

海洋リソスフェア内地震のb値の歪み速度依存性

Strain rate dependency of b-values of oceanic intraplate earthquakes

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Oceanic intraplate earthquakes (OCEQs), which are intraplate earthquakes occurred in the oceanic lithosphere (from oceanic ridge to before outer-rise), provide information regarding stress state in the oceanic lithosphere. We modeled stress evolution in the oceanic lithosphere and revealed that observed focal mechanism of OCEQs could be basically explained by thermal stress [Sasajima and Ito, 2015, SSJ fall meeting]. Also decreasing seismic moment release by OCEQs with age of the oceanic lithosphere could be well explained by age dependent thermal stress generation rate in young age oceanic lithosphere (<30Ma) quantitatively. However, seismic moment release by OCEQs in old age oceanic lithosphere (>45Ma) was only approximately 10% of expected one from model. This gap was significant even if we consider the uncertainties due to shortage of observation period. In this presentation, we report candidate of explanation of this gap and remarkable results. We revealed that b-values of OCEQs show clear age dependency. OCEQ b-values in young oceanic lithosphere (<15Ma) are around 1.0, those in middle age (15-30Ma) are around 1.4, and those in old age (>30Ma) are around 1.7, which is significantly higher than b-values in the world. If b-value is greater than 1.5, contribution of small earthquakes on total seismic moment release becomes significant. Thus, we suggest that missing seismic moment release in old age oceanic lithosphere is released by unobservable ($M_w < 5.0$) small magnitude earthquakes.

We also found that b-value of intraplate earthquakes in the Ninety East-Sumatra orogen, where oceanic lithosphere has higher strain rate than it of normal oceanic lithosphere, is 0.93, which is significantly smaller than OCEQ b-value (1.7) at the same age. Thus, we conclude that OCEQ b-value age dependency relates to the age dependent slow strain rate of the oceanic lithosphere and is not caused by age dependent thermal structure.

キーワード：海洋リソスフェア内地震、b値、海洋リソスフェア

Keywords: Oceanic intraplate earthquakes, b-value, Oceanic lithosphere

地震波干渉法を適用したエアガン-海底地震計探査記録に基づく日本海溝北西太平洋の海洋プレート反射構造

Seismic structure of northwest of the Pacific Plate by applying seismic interferometry to airgun-OBS data

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海洋性地殻の地震波速度構造は、比較的均質性が高いと考えられるが、海洋性地殻下部から最上部マントルに複雑な構造をもった反射面が認められることがある。こうした地殻深部・マントルにみられる不均質構造は、海洋プレートの形成・発達過程を記録したものと考えられ、たとえば、千島海溝沖の北西太平洋の最上部マントルに認められる反射構造は、プレート運動に伴って形成されたリーデル剪断と解釈されている。本研究では、日本海溝沖におけるエアガン-海底地震計(OBS)構造探査で取得したエアガン波形記録を解析し、地殻・マントル内の地震波反射構造からこの領域の海洋プレートの形成・発達過程を解明することをめざす。従来、大震災距離での観測に特徴付けられるOBSデータの解析手法は、エアガン信号の走時情報から速度場を推定する走時解析が一般的であったが、近年では、OBSデータに反射法的な解析を施すことで、深部構造のより高分解能なイメージングが可能となってきた。OBSデータに地震波干渉法を適用すると、OBS観測点間隔より稠密な仮想受信点配置の地震波波形を得ることができるため、反射法的解析の結果を改善できることが期待できる。そこで、本研究ではOBSデータに地震波干渉法を適用して海面発震-海面受信の稠密な合成波形データを作成し、これに反射法的処理を施して海洋プレート内反射構造のイメージングを行った。今回使用した探査データは、2011年に北西太平洋において実施されたエアガン-OBS探査記録である。本測線周辺の海底下構造は、水平成層に近い構造を持っている。OBSは6 km間隔で23台設置されており、エアガン発振は0.2 km間隔で1199回行った。地震波干渉法を適用することで、エアガン発振間隔の0.2 km間隔で仮想的に受信点を配置したときの、稠密な合成波形が得られることが期待される。解析では、まず地震波干渉法を適用し、合成波形を作成した。地震波干渉法では、1つの受信点で観測した、異なる2つの震源からの波形の相互相関をとることで、一方を震源、もう一方を受振点としたときの波形記録を合成できる。例えば、海底反射波と多重反射波の相互相関を取ることで、モホ面反射波の合成波形を得ることができる。次に、震源と受信点の midpoint が一致するトレースを並べ、CMPアンサンブルを作成して重合を行った。RMS速度を1.5 km/sとしてNMO補正を行って重合を行った反射断面には、垂直往復走時7.3秒付近に連続性のあるフェーズがみとめられ、水深5,500 m程度にある海底が、地震波干渉法と反射法的処理によりイメージングされていることが確かめられた。海底下については、重合速度を1.75 km/sから3.75 km/sの範囲で変化させて、重合記録を検討したところ、モホ面に対応すると考えられる連続性の良い反射面が、3.50 km/sでNMO補正を行ったときにイメージされた。現状では、モホ面反射波のS/N比は低いことから、地震波干渉法適用前の元波形に適切なフィルタを適用するなどすることにより、反射断面の品位向上を図り、地殻・最上部マントル内部の詳細な構造イメージングを進める予定である。

