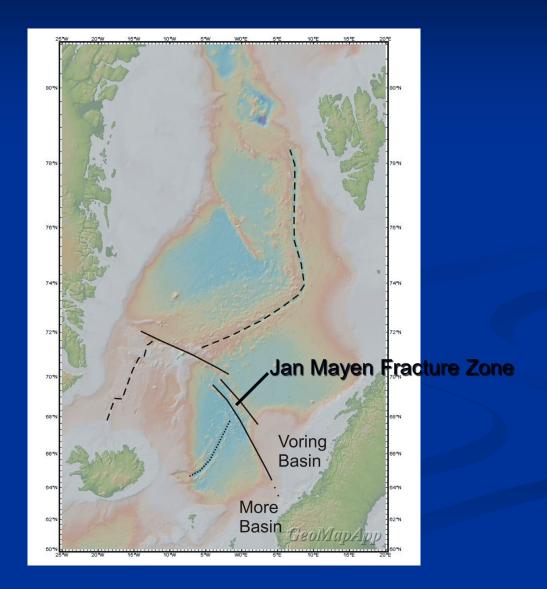


Lithosphere extension: 2-D or 3-D



Outline

* 3-D cases and tectonic processes involved -oblique rifting -rift propagation -mantle flow beneath rifts

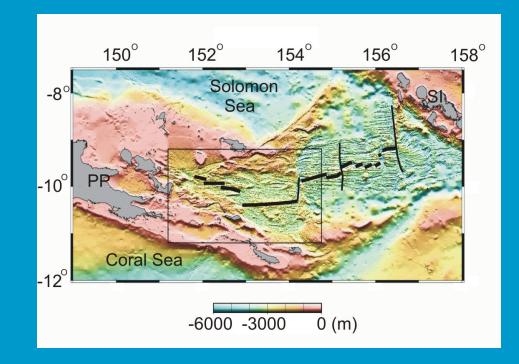
* Prior modeling approaches -numerical -analogue

