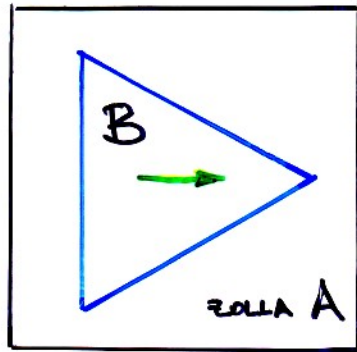


VELOCITA' RELATIVE TRA ZOLLE "Terra piatta"

Da un foglio di carta ritagliamo un triangolo e spostiamolo relativamente al foglio stesso!

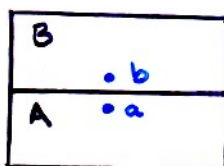
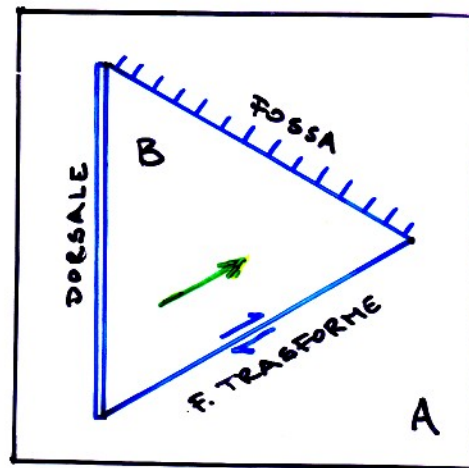
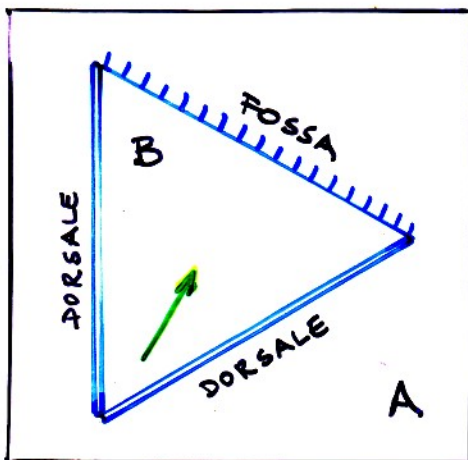
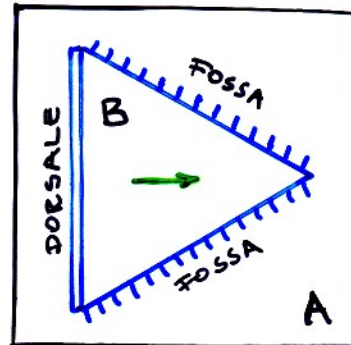
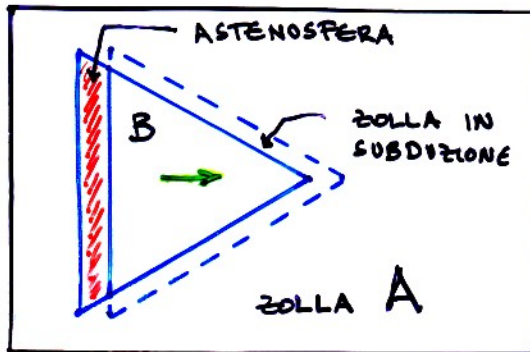


SIMBOLI DEI MARGINI

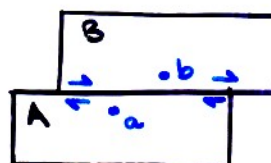
|| Dorsale

≡ Fossa
(subduce la parte sinistra)

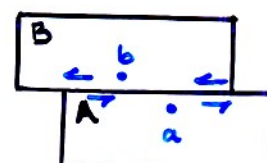
↗↘ Faglia trasforme
(destrosa)



Posizione
iniziale



Trasforme
destrosa



Trasforme
sinistrorsa

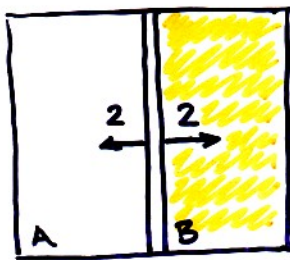
VELOCITÀ RELATIVE TRA ZOLLE

Consideriamo per ora una terra piatta!

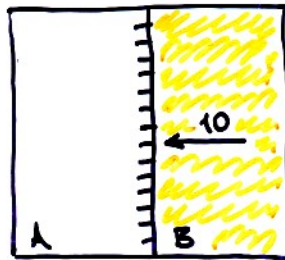
Per descrivere il moto relativo tra due zolle **A** e **B** usiamo un vettore che descrive la loro **velocità relativa**.

Esprimiamo la velocità della zolla **A** relativamente alla zolla **B** mediante ${}^B\mathbf{v}_A$.

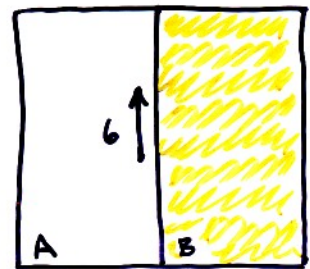
Chiaramente sarà ${}^A\mathbf{v}_B = - {}^B\mathbf{v}_A$



$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{4} \\ {}^A\mathbf{v}_B \\ \xleftarrow{4} \\ {}^B\mathbf{v}_A \end{array}$$

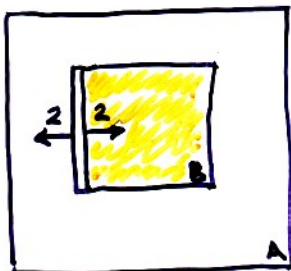


$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{10} \\ {}^A\mathbf{v}_B \\ \xrightarrow{10} \\ {}^B\mathbf{v}_A \end{array}$$

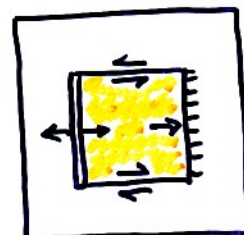
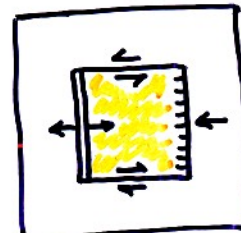


$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow 6 \\ {}^A\mathbf{v}_B \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow 6 \\ {}^B\mathbf{v}_A \end{array}$$

Modello a due zolle



$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{4} \\ {}^B\mathbf{v}_A \\ \xrightarrow{4} \\ {}^A\mathbf{v}_B \end{array}$$



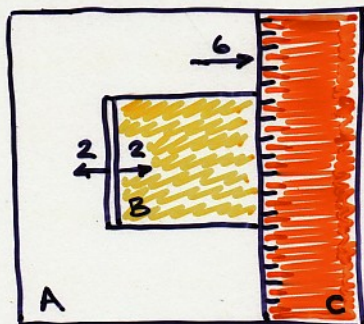
1. soluzione

Zolla A subduce e zolla B cresce di 2 mm/a

2. soluzione

Zolla B subduce e viene distrutta di 2 mm/a per cui in futuro scomparirà

Modello a tre zolle



vettori velocità relativa

$$\overleftarrow{4} \quad \overrightarrow{4}$$

$B \mathcal{V}_A$ $A \mathcal{V}_B$

$$\overleftarrow{6} \quad \overrightarrow{6}$$

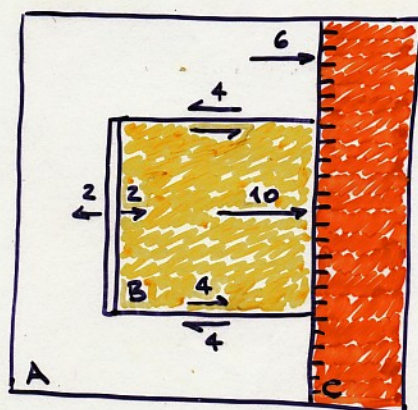
$A \mathcal{V}_C$ $C \mathcal{V}_A$

$$C \mathcal{V}_B = ?$$

Per determinare il moto relativo tra le zolle B e C usiamo la somma vettoriale:

$$C \mathcal{V}_B = C \mathcal{V}_A + A \mathcal{V}_B$$

$$\overrightarrow{6} + \overrightarrow{4} = \overrightarrow{10}$$

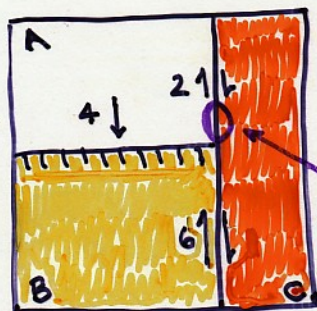


VARIAZIONE DEI MARGINI DI ZOLLA NEL TEMPO

La formazione e la distruzione delle zolle sono la ragione più ovvia del cambiamento dei margini di zolla e delle loro velocità relative.

