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## Model

ullet a dense axisymmetric shell with viscosity  $\eta_1$  sinking into a planet with viscosity  $\eta_2$ 



## **Instantaneous Flow Solution:** An Example ( $\theta_t = 30^\circ$ , $\eta_1/\eta_2 = 100$ )



### **Three Forces Acting on a Slab: Scaling Analysis**



## **Dynamical vs. Geometrical Sphericity**

Dynamical sphericity number:

$$\Sigma_D = \frac{l_b}{R_0} \cot \theta_t$$

Geometrical sphericity number:

# $\Sigma_G = \theta_t$

#### *Implications:*

1. Dynamical sphericity is greater for small plates ("sphericity paradox")

2. Geometrical sphericity is greater for large plates;

**3.** Sphericity is important at *all* scales in the dynamics of subduction

This hemisphere has...

(a) Greater geometrical sphericity

(b) Smaller dynamical sphericity



... than this cap.



## **Effect of Sphericity on the Sinking Speed** *V*



P

Sphericity reduces V by a few tens of percent for small plates



P

Sphericity increases  $T_2$  by a factor  $\approx$  3 for small plates

**Hoop Stress vs. Downdip Stress** 



Stress in most of the slab is dominated by the hoop stress component

## **Three-Dimensional Model (in progress)**

#### Bird's-eye view of the shell



#### Cross-section along a meridian