* Our approach: Tekton & FELIB

* Other options

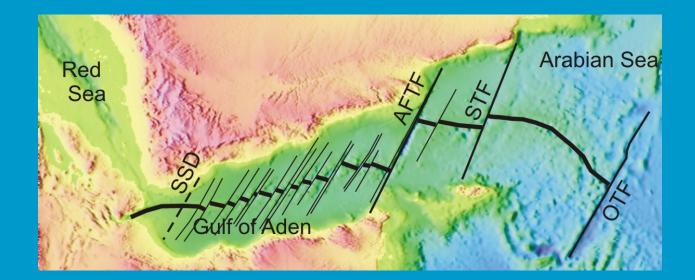
Rift propagation

Woodlark Basin

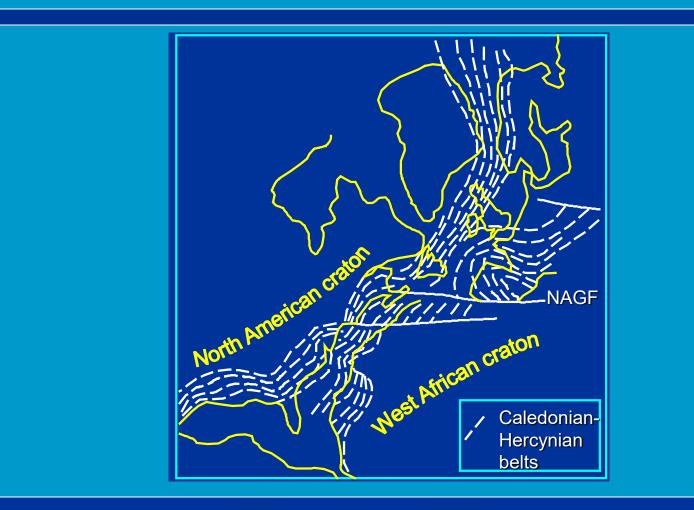


Rift propagation

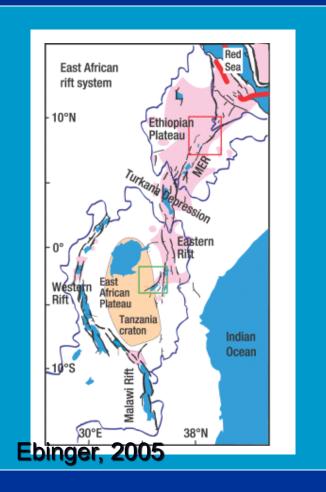
Gulf of Aden

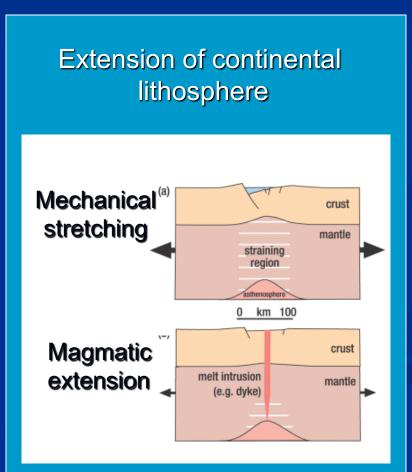


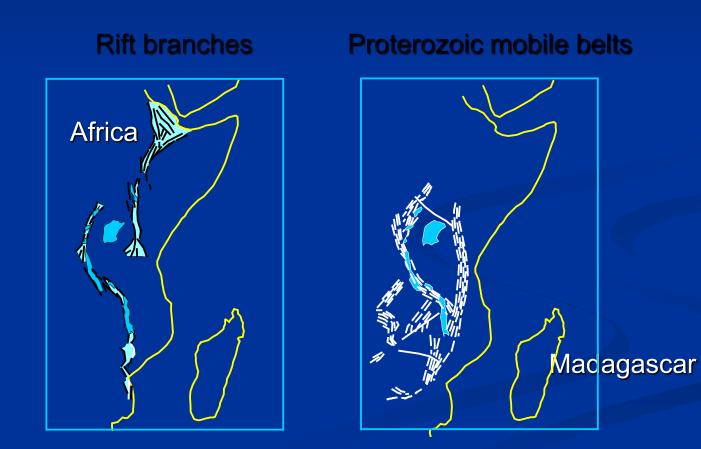
Pre-structured lithosphere, oblique rifting



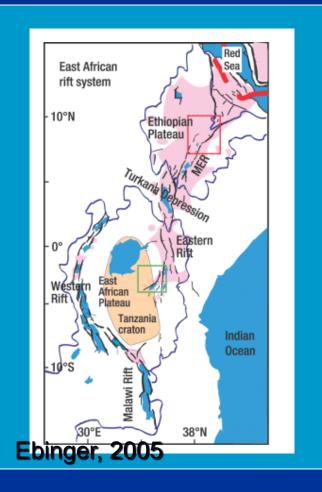
EARS follows pre-structured lithosphere

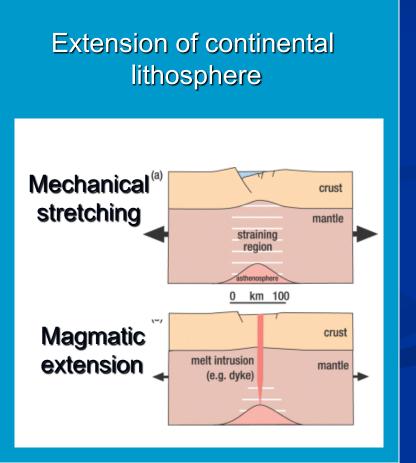






Decompressional melting during extension





Tectonic processes involved

Setup geometry	lateral variations in lithosphere
	architecture, different geological
	provinces

Boundary conditions

laterally varying boundary conditions, oblique extension

Basics needs:

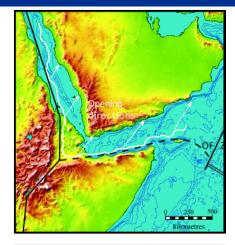
Thermo-mechanical model? Layered lithosphere?

