

Wide-angle seismic experiment crossing the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc and multi-channel seismic profiling of the Ogasawara Plateau

–KR07-03 cruise–

Seiichi Miura¹, Aki Ito¹, Narumi Takahashi¹, Shuichi Kodaira¹ and Yoshiyuki Kaneda¹

Abstract We carried out a wide-angle reflection and refraction experiment using 100 ocean bottom seismographs on a 536-km long seismic line crossing the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc, and a multi-channel seismic reflection profiling of 204-channel hydrophone streamer on a 318-km long seismic line transecting from the Ogasawara Trough to the Ogasawara Plateau. The cruise was conducted by R/V Kairei of Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology from March 4 to 30, 2007. The objectives of the cruise are to reveal the crustal structure of the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc and detailed shallow structure of the Ogasawara Plateau and to understand the continental crustal formation and the collision style of oceanic plateau against to the subduction zone. In this paper, we summarize the seismic experiments and show the acquired data of ocean bottom seismographs and multi-channel seismic survey.

Keywords: Izu, Ogasawara, OBS, MCS, seismic

1. Introduction

An intra-oceanic island arc is one of important tectonic locations to study the crustal growth generating the andesitic continental crust¹), whereas basaltic magmatism is predominant in the recent Earth. To solve this dilemma, several models have been proposed²). According to a concept named “subduction factory” by Tatsumi and Kogiso²), raw materials, such as oceanic sediments, oceanic crust and mantle lithosphere, are fed into the factory and are manufactured into arc magmas and continental crust. The waste materials processed in this factory, such as chemically modified oceanic crust/sediments and delaminated lower continental crust, sink into the deep mantle and are likely to have greatly contributed to mantle evolution. Especially, Izu-Ogasawara Arc is a best region to invest that for the following two reasons: the Izu-Ogasawara Arc is isolated oceanic island arc excepting the northernmost part collision zone, and the discovery of large volume middle crust with 6 km/s P-wave velocity is regarded as andesitic layer³⁾⁴).

The Izu-Ogasawara Arc belongs to the eastern edge of the Philippine Sea Plate where the Pacific Plate is subducting with NW direction⁵). The Izu-Ogasawara Arc is about 1000 km long with NNW-SSE trend from the collision zone with Honshu Arc to the Volcanic Islands including Iwo-jima (Figure 1). In the middle of the Izu-Ogasawara Arc, the Sofu-gan tectonic line exists as a tectonic boundary between northern and southern parts of the arc⁶). The Ogasawara Ridge is located in the vicinity of the Izu-Ogasawara Trench only in southern part of the Sofu-gan tectonic line. Between the Ogasawara Ridge and the Izu-Ogasawara Arc, Ogasawara Trough is an elongated basin parallel to the arc. The Parece Vera and Shikoku Basins are back arc basins west of the Izu-Ogasawara Arc separating the arc and the Kyushu-Parau Ridge.

The Izu-Ogasawara Arc was formed by igneous activities associated with the subduction of the Pacific Plate and back-arc spreading of the Shikoku-Parece Vela Basins⁷). At this point, we summarize the brief history of the Izu-Ogasawara Arc based on the review⁷). The timing of the

1. Institute for Research on Earth Evolution (IFREE), Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)

lithospheric subsidence prior to subduction is constrained about 50 Ma from the age of the Izu-Ogasawara forearc basement⁸). The subduction was initiated during 50-40 Ma, and probably 43 Ma is a key timing since the drastic direction change of the Pacific Plate migration⁹). The early arc associated with the subduction was formed stably during 40-30 Ma, followed by the rifting and spreading of the Parece Vela Basin during 30-15 Ma, which was associated with the separation of Kyushu-Parau Ridge. The collision of the northernmost part of the Izu-Ogasawara Arc with Honshu Arc was started about 15 Ma, and the spreading of the Parece Vera Basin and Shikoku Basin ceased¹⁰).

The Ogasawara Plateau, which was formerly named as Michelson Ridge¹¹), is a large bathymetric high colliding with the Izu-Ogasawara Trench at latitude 26N where is slightly north of the junction of the Izu-Ogasawara and Mariana Trenches (Figure 1). The Ogasawara Plateau seems to be cut by several faults associated with plate bending near the trench (Figure 1). The tectonics associated faulting is an interesting feature. Large bathymetric

highs, such as oceanic plateaus, seem to be difficult to subduct smoothly because of thick crust and buoyancy¹¹). For example, the Ontong Java Plateau is accreted 20% of crust with the Solomon Island Arc¹²). The collision style of oceanic plateaus at trenches is also an important point.

To reveal the crustal structure of the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc and the Ogasawara Plateau, a seismic experiment has been conducted in March, 2007. The cruise was KR07-03 conducted by the R/V Kairei of Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), which was composed of two seismic lines: one is Line SPr3 crossing the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc for wide-angle reflection/refraction survey using ocean bottom seismographs (OBS), and another is Line OGr4 transecting the Ogasawara Plateau for multi-channel seismic (MCS) survey (Figure 1). The objectives of the cruise are to reveal the crustal structure of the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc and detailed shallow structure of the Ogasawara Plateau and to understand the continental crustal formation and the collision style of oceanic plateau

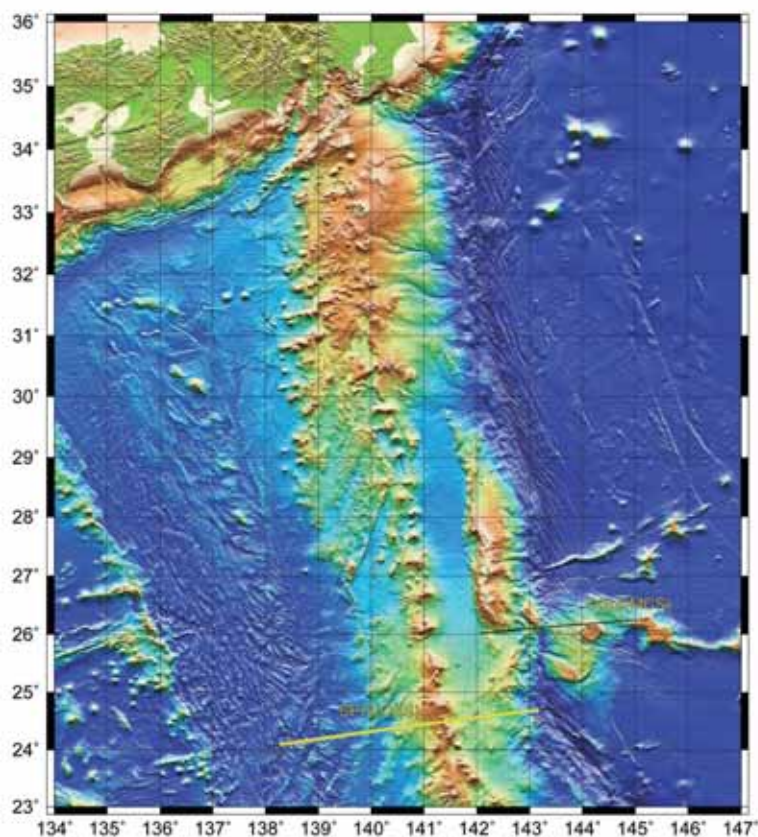


Figure 1: Bathymetric map of the experimental area. A black line with yellow circles, which are ocean bottom seismographs (OBS), is a seismic line for wide-angle reflection/refraction experiment using OBS (Line SPr3). A black line is a seismic line for multi-channel seismic (MCS) reflection profiling (Line OGr4).

