

The Making & Breaking of Cratons

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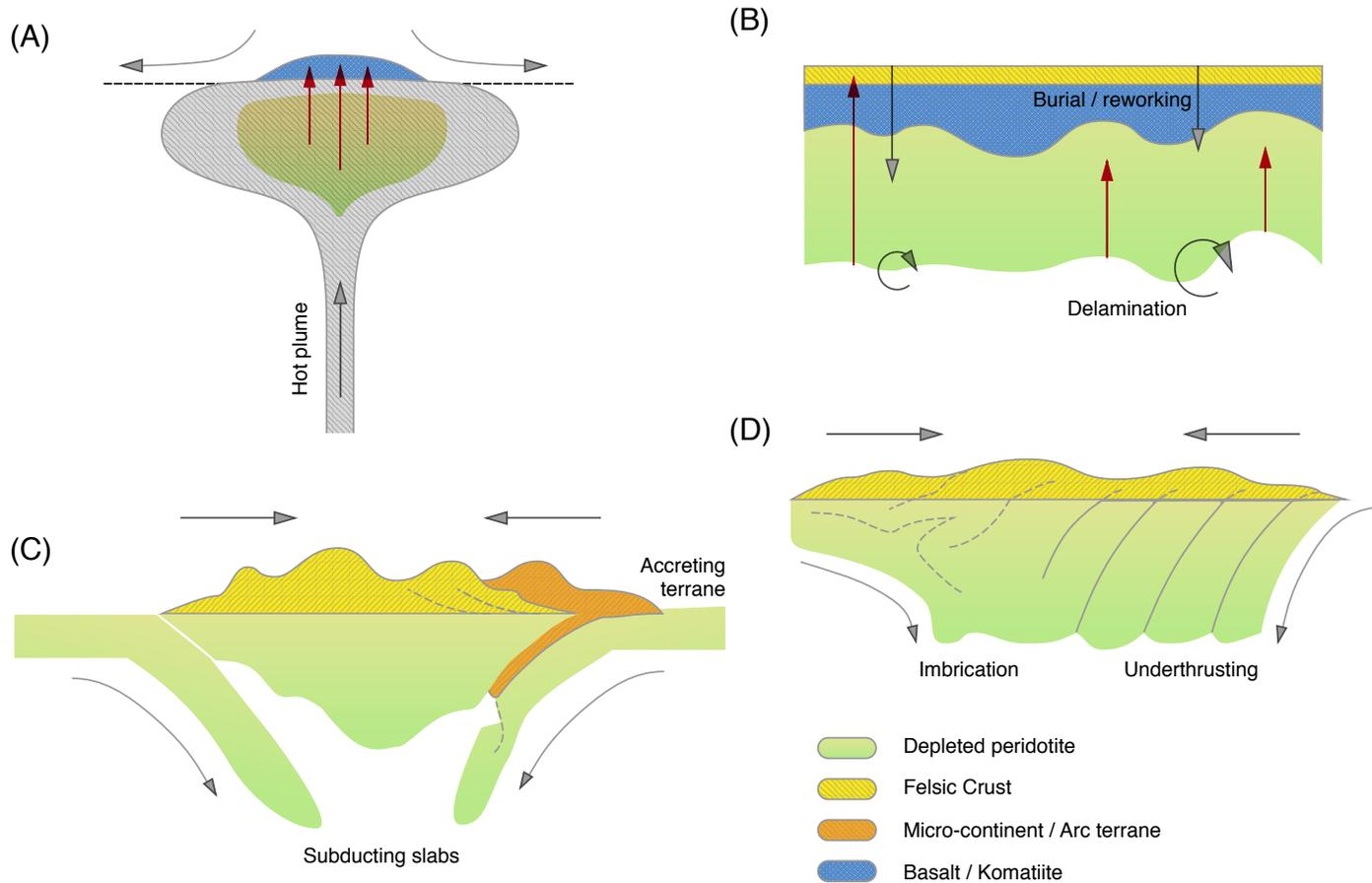
Key Points

- Understanding a craton's life history requires placing it in dynamical context.
- In other words, while composition and rheology matters, so do thickness and shape...
- ...as well as timing!
- And maybe not all cratons are built to last?

Craton stability can be provided by:

- Buoyancy
- Viscosity
- Yield Strength
- Thickness
- Shape
- Proximity to weaker material
- Combination of the above