Anche la variazione del polo di rotazione altera completamente lo status quo.

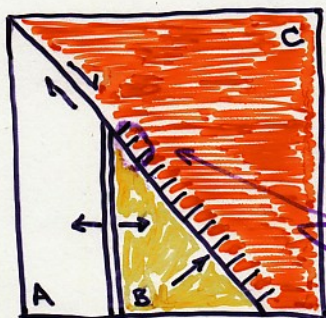
Parti dei margini di zolla possono però variare localmente anche in assenza di tali eventi.



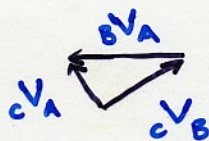
Cambio della velocità relativa

$$V_{B/C} \downarrow 6 = \frac{4}{2} \downarrow \frac{V_{B/A}}{V_{A/C}}$$

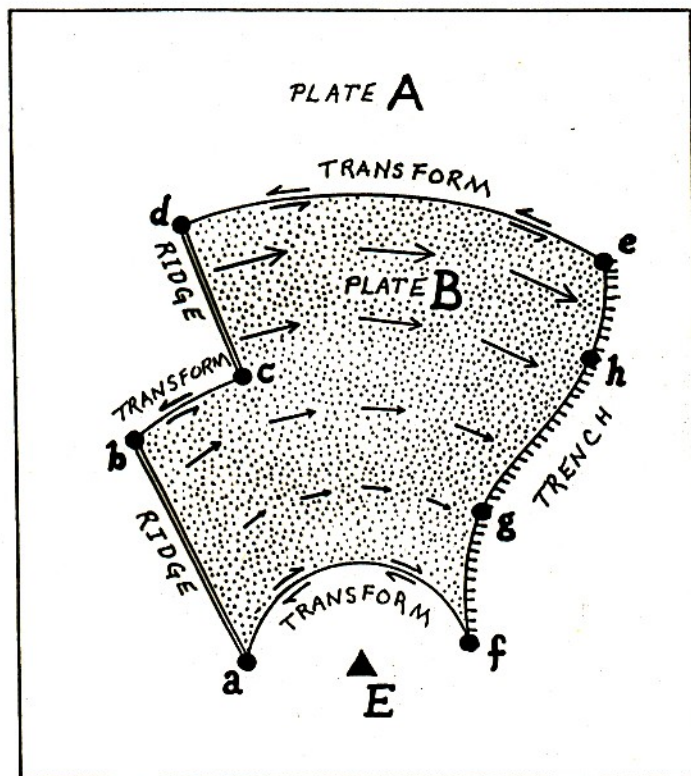
Il margine indicato dal cerchio rimarrà trasformato destrorso, ma la velocità relativa cambierà da 2 mm/a a 6 mm/a.



Cambio del tipo di margine

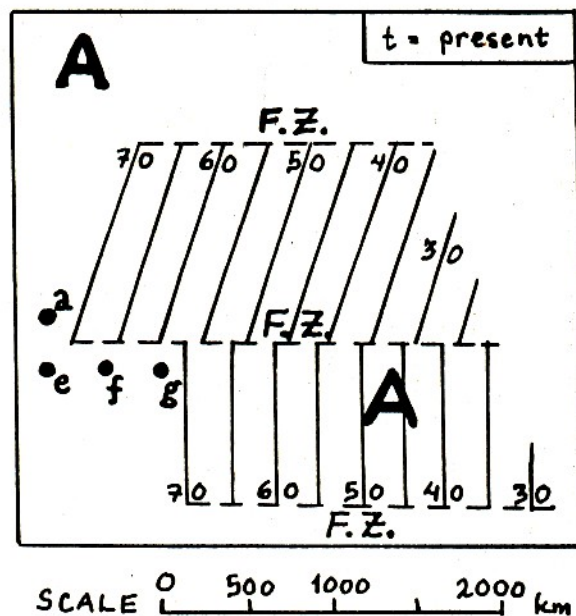


Il moto relativo delle tre zolle è tale che la dorsale migra piano verso sud rispetto a C e pertanto il margine indicato dal cerchio cambierà nel tempo da zona di subduzione a faglia trasforme.

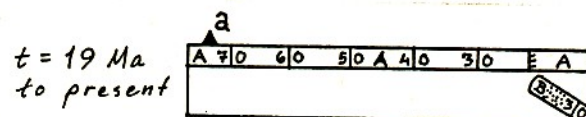
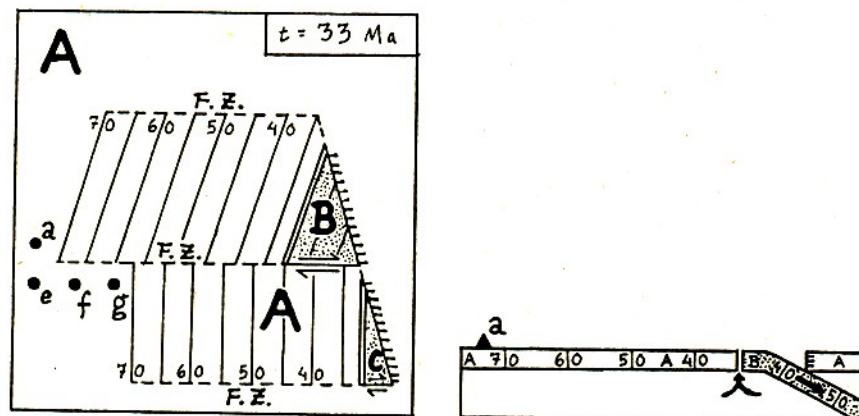
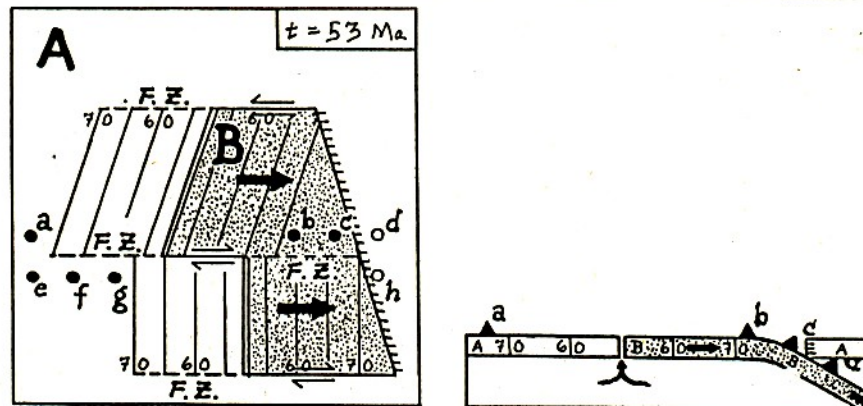
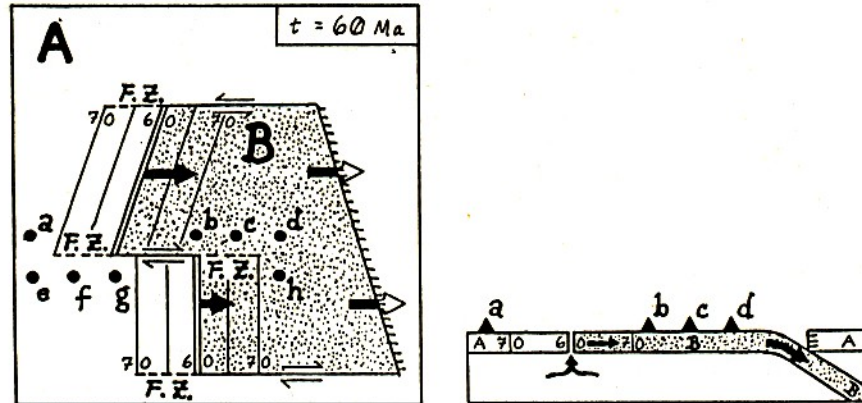
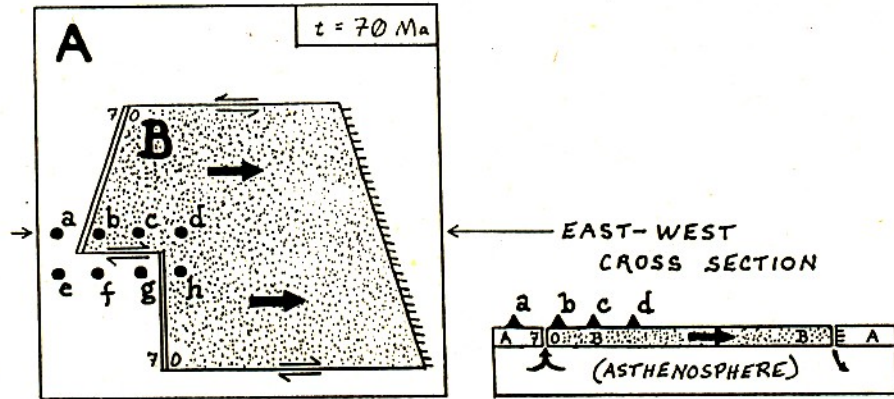


