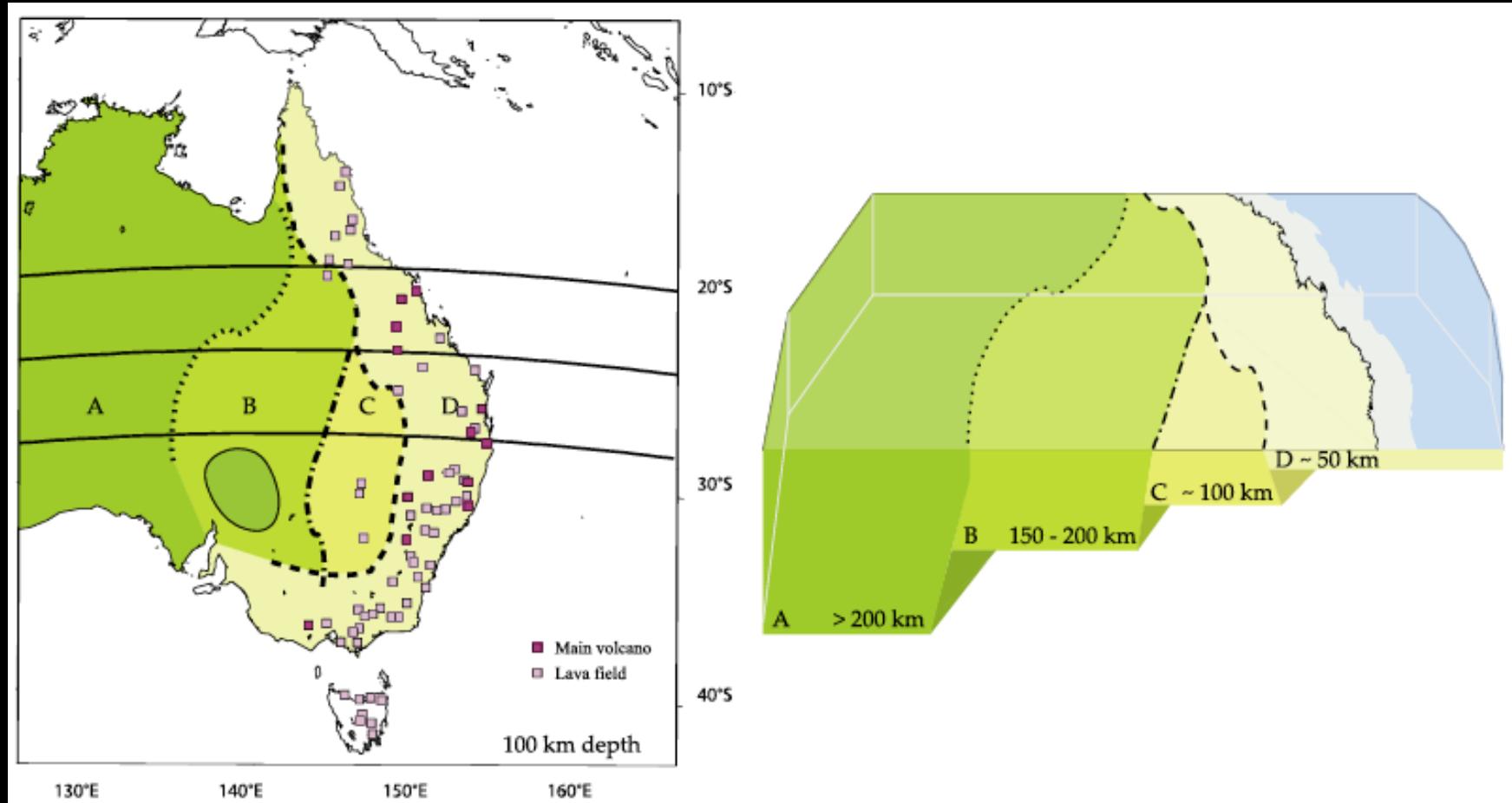


Contributions to dynamic topography from shear-driven mantle flow at lithospheric edges

