

Subduction des couches terrestres

Subduction des couches terrestres

Subduction des couches terrestres

Subduction des couches terrestres

1) Variation des ondes P et S avec la profondeur

Subduction des couches terrestres

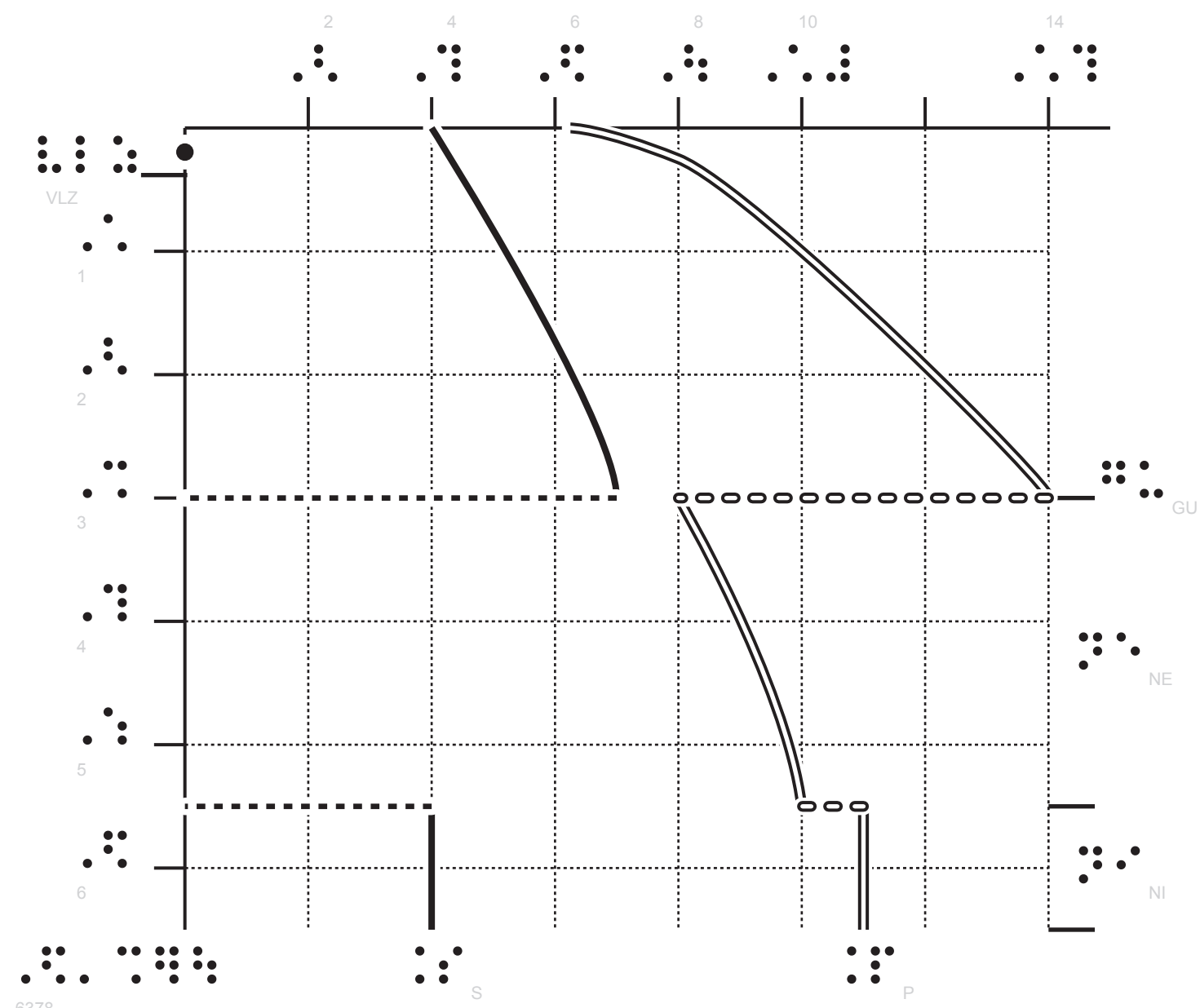
Subduction des couches terrestres

Subduction des couches terrestres

abscisses : vitesse de propagation des ondes (km/s)
ordonnées : profondeur (1000 km)

