

## The power to form and maintain oceanic basin and island arc

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The hot things of both sides that place a cold thing to the center are mutually pulled.(1) Globally the belts of high temperature located on upper and lower both sides of the subducting plate of low temperature always tighten it.(2) In addition, the electromagnetic radiation generated by the belt of high temperature at this time converts into heat and there is a possibility of maintenance and reinforcing the high temperature.(3) I have insisted that the mainspring of the phenomenon that happens in the seam of the plates is this while reinforcing it by the result of the experiment.(4)

I will use the earth internal structure by seismic wave tomography (Zhao, 2009) in (5) as a references cited.

Pacific Plate (B) that sinks in Japan Trench, Izu-Ogasawara Trench is accompanied by the belt (A) of high temperature the upper part of (B). And (B) is accompanied by the belt (C) of high temperature along the inclining part on the other side of (B). The appearance is different in the north and the south on the boundary of north latitude 36degrees. (B) sinks from Japan Trench in the cross section that passes the Tohoku region, and the point exceeds Korean peninsula and reaches the continent.

However, the part of (B) that is sure to exist in about 300-400km in depth is lacked in north latitude 35degrees. The inclination of (B) becomes sudden by going south on the boundary of this, and it enters the state that hangs down below from the trench.

If this(5) is analyzed, the theory can be reinforced, and it can explain the raison d'être of geographical features.

I want to think for the first time how the power generated in (A)(C) transforms (A)(B)(C).

[X] Because (A) and (C) compress (B), (B) has the possibility of collapsing and thinning. In the cross section that passes the Tohoku region, the vicinity at the center of (B) within the range placed between (A) and (C) is thin actually.

[XX] In the cross section that passes the Tohoku region, the power to pull (A) downward as a whole for the east works in (A). (A) is sure to rise on the slope along (B) because (A) cannot advance downward in the eastern edge of (A). The part that corresponds under the soil in the Sea of Japan is a blood red. I think that the fact that the Sea of Japan keeps the sinking geographical features depends on the power to pull downward for the east. Moreover, the mantle of high temperature that rises on the slope along (B) generates the magma, and causes the volcano exactly. I think that the rise of this mantle is the mechanism that creates the land and supports it. The above is the cause of oceanic basin and island arc.

[XXX] Then, why does not West Japan sink and become a basin? The power to pull downward for the east in the west of east longitude 137degrees is not generated immediately, remarkably, because as previously stated (B) lacks part in north latitude 35degrees. This might be one of the big reasons.

works cited

(1)Mase <http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jepsjmo/cd-rom/2005cd-rom/pdf/s050/s050-004.pdf>

(2)Mase <http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jepsjmo/cd-rom/2007cd-rom/program/pdf/S149/S149-005.pdf>

(3)Mase <http://jglobal.jst.go.jp/public/20090422/200902266622105618>

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(5)Suzuki [http://imss-sympo.kek.jp/2009/oral\\_ppt/03\\_5suzuki.pdf](http://imss-sympo.kek.jp/2009/oral_ppt/03_5suzuki.pdf)