



Slip rates and deep lithospheric deformation along a fault ruptured during the 2012 Mw 8.6 Wharton basin earthquake

(Hunting for active faults in the deep ocean)

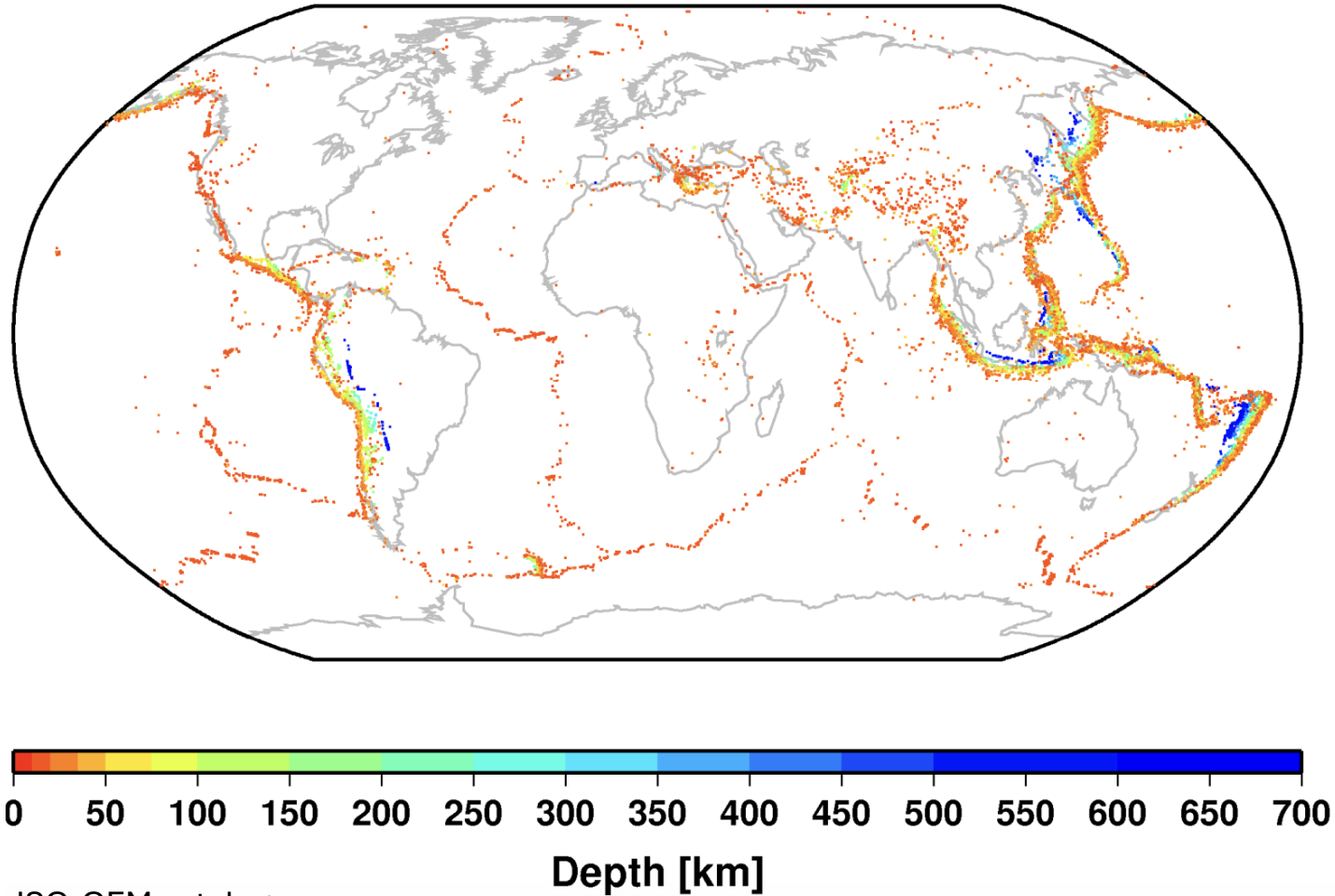
Saksham Rohilla

Supervisors: Dr. Satish Singh and Dr. Hélène Carton

Step'up doctoral congress 2025



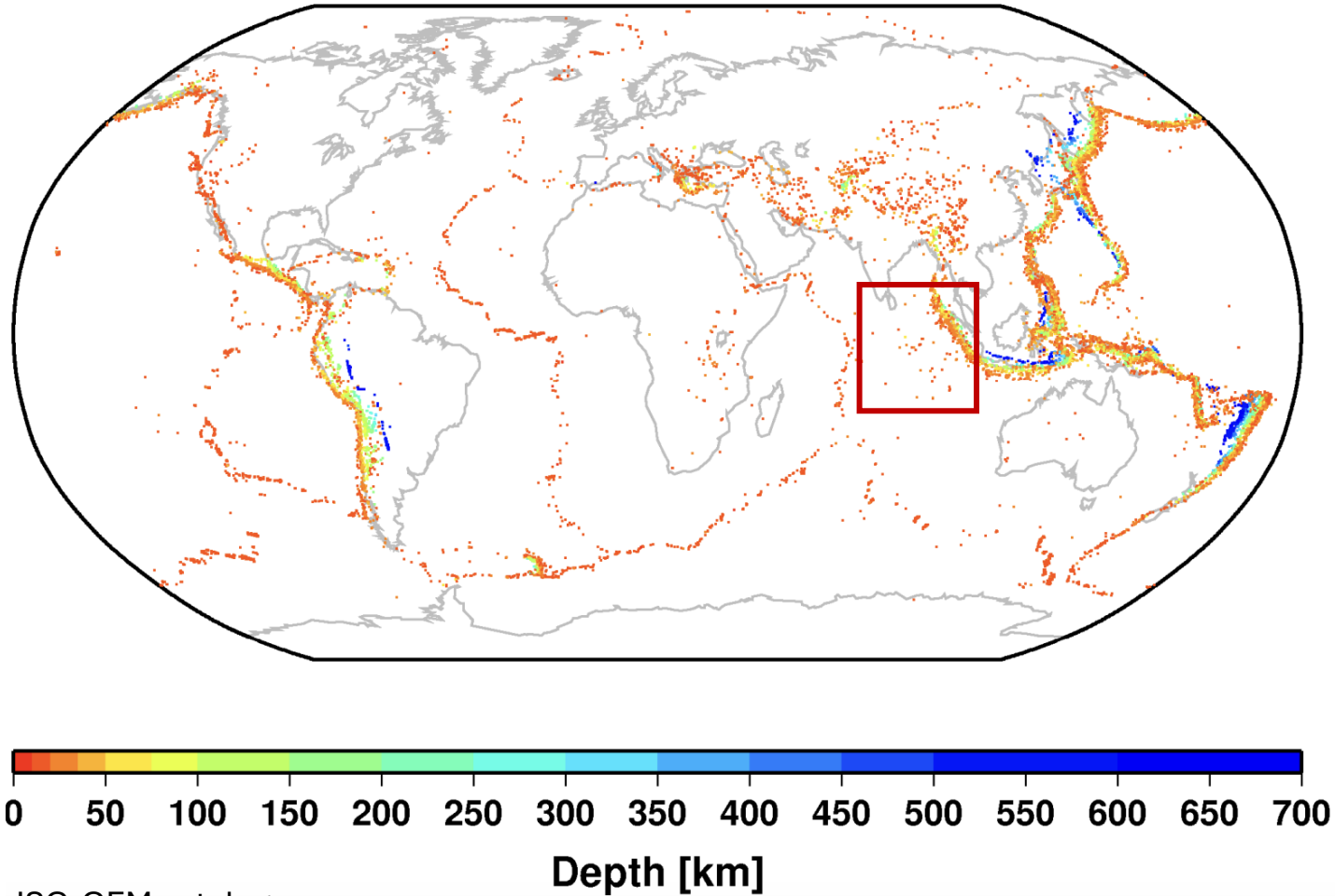
Tectonic plate boundaries



The ISC-GEM catalogue

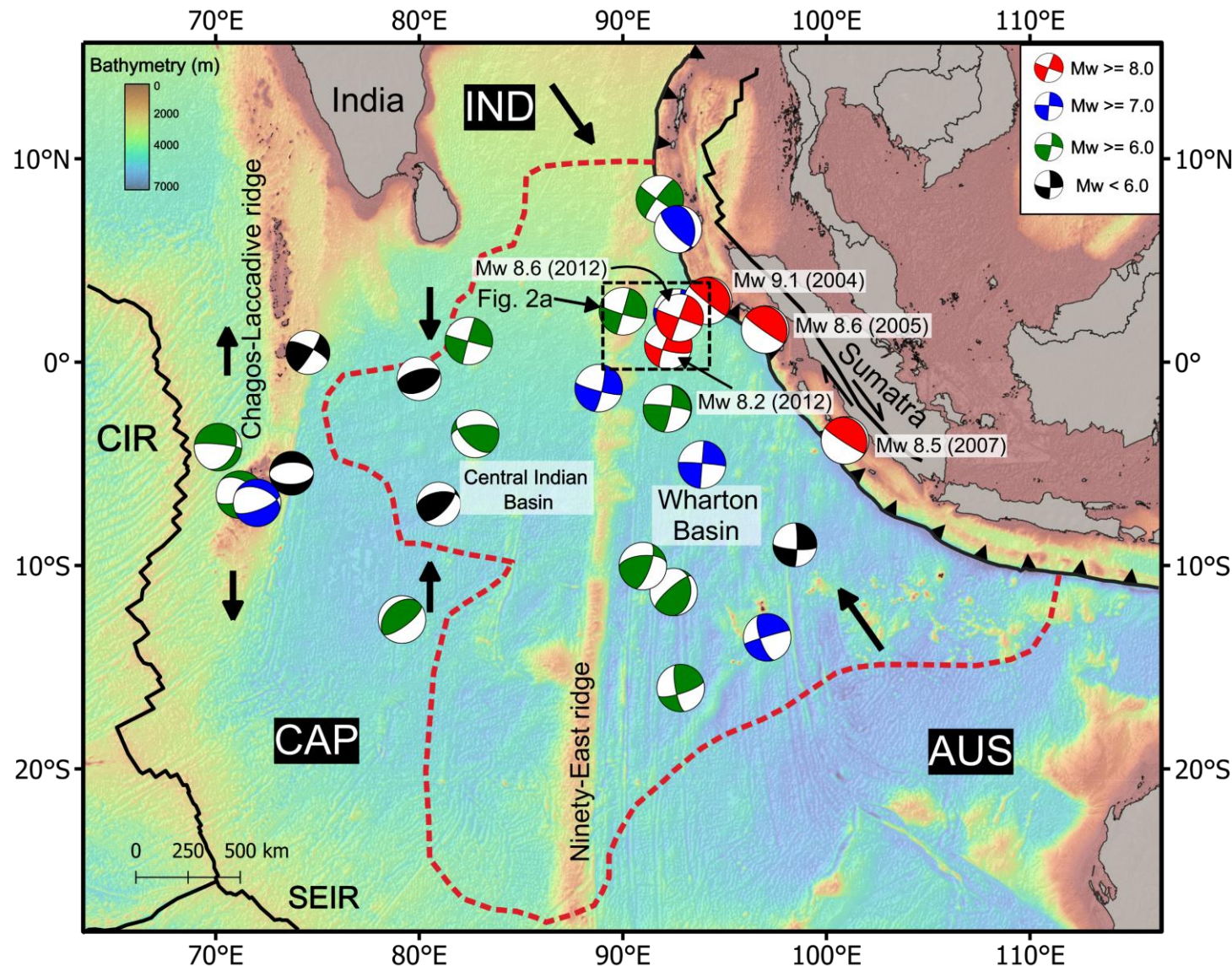
Earthquake epicentres define
tectonic plate boundaries