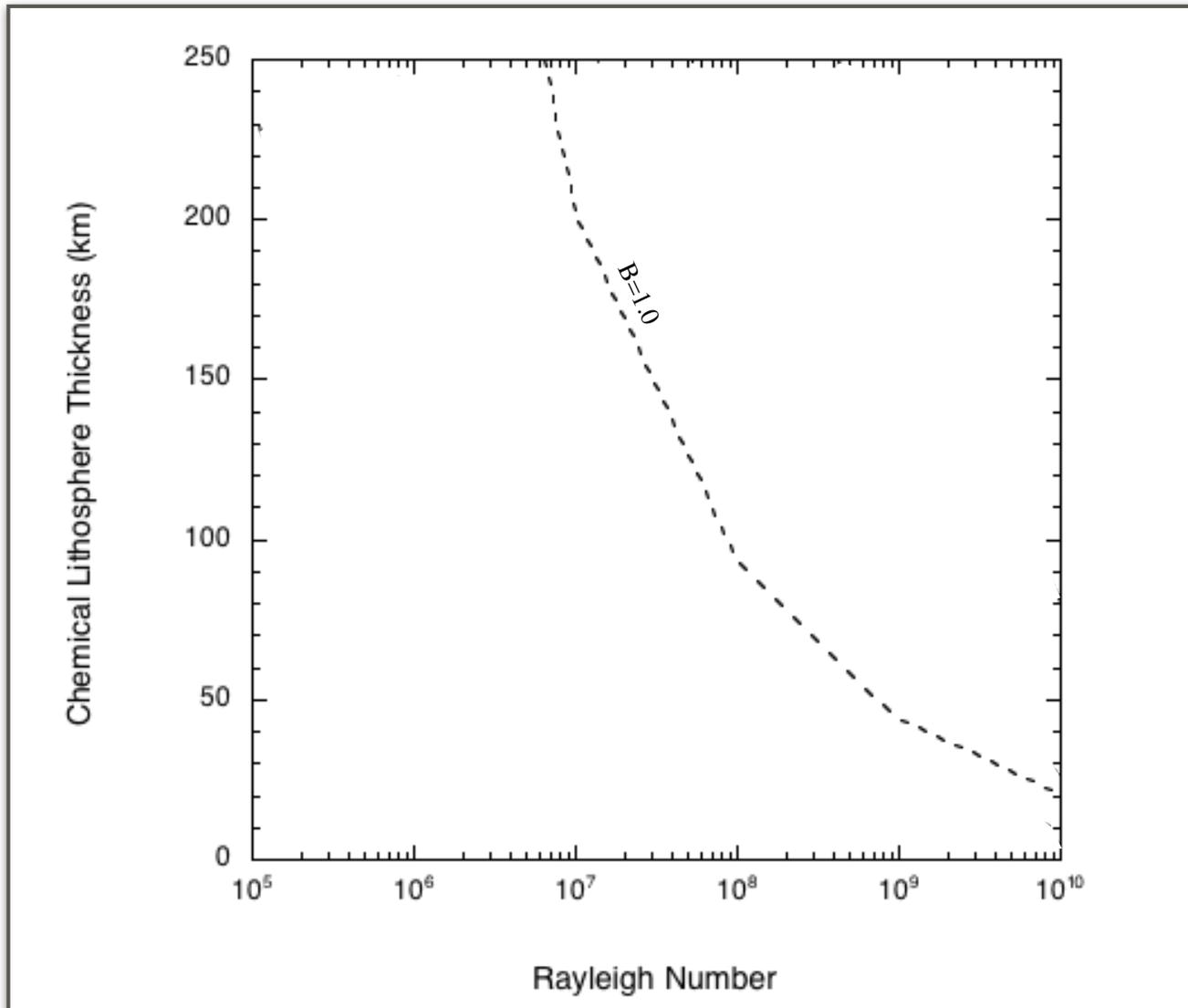
Formation Ideas



Stability vs Longevity

Buoyancy Driven Stability

Chemical Buoyancy > Thermal Buoyancy



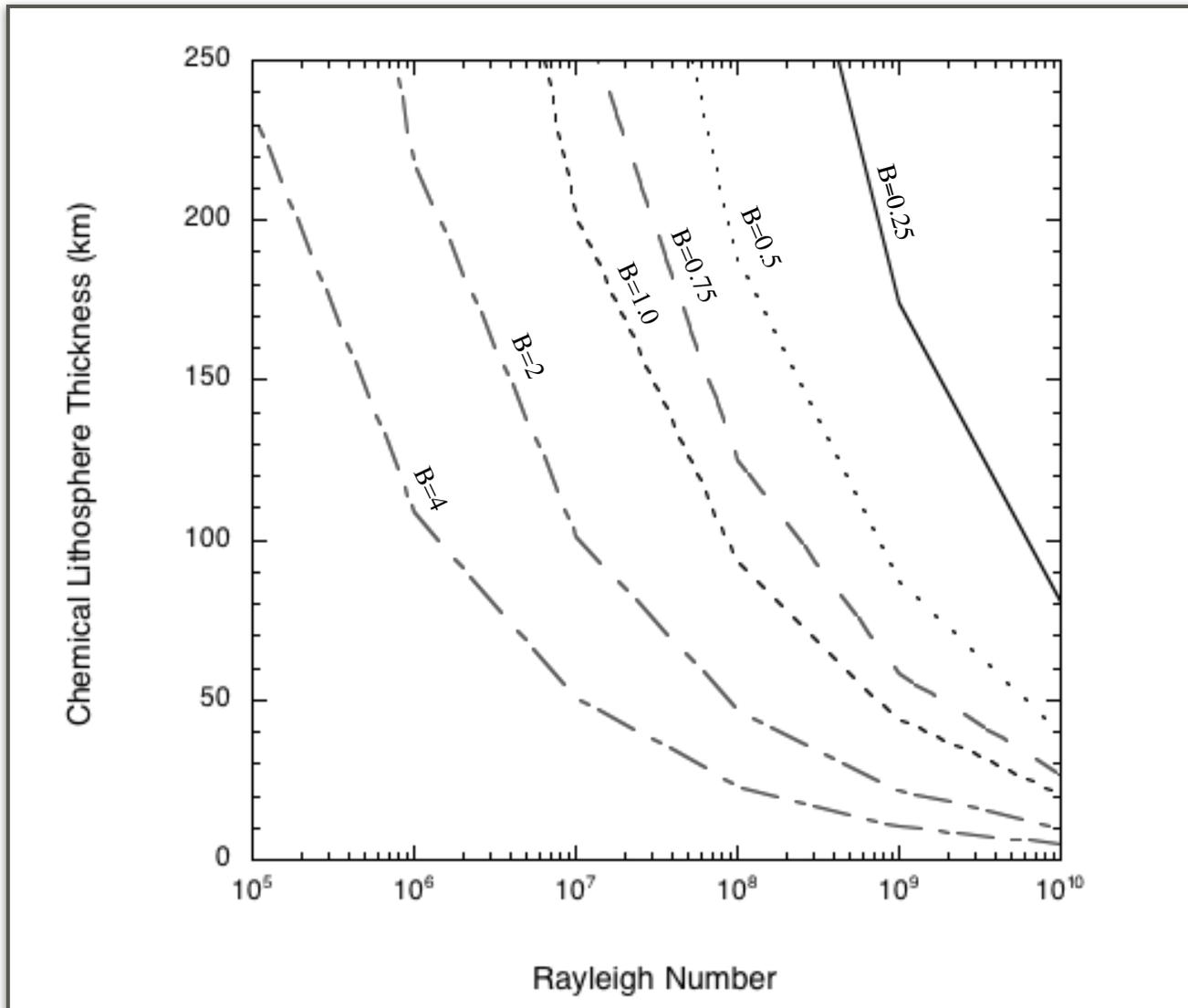
$$Bd > \omega_2 Ra^{-1/3}$$

$$B = \frac{\Delta \rho_{cbl}}{\rho_m \Delta T \alpha}$$

