

3D flow in subduction zones:
Implications for slab temperature and seismic anisotropy

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With thanks to:
Geoff Abers, Brad Hacker, Ellen Syracuse,
Amy Bengtson, Jun Nakajima, Saeko Kita



A photograph of a mountain landscape. In the foreground on the left, a gnarled, leafless tree trunk stands vertically. The background shows a range of mountains under a clear blue sky. A prominent, snow-capped mountain peak is visible in the distance on the right side. The overall scene is bright and clear.

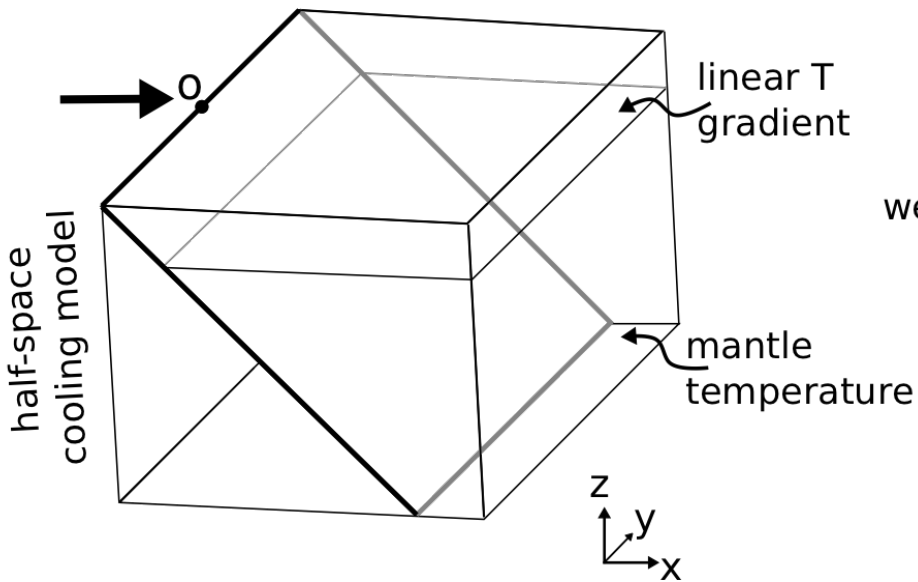
Thermal structure of slabs

oblique convergence & arcuate trenches

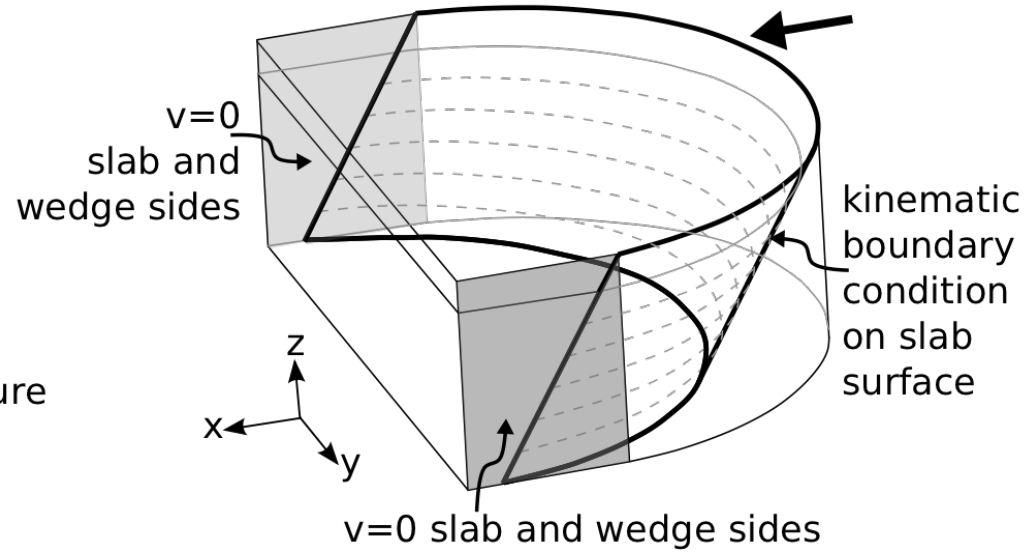
EQ sensitivity to thermal structure

3D flow around/near slab edges

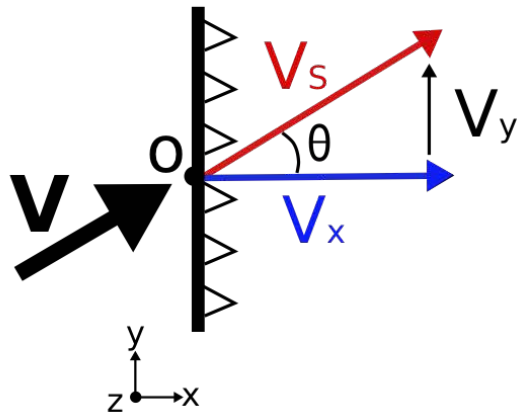
Two simple 3D geometries



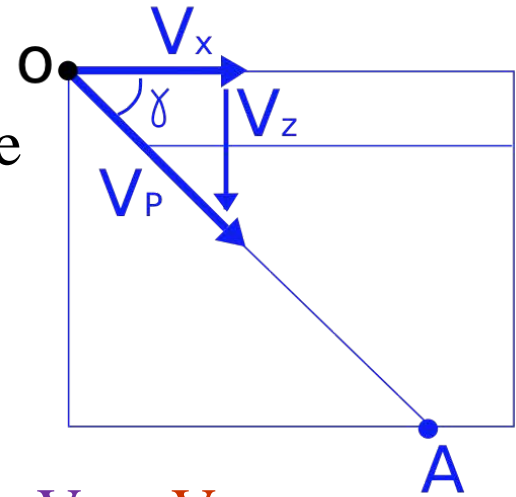
(a) temperature boundary conditions for 3D geometries



(b) velocity boundary conditions for curved trench

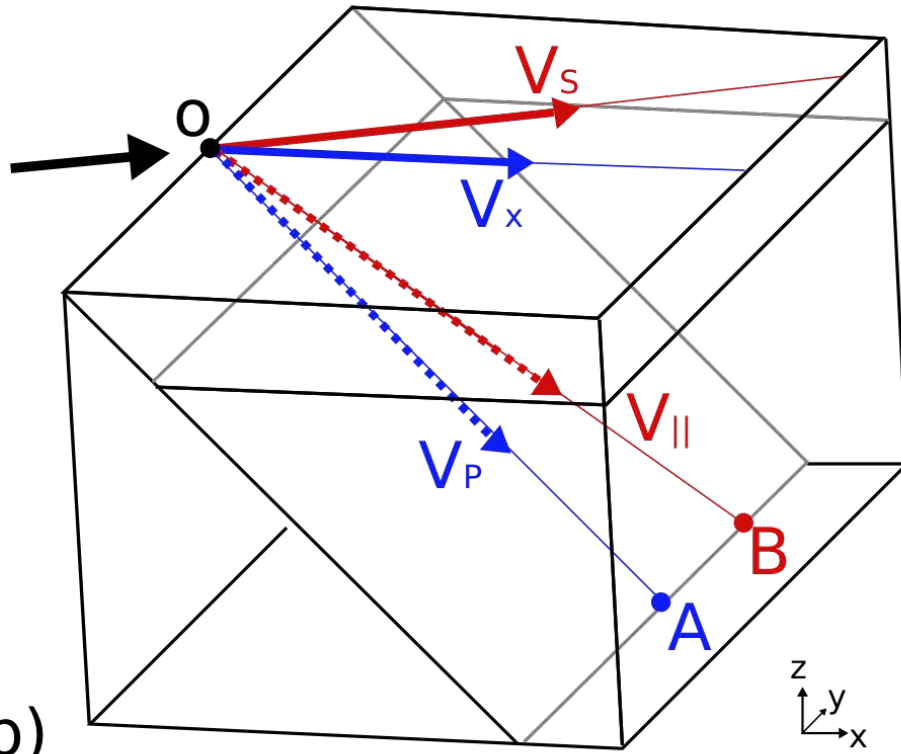
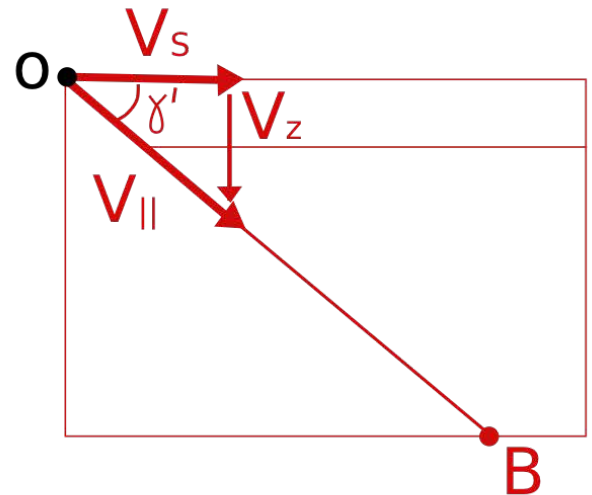