北西太平洋海溝海側斜面に発達するプレート屈曲起源の地形的特徴

Bending-related topographic structures of the subducting Pacific plate in the Northwestern Pacific Ocean

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Prolonged topographic structures associated with bending of the subducting Pacific plate along the trenches of the western margin were investigated using multibeam bathymetric data, accompanying reidentification of magnetic anomaly lineations on the Pacific plate to reveal controlling factors for strikes of bending-related topographic structures. The newly compiled bathymetric map demonstrates that most of bending-related topographic structures exist in the oceanward trench slopes within 100 km from trench axes. The bending-related topographic structures are developed parallel to the trench axis or inherited seafloor spreading fabric. Seafloor spreading fabric were reactivated instead of forming new trench parallel structures in the area where it strikes at an angle less than 30 to a trench axis. The topographic expression of bending-related structures is classified into two types according to whether new structures develop parallel to the trench axis or inherited seafloor spreading fabric reactivates. That of reactivated structures is characterized by half-graben or narrow ridge topography. That of newly formed structures is characterized by a horst and graben topography.

キーワード：プレート屈曲起源の地形、海底拡大構造、太平洋プレート

Keywords: bending-related topographic structures, seafloor spreading fabric, Pacific Plate

Marine magnetic anomaly and magnetization of the subducting Pacific Plate seaward of the Japan Trench

Marine magnetic anomaly and magnetization of the subducting Pacific Plate seaward of the Japan Trench

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We studied marine magnetic anomaly and magnetization of the subducting Pacific Plate seaward of the Japan Trench. Magnetization is one of the indicators to understand physical and chemical conditions of the oceanic plate, and also tectonic processes the plate has experienced. The Pacific Plate on the seaward slope of the Japan Trench is characterized by a series of parallel magnetic anomalies (Japanese Lineation) during M14-M7 (140-132 Ma). Half spreading rates when the plate was formed were estimated to be 4-6 cm/yr which is categorized as fast-spreading. It was considered that the plate was situated at low latitudes in the southern hemisphere, and was drifted to the present place. We made the magnetic anomaly dataset by compiling our JAMSTEC data, as well as data from Japan Oceanographic Data Center (JODC), National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC), and Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ). The magnetic anomalies are well lineated and have high-amplitudes. Meanwhile, the Pacific Plate is being subducted beneath the Tohoku Arc at the Japan Trench. The amplitudes of the anomalies gradually decrease toward the land from the trench axis. The decrease of amplitudes is mainly caused by increasing depth of the oceanic plate associated with subduction. In order to correct the effects caused by increasing depth of the subducting plate, we calculated magnetization from the magnetic anomaly. We used a three-dimensional inversion method for the calculation of magnetization. Upper surface of the magnetic layer was assumed to be the surface of oceanic crust. In the seaward slope, the surface was defined by subtracting 500 m as the thickness of sedimentary layer from the bathymetry. The surface of the subducting oceanic crust in the landward of the trench was determined using seismic refraction and reflection profiles. Densely distributed profiles of seismic survey in the study area enabled us to constrain the depth of the plate. The declination and inclination of magnetization were set to be several directions around -30° to $+30^\circ$, -20° to $+20^\circ$, respectively, in reference to ocean drilling rock magnetic measurements, skewness of the magnetic anomaly, and seamount's magnetization. On the seaward slope of the Japan Trench, fracture zones, which are originated from transform faults and are large offsets in the oceanic plate, are not identified. However, the existence of non-transform discontinuities (NTD) is probable. The NTDs are important to better understand the physical conditions of the oceanic plate, because they may act as some kind of weak zones. However, the NTDs are difficult to be identified, because sedimentary layers cover the old seafloor and conceal the abyssal hill fabrics. In this situation, the magnetization is useful for identifying the NTDs. Magnetic lineations located in 37° - 39° N adjacent to the trench show highly oblique and largely discontinuous. This disorganized structure was implicated in the past ridge propagation. In other places, higher magnetization or small dislocation linearly aligned sub-perpendicular to the strike of magnetic lineations could suggest small offset NTDs. Low magnetization appears on the seaward slope near the trench, and the magnetization intensity gradually decreased as the plate subduction proceeded. On the seaward slope, horst-graben structure has been developed and large steps have

