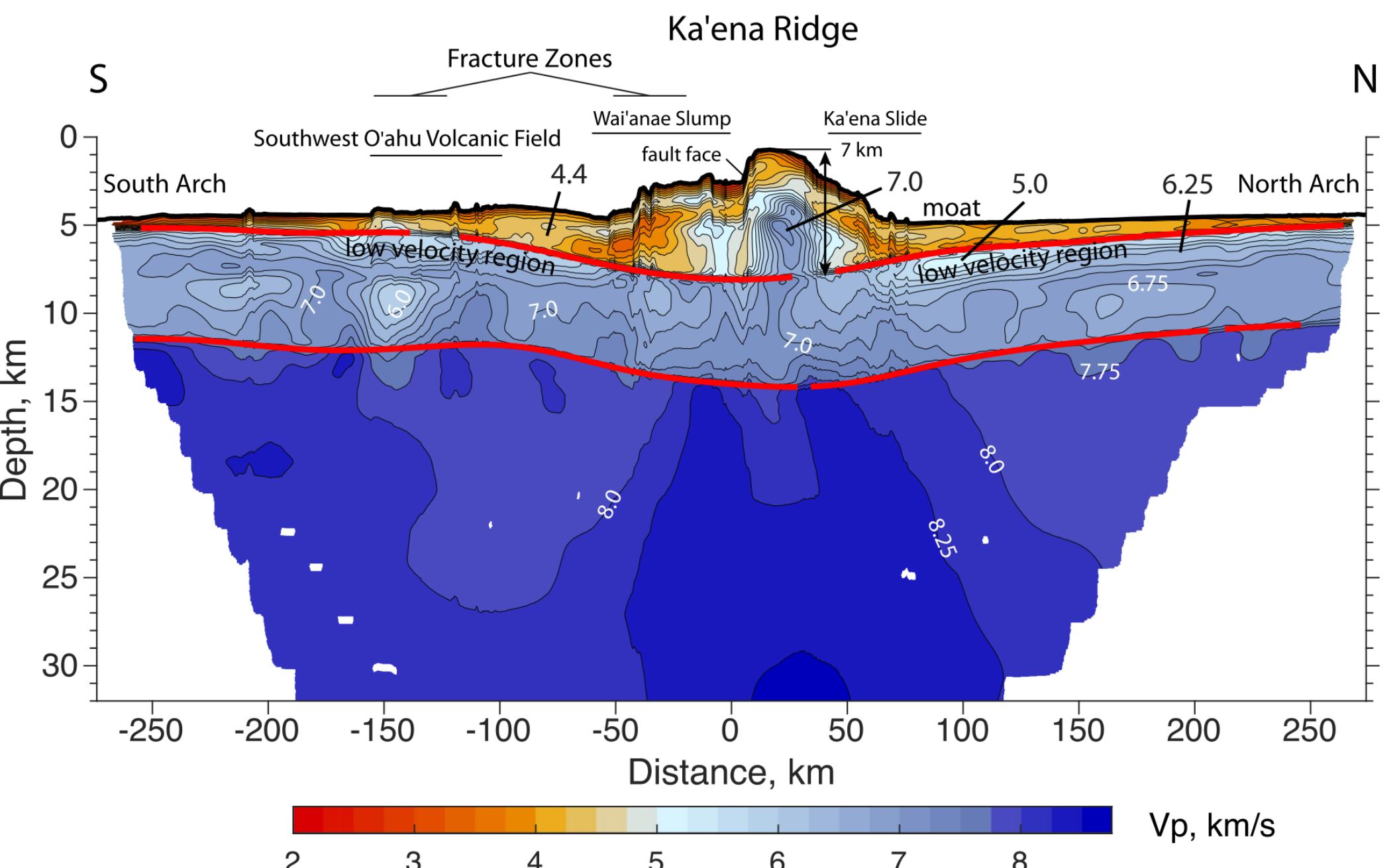
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