What is the best choice for 2D cross section in the case of oblique subduction?



$$V_x < V_s$$

$$\gamma > \gamma'$$



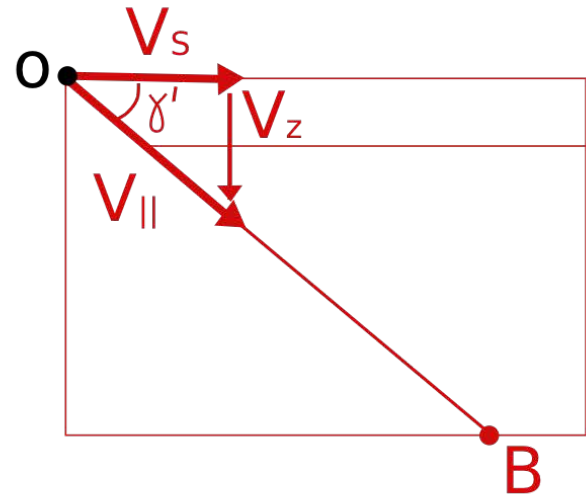
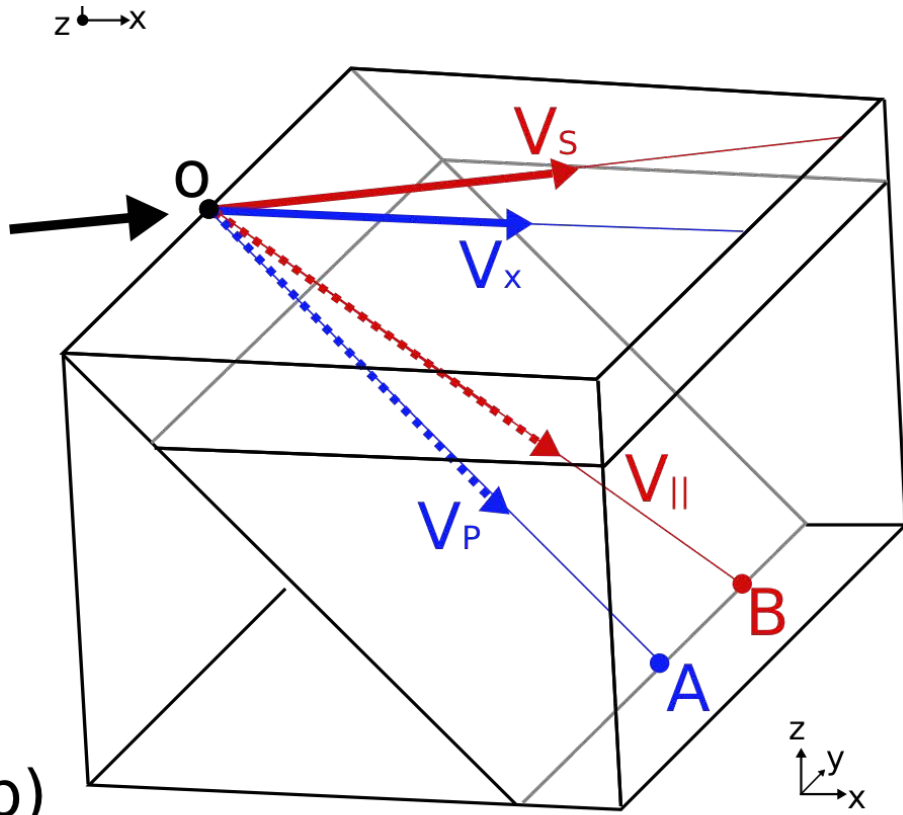
(b)

3D generalization of 2D benchmark (van Keken et al., 2008)

Oblique convergence in 3D: which 2D cross section is appropriate?

Angle $\theta = 60$ degrees; isoviscous

T (C) at slab depth:	60 km	100 km	200 km
3D results	442	614	747
2D trench normal	439	613	746
2D velocity parallel	350	549	681

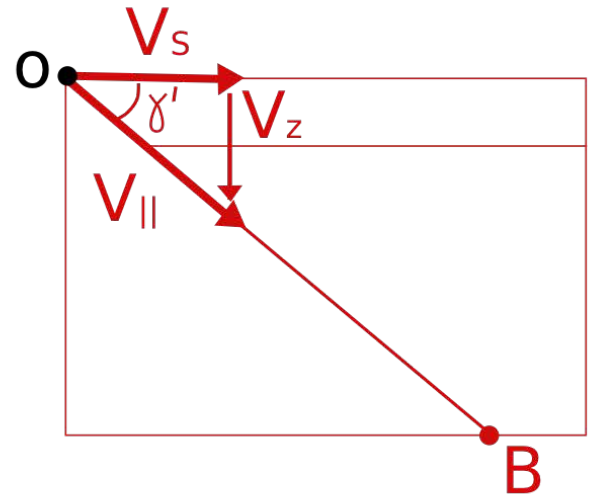
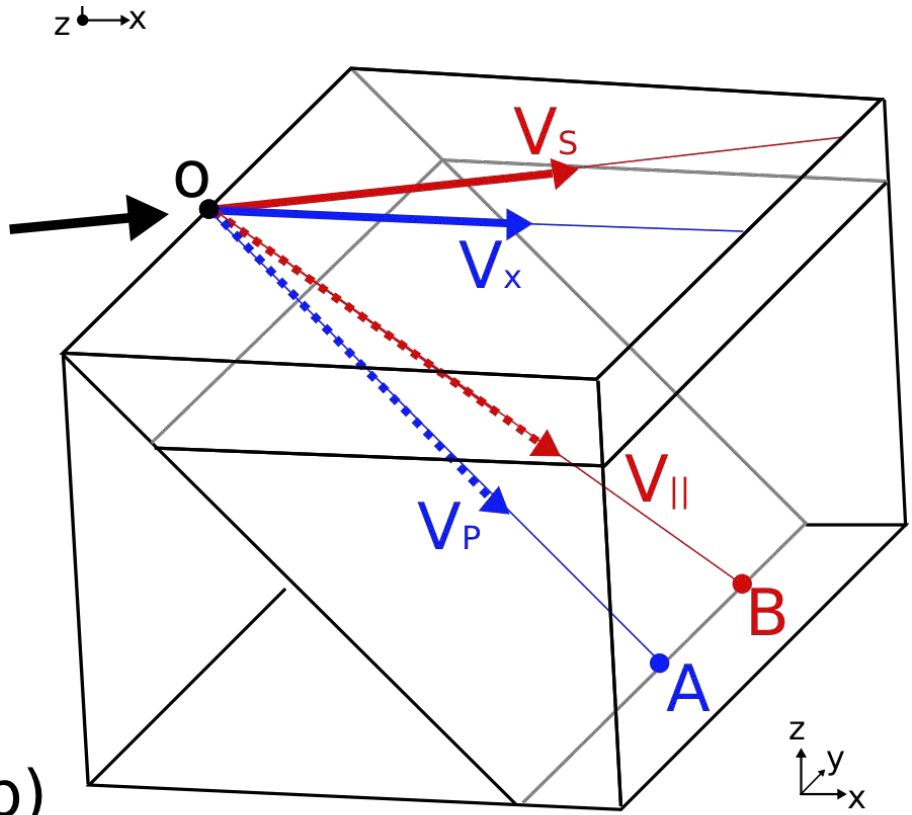


(b)

Oblique convergence in 3D: which 2D cross section is appropriate?

