



Fluids and earthquakes in the forearc region of subduction

B. REYNARD

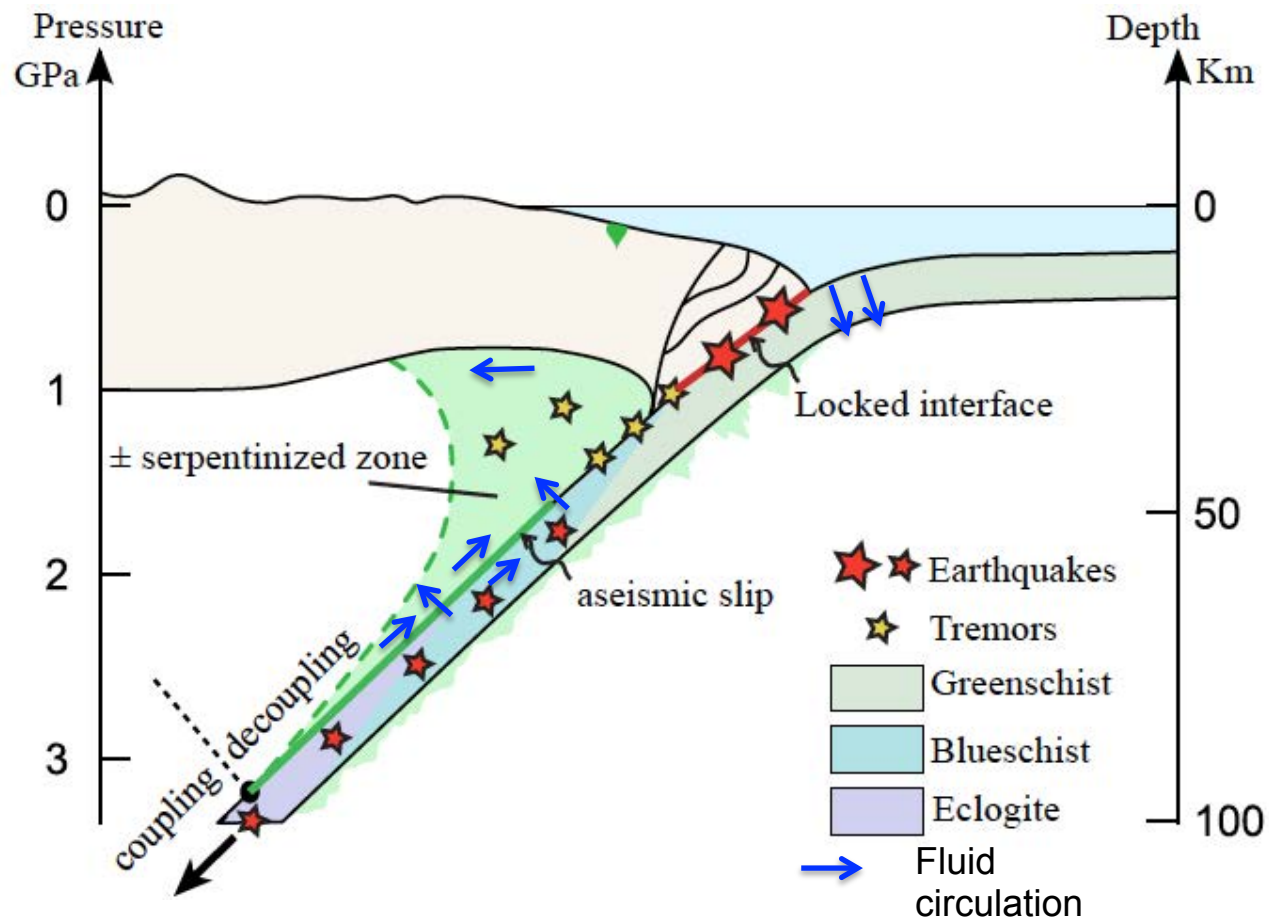
A.C. GANZHORN, H. PILORGÉ

ECOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE DE LYON, CNRS, UNIVERSITÉ DE LYON,
FRANCE

Fluid-rock interactions in subduction zones

Fluids released by the dehydrating plate:

- generation of earthquakes $T < 700^\circ\text{C}$ in the forearc region
- melting and arc volcanism $T > 700^\circ\text{C}$

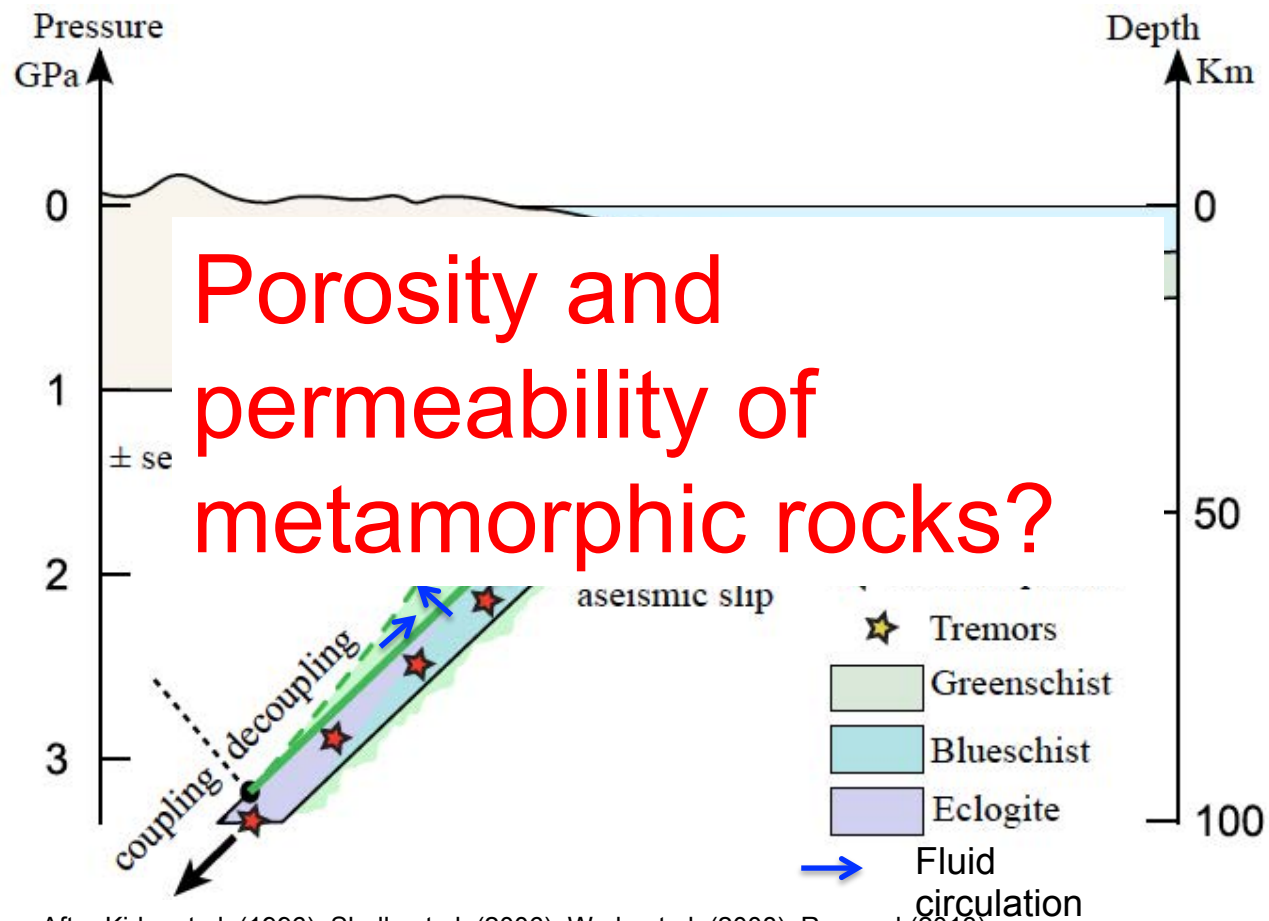


After Kirby et al. (1996); Shelly et al. (2006); Wada et al. (2008); Reynard (2013).

Fluid-rock interactions in subduction zones

Fluids released by the dehydrating plate:

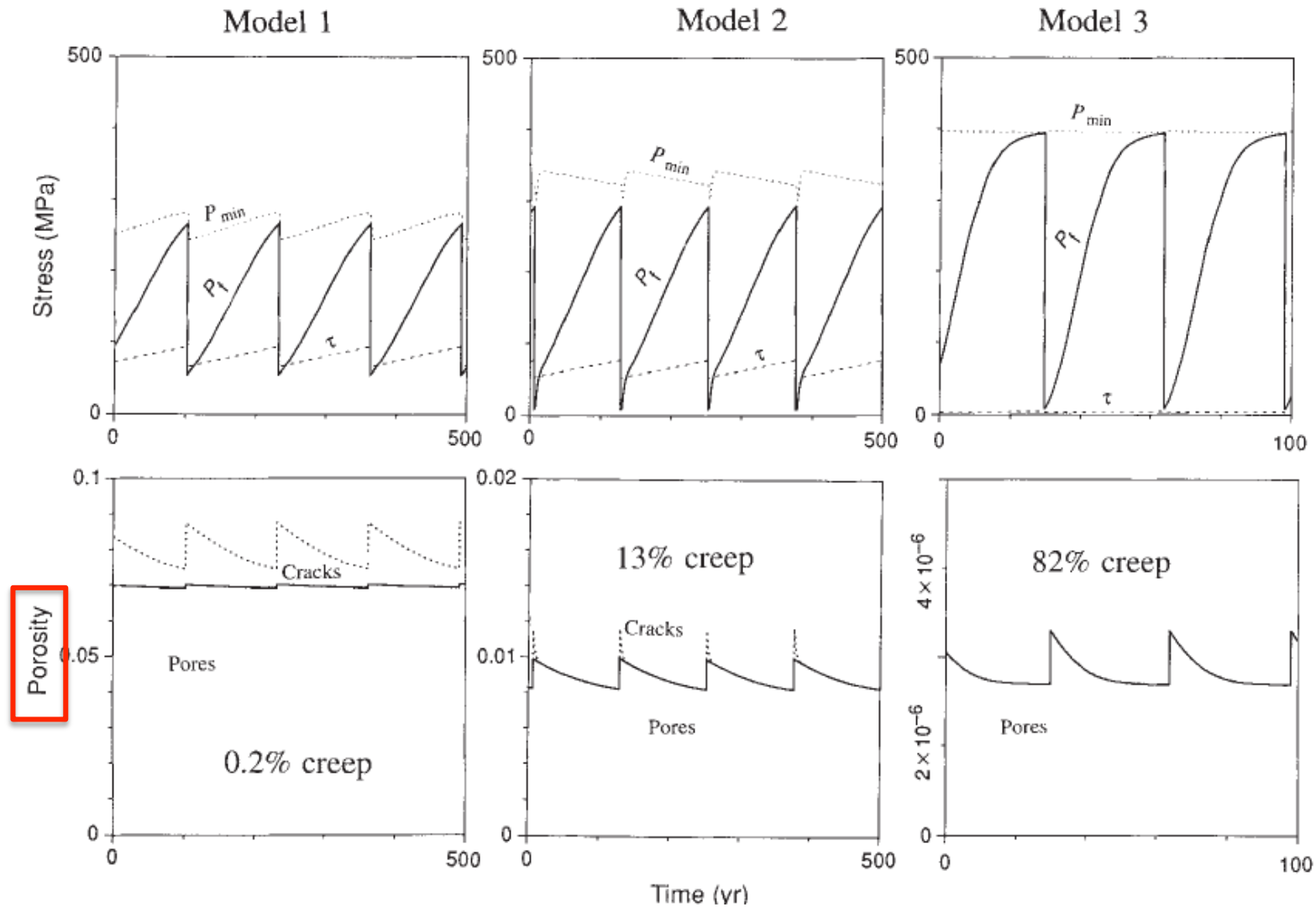
- generation of earthquakes
- melting and arc volcanism



