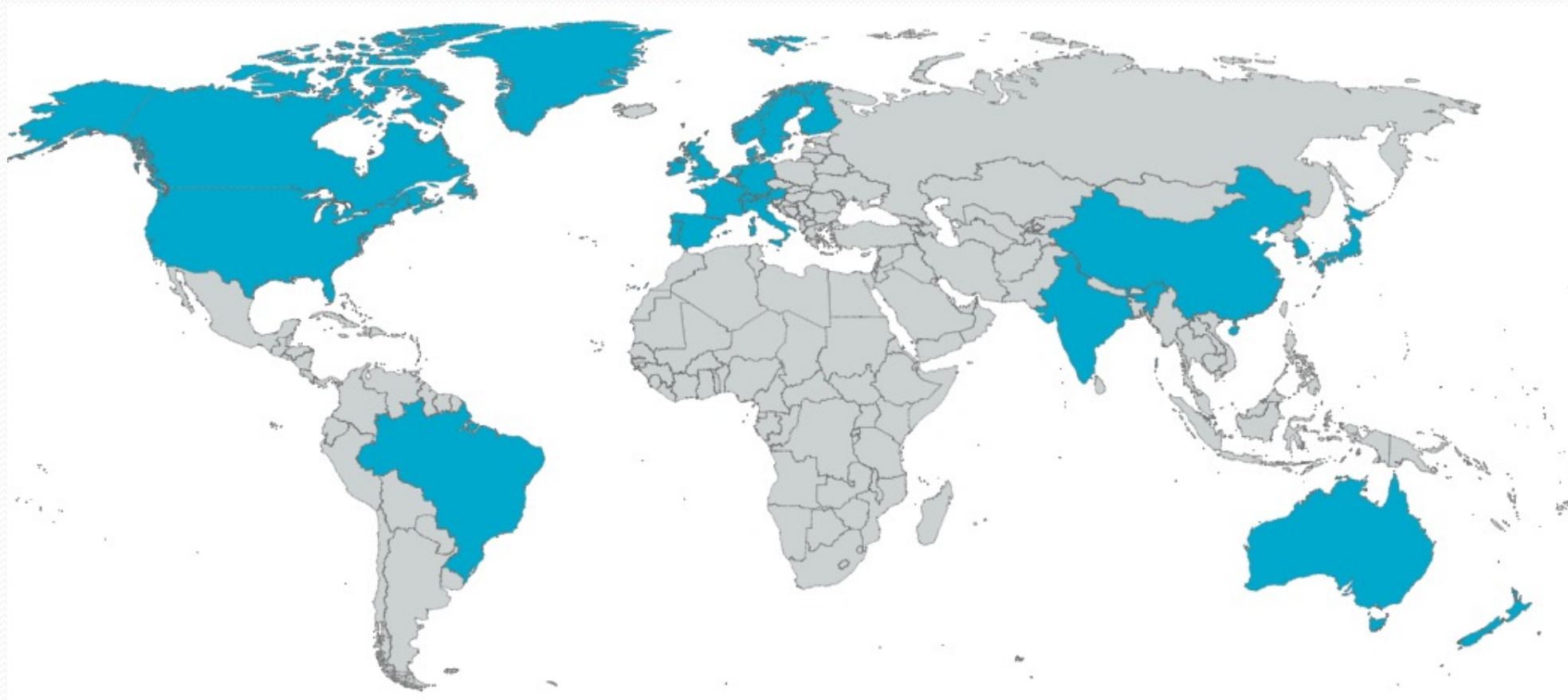
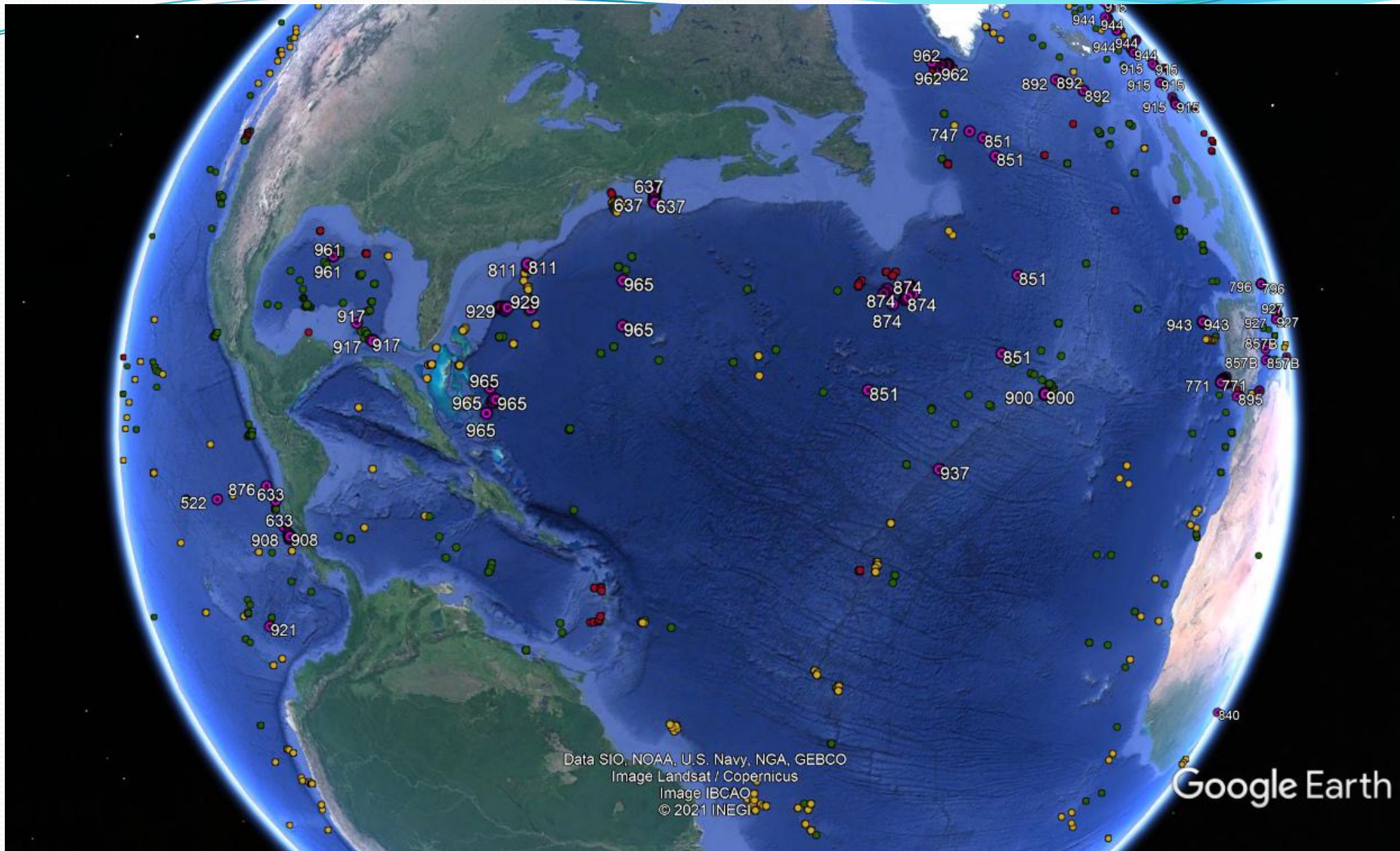


Deep Ocean drilling in lower crust and mantle: why should we go further?

Alessio Sanfilippo

Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra e dell'Ambiente; Università di Pavia

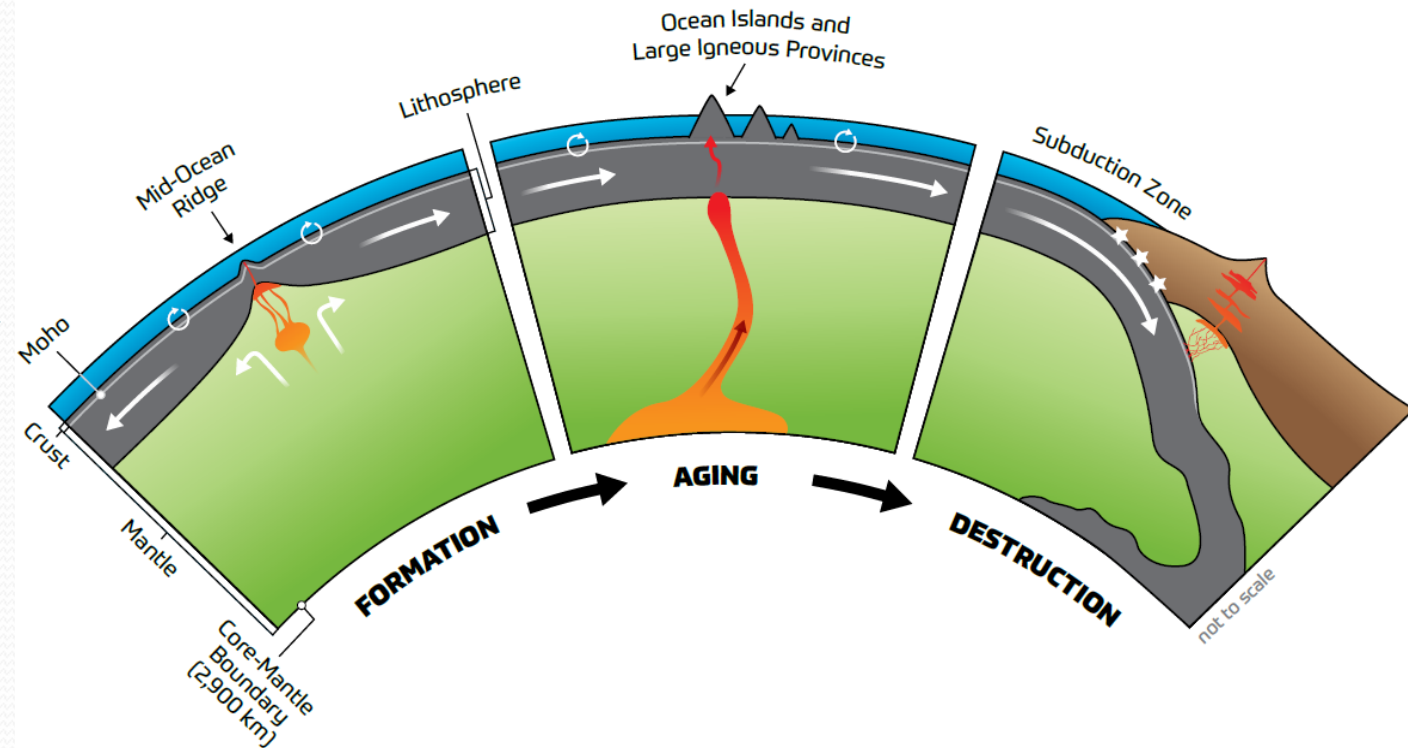




EXPLORING EARTH BY SCIENTIFIC OCEAN DRILLING



Obj2-The Oceanic Life Cycle of Tectonic Plates



Heat flux and global chemical cycles



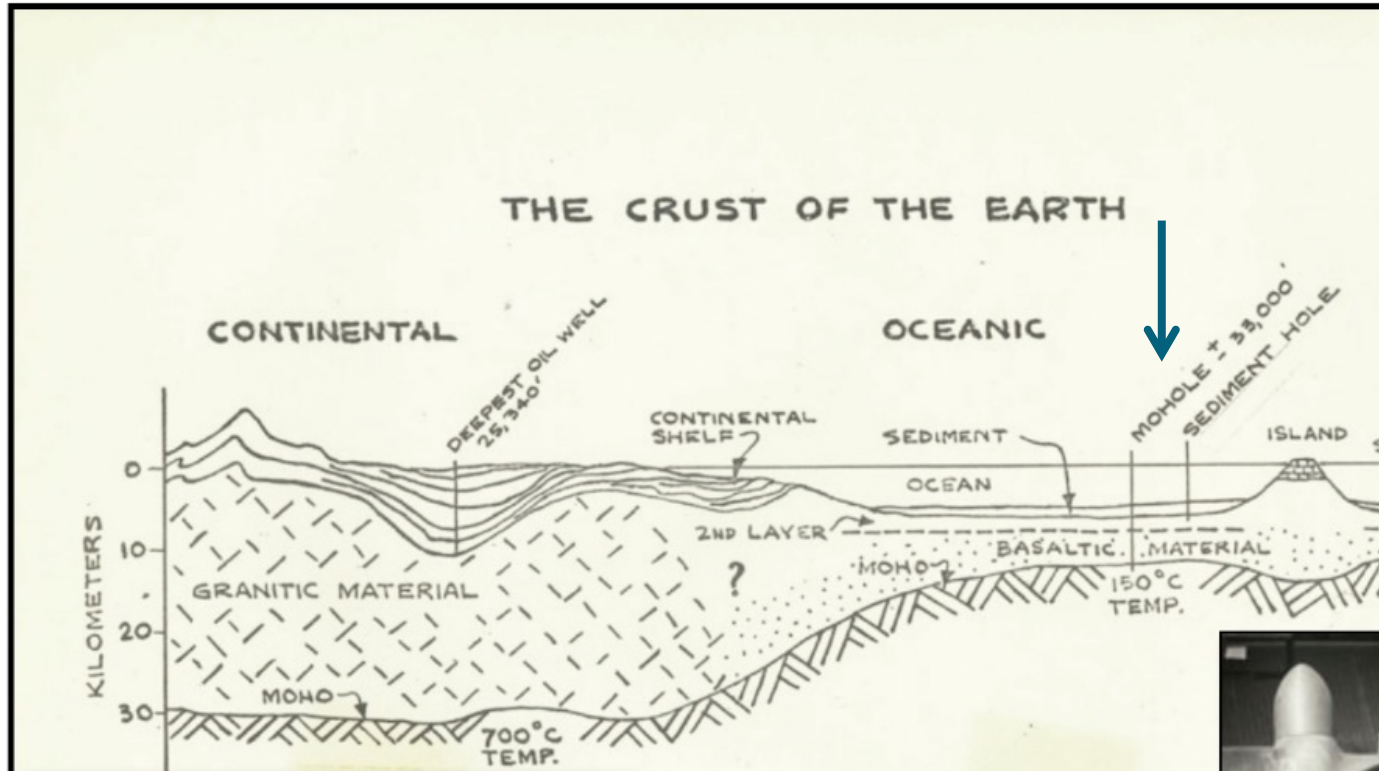
Formation and destruction of oceanic crust

Plate tectonics



The dream: project Mohole

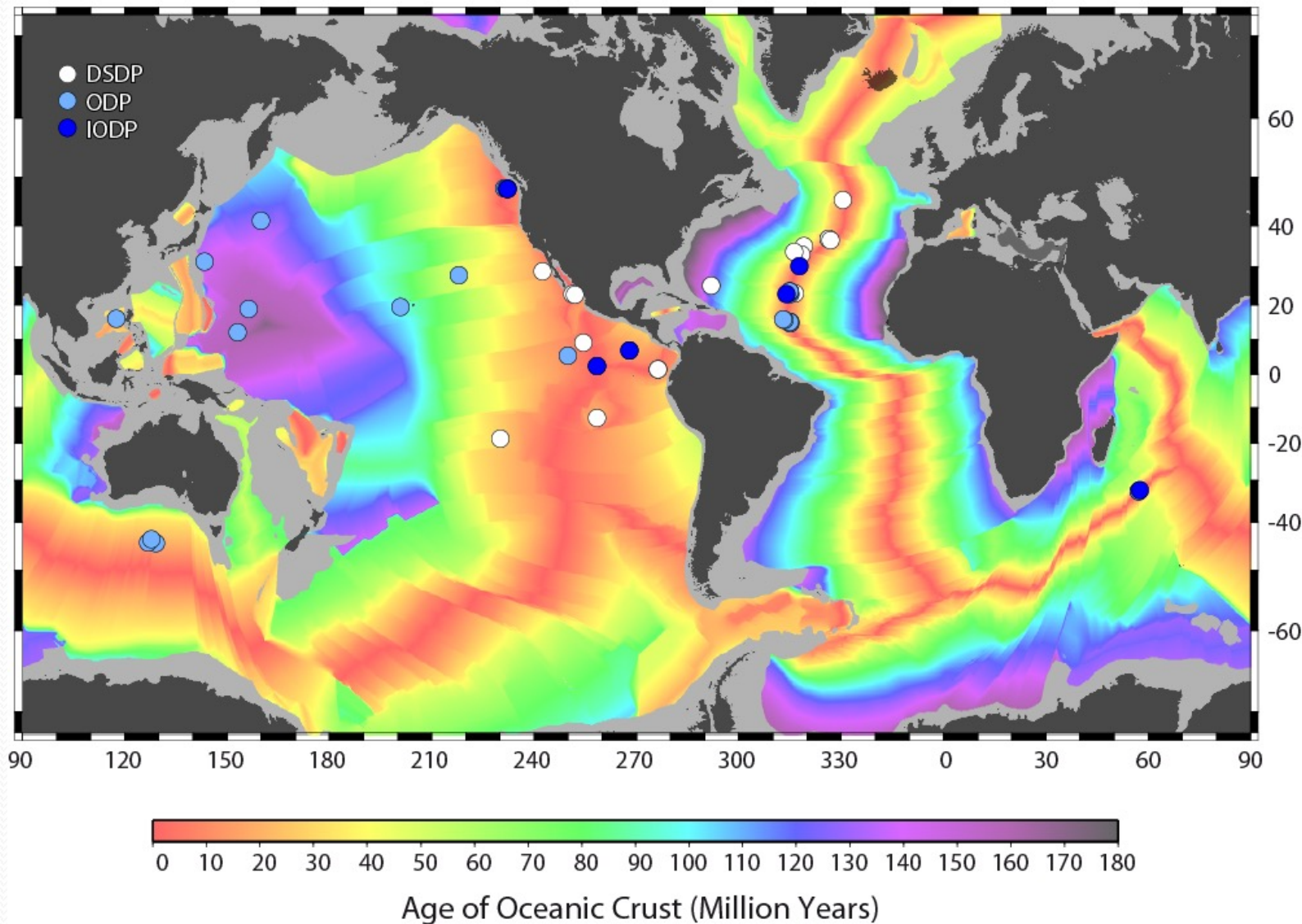
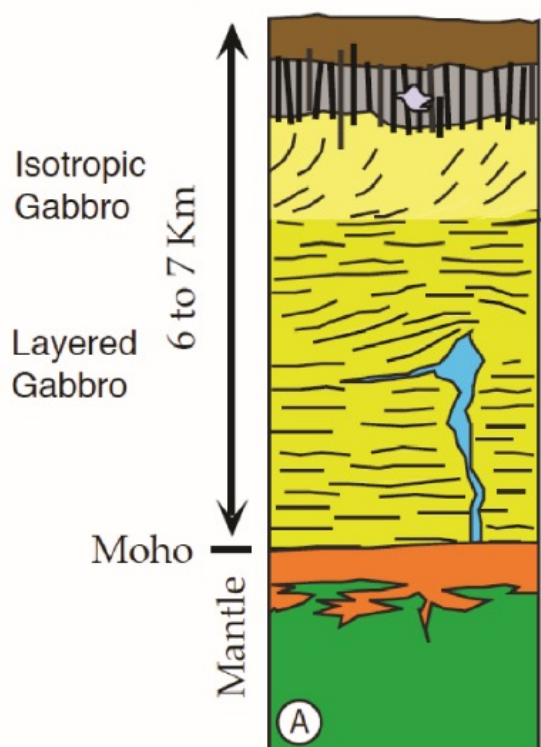
1957 →



