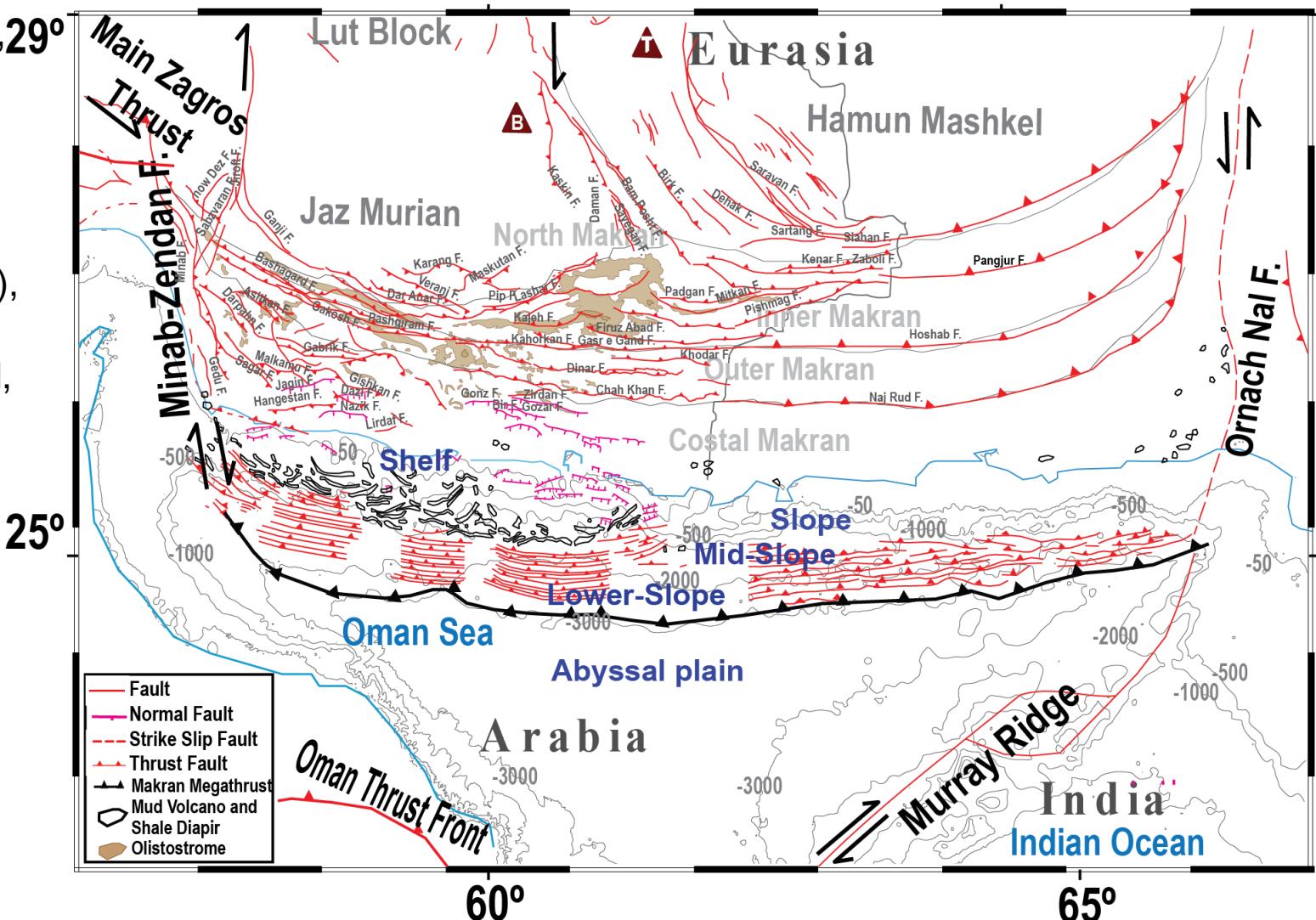


The brittle-ductile transition signature in accretionary prism, insights from thermomechanical modeling. Application to Makran

