

# The Making & Breaking of Cratons

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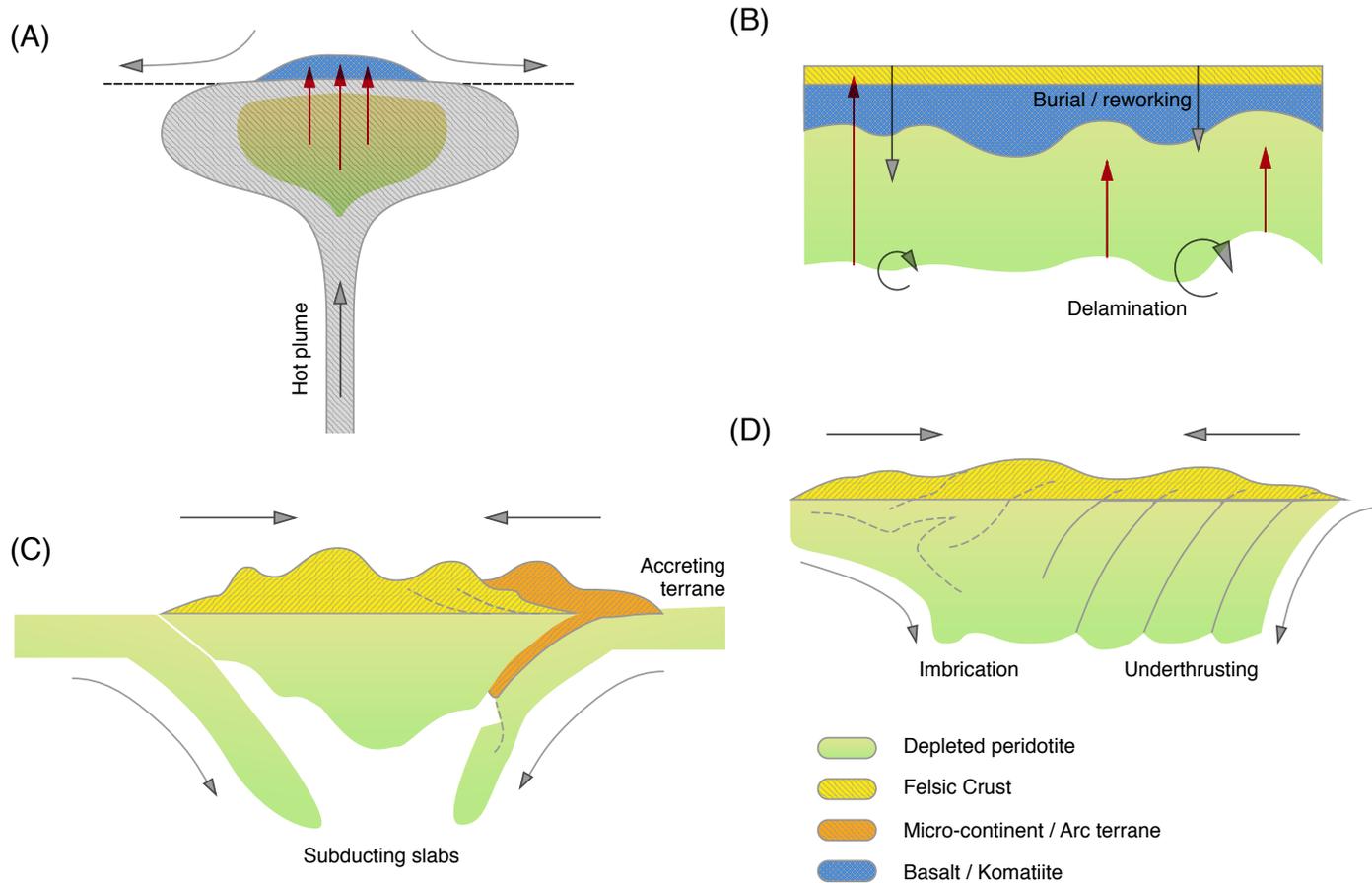
# Key Points

