

GRC – ROCK DEFORMATION: REAL-TIME RHEOLOGY

Aug. 3 - Aug. 8, Tilton NH

Earthquakes and the Rheology of the Lithosphere

Discussion Leader: Terry Tullis

Keynotes: Susan Owen & Greg Beroza

Rheological Properties of Faults During Earthquakes

Discussion Leader: Tom Heaton

Keynotes: Judi Chester, Nick Beeler & Yehuda Ben-Zion

Deformation of Ice sheets and Glaciers

Discussion Leader: Erland Schulson

Keynotes: David Goldsby, Neal Iverson & Sridhar Anandakrishnan

GRC – ROCK DEFORMATION: REAL-TIME RHEOLOGY

Aug. 3 - Aug. 8, Tilton NH

Seismic Attenuation and Rheology of the Upper Mantle

Discussion Leader: Doug Wiens

Keynotes: Marshall Sundberg & Colleen Dalton

Deformation and Rheology of the Lower Continental Crust

Discussion Leader: Steve Mackwell

Keynotes: Georg Dresen, Alex Copley & Roland Burgmann

Linking Mantle Anisotropy and Rheology

Discussion Leader: Neil Ribe

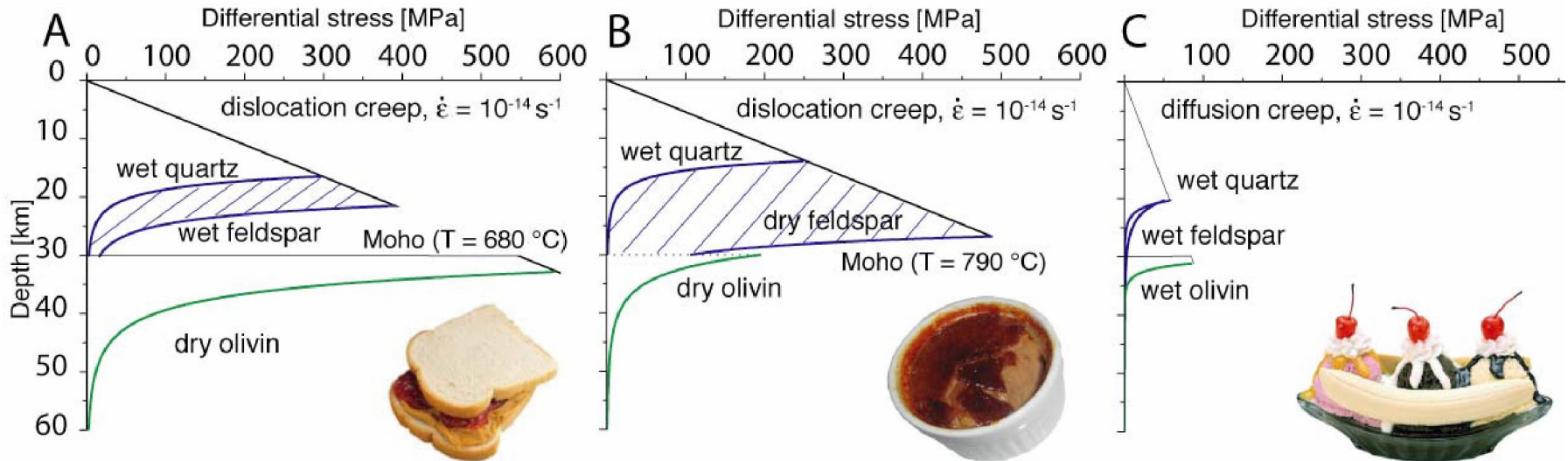
Keynotes: Martyn Drury, Donna Blackman & Einat Lev

Future Directions in linking rheology and reactive porous flow

Discussion Leader: Wenlu Zhu

Keynotes: Steve Karner & Peter Kelemen

Lithosphere Rheology



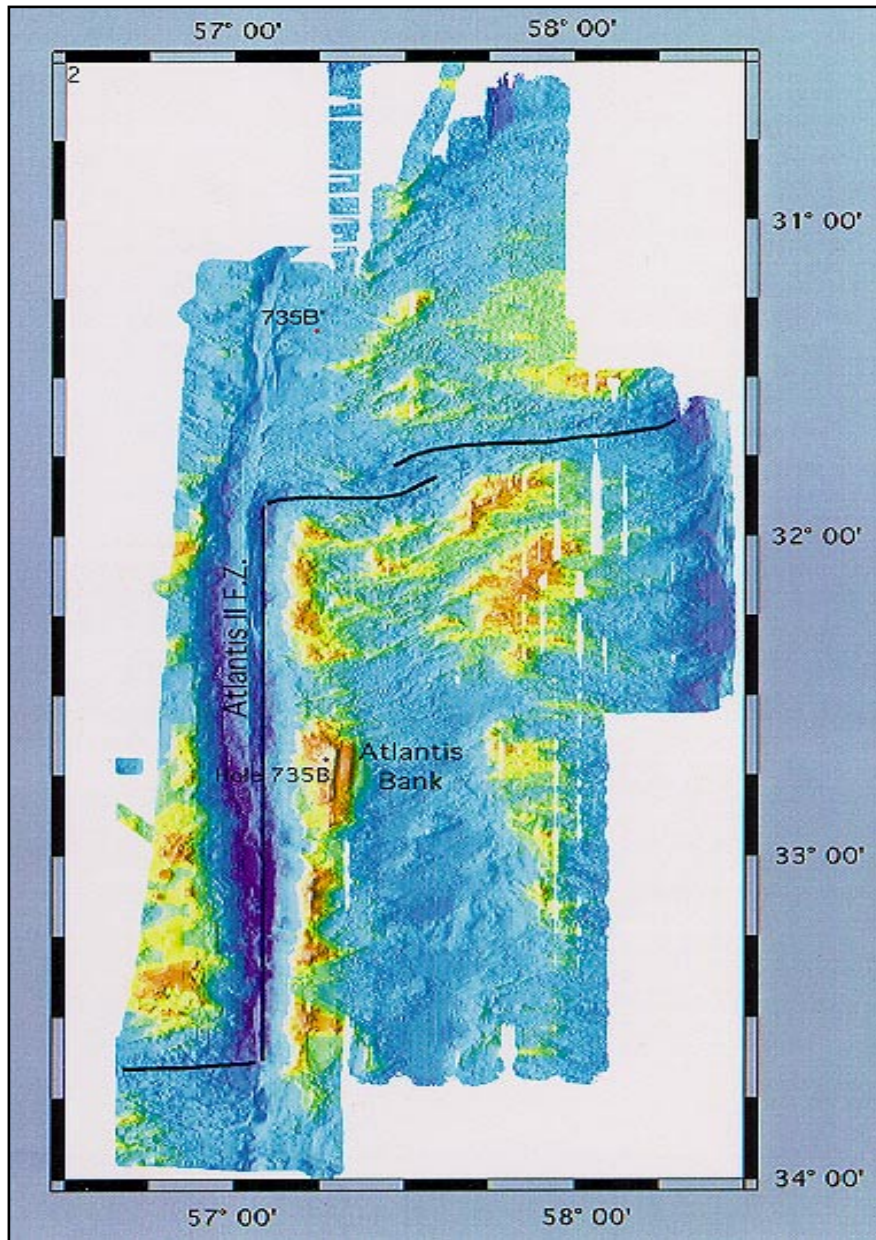
Burgmann and Dresen, 2008

Dry Lower Crust: Luc Mehl

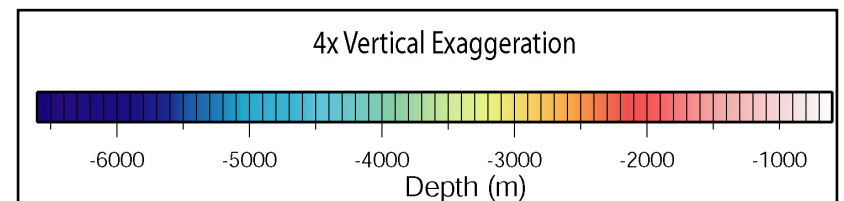
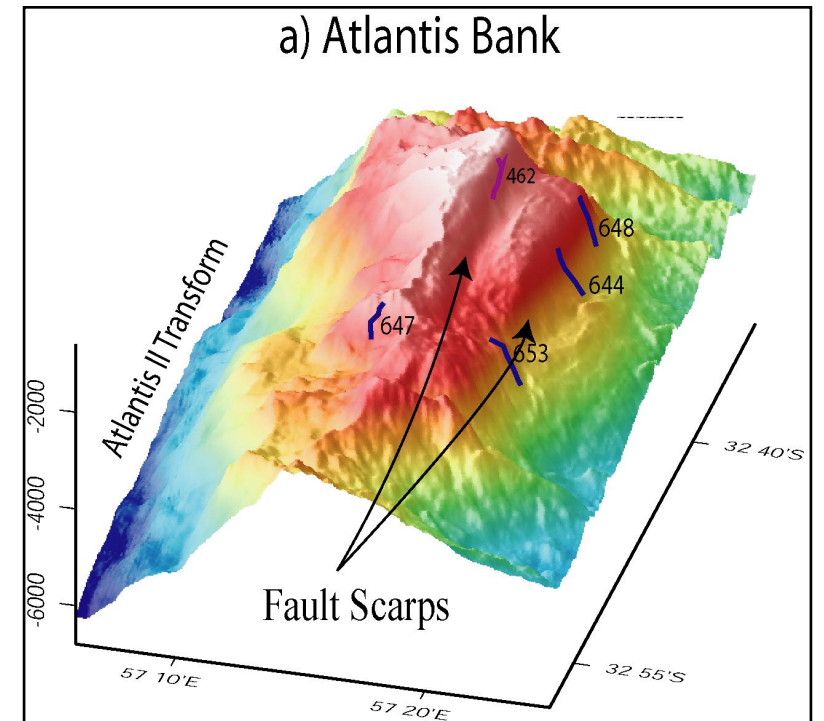
Wet Lower Crust & Mantle: Janelle Homburg & Peter Kelemen

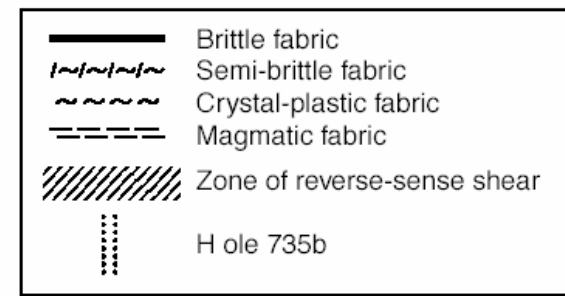
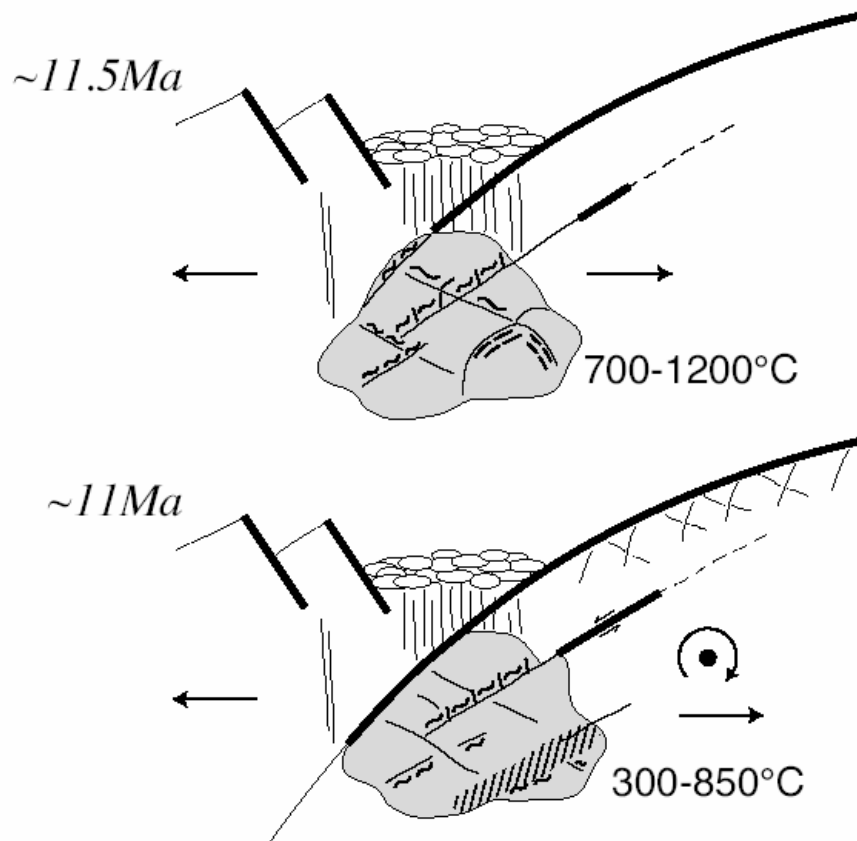
Mantle Shear Zones: Jessica Warren

Mantle Seismicity: Margaret Boettcher & Brian Evans

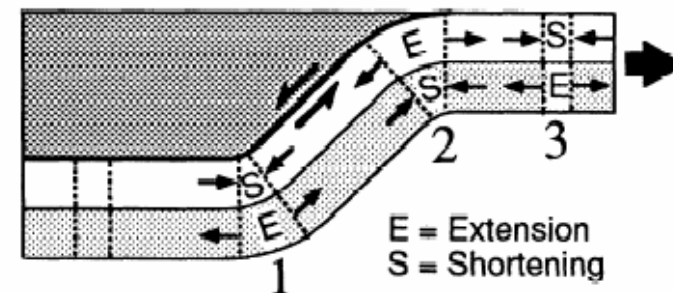


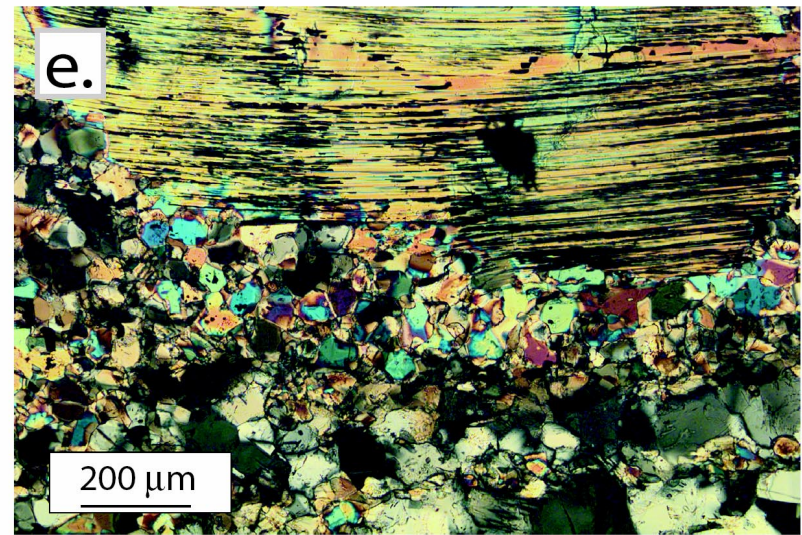
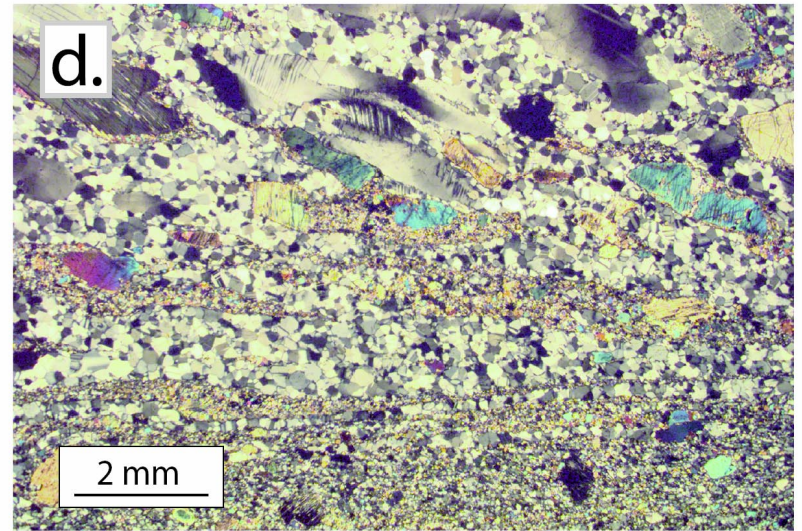
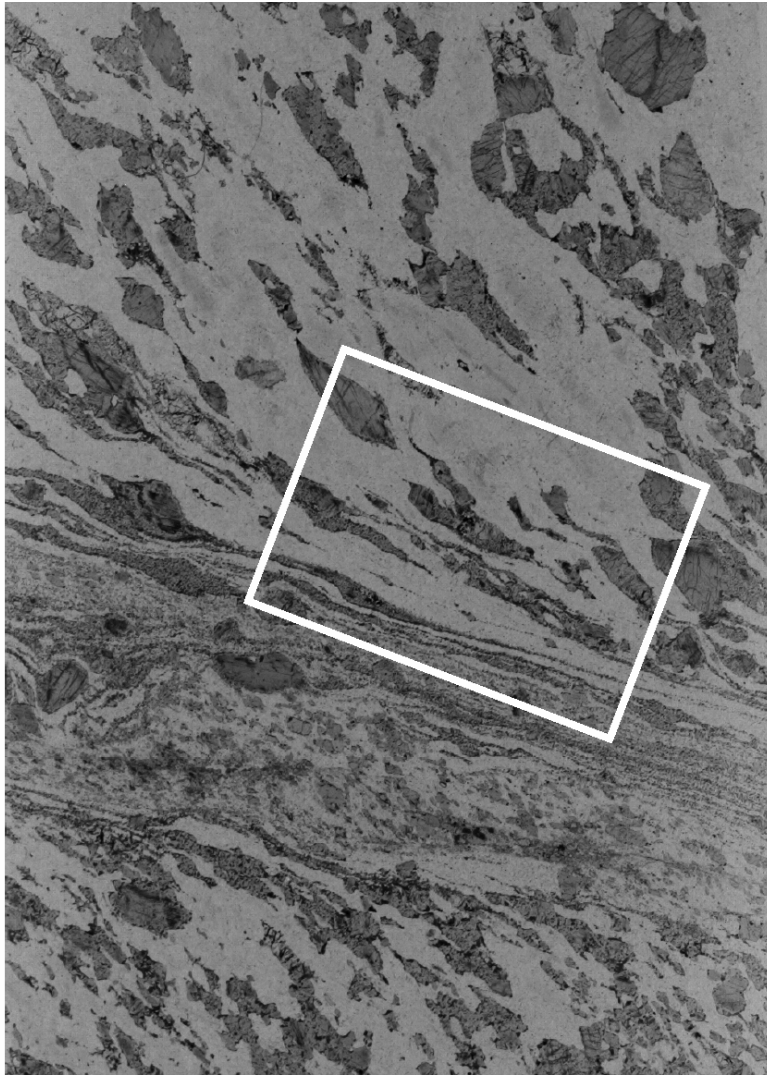
Atlantis Bank, SWIR

