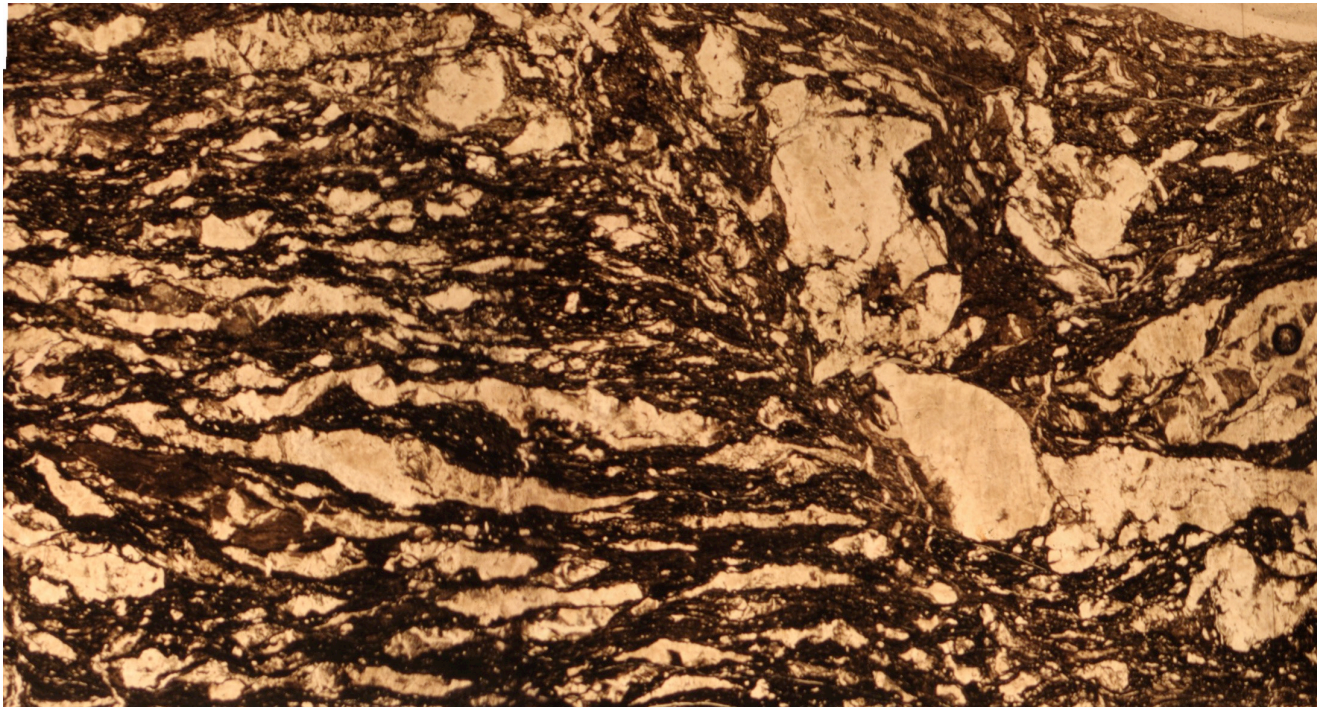


DENSE VEIN ARRAYS IN SUBDUCTION MELANGE EXHUMED FROM THE SEISMOGENIC ZONE: EVIDENCE FOR DIFFUSION OR ADVECTION?



Donald Fisher, Penn State
Tsai-Wei Chen, Penn State*
Greg Hirth, Brown
John Hooker, UIW
Max Lloyd, Penn State
Andrew Smye, Penn State
Leah Youngquist, Penn State

