

## Helium Isotopes in groundwaters from the Kobe area

# Noritoshi Morikawa[1], Tetsuya Kanda[2], Kohei Kazahaya[3], Masaya Yasuhara[4], Michiko Ohwada[5], Hirochika Sumino[6], Keisuke Nagao[7]

[1] Deep Geol. Environ., AIST, [2] Geosystem Engineering, Tokyo Univ., [3] Geol. Surv. Japan, AIST, [4] Geol. Surv. J., [5] Volcanic Fluid Research Center, Tokyo Inst. Tech., [6] Lab. Earthquake Chem., Univ. Tokyo, [7] Lab. Earthquake Chem., Univ. Tokyo

We have measured dissolved helium isotopes in groundwater from the Kobe area. Groundwater samples were collected from springs, shallow wells and deep boreholes (up to 1,000m). The results show some samples have high  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  ratios relative to air-saturated water. On the  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  vs.  $^4\text{He}/^{20}\text{Ne}$  diagram, these samples plot on a mixing line between the data point of air-saturated water and that of component with  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He} = 3.7\text{-}3.8 \times 10^{-6}$  ( $^4\text{He}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ : greater than 1,000). It is reasonable to consider that the Arima-type thermal water is present in deeper region of Kobe area and accumulates radiogenic He during its stagnation in deep-seated Quaternary sediments (Osaka group). Based on this assumption, we will estimate helium flux from sediments and up-welling thermal waters and discuss about the chemical characteristics of the Arima-type thermal water.