

The rapid drift of the Indian tectonic plate

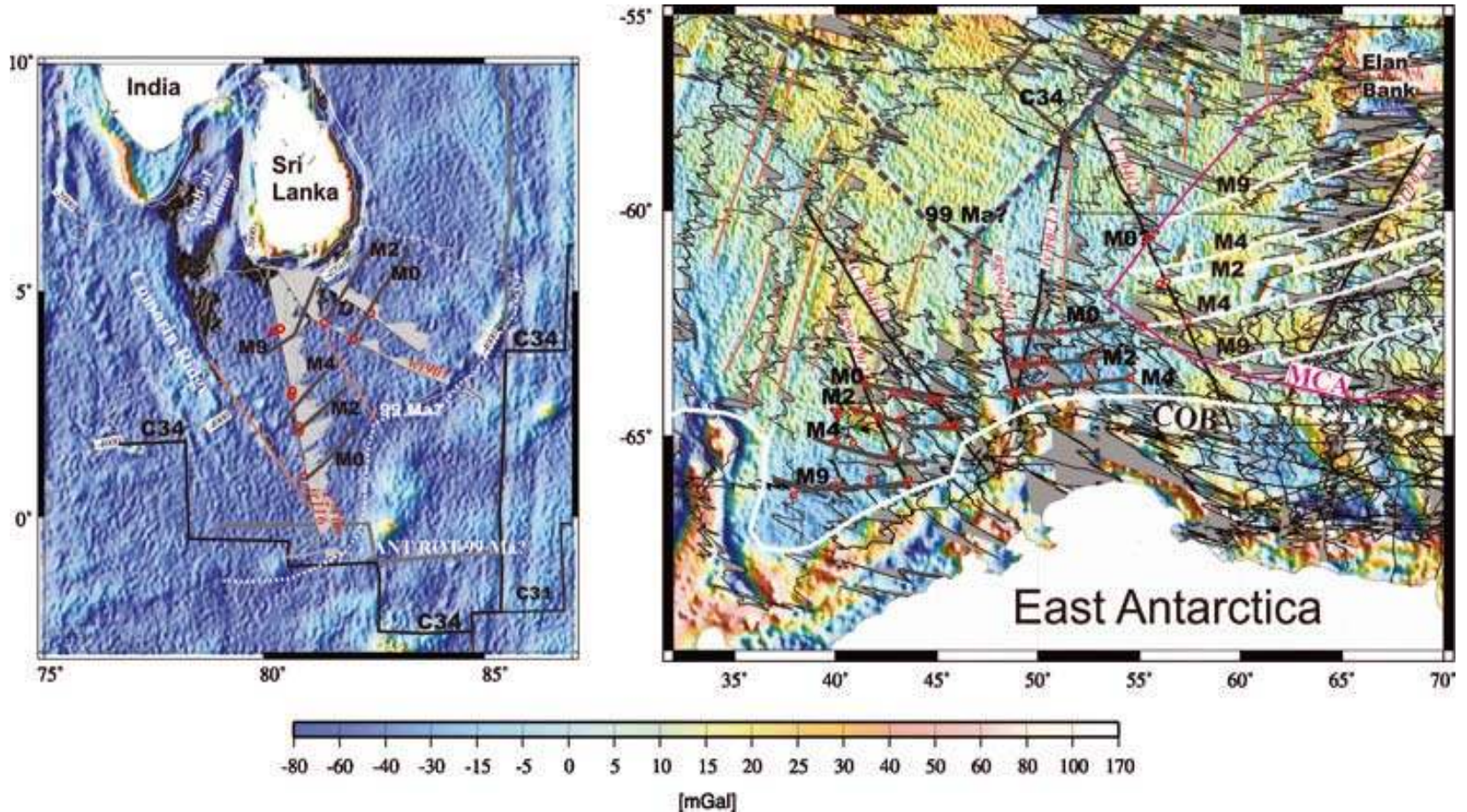
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Breakup and early seafloor spreading between India and Antarctica