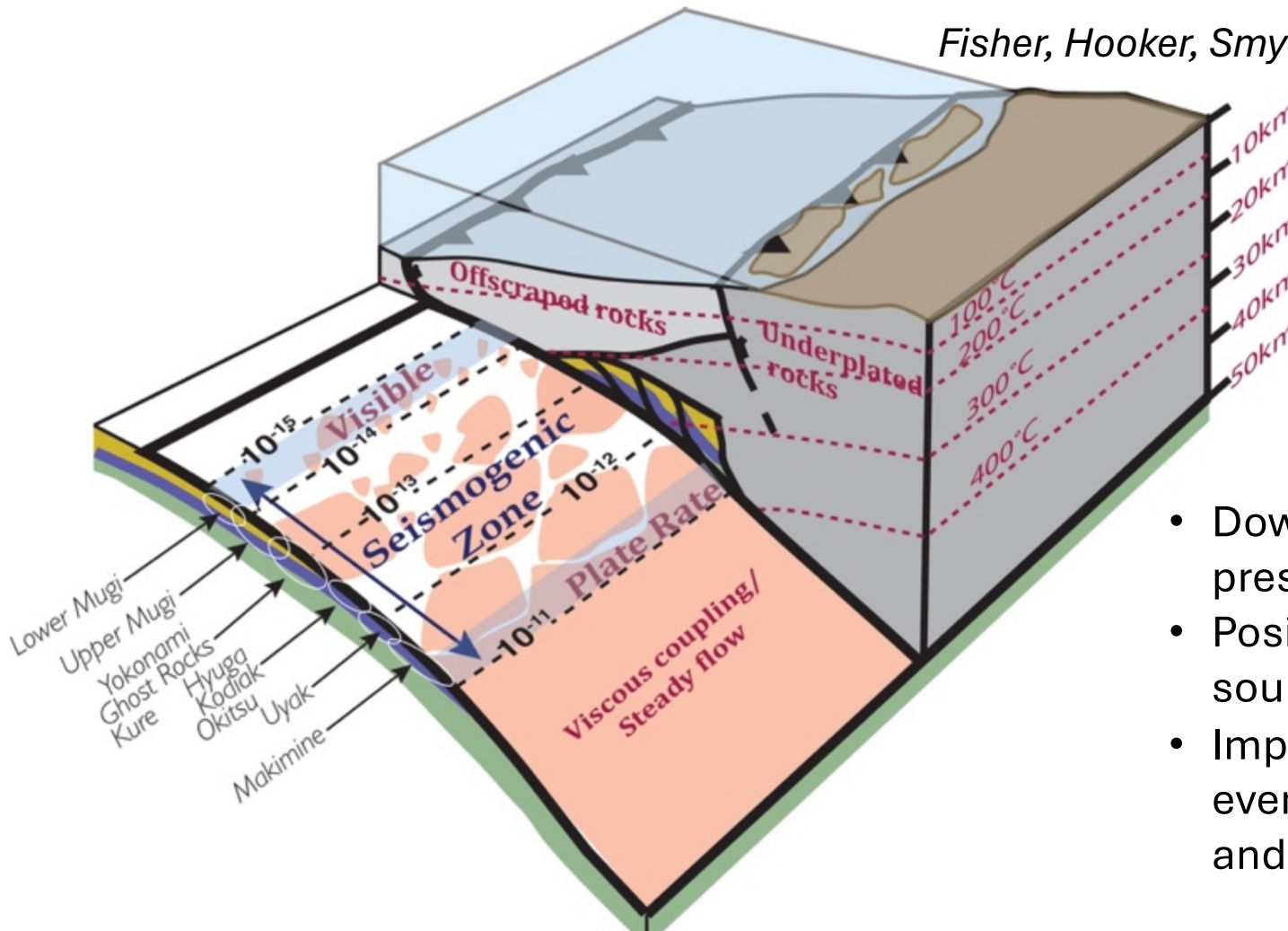
*now at UWashington

Funding: Tectonics program



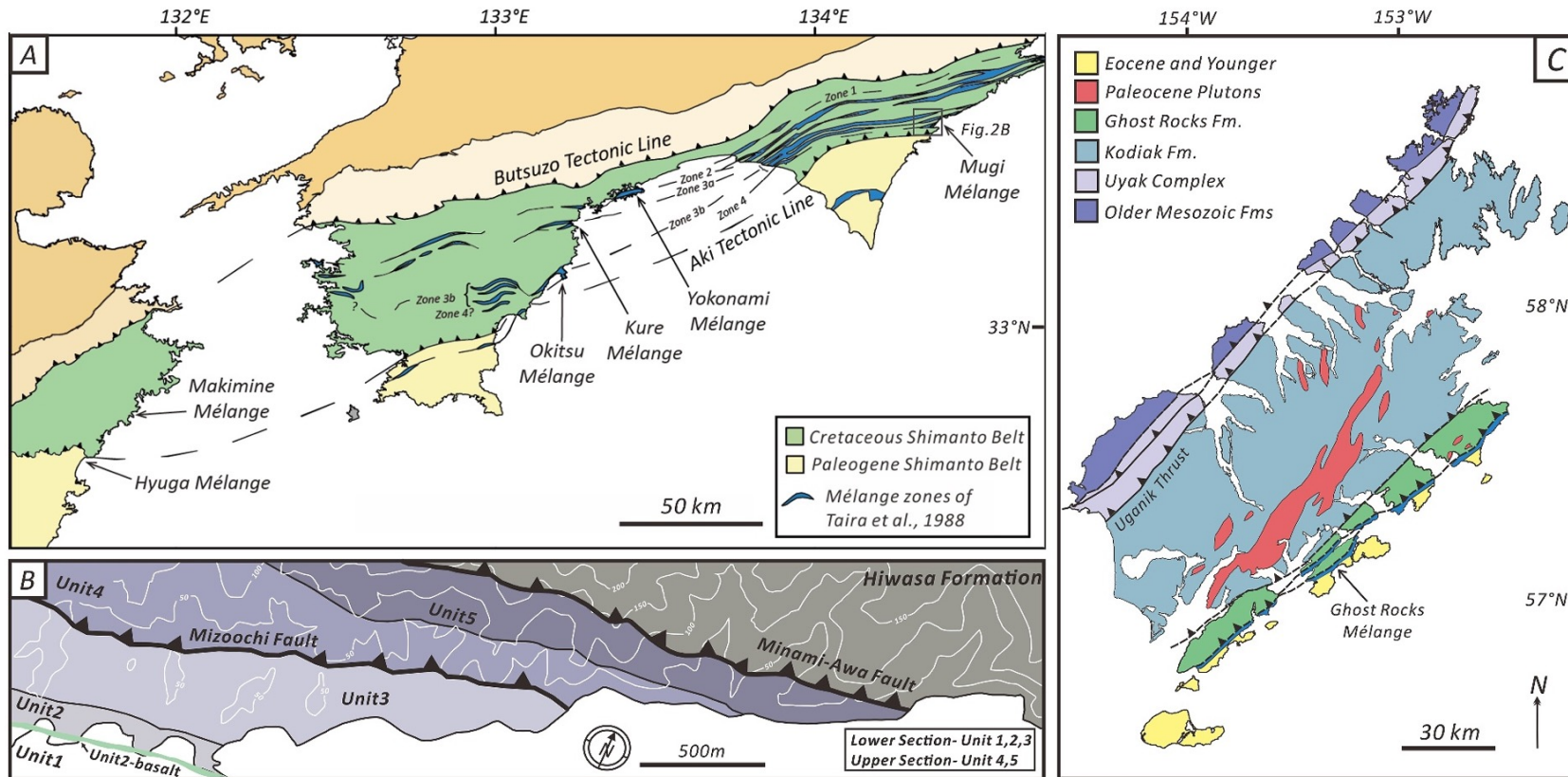
National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

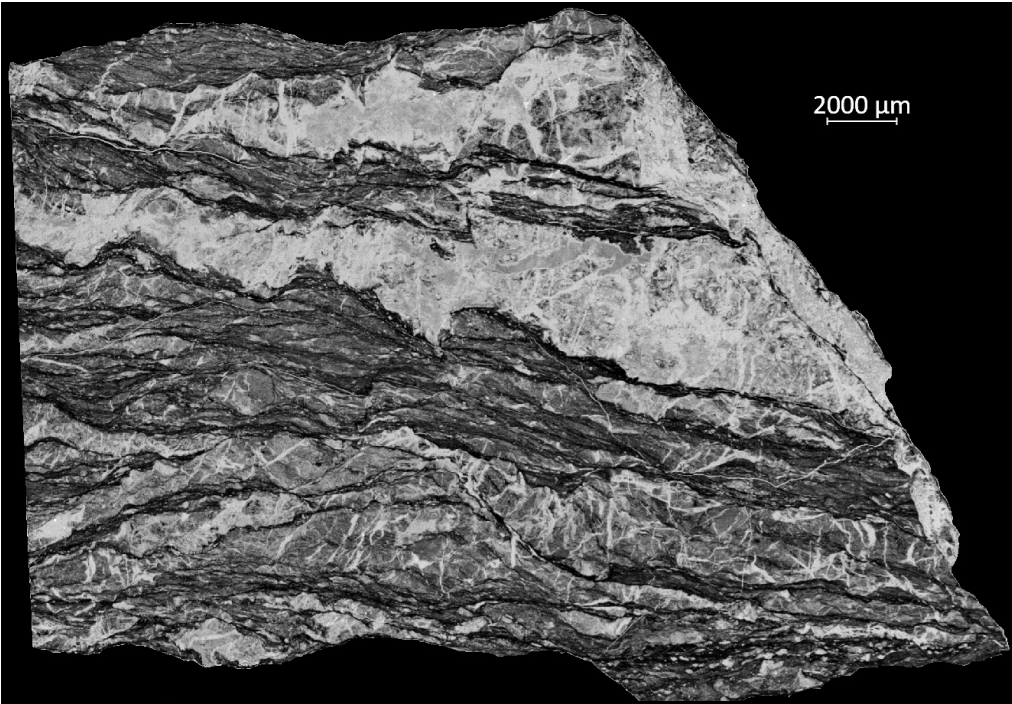
Fisher, Hooker, Smye, and Chen, 2021



- Downtip increases in pressure solution strain
- Positioning of fluid sources
- Impact of transient events related to EQs and slow EQs

