

初期マントルにおける化学成層と対流攪拌：惑星サイズの効果
Convective stirring versus compositional stratification in the early mantle of terrestrial planets of various sizes

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Systematic numerical studies of magmatism in the convecting mantle of terrestrial planets suggest that how the compositional differentiation by magmatism in the earliest mantle affects its subsequent history depends on the size of the planets. In large planets like the Earth and Venus, the global scale magmatism induced by the high initial temperature of the mantle does not differentiate the mantle so much because of a strong positive feedback that arises between magmatism and mantle convection: Ascending flow of mantle convection induces decompression melting, but the buoyancy of the melts further enhances the ascending flow itself. This ascending flow enhanced by melt buoyancy strongly stirs the mantle and suppresses prominent compositionally stratified structure to develop in the early mantle. In Mars, the positive feedback still works, but the convection does not stir the mantle so strongly and the initial global scale magmatism makes the mantle compositionally stratified; the subsequent mantle evolution occurs as a convective relaxation of the compositionally stratified structure. In the moon and Mercury, the positive feedback itself does not work, and the convective current is mild even in the earliest stage of the history of the mantle. In the moon where the heat flux from the core is negligible and the gravity is small in deep mantle, in particular, a compositionally stratified structure formed in early mantle survives the subsequent stirring by such a mild convective flow.

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