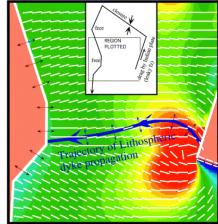
Existing numerical models

Elastic Plate Model: Hubert-Ferrari et al., 2003

Rift propagation (=crack propagation)

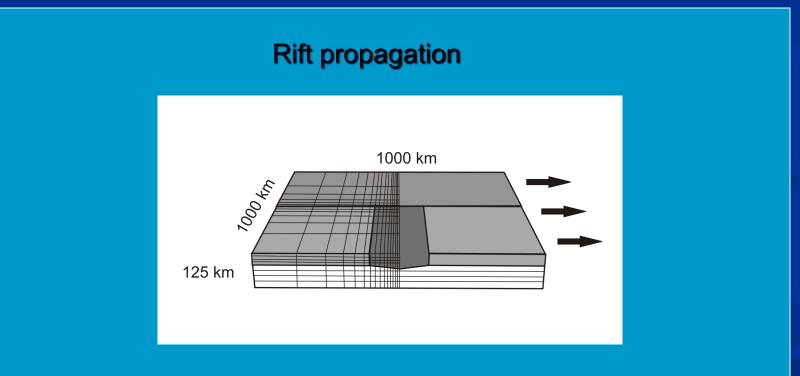
Assumption: lithosphere is an elastic plate in which viscous/ductile behavior plays no (important) role





Existing numerical models

Finite Element Models: Dunbar and Sawyer, 1996

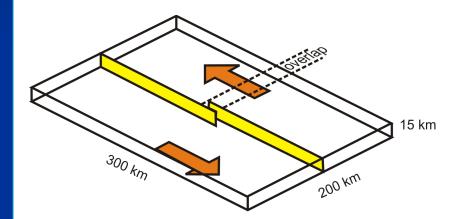


- Symmetrical model
- Equations: creeping flow, heat flow

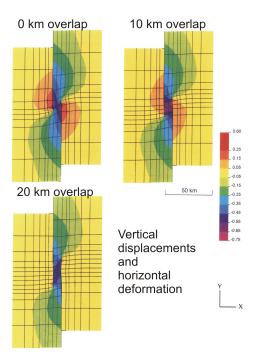
Existing numerical models

Boundary Element Models:

Katzman, ten Brink & Lin, 1995



Pull-apart basin formation



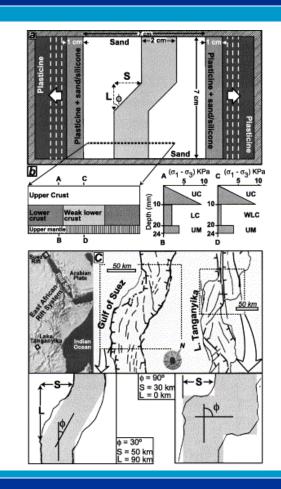
Analogue modeling studies

Sand & silicone experiments Mobile plate CU Sand Silicone က fault structures +- thermal effects, rheology

(Tron and Brun, 1991)

10 cm

Analogue modeling studies of oblique rifting



Centrifuge model

- + fault structures
- thermal effects, rheology

(Giacomo Corti, 2004)

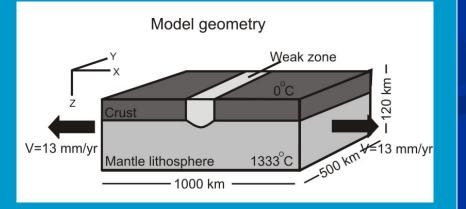
Our modeling approach

Thermo-mechanical model

Finite element model, Lagrangian approach

Mechanical part: based on Tekton

Thermal part: based on FELIB



Numerical modeling of oblique rifting

Mechanical part

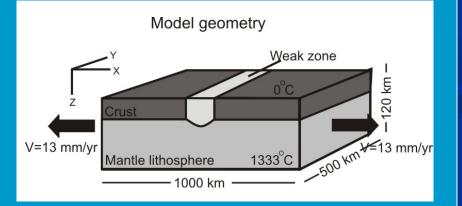
Visco-elastic deformation, correction for plastic/brittle behavior

