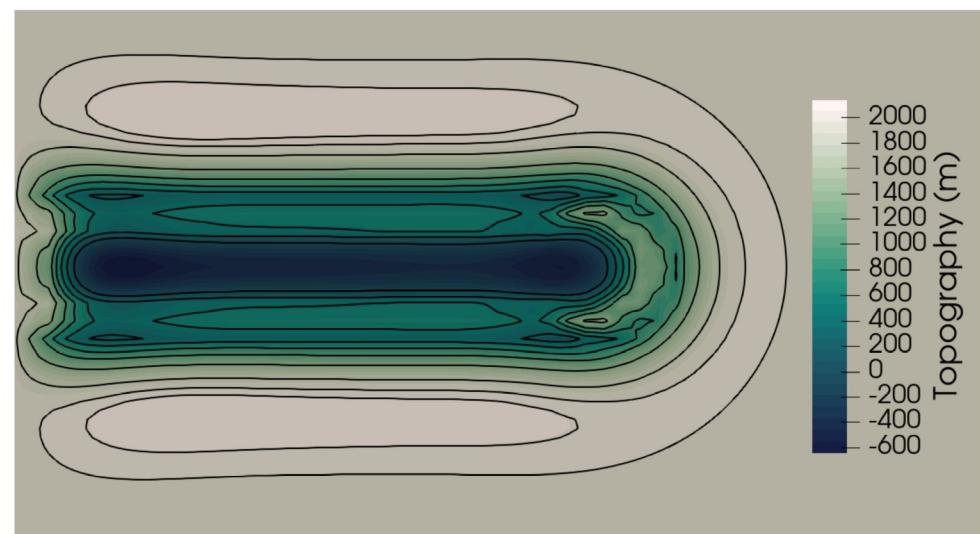
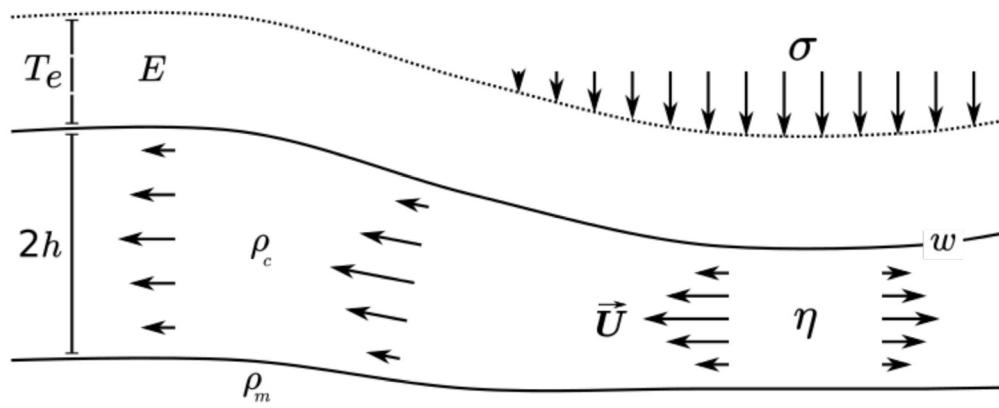
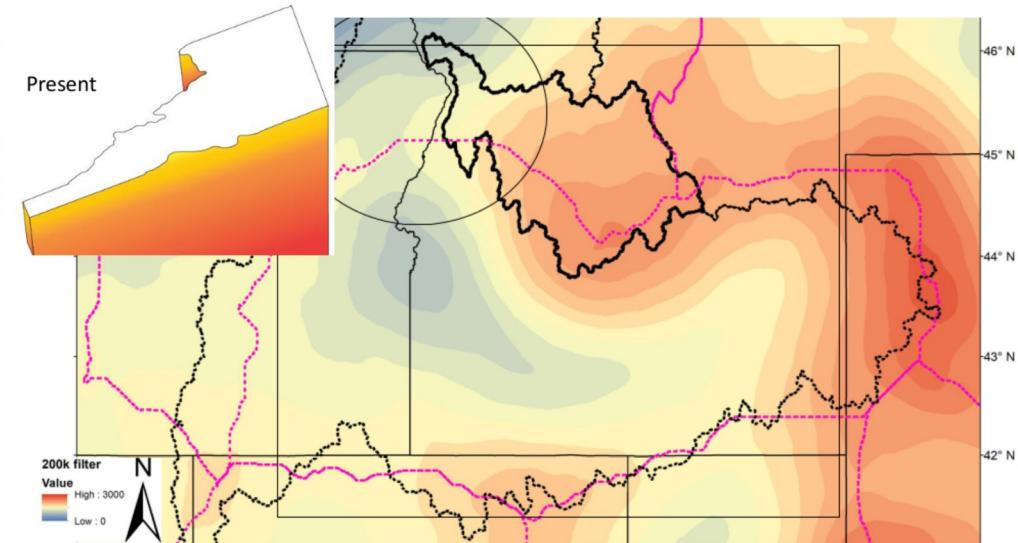
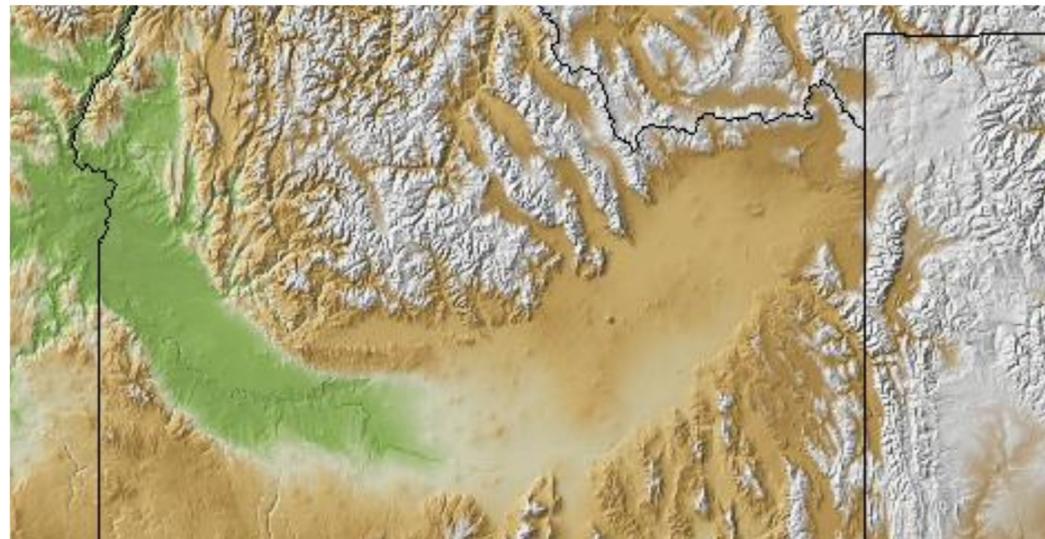
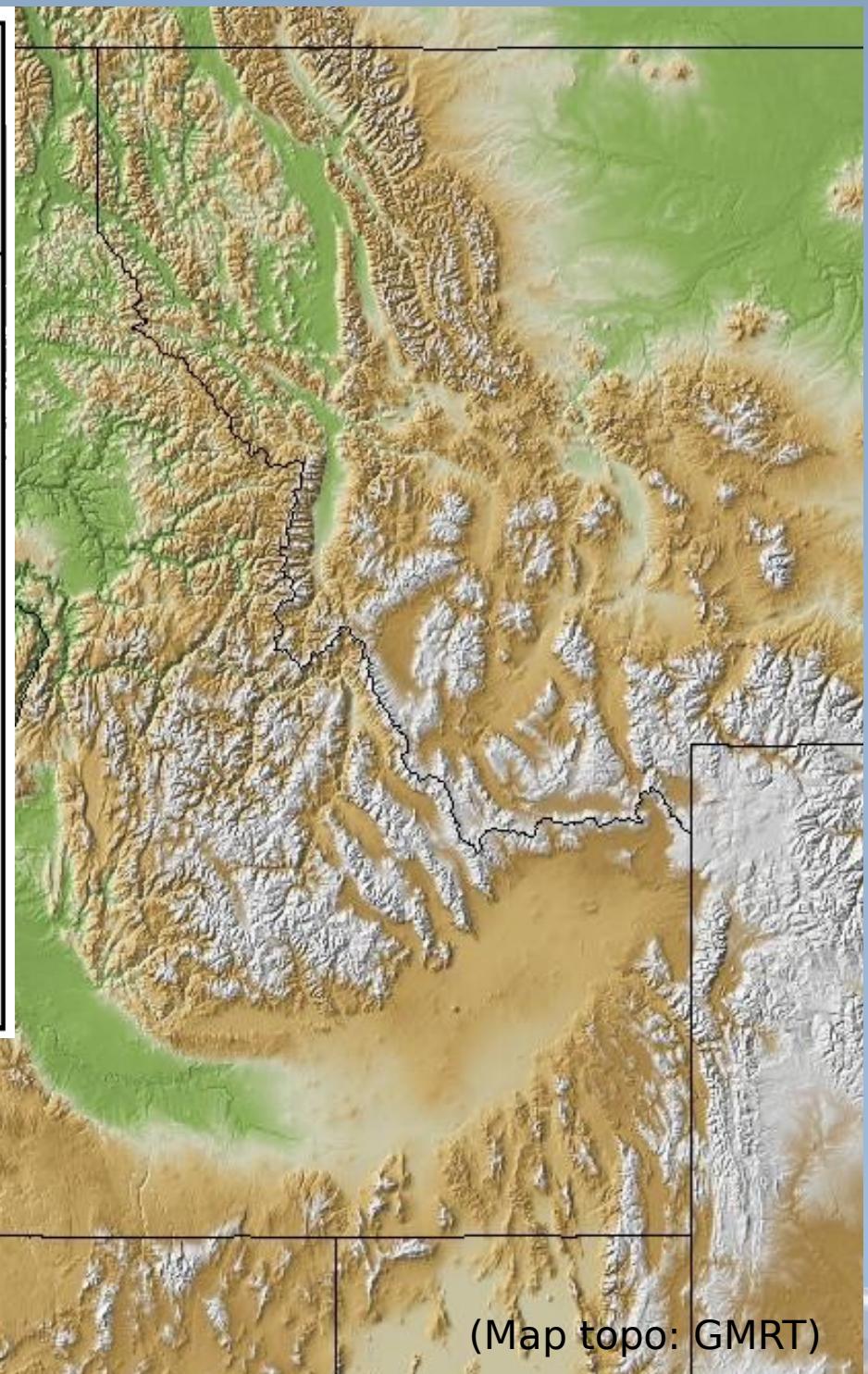
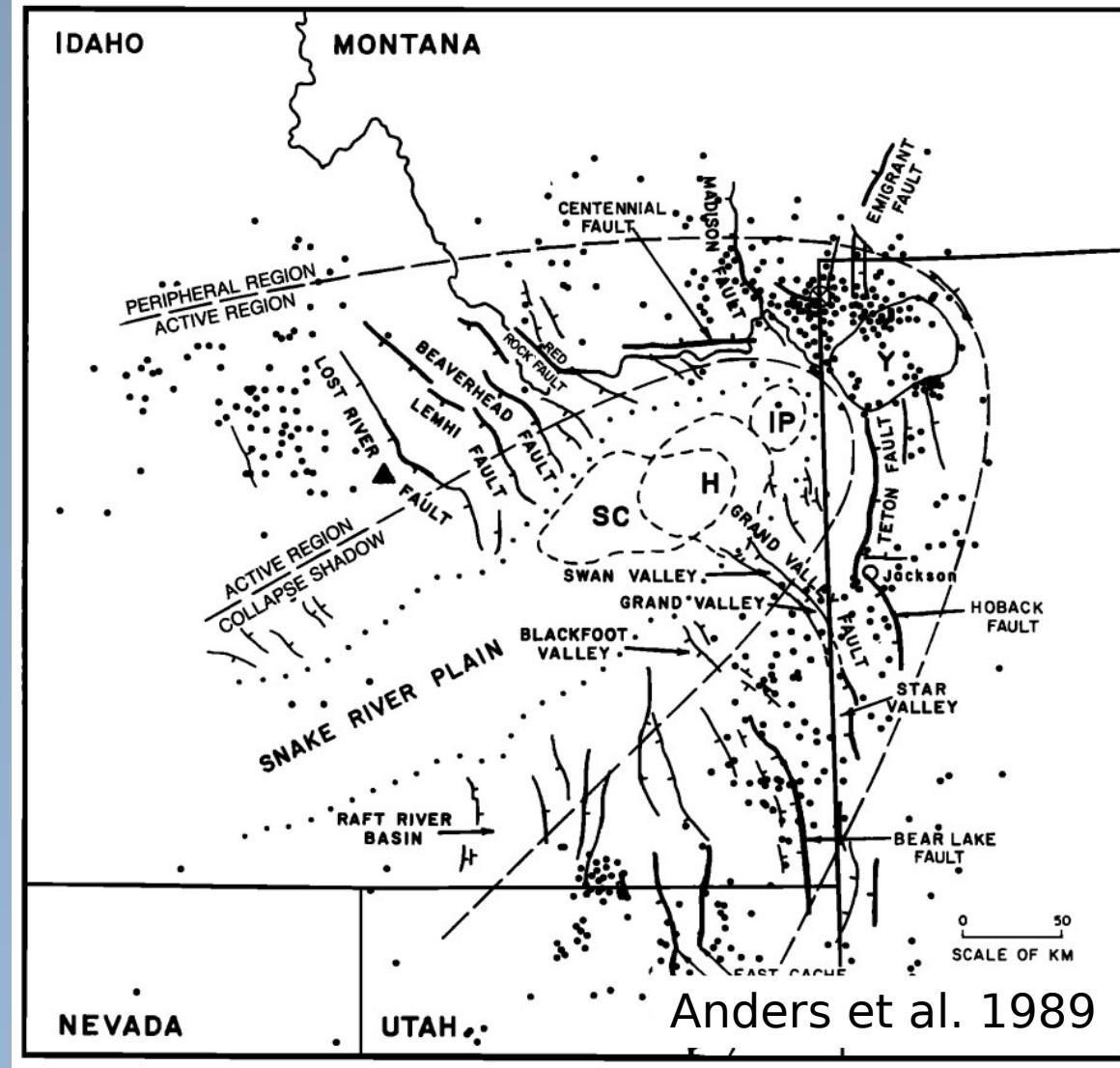


# Numerical models of lower crustal flow explain Yellowstone's "tectonic parabola"



Jonathan Perry-Houts – Nov. 12, 2020

CIG Webinar



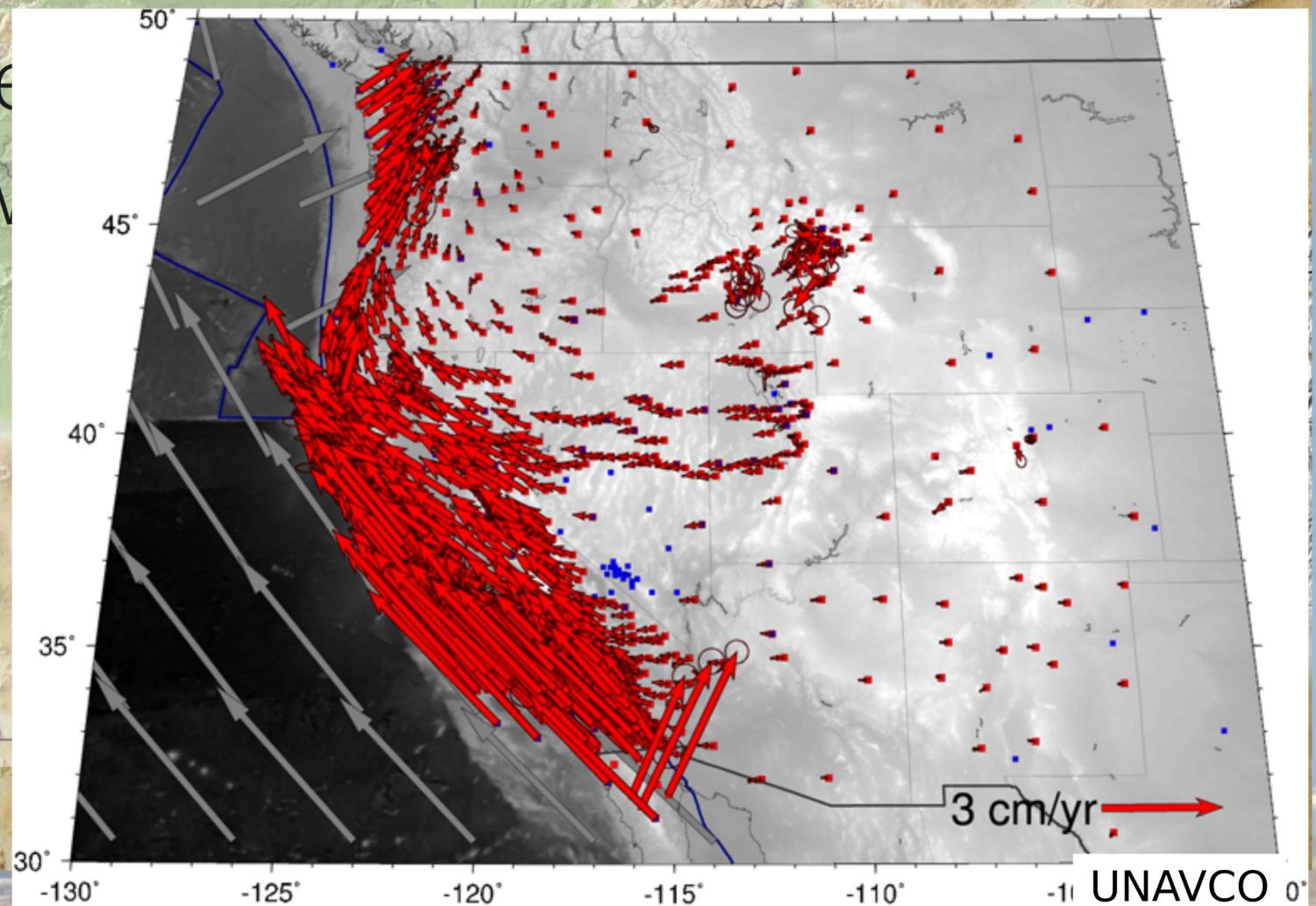
# Proposed origins of the tectonic parabola

- Tectonic deformation
- Plume flattening
- Crustal flow

(Map topo: GMRT)

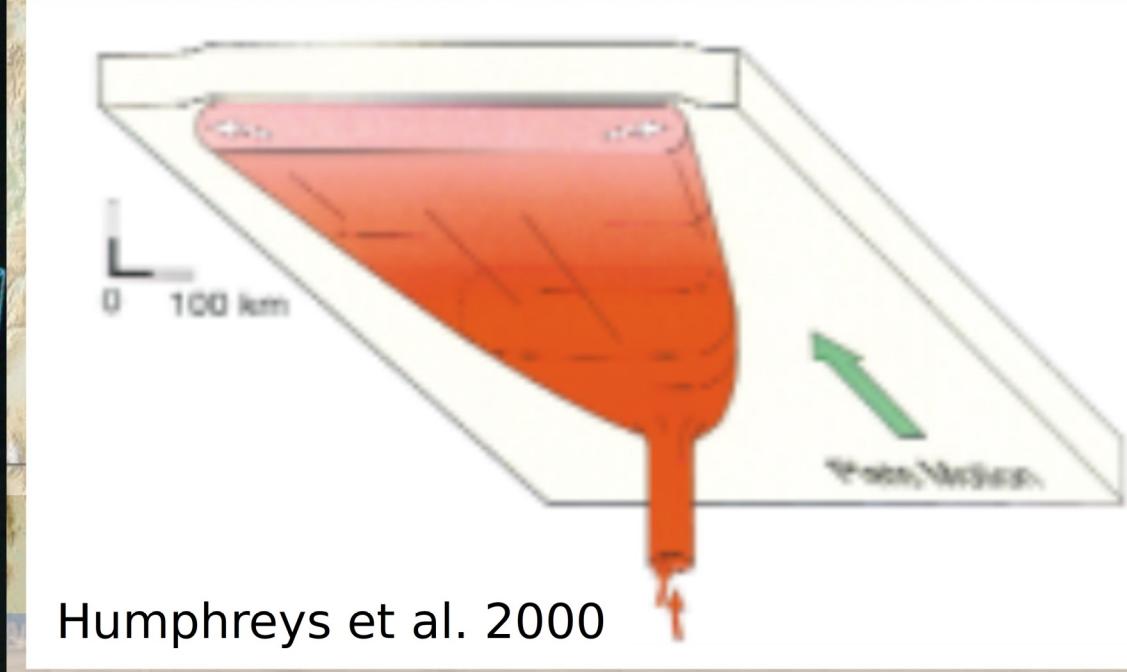
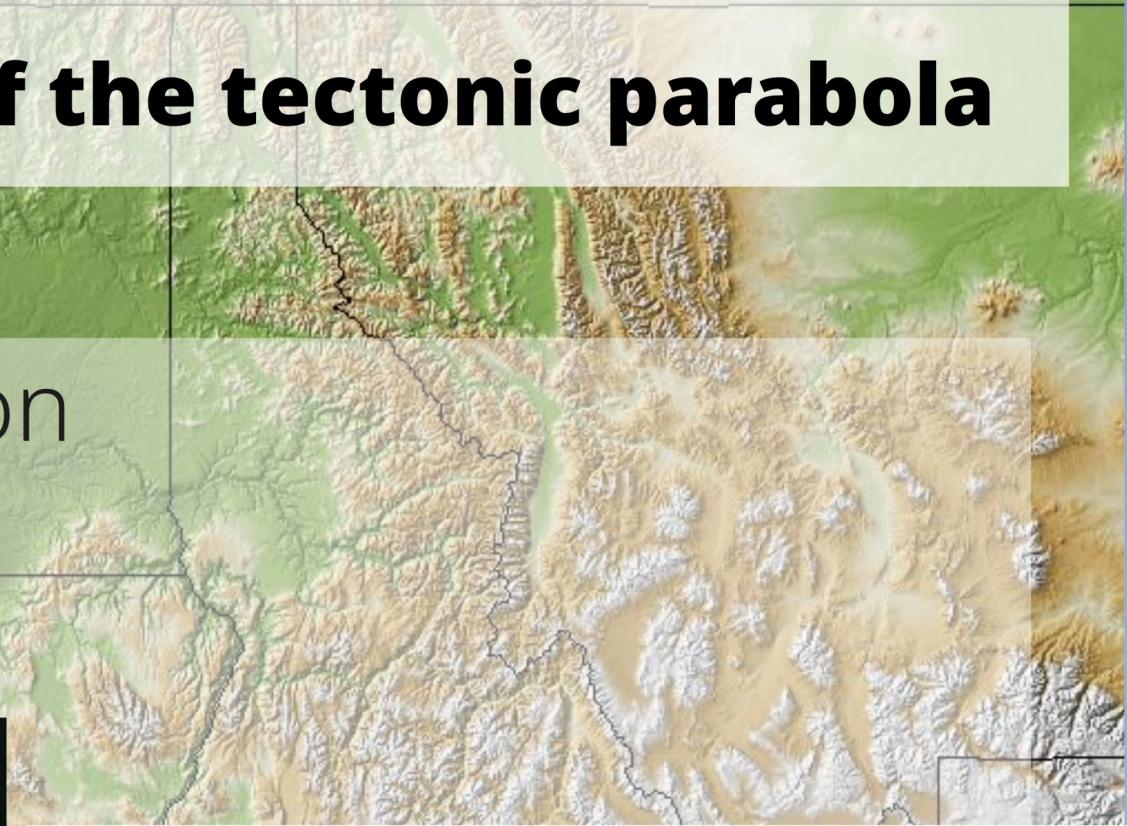
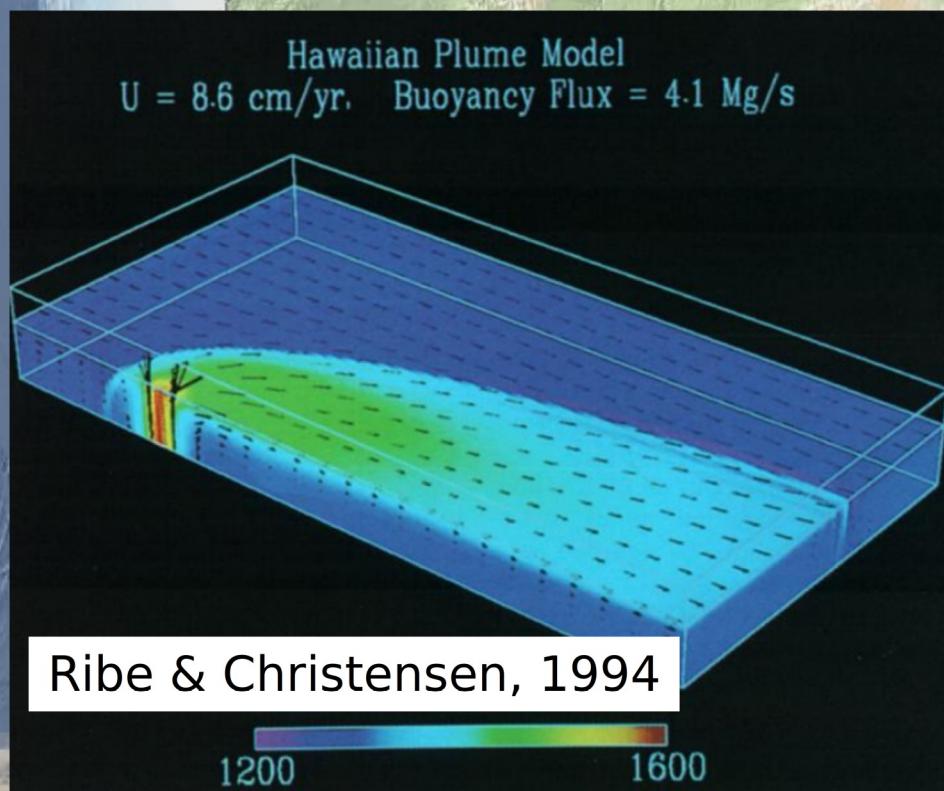
# Proposed origins of the tectonic parabola