Tectonic plate boundaries



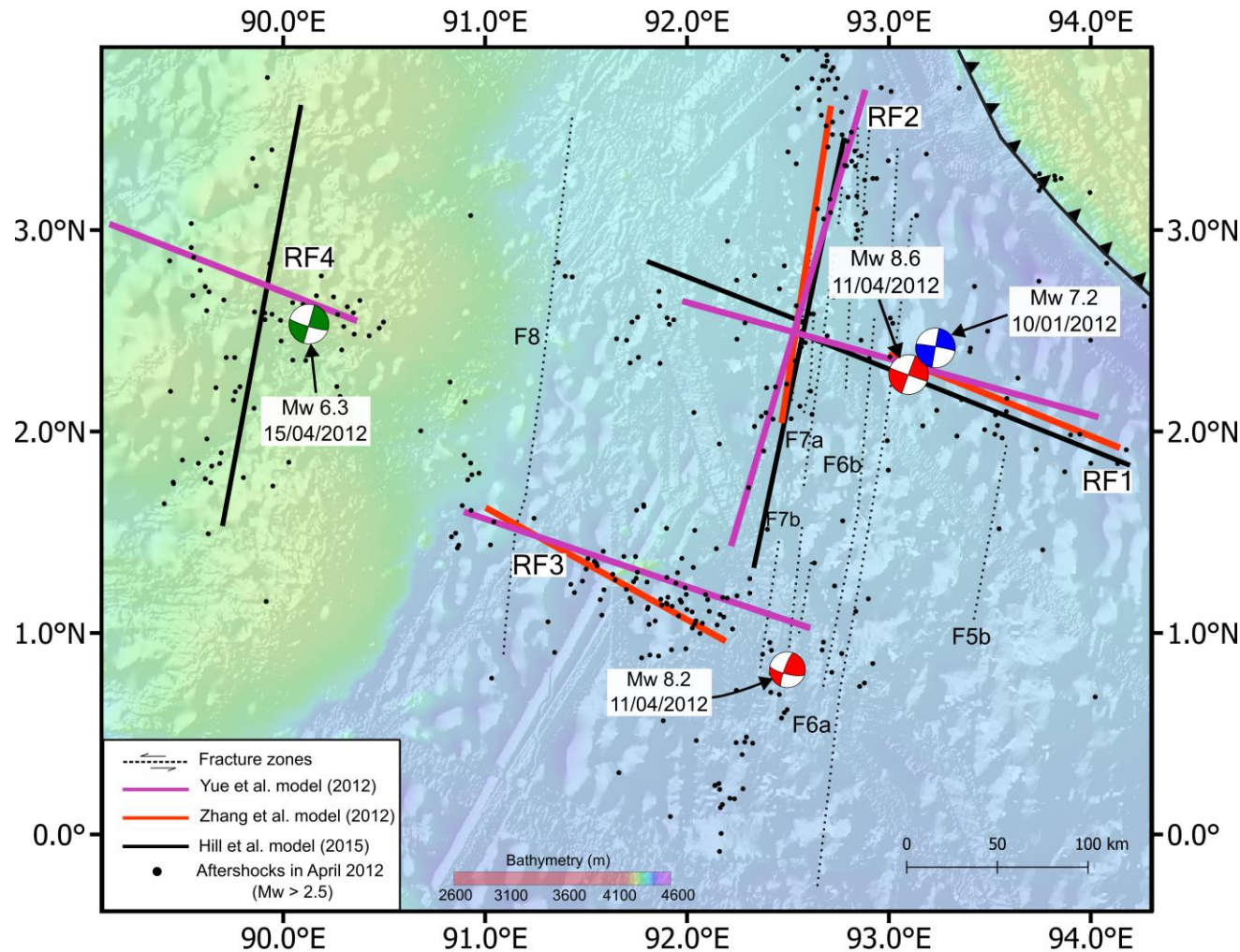
Earthquake epicentres define
tectonic plate boundaries

Indian ocean diffused deformation zone



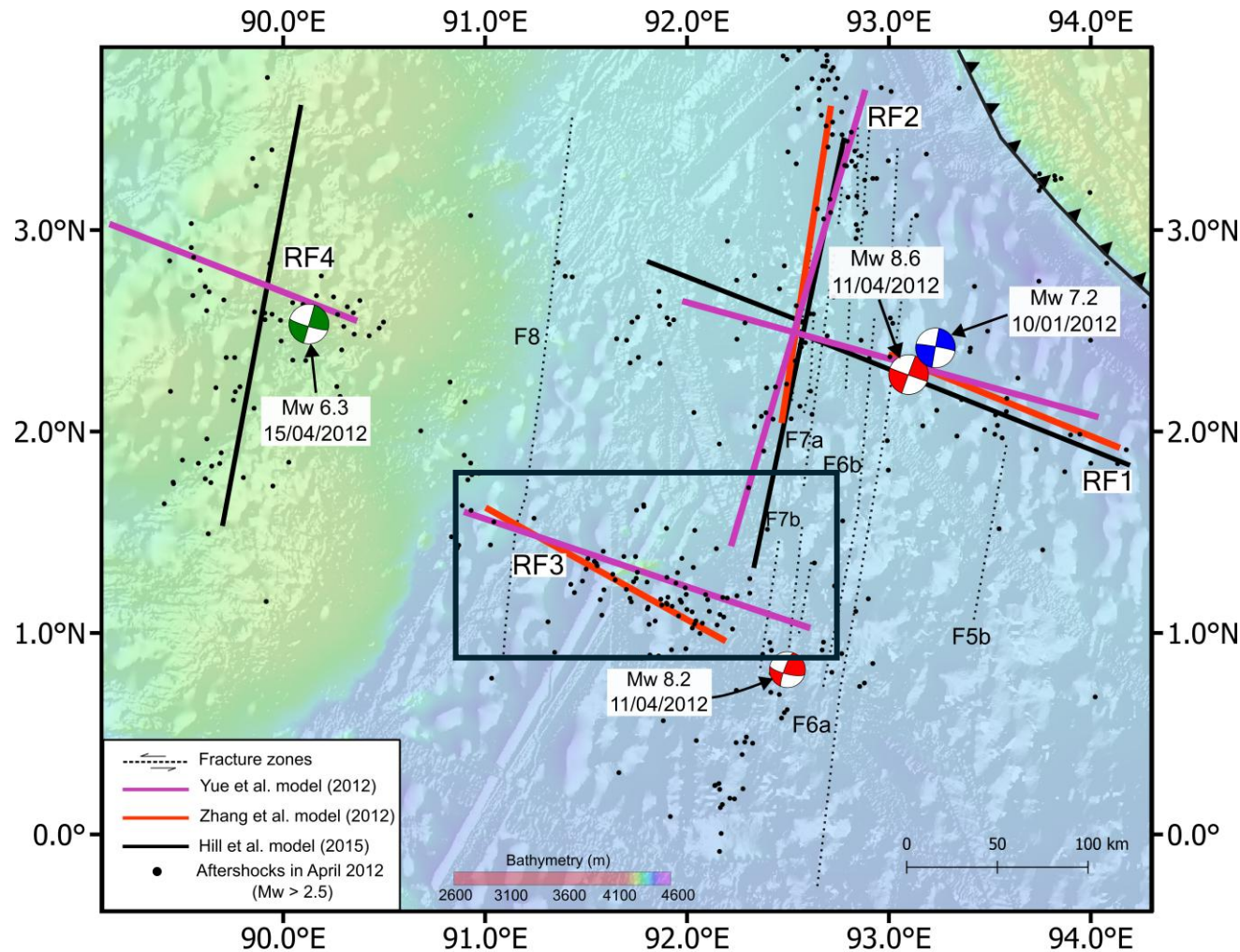
- N-S compression in the Central Indian basin.
- NW-SE compression in the Wharton basin.
- Reactivation of long fossil N-S striking fracture zones as left-lateral strike slip faults.

Wharton basin earthquake doublet



- Ruptured within the oceanic lithosphere, ~ 400 km SW the Sunda megathrust.
- Activated a complex system of faults (at least 4) at high angle to each other.
- 30 km centroid depth with slip extending to 50-60 km.

