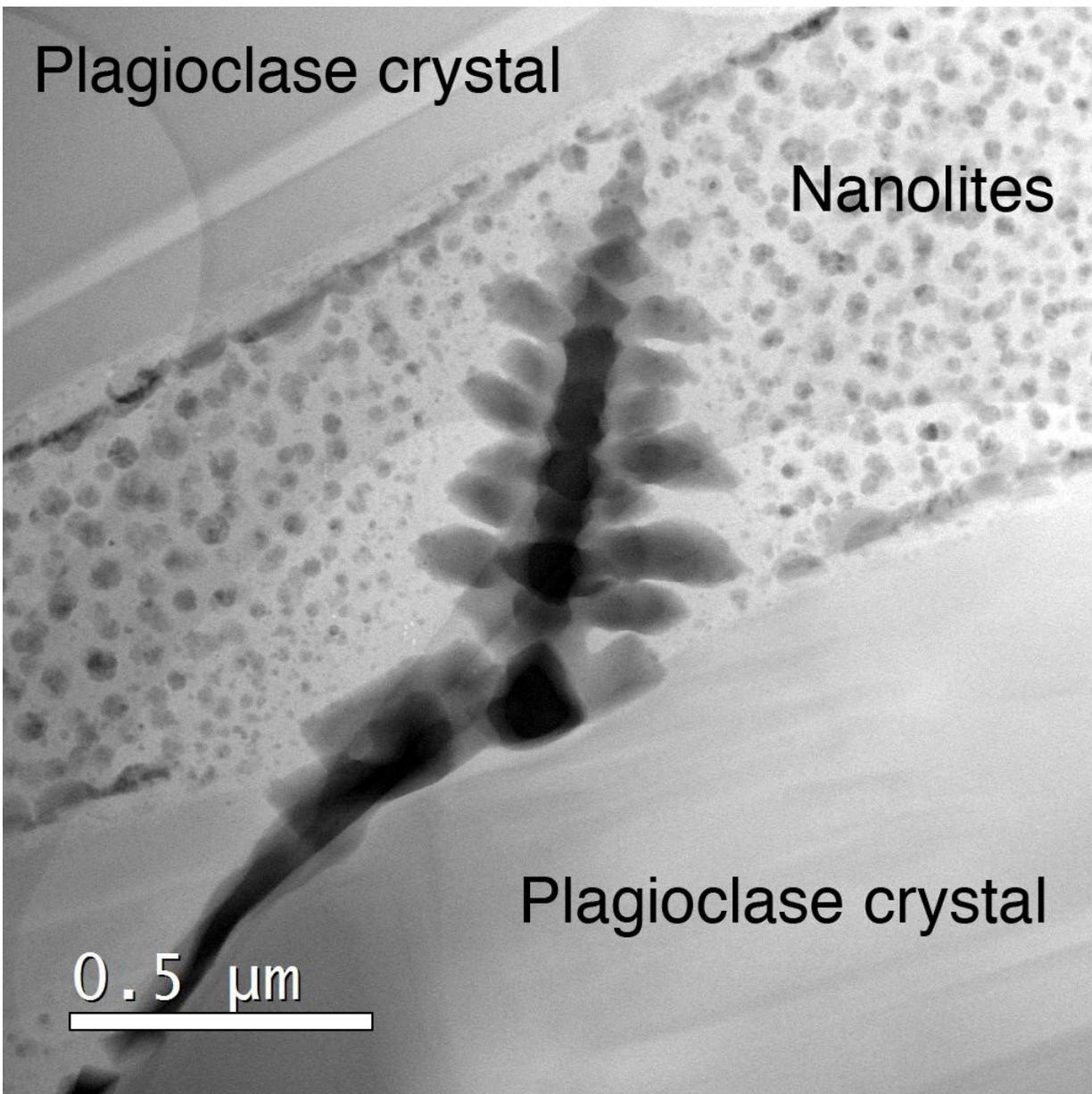


Scientists shine light on tiny crystals behind unexpected violent eruptions

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Nanolite 'snow' surrounding an iron oxide microlite 'Christmas tree'. Even these small 50 nm spheres are actually made up of even smaller nanolites aggregated into clumps. Christmas has come early this year for these researchers. Credit: Brooker/Griffiths/Heard/Cherns