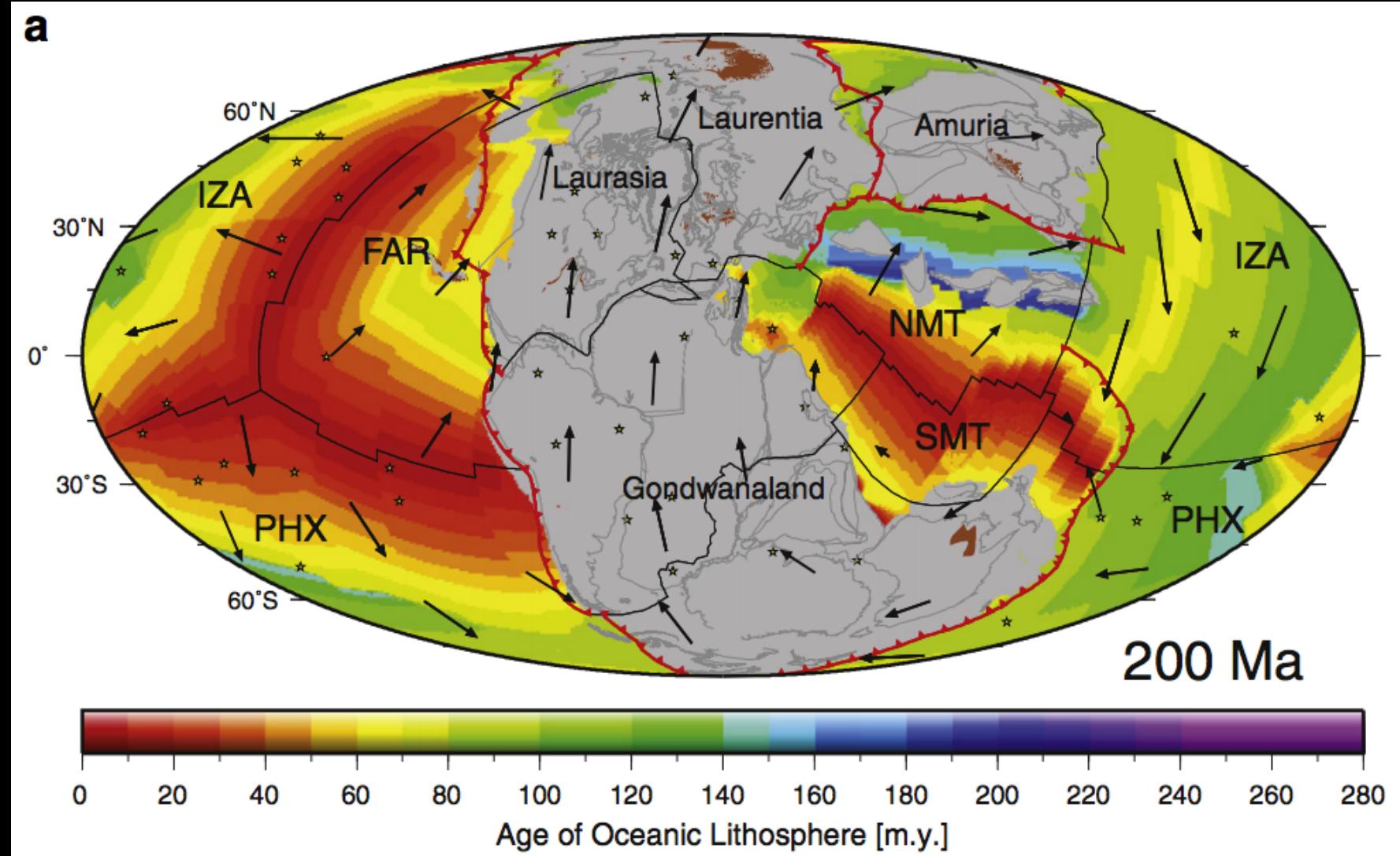
*Rebecca Farrington,
Monash University,
Melbourne Australia*

*In collaboration with:
Fabio Capitanio (Monash), Louis Moresi (Monash)
and Dave Stegman (Scripps)*