grown associated with plate bending and normal faulting. Tectonic phenomena such as formation of the horst-graben structure and subsequent plate subduction would cause destruction and disorganization of the magnetic layer by faulting, which implies mechanical demagnetization. Possible cause of chemical demagnetization in the oceanic crust is low-temperature oxidation due to hydrothermal circulation along the faults. Serpentinization of the uppermost mantle may modify the magnetization.

キーワード : Magnetic Anomaly、Magnetization、Pacific Plate、Japan Trench、Horst-Graben、Subduction
Keywords: Magnetic Anomaly, Magnetization, Pacific Plate, Japan Trench, Horst-Graben, Subduction

人工電流源電磁探査による、沈み込み直前の太平洋プレート地殻比抵抗構造調査
Crustal resistivity Structure of Pacific Plate just before Subduction using Marine
Controlled-Source Electromagnetic Surveys

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In the Japan Trench subduction zone, an old oceanic plate with an age of over 100 m.y., the Pacific plate, is subducting beneath the northeast Japan arc. However, recent heat flow surveys have revealed that the Pacific plate just before subduction may not be uniformly cold contrary to its old age. Localized high heat flow anomalies suggest that thermal structure of the Pacific plate in this area is not a typical one for old oceanic lithosphere, at least at shallow depths. To evaluate the factors controlling the temperature structure (e.g., fractures, fluid etc., together with heat sources), we conducted dense heat flow surveys and electromagnetic soundings on the seaward slope of the Japan Trench. In this presentation, we focus on the preliminary result obtained by the electromagnetic soundings.

The offshore experiment was done on July, 2014 at the KY14-10 cruise (R/V Kaiyo, JAMSTEC). The water depth in the target area (on the Pacific plate, far off Tohoku region, Japan) is about 5300-5600 m. We used a newly-developed controlled-source electromagnetic (CSEM) survey system for this research. It can be applied to exploration of seafloor resistivity, originally designed for AUV but available with a deep-tow system (DT). The power for transmitter is supplied from the DT. Three pressure cases (transmitter, controller and power converter) are mounted on the DT frame, and a long cable with length of 350m is towed behind the DT. Two source electrodes attached at the both end of cable are used for transmitting the artificial electric current into the seawater. The pulse width for artificial current was 2 seconds, and the amplitude of current was approximately 20-30 A. Two CSEM profiles were conducted in this cruise. The altitude of DT (and the source dipole) was about 50-100m with towing speed of about 1 knot or less.

The preliminary results indicate the low resistivity of shallow layers of the oceanic crust of Pacific plate. The amplitude of received electric field recorded by an OBEM was about 0.04 nV/(Am²) when the source-receiver separation was about 1km. The received signal can be clearly recognized within the source-receiver separations of about 4km. All of the amplitude of electric field is smaller than the predicted ones from a numerical simulation, with assuming the uniform sub-seafloor structure with 1 Ohm-m (and a sea water layer of 0.3 Ohm-m). This implies that the shallow part of oceanic crust (possibly less than 1km) have very low resistivity than 1 Ohm-m. The anomalous feature may be related to the buried fractures in the top of oceanic crust, and could be related to the fluid circulations, a candidate of factors to explain the high heat flow.