Analog sites for the subduction interface





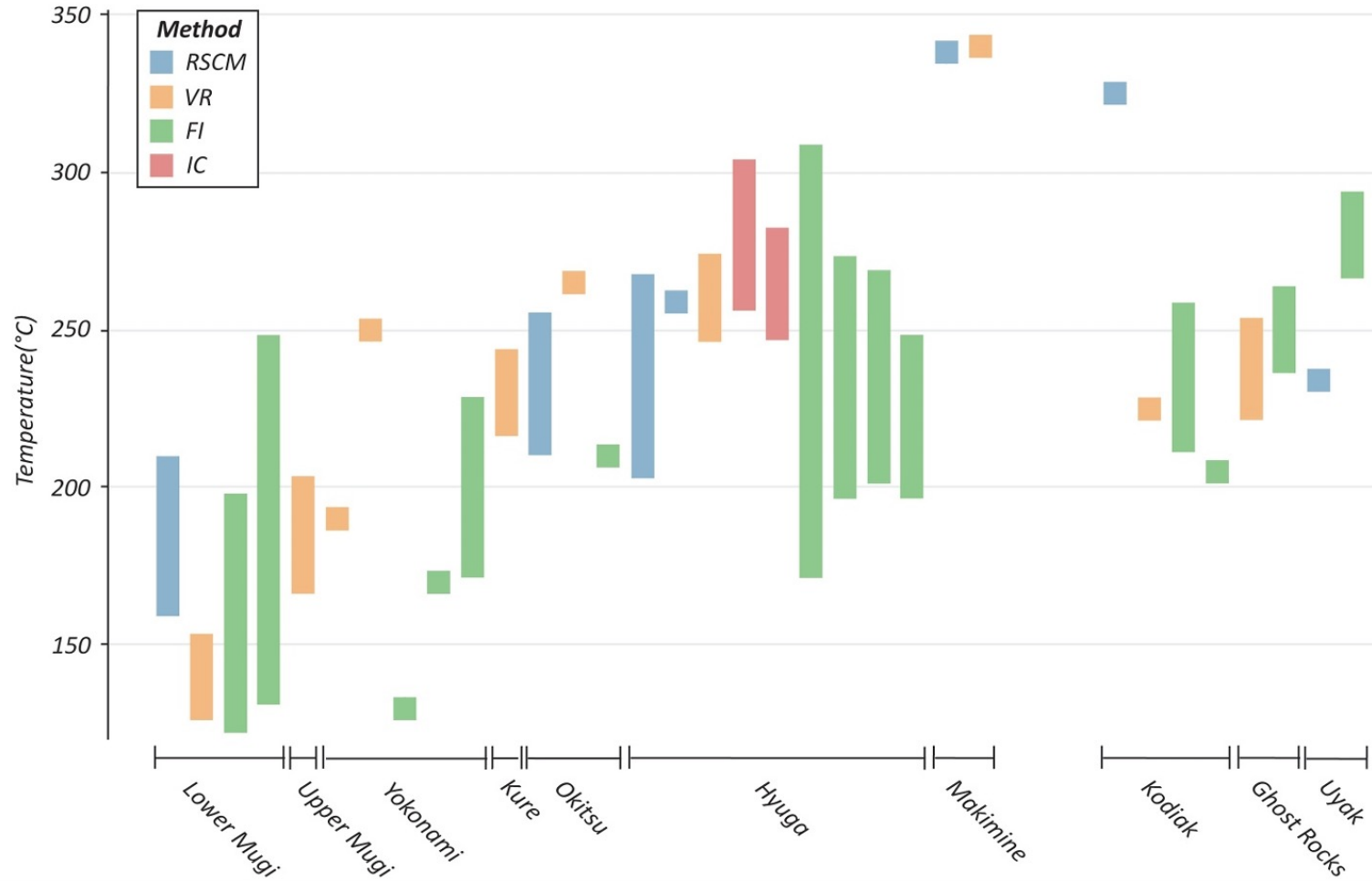
Upper Mugi



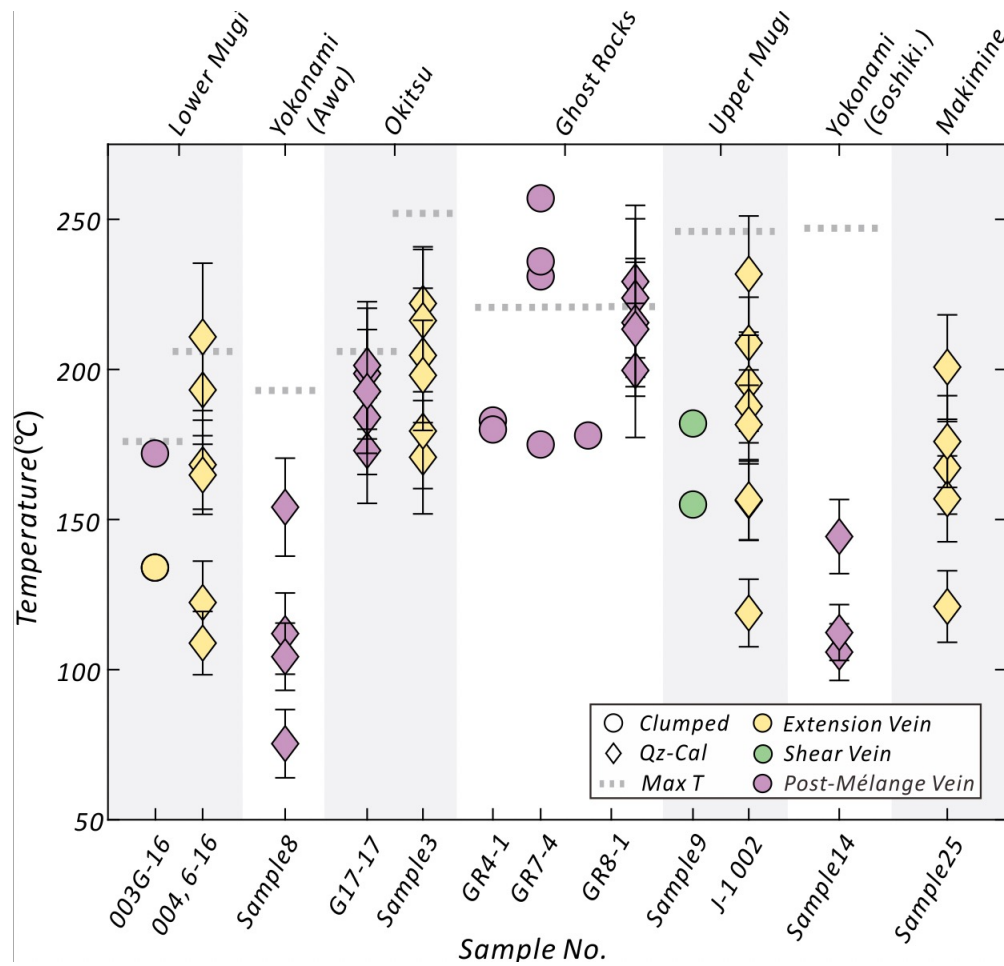
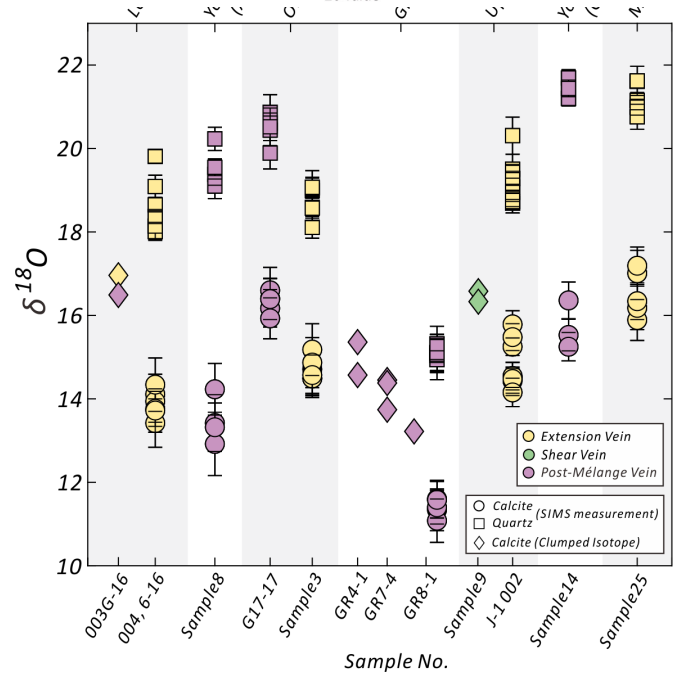
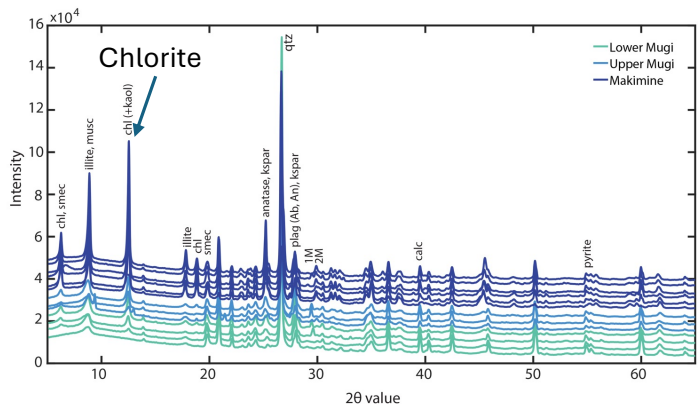
Uyak complex

Paleotemperature

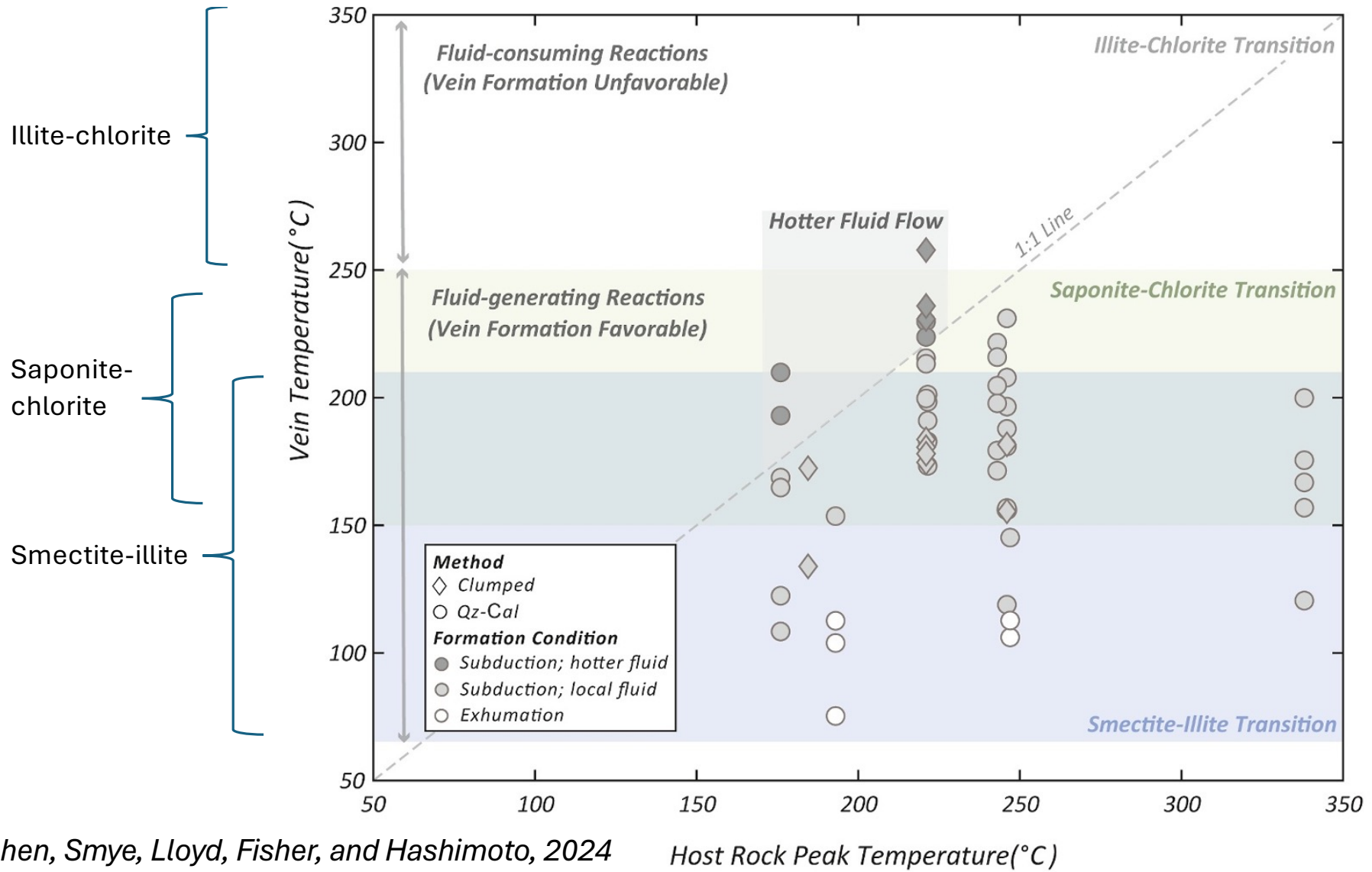
Chen, Smye, Lloyd, Fisher, and Hashimoto, 2024