American Miscellaneous Society

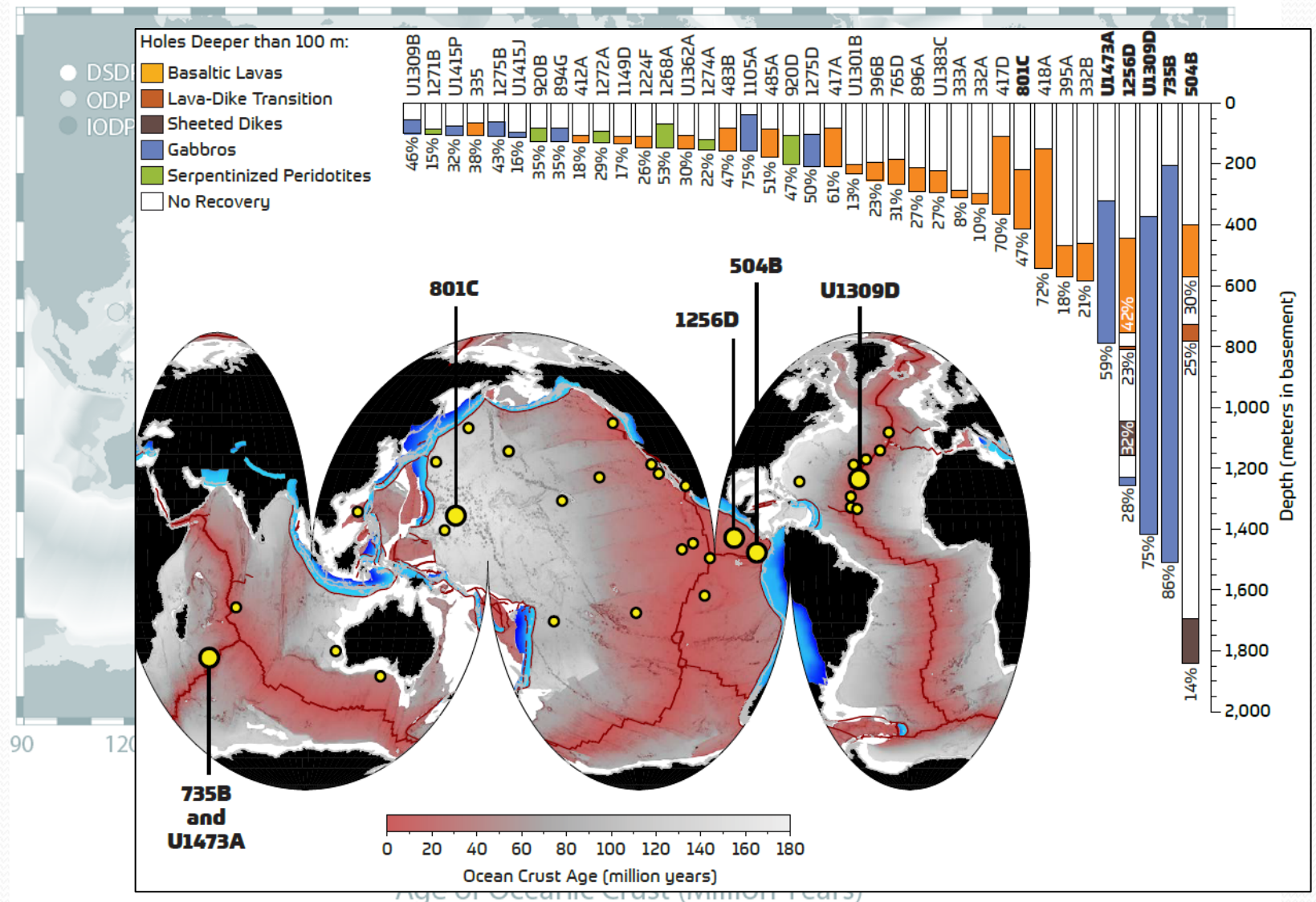
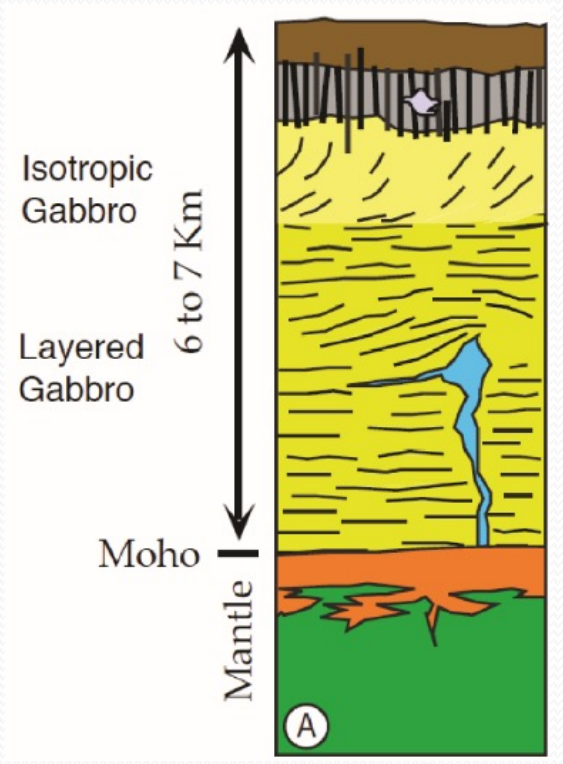
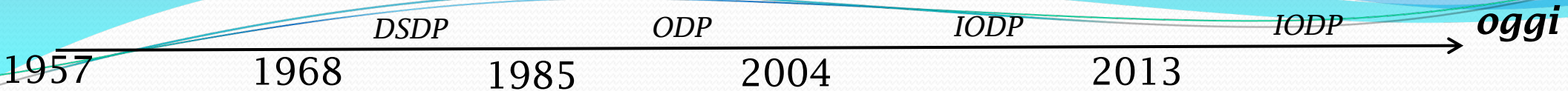


Deep drilling in the oceanic basement



'Layered' oceanic basement

Deep drilling in the oceanic basement

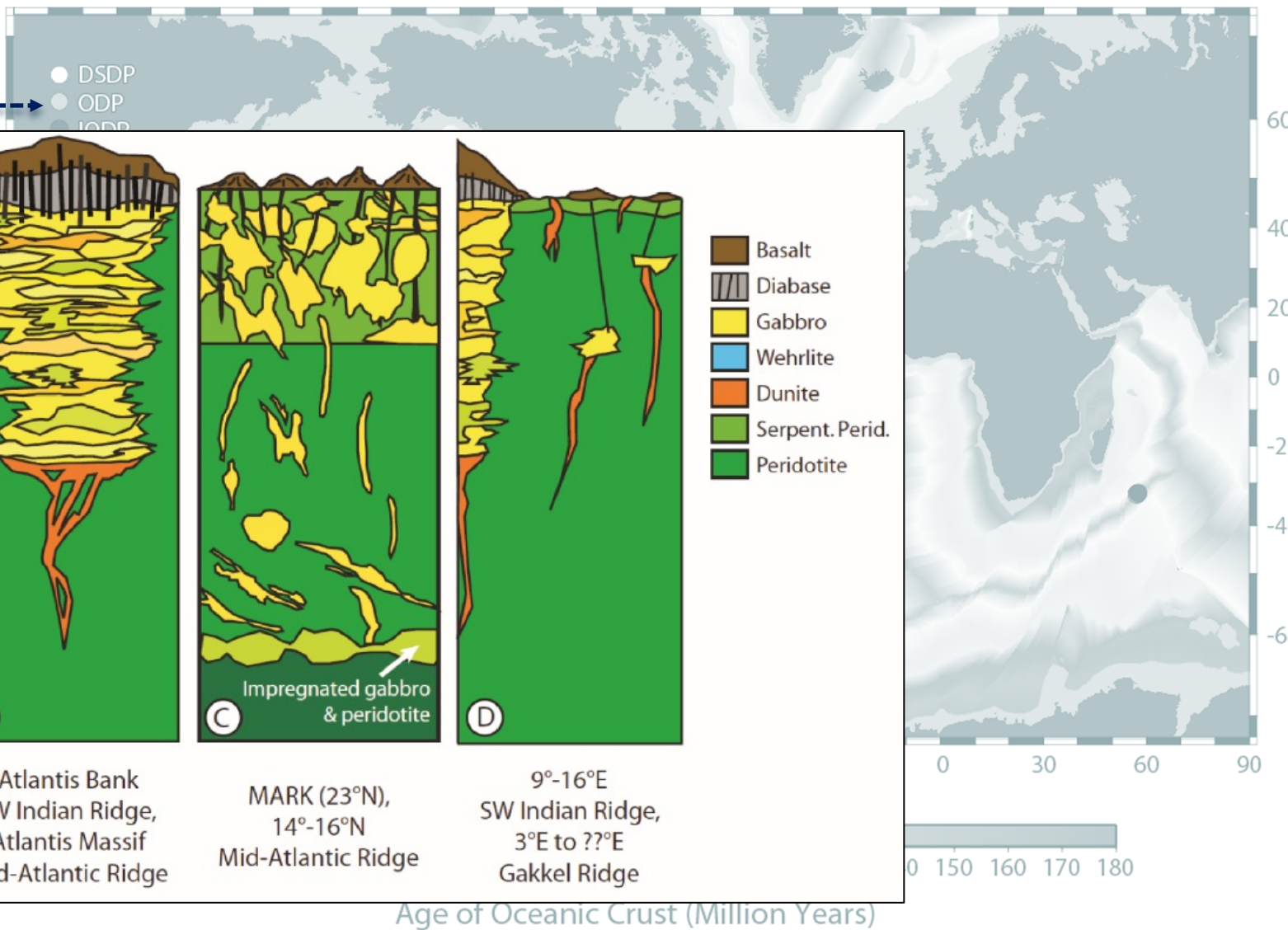


‘Layered’ oceanic basement

Deep drilling in the oceanic basement



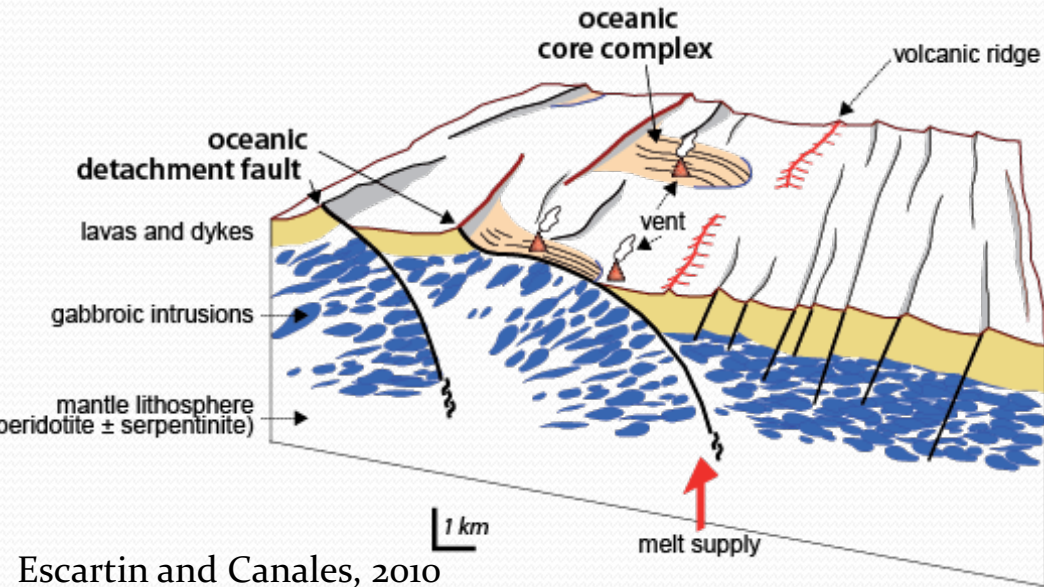
Spreading rate



Age of Oceanic Crust (Million Years)

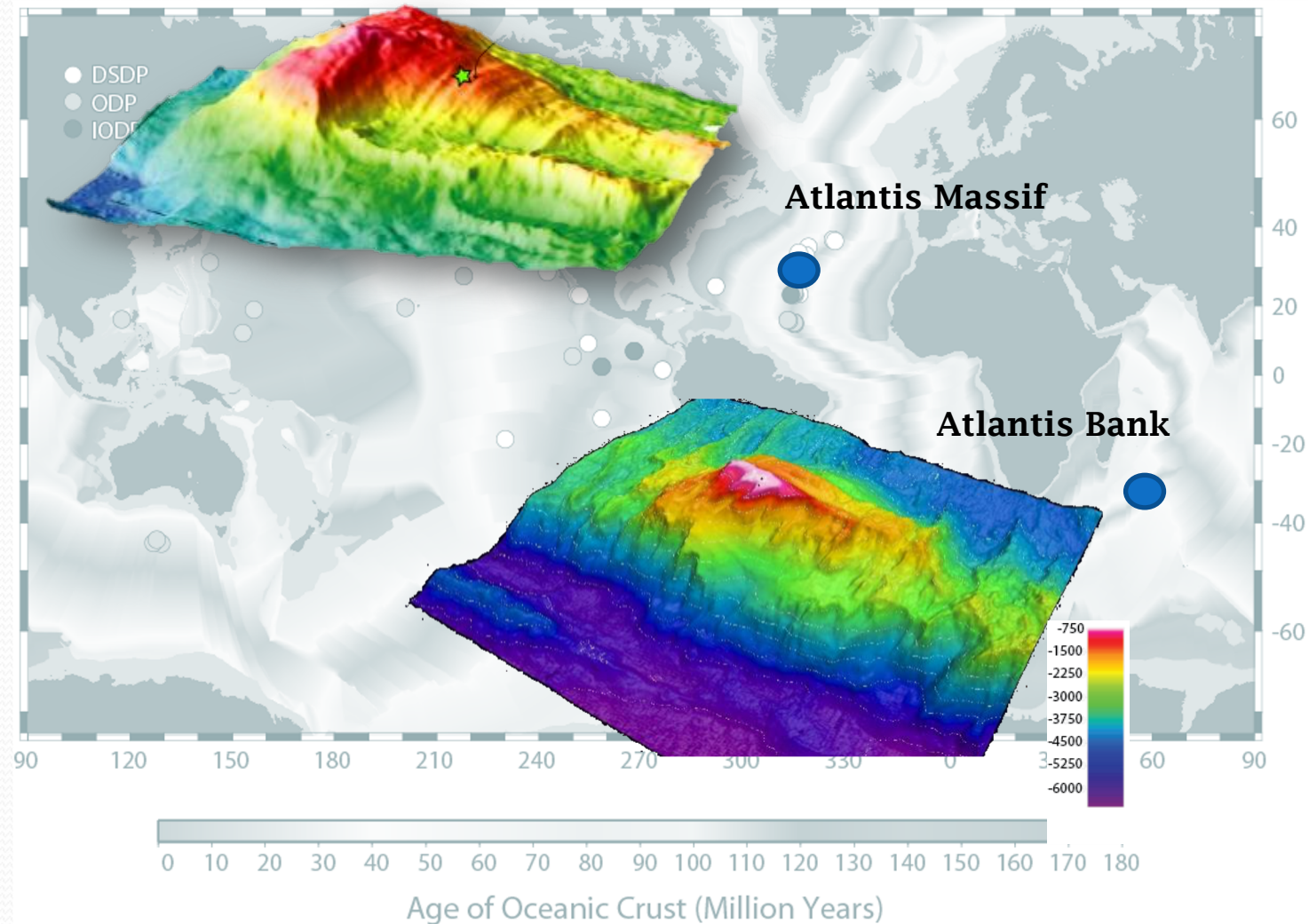
Deep drilling in lower crust

Oceanic Core Complex



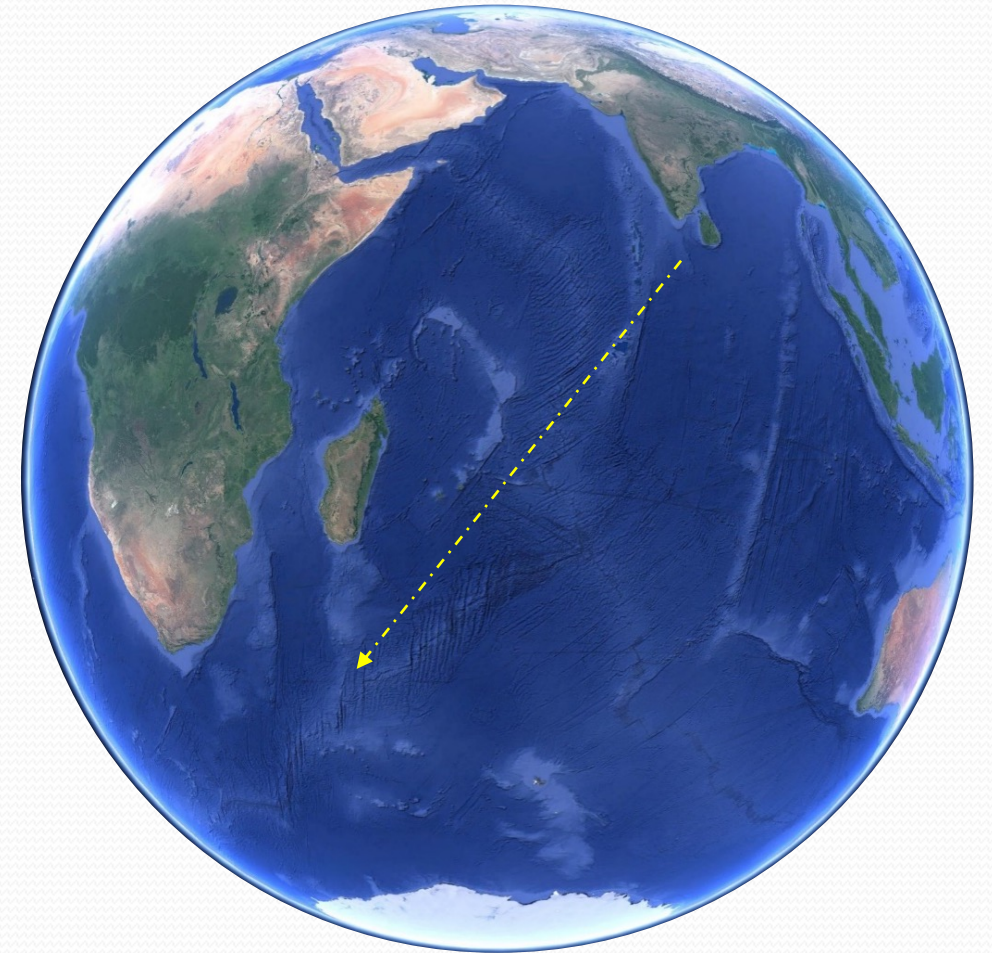
Escartin and Canales, 2010
AGU Chapman conference, Cyprus

Tectonic windows where lower crustal
and mantle rocks can be exposed by
detachment faulting

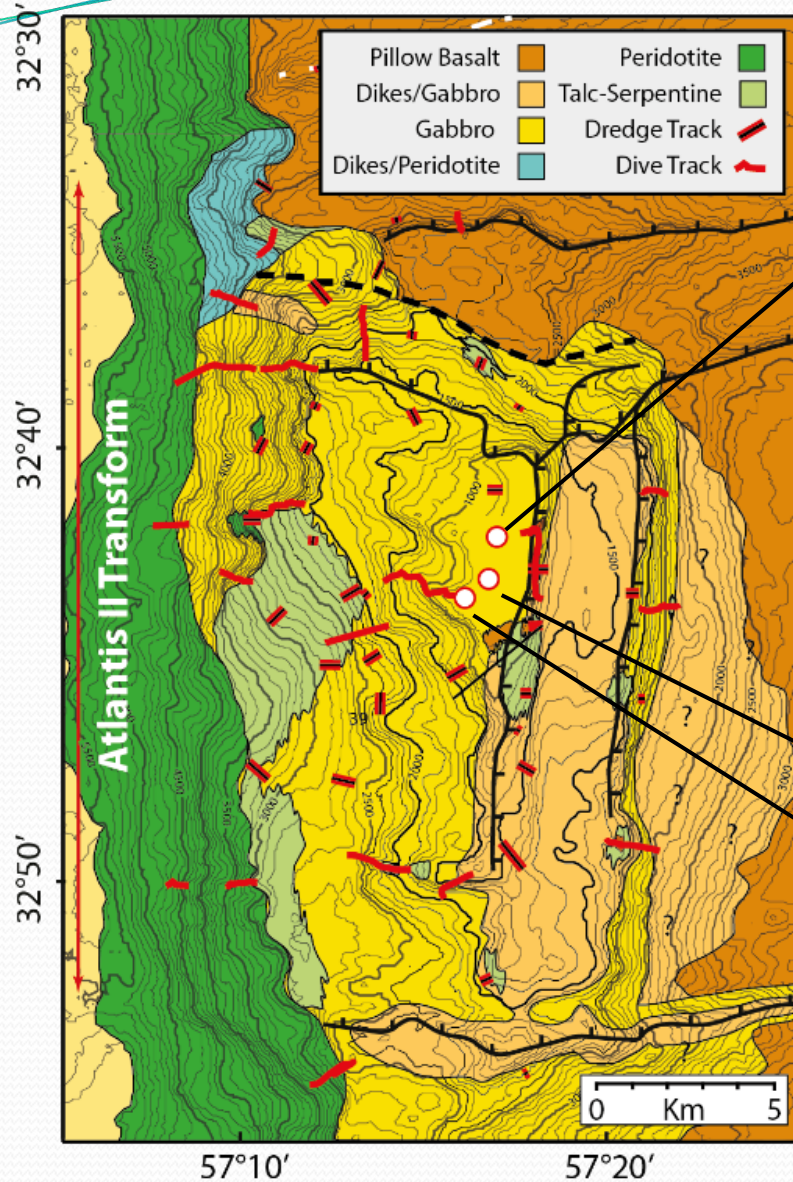




A journey towards the Moho:
IODP Expedition 360



IODP Expedition 360

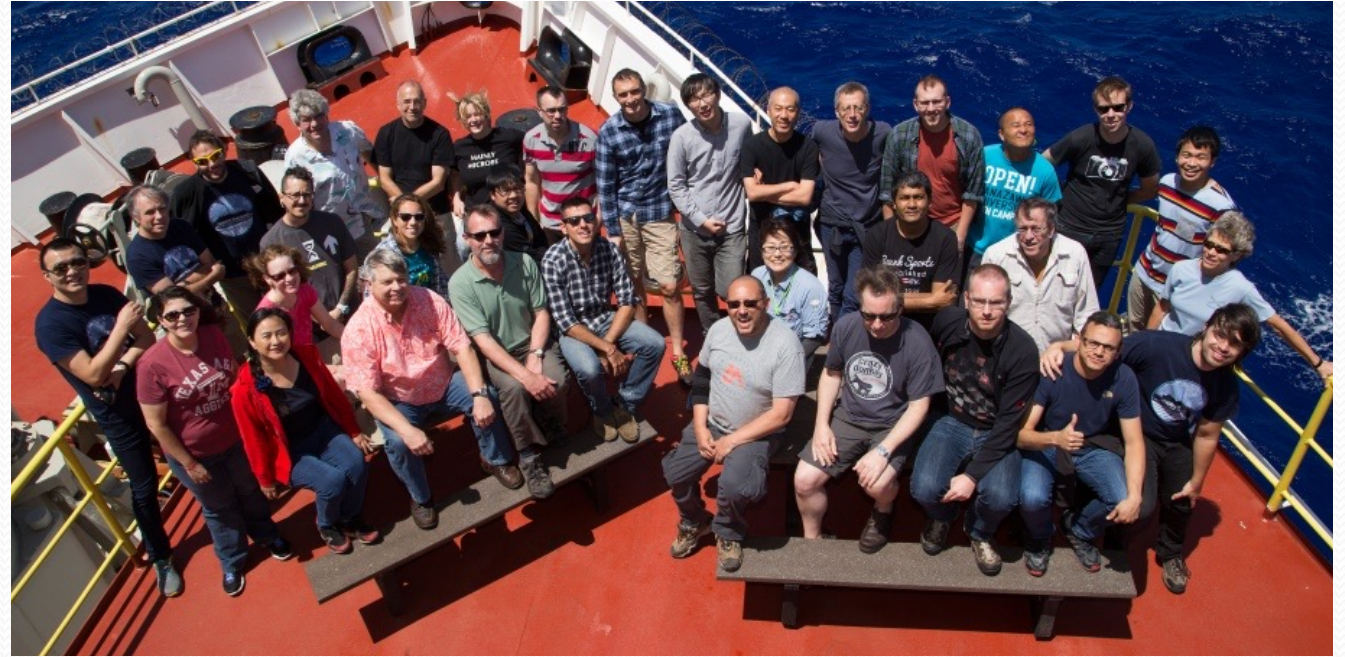


Dick et al. (2019) JGR

IODP Hole U1473A

IODP Expedition 360

MacLeod et al. (2017)