- 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

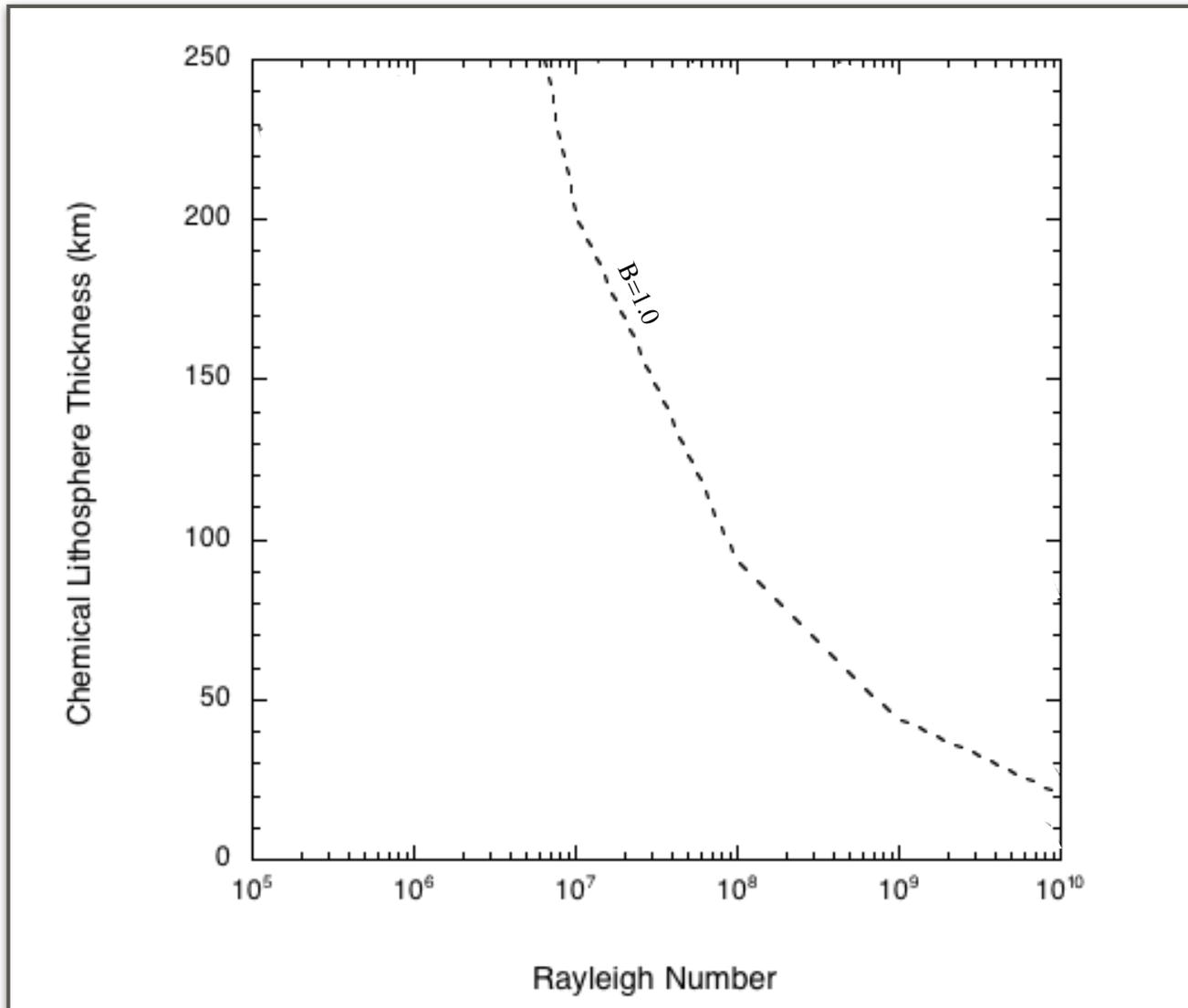
# Formation Ideas



# Stability vs Longevity

# Buoyancy Driven Stability

Chemical Buoyancy > Thermal Buoyancy



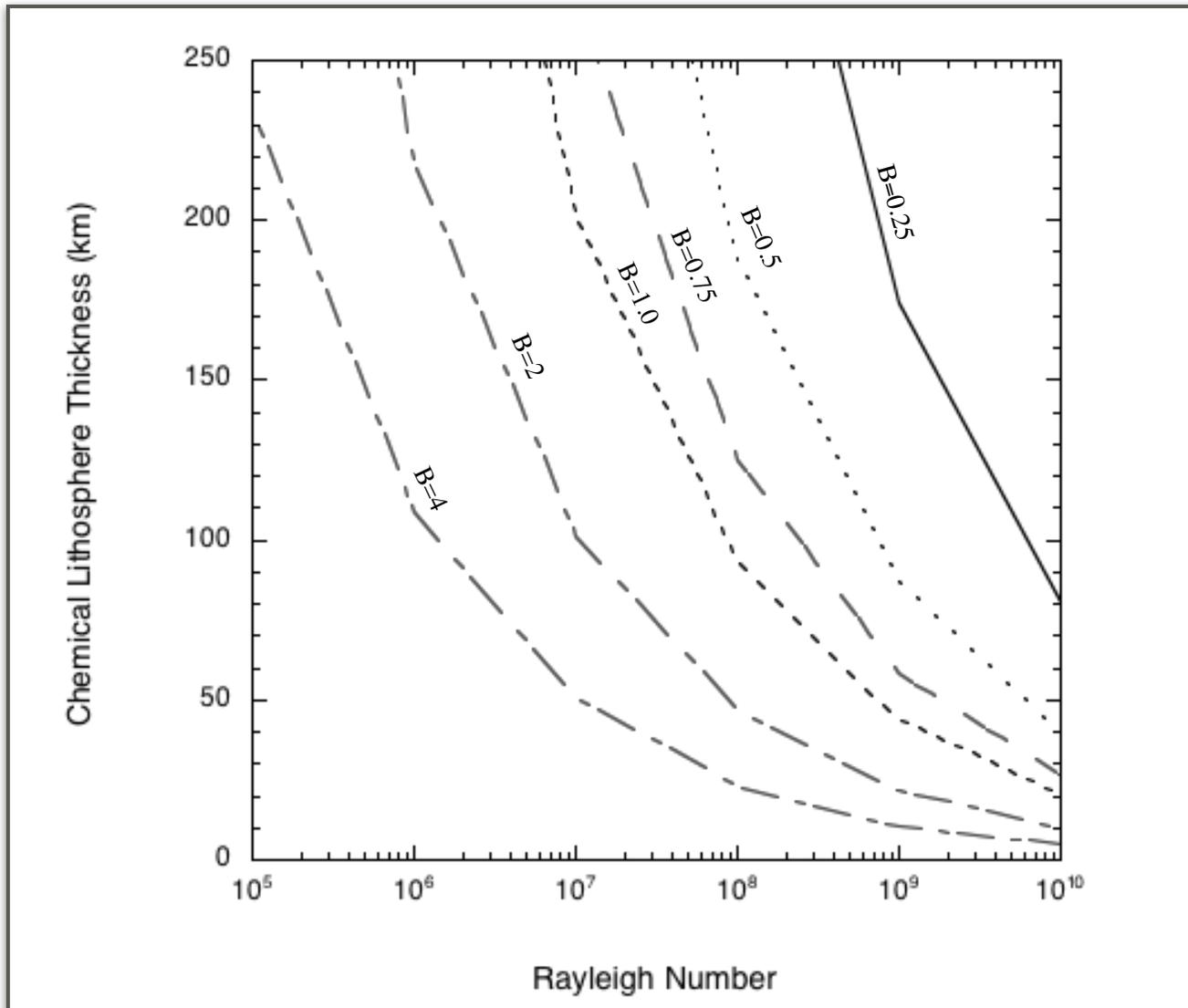
$$Bd > \omega_2 Ra^{-1/3}$$

