









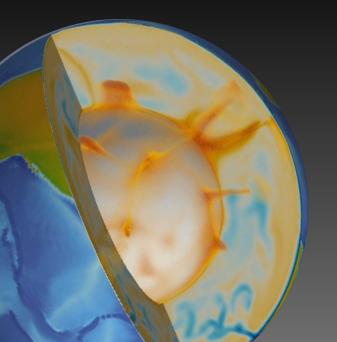






MANTLE PLUME GEODYNAMICS

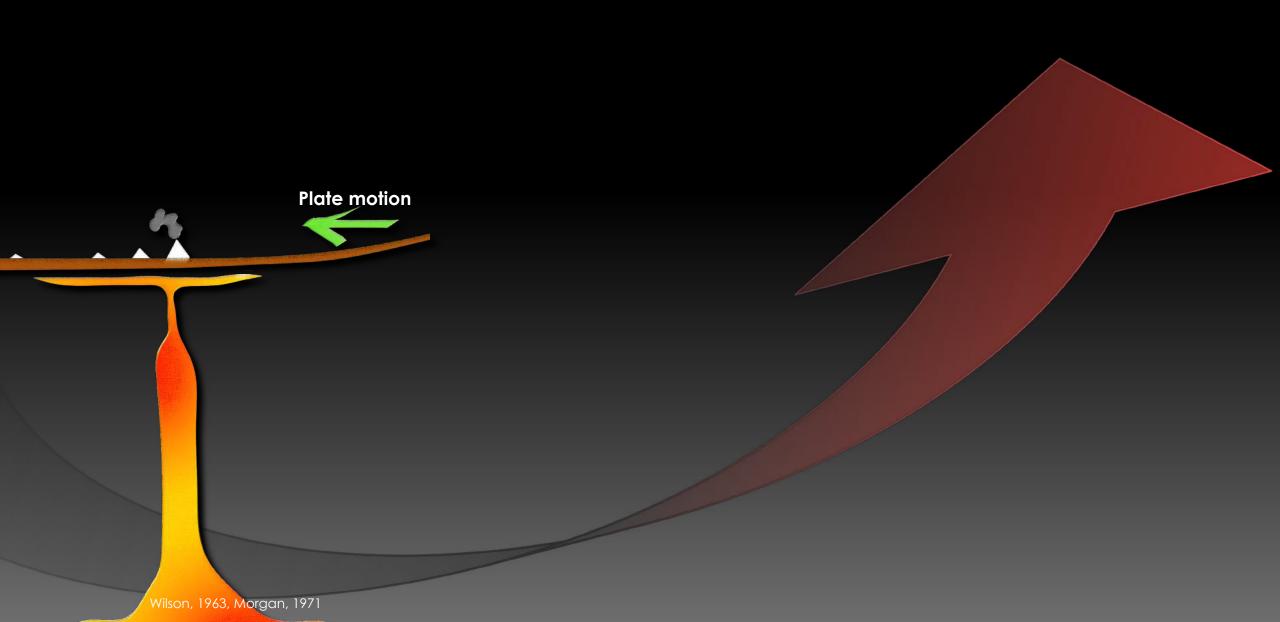
INSIGHTS FROM NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

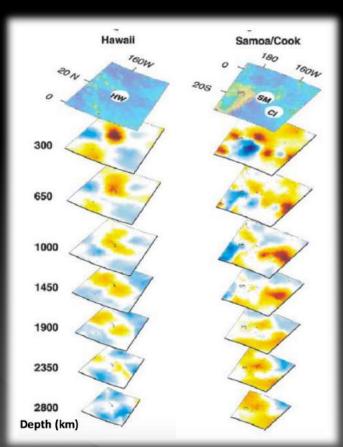


MAËLIS ARNOULD

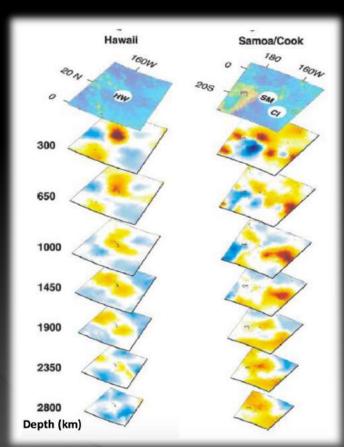
N. COLTICE, N. FLAMENT, C. MALLARD, B. MATHER, M. RODRIGUEZ, M. SORET ET AL.

