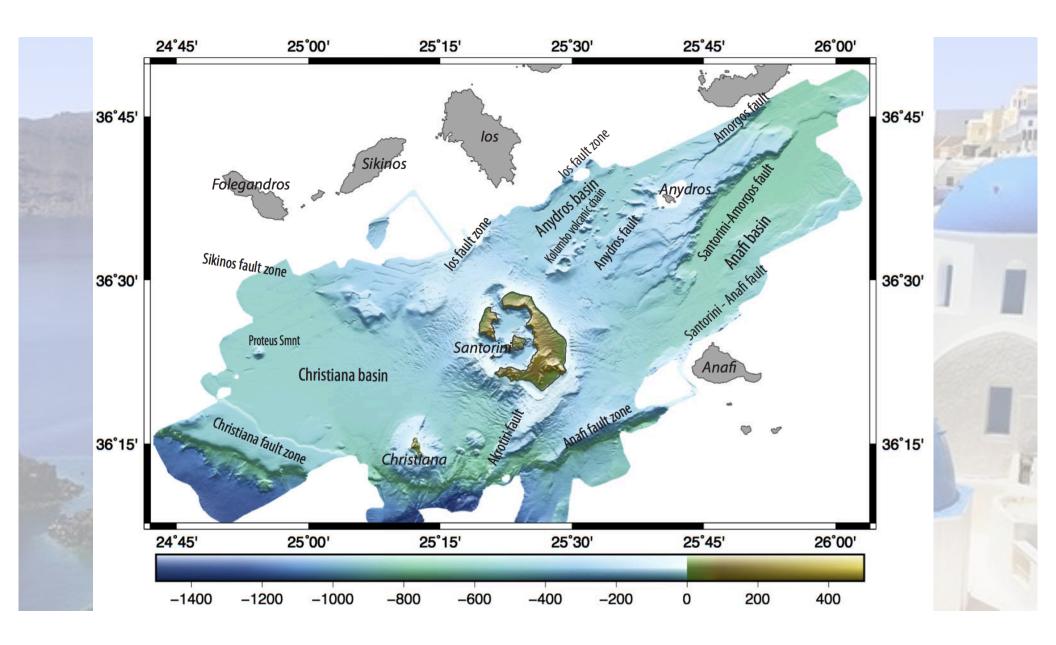
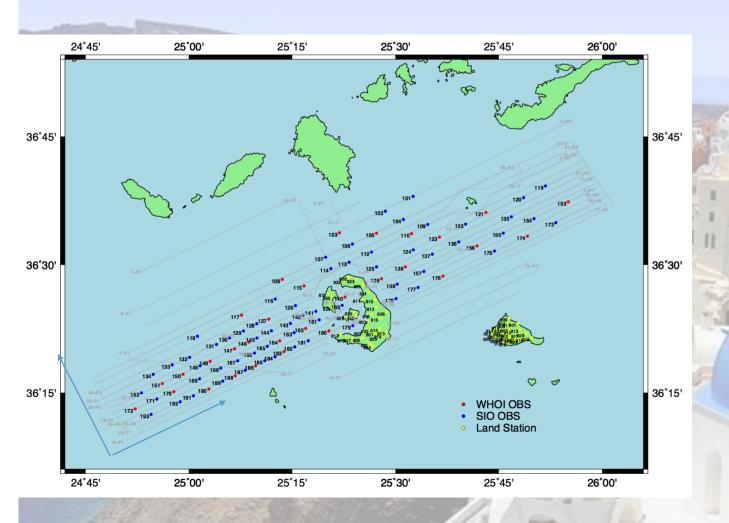


Figure 2. Map of the southern Aegean Sea. Volcanoes of the Hellenic arc are shown in red. Major faults compiled from Jackson (1994), Jolivet and Brun (2010) and Kokkalas and Aydin (2013).

Druitt Field Guide



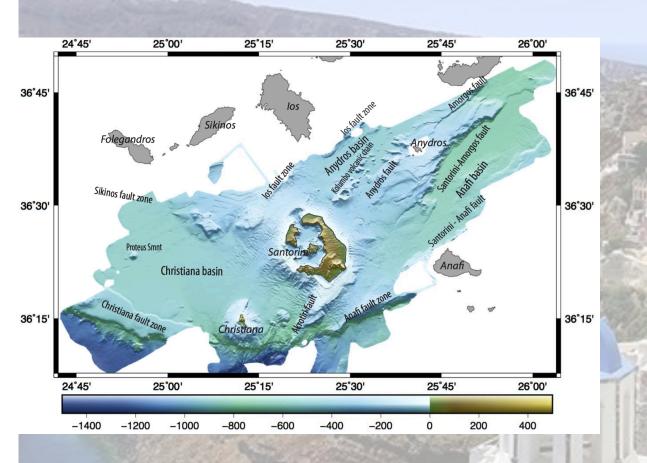


### **Experiment**

~14000 active source shots and over 100 seismometers

### Goal

Image the magamtic plumbing system using travel time tomography and full waveform inversion



### Why Santorini?

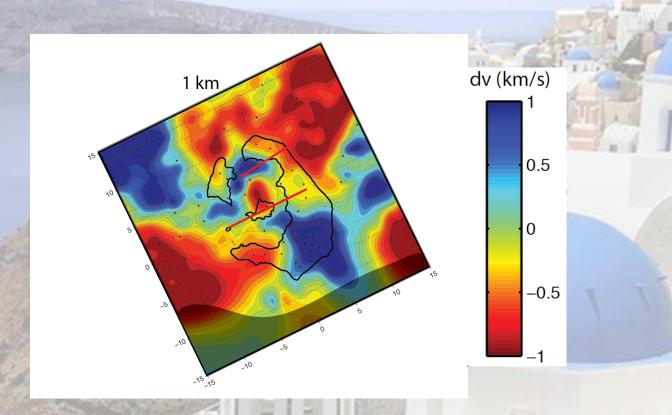
Santorini has been historically and geologically active

