

Thomas A Vogel

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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39
papers

1,246
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304743

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citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Magma mingling as indicated by texture and Sr/Ba ratios of plagioclase phenocrysts from Unzen volcano, SW Japan. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 2006, 154, 103-116.	2.1	99
2	Petrology and emplacement dynamics of intrusive and extrusive rhyolites of Obsidian Dome, Inyo Craters Volcanic Chain, eastern California. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1989, 94, 17937-17956.	3.3	76
3	Generation of Porphyritic and Equigranular Mafic Enclaves During Magma Recharge Events at Unzen Volcano, Japan. <i>Journal of Petrology</i> , 2006, 47, 301-328.	2.8	70
4	Silicic ignimbrites within the Costa Rican volcanic front: evidence for the formation of continental crust. <i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i> , 2004, 226, 149-159.	4.4	62
5	The Composite Dikes at Mount Desert Island, Maine: An Example of Coexisting Acidic and Basic Magmas. <i>Journal of Geology</i> , 1980, 88, 433-444.	1.4	61
6	Evidence for dynamic withdrawal from a layered magma body: The Topopah Spring Tuff, southwestern Nevada. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1989, 94, 5925-5942.	3.3	59
7	Calcic cores of plagioclase phenocrysts in andesite from Karymsky volcano: Evidence for rapid introduction by basaltic replenishment. <i>Geology</i> , 2002, 30, 799.	4.4	58
8	Origin of silicic volcanic rocks in Central Costa Rica: a study of a chemically variable ash-flow sheet in the Tiribá-Tuff. <i>Bulletin of Volcanology</i> , 2002, 64, 117-133.	3.0	48
9	Constraints on magma ascent, emplacement, and eruption: Geochemical and mineralogical data from drill-core samples at Obsidian dome, Inyo chain, California. <i>Geology</i> , 1987, 15, 405.	4.4	46
10	Origin of silicic magmas along the Central American volcanic front: Genetic relationship to mafic melts. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 2006, 156, 217-228.	2.1	46
11	Structure and Stratigraphy Beneath a Young Phreatic Vent: South Inyo Crater, Long Valley Caldera, California. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1988, 93, 13208-13220.	3.3	45
12	Coexisting Acidic and Basic Melts: Geochemistry of a Composite Dike. <i>Journal of Geology</i> , 1978, 86, 353-371.	1.4	43
13	Magma batches in the Timber Mountain magmatic system, Southwestern Nevada Volcanic Field, Nevada, USA. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 1997, 78, 185-208.	2.1	41
14	A model for the origin of the alkaline complexes of Egypt. <i>Nature</i> , 1981, 291, 571-574.	27.8	36
15	Magma mixing: the Marsco suite, Isle of Skye, Scotland. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 1984, 87, 231-241.	3.1	31
16	Chemical evolution of a magmatic system: The Paintbrush Tuff, Southwest Nevada Volcanic Field. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1989, 94, 5943-5960.	3.3	31
17	Magma mixing in the acidic-basic complex of Ardnamurchan: Implications on the evolution of shallow magma chambers. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 1982, 79, 411-423.	3.1	30
18	Origin of distinct silicic magma types from the Guachipelán Caldera, NW Costa Rica: Evidence for magma mixing and protracted subvolcanic residence. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 2007, 165, 103-126.	2.1	29

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19	Evolution of a Chemically Zoned Magma Body: Black Mountain Volcanic Center, southwestern Nevada. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1989, 94, 6041-6058.	3.3	28
20	Origin of compositional heterogeneities in tuffs of the Timber Mountain Group: The relationship between magma batches and magma transfer and emplacement in an extensional environment. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1995, 100, 15793-15805.	3.3	28
21	Origin of silicic volcanism in the Panamanian arc: evidence for a two-stage fractionation process at El Valle volcano. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 2011, 162, 1115-1138.	3.1	28
22	Geochemistry of silicic magmas in the Macolod Corridor, SW Luzon, Philippines: evidence of distinct, mantle-derived, crustal sources for silicic magmas. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 2006, 151, 267-281.	3.1	27
23	Stratigraphic relations and source areas of ash-flow sheets of the Black Mountain and Stonewall Mountain Volcanic Centers, Nevada. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1984, 89, 8593-8602.	3.3	22
24	Petrochemistry of the silicic-mafic complexes at Vesturhorn and Austurhorn, Iceland: evidence for zoned/stratified magma. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 1986, 28, 197-223.	2.1	19
25	Melt inclusions from chemically zoned ash flow sheets from the Southwest Nevada Volcanic Field. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 1996, 101, 5591-5610.	3.3	19
26	Limits to Magma Mixing Based on Chemistry and Mineralogy of Pumice Fragments Erupted from a Chemically Zoned Magma Body. <i>Journal of Geology</i> , 1987, 95, 659-670.	1.4	18
27	Textural Variation in Petrogenetic Analyses. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of America</i> , 1972, 83, 665.	3.3	16
28	Evaluation of magma mixing and fractional crystallization using whole-rock chemical analyses: Polytopic vector analyses. <i>Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems</i> , 2008, 9, .	2.5	16
29	The Tichka Massif, Morocco—an example of contemporaneous acidic and basic plutonism. <i>Lithos</i> , 1975, 8, 29-38.	1.4	15
30	Magma mixing due to disruption of a layered magma body. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 1989, 36, 241-255.	2.1	15
31	Origin of the late Paleozoic plutonic massifs in Morocco. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of America</i> , 1976, 87, 1753.	3.3	14
32	The origin of the acidic and basic rocks of the Tichka Massif, Morocco, based on rare earth elements. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 1980, 75, 89-95.	3.1	13
33	Identifying relationships among silicic magma batches by polytopic vector analysis: A study of the Topopah Spring and Pah Canyon ash-flow sheets of the southwest Nevada volcanic field. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 2007, 167, 198-211.	2.1	13
34	Magmatic processes that generate chemically distinct silicic magmas in NW Costa Rica and the evolution of juvenile continental crust in oceanic arcs. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 2012, 163, 259-275.	3.1	11
35	Incremental growth of a large volume, chemically zoned magma body: a study of the tephra sequence beneath the Rainier Mesa ash flow sheet of the Timber Mountain Tuff. <i>Bulletin of Volcanology</i> , 1994, 56, 377-385.	3.0	10
36	Origin and emplacement of the andesite of Burroughs Mountain, a zoned, large-volume lava flow at Mount Rainier, Washington, USA. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 2003, 119, 275-296.	2.1	9

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37	Grain boundary processes and development of metamorphic plagioclase. <i>Lithos</i> , 1973, 6, 183-202.	1.4	8
38	The basaltic to trachydacitic upper Diliman Tuff in Manila: Petrogenesis and comparison with deposits from Taal and Laguna Calderas. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> , 2008, 177, 1020-1034.	2.1	4
39	Feldspar geothermometry of the Hell Canyon Pluton, Boulder Batholith, Montana. <i>Contributions To Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , 1979, 71, 151-155.	3.1	2