Table 1: Activity log during KR0703 cruise

Date	Remarks
March 04	Departure from Yokohama
March 05	Transit
March 06	OBS deployment (Site#001-Site#013)
March 07	OBS deployment (Site#014-Site#034)
March 08	OBS deployment (Site#035-Site#056)
March 09	OBS deployment (Site#057-Site#073)
March 10	OBS deployment (Site#074-Site#088)
March 11	OBS deployment (Site#089-Site#100)
March 12	SPr3jobs_0 airgun shooting
March 13	SPr3jobs_0 airgun shooting
March 14	SPr3jobs_0 airgun shooting
March 15	SPr3jobs_0 airgun shooting and OBS retrieval (Site#001-Site#010)
March 16	OBS retrieval (Site#011-Site#033)
March 17	OBS retrieval (Site#034-Site#050)
March 18	OBS retrieval (Site#051-Site#063)
March 19	OBS retrieval (Site#064-Site#075)
March 20	OBS retrieval (Site#076-Site#087)
March 21	OBS retrieval (Site#088-Site#095)
March 22	OBS retrieval (Site#096-Site#100) and transit
March 23	OGr4_2 airgun shooting
March 24	OGr4_2 airgun shooting
March 25	OGr4_2 airgun shooting and transit
March 26	OGr4_3 airgun shooting
March 27	OGr4_3 airgun shooting
March 28	Transit
March 29	Transit
March 30	Transit and arrived at JAMSTEC

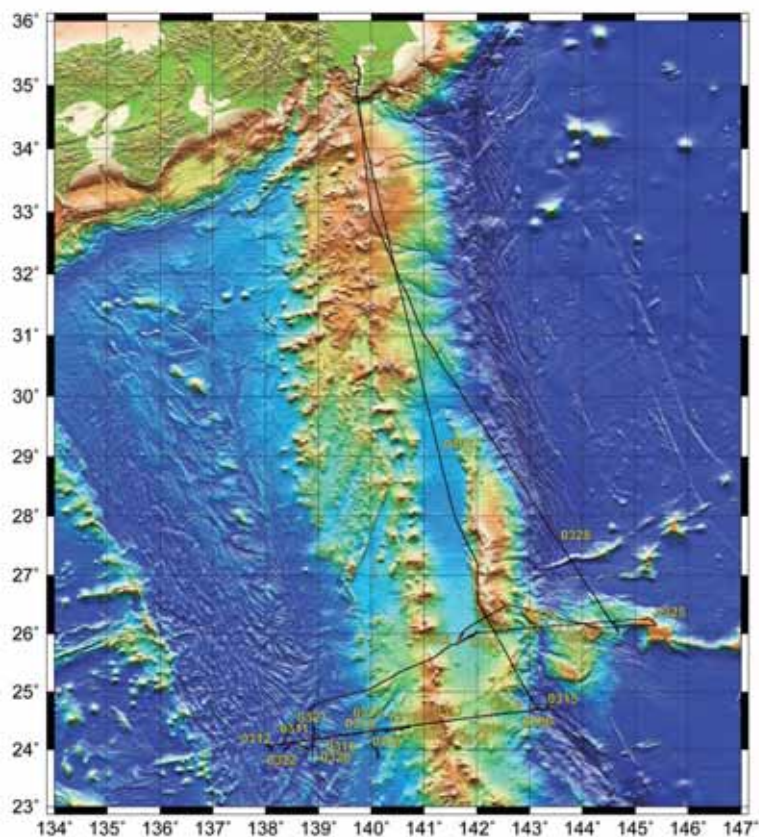


Figure 2: Map for ship's track. Red crosses and yellow four-digits indicate the position at noon in global standard time and date, respectively.

against to the subduction zone.

2. Data Acquisition

The outline of the KR07-03 cruise and shiptracks are respectively shown by Table 1 and Figure 2. The specifications of the data acquisition were basically same as those of surveys conducted by JAMSTEC in Izu-Ogasawara region (e.g. KR05-06¹³) and KR06-01¹⁴). The R/V Kairei left the Yokohama port in March 4. From March 6 to 11, OBS deployment was conducted. The airgun was shot with 200-m interval on the Line SPr3 for OBS survey during March 12 and 15. After the airgun shooting, OBS retrieval was conducted until March 22. MCS survey on Line OGr4 was conducted from March 23 to March 27 with two 100-m interval shooting because of compressor trouble, which was enabled to obtain the MCS data with 50-m shooting interval. The cruise was finished in March 30 arriving to the JAMSTEC port. During the cruise, the planned survey was mostly finished without serious weather influence.

2.1. Airgun shooting

The seismic source of the cruise was an airgun array of BOLT1500LL type on the R/V Kairei. Total chamber size was 12000 cu. in. (200 l), which was composed of eight 1500 cu. in. airguns. Air pressure was 200 psi (140 atm).

Towing depth of the airgun array was about 10 m. The eight airguns were shot simultaneously within 1msec (Figures 3,4).

The Line SPr3 for the OBS survey was 536-km length from the Parece Vera Basin to forearc region crossing the southern IBM arc. The both ends for the Line SPr3 were extended 20-km outside of OBS locations: the western end was 20-km west from OBS100 and the eastern end was 20-km east from OBS001. The shooting interval was 200-m, which was about 97 s with 4 knot ship speed. Total shot number was 3691 (Table 2).

The Line OGr4 for the MCS survey was 318-km length from the Ogasawara Trough to the Ogasawara Plateau. As mentioned above, data acquisition for 50-m interval was realized by two 100-m interval shooting because of compressor trouble. The shooting interval of 100-m was about 49 s with 4 knot ship speed. The shotpoint numbers (SP) for the two shootings were respectively from 9675 to 16039 and from 9630 to 14646, whose increments were two because the SP interval was 50 m. Total shot numbers for two acquisition were 3182 (SP9675-16039) and 2508 (SP9630-14646), respectively (Table 2).

2.2. OBS

The wide-angle reflection and refraction survey for OBS was conducted in the Line SPr3. One hundred OBSs

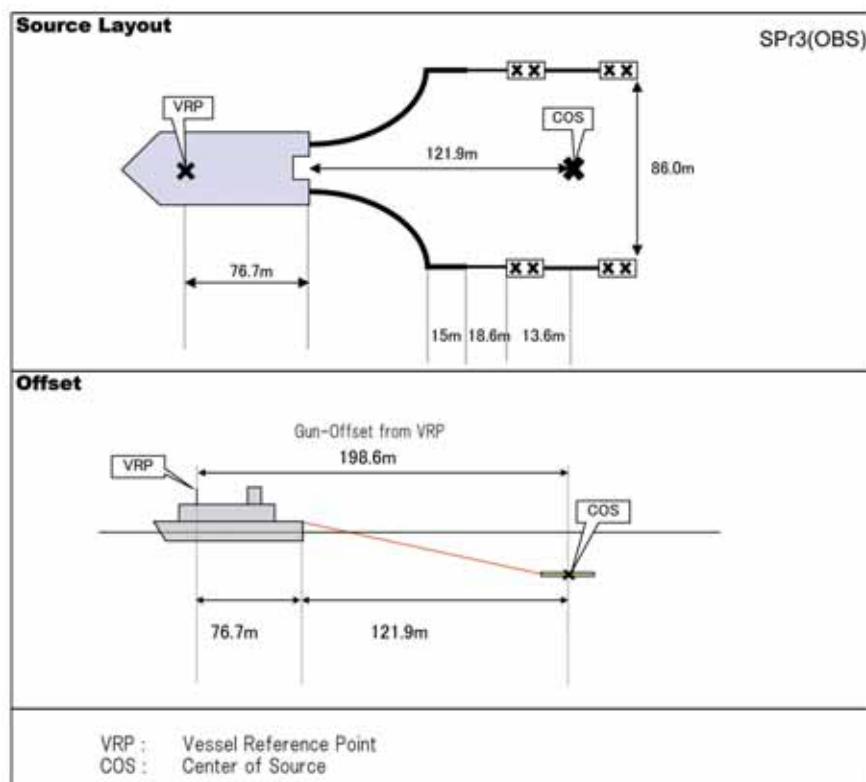


Figure 3: Geometry of the airgun system for OBS survey (Line SPr3)

Table 2: Airgun shooting log

SPJobs_0	Time (UTC)	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Depth (m)	SP
First shot	2007/3/11 23:35	24° 4.1134'	138° 6.4293'	4279	1001
First good shot	2007/3/11 23:35	24° 4.1134'	138° 6.4293'	4279	1001
Last good shot	2007/3/14 20:55	24° 42.6362'	143° 20.5897'	8038	3681
Last shot	2007/3/14 20:55	24° 42.6362'	143° 20.5897'	8038	3681

OGr4_2	Time (UTC)	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Depth (m)	SP
First shot	2007/3/23 7:16	26° 1.5099'	142° 3.9838'	3142	9633
First good shot	2007/3/23 7:31	26° 1.6198'	142° 5.2366'	2991	9675
Last good shot	2007/3/24 20:43	26° 15.5919'	145° 15.3691'	1146	16037
Last shot	2007/3/24 20:44	26° 15.5962'	145° 15.4292'	1146	16039

