

Supplementary information for: ‘Rapid crustal transit of magma drives magmatic rifting in Ethiopia’

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This supplementary file includes the following:

Table S1

Figures S1–S31

References for figure captions

Table S1. Primitive basalt compositions from the Boku Volcanic Complex and East Ziway cone fields used in Petrolog3 (NB-01 and Z67) and RhyoliteMELTS 1.2.0 (Z58) modelling. Note that Z58 and Z67, both collected from the Ziway cone field, represent the melt in which our olivines are obtained and the most primitive melt sampled within Ziway respectively. Z67 is chosen in lieu of Z58 for Petrolog modelling to allow for a greater range of crystallising olivine Fo.

Oxide (wt.%)	Boku (NB-01)	Ziway (Z58)	Ziway (Z67)
SiO ₂	45.43	47.75	44.98
TiO ₂	2.19	2.17	2.19
Al ₂ O ₃	16.81	14.54	13.76
Fe ₂ O ₃	12.74	12.16	12.43
MnO	0.16	0.19	0.20
MgO	8.81	7.39	9.24
CaO	10.52	9.09	10.49
Na ₂ O	2.52	2.95	2.41
K ₂ O	0.46	1.04	0.56
P ₂ O ₅	0.33	0.54	0.30
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.00	0.05	0.07
H ₂ O	1.00	Variable (Fig. S2)	1.00

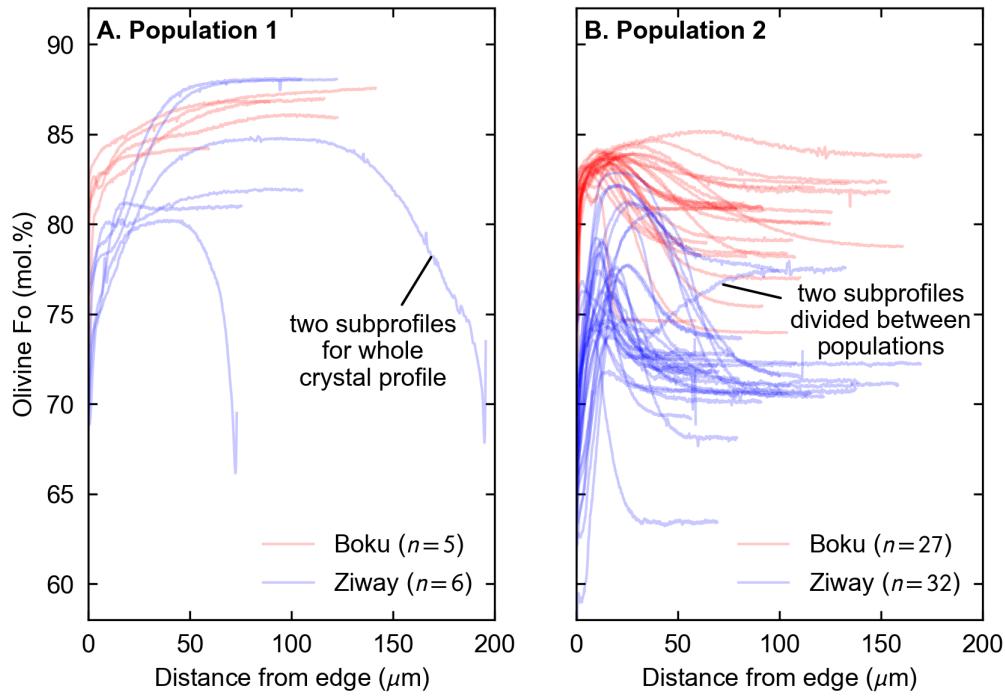


Figure S1. Collated plots of olivine profiles from Boku and Ziway. We highlight two distinct profiles from each population: A. A cross-crystal profile of sample ZB_A5 from Ziway is divided into two subprofiles for Autodiff modelling. B. Sample ZB_D6 possesses a normal-zoned interior and a reverse-zoned exterior. For the purposes of this study, this profile is divided into two sub-profiles which are divided accordingly between the two populations.

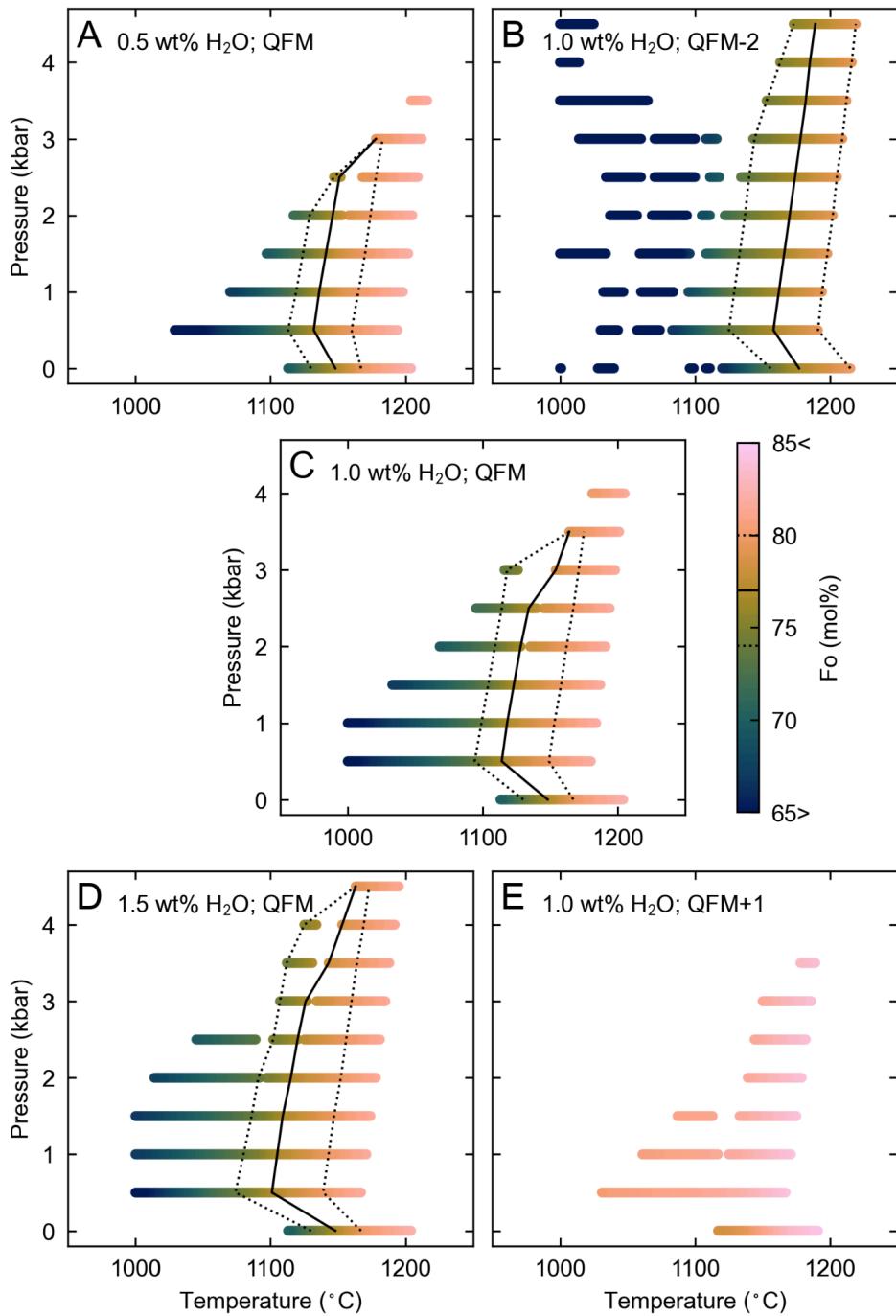


Figure S2: Rhyolite-MELTS v1.2.0 models ¹ for composition Z58 from East Ziway (Table S1). The solid black line marks Fo_{77} , the median rim composition of Ziway reverse-zoned olivines; the dotted black lines mark 1σ of ± 3 mol% Fo. Models are run at pressure intervals of 0.5 kbar up to a maximum pressure of 4.5 kbar ². Initial melt H_2O contents ^{2,3} and oxygen fugacity conditions ^{4,5} for each model are provided as annotations within each subfigure.

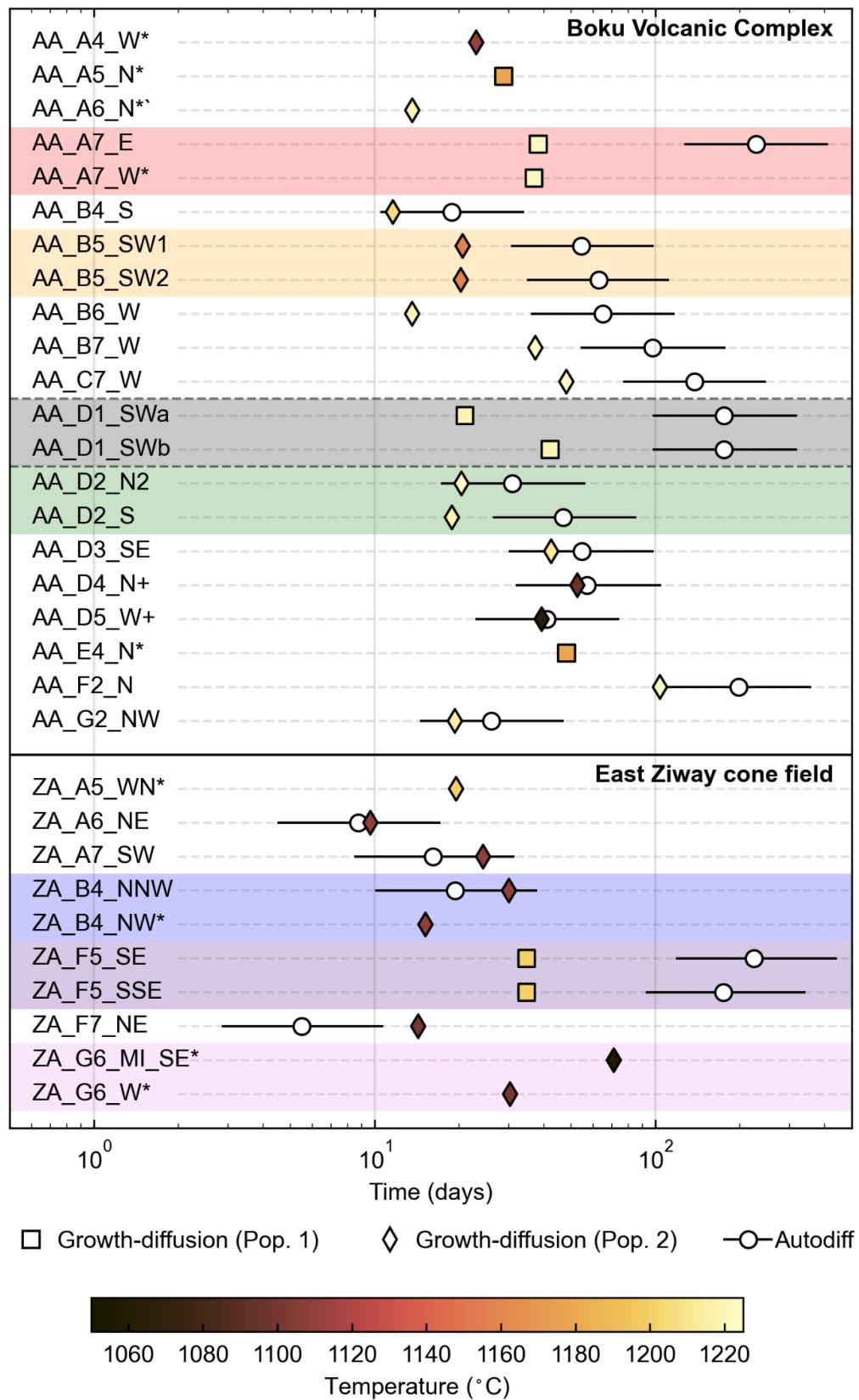


Figure S3. All olivine Fe-Mg interdiffusion profile timescales recorded by the growth-diffusion model for both localities. Corresponding Autodiff results with 1σ uncertainties are shown on the same level as each growth-diffusion timescale. Profile labels with an asterisk () are growth-diffusion timescales without a corresponding Autodiff timescale; those with a plus symbol (+) have a stepped starting condition (see Supplementary Figures 29). Paired profiles, highlighted with the same background colour, are recorded from the same crystal, and should therefore return self-similar timescales. The paired profiles bracketed by dashed lines (AA_D1_SWa and AA_D1_SWb) are two models with different conditions which match the profile with a similar degree of fitness. Growth-diffusion timescale markers (square for normal-zoned Population 1; diamond for reverse-zoned Population 2), are coloured by the magmatic temperature which best replicates the observed profile shape.*