After Kirby et al. (1996); Shelly et al. (2006); Wada et al. (2008); Reynard (2013).

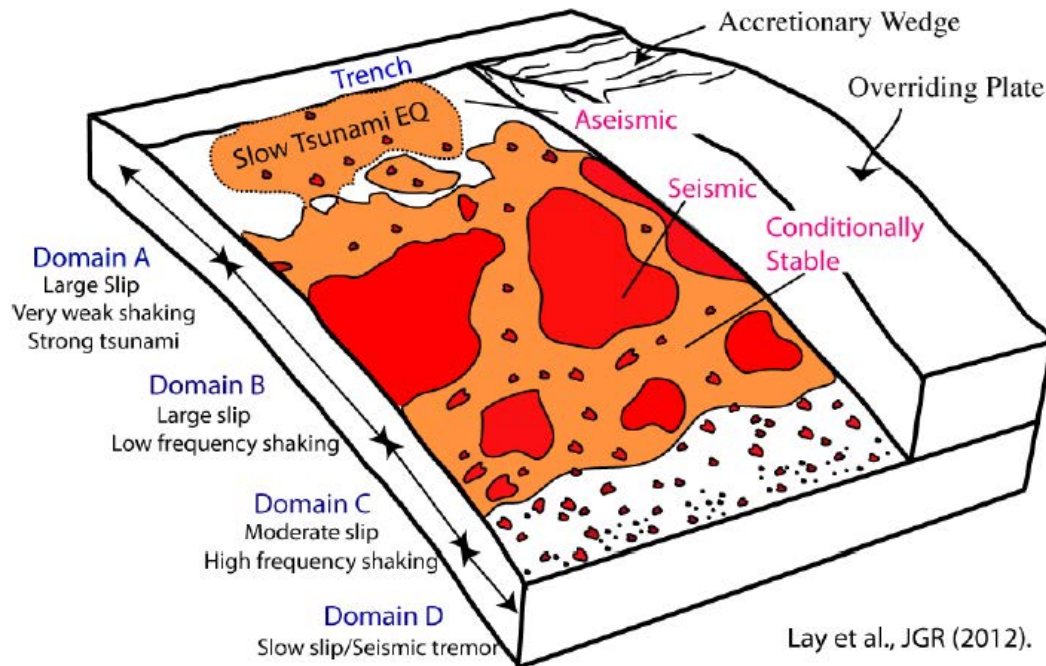
Fluids are likely involved in earthquake cycle

(Sibson, 1981; Sleep & Blanpied, 1994)



Fluids are likely involved in earthquake cycle

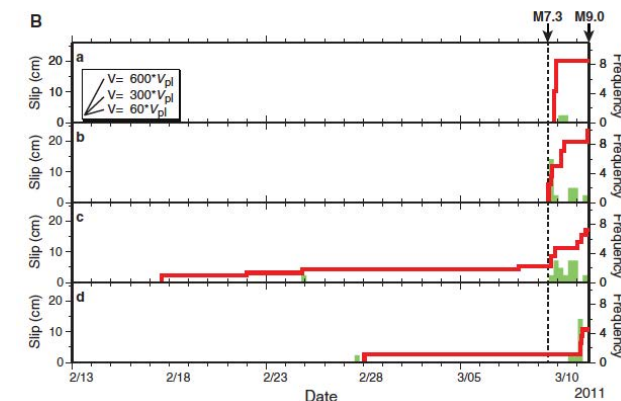
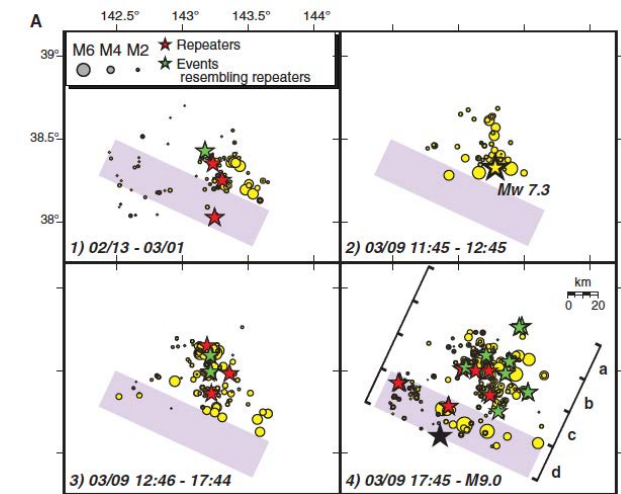
Up-dip Transition and Slow Slip



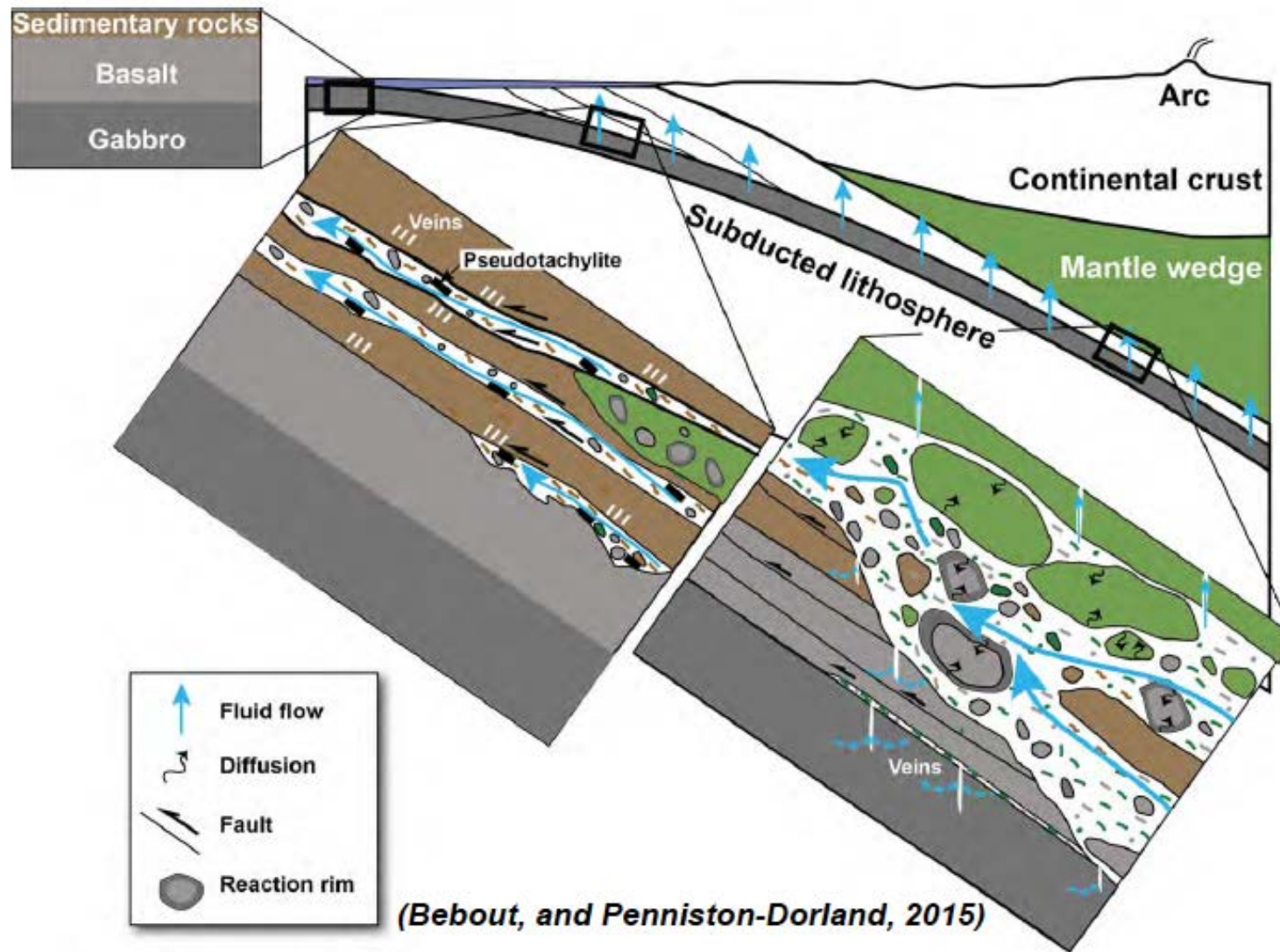
Fluids are likely involved in slow seismicity (LFE, ETS, SSE, SE, ...)
 Precursors of large megathrust earthquake?