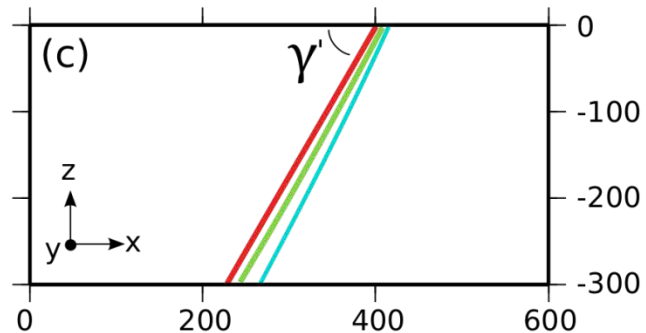
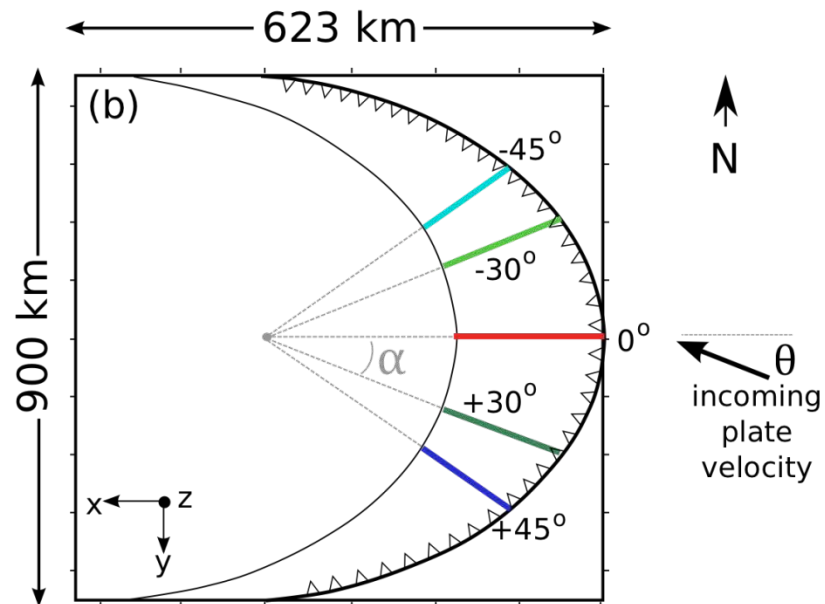
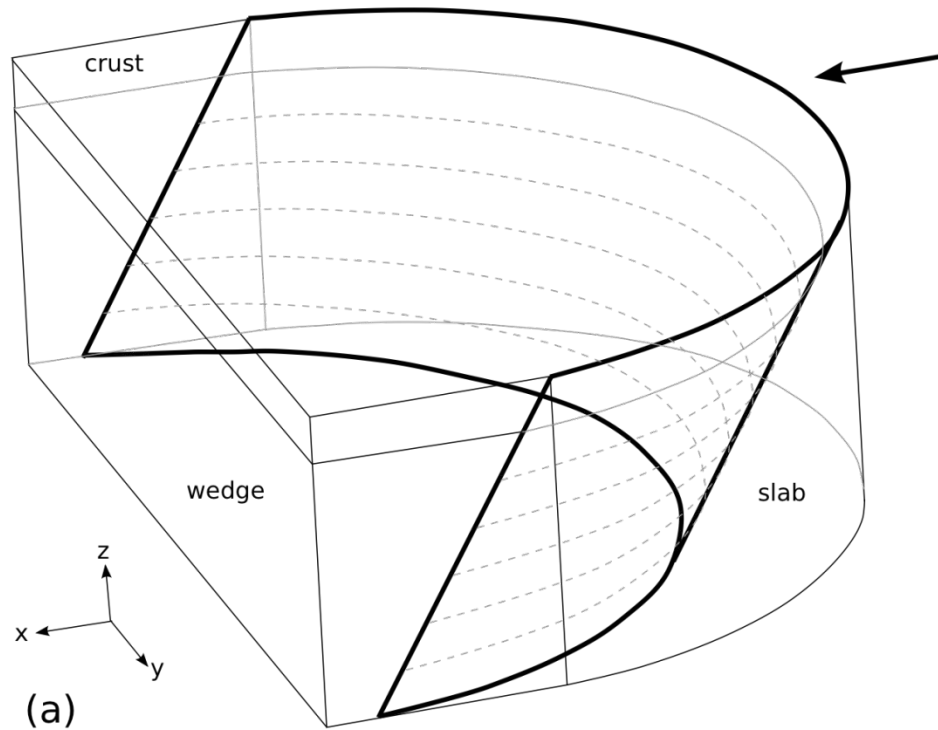
Angle of 60 degrees; diffusion-creep (T-sensitive)

T (C) at slab depth:	60 km	100 km	200 km
3D results	577	703	787
2D trench normal	577	703	786
2D velocity parallel	529	654	733

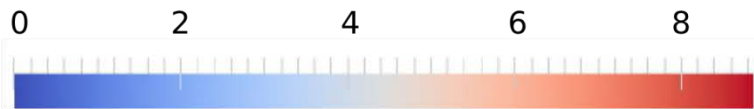


(b)

oblique convergence in arcuate trenches (Marianas, Aleutians)



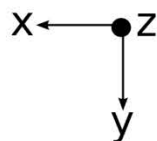
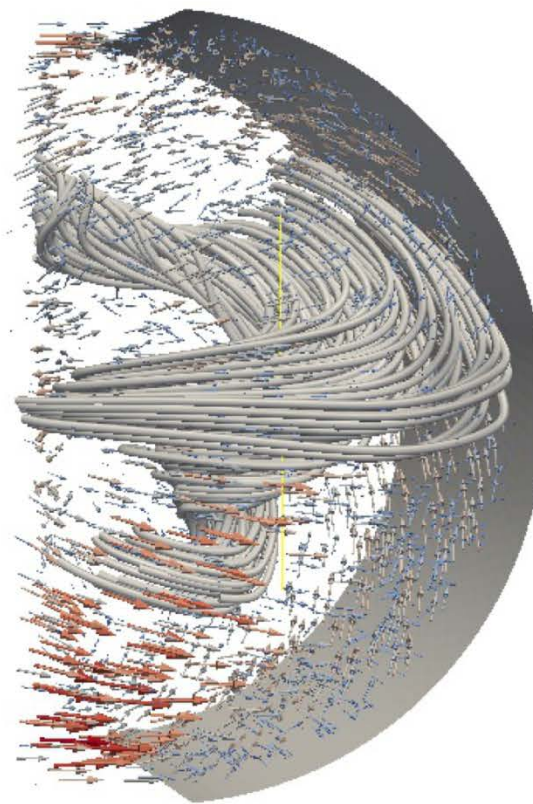
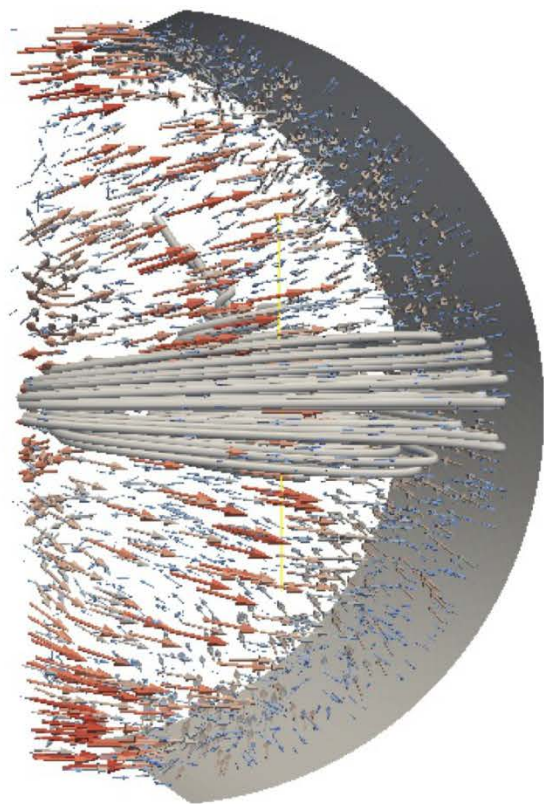
Speed (cm/yr)



full olivine rheology
(stress, T-dependent)