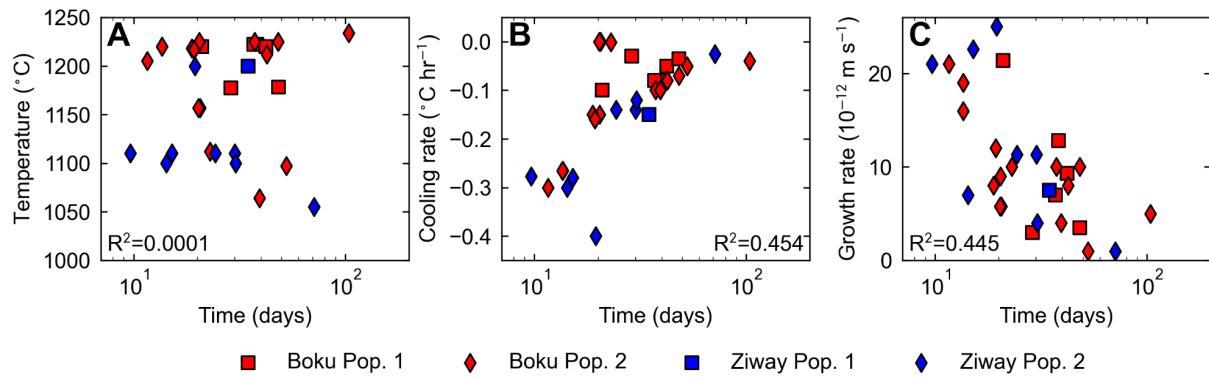
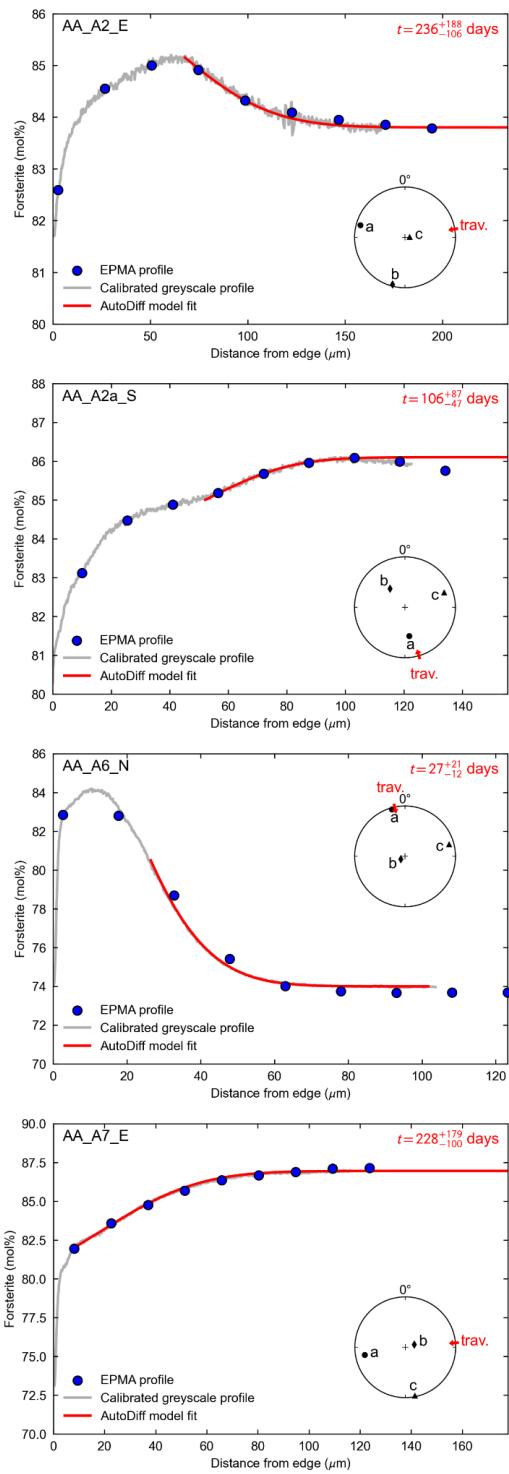
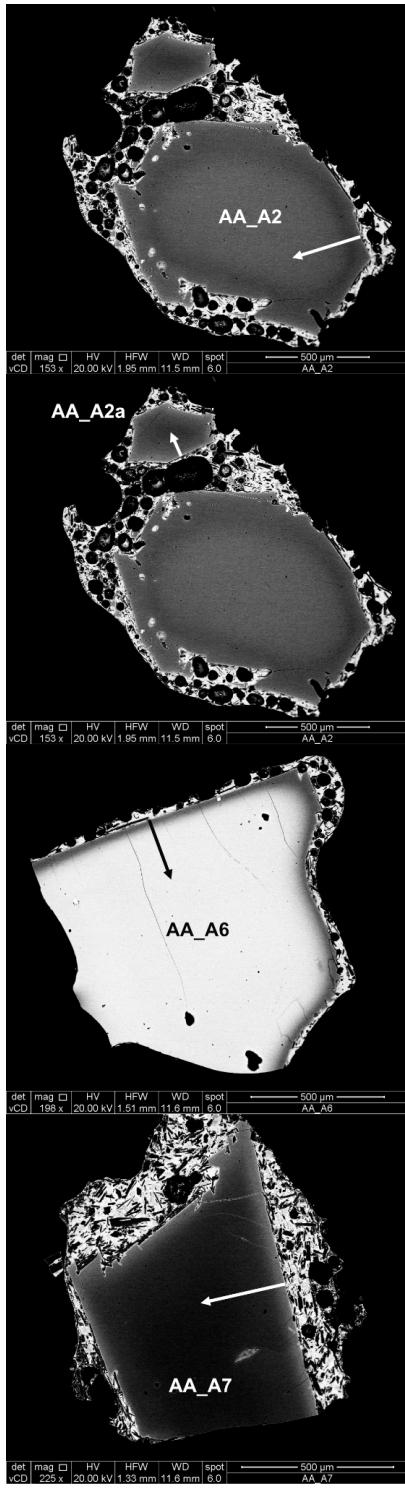


Figure S4: Main Ethiopian Rift olivine timescales from growth-diffusion modelling plotted against growth-diffusion parameters. Population 1 olivines are shown as the square markers; Population 2 olivines are shown as diamonds; Boku and Ziway olivines are red and blue respectively.



Figures S5–S22: Backscatter electron images showing profile traverses across Main Ethiopian Rift olivines, and plots showing Fo change with traverse distance across profiles. Autodiff model fits are shown as the red line. Pole figures showing crystallographic orientation are shown as inset figures.

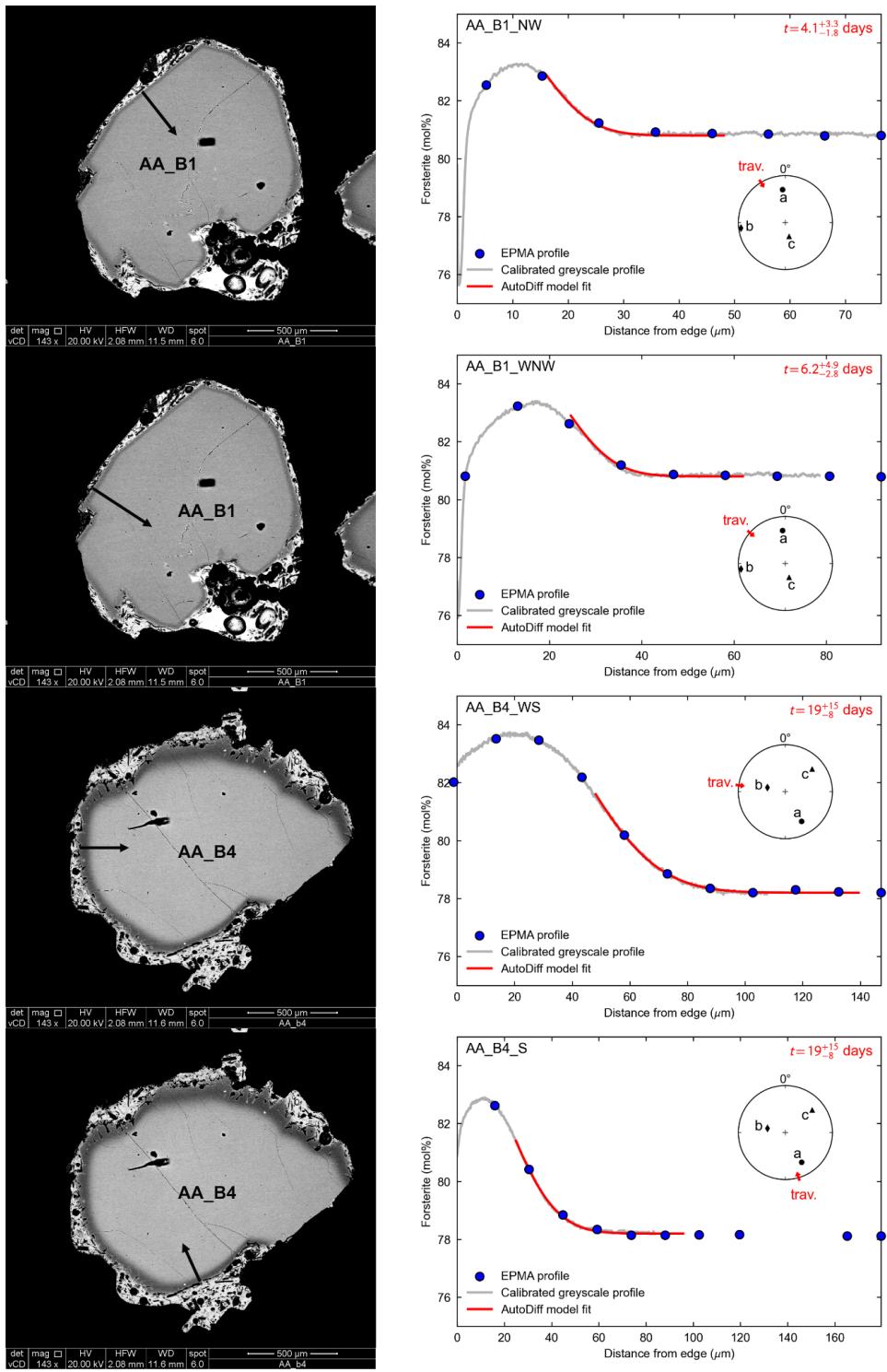


Figure S6.

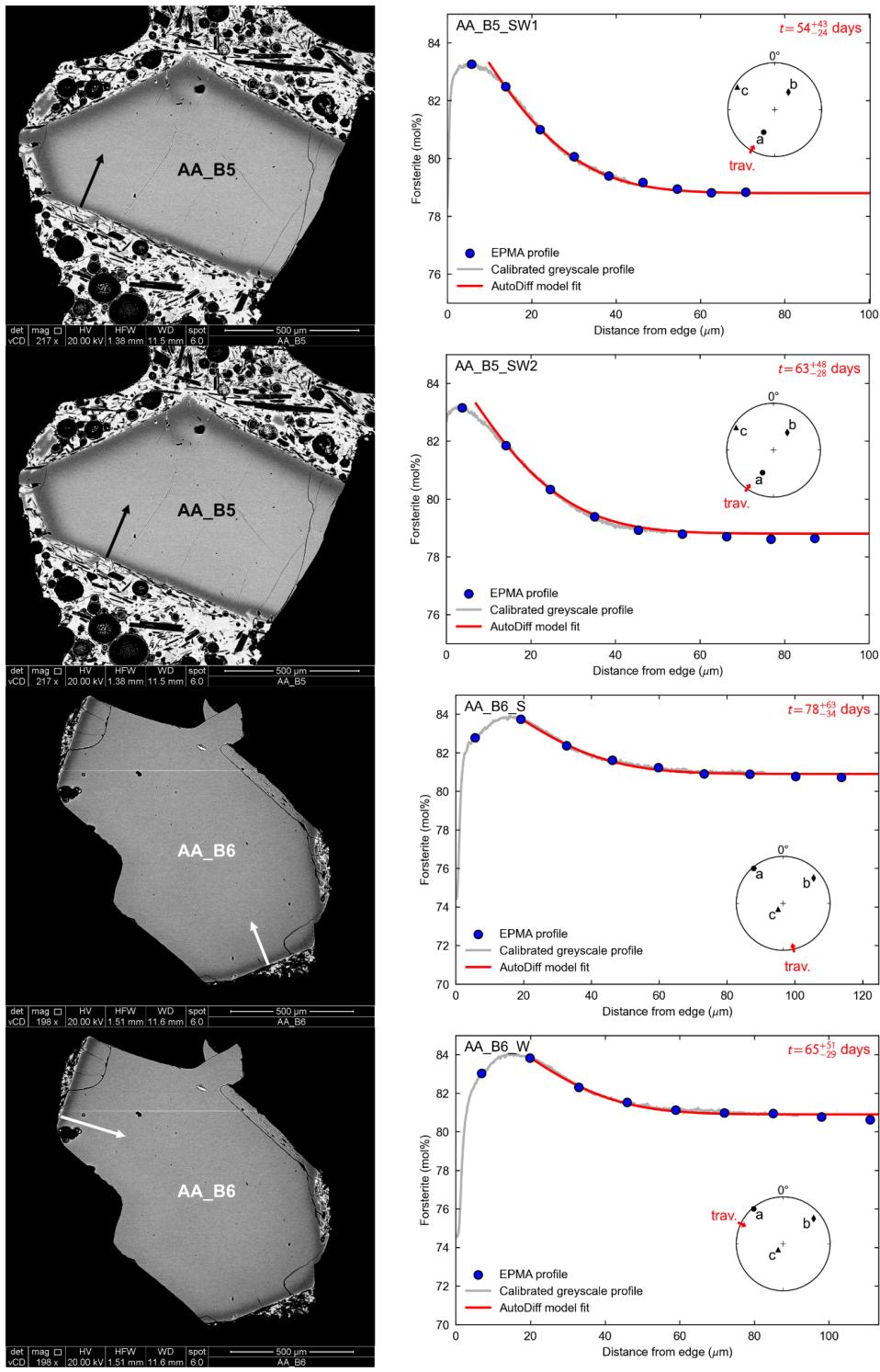


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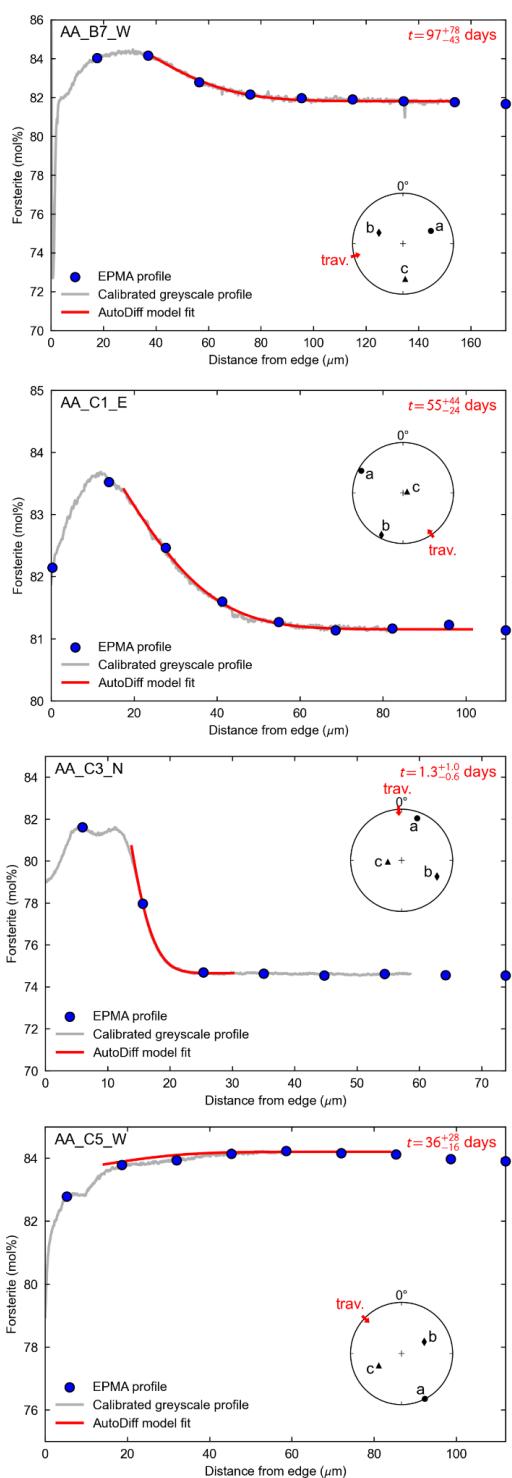
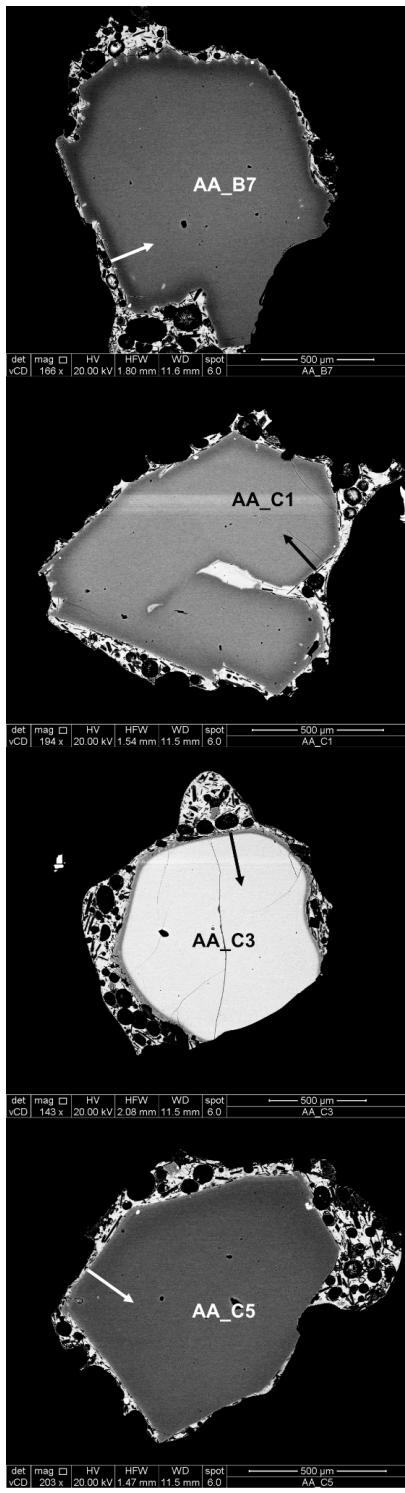