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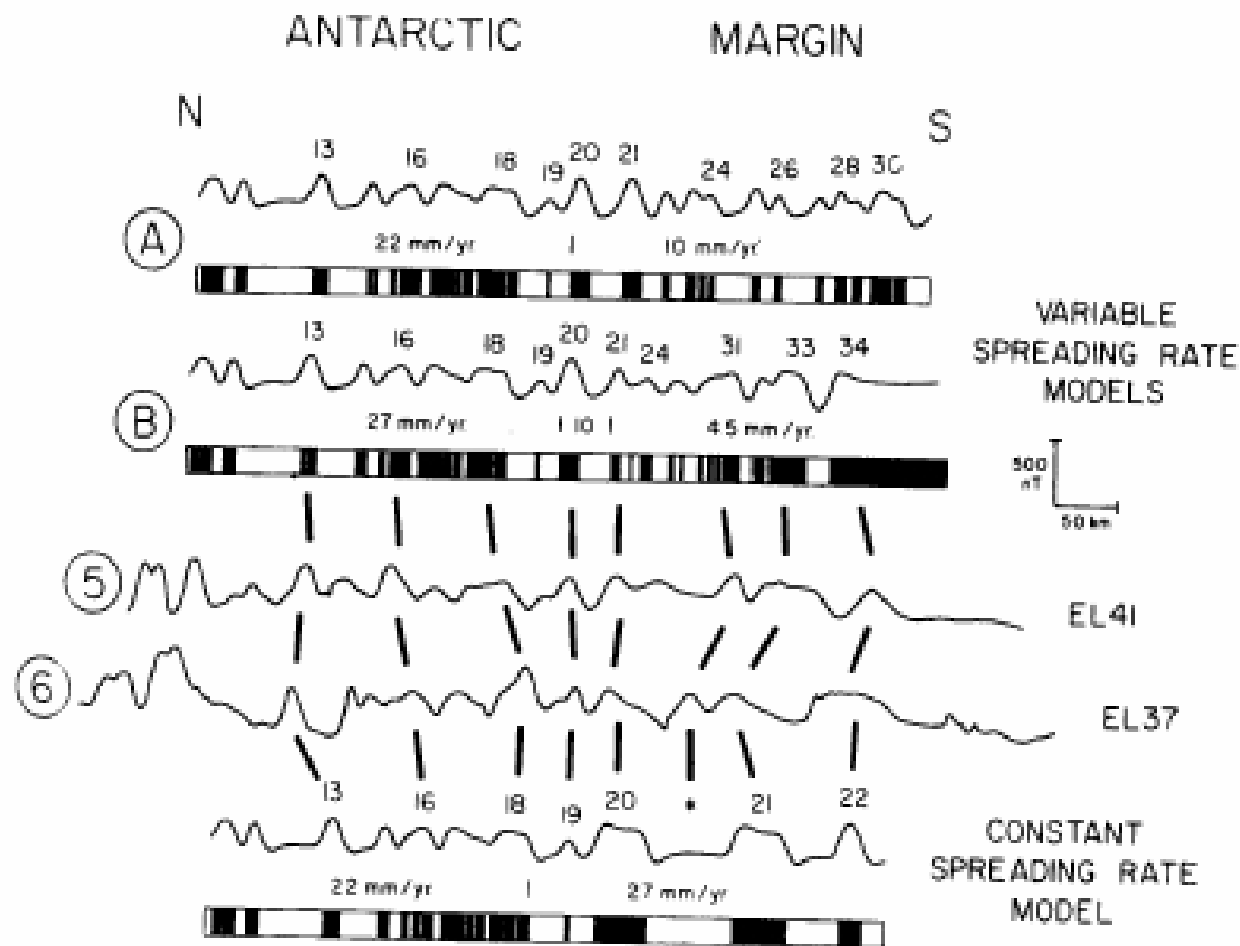