Thermal part

Heat flow equation Heat production in crust

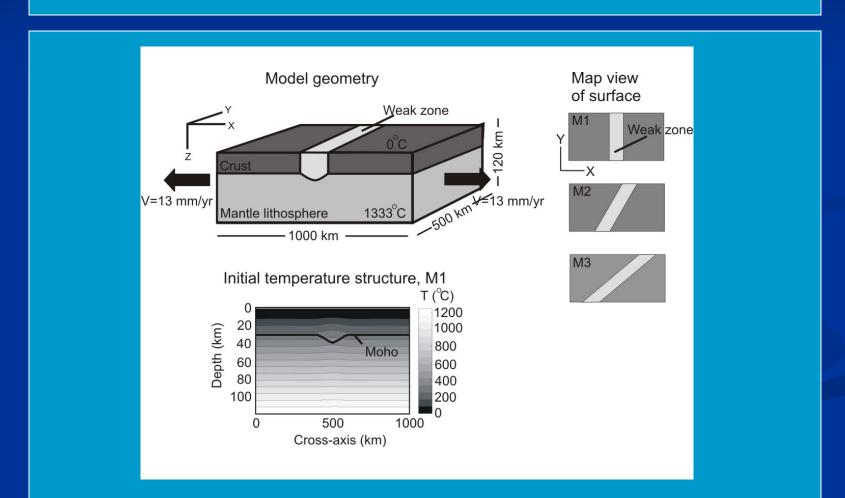
Buoyancy forces

T-dependent powerlaw rheology

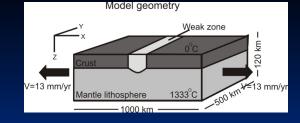


Numerical modeling of oblique rifting

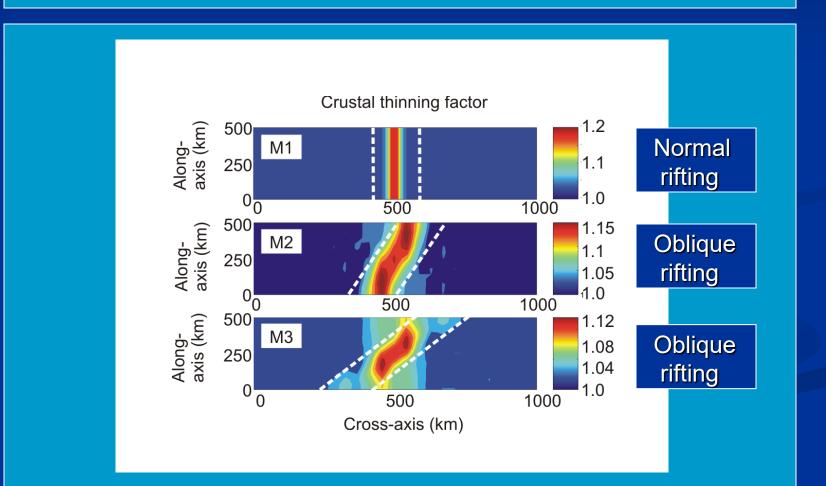
Model setup



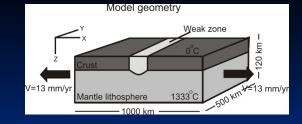
Oblique rifting



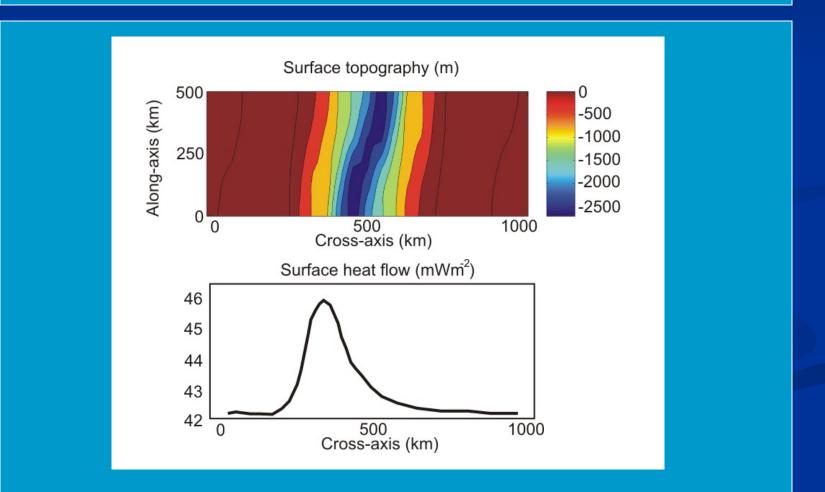
Results: Map view of model domain, crustal thinning