- Tectonic deformation
- Plume flattening
- Crustal flow

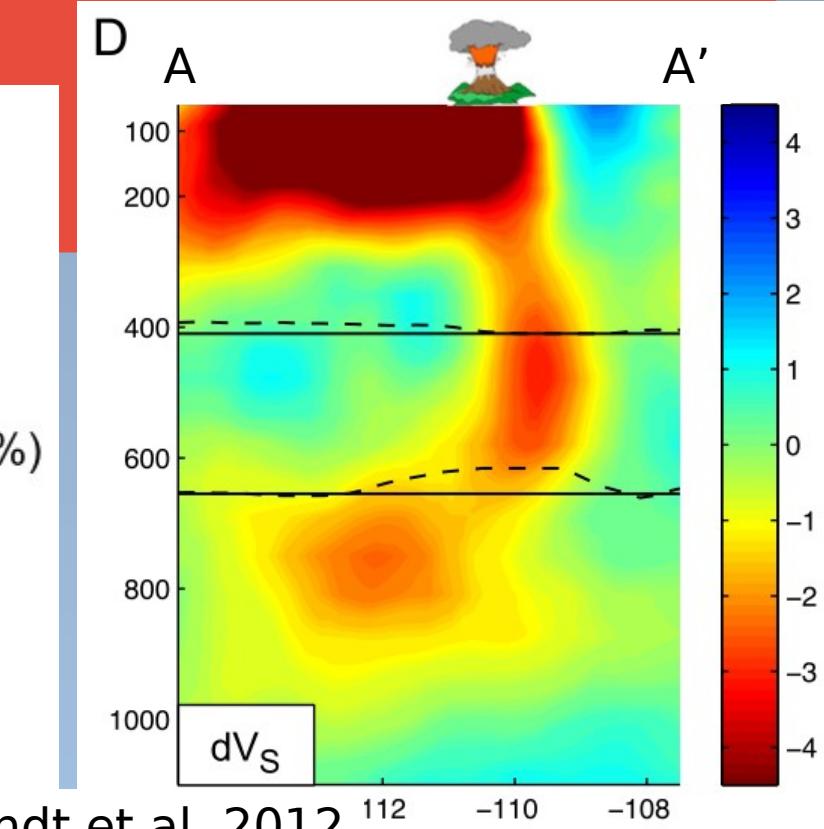
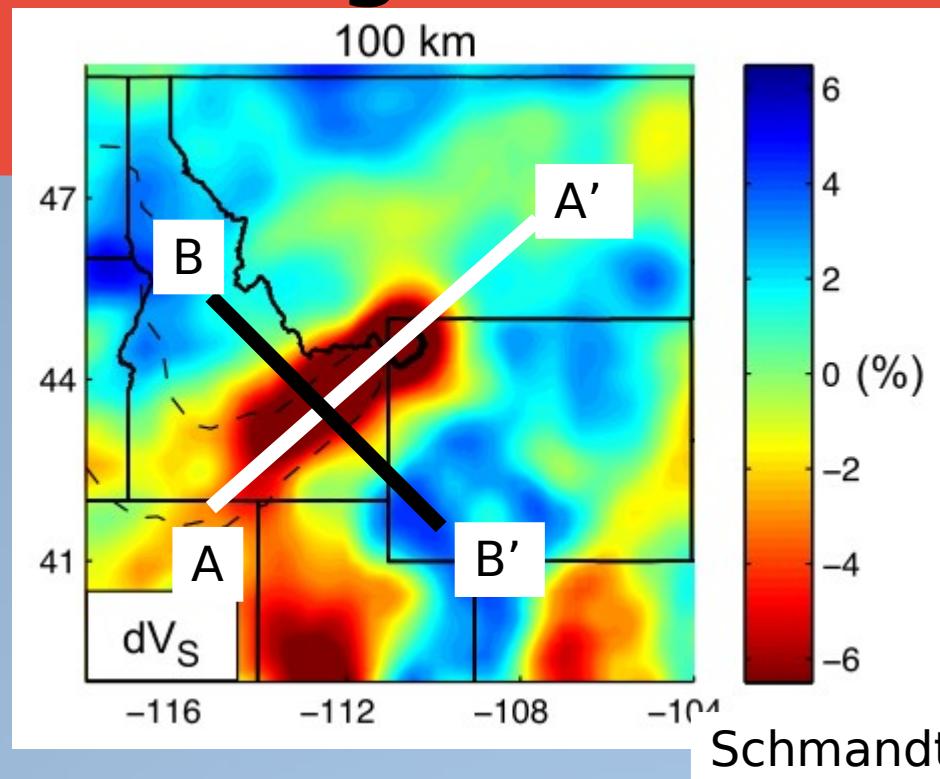


# Proposed origins of the tectonic parabola

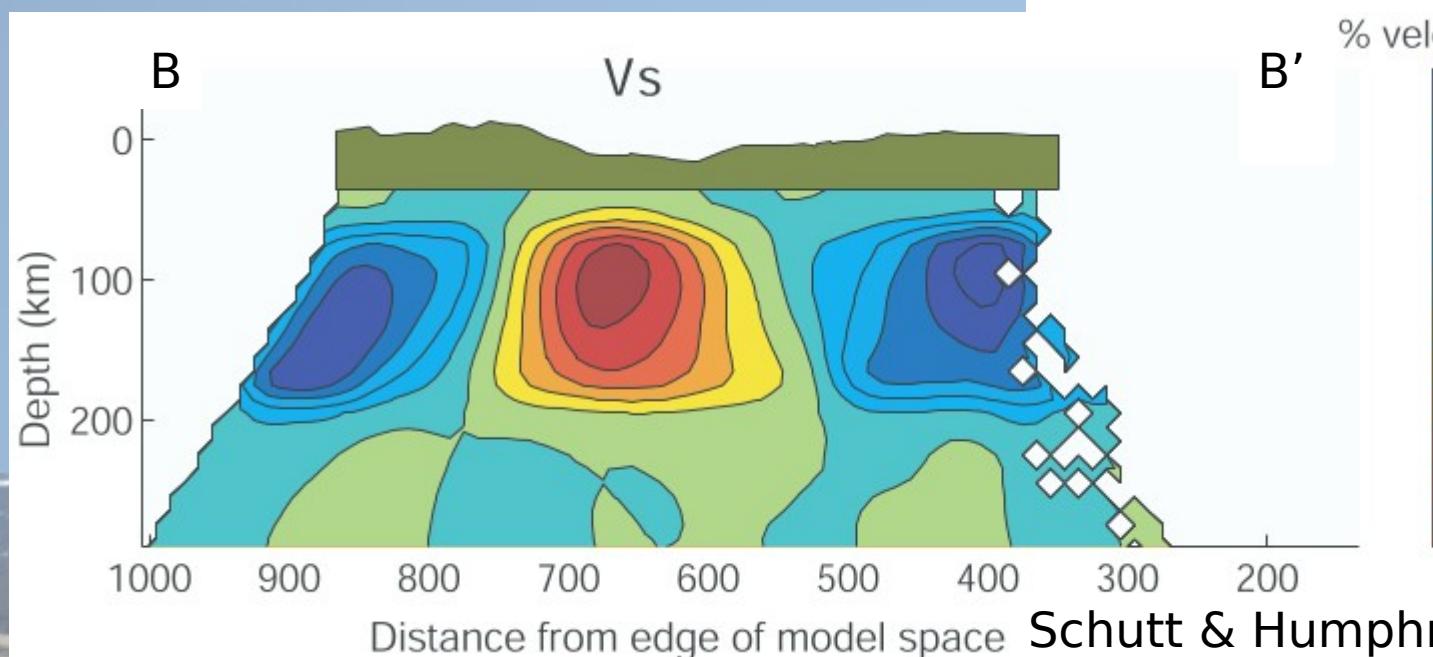
- Tectonic deformation
- Plume flattening
- Crustal flow



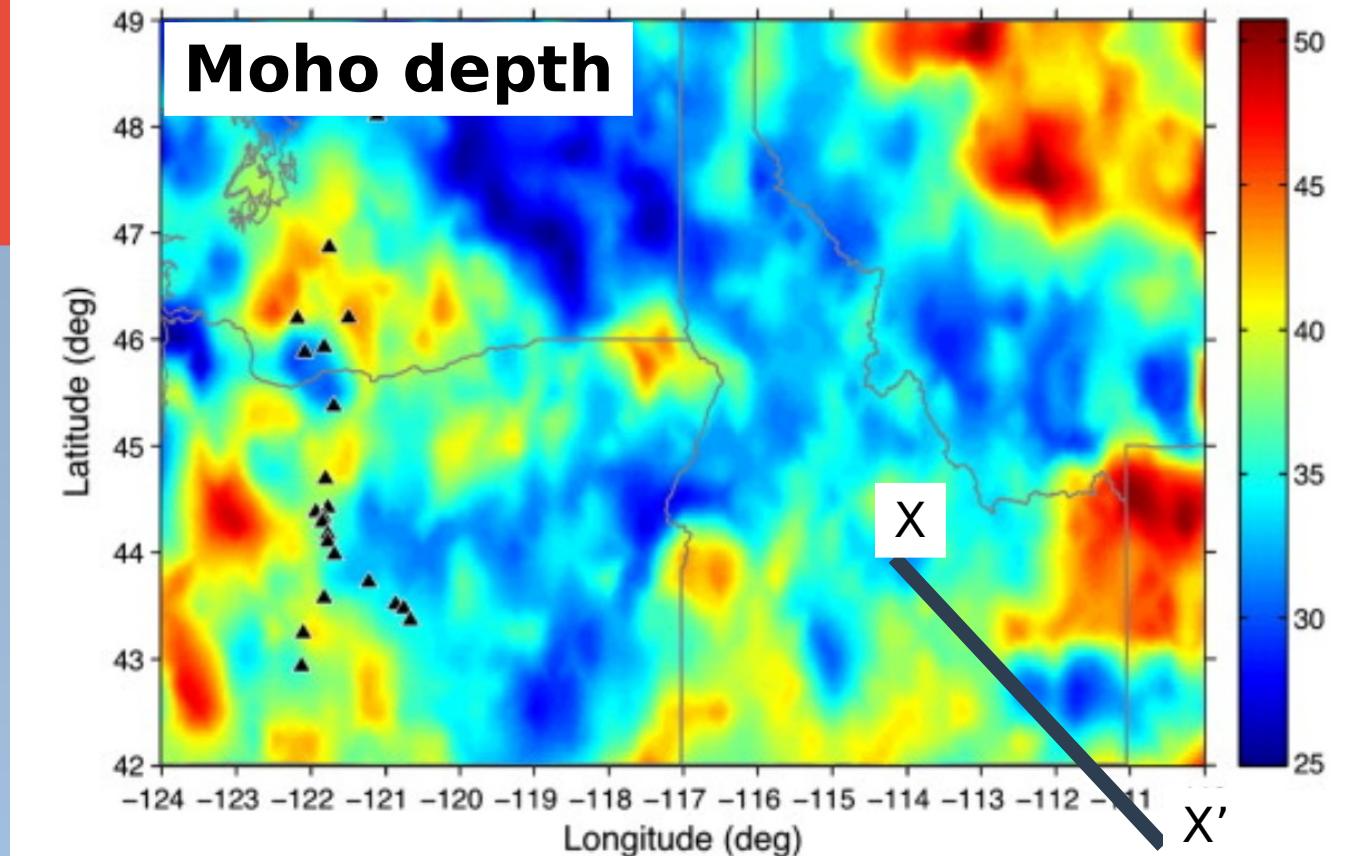
# Plume flattening



Schmandt et al. 2012



Schutt & Humphreys, 2004



Gao et al. 2011

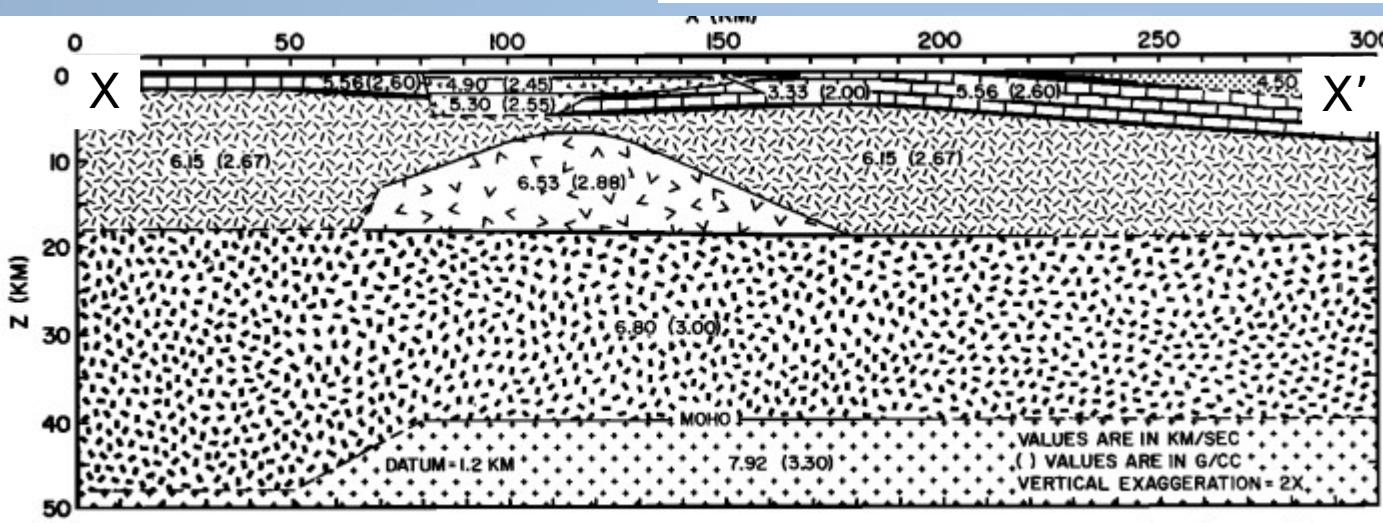
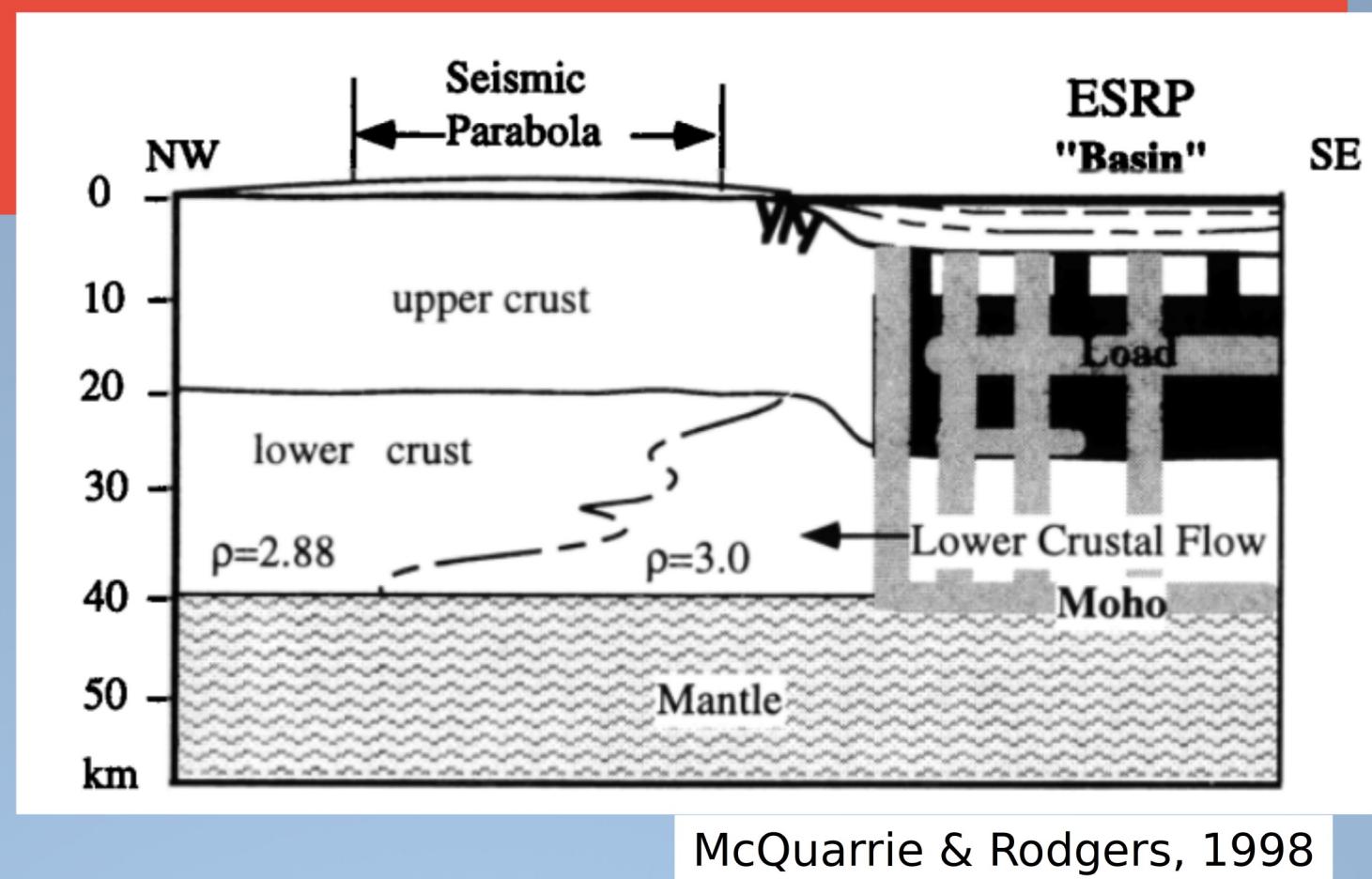
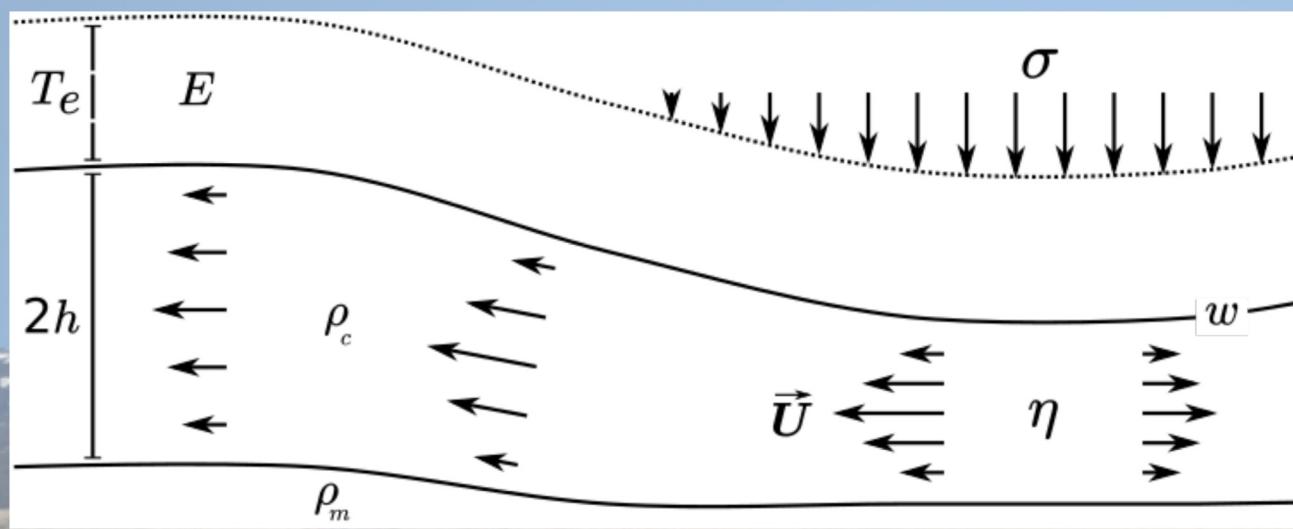


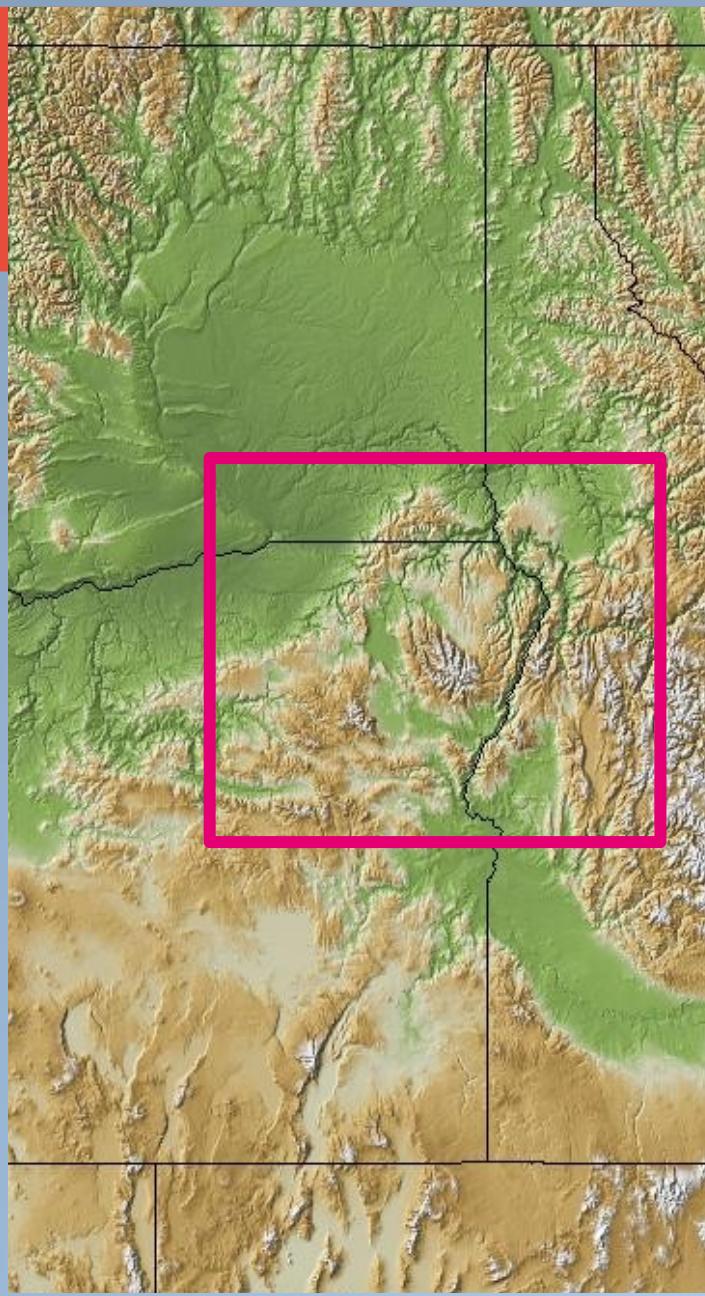
Fig. 13. Inferred crustal model across the eastern Snake River Plain. The datum for the crustal model is 1.2-km elevation. Interfaces are dashed where no seismic control