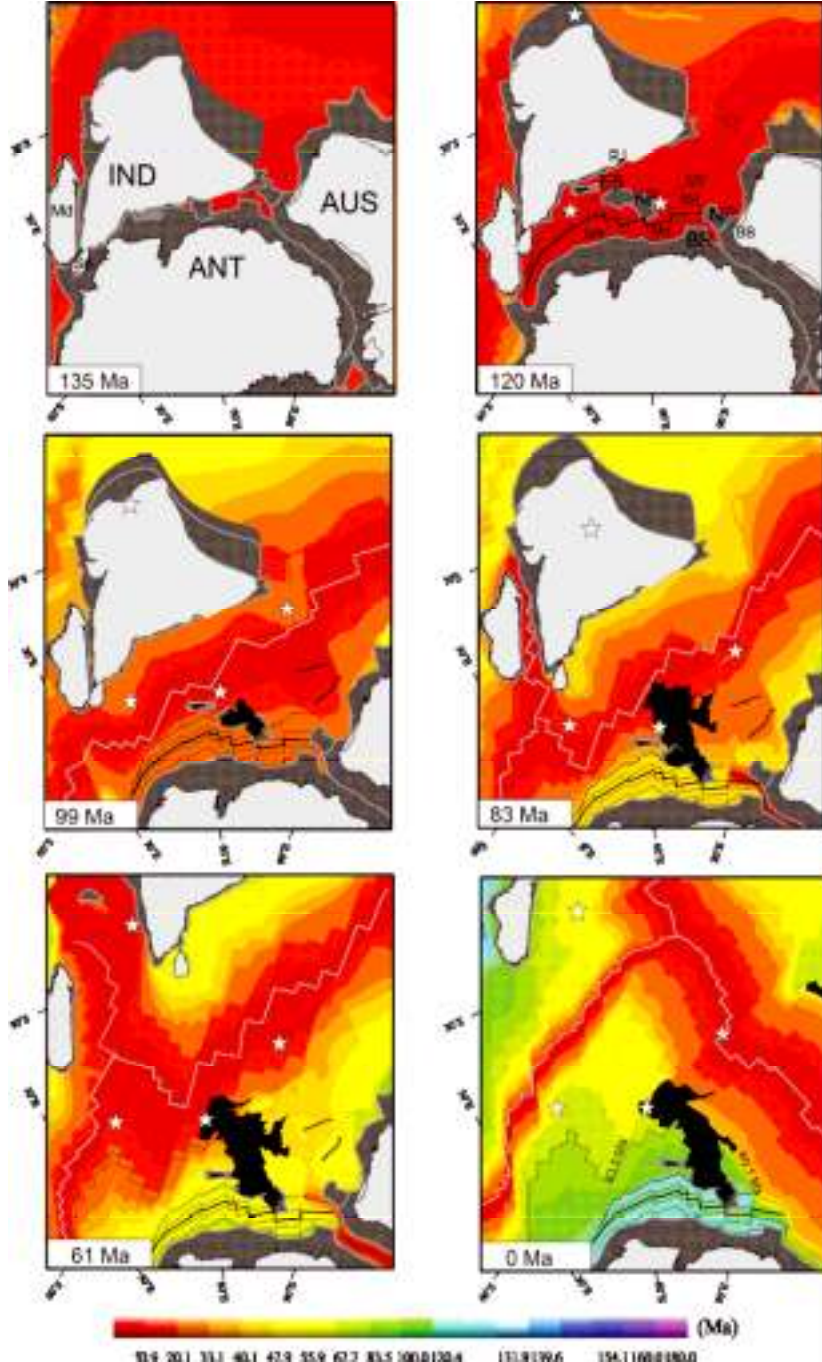
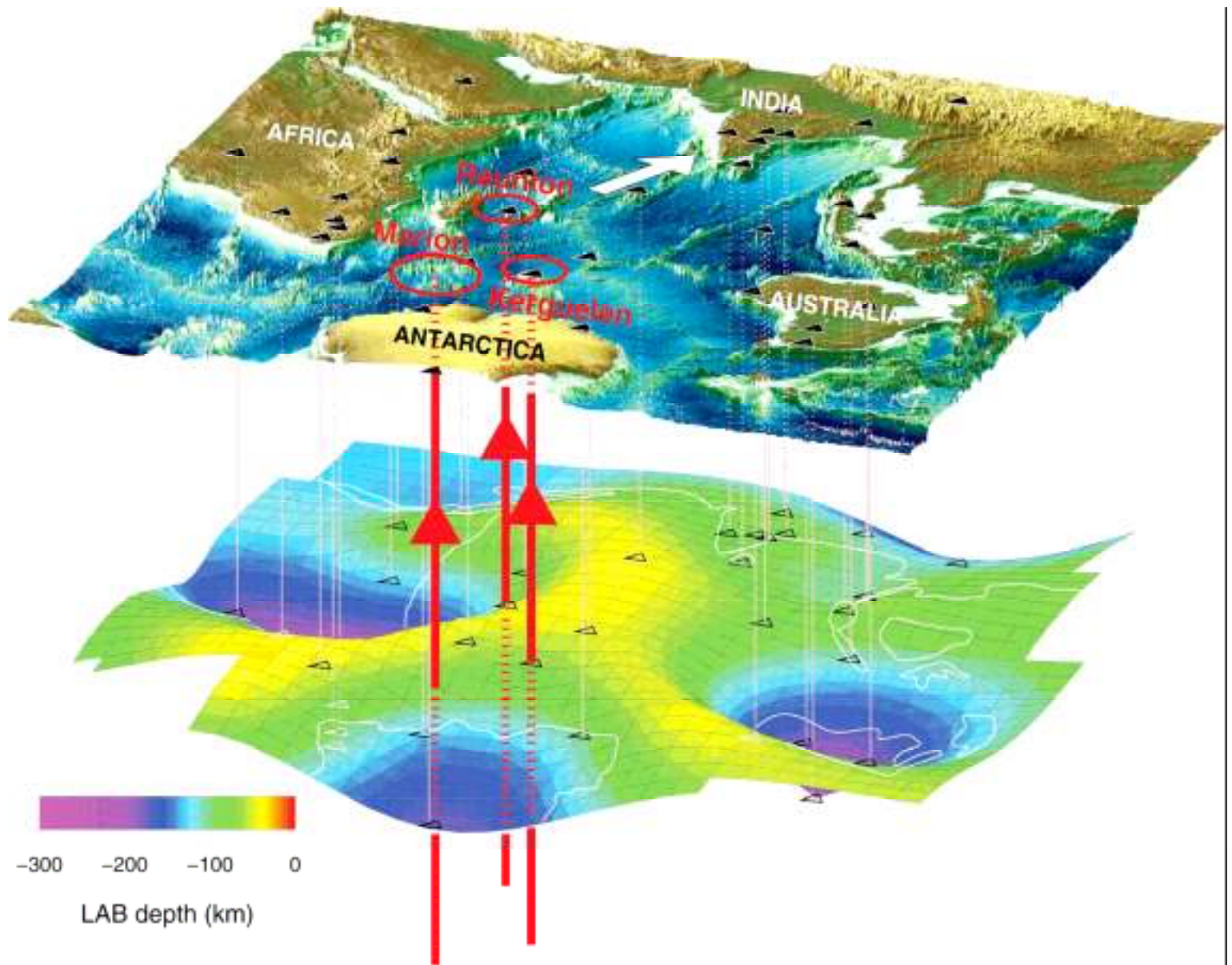
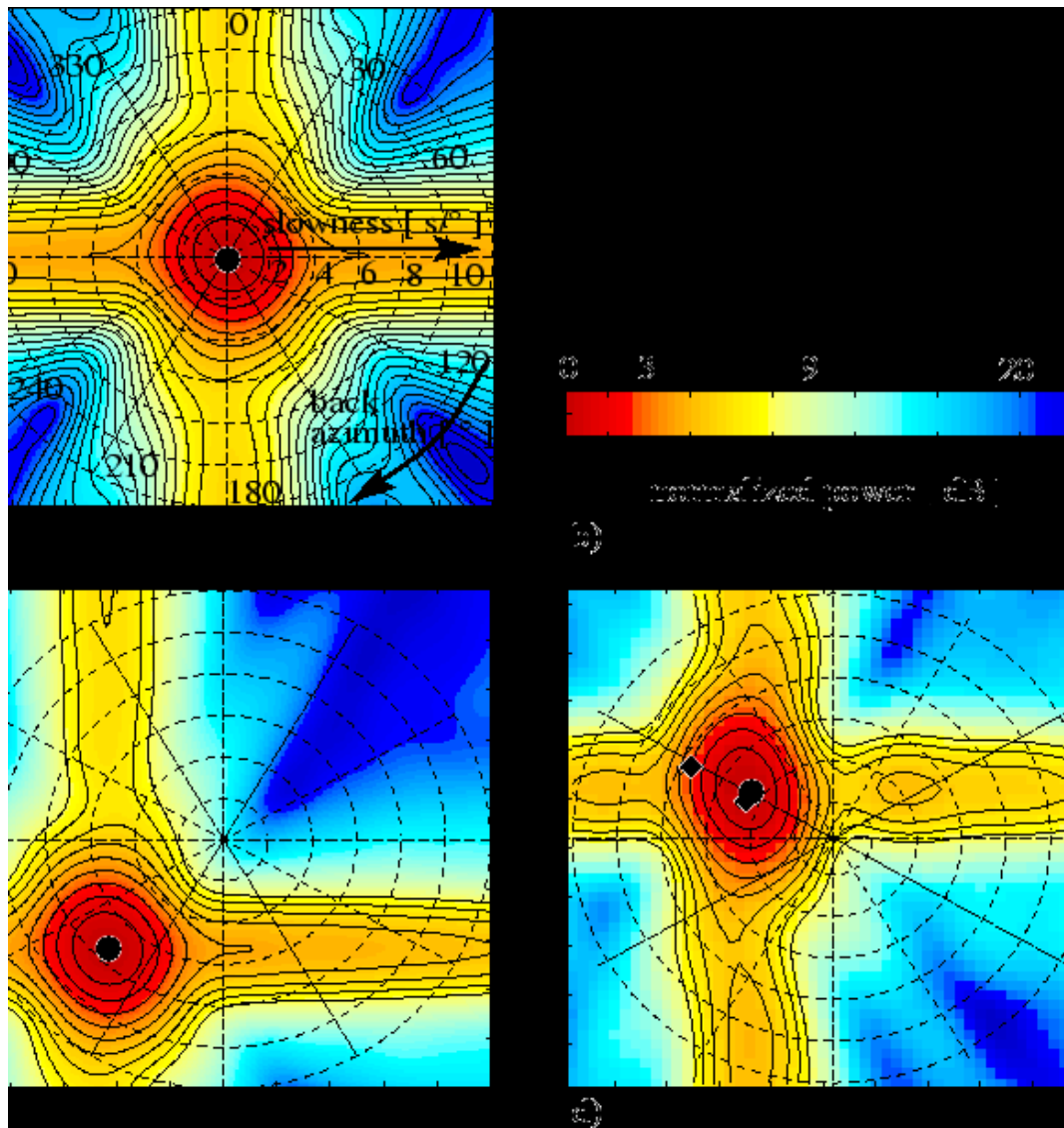