Propagation of Slow Slip Leading Up to the 2011 M_w 9.0 Tohoku-Oki Earthquake

Aitaro Kato,* Kazushige Obara, Toshihiro Igarashi, Hiroshi Tsuruoka, Shigeki Nakagawa, Naoshi Hirata



Complex petrologic and metamorphic context

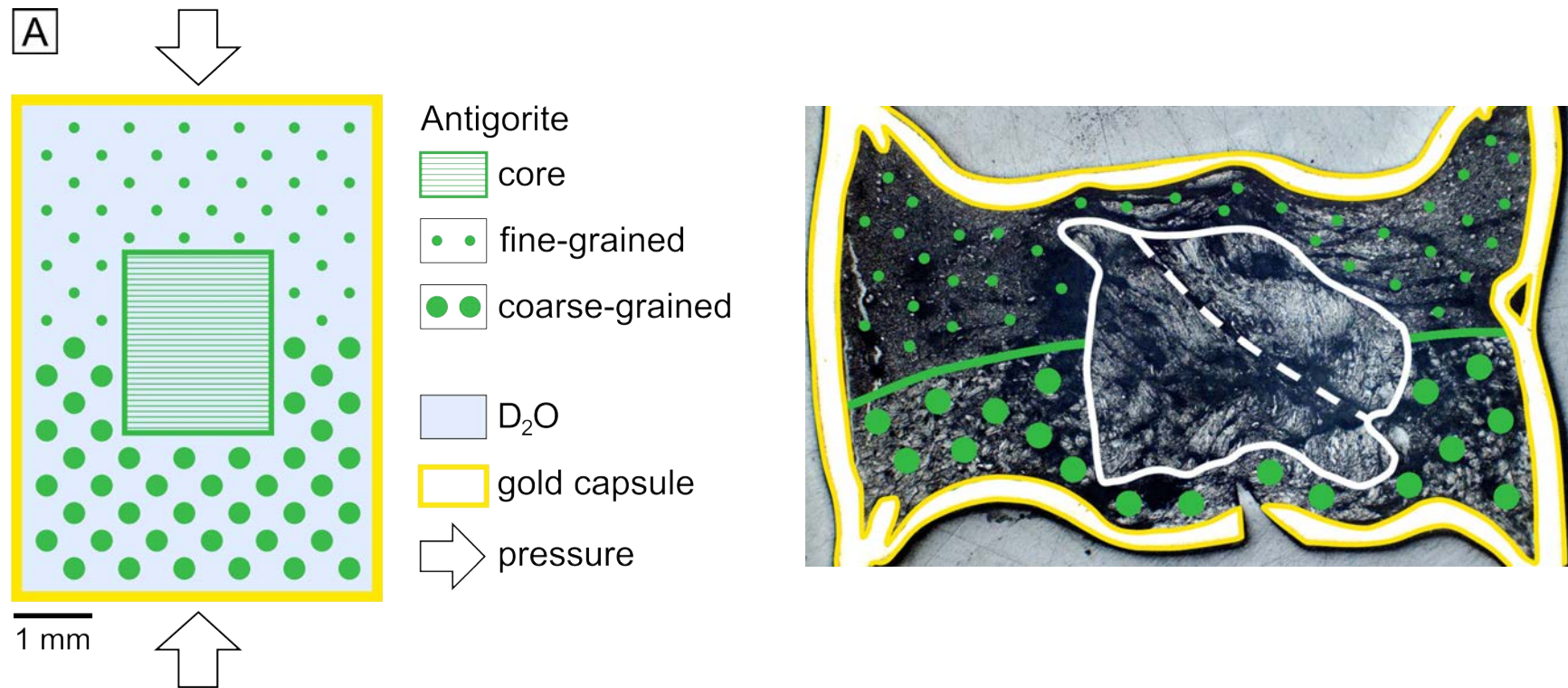


Monviso Alps



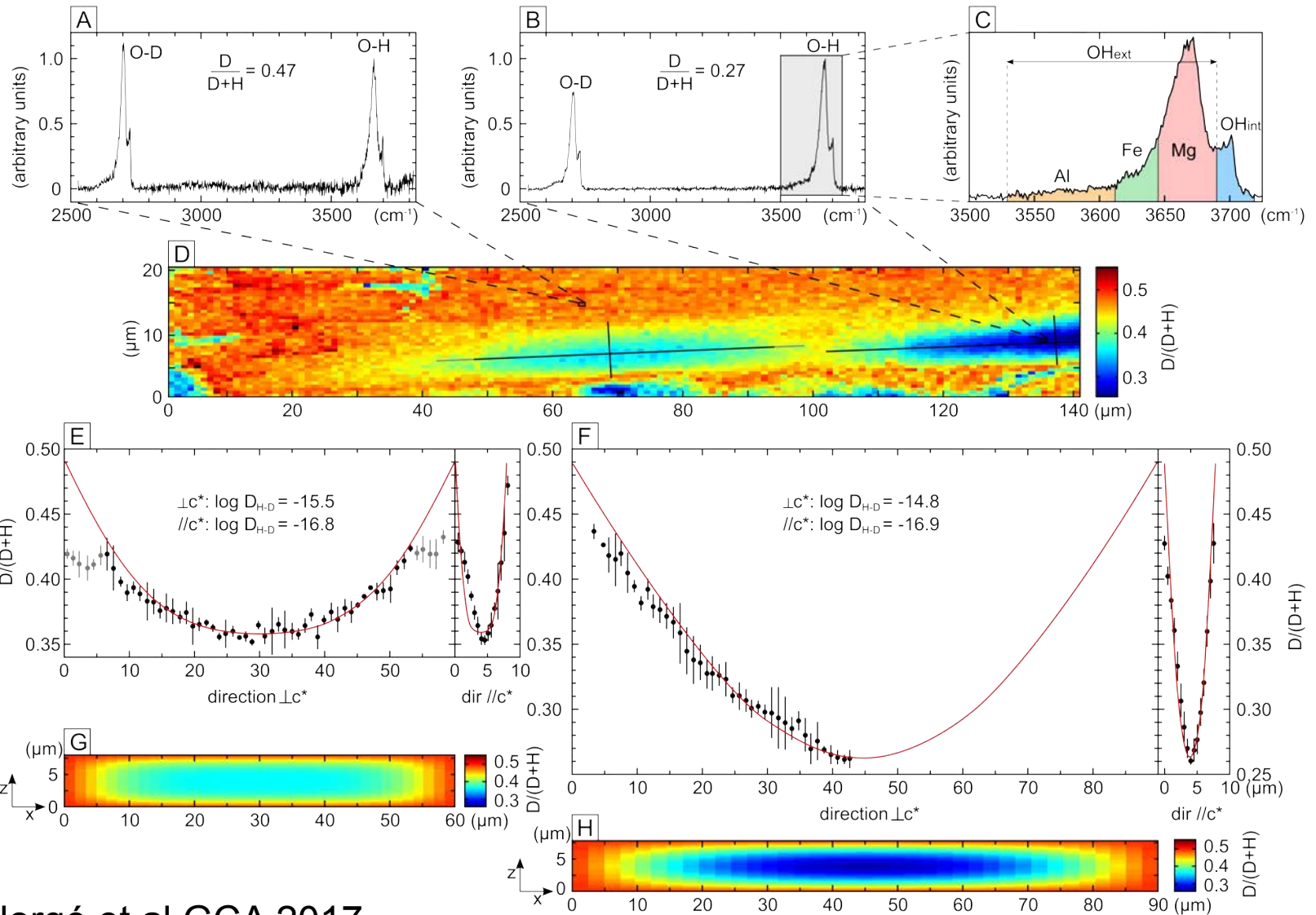
Track fluid interactions with minerals and rocks

HP experiments Belt press 1.5-3 GPa 300-700°C

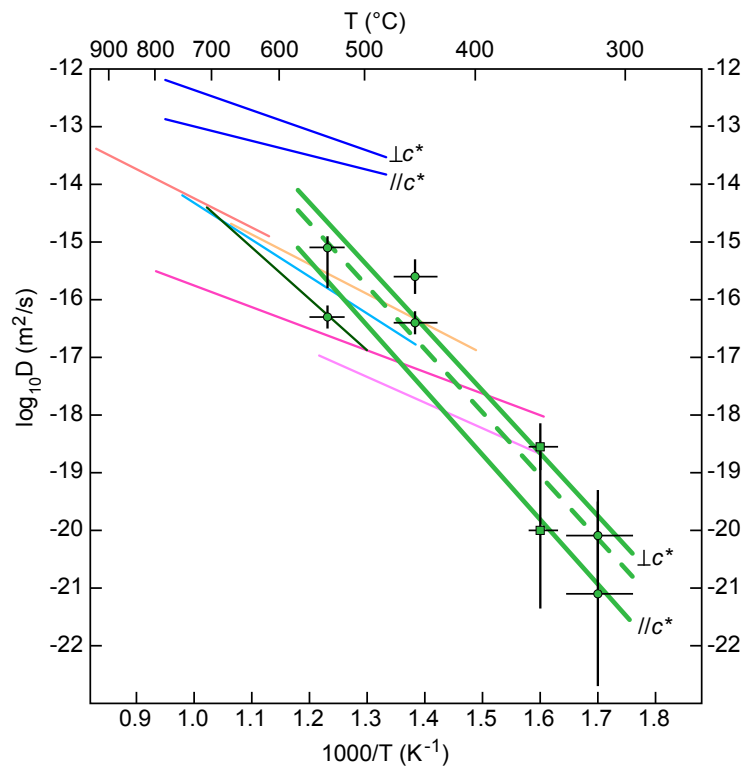


Fluid/rock interaction is elusive: isotopic tracer D/H
Raman mapping of D/H ratio in H-bearing minerals