OGr4_3	Time (UTC)	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Depth (m)	SP
First shot	2007/3/26 5:08	26° 1.4994'	142° 3.8943'	3158	9630
First good shot	2007/3/26 5:09	26° 1.5099'	142° 4.0136'	3144	9634
Last good shot	2007/3/27 10:05	26° 12.8953'	144° 33.7734'	3177	14646
Last shot	2007/3/27 10:05	26° 12.8953'	144° 33.7734'	3177	14646

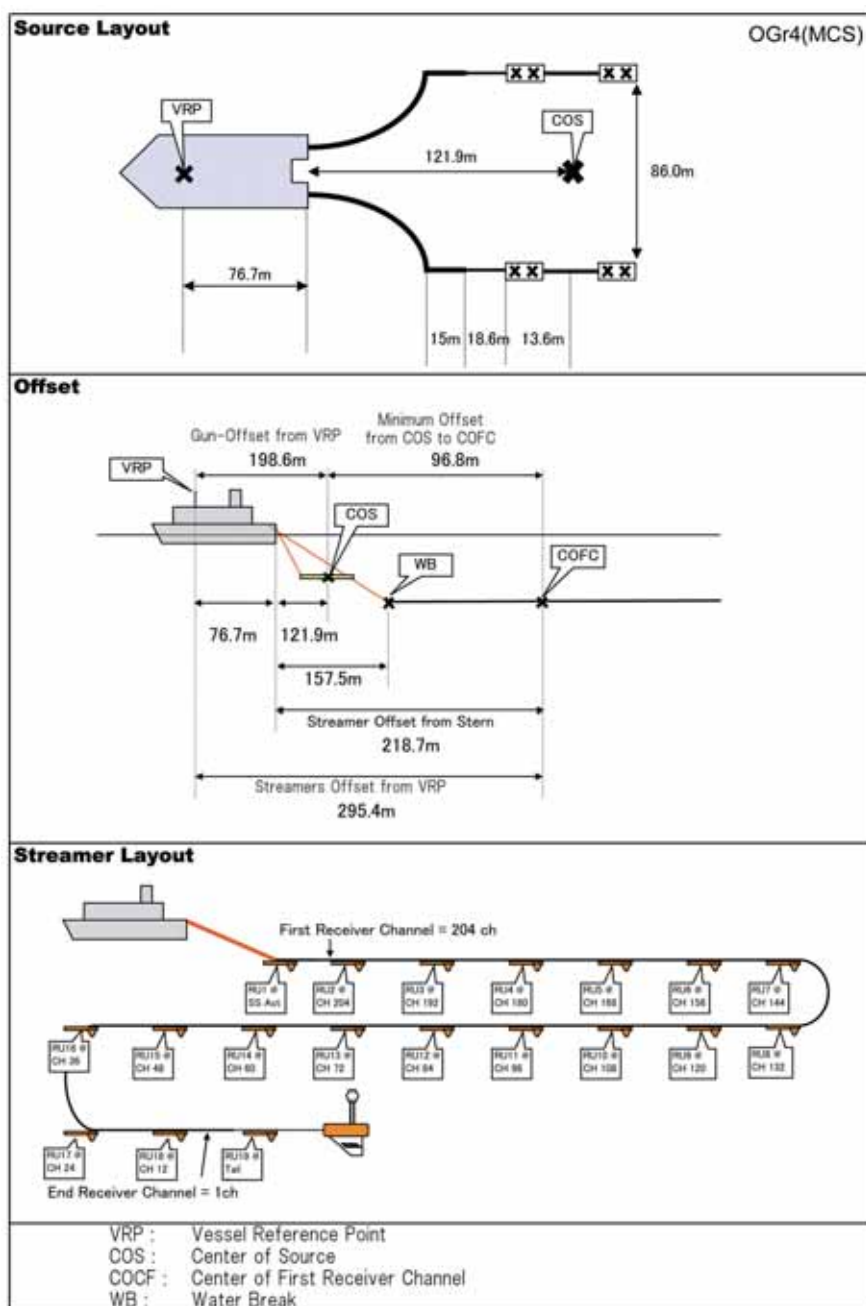


Figure 4: Geometry of the airgun system and hydrophone streamer geometry for MCS survey (Line OGr4).

were deployed with 5-km interval. The OBS and the digital recorder system were originally designed by Kanazawa and Shiobara¹⁵⁾ and Shinohara et al.¹⁶⁾. The sensors of the OBS are 4.5 Hz geophones for one vertical and two horizontal components and one hydrophone (Table 3). The signals recorded by hard disk drive (HDD) after 16 bit A/D converter with 100 Hz sampling rate (10 ms). The power supply for the electric is rechargeable battery, which is effective for one month survey. The time shifts between the interval clock of OBS and reference time (GPS) were measured before the deployment and after the retrieval for calibration during OBS deployment on seafloor.

The transponders of Kaiyodenshi type (KYD) and System Giken type (SYG) were used for communication in seawater to cut iron anchor and to measure the distance: the transponders for OBS001-066 and OBS067-100 were KYD and SYG, respectively. Although the descending speeds are about 82 m per minute for both types, cutting time and ascending speed are different each other. The cutting times for iron anchor are about 15 minutes for KYD and 22 minutes for SYG, respectively. The ascending speeds for KYD and SYG are respectively 63 m per minutes and 68 m per minutes.

We deployed 100 OBSs taking acoustic communication between the R/V Kairei and OBSs to measure the location on seafloor. Most OBSs were located within 100-m diameter from planned position. However, several OBSs were positioned about 300-m away from the aimed position. Moreover, OBS090 was deployed at the 500-m northwestern point from the first planned position avoiding the steep slope.

2.3. Streamer Cable

We adopted SYNTRAK RDA Streamer System of Sercel Inc. as the streamer cable for the MCS survey (Figure 4). The length of the streamer cable was 5200 m, which was 5100 m active section and 100 m lead-in cable.

The active section has 204 channels with an group interval of 25 m, which composed of 32 hydrophones (Benthos Reduce Diameter Array Hydrophone). The signals of hydrophones in each channel were stacked and A/D converted by 24 bit A/D converter, followed by transmission to the recording system mentioned below. The depth of the streamer cable was controlled about 15-m depth by the depth control device (Digi Course System3 of I/O Inc.).

2.4. Recording and Navigation Systems

The recording system is the SYNTRACK960-24 of Sercel Inc., which outputs the seismic data into 3590E tapes with SEG-D 8048 format. The sampling rate and recording length were respectively 4 msec and 18 sec, which were enable to resolve the structures from shallow sedimentary sequences to deep reflecting events.

The navigation of the survey was StarFire system, which was a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), enabling to navigate the R/V Kairei within 0.4 m accuracy. The software SPECTRA of Concept Inc. was used to control the navigation system. The positioning data from the StarFire was sent to RTN μ (a network interface made by Concept Inc.) via a terminal server in the LAN system of the R/V Kairei. The RTN μ acquire the time signal of the StarFire from the original antenna. The navigation data is sent to the PC Linux machine installing the SPECTRA. The shottime and SP were set by the SPECTRA and trigger signals were sent to the recording system and the airgun control system (GCS90).