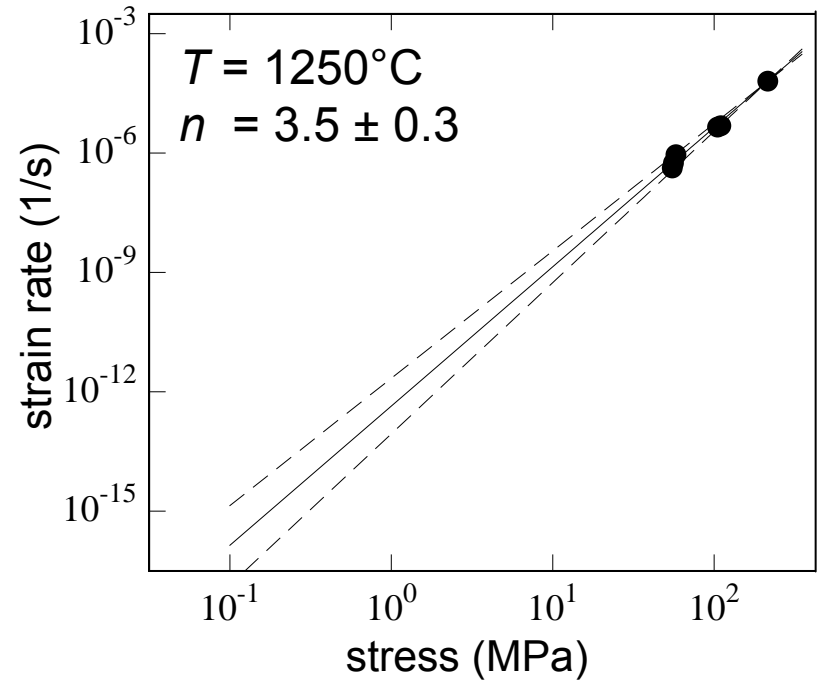
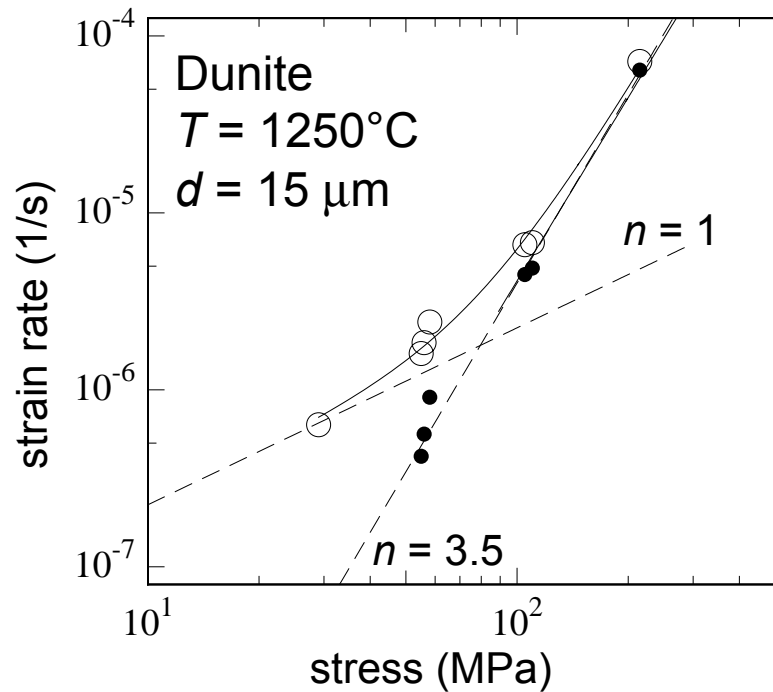




a. Flexural Failure



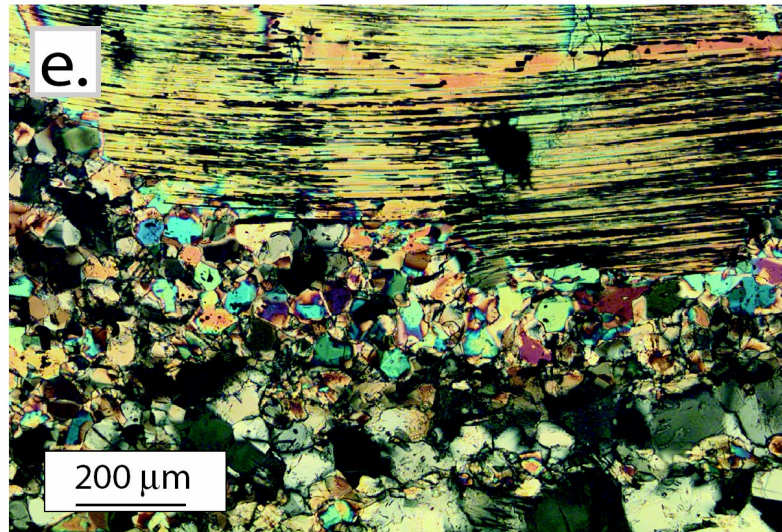




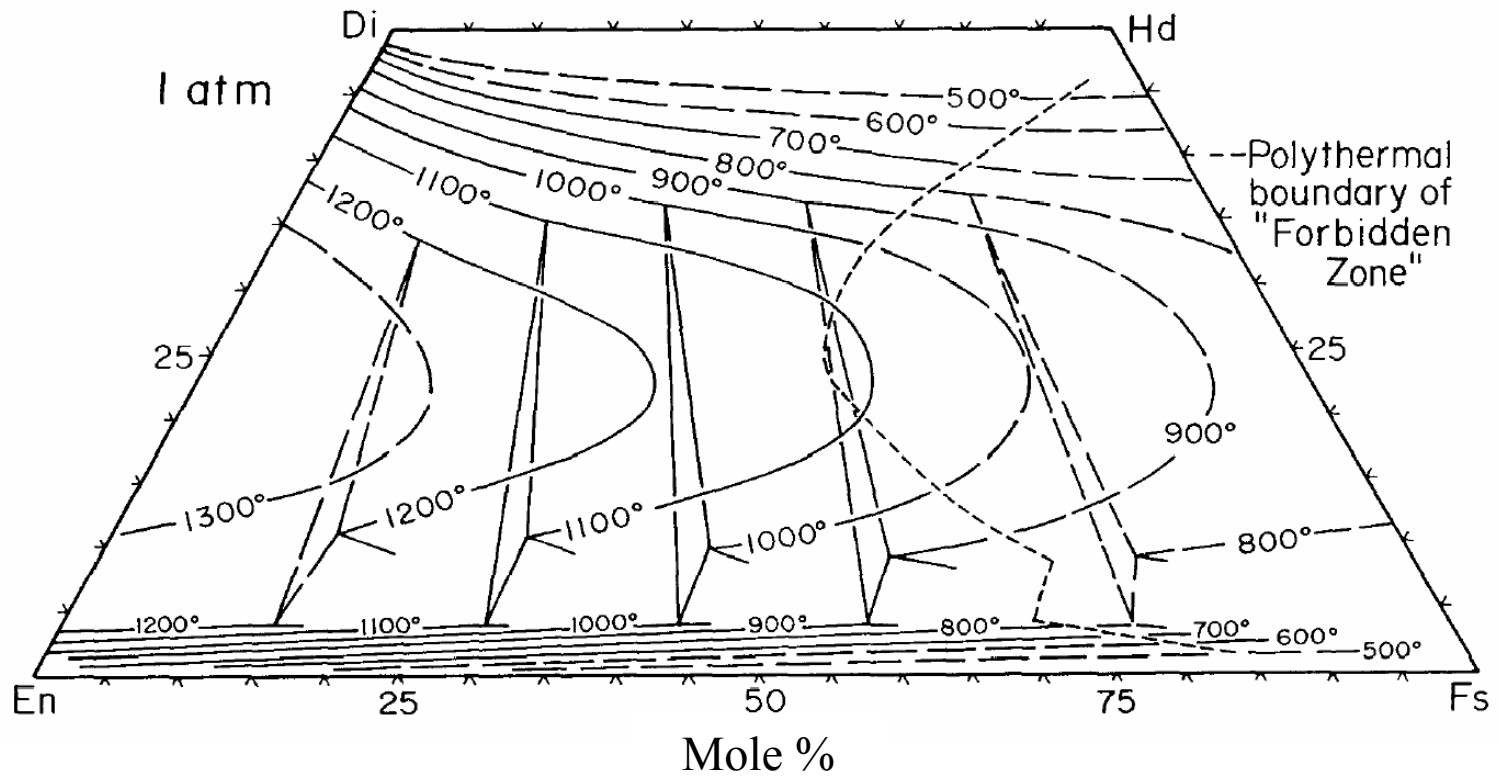
$$\dot{\epsilon} = A \frac{\sigma^n}{d^m} f(\phi, C_{\text{OH}}) \exp\left(-\frac{Q + PV^*}{RT}\right)$$

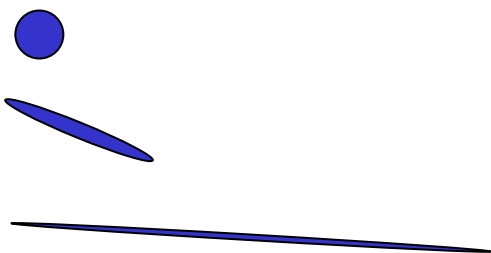
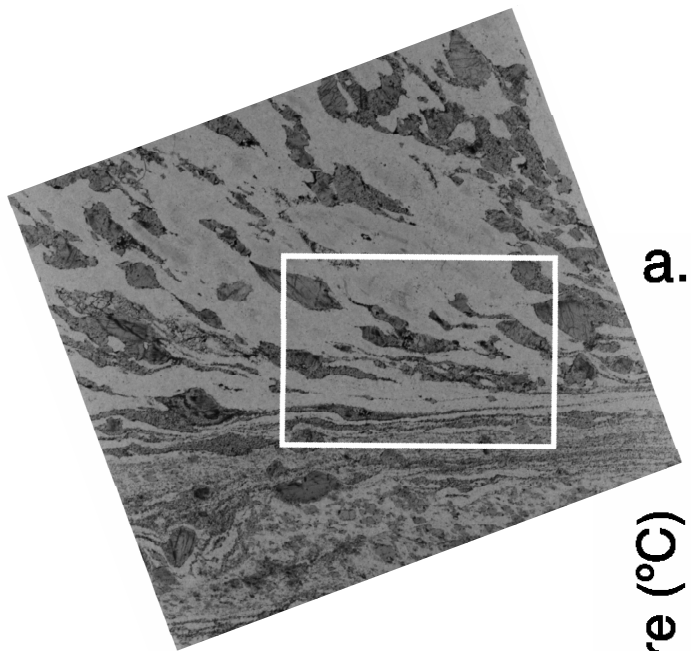
“Composite Rheology”

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \dot{\epsilon}_{\text{disl}} + \dot{\epsilon}_{\text{diff}}$$



$T = 800\text{-}950^{\circ}\text{C}$



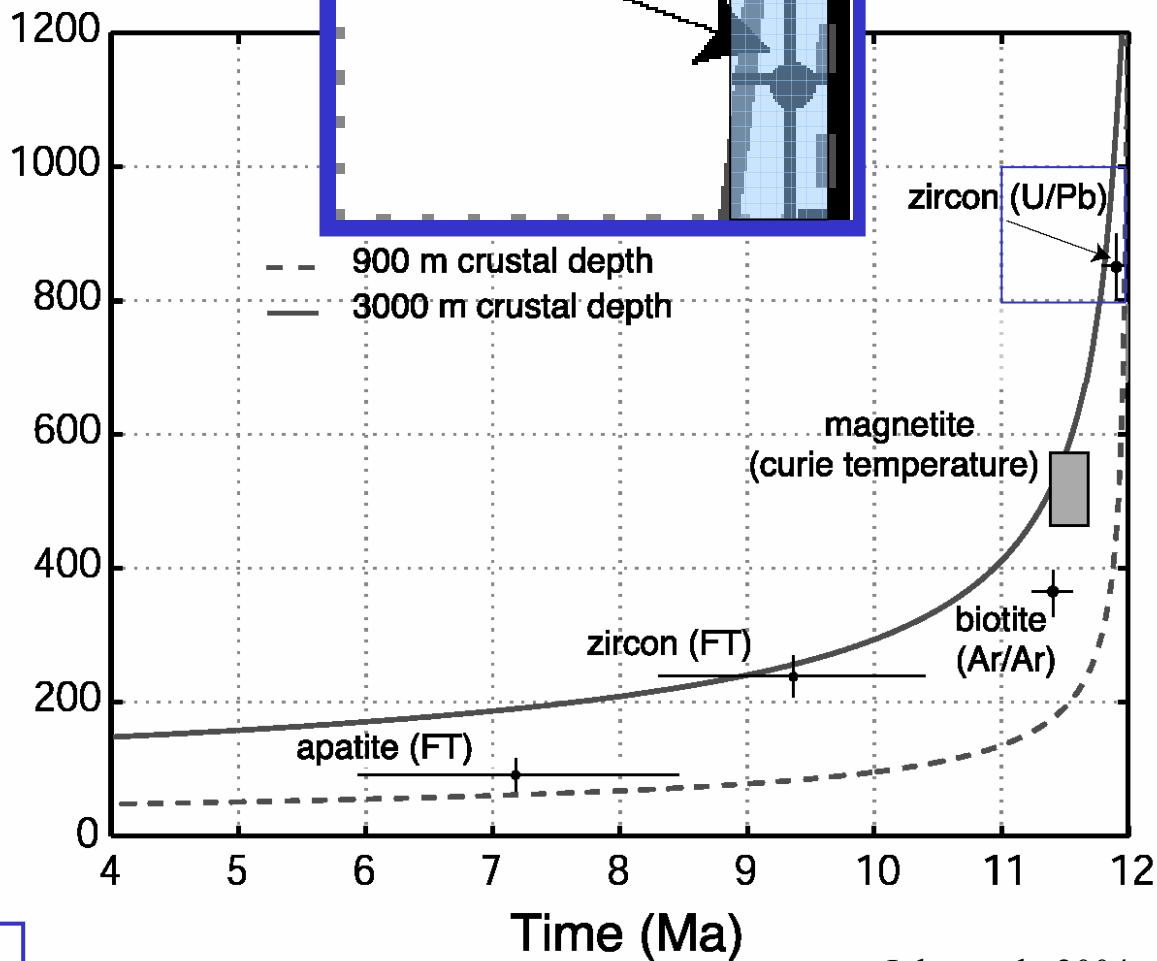


$$10/200\text{ky} = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}/\text{s}$$