Sparlin et al. 1982

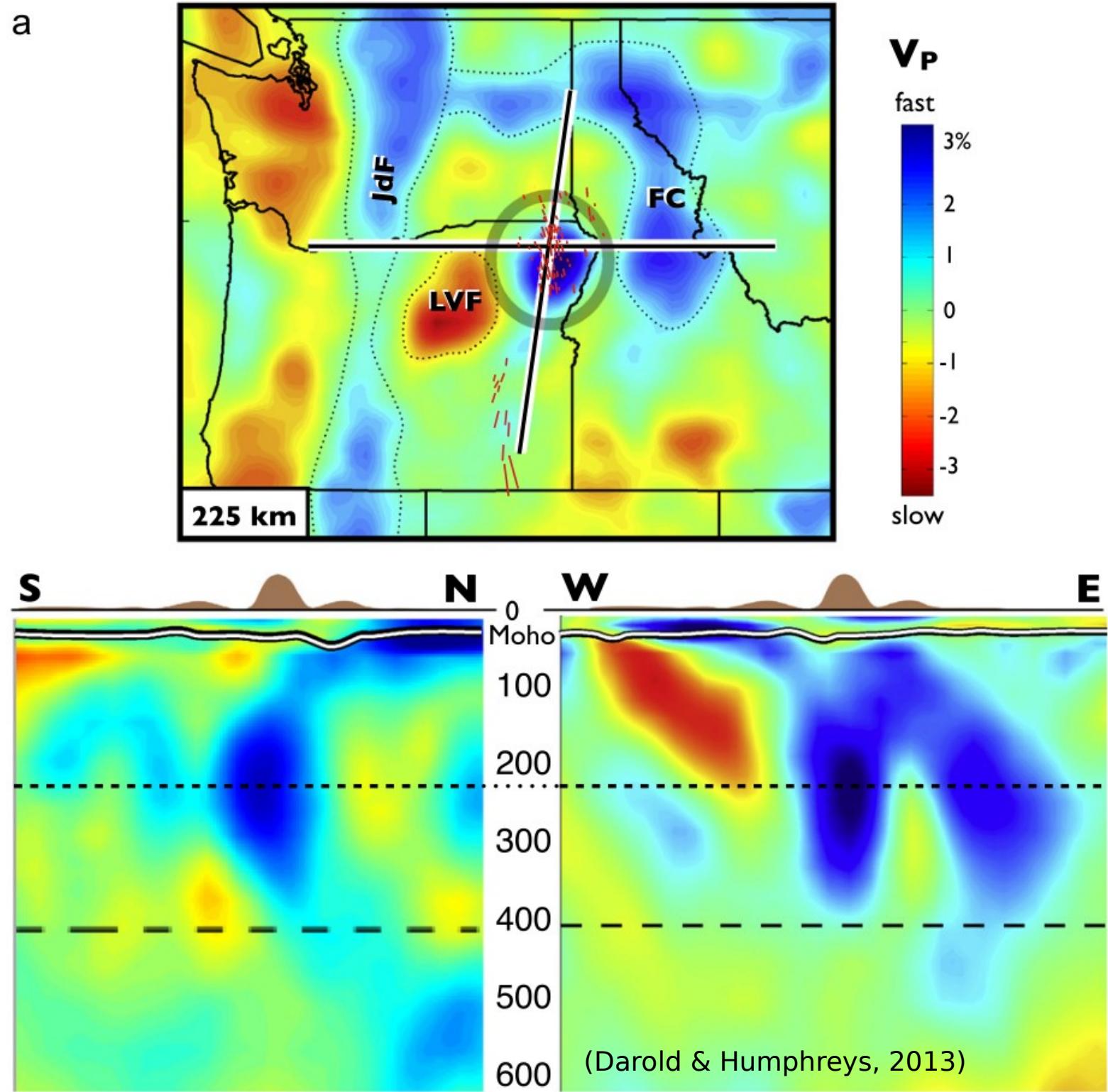


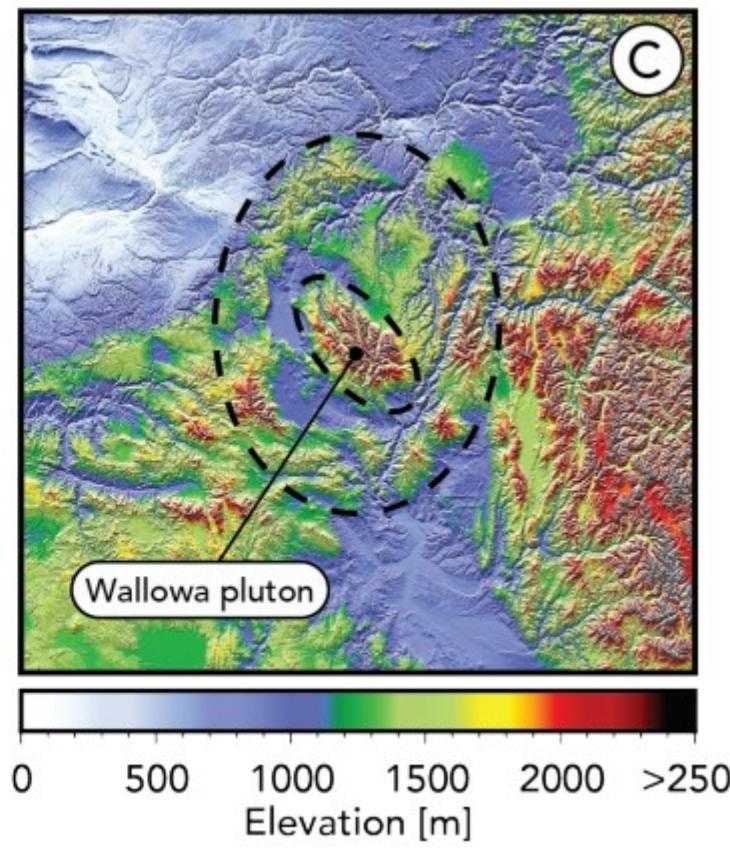
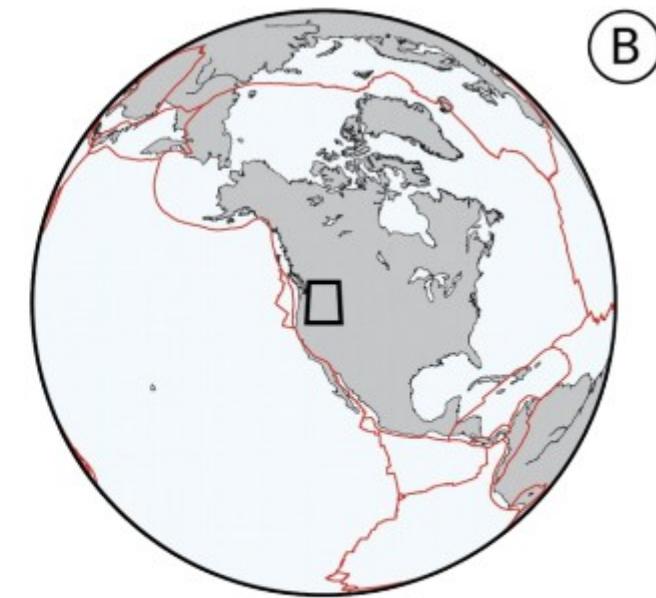
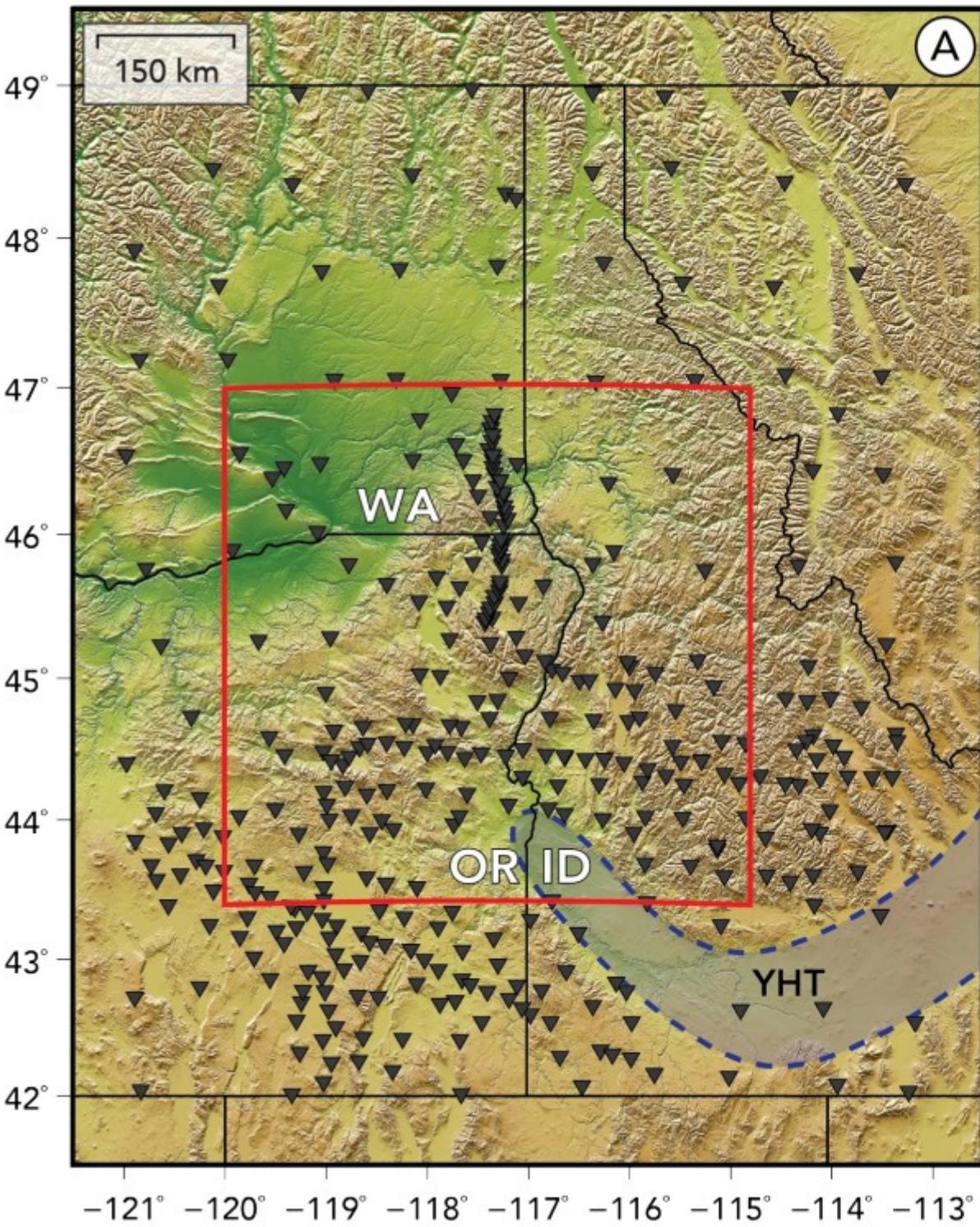
McQuarrie & Rodgers, 1998

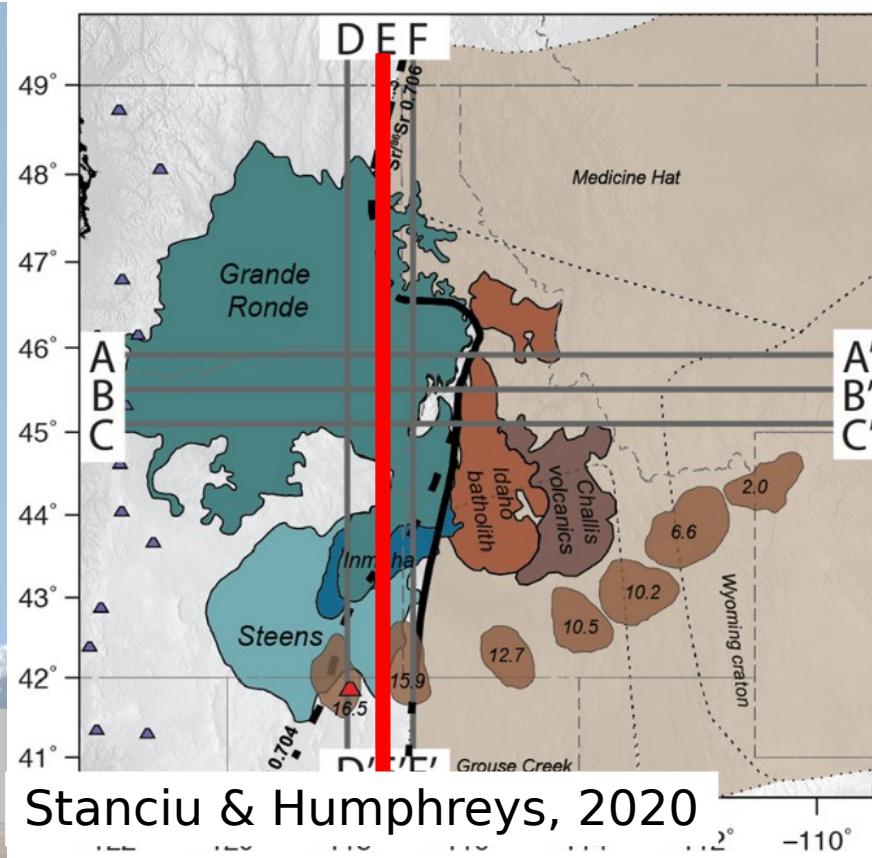
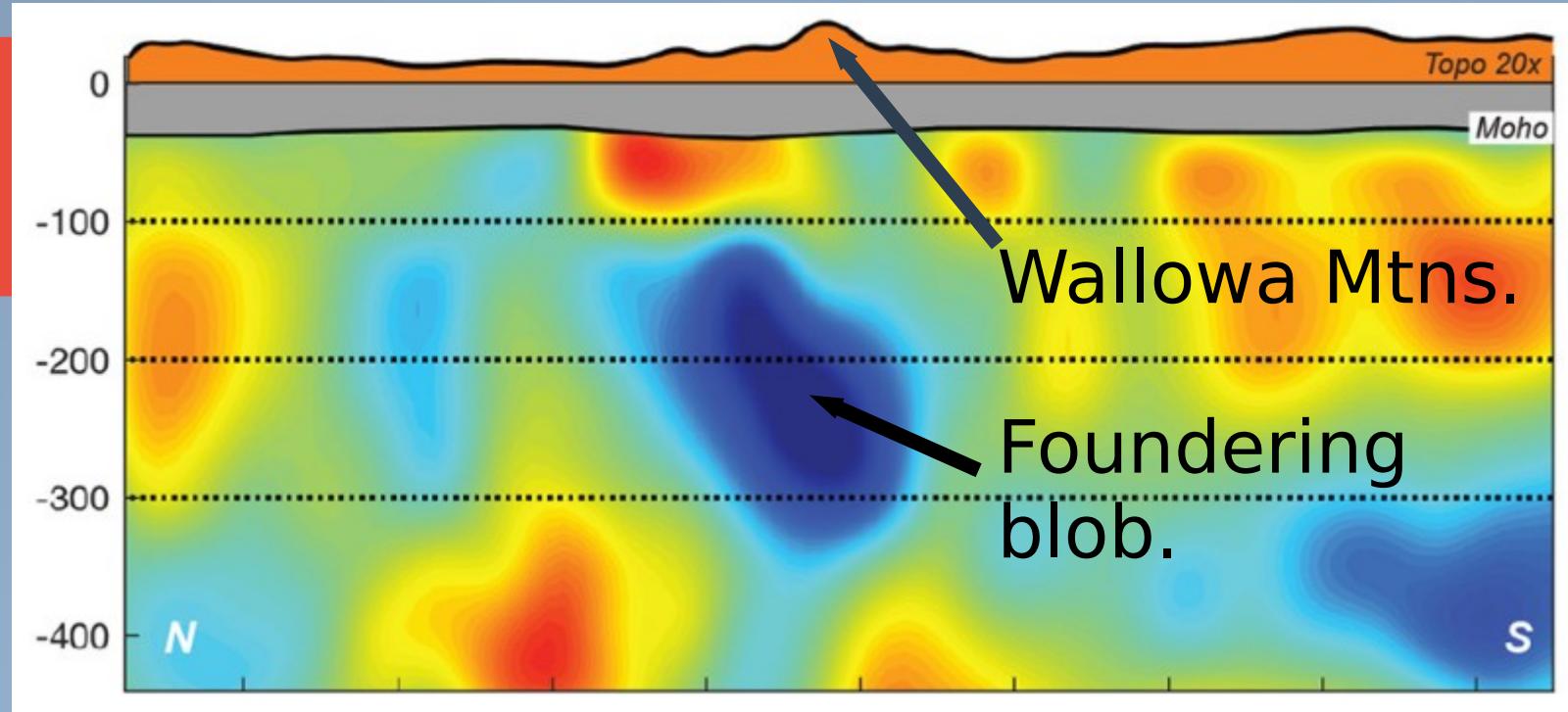


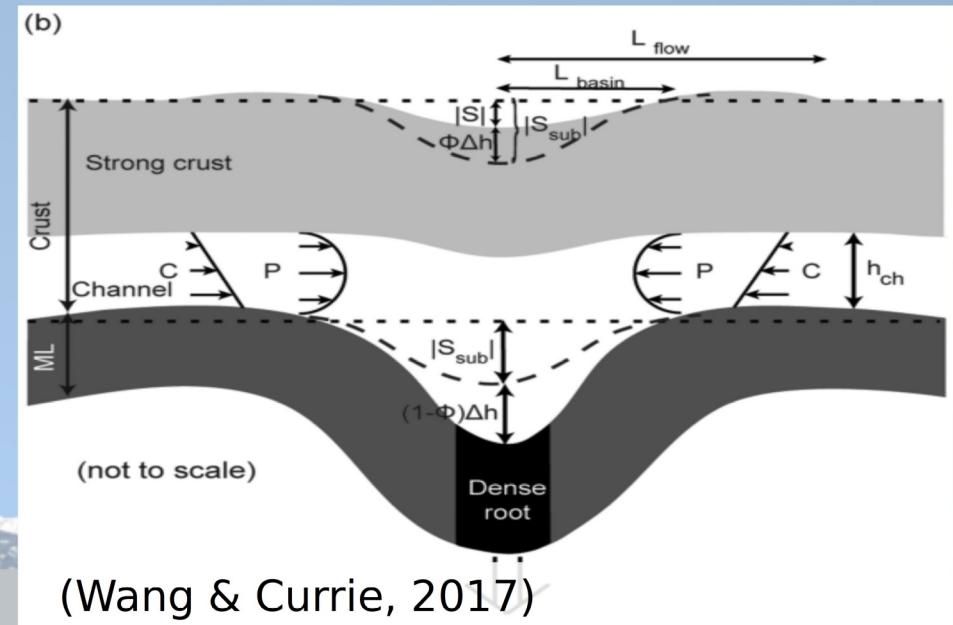
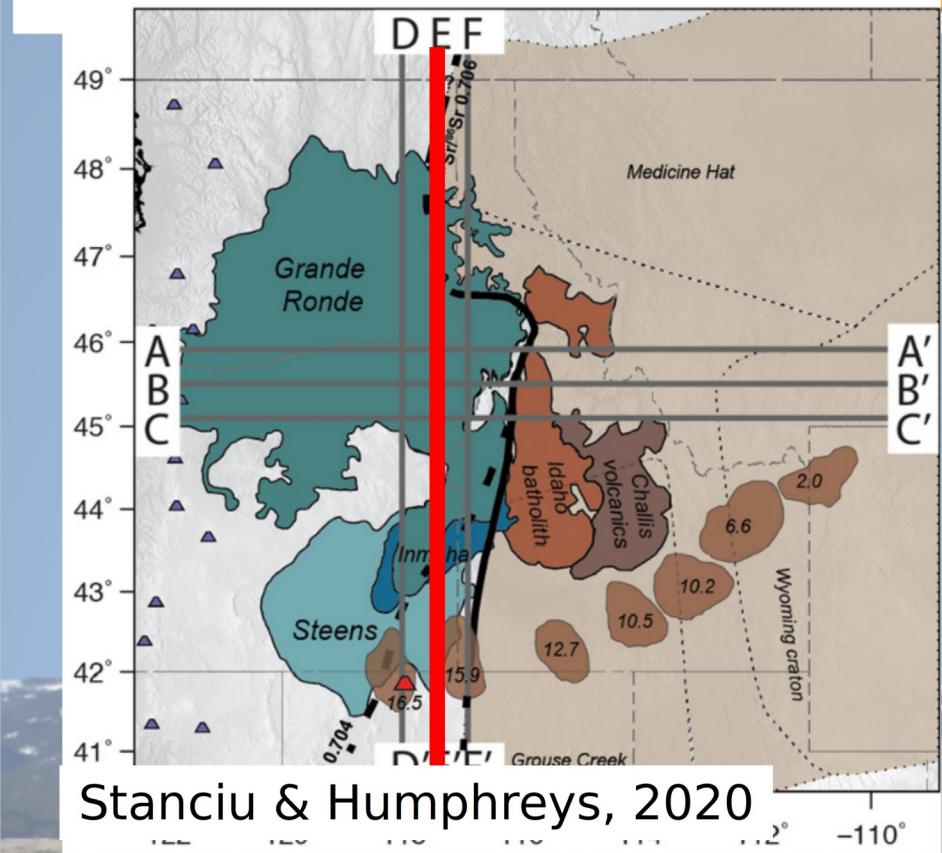
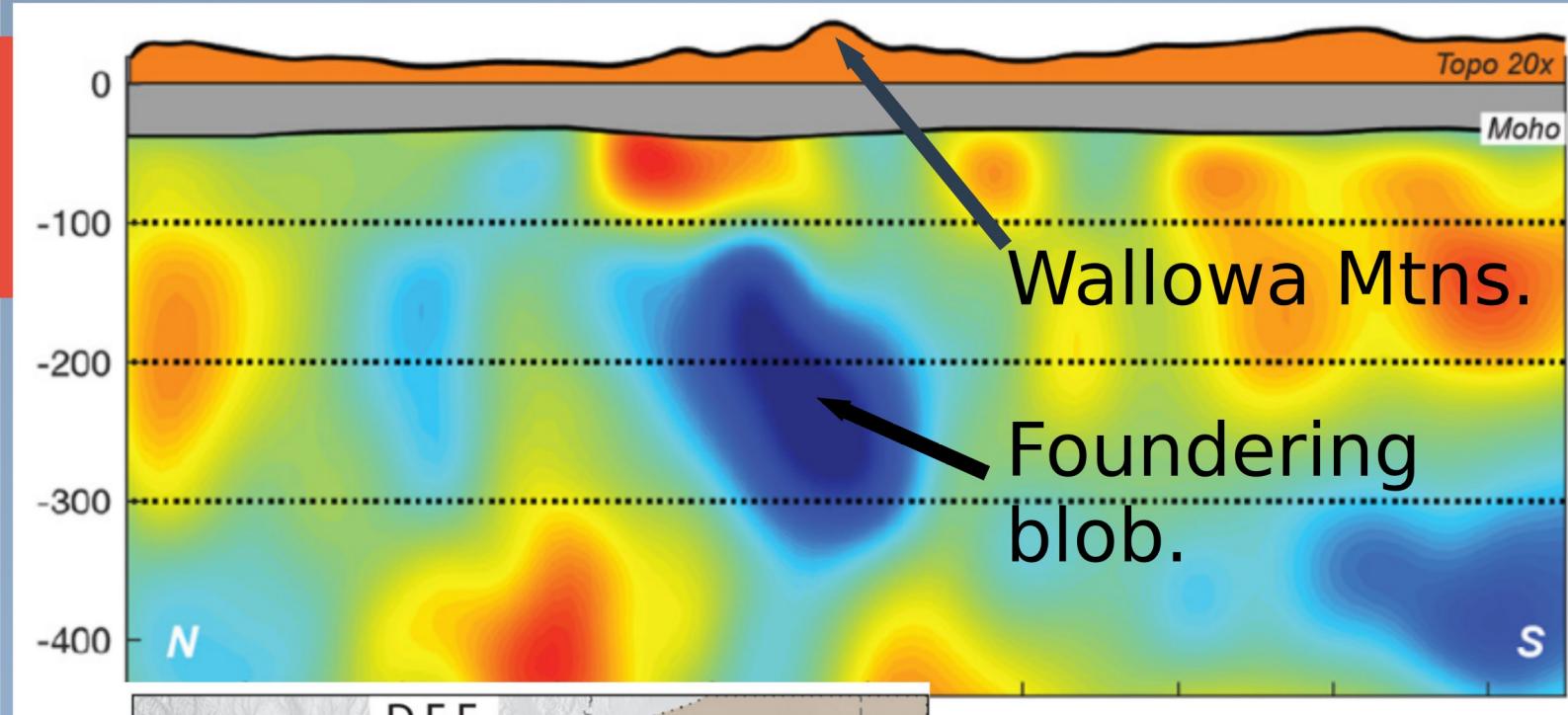


(Map topo: GMRT)



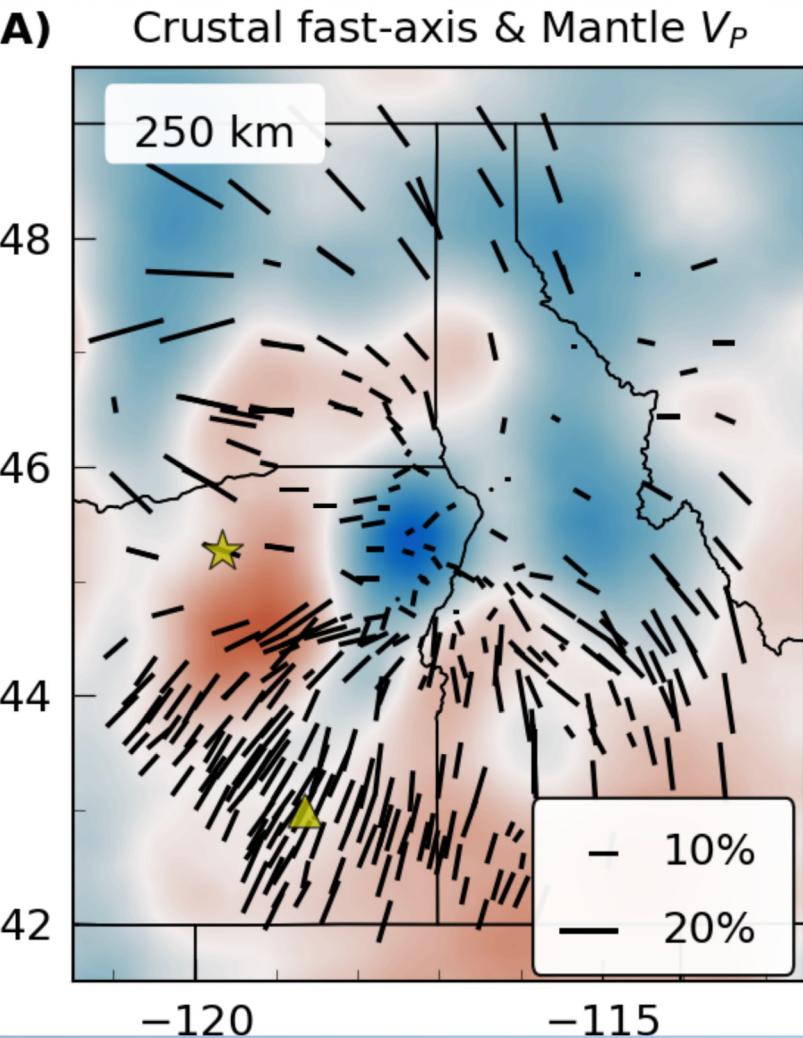




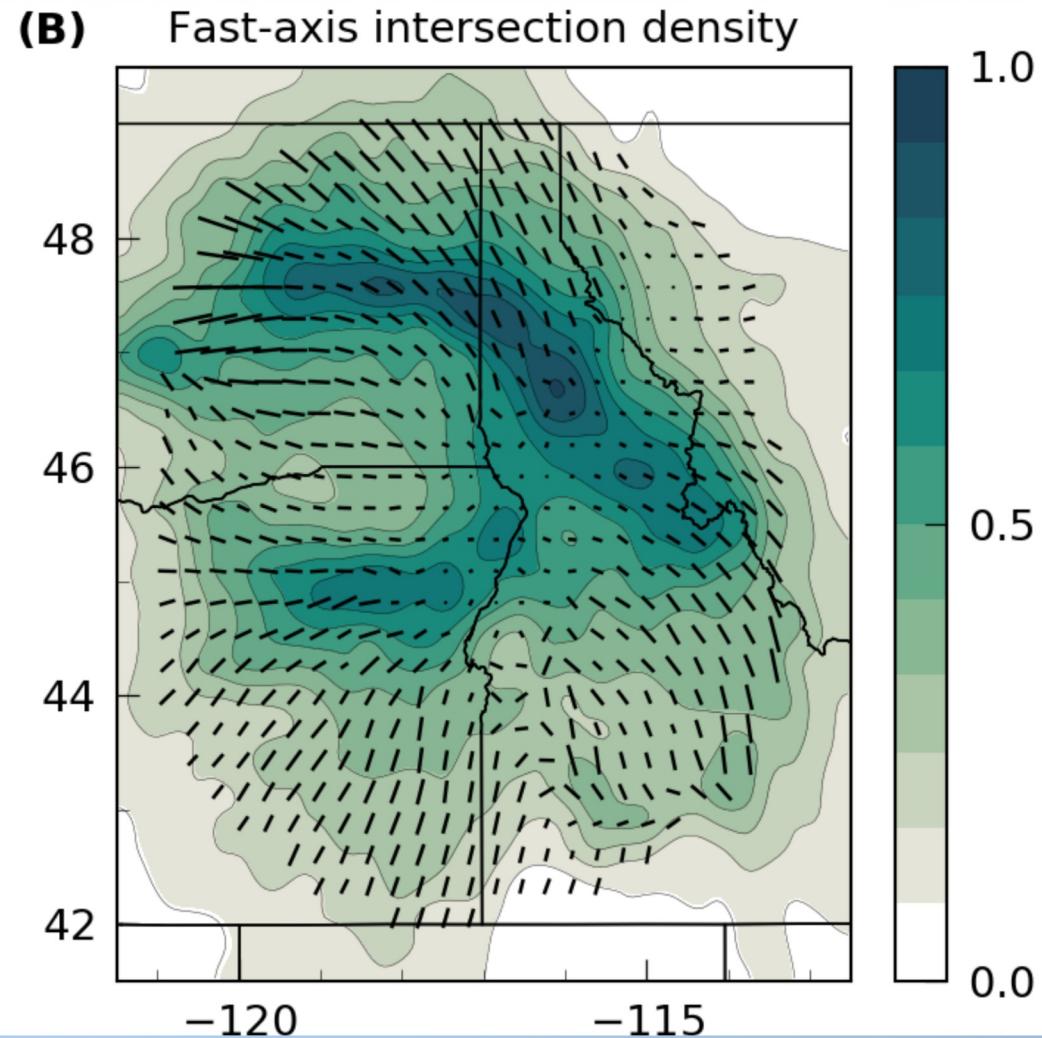


# Crustal anisotropy (ambient noise)

(A)

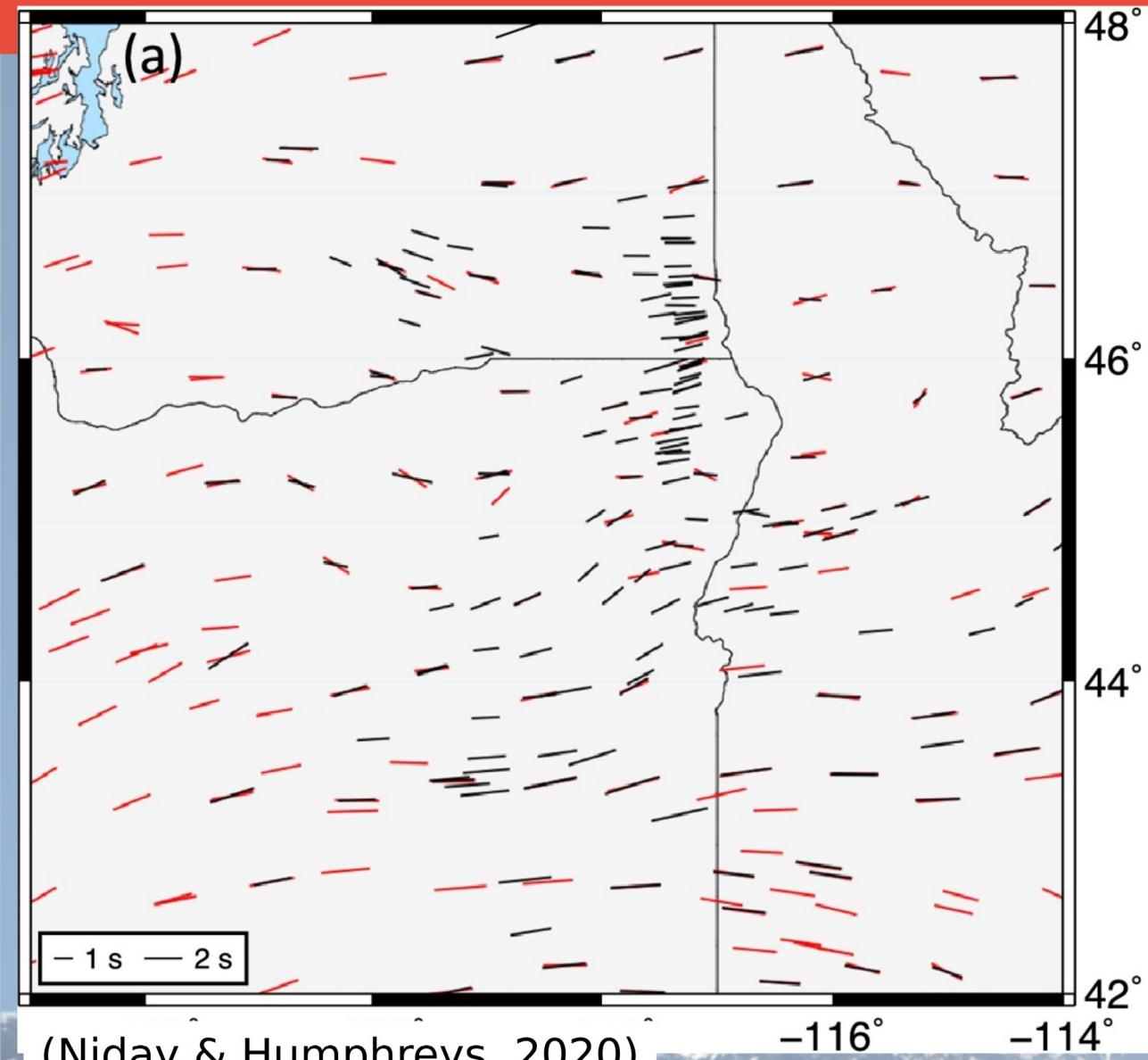


(B)