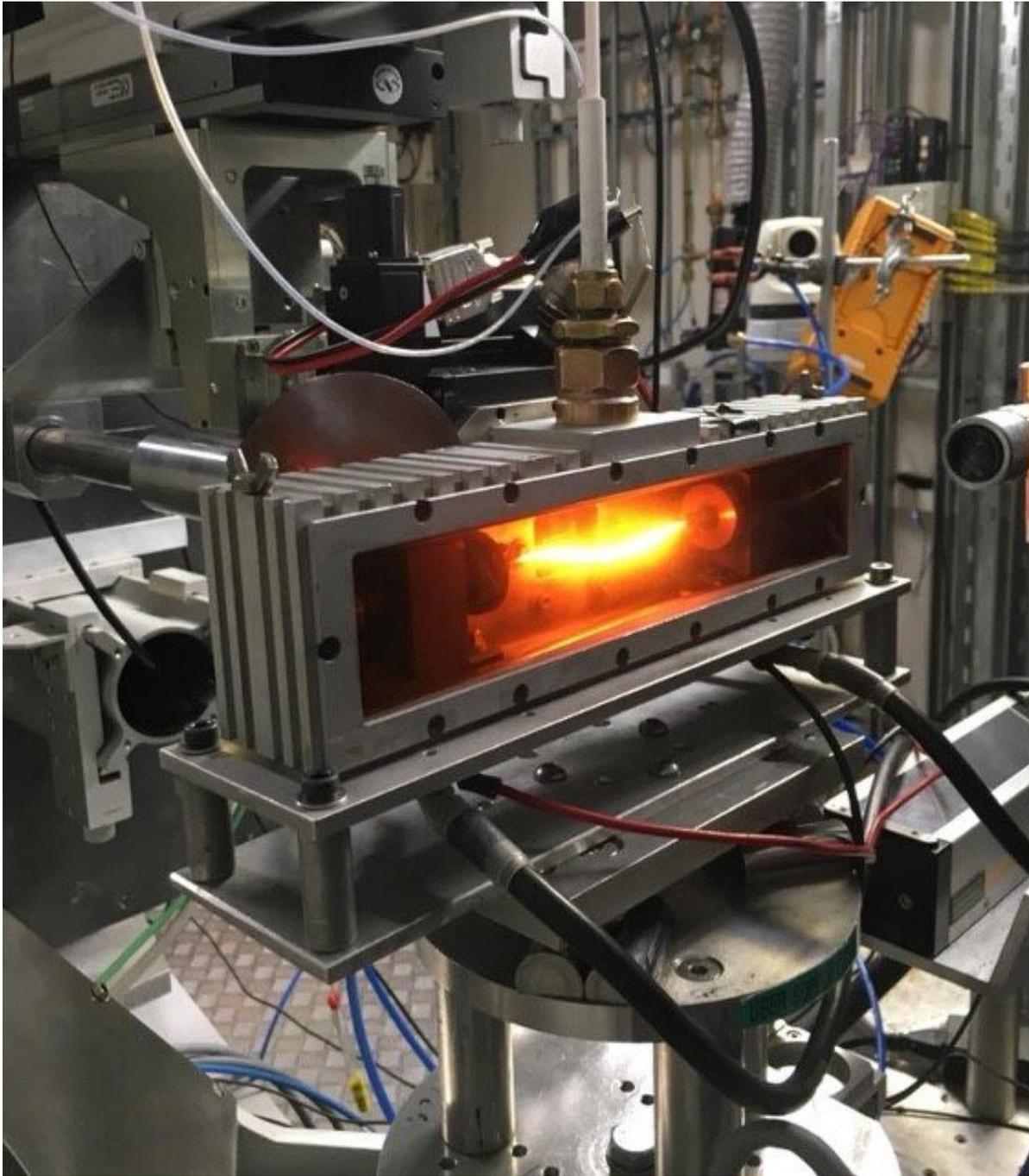
In a new study of volcanic processes, Bristol scientists have demonstrated the role nanolites play in the creation of violent eruptions at otherwise 'calm' and predictable volcanoes.

The study, published in *Science Advances*, describes how nano-sized crystals (nanolites), 10,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair, can have a significant impact of the viscosity of erupting [magma](#), resulting in previously unexplained and [explosive eruptions](#).

"This discovery provides an eloquent explanation for violent eruptions at volcanos that are generally well behaved but occasionally present us with a deadly surprise, such as the 122 BC [eruption](#) of Mount Etna," said Dr. Danilo Di Genova from the University of Bristol's School of Earth Sciences.

"Volcanoes with low silica magma compositions have very low viscosity, which usually allows the gas to gently escape. However, we've shown that nanolites can increase the viscosity for a limited time, which would trap gas in the sticky liquid, leading to a sudden switch in behavior that was previously difficult to explain."

Dr. Richard Brooker also from Earth Sciences, said: "We demonstrated the surprising effect of nanolites on magma viscosity, and thereby [volcanic eruptions](#), using cutting-edge nano-imaging and Raman spectroscopy to hunt for evidence of these almost invisible particles in ash erupted during very violent eruptions."



The erupted Etna rock is melted in a wire furnace on the synchrotron beamline at Diamond Light Source. Credit: Richard Brooker

"The next stage was to re-melt these rocks in the laboratory and recreate the correct cooling rate to produce nanolites in the molten magma. Using the scattering of extremely bright synchrotron source radiation (10 billion times brighter than the sun) we were able to document nanolite growth."

"We then produced a nanolite-bearing basaltic foam (pumice) under laboratory conditions, also demonstrating how these nanolites can be produced by undercooling as volatiles are exsolved from magma, lowering the liquidus."

Professor Heidy Mader added: "By conducting new experiments on analog synthetic materials, at low shear rates relative to volcanic systems, we were able to demonstrate the possibility of extreme viscosities for nanolite-bearing magma, extending our understanding of the unusual (non-Newtonian) behavior of nanofluids, which have remained enigmatic since the term was coined 25 years ago."



Usual gentle effusive eruption typical of Mt Etna (Italy). Credit: Boccia Pasquale from Pixabay

The next stage for this research is to model this dangerous, unpredictable volcanic behavior in actual volcanic situations. This is the focus of a Natural Environment Research Council (UK) and National Science Foundation (US) grant 'Quantifying Disequilibrium Processes in Basaltic Volcanism' awarded to Bristol and a consortium of colleagues in Manchester, Durham, Cambridge and Arizona State University.

More information: "In situ observation of nanolite growth in volcanic melt: A driving force for explosive eruptions" *Science Advances* (2020). [advances.sciencemag.org/lookup1126/sciadv.abb0413](https://advances.sciencemag.org/lookup.../1126/sciadv.abb0413)

Provided by University of Bristol

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