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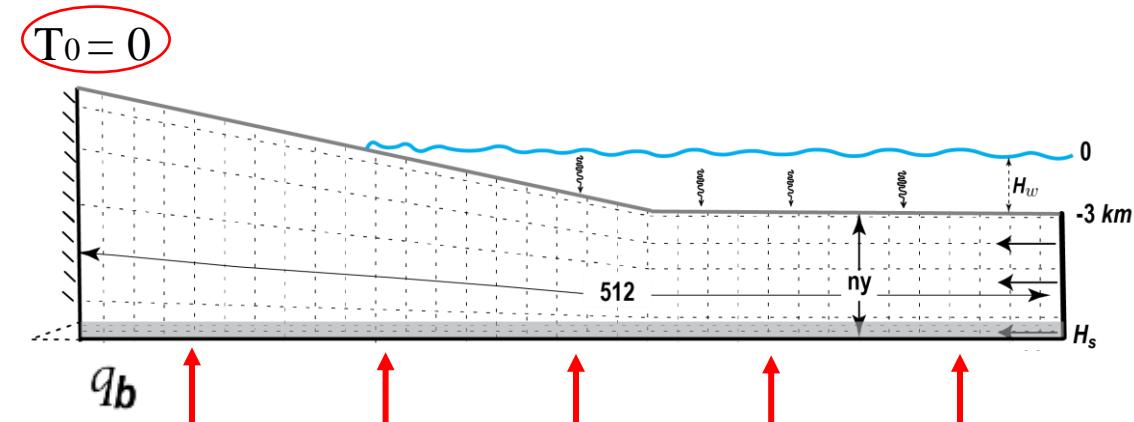
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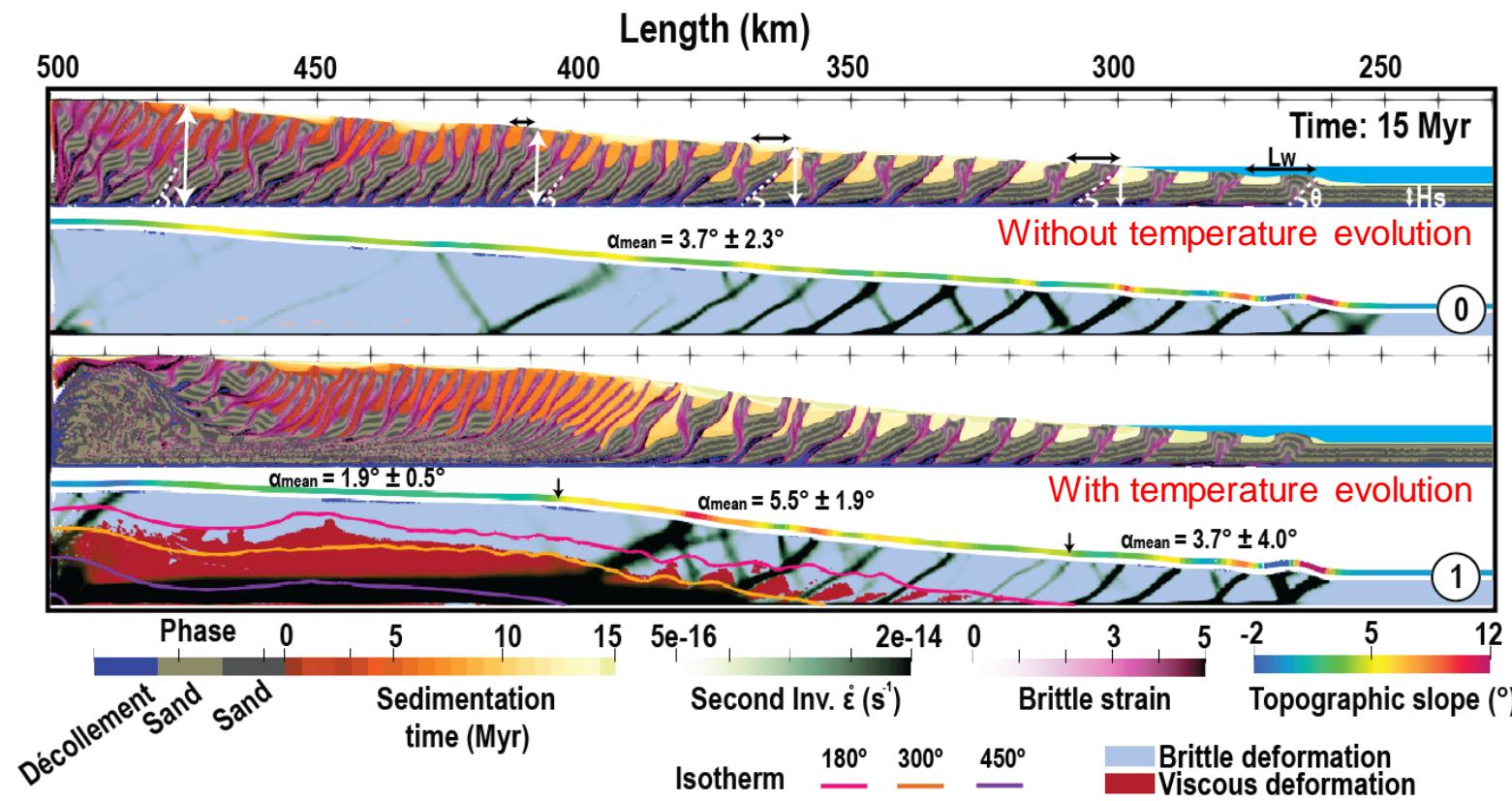
• Thermo-mechanical modelling