キーワード：比抵抗、人工電流源電磁探査、太平洋プレート

Keywords: resistivity, CSEM, Pacific Plate

日本海溝のホルスト・グラーベン構造を被覆する堆積物表層の岩相と物性：新青丸KS-15-3航海コア
解析速報

Lithology and physical property of sediments covering horst-graben structures of the Japan
Trench: Preliminary results of KS-15-3 sediment core analysis

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Large coseismic slip along the shallow portion of the plate boundary fault beneath the Japan Trench
caused the catastrophic tsunami of the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake (e.g. Fujiwara et al., 2011; Ito et
al., 2011; Kodaira et al., 2012). Researches on core samples taken by D/V Chikyu (IODP Expedition
343, JFAST) revealed that the plate boundary fault at the IODP Site C0019 of the Japan Trench is
composed of pelagic clay layer which contains large fraction of smectite, and low coseismic
friction of smectite would contributed to the coseismic slip propagation along the shallow portion
of the plate boundary fault (Ujiie et al., 2013; Kameda et al., 2015; Moore et al., 2015). However,
high-resolution seismic profiles indicate heterogeneous distribution of pelagic clay layer, and
there are several portions where the thicknesses of the incoming sediments are very thin (less than
50 m). To reconcile the nature of the "thin" incoming sediments, we sampled seven piston cores from
horst-graben structures of the Japan Trench during the KS-15-3 cruise (R/V Shinsei Maru, May 3-19,
2015).

Cores were taken from four different settings: PC01 from graben, PC02 and PC07 from graben edge,
PC03 and PC04 from horst, PC05 and PC06 from seaward trench slope, respectively. We present
preliminary results of core analysis including visual core descriptions, X-ray CT images and
successive density and magnetic susceptibility values measured by multi-sensor core logger (MSCL),
and discuss sedimentation process of horst-graben structures that causes the diversity of incoming
sediments.

摩擦発熱から推定する日本海溝東側斜面における表層堆積物の力学的性質

Mechanical properties of surface sediments estimated from frictional heating on east slopes in the Japan Trench

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1. Introduction

Marine heat flow measurements have been conducted on the northwest Pacific plate off the Japan Trench since the 1960s, and a large amount of data was accumulated by recent intensive surveys (Yamano et al, 2014). Generally, the heat flow is obtained in the following way. 1) a heat flow probe (hereafter probe) of several meters in length attached with several temperature sensors is penetrated into sediments in order to measure the geothermal gradient, 2) thermal conductivity of the sediments collected at or around the penetration point is measured, 3) the heat flow at the point is calculated from the geothermal gradient and the thermal conductivity. The geothermal gradient can be calculated from the temperature data obtained with the sensors attached along the probe. In general, right after the probe penetration into the seafloor, the sensor temperature increases rapidly by about 1 K due to frictional heating and then gradually approaches the sediment temperature at the sensor depth. But, in the area off the Japan Trench, we found that there are horizons with extraordinarily large frictional heating, where the temperature rise by frictional heating exceed 5 K (hereafter anomalous heating horizon). The anomalous heating horizons might correspond to some hard and/or consolidated layers. The purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between the anomalous heating horizons and the mechanical properties of sediments.

2. Survey area and the research cruises

Heat flow was measured at 69 points using a 3 m long probe during the cruises YK14-21, KS-14-17 and KS-15-16. Sediment samples were obtained at two sites in the survey area (KR09-16 HFPC01 and KR10-12 HFPC01) using a piston corer with temperature sensors attached along the core barrel. In this study, we used four measurement devices attached to or in combination with the probe in order to obtain information on the penetration process; 1) Temperature sensors (sampling rate: 10 sec, except for eight sites with a rate of 1 sec). 2) Tiltmeter (30 sec). 3) Wire tension meter (1/10 sec). 4) Accelerometer (1/100 sec). Because we cannot directly observe the penetration process, we should indirectly understand the penetration process (e.g., penetration start time and end time) using above four data.

3. Result

The core sediments, KR09-16 HFPC01 (274.5 cm in length) and KR10-12 HFPC01 (181.0 cm in length), are mainly composed of silty clay with diatoms. Tephra layers were observed at 120 - 145 cm and 155 - 180 cm in KR09-16 HFPC01 and at 100 - 102 cm and 140 - 148 cm in KR10-12 HFPC01.

Anomalous heating horizons were detected in a depth range from 150 cm below seafloor (hereafter cm-bsf) to 300 cm-bsf. The frictional heat generated at the horizon tends to be higher at eastern and northern parts in the survey area.

