

## 学术报告

- 1) **Scientific objectives, drill sites, and strategies for CHIKYU Hard-Rock Drilling proposal aimed at Bend-Fault Hydrology in the Old Incoming Plate (H-ODIN)**
- 2) **Arc root evolution corresponding to subduction initiation to arc maturing: Insights from peridotites from the Izu-Bonin-Mariana forearc and ophiolites**

报告人：**Prof. T. Morishita**  
(Kanazawa University)

报告时间：**12月27日(周三)上午10:00**  
**12月29日(周五)上午10:00**

报告地点：**综合楼702会议室**



**T. Morishita** 教授是金泽大学科学与工程学院的教授，他长期专注于蛇绿岩套、地幔橄榄岩及俯冲带岩浆作用的研究，目前在 **Geology**、**EPSL**、**GCA**、**JP**、**AM** 等国际重要刊物上发表论文七十余篇。**Morishita** 教授是推动日本地球号 (**CHIKYU**) 大洋钻探计划的主要科学家之一，曾多次参加国际大洋钻探计划 (**IODP**) 航次，自 **2010** 年起一直担任 **IODP** 科学评估工作组成员。

## 12月27日报告摘要:

Hydration due to plate bending-induced normal faults (bend-faults) in the region between the trench axis and outer rise (outer rise) has recently drawn considerable attention (e.g., Grevemeyer et al., 2007 EPSL; Fujie et al., 2013 GRL). Ideally, comparing subduction zones in several contrasting geodynamic states (e.g. Old plate vs Young plate, bend-faults being reactivated abyssal hill faults vs. newly formed horst-and-graben faults, etc.) is likely to be the most promising exploration approach to expand our knowledge of bend-fault hydration processes. In order to deepen our understanding of bend-fault hydration, an IODP pre-proposal: Bending fault hydrology of the Old Incoming Plate (H-ODIN) was developed. The off-Tohoku region provides a rare opportunity to study a place where the local stress state is likely to have changed significantly since the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake. The Japan Trench site seems best for understanding links between bend-induced hydration and the outer rise seismic cycle. In the presentation, we will present more details on H-ODIN coupled with relation to Mantle Drilling Project.

## 12月29日报告摘要:

Compared with comprehensive studies on arc-related volcanic rocks (Reagan et al., 2010 G-cubed) there have been still few studies of the lower crust/mantle evolution related to igneous activity in the earliest stages of subduction initiation. We examine peridotites recovered from an exhumed crust/mantle section exposed along the landward slopes of the northern Izu-Bonin Trench and peridotite bodies from ophiolites such as, the Mirdita ophiolite, Albania, and Talkeetna Massif, Alaska. The wide range of variation in peridotites from the IBM forearc and the uppermost section of ophiolites probably reflects changing melt compositions from MORB-like melts to boninitic melts in the forearc setting due to an increase of slab-derived hydrous fluids/melts during subduction initiation. Ultramafic rocks above the mantle section of ophiolites, such as ultramafic-mafic layered sequence and late ultramafic intrusions in gabbros can be also explained by crystallization from hydrous MORB-type and boninitic compositions. Observations from ophiolites indicate that arc magmatism significantly modify the pre-existing oceanic MOHO.