Simulation of different thermal parameters Using pTatin2D:

- Thermal conductivity
- Blanketing effect
- Shear heating
- Initial sediment thickness
- Erosion sedimentation rate



Impose **constant heat flow** at the base of the domain



Allows **increasing T with burial and denudation**

Capture dynamics of **Br-Vis transition**

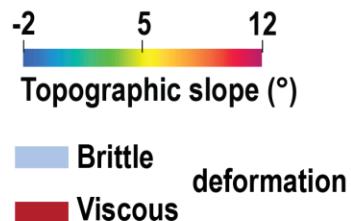
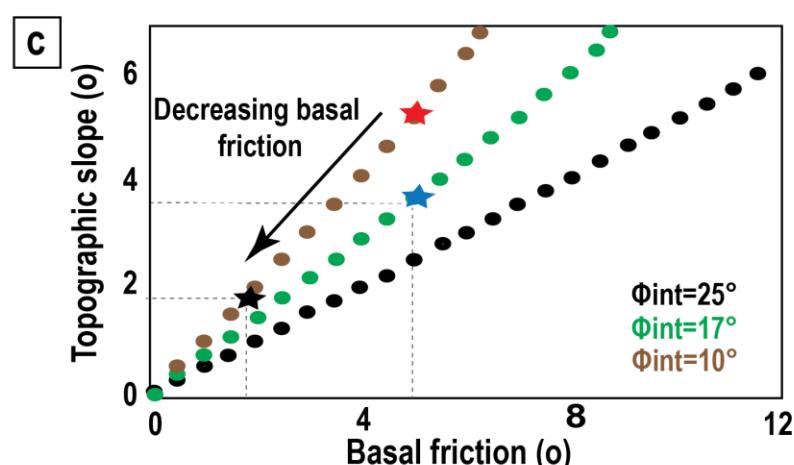
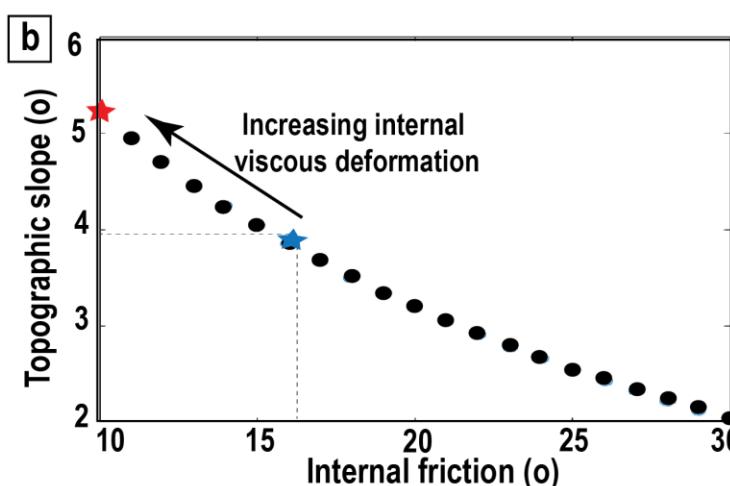
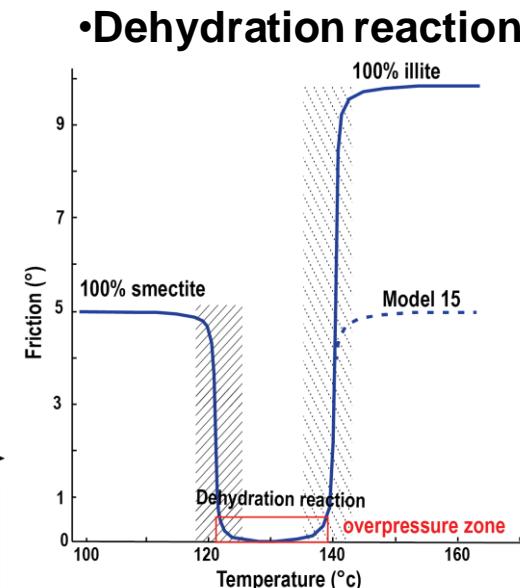
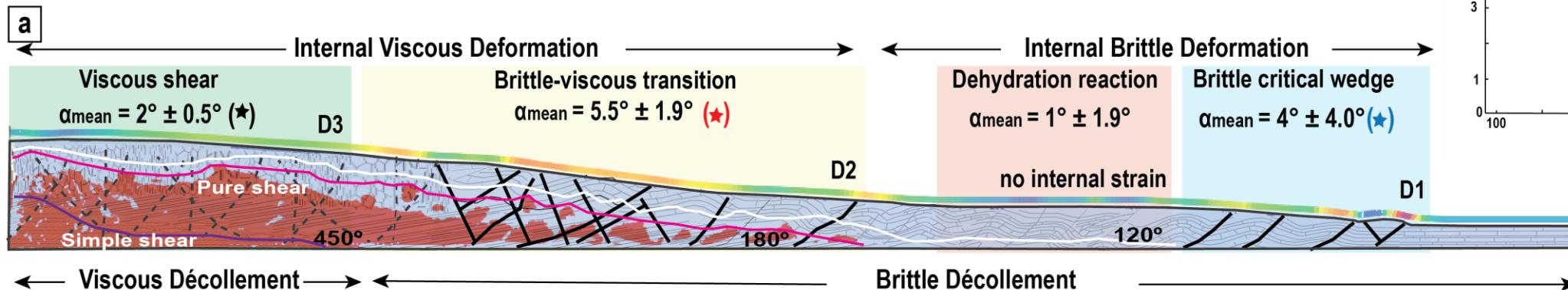
The onset of internal ductile deformation causes an increase in slope at constant basal friction