$$3/1 \text{ my} = 10^{-13}/\text{s}$$

Strain Rate 10^{-11} to $10^{-12}/\text{s}$

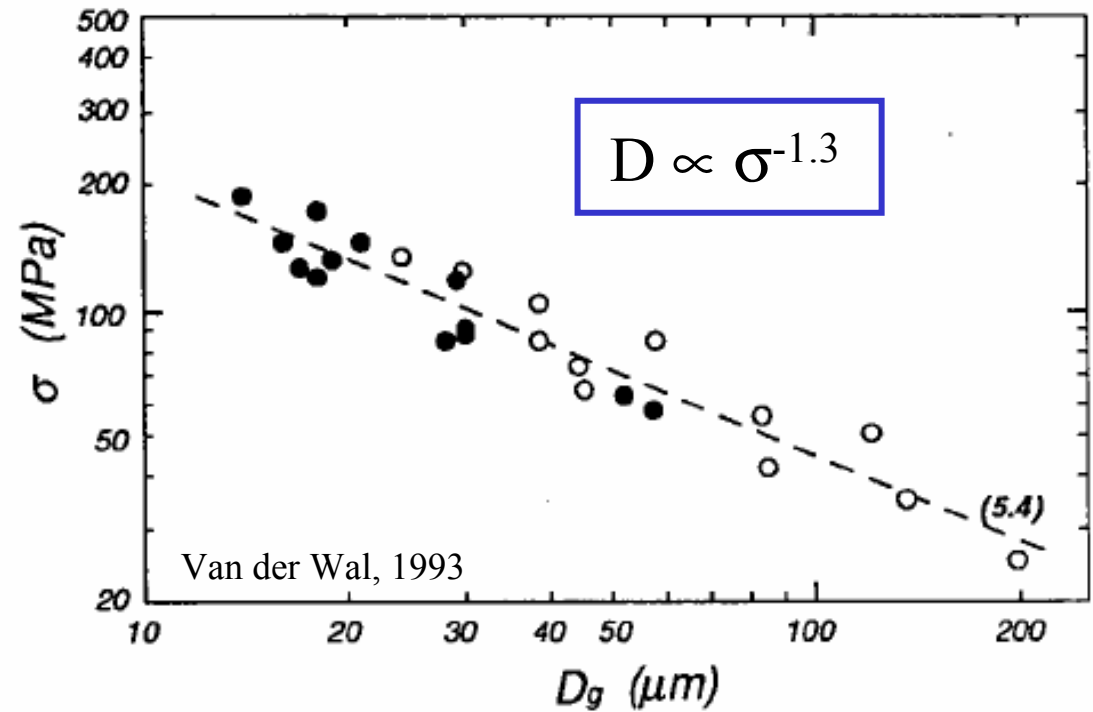
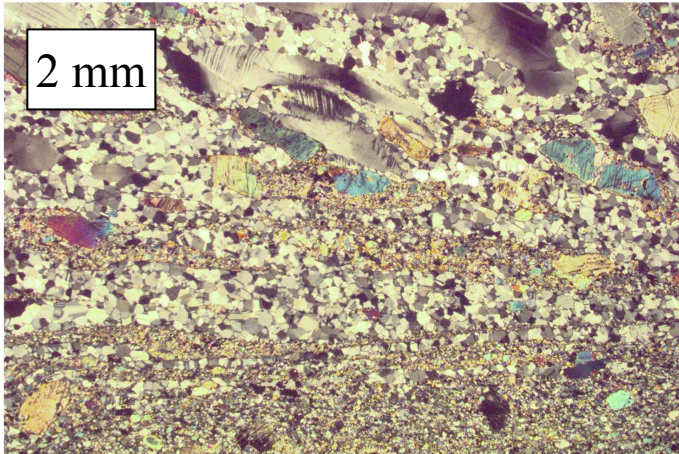
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

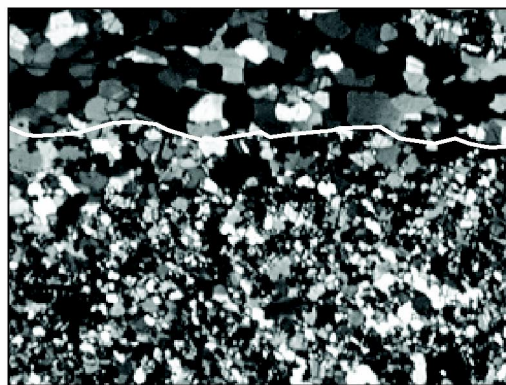
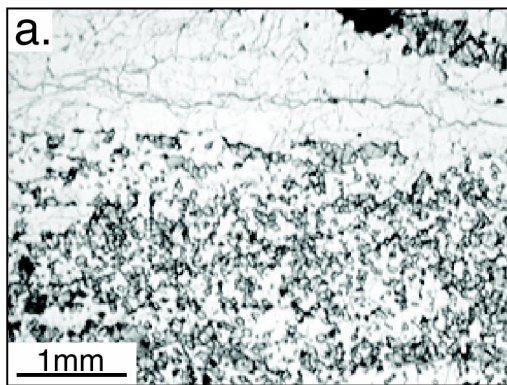


John et al., 2004

Dynamic Recrystallization

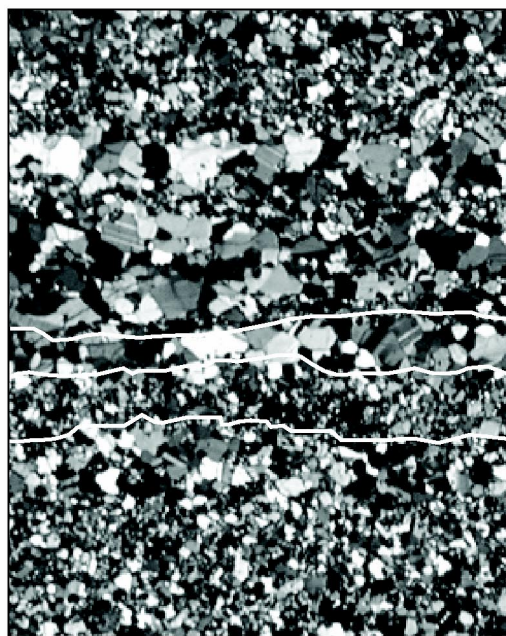
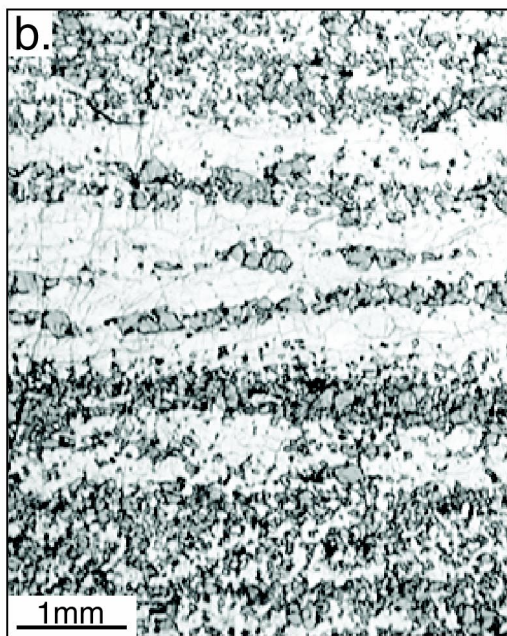
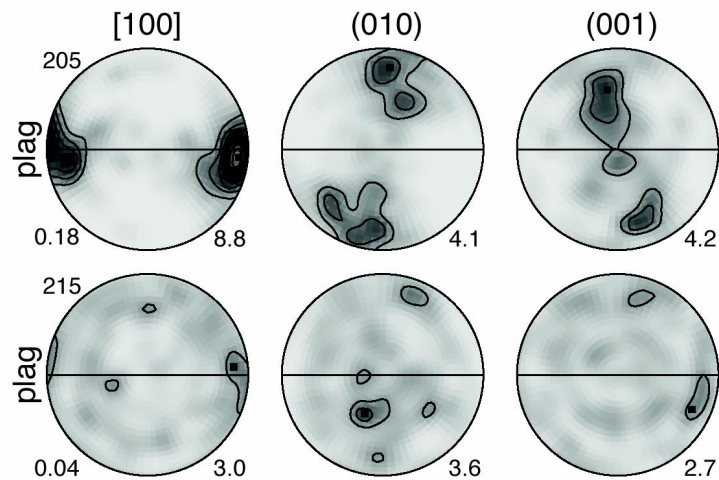
Larger grain size
indicates lower stress





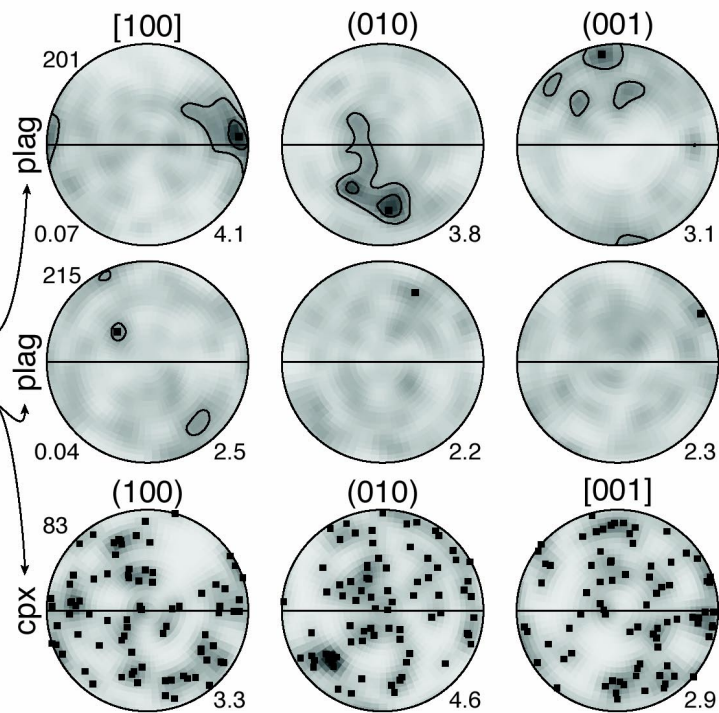
AA

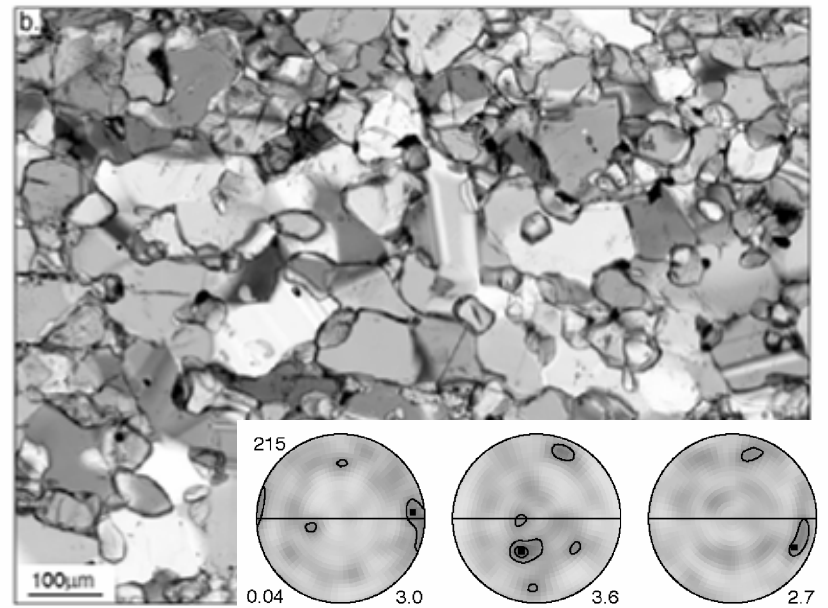
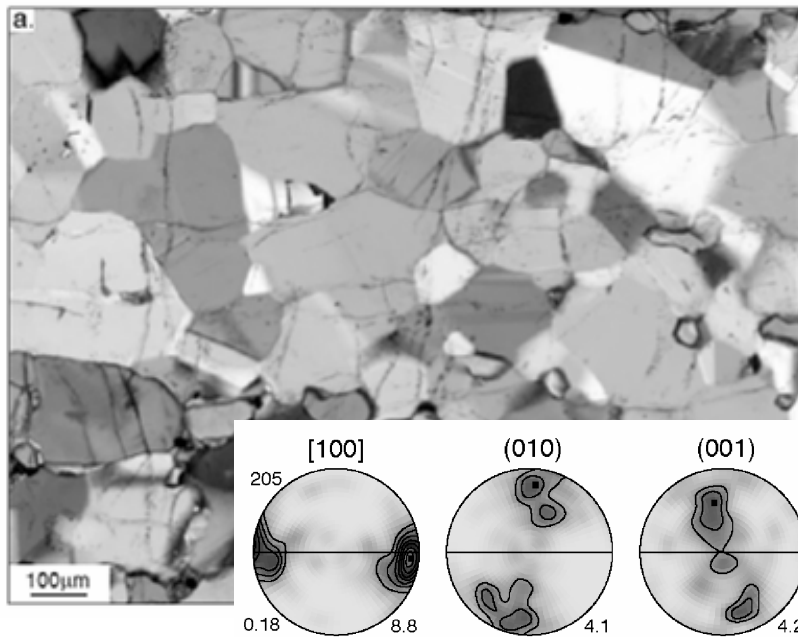
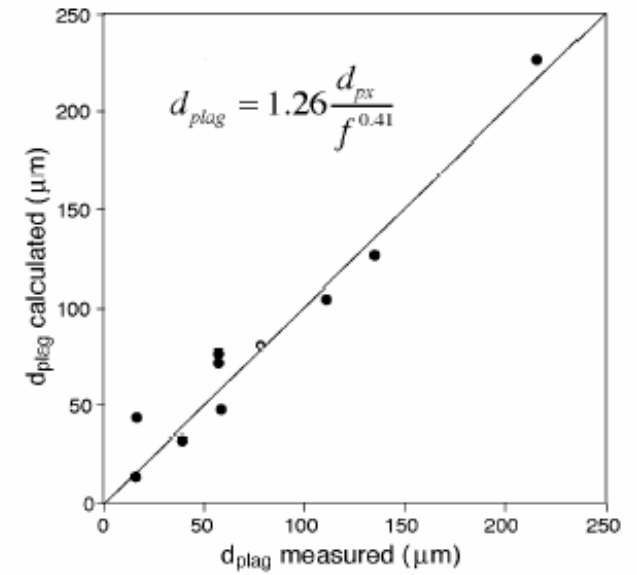
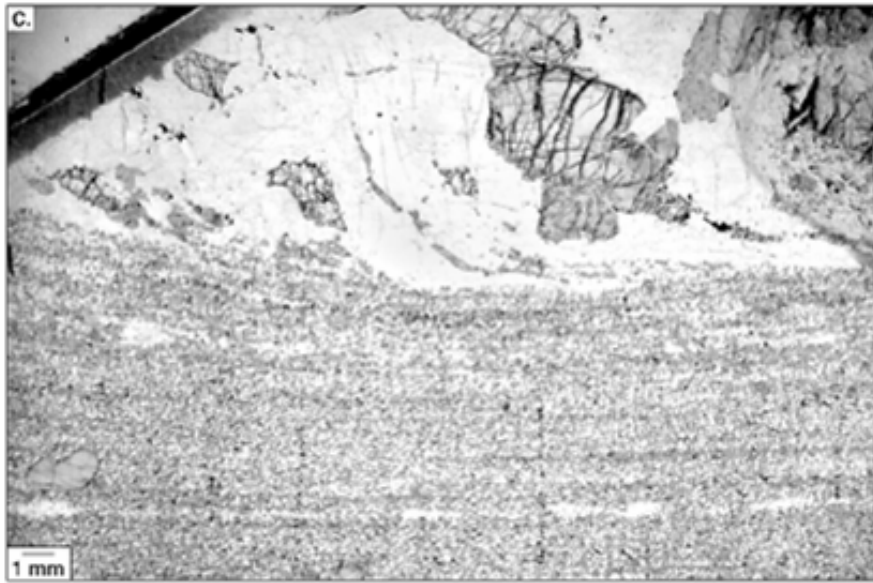
AB