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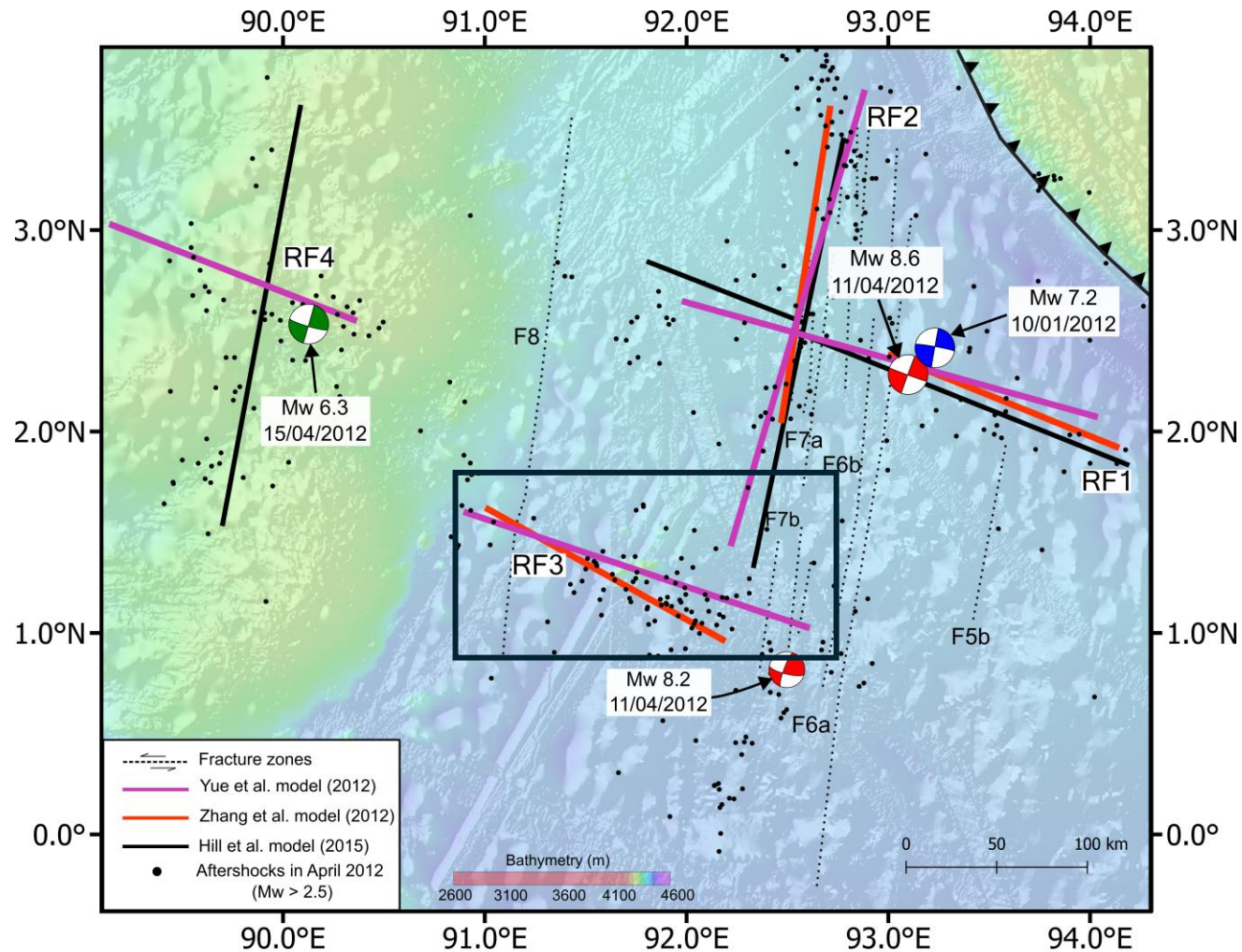
Fault RF3 (Hill et al. (2015))

Maximum slip = 20 m

Mw = 8.1

Total rupture length = ~200 km

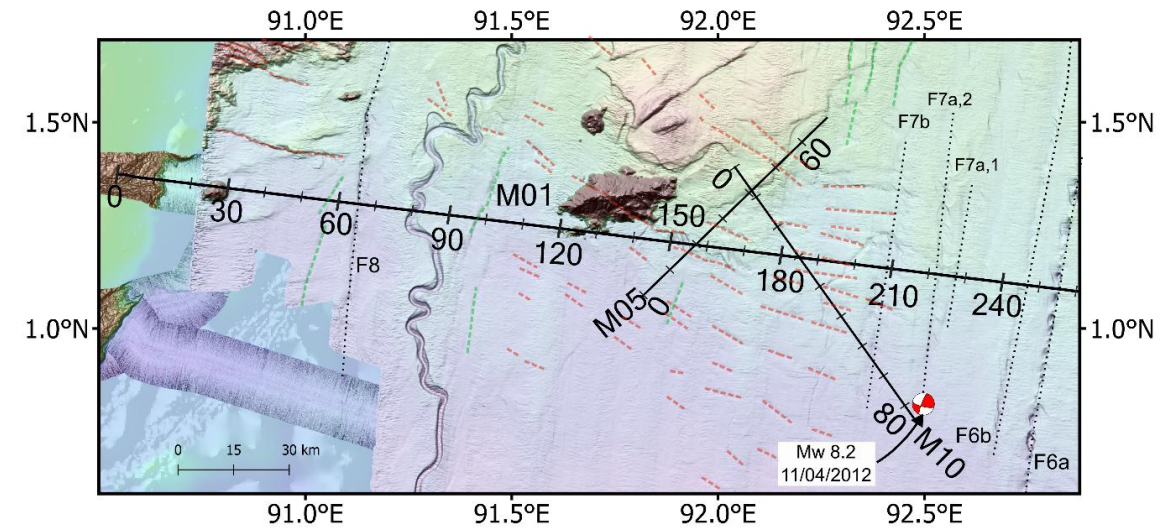
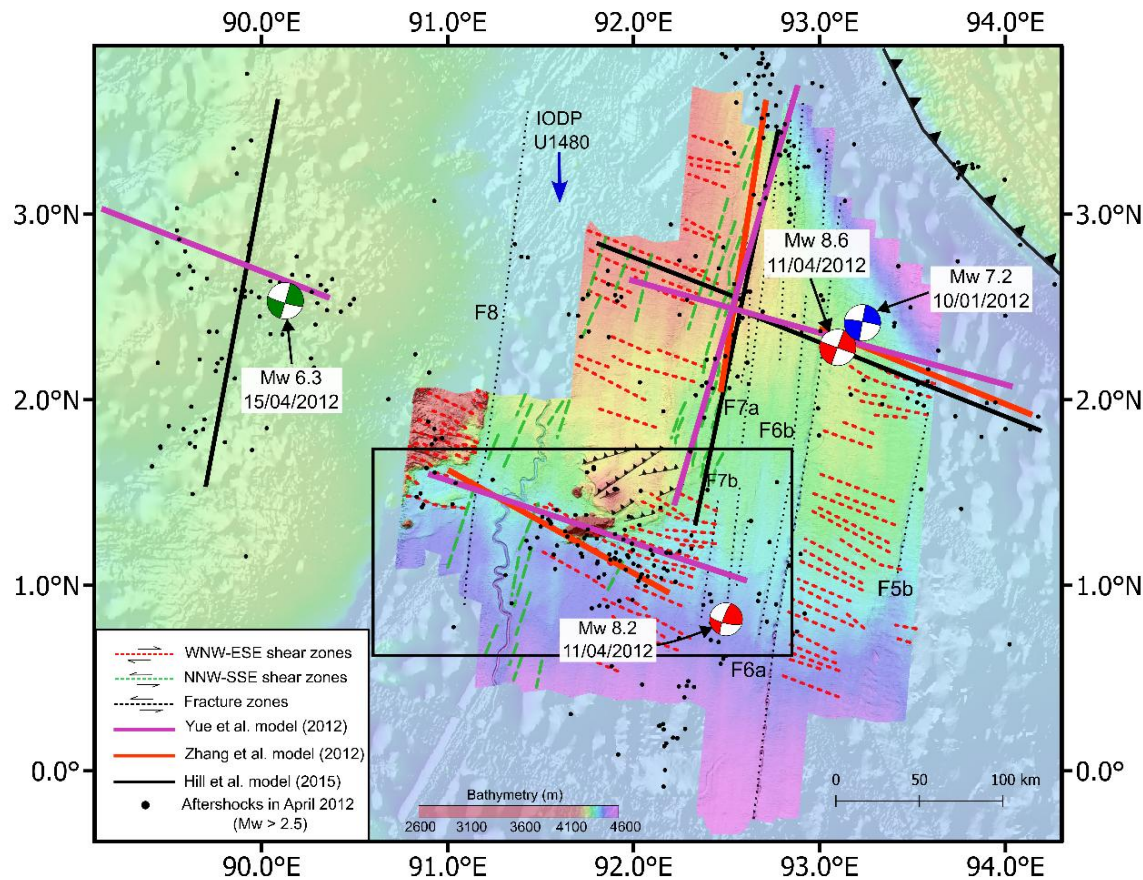
Objective



Characterizing the surface and subsurface deformation along the fault RF3

Marine geophysical data

Marine Investigation of the Rupture Anatomy of the 2012 Great Earthquakes (MIRAGE) experiment 2016 and 2017

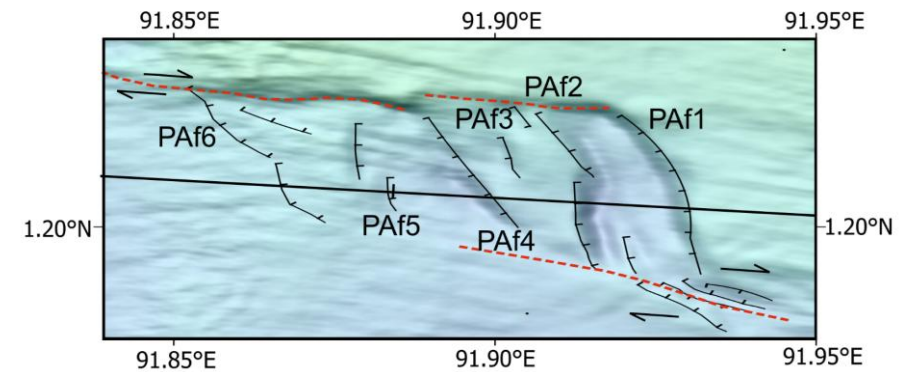
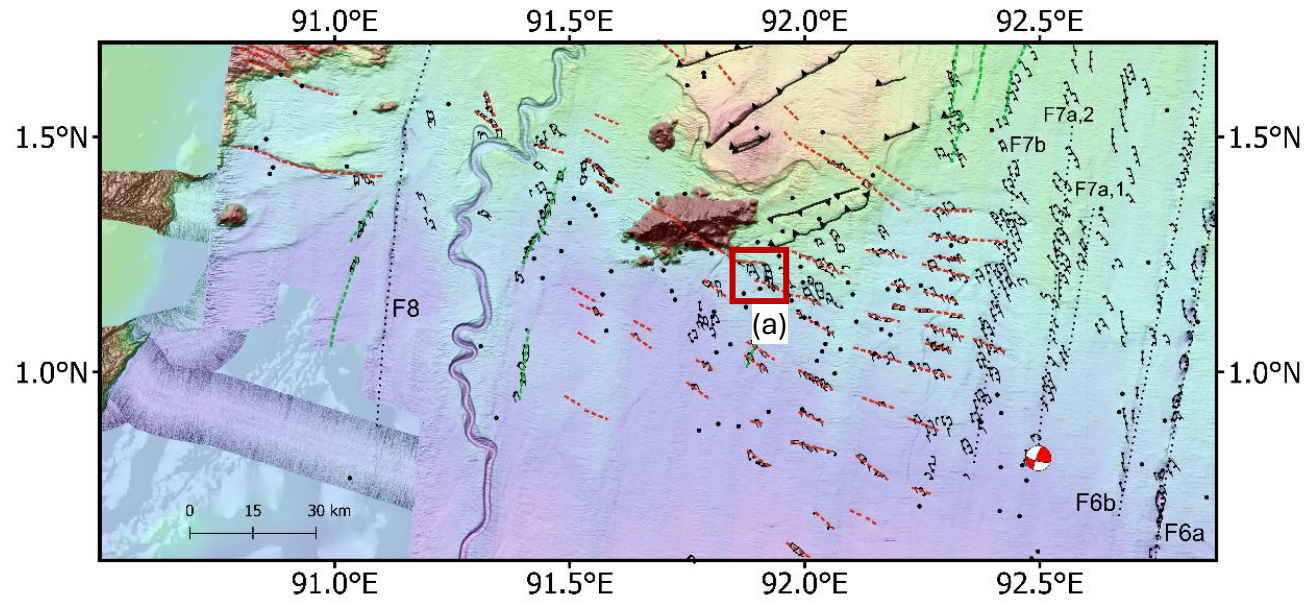