1-brITTLE décollement and internal deformation at the toe

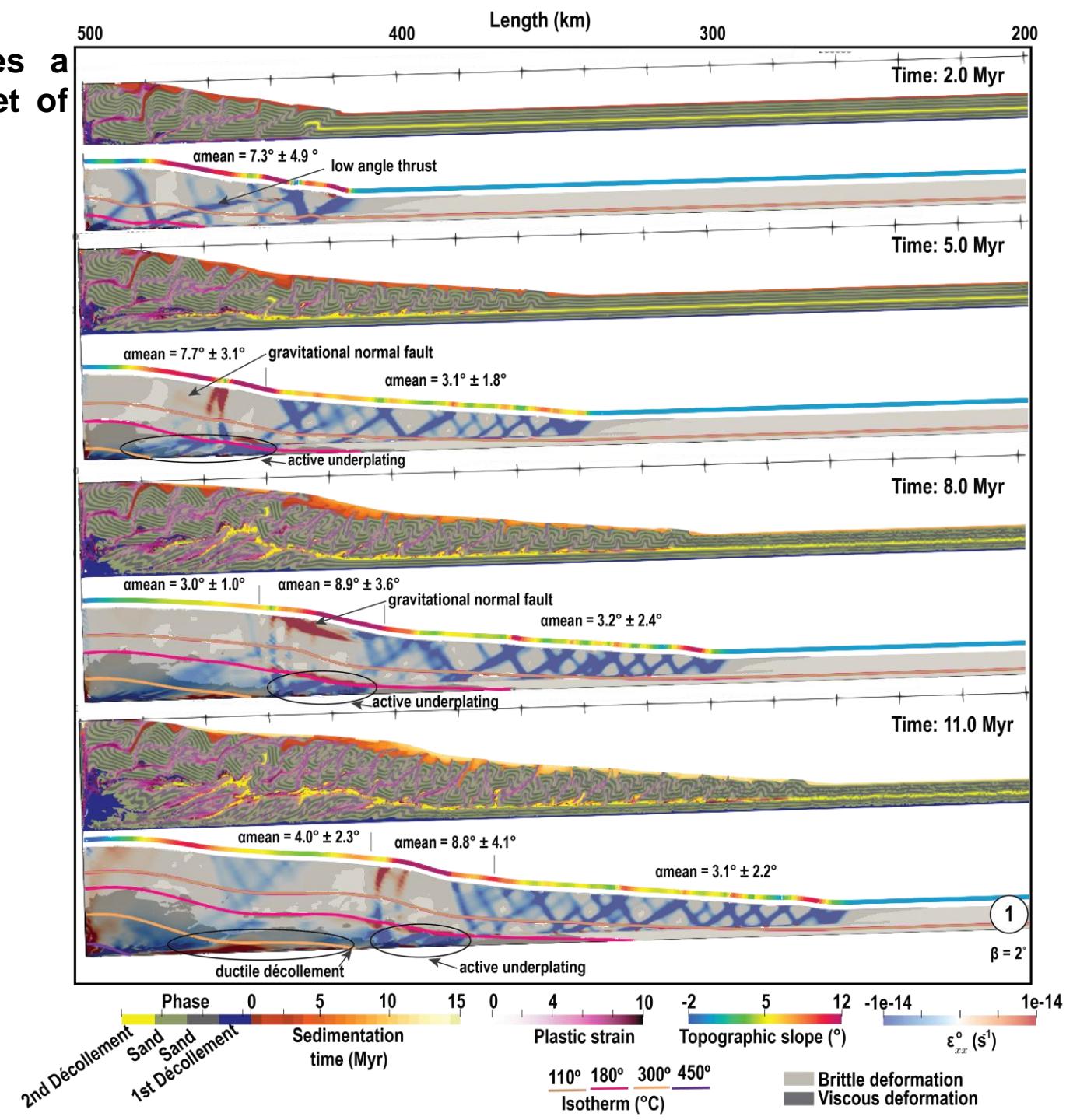