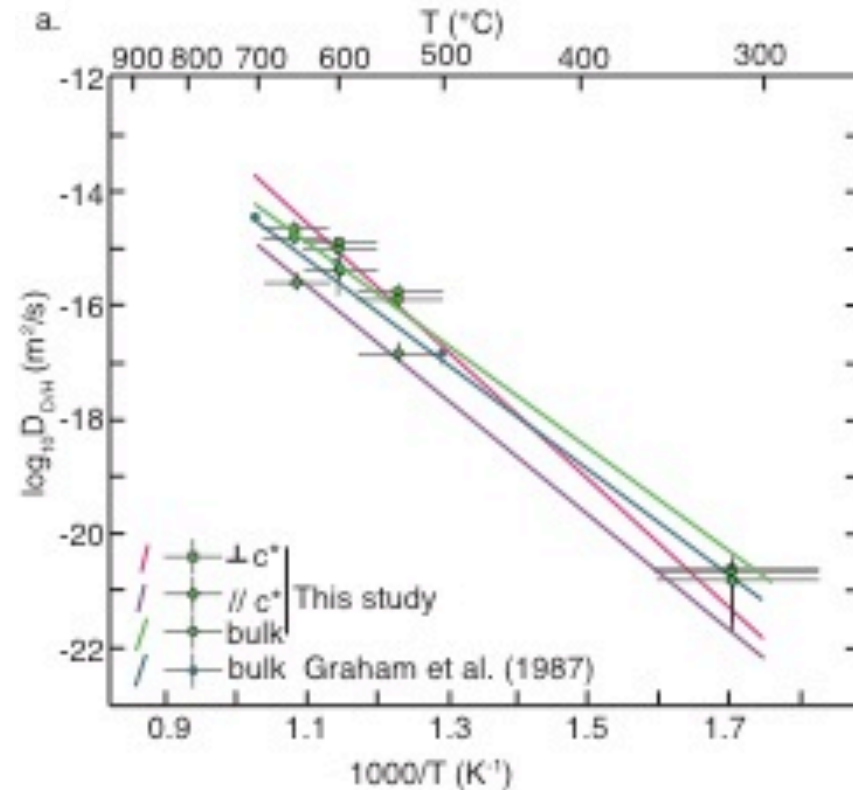
Raman imaging (540°C)



Arrhenius laws for D/H solid state diffusion in hydrous minerals



Antigorite Pilorgé et al GCA 2017

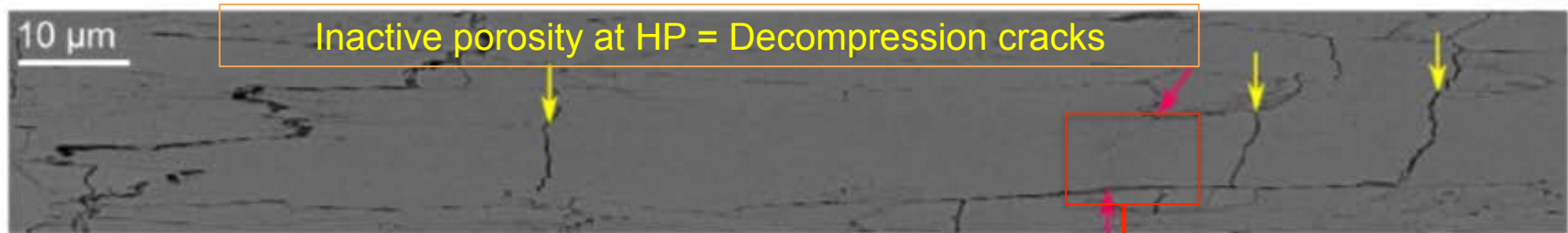
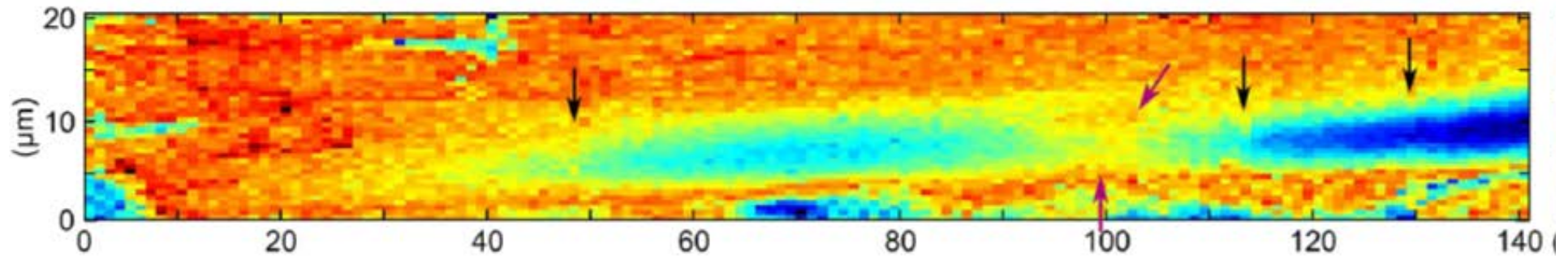


Chlorite Ganzhorn et al CG 2018

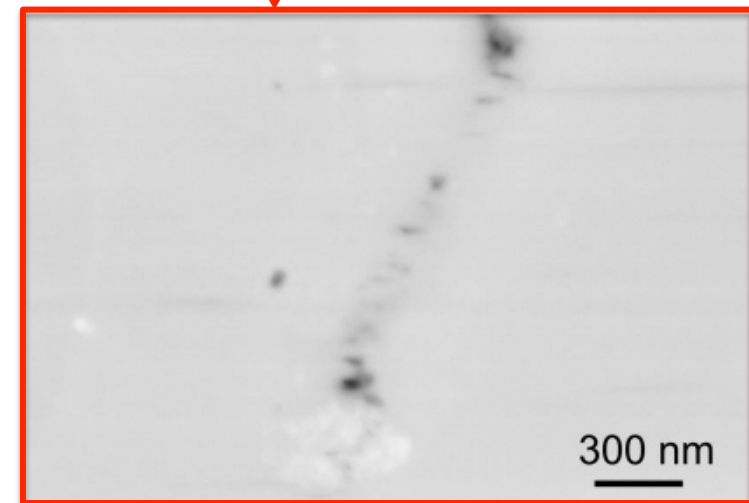
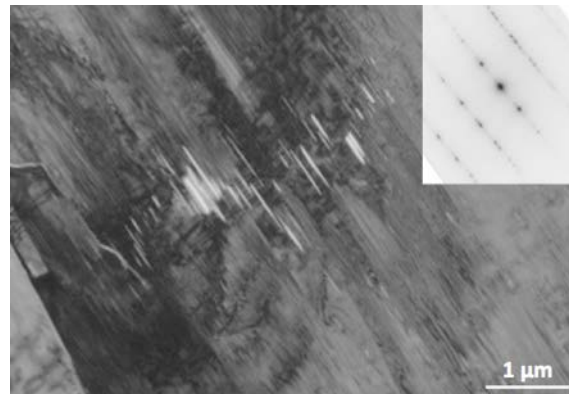
High activation energies ~ 170 kJ/mol instead of <130 kJ/mol for other minerals

Reinvestigation of D/H diffusion in Ca-Al hydrous phases and amphiboles

From D/H ratio to active porosity at HP-HT



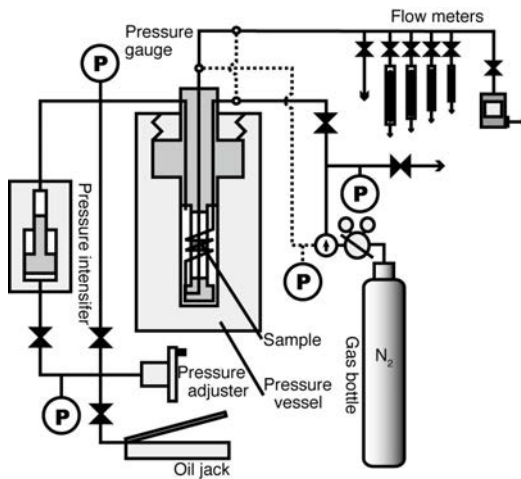
Active porosity at HP



What do we know about rock porosity in subduction zone?

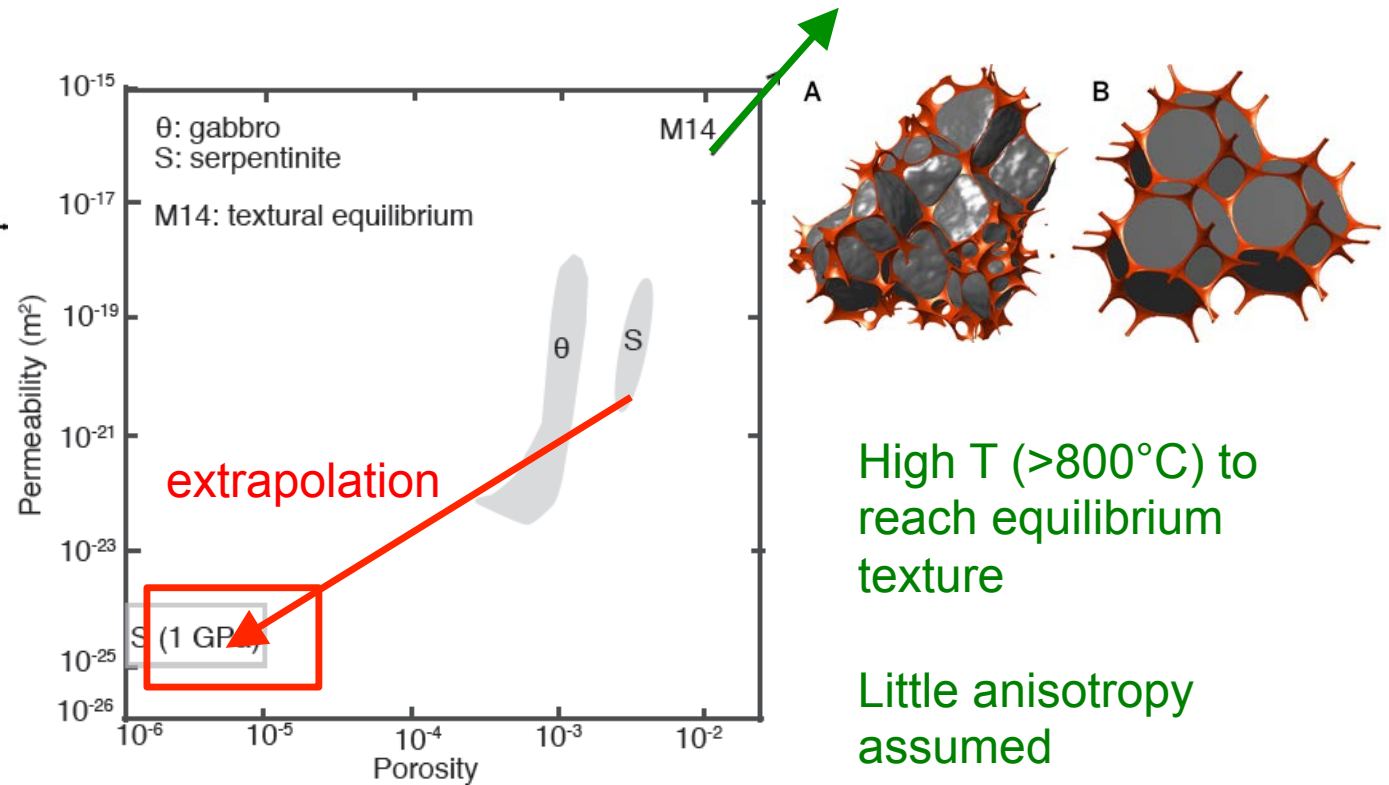
low pressure (<50 MPa) measurements for serpentinites and gabbro (Katayama et al., 2012 ; Kawano et al., 2011)

textural equilibrium experiments 1 GPa (e.g. Wark & Watson, 1998; Miller et al., 2014).



