

The Thermal Structure of the Oceanic Lithosphere

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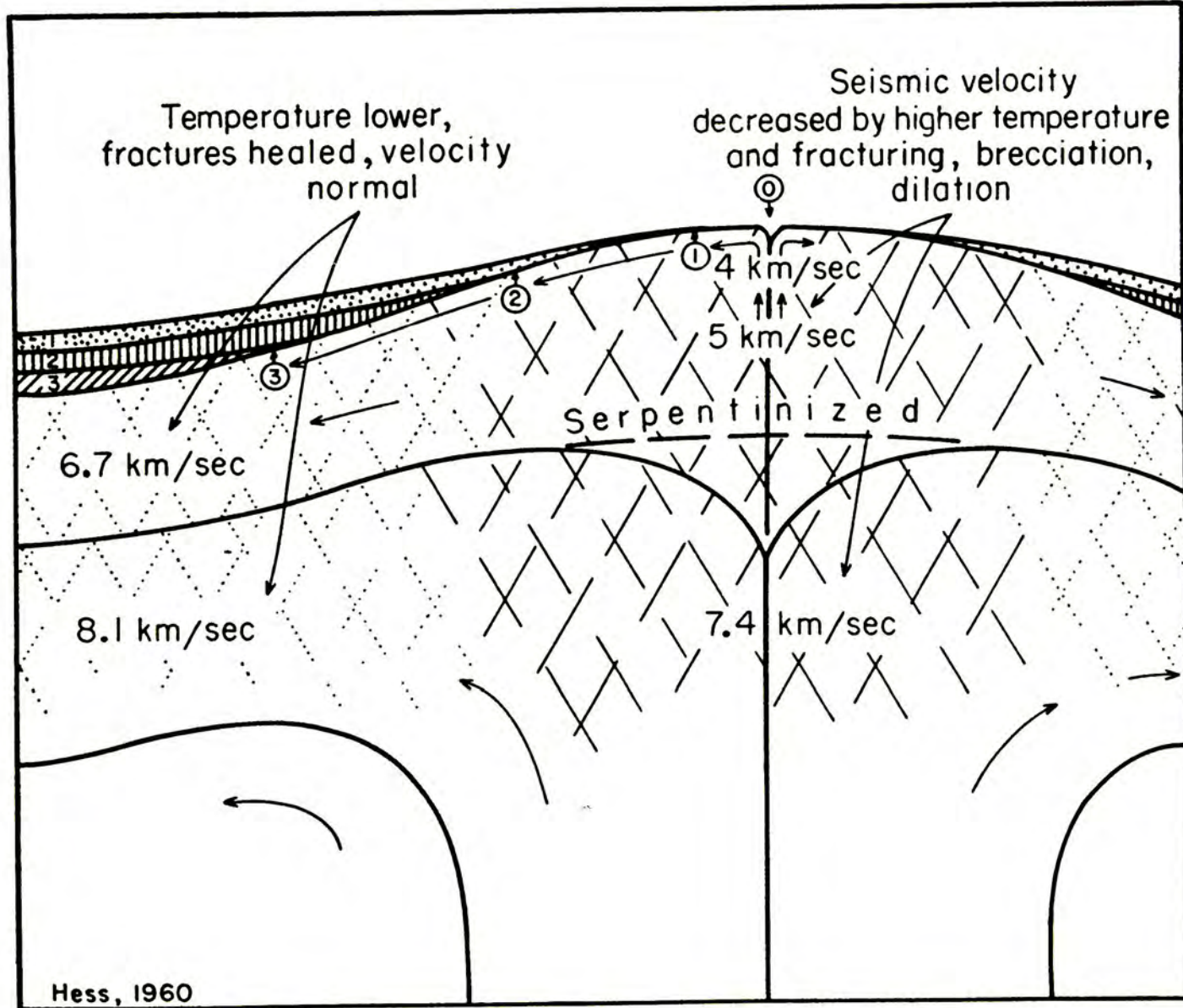
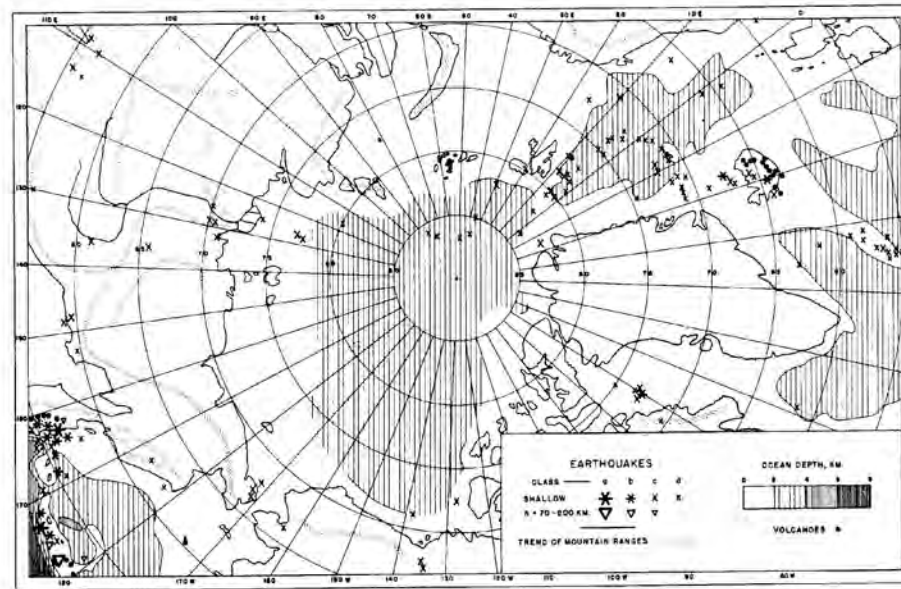
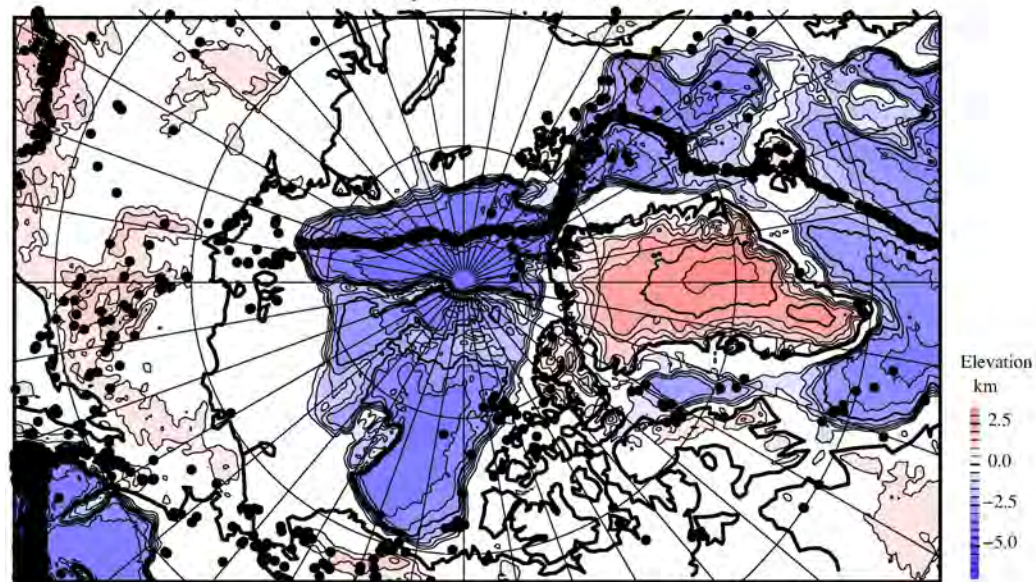


Figure 7. Diagram to represent (1) apparent progressive overlap of ocean sediments on a mid-ocean ridge which would actually be the effect of the mantle moving laterally away from ridge crest, and (2) the postulated fracturing where convective flow changes direction from vertical to horizontal. Fracturing and higher temperature could account for the lower seismic velocities on ridge crests, and cooling and healing of the fractures with time, the return to normal velocities on the flanks.

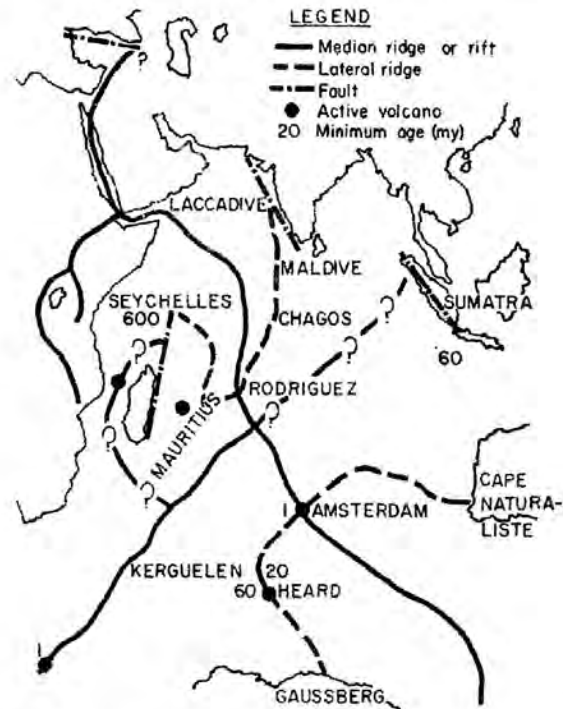
1954 Gutenberg and Richter



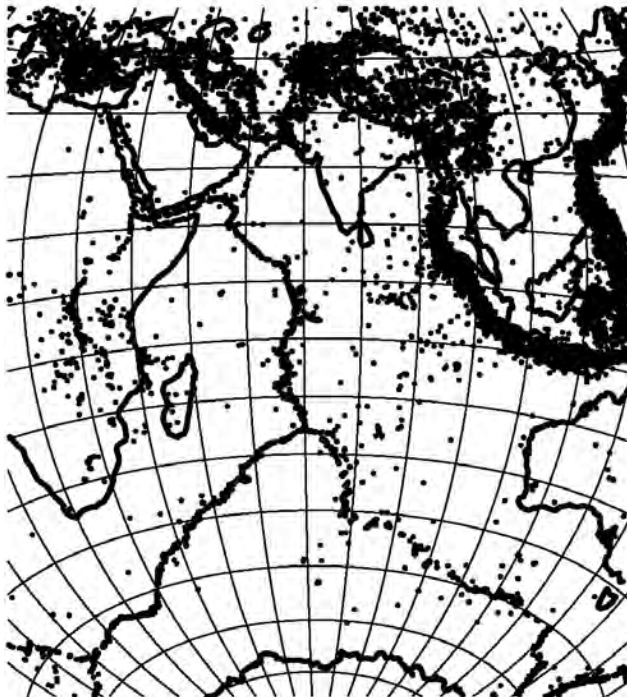
2017 Elevation and earthquakes shallower than 50 km



