

**TABLE DR1. CONSTRAINTS ON THE THERMAL STRUCTURE OF BACKARCS
WITH NO THERMALLY-SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION**

| Name (arc-backarc) | Backarc width (km) | Surface heat flow (mW/m ²) [†] | | | | Ref ^{††} | Mantle seismic velocities | | | Ref ^{††} |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | # of data | avg | std dev | Pn (km/s) | | P _{tomo} § (%) | S _{tomo} § (%) | | |
| N. Can. Cordillera | 650 | 23 | 76 [‡] | 21 | 1 | 7.8-7.9 | -1.5 | -3.5 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | |
| Cascadia – SW Canada | 500 | 73 | 75 [‡] | 15 | 7, 8, 9 | 7.8-7.9 | -2.5 | -4 | 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 | |
| Mexico | >200 | 6 | 72 | 17 | 11 | 7.8 | -2.5 | -4 | 3, 5, 10, 12 | |
| S. America- Cen. Andes | 400 | 17 | 85 | 16 | 13, 14 | -- | -2 | -5 | 5, 15 | |
| Alaska | >600 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.8-8.0 | -2 | -- | 2, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 | |
| Aleutian – Bering Sea | >900 | 31 | 75 [#] | 18 | 21, 22 | 7.8-8.0 | -1.5 | -- | 2, 5, 17, 20, 23 | |
| Kamchatka – Okhotsk S. | >800 | 82 | 70 | 18 | 22 | 7.8-7.9 | -2 | -4 | 2, 5, 20, 24, 25, 26 | |
| Ryukyu – Korea | >750 | 78 | 69 | 16 | 27 | 7.8-7.9 | -2 | -- | 5, 20, 24, 28 | |
| Sunda – Borneo | >900 | 76 | 76 | 18 | 22 | -- | -2 | -- | 5, 20, 29, 30 | |

Notes:

[†] In the compilation, we have not included heat flow data with large uncertainties (>20%), nor values that are unreasonably low (<10 mW/m²) or unreasonably high (>120 mW/m²), that may be affected by recent volcanic activity.

[‡] The Northern Cordillera and Cascadia heat flow data have been corrected to an upper crustal radiogenic heat production of 1.3 $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^3$ (Hyndman and Lewis, 1999; Lewis et al., 2003).

[#] The Aleutian heat flow data has been corrected for the effects of sedimentation, following Langseth et al. (1980).

[§] The seismic tomography data reflects the average large-scale velocity anomaly for the backarc between depths of 50 and 150 km. Tomography results are reported as a velocity perturbation with respect to a global reference model for average mantle velocities. Between depths of 50 and 150 km, the reference P-wave velocity is ~8.05 km/s and the reference S-wave velocity is ~4.5 km/s (e.g., Kennett et al., 1995). These velocities are intermediate between mobile belt and craton values. Relative to cratons, the seismic velocity anomalies for the backarcs are even larger (P-waves are approximately 4% slower and S-waves are approximately 7% slower).

^{††} Data sources: 1, Lewis et al., 2003; 2, Levshin et al., 2001; 3, Grand, 1994; 4, Frederiksen et al., 1998; 5, Bijwaard and Spakman, 2000; 6, Frederiksen et al., 2001; 7, Lewis et al., 1992; 8, Blackwell et al., 1990; 9, Hyndman and Lewis, 1999; 10, van der Lee and Nolet, 1997; 11, Ziagos et al., 1985; 12, Gomberg et al., 1988; 13, Hamza and Munoz, 1996; 14, Springer and Forster, 1998; 15, van der Lee et al., 2001; 16, McNamara and Pasquali, 2002; 17, Jin and Herrin, 1980; 18, Estabrook et al., 1988; 19, Zhao et al., 1995; 20, Bijwaard et al., 1998; 21, Langseth et al., 1980; 22, Global Heat Flow Database, 2004; 23, Fliedner and Klemperer, 2000; 24, Ritzwoller et al., 2002; 25, Gorbatov et al., 1999; 26, Shapiro et al., 2000; 27, Yamano, 1995; 28, Sedeghi et al., 2000; 29, Puspito and Shimazaki, 1995; 30, Widjiantoro and van der Hilst, 1997

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