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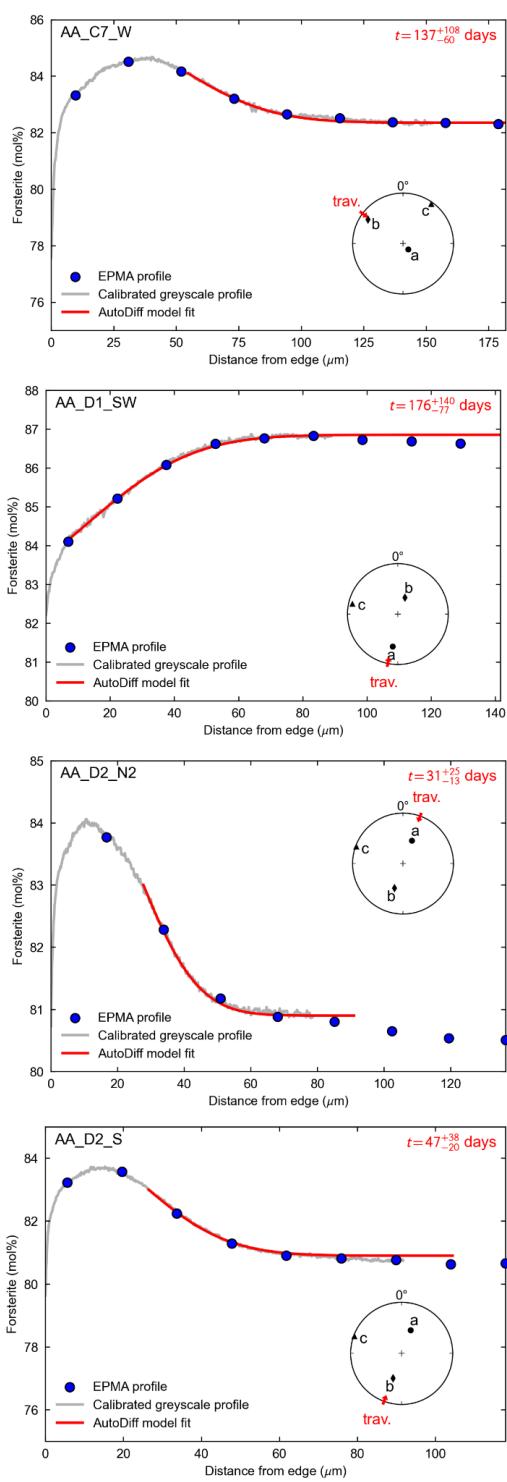
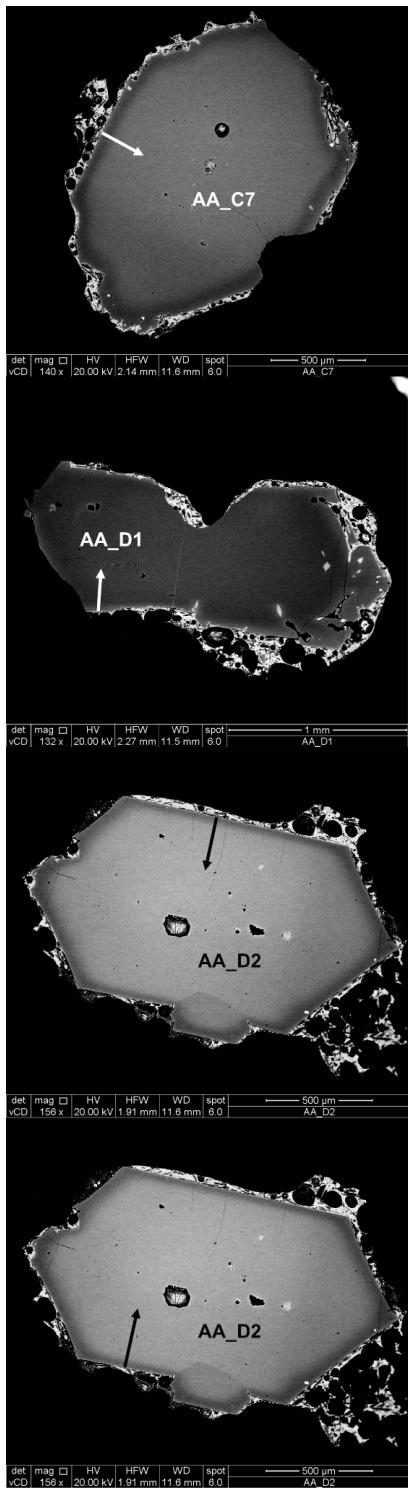


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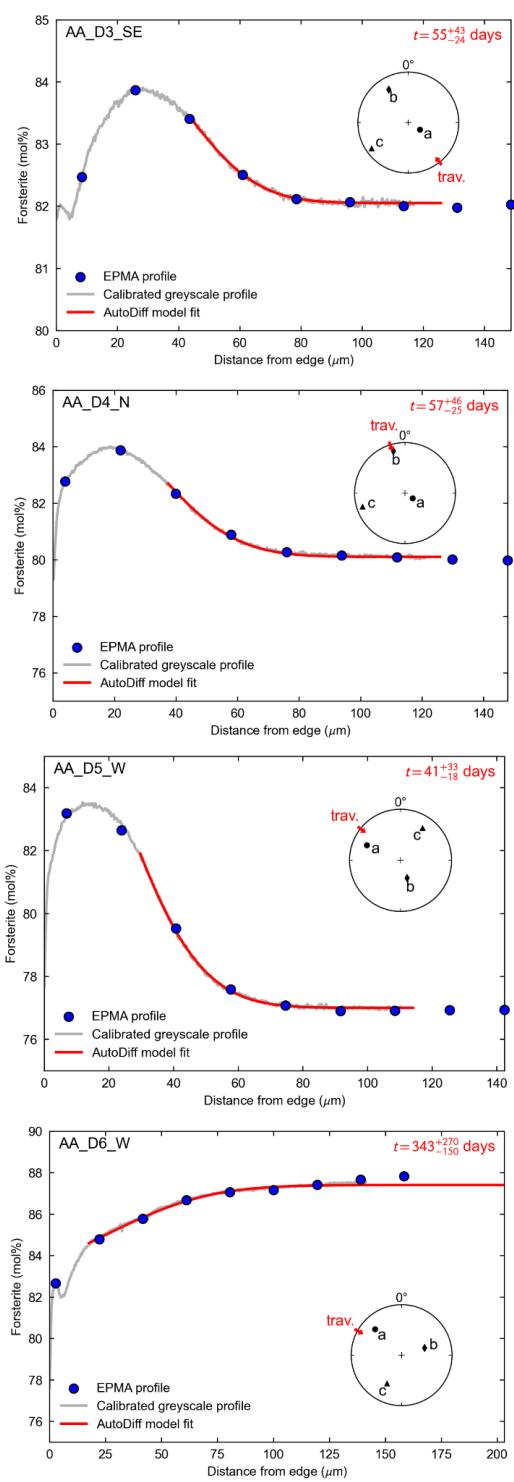
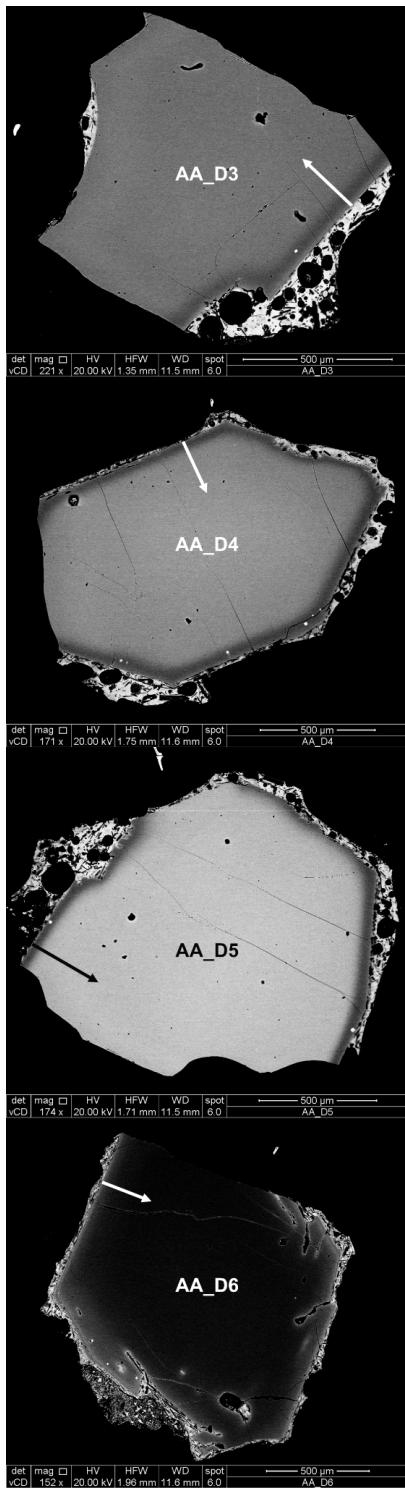


Figure S10.

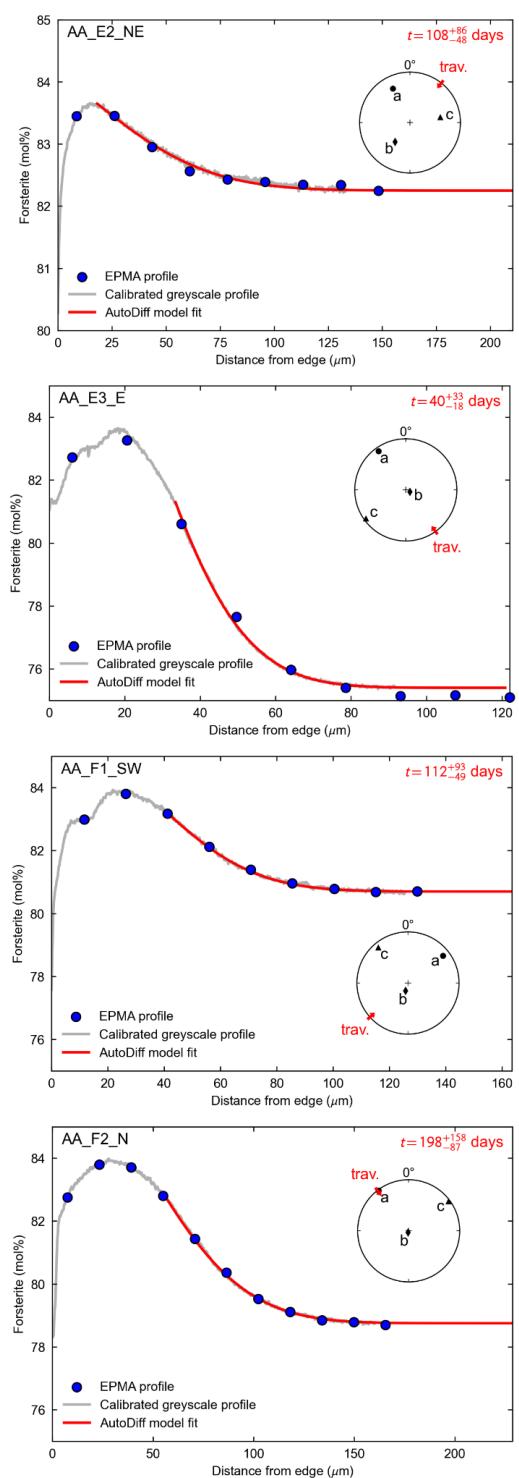
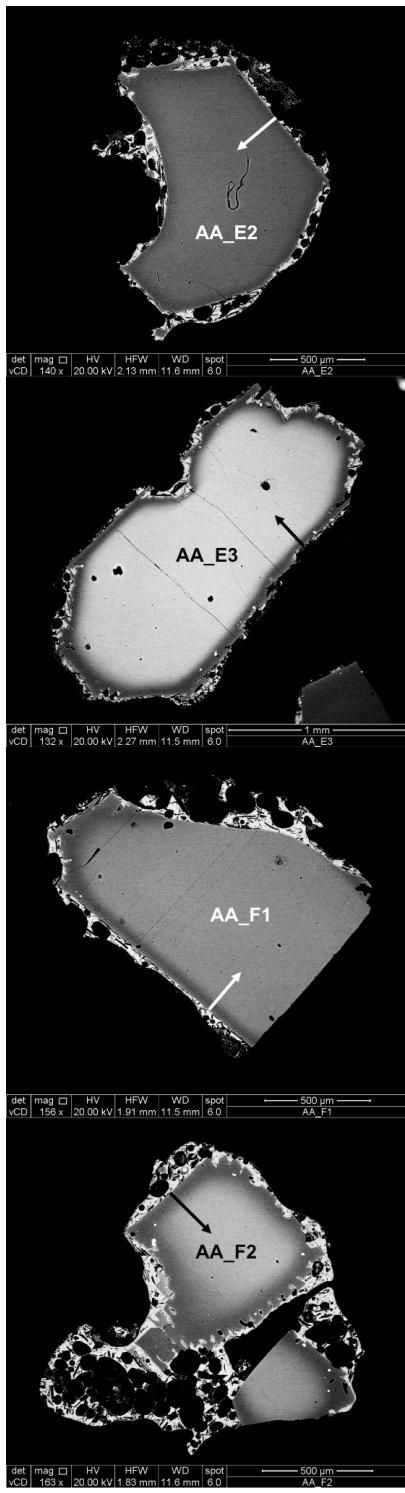