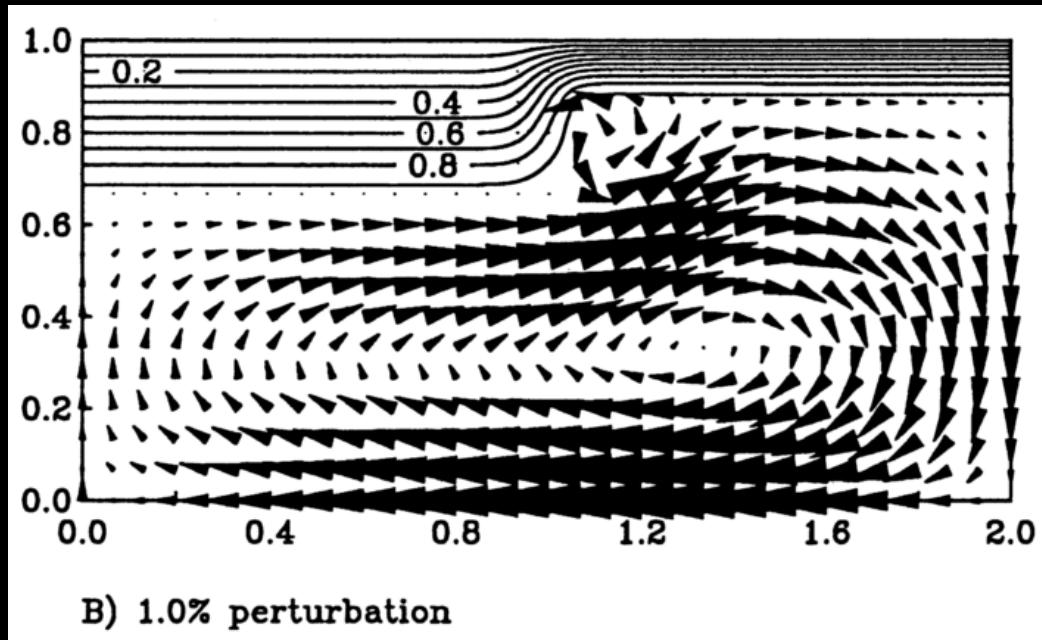
1) 3D structure of continents



2) Plate Motions



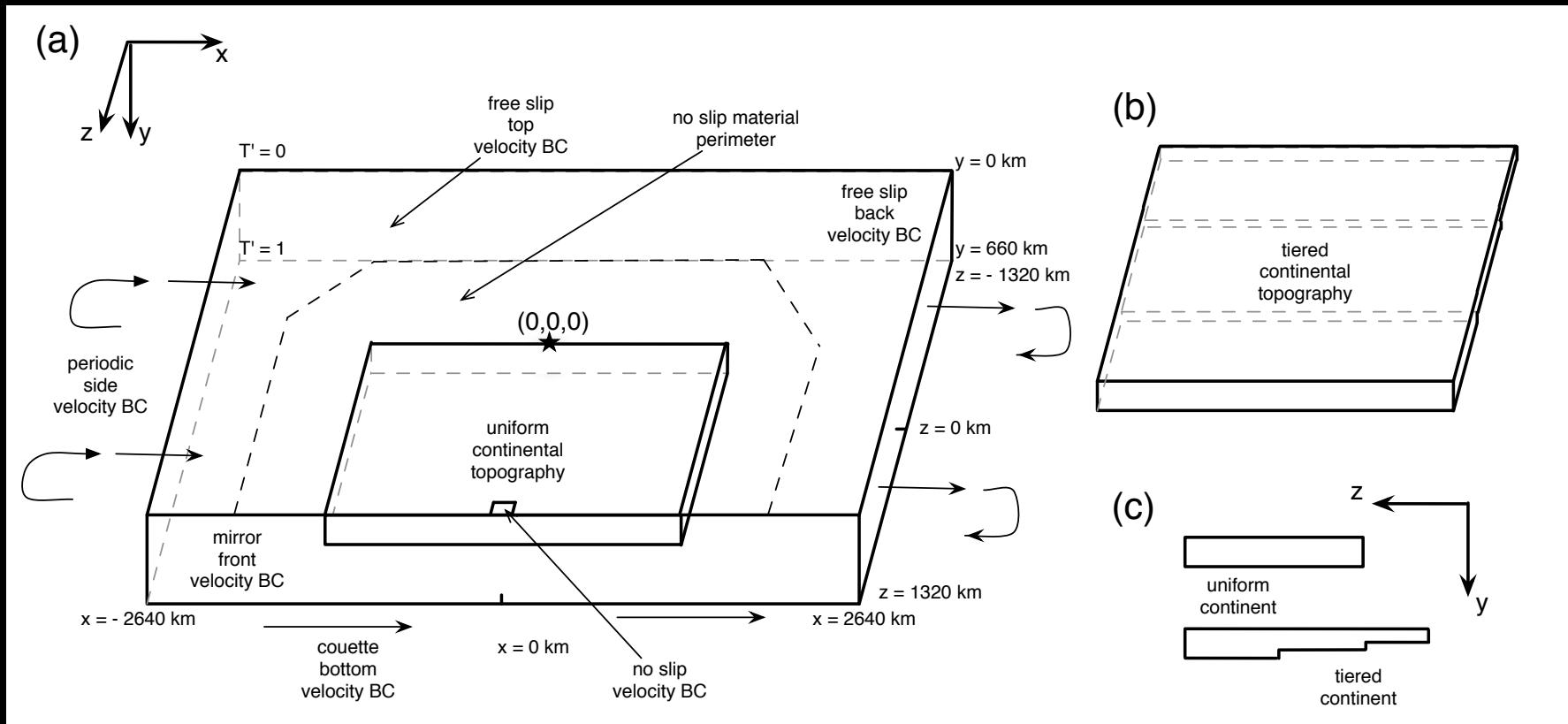
Edge-driven Convection:



Demonstrated relationship between
continental morphology
& plate motion

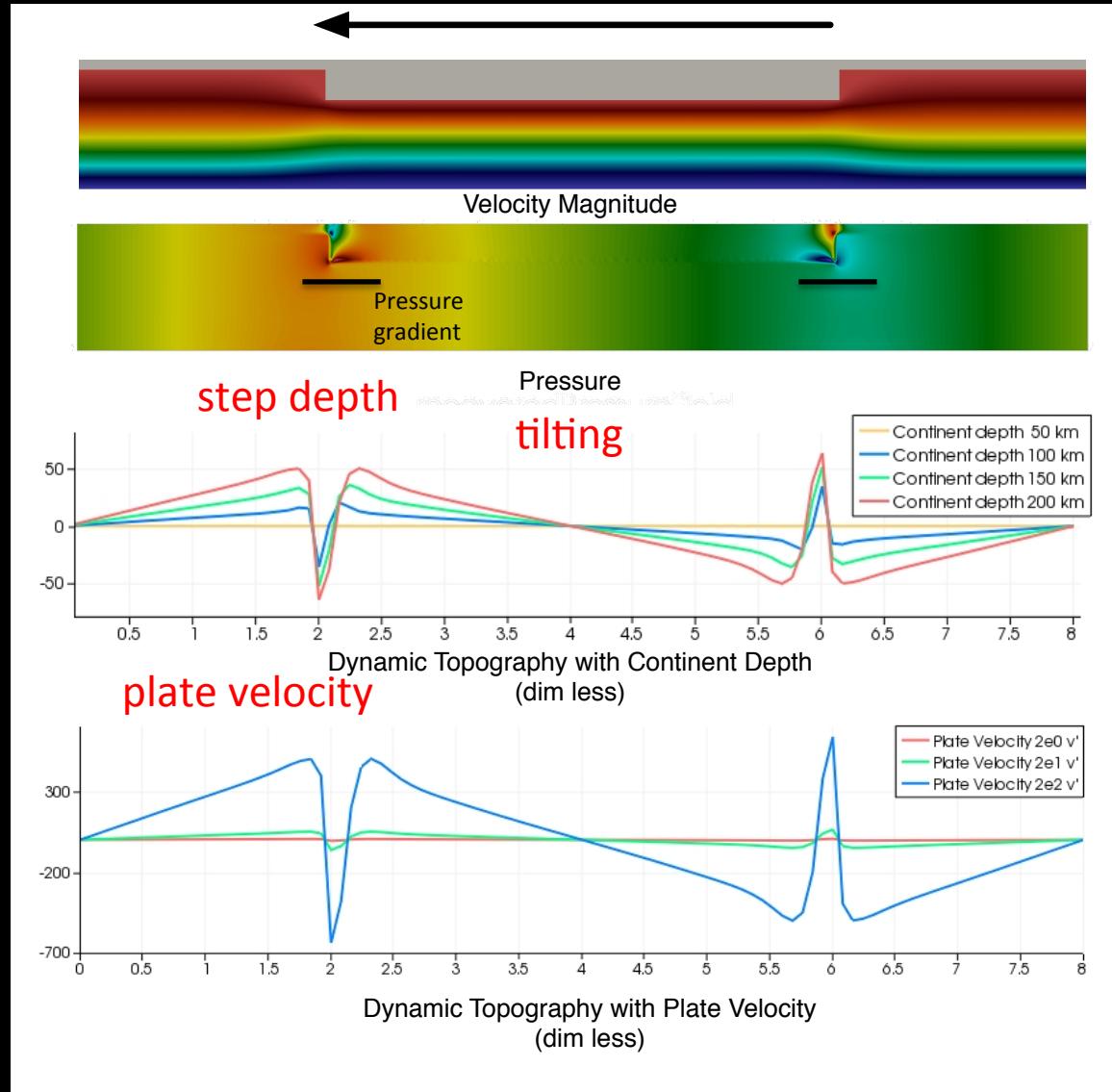
Model Setup

- 1) Continent morphology (2D and 3D)
- 2) Plate Velocity

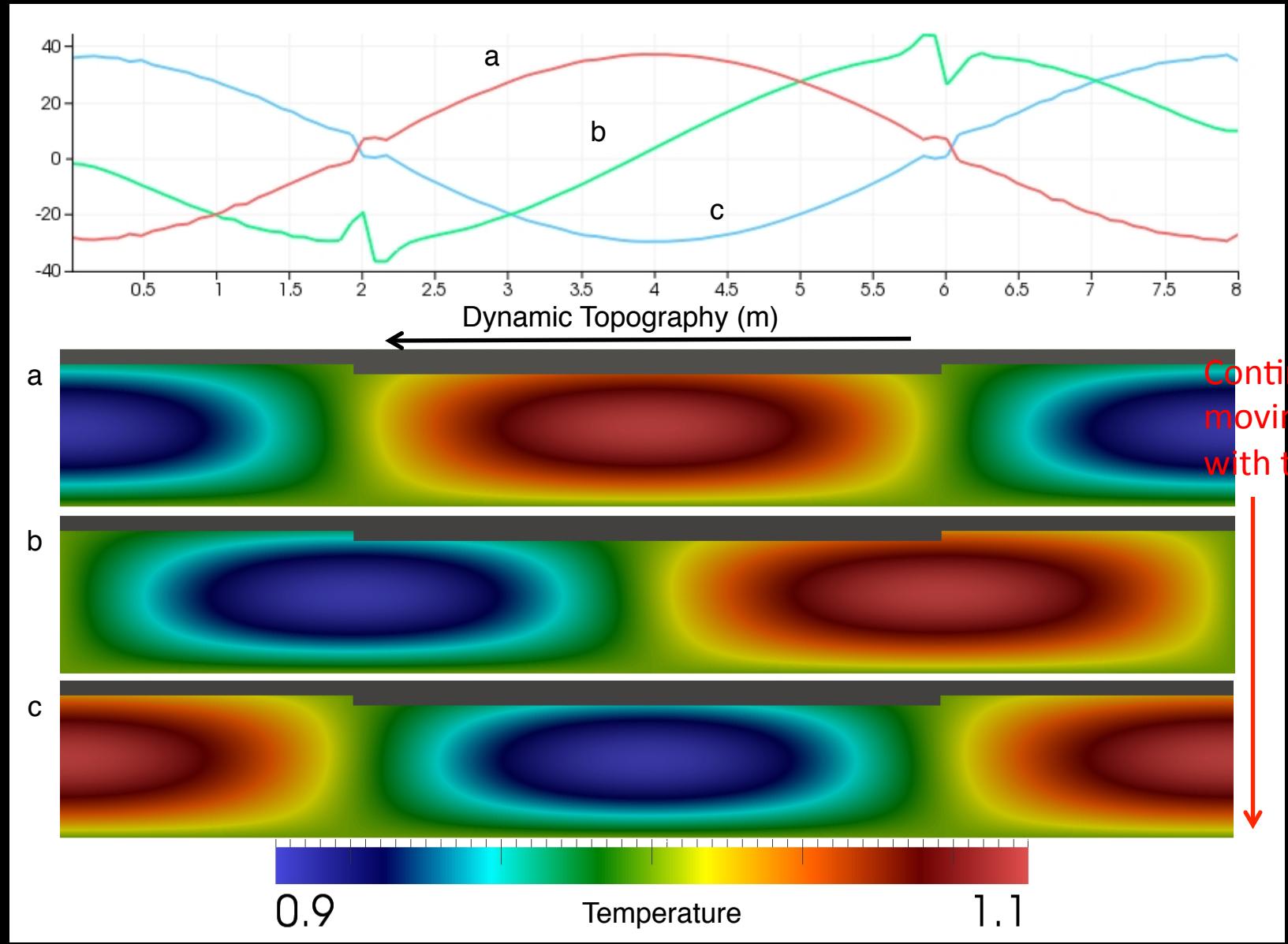