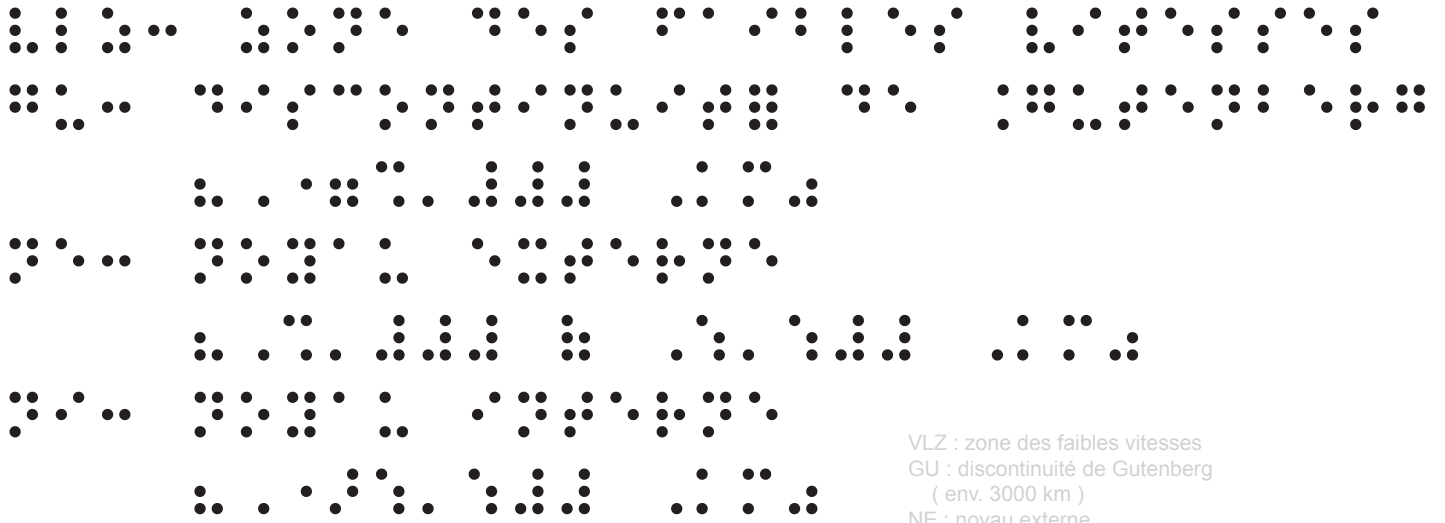
Subduction des couches terrestres

Subduction des couches terrestres

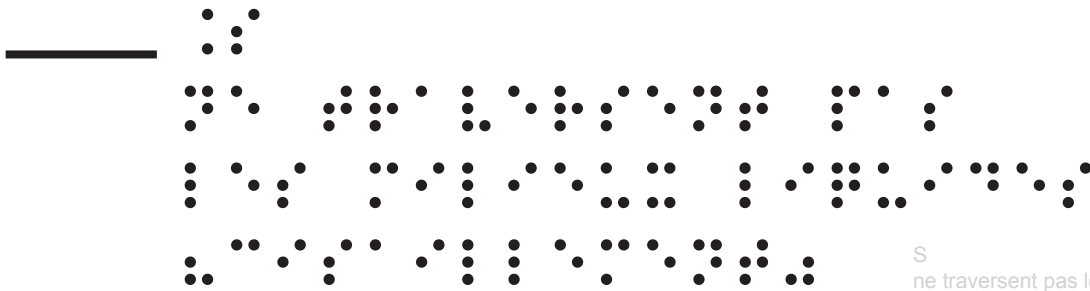




discontinuité de Mohorovicic



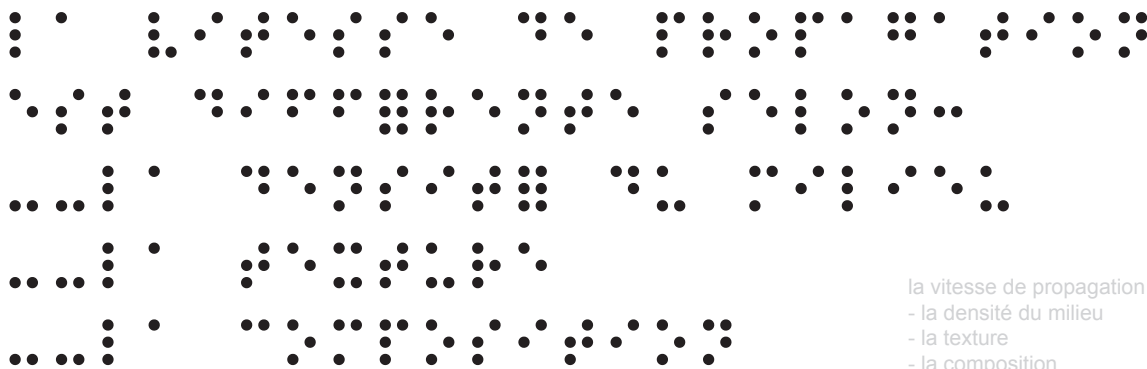