08TH OCTOBER 2021 – COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

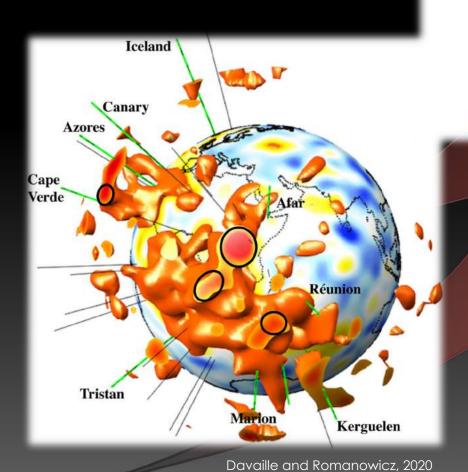




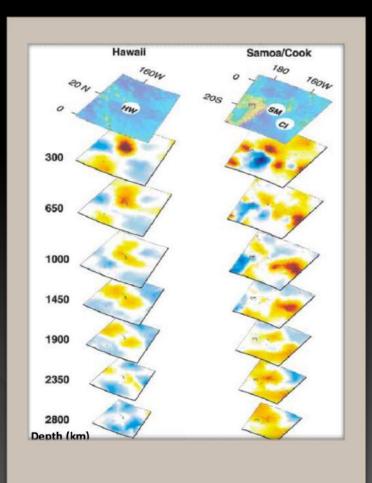
Montelli et al., 2004

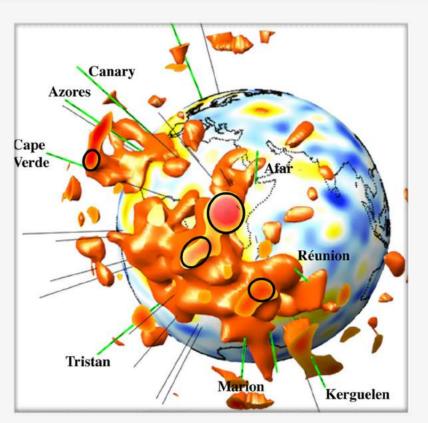


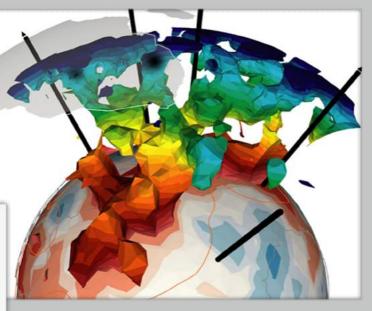
Montelli et al., 2004





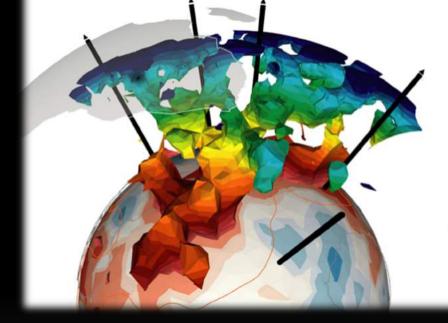




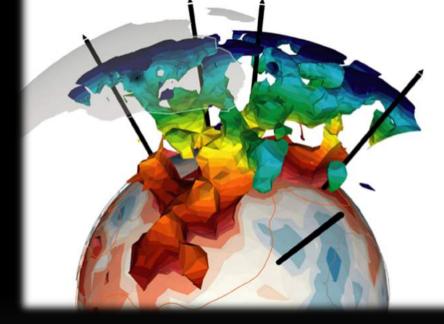








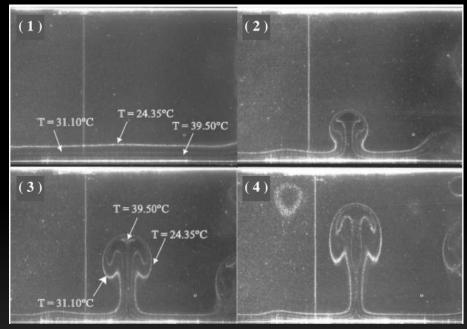
Tsekhmistrenko et al., 2021



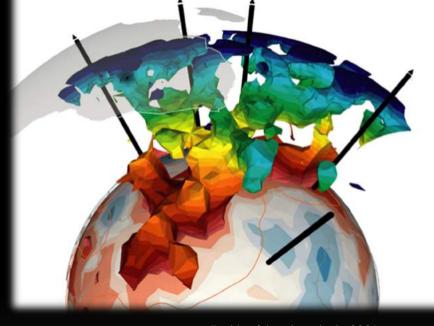
Tsekhmistrenko et al., 2021



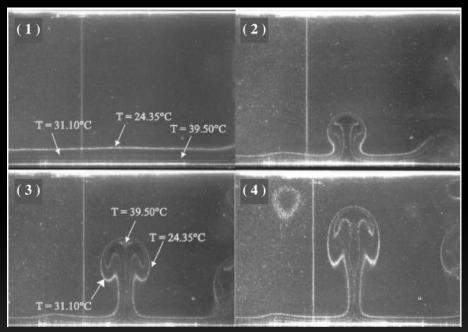
From a collection of drawings gathered by researchers working on a famous hotspot (University of Hawaii)