Above the curve = stability
Below the curve = deformation

Buoyancy Driven Stability

Chemical Buoyancy > Thermal Buoyancy



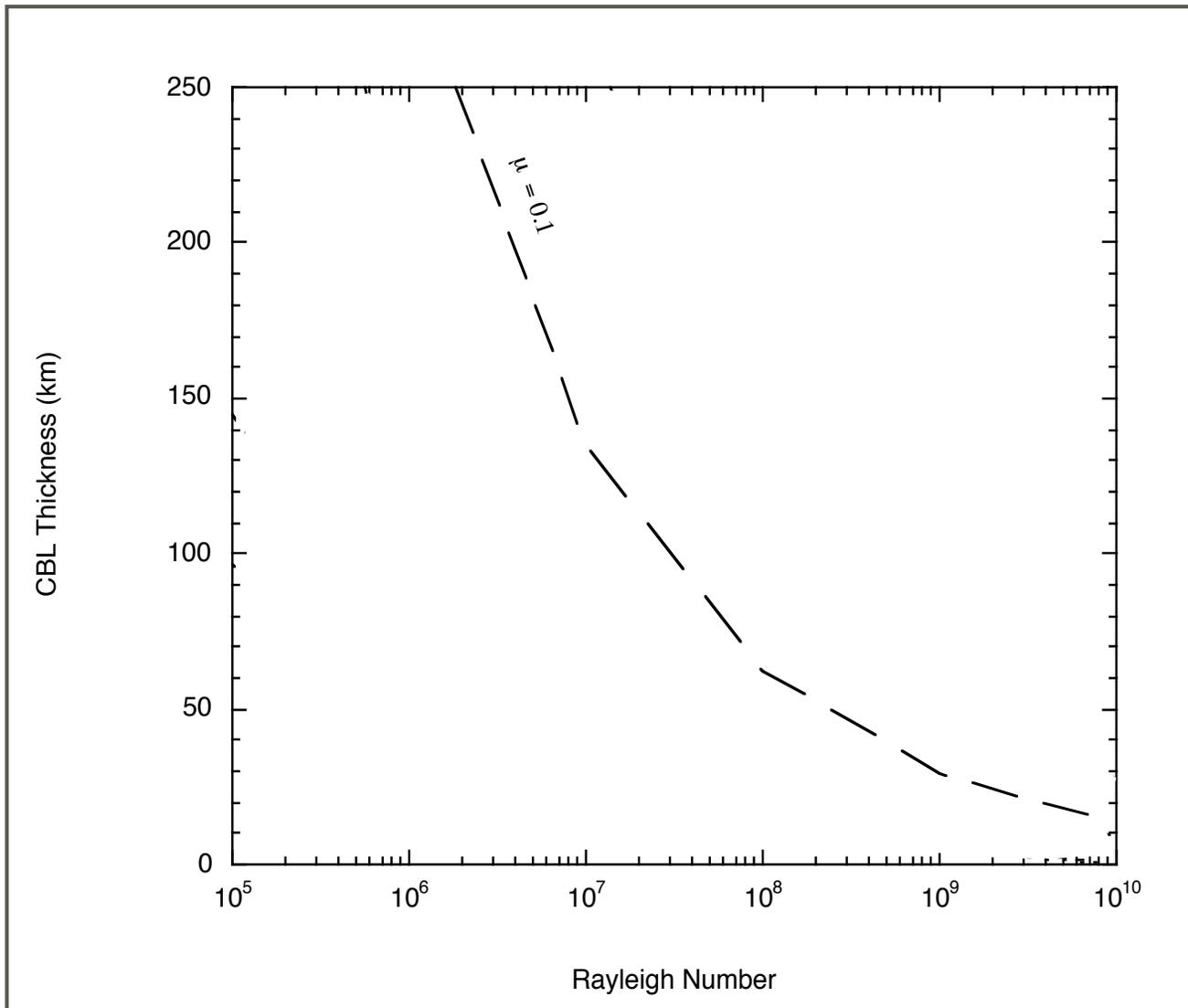
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Yield Strength Driven Stability