Thermal IC: quasi steady state, insulating continent & hot sub continental mantle. Upper mantle $\eta(T, \dot{\epsilon})$
 model run time: for continent to move 2640 km ($x/2$)

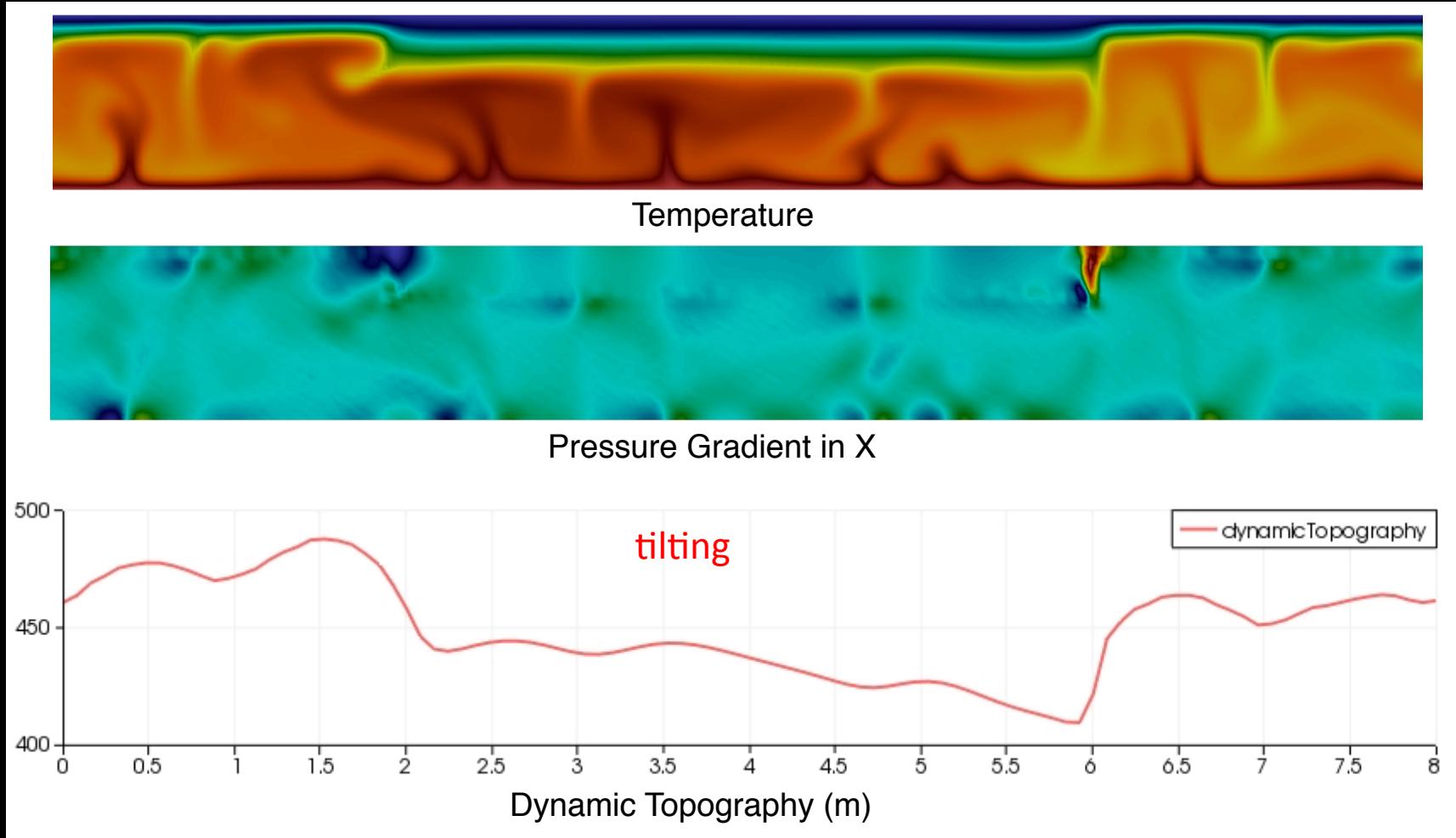
Lithospheric step + plate velocity = Continent Tilting