Active source multi-channel seismic data designed to characterize structures deep into the oceanic crust and mantle

High resolution (~ 50 m) bathymetry (90,000 km²) and 3.5 kHz echo-sounder (11,400 km)

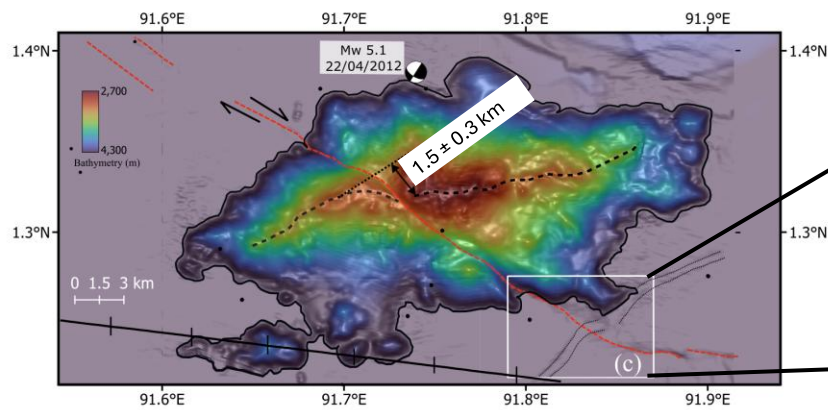
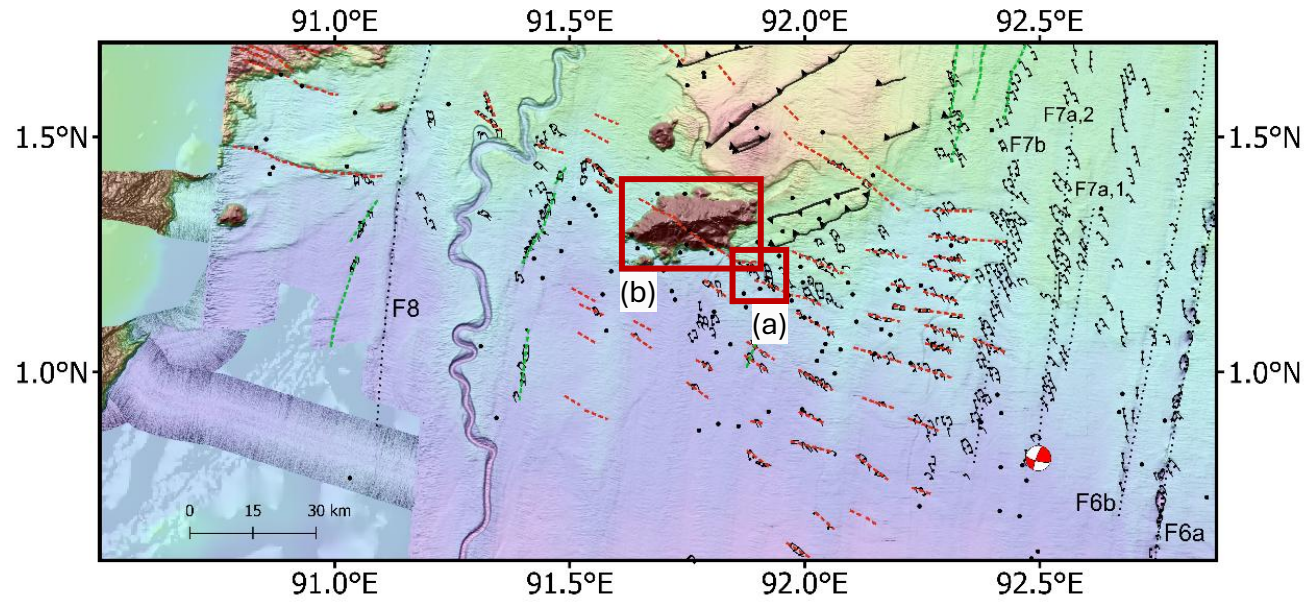
Hananto et al. (2018)

Results: Surface deformation along RF3

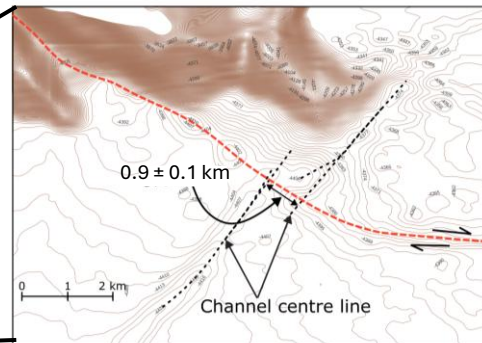


(a) Pull-apart basin 9

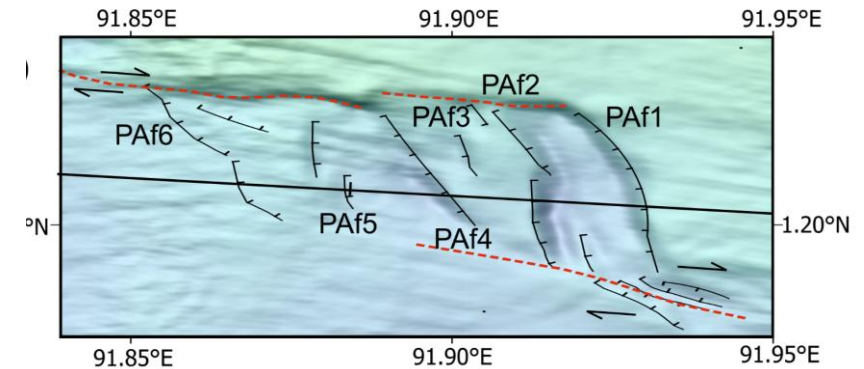
Results: Surface deformation along RF3



(b) Seamount

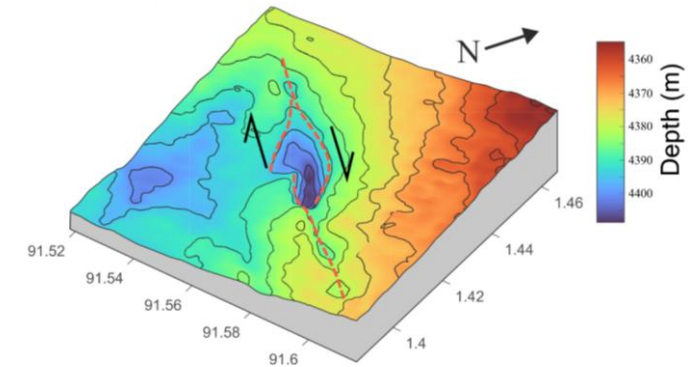
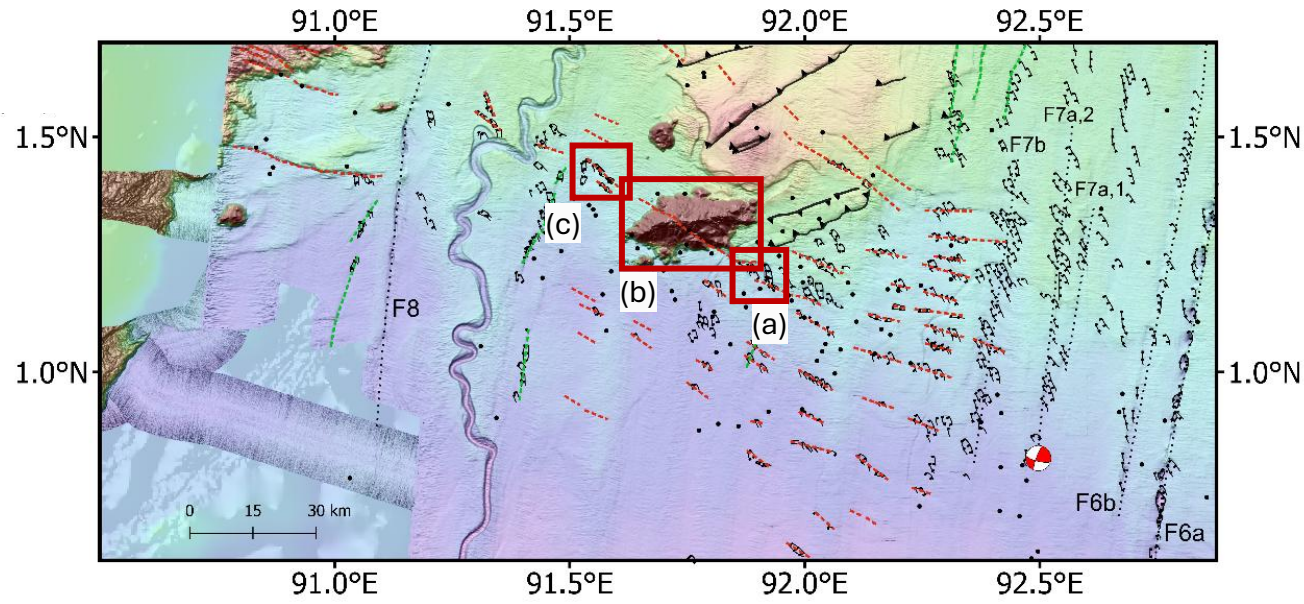