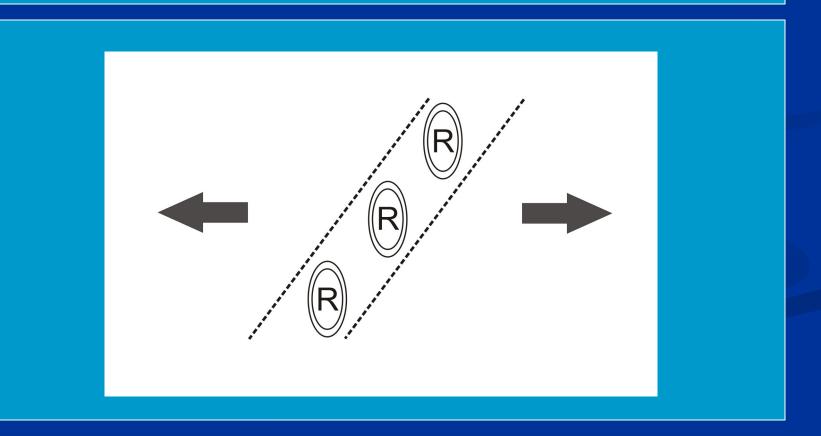
Oblique rifting



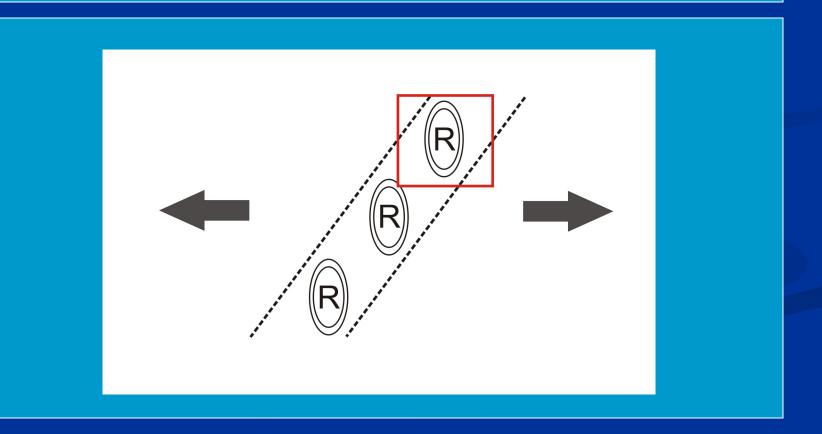
Results: Surface heat flow for oblique rifting test



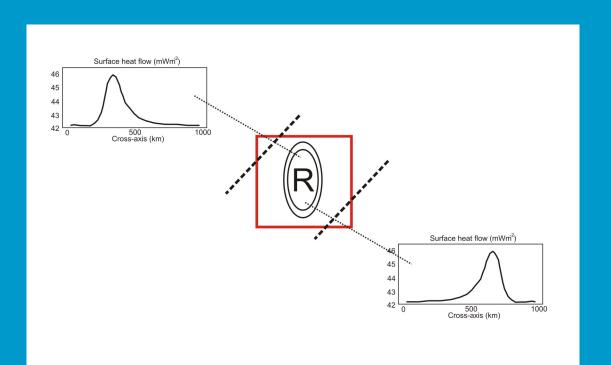
- * Rift zones follow the weak trend as a group, but are individually oriented according to extension direction
- * Asymmetric development of individual rifts