BA

BB

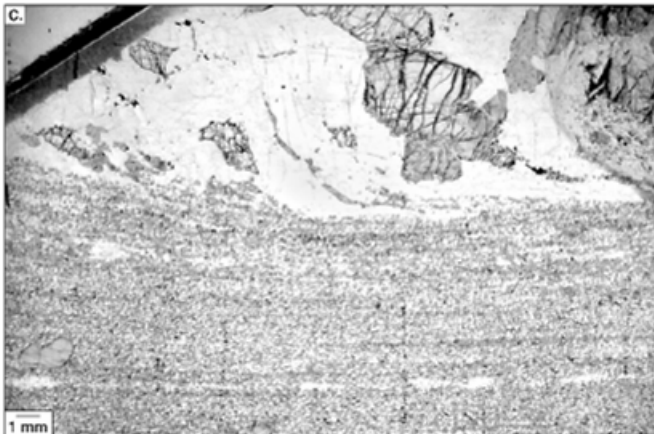




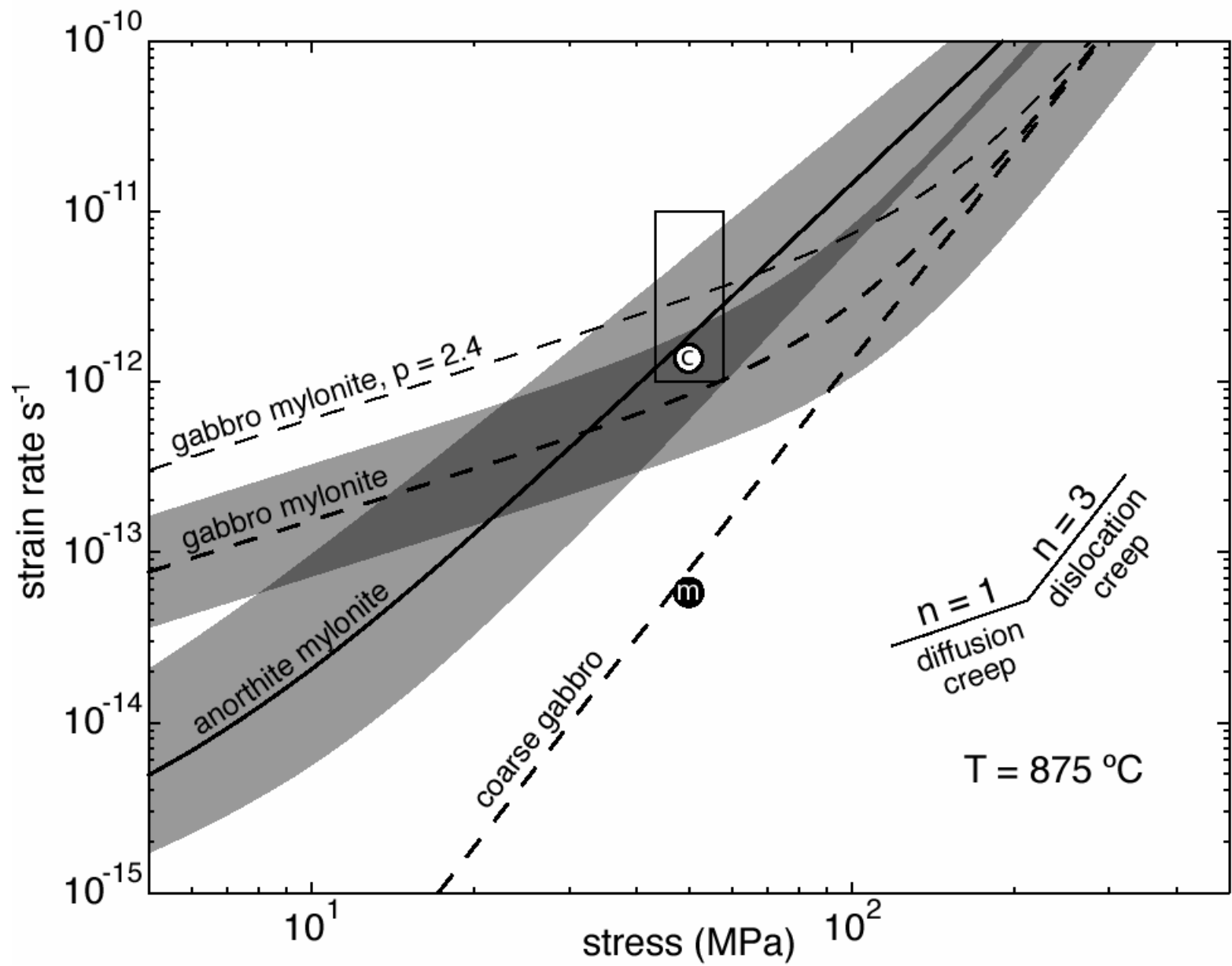
Fine-grained gabbro and anorthosite layers have similar viscosity,
both are weaker than coarse-grained gabbro

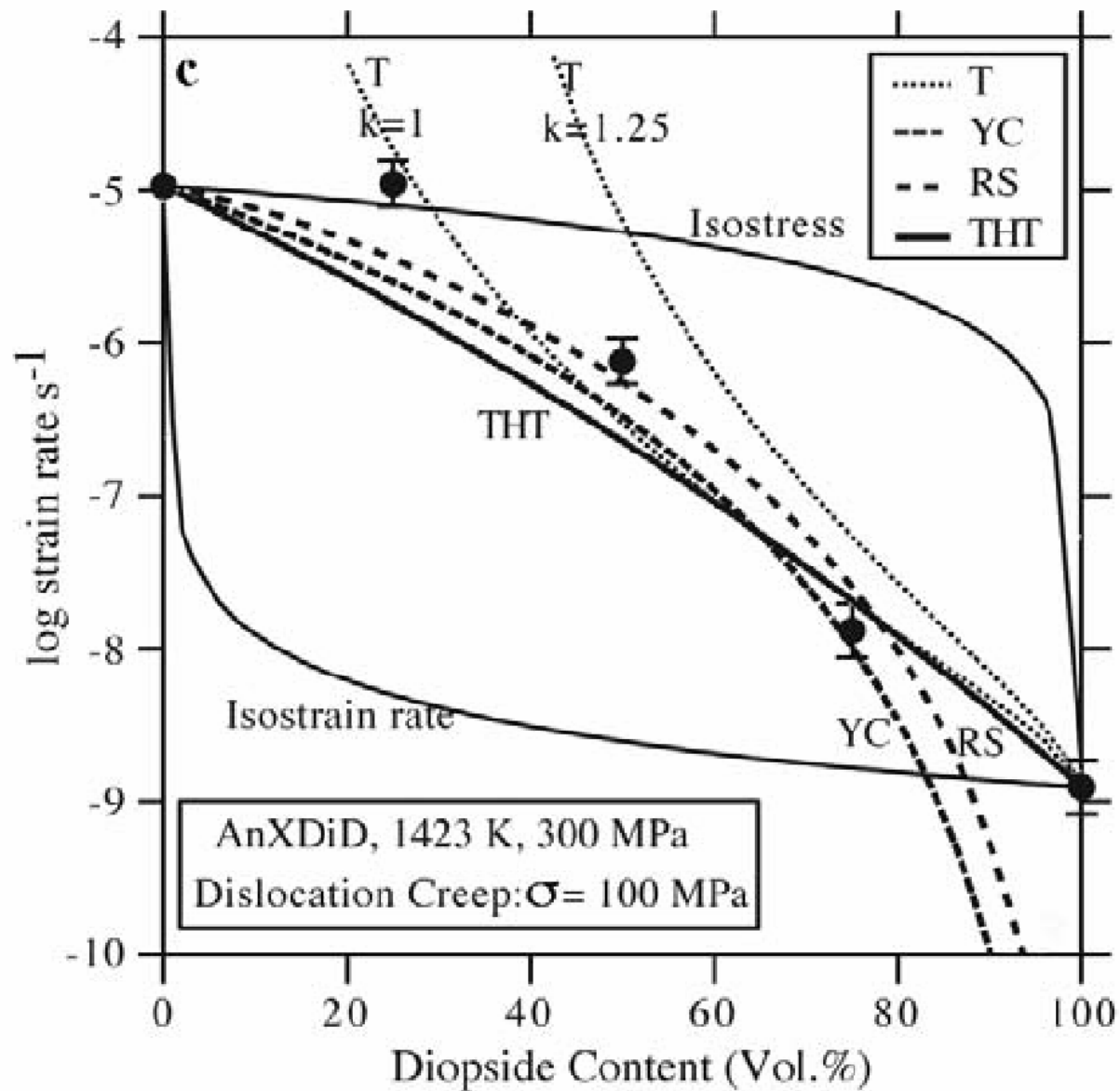
Anorthosite deforms by dislocation creep while
fine-grained gabbro deforms by diffusion creep

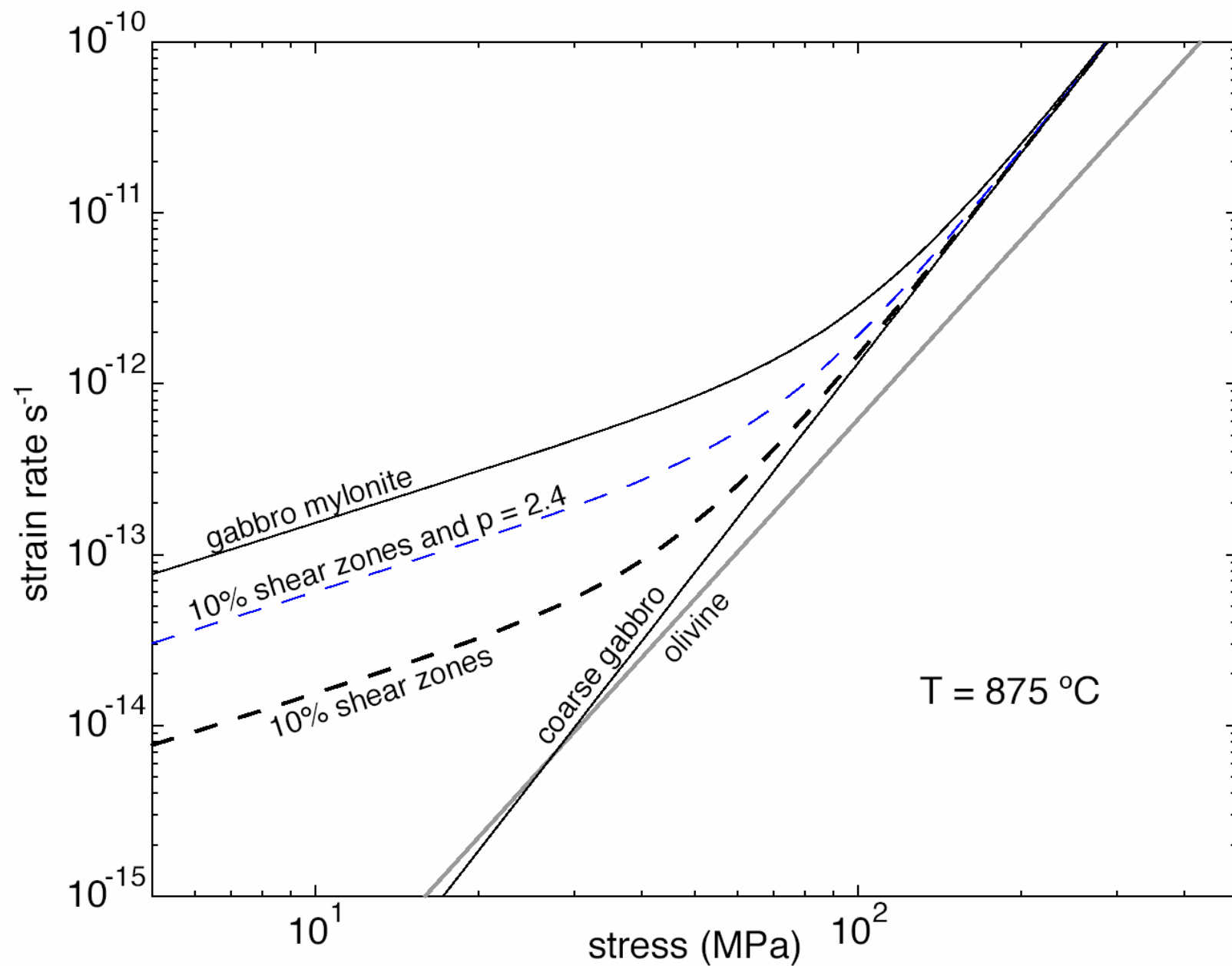
Strain rate of shear zone in the range $10^{-11}/s$ to $10^{-12}/s$ at a
stress of 50 MPa and temperature of 875°C



Compare to predictions from lab data







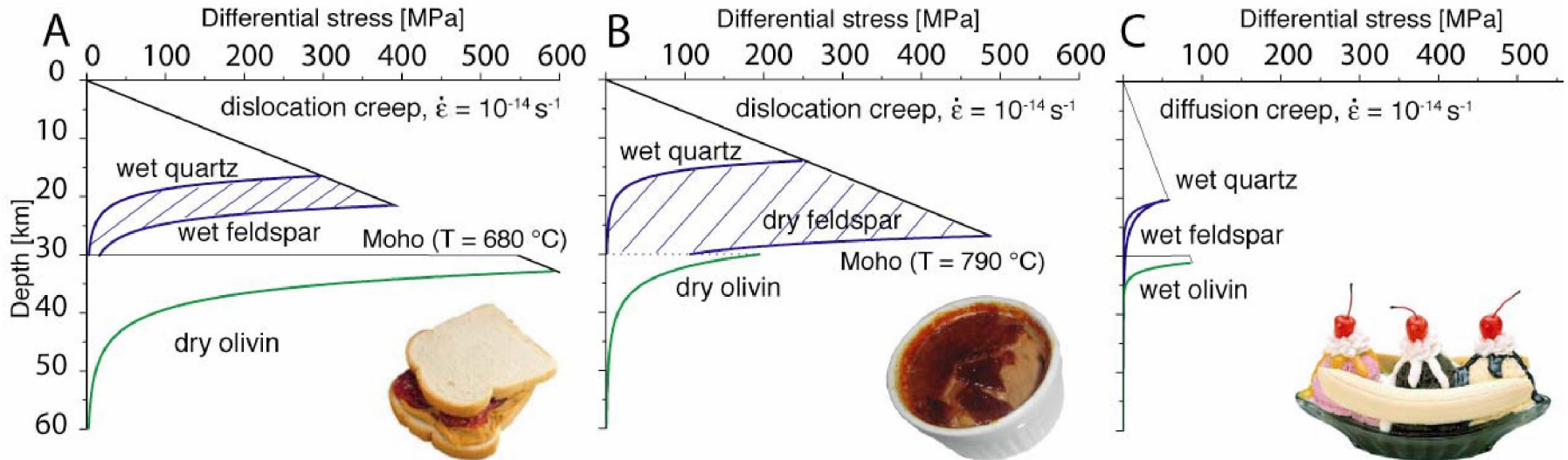
Fine-grained gabbro and anorthosite layers have similar viscosity,
both are weaker than coarse-grained gabbro
(STRAIN LOCALIZATION)

Anorthosite deforms by dislocation creep while
fine-grained gabbro deforms by diffusion creep
(EFFECT OF PYROXENE)

Strain rate of shear zone in the range $10^{-11}/\text{s}$ to $10^{-12}/\text{s}$ at a
stress of 50 MPa and temperature of 875°C
Viscosity around 10^{19} Pa s

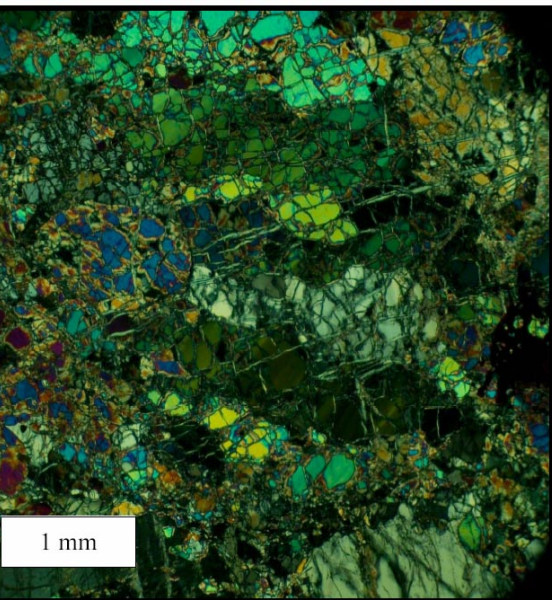
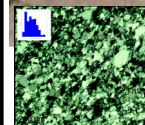
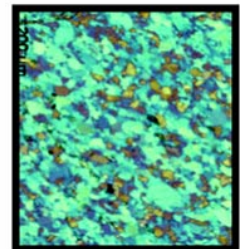
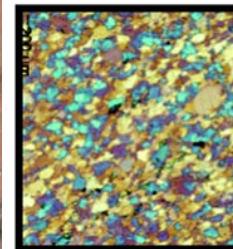
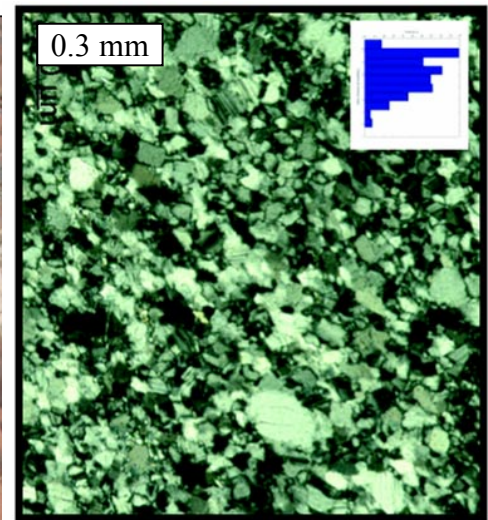
Comparison to predictions
from lab data
PRETTY GOOD!