Small channel offset

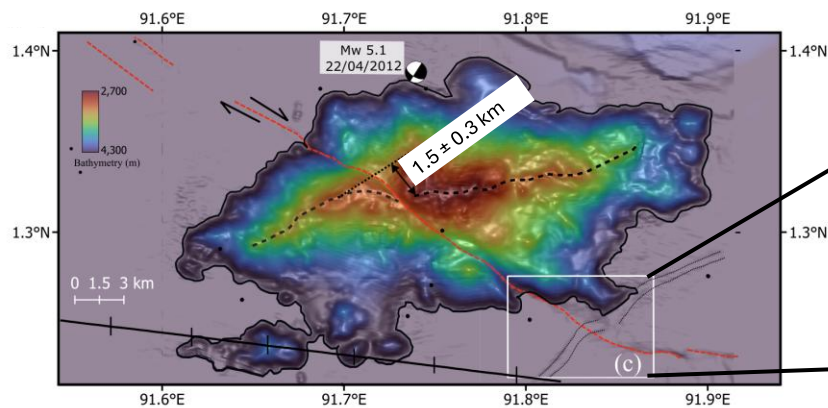


(a) Pull-apart basin 10

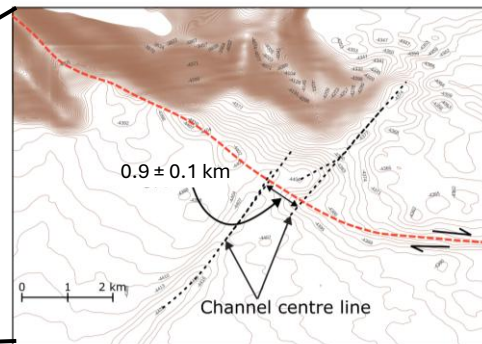
Results: Surface deformation along RF3



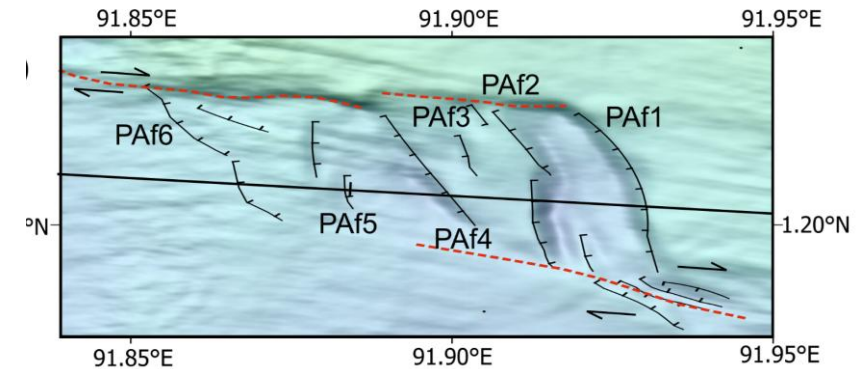
(c) (A lazy) pull-apart basin



(b) Seamount

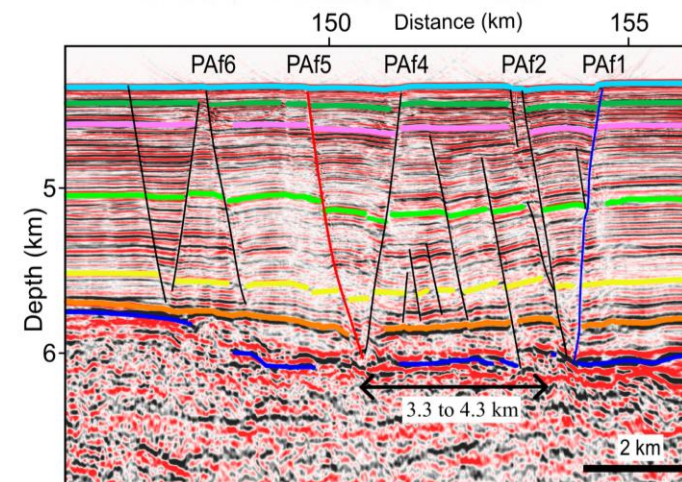
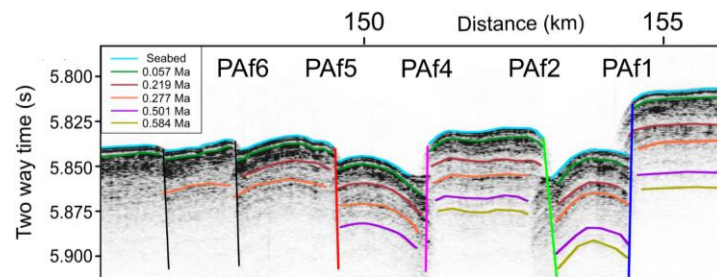
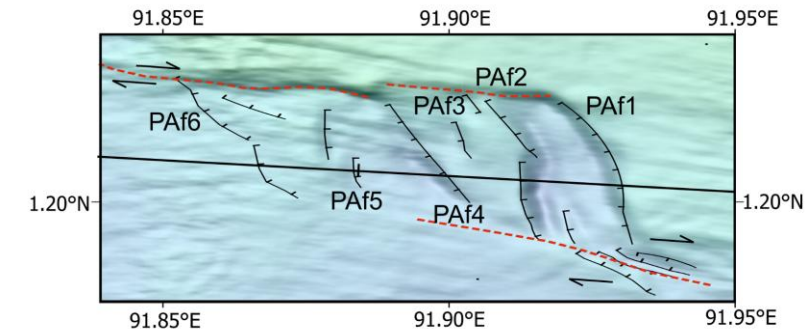
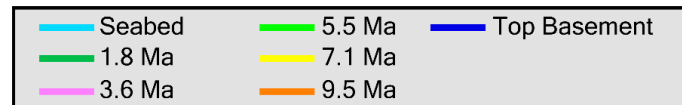
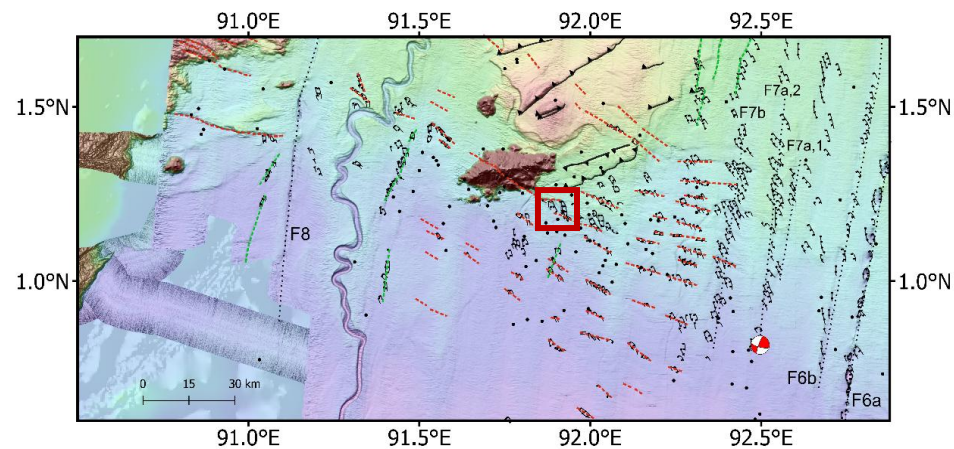


Small channel offset

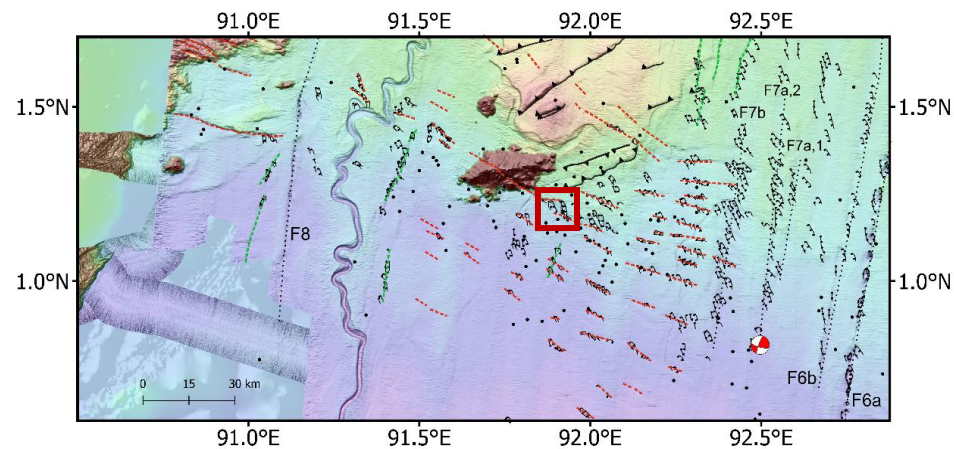


(a) Pull-apart basin 11

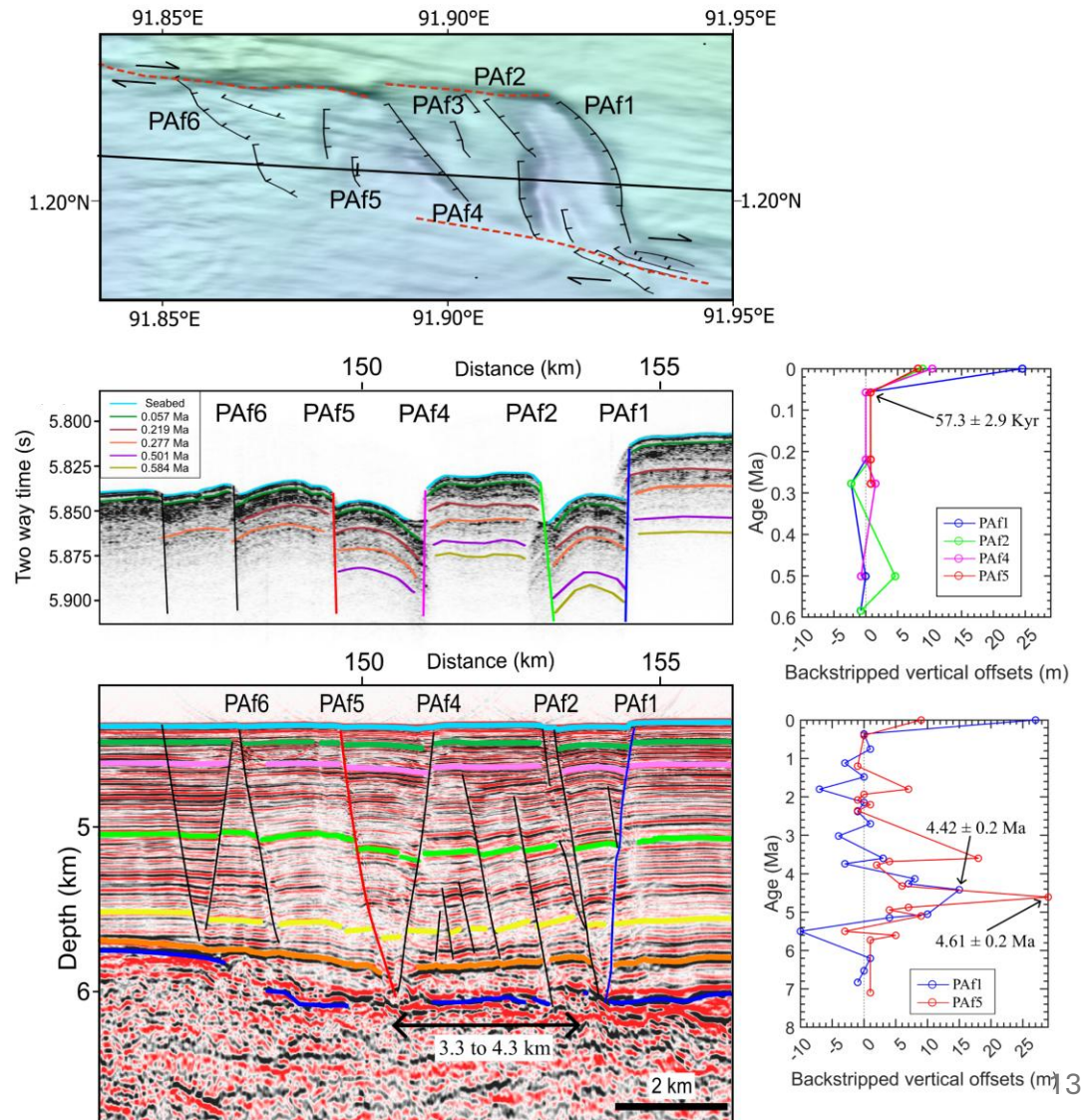
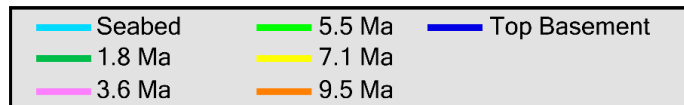
Results: Subsurface deformation along RF3



