

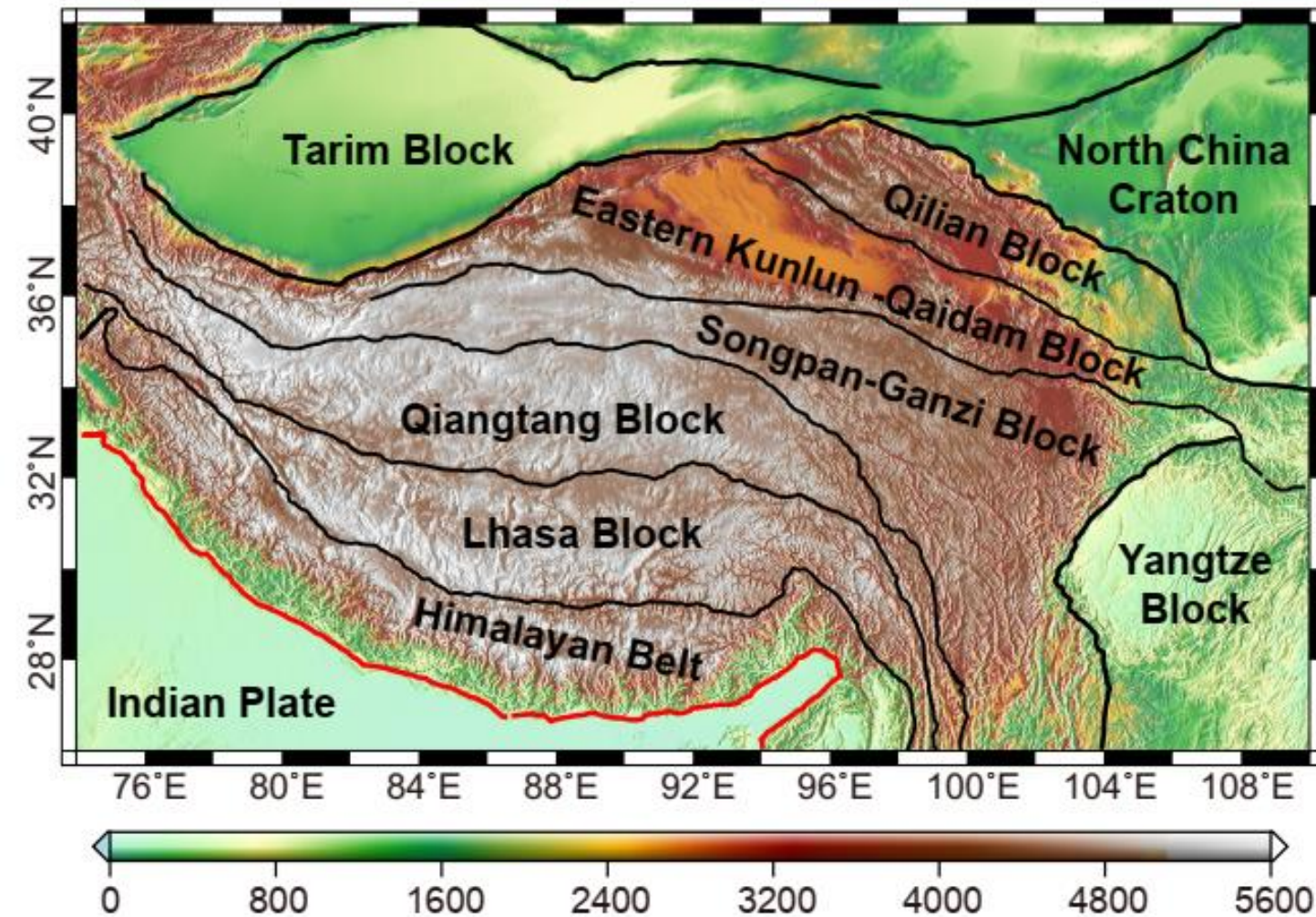
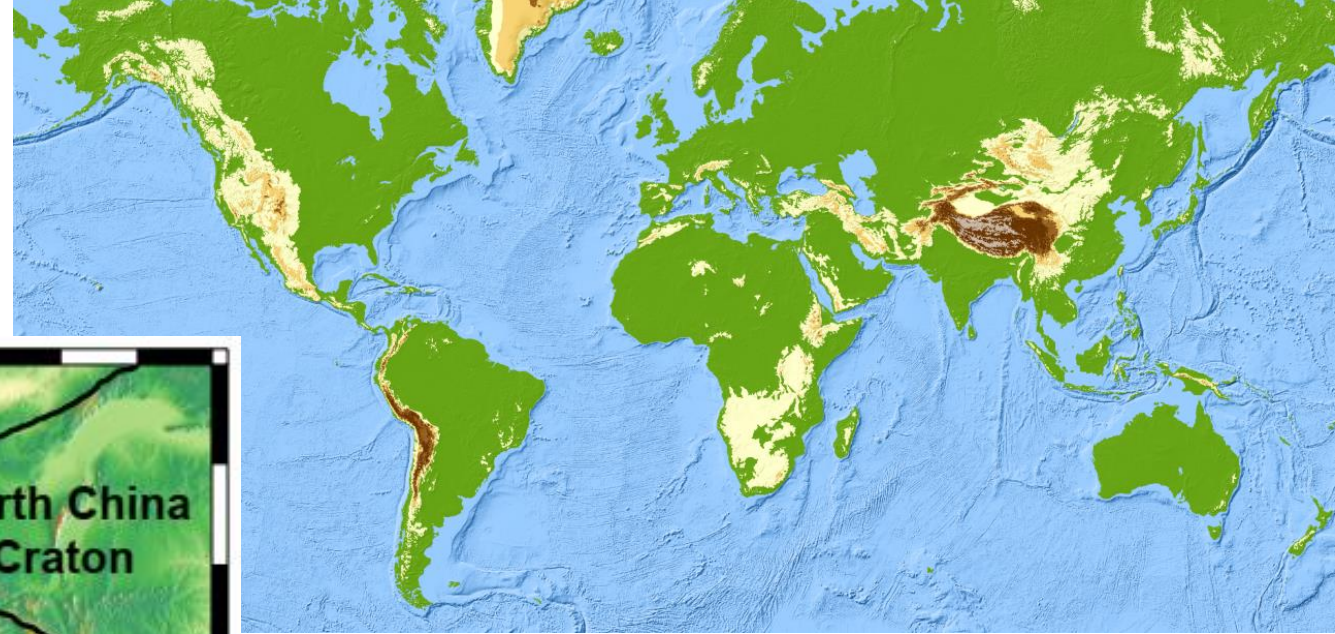
Strong variability in the thermal structure of Tibetan Lithosphere