1963 Wilson

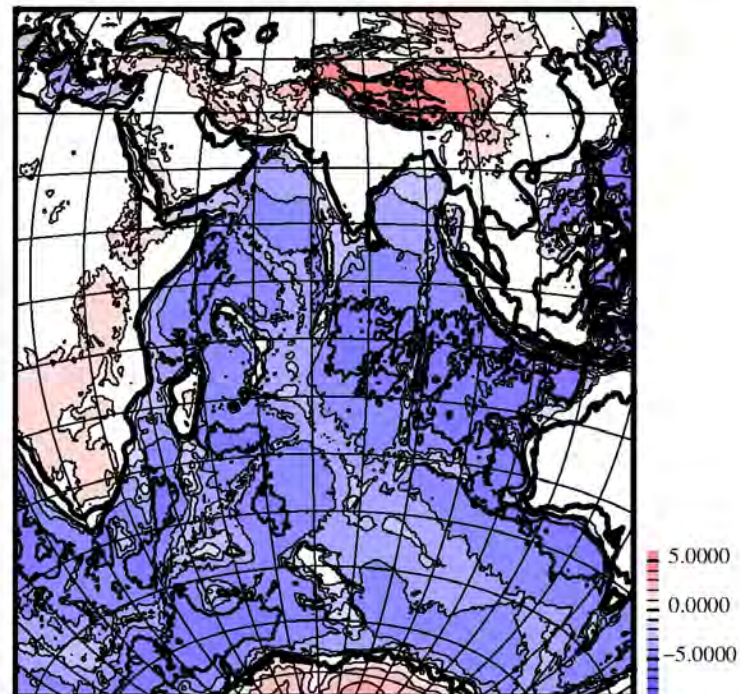


Shallow earthquakes



2017

Topography

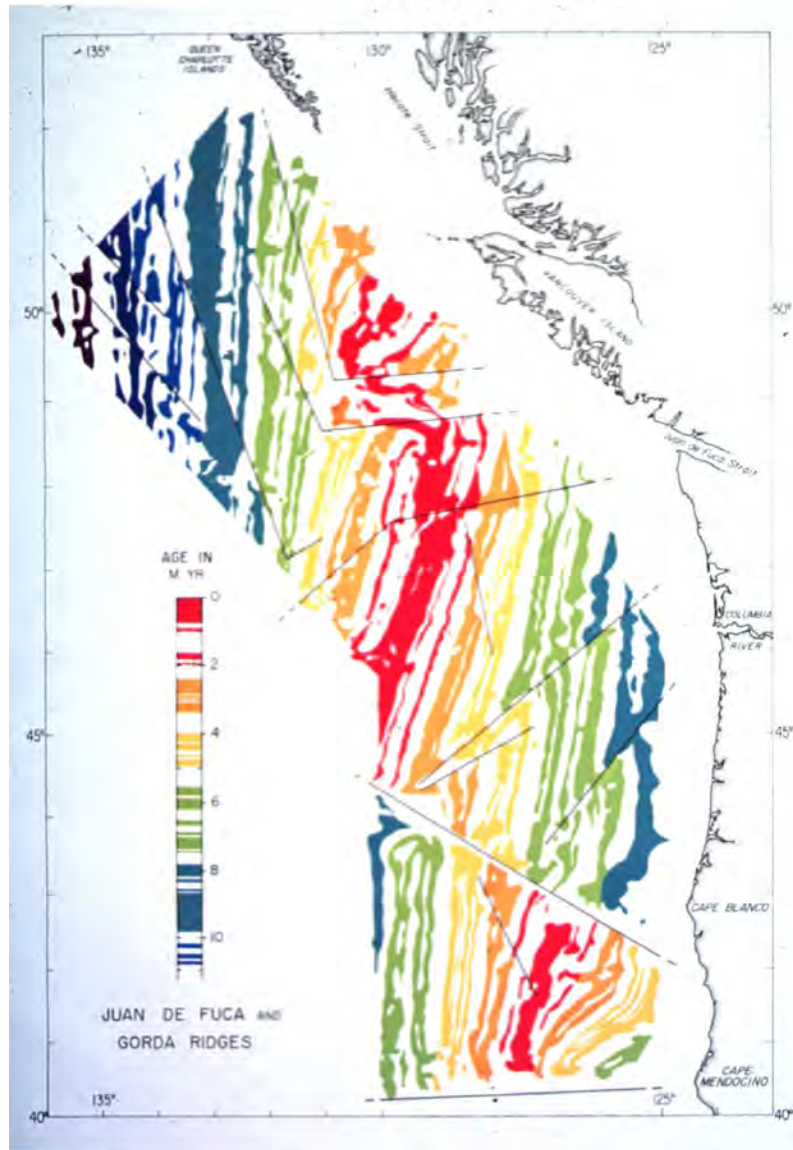


1961

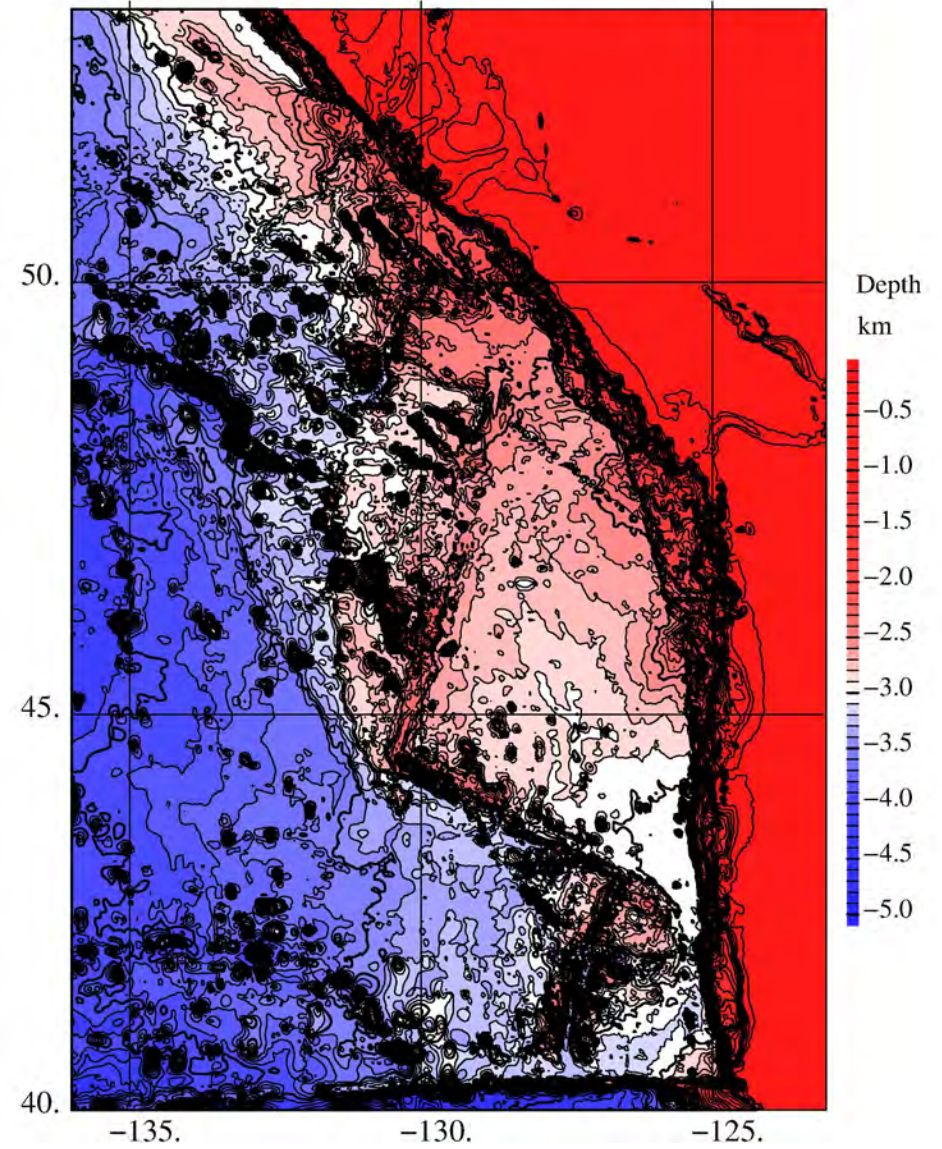
Raff and Mason



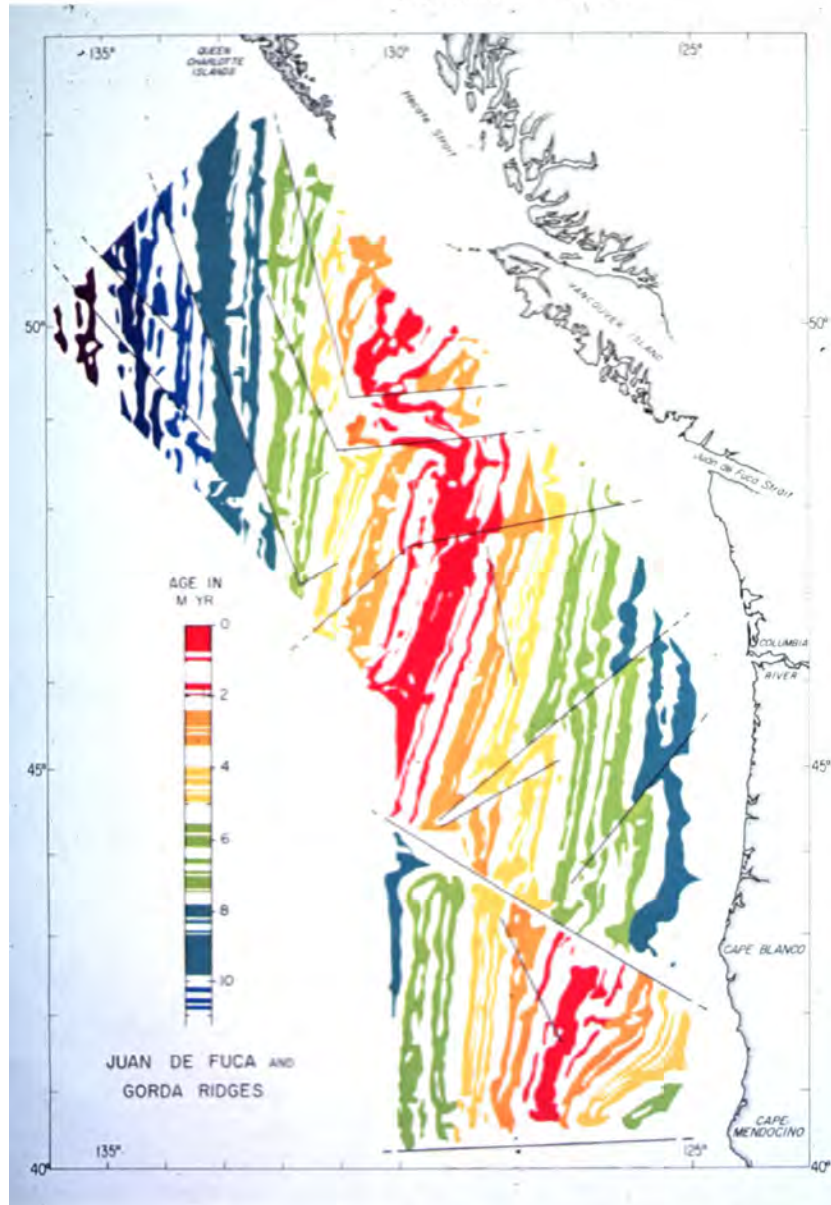
1966 Vine



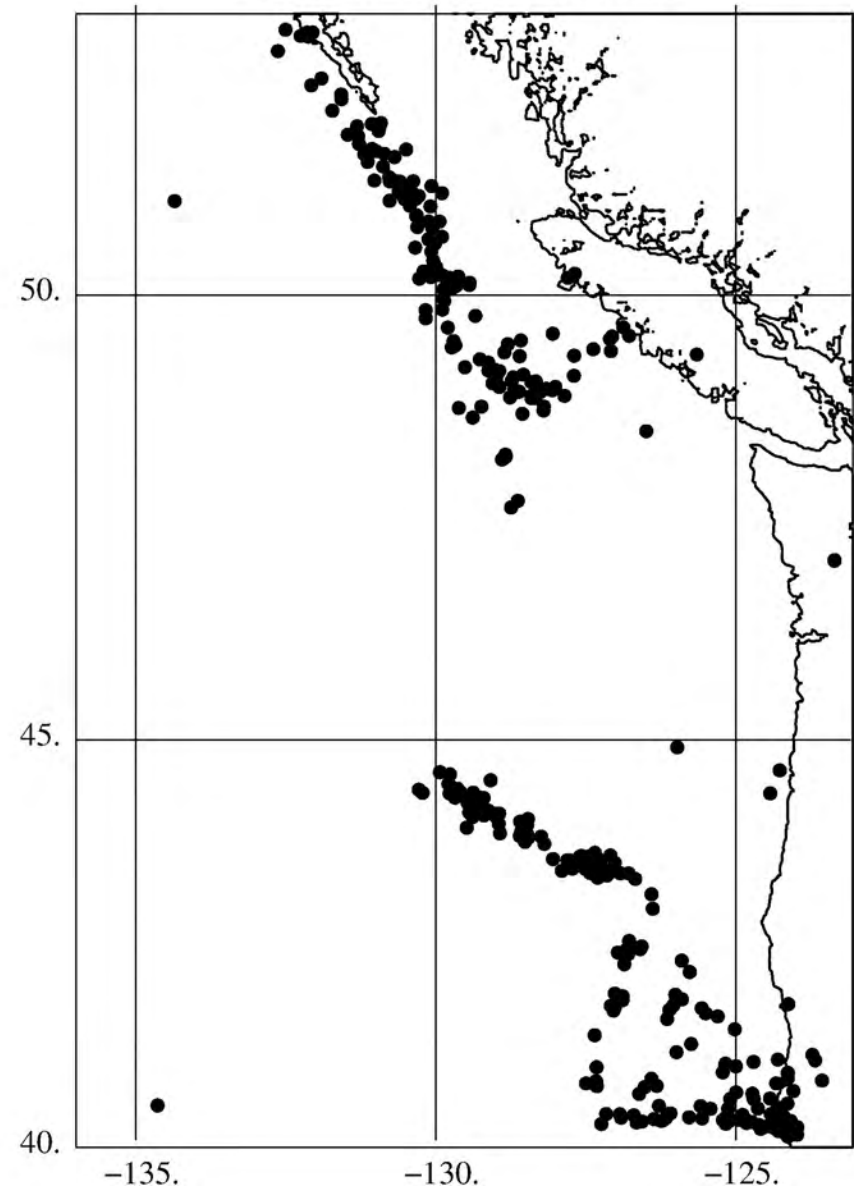
Bathymetry of NE Pacific Ocean Sandwell 2017