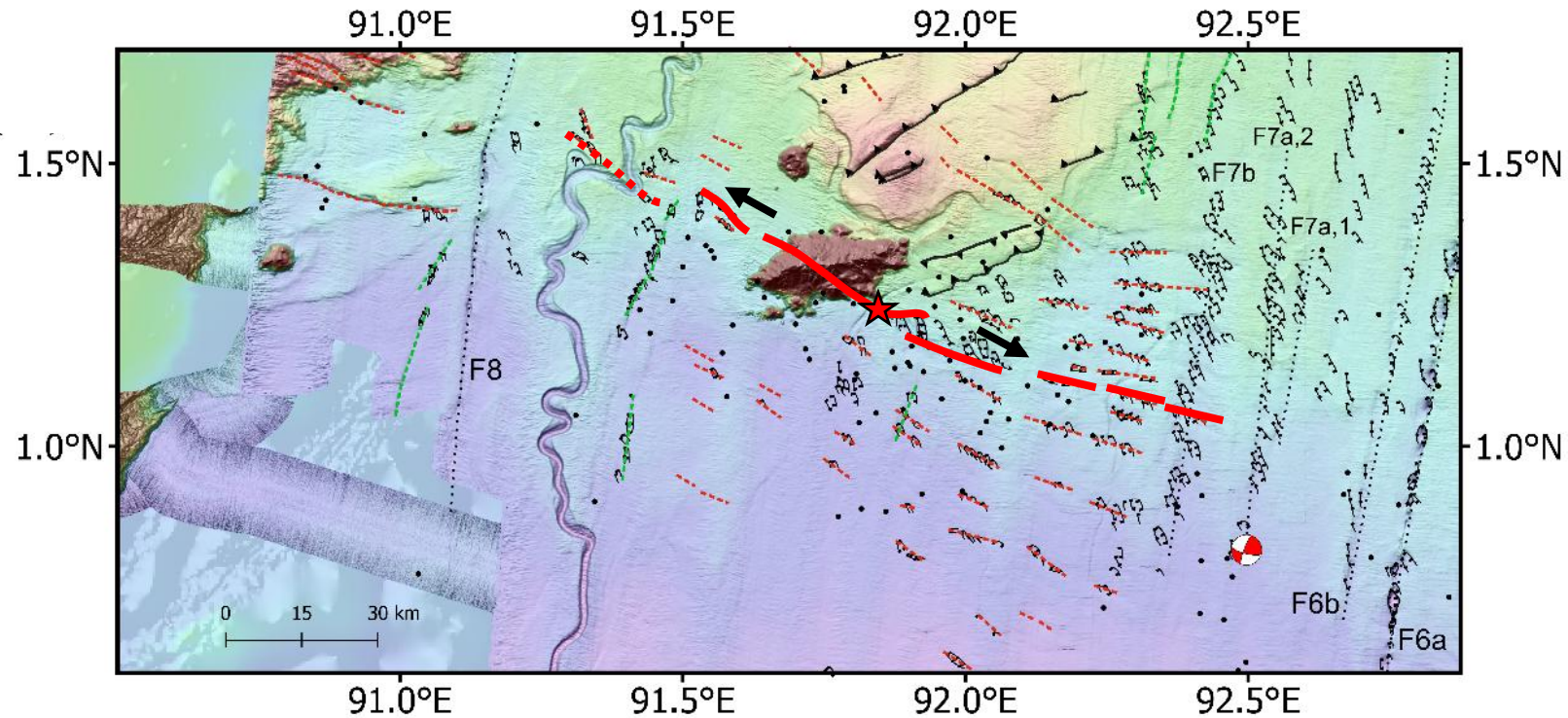
Results: Subsurface deformation along RF3



