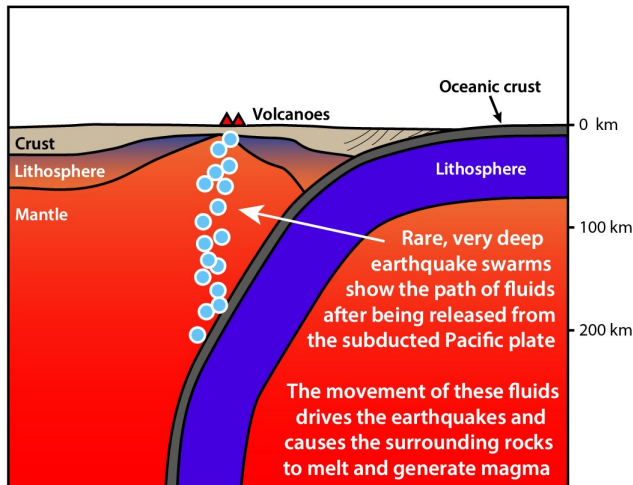


# Earthquake swarms reveal missing piece of tectonic plate-volcano puzzle

18 June 2019, by Ben Long



volcanoes at the surface.

The international team included scientists from the University of Wollongong (UOW), Royal Holloway University of London, University of Cambridge, Australian National University, Columbia University, Cardiff University and Durham University.

Deep earthquake swarms show the path of fluids released from the subducted Pacific Plate. Credit: Lloyd White, University of Wollongong

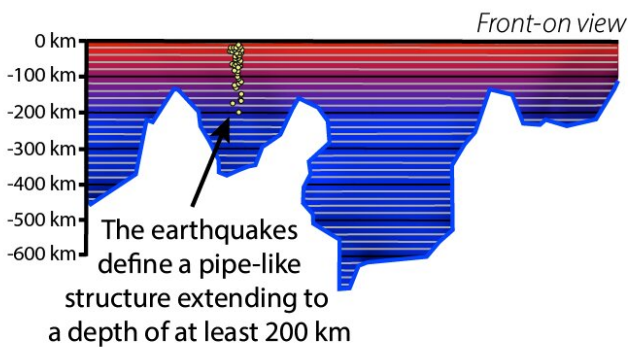
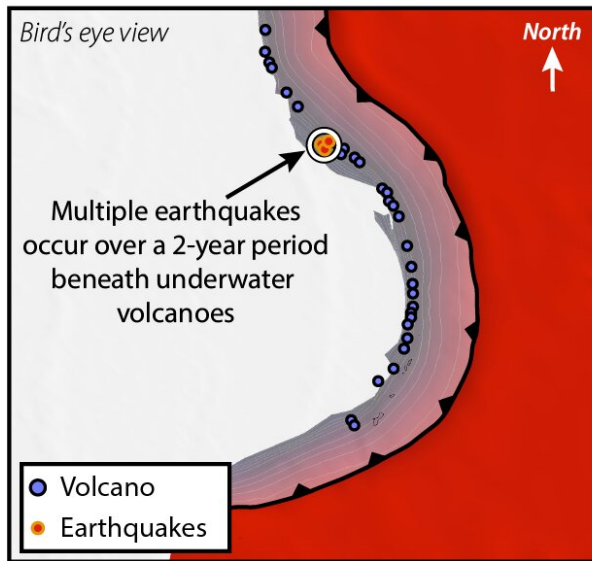
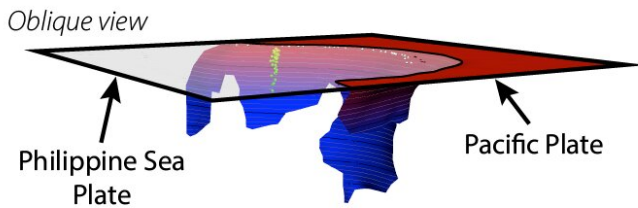
Deep under the ocean bed, a sinking tectonic plate causes a "swarm" of earthquakes, feeding molten rock into newly forming volcanoes, new research has discovered.