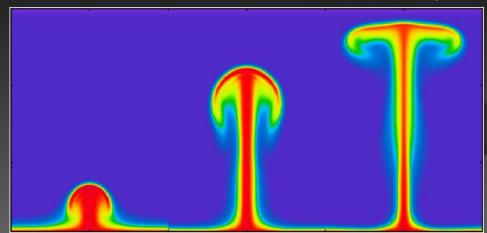
Davaille and Romanowicz, 2020



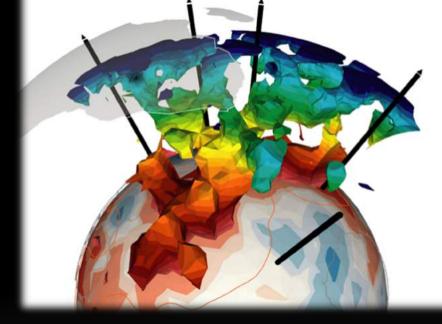
Tsekhmistrenko et al., 2021



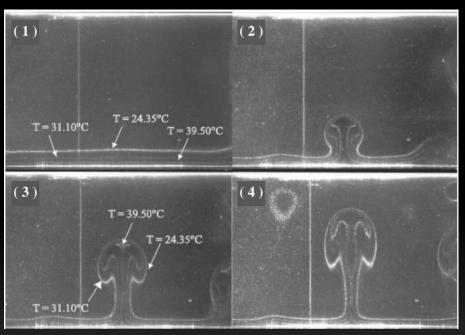
Davaille and Romanowicz, 2020



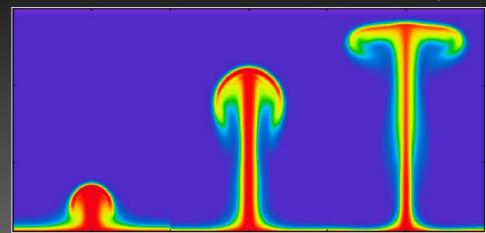
Farnetani and Hofmann, 2011



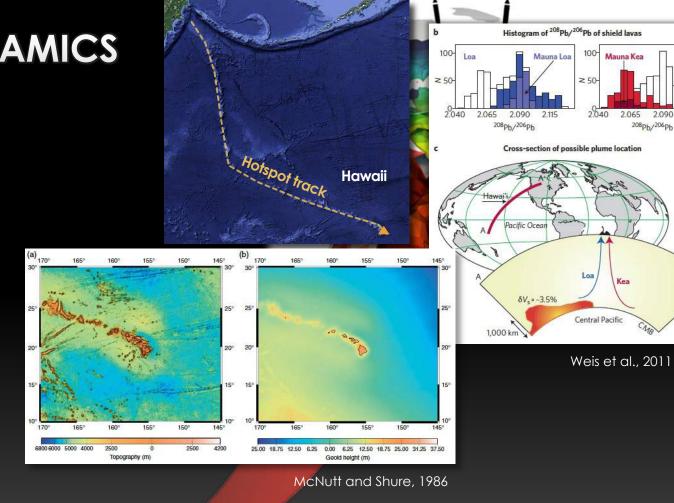
Tsekhmistrenko et al., 2021

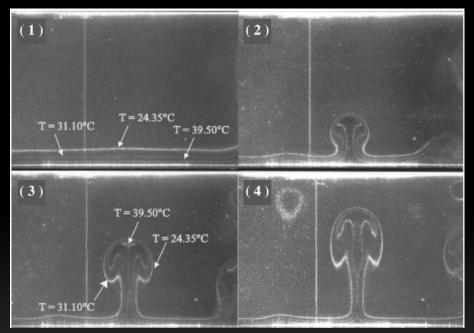


Davaille and Romanowicz, 2020

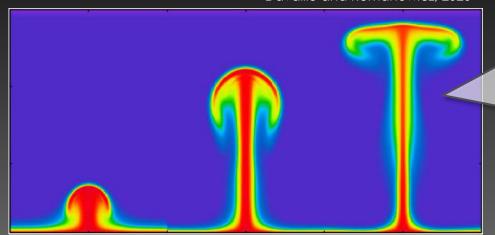


Farnetani and Hofmann, 2011

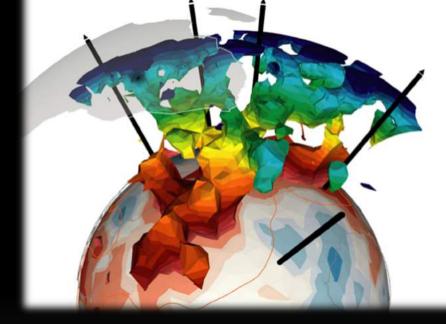




Davaille and Romanowicz, 2020

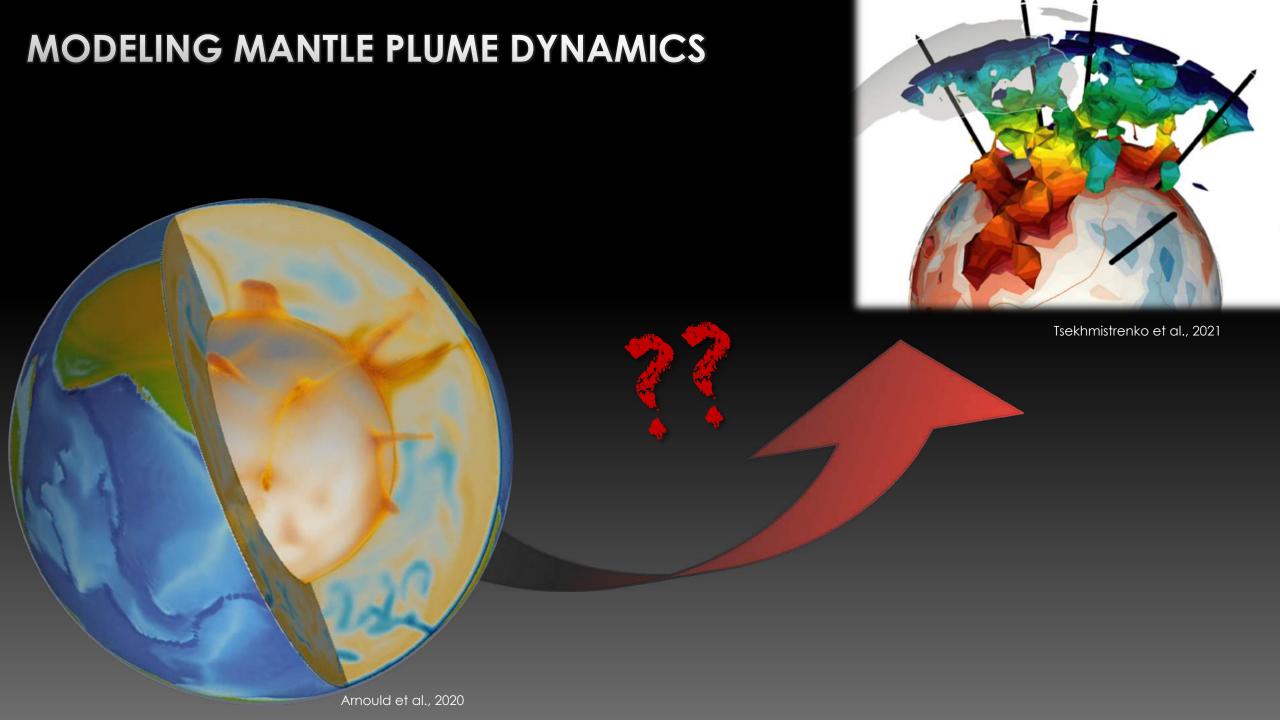


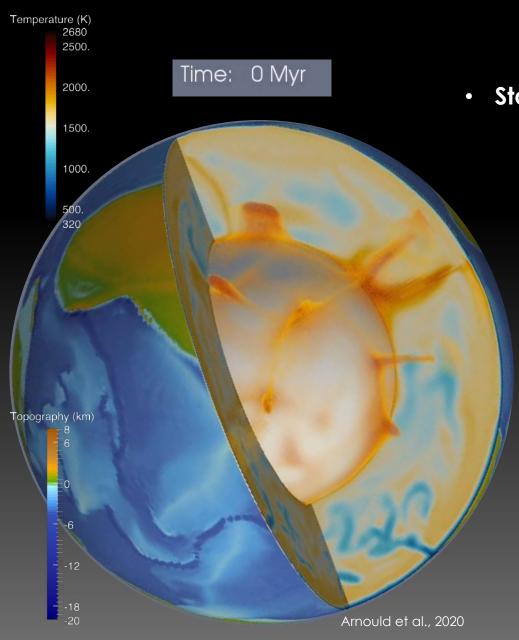
Farnetani and Hofmann, 2011



Tsekhmistrenko et al., 2021







StagYY code

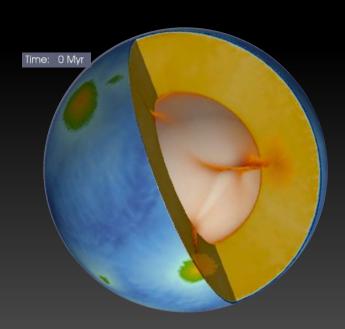
- **Boussinesq approximation**
 - Earth-like Rayleigh number (10⁷)
 - 7 orders of lateral and radial viscosity variations

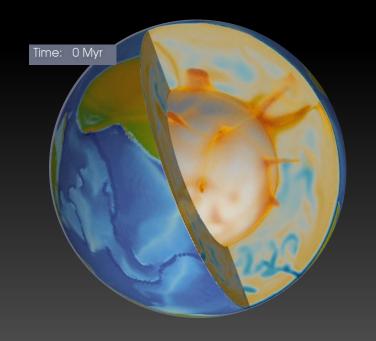
⇒ Plate-like tectonics with Earth-like surface topography, heat flow and velocities

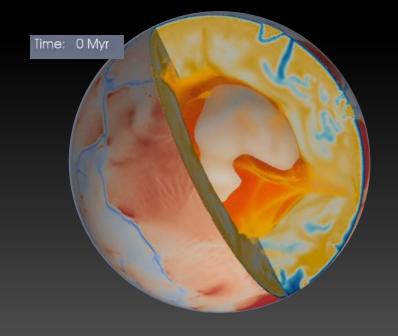
Stagnant lid model

Model with plate tectonics

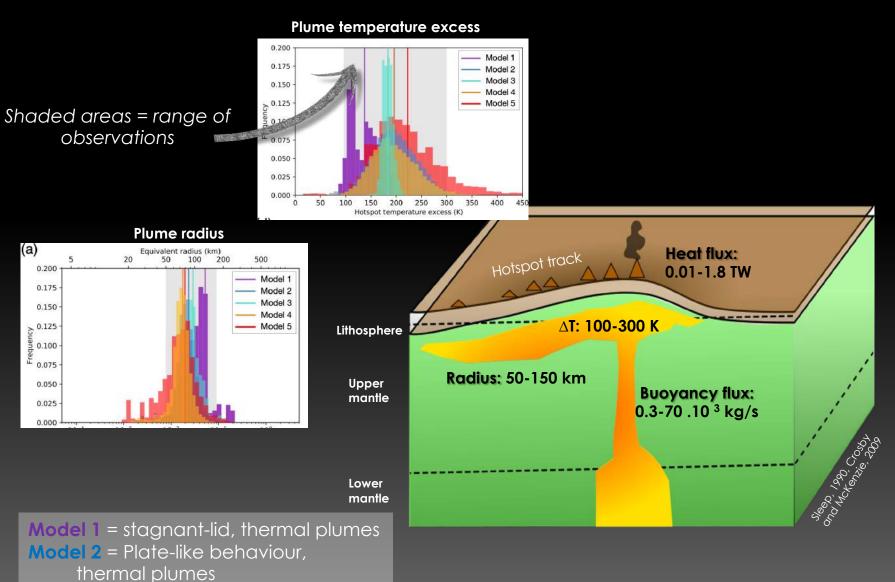
Model with plate tectonics + thermochemical heterogeneities

