

*Supplementary figures and tables for*

## **Experimental cannibalization of plagioclase by alkaline basalt magmas**

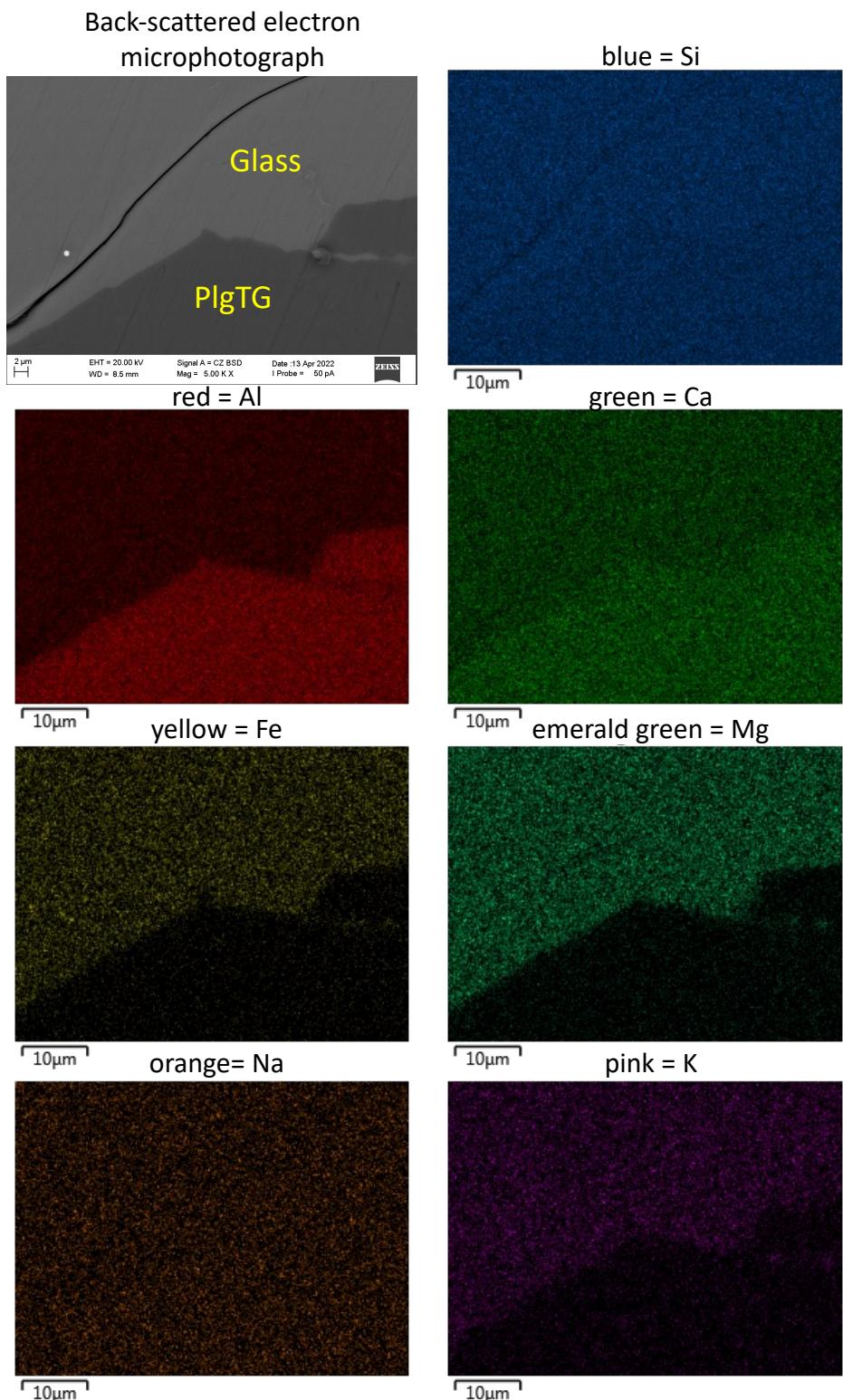
Cristina Perinelli<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Alessandro Fabbrizio<sup>3</sup>, Barbara Bonechi<sup>4</sup>, Mario Gaeta<sup>1</sup>, Aida Maria Conte<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Sapienza Università di Roma, P.le Aldo Moro 5, 00185, Rome, Italy