+ thermal anomaly



Insulating continent + mantle convection = thermal anomaly



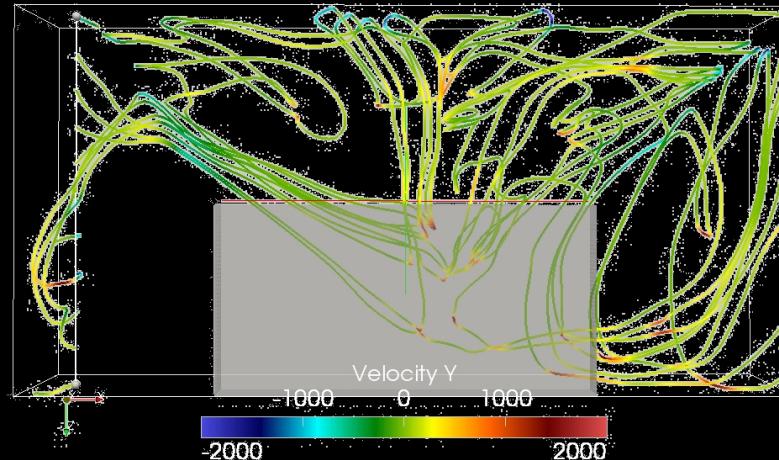
- No plate motion
- Dynamic topography on the scale of convection cells size

Flow Field

Uniform Continent

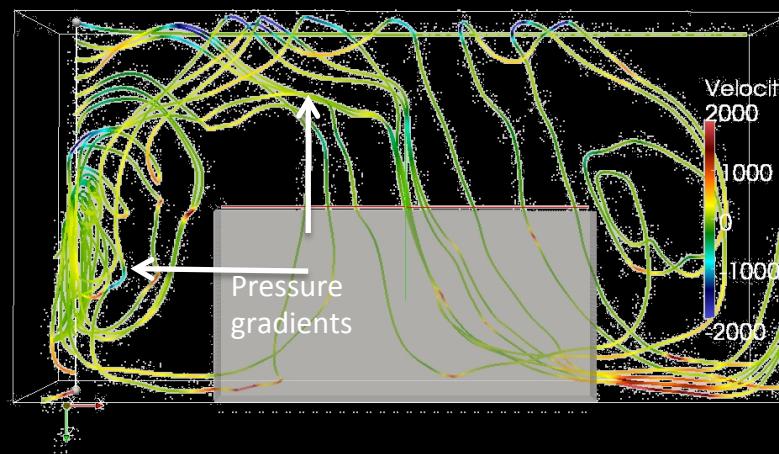


0 cm/yr
Thermal model



Thermal
Convection-
controlled

2 cm/yr
Thermal + Plate
shearing model



Continent
morphology
-controlled
(3D)