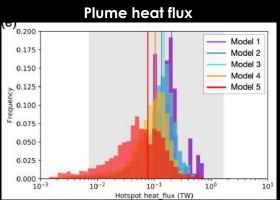


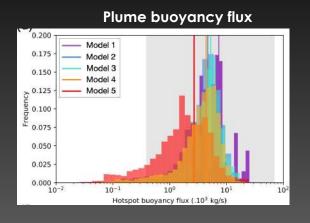






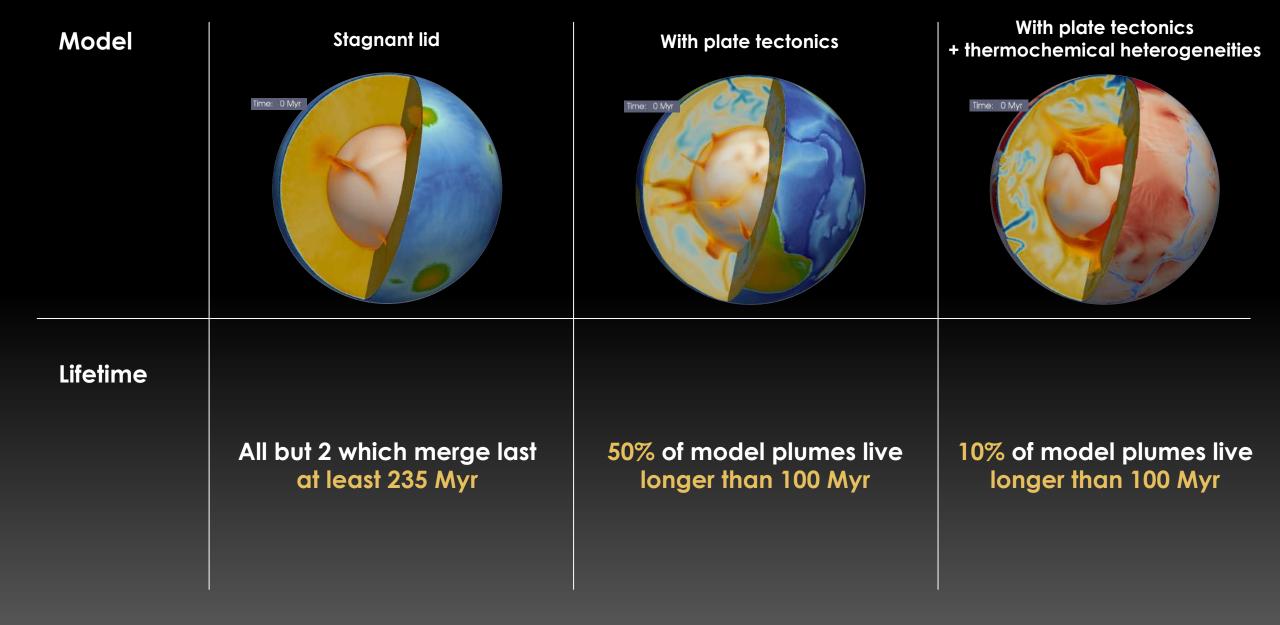






Model 5 = Plate-like behaviour,

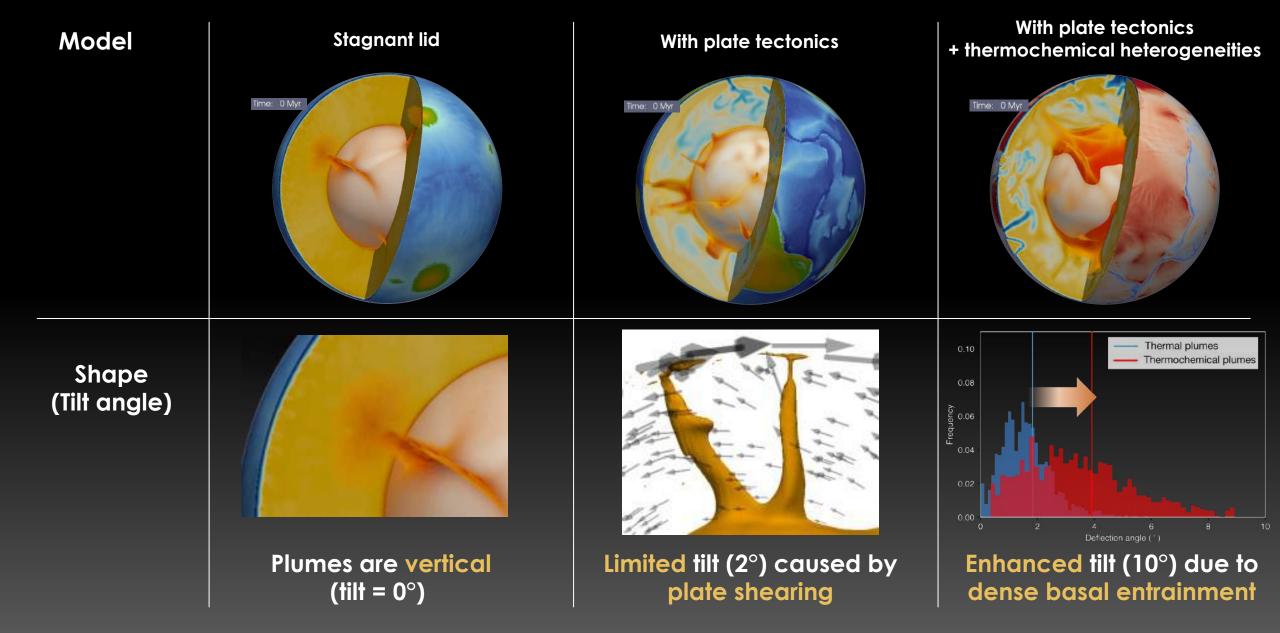
thermochemical plumes



 \Rightarrow Both plate tectonics and basal thermochemical piles restrict mantle plume lifetime

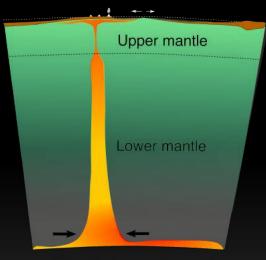
With plate tectonics Model Stagnant lid With plate tectonics + thermochemical heterogeneities Time: 0 M **Mobility** 98% of plumes move by 72% of plumes move by 50% of plumes move by < 1 cm/yr < 1 cm/yr< 1 cm/yr Average relative motion Average relative motion Average relative motion between 2 plumes: between 2 plumes: between 2 plumes: 0.4 cm/yr 1.4 cm/yr 2.3 cm/yr

⇒ Both plate tectonics and basal thermochemical piles enhance mantle plume mobility

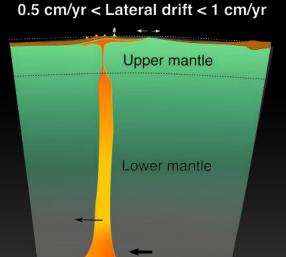


⇒ Both plate tectonics and basal thermochemical piles enhance plume tilting
 ⇒ Limited effect of mantle wind on plume shape