Santorini is well studied geologically and geochemically

Santorini is located on thinned continental crust

Santorini is surrounded by water

# P wave velocity perturbations at 1 km depth



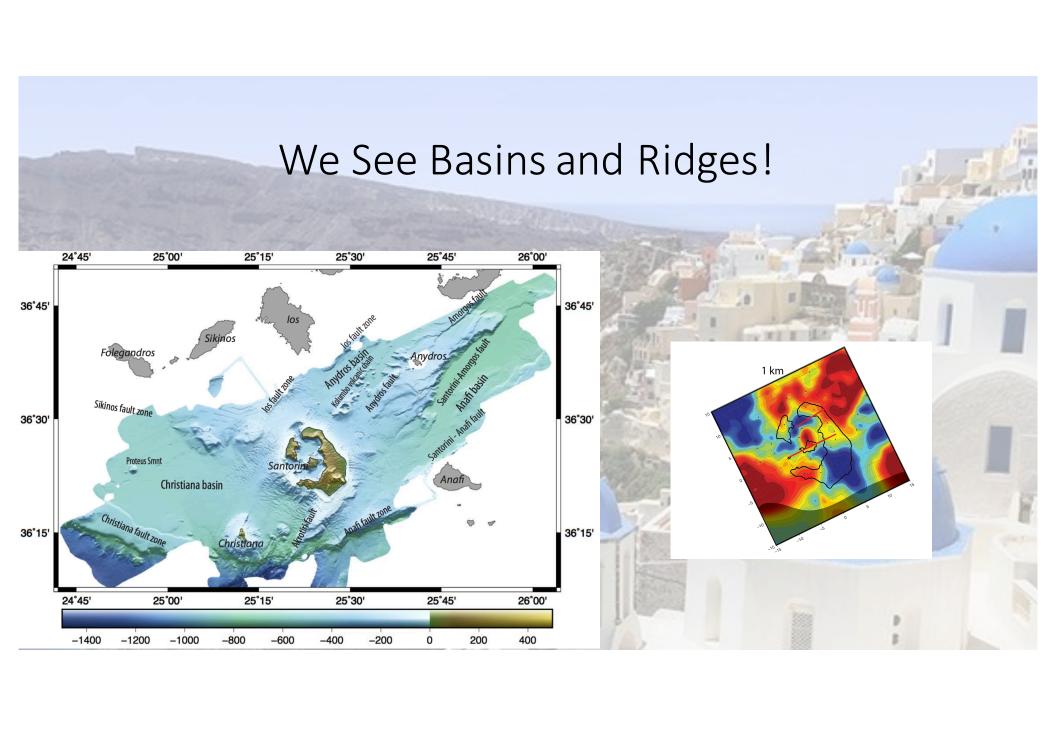
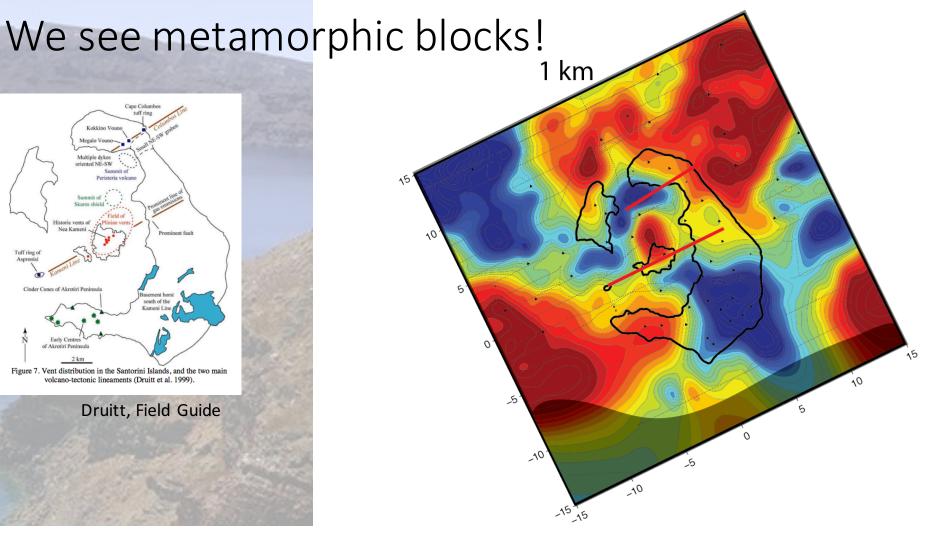
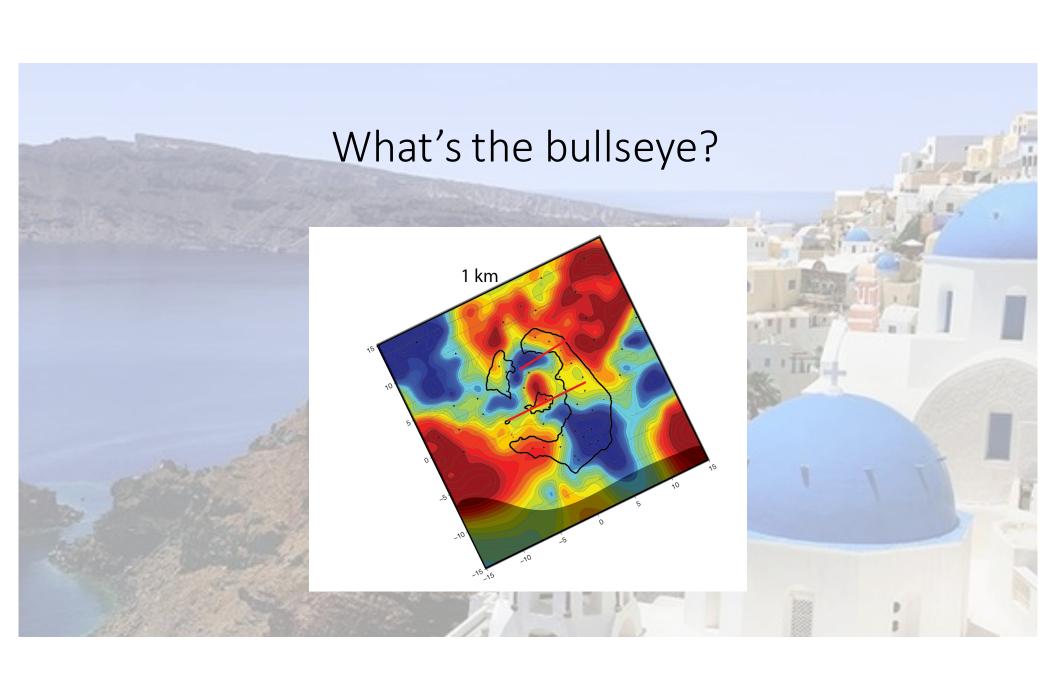
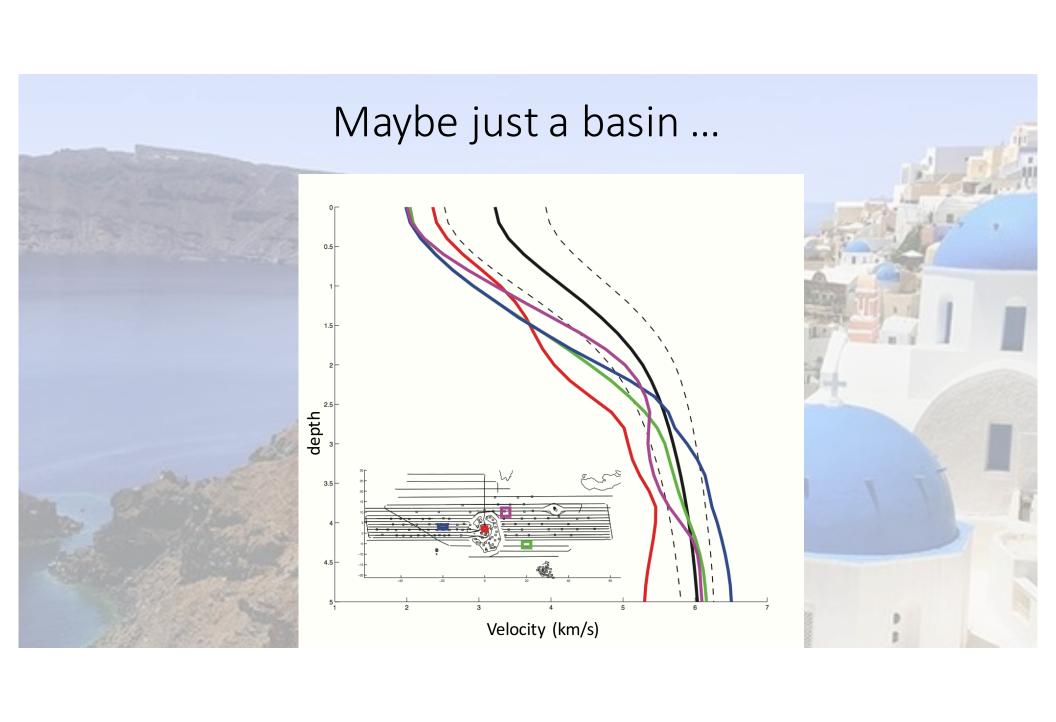