20 cm /yr
Plate shearing model

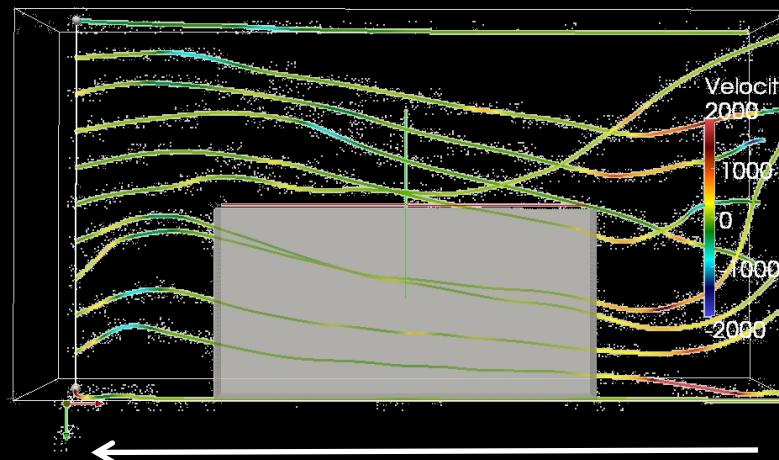


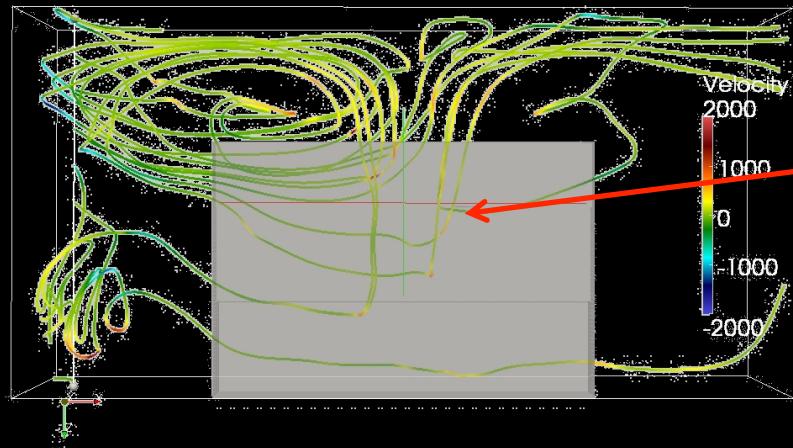
Plate
motions-
controlled
(2D)

Flow Field

Tiered Continent

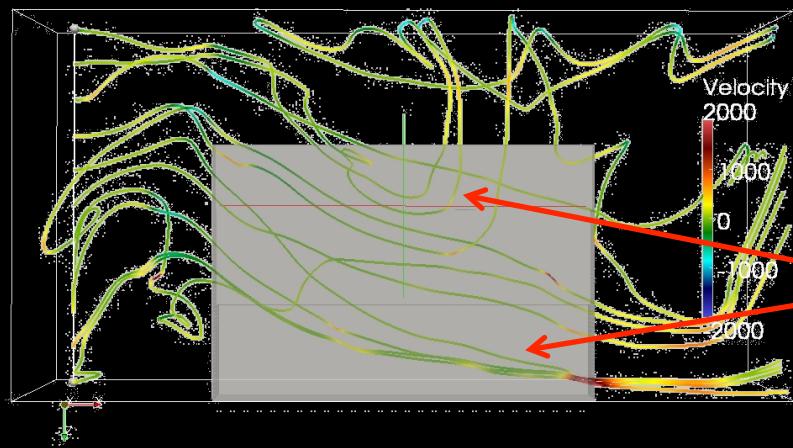


0 cm/yr
Thermal model



Continent
morphology
-controlled
(3D)

2 cm/yr
Thermal + Plate
shearing model



Continent
morphology
-controlled
(3D)

20 cm /yr
Plate shearing model

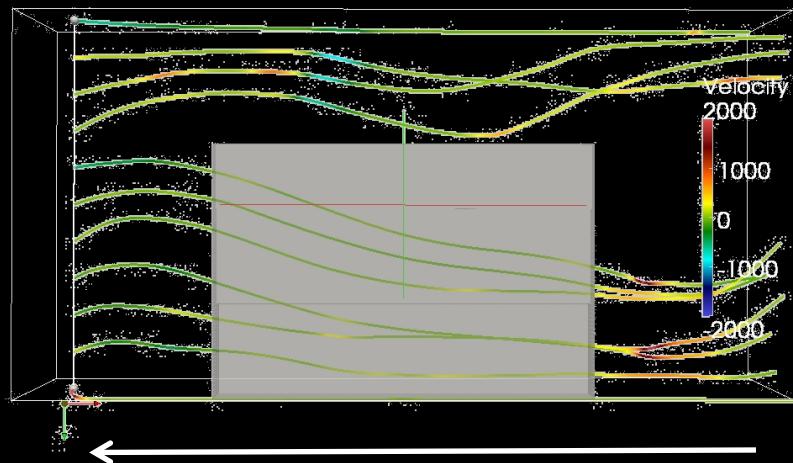
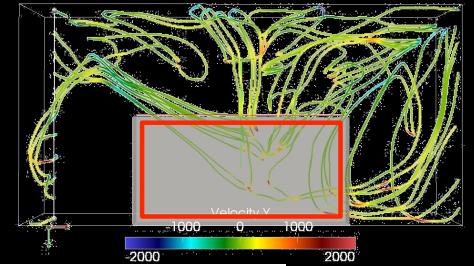