Bing Xia, Irina M. Artemieva, Hans Thybo, Simon L. Klemperer

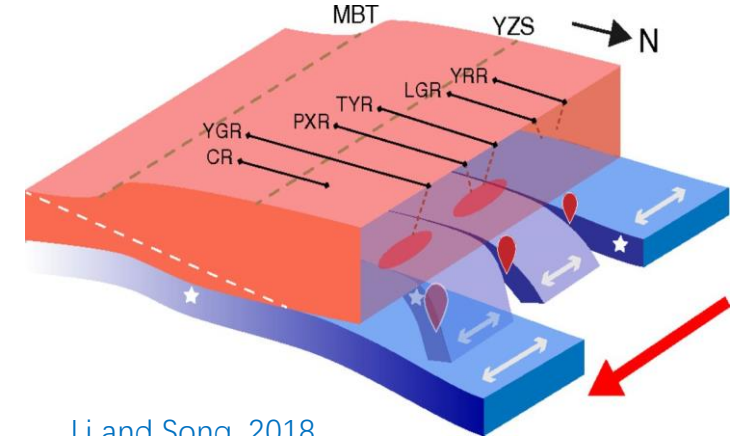
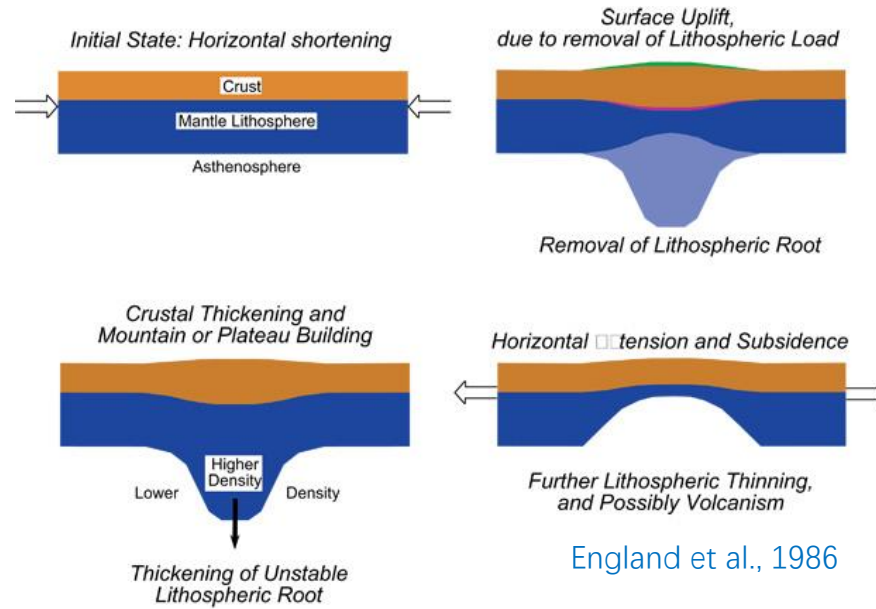
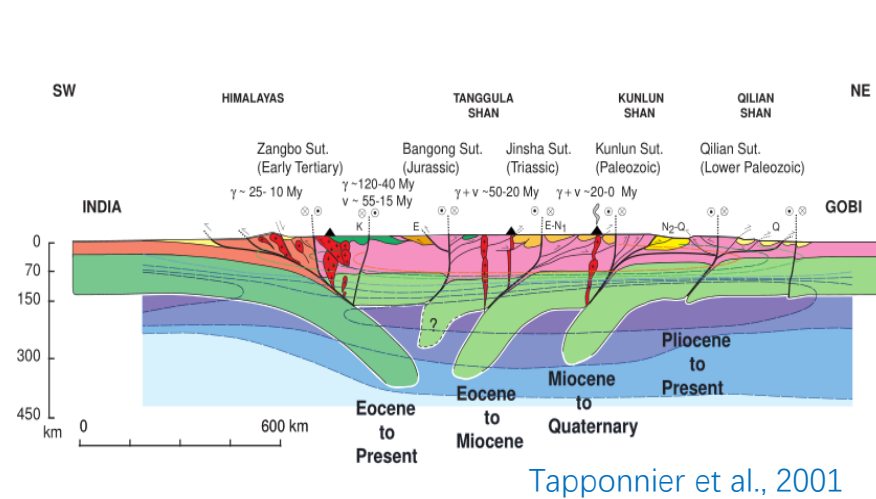


The Roof of the world



Mechanism maintains the high elevation of Tibet is a controversial topic.