Lithosphere Rheology



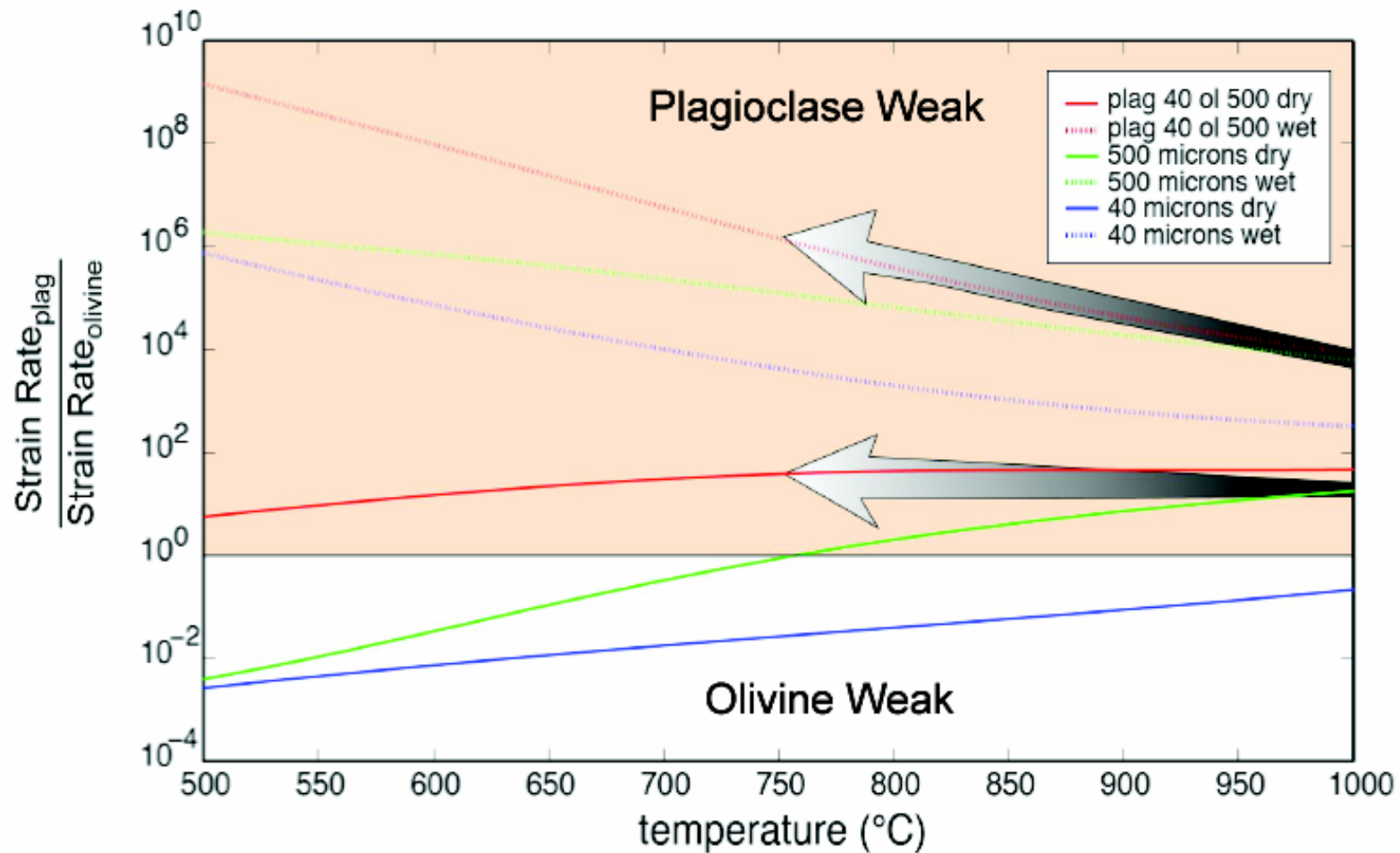
Burgmann and Dresen, 2008



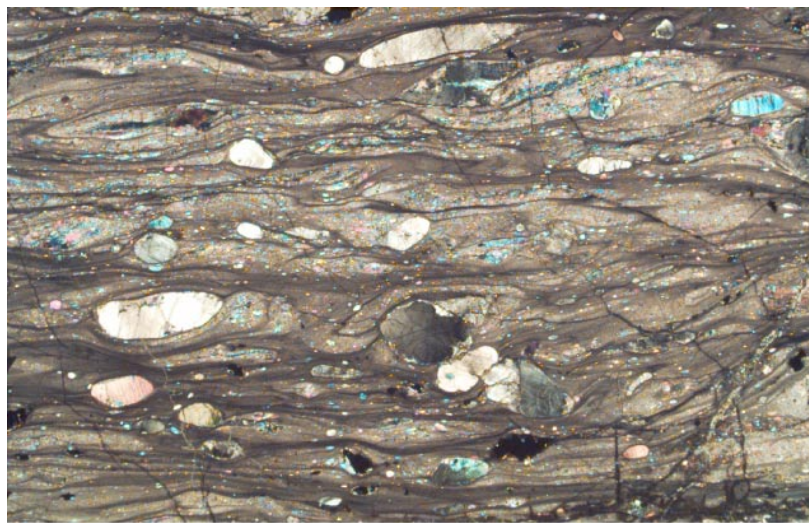
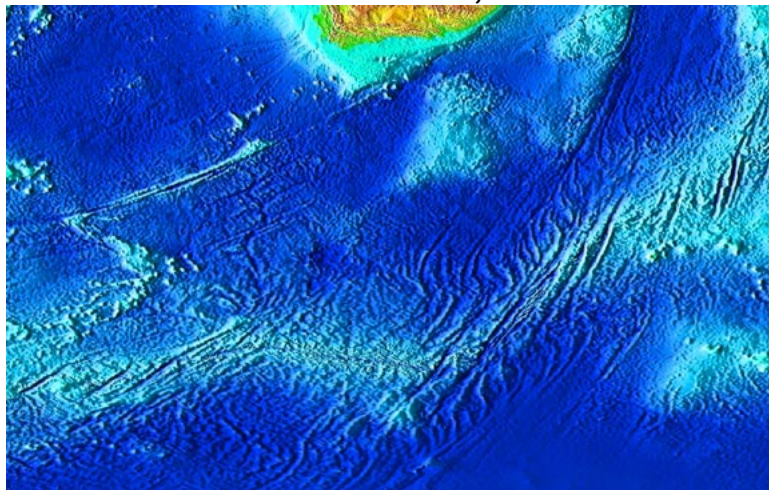


Homburg, Hirth & Kelemen

$$\dot{\epsilon} = A\sigma^n d^{-m} \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{RT}\right)$$

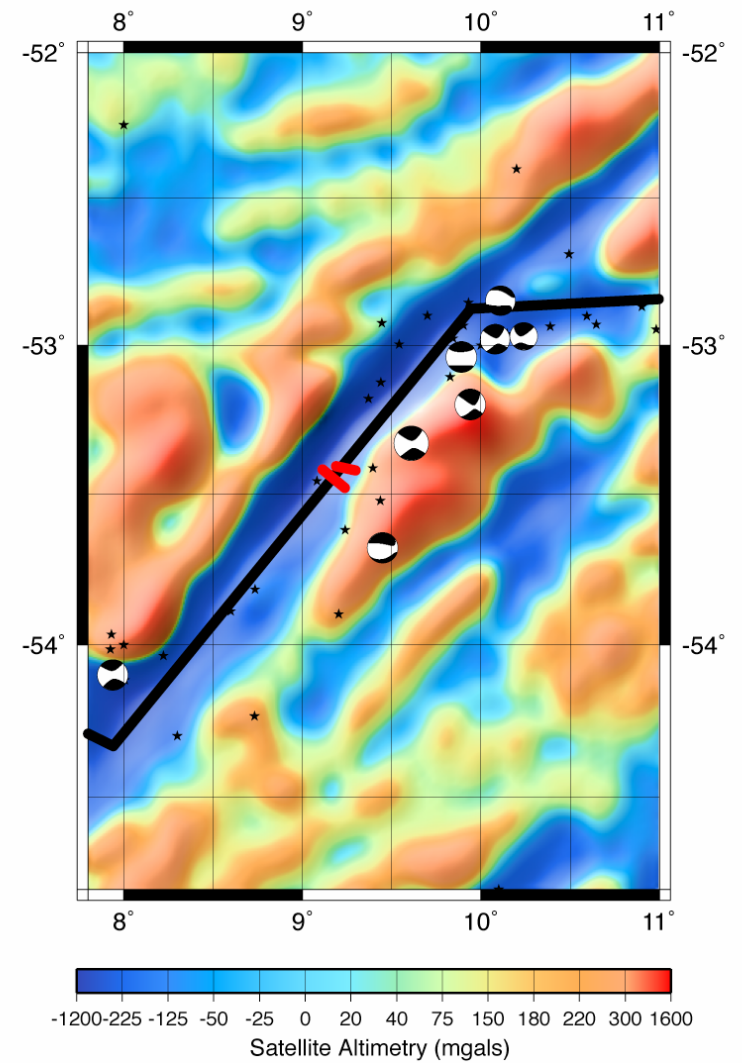


Fracture zones, SWIR



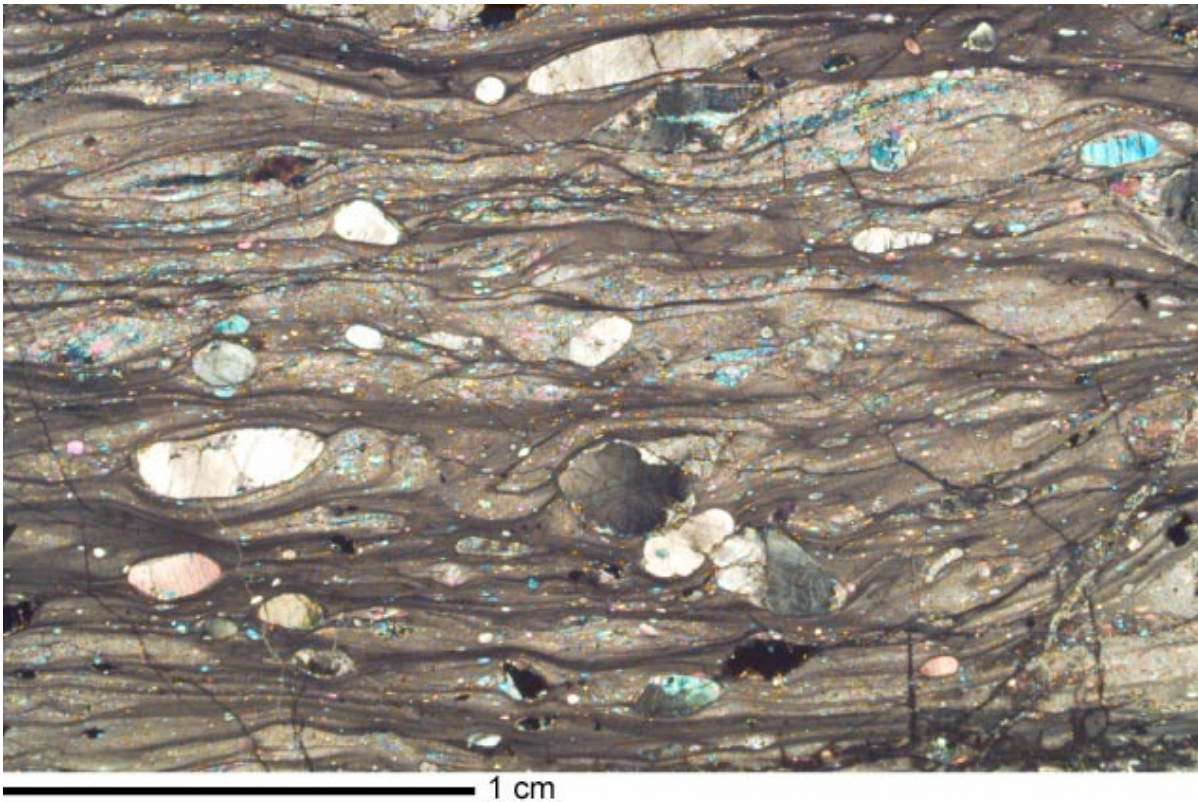
1 cm

Shaka F.Z. (South West Indian Ridge)