Low P, room T

No fluid reactivity



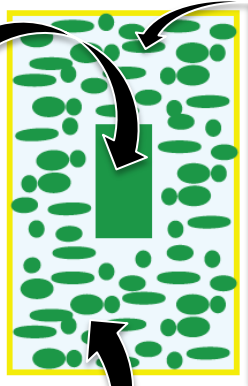
Domain of interest : 100 < T < 700°C, 0.1 < P < 3 GPa
 Highly anisotropic minerals (clays)

Our approach: HP experiment with isotopic tracer (D) diffusion

Natural rock chip/core



Gold capsule



6 mm

D_2O

4 mm

Belt press:
1.5-3 GPa, 315-550°C,
12-48h



31
experiments

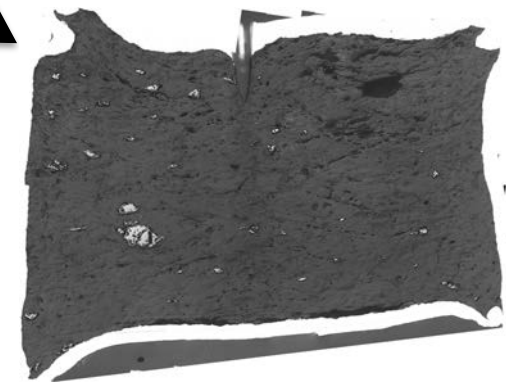
5 mm



2-3
mm



Powder of natural
rock

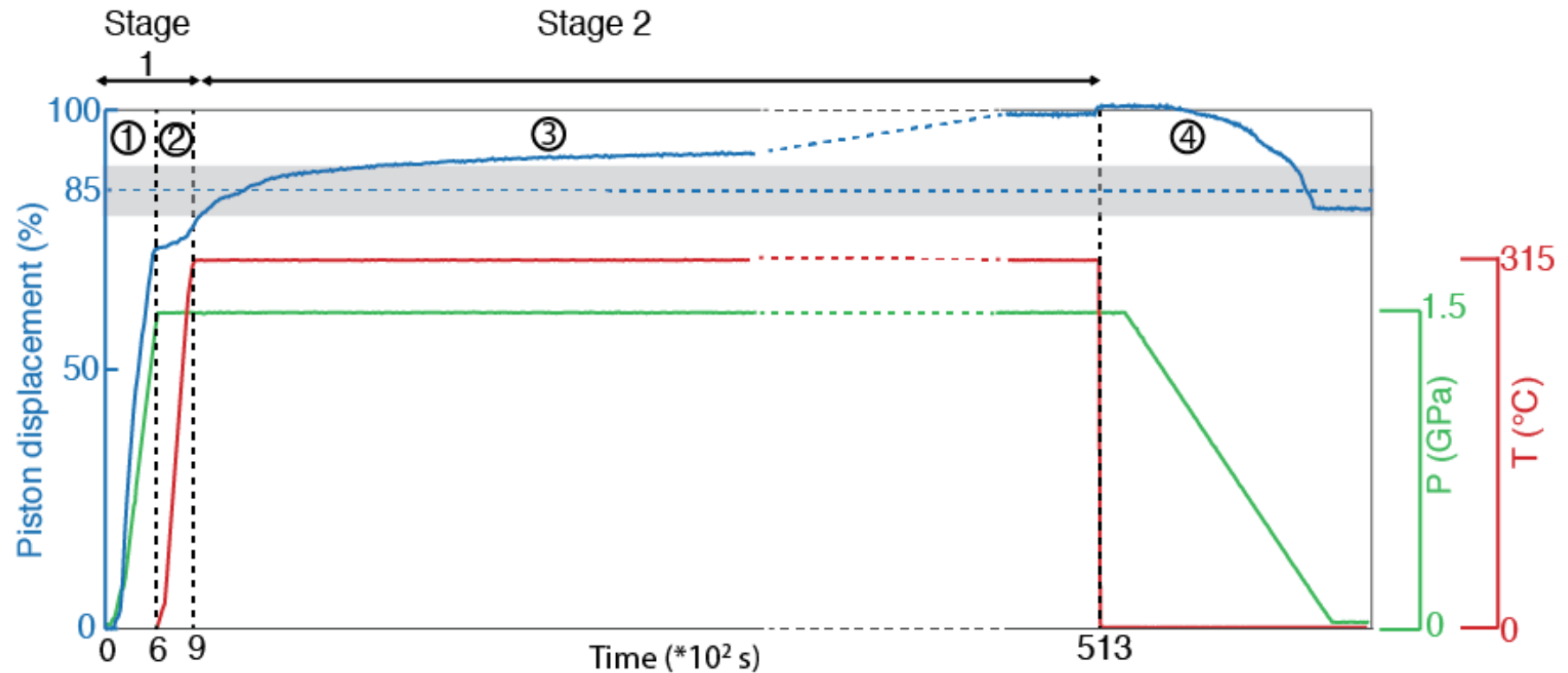


SEM image

Principle: - Track fluid-rock interactions with and take advantage of lattice diffusion (D/H inter-diffusion)

« Earthquake »
 10^{-3} s^{-1}

Relaxation and isotopic exchange
 $< 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$



3 target natural rocks:

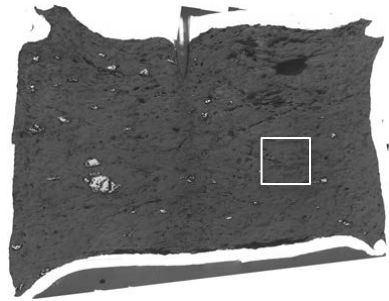
blueschist: metamorphic oceanic crust

serpentinite: hydrated mantle wedge

chlorite schist: metasomatic plate interface

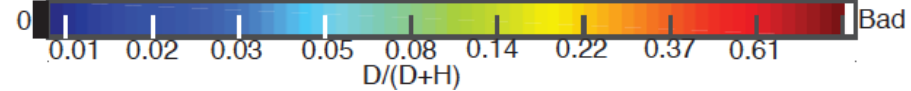
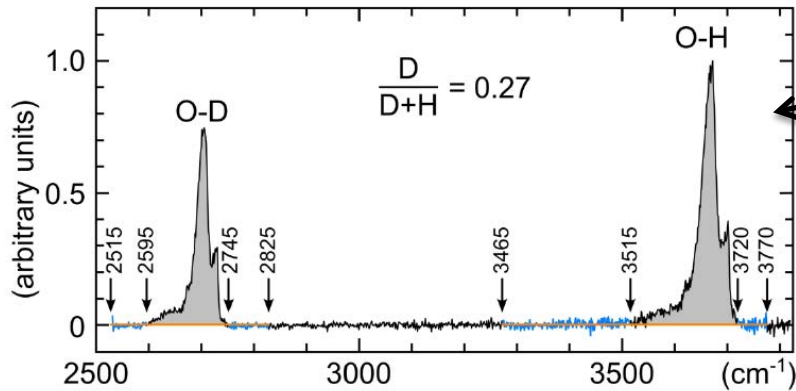
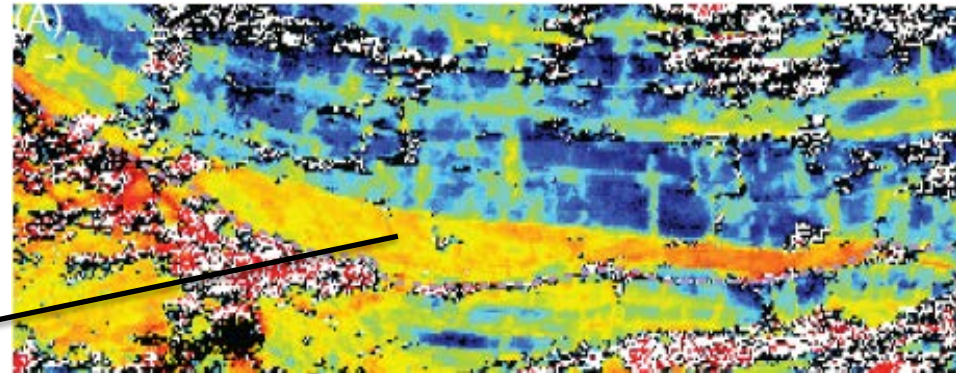
Ganzhorn et al.,
in prep.

Quantification of H-D exchange



Raman spectrometry

D_2O Initially in mineral
 $D/(D+H)$



Ganzhorn et al.,
in prep.