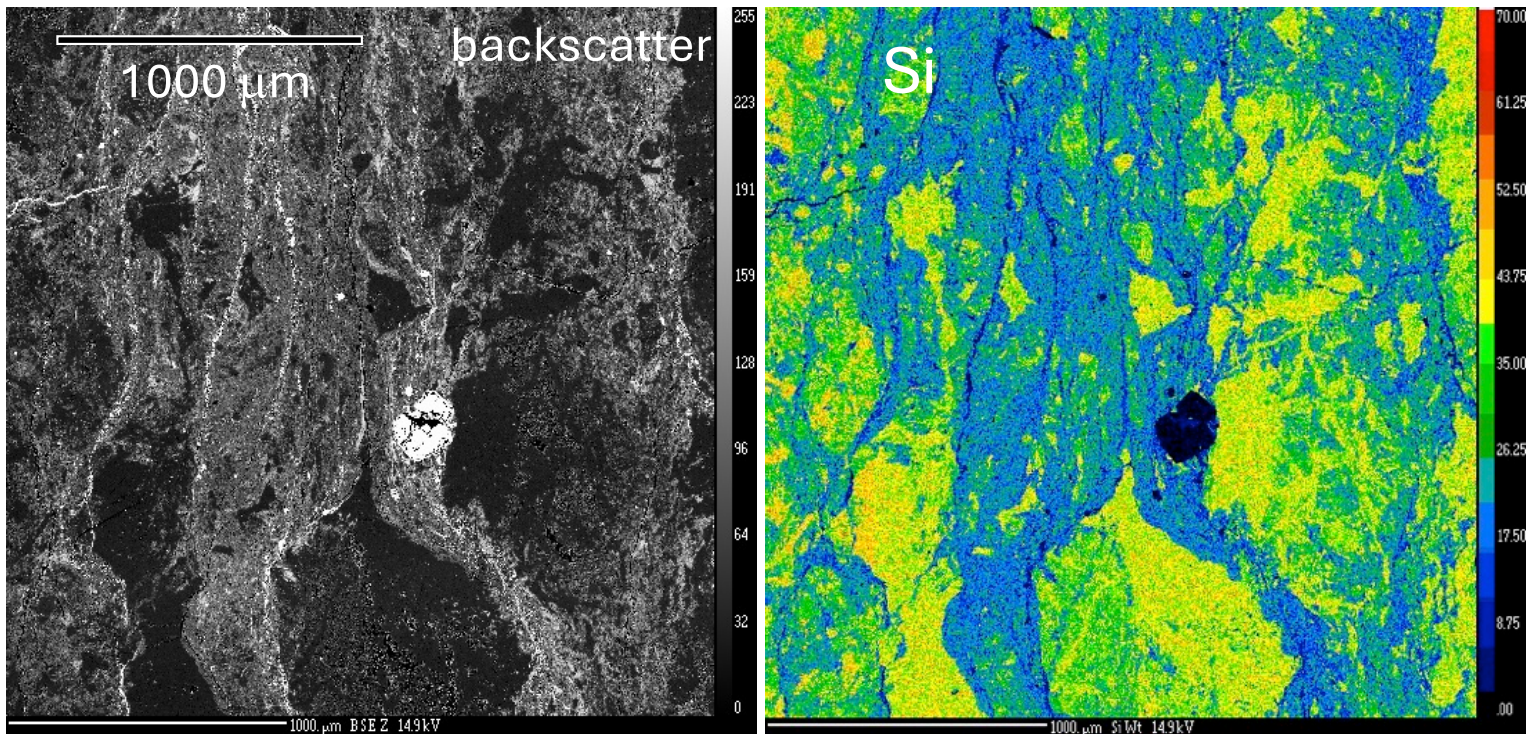
- Ikesawa et al., 2005
- Matsumura et al., 2003
- Raimbourg et al., 2019
- Mukoyoshi et al., 2006
- Vrolijk et al., 1988
- Moore et al., 1983
- Raimbourg et al., 2021
- Sample & Moore, 1987
- Myers & Vrolijk, 1986
- Rajič et al., 2023
- Sakaguchi, 1996
- Raimbourg et al., 2017
- Kondo et al., 2005
- Raimbourg et al., 2015
- Hara & Kimura., 2008
- Mukoyoshi et al., 2009
- Kiminami & Ohno, 1999
- Gutscher & Peacock, 2003
- Oleskevich et al., 1999
- Rajic et al., 2023



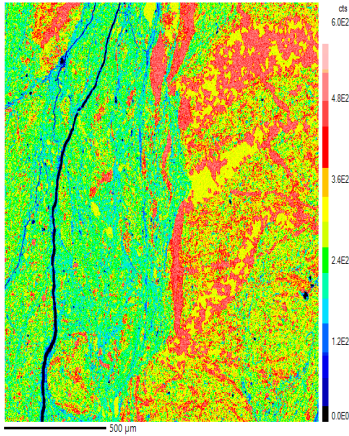
Chen, Smye, Lloyd, Fisher, and Hashimoto, 2024



Scaly fabrics are Si depletion zones



Sample 9 (Upper Mugi)

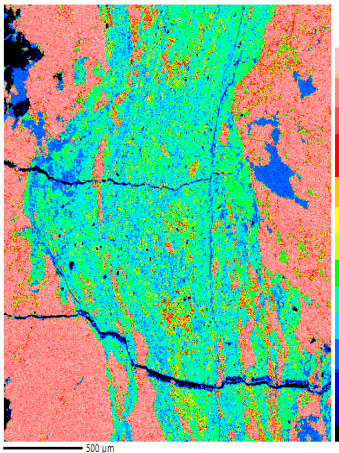


Chen, Smye, Fisher, Hashimoto,
Raimbourg, and Famin, 2024

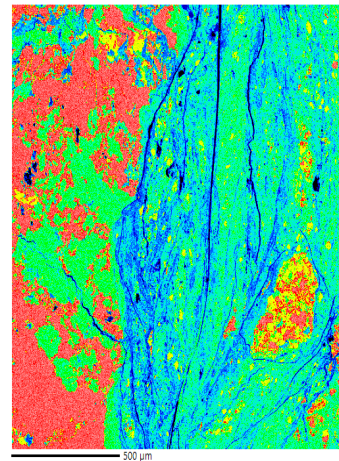
Si removal from Scaly fabric

500 μm

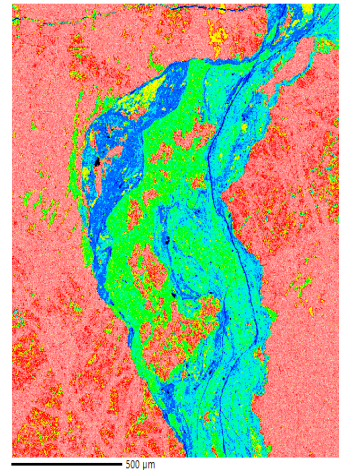
AL20 (Kodiak Fm.)



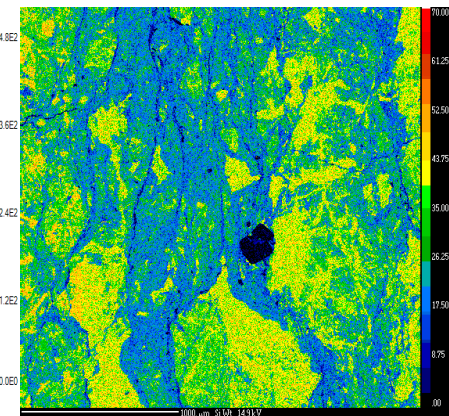
Sample 21 (Okitsu)



AL7-1(Uyak)

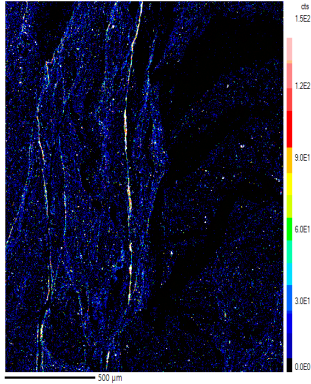


Sample 25 (Makimine)

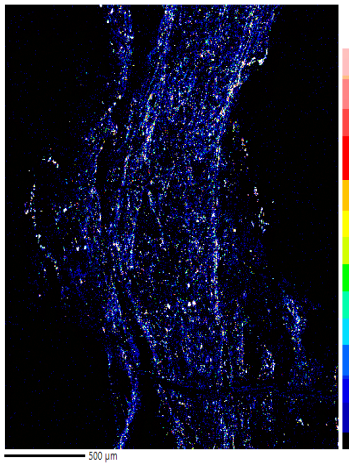


Ti enriched in the scaly fabric

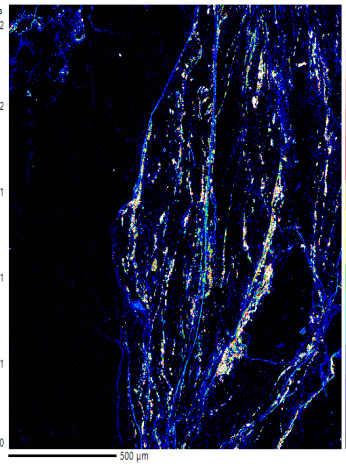
Sample 9 (Upper Mugi)