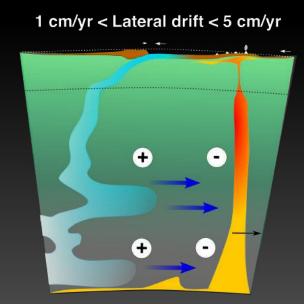
Lateral drift < 0.5 cm/yr



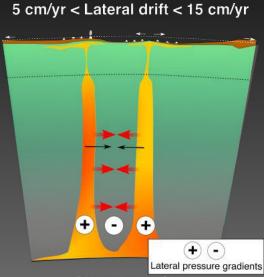
Fixed plumes located at saddle points



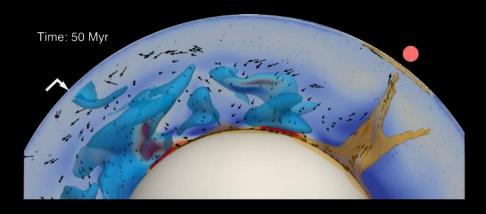
Slow entrainment by basal mantle flow

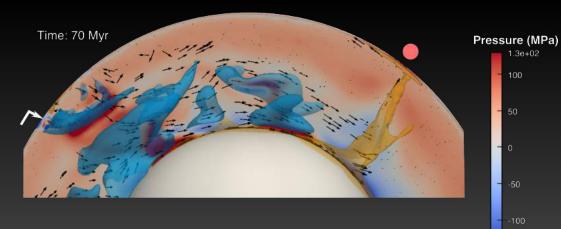


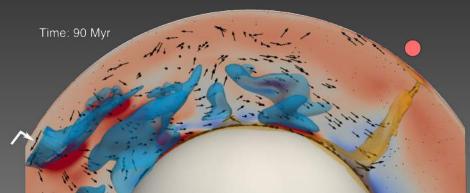
Slab push



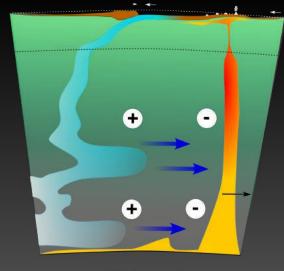
Plume merging



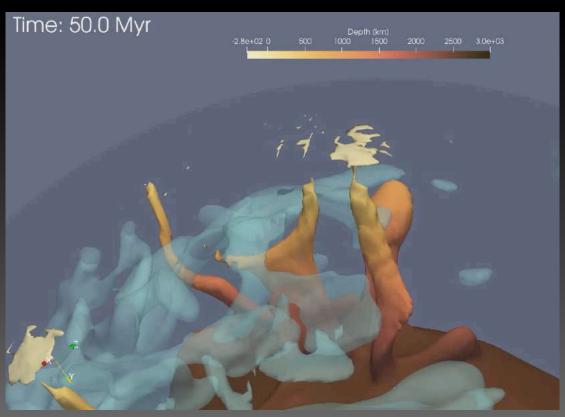


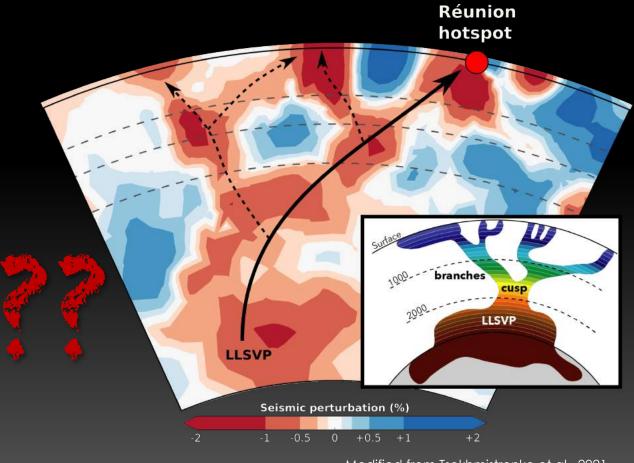


1 cm/yr < Lateral drift < 5 cm/yr



Slab push

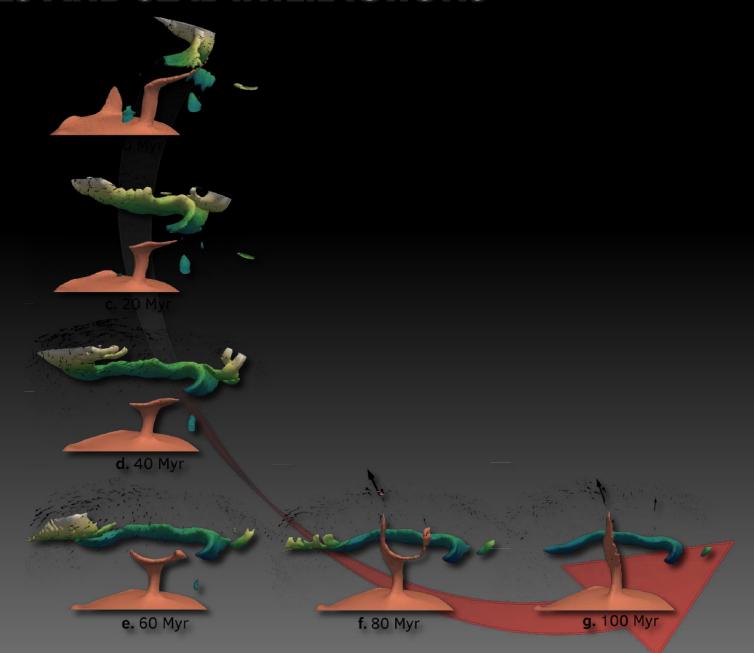




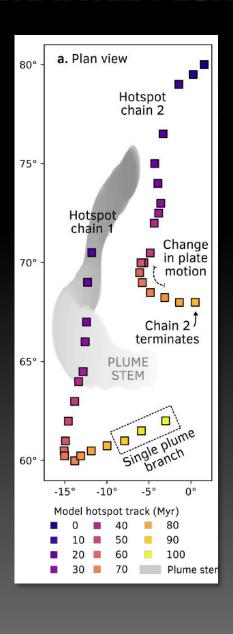
Modified from Tsekhmistrenko et al., 2021.

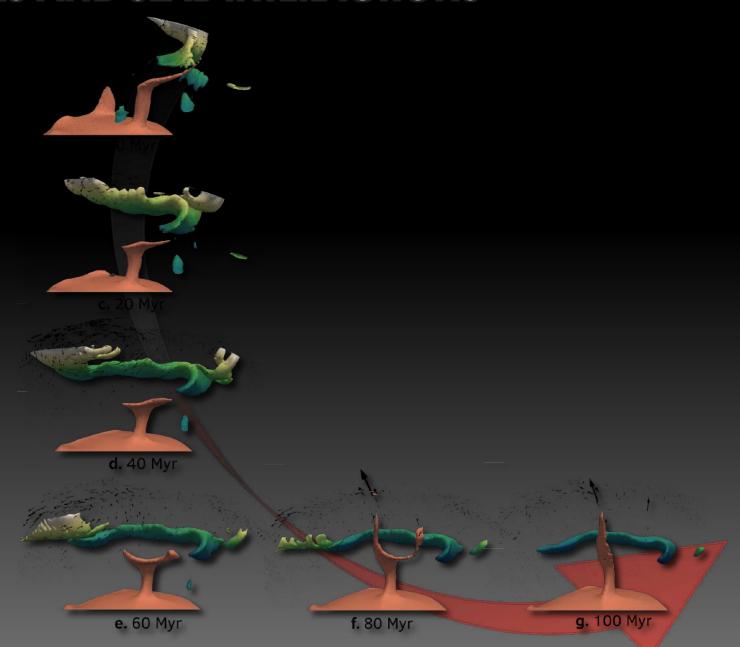
Arnould et al., 2020

MANTLE PLUMES AND SLAB INTERACTIONS

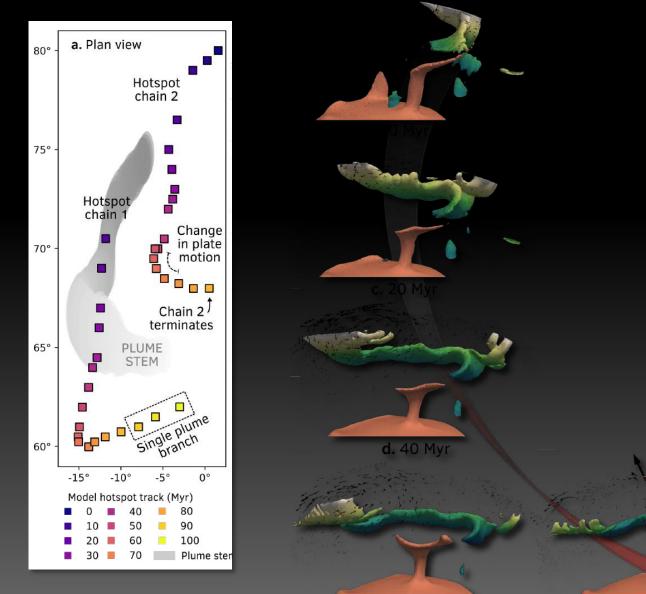


MANTLE PLUMES AND SLAB INTERACTIONS

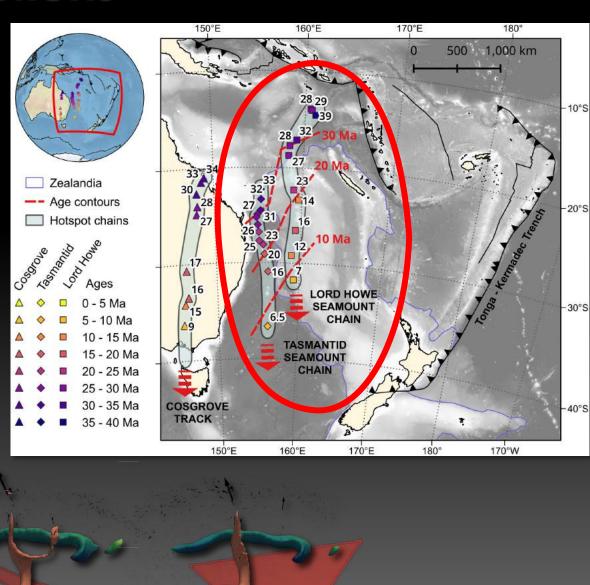




MANTLE PLUMES AND SLAB INTERACTIONS



e. 60 Myr

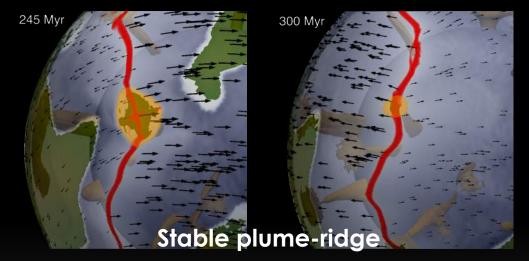


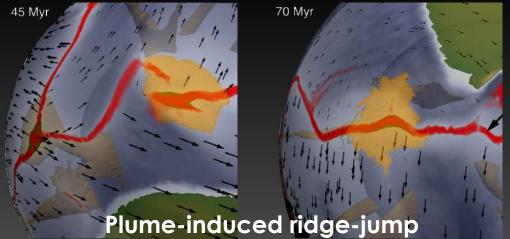
g. 100 Myr

Mather et al., in rev.