The schematic diagrams of navigation and recording system is shown by Figure 5. At first, SPECTRA send the starting signal (System-start-signal) to the central control device and recording system via RTN μ (Real Time Navigation Unit). Soon after, the recording system sends back the ready signal (System-ready-signal) to SPECTRA. The streamer cable is ready for signal acquisition. Secondly, SPECTRA send the trigger signal (Shot-trigger) to the airgun control system (GCS90) and the recording

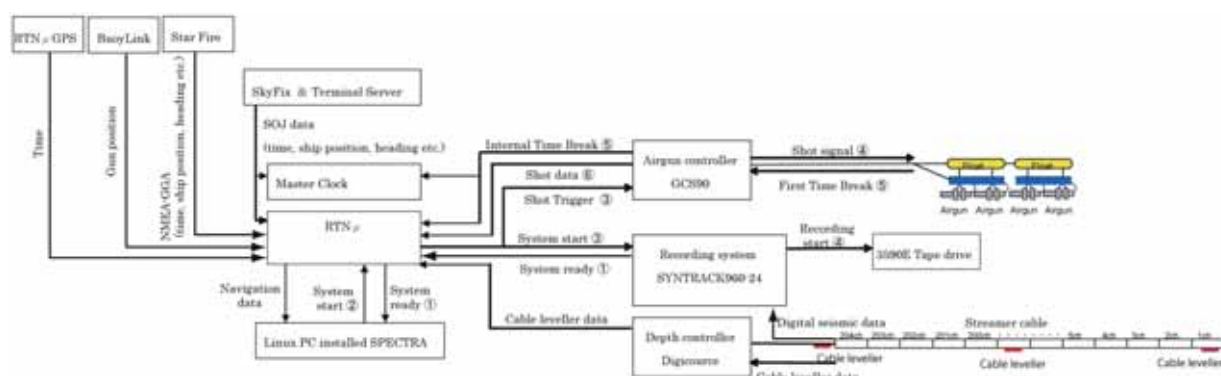


Figure 5: Navigation and recording system of R/V Kairei. Circled numerals show the signal transfer flow in the system.

Table 3: OBS information. The “H” for “Rec” column show the type of recorder as hard disk drive. The “B” and “H” mean that makers of the hydrophone sensor are Benthos Inc. and High Tech Inc., respectively. The “KYD” and “SYG” indicate the type of transponder Kaiyodenshi and System-Giken, respectively.