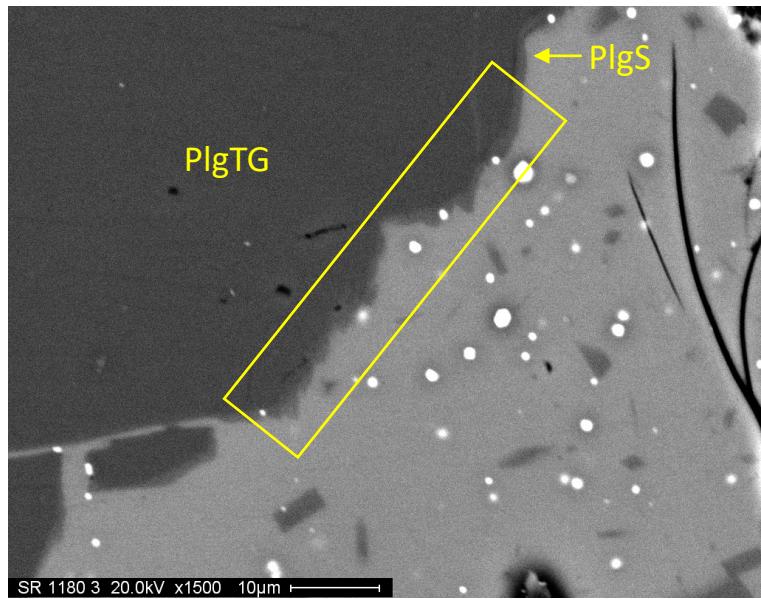
<sup>2</sup>Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Geologia Ambientale e Geoingegneria, Sede Secondaria di Roma, c/o Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Sapienza Università di Roma, P.le A. Moro 5, 00185, Rome, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Petrology and Structural Geology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Albertov 6, 12843 Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>4</sup>Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Manchester, Williamson Building, Oxford Road, Manchester, United Kingdom

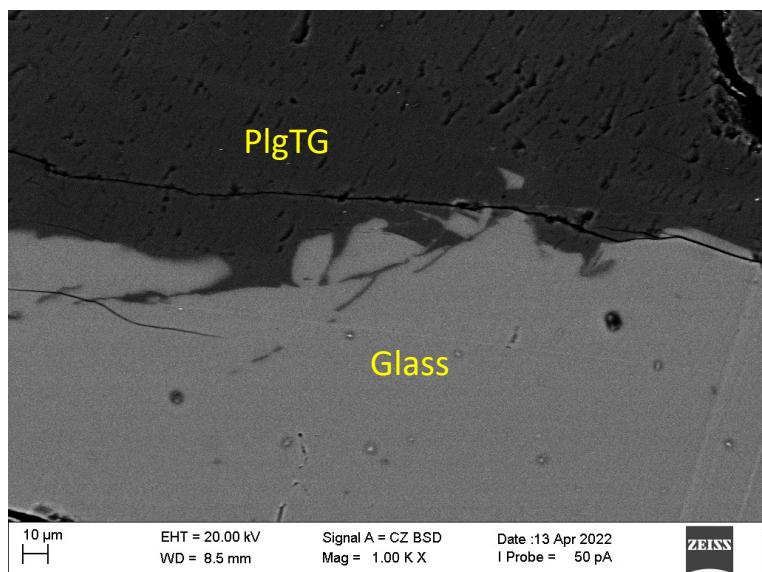


**Figure S1.** Crystal-melt interface BSE image and EDS composition maps of the experiment at 1225 °C and 3h dwell time. At this temperature, there is no clear evidence of dissolution processes at the edge of the plagioclase seed (PlgTG).