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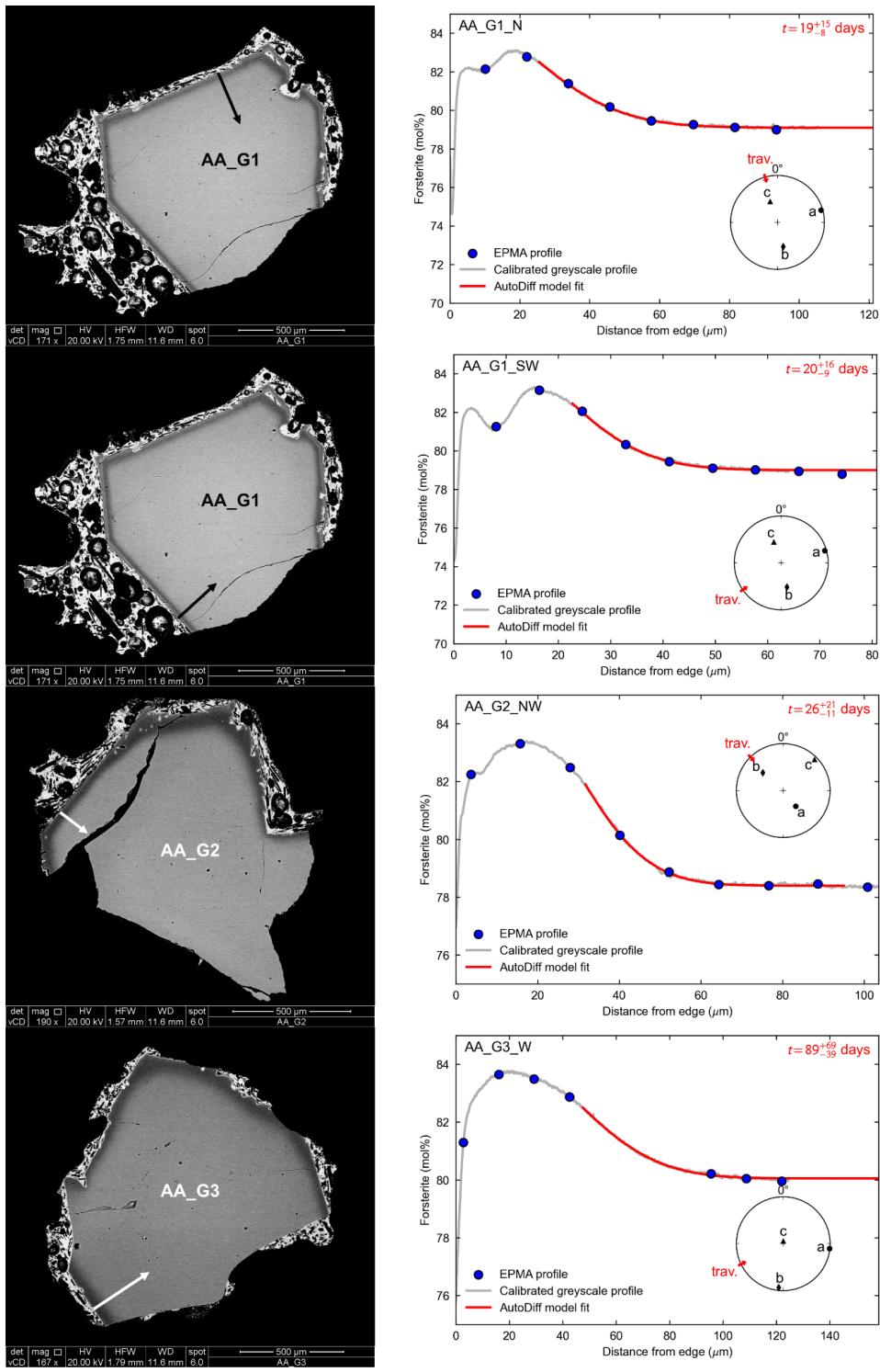


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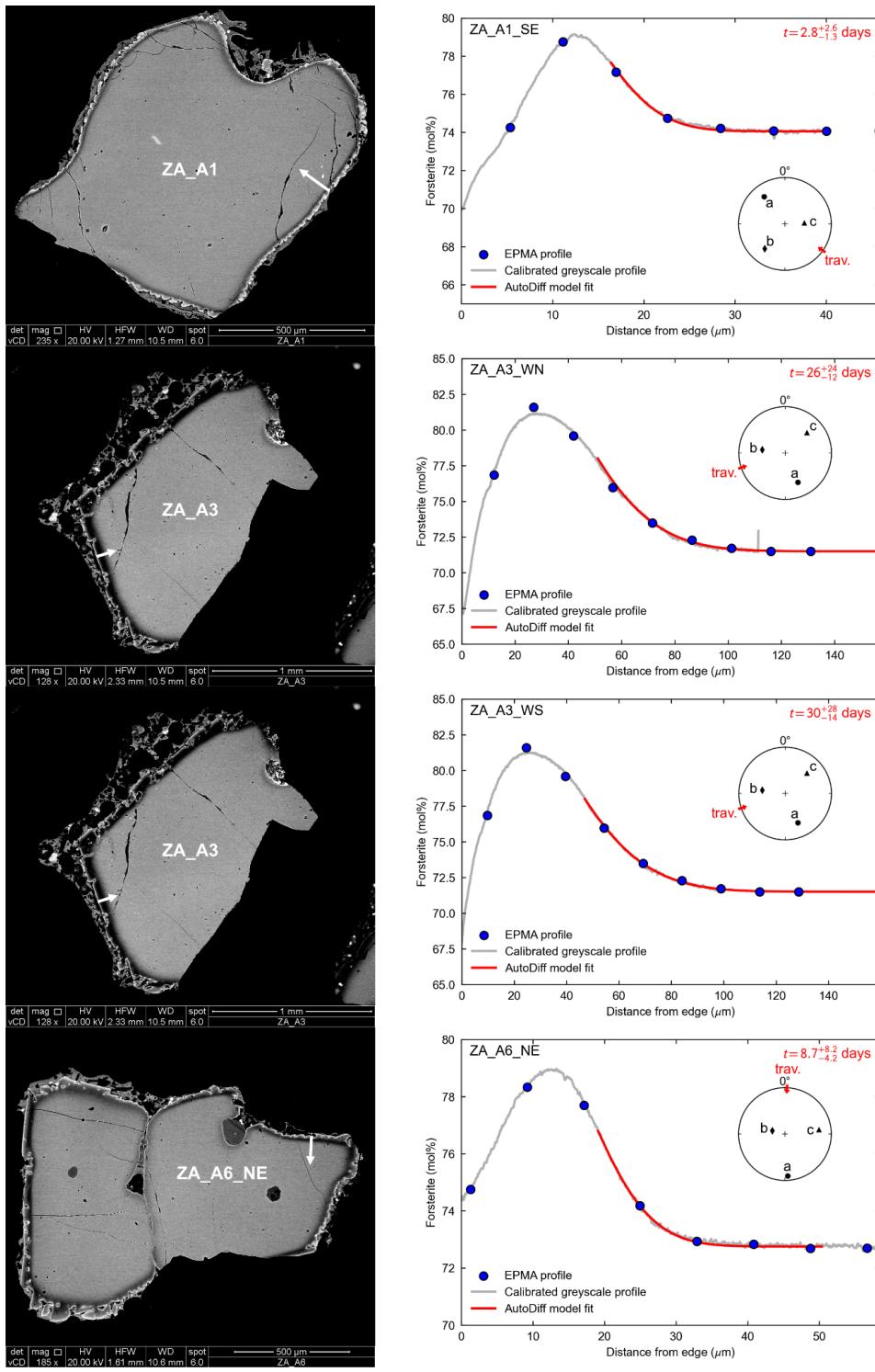


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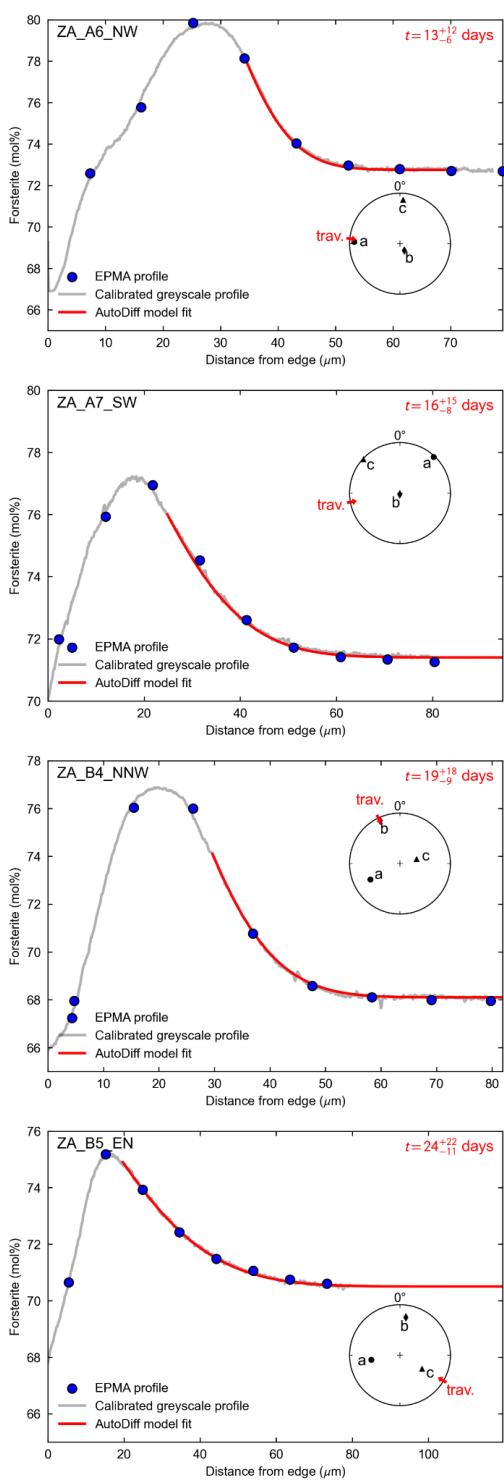
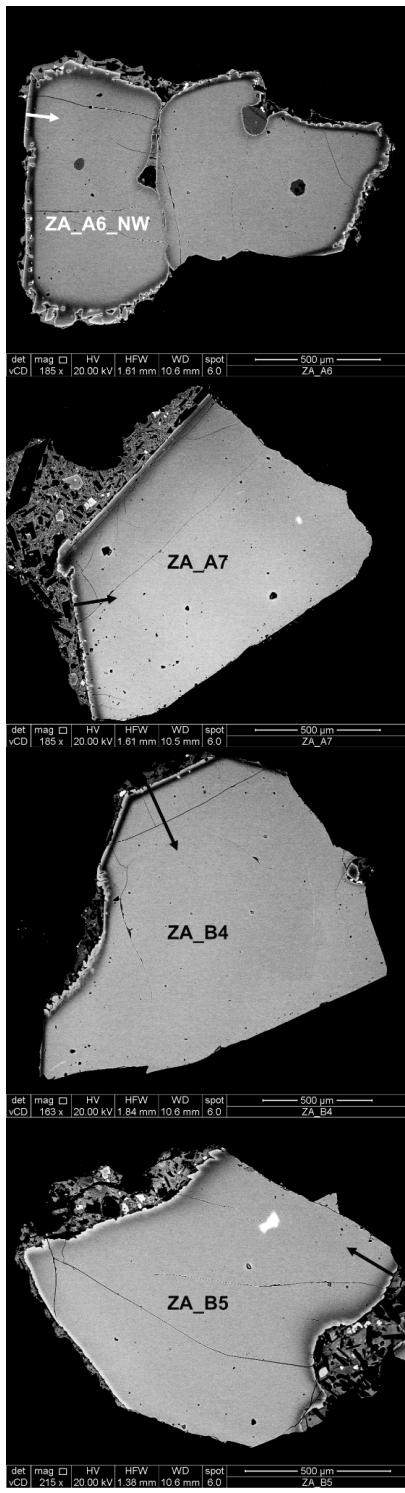


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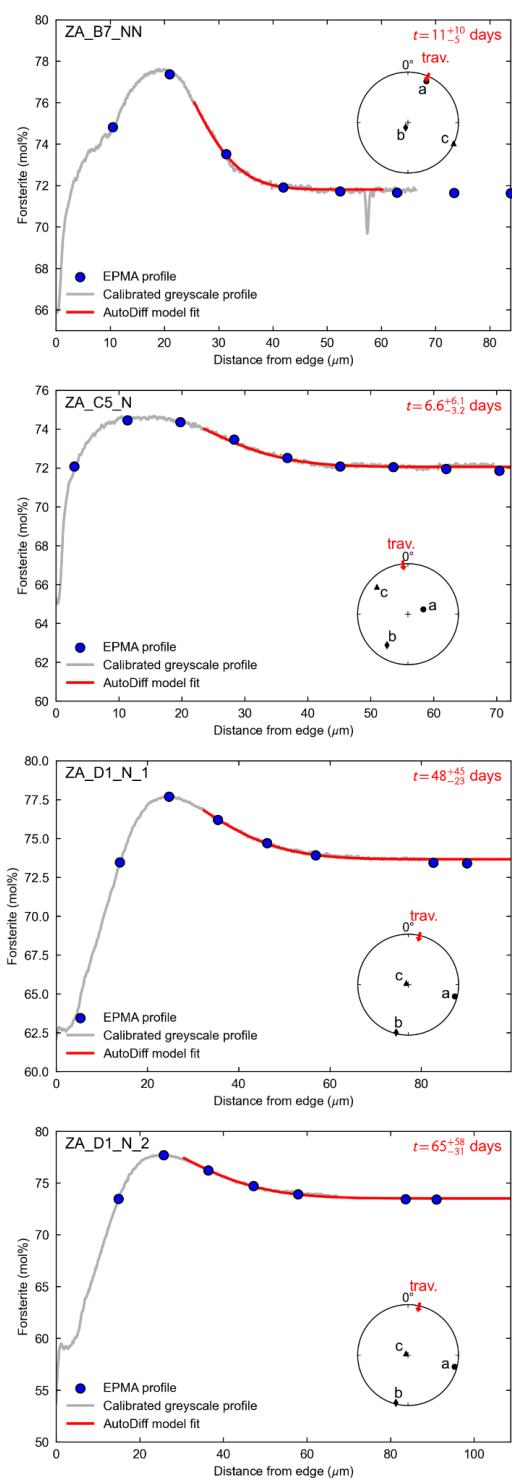
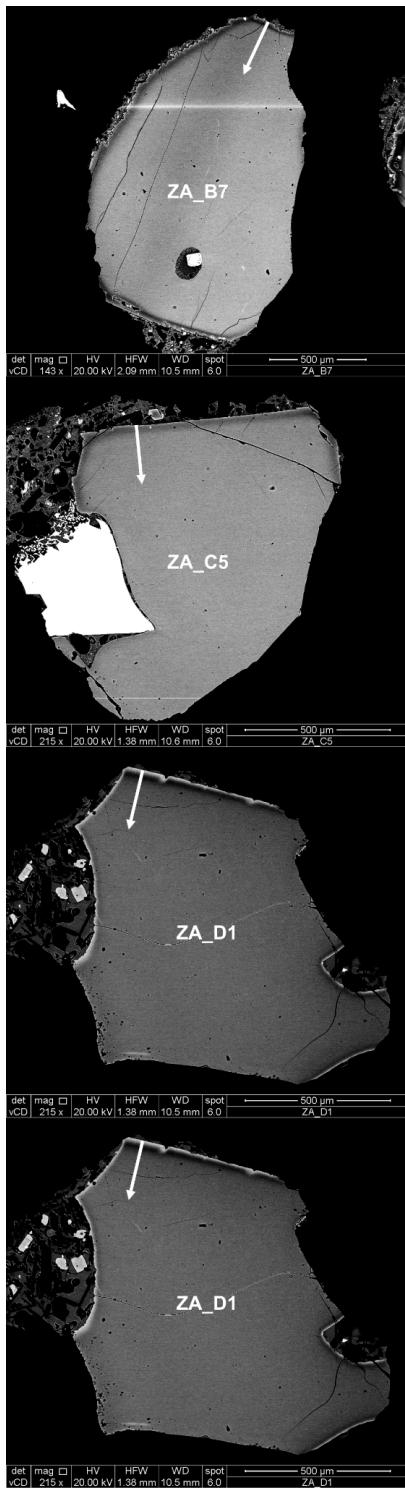