Yield Stress > Convective Stresses

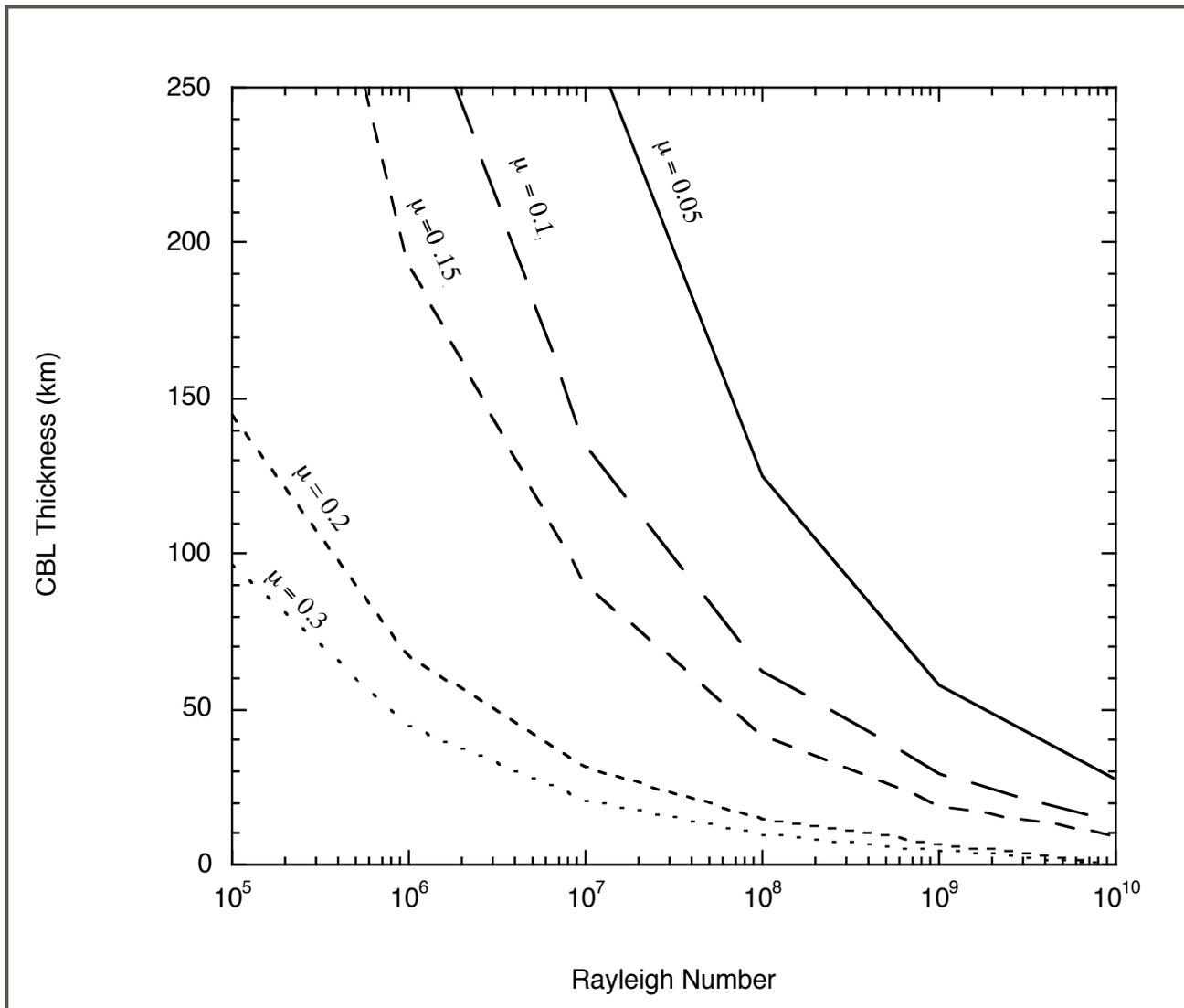


$$d\mu > \omega_1 Ra^{-1/3}$$

Above the curve = stability
Below the curve = deformation

Yield Strength Driven Stability

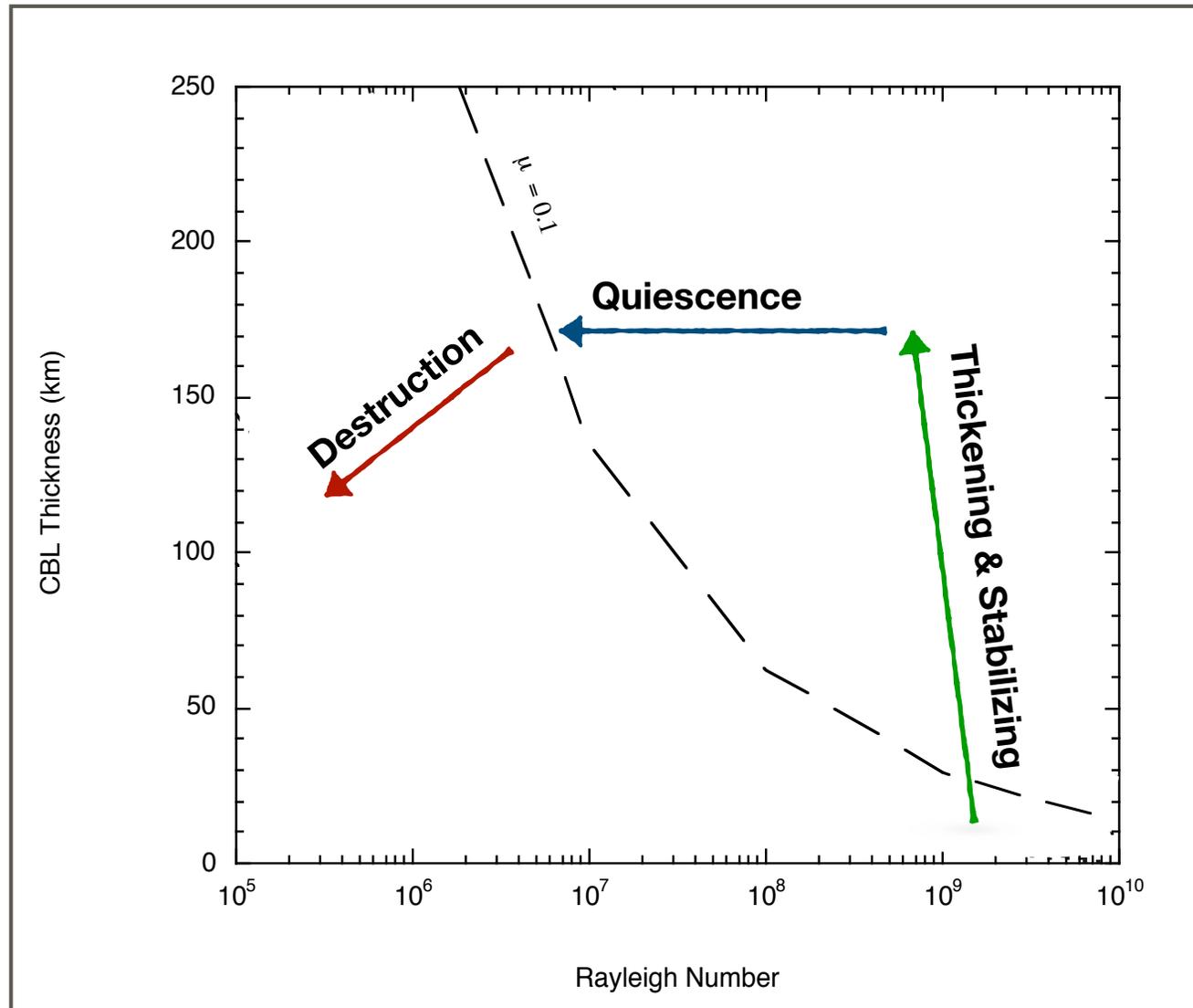
Yield Stress > Convective Stresses