Different hypotheses for the Tibetan uplift



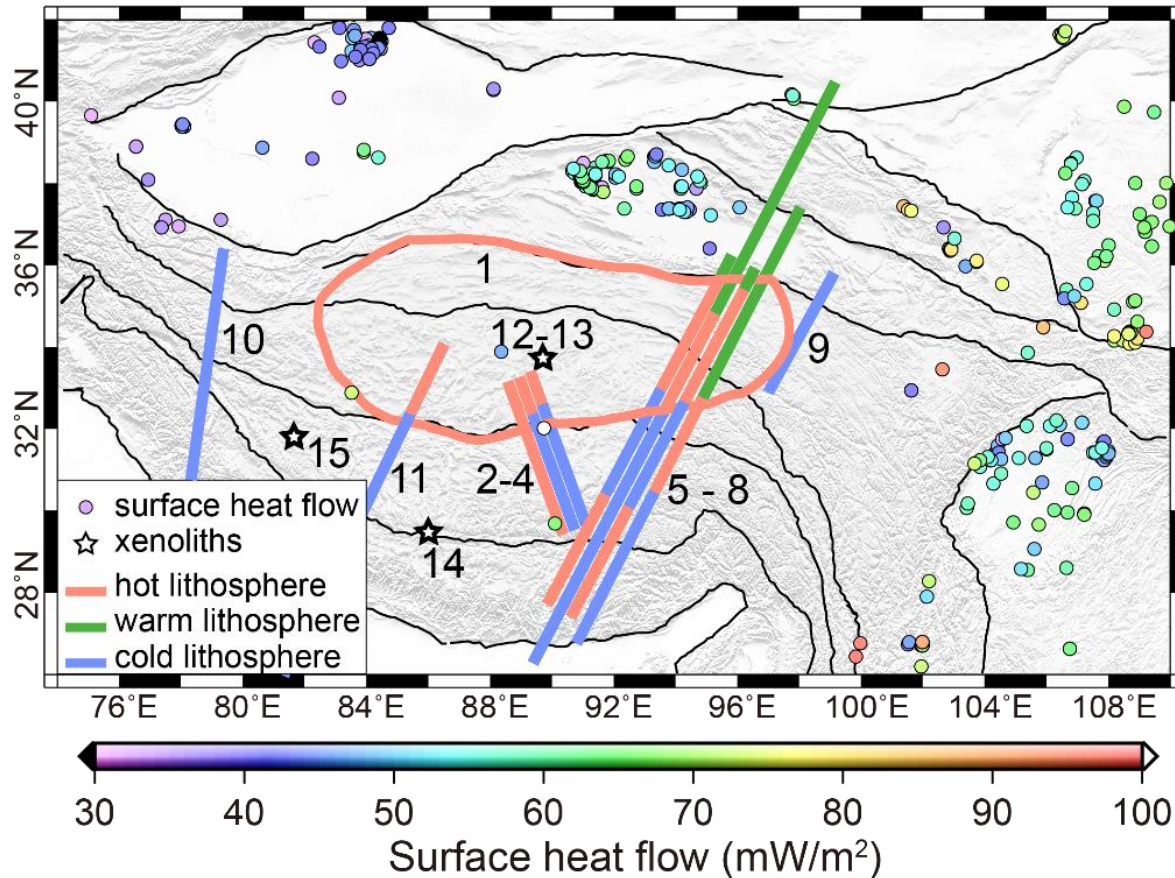
Cold lithosphere

Hot lithosphere

Hot lithosphere
+
Cold lithosphere

Knowledge of the **thermal lithosphere structure** is key to understanding the driving forces of the Tibetan uplift.

Thermal structure of Tibet is poorly constrained



high-quality surface heat-flow measurements are **absent**

geophysical and xenolith-based models are in **2D** (N-S trend)

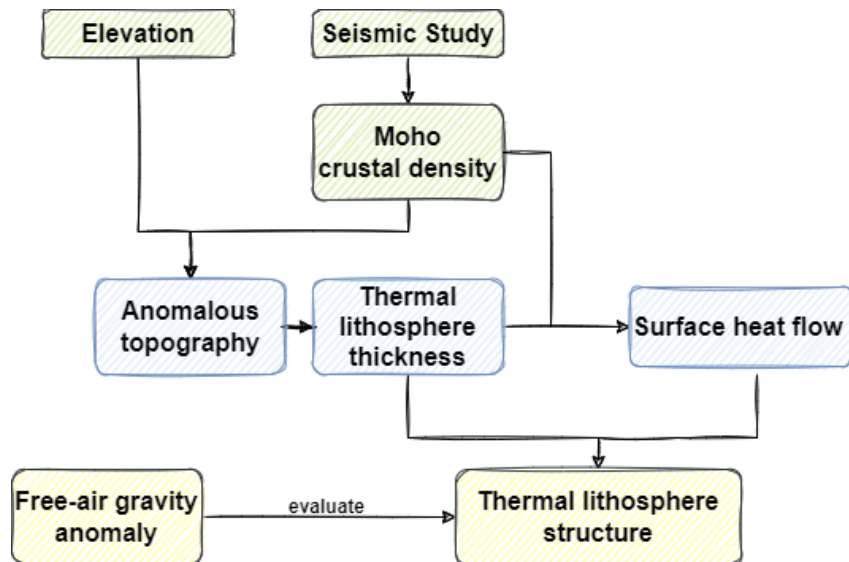
Thermal-isostasy

Input:

Elevation + Moho depth

Output:

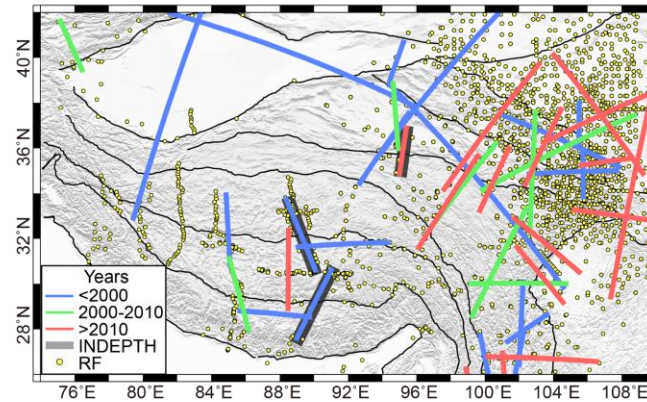
Thermal lithosphere structure



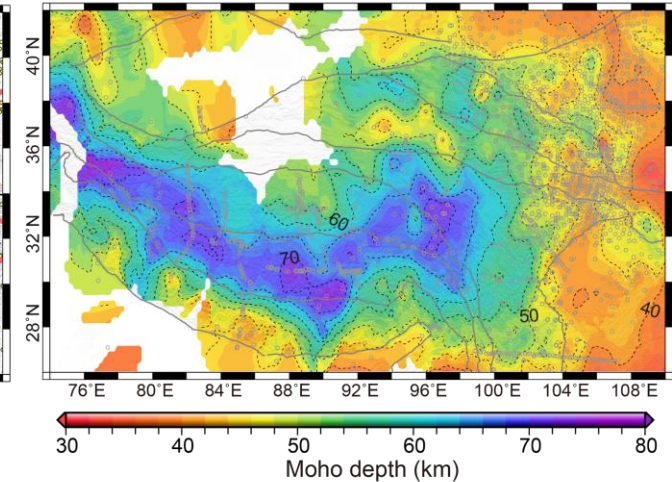
Artemieva, 2018

Moho Depth

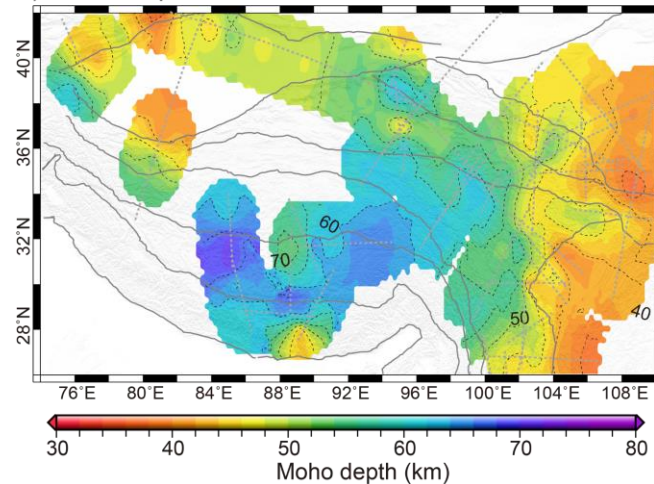
a) Data coverage by seismic studies



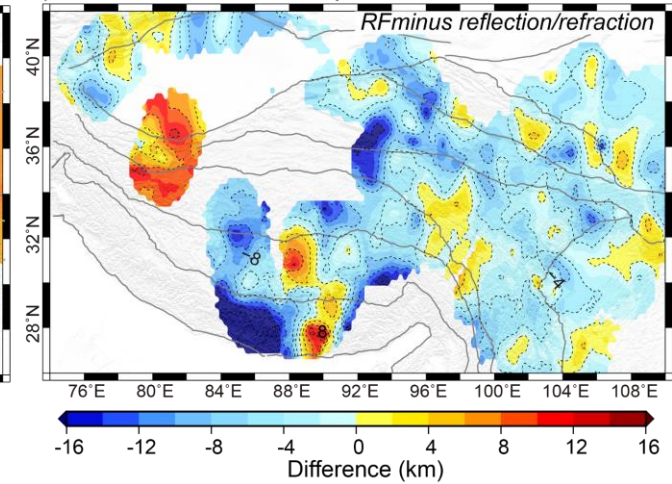
b) Moho depth based on receiver function results