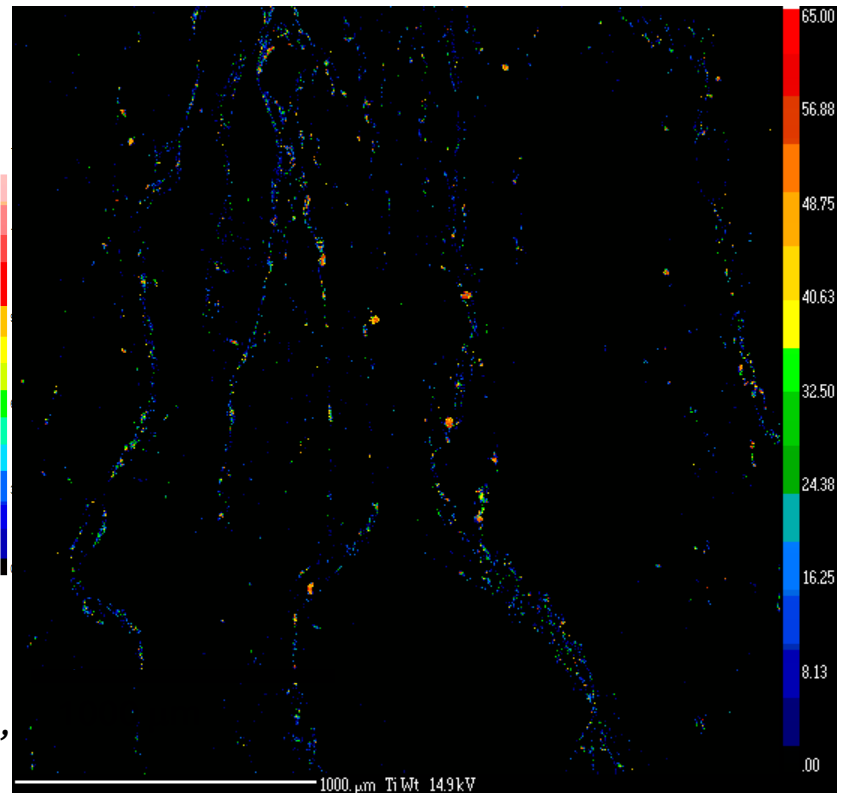
AL20 (Kodiak Fm.)



Sample 21 (Okitsu)



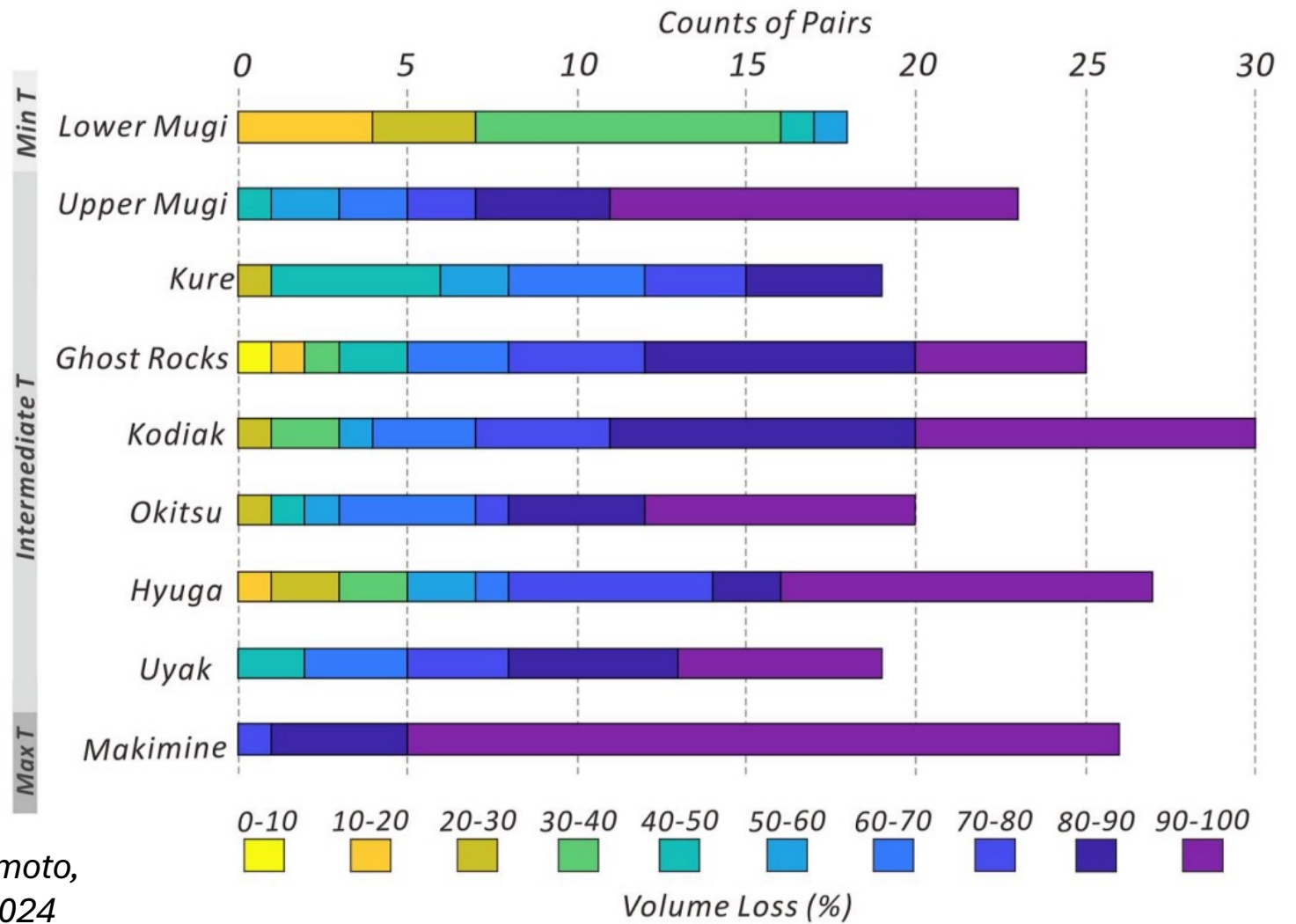
Sample 21 (Makimine)



500 μm

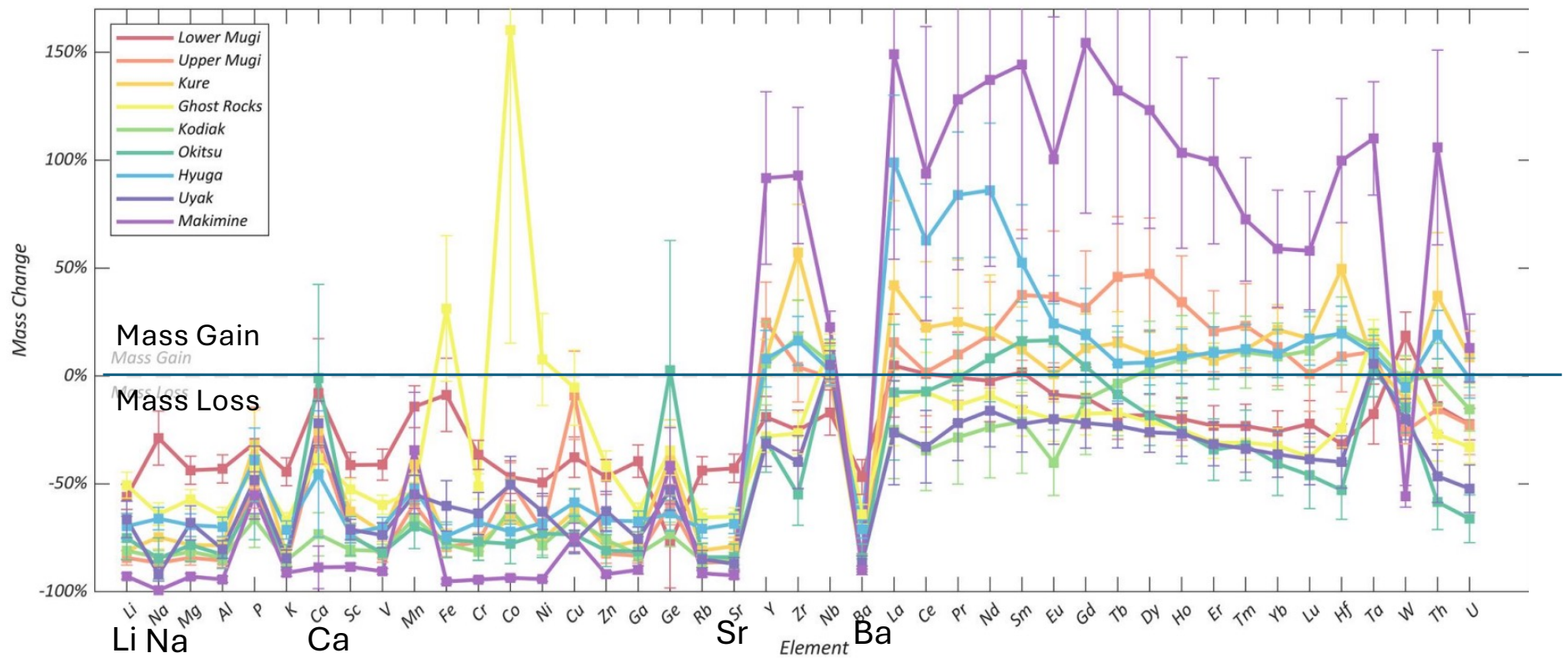
*Chen, Smye, Fisher, Hashimoto, Raimbourg, and Famin,
2024*