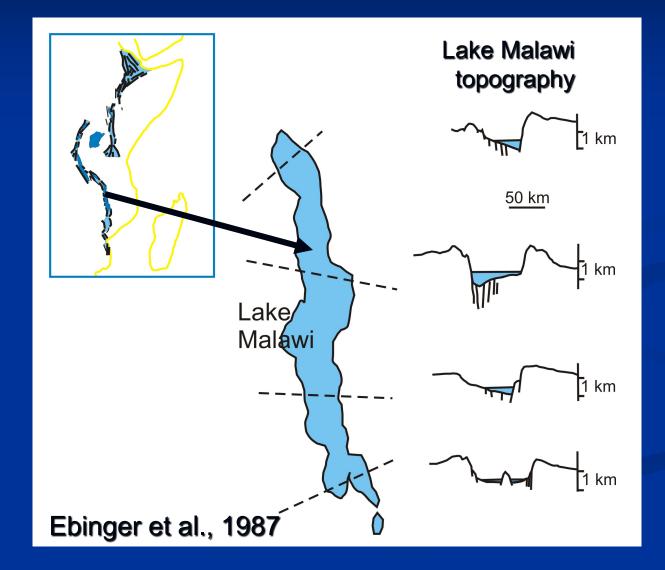
- * Rift zones follow the weak trend as a group, but are individually oriented according to extension direction
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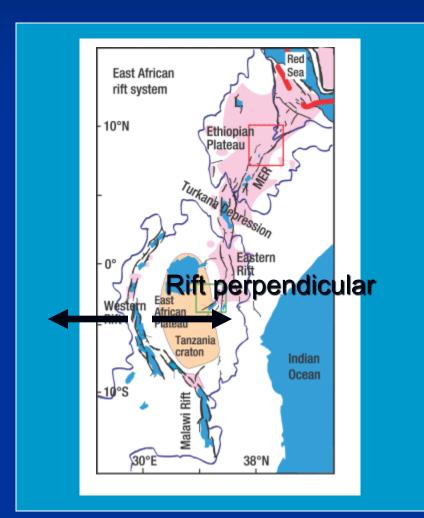
*Asymmetric development of individual rifts *Alternating asymmetric rifts, linked through accommodation zones

