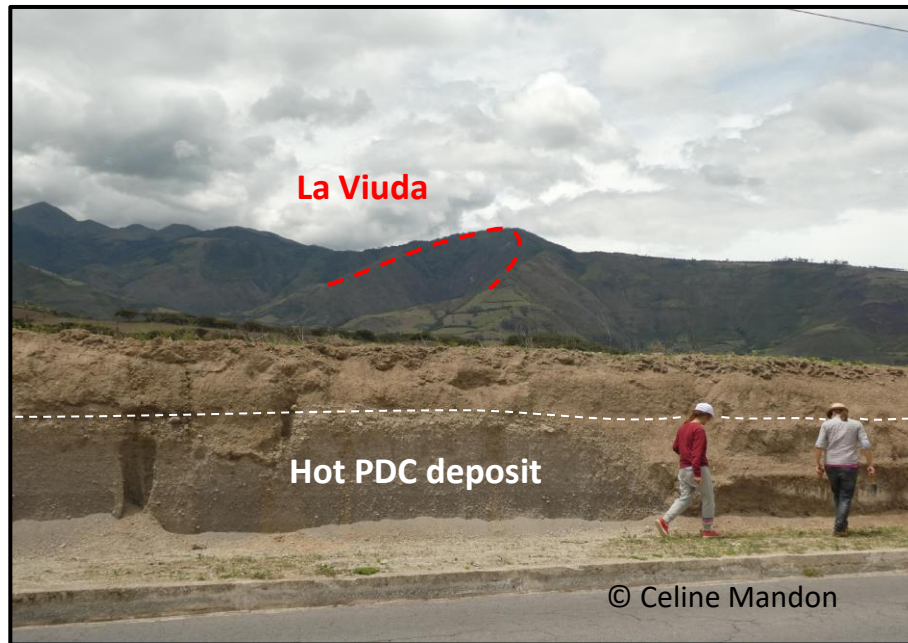


Paleomagnetic and rock magnetic study to determine the emplacement temperatures of the ~3580 BC Chachimbiro pyroclastic deposits, Ecuador