ODP Hole 1105A

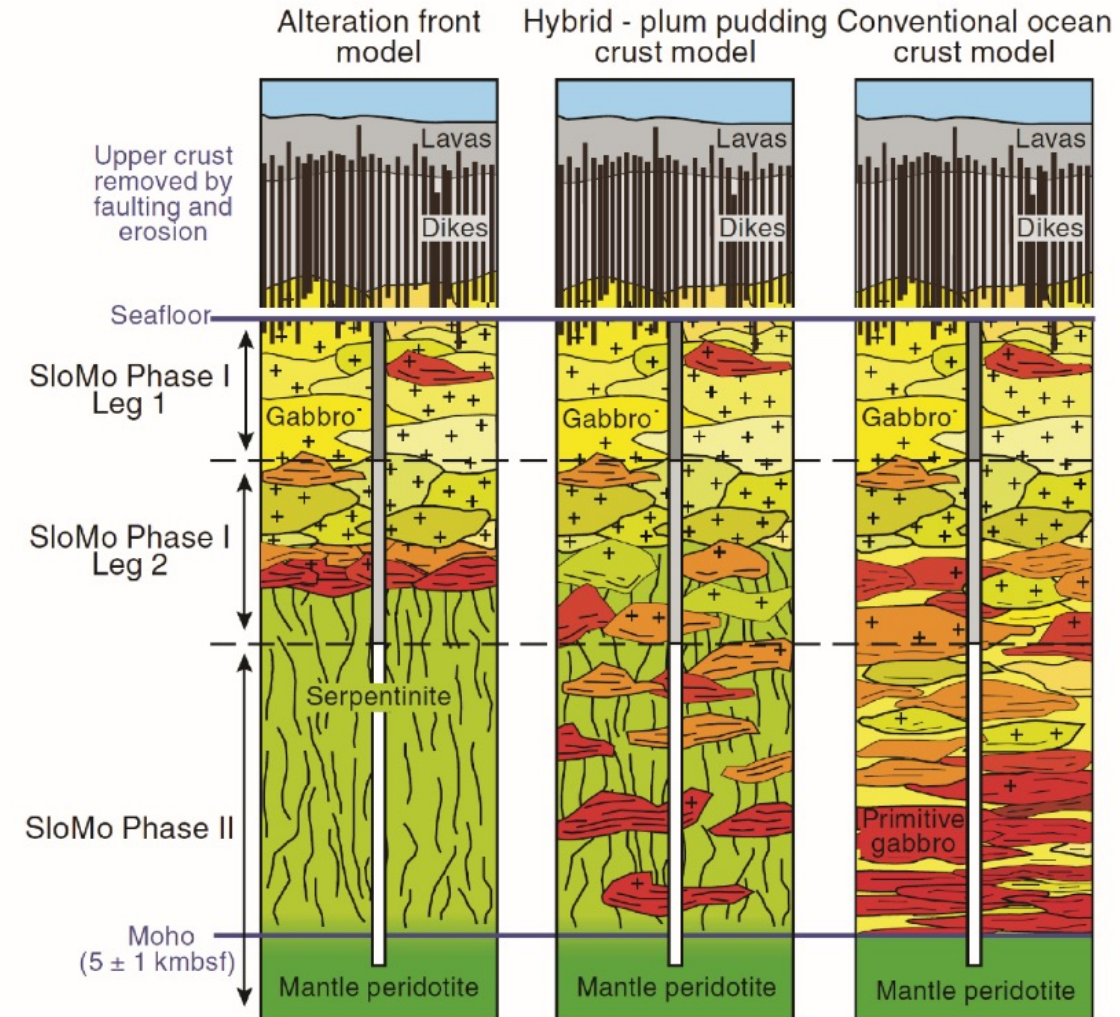
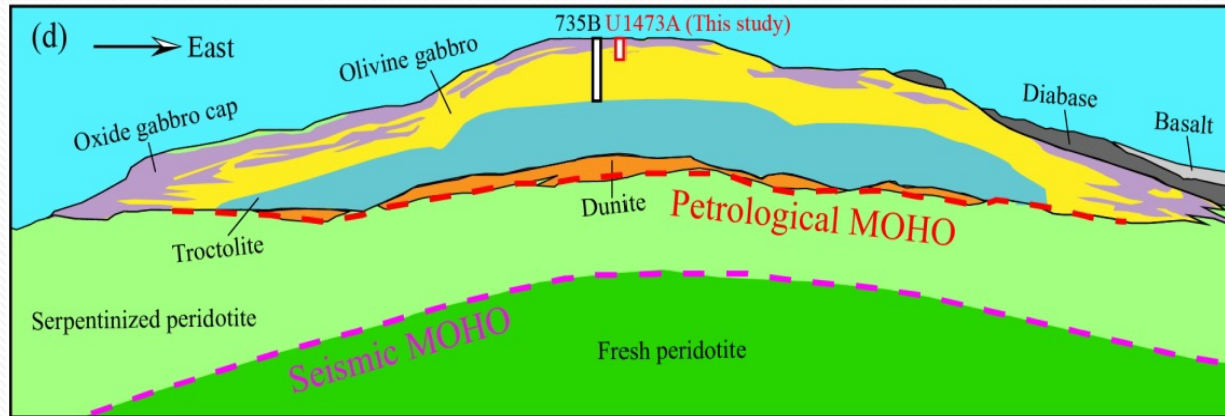
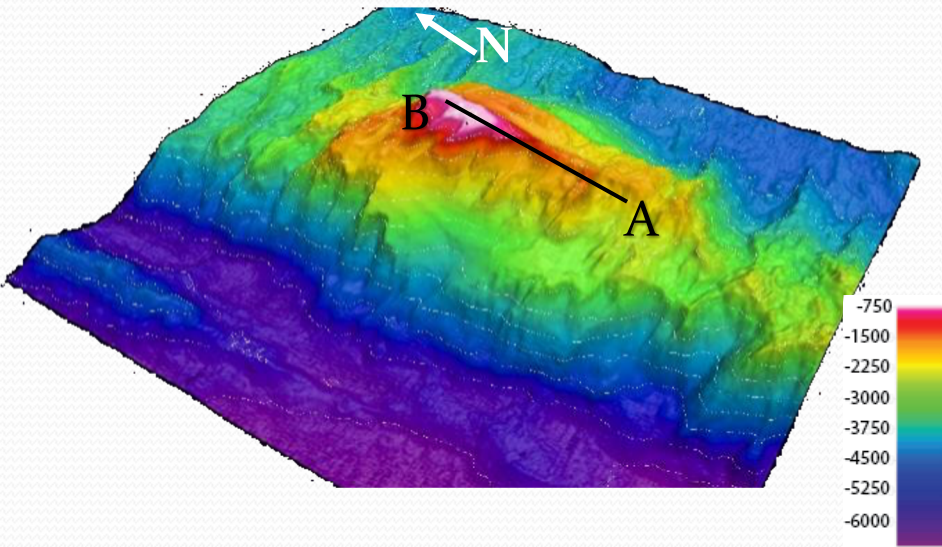
ODP Hole 735B

*(Robinson et al., 1989;
Dick et al., 2000)*

ODP Leg 118 and
Leg 176

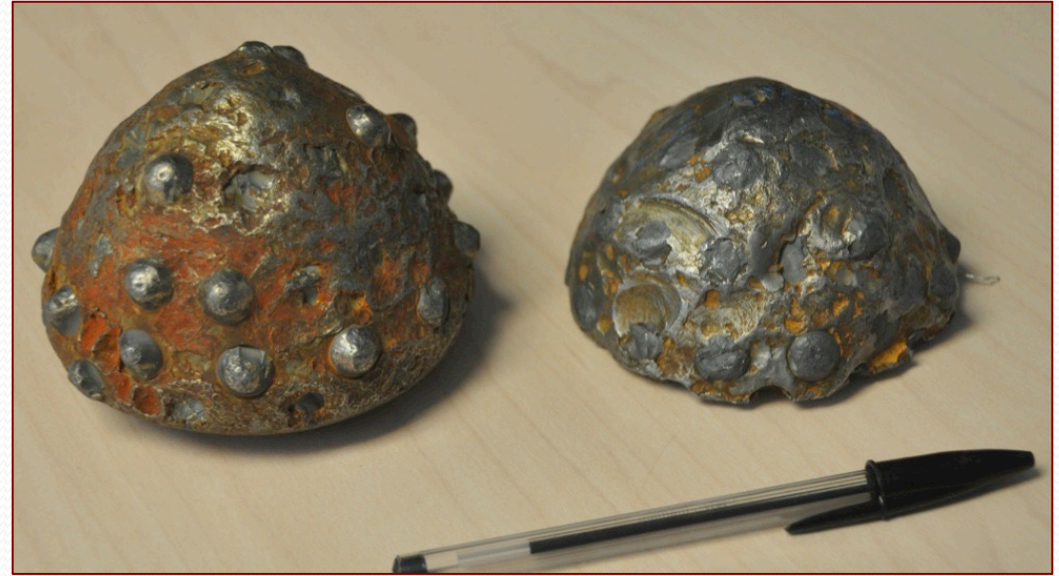
IODP Expedition 360

Atlantis Bank Oceanic Core Complex



IODP Expedition 360

Zona di faglia a circa 400 mbsf



Towards the Moho?

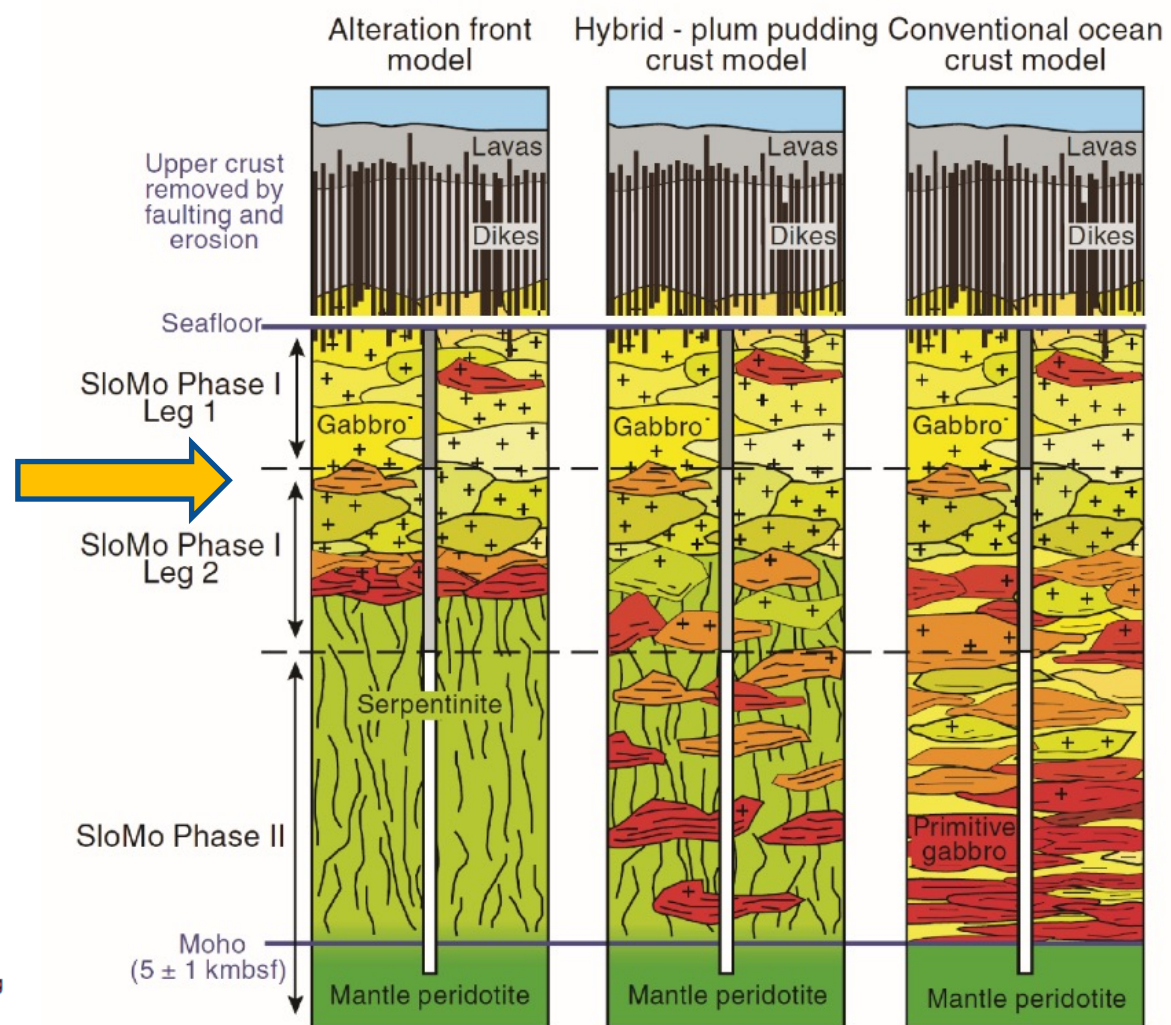
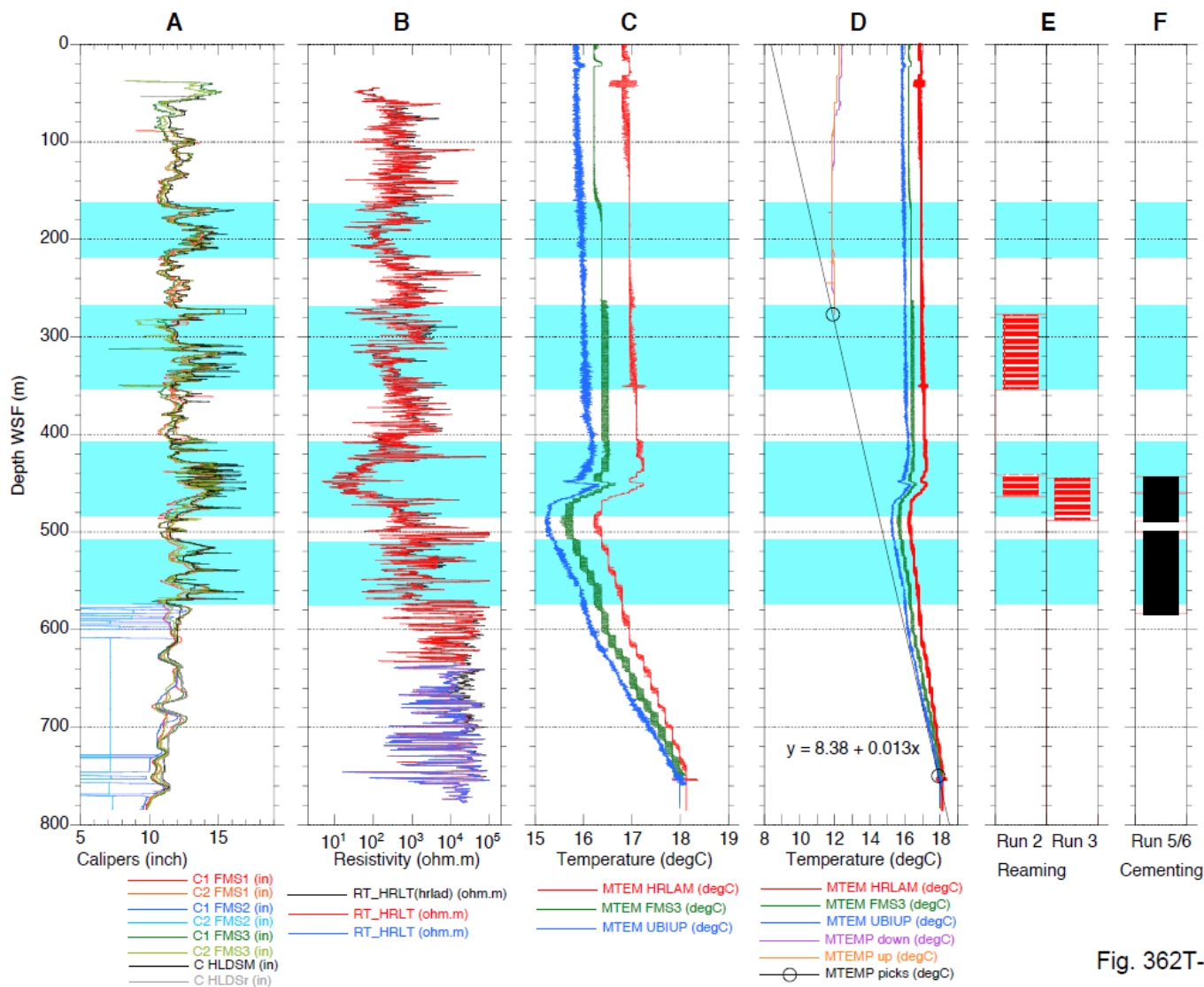
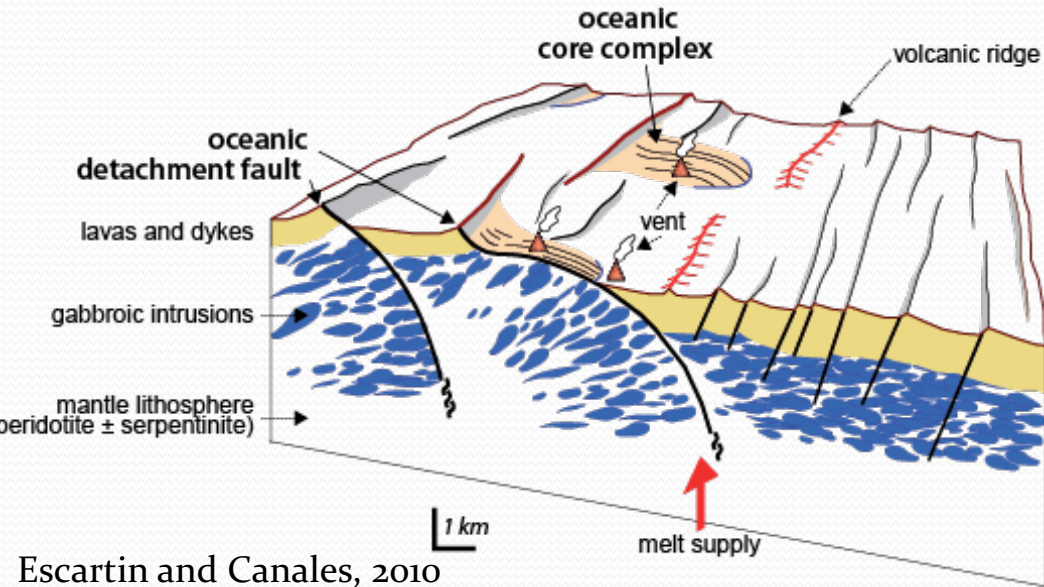