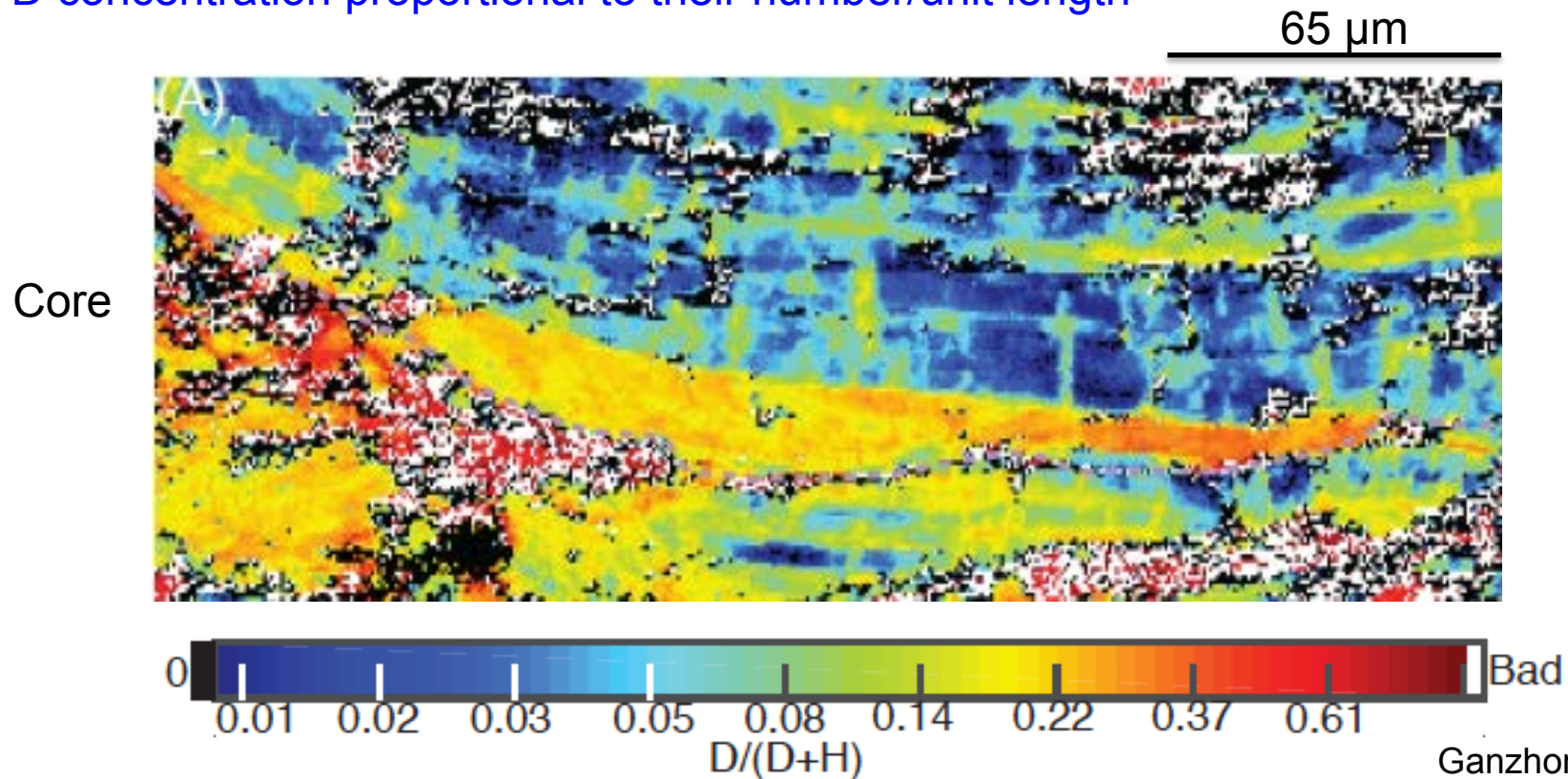
Isotopic exchange map

Serpentinite, 315°C, 3 GPa, 12h

$D \approx 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ (Pilorgé et al., 2017)

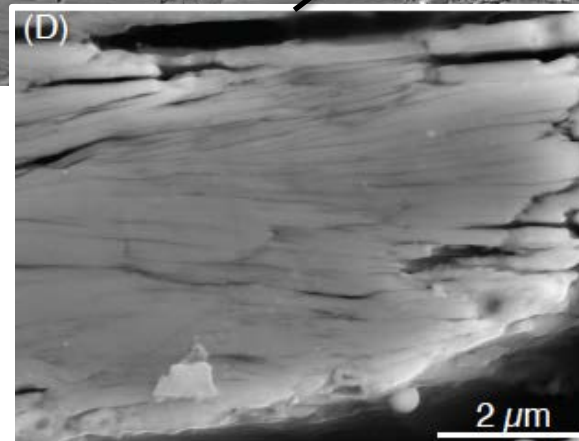
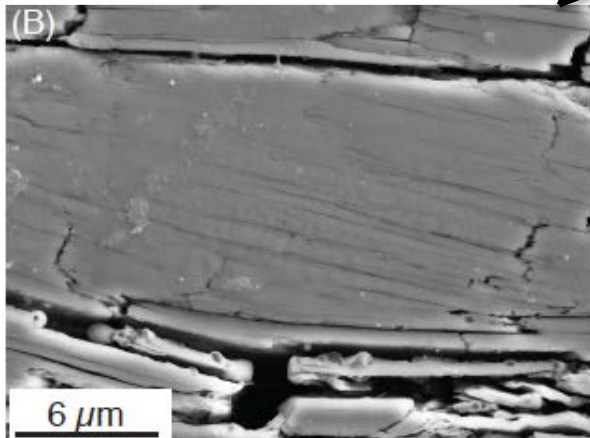
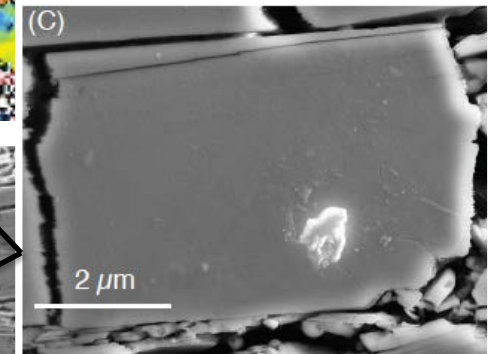
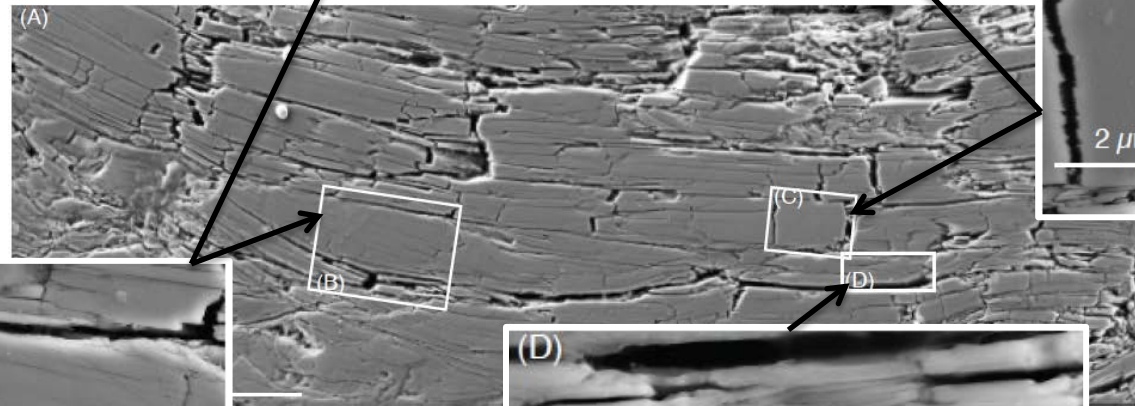
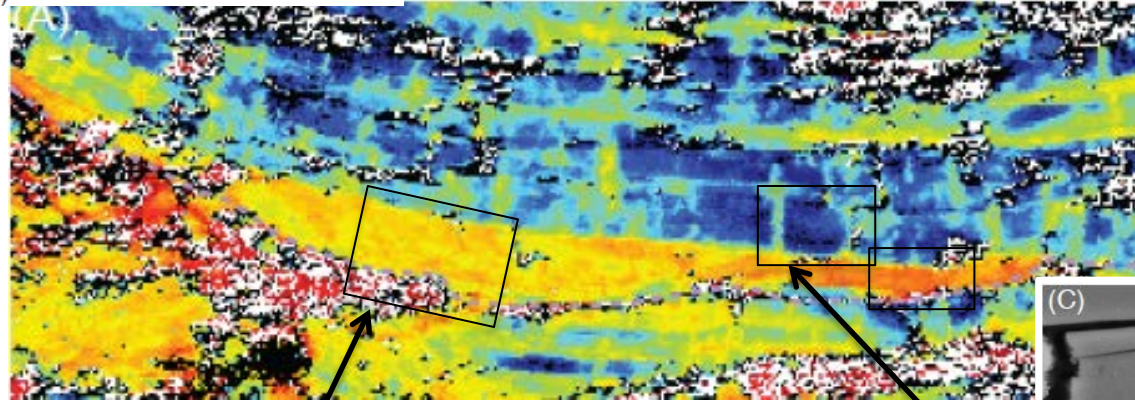
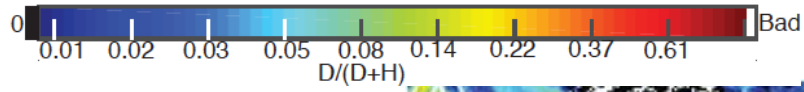
$x \approx \sqrt{(D \cdot t)} \approx 20 \text{ nm}$ ($< 500 \text{ nm} = \text{beam size}$)

D-bearing zones = locations of fluid-rock interfaces (cracks or grain boundaries)
D concentration proportional to their number/unit length



Ganzhorn et al.,
in prep.