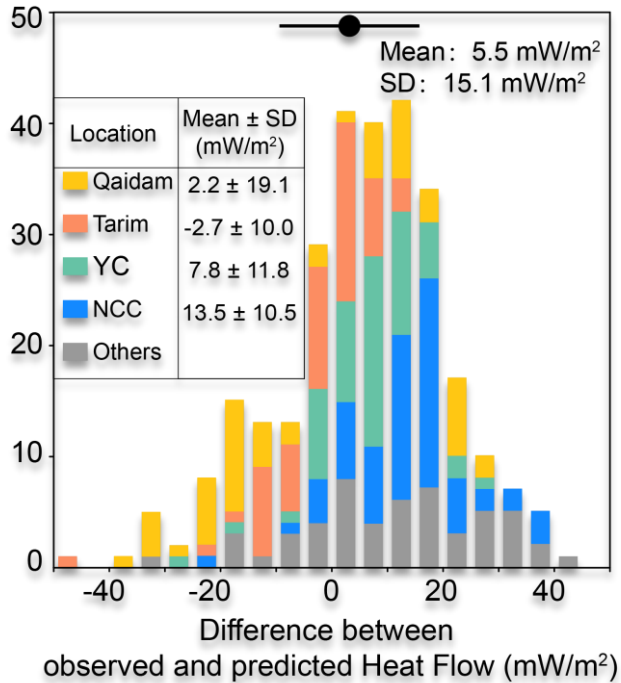


c) Moho depth based on reflection/refraction results



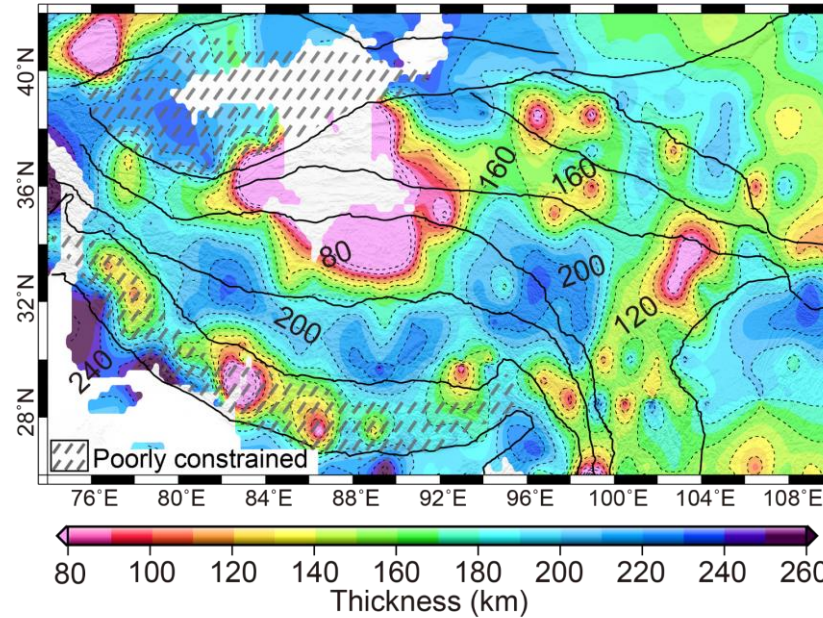
d) Difference in Moho depth



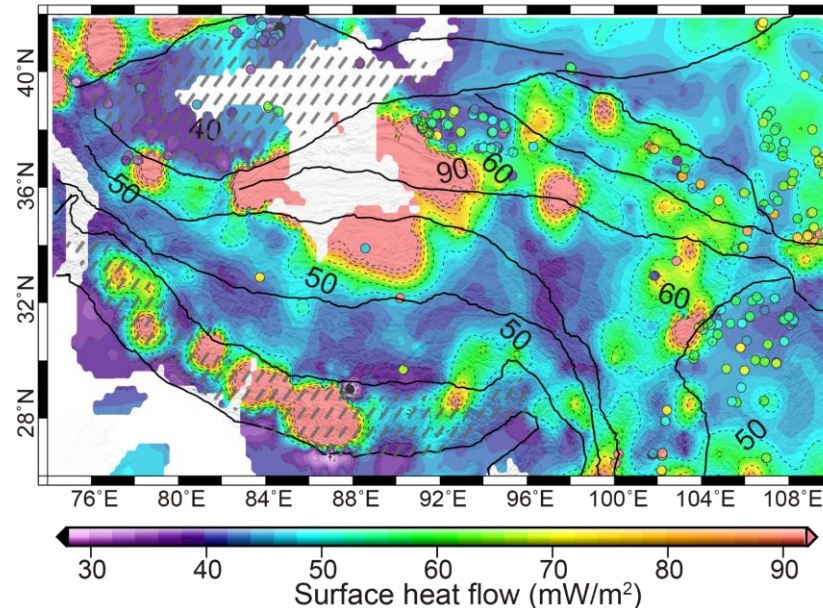


Predicted and measured surface heat flow are statistically similar

a) Lithosphere Thermal Thickness



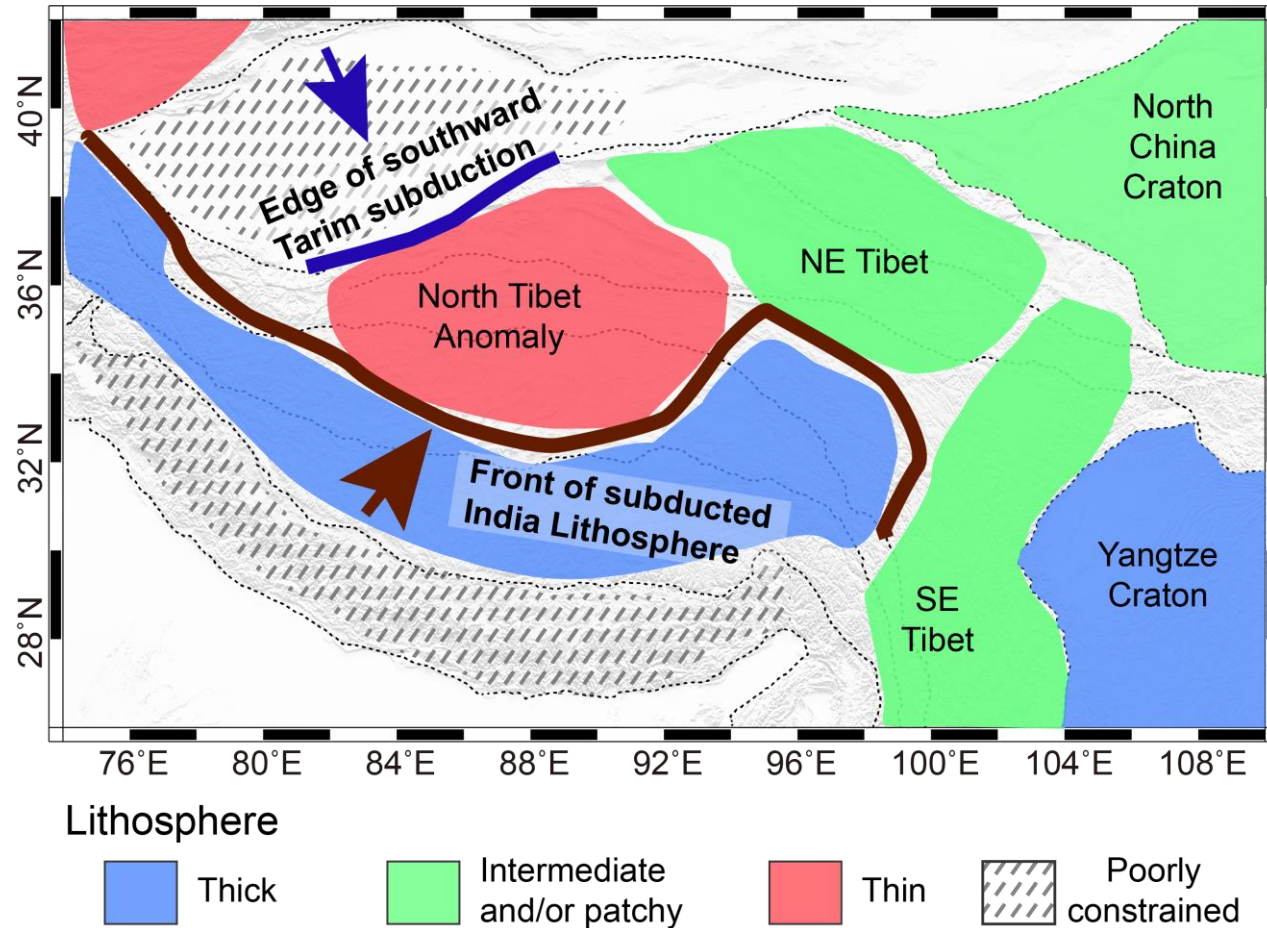
b) Predicted Surface Heat Flow



Heterogeneous thermal lithospheric structure:

- ✓ The Lhasa Block and central-eastern Tibet have **cold** thermal lithosphere;
- ✓ The lithosphere of the northern Tibet is very **thin** (<80 km) with heat flow > 80-100 mW/m²;
- ✓ The north-eastern Tibet has a **strongly heterogeneous** lithosphere thermal structure

Heterogeneous thermal lithospheric structure



- Thick thermal lithosphere in southern and eastern Tibet is likely to represent **on-going underthrusting** of the Indian lithosphere.

- The North Tibet Anomaly, may be caused by **lithosphere delamination and asthenospheric upwelling**.

- several mechanisms** maintains the high elevation of Tibet.