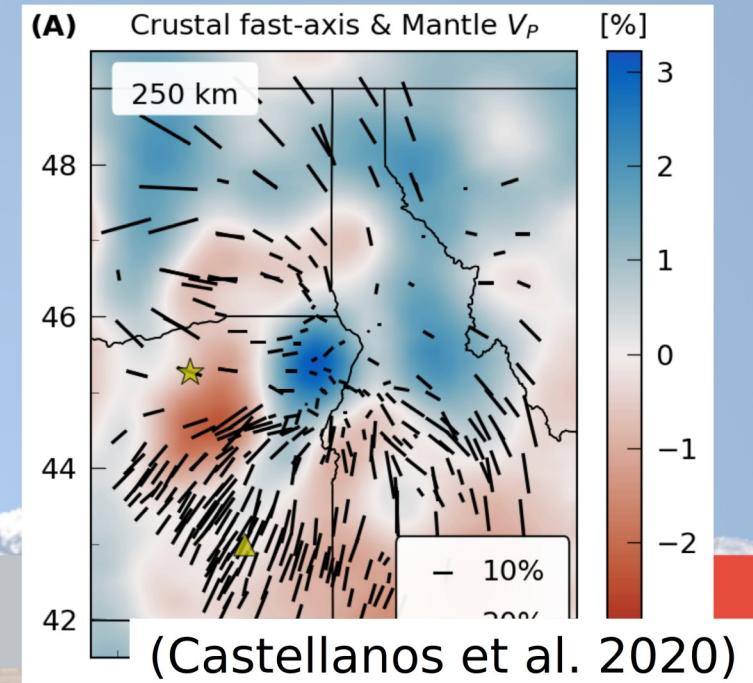
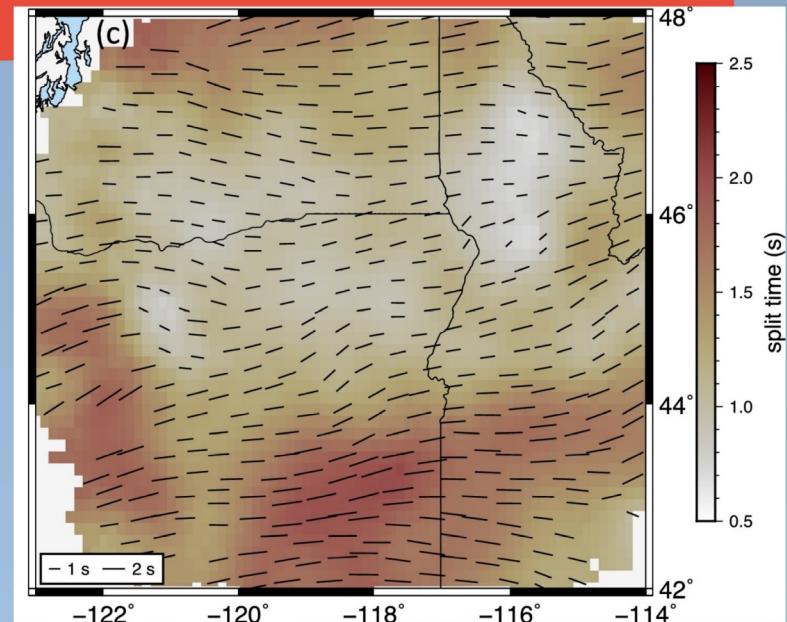


(Castellanos et al. 2020)

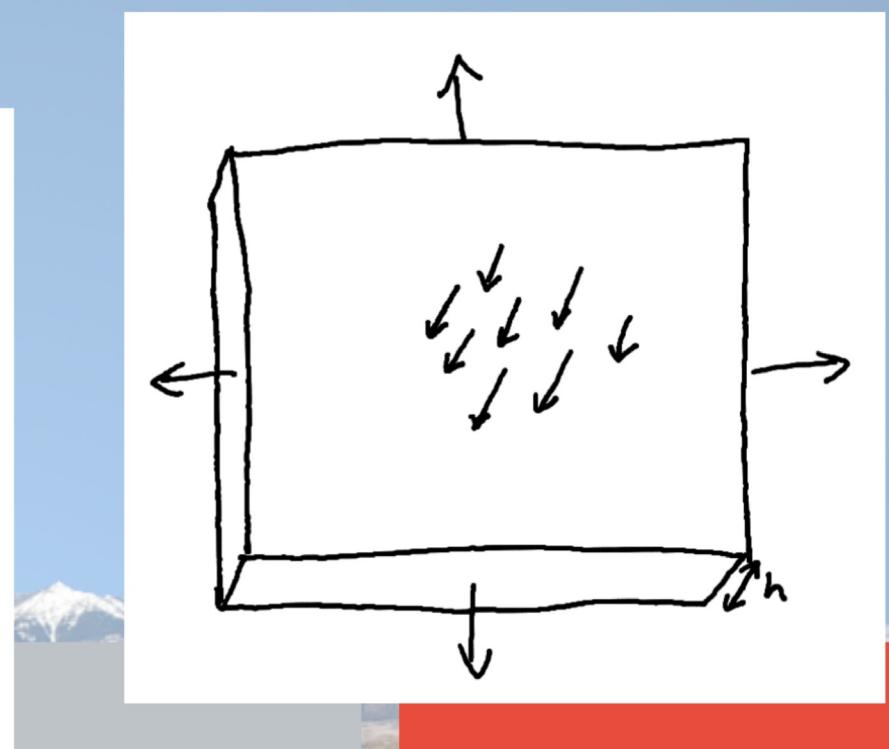
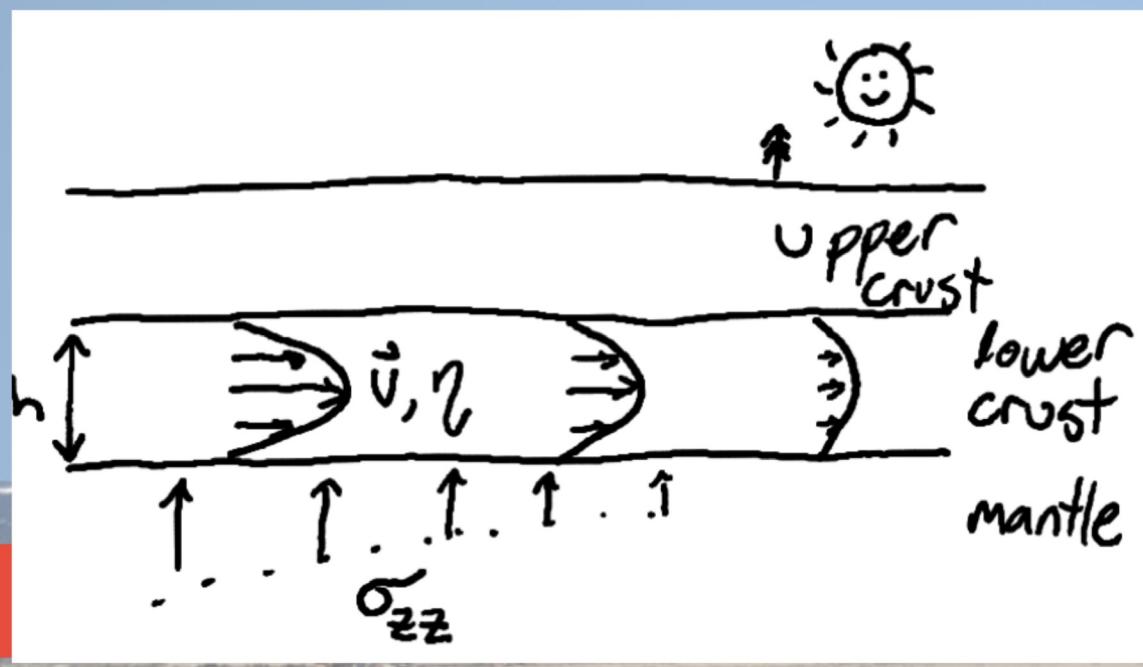
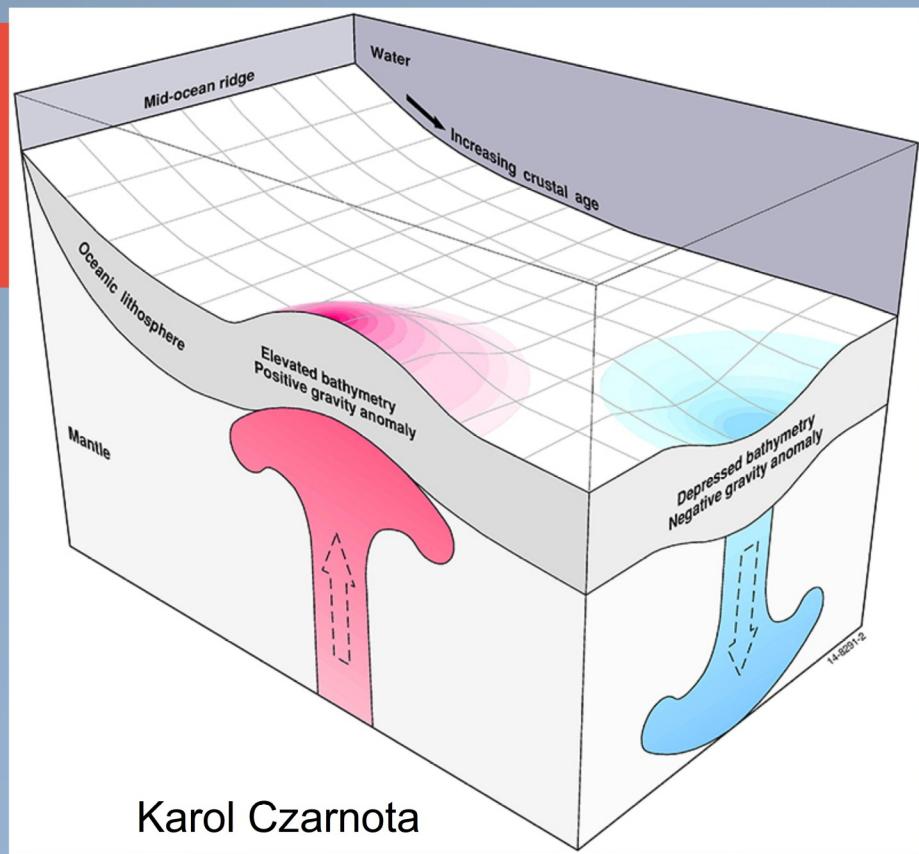
# Mantle anisotropy (SKS Splits)

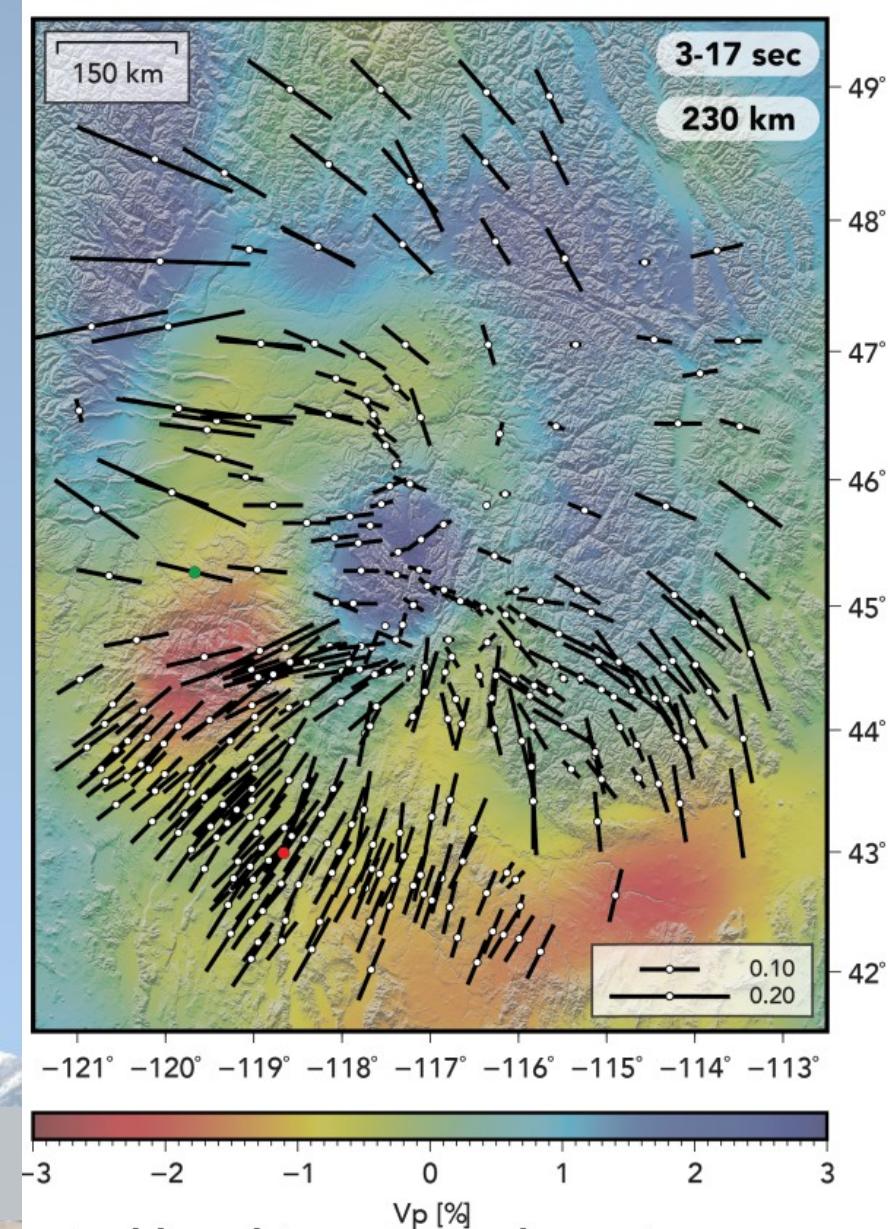
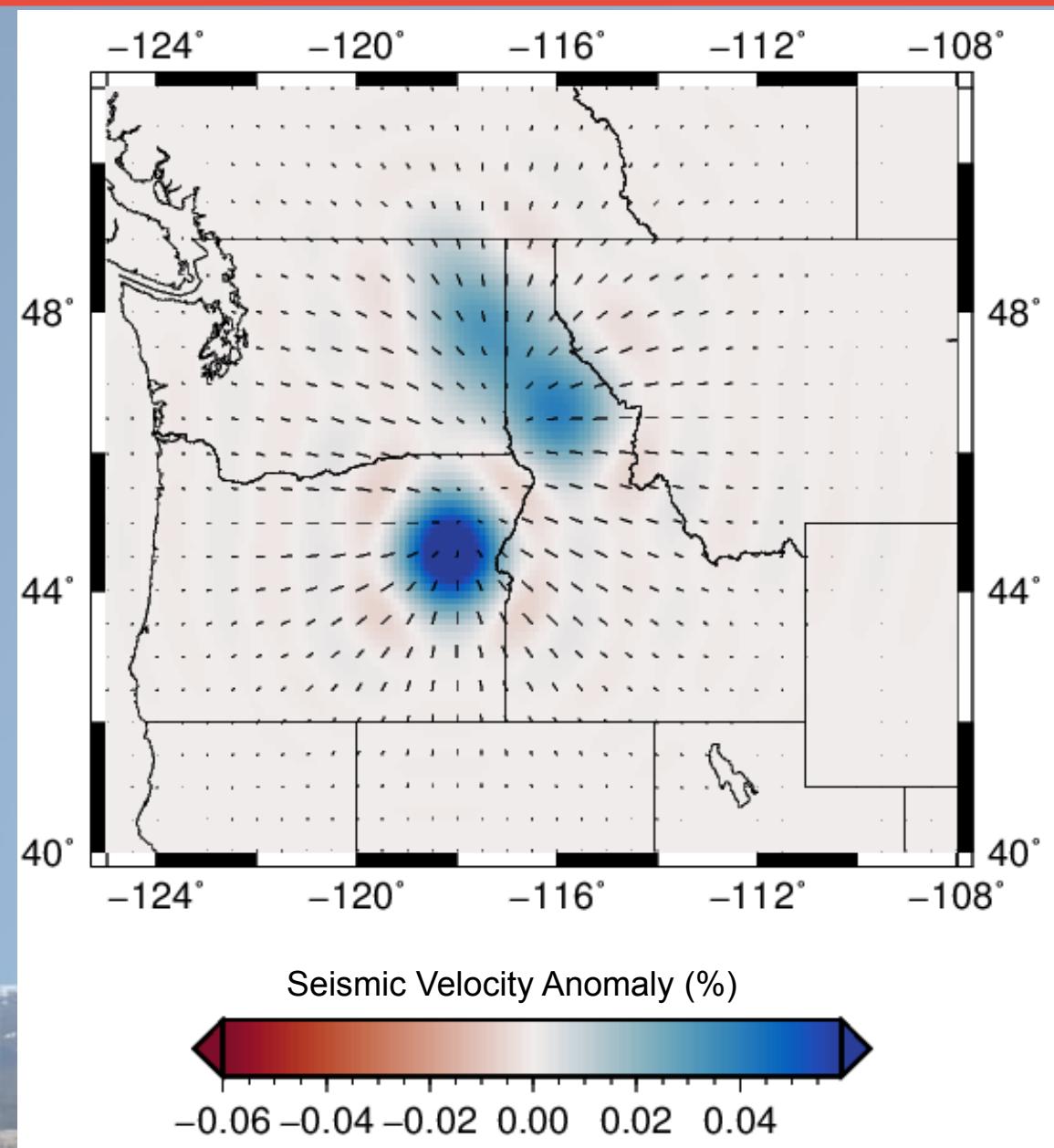


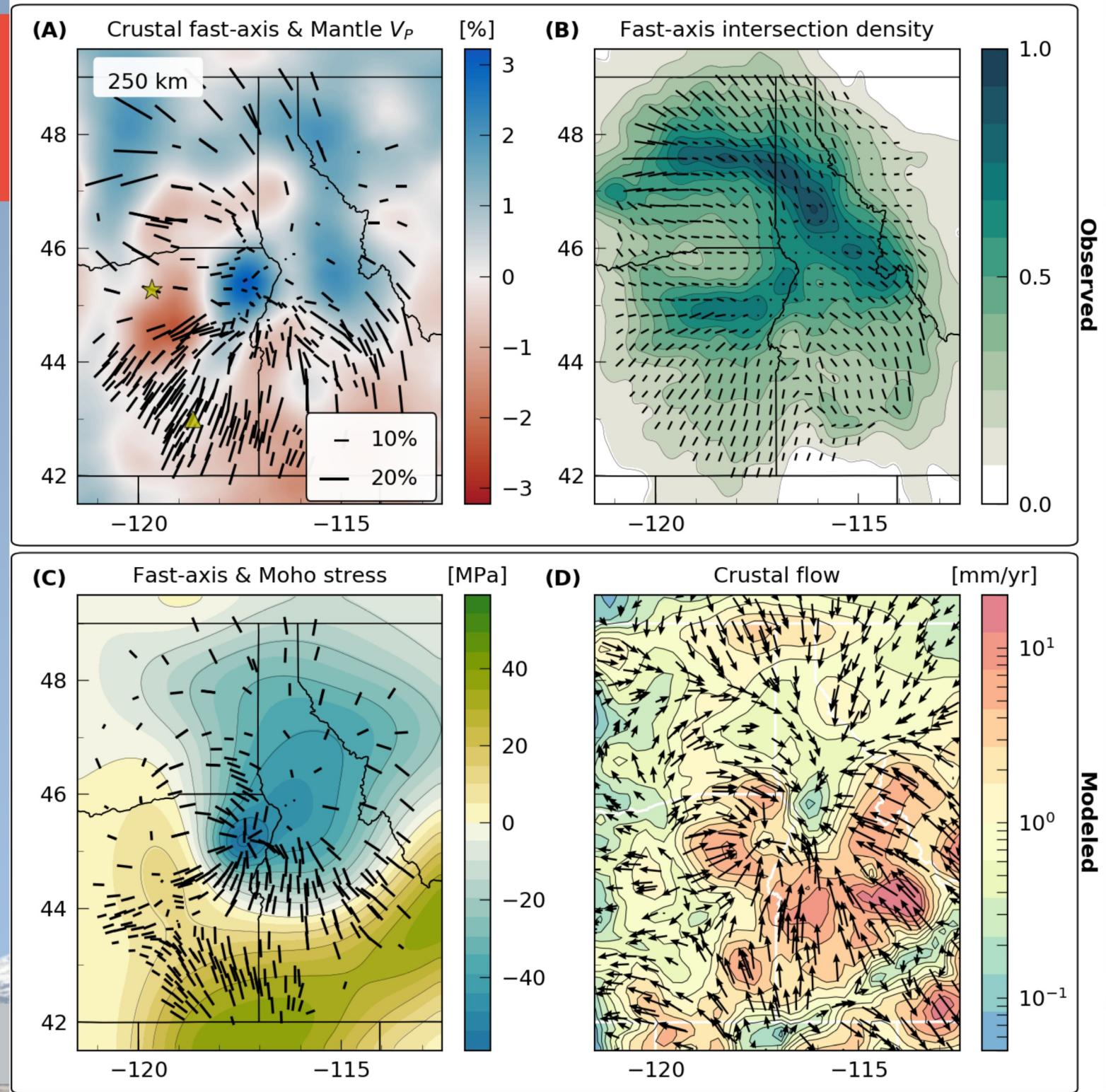
(Niday & Humphreys, 2020)

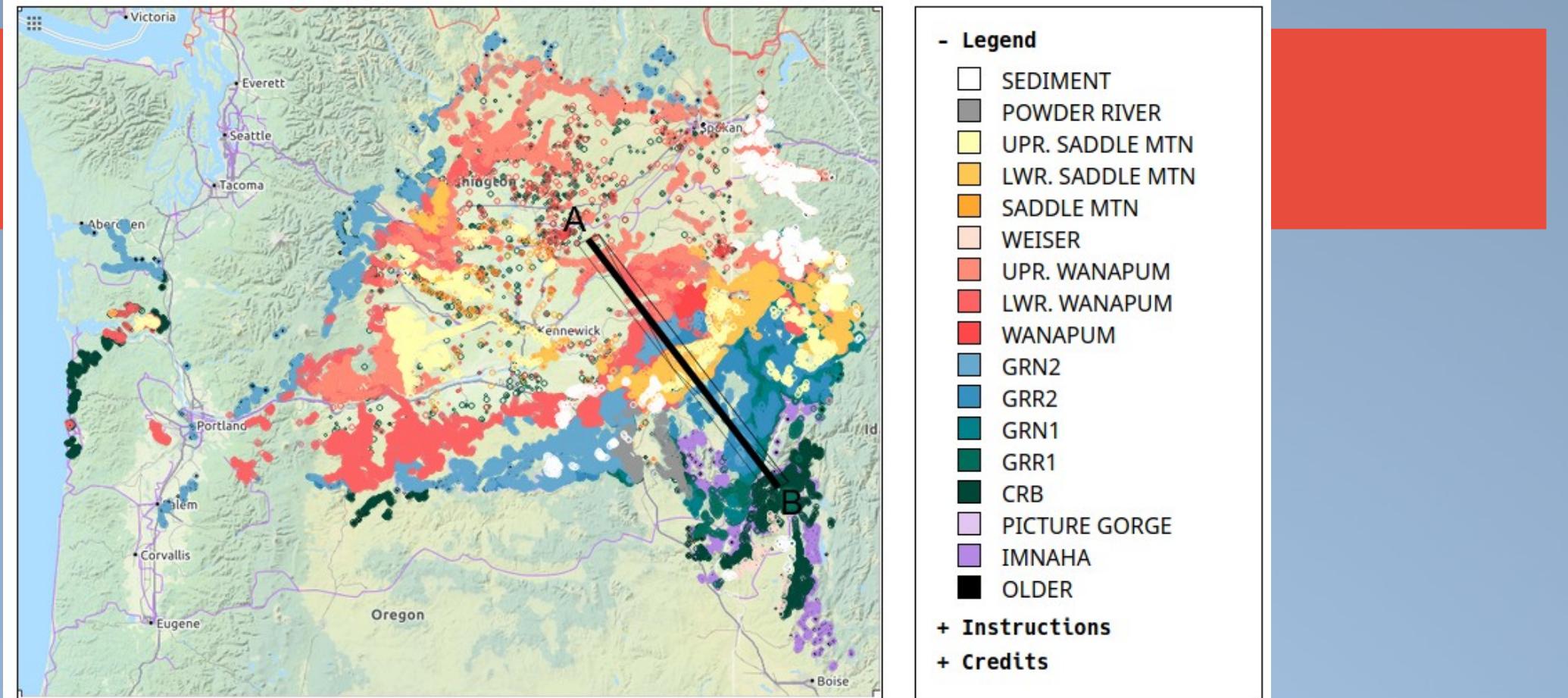


(Castellanos et al. 2020)