Volume loss Scaly fabric



Chen, Smye, Fisher, Hashimoto,
Raimbourg, and Famin, 2024

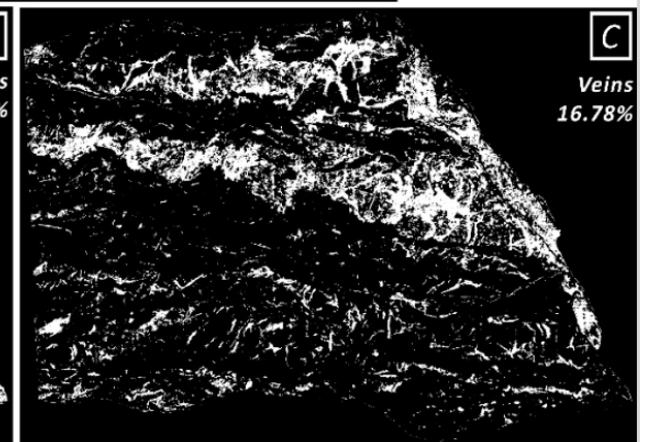
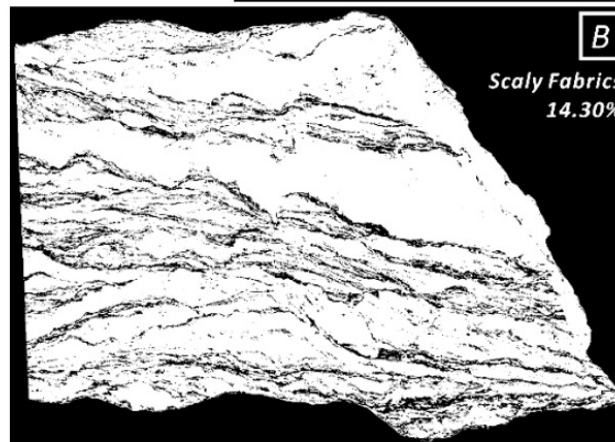
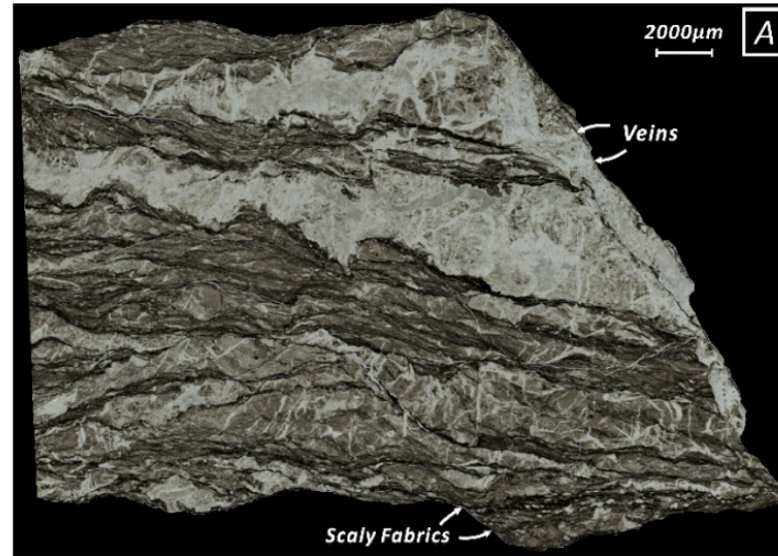
Elemental variations: scaly fabric material and microlithons (assuming Ti is conservative)