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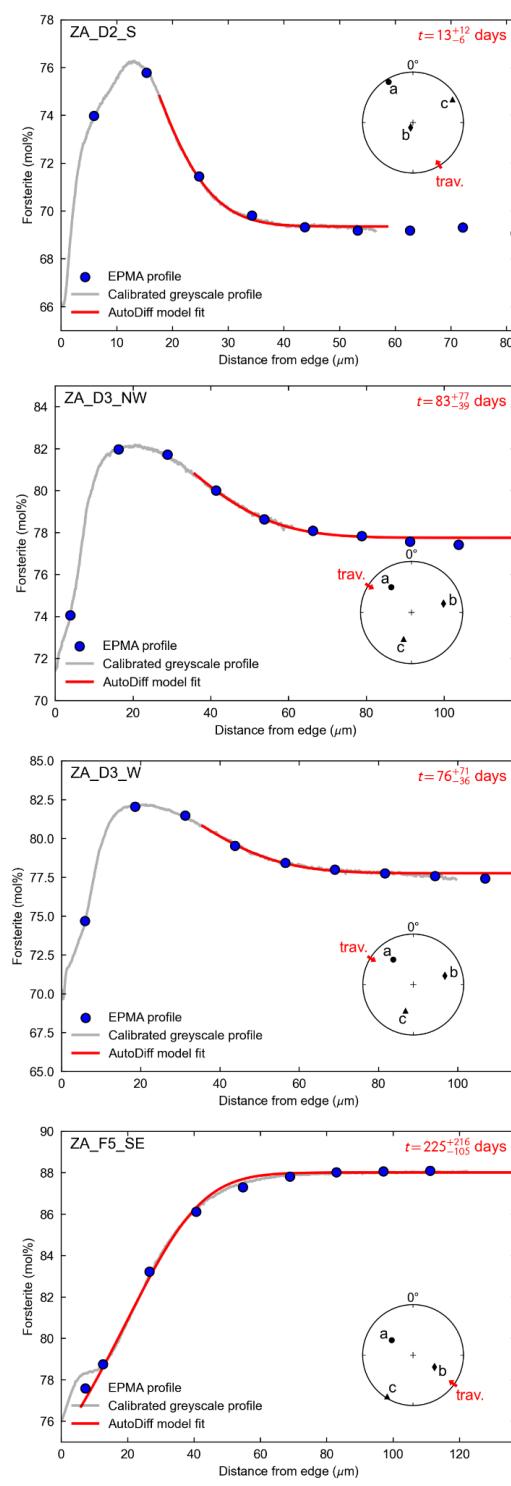
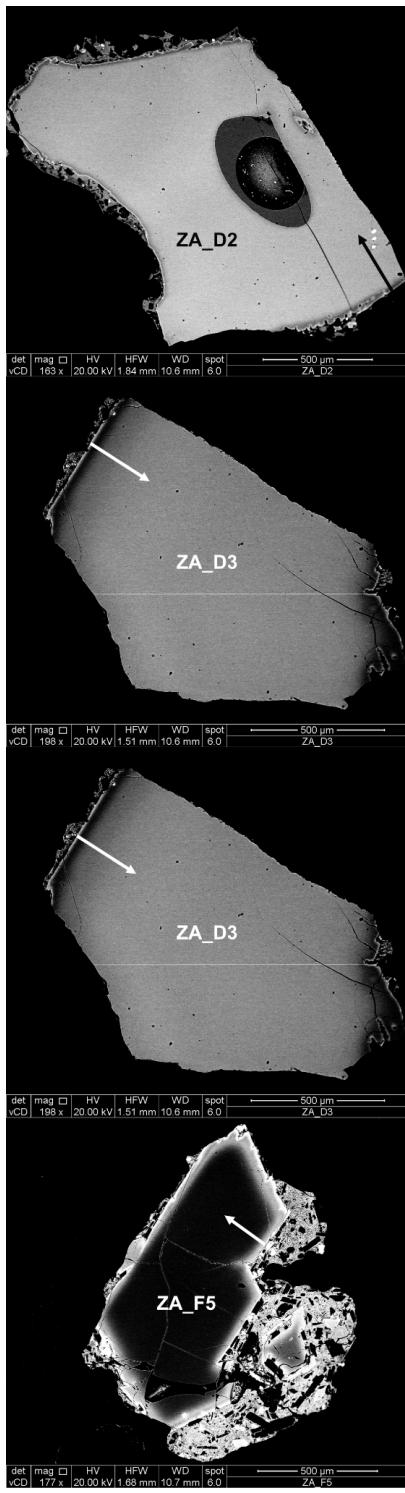


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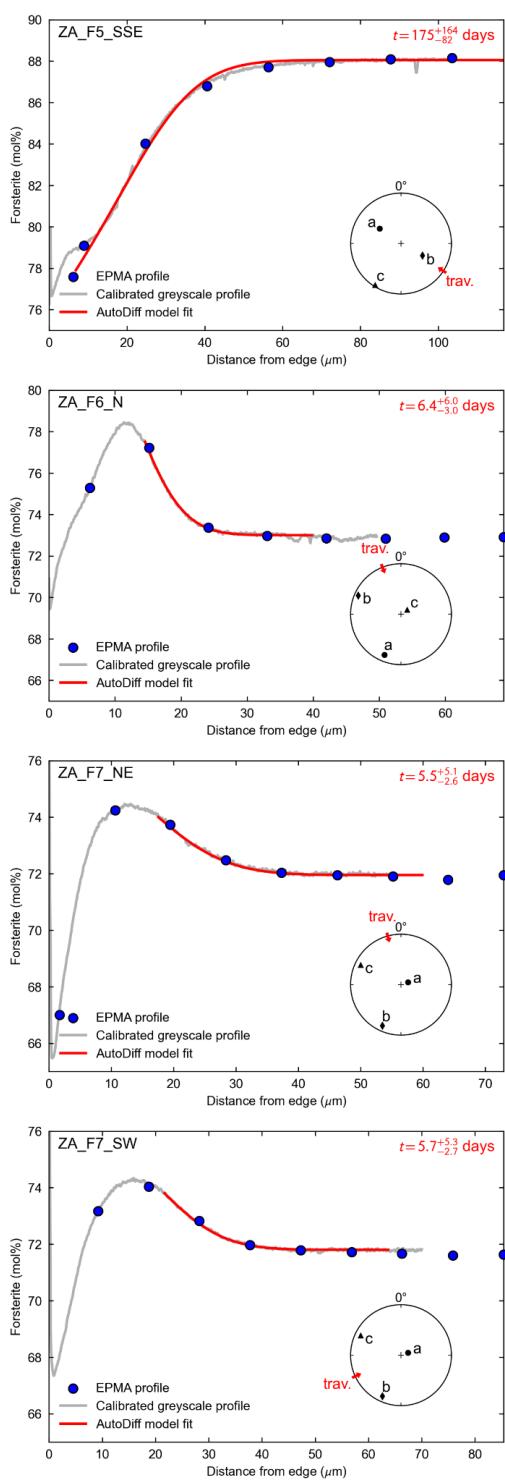
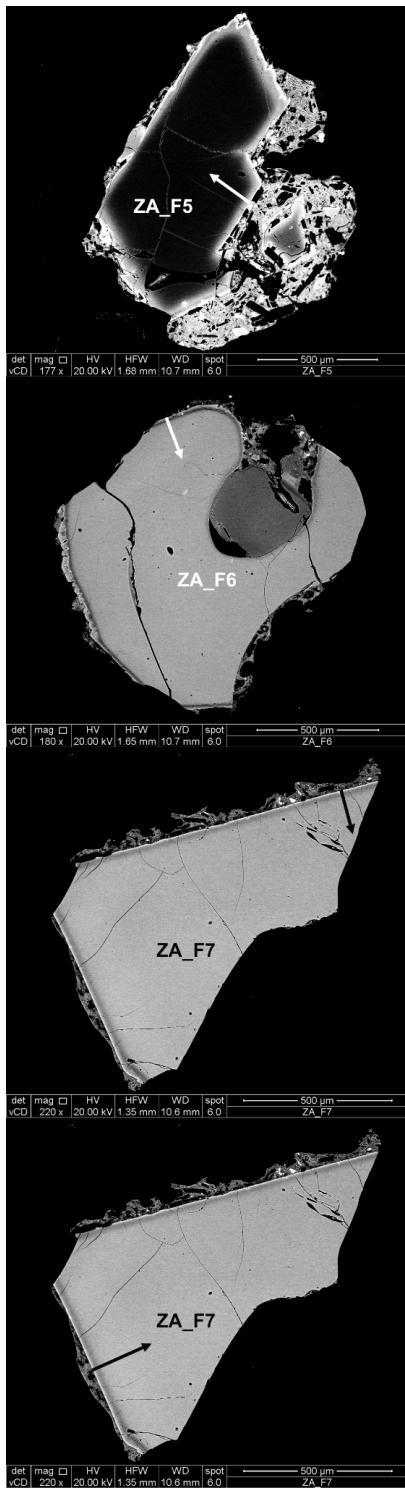


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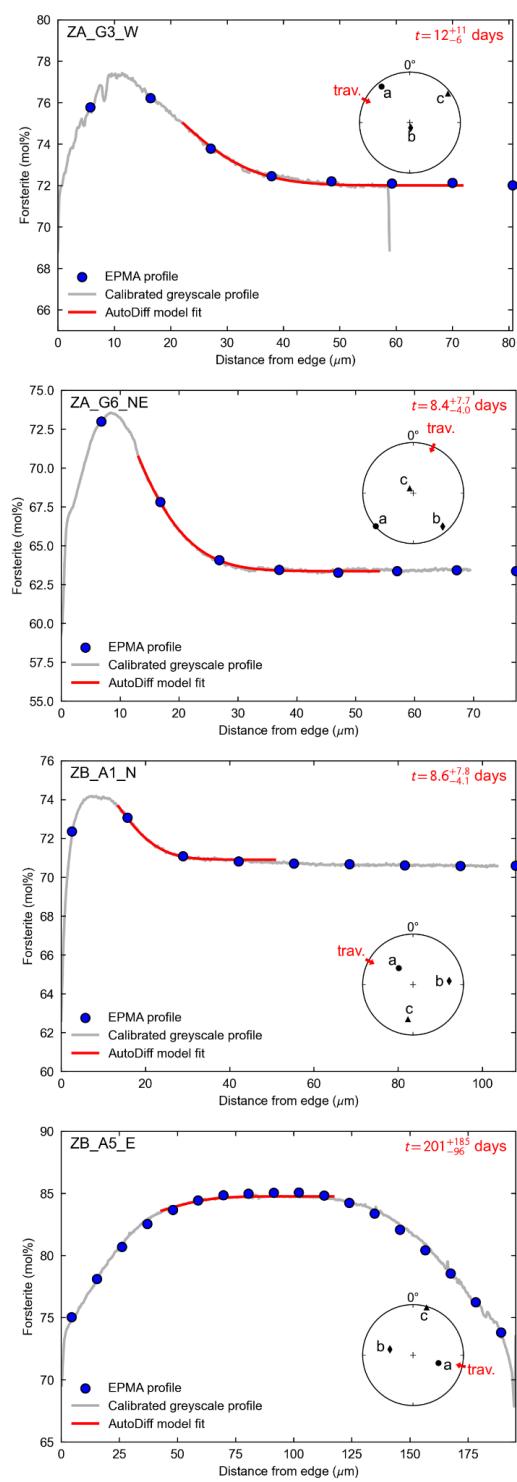
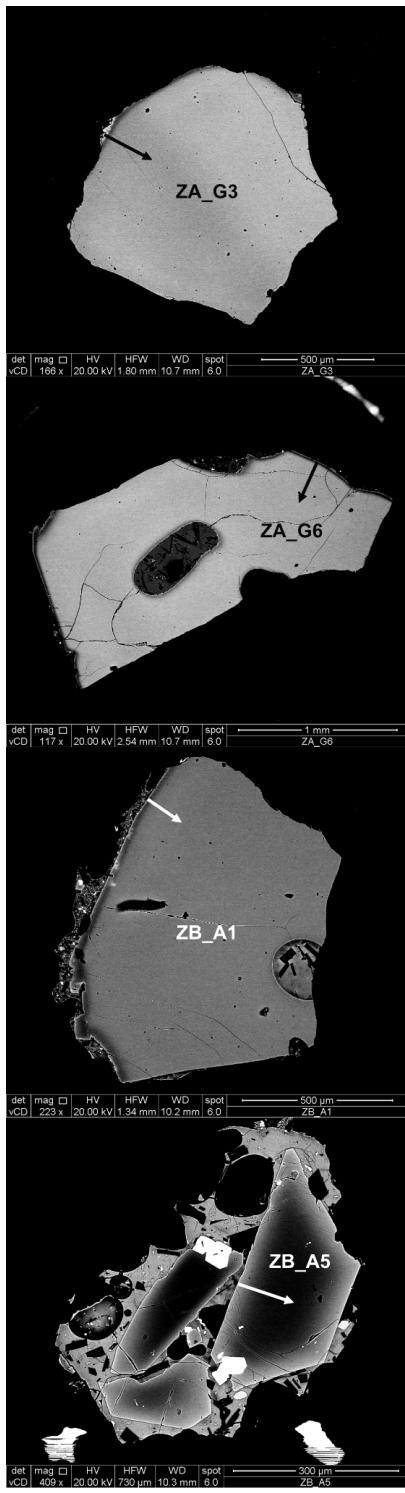


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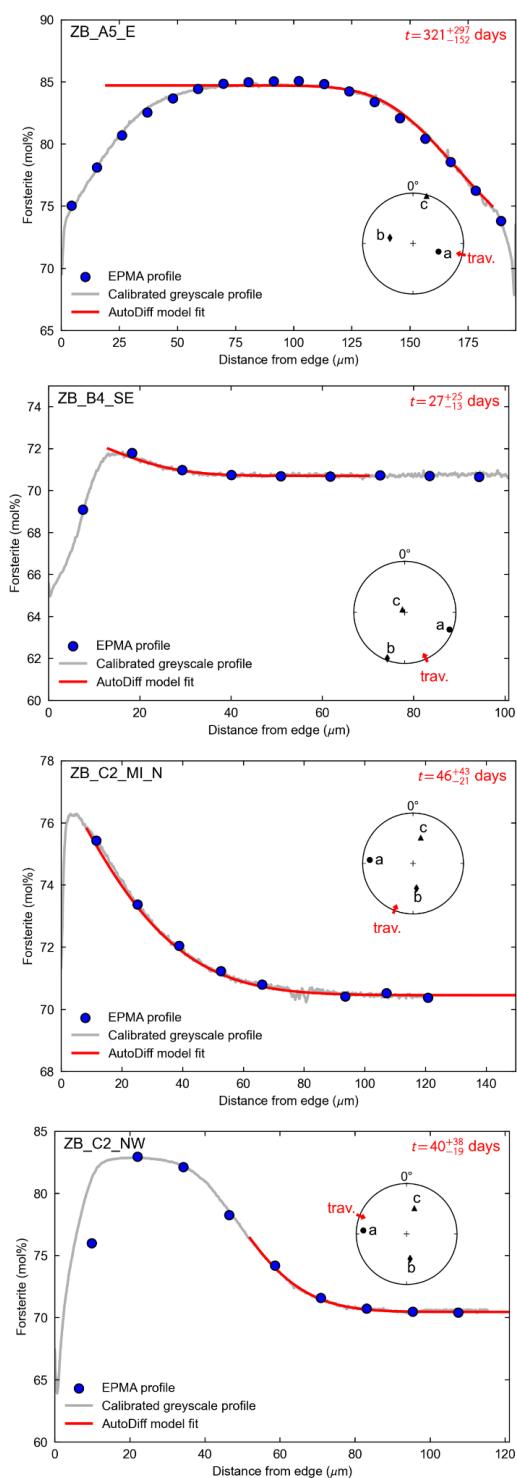
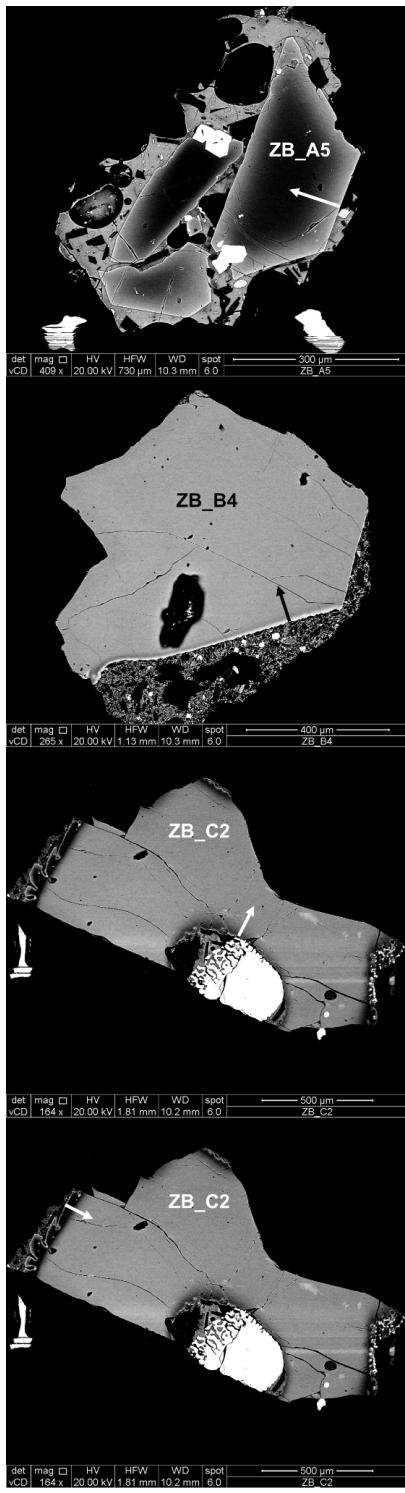