Figure 7. Vent distribution in the Santorini Islands, and the two main volcano-tectonic lineaments (Druitt et al. 1999).

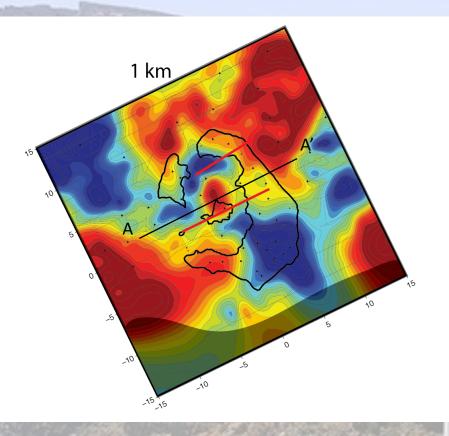
Druitt, Field Guide

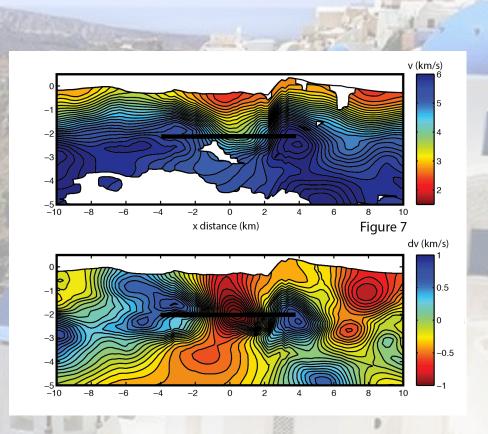




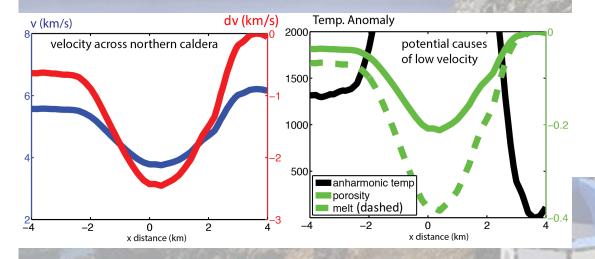


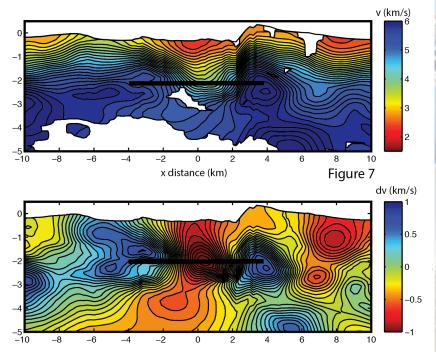
# Composition, Temperature, Porosity or Melt?