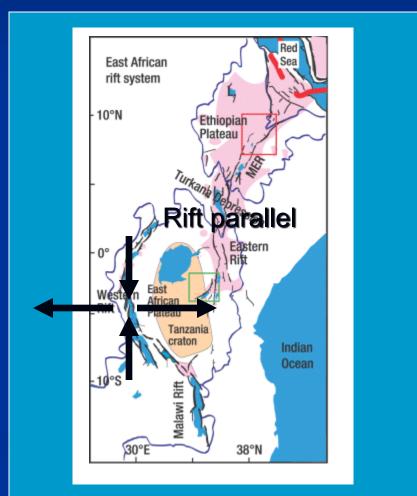


Example of alternating rift asymmetry can be found in the Malawi Rift

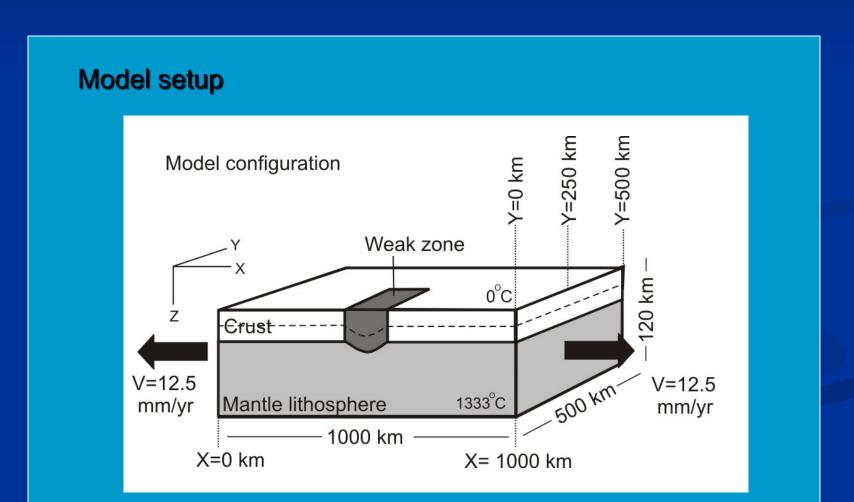


Mantle flow beneath rift basin



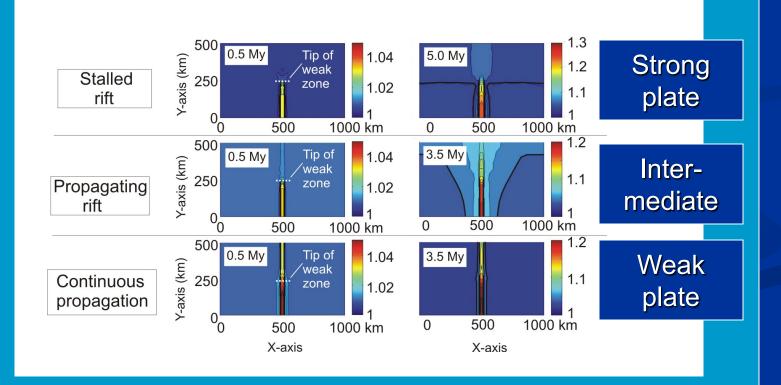


Rift propagation modeling



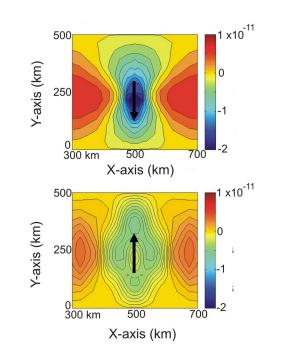
Rift propagation: end-member modes

Evolution of crustal thinning, map view of model domain



Rift propagation: end-member modes

Rift-parallel component of velocity field, map view

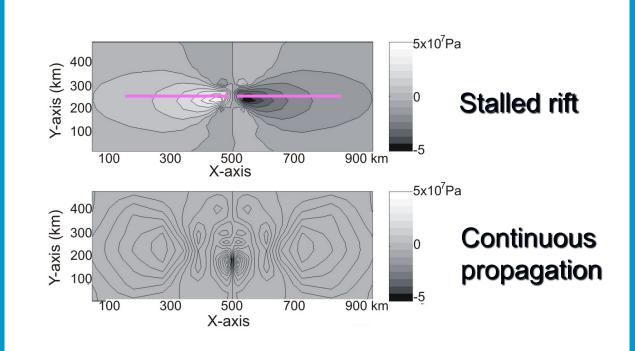


Stalled rift

Continuous propagation

Rift propagation: end-member modes

Horizontal shear stress, map view



What works fine

- * Flexibility of geometry, initial setup and boundary conditions
- * Application to deformation of oceanic lithosphere
- * Modeling of large scale structures

Improvements needed

- * Modeling of smaller scale structures
- * Grid spacing, calculation time
- * Remeshing, large deformation
- * Brittle/ductile behavior

Other options

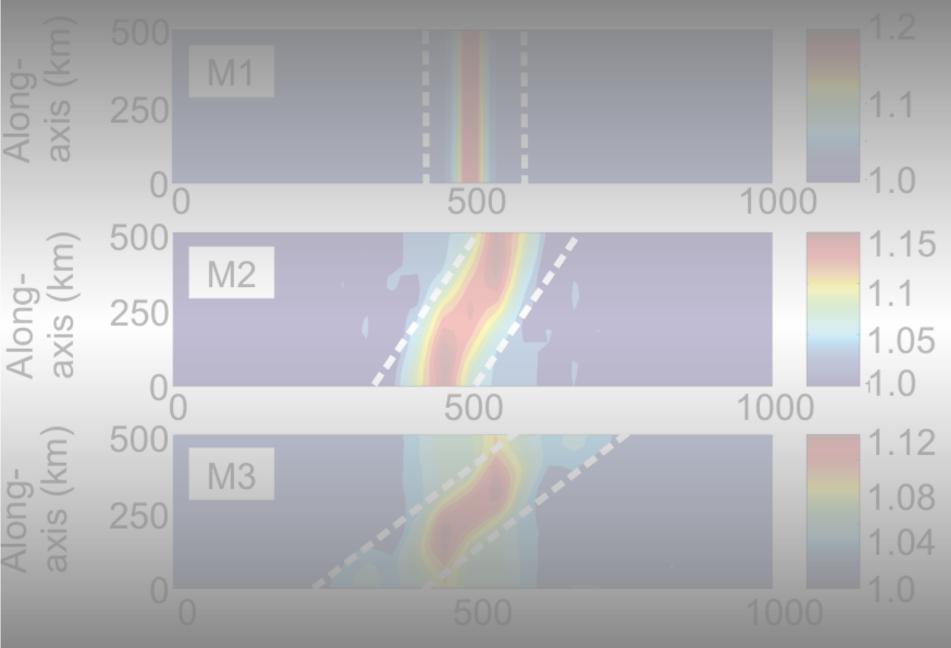
SNAC?

Commercial codes such as

ANSYS ABAQUS

FLAC

Crustar thinning factor



Cross-axis (km)