Plate
motions-
controlled
(2D)

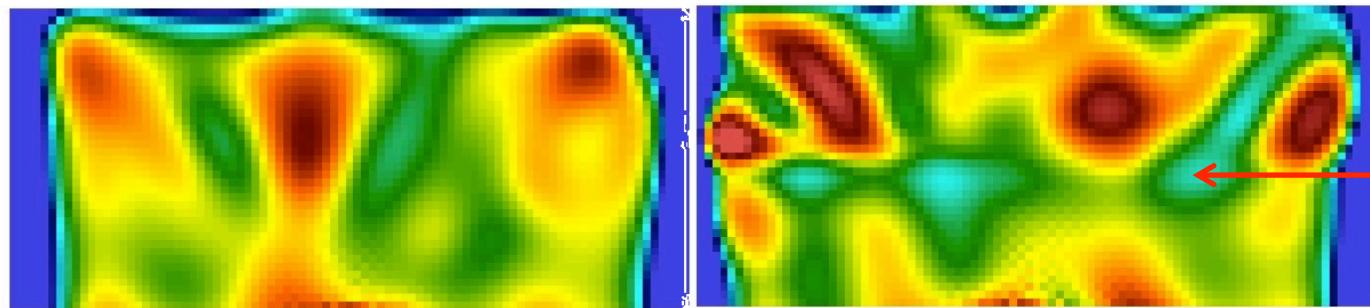
Dynamic Topography

Uniform

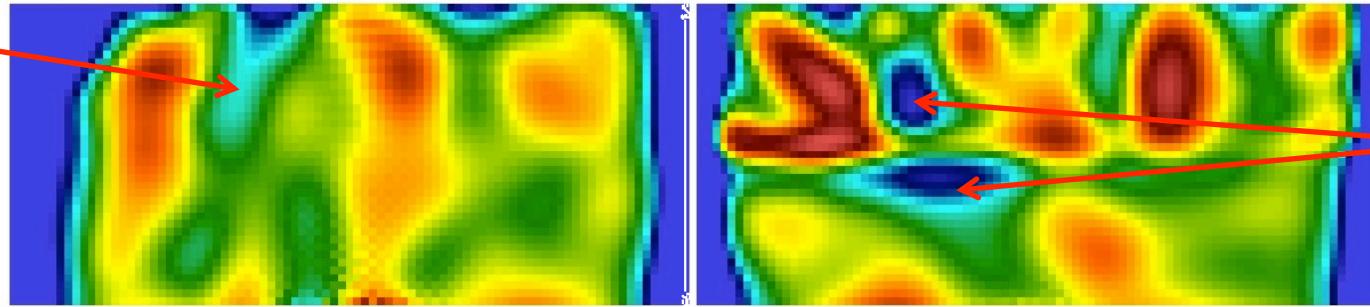
Tiered



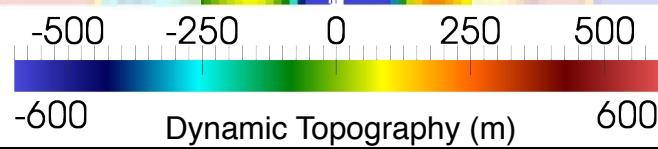
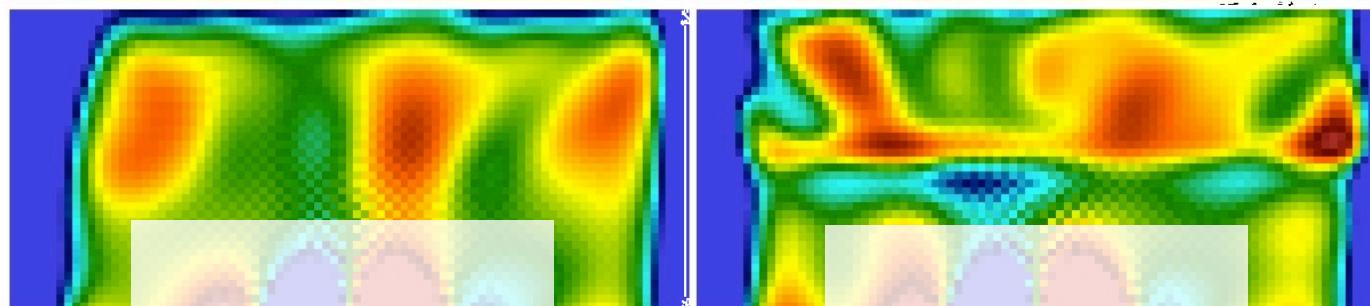
0 cm/yr
Thermal
model



2 cm/yr
Thermal + Plate
shearing model



20 cm /yr
Plate shearing
model



Basins form
continental
edges

Deep
basins

Conclusions

- Morphology is important
 - (whether you have a plate velocity or not)
- 2D v 3D
 - Mantle can move normal to plate motions
- Deep continental basins may be formed as a consequence of continental basal morphology