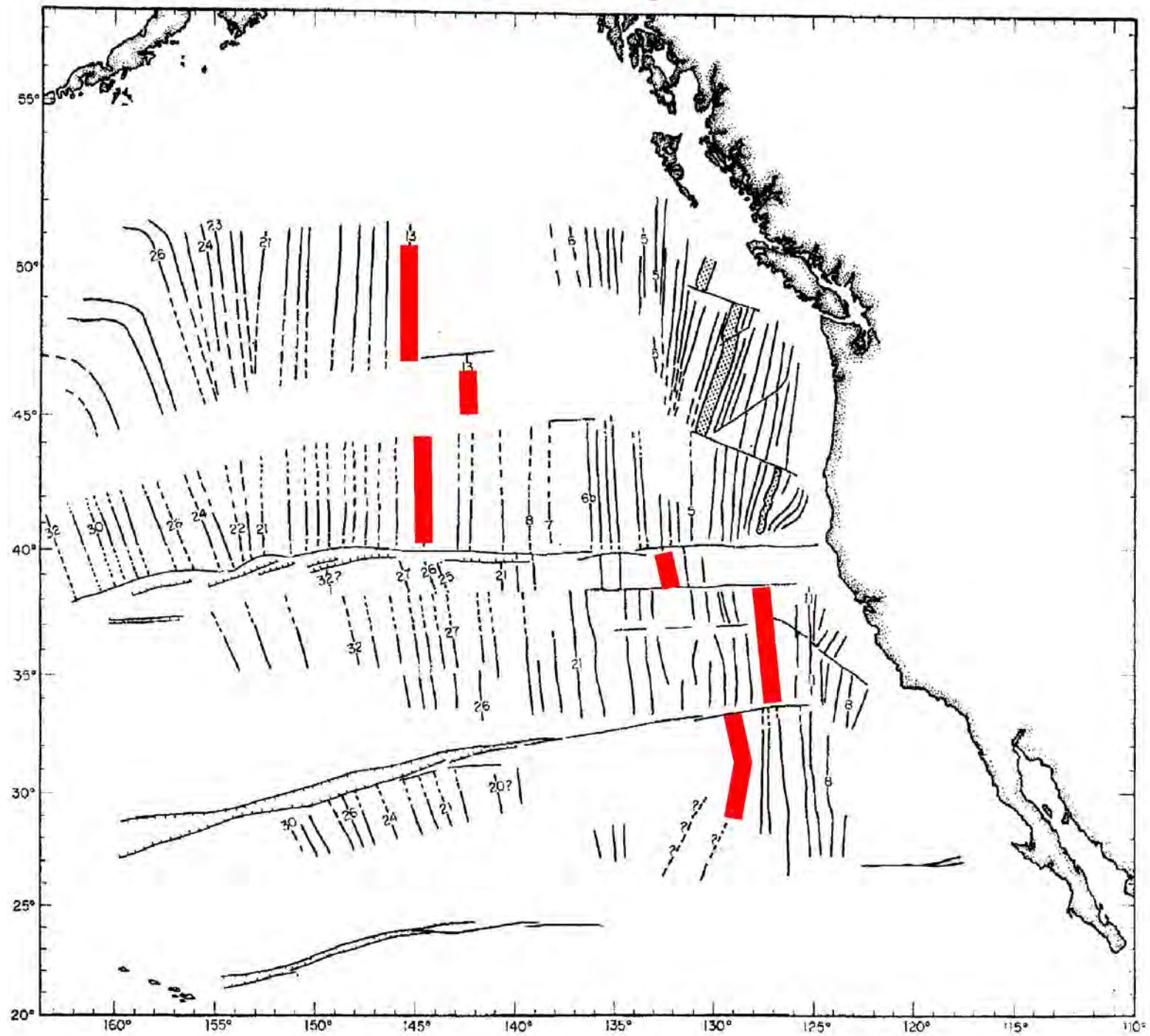
1966 Vine



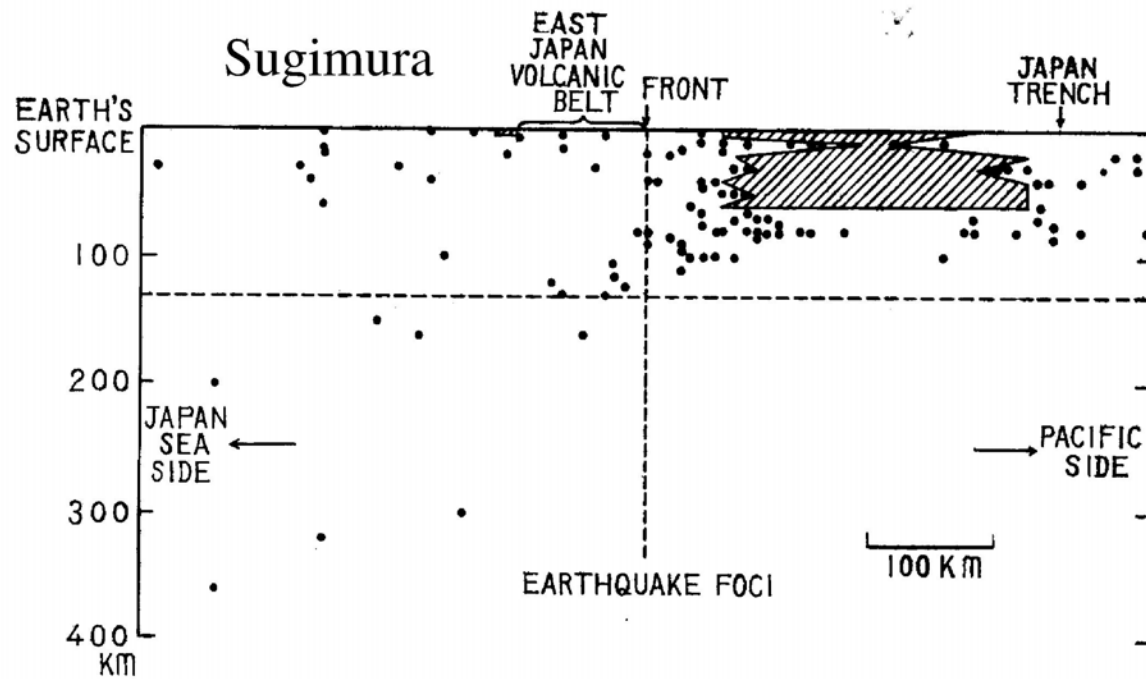
Epicentres of NE Pacific Ocean



anomaly 13

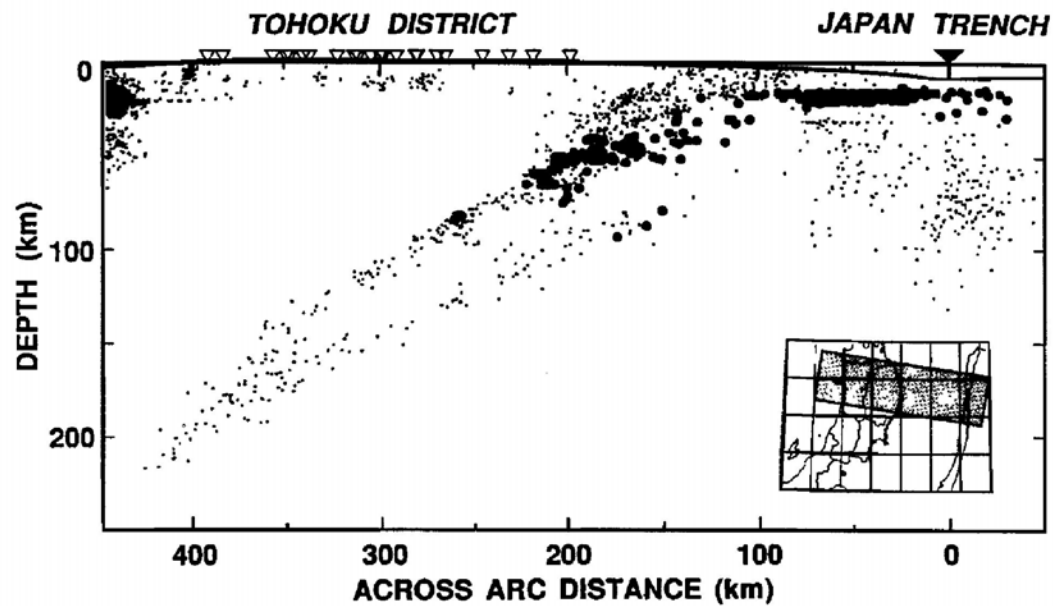


1965



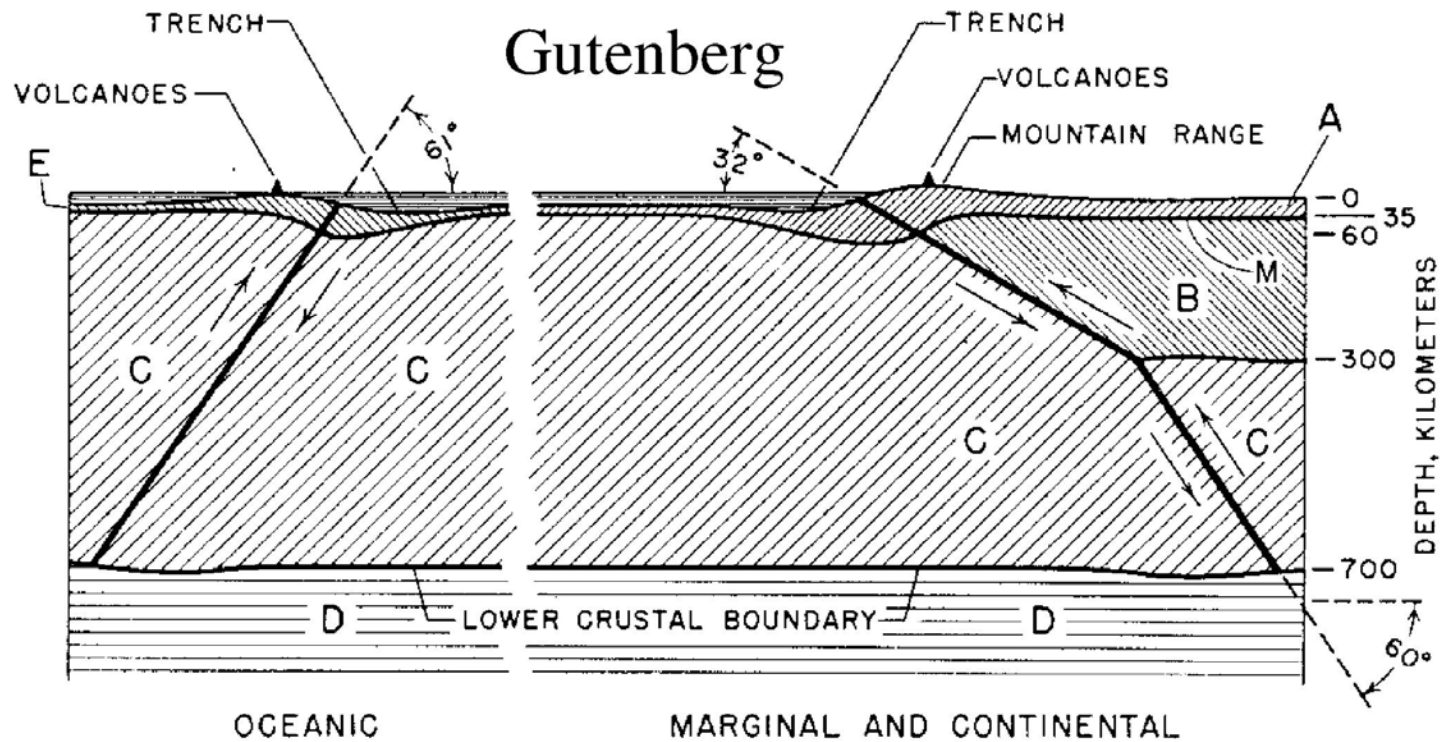
1994

HASEGAWA ET AL.: SEISMIC STRUCTURE OF NORTHEAST JAPAN



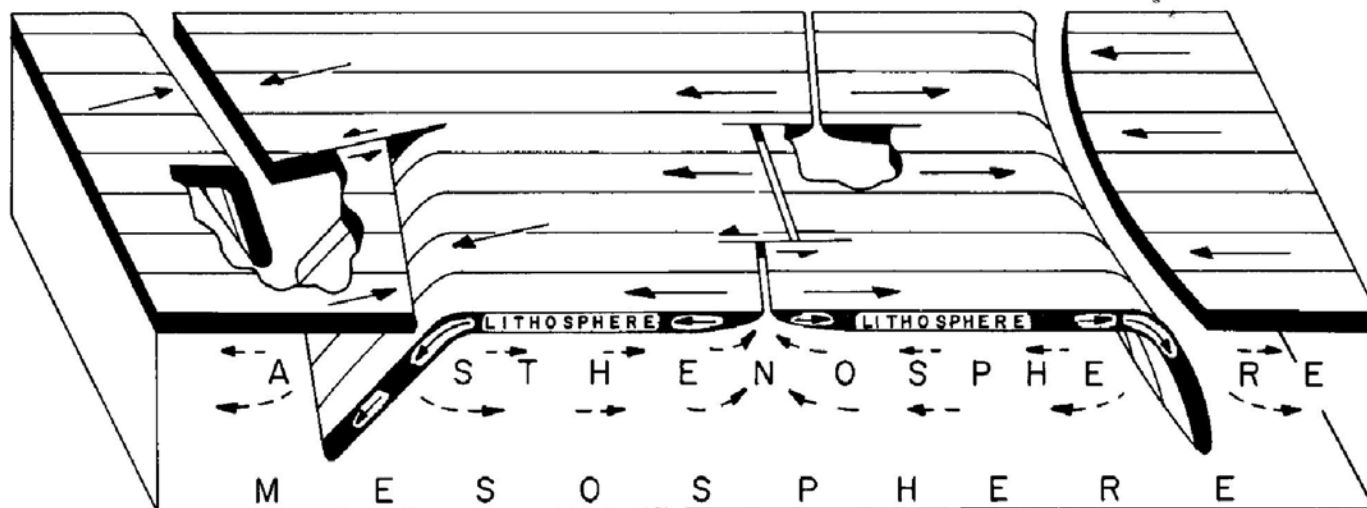
1959

Gutenberg



1968

Isacks, Oliver and Sykes



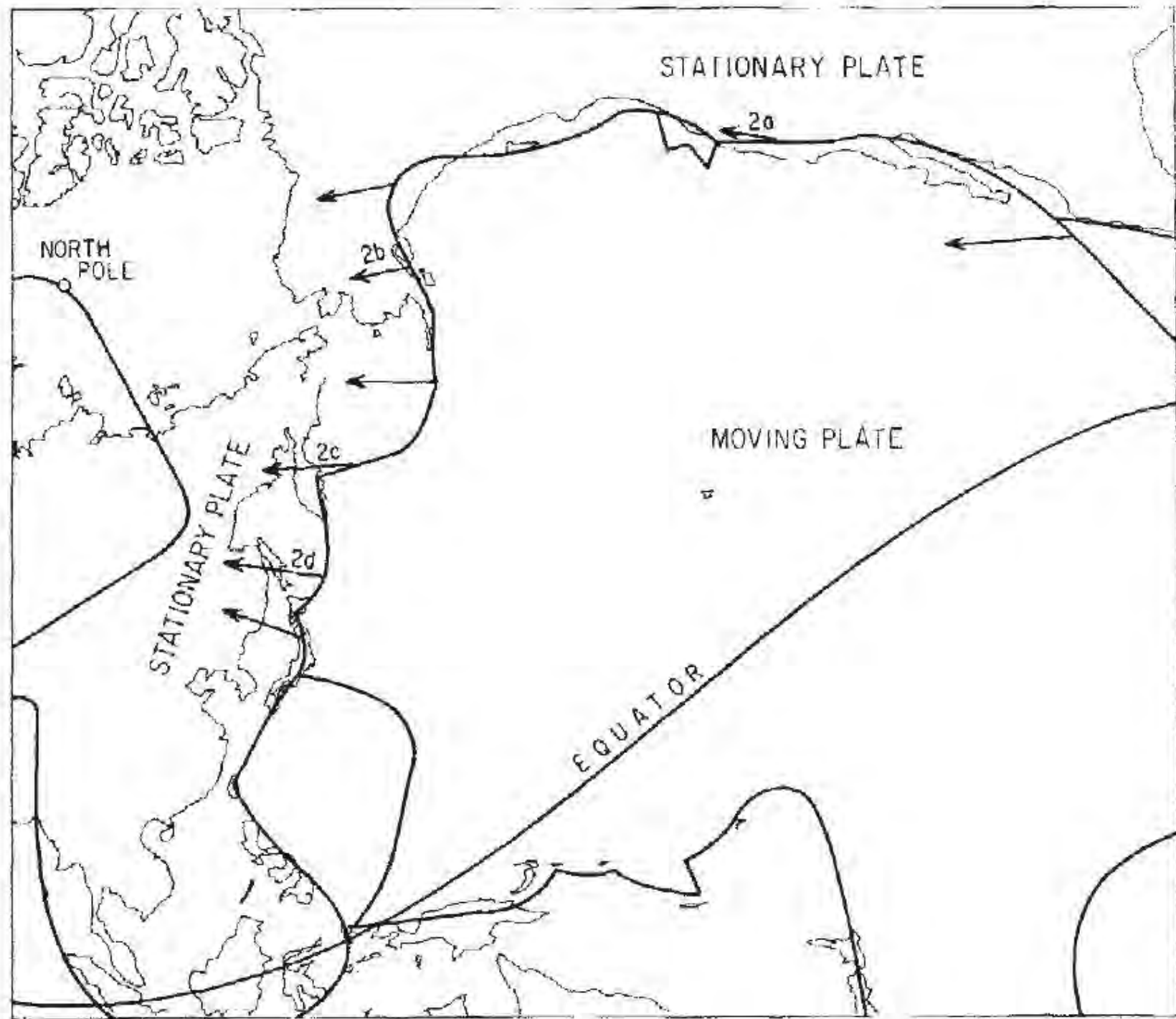
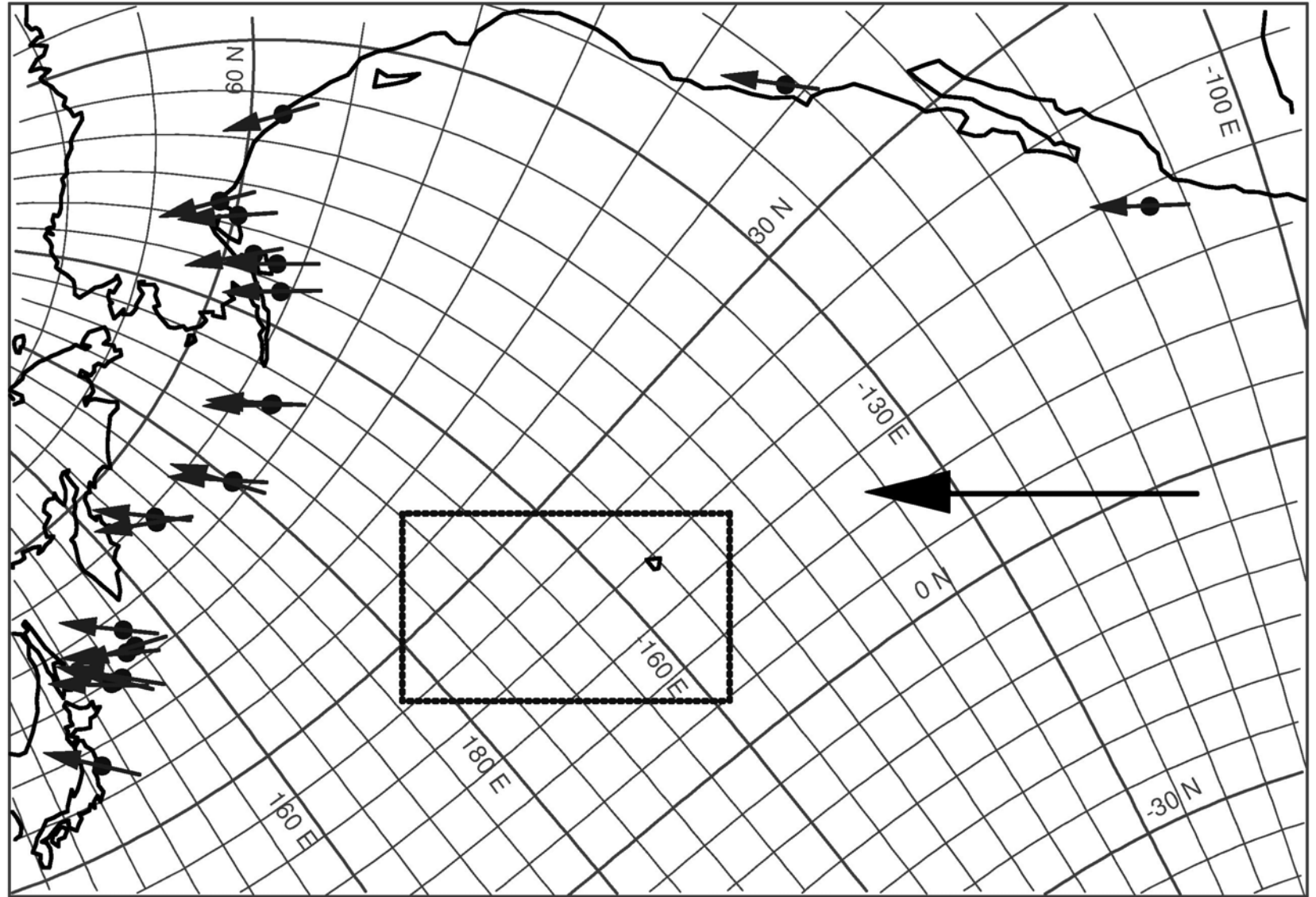


