

## 広帯域MT法による地殻内流体の3次元分布解明 3D imaging of geofluid by wideband magnetotellurics

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Magnetotelluric measurements have been conducted over the five years in the central part of NE Japan arc surrounding the Naruko Volcano with approximately 3km grid. Over 200 sites were used for modeling the crustal resistivity structure in detail. Full impedance tensors for 8 periods were used for inversion. To alluviate the computational load, first four short periods were used to image upper crustal features and the resultant model was used for a prior model for another set of inversions with longer 4 periods.

The obtained model show the crustal conductor underneath the Mukaimachi caldera and Sanzugawa caldera. Seismic tomography shows low S-wave velocity for both, however, the resistivity image show clear low resistivity for Mukaimachi Caldera, but not for Sanzugawa Caldera. This difference may be due to the salinity of the fluids underlying the volcanic regions.

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