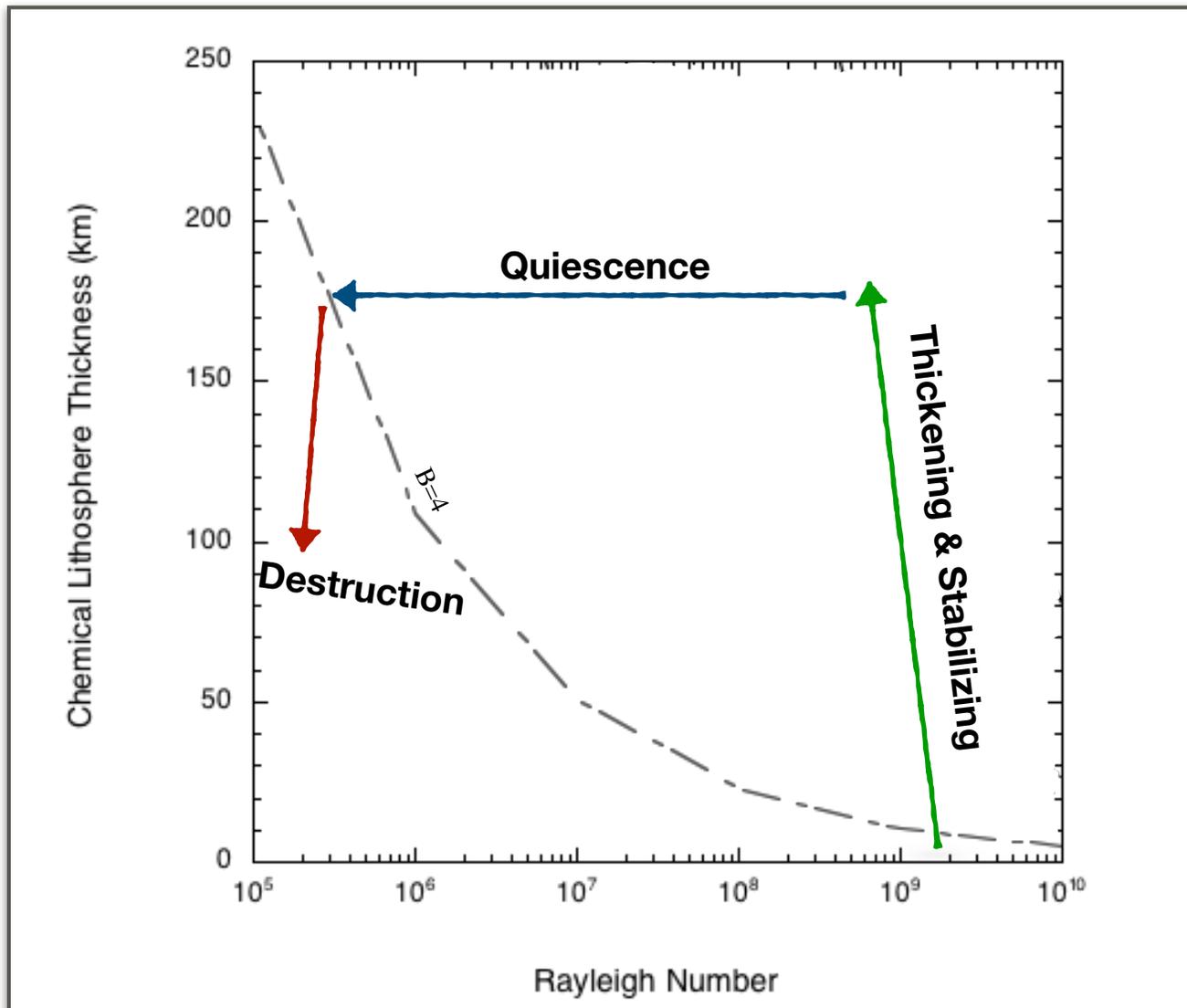
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Above the curve = stability
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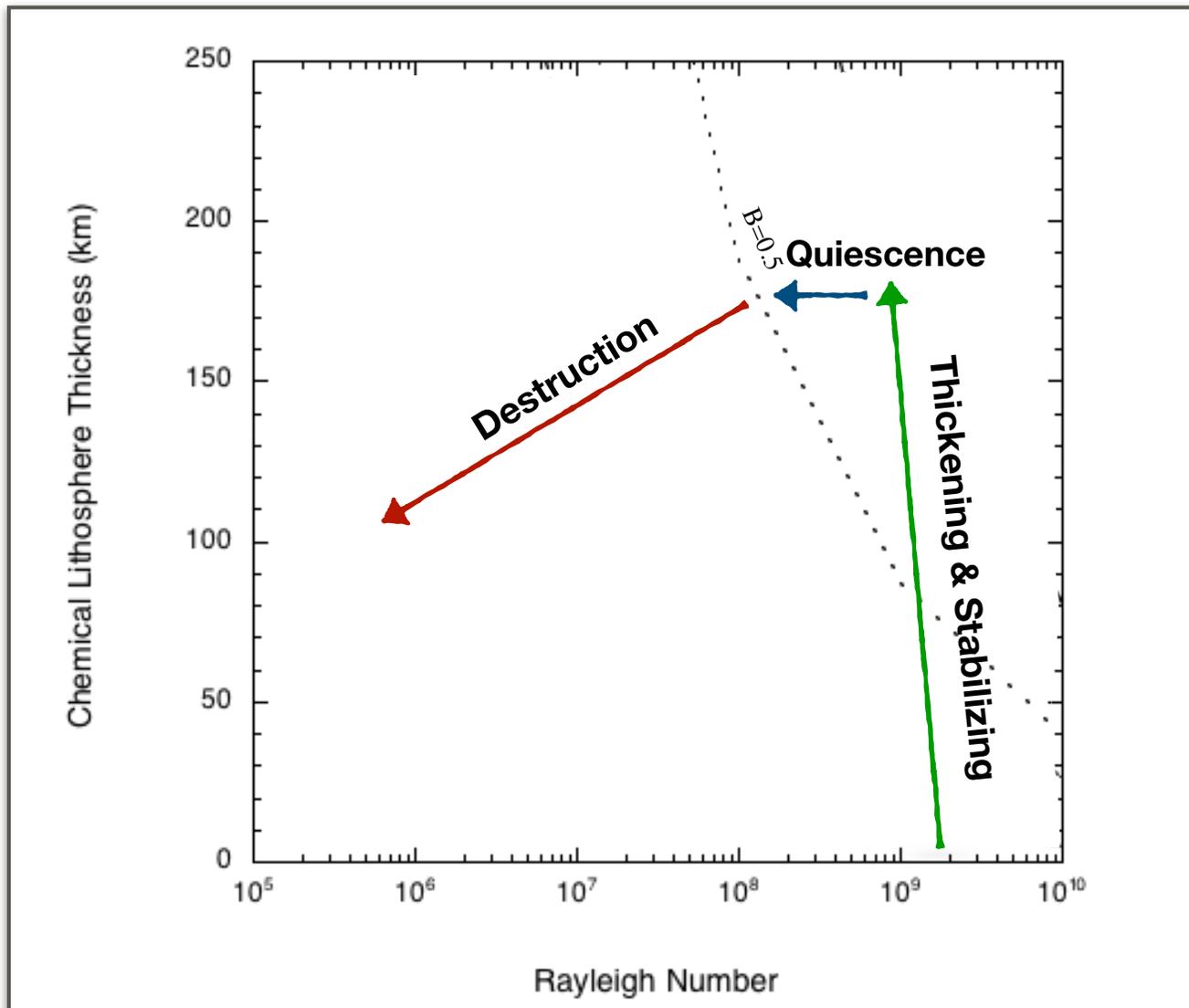
For a specific composition & rheology