Fig. 3. A Mercator projection of the Pacific with a pole at 50° N., 85° W. The arrows show the direction of motion of the Pacific plate relative to that containing North America and Kamchatka. If both plates are rigid all slip vectors must be parallel with each other and with the upper and lower boundaries of the figure. Possible boundaries of other

(a)



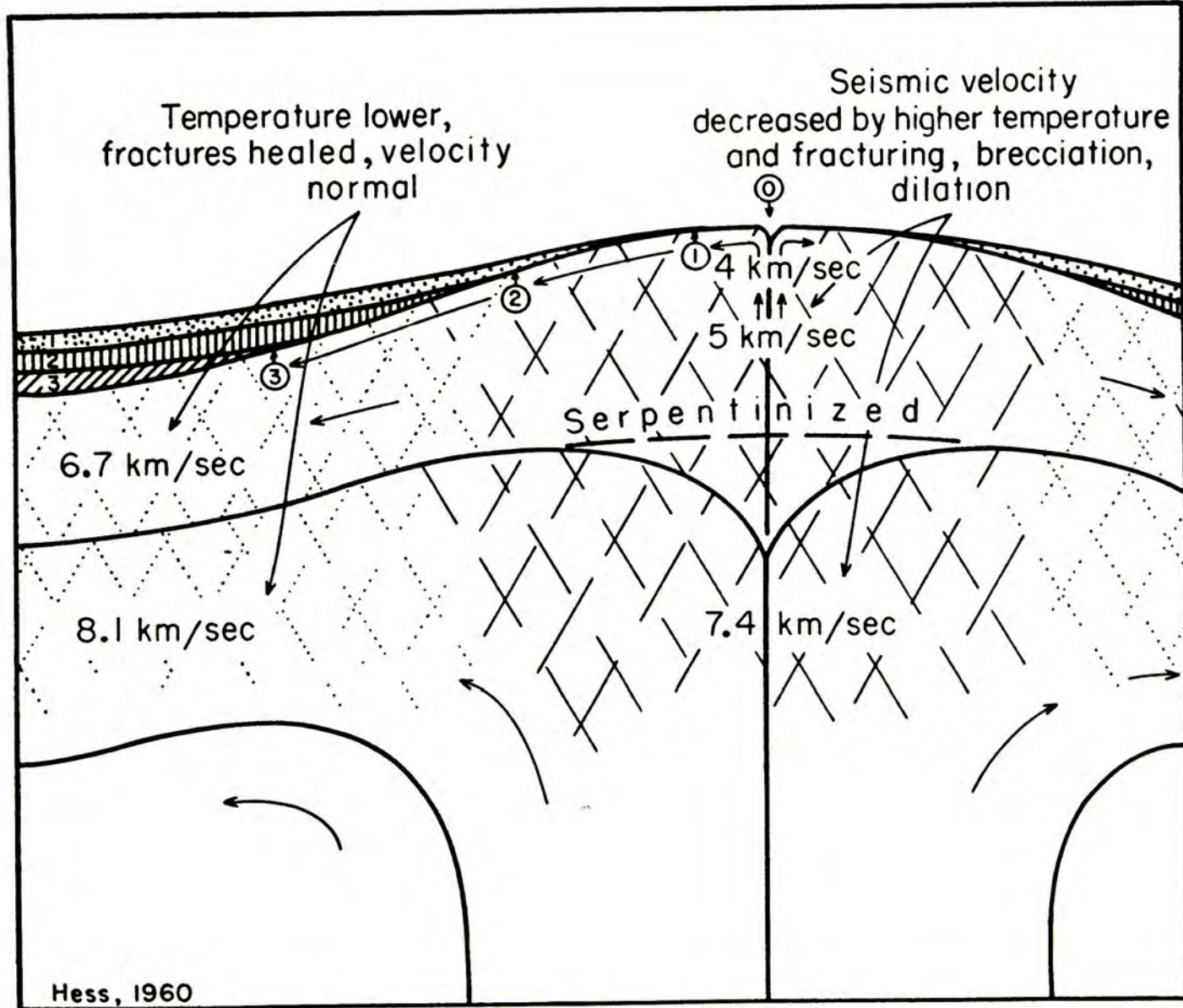
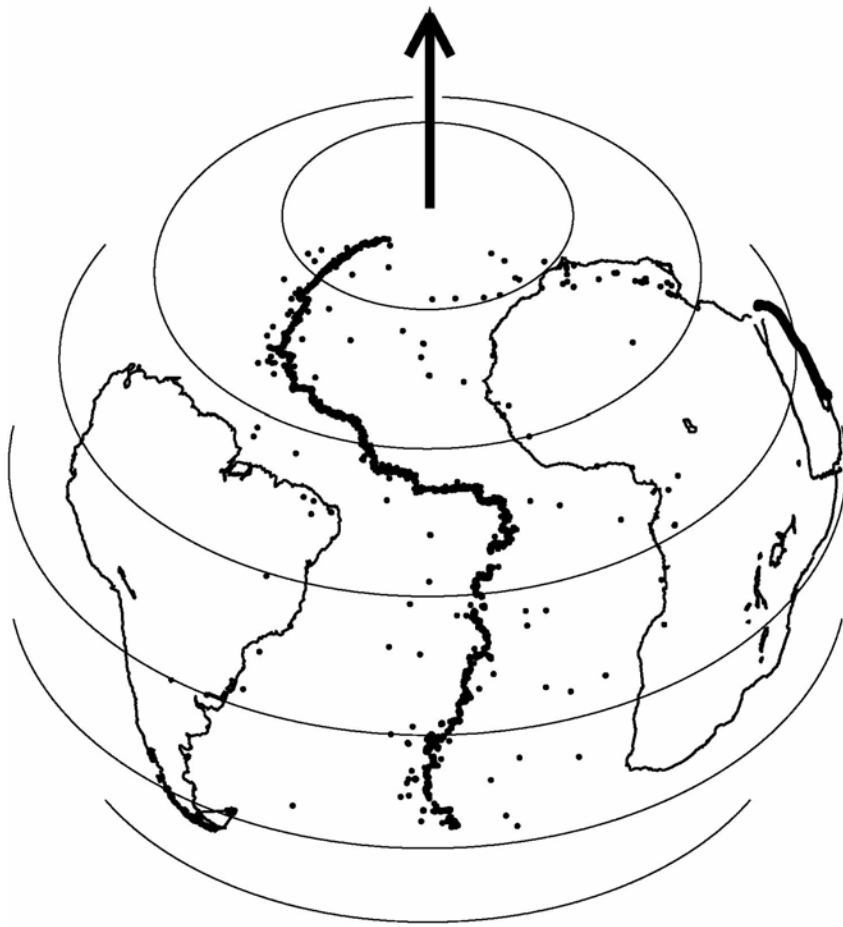
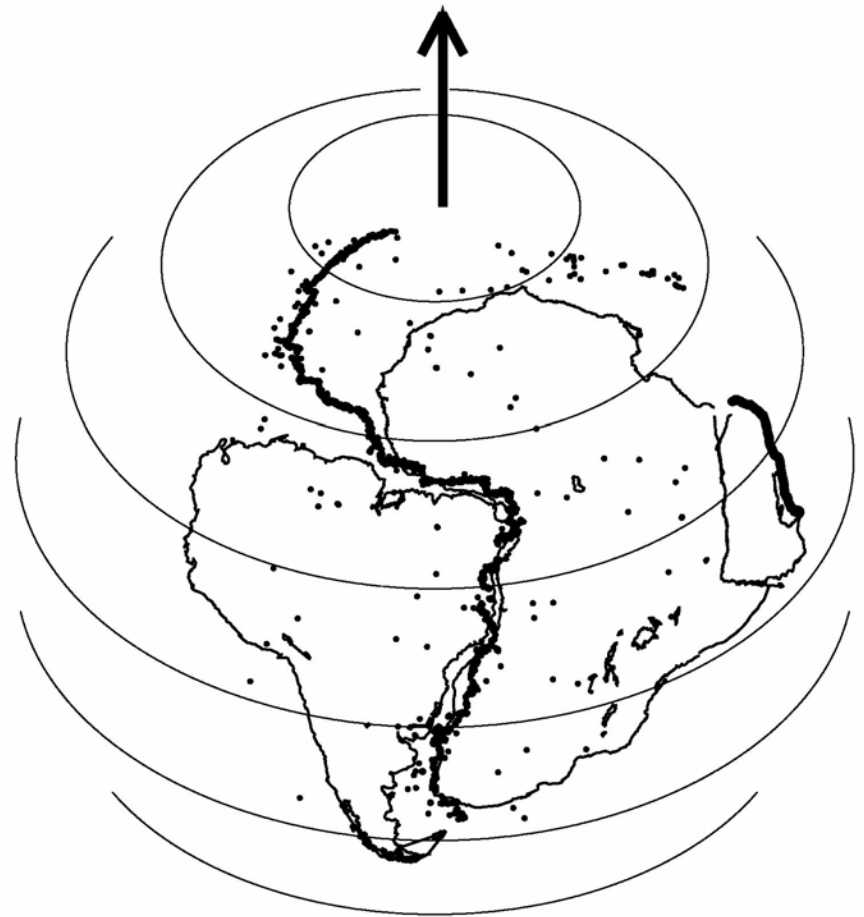