SITE	Deployment				Retrieval				Relocation				Rec	Hyd	Transponder	
	Time UTC	Lat(N)	Lon(E)	Depth	Time UTC	Lat(N)	Lon(E)	Depth	Lat(N)	Lon(E)	Depth	x				y
1	2007/03/05 21:01:00	24.41.3805	143.08.6683	5228.0	2007/03/15 02:46:00	24.41.7571	143.08.5455	5282	24.41.4639	143.08.5984	5231.8	150.0	-120.0	H	H	KYD
2	2007/03/05 22:42:00	24.41.0437	143.05.6925	4875.0	2007/03/15 04:19:00	24.41.3728	143.05.6963	4963	24.41.1362	143.05.7208	4903.9	124.0	4.0	H	B	KYD
3	2007/03/06 00:18:00	24.40.7633	143.02.7425	4788.0	2007/03/15 05:54:00	24.41.0631	143.02.8351	4838	24.40.8703	143.02.8251	4817.5	214.0	94.0	H	B	KYD
4	2007/03/06 01:58:00	24.40.4188	142.59.8029	4529.0	2007/03/15 07:21:00	24.40.6415	142.59.9085	4580	24.40.5388	142.59.8468	4573.9	184.0	44.0	H	H	KYD
5	2007/03/06 03:33:00	24.40.1101	142.56.8379	3671.0	2007/03/15 08:42:00	24.40.3167	142.56.9981	3654	24.40.1701	142.56.9433	3665.5	88.0	120.0	H	B	KYD
6	2007/03/06 04:55:00	24.39.7967	142.53.8948	3510.0	2007/03/15 09:54:00	24.40.0094	142.54.0464	3546	24.39.8450	142.53.9818	3487.5	74.0	64.0	H	B	KYD
7	2007/03/06 06:18:00	24.39.4966	142.50.9399	3179.0	2007/03/15 11:08:00	24.39.7034	142.51.1306	3163	24.39.5017	142.51.0541	3162.3	28.0	32.0	H	B	KYD
8	2007/03/06 07:37:00	24.39.1454	142.48.0372	2159.0	2007/03/15 12:15:00	24.39.2670	142.48.0921	3184	24.39.2128	142.48.0247	3157.1	84.0	-6.0	H	B	KYD
9	2007/03/06 08:56:00	24.38.8445	142.45.0826	2874.0	2007/03/15 13:20:00	24.39.0990	142.45.1267	2973	24.38.9181	142.45.0298	2887.8	128.0	86.0	H	B	KYD
10	2007/03/06 10:08:00	24.38.5204	142.42.1394	2952.0	2007/03/15 14:29:00	24.38.7820	142.42.1290	2892	24.38.5775	142.42.0660	2904.1	96.0	-114.0	H	B	KYD
11	2007/03/06 11:19:00	24.38.2055	142.39.1865	2887.0	2007/03/15 15:34:00	24.38.4400	142.39.1800	2886	24.38.2846	142.39.2268	2889.2	150.0	68.0	H	B	KYD
12	2007/03/06 12:32:00	24.37.8894	142.38.2431	2881.0	2007/03/15 16:39:00	24.38.1656	142.38.2251	2884	24.38.0025	142.38.2785	2876.2	226.0	62.0	H	B	KYD
13	2007/03/06 13:49:00	24.37.5417	142.33.3012	2936.0	2007/03/15 17:43:00	24.37.8671	142.33.3249	2918	24.37.6545	142.33.3467	2928.5	182.0	80.0	H	B	KYD
14	2007/03/06 15:01:00	24.37.2254	142.30.3147	2907.0	2007/03/15 18:48:00	24.37.4585	142.30.3580	2902	24.37.3066	142.30.3508	2916.6	140.0	6.0	H	B	KYD
15	2007/03/06 16:17:00	24.36.8997	142.27.3732	2878.0	2007/03/15 19:53:00	24.37.1458	142.27.4471	2878	24.36.9329	142.27.3858	2889.2	52.0	-26.0	H	B	KYD
16	2007/03/06 17:31:00	24.36.5753	142.24.4279	2868.0	2007/03/15 20:56:00	24.36.8310	142.24.4449	2865	24.36.6200	142.24.4128	2883.3	78.0	-72.0	H	H	KYD
17	2007/03/06 18:43:00	24.36.2287	142.21.4788	2733.0	2007/03/15 21:57:00	24.36.4574	142.21.4882	2744	24.36.2725	142.21.4402	2732.1	42.0	-118.0	H	B	KYD
18	2007/03/06 19:55:00	24.35.9190	142.18.5433	2642.0	2007/03/15 23:02:00	24.36.1669	142.18.5181	2640	24.35.9793	142.18.4843	2640.8	108.0	-136.0	H	B	KYD
19	2007/03/06 21:07:00	24.35.5642	142.15.5933	2522.0	2007/03/16 00:03:00	24.35.8846	142.15.5813	2509	24.35.6527	142.15.5418	2485.5	114.0	-132.0	H	B	KYD
20	2007/03/06 22:16:00	24.35.2364	142.12.6372	2494.0	2007/03/16 01:06:00	24.35.9607	142.12.6328	2493	24.35.3392	142.12.5852	2509.3	146.0	-150.0	H	B	KYD
21	2007/03/06 23:20:00	24.34.9211	142.09.7110	2527.0	2007/03/16 02:04:00	24.35.1966	142.09.7148	2542	24.35.0117	142.09.6954	2534.6	154.0	-60.0	H	H	KYD
22	2007/03/07 00:25:00	24.34.5763	142.06.7731	2557.0	2007/03/16 03:06:00	24.34.8016	142.06.8240	2559	24.34.6659	142.06.8046	2563.5	130.0	30.0	H	B	KYD
23	2007/03/07 01:30:00	24.34.2615	142.03.8253	2586.0	2007/03/16 04:06:00	24.34.4175	142.03.8915	2587	24.34.3203	142.03.8749	2588.4	108.0	54.0	H	B	KYD
24	2007/03/07 02:39:00	24.33.9147	142.00.8869	2598.0	2007/03/16 05:06:00	24.34.0253	142.00.9664	2595	24.33.9499	142.00.9491	2602.0	42.0	84.0	H	H	KYD
25	2007/03/07 03:44:00	24.33.5893	141.57.9323	2691.0	2007/03/16 06:16:00	24.33.6565	141.58.0329	2692	24.33.8197	141.57.9655	2618.3	52.0	50.0	H	B	KYD
26	2007/03/07 04:51:00	24.33.2462	141.54.9969	2556.0	2007/03/16 07:18:00	24.33.3051	141.55.0521	2555	24.33.2582	141.55.0578	2554.7	6.0	78.0	H	B	KYD
27	2007/03/07 06:01:00	24.32.9148	141.52.0664	2565.0	2007/03/16 08:19:00	24.32.9258	141.52.1580	2527	24.32.8238	141.52.1020	2550.9	10.0	54.0	H	B	KYD
28	2007/03/07 07:13:00	24.32.5528	141.49.1020	2525.0	2007/03/16 09:18:00	24.32.5746	141.49.2333	2521	24.32.5519	141.48.1641	2530.5	-50.0	62.0	H	B	KYD
29	2007/03/07 08:23:00	24.32.2511	141.46.1469	2499.0	2007/03/16 10:19:00	24.32.2732	141.46.3236	2500	24.32.2309	141.46.1898	2500.3	-16.0	8.0	H	B	KYD
30	2007/03/07 09:27:00	24.31.9919	141.43.2005	2456.0	2007/03/16 11:19:00	24.31.9244	141.43.4232	2443	24.31.8732	141.43.2301	2470.8	-48.0	-22.0	H	B	KYD
31	2007/03/07 10:29:00	24.31.5623	141.40.2597	2393.0	2007/03/16 12:20:00	24.31.5397	141.40.4176	2392	24.31.5448	141.40.3108	2396.0	-24.0	16.0	H	H	KYD
32	2007/03/07 11:34:00	24.31.2310	141.37.3265	2349.0	2007/03/16 13:24:00	24.31.0991	141.37.3047	2349	24.31.2199	141.37.3918	2349.6	6.0	54.0	H	B	KYD
33	2007/03/07 12:40:00	24.30.8595	141.34.3888	2257.0	2007/03/16 14:26:00	24.30.7875	141.34.4851	2252	24.30.8638	141.34.4577	2256.0	-16.0	66.0	H	B	KYD
34	2007/03/07 13:50:00	24.30.5064	141.31.4881	1962.0	2007/03/17 04:24:00	24.30.4676	141.31.4773	1968	24.30.5033	141.31.5238	1987.5	-46.0	78.0	H	B	KYD
35	2007/03/07 14:53:00	24.30.1773	141.28.5316	1620.0	2007/03/17 03:27:00	24.30.1180	141.28.5772	1627	24.30.1387	141.28.6304	1629.7	-62.0	158.0	H	B	KYD
36	2007/03/07 15:51:00	24.29.8421	141.25.5884	940.0	2007/03/17 02:39:00	24.29.7866	141.25.6154	970	24.29.7893	141.25.6748	982.6	-68.0	132.0	H	B	KYD
37	2007/03/07 16:39:00	24.29.4960	141.22.6543	822.0	2007/03/17 01:44:00	24.29.4577	141.22.6697	829	24.29.4823	141.22.7001	820.9	-14.0	74.0	H	B	KYD
38	2007/03/07 17:24:00	24.29.1475	141.19.7092	843.0	2007/03/17 00:54:00	24.29.1201	141.19.7047	839	24.29.1268	141.19.7543	851.5	-28.0	64.0	H	H	KYD
39	2007/03/07 18:17:00	24.28.7928	141.16.7660	1094.0	2007/03/16 23:53:00	24.28.7909	141.16.8140	1129	24.28.7714	141.16.8099	1102.6	-40.0	56.0	H	B	KYD
40	2007/03/07 19:14:00	24.28.4545	141.13.8333	1292.0	2007/03/16 22:53:00	24.28.4838	141.13.8645	1480	24.28.4183	141.13.8588	1290.6	-46.0	36.0	H	B	KYD
41	2007/03/07 20:09:00	24.28.1028	141.10.8825	1421.0	2007/03/16 21:49:00	24.28.1716	141.10.8775	1470	24.28.0902	141.10.9150	1423.0	-4.0	28.0	H	B	KYD
42	2007/03/07 21:04:00	24.27.7538	141.07.9427	1586.0	2007/03/16 20:49:00	24.27.8202	141.07.8816	1610	24.27.7644	141.07.9590	1604.0	44.0	-6.0	H	B	KYD
43	2007/03/07 22:04:00	24.27.3956	141.04.9992	1844.0	2007/03/16 19:51:00	24.27.4513	141.04.8686	1843	24.27.4172	141.05.0341	1843.0	54.0	22.0	H	B	KYD
44	2007/03/07 23:12:00	24.27.0053	141.02.0754	1919.0	2007/03/16 18:44:00	24.27.1466	141.01.9242	1902	24.27.0516	141.02.1017	1903.1	32.0	32.0	H	B	KYD
45	2007/03/08 00:12:00	24.26.6634	140.59.1320	2048.0	2007/03/16 17:37:00	24.26.8518	140.59.0391	2031	24.26.7425	140.59.1803	2048.1	116.0	60.0	H	B	KYD
46	2007/03/08 01:28:00	24.26.3235	140.56.2096	2124.0	2007/03/16 16:32:00	24.26.6078	140.56.2614	2106	24.26.4259	140.56.2614	2106.0	4.0	242.0	H	B	KYD
47	2007/03/08 02:39:00	24.25.9793	140.53.2518	2165.0	2007/03/16 15:28:00	24.26.1708	140.53.2375	2186	24.26.0359	140.53.3206	2186.6	128.0	86.0	H	B	KYD
48	2007/03/08 03:48:00	24.25.5918	140.50.3207	2106.0	2007/03/16 14:23:00	24.25.7147	140.50.3740	2111	24.25.6470	140.50.4095	2111.8	66.0	130.0	H	B	KYD
49	2007/03/08 05:01:00	24.25.2484	140.47.3804	2297.0	2007/03/16 13:10:00	24.25.4504	140.47.6039	2218	24.25.3482	140.47.5933	2224.4	178.0	334.0	H	B	KYD
50	2007/03/08 06:18:00	24.24.8958	140.44.4448	2394.0	2007/03/16 12:09:00	24.25.0160	140.44.6500	2379	24.24.9445	140.44.5183	2395.4	96.0	100.0	H	B	KYD
51	2007/03/08 07:30:00	24.24.5208	140.41.5152	2418.0	2007/03/16 11:09:00	24.24.5223	140.41.5189	2417	24.24.5615	140.41.5488	2415.2	54.0	44.0	H	B	KYD
52	2007/03/08 08:40:00	24.24.1646	140.38.5719	2429.0	2007/03/16 10:09:00	24.24.2057	140.38.5577	2424	24.24.1959	140.38.5880	2422.4	46.0	2.0	H	B	KYD
53	2007/03/08 09:46:00	24.23.8023	140.35.6299	2419.0	2007/03/16 09:04:00	24.23.8481	140.35.7135	2419	24.23.8121	140.35.6557	2418.7	6.0	8.0	H	B	KYD
54	2007/03/08 10:50:00	24.23.4516	140.32.7088	2656.0	2007/03/16 08:01:00	24.23.4275	140.32.7465	2654	24.23.4728	140.32.7321	2658.8	50.0	28.0	H	B	KYD
55	2007/03/08 12:00:00	24.23.0909	140.29.7699	2449.0	2007/03/16 07:00:00	24.23.1445	140.29.8177	2469	24.23.1543	140.29						

system send the recording start signal (data-acquisition-start-signal) to the streamer cable. The GCS90 sends the signal (Internal-time-break-signal) back to the RTN μ and the recording system, and simultaneously send the trigger signal to each airgun. The wave forms recorded by the monitor hydrophone are sent to the GCS90 and the airgun position is sent to the RTN μ . The seismic data is transmitted by active modules of streamer cable to the recording system. After that, the positions of airguns and streamer cable are sent to recording system. Finally, the seismic and navigation data are recorded to 3590E tape, which were used in data processing stage (Figure 6).

3. Data

3.1. OBS

The recording condition was good enough to identify the airgun signals to 250-km offset distances in some data. Figure 7 shows vertical component data of OBS009, 044 and 096. All traces were processed by 3-12 Hz band pass filter, deconvolution, and auto gain control of 1 sec.