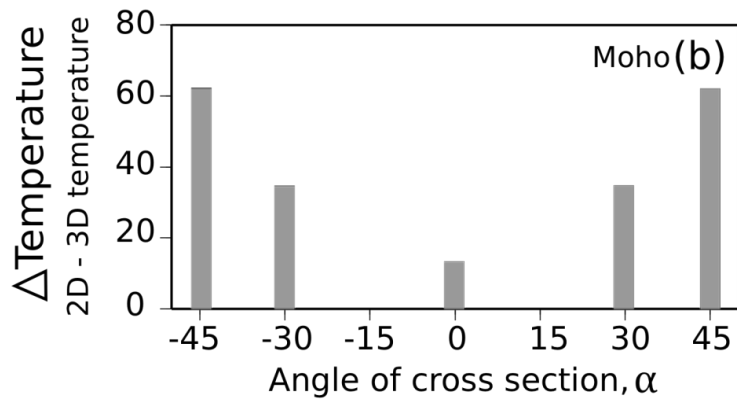
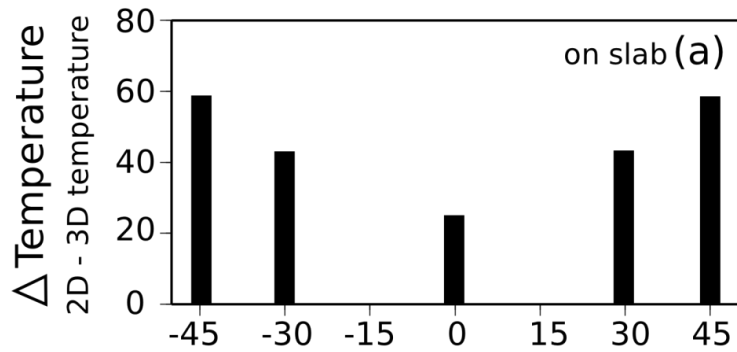
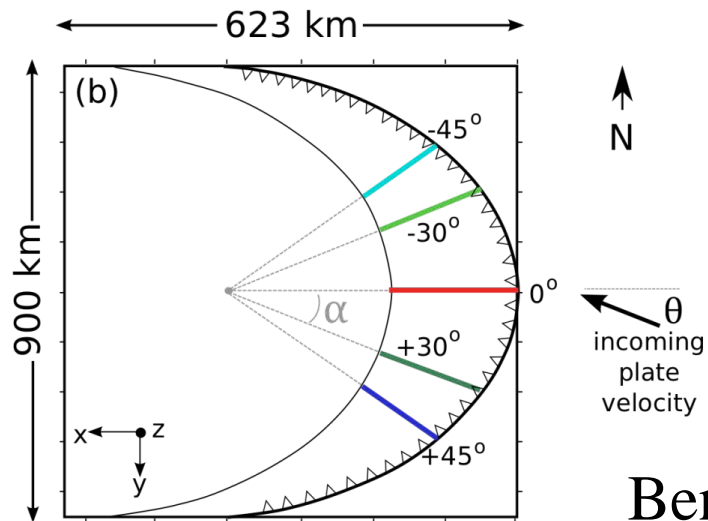
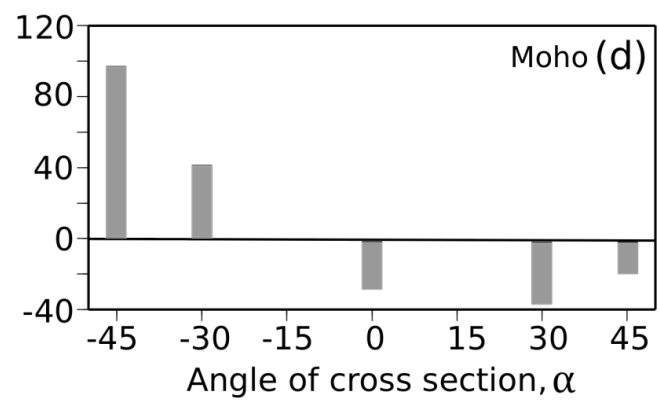
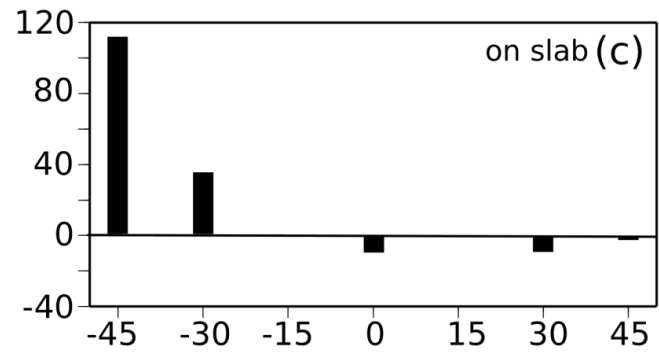
$\theta=0^\circ$

$\theta=30^\circ$



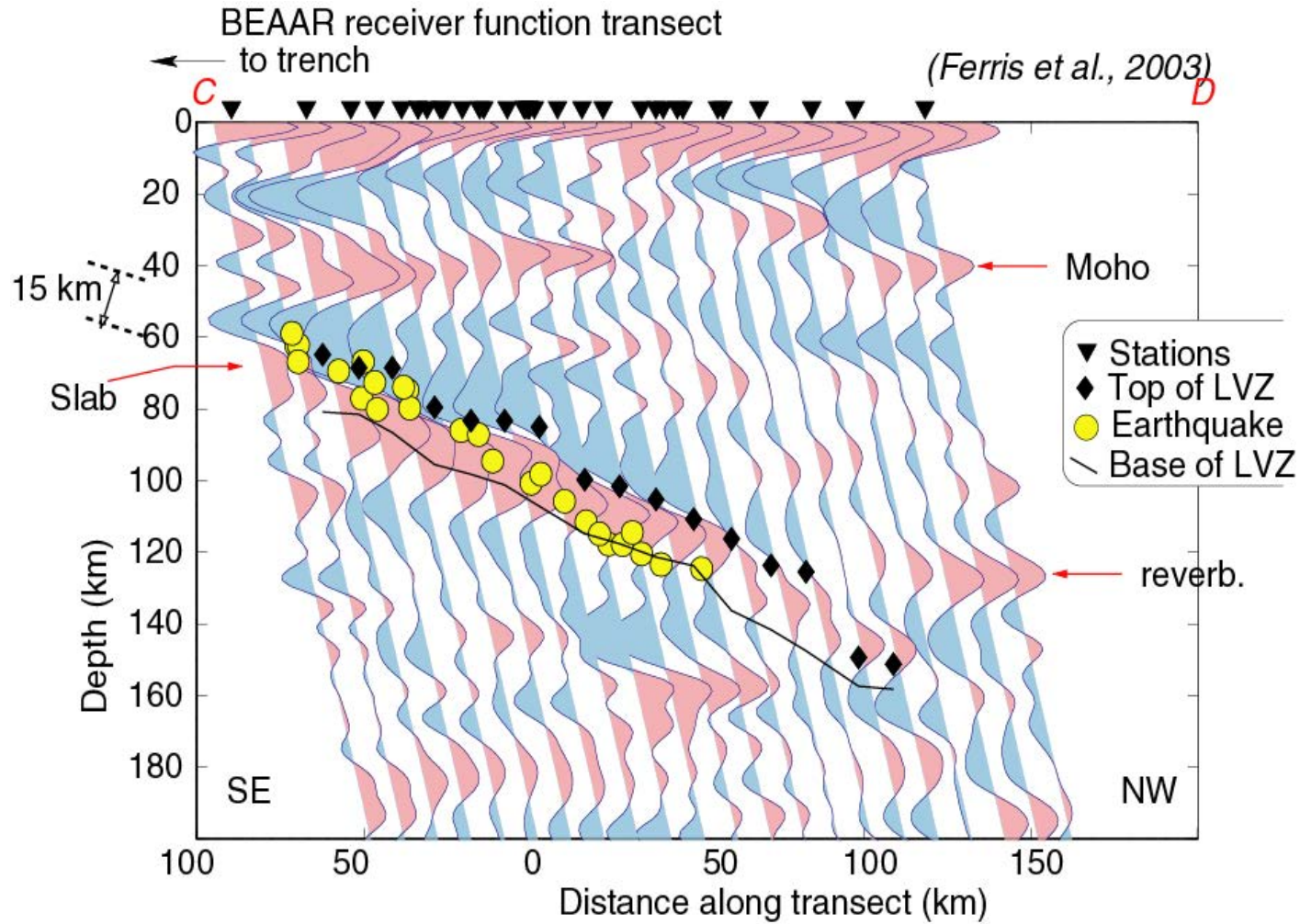
(a)

Bengtson and van Keken, in prep.

$\theta=0^\circ$  $\theta=30^\circ$ 

Bengtson and van Keken, in prep.

