

Plate Tectonics from the Top-down

© *D. Stegman*¹, *W. Schellart*², *F. Capitanio*^{2,3}, *R. Farrington*³, 2010

¹Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA

dstegman@ucsd.edu

²School of Geosciences, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

wouter.schellart@monash.edu

³School of Mathematical Sciences, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

Fabio.capitanio@monash.edu

Rebecca.farrington@monash.edu

Subducting slabs represent the continuously recycled cold thermal boundary layer of the Earth's convecting mantle, and are thought to be the primary driving force for plate tectonics. Subducted tectonic plates (slabs) sink through the mantle and pull the plate they are attached to, but this subduction can be accommodated by two modes: the forward motion of the subducting plate or backwards motion of the plate boundary. The latter is the process of slab rollback and is associated with retreating trenches.

Over the past decade, both analogue and numerical models of subduction have been developed which consider the dynamics of a single, isolated plate sinking into a passive upper mantle. These models offer a novel way to investigate aspects of plate tectonics and mantle convection through single-sided, asymmetric subduction with a coupled lithosphere-mantle system, but are restricted to the upper 1000 km of the mantle and 50 million years of progressive time-evolution. While such models assume plates with simplified rheologies, uniform thickness and uniform density contrasts appropriate for mature oceanic lithosphere, their resultant 3D subduction dynamics are quite rich. The subducting plate and the sinking slab are coupled through a stress guide in the middle of the subducting plate (the strong core) as well as by virtue of poloidal and toroidal flows induced in the surrounding mantle. We will present the latest generation of these numerical models and provide an overview of how these models can be used to investigate the development of trench curvature, how the subduction rate is partitioned between forward plate advance and slab rollback, and how slab morphologies in the upper mantle are a product of these plate and trench motions.

As a result of numerous experiments, five distinct styles of subduction emerge as the entirety of possible ways a plate can subduct and these have been quantitatively described in a regime diagram with predictive capability. We propose that the variety of subduction regimes are generated primarily as a direct consequence of the presence of the modest barrier to flow into the lower mantle. The regime diagram can be understood from the competition between the weight of the slab and the strength of the plate, which are related to each other through an applied bending moment, and this competition produces a particular radius of curvature (for which we provide a simple scaling theory). Based on this regime diagram, and observations of the bending moment at several trenches, we propose that modern plate tectonics operates entirely within only 2 of these styles, but we speculate that other modes may have been the predominant style of subduction in the Precambrian.

Additionally, for the regime operating on present-day Earth (the Folding mode), we show that slab width (W) controls these modes and the partitioning of subduction between them. Using models from the Folding regime and a global subduction zone data set, we show that subducting plate velocity scales with $(W)^{2/3}$, whereas trench velocity scales with $1/W$. These findings explain the Cenozoic slowdown of the Farallon plate and the decrease in subduction partitioning by its decreasing slab width. The change from Sevier-Laramide orogenesis to Basin and Range extension in North America is also explained by slab width; shortening occurred during wide-slab subduction and overriding-plate — driven trench retreat, whereas extension occurred during intermediate to narrow-slab subduction and slab-driven trench retreat.