VLZ : zone des faibles vitesses
 GU : discontinuité de Gutenberg
 (env. 3000 km)
 NE : noyau externe
 (3000 à 5500 km)
 ni : noyau interne
 (> 5500 km)



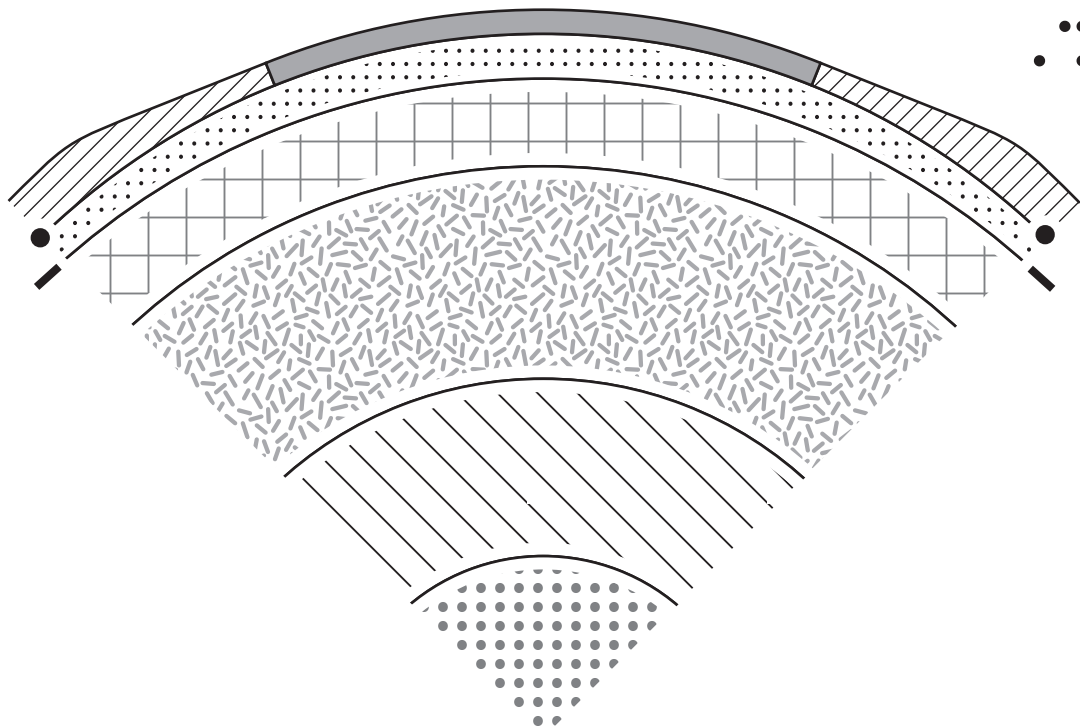
S
 ne traversent pas les milieux liquides
 (cisaillement)