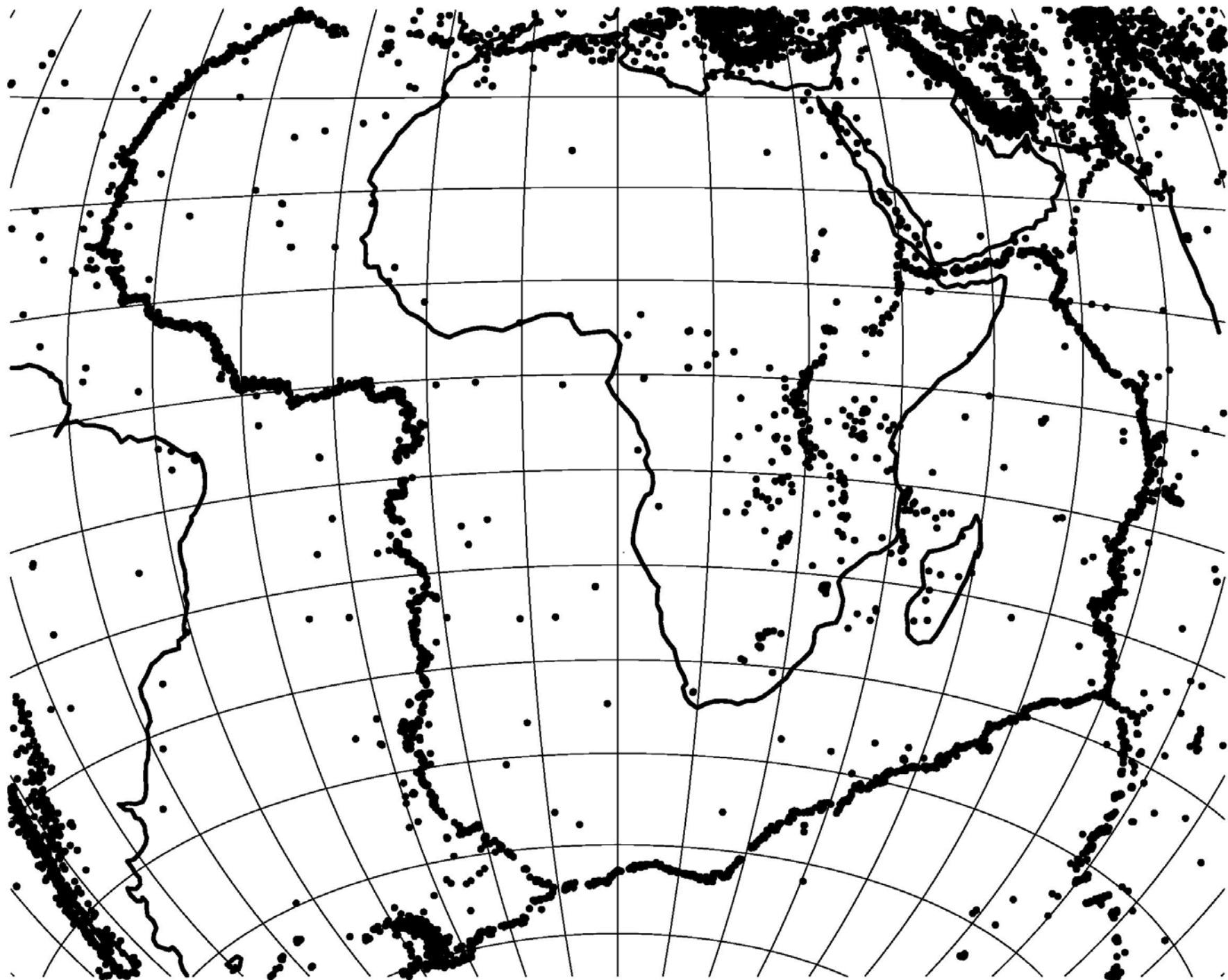
Figure 7. Diagram to represent (1) apparent progressive overlap of ocean sediments on a mid-ocean ridge which would actually be the effect of the mantle moving laterally away from ridge crest, and (2) the postulated fracturing where convective flow changes direction from vertical to horizontal. Fracturing and higher temperature could account for the lower seismic velocities on ridge crests, and cooling and healing of the fractures with time, the return to normal velocities on the flanks.

Present day

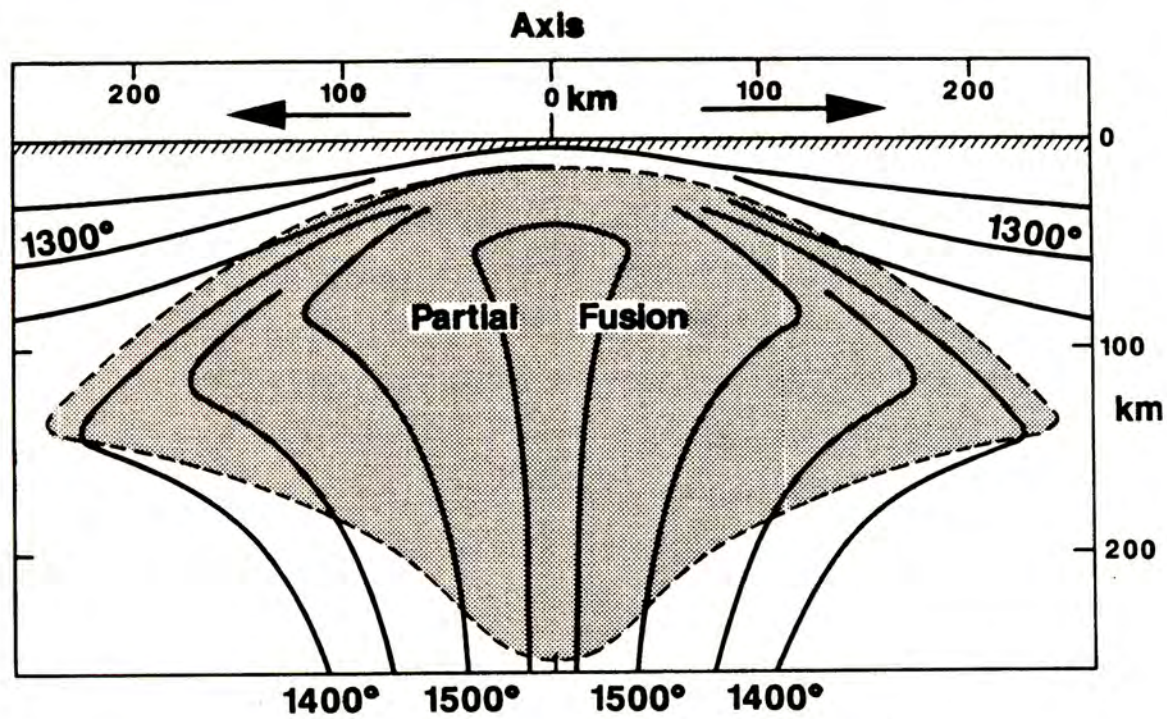


Bullard's fit

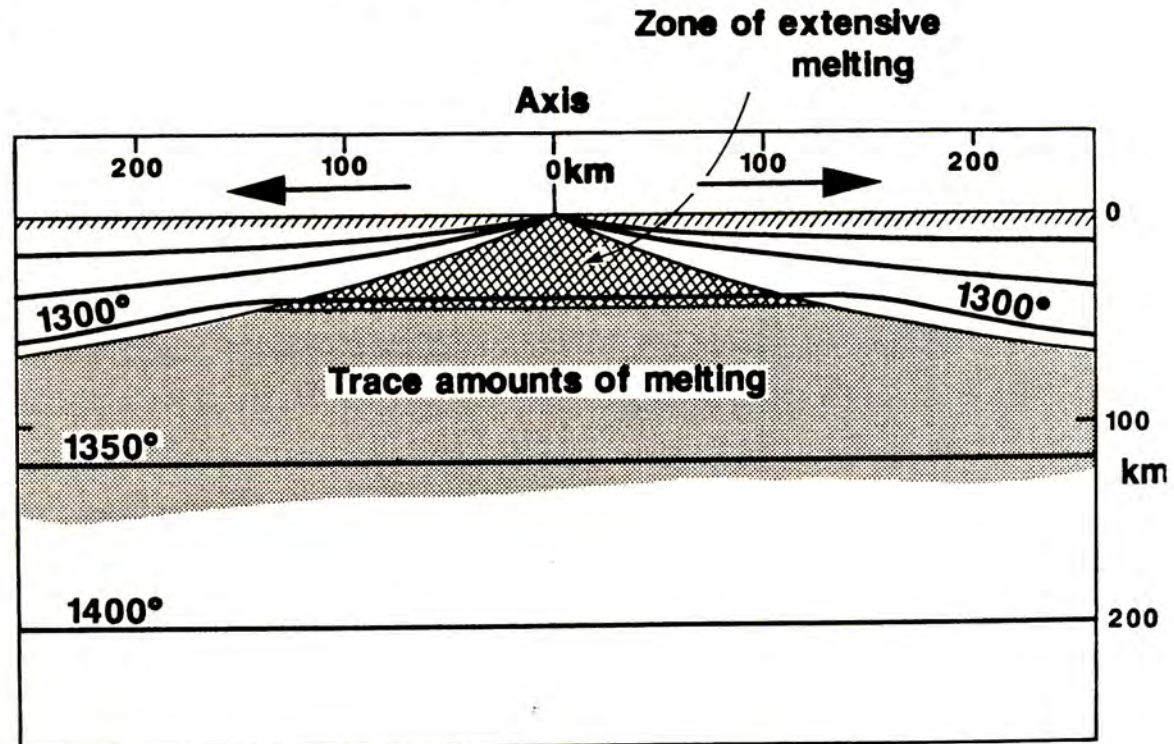




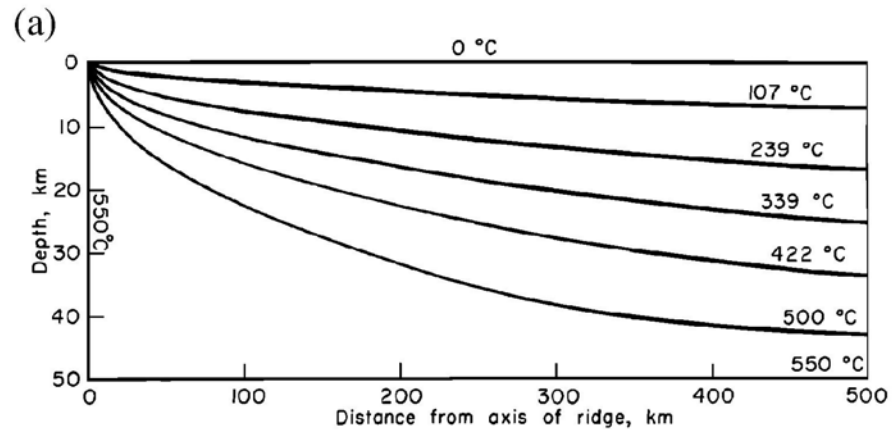
(a)