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

Above the curve = stability  
Below the curve = deformation

# Buoyancy Driven Stability

Chemical Buoyancy > Thermal Buoyancy



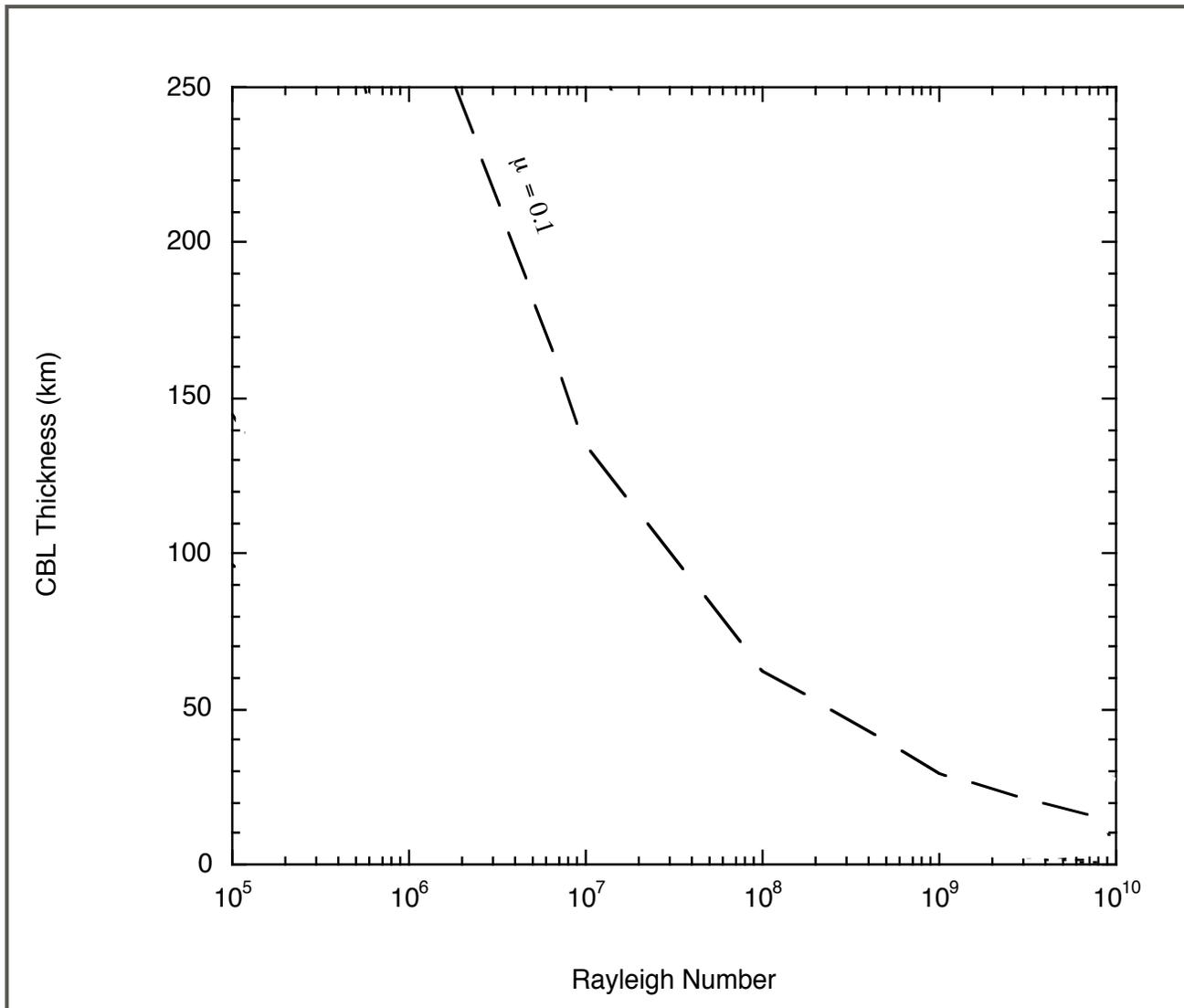
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# Yield Strength Driven Stability