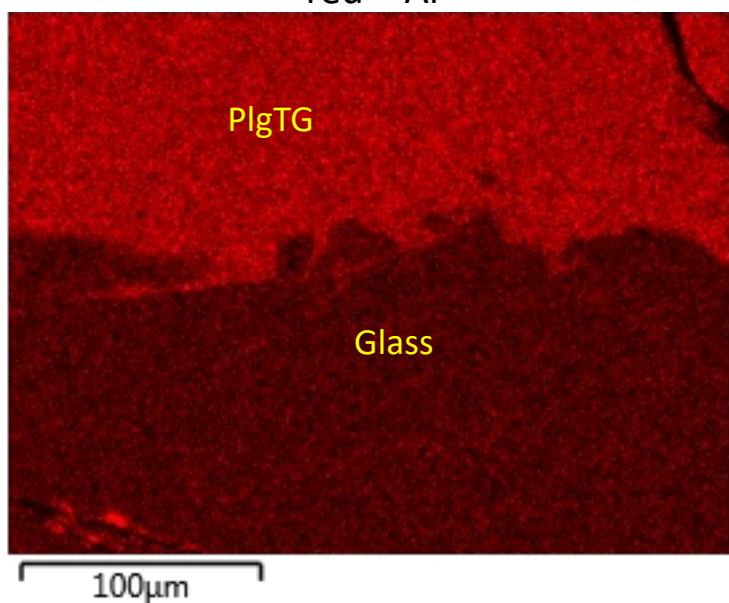


**Figure S2.** BSE image of experiment C1 (1180 °C – 0h dwell time). The newly rim (PlgS) visible by its lighter grey colour than the PlgTG one, shows irregularities and discontinuities in growth.