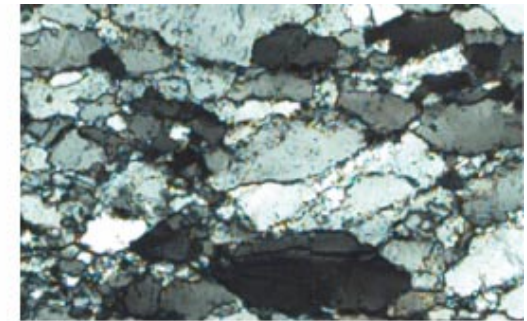


Peridotite Mylonite from Shaka Fracture Zone

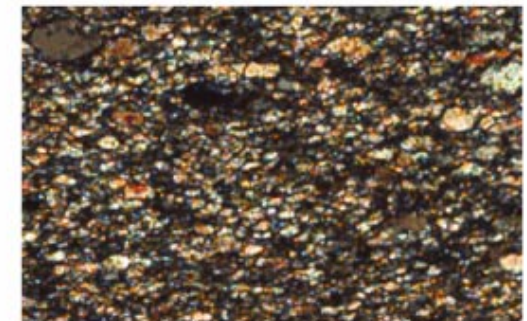
Shear direction
↔



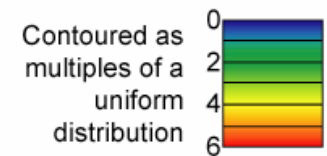
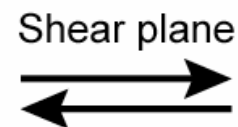
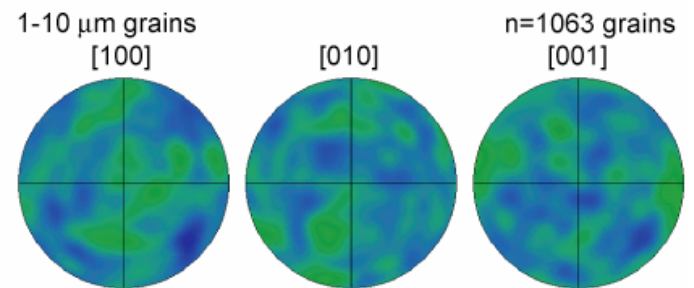
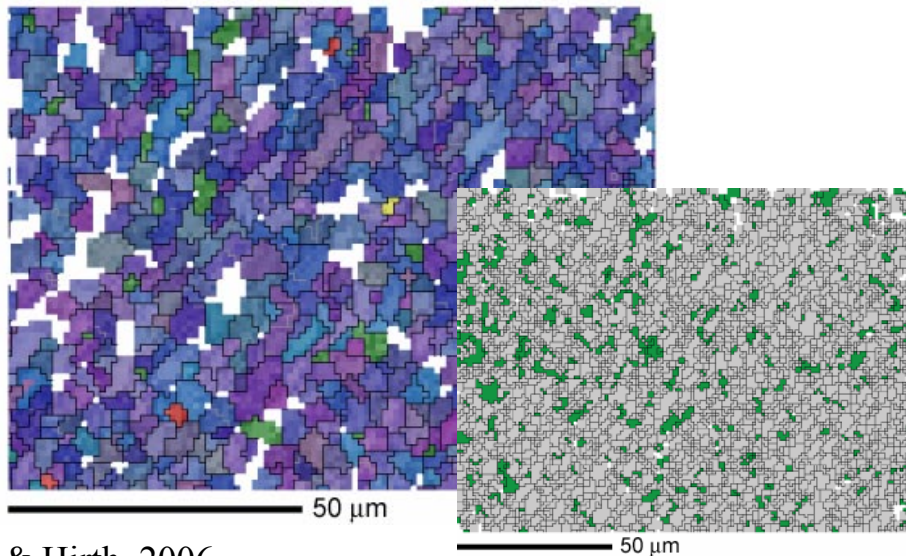
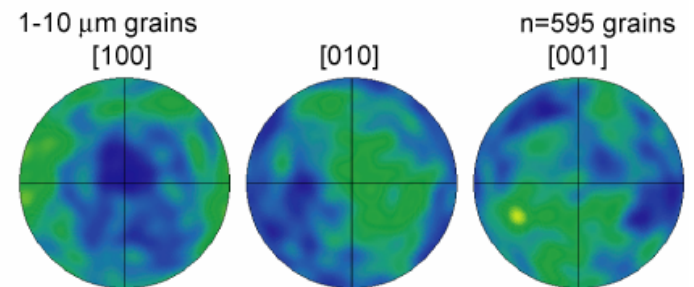
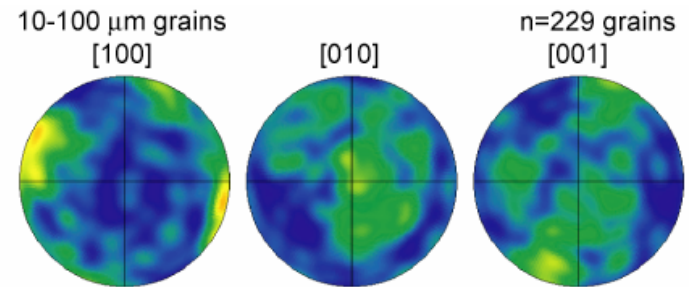
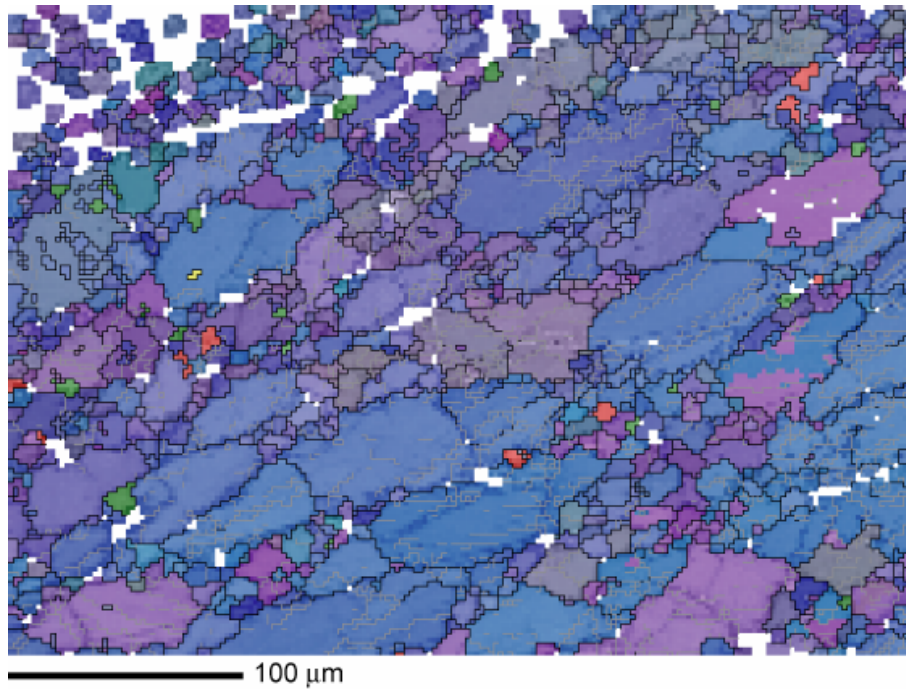
Coarse Grained

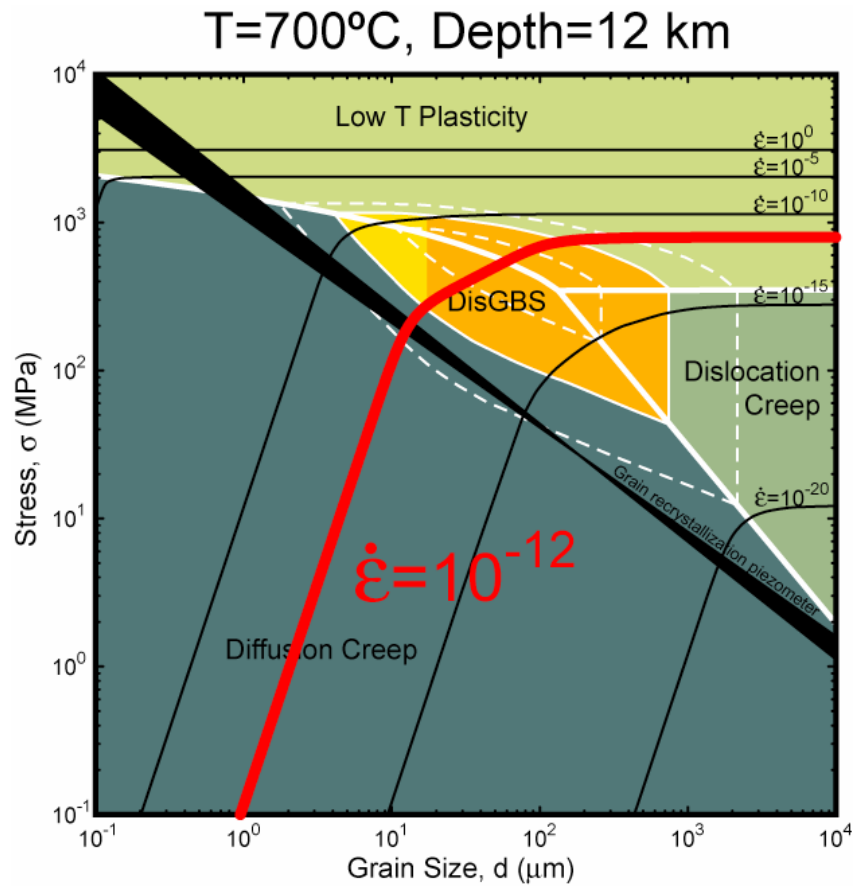


Fine Grained

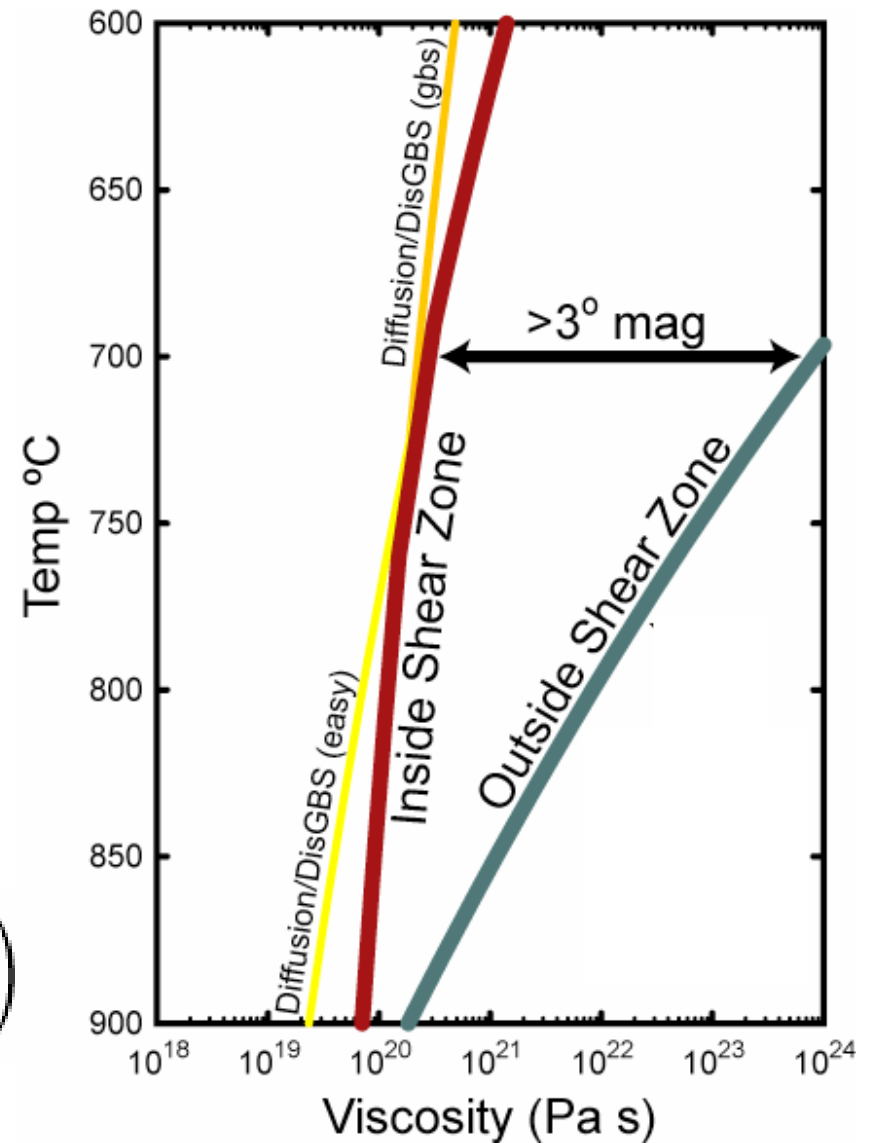


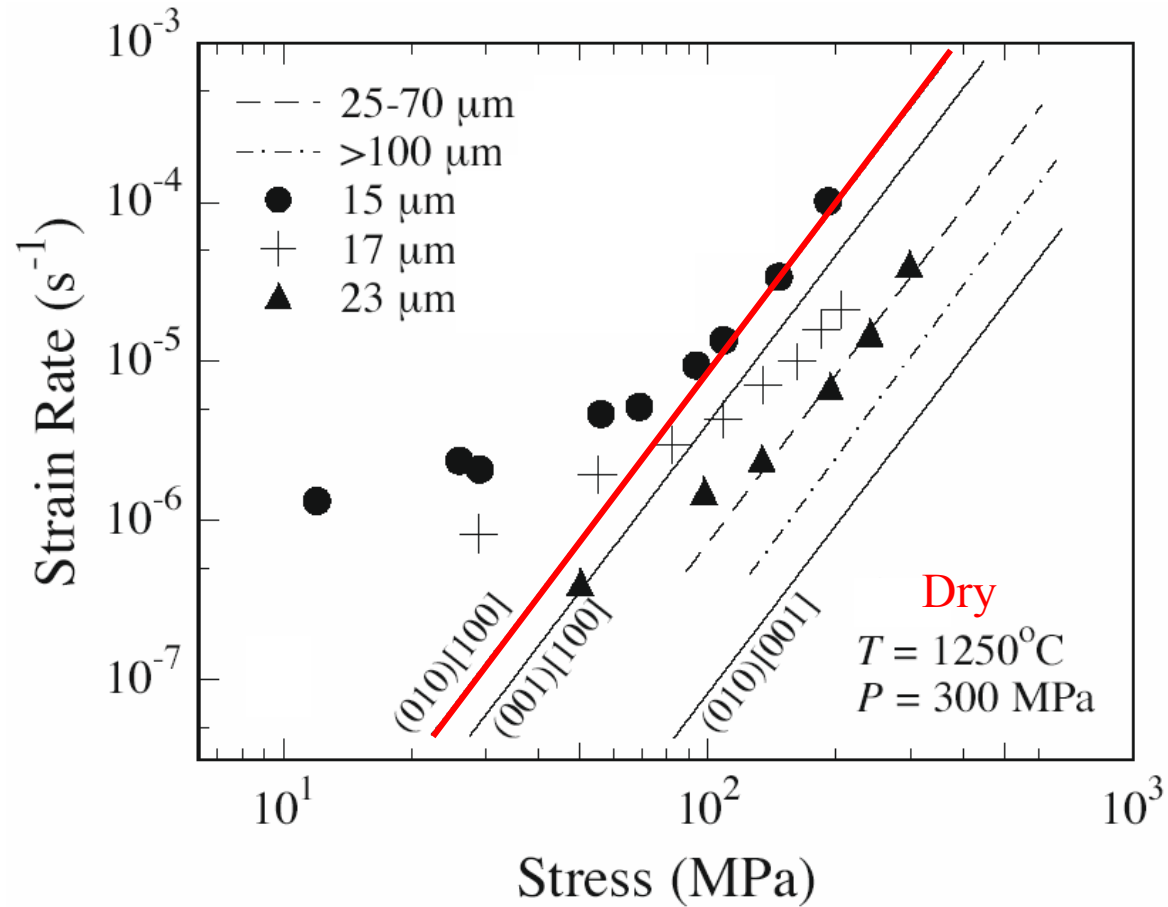
Warren & Hirth, 2006



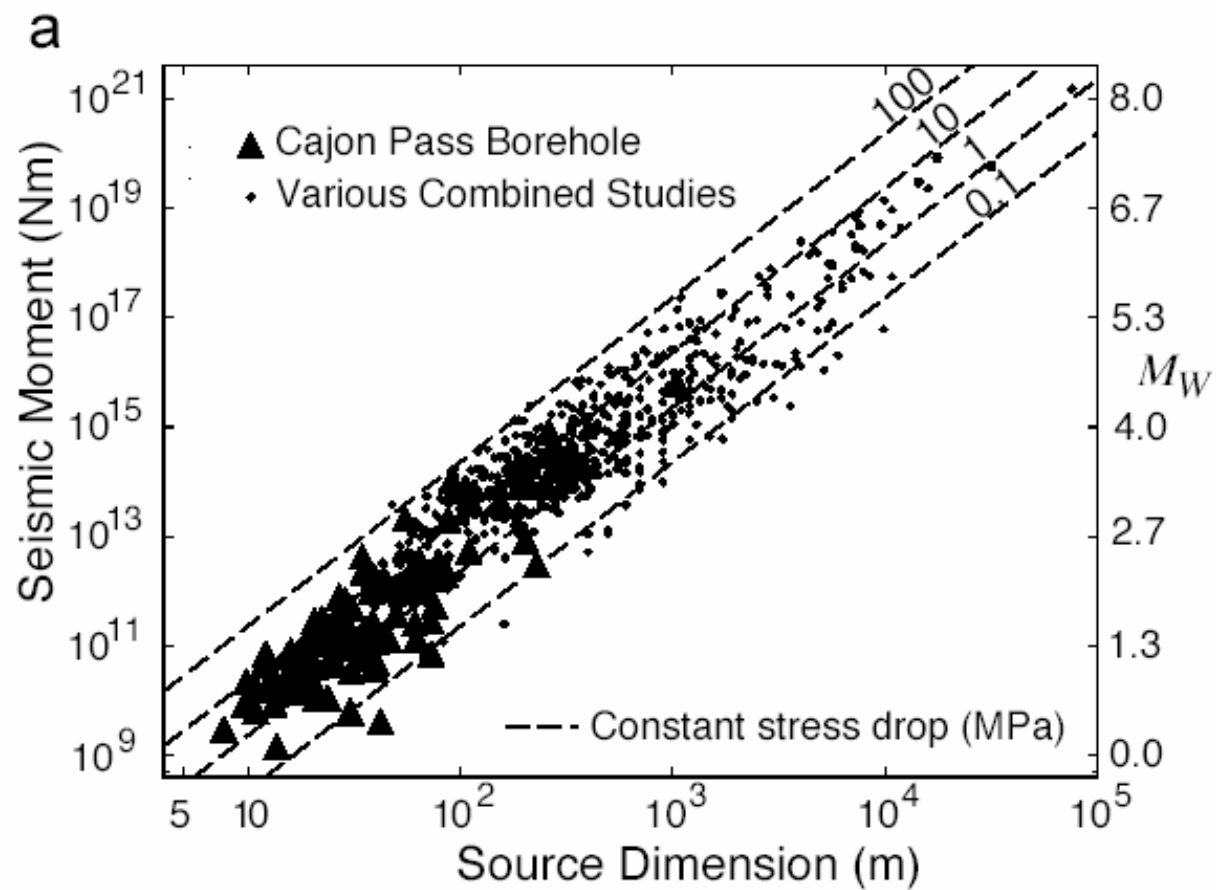


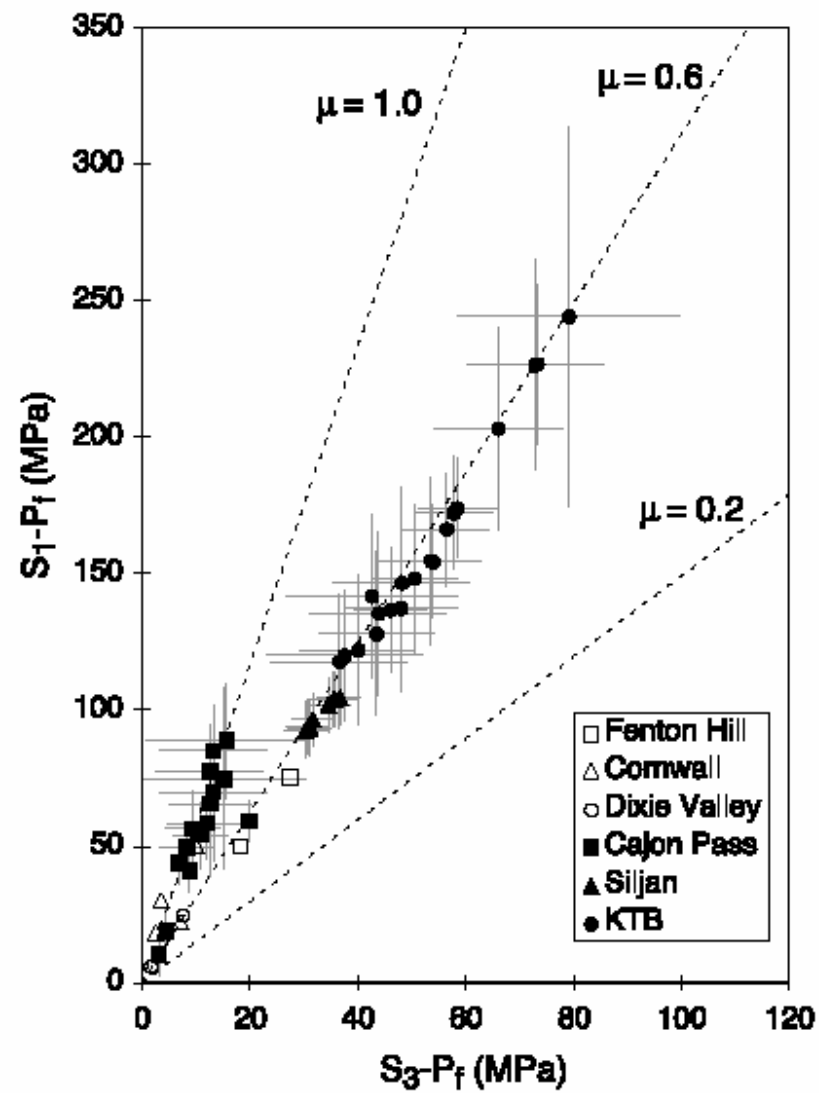
$$\dot{\epsilon} = A \frac{\sigma^n}{d^m} f(\phi, C_{\text{OH}}) \exp\left(-\frac{Q + PV^*}{RT}\right)$$