Fig. 362T-F01

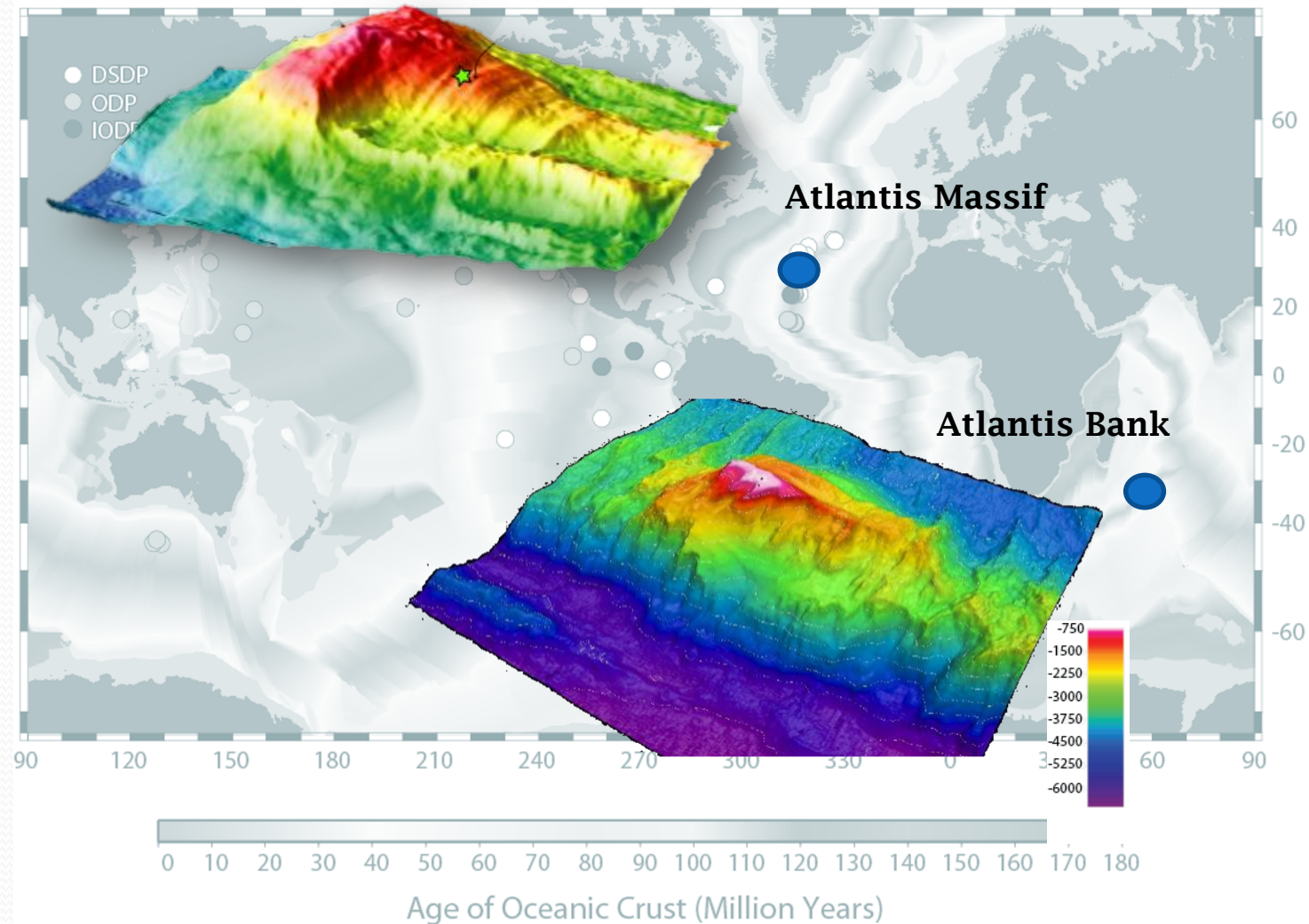
Deep drilling in lower crust

Oceanic Core Complex



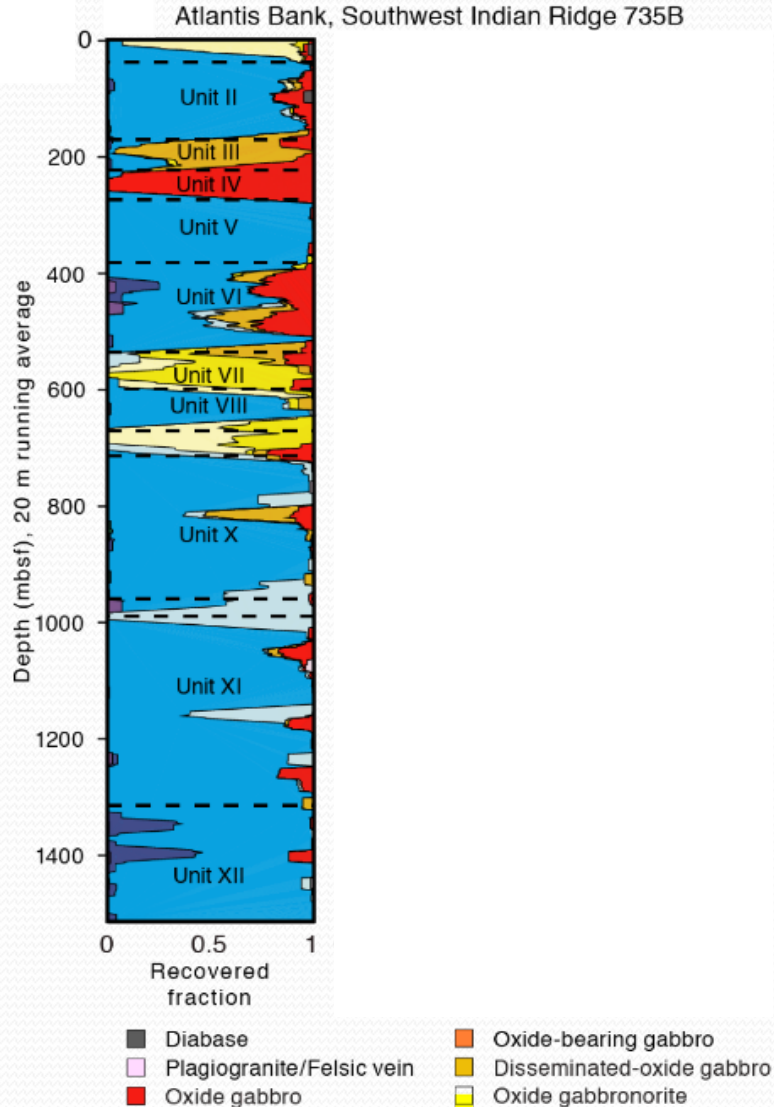
Escartin and Canales, 2010
AGU Chapman conference, Cyprus

Tectonic windows where lower crustal and mantle rocks can be exposed by detachment faulting

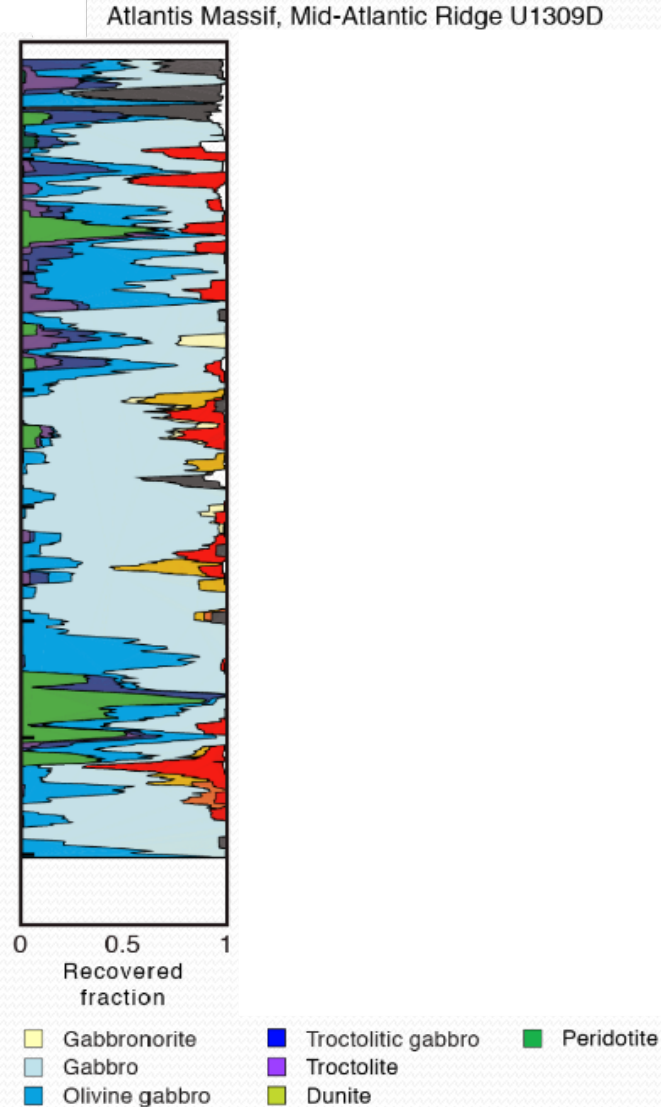


Deep drilling in lower crust

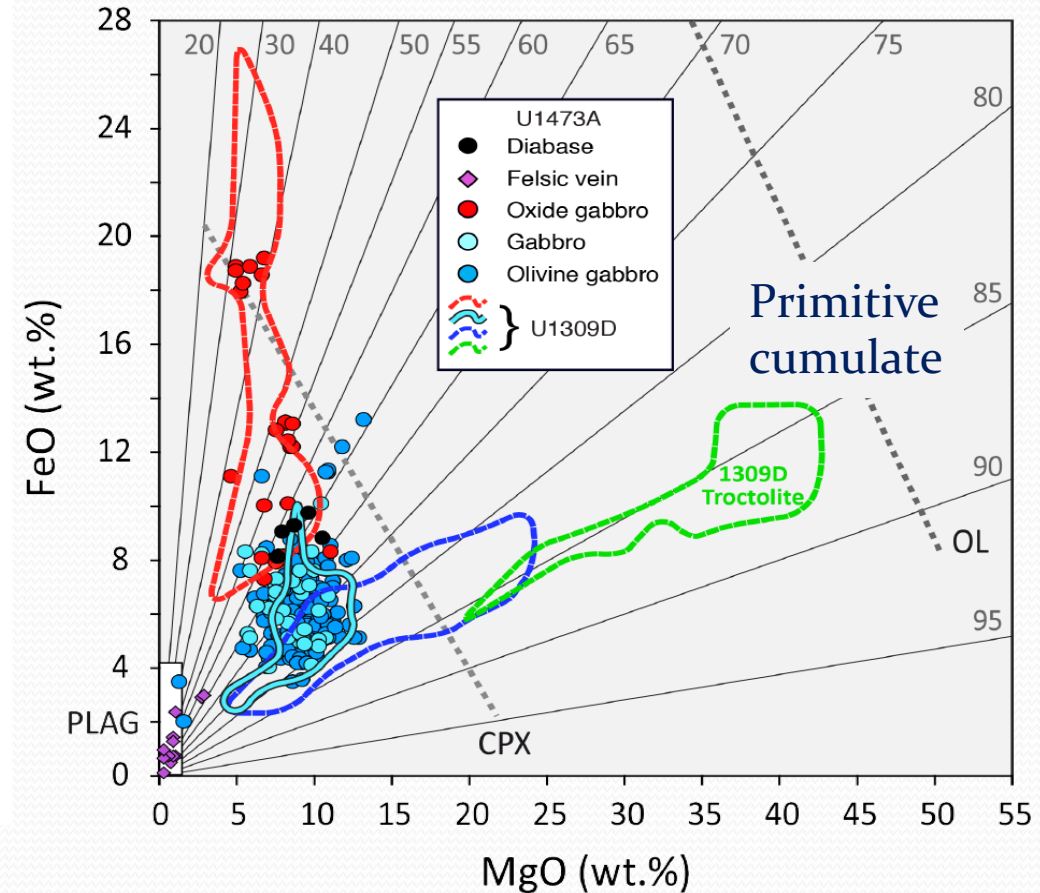
Atlantis Bank



Atlantis Massif

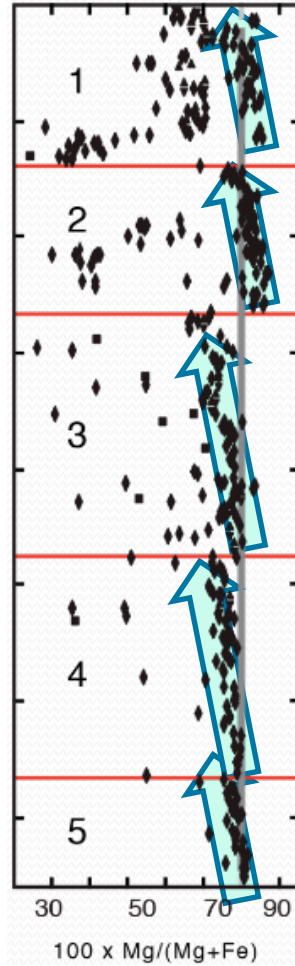
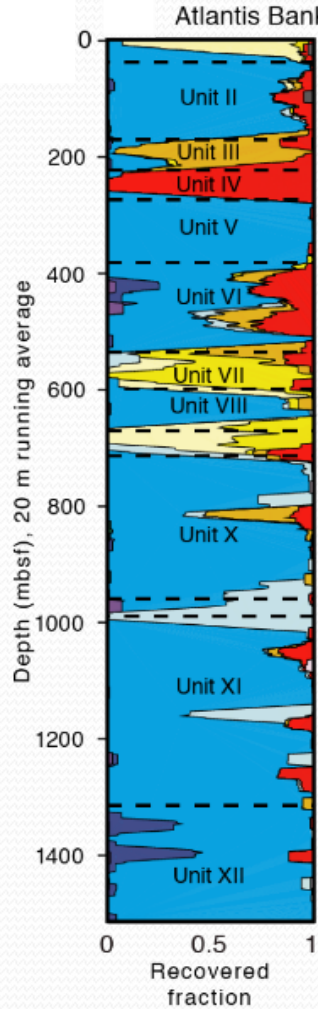


- ✓ Extreme lithological heterogeneity, evolved lithologies randomly distributed and lack of magmatic layering

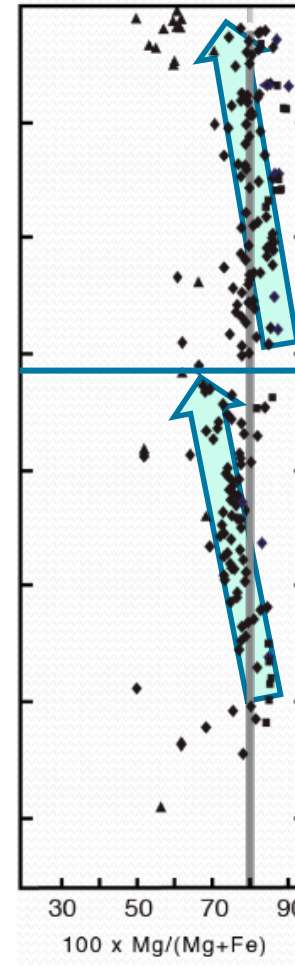
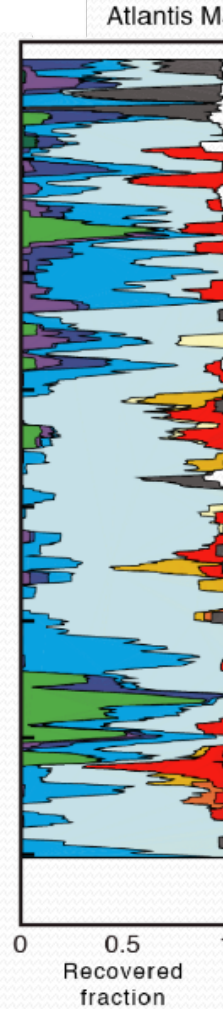


Deep drilling in lower crust

Atlantis Bank



Atlantis Massif

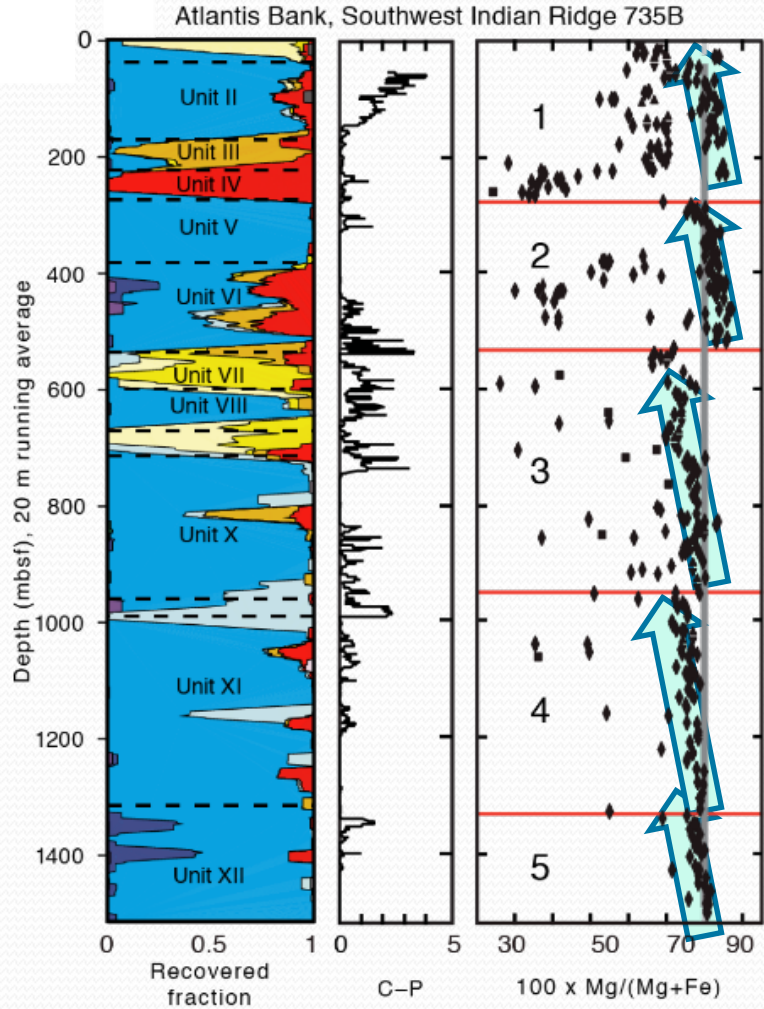


- ✓ Extreme lithological heterogeneity, evolved lithologies randomly distributed and lack of magmatic layering
- ✓ Geochemical cycles evolving upwards



Deep drilling in lower crust

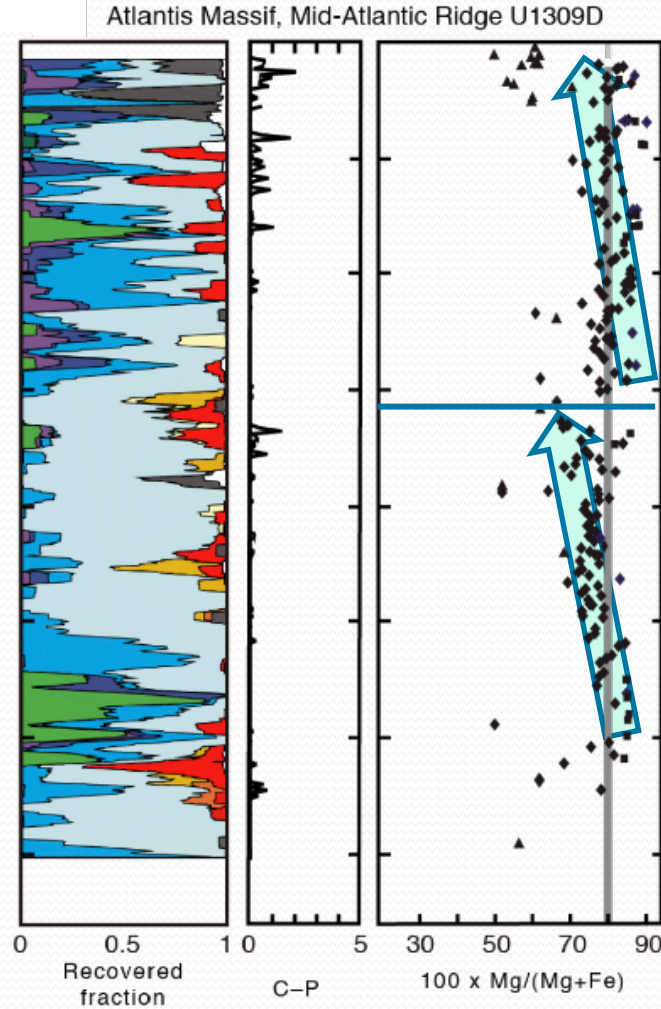
Atlantis Bank



Recovered fraction
C-P
100 x Mg/(Mg+Fe)

Diabase
 Plagiogranite/Felsic vein
 Oxide gabbro
 Oxide-bearing gabbro
 Disseminated-oxide gabbro
 Oxide gabbronorite