Campo di velocità su una zolla più realistica

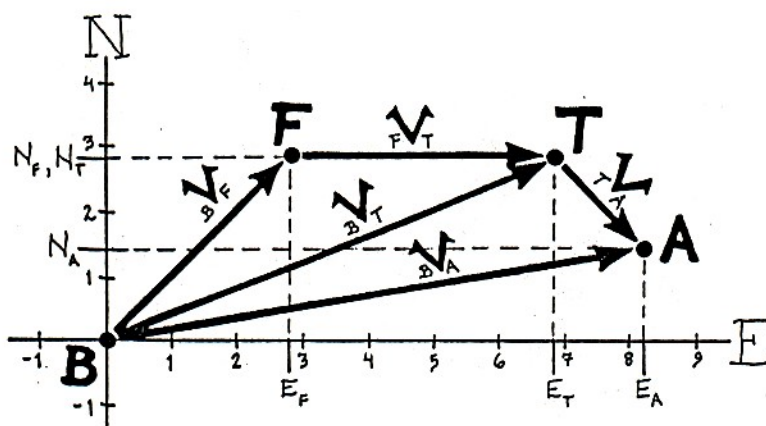
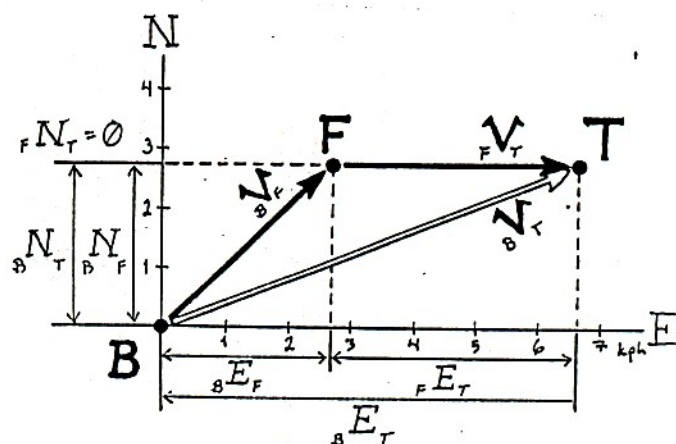
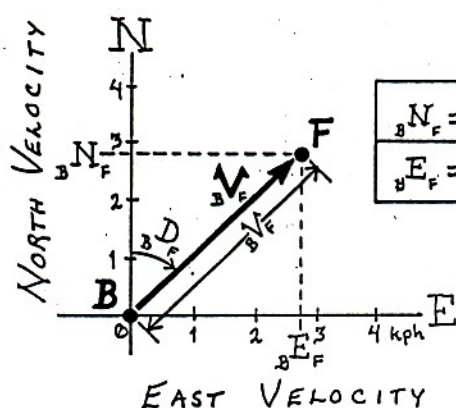
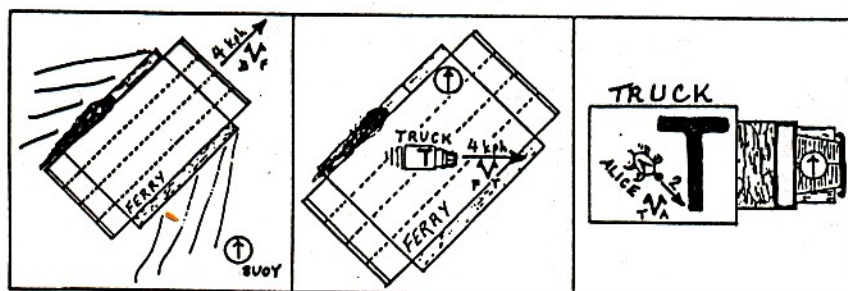
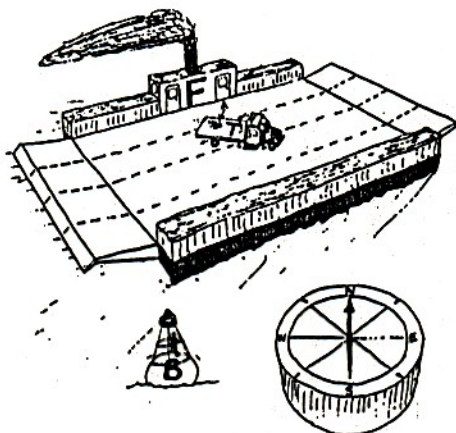
Problema: come si è creato il pattern sopra riportato



SOLUZIONE AL PROBLEMA



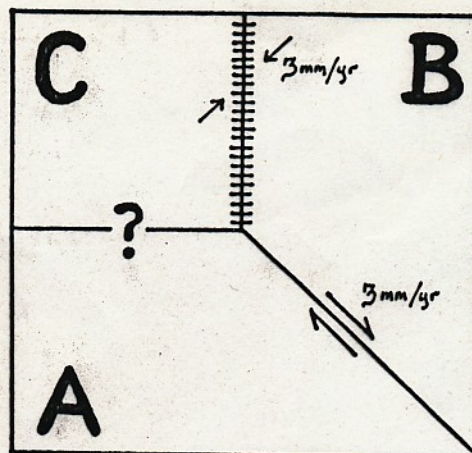
SONMA DEI VETTORI VELOCITÀ RELATIVA IN DUE DIMENSIONI



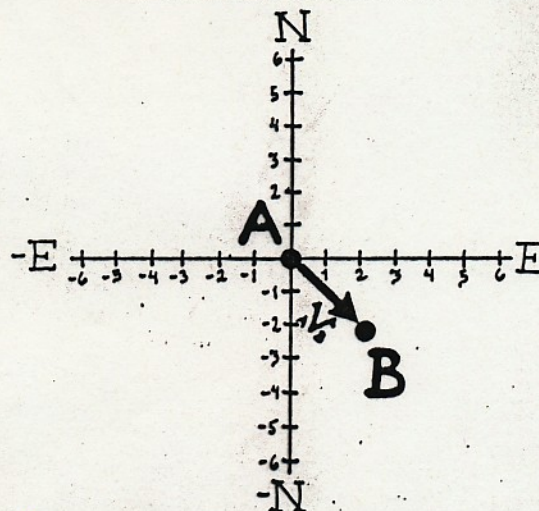
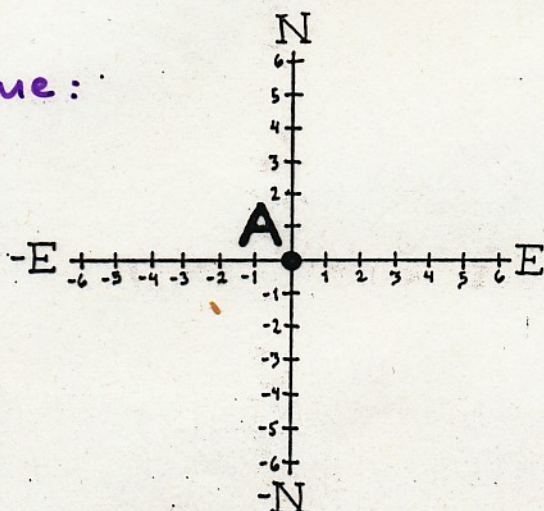
USO DEL DIAGRAMMA DI VELOCITA'

Problema:

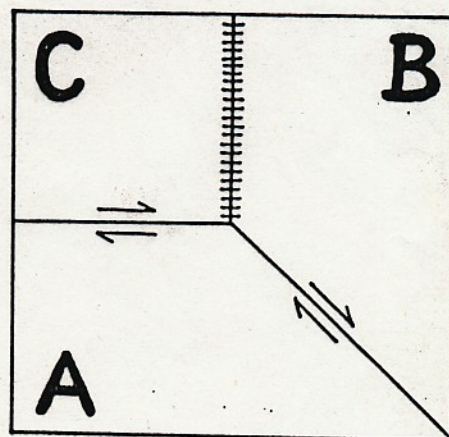
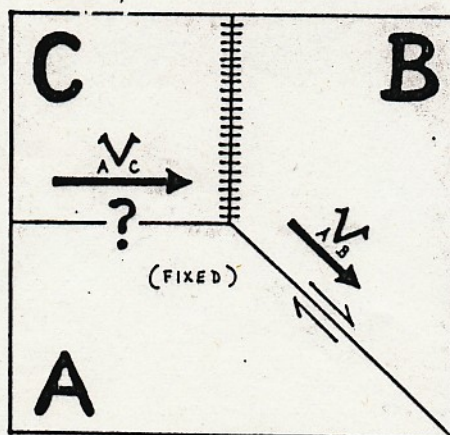
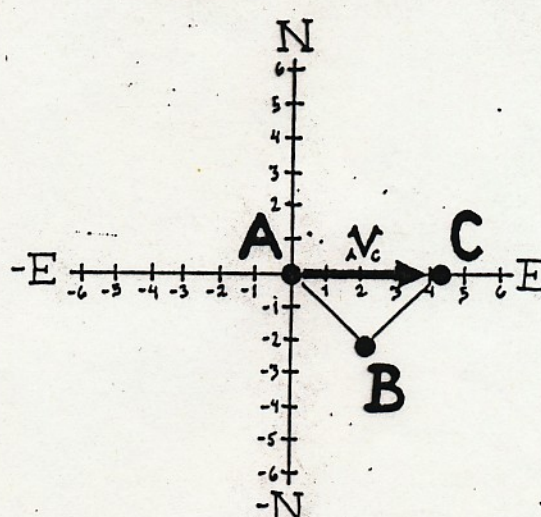
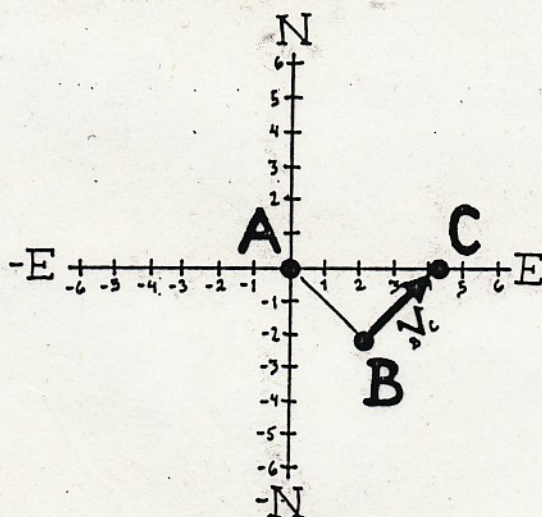
Quale è il tipo di margine tra le zolle A e C nella figura a destra?



Soluzione:

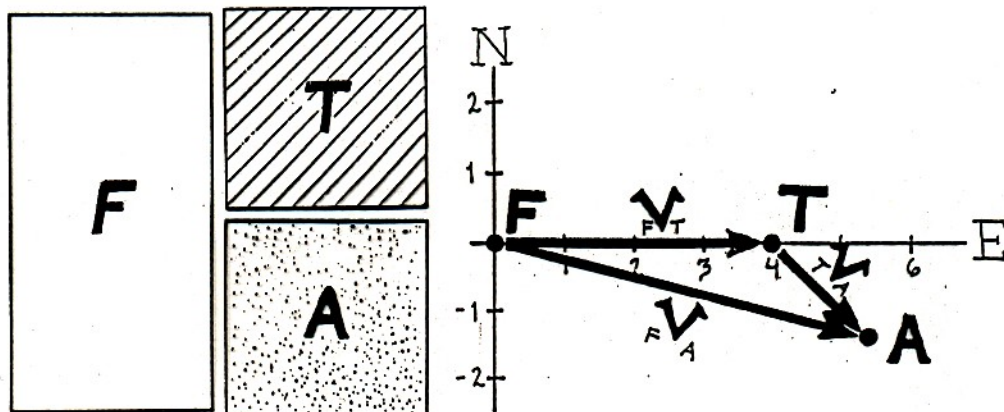


Consideriamo la zolla A fissa!



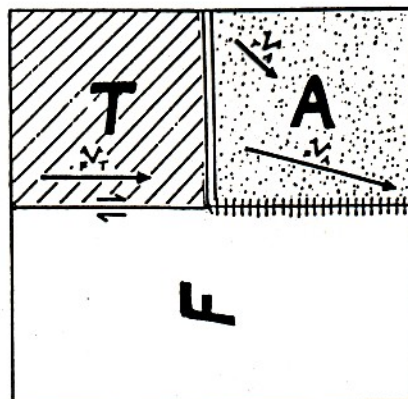
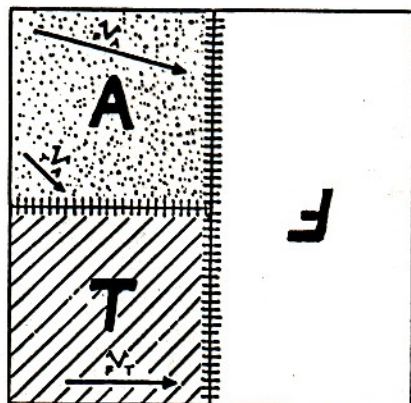
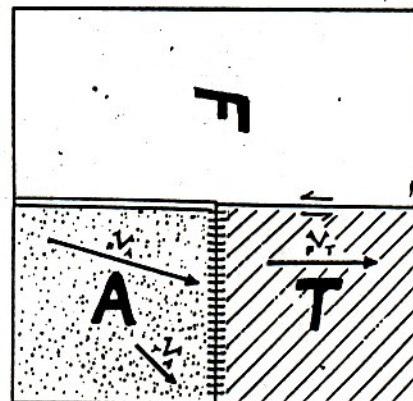
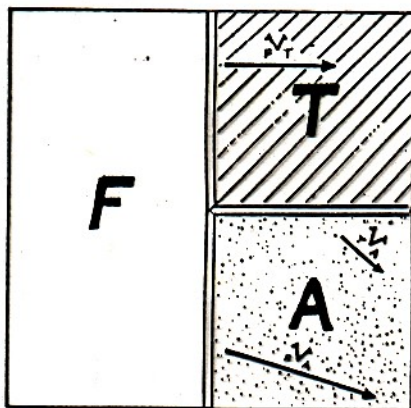
ESEMPIO

Problema

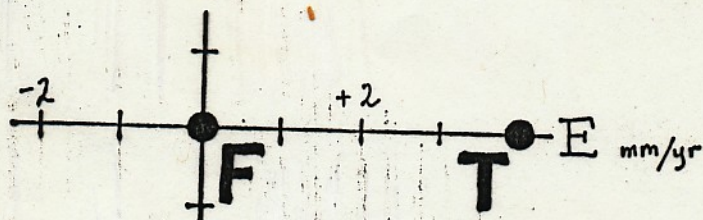


Data una disposizione relativa di tre zolle ed un diagramma di velocità, determinare il tipo di margine tra le varie zolle!