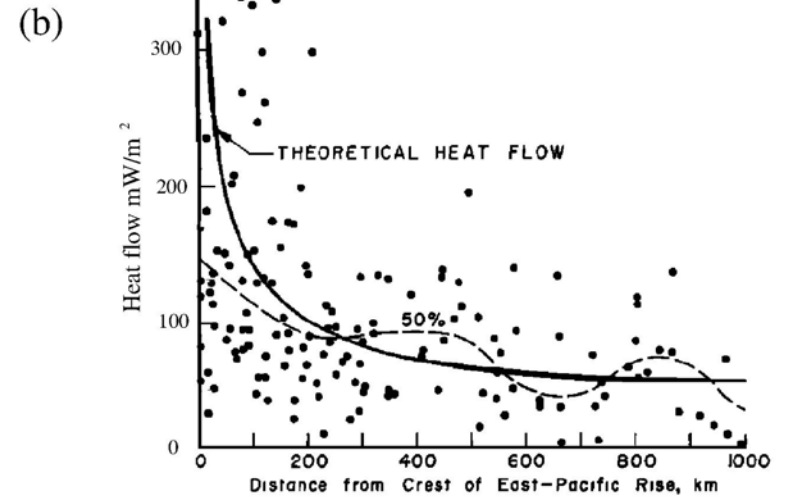
(b)



Isotherms, McKenzie 1967

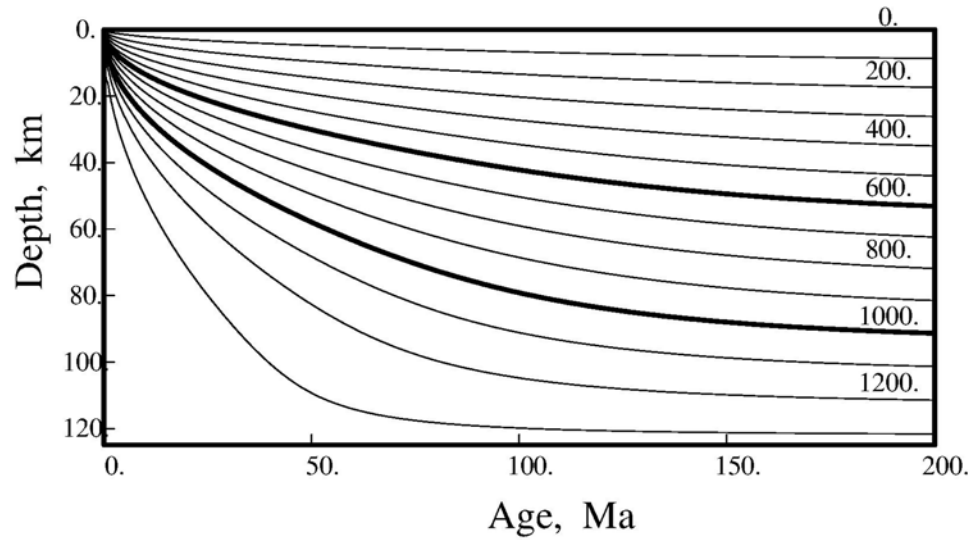


Heat flow Lee & Uyeda 1965

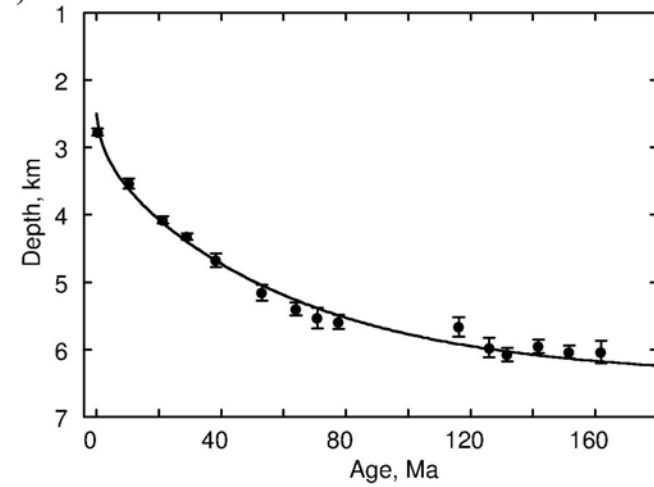


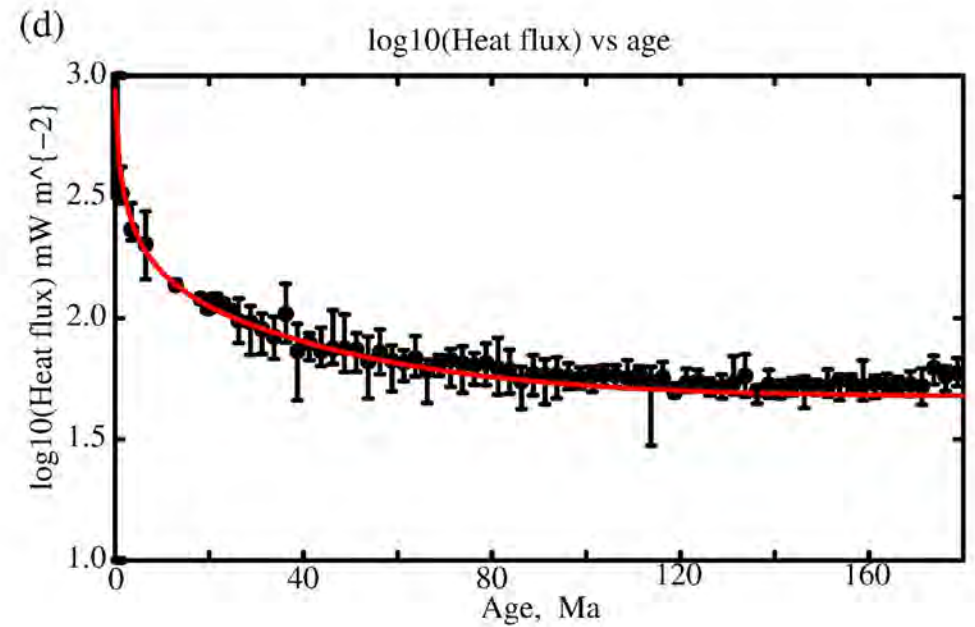
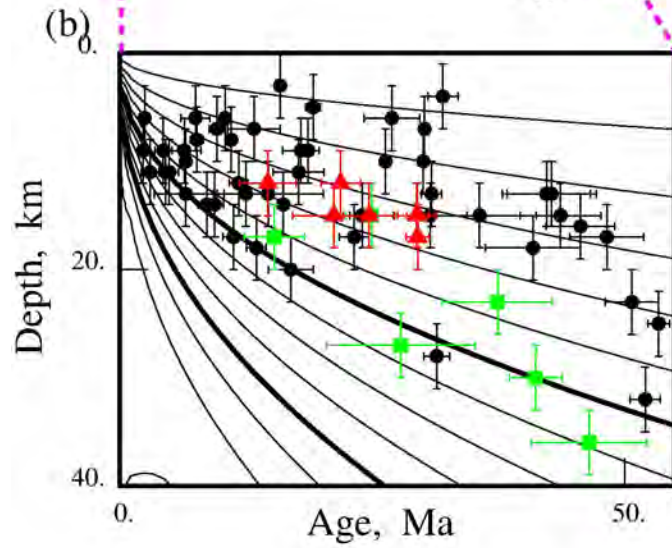
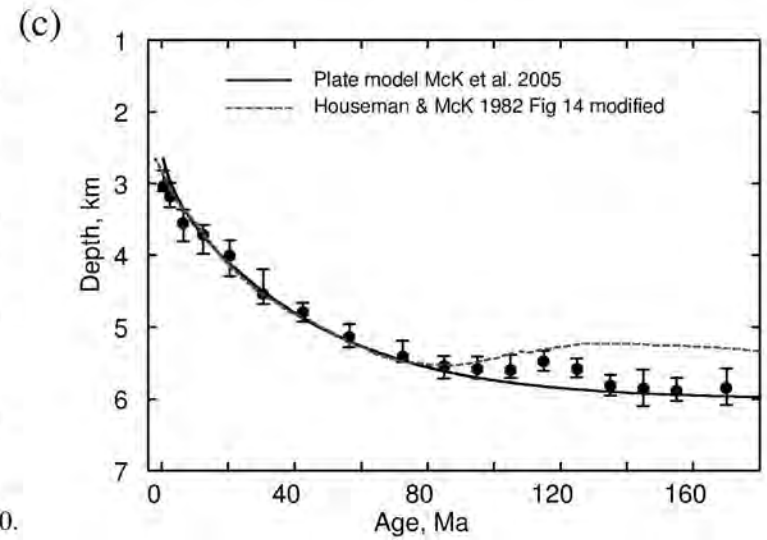
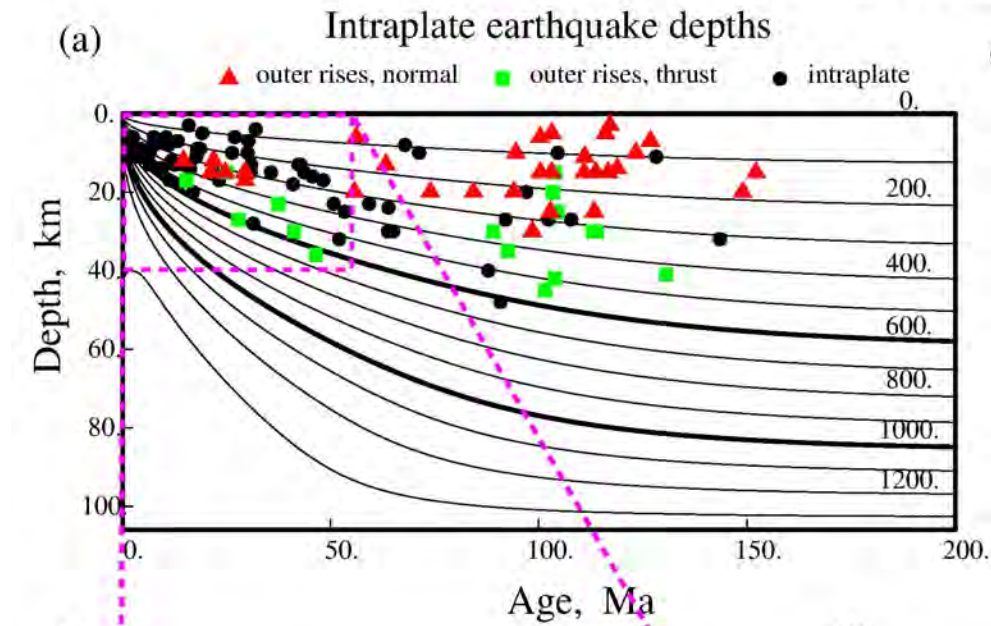
Heat flow in the Pacific Ocean.

(c) Isotherms, Parsons and Sclater 1977

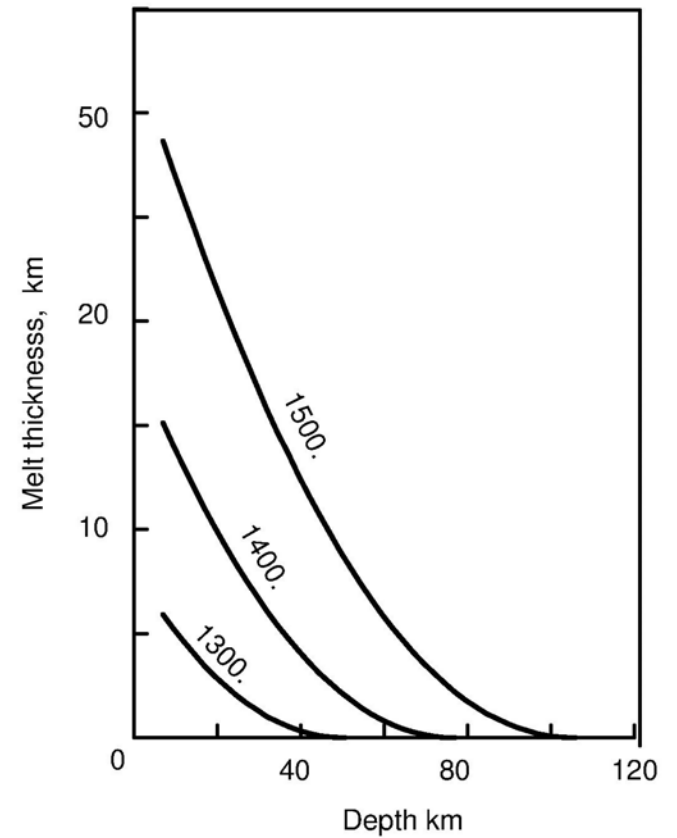
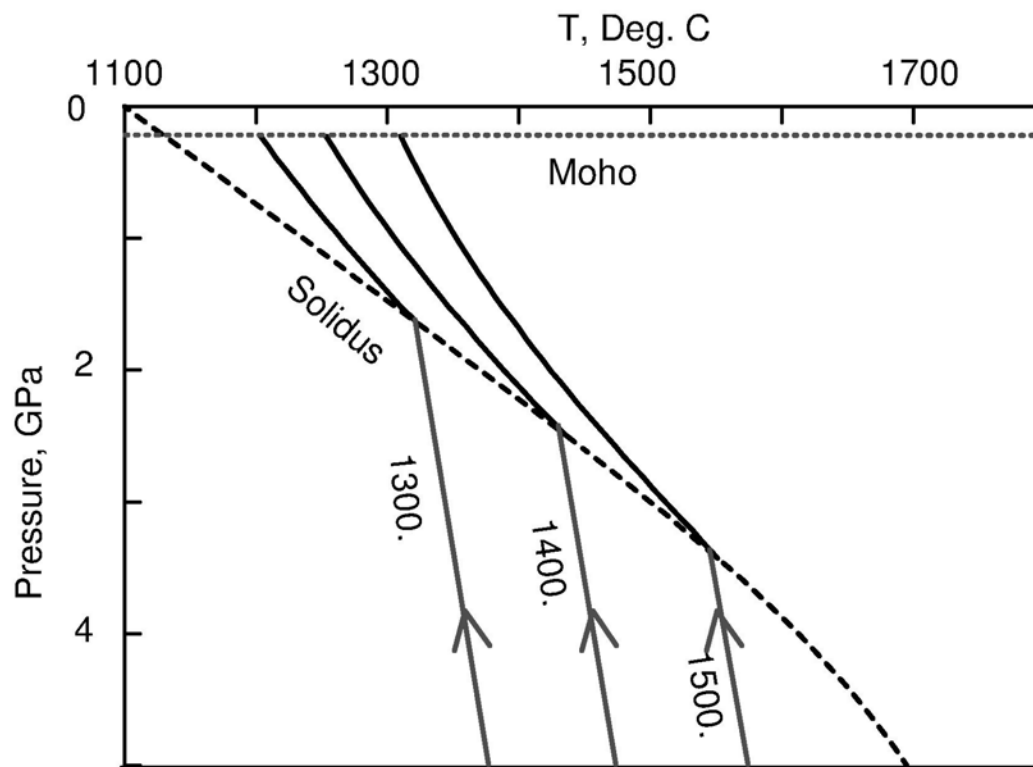