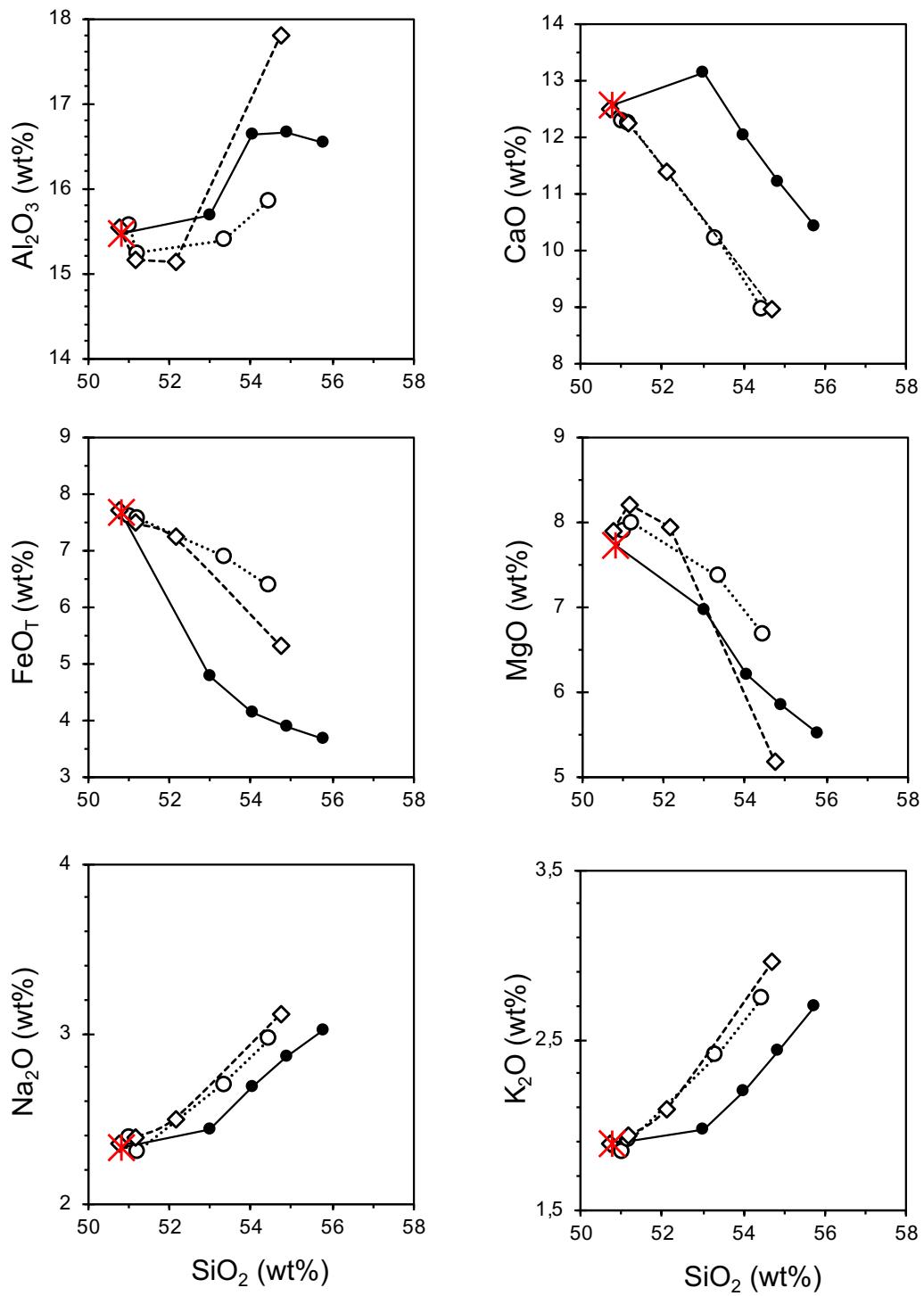
Back-scattered electron microphotograph



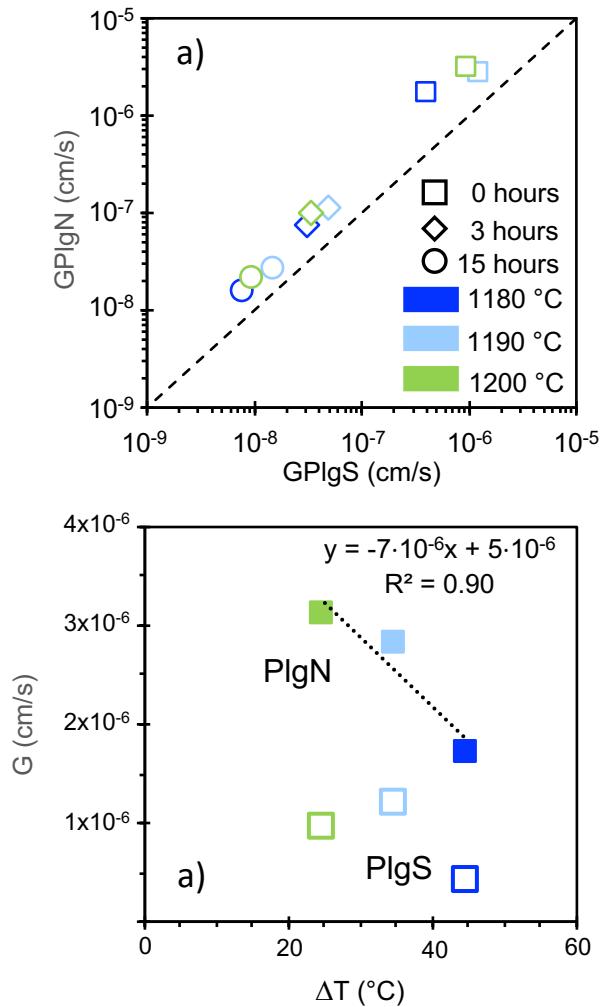
red = Al



**Figure S3.** Crystal-melt interface BSE image of experiment D6 (1240 °C - 20h dwell time) showing a) the dissolution structures at the margin of plagioclase seed (PlgTG) and b) the EDS composition map for Aluminum in which no (diffusion-influenced) zoning pattern in PlgTG due to dissolution is evidenced.



**Figure S4.** Composition of residual glasses from the experiments at 3h (empty diamond) and 15h (empty circle) of isothermal dwell time plotted in the diagrams for major elements versus  $\text{SiO}_2$  compared with the compositional range of liquids returned by Rhyolite-MELTS modeling (full circle). Red star = starting material PST9.



**Figure S5.** Comparison of maximum growth rate as a function of  $\Delta T$  for newly plagioclases (full symbols) and for overgrowth rims (empty symbols).