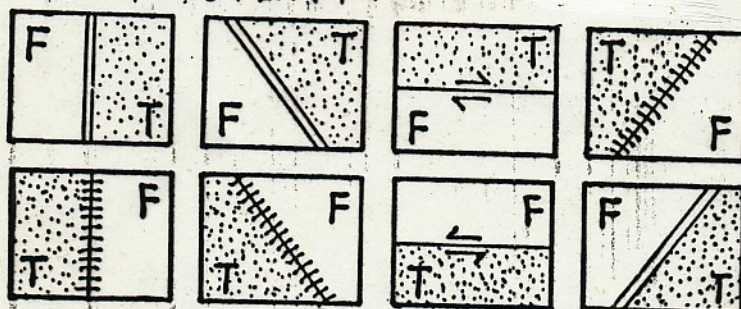
Soluzioni



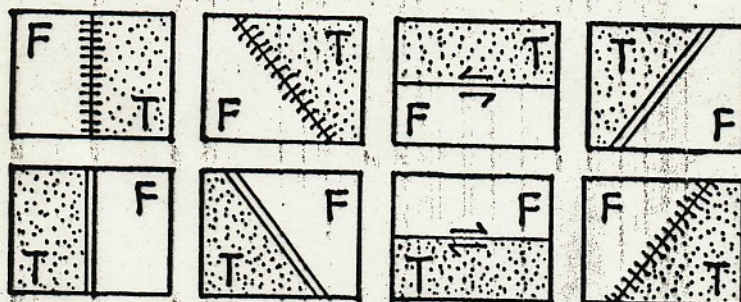
Consistenza ed inconsistenza di margini
di folle con un dato diagramma nello
spazio delle velocità



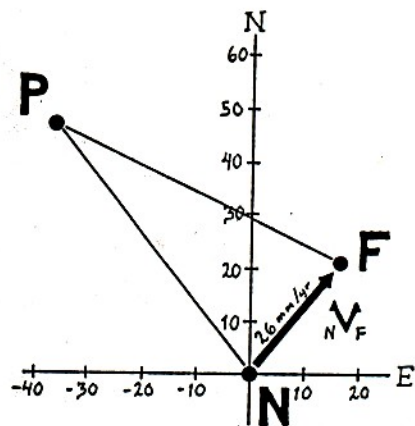
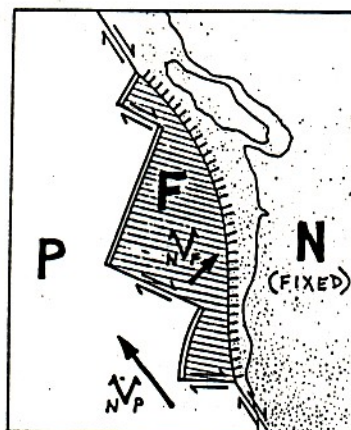
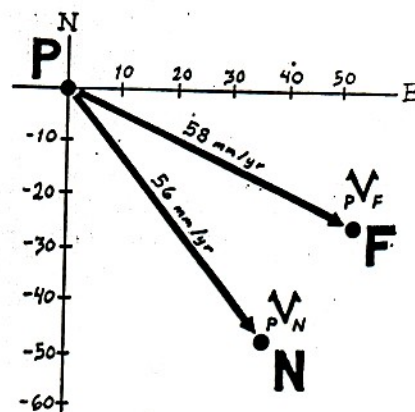
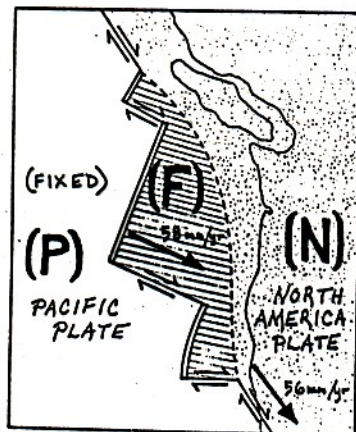
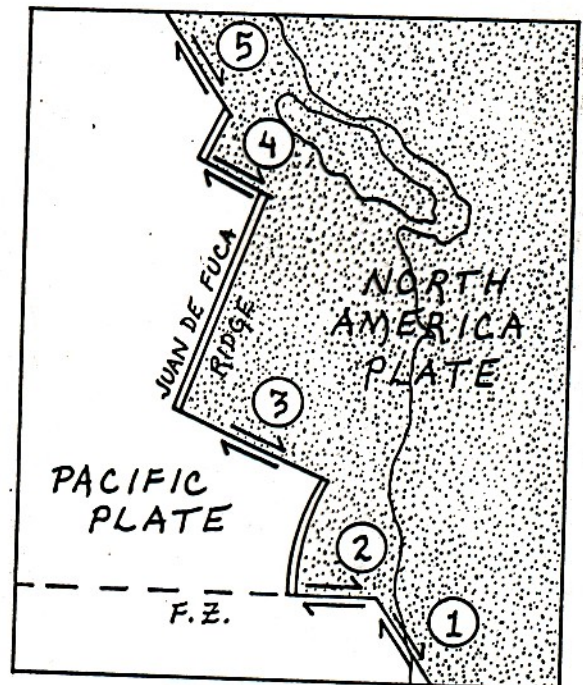
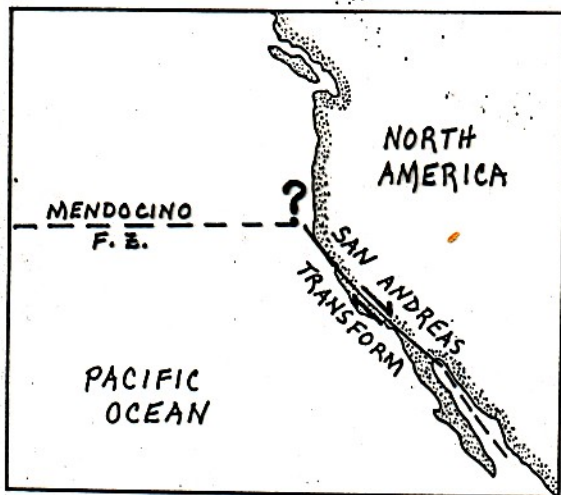
CONSISTENT:



INCONSISTENT:



ESEMPIO PRATICO



GIUNZIONI TRIPLE

Il punto in cui si incontrano tre zolle viene detto **giunzione tripla**. Le giunzioni triple migrano lungo i margini di zolla ed hanno quindi una velocità.

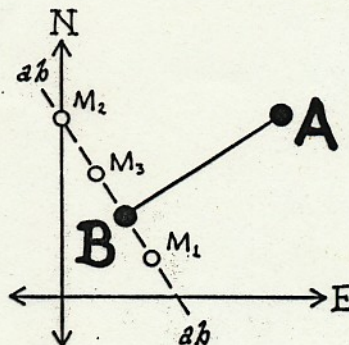
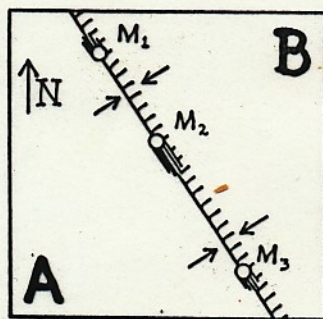
Una giunzione tripla si dice **stabile** quando i moti relativi delle tre zolle e le direzioni dei loro margini sono tali, che la configurazione della giunzione non cambia nel tempo. Una giunzione tripla **instabile** può esistere solo momentaneamente prima di evolvere verso una geometria diversa.

Consideriamo un'analogia utile: biglie che scorrono a diverse velocità lungo un margine di zolla. Il luogo delle loro velocità sarà una retta parallela al margine di zolla.

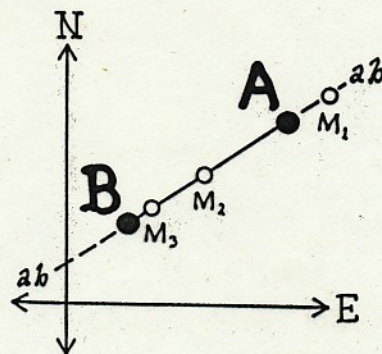
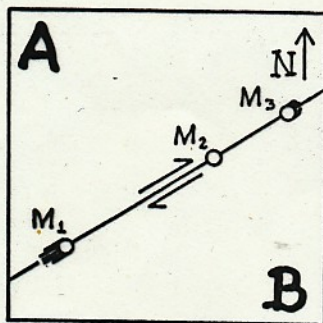
Per trovare la velocità di una giunzione tripla basta riconoscere che essa rimane simultaneamente su tutti e tre i margini di zolla. Pertanto la sua velocità è data dal punto di intersezione delle tre rette (linee) di velocità relative ai tre margini.

Se le tre linee di velocità non si intersecano, la velocità della giunzione tripla non è definita ed essa è una giunzione tripla **instabile**.

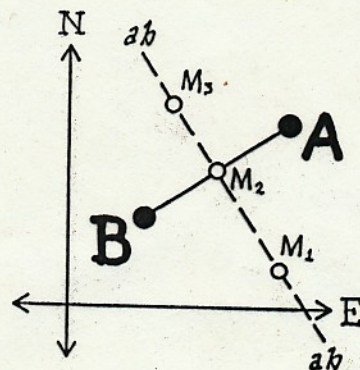
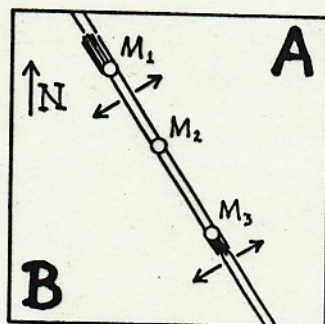
"BIGLIE" LUNGO I MARGINI DI ZOLLA



la linea di velocità ab per una zona di subduzione è parallela alla fossa e si muove con la zolla che sovrascorre (per cui passa per il punto che rappresenta la zolla di sovrascorimento).