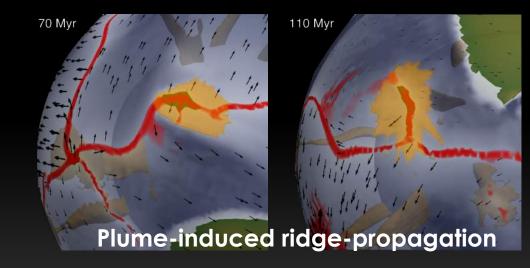
f. 80 Myr

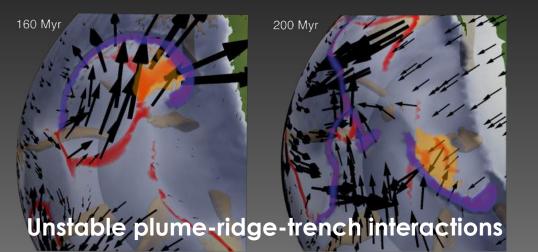
MANTLE PLUMES AND LITHOSPHERE INTERACTIONS

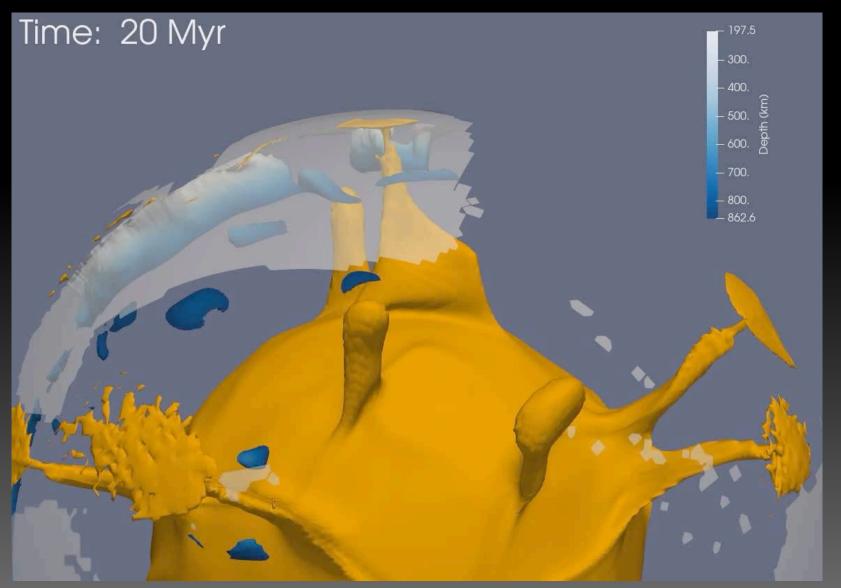


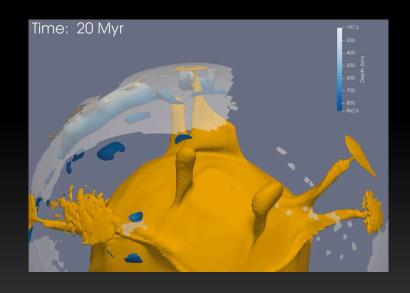


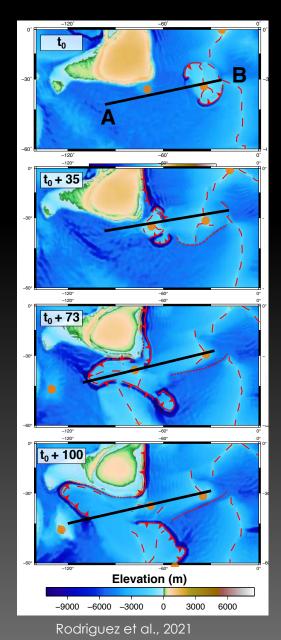
A large variety of plume- lithospphere interactions





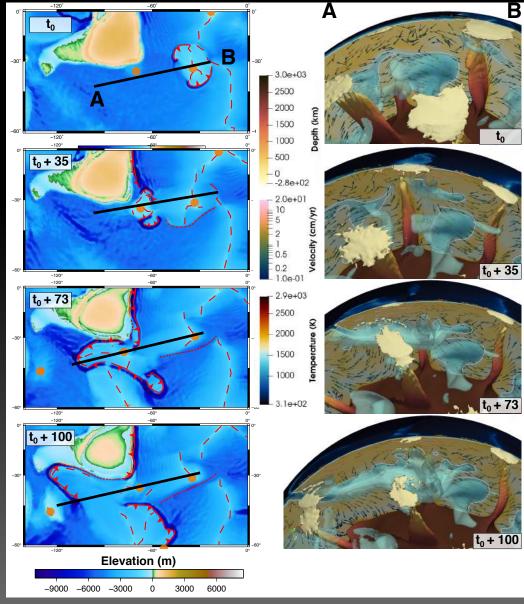




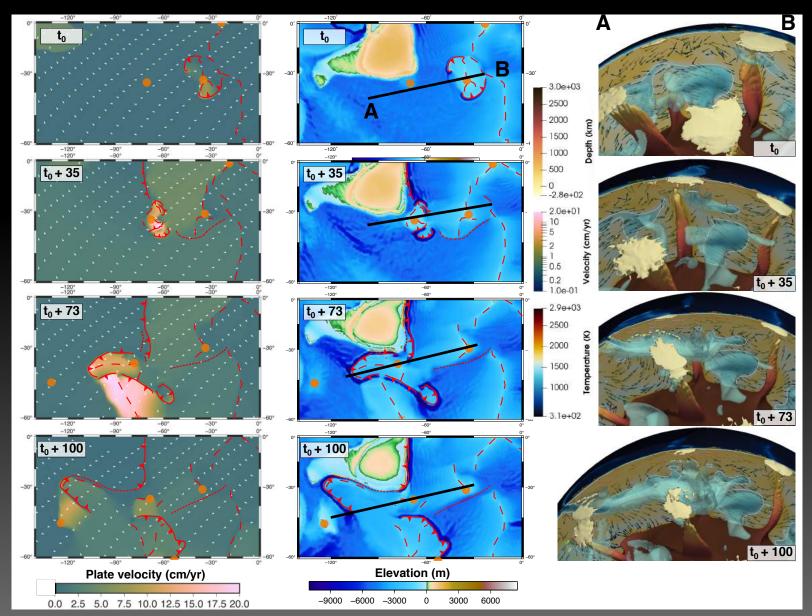


- Development of multiple ridges and small plates
 - Propagation of long segments of subduction
- Age progression of the "deactivation" of the subductions along continental margins

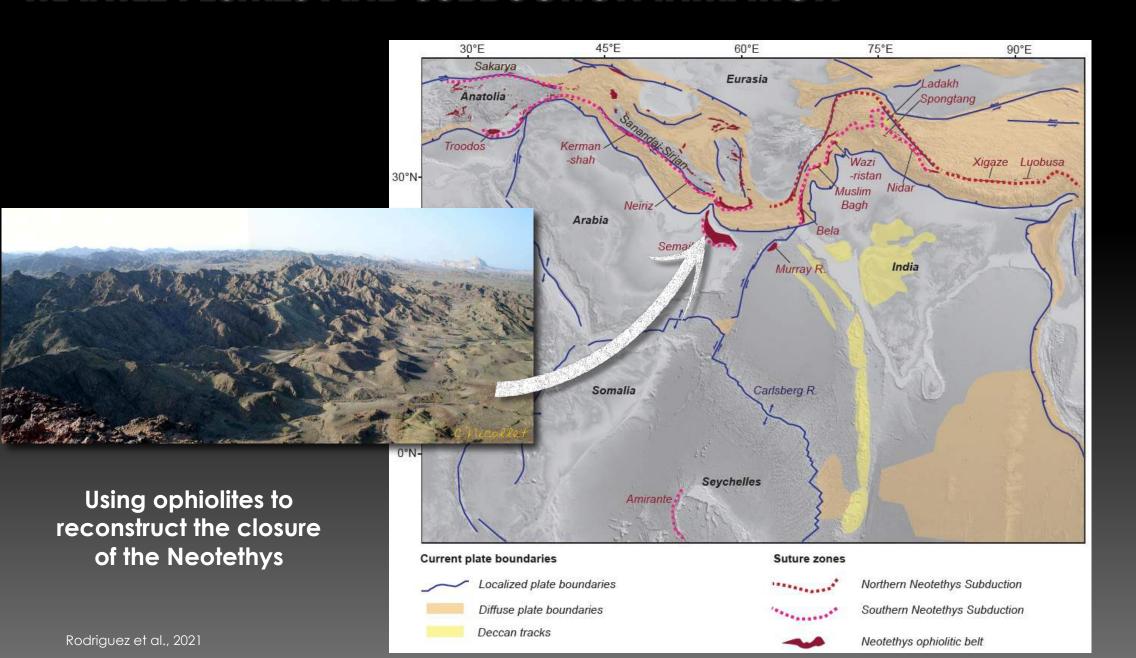
- Fast trench retreat (> 5 cm/yr)
 - Multiple polarity reversals