For stronger, more buoyant material



For weaker & denser material (potentially modified?)

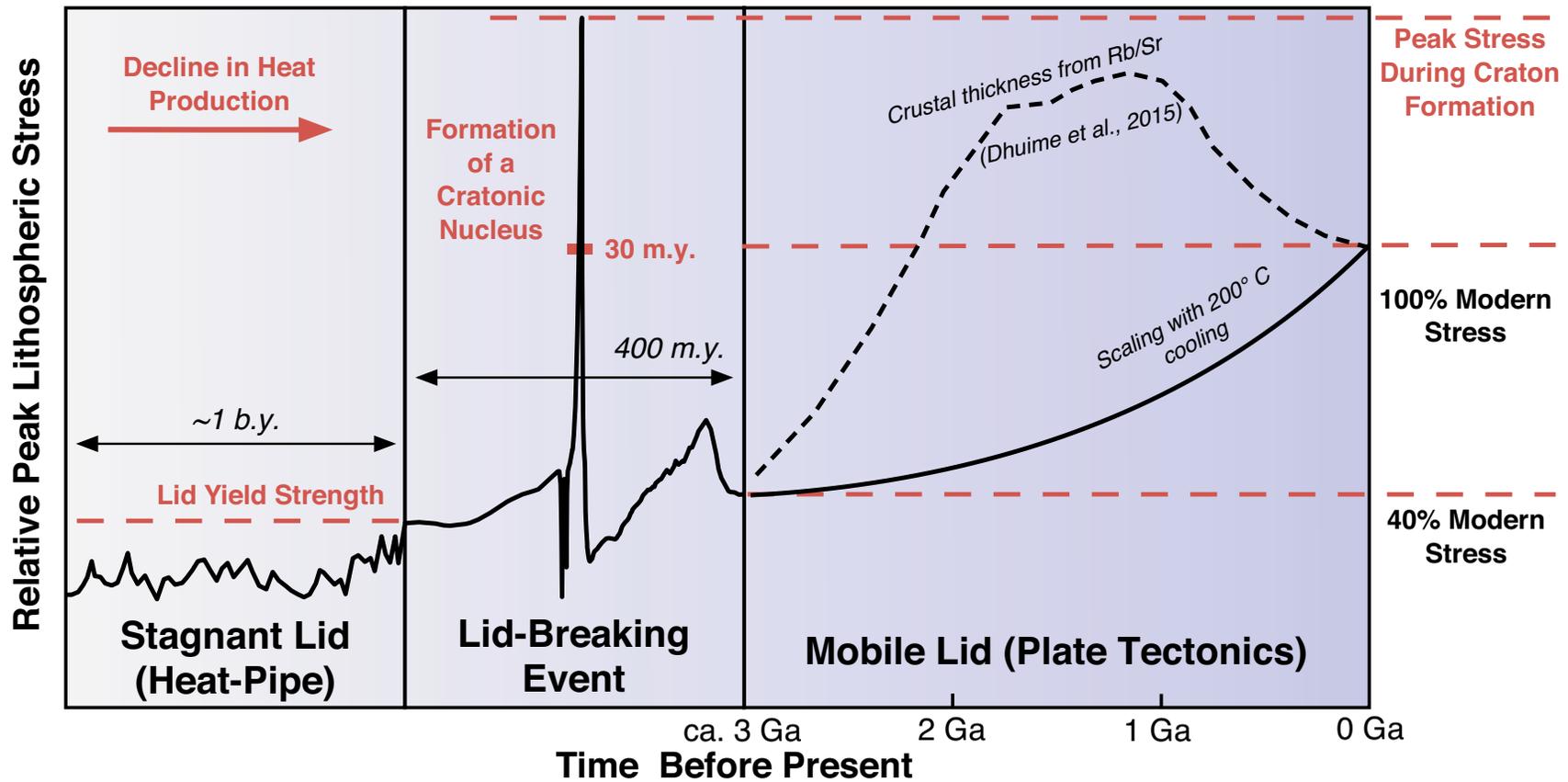


Stability vs Longevity

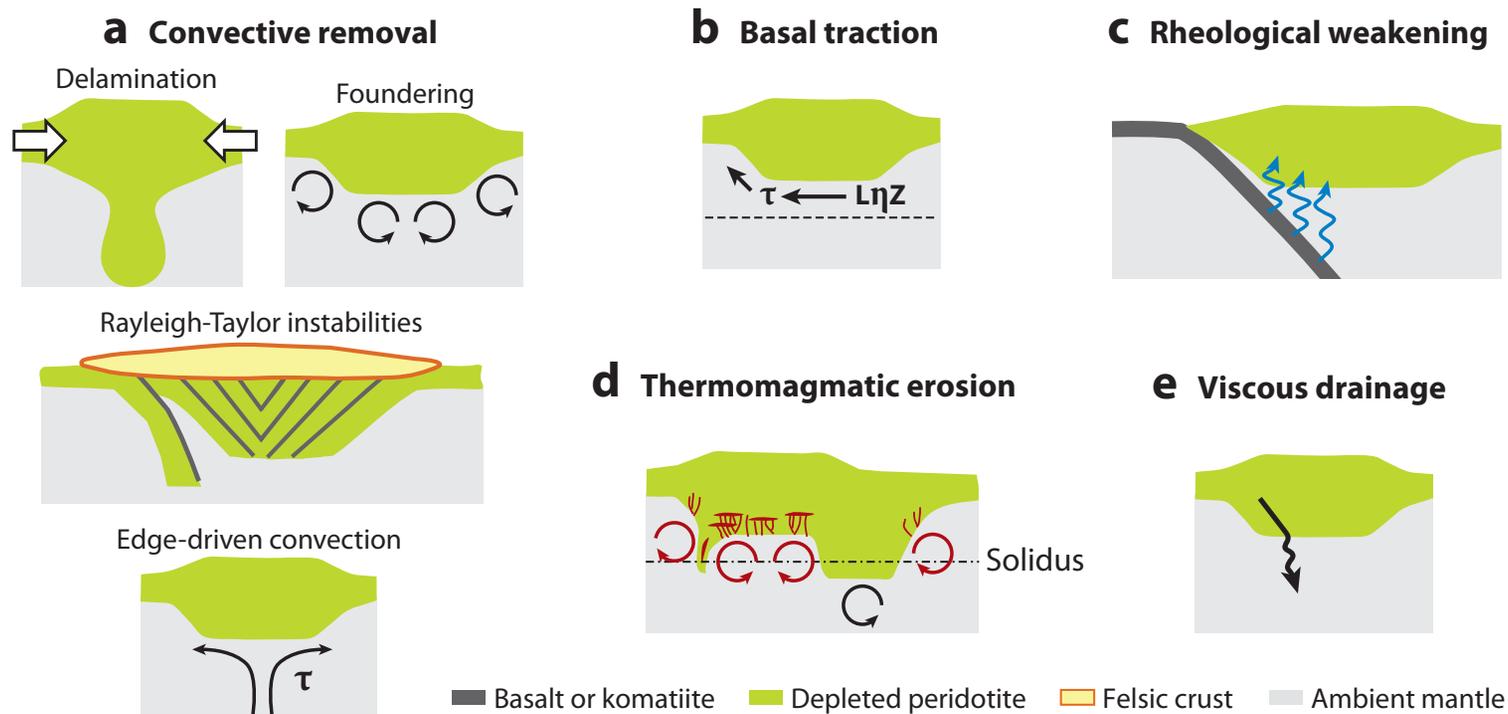
*Mantle Conditions Change with Time...
...and so do Requirements for Stability*

- Thicker lithosphere promotes stability and longevity