Central Alaska



EQs follow Clapeyron slope 0.1 MPa/K (Abers et al., 2006)

Tohoku

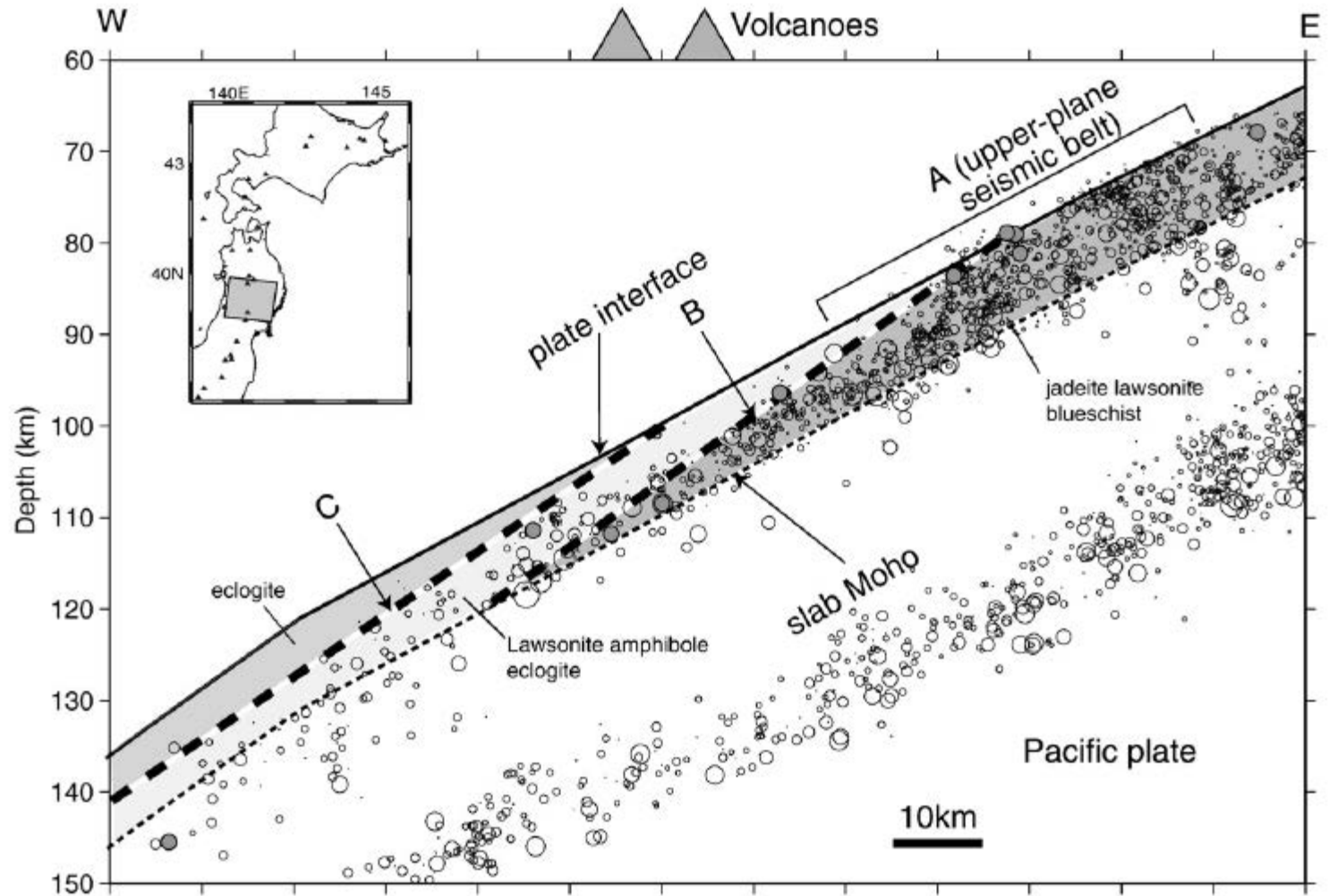
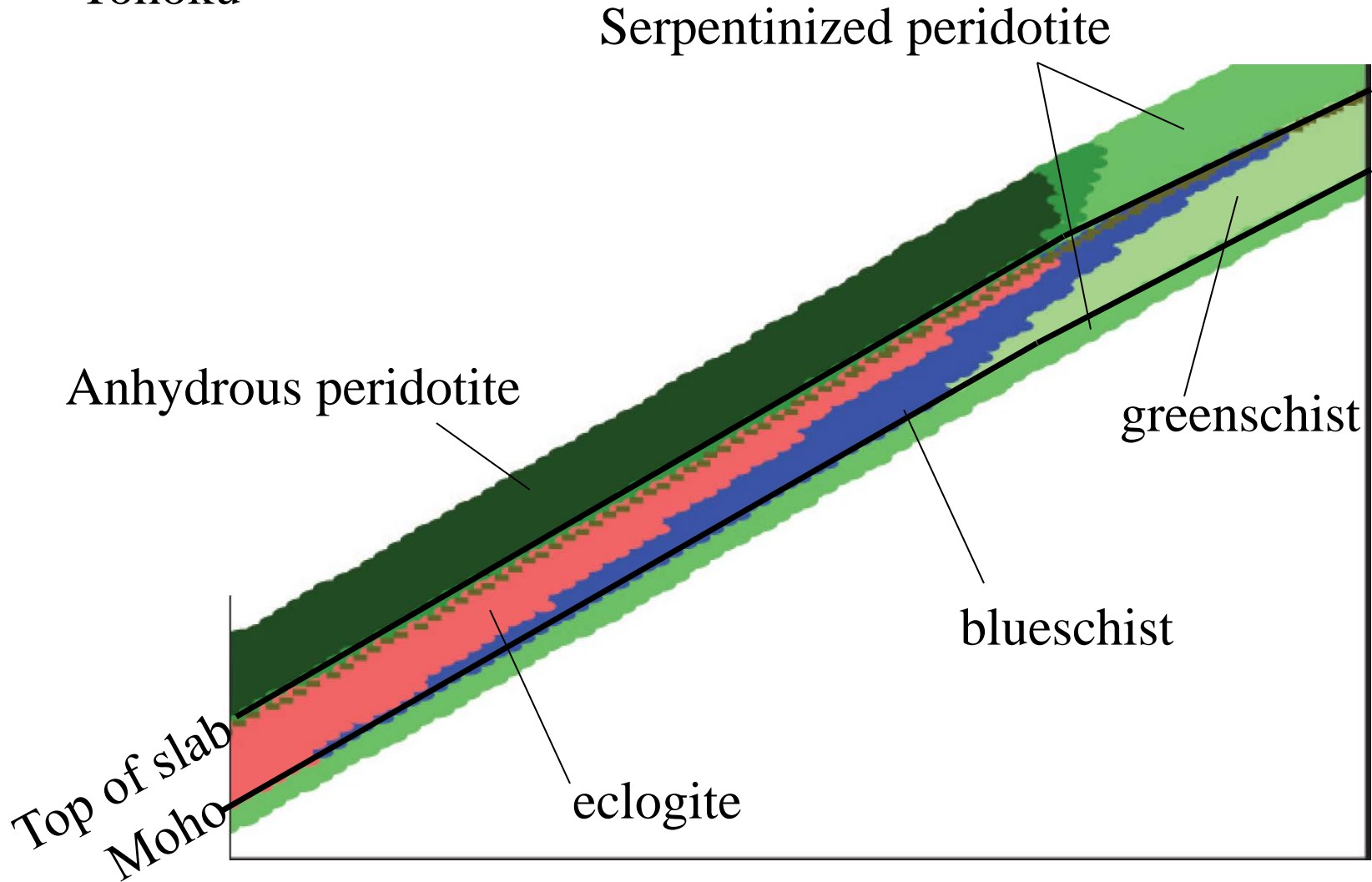