Fig. 5. Representative magnetic profiles from the conjugate Antarctic margin compared to variable spreading rate models A and B (top) and a model based on the original anomaly identifications (bottom). Model B is our preferred model. Model parameters same as in Fig. 4 except $I_0 = -87^\circ$, $D_0 = -39^\circ$.

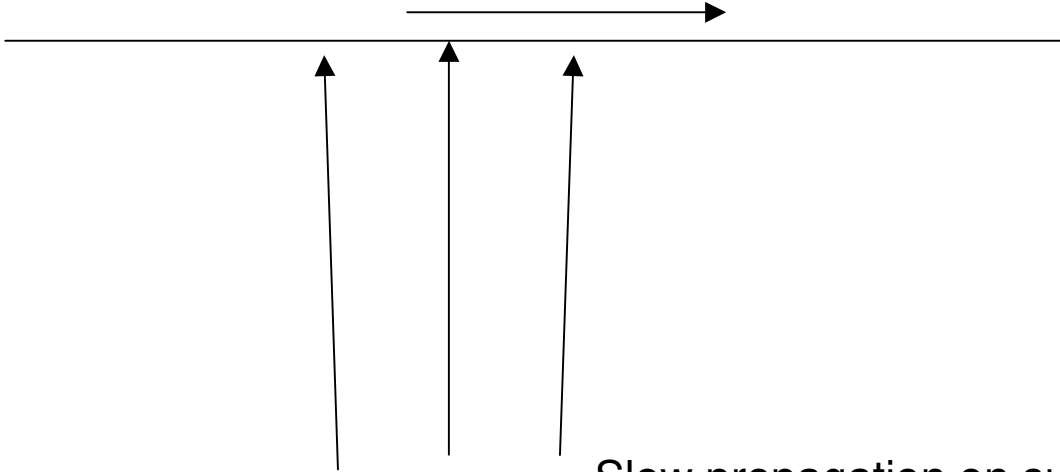




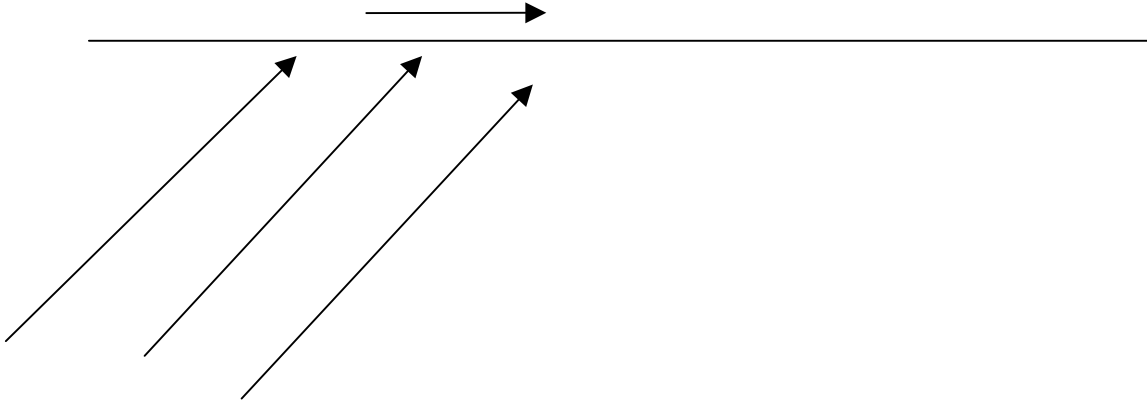


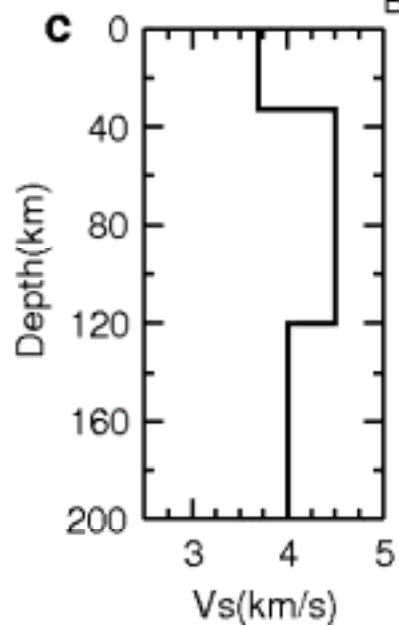
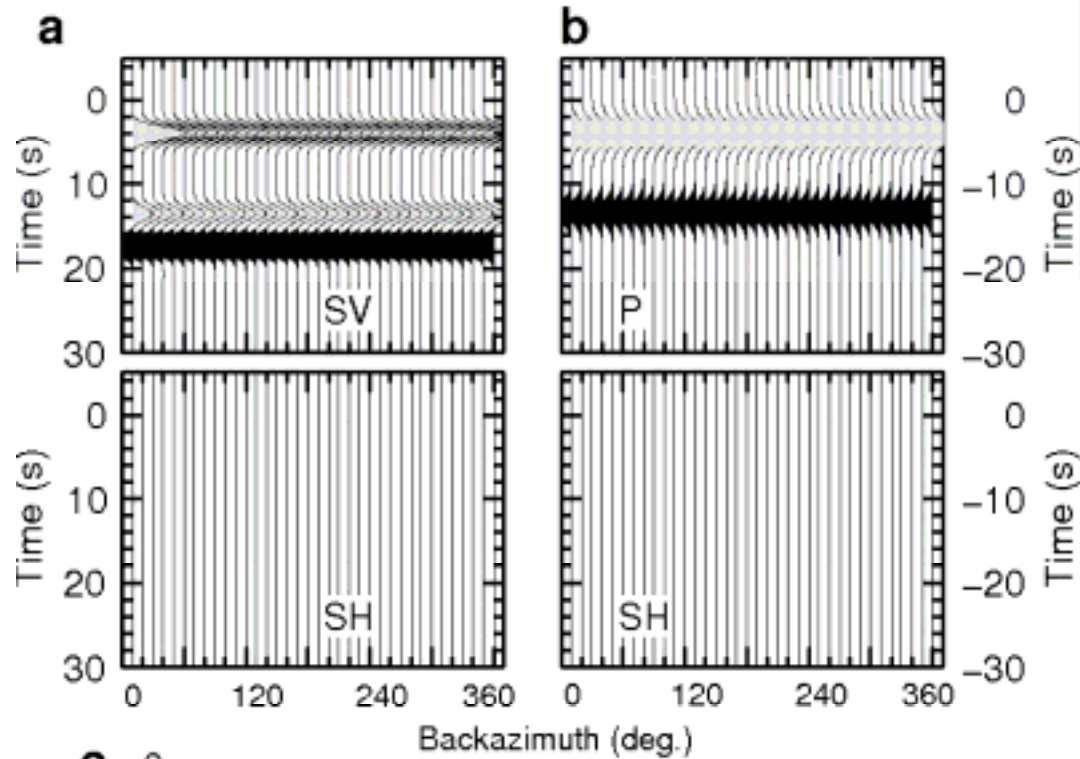
Slowness and backazimuth