Yield Stress > Convective Stresses

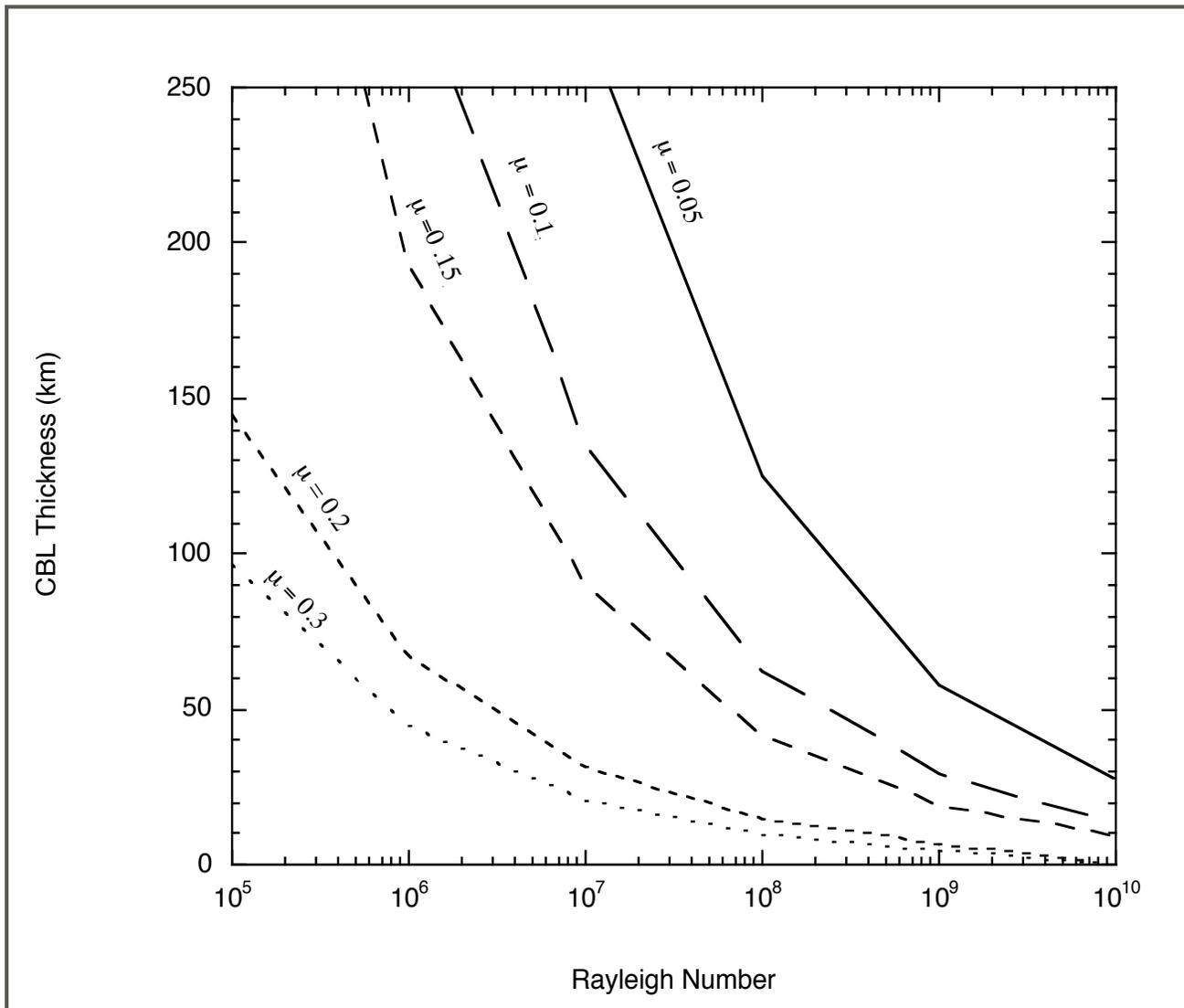


$$d\mu > \omega_1 Ra^{-1/3}$$

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# Yield Strength Driven Stability