# Composition, Temperature, Melt, or Porosity?





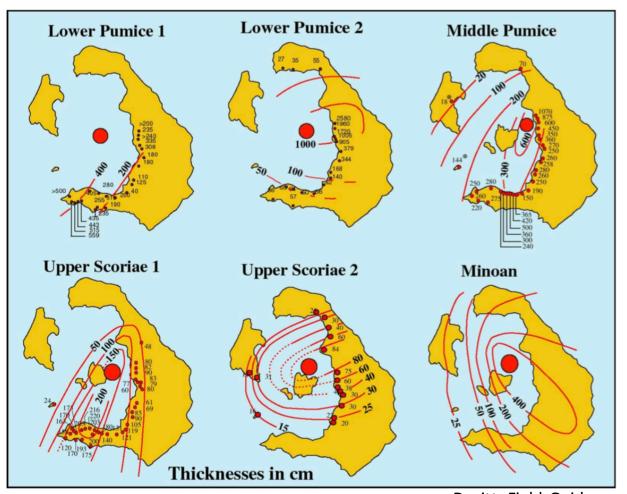
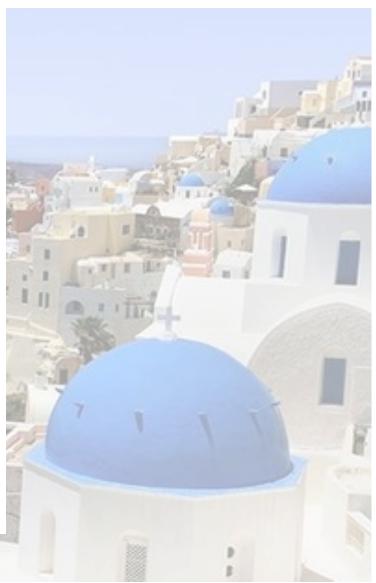
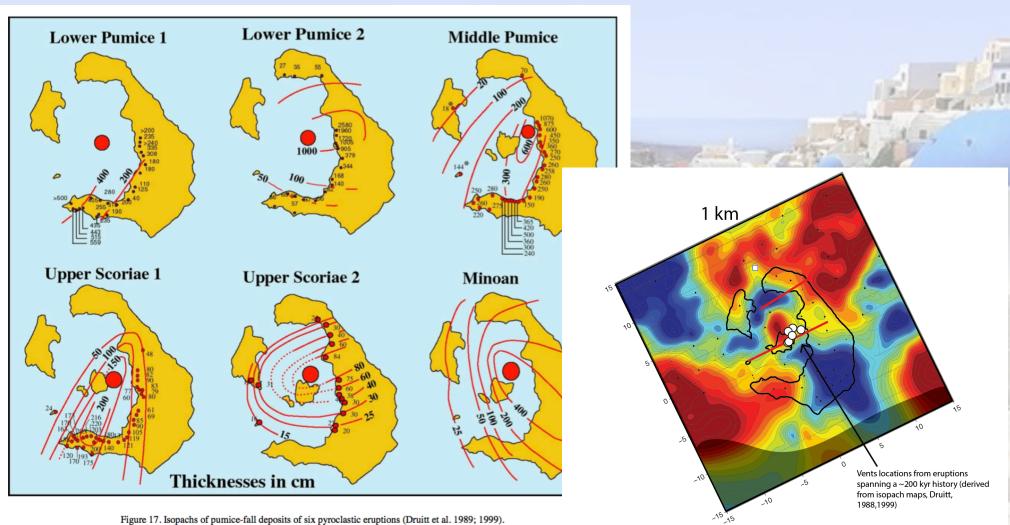


Figure 17. Isopachs of pumice-fall deposits of six pyroclastic eruptions (Druitt et al. 1989; 1999).