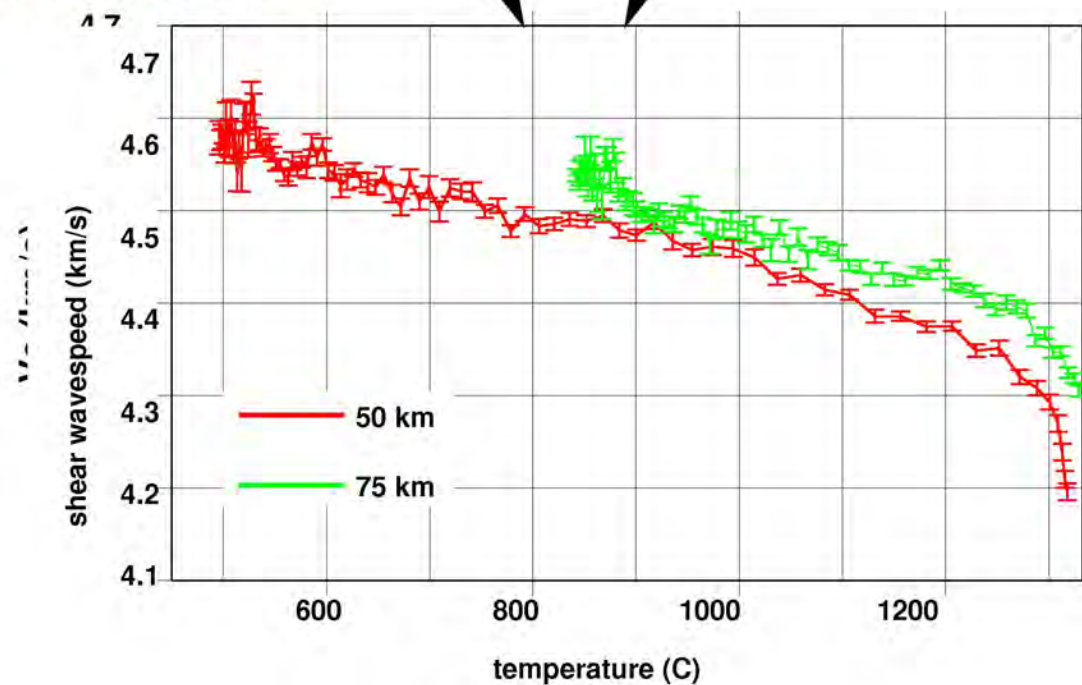
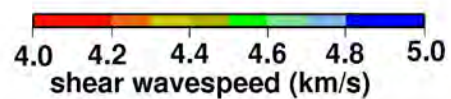
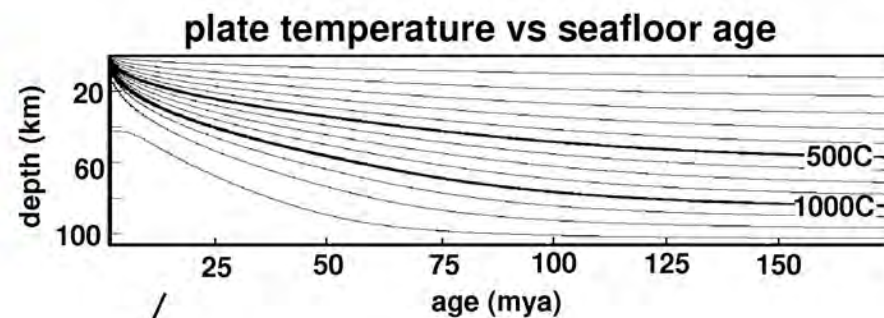
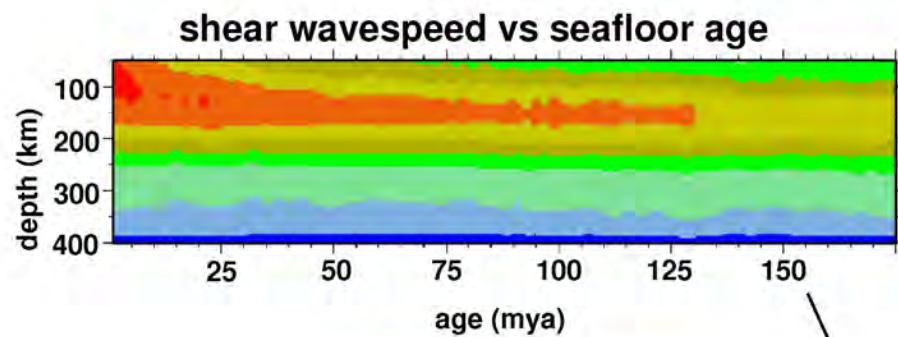
(d)



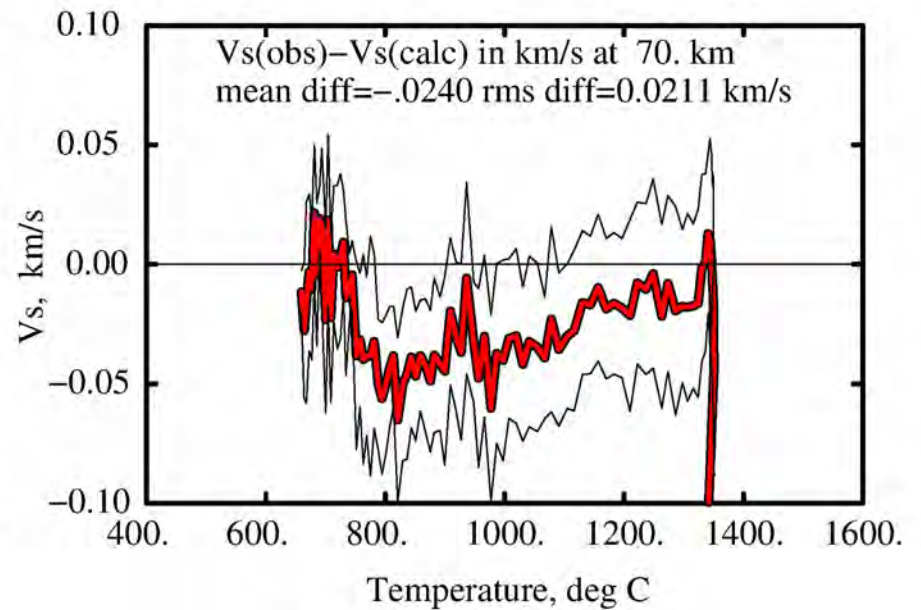
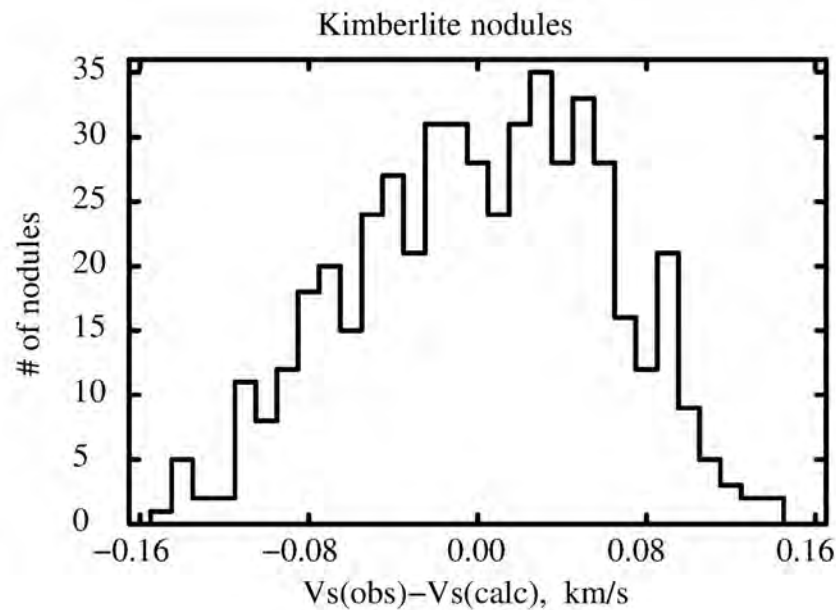
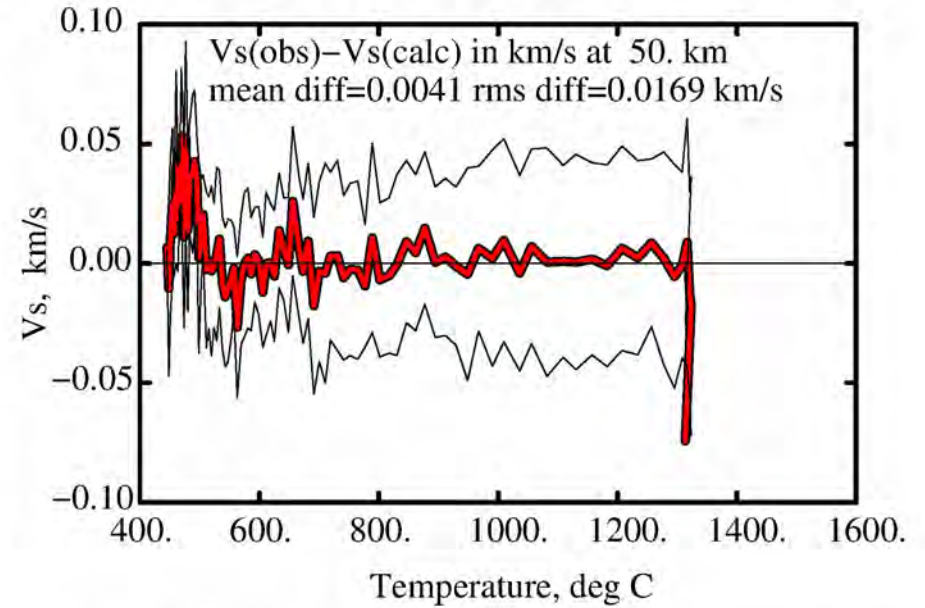
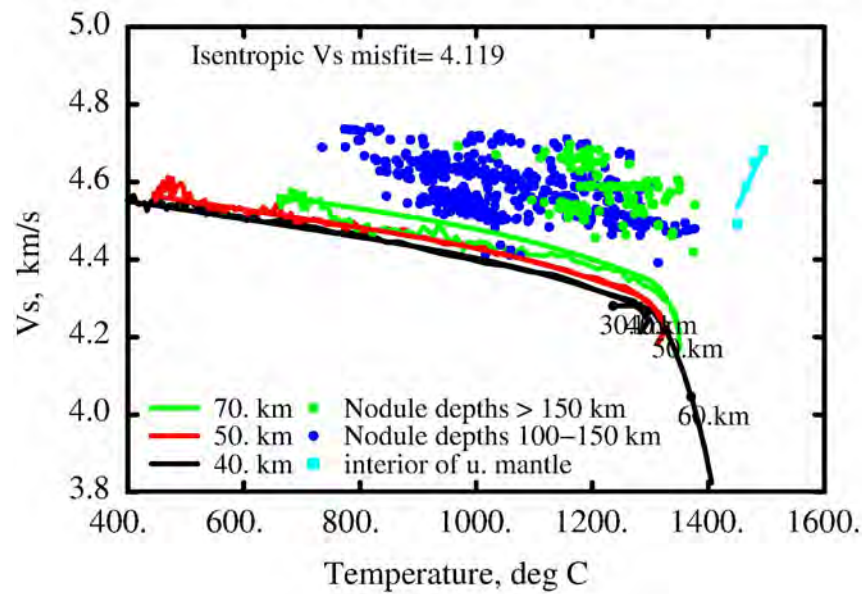


