Strain localization in abyssal peridotites from a magma-starved mid-ocean ridge: a microstructural study

Bickert¹, M., Cannat¹, M., Tommasi², A., Jammes³, S., Lavier⁴, L.

Detachment faults exhume mantle-derived rocks from the base on the brittle lithosphere to the seafloor.

- What are the strain localization mechanisms in the deep axial lithosphere when there is no magma ?
- How do axial detachment faults root into the plastic part of the lithospheric mantle in nearly amagmatic spreading contexts ?





The Eastern SouthWest Indian Ridge (SWIR)

Dredges realized on and off-axis recovered **variably serpentinized peridotites**, with minor amounts of gabbros (< 4%) and basalt (16%).





40% of the samples are **strongly deformed**, with **planar fine-grained zones**.

 $(\mathbf{\hat{h}})$

Heterogeneous high stress deformation



Strongly deformed 59

These grain size reduction (GSR) zones are preferentially located along orthopyroxene grains or around kinked olivines. Both represent stronger grains that produce stress concentrations.



[Bickert et al., to be submitted] 3

Rock-scale thermomechanical models





Numerical models using orthopyroxene and olivine flow laws reproduce the observations: GSR zones in olivine also initiate preferentially next to brittle orthopyroxene.



1.5

n

1.2

0.8

0.4

[Jammes, Bickert et al., in prep.] 4

Questions ? Comments ? Feel free to contact the authors:

Bickert¹, M., Cannat¹, M., Tommasi², A., Jammes³, S., Lavier⁴, L.

¹ <u>manon.bickert@gmail.com</u> / <u>cannat@ipgp.fr</u>

Marine Geosciences, Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, UMR 7154 -CNRS, Université de Paris, France ² andrea.tommasi@umontpellier.fr

Géosciences Montpellier – CNRS & Université de Montpellier, France

³ <u>suzon.jammes@txstate.edu</u>

Department of Geography, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA

⁴ <u>luc@jsg.utexas.edu</u>

Department of Geological Sciences, Institute for Geophysics, Jackson School of Geosciences, The University of Texas at Austin, United States