The results of this study indicate that the anomalous heating horizon continuously extends sub-parallel to the seafloor, and there is a regional variation in the amount of heat generation. We suppose that the anomalous heating horizons result from a hard layer with lateral variation of the thickness, corresponding to the tephra layers observed in the core samples. However, the subbottom depths of the anomalous heating horizons, ranging from 150 to 300 cm-bsf, are several

tens of centimeters deeper than those of the tephra layers in the samples. We intend to make further investigation on the problem of this depth difference.

キーワード：太平洋プレート、熱流量、テフラ層

Keywords: Pacific plate, Heat flow, Tephra layer

南海トラフ室戸沖から熊野沖にかけて観測された熱流量変化のモデル化

Modeling the observed heat flow variation along the Nankai Trough between the Muroto and Kumano transects

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Gradual decrease in heat flow with a spatial scale of several tens of kilometers is observed between the Muroto and Kumano transects of the Nankai Trough, which are located 150 km apart [Yamano et al., 2013, JpGU]. The average heat flow on the trough floor is twice as that of model predicted value around the Muroto transect, whereas that is comparable to model predicted value around the Kumano transect. In this study, we construct a series of numerical models including hydrothermal heat transport within the oceanic crust in order to explain the observed gradually decreasing heat flow.

The first model considers a three-dimensional domain using enhanced thermal conduction within the aquifer [Spinelli and Wang, 2008, Geology], which mimics hydrothermal heat transport by a simplest manner. With a gradual decrease of basal heat flow along the trench axis corresponding to the age difference between the Muroto and Kumano transects, the resulting heat flow gradually varies along the trench axis but is too gradual to account for the observation. With a sharp contrast of the aquifer permeability, i.e., high permeability at the Muroto transect and low permeability at the Kumano transect, hydrothermal heat transport at the Muroto transect does not affect the Kumano transect, and this is also inconsistent with the observation. We expect that the difference in the aquifer permeability as well as the difference in the basal heat input is required to account for the observed heat flow contrast between the Muroto and Kumano transects.

The second model considers the effect of trench-parallel heat and fluid transport, using a two-dimensional computational domain parallel to the trench axis covering the area between the trough floor of the Muroto and Kumano transects. Referring to the result of the first model, in which hydrothermal heat transport occurs along the trench axis, we include an internal heating in a half of the aquifer corresponding to the Muroto transect. In cases of no or weak hydrothermal circulation, for example the permeability is of the order of 10^{-12} m², square-sized convection cells are formed within a 500 m thick aquifer, which transport heat vertically through the aquifer and result in a sinusoidal heat flow pattern. The increase in the aquifer permeability results in an elongated convection cell across the heating and non-heating areas. Heat flow above the elongated cell gradually decreases with the spatial scale of the cell. The spatial scale is several tens of kilometers using the permeability of the order of 10^{-10} m². This high permeability is consistent with the condition for along-aquifer hydrothermal heat transport to occur.

We construct two end-member models that can qualitatively explain the observed heat flow: (1) three-dimensional heat upwelling involving in the Muroto and Kumano transects and (2) two-dimensional heat upwelling along the Muroto transect and along-trench heat transport of the upwelled heat below the trough floor from the Muroto to Kumano areas. The first model assumes that heat transport pervasively occurs throughout the aquifer between the two transects. The second model, in contrast, assumes that the heat is mined below the Muroto transect, and a part of which is transported along-trench direction below the trough floor. The area involved and the intensity of heat upwelling are different between these models. More heat flow observations, especially on

the landward crust between the Muroto and Kumano transects, are required to distinguish these two end-member models.

キーワード：地殻熱流量、数値モデリング、間隙水循環、南海トラフ、室戸沖、熊野沖

Keywords: heat flow, numerical modeling, pore fluid flow, Nankai Trough, Muroto transect, Kumano transect

Structural variation of the incoming Philippine Sea plate along the Nankai Trough off Shikoku

Structural variation of the incoming Philippine Sea plate along the Nankai Trough off Shikoku

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The next large-thrust earthquake along the Nankai Trough, southwest Japan is concerned to occur within this century. Nonvolcanic deep low-frequency tremors and very low-frequency (VLF) earthquakes considered as one of indicators of the future large-thrust earthquakes are observed around the down-dip limit of the coseismic rupture zone of the last Tonankai and Nankai earthquakes [Obara, 2002]. However the activity of the nonvolcanic deep low-frequency tremors and VLF earthquakes is not homogeneous, and the belt-like tremor zone is divided into several segments bounded by gaps [Obara, 2010]. One of the causes of these low-frequency seismic phenomena is considered to be fluid generated by dehydration processes from the subducting slab. To investigate the relation between the formation process of the Philippine Sea plate and the occurrence of the low-frequency seismic phenomena as well as large-thrust earthquakes, it is important to investigate structural variation in the incoming Philippine Sea plate, including its fluid content.