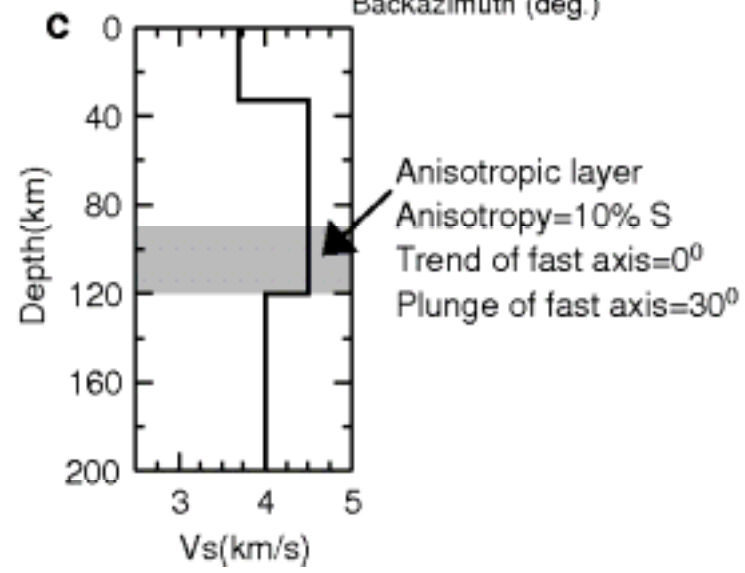
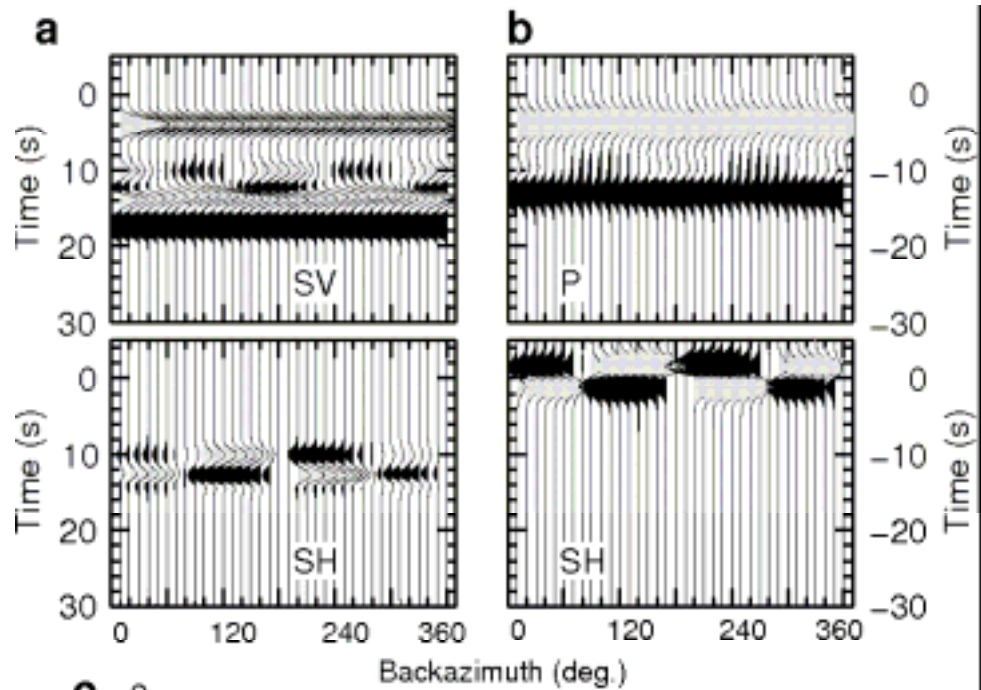
Fast propagation on surface = small slowness