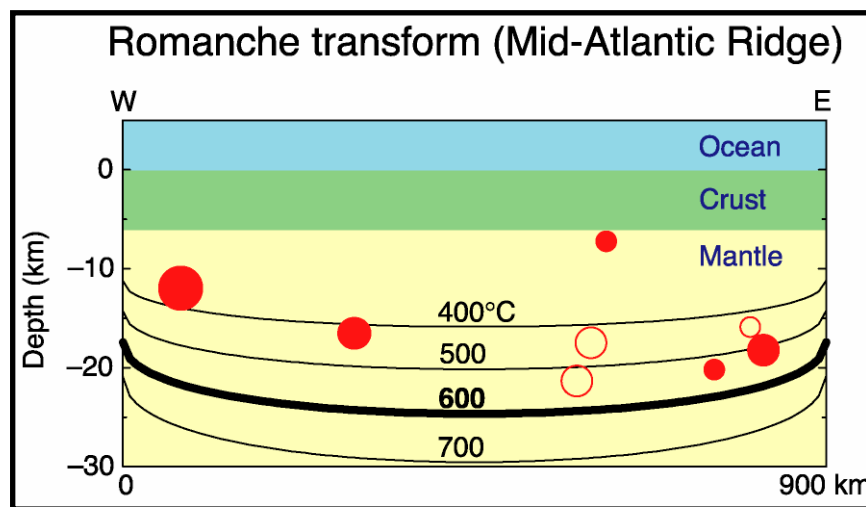
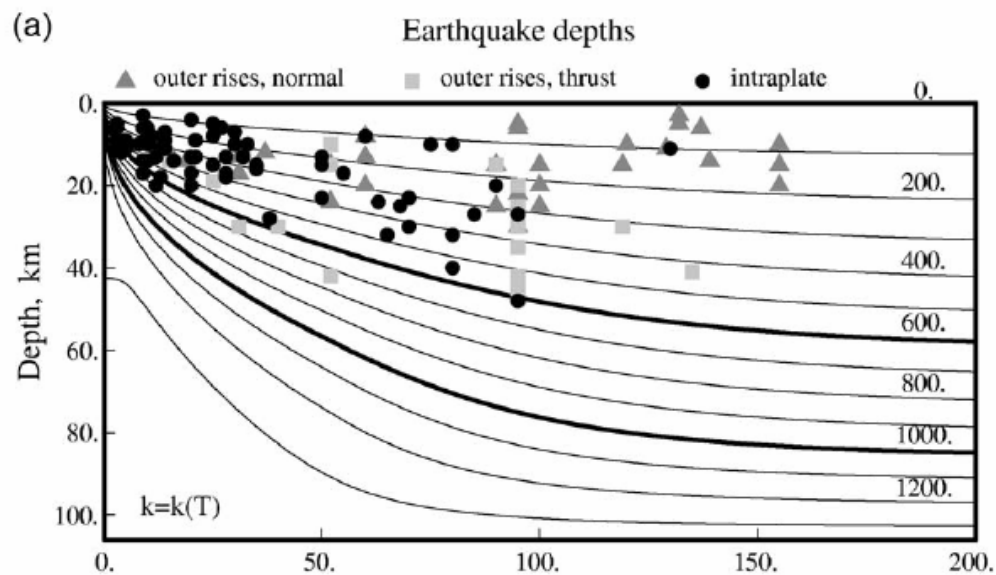




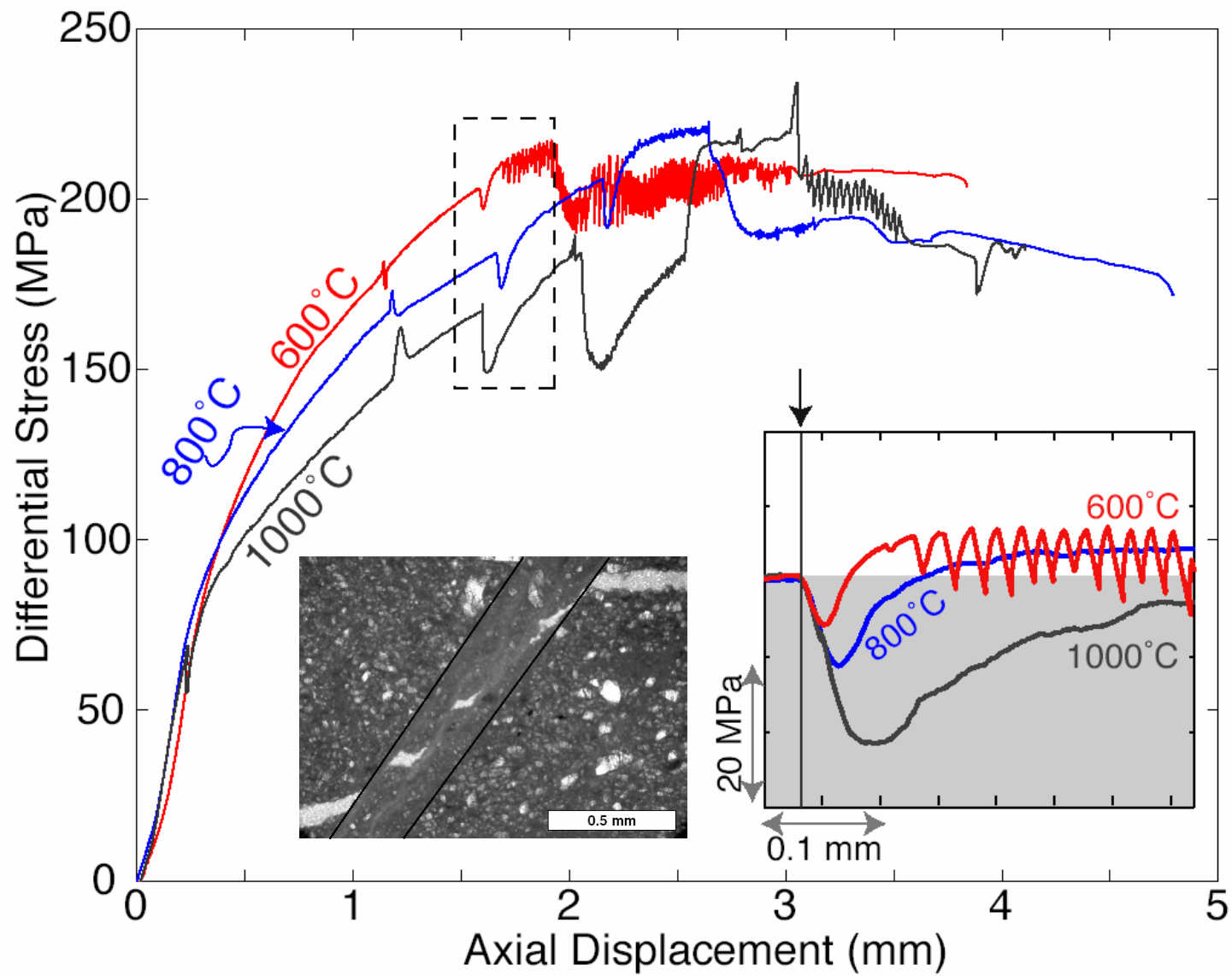
$$\dot{\epsilon} = A \frac{\sigma^n}{d^m} f(\phi, C_{\text{OH}}) \exp\left(-\frac{Q + PV^*}{RT}\right)$$

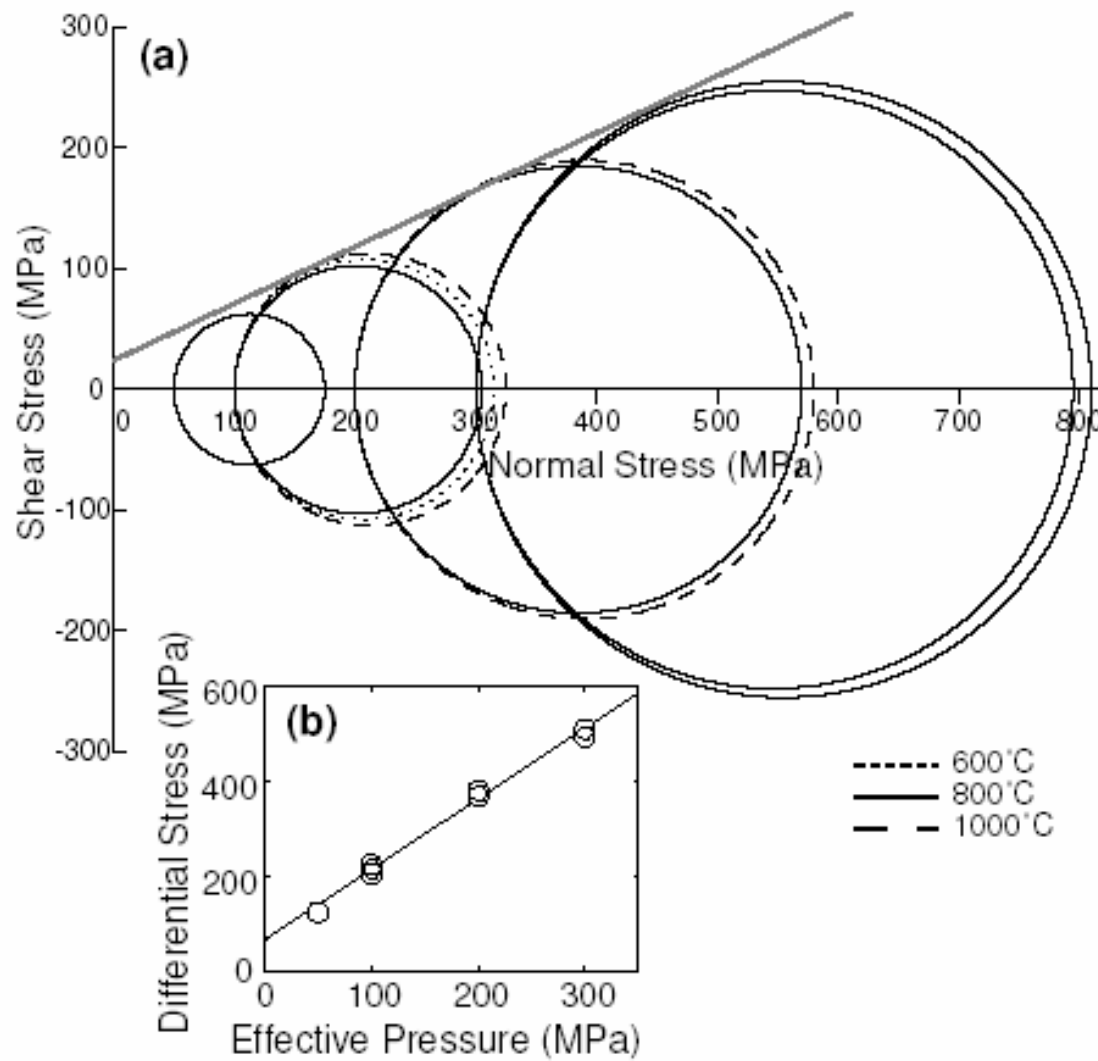




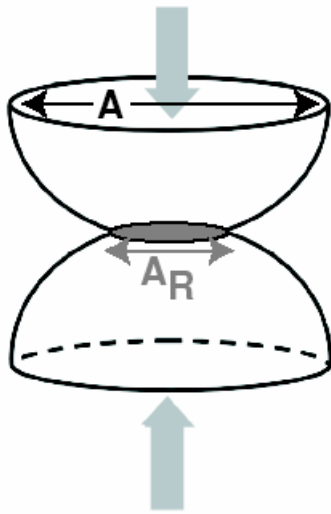


Abercrombie and Ekstrom (2001)





Creep at asperities

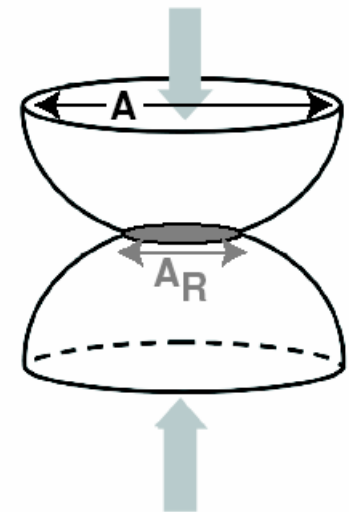


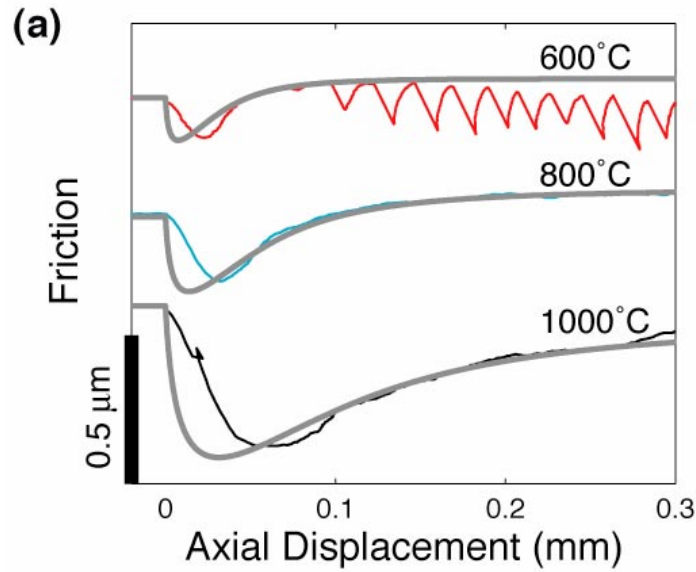
$$\frac{A_R}{A} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{\sigma_A}$$

$$\sigma_A = \sigma_P \left[1 - \left(\frac{-RT}{H} \ln \frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{B} \right)^{1/q} \right]$$

