

TABLE 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELATIVE V_s AND TEMPERATURE INCREASE,
ESTIMATE OF POSSIBLE ADVECTION DEPTH

Relative V_s – or ΔV (%)	Z_b – Base ΔV_s zone (km)	$T(\text{Geo})$ (°C)	ΔT (°C)	ΔT min (°C)	ΔT max (°C)	T (°C)	T min (°C)	T max (°C)	Z Upw (km)	Z min Upw – Ave (km)	Z max n/a
–5.4	274	1337	444	342	635	1781	1679	1972	633	495 – 589	n/a
–4.4	348	1355	398	306	568	1752	1661	1921	588	449 – 543	n/a
–3.5	415*	1453	346	266	494	1799	1719	1947	651	544 – 637	n/a

*35 km depth addition estimated at the same width in the –4.4% relative V_s zone just above.

Note: Z_b is at the base of the relative V_s zone from Figure 2; $T(\text{Geo})$ —temperature at Z_b estimated from the average geotherm through the upper mantle (Jeanloz, 2000); ΔT —temperature increase estimates corresponding to relative V_s -depth (temperature) dependence (Julian, 2005; Karato, 1993) where ΔT min and ΔT max are estimated limits (uncertainty to perhaps 30%; Julian, 2005); T —present estimated temperature at $Z_b = T(\text{Geo}) + \Delta T$; T min and T max—associated uncertainty limits; Z with associated limits Z max and Z min—depth estimates for T from the upwelling geotherm (Upw) or from the average geotherm (Ave) (Jeanloz, 2000); however, depth estimates Z for T from the average geotherm (Ave) are below the transition zone, and both depth estimates for T max (Upw and Ave) are below the transition zone (Jeanloz, 2000).