# Minoan Vent Location: Different phases

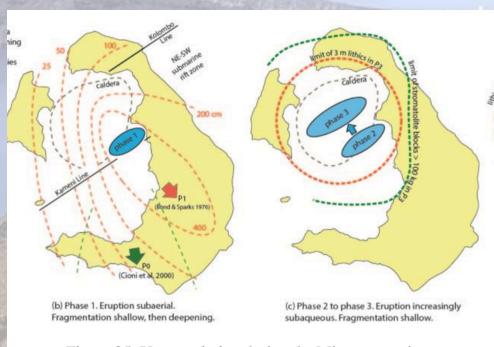
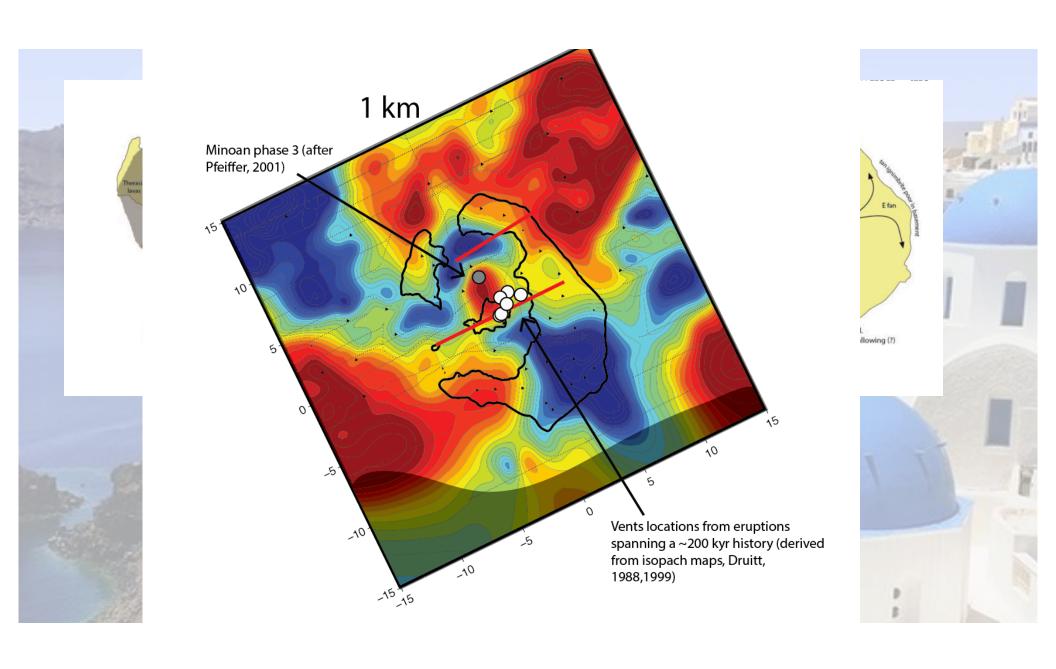
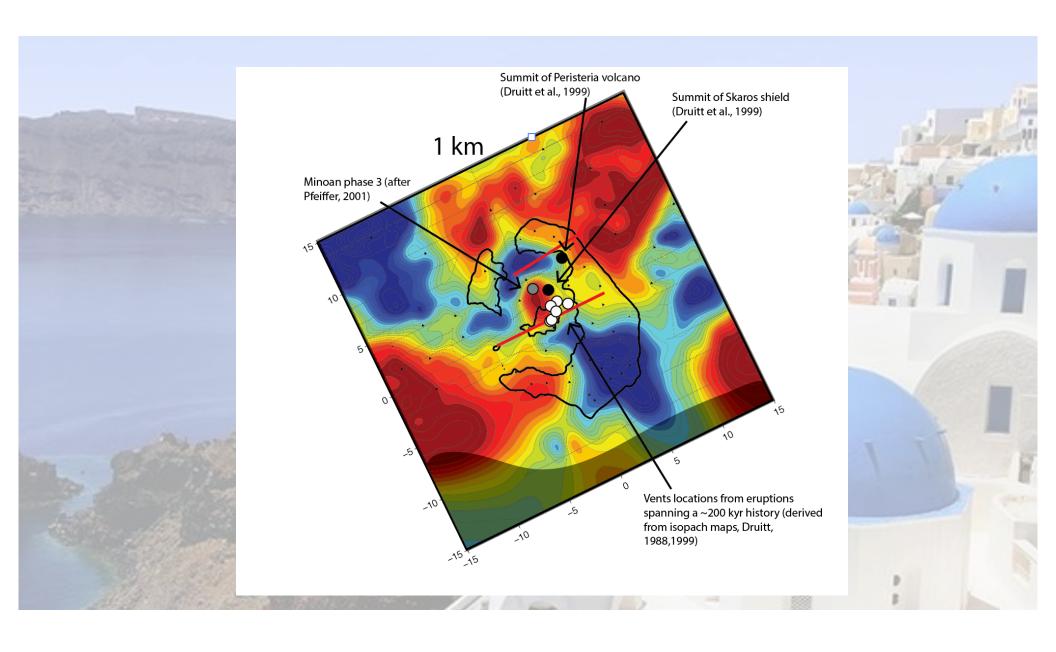


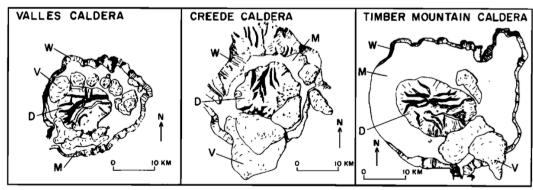
Figure 35. Vent evolution during the Minoan eruption

Druitt, Field Guide

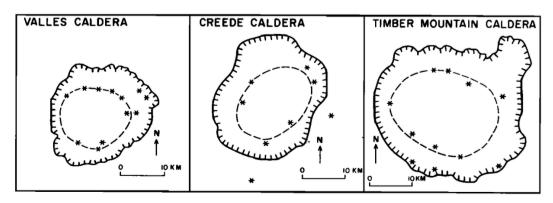




Vents do not coincide with topographic caldera wall, vents localized in semicircular pattern