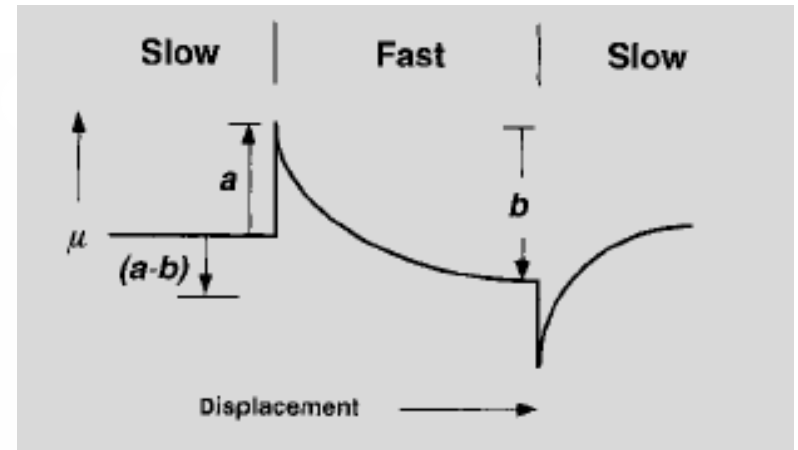


50 μm

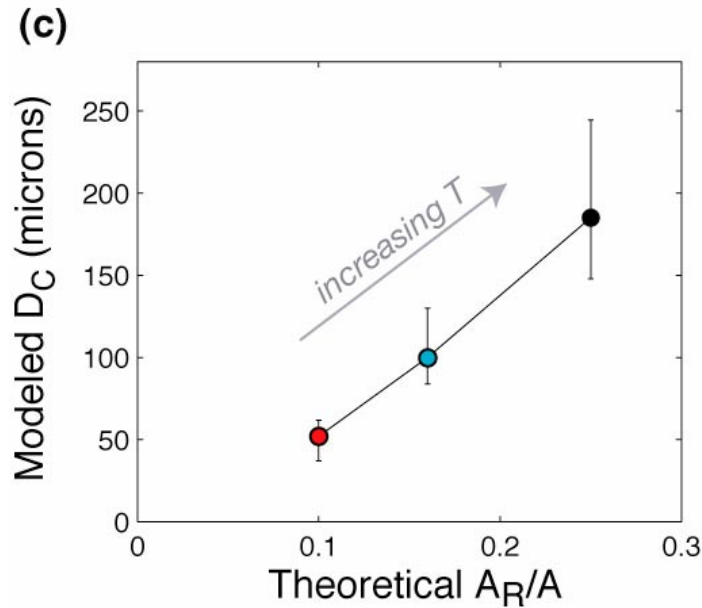




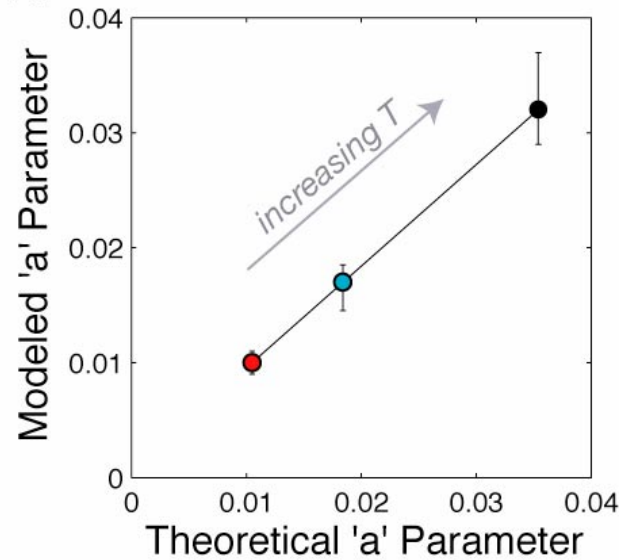
(b)

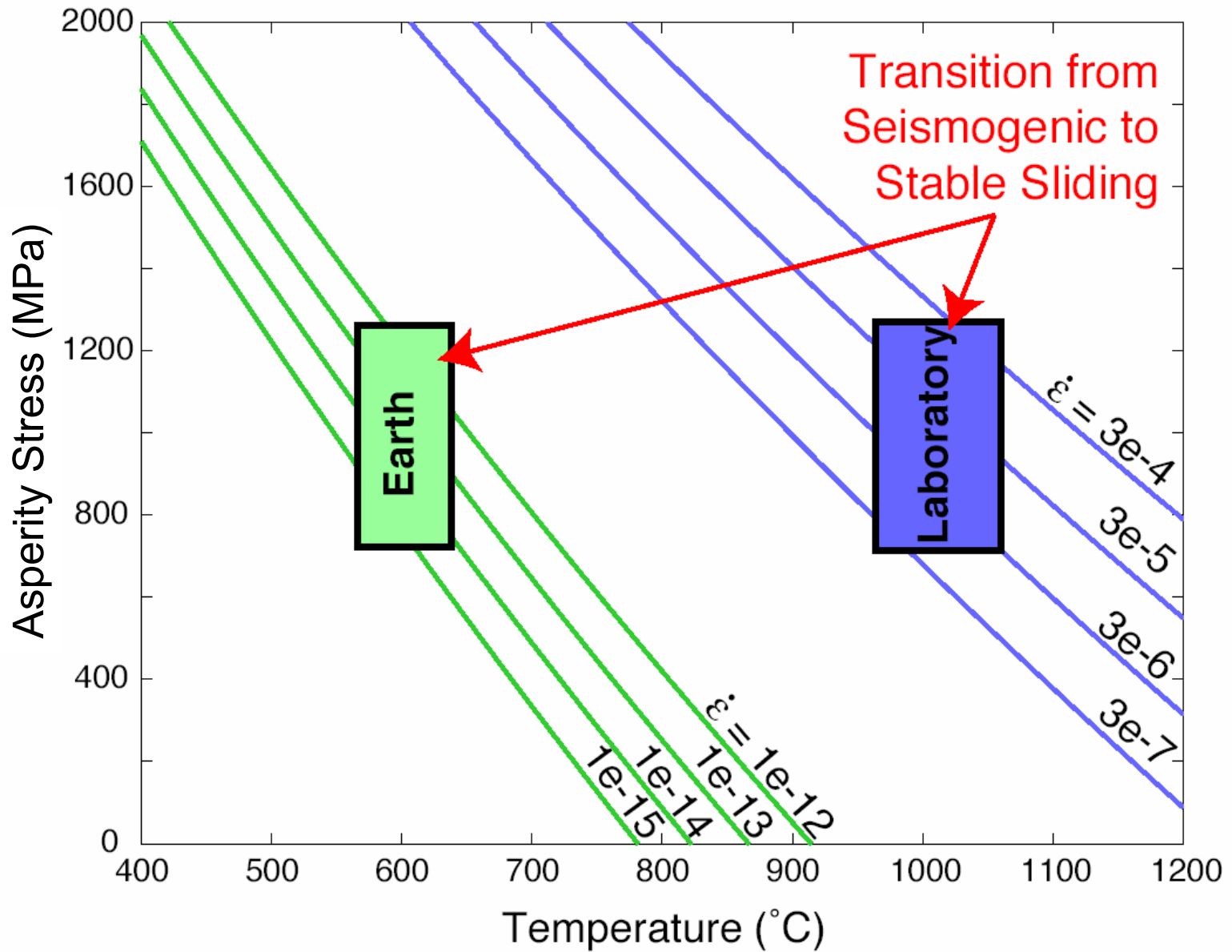


$$\mu = \mu_0 + a \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) + b \ln\left(\frac{V_0 \theta}{D_c}\right)$$

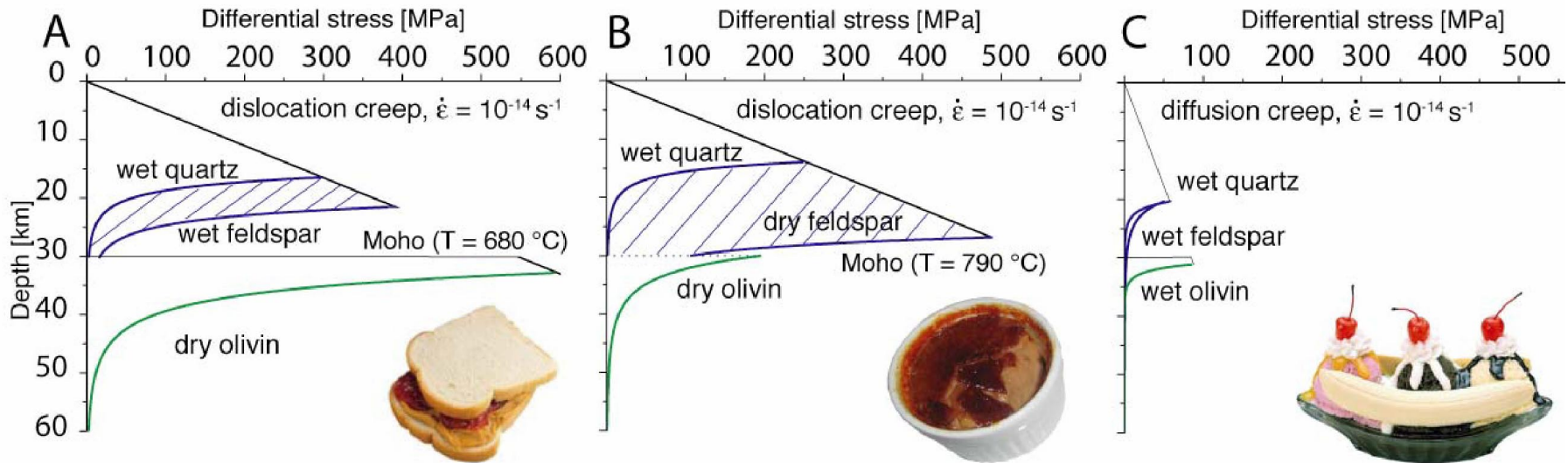


(d)





Lithosphere Rheology

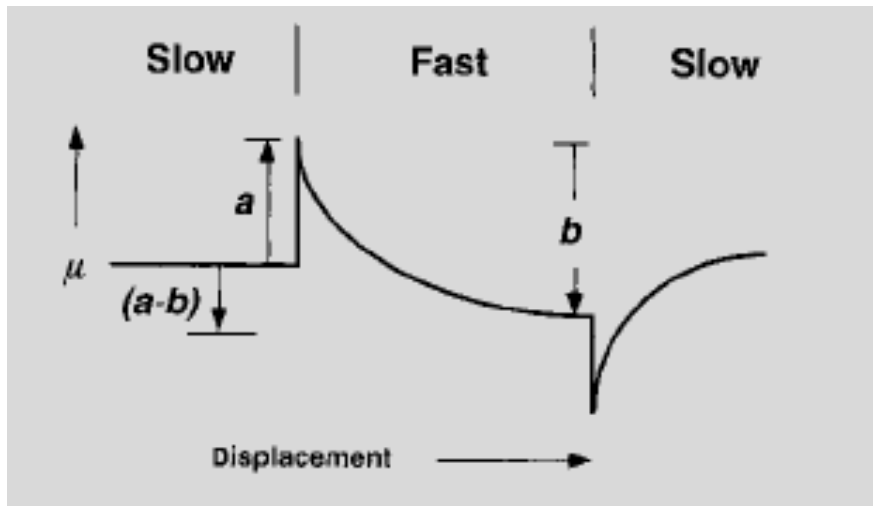


Viscosity contrast between crust & mantle (composition)

Role of shear zones in interpretation of geodetic data

Mylonites support “high” stresses but have much lower viscosity than surrounding rock

Temperature at base of seismogenic zone well predicted by extrapolation of lab data



$$\mu = \mu_0 + a \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) + b \ln\left(\frac{V_0 \theta}{D_c}\right)$$

“State” evolution law: $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 1 - \frac{V\theta}{D_c}$

At steady state: $\theta = D_c/V$

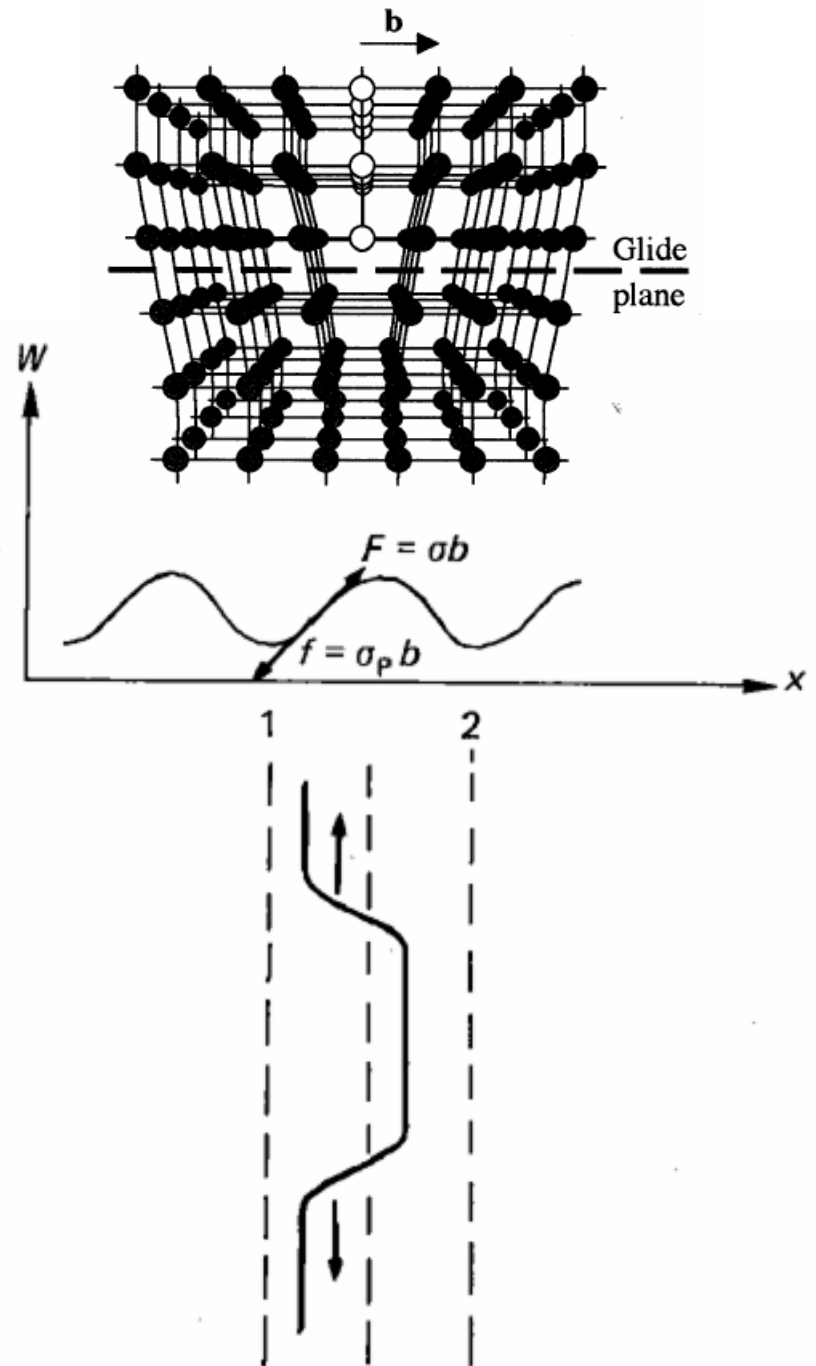
“contact time”

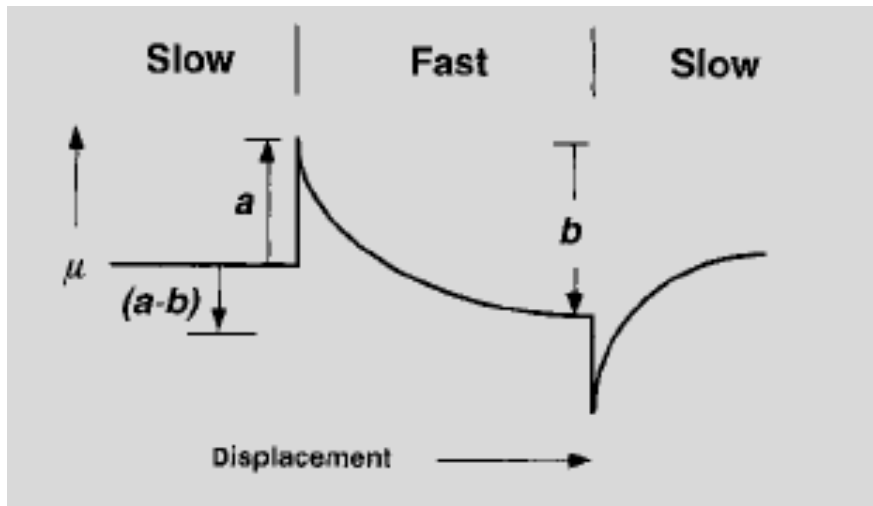
$D_c = \theta \times V = \text{time} \times \text{velocity}$
related to mean asperity size

Kinetic basis for the direct effect

$$V = V_0 \exp\left(\frac{-E}{k_B T}\right)$$

$$E = E' - \tau \Omega$$



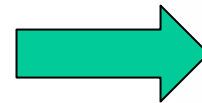


$$\mu = \mu_0 + a \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) + b \ln\left(\frac{V_0\theta}{D_c}\right)$$

$$V = V_0 \exp\left(\frac{-E}{k_B T}\right)$$

substitute $E = E' - \tau \Omega$

solve for τ



$$a = \frac{k_B T}{\sigma_A \Omega}$$