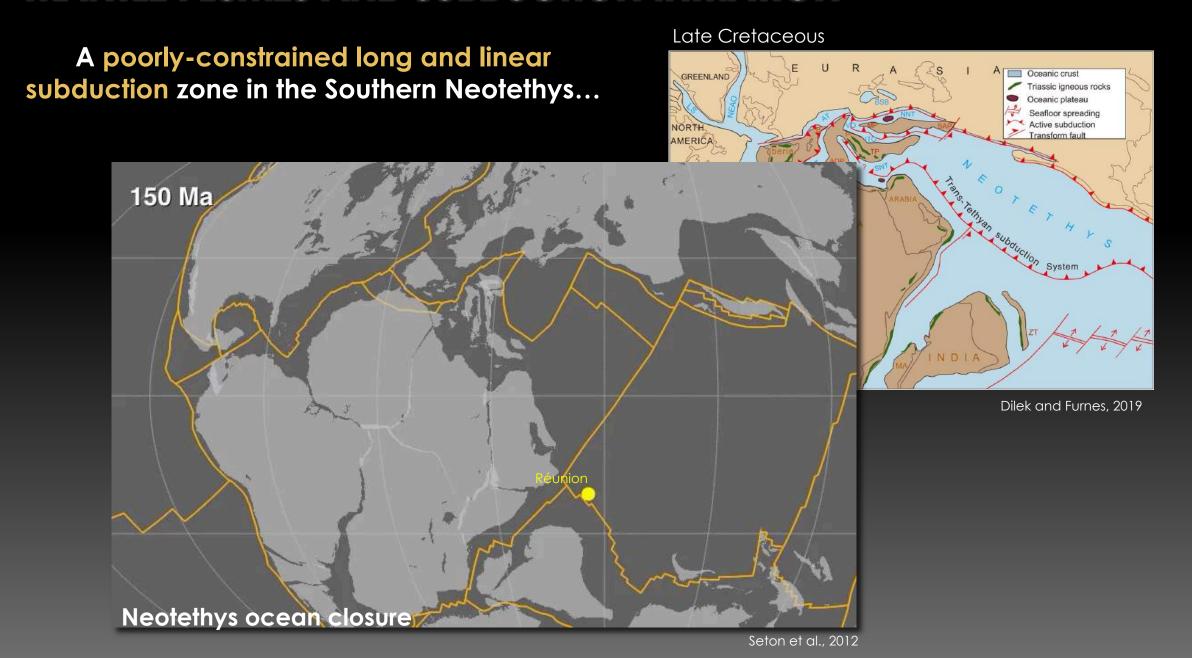


Rodriguez et al., 2021



- Fast plate velocities
- Fast spreading
- Multiple small-plate rotations
 - GPRE





30°E 75°E 60°E Sakarya Eurasia Anatolia Troodos Kerman -shah 30°N-Muslim Arabia 104 Ma Murray R Initial lower plate burial Sole burial and garne Metamorphic 104-96 Ma Forced convergence Carlsberg R. Somalia to the upper 96-95.5 Ma Seychelles Upper plate extension Amirante . Suture zones Northern Neotethys Subduction te boundaries 900 boundaries Southern Neotethys Subduction Neotethys ophiolitic belt

OIB signatures in ophiolites

(Yang and Dilek, 2015)

Rodriguez et al., 2021

600

700

Temperature (°C)

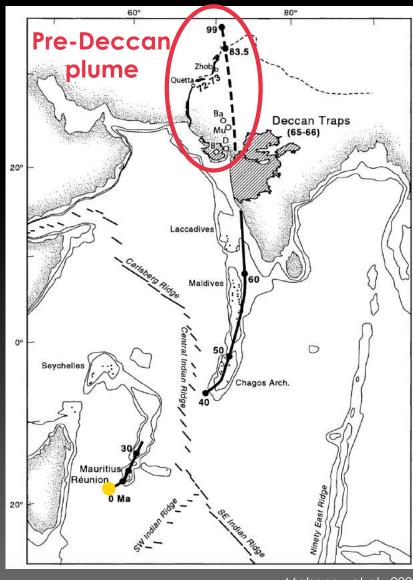
800

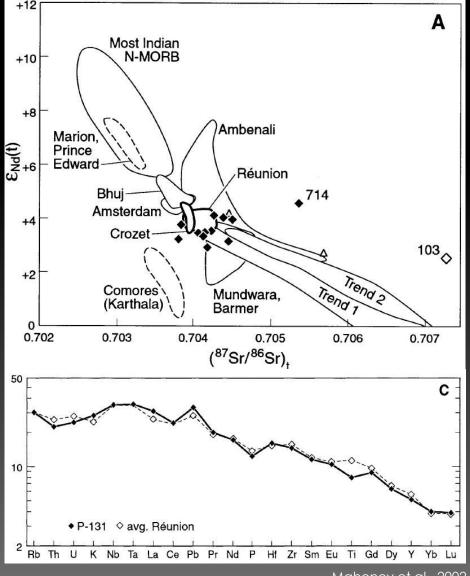
HT in the upper mantle

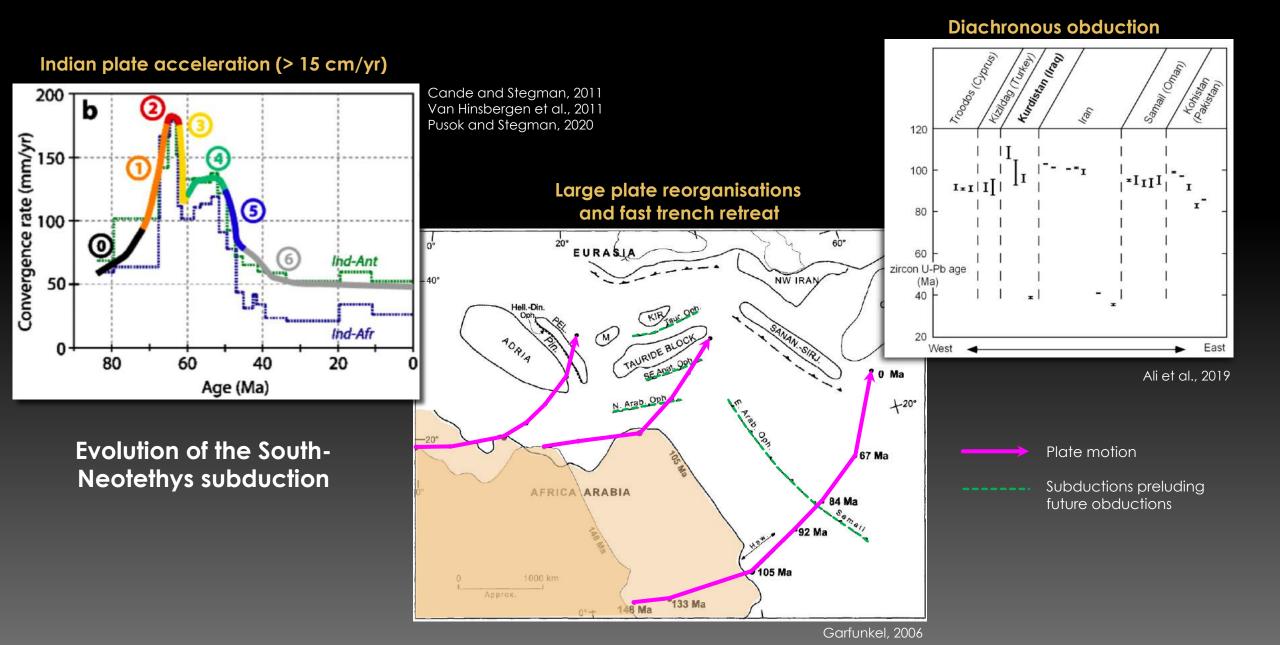
on crystallization with melt solidification