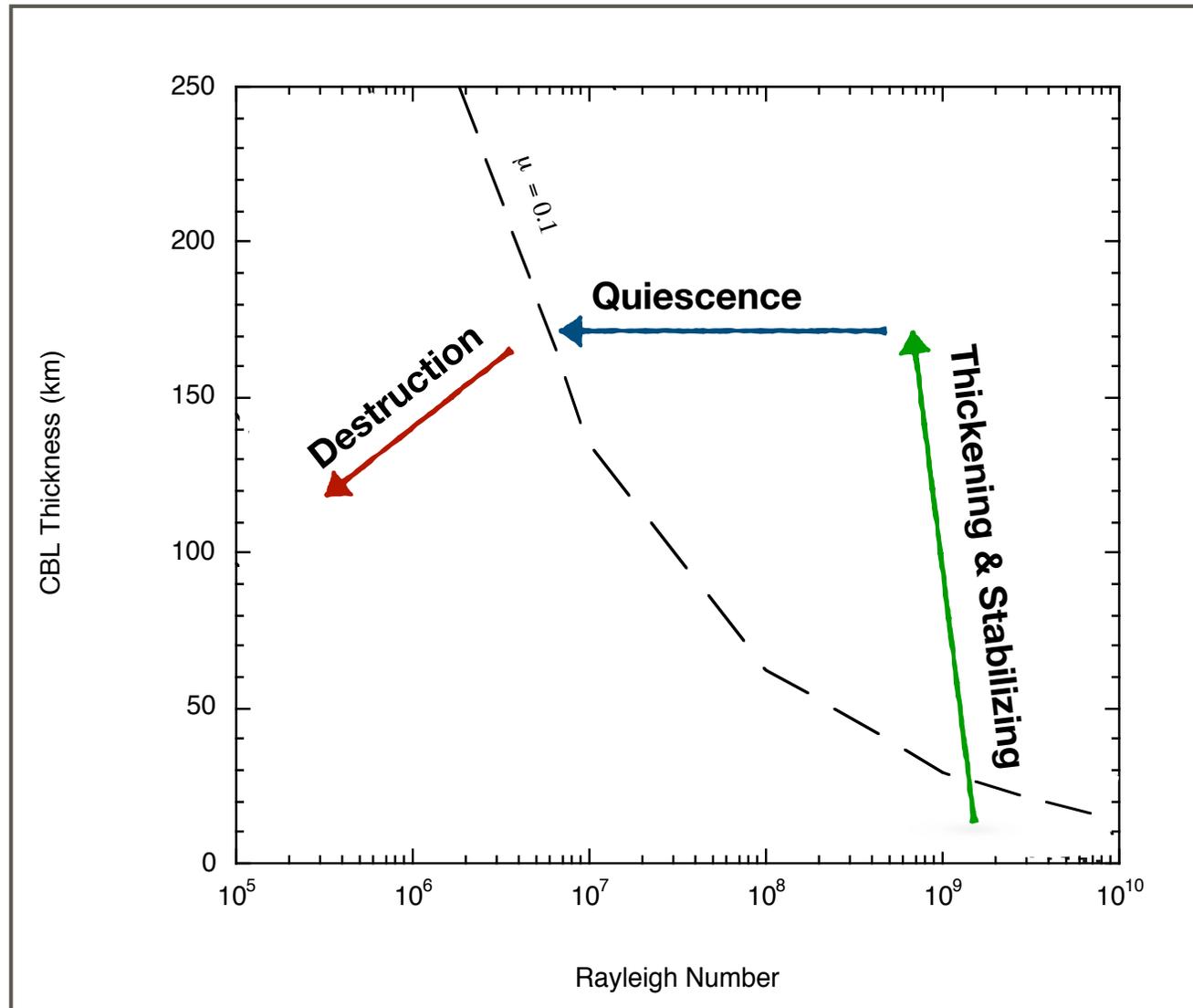
Yield Stress > Convective Stresses



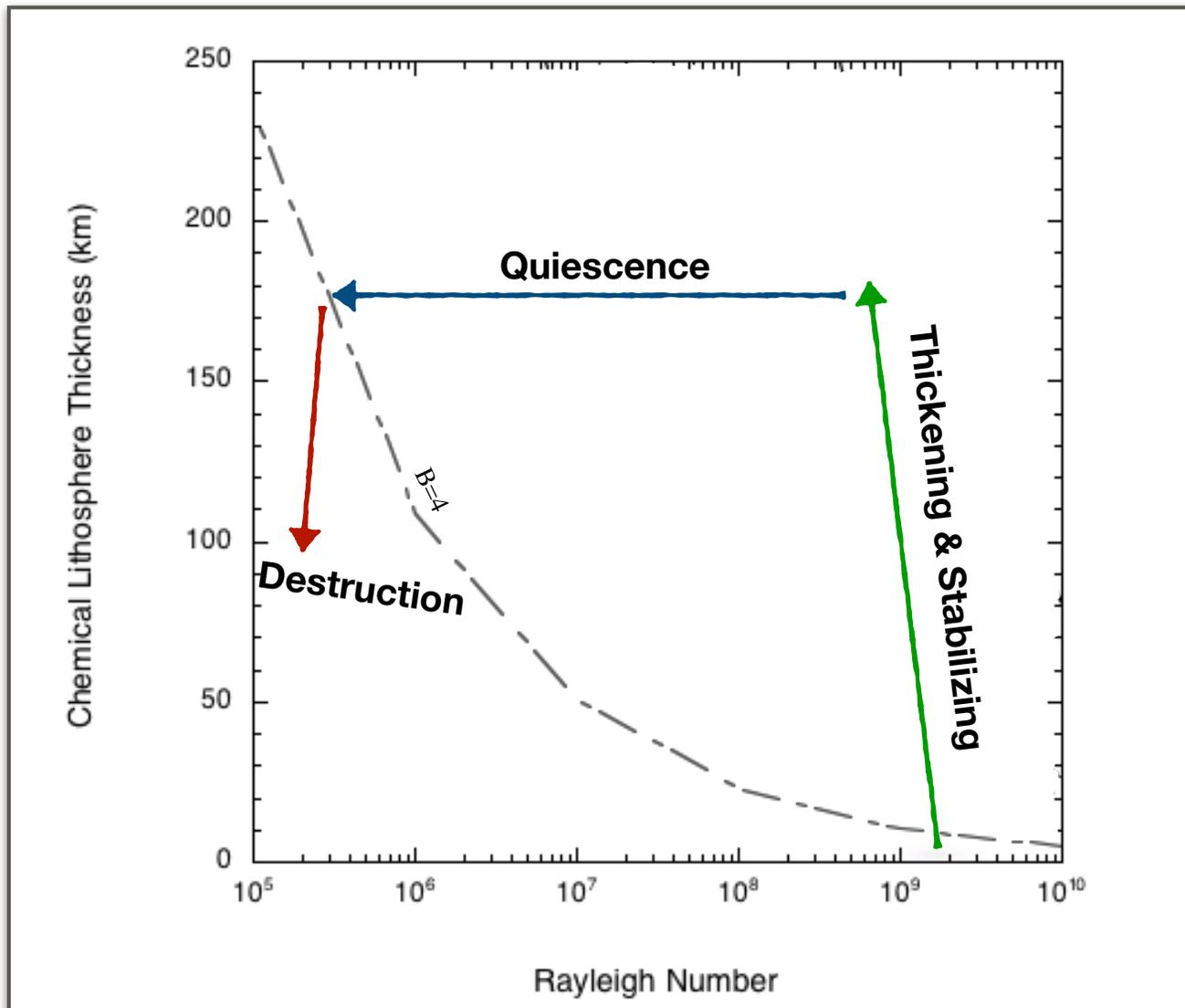
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Above