

Subduction Cycles and Deformation (SCD)



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and the second

Photo credit: Michelle Coombs

GeoPRISMS:

- Is a community-driven science program aimed at understanding active processes along continental margins, through integrative approaches that span the shoreline.
- Is a vibrant interdisciplinary research community (look around!) and an intellectual incubator for collaborative research...
- Addresses first-order questions about Earth's most active tectonic, mass transfer, and sedimentary systems - relevant to major geohazards that affect population centers, including large earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and landslides.
- Is an NSF funding opportunity, based on a science plan Photo: D. Rasmusse

Motivation



SCD Key Questions

- What governs the size of great subduction zone earthquakes?
- How do subduction zones initiate?
- How does volatile release affect rheology?
- How are fluids and melts released and stored in a subduction system?
- What are the products of subduction?
- What feedbacks exist between surface processes and subduction mechanics?

SCD Primary Sites and Initiatives

Alaska and Aleutians

Thematic Studies

Theme 1: Identifying controls on fault slip behavior and deformation history

Cascadia

- Theme 2: Understanding mantle wedge dynamics
- Theme 3: Fore-arc to back-arc volatile fluxes
- Theme 4: Physical and chemical conditions and processes at depth
- Theme 5: Subduction initiation

New Zealand

SCD Primary Sites Phased Funding



Subduction Cycles and Deformation (SCD) Planning and Meetings

Jan, 2011: SCD Implementation (Bastrop, TX) Sep, 2011: Alaska Primary Site Planning (Portland, OR) Apr, 2012: Cascadia Primary Site Planning (Portland, OR) Apr, 2013: New Zealand Primary Site Planning (Wellington, NZ) Oct, 2015: SCD TEI (Redondo Beach, CA)

Photo credit: Emily Cooperdock

Subduction Cycles and Deformation (SCD) Mini-workshops

Dec, 2011: ExTerra: Understanding Convergent Margin Processes through studies of Exhumed Terranes, Integrating CRISP IODP drilling and 3D seismic study, Using Geoinformatics resources to explore the generation of convergent margin magmas Dec, 2012: IODP Opportunities for SCD, Marine Geophysics in the Cascadia Primary Site

Aug, 2013: ExTerra: Understanding Subduction through studies of exhumed terranes

Dec, 2013: Kermadec Arc-Havre Trough Planning, Field Logistics for GeoPRISMS Research in the Aleutian Arc, Exploring the interplay between solid Earth tectonics and surface processes

Dec, 2014: Cultivate and coordinate GeoPRISMS studies of the Hikurangi subduction margin, South Island New Zealand Primary Site

Dec, 2015: Himalayan Seismogenic Zone

Dec, 2016: EarthScope-type Canadian Cordiller Seismic Array and GPS Network, Volcanoes in Extensional and Compressional Settings

Dec, 2017: Amphibious community experiments in Alaska and related opportunities Dec, 2018: ExTerra: Evolution of arc crust; Investigating subduction processes at the Hikurangi Margin, New Zealand



Cascadia

RATIONALE

- Highly accessible for fieldwork, can leverage existing infrastructure and co-located research efforts
- Build on broad spectrum of existing geological and geophysical data
- A young, hot endmember subduction zone
- Well-suited for studying nature and origin of episodic tremor and slip (ETS)

Reduced upper mantle velocities near trench – hydration?



COMMUNITY EFFORTS Cascadia Initiative (2009-2014) – community experiment - an onshore-offshore geophysical and geodetic project including deployment of the Amphibious Array.



Cascadia

COAST Cascadia Open Access Seismic Transects (2012) – acquired diverse geophysical data to achieve a variety of goals including constraining the position of & geometry of plate boundary

Heat Flow and Fluid Flux in Cascadia (2013) Determine temperature along megathrust, quantify fluid fluxes, investigation of methane emissions





carbonate formation at methane emission site

Cascadia



Constraining slip distribution of the Cascadia Subduction Zone Offshore (2012-2016) – use GPS-Acoustic seafloor geodesy to measure slip deficit offshore.

iMUSH (2012-2016)– image architecture of Mount St. Helens magmatic system from the subducted plate to surface using geophysical and petrological approaches











Alaska and Aleutian

RATIONALE

- Both ocean-ocean and ocean-continent boundaries
- Different modes of slip and different stages of earthquake cycle in segments, some locked, some creeping
- Leverage Plate Boundary Observatory, US Transportable Array & existing USGS work



Geochemistry - of volcanic fluids, Katmai

Dredging in the Aleutians



MT & seismic investigation of arc melt generation, delivery and storage beneath Okmok volcano



Alaska and Aleutian

COMMUNITY EFFORTS Field Campaigns to the Aleutians (2015-2016)

Islands of Four Mountains to Unimak: From the slab to the surface

Seeking the origins of continents in the western Aleutian island arc



Modeling sediment production from glaciers off south-central Alaska





Alaska and Aleutian

Alaska Amphibious Community Seismic Experiment (2018-2019) 75 broadband OBS, 30 land broadband sensors, covers incoming plate-megathrust-volcanic arc-distal backarc (even more when integrated with TA)

Links between structures (plate bend normal faults) in downgoing plate and hydration and seismicity in subduction zone







New Zealand

RATIONALE

- Range of fault slip and volcanic phenomena with alongstrike variation in small, compact setting
- Active subduction initiation (Puysegur Ridge), exhumed arc crust (Fiordland), seismogenic zone, sedimentation, & forearc deformation (Hikurangi Margin), arc volcanism (Taupo Volcanic Zone, Kermadec Arc), backarc rifting (Taupo, Havre Trough)
- Government investments in onshore and offshore scientific infrastructure

COMMUNITY EFFORTS

NZ3D & IODP Drilling (2017-2019) – Seismic reflection study and ocean drilling of Hikurangi margin to understand controls on slow slip

events.







New Zealand

SISIE South Island Subduction Initiation Experiment (2018-2019) -collecting onshore and offshore geophysical data across Puysegur trench



SHIRE Seismogenesis at Hikurangi Integrated Research Experiment – Geophysical imaging, Paleoseismology & morphotectonics, and Numerical modeling to investigate megathrust behavior and controls on seismogenesis



Volatile cycling through the Hikurangi forearc,



Assessing changes in the state of magma storage system over caldera-forming eruption cycles, Taupo







New Zealand

SAFFRONZ Slow-slip and Fluid Flow Response Offshore New Zealand (2019-2021) – Measure heat flow, fluid flow, and fluid composition at on- and off-fault locations

HOBITSS Hikurangi Ocean Bottom Investigation of Tremor and Slow Slip (2014-2015) – Ocean bottom pressure sensors (APGs) and seismometers deployed. First detailed view of seafloor deformation during SSE. SSEs occur on shallowest reaches of megathrust, within 2 km of seafloor



Thematic studies

RATIONALE

 Thematic studies include broader research approaches than can be achieved at primary sites.



E-FIRE ExTerra (Exhumed Terranes) Field Institute and Research Endeavor (2015-2021) Collect exhumed subduction-related rocks in the Western Alps to investigate geochemical cycling, fluid release, and rheology. Proctor and Hirth, 2015





Modeling and laboratory experiments







GeoPRISMS SCD TEI

October, 2015 Redondo Beach, CA

~130 scientists >50% Early Career >40% Female

Community-driven



Interdisciplinary

















