



Experimental study on the crystal preferred orientation of glaucophane and epidote in epidote blueschist and implications for seismic anisotropy in subduction zones

Yong Park and Haemyeong Jung

Tectonophysics laboratory, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Seoul National University, Korea, Republic Of
(hjung@snu.ac.kr)

To understand deformation microstructures and seismic anisotropies of the subducting slab, deformation experiments of epidote blueschist were conducted in simple shear by using a modified Griggs apparatus. Deformation experiments were performed under the pressure (0.9–1.5 GPa), temperature (400–500 °C), shear strain (0.6–4.5) and shear strain rate (3.4×10^{-5} – 1.8×10^{-4} s⁻¹). Crystal preferred orientations (CPOs) of minerals were determined by SEM/EBSD technique. The experimental results showed that CPO of glaucophane at the low shear strain ($\gamma \leq 1$) is characterized as the [001] axes aligned subparallel to the shear direction and the (010) poles aligned subnormal to the shear plane (type-1). At the high shear strain of $\gamma > 2$, however, the [001] axes of glaucophane were aligned subparallel to the shear direction and the [100] axes were aligned subnormal to the shear plane (type-2). CPOs of epidote in the deformed samples under low shear strain ($\gamma < 2$) showed mostly non-systematic fabric. However, the (010) poles of epidote at the intermediate shear strain ($2 < \gamma < 4$) were aligned subparallel to the shear direction and the [100] axes were aligned subnormal to the shear plane. On the other hand, at the high shear strain of $\gamma > 4$, the (010) poles of epidote were aligned subnormal to the shear plane and the [001] axes were aligned subparallel to the shear direction. Type-1 CPO of glaucophane was hardly reported in natural blueschists previously, but this glaucophane CPO could be possible to influence the trench-normal seismic anisotropy observed in the fore-arc region of some subduction zones. On the other hand, type-2 CPO of glaucophane, which has often been reported in natural blueschists, can cause the trench-parallel seismic anisotropy at the top of the subducting slab and at the slab-mantle interface.