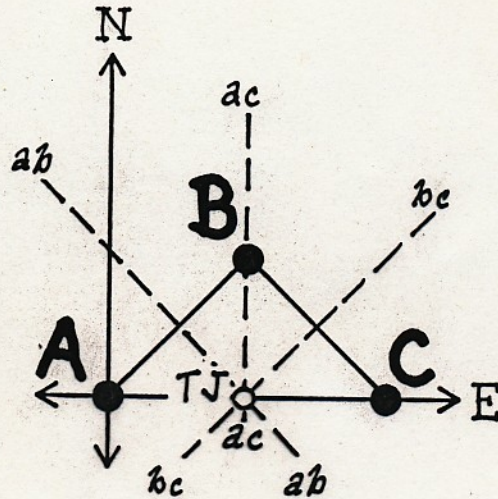
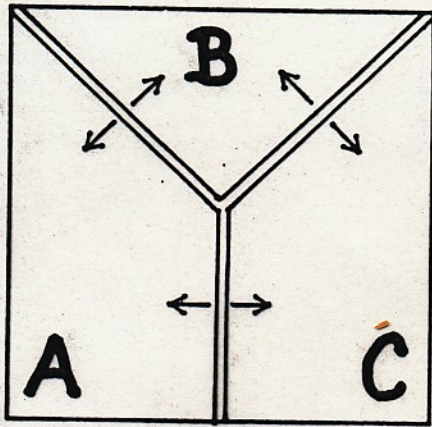


la linea di velocità ab per una faglia trasformante è parallela ad essa e passa sia per A che B (la faglia trasformante non si muove relativamente alle due zolle).

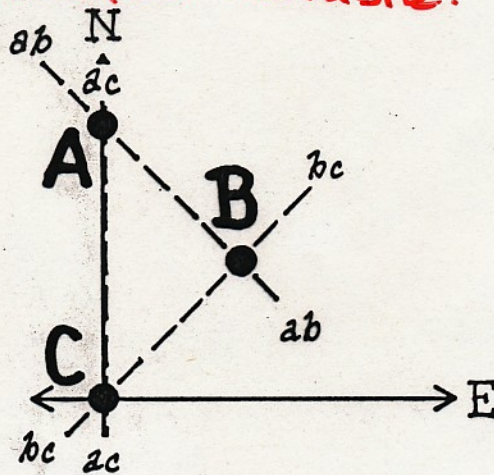
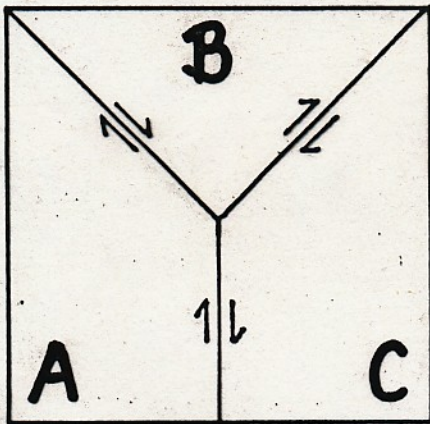


la linea di velocità ab per una dorsale è parallela alla dorsale e, se l'espansione è simmetrica, è perpendicolare e bisectrice il segmento \overline{AB} che indica le velocità relative di A e B.

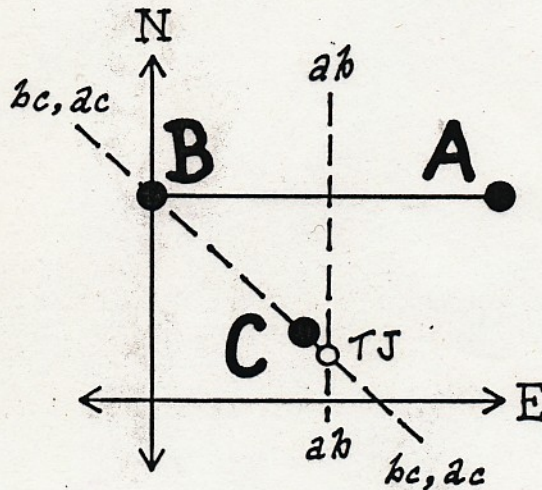
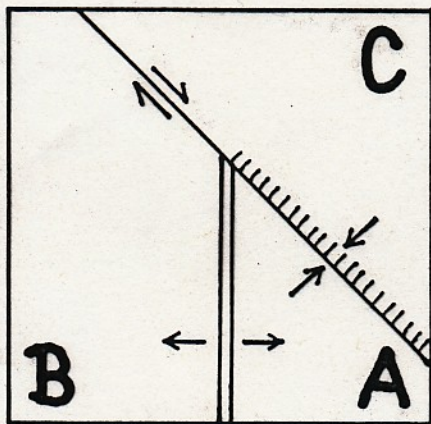
ESEMPI DI GIUNZIONI TRIPLE



Poiché i bisettoni perpendicolari ai lati di un triangolo si intersecano sempre in un punto, la giunzione tripla dorsale-dorsale-dorsale è **sempre stabile**.

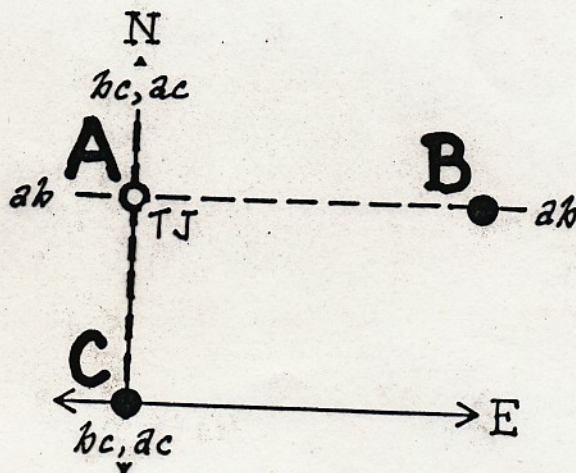
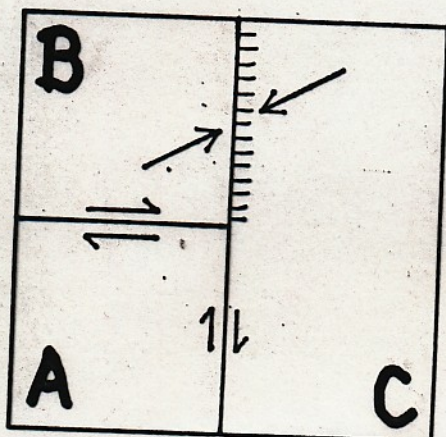


Poiché i lati di un triangolo non si intersecano mai in un unico punto, la giunzione tripla trasforme-trasforme-trasforme è **sempre instabile**.

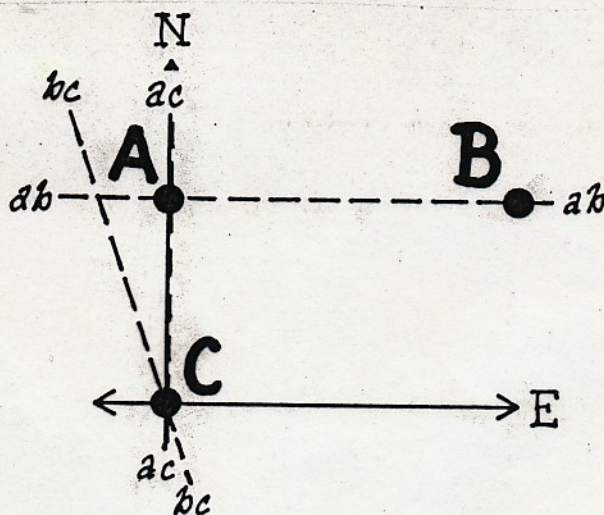
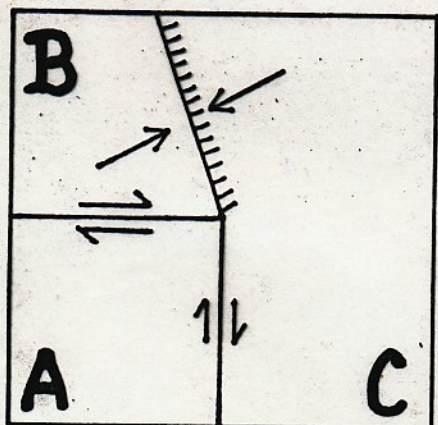


Poiché sia bc che ac devono passare per C , la giunzione tripla dorsale-fara-trasforme è **stabile solo se** ab passa anche per C oppure se ac coincide con bc .