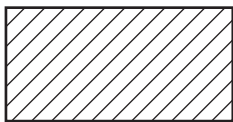
P
 compression



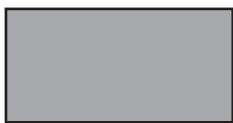
la vitesse de propagation est différente selon :
 - la densité du milieu
 - la texture
 - la composition



Lithosphère :



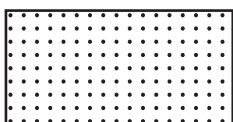
croûte continentale



croûte océanique



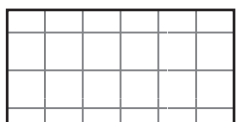
Moho



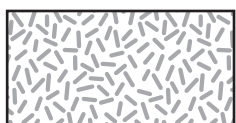
manteau supérieur



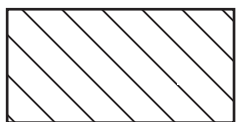
VLZ



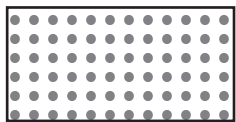
asthénosphère



manteau inférieur



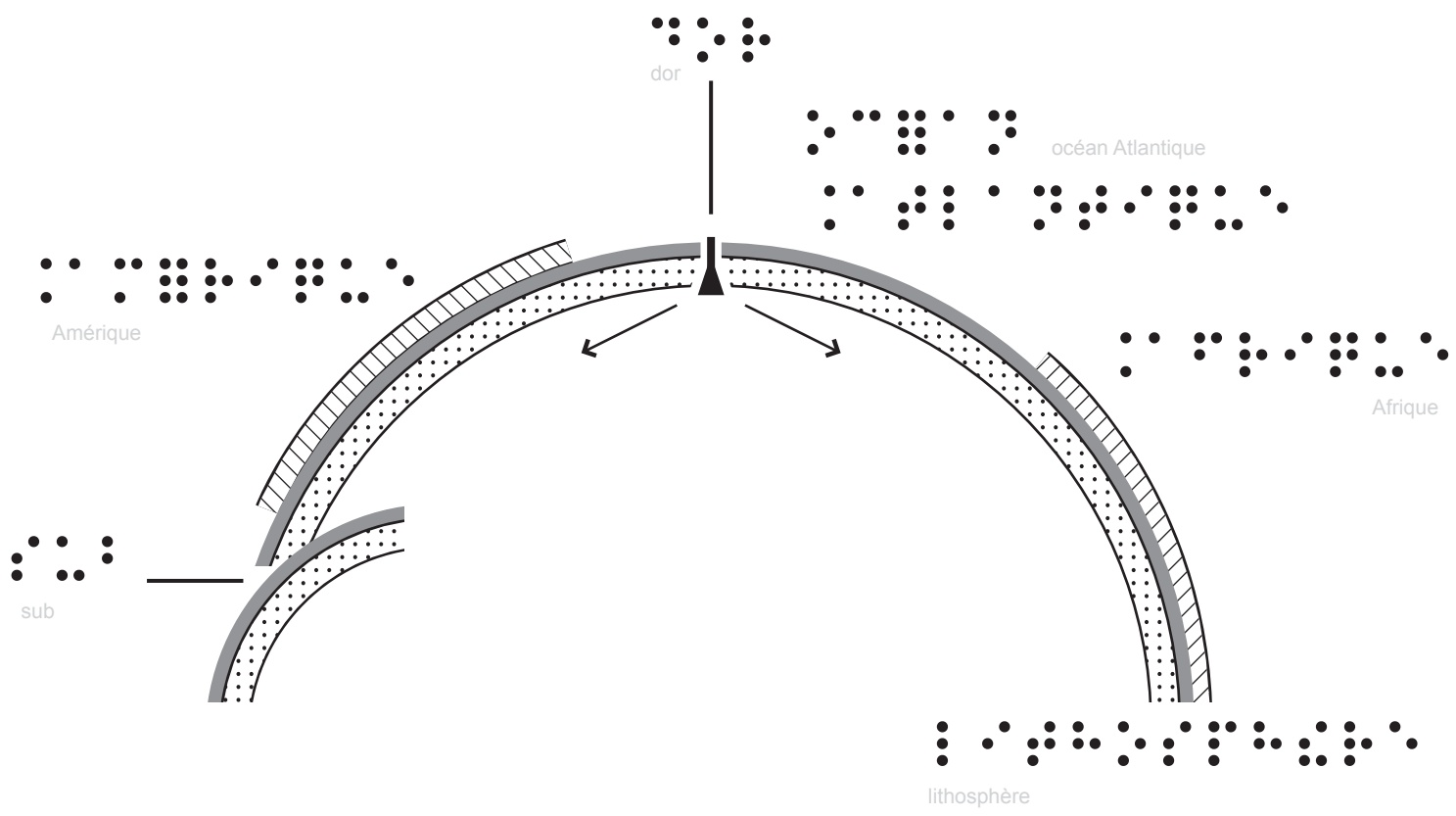
noyau externe



noyau interne



2) Convergence et divergence

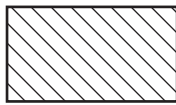
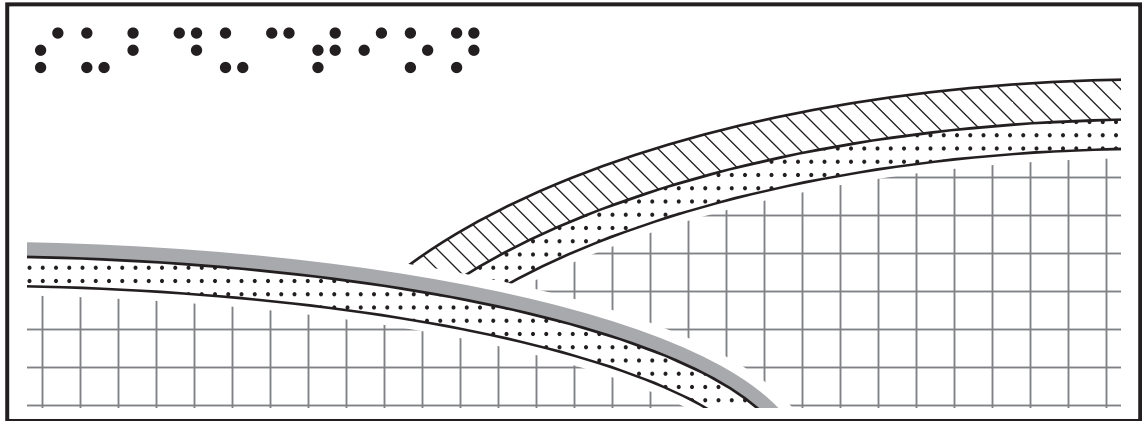


sub: zone de subduction (convergence de deux plaques)

dor: volcanisme des dorsales (divergence de deux plaques)



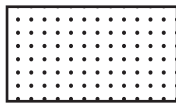
3) Subduction, dorsales



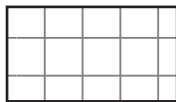
croûte continentale granitique



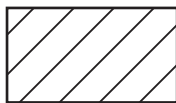
croûte océanique basaltique



manteau supérieur



asthénosphère



magma