- Only the most buoyant and strongest lithosphere is long-lived
- Modification of material properties may put some cratons on different trajectories
- Past conditions do not promote formation of thick, strong, buoyant lithosphere (assuming plate tectonics style dynamics)

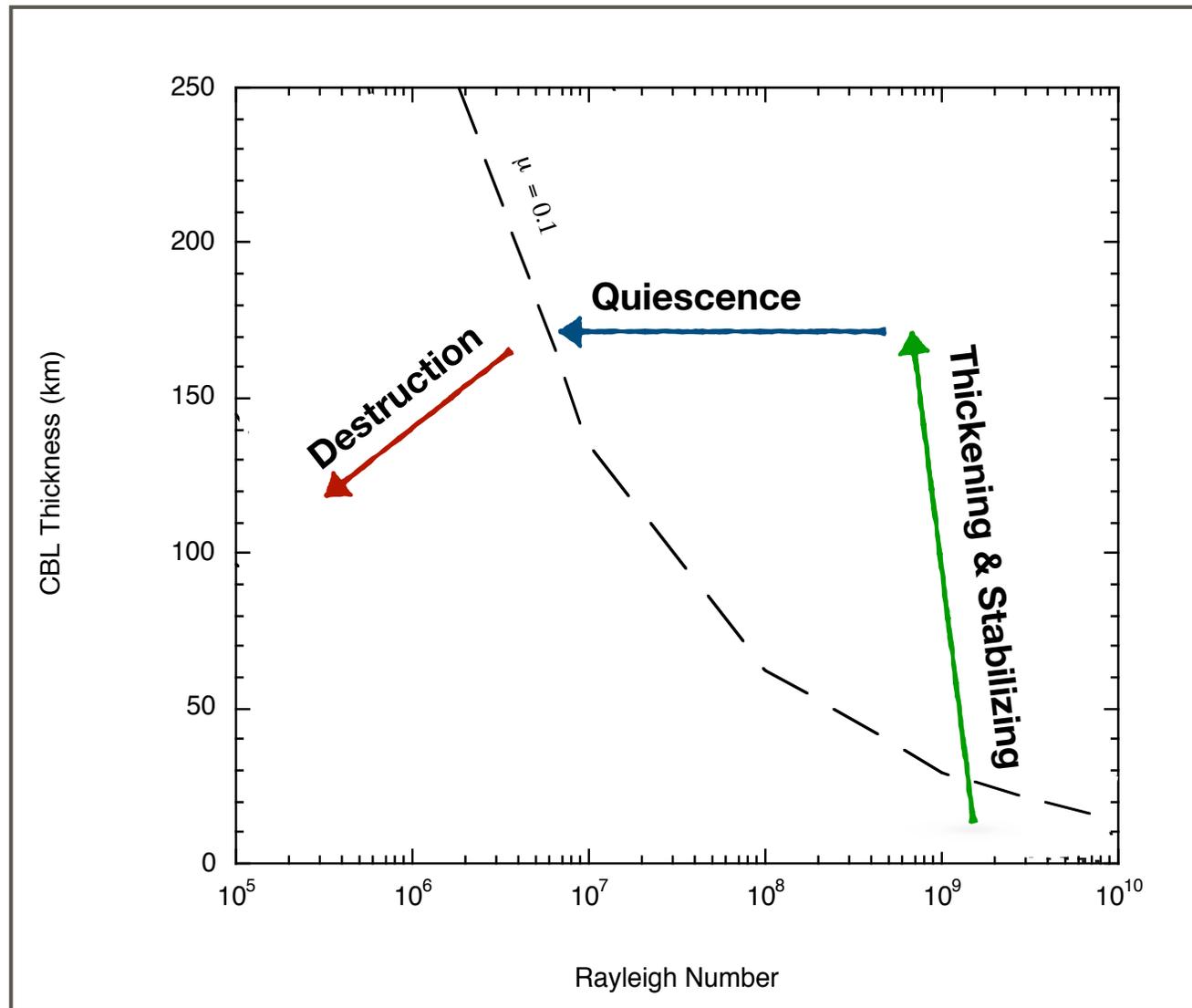
Maybe plate tectonics is/ isn't the key...



