

Evidence for Mass Transport Deposits at the IODP JFAST-Site in the Japan Trench

Hiske Fink^{1*}, Michael Strasser², Miriam Romer¹, Martin Kolling¹, Ken Ikehara³, Toshiya Kanamatsu⁴, Dominik Dinten², Arata Kioka⁵, Toshiya Fujiwara⁴, Kiichiro Kawamura⁶, Shuichi Kodaira⁴, Gerold Werfer¹, R/V Sonne SO219A cruise participants¹
Hiske Fink^{1*}, Michael Strasser², Miriam Romer¹, Martin Kolling¹, Ken Ikehara³, Toshiya Kanamatsu⁴, Dominik Dinten², Arata Kioka⁵, Toshiya Fujiwara⁴, Kiichiro Kawamura⁶, Shuichi Kodaira⁴, Gerold Werfer¹, R/V Sonne SO219A cruise participants¹

¹MARUM-Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen, Germany, ²Geological Institute, ETH Zurich Switzerland, ³AIST-Geological Survey Japan, ⁴JAMSTEC-Japan, ⁵AORI, University of Tokyo, ⁶Yamaguchi University Japan

¹MARUM-Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen, Germany, ²Geological Institute, ETH Zurich Switzerland, ³AIST-Geological Survey Japan, ⁴JAMSTEC-Japan, ⁵AORI, University of Tokyo, ⁶Yamaguchi University Japan

Several studies indicate that the 2011 Tohoku-Oki earthquake (Mw 9.0) off the Pacific coast of Japan has induced slip to the trench and triggered landslides in the Japan Trench. A major effort in marine geosciences is currently to better understand these processes, including detailed mapping and coring landslides at the trench as well as Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) drilling (Japan Trench Fast Earthquake Drilling Project, JFAST) to recover the shallow fault zone.

Here we report sediment core data from the rapid response R/V SONNE cruise (SO219A) to the Japan Trench, evidencing mass transport deposits (MTD) in the uppermost section drilled at the IODP JFAST-site. A 8.7 meter long gravity core (GeoB16423-1) recovered from ~7000 meter water depth reveals a 8 m sequence of semi-consolidated mud clast breccias embedded in a distorted chaotic sediment matrix. The MTD is covered by a thin veneer of 50 cm hemipelagic, bioturbated diatomaceous mud. This stratigraphic boundary can be clearly distinguished by using physical properties data from Multi Sensor Core Logging and from fall-cone penetrometer shear strength measurements. The geochemical analysis of the pore-water shows undisturbed linear profiles measured from the seafloor downcore across the stratigraphic contact between overlying younger background-sediment and MTD below. This indicates that the MTD at the JFAST-site is older than the Tohoku-Oki event, and that the investigated section has not been affected by sediment destabilization triggered by the slip-to-the-toe Tohoku-Oki earthquake event. Instead, we report an older landslide which occurred in the relatively young geological past between 700 and 10,000 years ago, implying that submarine mass movements along the Japan Trench are frequent processes.

キーワード: Japan Trench, Mass Transport Deposit, Tohoku-Oki Earthquake, IODP-JFAST, geochemistry, physical property
Keywords: Japan Trench, Mass Transport Deposit, Tohoku-Oki Earthquake, IODP-JFAST, geochemistry, physical property

帯磁率異方性解析でみる海底地すべり堆積物：南海トラフの例

Identifying mass transport deposits using magnetic fabric analysis: An example from Nankai Trough

北村 有迅^{1*}, 金松 敏也¹, Strasser Michael², 川村 喜一郎³, Beth Novak⁴, Xixi Zhao⁵

Yujin Kitamura^{1*}, Toshiya Kanamatsu¹, Michael Strasser², Kiichiro Kawamura³, Beth Novak⁴, Xixi Zhao⁵

¹ 海洋研究開発機構地球内部ダイナミクス領域, ² Geological Institute, ETH Zurich, Switzerland, ³ 山口大学理学部, ⁴ Department of Geology, Western Washington University, USA, ⁵ Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of California Santa Cruz

¹ IFREE, JAMSTEC, ² Geological Institute, ETH Zurich, Switzerland, ³ Department of Geosphere Sciences, Yamaguchi University, ⁴ Department of Geology, Western Washington University, USA, ⁵ Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of California Santa Cruz

海底地すべりは世界中の広い海域で発生しうる潜在的地質災害である。海底地すべり堆積物の研究はその性質や発生メカニズムの理解に資するが、海洋掘削で得られるコア試料は時として十分に観察できるだけの質・量を得られないことがある。我々はコア試料を用いて、従来の肉眼記載を補完する手法として帯磁率異方性解析の有用性を検討した。南海トラフ地震発生帯掘削計画 (NanTroSEIZE) による複数の掘削地点で海底地すべり堆積物が観察されている。本研究では巨大分岐断層下盤の斜面堆積場であるサイト C0008 と C0018 を対象とし、掘削試料の帯磁率異方性を測定した。その結果、海底地すべり堆積物では形状パラメータ (T) と帯磁率楕円体の軸方位が有意にばらつく傾向があり、その形成過程での移動・再堆積を反映していると考えられる。また地すべり堆積物の下部に向かって伸張パラメータ L の増加が見られ、底部すべり面近傍での剪断局所化に関連すると考えられる。一方、サイト C0008 で地すべり地質体と記載されている層では、上記と逆に、より圧密されていることを示唆する結果を得た。観察の再検討と合わせ、この層準は地すべりでない可能性が示唆される。本研究から地すべり堆積物の認定やその内部構造の把握に帯磁率異方性解析が有効であることが分かった。