Onset of deformation ~ 4.5 Ma



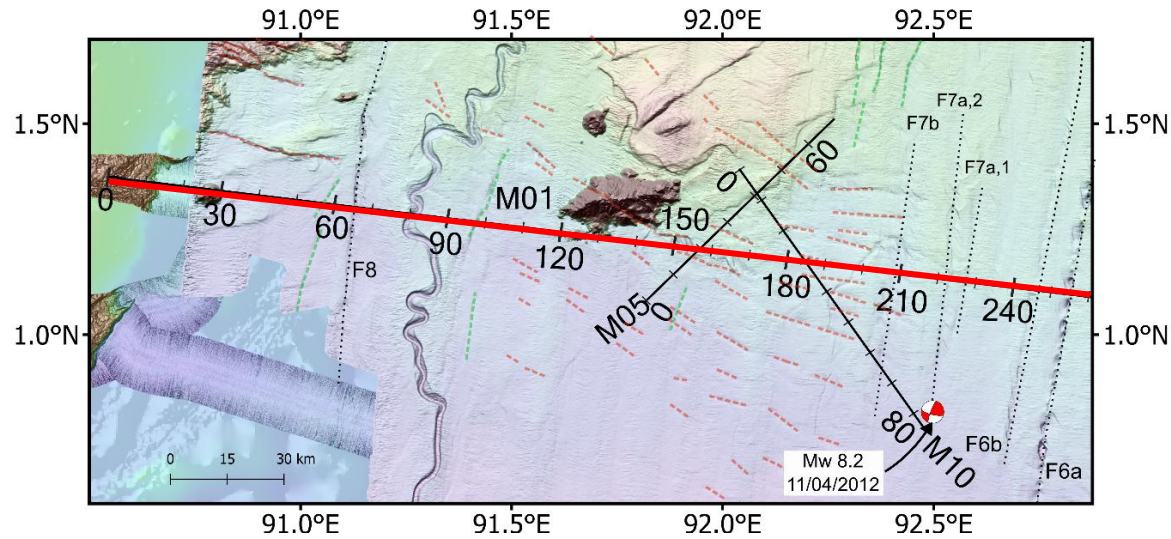
Results: Surface expression of RF3



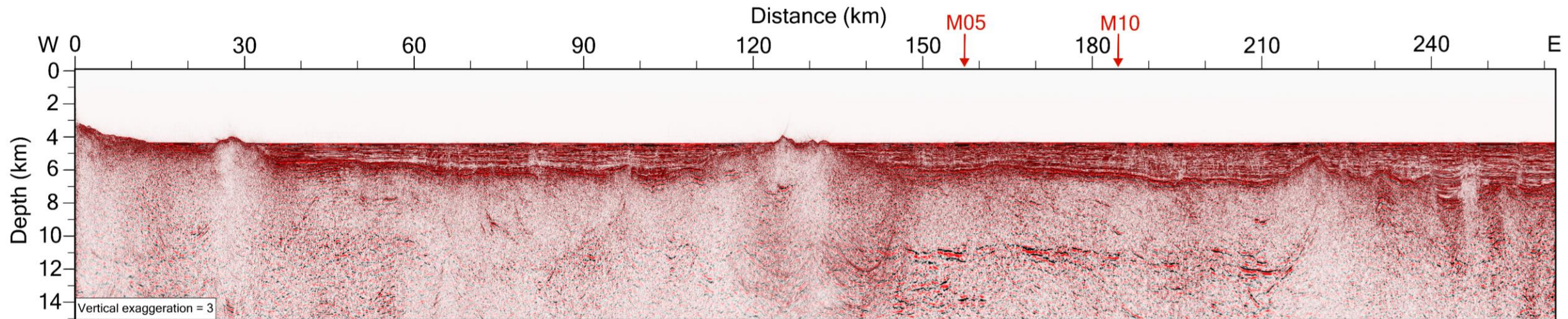
Total length of RF3 = ~130 km

Slip rate along RF3 = 0.3-0.7 mm/yr

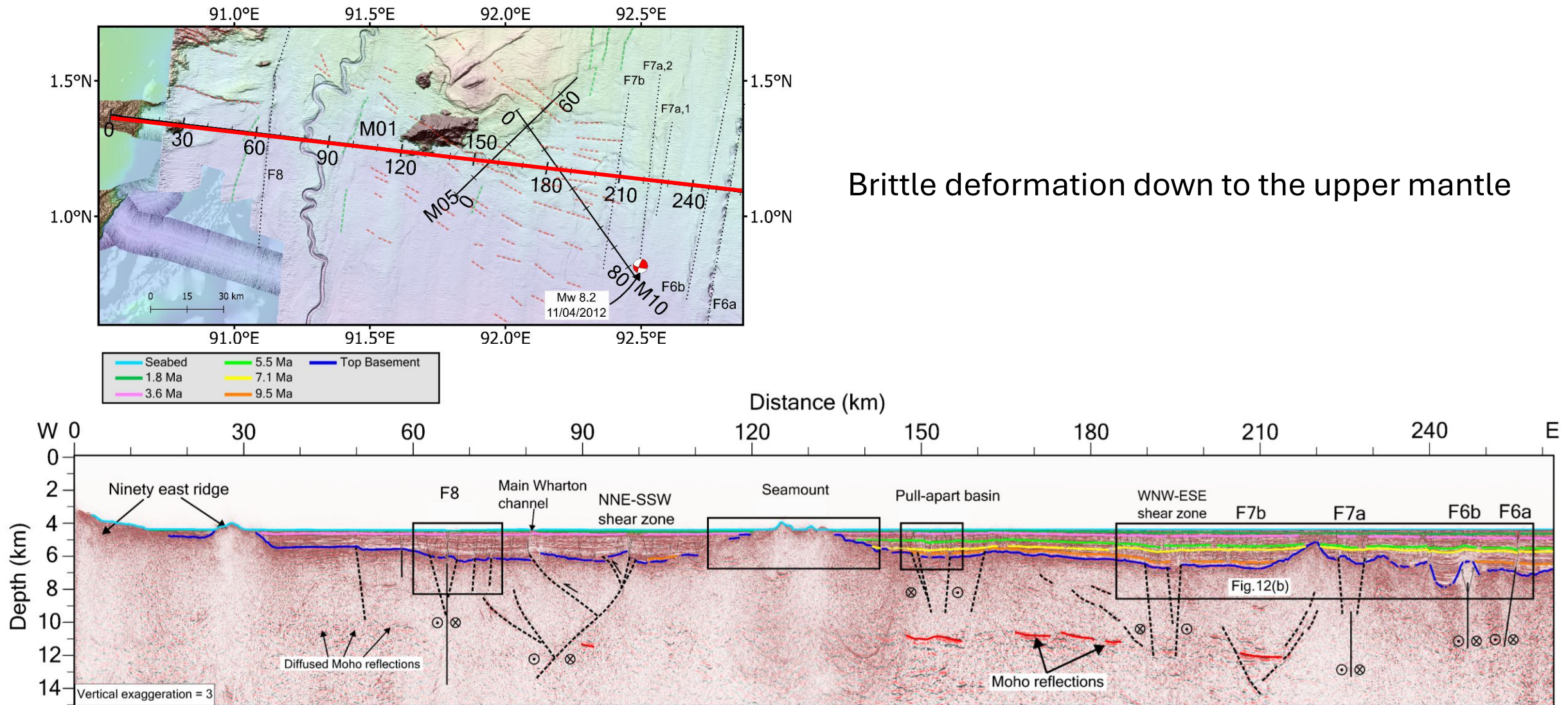
Results: Lithospheric scale deformation along RF3



- Clear vertical offsets in the sediments and the basement due to pervasive faulting.
- Dipping reflections in the crust and the upper mantle.
- Discontinuous moho reflections