Table S1 - Representative analyses of experimental minerals and compositions of residual glasses (wt%)

Table S1 (continued)

Run	T (°C)	ΔT (°C)	t (h)	n	Phases	SiO <sub>2</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	An	ΔAn	Wo	En	Fs	Uspl	
C8	1200	25	3		PlgS	48.90	0.00	31.97	0.99	0.04	0.16	15.91	2.36	0.22		78	5.1					
					PlgN	48.24	0.03	30.14	2.50	0.01	0.32	15.61	2.27	0.33		78	4.9					
					PlgN	49.45	0.09	30.62	1.59	0.00	0.15	15.10	2.40	0.37		76	3.2					
			4	Gl	51.16 (15) <sup>‡</sup>	0.91 (01)	15.15 (01)	7.47 (06)	0.12 (02)	8.21 (02)	12.24 (01)	2.39 (09)	1.93 (06)	0.42 (04)								
C9	1200	25	15		PlgS	48.94	0.06	31.73	1.25	0.00	0.23	15.69	2.23	0.26		78	4.6					
					PlgN	49.22	0.05	30.45	1.77	0.04	0.25	15.38	2.45	0.36		76	2.3					
			3	Gl	51.20 (12)	0.91 (04)	15.24 (01)	7.56 (07)	0.17 (03)	8.00 (02)	12.23 (10)	2.30 (09)	1.91 (04)	0.48 (05)								
C11	1220	5	3	3	Gl	50.75 (33)	0.79 (05)	15.54 (38)	7.70 (51)	0.17 (04)	7.90 (50)	12.49 (32)	2.35 (13)	1.88 (07)	0.42 (03)							
C12	1220	5	10		PlgN	47.62	0.12	32.25	1.47	0.07	0.50	16.32	1.84	0.29		82	6.7					
			3	Gl	50.99 (47)	0.88 (02)	15.67 (35)	7.55 (22)	0.19 (03)	7.86 (10)	12.23 (13)	2.43 (04)	1.84 (14)	0.37 (03)								
C13	1220	5	20		PlgTG*	49.19	0.02	32.53	0.46		0.20	15.71	2.44	0.21		77	2.8					
			3	Gl	51.02 (11)	0.92 (09)	15.56 (06)	7.60 (11)	0.13 (03)	7.89 (04)	12.26 (10)	2.38 (02)	1.84 (04)	0.39 (03)								
D1	1230	-5	3		PlgTG*	49.48	0.09	31.94	0.41		0.14	15.88	2.52	0.16		77	2.2					
			5	Gl	50.98 (13)	0.81 (03)	15.71 (34)	7.61 (20)	0.16 (03)	7.88 (07)	12.23 (10)	2.39 (04)	1.84 (03)	0.38 (03)								
D2	1230	-5	10		PlgTG*	49.36	0.05	32.06	0.39	0.08	0.16	15.50	2.55	0.14		76	0.1					
			4	Gl	50.90 (22)	0.78 (03)	16.19 (24)	7.52 (25)	0.14 (07)	7.67 (03)	12.18 (16)	2.36 (11)	1.86 (04)	0.40 (06)								
D3	1230	-5	20		PlgTG*	49.08	0.03	32.16	0.37	0.01	0.04	15.85	2.36	0.09		78	1.9					
			4	Gl	51.04 (22)	0.91 (04)	16.06 (06)	7.50 (04)	0.18 (05)	7.68 (10)	12.19 (05)	2.31 (06)	1.80	0.32 (04)								
D4	1240	-15	3		PlgTG*	49.13		32.13	0.49		0.11	15.77	2.36	0.11		78	2.8					
			5	Gl	50.92 (18)	0.82 (04)	15.96 (48)	7.57 (38)	0.16 (03)	7.84 (11)	12.12 (21)	2.39 (05)	1.85 (02)	0.36 (01)								
D5	1240	-15	10		PlgTG*	48.72	0.05	32.02	0.72	0.03	0.26	15.51	2.20	0.28		78	1.2					
			4	Gl	50.86 (21)	0.83 (02)	16.40 (42)	7.43 (26)	0.17 (07)	7.65 (22)	12.14 (16)	2.36 (04)	1.80 (04)	0.36 (06)								
D6	1240	-15	20		PlgTG*	48.83	0.06	31.63	0.94	0.00	0.33	15.69	2.25	0.31		78	1.0					
			5	Gl	50.80 (14)	0.82 (03)	16.42 (30)	7.32 (22)	0.13 (04)	7.71 (16)	12.20 (12)	2.36 (06)	1.88 (05)	0.36 (02)								