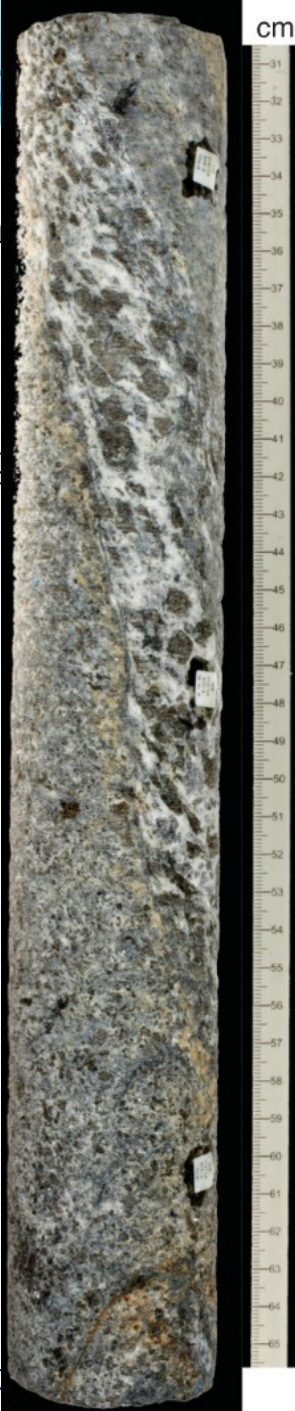
Atlantis Massif



Recovered fraction
C-P
100 x Mg/(Mg+Fe)

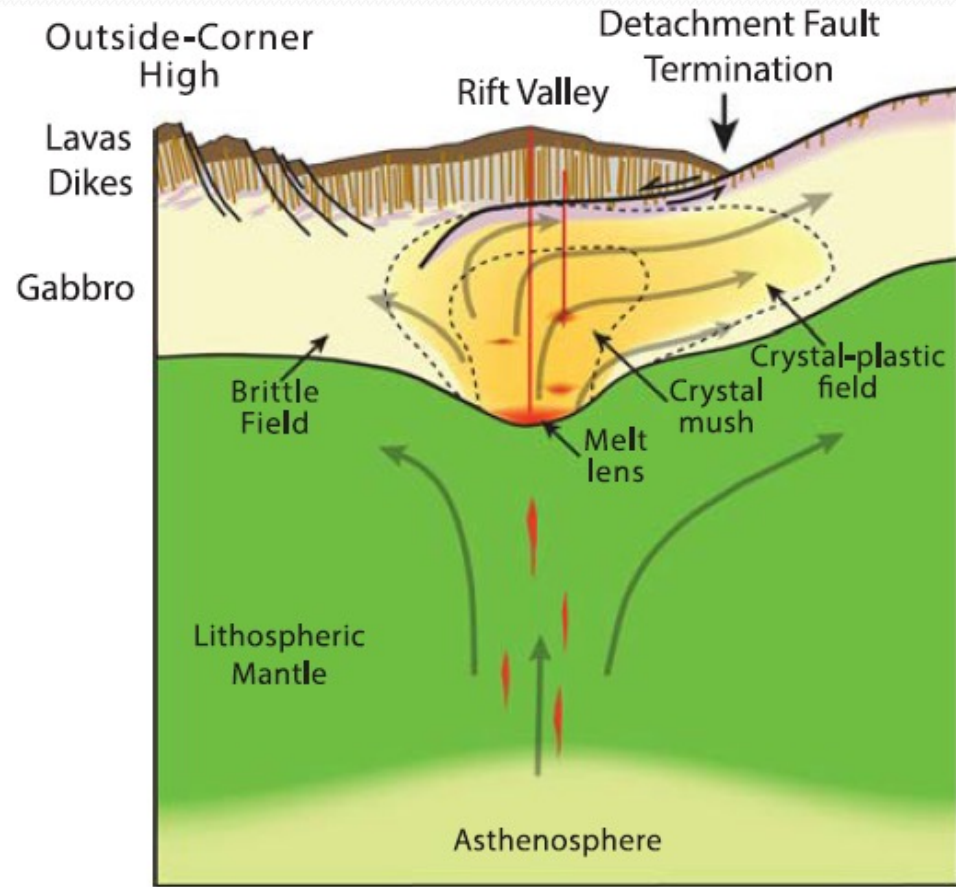
Gabbronorite
 Gabbro
 Olivine gabbro
 Troctolitic gabbro
 Troctolite
 Dunite
 Peridotite

- ✓ Extreme lithological heterogeneity and evolved lithologies randomly distributed and lack of magmatic layering
- ✓ Geochemical cycles evolving upwards
- ✓ Crystal-plastic deformation ranging from hyper-solidus to amphibolite facies conditions ($>1100^{\circ} - 700^{\circ}\text{C}$)



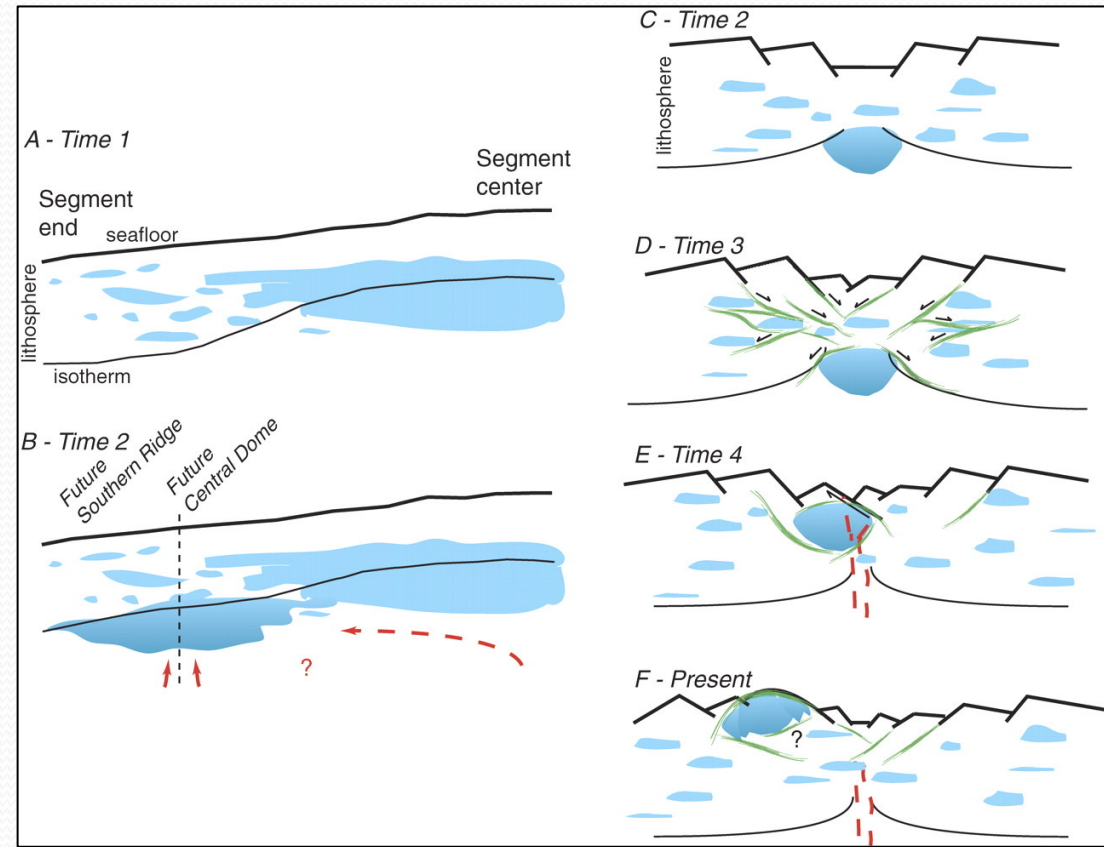
Deep drilling in lower crust

Atlantis Bank (660 km²)



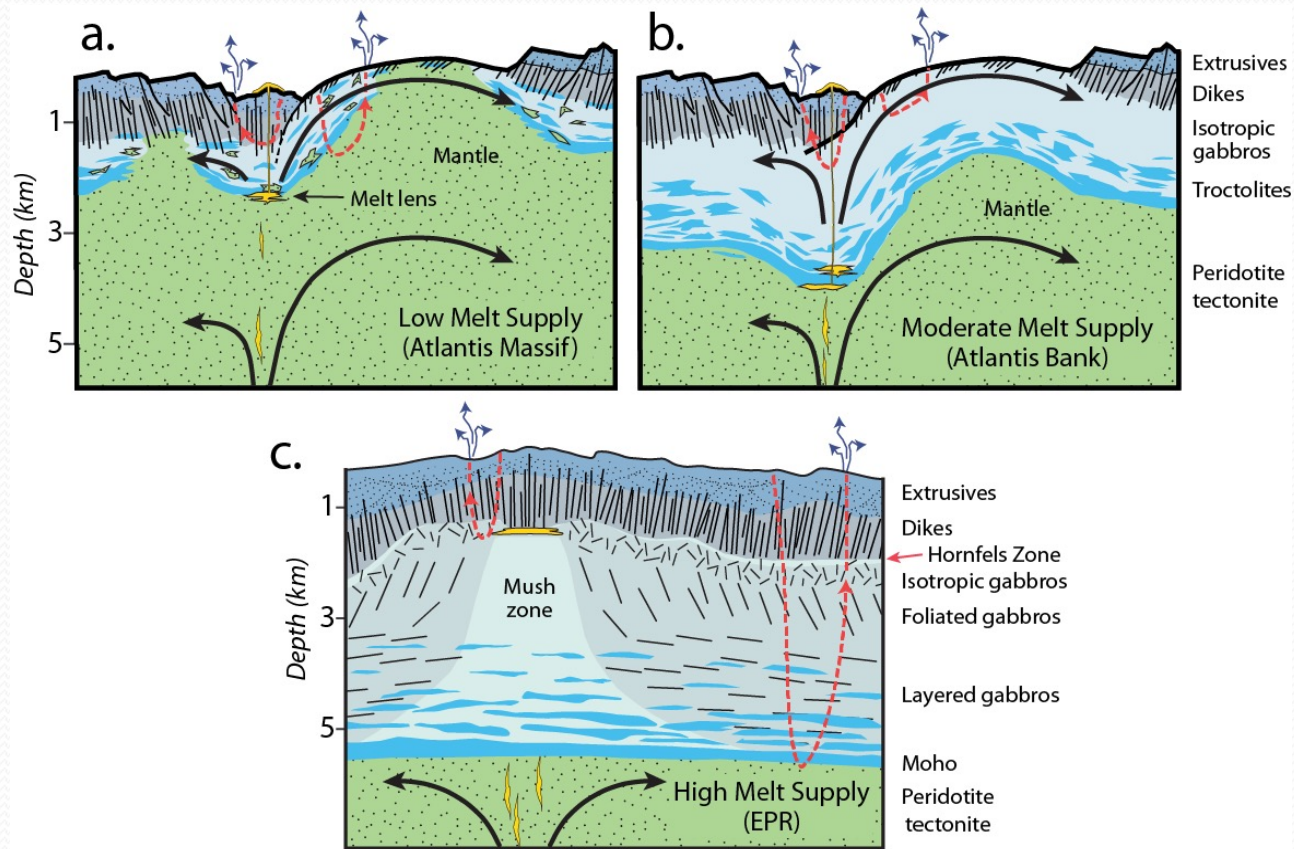
Dick et al. 2019, JGR

Atlantis Massif (100 km²)



Ildefonse et al. 2007, Geology

Towards a new model of seafloor accretion?



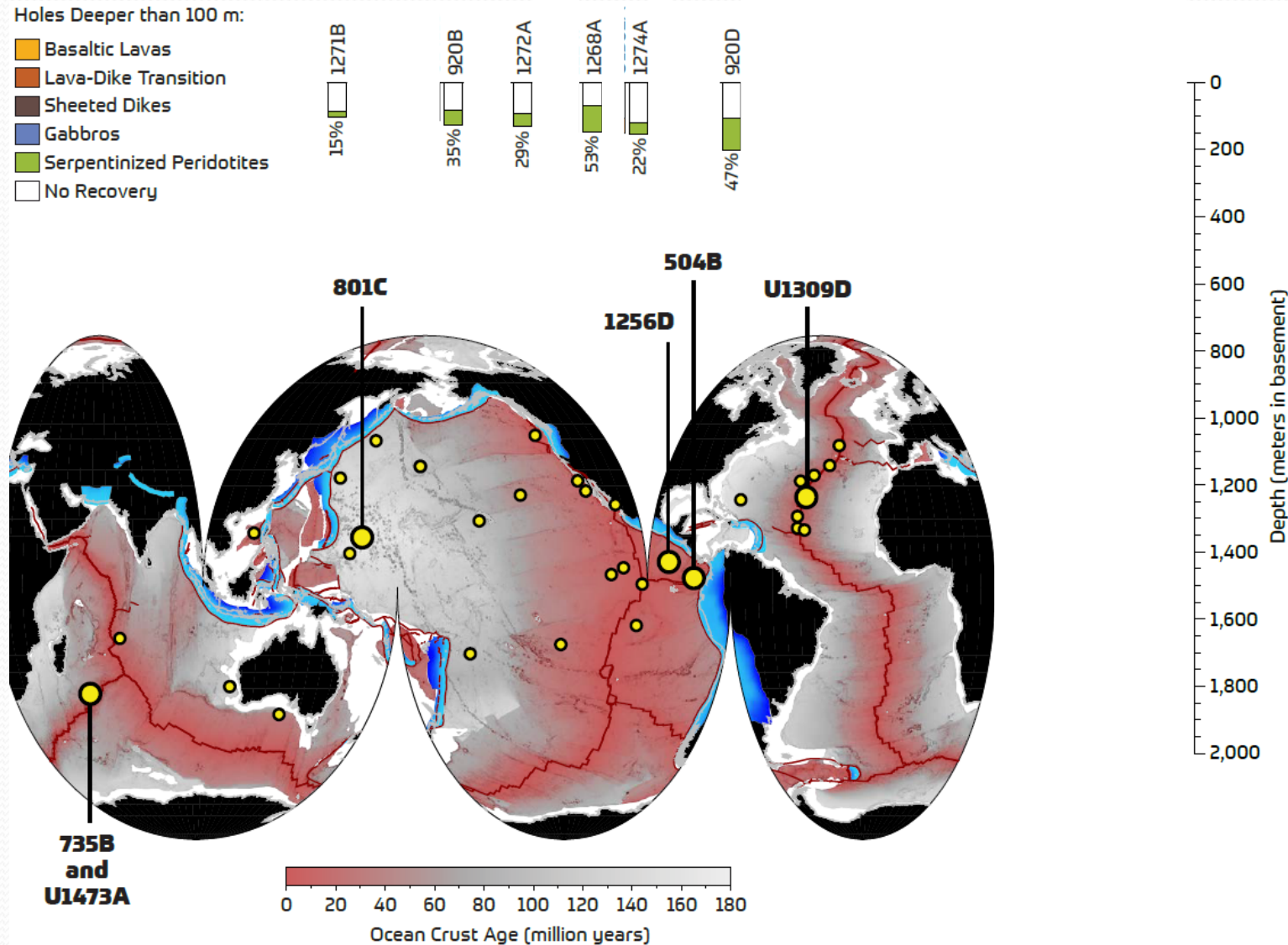
Difference in

- **Thermal regime**
- **Postcumulus processes**
- **Deformation style and intensity**
- **Alteration and hydrothermalism**
- **Geo-biology**

Can be potentially explained by a **general** accretionary process fundamentally dependent on regional variations in **melt supply**

from Sanfilippo et al. IODP Proposal 971-Full2
(modified after Dick and Koepke)

Deep drilling in the mantle



Deep drilling in the mantle

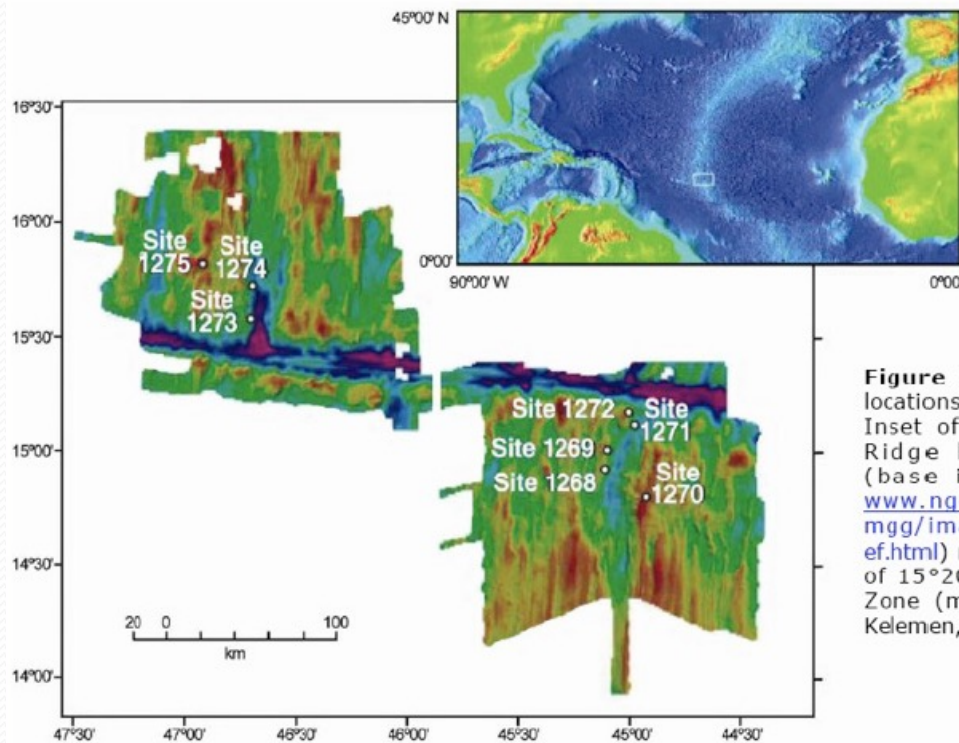
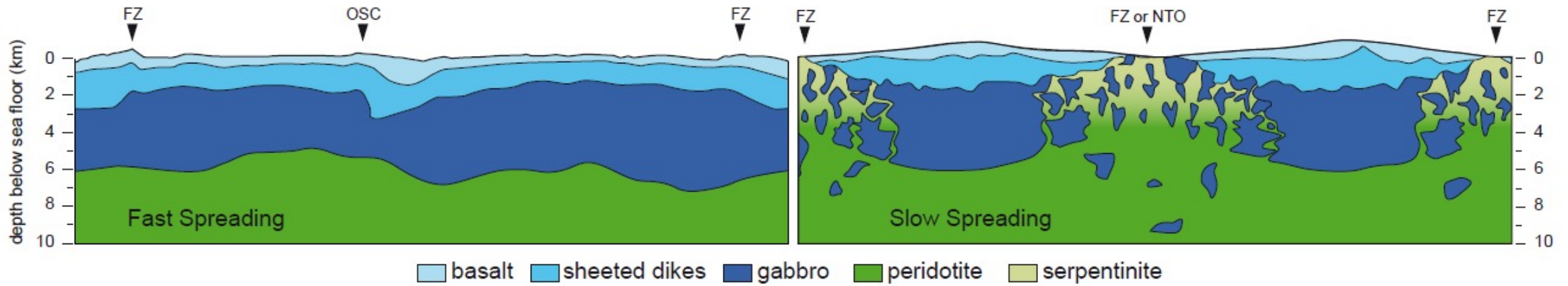
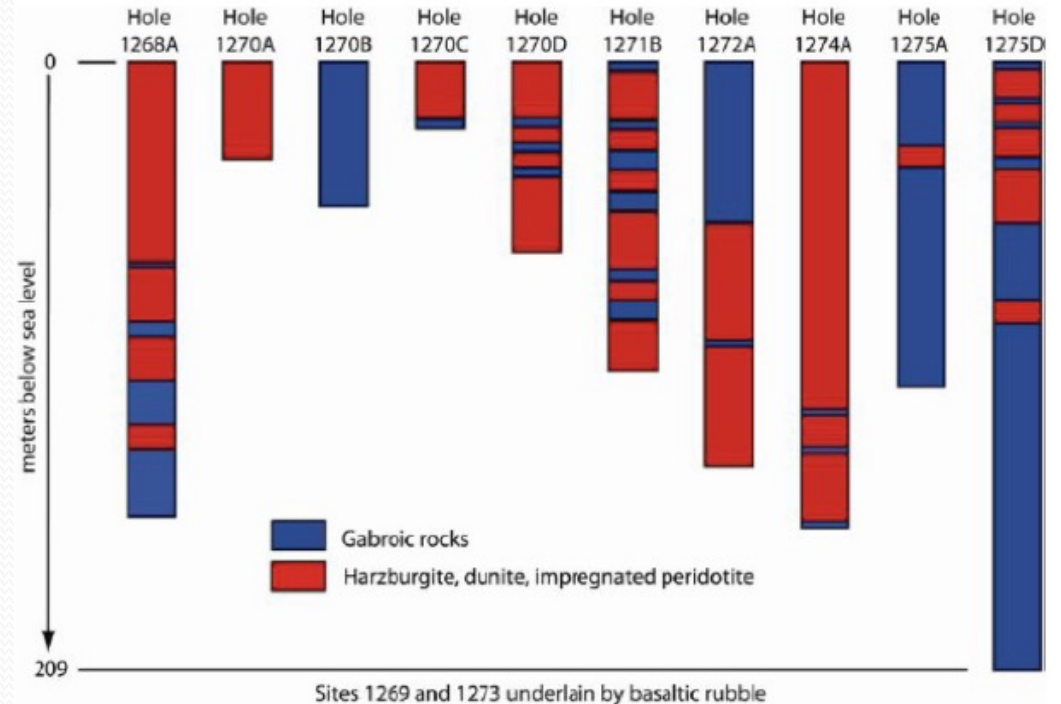


