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Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon minerals co-existed with mercury minerals from Itomuka mine, Hokkaido

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http://www.geo.tsukuba.ac.jp/Mineralogy_Web/Kimata_Labo/index.html

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) minerals associated with native mercury and cinnabar from Itomuka mine, Hokkaido were characterized by micro-XRD, micro-IR spectroscopy and SEM-EDS analyses. Micro-XRD analysis revealed that the present PAHs are crystalline materials. C-H stretching band and aromatic C-C stretching band are verified by micro-IR analysis. SEM-EDS analysis showed that the globules consist of carbon. It is suggested that PAHs minerals commonly occur in mercury deposit in the circum-Pacific volcanic belt.