A. Physiographic sketches



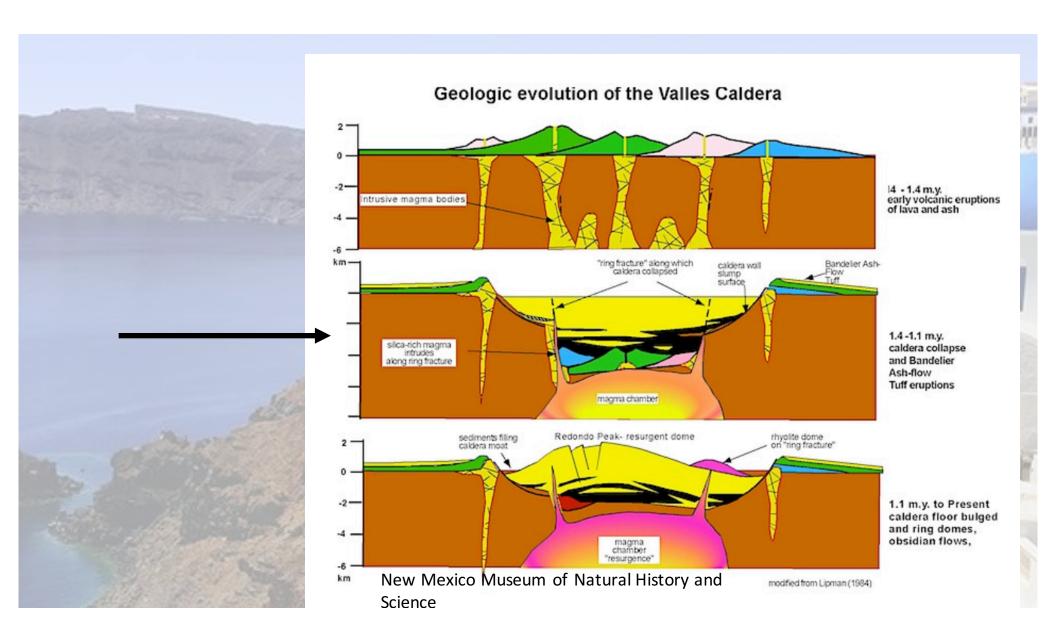
B. Structural relations

### **EXPLANATION**

- \* Postcollapse volcanic center

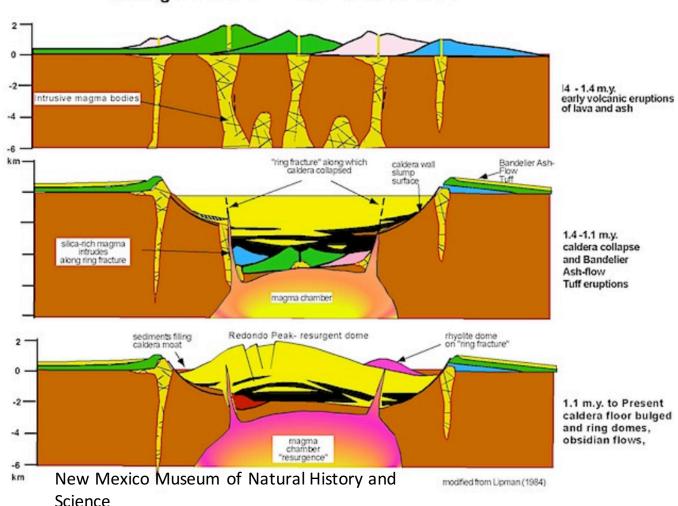
  Rim of topographic wall
  - Inferred position of buried ring fault

Lipman, 1984

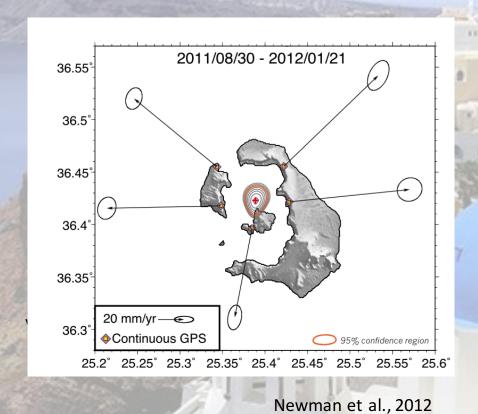


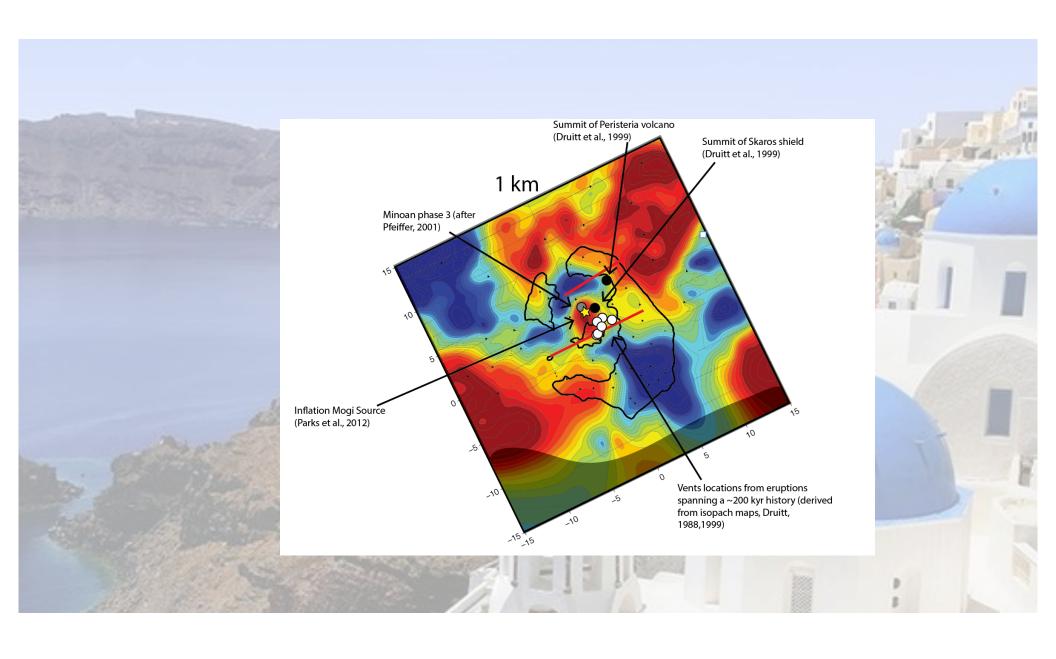
Implication: Vents on edge of ring faults, magma body beneath center of collapsed caldera