キーワード: 海底地すべり, 地球深部探査船「ちきゅう」, 付加体, 巨大分岐断層, IODP 第 316 次/333 次研究航海, NanTroSEIZE

Keywords: Submarine landslide, D/V Chikyu, NanTroSEIZE, Accretionary Prism, Megasplay fault, IODP Expeditions 316 and 333

三陸沖堆積盆、海底地すべり層科学掘削計画に向けた活動

Research activities for future scientific drilling in large submarine landslide group in Sanrikuoki Basin

森田 澄人^{1*}, 後藤 秀作¹, 宮田 雄一郎², 中村 祐貴³

Sumito Morita^{1*}, Shusaku Goto¹, Yuichiro Miyata², Yuki Nakamura³

¹ 産業技術総合研究所 地圏資源環境研究部門, ² 山口大学大学院 理工学研究科, ³ 東京大学 大気海洋研究所

¹Geological Survey of Japan, AIST GREEN, ²Yamaguchi University, ³AORI, University of Tokyo

A great number of large slump deposits have been identified in the Pliocene and younger formations in the north Sanrikuoki Basin off Shimokita Peninsula, NE Japan. The slump units and their slip planes have very simple and clear characteristics, such as layer-parallel slip on very gentle slope, regularly imbricated internal structure, widespread dewatering structure, and low-amplitude slip plane layer. So, we recognize the large slump deposits group in this area is an appropriate target for a scientific drilling to determine "Submarine Landslide Mechanism", that is one of the subjects on the IODP new science plan for 2013 and beyond. In 2012, we started some research activities to examine the feasibility of the future scientific drilling.

The slump deposits were recognized basically by 3D seismic analysis. Further detailed seismic analysis is being performed for better understanding of geologic structure of the sedimentary basin and the slump deposits, that is to extract suitable locations for drill sites.

Typical seismic features and some other previous studies imply that the formation fluid in this study area is strongly related to natural gas, of which condition is strongly affected by temperature. So, detailed heat flow measurement is going to be performed in the study area. For that purpose, a long-term water temperature monitoring system was deployed on the seafloor in October, 2012. The collected water temperature variation will be applied to precise correction of heat flow values, which will be measured next year. Vitrinite reflectance analysis is also being carried out using sediments samples recovered by IODP Expedition 337, which is conducted in a part of the study area from July through September in 2012. The values of vitrinite reflectance will be available for modeling thermal history in the sedimentary basin.

In September, a science meeting and a field trip were held in Miyazaki Prefecture. These are aimed at identifying the issues for planning the scientific drilling and at developing a science community on this subject. At the field trip, we observed typical geologic structures related to slumping and dewatering in Nichinan Group, which are good onshore objects so as to share the aspects of the slump deposits in the Sanrikuoki Basin among the community.

This study uses the 3D seismic data from the METI seismic survey "Sanrikuoki 3D" in 2008. The seismic analysis, the vitrinite reflectance analysis, and the science meeting and the field excursion in Miyazaki were supported by the foundation of feasibility studies for future IODP scientific drillings by JAMSTEC CDEX.

キーワード: 海底地すべり, スランプ, 層面すべり, 脱水構造, すべり面, IODP

Keywords: submarine landslide, slump, layer-parallel slip, dewatering, slip plane, IODP

北ノルウェーのヤンマイン海嶺での巨大海底地すべりの詳細な地形と地質構造 Detailed topography and geologic architecture of the submarine landslides in the Jan Mayen Ridge, north Norway

川村 喜一郎^{1*}, ヤン・スヴェル・ラバーク²

Kiichiro Kawamura^{1*}, Jan Sverre Laberg²

¹ 山口大学, ² トロムソ大学

¹Yamaguchi University, ²University of Tromsø

This paper deals with the detailed topography and the geologic architecture of a large submarine landslide in the Jan Mayen Ridge. The Jan Mayen Ridge, being a continental sliver, is ~250 km long in N-S direction with a flat plateau of ~800 m in water depth standing on an abyssal plane of 2500-3000 m in water depth. There is only a large submarine landslide scar of ~50 km wide in the central east side. In the central east side, the internal geologic architecture is characterized by an Eocene-Oligocene sedimentary sequence, which tilts eastward. This sedimentary sequence is cut by large normal faults, that have formed by the spread of the Norwegina-Greenland Sea since 20 Ma. The wasted mass of the large submarine landslide could slip down along the bedding plane and/or the normal faults dipping to east. Thus, the slide form a big spoon-shaped basin. The slide scar was collapsed retrogressively to make a small spoon-shaped basin on the upper part of the big basin. There are long channels from the retrogressive slide scars to the lower basin. The retrogressive slides would continue to discharge progressively gravity flows to make the long channels on the basin after the large submarine landslide occurred. On contrary to the slide region, the sedimentary sequence has a large anticline in an east foot of the ridge in other regions. This anticline could be an obstruction to a large submarine landslide. Thus, the geologic architecture plays an important role in the formation mechanism of a large submarine landslides in the Jan Mayen Ridge.

キーワード: 海底地すべり, ノルウェー, ヤンマイン海嶺

Keywords: Submarine landslide, Norway, Jan Mayen Ridge