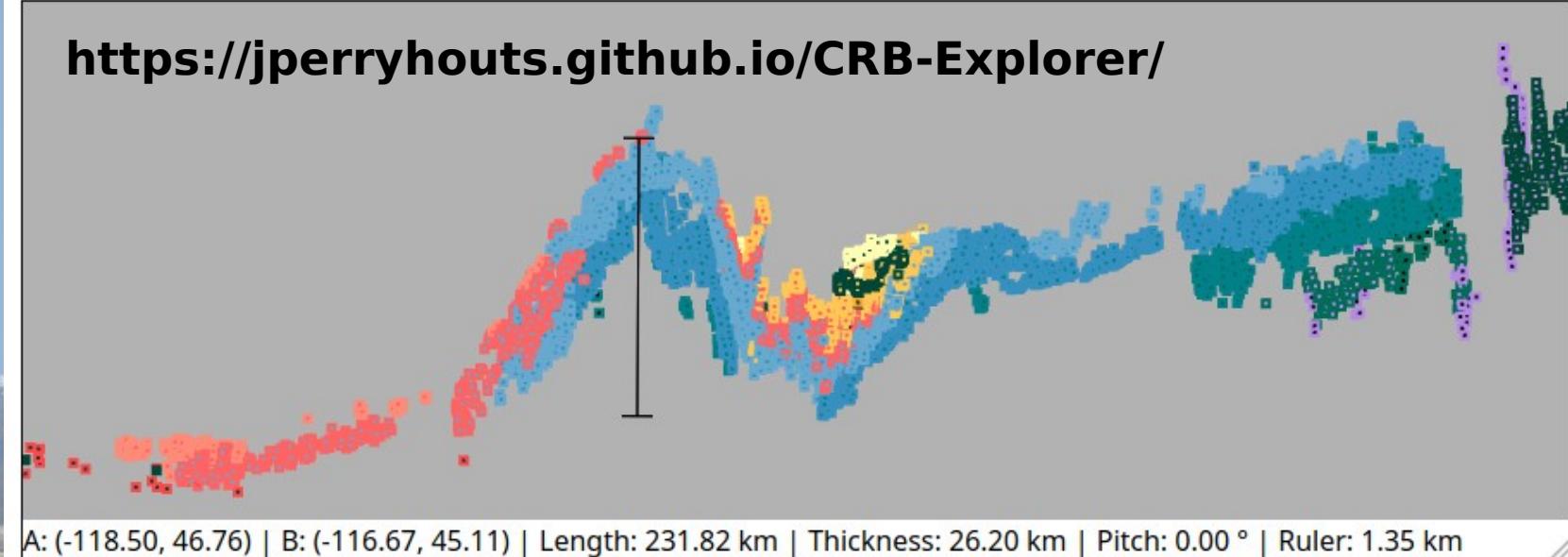


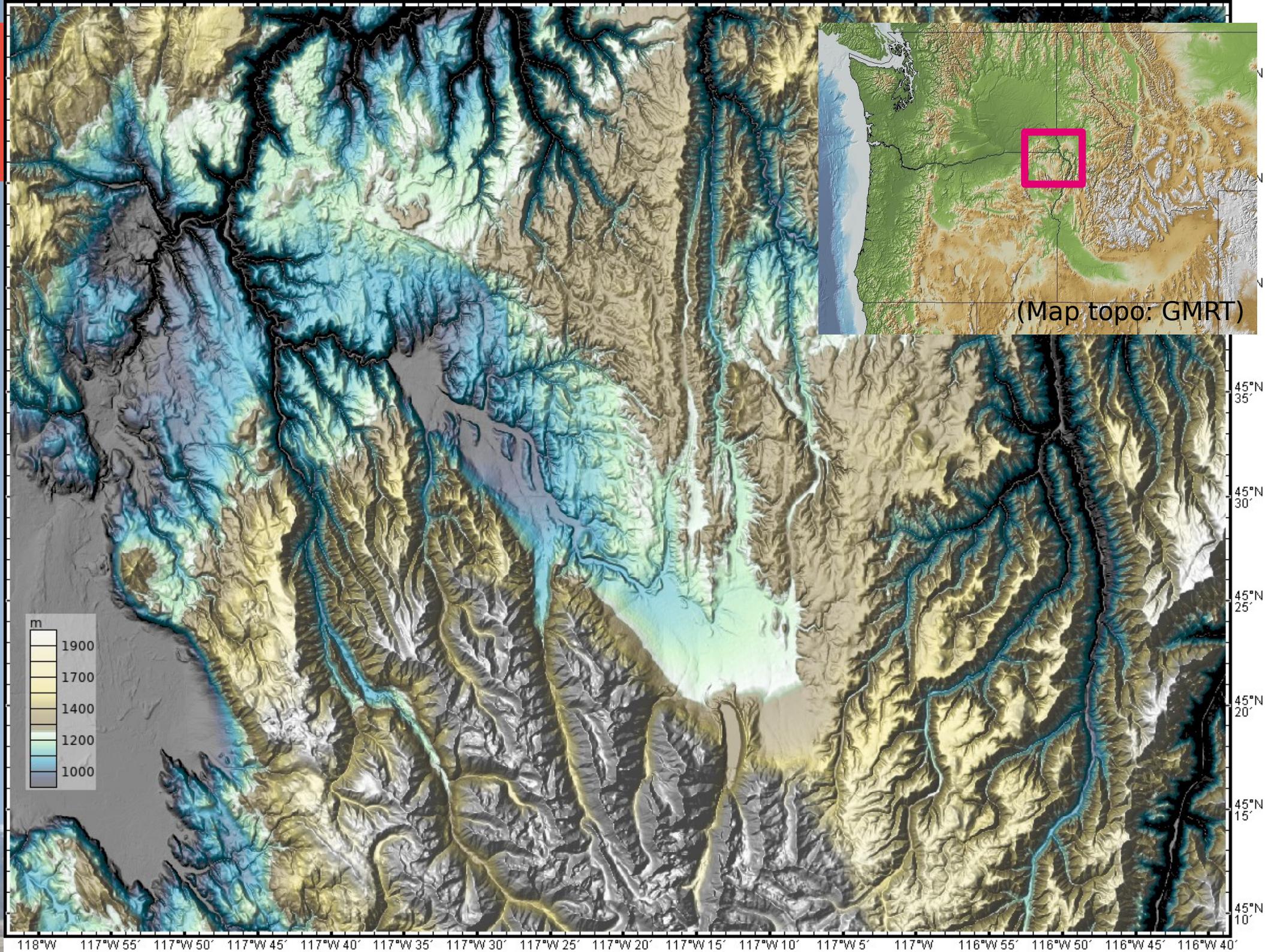


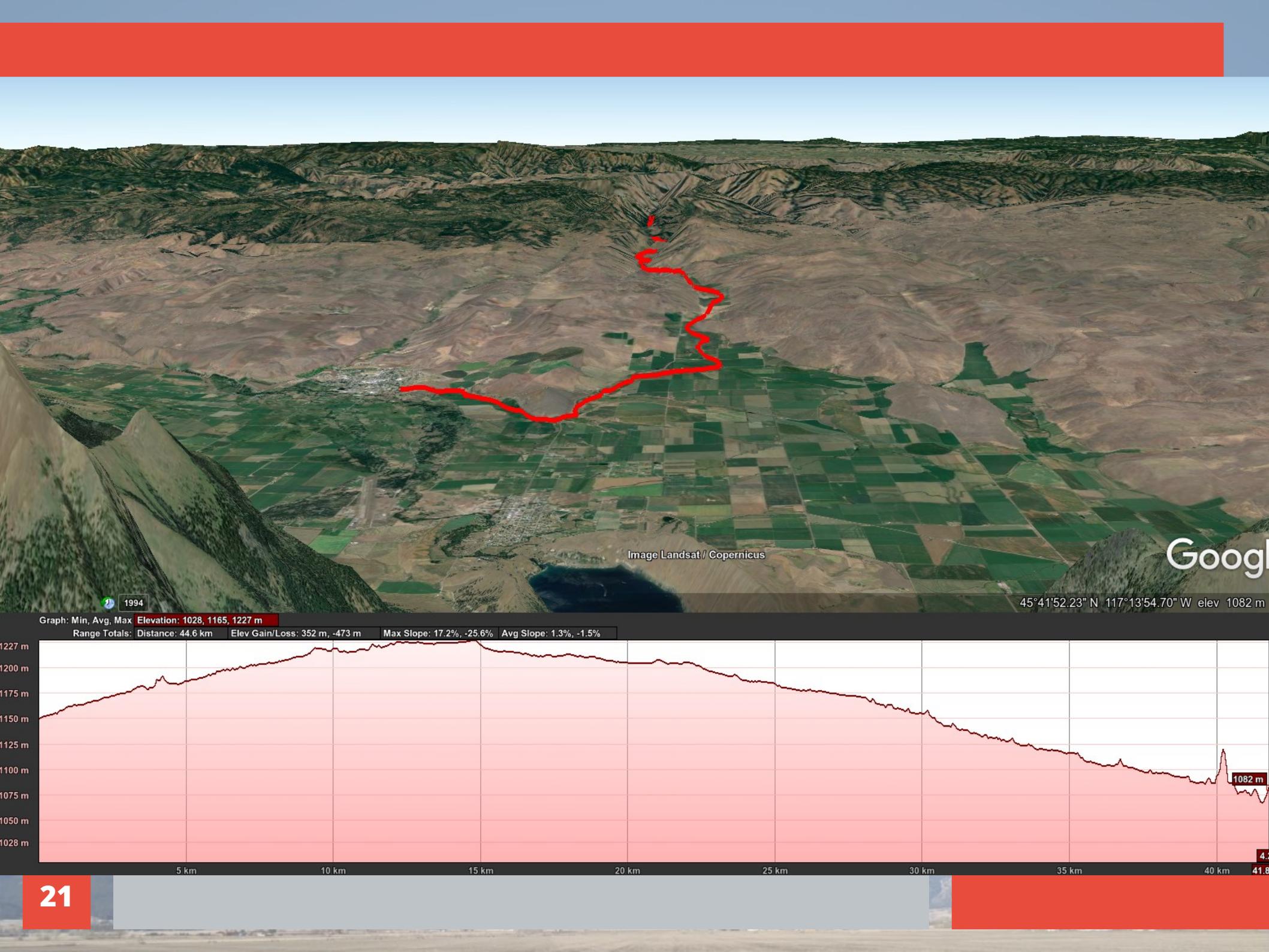




<https://jperryhouts.github.io/CRB-Explorer/>









Google

1994

Graph: Min, Avg, Max Elevation: 1028, 1165, 1227 m

Range Totals: Distance: 44.6 km

Elev Gain/Loss: 352 m, -473 m

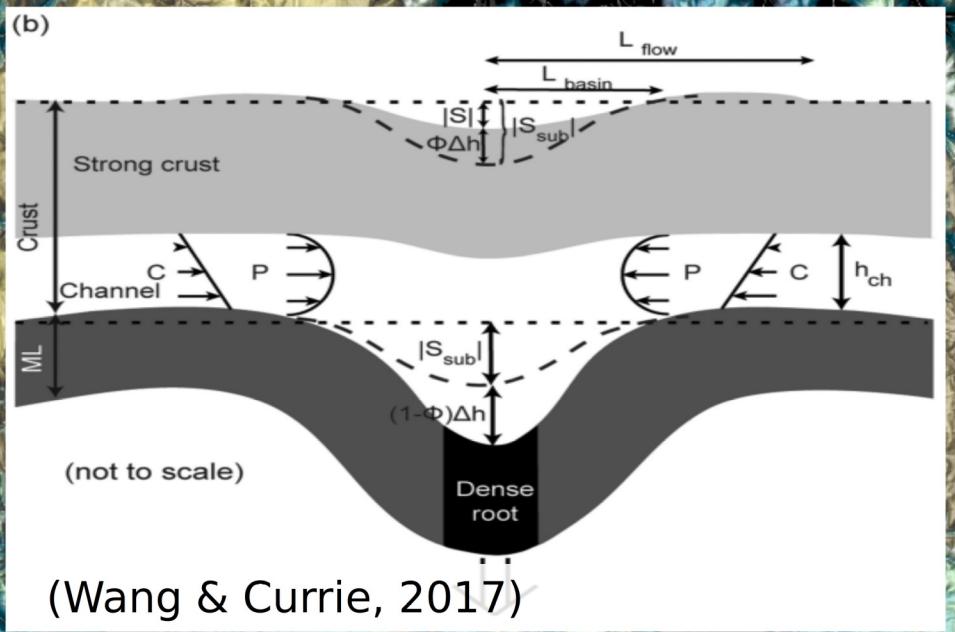
Max Slope: 17.2%, -25.6%

Avg Slope:

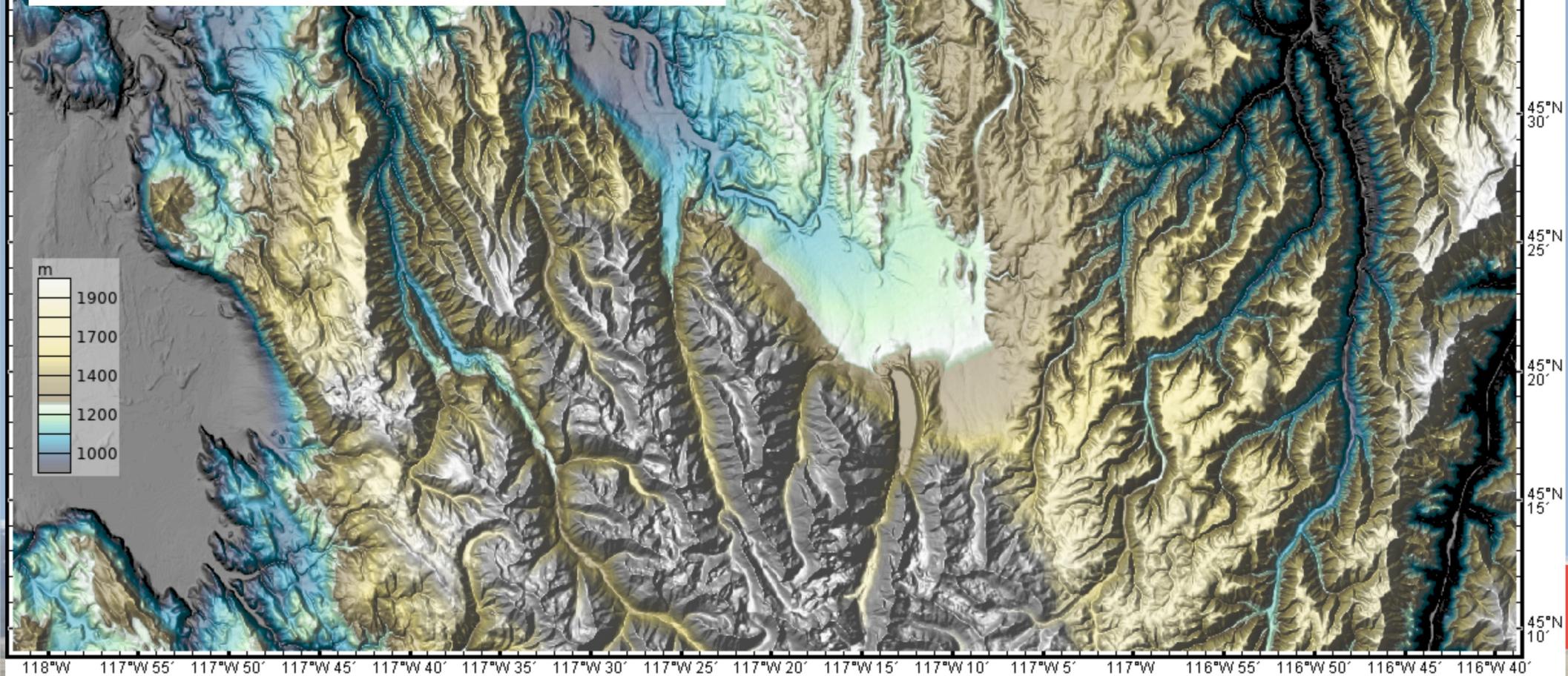
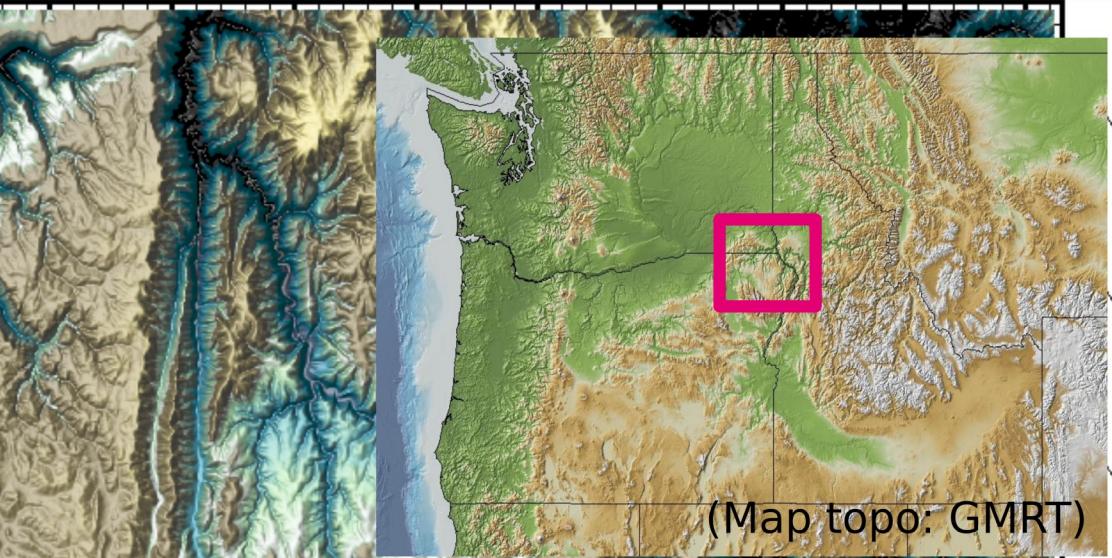
1.3%, -1.5%

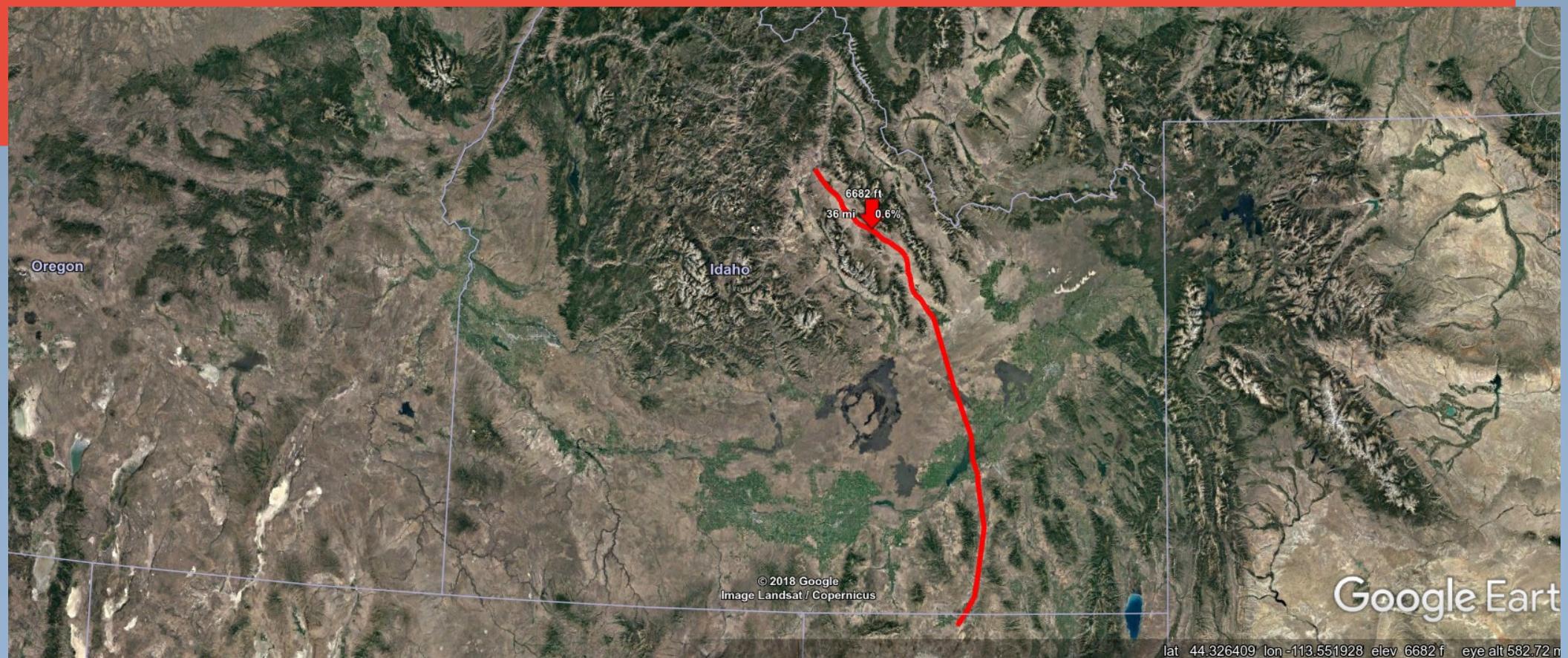
45°42'06.58" N 117°13'55.79" W elev 1063 m





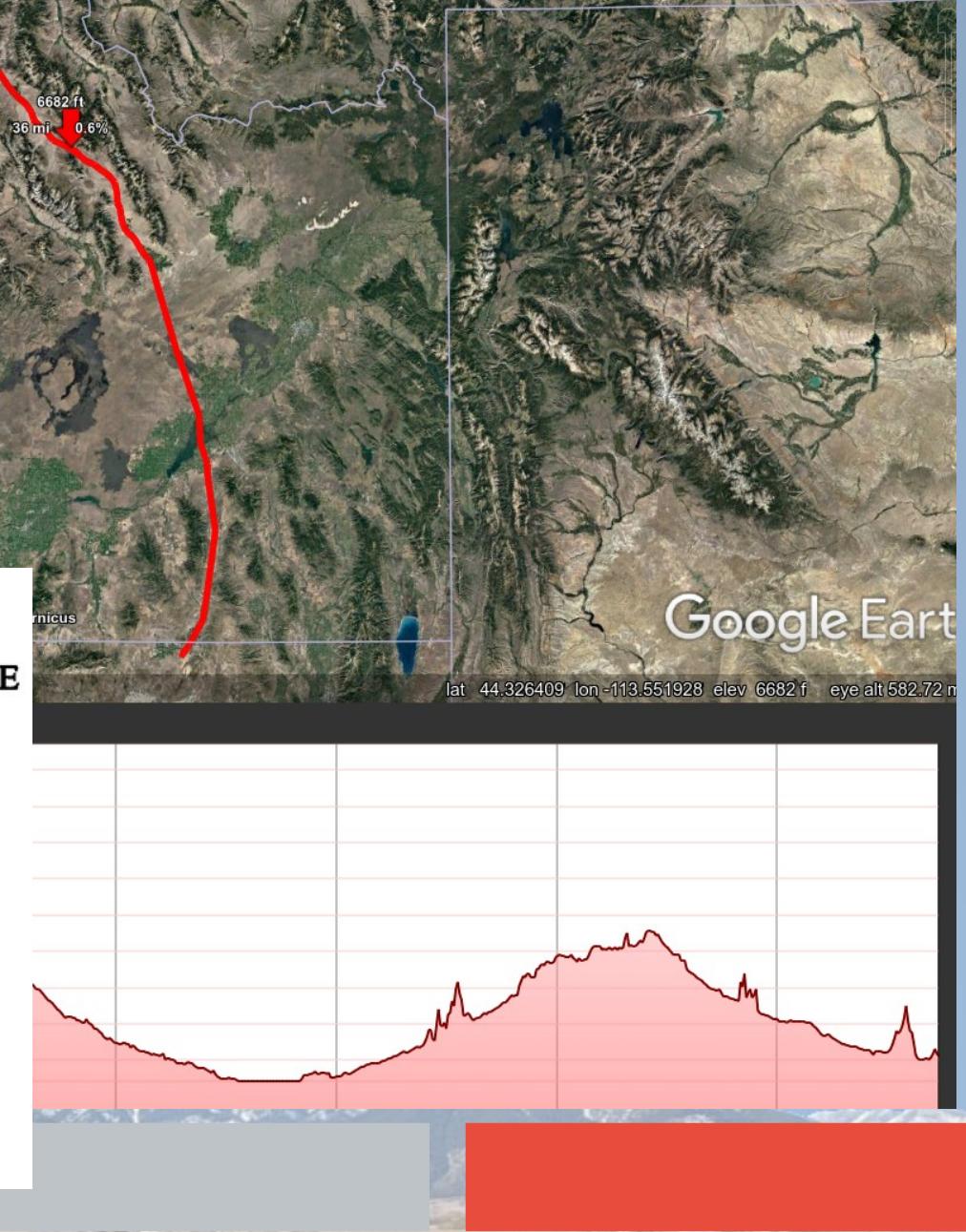
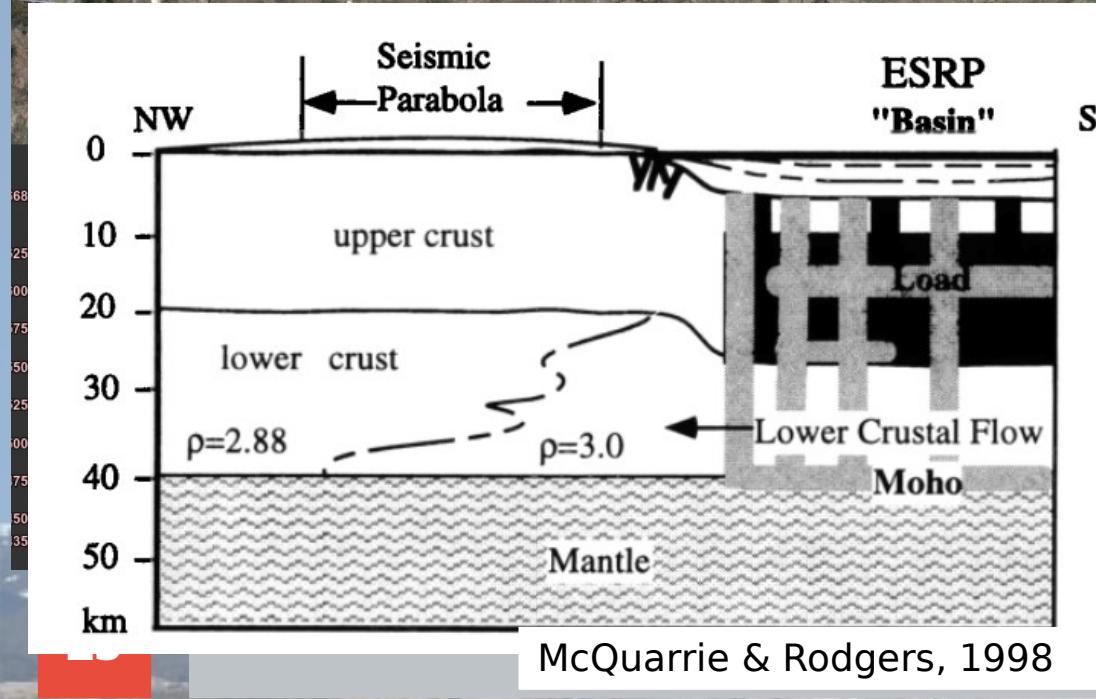
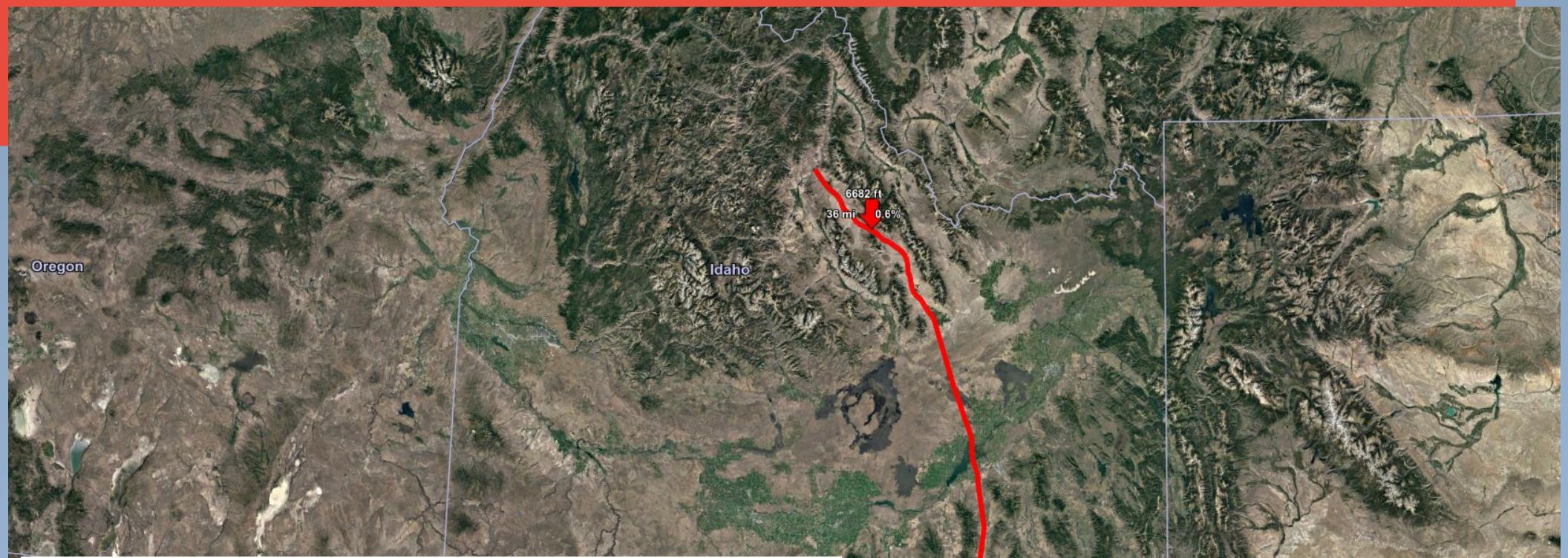
(Wang & Currie, 2017)