the curve = stability  
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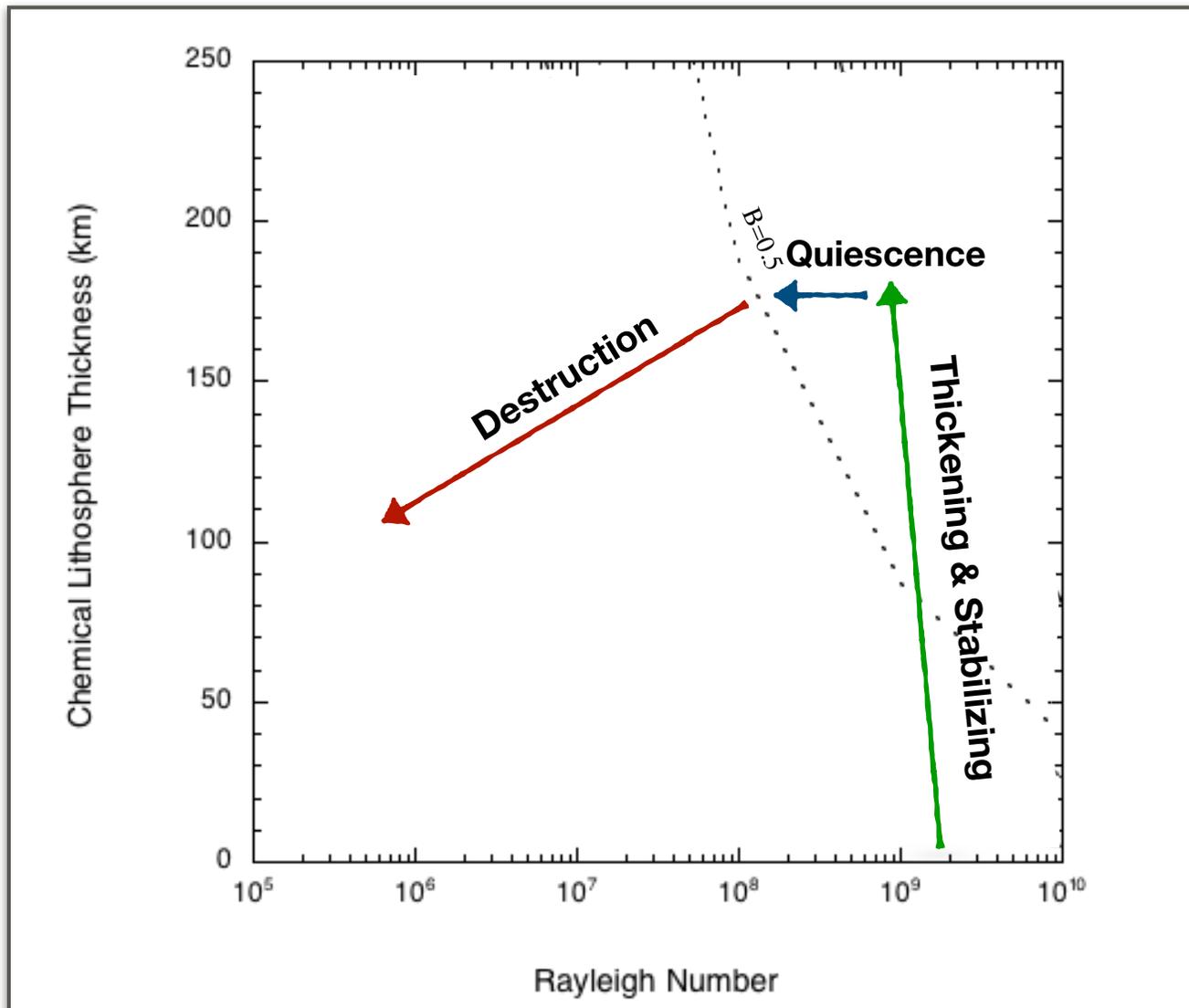
# For a specific composition & rheology