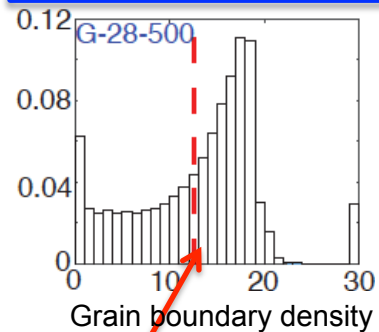
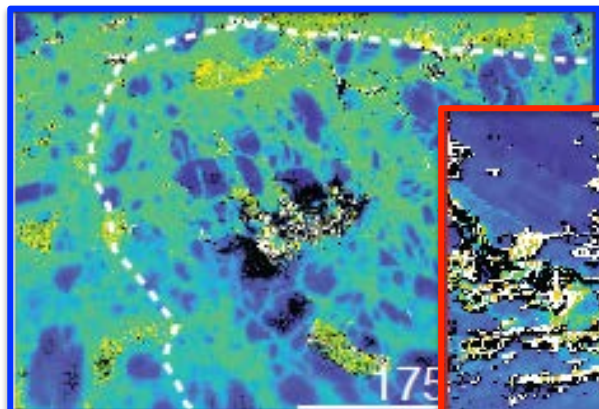
Exchange map vs. SEM observations



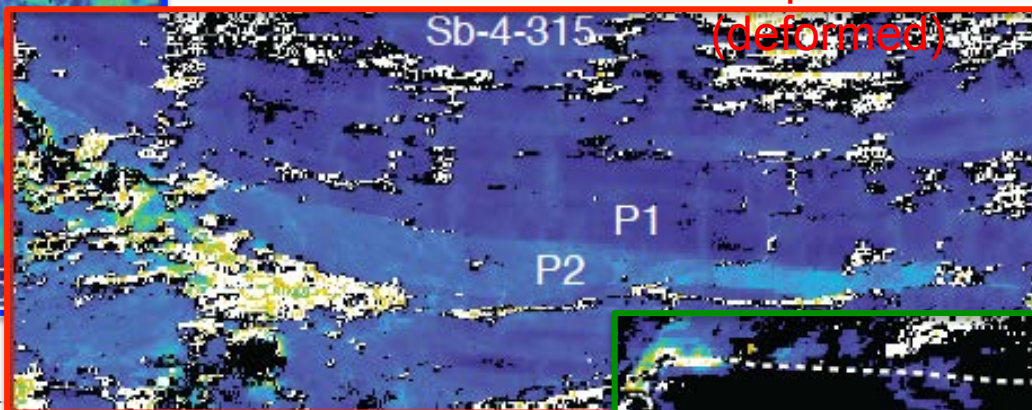
Ganzhorn et al.,
in prep.

Crack density & 2D porosity

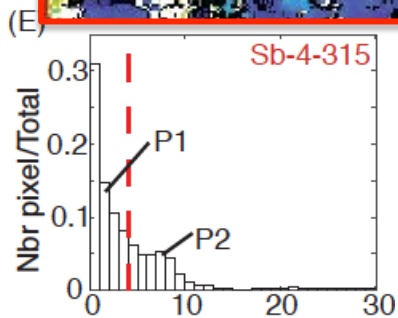
Blueschist



Mean density

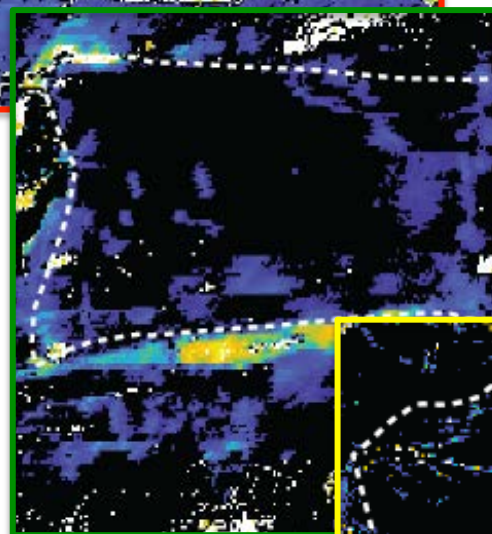


Serpentinite
(deformed)

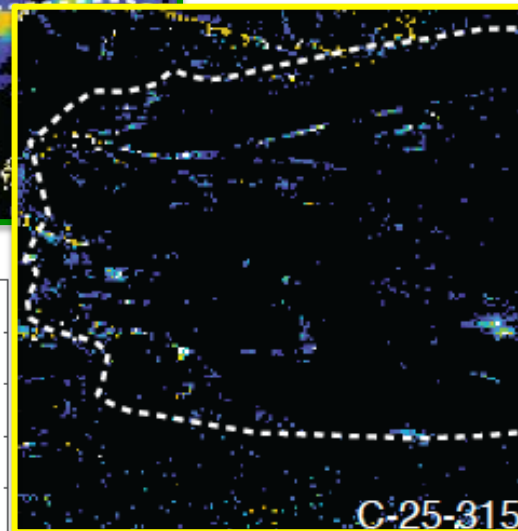
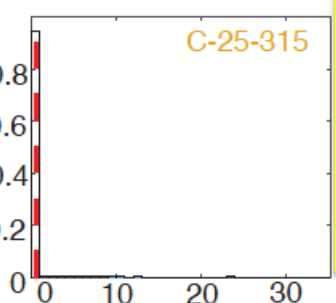
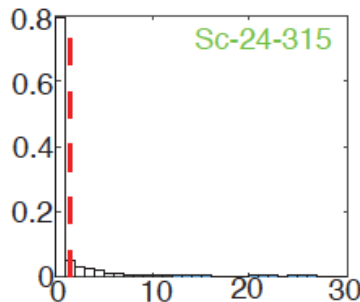


Seismogenic
potential

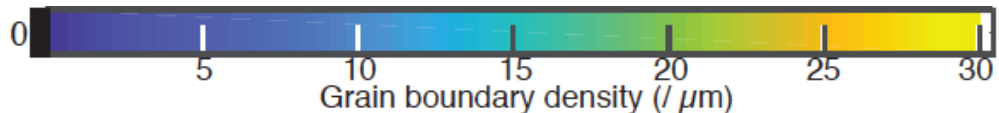
Serpentinite
(undeformed)



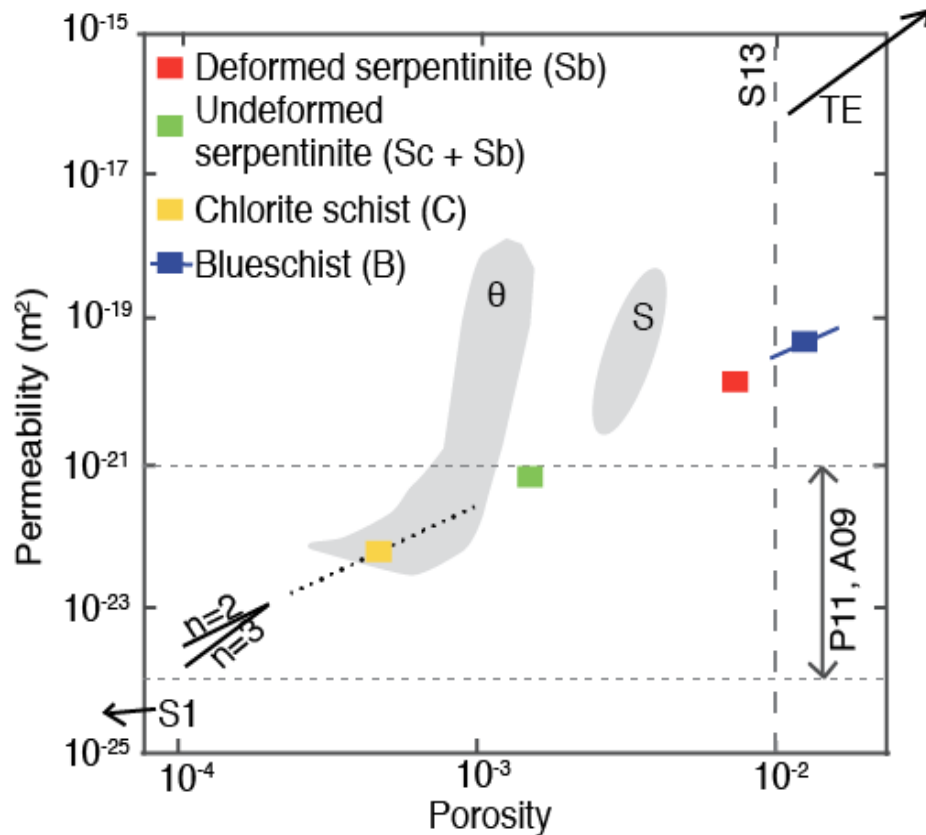
Chlorite
schist



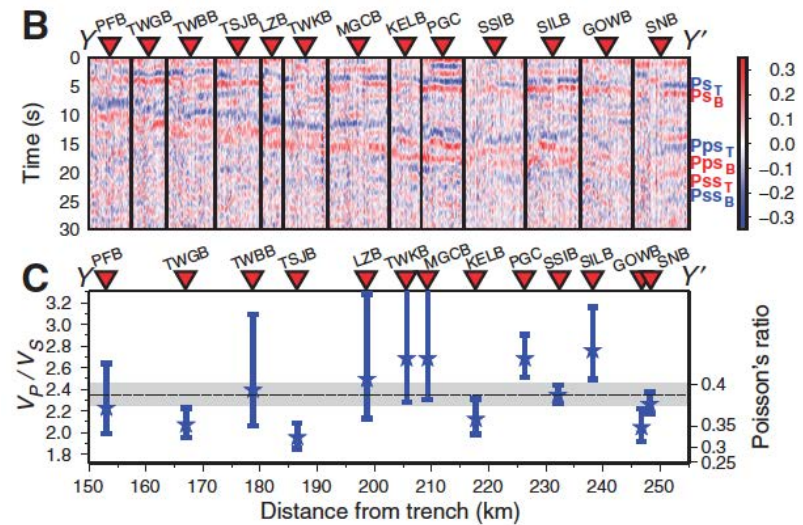
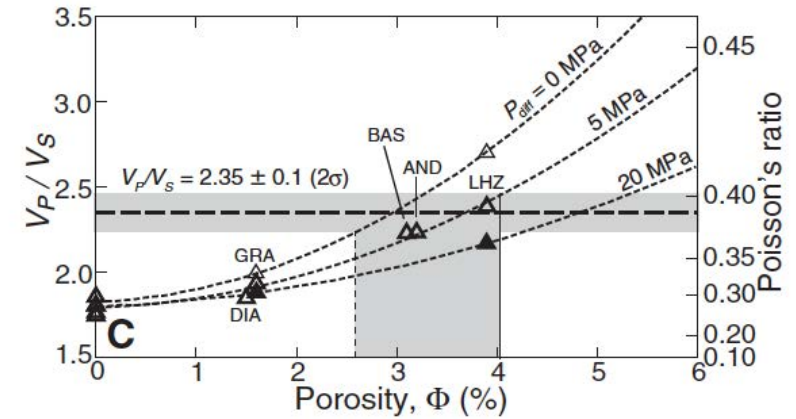
Ganzhorn et al., in



Active porosity (and permeability)