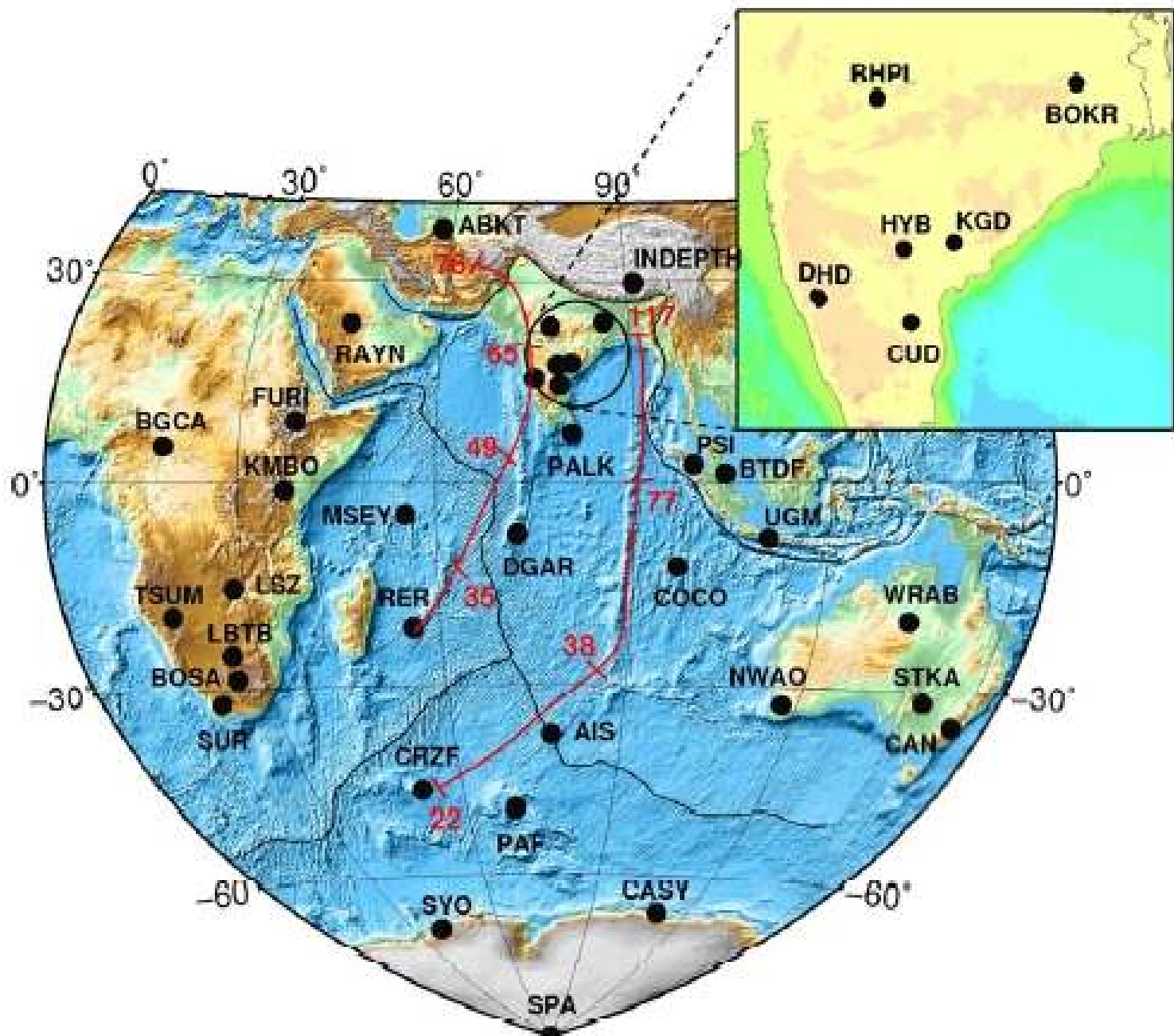


Slow propagation on surface = large slowness
The direction is backazimuth









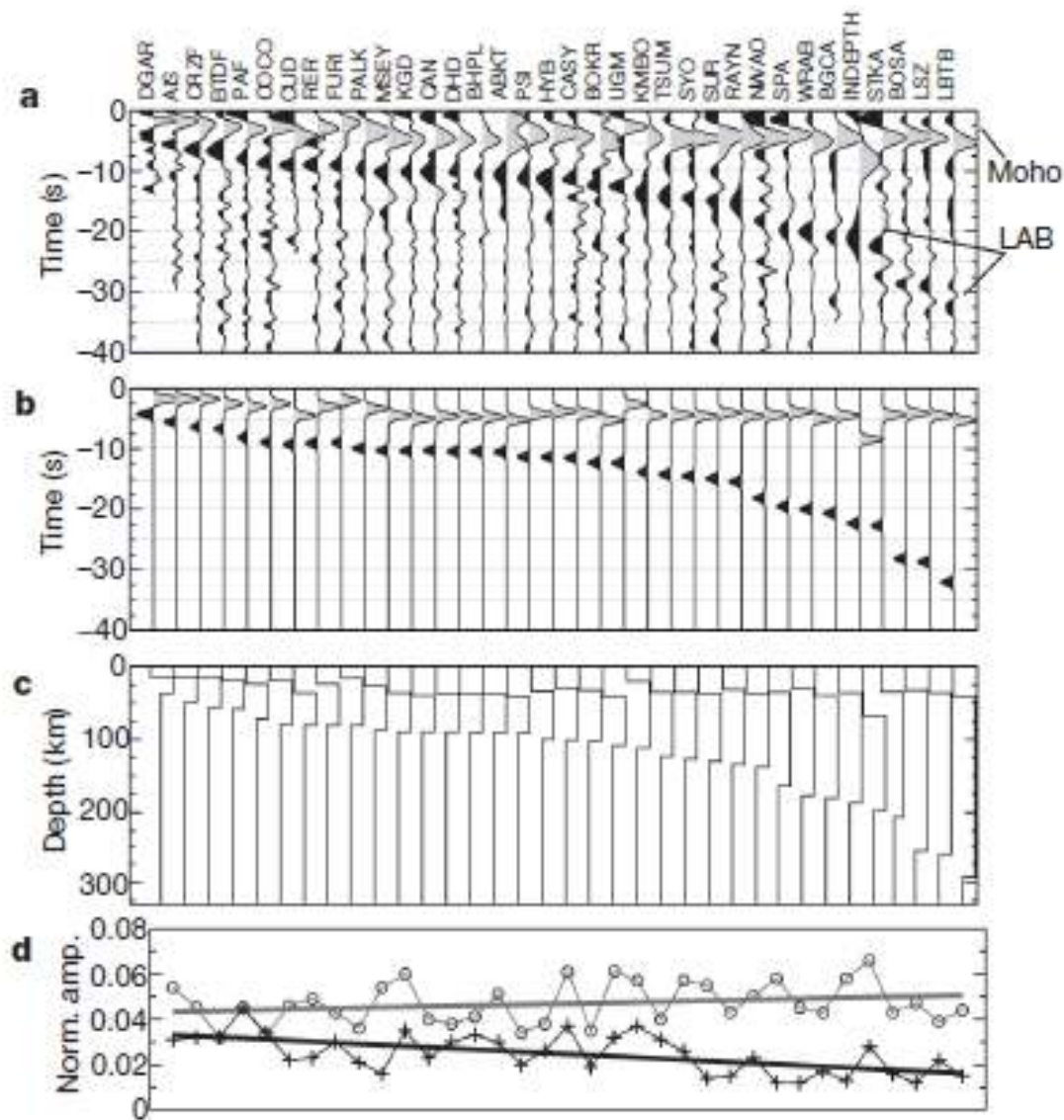


Figure 2 | S-receiver function data and modelling. a, Stacked S-receiver function traces from all stations used. Converted signals from the Moho and the LAB are clearly visible. The traces are arranged with increasing LAB time from left to right. The vertical axis measures the time differences between the