In 2014, we conducted the seismic refraction and reflection survey in the northern margin of the Shikoku Basin, where the Philippine Sea plate is subducting beneath the Eurasia plate at the Nankai Trough. We conducted a 360km long seismic profile about 50-60km seaward of the deformation front along the Nankai Trough. 35 OBSs were deployed along the profile with the interval of 10km. A tuned airgun array shot with a total volume of 7800 cu. in. every 200m. Moreover, high-resolution multichannel seismic reflection survey is conducted along the same profile by using a 192-channel, 1.2km-long hydrophone streamer and an airgun array of 380 cu. in. volume shot by every 37.5m.

In the time-migrated reflection section, variation in the configuration of the basement reflection can be recognized as the structural boundary off the cape Muroto. The result of first-arrival tomography based on the wide-angle OBS data shows dramatic change in P-wave velocity just beneath the basement corresponding with the structural boundary observed along the reflection section as mentioned above. The structural boundary may be related to the boundary of the plate age proposed by magnetic lineation [Okino, 2015]. From the northeast of the structural boundary, it seems that the undulation cycle of the basement configuration is remarkably similar to the cycle pattern of frequency distribution of tremor along the tremor belt-like zone beneath the Shikoku Island shown by Obara [2010]. Similar undulation cycle of the basement configuration is also recognized in the reflection section previously acquired along trough axis just landward of the seismic profile of this study. Such incoming Philippine Sea plate with the dramatic structural variation is subducting beneath the southwestern Japan, and may have the possibility of any effects on the occurrence of the low-frequency seismic phenomena.

We will show the structural variation in the V_p/V_s ratio that is a sensitive to the presence of fluid by using PS converted wave observed by OBSs.

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Subduction of oceanic plate irregularities in Mexico and Japan and the influence on large megathrust earthquakes

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It is known that oceanic plates morphology is not a simple one, but rather complicated by a series of irregularities as seamounts, fracture zones and mid-ocean ridges. These features present on the oceanic floor form part of the fabric of oceanic crust, and once formed they move together with the oceanic plates until eventually enter a subduction zone. Some improvements have been done in the last decades in understanding the influence of seamount subduction on the forearc morphology and also on occurrence of large subduction earthquakes. Although the Cocos plate offshore Mexico present a series of multiple small height seamount chains that enter into subduction as well as large fracture zones (i.e. Tehuantepec fracture zone), the understanding of the influence of these oceanic features that might play in geohazards (i.e. the generation of large earthquakes) in Mexico is not yet well studied. Previous studies along the Mexican trench reveal that only a little portion of the oceanic sedimentary blanket is accreted and this margin seems to be marked by erosional processes. In the particular case of seamounts, it is not well understood for example whether the Cocos plate seamount chains are accreted to the forearc or carried down into the subduction zone, and how the forearc morphology is affected. Whereas offshore Mexico the Cocos plate seafloor is littered with small but numerous seamounts and seamount chains, the Pacific plate offshore Japan is marked by relatively few but large irregularities (i.e. seamounts). However, both subduction zones are very active and prone to produce large and devastating earthquakes. In this study we use for the ocean bottom topography SRTM30+ datasets which provide global topography and bathymetry at 30" per-cell resolution (~ 1 km). In order to better identify shallow features as seamounts, we use a median-depth grid (using a median filtering technique) which is applied to the original bathymetric data. Here we present some preliminary results where we investigate in a comparative manner the shape and structure of medium-size to large seamounts and fracture zones in the vicinity of the trench in Mexico and Japan, and examine the possible links that might exist between these features and the rupture history of large subduction zone earthquakes.