Chica Joseline, Piispa Elisa, Mandon Celine

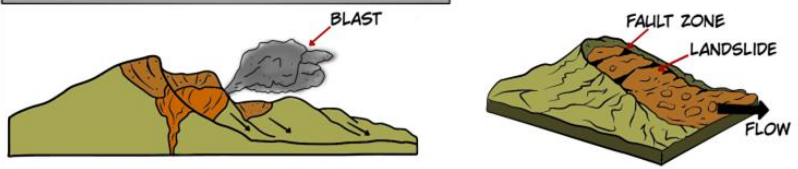


Lateral blast, areal distribution, thickness and sampling sites

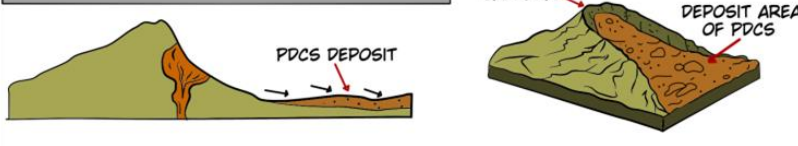
SWELLING AND MAGMATIC INTRUSION



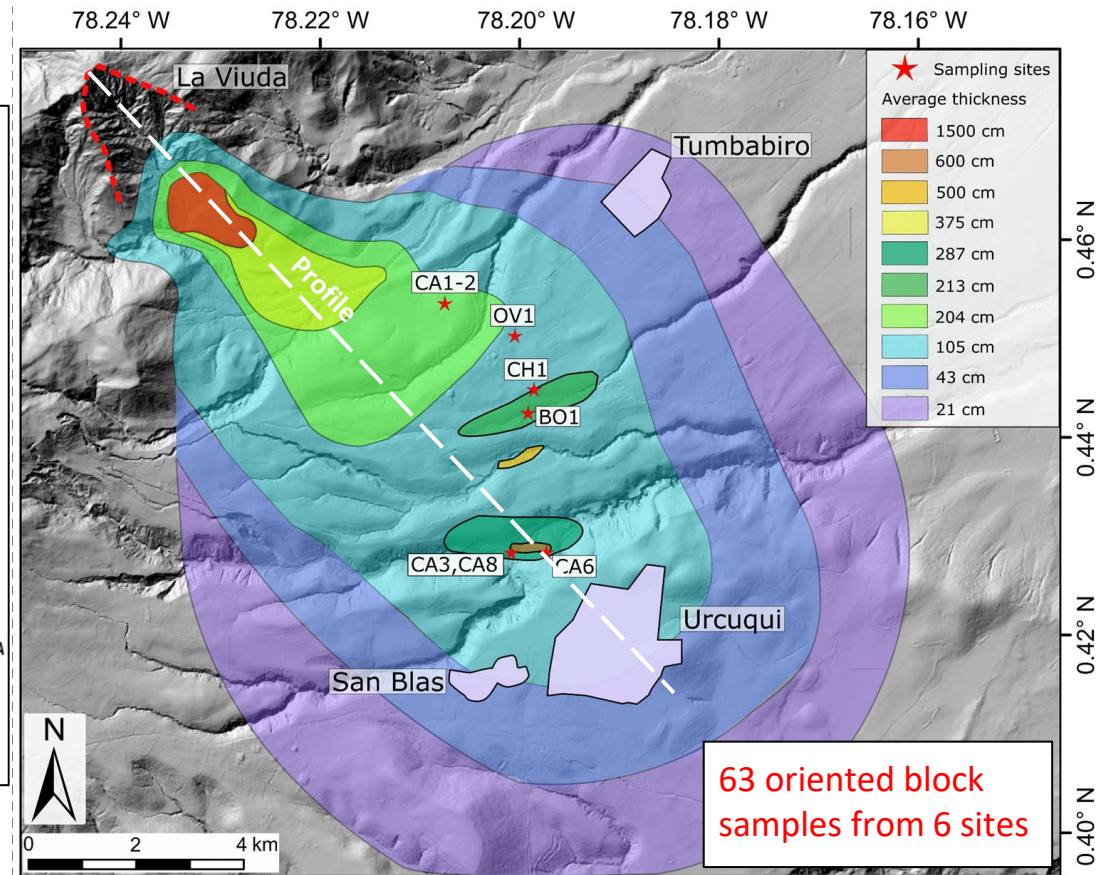
LATERAL BLAST



DEPOSIT



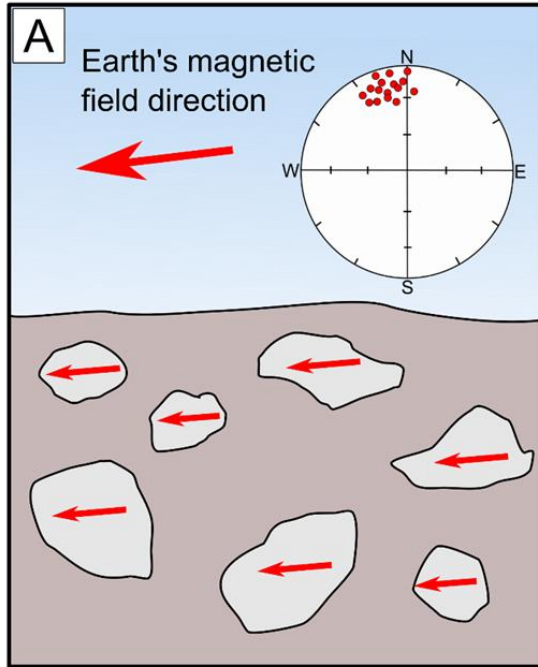
Modified after Leyrit & Meteneat 2000



Modified after Bernard et al. 2014

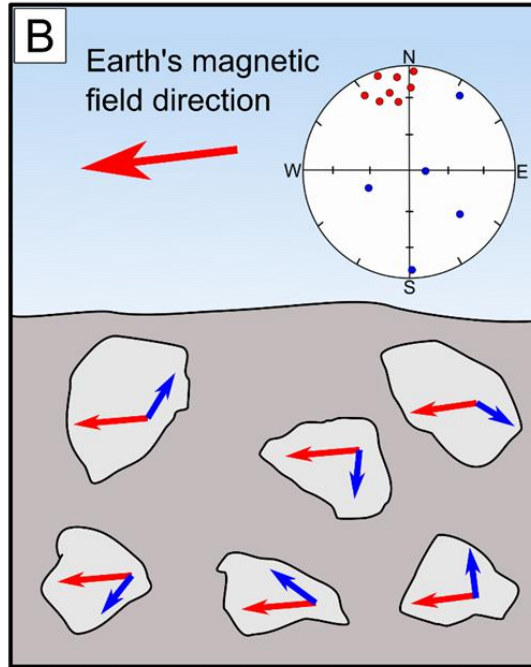
Magnetization process in PDCs

SINGLE COHERENT COMPONENT



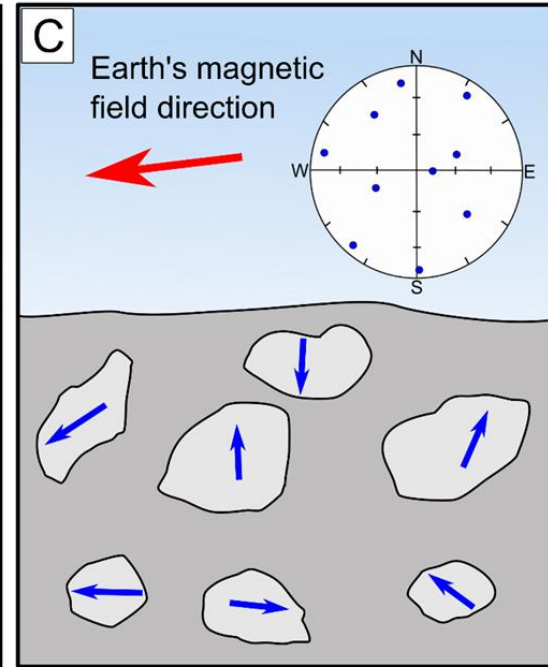
$T_{\text{emplacement}} > T_{\text{Curie}}, 580^{\circ}\text{C}$