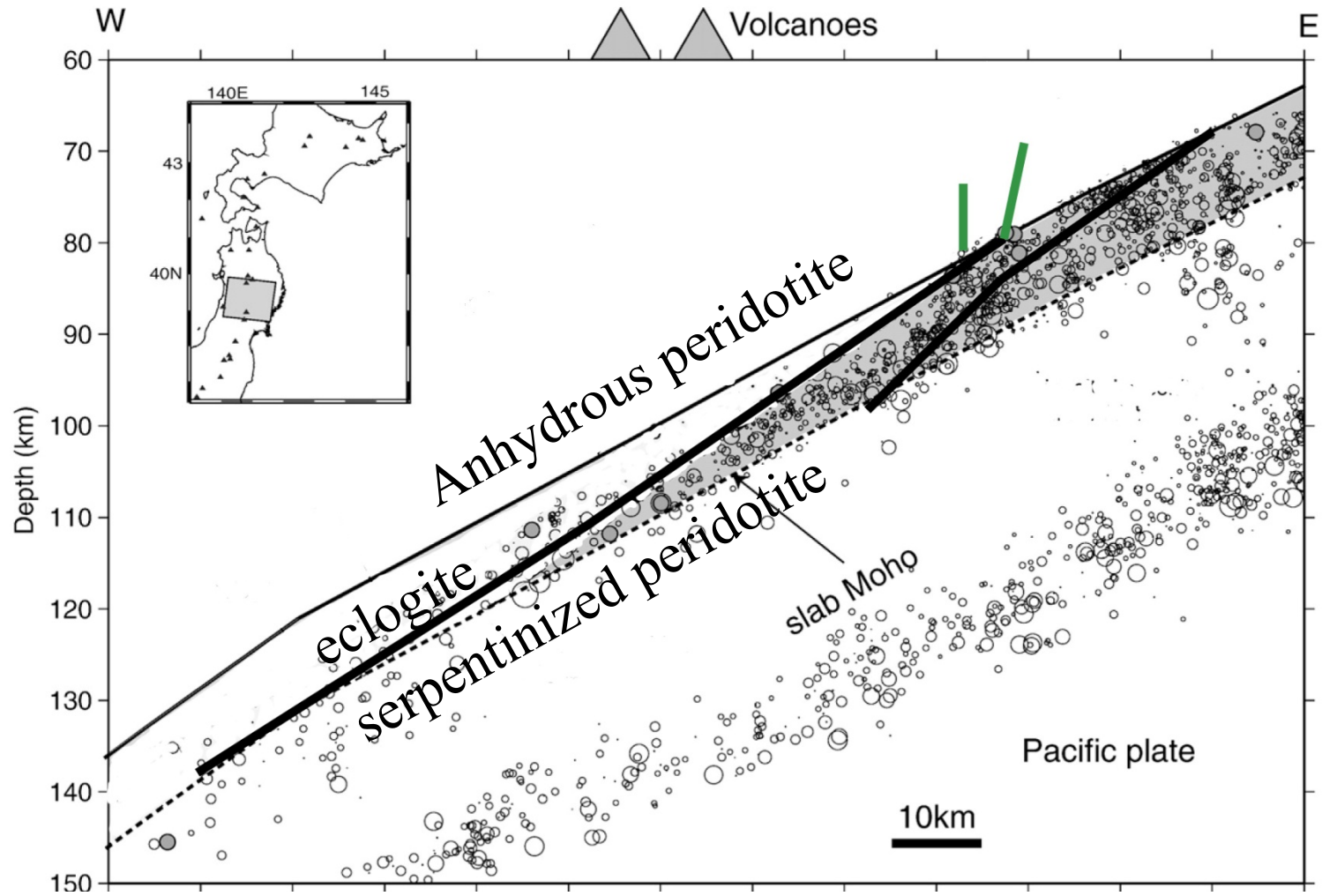
Fig. 14. Cross-arc vertical cross-section of intraslab earthquakes in central Tohoku (Kita et al., 2006). Relocated earthquakes are shown by open circles. A, upper-plane seismic belt; B JLB-LAE phase boundary; C, LAE-eclogite phase boundary (Hacker et al., 2003b).

Tohoku

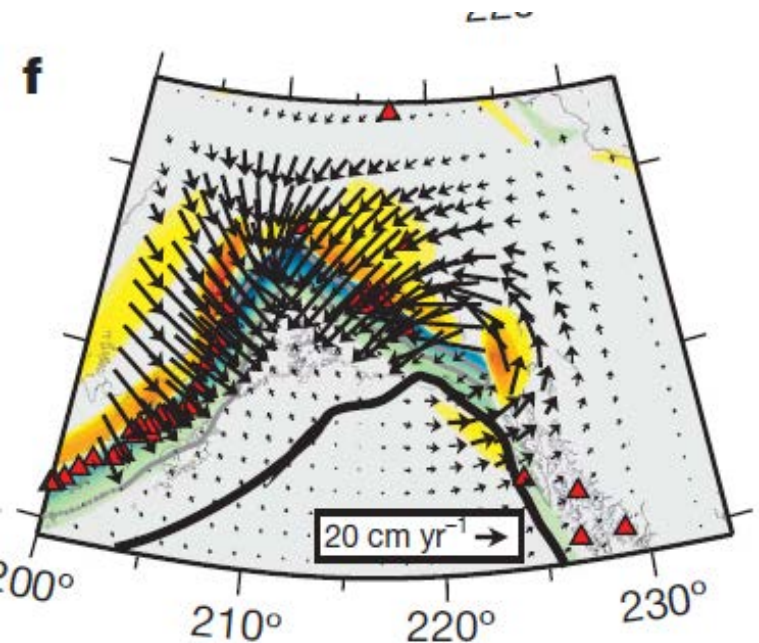


Temperature and metamorphic facies following van Keken et al., 2010

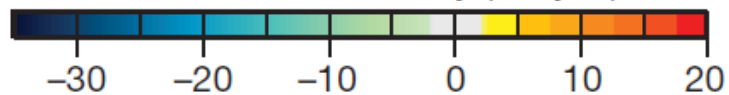
Tohoku



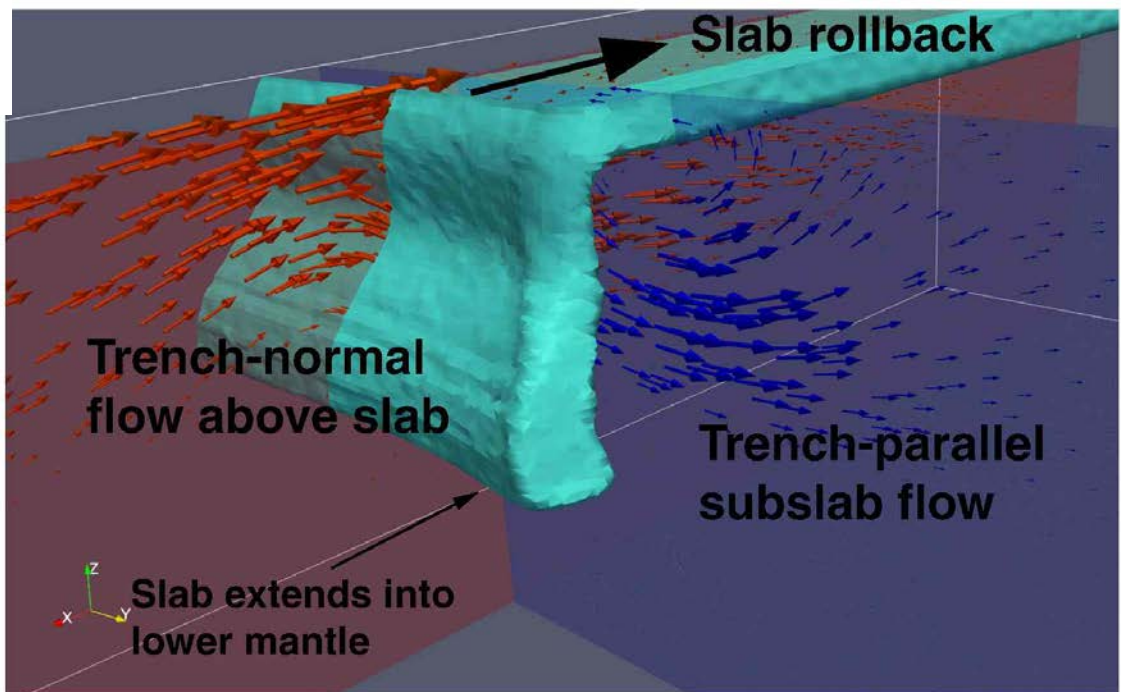
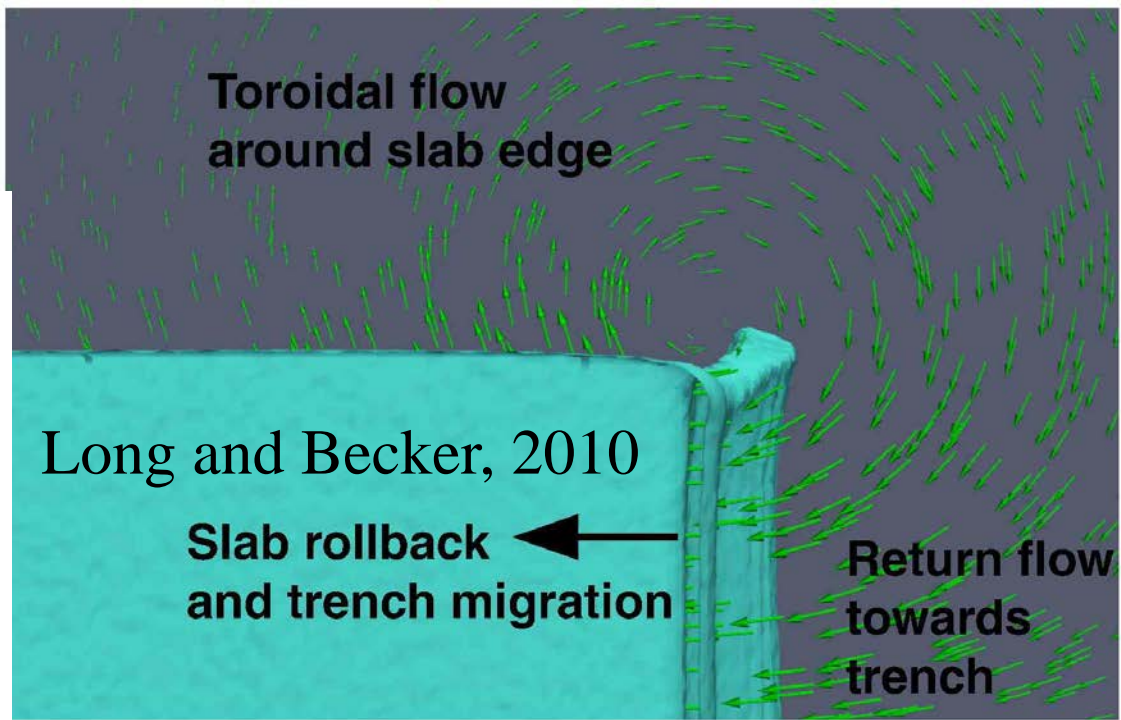
Flow around slab edges