Keywords: seamounts, fracture zones, Japan subduction zone, Mexican subduction zone

プレートテクトニクス沈込スラブへの拡張 Extension of Plate Tectonics to subducting Slab

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半世紀前に確立したプレートテクトニクスは、中央海嶺における海洋プレートの拡大を定量的に記述することに成功した。しかし、拡大した海洋プレートの沈込については定性的な推定の域（「海洋底拡大説」の域）を脱するに到っていない。変形しなければ海洋プレートは沈込めないで、プレートテクトニクスの中心教義「変形しないプレート」を放棄しなければならない。海溝周辺の活発な地震活動は、海溝に沿って海洋プレートが沈込していることに対応している。東日本大震災以後の地震活動は、太平洋プレートが海溝に沿って同心円状屈曲して沈込み、平面化して和達の深発地震面に連続していることを示している。

プレートテクトニクスを海洋プレートに連続するスラブへ拡張するために、以下の仮定に限定して中心教義「変形しないプレート」を解除し、定量化する。

- 1) 海溝軸は屈曲しており、日本海溝については北から襟裳・最上・鹿島と名付けた小円に沿う円弧をなしている。
- 2) オイラー回転する海洋プレートに連続するスラブ上の点は地心から見て同一オイラー緯線に沿って移動する。
- 3) オイラー回転によるスラブ上面に沿うの移動距離は海洋プレートの移動距離に等しく、地心から見たスラブ上の点の移動速度はスラブ傾斜に応じて海洋プレート上の点よりも遅い。
- 4) スラブ上面深度は海溝軸小円心からの距離によって決定される。小円心はスラブ上面深度断面の回転対称軸になる。
- 5) 海洋プレートは海溝に沿って同心円状屈曲し、平面化角 A_p に達すると平面化して深発地震面に接続する（付図）。各小円についての同心円状屈曲半径や平面化角などの係数は地震活動に基づき決定する。

これらの仮定のもとに、日本海溝に沿って沈込む太平洋スラブの運動を約10km間隔で0.125my毎に算出し、気象庁の初動発震機構解とCMT発震機構解を比較解析した。気象庁の地震計網から外れている日本海溝域の震源を海底地震計によって決定された震源（Shinohara et al., 2011, 2012; Obana et al., 2011, 2012, 2013）と比較したところ、気象庁のCMT解の初動震源深度が深目に出ているが、震央分布に問題ないことが確認された。

深海底面上の点と海底面下5kmの点との距離は、海洋プレートが移動しても5kmと一定であるが、海溝に沿って同心円状屈曲すると屈曲半径の小さい深度5kmの点が先行し、距離が増大する。5%の5.25kmに達する位置は日本海溝側の海岸線に沿っており、屈曲スラブの平面化に伴う地震活動と対応している。スラブが日本列島下を通過して日本海側に到るとその距離は10%以上に増大し、5.5km以上になる。スラブ表層5kmでもこれだけ大きな変形をもたらす沈込は、日本列島下のマントルへ更に大きな影響を与え、日本列島の大地形形成に関与していることを示唆している。

海洋プレート運動方向のオイラー緯線に直交するオイラー経線に沿って並ぶ点の間の併進距離は、海洋プレート上では一定であるが、スラブ沈込に伴うスラブ上面深度差によって変動する。小円心が島弧側に位置する場合には併進距離が増大、海洋側に位置する場合には減少する。変動の細部は小円心の位置とプレート運動方位によって支配され、併進距離変動は最大±1%に達する。小円心が島弧側の最上小円区で引張応力による正断層型発震機構解が優勢で、海洋側の襟裳小円区・鹿島小円区で圧縮応力による逆断層型発震機構解が優勢であることと良く対応している。震源分布も併進距離変動と対応している。

深度200km以深CMT発震機構解の地心三次元座標系における最小自乗法によって算出された襟裳・最上・鹿島小円区からの平面（Vlad面）と、日本海溝に沿うスラブ上面との交線を算出した。この交線に沿って平面化による逆断層型震源が配列することと、その日本海側でCMT震源数が急減することは、海溝に沿うスラブの同心円状屈曲とVlad面への平面化が進行していることを示している。海溝から遠くの深い位置で交わる最上小円区から沈込だVlad面にはCMT震源が分布せず、海溝近くの浅い位置で交わる襟裳・鹿島小円区から沈込だVlad面に

CMT震源が分布していることは、深発地震発生過程について示唆を与える。

キーワード：プレートテクトニクス、沈込スラブ、オイラー回転、同心円状屈曲、平面化、三次元距離変化
 Keywords: Plate Tectonics, subducting slab, Euler rotation, concentric bending, unbending, changes in 3d distance