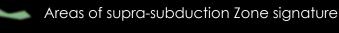
Fitanite cooling below 650–600 °C

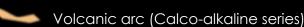
Homblende cooling below 550–500 °C











Semail



Troodos

Africa

Indian Ocean

Madagasca

Kabul

India-

Muslim

Rodriguez et all., 2021

W.: Waziristan Muslim B.: Muslim Bagh

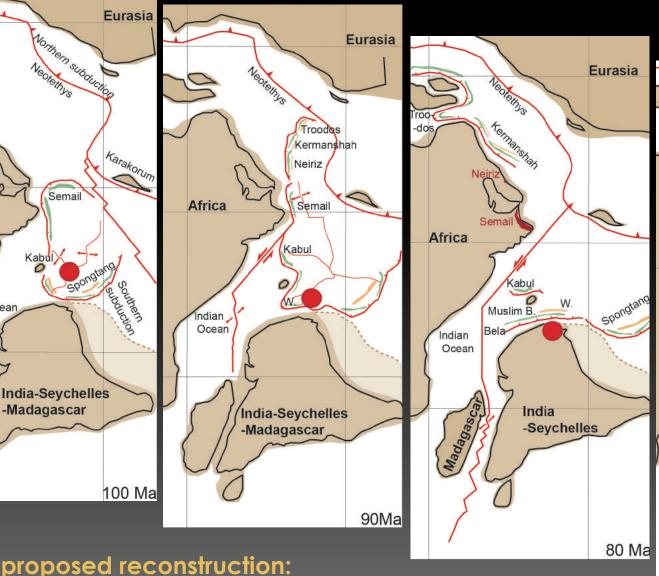
Kabul

Eurasia

India

Gangdese

60 Ma



Eurasia Kohistan Africa Indian Ocean Amirante/ Seychelles 70Ma

Our proposed reconstruction:

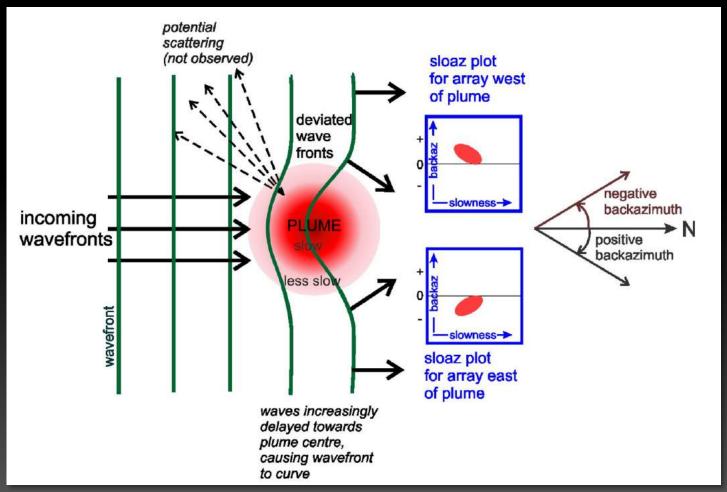
Taurides

Indian Ocean

CONCLUSIONS

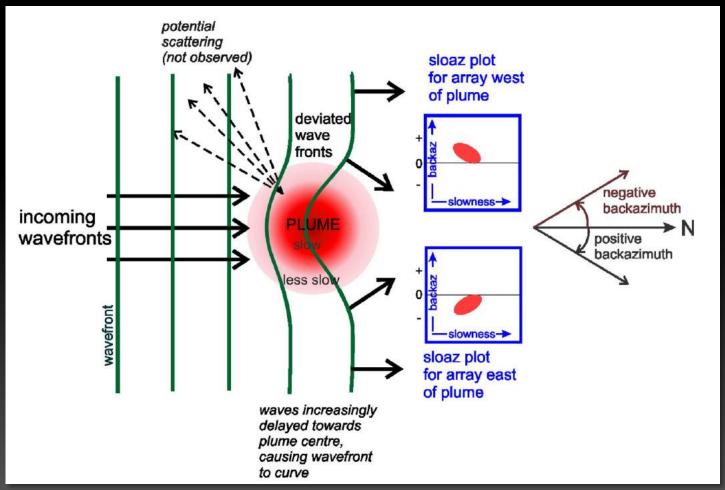
- It may be interesting to model mantle plumes interacting within their environment in order to compare them with / interpret surface geophysical, petrological and seismological observations in terms of dynamics.
- Both model thermal and thermochemical plumes move relatively to each other. Their absolute motions are controlled by tectonic and convective dynamics.
- Plume interactions with slabs may produce complex shapes and dynamics.
- Plumes interaction with the lithosphere can perturb the lithosphere's dynamics over large timescales and lengthscales, by inducing global plate reorganization events.

WHAT'S POSSIBLY NEXT?



Stockmann et al., 2019

WHAT'S POSSIBLY NEXT?

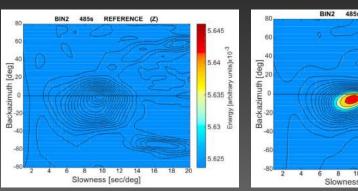


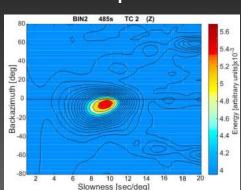
Stockmann et al., 2019



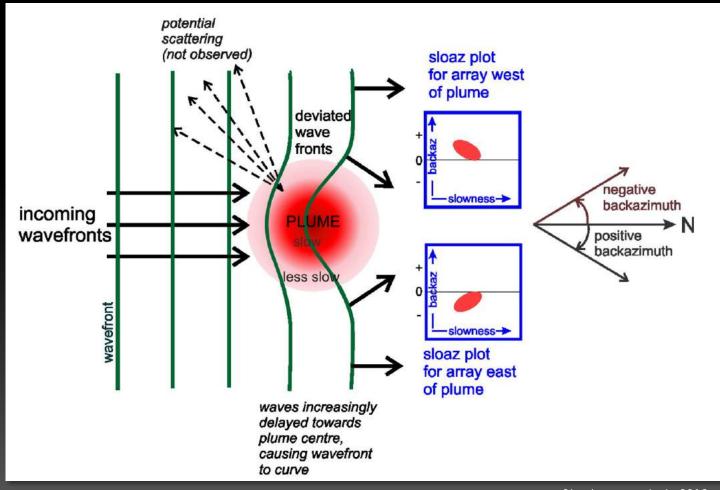
Courtesy of L. Cobden



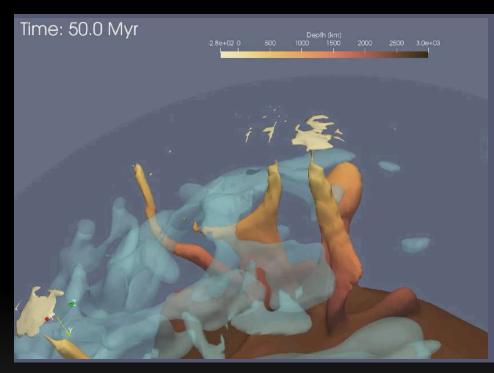




WHAT'S POSSIBLY NEXT?



Stockmann et al., 2019



Arnould et al., 2020

Plumes interacting with slabs?