Kojitani and Akaogi DS=400 J/K kg





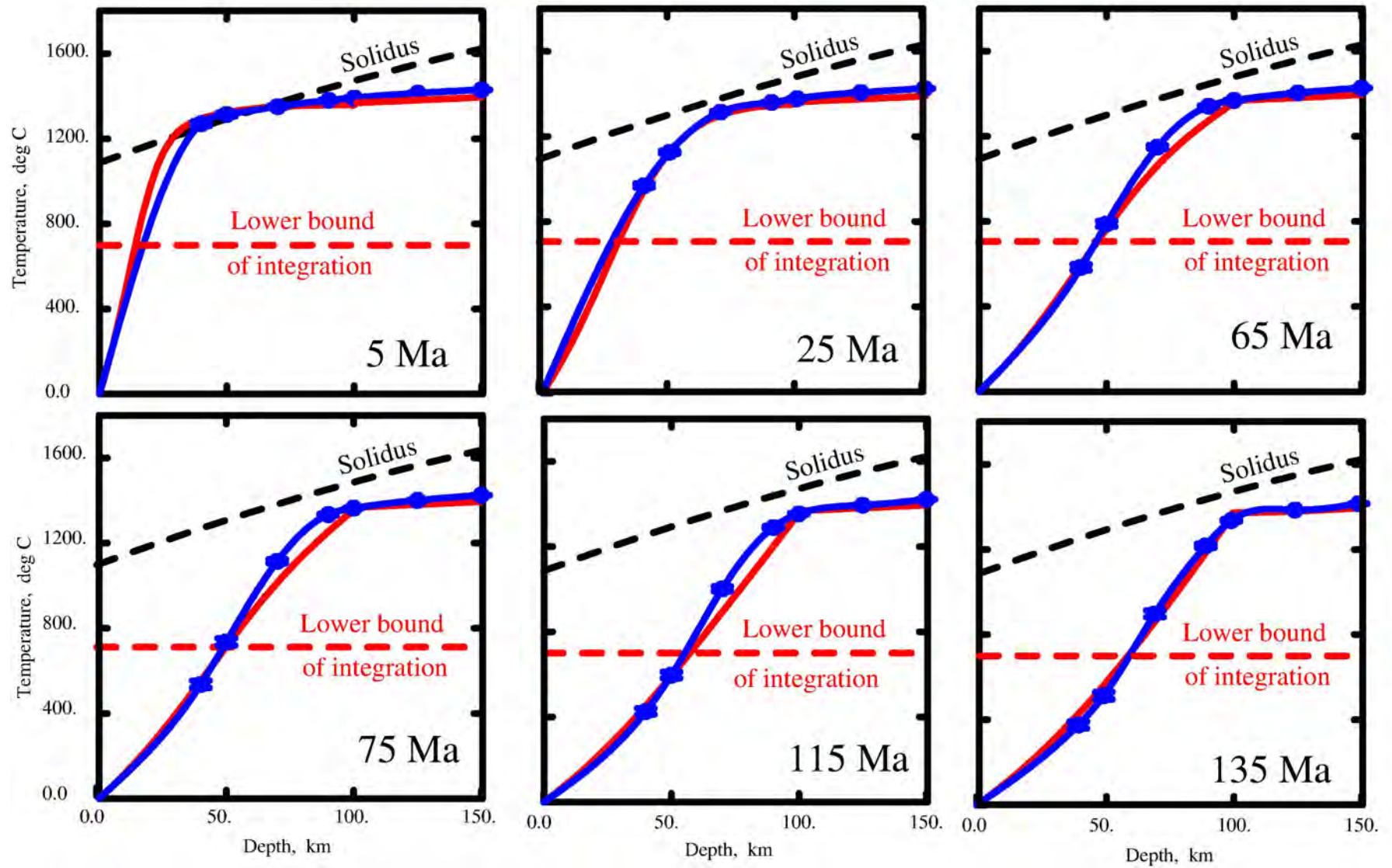
T(Vs) parameterisation using the 1/2 space model



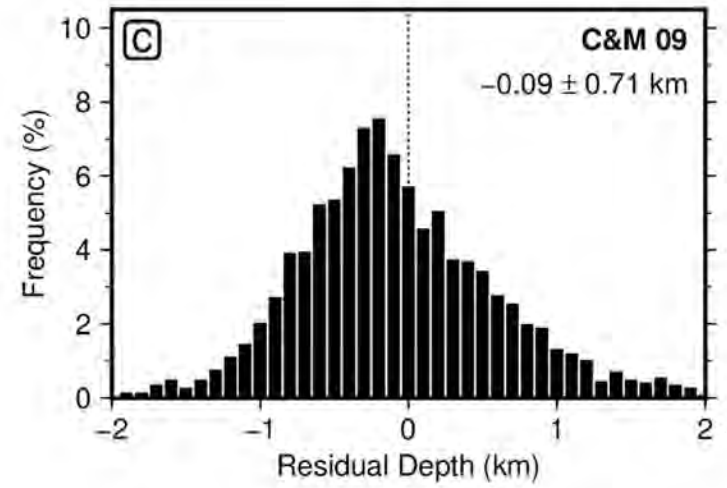
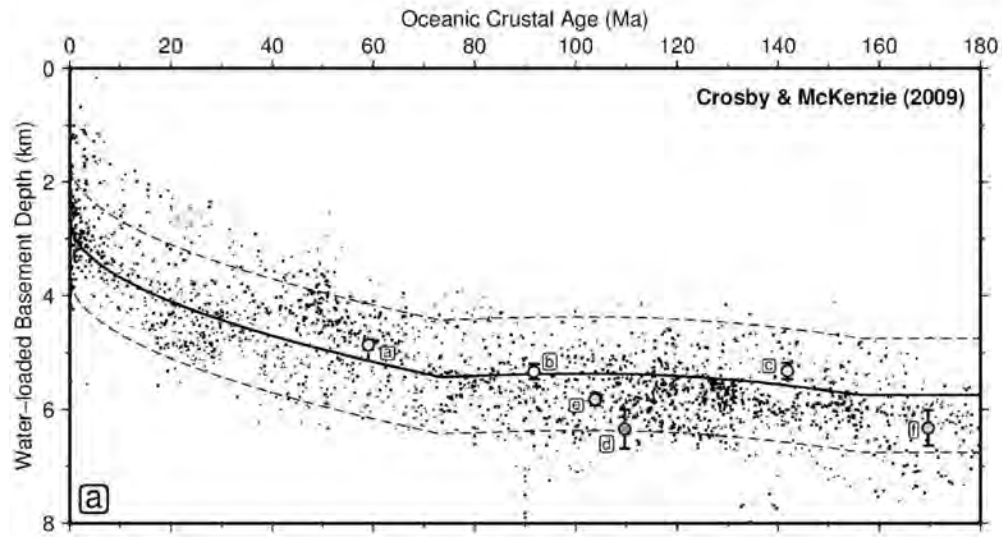
Oceanic geotherms at various ages

—●— Geotherm from T(Vs)

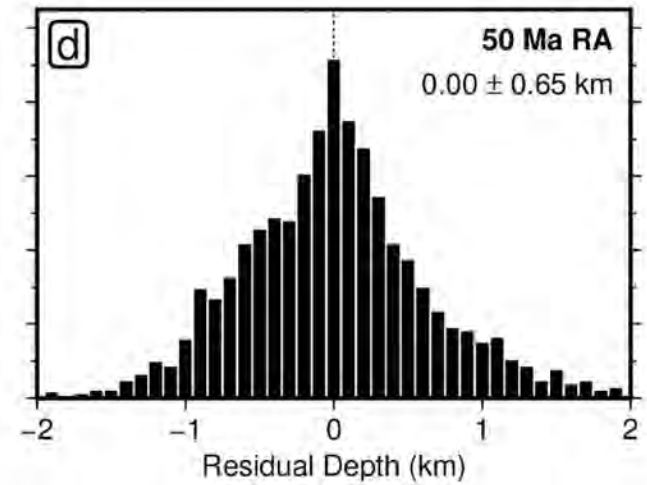
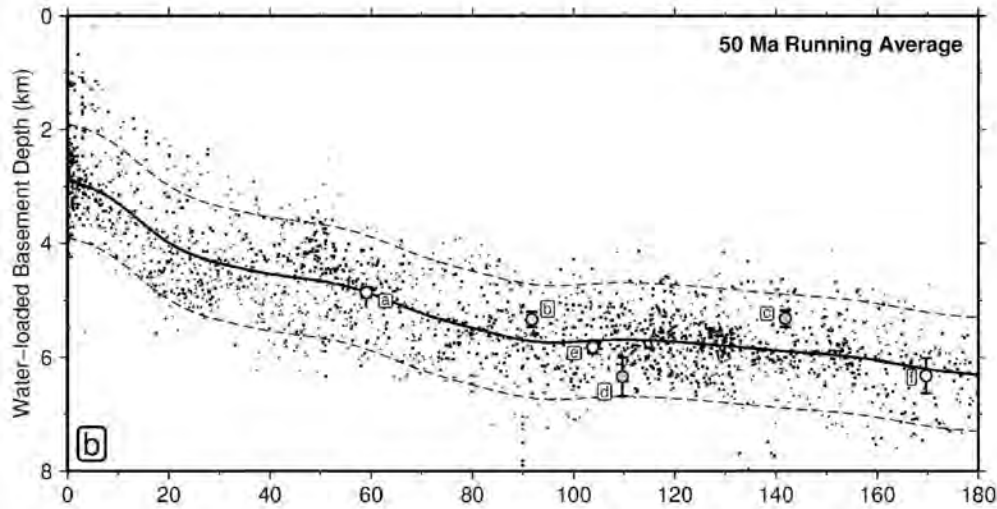
— 100 km plate model



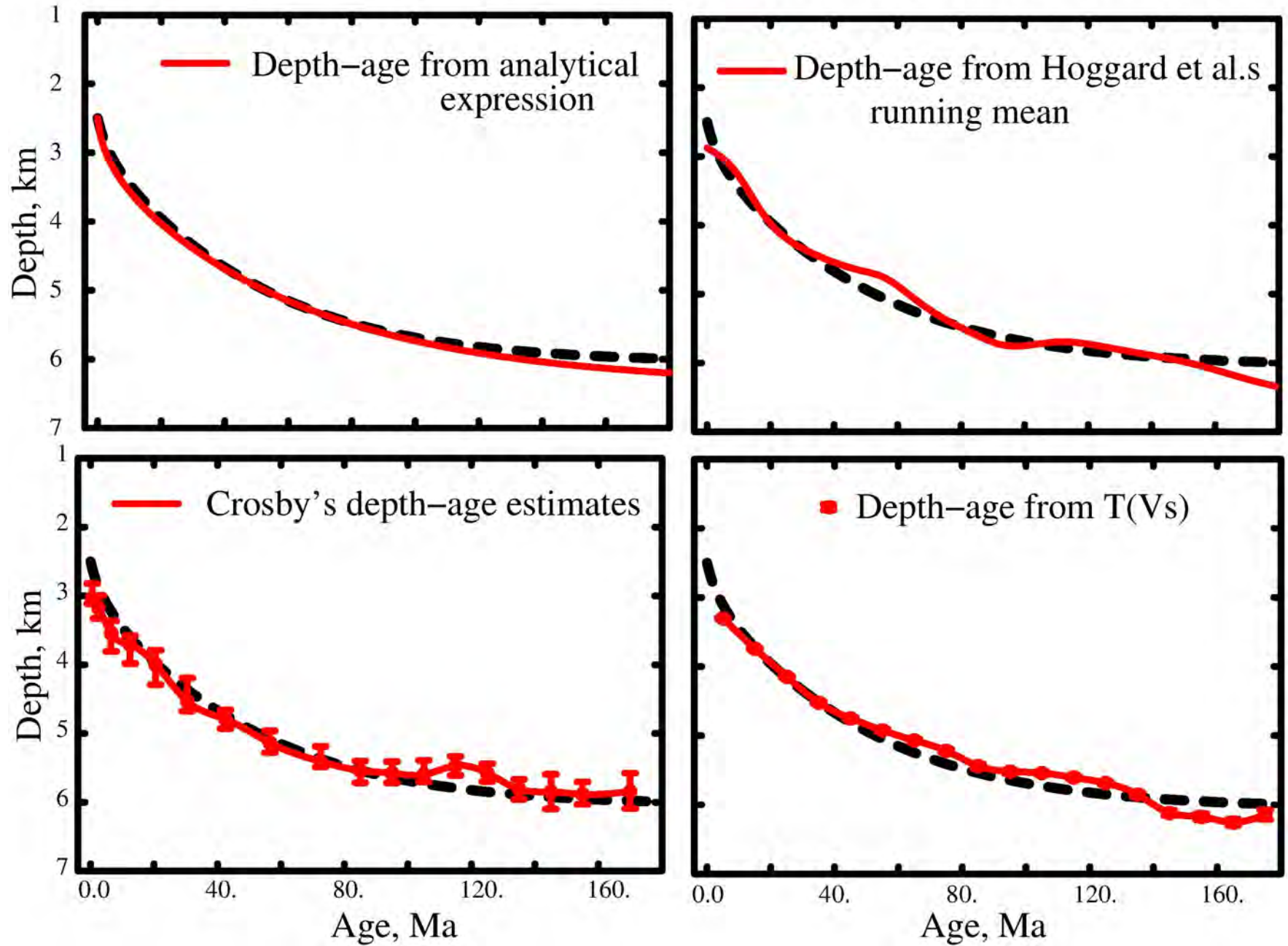
Crosby and McKenzie 2009



Hoggard et al. 2017



— Numerical solution, 100 km thick lithosphere $k=k(T)$, isentropic decompression



Collaborators

Seismology

Keith Priestley

Plate Tectonics

Bob Parker

Marine Geology and Geophysics ,

John Sclater

Barry Parsons

Alistair Crosby

Gravity

Reiner Rummel

Mantle Convection

Nigel Weiss

Frank Richter

Greg Houseman

John Rudge

Venus

Francis Nimmo