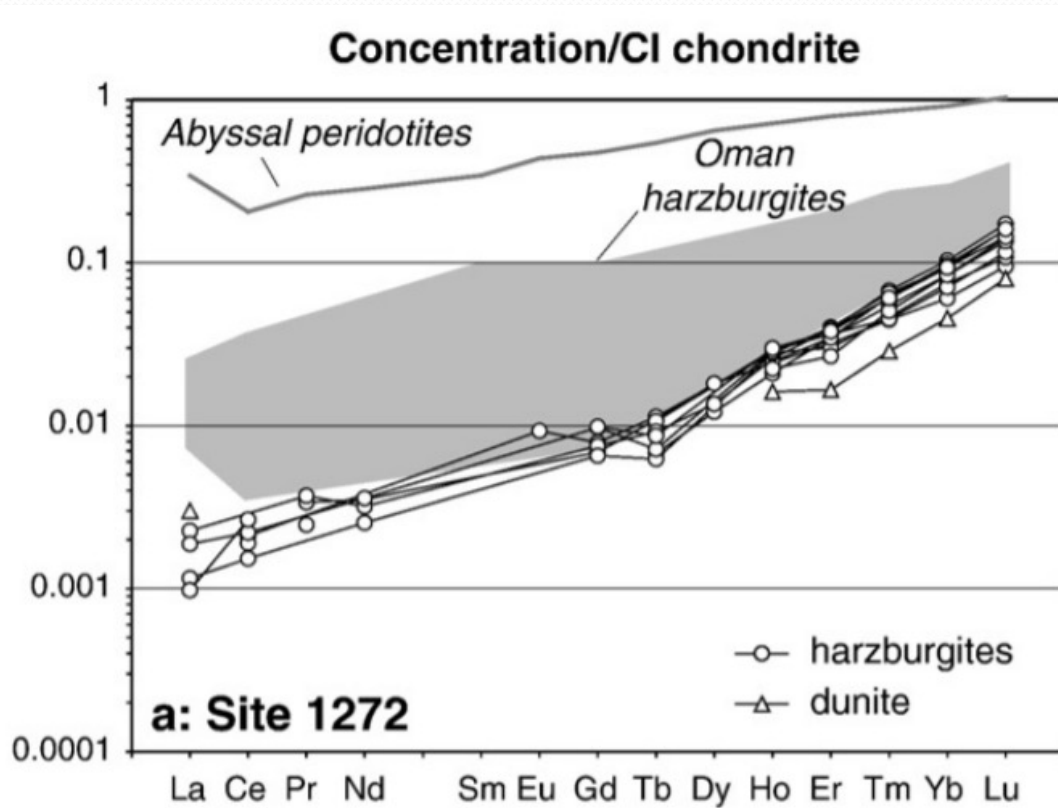
Figure 3.1 Drill site locations for Leg 209. Inset of Mid-Atlantic Ridge bathymetry (base image from www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/image/2minrelief.html) noting location of 15°20' N Fracture Zone (modified from Kelemen, et al., 2004).



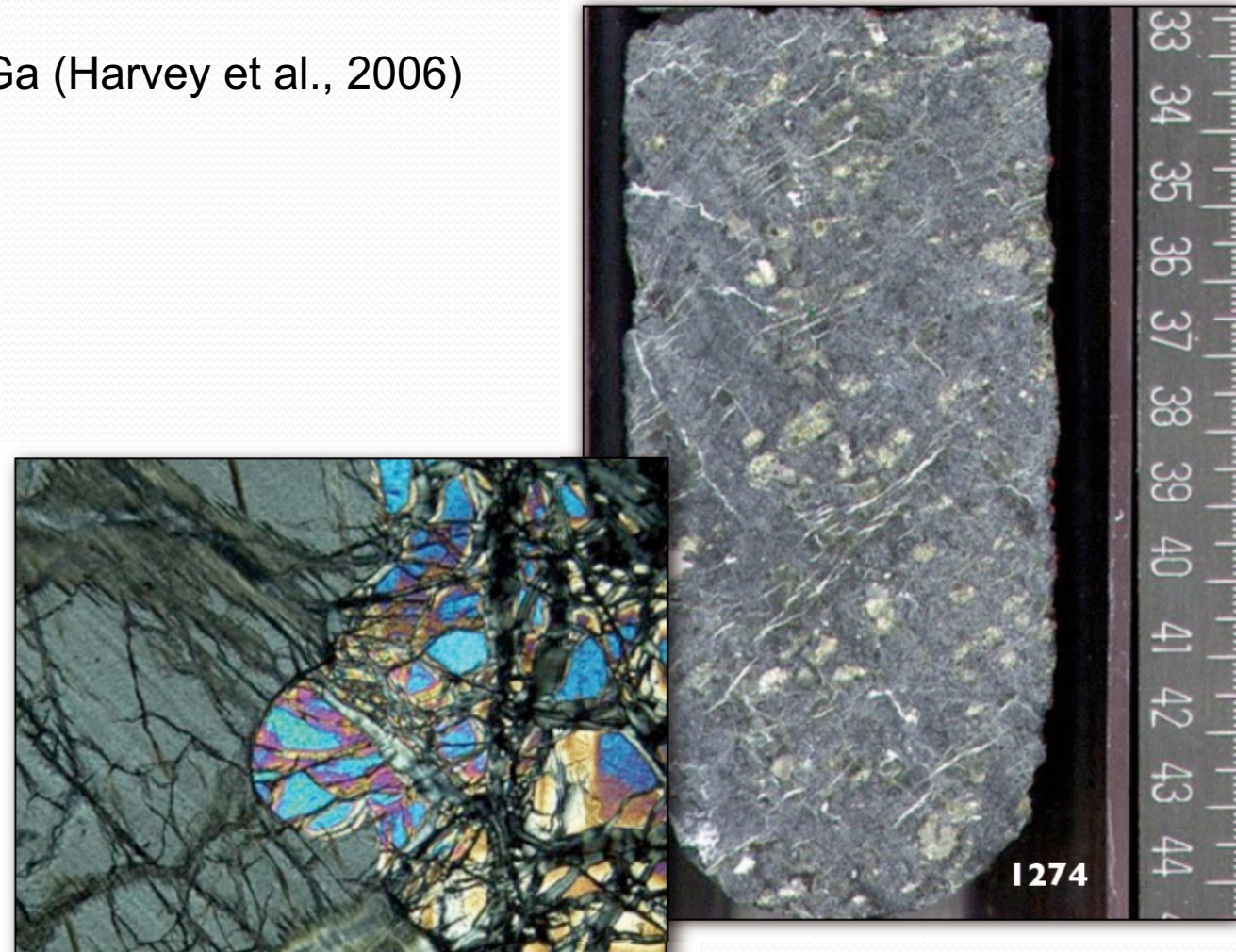
Deep drilling in the mantle

Leg 209 peridotites: a window in the **depleted mantle**

- Peridotiti fortemente impoverite (e.g., Godard et al., 2008; Suhr et al., 2008)
- *Re depletion ages* estremamente antiche – fino a 2 Ga (Harvey et al., 2006)

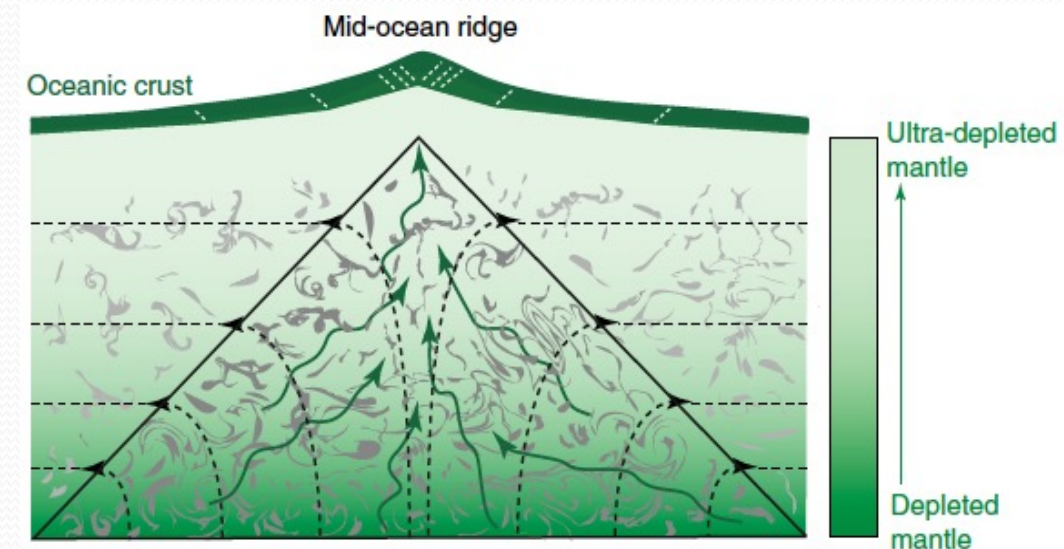
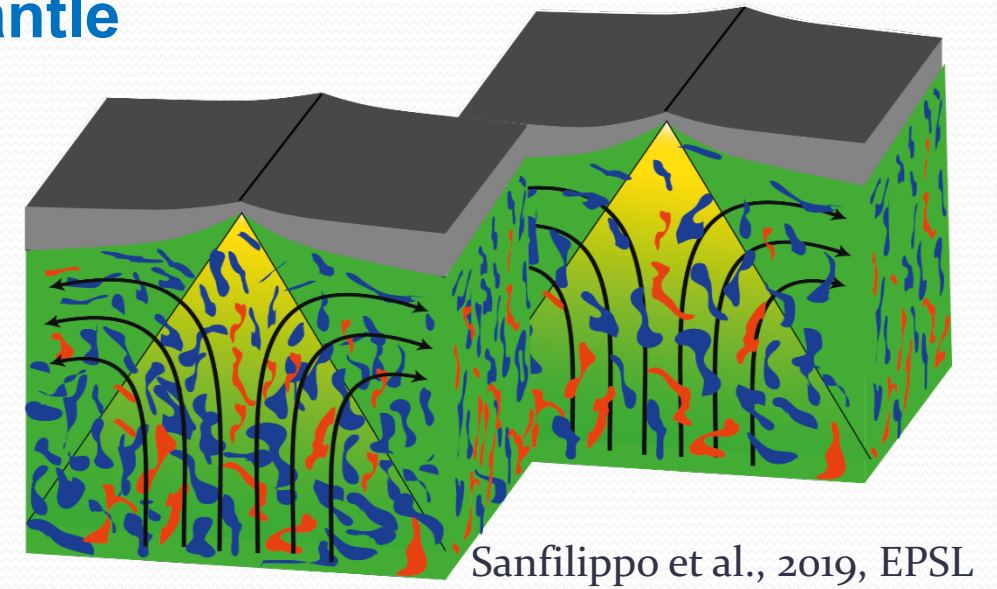
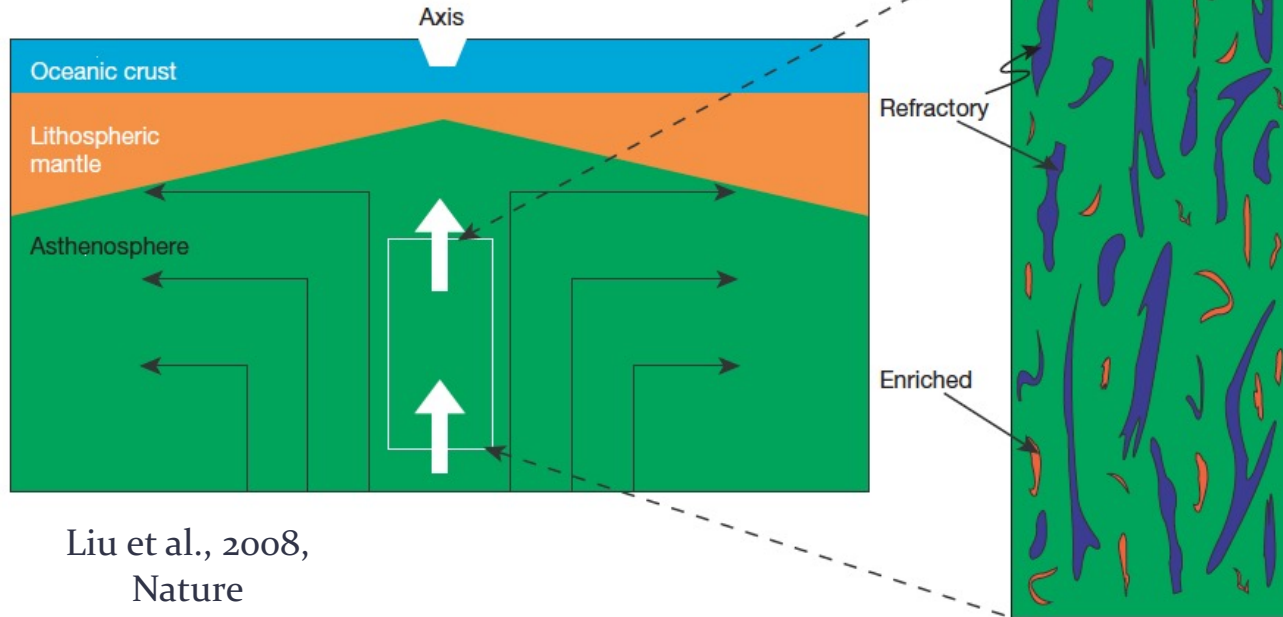


Godard et al., 2008, EPSL



Deep drilling in the mantle

Leg 209 peridotites: a window in the **depleted mantle**

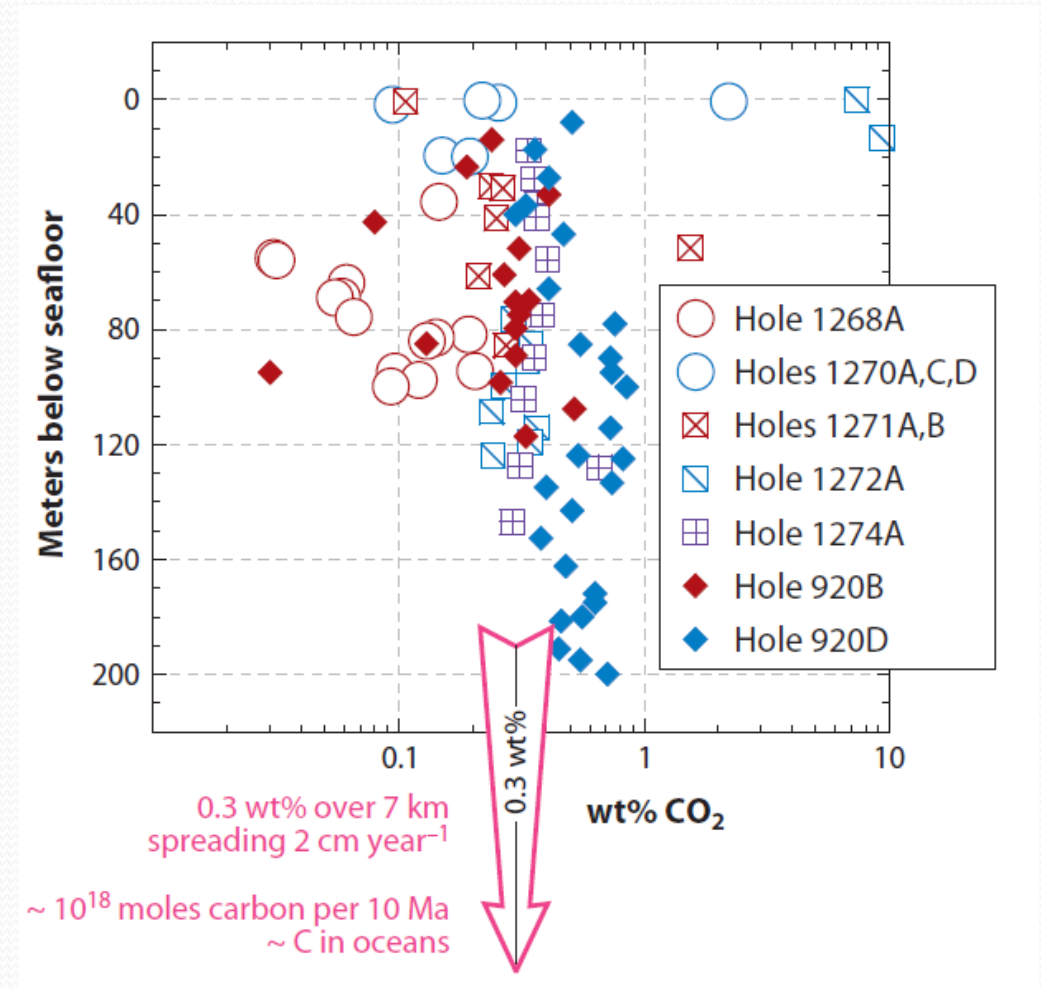
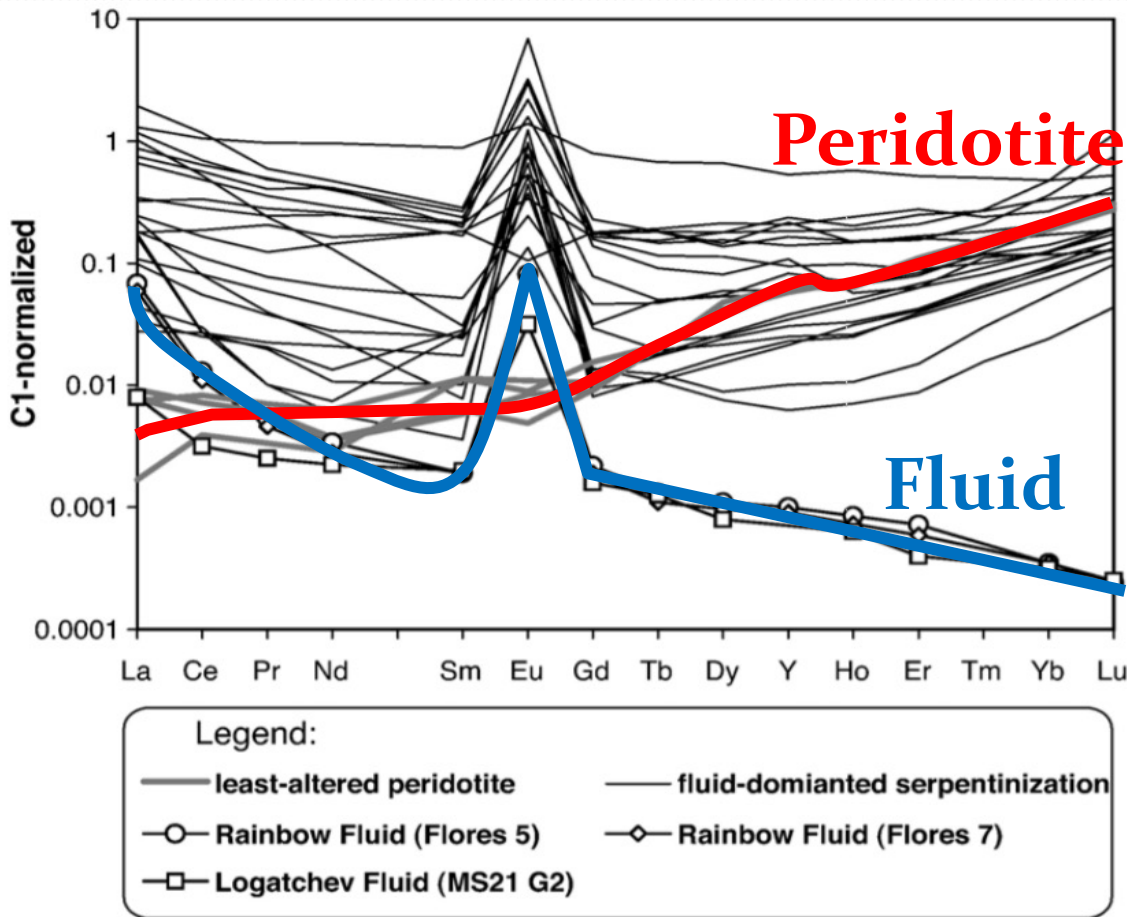


“The Earth’s mantle is more depleted than previously

thought...” Stracke et al., 2011; Salters et al., 2011; Byerly and Lassiter, 2014; Mallick et al., 2015; Day et al., 2017; Sanfilippo et al., 2019; Stracke et al., 2019; Willig et al., 2020; Sanfilippo et al., 2021...