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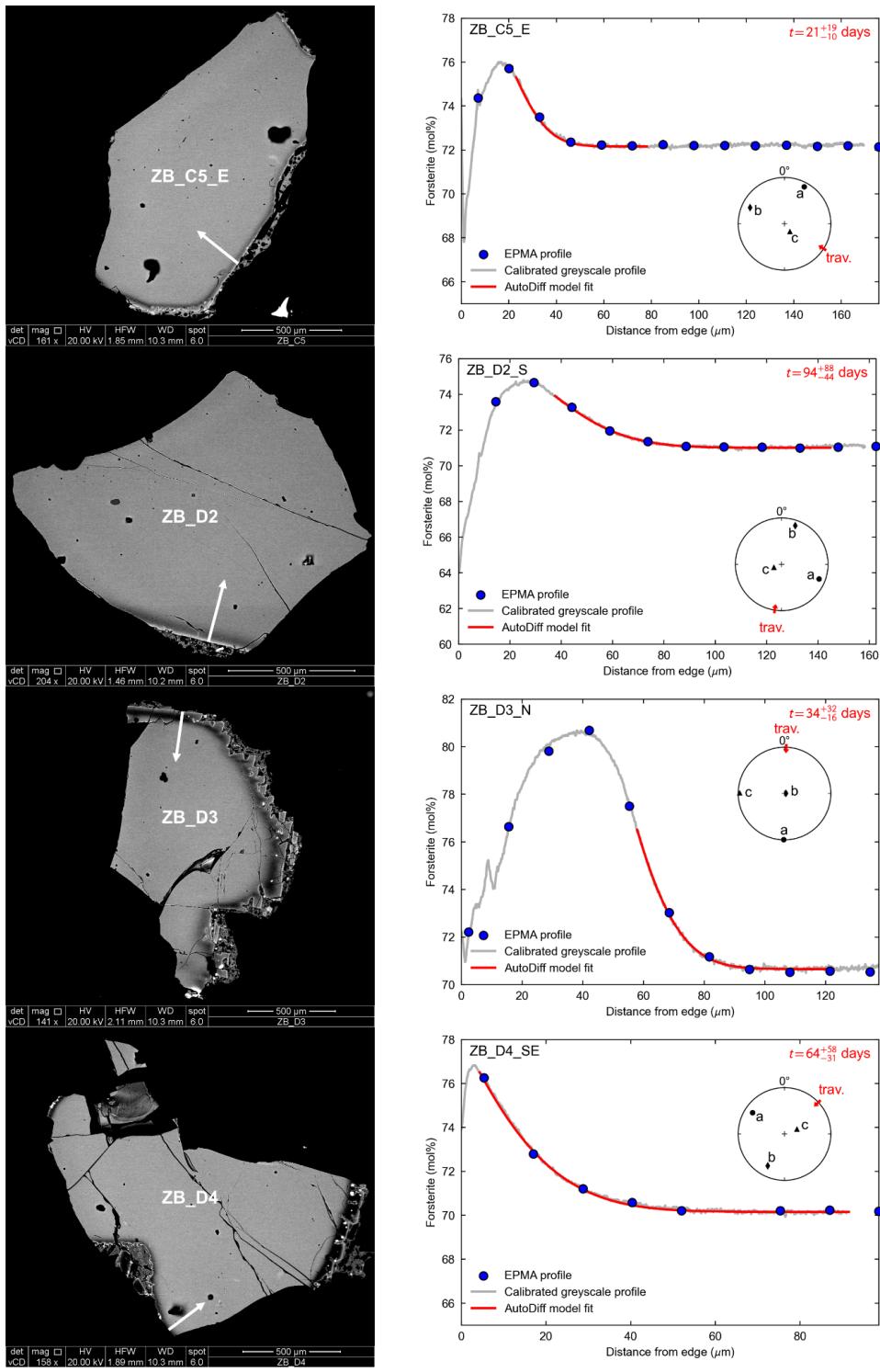


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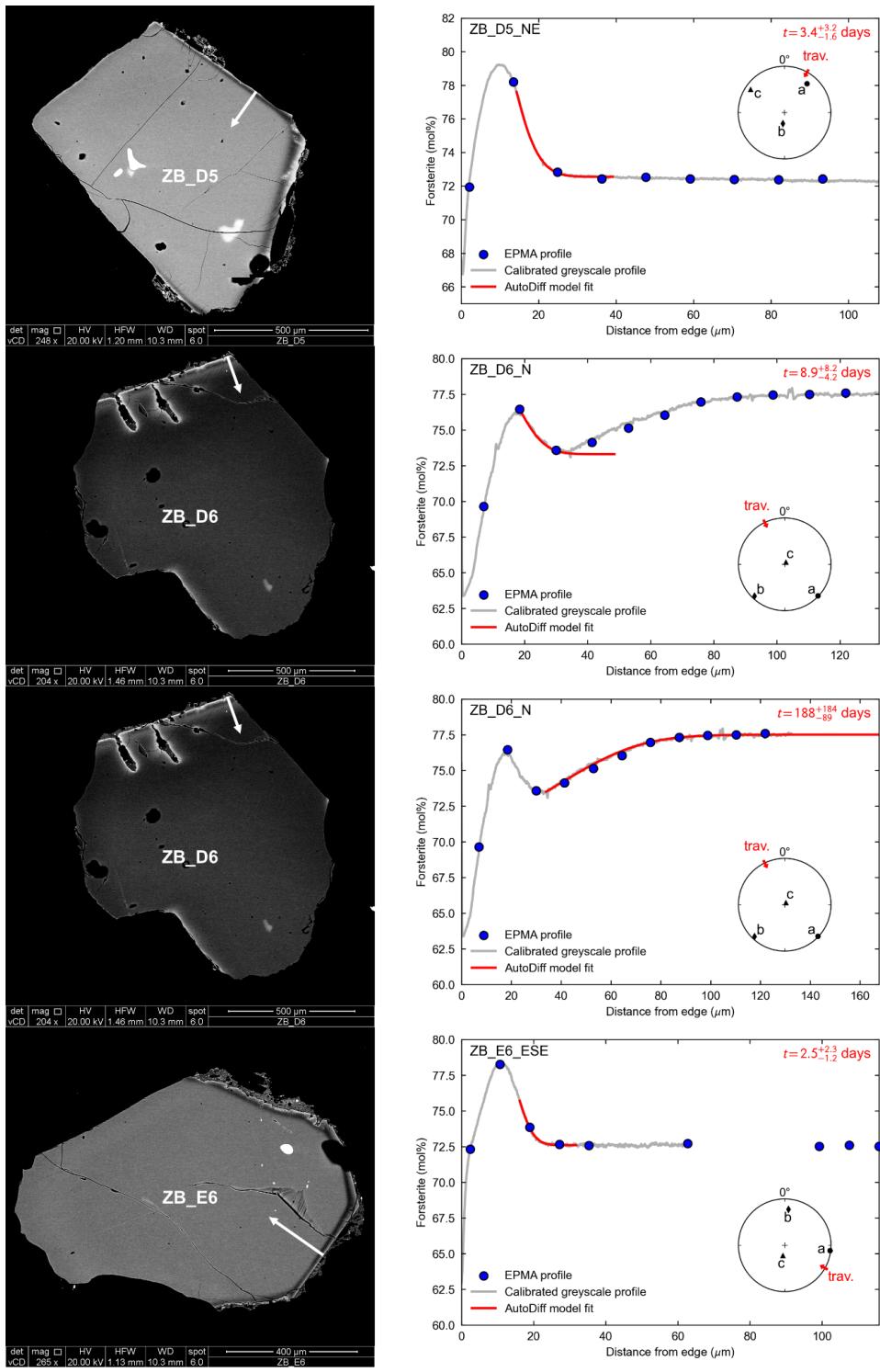


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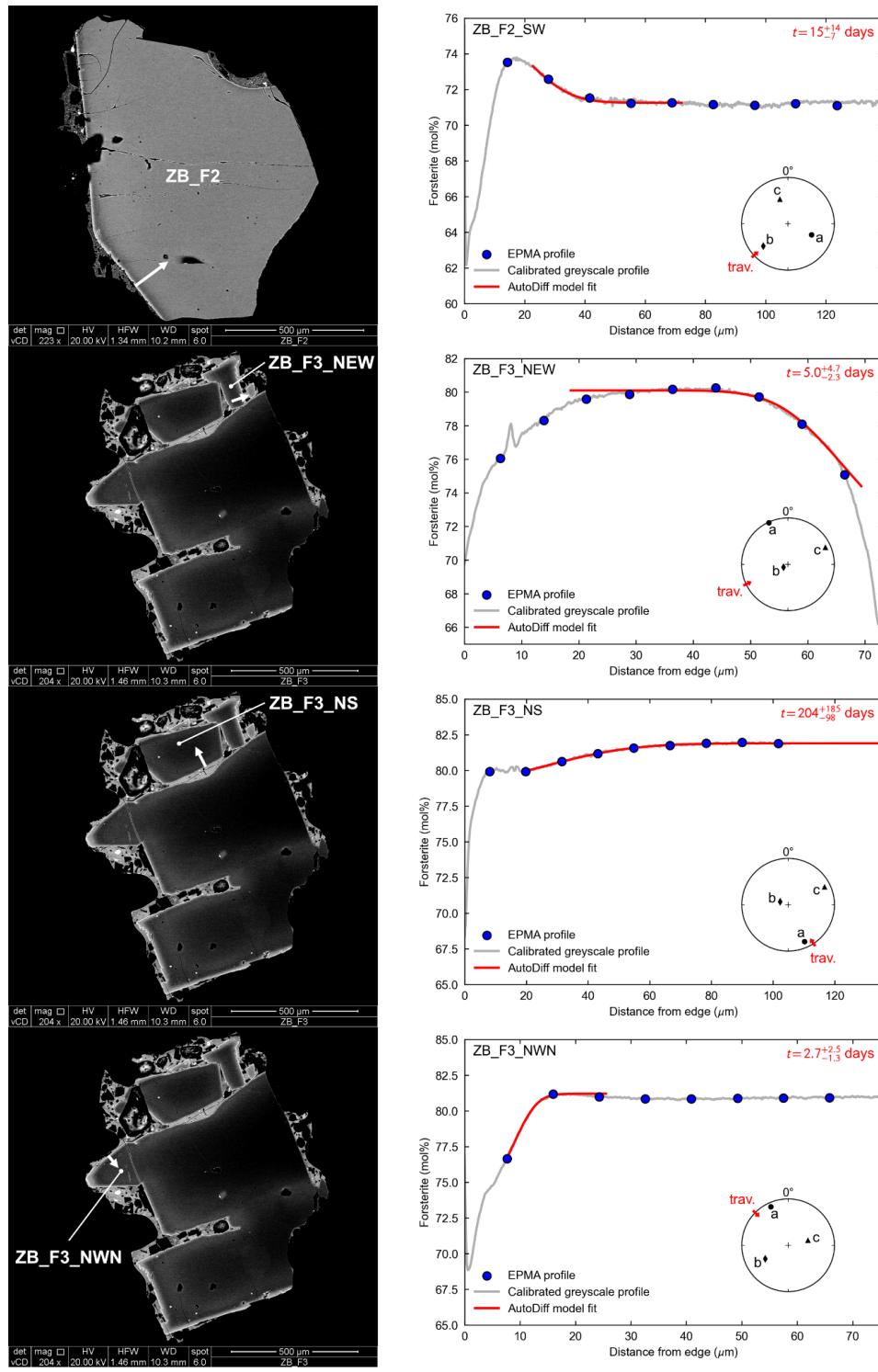
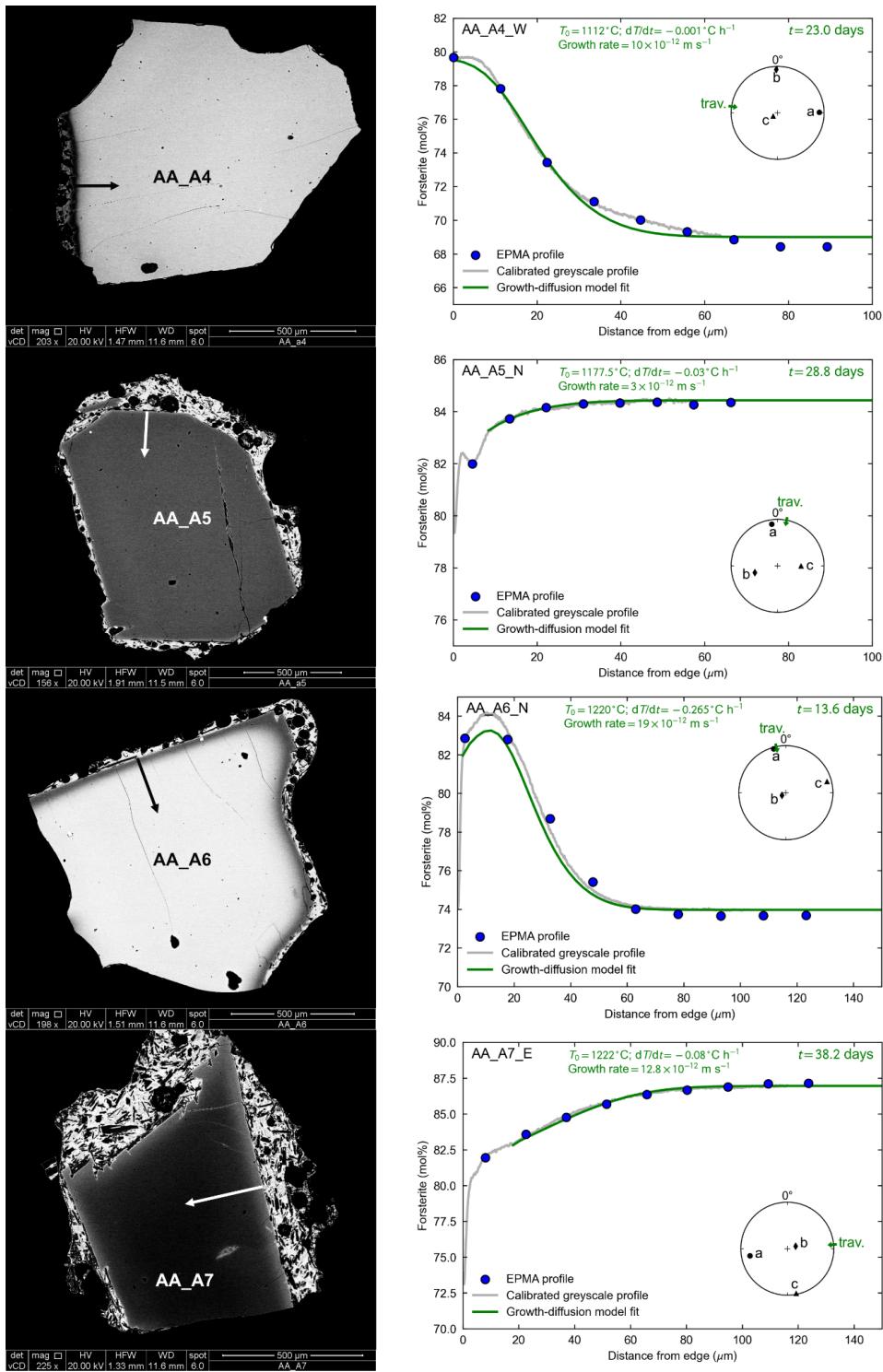


Figure S22.



