## HOMEWORK 2 - due October 17

1) Given the rotation pole between the African and South American plates (pole; latitude= $62.5^{\circ}$ , longitude= $320.6^{\circ}$ , rate=  $5.58 \times 10^{-9}$  radian/yr), calculate the spreading rate at a point on the northern Mid-Atlantic Ridge (lat=  $30^{\circ}$ , lon=  $319^{\circ}$ ).

2) The vector sum of relative plate velocities around a triple junction is zero.

 $\mathbf{v}_{BA} + \mathbf{v}_{CB} + \mathbf{v}_{AC} = 0$ 

Use  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{\omega} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{r}$  to show that the following is also true at the triple junction position,  $r_o$  $\mathbf{\omega}_{BA} + \mathbf{\omega}_{CB} + \mathbf{\omega}_{AC} = 0$ 

where the  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 's are the relative rotation poles.

3) Solve for the temperature T as a function of time t and depth z in a cooling half space.

The differential equation for heat diffusion is

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

and the boundary/initial conditions are

$$T(0, t) = T_o;$$
  $T(\infty, t) = T_m;$   $T(z, 0) = T_m.$ 

Use the following similarity variable  $\eta$  to reduce the partial differential equation to an ordinary differential equation

$$\eta = \frac{z}{2\sqrt{\kappa t}}$$

where  $\kappa$  is the thermal diffusivity,  $T_0$  is the surface temperature, and  $T_m$  is the initial temperature of the half space. (For help see Turcotte and Schubert page 159.)

3) Depth and time required for Windmanstatten structure (See chapter 3 *in Meteorites and Origins of Planets* by John Wood http://topex.ucsd.edu/geodynamics/wood\_meteorites.pdf.)

The Windmanstatten structure, observed in iron meteorites, is produced by very slow cooling (5°C per million years) of nickel-iron alloy through a temperature of 500°C. Given a large planetesimal, about the size of the Earth's moon (made entirely of Fe-Ni alloy,  $\kappa = 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ), calculate the time and depth when the pattern formed.

Assume that the planetesimal is cooling from a uniform melting temperature  $T_m$  of 1400°C at time = 0 and that the surface temperature  $T_o$  is 0°C. Moreover, assume half-space conductive cooling of the planetesimal.