OBS009 was located in the forearc region. Apparent velocities of first arrivals in eastern side of the OBS in 7-21 km and 25-47 km are 4.6 km/s and 5.7 km/s, respectively. Those in western side of the OBS in 6-18 km, 18-21 km, 21-35 km and 35-45 km are 6.0 km/s, 4.5 km/s,

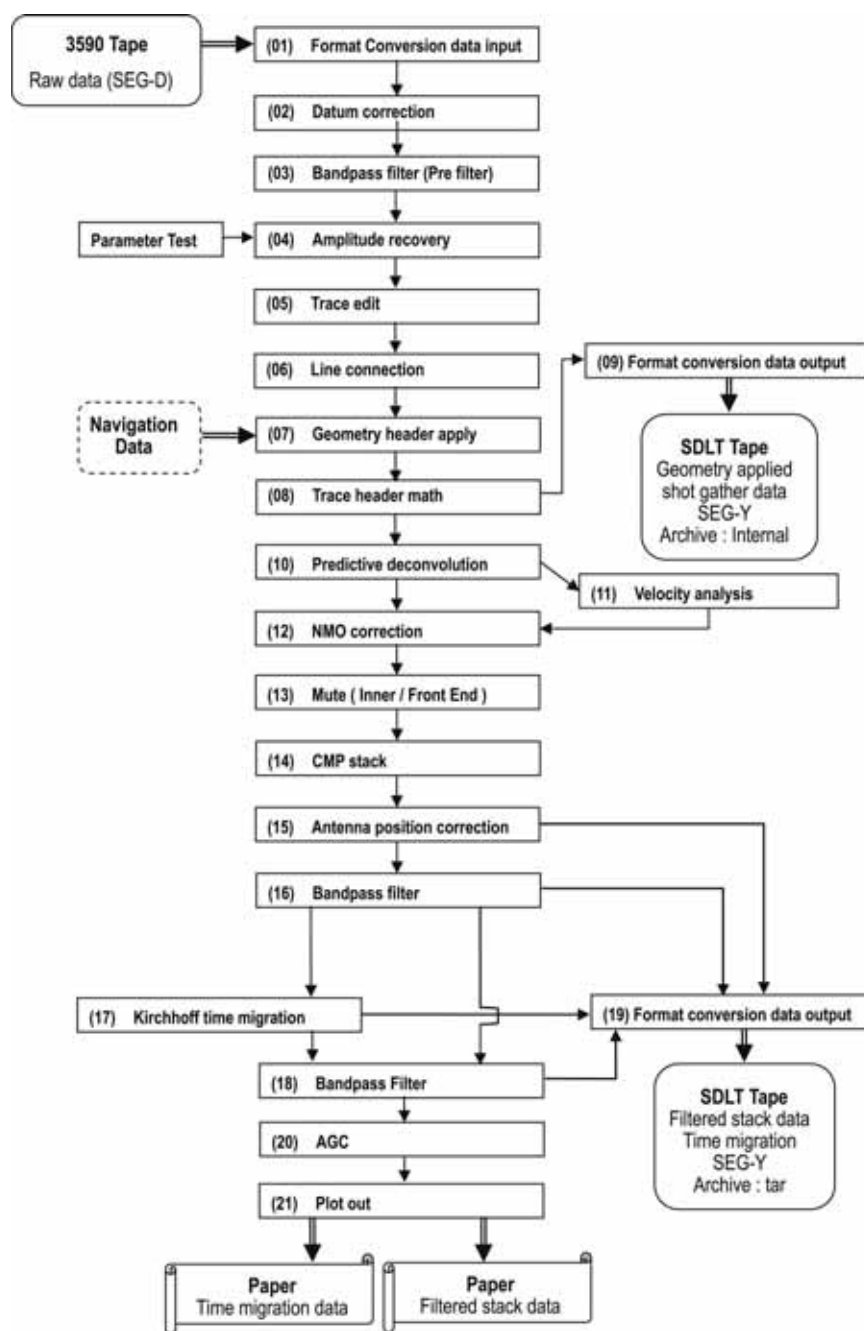


Figure 6: Flow chart of on-board processing of MCS data

6.7 km/s and 7.2 km/s, respectively. The apparent velocity over 45 km west is continuously changed by seafloor topography until 200 km offset.

OBS044 was on the Izu-Ogasawara Arc region. Apparent velocities of first arrivals in eastern side of the OBS in 4-8 km, 8-19 km, 19-34 km, 34-60 km, 60-75 km and 75-81 km are respectively 3.3 km/s, 6.4 km/s, 8.8 km/s, 5.0 km/s, 5.6 km/s and 7.3 km/s. Those in western side of the OBS in 3-7 km, 7-35 km, 35-42 km, 55-70 km are 2.8 km/s, about 6 km/s, 7.2 km/s and 5.0 km/s, respectively. The apparent velocity between 80 and 280 km west of the OBS was continuously changed about 8 km/s for

seafloor topography. In both sides of the OBS, there are clear later phases thought to be reflection signals from deep interfaces in 80-km offset distances.

OBS096 was positioned near the axis of the Parece Vela Basin. Apparent velocities of first arrivals in eastern side of the OBS in 4-11 km and 11-22 km are 4.6 km/s and 7.8 km/s, respectively. The apparent velocity between 22 and 240 km are continuously changed about 8 km/s. Those in western side of the OBS in 4-8 km and 8-12 km are 5.7 km/s and 4.1 km/s, respectively. The apparent velocity over 12 km west is continuously changed by seafloor topography.

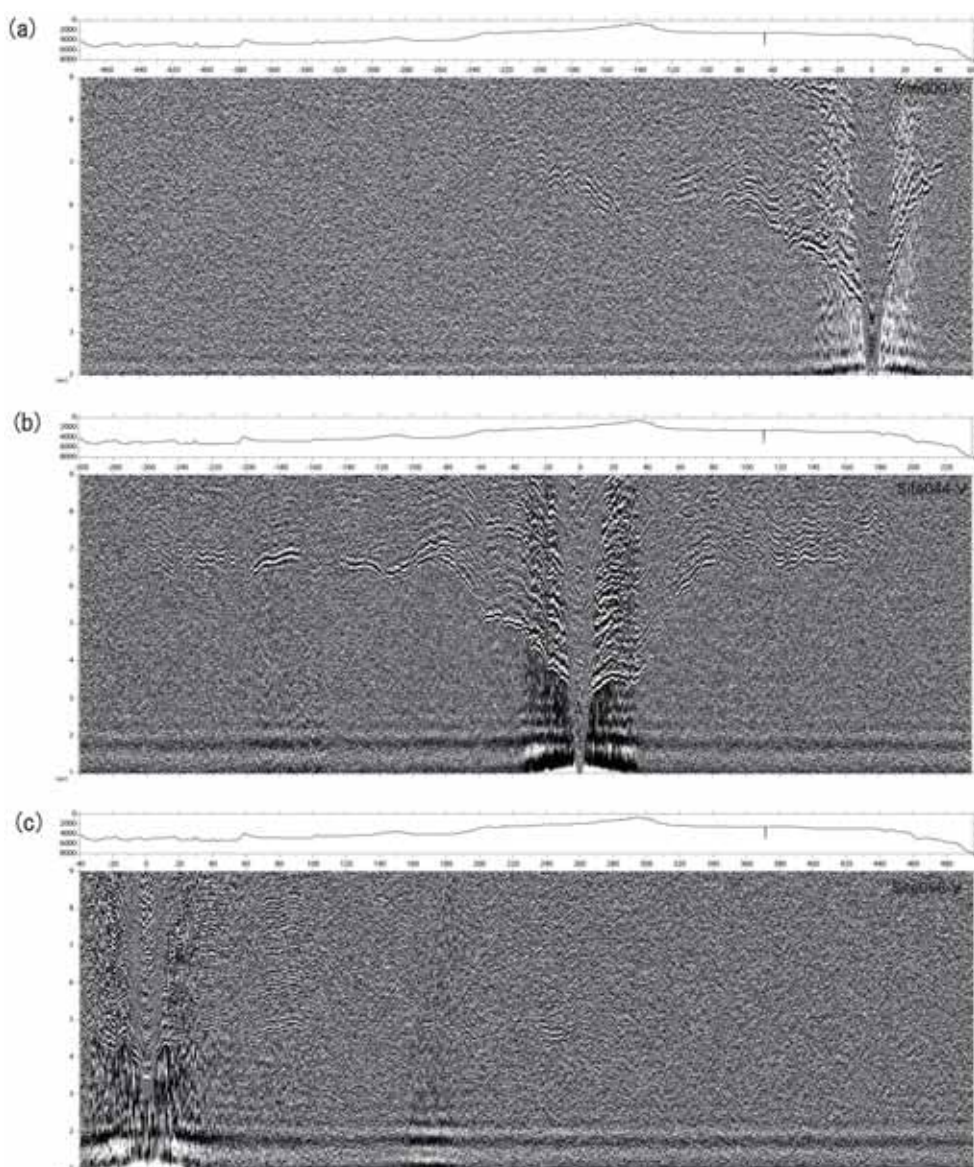


Figure 7: OBS data of vertical component of three sites: (a) Site009, (b) Site044, and (c) Site096. All traces are filtered by 5-15 Hz. Vertical and horizontal axes are offsets from OBS and reduced traveltimes by 8 km/s, respectively. The bathymetries of the OBS data are also shown above the sections.