Figures S23–S30: Backscatter electron images showing profile traverses across Main Ethiopian Rift olivines, and plots showing Fo change with traverse distance across profiles. Growth-diffusion model fits are shown as the green line, and variables are shown as the green text. Pole figures showing crystallographic orientation are shown as inset figures.

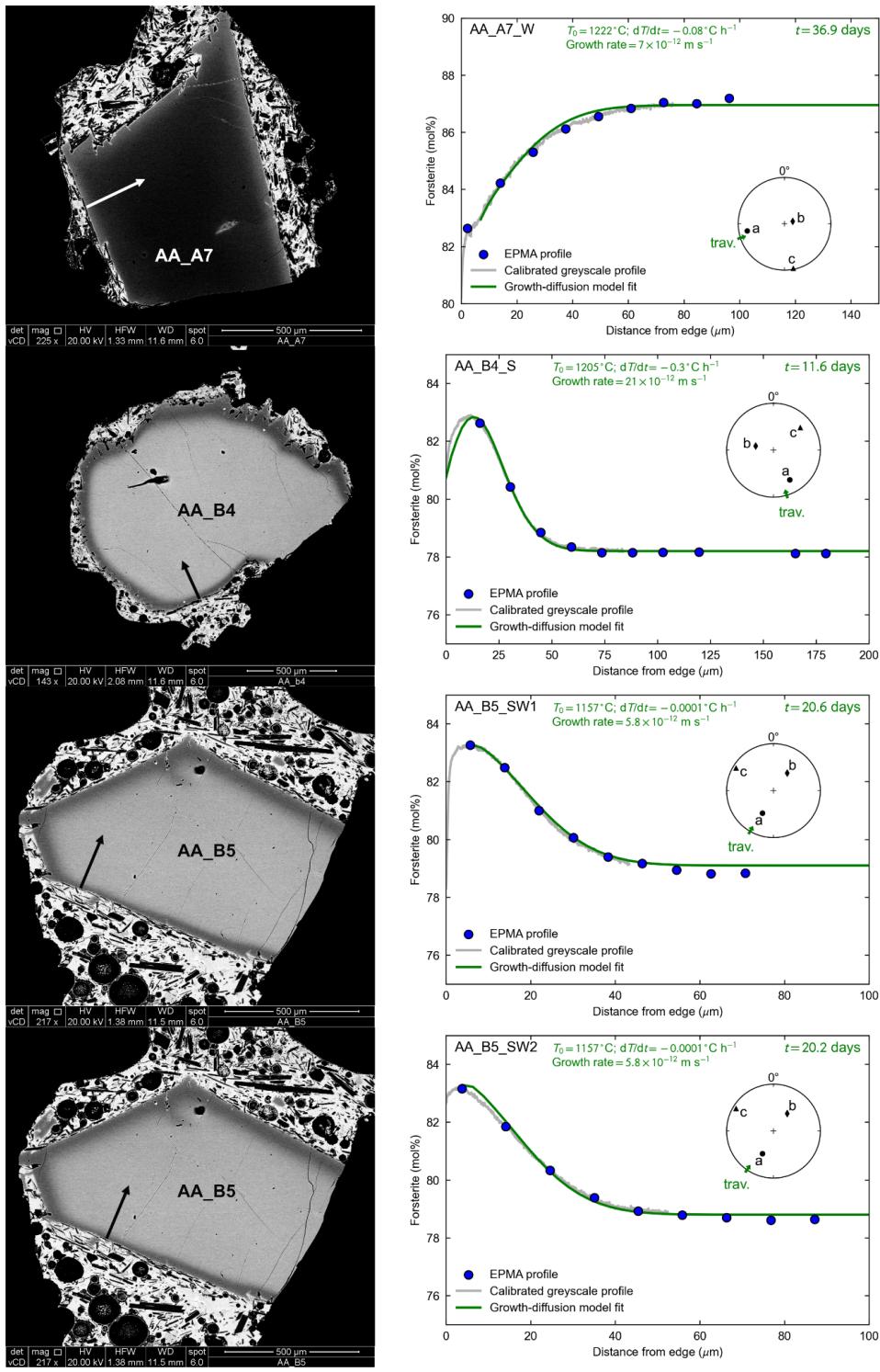


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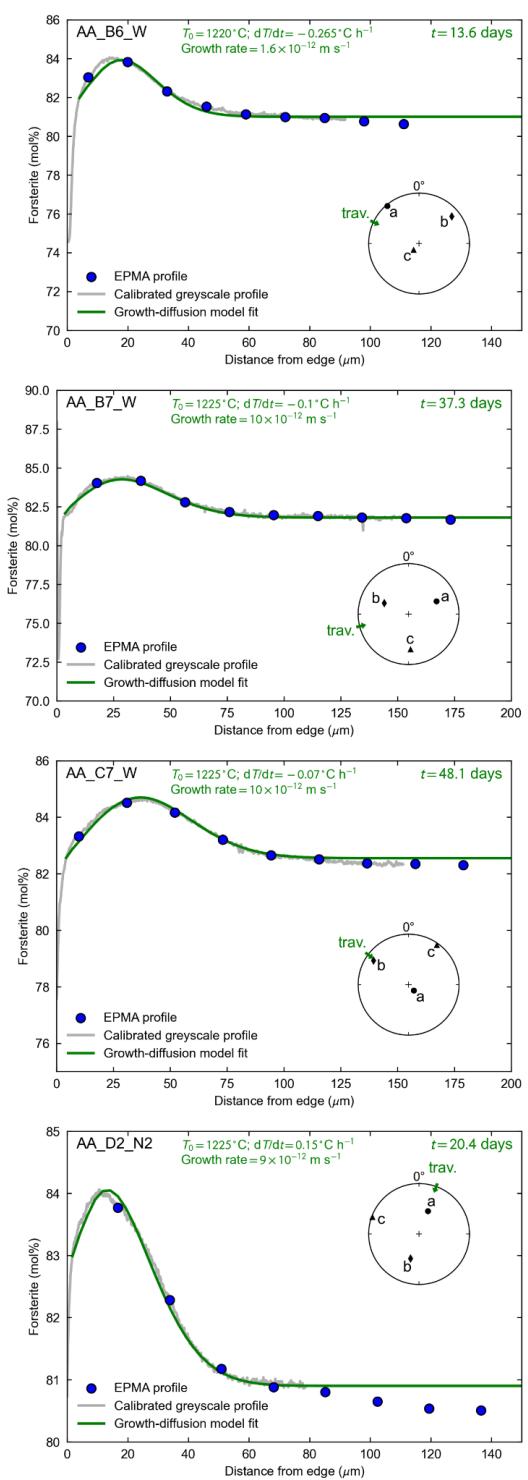
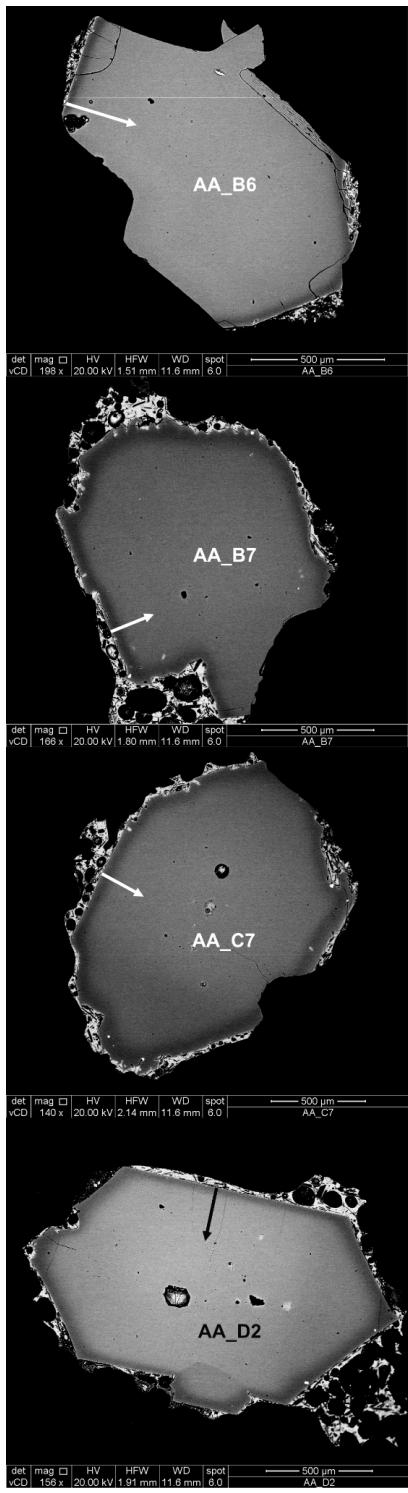


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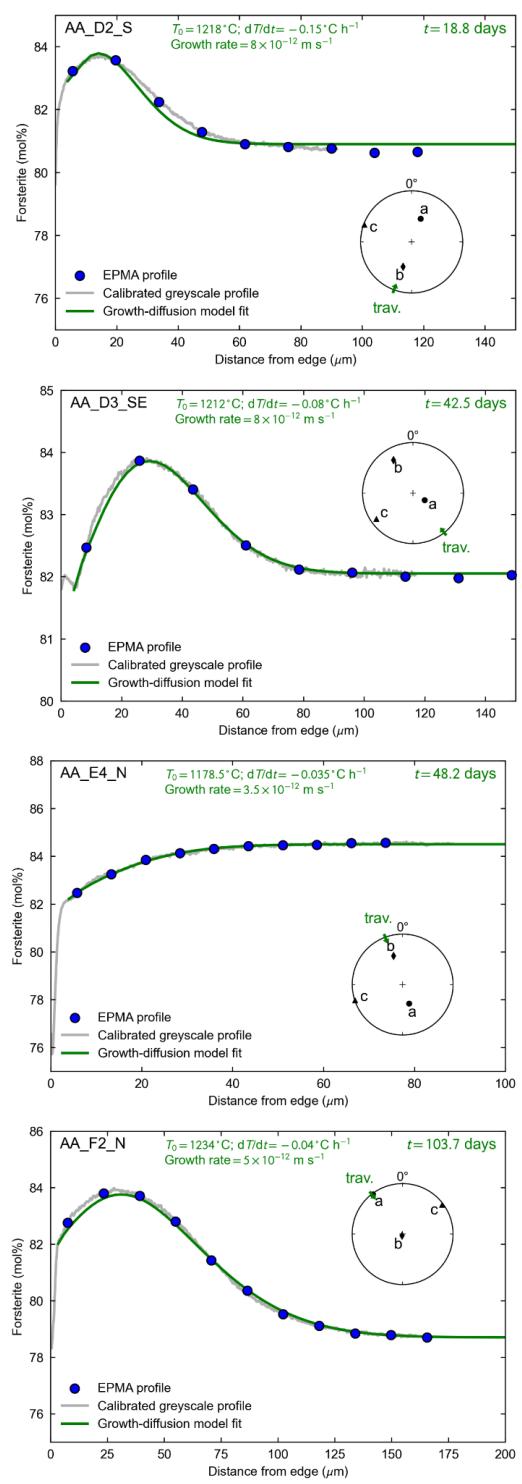
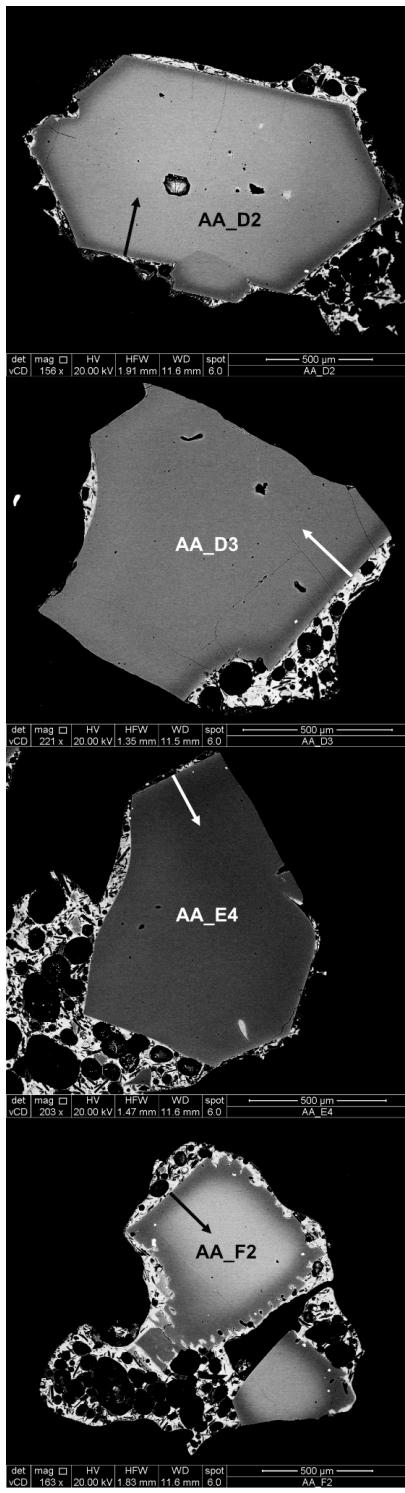


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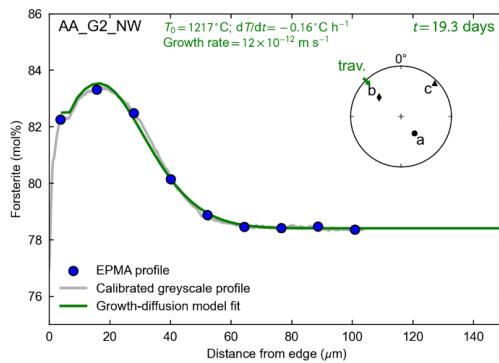
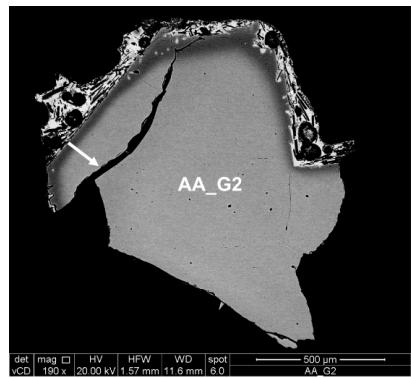