Chen, Smye, Fisher, Hashimoto, Raimbourg, and Famin, 2024

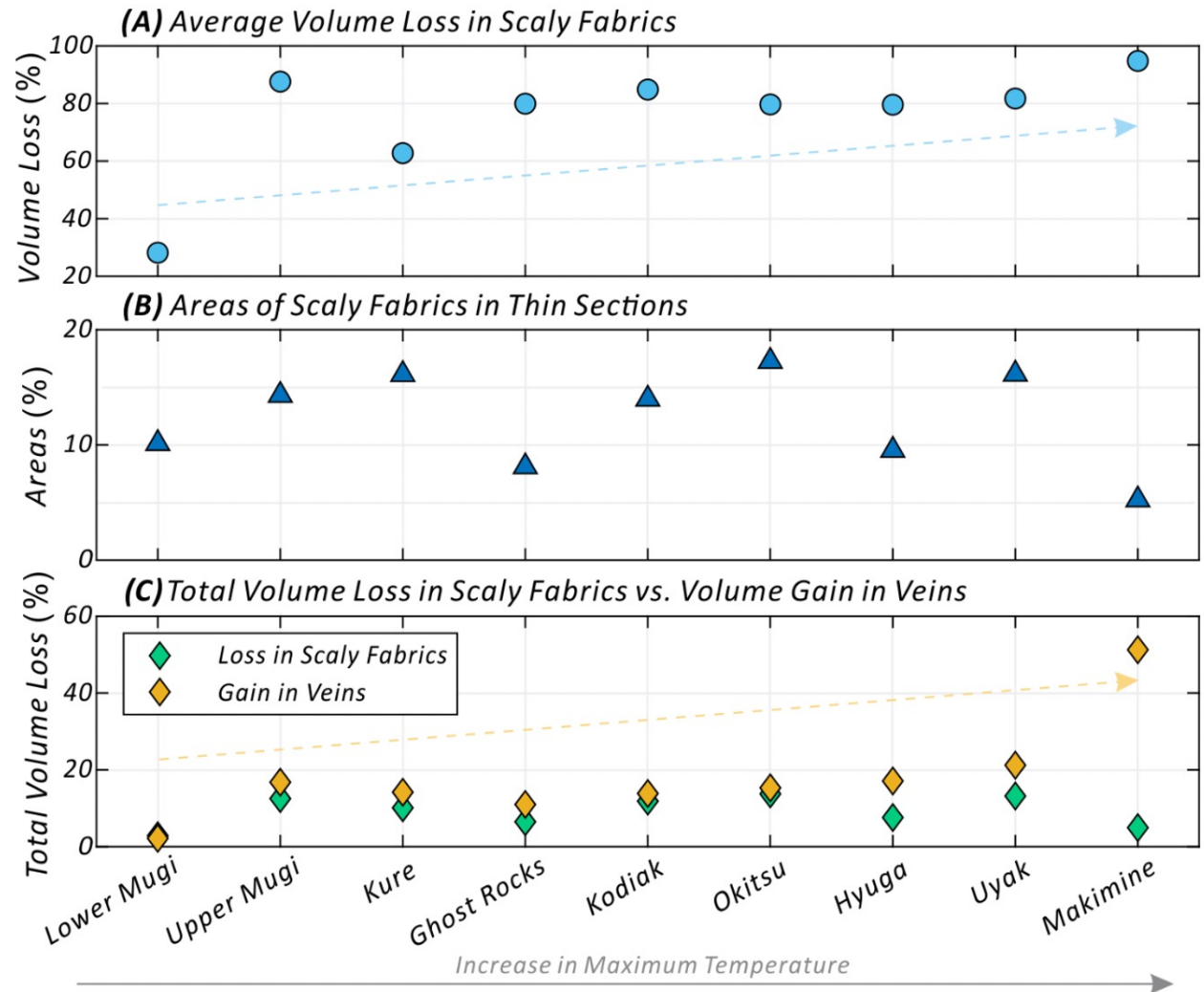
Image Analysis

*Chen, Smye, Fisher, Hashimoto,
Raimbourg, and Famin, 2024*

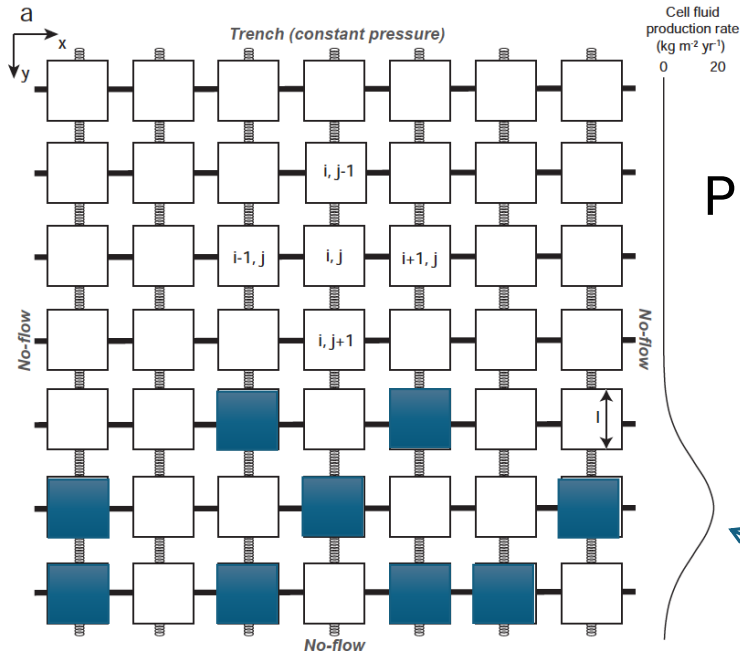


Volume strain: scaly fabric vs veins

Chen, Smye,
Fisher, Hashimoto,
Raimbourg, and
Famin, 2024



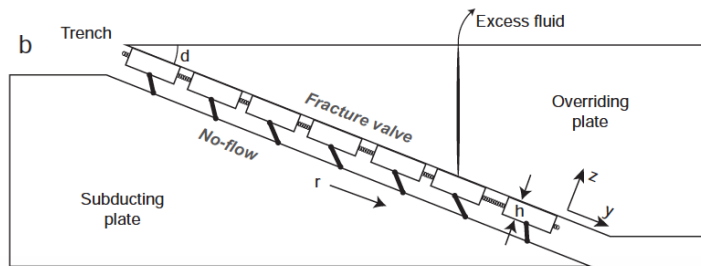
MEFISTO, the Mineralization, Earthquake, and Fluid-flow Integrated SimulaTOr



Plan View

Coupled fluid flow and Strengthening

Fluid production

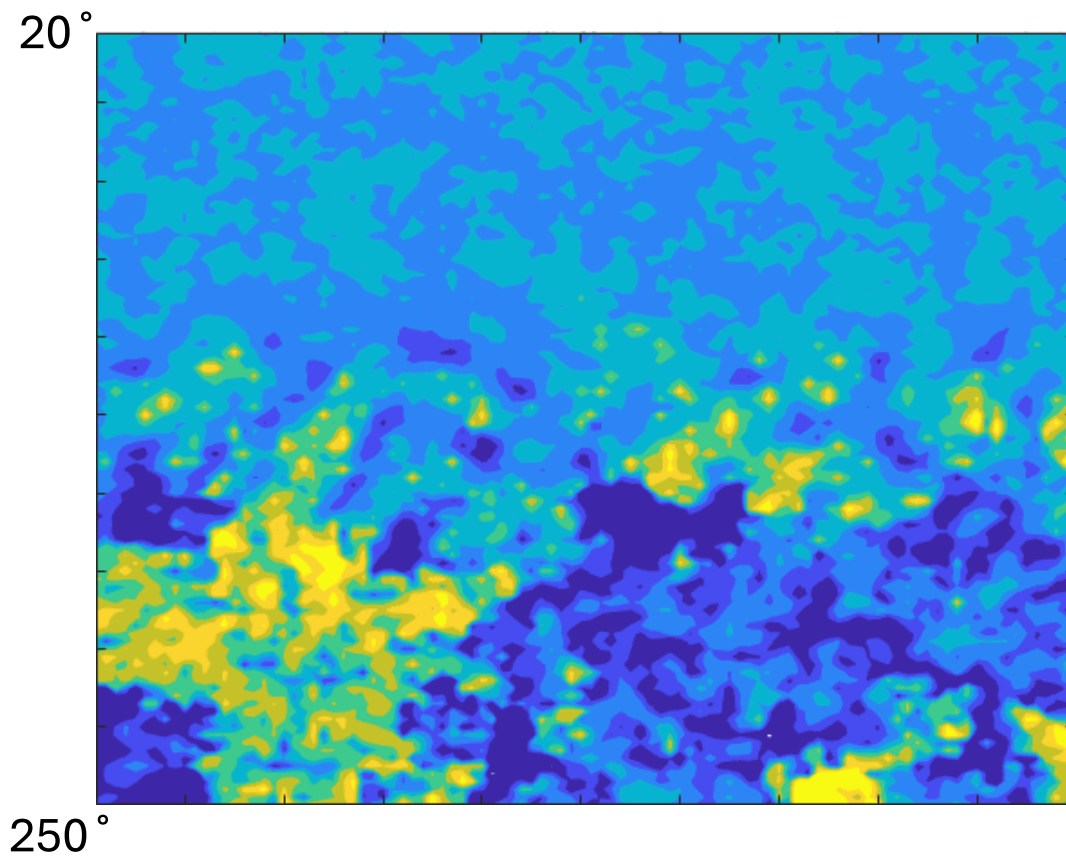


Cross sectional view

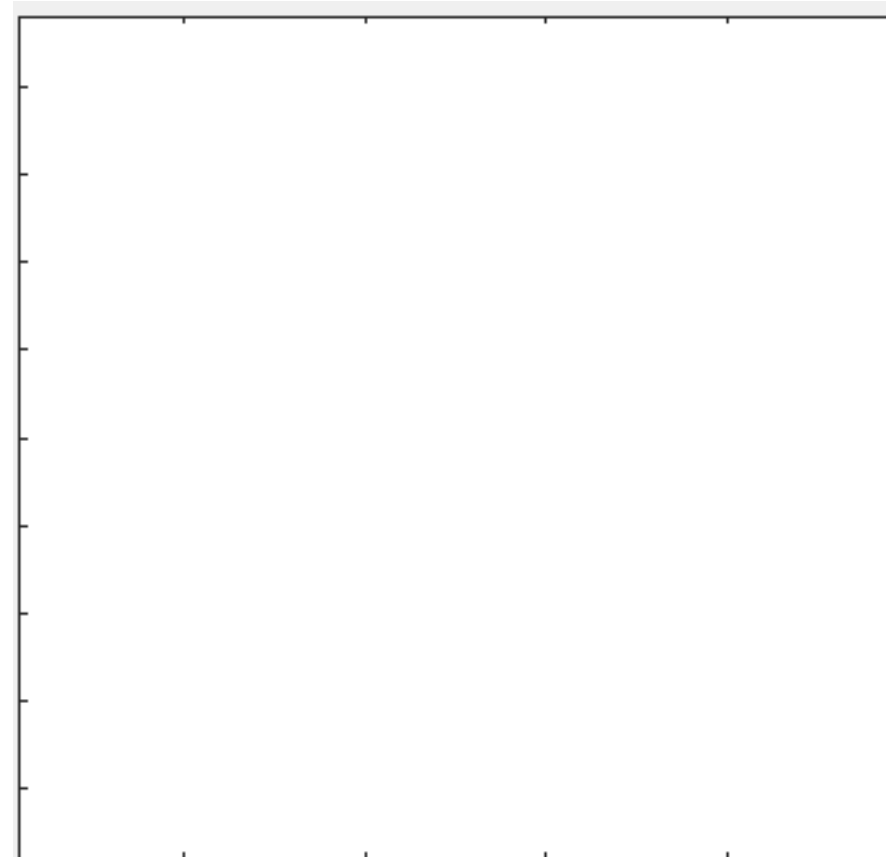
Fisher, Hooker, and Oakley, 2019
Hooker and Fisher, 2021

Fisher, Hooker, and Oakley, 2021

Thermally activated asperity nucleation

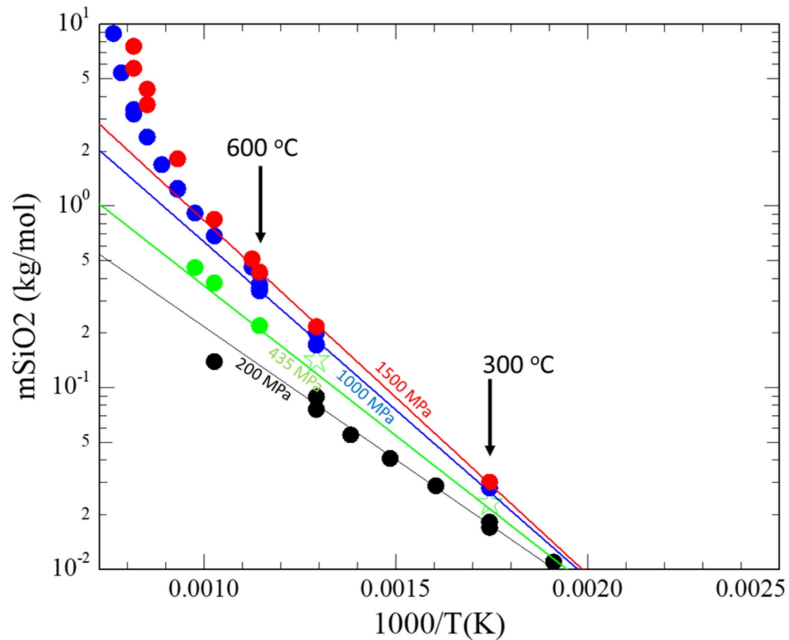


Fluid Flow



$$\text{Solubility SiO}_2 = A \cdot \exp[-H(P)/R/T]$$

H fit at 1 GPa and 200 MPa to quantify H(P)
 $H = 28000 + 4500 \cdot \ln(P/2e8)$; where 28000 is H at 200 MPa
 $A = 0.0037 \cdot \exp[H(P)/R/(180+273)]$