Earthquake swarms are when a large number of earthquakes occur close together over a short period. Researchers found two such swarms while studying the Mariana and Izu-Bonin arc system in the Pacific Ocean.

By plotting each [earthquake](#) swarm on a three-dimensional map, the researchers found the earthquakes defined a pipe-like structure through which the [molten rock](#) travelled, rising from a sinking tectonic [plate](#) at depths of around 200km to a magma chamber underneath a volcano.

The discovery solves a missing piece of the tectonic puzzle: revealing the path that fluids and molten [rock](#) move through the deep Earth to

Rare earthquake occurrences have recently been documented at the boundary between the Pacific tectonic plate and the Philippine Sea plate



The earthquakes occur in a region that doesn't usually have any earthquakes. These earthquakes represent fluids and magma moving from the subducted Pacific plate to a magma chamber beneath explosive volcanoes

Rare earthquake occurrences have recently been documented at the boundary between the Pacific tectonic plate and the Philippine Sea plate Credit: Lloyd White, University of Wollongong

The Mariana and Izu-Bonin arc system lies on the ocean bed, stretching 2800 kilometres from Japan south to Guam and beyond. It marks where two [tectonic plates](#)—the Philippine Sea Plate and the Pacific Plate—meet.

As the Pacific Plate subducts, sinking into the Earth's mantle, it carries [water](#) deep down into the Earth. The plate gets hotter and experiences more pressure the deeper it goes, until superheated water tries to escape, causing the rock to fracture and melt and creating a pathway for the molten rock to rise.

Lead author Dr. Lloyd White from UOW's School of Earth, Atmospheric and Life Sciences described the process as a natural hydro-fracking effect.

"In fracking used by the petroleum industry, they drill into the Earth up to a few kilometres deep, and then continue to pump liquid down until the pressure grows and the rocks crack, creating a path for the petroleum or [natural gas](#) to flow through the rocks and into a pipe back to the surface," Dr. White said.

"In this case, the tectonic plate carries the water down very deep into the Earth, down to around 200 kilometres below the surface. As the plate goes down it gets hotter and the pressure gets higher, driving water out of subducted plate.

"It's ultimately the water that causes those slowly moving rocks to melt as well as to cause these rare earthquakes. The water gets so hot and is under so much pressure that it needs to get away. As it moves upwards it causes the rocks to fracture and melt, forming magma, and that magma is what feeds to volcano at the top of the system.

"It is similar to fracking, but at a much grander scale and completely driven by Earth's natural processes, rather than being human induced."

The two earthquake swarms occurred deep in the Earth in a zone that doesn't usually have any earthquakes. The simplest explanation is they were caused by a process similar to fracking, either by the rock breaking ahead of the superheated fluid, or by the pipe collapsing after the fluid had moved

through the system.

"Geologists have always assumed that the water in this system goes upwards, but we've never had a good way of imaging that. These examples—a freak occurrence that we've stumbled on—show very clearly where the water must be travelling," Dr. White said.

Co-author Dr. Dominique Tanner, also from UOW's School of Earth, Atmospheric and Life Sciences, said: "We can actually use the earthquakes to figure out how quickly these fluids travel. We know exactly when and where the earthquakes occur, so we can estimate how quickly the fluid moves through the deep Earth, which is faster than one kilometre an hour—much faster than we previously thought."

While a lot more research is needed, the discovery may help scientists in monitoring which volcanoes are being primed with increasing amounts of magma from the deep Earth.

**More information:** Lloyd T. White et al. Earth's deepest earthquake swarms track fluid ascent beneath nascent arc volcanoes, *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* (2019). DOI: [10.1016/j.epsl.2019.05.048](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2019.05.048)

Provided by University of Wollongong

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