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The Indian Ocean opened in the wake of the long travel of India towards Eurasia following the dislocation of Pangea. The main tectonic event occurred when the Indian continent collided with Eurasia, forming the Himalayan chain and triggering intra-oceanic deformation. This deformation, imprinted in the deep-sea floor of the Indian Ocean, provides an invaluable record of the most recent tectonic events, shedding light on the forces that drive plate tectonics.



Dr. Nicolas Chamot-Rooke works as a solid-earth geoscientist of the National Center for Scientific Research in France (CNRS). He is presently vice-director of the Geological Laboratory at Ecole normale supérieure in Paris. He participated in >25 cruises, acquiring geologic and geophysical data in various oceans. His main interest is geodynamics, and in particular the tectonic evolution of oceanic plates from millions years to the earthquake scale.

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