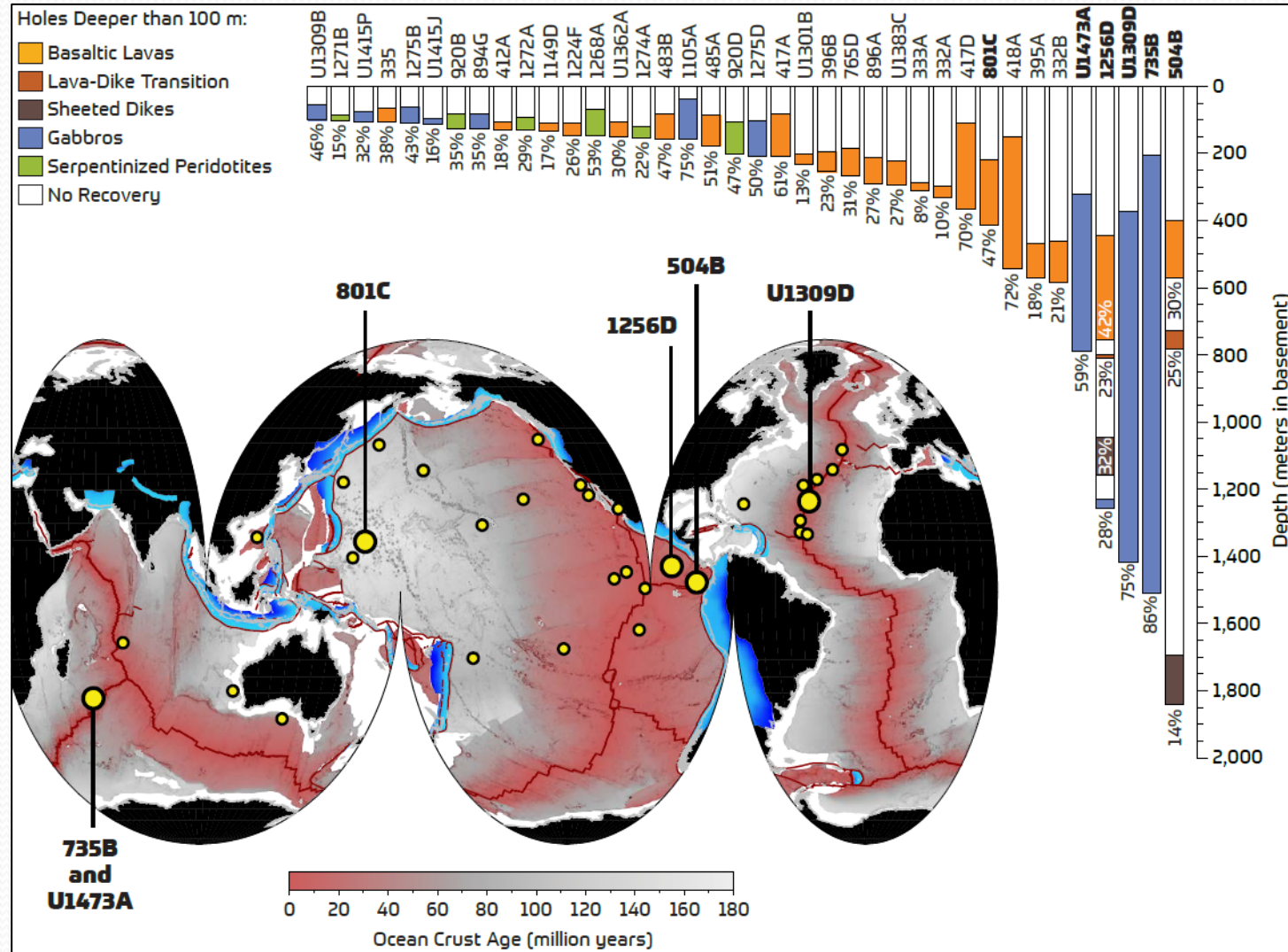
Deep drilling in the mantle

Leg 209 peridotites: fluid alteration and **global cycles**

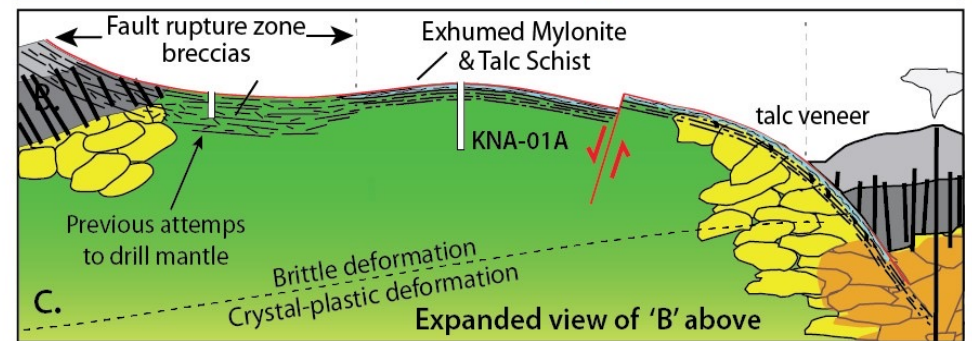
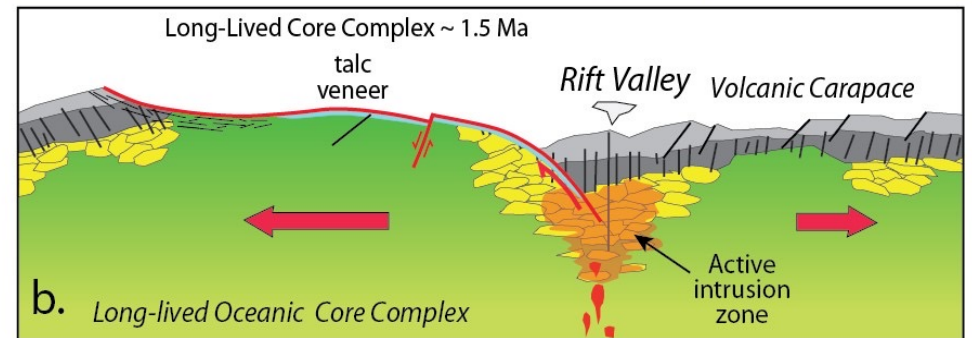
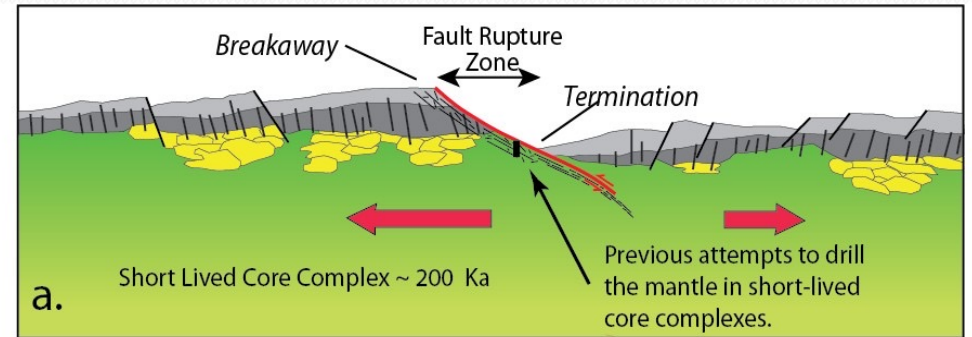
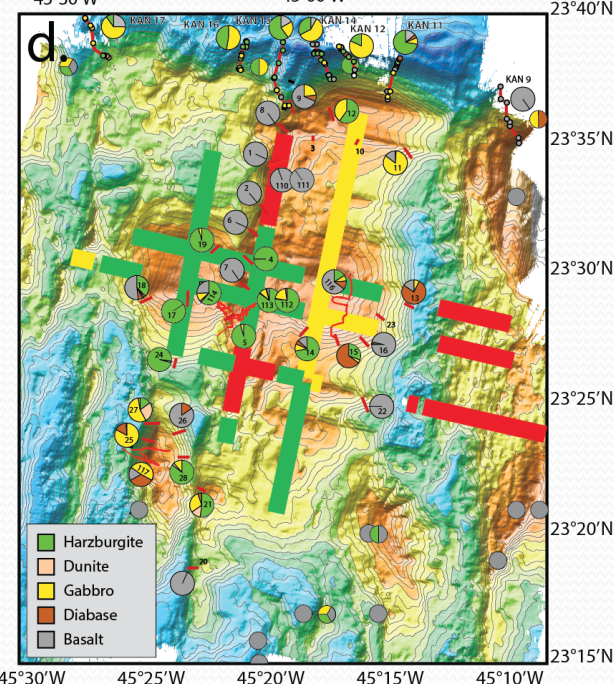
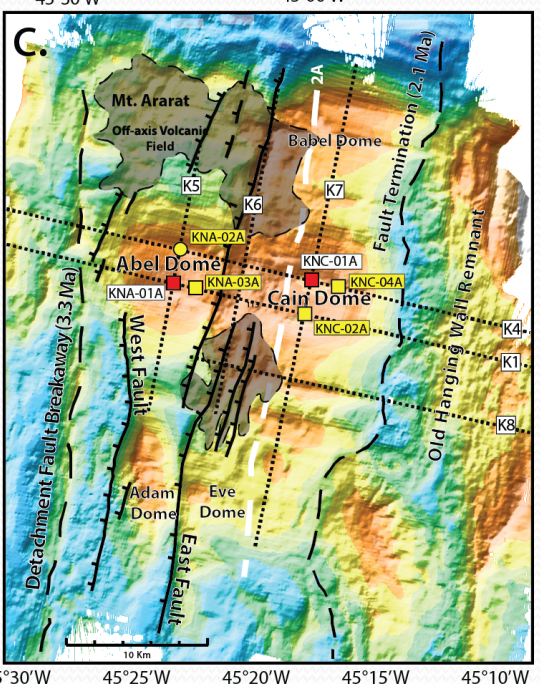
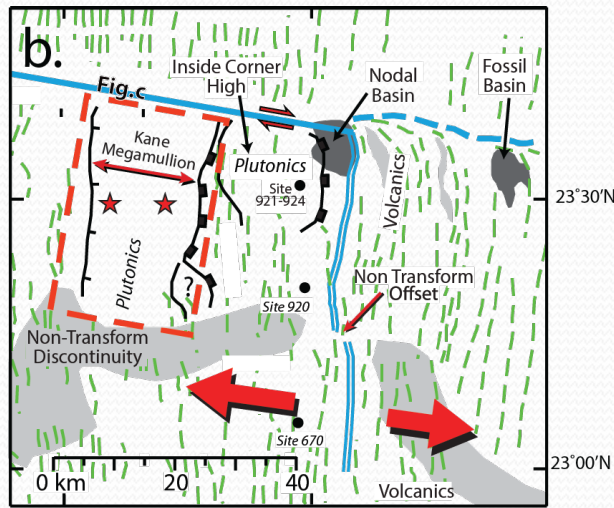
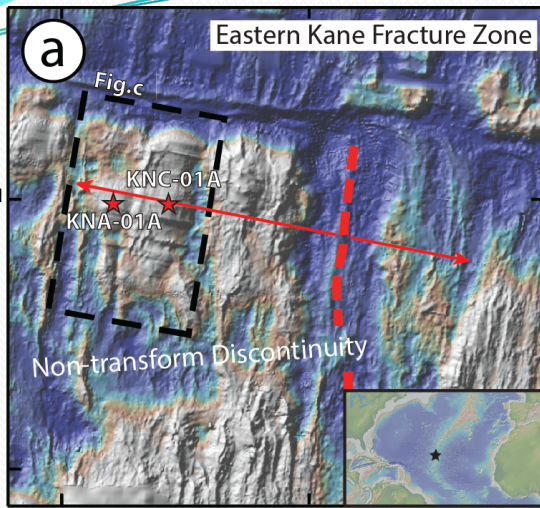


Deep drilling in the lower crust and mantle

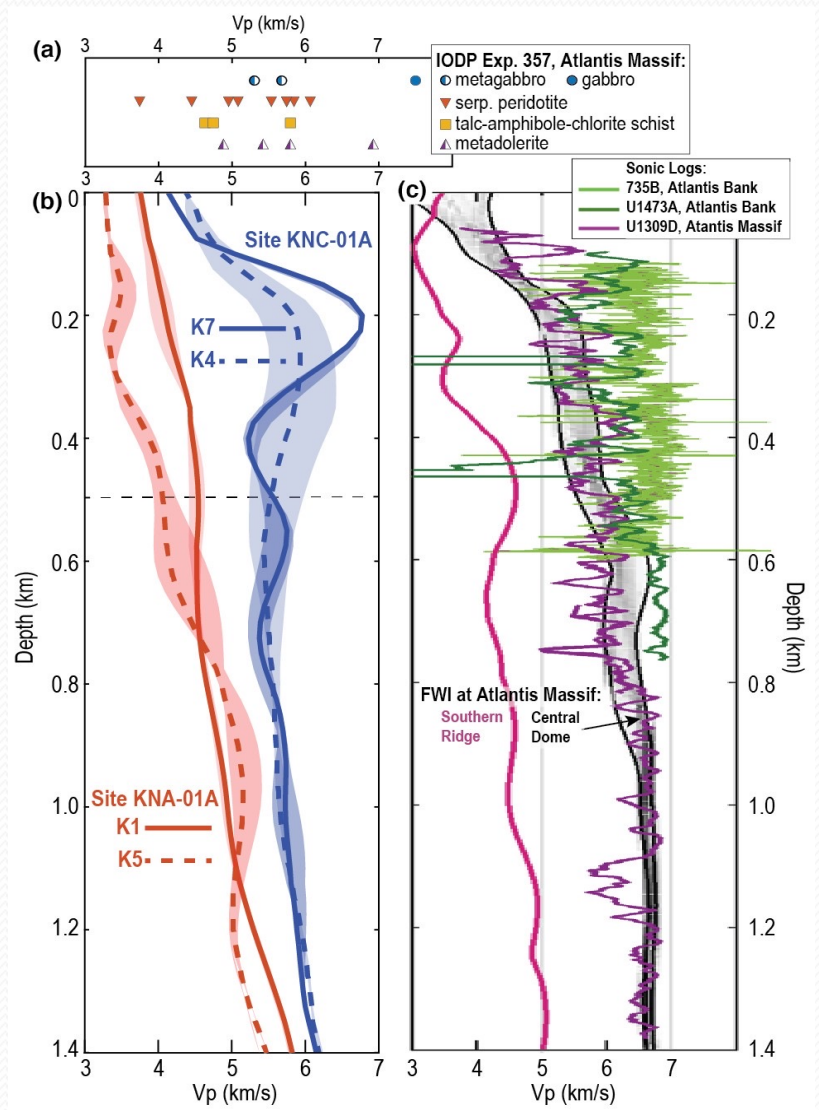
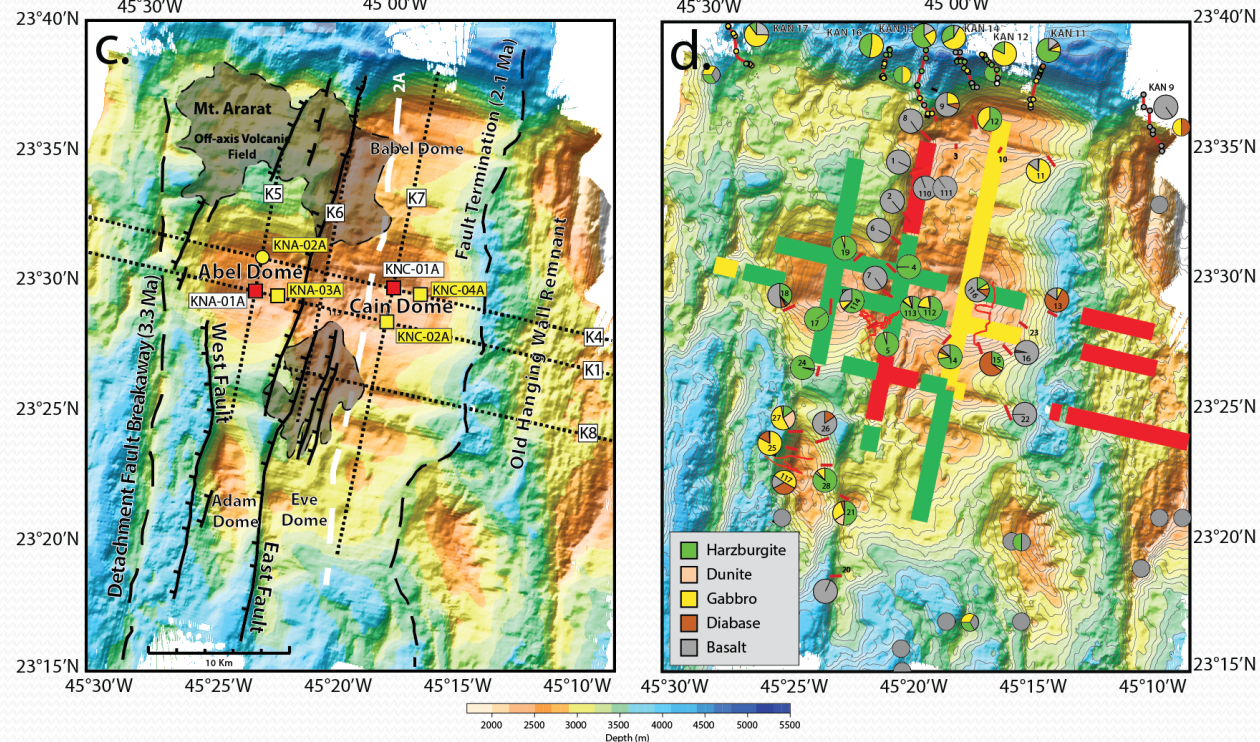
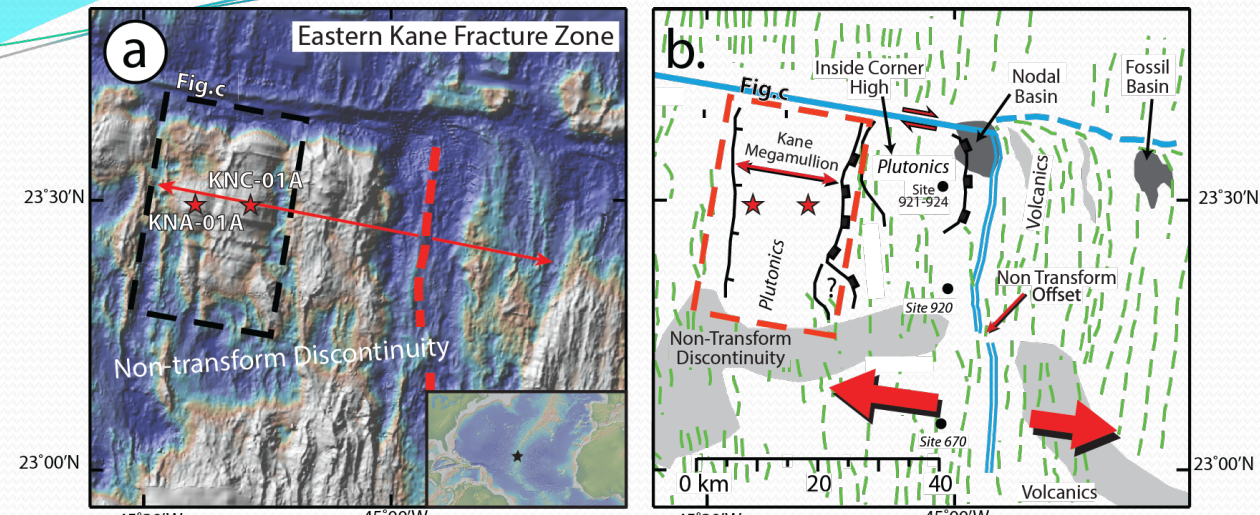
Mantle composition, crustal accretion, fluid alteration and **global cycles**