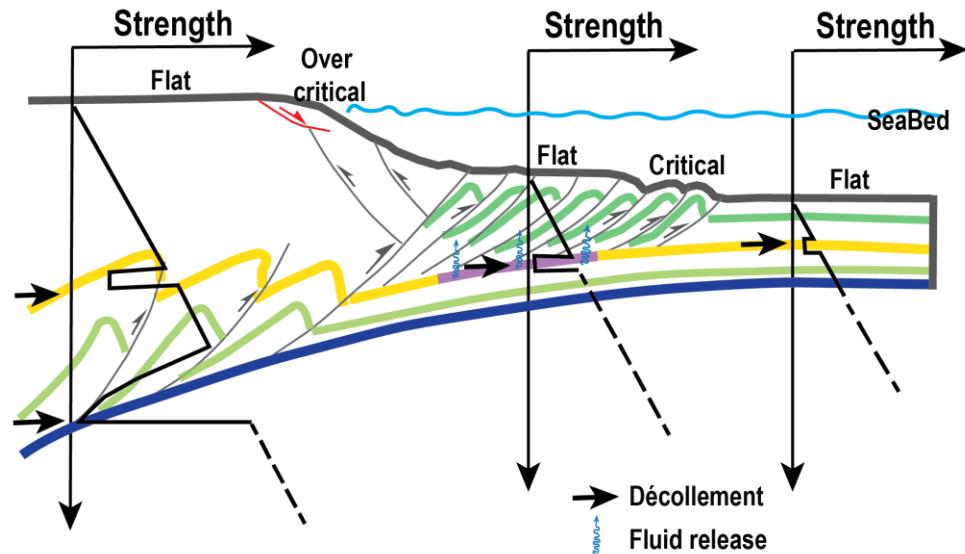
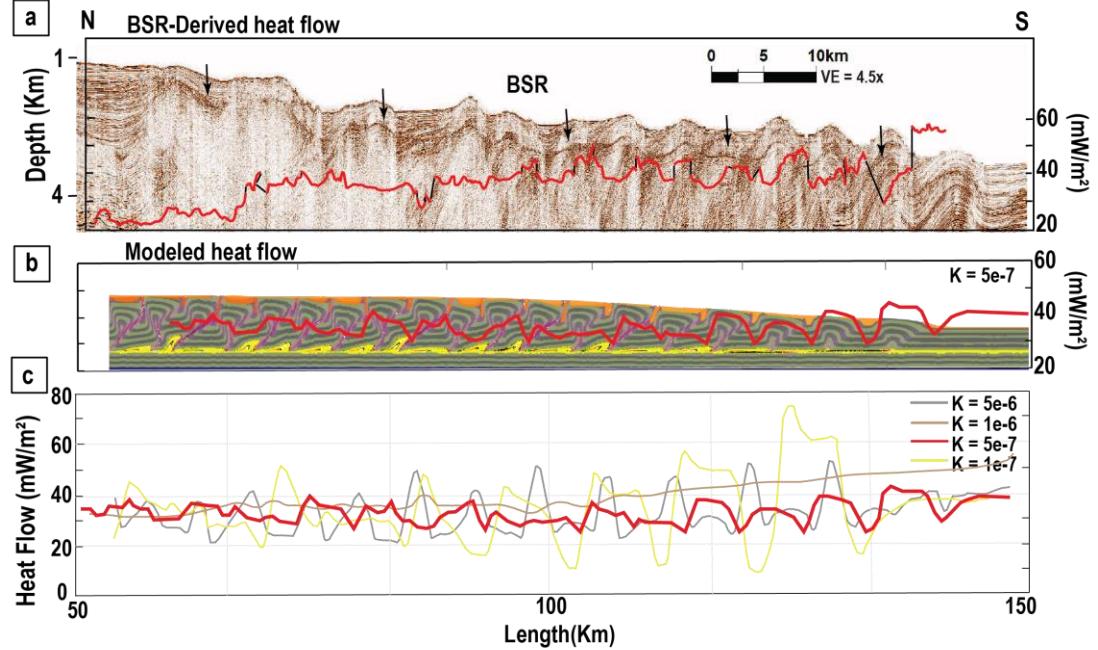
2- dehydration reaction