# For stronger, more buoyant material



# For weaker & denser material (potentially modified?)

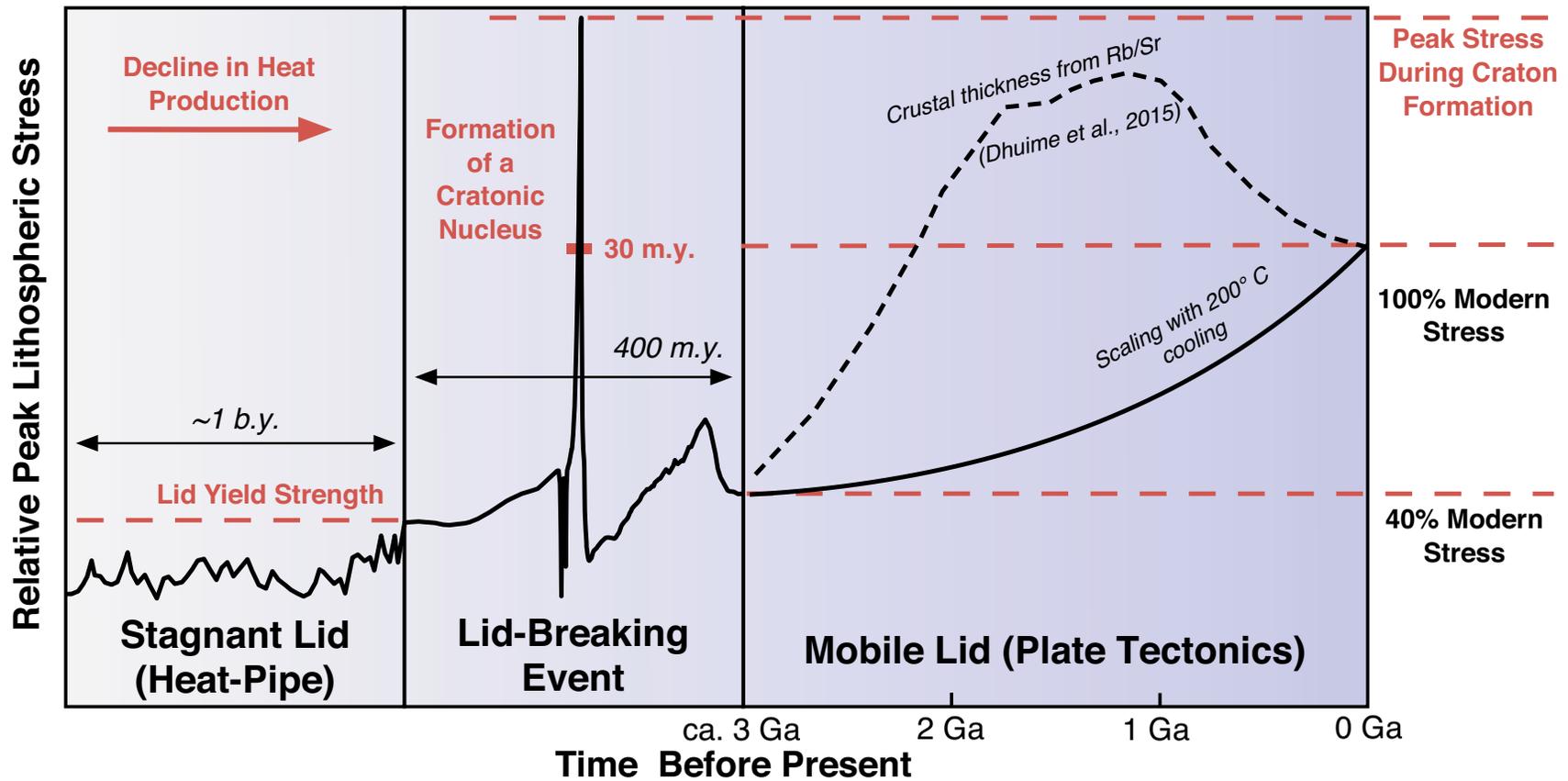


# Stability vs Longevity

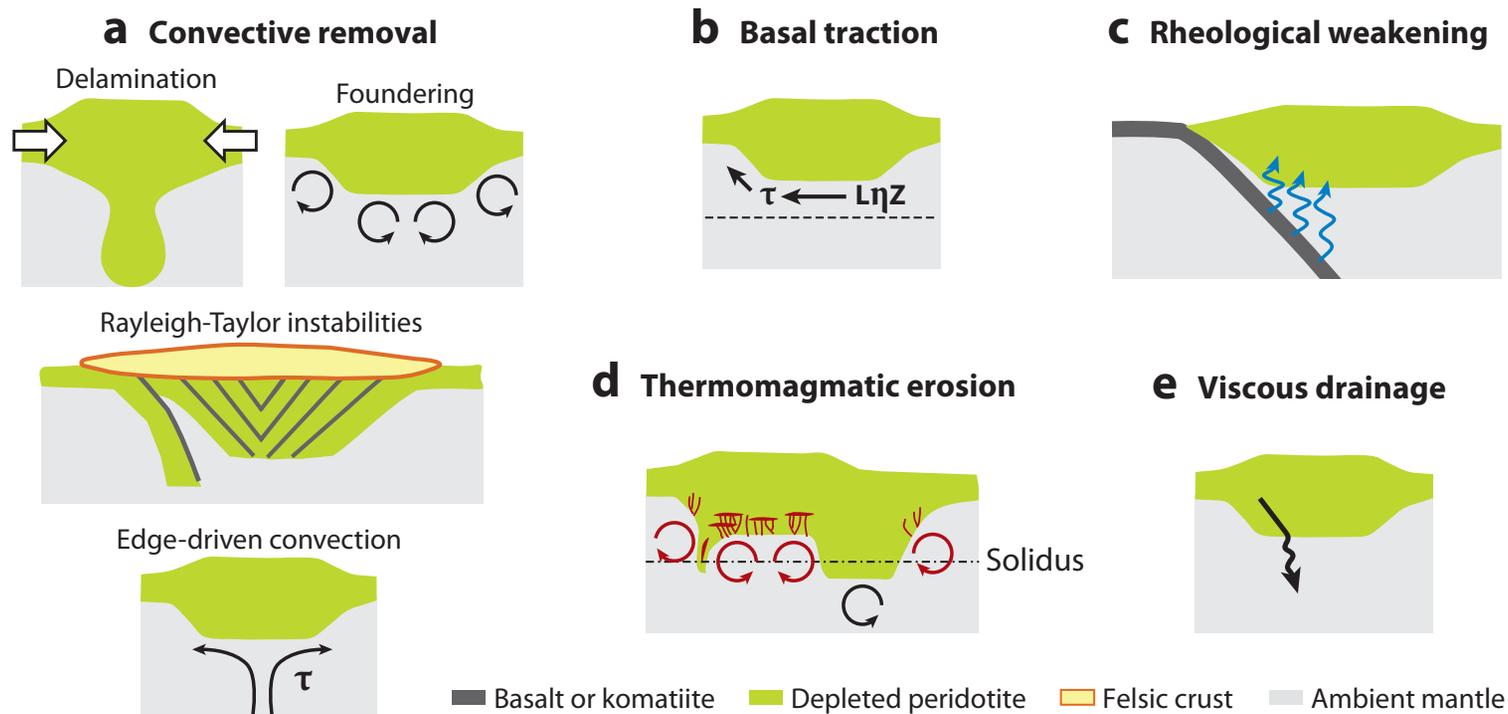
*Mantle Conditions Change with Time...  
...and so do Requirements for Stability*

- 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)

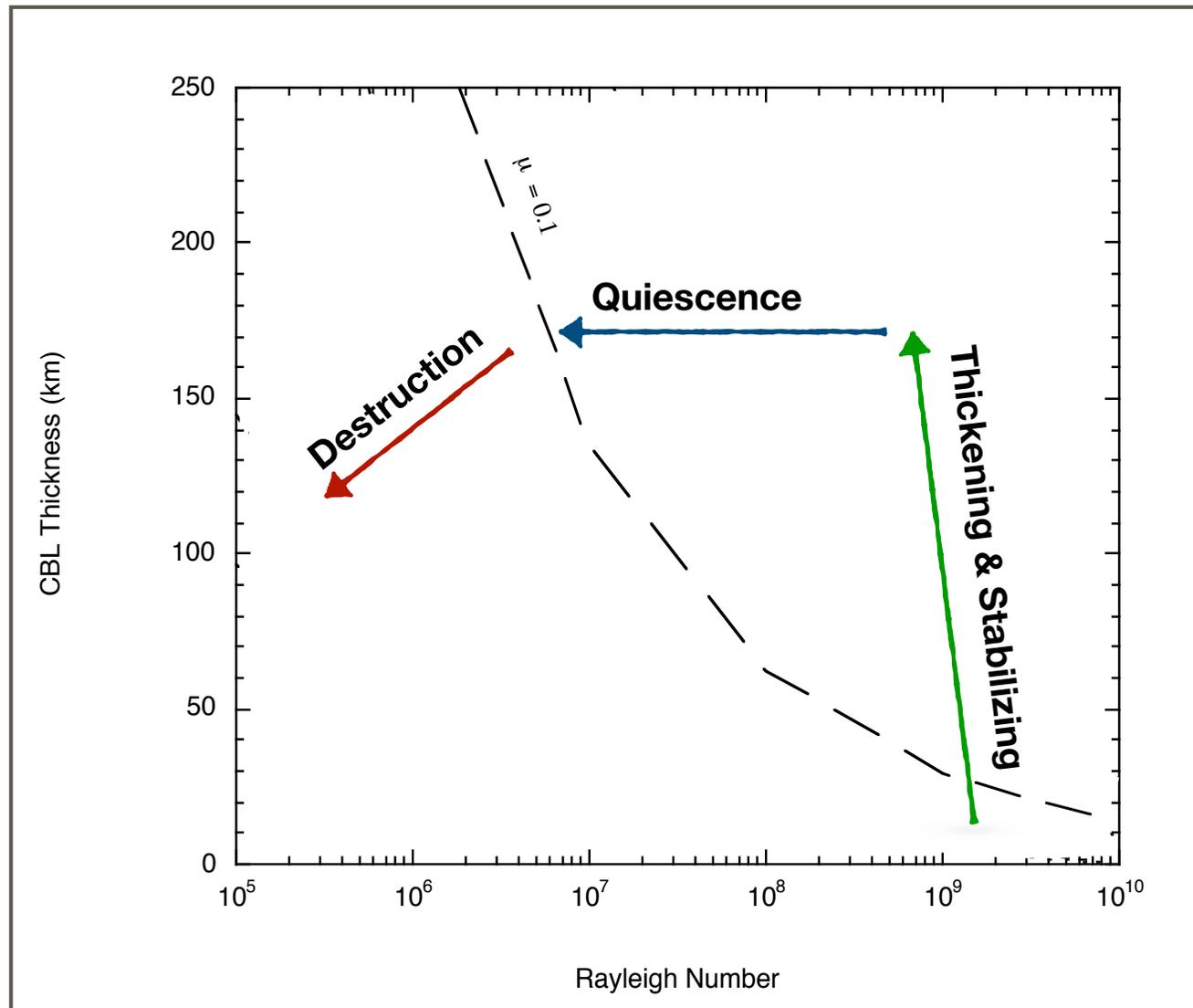
# Maybe plate tectonics is/ isn't the key...