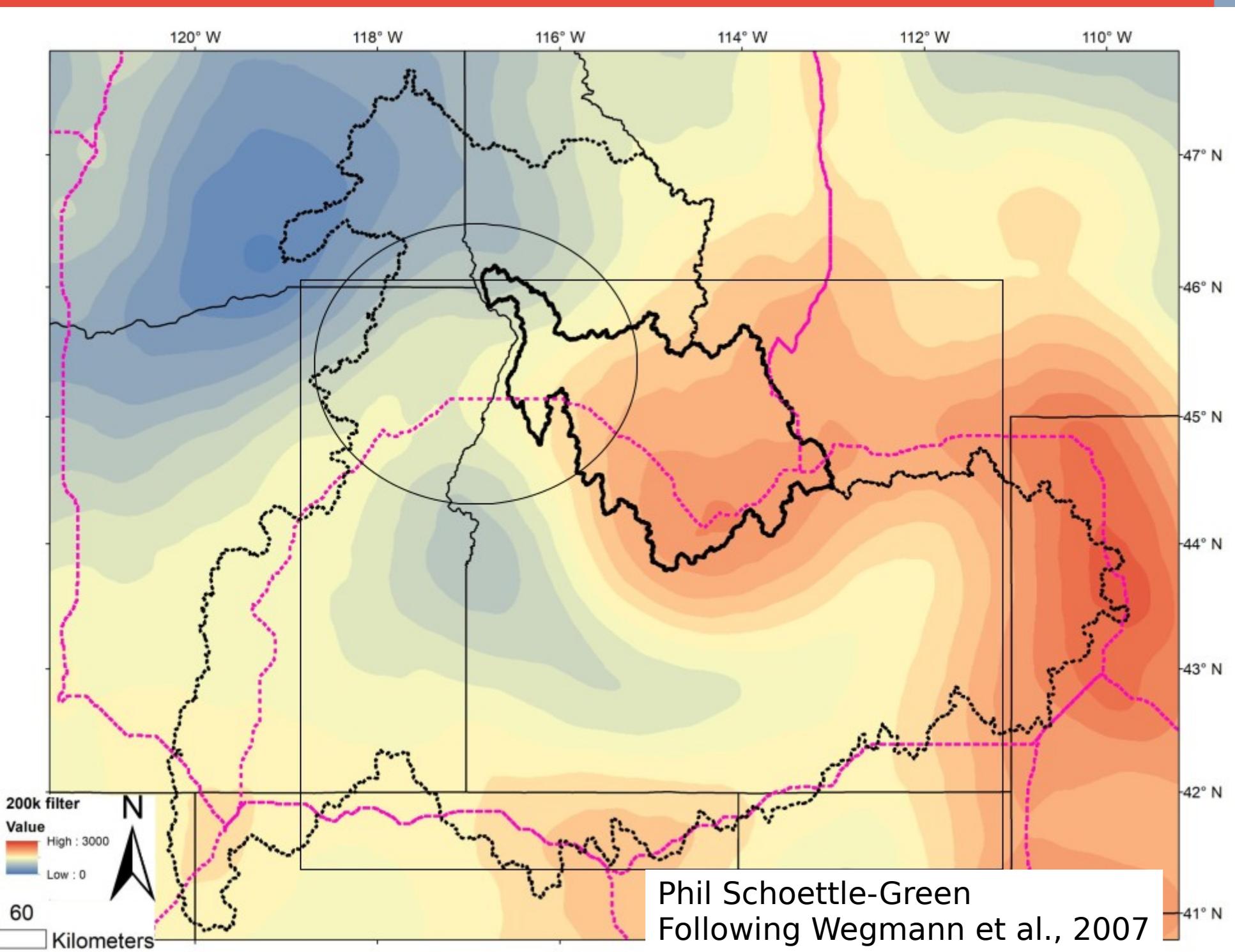


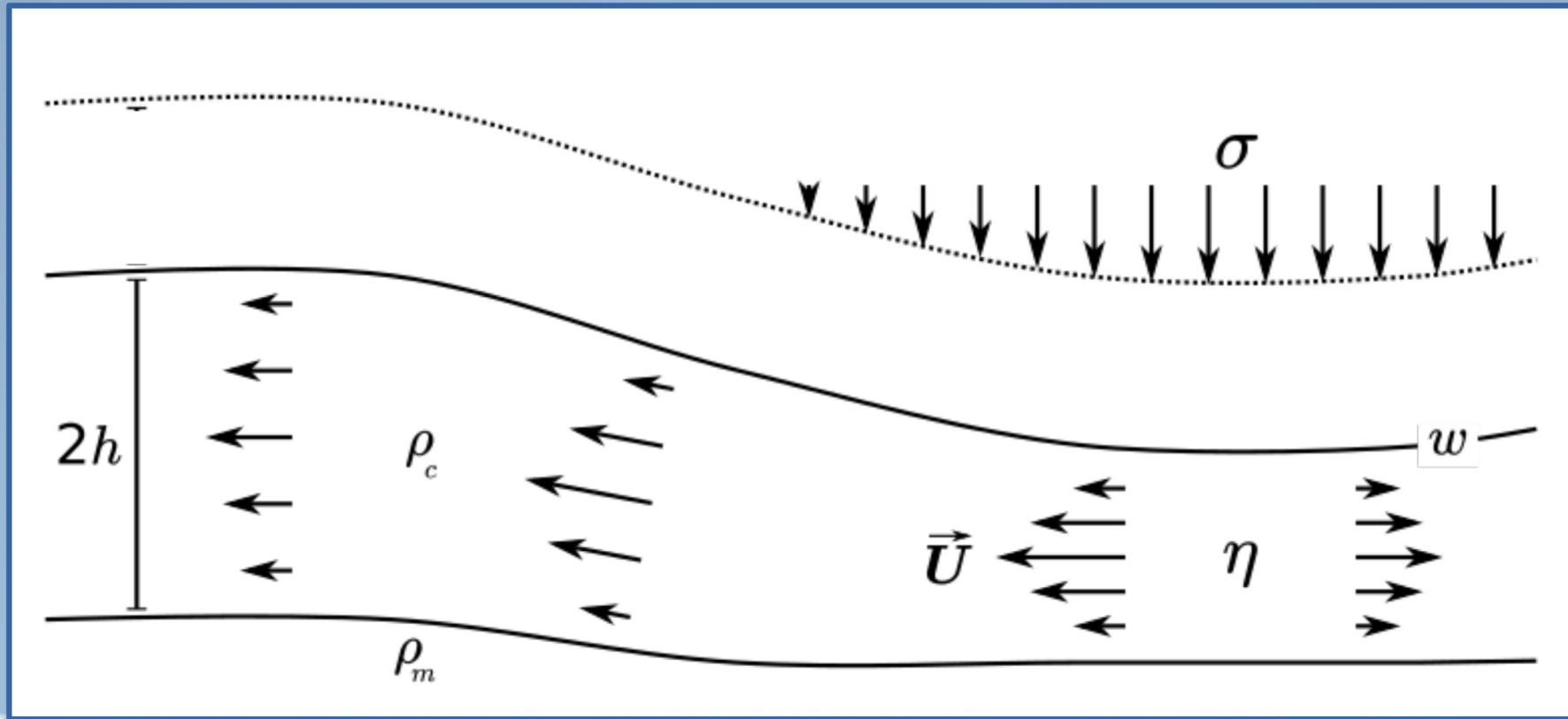


Graph: Min, Avg, Max Elevation: 4357, 5114, 6682 ft  
Range Totals: Distance: 218 mi Elev Gain/Loss: 6196 ft, -6405 ft Max Slope: 6.0%, -6.3% Avg Slope: 0.8%, -0.8%

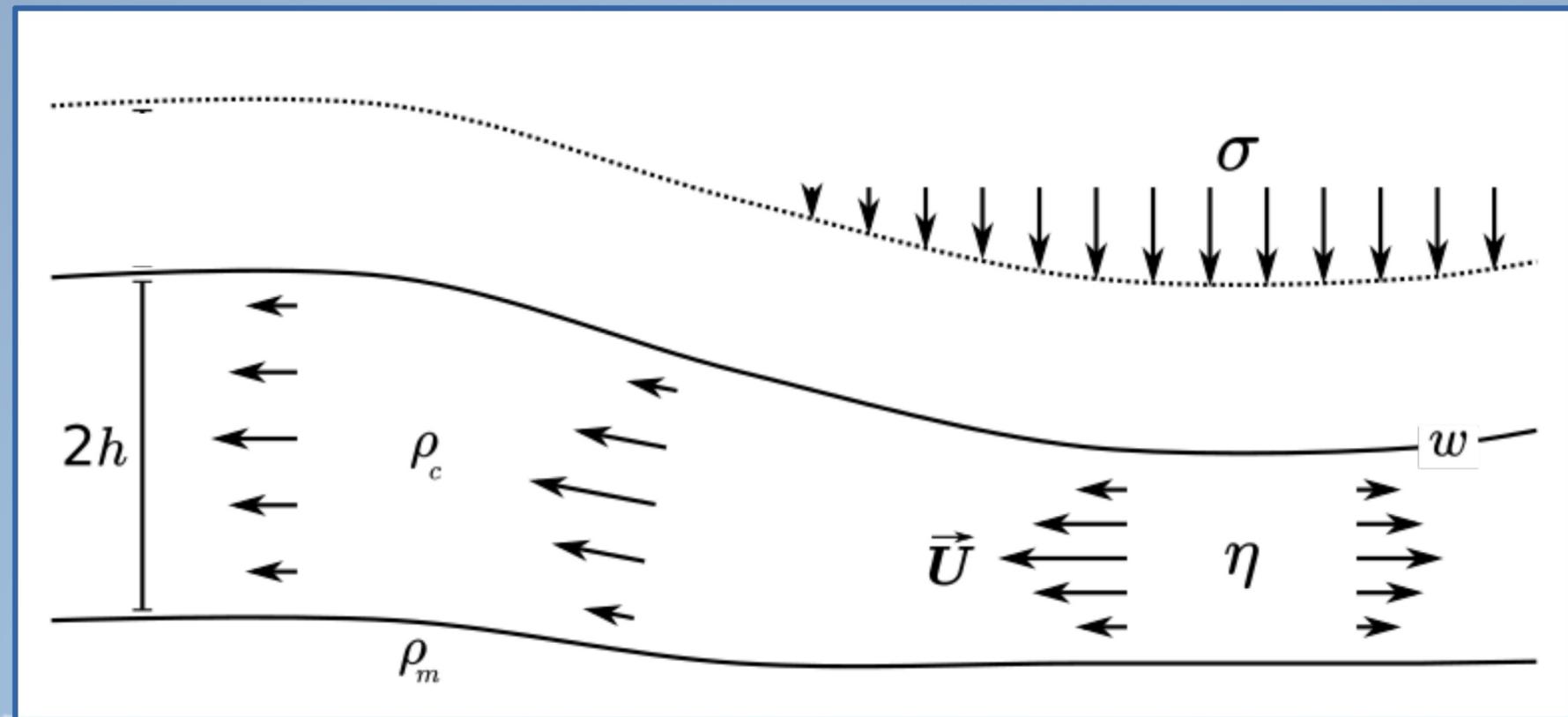


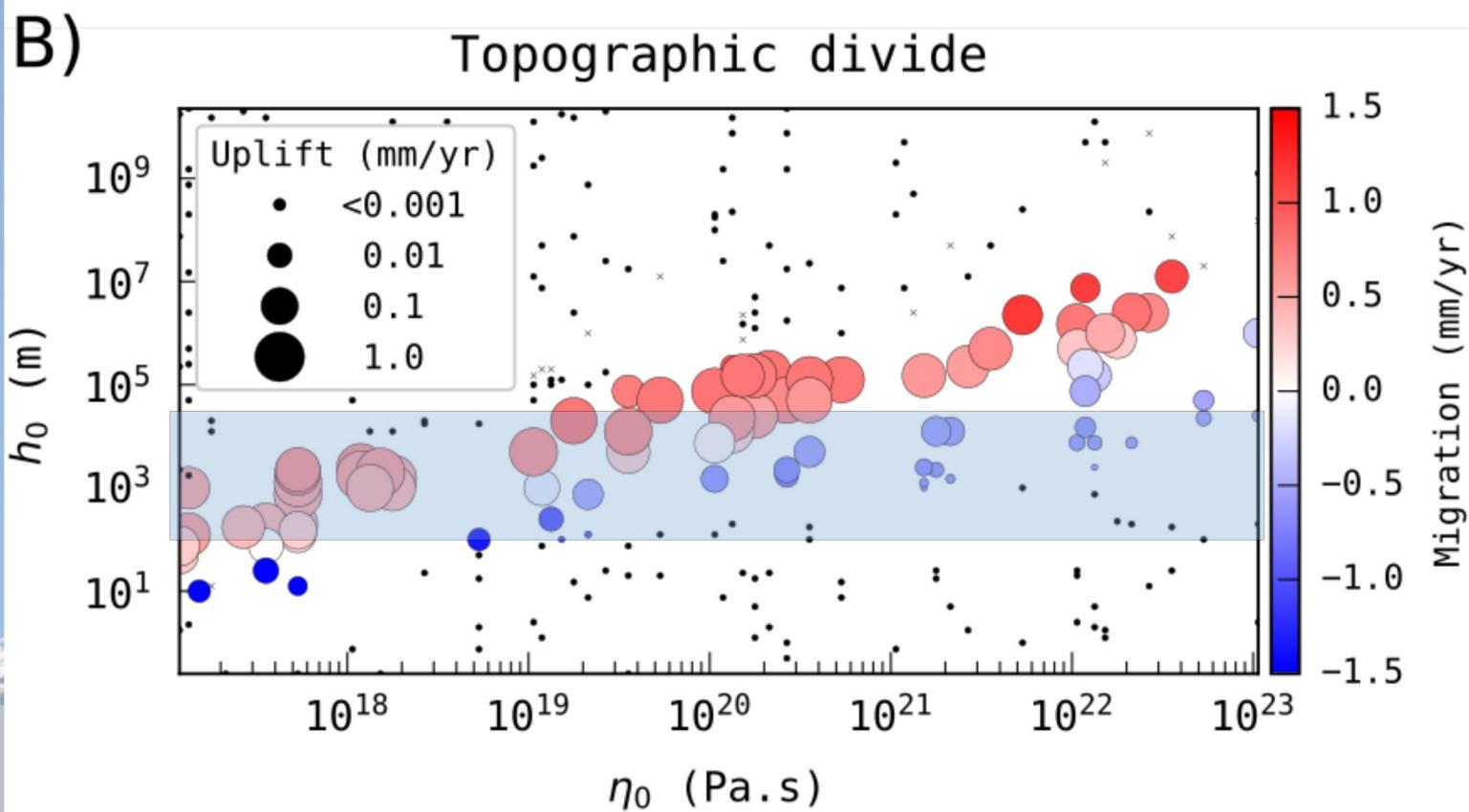
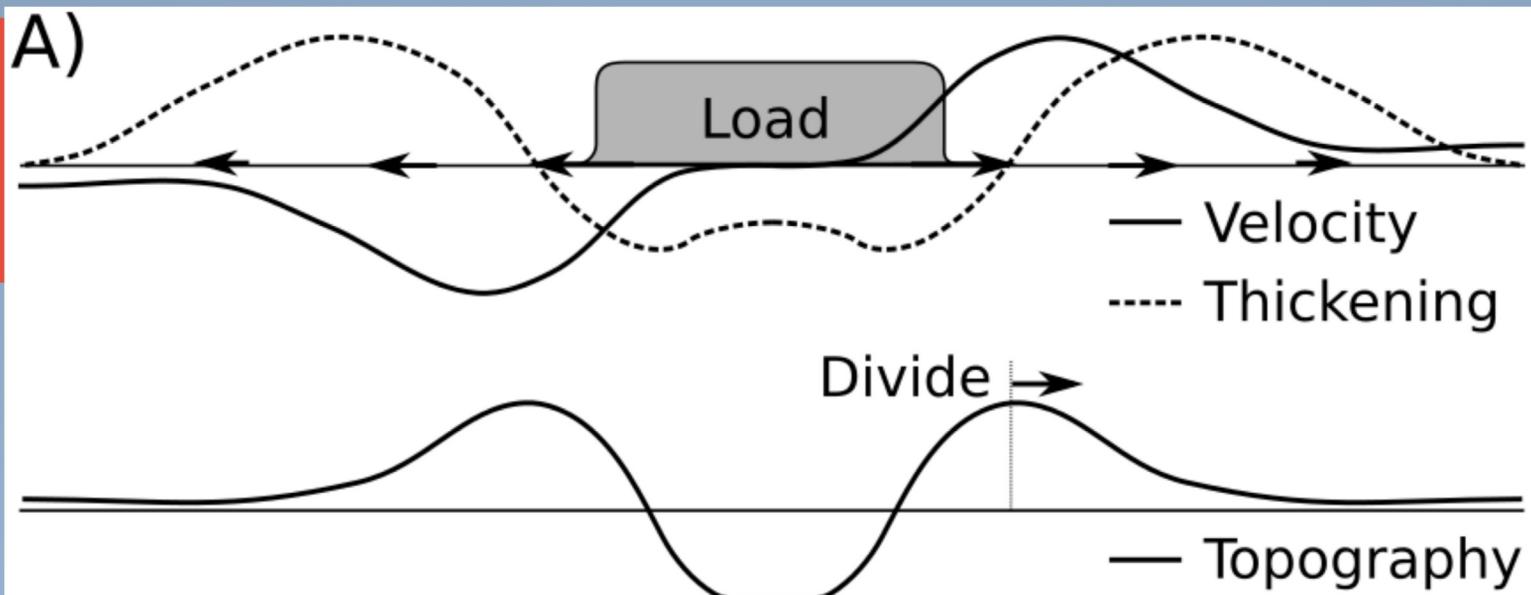


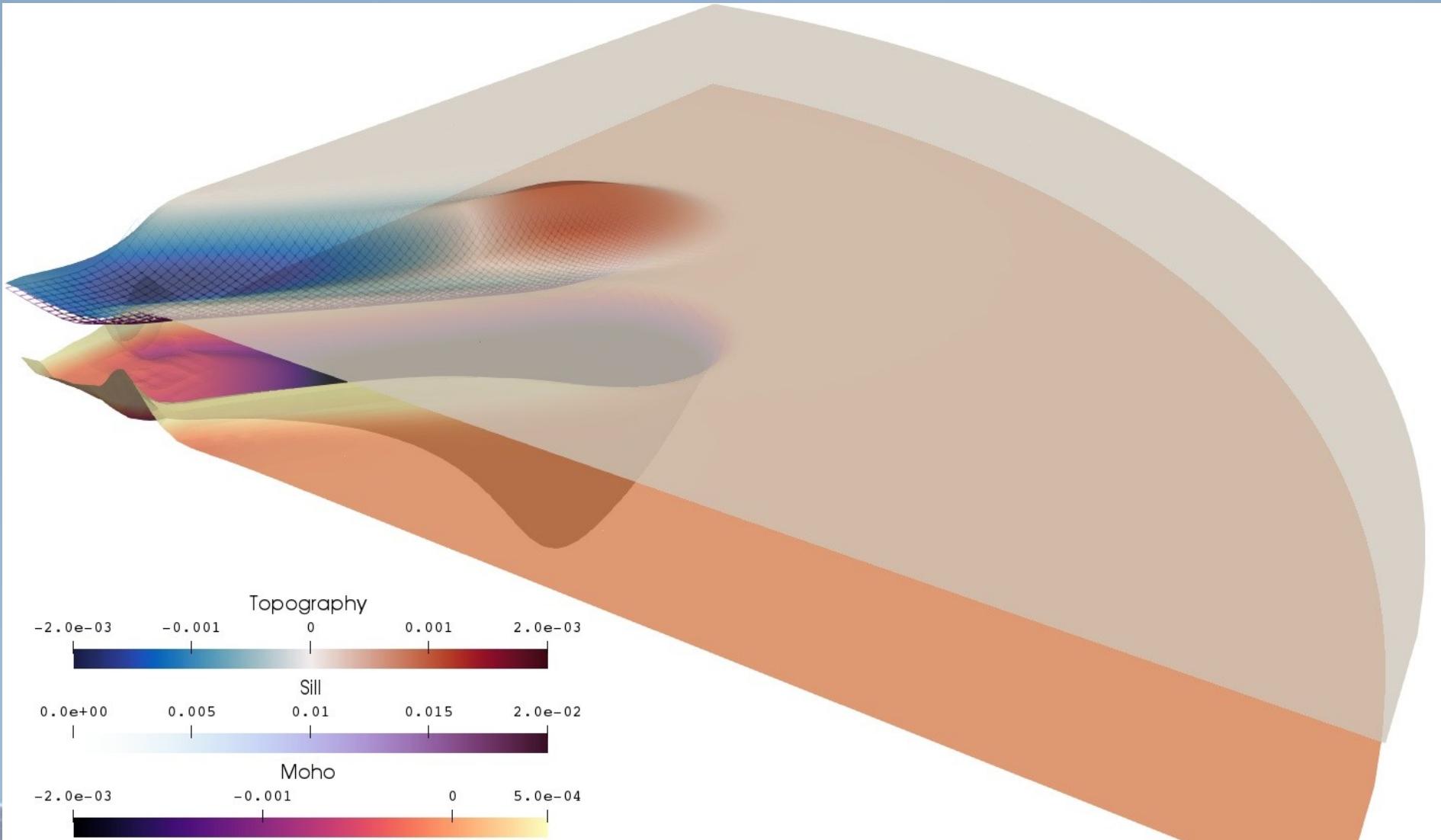


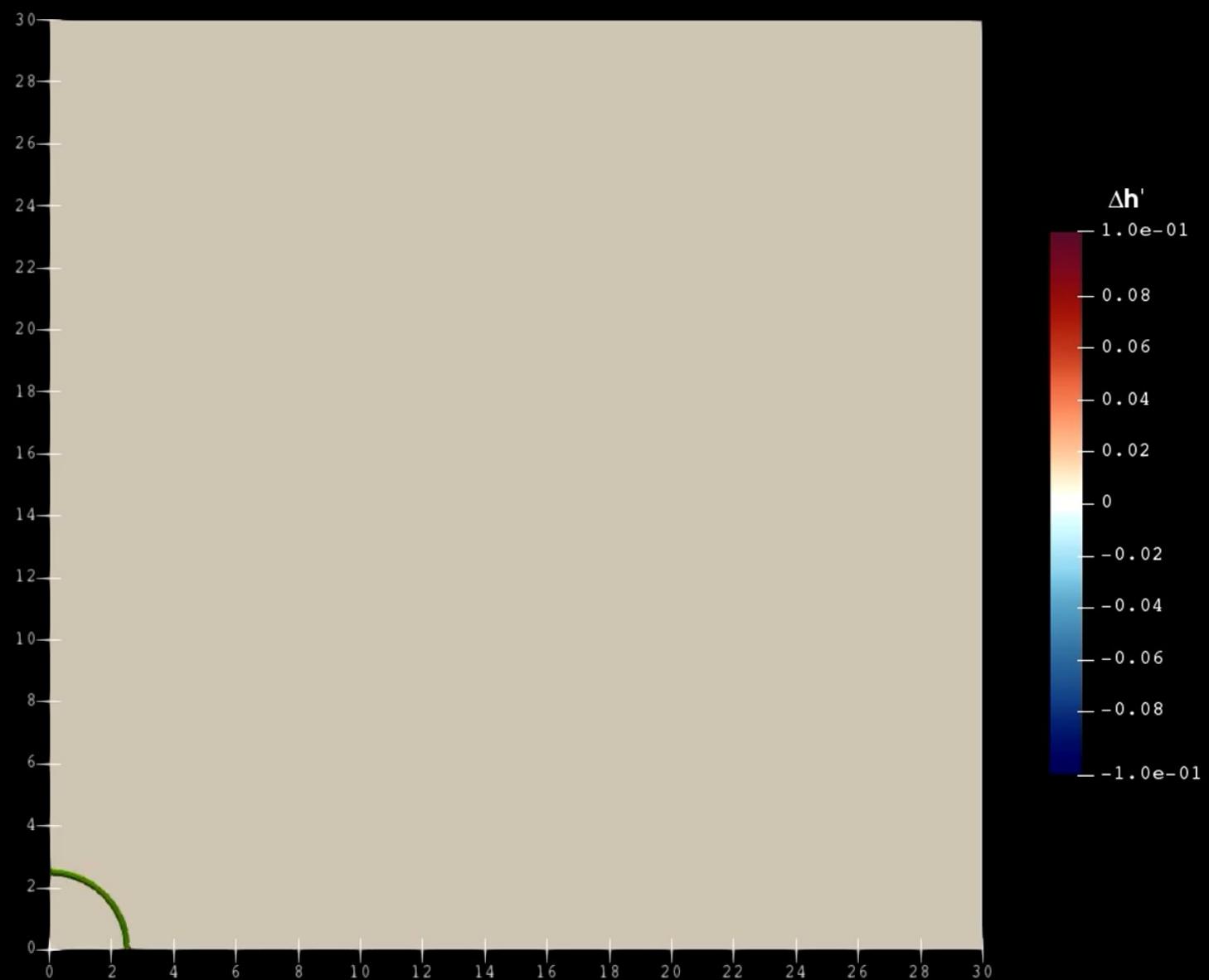


$$\eta \nabla^2 \vec{U} - \frac{2\eta}{h^2} \vec{U} + (\rho_m - \rho_c) g \nabla (w - 2h) = 0 \quad h = -\frac{2}{3} h (\nabla \cdot \vec{U})$$