Solubility=C= f (T, P) (mol/kg)

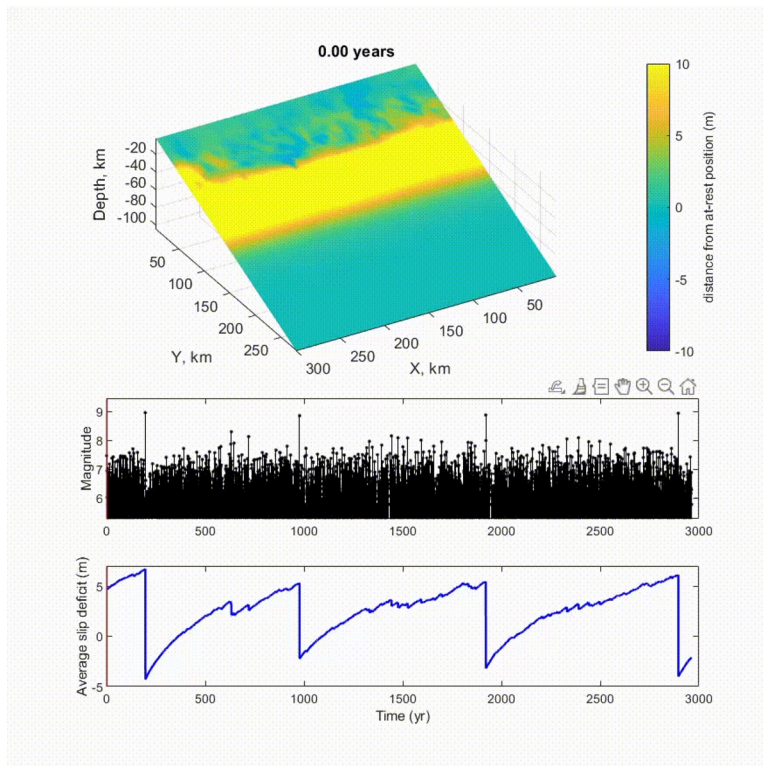
Experimental data
 from Manning, 1994

$$\dot{\epsilon} = AC\sigma/d^3 \exp(-Q/RT)$$

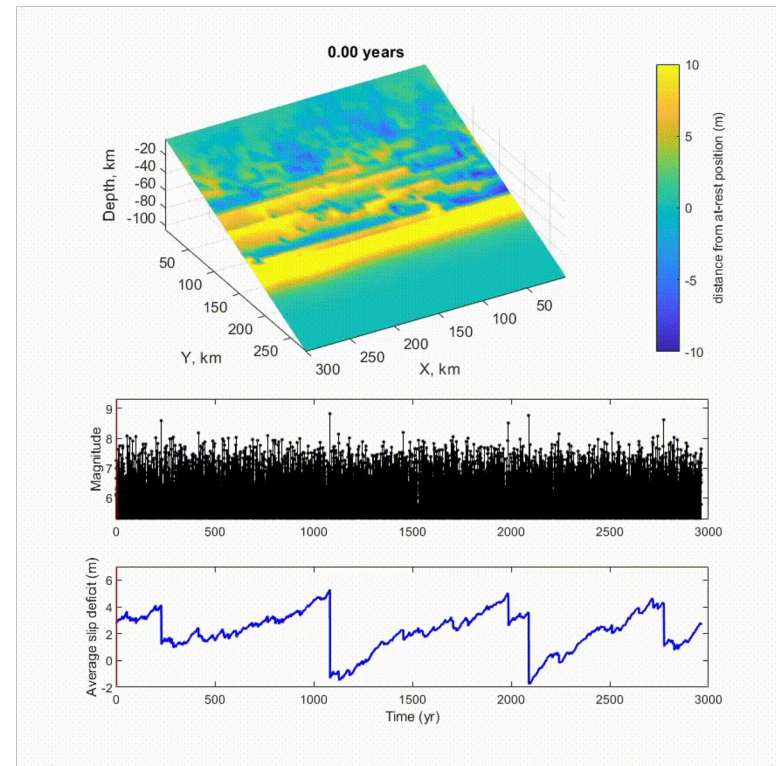
Fisher and Hirth, 2024

Shear heating

Lin, Fang, Lin, Armstrong, Mao, Zhuo, et al., 2023, CIDER Project

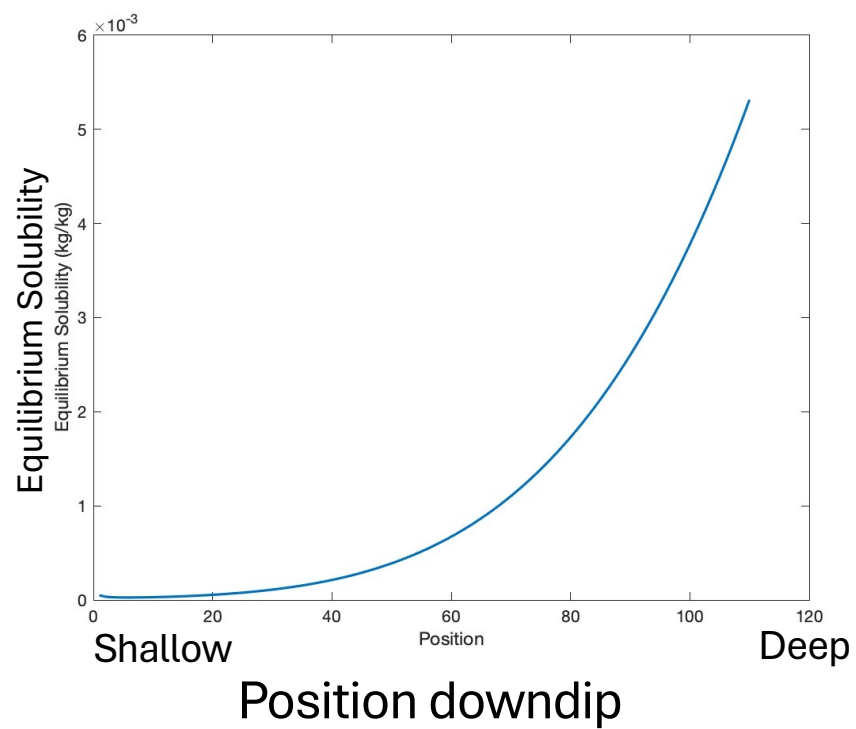


effective friction coefficient
= 0.04

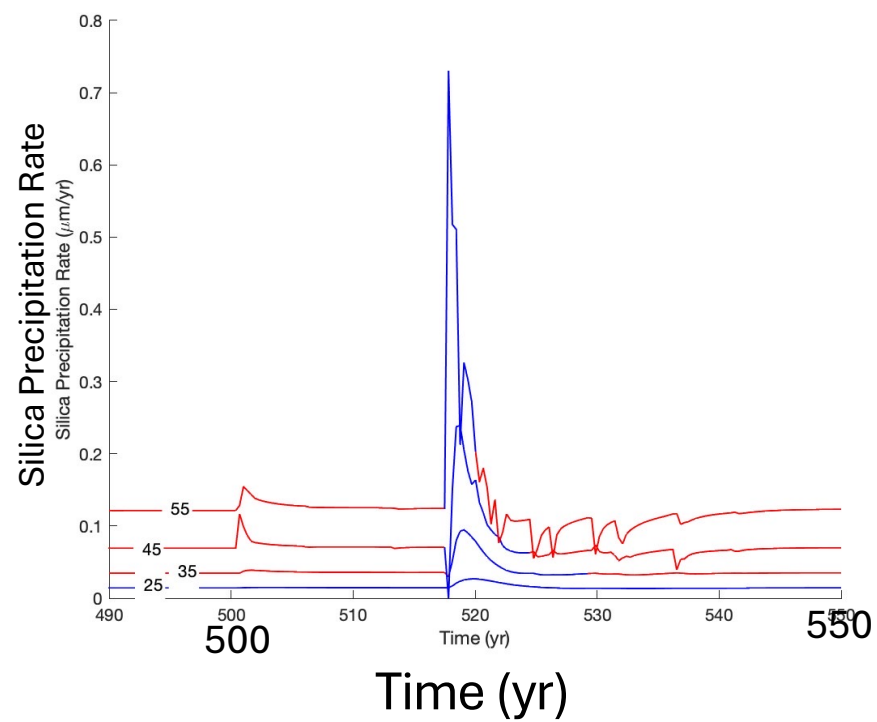


grain size = 10 μm
sediment thickness = 0.4 km

Solubility



Precipitation Rate



Conclusions

- Oxygen isotopes, Oxygen isotope thermometry, and clumped isotopes indicate buffering by rock, with temperatures of vein formation less than the max T, potentially related to lowT fluid-producing reactions.
- Volume loss recorded by scaly fabrics is dependent on T and is comparable to the amount of precipitated vein material at the scale of a thin section.
- Modeling using MEFISTO (the Mineralization, Earthquake, Fluid flow Simulator) and tracking of supersaturation rate during earthquake transients indicate modest precipitation rates (because of low solubility in the seismogenic zone) and rapid restoration to background levels after an earthquake.