### Geologic evolution of the Valles Caldera



# Inflation point source for 2011-2012

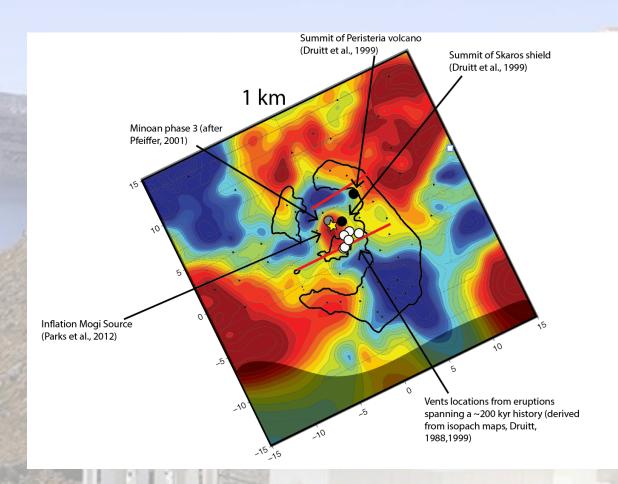




Caldera collapse at Santorini has been focused along ring faults located in the Northern portion of the caldera

Vents from large eruptions tend to localize along ring faults, Santorini has used the same ring faults through multiple caldera forming episodes

Magma body located in the northern portion of the caldera beneath region of caldera collapse

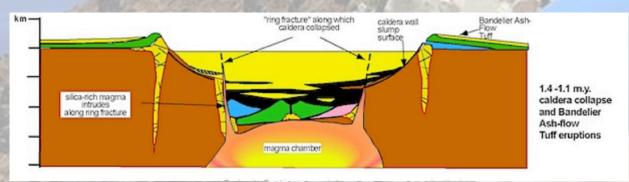


# Concerns with the model

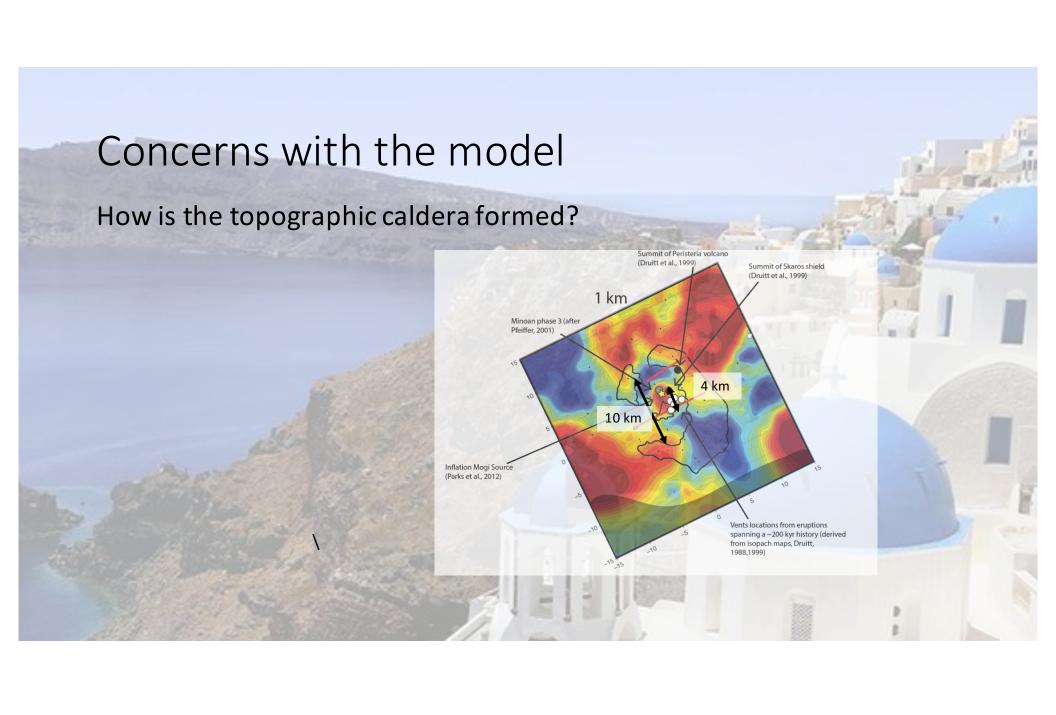
## How is the topographic caldera formed?

Usually thought to be related to land sliding...



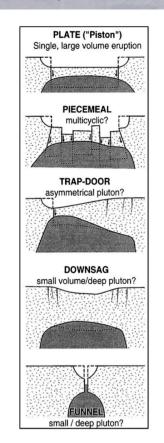


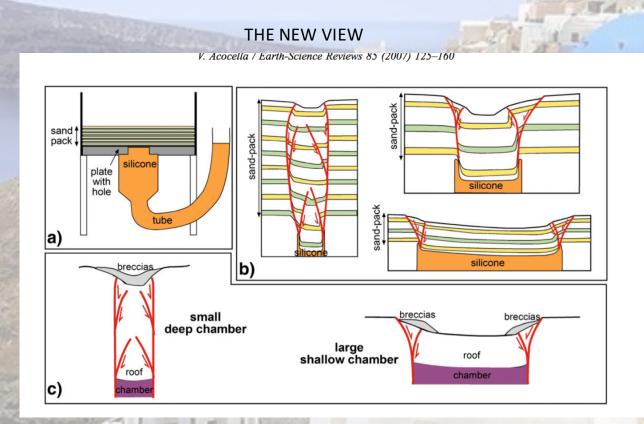
New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science