3- brittle décollement and viscous internal deformation of fault-bounded blocks

4-viscous décollement and backthrusts bounded blocks in the most internal part

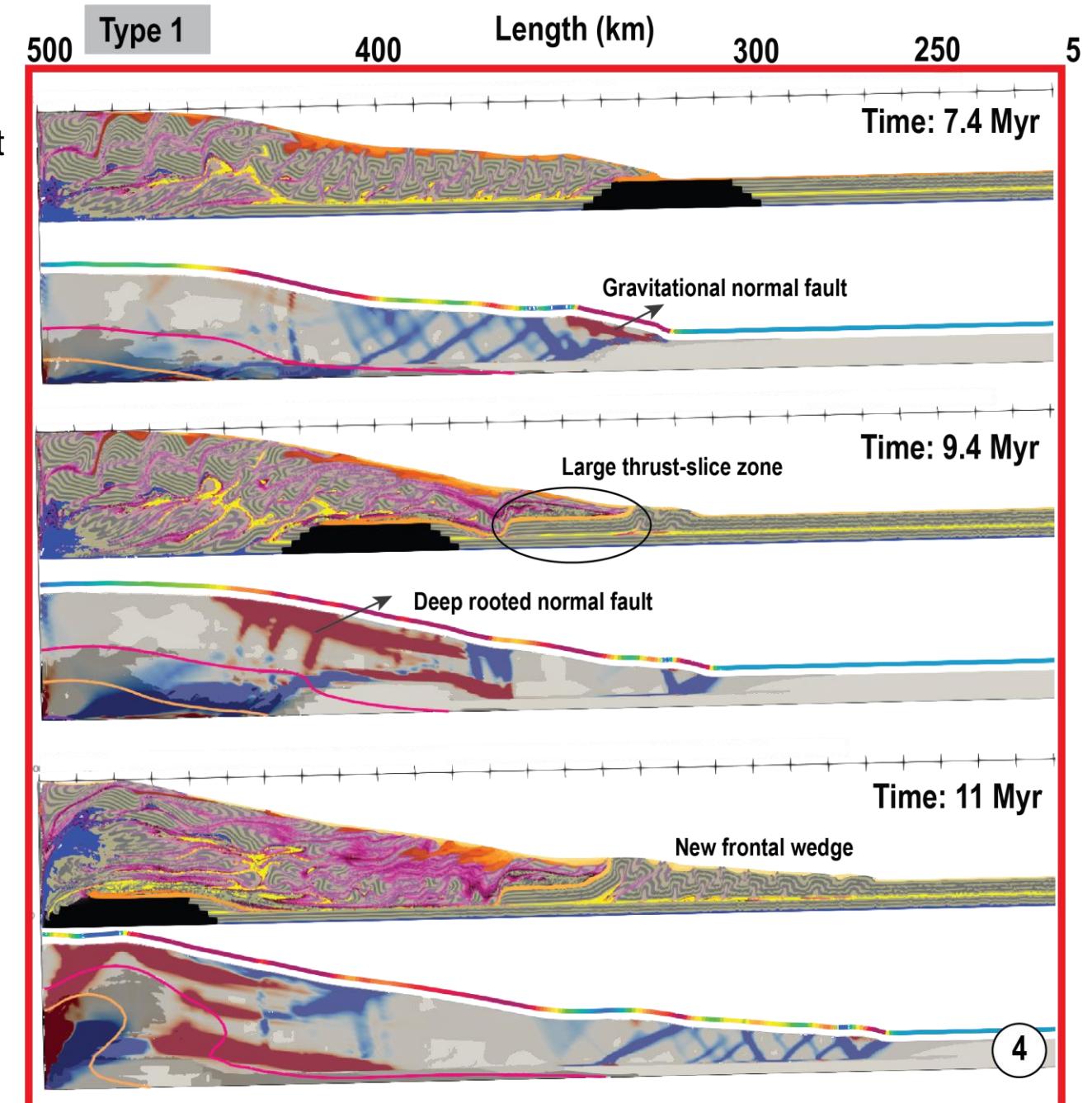
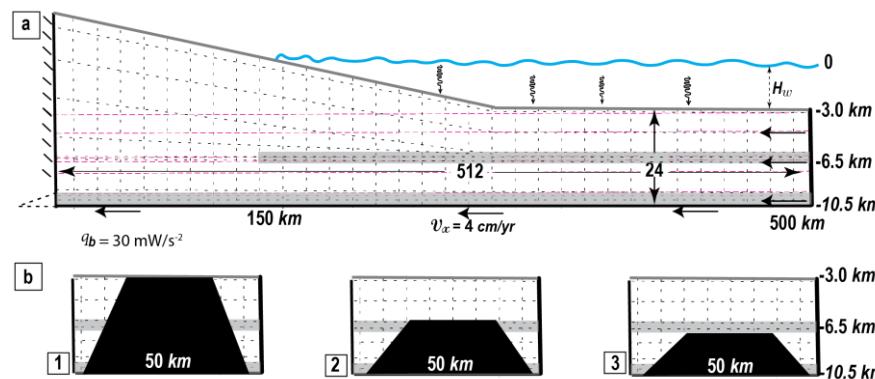


Brittle ductile transition in the tegument introduces a second décollement in the system, marking the onset of underplating and regional uplift