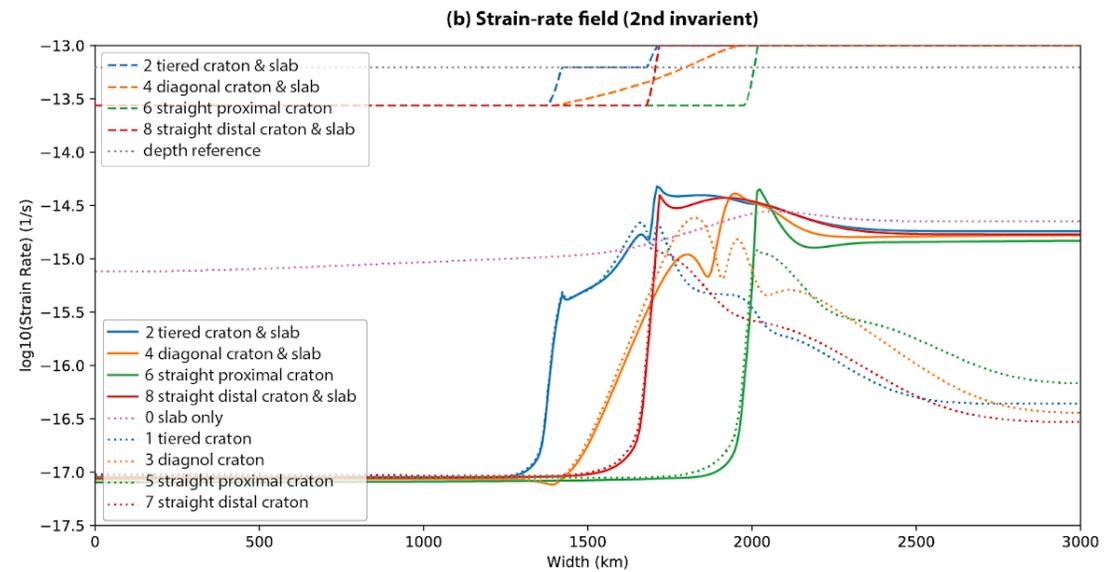
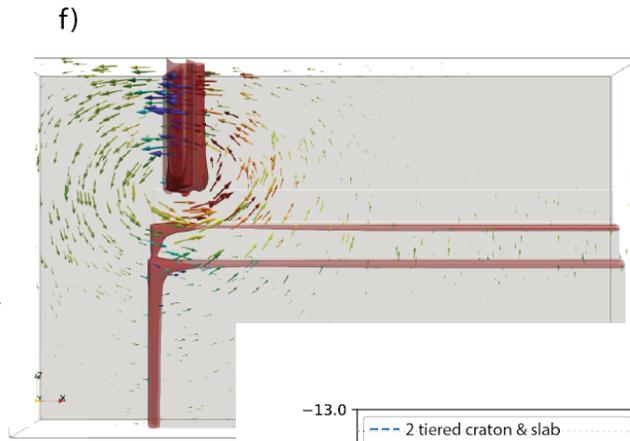
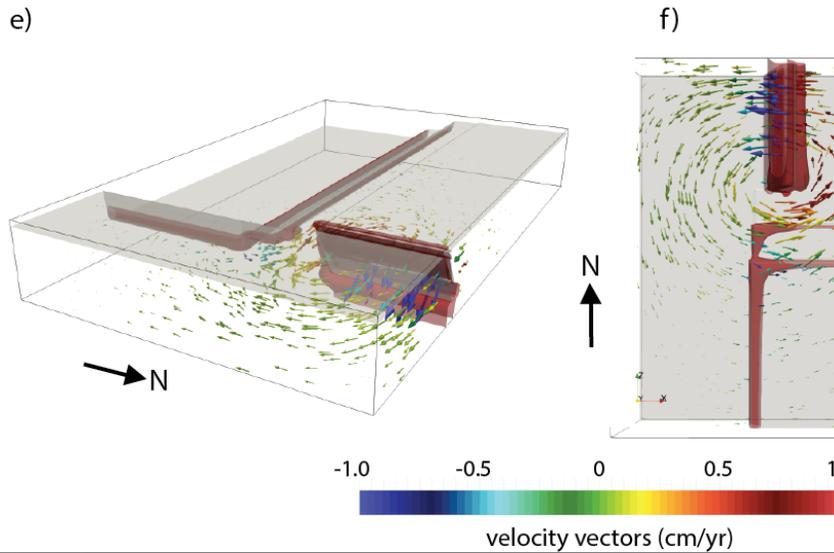
Flip Side...now to Destroy



Not built to last? Weakened? Or just the normal course?



Erosion of Margins... runaway process?



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