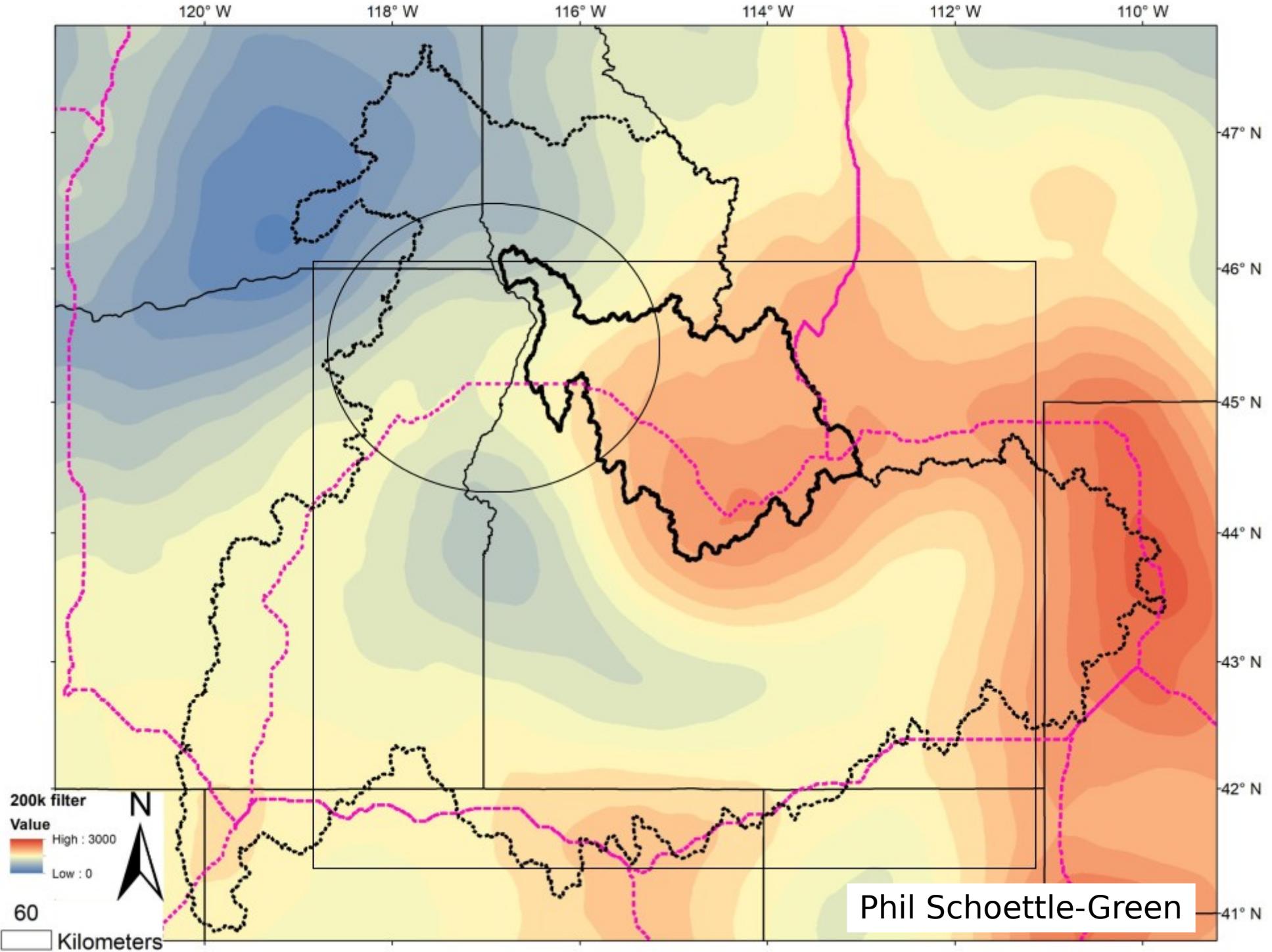




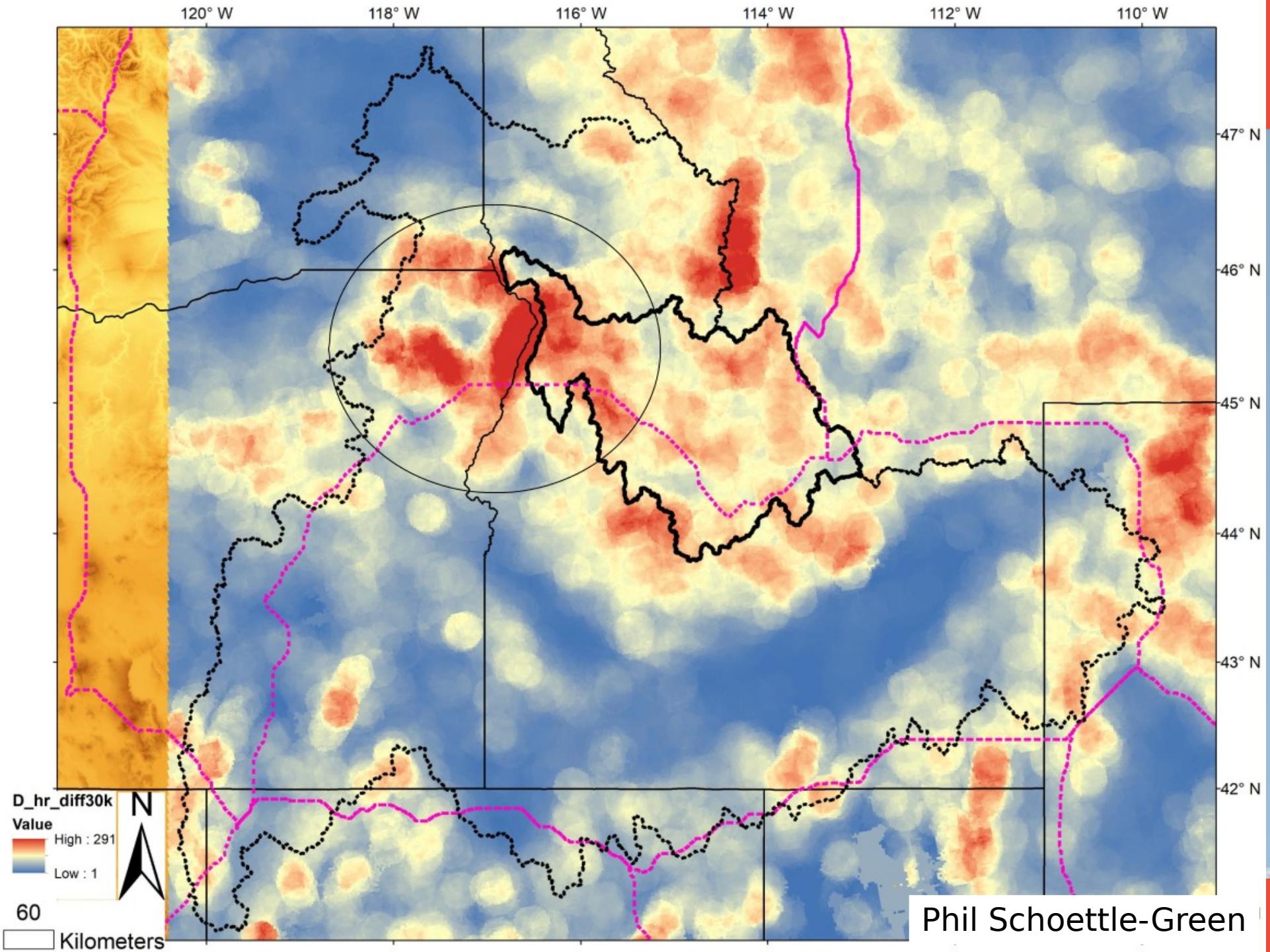


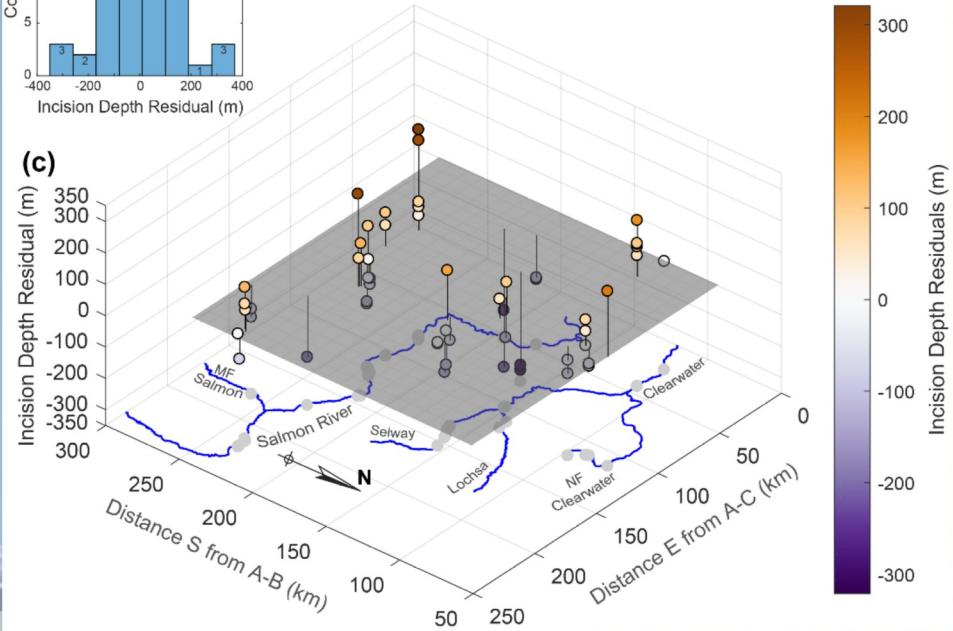
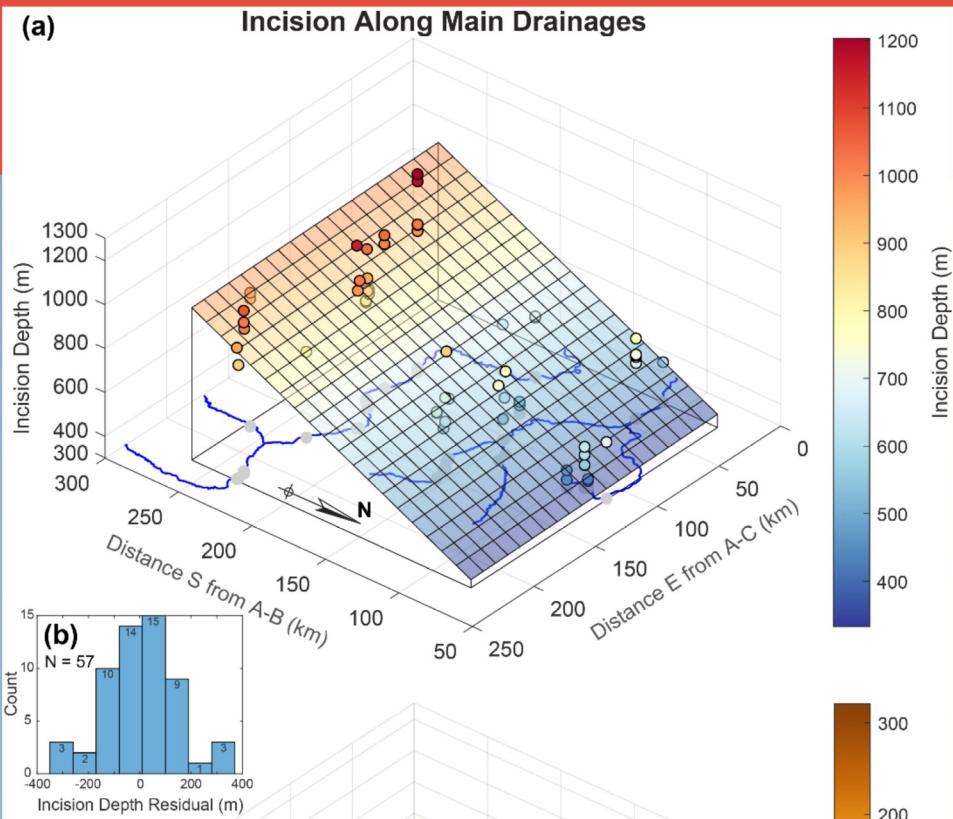


# Active reorganization at major divide breach

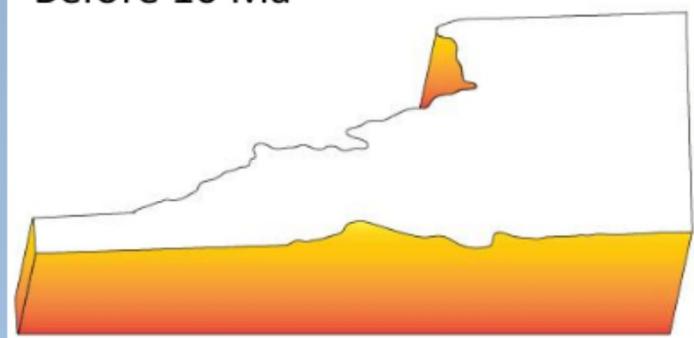


# Relief differences across drainage divides





Before 10 Ma



Present



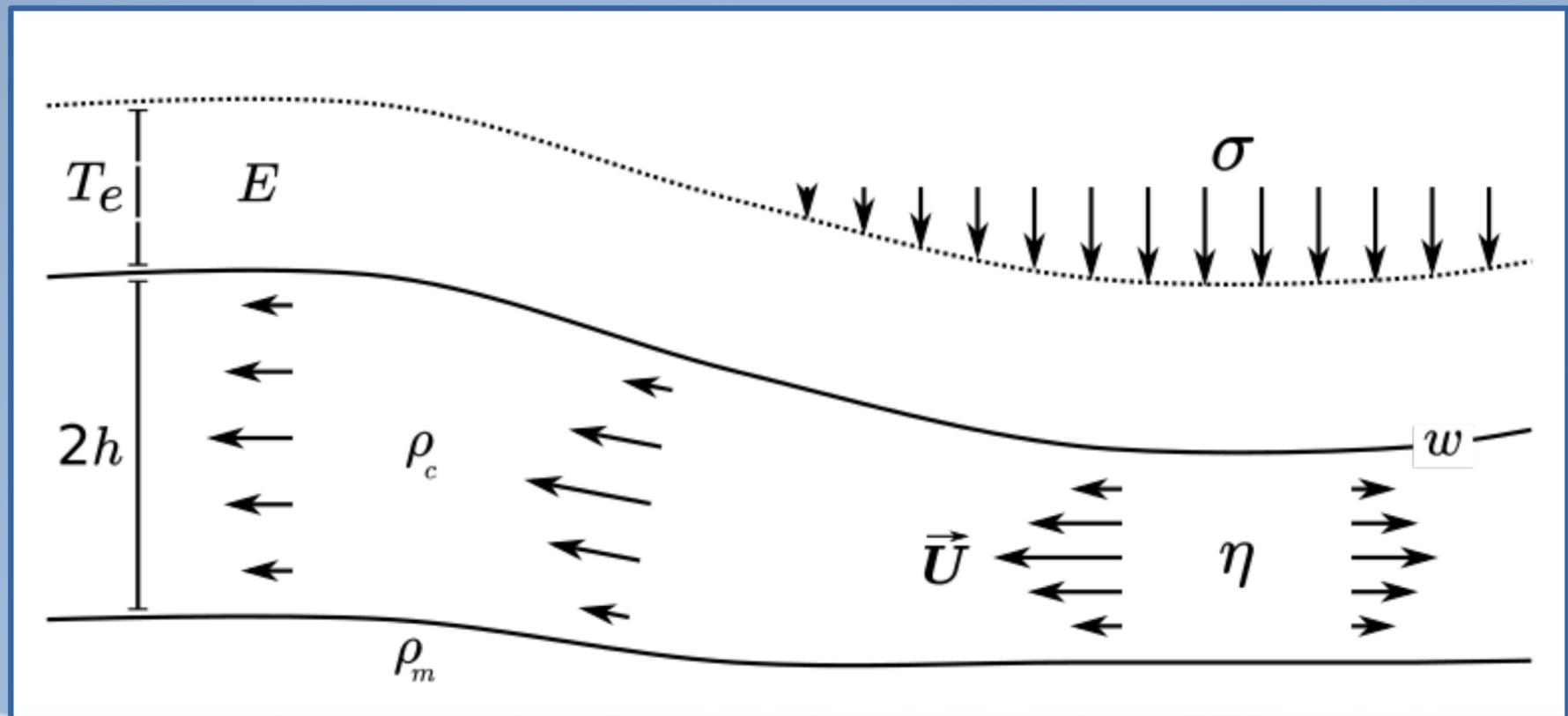
Phil Schoettle-Green

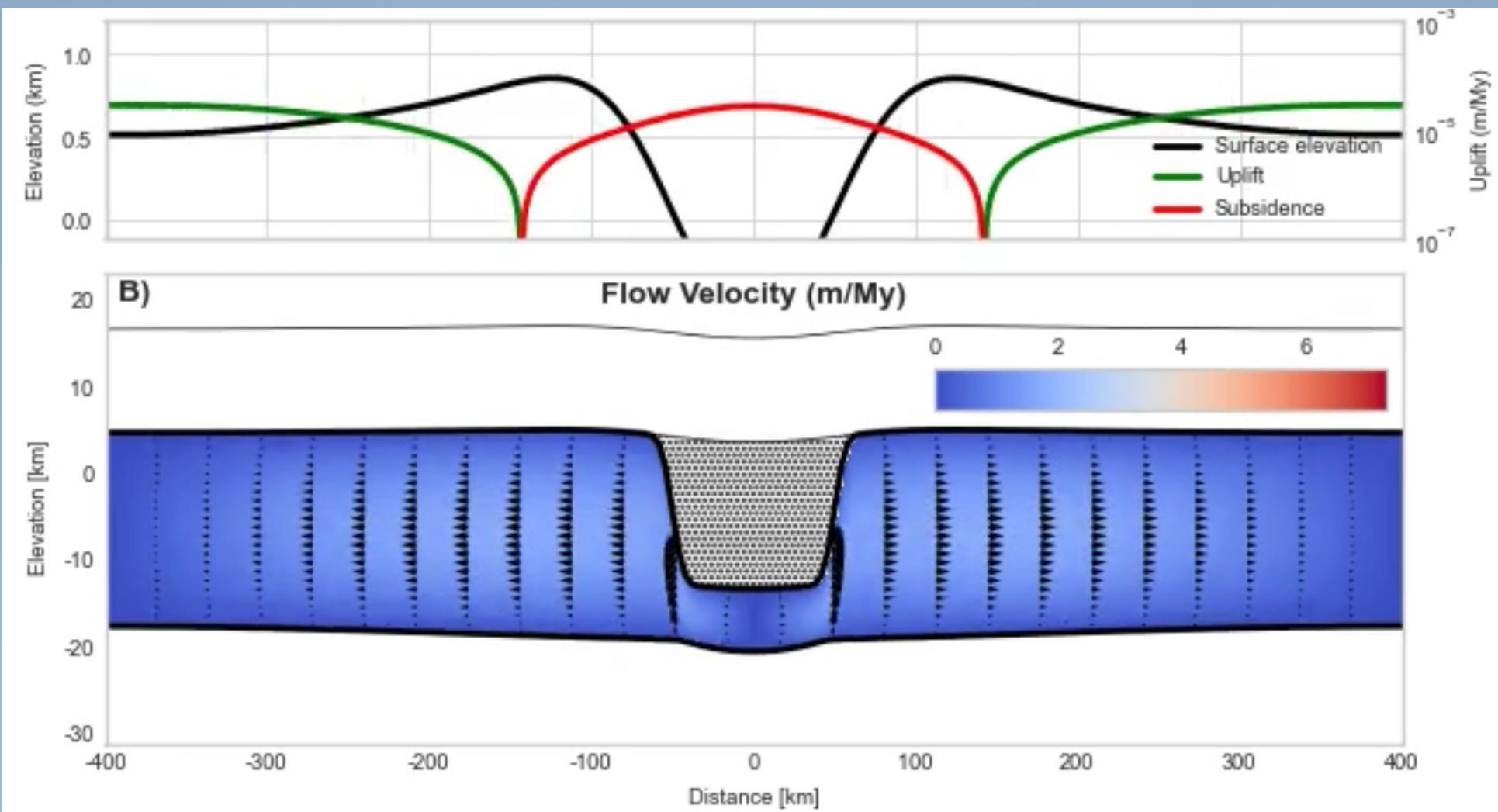
Nate Mitchell

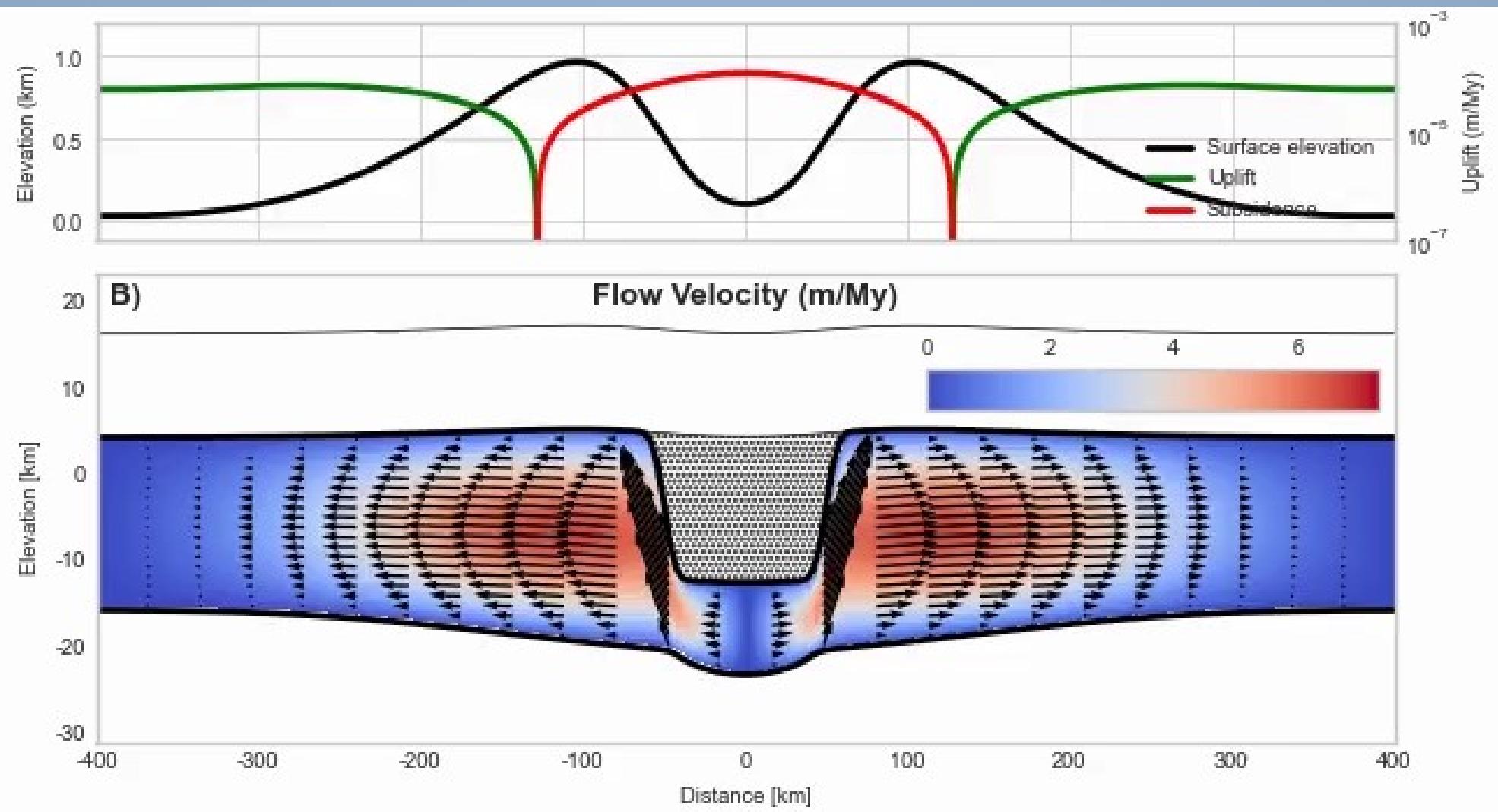
$$\eta \nabla^2 \vec{U} - \frac{2\eta}{h^2} \vec{U} + (\rho_m - \rho_c) g \nabla (w - 2h) = 0 \quad h = -\frac{2}{3} h (\nabla \cdot \vec{U})$$

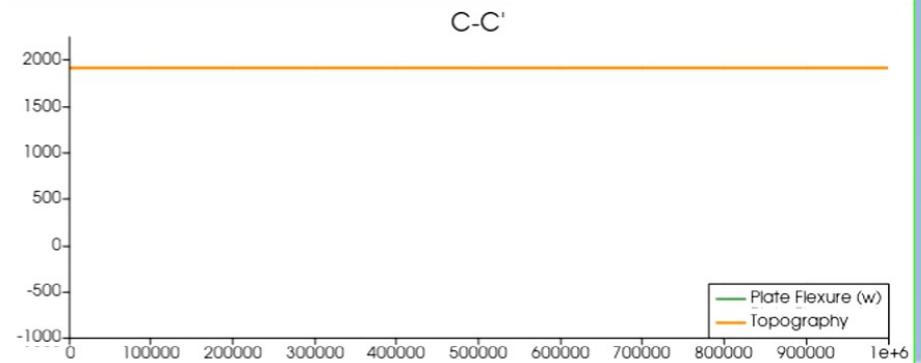
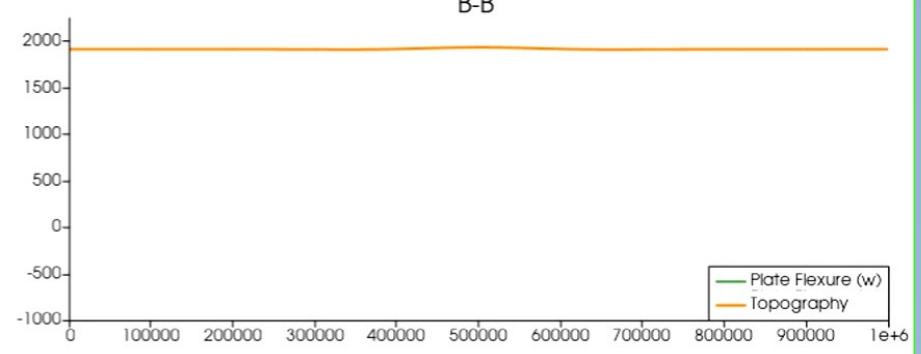
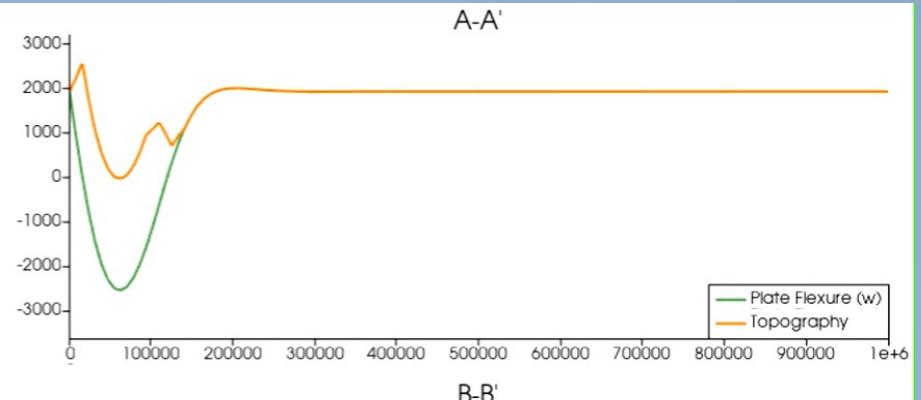
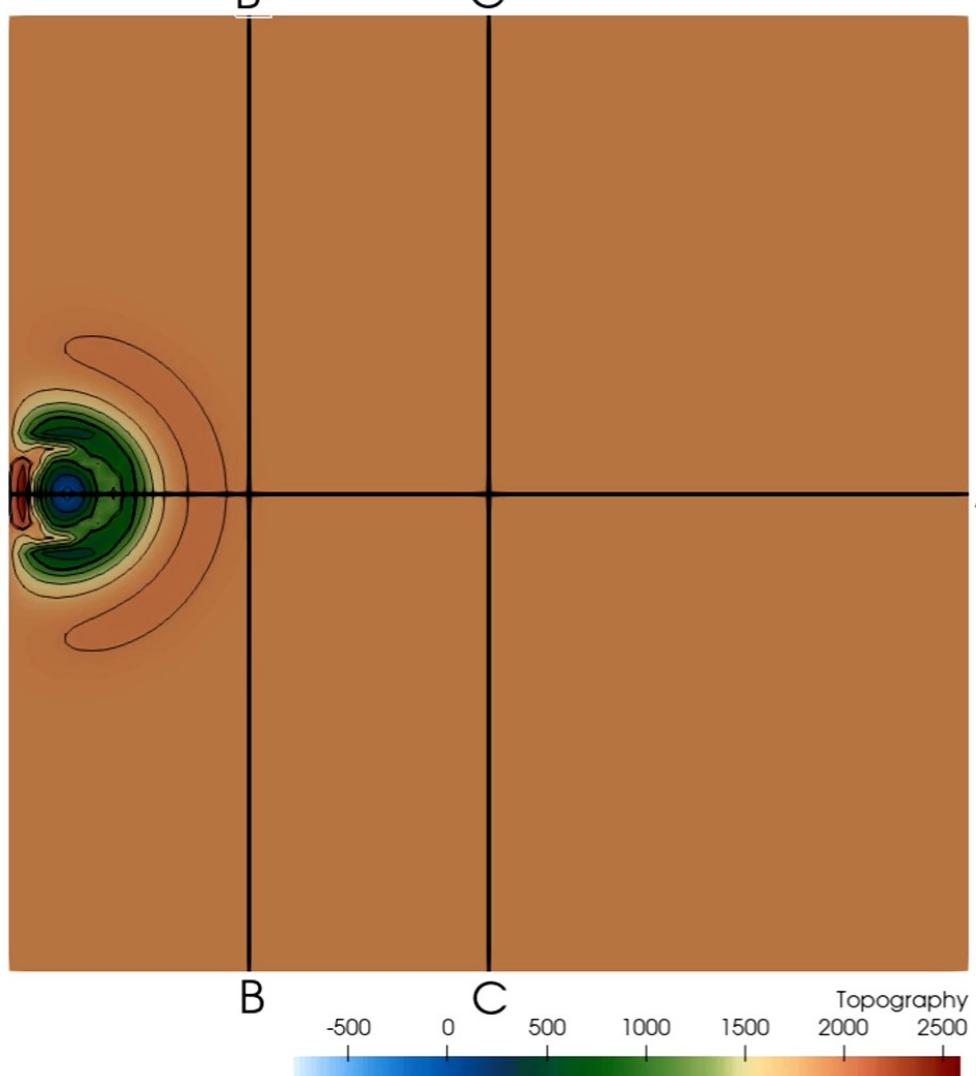
$$D \nabla^4 w + \rho_m g w + 2(\rho_c - \rho_m) g h = -\sigma$$