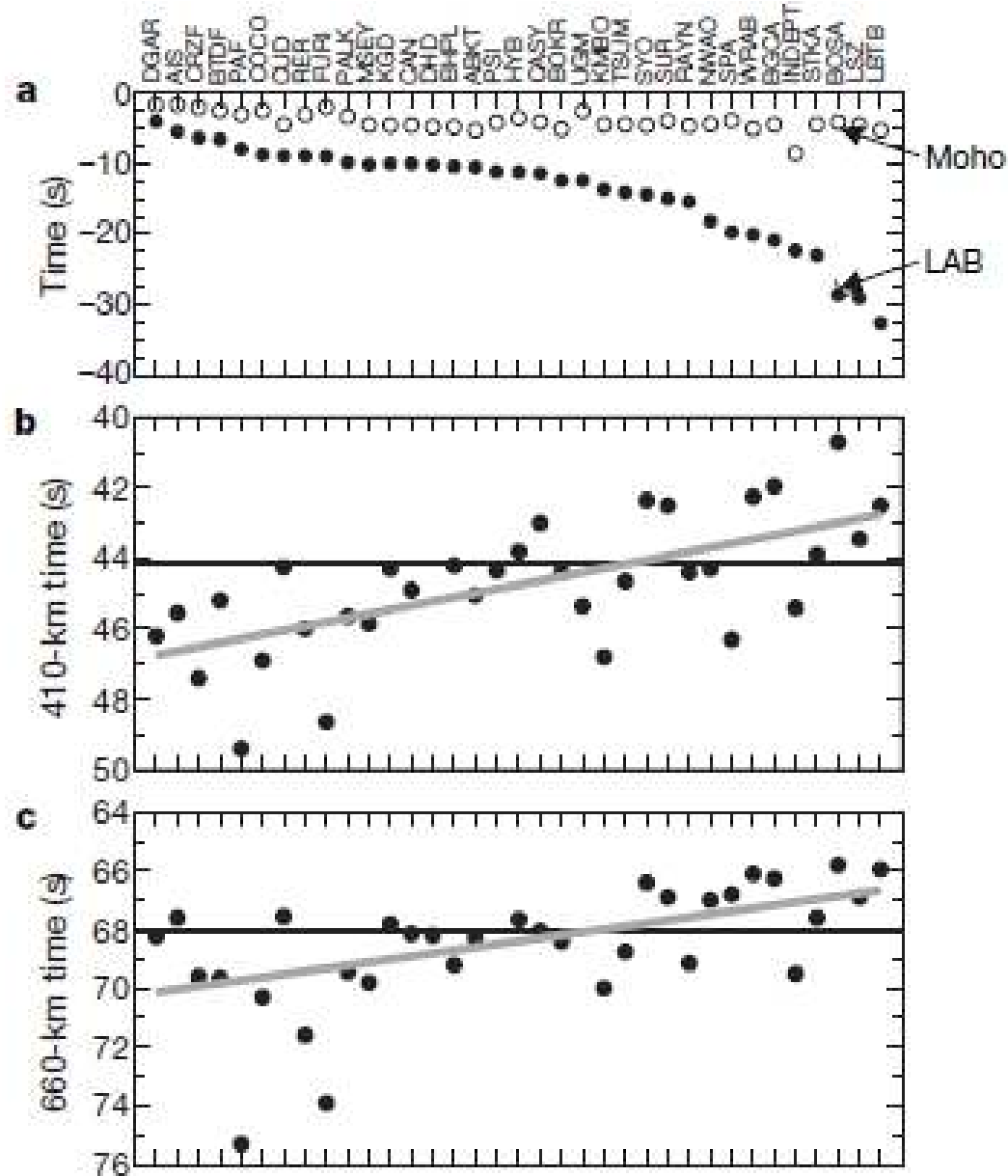
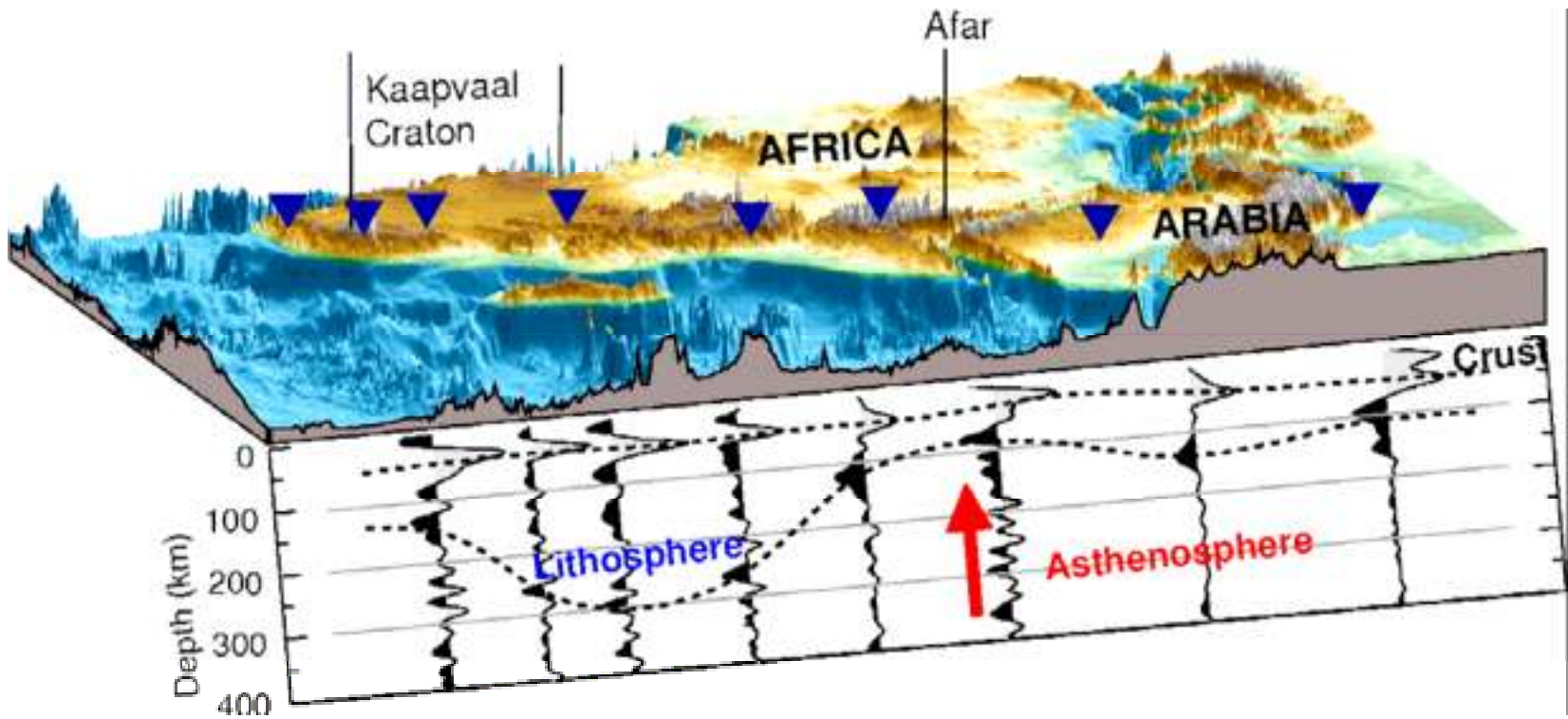
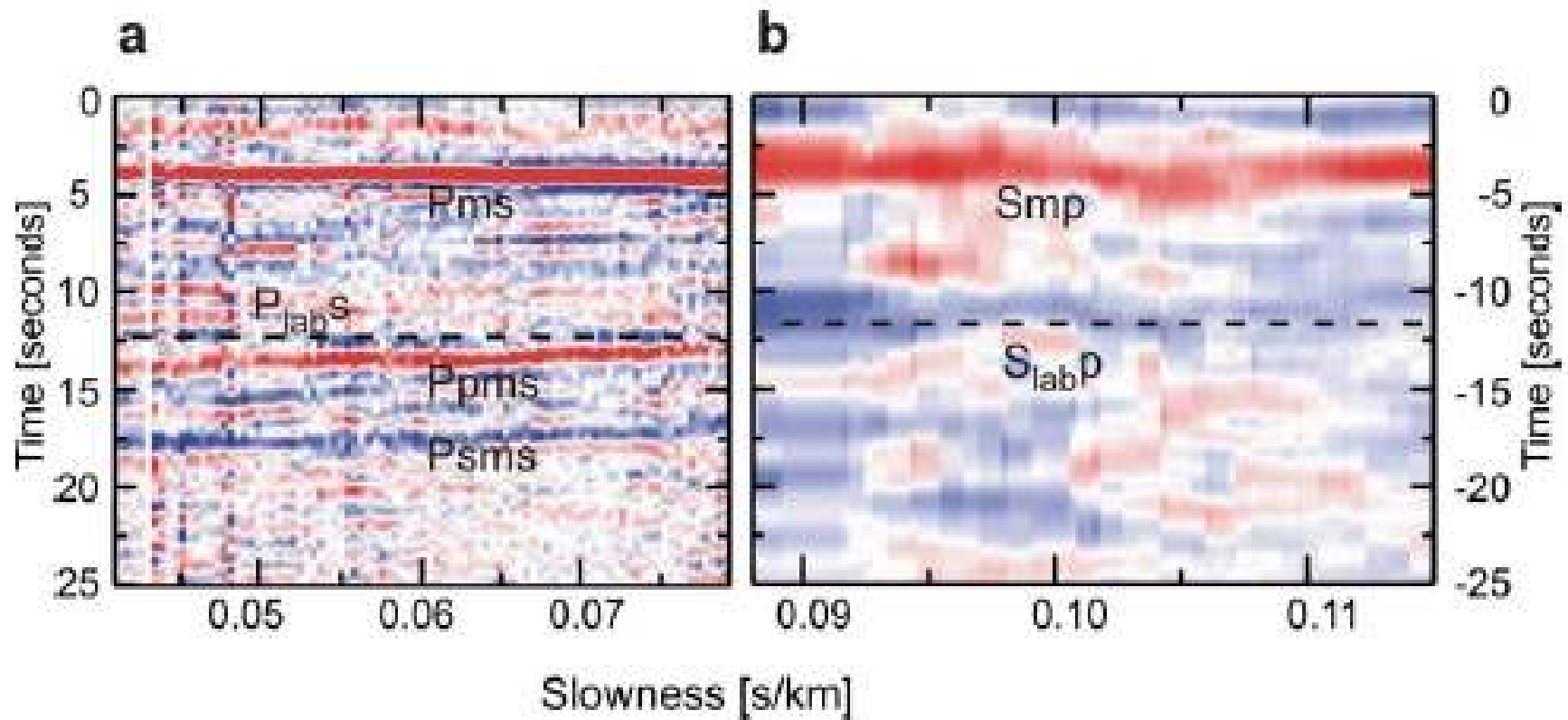