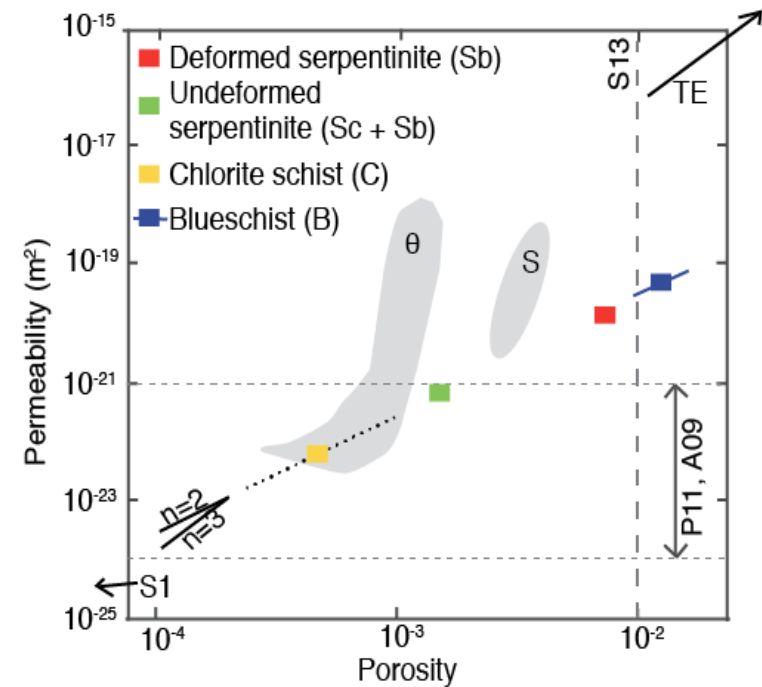
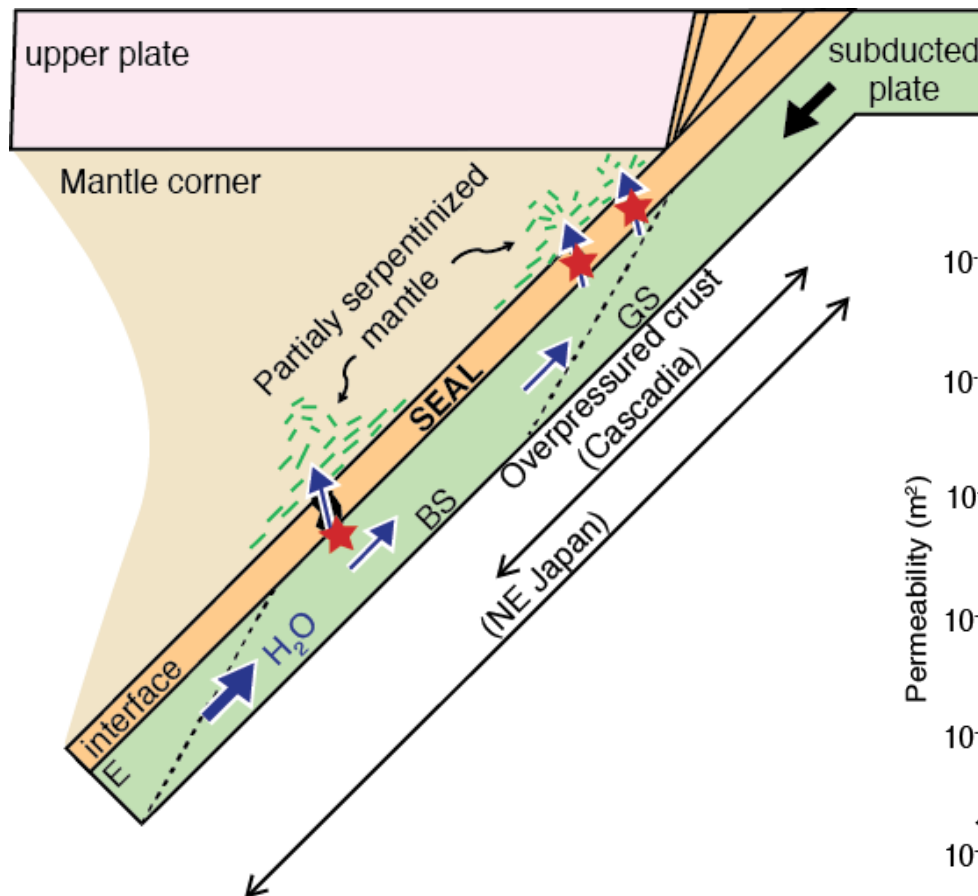
Ganzhorn et al.,
in prep.



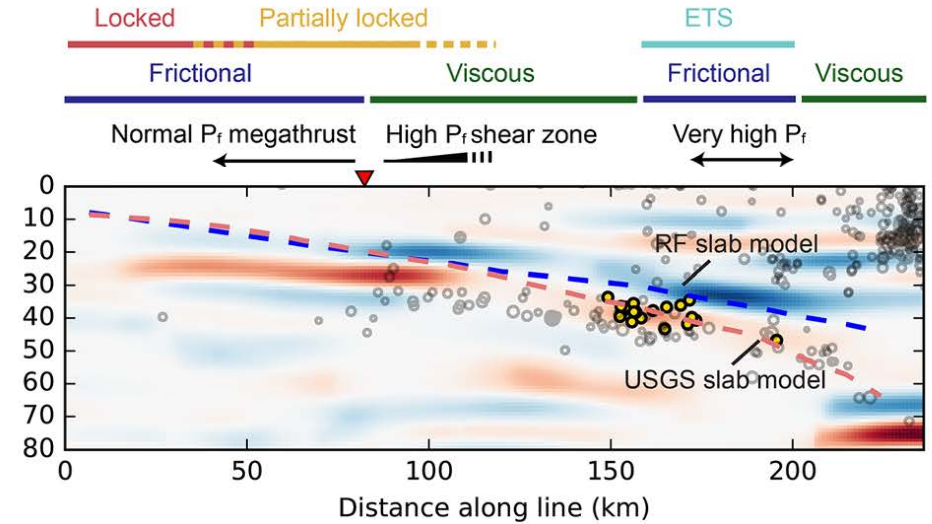
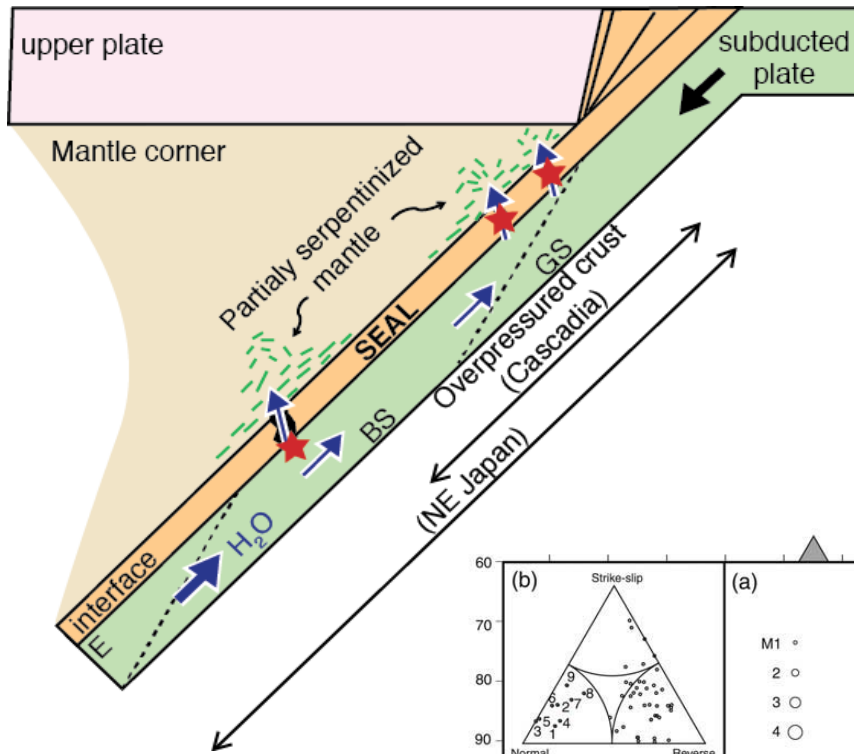
Peacock et al., Gology 2011

Conclusions

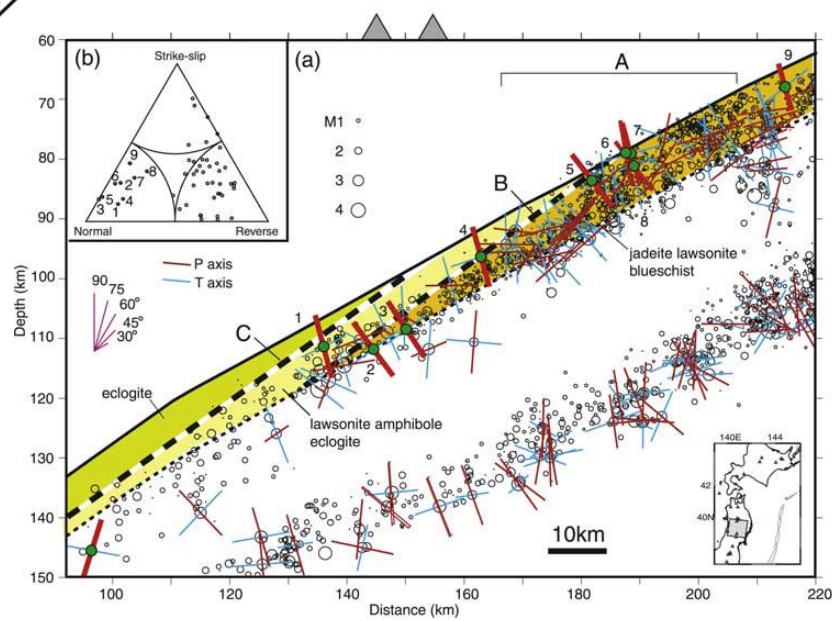
- A new method to constrain active porosity at high-pressure based on isotopic tracing at P-T relevant to subduction zones
- A broad range of behaviors from impermeable (chlorite schist) to permeable (serpentinite, blueschist) with porosity variations in response to deformation



Conclusions



Audet & Schaeffer,
Science Adv. 2018
Cascadia



Kita et al., GRL 2006
NE Japan