Notes: ΔT= T<sub>liquidus</sub>-T<sub>experiment</sub>, undercooling (+)/overheating (-) value. t = time elapsed at isothermal conditions. n= number of microprobe analyses. An= 100 · at. Ca/ (Ca+Na+K) in plagioclase. Wo=100 · at. Ca/(Mg+Fe+Ca) En= 100 · at. Mg/(Mg+Fe+Ca), Fs=100 · at. Fe/(Mg+Fe+Ca), in clinopyroxene. Uspl= ulvöspinel component calculated after Stormer (1983). Disequilibrium degree of plagioclase ΔAn= An<sub>measured</sub> – An<sub>estimated</sub> according with Namur et al. (2012). Glass analyses normalized to 100% anhydrous, with all Fe as FeO. <sup>‡</sup>One standard deviation in terms of digits. Gl= glass; Ox= oxides; PlgS= plagioclase overgrown rim; PlgN= newly plagioclases; Cpx= clinopyroxene microlites; PlgTG=Tiger Gabbro plagioclase seed. \*Microprobe analyses near to the crystal rim.

Table S2 - Phase compositions (wt%) obtained by Rhyolite-MELTS modelling.

Temperature (°C)	1220	1200	1190	1180
<i>Liquid</i>				
% *	94.8	84.27	75.4	67.1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	53.01	54.01	54.87	55.78
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.87	0.91	0.95	1.00
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.67	16.62	16.64	16.53
FeO <sub>t</sub>	4.75	4.12	3.88	3.66
MnO	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.30
MgO	6.97	6.20	5.86	5.53
CaO	13.11	12.03	11.20	10.43
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.43	2.68	2.86	3.01
K <sub>2</sub> O	1.97	2.20	2.44	2.70
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69
<i>Oxide</i>				
% *	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.5
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.68	0.82	0.96	1.11
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	9.19	10.02	9.89	9.59
FeO <sub>t</sub>	62.12	61.08	61.00	61.08
MnO				
MgO	21.17	21.36	21.43	21.49
% Uspl	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07
<i>Clinopyroxene (T<sub>liquidus</sub>=1210°C)</i>				
% *		10.13	15.2	19
SiO <sub>2</sub>		45.25	45.86	46.45
TiO <sub>2</sub>		0.51	0.56	0.61
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		6.90	6.61	6.28
FeO <sub>t</sub>		9.73	9.03	8.41
MnO				
MgO		13.34	13.78	14.22
CaO		22.92	22.87	22.81
Na <sub>2</sub> O		0.28	0.29	0.30
Wo		47	47	46
En		38	39	40
Fs		15	14	13
<i>Plagioclase (T<sub>liquidus</sub>=1192°C)</i>				
% *			3.6	7.4
SiO <sub>2</sub>			48.57	49.25
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>			32.98	32.51
Na <sub>2</sub> O			15.88	15.33
K <sub>2</sub> O			2.36	2.65
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>			0.22	0.26
An mol%			78	75

Notes: \* in grams

Table S3 - Comparison of mineral proportions (vol%) obtained by image analyses and Rhyolite-MELTS modelling.