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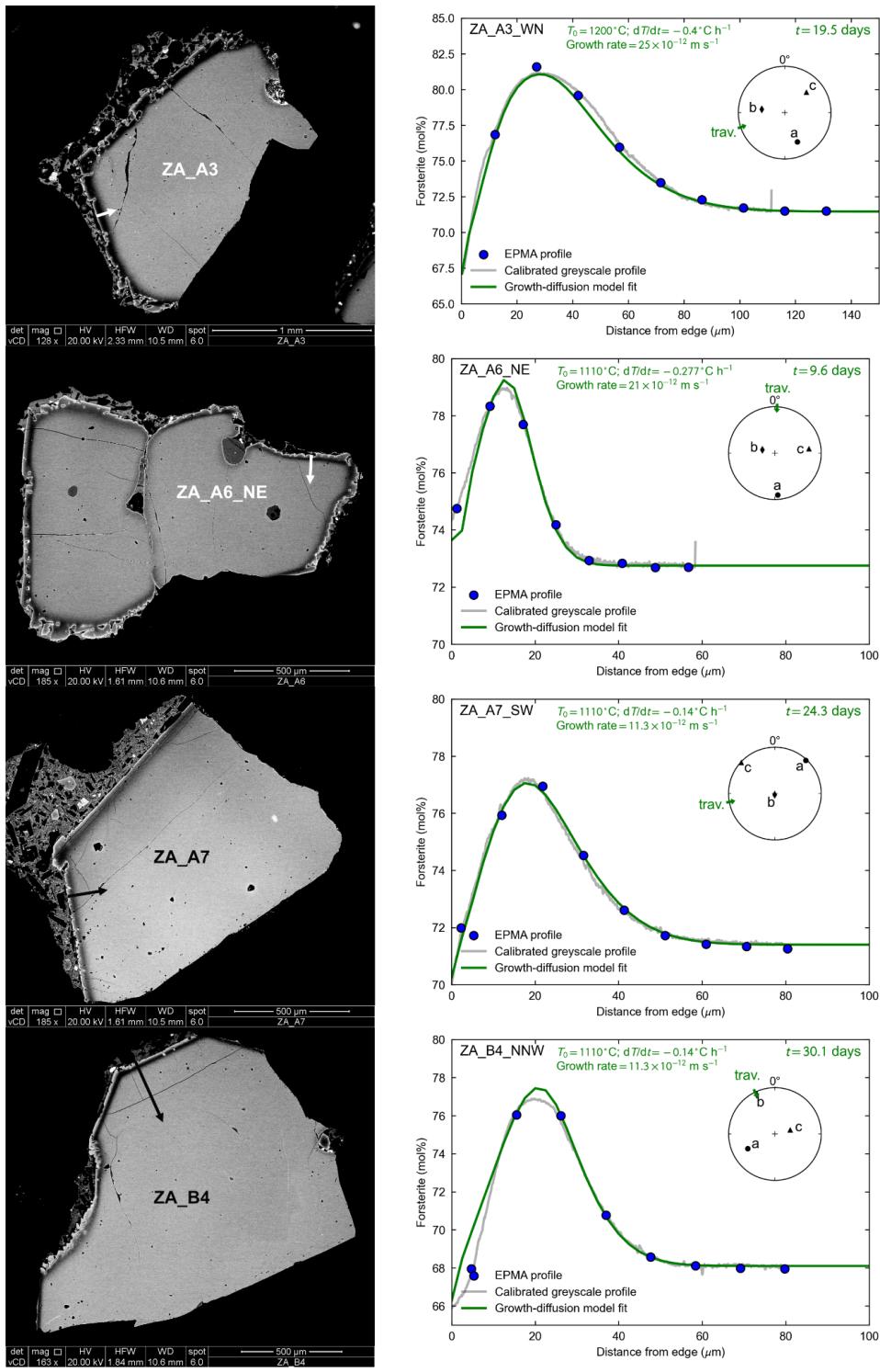


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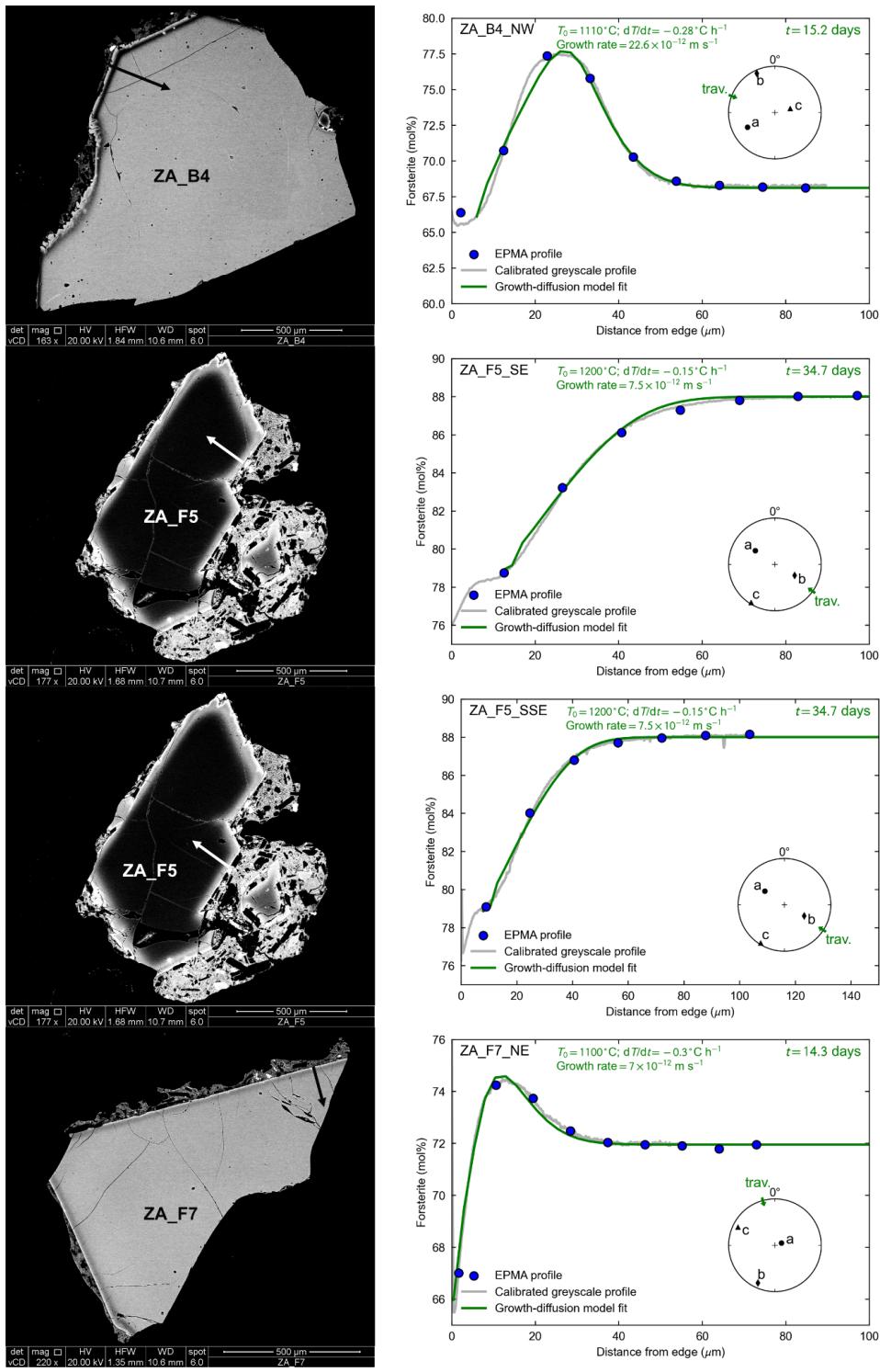


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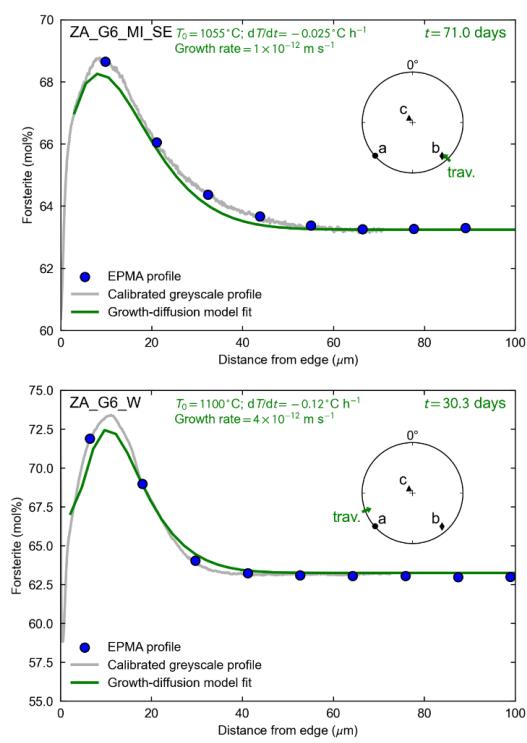
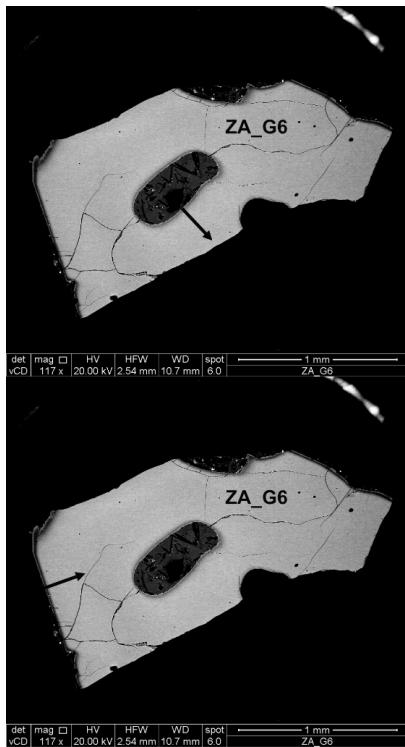


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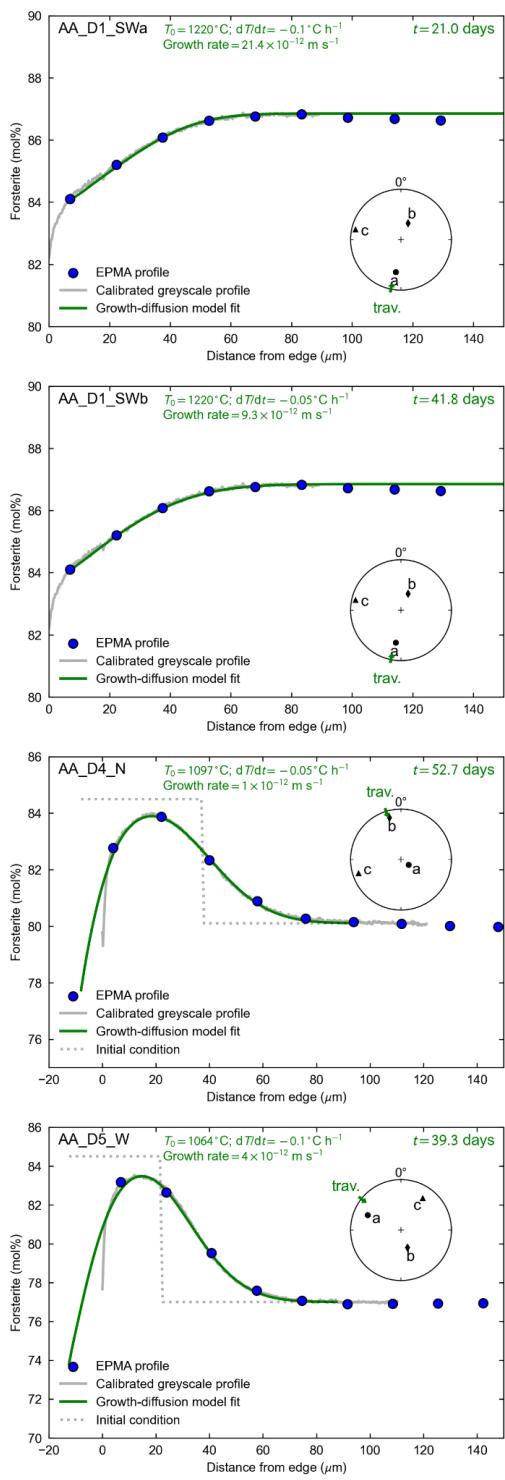
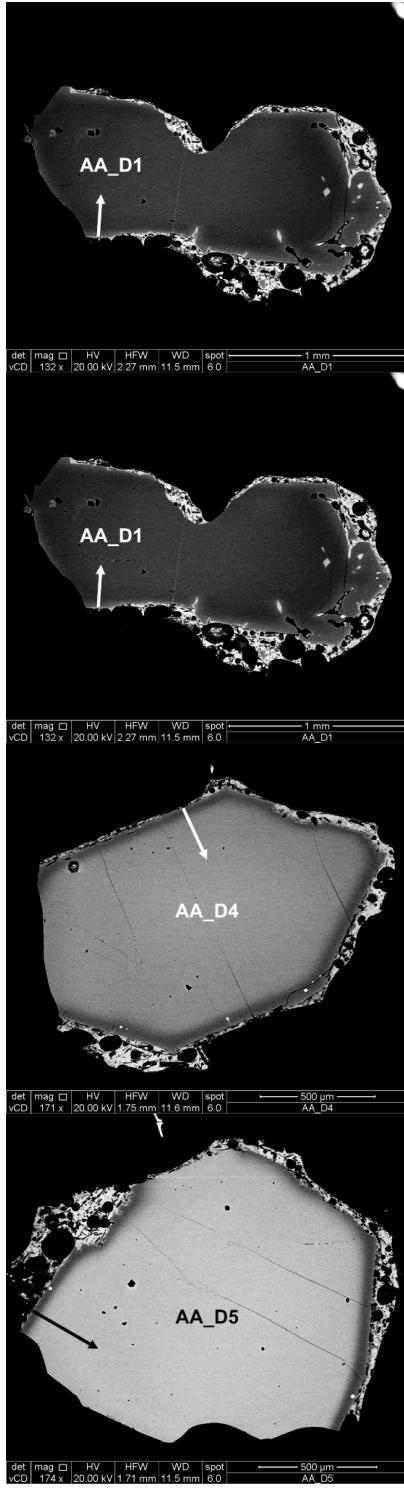


Figure S31: Growth-diffusion models as shown in Figures S23–S30, but for unique cases. The top two figures are two fits to the greyscale profile. However, their input variables are different, resulting in two different timescales. The bottom two figures are cases where a stepped initial profile is assumed, in contrast to the core plateau starting profile in all other cases.

References for figure captions

1. Gualda, G. A. R., Ghiorso, M. S., Lemons, R. V. & Carley, T. L. Rhyolite-MELTS: a Modified Calibration of MELTS Optimized for Silica-rich, Fluid-bearing Magmatic Systems. *J. Petrol.* **53**, 875–890 (2012).
2. Wong, K. *et al.* Focused Mid-Crustal Magma Intrusion During Continental Break-Up in Ethiopia. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **50**, e2023GL103257 (2023).
3. Iddon, F. & Edmonds, M. Volatile-Rich Magmas Distributed Through the Upper Crust in the Main Ethiopian Rift. *Geochem. Geophys. Geosystems* **21**, e2019-GC008904 (2020).
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5. Gleeson, M. L. M. *et al.* Constraining magma storage conditions at a restless volcano in the Main Ethiopian Rift using phase equilibria models. *J. Volcanol. Geotherm. Res.* **337**, 44–61 (2017).