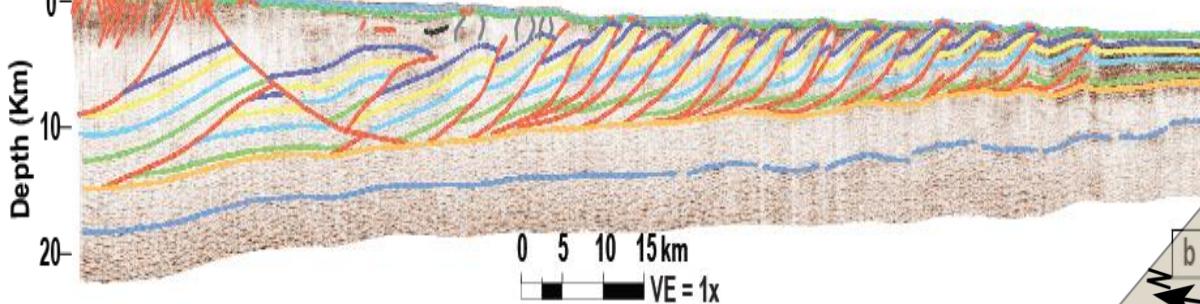


•Seamount subductions

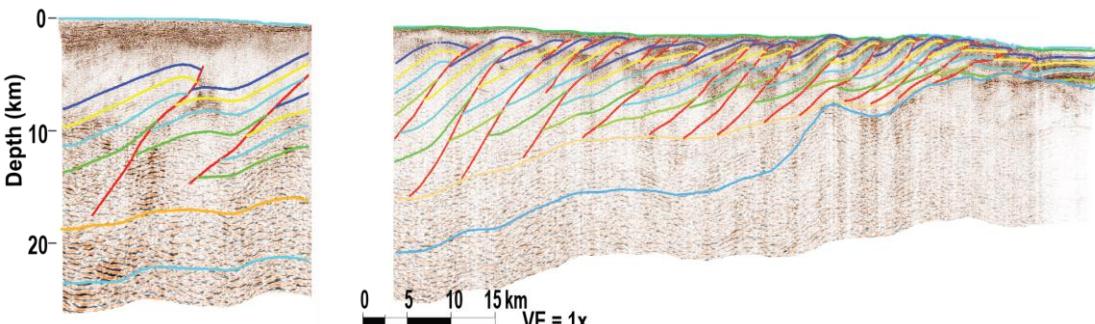
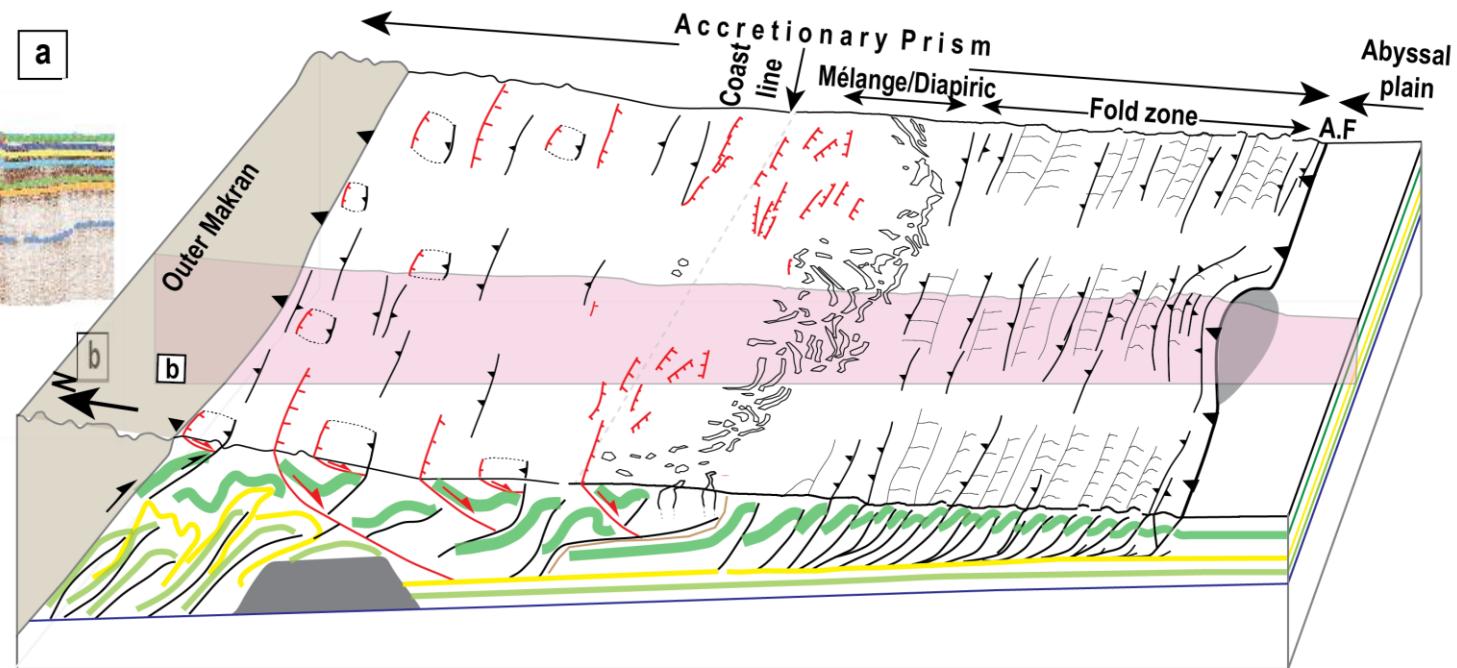
Formation of large normal fault rooted on the décollement
 Large slices are scars of past seamount subduction



•Proposed two crustal cross-sections across coastal Makran



a



b

