

Slab dehydration and earthquakes: Double zones and mantle/crust events

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The intermediate-depth earthquakes occurring in the subducting oceanic lithosphere beneath the Japanese islands show a variety of modes of occurrence. We try to explain this variety in terms of the dehydration of metamorphic minerals in the slab on the basis of the assumption that these events occur by dehydration embrittlement (Raleigh and Paterson, 1965) either in the crust or in the mantle. The double seismic zone beneath Kanto, and the deep slab seismicity beneath Kii Peninsula and Kyushu are discussed in particular.

The intermediate-depth earthquakes occurring in the subducting oceanic lithosphere beneath the Japanese islands show a variety of modes of occurrence. We try to explain this variety in terms of the dehydration of metamorphic minerals in the slab on the basis of the assumption that these events occur by dehydration embrittlement (Raleigh and Paterson, 1965) either in the crust or in the mantle. The Pacific (PA) slab beneath northern Honshu has a so-called double seismic zone in the depth range of 60-250 km. In contrast, the Philippine Sea (PH) slab beneath southwest Japan has a single zone shallower than 60 km. This difference can be explained by the difference in P-T path and associated dehydration of the crust and mantle lithosphere of the subducting slabs provided the mantle lithosphere of the PA slab is hydrated but that of the PH is not. The PH slab beneath Kanto, the northern corner of southwest Japan, however, shows a double seismic zone (Hori, 1997), exceptionally. Here the Izu-Bonin forearc wedge is subducting, and the unusual double seismic zone can be explained by the dehydration of the subducted serpentinitized Bonin forearc wedge. In two other areas in southwest Japan, Kii Peninsula and Kyushu, mantle events deeper than 60 km occur. The limited serpentinitization of the Shikoku Basin off Kii Peninsula and Kyushu may be caused by the back-arc volcanism behind the paleo- and present Bonin Trenches. The released free water beneath Kii Peninsula would explain "Kinki Spot" of the high $3\text{He}/4\text{He}$ ratio (Sano and Wakita, 1985). In these areas and Kanto, the crustal slab events are scarce (Nakamura et al., 1997; Hori, 1997), which shows a marked contrast with the shallow crustal slab seismicity in other areas of southwest Japan. The occurrence of crustal slab events would be prevented in these areas by ample free water released by the dehydration of the serpentinitized mantle below the crust.