Run	T (°C)	ΔT (°C)	Dwell time (h)	Image analyses				Rhyolite-MELTS*			
				ϕ <sub>ox</sub> (%)	ϕ <sub>plg</sub> (%)	ϕ <sub>cpx</sub> (%)	ϕ <sub>glass</sub> (%)	Ox (%)	Plg (%)	Cpx (%)	Gl (%)
C2	1180	45	3	3.8	1.8	21.4	73.0				
C3	1180	45	15	1.7	7.9	13.1	77.3	3.7	8.2	16.2	71.9
C5	1190	35	3	0.5	8.3	8.3	82.9				
C6	1190	35	15	0.6	12.2	14.3	72.9	3.3	4.0	12.8	80.0
C8	1200	25	3	0.5	3.4		96.2				
C9	1200	25	15	0.5	2.4	trace	97.0	3.1		8.4	88.5
C11	1220	5	3	0.1	0.3		99.7				
C13	1220	5	20	0.2			99.8	2.8			97.2

Note: \*The volume proportions of minerals were recalculated using the excel workbook proposed by Abers and Hacker (2016); for melt we used average densities of 2.6-2.7 g·cm<sup>-3</sup> from the model of Lange and Carmichael (1987)

Table S4 - Nucleation and growth rates of plagioclase microlites estimated according with a multi-step type experiments.

Run	T (°C)	ΔT (°C)	Dwell time (h)	G <sub>PlgN</sub> max (cm s <sup>-1</sup> )	σ	J <sub>PlgN</sub> (cm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	S <sub>PlgN</sub> (cm)	Nv (cm <sup>-3</sup> )	J <sub>i</sub> (cm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	G <sub>i</sub> (cm s <sup>-1</sup> )
C1	1180	45	0	1.7·10 <sup>-6</sup>	3·10 <sup>-7</sup>	1.2·10 <sup>3</sup>	3.6·10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.2·10 <sup>5</sup>		
C2	1180	45	3	7.3·10 <sup>-8</sup>	3·10 <sup>-9</sup>	1.8·10 <sup>2</sup>	6.9·10 <sup>-3</sup>	5.5·10 <sup>4</sup>	-1.6·10 <sup>1</sup>	-7.3·10 <sup>-4</sup>
C3	1180	45	15	1.6·10 <sup>-8</sup>	6·10 <sup>-9</sup>	9.6·10 <sup>1</sup>	2.5·10 <sup>-3</sup>	5.2·10 <sup>6</sup>	9.5·10 <sup>1</sup>	8.8·10 <sup>-4</sup>
C4	1190	35	0	2.8·10 <sup>-6</sup>	6·10 <sup>-7</sup>	7.9·10 <sup>5</sup>	6.5·10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.1·10 <sup>8</sup>		
C5	1190	35	3	1.1·10 <sup>-7</sup>	1·10 <sup>-8</sup>	1.2·10 <sup>3</sup>	1.9·10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.3·10 <sup>7</sup>	-9.2·10 <sup>3</sup>	-4.2·10 <sup>-1</sup>
C6	1190	35	15	2.7·10 <sup>-8</sup>	4·10 <sup>-9</sup>	2.9·10 <sup>2</sup>	2.0·10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.6·10 <sup>7</sup>	4.9·10 <sup>1</sup>	4.6·10 <sup>-4</sup>
C7	1200	25	0	3.1·10 <sup>-6</sup>	2·10 <sup>-7</sup>	3.1·10 <sup>5</sup>	6.6·10 <sup>-4</sup>	3.1·10 <sup>7</sup>		
C8	1200	25	3	9.9·10 <sup>-8</sup>	1·10 <sup>-8</sup>	1.6·10 <sup>3</sup>	1.3·10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.7·10 <sup>7</sup>	-1.3·10 <sup>3</sup>	-6.1·10 <sup>-2</sup>
C9	1200	25	15	2.2·10 <sup>-8</sup>	2·10 <sup>-9</sup>	1.7·10 <sup>2</sup>	1.4·10 <sup>-3</sup>	9.2·10 <sup>6</sup>	-4.1·10 <sup>2</sup>	-3.8·10 <sup>-3</sup>

Notes: ΔT= T<sub>liquidus</sub>-T<sub>experiment</sub>, undercooling value; φ = microcrystals area fraction determined by image analyses; G= growth rate; J= nucleation rate; S= characteristic crystal size; Nv= volumetric number density; J<sub>i</sub> and G<sub>i</sub> =incremental nucleation rate and incremental growth rate that consider the effects of cooling step and isothermal step on the nucleation process in the experiments of this study (Couch, 2003); PlgN= plagioclase microcrystals.