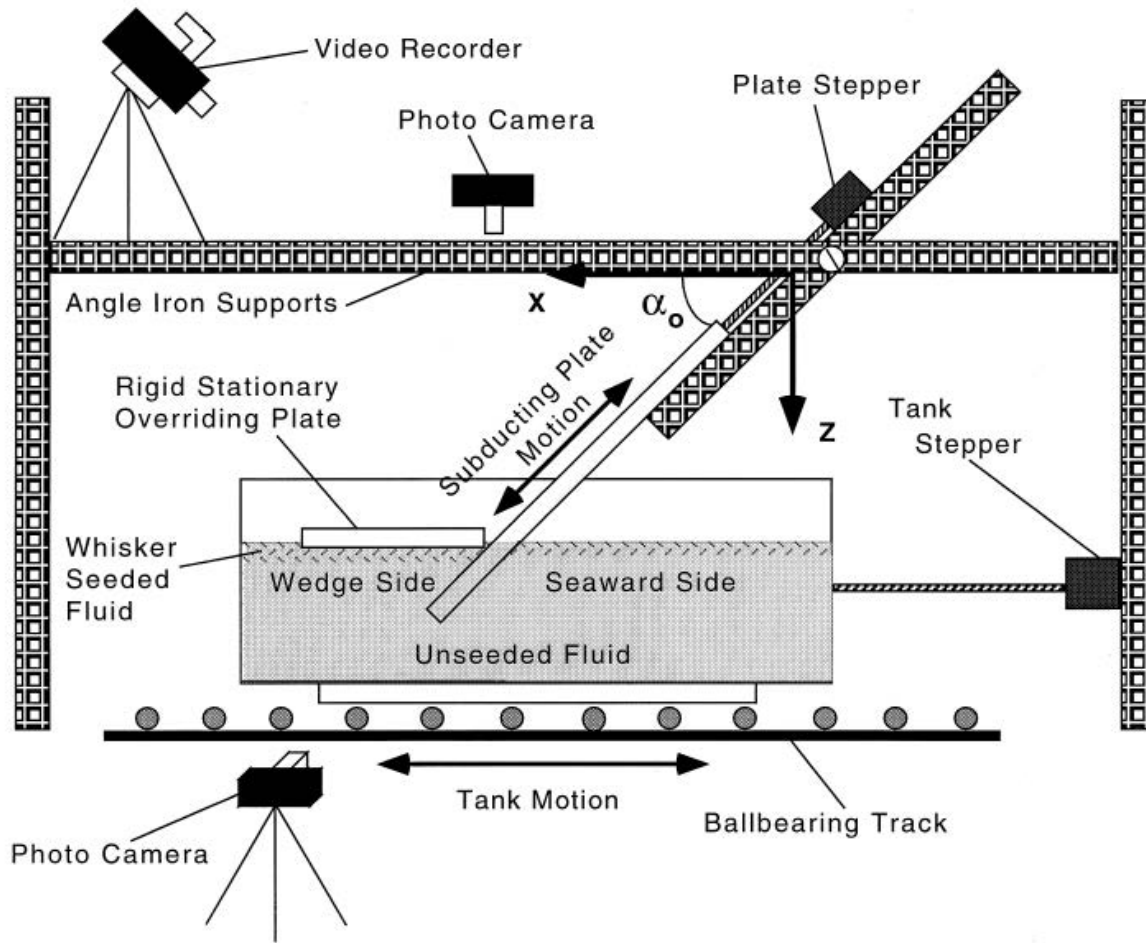


d, e, f: Vertical velocity (cm yr⁻¹)

