

SEM033-P02

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フィリピン海および太平洋西縁下上部マンツルの電気伝導度構造イメージング

Electrical conductivity imaging of the upper mantle beneath the Philippine Sea and the western edge of the Pacific Ocean

馬場 聖至^{1*}, 歌田 久司¹, 後藤 忠徳², 笠谷 貴史³, 清水 久芳¹, 多田 訓子³

Kiyoshi Baba^{1*}, Hisashi Utada¹, Tada-nori Goto², Takafumi Kasaya³, Hisayoshi Shimizu¹, Noriko Tada³

¹東京大学地震研究所, ²京都大学大学院工学研究科, ³海洋研究開発機構

¹ERI, Univ. of Tokyo, ²Grad. Sch. of Engineering, Kyoto Univ., ³JAMSTEC

We performed a three-year-long seafloor electromagnetic (EM) survey in the Philippine Sea, including the western edge of the Pacific Ocean, to image electrical features of a deep mantle slab stagnating in the transition zone and the surrounding mantle in three dimensions (3-D). The project iterated one-year-long deployment of ocean bottom electromagnetometers (OBEMs), involving a total of 37 instruments installed at 18 sites. The data obtained have been analyzed in the order of their recovery based on a magnetotelluric (MT) method. In this study, we attempt to obtain a one-dimensional (1-D) electrical conductivity model that can be used as a reference model as the first step toward 3-D analysis. The effect of surface heterogeneity is stripped from the observed MT responses. Then, the corrected responses are averaged over the sites, and the mean response is inverted in a 1-D space. After a few iterations of this procedure, we obtain a 1-D conductivity model that is essentially free from the effect of surface heterogeneity. This procedure is applied to the data obtained in the Philippine Sea region and the Pacific region separately. The resultant 1-D models show three main features: 1) Strong contrast in the conductivity for the shallower 200 km of the upper mantle depths is recognized between the two regions, which is qualitatively consistent with the large difference in lithospheric age. 2) The conductivity at 200.300 km depth is more or less similar between the two regions at about 0.3 S m^{-1} . 3) The conductivity around 400 km depth is higher for the Philippine Sea mantle than for the Pacific mantle. The conductivity structure can be interpreted in terms of thermal structure, mantle hydration, and the existence of partial melt using experimental results for the conductivity of mantle minerals. If the conductivity is interpreted simply as the effect of temperature, the mantle beneath the Philippine Sea can be hotter than the dry solidus of garnet pyrolyte; thus partially molten. However, beneath the Pacific region, the present analysis suggests that partial melting is not required or is at least restrictive even if we consider mantle hydration.

キーワード: フィリピン海プレート, 太平洋プレート, 上部マントル, 電気伝導度, 海底電位磁力計, マグネトテルリック法

Keywords: Philippine Sea plate, Pacific plate, upper mantle, electrical conductivity, ocean bottom electromagnetometer, magnetotellurics