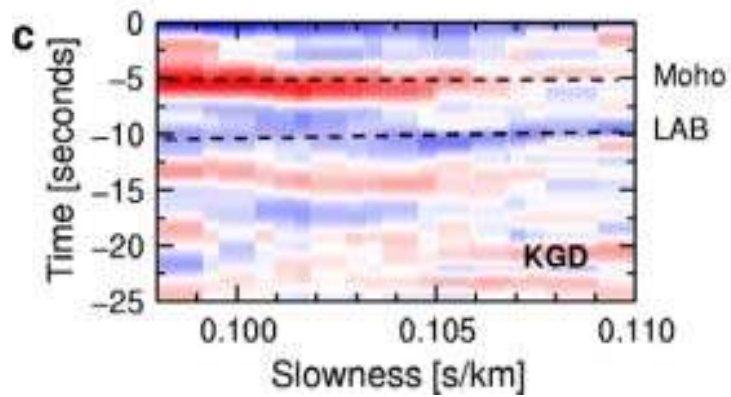
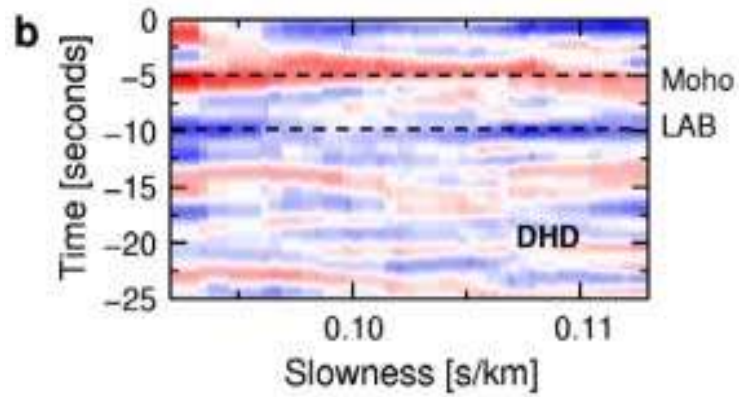
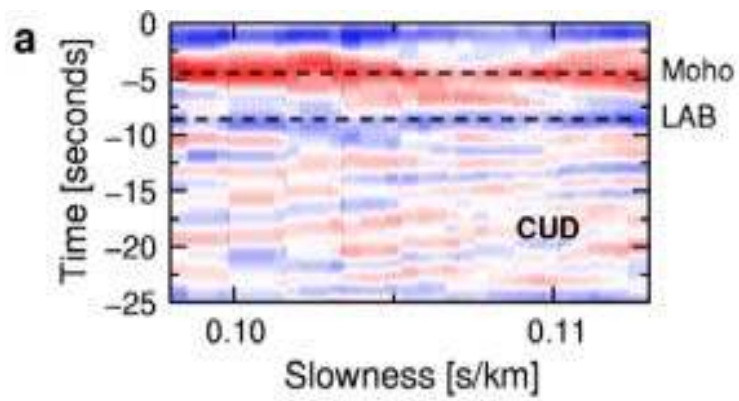
Figure 3 | Comparison of different upper mantle seismic phases. a, Filled circles show times for the S-to-P conversions at the LAB arranged in



Figure 4 | Reconstruction of Permian Gondwanaland. The contours show the present-day continental lithospheric thicknesses.







Time (s)