Next step: Kane OCC lower crust and mantle

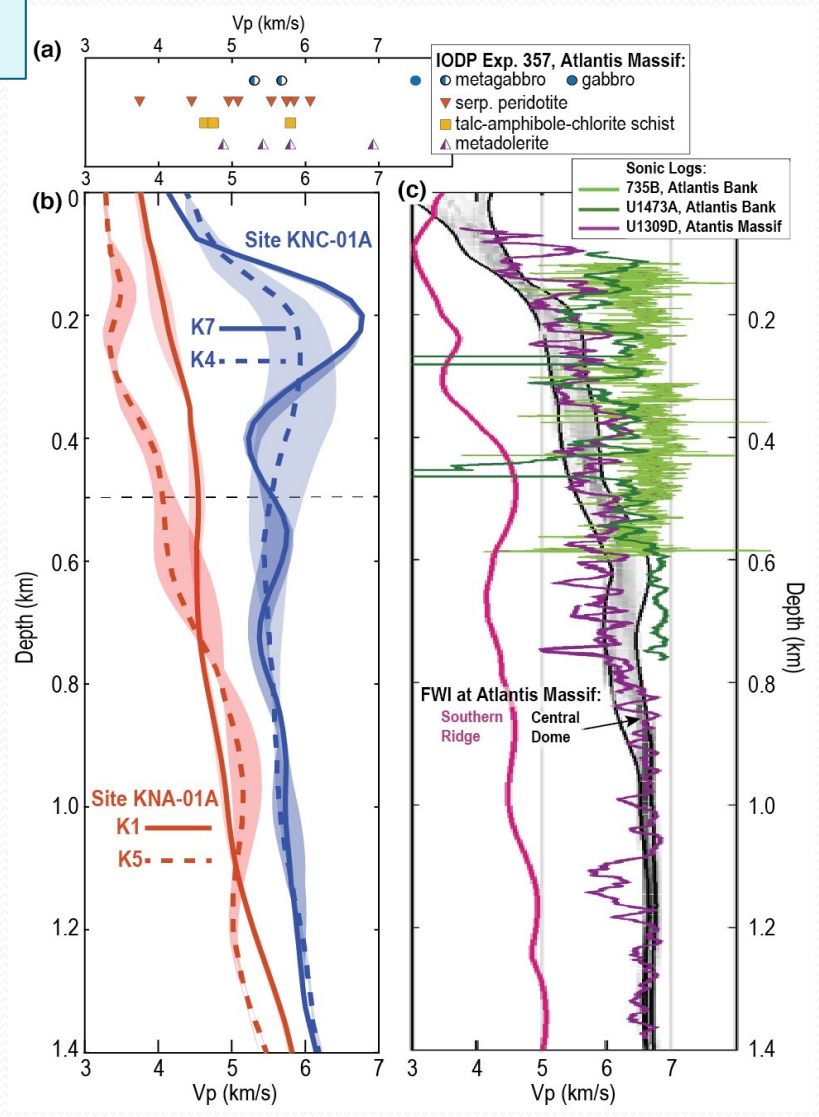
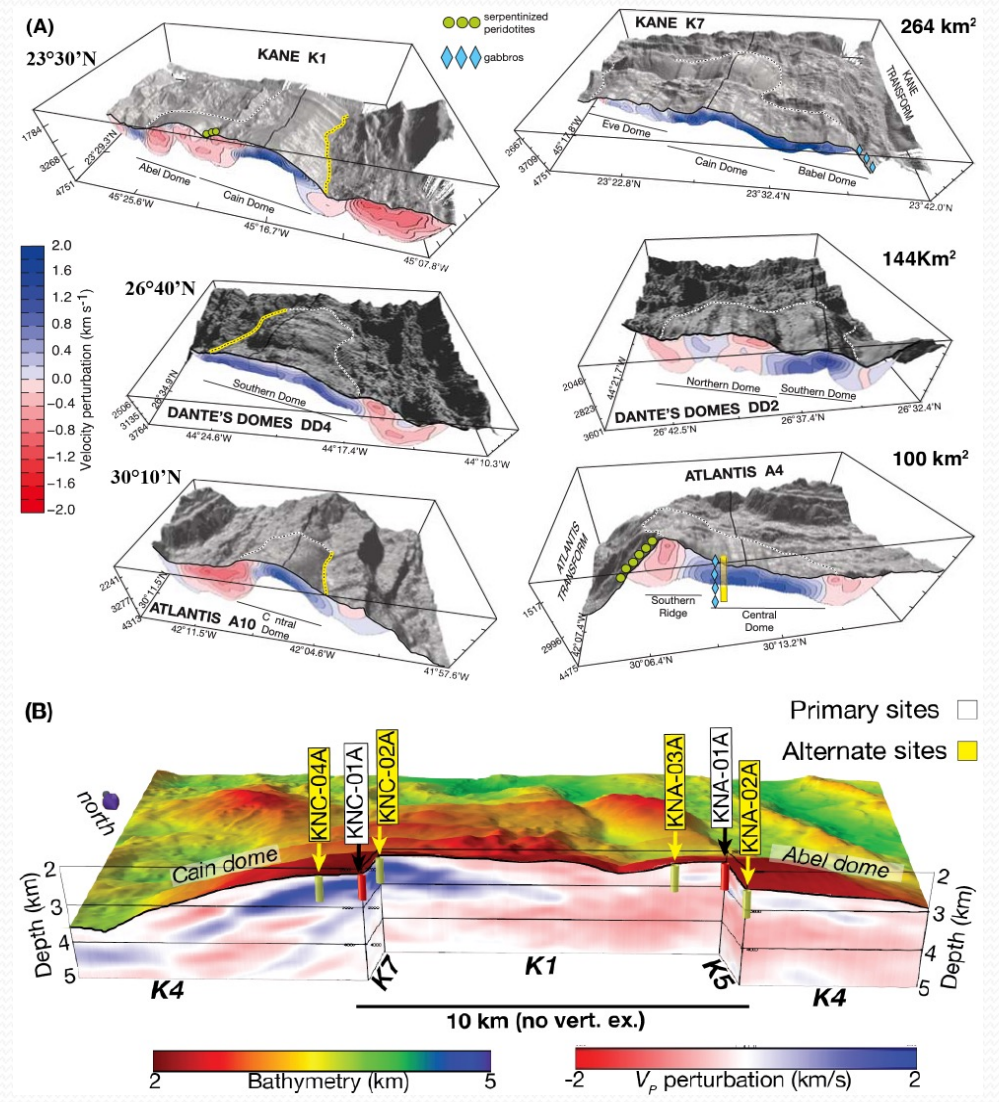


Next step: Kane OCC lower crust and mantle



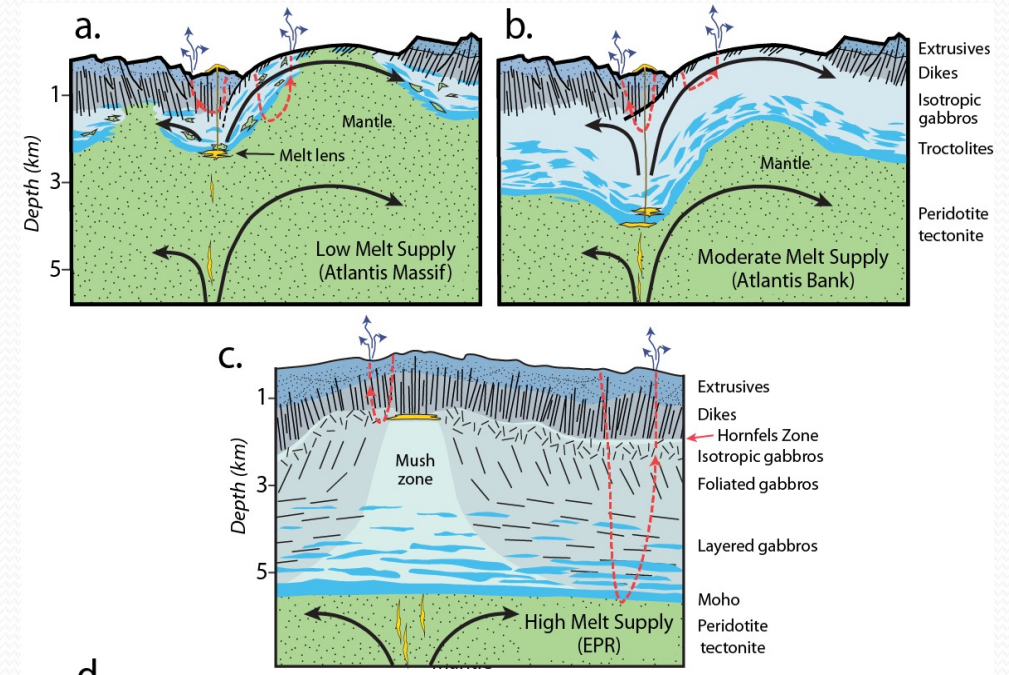
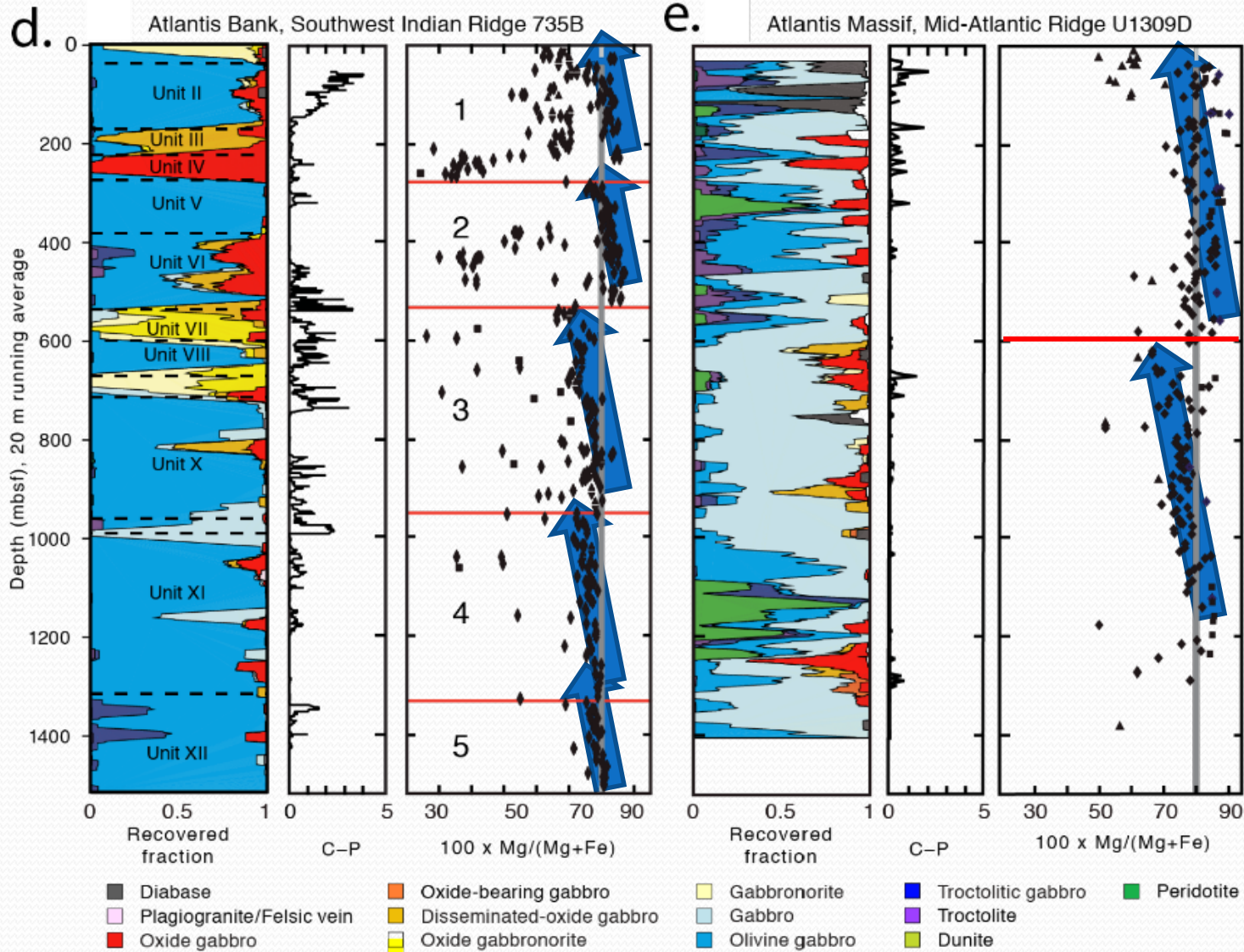
Next step: Kane OCC lower crust and mantle

Objective 1: Test the seismic and geologic interpretations of the Kane OCC sub-surface structure



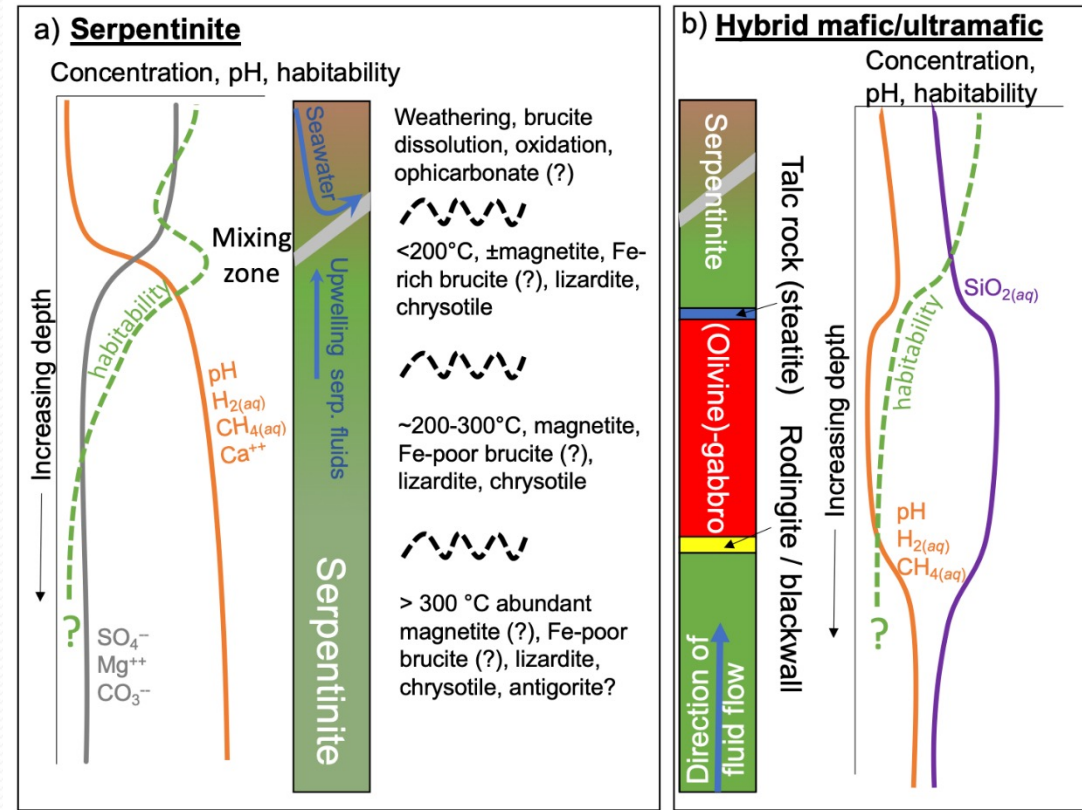
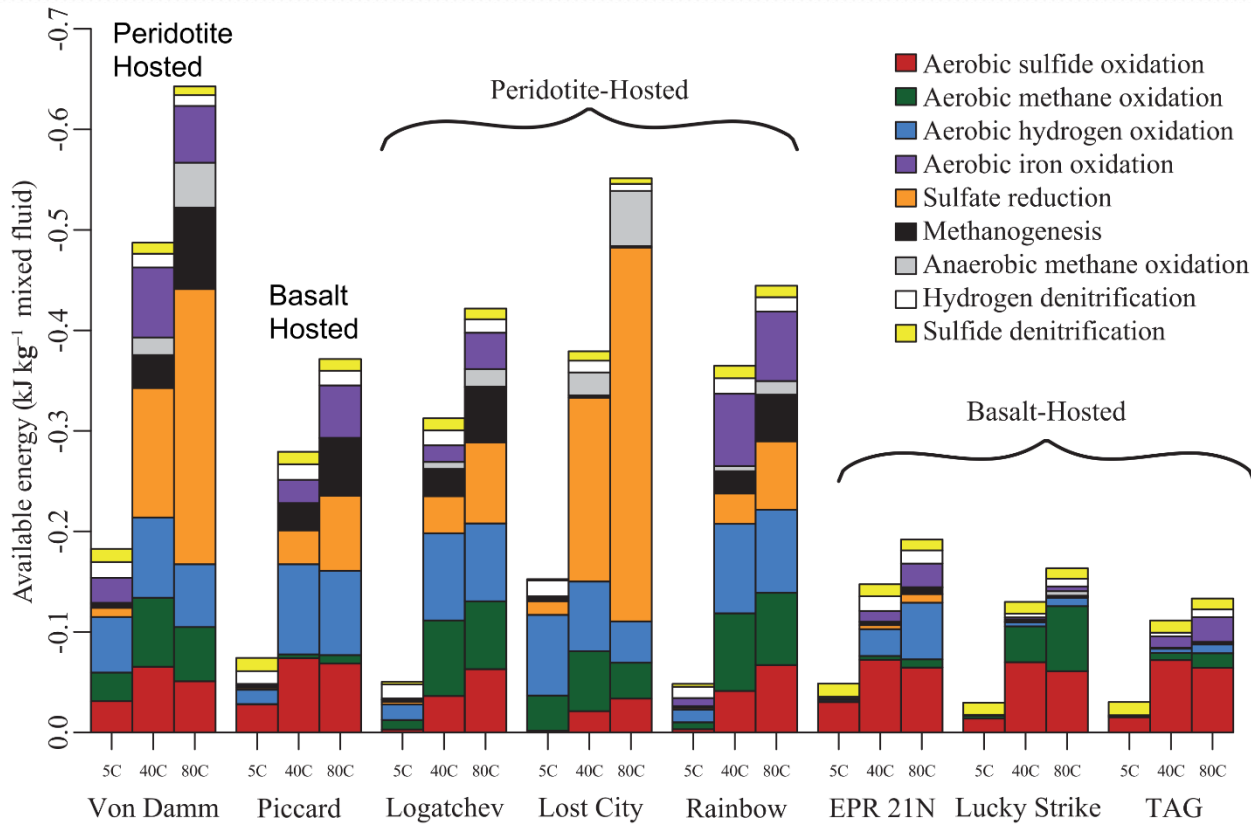
Next step: Kane OCC lower crust and mantle

Objective 2: Test the variability of crustal architecture with decreasing melt flux in 3D



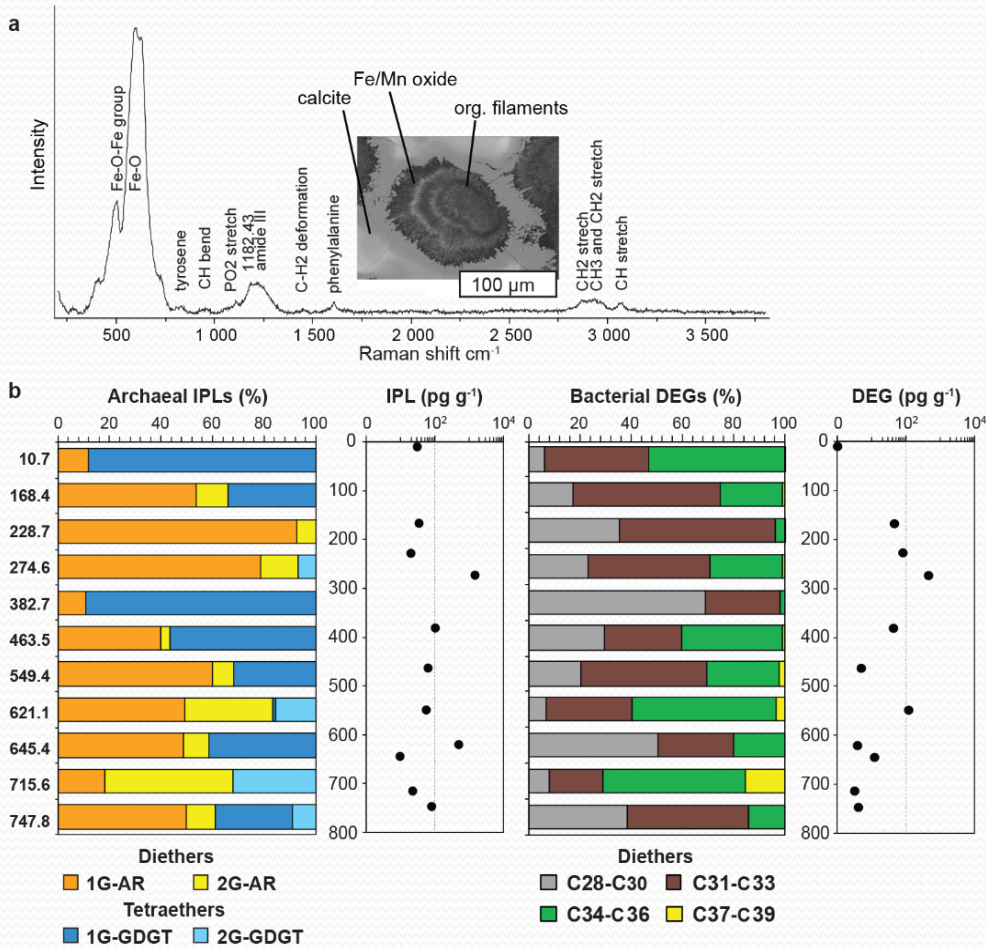
Next step: Kane OCC lower crust and mantle

Objective 3: Examine hydrothermal alteration processes in lower crustal and mantle lithologies as a function of depth and temperature



Next step: Kane OCC lower crust and mantle

Objective 4: Explore heterotrophic and chemolithoautotrophic lifestyles in the lower oceanic crust and upper mantle



Ginny Edgcomb and Chris MacLeod sampling the most promising cores during Expedition 360

Why should we go further?

Deep drilling allows us to investigate the interconnected magmatic, tectonic, hydrothermal, and microbial processes active in seafloor spreading and during the evolution of oceanic lithosphere that are responsible for the unique characteristics of more than 50% of Earth's solid surface.