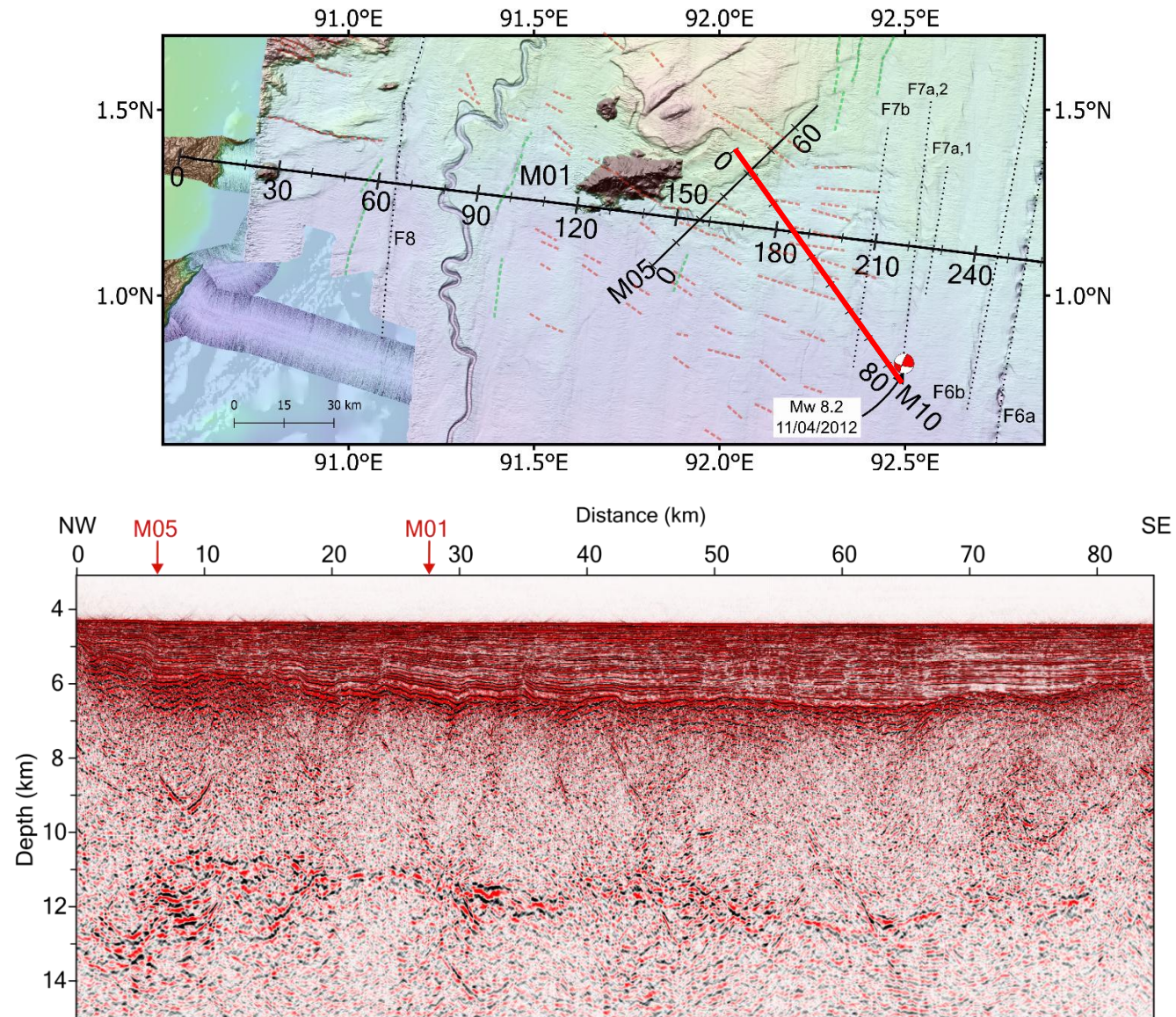


Results: Lithospheric scale deformation along RF3

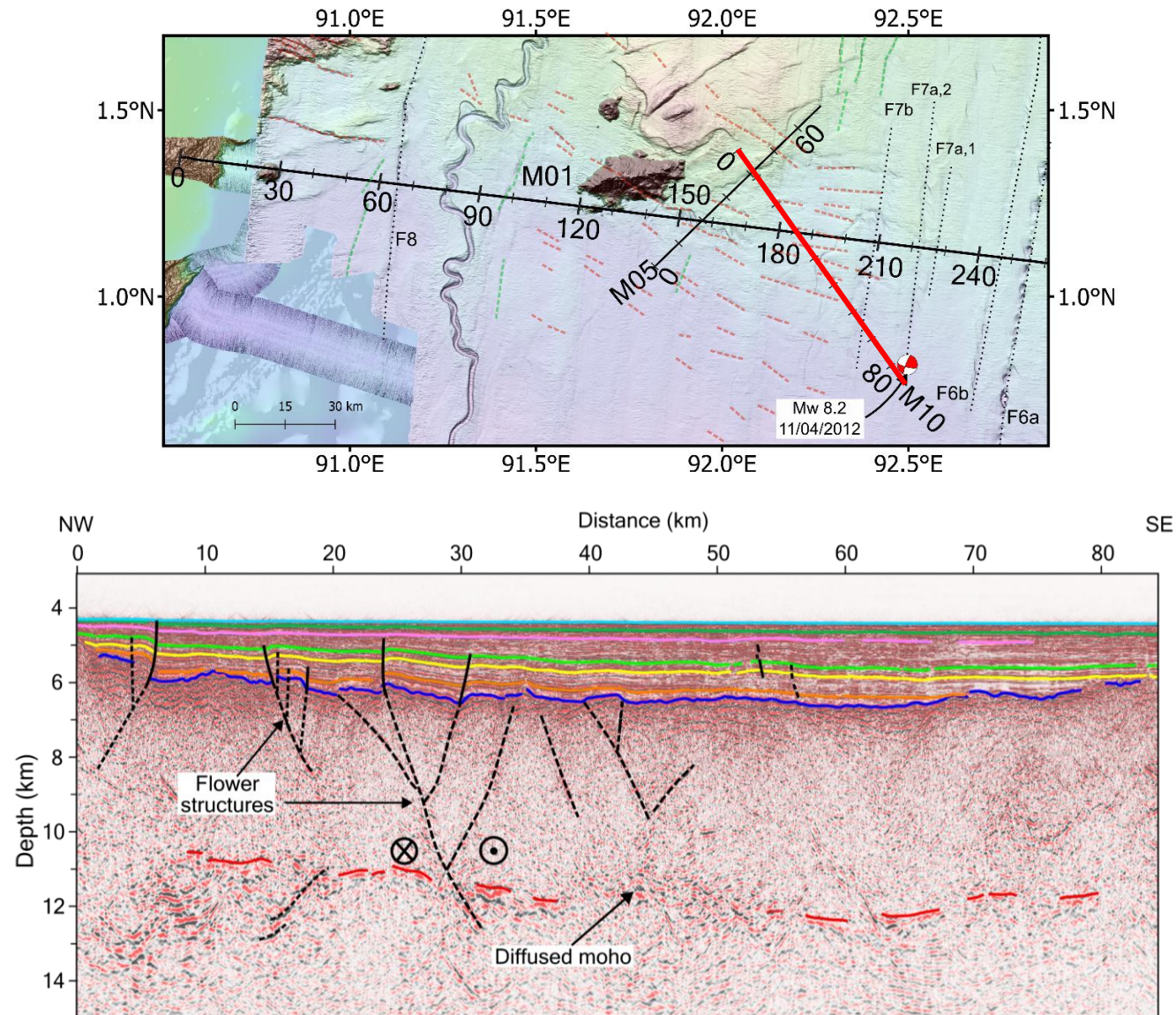


Brittle deformation down to the upper mantle

Results: Lithospheric scale deformation along RF3



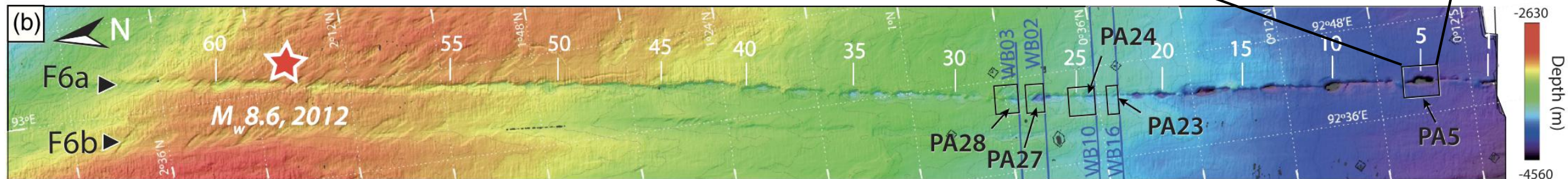
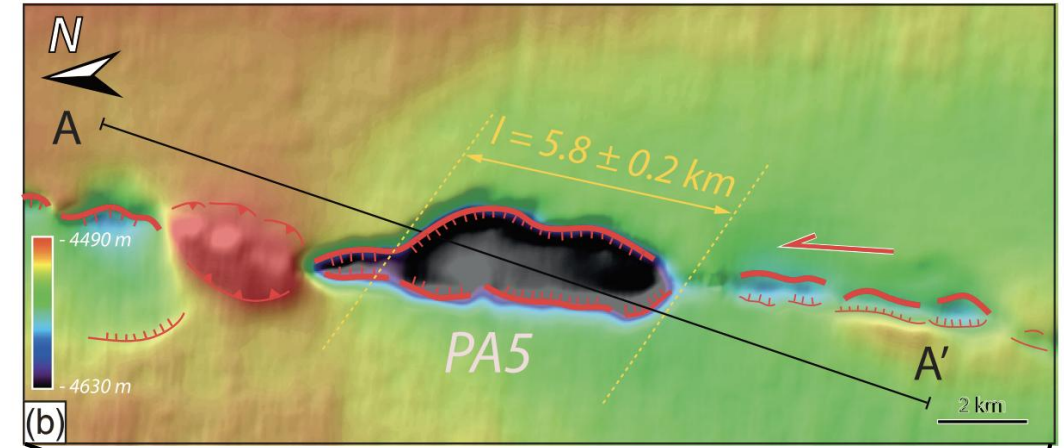
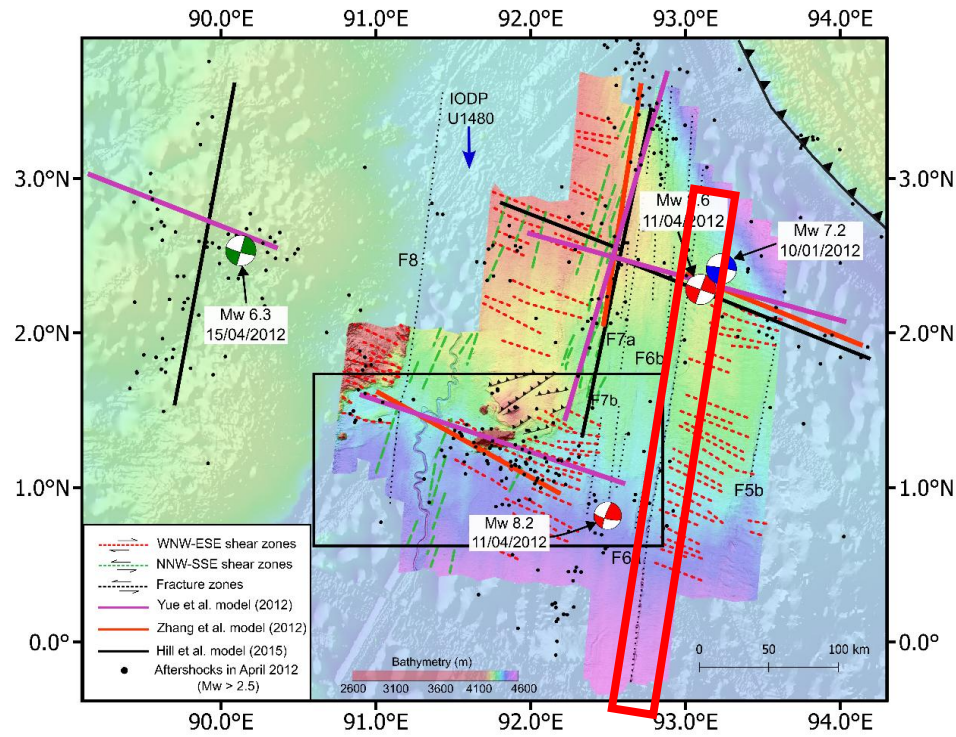
Results: Lithospheric scale deformation along RF3



Rupture of F6a: a nascent plate boundary?

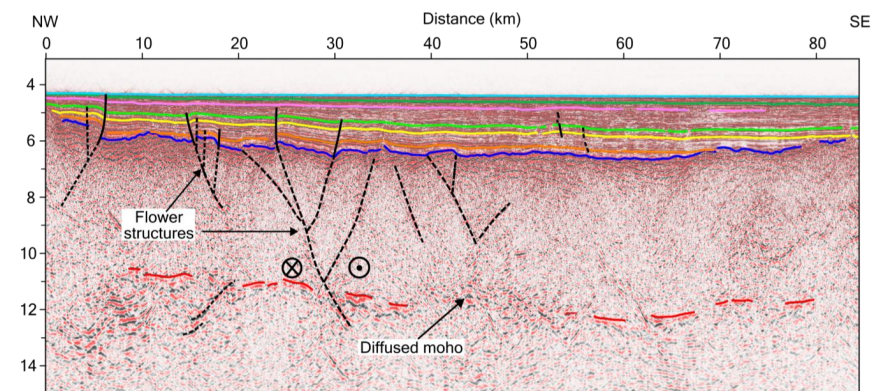
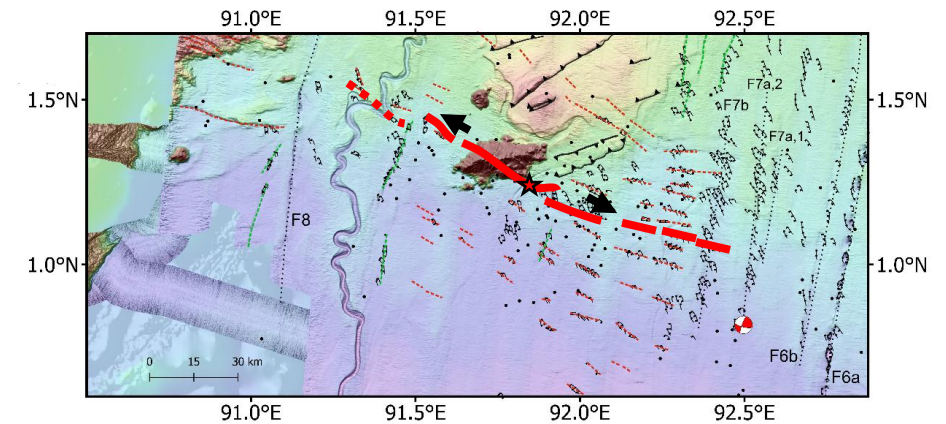
Slip rate along F6a = 0.8 to 2.5 mm/yr

Coudrier-curveur et al. (2021)



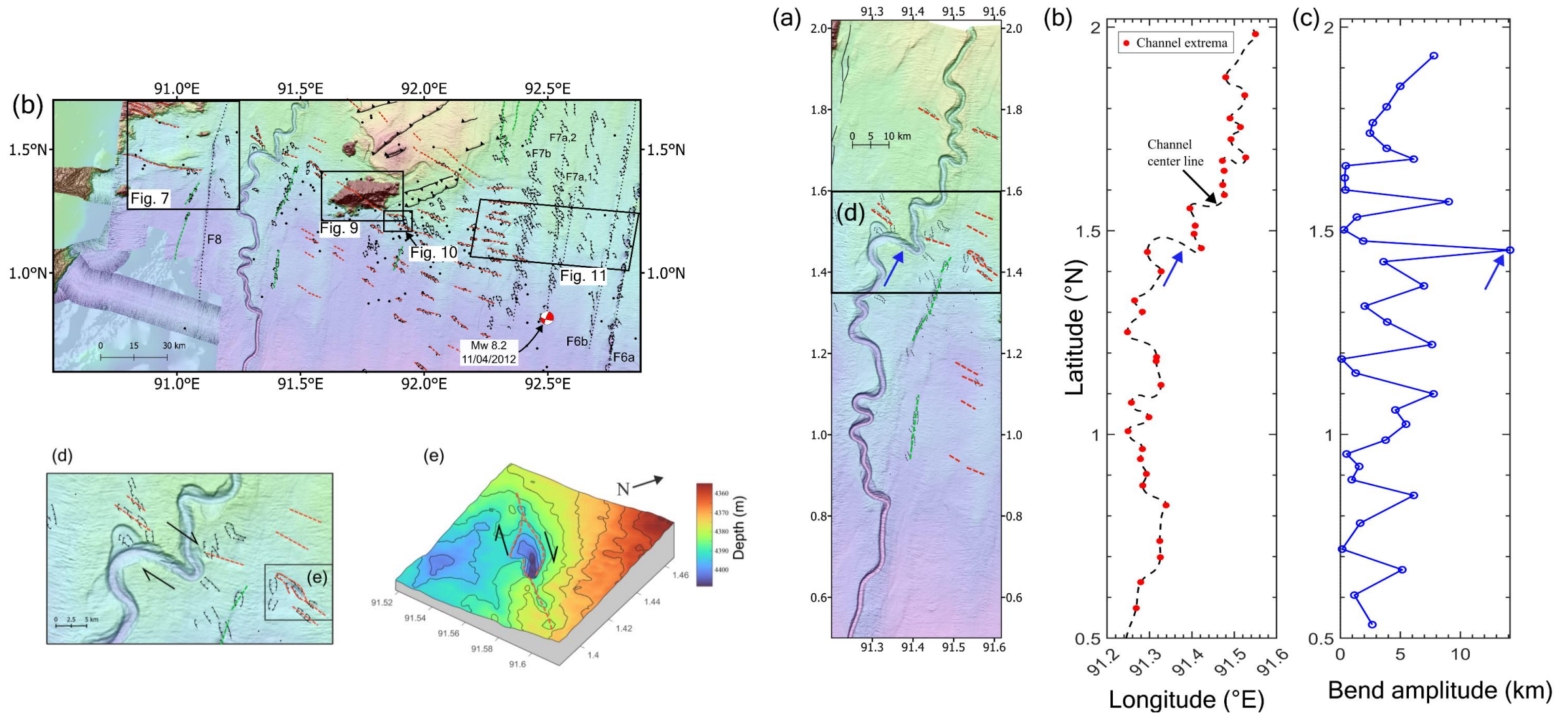
Conclusions

- Very slow long term slip rates (0.3-0.7 mm/yr) along a WNW-ESE fault involved in the 2012 Mw 8.6 Wharton basin earthquake.
- Direct evidence of deep lithospheric scale deformation in Wharton basin along **supposedly younger** WNW-ESE faults.
- Important role of RF3 in the rupture of the Mw 8.2 event.



Thank you

Results: Surface deformation along RF3



Throw vs age analysis