TWO COMPONENTS



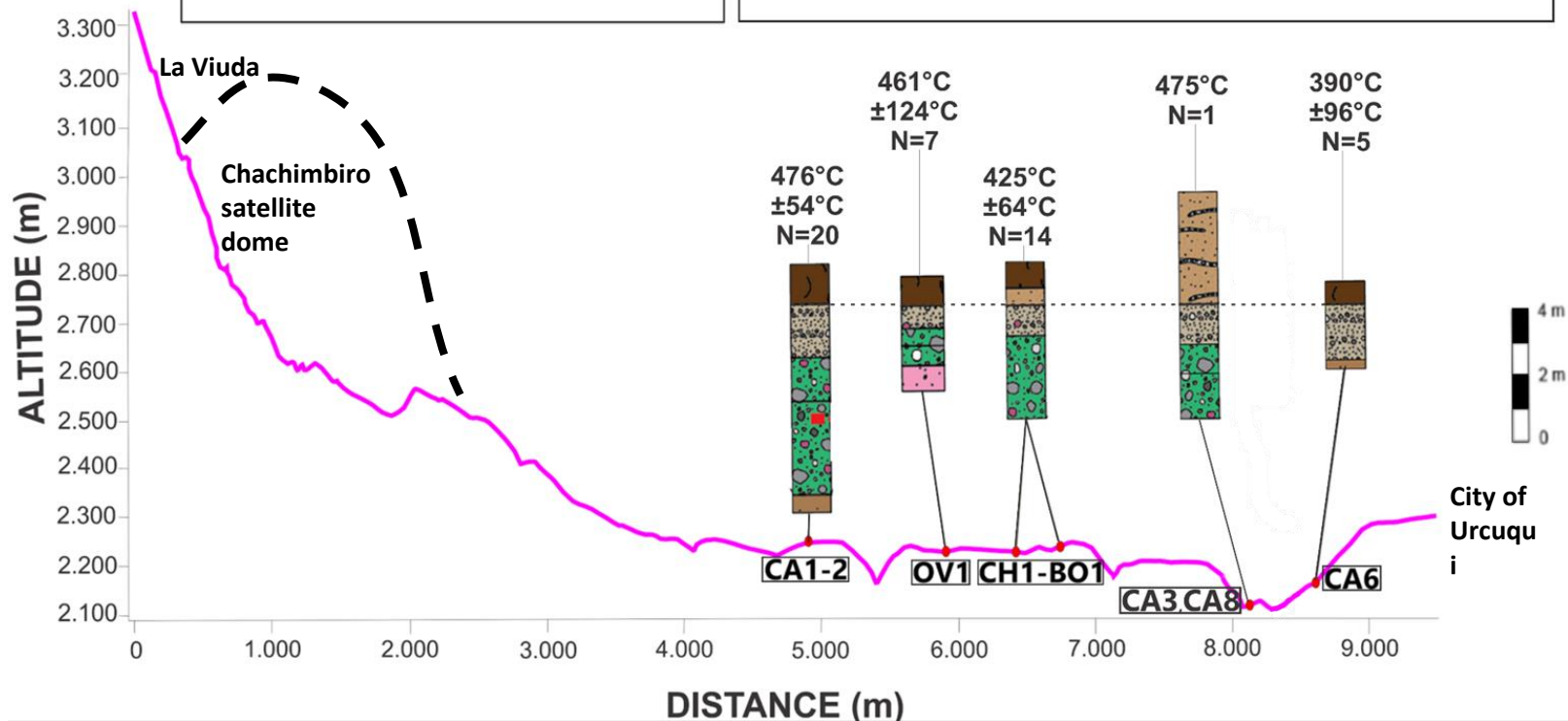
$T_{\text{emplacement}} < T_{\text{Curie}}, 580^{\circ}\text{C}$

RANDOM COMPONENTS



Cold deposit $< 120^{\circ}\text{C}$

Estimated emplacement temperatures



Conclusions

1. Emplacement temperature estimate $\sim 450^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($N = 48/54$)
1. Consistent with T_s in the magmatic reservoir from geothermometry ($679\text{-}858^{\circ}\text{C}$) and the fast growth of the lava dome (13-49 days) (Bernard et al. 2014)
1. Hazard aspect:
 - Even at 8 km distance from the dome the clasts show approximately 390°C average T
 - E.g. Pompei PDC has been estimated at $240\text{-}340^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Cioni et al. 2004)
 - A similar directed blast (PDC) in the Inter-Andean valley now would be devastating due to higher present-day population density



If you are interested in hearing more about this study here is my
contact information:
joseline.chica@yachaytech.edu.ec