From the general information of these OBS records, the crustal thickness are suggested as thick in arc and forearc region, and thin in backarc region.

For an example of horizontal component, Figure 8 shows the two horizontal component data of OBS096. All traces were processed by 3-12 Hz band pass filter, deconvolution, and auto gain control of 1 sec. In the eastern side of the OBS between 20 and 100 km offset and 6 sec, there are clear signals with 4.6 km/s apparent velocity, which are thought to be converted signals from P to S at deep interfaces.

3.2. MCS

For checking the data quality and brief interpretation, MCS data was processed as shown in Figure 6, which contains datum correction, 5-103 Hz band-pass filtering, amplitude recovery, trace editing, line connection to make 50-m interval data from two 100-m interval shooting data, predictive deconvolution with a 24-msec-length operator, velocity analysis, muting, common depth point (CDP) stack, and Kirchhoff time migration. The tentative time-migrated section of the Line OGr4 is shown in Figure 9 for an example. The recording condition was good and

there is no significant noise of bad weather.

Thick sediments with two-way travel time (TWT) of 1 sec are clearly imaged in the Ogasawara Trough (CDP 35000-36000), underlaid by acoustic basement at the Ogasawara Ridge (CDP 35900-36200). The sediments are relatively thin from the Ogasawara Ridge to the Hahajima Seamount (CDP36200-44500). In the eastern side of trench axis (CDP44500-46000), thick sedimentary layers as 2 sec in TWT exist on the Ogasawara Plateau. There are many normal faults in the eastern side of the thick sediments (CDP46500-49000). Surface sediments on a bathymetric high (CDP51000-52000) are thinner than 0.5 sec in TWT. The acoustic basement is descending from the bathymetric high to the foot of the bathymetric high. Moreover, there are several deep events below the acoustic basement, and further processing may improve the deep image.

4. Summary

We have conducted a seismic cruise in the southern Izu-Ogasawara region of wide-angle reflection and refraction experiment using OBSs and near vertical MCS survey during March 4-30, 2007. The acquisition was suc-

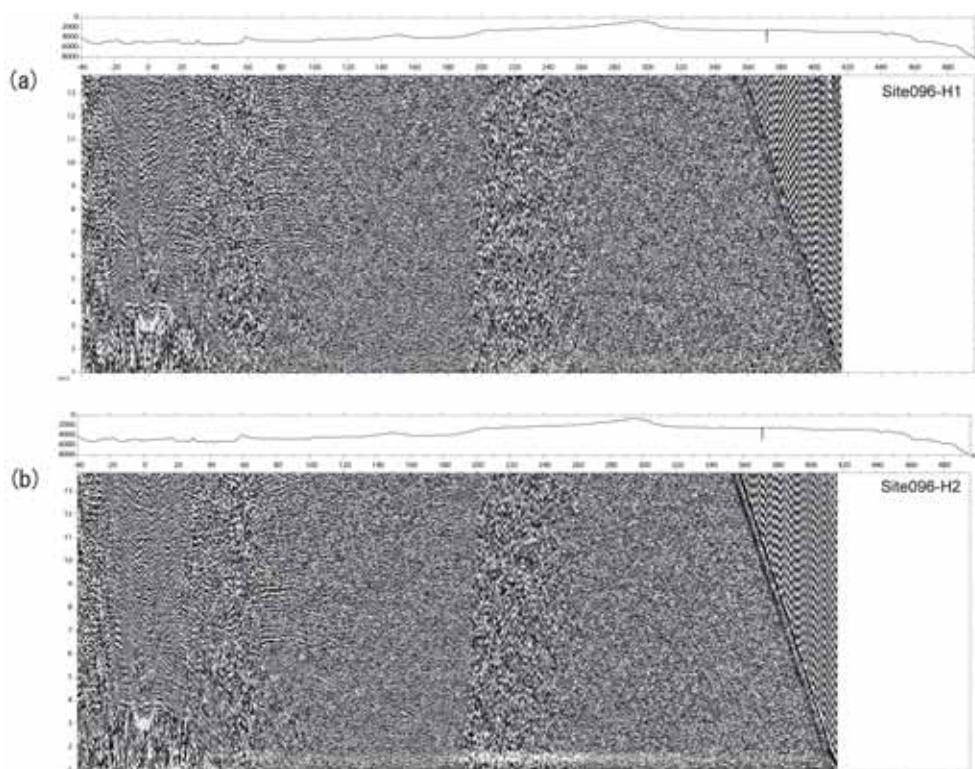


Figure 8: OBS data of horizontal component of Site096: (a) H1, and (b) H2. All traces are filtered by 5-15 Hz. Vertical and horizontal axes are offsets from OBS and reduced traveltimes by 4.6 km/s, respectively. The bathymetries of the OBS data are also shown above the sections.

cessfully finished and data quality is very good. For example, a part of the OBS data of vertical component has clear first arrivals until an offset of 250 km. Some clear signals in horizontal component data are thought to be P-S converted signals at the deep interfaces. From the information of apparent velocities, the crustal thicknesses of the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc and the forearc region are thick, although the crustal thickness in the Parece Vera Basin is thin. The MCS data is also good quality with no significant noise disturbance. The distributions of surface sediments and character of acoustic basement are clearly observed in whole of the seismic line. Deep events below the acoustic basement are expected to be improved by fur-

ther processing. In the future, we will constrain the velocity model transecting the southern Izu-Ogasawara Arc, followed by the interpretation for arc evolution associated with the andesitic crust, formation of back-arc basins using the OBS data. The tectonics associated with the collision of the Ogasawara Plateau against to the Izu-Ogasawara Arc is also an important target of the MCS data.

Acknowledgement

We would like to appreciate the following members of KR07-03 cruise shipboard party for their skilled work. We thank Dr. Y. Kaiho, Dr. T. Sato, Dr. M. Yamashita, Mr. T.