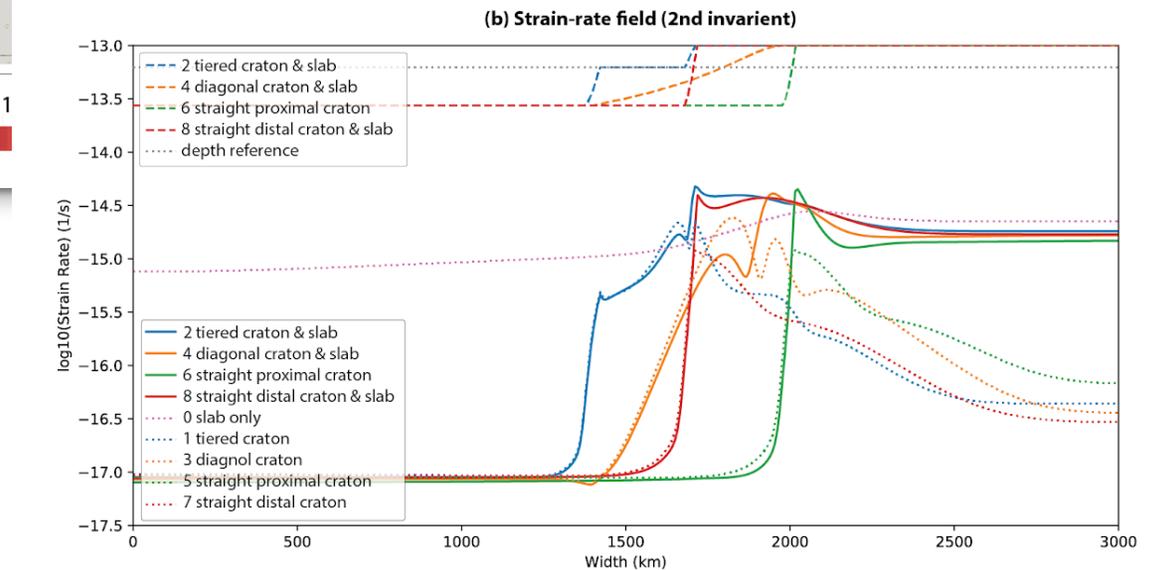
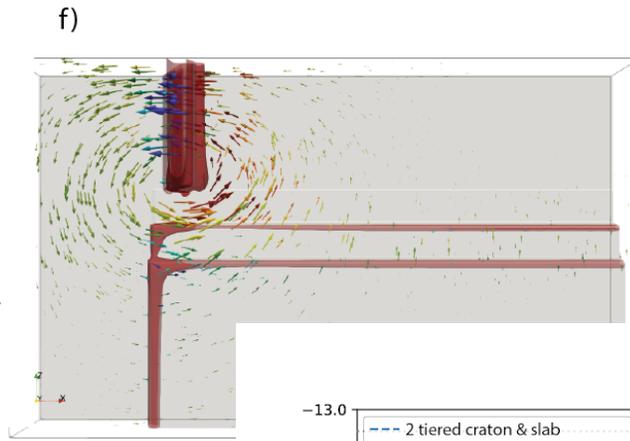
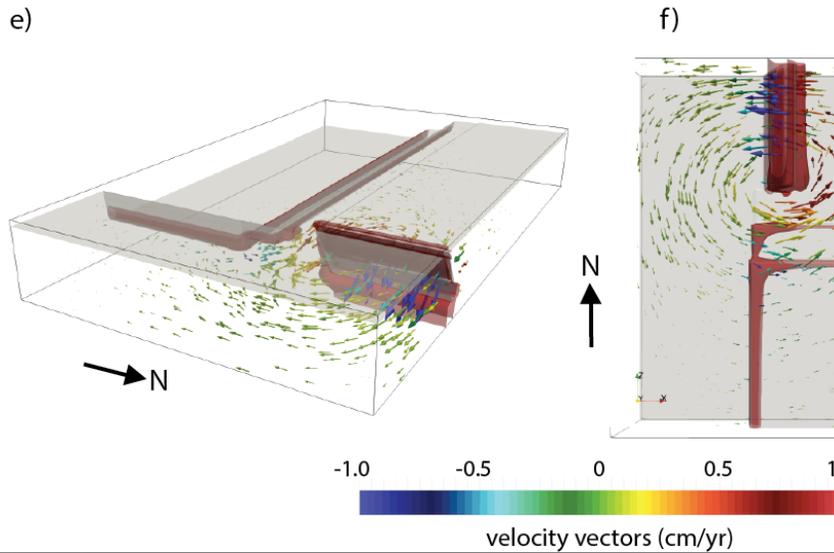
# Flip Side...now to Destroy



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



# Erosion of Margins... runaway process?



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