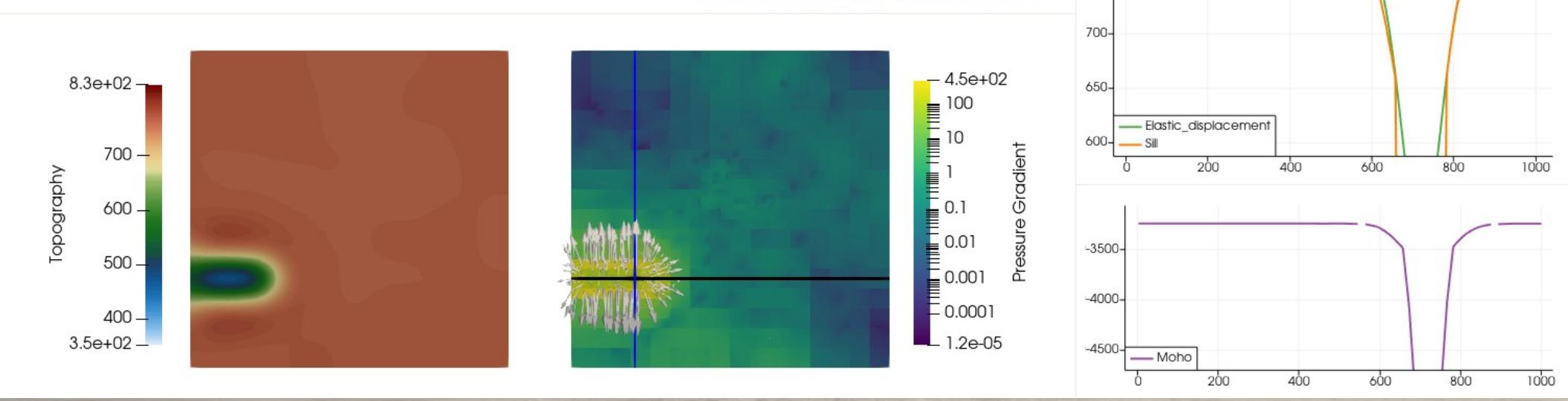
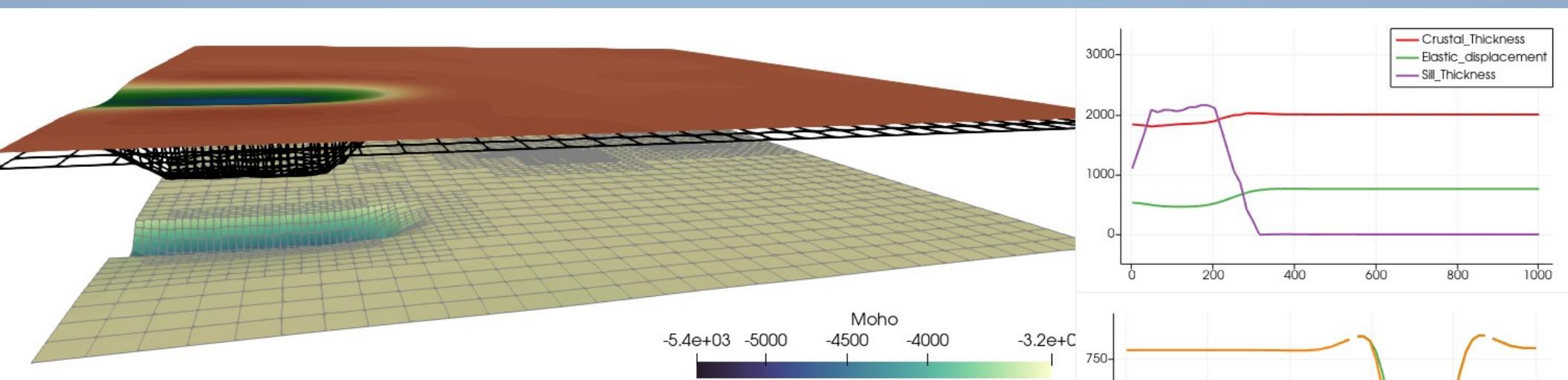
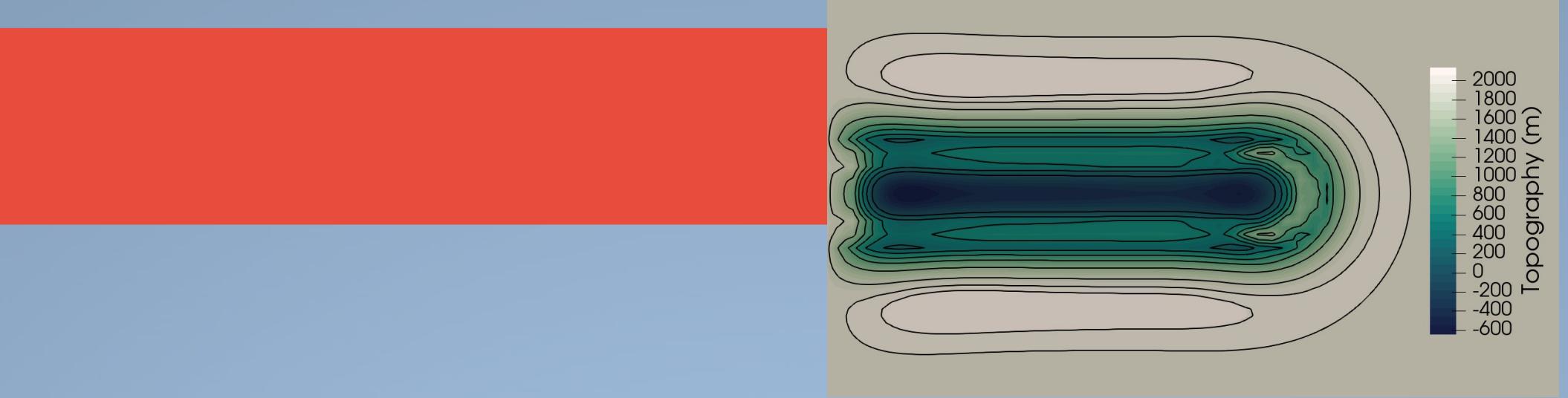
$$D = \frac{E T_e^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$$

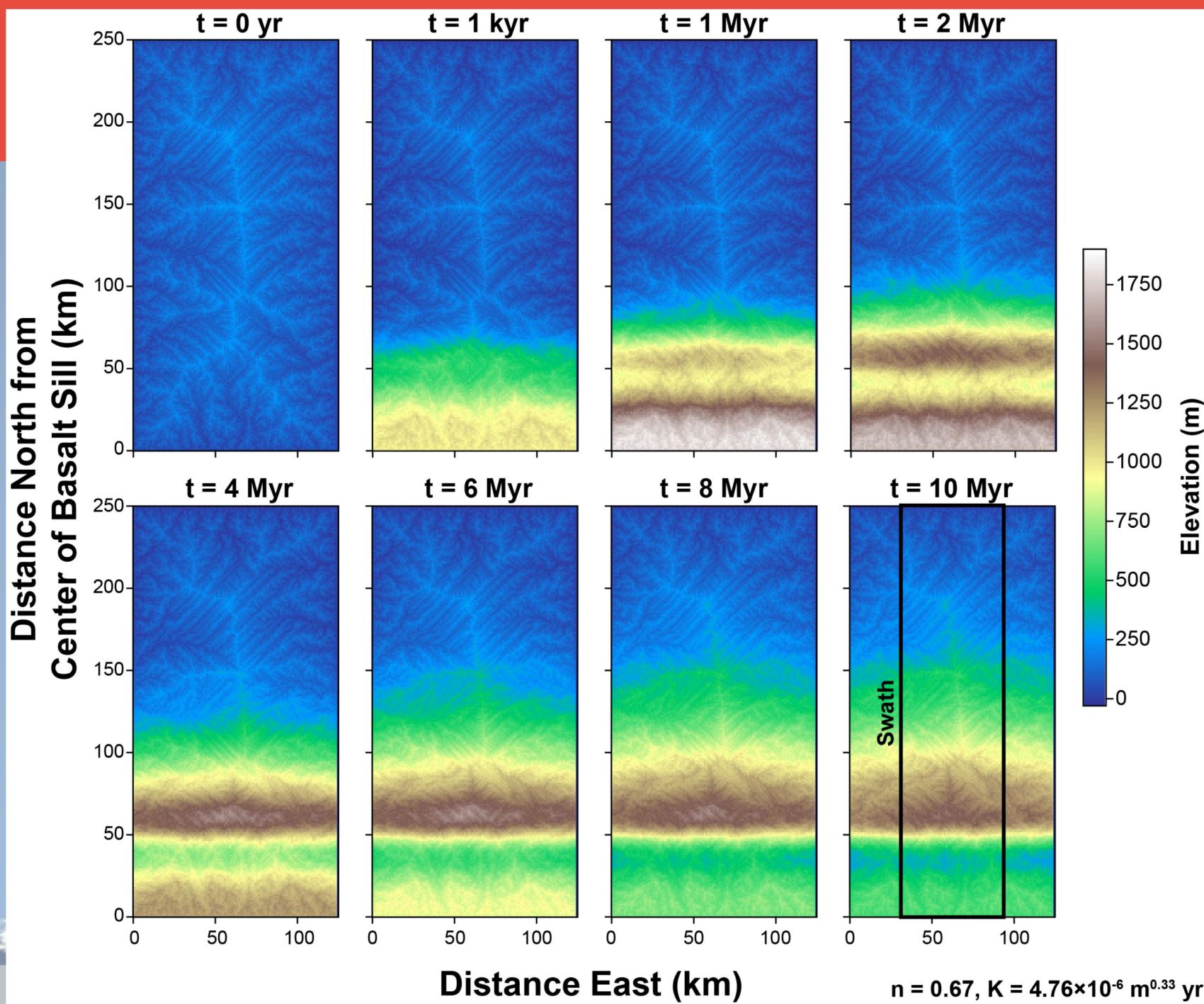




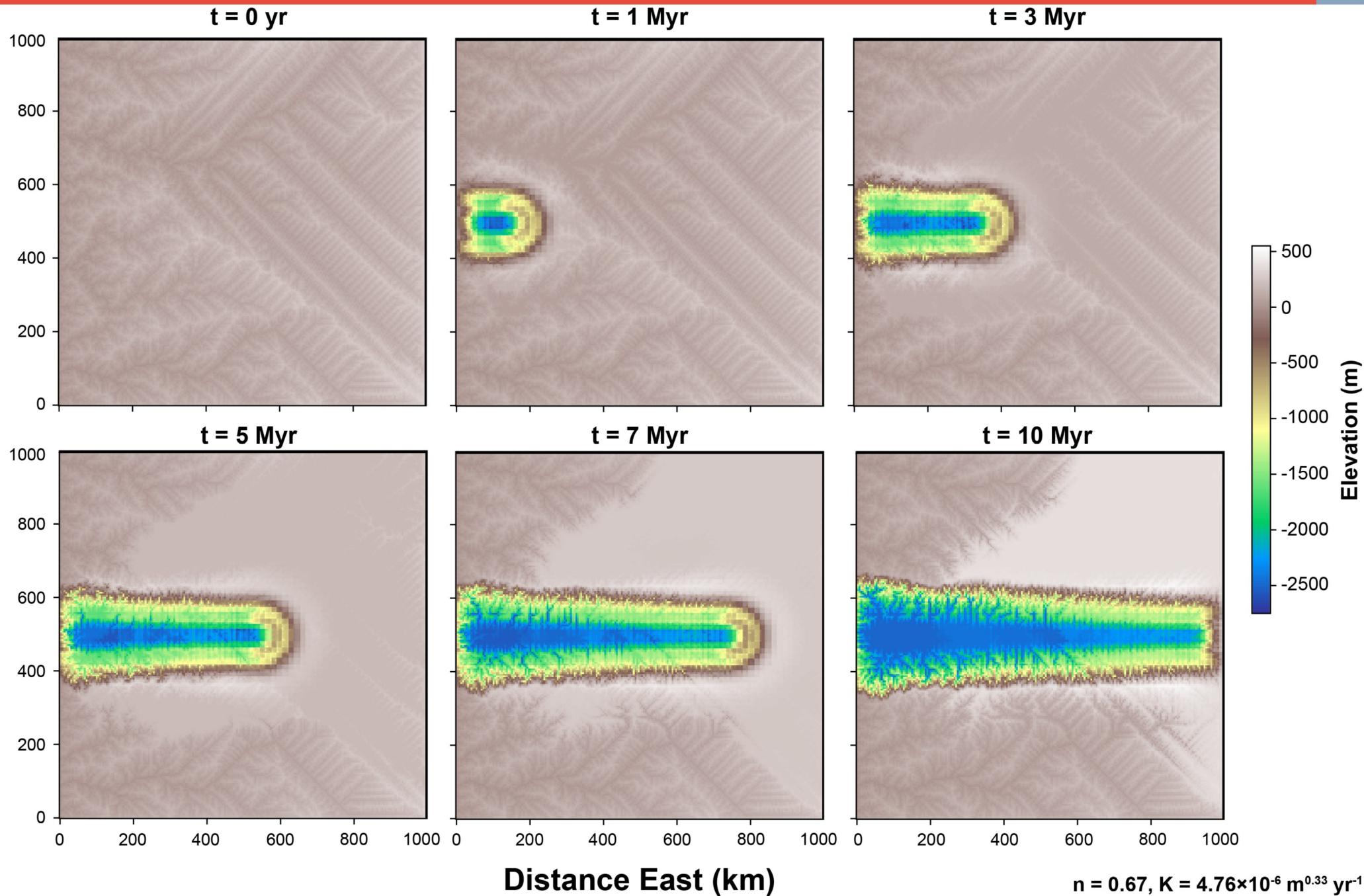


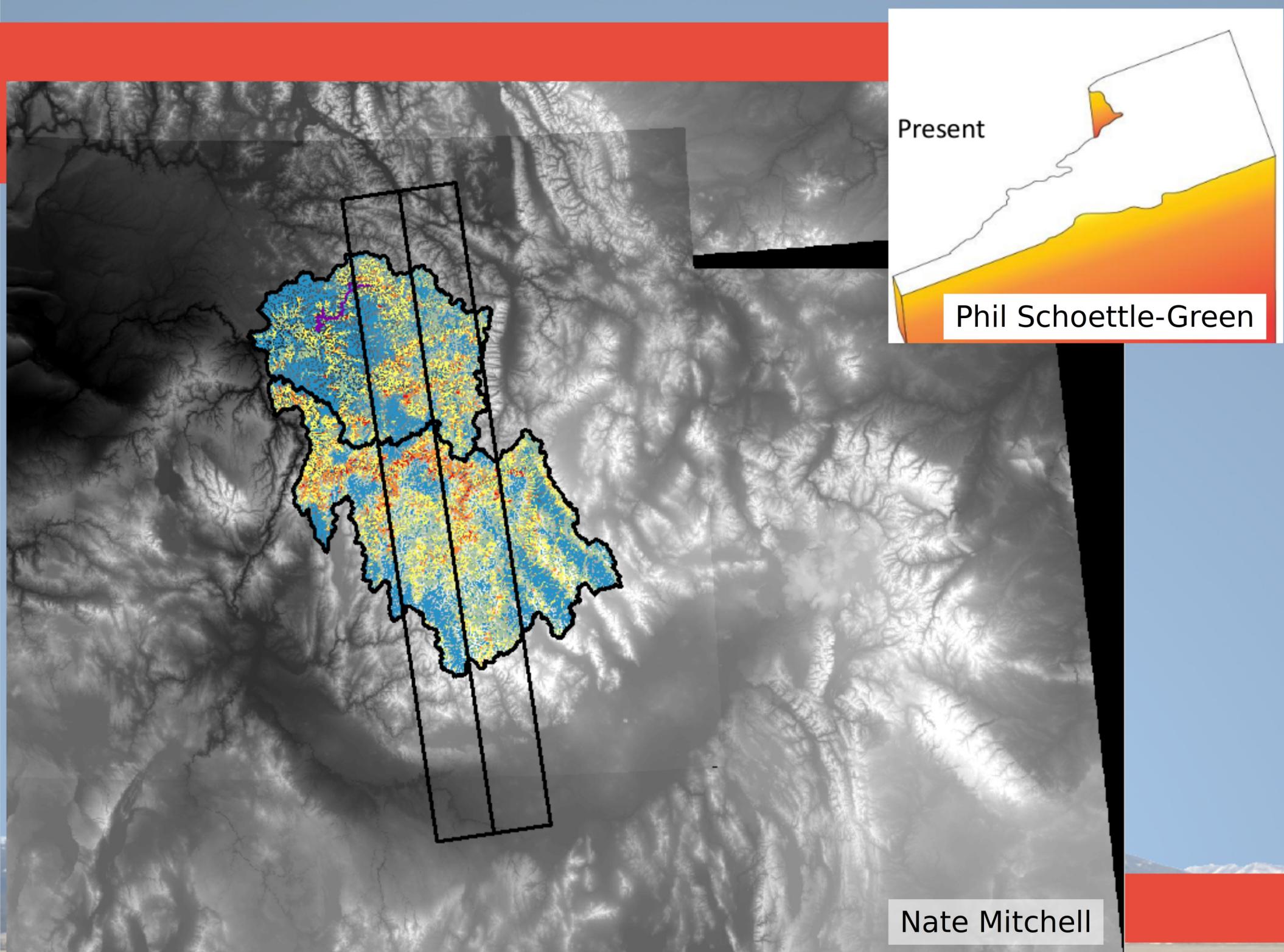


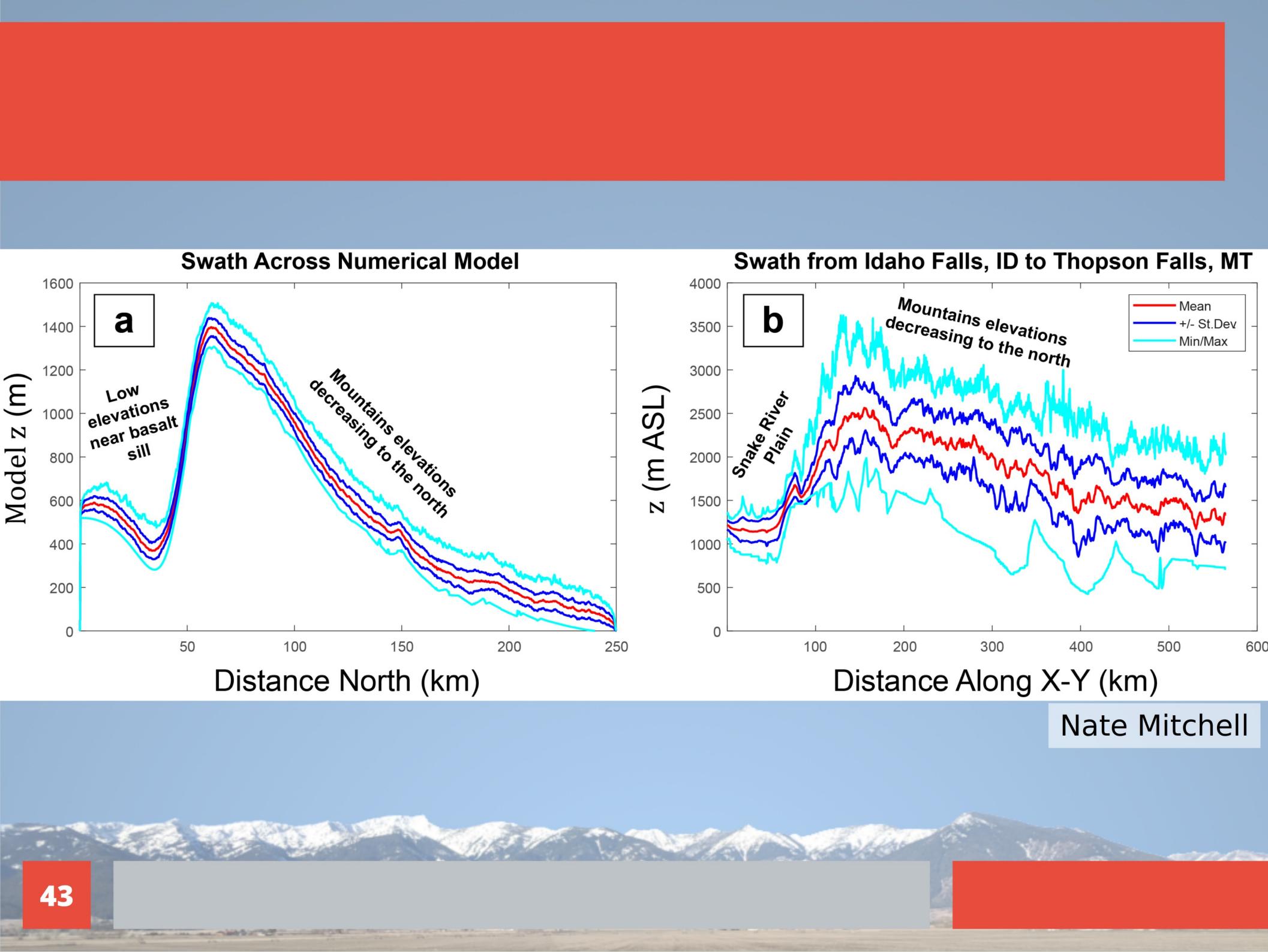


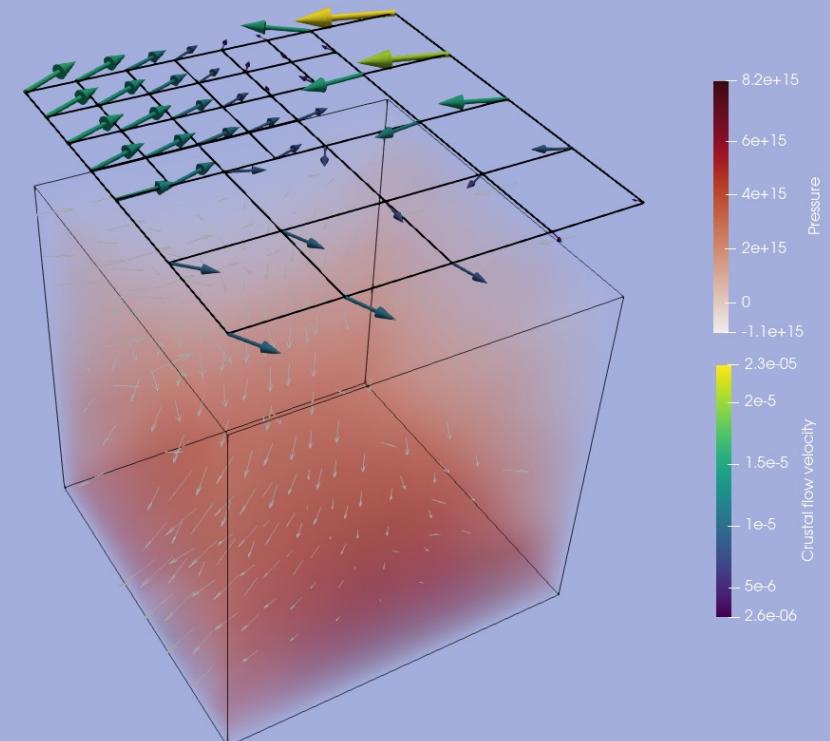
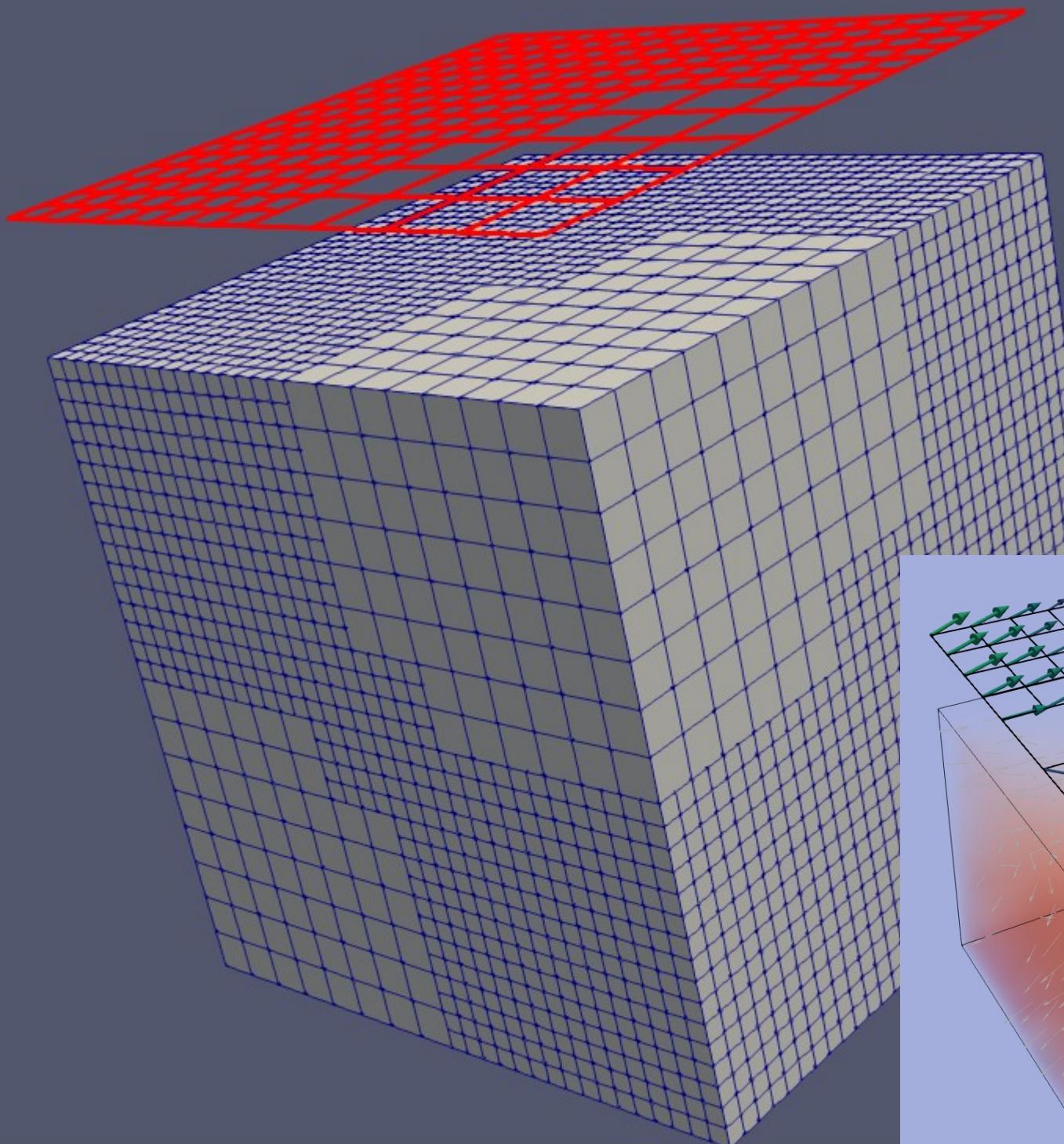


Distance North (km)









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