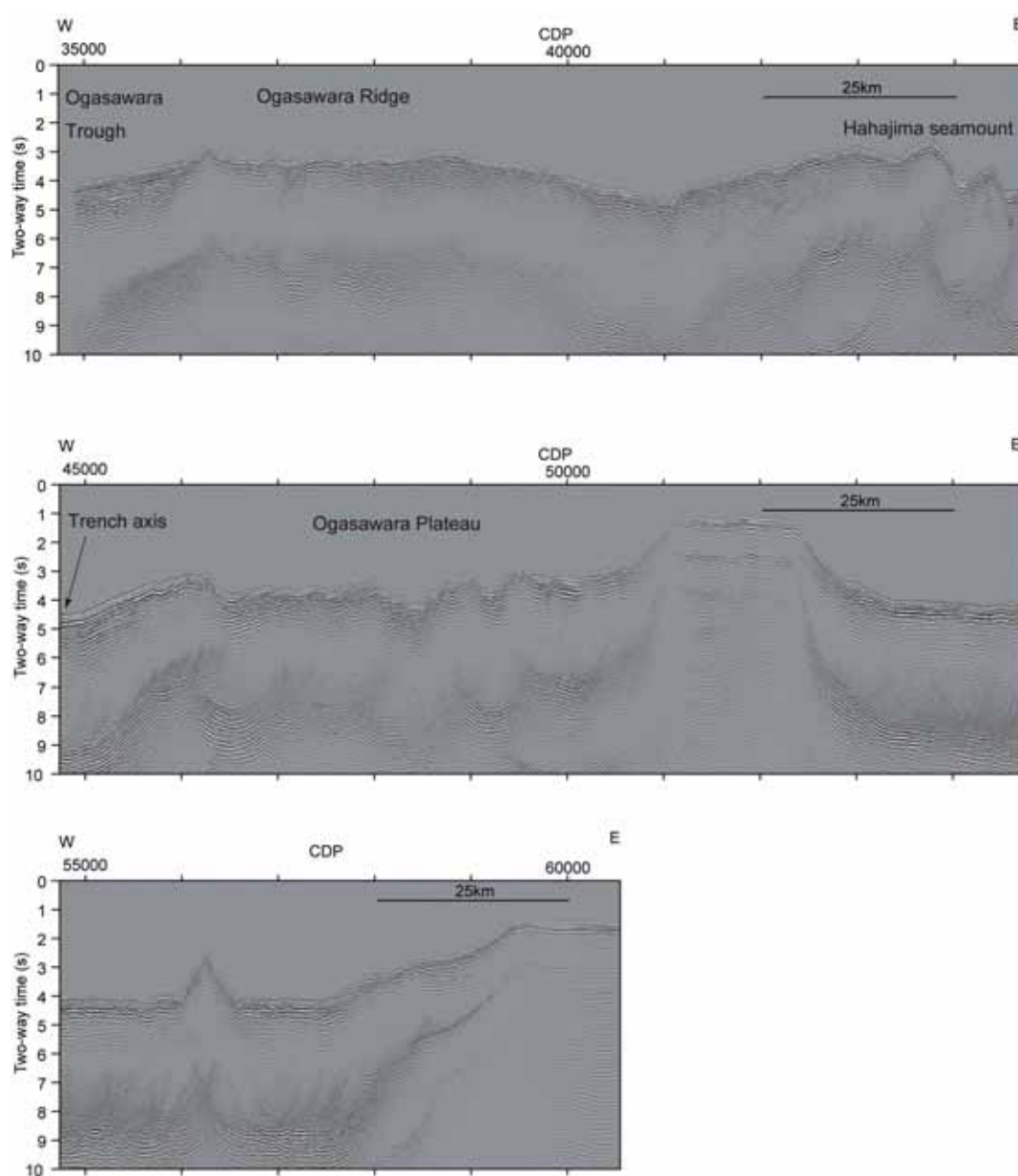


Figure 9: MCS profile of the MCS survey (Line OGr4). Vertical and horizontal axes are two-way travel time (s) and CDP, respectively (2000CDP=25km).

No and Ms. K. Takizawa for discussions of cruise planning and supports.

Marine technicians

Chief Technician	Makoto Ito
Technician	Ikumasa Terada
Technician	Keisuke Ohnishi
Technician	Keigo Suzuki
Technician	Hiroki Ohwatari
Technician	Satoshi Takaesu
Technician	Ayumi Mizota
Technician	Kozue Kurihara
Technician	Kimiko Serizawa
Technician	Miho Ido
Technician	Hiroyoshi Shimizu
Technician	Satoshi Inaba
Technician	Fumiyoshi Misawa

Crew

Captain	Sadao Ishida
Chief Officer	Satoshi Susami
Chief Officer	Shinichi Kusaka
Second Officer	Naoto Kimura
Third Officer	Jun Takao
Chief Engineer	Hiroyuki Shibara
First Engineer	Kazuhiko Kaneda
Second Engineer	Naoyuki Takahara
Third Engineer	Takafumi Tominaga
Chief Radio Officer	Hiroyasu Saitake
Second Radio Officer	Kenji Takakusu
Third Radio Officer	Yousuke Komaki
Boatswain	Kingo Nakamura
Able seaman	Takao Kumota
Able seaman	Tadahiko Toguchi
Able seaman	Osamu Tokunaga
Able seaman	Katsuhiko Sato
Able seaman	Keiji Shikama
Sailor	Myuta Yamazaki
No.1 Oiler	Masaru Kitano
Oiler	Masanori Siino
Oiler	Hiroyuki Oishi
Oiler	Shota Watanabe
Oiler	Yoshinori Yamaoka
Chief Steward	Kyoichi Hirayama
Steward	Hideo Fukumura
Steward	Isao Matsumoto
Steward	Yukihide Chikuba
Steward	Kazunori Nagano

References

1) S. R. Taylor, S. M. McLennan, "The geochemical evolution of the continental crust", *Rev. Geophys.*, 33(2), 241-265 (1995)

2) Y. Tatsumi, T. Kogiso, "The subduction factory: its role in the evolution of the Earth's crust and mantle", In: R. D. Larter and P. T. Leat (eds) "Intra-Oceanic Subduction Systems: Tectonic and Magmatic Processes", *Geol. Soc., London, Spe. Pub.*, 219, 55-80 (2003).

3) K. Suyehiro, N. Takahashi, Y. Arie, Y. Yokoi, R. Hino, M. Shinohara, T. Kanazawa, N. Hirata, H. Tokuyama, A. Taira, "Continental crust, crustal underplating, and low-Q upper mantle beneath an oceanic island arc", *Science*, 272, 390-392 (1996).

4) N. Takahashi, K. Suyehiro, M. Shinohara, "Implications from the seismic crustal structure of the northern Izu-Bonin arc", *The Island Arc*, 7, 383-394 (1998).

5) C. DeMets, R. G. Gordon, D. F. Argus, S. Stein, "Effect of recent revisions to the geomagnetic reversal time scale on estimates of current plate motions", *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 21, 2191-2194 (1994).

6) M. Yuasa, F. Murakami, "Geology and geomorphology of the Ogasawara arc and the Sofugan tectonic line", *J. Geography*, 94, 47-66 (1995). R. J. Stern, J. F. Matthew, S. L. Klemperer, "An Overview of the Izu-Bonin-Mariana Subduction Factory", In: Eiler (eds) "Inside the subduction factory", *AGU Geophys. Monogr.*, AGU, Washington, 183, 175-222 (2003).

8) S. H. Bloomer, B. Taylor, C. J. MacLeod, R. J. Stern, P. Fryer, J. W. Hawkins, L. Johnson, "Early arc volcanism and the ophiolite problem: a perspective from drilling in the Western Pacific", In: B. Taylor and J. Natland (eds) "Active Margins and Marginal Basins of the Western Pacific", *AGU Geophys. Monogr.*, AGU, Washington, 88, 1-30 (1995).

9) M. A. Richards, C. Lithgow-Bertelloni, "Plate motion changes, the Hawaiian-Emperor bend, and the apparent success and failure of geodynamic models", *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 137, 19-27 (1996).

10) K. Okino, Y. Ohara, S. Kasuga, Y. Kato, "The Philippine Sea: New survey results reveal the structure and the history of the marginal basins", *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 26, 2287-2290 (1999).

11) M. Cloos, "Lithospheric buoyancy and collisional orogenesis: subduction of oceanic plateaus, continental margins, island arcs, spreading ridges, and seamounts", *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.*, 105, 715-737 (1993).

12) S. Miura, K. Suyehiro, M. Shinohara, N. Takahashi, E. Araki, A. Taira, "Seismological structure and implications of collision between the Ontong Java Plateau and Solomon Island Arc from ocean bottom seismometer-airgun data", *Tectonophysics*, 389, 191-220 (2004).

13) K. Takizawa, T. Tsuru, Y. Kaiho, M. Yamashita, T. No, Y. Kaneda, "Multi-channel seismic reflection experiments in Izu-Ogasawara arc -2005 cruises-", *JAMSTEC Rep. Res. Dev.*, 4, 1-12 (2006).

- 14) S. Kodaira, G. Fujie, M. Yamashita, S. Miura, N. Takahashi, Y. Kaneda, "Active source seismic studies across/along across-arc seamount chains in Izu-Bonin arc – Cruise report of KR0601 and KR0605 –", JAMSTEC Rep. Res. Dev., 4, 13-26 (2006).
- 15) T. Kanazawa, H. Shiobara, "Newly developed ocean bottom seismometer", Abst. Japan Earth Planet. Sci. Meet., 2, 240 (1994).
- 16) M. Shinohara, K. Suyehiro, S. Matsuda, K. Ozawa," Digital recording ocean bottom seismometer using portable digital audio tape recorder", J. Jpn. Soc. Mar. Surv. Tech., 5, 21-31 (1993).

(Received July 11, 2007)