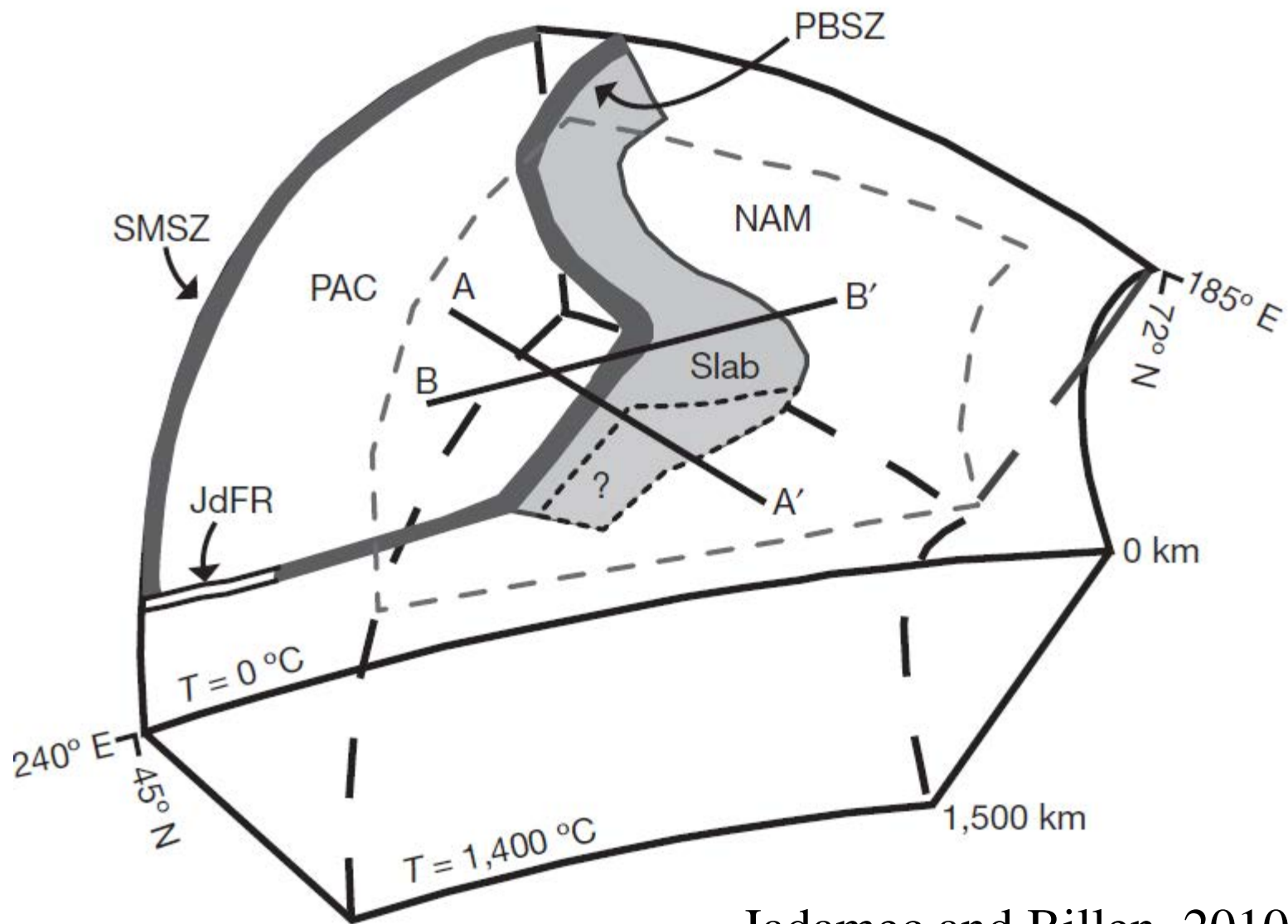


Jadamec and Billen, 2010

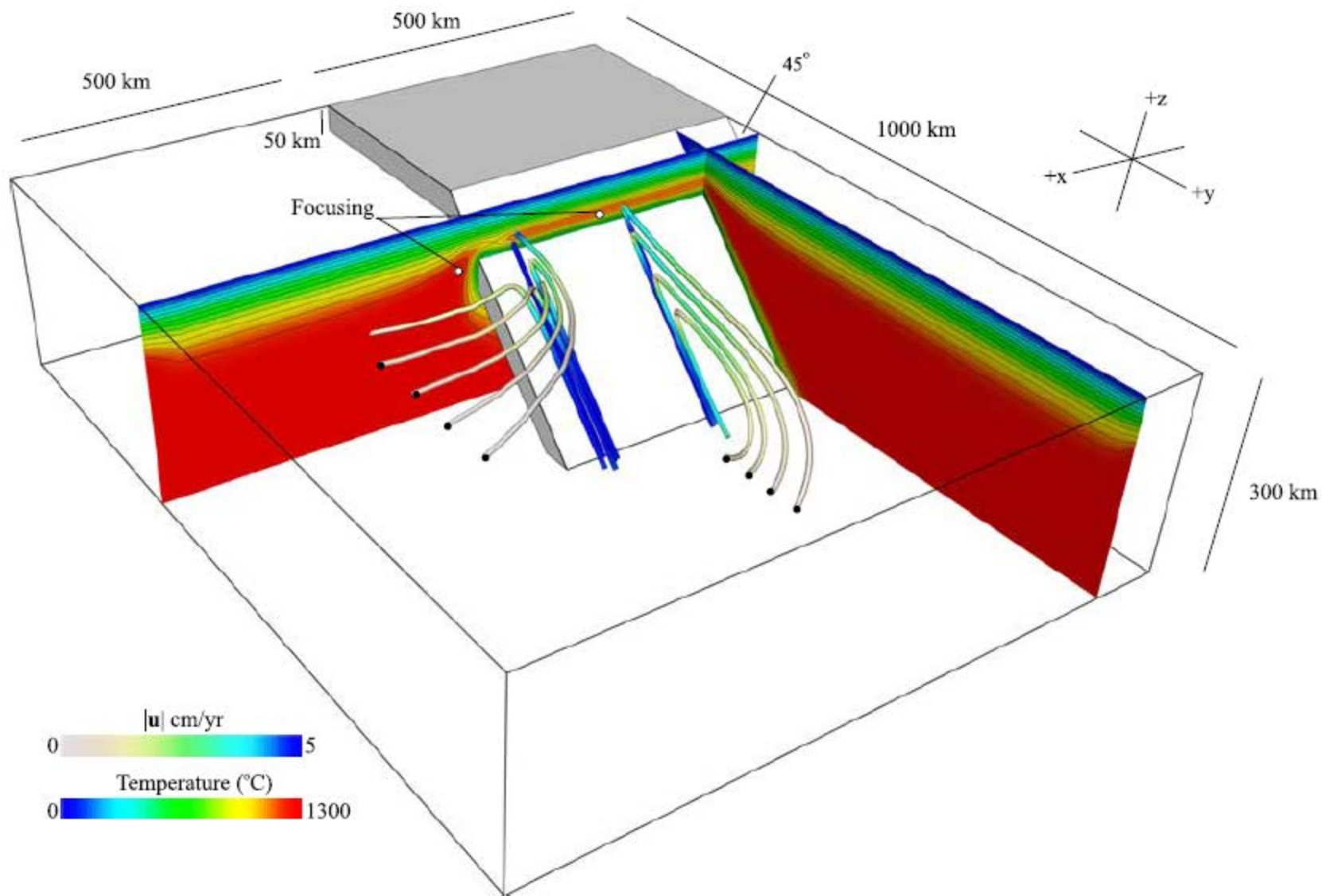




Buttles and Olson, 1998

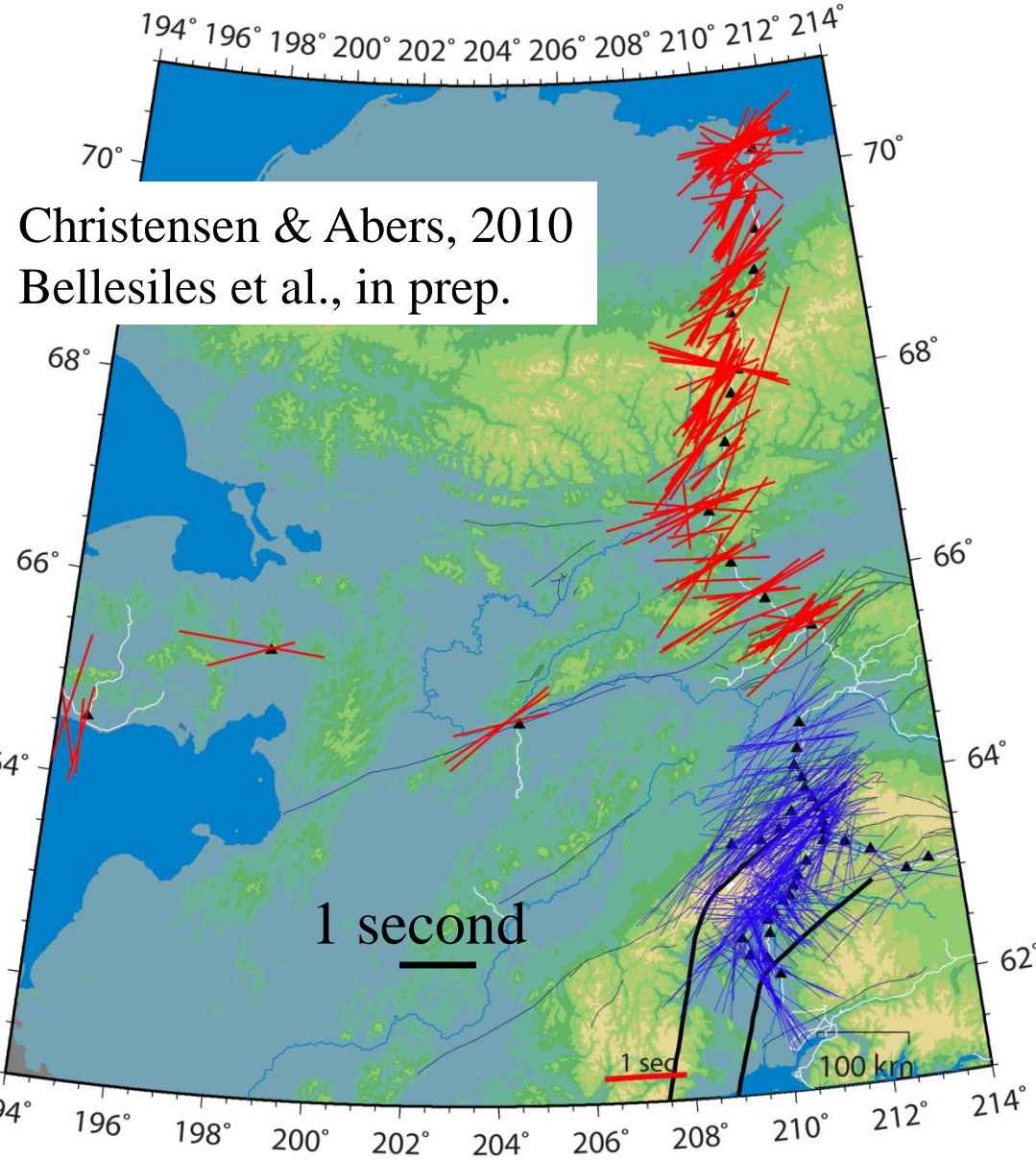


Jadamec and Billen, 2010



Kneller and van Keken, 2008

SKS Splitting Observations



SKS Splitting Observations