### How are the faults oriented?

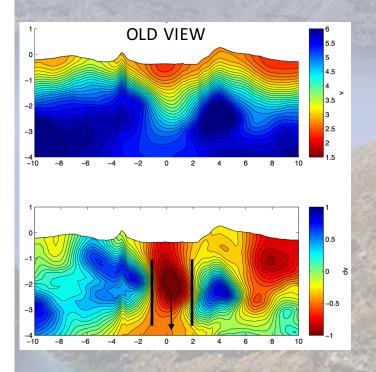
### THE OLD VIEW





Acocella, 2007

### How are the faults oriented?



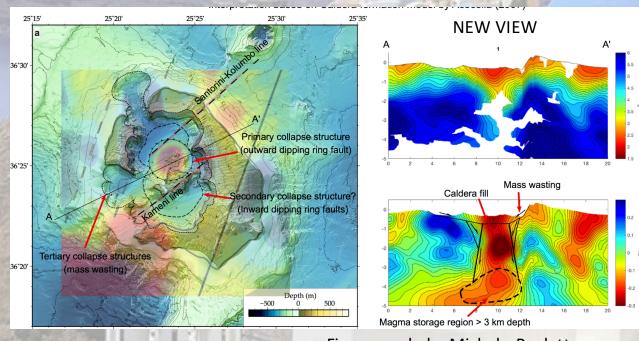
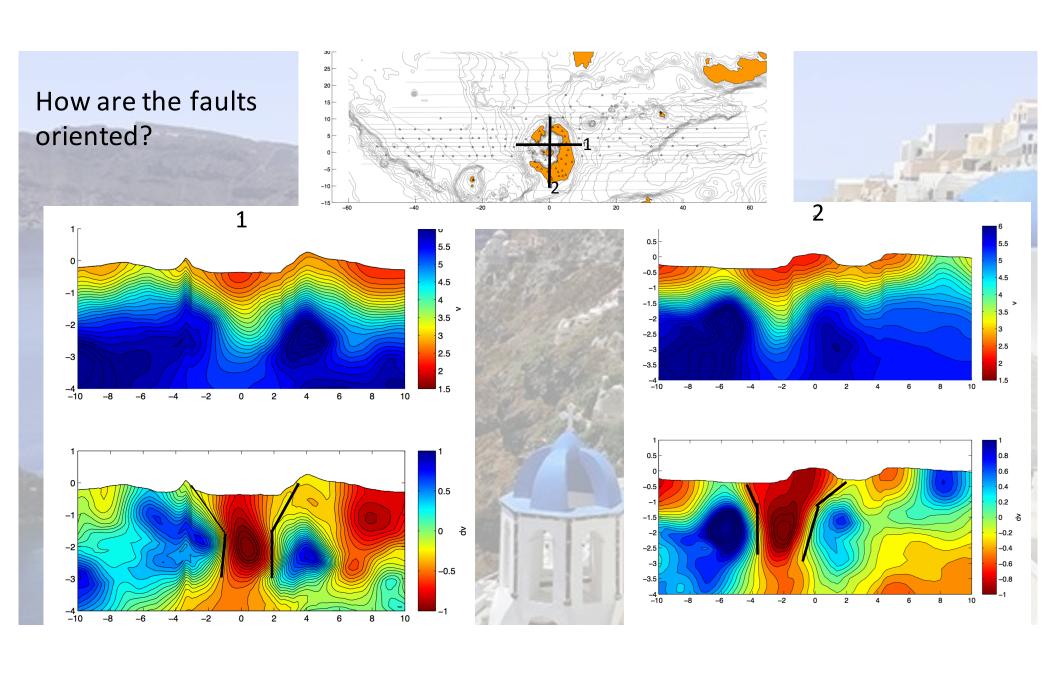


Figure made by Michele Paulatto



# 

White et al., 2011

# Diatremes (?)

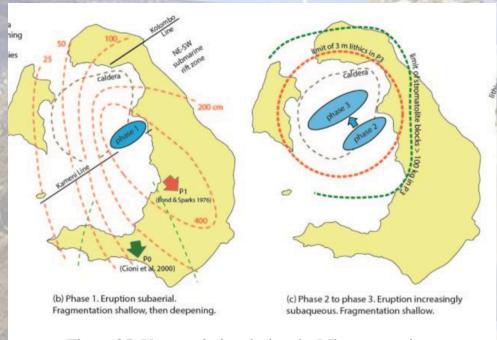


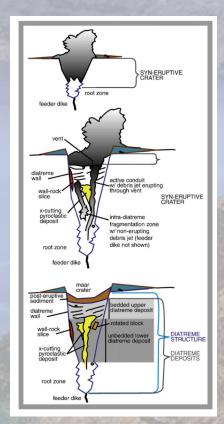
Figure 35. Vent evolution during the Minoan eruption

Druitt,Field Guide

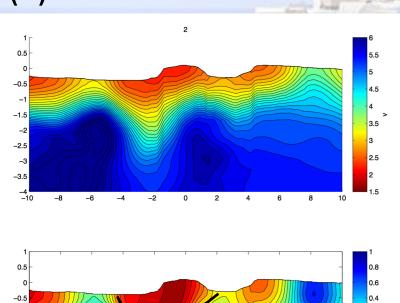
# Diatremes (?)

-1.5

-2.5



White et al., 2011



-0.4 -0.6 -0.8

# Recap

Caldera collapse at Santorini has been focused along ring faults located in the Northern portion of the caldera

Vents from large eruptions tend to localize along ring faults, Santorini has used the same ring faults through multiple caldera forming episodes

Magma body located in the northern portion of the caldera beneath region of caldera collapse