ANALISI DI VELOCITÀ DI GIUNZIONI TRIPLE



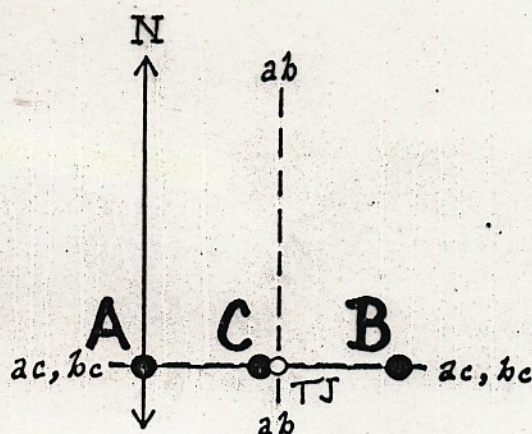
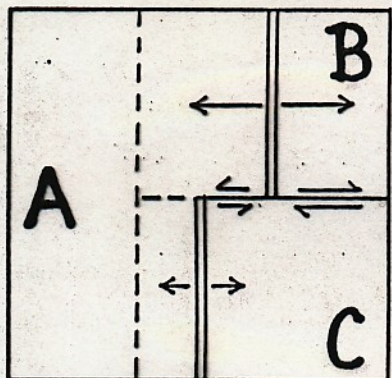
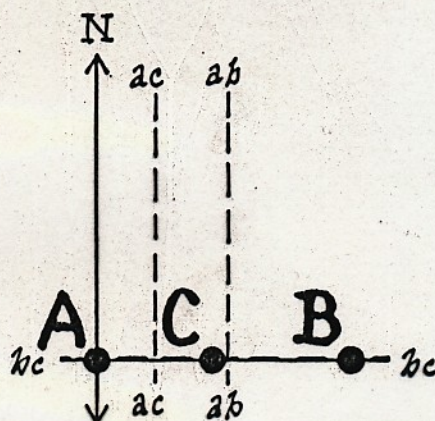
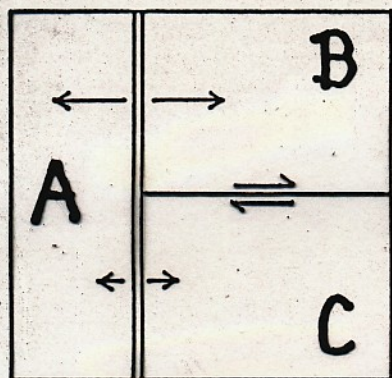
Poiché ab ed ac devono passare per A , la giunzione tripla fossa-trasforme-trasforme è **stabile** solo perché bc (che deve passare per C), passa anche per A .
Pertanto affinché tale giunzione sia stabile, la fossa deve avere la stessa direzione di una delle trasformi.



Se la fossa della giunzione tripla fossa-trasforme-trasforme non ha la stessa direzione di una delle trasformi, la giunzione tripla è sempre **instabile**.

ESEMPIO DI GIUNZIONE TRIPLA INSTABILE

la giunzione tripla dorsale-trasforme-dorsale
 è instabile, poiché le linee di velocità ac e ab
 non si intersecano



Pertanto dopo un certo di tempo la configurazione
 si evolve verso una geometria stabile

trasforme-dorsale-trasforme (le linee di velocità
 ab , ac e bc si intersecano nel punto TJ
 e quindi la giunzione tripla migrerà verso est)

GEOMETRIA E STABILITÀ DI TUTTE LE POSSIBILI GIUNZIONI TRIPLE

Triple Junctions

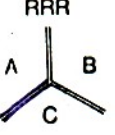
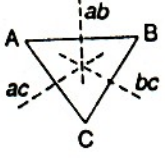
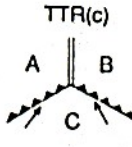
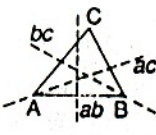
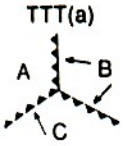
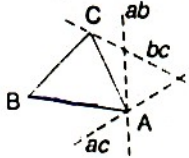
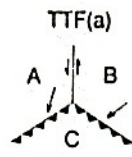
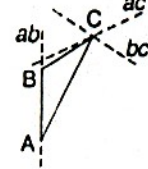
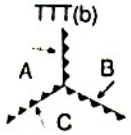
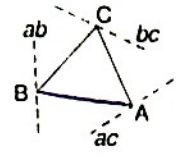
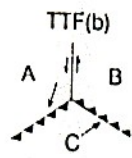
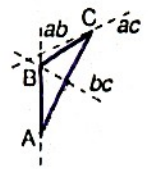
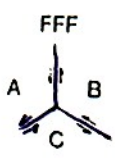
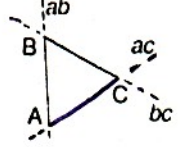
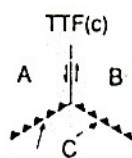
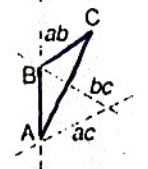
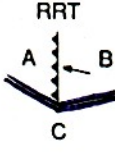
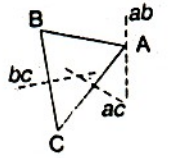
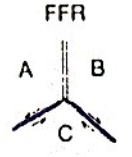
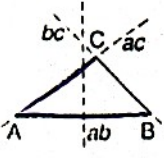
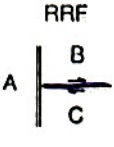
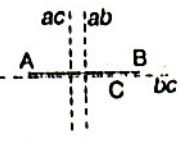
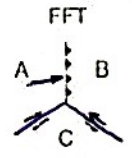
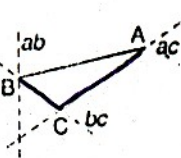
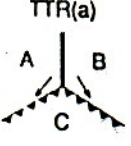
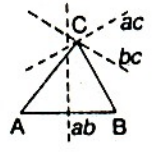
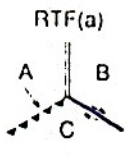
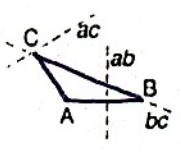
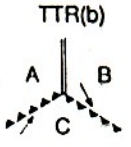
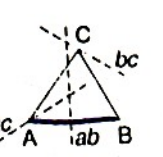
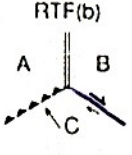
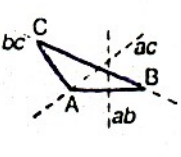
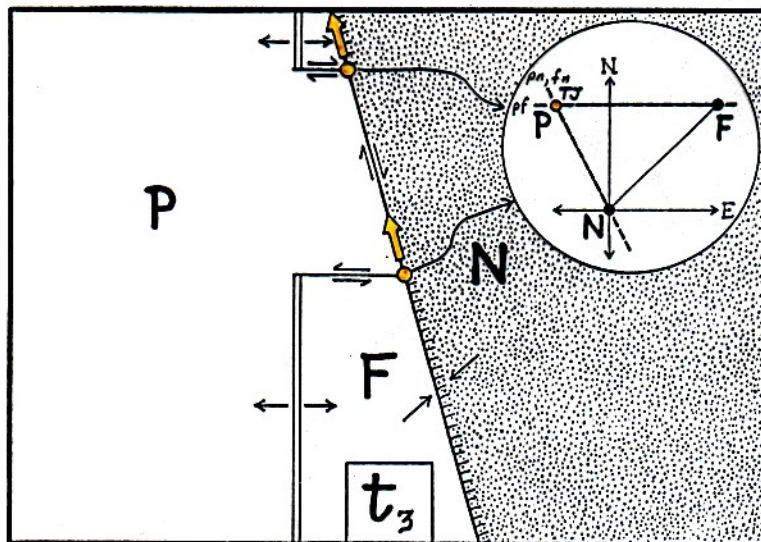
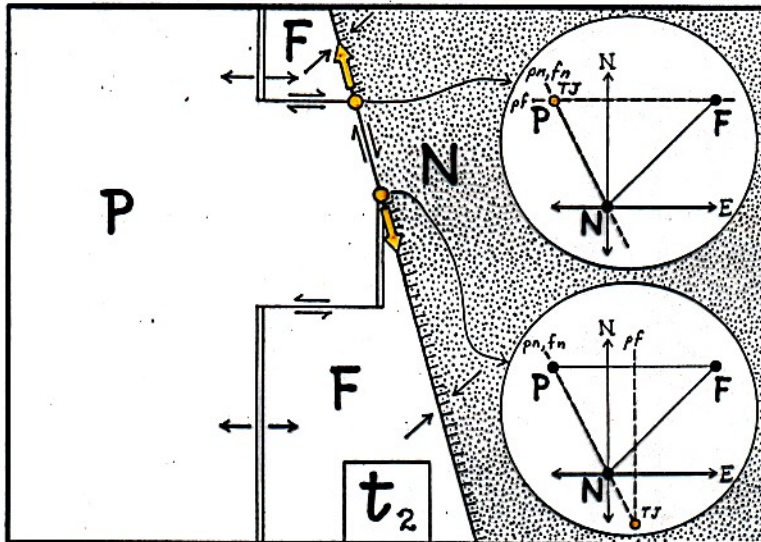
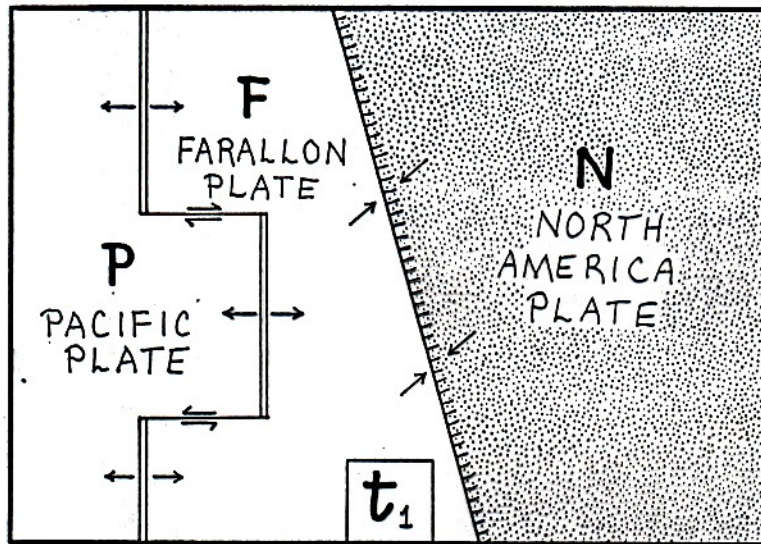
Geometry	Velocity triangle	Stability	Possible Examples	Geometry	Velocity triangle	Stability	Possible Examples
		All orientations stable	East Pacific Rise and Galapagos Rift Zone, Great Magnetic Bight (Pacific)			Stable if the angles between ab and ac , bc respectively are equal, or if ac , bc form a straight line	
		Stable if ab , ac form a straight line, or if bc is parallel to the slip vector CA	Central Japan			Stable if ac , bc form a straight line, or if C lies on ab	Intersection of the Peru-Chile trench and the West Chile Ridge
		Stable if the complicated general condition for ab , bc and ac to meet at a point is satisfied				Stable if bc , ab form a straight line, or if ac goes through B	
		Unstable				Stable if ab , ac form a straight line or if ab , bc do so	
		ab must go through centroid of ABC				Stable if C lies on ab , or if ac , bc form a straight line	Owen fracture zone and the Carlsberg Ridge
		Unstable, evolves to FFR				Stable if ab , bc form a straight line, or if ac , bc do so	San Andreas fault and Mendocino fracture zone (Mendocino triple junction)
		Stable if ab goes through C, or if ac , bc form a straight line				Stable if ab goes through C or if ac , bc form a straight line	Mouth of the Gulf of California (Rivera triple junction)
		Stable if complicated general conditions are satisfied				Stable if ac , ab cross on bc	

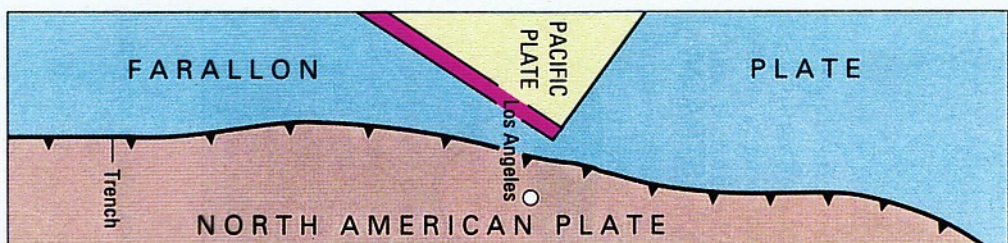
Figure 2.16. The geometry and stability of all possible triple junctions. In the categories represented by RRR, RRT, RTF and so on, R denotes ridge, T trench and F transform fault. The dashed lines ab , bc and ac in the velocity triangles represent velocities which leave the geometry of the boundary between plates A and B, B and C and A and C, respectively, unchanged. A triple junction is stable if ab , bc and ac meet at a point. Only an RRR triple junction (with ridges spreading symmetrically and perpendicular to their strikes) is always stable. (After McKenzie and Morgan 1969.)

ESEMPIO

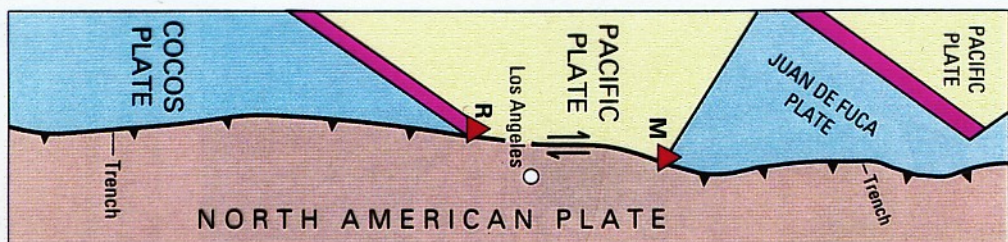
Migrazione di giunzioni triple



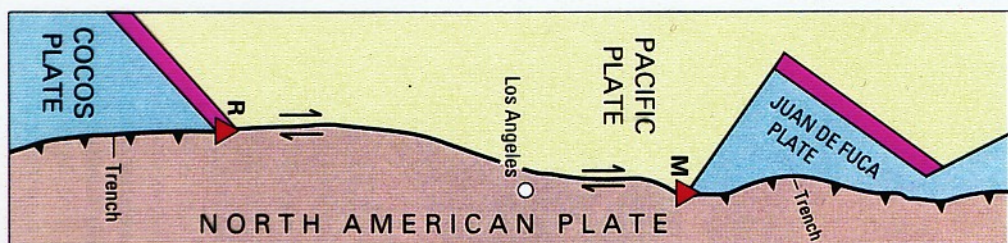
30 million
years ago



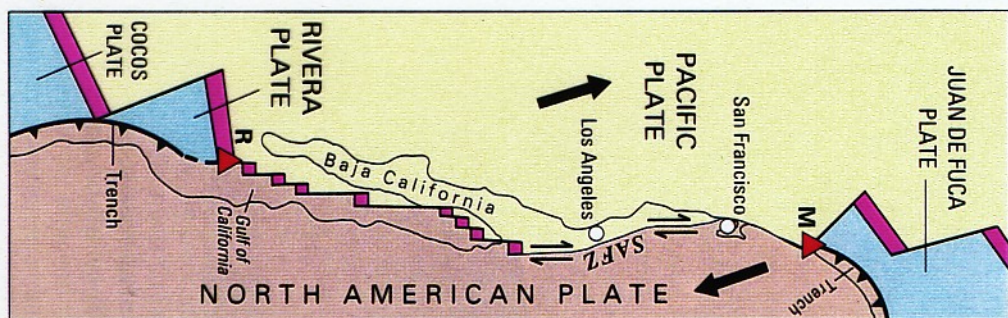
20 million
years ago



10 million
years ago



Present



EXPLANATION

Spreading center
(divergent boundary)

Subduction zone
(convergent boundary)

Transform fault, arrows
show relative movement
SAFZ, San Andreas
fault zone

Triple plate junction
M, Mendocino
R, Rivera